



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

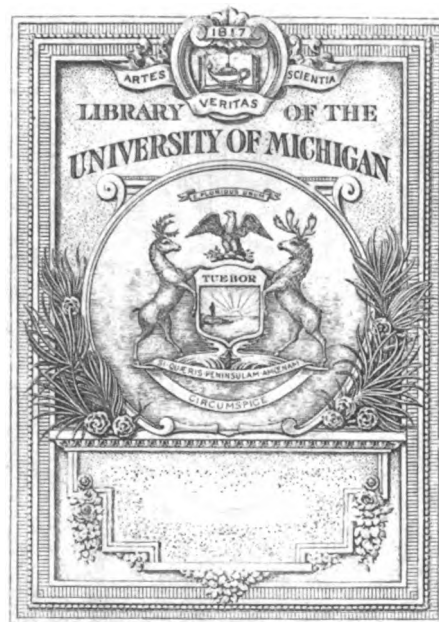
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search


Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



3



A  
COPIOUS AND CRITICAL  
LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON;

FOUNDED ON   
THE GERMAN-LATIN DICTIONARIES  
OF  
DR. WILLIAM FREUND.

BY THE REV.  
JOSEPH ESMOND RIDDLE, M.A. 1804-1887

AUTHOR OF  
"A LATIN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY;"  
"ECCELESIASTICAL CHRONOLOGY;" "A MANUAL OF CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES;"  
ETC. ETC.

LONDON:  
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,  
PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND  
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.  
1849.

THE  
MUSEUM

10

LONDON:  
SPOTTISWOODES and SHAW,  
New-street-Square.

*Louidesma 248*  
*Murray*

## P R E F A C E.

---

WHILE my Octavo Latin-English Dictionary has met the ordinary wants of Colleges and Schools, there has still been a call for a more copious work of the same kind as a book of reference in libraries, and for the convenience of advanced students who do not shrink from the purchase of a large and costly volume. At the same time, it has appeared desirable to transfer to our language the substance of two critical and elaborate Latin-German Dictionaries by Dr. William Freund, in which Latin Lexicography has been carried to a high degree of perfection. These considerations have led me to undertake the task of publishing the Lexicon which is now presented to the reader.

The Dictionaries of Dr. Freund are: — 1. WÖRTERBUCH der Lateinischen Sprache, nach historisch-genetischen Principien, mit steter Berücksichtigung der Grammatik, Synonymik, und Alterthumskunde, 4 Bände. 8vo.; and 2. GESAMMTWÖRTERBUCH der Lateinischen Sprache; enthaltend sowohl sämtliche Wörter der alt-lateinischen Sprache bis zum Untergange des weströmischen Reiches, mit Einschluss der Eigennamen, als auch die wichtigsten mittel- und neu-lateinischen Wörter, namentlich die in die neueren Europäischen Sprachen übergegangenen, so wie die lateinischen und latinisirten Kunstausdrücke der Medizin, Chirurgie, Anatomie, Chemie, Zoologie, Botanik, u.s.w.; mit durchgängiger Unterscheidung der klassischen von der unklassischen Ausdrucksweise, und mit vorzüglicher Berücksichtigung der Ciceronianischen Phraseologie, 2 Bände. 8vo. I had no difficulty in making choice of the Gesammtwörterbuch (Condensed Dictionary) as the foundation of my labours, in decided preference to the more voluminous Wörterbuch. By an admirable system of compression, without material abridgement, the substance of the larger work is given or represented in the smaller; while the latter not only contains the results of more mature consideration, but is also enriched with additional matter, and recommended by other advantageous features peculiar to itself. In particular, this work has had the benefit of an extensive revision by the author, which has led to the remodeling of many important articles; it also contains a whole class of medical and other scientific terms not to be found in the former, and includes a comparison of the Italian and French languages with the Latin of various ages. The excellence of these Dictionaries, especially of the Gesammtwörterbuch, consists in — careful philological criticism, embracing an accurate discrimination of the age and quality of words and meanings (Classical prose, Poetical, Ante- and Post-Classical, &c.), — an admirable arrangement of phrases, — a very minute and thorough application of a system already adopted by earlier Lexi-

cographers for the classification of meanings (which, it may be observed, are here divided and subdivided, not only into Proper and Figurature (metaphorical), but into Proper and Metonymical, or Proper, Metonymical, and Figurative, and also into General and Special), — and the addition of many new words and phrases from the most recent researches of philologists.

In preparing this Volume, I have found occasion for more labour than I at first expected. This labour has consisted partly in the editorial task of supplying manifest omissions, and correcting many thousand misprints which are scattered over the whole surface of the *Gesamtwörterbuch*, and partly in carrying out the plan and extending the substance of the work itself, sometimes from Freund's larger Dictionary, and sometimes from independent sources. In the department of medical and other scientific terminology I have thought it right to explain the Latin words, rather than to give merely verbal renderings: for which purpose I have availed myself of information contained in several of our standard works; more especially, HOOPER'S *Medical Dictionary*, and the *Pentaglott Dictionary* of DR. SHIRLEY PALMER. In Botany, I have derived assistance from LOUDON'S *Encyclopædia of Plants*.

The Etymological Index has been constructed on the basis of DR. GEORGES' *Kleines Lateinisches Wörterbuch*, as to the selection and arrangement of words, and SCHWENCK'S *Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, aided by a comparison with FREUND'S *Wörterbuch*, as to etymology. With respect to the selection of words, I preferred the work of Georges to that of Schwenck, because the former contains only those words which may be properly termed classical, while the latter includes derivatives from all periods of the language without distinction. It is important to possess this succinct view of the actual state of the language in its best age; while it is easy to observe what are the words which present the same analogies, but have not come down to us amongst the writings of standard authors. In the body of the Lexicon, none but undoubted or satisfactory etymologies are mentioned; but the Index presents a little wider excursion in the field of philological speculation. In cases where no derivation is attempted, it must be understood that nothing has yet been accomplished beyond the most vague and uncertain conjectures.

In some of the earlier stages of the work, I have been assisted by Dr. Werner, of Cheltenham, and W. Frädersdorff, Esq., of the Taylor Institute, Oxford.

J. E. R.

LECKHAMPTON, near CHELTENHAM;  
June 18. 1849.

# THIS LEXICON

CONTAINS

## A CRITICAL NOTATION OF STYLE,

ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SYSTEM.

**LARGE CAPITALS**, without an asterisk, at the beginning of an article, denote that the word, in at least some of its meanings, is *Classical and fully Ciceronian*. — All proper names, and the like, are printed in large capitals. Other exceptions to this rule are self-evident wherever they occur.

**\*LARGE CAPITALS**, with a single asterisk, denote that the word is *rare in Cicero*. Among this class of words are found those which occur only once or twice in Cicero; in many cases, they are words peculiar to that writer. — (An asterisk elsewhere denotes *once or rarely*.)

**\*\*LARGE CAPITALS**, with a double asterisk, denote that the word is *Classical but not Ciceronian*. (An inspection of the examples under each word will serve to show the precise age and quality of the style. For the most part, the words of this class belong to Post-Augustan prose, or to Post-Augustan prose together with Augustan or Post-Augustan poetry. — Sometimes the proper marks are prefixed only to the several numbers, I. II. etc., the word at the head of the article being left in large capitals without asterisks. This takes place chiefly when one meaning, or set of meanings, is simply poetical, and another belongs entirely to Classical (but not Ciceronian) prose. — N. B. The classical prose writers are Cicero, Caesar, Sallust, Livy, Velleius, Celsus, the two Senecas, Quintilian, Tacitus, Suetonius, Pliny the Elder, Pliny the Younger. If a word does not occur in one or more of these writers, it is not printed in large capitals.)

Observe also that *classical prose meanings* are printed in *open Italics*.

[**SMALL CAPITALS**] in brackets denote, in general, that the word *does not belong to classical prose*. More particularly, words thus printed are either

*Poetical* (the best poets in which they occur being cited or quoted),

*Ante-Classical* (indicated by reference), or


*Post-Classical*, designated by

LL. (*or reference*), for *Low Latin* (including *ecclesiastical*),

ML. (*or reference*), for *Medieval Latin*,

NL. for *New or Modern Latin* (chiefly *technical*).

*Latin words in Italics* are either *synonyms* or (*with c prefixed*) *contraries* of the leading word.

 This system is applied to single meanings, through all the divisions and subdivisions, as well as to whole words. When the word at the beginning of an article is printed in large capitals, this implies only that it is Classical and Ciceronian in some one or more of its significations or uses; while yet other meanings are designated by asterisks or brackets as being rare in Cicero, not Ciceronian, poetical, medieval, &c. E. g. ABSOLVO is, in part, Classical and Ciceronian. But **\*I. Prop.** is not Ciceronian, although belonging to Classical prose. II. *Fig.* is partly Ciceronian: namely, A) 1) Ciceronian; but, **\*\* with gen.**, not so, yet classical in prose. 2) Ciceronian; but **\*\*a**) not so, yet classical in prose, while [b] and c) are only poetical, in the comedians. B) is Ciceronian. — ABSUM is, generally speaking, Classical and Ciceronian. More particularly, I. *Prop.* (in its proper signification) A) 1) and 2), of general import, are classical, and very common in Cicero. **\*B)** 1 and 2, in more restricted senses, are rare in Cicero. [3 is not found in classical prose; it is only poetical, in Plautus.] II. *Fig.* (in its figurative, i. e. metaphorical, senses and uses) A) of general import, is Classical, and of frequent occurrence in Cicero. B) in more restricted or limited acceptations. 1) 2) 3) are all Classical and Ciceronian. **\*4)** and **\*5)** are rare in Cicero, although more common in other classical prose writers.

## ABBREVIATIONS PECULIAR TO THIS WORK.

In the examples, the word of the article is represented by merely its initial letter, with the note of contraction; except when the inflection is such as to require that the word be printed at length for the sake of perspicuity.

This method of abbreviation, while it presents no practical difficulty, tends very materially to contract the dimensions of the several articles, and thus contributes to the good effect of affording a succinct view of the history and quality of even those words which have the most copious meanings. By this means also the bulk of the whole volume has been very much kept down.

Quotations from Cicero, except when there is a full reference to the passages, are made without any indication of the author's name; but the names of all other writers are distinctly cited at the end of each example. It is therefore to be understood that all phrases or passages which are given without the name of an author, or any other special designation, are from Cicero.

*Prop.* denotes *Properly*, in a proper sense.

*Met.* or *Meton.* — *Metonymically*.

*Fig.* — *Figuratively* (by way of metaphor).

*Gen.* — *Generally*, in some general sense or senses.

*Esp.* — *Especially*, in some special sense or senses.

## THE NAMES OF AUTHORS, AND THE TITLES OF THEIR WRITINGS,

are abridged (at the shortest) according to the following Table : —

Afran.	Afranius.	Cic.	Cicero.	Pl.	pro Plancio.
A. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium.	1. <i>Rhetorical Writings.</i>		Sest.	pro Sestio.
Albin.	Albinovanus.	Inv.	de inventione.	Vat.	in Vatinium.
Amm.	Ammianus.	de Or.	de oratore.	Scaur.	pro Æmilio Scauro.
Apic.	Apicius.	Brut.	Brutus.	Cæl.	pro M. Cælio.
App.	Appuleius.	Or.	Orator.	P. C.	de provinciis consularibus.
M.	Metamorphoseon libri.	Top.	Topica.	Balb.	pro Cornelio Balbo.
Ap.	Apologia.	Part.	Oratoriæ partitiones.	Pis.	in Pisonem.
H.	Herbarium.	O. Gen.	de optimo genere oratorum.	Mil.	pro Milone.
Arn.	Arnobius.	2. <i>Orations.</i>		R. Post.	pro Rabirio Postumo.
Ascon.	Asconius.	Quint.	pro P. Quintio.	Lig.	pro Ligario.
Att.	Attius (Accius).	R. Am.	pro Roscio Amerino.	Dei.	pro rege Deiotaro.
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani.	R. Com.	pro Roscio Comædo.	Phil.	Orationes Philippicæ.
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.	Di. C.	Divinatio in Cæcilium.	3. <i>Letters.</i>	
Aug.	Augustus.	Verr.	in Verrem.	Fam.	Epistolæ ad Familiares.
August.	Augustinus.	Tull.	pro M. Tullio.	Q. F.	Epistolæ ad Quintum fratrem.
Aus.	Ausonius.	Font.	pro M. Fonteio.	Att.	Epistolæ ad Atticum.
A. Vict.	Aurelius Victor.	Cæc.	pro A. Cæcina.	4. <i>Philosophical Writings.</i>	
Bibl.	Biblia.	de I. P.	de imperio Pompeii (or pro lege Manilia).	Ac.	Academica.
Brut.	Brutus.	Cluent.	pro Cluentio Avito.	Fin.	de finibus bonorum et malorum.
Cæcil.	Cæcilius.	Agr.	de lege agraria.	Tusc.	Disputationes Tusculanæ.
Cæs.	Cæsar.	R. perd.	pro Rabirio perduellionis reo.	Par.	Paradoxa.
B. G.	Bellum Gallicum.	Cat.	in Catilinam.	Rep.	de re publica.
B. C.	Bellum Civile.	Mur.	pro L. Murena.	Leg.	de legibus.
Cat.	Cato.	Fl.	pro L. Flacco.	N. D.	de natura deorum.
R. R.	de re rustica.	Sull.	pro Sulla.	Div.	de divinatione.
Catull.	Catullus.	Arch.	pro Archia poetâ.	Fat.	de fato.
C. Aur.	Cælius Aurelius.				
Cels.	Celsus.				
Censor.	Censorinus.				
Charis.	Charisius.				



Cic. de Sen.	de senectute (or Cato major).	Non.	Nonius Marcellus.	Sen. Cons. ad Pol.	Consolatio ad Polybium.
Læl.	Lælius (or de amicitia).	Nov.	Q. Novius.	Ben.	de beneficiis.
Off.	de officiis.	Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso.	B. vit.	de brevitate vitæ.
Un.	de universo (or Timæus).	M.	Metamorphoseon lib. XV.	Clem.	de clementia.
5. <i>Fragments.</i>		Am.	Amores.	C. sap.	de constantia sapientis.
Ar.	Aratus.	A. A.	Ars amatoria.	Ir.	de ira.
Frg.	Fragmenta.	M. fac.	Medicamina faciei.	Tranqu.	de tranquillitate animi.
Cland.	Claudianus.	R. Am.	Remedia amoris.	V. beat.	de vita beata.
C. Mam.	Clandianus Mamertus.	F.	Fasti.	Apoc.	Apocolocyntosis.
Cod. Just.	Codex Justinianus.	Tr.	Tristia.	Ep.	Epistolæ.
Cod. Th.	Codex Theodosianus.	Pont.	Epistolæ ex Ponto.	Q. N.	Quæstiones naturales.
Cæl.	M. Cælius Rufus.	Hal.	Halientica.	Ser. Samm.	Serenus Sammonicus.
Col.	Columella.	Nux.		Serv.	Servius.
Curt.	Curtius.	Ib.	Ibis.	Sid.	Sidonius.
Cypr.	Cyprianus.	Pac.	Pacuvius.	Sil.	C. Silius Italicus.
Dig.	Digesta.	Pall.	Palladius.	Sol.	C. Julius Solinus.
Diom.	Diomedes.	Pers.	Persius.	Spart.	Ælius Spartianus.
Don.	Donatus.	Petr.	Petronius.	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius.
Eccel.	Ecclesiastici.	Plant.	M. Attius Plautus.	Suet.	Suetonius.
Enn.	Ennius.	Amph.	Amphitruo.	Symm.	L. Anrelius Symmachus.
Eutr.	Eutropius.	As.	Asinaria.	Tac.	Tacitus.
Fest.	Festus.	Aul.	Aulularia.	A.	Annales.
Firm.	Julius Firmicus Maternus.	Capt.	Captivi.	H.	Historiæ.
Flor.	Florus.	Curc.	Curculio.	G.	Germania.
Front.	Fronto.	Cas.	Casina.	Agr.	Agricola.
Frontin.	Frontinus.	Cist.	Cistellaria.	Or.	de Oratoribus.
Gai.	T. Gaius.	Ep.	Epidicus.	Ter.	P. Terentius.
Gell.	Gellius.	Bacch.	Bacchides.	And.	Andria.
Grat.	Gratius Faliscus.	Most.	Mostellaria.	Eun.	Eunuchus.
Hier.	Hieronymus.	Men.	Menæchmi.	Heaut.	Heautontimorumenos.
Hirt.	Hirtius.	M. gl. }	Miles gloriosus.	Ad.	Adelphi.
B. G.	Bellum Gallicum.	Mil. }		Hec.	Hecyra.
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus.	Merc.	Mercator.	Ph.	Phormio.
O.	Odæ.	Ps.	Pseudolus.	Tert.	Tertullianus.
Ep.	Epodæ.	Pæn.	Pænulus.	Tib.	Tibullus.
S.	Satiræ.	Persæ.	Persæ.	Titin.	Titinius.
E.	Epistolæ.	Rud.	Rudens.	T. Poll.	Trebellius Pollio.
A. P.	Ars poetica (or Epistola ad Pisones).	Stich.	Stichus.	Turp.	Turpilus.
Hyg.	Hyginus.	Tr.	Trinummus.	Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus.
Is.	Isidorus Hispalensis.	Truc.	Truculentus.	Varr.	M. Terentius Varro.
Or.	Origines.	Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus.	L. L.	de lingua Latina.
Just.	Justinus.	Plin. E.	C. Plinii Cæcili Secundi Epistolæ.	R. R.	de re rustica.
Juv.	Juvenalis.	Pan.	Panegyricus.	Vatin.	P. Vatinus.
Lact.	Lactantius.	P. Nol.	Paulinus Nolanus.	Veg. Mil.	Flavius Vegetius Renatus de re militari.
Lampr.	Lampridius.	Pomp.	L. Pomponius Bononiensis.	Veg. Vet.	P. Vegetius Renatus de arte veterinaria.
L. Andr.	Livius Andronicus.	Prisc.	Priscianus.	Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus.
Leg. XII Tab.	Leges duodecim tabularum.	Prop.	Propertius.	V. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus.
Liv.	T. Livius Patavinus.	Prud.	Prudentius.	Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro.
Luc.	Lucanus.	Q. Cic. Pet.	Quintus Cicero de petitione consulatus.	B.	Bucolica.
Lucil.	Lucilius.	Quint.	M. Fabius Quintilianus.	G.	Georgica.
Lucr.	Lucretius.	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus.	Æ.	Æneis.
Macr.	Macrobius.	Cat.	de bello Catilinario.	Vitr.	M. Vitruvius Pollio.
Man.	Manilius.	Jug.	de bello Jugurtino.	V. Max.	M. Valerius Maximus.
Mart.	Martialis.	Scrib.	Scribonius Largus.	Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus.
Mel.	Mela.	Sen.	M. Annæus Seneca.		
M. Emp.	Marcellus Empiricus.	Contr.	Controversiarum libri V.		
Næv.	Nævius.	Sen.	L. Annæus Seneca.		
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos.	Cons. ad Helv.	Consolatio ad Helviam.		
Nig. F.	Nigidius Figulus.	Cons. ad Marc.	Consolatio ad Marciam.		

*Classical Prose Writers.*

Cicero, Cæsar, Sallust, Livy, Velleius, Celsus, the two Senecas, Quintilian, Tacitus, Suetonius, Pliny the Elder, and Pliny the Younger.

## A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN AUTHORS.\*

[illegible]

\* Extracted from F. Passow's *Grundzüge der Griechischen und Römischen Literatur- und Kunstgeschichte*.  
† The age of the work that goes under his name is disputed.  
‡ Names in Italics are those of *Christian* writers.

# LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON.

## A

**A**, as an abbreviation, the prænomen Aulus; on the voting-tablets in the Comitia=antiquo (sc. legem), *I reject (the proposed law)*; on the tablets with which judges gave their votes=absolvo, *I acquit*, opp. C., *condemno, I condemn*: hence, A. litera salutaris, C. litera tristis, Cic. Mil. 6. 15.—In Cicero's *Tusculan Disputations*, A. is prob. for auditor, hearer, or pupil, as M. prob. for magister, teacher. A. D.=ante diem, in dates. See ANTE. [On Inscriptions A.=Augustus, or annus:—IIIVIRI A. A. F. F.=triumviri auro, argento, æri flando, feriundo, the three Masters of the Coinage:—A. A. U. C.=anno ab urbe condita, from the building of Rome:—A. C.=anni currentis, of the current, i. e. present, year:—A. P.=anni præteriti, of the former, past, year:—AA. LL. M.=artium liberalium magister, master of the liberal arts. In medicine aā, =ana, see ANA. As a numeral, A 500, Å 5000.]

A. prp. From. See AB.

A. intj., in many MSS. for AH.

[AA, æ. I. A river in Switzerland. II. Another in Holland.]

[ĀĀRŌN or ĀĀRON, ōnis. m. Aaron, brother of Moses, Eccl. His descendants, Āārōnitæ, arum, m. Eccl.]

[AARONITÆ, arum. See the foregoing Article.]

**AB**, or **Ā**, or **ABS** (in composition with fero and fugio, au: aufero, aufugio) [obsolet. af; conf. Cic. Or. 47, 158.] (ab always before vowels, and frequently before consonants, but rarely before labials; a, only before consonants; abs, in Cicero, only in the phrase abs te, and that more often than a te; otherwise abs is obsolete), prp. c. abl. (āb), denotes a going away or departure from a certain place or point. From. I. Prop. Denoting removal from a place or object: si quis me in meum fundum introire prohibuerit, non ex eo, sed ab eo loco me dejecerit, away from, Cic. Cæc. 30. 87:—iter ab Helvetiis avertit, Cæs.:—Diogenes Alexandro, Nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole, from the sun, out of the way of the sun:—arbores ab radicibus subruunt, from the root, by the root, Cæs.:—so, a fundamento, a stirpe, from the foundation:—arcessere alqd usque a capite, from the beginning:—conf. tantus est ex omnibus spectaculis usque a Capitolio plausus excitatus, from the Capitol. \*With names of towns: discedere a Brundisio, ab Gergovia, Cæs.:—redire ab Roma, Liv.:—te binas meas litteras accepisse, unas a Pindenissio capto, alteras a Laodicea:—Esp. when the name denotes the country round a town, or the inhabitants of a town: patriæ signa a Brundisio inferebat:—legati ab Tusculo venerunt, Liv. \*Denoting a downward direction, down from: sagittæ pendebant ab humero. The point of termination is denoted by ad (rarely by in): sidera ab ortu ad occasum commeant:—fossam a majoribus castris ad minora perduxit, Cæs.:—usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt:—conf. ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head:—ab ovo usque ad mala recitare, from the beginning to the end, Hor.:—a lævo latere in dextrum ambire, Plin.

II. Fig. A) With verbs of rest, to denote the point from which a thing is removed or is distant; on the side of, at:

## AB

Gallia attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1:—non eadem esse diligentia ab decumana porta castra munita, at, id.:—cursus ab Eurota, at, along, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98:—so, a fronte, in front; ab tergo, behind, from behind; ab latere, on the side; a dextro, sinistro cornu, on the right, left, wing; ab oriente, towards the east; ab occidente, towards the west:—vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentia clementissimus, on the side of, on the part of, for:—commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, for our opponents, for us:—erat Critolaus ab Aristotele, of the school of Aristotle:—nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele aiunt, the disciples of Plato and Aristotle. B) Of time; from, after, since: ab hac concione legati missi sunt, after this speech, Liv. 24. 22:—jam a prima pugna, from, after, the first battle, id.:—quum oculi primum a somno patuissent, after sleep, Suet.:—centesima lux est hæc ab interitu Clodii, since the death of Clodius, Cic. Mil. 35, 98:—Homerus, qui recens ab illorum ætate fuit, soon after their time. Sometimes we find the name of a person or place instead of an action: eodem die litteras accepi tertio abs te die, i. e. after my departure from you:—so, in Italiam pervenit quinto mense a Carthagine nova, Liv. In denoting a point of time from which any thing takes place: ab hora tertia bibebatur:—quod augures omnes usque a Romulo deinceps:—jam inde ab initio Faustulo spes fuerat, Liv. Thus very commonly with reference to a time of life: hæc a pueritia legimus et discimus, from one's youth:—conf. cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, from my youth:—so, a prima adolescentia:—a prima ætate:—a primis temporibus ætatis:—a juvenia, Liv.:—a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis, from our childhood (Gr. ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων):—jam inde ab incunabulis, from the cradle, Liv.; according to the Greek phraseology (ἐκ παιδῶν, &c.). With concrete substantives for the abstract: quem (Diodotum) a puero audivi, from childhood:—so, a puero:—a parvo, Liv.:—ab adolescentulo:—a tenero, Quint.:—[a parva virgine, Catull.:—a bima aut trima (vacca), Varr.]:—and in the plural, in speaking of several persons, or when a speaker refers to himself in the plural: a pueris:—a parvis:—ab parvulis, Cæs. The point of termination is denoted by ad, more rarely by in: quum ab hora septima ad vespertinum pugnatum sit, Cæs.:—regnum Romæ est ab condita urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quatuor, Liv.:—Romani ab sole orto in multum diei steterunt in acie, id. With usque the meaning is stronger, more emphatic or definite: antiquitus usque a Chirone atque Achille ad nostra tempora, Quint. C) To denote an object or agent by or through which or whom a thing is done or takes place; by, by means of: ego a patre ita eram deductus ad Scævola, by my father, Cic. Læl. 1.:—multa ab eo prudenter disputata:—a diis omnia facta et constituta sunt:—cui honos habitus est a Græcia:—conf. efflagitatus a provincia:—neque enim ita generati a natura sumus, ut &c.:—necesse est ab aliqua mente tantos naturæ motus gubernari:—res effectæ ab efficientibus causis. \*With intrans. verbs: immunitates ab eo, civitates, regna venierunt:—Phalaris

non a paucis interiit, *by the hands of a few* :—anima calecit ab eo spiritu, *by this breath* :—salvebis a meo Cicerone, *by my Cicero*, i. e. *Cicero salutes you* :—quos sensus cunctos esse censuit a quadam quasi impulsione :—timor ortus est a tribunis militum, Cæs. \*With substantives or adjectives instead of verbs : levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore :—a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus :—munus ab ingenio notior ille tuo, Prop. :—nauta æquoris unda debet et a radiis sideris esse niger, Ov. :—tempus a nostris triste malis, *troubled by our sufferings*, id. *Sts. elliptically without a verb, substantive, or adjective* : aliud nihil habeo, quod ex iis a te verbis significari putem, *spoken by you*. *Sts. an ambiguity arises from the circumstance that the verb which is used in the passive would have taken as even as an active* : si postulat a populo, *if the people desire it (may also mean, if it be desired from, or at the hands of, the people)*. On the contrary : quod ab Lucullo laus imperatoria non admodum expectabatur, *since one did not expect it from Lucullus*, id. :—so, flagitatur stipendium ab legionibus, *the legions demand*, Cæs. :—on the contrary ; flagitatur ab eo, *it is demanded from him*, id. *Sts. we find ab with gerunds for a dative, esp. where the verb of itself governs a dative* : quibus bonis civium est a vobis consulendum :—ne a vobis, quæ diligentissime providenda sunt, contemnenda esse videantur :—rem periculosam a vobis omnibus providendam :—non putabam a me etiam nunc scribenda esse publice :—admonendum potius te a me quam rogandum puto. \*D) To denote derivation, origin, descent, and hence also fig. a motive ; from, out of, induced or moved by : pastores a Pergamide, *from P.*, Varr. R. R. 2. 2. :—so, Turnus ab Aricia, Liv. :—obsides dant trecentos principum a Cora atque Pometia liberos, id. :—servator ab Alba, *of Alban race*, Prop. :—eam rem (legem, Gr. νόμον) illi Græco putant nomine a suum cuique tribuendo appellatum, ego nostro a legendo, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 19 :—id ab re interregnum appellatum, Liv. :—a Græcis esse, *to be borrowed from the Greeks* :—[Poet. for the gen. : dulces ab fontibus undæ, Virg. :—ab arbore ramus, Ov.] :—scio me ab singulari amore ac benevolentia quæcumque scribo tibi scribere, *out of special love*, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. :—linguam ab irrisu exserere, *in derision*, Liv. \*E) Denoting the part of a whole ; of, out of : scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, *one of the last*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25 :—deligi in id consilium ab universo populo, *out of the whole*, Cic. Sest. 65 :—a quibus (sc. captivis) ad senatum missus erat (Regulus). F) With verbs denoting cessation, deliverance, protection : desistere a defensione, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12 :—ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, id. :—ut eum ab injuria illa deterrent, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6 :—te ab eo vindico et libero :—ut Italiam et ab armatis hostibus et ab occultis conjuratione defenderes :—ut a me ipso caveret. With adjectives : Messana ab his rebus vacua ac nuda est :—ut musculus ab igni tutus esset, Cæs. G) To denote more accurately in what respect or in what point of view any thing takes place, exists, or is done, instead of the simple ablat. ; with reference to, in regard of, of, by : spem habere a tribuno plebis, a senatu desperare, Cic. Pis. 6 :—ab re frumentaria laborare, Cæs. :—id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *by*, id. :—frater ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, *on the part of, through* :—Mars communis sæpe spoliante jam evertit et perculit ab abstracto, *through, by means of* :—occidebantur : per quos et a quibus ? *by whom and at whose instigation* ?—sumus imparati quum a militibus tum a pecunia :—copiosus a frumento locus :—inops ab amicis. Hence, 2) In the formation of adverbial expressions ; ab initio, a principio, a primo, *at the beginning, at first* : quod tibi et esse antiquissimum et ab initio fuisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24 :—non potueras hoc a principio dicere ?—utinam a primo ita tibi esset visum. \*A se, of itself : ipsum a se oritur et sua sponte nascitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 78 :—urna a se cantat, Plaut. \*\*Non ab re (=non alienum ab re : hence) not unnecessary, not useless or unprofitable, advantageous : non ab re esse Quintio visum est, Liv. 35, 32 :—haud ab re duxi referre, id. :—[vice versâ, ab re, disadvantageously, to a loss : ab re consulti, Plaut.] \*\*A foris, from without, Plin. 17, 24, 37. [a foras, Agrim.] :—[ab intestato, without a will, intestate, Dig. ; see INTESTATUS :

—a casu, *by accident*, ML. ; a diu, *long since*, ML. ; ab heri, *yesterday*, ML. ; a prope, *near*, ML. ; a retro, *backwards*, ML. ] \*\*3) To denote an office or service, with or (more often) without servus : a manu servus, *a secretary*, Suet. :—for this we find sing. a manu, id. :—Narcissus ab epistolis et Pallas a rationibus, *secretary, accountant*, id. :—a bibliotheca and a bibliotheca, *librarian*, Inscr. :—a supellectile ab auro escario, ibid. :—ab oculis medicus, *oculist*, ibid. :—Alexio Cæsaris Aug. a bibliotheca, *librarian to Cæsar Augustus*, ibid. :—Claudius, qui Diocletiano ab epistolis fuit, *Diocletian's private secretary*, Vopisc. [H) In titles of nobility, Baro ab X., *Lord of X.*, ML. ; for which we find also de. See DE.]

ABA, æ. m. A mountain of Armenia, in which the Euphrates rises, Plin. 5, 24, 20.

[ĀBĀCISTA, æ. m. (abacus) An accountant, ML.]

[ĀBACTŪS, a, um. (abigo) Driven away : a. jumenta, Inscr.]

[ĀBACTOR, ōris. m. (abigo) A cattle-stealer, App.]

[1. ĀBACTUS, a, um. (abigo) Driven away ; a. magistratus, driven from office, Fest. :—a. venter, abortive, Paul. Sent. :—a. oculi, deep, sunken, Stat. Th. 1, 104.]

\*\*2. ĀBACTUS, ūs. m. (abigo) A driving away ; a. hospitum, Plin. Pan. 20.

\*\*ĀBACŪLUS, i. m. dem. A small tile, or piece of glass, used in making ornamental pavements, or the like, Plin. 36, 26, 67.

ĀBĀCUS, i. m. (ἀβάς) I. A small decorated table, used as a stand for vases, plate, or other valuable utensils or ornaments, a sideboard, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61 ; Liv. 39, 6 :—II. A cupboard, beaufet, Cat. R. R. 10. III. A board divided into compartments, used in play, or for arithmetical computation, a play-board, counting-table, or tray, Suet. Ner. 22 ; Pers. 1, 132. IV. A) In Architecture ; a flat square stone on the top of a column, immediately under the architrave, Vitruv. 4, 1. B) A panel, or square compartment in a wall or ceiling of glass or marble, Vitruv. 7, 3.

[ĀBADDON. m. (Hebr. אַבְדֹּן) Destroyer, the name of an evil angel, Bibl.]

[ĀBĀDIR or ĀBADDIR. m. (Hebr. אֲבִיר אֲבִיר, mighty father) The name of an Oriental deity, Prisc.]

[ĀB-ESTŪO. 1. v. a. To glow, burn, Eccl.]

[ĀBAGMENTUM, i. n. (abigo) A means of procuring abortion, LL.]

[ĀBĀLABA or ĀBALLABA, æ. f. Appleby, a town of England.]

\*ĀBĀLIĒNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A formal alienation or legal transfer of property, Cic. Top. 5 extr.

ĀB-ĀLĪĒNO. 1. v. a. To make strange ; hence, to remove, separate. I. Prop. [A) Gen. : a tali viro abalienari, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11 :—a. tabulas, picturas, to send out of the house, id.] B) In Law ; to give another legal possession of a piece of property, to transfer : ut agros vectigales populi Romani abalienaret, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64. II. Fig. : To alienate, render disaffected ; with ab, or absol., rarely with a simple abl. : quos favendo in communi causa, retinere poterunt, invidendo abalienarunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7 ; conf. ibid. § 3 :—totum se a te abalienavit Dolabella, ea de causa, qua me quoque sibi inimicissimum reddidit :—conf. abalienati scelere istius a nobis omnes reges amicissimi :—a. ordinem conjunctissimum a senatu :—abalienati jure civium, deprived of the rights of citizens, disfranchised, Liv. :—a. homines suis rebus, Nep. :—mirandum in modum est animo abalienato, Cic. :—abalienata morbo membra, dead, Quint.

[ĀBALLO, ōnis. f. Avallon, a town of France, in the Dep. of Yonne, called also Aballum.]

[ĀBAMBŪLANTES, um. m. (ab-ambulo) = abscedentes, Fest.]

[ĀBĀMĪTA, æ. f. (avus-amita) Sister of a great-great-grandfather, called also amita maxima, Dig. 38, 10, 3.]

[ABANDUM, ABANDŪNUM, or ĀBANDŌNŪM, ū. n. A se-

*curity, pledge, ML. : hence abandonare or abandonnare, to give any thing as a security or pledge, ML.]*

[**ĀBANNATIO**, ōnis. *f.* (ab-annus) *Banishment for a year, ML.]*

[**ĀBANTE** *prep. c. abl. and acc.* (ab-ante, like incircum, in-uper, etc.) *I. From before; a. oculis rapuerunt, Inscr.*

*II. Abante medium noctis, from a short time before midnight, ML. Hence, Ital. avanti, Fr. avant; and also de-abante, Fr. devant.]*

[**ĀBANTEŪS**, a, um. (Abas) *Of or belonging to Abas, king of Argos, Ov. M. 15, 161.*

[**ĀBANTIĀDES**, æ. m. (Ἀβαντιάδης) *Descendant of Abas, king of Argos; his son was Acrisius, Ov. M. 4, 607; his great-grandson, Perseus, id.*

[**ABANTIĀS**, ōdis. *f.* *Ancient name of the island Eubœa, hœd. Negropont, Plin. 4, 12, 21.*

[**ĀBANTIŪS**, a, um. (Abantias) *Eubœan: A. classis, coming from Eubœa, Stat. S. 4, 8, 46.]*

[**ABANTŌNIUM** or **ALBANTŌNIUM**, ūi. n. *Aubenton, a town of France.]*

[**ĀBAPTISTON** or **-UM**, i. n. (Ἀβαντιστον) *A trepan with a short spike or point, NL.]*

[**ABĀRĪTĀNUS**, a, um. (Abaris) *Of or belonging to the town Abaris in Africa: A. arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66.*

[**ABARTICŪLĀTIO**, ōnis. *f.* (ab-articulus) *A set of moveable joints, NL.]*

[**ĀBAS**, antis. m. (Ἄβας) *I. Son of Lynceus, grandson of Danaus, king of Argos, Hyg. II. A centaur, Ov. M. 12, 306. III. A companion of Diomedes, Ov. M. 14, 505.*

*IV. A companion of Æneas, Virg. Æ. 1, 121. V. A Tuscan prince, Virg. Æ. 10, 170.*

[**ABASSĪNĪA**, æ. *f.* See **ABYSSINIA**.

[**ĀBASSO** or **AB-BASSO**, are. (bassus) *To make lower, to humble, ML. Hence, Fr. abaisser.]*

[**ĀBĀTON**, i. n. (Ἀβᾶτον) *An inaccessible building erected by the Rhodians round the trophy of Artemisia, Vitr. 2, 8.]*

[**ĀBĀTOS**, f. (Ἀβᾶτος, not to be trodden) *A rocky island in the Nile, near Phila, entered only by the priests, Luc. 10, 323.*

[**ĀB-ĀVĪA**, æ. *f.* (avus-avia) *Mother of a great-grandmother or of a great-grandfather, Dig. 38, 10, 1.*

[**ĀB-ĀVUNCŪLUS**, i. m. (avus-avunculus) *Brother of a great-grandfather, called also avunculus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 1.*

[**ĀB-ĀVUS**, i. m. (avus-avus) *I. A great-great-grandfather, Cic. Brut. 58, 213:—[for which we find quartus pater, Virg.] \*\*II. Gen.: Ancestor, progenitor, Plin. 18, 6, 8.*

[**ĀBAX**, ōcis. m. (Ἀβᾶξ) *Another form for abacus, Dig.; Prisc.]*

*1. ĀBBA*, æ. *f.* *A town in Africa, Liv. 80, 7.*

*2. ABBA*, ind. m. (Chald.) *Father, Bibl.]*

[**ABBAS**, ōtis. m. (Chald. אבא father) *Head of an ecclesiastical establishment, an abbot, Eccl.]*

[**ABBASSUS**, i. *f.* *A town in Phrygia Major, Liv. 38, 15.*

[**ABBĀTĪA**, æ. *f.* (abbas) *An abbey, Eccl.]*

[**ABBĀTIS CELLA** or **ABBATUM CELLA**, æ. *f.* *Appenzell, a town in Switzerland. Adj. Abbatis-Cellensis.]*

[**ABBĀTIS VILLA**. See **ABBĀVILLA**.]

[**ABBĀTISSA**, æ. *f.* (abbas) *An abbess, Eccl.]*

[**ABBĀVILLA**, æ. *f.* *Abbeville, a town in France, called also Abbatis Villa and Abbatico-Villa.]*

[**ABBENDŌNĪA**, æ. *f.* *Abingdon, a town in England.]*

[**ABBREVIĀTIO**, ōnis. *f.* (abbrevis) *Abbreviation, abridgement, Bibl.]*

[**ABBREVIĀTOR**, ōris. m. *An abbreviator, abridger, ML.]*

[**ABBREVIĀTŪRA**, æ. *f.* (abbrevis) *An abbreviation, ML.]*

[**AB-BREVIŌ**, i. v. a. (ad-brevio) *To shorten, abbreviate, Bibl.]*

[**ABCIDO**. *A rare form for abscido.]*

[**ABDALŌNĪMUS** (also Abdalonym. and Abdol.), i. m. *A king of Sidon, created by Alexander the Great, Curt. 4, 1; Just. 11, 10.*

[**ABDĒRA**, æ. *f.* (also ōrum, n. Liv. 45, 39) (Ἀβδηρα).

*I. A maritime city of Thrace, the birthplace of Democritus and Protagoras, famous for the stupidity and simplicity of its inhabitants, hence the proverb, Hic Abdera, Abdera here (i. e. at Rome), = men are as stupid here as at Abdera, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6. II. A town of Hispania Batica, hodie Adra, Plin. 3, 1, 3.*

[**ABDĒRĪTA** and **ABDĒRĪTES**, æ. m. (Ἀβδηρίτης) *An inhabitant of Abdera, Abderite, Cic. de Or. 3, 32.*

[**ABDĒRĪTĀNUS**, a, um. (Abderita) *Of Abdera: A. plebs, Mart. 10, 25.]*

[**ABDĒRĪTĪCUS**, a, um. *Abderitish; only in Greek Ἀβδηρίτιδος, foolish, stupid, Cic. Att. 7, 4.]*

[**ABDĪCATĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *I. Renunciation of an office, abdication: a. dictaturæ, Liv. 6, 16. II. Renunciation of a son, disinheriting, Quint. 7, 4, 27.*

[**ABDĪCATĪVE**, adv. *Negatively, M. Cap.]*

[**ABDĪCATĪVUS**, a, um. (abdic) *Negative, in the later philosophical language, i. q. negativus, opp. 'dedicativus,' App.]*

[**ABDĪCATRIX**, icis. *f.* *She who renounces or disclaims a thing, Eccl.]*

*1. AB-DĪCO*, i. v. a. [*I. To say that something does not belong to one, to renounce a thing: a. patrem, Curt. 4, 10.]*

*II. A. se alqa re, to renounce an office, to resign, abdicate: a. se præturâ, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14:—a. se dictaturâ, Cæs.:—a. se tutelâ:—a. se non modo consulatu, sed etiam libertate. Absol.: ut abdicarent consules: abdicaverunt. \*\*With acc.: a. dictaturam, Liv.:—hence, Passive, abdicato magistratu, Sall.:—causa abdicandæ dictaturæ, Liv. Fig.: ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum abdicco atque ejicio, let go, give up, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102. (al. abjudico):—a. legem agrariam, Plin.:—a. semen, id.:—a. aurum in totum e vita, to withdraw, id. \*\*B) As a legal term: a. filium, liberos, etc., to renounce sons or children, to disinherit, Quint. 3, 6, 97.*

*2. AB-DĪCO*, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. \**I. In the language of Augurs, of unfavourable omens; not to approve, to refuse: quum aves abdisissent, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31. II. In judicial language, a. alqd ab alqo, to abjudicate, Liv. 3, 56.*

[**ABDĪTE**, adv. *Secretly: a. latere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73 extr.*

[**ABDĪTIVUS**, a, um. (abdo) *Separated: a. filius a patre, Plaut. Pœn. Prol. 65.]*

[**ABDĪTUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of abdo. II. Adj. Hidden, concealed, secret: res occultæ et penitus abdite, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49:—sunt innumerabiles de his rebus libri neque abditæ neque obscuri:—hæc esse penitus in media philosophia reclusa atque abdita. [Subst. Abdita terræ, Lucr.:—abdita rerum, i. q. abditæ res, Hor.]—in addito, in concealment, Plin.]*

[**AB-DO**, idi, itum. 3. v. a. (*To give away: hence*) *I. To put away, remove: copias paulum ab eo loco abdite, removed, Cæs. B. G. 7, 79:—a. se in Menapios, to depart, id.:—a. alqm in insulam, to banish to an island, Tac. II. A) Meton. (with the subordinate idea of concealment): a. se, 1) To withdraw himself secretly, to retire. With in c. acc.; only in part. pf. also with in c. abl.: reliqui fugæ sese mandarunt atque in proximâ silvas abdididerunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12:—abditæ in tabernaculis, concealed, Cæs.:—so, homines in tectis silvestribus abditæ, Cic. Inv. 1, 2. 2) Fig.: To bury one's self in retirement: a. se totum in literas, Cic. Fam. 7, 33 extr.:—abdo me in bibliothecam:—abdidit sese in ultimâ Macedoniam—Arpinum me abdam. B) Gen.: To hide, conceal, keep secret: quæ partes corporis aspectum essent deformem habituræ atque turpem, eas contexit atque abdidit (natura)... quæ enim natura occultavit, eadem omnes, qui sana mente sunt, remouent ab oculis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126:—abdita adhuc principis vitia, Tac.:—milites abditæ per ten-*

toria, id.: — [c. dat.: lateri a. ensem, to thrust in deeply, to bury, Virg.]

ABDOLŌNYMUS, i. See ABDALONIMUS.

ABDŌMEN, inis. n. (abdo, or perhaps by transposition for adipomen, from adeps, fat.) I. A) The fat lower part of the belly, paunch, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44. As an image of gluttony or sensuality: heluo natus abdomini suo, non laudi, Cic. Pis. 17, 41: — manebat insaturabile a., id. [B] Gen.: belly, ML. II. I. q. membrum virile, Plaut. Mil. 5, 5.]

[ABDŌMĒNALIS, e. (abdomen) Of or belonging to the belly; typhus, NL.]

[ABDŌCENS, entis. part. of abduco (sc. nervus) One of the optic nerves, nerve of the abductor, NL.]

AB-DŪCO, xi, etum. 3. [Imp. abduce, Plaut.: pf. sync. abduxi, id.] v. a. I. [To lead or escort one away from one place to another, to take or bring with one, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 7; Ov.] II. Meton. (without predominance of the idea of conduct or escort): To carry off or away, to take away. A) Prop.: ad quem iste adduxerat Tertiam Isidori mimi filiam vi abductam ab Rhodio tibicine, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34: — a. collegam per vim a foro, Liv. 2, 56: — for which we find a. alqm de foro, id.: — a. alqm e foro: — a. alqm ex acie: — a. alqm extra convivium, Sen.: — servulum unum abducit, takes forcibly away with: — cohortes secum abducere conatus, Cæs.: — ipsos in lautumias abduci imperabat: — so, a. liberos eorum in servitutem, Cæs.: — [poetically, with acc. of the end, or place to which one is taken; quascumque abducis (me) terras, Virg.] Of things: quod ibidem custodire non poterunt, id. auferre et abducere licebit, Cic. Quint. 27, 84: — a. capita retro ab ictu, to withdraw, evade, Virg.: — a. clavem, to remove, Plaut.: — a. potionem, to drink off, Scrib. B) Fig. \*1) Gen.: To separate, distinguish: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, secum esse cogimus, maximeque a corpore abducimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: — a. conjecturis a divinationem: — a. consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis a., to separate. 2) Esp. a) From a study, pursuit, duty, or the like, to withdraw, to draw off, to hinder: a quo studio te abduci negotiis, intelligo ex tuis literis, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5: — abduci magnitudine pecuniae ab institutis: — abduci studio a rebus gerendis: — abduci alqa re ab officio: — abducere animum ab omni rei publicae cura: — abducere animum a sollicitudine: — a. animum ab alqa re: — a. animos a contraria defensione. \*b) To alienate, to seduce, from fidelity or allegiance: qui ab illo abduci exercitum, Cic. Phil. 10, 4 extr. \*c) To bring down from a high to a low rank, to degrade: ne ars tanta a religionis auctoritate abduceretur ad mercedem atque quæstum, should be degraded or reduced, Cic. Div. 1, 41 extr.

[ABDUCTŌ, ōnis. f. (abduco) I. A leading away. II. Meton. A) Retirement, Bibl. B) The separation of broken bones, NL.]

[ABDUCTOR, ōris. m. (abduco; sc. musculus) A muscle which pulls back or opens the members to which it is affixed, NL.]

ABDUCTUS, a, um. part. of abduco.

[ĀBĒCĒDĀRĪUS, a, um. (a, b, c, d) I. Belonging to the alphabet, alphabetical: — a. psalmi, Eccl. II) Subst. A) Abecedarius, ii. m. One who learns the A, b, c, Eccl. B) Abecedaria, æ. f. Elementary instruction, Fulg. C) Abecedarium, ii. n. The A, b, c; alphabet, Eccl.]

[ĀBEL, ēlis, and ĀBELUS, i. m. Abel, a son of Adam, Bibl.]

ĀBELLA or ĀVELLA, æ. f. A town of Campania, Virg. Æ. 7, 740.

ĀBELLĀNUS or ĀVELLĀNUS, a, um. (Abella) Of or belonging to Abella: A. nux, called also Abellina nux, Plin. Subst. Abellani, orum. m. Inhabitants of Abella, Just.

ABELLINUS, a, um. See the foregoing Article.

[ABELLIO, ōnis. m. The name of a heathen deity in Gaul, Inscr.]

[ABELMOSCHUS. (Arab.) *Musk grain, musk seed*, NL.]

[ABEMITO, i. q. demito or aufero, from abemo, i. q. demo, conf. adimo, acc. to Fest.]

AB-ĒO, ivi or ii, itum, ire. [abin', i. q. abisne, Plaut.: — abiit, as two syllables, id.] v. n. To go away, depart. I. Prop. A) Gen.: abiit (Catilina), exersit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: — excedant atque abeant, Liv.: — abiturum eum non esse, si accepisset, would not go away (alive): — hinc abite vosque ad legionem recipite, Cæs.: — a. ex conspectu, to get out of sight, to go into exile, id.: — abiit ad deos Hercules: numquam abisset, nisi eam sibi viam munivisset: — a. exulatum, to go into exile, Liv.: — [cornus sub altum pectus abit, penetrates deeply, Virg.] B) Esp. 1) To pass away, to disappear, to cease: Cato sic abiit e vita, ut etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: — nunc quidem jam abiit pestilentia, sed quamdiu fuit, me non attigit: — so, nausea jam plane abiit: — illa mea, quæ solebat antea laudare, abierunt: — abiit ille annus, respirasse homines videbantur, passed by: — conf. abiit illud tempus, mutata ratio est: — in quos sumptus abeunt fructus prædiorum? are squandered or lavished. [2] To change from one nature into another, to be transformed or metamorphosed: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov.: — I in U abiit, Varr.] II) Fig. A) Gen.: To depart from, to leave off. a) Personal: ut ab jure non abeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44: — sed abeo a sensibus, leave, i. e. speak no more of: — abiens magistratu, departing from office, laying it down: — a. magistratu: — non longe abieris, you need not go far, namely, to seek for examples: — quid ad istas ineptias abis? why do you have recourse to? — vide, quo indicium meum abeat, whither it tends, Sen. β) Impersonal. non incepto abiretur, Liv. B) Esp. \*1) Of a consequence or result: to go or come off: of things; to turn out: ad summam, non posse istæc sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1: — integri abeunt, come off unhurt, Sall. \*2) Mercantile t. t. a) To escape, slip away, not to be knocked down to one (at an auction): si res abiret ab eo mancipio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54: — ne res abiret ab eo, id. \*b) Of price; to fall: pretium retro abiit, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. \*3) A. in malam crucem, to go and be hung, Plaut. Ter.: — conf. quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum! Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48. [4] Imp.: abi, begone! you may go! Plaut.; Ter.]

[ĀBĒŌNA, æ. f. (abeo) A goddess invoked by the Romans, when about to depart on a journey, Augustin.; conf. ABEŌNA.]

[ABERCET, i. q. prohibet, prevents, hinders, from abarceo, accord. to Fest.]

[ABERDŌNA and -NĪA, æ. f. Aberdeen, a town in the north of Scotland, called also Devōna.]

\*ĀBERRĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. A withdrawing or diverting the mind from trouble; dissipation of grief: aliam aberrationem a molestiis nullam habemus, Cic. Fam. 15, 18: — sive hanc aberrationem a dolore delegerim.

AB-ERRO. 1. v. n. qu. to wander from the way, to go astray, to lose one's way. \*I. Prop.: puer aberravit a patre, Plaut. Men. Prol. 31: — a. ex agmine, Liv. II. Fig. A) To miss, fail, to wander from: a. a norma, regula, præscriptione naturæ, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 140: — ne ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberraret oratio: — aberrare cepit oratio ad alia: — a. dicentem a proposito: — a. non multum ab alejs levitate, to be not far removed from, to differ little from: — aberrare a conjectura: — also without ab: aberrare conjecturā: — ut etiamsi aberrare ad alia cæperit, ad hæc revocetur oratio, id. \*B) To get away from anything disagreeable, to divert the mind or attention: scribendo dies totos nihil equidem levor, sed tamen aberro, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 1: — nullo alio modo a miseria quasi aberrare possum.

ABFŌRE, i. q. abfuturum esse. See ABSUM.

ABFŌREM, i. q. abessem. See ABSUM.

[ABGREGARE, i. q. a grege ducere, acc. to Fest.]

[ABHĒMAT, i. q. hiemat, Plin.]

AB-HINC. adv. [I. Hence: aufer a. lacrimas, Lucr. 3, 967.] II. From a certain time. A) Of time past, since, ago; with acc. or abl. and num. cardin.: quæstor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecim, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 34: —

comitiis jam abhinc triginta diebus habitis, *thirty days ago*.  
[B] *Of future time, hence, hereafter*: sese ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. ap. Char.]

**ĀB-HORRĒO**, ūi (no supine). 2. v. n. and a. *To shrink back from any thing, to shudder at, abhor*. \*I. Prop.: omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, omnes ut aliquam immanem bestiam fugiebant, Cic. Cluent. 14, 41: — a. pumilos atque distortos ut ludibria naturae malique ominis, Suet. II. Meton. Gen. A) *To be disinclined, or averse to, to shrink from; usually with ab*: a. ab re uxoria, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: — a. a caede, Cic. Sest. 63: — a. a turpitudine, audacia, sordibus alcijs: — animus abhorret a scribendo: — so, animum Caesaris a causa non abhorre: — animo illos abhorruisse ab optimo civitatis statu: non voluntate fuisse populares. B) *To be remote from, to disagree, not to suit*: longe ab ista suspitione abhorreere debet, to be free from that suspicion: to be out of suspicion, Cic. Cael. 4, 10: — temeritas non procul abhorret ab insania: — a. a vulgari genere orationis: — oratio abhorrens a persona hominis gravissimi: — a. a fide, to be incredible, Liv.: — omne quod abhorret ab oculorum approbatione, that is offensive to the eye. \*With dat.: alii talibus vitiis abhorreant, may be disinclined to: — tam pacatas perfectioni abhorrens mos, not accordant with, Liv. \*Absol.: sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, will be good for nothing: — conf. absurdæ et abhorrentes lacrimae, unreasonable, unbecoming, Liv.

[AB-HORRESCO, i. q. horresco. *To shudder*, Eccl.]

[ABHORRĒDE adv. (abhorreo) *Unsuitably*, Charis.]

[ABHORTOR, ari. v. dep. *To dissuade*, LL.]

[ĀBĪĒCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (abies) *A small fir tree*, LL.]

[ĀBĪGŒNŪS, a, um. i. q. abiegnus, Inscr.]

**ĀBĪEGNUS**, a, um. [trisyll. abiegnus, Prop.] (abies) *Made of the wood of the fir tree (deal)*: a. trabea, a ship, Enn.: — a. equus, the wooden horse at Troy, Prop.

**ĀBĪENS**, abeuntis. part. of abeo.

**ĀBĪES**, ōtis. f. I. *The white fir tree*, Plin. 16, 39, 50; Ov. M. 10, 94. II. Meton.: *Any thing made of the wood of that tree; a letter (written on a wooden tablet)*, Plaut.; a ship, Virg.; a lance, id.

[ĀBĪĒTĀRIUS, a, um. (abies) *Of or belonging to fir-wood (deal)*: a. negotia, Fest.: — a. fabricator mensarum, Bibl.]

**ĀBĪGA**, æ. f. (abigo) *A plant used to procure abortion, called also chamæpitys*, Plin. 24, 6, 20.

[ĀBĪGĒTOR, ōris. m. i. q. abigeus and abactor. *A cattle-stealer*, LL.]

[ĀBĪGĒTUS, us. m. (abigeus) *Cattle-stealing*, Dig.]

[ĀBĪGĒUS, i. m. (abigo) *A cattle-stealer*, Dig.]

**ĀBĪGO**, ěgi, actum. 3. v. a. (ago) *To drive away*. I. Prop. A) *Puer abige muscas*, Cic. de Or. 5, 60 extr.: — so, a. volucres et feras bacillo. B) Esp. 1.) *To drive away cattle thievishly, to steal cattle*: familias obripuerunt, pecus abegerunt, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: — a. greges. 2) *To procure abortion*: a. partum medicamentis, Cic. Cluent. 11, 32: — a. conceptum a se, Suet. 3) *To divorce or put away a wife*: Agrippinam abegisse post divortium doluit, Suet. Tib. 7. [II. Fig.: *To drive away an evil, get rid of a nuisance*: a. pestem algo, Enn.: — a. curas, Hor.]

**ABII**, ōrum. m. *A Scythian tribe*, Curt. 7, 6.

[AB-INVICEM, or separately, ab invicem. adv. i. q. invicem. *Reciprocally*, Eccl.]

[ĀBĪŖIO, ōnis. f. (abeo) *A going away, departure*, Plant.; Ter.]

[ĀBĪŖO, ěre. v. n. (bēto) *To go away*, Plaut.]

**ĀBĪTUS**, ūis. m. (abeo) *A going away, departure*.

\*I. Prop.: post abitum hujus pestis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54. \*II. Meton.: *A place of egress*, Virg. Æ. 9, 380: — pl.: vehicula sepebant abitus, egresses, Tac.

**ABJECTE**. adv. \*I. *Desperately*: in dolore est providendum, ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave

faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55. \*II. Low, meanly: quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8: — se abjectius projicere, Amm.

**ABJECTIO**, ōnis. f. (abjicio) *A throwing away*.

\*I. Prop.: figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18. \*II. Fig.: *Dejection, despondency*: debilitatio atque abjectio animi, Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

**ABJECTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of abjicio. II. Adj. A) *Spiritless, desponding*: plura scribere non possum, ita sum animo perculso et abjecto, Cic. Att. 3, 2. — mater misera lamentans et abjecta: — animus abjectior aut spes fractior. B) Low, mean, abject, of loose character: nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitaret, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57: — contemptus atque a.: — fortis actor et vehemens et verbis nec inops nec abjectus.

**AB-JĪCĪO**, jēci, jectum. 3. v. a. (jacio) *To cast or throw away or down*. I. Prop.: si armis aut conditione positus, aut defatigatione abjectis, aut victoria detractis civitas respiraverit, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 2: — ut ignavus miles abjecto scuto fugiat quantum possit: — a. insigne regium de capite: — a. se ad pedes alci, to throw oneself at anybody's feet, to fall down at his feet: — a. reliquum corpus in mare: — anulum in mari abjecerat, i. e. being on the sea had thrown it away: — ut se abjiceret in herba: — debilitato corpore et contrucidato se abjicit exanimatus, fell down as dead: — Mars communis sæpe spoliantem jam et exultantem evertit et perculit ab abjecto, the fallen. II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To throw away, give up*: nusquam facilius hanc miserrimam vitam vel sustentabo, vel, quod multo est melius, abjacerem, give up, Cic. Att. 3, 19: — a. salutem suam pro alquo, to sacrifice one's own interests for any body: — contemnere et a. tranquillitatem, to despise, make light of: — labores fracti et abjecti et repudiati, rejected: — relinquere et a. obedientiam: — a. omnem cunctationem: — a. versum, to recite carelessly: — so, a. senarios: — ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus: — hunc quemadmodum fregerim quantaque contentione Titium abjecerim, have stricken down. B) Esp. 1) *To let go, not to bestow thought or pains upon*: abjiciamus ista, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 3: — a. memoriam beneficiorum: — fama ingenii abjicienda, to be renounced: — domum Sullanam desperabam jam, sed tamen non abjeci, have not altogether given up. 2) a) *To humble, lower, degrade*: natura quum ceteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem crexit, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 26: — a. suas omnes cogitationes in rem humilem atque contemptum: — exaggerare virtutem, extenuare cetera et abjicere: — conf.: quod valet non solum ad agendum aliquid et tollendum altius dicendo, sed etiam ad extenuandum atque abjiciendum: — ille annus senatus auctoritatem abjecit, lowered the credit of the senate. Hence, b) A. se, to degrade oneself, act in a manner unworthy of oneself, throw oneself away: qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, abjiciunt se atque ita afflicti et exanimati jacent, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: — sic te ipse abjicies atque prosternes, ut nihil inter te atque quadrupedem aliquam putes interesse. Conf. ABJECTUS and ABJECTE.

\*AB-JŪDĪCO. 1. v. a. *To deprive one of any thing by a judicial sentence, to declare that it does not belong to him, to adjudicate*. I. Prop.: Rullus judicabit Alexandriam regis esse, a populo Romano adjudicabit, Cic. Agr. 2, 16 extr.: — so, a. rem ab alquo: — a. agrum, Liv. II. Fig.: *rationem veritatis, integritatis etc. ab hoc ordine adjudicari*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2. With dat.: ipsum sibi libertatem adjudicavisse: — (see the passage Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102, under ABDICO, II. B)

[AB-JŪGO. 1. v. a. (to unyoke: hence, gen.) *To remove, separate*: Pac. ap. Non.]

**ABJUNCTUS**, a, um. part. of abjungo.

**ABJUNGO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. I. [To unyoke (cattle), Virg. G. 3, 518.] \*II. Meton.: *To remove, separate*: abjuncto Labieno atque iis legionibus, quas una miserat, removed, absent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 56: — Demosthenes se ab hoc dicendi genere abjunxerat, kept himself remote, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.

[ABJURATIO, ōnis. f. *An abjuring*, Isid.]

[AB-JURGO. 1. v. a. *To refuse reproachfully*: — a. arma Ajaci, Hyg.]

\*AB-JŪRO. 1. v. a. *To deny upon oath, to abjure*: mihi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8, extr.: — a. creditum, Sall.: — abjuratæ rapinæ, denied, Virg.

[ABLACTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *The act of weaning*, Eccl.]

[AB-LACTO. 1. v. a. *To wean*, Eccl.]

\*\*ABLĀQUĒĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A loosening of the soil round the roots of trees*, Col. 4, 17. II. *Meton.*: A hole or trench made by this process, Col. 5, 10, 17.

\*\*ABLĀQUĒO. 1. v. a. (laqueus) *To loosen or dig up the earth round the roots of a tree, in order to make a trench*: a. radices, Plin. 17, 27, 47.

[ABLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (aufero) *A taking away*, Eccl.]

\*\*ABLĀTĪVUS, i. m. (sc. casus) *The Ablative case*, Quint. 1, 4, 26.

[ABLĀTOR, ōris. m. (aufero) *One who takes any thing away*: bonorum a., Eccl.]

ABLATUS, a, um. *part. of aufero.*

\*\*ABLĒGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A sending away*: a. iuventutis ad bellum, Liv. 6, 39: *banishment*, Plin.

[ABLEGMĪNA, um. n. *Parts of the entrails, which used to be offered in sacrifices, according to Fest.*]

\*AB-LĒGO. 1. v. a. *To send off or away*: honestos homines, qui causam norint, ablegat a consilioque dimittat, remove, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32: — dimisso atque ablegato consilio. *As a play upon words*: hæc legatio a fratris adventu me ablegat, sends me away, i. e. hinders me from being present on his arrival.

[ABLEPSĪA, æ. f. (ἀλεψία) *Blindness*, NL.]

[ABLEVO. 1. v. a. *To make light, lighten*, Eccl.]

\*AB-LĪGŪRĪO. 4. v. a. I. *To squander in eating and drinking, to consume in gluttony*: patrimonium sua profuderunt, fortunas suas abliguerunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10.

\*\*II. *To lick*, Suet. Gramm. 23.

[ABLIQŪRĪTĪO, ōnis. f. *Extravagance in voluptuous living*, Capitol.]

ABLIQŪRĪTOR, ōris. m. (abligurio) *A spendthrift in voluptuous living*, Eccl.]

[AB-LINGO, ěre. v. a. *To anoint*: a. oculos, LL.]

\*\*AB-LŌCO. 1. v. a. *To let (on hire)*: a. domum, Suet. Vit. 7.

[AB-LŪDO, ěre. v. a. (Not to be in tune with: hence) *To be unsuitable, not to harmonize with, to be unlike*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 320.]

\*AB-LŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. *To wash off or away, to cleanse by washing*. I. *Prop.*: a. pedes alcjs, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: — a. corpus illuvie, Curt.: — a. se flumine vivo, Virg.: — parricidæ ita actantur fluctibus, ut nunquam abluantur, can never be washed clean: — a. maculas e veste, to wash off, Plin.: — a. sudorem, Tac.: — torrens abluens villas, washing away, Sen.: — [Poet.: a. umbras sibi, to get free from, Lucr.: — a. sitim, to quench, id.] II. *Fig.*: perturbatio animi placatione abluitor, is removed, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28: — a. perjuriam, to seek to do away, Ov.: — a. maculam, to wash out, Sen.

\*\*ABLŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (abluo) *A washing off, washing, ablution*, Plin. 13, 12, 23.

[ABLŪTOR, ōris. m. (abluo) *One who washes, or cleanses by ablution*, Eccl.]

ABLŪTUS, a, um. *part. of abluo.*

[ABLŪVĪUM, ūi. n. (abluo) *A deluge*, Laber. ap. Gell.]

AB-MĀTERTĒRA, æ. f. (avus) *Sister of a great-great-grandmother*, Dig.

[AB-NĀTO. 1. v. n. *To swim away*, Stat. Ach. 1, 383.]

[ABNĒGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A denying*, Eccl.]

[ABNĒGĀTIVUS, a, um. (abnego) *Negative*, Prisc.]

[ABNĒGĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who denies*, Eccl.]

\*\*AB-NĒGO. 1. v. a. *To refuse*: a. conjugium alcui, Virg. Æ. 7, 423: — a. depositum, Plin. Em.: — a. comite (sc. se alcui), to refuse to accompany, Hor. [Post., c. inf., to hesitate or decline to do any thing, Virg.]

AB-NĒPOS, ōtis. m. (avus) *A son of a great-grandchild*, Suet. Tib. 3.

AB-NEPTIS, is. f. (avus) *Daughter of a great-grandchild*, Suet. Ner. 35.

ABNŌBA, æ. m. *A part of the Black Forest*, Tac. G. 1; Plin.

\*\*AB-NOCTO. 1. v. n. (nox) *To spend a night from home, or out of the house*, Sen. Vit. 6, 26.

\*\*AB-NŌDO. 1. v. a. (nodus) *To clear (a tree) from knots*, Col. 4, 24, 10.

[AB-NORMIS, e. (norma) *Out of rule, irregular*: a. sapiens, not regularly trained, self-instructed, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3.]

[ABNORMITAS, ātis. f. (abnormis) *Irregularity*, ML.]

[ABNŪŔEO, ěre, for abnuo. *To refuse or deny*, Enn. ap. Diom.]

[ABNŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (abnuo) *Refusal, denial*, Fest.]

ABNUITURUS, a, um. *part. of abnuo.*

[AB-NŪMĒRO. 1. v. a. *To count the whole*, Nig. ap. Gell.]

AB-NŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. (By a motion of the head) *to refuse, deny, not to assent*: non recuso nec abnuo, Cic. Mil. 86, 100: — quum intelligas, quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat: — nihil unquam abnuat meo studio voluntas tua, refused. \*With an objective clause: abnuat, a se commissum esse facinus: — \*\*with de: a. alcui de ullo negotio, Sall. Abol.: fessi abnuentesque, declining the combat, Liv. \*\*Of things: to be unfavourable: spes a., Tibull.: — locus a., is not convenient, Tac.

[AB-NŪRUS, ūs. f. (avus) *The wife of a grandson*, ML.]

[ABNŪTIVUM, i. n. (abnutivus) *Refusal*, ML.]

[ABNŪTIVUS, a, um. (abnuo) *Negative*, Dig.]

[ABNŪTO. 1. v. n. (abnuo) *To refuse assent*, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41: — a. alcui, Plaut.]

[ĀBO. 1. v. n. (ἀφά, a term of endearment for sister) *Of sisters; to accost tenderly*, Aus.]

[ABŌA, æ. f. *Abu in Finland*.]

[ĀBŌDLĪCUM (Abud.). i. n. *Füssen in Bavaria, called also Faucenæ and Fauces*.]

ABŌLĒFĀCIO, feci, factum. 3. v. a. (1. aboleo) *To destroy*, Eccl.]

\*\*1. ĀB-ŌLĒO, lēvi, litum. 2. v. a. (the root is OLO, see adoleo; prop. to check the growth of any thing, not to let it come up; hence) *To destroy, abolish*. I. *Prop.*: a. monumenta alcjs, Virg. Æ. 4, 497: — sedes vetustate aut igni abolitæ, Tac. Pass.: aboleri, to die, opp. 'nasci,' Plin.

II. *Fig.*: a. magistratum alcui, to take away entirely, Liv. 3, 38: — a. vires, to exhaust, Tac.: — a. dedecus armis, to do away by heroic actions, Virg.: — a. certamina communi utilitate, to abolish, Tac.: — a. memoriam, to destroy, id.: — a. reos, to acquit, Dig.

[2. ĀB-ŌLĒO, ěre. v. a. *To purify from a bad scent, to sweeten*: a. viscera undis, Virg. G. 3, 560.]

\*\*ĀBŌLESCO, lēvi. 3. v. n. (1. aboleo) *To die away, decay*. I. *Prop.*: vitis a siccitatibus, dries up, Col. 3, 2, 4. II. *Fig.*: To pass away, come to nothing: nomen a. vetustate, Liv. 1, 23: — memoria a., id.: — gratia facti a., Virg.

\*\*ĀBŌLĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (1. aboleo) I. *An abolishing, abolition*: a. tributi, Tac. A. 13, 5: — a. sententiæ, id.: — a. legis, Suet.: — a. accusationis, criminis, Dig. II. *Esp.*: An amnesty: sub pacto abolitionis, Quint. 9, 2, 97: — a. facti, Suet.

[ĀBŌLĪTOR, ōris. m. (1. aboleo) *One who takes away any thing*: somnus a. omnium, that causes forgetfulness, Eccl.]



## ABOLITUS

**ABOLITUS**, a, um. *part. of 1. aboleo.*

**ĀBOLLA**, æ. f. (ἄβolla) *A thick cloak or mantle (worn by soldiers, kings, philosophers, &c.), Varr. ap. Non.; Suet.; Mart. [Poet.: facinus majoris abollæ, of a severer philosophy, Juv.]*

[**ABOLOES**, for ab illis. acc. to Fest.]

**ĀBŌMĀSUS**, i. m. *The stomach of ruminating animals, NL.]*

[**ĀBŌMĪNĀBĪLIS**, e. *Abominable, Eccl.]*

[**ĀBŌMĪNĀMENTUM**, i. n. (abominor) *An abominable thing, an abomination, Eccl.]*

**ĀBOMINANDUS**, a, um. *See ABOMINOR.*

[**ĀBŌMĪNANTER**. adv. (abominor) *Abominably, Eccl.]*

[**ĀBŌMĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *An abominating, abomination, Eccl.* II. *Concr.: An abominable thing, an abomination, Eccl.]*

[**ĀBŌMĪNO**, are, for abominor. *To abominate, Plaut.]*

**\*ĀB-ŌMĪNOR**. 1. v. a. I. *To wish away as an unfavorable omen: quum dixisset sepulcrum dirutum... abominatus, wished that this might be no evil omen, Liv. 30, 25 extr.: bene facitis, quod abominamini: dii prohibebunt hæc, id.: quod abominor, which may God forbid, Plin. E.* II. *Gen.: To abominate, abhor: a. alqd. opp. 'optare', Liv. 30, 30: a mentionem facinoris, id. Part. pf. Abominatus, in a passive sense, abominated, accursed: a. Hannibal, Hor.: a. seminares, Liv. Part. ful. Abominandus, abominable: a. curia, Liv.*

[**ĀBŌMĪNŌSUS**, a, um. *Fatal, LL.]*

**ĀBŌRĪGĪNES**, um. m. (ab-origo) I. *Original inhabitants; the first inhabitants of Latium, ancestors of the Romans, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; Sall. Cat. 6.* II. *Gen.: Ancestors, original stock, Plin. 4, 21, 36.*

[**ĀBŌRĪGĪNĒUS**, a, um. *Aboriginal, belonging to aborigines, ML.]*

**\*ĀB-ŌRĪOR**, ortus. 4. v. n. I. *To pass away: ubi omnia orientur, ubi aboriantur, Varr. L.L. 5, 10: vox a., stopped, Lucr. Fetus a., perishes (as an untimely birth), Gell.* II. *To miscarry, Plin. 8, 51, 77, doubtful.*

[**ĀBŌRISCOR**, ci. (aborior) *To pass away, Lucr. 5, 732.]*

[**ĀBŌRTĪCĪDĪUM**, ii. n. (abortus-cædo) *The act of procuring abortion, NL.]*

1. **\*ĀBŌRTĪO**, ōnis. f. (aborior) *Abortion, Cic. Cluent. 12, 34.*

2. **ĀBŌRTĪO**. 4. v. n. (aborior) *To miscarry, suffer abortion, Bibl.]*

[**ĀBŌRTĪUM**, ii. n. *An abortion, Eccl.]*

**ĀBORTĪVUM**, i. *See the following word.*

**\*ĀBORTĪVUS**, a, um. (1. abortio) I. *Abortive, untimely (with respect to birth): a. Sisyphus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 46: a. ovum, in which the chick is prematurely formed, added, Mart. Subst. Abortivum, i. n. An abortion, Plin.*

II. *That causes abortion: a. malvae, Plin. 20, 21, 84: a. cedrus, id. Subst. Abortivum, i. n. A means of procuring abortion, for abiga, Juv.]*

[**ĀBORTO**. 1. v. n. (abortus) *To suffer abortion, miscarry, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14.]*

[**ĀBORTUM**, i. n. for abortus. *An abortion, Dig.]*

**ĀBORTUS**, ūs. m. (aborior) *\*I. Abortion: Tertullæ nollem abortum, I wish Tertulla had not miscarried, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2: abortum facere, to suffer abortion, miscarry, Plin. E.: also, to produce abortion, Plin. A) Meton.: Of plants; a dwarf, a stunted tree, Plin. B) Fig.: Of writings; an unfinished piece, Plin. H. N. proœm. [II. The setting of stars, Manil.]*

**ĀB-PĀTRŪUS**, i. m. (avus) *The brother of an abavus, Dig.*

## ABROGO

[**ABRACADABRA**. *A mystical charmed word, which, being written in the following manner, on an amulet suspended from the neck, was supposed to be a preventive of fever:—*

```

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

```

**\*AB-RĀDO**, si, sum. 3. v. a. I. *To rub or scrape off, to shave (the beard): supercilia penitus abrassa, Cic. R. C. 7, 20: abrasus quidam, well shaven, Hor.: a. partes radicum, to grub up, Plin.: abrasæ fauces, rough (through hard food), Luc. II. Meton.: To deprive one of his property, to pill, rob: a. alqd ab alqo litum terrore, Cic. Cæc. 7, 19: a. alqd bonis, Plin. Paneg.*

[**ABRĀHAM**, or **ABRAM**, or **ABRĀM**, æ. m. *Abraham, Bibl. Hence: Abrahamides (Abramides), æ. m. A descendant of Abraham, Eccl.: Abrahamæus (Abrameus), a, um. Belonging to Abraham, Eccl.]*

[**ABRAM**. *See ABRAHAM.*

[**ABRANTĪUM**, ii. n. *Abrantes in Portugal.]*

[**ABRĀSĪO**, ōnis. f. (abrado) *A rubbing or scraping off, ML.]*

**ABRĀSUS**, a, um. *part. of abrado.*

[**ABRAXAS**, æ. m. *A Persian deity, Eccl.]*

[**AB-RĒLICTUS**, a, um. *Deserted, abandoned, forsaken, Eccl.]*

[**AB-RĒNUNTĪO**. 1. v. n. *To renounce, Eccl.]*

**ABREPTUS**, a, um. *part. of abripio.*

[**ABRINCA**, æ. f. *The river Aar, in Prussia, in the lower province of the Rhine, called also Abricca, Abringa, and Ara, æ.]*

[**ABRINCÆ**, arum. f. *Avranches in France, called also Abrincate, arum, and Ingena, æ.]*

**ABRĪPIŌ**, ipŭi, eptum. 3. (rapio) v. a. *To snatch away, take away violently.* I. *Prop.: quæ quisque carissima haberet, ab impedimentis petere atque abripere properaret, Cæs. B. G. 5, 33 extr.: milites vi fluminis abrepti, id.: repente te quasi quidam æstus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145: de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras abripi: e complexu parentum abrepti filii: [a. se, to raise oneself from the dust, Plaut.] Esp. \*1.) To rob, pillage, carry off as booty: ut Verres alter Orcus non Proserpinam asportasse, sed ipsam abripuisse Cererem videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50. [2.) To squander (one's property), Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 11.] II. *Fig.: To carry off, remove: voluntate omnes tecum fuerunt, tempestate abreptus est unus, carried away (as by a tempest), Cic. Lig. 12, 34: filium natura a parentis similitudine abripuit, removed, made unlike: ad questionem abreptus est, carried on.**

**ABRŌDĪÆTUS**, i. m. (ἀβροδάκτυλος) *(one who lives delicately or luxuriously) An epithet of the painter Parrhasius, Plin. 35, 9, 36.*

[**AB-RŌDO**, si, sum. 3. v. a. *To gnaw or bite off, Varr.; Pers.]*

**\*ABRŌGĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (abrogo) *The formal abrogation or repeal of a law: difficultas abrogationis, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2.*

[**ABRŌGĀTOR**, ōris. m. (abrogo) *One who destroys: a. divini operis, Arn.]*

**AB-RŌGO**, 1. v. a. I. A) *Prop.: To annul, abrogate, repeal (a law) [derogo, to abolish (a law) in part: obrogo, to invalidate (a law) by enacting another tending to counteract it]: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari*

ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22:—lex plebiscito abrogata est. B) *Meton.*: To deprive of office, *depose*: si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 57:—a. cui imperium:—lex de imperio Lentulo abrogando. II. *Fig.*: a. fidem alicui, to ruin one's credit, destroy confidence in a person:—quibus abrogas fidem juris jurandi, Cic. R.C. 15, 44:—so, a. fidem alicui:—a. fidem visis:—a. vires beneficiis, to remove take away, Plin.:—a. nimium scriptis, Ov.

ABRŌSUS, a, um. *part. of abrodo.*

ABRŌTŌNĪTĒS, æ. m. (ἀβροτόνιτης) Wine seasoned with southernwood, Col. 12, 35.

1. ABRŌTŌNUM, i. n. and ABRŌTŌNUS, i. m. [NL. abrotanum] (ἀβροτόνον) Southernwood: Artemisia a. Fam. *Synantheræ*, Plin. 21, 21, 92; Hor.

2. ABRŌTŌNUM, i. n. A town on the north coast of Africa, Plin. 5, 3, 4.

\*AB-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum. 3. v. a. To break off one thing from another with violence. I. *Prop.*: a. ramos manibus, Ov.:—a. duos angues crinibus, to pull out, id.:—a. vincula, to tear off, Liv.:—a. crurum et poplitum venas, to cut through, Tac.:—a. Asiam Europæ, to separate, Plin.:—a. fastigia templorum a culminibus, Liv.:—abrupti nubibus ignes, torn from, Luer.; for which we find also abrupti nubibus ignes, Virg.:—abruptis procillis turbata freta, bursting, id.:—abruptum sidus, obscured, id. II. *Fig.*: To break off, separate: hæc legio se prima latrocinio abruptit Antonii, freed itself from, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 31:—plebs abrupta a cetero populo, Liv.:—a. vitam a civitate, to sever one's life from the state, i. e. to quit it, Tac.:—but, a. vitam, qu. to cut off the threads of life, to put an end to life, Virg.:—a. fas, to destroy, id.:—a. sermonem, to break off, id.

[AB-RŪMUS, a, um. (ruma) Removed from the breast, weaned, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*ABRUPTĒ. adv. Of speech; abruptly, Quint. 3, 8, 6. Of actions; passionately, hastily, impetuously, Just.

\*ABRUPTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (abrumpo) I. A breaking off or asunder: a. corrigiæ, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84. II. *Fig.*: Divorce, Cic. Att. 11, 3, 1.

ABRUPTUM, i. See the following Article.

ABRUPTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of abrumpo.* \*II. *Adj.*

A) Of places; steep, precipitous: locus in pedum mille altitudinem abruptus, Liv. 21, 36:—a. saxa, Tac.:—petra undique abscissa et a, Curt.:—rupes undique præceptæ et a, id. [Absol.: Abruptum, steepness from above or below; depth of the sea, Virg.; height of heaven, Stat.] B) *Fig.*: Abrupt: Sallustiana brevitæ et abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. 4, 2, 45:—a. initia, id.:—a. sibilus, Plin.:—a. contumacia, extreme, Tac.:—a. exitium, sudden, Amm.:—a. homo, uncouth, rude, Tertull.—Absol.: in abruptum tractus, to the deep, to ruin, Tac.:—per abrupta, by unyielding conduct, id.:—in abrupto necessitatibus, in difficulty, danger, Amm.

[ABRUS, ūdis. m. A leguminous plant, of noxious quality, wild liquorice, NL.]

ABS. prep. See AB.

\*\*ABSCĒDENTĪA, ium. n. (abscedo) I. In Medicine; abscesses, imposthumes, Cels. II. In Architecture; objects in the background; opp. 'prominentia,' Vitruv.

\*ABS-CĒDO, cessi, cessum. 3. [contr. abscessem for abscesissem, Sil.] v. n. To go away or off, depart. I. *Prop.*: a. a curia, e foro, Liv. 27, 50:—a. ab Hannibale, id.:—luna accedens et abscedens, increasing and decreasing, waxing and waning, Plin.:—Impers.: non ante abscessum est quam, etc., Liv. Esp. 1.) To disappear, be lost from view: cor est in extis: jam abscedet, simulac molam inspersis: deus id eripiet, vis aliqua conficiet aut exedet, Cic. Div. 2, 16 extr.:—Pallada abscessisse mihi, has withdrawn from, Ov.:—suppresso testamento, ne quid abscedere

ret, should be lost, Suet. \*\*2.) To come off: a. latere tecto, to come off with a whole skin, Ter.:—a. manibus æquis (of combatants), to part without deciding the contest, Tac. \*\*II. *Fig.*: To leave off, retire, desist from: a. incepto, Liv. 26, 7:—a. civilibus muneribus, id.:—ægritudo abscedit, yields, Plaut.:—ira abscedit ab eo, Ter.:—[c. abl. hæc te abscedat suspicio, Plaut.]

\*ABSCĒSĪŌ, ōnis. f. (abscedo) A going away, removal; diminution: accessio ad corpora et a, Cic. Un. 12.

\*ABSCĒSUS, ūs. m. (abscedo) I. A going away, removal: longinquo solis abscessu, Cic. N.D. 1, 10, 24:—a. continuus, perpetual absence, Tac. II. *Concr.*: An imposthume, abscess, Cels. 5, 18:—[a. lacteus, metastasis of the milk, NL.]

\*ABS-CĪDO, cidi, cisum. 3. (cædo) v. a. I. To cut or hew off: cervicibus fractis caput abscedit, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5:—so, abscisum caput, brachium, Liv.:—abscisa dextra, lingua, Suet.:—a. funes, Cæs.:—a. truncos arborum aut firmos ramos, id. \*\*II. *Fig.*: a. spem, to cut off, or deprive of, hope, Liv.:—a. multum laudi, to detract, Luc.

\*AB-SCINDO, cidi, cisum. 3. v. a. To tear off or away.

I. *Prop.*: tunicam ejus a pectore abscedit, tore down, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1:—[for which poet. with a simple abl. a. vestem humeris, Virg.:—also, a. plantas de corpore matrum, id.:—Dido abscissa comas, tearing her hair, id.]—abscissus in duas partes exercitus, separated, divided into two parts, Cæs.:—a. terras, to separate, Hor.:—conf. a. terras cælo et terris undas, Ov.:—a. venas, to open the veins, Tac. (conf. ABRUMPO.) \*\*II. *Fig.*: To cut off, remove, separate: a. omnium rerum respectum præterquam victoriam, to cut off every other prospect, Liv. 9, 23:—a. reditus dulces, to hinder, Hor.:—a. inane solido, to separate, sever, id.:—(doubtful: alteram orationem non libebat mihi scribere, quia abscederam, (perhaps) had broken off, interrupted, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 1; conf. ABSCISSIO.)

[ABSCĪSE. adv. (cut off or through, deprived of nerve) Weakly, without nerve or power: breviter et a. loqui, V. Max.]

[ABSCĪSĪŌ, ōnis. f. (abscedo) Amputation of a diseased part of the body, LL.]

\*\*ABSCISSĪŌ, ōnis. f. (abscedo) In Rhetoric; a breaking off in the middle of a speech; A. Her. 4, 53 and 54:—[a. vocis, stopping of the voice, interruption, Scrib. In Surgery: removal of an organ or soft part by the knife, LL.]

[ABSCISSUS, a, um. (abscedo; torn off: hence) Rough, severe: a. responsum, V. Max.]

\*\*ABSCĪSUS, a, um. (abscedo, cut off: hence) Of places; steep, precipitous: saxum undique a, Liv. 32, 4.

\*ABSCONDĪTE. adv. I. Obscurely: non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

II. Profoundly, with depth of thought or argument: a. disserere, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 2.

[ABSCONDITOR, ōris. m. (abscondo) One who hides or conceals, Eccl.]

ABSCONDĪTUS, a, um. (abscondo) Secret, unknown, hidden: a. insidie, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3:—fontes penitus absconditi, A. Her.

ABS-CONDO, didi or di, dītum [-consum, LL.]. 3. v. a. To put a thing away in store, to lay by, to hide, secrete.

\*I. *Prop.*: est quiddam, quod occultatur: quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. R. A. 41, 128:—gladii absconditi:—[poet. a. telum in aëre, to shoot it out of sight, Sil.:—a. ense in vulnere, to bury it deeply, Sen.:—absconditur terra, stella, becomes invisible, disappears, Virg.:—a. fluvium et campos cæde, to cover, Sil.:—a. locum, to lose sight of by retiring from it, Virg.] \*\*II. *Fig.*: a. fugam furto, to conceal, Virg. Æ. 4, 337:—a. amore, Catull.:—in hoc cursu rapidissimi temporis prænavigamus vitam. . . pueritiam abscondimus, leave behind, outlive, Sen. E. 70.

[ABSCONSE. adv. Secretly, Hyg.]

## ABSCONSIO

[**ABSCONSIO**, ōnis. f. (abscondo) *A concealing, hiding, Bibl.*  
[**ABSCONSOR**, ōris. m. (abscondo) *One who conceals or hides, Fulg.*

[**ABSCONSUS**, a, um. part. of abscondo.]

[**ABSEGMENT**, inis. a. (ab-seco) *A piece of flesh cut off, Næv. ap. Fest.*

**ABSENS**, entis. part. of absum.

\***ABSENTĪA**, æ. f. (absum) *Absence*: confer absentiam tuam cum mea, Cic. Pis. 16, 37: — a. testimoniorum, *absence, want, Quint.*

[**ABSENTIVUS**, a, um. (absum) *Long absent, Petron.*

[**ABSENTO**. I. v. a. and n. (absum) I. Act.: *To send away, remove (a person), Claud.* II. Neutr.: *To be absent, Sid.*

[**ABSDA**, æ. See **ABSTIS**.]

[**ABSIDATUS**, a, um. (absis) *Vaulted, arched, LL.*

[**AB-SILIO**, ū and ūi, no sup. 4. v. n. (salio) *To leap off or away, Lucr. 6, 1216: — pontes a., give way, Stat.: — Poet. c. acc.: aves a. nidos, fly out of their nests, Stat.*

\***AB-SĪMĪLIS**, e. *Unlike (for the most part only with a negative)*: falces non absimili formā muralium falcium, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14: — non absimilis facie Tiberio principi fuit, Suet.: — haud a., Plin.

\***AB-SINTHĪĀTUS**, a, um. (absinthium) *Provided with wormwood*: a. poculum, filled with wormwood wine, Sen. Suas. 7: — [Subst. Absinthiatum, i. n. Wormwood wine, LL.]

**AB-SINTHĪTES**, æ. m. (ἀψινθη) *Wormwood wine, Plin. 14, 16, 19.*

**AB-SINTHĪUM**, ū. n. [absinthius, ū. m. Varr.] (ἀψινθον) *Wormwood, Artemisia a., Fam. Synantherea, Plin. 27, 7, 28: — a. tetrum, Lucr.: — Fig. for something bitter but wholesome; opp. 'mel,' Quint. 3, 1, 4.*

**AB-SIS** or **AP-SIS**, idis [absida, æ. LL.] f. (ἀψις) *An arch, vault*: Plin. 36, 12, 17: — cubiculum in absida curvatum, vaulted, arched, Plin. E.: — a. stellæ, orbit, Plin.: — a. argentea, round dishes, Dig.

\***AB-SISTO**, stitī, no sup. 3. v. n. *To go away, withdraw, retire.* I. Prop.: a. ab signis legionibusque, Cæs. B. G. 5, 17: — a. signis, Liv.: — a. limine, Virg.: — a. luo, id. *Of things*: stella a. a. sole, retires, Plin.: — scintillæ a. ab ore, burst forth, Virg. *Absol.*: miles abstitit, stopped, Tac.

II. Fig.: *To leave off, cease, give up, desist from*: a. incepto, Liv. 32, 4: — a. obsidione, pugna, spe, etc., id.: — a. bello, Hor.: — a. sequendo, continuando magistratu, etc., Liv. *With inf.*: a. imperare, to cease, Liv.: — a. bene facere alicui, id.: — a. indubitare viribus suis, Virg. *Absol.*: neque prius quam debellavero abistam, Liv.: — accusator abstitit, refrained, Tac.

[**AB-SITUS**, a, um. *Remote, LL.*

[**AB-SŌCER**, ōri. m. (avus) *The great-great-grandfather of a husband or wife, Capitol.*

[**AB-SŌLESCO**, lūi. 3. v. n. (soleo) *To grow out of use, Eccl.*

**AB-SŌLŪTE**, adv. *Fully, perfectly*: non solum similes (mundi) sed undique perfecte et a. ita pares, ut in eos nihil prorsus intersit, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 55: — omnia profuenter, a. prospere, igitur beate: — a. vivere, without want, in affluence. Comp., Plin. E. Sup., A. Her.

**AB-SŌLŪTĪO**, ōnis. f. (absolvo) I. *In Law; acquittal*: sententiis XVI. a. confici poterat, Cic. Cluent. 27, 74: — de absolutione majestatis (for de majestate), acquittal from the crimen majestatis: — In plur.: reis absolutiones venditare, Suet. II. A) *Perfection*: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, perfection and finish, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 130: — virtus quæ rationis a. definitur. B) *Rhet. t. t.*: Completeness, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32; 30, 50.

\***AB-SŌLŪTŌRIUS**, a, um. (absolvo) *That serves for acquitting*: tabella damnatoria et a., Suet. Aug. 33. Subst.: Absolutorium, ū. n. (sc. remedium) *A means of releasing; a. ejus mali, Plin.*

## ABS-QUE

**ABSŌLŪTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of absolvo. II. Adj. A) *Finished, complete, perfect*: neque appellatur vita beata nisi confecta atque absoluta, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87: — justitia et omnis honestas perfecte absoluta est: — Comp., Quint. B) *Unrestricted, unconditional, absolute*: necessitudines quedam simplices et absolutæ, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170: — a. causa: — a. constitutio: — Sup., A. Her. 2.) *Esp.*: In Grammar; nomen a., which gives a perfect sense, without any other addition, e. g. deus, Prisc.: — verbum a., which stands without a case or object, id.: — also opp. to v. inchoat. expressive of a perfect action, Diom.: — adjectivum a., in the positive, Quint.

**AB-SOLVO**, vi, ūtum. 3. v. a. *To loosen, detach, untie.* \*I. Prop.: absoluta lingua ranis, loose, not fixed by nature, Plin. 11, 37, 65: — a. lapidem, to separate, id.: — a. valvas stabuli, to open, App. II. Fig.: *To loosen, to set free, release.* A) *To free, deliver*, id.: ut nec Roscium stipulatione alliget, neque a Fannio judicio se absolvat, disentangle, rid himself from the lawsuit, Cic. R. C. 12, 36: — is annus populum Rom. longo bello absolvit, Tac.: — a. se anulo, id. \*With gen.: a. timoris, Sen.: — a. tutelæ, Dig. 2.) *In Law*: to release from a charge of guilt or punishment, i. e. to acquit, declare innocent; with abl., gen., or de: si possim efficere, ut Milonem absolvatis, Cic. Mil. 29, 79: — late leges, quæ regni suspicione consulem absolverent, Liv.: — in quo video judicio non te absolutum esse improbitatis, sed illos damnatos esse cædis: — Drusus erat de prævaricatione a tribunis ærariis absolutus: — hic (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, acquits him of his obligation towards Venus, but condemns him to that towards himself (Verres): —

\*a) *With an abstr. obj.*: fidem absolvit, he acquitted them of their fidelity (towards Otho), forgave it, Tac. b) *To dismiss any one with a short answer, abruptly*, Plaut. c) *To satisfy by payment, to pay*, Plaut. B) *To bring to an end, finish, complete; esp. a work of art or a speech (the metaphor is taken from the loosening or removal of a finished web from the loom)*: quod (opus) ab ea (natura) absolvi et perfici debeat, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: — ut pictor nemo esse inventus, qui Coss Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret: — historia nec institui potest, nisi præparato otio, nec exiguo tempore absolvi: — ego hic duo surdyuata absolvi: — absolutis operibus, being ready, Cæs.: — cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, go through, Sall.: — de Catilinæ conjuratione paucis absolvam, id.

[**ABSŌNE**, adv. I. *Inharmoniously, with disagreeable sounds, App.* II. *Absurdly, Gell.*

\***AB-SŌNUS**, a, um. (Deviating from the right sound) I. *That sounds harshly, inharmonious; vox extra modum a. atque absurda*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: — oratores voce absoni.

\*II. Gen.: *Not agreeing with, not answering, anything, unsuitable; with ab or a dat.*: nec absoni a voce motus, Liv. 7, 2: — nihil absonum fidei divinæ originis fuit, id.: — fortunis absona dicta, Hor.

[**ABSORBENS**, entis. (absorbeo; sc. remedium, etc.) *An absorbent remedy (vessel or substance), NL.*

**AB-SORBĒO**, būi [psi, Lucan.], ptum. 2. v. a. I. *To swallow, engulf, gulp down*: oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito a. potuisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: — a. placentas, Hor.: — a. humorem, to absorb, Curt. II. Fig.: *To absorb, carry away or off*: hunc quoque absorbuit æstus quidam gloriæ, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: — ne æstus nos consuetudinis absorbeat et ad sermonis morem usitati trahat: — ipse ad sese jamdudum vocat, et quodammodo absorbet orationem meam, swallows as it were, absorbs or occupies my whole speech, wishes it to treat of him only.

\***ABSORPTĪO** or **ABSORTIO**, ōnis. f. (absorbeo) *A drink*, Suet. Ner. 27 (doubtful).

**AB-PELLO**, etc. See **ASP.**

[**ABS-QUE**, prep. c. abl. (from abs; conf. itaque, susque, deque, from ita, sub, and de) *Denotes a want which exists only in our idea; sine, a want which exists in reality.* I. Prop.: Without: absque me, te, eo, etc. esset, i. e. si ego, tu, is, etc. non fuisset, if it were not for me, etc. Plaut.; Ter.: — a. sole,

Plant. : — a. ulla stipulatione, Dig. II. Fig. : *Except, besides, without* : a. sententia, Quint. : — a. præjudicio, Gell. : — a. paucis syllabis, id. : — a. eo quod, *although not*, ML.]  
[ABSTANTIA, æ. f. (absto) *Distance*, Vit. 9, 1.]

\*\*ABS-TĒMĪUS, a, um. (temum = μέθυ) I. *That refrains from intoxicating liquors, sober*, Ov. Met. 15, 323.  
II. Gen. A) *Temperate, moderate*, Hor. E. 1, 12, 7 : mulieres vini abstemiæ, Plin. B.) *Equivalent to jejunus* : *That has not yet broken his fast, that has not yet breakfasted*, Aus.]

ABSTENTUS, a, um. *part. of abstineo*.  
[ABSTERGENS, entis. (abstergeo; sc. remedium) *An abstergent or abstersive remedy*, NL.]

ABS-TERGĒO, rsi, rum. 2. v. a. I. [A] *To wipe off, to dry up* : a. labellum, Plant. As. 4, 1, 52 : — a. sudorem, id. : — a. vulnera, Ter. B) *Metaph. : a. remos, to strip, to break off*, Curt.] II. Fig. : *To wipe away (any thing disagreeable, a passion, etc.)*, i. e. *to drive away, take away, remove, to get rid of* : *consolabor te et omnem abstergebo dolorem*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9 : — a. luctum omnem : — a. fletum : — a. omnes senectutis molestias : — a. ægritudinem : — a. metum.

\*ABS-TERRĒO, 2. v. a. *To frighten away, deter, prevent, remove* : *neminem a congressu meo neque janitor meus neque somnus absterruit*, Cic. Pl. 27 : — a. homines a pecuniis capiendis : — a. teneros animos vitii, Hor. : — a. alqm bello, Tac. : — a. pabula amoris sibi, *to take away, withdraw*, Lucr.

[ABSTERĒO, ōnis. f. (abstergeo) *A wiping off*, ML.]  
[ABTERSOR, ōris. m. (abstergeo) *One who wipes any thing, a wiper*, ML.]

ABSTERSUS, a, um. *part. of abstergeo*.  
[ABSTĪNAX, ācis. (abstineo) *Moderate, temperate*, Petron.]

ABSTĪNENS, entis. (abstineo) (*That refrains from any thing illicit*), *Abstemious, moderate, temperate, not covetous* : *esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates præclarum est*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11 : — *prætorum decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere*. Comp., Anson. Sup., Plin. E. [With gen. : *animus abstinentis pecunie*, Hor.]

\*ABSTĪNENTER, adv. *Moderately, temperately, without covetousness*, Cic. Sest. 16. [Comp., Eccl.]

ABSTĪNENTĪA, æ. f. (abstineo) I. *A refraining from any thing, disinterestedness* : *conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentiæ et continentiæ, i. e., by the right of possession not being violated (alieno abstinere) and one's passions being governed (se continere)*, Cic. Off. 2, 22 : — *possum multa dicere de provinciali in eo magistratu a. : — a. et justitia*, Cic. \*\*II. Esp. : *A refraining from food, fasting, abstinence* : *febrem quiete et abstinentiâ mitigavit*, Quint. 2, 17, 9 : — *vitam abstinentiâ finire, to starve one's self to death*, Tac. Ann. 4, 35.

ABS-TĪNĒO, ūi, tentum. 2. (teneo) v. a. and n. I. Act. A) *To keep off, keep back* : *alqm (se) ab, or with an abl. without ab* : a. quibus (physicis) ne tu quidem jam te abstinebis, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 55 : — *ab alienis mentes oculos, manus a. : — Conf. a. cupiditatem aut manus a Sicularum argento : — a. manus ab alqo or alq re, to refrain from acts of violence : — conf. a. manus a se, to refrain from self-murder : — a. se nullo dedecore*. [B) Esp. : *To keep back, detain, hinder any one from possession of an inheritance*, Dig.] II. Neutr. A) A. re, *to refrain from any thing* : *fabâ Pythagorei utique abstinere*, Cic. Div. 2, 58 : — a. injuriâ, id. : — a. Venere et vino, Hor. : — a. pugnâ, Liv. : — a. publico, *not to go out*, Suet. : — a. manibus, *to refrain from acts of violence*, Tac. : — *With ab* : *ab iis (voluptatibus) abstinere minime esse difficile*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 94. *With inf.*, Plaut. ; Suet. *With ne*, Liv. *With quin*, id. *With quominus*, Suet. *With gen.* : a. irarum, Hor. : — (after the Gr. ἀπέχεσθαι τινος.) \*\*B) Esp. : *To abstain from food, to fast*, Cels. 2, 12.

[AB-STO, are. v. n. *To stand off, or at a distance from any thing*, Hor. A. P. 361.]

[ABSTRACTĪO, ōnis. f. (abstraho) *A drawing away, separation* : a. conjugis, ML.]

[ABSTRACTUS, a, um. (abstraho) *Abstract*, ML.]

ABS-TRĀHO, xi, etum. 3. [abstraxe for abstraxisse, Lucr.] v. a. I. Prop. : A) *To draw away, carry away or off, take off by force* : *de matris hunc complexu avellat atque abstrahet*, Cic. Font. 17 : — a. alqm e sinu gremioque patriæ : — a. alqm in altum a conspectu omnium : — a. se a corpore, *to withdraw from perception by means of the senses*. \*B) *To turn off, alienate, separate from a party* : a. milites a Lepido, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. II. Fig. : *To withdraw, divert* : a. rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, Cic. de Sen. 6, 15 : — a. se a similitudine Græcæ locutionis : — a. ab omni sollicitudine, *to divert, free* : — a. alqm ad bellicas laudes, *to snatch away, carry off* : — paternis adversis abstractus, *carried off together to ruin*, Tac.

\*ABS-TRŪDO, ūsi, ūsum. 3. v. a. *To conceal by thrusting away*. I. Prop. : *mane me in silvam abstrusi densam et asperam*, Cic. Att. 12, 15 (*perhaps a poet. citation*) : — *abstrusus numus, concealed*, id. : — a. se inter tectum et laquearia, Tac. II. Fig. : *naturam accusa, quæ in profundo veritatem penitus abstruserit*, Cic. Ac. 2, 10 : — a. tristitiam, Tac. : — a. metum, id.

[AB-STRŪO, ěre. *To take off, conceal*, Eccl.]

[ABSTRŪSE, adv. *In a concealed manner*, Amm.]

[ABSTRŪSIO, ōnis. f. (abstrudo) *A concealing, hiding*, Arn.]

ABSTRŪSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of abstrudo*. II. Adj. : *Concealed, secret* : *penitus abstrusæ insidiæ*, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49 : — *disputatio paullo abstrusior, wanting a closer investigation* : — *homo abstrusus, reserved*, Tac. (*The Sup. does not occur*.)

[ABSTRŪO, ěre. (abstuli) (*obsolete, from perf. abstuli* : equiv. to aufero) *To take away*, Plaut. Fragm. doubtful.]

[ABSŪTŪDO, inis. f. *Disuse, abstinence*, App.]

AB-SUM, abfui, abesse (for abfui, abfuturus, abforem, etc., also afui, afuturus, aforem, etc.) v. n. *To be away, to be absent*. I. Prop. A) 1) Gen. : *te abfuisse tamdiu a nobis et dolui . . . et lætor, quod absens omnia es consecutus*, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2 : — *abesse a domo paulisper maluit quam præsens illud argentum amittere* : — a. ex urbe : — a. et domo et foro : — *impetus illius erit in nos absentes*. 2) *With a definite number, or an adverb (multum, paullum, longe, etc.) to denote the distance* : *edixit, ut ab urbe abesset millia pass. ducenta*, Cic. Sest. 12, 29 : — *castra, quæ absunt bidui, id. : — longe absum, audio sero* : — *abes longe gentium* : — *paululumque quum ejus villâ abessemus* : — *With prope, propius, proxime, to denote a short distance* : *loca, quæ a Brundisio propius absunt, quam tu, biduum*, Cic. Att. 8, 14 : — *quoniam abes propius, since you are nearer*. \*B) Esp. 1) *To be absent, to be away by banishment* : *me, qui nulla lege abessem, non restitui sed revocari oportere*, Cic. Sest. 34, 73. 2) *To be absent at the time when a vacancy is filled, not to appear as a candidate* : *deligere iterum consul absens*, Cic. Rep. 6, 11. [3.) Absens, i. q. mortuus, deceased : *absentes prosunt præsentibus*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 20.] II. Fig. A) Gen. : *To be remote, to be far from* : *quam a spe consulatus longe abesset*, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 79 : — *conf. : existat aliquid, quod . . . absit longissime a vero* : — *aberit non longe, quin, it wants little that : tantum abest, ut . . . ut, so far from that, etc. ; instead of* : — *id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium*, Cic. Off. 1, 14 : — *tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, etc.*, id. : — *ego istos tantum abest, ut ornem, ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim, id. Sometimes we find etiam in the second clause : tantum abfuit, ut Rhodiorum præsidio nostram firmaremus classem, ut etiam a Rhodiis urbe, portu, etc. . . prohiberentur nostri milites*, Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 4. : — *With ut* : *quoque, Suet. With ut contra, Liv. With a third ut : tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut usque eo difficiles ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes*, Cic. de Or. 29, 104. : — *Often without a second ut : tantum aberat, ut binos scriberent : vix singulos confecerunt*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 5 : — *conf. tantum abfuit, ut inflammare nostros animos : somnum vix tenebamus* : —

qua in vita tantum abest ut voluptates consecretur: etiam curas perferunt: — *conf.* tantum abest, ut se indicet, perficiet etiam, ut, etc. B) *Esp.* 1) *To be removed or free from any thing disagreeable*: quamquam abest a culpa, suspitione tamen non caret, Cic. R. A. 20, 55: — a. a carcere atque a vinculis: — a. a multis et magnis molestiis: — a. a reprehensione temeritatis, Planc. ap. Cic. 2) *As to the will; to be disinclined, to keep aloof*: a consilio fugiendi absum, Cic. Att. 7, 24: — a. ab istis studiis: — a. a periculis, to avoid, Sall. 3) *To be remote, in regard to condition or quality, i. e. to differ, vary*: astutia abest distatque plurimum a prudentia, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71: — istae kolaekiai non longe absunt a scelere: — haec non absunt a consuetudine somniorum: — neque ulla re longius absumus a natura ferarum, *we are superior to the nature of wild beasts*, Cic. Off. 1, 16: — longissime Plancius a te auit, *had the advantage of you with regard to the number of the votes*: — multum ab iis aberat L. Fufius, *was inferior to them*. \*4) *Not to be present, to fail, to be wanting*: quid huic abesse poterit de maximarum rerum scientia? *can be wanting to him*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48: — abest historia literis nostris, *is wanting in our literature*, id.: — abest invidia verbo, *let no wrong construction be put upon the word, to say without offence, without vanity*, Liv.: — nihil, non multum, paullum abest, *quin, it wants nothing, not much, little, that . . .*: prorsus nihil abest, *quin sim miserrimus*, Cic. Att. 11, 15, 3: — neque multum abesse ab eo, *quin deduci possent*, Cæs.: — haud multum auit, *quin interficeretur*, Liv. \*5) A. *alcui or ab alio, to be wanting to any one, to be of no assistance or service*: ut mirari Torquatus desinat, me, qui Antonio abfuerim, Sullam defendere, Cic. Sull. 5: — etiam absentibus nobis veritas se ipsa defendet, *without our assistance*: — quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, *the more entirely you forsake me*: — longe iis nomen populi R. afuturum, *would be of no service to them*, Cæs.

[ABSUMEDIO, *ōnis. f.* (absum) *A waste, consumption, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3.*]

AB-SŪMO, mpsi, mptum. 3. v. a. *To take away by diminishing or destroying, to diminish, consume.* \*I. *Prop.*: a. vinum, *to consume*, Hor.: — a. urbem flammis, *to destroy*, Liv.: — a. alqm ferro, fame, veneno, *to kill*, id.: — absumitur umbra, *fades away*, Plin.: — absumpti sumus, *we are ruined*, Plaut. \*II. *Fig.*: ne dicendo tempus absumam, *spend, pass*, Cic. Quint. 10: — a. biddum naturā montis explorandā, Liv.: — a. etatem, Quint.: — a. satietatem amoris, *to enjoy even to satiety*, Ter.: — absumpta ablaqueatione, *finished*, Col.

[ABSUMPTIO, *ōnis. f.* (absumo) *A spending, wasting, Dig.*]

ABSUMPTUS, a, um. *part. of absumo.*

\*ABSURDE. *adv.* I. *Harshly, inharmoniously*: a. canere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12. II. *Absurdly, nonsensically*: a. dicere quid, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 21: — *Comp.*, Cic. Sup., Augustin.]

[AB-SURDESCO, *ēre. To make deaf, deafen, ML. Hence Fr. assourdir.*]

AB-SURDUS, a, um. *That produces a bad sound, harsh, inharmonious, out of tune.* I. *Prop.*: Unpleasant, harsh: vox asona et a., Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: — a. sonus, poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9. II. *Fig.*: Absurd, irrational, incoherent, senseless, foolish, silly: ne quis illud tam ineruditum absurdumque respondeat, Cic. A. 2, 43: — jam illud quam incredibile, quam absurdum: — a. res est, caveri fœdere, ut etc.: — pulchrum est bene facere reip., etiam bene dicere haud absurdum, *not unsuitable, praiseworthy*, Sall.: — sin plane abhorrebit, et erit absurdus, unfit: — *Comp.*, quo nihil est absurdius: — *Sup.*, absurdissima mandata.

ABSYRTIS, idis. *f.* (Ἀψυρτίς) *An island in the Adriatic, Plin. 3, 26, 30.*

ABSYRTUS, i. m. (Ἀψυρτος) I. *A son of Æetes, king of Colchis, brother of Medea, who killed him in her flight, and scattered the parts of his body in her father's way, to stop his pursuit*, Ov. Trist. 3, 9. II. *A river of Illyria, said to flow into the Adriatic*, Luc. 3, 190.

[AB-TORQUĒO, *ēre. v. a. To turn off*: a. proram, Att. ap. Non.]

ĀBUNDANS, antis. I. *Part. of abundo.* II. *Adj.* (*overflowing; hence*) *Existing in, or containing, great quantities, abounding, full, rich, copious, abundant.* A) *Gen.*: abundanti pecuniā, Cic. Quint. 12: — orator non a., non *inops* tamen, *fertile in thoughts or conceptions*: — *Comp.*, abundantior consilio, ingenio, sapientiā: — *Sup.*, liber rerum copiā et sententiarum varietate abundantissimus: — \**Adverb.*: ex abundanti (*to say, add, etc., any thing*), superabundantly, Quint. B) *Esp.*: Rich, wealthy, opulent: hæc utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt? Cic. Par. 6, 1: — supellex non luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis.

\*ĀBUNDANTER. *adv.* Abundantly, copiously, largely: a. ferre fructum, Plin. 24, 9, 42 — copiose et a. loqui, Cic. de Or. 2. 35 extr.: — *Comp.*, Cic. Sup., Suet.

ĀBUNDANTIĀ, æ. *f.* (abundo) *Abundance, plenty, wealth; usually c. gen.*: omnium rerum a. et copia, Cic. Læl. 23: — magna a. copiarum: — a. sanguinis, lactis, aquarum, etc., Plin.: — infinita voluptatum a.: — a. otii: — a. quadam amoris: — \**Absol.*: ducere alqd abundantiz, *as a sign of one's riches*, Tac.: — laborare abundantiz, *from overloading the stomach*, Suet.

\*ĀBUNDĀTIŌ, ōnis. *f.* *An overflow*: a. fossæ, Plin. 3, 16, 20.

\*ĀBUNDE. *adv.* (abundo) *Abundantly, more than enough, amply, copiously*: a. satisfactum toti questioni, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: — a. magna præsidia, Sall.: — elatus a. spiritus, Quint.: — a. satis, Hor.: — mihi a. est, si etc., *I am more than satisfied*, Plin. E.: — so, a. ratus, si etc., Tac.: — \**With gen.*: commeatus a., Sall.: — a. salis, Quint.: — terrorum, fraudis a., Virg.

ĀB-UNDO. 1. v. n. *To flow down or over.* \*I. *Prop.*: aqua Albana abundavit, *overflowed*, Liv. 5, 15 extr.: — fons a., Plin.: — liquor a., Virg.: — [*poet.*: herbæ a. de terris, *spring, come forth abundantly*, Lucr.] II. *Metaph.* A) *To abound, to be redundant*: sive naturā deest quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, Cic. Div. 1, 29: — velut abundarent omnia, Liv.: — abundante multitudine: — \**With dat.*: caro a. alcui, Cels. B) *To have great plenty of any thing, to be amply supplied or furnished with, to abound in; with abl.*: villa a. porca, hædo, agno, etc., Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: a. ingenio, otio, laudibus bellicis, honoribus, præceptis philosophiæ, etc.: — [*With gen.*: a. rerum, *opp. to 'indigere'*, Lucil.]: — 2) *Esp.*: *To be rich or opulent*: et absentes assunt: et *egentes* abundant, Cic. Læl. 7, 23: — si quando a. cæpero.

[ĀBUNDUS, a, um. (abunde) *Abundant*: a. lavaera, Gell.]

[ABUS, i. m. *The river Humber in England.*]

\*ĀBŪSĪŌ, ōnis. *f.* (abutor) *Rhet.*: *The harsh use of a trope*, A. Her. 4, 33.

ĀBŪSĪVE. *adv.* \*I. *By a harsh use of tropes*, Quint. 8, 6, 35; *conf.* ABUSIO. [II. *By abuse, improperly, Dig.* III. *Not in good earnest, lightly, slightly*, Amm.]

[ĀBŪSIVUS, a, um. (abusus) *Founded upon abuse, or a wrong or perverse use, ML.*]

[ĀBŪSOR, ōris. m. (abusor) *One who abuses any thing, Eccl.*]

\*AB-USQUE. *prep. c. abl.* *From*: a. Pachyno, Virg. Æ. 7, 289: — Oceano a., Tac.

1. ABŪSUS, a, um. *part. of abutor.*

\*2. ĀBŪSUS, ūs. m. (abutor) *A consumption, a using up of any thing*, Cic. Top. 4.

\*ĀB-ŪTOR, usus. 3. v. n. I. *To use up, consume by use, exhaust, spend, make copious use of any thing*: sumus parati a. tecum hoc otio, *to spend*, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: — a. omni tempore, *to occupy the whole time (granted for speaking)*: — a. asso sole in pratulo: — a. libertate, obsequio, studiis, sagacitate canum, etc.: — a. errore hostium, *to profit*

*by*, Liv. :—[With acc. : a. illac, Plaut. : — a. operam, to use all diligence, Ter.] II. To abuse, make a wrong or perverse use of any thing : quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? Cic. Cat. 1, 1 : — a. legibus ac maiestate ad quæstum et libidinem : — a. ignoratione alcijs ad hominis miseri salutem. [In pass. sense : abusa sunt illa, Plaut.]

ĀBYDĒNUS, a. um. *That belongs to Abydus*: A. urbs, Ov. Trist. 1, 10, 28. We find it also as a Subst. for Leander, id. : — In the plur. : Inhabitants of Abydus, Liv. 31, 16.

ĀBYDUS or ĀBYDOS, i. f. [perhaps also m. in Virg.] (Ἀβύδος.) I. A town of Troas, not far from the mouth of the Simois, opposite to Sestos, Virg. G. 1, 207; Liv. 31, 14 II. A town in Upper Egypt, Mel. 1, 5; Plin. 5, 9, 11.

ĀBYLA, æ. f. (Ἀβύλη) A mountain in Africa on the straits of Gibraltar; one of the pillars of Hercules, Mel. 1, 5; Plin.

[ĀBYSSINĪA or ĀBASSINĪA, æ. f. Abyssinia, in Africa. Abyssini or Abassini, orum, m. Inhabitants of Abyssinia.]

[ĀBYSSUS, i. f. (Ἀβύσσος) I. An abyss, a bottomless pit, Isid. II. Hell, Eccl.]

AC. conj. See ATQUE.

ĀCĀCĪA, æ. f. (Ἀκακία) I. The acacia tree, Fam. Leguminosæ, Plin. 13, 9, 9. II. The gum of the acacia tree, gum Arabic, Cels. 6, 6; Plin. 24, 12, 67.

ĀCĀDĒMĪA, æ. f. (Ἀκαδημία) I. A gymnasium, 6 stadia from Athens, so called from Academos (Echedemos), the celebrated place where Plato taught (and whence his philosophy was called Philosophia Academica), Cic. Fin. 5, 1; Liv. 31, 24.

II. Metaph. A) The philosophy taught in the Academia, the Academic philosophy: instaret A., quæ quicquid dixisset, id te ipsum scire negaret, Cic. de Or. 1, 10. B) Cicero's gymnasium on his Tusculan estate, surrounded, after the Greek fashion, by shady walks (xystis) and resting-seats (exedris), Cic. Tusc. 2, 3.

ĀCĀDĒMĪCĒ, es. adj. f. (after the Greek Ἀκαδημική) Academic: illam academiceν σύνταξιν (i. e. Academica or Quæst. Academica) totam ad Varronem traduximus, Cic. Att. 13, 16.

ĀCĀDĒMĪCUS, a. um. Of or belonging to the Academy: hence, Subst., Academicus, i. m. One of the sect of the Academy, an Academic philosopher. In the Neuter: Academica, orum, One of Cicero's writings.

ĀCĀDĒMUS, i. m. (Ἀκᾷδμῆος) A Greek hero, from whom the Academia near Athens is thought to have been so called, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45.

ĀCĀLANTHIS, idis. f. (Ἀκαλάνθις) i. q. Acanthis. A very small bird of a dark green colour; according to Voss, a thistlefinch, goldfinch, Virg. G. 3, 338.

ĀCĀMAS, antis. m. (Ἀκάμας) I. The son of Theseus and Phædra, Virg. Æ. 2, 262. II. A promontory of Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31, 35.

[ĀCAMPŒIA, æ. f. (Ἀκαμψία) Stiffness of the joints, NL.]

ĀCĀNOS, i. m. (Ἀκανός) The cotton or woolly thistle, Plin. 22, 9, 10.

ĀCĀNTHĪCĒ MASTĪCĒ (Ἀκανθική μαστίχη) The gum of the plant helxine, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

ĀCĀNTHILLIS, idis. f. (Ἀκανθαλλίς) Wild asparagus, App. Herb. 84.

ĀCĀNTHĪNUS, a. um. (acanthus) In the shape of the plant bear's breech, Col. 9, 4.

ĀCĀNTHĪON, i. n. (Ἀκάνθιον) A kind of thistle, Plin. 24, 12, 66.

ĀCĀNTHIS, idis. f. (Ἀκάνθις) I. A little bird of a dark green colour, a thistlefinch, goldfinch, Plin. 10, 63, 83. II. A plant, called also senecio; groundsel, Plin. 25, 13, 106.

ĀCĀNTHŪS, a. um. Of Acanthus (a town in Macedonia): A. sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41.

[ĀCĀNTHŪBŪLUS, i. m. (Ἀκανθοβόλος) Parrot-beak nippers, NL. Pure Lat. Volsella.]

ĀCĀNTHUS, i. (ἄκανθος) I. Masc.: The plant bear's breech, Virg. E. 3, 45. II. Fem.: A prickly, evergreen, Egyptian shrub, Virg. G. 2, 119. III. A town of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 7.

\*\*ĀCAPNOS, on. (ἄκαπνος) Without smoke: a ligna, wood so dry as to give no smoke when burnt, Mart. 13, 15: — mel a., honey which has been taken without the use of smoke, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

[ĀCARDĪA, æ. f. (ἄκαρδία) The condition of being without a heart (said of an abortion), NL.]

ĀCĀRNAN, ānis. (acc. Acarnania, Liv. 37, 45) m. (Ἀκαρνάνη) Belonging to Acarnania, Virg. Æ. 5, 298. Subst.: Acarnanes, Inhabitants of Acarnania, Liv. 36, 21.

ĀCĀRNĀNĪA, æ. f. (Ἀκαρνανία) Acarnania, a country of Central Greece, separated from Ætolia by the Achelous, now called Carnia, Plin. 4, 1, 2.

ĀCĀRNĀNĪCUS, a. um. (Acarnania) Belonging to Acarnania, Liv. 26, 25.

ACARNE. See ACHARNE.

[ĀCĀRUS, i. m. (ἄκαρος) A mite : a. scabiei, NL.]

ĀCASTUS, i. I. A son of king Pelias, husband of Astydamia or Cretheis, father of Laodamia, Ov. Met. 8, 306. II. The name of one of Cicero's slaves, Cic. Att. 7, 1.

[ĀCĀTĀLECTĪCUS, a. um. (Ἀκαταλεκτικός), or ĀCĀTĀLECTUS (-rōs). In Prosody: a verse that does not want a syllable in its last foot: opp. to 'catalectic', Diom.; Prisc.]

ĀCATĪUM, i. n. (ἄκατιον) A small Greek boat, of an unknown shape, Plin. 9, 30, 49; Gell. 10, 25. (where also acatia, æ. is read.)

ACAUNUMARGA, æ. (Celtic, from agaunum, a stone) A kind of marl, stony marl, Plin. 17, 7, 4.

ĀCAUSTUS. (ἄκαυστος) A carbuncle (because it was thought to be incombustible), Plin. 37, 7, 25. (Some read apyrotus, which is of the same import, from the Gr. ἀ-πύρρεω.)

ACBARUS, i. A title of the Arab princes in the Osroënic empire (in Mesopotamia), Tac. Ann. 12, 12.

ACCA LĀRENTĪA. The wife of Faustulus, the nurse of Romulus and Remus, mother of the twelve Arvales fratres, Liv. 1, 4; Gell. 6, 7.

ACCĀLĪA, ium. n. (Acca), also Larentialia. A Roman festival in December, in honour of Acca Larentia, Varr.

[AC-CANTO, are. To sing to, or at a thing, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 55.]

[ACCĒDENTER. adv. (accedo), i. q. prope. Close by, Eccl.]

AC-CĒDO, cessi, cessum. 3. v. n. [perf. sync. accēstis, Virg.] To go to or towards any one or any thing. I. Prop. A) Gen.: ut cunctus senatus ad Cæsarem supplex accederet, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3 : — a. ad urbem : — a. ad aurem alicui et dicere : — a. ad ludos : — a. in senatum : — a. in oppidum, in Macedoniam : — a. in funus, to join a funeral train or procession : — a. propius : — a. eo : — a. Ariminum : — [With acc. : a. scopulos, Virg. : — a. domus infernas, id. : — a. portus, id. : — a. Africam, Nep. : — with inf. : dum accedo decerpere, App.] Of things : febris accedit, comes on; opp. to 'decedit' : — a. manus extrema operibus, is put to. \*B) Esp. 1) To approach with hostile intentions, to attack : consurrexit senatus cum clamore ad unum, sic, ut ad corpus ejus accederet, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2 : — a. ad cohortes, Pompei. ap. Cic. : — a. ad manus, to engage in close fight, Nep. \*2) Mercantile t. t. ; a. ad hastam, to attend an auction, to appear as a bidder at a sale, Liv. 43, 16. [3.) a. ad manus, to be admitted to kiss hands, Capitol.] II. Fig. \*A) To draw near, approach; to happen; usually with dat. : plurimum consilii, animi, præsidi denique mihi accesserit, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 6 : —

a. imperatori plus sollicitudinis quam spei bonæ, Sall. B) *Esp. 1) To approach (esp. for the purpose of undertaking any thing), to undertake; commonly with ad: — a. ad rem publicam, to enter upon the service of the state, Cic. R. A. 1, 3: — a. ad causam, to undertake a lawsuit: — a. ad rem gerendam: — a. ad penam, to bring to punishment: — a. ad bellorum pericula, to partake the dangers: — a. ad invidiam levandam: — Absol.: ne accedat, let him have nothing to do (with the farming of tolls). \*2) To approach by consent, to assent, approve of: — a. ad ejus condiciones pactionesque, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28: — a. ad hoc consilium, Nep.: — With dat.: a. Ciceroni, Quintil.: — a. sententiæ, id.: — [With acc.: a. societatem nostram, Tac.] 3) To come near, to resemble; with ad or a dat.: ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus quam figura, Cic. N. D. 1, 34 extr.: — conf.: Alexidis manus tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuse literæ: — homines ad deos nulla re propius accedant quam salutem hominibus dando: — a. propius ad veritatem: — a. ad verum ipsum quam proximæ: — a. proximæ ad nostram disciplinam, ad sapientiam: — Crasso Philippus proximus accedebat, sed longo intervallo tamen proximus: — [With acc.: a. eburnum, Plin.: — a. ceras, Sil.] 4) To be added, or increased; with ad or a dat.: ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest: ne vitia quidem igitur crescere poterunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: — ut de causa periculi nihil decederet, ad causam novum crimen accederet: — illud quoque nobis accedit incommodum: — quo plus sibi ætatis accederet: — Cassio animus accessit, grew: — pretium accedit rei, rises, Plin. Ep.: — accedant eo ad HS. XC. millia: — huc accessit manus Ventidii, Brut. ap. Cic.: — Absol.: accedit etiam mors: — quæ non haberemus, nisi manus et ars accessisset: — accedat actio varia, vehemens, etc. The idea which is added is expressed by quod when it implies also a ground (logical), and by ut when it implies a fact only (historical): accedit enim, quod patrem amo, Cic. Att. 13, 31 extr.: — huc accedit, quod in tanta felicitate nemo potest esse, etc.: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset: — quid, si accedit eodem, ut tennis ante fueris? — Seldom without a conjunction: accedit illud: si maneo . . cadendum est in unius potestatem.*

\*ACCELĒRĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. A hastening, acceleration: orationis enuntiandæ a., Auct. Herenn. 3, 13.

[ACCĒLĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. (sc. musculus) The accelerator muscle: a. urinx, NL.]

\*AC-CĒLĒRO, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To hasten, accelerate: a. iter, Cæs. B. C. 2, 39: — a. gradum, Liv.: — a. consulatum alicui, Tac.: — Pass.: Quintil.; Tac. II. Intr.: To hasten, make haste, be expeditious [propere, festino]: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Catil. 2, 4. Impers.: quantum accelerari posset, as speedily as possible, Liv.

[ACCENDĪUM, 1. n. (accendo) A setting on fire, kindling, Solin.]

\*1. AC-CENDO, ndi, nsum. 3. v. a. (candeo) To set on fire, kindle, light. I. Prop. A) Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. Univ. 9: — a. faces: — a. tus, Liv.: — rogi accessit, Virg.: — [accensæ aræ, set on fire, Ov.: — a. undas, to heat, Sil.] B) Metaph.: To make shining or bright (to light up, illuminate): luna radiis solis accensa, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: — gemmis galeam clypeumque a. auro, Sil. II. Fig.: To inflame, fire, incite, rouse any one or any thing: si hæc accendi aut commoveri arte possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: — a. alqm ad dominationem, Sall.: — animum ad virtutem, id.: — a. certamen, Liv.: — a. discordiam, id.: — a. spem, Tac.: — a. injurias interpretando, to incite, increase, augment, id.: — a. pretium alicui rei, to raise, Plin.

[2. ACCENDO, ōnis. m. (1. accendo) That incites, stimulates to fight; of fencing-masters, Tert.]

\*ACCENSĒŌ, ū, itum or nsum. 2. To reckon to or among, add to: his (militibus) accensi cornicines tibicinesque, Liv. 1, 43. — accenseor illi, I am his companion, Ov.

[ACCESSIBILIS, e. (accendo) Burning: a. ignis, Bibl.]

[ACCENSĪŌ, ōnis. f. (accendo) Feverish heat, LL.: epilepsy, LL.]

1. ACCENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of accendo: Set on fire, etc. II. Part. of accenseo: Added to.

2. ACCENSUS, i. m. (accenseo) I. That attaches himself to any one, an attendant, follower: hence, a public officer that attends a magistrate to summon parties, to keep peace and order during the sitting of a court; a pursuivant, messenger; a beadle, sergeant: Tettius, qui tum a. Neroni fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28: — also at funerals, as an arranger of the procession, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. II. Plur.: A kind of supernumerary soldiers, who followed the army in order to supply the place of the slain in the ranks, Liv. 8, 8: — for accensi velati see VELATUS.

3. ACCENSUS, ūs. m. (accendo) A lighting, kindling, Plin. 37, 7, 29.

[ACCENTĪUNCŪLA, æ. dem. f. (accentus) Accent, Auct. ap. Gell.]

[AC-CENTOR, ōris. m. (cantor) That sings with any one, LL.]

[ACCENTŪATĪŌ, ōnis. f. Accentuation, ML.]

[ACCENTŪŌ, 1. (accentus) To accent, ML.]

\*AC-CENTUS, ūs. m. (cantus; according to the Gr. ποσ-φῶλα) I. A) A tone or accent of a word, Quint. 1, 5, 22. B) A sound, tone, note of a musical instrument, Sol. II. Increase, growth: a. hiemis, doloris, Sid.; Marc. Emp.]

ACCEPSO for accipero. See ACCIPIO.

[ACCEPTA, æ. f. (accipio; sc. pars) A portion of land which falls to the share of an individual, Sicul. Flacc.]

[ACCEPTABILIS, is. (accipio) Acceptable, agreeable, Eccl.]

[ACCEPTĀTOR, ōris. m. (accipio) One who accepts or approves of any thing, Tert.]

[ACCEPTILĀTĪŌ, ōnis. also as two words, ACCEPTI LATĪŌ. f. (acceptum-fero) An entry of a debt as paid, a cancelling of a debt; hence, a written acknowledgement of a debt received, a receipt, Dig. 46, 4, 1; Gai. Inst.]

\*ACCEPTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (accipio). I. A taking, accepting: neque deditionem neque donationem sine accptione intelligi posse, Cic. Top. 8 extr.: — a. frumenti, Sall. II. An accepting, allowing, granting a proposition, App.]

[ACCEPTĪTO, are, a double verb freq. (from accipio from accipio) To receive, Plaut.]

\*ACCEPTŌ, 1. v. freq. (accipio) To receive, get, take often: a. mercedes a discipulis, Quint. 12, 7, 9: — a. jugum, to submit to, suffer, Sil.

[ACCEPTOR, ōris. m. (accipio). I. A receiver, approver, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 167: — a. personarum, one who has respect of persons, is partial, Eccl. II. For accipiter: A hawk, Lucil.]

[ACCEPTŌRIUS, a, um. (acceptor) Serviceable, useful for receiving any thing: a. modulus, for bailing or drawing water, Frontin.]

[ACCEPTRIX, icis. f. (accipio) She who receives, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 18.]

ACCEPTUM, i. See ACCIPIO.

ACCEPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of accipio. \*II. Adj.: Acceptable, agreeable: quod approbaris, id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: — nihil est deo acceptius quam concilia cætusque hominum.

ACCERSO, ACCERSITOR. See ARC.

[ACCESSA, æ. f. (accedo) The flow of the tide (opp. 'ebb'), LL.]

[ACCESSIBILIS, e. (accedo) Accessible, Tert.]

[ACCESSIBILITAS, atis. f. Accessibility, Tert.]

ACCESSĪŌ, ōnis. f. (accedo) An approaching, coming to.

\*I. Gen.: quum ad corpora tum accessio fieret tum abcessio, Cic. Univ. 12: — Suo labore suisque accessionibus consequatur, ut etc.: — [with the constr. of accedo: in concilium huc accessio, Plaut.] II. Esp. A) Med. t. t.: A fit, attack, paroxysm, Cels. 3, 3. B) 1) An addition, increase ['decessio]: quid igitur paucorum annorum a. juvare



potuisset, Cic. Læl. 3, 7: — rerum bonarum fit a.: — a. per magna fieri potest: — a. teruncii in Cræsi divitiis: — ad orationem fit a.: — a. decumæ: — a. crescendi: — *In the plur.*: accessiones fortunæ et dignitatis. 2) *Concr.*: A thing added, an accession, addition, appendix: Scaurus accessionem adjunxit ædibus, added a new portion, Cic. Off. 1, 39: — tibi a. fuit ad necem Platoris Pleuratus ejus comes: — hence, Syphax is called a. Punici belli, as not being the chief enemy in the Punic war, but, as it were, an appendix to it, Liv. C) *Rhet. t. t.*: An addition which makes a definition exact: nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, Cic. Ac. 2, 35.

[ACCESSITO, are. v. freq. (accedo)] To approach: eodem ex agro a., Cato.]

[ACCESSORIALIS, a, um. (accedo) Additional, accessory, ML.]

1. ACCESSUS, a, um. part. of accedo.

2. ACCESSUS, ūs. m. (accedo) I. A) An approaching or coming to or towards [accessio, aditus; 'discessus, recessus']: a. nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: — solis a. discessusque, perihelion: — conf. luna accessu et recessu suo solis lumen accipit, increase and wane: — thus, a. et recessus stellarum, the rising and setting. B) *Esp.*: The flowing of the tide: quorum (æstuum) a. et recessus lunæ motu gubernantur, flow and ebb, Cic. Div. 2, 14 extr. [C) *Concr.* 1) Access, admittance, Ov. Met. 14, 636. 2) A place by which to enter, avenue, access, passage, Virg. Æ. 8, 229. \*II. Fig.: ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, ut etc., a gradual and cautious approach to the matter, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7.

[ACCIA, æ. f. A kind of snipe, called also acciea and accela, ML. Hence, Ital. acceggia.]

ACCIANUS, a, um. See ATTIANUS.

ACCIDENS, entis. I. Part. of accido. \*II. Subst. A) The accidental, non-essential quality of a thing, τὸ συμβεβηκός: causa, tempus, locus . . . cetera rerum sunt accidentia, Quint. 5, 10, 23. [B) An accident: per accidens, by accident, accidentally, Jul. Firm. C) An unlucky accident or occurrence, LL.]

\*ACCIDENTIA, æ. f. That which falls out or happens, an accident, Plin. 32, 2, 9.

1. AC-CĪDO, cidi, without a supine. 3. v. n. (cado) To fall down at, before, or on any thing, to fall down and come to. I. A) *Prop.*: ad pedes omnium singulatum accidente Clodio, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5: — also, in the same sense, a. genibus, Liv.: — missa (tela) ab Gallis gravior acciderent, fall upon, Cæs. [With acc.: incendia a. segetes stipulamque, Lucr.] B) *Metaph.*: To strike the senses, to reach any thing by means of the senses: nihil tam popolare ad populi Romani aures accidisse, Cic. Sest. 50, 107: — thus, nihil quod ad oculos animumque acciderit: — also with dat.: species multitudinis a. hostibus, Cæs.: — and absol.: clamor, vox, fama a., Liv. [With acc.: sonus a. aures, Plaut.] II. A) 1) To happen, fall out, come to pass: with a dative of the person [evenio and contingo; evenio is used of either fortunate or unfortunate occurrences; contingo, mostly of fortunate ones; accido, of occurrences which take us by surprise; hence, of such as are neither fortunate nor unfortunate, or of unfortunate occurrences, inasmuch as every thing sudden and unexpected implies the accessory idea of something hurtful]: quis enim potest, si quid adversi acciderit (quod cui non accidit?), extimescere, ne id jure evenierit? Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121: — si qua calamitas accidisset: — nollem accidisset tempus, in quo etc.: — casu accidit, ut etc.: — with quod: accidit perincommodum, quod eum nusquam vidisti: — with the infinitive; nec acciderat mihi opus esse. Sometimes used of fortunate occurrences: omnia tibi accidisse gratissima: — so, accidit satis opportune, Cæs.: — Pleonast.: accidit ut, in the narrative style, it happens that, Cic.; Nep. 2) *Esp.*: si quid cui accidat, or si quid humanitus accidat, if any thing should happen to one; euphemist. for, if one should die (conf. the Gr. ἐλ τι παθεῖν): si quid pupillo accidisset, Cic. Inv. 2, 21: — si quid mihi humanitus accidisset. (But we find it in its usual meaning, Cic. Mil. 22, 36, and in other places.) \*B) To turn out,

fall out, in any way: si secus acciderit, not fall out to one's mind, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 2: — a. bene, to turn out well, Plaut.: — hoc quorsum a., Ter. \*C) *Gramm. t. t.*: To belong to: plurima huic (verbo) accidunt, Quint. 5, 10, 17.

2. AC-CĪDO, cidi, cismus. 3. v. a. (cædo) To cut at.

\*I. A) *Prop.*: accidunt arbores tantum, ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27. [B) *Gen.*: To hew down, cut down, cut off: accisa ornus ferro, Virg. Æ. 2, 626: — accisis crinibus, Tac.: — used of food, to diminish, consume: accisis dapibus, Virg.] II. Fig. in the past part. accisus (cut off, i. e.): Impaired, straitened, weakened: accisæ res, Cic. P. C. 14: — thus, a. copia, Hirt.: — a. robur juventutis, Liv.: — a. reliquæ, Tac.

[AC-CĪEO, ēre. for accio. To send for, or fetch, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61.]

[ACCINCTA, æ. f. (accingo) A fence, enclosure, circle, ML.]

ACCINCTUS, a, um. part. of accingo.

\*AC-CINGO, nxi, nctum. 3. v. a. (cingo) I. A) To gird to or on: laterique accinxerat ensem, Virg. Æ. 11, 489. With the force of a middle verb: accingitur ense, id.: — thus, accinctus ferro, Tac. B) *Gen.*: To furnish, provide with, equip: gladiis accincti, Liv. 40, 13: — hence, accinctus miles, Tac. II. Fig. [A) *Gen.*: To furnish, to provide: magicas accingier artes, have recourse to, Virg. Æ. 4, 493: — ornat Phraaten accingitque paternum ad fastigium, makes him hope for, Tac.: — accincta bonitas, armed, as it were, i. e. ready, at hand, Plin. Pan.] B) *Esp.*: a. se, or accingi, to set about any thing girded, i. e., well prepared, to prepare one's self, to make one's self ready (taken from the girding of one's garment when working); with ad, in, the dat., or absol.: accingi ad consulatum, Liv. 4, 2: — thus, accingi ad ultionem, Tac.: — a. in audaciam, id.: — a. se prædæ dapibusque, Virg.: — accingere, make yourself ready, Ter. [With inf.: a. dicere, Virg.: — Activ.: a. turmas peditum ad munia, Tac.: — As v. n.: accingunt omnes operi, set to work lustily, Virg.]

[AC-CĪNO, ēre. (cano) To sing to, Diom. p. 425; Petron.]

\*ACCĪO, ivi, itum. 4. v. a. I. To send for, call, or fetch, to a place: tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic. Att. 5, 1: — a. alqm doctorem filio: — Absol.: si accierit, accurram. II. Fig. \*A) *Gen.*: a. mortem, to make away with one's self, Flor. 4, 2: — accita lascivia, fetched, Tac. \*B) *Metaph.*: To cause to come, i. e. procure: nisi virtus voluptatem accieret (i. q. afferret, efficeret), Cic. Fin. 5, 31.

AC-CĪPIO, cēpi, ceptum. 3. [Fut. exact. accipso for accipero, Pac.] v. a. (capio) To take to one's self, to accept [what is given or offered; adipiscor, to get any thing by exertion; nanciscor, to get by a happy occurrence.] I. A) *Prop.*: persuasit iis, ut pecuniam accipere mallent, possessionibus cederent, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: — quod dat, accipimus: — armis obsidibusque acceptis, Cæs.: — a. decumas, to take, levy, id.: majores nostri Tusculanos, Æquos . . . in civitatem acciperunt, gave the rights of citizenship to: — nec potui accipi liberalius, to be entertained: — a. alqm verberibus, to receive, to treat. B) *Esp.* 1) To accept by approving of, to admit, approve of: accipio excusationem tuam, cur etc. . . sed illam partem excusationis nec nosco nec probo, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: — a. causam: — a. conditionem pacis, Cæs.: — accepta oratione, approved of, id.: — acceptæ preces a diis, heard, Liv.: — a. rogationem: — a. legem, Liv.: — Absol.: accipio, I agree to it, I'll take it, Hor. 2) To receive or take any thing in any manner by judging it, consider, regard, interpret: quod rogas, ut in bonam partem accipiam, si etc. . . ego vero in optimam, Cic. Att. 11, 7 extr.: — so, a. bonam in partem: — a. alqd in eam partem, ut etc.: — id ita accipio, ut, etc.: — a. alqd alqo animo: — conf. a. alqd æquo animo, Sall.: — a. omen, to take or consider as a prognostic: — a. alqm pro stolido, Quint. \*3) To take upon one's self, to undertake [suscipio]: iudicium se accepturum esse dicebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22: — so, a. iudicium pro alqo: — a. causam, Ter.: — a. litem, Plaut. \*4) To receive any thing bad, to suffer, endure: accipere



quam *facere* praestat injuriam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19 extr.: — *conf.* et *facere* et a. injuriam . . . nec *facere* nec *pati* : — in ea voluptate hunc accepi dolorem, quod etc. II. *Metaph.* (in a more neuter sense): *To receive, to get.* A) Gen.: accepi Roma sine epistola tua fasciculum litterarum, Cic. Att. 5, 17: — *so*, a. literas, epistolam: — a. adulterinos numos pro bonis: — luna lumen solis accipit: — a. provinciam: — *conf.* a. imperium, opp. *deponere*. — Par voluntas accipitur et *redditur*: — humanitatem iis *tribuere* debemus, a quibus accepimus: — a. aestimationem aliquam: — a. praclarum a majoribus morem: — a. beneficium, dona: — a. calamitatem, injuriam, plagam, vulnus a fortuna. B) *Esp.* 1) a) *Mercantile* t. t.: *To receive payment: part. pass., acceptum, receipt* [*datum, expensum, expense*]: ut par sit ratio acceptorum et *datum*, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: — codex accepti et *expensi*. Hence, b) In acceptum or acceptum referre alicui, *to carry to one's credit, to attribute or ascribe (prop. or fig.)*: opus in acceptum referre, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57: — in quibus tabulis sibi *expensa* pecunia lata sit acceptaque relata: — amplius H. S. ducentis acceptum hereditatibus referre: — [*ferre* acceptum, Senec.: — *ferre* accepto, Dig.] *Fig.*: ut esset nemo, qui mihi non *gratias* ageret; qui non mihi vitam suam, fortunas, liberos, rem publicam referret acceptam, *attributed, had to thank*, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 12: — omnia mala uni accepta referemus Antonio: — se quod esset sensor, quod etc. . . mihi acceptum referre. \*c) Acceptum facere alqd, *to consider an amount as paid: sponsonem acceptam facere*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60. [d) Accepi, a. t. t. used in giving a receipt, NL.] \*2) *To perceive anything, either by means of the mind or the senses (to take in, as it were), to observe, hear, learn*: quae res sensu accipiantur [*syn. percipiuntur*], Cic. Div. 2, 3: — multa auribus a.: — a. sensum oculis animoque: — a. fama et auditione, esse alqd etc.: — a. ex alqo quae gerantur: — audire atque a. ab alqo: — ut de Hercule accepimus. \*3) *To comprehend intellectually any thing communicated, to understand, get an insight into any thing*: si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: — quae parum accipi.

ACCIPITER, tris. [tēris, Prisc.] m. [*f. Lucr.*] (accipio) *A bird of prey, hawk, falcon, sparrow-hawk*, Plin. 10, 8, 9; Cic. N. D. 3, 19. [A. sacer, used for taking auguries, Virg. *Metaph.*: of a rapacious or avaricious person: labes populi, pecuniae accipiter, Plaut.]

[ACCIPITRARIUS, a, um. (accipiter) *Belonging to a hawk, ML.*]

ACCIPITRINA, æ. f. (accipiter) *Hawk-weed (hieracium, Linn.)*, App. Herb. 30.

[ACCIPITRO, are. v. a. (accipiter) *To tear, lacerate*, Læv. ap. Gell. 19, 7.]

ACCISUS, a, um. *part. of 2. accido.*

[ACCITRO, ōnis. f. (accio) *An invocation of God, in sorcery*, Arn. 4, p. 134.]

1. ACCITUS, a, um. *part. of accio.*

\*2. ACCITUS, ūs. m. (only used in the abl. sing.) (accio) *A call, invitation, summons: magistratus accitu istius evocantur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28.

ACCIUS, il. See ATTUS.

ACCLAMATIO, ōnia. f. *A calling to, a raising a shout or cry, exclamation.* \*I. Gen.: acuta atque attenuata nimis a. A. Her. 3, 12. II. *Esp.* A) *A cry of disapprobation*: ut surrexit (Pompeius) operæ Clodianae clamorem sustulerunt; idque ei perpetua oratione contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impeditur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: — a. adversa populi: — maxima a. senatus. \*B) *A shout of applause, acclamation*, Liv. 31, 15; Quint. 8, 3, 3. \*C) *Rhet. t. t.: An exclamation, i. q. exclamatio*, Quint. 8, 5, 11.

[ACCLAMTRO, are. v. freq. *To call to*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 3.]

\*ACCLAMO. 1. v. n. *To raise a cry at, to shout to or at (in friendly or hostile manner).* I. *To shout*

against, to blame or disapprove by shouting: non metuo, ne mihi acclametis, Cic. Brut. 73: — populus cum risu acclamavit. \*II. *To applaud, huzza*: populus et milles . . . Neroni Othoni acclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78: — prosequentibus cunctis servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, praesent him aloud as their deliverer, Liv. 34, 50 extr.

[AC-CLARO. 1. v. a. *To make clear, explain; a. t. t., in the language of the augurs, with regard to celestial signs: acclarassis for acclares*, Liv. 1, 18.]

[AC-CLINIS, e. (acclino) I. *Reclining, leaning against; with a dat.*: arboris a. trunco, Virg. 10, 834: — a. parieti, Just. II. *Fig.*: *Disposed, inclined, prone*: a. animus falsis, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 6.]

\*\*AC-CLINO. 1. v. a. I. *To lean against or to: se a. in illum*, Ovid. Met. 5, 72: — castra acclinata tumulo, Liv.: — [maria acclinata terris, Stat.] II. *Fig.*: a. se, *to incline to, to have a liking or inclination for*: haud gravate acclinaturos se ad causam senatus, Liv. 4, 48.

AC-CLIVIS, e. or (seldom) -VUS, a, um. (clivus) *Rising like a hill, steep, uphill*: ea via pars valde acclivis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: — *so*, aditus leniter acclivis, Cæs.: — collis acclivus, Liv.

\*\*ACCLIVITAS, ātis. f. (acclivis) *Steepness, acclivity*: ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 18.

[AC-COGNOSCO, ēre. *To know, recognize perfectly*, Petron.]

\*ACCOLA, æ. m. (accolo) *A borderer, a neighbour: pastor accola ejus loci nomine Cacus*, Liv. 1, 7. *Metaph.*: accolæ Cereris, i. e. *zealous worshippers*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50. *Used adj., neighbouring; of the tributaries of the Tiber, accolis fluvius*, Tac.

\*AC-COLO, cōlūi, cultum. 3. v. a. I. *To dwell near*: gens, quæ illum locum accolit, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: — a. Macedoniam, Liv.: — *of countries*: pars Galliarum a. Rhenum, Tac. *Passively*: fluvius crebris accolitur dextra lævaque oppidis, there are towns on both banks, Plin. [II. i. q. colo, *To cultivate*: a. vitem, Catull. 62, 53.]

ACCOMMÖDĀTE. adv. *Suitably, agreeably*: dicere quam maxime a. ad veritatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: — *Comp.*, de Or. 33. *Sup.*, Fin. 5, 9.

\*ACCOMMÖDĀTIO, ōnis. f. I. *An adapting, adjusting, accommodating to any thing*: elocutio est idoneorum verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem a. Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 7. II. *Fig.*: *The accommodation of one's will to that of another, complaisance, compliance, indulgence*: ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82.

ACCOMMÖDĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of accommodo.*

II. *Adj. (Adapted to any thing; hence) Fit, suitable, agreeable; with ad or the dat.*: oratio ad persuadendum accommodata, Cic. Ac. 1, 8: — accommodatum ad hominum consociationem, ad naturam hominis: — accommodatum naturæ hominis: — tempora a. alicui rei: — quæ mihi intelligis esse accommodata, agreeable to my interests: — *Comp.*, oratio concionibus seditiose concitatis accommodator: — *Sup.*, exemplum temporibus suis accommodatissimum.

AC-COMMODO. 1. v. a. I. *To fit, suit, adapt any thing to another, to lay, put any thing on another; with ad, in, or the dat.*: Africanus coronam sibi in convivio ad caput accommodanti, Cic. de Or. 2, 61: — a. calauticam capiti: — a. enseum lateri, Virg.: — a. insignia, to put on, Cæs. II. *Fig.* A) *To adjust, adapt, accommodate any thing to another*: meum consilium accommodabo potissimum ad tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 7: — a. iusjurandum ad alcijs testimonium: — a. decreta ad edicta urbana: — a. rationes ad casum: — a. orationem ad opinionem communem: — a. tempus ad unius voluntatem: — a. vim ad eloquentiam, to suit: — a. testes ad crimen, for each accusation to examine the respective witnesses: — a. eosdem versus in aliam rem, to apply, make use of: — a. alqd in plures causas: — hac oratio multitudinis est auribus accommodanda: — thus, a. personam

sibi:—*a. alqd suorum ædilibus, to give, lend. Esp.: ut ei de habitatione accommodes, may gratify. B) Esp.: a. se ad alqd, to accommodate one's self to, conform to, go by: omnes qui probari volunt, ad voluntatem eorum qui audiunt, et ad arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, Cic. Or. 8:—a. se ad id solum quod præsens est:—a. se ad remp. et ad res magnas gerendas, to apply one's self to, to turn to. \*\*C) Metaph.: a. alqd alicui, to employ any thing for or about, to apply to, to bestow upon: a. curam pratis, pecoribus, et hortis, Quint. 1, 12, 7:—a. operam his studiis:—a. lapidem dentificiis, to use, make use of, prepare for, Plin.*

[*AC-COMMODUS, a. um. Suitable, or adapted to: valles a. frandi, Virg. Æ. 11, 522.*]

[*AC-CONGERO, essi, estum. 3. v. a. To carry or bring to: a. dona huic, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17.*]

[*AC-CORPORO, are. (corpus) To incorporate, unite, add: Ammian. 16, 8.*]

\**AC-CRĒDO, didi, ditum. 3. [præs. conj. accreditas, Plaut.] v. n. To give credit to one, believe: vix accreditas, communicari cum Dionysio, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3:—a. alicui, Hor.*

*ACCREDUO, ere. See ACCREDO.*

*AC-CRESCO, ēvi, etum. 3. v. n. I. To grow, increase: flumen subito accrevit, grew, swelled, Cic. Inv. 2, 31:—a. caespes pectori usque, Tac. \*\*II. B) Gen.: To come in addition to, to be added to; with a dat.: cum dictis factisque omnibus vana accresceret fides, Liv. 1, 54:—a. nova veteribus negotiis, Plin. Ep.:—a. nomen trimetris iambeis, Hor. [B) To fall to one's share, to devolve upon one, in addition to his property, Dig.:—jus accrescendi, by which a portion of any thing comes into one's possession, ib.]*

\**ACCŔĒTĪO, ōnis. f. (accresco) Growth, increase: lunam accretione et diminutione luminis.. significantem dies, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.*

*ACCŔĒTUS, a. um. I. Part. of accresco: Grown on to any thing, Plin. [II. Adj.: Close, solid: a. lapis, Auct. Æt. 435.]*

(*ACCUBATIO, ōnis. A wrong reading instead of ACCUBITIO.*)

[*ACCUBITĀLIA, ium. n. (accubo; sc. stragula) Coverlets spread over the couches on which the ancients reclined at table, sofa coverlets, Treb. Poll.*]

[*ACCUBITĀTIO, i. q. accubitio, Spart.*]

*ACCUBITĪO, ōnis. f. (accubo) A lying, esp. a reclining at meals (after the Roman fashion), accubation: status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, Cic. Off. 1, 35:—a. epularis amicorum:—conf. ACCUBO.*

[*ACCUBITO, are. i. q. accubo, Sedul.*]

[*ACCUBITŌRIUS, a. um. (accubo) That belongs to lying or reclining: a. vestimenta, Petron.]*

[*ACCUBITUM, i. n. (accubo) A dining-table, a couch or sofa for a large number of guests at table (triclinium, only with three seats), Lampr.]*

\**ACCUBĪTUS, ūs. m. (accubo) i. q. accubitio. A reclining (sitting) at table, Plin. 8, 2, 2.*

*AC-CŪBO, ūi, itum. 1. v. n. To lie near or by; with a dat., or absol. [I.] Gen.: furium maxima juxta Accubat, Virg. Æ. 6, 606:—a. cadus horreis, lies in, Hor.] Theatrum Tarpeio monti accubans, Suet.] II) Esp. A) To recline, sit at table (after the Roman fashion): morem apud majores hunc epularum fuisse, ut, qui accubarent, canerent etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3:—a. alicui in convivio:—a. apud aliquem. [B) To lie with: a. scortum, Plaut.]*

[*ACCUBŪO, adv. (accubo) A word coined by Plautus to answer to assiduo. Lying near, Plaut. Truc. 1, 4, 67.*]

[*AC-CŪDO, ēre. v. a. To coin more, to coin to, to add: tres minas a, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 96.*]

*AC-CUMBO, cūbui, cūbitum. 3. v. n. (cumbo, to lay one's self down at a place: and hence) To lie at a place. [I.*

*Gen.: a. in via, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 13.] II. Esp. for the purpose of eating, on a couch or sofa, leaning the left elbow on mattresses, and taking one's food with the right hand: To recline at table: huc te e balneo, priusquam accumberes, ducere volebat, Cic. Dei. 6, 17:—Accubueram hora nona:—apud Voluminium, et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius... infra Eutrapelum Cytheris accubuit, Fam. 9, 26:—a. cum toga pulla in epulo aleja. (Three persons usually lay on each couch, three couches being the number placed round the table.)*

\**ACCŪMŪLĀTE, adv. Copiously, abundantly, liberally: ut munus hoc accumulissime tuæ largiamur voluntati, A. Her. 1, 17 extr.:—Pos., App.*

\**ACCŪMŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. A heaping up of earth at the roots of trees, Plin. 17, 26, 39.*

\**AC-CŪMŪLĀTOR, ōria. m. He who heaps up or augments: opum primus a, Tac. A. 3, 30.*

\**AC-CŪMŪLO, 1. v. a. I. A) To heap up, amass, accumulate, to increase by heaping up: vix jam videtur locus esse, qui tantos acervos pecunie capiat:—auget, addit, accumulat, Cic. Agr. 2, 22. [B) Bot. t. t.: To heap up earth about the roots of trees and vines, perhaps for the purpose of giving them shelter against the cold: a. radices, Plin. 17, 19, 31:—a. vineas, id. II. Fig.: To heap one thing upon another, to add copiously, heap: a. cadem cordi, Lucr. 3, 71:—a. animam nepotis donis, Virg.:—Absol.: a. inaniter, to accumulate words, Gell.]*

*ACCŪRATE, adv. With care, cautiously, accurately: se, quæ fecisset, studiose accurateque fecisse, Cic. Brut. 22:—a. sane et diligenter disputare:—a. et exquisitè disputare:—a. causam dicere:—a. defendere alqd:—a. agere multis verbis:—Comp., Cic. Att. 8, 12. Sup., Fam. 5, 17.*

\**ACCŪRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. Accuracy, diligence, carefulness, exactness: in inveniendis componendisque rebus mira a, Cic. Brut. 67, 238.*

*ACCŪRĀTUS, a. um. I. Part. of accuro. II. Performed with care, exquisite, exact, elaborate, accurate [of things, but diligens of persons]: a. et meditata commentationes, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257:—a. et polita oratio:—a. et facta quodammodo oratio:—a. sermo:—a. copia orationis:—a. consideratio:—a. contentio:—Comp., Accuratus quoddam et exquisitè dicendi genus:—Sup., Accuratissima diligentia.*

\**AC-CŪRO, 1. [accurassis for accuraveris, Plaut.] v. a. To take care of, to do a thing with care: melius accurantur, quæ consilio geruntur, quam quæ sine consilio administrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34:—[a. alqm, to entertain at table, Plaut.]*

*AC-CURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum. 3. v. n. I. To run to, to come running; with ad or in: expeditus facito ut sis, si inelamario, ut accurras, Cic. Att. 2, 20:—si accierit, accurrat:—cupide ad prætorem a.:—a. in Tusculanum:—a. ad gemitum, Tac.:—a. in auxilium, Suet.:—Impers., Tac. \*II) Fig.: istæ imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, hasten towards, Cic. Div. 2, 67.*

\**ACCURSUS, ūs. m. (accurro) A running to; concourse: a. populi, Tac. A. 4, 41.*

\**ACCŪSĀBĪLIS, e. (accuso) Blameworthy, reprehensible: quorum omnium a. est turpitud, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35.*

*ACCŪSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. An accusation, arraignment: ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. Off. 2, 14:—accusationem adornare, confiare, to get up:—a. instruere atque comparare, to institute:—conf. a. comparare atque constituere, for which we find also a. intentare, and capessere, Tac.:—a. factitare, to pursue:—accusationi respondere, to reply to:—accusatione desistere, to give up, abstain from:—a. mala nugatoriaque. \*II) Concr.: A written charge:—in accusationis quinque libris, fire*

books, the *Impeachment of Verres*, Cic. Or. 29:—in quarto accusationis, in the fourth Oration against Verres.

**\*ACCŪSĀTĪVUS**, i. m. (accuso) Gram. t. t.: The fourth case, the accusative, Quint. 7, 9, 10. (Varr. L. L. 7, 37, casus accusandi.)

**ACCŪSĀTOR**, ōris m. In law, t. t. I. An accuser, plaintiff in a state trial [but petitor, a plaintiff, in a private action]; often also for any kind of accuser: possumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, Cic. Quint. 13 extr.:—accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello:—accusatorem ponere alicui:—a. alicui opponere:—a. publice constituere:—a. acer et acerbus:—a. vehemens et molestus:—a. firmus et verus. [II. An informer; i. q. delator, Suet. Aug. 66.]

**\*ACCŪSĀTŌRIE**, adv. With the design of an accuser: a. dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72:—a. agere cum alqo.

**ACCŪSĀTŌRĪUS**, a, um. (accusator) Belonging to an accuser, accusatory: a. lex, Cic. Mur. 5:—a. more et jure:—a. animus:—a. artificium.

**[ACCŪSĀTRIX**, icis f. She who calls any one to account about something, a female accuser, a scold. (See Accuso, no. 1.) Plant. Asin. 3, 1, 10; Plin. Ep.]

**[ACCŪSĀTO**, are v. freq. (accuso) To accuse, Plant. Most. 3, 2, 22.]

**AC-CŪSO**, (accuso) 1. v. a. (From causa, as concludo from claudio) I. Gen. A) To call any one to account, to utter reproaches, to blame, reprimand, scold (conf. causa, causor, causam dicere): Pompeium et hortari et orare et jam liberius a. et monere, ut etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 1:—me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso:—a. alqm de epistolarum negligentia, to blame for negligence. B) Of things: To blame, to find fault with, reproach: me esse eum, cuius tu desperationem a. solitus esses, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5:—a. inertiam adolescentium:—a. culpam alcjs, to lay the fault on one. II. Esp. A) In law, t. t.: To sue any one at law, to bring an action against any one (ad causam dicendam provocare), to accuse (alqm, alqm crimine, alqm alcjs rei, de re; inter; capitis); accusant ii, qui in fortunas hujus invaserunt, causam dicit is, cui nihil reliquerunt, Cic. R. A. 5, 13:—ut omnes intelligent, me non studio a., sed officii defendere:—suis eum certis propriisque criminibus accusabo:—numquam, si se isto ambitu commaculasset, ambitus alterum accusaret:—thus, accusatus rei capitalis:—qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusant:—thus, a. de vi, veneficiis:—[a. alqm id, illud, Plaut.]—tamquam capitis accuset. [B] casus accusandi, Gramm. t. t.: the accusative case, Varro, L. L. 7, 37 and 38.]

**ACĒ**, ēs, f. (Ἀκῆ) Acco in Galilee, called afterwards Ptolemais or Acca, now St. Jean d'Acre, Nep. Dat. 5; Plin. 5, 19, 17.

**[ĀCĒDĪA**, æ. f. (ἀκηδία) Carelessness, dulness, Eccl.]

**[ĀCĒDIOR**, ari, v. dep. n. (acedia) To be careless or stupid, Bibl.]

**[ĀCERNĪUM**, ii. n. Winged fruit, NL.]

**\*ĀCENTĒTA**, ōrum, n. (ἀκέντητα) Without points or spots; of crystals, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

**[ĀCĒO**, ūi. 2. v. n. To be sour: vinum a., Cato, R. R. 148.]

**[ĀCĒPHĪLUS**, i. (ἀκεφάλος, without a head) I. A rebel; also, Acephala, æ. m. ML. II. Acephali, ōrum. The name of an heretical sect, Eccl.]

1. **ĀCER**, ōris n. [f. Serv.] (used only in the nom. and gen. sing.) I. A maple tree, a maple, Fam. Acerineæ, Plin. 16, 15, 26. [II. Metaph.: maple wood, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 28.]

2. **ĀCER**, cris, cre. [m. acris, Enn.:—f. acer, Næv. and Enn.:—acrus, a, um, Pallad.] (the root AC, whence also acies, acuo, conf. āch, ākis; pointed; hence) Sharp,

poignant, piercing, and the like. I. Prop.: Acerrimi integerrimique sensus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45:—populi Romani aures 'hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, sharp and piercing:—thus, acerrimus sensus videndi:—imagines agentes, acres, insignitæ:—colores ruboris acerrimi, Sen.:—aurium mensura, quod est acrius iudicium et certius:—unguenta... summa et acerrima suavitæ condita; opp. 'moderata':—acres humores, opp. 'nimis concreti':—acerrimus et mobilissimus ardor. II. Fig. A) Acute, sagacious, penetrating: vir acerrimo ingenio, Cic. Or. 5, 18:—a. investigator et diligens:—conf. a. ac diligentes animadversores vitiorum:—and, a. iudex bonorum et vitiorum suorum:—a. acies in naturis hominum et ingeniis:—a. memoria. B) As to the character or qualities of any one, in a good or bad sense, 1) In a good sense; zealous, ardent, eager, sprightly, strenuous, and the like: vir acer et industrius in rebus gerendis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20:—acerrimus defensor:—acerrimus civis, an ardent patriot:—a. milites:—a. flagitator:—acrior quidam animus:—conf. acri animo se defendere:—studio acriore esse:—acri et vehementi quadam incitatione inflammari. With gen.: Vespasianus acer militiæ, Tac. [With inf., Sil.] 2) In a bad sense; violent, wild, passionate, severe, hard: tam vehemens vir tamque acer in ferro, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4:—a. canes:—a. ac severa iudicia:—a. cupiditas:—acrius supplicium:—quæ nox omnium temporum conjunctionis acerrima fuit atque acerbissima:—acerrimum et maximum bellum.

[1. **ĀCĒRĪTUS**, a, um. (acus, cēris) Mixed with chaff, acc. to Fest.]

**\*2. ĀCĒRĀTUS**, a, um. (ἀκέρατος) Complete: a. cochleæ, Plin. 30, 6, 15, doubtful.

**ĀCERBE**, adv. Harshly, sharply, severely: Aspere et a. nimium est accusatus, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 6:—a. exigere alqd:—a. ferre alqd:—a. severus in filium:—Comp., acerbius invehi in alqm insectarique vehementius:—Sup., acerbissime discidium nostrum tulisse.

**ĀCERBĪTAS**, ātis, f. (acerbus) Sharpness, sourness, harshness. \*I) Prop.: Fructus non lati et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixti, Cic. Planc. 38, 92. II. Fig. Sharpness. A) Of moral qualities; harshness, severity, incivility [comitas, lenitas]: severitatem probo, acerbitate nullo modo, Cic. de Sen. 18:—a. morum immanitasque naturæ:—acerbitem habet objurgatio:—dissensio sine acerbitate:—evomere virus acerbatis suæ:—nomen vestrum... odio atque acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris futurum, bitter hatred. B) Grief, sorrow, anguish, affliction, and the like: a. summi luctus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16:—in the plur.: omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferre:—in meis acerbitatibus.

**[ĀCERBĪTUDO**, inis, f. (acerbus) Sharpness, bitterness, Gell. 13, 3.]

**[ĀCERBO**, 1. v. a. (acerbus) I. To make any thing bitter, embitter: a. regni munus alicui, Stat. Th. 12, 75.

II. Metaph.: To increase any thing disagreeable, aggravate: formidine crimen a., Virg. Æ. 11, 407:—a. multum nefas, Stat.]

**ĀCERBUS**, a, um. (from acer, as superbus from super) Sharp. \*I. Prop.: a. sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32:—a. corpus Neptuni, i. e. bitter, salt sea-water, Lucr.:—vox acerbissima, very rough, harsh, A. Her. B) Metaph. (the image is taken from unripe, sour fruits): Unripe, untimely: a. uva; opp. 'matura', Phædr. 4, 2, 4:—thus, acerbissima oliva, Plin.:—a. virgo, not yet marriageable, Varr.:—a. partus, a premature delivery, Ov. II. Fig. A) Of the temper; harsh, rigorous, forbidding, austere, ill-natured, churlish: melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri, quam eos amicos, qui 'dulces videantur, Cic. Læl. 24:—posse 'asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, prodigals from Aristippus's and churlish people from Zeno's school:—acerbissimi feneratoris, very hard:—acerbissimus hostis, most violent:—conf. eo die acerbum habuimus Carionem:—acerbior in vituperando:

B) *Of things; bitter, hard, unpleasant, sad: impolita res et acerbæ si erunt relictæ* (conf. I. B), Cic. P.C. 14:—*acerbissimum supplicium*:—*acerbissima vexatio*:—*a. memoria temporis*:—*anxia atque acerbæ egritudines*:—*a. offensio animi*:—*acerbissimum spectaculum*:—*a. mors, distressing, afflicting, Nep.*:—[*n. pl. acerba. adv. Virg.*]

[*ĀCĒRICUS*, a, um. (1. acer) *Of maple: a. acidum, maple acid, NL.*]

[*ĀCERNĒUS*, a, um. (1. acer) *for acernus. Of maple: a. pocula, Venant.*]

[*ĀCERNUS*, a, um. (1. acer) *Of maple: a. trabes, Virg. Æ. 2, 112:—a. mensa, Hor.*]

[1. *ĀCĒRŌSUS*, a, um. (1. acus) *Needle-shaped, NL.*]

[2. *ĀCĒRŌSUS*, a, um. (2. acus) *Full of chaff: a. far, Lucil.*]

*ĀCERRA*, æ. f. (probably for *acerna*, sc. *arcula*, from 1. acer, of *maple*) *A vessel for incense, a censer, Cic. Leg. 2, 24:—a. plena turis, Hor.*

*ĀCERRAE*, ærum, f. I. *A town in Campania, near Naples, now Acerra, Liv. 23, 17; Virg. G. 2, 225.* II. *A town in Umbria, called Vatria, to distinguish it from the before-mentioned A., Plin. 3, 14, 19.*

*ĀCERRĀNI*, ōrum, m. *Inhabitants of Acerræ in Campania, Liv. 8, 17 extr.; Plin. 3, 5, 9.*

*ACERRONIUS*, C., *A Roman proper name, Cic. Tull. § 17.*

[*ĀCĒRĒŌMĒS*, m. m. (*ἀκρεσέμενος*, with uncut hair) *A young man, youth, Juv. 8, 128.*]

*ĀCĒRUS*, a, um. (*ἀκρος*) *Without honey: mel a., which drops of itself from the comb, virgin honey, Plin. 11, 15.*

*ĀCERVĀLIS*, e. (*acervus*: accumulated) *A dialect. t.t. for acervit: a conclusion by accumulation, a sorites, Cic. Div. 2, 4:—see ACERVUS.*

*ĀCERVĀTIM*, adv. (*acervus*) *By accumulation, by or in heaps.* \*I. *Prop.: confertos a. mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1262:—a. ponere stercus, Varr.* \*II. *Fig., of speech; succinct, concise: multa a. frequentans, pressing many ideas into a sentence, Cic. Or. 25:—a. jam reliqua dicam.*

*ĀCERVĀTĪŌ*, ōnis, f. *A heaping up, accumulation: a. saporum, i. e. of various kinds, Plin. 11, 53, 117.*

*ĀCERVO*, i. v. a. (*acervus*) *To heap, lay together.* I. *Prop.: a. panicum prædensis grani, Plin. 18, 7, 10:—acervantur muricum modo, accumulate, gather, collect.* II. *Fig.: To heap, i. e. to multiply, increase: in immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv. 3, 34:—a. verba, sensus, Quint.*

[*ĀCERVŪLUS*, i. m. dem. *The calcareous concretion of the pineal gland, NL.*]

*ĀCERVUS*, i. m. (*allied to acer, acies, axis, æpos, a quantity rising in hills as it were, a heap (esp. of homogeneous objects)*) I. *Prop.: ut a. ex sui generis grani, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15:—a. tritici:—a. corporum:—a. pecuniæ:—cæcus a., i. e. a chaos, Ovid.* \*II. *Fig. A) a. facinorum, Cic. Sull. 27:—a. officiorum, Plin.* B) *A dialect. t.t.; a conclusion by accumulation, sorites, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47.*

*ĀCESCO*, æci. 3. v. inch. n. (*aceo*) *To grow sour; quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54:—lac a., Plin.:—musta a., id.*

*ĀCĒSĪNĒS*, æ. m. (*Ἀκείνης*) *A tributary of the Indus, now Chünab or Chenaub, Plin. 6, 20, 23; Curt. 9, 3.*

*ĀCĒSINUS*, i. m. *A river in Tauria, Plin. 4, 12, 26: hence, Acesinus, a, um, belonging to it:—A. agmina, Val. Fl. 6, 69.*

*ĀCĒSIS*, is, f. (*ἄκεις*) *A kind of borax, Plin. 33, 5, 28.*

*ĀCESTA*, æ. or *ACESTĒ*, ea, f. (*Ἀκεστα, Ἀκίστη*) *A*

*town in Sicily, formerly Egesta, afterwards Segesta, Virg. Æ. 5, 718.*

*ĀCESTĒI*, or *ĀCESTĒI*, ōrum, m. *Inhabitants of Acesta, Plin. 3, 8, 14. Compare the next word.*

*ĀCESTENSES*, ium, m. *Inhabitants of Acesta, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36.*

*ĀCĒTĀBŪLUM*, i. n. (*acetum, originally a vessel for holding vinegar, vinegar-crust: hence Metaph.*) I. *A vessel in the form of a cup, a cup, Quint. 8, 6, 35: a certain measure, for wet and dry things, the fourth of a hemina, Cato; Plin.: a cup or boss with which jugglers play, Senec.* II. *In Anatomy; the socket or pan of the hip-bone, Plin. 28, 11, 49.* III. *In Zoology; the sucker of a polype, Plin. 9, 29, 46.* IV. *In Botany; a flower-cup, calix, Plin. 26, 8, 37.*

*ĀCĒTĀRĪA*, ōrum, n. (*acetum; sc. olera*) *That which is prepared with vinegar, a salad, Plin. 17, 4, 19.*

[*ĀCĒTAS*, ātis, f. (*acetum*) *Acetate, NL:—a. plumbi, acetate of lead, NL.*]

[*ĀCĒTASCO*, tāvi. 3. *of the same import with acesco, to grow sour, App. Herb. 3.*]

[*ĀCĒTĪCUS*, a, um. i. q. *acetosus, NL.*]

[*ĀCETO*, are, i. q. *agito, according to Fest.*]

[*ĀCĒTŌKĒLLA*, æ. f. (*acetosus*) *Wood-sorrel: rumex a. Fam. Polygalæ, NL.*]

[*ĀCĒTŌSUS* and *ACETICUS*, a, um. (*acetum*) *Acetous: acidum a., acetic acid, NL.*]

*ĀCĒTUM*, i. n. (*originally the part of aceo, grown sour: hence, sc. vinum*) I. *Wine vinegar; or simply, vinegar, Liv. 21, 37:—a. acre, Hor.:—mulsum a., mead, Plin.* [II. *Fig. (as sales from sal): pungent wit, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 32.*]

*ACHÆ*, ærum. *See AQUIS GRANUM.*

*ĀCHĒMĒNĒS*, is, m. *The first king of Persia, grandfather of Cyrus: dives A., poetic. for great or Asiatic wealth in general, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 21.*

*ĀCHĒMĒNĪDÆ*, ærum, m. *Descendants of Achæmenes, Plin. 6, 23, 26.*

*ĀCHĒMĒNIS*, idis, f. (*Ἀχαμενίς*). *An Indian plant, resembling amber, and made use of in magic arts, Plin. 24, 17, 102.*

*ĀCHĒMĒNĪUS*, a, um. (*Achæmenes*) *Poetic. for Persian, Ovid. Met. 4, 212.*

1. *ĀCHÆUS*, i. m. (*Ἀχαιός*). I. *A son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, ancestor of the Achæans.* II. *A king of Lydia, Ov. Ib. 301.*

2. *ACHÆUS*, a, um. (*Ἀχαιός*) I. *Belonging to Achæia, an inhabitant of Achæia, Liv. 35, 13.* II. *Gen.: Grecian, and Subst. Achæi, ōrum, m. A) Grecians (see ACHAJA), Plin. 4, 7, 14. Hence B) The Inhabitants of a Grecian colony on the Eurine Sea, Ovid. Pont. 4, 10, 27. C) Portus Achæorum, the harbour of Troy where the Greeks landed, Plin. 4, 12, 26.*

*ĀCHĀYAS*, idis, f. (*Achaja*) *A female Achæan or Grecian, Ovid. Her. 3, 71.*

*ĀCHĀYCUS*, a, um. *Achæan, Grecian: A. negotium, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 2:—A. ignis, Hor.:—A. currus, id.: Achæicus, surname of L. Mummius, from the conquest of Greece.*

[*ĀCHĀIS*, idis, poet. i. q. *Achæa. A female Achæan or Greek, Ovid. Met. 5, 306, 577.*]

[*ĀCHĀIUS*, a, um. poet. for *Achæicus. Achæan, Greek, Virg. Æ. 5, 623.*]

*ĀCHĀJA* [poet. tetrasyllabic *ĀCHĀJA*], æ, f. (*Ἀχαια*). I. *A district in the north of the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Corinth, Plin. 4, 5, 6.* II. *After B. C. 146, Greece, as a Roman province, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 1.*

## ACHAMOTIANUS

[**ĀCHĀMŌTĪANUS**, a, um. *Belonging to Achamot, one of the Eons of Valentinian*: a. substantia, Tertull.]

**ĀCHARNĒ**, ārum. f. *A town or village of Attica*, Stat. Theb. 12, 623. Hence, **Acharnānus**, a, um. *Of Acharnæ*, Nep. Them. 1.

**ĀCHARNĒ**, ēa. f. *A sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53. (*The old reading is Acarne.*)

**ĀCHARRĒ**, ārum. f. *A town of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13.

1. **ĀCHĀTES**, æ. m. and f. (ὁ ἀχάτης) *Agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

2. **ĀCHĀTES**, æ. m. *A companion of Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 1, 178.

**ĀCHĒLŌYAS**, ādis, and **ĀCHĒLŌYS**, idis. f. *Daughter of Achelous*: *Acheloiades Sirenes*, Ov. M. 14, 87:—*Acheloides*, ib. 5, 552.

**ĀCHĒLŌYUS**, a, um. I. *Belonging to the river Achelous*, Virg. G. 1, 9; Ov.:—*A. Callirrhoe*, daughter of the *Achelous*, Ov. II. Met.: *Ætolian*: *A. heros*, *Tydeus*, son of *Æneus*, king of *Ætolia*, Stat. Theb. 2, 142.

**ĀCHĒLŌŪS**, i. m. (Ἀχελῷος) I. *A river of Central Greece, hod. Aspropotamo*, Plin. 4, 1, 2. II. *The river-god Achelous*, Ov. Met. 9, 1.

**ACHĒRĪNI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

**ĀCHĒRON**, ntis. m. (Ἀχέρον) I. *A river of Epirus, hod. Deliki*, Liv. 8, 24. II. *A river in Lower Italy, hod. Acri*, Plin. 3, 5, 10. III. *A fabulous river of the infernal regions*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17. [Hence, for the infernal regions: *flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*, Virg. Æ. 7, 312.]

**ĀCHĒRONTĒUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Acheron*, Claud. R. Pr. 2, 351.

**ĀCHĒRONTĪA**, æ. f. *A small town of Lucania, on the borders of Apulia, hod. Acerenza*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 14.

**ĀCHĒRONTĪCUS**, a, um. i. q. *Acherontes*: *A. Libri*, sacred books of great antiquity, probably relating to *Acherontian rites of the dead*, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 62. See Müller's *Etruscana*, 2, 27 and 28.

**ĀCHĒRONTINI**, ōrum. m. *A people in the Bruttian territory, near the river Acheron*, Plin. 3, 5, 10.

[**ĀCHĒRONS**, untis. m. and f. i. q. *Acheron* III., Plaut.; Lucr.:—*Acheruntis pabulum*, food for *Acheron*=hell, said of an abandoned man, Plaut.:—*A. ulmorum*, of a slave on whose back many rods were broken, id.]

[**ĀCHĒRONTĪCUS**, a, um. *Belonging to, or fit for, Acheron, or the infernal regions*: *A. regiones*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21:—*A. senex*, id.]

**ĀCHĒRŪSĪA**, æ. f. I. *A lake in Epirus, from which the river Acheron flows*, Plin. 4, 1, 1. II. *A lake in Campania, south of Cumæ, hod. Lago Fusaro*, Plin. 3, 5, 9. III. *A cave in Bithynia, from which Cerberus is said to have been fetched*, Plin. 6, 1, 1.

**ĀCHĒRŪSIS**, idis. f. i. q. *Acherusia* III., V. Fl. 5, 73.

**ĀCHĒRŪSTUS**, a, um. I. *Belonging to Acheron, in Calabria*, Liv. 8, 24. II. *Belonging to Acheron, or the infernal regions*: *A. templa*, the infernal regions, Lucr. 1, 121:—*A. vita*, a miserable life, id.

**ĀCHĒTA**, æ. m. (ἄχτης, ἡχτήρ, sounding) *The male singing cicada or grasshopper*, Plin. 11, 26, 32.

**ACHILLA**, æ. See **ACHOLLA**.

**ĀCHILLAS**, æ. m. *The murderer of Pompey*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 104.

**ĀCHILLĒA**, æ. f. *Milfoil*: *a. millefolium*, Fam. *Synantherea*, Plin. 26, 18, 90:—called also *achilleos*, id. 25, 5, 19.

**ĀCHILLĒIDES**. See **ACHILLEIDES**.

## ACIDUS

**ĀCHILLĒYS**, idis. f. (*Achilles*) *A poem of Statius, treating of Achilles, The Achilleid*.

**ĀCHILLĒOS**, i. See **Achillea**.

**ĀCHILLES**, is. [poet. *Achilleus*, ei.] m. (Ἀχιλλεύς). I. *A celebrated Grecian hero, son of Peleus king of Thessaly, and of Thetis*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44; 3, 9; 4, 23. [II. Met. A] *For a handsome and powerful man*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 63:—conf. Virg. Æ. 6, 89. B) *Achillis tendo, the Achilles tendon*, NL.]

1. **ACHILLEUS**, ei. m. I. *I. q. Achilles*. II. *An Egyptian rebel, under Diocletian*, Eutr. 9, 14.

2. **ĀCHILLĒUS**, a, um. (*Achilles*) I. *Of or belonging to Achilles*: *stirps A.*, Virg. Æ. 3, 326:—*A. manes*, Ov.:—*A. status*, statues in the posture of *Achilles*, Plin.:—*A. cothurnus*, a lofty tragic style, Prop. II. Esp. A) *Achillēa insula*. 1) *An island at the mouth of the Borysthenes (Dnieper), called also Leuce, where Achilles was buried*, Plin. 4, 12, 26. 2) *An island near Samos*, Plin. 5, 31, 37. B) *Achillēus curvus*, a peninsula on the Black Sea, where *Achilles* celebrated games, Plin. 4, 12, 6. C) *Achillēum* (sc. oppidum) *A town of Troas, near Sigeum*, Plin. 5, 30, 33.

[**ĀCHILLĪCUS**, a, um. i. q. *Achilleus*, a, um. Venant. 7, 8.]

**ĀCHILLĒIDES** and **ACHILLEIDES**, æ. m. (Ἀχιλλεύδης) *A descendant of Achilles*, Ov. Her. 8, 3.

**ĀCHĪVUS**, a, um. (*Achæus with the digamma*) *Achæan, Grecian* (see **ACHAJA**): *a. castra*, Ov. Her. 1, 21. Subst. *Achivi, the Greeks*, Cic. Div. 1, 16.

**ACHLIS**, is. f. *A wild beast of the north, perhaps the same as alces*, Plin. 8, 15, 16.

[**ACHLYS**, ydis. f. (ἀχλὺς) *A small semi-transparent speck of the cornea*, NL.]

**ĀCHOLLA** (**ACHILLA**), æ. f. *A town of Africa near Tapus*, Auct. B. Afr. 33.

[**ĀCHOR**, ōris. m. (ἀχόρ) *Scald, scurf*, Macer.]

**ACHRĀDĪNA** (**ACRADINA**), æ. f. *A part of Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53.

**ACHRAS**, ādis and ādos. f. (ἀχράς) *A wild pear-tree*, Colum. 7, 9.

[**ACHRŌMĀTOPSIA**, æ. f. (ἀχρωματώψια) *Want of the faculty of distinguishing colours*, NL.]

1. **ĀCĪA**, æ. f. (*acus*) *Sewing-thread*, Cels. 5, 26.

[2. **ACIA**, æ. Perhaps from *axilla*, i. q. *ala*, a wing, ML.]

[**ĀCĪARIŪM**, il. n. (*acies*) i. q. *acies ferri*. Steel, ML.]

[2. **ACĪARIUM** i. q. *Acuarium*.]

[**ĀCĪCŪLA**, æ. f. (*acus*) *A small needle or pin used in the head-dress*, Cod. Th. 3, 16.]

**ĀCĪDĀLĪA**, æ. f. (Ἀκιδάλια) *An epithet of Venus, perhaps from the fountain Acidalus in Bæotia, where she used to bathe*, Virg. Æ. 1, 720.

**ĀCĪDĀLĪUS**, a, um. (*Acidallā*) *Belonging to Venus*: *a. nodus*, the girdle of *Venus*, Mart. 6, 31.

[**ĀCĪDĪTAS**, ātis. f. (*acidus*) *Acid*, Marc. Emp. 20.]

[**ĀCĪDŪLÆ**, ārum. f. (*acidulus*; sc. aquæ) *Mineral waters*, NL.:—*a. artificiales*, artificial m. w. NL.]

\*\***ĀCĪDŪLUS**, a, um. I. *Somewhat sour, sourish*: *a. sapor*, Plin. 15, 15, 16. [II. Chem. t. t.: *Acidulous*: *natrum carbonicum a.*, *acidulous carbonate of natron*, NL.]

[**ĀCĪDUM**, i. n. (*acidus*; sc. corpus) *a chem. t. t. Acid*, NL.:—*a. aceticum*, *acetic acid*:—*a. Borusicum* and *cæruleum*, *hydrocyanic acid*:—*a. sulphuricum*, *sulphuric acid*, NL.]

\*\***ĀCĪDUS**, a, um. (*aceo*) I. *Sour, acid, tart*: *a.*

sorba, Virg. G. 3, 380:—a. inula, Hor.:—a. creta, steeped in vinegar, Mart. II. Fig. A) Sharp, keen: homo acies linguae, Senec. Contr. 5, 34. B) Unpleasant, disagreeable: id sane est inuisum acidumque duobus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64.

[ĀCIERIS, is. f. (acies) A brazen sacrificial axe, according to Fest.]

ĀCIĒS, ei. [gen. acii and acie, as dii and die, facii and facie, Gell.] f. (allied to acis, acis) A) The sharp point or edge, as of a sword, axe, sickle, etc.: jam ante aciem securium tuarum vidit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43:—a. falcis, Virg. [The sharp point of a spear, Ov.] B) Metaph. 1) Of the sense or faculty of sight. a) Sharpness of vision or sight: ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Cæs. B. C. 1, 39:—tanta tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22:—bonum incolomis a., miserum cecitas. b) Concr.: The pupil of the eye: acies ipse, qua cernimus, quæ pupilla vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57:—[Poet. for the eye itself: huc geminas flecte acies, Virg.] 2) Milit. t. l.: a) Line of battle, battle array, abstr. and concr.:—quibus ego si aciem exercitus nostri ostendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 3:—statuit non præliis, neque acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall.:—primam et secundam aciem in armis esse, tertiam castra munire iussit, Cæs.:—novissima a., rear, Liv.:—a. triplex instructa, army drawn up in three lines, Cæs.:—dextra a., right wing, Liv.:—duæ acies, both armies, Cæs.:—agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, in order of march, rather than in order of battle, Liv.:—aciem instruere, dirigere, explicare, dilatare, distendere, Cæs.; Liv.:—sometimes of the cavalry, Liv. b) A battle, engagement, i. q. pugna: in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Lig. 3:—copias in aciem ducere, Liv.:—in aciem descendere, id.:—acie excedere, Cæs.:—acie abstinere, id. 3) Acies ferri, steel, Plin. 34, 14, 41. [4] Sheen, brightness: a. stellarum, Virg. G. 1, 395.] II. Fig. A) Sharpness, force, power: vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum (patrum) auctoritatis, power, Cic. Cat. 1, 2:—nulla acies ingenii tanta, quæ penetrare in cælum, terram intrare possit, id. Ac. 2, 39:—eo, a. animi:—acie mentis dispicere:—aciem aciem intendere in omnes partes:—aciem mentis abducere a consuetudine oculorum:—acies obtusior est alci:—conf. a. hebescit:—and, ratio hebetat aciem ad miseras contemplandas. B) An intellectual contest, discussion, debate: ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non sæpe prodeunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25.

[ĀCHIA AUGUSTA, æ. f. Straubingen in Bavaria, called also Serviodurum and Straubinga, æ.]

ĀCĪLIANUS, a. um. Belonging to Acilius: annales A., Liv. 25, 39.

ĀCILĪUS, a. um. Acilian: gens A., a plebeian family at Rome.

ĀCILĪUS, ii. m. A Roman proper name: thus, the historian Acilius, Cic. Off. 3, 32.

[ACIMINUM, i. n. The fortress of Peterwardein in Hungary, also called Acūnum and Petro-Varadinum.]

ACĪNA. See ACINUS.

ĀCĪNĀCES, is. m. (ἀκινάκης) A short sword of the Persians and Scythians, a scimitar, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5; Curt. 3, 3.

[ĀCĪNĀCIFORMIS, e. (acinaces-forma) In the form of a scimitar: folium a., NL.]

[ĀCĪNĀRIUS, a. um. (acinus) Belonging to grapes: dolia a., for keeping grapes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22.]

[ĀCĪNĀRICIUS, a. um. (acinus) Prepared from grapes: a. vinum, Cass. Pall.]

[ACINCUM, i. n. Old Buda in Hungary, also called Acincus, Aquincum, and Buda Vetus.]

[ĀCĪNĒSIA, æ. f. (ἀκινῆσια) Immoveableness, NL.]

[ĀCĪNIFORMIS, e. (acinus-forma) Granulous, NL.]

ĀCĪNOS, i. f. (ἀκνος) A kind of odoriferous herb, perhaps wild basil, Plin. 21, 27, 101.

ĀCĪNŌSUS, a. um. (acinus) I. Full of grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4 (al. racemosus). II. Resembling grapes, id. 12, 13, 27.

ĀCĪNUS, i. m. and ĀCĪNUM, i. n. [Ācina, æ. Catull.] A berry, esp. a grape, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; Colum. (of ivy, Plin.)

ĀCĪPENSER, Æria. and ĀCĪPENSIS, is. m. (ἀκίπσιος) A fish much liked by the Romans, perhaps the sturgeon, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18; Fin. 2, 8.

ĀCIS, is. and Īdia, m. and f. (Ἄκισ) I. Masc. A) A river in Sicily, which rises in Mount Ætna, now called Chioci. B) The name of the river-god, son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea, Ov. Met. 13, 750. II. Fem.: One of the Cyclopes, Plin. 4, 12, 22.

[ĀCĪURŌIA, æ. f. (a barbarous form for acurgia or acidurgia, from ἄκος or δαίς and ἔργον) Surgery, science of surgery.]

[ĀCLASSIS, is. f. (ἀκλασῖς) A tunic open at the shoulders, according to Fest.]

ACLIS, Īdia. f. (ἀκρίς) A small dart or javelin, Virg. Æ. 7, 780.

[ACME, Æa. f. (ἀκμή) The crisis of a disease, NL.]

ACMŌDÆ, ārum, f. A group of islands beyond Ireland, Plin. 4, 16, 30.

ACMŌNENSIS, e. Belonging to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia Major, Cic. Flacc. 15.

ACMŌNĪDES, is. m. One of the servants of Vulcan, Ovid. Fast. 4, 288.

[ACNE, Æa. f. (ἀκνῆ) A hard inflamed tubercle, = varus, NL.]

ACNŪA or ACNA, æ. f. (ἀκνα or ἀκναῖρα) A measure of land, 120 feet square, Varr. R. R. 1, 10.

[ĀCŌNŌNŌETUS, i. m. (ἀκωνωνῆτος) That wants common sense, Juven. 7, 218.]

[ĀCŌRTIS, is. f. (ἀκورتis) A concubine, Lucil.]

[ĀCŌNĪTL adv. (ἀκονίτλι, without dust; hence) Without labour, Plin. 35, 11, 40.]

[ĀCŌNĪTĪCUM, i. n. and ACŌNĪTINE, æ. f. (aconitum) Aconitine, the peculiar alkaline substance of the aconitum, NL.]

ĀCŌNĪTUM, i. n. (ἀκόνιτον) Common monk's hood or wolf'sbane, Fam. Ranunculaceæ, Plin. 27, 3, 2.

ĀCONTĪÆ, ārum, f. (ἀκοντίαι) Meteors with arrow-like tails, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

ĀCONTIUS, i. m. I. A lover of Cydippe, Ov. Her. 20, 239. II. A mountain in Boeotia, Plin. 4, 7, 12.

[ĀCONTĪZO, are. n. (ἀκοντίζω, to shoot or dart down; hence) To gush out, or spout forth, of blood, Veget.]

ĀCŌPOS, us, m. and f. or Ācōpon, um. n. (ἀκωνος) I. A kind of stone, perhaps crystallized quartz or spar, Plin. 37, 51. II. Fem.: A herb used in child-birth, called also anagyros, Plin. 27, 4, 13.

III. Acopum (sc. medicamentum or unguentum), A lenitive ointment, Plin. 23, 8, 80.

ĀCŌR, ōris, m. (aceo) I. The sour flavour of any thing, sourness, acidity, Quint. 9, 3, 27. II. Fig. Plin. Ep. 7, 3.

[ĀCŌRIA, æ. f. (ἀκopia) Insatiableness, NL.]

ĀCŌRNA, æ. f. (ἀκονρα) A kind of thistle, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

ĀCŌRUS, i. f. and Ācōrum, i. n. (ἀκωρος and ἀκωρον) Sweet flag, sweet cane, Fam. Arotideæ, Plin. 25, 13, 100.

[ĀCŌTYLEDO, ōnis, f. (sc. planta) A plant without seed leaves, NL.]

AC-QUIESCO, ēvi, ētum. 3. v. n. Prop.: To rest or repose in any thing. \*I. Prop.: vitandi calor causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34:—crebro insistens, interdum acquiescens:—hoc deversorio libenter acquieturum te esse dixisti. Of things: quum aures extremum semper expectent in eoque acquiescant:—a. res

familiaris, remains untouched or undiminished, Liv.:—[euphem., for 'to die,' Nep. Tac.] II. Fig. A) To find rest in the gratification of one's wishes, desires, &c., to repose or delight in, to enjoy, acquiesce in; usually with in, seldom with an abl. or dat.: nulla est respublica, quae delectet, in qua acquiescam, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10:—senes in adolescentium caritate acquiescimus:—facile in nomine tuo a.:—in nostris libris a.:—tecum ut quasi loquerer, in quo uno acquiesco:—with abl.: qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquiescant:—[with dat.: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, Suet.] \*B) To make one's self easy about a thing, to tranquillize one's self, to be quiet: tu quum es commotus, acquiescis, assentiris, approbas, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 141.

AC-QUIRO, sivi, sītum. 3. v. a. (quæro) I. To acquire, get, procure, obtain, in addition; with ad or a dat.: mihi ipsi quid est quod ad vitæ fructum possit acquiri? Cic. Cat. 3, 12:—vides quam omnes gratias non modo retinendas, sed etiam acquirendas putemus, acquired anew:—de possessione detrachere, a. ad fidem:—a. ad honorem, ad gloriam:—a. vires eundo, to gain or gather strength by running, Virg. II. A) Gen.: To gain, get, procure: sibi ut quisque malit, quod ad usum vitæ pertineat, quam alteri acquirere, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22:—a. sibi dignitatem ex optimo reip. statu:—a. moram:—a. pauca (nova verba), Hor. B) Absol.: To get wealth, Quint.; Juv.

[Acquisitio, ōnis. f. (acquirō) I. The act of acquiring, Tert. II. Concr.: An increase, Front. Aqu. 10.]

ACRA, æ. f. (ἀκρα, summit) A promontory: Acre Japygia, in Græcia Major, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

ACRÆ, ærum. f. (ἄκρα) I. A town of Sicily, now in ruins, near Pallazola, Liv. 24, 36; Sil. 14, 206. II. A town in the Tauric Chersonesus, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

ACRÆPHĀ, æ. f. (Ἀκραφία) A town of Boeotia, Liv. 33, 29.

ACRÆUS, a, um. (Ἀκραιός, dwelling on the heights) An epithet of Jupiter, Liv. 38, 2: of Juno, id. 32, 23.

ἈCRĀGĀS, antis. m. (Ἀκράγας) A mountain of Sicily, and the town on it, near the promontory Pachynum; the town usually called Agrigentum, now Girgenti, Virg. Æ. 3, 703. Hence the Adj. Acragantinus, said of Empedocles, Lucr. 1, 717. See AGRIGENTUM.

[ACRĀLĪ, æ. f. (ἀκραλία) Intemperance, NL.]

ἈCRĀTŌPHŌRUM, i. n. (ἀκρατοφόρος) A vessel (jug, bottle) for holding unmixed wine, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

[ACRĒDO, ōnis. f. (ἀκέρ) Sharpness of flavour, sharpness, Pall. 2, 15.]

ἈCRĒDŪLA, æ. f. An unknown bird, for the Gr. ὀλολυγίς, perhaps a thrush, or owl, Cic. Div. 1, 8.

\*ACRĪCŪLUS, a, um. dem. (ἀκέρ) Somewhat sharp, acute: ille a. senex Zeno, morose, sour, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17:—conf. ACERBUS.

[ACRIDUM, ii. n. i. q. scammonia, Isid.]

[ACRIDŪPHĀGĪA, æ. f. (ἀκριδοφάγος) I. An eating of locusts, NL. II. An endemic cutaneous disease amongst the Negroes, NL.]

ACRIFŌLIUM, i. n. i. q. aquifolium. Holly, according to Macr. 8, 2, 16.

ACRILLÆ, ærum. f. A town of Sicily, Liv. 24, 35.

ACRIMŌNĪA, æ. f. (ἀκέρ) Sharpness, both agreeable and disagreeable (but acerbities only disagreeable), pungency (of mustard, and the like). \*I. Prop.: a. brassicae, Cat. R. R. 157:—a. sinapis, Plin.:—in plur.: acrimoniæ allii vel cæparum, Col.:—sarcocolla cum quadam acrimonia dulcis, Plin.:—a. stomachi rosionesque, acidity, id.

[B] Acrimony, a corruption of humours, with humour-pathologists, NL. \*II. Fig.: Intellectual sharpness, power, energy: si Glabronis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, Cic. Verr. 1,

17:—conf. omnem ejus vim et acrimoniam lenierit ac diluerit, id.:—gravitas et a. A. Her.:—convenit in vultu pudorem et a. inesse, a powerful expression, id.

[ACRISIĀ, æ. f. (ἀκρίσια) An interruption of the crisis, NL.]

ἈCRĪSĪŌNĒ, æs. f. (Ἀκρίσιον) The daughter of Acrisius, Danaë, Virg.; Cat. 11, 33.

ἈCRĪSĪŌNĒUS, a, um. That belongs to Acrisius: A. arcea, i. e. Argos, Ov. M. 5, 238:—A. muri, i. e. Ardea, built by Danaë, Sil.:—A. coloni, Argive, Virg.

ἈCRĪSĪŌNĪĀDES, æ. patr. m. (Ἀκρίσιωνίδης) A descendant of Acrisius, i. e. Perseus, son of Danaë, Ov. M. 5, 69.

ἈCRĪSĪUS, ii. m. (Ἀκρίσιος) A king of Argos, son of Abas, and the father of Danaë, Ov. M. 4, 606.

[1. ἈCRĪTAS, ātis. f. (ἀκέρ) i. q. acritudo, Att.]

2. ἈCRĪTAS, æ. m. (Ἀκρίτας) A promontory of Messenia, now Capo di Gallo, Plin. 4, 5, 7.

ἈCRĪTER, adv. (2. ἀκέρ) Sharply, strongly, vehemently, eagerly: a. oculis deficientem solem intueri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73:—a. se morti offerre, courageously:—thus, a. pugnam inire, Liv.:—fit alqd vehementer, a. animose:—a. monere:—a. videre vitia, sharply, accurately:—thus, a. intelligere. Comp.: dicere alqd in causis a. et vehementius:—a. et attentius cogitare:—a. persequi alqd. Sup.: causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari, very sharply, very carefully:—a. agere:—a. exspectare:—a. egere, to be in great want, Plaut.:—a. occupatus, very much, exceedingly, Nep.

[ἈCRĪTŪDO, ōnis. f. (ἀκέρ) I. The acidity of humours, Vit. 2, 9. II. Fig.: Liveliness, vivacity, Gell. 10, 27, 1.]

ἈCRŌĀMĀ, ātis. n. (ἀκρόαμα: what is heard with pleasure, an ear-treat, hence) I. Music, performance, recitation at table (at banquets), Cic. Arch. 9; Nep. Att. 14. II. Concr.: A person who entertains others at table by music, recitation, or wit; a minstrel, reciter, humourist: ipse ille maxime ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. Sest. 54:—festivum a.:—a. et histriones, Suet.

ἈCRŌĀSIS, is. f. (ἀκρόασις, a hearing, listening, hence met.) I. A learned discourse or lecture, Vit. 10, 22; Suet. Gr. 2. \*II. A company of listeners to a learned lecture or discourse, a learned audience, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 2.

[ἈCRŌĀTĪCŪS, a, um. (ἀκροατικός) Of or belonging to hearing: a. libri, containing the doctrines delivered orally, esoteric, opp. to 'exotericus,' Gell. 20, 5.]

ACRŌCĒRAUNIA, ōrum. n. I. A high ridge of mountains projecting into the sea, and dangerous to ships, between Macedonia and Epirus, Plin. 3, 23, 26; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20:—also, Acroceraunium promontorium, Plin. 3, 11, 15. II. Met. adj.: Acroceraunius, a, um, dangerous: A. vita, Ov.

ἈCRŌCHORDON, ōnis. f. (ἀκροχορδόν) A kind of wart, a pendulous wart, Cels. 2, 1; 5, 28, 14.

ἈCRŌCŌRINTHUS or os, i. f. (Ἀκροκόρινθος) The citadel of Corinth, Plin. 4, 4, 5; Liv. 33, 31:—acc. Acrocórinthon, Mel.

ἈCRŌCŌRĪUM, i. n. A kind of onion, Plin. 19, 5, 30.

ἈCRŌLĪTHUS, a, um. (ἀκρόλιθος, at the extremities made of stone) A. statua, like ἔλαρος ἄ, a statue of wood, the head, arms, and legs of which were stone, Tr. Poll. 30 Tyr. 32.

[ACRŌMIUM, ii. n. (ἀκρόμιον) The large process terminating the spine of the scapula above and outwards, NL.]

[ACROMPHĀLUM, i. n. (ἀκρόμφολον) The point of the navel, NL.]

ACRON, ōnis. m. King of the Ceninians, slain by Romulus in the war for the rape of the virgin, Prop. 4, 10, 7.

ACRŌNĪUS LACUS. The lake of Ueberlingen, Mel. 3, 2, 8.

**ACRŌNŌMA SAXA.** *An unknown place in Lower Italy, Cic. Att. 13, 40, 2.*

[**ACRŌPŌDUM**, *fl. n.* (ἀκρος, extreme, πούς, foot) *The pedestal of a statue, basis, Hyg. F. 88.]*

[**ACROB**, *ōris. i. q.* acritudo. *Sharpness, Fulg.]*

**ĀCRŌTERĪĀ**, *ōrum. n.* (ἀκροτήρια) *That which is projecting or at the extremity. I. The projection of a harbour, a jetty, Vitr. 5, 12. II. In Archit.; the projection of a gable, small pedestals serving to support statues, placed at the extremes of pediments, Vitr. 3, 3.*

**ACROZYMUS**, *a. um.* *Slightly baked: a. panis, according to Isid.]*

1. **ACTA**, *ōrum.* *See Ago.*

2. **ACTA**, *ae. f.* (ἀκτῆ) *The sea-shore, esp. as a residence for pleasure, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25; 31:—in actis nostris esse:—Baiae, actas, convivia jactant.*

**ACTĒA**, *ae. f.* *Herb-Christopher, Fam. Ranunculaceae, Plin. 27, 7, 26.*

**ACTĒŌN**, *ōnis. m.* (Ἀκταίων) *A grandson of Cadmus, changed into a stag, torn in pieces by his dogs, Ov. M. 3, 230, ff.*

[**ΑΚΤΑΙΩΣ**, *a. um.* (Ἀκταίος) *poet. i. q.* Atticus. *Of or belonging to Attica, Attic, Athenian: A. arces, Ov. M. 2, 720:—A. conjux, id.:—A. Aracynthus (as being on the border of Attica), Virg. B. 2, 24.]*

[**ΑΚΤΑΙΩΣ**, *fl. i. q.* actuarius. *A clerk, secretary, Inscr.]*

1. **ACTE**, *ēs. f.* (Ἀκτῆ) *Elder, Plin. 26, 11, 73.*

2. **ACTE**, *ae. f.* (Ἀκτῆ: *prop.* *A country near the sea-shore) I. An ancient name for Attica, Plin. 4, 7, 11; Gell. II. One of the Hours, Hyg.*

**ACTĪACUS**, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Actium: A. victoria, the victory at Actium, Tac. A. 1, 3:—A. legiones, having fought at Actium, id.:—A. ludii, instituted by Augustus to celebrate the victory at Actium, Suet.:—hence, A. religio, the Actian games, Tac.*

[**ΑΚΤΙΑΣ**, *ēdis. f.* (Ἀκτιάς) *poet. I. An Athenian female: A. Orithyia, Virg. G. 4, 463. II. Belonging to Actium: A. Cleopatra, conquered at Actium, Stat. S. 3, 2, 120.]*

**ACTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* (ago) [*I. A moving, motion: in singularis tetrantorum actionibus, Vitr. 3, 3. II. A doing, performance, action, activity. A) Gen. a) Hæc oratio non modo deos spoliatur motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37:—conf. deos omni procuratore atque actione privare:—ad quod adhibenda est actio quædam, non solum mentis agitatio:—somnia aufert sensus actionemque tollit omnem:—virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit:—honestas a.:—actionum concentus:—conf. actionum singularum æquabilitas:—and, appetitionibus consentaneæ actiones. β) With gen. subj.: humani animi eam partem, quæ sensum, quæ motum, quæ appetitum habeat, non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam:—ad res parandas, quibus actio vitæ continetur, active, practical life. γ) With gen. obj.: nec actio rerum illarum aperta petulantia vacat nec orationis obscenitas:—negatis actionem ullius rei posse in eo esse, qui, etc.:—gratiarum actio, thanks:—a. maximæ causæ, conduct. B) Esp. 1) Activity in state-affairs, an official function, a transaction: discessu illorum (consulium) a. de pace sublata est, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2:—a. consularis, Liv.:—a. tribunorum, id.:—in the plur.: scriptis actiones nostras mandaremus, state speeches. 2) In law, t. t. a) A judicial transaction, process, or action: a. injuriarum, an action of damages, Cic. Cæc. 12 extr.:—actionem perduellionis intendere, to bring an action of treason against any one:—actionem instituere, the same:—conf. instituere litium actiones:—dare actionem alcis rei, to grant the right to bring an action (said of prators), to permit an action:—thus, habere actionem:—postulare actionem alcis rei, to demand leave to bring an action:—thus, querere jus actionemque alcis rei:—actiones et res, the processes and the*

*property in question, Liv. b) A speech upon the action, a charge, impeachment: Dolabellæ et prima illa actio et hæc contra Antonium concio, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4:—a. prima and a. secunda in Verrem:—prior actione:—in prima parte actionis, Quint. c) A form at law, form of process used, in the old Roman law, by the plaintiff in order to support his cause, Cic. N. D. 3, 30; de Or. 1, 41, 186: actiones Hostilianæ, processes concerning inheritance; actiones Manilianæ, for buying and selling. 3) Rhet. t. t.: delivery (of an orator or actor), action: used of an orator, Cic. Brut. 38, 142; de Or. 3, 59: of an actor, Cic. de Or. 3, 26.*

[**ΑΚΤΙŌS**, *a. um.* *Turbulent: mulieres a., quarrelsome, Plaut. Fr.]*

**\*ACTĪTO**, *are. v. freq.* (ago) *To plead or perform often (used of judicial and dramatic actions): multas privatas causas a., Cic. Brut. 70:—a. tragedias:—a. mimos, Tac.*

**ACTĪUM**, *i. n.* I. *A promontory and city in Acarnania on the Ambracian Gulf, celebrated for the victory of Augustus over Antonius and Cleopatra, 31 B. C., Plin. 4, 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 18. II. A harbour near Corcyra, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.*

**\*\*ACTĪUNCŪLA**, *ae. f. dem.* (actio) *A short judicial speech, Plin. Ep. 9, 15, 2.*

[**ΑΚΤΙŪS**, *a. um.* *poet. for Actiacus. Belonging to Actium: A. litora, Virg. Æ. 3, 290:—A. pugna, Hor.:—A. Phæbus (who had a temple at Actium), Prop.]*

**\*\*ACTĪVUS**, *a. um.* (ago) I. *Active: philosophia a., the practical, opp. to 'contemplativa' (contemplative), Sen. Ep. 95:—a. causa, opp. to 'spectativa' thesis, Quint. Inst. 3, 5, 11. II. Gramm. t. t.: verba activa, denoting action, opp. to 'neutra' or 'intransitiva', Char., Diom.]*

**ACTOR**, *ōris. m.* (ago) [*I. He who sets a thing in motion, a mover or driver: a. pecoris, Ov. Her. 1, 95:—a. Balearicus habens, a slinger, Stat. II. He who does or accomplishes any thing, a doer, performer. \*A) Gen.: ut illum efficeret oratorem verborum actoremque rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57 (a translation of ὁρμητὴρ ἔργων, Hom. Il. 1, 443):—dux, auctor, a. rerum illarum fuit:—(instead of which, illo auctore atque agente, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26.) B) Esp. 1) Law t. t.: a) He who pleads a cause (for himself or as attorney); an accuser, plaintiff, attorney, pleader (in any kind of process): accusatorem pro omni actore et 'petitore appello, Cic. Part. 32:—thus, actoris et 'petitoris fit causa copiosior:—et a. summus causarum et magister. \*\*b) Met.: He who manages the affairs of another, a manager, steward, agent: a. publicus, an administrator of the public funds, Tac. A. 2, 30:—a. summarum, a keeper of accounts, Suet. 2) Rhet. t. t.: He who delivers any thing (as an orator or actor); an orator, performer, actor: inventor, compositor, Cic. de Or. 19:—a. malos in theatro perpeti, Cic. de Or. 1, 26:—a. industrii:—spectator et actor:—neque actor essem alienæ personæ sed 'auctor meæ:—actores secundarum aut tertiarum partium.*

**ACTŌRĪDES**, *ae. m.* *A son or grandson of Actor; his son Menæti, Ov. Fast. 2, 39: his grandson Patroclus, id.; Tr. 1, 9, 29.*

[**ΑΚΤŌRĪŪS**, *a. um.* (actor) *Active, efficacious, Tert.]*

[**ΑΚΤΡΙΧ**, *icis. f.* (actor) I. *A female plaintiff, Cod. J.*

II. *A stewardress, Inscr.]*

[**ΑΚΤŪĀLIS**, *e. (ago)* *Active, practical, Macr.:—a. cauterium, a. ignis, acting, real, opp. to 'potentialis', NL.]*

**\*ACTŪĀRĪŌLUM**, *i. n. dem.* *A small swift galley or barge, Cic. Att. 16, 3; 10, 11:—conf. the following.*

1. **ACTŪĀRĪŪS**, *a. um.* (ago, *that is easily moved*) *Quick, swift: a. naves, fast-sailers, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1:—a. navigia, id.:—so also abool: actuariæ, Cic. Att. 5, 9:—a. limes, road 12 feet broad between fields, Hyg.:—a. canes, hunting dogs, hounds, according to Vel. Long.*

**\*\*2. ACTŪĀRĪŪS** [*in late Latin, we find also actarius*], *fl. m.* (sc. scriba) I. *A short-hand writer, Sen. Ep. 33. II. One who keeps accounts, a book-keeper, Aur. Vict. Cæs. 33.]*



\***ACTUOSE** *adv.* With activity or briskness: quam *lucis*, quam *remisse*, quam non actuose (dicere), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

\***ACTUOSUS**, a, um. (actus) I. Full of activity, very active: virtus a. (est) et deus vester nihil agens; expers virtutis igitur, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: orationis maxime luminose et quasi actuose partes duæ: — a. vita, active, opp. to *otium*, Sen. Comp.: animus eo mobilior et a., Sen. [II. Subst.: Actuosus, i, m. An actor, according to Fest.]

1. **ACTUS**, a, um. part. of ago.

2. **ACTUS**, ūs m. (ago) \*I. A moving, driving, motion: levi admonitu, non actu inflectit illam feram, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: — [fertur in abruptum magno mons (i. e. saxum) actu, fall, violence, Virg.] B) Met. 1) The right of driving cattle through a place, a passage: aquæ ductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. Cæc. 26. 2) A road between fields, Dig. 3) A certain measure of land, Plin. 18, 3, 3. 4) A certain division in bee-hives, Plin. 11, 10, 10. II. A doing, performing, action, performance, activity, and the like. \*A) Gen.: in actu mori, Sen. Ep. 8: — in quantalocumque actu, Suet.: — velut attrita quotidiano actu forensis ingenia, Quint. In plur.: in ceteris actibus vitæ, Quint.: — ad speculandos actus Hannibalis, Just. B) Part. \*1) A official, judicial employment: a. rerum, jurisdiction, Suet. Aug. 32; Claud. 15; Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 3: — also simply, actus, Dig. 2) Rhet. t. t.: a) The delivery (of an orator or actor), play, gesture: motus est in his orationis atque actus, Quint. 9, 2, 4: — in tragico quodam actu, Suet. Hence b) Met.: a) The act of a drama: neque histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda fabula est, modo in quocumque fuerit actus, probetur, in whatever act he appears, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: — non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecerim. B) Fig.: A part: quum ceteræ partes statim bene descriptæ sint, extremum actum tamquam ab inerti poeta esse neglectum, Cic. de Sen. 2, 5: — so, primus a. istius vite: — in quarto actu improbitatis: — habet varios actus multasque actiones et consiliorum et temporum.

\***ACTŪTUM** *adv.* (actus, as astutum from astus) Immediately, presently, quickly: ego mortem actutum futurum puto, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 25.

[**ACTŪRIUM**, ūi, n. (acus) A needle-case; instead of which we find also aciarium, ML.]

[**ACTŪRIUS**, i, m. (acus) A needle-maker, Inscr.]

[**ACTŪLA**, æ. dem. (aculeus) A small needle, acc. to Cledon.]

**ACŪLĒATUS**, a, um. (aculeus) I. Provided with a sting or prickle (animal, plant), Plin. 20, 22, 91; 24, 19, 119: a. ictus, by a sting, Plin. II. Fig. A) Stinging, biting: satis a. literæ, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 1. B) Subtle: contorta et a. quædam *oplogura*, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75.

**ACŪLĒO**, ōnis, m. A masculine proper name, Cic. de Or. 1, 43.

**ACŪLĒUS**, i, m. (1. acus) I. A sting, sharp point; of bees, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22; Plin. 11, 17, 17: — of scorpions, Cic.: — of spurs of a cock, Col.: — of thorns, Plin.: — of points of an arrow, Liv.: — pungant quasi aculeis interrogatiuncula, as it were pointed. II. Fig.: A stinging, sharpness in good or bad sense (usually in the plur., and of speeches): ut cum delectatione aculeos etiam relinquere in animis eorum, a quibus esset auditus, i. e. a strong trace, deep impression, Cic. Brut. 9 extr.: — genus orationis sine sententiarum forensium aculeis: — in quo (genere) nulli aculei contumeliarum inerant: — a. orationis reconditi, excussi: — ipsi a., si quos habuisti in me reprehendendo: — nonnulli a. in Cæsarem, contumeliæ in Gellium, sarcastic or pointed expressions or observations: — conf. in the sing.: in altercando cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus: — omnes istos a. et totum tortuosum genus disputandi relinquamus, subtilities: — aculeos severitatis erigere in rem, emittere in hominem: — for which we find sing. evellere aculeum severitatis vestre: — domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo.

**ACŪMĒN**, Inis, n. (acu) A point (to prick or sting with, but cacumen is the extremity or summit of anything). I. Prop.

A) The point of the stilus, of a spear, the sting of a scorpion, and the like: verba omnia sub acumen stilli subeant et succedant, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: — a. scorpis, Cic. poet.: — a. rostri, Plin.: — auspiciis ex acuminibus, from the shining burning points of the spears, Cic. Div. 2, 36. [Poet. instead of cacumen, summit; a. montis, collis, Ov.] \*B) Met.: Sharpness of flavour: acumina saporis, Plin. 14, 20, 25. II. Fig.: Sharpness of the mind in good or bad sense, acuteness, keenness, shrewdness, sagacity, wit, subtlety, and the like: quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis: ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: — ingeniorum a.: — propter acumen occultissima perspicis, Lucr. ap. Cic.: — etiam interpretatio nominis habet acumen, wit: — a. dialecticorum, sententiæ philosophorum, acute argumentation, acuteness; — argutia et a. Hyperidis: — in the plur.: dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, sophisms. [Poet.: arts, tricks: meretricis acumina, Hor.]

\***ACŪMĒNO**. 1. v. a. (acumen) To make pointed, to point, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

**ACUNUM**, i. See **ACIMINCUM**.

**ACŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. (part. fut. acuturus does not occur) (AC, dals) To make sharp or pointed, to sharpen, point, whet. \*I. Prop.: stridor serræ, quum acuitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: — a. ferrum, Virg.; Hor.: — a. ense, Ov.: — a. dentes, Hor. [Poet. a. fulmen, Lucr.] II. Fig. A) To sharpen, make sharper, improve: a. linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97: — multa quæ acuant mentem, multa quæ obtundant: — a. intelligendi prudentiam, incitare eloquendi celeritatem: — a. se ad alqd, to make one's self ready. B) A. alqm (seldom alqd), also ad alqd, to excite, arouse, stir up, provoke: duæ res, quæ languorem afferant ceteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 1: — a. juventutem ad dicendum aut adjuvare in eo: — ad crudelitatem te acnet oratio: — a. illum, hos fallere: — a. ingenium: — a. furor, Virg.: — conf. a. Martem, id.: — a. studia, V. M. \*C) Gramm. t. t.: a. syllabam, give an acute accent to, Quint. 1, 5, 22.

[**ACŪPĒDIUS**, ūi, m. A fast runner, according to Fest.]

[**ACŪPUNCTŪRA**, æ. f. (acus-pungo) Acupuncture, NL.]

1. **ĀCUS**, ūs, m. (AC, acies, acumen, dñ, and the like, a point: hence) A needle (a sewing-needle, a needle used in surgery, a pin for the hair-dress, and the like): vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic. Mil. 24: — acu pingere, to embroider, Ov.; Virg.: a pin for the hair or head-dress, Mart.: a needle used in surgery, Cels. [The tongue of a buckle, T. Poll.: a. cannulata or triquetra, a trocar, NL.: — a. inter-punctoria or ophthalmica, a needle for couching. Prov.: acu tangere, to hit the mark, to hit the right nail on the head, to guess well, Plaut.]

2. **ĀCUS**, ěris, n. (also ūs. f. Col.) The husk of corn, chaff, Varr. R. R. 1, 52.

3. **ĀCŪS**, i, m. A kind of sea-fish, hornback; Esoc Belone, Linn., Plin. 32, 11, 53; Mart. 10, 37.

[**ĀCUSTĪCUS**, a, um. (ἀκουστικός) Belonging to hearing or the ear: nervus a., the auricular nerve, NL.]

[**ĀCŪTĀLIS** e. (acutus) Running to a point: terminus a., Front.; Col.]

[**ĀCŪTĀTUS**, a, um. (acutus) Pointed: sagittæ a. cotibus, Veg.]

**ĀCŪTE** *adv.* Sharply. I. Prop.: a. sonare, with a sharp or treble tone, opp. 'gravier', Cic. Rep. 6, 18: — a. cernere, clearly, Lucr. II. Fig.: Sharply, acutely, keenly, distinctly: a. arguteque respondere, Cic. Cæl. 8, 19: — a. responsa: — a. arguteque conjicere de matre suavianda. Comp., a. et subtilius tractare alqd. Sup., a. perspicere alqd: — vel a. sine eloquentia cogitare.

[**ĀCŪTĒNĀCŪLUM**, i, n. (acus-teneo) A needle-holder, NL.]

[*Ἀκούτιλος*, ὄρις. m. (acutus) *He who sharpens, a grinder*, GL.]

ACUTĪLIUS, īl. m. *A masc. proper name*, Cic. Att. 1, 5: *hence the Adj.*, Acutiliana negotia, ib. 1, 4.

[*Ἀκούτος*, ὄρις. m. (acuo) *He who sharpens, a grinder*, GL.]

[*Ἀκούτῆ* adv. *Somewhat sharply*: a. moveri, August.]

\*ACUTŪLUS, a, um. dem. *Somewhat pointed, subtle*: Zenonis breves et a. conclusiones, Cic. N. D. 3, 7: — a. et minutus doctor, Gall.

ACŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of acuo. II. Adj.: *Pointed, sharp*. \*A) Prop.: 1) a. sudes, Cæs. B. G. 5, 18: — a. cuspis, Ov.: — a. ferrum, Ov.; Hor.: — a. saxa, Hor.: — a. unguis, id.: — a. elementa, *sharply edged, indented*, Lucr.: — a. spine, Virg.: — a. nasus, *sharp*, Plaut.: — a. anguli, Plin.: — a. luna, *crenate-shaped*, Quint.: — comp., acutior cornua lune, opp. to 'hebetiora', Cic.: — a. pinus, *with pointed or acicular leaves*, Ov.: — thus, a. cypressus, id.: — a. aures, *pricked up, listening*, Hor. Comp., a. sagitta, Ov.: — a. folium, Plin.: — a. figura, id. Sup., a. stirps, Plin. 2) Met. a) *Sharply acting upon the senses, sharp, strong, violent*: a. exclamatio vocis, A. Her. 3, 12: — a. et exultatio sonus, *shrill*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: — so, acuta cum 'gravibus temperans': — conf. in Sup., ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, *from the highest soprano down to the deepest bass*: — a. stridor, Hor.: — a. vox, id.: — a. res, id.: — a. hinnitus, Virg.: — a. accentus, *an acute accent*, Gramm.: — thus, a. syllaba, *acutely accented*, ib.: — triste et acutum resonare, Hor.: — a. color, Sol.: — a. odor, Plin.: — thus, acutior unguenta, id.: — a. nares, *a fine nose*, Hor.: — a. sapor, Plin.: — thus, a. gustus, id.: — and a. cibi, id.: — a. gelu, *sharp, biting*, Hor.: — conf. a. sol, *scorching*, id.: — [in the n., adv.: tam cernis acutum, Hor.: — ululat acuta, Enn.] b) *Acute, sharp, severe, violent, dangerous, rapid*: morbus a., *acute*, opp. 'chronicus', Cels.; Plin.: — a. febris, Cels.: — a. pericula febris, Plin. [Subst.: acuta belli, *the chances of war*, Hor.] c) *Med. t. t. of humours; acrid, corrupt*: a. fluxiones pituitæ, Plin. B) Fig. 1) *Of the mind; acute, ingenious, subtle, penetrating*: velox an tardus sit, acutus an 'hebetior', Cic. Inv. 1, 24 extr.: — homo valde est a. et multum providens: — homo a. magis quam eruditus: — assequi id quod acutum et perspicax natura est: — motus animi ad excogitandum acuti. Sup., Q. Scaevola ingenio prudentiaque acutissimus. 2) *Of style; precise, exact*: Græci orationes nondum satis splendide verbis sed acutæ prudentiaque plenissimæ, Cic. Brut. 27: — conf.: principia non elatis intensa verbis, sed acuta sententiis.

[*Ἀκύανoblepsia*, æ. f. *Inability of discerning blue colours*, NL.]

[*Ἀκύēsis*, is. f. *Sterility*, NL.]

ACŪYLOS, i. f. (ἄκυλος) *The acorn of the holm-oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8.

[*Ἀκυρόλογια*, æ. f. (ἀκυρολογία) *Rhet. t. t.; an improper manner of speaking, inaccurate diction; e. g. sperare for timere* Serv.]

AD. [In inscriptions also at: obsolete, ar; e. g. ar me for ad me, Plaut.: *hence arbiter for adbiter, from adbito, see that word.*] prep. with acc.; denotes motion or direction towards a place [opp. to 'ab,' expressing motion from, and to 'in,' implying motion into, a place], To, towards; at, near, by; until, up to; in respect of, according to, for, and the like. I. A) *Of place; to, towards a place*: domum ad istum in jus eductus est, *to him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: — conf. ad Cn. Pompeium legatos usque in Hispaniam misit: — and, venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad cenam: — ad iudicium omnem suam familiam coegit, Cæs.: — tendit ad nos virgo manus supplices, *towards us*, Cic. Font. 17, 38: — Attius Navius ad meridiem spectans, *to, towards the south*: — conf. alter angulus (insulæ) ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Cæs.: — and, collis ab summo æqualiter declivis ad flumen Sabim vergebat, id. *Of direction upwards*, ut omnes ex muro ad cælum manus tenderent, id.; down-

wards, cadere ad terras, Plin.: — conf. decidit ad pedes tunica, Suet. *With names of towns*: ad Capuam profectus sum quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: — thus, ad Genevam pervenire, Cæs.: — ad Veios exercitus ductus, Liv. *And thus always when urbs or oppidum is with the name of the town*: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. *Ellip.*; before a genitive of the name of a deity: ad Castoris volitarunt, *to the temple of Castor*, Cic. Mil. 33 extr.: — thus, ventum erat ad Vestæ, Hor. *With regard to the space run through, see Ab and Ex.* B) *Met.*: Denoting proximity to any thing; near, at, by, close by: habes hortos ad Tiberim, Cic. Cæl. 15: — castra ad Cybistra, quod oppidum est ad montem Taurum, locare: — ad urbem remanere, Cæs.: — esse ad Icosium, ad Baias: — pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, Liv.: — ad tertium milliariu considerare: — conf. ad decimum lapidem manere, Liv.: — ad omnia deorum templa: — instead of which ellip., ad Apolliniam, ad Bellonæ, ad Opis, *near the temple of Apollo, &c.*: — ad latus prætoris sedere, *at the side*: — ad senatorem relictus: — ad Cæsarem esse, Cæs.: — ad arbitrum petere alqd.: — ad inferos penas launt: — nomen ad omnes nationes sanctum, Cæs.: — canere ad tibiam: — conf. ad vinum disert. *Thus, the polit. t. t.*: ad urbem esse, *to stay in the neighbourhood of Rome*. (See URBS.) *And often with geogr. and topogr. prop. names*: ad Murcim, ad Gallinas, and the like.

II. *Denoting approximation with regard to time*: A) *towards, about, to, until*: quum magnam partem noctis vigilasses, *ad lucem denique graviter dormire cœpisses, towards the morning*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: — thus, ad vesperum, *towards the evening, about the evening time*: — ad hiemem, *towards winter*: — te ad mensem Januarium expectamus. *With regard to the limit of time, it is sometimes strengthened by usque*: bestię ex se natos amant usque ad quoddam tempus, *until a certain time*: — thus, ad hoc tempus, Cæs.: — ad multam noctem, *till late in the night*, id.: — ad summam senectutem: — philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc ætatem. *In this sense, opp. 'ab.'* B) *Met.*: Expressing co-existence in time, coincidence with a point of time; at, on, in: presto fuit ad horam mortis destinatum, *at the appointed hour of death*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: — thus, ad constitutum diem decedere: — conf. ad diem dictam fieri ad diem solvere, dare, &c., *at the date or term of payment*: — ad id tempus, *at that time*, Cæs.

III. *In other relations of approximation, direction, or connection between things.* A) *Of numbers*: 1) a) *about, to the number of, near*: annos ad quadraginta natus, Cic. Cluent. 40, 110: — familia ad hominum millia decem, Cæs.: — equitatus ad numerum quatuor millium, id. \*\*b) *Adv.*: *nearly*: occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor, Cæs.: — ad duorum millium numero ceciderunt, id.: — ad duo millia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 2) *Including the limit of a number; up to, even to, to*: ædem ad partem dimidiam detegit, *to the half, to the midst*, Liv. 42, 3: — rationes confectis: ad numerum convenit, *it agrees to a farthing*: — iudices ad numerum non habuit, *up to a certain number, in a certain number*: — viaticum ad assem perdidit, *to the last farthing*, Hor. *Thus, very often, ad unum omnes, all to a man, all together*: de amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Læl. 23: — thus, nostri ad unum omnes incolentes, Cæs.: — seldom in the fem.: naves ad unam omnes constratae, Cæs.: — without omnes: cui sententiæ sunt assensi ad unum: — thus, surrexit senatus ad unum. B) *Denoting purpose or destination*: for: vita ad spem servanda, *for hope*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: — nullo loco deero neque ad consolandam neque ad levandam fortunam tuam: — ut ad cursum equus, *ad arandum bos*, ad indagandum canis, *sic homo ad duas res, ad intelligendum et agendum est natus*: — miles ad naves, *a marine*, Liv.: — thus, servi ad remum, *galley rowers or slaves*, id.: — res ad dicendum proficit: — conf. homo ad nullam rem utilis, and orator aptus ad dicendum. C) *Of respect, agreement, comparison; in respect of, with regard to, as to, agreeably to, according to, in comparison of*: dicendi consuetudo longe vestræ exercitationi ad honorem antecellet, Cic. Mur. 13, 29: — diuturna desperatione obdurnit animus ad dolorem novum, *with regard to new grief*: — timidus ad mortem: — ad rationem sollertiamque præstantior: — mentis

ad omnia cæcitas:—*conf.* magna vis fortunæ vel ad secundas res vel ad adversas:—ad istorum normam esse sapientes:—*thus*, ad arbitrium, ad exemplum, ad formam, ad modum, ad similitudinem, ad speciem, &c. (*see these words*):—nihil ad tuum equitatum, in *comparison of*:—*conf.* vir bonus et non illiteratus, sed nihil ad Persium. D) *Adverbial expressions*: ad extremum, at last, of time, Cic. Off. 3, 23; in order, id.:—ad præsens, for the moment, id.:—ad summum, on the whole, in general, id.; also, in a word, in short, id.:—ad tempus, for some time, id.; also, according to circumstances, id.:—ad verbum, word for word, literally, id.

IV. In composition it denotes a going to or near, approaching, or being near: accedere, adire, astare; the beginning of an action: adamare, addormire; an augmentation: adicere, assumere. [Hence, the Ital. *a* (before vowels, ad), the French *à*, to.]

\*\*ADACTIO, ōnis, f. (adigo) *A driving or carrying to: legitima jurisjurandi a., the binding by an oath*, Liv. 22, 38.

1. ADACTUS, a, um, part. of adigo.

[2. ADACTUS, ūs, m. (adigo) i. q. adactio: a. dentis, a bite, Lucr. 5, 1329.]

ADAD or ADADUS, i. m. *The supreme deity of the Assyrians*, Macr. S. 1, 23.

ADADUNĒPHROS. (Ἀδάδου νεφρός) *A precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

[ADÆQUATIO, ōnis, f. *An equalization, adaptation*, Eccl.]

[AD-ÆQUE, adv. *Likewise, equally*, Plaut.; Front.]

\*AD-ÆQUO. 1. v. a. and n. I. Act. A) *To make equal, equalize, level*: alqd alicui rei or cum alqo. 1) Prop.: his (molibus) oppidi mœnibus adæquatis, on a level with, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12:—a. tecta solo, to level with the ground, Liv.:—*thus*, a. urbem flammis, to raze, demolish, Flor. 2) Fig.: in summa amicorum copia cum familiarissimis ejus est adæquatus, thought equal, not inferior, Cic. Balb. 28, 63:—a. formam, ætatem, genus mortis... magni Alexandri fati, to compare, Tac. B) *To reach by equalling*: ut prope summam muri aggerisque altitudinem acervi armorum adæquarent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 32:—a. cursum longarum navium, id.:—a. deorum vitam, Cic. Un. 11. II. Neut.: *To be equal, to equal*. A) Prop.: quæ turris mœnibus adæquat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41. B) Fig.: equitum urna adæquavit, was equal in votes, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6:—a. gratiæ apud Cæsarem, Cæs.

[ADÆRATIO, ōnis, f. *A valuing or appraising*, Dig.]

[AD-ÆRO. 1. v. a. (æs) I. *To value or appraise*, Amm. 31, 14. II. *To compute, calculate*, Front.]

\*AD-ÆSTUO, are, v. n. *To boil, ferment, at or against*: a. annis, Stat. Th. 5, 517, swells and roars.]

\*\*AD-AGGĒRO. 1. v. a. *To heap up*: a. terram bene, Cat. R. R. 94:—terra Nilo adaggerata, alluvial, Plin.

[ADAGIO, ōnis, f. *An old form of adagium, according to Varr. L. L. 7. § 31.*

[ADAGIUM, ii, n. *A proverb*, Gell. 1. præf. § 19.]

[ADAGNITIO, ōnis, f. *Acknowledgement*, Eccl.]

\*\*AD-ALLĪGO. 1. v. a. *To bind or fasten on or to any thing*: a. vermiculos brachio, Plin. 27, 10, 62.

ADAM, incl. or Adæ, also Adāmus, i. m. *Adam*, Eccl.

[ADAMI POMUM. *Adam's apple, angle of the larynx*, NL.]

[ADĀMANTĒUS, a, um. (adamas) *Hard as iron, steel, etc.*: a. nares, Ov. Met. 7, 104.]

\*\*ADĀMANTĪNUS, a, um. (ἀδάμαντος) I. *Hard as iron, steel, etc.*: a. saxa, Lucr. 2, 447:—a. duritia, Plin. [II. Met.: *Inflexible, invincible*:—a. clavi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5:—a. tunica, id.]

ADĀMANTIS, idia, f. (ἀδάμαν) *A kind of herb used in incantations or charms*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

ADAMAS, antis. (acc. always adamanta) m. (ἀδάμας, invincible) I. *The hardest iron or steel; hence poet. for any thing invincible or inflexible*, e. g. pillars, Virg. Æ. 6, 552: chains, Sen. poet.: temper, Ov.; Mart. II. *The diamond*, Plin. 37, 4, 15.

[ADĀMĀTOR, ōris, m. i. q. amator, Tert.]

[AD-AMBULO. 1. v. n. *To walk towards or at a place*: a. ad ostium, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 8:—a. lateri alcjæ, App.]

[ADAMIANI, ōrum. *Certain heretics, who imitated the naked state of Adam before the Fall, according to Isid.: called also Adamitæ, arum, m.*

AD-AMO. 1. v. inchoat. n. I. *To begin to love, to acquire a liking for*: in Cic. only in the temp. perfectis; nihil erat cujusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret, Cic. Mil. 32, 87:—a. patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime:—a. laudum gloriam:—a. sententiam:—a. equos, Ov.:—a. virtutem, Sen. \*\*II. *Of sensual love*, Plin. 8, 42, 64.

[AD-AMPLIO, are. *To enlarge, widen*, Inscr.]

AD-AMUSSIM. See AMUSSIS.

\*\*AD-ĀPĒRĪO, ūi, ertum. 4. v. a. I. A) *To set or throw open, to open*:—a. fores portæ, Liv. 25, 30:—a. os, Ov.:—a. aures, Curt. B) *Meton.* 1) *To uncover, bare*: a. caput, Sen. Ep. 64. 2) *To make visible*: a. cœlum, Plin. 2, 47, 48:—a. simulacra rerum, Lucr. [II. Fig.: *To manifest*: adaperita fides, Stat. Th. 1, 396.]

[ADĀPERTĪLIS, e. (adaperio) *That may be opened*: a. latus hoc, Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 45.]

[ADĀPERTIO, ōnis, f. (adaperio) *A setting open*. Fig.: *Explanation*: a. legis, August.]

ADAPERTUS, a, um, part. of adaperio.

\*\*AD-APTĀTUS, a, um. *Adapted, adjusted to*: a. galericulum capiti, Suet. Oth. 12.

\*\*AD-ĀQUO. 1. v. a. *To provide with water, to water*: a. jumentum, to give water to, Suet. Galb. 7:—a. amygdalas, Plin.

\*AD-ĀQUOR, atus. 1. v. a. dep. *To fetch water for one's self to a place, to fetch water*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 66; Hirt. B. G. 8, 41 extr.

[ADARCA, æ, and ADARCE, es, f. (ἀδάρκη) *A kind of spongy plant, called also calamochnus*, Plin. 32, 10, 52.]

[AD-ĀRESCO, rūi. 3. v. inchoat. (areo) *To grow dry, dry up*: ubi amurca adauerit, Cat. R. R. 98.]

[ADARNA and ADERNA, æ. See ADRANA.]

[ADASTA, æ, f. *An old sheep that has lately lambed, according to Fest.*

[AD-AUCTO, are, v. frequ. (adaugeo) *To increase or augment much*: a. rem summam, Att. ap. Non. 75, 3.]

[ADAUCTOR, ōris, m. (adaugeo) *He who increases*, Tert.]

1. ADAUCTUS, a, um, part. of adaugeo.

[2. ADAUCTUS, ūs, m. (adaugeo) *Increase, growth*, Lucr. 2, 1122:—a. lunæ, opp. 'defectio,' Sol. 23.]

\*AD-AUGĒO, xi, etum. 2. v. a. I. *To increase, augment*: hæc (maleficia) aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. R. A. 11, 30:—hoc extenuando maleficii magnitudinem simul a.:—a. facti honestatem:—a. suspicionem, A. Her. [II. *To consecrate an offering*: Herculi decima adaucta, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 62.]

[AD-AUGESCO, ēre, v. inchoat. n. *To increase, grow*, Lucr. 2, 296; Cic. poet. Div. 1, 7 extr.]

ADAXINT. See ADIGO.

[AD-BELLO, are. *To make war upon*, Amm. 16, 9.]

[AD-BIBO, ibi, ibitum. 3. v. a. I. *To drink*, Plaut.; Ter.

II. Fig.: *To imbibe, take or lay to heart* (a speech, doctrine, &c.), Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67:—hence, Ital. abbeverare; Fr. abreuver.]

[AD-BITO, ěre. (beto) v. n. To go or come to or near, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.]

[AD-BLĀTĚRO, are. To say or recite, chattering or prattling, App. Met. 9, 221.]

ADC. See in Acc.

ADDAX, acis. m. (an African word) A wild beast of Africa, with crooked horns, *Capra cervicapra* Linn., Plin. 11, 37, 45.]

[AD-DECET, ěre. v. impers. It becomes, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10; Plaut. Tr. 1, 2, 41. (Cstr. with accus.)]

[AD-DECIMO, are. To gather or receive tithes, Bibl.]

AD-DENSEO. See the following word.

\*\*AD-DENSO, are. v. a. To make thick, thicken: extremi addensant acies, close, Virg. Ē. 10, 432 (al. addensent): — aqua addensatur, becomes thick, Plin.

[ADDĚPHĚGĪA, æ. f. (δδην-φδγω) Ravenous or voracious appetite, canine hunger, NL.]

[AD-DEXTRO, are. To stand, go, sit, &c. at one's right hand, ML.]

AD-DICO, xi, ctum. 3. [imp. addice for addic, Plaut.] v. a. and n. I. Act.: To adjudge or award any thing to any one. A) Prop. 1) Jud. t. t.: a. bona alciui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52: — a. bona alcijs in publicum, to confiscate, Cæs.: — a. alqm alciui, to make over any one as a slave to his creditor: — conf. certis quibusdam sententijs quasi addicti et consecrati, given over, forfeited: — a. liberum corpus in servitutum, to deliver into slavery, Liv.: — a. alqd in diem, Dig.: — a. iudicium alciui, to give leave to bring an action (of a prator), Varr.: — a. litem, to deliver a cause to a judge, XII Tab. \*2) At an auction or sale, to knock down, make over, sell publicly: a. bona alcijs alciui, Cic. R. Post. 17: — a. regna pecunia, id. Phil. 7, 5, 15: — a. alqd numo, Hor. [3] To attribute, ascribe a work to any one as the author: a. fabulas Plauti nomini, Gell. 3, 3. B) Fig.: To give up, make over, devote, surrender: senatus, cui semper me addixi, Cic. Pl. 39, 93: — thus, a. alqm morti: — conf. addictus gladiatorio generi mortis: — a. alqm perpetuæ servituti, Cæs.: — a. nos libidini ejusque: — a. nos nostris servis: — a. sanguinem: — a. suos amores, Ov.: — nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, bound, Hor. \*\*II. Neutr.: To consent by giving a favourable omen, to be favourable [opp. to 'addico']: Fabio auspiciant aves semel atque iterum non addixerant, Liv. 27, 16: — addicentibus auspicijs, Tac. [With acc.: quem aves addixerant, Fest.]

\*ADDICTIO, ōnis. f. (addico) An adjudicating or awarding: a. et condonatio bonorum possessionumque, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12.

ADDICTUS, a, um. part. of addico.

\*AD-DISCO, didici. no sup. 3. v. a. I. To learn in addition to, to learn: quid? qui (senes) etiam addiscunt aliquid? ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se quotidie aliquid addiscentem dicit senem fieri, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: — a. alqd novi, Q. Cic. [II. To hear, learn, understand; with an acc. and inf., Just. 2, 3.]

\*ADDITAMENTUM, i. n. (addo) An addition, super-addition, increase, accession: a. inimicorum, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: — a. vitæ, Sen.

[ADDITICIUS or ADDITITIUS, a, um. (addo) Added, additional: a. mensis, intercalary, Dig.: — a. corpus, Tert.]

\*\*ADDITIO, ōnis. f. (addo) An adding: figurarum a. et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18.

ADDITITIUS. See ADDITICIUS.

[ADDITIVUS, a, um. (additus) Added, Prisc.]

ADDITUS, a, um. part. of addo.

\*\*AD-DIVINANS, antis. Divining or foretelling: a. quidam ex facie hominum, Plin. 35, 10, 36. § 88.

AD-DO, didi, ditum. 3. [adduis instead of addas, Fest.] v. a. To put, carry, or join to any thing, to add. I.

26

Prop. \*A) Gen.: a. aurum mortuo, to bury or inter with one, XII Tab.: — a. frena feris, Virg.: — eas (epistolas) in eundem fasciculum velim addas, nisi forte jam dedisti, put into, Cic. Att. 12, 53: — a. manus in vincla, Ov.: — a. calcari alciui, to set spurs to, to spur, Hor.: — nec Teucris addita Juno usquam aberit, with them as an enemy, urging, Virg. B) Esp.: 1) To add by increasing: auget, addit, accumulatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: — addendo 'deducendoque videre, quæ reliqui summa fiat: — verbo uno aut addito aut 'dempto: — acervum efficiunt uno addito grano: — a. novas literarum formas, Tac.: — a. gradum, to quicken, Liv. 2) Mercantile t. t.: To add to one's bidding, to give more, bid higher: nihil addo, I do not give more, an old poet in Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255. [3] Med. t. t.: adde or addatur, add thereto, NL.] II. Fig. A) Gen.: To bring to, make, give: quos (libros) tu laudando animos mihi addidisti, have infused courage, encouraged, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4: — so, a. alciui alacritatem scribendi: — a. audaciam, Sall.: — a. dignitatem, id.: — a. formidinem, Tac.: — a. metum, id.: — a. ardorem mentibus, Virg.: — a. præcipuos honores ipsis ductoribus, id. B) 1) Esp.: To superadd, increase, augment; with ad, in, a dat., or absolute: hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 49: — a. aliquantum ad amorem meum: — a. quid ad hanc mansuetudinem: — a. quædam in illam orationem: — so, a. multas res novas in edictum, Nep.: — a. multum animis eorum, Sall.: — addita est alia insuper injuria, Liv.: — a. noctem operi, to give up to, Virg.: — addita ætate, with years, Plin.: — conf. addito tempore, with time, Tac. 2) a) To add by speaking or writing, to say something further or in addition, to add: harum rerum splendor omnis et amplitudo, adde etiam utilitatem, in posteriore est, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67: — adde, si quid vis, probum: — verbum non amplius addam, I say no more, Hor.: — thus usually with an acc. c. inf.: addit hæc: fortes viros non tam præmia sequi solere, &c., Cic. Mil. 35, 96: — conf. addit etiam illud, equites non optimos misisse: — addebat etiam, se contra eam (legem) facere non audere: — ad cetera addiderunt, falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Cæs.: — addunt et affingunt rumoribus, retineri urbano motu Cæsarem, id.: — In the passive with a nom. c. inf., Tac.: — in the part. perf. addito, with this addition, Plin.; Tac. Thus, b) Adde huc (and not in Cic.) adde quod (this latter with the accessory idea of a cause, conf. ACCEDO II.), to this add the circumstance that, thereto comes this, besides, moreover: adde huc, si placet, unguentarios, saltatores, &c., Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: — thus, adde huc fontium gelidas perennitates: — and adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv.: — adde, quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 17: — also, adde huc quod, id.

[AD-DUCEO, cūi, ctum. 2. v. a. To teach in addition: a. artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18.]

[AD-DORMIO, ire. Cael. Aur.]

\*\*AD-DORMISCO, ěre. v. n. To fall asleep: a. post cibum, Suet. Claud. 8.

ADDŮA, æ. m. (Αδovas) A river in Upper Italy that falls into the Po near Cremona; hod. Adda, Plin. 3, 16, 20.

[ADDUBANUM for dubium. Doubtful, according to Fest.]

[ADDŮBITATIO, ōnis. f. A doubting, doubt, M. Cap. 5, 171.]

AD-DŮBITO, avi, atum. 1. v. n. and a. To be put in doubt of any thing, to be in doubt; to doubt; with de, in alga re, with a relat. clause; seldom with acc.: de quo Panætium addubitare dicebant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: — in his a. turpissimum est: — a. quid potius dicat: — addubitari, num etc.: — an hoc honestum necne sit, a, Hor.: — si plus adipiscare re 'explicata boni quam addubitata mali: — [with inf.: aptare lacertos addubitatur, hesitates, Sil.]

AD-DŮCO, xi, ctum. 3. [adduce for adduc, Plaut.; Tert.: — adduxti for adduxisti, Ter.: — adduxe for adduxisse, Plaut.] v. a. To lead to, to bring or convey to, draw to any place or to one's self, and the like. I. Prop.: A) ad ægros non vates aut hariolos, sed medicos solemus adducere, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: — Ariovistus postulavit, ne quem

peditem ad colloquium Cæsar adduceret, Cæs.: — a. exercitum nostrum ad eos, id.: — a. alqm ad populum, *to bring publicly into court*: — a. agmen jumentorum ad oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: — a. gentes feras armatas in Italiam: — a. alqm primum in iudicio: — a. ex Gallia pueros venales isti: — *thus*, a. scorta puero, *to bring*, Nep.: — a. pelliculam pro scorto, Varr.: — a. secum alqm Mitylenis, Cic. Fil.: — a. exercitum: — a. aquam, *to convey water to*: — [poet.: *with an acc. of the end*: adducor litora dextris remis, Ov.] B) *Esp.* 1) *To draw any thing close to one's self; to tighten, draw or pull to one's self*: tormenta telorum eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: — *thus*, a. nervum, Ov.: — a. arcum, Virg.: — a. sagittam, id.: — vel a. vel *'remittere habenas'*: — a. ramulum (opp. *'remissus'*): — a. funes, Cæs.: — a. cutem, *to wrinkle*, Ov.: — *thus*, a. frontem (opp. *'remittere'*), Sen.; Quint.

II. Fig. \*\*A) Gen.: *To bring on, occasion*: a. febris, Hor. E. 1, 7, 9: — *thus*, a. sitim, id. B) *Esp.* 1) *To bring, place, or put any one or any thing into a certain condition; with ad or in c. acc.*: neque ita feci, ut te ad meum arbitrium adducerem, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2: — *rem adduci ad interregnum*: — a. regnum ad ultimum discrimen, Liv.: — a. sermonem ad finem, Nep.: — qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putaret: — a. alqm in invidiam falso crimine: — a. alqm in aliquam suspicionem facinoris: — a. se in eam consuetudinem, Cæs.: — a. rem in extremum discrimen: — *conf.* est res jam in eum locum adducta, ut etc. 2) *To engage, induce, excite any one to an action, feeling, opinion, persuasion; with ad, in, ut, or an objective clause.* a) *With ad*: num querenda, quæ te ad tantum facinus adduxerint? Cic. R. A. 31: — a. iudicem ad iracundiam, ad fletum: — adduci ad suspicandum nullo modo possum: — *thus*, adduci ad intelligendum. b) *With in*: quum me in summam expectationem adduxeris: — *thus*, a. alqm in spem: — a. alqm in metum: — a. alqm in dubitationem. 7) *In the passive, with a simple abl.*: quibus rebus adductus ad causam accesserim: — *conf.* his rebus adducti, Cæs.: — *thus* often adductus *with an abl.*: adductus auctoritate, cupiditate regni, inopia rerum, oratione, precibus, pudore, etc., Cæs.: — adductus amicitia, amore rei publ., commendatione alejs, gratia, premio, etc., Cic. d) *With ut*: adductus sum officio, fide, misericordia... ut onus hoc laboris mihi suscipiendum putarem: — *thus* nullo imbre, nullo frigore adduci, ut capite aperto sit: — adducis me, ut tibi assentiar, bring or induce me to: — *conf.* nec se adduci posse, ut hoc a Biante esse dictum crederet: — *thus*, non adducor, ut credam: — or si me adduxeris, ut existimem, etc.: — *not so often* adducor, ut (for ut credam, ut existimem, etc.): nam illud quidem adduci vix possum, ut ea, quæ senserit ille, tibi non vera videantur. And *thus* e) *With an object. clause*: ut jam videar adduci, hanc quoque esse patriam: — adducti iudices sunt, non modo potuisse honeste ab eo reum condemnari, etc.: — ego non adduci, quemquam bonum putare, etc. \*\*f) *With quin*: adduci nequeo, quin existimem, Suet. [7] *With inf.*: facilius adducor ferre humana, Afr. in Non.]

ADDUCTIUS, adv. [I. Drawn tighter, adductus jacula contorsit, Aus.] \*\*II. Fig.: *More severely, harshly*: a. imperitare, Tac. H. 3, 7: — paulo a. jam regnari, id.

[ADDUCTOR, ôris. m. (adduco) I. A procurer, Petr. II. Adductor musculus. Adducent muscle, adductor: a. femoris, NL.]

\*\*ADDUCTUS, a. um. I. Part. of adduco. \*\*II. Adj. A) Prop. 1) *Drawn tight, pressed or drawn together, contracted*: a. frons, Quint. 10, 3, 13: — *thus*, adductor frons, Capit.: — a. vultus, contracted, Suet. 2) *Of place; contracted, narrow*: Africa paulatim adductor, Mel. B) Fig. 1) *Severe, grave, serious*, Tac. A. 14, 41. 2) *Of speech; short*, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

ADDUIS, ADDUIT, an old form for addas, addat.

\*AD-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum. 3. v. a. To begin to eat a thing, to corrode, gnaw. I. Prop.: adesum jecur, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: — a. favos, Virg. II. Meton.: To rub off, diminish, eat up, consume: adesi lapides, worn

smooth by water, Hor. O. 3, 29, 36: — *thus*, a. scopulus, Ov.: — frumento adeo, eaten up, Sisenn. in Non.: — *con* non adesa jam, sed abundanti etiam pecunia: — *and* adesis fortunis, Tac.: — quum me supremus ignis adederit, Ov.: — adesus cladibus Hasdrubal, ruined, weakened, Sil.

[ADELPHIA, æ. f. (ἀδελφός) A brotherhood, fraternity, NL.]

ĀDELPHŪS, idis. m. A kind of date, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

2. ĀDELPHI, ōrum. m. (Ἀδελφοί) The Brothers, a comedy of Terence.

[ADELUM REGNUM. Part of the coast of Africa.]

\*\*ADEMPTIO or ADEMTIO, ōnis. f. (adimo) A taking away: a. bonorum, Tac. A. 4, 6.

[ĀDEMPTOR, ōris. m. (adimo) He that takes away: a. vitæ, August.]

ADEMPTUS or ADEMTUS, a. um. Part. of adimo.

[ADEN, is. n. (ἀδην) A gland; in compos.: adenitis, the inflammation of a gland; adenemphraxia, adenoclerosis, an induration of the glands, NL.]

1. ĀD-ĒO, ivi usually ūi, itum. 4. v. n. and a. To go or come to any person or thing. I. Prop. A) Gen.: aut ad consules aut ad te aut ad Brutum adissent, Cic. ap. Non. 208, 5: — a. ad istum fundum: — a. in horum conspectum: — a. ad prætorem in jus: — a. Romam: — a. vicos ædificiaque, Cæs.: — a. eas nationes, id. B) *Esp.* 1) *To approach a person or a thing for the sake of visiting, addressing, requesting, inquiring, and the like; to go to visit, to address, apply to, consult; with acc., rarely with ad*: cur Pythagoras et Ægyptum lustravit et Persarum magos adiit? Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: — a. tribunum aliquem: — a. deos: — *conf.* a. aras: — a. libros Sibyllinos, to consult, Liv.: — a. alqm scripto, to apply to or address by writing, Tac.: — a. oppida, Sall.: — a. hiberna, Tac.: — *with ad*: ad me adire quosdam memini, qui dicerent. \*\*2) *To approach as an enemy; to attack*: adeundi tempus definiunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 83: — *thus*, Virg. Æ. 5, 379; Sil. 9, 272. [3] *Prov.*: a. manum alcui, to cheat any one of his expectation, to make sport of any one, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 8.] II. Fig.: To approach a business, to set about, undertake, to submit to, undergo; with ad or the acc.: tum primum nos ad causas et privatas et publicas adire cœpimus, Cic. Brut. 90, 311: — *thus*, a. ad rem publ.: — a. ad extremum vitæ periculum, Cæs.: — adii causas oratorum, Cic. Scaur.: — *thus*, a. periculum: — *conf.* laboribus susceptis periculisque aditis: — *and* in adeundis periculis: — a. inimicitias: — a. omnem fortunam, Liv.: — a. dedecus, invidiam, servitutem, Tac.: — a. hereditatem, to enter upon: — a. nomen, to assume, take, adopt as inherited, Vell.

2. ĀD-ĒO, adv. (is) I. [So far, so far as that: surculum artito usque adeo, quo præcueris, Cat. R. R. 40.] II. Meton.: Relativè or absolute. A) Relativè. 1) *Of time; as long as; followed by quoad*: hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: — *for which* adeo, dum, Plaut.: — *and usque adeo*, donec, Cat.; Ter. 2) a) *Of intensity or degree; so very, so much, to such a degree, so; followed by ut*: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei numum ullum crederet, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: — *adeone* pudorem perdidisti, ut hoc dicere ausus sis? — *conf.* adeone hospes hujus urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae nostræ, ut hæc nescias? — *adeoque* inopia est coactus Hannibal, ut, etc., Liv.: — hæc dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint, not even so much, id.: — non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac.: — *thus*, non adeo, ut non, Suet.: — *for which* numquam adeo, quin, Ter. \*\*b) *Often without ut, when the degree is made obvious by the connection of the sentence*: tergiversari res cogebat: adeo in alteram causam collega præceps ierat, Liv. 2, 27: — *conf.* nemini omnium cum eo (Hannone) certare necesse fuit: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat, id.: — haud dubius, facilem in æquo campi victoriam fore: adeo non fortuna modo, sed ratio etiam cum barbaris stabat, id.:

— adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg.: — nulla unquam res publ. . . ubi tantus paupertati bonos fuerit. Adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv.: — *with a negation*: adeo infinito spatio ac traditione opus non est, *so little is wanted*, Quint.: — ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium numquam adiit, *so little*, Tac. [3] *In assigning a purpose; for that purpose, in order that*: id ego huic dabo, adeo me ut emittat manu, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 32.] B) *Absolutè, for laying a stress upon, or strengthening any thing; just, even, exactly, quite; esp. enclit. with a pronoun*: id adeo, si placet, considerate, *even that*, Cic. Cæc. 30, 87: — *conf.* id adeo ex ipso senatusconsulto cognoscite, id.: — *thus*, ego adeo, Plaut.: — me adeo, Virg.: — ipse adeo, Plaut.: — magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit: — ergo adeo exspectate leges: — qua (ratione) ad Apronii questum, sive adeo, qua ad istius ingentem prædam possim pervenire, *or rather*.

[ADEONA, æ. f. (1. adeo) *The guardian goddess of new comers*, Augustin.: *conf.* ADEONA.]

ĀDEPS, ipia. c. I. A) *The fluid fat, grease of animals* [but sebum is the solid fat, tallow]: a. suillus, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: — a. ursinus, vulpinus, Plin.: — *Of men*: nec mihi esse Cassii adipem, nec Cethegi furiosam temeritatem pertimescend, Cic. Cat. 3, 7. B) *Meton.* 1) A. terræ, fat earth, marl, Plin. 17, 6, 4. 2) *Of trees; the soft part of wood, called also alburnum*, Plin. 16, 38, 72. *II. Fig.*: *Of style; bombast, turgidity*: adipem tenuem . . . ad cæciem redigere, Quint. 2, 10, 6.

\*ĀDEPTIO, ōnis. f. (adipiscor) *An obtaining or attaining, attainment*: nos beatam vitam non depulsionem mali, sed adeptione boni iudicemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13.

1. ĀDEPTUS, a. um. I. *Part. of adipiscor.* [II. *Subst.* A) *He who has received a present*, Gl. B) *Alchym. t. t.*: *An adept, alchemist*, ML.]

[2. ĀDEPTUS, ūs. m. (adipiscor) *Attainment*, Paul. Nol.]

\*\*ĀD-ĒQUĪTO, avi, atum. 1. v. a. I. *To ride or gallop up to*: equites Ariovisti ad nostros a., Cæs. B. G. 1, 46: — a. primos ordines, Curt.: — a. Syracusas, Liv.: — a. quo, id.: — a. castris, Tac. II. *To ride at or near*: a. iuxta alqm, Suet. Cal. 25: — a. circa, id.

[ĀDERNA, æ. See ADRAÑA.]

[AD-ERBO, are, v. a. I. *To reach or come to in wandering about, to wander to*: a. scopulis, Stat. S. 2, 2, 119. II. *Meton.*: ululatus a. auribus, Stat. Th. 9, 177.]

[ĀD-ESCATUS, a. um. *Fed, fattened*: a. volantis, Cœl. A. Ac. 1, 11.]

[ĀDESUM, or ADES DUM, (assum and dum) *Only come hither*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2.] See DUM.

[ĀD-ESŪRIO, ire. v. n. *To hunger after any thing*, Plaut. Tr. 1, 2, 132.]

ĀDĒSUS, a. um. *part. of adedo.*

\*\*ĀD-EXPĒTO, ĕre. v. a. *To require, seek in addition*: adexpetendum, quod bono contingit (*translation of the Gr. προσαίτησις*), Sen. Ep. 1, 17. (*The word was coined by Seneca*)

ADF. *words beginning thus see in AFF.*

ADG. *words beginning thus see in AGG.*

[AD-HĀITO. 1. *To dwell at or near*, GL.]

[ĀDHĒRENTĪA, æ. f. (adhæreo) I. *Adherence*, ML. II. *Any thing that adheres, appendix, supplement*, ML.]

\*\*ĀD-HĒRĒO, ĕre. v. n. and a. I. A) *To adhere, stick, cleave, attach to*: a. in vincto corpore, *to embrace by clinging to*, Ov. M. 4, 693: — a. saxis, Liv.: — cuspis a. fronte, Ov.: — corvus a. cratera, Cic. poet.: — *thus*, a. humerum, Tert.: — navis a. ancoris, *is secured*, Tac.: — a. iumento, *to sit on with difficulty*, Gell.: — lingua tota adhærens crocodili, *grown on to*, Plin. B) *To be close or quite near to*: lateri a. gravem dominum, *to be burdensome to*

*any one by one's nearness*, Liv. 39, 25: — modica silva adhærebat (sc. vineis), *was close by*, Tac.: — a. comitem perpetuum alui, Plin.: — obvio quoque adhærente, Suet.

II. *Fig.*: cui canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhæret, *adheres*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: — nulli fortunæ adhærebat animus, *clung to, relied on*, Liv.: — *thus*, a. fortiter obsidioni, Amm.: — tempus adhærens, *immediately succeeding*, Quint.

ĀD-HĒRESCO, hæsi, hæsum. 3. v. inchoat. *To attack one's self to any thing, to remain attached, or fastened to any thing.* I. *Prop.*: *To adhere*, tragula casu ad turrim adhæsit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 48: — *thus*, a. ad moles, id.: — *conf.* a. ad quamcumque disciplinam tamquam ad saxum, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 8: — ne quid emeretur, ubi ignis a., Cæs.: — a. tamquam in quodam incili, Cœl. ap. Cic.

B) *Meton.*: a. in his locis, *to remain, tarry*, Cic. Att. 4, 4: — a. ad columnam (sc. Mæniam), *to remain hanging to the debtor's column, to be punished as a debtor*: — te extremum adhæsisse, *you have made yourself an appendage to the prætors, have with great difficulty obtained your election again.* II. *Fig.*: *To adhere closely, hold to, stick fast*: a. iustitiæ honestatiue (opp. 'deserere'), Cic. Off. 1, 25, 86: — si non omnia ad omnium vestrum studium a., *suit*: — quæ (ratio) simul atque emissæ est, a., *sticks fast*: — oratio ita fluebat, *ut numquam a., stopped*.

[ĀDHĒSE. adv. (adhæreo) *Hesitatingly, stammeringly*: non turbide neque a. loqui, Gell. 5, 9.]

[ADHÆSIO, ōnis. f. (adhæreo) *Physical power of adhesion, adhesiveness*, NL.]

\*ĀDHĒSĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An adhering, sticking to; complexiones, copulationes, et adhæsitationes atomorum inter se*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

[ĀDHĒSUS, ūs. m. (adhæreo) *An adhering, hanging, sticking to*: a. pulveris, membrorum, Lucr. 3, 382, et passim.]

\*\*ĀD-HĀLO. 1. v. a. *To breathe upon*: si serpens fungum a., Plin. 22, 22, 46.

[AD-HAURĪO, ire. v. a. *To swallow*: aqua a. alqm, Amm. 24, 8.]

ADHERBAL, ūlis. m. *The son of Micipsa, slain by Jugurtha*, Sall. Jug. 5, 13 sq.

ĀD-HĪBĒO, ūi, itum. 2. v. a. (habeo) *To hold towards or to, direct towards, turn, bring, add to; with ad, in, a dat., or absol.* I. *Gen.*: quos odores adhibebis ad deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 112: — a. ad panem nasturtium, *to eat with it*: — a. manus medicas ad vulnus, Virg.: — a. vultus ad alqm, Ov.: — a. ad majorem morem etiam hanc adventiciam doctrinam, *to add*: — a. alteri calcaria, alteri frenos, *to give, clap*: — a. vincula captis, Ov.: — a. manus vesticulibus, *to lay hands on, to touch*: — ut oratio quæ lumen a. rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat: — *thus*, a. consolationem, voluptates, honores alui: — a. motus iudici, *to excite*.

II. *Esp.* A) *To take, employ, make use of any one or any thing for an action, business, purpose; to apply, use, and the like.* 1) *Of persons*: Hortensius celesiter ad majores causas adhiberi cæptus est, Cic. Brut. 88: — *thus*, a. alqm ad leges: — a. Dianam ad partus, *to invoke*: — a. principes civitatis ad deliberationes eas: — *conf.* a. alqm ad concilium, Cæs.: — a. sibi in consilium quindecim principes: — *conf.* te adhibe in consilium, and a. in consilium cogitationum desperationem aut timorem: — a. alqm in convivium, Nep.: — *instead of which*, a. alqm cœnæ, epulis, alteris mensis etc., Quint.; Virg.; Hor.: — a. alqm in partem periculi, Ov.: — a. alqm in auxilium, Just.: — sive tu medicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, non convalesces: — *thus*, a. patronum: — a. testem: — quis te adhibuisset? *consulted* r — a. Zeuxin: — a. fratrem, Cæs. 2) *Of things*: adhibebit ad considerandas res et tempus et diligentiam, *will employ*, Cic. Off. 1, 6: — *thus*, a. ornamenta ad has res: — a. studium ad dicendum: — a. diligentiam ad convalescendum: — a. oculos advocatos ad investigandum, *to call for assistance*: — quos (flores) a. orator in causis: — *thus*, a. iambum in fabulis: — a. misericordiam in alcijs fortunis, sapientiam in

reipubl. salute: — a. medicinam aegro: — *conf.* a. curationes morbis: — a. tamquam lumen aliquod memoriam, vocem, vires rebus: — a. cautionem et diligentiam rebus: — a. modum vitio, *to set bounds to, limit*: — *conf.* a. modum sumptibus, voluptati, Suet.; Quint.: — *utendum* exercitationibus modicis: tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum, ut reficiantur vires: — *thus*, a. tormenta: — a. supplicium: — a. audaciam, celeritatem, diligentiam, doctrinam, iudicium, rationem, etc.: — a. officium erga alqm: — *conf.* a. reverentiam adversus alqm: — a. sævitiam in alqm. \*B) *To handle, treat, use one in any way; and a. se, to behave one's self*: quos universos adhiberi liberaliter dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: — Quintum filium severius adhibebo, id. Att. 10, 12, 3: — sic se adhibere in tanta potestate, ut etc., id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7.

[*ADHIBITIO*, ōnis. *f.* (adhibeo) Application, use, Dig.; Marc. Emp.]

*ADHIBITUS*, a, um. *part.* of adhibeo.

\**AD-HINNIO*, 4. v. n. *To neigh to or after.* I. Prop.: a. equæ, Ov.; Plin. II. *Meton.*: of lascivious, lewd persons; *To lust after*: muliercula a. mihi, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83: — *admissarius iste . . . ad illius orationem adhinnivit*, Cic. Pis. 28.

[*AD-HORRESCO*, rūi. 2. v. *inchoat.* *To shudder at*: a. undis, Auct. Cons. ad Liv. 1, 221 (old reading, inhorruit).]

[\**ADHORTĀMEN*, inis. n. (adhortor) *A means of exhorting, exhortation*, App. Flor. p. 359.]

\**ADHORTĀTIO* ōnis. *f.* *Exhortation, encouragement*: omissa nostra adhortatione ad eorum sermonem veniamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 11.

\**ADHORTĀTOR*, ōris. m. *An exhorter, encourager*: a. operis, Liv. 2, 58.

[*ADHORTĀTUS*, ūs. m. *Exhortation, encouragement*, App. p. 338.]

*AD-HORTOR*, 1. v. dep. a. *To exhort, encourage, incite*: ne posset ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhorthari, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: — *thus*, vitæ consuetudo me est adhorthata ad alqm defendendum: — a. alqm ad certam laudem: — a. alqm in bellum, Tac.: — a. milites: — a. Boios de re frumentaria, Cæs.: — a. adolescentes, ut turbulenti velint esse: — adhorthor, properent, Ter.: — a. se, *to exhort, incite one's self*, Catull.: — [adhorthatus, with a pass. meaning, exhorted, Cass. in Prisc.]

[*AD-HOSPITO*, are. v. a. *To make favourable or propitious to one's self*: a. sibi deos immolationibus, D. Cret. 1, 15.]

*AD-HUC*, adv. *Thus far, so far as this.* [I. Prop.: conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, *so far, up to this point*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 20.] II. *Meton.* A) *Of time*: 1) *Until now, hitherto, as yet*: ille vidit, non modo quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum de summo bono, sed quod omnino esse possent sententia, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 16: — *hæc adhuc* (sc. acta sunt): sed ad præterita revertamur: — adhuc ea dixi, causa cur etc.: — unam adhuc a te epistolam acceperam: — equitatum ad hunc morem constituit, qui usque adhuc est retentus: — quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi: — quam (sapientiam) adhuc nemo mortalis est consecutus: — facinus fortasse adhuc in nullo etiam vindicatum: — nihil adhuc scimus: — cupidissimi veniendi . . . adhuc non venerunt: — quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, *not as yet*: — adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, numquam te confirmare potuisti: — [adhuc locorum, *until now, hitherto*, Plaut.] \*2) *To denote continuance; still, yet*: regem est consecutus fluctuantem adhuc animo, Liv. 33, 49: — præcipitatus ex equo adhuc tamen repugnabat, Curt.: — sedes promiscue adhuc, Tac.: — tres adhuc legiones erant, *were still left*, id.: — *thus, ellip.* si quis adhuc precibus locus, Virg. \*B) *To denote increase; what is still more, moreover, beyond that, besides*: Cæsar minaces ad senatum literas miserat, et erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum invito senatu teneret,

Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 4: — unam rem adhuc adjiciam, Sen.: — sunt adhuc aliquæ non omitte dæ differentie, Quint.: — et adhuc sublimia cures, Hor.: — *Thus esp. with a comparative preceding or following it*: hæc legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior, Liv. 21, 18: — Phidiæ si adhuc viliores materiem obtulisses, Sen.: — Callicles adhuc concitator, Quint.: — utrisque majus adhuc naturæ credam esse momentum, id.: — melius quidem adhuc eæ civitates (sc. faciunt), Tac.

[*ADHUC*-CINE. i. q. adhucne. Yet, App. M. 9, p. 597, doubtful.]

*ADĪĀBĒNA*, æ. or *ADIABENE*, Æs. *f.* (Ἀδίαβηνή) *A province of ancient Assyria, hod. Botan.* Plin. 5, 12, 13; 6, 9, 10.

*ADĪĀBĒNĪCUS*, i. m. (Adiabena) *A surname of the emperor Severus, as conqueror of Adiabene, Spart.*

*ADĪĀBĒNUS*, a, um. (Adiabena) *Of or belonging to Adiabene*: A. regimen, Tac. Subst.: Adiabēni, orum. *Inhabitants of A.*, Plin.

[*ADĪANTUM*, i. n. (ἀδαντον) *The plant maiden-hair*, Plin. 22, 21, 30.]

[*ADĪPHŌROS*, -ON. m. (ἀδύφορος) *Indifferent (indifferens)*: nec dolere adiaphoron esse, Varr. ap. Non. 82, 14.]

*ADĪĀTŌRIX*, īgis. m. *King of the Comani, taken prisoner by Octavian at Actium*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2.

*ADICIO*, etc. See *ADJICIO*.

*AD-ĪGO*, ĕgi, actum. 3. [adaxint for adigant, Plaut.] v. a. *To drive, carry, bring a person or thing towards or to.* I. Prop. A) Pecore e longinquiribus vicis adacto, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: — *thus*, a. lactantes vitulos ad matres, Varr.: — a. classem Byzantium, Tac.: — a. clavum in arborem, *to drive into*, Plin.: — *conf.* a. tigna fistucis (with defigere), *to ram in*, Cæs.: — a. flammam turri, *to throw against*, id.: — *thus*, a. faces, Virg.: — *ut telum adigi non posset, be driven, hurled, thrown to*, Cæs.: — *thus*, a. harpen in pectus, Ov.: — a. ferrum per pectus, id.: — a. gladium sibi, Liv.: — a. ferrum jugulo, Suet.: — *hence also*, a. vulnus alte, per galeam, Virg.; Tac.: — a. spiritum arundine in viscera, breathe into, Plin. \*B) *Meton.* as v. n.: *To run to: mare adigit ad ostium Rhodani*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 1, doubtful. II. Fig.: A) *To drive, compel, force to, bring with force to*: adigis me ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: — *thus*, a. alqm ad mortem, Tac.: — omnibus ad jusjurandum adactis, Cæs.: — *thus*, a. alqm ad jusjurandum, Sall.: — *instead of which, more often*, a. alqm jurejurando, Liv.; Tac.; and, a. alqm jusjurandum, Cæs.; Liv.: — *also*, a. alqm in alcjs verba jusjurandum, Cæs.: — *hence also merely*, a. alqm in verba alcjs, Tac.: — *and quite absol.*: a. alqm, *to swear one, to put on oath*, id.: — a. alqm arbitrum (i. e. ad arbitrum), *to summon one before an arbiter*, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: — *thus*, a. arbitrum finibus regundis: — *instead of which*, a. alqm arbitrium: — *absol.*: adigit ita Postumia, drives, forces. [B) *To bring near*: tempus adactum, Lucr. 5, 1224.] [C) *To bring to a certain form, to work any thing*: a. pinum in faciem proræ, Prop. 3, 21, 14.]

*AD-ĪMO*, ĕmi, emptum. 3. [adempsit for ademerit, Plaut.] (2. emo, orig. *To take to one's self; hence, referred to the possessor of a thing*) *To take away, take any thing from, to deprive one of.* I. *Of things.* A) *To deprive of, take away (any thing good)*: pecuniam si cuipiam fortuna ademittit aut si alicujus eripuit injuria, Cic. Qu. 15, 49: — *conf.* quod adimi nullo pacto poterat populo, tamen quadam ratione eripere conatur: — qui regna dedit, ademittit, orbem terrarum quibuscum voluit paritatus est: — *ut aliquid Cæsari adimat*, inde, ut aliquid Pompeio tribuat, Cæsar. ap. Cic.: — cui repente cælum, solem, aquam, terramque ademerunt: — *thus*, a. alcui exercitum, vitam, somnum, civitatem, aditum litoris, spem, omnem recusationem, etc.: — [poet. c. inf.: adimam cantare severis, hinder, forbid, Hor. B) *To take off, free from (any thing bad)*: a. alcui compedes, Plant. Capt. 5, 4, 31: — *thus*, a. vincula, Ov.: — a. ægitudinem, curas, metum, Ter.: — a. dolores, Hor. II. *Of persons; to snatch away,*



*carry off*: Diana laborantes utero puellas adimis leto, *snatchest from*, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3:—hanc nisi mors mihi adimat nemo, Ter.—*thus*, Orcus a. illam, Plaut.:—*Hence Ademptus, Carried off, dead*, Ov.; Hor.]

[AD-IMPĒRO, are. To summon, raise: a. populum, ML.]

[ĀD-IMPLĒBĪLIS, e. Fulfilled, ML.]

[ĀD-IMPLĒO, ēvi, ētum. 2. v. a. I. To fill up, make full: adimpleti tibi arum cantu, J. Firm. II. Fig.: To fulfil, accomplish, perform: a. quod promisit, Dig. 26, 7, 43:—a. fidem, to keep one's word, ib.:—a. venditionem, to execute, stick to, ib.:—a. creditores, to pay, ib.:—a. legem, to fulfil, Tert.]

[ĀDIMPLĒTĪO, ōnis. f. I. Completion: a. temporum, Tert. II. Fulfilment: a. Veteris Testamenti, Lact.]

[ĀDIMPLĒTOR, ōris. m. He who fills up, inspires: a. prophetarum, Eccl.]

[ĀD-INDO, ēre. v. a. To put in something more, Cat. R. R. 18.]

[ĀD-INGĒRO, ēre. v. a. To carry something more into, Sisenn. ap. Serv.]

[ĀD-INQUĪRO. 3. v. a. To examine still more accurately, J. Val.]

ĀDINSTAR for ad instar. See INSTAR.

[ĀD-INVĒNĪO, vēni, ventum. 4. v. a. To find any thing in addition, Vulg.]

[ĀDINVENTĪO, ōnis. f. An invention, Bibl.]

[ĀDINVENTOR, ōris. m. An inventor, Eccl.]

[ĀDINVENTUM, i. n. An invention, Eccl.]

[ĀD-INVICEM, i. g. invicem, August.]

[ĀDIPĀLIS, e. (adepts) Of or with fat, fat, Arn. 3. p. 115.] See also the following word.

\*ĀDIPĀTUS, a, um. (adepts) Provided with fat, fat: a. puls, Lucil. ap. Char. p. 73:—hence absol.: adipatum, pastry prepared with fat, Juv. 6, 630:—Of style; coarse or gross: Opimum quoddam et tamquam adipate orationis genus, Cic. de Or. 8, 25:—(al. adipale).

ĀD-ĪPISCOR, eptus. 3. [inf. adipiscier for adipisci, Ter.] v. dep. a. (apiscor) To reach an object. \*\*I. Prop.: a. fugientes Gallos, to overtake, Liv. 44, 28:—thus, a. fessos, id.:—*Absol.*: vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Plaut. II. Fig.: To reach, attain, acquire any thing: nisi hoc mirum est, quod vis divina assequi non possit, si id mens humana adepta non sit, Cic. R. A. 45, 131:—nos ea, quæ consecuti sumus, iis studiis et artibus esse adeptos, quæ etc.:—*conf.* nemo, qui fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis, laudem est adeptus:—instrumenta ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam:—a. senectutem, amplissimos dignitatis gradus, honores, ordinem senatorium, potestatem, præmia, victoriam, etc.:—a. honores a populo Romano:—a. omnia e natura et animo et vita:—a. aliquantum et ad dicendum et ad iudicandum:—a. per alqm, ut etc.:—in adipiscenda morte, in suicide, Suet.:—[With gen.: rerum adeptus, Tac.]—Part. Adeptus, a, um, in a passive sense, Obtained: a. libertate, Sall. Cat. 7:—a. victoria, id.:—a. principatu, Tac.

[ĀDIPŌCĒRA, æ. f. (adepts-cera) Adipocere, an animal substance, consisting of fat and wax, NL.]

[ĀDIPŌSUS, a, um. (adepts) Fat: membrana a., fat skin, fat tunicle, NL.]

ĀDIPSATĒON, i. n. A low, thorny shrub, called also erysiscætrum or diacheton, Plin. 24, 13, 69.

[ĀDIPŌSIA, æ. f. (ἀδύπος) Freedom from thirst, NL.]

ĀDIPSOS, i. f. (ἀδύπος, free from thirst, allaying thirst) I. A kind of date, Plin. 12, 22, 47. II. Liquorice: glycyrrhiza, Plin. 22, 9, 11.

[ĀDĪRO or ĀDISRO, are. v. a. (perhaps from a-dextra) 30

To allow any thing to be lost or mislaid, ML:—res adirata or adirsata, lost, ML.]

\*\*ĀDĪTĪĀLIS, e. (aditus) Of or belonging to an entrance, entrance: a. cæna, given by a magistrate when he entered upon his office, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6; Sen. E. 95.

[ADITICULUS, i. m. A small entrance, according to Fest. p. 24.]

[ĀDĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (1. adeo) I. An approach, entrance: quid tibi hanc aditio est? (i.e. aditio ad hanc) why do you approach her? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62:—a. hereditatis, an entering upon, taking possession of, Dig.: instead of which we find absol. aditio, ib.]

[ĀDĪRO, are. v. freq. (1. adeo) To go to frequently: ad eum aditavere, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 336 P.]

[ĀDĪTOR, ōris. m. He who goes to or approaches, ML.]

1. ĀDĪTUS, a, um. part. of 1. adeo.

2. ĀDĪTUS, ūs. m. (adeo) A going to, approach, access. I. Prop.: qui multitudinem coacta non introitus sed omnino aditu quempiam prohibuerit, Cic. Cæc. 13 extr.:—urbes permultas uno aditu adventuque esse captas:—a. ad eum difficilior:—thus in the plur.: elephantum propter magnitudinem corporis difficiles aditus habebant ad pastum:—and aditus ad me minime provinciales:—*conf.* also, faciles a. ad eum privatorum:—a. in id sacrarium non est viris:—homini rari aditus, seldom accessible, Liv. II. A) Concr.: an entrance, entry: in primo aditu vestibuloque templi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66:—in the plur.: aditus insulæ muniti mirificis molibus. B) Fig.: Access: quum ego claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum posthac non magis nobilitati quam virtuti pateret, Cic. Mur. 8:—omne principium habere debet aditum ad causam et communicationem:—hic quasi gradus quidam atque a. ad cetera:—est alius quidam a. ad multitudinem:—hoc aditu laudis, qui semper optimo cuique maxime patuit, me vitæ meæ rationes prohibuerunt:—thus, processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum:—In the plur.: a. ad res pestíferas sibi comparare:—a. illustres ad causam.

\*\*AD-JĀCĒO, cūi, no sup. 2. v. n. To lie near or at: urbes ad Syrtim a., Mel. 1, 7:—Tuscius ager Romano a., Liv.:—quum Romani a. vallo, Tac.:—thus, a. munitionibus, id.:—moles a. undis, Ov.:—gentes, quæ mare illud a., Nep. Part. Subst. Adjacentia, ium, n. An adjoining country, environs, Tac.:—[instead of which, Adjacentiæ, arum, f. ML.]

[ADJACTUM, i. n. The town Ajaccio in Corsica.]

[ADJĀCŪLĀTUS, a, um. Thrown or cast to: a. fulgor, M. Cap. 2, p. 41.]

\*\*ADJECTĪO, ōnis. f. (adjicio) I. An addition, increase, augmentation: a. populi, Liv. 1, 30:—a. illiberalis, a small increase of money, id.:—a. literarum, Quint.:—a. caloris, Sen.:—In the plur.: dare Hispaniensibus adjunctiones familiarum, the right of incorporating new families, Tac.

II. Esp. A) Archit. t. t.: A projection on the pedestal of columns, Vitruv. 3, 2. B) Rhet. t. t.: A repetition of the same word, Quint. 9, 2, 27 sq.

[ADJECTIVUS, a, um. Added: a. nomen, in Grammar, that which is added to the noun, a noun adjective, Prisc. p. 578 P.]

[ADJECTO, are. v. freq. (adjicio) To put to, add: Ap. 8, 2.]

1. ADJECTUS, a, um. part. of adjicio.

[2. ADJECTUS, ūs. m. (adjicio) An adding: a. cuneorum, a driving into, Vitruv. 9, 6:—a. odoris, Lucr. 4, 677.]

AD-JĪCĪO (sometimes also ādicio, ādicis, etc.), jēci, jectum. 3. v. a. (jacio) To cast, put, place any thing to or towards. \*\*I. Prop. A): a. salis ternas heminas in singulos modios olivæ, Colum. 12, 48, 2:—a. telum ex locis superioribus in litus, to throw, hurl, Cæs.:—thus, a. telum facile, id.:—a. sulphur aquæ, to put in, Cels.:—a. humorem clystere intus, id.:—rogum bustumve propius sexaginta pedes adici ædes alienas invito domino, to place nearer than, XII Tab.



in Cic.: — non magna adjecta planitie, *adjoining*, Cæs.: — *Prov.*: a. album calculum rei, to throw a white stone for any thing, i. e. *approve of it*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. \*B) *Esp.*: 1) To increase by adding, to add. aggere ad munitiones adjecto, Cæs. B. G. 5, 9: — a. alqm ad numerum sodalium, Suet. 2) *Mercant.*: t. t.: To add to one's bidding, to bid higher, to give more: Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33; Dig. 18, 2, 7. II. *Fig.*: To direct, turn one's eye, mind, or desire to any thing: cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adiecissent, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: — instead of which, a. oculum hereditati: — a. animum ad consilium or consilio, Liv. B) *Esp.*: 1) To increase by adding, to add, set, place to, join: quidam ad eas laudes, quas a patribus acceperunt, addunt aliquam suam... qui ad eam laudem (sc. belli) doctrinæ et ingenii gloriam adiecit, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116: — hoc metu adjecto: — Democrito adiecit perpauca, mutans: — thus, res a. alcuī aliquantum famæ et auctoritatis, Liv. \*\*2) To add in speaking: quid ego adiciam? Prop. 4, 2, 41: — With an acc. c. inf.: adiecit tamen, fateri se, opera Livii Tarentum receptum, Liv.: — thus, adiecit, in domo ejus venenum esse, Tac.

[AD-JŪBEO, ēre. To command moreover, Plant. Mil. 4, 4, 50, doubtful.]

[ADJŪDICĀTIO, ōnis. f. An adjudging, an assigning judicially, Dig. 10, 1, 2.]

[ADJŪDICO, i. v. a. I. To adjudge, award judicially (opp. to 'abjudico'): a. regnum Alexandriæ Ptolemæo, Cic. Agr. 2, 17: — a. mulierem Veneri in servitutum: — a. alcuī legiones populi Rom.: — a. causam alcuī, to decide a cause in favour of any one: — In the passive voice: domus nobis adjudicata. \*\*II. Meton. in general: To attribute, ascribe; to decide: a. salutem imperii alcuī, to ascribe, Cic. Att. 1, 19: — thus, a. optimum saporem ostreis, Plin.: — a. alqd Italis armis, to make subject, Hor.: — adjudicato, cum utro hanc noctem sies, decide, Plaut.

\*\*AD-JŪGO, are. v. a. I. To yoke to or together, to unite, join together: a. palmites, Col. 4, 17, 6: — thus, a. vitem, Plin. [II. Meton. A) To add, Pac. ap. Non. 75, 11. B) To unite for coition, Lact.]

ADJŪMENTUM, i. n. (adjuvo) A means of assistance, help, stay: non quo mihi presidia periculis aut adjumenta honoribus quæram, Cic. de I. P. 24, 70: — conf. adjumenta et subsidia consulatus: — plura proferre possim 'detrimenda' publicis rebus quam adjumenta per homines eloquentissimos importata: — hic locus plus habeat adjumenti quam 'incommodi': — omnia a. et auxilia petamus bene beateque vivendi: — ut nihil aut non multum adjumento ullo ad suam confirmationem indigeret: — quod mihi consuevit in causis esse adjumento: — afferre magnum a. alcuī ad rem alqm: — uti adjumentis externis et adventiciis.

\*ADJUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (adjungo) I. An adding to, joining: homini ad hominem naturæ a., Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4: — a. verborum: — a. animi vel voluntatis, conformity, Q. Cic.

II. *Esp.* A) Addition: a. virtutis, Cic. Fin. 2, 13. B) A limiting addition, limitation: quædam cum adjectione necessitudines, Cic. Inv. 2, 57. C) *Rhet. t. t.* 1) A repetition of the same word, Cic. de Or. 3, 54. 2) The position of a verb at the beginning or the end of a clause, A. Her. 4, 27; Quint. 9, 3, 28. [III. *Concr.*: adjunctiones, appurtenances, adjuncts, ML.]

[ADJUNCTIVUS, a. um. (adjungo) In Gramm., connecting: a. conjunctiones, that govern the subjunctive, Prisc. p. 1028 P.: — a. modus, the subjunctive mood, Diom.]

\*ADJUNCTOR, ōris. m. (adjungo) He who adds or joins to: Gallia ulterioris adjunctor, i. e. Pompey, who caused Gall. Ult. to be given to Cæsar in addition to his Cisalpine province, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3.

ADJUNCTUM, i. See ADJUNCTUS.

ADJUNCTUS, a. um. I. Part. of adjungo. II. A) Adj.: Closely connected with, belonging, proper, essential to: ut ad ea, quæ propiora hujus causæ et adjunctiora sunt, perveniam, Cic. Cluent. 10, 20: — Subst.: Adjuncta,

orum, Things becoming, proper, decent, Hor. A. P. 178. B) *Esp.* 1) *Rhet. t. t.*: adjuncta, orum, accessory circumstances, Cic. Top. 18. 2) *Dialect. t. t.*: adjunctum, i. a conditional proposition, Cic. Inv. 1, 12. [C) *Subst.*: Adjunctus, i. m. An assistant, ML.]

AD-JUNGO, nxi, nctum. 3. v. a. To add, annex, set or put together, or to fasten, and the like. \*I. *Prop.*: a. feras, Lucr. 2, 605: — a. tauros aratro, Tib.: — a. mures plostello, Hor.: — a. vites ulmis, Virg.: — conf. a. vitem palis, Tib.: — a. labra ad labella, Plant.: — a. parietem directum ad parietem communem, Cic. Top. 4, 22: — thus, a. accessionem ædibus: — conf. insula mari 'disjuncta' angusto, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur: — hence in the pass.: huic fundo 'continentia' quædam prædia atque adjuncta mercatur, adjacent: — thus, adjuncto isto fundo: — ostium (asperæ arteriæ) adjunctum linguæ radicibus. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: To join, unite, associate, attach, add. 1) *Of persons*: ego me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 2: — thus, a. consules ad nostram causam: — and, a. se ad eorum causam: — a. alqm honoribus ad auctoritatem senatus: — si te mea erga te studia parum mihi adjunxerint, res publica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit: — thus, a. alqm socium alcuī: — a. se comitem ejus fugæ: — adjunctum esse tertium ei dialogo: — horum ætatibus adjuncti duo C. Fanni: — a. uxorem, to bind to one's self. 2) *Of things*: totam ad imperium populi Rom. Ciliciam adjunxit, Cic. de I. P. 12, 35: — conciliare animos hominum et ad usus suos a., Off. 2, 5, 17: — conf. ad quam (virtutem) se similis animus applicet et adjungat: — Calliphon adjunxit ad honestatem voluptatem, Diodorus ad eandem honestatem addidit vacuitatem doloris: — a. illa oratoria ornamenta dicendi ad hanc elegantiam verborum: — a. ad summum imperium etiam acerbitatem naturæ: — a. ad ceteras summas utilitates hanc quoque opportunitatem: — a. crimen et suspicionem potius ad prædam quam ad egestatem: — Isocrates verbis solutis numeros primus adjunxit: — a. auxilium sibi: — thus, a. sibi diligentiam alcis: — a. juris scientiam eloquentiæ tamquam ancillulam: — a. indolentiam honestati: — a. fidem visis, to give credit: — conf. a. auctoritatem nullam res fidem commenticiis rebus: — alterum tempus hiemi senescenti adjunctum est: — a. benevolentiam lenitate audiendi, to gain: — a. illud tertium, add. \*B) *Esp.*: To add in speaking, subjoin: a. pericula vitæ, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: — quod quum dicerem, illud adjunxi, mihi tecum etc., id. Fam. 5, 2: — in the part. perf. absol.: adjuncto vero, ut... nihil erat quod etc., id. Off. 2, 12, 42.

[ADJŪRATIO, ōnis. f. A swearing by, adjuration: a. suæ salutis, App. M. 2, p. 34: — a. divini nominis, Lact.]

[ADJŪRATOR, ōris. m. He who charms, a serpent-charmer, Alc. 2, 312.]

[ADJŪRATORĪUS, a. um. Of or belonging to swearing: a. cautio, Cod. J. 12, 22, 8.]

\*I. AD-JŪRO, i. v. a. I. To swear something to any one, to swear; with acc., or with acc. c. inf.: qui omnia adjurant, debere tibi valde 'renunciant', Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 6: — ut præter commune jusjurandum hæc adjurant, Liv.: adjuras, id te me invito non esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9: — thus, adjurat, hoc nemini accidisse: — absol.: Pompeius affirmat non esse periculum, adjurat, addit etiam etc.: — a. per deos alcuī with acc. c. inf. Ter.: — [instead of which we find, in poets, a. caput Stygii fontis, to swear by the Styx, Virg. II. Met. A) To conjure, adjure any one, entreat earnestly: a. alqm, ut, Vop. B) To exorcise: a. dæmones dei nomine, Lact.

[2. ADJŪRO. See ADJUVO.]

[ADJŪTĀBĪLIS, e. (adjūto) Helping, assisting: date operam a., Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 5.]

[ADJŪTO, i. v. freq. a. and n. (adjuvo) To assist, help. istoc pacto me adjutas? Plaut. Pa. 1, 1, 81: — id adjuta me, in this assist me, Ter.: — With dat.: adjuta mihi, Tac.: — conf. a. alcuī onera, to help one to carry, Ter.: — a. iniquam volun-

tatem alcjs, to promote, Gell.:— *In the pass. voice*: adjutamur atque alimur certis ab rebus, Lucr.:— *Hence, Fr. aider.*

[1. ADJUTOR, ari. v. dep. (instead of adjuto) To assist, help, Pac. and Lucil. ap. Non. 74, 2, and 477, 26.]

2. ADJUTOR, ōris m. (adjuvo) *He who helps in any thing, a helper, assistant, promoter, aider.* I. Gen.: ut ad hanc suam prædam tam nefariam adjutores vos profiteamini, Cic. R. A. 2, 6:—*conf.* ut aut libidinis ministri aut a. essent ad injuriam:—*thus*, habere adjutores ad benigne faciendum:—a. auctorque sententiam:—*thus*, auctor legis atque a.:—socius atque a. consiliorum periculorumque alcjs:—*conf.* hujus belli particeps et socius et a.:—ille absentis in omnibus a.:—*conf.* a. in preliis victoriæ:—*thus*, existere a. alcjs in alqa re:—his auctoribus in consiliis capiendis, adjutoribus in gerenda usurus:—in quo a. Stoicos optimos habemus:—*With dat.*: his a. contra patriam inventus est uero:—*thus*, venire a. alci:—a. servus contra dominum:—*Absol.*: dare alci adjutorem. \*II. Esp.: *Of a representative or subordinate assistant, associate in office, deputy, adjutant*: quos tibi comites et a. negotiorum publicorum dedit ipsa res publica, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3:—*thus*, the assistant of a teacher, a school-assistant, Quint.:—*of a general, adjutant*, Nep.:—*of an emperor, minister, counsellor of state*, Vell.:—*in scenic language, he who acts subordinate parts, the second, third part*, Phædr.: Suet.:—[a. a rationibus, a sacris, a commentariis, etc. Inscr.]

\*\*ADJUTORIUM, ii. n. (adjutor) *Help, aid, support, succour*: sine adjutorio ignis nihil calidum est, Sen. Ep. 31:—a. juris, Quint.:—in a. belli secum trahere magnam Thracum manum, Vell.:—a. præbere, Ascon.:—*In the plur.* adjutoria senectutis, Col.

\*ADJUTRIX, icis f. (adjutor) *A female helper, assistant or aider.* I. Gen.: quæ res Plancio in petitione fuisset a. (opp. 'adversaria'), Cic. Pl. 1:—Messana a. tuorum scelorum:—legem adjutricem adhibere:—regina adjutricem regem interemit. II. Esp.: *The title of a legion levied in a province, for the re-inforcement of an army*, Tac. H. 2, 43; 3, 44.

1. ADJUTUS, a, um. part. of adjuvo.

[2. ADJUTUS, ūs m. (adjuvo) *Help, assistance*: unius adjutu corporis, Macr. S. 7, 7.]

[ADJUVAMENTUM, i. Help, Gl.]

ADJŪVO, jŭvi, jŭtum. 3. (adjuvo for adjuvero, Enn. in Cic.; adjuritur for adjuverit, Ter.; adjuvaturus for adjuturus, Petron.) v. a. *To stand by, assist, come to help, support, promote, further; usually with alqm or alqd, in alqa re, ad alqd, ut* a) *With a pers. obj.*: quem diligas atque adjuves, Cic. Læl. 20, 73:—nihil te judicium Neronis adjuvat:—et auxiliis eum tuis et copiis adjuvares:—philosophorum disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus:—a. militem suum clamore, to encourage, Liv.:—quæ (res publ.) te in me restituendo multum adjuvisset:—*thus*, alqm in dicendo:—Fabium leve dictu momentum ad rem ingentem potiundam adjuvit, Liv.:—*thus*, a. alqm ad bellum, id.:—ut illi hoc liceret adjuvi:—*thus*, ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur adjuvisti:—*a rare construction is*, a. alqm de alqa re:—a. alqm in alqd, Quint.: a. alqm quicquam consilio, Ter. b) *With an impers. obj.*: subveni patriæ, optulare collegæ, omnium gentium consensum et conspirationem adjuva, Cic. Fam. 10, 10:—*thus*, a. errorem:—a. injuriam:—a. mœrorem orationis alcjs multum lacrimis suis:—a. voluntates amicorum:—a. ignem, Liv.:—a. vocem, to be good for the voice, Plin.:—a. auctoritatem non ad obtinendum mendacium sed ad verum probandum:—*seldom with a subjective clause*: multum eorum opinionem adjuvabat, quod sine jumentis ad iter profectos videbant, was supported by the circumstance, that, Cæs.:—*thus*, adjuvabat eorum consilium, quod etc., id.:—[a. messem alci, to assist any one at, Gell.] c) *Absol.*: *To help, to be useful or of service, and the like*: solitudo aliquid adjuvat, sed multo plus proficeret, si etc., Cic. Att. 12, 14, 3:—aut in filiarum collocatione adjuvant aut opitu-

lantur in re vel querenda vel augenda:—quam ad rem multum humilitas (navium) adjuvat, Cæs.:—nihil adjuvante natura:—adjuvat et nitrum, cures, Scrib.:—*With inf.*: adjuvat (mas) incubare, helps to brood, Plin.:—[sermo adjuvans, excuse, subterfuge, ML.] \*d) *Subst. in the part. pres.*: non hæc adjuvantia causarum sed has ipsas esse omnium causas, quæ etc., Cic. Un. 14:—[in the sing. Adjuvans, antis, n. Means of support, NL.] 2) *Proverb.*: fortes fortuna adjuvat, fortune favours the bold, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 11. See Fortis.

[AD-JUXTO, are. v. a. (juxta) *To fit, adapt, ML. Hence, Ital. aggiustare, Fr. ajuster.*

ADL. words beginning thus see in ALL.

ADMAGETOBRIA, æ. See MAGETOBRIA.

\*\*AD-MĀTŪRO, are. v. a. *To bring to maturity. Fig.*: *To ripen, mature*: a. defectionem civitatis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 54.]

ADMENSUS, a, um. part. of admeter.

[AD-MĒO, are. v. n. *To go to, approach*, P. Nol. 17, 119.]

\*AD-MĒTĪOR, mensus. 4. v. dep. a. *To measure out*: a. frumentum ex area, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31:—[*In a pass. sense*: admensum, measured out, Cato.]

ADMĒTUS, i. m. I. *A king of Phæra, husband of Alceste, whose sheep, at the command of Jupiter, were tended for some time by Apollo*, Hyg. F. 173; Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 10:—socer Admeti, Pelas, father of Alceste, Ov. II. *A king of the Molossians, a protector of the fugitive Themistocles*, Nep. Them. 8.

[AD-MĪGRO, are. v. n. *To come to. Fig.*: si ad paupertatem a. infamiae, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19.]

[ADMĪNĪCŪLĀTOR, ōris m. *A supporter, assistant, aider*: tiro a. et quasi administer in studiis literarum, Gell. 7, 3.]

[ADMĪNĪCŪLĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of adminiculo.

II. Adj.: *Supported, well provided or stored*: memoria adminiculatio, Gell. 1. præf.]

ADMĪNĪCŪLO, i. v. n. (adminiculo) *To support, prop.* \*I. Prop.: a. vitem, Col.:—*conf.* a. vites sudib, Plin.:—*instead of which we find in Cic.* adminiculor.

[II. A) Fig.: a. alqm tribunicio auxilio, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.:—a. voluntatem alcjs, id.:—a. vitam hominum, Cens.:—a. alqd ex Homericis verbis, to maintain, make good, Gell. B) Gramm. t. t.: pars adminiculandi (sc. orationem), the adverb Varr. L. L. 8, 23, § 44.]

\*ADMĪNĪCŪLOR, ari. v. dep. a. (adminiculo) *To support, prop (a vine)*: ars agricolarum, quæ erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39.

ADMĪNĪCŪLUM, i. n. (ad-manus) *A handle, support, back, prop, stay.* I. Prop.: vites sic claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus apprehendunt, props, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120:—*thus*, adminiculorum ordines:—adminiculo corporis excipere alqm, Curt.:—a. gubernandi, rudder, Plin.:—a. retinendi, a. means, id.:—*conf.* homines et adminicula hominum, means of support (cattle, utensils, and the like), Varr.

II. Fig.: *Support, staff, assistance, help*: natura solitarii nihil amat semperque ad aliquid tamquam a. annititur, Cic. Læl. 23 extr.:—hanc partem relictam explebis nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro:—a. senectuti esse, Liv.:—egere adminiculis, Tac.

\*ADMĪNISTER, tri. m. (ad-manus) *A servant, attendant.* I. Prop.: puer victus quotidiani a., Cic. R. A. 28, 77:—rerum hujusce modi omnium transactor et a.:—administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, Cæs.:—opus et administros tutari, workmen, Sall. II. Fig.: administri et satellites Nævii, Cic. Qu. 25 extr.:—*thus*, satelles atque a. audaciæ:—consiliarius atque a. alci datus:—a. cupiditatem alcjs:—a. omnium consiliorum, Sall.

\*ADMINISTRA, æ. f. *A female servant, helpmate.* I. Prop.: Varr.; Ov. II. Fig.: multæ sunt artes eximix hujus administræ comitesque virtutis, Cic. de I. P. 13.

\*ADMĪNISTRĀTĪO, ōnia f. I. *Ministration, assistance*: quæ nec haberemus, nisi manus et ars accessissent, nec his sine hominum administratione uteremur, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12. II. *Gen. Management, administration, conduct, direction*: an dii ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: — *procuratio* atque a reipublicæ: — a mundi: — a belli, Cæs.: — a tormentorum, Liv.: — a portus, the use, Cæs.: — a aquæ, the distribution, Vitruv.: — rerum magnarum agitatio atque a: — a tutelæ, Dig.: — *Absol.*: nostra a practice, Quint.: — officii et administrationibus præponere alqm, official duties, Tac.

\*\*ADMĪNISTRĀTĪVUS, a, um. (administro) *Fit for the administration of any thing, practical*: ars activa vel a, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

\*ADMĪNISTRĀTOR, ōris m. *Manager, director, administrator*: imperator est a belli gerendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: — a rerum civitatis, Dig.

[ADMĪNISTRĀTORĪUS, a, um. *Ministering*: a spiritus angelorum, Eccl.]

AD-MĪNISTRO. 1. v. n. and a. [I. *Neut.*: To attend upon any one, to serve: quæ hic a. ad rem divinam tibi, Plant. Ep. 3, 3, 37. II. *Act.* A) To hand, reach: a. mel in secundam mensam, to serve up, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5.] B) *Gen.*: To put the hand to, take in hand, to take care of, conduct, manage, administer, handle, and the like: a. nobis omnia populo R. semper et belli adjumenta et pacis ornamenta administrata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47: — legati nihil jam Cæsaris imperium spectabant, sed per se quæ videbantur administrabant, Cæs.: — thus, a. bellum, to conduct, Cic.: Cæs.; Liv.: — a. classem, navem, to conduct, steer, Cæs.: — a. dextram partem operis, to conduct the siege on the right, id.: — a. rem familiarem: — a. rem publicam: — a. provinciam, to administer, govern: — a. judicia: — conf. a. omnia imperia, Cæs.: — a. leges: — a. negotium alcjs: — a. rem animo: — a. amissa, to take care of, Cæs.: — *Absol.*: milites neque pro opere consistere neque inter vineas sine periculo a. poterant, to work, Sall.: — thus, sc. navigium, Auct. B. Alex. 21.

ADMĪRĀBĪLIS, e. adj. *Having qualities that excite admiration or wonder.* I. *Exciting admiration, worthy of admiration, excellent, great*: a. in dicendo vir, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: — admirabilior oratio, de Or. 35: — thus, a. magnitudo populi R., Liv.: — *Ironically*: a. imprudentia: — O a licentiam et miserabilem inscientiam disseverendi! II. *Exciting wonder or astonishment; astonishing, singular, strange, paradoxical*: hæc ταραχὴ illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27: — hæc a. sunt, sed prodigii simile est, quod dicam: — a. genus causæ. (Without Sup.)

\*ADMĪRĀBĪLITAS, ātis f. *Admirableness*: quanta sit a. celestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 36: — cum admirabilitate maxima cursus ordinatos definire: — hæc animi despicientia admirabilitatem magnam facit, excites great admiration.

\*ADMĪRĀBĪLĪTER, adv. I. *In an admirable manner*: nos Asia accepit a, Cic. Att. 5, 14: — a. omnia administrari. II. *In an astonishing, singular, strange manner*: nimis a. nimisque magnifice dicere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16. (Without Comp. and Sup.)

[ADMIRALLUS, also AMIRALLUS, ADMIRALDUS, AMIRALDUS, AMIRALUS, ii. m. (Arabic) *An admiral*, ML. Hence, deriv. Admiraldia, æ. f. *Admiral's ship, flag-ship*: Admirallia, Admiralitas et Admiratus, us. m. *Admiralty*, ML.]

ADMIRANDUS, a, um. I. *Part of admiror.* \*\*II. *Adj. for admirabilis, that which is to be admired, to be wondered at; admirable, wonderful*: vir subtilis et in plurimis a., Quint. 3, 11, 22: — facit alqm admirandum, quod, &c., id.: — admirandum in modum, Nep.: — a. spectacula, Virg. [Sup., a. juvenes, Salv.] (Without Comp.)

ADMIRĀTĪO, ōnis f. I. *Admiration*: illa in dicendo a. ac summa laus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26: — thus, magna a.

copiose sapienterque dicentis: — a. quædam virtutis: — mores depravati admiratione divitiarum, a. passionate desire: — a. nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus: — traducere alqm in majorem a.: — habet res admirationem, excites: — thus, facit, conficit res admirationem: — a. insuavis est alcui, quæ jucundissima fuit: — admiratione affici, to be admired: — a. alcjs incedit alqm, seizes, Liv.: — In the plur.: significetur a corona silentium, deinde crebræ assensiones, multæ a.: — hæc sunt quæ a. in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, excite. II. *Wonder, astonishment*: plausus nonnumquam obstupefactis hominibus ipsa admiratione compressus est, Cic. Dei. 12, 34: — habet res aut reprehensionis aliquid aut certe admirationis: — thus, movet res admirationem magis quam risum: — a. tam multarum rerum cognitionis tollitur: — a. ancipitis sententiæ, Liv.: — stupor omnes admiratione rei tam atrocis defixit, id.: — consulem a. incessit, quod nec pugnam inirent, etc., id.: — folia usque in admirationem crispa, to astonishment, Plin.

\*\*ADMĪRĀTOR, ōris m. *An admirer*: a. nimius antiquitatis, Quint. 2, 5, 21: — a. aliorum, id.: — animus contemplator admiratorque mundi, Sen.

AD-MĪROR, ātus. 1. v. dep. a. and n. *To look at with admiration or astonishment, to gaze, stare at.* I.

A) *To look at with admiration, to admire*: quorum ego copiam non modo non 'contemno', sed etiam vehementer admiror, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: — nihil nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere oportere (opp. rerum exterarum 'despicientia'): — magnitudinem animi tui semper sum admiratus semperque adamavi: — aut adulatus aut admiratus fortunam alterius: — a. omnia magna: — ingenium tuum vehementer admirans: — ea (æterna mens) suspicienda admirandaque hominum generi: — With a pers. obj.: quem (Diodotum) et admiror et diligo: — conf. quem (Platonem) tu quanti facias scio et quem ex tuo ore admiror: — [In a pass. sense: turpe est propter venustatem vestimentorum admirari, to be admired (opp. to 'contemni'), Auct. ap. Prisc.] B) *To gaze at any thing with desire or passion, to strive after with admiration*: nil admirari, not to be brought by any thing into a passionate mood, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1: — In a bad sense, to look askant: quem modo felicem, invidia admirante ferebant, Prop. 2, 17, 11. II. *To look at with astonishment, to be astonished or surprised, to wonder at; with alqd, an objective or relative clause, de, quod, cur, or absol.*: admiratus sum breviter epistolæ, Cic. Att. 6, 9: — a. nihil quum acciderit: — in quo admirari soleo non equidem istos qui... sed hominem inprimis disertum, qui etc.: — hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum ausum esse facere: — admirati sumus, quid esset, cur, etc.: — conf. sermo admirantium, unde hoc philosophandi nobis subito studium exstitisset: — and, in quo admirandum est, congressune aliquo inter se an, etc.: — de diplomate admiraris, quasi etc.: — thus, de Dionysio sum admiratus, qui, etc.: — admiratus sum, quod ad me tua manu scripsisses: — ne quis sit admiratus, cur, etc.: — aspiat, admiretur, stupeascit.

AD-MISCĒO, scūi, xtum (rarely stum). 2. v. a. I. *To mix, mingle with, add.* A) *Prop.* 1) Aquæ admixtus est calor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: — thus, a. succum aquæ, Plin.: — a. florem lapidis æri, id.: — a. cochlearia duo in heminam, id.: — admixto calore: — simplex animi natura est, neque habet in se quicquam admixtum, mixed, foreign: — conf. nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum. \*\*2) *Meton. gen.*: To mix with, add: his (legionibus) Antonianos milites admiscuerat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 4: — thus, a. sagittarios funditoribus, Curt.: — a. caput cremato jam corpori, Tac.: — a. expeditos antesignanos, Cæs.: — a. plebeios, Liv. \*B) *Fig.*: To mix up with, implicate in: a. huic generi orationis illud alterum cæpi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49: — thus, a. versus orationi: — in illis veteribus nostris multa admixta ex intima philosophia: — deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit, mali nihil admiscuit: — urbes maritimæ admiscuntur novis sermonibus, receive: — Trebatium quod isto admisceas nihil est, implicate, involve in: — conf. ad id consilium admisceat? mix myself up, intermeddle with. \*II. *To blend, mingle.* A) *Prop.*: aër multo calore admixtus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27:

—genus radicis admixtum lacte, Cæs.: — a. sesama cum aniso, Col. B) *Fig.*: hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo, *be mixed up*, Cic. Att. 7, 1 extr.

**ADMISSARIUS**, a, um. (admitto) I. *Belonging to covering*: — a. equus, a stallion, Var. R. R. 2, 7: — a. asinus, id. \*II. *Meton. Subst.*: Admissarius, ii. m. *A lascivious fellow, libertine*: a. iste ... sic ad illius orationem adhinnivit, Cic. Pis. 28.

[**ADMISSISSE** for **admisisse**. See **ADMITTO**.]

\*\***ADMISSIO**, ōnis. f. (admitto) I. *Admission; hence, A) Access (to a prince), audience*: — admissionum tuarum facilitas, Plin. Pan. 47: — primæ et secundæ a., Sen.: — officium admissionis, the office of the marshal of a prince's household, Suet.: — magister admissionum, grand marshal, Amm.: — admissionum proximus, a vice-grand marshal, id. [B) *A putting of the stallion to the mare*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 18. II. *Permission*: citra admissionem bonorum possessionis, Cod. J. 6, 15, 5.]

[**ADMISSIONALIS**, is. m. An officer who introduces to audience, an usher, Lampr. Sev. 4.]

[**ADMISSIVÆ AVES**. In *Auguries*; birds that signified permission to do about which they were consulted, acc. to Fest.]

[**ADMISSOR**, ōris. m. (admitto) He who allows any thing, or allows himself in any thing, perpetrator, performer, Ecol.]

\***ADMISSUM**, i. n. (admitto) *A trespass, fault, crime*: iudicia, quæ etiam nullo admissio consequi possent, Cic. Part. 35, 120: — tale a., Liv.: — de admissio Poppæ, Tac.

\*\***ADMISSURA**, æ. f. (admitto) *The putting of the male animal to the female*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Plin. 8, 42, 66.

1. **ADMISSUS**, a, um. *part. of admitto*.

[2. **ADMISSUS**, ūs. m. I. *Admission*: a. solis, Pall; Mart. 9, 4. II. *F. g. admisura*, Veg. Vet. 4, 7.]

✓ **ADMISTUS**, a, um. *part. of admisceo*.

**AD-MITTO**, misi, missum. 3. [*admisce for admisisse*, Plaut.; *admitter for admitti*, Virg.] v. a. *To suffer to go or come to, to admit*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capias admisero, Cic. D. C. 16, 51: — a. alqm in cubiculum: — a. alqm per fenestram, Petron.: — a. hostes intra mœnia, Flor.: — a. alqm ad genua, Suet.: — a. hospitem (opp. 'ejicere'), Ov.: — spectatum admissi amici, Hor.: — solem æstate 'arce' hie a., Plin.: — thus, fenestra a. solem orientem, Plin. Ep. B) *Esp.* \*1) *Of persons of rank; to admit any one for the purpose of saluting, deliberating, etc.; to grant entrance, give audience*: in domo clari hominis, in quam et hospites multi recipiendi et admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 131: — nec quemquam admisit, admitted no one into his presence: — admissis et 'exclusis' par metus, Plin. Pan.: — a. legatos, to admit to an audience, Liv.: — a. plebem promiscuis salutationibus, Suet. 2) *To put the male animal to the female*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 22; Plin. 8, 43, 68; Just. 1, 10. 3) *To let go or run, give loose to*: in Postumium equum infestum admisit, to give the reins, Liv. 2, 19: — thus, esp. in the part. perf. equo admissio, with loose reins, at full speed or gallop: quum P. Decius equo admissio in medium aciem Latinorum irruerat, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: — thus, equo admissio currere, refugere, Cæs.: — [Poet. admissio passu sequi, Ov.: — admissa rota, id.: — admissæ aquæ, id.: — admissæ jubæ, floating down, id.] II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *Gen.*: *To admit to, suffer to come to, receive*: ad colloquium non admittitur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 57 extr.: — thus, a. alqm ad aliquod officium, Nep.: — a. alqm ad honores, Suet.: — a. alqm in numerum eorum, Nep.: — *With an impers. obj.*: a. nihil non modo ad animum, sed ne ad aures quidem, Liv.: — for a eas conditiones vix auribus, id.: — conf. aures iudicium a. dicta, Quint.: — a. precationem, to hear favourably, to grant, Liv.: — a. solatia, Plin. Ep.: — a. jocum, Mart.: — neque facile amicitiam a., Suet. B) *Esp.* \*1) *Prop.* a) *To permit, suffer any thing to be*: non admittit hoc idem veritas, Quint. 6, 1, 43: — a. quod cavere possis, Ter.: — hosti non

admissuro, quo minus expeditus aggrederetur, Tac.: — *Abol.*: iudices, si quæ in eum iis capitibus illata est, non admittunt. Hence \*\*b) *In the language of augurs, of birds; to permit to do, to approve of*: addicere: simul aves rite admissionem, Liv. 4, 18. 2) A. in se alqd (facinus, scelus, etc.), or simply a. alqd (to give as it were access to a bad action or design, i. e.), to commit, render one's self culpable of it: — quodnam ego concepisse tantum scelus aut quod in me tantum facinus admisi? Cic. Mil. 37, 103: — thus, quantum in se facinus a., Cæs.: — commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confiteri: — concipere flagitium cum alqo, a. facinus sine eo: — a. tantum sceleris, tantum flagitii: — a. tetrum facinus: — a. flagitium rei militaris: — a. maleficium. \*3) (according to I. B) 3) *To give liberty or free course to any thing, not to restrain or confine*: difficilem quandam temperantiam postulant in eo, quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2.

\***ADMIXTIO**, ōnis. (admisceo) *A mixing, mixture*: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatur, Cic. de Sen. 22, 80: — *In the plur.*: propter admixtiones, Varr.

**ADMIXTUM**. See **ADMISCEO**, I. A)

1. **ADMIXTUS**, a, um. *part. of admisceo*.

[2. **ADMIXTUS**, ūs. m. (admisceo) *Admixture, addition*: nullo a. voluptatis, Macr. S. 2, 1.]

[**ADMÖDÉRARE**. adv. *Fitly, properly, suitably*, Lucr. 2, 169.]

[**AD-MÖDEROR**, ari. *To moderate, restrain*: nequeo risu me admoderari, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 81.]

[**AD-MÖDÜLOR**, ari. *To join in concert with*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 11.]

**ADMÖDUM**. adv. (ad-modus) *According to measure, in full measure, fully, entirely, quite, very, extremely, and the like*. I) *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: qui (familiarissimi) me a. diligunt multumque mecum sunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 6: — literæ me quidem 'non nimis, sed eos qui ... a. delectantur: — thus, me literæ tuæ a. delectaverunt: — qua in re a. fuit militum virtus laudanda, Cæs.: — *With adj.*: mihi pergratum erit ... quamobrem utrique nostrum gratum a. feceris: — forma ingenii a. impolita et plane rudis: — natio omnis Gallorum a. dedita religionibus, Cæs.: — proræ a. erectæ, id.: — a. amplum et excelsum signum: — in quo multum a. fortunæ datur: — conf. per venas a. multas: — res a. paucis salutaris: — conf. præter a. paucos: — pauci a. erant, Liv.: — and, exceptis a. paucis, Tac.: — thus, a. nihil, nihil a., nullus a., nothing at all: — literarum a. nihil sciebat: — alter non multum, alter nihil a. scripti reliquit: — plane quidem perfectum et cui nihil a. desit Demosthenem facile dixeris: — equestris pugna nulla a. fuit, Liv.: — *With the words* puer, adolescens, juvenis, still quite young, quite a boy, etc.: L. Crassus quum esset a. adolescens: — filium Perseæ, puerum a., mittit, Liv.: — juvenis a., Tac.: — for which we find, a. juvenis, Curt.: — non a. grandis natu, sed tamen jam ætate provectus: — *With adverbs*: acipenser a. raro capitur: — obscure a. cernimus: — quæ (elocutio) maxime a. oratori accommodata est, A. Her., doubtful: — voce a. quam suavi, Gell. B) *Esp.* in affirmative or corroborative replies: In just so, quite so, certainly, by all means: scis solere in ejusmodi sermone dici admodum aut prorsus ita est, Cic. Leg. 3, 11 extr.: — Bellane videtur mulier? Admodum, Plaut.: — advenis modo? Admodum, Ter. \*\*II. *Meton.* with general determination of numbers and time: At most, about, pretty nearly: turres a. CXX. excitantur incredibili celeritate, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40: — sex millia hostium cæsa, quinque a. Romanorum, Liv.: — mille a. equites præmiserat, Curt.: — usque a., dum quinque quinque numeros, Cat.: — exacto a. mense Februario, Liv.: — post menses a. septem, Just.: — decem annos a. habens, Liv.

[**AD-MÖNIO**. 4. v. a. I. *To besiege*: a. oppidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 48. II. *Fig.*: *To apply, use*: a. quot fabricas, quot fallacias! (al. admove), Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5.]

[**AD-MÖLIOR**. 4. v. dep. I. *Act.*: *To move towards, to bring, put to*: a. manus sacro, to put or lay to, Plaut. As. 3,

2. 24: — natura rupes præaltas admolita est, has piled up, Curt. II. *Neut.*: To make for with an effort: avis a. ad nidum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6.]

\*ADMONE-FACIO, feci. 3. v. a. To remind, admonish one of a thing: admonefecisti etiam, followed by an objective clause, Cic. Pl. 34, 85.

AD-MONEŌ. 2. v. a. I. To admonish, remind one of any thing (in a friendly, mild way), to suggest, advise [adhortor, moneo; insector, flagito]. A) Gen.: constr. usually, alqm de re; seldom, alcis rei, with a relative clause; alqd, ad, ut, ne, or merely with a subj.; with an acc. c. inf. or absol.: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, qui inimice insectantur, repellendi, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: — thus, amicissime a.: — ut admoneam te, non ut flagitem: — conf. admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum: — ut me nolum admoneri: rogari vero sine magno dolore vix possum: — ut me locus ipse a.: — casu admoniti, warned, Cæs.: epistola, in qua de aede Telluris me admones: — conf. de forma partim natura nos a., partim ratio docet: — in quo (versu) me admones de sorore: — tempus a. de moribus civitatis, Sall.: admonerat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suæ, complures periculi aut ignominie, etc., Sall.: — thus, a. alqm fœderis, Liv.: — a. iudices legum et religionis, Suet.: — nos tanti viri (Sullæ) res a., Sall.: — meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet: — si quippiam essem admonitus: — multa ostentis, multa extis admonemur: — conf. ut aliquid aliquando de doctrinæ studiis admonemur: — eam rem nos locus a., Sall.: — quam multi inopes nullo somnio ad thesaurum reperiendum admonentur: — me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem: — admonerat me res, ut etc.: — thus, a. alqm tantum ad aurem, ut caveret: — jam illud non sunt admonendi, ut etc.: — illud me præclare admones, ne nimis indulgenter loquar: — hunc admonet, iter caute faciat, Cæs.: — conf. illud te esse admonitum volo, qualis es, talem te esse existimes: — tantum te admonebo, si illi absenti salutem dederis, præsentibus his omnibus te daturum: — thus, meminerant et admonabant alii alios supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv.: — [With an inf.: admonita est cedere cælitibus, Ov.] B) Esp. 1) To press a debtor, to dun: tibi quotidie potestas fuit hominis admonendi, Cic. Qu. 12, 40: — thus, a. alqm: — a. alqm æris alieni. \*\*2) To excite or impel to action: a. liberos verberibus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14: — a. et afficere alqm pœna, id. \*\*II. To admonish moreover: quod facere te moneo, scio te fecisse: nunc admonéo, ut, etc., Sen. Ep. 21.

ADMŌNĪTĪO, ōnis. f. A friendly mild admonition. I. Gen.: a. quasi lenior objurgatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339: — interesse inter mediocrem animadversionem atque admonitionem: — ea facile apparent, nec magno opere admonitionem et præcepta desiderant: — si aliter sentirem, certe a. tua me reprimere, aut si dubitarem, hortatio impellere posset, ut etc., Planc. ap. Cic.: — familiaris reprehensio... huic similis est etiam a. in consilio dando familiaris: — quasi quædam a. officii vel potius c. flagitatio: — admonitioni irasci: — tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut etc.: — In the plur.: nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus reliquit locum: — With an object. clause: illud ne indignum quidem admonitione, ingens in epilogis verti discrimen, Quint.: — a. morbi, doloris, the returning sensation of a former disease or pain, Plin. \*\*II. Esp. A) An urging for payment, a dunning, Dig. 5, 1, 2. B) Reprimand, chastisement, blame, censure, Suet.: — a. fustium, Dig.

\*ADMŌNĪTOR, ōris. m. He who reminds, admonishes, or urges (in a friendly gentle way): expectatione promissi tui moveor ut admoneam te, non ut flagitem. Misi autem ad te quatuor a. non nimis verecundos, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: — ut te, etsi admonitore non eges, ad memoriam nostrarum rerum excitarem.

[ADMŌNĪTORĪUM, ii. n. (admoneo) An admonition, Dig.]

[ADMŌNĪTRIX, icis. f. She who reminds or admonishes: quid ego tui, malum, admonitricis? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 20.]

\*ADMŌNĪTUM, i. n. (admoneo) A mild admonition,

a reminding. In the plur.. cohortationes, consolationes, præcepta, a., Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64.

\*ADMŌNĪTUS, ūs. m. (admoneo) A mild admonition, a reminding (used only in the abl. sing.): admonitu Allobrogum prætorem misi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: — a. tuo: — a. locorum.

[ADMORDĒO, mordi or momordi, rsum. 2. (admomordi for admordi, Plaut.) I. To bite or gnaw at a thing: brachia (Cleopatæ) admorsa colubris, Prop. 3, 9, 53: — admorso stirpe, Virg. II. Meton.: To bite at, gnaw, said of a miser, i. e. to bleed him, to get money out of him: triparcos homines bene a., Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14.]

1. ADMORSUS, a, ūm. part. of admordeo.

[2. ADMORSUS, ūs. m. (admordeo) A biting, bite: a. dentis, Symm. Ep. 1, 15.]

\*ADMŌTĪO, ōnis. f. (admoveo) A moving, setting, or putting to; application: ad pingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos apta manus est, admotione digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

ADMŌTUS, a, ūm. part. of admoveo.

AD-MŌVĒO, mōvi, mōtum. 2. [admoram and admorim, etc. for admoveram, admoverim, etc., Virg.] To move, bring, carry, lead, conduct to or towards, and the like; with ad or u dat. I. Prop.: ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC mill. admoveret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: — thus, a. copias in locum, Liv.: — a. legiones usque eo, Hirt.: — aspidem ad corpus admota, vita est privatus: — Hannibalem altaribus admotum, led to the altar, Liv.: — a. medicos alci, to send for, Suet.: — applicare se et propius a.: — with an impers. obj.: a. opus ad turrim, Cæs.: — thus, a. scalas mœnibus, Tac.: — conf. tamquam aliqua machina admota, Cic. Cluent. 13: — a. fasciculum ad naves: — a. labra poculis, Virg.: — a. quasi faces doloris alci: — thus, a. dolorum faces: — a. stimulos alci, to spur on: — a. ignem, to bring near: — a. aurem et subauscultando excipere voces, to put to: — a. manus operi, to touch, Ov.: — to put the hand to a thing: provincias exhauriunt: admovent manus vectigalibus populi Romani: — thus, numquam deos ipsos a. nocentibus manus, Liv.: — also, a. manum marmoribus, to work on, Plin. \*\*II. Fig.: To bring to, apply, bring in contact with: virtus quum ostendit suum lumen et idem asperxit in alio, ad id se admovet, approaches it, Cic. Læl. 27: — num admoveri possit oratio ad sensus animorum inflammandos: — a. aliam curationem ad eum, to apply, use: — a. acumina Græcis chartis, Hor.: — a. spem cupiditati, to inspire with, excite in, Liv.: — thus, a. desiderium patriæ, Curt.: — a. terrorem, Liv.: — a. preces, Ov.: — mors Agrippæ admovit propius Neronem Cæsari, brought nearer, made friends, Vell.: — genus admotum superis, related, Sil.

[AD-MŌGĪO. 4. v. n. To low to: a. femina tauro, Ov. A. A. 1, 279.]

[AD-MULCĒO, ēre. v. a. To stroke: bubulcus a., Pallad. 4, 12.]

ADMURMŪRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A murmuring of a crowd (with approbation or disapprobation), murmur: strepitus et grata concionis a., Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45: — qui non admurmuratione, sed voce et clamore abjecti hominis furorem fregistis: — risus populi atque a. omnium facta est: — vestra a. facit, ut etc.: — In the plur.: Clodium accusavi multis et secundis a. cuncti senatus.

AD-MURMŪRO. 1. v. n. To murmur at any thing (with approbation or disapprobation): quam valde universi admurmuravit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16: — admurmurante senatu neque me invito: — Impers.: quum esset admurmuratum: — As a deponent: ad hoc pauca admurmurati sunt, Front.

ADMURMŪROR, ari. See the foregoing article.

[AD-MŪTĪLO. 1. v. a. To share; fig. to chouse, cheat: me usque admutilasti ad cutem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 48.]

ADN. For words beginning thus, look under AGN. or ANN.

AD-NĒPOS or ATNEPOS, ōtia. m. *A son of the abnepos or abneptis*, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

AD-NEPTIS, ia. f. *A daughter of the abnepos or abneptis*, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

\*\*AD-OBŔŮO, ere. v. a. *To cover with earth, inter, bury*, Col. 4, 15, 3.

[ĀDŌLĒFACTUS, a, um. (l. adoleo-facio) *Set on fire: a. arbores*, Inscr.]

ADŌLENDĀ, æ. f. (l. adoleo) *A goddess of the combustion of trees struck by lightning*, Inscr. ap. Orell. 1, 12, 390.

\*\*1. ĀD-ŪLĒO, ui (seldom ēvi), ultum. 2. v. a. (from the root OLO, i. q. alo, whence adoleo, proles, suboles: *prop. to make to grow up, to enlarge; hence*) I. *In sacrificial language: To put an offering upon the altar, to offer up, to burn: a. hostiam*, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 11: — *a. verbenas et tura*, Virg.: — *a. viscera tauri*, Ov.: — *a. leves stipulas*, id.: — *Poet. a. honores alicui deo (deæ), to offer up sacrifices*, Ov.; Virg. II. *Met. A) To provide, cover, honour with offerings: sanguine conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, cover with gifts*, Lucr. 4, 1233: — *thus, a. altaria donis*, Virg.: — *a. Penates flammis*, id.: — *conf. a. altaria precibus et igne puro*, Tac.: — *a. aras cruore captivo, to sprinkle*, id. [B] *Gen. To consume by burning: a. Æneida*, Gell. 17, 10: — *a. multas prunas gravi frigore*, Eutr.]

[2. ĀD-ŪLĒO, ēre. v. n. (oleo, allied to odor) *To emit a scent, to smell: unguenta a.*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19.]

ĀDŌLESCENS, entis. (adoleo) *Growing up, young*.

\*I. *Adj. hominem adolescentem non tam allicere volui*, Cic. Fam. 2, 15 extr.: — *thus, homines a.*, Cæs.; Sall.: — *P. Africani filia a.*: — *Comp.*, eodem ut jure uti *senem liceat*, quo jure sum usus *adolescentior*, Ter.: — *uti adolescentior ætati concederet*, Sall.: — *a. Academia, the younger Academy*.

II. *Subst. A youth, young man, a young woman (between puer and juvenis, or between 15 and 30 years of age, sometimes even beyond that. Thus Crassus is called adolescens in the 34th year of his age, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: — and so, Brutus and Cassius, adolescentes, in the 40th year of their age, id. Phil. 2, 44: — so again, Cicero as a consul, adolescens, when 44 years old, ib. 2, 46, and the like): Alexis, humanissimus puer, nisi forte, dum ego absum, a. factus est*, Cic. Att. 7, 7 extr.: — *thus, a. vel puer potius: — vitam adolescentibus vis aufert, senibus maturitas: — conf. bella gerebat ut a., quum plane grandis esset: — gravis et doctus a.: — a. perditus ac dissolutus: — adolescentium greges Lacedæmone certantes pugnīs: — In the fem. optimæ a. facere injuriam, a young woman*, Ter.: — *Sometimes for the purpose of distinguishing people of the same name: Crassus a., Crassus the younger, Cæs.: — thus, Brutus a., Cæsar a., id.*

ĀDŌLESCENTĪA (adul.), æ. f. *The age of an adolescens (from 15 to 30 or 40 years of age; see ADOLESCENS, II.), youth, age of youth, adolescence (ἐφηβία, ἡλικία): citius adolescentiæ senectus quam pueritiæ a. obrepit*, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: — *qui adolescentiam florem ætatis, senectutem occasum vitæ vellet definire: — ineunte a.: — jam a. prima a.: — libidinosi et intemperans a. effetum corpus tradit senectuti: — so, libinosa, proterva a.: — adolescentiam consumere in alqa re: — ignosci adolescentiæ meæ poterit.*

[ĀDŌLESCENTĪOR (adul.), ari. v. dep. (adoleo) *To act or behave as a raw or forward youth: quoniam tu a.*, Varr. ap. Non. 71, 30.]

ĀDŌLESCENTŪLUS (adul.), i. m. dem. *A very young man, a youth, νεανίσκος: (Carmina Arati) a te admodum adolescentulo conversa*, Cic. N. D. 2, 41: — *a. nobilis: — a. modestissimus: — ab adolescentulo, from youth: — In opposition to more advanced age, Cicero calls himself a. in the 27th year of his age, Or. 30; and Sallust calls Cæsar so in the 35th or 36th year of his age, Cat. 49.*

[ĀDŌLESCENTŪRIO, ire. v. n. (adoleo) *To behave as a youth, to be petulant, equiv. to adolescentior: incipiunt a.*, Lab. ap. Non. 74, 15.]

\*ĀDŌLESCO (adul.), ōlēvi, ultum. 3. [adolui for adolevi, Varr. ap. Prisc.: — *adoleo for adolevisse*, Ov.] v. incho. n. (l. adoleo) I. *To grow up or grow (of persons, animals, plants, and fig. of time, passions, and the like; esp. of a stage of life)*. A) *Prop. qui natus sit, qui adoleverit, qui didicerit*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: — *beluæ ad immobilem magnitudinem a.*, Plin.: — *viriditas herbescent, quæ sensim adolescit: — quæ semina (virtutis) si a. liceret: — arundines non sine imbre*, Plin.: — *capillus a.*, Gell.: — *luna adolenscente, decedente*, Gell.: — *ætates a.*, Virg.; Hor.: — *urbis a. floruitque*, Tac.: — *thus, respubl. a.*, Sall.: — *res Persarum brevi a.*, id. B) *Fig. To grow, increase, become greater: ratio quum adolevit atque perfecta est, nominatur rite sapientia*, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: — *cupiditas agendi a. una cum ætatis: — ingenium inter artes bonas brevi a.*, Sall.: — *quantum superbie socordieque Vitellio a.*, Tac. [II. *To be loaded with offerings (of an altar); or to be kindled: adolenscunt ignibus aræ, i. q. adolentur*, Virg. G. 4, 379.]

[ĀDŌLO, are. v. a. probably for adolor, ari. *To adore*, Tert. Ap. 25, doubtful.]

1. ĀDONĒUS (trissyllabic), ēi and ēos. m. (Ἀδωνεύς) I. *For Adonis*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; App. II. *A surname of Bacchus*, Aus. Ep. 30, 6.

2. ĀDŌNĒUS (tetrasyllabic), a, um. *Of or belonging to Adonis: cædes a.*, Aus. Mon. de Hist.

ĀDŌNĪA, ōrum. n. (τὰ Ἀδωνία) *The Adonian festival, originally Oriental, kept, about the time of the summer solstice, with alternate lamentations and shouts of joy, as emblematic of dying and reviving nature*.

ĀDŌNIS, idis or is. (nom. Adon, Venant.: gen. Adonis, Plin.: acc. Adonim, Prop.; Adonem, Serv.: voc. Adoni, Ov.: abl. Adone, App.) I. *A son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus for his beauty, killed by a boar sent by Mars, and afterwards turned by Venus into the flower Adonim, and lamented by her every year on the day of his death*, Ov. M. 10, 503, sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59. II. *Meton. A) Horti Adonis, Gr. κήποι Ἀδωνίδος, a kind of ephemeral plantation*, Plin. 19, 4, 19. B) *A fish, called also exocætus*, Plin. 9, 19, 34. [C] *A plant. Fam. Ranunculaceæ, NL.*

ĀDŌNĪUM, ii. n. (Ἀδωνίον) I. *A plant (see ADONIS, I.), perhaps a kind of cypress*, Plin. 21, 10, 34. II. *A certain kind of verse, consisting of a dactyl and spondee, Adonic*, Serv. p. 1820, P.

\*\*ĀD-ŌPĒRIO, ērui, ertum. 4. v. a. *To cover or cover up (almost always in the part. perf.)*: *capite adoperto*, Liv. 1, 26: — *adopertus purpureo amictu*, Virg.: — *thus, a. humus floribus*, Ov.: — *a. hiems gelu*, id.: — *a. æther nubibus*, id.: — *foribus adopertis, with closed doors*, Suet.

[ĀDŌPĒRTE, adv. *In a covert or obscure way*, M. Cap. 8, p. 303.]

[ĀDŌPĒRTUM, i. n. (adoperior) *That which is mysterious, a mystery: a. Coptica*, App. M. 2, p. 160, Oud.]

[ĀD-ŌPĒIOR, i. v. dep. *To add as a supposition, to suppose in addition*, Lucr. 4, 814.]

[ĀDŌPĒTĪCĪUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (adopto) *Adopted*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 85; 100.]

ĀDŌPĒTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *An adopting, receiving as a child (a rare form for adoptio): a. Theophani agitata est*, Cic. Balb. 25, 57: — *adoptione in regnum pervenire*, Sall.: — *In the plur.: a. filiorum*.

[ĀDŌPĒTĪŌR, ōris. m. *He who adopts or receives as a child*, Gell. 5, 19; Dig.]

ĀDŌPTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (ad-OP, whence opto, conf. adoptatio) I. *A legal adopting as a child, the adoption of one, male or female, who was yet under paternal potestas [as arrogatio is used of one who is his own master, sui juris]: L. Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Silano emancipavit*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: — *dare se alicui in adoptionem*, Vell.: — *ascire alqm in or per a.*, Tac.: — *conf. accitus adoptio in imperium et cognomentum*, id.: — *a. consularis, i. e. by a consul*, Quint.:

—adoptionem nuncupare, to publish, promulgate, Tac. \*\*II. *Meton*: Of the engrafting of trees; grafting, Col. 9, 13, 9.

\***ADOPTIVUS**, a, um. (adopto) I. *Belonging to adoption*, adoptive: a. pater, Dig. 45, 1, 107: — thus, a. filius, frater, soror, ib.: — a. familia, to which one belongs by adoption: — a. sacra, of the adoptive family, Auct. Dom.: — a. nomen, acquired by adoption, Suet.: — thus, a. nobilitas, Ov.

[II. *Meton*: Of fruits; engrafted, foreign, Ov. Med. Fac. 5; Mart.; Pall.]

**AD-OPTO**. 1. v. a. To choose, accept for one's self.

\*I. *Gen.*: quem sibi illa provincia defensorem sui juris, ultorem injuriarum, actorem causae totius adoptavit, Cic. D.C. 16: — thus, a. alqm sibi patronum: — quem potius adoptem aut invoce, Vat. ap. Cic.: — a. se alci, to attach one's self, make one's self over to another, Plin. II. *Esp.* A) *In Law*, t. t.: To receive one as a child, to adopt: is (Scipio) qui hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, Cic. Brut. 19 extr.: — patricius adoptatus a plebeio: — adoptatus testamento: — in adoptando Clodio: — a. alqm in familiam nomenque, Suet.: — a. alqm in regnum, Sall.: — a. alqm in successionem, Just. B) *Meton*: a. populum sibi in locum liberorum, Flor. 1, 9, 5: — a. alqm in bona libertatis, to make any one share in, to cause to obtain, id.: — C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, adopted himself, as it were, by calling himself Aelius instead of St., Cic. Brut. 68, 241: — thus, a. sibi nomen, to take a name, Mart.: — a. alqd nomini suo, to give a thing its name, Plin.: — for which we find also a. alqd in nomen, id.: — and merely, Betis a. provinciam, gives it its name, id.: — frater, pater adde; ut cuique est setas, ita quemque factus adopta, assign a name to him, Hor.: — of the engrafting of trees: fac ramus ramum adoptet, Ov.

**ADOR**, ōris and ōris. n. Spelt, Hor. S. 2, 6, 89; Col. 11, 2.

[**ADORABILIS**, e. Worthy of adoration or worship: a. beneficium dea, App. M. 11. p. 265.]

\***ADORATIO**, ōnia. f. A submissive worshipping (by kissing one's own hand in salutation of another, and by genuflection), adoration: propitiare deos adoratione, Plin. 29, 4, 20: — In the plur.: a. religiosis venerari Venerem, App.

[**ADORATOR**, ōris. m. A worshipper, Eccl.]

[**AD-ORDINO**. 1. To order, regulate, arrange: a. patellam, Apic. 4, 2.]

[**AD-ORDIOR**, orsus. 4. v. dep. To begin any thing: a. bellum, Ambr.: — With inf.: qui Hippium tyrannum interficere adori sunt, Gell.]

[**ADORĒA**, æ. f. (adoreus; sc. donatio: orig. a present of corn made as a reward to gallant officers and soldiers; hence, poet.) Military renown, glory, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 41.]

**ADOREUS**, a, um. (ador) Of or belonging to spelt: a. semen, Cat. R. R. 34: — a. far, i. q. ador, Varr.: — instead of which we find also absol. adoreum, Col.: — a. liba, Virg.: — a. falces, for cutting spelt, Varr.

[**ADORIO**, ire, for adior, Næv. ap. Prisc. p. 801, P.]

**AD-ORIOR**, ortus. 4. (also in the 2 and 3 pers. of the pres. ind.) To rise suddenly upon, to approach, go near to a person or thing. I. *Prop.* [A] *Gen.*: a. alqm, to go to any one in order to address him or ask any thing of him, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9; Phorm. 4, 2, 15.] B) *Esp.*: To go to as an enemy, to attack, assault (clandestinely, artfully; but aggre, di, to attack, rush upon any one openly): inermem tribunum alii gladiis adoriuntur, alii fragmentis septorum et fustibus, Cic. Sen. 37: — a. a tergo Milonem: — a. impeditos, Cæs.: — a. alqm ex improvise in itinere, Tac.: — a. unum pagum improvise, Cæs.: — a. urbem vi, Liv.: — pirate postremam navem a.: — With an impers. subj.: oppugnatio eos atrocior quam ante adorta est, Liv.: — Of attacking with words: a. alqm jurgio, Ter.: — thus, a. alqm variis criminationibus, Tac.: — a. alqm minia, id. \*II. *Fig.*: To enter upon, engage in, undertake any business; with inf.

37

or acc.: ne convellere adoriatur ea, quæ non possint comoveri, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: — thus, a. castellum oppugnare, Liv.: — a. divis partibus oppugnare, id.: — a. deducere dominam thalamo Ditis, Virg.: — With acc.: hoc quoque ipsum continuo adoriatur: — a. ἡρακλειδov (sc. scribere).

[**ADORIOSUS**. That has often obtained the adorea, renowned, GL.]

\***ADORNATE**. adv. With ornament, elegantly: a. et splendide declamare, Suet. Rh. 6.

**AD-ORNO**. 1. v. a. To prepare, make ready a thing for, fit out, furnish, provide, equip. I. *Gen.*: alqd (alqa re): contra hæc Pompeius naves magnas onerarias adornabat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26: — Italise duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque præsidii adornavit, Cic. de I. P. 12, 35: — forum comitumque adornatum ad speciem magnifico cultu: — a. atque instruere accusationem et petitionem consulatus, to prepare: — a. testium copiam, to produce: — invenire et a. comparisonem criminis: — a. bellum, Liv. [With inf.: injicere adornat, Plaut.: — Absol.: adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, id.] \*II. *Esp.*: To make ready any person or thing by adorning, to adorn, ornament, decorate, embellish, set off, grace: flaminem insigni veste et curuli regia sella a., Liv. 1, 20: — a. urbem monumentis, Suet.: — a. triumphum Germania debuit, Vell.: — adornatus virtutibus, id.: — a. benefacta sua verbis, Plin. Ep.: — a. legem leviter ut justam, Quint.

**AD-ORO**. 1. v. a. [I. To address one: a. populum cum gemitu, App. M. 2, p. 127: — si a. furto, XII Tab.]

\*II. *Esp.* A) To address one, esp. a deity, with supplication, to call upon, invoke, implore, supplicate: parietes postesque (templorum) nudatos, quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Ambraciensibus superesse, Liv. 38, 43: — affaturque deos et sanctum sidus a., Virg.: — thus, a. Junonis numen prece, id.: — a. superos prece, Ov.: — a. ventos, Virg.: — a. deos, ut etc., Liv.: — instead of which we find it also with a simple subj.: maneat sic semper, adoro, I pray, Prop.: — With an acc. of the thing which is asked for: quum hostia cæsa pacem deum adorasset, Liv. B) To address any person or thing with reverence, to worship, adore, show respect, by kissing one's own hand in salutation of another and genuflection: nec deerat Otho protendens manus a. vulgus, jacere oscula, Tac. H. 1, 36: — a. Cæsarem ut deum, Suet.: — a. Cæsarium imagines, id.: — a. sacros vetustate lucos, Quint.: — a. cælum, Suet.: — a. priscorum in inveniendo curam, to reverence, to esteem highly, Plin.: — thus, pocula adorandæ rubiginis, Juv.

**ADORSUS**, a, um. part. of adordior.

**ADORTUS**, a, um. part. of adior.

[**AD-OSCULOR**, ari. v. dep. To kiss any thing: a. manus, Dict. Cret. 2, 51.]

**ADP**. For words beginning thus, look under APP.

[**ADQUE** for atque, Inscr.]

**ADQUIESCO**, **ADQUIRO**, **ADQUISITIO**, etc. See ACC.

[**AD-QUO**. adv. i. q. the inverted quoad. As far as, as much as (quantum), Afr. ap. Non. 76, 7.]

**ADRACHNE**, æ. f. (ἀράχνη) The wild strawberry tree, Plin. 13, 22, 40.

\***ADRADO**, si, sum. 3. v. a. I. To scrape or shave at any thing: a. arborem scalpello acuto, Col. de Arb. 8: — fletus adraso cacumine, with a top rather blunted, Plin. II. *Fig.*: To give the last polish to a work: circumcisum et adrasum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12.]

[**ADRAGANTHINE** or **ADRAGANTINE**, æ. f. (tragacantha) Tragacanth (a sort of gum), NL.]

**ADRAMYTTEOS** or **ADRAMYTTEUM**, and **ADRAMYTTEUM**, i. n. A town near the coast in Mysia, Hendramit or Adramiti, Liv. 37, 19; Cic. Fl. 28, 68. Hence, Adj. Adramyttenus, Cic. Flacc. 13, 31, doubtful.



quæ (naves) advexerant legatos, Liv.:—a. alqm humero, V. Fl.:—*In the pass.*: inde cisio celeriter ad urbem advectus, Cic. Ph. 2, 31:—*instead of which we find absol.* sacerdos ad-  
ducta in fanum (*just before curru vehi*):—equo advectus  
ad fluminis ripam:—*conf.* citato equo in eam partem ad-  
ductus, Liv.:—quum ab Epidaurio Piræum navi advectus  
essem:—*thus*, e Pompeiano navi a. in Luculli hospitium:—  
a. classibus, Tac.:—caricas Cauno advectas vendens. [*With  
an acc. of the end*: advehitur Teucros, Virg.:—equo col-  
lustrans omnia, ut quosque advectus erat, Tac.]

[ADVELITATIO, ōnis. f. *Dispute about words*, Fest.]

[AD-VELO, are. v. a. *To wreath*: a. tempora lauro, Virg.  
Æ. 5, 246.]

ADVĒNA, æ. c. (advenio) I. *Foreign, strange*;  
subst. a foreigner, stranger: nos qui Roma veneramus,  
jam non hospites, sed peregrini atque a. nominabamur, Cic.  
Agr. 2, 34 extr.:—a. cultores Italiæ (*opp.* 'indigenæ'), Liv.:—  
'externus et a. rex, Curt.:—*thus*, a. rex, Liv.:—Zeno Citieus  
a. quidem et ignobilis verborum opifex:—e Corintho a. anus,  
Ter.:—a. possessor agelli, Virg.:—a. exercitus, id.:—  
*Poet.*: Tibris a. (*as coming from Etruria*), Ov.:—amor a., for  
a foreign woman, id.:—*Of animals*: a. volucres (*opp.* 'vernaculæ'),  
Var.:—*thus* a. grus, Hor.:—*Of a graft*, Plin. \*II.  
*Fig.*: Strange, i. e. inexperienced in, ignorant of any  
thing: ne in nostra patria peregrini atque a. esse videamur,  
Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249:—[*Poet. with gen.*: advena belli,  
Stat.]

[AD-VĒNĒOR, ari. v. dep. a. *To worship*: a. alqm, Varr.  
R. R. 1, 1; Sil. 13, 704.]

AD-VĒNĒO, vēni, ventum. 4. v. a. *To come to, ar-  
rive at*. I. *Prop.*: est quiddam, advenientem non esse  
peregrinum atque hospitem, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4:—a. ex Hyper-  
boreis Delphos:—a. quaecumque in provinciam:—tali viro  
advenienti obviam ire:—in alqm advenientem cum ferro in-  
vadere:—properantibus Blesus a. Tac.:—[*Poet. with acc.*:  
a. Tyriam urbem, Virg.] *Of things*: statim advenere littæ,  
arrived, Suet.:—mare adveniens, the flow of the tide, Plin.

II. *Fig.* A) Interea dies a., quo die etc., came, Cic.  
Verr. 2, 2, 15:—*thus*, a. dies, Sall.; and, a. hora proficis-  
cendi, Tac.:—*conf.* quum id (supremum vitæ tempus) a.;  
and senectus quum a., Cæcil. ap. Cic.:—et advenientes morbi  
et crescentes coming on:—a. periculum, Sall.:—[*Poet.*: ad-  
venit id, quod for accedit, to this is added that, Lucr.] \*B)  
*Esp.*: To come into one's possession, accrue, hap-  
pen to one: amicitiam, fœdus, Numidiæ partem, quam  
nunc peteret, tunc ultro adventuram, Sall. J. 111.:—*conf.*  
quid attineret vim afferre rei sua sponte mox ad eum  
adventuræ, Liv.

ADVENTICIŪS or -TĪUS, a. um. (advenio) *Coming  
to us from without or abroad, strange, foreign*. I.  
*Gen.*: nec ille externus et a. habendus est tepor, sed ex inti-  
mis maris partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10:—  
*thus*, externa et a. visio; and, adjumenta externa et a.:—  
doctrina transmarina atque a.:—comparare 'innata atque  
'insita assumptis et a.:—Mithridates magnis a. copiis juva-  
batur:—*thus*, a. auxilium:—res a. atque hereditaria, extra-  
ordinary:—*thus*, a. pecunia:—a. fructus, Liv.:—a. dos,  
given by another than the father, Dig. \*II. *Esp.*: Be-  
longing to an arrival: a. cœna, on arrival, Suet. Vet. 13.

ADVENTO. 1. v. int. (advenio) *To arrive rapidly,  
approach, come on*: tu a. ac prope adesse jam debes, Cic.  
Att. 4, 17 extr.:—*conf.* Cæsar a. jam jamque et adesse ejus  
equites nunciabantur, Cæs.:—a. ad Italiam:—a. Romam,  
Sall.:—a. in subsidium, Tac.:—[*With dat.*: a. Parthis, id.:—  
*thus*, a. portis, Stat.:—*conf.* a. accipiendo Armeniæ regno,  
to take possession, Tac.:—*With acc.*: a. propinqua Seleuciæ,  
to the environs of S., Tac.:—*thus*, a. barbaricos pagos, Am.]  
*With an impers. and abstr. subj.*: aut jam urgens aut certe  
adventans senectus, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2:—quod fere jam tempus  
a., is coming on with rapid strides:—mors a.:—adventante  
fatali urbi clade, Liv.

[ADVENTOR, ōris. m. (advenio) *He who arrives, a*

stranger, guest, visitor, Plaut. As. 2, 92; Truc. 1, 2, 2;  
App.]

[ADVENTŌRIUS, a. um. (adventor) *Pertaining to an ar-  
rival (conf. ADVENTICIUS, II.)*: a. hospitium, a harbour  
for strangers, Inscr.:—*Subst.*: Adventoria, æ. f. (sc. cœna)  
*An entertainment given on one's arrival*, Mart. 12, præf.]

[ADVENTŪRA, æ. f. I. *Property falling to one's lot*,  
bonum adventicium, Ml. II. *An event, occurrence*, Ml.  
—Hence, Ital. avventura, Fr. aventure, Engl. adventure.]

ADVENTUS, ūs [gen. adventi, Ter.]. m. (advenio).  
arrival. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: ut me levarat tuus a., sic  
'discessus afflixit, Cic. Att. 12, 50:—a. jucundus et per-  
gratus:—a. suavisimus optatissimusque:—nocturnus alcjs  
ad urbem a.:—a. in urbes sociorum:—consulis Romam a.,  
Liv.:—*In the plur.*: quid dicam adventus meos?—adventibus  
se offerre, i. e. to those who arrive:—*Of impers. obj.*: multo  
ante lucis adventum, Sall.:—*thus*, a. solis, Plin.:—*conf.* a.  
Favonii, Ov.:—a. pedum, Virg. B) *A hostile march  
onwards, advance*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22; 2, 16:—*In the plur.*:  
a. hostium non modo expectati sed etiam repentini. \*II.  
*Fig.*: præmeditatio futurorum malorum lenit eorum ad-  
ventum, quæ venientia longe ante videris, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14:—  
a. in animos et introitus imaginum.

[AD-VERBĒRO, are. v. a. *To strike against, beat, touch*:  
a. armos ungulibus, Stat. Th. 9, 686.]

[ADVERBĪALĒTER, adv. *After the manner of an adverb*,  
adverbially, Gramm.]

AD-VERBŪM, īi. n. (verbum) *In Grammar; an ad-  
verb*, Quint. 1, 5, 48; 50; Gell. 5, 21, 15.

[AD-VĒRĒOR, ēri. v. dep. for vereor, Att. ap. Non. 280, 5,  
doubtful.]

[AD-VERRENS, entis. part. *Sweeping near or towards*:  
flumen a. natantia saxa, floating up to, Stat. Th. 4, 712.]

1. ADVERSARIA, æ. f. *A female adversary, enemy*,  
or opponent. See ADVERSARIUS, II.

2. ADVERSĀRIA, ōrum. n. (sc. scripta, qu. lying open  
to the eyes) *A book in which any business occurrence was put  
down or noted cursorily, from which it afterwards was entered  
into the ledger, codex accepti et expensi; a note-book, com-  
mon-place book, memorandum-book: quid est quod  
negligenter scribamus adversaria*, Cic. R. C. 2, 5, sq.

ADVERSĀRIUS, a. um. (adversus) *Standing oppo-  
site to any one in a hostile manner (in any kind of con-  
tention, also amongst friends, in voting, disputing, bidding at  
auctions, and the like; of persons and things)*. I. *Adj.*:  
nec poterat aliter de a. ducibus judicari, Cic. Ph. 3, 8, 21:—  
*thus*, duces adversariæ factionis, the opposite party, Nep.:—  
'sua confirmare, adversaria evertere, the arguments of the op-  
ponent:—*With dat.*: tribunus seditiosus adversarius:—eadem  
res a. est in judicio Cn. Plancio, quæ in petitione fuit  
'adutrix:—opinio istorum studiorum oratori a.:—vis ea,  
quæ juri maxima est a. II. *Subst.*: *An adversary*,  
opponent, antagonist, enemy, rival: tribunus plebis  
illius adversarii, 'defensores mei, Cic. Mil. 15:—acerbus  
a.:—a. capitalis, a mortal enemy:—gravis a. imperii (of  
Pyrrhus):—adversarios suos expellere ex civitate, Cæs.:—  
in capiendo adversario versutus:—*Of wrestlers*: sine adver-  
sario nulla luctatio est:—*thus*, pugiles etiam quum feriant  
adversarium, ingeniscunt:—*Of one who bids at the same time  
with another*: res major est quam facultates nostræ, præ-  
sertim adversario et cupido et locuplete:—*In the fem.*:  
est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis  
quædam expectatio.

[ADVERSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Repugnance*, Eccl.]

[ADVERSĀTIVUS, a. um. (adversor) *In Grammar; opposing*,  
adversative: conjunctiones a. (as, etsi, etiamsi, quamquam),  
Prisc.]

[ADVERSĀTOR, ōris. m. *He who opposes, an opponent*,  
App. de D. S. p. 44.]

[ADVERSATRIX, icis. f. *A female opponent*, Plaut. Most.  
1, 3, 100; Tert.]



[ADVERSE *adv.* *Contradictorily*: tam obscure tamque a dictum, Gell. 3, 16, 8.]

\*ADVERSIO, ōnis. *f.* (adverto) *A turning, directing towards*: hæc animi a. humanissima, Cic. Arch. 7 extr.: — *thus, a. animi*, Tert.]

[ADVERSIPÉDES, um. *m.* *The antipodes*, Gl.]

\*ADVERSITAS, atis. *f.* I. *Contrariety, natural aversion, antipathy*: magna a. scorpionibus et stellionibus, Plin. 11, 25, 30. [II. *Adversity, misfortune*, Cass.]

[ADVERSITOR, ōris. *m.* (adversum-itor) *A slave that goes to meet his master in order to conduct him home*, Don. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1.]

[ADVERSO (advors.), are. *v. freq.* (adverto) I. *To attend zealously, pay great attention*: animo a. sedulo, ne etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 1. II. *To oppress*, App.]

ADVERSOR (advors.), *v. dep. n. and a.* (adversus). I. *Neutr.*: *To stand opposite to one, to be against*. \*\*A) *Prop.*: adversante vento, Tac. H. 3, 42. B) *Fig.*: *To oppose, resist*: invita Minerva, id est, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110; 3, 19, 78; de Sen. 19, 71: — *thus*, adversantem et repugnantem capere; and a. ornamentis alcis, repugnare dignitati: — Isocrati a. impensius: — a. omnibus in disputando: — a. libidini alcis: — non a. petenti, Virg.: — adversantibus amicis, Tac.: — non adversatur jus, quo minus suum quodque cuiusque sit: — a. contra, and adversus, Plaut. \*\*II. *Act.*: *To avoid, shun, flee from a person or thing*: a. regem, Tac. H. 4, 84: — *thus*, a. dicentem, id.: — a. infaustam adoptionem, id.: — a. facile ambitionem scriptoris, id.: — (Others here read avversari.)

1. ADVERSUM, i. See 1. ADVERSUS.

2. ADVERSUM *adv.* See 2. ADVERSUS.

1. ADVERSUS (advors.), a. um. I. *Part. of adverto*.

II. *Adj.*: *Turned towards, opposite, being or standing over against, in front of, facing*. A) 1) *Qui incolunt terram, partim obliquos partim adversos partim etiam a. stare nobis, antipodes*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: — *conf. e contraria parte terræ, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia*: — *solem adversum intueri*: — a. ripa, *opposite*: — *collis a. in latitudinem patebat, opposite*, Cæs.: — *hostes a., fronting*, id.: — *itinere a., against the enemy*, Tac.: — a. fulgure (pavefactus), *falling just before him*, Suet.: — *tu et a. et adversus impudicus es, from before and behind*: — *dentes a., the front teeth (opp. 'intimi')*: — a. manus, *flat or inner part of the hand*: — *vulnerari in a. os, in front*, Cæs.: — *conf. vulnera quæ corpore a. accepissent; and cicatrices a. corpore acceptæ*: — *hence also, cicatrices a.*: — *hastis a. incurrere, in the rest*, Virg.: — a. flumine ire, *up or against the stream*, Cæs.: — *In the neut. absol. paria paribus referunt, adversa contrariis*: — *conf. quæ ex eodem genere contraria sunt, appellantur adversæ, opposites*: — *adversa (sc. loca) Bastarnæ tenent, the opposite side*, Plin.: — *hic ventus adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, blows contrary to those who sail from Athens*, Nep.: — *thus*, \*\*2) *Adv. a)* Ex adverso, *over against, opposite*: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 10: — *quum ex adverso starent classes*, Just.: — *With gen.*: ex a. Ætolie, Plin. b) *In adversum, on the other side*: in a. Romani subiere, i. e. against, Liv. 1, 12: — *currus in adversum immissi, against each other*, Prop.: — *rupicapris in dorsum adunca (cornua), damis in a., forwards*, Plin. B) *Esp.*: *That stands opposite in a hostile manner, hostile, adverse, contrary, unfavourable* (in Cicero, of *impers. obj. only*) [infensus, infestus, 'secundus']; *with dat.*: omnium mentes improbum mihi uni maxime sunt infensæ et a., Cic. Sall. 10: — *unum genus est a. infestumque nobis*: — *qui Alexandria navigantibus sunt adversissimi venti*, Cæs.: — a. annus frugibus, Liv.: — *quis omnia regna adversa sint, opposed*, Sall.: — *Comp.*, neque est testudine aliud salamandræ adversius, Plin.: — *Absol.*: ut adversas res sic 'secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est': — *conf. quid 'secundis flatibus, quid adversis ratis poscat*, Quint.: — *and in the Sup.*, omnia 'secundissima nobis adversissima illis accidisse videntur,

Cæs. ap. Cic.: — *omnia quæ dura, difficilia, a. videntur*: — a. prælium, *unfavourable*, Cæs.: — a. valetudo, *illness*, Liv.: — a. acclamatio: — a. undæ rerum, Hor.: — a. subsellia, *opposite*, Quint.: — *adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute*, Tac.: — *Of pers. objects*: neque illi senatus quamquam a. erat, abnuere audebat, Sall.: — *adverso Marte*, Virg.: — *Subst.*: si quid adversi eveniat, *adversity, misfortune*: — *Often in the plur.*: adversa ex 'secundis nascuntur, Plin. Pan.: — *With gen.*: 'prospera et a. populi Rom.', Tac.: — *adversa tempestatum et fluctuum*, id.: — *thus in the masc.*: vir acer et adversus populi partium, *adversary of the popular faction*, Sall.: — *and in the fem.*: 'sœcia scelerum, adversa innocentie, hostis veritatis', Quint.

2. ADVERSUS (advors.) and \*ADVERSUM, (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum) *adv. and prep.* (1. adversus.) *Turned towards or to*. \*I. *Adv.*: *Against, whether hostilely or not*: ibo adversum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 29: — *thus*, advorsum ire or venire hero, *to go to meet, to go for him*, id.: — *In a friendly sense*: postquam nemo adversus ibat, Liv.: — *thus*, a. resistere, Nep.: — a. arma ferre, id.

II. *Prep. with acc.*: *Against, opposite to, over against, towards, in front of*. \*A) *Gen.*: qui quotidie adversum speculum ornetur, *before a looking-glass*, Scip. ap. Gell. 7, 12: — *medicus non 'a capite egri debet residere, sed a. eum, opposite to him*, Cels.: — *thus*, introductum in tabernaculum a. advocatos in consilium considerare jussit, Liv.: — *conf. cohortes quatuor adversum pedites hostium collocat, opposite*, Sall.: — *impetum a. montem in cohortes faciunt, up-hill*, Cæs.: — *naves a. urbem ipsam delatæ*, Liv.: — a. Scyllam, Plin.: — *Lerina adversum Antipolim*, id.: — *utendum est excusatione a. eos, quos invitus offendas, to*, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68: — *conf. nec gloriandi tempus a. unum est*, Liv.: *dilatatum nuper responsum a. Servium, in the matter of*, Tac.: — a. ea consul respondit, *thereupon*, Liv.: — *thus*, a. ea oratio consulis haud sane læta fuit, id. B) *Esp.* 1) *Of one's conduct or mode of proceeding, of one's feelings towards a person [friendly or unfriendly; but erga is used chiefly in a friendly, and contra in an unfriendly, sense]*: non negligere quemadmodum nos a. homines geramus, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: — *thus*, se gerere a. Cæsarem: — *sunt quædam officia etiam a. eos servanda, a quibus injuriam acceperis*: — *thus*, adhibere quandam reverentiam a. homines: — *pietas a. deos sublata*: — *instead of which, in the more unusual form, est pietas justitia adversum deos*: — *summa æquitas a. alios*, Liv.: — *fides a. Romanos*, id.: — *quæ qui tollunt etiam a. deos impii iudicandi sunt*: — *thus*, blandus a. aliquem: — *vir a. merita Cæsaris ingratisissimus*, Vell.: — *In an unfriendly sense*: libido advorsum nos, metus 'pro nobis suasit, Sall.: — *pecunie coactæ videntur a. leges, a. rem publ.*: — *thus*, a. rem publ. facere, id., Cæs.: — *qui (Germani) nulli a. Romanos auxilia denegabant*, Hirt.: — *copiis iisdem usi a. Romanum bellum*, Liv.: — *conf. a. tantam tempestatem belli duces deligere*, Just.: — *adversum divitias invictum animum gerebat*, Sall.: — *thus*, animus invictus a. gratiam, Tac.: — a. convicia firmus ac patiens, Suet.: — a. omnes veloces feras fortis canis, Phædr.: — a. profusionem in his auxilium est; a. inflammationem in ipso sanguinis cursu, Cels.: — *After the pronoun*: profligatis iis, quos advorsum ierat, Sall.: — *thus*, hunc a., Nep. \*\*2) *In comparison of, in proportion to, in regard of*: quid esse duo prospera in tot seculis bella Samnitium a. tot decora pop. Rom., Liv. 7, 32: — *thus*, repente lectus a. veterem ac perpetuum imperatorem comparatur, id.

AD-VERTO (vort.), ti, sum. 3. *v. a.* *To turn or direct towards or to*. I. *Gen.* \*A) *Gen.*: quum lævam manum adverterat, *had turned to*, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145, Goer.: — *sese a. huc in hanc plateam*, Ter.: — a. lumina in quamcumque domus partem, Ov.: — *for which we find also, a. vultus sacris*, id.: — a. pedem ripæ, Virg.: — a. agmen urbi, id.

\*\*B) *Esp. Naut. t. t.*: *To turn or direct a ship to or towards any place*: a. classem in portum, Liv. 37, 9: — a. proras terræ, Virg.: — a. puppim Colchos, Ov.: — [Poet.: a. cursum æquore, Virg.: — *Absol.*: profugi advertere coloni, landed, Sil.: — *instead of which, in the pass. voice, læti notæ advertuntur arenæ, sail to or towards, land at*, Virg.: —

conf. with acc.: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov.] II. Fig.:

\*A) 1) Animum, animos, mentem a. ad alqd aut alcuī rei, to turn one's mind, thoughts, attention to, to advert to, give attention to, attend to, be attentive: facete advertis animum tuum ad animum meum, Plant. Mil. 1, 1, 39: — a. animum etiam levissimis rebus, Tac.: — huc a. mentem, Virg.: — in rebus acerbis a. animos ad religionem, Lucr.: — for which we find also, a. animos monitis, Ov.: — a. nomen malis, Virg.: — With de: qua de re prator animum debet a.: — With ne: ut animum advertant, ne quos offendant, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68: — thus, adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, Liv.: — Without animum: paucis, adverte, docebo, attend, Virg. \*2) Meton.: animum a., to remark, observe, comprehend, understand any thing by attention (hence, mostly in a contracted form, animadvertere; see that word); constr. alqd, with an object, or relat. clause: quum omnia colustrare oculis, animum adverti columellam non multum e dumis eminentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: — thus, animum a. equites, aciem, discessum hostium, id, hoc, quod etc., Cæs.; Hirt.; Sall.: — hence also, in the passive voice: qua re animum adversa, Cæs.: — With an object. clause: animum adverti, hoc vos facere nonnumquam: — With a relat. clause: quid ille sperare possit, animum adverte pro tua prudentia, Dolab. ap. Cic.: — conf. impers.: quemadmodum accidisset, animum adverti posset, Cæs.: — Sometimes we find only advertere in this sense: quum vix suorum ipsi priores partes adverterent equorum, Hirt.: — advertebatur, Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio: — thus, ut multos adverto credidisse, Plin.: — seldom, animo a. alqd, Virg.; Plin. \*\*B) A. alqm or alqd, to turn or direct one's attention to any thing: advertit ea res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv. 1, 12: — octo aquilæ imperatorem advertere, Tac.: — non docet admonitio, sed a., stimulates, stirs up, Sen. — eadem actitando recentia veteraque odia advertit, drew upon herself, Tac. \*\*C) A. in alqm, instead of the usual animadvertere, to punish one: in Publium Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac. Ann. 2, 32: — thus impers.: ut in reliquos Sejani liberos adverteretur, id.

AD-VESPERASCIT, -RĀVIT. 3. v. inchoat. impers. It grows late, night is coming on: quum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65: — quoniam a.

\*AD-VĪGĪLO, are. v. n. To watch by any thing, be watchful over. I. Prop.: ut advigiletur facilius ad custodiam ignis, Cic. Leg. 2, 12. II. Fig.: To watch, be watchful, vigilant: si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic. P. C. 14, 57.

[AD-VIVO, ēre. v. n. I. To live with or near, Inscr. II. To continue living, to be still alive, Stat. Th. 12, 424; Dig. 34, 3, 28.]

[ADVOCĀTĪA, æ. f. The office of an advocatus (see that word at the end), guardianship, ML.]

ADVOCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (a calling in, hence) I. In Law, t. t. (see ADVOCATUS): Assistance in a court of justice, legal assistance: tu in re militari multo es cautior quam in advocationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. II. Meton. A) Consultation of counsel or advocates: maximarum rerum frequentissimæ quotidiæ a. fiunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 49 extr. B) Concr.: A whole body, or company of advocates: scio quid gravitas vestra, quid hæc a., quid ille conventus, quid honos meus postulet, Cic. Sen. 56: — a. copiosa. C) 1) Respite granted by law for procuring an advocate, delay: ut a singulis interregibus binas advocationes postulent, Cic. Fam. 7, 11: — Hence, \*\*2) Respite, delay in general, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16. [D) Consolation (see Advoco I. B) at the end), Tert.]

[ADVOCĀTOR, ōris. m. He who calls to himself: a. mendicorum (opp. 'aspirator' divitum), Tert.]

ADVOCĀTUS, i. m. I. In Law, t. t.: One who, in a law-suit, is called upon for advice by a party, and appears with him in court, yet without pleading for him [which the patronus did; cognitor and procurator are representatives, attorneys in the modern sense]; legal assistant, legal ad-

viser, counsel: quis eum umquam non modo in patroni, sed in laudatoris aut advocati loco viderat? Cic. Cluent. 40: — invocare alqm advocatum ad imperatorum fortunam defendendam: — a. venire alcuī in rem præsentem: — turpe existimas te advocato illum causa cadere: — Attici non modo a corona, sed etiam ab advocatis relinquuntur. II. Meton. A) Gen.: Assistant, helper, friend: se in fugam conferunt una amici advocatque ejus, Cic. Cæc. 8, 22: — vellem adesset Antonius, modo sine advocatis, without his assistants (i. e. soldiers): — qua dominus qua advocati sibilis concisiss. \*\*B) An attorney (in the modern sense), Quint. 3, 8, 51; Tac. Ann. 11, 5. [C) A protector, guardian, warden, trustee, ML.]

AD-VŌCO. 1. v. a. To call to or in, to invite to come or be present; alqm (alqd) ad, in, with a dat. or absol.

I. A) Prop.: quos advocaverat, 'dimitti, Cæs. B. C. 3, 33: — a. concionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80: — thus, a. concilium: — conf. a. viros primarios civitatis in consilium; and, a. senatum eo in sedem Concordiæ, Sall.: — quibus advoceris gaudiis, would be invited, Hor.: — a. purpuram (i. e. sacerdotibus) diis placandis, Plin.: — Absol.: quod non accipi ad obsignandum. B) Esp. In Law, t. t.: To call in any one to assist as counsellor or adviser in court: viros bonos complures advocat, testatur etc., Cic. Quint. 21: — in his quos tibi advocasti viros electissimis civitatis: — a. alqm contra alqm: — a. alios ad actiones, alios ad probationem, Quint.: — thus, advocari ad defendendas causas, id.: — for which, advocari causis, id.: — Absol.: aderat frequens, advocabat, omni studio pugnabat, called in friends. II. Fig.

\*A) Gen.: To call to or in: quum a negotio omni revocamus animum... animum ad se ipsum advocamus, maximeque a corpore 'abducimus, recall, call home one's thoughts, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: — a. amorem et favorem in consilium, Quint.: — a. oblitterata jam nomina, sacramenta, call back, Tac. B) Esp. 1) (according to I. B)) To call in, call or send for one as an advocate, to summon, call out: sapientis cogitatio non ferme ad investigandum adhibet oculos advocatos, as helps, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: — thus, in the part. perf.: adhibes artem advocatam etiam sensibus; and, non desiderat fortitudo advocatam iracundiam: — a. omnia arma, to summon, call out, Virg.: — a. secretas artes, Ov.: — a. alqd in tutelam securitatis sue, Vell.: — thus, natura a. in hoc omnes vires suas, Sen. [2] According to the Greek παρακαλεῖν, to console any one, Tert.]

[ADVŌLĀTUS, ūs. m. A flying to or towards, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 24.]

\*\*ADVŌLĪTO, are. v. freq. To use to fly to or towards: papilio luminibus accensis advolitans, Plin. 11, 19, 21: — conf. ADVOLVO I.

AD-VŌLO. 1. v. n. To fly to or towards. I. Prop.: avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: — examen vesparum a. in forum, Liv.: — palumbium vis in agrum e mari quotannis a., Plin.: — papilio lucernarum luminibus a., id.

II. Meton.: Like our 'fly to,' instead of to hasten to, come quickly to: si ingrederis, curre; si curris, advola, Cic. Att. 2, 23 extr.: — thus, amabo te, advola: — ad urbem festim incredibilem celeritate advolavit: — thus, a. ad castra, Cæs.: — ad hiberna, id.: — hostes a. ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores, id.: — a. in Formianum: — Larino Romam a.: — rarely with acc.: hic tibi Rostra Cato advolat: — Of impers. and abstr. obj.: classem advoluturam esse, Cæs.: — ejus (Britanniæ) ἐδωλον mihi a. ad pectus: — fama mali a. Æneæ, Virg.

\*\*AD-VOLVO, vi, vŏlūtum. 3. v. a. To roll to or towards, to carry to a place by rolling. I. Prop.: congesta robora totasque a. ulmos focis, Virg. G. 3, 377: — a. ingentes ornos montibus, id.: — a. se ad ignem, Plin.: — In the middle voice: advolvi or a. se genibus, to throw one's self at one's feet, Liv.; Vell.: — instead of which with acc. advolvi genua alcis, Sall.; Tac.: — advolvi aris dei, to prostrate one's self or fall down, Prop. [II. Fig.: magnusque advolvitur astris clamor, is raised, ascends, Stat. Th. 5, 143:

a. cunctas tentarum rerum in unum carmen, to compress, Claud.]

**ADVOESUM, ADVORSUS, ADVORTO, etc.** See **ADVERBA** and **ADVERT.**

[**ADVOSEM** for adversarium, hostem. *Adversary, according to Fest.*]

[**Ἀδύναμία**, æ. f. (ἀδυναμία) *Want of power, inability: a sensum, NL.*]

[**Ἀδύναμικος**, a. um. (adynamia) *Arising from failure of strength: morbus a., disease of infirmity, NL.*]

**Ἀδύναμον Vinum.** (ἀδύναμος, infirm) *A weak wine for sick persons, Plin. 14, 16, 19.*

**Ἀδύρμαχιδæ**, arum. m. (Ἀδύρμαχιδæ) *A people between Egypt and the great Syrtis, Plin. 5, 6, 6; Sil. 3, 279; 3, 324.*

[**Ἀδύτον**, i. n. (adytus, ūs. m. Att. ap. Non.) (ἄδυτον, not to be trodden on) *The sanctuary of a temple, the inner part, Virg. Æ. 2, 115; 297; 6, 98; — of a consecrated tomb, id. 5, 84. — Poet.: ex adyto tamquam cordis responsa dedere, Lucr.]*

[**Ἀδ-εῖλον**, ari. v. dep. *To speak warmly against, to be zealous against, Bibl.*]

**Ἰἄα**, æ. f. (iā, land) *A fabulous peninsula of Colchis round which the Phasis flowed, V. Fl. 1, 742; 5, 426.*

**Ἰἄκιδεύς**, a. um. (Æacides) *Of or belonging to the Æacids, Æacidean: Æ. regna, i. e. Ægina, Ov. M. 7, 472.]*

**Ἰἄκιδες**, æ. (see. Æacida, Enn. ap. Cic.; Æacide, Ov.). m. (Ἰἄκιδης) *A male descendant of Æacus, king of Ægina: his sons Phocus, Virg. M. 7, 668, and Peleus, id.: his grandson, Achilles, Virg.: his great-great grandson, Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, id.: his later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, Enn. ap. Cic.: Perseus, king of Macedonia, conquered by Æmilius Paulus, Virg. In the plur.: of the sons of Æacus, Peleus, Telamon and Phocus, Ov.: of the grandsons, Achilles, and Ajax son of Telamon, id.*

**Ἰἄκιδίνος**, a. um. (Æacides) *Belonging to an Æacides, (Achilles), Æacidean, Achilleian: Æ. minas animique, Plant. As. 2, 3, 25.*

**Ἰἄκιος**, a. um. *Æacian: Æ. flos, i. e. the hyacinth (as sprung from Telamon's blood), Col. 10, 175.*

**Ἰἄκος**, i. [acc. Æacon, Ov.] m. (Ἰἄκος) *The son of Jupiter and Ægina or Europa, king of Ægina, father of Peleus, Telamon, and Phocus, grandfather of Achilles and Ajax, said to have been a favourite of the gods, and, for his justice, to have been appointed judge of the infernal regions, with his two assessors, Minos and Rhadamanthus, Ov. M. 13, 25; Hor. O. 2, 13, 22; Cic. Tusc. 1, 41; Off. 1, 28.*

**Ἰἄα**, æ. f. (Iaiā) *A fabulous island in the Tuscan sea, where Circe dwelt, Virg. Æ. 3, 386, and Calypso, according to Mela, 2, 7, 18.*

**Ἰἄεος**, a. um. (Ææa) I. *Belonging to Circe: Æ. Telegonus, the son of Circe, Prop. 2, 32, 4: — Æ. artes, the sorceries of Circe, Ov.: — Æ. carmina, spells, id. II. Belonging to Ææa, as the residence of Calypso: Æ. puella, i. e. Calypso, Prop. 3, 12, 31.*

**Ἰἄβυτιος**, i. m. and Ἰἄβυτις, æ. f. *A Roman proper name, Cic. Cæc. 1; Liv. 39, 11. Hence, Adj.*

**Ἰἄβυτια Lex.** Gell. 16, 10. *Another, Cic. Agr. 2, 8.*

**Ἰἄβυτις**, arum. f. *A town in Apulia, hod. Troja, Liv. 24, 20. The inhabitants, Æævi, Plin.*

**Ἰἄβυλάνιον** (also Æclānium and Eclan.), i. n. *A town of the Hirpini, now a ruin near Taurasia, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 1; 16, 2, 4. The inhabitants, Æclani, Plin.; and Æclanenses, Inscr.*

**Ἰἄεπολ.** See **ΕΔΕΠΟΛ.**

**Ἰἄδες** or **Ἰἄδεις**, is. f. (orig. probably any thing built, a

building; hence) *Esp.: A building, as a lodging, place of residence, habitation, mansion. I. Prop. A) A dwelling-place for men, consisting of several apartments; hence, esp. in the plur. ædes, ium, a dwelling, abode, house: quæ (signa) cognovi apud istum in ædibus nuper... quæ (signa) in mediis ædibus sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19: — æ. pestilentes, salubres vendere: — æ. profanæ: — magnificentia ædium regiarum: — æ. privatæ, Suet.: — æ. liberæ, rent-free, Liv.: — ædibus accessionem adjungere: — æ. serviunt, rights of usage are attached to it, see SERVIO: — [As a portion of the domus, Plaut.; Virg.: — in the sing.: ædis nobis area est, Plaut.: — recipere alqm æde sua, Auct. ap. Gell.: — In a comic sense: in æ. aurium migrant dicta, qu. earhouse, Plaut.: — ab ædibus, a castellan, Inscr.] B) For deities; a temple, sacred edifice, in the sing.: ædis (also ædes) Minervæ est in Insula, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55: — ædes Mercurii dedicata est, Liv.: — ex æde Minervæ grande auri pondus ablatum: — in ædem Jovis Statoris: — in ædem sacram reficiendam: — quæ nec in æde sonent, i. e. in the temple of the Palatine Apollo (where poems used to be recited publicly), Hor.: — In the plur., of several temples: æ. sacræ complures: — Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum ædium: — labentes deorum, Hor.*

II. *Meton.: [A) Of a place for bees, Virg. G. 4, 258. B) For a household, family: sustollat ædes totas in crucem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 39.] C) A scaffold, stage: æ. aurata, a cataphalca for the corpse of Cæsar, Suet. Cæs. 84.*

**\*Ἰἄδῦλα**, æ. f. dem. (ædes) I. *A small mean habitation, a cottage; mostly in the plur.: M. Manilius pauper fuit: habuit enim ædiculas in Carinis, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50: — habitare in ædiculis alcjs: — [in the sing., a small room, Plaut.] II. A niche or shrine, for the image of a deity, in the sing., Auct. Or. pro Dom. 53; Liv. 36, 9; 41: on a tomb-stone for the reception of an urn, Inscr.*

[**Ἰἄδῦξ**, ficia. m. (ædes-facio) *A builder, Tert.*]  
[**Ἰἄδῦξ**, e. (ædifico) *Edifying, ML.*]  
[**Ἰἄδῦξ**, i. n. (ædifico) *The right to fell timber in a forest, ML.*]  
[**Ἰἄδῦξ**, a. um. (ædifico) *Edifying, ML.*]

**Ἰἄδῦξ**, ōnis. f. I. *A) The act of building, building (in the abstract): illa intermissa intolerabilis æ. constitit, stopped, Cic. Pis. 21: — ædificationem sustentare ad adventum alcjs, to delay: abjicere, deponere æ., to give up. B) Meton.: A building, concr., a structure, edifice: domum tuam atque æ. omnem perspexi et vehementer probavi, Cic. Fam. 5, 6 extr.: — portus prope in ædificatione aspectuque urbis inclusos. [II. Fig.: Religious edification, instruction, ML.]*

**\*Ἰἄδῦξ**, i. n. (ædifico) *A small building, Cic. Fr. 3, 1, 2.*

**Ἰἄδῦξ**, ōris. m. \*I. *A) 1) A builder, architect; Meton.: opifex ædificatorque mundi, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. \*\*2) Adj.: That takes pleasure in building, fond of building, Nep. Att. 13; Col. 1, 4, 8. [B) Esp.: A soldier who throws missiles from a wooden turret (ædificio), ML. II. Fig.: One who edifies religiously, a religious instructor, ML.]*

[**Ἰἄδῦξ**, a. um. *Religiously edifying, ML.*]  
[**Ἰἄδῦξ**, æ. f. (ædifico) *A building, edifice, structure, ML.*]

[**Ἰἄδῦξ**, e. *Belonging to buildings: Juppiter æ. for penetratis, Zeus ἐπεκτός, Dict. Cret. 5, 12.]*

**Ἰἄδῦξ**, i. n. (ædifico) I. *Any sort of building (but ædes of dwelling-houses only): ædes ædificatioque, Liv. 38, 38: — vicis ædificisque incensis, Cæs.: — æ. omnibus, publicis privatis, sacris profanis sic peperit, quasi etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54: — æ. exstruere in alieno: — deturbare æ.: — ædificiorum prolapsiones, Suet. [II. Esp.: A wooden turret used in war, ML.]*

**Ἰἄδῦξ**, i. v. n. and a. (ædes-facio) \*I. *Neut.: To erect a building, to build: ad quem (usum) accommodanda est ædificandi descriptio, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: —*

tribus locis ædifico, reliqua reconcinno: — æ. accuratius ad frigora atque æstus vitandos, Cæs.: — *diruit, ædificat, Hor.*

II. Act.: *To build, erect, construct, any thing.*  
A) Prop.: quod præclarum ædificasset in Palatio et plenam dignitatis domum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: — *thus, æ. domum strenue: — æ. villam latius: — æ. bene villam, prædiola: — æ. urbem, carcerem, hortos, navem etc.: — æ. equum, Virg.* B) Meton. \*\*1) a) *To provide a place with buildings, to build upon, erect buildings upon: vacuas areas occupare et æ., Suet. Vesp. 8.* b) Gen.: *Of other objects: æ. mundum, to construct, frame, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: — æ. rempublicam (ut architectus, ut faber): — Poet.: æ. altum caput, to raise by a high head-dress, Juv.* [2] Fig.: *To edify religiously by instruction, to instruct morally, ML.*

[ÆDILATUS for Ædilitas, according to Fest.]

ÆDILICĪUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (ædilis) *Of or belonging to an ædile: æ. munere fungi, Cic. Off. 2, 16: — æ. scriba, of an ædile: — æ. prætexta toga: — æ. repulsa, in suing for the office of an ædile: — æ. largitio, Liv.: — grave vectigal æ., tax payable to the ædiles for games exhibited by them: — edictum æ., the regulation of the ædiles at their entrance into office, Dig.: — Subst.: Ædiliticus, ii. m. That has been ædile: æ. est mortuus.*

ÆDILIS, is (abl. ædili and ædile). m. (ædes) *An ædile, a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of temples and other public buildings (whence the name), superintended public spectacles, and performed all other functions of our police. Originally there were but two plebeian ædiles, ædiles plebei or plebis (seldom plebeii); after the year 388, p. v. c. two ædiles curules (so called from the sella curulis) were added; lastly, Julius Cæsar created two more ædiles, for the particular purpose of regulating the trade in corn and provisions, ædiles Cereales. There were also ædiles in municipal towns.*

ÆDILĪTAS, atis, f. *The office of an ædile, ædileship: ædilitatem petere, Cic. Quint. 25: — magnificentissima ædilitate fungi: — prætermisio ædilitatis: — In the plur.: splendor ædilitatum ab optimis viris postuletur.*

ÆDILITIUS, a, um. See ÆDILICIUS.

ÆDIS. See ÆDES.

[ÆDITĪMOR or ÆDITŪMOR, ari. v. dep. (æditimus) *To guard a temple, Pompon. ap. Gell. 12, 10: instead of which ædituor, in Non. 75, 15, after Ædituus.*]

ÆDITŪMUS or ÆDITŪMUS. (the older form of ædituus) *A keeper or guardian of a temple, sacristan, temple-warden, Varro, R. R. 1, 2; 26.*

[ÆDITŪA, æ. f. *A female keeper or guardian of a temple, Inscr. Fig. Tert.*]

[ÆDITŪALIS, e. (ædituus) *Of or belonging to a keeper of a temple, Tert.*]

[ÆDITŪENS, entis, m. for ædituus. *A keeper of a temple, Lucr. 6, 1274.*]

ÆDITŪUS, i. m. (ædes-tueor) *A keeper or guardian of a temple, sacristan, temple-warden, isopof-lax: æditui custodesque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: — [Fig.: A panegyrist (as the keepers of temples used to conduct strangers over them, and show their curiosities), Hor. E. 2, 1, 230.]*

[ÆDEITIS, idis, f. (αἰδοία) *An inflammation of the privy-parts, an inflammation of the vagina, NL.*]

[ÆDON, ōnis, f. (ἀδών) *A nightingale, Petr.; Senec. poet. Pure L., lusciniæ.*]

[ÆDŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a nightingale: a vox, Auct. Pan. ad. Pison.*]

ÆDŪI (also Hæd. and Hed.), ōrum, m. *A people friendly to the Romans, in Gallia Celtica, between the Liger and Arar, now Bourgogne and Nivernois, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10; 11, and elsewhere. Fratres nostri Hædui, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 4; Att. 1, 19, 2.]*

ÆDŪICUS, a, um. (Ædui) *Belonging to the Ædui: Æ stemma, Aus. Par. 2, 2.*

ÆĒTEUS, a, um. (Æetes) *Belonging to Æetes: Æ. fines, i. e. Colchis, Catull. 64, 3.*

ÆĒTES or ÆĒTA, æ. m. (Αἴθης) *A fabulous king of Colchis, son of Sol and Persa, father of Medea and Absyrtus, Cic. N. D. 3, 21; Ov. Her. 5, 50.*

ÆĒTĪAS, iadis, f. (Æetes) *A daughter of Æetes, i. e. Medea, Ov. M. 7, 9.*

ÆĒTĪNE, æ. f. (Æetes, as Nerine from Nereus) *A daughter of Æetes, i. e. Medea, Ov. Her. 6, 103.*

ÆĒTIS, idas, f. (Æetes) *Daughter of Æetes, i. e. Medea, V. Fl. 8, 233.*

ÆĒTĪUS, a, um. (Æetes) *Pertaining to Æetes: Æ. telus, i. e. Colchis, V. Fl. 7, 565: — Æ. virgo, i. e. Medea, id.*

ÆGĒON, onis, m. I. *A hundred-armed giant, Vir. Æ. 10, 565.* II. A) *A sea-deity, son of Neptune, Ov. M. 2, 9.* B) Meton.: *The Ægean sea, Stat. Th. 5, 288.*

ÆGĒUS, a, um. *Ægean; hence, mare Ægæum (Αἰγαῖος πῆλαγος, πόντος Αἰγαῖος) I. The Ægean sea, the Archipelago, Cic. de I. P. 18; Plin. 4, 11, 18: — [Poet., absol.: Ægæum, Prop.; Hor. II. Adj.: Ægæus, a, um. Of or belonging to the Ægean sea: Æ. gurgis, Cic. Ar. 426: — Æ. Neptunus, Virg.: — Æ. tumultus, Hor.]*

[ÆGAGROPILA, æ. f. (αἰγάργος-πίλος) *A hair-ball, a concretion sometimes found in the paunch of ruminating animals, NL.*]

ÆGĀTES, um, f. *The three Ægatian islands in front of the promontory of Lilybæum, where Lutatus conquered the Carthaginians, Mel. 2, 7, 7; Liv. 21, 10; Nep. Ham. 1.*

ÆGER, gra, grum. *Sick, indisposed.* I. *In body; sick, ill, suffering, distempered, diseased.* Subst.: *A sick person, patient [thus always in Celsus, never ægrotus]: corpus, etiam si mediocriter ægrum est, sanum non est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22: — thus, æ. corpora: — quid ægris subveniret, quæ esset oblectatio valentium: — eum esse graviter æ., quod vehementer ejus artus laborarent: — conf. ita graviter æ. alqm fuisse, ut omnes medici diffiderent: — ad ægros medicos adducere: — ægro adhibere medicinam: — non omnes æ. convalescunt: — homines ægri morbo gravi: — æ. ex vulnere: — æ. pedibus, Sall.: — infirma atque æ. valetudine esse: — æ. stomachus, languishing (i. e. hungry), Hor.: — æ. anhelitus, like that of sick persons, Virg. [With gen.: Psyche æ. corporis, App.: — with acc.: alqm pedes tunc graviter ægrum, Gell.: — ab ægris, a person attending upon a patient, Inscr.]* — Of plants: æ. seges, Virg.: — æ. vitis, Mart. II. Fig.: \*\*A) *In mind; distempered, troubled, low-spirited, sad, dejected: æ. animus, Sall. Jug. 71: — thus, æ. mortales, suffering, poor (acc. to the Gr. δειλὸι ἄποροι), Virg.: — æ. corda, Ov.: — æ. noctes, sorrowful, Sil.: — æ. pudor, troubled, anxious, V. Fl.: — æ. amor, Virg.: — conf. æ. luctus, Ov.: — With abl.: Medea animo ægra, Enn. ap. Cic.: — thus, animus æ. avaritia, Sall.: — æ. amore, Liv.: — æ. curis, Virg.: — æ. avaritia lætis, Stat.: — With gen.: — æ. consilii, undetermined, perplexed, Sall.: — æ. animi, Liv.: — æ. moræ, Lucan.: — æ. delicti, periculi, timoris, Sil. [With ab: æ. morbo valui, ab animo æ. fui, Plaut.]* — Sup., Psyche ægerrima, most sorrowful, grieved, App. \*B) *In a suffering state, suffering, frail, weak, feeble, infirm: omnes tibi rei publicæ partes ægras et labantes, ut eas his armis sanares, esse commissas, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: — thus, maxime ægra ac prope deposita reipublicæ pars: — conf. qui semper ægri aliquid esse in republ. volunt, Liv.: — æ. senectus, weak, Ov.: — æ. spes, slight, weak, Sil.: — æ. fides, wavering, id.*

1. ÆGEUS (disyllab.), ēi. m. (Αἰγέως) *Son of Pandion, king of Athens, father of Theseus; acc. Ægæa, Ov. M. 15, 856.*

2. ÆGĒUS (trisyllab.), a, um. for Ægæus.

ÆGĪĀLEUS (tetrasyllab.), ēi. m. (Αἰγιαλέως) I. *Another name for Absyrtus, Pac. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Just. 42,*

3. **IL** Son of *Adrastus*, slain by *Laodamas* before *Thebes*, Hyg. F. 71.

**ÆGĪDES**, æ. m. (Ἀγιδῆς) *A male descendant of Ægeus: Theseus*, Ov. M. 8, 174; 405:—*In the plur.: descendants of Ægeus*, id.

**ÆGĪENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Ægium: æ. civitas*, Tac. A. 4, 13:—*In the plur., Subst., inhabitants of Ægium*, Liv.

**ÆGĪLŌPYUM**, ñ. n. (ἀγιλῶπιον) i. q. **ÆGĪLOPS** L, Plin. 22, 21, 26.

**ÆGĪLOPS**, ōpis. and **ÆGĪLŌPA**, æ. f. (ἀγιλῶψ)

I. *An ulcer in the angle of the eye, upon or in the lachrymal sac*, Plin. 35, 6, 14; 21, 19, 77. II. *A kind of oak producing eatable acorns; according to Sprengel, the winter-oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8. III. *A weed which grows among barley*, *Ægilops ovata* L., Plin. 25, 13, 93. IV. *A kind of bulbous plant*, Plin. 19, 5, 30.

**ÆGĪMŪRUS** or **-MŌRUS**, i. m. *An island situate over against Carthage, now Zowarmore or Zimbra*, Liv. 29, 27; 30, 24.

**ÆGĪNA**, æ. f. (Ἀγίνα) I. *An island near Athens, formerly called Ænone or Ænopia, now Engia*, Salp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Liv. 27, 30. II. *In Mythology: A nymph, daughter of Æopius, mother of Æacus*, Ov. M. 7, 616.

**ÆGĪNENSIS**, is. m. (Ægina) *An inhabitant of Ægina*, V. Max. 9, 2, 8 extr.

**ÆGĪNĒTA**, æ. m. (Ægina) *An inhabitant of Ægina*, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46.

**ÆGĪNĒTĪCUS**, a. um. (Ægina) *Of or belonging to Ægina: Æ. æs*, Plin. 34, 2, 3.

**ÆGĪNĒNSIS**, is. m. (Æginium) *An inhabitant of Ægina*, Liv. 44, 46; 45, 27.

**ÆGĪNĪUM**, ñ. n. (Ἀγινιον) *A fortress situate on the north-west frontier of Thessaly, perhaps near Gomphi*, Cæs. F. C. 3, 79; Liv. 32, 15.

**ÆGĪON**, i. See **ÆGIUM**.

**ÆGĪPAN**, ānis, or ānos. m. (Ἀγίπαν) I. *Goat-shaped Pan, a sylvan deity shaped like a goat*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 29. II. *A baboon*, Mel. 1, 4, 8; Plin. 5, 1, 1; 5, 8, 8.

**ÆGIS**, idia. f. (ἀγίς) I. A) *The ægis, shield of Jupiter*, Virg. Æ. 8, 354; of *Minerva*, with *Medusa's head* upon it, id.; Hor. [B] *Fig.: A shield, defence*, Ov. Rem. 346.] II. *The yellow part of the larch-tree which is next to the pith*, Plin. 16, 39, 73.

[**ÆGĪSŌNUS**, a. um. (ægis) *That resounds with the ægis: æ. pectus*, V. Fl. 3, 88.]

**ÆGISTHUS**, i. m. (Ἀγισθος) *Son of Thyestes, murderer of Atreus, and afterwards of Agamemnon, with whose wife, Clytemnestra, he lived, until he was at last slain by Orestes*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Ov. Rem. 161. Hence, as a term of reproach, applied to *Cæsar*, on account of his criminal intercourse with *Mucia*, Pomp. ap. Suet. Cæs. 50.

**ÆGĪTHUS**, i. m. (ἀγίθος) *A kind of small bird, perhaps the titmouse or carmine linnet*, Plin. 10, 74, 95.

**ÆGĪUM** or **-ON**, ñ. n. (Ἀγιον) *A town in Achaia, where the members of the league used to meet, now Vostizza*, Liv. 38, 29; Lucr. 6, 585.

**ÆGĪUS**, a. um. (Ægium) *Of or belonging to Ægium: æ. vitis, a kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

**ÆGLĒ**, ēa. f. (ἀγλη, brightness) I. *A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neera*, Virg. B. 6, 21. II. *One of the Hesperides, daughter of Atlas*, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 4, 484. III. *Daughter of Sol*, Hyg. F. 154.

**ÆGŌCĒPHĀLOS**, i. m. (ἀγιοκέφαλος) *Goat's head; an unknown bird*, Plin. 11, 37, 80.

**ÆGŌCĒRAS**, ātia. n. (ἀγιοκρας, goat's horn) *The herb fenugreek, Fænum græcum*, Plin. 24, 19, 120.

[**ÆGŌCĒRŌS**, ōtis. m. (ἀγιοκρως) *Capricorn, poet., as one of the zodiacal signs, usually Capricornus*, Lucr. 5, 614; Luc. 9, 536. Also, *Ægoceros*, i. Cæs. Germ. in Arat.; Luc.]

**ÆGŌLĒTHRON**, i. n. (ἀγολέθρος, goat's death) *A plant in Pontus, injurious to cattle, and esp. to goats; probably Azalea pontica* Linn., Plin. 21, 13, 44.

**ÆGŌLĪOS**, i. n. (ἀγολίος) *An unknown bird, perhaps a kind of screech-owl*, Plin. 10, 60, 79.

[**ÆGŌN**, ōnis. m. (Ἀγων) *The Ægean sea, for Agæum mare*, V. Fl. 1, 629; Stat. Th. 5, 55.]

**ÆGŌNŪCHOS**, i. f. (ἀγονύχος, goat's hoof) *A plant, commonly called lithospermon*, Plin. 27, 11, 74.

[**ÆGŌPHŌNĪA**, æ. f. (ἀγδοφωνή) *A voice like the noise produced by a goat; the human voice, when heard as, under peculiar circumstances, it issues through the stethoscope from the thorax of the subject, ægophony*, NL.]

**ÆGOPHTHALMOS**, i. m. (ἀγδοφθαλμος, goat's eye) *A kind of unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

**ÆGOS FLŪMEN**. n. (Ἀγὸς Ποταμὸς, Goat-river) *A river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, not far from the Hellespont, where Lysander defeated the Athenians*, 405 B. C., Nep. Lys. 1; Plin. 2, 58, 50.

**ÆGRE**. adv. (æger, II.) I. *With difficulty (of the mind)*. [A] *Objectively: Uncomfortably; in a sad, grievous, annoying, vexing manner: nescio quid meo animo est ægre, disturbs, troubles my mind*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 35:—*conf. misere est cui forte ægreque futurum*, Lucr.:—*hoc mihi æ. est, me huic dedisse operam malam, this grieves, vexes, annoys me*, Plaut.:—*so often, æ. est alui, in Plaut. and Ter.:—also in the Comp., numquam quicquam meo animo fuit ægrius*, Plaut.:—*thus, æ. facere alui, to hurt, vex any one*, Plaut.; Ter.; and æ. audire alqd ex alquo, any thing annoying, disagreeable, id. \*B) *Subjectively: With grief, regret, displeasure, or dislike, unwillingly, reluctantly: discessit, ægre ferens, distempered, vexed (opp. 'latus' asperit)*, Cic. Div. 1, 33 extr.: *thus, si quis æ. ferat se pauperem esse, idne disputes . . an hominem æ. ferre nihil oportere, to bear unwillingly, with displeasure:—thus in the Sup., ægerrime ferre alqd:—careo ægre, reluctantly:—thus in Comp., quo etiam carent ægrius, with greater reluctance, less willingly:—eo ægrius accepit, Tac.* II. *Meton.: With great difficulty, hardly, scarcely [vir; facile]: omnis conglutinatio recens æ., inveterata facile divellitur*, Cic. de Sen. 20:—*conf. inveteratio ægrius depellitur:—æ. me tenui:—nihil ægrius factum est:—ægerrime conficere alqd., Cæs.:—æ. victa pertinacia*, Liv.:—*æ. abstinere, quid, id.:—æ. stantes*, Tac.:—*vir ægreque*, Plaut.; Flor.

[**ÆGRĒO**, ēre. v. n. (æger) *To be sick*, Lucr. 3, 836.]

**ÆGRESCO**, ēre. v. inchoat. n. (æger) I. *To grow sick: æ. morbis*, Lucr. 5, 350:—*corvi æ.*, Plin. II. *Fig. A) To grow worse: violentia Turni exsuperat magis ægrescitque medendo*, Virg. Æ. 12, 45. B) *To grow sorrowful, to grieve, be vexed: æ. rebus latis*, Stat. Th. 2, 18:—*promptus in pavore sollicitudine æ.*, Tac.

**ÆGRĪMŌNĪA**, æ. f. (æger) *Sadness, sorrow, grief: ferrem graviter si novæ ægrimonis locus esset*, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 2:—*tristis æ.*, Hor.:—*æ. deformis*, id.

[**ÆGRĪO**, **ÆGRISCO**, old reading for ægreo, ægresco.]

**ÆGRĪTŪDO**, inia. f. (æger) *The condition of the æger, sickness, indisposition.* \*\*I. *Of the body (for which in classic prose we find ægrotatio): elephant fessi ægritudine*, Plin. 8, 1, 1:—*ægritudine fessus*, Tac.:—*æ. corporis*, Curt. II. *Of the mind: Grief, sadness, sorrow, uneasiness, and the like: præclære nostri mortem, sollicitudinem, angorem propter similitudinem corporum ægorum ægritudinem nominaverunt*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22:—*ut ægrotatio in corpore, sic æ. in animo:—æ. crucians:—æ. prems:—æ. flebilis:—æ. permanens:—æ. laboriosa:—ægritudinem suscipere (ex alqa re):—ægritudine affici:—thus, æ. confici:—æ. elidi:—æ. quati:—incidere in ægritudinem:*

—esse in ægritudine:—ægritudini concedere:—*thus*, æ. se dedere:—ægritudinem levare:—*thus*, æ. sedare:—æ. detrāhere:—æ. depellere:—æ. repellere:—æ. tollere:—curam et æ. ponere:—*In the plur.*: quos nulli metus terrent, nullæ ægritudines exedunt:—æ. versantur in alqā re:—æ. anxias atque acerbās importare:—æ. suscipere:—ægritudinum levationem habet alqd.

[ÆGROR, ōris. m. (æger) *Sickness*, Lucr. 6, 1129, 1257.]

ÆGRŌTATIŌ, ōnis. f. (ægritus) *Sickness, disease, infirmity, of the body [but ægritudo chiefly of the mind].*

I. Prop. A) Ut æ. in corpore, sic ægritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10:—*morbū* appellant totius corporis corruptionem; ægritationem morbum cum imbecillitate:—quum sanguis corruptus est, in corpore morbi ægritationesque nascuntur. B) Meton.: *Of plants*, Plin. 17, 24, 37. \*II. Fig.: *A morbid state of the mind, disease of the soul or mind*: in animo tantummodo cogitatione possumus morbum ab ægritatione sejungere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29:—quod minus noceant animi ægritationes quam corporis:—nomen insanie significat mentis ægritationem et morbum:—ægritationes morbiq; animorum difficilius evelli posse videntur:—ægritationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloria, cupiditas.

ÆGRŌTO, I. v. n. (ægritus) *To be sick*. I. Prop.: ibi primum in morbum incidit ac satis vehementer diuque ægotavit, Cic. Cluent. 62, 175:—*thus*, æ. graviter, gravius, gravissime:—æ. leviter:—æ. periculose:—æ. viriliter:—æ. morbo, Hor.:—æ. armentum, id.:—*Of plants*, Plin. \*II. Fig.: ea res, ex qua animus ægotat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79:—æ. vitio animi, Hor.:—*Of abstr. objects*: ægotant artes, Plant.:—æ. mores boni, id.:—æ. fama, Lucr.

ÆGRŌTUS, a, um. (æger) *Sick. Subst.: A sick man*. I. Prop.: quum ad eum (Cæsarem) ægotum venissem, quamquam erat oppressus totius corporis doloribus etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 3:—e morbo evasurum ægotum:—ægoti non convalescentes:—ægotro, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur. \*II. Fig.: insanitas et æ. animus, quem appellant insaniam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8:—hoc remedium est ægotæ ac prope desperatæ reipublicæ.

ÆGYPTA, æ. m. *A slave, and afterwards freedman, of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 16, 15; Att. 8, 15; 12, 37. [ÆGYPTIACÆ. adv. *After the Egyptian manner*: Æ. loqui, T. Poll.]

ÆGYPTIĀCUS, a, um. *Egyptian; usually Ægyptius*: litus Æ., Plin. 6, 28, 32:—libri Æ., Gell. [Subst. Ægyptiaci, orum. *Egyptians*, M.L.]

ÆGYPTILLA, æ. f. *A precious stone found in Egypt, perhaps a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

[ÆGYPTINI, for Æthiopes, according to Fest.: perhaps from Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 12, in the sense of black men; see Müller ad Fest. p. 28.]

ÆGYPTIŪS, a, um. (Αἰγύπτιος) *Egyptian*: Æ. mare, Plin. 5, 9, 10:—Æ. rex, Cic. Pis. 21:—Æ. acetum, a superior sort of vinegar:—Æ. bellum, Nep.:—Subst.: *An Egyptian*: ibim aut felem violatum ab Ægyptio... apim illum, sanctum Ægyptiorum bovem, nonne deum videri Ægyptiis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82.

ÆGYPTUS, i. (Αἴγυπτος) I. Masc.: *A mythic king of Egypt, brother of Danaus*, Hyg. P. 168. II. Fem.: *Egypt (considered sometimes by the ancients as part of Asia)*: Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130:—*Asiæ prima pars Ægyptus*, Mel.

ÆLIĀNUS, a, um. (Ælius) *Of or belonging to Ælius, Ælian*: Æ. oratiuncula, composed by the stoic L. Ælius Tubero, Cic. Brut. 56 extr.:—Jus Æ., the code of laws by Sext. Ælius Pætus:—Æ. studia, i. e. of L. Ælius Stilo.

[ÆLĪNOS, i. m. (αἰλινος) *A mournful song, elegy, dirge*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 23.]

ÆLIŪS, a. I. *A family name among the Romans*. II. Adj.: lex Æ. et Fufia, by the tribunes of the people, Q. Ælius Pætus, and M. Fufius, A. U. C. 597, Cic. Sext. 15;

Vat. 2; 7; 9:—Lex Æ. Sentia, passed under Augustus, containing provisions concerning the manumission of slaves, Dig.

ÆELLO, us. f. (Ἀελλω) I. *One of the harpies*, Ov. M. 13, 710. II. *One of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 219.

[ÆLCRUS, i. m. (αἰλουρος) *A cat*, Gell. 20, 8; Hyg.]

[ÆMIDUM for tumidum, according to Fest.]

ÆMILIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Æmilian family*: P. Scipio Africanus Æmilianus, i. e. the younger Scipio Africanus, adopted by the son of the elder Scipio Africanus; he was the son of L. Æmilii Paulus, Vell. 1, 12; 2, 4: called also simply Æmilianus, Plin.:—*In neutr. plur.*: Æmiliana (sc. ædificia or loca) *A quarter of Rome near the Campus Martius*, Varr.; Suet.

ÆMILIŪS, a. I. *A Roman family name. The most celebrated was conqueror of Persæus, and father of the younger Scipio Africanus*. II. Adj.: Æ. tribus, Cic. Att. 2, 14; Liv.:—Æ. via, the name of three several public roads, Liv.; Plin.; called also aboul. Æmilia, Galb. ap. Cic.:—Æ. pons, Juv.:—Æ. ludus, a place for gladiatorial shows, Hor.

ÆMONIA, ÆMONIDES, ÆMONIS, ÆMONIUS. See HÆMONIA, etc.

ÆMULA, æ. See ÆMULUS.

[ÆMULAMENTUM, i. n. (æmulor) *A means of exciting emulation*, Tert.]

[ÆMULANTER. adv. (æmulor) *By way of emulation*: æ. affectare alqd, Tert.]

ÆMULATIŌ, ōnis. f. *Emulation, in good or bad sense; contention, rivalry, jealousy, envy, grudge, ill-will*: æ. dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit; nam et imitatio virtutis æ. dicitur... et est æ. ægritudo, si eo, quod concupierit, alius potius, ipse caret, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17:—excitabitur laude æ.: turpe ducet (puer) cedere pari, Quint.:—firmiores in literis profectus alit æ., id.:—æ. gloriæ, Tac.:—æ. naturæ (in painting), Plin.:—*In a bad sense*: obtreectare alteri aut illa vitiosa æmulatione, quæ rivalitati similis est, æmulari, quid habita utilitatis?—æ. prava, Tac.:—æ. municipalis, id.:—inter Agrippinam et Domitiam infensa æ. exercebatur, id.:—*In the plur.*: et cupiditatem et æmulationum expertes.

\*ÆMULĀTOR, ōris. m. *A zealous imitator, emulator, competitor*, Just. 6, 3: æ. dei animus, Sen.:—*Iron.*: æ. Catonis, imitator, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 10.

[ÆMULATRIX, icis. f. *A female emulator*, Cass.]

\*\*ÆMULĀTUS, ūs. m. (for æmulatio) *Jealousy, envy*, Tac. H. 3, 66:—*In the plur.*: id. A. 13, 46.

[ÆMŪLO, are. v. a. for æmulor, App. M. 1, p. 112.]

\*ÆMULOR. I. v. dep. a. and n. (æmulus) *To emulate ardently, in good or bad sense*. I. *In a good sense*: To emulate, imitate, to vie with, to rival, strive to equal; with acc.: Demosthenis orationem habui in manibus. non ut æmularer, at tamen imitarer et sequer, Plin. E. 7, 30, 5:—omnes ejus (Massiliæ) instituta laudare facilius possunt quam æmulari, Cic. Fl. 26 extr.:—æ. studia alcijs, to be an ardent follower or disciple of any one, Liv.:—æ. severitatem alcijs, Tac.:—æ. virtutes majorum, id.:—æ. Homerum, to rival, contend with, Quint.:—*Of things*: Basilicæ vix Albanum vinum æmulantur, come up to, Plin.:—*Seldom with dat.*: consummati jam patroni veteribus æmulantur, et eos juvenum imitatur ac sequitur industria, Quint. II. *In a bad sense*: To be jealous of, to be envious at any thing; with dat.: iis æmulamur, qui ea habent, quæ nos habere cupimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44:—obtreectari alteri aut illa vitiosa æmulatione, quæ rivalitati similis est, æ.:—*With cum*: ne mecum æmuletur, Liv. 28, 43:—[Æmulari suis umbras, to contend even with one's own shadow, out of jealousy, Prop.]

ÆMŪLUS, a, um. (allied to im-itor) *Desirous or eager to equal, emulating, in good or bad sense*. I. *In a good sense*: Æmulus, rivaling; commonly Subst., an emulator, rival, competitor; with gen.: æ æmulum mearum laudum

eritissae, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: — mulier æ. domesticæ laudis: — auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores et æ.: — Zenonis inventorum æmuli Stoici nominantur: — Hannibal æ. kimerum Herculæ. Liv.: — æ. Platonis in hoc opere, Quint.: — *Wish dat.*: cui (Hermagoræ) maxime par atque æ. videtur Athenæus fuisse, *competing*, i. e. *resembling*, Quint.: — thus, Cæsar summis oratoribus æ., Tac.: — *Of things*: æ. Pristis (navis), *competing*, Virg.: — ficus æ. piris magnitudine, Plin.: — vina æ. Tuscis cadis, Mart.: — labra æ. rosis, id.: — tibi æ. tabæ, Hor.: — æ. lingua Timagenis, id.: — spes mea æ. patriæ laudi, Virg. II. *In a bad sense*: Jealous, envious. *Subst.*: An invidious rival. \*\*A) Gen.: suspecti sumus æ. et in tempore vindicæ affuturi, Sall. H. frgm.: — remoto æmulo æquiores sibi sperabat, Tac.: — æ. Misenus, Virg.: — æ. Britannici, Suet.: — æ. omnium, id.: — *Of things*: Carthago æ. imperii Romani, Sall.: — æ. senectus, envious at youth, Virg. \*B) Esp.: A rival in love: licebit eum solus ames: me æmulum non habebis, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7: — si non tamquam virum, at tamquam æmulum removisset.

ÆNARIA, æ. f. (Anaria) An island on the western coast of Italy, opposite Campania; so called as having been the landing-place of Æneas, *hod. Ischia*, Cic. Att. 10, 13; Liv. 8, 22; Suet. Aug. 92.

ÆNĒA or ÆNĪA, æ. f. (Alveia) A town of Chalcidia, Liv. 40, 4; 44, 4: — The inhabitants, Æneates, id.

ÆNĒĀDĒS, æ. m. (Alveidēs or Alvedēs) I. A male descendant of Æneas; his son Ascanius, Virg. Æ. 9, 653.

II. Meton.: One of the same race as Æneas; a Trojan, Virg. Æ. 7, 616: very often, a Roman, Virg. Æ. 8, 648; Ov. *Thus also of Augustus*, Ov.

ÆNĒAS or ÆNĒA, æ. m. (Alveas) I. Son of Anchises and Venus, from whom the Romans claimed their descent, and whom they accordingly honoured as Jupiter Indiges. II. Æneas Silvius, the third king of Alba, Liv. 1, 3. III. Æneas, proper name of a certain inhabitant of Halea, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73.

\*\*ÆNĒĀTOR and contr. ÆNĀTOR, ōris. m. (æs) A trumpeter, Suet. Cæs. 32.

ÆNĒĪS, idis or idos. f. The Æneid of Virgil, Ov. Tr. 2, 553; Gell. 17, 10.

ÆNĒYUS, a, um. (Æneas) Of or belonging to Æneas: Æ. nutrix, Virg. Æ. 7, 1: — Æ. virtus, Ov.: — Æ. pietas, id.

\*\*ÆNĒŌLUS, a, um. dem. (æneus) Made of copper or brass: æ. piscatores, small fishes, figures made of copper or brass, Petr. Frgm. 73.

[ÆNEI, orum. m. Companions of Æneas, according to Fest.]

\*\*ÆNĒŪS [Poet. also Ænēus or Āhēnēus], a, um. (æs) I. Made of copper or brass, bronze, copper: signum ullum æneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1: — lecti ærati et candelabra æ.: — æ. status: — æ. equus: — ænēa (tristyll) carchesia, Ov.: — æneus ut stes, as a brazen statue, Hor. II. Meton.: \*\*A) Brassy, reddish: æ. barba, Suet. Ner. 2; *conf.* ÆNŌBARBUS. [B) Solid, hard as metal, brazen: — æ. murus, Hor. Ov. 3, 3, 65: — æ. jugum, id.: — æ. proles, the brazen age, Ov.]

ÆNĒĀNES, um. m. A people of Thessaly, Cic. Rep. 2, 4; Liv. 28, 5.

ÆNĒDĒS, æ. m. A male descendant of Æneas, king of Proponis. The inhabitants of Cyzicus are so called, as having been descended from a son of Æneas, V. Fl. 2, 3.

ENIGMA, ōtis. (dat. and abl. pl. ænigmati, according to Char.) n. (ἀνύμω) A riddle, puzzle, enigma, any thing mysterious or inexplicable. I. Gen.: obscuritates et ænigmata somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 64, 132: — æ. obscurus numero Platonis. II. Esp. A) An obscurity, dark saying, an obscure allegory, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167; Quint. 8, 6, 52. [B) A religious mystery, Arn.]

[ENIGMATISTA or -TES, æ. m. (ἀνυγματιστής) He who speaks in riddles or mysteriously, Sidon. Ep. 8, 6.]

[ÆNŌLUS, i. m. A small kettle, ML.]

[ÆNĒPES or ĀHĒNĒPES, ōdis. Brazen-footed: a. boves, Ov. Her. 6, 32.]

ÆNŌBARBUS (Āhēn.), i. m. (æneus-barba) Red-beard, a cognomen of the Domitian gens at Rome, Suet. Ner. 1; 7; 41.]

ÆNŌLUM. A small brazen vessel, a small kettle, according to Fest.]

[ÆNUS or ĀHĒNUS, a, um. (æs) poet. for æneus. I. Made of brass, bronze, or copper: crateres a, Virg. Æ. 9, 165: — *Subst.*, Ænum, i. n. A vessel of brass or copper, Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: Brazen, equiv. to firm, hard, invincible. A) Prop.: manu a, Hor. O. 1, 35, 18. B) Fig.: Hard, inexorable: a. corda, Stat. Th. 3, 380.]

1. ÆNUS or OS. i. f. A harbour of Thrace, *hod. Enos*, Cic. Fl. 14, 32; Liv. 31, 16; 37, 60: — The inhabitants, Æni, orum, Liv. 31, 31.

2. ÆNUS (also Æn. and En.), i. m. A river between Rhatia and Noricum, *hod. Iann*, Tac. H. 3, 5.

[ÆŌLECTHŪMA, ōtis. n. (αἰολος-ἔκθυμα) Nettle-rash, NL.]

ÆŌLES, um. m. (Αἰολεῖς) The Æolians in Asia Minor, and in the Peloponnesus, Cic. Flacc. 27, 64; Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6; Quint. 1, 4, 16.

ÆŌLĪA, æ. f. (Αἰολία) I. A province of Asia Minor, Plin. 5, 29, 31; Nep. Con. 5. II. A group of islands near Sicily, the fabulous residence of Æolus; *hod. the Lipari islands*, Virg. Æ. 1, 55.

ÆOLĪCUS, a, um. (Αἰολικός) Of or belonging to the Æolians, Æolian: Æ. gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2: — Æ. digammon, Quint.: — *conf.* Æ. litera, id.: — Æ. ratione declinata verba, id.

ÆŌLĪDES, æ. m. (Αἰολίδης) A male descendant of Æolus, Ov. M. 4, 512; 9, 508; 13, 26: Ulysses, as the son of Sisyphus, who was a son of Æolus, Virg. Æ. 6, 529.

ÆŌLĪPĪLA, æ. f. (Æolus, for ventus, wind; and pila, ball) An instrument used in aerostatic experiments, æolipile, Vitr. 1, 6.

ÆŌLIS, idis. f. (Αἰολίς) I. A province of Asia Minor, Liv. 33, 38; 37, 8 sq. II. A female descendant of Æolus, Halcyone, Ov. M. 11, 573; Canace, id.

ÆŌLĪUS, a, um. (Αἰόλιος) I. Of or belonging to Æolus, Æolian: Æ. virgo, i. e. Arne, Ov. M. 6, 116: — Æ. procellæ, Virg.: — Æ. proles, i. e. Athamas, Ov.: — Æ. aurum, the golden fleece, on which Phryxus and Helle, grandchildren of Æolus, were carried, V. Fl. II. Of or belonging to Æolia or Æolis, Æolian: Æ. insulæ, Plin. 36, 21, 42: — Æ. puella, i. e. Sappho of Lesbos, Hor. — Hence, Æ. carmen, i. e. Sapphic, id.: — *conf.* Æ. fidibus querens Sappho, id.: — thus, also, Æ. lyra, Ov.: — Æ. plectrum, Prop.

ÆŌLUS i. m. (Αἰόλος) I. God of the winds, king of the Æolian islands, Virg. Æ. 1, 56. II. Son of Hellen, ancestor of the Æolians, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 585.

[ÆŌN, ōnis. m. (αἰών, eternity) With the Gnostics, one of the uncreated spirits of the world, Tert.]

ÆQUĀBĪLIS, e. Conformable, consistent, uniform, equal. I. Prop. A) Motus quidam certus et æ., Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 23: — moderati æquabilesque habitus corporis: — omnes ejus (mundi globosi) partes undique æ. ipse per se atque inter se continentur: — perennis amnis et æ.: — perpetua atque æ. satio: — æ. partitio prædæ: — *conf.* in descriptione æquabili sumptus. [B) Bot. t. t.: Of equal surface, NL.] II. Fig.: Par (jus), quod in omnes æquabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: — *conf.* status reip. non in omnes ordines civitatis æquabilis: — jus æ. consequi ab alio: — Comp., nihil ea jurisdictione æquabilis: — ut hæc patientia dolorum in omni genere se æquabilem præbeat: — æ. et tem-



peratum orationis genus: — *conf.* genus orationis fustum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam æquabili profluens; *and*, tractus orationis lenis et æ.

**ÆQUABILITAS**, *ætis f.* (æquabilis) *Conformity, uniformity, equality, evenness.* \*I. *Prop.*: æ. motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15. II. *Fig.*: Præclara est æ. in omni vita et idem semper vultus eademque frons, Cic. Off. 1, 26: — *thus*, æquabilitatem universæ vitæ tum singularum actionum conservare: — in animo opinionum judiciorumque æ. et *constantia* cum firmitate quadam: — æ. communis juris, *equality of law*: — legitima æ., *impartiality*: — *conf.* offensionem vitare æquabilitate decernendi: — *Of speech*: elaborare in lenitate et æ. et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi.

**ÆQUABILITER** *adv.* *Equally, in the same manner*: æ. prædam dispartire, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: — æ. in remp., in privatos, in alienos, in suos irruere: — tactus toto corpore æ. fusus: — *conf.* genus facietiarum æ. in omni sermone fustum. *Comp.*, æ. atque *constantius* sese res humanæ habent, Sall. Cat. 2, 3.

\*\***ÆQUEVUS**, a, um. (æquus-ævum) *Of the same age*: æ. amicus, Virg. Æ. 5, 452: — æ. grex, Sen. poet.: — *palme* æ., Stat.: — *conf.* lotos æ. Urbi, Plin.: — æquæva majestas, Claud.

**ÆQUALIS**, e. (æquo) *Equal (to another; but æquabilis, equal to one's self, consistent); usually with dat., subst. with gen.* I. *Prop.* \*A) *Gen.*: partem pedis aut æqualem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui majorem, Cic. de Or. 56, 188: — *conf.* creticus et ejus æ. pæon; *and*, quod (numerosum) metri possumus intervallis æqualibus: — *nymphæ æquali corpore, of equal shape*, Virg. \*\*B) *Uniform, even, level, flat*: æ. loca, Sall. Jug. 79, 6: — *thus*, æ. terra, Ov.: — mons æquali dorso continuus, Tac.: — *Comp.*, imber lentior et æqualior accidens auribus, *more regular*, Liv.: — *conf.* æquali ictu freta scindere, Ov.: — *Sup.*, æ. porticus, Tert. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: quum paupertatem divitiis etiam inter homines esse æqualem velimus, *to be equal in value*, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 25: — erit rebus ipsis par et æ. oratio: — *conf.* *impares* an æquales (partes orationis): — *pares* in amore et æ.: — *virtutes* inter se æ. et *pares*: — *conf.* omnes virtutes æ. et *pares*: — peccata æ.: — quum jus sit legis æquale, *equality*. B) *Esp.* 1) *Of time*: *Of the same age, coeval, contemporary*: Deiotari benevolentia in populum Rom. est ipsius æqualis ætati, *as old as he himself, grown up with him*, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 33: — *conf.* exercitus æ. stipendiis suis, i. e. *grown up under arms*, Liv.: — cui (Ennio) æqualis fuit Livius, *contemporary*: — *conf.* scriptor æ. illis temporibus, Liv.: — urbem in æternum conditam fragili huic corpori æqualem esse, i. e. *of equally short duration*, id.: — in memoriam notam et æ. incurro, *contemporary*: — *With gen.*: quæ vis non modo senior est quam sætas populorum, sed æ. Dei: — æqualem ætatis suæ memoriam deposcit, ut ea complectatur, quibus ipse interfuit: — \*\**With cum*: æquali tecum pubesceret ævo, Virg.: — *thus*, cupressus æ. cum ea, Plin. 2) *Subst.*: *Æqualis* a) a) *One of the same age*: Q. Maximus senem adolescens ita dilexit ut æqualem, Cic. de Sen. 4: — *conf.* nec cum æqualibus solum, qui pauci jam admodum restant, sed cum vestra etiam ætate atque vobiscum: — P. Orbis, meus fere æ. [B) *Meton.*: *A companion in one's youth, a playfellow*, Plaut.; Ter.; Virg.] b) *A contemporary*: Philistus æ. illorum temporum, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39: — et successit ipse magnis, et maximos oratores habuit æquales. [Hence, Fr. *égal*, Ital. *uguale*.]

**ÆQUALITAS**, *ætis f.* *Equality, evenness.* \*I. *Prop.*: æ. maris, *smoothness*, Sen. E. 53: — carnes excrecentes ad æqualitatem redigere, Plin. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: similitudo æqualitasque verborum, Cic. Part. 6, 21: — in hac prope æqualitate fraterna: — cetera in summa æqualitate ponere: — ut eorum probetur fides, integritas, æ., liberalitas, *uniform conduct*: — omnes exuta æqualitate jussa principis aspectare, *equality of rights*, Tac. \*B) *Esp.*: *Equality of age*: æ. vestra et *pares* honorum gradus, Cic. Brut. 42, 156.

**ÆQUALITER** *adv.* *Equally, in the same manner*: frumentum civitatibus æ. distributum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70: — *conf.* communis hereditas æ. utrumque lege veniebat: — collis ab summo æ. declivis, Cæs.: — ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentia *pariter æqualiterque* respondet: — *Comp.*, æ. atque *constantius* provincie regerentur, Tac.: — *thus*, reverentius et æ. parebant copiae, id.

[**ÆQUAMENTUM** or **ÆQUIMENTUM**, i. n. *An instrument for making even or smooth*, Varr. ap. Non. 9, 18; 69, 22.]

[**ÆQUANIMIS**, e. (æquus-animus) *Sober-minded, mild*, Gl.]

**ÆQUANIMITAS**, *ætis f.* [I. *Favour, benevolence, kindness*: bonitas atque æ., Ter. Phorm. prol. 35.] \*\*II. *Patience, calmness*: æ. fit vescentibus lente Ægyptia, Plin. 18, 12, 31.

[**ÆQUANIMITER** *adv.* *With evenness of temper, calmly*: æ. perferre alqd, Macr. S. 2, 4.]

[**ÆQUANIMUS**, a, um. *Of an even temper; patient, calm*, Aus. Sept. Sap. 3.]

**ÆQUATIO**, *önis f.* *A making equal or even, equal distribution, equalising*: capitalis oratio et ad æquationem bonorum pertinens, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: — æ. gratiæ et dignitatis: — æ. juris, Liv.

[**ÆQUATOR MONETÆ**. *An officer of the mint whose business it was to try the weight of the money*, Inscr.]

[**ÆQUATUS**, a, um. *Bot. t. t.*: *Equally thick*: æquato articulus caudex, NL.]

**ÆQUE** *adv.* *Equally, in the same manner, just as*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: duæ trabes æ. longæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.

II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*, usually with *atque, ac, et, or absol.*: ea (benevolentia) non *pariter* omnes egemus... honore et gloria fortasse non æ. omnes egent, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31: — adjuvare me poteris et consolando et prope æ. dolendo: — æ. vir bonus: — procurator æ. utriusque necessarius: — me colit æ. atque illum ipsum patronum suum: — *thus*, lætamur amicorum lætitia æ. atque nostra; *and*, socium fallere turpissimum est æqueque turpe atque illud etc.: — nisi haberes qui illis æ. ac tu ipse gauderet: — *thus*, cui et carus æ. sit et jucundus ac fuisti patri; *and*, æ. ac si, *just as if*: — Egnatii rem ut tuare, æ. a te peto, ac si mea negotia essent: — æ. tabulæ condemnantur ejus, qui verum non retulit, et ejus, qui falsum perscripsit: — *thus*, nisi æ. amicos et nosmetipsos diligamus; *and*, Platonem æ. cæcum animo et Phalarin fuisse: — *conf.* also, versus æ. prima et media et extrema pars attenditur. \*\*Æ. quam, Liv.; Tac.: — æ. ut, Plin. [Æ. que, Hor.: — æque... æque, id.; Tac.: — æ. cum alqd, Plaut.; Ter.: — æ. with a compar. *abl.*, Plaut.] \*\*B) *Esp.*: *With equity*: mihi id æ. factum arbitror, Plaut. Mil. 5, 22: — *Comp.*, ferro quam fame æquius perituros, Sall. H. frgm.: — *Sup.*, judicas ut qui æquissime, Sid.

**ÆQUI**, *örum m.* *An old Italian people, who lived near the Volsci, and often united with them against Rome*, Liv. 2, 30, sq.; 3, 1, sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 20; 36; Off. 1, 11, 35.

[**ÆQUI-ALTUS**, a, um. (æque) *Bot. t. t.*: *Equally high*, NL.]

**ÆQUICOLUS**. See **ÆQUICULUS**.

[**ÆQUICRURUS**, a, um. (æquus-crurus) *Equicrural, isosceles; in Geometry, of triangles*, M. Cap. 6, p. 230.]

**ÆQUICULANI**. See **ÆQUICULUS**.

**ÆQUICULUS** or **-CÖLUS**, a, um. (Æqui) *Of the Æqui: gens Æ.*, Virg. Æ. 7, 747: — *Subst.*: *Æquiculus*, i. m. *One of the Æqui*: Æ. asper, Ov. Fast. 3, 93: — *ager Æquicolorum*, Liv.: — ex Æquiculis, Plin.: — *for which*, Æquiculani, id.

**ÆQUICUS**, a, um. *With the Æqui*: Æ. bellum, Liv. 10, 1.

[**ÆQUIDIALE**, is. n. *The equinox, according to Fest.*]

[**ÆQUIDICI VERSUS**. *Verses with corresponding antitheses in the single members*, Diom. p. 498 P.]

[**ÆQUI-DISTANS**, *antis* (æque) *Equi-distant*: æ. circuli, parallel circles: M. Cap. 3, p. 276.]



[**ÆQUIFORMIS**, e. (æquus-forma) *Equally formed, simple*: æ. versus, Diom. p. 498 P.]

[**ÆQUILATĀTĪO**, ōnis f. (æquus-latus) *The equal distance of two lines from each other*, Vitruv. 9, 8.]

[**ÆQUILĀTERĀLIS**, e. (æquus latus) *Equilateral, having equal sides*, Censor. 8.]

[**ÆQUILĀTERUS**, a, um. (æquus-latus) *Equilateral, having equal sides*, M. Cap. 6, p. 229.]

[**ÆQUILĀTUS**, ēris adj. (æquus) *Equilateral, having equal sides*, Aus. Id. 11, 50.]

[**ÆQUILĀVIUM**, ū. n. *The half of a quantity of washed wool, according to Fest.*]

[**ÆQUILĀBRĀTUS**, a, um. (æquus libra) *Balanced equally, counterpoised*, Tert.]

[**ÆQUĪ-LĪBRIS**, e. (æquus-libra) *Balanced equally, horizontal*, Vitruv. 5, 12.]

[**ÆQUĪ-LĪBRĪTAS**, ātis f. *The equal distribution of powers in nature*: confugis ad æquilibratam: sic enim *ισορροφία*, si placet, appellamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109.]

[**ÆQUĪ-LĪBRIUM**, ū. n. (æquilibris) *Perfect evenness*. \*I. Prop.: *Horizontal position, levelness of surface*: ligna submersa ad æ. aquæ, level, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25. II. Meton.: *Perfect equality*: efficere rumpendi pariter membri æ., Gell. 20, 1.]

[**ÆQUĪMĒLIUM** et **ÆQUĪMĒLIUM**, ū. n. *A void place in Rome, under the Capitol, where the house of Sp. Maelius was razed to the ground (solo æquata) as a punishment for his turbulent ambition*; in Cicero's time it was used as a cattle-market, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 39.]

[**ÆQUĪMĒNUS**, a, um. (æquus-manus) I. *That can use both hands alike*, *ἀμφιδέξιος*, Aus. id. 12. II. Meton.: *instead of the Homeric ἀμφιδέξιος, ambidexter, very dexterous, Symm.*]

[**ÆQUIMELIUM**. See **ÆQUIMELIUM**.]

[**ÆQUINOCTĪALIS**, e. (æquus-nox) *Of or belonging to the equinox, equinoctial*: æ. horæ, Plin. 2, 97, 99: æstus æ., Sen.: æ. circulus, the equator, Varr.]

[**ÆQUINOCTĪUM**, ū. n. (æquus-nox) *The equinox*: æ. expectare, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3: auctumnale æ., Liv.: conf. æ. auctumnale, vernum, Plin.]

[**ÆQUI-PAR**, āris (æquus) *Quite equal*, Aus. Id. 12; App.]

[**ÆQUIPĀRĀBĪLIS**, e. *Comparable, worthy to be compared*: diis æ., Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 11: æ. cum alquo, id.]

[**ÆQUIPĀRĀNTĪA**, æ. f. (æquiparo) *Comparison*, Tert.]

[**ÆQUIPĀRĀTĪO**, ōnis f. *Comparison*: æ. et parilitas virtutum, Gell. 14, 3, 8.]

[**ÆQUI-PĀRO** (also æquipéro). 1. v. a. and n. (æquus) I. Act.: *To compare; with ad or dat.*: æ. suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 11: Jovis Solisque equis æquiparari dictatorem, Liv. 5, 23: æ. multitudinem mari tranquillo, quod ventis concitaretur, id. II. Neut.: *To equalize one's-self, to be equal, to come up to a person or thing; hence, mostly with acc.*: ut nemo sociorum me æ. posset, Liv. 37, 53: portus æ. urbem dignitate, Nep.: *With dat.*: nemo me factis æ. queat, Enn. ap. Cic.]

[**ÆQUIPĒDUS**, a, um. and **Æquipēs**, ēdis. (æquus-pes) *Having equal feet; isosceles, of triangles*, App.]

[**ÆQUIPĒRO**. See **ÆQUIPARO**.]

[**ÆQUI-POLLENS**, entis. (æquus) *Equivalent*, App. Dogm. Plat.]

[**ÆQUIPONDĪUM**, i. n. (æquus-pondus) *A counterpoise*, Vitruv. 10, 8.]

[**ÆQUITAS**, ātis f. *Equality*. \*I. Prop.: *Symmetry, proportion, uniformity*: commoditas et æ. membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79: portionum æquitate turbata, Sen. II. Fig. \*A) *Fairness of conduct towards others, equity, uprightness*: ea quæ appellatur æquabilitas

(juris), iniquissima est. Quum enim par habetur honos summis et infimis, ipsa æ. *iniquissima* fit, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: conf. difficile est quum præstare omnibus concupieris, servare æquitatem quæ est justitia maxime propria; and, valeat æ., quæ paribus in causis paria jura desiderat: ne quid contra æquitatem contendas, ne quid pro *injury*: omnes æquitatem eadem continere: æ. lucet ipsa per se: æ. tollitur omnis, si habere suum cuique non licet: *thus*, æ. labefactatur: æ. violatur in alia re: pro æquitate contra jus dicere: conf. a verbis recedere et æquitatem uti: socios æquitatem et fide defendere: æ. *justitiæ*: aliquid tanta pœna afficere, quantum æ. *humanitasque* patitur: æ. juris et judiciorum: belli æ. sanctissime jure fetiali perscripta est: summa bonitas et æ. causæ: *With a subj. clause*: quam habet æquitatem, ut agrum qui nullum habuit, habeat? B) *Æ. animi (seld. æquitas alone)*, *An even, passionless disposition of the mind, evenness of temper, equanimity, moderation, calmness of mind*: novi moderationem animi tui et æquitatem, Cic. de Sen. 1: *thus*, novisse alius æquitatem animi: quis hanc animi maximi æquitatem in ipsa morte laudaret, si etc.: animi æquitatem plebem continere, Cæs.: *Absol.* quo in spectaculo mira populi Romani æ. erat, *calmness, indifference*.]

[**ÆQUĪTER**, adv. (æquus) *For æque: præda æ. partita*, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31.]

[**ÆQUĪTERNUS**, a, um. (æquus-æternus) *Co-eternal*, Sid.]

[**ÆQUĪVĀLENS**, entis. n. *In Chemistry: An equivalent, relative weight of atoms*, NL.]

[**ÆQUĪ-VĀLEO**, ēre. v. n. *To have equal power*, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 6.]

[**ÆQUĪ-VŌCUS**, a, um. (æquus-vox) I. A Gramm. t. t.: *Ambiguous, equivocal*: verba æ., words which have several meanings, Isid. II. *Having the same name*: filius ejus æ., ML. III. *In Medic.*: *Doubtful*: generatio æ., equivocal generation, NL.]

\***ÆQUO**. 1. v. a. and n. (æquus) I. Act.: *To make equal*. A) 1) Prop.: *To make even, level, or smooth; to even, level, or plane*: æquata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: *thus*, æ. loca, Cæs.: æ. arcem cylindro, Virg.; Plin.: æ. mensam, to place straight, Ov.: æ. solo omnia (incendio), to level with the ground, Liv.: *thus*, æ. templum solo, Tac.: æ. Numantiam excisam solo, Vell.: æ. domum solo, Quint. (conf. also what follows, B): si pecunias æquari non placet, si ingenia omnium paria esse non possunt: jura certe paria debent esse, be equally shared: æquata vela, equally swelled, Virg. 2) Esp. a) Milit. t. t.: æ. frontem, to make straight the front of an army, Liv. 5, 38: æ. aciem, to make equal, or equally strong, id. b) Polit. t. t.: æ. sortes, i. e. to see that the lots were equal, i. e. the number of affirmative and negative alike, Cic. Corn. 13; Div. 1, 18, 24. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *To make equal, to equal or equalize; with cum or dat.*: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari se putarent, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: quum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis æquari videat, Cæs.: æ. numerum cum navibus, Virg.: solo æquandæ sunt dictaturæ, to be entirely abolished (conf. A), Liv.: per somnum vinumque dies noctibus æ., id.: *thus*, æ. nocti ludum, to sit up all night at play, Virg.: æ. dicta factis, Liv.: magnitudini alius animum, to keep on a level with, id.: *Absol.*: æquato omnium periculo, when all are exposed to the same danger, Cæs.: *thus*, æquato Marte, Liv.: æquato jure omnium, id. 2) Esp.: *Of judging; to make equal with words, to compare*: omnium scelera si unum in locum conferantur, vix cum hujus parva parte æquari conferrique posse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8: æ. Hannibali Philippum, Carthaginiensibus Macedonas, Liv.: æ. Livium Herodoto, Quint.: æ. epilogum illis Priami precibus, id.

\*II. Neut.: *To equal, to come up to by equalling; with dat. and acc.*: qui (libri) jam illis (orationibus) fere æquarunt, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: æ. cursu equum, Liv.: æ. superiores reges ea arte, id.: æ. gloriam alius, Suet.: picturam imitati sunt multi, æquavit nemo, Plin.: vellera

nebulas æquantia, as thin as clouds, Ov.: — sagitta æquans ventos, as swift as the winds, Virg.

ÆQUOR, ðris. n. (æquus) Any flat or level surface, plain. \*I. Gen.: Ægyptii et Babylonii in camporum patetium æquoribus habitantes, quum ex terra nihil emerent, Cic. Div. 1, 42: — thus, æquore campi exercere equos, Virg.: — thus, without campi, of a plain, field: ferro scindere æ., id.: and, agere alqm æquore toto, id.: — speculorum æ., the surface of mirrors, Lucr.: — æ. saxi, the smooth surface of marble, id.: — æquora mundi, id.: — æ. ventris, smoothness, Gell.

\*\*II. Esp.: Mostly in poets, and in the plur.: The even, smooth, or mirror-like surface of the sea: quid tam planum videtur quam mare? ex quo etiam æ. illud poetæ vocant, Cic. frgm. ap. Non. 65, 21: — hence, the sea itself (also when rough, agitated), with and without maris, ponti, and the like: vastum maris æ. arandum, Virg. Æ. 2, 780: — Carpathii trans maris æquora, Hor.: — Absol.: æ. Atlanticum, id.: — æ. Tyrrhenum, id.: — æ. fervidum, hibernum, nigrum, id.: — In the plur.: sæva quierant æ., id.: — æ. aspera, Hor.: — æ. salsa, id.: — In prose: et æquore et terra, Sall. frgm.: — placidum æ. mille navium remis strepere, Tac.: — penetrare æquora, V. Max. [Of the river Tiber, Virg.—Meton.: magno feror æquore, I treat a great, or copious subject, Ov. Met. 15, 176.]

[ÆQUORÆUS, a. um. (æquor) Of or belonging to the sea: æ. rex, i. e. Neptune, Ov. Met. 8, 604: — æquorei Britannii, encircled by the sea, id.: — æ. genus, i. e. fishes, Virg.: — æ. Achilles, as the son of Thetis, Luc.]

ÆQUUS, a. um. (ux, whence æquus) Equal. \*I. Prop. A) Gen. a) Even, level, flat: æ. et planus locus, Cic. Cæcin. 17 extr.: — in æ. locum se demittere, Cæs.: — paulo æquiore loco, id.: — regiones æquissimæ, very flat, id.: — sive loquitur ex inferiore loco, sive æquo, sive ex superiore, i. e. below, before the (higher sitting) judges, or in the senate, or else from the rostrum (in the assemblies): — conf. et ex superiore et ex æquo loco sermones habiti, i. e. in private affairs.

\*\*b) Subst.: Æquum, A plain: facilem in æquo campi victoriam fore, in the open field, Liv. 5, 38: — in æquo astare, in the plain, Tac.: — in æquum digredi, id.: — ut primum agmen æquo, ceteri per acclive jugum insurgerent, id.: — in æquum eniti, up the slope, id. \*B) Equal, with regard to another object: quum ex provincia populi Romani æquam partem tu tibi sumpseris ac populo Romano miseris? an equal part, one half, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: — thus, non tertia portio, verum æqua, Plin.: — sex pensionibus æquis, Liv.: — contignatio æqua fere latitudine atque ille ager fuerat, Cæs.: — locus æquo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat, id.: — urbs æqua jugo, Ov.

II. Fig.: A) (The image is taken from a field of battle that is level, and therefore favourable for military operations): convenient, favourable, advantageous: locum se æquum ad dimicandum dedisse, Cæs. B. C. 3, 73: — ascensus æ., Liv.: — Of time: judicium æquiore tempore fieri oportere, more propitious: — thus, neque loco neque tempore æquo, Suet.: — Of other things: favourable, kind, friendly, propitious: meis æquissimis utuntur auribus: — thus, æ. oculis aspicit, Virg.: — æ. alloquium, V. Fl.: — Thus also of persons: consequeris, ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, æquos placatosque dimittas: — thus, placatos æquosque ab alqo discedere, Q. Cic.: — populo a se prope alienato, nobilitate inimica, non æquo senatu: — Romani æquiores Lacedæmonis quam Achæis, Liv.: — Subst.: ut, me tibi amicissimum esse, et æqui et iniqui intelligent, both friends and enemies: — thus, æquis iniquisque persuasum erat, Liv.

B) (After I. B) a) With regard to another object, equal (in nature, value, condition, etc.), proportionate, like: in æqua causa populorum sine pretio varium jus et disparem conditionem fuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49: — si consilio juvare cives et auxilio, æqua in laude ponendum est: pari gloria debent esse ii, qui consulunt, et ii, qui defendunt: — æ. conditio, æ. certamen proponitur: — æquo Marte dimicare, pugnare, with equal success, Cæs.; Liv.: — æquo prælio discedere, with equal advantage, id.: — the same, æqua manu discedere, Sall.: — Subst.: in superiores contumax, in æquos et pares fastidiosus, in inferiores cru-

delis, A. Her. \*\*b) Adv.: ex æquo, in like manner, with equal right, advantage, and the like, Ov.; Liv.; Tac.: — in æquo esse, stare, to be like, Liv.; Sen.: — in æquo ponere alqm alcu, to make equal, to compare, Liv. C) 1) Of one's behaviour towards another, morally or lawfully equal; i. e. equitable, just, right, fair, of persons and (more often) of things; absol. or with dat.: prætor æ. et sapiens, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65: — in omni re contrahenda æquum, facilem, multa multis de suo jure cedentem esse: — nemo fere est, qui sui periculi judex, non sibi se æquiores quam reo præbeat: — quam me sis usurus æquo: — magistratus æ., impartial: — æquissimus æstimator et judex: — Of things: equitable, just, fair, proper: æ. et honesta postulatio, Cic. R. A. 2: — jus æ. et par: — propemodum æqua et justa dicebas: — re iniquum est, sed tua sapientia fit æquissimum: — æ. lex et omnibus utilis: — Lycurgus ille legum optimarum et æquissimarum juris inventor: — postulo id, quod æquissimum est: — Posidonium, sicut æquum est, dimittamus: — æquum sibi videri, non iniquum: — quod æquum sit in Quintium, id iniquum esse in Nevium: — With an obj. clause: æquum esse illos cogitare: — conf. quem erat æquissimum, contra Cn. Pompeii liberos pugnare? — [æquum est, followed by ut. Plaut.; Ter.] Absol.: in the abl. after a comp.: injurias gravius æquo habere, Sall.: — thus, potius largius æquo, Hor. 2) In the neuter, Subst.: Æquum, What is equitable or just, equity: quid in jure aut in æquo verum esset, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: — in rebus iniquissimis quid potest esse æqui? — Very often, æquum et bonum, or æquum bonum, what is right and good, right and just, justice and equity: quum de æquo et bono disputaretur: — ex æquo et bono, non ex callido versutoque jure rem judicari oportere: — illi dolum malum, illi æquum bonum tradiderunt: — thus also the legal term æquius melius, according to greater equity; and, æqui boni facere alqd, to be content with, to submit to: tranquillissimus animus meus qui totum istuc æqui boni facit. D) Of the mind; even, calm, composed (usually only in connection with animus): concedo, et quod animus æ. est et quia necesse est, Cic. R. A. 50, 145: — æquo animo et libenter parère: — conf. cum Musis nos delectabimur æquo animo. immo vero gaudenti ac libenti: — æquo animo esse: — carere æquo animo alqa re: — æquiore animo ferre alqd. Cæs.: — sapientissimus quisque æquissimo animo moritur, stultissimus iniquissimo: — æquam mentem rebus in arduis servare, Hor.: — quod adest memento componere æquus, id.

ÆÉR, æris (acc. usually æëra), m. (ἀήρ) I. The atmospheric air or atmosphere (opp. to 'æther,' the higher or thin air), Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; 45, 117: — a. fusus et extenuatus: — a. purus ac tenuis: — a. crassus et concretus: — a. temperatus: — a. natura maxime frigidus: — a. quem spiritu ducimus: — [In plur., Lucr.; Vitr. II. Meton. poet. A) A cloud or mist wherewith any one clothes himself, Virg. Æ. 1, 411; V. Fl. 5, 400. B) The aerial, lofty height of a tree, top, Virg. G. 2, 123.]

1. ÆRA (dissyl.), æ. f. (αἶρα) A weed among corn, darnel, tares, Plin. 18, 17, 44.

[2. ÆRA, æ. f. (αἶρα) I. The item of an account, LL. II. In Mathem.: A given number, LL. III. An epoch, era, Isid.; ML.]

\*\*ÆRAMENTUM, i. n. (αἶρα) A vessel made of brass, bronze, or copper, Plin. 33, 5, 30; 35, 15, 51.

[ÆRĀMĪNA. Larger utensils, according to Fest. — Hence Ital. rame, Fr. airain.]

\*\*ÆRĀRĪA, æ. f. (ærarium, sc. officina) A brass foundry, copper-works, Varr. LL. 8, 33; Plin. 34, 13, 38.

ÆRĀRĪUM, ii. n. (αἶρα) A treasury. \*\*I. Gen.: æ. privatum (Cæsaris), the privy purse, Nep. Att. 8: — æ. commune, id. II. Esp.: The public treasure of the Roman people kept in the temple of Saturn; also, the Treasury: quum largitiones maximas fecisset et effudisset ærarium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: — thus, exhaurire æ.: — pecuniam in ærarium invehere, referre: — dare alcu pecuniam ex ærario: — ærarium

*rectigaliaque*: — ærarii tenuitas: — *A certain part of the ærarium, which could not be touched except in case of necessity, was called æ. sanctius*, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 2; Cæs. B. C. 1, 14; Liv. 27, 10: — *conf. illic (in scribendo) opes velut sanctiore quodam ærario reconditæ*, Quint.: — *In the ærarium were also kept the public records and the standards of the legions, archives*, Cic. Pis. 25, 61; Tac. A. 3, 51; Liv. 3, 69.

**ÆRARIUS**, a, um. (æs) I. *Of or belonging to brass, bronze, or copper*: æ. structuræ (or sectoræ), mines, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21: — æ. fornaces, *smelting furnaces*, Plin. 11, 36, 42: — æ. fabrica, id.: — æ. metallum, *a copper mine*, Vitruv.: — æ. faber, *a coppersmith*, Plin.: — *also simply, ærarius, id.*; Mart.

II. *Esp.* A) *Of or belonging to money*: æ. ratio, *standard of coinage*, Cic.; Quint. 4: — tribuni æ., *paymaster*, Varr. B) *Meton. Subst.*: Ærarii, orum, m. (sc. cives), *Citizens of the lowest class, who had to pay a poll-tax, and were destitute of the jus suffragii; (to be degraded to this class was a great disgrace): referre alqm in ærarios*, Cic. Cluent. 43: — *In the sing. facere alqm æ.*, Liv.: — *relinquere alqm æ.*: — *eximere alqm ex ærariis*.

**ÆRATUS**, a, um. (æs) *Covered or ornamented with brass*: æ. lecti, *with brazen legs*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26: — æ. naves, Cæs.; Hor.: — æ. porta, Ov.: — *poët. æ. acies, i. e. armed*, Virg.: — æ. catena, *quite of brass*, Prop.: — *By a play upon words: tribuni non tam ærati quam ærarii, not exactly covered with brass (i. e. possessed of money, rich), but ærarii*. See **ÆRARIUS** II. B.: — *Sarcast. of a rich man*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8.

\*1. **ÆRĒUS** (trisyll.), a, um. (æs) I. *Made of brass, brazen*: æ. cornua, Virg. Æ. 7, 682: — æ. clavus, Plin.: — *Subst.*: Æreus, i. m. (sc. numus) *A copper coin*, Vitruv. Æreum, i. n. *Copper-colour*, Plin. [II. *Covered or adorned with brass*: æ. clipeus, *puppis*, Virg.]

2. **ÆREUS**, a, um. See **ÆRARIUS**.

[**ÆRIFER** (trisyll.), Æra, Ærum. (æs-fero) *Carrying metallic, i. e. brazen cymbals*: æ. manus comitum (Bacchi), Ov. Fast. 3, 740.]

[**ÆRIFICE** adv. *Artificially*, Varr. ap. Non. 69, 30.]

[**ÆRĪ-FŌDĪNA**, æ. f. (æs) *A copper mine*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, doubtful.]

**ÆRĪNUS**, a, um. (1. æra) *Of darnel or tares*, Plin. 18, 17, 44.

[**ÆRĪ-PES**, Ædis. (æs) I. *Brazen-footed*: æ. cerva, Virg. Æ. 6, 803: — *taurus*, Ov. II. *Meton. (as χαλκόνους) quick-footed*: æ. cervi, Aus. Id. 11, 14.]

[**ÆRĪ-SŌNUS**, a, um. (æs) *That sounds like brass, or resounds with any thing brazen*: æ. antra, Sil. 2, 93: — æ. mons, V. Fl.]

**ÆRĪUS** (seldom Ærĕus), a, um. (ἀέριος) I. A) *Of or belonging to the (atmospheric) air, aerial*: animantium genera quatuor, quorum . . alterum pennigerum et a, *living in the air*, Cic. Un. 10: — a. volatus avium atque cantus: — *Poet.*: a. domus, i. e. *the space of heaven*, Hor.: — a. mel (because the bee was believed to produce its honey from falling dew), Virg. [B) *Meton.*: *Aerial, lofty, high*: a. alpes, Virg.: — a. quercus, ulmus, id.: — a. arces, id.: — a. cornua caprae, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *Airy, vain, empty*: a. spes, Arn.]

**ÆRIZŪSA**, æ. f. (ἀερίζουσα) *A precious stone, perhaps the turquoise*, Plin. 37, 8, 37.]

**ÆRO**, ōnis. m. (αἶρω) *A wicker dorser*: ærones arena pneni, Plin. 36, 14, 21.

\***ÆRŌIDĒS**, æ. m. (ἀεροειδής) *Like air, of the colour of air*: a. berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 21.

[**ÆRŌLĪTHES**, æ. m. (ἀήρ-λίθος) *A meteoric stone, meteorolite, aerolite*, NL.]

[**ÆRŌLŌGĪA**, æ. f. (ἀήρ-λόγω) *Pneumatics, pneumatology*, NL.]

[**ÆRŌMANTĪA**, æ. f. (ἀερομαντεία) *Divination from the nature of the air, aeromancy*, Isid.]

[**ÆRŌMETRUM**, i. n. (ἀήρ-μέτρον) *An instrument for weighing air or for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases, aerometer, gasometer*, NL.]

**ÆRŌPĒ**, æs. and **ÆRŌPĀ**, æ. f. (Ἀερόπη) *The wife of Atreus*, Ov. Tr. 2, 391.

[**ÆRŌPHŌBĪA**, æ. f. (ἀήρ-φόβος) *A dread of air, aerophobia*, NL.]

**ÆRŌSUS**, a, um. (æs) *Full of, abounding in brass or copper*: æ. aurum, ferrum, *containing much brass or copper*, Plin. 33, 5, 29; 34, 14, 41: — æ. lapis, id.

**ÆRŪCA**, æ. f. (æs) *A kind of verdigris*, Vitruv. 7, 12.

\***ÆRŪGĪNŌSUS**, a, um. (ærgo) I. *Full of copper-rust, rusty*: æ. manus, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: — æ. lamellæ, id. [II. *Eruginous, of the colour of verdigris*, NL.]

**ÆRŪGO**, inis. f. (æs; *conf. FERRUGO*) I. *Rust of copper, verdigris*: æs Corinthium in æruginem incidit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: — ungi æramenta contra æ., Plin. [B) *Meton. poet.*: *Rusty coin*, Juv. 13, 60. II. *Fig.* A) *Ill-will, envy, jealousy*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 101: — *nimia æruginē capi*, Mart. B) *Avarice*, Hor. A. P. 330.]

**ÆRUMNA**, æ. f. (*contr. for ægrimonia from æger*) *Hard or toilsome misery, hardship, misfortune, calamity, distress [stronger than the synonyms: molestia, dolor, labor, mæror]: mæror (est) ægritudo flebilis, æ. ægritudo laboriosa, dolor ægritudo crucians*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: — *ut, ubi virtus sit, ibi esse miseria et æ. non possit, tamen labor possit, possit molestia*: — *Herculis perpeti ærumnas*. Sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo ærumnas etiam in deo nominaverunt: — *te miseria, te ærumnæ premunt*: — *in luctu atque miseriis mortem ærumnarum requiem, non cruciatum esse*, Sall. [II. *Defeat, overthrow*, Amm.]

[**ÆRUMNĀBĪLIS**, e. (ærumna) *Miserable, calamitous*, Lucr. 6, 1230; App.]

**ÆRUMNŌSUS**, a, um. (ærumna) *Full of trouble or misery, miserable, calamitous*: eos, qui se ægritudinis dederunt, miseros, afflictos, ærumnosos, calamitosos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82: — *infelix et æ.*: — *huic ærumnosissimo*: — *conf. ærumnosissima mulier Terentia, miserrima Tulliola*: — *Of things*: æ. salum, Cic. poet.: — *nihil est ærumnosius*, Sen.

[**ÆRUMNŪLA**, f. dem. (ærumna) *A stick used by travellers for carrying their bundles*, Plaut. ap. Fest.]

[**ÆRUSCĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A vagrant, charlatan*, Gell. 14, 1, 2.]

\***ÆRUSCO**, are. v. n. (æs) *To seek or beg one's bread by going about and exhibiting tricks*, Sen.: — *Æsp.*: of mendicant philosophers, Sen. Clem. 2, 6; Gell. 9, 2.

**ÆS**, æris. n. I. *Copper; brass, bronze*: æ. rude, Plin. 33, 3, 13: — *instead of which, æ. Cyprium (from cuprum)*, id.: — *scoria æris, slags of copper*, id.: — *flos æris, copper flower*, id.: — *squama æris, scale of copper*, Cels.: — æ. confiare, temperare, fundere, Plin.: — *status pedestris ex ære*, Cic. Phil. 9, 6, 13: — *leges in æ. incidere*: — æ. Corinthium in æruginem incidit. II. *Meton.*: *Anything made of brass, copper, or bronze*. A) *Gen. (mostly poet.)*: *Of a brazen tool, weapon, shield, trumpet, etc.*: ære ciere viros, i. e. *by means of the tuba*, Virg. Æ. 6, 165: — *cymbals made of brass*, Ov.: — *an angle, id.*: — *a shield*, Virg.: — *a washing-vessel*, Hor.: — *a brazen statue, id.*: — *In prose: Tabula figuntur . . ejus æra refigere debemus, ejus etiam chirographa defendimus, i. e. æreas tabulas legum*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 2. B) *Esp.* 1) *Money (because the most ancient coin was made of copper)*: æ. circumforaneum, *money borrowed of the bankers living round the forum*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11: — æs alienum, *borrowed money, i. e. a debt*: æ. alienum habere, contrahere, facere, suscipere, dissolvere: — *in æ. alienum incidere, to get into debt*: in ære a. esse, *to be in debt*: — ære a. oppressum esse: — *laborare ex ære a.*, Cæs.: — *liberare alqm ære alieno*: — ære a. exire: — *virtus suo ære censetur, by its own internal*

worth, Sen.:—thus, magister alicujus æris, of some merit, Gell.  
2) Meton. a) For as, unity of the standard of coinage: æs grave, the old heavy coin (a pound, an as), Liv. 4, 60:—æris millies tricies, 300,000 asses, Cic. de Rep. 3, 10. \*b) Pay: dare æra militibus, the pay (commonly stipendium), Liv. 5, 4:—Hence, æra for stipendia, military service, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13:—æra poscere, Juv.:—quod ad æs exit, turns to profit, Sen.:—multi anni sunt, quum ille in ære meo est, is in my pay, i. e. my friend. \*c) Particular, item of an account: si æra singula probasti, summam, quæ ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. ap. Non. 193, 11.

ÆSACUS or -ÆCOS, i. m. (Αἰσᾶκος) The son of Priamus, Ov. M. 11, 762.

ÆSĀLŌN, ōnis. m. (αἰσᾶλον) A kind of hawk; perhaps, the moor-buzzard, Plin. 10, 74, 95.

1. ÆSAR, āris. m. (Αἰσᾶρος) A river in Lower Italy, near Crotona, hod. Esaro or Necete, Ov. M. 15, 23.

2. ÆSAR-(in Etrusc.) Name of a deity, Suet. Aug. 97.

ÆSĀRĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the river Æsar: Æ. flumen, i. e. Æsar, Ov. M. 15, 54.

ÆSCHĪNES, is. m. (Αἰσχίνης) I. A disciple of Socrates, Cic. Inv. 1, 31. II. A famous orator of Athens, rival to Demosthenes, Cic. de Or. 2, 23; 3, 56. III. A physician of Athens, Plin. 28, 4, 10.

ÆSCHYLĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the tragedian Æschylus, Æschylan: Æ. cothurnus, Prop. 2, 34, 41.

ÆSCHYLUS, i. m. (Αἰσχύλος) I. The first great Greek tragedian, Cic. de Or. 3, 7; Hor. A. P. 278. II. A rhetorician of Cnidos, a contemporary of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 91; 95.

ÆSCHYNŌMĒNE, ēa. f. (αἰσχυνομένη, ashamed) A certain sensitive plant (Mimosa pudica, Impatiens, Noli me tangere), Plin. 24, 17, 102.

ÆSCŪLĀNUS, i. m. (sc. deus) The god of copper or copper money, August. Civ. D. 4, 21.

ÆSCŪLĀPIUM, ii. n. (Ἀσκληπιεύς and Ἀσκληπιῶν) A temple of Æsculapius, Vitruv. 7, præf.

ÆSCŪLĀPIŪS, ii. m. (Ἀσκληπιός) The son of Apollo and Coronis, the god of the medical science, Cic. N. D. 3, 22; Cels. 1, præf.

ÆSCŪLĒTUM, ÆSCULEUS, ÆSCULINUS, and ÆSCULUS. See ÆSC.

ÆSERNIA (ES.), æ. f. A town of Samnium, also Vulturinus, now Isernia or Sergna, Cic. Att. 8, 11; Vell. 1, 14.

ÆSERNĪNUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to the town Æsernia: Æ. ager, Liv. 10, 31:—A surname of Marcellus, made prisoner there, Liv. Ep. 73. II. Subst. A) Æsernini, orum. m. Inhabitants of Æsernia, Liv. 27, 10. B) Æserninus, i. A famous gladiator; hence, prov.: cum Æsernino Pacidianus, i. e. one hero compared with another, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; conf. id. O. Gen. 6, 17.

ÆSIS, is. m. A river in Umbria, now Esino or Fiumesino, Liv. 5, 35.

ÆSŌN, ōnis. m. (Αἰσών) The father of Jason, in his old age changed by Medea into a youth, Ov. M. 7, 2.

ÆSŌNĪDES, æ. m. (Αἰσονίδης) A male descendant of Æson, Jason, Ov. M. 7, 164.

ÆSŌNĪUS, a, um. (Æson), Æsonian: Æ. heros, i. e. Jason, Ov. M. 7, 156.

ÆSOPEUS. See ÆSOPUS.

[ÆSŌPĪCUS, a, um. (Æsopus) Æsopian: fabulæ Æ., Isid.]

ÆSŌPIUS or ÆSŌPĒUS, a, um. (Æsopus) Æsopian: Æ. fabula, Phæd. 4 prol.

ÆSOPUS, i. m. (Αἰσώπος) I. A Greek writer of fables, a native of Phrygia, Phæd. 4 prol.; Quint. 5, 11, 19; Gell.

2, 29. II. A tragic actor, friend of Cicero, Cic. Div. 1, 37; Fam. 1, 2, 4; 7, 1.

ÆSQUILIÆ. See ESQUILLÆ.

ÆSTAS, ātis. f. (allied to æstus) I. The hot season, summer: ineunte æstate, in the beginning of summer, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6:—æstate inita, Cæs.:—media æstate:—summa æstate:—exacta jam prope æ., Cæs.:—conf. affecta jam prope æ.:—anni æ., summer-time, Gell.:—In a wider sense, opp. to winter: Arabes campos et montes hieme et æstate peragrantes. \*II. Meton. A) A year, Virg. Æ. 5, 626; G. 3, 190:—The time of a campaign, Vell.; Tac. B) The air or heat of summer:—æ. serena, Virg. Æ. 6, 707:—æ. liquida, id.:—æ. ignea, Hor. C) Freckles on the skin, Plin. 28, 12, 50.

[ÆSTĪFER, ēra, ērum. (æstus-fero) I. Bringing heat, hot: æ. ignea, Cic. Ar. 111:—æ. canis, Virg. II. Suffering heat, hot, sultry: æ. arva, Lucan. 1, 206:—æ. campi, Sil.]

\*ÆSTĪMĀBĪLIS, e. Estimable, valuable: æstimabile esse dicitur id, quod aliquod pondus habeat dignum æstimatione, contraque inæstimabile, quod sit superiori contrarium, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

ÆSTĪMĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. I. A valuing, valuation. A) Prop.: superficiem ædium consules æstimarunt HS. vicies: quæ æ. vehementer reprehenditur, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5:—in censu habendo potestas omnis æstimationis habendæ censori permittitur:—æ. frumenti, of the price of the supply of corn:—æ. pænæ, the voluntary fixation of a fine (with the Athenians):—litis æ., see LIS:—æstimationes possessionum et rerum, appraisement of the estates according to their former (higher) value, Cæs.:—thus, prædia in æstimationem accipere, to receive at the higher valuation; and facetiously, æstimationem accipere, to suffer loss:—æqua æ. facta, low-rated, Cæs. \*B) Meton. 1) Concr.: An estate valued: quando æstimationes tuas vendere non potes, estates received instead of ready money at too high a valuation, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4. [2] The value of a thing, Catull. 12, 11. \*II. Fig.: Valuation, estimation: bonum hoc est illud quidem plurimi æstimandum, sed ea æ. genere valet, non magnitudine etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 34:—semper æstimationem arbitrii-umque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv.:—infra aliorum æstimationes æ. metiens, Vell.:—æstimatione recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, Tac.

\*ÆSTĪMĀTOR, ōris. m. One who values any thing.

I. Prop.: An appraiser: æ. venditor frumenti, Cic. Pis. 35, 86:—callidi rerum æstimatores prata et areas quasdam magno æstimant. II. Fig.: One who estimates or forms an opinion of any thing, a judge: justus rerum æ., Cic. Or. 41, 141:—incautior fidei æ., Liv.:—immodicus sui æ., Curt.

[ÆSTĪMĀTŌRIŪS, a, um. Of or belonging to valuation or rating: æ. actio, exceptio, judicium, Dig.:—Abso. Æstimatoria, æ. (sc. actio), ib.]

\*\*ÆSTĪMĀTUS, ūs. m. Valuation (found only in the abl. sing.): id æstimatu est mel e thymo, Plin. 11, 15, 15:—æ. ætatis, Macr.

[ÆSTIMIA, æ. f. for æstimatio, according to Fest.]

[ÆSTĪMŪM, ii. n. for æstimatio. Valuation, Hyg. de limit. p. 152, Goes., and Front.]

ÆSTĪMO (æstumo), i. v. a. (æs, with the termination -timo; conf. AUTUMO, FINITIMUS, MARITIMUS etc.) To appraise, rate, value, estimate (in respect of money). I. Prop.: æ. possessiones, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82:—æ. frumentum:—æ. harum rerum pretia:—æ. tritici modium quaternis HS., binis hordei:—æ. alqd tenuissime:—æ. prata magno:—æ. litum or lites, to determine the sum of money to be paid by the party convicted, to estimate the damages. II. Fig.: To appraise, value, rate, estimate, judge of any thing by its intrinsic or real value: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimant, Cic. R. C. 10:—thus, æ. alqm ex artificio comico:—æ. alqd ex tertia parte, Cæs.:—æ. amicitias non ex re, sed ex commodo, Sall.:—æ. alqd ex æquo, Liv.:—

*Instead of which we find sometimes, but rarely, the abl., æ. virtutem annis, by one's years, Hor.: — æ. alqd magni: — instead of which, also, æ. alqd magno: — æ. omnia minoris: — æ. alqd tanti, quanti: — æ. nihilo, permagno: — æ. alqd gravius, levius, Cæs.: — With an obj. clause: me esse mortuum nihil æstimo, I value as nothing, I don't care, Cic. poet.: — With a relat. clause: æstimabitis, qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, Sall.*

ÆSTIVA, orum. See ÆSTIVUS.

[ÆSTIVALIS, e. Summer-like: for æstivus, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24.]

[ÆSTIVARIUM, ii. n. (æstivus) A summer-house in a botanic garden, NL.]

[ÆSTIVATIO, onis. f. (æstivus) The disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud; the disposition of the branches of a tree, NL.]

[ÆSTIVE, ado. Summer-like, as in summer: æ. viaticus, as in summer, i. e. lightly, sparingly, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 3.]

\*\*ÆSTIVO. 1. v. n. (æstivus) To pass the summer any where, reside any where during the summer [opp. 'hiberno']: æ. greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: — æ. pastores, Plin.: — æ. Tusculi, Suet.

ÆSTIVUS, a, um. (æstas) I. Of summer, as in summer, summer-like, summer: æstivos menses rei militari dare, c'hibernos jurisdictioni, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 2: — æ. dies: — æ. tempora: — æ. locus, summer residence or seat: — æ. saltus, summer pasturage, Liv.: — æ. sol, Virg.: — æ. aura, Hor.: — æ. umbra, Ov.: — æ. aves, birds of summer, Liv.: — æ. animalia, vermin, Plin.: — æ. castra, a summer camp, Suet.: — æ. aurum, summer ornaments, Juv. II. Subst. Æstiva, orum. n. A) (æ. castra) 1) A summer encampment [opp. 'hiberna']: dum in æstivis nos essemus, Cic. Att. 5, 17: — quum prima æ. attigissem militaremque rem collocassem: — Ironically, æ. prætoris, pleasure-house. 2) Meton.: The time spent in a summer camp, i. e. campaign: nulla ex trinis æstivis gratulatio, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: — æstivis confectis, after the campaign was ended. \*\*B) (æ. loca) 1) Places of pasture during the summer, summer pastures, Plin. 24, 6, 19. [2] Meton.: A herd or flock in summer pastures, Virg. G. 3, 472.]

[ÆSTIVABUNDUS, a, um. Fermenting, Pall. 11, 17.]

ÆSTUARĪUM, ii. n. (æstus) I. Low land, liable to be overflowed with sea water, a salt marsh, an estuary: pedestria itinera concisa æstuariis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9. II. Meton. A) A morass: in æstuaris ac paludes, Cæs. B. G. 2, 28: — prima æ. nondum accrescente undâ transire, Tac. B) T. t. in mining: An air-hole, air-shaft: fodere æstuaris, Plin. 31, 3, 28.

\*\*ÆSTUATĪO, onis. f. A (passionate) ferment, commotion, Plin. 18, 1, 1.

\*ÆSTŪO. 1. v. n. (æstus) I. A) To be in violent or boisterous motion: ignis æstuat, blazes up, Ov. M. 4, 64: — gurgēs æ., rages, yeasts, rolls, foams: — thus, unda æ., Hor.: — tepefactus humor æ., boils, Virg.: — arbor ventis pulsa æ., waves, Lucr.: — quasi æstuantis animæ iter, of the breath descending and ascending, Gell. B) Meton. 1) (of the effect of fire): To be warm or hot, to burn or glow: exustus ager æ., Virg. G. 1, 107: — sole æstuante, Col.: — nebulis arduant æstuantia refrigerant, Plin. 2) Esp. of men and animals: To feel heat, to be warm or hot: Lycurgi leges erudiunt juventutem æsuriendo, sitiendo, c'algendo, æstuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: — ille quum æstualet, umbram secutus est: — æ. sub pondere, Ov.: — boves si æstuaerint, Col. II. Fig. \*A) To ferment with passion, to be in a violent passion, to be restless or excited, to glow: æ. illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23: — æ. desiderio alqis: — æ. invidia, Sall.: — æ. in alga re, to glow with love, Ov. B) To totter, waver, hesitate, fluctuate: æstuebat dubitatione, versabat se in utramque partem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30: — hunc æstuantem et tergiversantem judicio ille persequitur: — æstuat animus, Quint.: — sententia pugnat secum, æstuat et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto, Hor.

[ÆSTŪOSE, adv. With heat, furiously: æ. absorbere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67: — Comp., æ. inarsit, more fiercely, Hor.]

ÆSTŪŌSUS, a, um. (æstus) I. Full of agitation or heat: [I. Prop.: Fermenting, boiling, foaming: freta æ., Hor. O. 2, 7, 16.] \*II. Meton.: Glowing, burning, very hot: æ. pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14: — æ. syrtēs, Hor.: — æ. Auster, Plin.: — Sup., æstuosissimi dies, Plin.: — thus, suillum animal æ., that suffers most from heat, Col.

ÆSTUS, ūs [gen. æsti, Pac.] m. (Perhaps related to αἶθερ) A violent undulatory or heaving motion. I. Prop. [A] Gen.: fervet æstu pelagus, surf, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39: — exsultant æstu latices (aheni), bubble, Virg. 2) Concr.: The waves, billows, surges of the sea: delphines æstum secabant, Virg. Æ. 8, 674: — furit æ. arenis, id. B) Esp.: The regular agitation of the sea with ebb and flow, tide, flux and reflux: quid de fretis aut de marinis æstibus dicam? quorum accessus et recessus lunæ motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14 extr.: — conf. æ. maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes: — thus, maritimi æ. maximi, Cæs.: — crebræ commutationes æstuum, id.: — æ. ex alto se incitat, comes in or makes, id.: — æ. minuit, decreases, goes out, id.: — decessus æstus, i. e. the beginning of the ebb, id.: — æ. maxime tumentes, spring-tides, Plin.: — æ. inanes, low tides, id. C) Meton. \*1) a) Fire, glowing or scorching heat: exsuperant flammæ, furit æstus ad auras, Virg. Æ. 2, 759: — æ. caniculæ, Hor.: — æ. medii, noon-day heat, Virg.: — magis æstu quam calore vexari, Plin.: — conf. neque frigora neque æstus facile tolerare, Suet.: — fervore atque æstu (balnearum) anima interclusa, Liv.: — labore et æstu languidus, Sall. b) Esp.: Febrile heat: homines ægri quum æstu febrique jactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: — æ. ulceris, fever caused by a wound, Att. ap. Cic. [2] Concr.: The undulatory flow, or stream, of atoms, Lucr. 6, 922, sq.: — the magnetic fluid, id.: — the evaporation of the Avernus, id. II. Fig. A) Whirlpool, vortex, commotion, ferment: repente te quasi quidam æ. ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145: — conf. absorbet æ. gloriæ alqm; and, æ. consuetudinis absorbet alqm et trahit ad morem sermonis usitati: — civilis belli æ., Hor. B) A restless wavering or agitation of the mind, restlessness, anxiety: qui tibi æ., qui error, quæ tenebræ erunt! Cic. D. C. 14, 45. [C] Passionate excitement, vehemence, ardour, glow: æ. pectoris, flame, ardour of love, Ov. Her. 16, 25: — æ. stultorum regum et popularum, Hor.: — æ. gravesque curæ, id.: — conf. æstu curarum, irarum fluctuare, Virg.

ÆSTŪI (Æstii, Æstui), orum. m. A people on the right coast of the Baltic, now Courland and Wilna, Tac. Germ. 45.

ÆSŪLA, æ. f. A small town of the Æqui, near Tibur, now Poli, Hor. O. 3, 29, 6.

ÆSŪLĀNUS, a, um. (Æsula) Of or belonging to Æsula, Æsulani: Æ. arx, Liv. 26, 9: — Subst.: Æsulani, orum, m. Inhabitants of Æsula, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

ÆTAS, ætis. (gen. plur. ætatum, Liv.) f. (contr. from ævitas) The time of a man's life, life-time, duration of life, life, age. I. Prop.: quid est in hominis vita diu? da enim supremum tempus, expectemus Tartessorum regis ætatem... breve enim tempus ætatis satis longum est ad bene honesteque vivendum, Cic. de Sen. 19, 69: — conf. omne tempus ætatis sine molestia degere; and, in hac vita M. Curius consumpsit extremum tempus ætatis: — Nestor tertiam jam ætatem hominum vivebat: — cursus certus ætatis: — spatium ætatis: — ætatem consumere, conterere in alquo studio: — ætatem agere, ducere in literis: — ætatem omnem degere in tranquillitate: — ætatem otiosam et quietem traducere: — est quiete et pure actæ ætatis placida ac lenis senectus: — in India sapientes nudi ætatem agunt: — quæ degendæ ætatis ratio deligenda: — æ. volat: — sensim æ. senescit, nec subito frangitur, sed diuturnitate exstinguitur: — With an adjective or the like, of the stages or conditions of life, age: sua cuicque parti ætatis tempestivitas est data, ut et infirmitas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum et gravitas jam constantis ætatis etc.: — thus, æ. florens, confirmata, corroborata, bona,

adulta, media, propecta, senescens, ingravescent, affecta, decrepita, exacta, extrema: — æ. consularis, the forty-third year: — æ. legitima ad petendum magistratum, Liv.: — thus, æ. quæstoria, Quint.: — æ. militaris, Sall.: — a primo tempore ætatis: — ab initio ætatis: — ab ineunte æ.: — conf. ineuntis ætatis inscitia: — flos ætatis: — fervor ætatis: — ætate propectus: — ætates dispare: — alia æ. oritur: — Sometimes the context limits the sense to a definite age, without any particular attributive, esp. youth or advanced age; thus, of youth: dedecora, quæ res patris ejus, æ. ipsius pertulit: — tua æ. incidit in id bellum: — ad dicendum impedimento est æ. et pudor: — *Of old age*: magnum afferret mihi æ. ipsa solatium: — Sophocle jam affecto ætate: — morbo atque ætate confectus, Sall. II. *Meton.*: \*A) *Of the duration of trees, or other inanimate things*: æ. arborum, Plin. 16, 28, 51: — plurimum ætatis oleo annuo est, id.: — vinum ætatem fert, keeps well: — vinum accipit ætatem, takes the flavour of old wine, Plin.: — æ. ædificiorum, Dig. B) 1) *Gen.*: *Period of time, time, age*: philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc ætatem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: — qui procul absunt ab ætatis hujus memoria: — Romuli æ.: — ætates et tempora ignorare propter vetustatem: — heroicis ætatibus: — Hence, \*\*2) *Concr.*: *The people of a particular period, a generation, an age*: quid nos dura refugimus ætas? Hor. O. 1, 35, 34: — impia æ., id.: — æ. veniens, Ov.: — incuriosa suorum æ., Tac. \*\*C) *In a still wider sense; time (esp. of long duration)*: omnia fert ætas, animum quoque, Virg. B. 9, 51: — thus, æ. delet alqd, Hor.: — æ. in apicem profert alqd, id.: — æ. longa, id.: Quint.: — *Ætatem, adv., for a time, Ter.*: — *Lucr.*: — also, a very long time, an age, Plaut.: — in ætate, sometimes, now and then, at times, Plaut.]

\*ÆTATŪLA, æ. f. dem. Juvenile, tender age, youth: facile est hæc cernere in primis puerorum ætatulis, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: — vexatores ætatulæ suæ: — parcius ætatulæ indulgere aut certe cautius, i. e. sensuality, Suet.

[ÆTERNABILIS, e. Everlasting, eternal: æ. divitia, Att. ap. Non.: — æ. urbs, i. e. Rome, Cód. Th.]

[ÆTERNĀLIS, e. Everlasting, eternal: æ. somnus, i. e. death, Inscr.: — lex æ., opp. 'temporalis,' Tert.]

ÆTERNITAS, ætis, f. I. *Eternity*: fuit quædam ab infinito tempore æ., quam nulla temporum circumscripção metiebatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21: — tempus est pars quædam æternitatis: — in omni æternitate: — quod ex omni æternitate verum fuerit, from all eternity: — conf. ex omni æ. fluens veritas: — instead of which also simply ex æternitate verum, from eternity. II. *Meton.*: A) *Everlasting duration, perpetuity, imperishableness, immortality*: mihi populus æternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: — ad memoriam æternitatis: — *Of things*: cedri materiæ æternitas, Plin. B) *A title of the emperors*: rogatus per æternitatem tuam, Plin. Ep. 10, 87: — adoratus æ. nostram, Dig.

\*\*1. ÆTERNO, adv. *Eternally, perpetually*: æ. viret, Plin. 2, 107, 111: — æ. manere, Inscr.

\*\*2. ÆTERNO, are, v. a. and n. (æternus) I. *Act.*: *To eternalize, immortalize*: æ. virtutes alcijs, Hor. O. 4, 14, 3. II. *Neut.*: *To live for ever, ML.*

ÆTERNUS, a, um. (contr. from æviterus) A) *Eternal, everlasting*: nihil, quod ortum sit, æternum esse potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: — cum motum atomorum nullo a principio, sed ex æterno tempore intelligi: — legis perpetuæ et æternæ vis: — causæ immutabiles eæque æ.: — non modo æternam, sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus: — æ. auctoritas adversus hostem: — æ. sollicitudo, Sall.: — æ. ver, Ov.: — æ. urbs, i. e. Rome, Tib.: — Comp., nec est ligno ulli æternior natura, Plin. \*\*B) *Adv.* a) in æternum, to all eternity, for ever: urbs in æ. condita, Liv. 28, 28: — durare in æ., Quint. [b] *Æternum, Eternally, incessantly*: sedet æternumque sedebit, Virg. Æ. 6, 617: — servire æ., Hor.: — æ. latrans, Virg.]

ÆTHĀLIA, æ. f. (Αἰθλία) I. *The Greek name of the*

island *Elba*, Lat. *Ilva*, Plin. 3, 6, 12. II. *The old name of Chios*, hod. Scio, Plin. 5, 31, 38.

ÆTHĀLUS, i. m. (αἰθαλος) A kind of Egyptian grape, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

ÆTHER, Æris or Æros, m. (αἰθήρ) I. A) *The upper, thinner air, ether* [opp. 'aër', the atmospheric air], Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101; 2, 21, 54; Virg. Æ. 1, 587. B) *Æther, as a deity, the son of Chaos and Night, or according to others, Jupiter*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17; 1, 15; Ac. 2, 41. II. *Meton.* A) *Heaven*: rex ætheris altus Jupiter, Virg. Æ. 12, 140. B) *Gen.*: *The air*: gelidi sub ætheris axe, Virg. Æ. 8, 28: — ferar per liquidum æthera vates, Hor. C) *The upper world (in opposition to the lower regions)*: æthere in altos duos perferre labores, Virg. Æ. 6, 436. [D] *Spirit, ether*: æ. aceticus, spirit of vinegar: — æ. sulphuricus, sulphurous ether, spirit of sulphur, and the like, NL.]

ÆTHĒRĒUS and ÆTHĒRĪUS, a, um. (αἰθήριος) I. *Prop.*: *Of or belonging to the ether, ethereal*: Cælestis, altissima æthereaque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 64: — sidera æthereum locum obtinet: — ætheris delapsus ab astris, Virg. [II. *Meton.* A) *Of or belonging to heaven, heavenly*: æ. arces, Ov. M. 15, 858: — æ. pater, Mart.: — mons ætherio vertice, reaching to heaven, Tib. B) *Gen.*: *Of or belonging to the air*: æ. nubes, Lucr. 4, 182: — æ. auræ, id.: — æ. aqua, rain, Ov. C) *Of or belonging to the upper world*: vesci aura ætheria, Virg. Æ. 1, 550. D) *Fugacious, volatile, spirituous*, NL.]

ÆTHĪŌPIA, æ. f. (Αἰθιοπία) *Ethiopia*, Plin. 60, 30, 35: as situate in both Africa and Asia; also in the plur. *Ethiopiæ*, Sen. Q. N. 1 præf.

ÆTHĪŌPĪCUS, a, um. *Ethiopian*: Æ. oceanus, Plin. 6, 30, 35.

ÆTHĪŌPIS, idia, f. (αἰθιοπῖς) A kind of sage, *Ethiopian clary*, Spec. *Salvia*, Fam. *Labiata*, Plin. 27, 4, 3.

[ÆTHĪŌPISSA, æ. f. An Ethiopian woman, Hier.]

ÆTHIOPS, ōpis, m. (Αἰθίοψ) I. *An Ethiopian*, Plin. 2, 78, 80: — Adj.: *Ethiopian*: Æ. lacus, Ov. II. *Meton.* A) *Appell.*: A negro, blackamoor, black [opp. 'albus'], Juv. 2, 23; Plin. 32, 10, 52. B) *Adj.*: *Heavy, stupid*: cum hoc homine an cum stipite Æthiopo, Auct. Or. in Sen. 6. [C] A black powder, *Ethiops*: Æ. martialis, black oxide of iron, NL. D) Æ. vegetabilis, common seawrack, fucus vesiculosus, NL.]

[ÆTHĪŌPUS, i. m. for Æthiops, Lucil. ap. Prisc.]

[ÆTHOMMA, ætis, n. (αἰθός-δμμα) The seeing of sparkles, NL.]

ÆTHŌN, ōnis, m. (αἰθων, burning) The name of a horse in the chariot of Phæbus, Ov. M. 2, 153: of Pallas, Virg. Æ. 11, 89: of Aurora, Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 89: of Pluto, Claud. R. P. 1, 282.

[1. ÆTHRA, æ. f. (αἰθήρ) Poet. for æther. I. *Air*: volans ales in æthra, Virg. Æ. 12, 247: — surgere in æthram, Lucr. II. *The clear sky*: æ. sidera, Virg. Æ. 3, 585.]

2. ÆTHRA, æ. f. (Αἰθήρ) I. *Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Hyas*, Ov. Fast. 5, 171. II. *Daughter of Pitheus, mother of Theseus*, Ov. Her. 10, 131.

[ÆTHŪSA, æ. f. (αἰθώ) Fool's parsley, lesser hemlock, Æ. cinapium, Fam. Umbellif., NL.]

\*\*ÆTĪŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (αἰτιολογία) A showing of a cause or reason, Sen. Ep. 95.

ÆTĪTES, æ. m. (ἀετῖτης, the eagle-stone) I. An unknown precious stone, said to be found in the eagle's nest, Plin. 10, 3, 4. [II. *Kidney-shaped clay-iron-stone*, NL.]

ÆTĪTIS, idia, f. (ἀετῖτις) An unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

ÆTNA, æ. [poet. also, Ætnē, Æs, Ov.] f. (Αἴτνη) I. Mount Etna, in Sicily, the fabled abode of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, nov. Monte Gibello, Cic. Div. 2, 19; Verr. 2, 5, 56;

Ov. M. 5, 352. Said to have been hurled by Jupiter upon Typhon; hence prov. Onus Ætnæ gravior. II. A town at the foot of this mountain, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23 and 44. III. A nymph of Sicily, according to Serv.

ÆTNÆUS, a, um. (Ætna) I. Of or belonging to mount Ætna: Æ. ignes, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: Æ. fratres, i. e. the Cyclopes, Virg.: Æ. deus, i. e. Vulcan, V. Fl.:—Subst.: Ætnei, orum, m. Dwellers near Ætna, Just. 22, 1. [II. Meton. poet.: Sicilian: Æ. tellus, Sicily, Ov. M. 8, 260: Æ. triumph, Sil.]

ÆTNENSIS, e. (Ætna, II.) Of or belonging to the town Ætna: Æ. ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18; 44:—Subst.: Ætenses, iam, m. Inhabitants of Ætna, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44.

ÆTOLIA, æ. f. (Ἀττολία) Ætolia, a province in Central Greece, Cic. Pis. 37, 91; Tusc. 1, 2, 3.

ÆTOLICUS, a, um. (Ætolia) Ætolian: Æ. bellum, Liv. 37, 6: Æ. aper, i. e. slain by Hercules, Plaut.

ÆTOLIS, idis. f. (Ἀττολὶς) An Ætolian woman: Deianira, Ov. Her. 9, 131.

[ÆTOLIUS, a, um. Poet. for Ætolicus, Ætolian: Æ. heros, i. e. Diomedes, Ov. M. 14, 461.]

ÆTOLUS, a, um. (Ἀττολός) Ætolian: Æ. arma, i. e. of Diomedes, Ov. M. 14, 528: Æ. urbs, i. e. Arpi in Apulia, built by Diomedes, Virg.:—conf. Æ. Arpi, id.: Æ. plagæ, i. e. hunting nets or toils (with allusion to Meleager and the Calydonian boar), Hor.:—Subst.: Ætoli, orum, m. Inhabitants of Ætolia, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; de I. P. 6, 14; Liv. 27, 29.

[ÆVITAS, ætis. f. (ævum) I. Stage of life, age, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 7: of old age, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25. II. Eternity, eternal duration: æ. temporis, App.]

[ÆVITERNUS, a, um. (ævitas) Eternal: æ. domus, Varr. ap. Prisc.: æ. naturæ deorum, App.]

\*ÆVUM, i. n. [a secondary form, ævus, i. m. Plaut.; Lucr.] mostly poet. for ætas. The time of a man's life, lifetime, duration of life, life, age. I. Prop.: in cælo cum dis agere æ., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28:—thus, securum agere æ., Hor.:—degere æ., Lucr.:—conf. æ. immortal degere in beatorum insulis, Cic. frgm.:—ubi (in cælo) beati ævo sempiterno fruuntur:—leniter traducere æ., Hor.:—ter ævo functus, id.:—quod superest ævi, id.:—memor brevis ævi, id.:—conf. æ. omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan.:—Of the several stages or ages of life: flos ævi, Ov.:—integer ævi, Virg.:—meum æ. si quis percontabitur, Hor.:—primum ævi, V. Fl.:—Of old age: annis ævoque soluti, Ov.:—ævo confectus, obitus, Virg.:—Of animals: æ. piscium, Plin.

\*\*II. Meton. A) The whole duration or usual age of plants, age: æ. arborum, Plin. 17, 1, 1: arbor occulto ævo, of unknown growth, Hor.:—lupinus patitur ævum, keeps well, bears its age, Col. B) 1) Gen.: Period of time, time: ingenia nostri ævi, Vell. 2, 36: nostro ævo, id.:—ævi ejus rex, Plin.:—ad hoc ævi, id.:—simulacrum tot ævis incorruptum, id. 2) Concr.: The people of a particular period, generation: de quibus consensus ævi judicaverint, Plin. 14, 6, 8. C) In a still wider sense; time (esp. of long duration): omnia vitata dentibus ævi, Ov. M. 15, 235:—per tantum ævi occulta, Tac.:—omne in ævum, for all time, for ever:—also simply, in ævum, id.:—conf. per ævum mansura monumenta, for centuries, for a long while, Ov.:—æ. donare, eternity, Luc.

[Æv for ab. See Ab.]

AFER, fra, frum. [I. Adj.: African, for Africanus: A. æquora, the sea between Africa and Sicily, Ov. Fast. 4, 289: A. serpentes, Hor.:—A. avis, i. e. a Numidian hen, id.:—A. murex, i. e. of Gætulia, id.] II. Subst.: Afri, orum, m. Africans, Cic. Balb. 18; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9; Virg. Æ. 8, 724:—In the sing.: dirus A., i. e. Hannibal, Hor.:—Poet.: medius liquor secernit Europen ab Afro, i. e. from Africa, id.

[AFFABER (adf.), bra, brum. Skilful, ingenious: a. industria, Symm.]

\*AFFABĪLIS (adf.), e. Easy to be spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind; with dat.: cum in omni sermone omnibus a. et jucundum se esse vellet, \*Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113:—Cyclops non dictu a. ulli, Virg.:—Comp., Sen. Ep. 79.

\*AFFABĪLĪTAS, ætis. Courteousness, affability, kindness: quantopere conciliet animos hominum comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.

[AFFABĪLĪTER, adv. Courteously, kindly, Macr. S. 7, 2. Sup., Gell. 16, 3, 5.]

\*AFFABRE, adv. Ingeniously, skilfully: (signum dei) a. atque antiquo artificio factum, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14.

[AFFABRICĀTUS (adf.), a, um. (ad-fabrico) Added, joined: consuetudo quasi secunda et quasi a. natura, August.]

[AFFABRO, are. (affaber) To adorn, decorate, ML.]

[AFFĀMEN (adf.), inis. n. (affor) Address: mulcere alqm blando affamine, App. M. 11, p. 260.]

[AFFĀNĪÆ, arum. f. Idle senseless trash, stuff, prattle: his et aliis similibus a. obblateratis, App. M. 9, p. 211:—nescio quas a. effutire, id.]

\*AFFĀTIM (adf.; also separately, ad fatim) adv. (ad-fatim) Abundantly, enough, more than enough: iisdem seminibus homines a. vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51:—a. farta et satiata aquila, id. Poet.:—a. satisfacere alci:—a. parare commeatum, Sall.:—a. dicere de alqa re, Plin.:—in mandatis sat abunde: HS.LXXII. satis esse, a. prorsus [opp. 'perezigue']:—quorum a. copia, Tac.:—\*\*With adj.: populi marinis opibus a. dices, Mel.:—feminae a. multæ, Amm.:—With gen. (like satis and abunde): a. armorum, copiarum, vini, Liv.; Just.

[AFFĀTUS (adf.), ūs. m. Address: quo a. audeat ambire furem reginam? Virg. Æ. 4, 284:—tacito a. adorare numina, with a silent prayer, Stat.:—ora solvere ad affatus, Sil.:—Of written orders, Cod. Just.]

[AFFECTĀTO, adv. Carefully, diligently: a. retinere nomen alcis, Lampr. Hel. 17.]

\*\*AFFECTĀTĪO (adf.), ōnis. f. An eager desire (in good or bad sense), zeal, rage. I. Gen.: philosophia sapientiæ amor est et a., Sen. Ep. 89:—cæli a., exploration, Plin.:—mira a. circa æs Corinthium, id.:—circa affectionem Germanicæ originis ambitosi, in the mania of passing for natives of Germany, Tac.:—a. imperii, Suet. II. Rhet. t. t.: A choice affected expression, affectation: a. et ambitiosa in loquendo jactantia, Quint. 12, 10, 40:—a. unius verbi, id.:—a. nimia priscorum verborum, Suet.

\*AFFECTĀTOR (adf.), ōris. m. One who has an eager desire for, or earnestly pursues, any thing: a. justī amoris, Eutr. 10, 7:—a. regni, Quint.:—conf. a. imperii, Flor.:—nimis a. risus, Quint.:—a. libertatis (in dicendo), id.

[AFFECTĀTRIX (adf.), icis. f. She who earnestly desires or pursues any thing: a. et interpolatrix veritatis, Tert.]

\*\*AFFECTĀTUS, a, um. Rhet. t. t.: Far-fetched, affected: affectata et parum naturalia, Quint. 11, 3, 10:—a. subtilitas, id.:—a. scurrilitas, id.:—a. difficultas, id.

[AFFECTE (adf.), adv. With feeling, feelingly, with emotion: a. oblectari, contristari, Tert.]

AFFECTĪO (adf.), ōnis. f. (1. affectus) The state or condition of a thing produced by external effects; affection: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio, ut lætitia, cupiditas, metus, molestia, morbus, debilitas, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36. I. Of body: firma a. corporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9 extr.:—a. astrorum valet ad quasdam res:—qua affectione cæli primum spiritum duxerit.

II. Of mind. A) Gen.: virtus est a. animi constans conveniensque, condition, affection, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34:—thus, a. animi et animorum:—vitiositas est habitus aut a. in tota vita inconstans:—vitia sunt a. manentes:—a. quædam ad res aliquas, relation, connection. \*\*B) Esp. 1) a) A friendly



*disposition, inclination, good-will, kindness, love, affection:* argentum magis quam aurum sequuntur, nulla affectione, animi sed quia etc., Tac. Germ. 5:—simiarum generi præcipua erga fetum a., Plin.:—ultra modum veræ affectionis, Just.:—*In the plur.*: inter lætas a. audientium, Tac. [b] *Concr.*: *An object of love:* affectiones, beloved ones, i.e. children, Dig. 2) *The faculty of willing, will:* a. tenendi, Dig.]

[AFFECTIOSE. *adv.* *Kindly, affectionately*, Serv. Virg. B. 9, 27.]

[AFFECTIOSUS, a. um. *Full of propensities:* a. infantia, Tert.]

AFFECTO (adf.). 1. *v. freq.* (afficio) *To strive after, aspire at, aim at a thing in order to obtain it; pursue.* [I. Prop.: a. alqd (navem) dextrâ, to lay hold of, Virg. Æ. 3, 670:—a. viam Olympo, to strive to mount the skies, id.:—*conf.* a. viam ad dominas, Ter.] II. Fig. \*A) Gen.: quam viam munitet, quod iter affectet, takes, Cic. R. A. 48, 140:—a. similitudinem, A. Her.:—a. magnificentiam verborum, Quint.:—*conf.* a. elegantiam Græcæ orationis verbis Latinis, Gell.:—a. civitates formidine, to attach, draw to one's self, Sall.:—*conf.* a. Gallias, Vell.; and, a. Galliarum societatem, Tac.:—a. dominationes, Sall.:—a. regnum, Liv.:—a. spem, to foster, entertain, id.:—a. cælum, to aspire to, Ov.:—a. uniones, Plin.:—*With an object. clause:* qui esse docti affectant, Quint.:—*In the pass. voice:* affectari morbo, to be attacked with a disease, Liv. \*\*B) Esp.: *To strive after any thing in an affected manner; to affect, feign:* a. crebrum anhelitum, Quint. 11, 3, 56:—a. imitationem antiquitatis, id.]

[AFFECTOR (adf.). 1. *v. dep.* I. *To strive earnestly after, desire any thing:* a. regnum, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 377 P. II. Esp.: *To take a liking or affection to:* a. ad mulierem, App.]

[AFFECTUOSE (adf.). *adv.* *Kindly, affectionately*, Cass.; Sid.]

[AFFECTUOSUS (adf.). a. um. *Full of affection, affectionate:* pia a. que res, Macr. 2, 11.]

1. AFFECTUS, a. um. I. *Part. of afficio.* II. *Adj.*: *Being in a certain state by means of external causes, conditioned, circumstanced, constituted, tempered, etc.*

A) Prop. 1) Gen.: oculus conturbatus non est probe a. ad suum munus fungendum, in a proper state, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15:—manus recte a.:—quomodo affecto cælo compositisque sideribus, under what constellation:—*With abl.*: optima valetudine affectus. 2) Esp. a) *Ill-conditioned, weakened, enfeebled, weak, infirm, suffering, indisposed:* L. Cesarem, Neapoli affectum graviter videram, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 2:—*conf.* ita a., ut si ad gravem valetudinem labor viæ accessisset etc.:—*thus*, a. valetudine, Cæs.:—jam a. senectute:—*thus*, jam a. ætate:—*conf.* infirmissima valetudine affectaque jam ætate:—hinc remiges *firmissimi*, illinc inopia affectissimi, Vell.:—*Of things:* ista pars reip. male affecta, in a bad state:—*thus*, sic a. Sicilia:—civitas ægra et a., Liv.:—a. res familiaris, id.:—*conf.* a. res, id.:—a. opes, Tac.:—a. fides, a. weakened, sunk credit, id. b) *Of time:* Near its end, almost finished, spent: bellum a. videmus et, vere ut dicam, pæne confectum, Cic. P. C. 8, 19:—a. jam prope ætate:—*thus*, hieme a., Sil. B) Fig.: omnibus me virtutibus affectum esse cupio, furnished, endowed, Cic. Pl. 33, 80:—*thus*, animi a. virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertiis:—a. honore:—a. præmio:—quemadmodum animo affecti sumus, disposed, inclined:—*thus*, animus alquo modo a.:—magis a. animi iudicium quam docti, excited: a. varie alqa re:—a. in or erga alqm:—qui contra affecti sunt:—res a. alquo modo ad alqd, connected with, related to.

2. AFFECTUS (adf.), ūs. m. (afficio) *A state produced by external causes.* \*\*I. *Of the body:* alii corporis a., Cels.:—in quibus affectibus, id. II. *Of the mind.*

\*A) Gen.: *A condition or disposition of mind, mood:* a. animi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 47:—*thus*, a. mentis, Ov.:—diversos a. exprimere, flentis et gaudentis, Plin. \*\*B) Esp. 1) a) *A passionate disposition, affection, passion*

(good or bad), desire, and the like: variis affectibus concisus atque laceratus, Quint. 12, 1, 7:—tacitu a. letari, Ov.:—parentis affectum præstitit:—opes atque inopiam pari s. concupiscunt, Tac.:—a. nostros cohære non poterit, Plin. Pan. [b] *Concr.*: *An object of love; in the plur., beloved ones*, Luc. 8, 132; Capit. 2) *The faculty of willing, will, Dig.]*

AF-FĒRO (adf.), attŭli (adt.), allātum (adl.), afferre (adf.) [in tmesi: ad jubeat ferri, Plaut.]. *v. a.* *To take, carry, bring, move to or towards, and the like.* I.

Prop. A) Gen.: a. litteras ad alqm, Cic. Att. 8, 6:—*instead of which, also*, a. litteras alicui:—a. litteras ab alquo:—a. acipenserem, to serve up:—a. huc scyphos, Hor.:—a. pugionem alicui, to bring:—a. sellam alicui, Gell.:—a. cibum pede ad rostrum, veluti manu, Plin.:—a. manus, to lay one's hand on in order to succour; more often with a bad intention, a. manus (alicui), to lay hands on (as an enemy, or for the purpose of killing one), to do any one violence:—*conf.* a. manus sibi, to lay hands upon one's self, Planc. ap. Cic.:—*thus also*, a. manus bonis alienis, to lay hands on, to touch:—*conf.* a. manus impiis templo:—a. manus suis vulneribus, to re-open (see, also, II. A):—[a. se alquo, to go to any place, Plaut.; Virg.:—*Passiv. poet. with an accusative of the end:* hanc urbem afferimur, are driven, come, Virg.] \*\*B) Esp. of land: *To bring forth, yield*, Varr.; Col.; Pall.:—and meton.: magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit, Plin. Ep. 1, 13. II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To bring to:* quam existimationem, quam honestatem in iudicium attulit, eam liceat secum ex hoc loco *afferre*, Cic. Quint. 31, 99:—a. animum vacuum ad scribendas res:—a. non minus auctoritatis quam facultatis ad dicendum:—a. consulatum in familiam:—a. nihil ostentationis aut imitationis:—a. domo meditatam scelus:—a. medicinam consilii atque orationis singulis (generibus hominum):—*conf.* a. consilii quid illi:—a. magnum adjumentum alicui:—a. nihil præter operam:—a. lumen memoriæ:—a. vim (alicui), to do one violence, lay hands upon one:—*thus also*, a. vim vitæ aut corpori:—*conf.* a. manus beneficio suo, to destroy again, to render worthless, Sen. (see I. A). B) Esp. 1) *To carry or bring any thing as intelligence, to bring word or news, to report, inform, give notice of, etc.*: ii qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingunt aliquid, quo faciant id, quod nunciant, lætius, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 8:—calamitas tanta fuit, ut eam ad aures Luculli non ex proelio nuncius, sed ex sermone rumor afferret:—nihil novi ad nos afferebatur:—*thus*, a. miros terrores ad alqm:—a. crebros rumores ad alqm, Cæs.:—a. periculum patriæ alicui:—a. satis bella, to bring pretty good news:—est ad nos allatum de temeritate eorum qui etc.:—*thus*, mihi de Q. Hortensii morte est allatum; and, qui de me rumores afferuntur, Cic. fil. ap. Cic.:—magnum, quod afferebatur, videbatur, Cæs.:—*With an object. clause:* Cælum ad illam attulisse, se aurum quærere etc.:—*thus*, suspicor ad te esse allatum, per multos esse etc. 2) *To bring forward, allege, adduce, as an excuse, reason, etc.*: hanc. ut sibi ignoscerem, causam afferebat, quod etc., Cic. Læl. 11, 37:—*thus*, a. justas causas, quod etc.:—a. rationes, cur:—a. alqd ad defensionem suam:—a. suam sententiam:—hic mihi afferunt mediocritates (dolorum):—a. ætatem, to allege for excuse:—ad ea affer, si quid habes:—nihil afferunt, qui negant etc., they say nothing if they deny:—*With an object. or relat. clause:* quo (exemplo) affert, Rhodium quendam, etc.:—cur credam, afferre possum. 3) *To occasion, cause, effect, give, impart (esp. of the states of the mind):* ut ipsa detractio molestiæ consecutionem affert voluptatis, sic in omni re doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37:—a. populo pacem, tranquillitatem, otium:—a. incrementum alcjs rei:—a. interitum alcjs rei:—a. alicui lacrimas:—a. cladem, consolationem, delectationem, dolorem, egestatem, luctum, metum, voluptatem etc.:—a. motum dulcem sensibus:—a. pacem animis:—auctoritatem et fidem orationi:—a. momenti plus ad alqd. 4) A. alqd, to contribute to a certain object in order to be useful, to be useful, help, assist: negat, diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid a., Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87:—



*thus, a. aliquid ad communem utilitatem: — quicquid ad rempublicam attulimus: — a. aliquid oratoris laudis: — quid oves aliud a. nisi etc? — illa praesidia non a. oratori aliquid, ut etc.: — a. nihil ad communem fructum.*

**AFFICIO** (adf.), affici (adf.), affectum (adf.). 3. (adf.) *v. a.* To bring or put one, by external causes, into any state or disposition; to dispose, influence, affect, move. I. Gen.: Ut animos eorum ita afficiat, ut eos quocunque velit, trahere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 176: — *thus, a. animos ita, ut etc.: — varie sum affectus tuis literis: valde priore pagina perturbatus, paulum altera recreatus: — quoniam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, qui etc.? — literae tuae sic me affecerunt, ut etc.: — avide sum affectus de fano, I have at heart: — Esp. with abl.: to influence with, give to, bestow on, impart to, furnish, provide or fill with; and passive, affici aliquid, to be given to, be influenced with, be acted upon, be affected by, etc.: grati populi est, premiis a. bene meritos de rep., to bestow a reward, Cic. Mil. 30, 82: — *thus, a. aliquid beneficio, to confer a benefit: — a. aliquid cruciati, to torment: — a. aliquid poenā, to punish: — a. aliquid morte, cruce, to kill, to crucify: — a. exsilio, to banish: — a. aliquid sepulturā, to bury: — a. aliquid nomine regis, to give the name of: — a. aliquid honore, to honour: — a. populum servitute, to subdue, Liv.: — affici morbo, to fall sick: — affici doloribus pedum, to have or be laid up with the gout: — affici vulnere, to be wounded, Cæs.: — corpora affecta tabe, seized, Liv.: — a. aliquid lætitiā, to delight: — affici delectatione, to be delighted: — *thus, affici laude: — affici ægritudine propter aliquid: — affici admiratione, to be admired: — affici difficultate, to be in difficulties, Cæs.* \*\*II. Esp.: To affect, attack, so as to weaken, to weaken: ut æstus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, Liv. 28, 15: — pulmo totus afficitur, Cels.: — a. aliquid uno vulnere in mortem, Tac.**

[**AFFICTICUS** (adf.) or -TUS, a. um. (affigo) Added, joined to, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1.]

[**AFFICIO** (adf.), ōnis. f. (affigo) An adding, joining to: a. veretri, Phædr. 4, 13, 1.]

**AFFICTUS**, a. um. part. of affigo.

**AF-FIGO** (adf.), xi, xum. 3. [affixet for affixisset, Sil.] *v. a.* To affix, add to, fix or fasten to or upon; with ad or a dat. I. Prop.: Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affigunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: — Prometheus affixus Caucaso: — a. aliquid cruci, Liv.: — *conf.* a. aliquid patibulo, Sall. frgm.: — a. aliquid cuspidē ad terram, Liv.: — a. signa delubris, Hor.: — a. aliquem lecto, id.: — a. radicem terre, to fasten in, put into, Virg.: — a. literam ad caput, to burn or impress as a brand upon one's forehead. \*\*II. Fig.: To fix on, impress, imprint on: a. aliquid animo, to fix, impress on the mind, Quint. 2, 7, 18: — a. literas pueris, to imprint, fix on their memory, Sen.

[**AF-FIGURO** (adf.), i. v. a. To form (words) by analogy, Gell. 4, 9, 12 doubtful.]

**AF-FINGO** (adf.), finxi, fictum. 3. *v. a.* To form or frame in addition, to add by forming or framing.

\*I. Prop.: nec ei manus affinxit, Cic. Un. 6: — nulla corporis pars sine aliqua necessitate afficta: — multa natura aut a. aut mutat aut de trahit. II. Fig.: To add. A) Gen.: huic generi malorum non affingitur illa opinio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 68: — *conf.* nihil opinione affingat assumatque ad ægritudinem: — tantum alteri affinxit, de altero climavit. B) To add by devising or inventing, to devise, invent, feign in addition, to attribute falsely: ut intelligatis, quid error affinxerit, quid invidia confarit, Cic. Cluent. 4, 9: — neque vera laus ei de trahit, nec falsa afficta esse videatur: — addunt ipsi et a. rumoribus, Cæs.: — a. alicui crimen, Tac.: — a. literas, to feign, App.

**AFFINIS** (adf.), e. [abl. affine, Ter.] (adfinis) Bordering upon, adjacent. \*\*I. Prop.: gens a. Mauris, Liv. 28, 19: — Subst.: Affines, Borderers, Dig. II. Trop.: Allied to or connected with any thing or person; hence A) Allied or related by marriage, a relation or relative

by marriage [opp. 'consanguineus, cognatus, agnatus,' related by blood]: — cognati et affines, Cic. Cluent. 14, 41: — a. atque propinquus: — scelus affinis tui Lepidi: — a. C. Mario affini nostro: — ab homine affini, Suet.: — Poet.: affinia vincula, ties of relationship, Ov. B) Partaking, participating, associating in any (esp. bad) thing, accessory to guilt; mostly with dat. or gen.: duos solos video a. ei turpitudini iudicari, Cic. Cluent. 45, 127: — *thus* a. facinori, sceleri, culpæ: — ut eum rei capitalis affinem esse diceret: — *thus*, homines a. hujus suspicionis: — a. esse alcjs culpæ: — [a. cupiditatis, given to, Tert.: — *thus* a. idolatriæ, id.: — With ad: a. esse ad causandum, Pac.]

**AFFINITAS** (adf.), atis. [gen. plur. affinitatum, Just.] *f.* I. A) Relationship by marriage, alliance, affinity [opp. to 'cognatio,' consanguinity]: caritas generis humani serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum tum a., Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 68: — vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus: — affinitate sese devincere cum alquo: — affinitatem jungere cum alquo, Liv.: — affinitatem divellere. [B) Concr.: Persons so related, Plaut. Tr. 3, 2, 75.] \*\*II. Fig.: Affinity, connection, conformity, resemblance: a. literarum, Quint. 1, 6, 24: — a. corporum hominum mentiumque, Gell. [B) Chemical affinity or elective attraction, NL. C) In Botany: Union of filaments, NL.]

[**AFFIRMANTER** (adf.), adv. With assurance, affirmatively: a. prædicere aliquid, Gell. 14, 1, 24.]

**AFFIRMATE** (adf.), adv. With assurance, affirmatively: a. promittere aliquid, quasi deo teste, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: — Sup., a. scribere aliquid, Gell.

\***AFFIRMATIO** (adf.), ōnis. *f.* Assurance, affirmation: est iurjurandum a. religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: — nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea nec spem ex a. afferre volui: — *conf.* in spem venire affirmatione alcjs, Cæs.: — credere affirmationi alcjs, Planc. ap. Cic.: — constantissima a. annalium, Plin.: — multā a. abnuere aliquid, Curt.

[**AFFIRMATIVUS** (adf.), a. um. Affirmative, positive, LL.]

[**AFFIRMATOR** (adf.) He who assures or affirms, Dig. 4, 4, 15; Eccl.]

**AF-FIRMO** (adf.), i. v. a. To make any thing more firm or sure, to strengthen, establish, confirm. \*I. Gen.: ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, Liv. 1, 1: — a. societatem iurejurando, id. II. Esp. \*A) To give assurance (by word or deed) of truth or certainty, to confirm, corroborate: id quod breviter expositum est rationibus affirmatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 37, 67: — a. dicta promissaque alcjs auctoritate sua, Liv.: — a. opinionem, id.: — a. populi Romani virtutem armis, Tac. B) To affirm, assert, declare, asseverate: dicendum est mihi, sed ita, nihil ut affirmem, queram omnia, maintain, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 8: — nihil aliud a. possum nisi sententiam et opinionem meam: — quæ sic affirmat, ut oculis ea cernere videatur: — certum a. non ausim, to maintain as a certainty, Liv.: — instead of which, a. pro certo rem, id.: — With an obj. clause: omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, mihi majori offensione esse etc.: — sic decerno, sic sentio, sic affirmo, nullam esse etc.: — hoc affirmo, neminem etc.: — Absol.: sive uxoris sunt, ut affirmat, sive ipsius, ut negat, Plin.: — nemo scit, omnes affirmant, Tac.: — Impers.: ut affirmatur, Tac.

[**AFFIXIO** (adf.), ōnis. *f.* (affigo) I. Adjunction, addition: propages est series et a. continua, Non. 64, 27. II. Fig.: An ardent or constant pursuit of an object: a. philologiæ, Cap. 1, p. 14.]

\***AFFIXUS**, a. um. Affixed, fastened, fixed, sitting close to, adhering, cleaving to. I. Gen.: causa in animo sensuque meo penitus a. atque insita, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53: — quæ semper a. esse videtur ad rem neque ab ea possunt separari: — Ithacam in asperrimis saxulis, tamquam nidulum, affixam: — nos in exiguæ terræ parte affixi: — affixum esse alicui tamquam magistro: — Tarracoenensis a. Pyrenæo, lying close to, Plin. [II. Part. Subst.: affixa, orum, n. The fixtures of a house, Dig. 33, 7, 18.]

## AFFLAGRANS

[AFFLAGRANS (adf.), antis. *Blazing up; fig.: in tempore a., i. e. roused, excited, disquieted*, Amm. 21, 12 extr.]

[AFFLĀTOR (adf.), ōris. m. *He that blows at, or injects breath*, Tert.]

AFFLĀTUS (adf.), ūs. m. *A blowing, breathing upon, afflation; breeze, breath, gale, blast.* \*I. Prop.: a. Favonii, Plin. 6, 17, 21:—a. noxius, id.:—a. maris, sea-air, id.:—*the same*, a. maritimus, id.:—a. vaporis, Liv.:—ignes levi a. adurunt vestimenta, Plin.:—a. apri, afflation, Ov.:—*thus*, a. serpentis, Stat.:—Bæoti sine a. vocant colles, Tebas, without aspiration, Varr.:—leni a. simulacra refovente, access of light or brightness, Plin.

II. Fig.: Afflation of the divine spirit, inspiration, enthusiasm: instinctu divino afflatusque, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34:—nemo vir magnus sine aliquo a. divino umquam fuit:—*conf. sine inflammatione* animorum et sine quodam a. quasi furoris.

[AFFLECTO (adf.), exi. 3. v. a. *To bend or turn towards: sol a. axes alicui*, Avien.]

[AFFLĒO (adf.), ēre. v. n. *To weep at or over a thing*, Plant. Pers. 1, 3, 72.]

\*AFFLICTATIO (adf.), ōnis. f. *Torment or anguish of body: a. (est) aegritudo cum vexatione corporis*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18:—*cruciatu*, a.:—*sollicitudo, molestia*, a.:—*In the plur.: Egyptiæ a.*, Tert.

[AFFLICTATOR, ōris. m. *A tormentor*, Tert.]

\*AFFLICTIO (adf.), ōnis. f. (affligo) *Torment or anguish of mind, grief, affliction: a. irrita, a tormenting, vexing*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16.

AFFLICTO (adf.). 1. v. int. a. (affligo) *To strike against vehemently.* \*I. Prop.: minuente æstu naves in vadis afflicantur, stick fast, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12. II. A) Meton.: *To injure, damage, ruin: naves tempestas a.*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 29:—*quum æstu febrique jactantur*... deinde multo gravius vehementiusque afflicantur, are shaken, tormented:—*quarta decima legio a. Batavos*, Tac.:—*thus*, anceps fortuna equites equosque a., id.:—a. Italiani, id. B) A. se or afflicti alia re, to grieve, be vexed, distressed, disquieted: tu me accusas, quod me afflictem, quum ita sim afflictus, ut nemo umquam, Cic. Att. 3, 12, 1:—*quum se Alcibiades afflicteret*:—mulieres a. sese, manus supplices ad cælum tendere, Sall.:—acerbissime afflicti de rebus suis domesticis:—*luget senatus, marret equester ordo*... squalent municipia, afflicantur coloniæ:—afflicti lamentarique.

AFFLICTOR (adf.), ōris. m. (affligo) *He who injures or destroys: a. et perditur dignitatis, auctoritatis senatus etc.*, Cic. Pis. 27.

1. AFFLICTUS (adf.), a. um. I. Part. of affligo.

II. Adj. A) Battered, cast down, injured, damaged; miserable, unhappy: Græcia suis consiliis percussa et a., Cic. Flacc. 7:—*provincia a. et perditur*:—*conf. o me perditum! o me a.*:—*eversa atque a. respublica*:—*religionis prostrate afflictæque*:—non *integra fortuna*, at a.:—*ab a. amicitia transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare*:—*afflictiori conditione esse*:—*res a., a bad condition or situation*, Sall.:—a. fides, a. weakened, sunk credit, Tac. B) Fig., like abjectus. 1) Of mind; cast down, afflicted, distressed, grieved, dispirited: diffidentem rebus suis confirmavit et afflictum erexit perditumque recreavit, Cic. de I. P. 9, 23:—*thus*, a. amicos excitare:—*conf. recreavi a. animos bonorum unumquemque confirmans, excitans*:—*ægritudine afflictus, debilitatus, jacens*:—*esse afflicti et fracti animi*:—*afflictus luctu, mœrore*:—*conf. domus Antonii afflictæ mœstitiâ*. 2) Of character; base, depraved, abandoned: homo a. et perditus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10:—*nemo tam a. est moribus*, Macr.

[2. AFFLICTUS (adf.), ūs. m. (affligo) *Collision: nubes afflictu ignem dant*, App.]

AFFLĪGO (adf.), xi, etum. 3. [affixint for affligerint, Front.] *To strike or dash against, to throw with*

58

## AFFLUENTER

violence. I. Prop. A) Gen.: Ad scopulos afflicta navis, Cic. R. Perd. 9, 25:—a. alqm ad terram, Plant.:—*for which*, a. alqm terræ, Ov.:—a. caput saxo, Tac.:—a. imaginem solo. B) Esp.: *To strike, dash, or throw down, overthrow: statuam istius deturbant*, affligunt, comminunt, Cic. Pis. 38, 93:—*thus*, a. monumentum:—*aquila duos cervos afflixit et ad terram dedit*, Suet.:—*alces si quo afflictæ casu considerint*, Cæs.:—a. infirmas arbores pondere, id.:—a. omnia longe lateque, to overturn or subvert, id.:—*equi atque viri afflicti*, Sall.:—*conf. nostri afflicti sunt*, id.; and, Mars communis sepe victum erigit et a. victorem, Liv.

II. A) Meton.: *To injure, damage, ruin, by striking: tempestas naves Rhodias afflixit*, ita ut ad unam omnes contrate eliderentur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 27:—*thus*, naves afflictæ, shattered, wrecked, id.:—a. caput alcis fusti, Tac.:—*affligi morbo, to be affected with disease*:—Themistocles in barbaris sinus confugit, quam affligerat:—*thus*, a. opes hostium vastatione, deia prælio, Liv.:—*resp. nunc afflictæ est*:—*vectigalia affliguntur belli difficultatibus, suffer* (opp. 'sustentari'):—a. alqm bello, Liv.:—a. equestrem ordinem:—a. Othonianas partes, Tac. B) Fig.: *To throw to the ground, to weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, oppress, and the like: quum prospero flatu ejus (fortune) utimur, ad exitus pervelimur optatos, et quum refflavit, affligimur, we are smashed, wrecked*, Cic. Off. 2, 6:—*non vitium nostrum, sed virtus nostra nos afflixit, has ruined*:—*non me emervavi, non afflixit senectus, brought down, dejected*:—*percellere et a. adolescentiam plenam spei maximæ*:—*animos a. et debilitare metu*:—*ut me elevat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit*:—*concursu magno et odio universi populi pene afflictus est, oppressed, overwhelmed*:—*magnis clamoribus afflictus conticuit, discouraged, embarrassed*:—a. alqm sententiis (judicium), to ruin by condemnation:—*conf. a. alqm innocentem in judicio*:—*oratoris est, rem augere laudando, vituperandoque rursus a., to degrade, vilify*:—a. causam susceptam, to desert, give up:—*Pompeius ipse se afflixit, pined*.

AF-FLO (adf.). 1. v. a. and n. I. Act. A) To breathe or blow upon a person or thing (with air, vapour, etc.) 1) Prop.: terga tantum afflante vento, Liv. 22, 43:—*ventus a. udam (fabam)*, Plin.:—*afflatus aura, exposed to a draught of air*, Suet.:—*afflari taurorum ore, to be blown upon*, Ov.:—*afflari incendio, seized*, Liv.:—*thus*, afflari flammâ ex Ætna monte, id.:—*afflari sidere, to be attacked by catalepsy, to suffer from siriasis* (see SIDEROR), Plin.:—[2] Fig.: *afflata numine dei, inspired*, Virg. Æ. 6, 50.] \*B) To blow, breathe, exhale any thing upon or towards any person or thing. 1) Prop.: a. calidum vaporem membris, Lucr. 5, 508:—*suavitas odorum, qui afflantur e floribus*, Cic. de Sen. 17:—[Poet.: a. crimem cervicibus, to blow round the neck, Ov.:—a. lætos honores oculis, to breathe beauty on, i. e. to impart it, Virg.] 2) To bring, carry to: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam afflari voluntatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13:—a. alqd mali faucibus alicui, A. Her.:—*With an object. clause: rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse.* \*II. Neutr.: *To come breathing to or towards.* A) Prop.: afflabunt tibi odores, Prop. 2, 29, 17. B) To breathe on, to be favourable: afflante fortuna, Quint. 11, 3, 147:—*amor a. alicui*, Tib.

AFFLŪENS (adf.), entis. I. Part. of affluo. II. Adj. A) Like abundans, Abounding, rich; with abl. pauci opibus et copiis affluentes, Cic. Agr. 2, 30:—*homo a. otio nimio et ingeniis uberrimis*:—a. bonitate:—*domus a. omni lepore et venustate; scelere omni*:—*urbis a. eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis*:—*Comp., nihil beatius, nihil omnibus bonis affluentius cogitari potest*:—*Absol. divitior mihi et a. videtur esse vera amicitia*:—*Sup., a. largitor*, August. \*B) Existing in abundance, abundant, copious, numerous: a. copię omnium rerum, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153:—*Comp., uberiore* et a. aquę, Vitr.:—*Sup., a. humor*, Sol.:—*Adv.: ex affluenti, abundantly*, Tac.

\*AFFLŪENTER (adf.), adv. *Abundantly, copiously: a. vinum immissum*, App.:—*Comp., a. undique haurire*

voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16:—a. solito convivium in-  
itum, Tac.

\*AFFLUENTĪA, æ. f. *Affluence*. I. Prop.: a. genitura, Plin. 26, 10, 60. II. A) Meton.: *Abundance, affluence, plenty, copiousness, superfluity*: ex hac copia atque omnium rerum, Cic. Agr. 2, 35:—a. annonæ, Plin. Pan.:—affluentiam affectare, *superfluity*, Nep. B) Fig.: nimii flores et ingenii a., Quint. 12, 10, 13.

AF-FLŪO (adf.), xi, xum. 3. v. n. *To flow or stream to, towards, or near*. I. A) Prop.: æstus bis a. bisque remeant, Plin. 2, 97, 99:—Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam latior affluens, Tac.:—amnis a. castris, Liv.:—Of atoms, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49:—Of food, Suet.:—[Poet.: homo vestitu affluens, with a flowing garment, Phædr.] B) Meton.: \*\*1) *To hasten or run on or near, to approach in great haste*: numerus comitum a., Virg. Æ. 2, 796:—copiæ a., Liv.:—auxilia Gallorum a., Tac. \*\*2) *To flow or come in streams, to fall to one's share in abundance*: quum domi otium et divitiæ a., Sall. Cat. 36:—opes a., Liv.:—conf. quod a. opibus vestris, id. \*3) *A. alga re, to flow over with any thing, to abound in, or have great abundance of any thing*: unguentis affluens, Cic. Sen. 8, 18:—miser si in vitiosa vita a. voluptatibus. \*II. Fig.: Quæ (voluptas) titillaret sensus et ad eos cum suavitate a. et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11:—nihil a te ne rumoris quidem affluxit:—amor a. incautus, creeps or steals upon, Ov.:—affluentes anni, *flowing on, increasing*, Hor.

\*\*AF-FŌDĪO (adf.), Ære. v. a. *To add by digging, to dig in addition*: a. cespitem nostro solo, Plin. 2, 68 extr.

AF-FOR (adf.), atus. 1. (1. Pers. præc. affor, does not occur) v. dep. a. *To address or accost*: licet mihi veribus iisdem a. te, quibus affatur Flaminium, Cic. de Sen. 1:—quum hunc nomine esset affatus:—a. atque appetere alqm:—quo (libro) me hic affatus quasi jacentem excitavit:—a. hostem supplex, Virg.:—a. mortuum, to bid him farewell, Virg.:—thus, a. extremum, id.:—a. deos, to pray to, id.:—[In the pass. voice: templa affantur, are designed for auguries, Varr.:—affatis ex officio singulis, addressed, App.]

AFFORE. See ASSUM.

[AF-FORMIDO (adf.), are. v. n. *To be sore afraid*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 3.]

[AF-FRANGO (adf.), frūgi, fractum. 3. v. a. *To strike against, to break against*: a. ungues postibus, Stat. Th. 10, 47.]

[AF-FRĒMO (adf.), Ære. v. n. *To roar or murmur at*, V. Fl. 1, 528: Sil. 14, 124.]

[AFFRICATIO (adf.), ðnis. f. *A rubbing against, attrition*, Cæd. Aur. Ac. 1, 14.]

\*\*AF-FRĪCO (adf.), ūi, atum, or etum. 1. v. a. *To rub against*. I. Prop.: a. se herbæ, Plin. 8, 27, 41:—unguedine palmulis suis affricata (also affricata), App. II. Fig.: malignus quamvis candido rubiginem suam affricuit, has rubbed his rust against, i. e. has imparted his fault to him, Sen. Ep. 7.

\*\*AFFRICTUS (adf.), ūs. m. (affrico) *A rubbing against or upon any thing*, Plin. 31, 6, 38.

AFFRINGO. Another mode of spelling for affrango.

[AF-FRĪO (adf.), 1. v. a. *To rub any thing in pieces against another, to triturate or crumble*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57.]

\*\*AF-FULGĒO (adf.), si. 2. v. n. *To shine, sparkle, glitter, to appear bright upon or with any thing*. I. Prop.: Of stars, Ov. Ib. 213:—vultus a. instar veris, Hor.:—cæli ardentis species a., Liv. II. Fig.: *To shine, to appear, to show itself by shining (of any thing agreeable)*: defensurum se urbem prima spes affulsit, Liv. 27, 28:—mihi talis aliquando fortuna a., id.:—nihil tale præsidii a. Cretensibus, V. Max.:—at prima a. occasio, Flor.:—Demosthenes ei patronus a., V. Max.

\*\*AF-FUNDO (adf.), ūdi, ūsum. 3. v. a. *To pour to, upon, or into*. I. Prop.: affusa eis aqua calida, Plin. 12, 21, 46:—a. vinum, id.:—a. venenum in aqua frigida, Tac.:—a. Rhenum Oceano, to pour into, id.:—amnis affusus oppidis, *flowing by*, Plin.:—Instead of which, colonia amni affusa, washed by, i. e. situate near, id.:—phœnix a. vim genitalem nido, Tac. II. Meton. A) *To add or join in haste*: equitum tria millia cornibus affunderentur, Tac. Agr. 35:—affusis cingebant tecta carinis, Sil. [B] In a middle sense: affundi, *To stretch or throw one's self upon the ground*, Ov.; Luc.; Flor.]

AFORE and AFOREM for abfore and abforem from absum.

AFRĀNĪANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Afranius, Afranian*: A. legio, Auct. B. H. 7:—Subst.: Afraniani, orum, m. *Soldiers of Afranius*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 43.

AFRĀNĪUS, a. I. *A Roman family name*. Thus, L. Afranius, a comic poet, a contemporary of Terence, Cic. Brut. 45; Hor. E. 2, 1, 57. Another L. Afranius, Pompey's lieutenant in Spain, Cæs. B. C. 1, 30; Cic. Fam. 16, 12. II. Adj.: Afranian: A. fabula, of the poet A., Cic. Cæl. 30.

AFRI, orum. *Africans*. See AFER.

AFRĪCA, æ. f. I. *In the more extended sense, one of the quarters of the world*, Mel. 1, 4; Plin. 3 præf.; Sall. II. *In a more confined sense, the Roman province of Africa (the Carthaginian territory)*, Mel. 1, 7; Plin. 5, 9, 10; Cic. Lig. 7.

AFRĪCĀNUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Africa, African*: A. gallina, a kind of guinea-hen, Varr. R. R. 3, 9:—A. bestię, lions, panthers (in the fights of wild beasts), id.:—Hence, simply, Africanæ, arum, f., Cæl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 10; Liv. 44, 18:—A. possessiones, in Africa, Nep.:—A. bellum, between Cæsar and Pompey's partisans in Africa, Hirt. B. G. 8 præf.; Cic. Dej. 9:—Hence also, A. causæ, African disputes; and, A. rumores, of the African war. II. Subst. A) Africanus, i. m. *A surname of the two Scipios as the conquerors of Carthage*, Cic. Off. 1, 33; de Sen. 11; Tusc. 1, 3, 5. B) Africanæ, arum, f. (sc. bestię). See above.

AFRĪCUS, a, um. (more rare than Africanus) I. *African*: A. terra, Africa, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167; Liv. 29, 23 extr.:—A. mare, Flor.:—A. bella, Sil.:—A. præsidia, Liv. II. Esp. A) A. ventus, West-south-west wind, between the Favonius and Auster, now Africo, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101:—often also called simply, Africus, Virg.; Hor.; Sen.:—hence, poet.: A. procellæ, Hor.; and Africus, as the god of winds, Prop. B) Vicus Africus, a street on the Esquiline hill (called so from a Carthaginian prison that was there), Var. L. L. 5, 32.

ĀGĀMĒDES, æ. m. (Ἀγαμέδης) *A brother of Trophœus; the two brothers built the temple of Apollo at Delphi*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.

ĀGĀMEMNO and -ON, ðnis. m. (Ἀγαμέμνων) *A king of Mycenæ, son of Atreus and Arope, brother of Menelaus, husband of Clytemnestra, father of Orestes, of Iphigenia and Electra, commander-in-chief of the Greeks at Troy*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26; 4, 8; Off. 3, 25; Hor. O. 4, 9, 25.

ĀGĀMEMNŌNĪDES, æ. m. (Ἀγαμέμνωνίδης) *A male descendant of Agamemnon; Orestes*, Juv. 8, 215.

ĀGĀMEMNŌNĪUS, a, um. (Ἀγαμέμνωνίος) *Of or belonging to Agamemnon*: A. Orestes, Virg. Æ. 4, 471:—A. puella, i. e. Iphigenia, Prop.:—A. Mycenæ, where Agamemnon reigned, Virg.:—A. phalanges, led by Agamemnon, id.:—A. classis, Liv.; Mel.

[ĀGĀMUS, a, um. (ἄγαμος) *Unmarried*, Hier.]

ĀGĀNIPPE, ðs. f. (Ἀγανίπη) I. *A fountain of Boætia, on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses*, Plin. 4, 7, 12; Ov. M. 5, 312; Virg. B. 10, 12. II. *The wife of Acrisius, mother of Danaë*, Hyg. F. 63.

ĀGĀNIPPEUS, a, um. (Ἀγανίππειος) *Of or belonging to the fountain Aganippe: A. unda, Claud. Lans. Ser. 8: — A. lyra, Prop. 2, 2, 30.*

ĀGĀNIPPIS, idia. f. *Sacred to the Muses: A. Hippocrene, Ov. Fast. 5, 7.*

[ĀGĀPĒ, ēs. f. (ἀγάπη) I. *Christian love, love of our neighbour, Eccl.* II. *Love-feast, among the primitive Christians, Eccl.*

ĀGĀRĪCON, i. n. [*A secondary form agaricus, i. m., name of a genus in the vegetable kingdom, NL.*] (ἀγαρίκον) *Agaric, a kind of fungus or mushroom growing on trees, Plin. 25, 9, 57.*

ĀGĀSO, ōnis. m. I. *A driver of beasts of burden, esp. horses; a groom, ostler, Liv. 43, 5; Curt. 8, 6, 4: of an ass-driver, App.* II. *Meton. Gen.: An inferior servant, foot-boy, lackey, Hor. S. 2, 8, 73; Pers. 5, 76.*

ĀGĀTHOCLES, is. m. (Ἀγαθοκλῆς) I. *A king of Sicily, son of a potter, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55; Just. 22, 1, sq.* II. *A Greek historian, Cic. Div. 1, 24.*

ĀGĀTHOCLEUS, a, um. (Ἀγαθόκλειος) *Of or belonging to king Agathocles: A. tropaea, Sil. 14, 652.*

ĀGĀTHODĒMON, ōnis. m. (ἀγαθοδαίμων, a good genius) *A kind of Egyptian snake, Lamp. Hel. 28.*

ĀGĀTHYRNA, æ. f. *A town on the northern coast of Sicily, Liv. 26, 40.*

ĀGĀTHYRSI, ōrum. m. (Ἀγάθυροι) *A people of Scythia in the European Sarmatia (now Transylvania and Temeswar), Plin. 4, 12, 26; Virg. Æ. 4, 146.*

ĀGĀVE, ēs. f. (Ἀγάθη) I. *A daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, mother of Pentheus, whom she tore to pieces in a fit of madness, Ov. M. 3, 725; Hor. S. 2, 3, 303. A drama named after her, Juv.* II. *A Nereid, Hyg. F. præf.* III. *An Amazon, Hyg. F. 163.*

ĀGE and (in the plur.) AGITE, interj. (ago) *Come on! come on then! go on! well! (as an exclamation of encouragement; in transitions): age nunc refer animum etc., Cic. R. A. 16, 48: — age, age, exponamus adolescenti etc.: — age porro, tu, qui . . . cur etc.? — age nunc consideremus: — age nunc: — thus, age nunc compare: — conf. age vero considerate: — age jam concedo non esse miseros, well then, well: — conf. age sit ita factum; and, age si paruerit, well, agreed: — In the plur.: agite, juvenes, succedite, Virg.: — Strengthened by sis (i. e. si vis) and dum: agesis, nunc de ratione videamus: — conf. agesis ergo, expone nunc etc.: — agedum, conferte nunc cum illis etc.: — Thus, in the plur. agitedum ite mecum, Liv.: — recordamini agitedum, quoties etc. etc., id.*

[ĀGĒA, æ. f. *A gang-way in a ship, Enn. Ann. 7, 51.*

ĀGĒLASTUS, i. m. (ἀγέλαστος, he who does not laugh) *A surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir, Plin. 7, 19, 18 (conf. Cic. Fin. 5, 30; Tusc. 3, 15).*

[ĀGĒLLŪS, i. m. dem. *A small field, small estate, Catull. 20, 3.]*

ĀGĒLLUS, i. m. dem. (ager) *A small field, small estate, Cic. N. D. 3, 35; Hor.*

ĀGĒMA, ātis. n. (ἀγῆμα) *A certain division of an army with the Macedonians, answering to a Roman legion, Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 4, 13, 26.*

ĀGĒNDŪCUM, i. n. *A town of Gallia Lugdunensis, now Sens, Cæs. B. G. 6, 44; 7, 10.*

ĀGĒNOR, ōris. m. *A king of Phœnicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, Ov. M. 2, 858; 3, 51: — Poet.: Agenoris urbs, i. e. Carthage (built by the Phœnician Dido), Virg.*

ĀGĒNOREUS or -IUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Agenor: A. bos, i. e. Jupiter (who, in the shape of a bull, carried off Europa, daughter of Agenor), Ov. Fast. 6, 712. (Gen.: for Phœnician: A. ahena, Sil.: — for Carthaginian, id.*

60

ĀGĒNŌRĪDES, æ. m. *A male descendant of Agenor, an Agenoride: Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 8; 81: — Peræus (whose grandfather Danaus was a relative of Agenor), Ov. M. 4, 772.*

ĀGENS, entis. I. *Part. of ago.* \*\*IL A) Adj. 1) *Efficacious, powerful, vigorous, lively (of speeches and speakers): utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acerbis, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: — acer orator, incensus et a.* [2) *Gramm.: agentia verba, for activa, Gell. 18, 12.]* B) Subst. \*\*1) *One who pleads or speaks in a court of justice, a speaker, counsel, attorney, Quint. 5 præf. 1; 6, 1, 48; 10, 7, 3.* [2) *A surveyor of land, Hyg.* 3) *Agentes in rebus, a kind of subordinate police-officers in the provinces, Cod. J. 12, 20; A. Vict.; Amm.* 4) *Agens, entis, n. An efficacious remedy, agent, NL.]*

ĀGER, āgri. m. I. *A piece of arable or meadow land, a field, land, or ground.* 1) *Prop.: a quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: — a. et natura perbonus et cultura melior: — agrum colere: — conf. agri cultura, agri cultio, agri cultor: — a. novalis, fallow ground or field, fallow, Varr. (opp. 'a. restibilis,' a field cultivated every year, id.) [Land for a nursery, Gell.]* II. *Meton.* A) *In a more extended sense, the whole compass of land belonging to a community, that is capable of culture, territory [opp. 'terra,' a land containing several such agri]: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit sive a. Hirpinus (totum enim possidet) quam meus fundus Arpinas etc., Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: — conf. fundum habet in agro Thurino: — thus, a. Campanus, Volaterranus etc.: — Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Cæs.* B) *In the plur.: The country, as opposed to town: non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: — annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv.: — homines ex agris concurrunt.* [C] *With land-surveyors, depth [opp. 'frons,' breadth, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12; Inscr.]*

ĀGĒRĀTON or -UM, i. n. (ἀγῆρατον, not subject to decay) *A kind of plant, Plin. 27, 4, 4.*

[ĀGĒRĀTOS, i. m. (ἀγῆρατος, not growing old) *One of the æons of the heretic Valentinus, Tert.]*

ĀGĒSĪLAUS, i. m. (Ἀγῆσilaos) I. *A king of Sparta, a celebrated general, Cic. Off. 2, 5; Fin. 2, 35; Nep.* II. *An epithet of Pluto, Lact. 1, 11.*

AGESIS for age sis. See AGO.

[AG-GAUDĒO (adg.), ēre. v. n. *To rejoice near or with any one: a. alui, Lact. 4, 6.]*

[AG-GĒMO (adg.), ēre. v. n. *To sigh or lament at or to; with dat., or absol., Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 112; Stat.]*

[AG-GĒNĒO (adg.), 1. v. a. *To beget or engender in addition: a. fratres omnibus natis, Tert.*

[AG-GĒNĪCĪLOR (adg.), āri. *To bow the knee before any one: a. alui, Tert.*

AGGER, ēris. m. (1. *aggero: any thing carried or brought together, in order to make an elevation*) *Rubbish (earth, sand, stone etc.).* I. *Prop.: unde agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15: — aggerem petere, id.: — aggere explere fossas, paludem, id.: — multo aggere vestire trabes, to cover over, id.: — superjicere aggerem terrenum, Suet.* II. *Any elevation formed by heaping up, dam, dike, rampart, mound* \*\*A) *Gen.: a. terreus, mud-wall, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: — a. via, the raised part of a road, high-road or causeway, Virg.; Tac.: — [instead of which also simply, agger, Stat.; Amm.] — a. armorum, strues corporum, a heap of arms, Tac.: — Poet. a sepulchral mound, V. Fl.; wood-pile, a funeral pile, Ov.; a heap of dead bodies, V. Fl.; a niveus, a mass of snow, Virg.: — a. Alpini, the Alps: — a. pelagi, a high wave or billow, Luc.* B) 1) a) *Esp. Milit. t. t.: Wall, rampart, bulwark, defence: oppidum cingere vallo et fossa, aggere maximo, vineis etc., Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5: — thus, oppidum oppugnare aggere, vineis, turribus: — aggerem jacere, to throw up, Cæs.: — aggerem extruere, id.: — aggerem instruere, id.: — aggerem promovere*

ad urbem, to advance, Liv. b) Agger Tarquinii, the wall erected by Tarquinius Superbus on the eastern side of Rome, in order to protect the city, Plin. \*2) Fig.: Wall, rampart: caet vel receptaculum pulso Antonio vel a oppugnandae Italie Græcia, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9.

[AGGERATIM, adv. In heaps, App.]

\*\*AGGERATĪO, ōnis. f. A damming up; a mound, dam, Vitr. 10, 22; Just. 2, 1.

1. AG-GĒRO (adg.), gessi, gestum. 3. v. a. To carry, convey, take, bring to or towards. \*I. Prop.: a. luta et limum, Cic. ap. Non. 212, 16: — a. tellurem tumulo, Virg.: — a. terram fluminibus, Plin.: — a. cespitem, Tac.

\*\*II. Fig.: To bring forward, to lay to one's charge: a. probra, Tac. A. 13, 14: — intendere vera, a. falsa, id.

\*\*AGGĒRO. 1. v. a. (agger) To heap up, pile up. I. A) Prop.: a. cadavera in stabulis, Virg. G. 3, 556: — a. ossa, Tac.: — a. quadrantes patrimonio, to heap upon, to add, Phædr. B) Meton.: a. arborem, to heap up earth about a tree, Col. 11, 2, 46. [II. Fig.: To heap up, i. e. to increase or augment: a. iras, Virg. Æ. 4, 197: — a. præmia pugnae, id.: — a. promissum, Stat.]

[AGGESTIM, (adg.) adv. In heaps or crowds, Bibl.]

[AGGESTĪO (adg.), ōnis. f. (1. aggero) A heaping up, alluvial formation, Pall. 2, 13.]

[AGGESTUM (adg.), i. n. A raised dam or mound, Amm. 30, 11.]

1. AGGESTUS (adg.), a, um. part. of 1. aggero.

\*\*2. AGGESTUS (adg.), ūs. m. (1. aggero) A carrying to or towards, a procuring: a. lignorum, Tac. A. 1, 35: — a. copiarum, id.: — a. arenæ, A. Viet.

[AG-GLŪMĒRO (adg.), 1. v. a. (to gather into a clew) To add, join to: a. latera, associate together, V. Fl. 3, 78: — a. se lateri, Virg.]

[AGGLŪTINANS, antis. n. A cicatrizing remedy, NL.]

AG-GLŪTĪŌ (adg.), 1. v. a. To glue on or agglutinate. \*I. Prop.: tu illud (proemium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, Cic. Att. 16, 6: — a. alqd fronti, Cels.: — a. aurum, to solder, Plin. [II. Meton.: a. se, jocosely, to fasten one's self upon any one, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 63.]

[AG-GRĀVESCO (adg.), ēre. v. inchoat. n. To grow heavy, grievous, or critical: morbus a., Pac.; Ter.]

\*\*AG-GRĀVO (adg.), 1. v. a. To make heavier. I. Prop.: a. pondus, Plin. 18, 12, 30. II. Fig.: To aggravate, make more inconvenient or dangerous: bello aggravatæ res, Liv. 4, 12: — a. ictus, id.: — a. vulnera: — a. dolorem, Curt. B) Meton.: To molest, incommode, importune: odor a. caput, Plin. 12, 17, 40: — argumenta, quæ per se nihil reum a. videantur, Quint.: — a. rationes, Sen.: — Absol.: morbus a., Suet.: — sine ope hostis, quæ a., without the co-operation of the enemy, which made the situation worse, Liv.

[AGGRĒDĪO (adg.), ere, an old form for aggredior. To go to or towards, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 40.]

AG-GRĒDĪOR (adg.), gressus. 3. [aggredire for aggredieris, Plaut.: — inf. aggrediri and aggredieris for aggredi, id.: — aggretrus for aggressus, Enn.] v. dep. a. and n. To go near, approach a person or thing. I. Prop. A) Gen.: non repellitur inde, quo a. cupiet, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: — [a. ad alqm, Plaut.] B) Esp. 1) To go to, or approach, any one for any purpose (for addressing, requesting, consulting, etc.), to approach one, apply, address one's self to, to address, request: quem ego Romæ aggrediar et, ut arbitror, commovebo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 4: — a. judicem: — a. legatos alium ab alio diversos, Sall.: — a. alqm pecunia, to bribe, id.: — a. alqm precibus, Tac.: — In a passive sense: facillimis quibusque aggressis, Just. \*2) To attack, assault: quis audeat bene comitatum a. p. Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 25: — a. impeditos et inopinantes, Cæs.: — a. alqm vi, Sall.: — a. somno gravatum ferro, Ov.: — a. alqm comminus, id.: — a. regionem, Vell.: — a. onerarias,

Liv.: — In a passive sense: ut aggredierer dolis. II. Fig.: To proceed or pass to any thing, to apply one's self to, undertake, begin; with ad or an acc., seldom with inf.: sic aggredior ad hanc disputationem, quasi etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7: — a. ad causam: — a. ad crimen: — a. ad leges: — a. ad petitionem consulatus: — a. ad spem oratoris, Quint.: — a. ad dicendum: — a. ad injuriam faciendam: — quum aggredior ancipitem causam et gravem: — a. magnum quid: — a. aliam rem, Sall.: — a. opus opimum casibus, Tac.: — multa magnis ducibus non aggredienda, Liv.: — With inf.: de quibus dicere aggrediar: — obsecundando molliore impetum aggrediuntur, Liv.: — a. avellere alqd, Virg.: — Absol.: in omnibus negotiis, priusquam aggrediare, adhibenda est præparatio diligens.

[AGGRĒGĀTUS, a, um. Heaped up, aggregate: a. flos, gemma, tubera, NL.: — a. status, NL.]

\*AGGRĒGO (adg.), 1. v. a. [To lead to a flock, according to Fest.] I. Meton.: To add, join to, associate with. 1) Prop.: si secum suos eduxerit et eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, associated, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: — a. alqm in numerum alcjs, to add to the number of, reckon amongst: — a. filium ad patris interitum, to add to, involve in: — a. se signis, to join, Cæs. II. Fig.: meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, had united, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11: — a. se ad amicitiam alcjs, Cæs.

AGGRESSĪO (adg.), ōnis. f. (aggredior) [I. Prop.: An attack, assault, App.] II. Fig. t. t. \*A) The first part of an oration or discourse, introduction, exordium, Cic. de Or. 15, 50. \*B) A reasoning, course of argument, Gr. ἐπιχειρημα, Quint. 5, 10, 4.

[AGGRESSOR (adg.), ōris. m. (aggredior) An assailant, a robber, Dig.]

[AGGRESSŪRA (adg.), æ. f. (aggredior) An attack or assault, App.; Dig.]

1. AGGRESSUS (adg.), a, um. part. of aggredior.

[2. AGGRESSUS (adg.), ūs. (aggredior) I. An attack or assault, Dig. II. Fig.: An undertaking, enterprise (opp. 'exitus'), Firm.]

[AG-GŪBERNO (adg.), are. v. a. I. To guide, direct: a. iter pedibus, Flor. 3, 5, 16. II. Fig.: Aggubernante fortuna, Flor. 2, 8, 1.]

\*\*ĀGĪLIS, e. Moveable. I. Prop.: Easily moveable: qui restitissent agili classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes? Liv. 30, 10: — a. remus, Ov.: — a. rota, id.: — a. pollex, id.: — Comp., aer agilius et tenuior, Sen. II. Meton., in a middle signification: Moving with ease, quick, active, brisk, nimble, agile. A) Gen. 1) A. dea, swift-footed (Diana), Ov. Her. 4, 169: — a. Cyllenius, swift-flying (Mercury), id.: — dextra a., Stat.: — a. gressus, Sil.: — a. cursus, Stat. 2) Fig.: a. facilius victoria, Sis. ap. Non. 58, 1: — a. et velox natura ingenii, Quint.: — Comp., argumentatio a. et acrior et instantior, id. B) Esp.: Of activity: Active, alert, industrious: oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gnatumque remissi, Hor. E. 1, 18, 90: — navus, a., providus, Vell.: — a. animus et pronus ad motus, Sen. [Sup., agillimus, ML.]

ĀGĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. Moveableness, quickness, nimbleness, activity, agility. \*I. Prop.: a. navium, Liv. 26, 51: — a. rotarum, Curt.: — cursus et a. alcjs, quick motion, Quint. \*II. Fig.: a., ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturæ, excitability, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4.

\*\*ĀGĪLĪTER, adv. Quickly, actively, nimbly: minus a. moveri, Front. Strat. 2, 5 extr.: — a. expedire gladios, Amm.: — Comp., Col. [Sup., agillime, ML.]

[ĀGĪNA, æ. f. (ago) I. The handle of a balance, in which the tongue moves, according to Fest. II. Meton.: A balance, Tert.]

[ĀGĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. A retail dealer, according to Fest.]

[ĀGĪPES, ēdis. m. (ago-pes) One who moves his feet: faciet, for pedarius, Lucil. ap. Fest.]

AGIS, idis (acc. Agin). *m.* (Ἄγισ) *The name of several kings of Sparta*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80; Nep. Ag. 1.

[Ἀγῖτᾰβῆλῖς, *e.* *Light, moveable*: a. aēr, Ov. M. 1, 75.]

Ἀγῖτᾰτῖο, ōnis. *f.* *Quick and strong motion.*

*I. Prop.*: a. et motus linguae, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: — *thus*, a. motusque corporis, Plin. Ep.: — a. lecticae, Liv.: — *In the plur.*: a. fluctum. *II. Fig.*: *An eager motion, activity*: animus numquam agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128: — *actio mentis atque a. in deo*: — *but conf.* adhibenda est *actio* quaedam, non solum mentis a.: — in omnibus his studiorum a. vitæ æqualis fuit: — rerum magnarum a. atque *administratio*: — a. virtutum, *exercise*, Sen.

Ἀγῖτᾰτορ, ōris. *m.* *One who sets animals in motion, a driver.* [*I. Gen.*: a. equorum, a charioteer, coachman, Virg. Æ. 2, 476: — a. aselli, an ass-driver, id.] *II. Esp.*: *A charioteer in the public races, a racer*, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94; Att. 13, 21, 3; Suet. Cal. 55.

[Ἀγῖτᾰτῖξ, icis. *f.* *I. She who sets any thing in motion*: a. silvarum Diana, Arn. 4, 141. *II. Fig.*: anima a. aliorum, App.]

1. Ἀγῖτᾰtus, a. um. *I. Part. of agito.* *\*\*II. Adj.*: *Excited, lively, impassioned, full of effect*: actio paulo agitato, Quint. 11, 3 extr.: — omnia agitata, id.

[2. Ἀγῖτᾰtus, ūs. *Motion.* *I. Prop.*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1 extr.; Macr. *II. Fig.*: a. mentis, Varr. L. L. 6, 6.]

Ἀγῖτο. 1. *v. int. a. and n.* (ago) *To put in great motion or agitation, to move greatly, to drive, chase.*

*I. Prop.*: aquila insectans alias aves et agitans, Cic. Div. 2, 70: — *excitare* et a. feras: — a. columbas, Ov.: — a. timidos onagros, Virg.: — mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari: — individua pellere se ipsa et agitari inter se concursu: — *conf.* æternum id esse, quod a se ipso moveatur: . . . inanimum est omne quod pulsus agitur externo: — deus sibi assumpsit non *tranquillum* et *quietum*, sed immoderate agitatum et *fluctuans*: — numina Trojæ agitata (ventis), driven or tossed about on the sea, Virg.: — *conf.* scenis agitatus Orestes, id.: — a. corpora huc illuc quasi vitabundi tela, Sall. *II. Fig.* *\*A)* *To set a person or thing in quick or violent motion, to drive, stir up, stimulate, irritate, agitate, disquiet, attack, provoke; to jeer, ridicule, etc.*: eo acrius ob stare legi, a. plebem, *to excite*, Liv. 3, 11: — *thus*, a. fortissimum populum recordatione suæ nobilitatis, Flor.: — ut eos agitent *insectenturque* furis non ardentibus tædis, sed angore conscientis fraudisque cruciatu, Cic. Leg. 1, 14: — *conf.* suum quemque scelus a. amentiaque afficit: — multis injuriis jactata atque agitata æquitas: — res agitata, uproar, tumult: — agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam hanc legationem, attacks, finds fault with, ridicules: — *thus*, a. eos, qui pareant principibus, et servos voluntarios appellare: — adoptio Theophani agitata est: — a. alqm verbis, Hor. *B)* *To carry on any thing with energy, to drive, urge, prosecute, promote, and the like.* *\*1)* *Gen.*: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, promoted, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 4: — a. inducias, Sall.: — a. plura in dies, id.: — cohortes presidium agitabant, gave, afforded protection, id.: — a. imperium, id.: — a. præcepta, *to endeavour to fulfil*, id.: — a. pacem, *to enjoy, live in peace*, id.: — a. dies festos, *to celebrate*: — *Impers.*: agitatum de consulum cæde, Liv.: — [sat a., *to have plenty to do with a thing, to have enough on one's hands*, Plaut.] *2)* *Esp.*: *To carry on a thing in one's mind, to think or meditate upon, to contrive, design*: habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114: — *thus*, a. bellum in animo, Liv.: — a. sæpius eandem rem animo et diutius uno de teste cogitare: — de te sic a. animo, ut etc.: — *without* mente et animo: si ille hoc unum a. coeperit: — res a. me sæpe deliberata et multum agitata: — *conf.* oratori omnia *quæsitâ, disputata, tractata*, agitata esse debent: — mihi multa agitanti constat, Sall.: — a. fugam, *to think upon flight*, Virg.: — a. de bello, Tac.: — a. de supremis, *to occupy one's mind with thoughts of death*, id.: — agitare, num etc., id. — *conf.* hoc agitabam, an etc., Flor.

62

*\*\*C)* *Of time; to spend, pass*: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. Cat. 2: — a. ævum, Virg.: — *Oftem in this sense absol., for to live, to be*: hi propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall.: — alios incultus vagos a., id.: — *conf.* a. eo ferocius, Tac.: — in oppido Adrumeto secretus a., id.: — *Impers.*: paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitabatur, they lived, Sall.: — *conf.* neque amplius æquo jure agitatum, id.

AGLĀJA and AGLĀYA, æ. or AGLĀIE, ēs. *f.* (Ἀγλαία and Ἀγλαῖα, the shining one) *One of the three Graces*, Virg. Cat. 11, 60; Sen. Ben. 1, 3.

AGLĀŌPHON, ontis. *m.* *A celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 26.

AGLĀŌPHŌTIS, idia. *f.* (ἀγλαφότης, shoen, brightness) *I. A magical herb*, Plin. 24, 17, 102. *II. Peony*, App. Herb. 65.

AGLĀSPĪDES, um. *m.* (ἀγλασπίδες, with a brilliant shield) *The name of a division of the Macedonian army*, Liv. 44, 41 (al. chalcaspides).

AGLAUROS, i. *f.* *A daughter of Cecrops, turned by Mercury into a stone*, Ov. M. 2, 560.

AGMEN, Inis. *n.* (ago) *Motion proceeding in a line, course.* *I. Prop. abstr.* [*A)* *Gen.*: denso sunt agmine nubes, Lucr. 6, 100: — leni fluit agmine Thybris, Virg.: — agmine remorum celeri, id.: — agmine magno corvorum, id.: — agmine longo formicæ, Ov.: — agmina fati et volumina, courses and windings, Gell.] *\*\*B)* *Esp. as a milit. t. t.*: *March, passage, progress*: ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum aut jumentum haberet, Sall. Jug. 45, 2: — effuso agmine abire, Liv.: — *conf.* citatiore quam inde venerat agmine ad stativa pervenit, id.: — *thus*, citatissimo agmine, id.: — agmine propero, Tac. *II. Meton., concr.*: *A multitude in motion, a crowd, multitude, troop, band*: meus reditus is fuit, ut a Brundisio usque Romanam a. perpetuum totius Italiæ viderem, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: — nunciatum Coriolano, adesce ingens mulierum a.: — a. numerosum reorum, Plin. Ep.: — turba agminis aligeri, flock, Virg.: — agmina comitum, Ov.: — pars agmina claudunt, id. *B)* *Esp., milit.* 1) *a)* *A corps of an army on its march, a column*: agmina magis quam *acies* pugnabant, rather in order of march than in order of battle, Liv. 25, 34: — a. quadrato ad urbem accedere, marching in a square, Cic. Phil. 13, 8: — *conf.* quadrato a. instructo, Cæs.: — a. primum, the vanguard, Liv.: — a. medium, centre, id.: — a. novissimum, the rear, rear-guard, Cæs.: — *for which we find*, a. extremum, Liv.: — a. claudere, *to close, keep together*, Cæs.: — *for which we find*, a. cogere, Liv.: — a. constituere, *to make a halt, to halt*, Sall.: — a. carpere, *to harass*, Cæs. [*b)* *Poet. gen. for army, troops, multitude*, Virg.: — *military service*, Hor.] *2)* *Fig.*: educenda dictio ex hac domestica exercitatione et umbratili medium in a., in pulverem etc., into the very midst, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: — ut nec duces simus nec a. claudamus, may not close the rear, may not be the last: — in dies a. occupationum extenditur, multitude, number, Plin. Ep.

[AGMINĀLIS, *e.* *Of or belonging to an army on a march*: a. equi, baggage-horses, Dig.]

[AGMINĀTIM, *adv.* *In troops or herds*, App.]

1. AGNA, æ. *f.* *An ewe lamb*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 2; Hor.

[2. AGNA, æ. *f.* *Halm, according to Fest.*]

AGNĀLIA, ium. *n.* for Agonalia: *The festival of Janus* Ov. Fast. 1, 325.

AGNASCOR (adg.), natus. 3. *v. dep. n.* *I. To be born in addition or afterwards*: cui filius agnatus sit, ejus testamentum esse ruptum, Cic. Cæs. 25, 72: — *conf.* constat, agnascendo rupi testamentum. *\*\*II. Meton.* *A)* *To accrue by adoption*: qui in adoptionem datur, his, quibus agnascitur, cognatus fit, Dig. 1, 7, 23. *B)* *Gen.*: *To grow at or upon; of plants*, Plin. 16, 44, 92; *of the ear*, id.; *of the teeth*, Gell.; *of supernumerary members of the body*, Plin.

**AGNĀTĪO** (adg.), ōnis. f. I. (agnatus) *Relationship of the agnatus, blood relationship or consanguinity by the male side, agnation*, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23; de Or. 1, 38, 173. [II. (agnascor) A) *A being born after the father's death*, Dig. 40, 5, 24. B) *Increase, accession*, App.]

1. **AGNĀTUS**, a. um. part. of agnascor.

2. **AGNĀTUS** (adg.), i. m. (agnascor) I. *A blood relation by the father's side (a father's brother, a brother's son, grandchild, etc.); an agnate* [opp. 'cognatus', a blood relation of any kind]: agnati et gentiles, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148. \*\*II. *A child born after the father's death, posthumous*, Tac. G. 19; H. 5, 5.

[**AGNELUS**, i. m. dem. *A little lamb, lambkin*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.]

[**AGNICULUS**, i. m. dem. *A little lamb, lambkin*, Arn.]

**AGNĪNA**, æ. f. (ac. caro) *Lamb*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39; Hor. E. 1, 15, 35.

**AGNĪNUS**, a. um. (agnus) *Of or belonging to a lamb: a. lactes*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: — *a. exta*, id.: — *a. pedes*, Plin.

**AGNĪTĪO** (adg.), ōnis. f. (agnosco) *A knowing, recognising*. \*\*I. Prop.: *a. literarum*, Quint. 1, 1, 26: — *a. cadaveria*, Plin.: — *a. bonorum possessionis, agnition, acceptance*, Dig. \*\*II. Meton.: *An object of knowledge: ad agnitionem animi, object of knowledge for the mind*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.

[**AGNITOR**, ōris. m. (agnosco) *He who recognises*, Bibl.]

**AGNITUS**, a. um. part. of agnosco.

[**AGNŌMEN** (adn.), inis. m. (ad-nomen) *The surname of an individual*, Capit. Ver. 3; Gramm.]

[**AGNŌMENTUM**, i. n. (agnomen) *The surname of an individual*, App.]

\*\***AGNŌMĪNĀTĪO** (ann.), ōnis. f. Rhet. t. t.: *A juxtaposition of words agreeing in sound (as, venit, venit; lenones, leones; navus, vanus etc.), accord of sound, assonance, paronomasy*, A. Her. 4, 21; Quint. 9, 3, 66.

**AGNOS**, i. f. (ἄγνος) *A wild plant, chaste tree; called also vitex*, Plin. 24, 9, 38.

[**AGNOSCIBILIS**, e. *That can be recognised*, Tert.]

**AGNOSCO** (adgn. or adn.), nōvi, nĭtum, 3. [agnotus for agnitus, Pac.: agnoturus for agnitus, Sall.] v. a. *To recognise or know again a thing already known before*.

I. Gen.: *animus quum se collegit atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: — *quod mihi de filia gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam*: — *nomine audito extemplo agnovi virum*, Liv.: — *a. veterem amicum*, Virg.: — *a. matrem*, id.: — *a. percussorem*, Suet.

II. Meton. A) *To acknowledge, admit, allow, concede any thing to be true, genuine, one's own*: suscipere hoc crimen, a. confiteri, Cic. R. Perd. 6: — *thus, a. crimen opp. 'abnuere'*, Tac.: — *a. sortilegos*: — *a. gloriam alcis*: — *carmina 'spreta' exolescent: si irascere, agnita videntur*, Tac.: — *qui mihi tantum tribui dicis, quantum ego nec agnosco nec postulo, admit, acknowledge as my due*: — *a. alqm ducem*, Liv.: — *a. liberos*, Dig.: — *a. æs alienum, to acknowledge*, ib.: — *a. bonorum possessionem, to declare one's own, lay claim to*, ib.: — *With an object. clause: id agnovi meo jussu esse factum*: — *me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, I admit, grant*. B) Gen.: *To recognise, become acquainted with, see, perceive, observe, understand*: Deum a. ex operibus ejus, ex memoria rerum etc. ... vim mentis divinæ a., Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70: — *thus, a. alqd ex se, to experience, discover for one's self*: — *a. inde vim fortunæ*, Vell.: — *accipere a. que deos*, Virg.: — *hæc dicta sunt subtilius ab Epicuro, quam ut quisvis ea possit a., to understand*: — *alienis pedibus ambulamus, alienis oculis a., Plin.*

**AGNUS**, i. m. [also f. in old Latin]: *A lamb*, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 39; Ov.; Hor.: — *Collectiv.*: *villa abundat porco*,

*hædo, agno*: — *Prov.*: *agnum lupo eripere velle, said of vain efforts*, Plaut.: — *agnum facere alqm, to tear any one to pieces*, id.

**ĀGO**, ēgi, actum. 3. [axim for egerim, Pac.] v. a. and n. *To set or put in motion, to move, to drive, lead, guide; to drive or move away, and the like*. I. Prop.

\*A) Gen. 1) *Of living beings*. a) *Of animals*: a. pecus pastum, Varr. L. L. 6, 5 extr.: — *thus, pastor a. capellas per devia rura*, Ov.: — *a. caballum mercede*, Hor.: — *a. elephantos præ se*, Liv.: — *canes ardentes a. cervum, to hunt*, rouse, Virg.: — *agas asellum, the beginning of a proverb; drive the ass*. b) *Of men*: multis millibus armatorum actis ex ea regione, in quam missus erat, driven, Liv. 44, 31: — *a. alqm præcipitem de fundo glebis aut saxis aut fustibus*, Cic. Cæc. 21, 60: — *thus, a. præcipientes Pompeianos, to pursue*, Cæs.: — *a. proditorem virgis in urbem*, Liv.: — *conf. a. adulteram verberare per omnem vicum*, Tac.: — *a. extorres oppido*, Suet.: — *a. matronas damnatas in exilium*, Liv.: — *a. exercitum in fugam*, Just.: — *a. alqm in crucem, to drag to the cross*: — *a. alqm ad mortem, to lead to death or execution*, Tac.: — *a. captivos Indos sub curribus, to lead in triumph*, Mart.: — [a. se, to go, come, Plaut; Virg.: — *Instead of which, also, in a neuter sense: unde agis? Plaut.*] — *In a middle sense: agi, to go, march: si citius agi vellet agmen, tardius sedulo 'incedere'*, Liv.: — *thus, raptim agmine acto*, id.: — *and quo multitudo omnis agebatur, hastened, ran*, id. 2) *Of inanimate beings: quæ (impedimenta) secum a. ac portare non poterant*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 29: — *a. carpentum per patris corpus*, Liv.: — *a. naves in litus*, Liv.: — *conf. a. naves in adversum amnem*, Tac.: — *but also, a. rates, to steer*, Ov.: — *thus, a. currus*, id.: — *a. spumas in ore, to bring up, to foam*: — *a. vocem, to utter*: — *a. animam et efflare, to give up*: — *a. cloacam sub terram, to conduct*, Liv.: — *a. sublicas oblique, to drive, ram in*, Cæs.: — *a. fundamenta, to lay the foundation*: — *a. radices, to strike or take root*: — *conf. a. radices in profundum*, Plin.: — *thus, a. gemmas, folia, florem, frondem etc.*, Varr.; Col.; Plin.: — *a. rimas, to get*: — *a. limitem ferro, to cut or open a path*, Virg. B) Esp. 1) *To drive or carry away by force or pillage*: agros vastare, villas expugnare, pecoris et mancipiorum prædas a., Sall. Jug. 44, 5: — *conf. a. ingentes prædas hominum pecorumque*, Liv.: — *a. prædas ex pacatis*, Sall.: — *prædam præ se*, Liv.: — *a. boves in sua rura*, Ov.: — *hence, ferre et agere (Greek, ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν), to make booty of things (ferre) and of men and cattle (agere)*: postquam res sociorum ferri agique videt, Liv.: — *conf. ut ferri agique res suas viderunt*, id.: — *quum ferret cuncta atque ageret*, id.: — *and without copula: hi ferre agere plebem plebisque res*, id. 2) *Milit. t. t.: To set in motion, push, advance towards or to, bring near to, of engines of war*: duabus ex partibus aggerem, vineas turresque ad oppidum a., Cæs. B. C. 2, 1: — *thus, a. testudinem*, Sall.: — *a. cuniculos ad ærarium*. II.

Fig. A) Gen.: *To set a person or thing in motion, to move, drive*: agunt eum præcipitem pœne civium Romanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3: — *thus, alqm transversum, to lead astray*, Sall.: — *a. alqm velut furialibus stimulis ad omne scelus et ad omnem libidinem*, Liv.: — *thus, alqm ad fastidium vitæ*, Suet.: — *a. alqm furem in facinus*, Ov.: — *a. alqm in insaniam*, Quint.: — *a. alqm in bellum*, Tac.: — *a. alqm præcipitem in ipsam gloriam*, id.: — *a. alqm diris, to persecute*, Hor.: — *thus, verba a. alqm*, id.: — *vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, takes root*: — *a. se, to behave, conduct oneself*, Sall.; Tac. B) Esp. 1) a) *To carry on an employment or business, to do, act, apply one's self to, occupy one's self with, exercise, conduct*: mihi qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 46: — *numquam se plus a. quam nihil quum ageret*: — *ne quid temere ac fortuito, inconsiderate negligenterque agamus*: — *a. alqd more institutisque civilibus*: — *a. suum negotium, to do*: — *a. triumphum, to hold, celebrate a triumph*: — *a. vigilas, to keep guard, to guard*: — *a. forum, to hold the assizes, a court-day*: — *thus, a. senatum, to hold a senate*, Suet.: — *a. centurionatum*, Tac.: — *a. fiscum, to levy a contribution*, Suet.: — *a. bellum, to levy war, wage war*, Cæs.: — *a. libera*



arbitria, to decide freely, Liv.: — a. joca atque seria cum humillimis, Sall.: — a. gratias, grates, to thank, return thanks: — a. delectum rerum verborumque, to make, Quint.: — Prov., jucundi acti labores: — acta a., to do unnecessary things, to pour water into a sieve: — Absol.: aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi: — industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo: — artes quarum omne opus est in faciundo atque agendo. b) Of particular actions. a) To transact, act, carry on any thing, in public affairs: — recordere velim, quæ ego de te in senatu egerim, quæ in concionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 4: — thus, acta in senatu: — ut ante quam rogatio lata esset nulla res ageretur: — a. de nostra dignitate: — a. de conditionibus, Liv.: — a. cum populo, to make a proposal or motion: — but, a. ad populum, to make a speech to the people: — a. per senatum, per populum, to conduct a proceeding before the senate, before the people: — a. cum alqo, to treat any one strictly: — Meton. gen.: a. cum alqo, de alqo re, to speak to any one (entreating, exhorting, warning): ut agerem cum Luceio de vestra vetere gratia reconcilianda: — de quo et præsens tecum egi diligenter et scripsi ad te accurate antea: — qui agerent cum eo, ut de illa mente desisteret: — a. bene, præclare cum alqo, to treat or use one well: — hence often in the passive, bene, male agitur cum alqo, — one is well off, does well: — thus also simply, agitur præclare, si etc., affairs are going on well: — In the part., Actum, i. n. A public transaction: a. ejus, qui in rep. cum imperio versatus est: — more commonly in the plur., Acta, orum, n. Public acts or deeds of the senate, or the magistrates, or amongst the people: acta Cæsaris servanda censeo, his ordinances: — hence also, a register of public acts, records, code of law, official paper, advertiser, intelligencer: a. publica, Tac.; Suet.: — a. populi, Suet.: — a. diurna urbis, town-newspaper, Tac. ß) To transact any thing in a court of justice, to plead, defend a cause: causas amicorum tractare atque a., Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 170: — a. causam contra alqm apud judicem: — a. ex jure civili et prætorio: — a. ex sponso: — a. summo jure, to insist upon one's strict rights: — a. lege, to commence a lawsuit, to sue at law, go to law: — a. furti, to accuse of theft: — thus, a. adulterii, Quint.: — a. injuriarum, Dig.: — In the passive: agitur res, the question is, the cause of dispute is, etc.: — Impers., qua de re agitur, what the object of the process is, the point of dispute or litigation: — Meton., gen., agitur res, is at stake or in danger: in quibus eorum aut caput agatur aut fama: — quorum magnæ res aguntur: — Impers. actum est (de alqo or alqo re), (of a person or thing) it is all over, all is lost, all hope is gone. γ) To act as a speaker or stage-player, to deliver, enunciate, act, represent, play: (oratoris est) a. cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: — a. ac pronuntiare: — ab illo acta oculis, voce, gestu: — alter commentatus est mimos, alter egit tragediam: — a. fabulam, Ter.: — a. canticum, Liv.: — a. primas partes, to act the first part, Ter.: — a. Ballionem, Chæream, to act, represent Ballo, Chærea: — a. gestum in scena: — a. versum alqo gestu: — Meton., gen.: in iisdem causis priores a. partes Hortensium: — a. alqm. to assume or act one's character, to imitate one. δ) Relig. t. t.: To strike, kill, slay, a victim: hoc age, strike it (the victim), (the customary formula by which the priest ordered the victimarius to slaughter the victim), Ov. Fast. 1, 321: — Hence, meton., of murdering a man, Suet. e) To carry on any thing in one's mind, to think of or upon, to direct one's thoughts to, turn one's mind to, to attend to, to have in view, look to, aim at: id et agunt et moluntur, Cic. Mur. 38: — oculi quasi fenestras sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil queat mens, nisi id agat et assit: — ego non jam id ago, ut prosperos exitus consequar: — conf. qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, endeavour: — and with a negation: ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem: — aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, inadvertent, absent, wandering: — conf. jurari atque alias res a.: — thus often, a. alias res, not to be attentive. c) Pregnantly: nihil a., to achieve, effect nothing: nihil agis, nihil assequeris, neque tamen conari ac velle desistis, Cic. Cat. 1, 16, 15: — conf. nihil agis, dolor! it is of no avail to thee: — egerit non multum, has not performed much, Cur. ap. Cic.: — Impers.: ubi blanditiis agitur nihil,

Ov. [d] Quid agitur? how do you do? how are you? how goes it? Plaut.; Ter.: — the same, quid agis? Plaut.; Hor.: — quid agam? what shall I do? what am I to do? Ter.: — thus, quid nunc agimus? what are we to do now? id.] 2) Of time; a) To pass or spend it, to live: in India sapientes nudi ætatem agunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 77: — thus, a. ætatem Athenis: — a. ætatem in literis: — vita sanctissime honestissimeque acta: — a. tolerabilem senectutem: — a. vitæ supremum diem: — a. dies festos: — a. æstiva ad Tarentum, Liv.: — ut tunc principium anni agebatur, id.: — a. quartum annum et octogesimum, to be eighty-four years old. \*\*b) Absol.: To live, dwell, be any where or in any state: tum Marius apud primos agebat, Sall. Jug. 101, 6: — qui tum agebant, Tac.: — a. inter homines, id.: — Africa (i. e. Afri), quæ procul a mari incultius agebat, Sall.: — civitas læta a.

ἈΓΩΓÆ, arum, f. (ἀγωγή) Trenches in mines, or drains to carry off the water, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

[ἈΓΩΛΟΝ, i. n. (ago) A shepherd's staff, according to Fest.]

\*\*ἈΓΩΝ, ōnis, m. (ἀγών) A contest in the public games, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: — a. musici, Suet.: — Prov., nunc demum a. est, now we must act, Suet.

ἈΓΩΝΑΛΙΑ, ium and ōrum, n. The festival of Janus (on the 9th of January and 21st of May), Ov. Fast. 1, 319 sq.; Macr.; Fest.

ἈΓΩΝΑΛΙΣ, e. Of or belonging to the Agonalia: dies A., Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 54: — conf. A. luce Janus piansus, Ov.

AGONENSIS, e. I. A. porta, a gate of Rome, commonly called Porta Collina and Quirinalis, according to Fest. II. A. Sallii, a kind of priests on the Quirinal hill, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55.

1. ἈΓΩΝΙΑ, ōrum, n. for Agonalia. The festival of Janus, Ov. Fast. 5, 721.

[2. ἈΓΩΝΙΑ, æ. f. (ἀγῶνία) Great pain; struggle in death, agony, NL.]

[3. ἈΓΩΝΙΑ, æ. f. (ἀγῶνία) Sterility, NL.]

[ἈΓΩΝΙΣΤΑ, æ. m. (ἀγωνιστής) A combatant, wrestler, August.]

[ἈΓΩΝΙΣΤΑΡΧΑ, æ. m. (ἀγωνιστάρχης) A president at public games, umpire, Inscr.]

[ἈΓΩΝΙΣΤΙΚΟΣ, a, um. Of or belonging to a contest: a. causa, Tert.]

AGONIUM, ii. n. for Agonalia. The festival of Janus, Fest.

[ἈΓΩΝΟΘΗΤΑ or -ES, æ. m. (ἀγωνοθέτης) A president at public games, umpire, Spart.; Tert.]

AGONUS, i. m. Another name of the Mons Quirinalis, according to Fest.

[ἈΓΩΡΑΝΟΜΟΣ, i. m. (ἀγορανόμος) A clerk of the market, a police officer (corresponding to the Roman ædilis), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43.]

[ἈΓΡΑΚΑΝΘΑ, æ. f. A kind of thistle, Gen. Cnicus, Fam. Synantheræ, NL.]

AGRÆI, ōrum, m. A people of Ætolia, Liv. 32, 34.

AGRĀGANTĪNUS, a, um. for Acragantinus or Agri- gentinus: A. fons, Plin. 35, 15, 51.

[AGRĀLIS, e. (ager) for agrarius. Of, concerning, or relating to land: a. vocabula, Frontin.]

[ΑΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ, i. m. (ἀγράμματος) Unlearned, illiterate, Vitruv. 1, 1.]

AGRĀRĪUS, a, um. (ager) I. Of, concerning or relating to land; agrarian: a. lex, relating to the division of public lands among the people, Cic. Att. 2, 1; Liv. 2, 41; 4, 36, et passim: — the same, absol.: agraria promulgata est a Flavio: — a. rem tentare, to move or propose such a division: — triumvir a., a commissioner for making such divi-



*sion*, Liv.: — a. via, a field-way, Dig.: — Milit.: a. stationes, the out-posts of an army, Amm.: — the same, absol., agrariae, Veg. II. Subst.: Agrarii, orum, m. Such as favoured the Lex Agraria, and were desirous of possessing land, Cic. Cat. 4, 2; Phil. 7, 6; Att. 1, 19.

[AGRATICUM, i. n. (ager) Returns or tribute paid for lands, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 11.]

AGRESTIS, e. (ager) Of, concerning, or belonging to land, a field, or the country; rural, rustic, agrestic. I. Prop.: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16 extr.: — vita a. et rusticus cultus, Liv.: — homo a., a rustic, a peasant: — conf. Numidæ a., practising agriculture, Sall.: — a. tauri, used for agriculture, Col.: — a. falx, Tib.: — a. Musa, rustic, Virg.: — Subst.: Agrestes, ium, m. Rustics, peasants, Cic.; Liv. In the sing., Tibull.: — Poet.: a. figura, of an animal, Prop.: — thus, a. vultus, Ov. II. Metm. \*A) For silvestris, that grows wild, wild (of plants and animals): a. palmas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38: — thus, a. poma, Virg.: — a. columbae, a pigeon that feeds in the fields, a stock-pigeon (opp. 'domestica'), Varr.: — thus, a. mus, a field-mouse, Hor. B) After the manner of rustics or peasants, in opposition to the manner of towns, clownish, uncivilised, rude, coarse [stronger than rusticus]; or of character, rude, wild, harsh: alterum (hominum genus) indoctum et a., alterum humanum et politum, Cic. Part. 25, 90: — conf. res digna, in qua non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant: — vita hæc rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas: — rustica vox et a.: — a. sonus vocis: — sunt quidam ita vultu motuque corporis vasti atque a.: — Musæ agrestiores, more uncivilised, ruder; of practical occupations (jurisprudence, and the like): — a. principio clamare agreste quiddam est: — dominus a. et furiosus: — servi a. et barbari: — conf. feritas quædam et a. immanitas: — excolto animo nihil a., nihil inhumanum est: — Comp., quæ barbaria Indiâ vastior aut agrestior? — Sup., Cassiod.

[AGRESTIUS, adv. In a rather rude or clownish manner, Spart. Hadr. 3.]

1. AGRICOLA, æ. m. (ager-colo) One who cultivates land (in the widest sense), a husbandman, farmer, agriculturist: Deiotarus diligentissimus a. et pecuniaris habebatur, agriculturist, Cic. Deiot. 9, 27: — a. diligens serit arbores: — a. assidui: — ego a. et rusticus: — conf. a. de rusticis rebus diserte dixerit: — agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor.: — Poet.: a. colites, rustic deities (Ceres, Bacchus, Vertumnus, etc.), Tib.

2. AGRICOLA, æ. m. A Roman proper name: the father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote the life of Agricola.

[AGRICOLARIS, e. Relating to husbandry: opus a., Pall.]

\*\*AGRICOLĀTIO, ōnis, f. for agricultura. Agriculture, husbandry, Col. 1, 1; 4, 1.

[AGRICOLOR, ari. v. dep. n. To practise agriculture or husbandry; rusticari, Capit. Alb. 11.]

\*AGRĪCULTĪO, also separately AGRI CULTIO, ōnis, f. Agriculture, Cic. de Sen. 16; Verr. 2, 3, 97. See CULTIO.

\*\*AGRĪCULTOR, also separately AGRI CULTOR, ōris, m. A cultivator, agriculturist, husbandman, Liv. 26, 35; Col.; Curt. See CULTOR.

AGRĪCULTŪRA, also separately AGRI CULTŪRA, æ. f. Agriculture, husbandry, Cic. Off. 1, 42; de Sen. 15, 54; Cæs. B. G. 6, 22. See CULTURA.

AGRĪGENTĪNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Agrigentine: A. sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41: — Subst.: Agrigentini, orum. Inhabitants of Agrigentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50; Off. 2, 7 extr.

AGRĪGENTUM, i. n. A town on the south coast of Sicily, now Girgenti, Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26; 2, 4, 43.

[AGRĪMENSOR, also separately AGRI MENSOR. A land-surveyor, Amm.; Cassiod.]

AGRĪMŌNĪA, æ. f. (ἀγριμόννη) The herb agrimony, Fam. Rosaceæ, Plin. 25, 6, 29.

[AGRĪON, i. (ἀγριον) Growing wild, wild; in composition agrio: agriocardamum, agriocastanum, agriocinara, etc., NL.]

AGRĪOPHYLLON, i. n. (ἀγριόφυλλον) Hog's fennel, called also peucedanum, App. H. 95.

\*AGRĪPĒTA, æ. m. (ager-peto) One who tries to get land (by an agrarian law), Cic. N. D. 1, 26; Att. 15, 29; 16, 1.

AGRIPPA, æ. m. A Roman surname: Menenius Agrippa, known by his fable of the belly and the limbs, Liv. 2, 32; M. Vipsanius A., son-in-law of Augustus, Tac. A. 4, 40; Suet. Aug. 63; a king of Judea, Tac. A. 12, 23.

AGRIPPINA, æ. f. A Roman female name. I. Grand-daughter of Atticus, wife of the emperor Tiberius, Suet. Tib. 7. II. Daughter of Agrippa and Julia, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the emperor Caligula, Suet. Cal. 7; Tac. A. 2, 54. III. Daughter of the latter, wife of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, mother of the emperor Nero, a female monster, Suet. Ner. 6; Tac. A. 4, 75: — called after her, Colonia Agrippina or Agrippinensis, Cologne, Tac. A. 12, 27: — the inhabitants, Agrippinenses, id. G. 28.

AGRIPPINENSIS, e. See the last article, at the end.

[AGRIPPINUS, a, um. (ἀγριος-ἴππος) Born with the feet foremost: partus a., a child so born, NL.]

\*\*AGRĪUS, a, um. (ἀγριος) That grows wild; wild: a. nitrum, Plin. 31, 10, 46.

AGROSTIS, is, f. (ἀγροστis) Couch-grass, quitch-grass, Fam. Gramineæ, App. H. 77.

[AGROSTŌGRĀPHĪA, æ. f. (ἀγροστis-γράφω) Physiological knowledge of grasses, agrostography, NL.]

[AGRŌSUS, a, um. (ager) Rich in lands, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 7.]

[AGRYPNĪA, æ. f. (ἀγρυπνία) Sleeplessness, M. Cap.]

ĀGYĪEUS (trisyll.), ēi and ēos, m. (ἄγυιός) Guardian of the streets, an epithet of Apollo, Hor. O. 4, 6, 27.

ĀGYLLA, æ. f. A town in Etruria, afterwards Care, now Cervetri, Plin. 3, 5, 8: called also Agyllina, Virg.: its inhabitants, Agyllini, id.

ĀGYRĪUM, ii. n. A town of Sicily, birth-place of Diomedes Siculus, now St. Filippo d'Argiro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 27. Hence, Argyrinensis ager, id.; and, Argyrinenses. Inhabitants of Argrium, id.: — called also Agyrini, Plin.

[ĀGYRTA, æ. m. (ἀγύρτης) A conjuror, juggler, mountebank, quack, NL.]

ĀH. interj. Ah! alas! ah me! an exclamation expressive of great emotion, of pain, joy, indignation, Plaut.; Cic. de Or. 2, 70; Virg.: — With acc.: ah me, me, Catull.

[ĀHĀ. interj. Ah ha, aha, ha ha! an exclamation in laughter or blame, Plaut.]

ĀHĀLA, æ. m. A Roman surname: C. Servilius A., the murderer of Marius, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; Mil. 3, 8.

ĀHARNA, æ. f. A town of Etruria, Liv. 10, 25.

AHENEUS, AHENUM, etc. See ÆN.

[1. AI. interj. (αἶ) Alas! Ov. M. 10, 215.]

2. AI. imp. of aio.

[ĀIENTĪA, æ. f. Affirmation (opp. 'negatio'), M. Cap.]

AIGLEUCOS, i. n. (sc. vinum) A kind of sweet wine, Plin. 14, 9, 11.

\*ĀIO, ĀIS, etc. (ain' for aisne, in conversation) To say or affirm any thing. I. Gen.: Ennio delector, ait quispiam; Pacuvio, inquit alius, Cic. de Or. 11, 36: — velles, ait, tantummodo ut haberem negotii etc.: — Aius iste Loquens et

aiebat et loquebatur et ex eo nomen invenit: — debere eum aiebat: — "serit arbores" . . . ut ait in Synephebis: — thus, ut ait lex, Dig: — and thus esp. in proverbs: ut, quomodo, quod aiunt, as they say, as the saying is, to speak proverbially: — docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum: — pingui Minerva, ut aiunt: — Claudus, quomodo aiunt, pilam: — nec transversum unguem, quod aiunt, a stilo. II. Esp. A) To say yes, to assent [opp. 'negare,' to say no, to negative]: Dio- genes ait, Antipater 'negat', Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: — quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut 'neget': — nunc aiunt, quod tunc 'negabant': — 'negantia contraria aientibus. B) In conversational style: ain' or quid ais? do you mean it? are you in earnest? really? indeed? is it possible? ain' tu, Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: — ain' tandem Attice, ausus es me rogare? — thus also with a plur.: ain' tandem, nunc castra vallata non habetis? Liv.: — [quid ais? Plaut.; Ter.: — quid tu ais? Ter.]

[AIRA, æ. f. Hair-grass, a. cespitosa, Fam. Gramin., NL.]

ĀITHĀLES, is. n. (αἰθῆλες) The plant house-leek, called also aizoon, App. H. 123.

ĀIUS LOQUENS or AIUS LOCUTIUS. A voice, which told the Romans that the Gauls were approaching, afterwards worshipped as a deity, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69; Liv. 5, 50.

ĀIZŌON, i. n. (αἰζῶν) Two kinds of plants. I. A. majus, house-leek, Plin. 25, 13, 102. II. A. minus, Wall-pepper, ib.

ĀJAX or AIAX (biayl), æcis. m. (Atas) I. The name of two Greek heroes before Troy: son of Telamon, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22; 3, 5; Ov. M. 13, 2, sq.: son of Oileus, Virg. Æ. 1, 41; Cic. de Or. 2, 66. II. Title of a Tragedy by Ennius, Cic. Off. 1, 31: and of the emperor Augustus, Suet. Aug. 85.

ĀJŪGA, æ. f. for abiga. A plant that produces abortion, Ser. Larg. 167.

ĀLA, æ. f. (contr. from axilla) A wing. I. Prop.: Of a bird, Ov. M. 2, 719; Virg.; Plin. [Poet. of the wings of death, Hor.; of fate, id.; of the wind, of lightning, Virg. Facetē, Of speech flying to our ear, Plaut.]

II. Meton. A) An analogous part of the body. 1) Of men: The part of the arm which adjoins the shoulder; the arm-pit, Liv. 9, 41; 30, 34: — sub a. portare alqd, Hor.: — alarum graveolentia, the goatish smell of the arm-pits, Plin.: — the same as alarum virus, vitia, id.: — conf. hirsutus cubet hircus in alia, Hor. 2) Of other animals: Shoulder, shoulder-blade; of elephants, Plin. 11, 40, 95; of frogs, id. B) Of that which resembles a wing. 1) In plants: The angle formed by the insertion of a leaf or branch into a branch or trunk, Plin. 16, 7, 10. 2) Of buildings: a wing, out-building, offices, Vitruv. 4, 7; 6, 4. 3) In the army: A wing (in the Roman army, usually consisting of cavalry and the troops of the allies), a body of horse, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45; Sall.; Liv.: — Poet.: Gen.: A company of horsemen, Virg. 4) Poet.: Of oars, Prop. 4, 6, 47; of sails, Virg. 5) Of certain parts of the body: a. narium, the wing, or lateral expansion, of the nostril, NL.: — a. pulmonum, a lobe of the lungs, NL.: — a. ossis sphenoides, of the sphenoid bone, NL.]

ĀLABANDA, æ. f. A town of Caria, built by the hero Alabandus, Plin. 5, 29; Cic. N. D. 3, 15; 19. The inhabitants, Alabandenses, id.; also, Alabandes or -is (according to the Greek Ἀλαβανδῆς), id. Fam. 13, 56; and Alabandeni, Liv. 45, 25. Hence also adj.,

ĀLABANDĒUS, a. um. Of or pertaining to Alabanda, Alabandean: Hierocles A., Cic. Brut. 95: — Alabandicus, a. um, the same: — A. cannabis, rosa, lapis, Plin. 19, 9, 56; 21, 4, 10, and elsewhere.

ĀLABANDĪNA, æ. f. (Alabanda) A precious stone, according to Isid. Orig. 16, 13.

ĀLĀBARCHES, æ. m. (ἀλαβάρχης) A collector or receiver of tolls or customs, clerk of the customs, Juv. 1, 1, 30. Ironically of Pompey, who boasted of having increased the Roman customs, Cic. Att. 2, 7, extr.

ĀLĀBASTER, tri. m. (plur. alabastra) I. A perfume-box of alabaster, in the shape of a pear, Cic. ap. Non. 545, 15; Plin.; Mart. II. Meton.: The bud of a rose, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

ĀLĀBASTRĪTES, æ. m. (ἀλαβαστρίτης) I. A kind of lime-stone, alabaster-stone, Plin. 36, 8, 12. II. A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ĀLĀBASTRUM, i. n. (ἀλαβαστρον) I. For stimmi, Antimony, Plin. 33, 6, 33. [II. The place of buds, NL.]

ĀLĀBĒTA, æ. m. (ἀλαβῆς) A kind of fish found in the Nile, the sea-serpent, sea-eel, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

ĀLĀCER, cris. e. [m. alacris, Eon.; Virg.] (Allied to ἀλαομαι, ἄλλομαι, salio; conf. ludicer) Brisk, eager, lively, active: te videbant tristem ipsum, 'maestos amicos, Catilinam interea alacrem atque latum, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: — conf. valentes imbecillum, alacres 'perterritum superare: — a. animo et erecto proficisci: — conf. alacres animo sumus, cheerful: — cum alacribus saltu certare, with brisk or active ones, Sall.: — with ad: alacrior ad tutandum remp.: — alacrior ad maleficia: — a. et promptus animus ad bella suscipienda, Cæs.: — Of animals: a. equus: — bestiae a. et erectae: — [Poet. of things, a. voluptas, lively, Virg.: — a. enses, ready to cut, Claud. Hence the Ital. allegro, allegrezza the Fr. allégresse.]

ĀLĀCRĪTAS, ætis. f. Briskness, liveliness, activity, eagerness, promptness, alacrity: Mirā sum a. ad litigandum, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2: — auges mihi scribendi alacritatem: — thus, afferre alciui a. summam reip. defendendae: — a. studiumque pugnandi, Cæs.: — animi incitatio atque a. innata, id.: — conf. a. animi: — a. inanis, id est lætitia gestiens: — conf. sine ægritudine, sine a.: — a. perfecti operis, rejoicings over a work when finished, Liv.: — in the plur.: vigores mentium et a., Gell.: — Of animals: canum a. in venando: — galli victores alacritate et quasi lætitia ad canendum excitantur.

[ĀLĀCRĪTER. adv. Briskly, eagerly, with spirit, Amm.: — Comp., Just.]

ĀLĀLIA, æ. f. (ἀλαλία) Speechlessness with the power of uttering sounds, as is the case with deaf mutes, NL.]

ALAMANNI. See ALEMANNI.

ĀLĀNI, ōrum. m. A Scythian people near the Maeotic Lake, Plin. 4, 12, 21; Mart.; Luc. [Poet. for cruel men, Luc.]

[ĀLĀPA, æ. f. A slap in the face or on the cheek, a box on the ear, Mart. 5, 61: alapam ducere, to give, Phædr.: — Whenever a slave was released from slavery, his master gave him an alapa; hence, multo majoris alapæ veneunt, liberty is purchased at a much dearer rate, Phædr.]

[ĀLĀPUS, i. m. (alapa) A parasite who patiently submits to slaps in the face, Gl.]

\*\*ĀLĀRIS, e. for ALARIUS. That is posted or stands in the wings (of an army): a. cohortes, Liv. 10, 40: — a. Pannonii, Tac.

ĀLĀRĪUS, a. um. (ala) Belonging to the wing (of an army): cohortes a. et 'legionariae, i. e. of the allies, Cæs. B. C. 1, 73: — a. equites, Liv.: — Subst.: A. Transpadani. Troops posted in the wings, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: — alariis uti, Cæs.

ĀLASTOR, ōris. m. I. A companion of Sarpedon, Ov. M. 13, 257. II. One of the four horses in the chariot of Pluto, Claud.

ĀLATERNUS, i. f. A kind of shrub, with leaves like the ilex and olive, an evergreen, Plin. 16, 26, 45.

[**ĀLĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Furnished with wings, winged*: a plantæ (of Mercury), Virg. *Æ.* 4, 259: — of the same: a pede, Ov.: — a. equi Phœbi, id. II. *Meton*. A) *Having wing-like appendages*: folium a.; caulis a., NL. B) *Wing-like, aliform*: ligamentum a., NL.]

**ĀLAUDA**, æ. f. I. *A lark*, Plin. 11, 37, 44. [Hence, the old Fr. *aloue*, the modern Fr. *alouette*.] II. *Alaуда*. The name of a legion raised by Cæsar in Gaul (called so from the ornament of their helmets), Cic. Att. 16, 18; Phil. 13, 2; Suet. Cæs. 24.

**ĀLAUSA** or **ĀLŌSA**, æ. f. *A kind of sea-fish, the skad*, Aus. Mos. 127.

[**ĀLĀZON**, ontis. æ. (ἀλῶν) *Braggart or boaster*; name of a Greek comedy, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 8.]

1. **ALBA**, æ. f. *A kind of white gem, a pearl*, Lampr. Hel. 21.

2. **ALBA**, æ. f. *The name of several towns*. I. *Alba* or *Alba Longa*, the mother-town of Rome, built by Ascanius, Liv. 1, 27, sq.; Virg. *Æ.* 1, 271: — also, *Longa Alba*, Cic. Rep. 2, 2. II. *Alba*, *A town of the Marsi, near the Lacus Fucinus, now Celano*, Cic. Phil. 3, 3; 15; Cæs.; Liv. III. *Alba Helvia*, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Viviers, Plin. 3, 4, 5.

3. **ALBA**, æ. m. I. *A king of Alba Longa*, Liv. 1, 3; Ov. M. 14, 612. II. *A Roman proper name*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62.

[**ALBĀMENTUM**, i. n. (albus) *The white of an egg*, Apic.]

**ALBĀNĪA**, æ. f. *A province on the Caspian Sea, now Georgia*, Plin. 6, 13, 15; Gell.

**ALBĀNUS**, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the town Alba Longa*, Alban: A. ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: — A. exercitus, Liv.: — A. pax, id.: — A. lacus, west of Alba, now Lago di Castello Gandolfo, Cic. Div. 1, 44; 2, 32; Liv. 5, 15: — mons A., to the east of the Alban lake, with the temple of Jupiter Latiaris, where the ferie Latine, or holidays kept by all the cities of the Latin name, were celebrated, now Monte Cavo, Cic. Att. 1, 3; Div. 1, 11; Liv. 1, 45; conf. Cic. Mil. 31, 85: — lapis A. or saxum A., cut on the Alban mountain (the modern peperino or piperno), Quint. 5, 13, 40; Suet. Aug. 72: — hence, columnæ A., constructed of Alban stone, Cic. Scur. 2, 45: — Subst.: Albani, orum. Inhabitants of Alba, Liv. 1, 29. Albanum, i. n. *A villa near Alba*, Cic. Att. 7, 5; 9, 15; de Or. 2, 55. II. *Of or belonging to the province Albania: Albani*. Inhabitants of Albania, Plin. 6, 10, 11.

**\*ALBĀRIUS**, a, um. *That belongs to or is engaged in the whitening of walls*: a. opus, white stucco, a plaster for whitening, Vitruv., or simply albarium, Plin.: a. tector, a workman in stucco, Tert., also simply albarius, Cod. Th.

**\*ALBĀTUS**, a, um. (albus) *Clothed in white* (opp. 'atratus'), Cic. Vat. 13, 31; Hor.; Suet.: auriga a., one of the four parties in the circus (see FACTIO), Plin.

[**ALBĒDO**, inis. f. (albus) *White colour, whiteness*, Eccl.]

**\*ALBENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Alba, a city of the Marsi*: A. ager, Liv. 26, 11: — A. nuces, Plin.: — Subst.: Albenses. Inhabitants of Alba, Att. 2, 28; Plin. See ALBESIA.

**\*ALBĒO**, ēre. v. n. (albus) *To be white*: campi ossibus albus, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 36: — It occurs mostly in the part. albena, white: albentes rosæ, Ov.: — thus, a. equi, Plin.: — a. ossa, Tac.: — membra a. in pallorem, id.: — albente cælo, at the dawn of day, at day-break, Cæs. B. C. 1, 68.

**\*ALBESCO**, ēre. v. inch. n. (albus) *To become white*: mare qua a sole collucet, a. et vibrat, Cic. Ac. 2, 33: — albescens capillus, Hor.: — lux a., begins to dawn, Virg.: — thus, albescens cælo, Dig.

[**ALBESIA** (for Albensia), ium. n. (sc. scuta) *A kind of shields carried by the Albenses, according to Fest.*]

**ALBĪANUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to an Albius, Alban*: A. iudicium, of Statius A. Oppianicus, Cic. Cæs. 10: — A. pecunia, id. Cluent. 30.

[**ALBICANTIUS**, adv. *Too white or too pale*, Solin.]

[**ALBICASCO**, ēre. v. inch. n. *To become white, to grow clear*: Phœbus a., Matus ap. Gell. 15, 25.]

**\*\*ALBICERĀTUS**, a, um. (albus-cera) *Yellowish white*: a. ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

[**ALBICERIS**, e. or -rus, a, um. (albus-cera) *Yellowish white*: olea albiceris, Cat. R. R. 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 24: — instead of which, olea albicera, Cat. ap. Plin. 15, 5, 6.]

**ALBICO**, āre. v. a. and n. (albus) [I. Act.: *To make white, mid. albicari, to become white or foaming*, Varr. ap. Non. 75, 21.] II. *Neut. To be white*: prata a. pruinis, Hor. 1, 4, 4: — litus albicans, Catull.: — ex nigro a. incipit, Plin.

[**ALBICOLOR**, ōris. *Of a white colour*, LL.]

**ALBICOMUS**, a, um. *Having white hair; of flowers, having white leaves*: a. flores, Venant.

[**ALBIDULUS**, a, um. dem. *Whitish*, Pall. 3, 25, 12.]

**\*\*ALBIDUS**, a, um. (albus) *Whitish, white*: spuma a., Ov. M. 3, 74: — lacus color albidior, Plin.: — pus albidus, Cels.: — thus, pus albidissimum, id.

**ALBIGAUNUM**, i. n. *A town of Liguria, now Albenga*, Tac. H. 2, 15: — its inhabitants, Albigauni, Liv. 29, 5.

[**ALBINĒUS**, a, um. *Whitish, white*: color a. equi, Pall.]

[**ALBINĀCUM**, i. n. *The town Aubigny in France*.]

**ALBINŌVĀNUS**, i. m. *A Roman proper name*. I. C. Pedro A., an epic poet, friend of Ovid, Quint. 10, 1, 90. II. Celsus A. *A young contemporary of Horace*, Hor. E. 1, 8.

[1. **ALBINUS**, i. m. (albus) *A white washer, plasterer*, Cod. Just. 10, 64.]

2. **ALBINUS**, a. *A Roman family name, of the gens Postumia*, Cic. Brut. 21; Ac. 2, 45.

**ALBĪON**, ōnis. f. *An old name for England, Albion*, Plin. 4, 16, 30.

**ALBIS**, is. m. *The river Elbe*, Tac. G. 41; A. 1, 59, and elsewhere.

[**ALBĪTES**, æ. m. (albus) *Natron felspar*, NL.]

[**ALBĪTUDO**, inis. f. (albus) *White colour, whiteness*, Plaut. Tr. 4, 2, 32.]

**ALBĪUS**, a. *A Roman patronymic*. Thus, A. Tibullus, a well-known elegiac poet.

[**ALBO**, āre. v. a. (albus) *To render white, to whiten*, LL.]

[**ALBŌGĀLERUS**, i. m. *The white cap of the flamen Dialis, according to Fest., called also albus galerus*, Varr.]

[**ALBŌGILVUS**, a, um. *Of a whitish yellow*, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82.]

[**ALBOR**, ōris. m. (albus) *Whiteness*: a. ovi, Pall. 11, 14.]

**ALBŪCĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name*: T. Albucius, an orator, Cic. Brut. 35, 131.

**ALBŪCUS**, i. m. I. *The stalk of the plant daffodil*, Plin. 21, 17, 68. II. *This plant itself*, App. H. 32.

**ALBŪĒLIS**, is. f. *A kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 2, 4.

[**ALBŪGĪŅĒA**, æ. f. (albugo) *A. oculi, the white membrane of the eye*, NL.: — testis a., the proper covering of the testicle, ib.

**ALBŪGO**, inis. f. (albus) I. *A certain disease of the eye, a white speck, haw, pearl of the eye*, Plin. 24, 5, 11.

II. *In the plur. White scales on the head, dandruff*, Plin. 26, 15, 90.

**ALBŪLA**, æ. f. I. *The ancient name of the Tiber*, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 331; Ov. Fast. 4, 68. II. *Certain sulphurous*

*springs, near Tibur, now Lago di Solfatara, Plin. 31, 2, 6; Suet. Aug. 82; Mart. 1, 13.*

[ALBULUS, a, um. dem. Whitish: a. columbus, Catull.: — a. freta, Mart.]

ALBUM, i. n. I. *Abstr.: White colour, whiteness, Virg. G. 3, 56: — albo polire columnas, to make white, Liv. II. Concr. A) 1) The white of any thing: a. ovi, Cels. 6, 6, 7: — a. oculorum, id. 2) Esp. for Albugo: A white spot, a disease of the eye, Col. 6, 17, 7. B) A white tablet (plastered) and publicly exhibited, tablet; as 1) The register, catalogue, roll of the Pontifex Maximus, on which the remarkable events of the year were written, for annales maximi, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52; Liv. 1, 32. 2) Of the praetor, for publishing his edicts: sedere ad a., to occupy one's self with praetorian right, Sen. Ep. 48: — thus, ad a. se transferre, to praetorian right, Quint. 3) A list of names, register, roll: a. senatorium, Tac. A. 4, 42: — a. iudicum, Suet. — a. citharedorum, id.*

ALBŪMEN, inis. n. (albus) I. *The white of any thing: a. ovi, Plin. 28, 6, 18. [II. Albumen, the accessory body of the embryo existing in the grains of certain plants, NL.]*

[ALBUMENTUM, i. n. (albus) *The white of any thing: a. ovi, Veg. 2, 57.*]

ALBŪNĒA or ALBŪNA, æ. f. I. *A fountain, near Tibur, Hor. O. 1, 7, 12; Virg. Æ. 7, 83. II. A Sibyl in the grove near Tibur, Lact. 1, 6.*

ALBURNUM, i. n. *The young white wood under the bark of trees, sap-wood, Plin. 16, 38, 72.*

1. ALBURNUS, i. m. *The bleak or blay, a kind of fish, Aus. Mos. 126.*

2. ALBURNUS, i. m. I. *A mountain of Lucania, near the Silarus, Virg. G. 3, 146. II. A deity worshipped there, Tert.*

ALBUS, a, um. *White. [Gen. opp. 'ater;' but candidus, shining white (opp. 'niger').] I. Prop. A) Democritus luminibus amissis alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: — color a. præcipue decorus deo: — a. equi, Liv.: — a. vestes, Ov.: — hence, poet. a. homo, clothed in white, Hor.: — a. pedes, made white, Juv.: — Opp. 'niger:' quæ a. sint, quæ 'nigra:' — thus, 'niger' an albus, Phædr.: — Prov., albus an ater sis, nescio, you are entirely indifferent to me: — albis dentibus deridere alqum, (showing the teeth, i. e.) to jeer or deride much, Plaut.: — avis a., a white sparrow, a rarity, any thing uncommon: — albus gallinæ filius, fortune's favourite child, Juv.: — album calculum adicere alicui rei, to approve of any thing (see CALCULUS), Plin. Ep.: — albis equis præcurrere, to be greatly superior to, Hor. [B] Meton. 1) Pale, wan: a. urbanis in officiis, Mart. 1, 56: — a. corpore (drowsy people), Hor.: — a. pallor, making pale. 2) Bright: sol a., Enn. ap. Cic.: — a. Lucifer, Ov.: — a. lues, Mart.: — a. Notus, making bright, Hor.: — thus, a. Iapyx, id.: — [Hence the French 'aube;' conf. ALBEO and ALBESCO.] II. Fig.: Lucky, fortunate: a. stella, the constellation of the Gemini, Hor. O. 1, 12, 27: — a. genius, Sil.: — a. dies, id.: — sint omnia protinus a., Pers.]*

ALCÆUS, i. m. (Ἀλκαῖος) *A lyric poet, born at Mitylene in Lesbos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33; Hor. O. 2, 13, 27, and elsewhere.*

[ALCAHEST. ind. n. (alcali) *A term applied by alchemists to a supposed universal solvent: a. Glauberi, NL.]*

ALCÆYCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Alcæus, Alcaic: A. versus, Gram.*

[ALCALESCENTIA, æ. f. (alcali) *Alkalescence, i. e. the development of alkaline properties in a body not previously exhibiting them. NL.]*

[ALCALL. ind. n. or Alcalina, æ. f. (al-cali) *Alkali, NL.]*

[ALCALOIDES, æ. m. (alcali) *Alkaloid, NL.]*

ALCĀMĒNES, is. m. *A celebrated statuary at Athens,*

*contemporary of Phidias, Cic. N. D. 1, 30; Plin. 34, 8, 19; 36, 5, 4.*

[ALCANNA, æ. f. *A red dyeing-root, Fam. Salicariæ, NL.]*

ALCĀTHŌĒ, æ. f. *The citadel of Megara, poet. for Megara itself, Ov. M. 7, 443.*

ALCĀTHŌUS, i. m. *A son of Pelops, founder of Megara, Ov. M. 8, 8.*

[1. ALCE, æ. See ALCEA.]

2. ALCE, æ. f. *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 40, 48, sq.*

ALCĒA, æ. f. (ἀλκᾶ) *A kind of mallow, spiked mallow, Fam. Malvæ, Plin. 27, 4, 6.*

[ALCECENGI PHYSLIS. *Deadly nightshade, Fam. Solanææ, NL.]*

ALCĒDO (halc.), inis. f. *For alcyon, the king-fisher, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 142.*

[ALCEDŌNIA (halc.), ōrum. n. *The calm at sea when the king-fisher broods, or halcyon tranquillity of the ocean, alcedo; hence facetē, Meton., deep calm or stillness, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26; Front.]*

ALCES, is. f. *A elk, Fam. Cervi, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 8, 15, 16. [Secondary form alce, æs, NL.]*

ALCESTIS, is. or ALCESTE, æ. f. (Ἀλκίστις or Ἀλκήστη) *Daughter of Pelias, wife of Admetus, for whom she laid down her life, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 37; Mart. 4, 75; Juv. 6, 652.*

ALCEUS (bisyll.), ēi and ēos. m. (Ἀλκῆος) *Son of Perseus and Andromeda, father of Amphitryon, grandfather of Hercules, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 392: — conf. ALCIDES.*

[ALCHĒMIA or ALCHYMIA, æ. f. (ἀλ-χίμω) *Alchymy, NL.]*

[ALCHEMILLA, æ. f. *A kind of plant, ladies'-mantle, Fam. Sanguisorbææ, NL.]*

ALCĪBĪADES, is (voc. Alcibiade, Liv.). m. (Ἀλκιβιάδης)

I. *A celebrated Athenian, son of Clinias, contemporary of Pericles and Socrates: Nep. Alc.; Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, de Or. 3, 34. II. A Lacedæmonian, Liv. 39, 36.*

ALCIDĀMAS, æ. m. (Ἀλκιδᾶμας) *A Greek rhetorician of Elæa in Æolis, pupil of Gorgias, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116.*

ALCĪDĒMOS, i. f. *A surname of Minerva with the Macedonians, Liv. 42, 51.*

ALCĪDES, æ. m. (Ἀλκίδης) *A descendant of Alcæus, Alcides: Hercules, Virg. Æ. 8, 203; Hor. O. 1, 12, 25.*

ALCĪMĒDE, æ. f. (Ἀλκιμήδη) *A daughter of Autolycus, mother of Jason, V. Fl. 1, 317; Stat. Th. 5, 236.*

ALCĪMĒDON, ontis. m. (Ἀλκιμέδων) *A Greek sculptor, Virg. B. 3, 37, 44.*

[ALCIMEDONTÆUS, a, um. (Alcimedon) *Made by an Alcimedon, i. e. with the greatest skill, LL.]*

ALCĪNŌUS, i. m. (Ἀλκίνοος) *A king of the Phæacians, famous for his luxury and his love of horticulture, Hyg. F. 23; 125: — Hence, poet., Meton.: juvenus Alcinoi, people living luxuriously, Hor.: — Silvæ Alcinoi, Virg.: — and prov. Alcinoos dare poma, of any thing superfluous, Ov.*

1. ALCIS, idis. f. (ἀλκίς, ἀλκή, force) *A name given to Minerva by the Macedonians, Liv. 42, 51.*

2. ALCIS. m. *A deity of the Naharvali, Tac. G. 43. (others take Alcis here for the dat. plur. of Alci, orum, as Castor and Pollux.)*

ALCĪTHŌĒ, æ. f. (Ἀλκιθήη) *A daughter of Minias at Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus, Ov. M. 4, 1, sq.*

ALCMEO or -ON, ōnis. m. (Ἀλκμῆων) I. *Son of Amphiaraus, who murdered his mother Eriphyle, for which crime he was tormented by the Furies, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; Hyg. F. 71; 73: — Hence, Alcmæoniæ furis, Prop. 3, 5, 41. II. A Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27.*

**ALCMAN**, ἄνις. *m.* (Ἀλκμάν) *A lyric poet of Lydia, Vell. 1, 18 extr.; Plin. 11, 33, 39. — Hence, Alcmanium metrum, Gramm.*

**ALCMĒNA** or **ALCUMENA**, *æ.* and **ALCMĒNE**, *ēs. f.* (Ἀλκμήνη) *Daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryon, mother of Hercules by Jupiter, Plaut. Amph.*

[**ALCOHOL** or **ALCOHOL**, *is. n.* *Pure spirit or essence: a. vini, highly rectified spirit of wine: a. aceti, acetic acid, NL.*]

[**ALCŌHŌLISATUS**, *a. um.* *Alcoholized, an epithet applied to fluids wherein alcohol is developed or contained: spiritus a., NL.*]

**ALCYŌN** (halc.), ὄνις. *f.* (Ἀλκυών) *The king-fisher, halcyon, Prop. 1, 17, 2; Virg. G. 1, 398; Plin. 10, 32, 47.*

**ALCYŌNE**, *ēs. f.* (Ἀλκυόνη) *Daughter of Æolus, wife of Ceyx, changed into a king-fisher (alcyon), Ov. M. 11, 710, sq.*

**ALCYŌNĒUS** and **-NĪUS**, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to the king-fisher: dies a., for alcedonia, the calm at sea when the king-fisher broods, Col. 11, 2: — a. medicamen, or simply alcyoneum, i. n., a remedy for speckles in the face, Plin. 32, 8, 27; Cels. 5, 18, 26.*

**ALCYŌNĪDES** (halc.) *dies, for alcedonia. The calm at sea when the king-fisher broods, Plin. 10, 32, 47.*

1. **ĀLĒA**, *æ. f.* I *A game of hazard or chance with dice (forbidden at Rome, except on the Saturnalia): homo nequissimus, qui non dubitavit in foro alea ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: — instead of which, ludere aleam, Suet.; and, ludere in alea, Dig.: — perdere alqd in alea: — exercere aleam, Tac.: — indulgere aleæ, Suet.: — prospere a. uti, to play fortunately, id.: — Prov. jacta alea esto, let the die be cast, Cæsar's well-known exclamation at the Rubicon, Suet. \*II. A) Meton.: Any thing hazardous, chance, risk: non perspicitis, aleam quandam inesse hostiis deligendis? Cic. Div. 2, 15: — a. belli, Liv.: — in dubium imperii servitiiq; aleam ire, to try one's fortune, id.: — dare summam rerum in aleam, to risk, id.: — opus periculosæ aleæ, a great risk, a hazardous enterprise, Hor.: — M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, not liable to any doubt whatever, Plin. [B) Concr.: Any thing accidental: aleam emere, a draught at fishing, a catch at fowling, and the like, Dig.]*

[**ĀLĒIARĪUS**, *a. um.* *Of or concerned with a game with dice: a. amicitie, originating in playing games with dice, Amm.]*

**ĀLĒĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* (alea) *A dice-player, gamester, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23; Verr. 2, 5, 13.*

**ĀLĒĀTŌRIŪS**, *a. um.* *Of or pertaining to a gamester: a. damna, at play, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: — a. forum, Aug. ap. Suet.: — a. ritu, Gell.: — Subst.: Aleatorium, ii. n. A gaming or gambling-house, Sid.]*

**ĀLĒBAS** or **-VAS**, *æ. m.* *A tyrant of Laryssa, Ov. Ib. 322 and 511.*

[**ĀLEBRIA**, *ium. n.* (alo) *Nutritive food, according to Fest.]*

**ĀLEC** (allec, halec), *ēcis. n.* and **ĀLEX** (hal.), *ēcis. c.* *Fish-brine (esp. from the sediment of the garum), Plin. 31, 8, 44; Hor.; Mart.*

**ĀLECTO**, ūa. *f.* (Ἀλκτώ) *One of the three Furies, Virg. Æ. 7, 324, 341, 415.*

**ĀLECTŌRIŪS**, *a. um.* (Ἀλεκτωρ, a cock) *Of or pertaining to a cock: a. gemma, a stone found in the maw or gizzard of a cock, Plin. 37, 10, 54: — called also a. lapis, Sol.*

**ĀLECTŌRŌLŌPHOS**, *i. f.* (Ἀλεκτορόλοφος) *The herb cock's-a-corn, Plin. 37, 5, 23.*

**ĀLĒCŪLA** (all, hal.), *æ. dem. f.* *Small fish used in preparing fish-brine, Col. 6, 8; 8, 17.*

**ĀLĒYŪS**, *a. um.* (Ἀλῆϊος) *Of or belonging to Ale in Lycia: A. campi, where Bellerophon fell from Pegasus, Cic. Poet. Tusc. 3, 26, 63. (according to Hom. Il. 6, 201.)*

**ĀLĒMANNI** (Alam.), ōrum. *m.* *A people of Germany, Alemanni; A. Vict. Cæs. 21; Claud.; Sid.*

**ĀLĒMANNĪA** (Alam.), *æ. f.* *The country of the Alemanni, Claud.*

**ĀLĒMANNĪCŪS** (Alam.), *a. um.* *Of or belonging to the Alemanni: A. tentoria, Amm. 27, 2: — Subst.: Alemanicus. A surname of the emperor Caracalla, from a victory obtained over the Alemanni, Spart.: conf. the preceding article.*

**ĀLĒMANNUS**, *i. m.* *A surname of the emperor Gratianus, from a victory obtained over the Alemanni, A. Vict. Ep. 47: conf. the preceding article.*

[**ĀLĒMBĪCŪS**, *i. m.* (al-μῆξ) *The head of a still, NL.]*

[**ĀLĒMBROTH** (Arab.; sc. sal) *A kind of prepared salt, NL.]*

**ĀLĒMON**, ōnis. *m.* *An Argive, who built Crotona, Ov. M. 15, 19.*

**ĀLĒMŌNA** (Alim.), *æ. f.* (alo) *A tutelary goddess of the fetus, Tert.*

**ĀLĒMŌNĪDES**, *æ. m.* *A descendant of Alemon: his son Myscelus, Ov. M. 15, 26.*

[**ĀLĒNUS**, *i. m.* *The elbow, ML.: — hence, the Fr. aune.]*

[**ĀLĒO**, ōnis. *m.* *for aleator. A dice-player, gamester, Catull. 29, 2; Tert.]*

**ĀLĒRĪA**, *æ. f.* *A town of Corsica, Plin. 3, 6, 12; Flor. 2, 2, 16.*

**ĀLES**, itis. (ala) [I. Adj. A) *Winged: a. avis, Cic. Poet. N. D. 22, 44: — a. angues, Pac. ap. Cic.: — a. equus, Pegasus, Ov.: — deus a., Mercury, id.: — Fama a., Claud. B) Meton.: Swift, fleet, rapid: a. auster, Virg. Æ. 8, 430: — a. passus, Ov.: — a. arundo, Prud. II. Subst., comm.: A bird. A) Gen.: a. albus, a swan, Hor. O. 2, 20, 10: — a. Phæbeus, a raven, Ov.: — also called a. argentea (before it was changed), id.: — a. fulvus Jovis, an eagle, Virg.: — also called a. minister fulminis, Hor.: — also, a. regia, Ov.: — a. exterrita, a pigeon, Virg.: — a. canorus, a swan, Hor.: — hence, with poets, Meton.: a. Mæonii carminia, an epic poet, id.: — also meton. of winged persons: a. Cyllenius, Mercury, Claud.: — a. aureus, Perseus, Stat. \*B) Esp. 1) In the language of augurs; a bird that gave omens by its flight. Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160; Div. 1, 53, 120. [2] Poet. meton. for augurium, a sign: bonâ a., Catull. 61, 20: — conf. secundâ a., Hor.: — malâ a., id.]*

**ĀLESA**, *æ.* See **HALESA**.

[**ĀLESCO**, *ēre. v. n.* (alo) *To grow, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4; Lucr.]*

**ĀLĒSĪA**, *æ. f.* *A town of Gallia Celtica, now Alise, in Burgundy, Cæs. B. G. 7, 68; B. C. 3, 47.*

**ĀLESUS**, *i.* See **HALESUS**.

[**ĀLĒTHIA**, *æ. f.* (Ἀλθῆια) *One of the Æons of Valentinus, Tert.]*

**ĀLETRĪNAS**, ātis. *Of or belonging to the town Aletrium (in Latium): ex municipio A., Cic. Cluent. 16: — Subst.: Aletrinales, um. m. Inhabitants of Aletrium, id. 17.*

**ĀLETRĪNENSIS**, *e.* *Of or belonging to the town of Aletrium: A. foederatus, Cic. Balb. 22, 50, doubtful.*

**ĀLETRĪUM**, īi. *n.* *A town of Latium, now Alatri, Front. Colon. p. 102.*

[**ĀLĒTŪDO**, īnis. *f.* (alo) *Fatness, according to Fest.]*

**ĀLĒUS**, *a. um.* (Perhaps) *of or belonging to Alea, a town of Arcadia: A. Minerva, Stat. Th. 4. 288.*

**ALEX**. See **ALEO**.

**ĀLEXANDER**, dri. *m.* (Ἀλέξανδρος) I. *Another name for Paris, Cic. Fat. 15; A. Her. 4, 30: also,*

## ALEXANDREA

A. Paris, Plin. II. Also (surnamed Magnus), Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia; see his life in Curtius and Plutarch. III. A tyrant of Phæra in Thessaly, Cic. Inv. 2, 49; Off. 2, 7. IV. A king of Egypt, Cic. Agr. 1, 1. V. A freedman of Cicero, Cic. Att. 13, 2, 2.

ĀLEXANDRĒA or ĀLEXANDRIA, æ. f. (Ἀλεξάνδρεια) I. A city of Lower Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great, now Scanderun, Plin. 5, 10, 11; Cic. Agr. 2, 16; Fam. 1, 4. II. A city of Troas, Cic. Ac. 2, 4: called also, A. Troas, Liv. 35, 42; 37, 35.

ĀLEXANDRĪNUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Alexandria: A. testes, from Alexandria, Cic. R. Post. 12, 34: — A. bellum, after the battle of Pharsalus, Cic. Fam. 15, 15, 2: — A. vita ac licentia, Cæs.: — hence, A. pueri, Petron.: — also called A. deliciæ, Quint.: — A. navis, a merchant-man from Alexandria, Suet.: — Subst.: Alexandrini, orum. m. Inhabitants of Alexandria, Cic. Pis. 21, 49.

ALEXIA. See ALESIA.

ĀLEXĪPHARMĀCON, i. n. (ἀλεξίφάρμακον) A counter-poison, antidote, Plin. 21, 20, 84.

ALGA. æ. f. Sea-grass, sea-wrack, sea-weed, Hor. O. 3, 17, 9; Virg.; V. Fl.: for any thing of small value: villor algæ, Virg.; Hor.

[ALGAROTTI PULVIS. Powder of Algaroth; i. e. the white powder which is deposited when chloride of antimony is dropped into water, NL.]

ALGENSIS, e. (alga) Of or pertaining to sea-weed: a. genus purpureæ, Plin. 9, 37, 91.

ALGĒO, alsī. 2. v. n. I. To feel cold, to be chill: Cretum leges erudiunt juventutem algendo, Cæstus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: — puer sudavit et alsit, Hor.: — [Poet.: probitas laudatur et alget, sturves of cold, Juv.] \*\*II. Esp.: algens, cold, chilly: a. pruinæ, Stat. Th. 3, 469: — a. loca, Plin.: — a. potus, id.: — [Poet., a. toga, cold, i. e. worn out, Mart.]

ALGESCO, alsī. 3. v. inchoat. n. To catch cold, grow cold, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11; Plin.; Prud.

ALGĪDENSIS, e. That grows on Mount Algidus: a. raphanus, Plin. 19, 5, 26.

ALGĪDUM, i. n. A town on Mount Algidus, now Rocca de Pepæ, Flor. 1, 11.

[1. ALGĪDUS, a. um. (algeo) Cold: a. loca, Catull. 63, 70: — a. febris, NL.]

2. ALGĪDUS, i. m. I. A mountain near Rome, Hor. O. 1, 21, 6; 3, 23, 9; C. S. 69. II. Hence, Adj.: Algidæ terra, Ov.; and A. secessus, Mart.

[ALGĪRICUS, a. um. (algeo-facio) That causes cold: a. timor omnis, Gell. 19, 4.]

\*ALGOR, ōris. m. (algeo) Cold (which is felt), Cic. ap. Char.; Sall. Cat. 5. In the plur.: contra algores munire alqd, Plin.

ALGŌSUS, a. um. (alga) Full of sea-weed, Plin. 32, 9, 31; Aus.

[ALGUS, us. m. and ALGU. n. for algor, Plaut.; Lucr.]

[ALĪA adv. By another way, Don. Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5; in other places doubtful.]

ALIACMON. See HALIACMON.

ĀLĪĀS. adv. (like foras, cras) \*\*I. Prop.: Locally, elsewhere: Idæus rubus, quoniam in Ida. non a nascitur, Plin. 24, 14, 75. II. Meton. A) Of time; at another time (of past and future time), once, on another occasion: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si numquam a. fuimus, tum profecto etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: — quod quum sæpe a., tum nuper in Tusculano studio egimus: — conf. fecimus et a. sæpe et nuper in Tusculano: — thus, raro a., seldom at other times, Liv.: — semper a., frequently at other times, Suet.: — non alias, at no time, Liv.: — alias ... alias, at one

## ALIENIGENUS

time ... at another; now ... now; sometimes ... sometimes: — alias ... plerumque, alias ... interdum: — alias, aliter, or aliud, now so, then otherwise: — Of future time: plura scribemus a., at another time, hereafter: — conf. recte secusne a. viderimus: — and ellipt.: sed hæc a. pluribus; nunc ad institutam disputationem revertamur. \*\*B) In other respects, besides, otherwise, Plin.: — non a. quam, for no other reason, in no other case, under no other condition, Tac.; Dig.

ĀLĪBI. adv. \*I. Prop.: Locally, in another place, elsewhere, otherwhere, somewhere else: qui et a. quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin. 32, 10, 43: — a. dicit Cicero, Quint.: — omnis armorum copia dextra sinistraque, nec usquam alibi, Cic. Att. 13, 52: — thus with a negative, nusquam a.: — alibi ... alibi, at one place ... at another, in this place ... in that, here ... there, Liv.: — instead of which also, hic ... alibi, Virg.; Plin.; and, alibi ... deinde, Curt.: — alibi aliter or alius, here so, there otherwise, the one here, another there, Liv. \*\*II. Meton.: In other things, elsewhere, else: nolle se a. quam in innocentia spem habere, Liv. 7, 41: — a. quam mos permiserit, otherwise than, Quint.

[ĀLĪBĪLIS, e. Nutritive: a. lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: — a. casei, id.]

ĀLĪCA, æ. f. (alo; sc. farina) I. A kind of spelt, Cat. R. R. 76; Plin. 18, 7, 10. II. Meton. A) Peeled spelt, Cels. 6, 6; Plin. 22, 25, 61. B) A drink prepared from spelt, frumenty, flummery, etc. Mart. 13, 6.

[ĀLĪCĀRIUS, a. um. Of or pertaining to spelt: a. reliquæ, qu., spelt waste; facit for a woman of ill-fame, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 54: — Subst., Alicarius, ii. m. A miller who grinds or prepares spelt, Lucil. ap. Char.]

ĀLĪCASTRUM, i. n. (sc. frumentum) A kind of spelt, summer-spelt, March-wheat, Col. 2, 6, 3; 2, 9, 8.

\*ĀLĪCŪBI. adv. In some place, somewhere: in hisce agris tu prædia habere voluisti. Omnino mallet hic a. in Crustumino paravisses, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: — si Pompeius constiterit a., Att. ap. Cic.: — ut a. obstes tibi, a. irascaris, a. instes gravius, here ... there, Sen.

ALĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (ala) A short light garment, Petron. Sat. 40, 5; Mart.; Dig.

\*ĀLICUNDE. adv. From some quarter: aut decedere nos a. cogit aut prohibet accedere, Cic. Cæs. 16, 46: — thus, præcipitare a.: — Of persons: audire, querere, a., of somebody.

[ĀLID for ALIUD. See ALIUS.]

ĀLĪDENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Alinda, a town of Curia: — Subst.: Alidensia, um. Rich stuffs from Alinda, Lucr. 4, 11, 26.

ĀLĪĒNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. Alienation. I. Prop.: a. dominii, rei, Dig.: — a. sacrorum, a transferring to another family, Cic. de Or. 42, 144; Leg. 3, 20, 48. II. Fig. A) A separating one's self from any one, a forsaking, desertion, parting; aversion, dislike: turpis fuga et a. exercitus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 31: — subita defectio Pompeii, a. consulum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: — non statim a. disjunctioque facienda: — tua a me a.: — præcipua in Vitellium a., dislike to, aversion, Tac. B) In Medic.: a. mentis, aberration of mind, loss of reason, derangement, Cels. 4, 2; Plin. 21, 21, 89: — instead of which also simply alienatio, Sen.

ĀLĪĒNĪĠĒNA, æ. (alius-gigno, born in another country) Strange, foreign, outlandish: homo longinquus et a., Cic. Dej. 3, 10: — testes a. domesticis anteferre: — "suos deos aut a. colere: — regem a. sibi asciscere: — a. vinum (opp. 'patrium'), Gell.: — a. justitia, V. Mx.: — Subst., nec quid alienigenæ de vobis loqui soleant, sed quid vosmetipsi de genere vestro statuatis, foreigners, strangers.

[ĀLĪĒNĪĠĒNUS, a. um. for alienigena. Strange, outlandish, foreign: mulier alienigeni sanguinis, V. Max. 6, 2, 1: — a. exempla, id.: — a. studia, id.]

[**ALIENITAS**, *ātis*, *f.* In *Medic.* I. An extraneous morbid matter, Cael. Aur. Ac. 3, 3. II. A. mentis for alienatio, aberration of mind, Cael. Aur. Ac. 2, 39.]

**ALIĒNO**, 1. *v. a.* (alienus) *To estrange, alienate.*

I. *Prop.* A) Pretio parvo ea, quæ accepissent a maioribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60: — *tenere* vestras res atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari: — a vectigalia (*opp.* 'frui'). \*\*B) *Gen.*: *To estrange, separate, remove*: urbs alienata, that has been brought under, has become subject to, a different master, Sall. Jug. 48, 1: — *thus*, pars insulæ prodita atque alienata, lost, Liv.: — a. alqm velut occisum, to remove, Just. II. *Fig.* A)

1) *To alienate, render averse, set at variance*: eum omnibus eadem resp. reconciliavit, quæ alienarat, Cic. P. C. 9: — hominem non tam *alicere* volui quam a. nolui: — a. omnes a se bonos: — a. voluntatem alcjs ab alqo: — alienatus illius animus et offensus. 2) *Mid.*: *To keep at a distance from, avoid, any thing*: a falsa assensione magis nos alienatos esse quam a ceteris rebus, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16: — alienari ab interitu iisque rebus, quæ interitum videantur afferre, id.: — alienari a memoria periculi animi, to think no more of, Liv. \*\*B) In *Medicine*. 1) A. mentem, to take away the senses, to derange; and commonly in the pass., to lose one's senses, to go mad: erat opinio, Flaccum minus compotem fuisse sui; vulgo Junonis iram alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv. 42, 28: — signum alienatæ mentis, of madness, derangement, Suet.: — *Absol.*: odor sulphuris sæpius haustus alienat, deprives of sensation, benumbs, Sen. 2) Alienari, of limbs, to die: intestina momento alienantur, Cels. 7, 16: — in corpore alienato, Sen.: — spodium alienata explet, Plin.

**ALIĒNUS**, a, um. (alius) *That belongs to another, is not our own, strange, foreign.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: aliis *sua* eripere, aliis dare aliena, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 83: — pecuniis a. locupletari ses: — a., *prop.*, the property of another, i. e. debts: — *but*, nomina a., debts contracted by others, Sall.: — cura rerum a.: — pavor a., of others, Liv.: — pedibus a. ambulare, to be conveyed in a litter, Plin.: — equites alieno Marte pugnare, i. e. like foot-soldiers, Liv.: — *Subst.*: Alienum, i. n. *Other people's property, property which is not our own*: largiri ex alieno: — ædificium exstruere in alieno, upon another man's ground: — *In the plur.*: aliena, other people's concerns or affairs. \*B) *Esp.*: *Strange, with regard to our family or country*: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic. Læl. 5, 19: — *conf.* num *propinquus*? nihil alienius: — in alienos, in *suos* irruerat: — alienissimus a Clodio, not in the least related to: — se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, to perfect strangers, Cæs.: — domi atque in patria mallem quam in externis atque alienis locis. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *That does not belong to any thing, not connected, foreign, unsuitable, incongruous, inconsistent, unbecoming, different, contrary; mostly with ab or an abl., seldom with a dat. or gen.*: homo non alienus a literis, not unversed, not strange in, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26: — nihil dicitis a sapiente tam alienum esse: — navigationis labor a. non ab ætate solum nostra, verum etiam a dignitate: — aliena ducere a dignitate: — *With abl.*: alienum sibi videri dignitate imperii: — *thus*, alienum nostrâ amicitia, existimatione mea: — utrumque homine alienissimum: — *With dat.*: quod illi causæ maxime est alienum: — nihil a. arti oratoris, Quint.: — homo alienus ambitioni, Sen.: — *With gen.*: quæ essent aliena firmæ et constantis assensionis: — quis alienum putet ejus esse dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit? — domus (Bruti) nec aliena consilii, strange to, Sall.: — *With a subj. clause*: non alienum esse videtur proponere etc., Cæs.: — nec alienius quicquam ad opes tuendas quam timeri, *opp.* 'aptius': — *With in*: in physicis Epicurus totus est a., unversed, inexperienced in: — *Absol.*: verbum in a. loco tamquam in *suo* positum, improper: — *thus*, omnes translati et a magis delectantur verbis quam *propriis* et *suis*: — aliena et nihil profectura petere, things incongruous or futile, Sall. B) *Esp.* 1) *Not connected by friendship, unfriendly, strange, averse, indisposed, hostile, unfavourable*: tuum factum alieni hominis, ut lenissime

dicam, meum vero *conjunctissimi* et *amicissimi*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3: — ut neque *amicis* neque etiam alienioribus desim: — ex alienissimis sociis *amicissimos* reddere: — alieno a te animo fuit: — *conf.* si omnibus est *malevolus* . . . sin a me est alienior; and, non alienum animum habere a Pyrrho, a causa nobilitatis: — *With dat.*: Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, et in Titum *pronior*: — *Of things*: alieno loco prælium committunt, Cæs.: — *thus*, rem tractare a. loco, Quint.: — *iniquo* loco, a. tempore: — *thus*, vir egregius alienissimo reip. tempore extinctus; and, adventus cedit in alienissimum tempus. 2) In *Medicine*. [a] *Of the body; dead, insensible*, Scrib. 201.] \*\*b) *Of the mind; mad, maniacal, deranged, frantic*: a. mens, Sall. Cat. 37: — facere alienos, deliros, Firm.

[**ALIFORMIS**, e. (ala-forma) *Wing-shaped*: musculi a., NL.]

[**ALIGER**, *ëra, ërum* (ala-gero) *Having wings, winged*: a. agmen, of birds, Virg. Æ. 12, 249: — a. Amor, id.: — a. nuncius Jovis, Mercury, Stat.: — a. serpentes, Plin.: — *Subst.*: Aligeri, orum. *Winged gods of love*, Sil.]

[**ALIGERO**, *önis*, m. for aquiligero. *A standard-bearer, ensign*, Inscr.]

**ÄLIMENTÄRIUS**, a, um. *Belonging to nourishment*: a. lex, relating to the division of corn among the poor, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: — a. causa, ratio, res, Dig.: — *Subst.*: Alimentarius, ii. m. *One to whom aliment has been bequeathed*, Dig.

**ÄLIMENTUM**, i. n. (alo) *Food, alimentary substance, nutriment, nourishment, aliment.* I. *Prop.*

A) Nec desiderabat aut alimenta corporis aut detractorem confecti et consumpti cibi, Cic. Un. 6: — reponere alimenta in hiemem, Quint.: — plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels.: — [*Poet. of things*: a. cetera flammæ, *alimentary substance, aliment*, Ov.: — a. afferre nubibus, id.] B) *Meton.* 1) *Recompense made by a child to his parents for their support, sustenance* (Gr. ἀπέρτα): quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis (patria), Cic. Rep. 1, 4. 2) *A Law term, aliment, sustenance, maintenance* (including clothing, lodging, etc.), Dig. 34, 1. \*\*II. *Fig.*: addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali, new food or materials, Liv. 35, 23: — præcipuum a. famæ, Tac.: — a. furoris, Ov.: a. vitorum, id.

**ÄLIMENTUS**, i. m. *A Roman surname. See CINCIVS.*

[**ALIMODI** instead of aliusmodi, according to Fest.]

**ÄLIMON**, i. n. (ἄλιμον) *The tall shrubby orach*, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

\*\*ÄLIMÖNIA, *æ. f.* (alo) *Nutrient, maintenance*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1; Suet; Gell.

\*\*ÄLIMÖNIUM, ii. n. (alo) *Nutrient, maintenance*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15; Tac.; Juv.

**ÄLĪO**, *adv.* I. *Prop.*: *Locally, elsewhere, to another place*: si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 7: — Arpinumne mihi eundem sit an quo alio: — *thus*, Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv.: — *Of persons*: a. te causam regiam a. transferebant: — *thus*, quo a. nisi ad nos socios confugerent? Liv.: — alius . . . alio, one here . . . another there: — *thus*, aliud a. dissipare: — *thus* also, aliunde . . . alio, from one to another, Sen. II. *Meton.* A) *To another thing*: vocat me a. jamdudum tacita vestra expectatio, Cic. Cluent. 23, 63: — si placet, sermonem a. transferamus: — a. properare, Sall.: — alio . . . alio, to the one side . . . to the other side, hither . . . thither: — a. res familiaris, a. ducit humanitas: — *thus*, alio atque alio, Sen. B) *To another purpose or end*: appellet hæc desideria natura: cupiditatis nomen servet a., Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 27: — hoc longe a. spectabat, Nep.: — *With a negation*: plebem nusquam a. natam quam ad serviendum, for nothing but, Liv.: — non a. data summa quam in emptionem etc., Suet.

**ĀLIŌQUI** or **ĀLIŌQUIN.** *adv.* \*I. *In other respects, on other accounts, for the rest:* milites tantum, qui sequerentur curram defuerunt: a. magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv.: — *thus, a. acceptam diis hostiam esse, id.:* — et a. opportune situm, et transitus ea est in Labeate, generally, id.: — ne pugnemus, quum praesertim plurimis a. Gracis sit utendum, *besides, moreover, Quint.:* — corpus, quod illa (Phryne) speciosissima a. diducta nudaverat tunica, *already independently of that, already in itself, id.* \*II. *In the contrary case, if not, otherwise:* credo minimam istius rei fuisse cupiditatem: alioquin multa exstarent exempla majorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 62: — alioqui quonam modo ille in bonis hærebit? — quid alioquin fiet, si etc.? Quint.

[**ĀLIORSUM** or **-SUS.** (not contracted, *alivorsum*, Ter.: and, *alioversus*, Lact.) *adv.* *In another direction, elsewhere.* I. *Prop.:* Locally: a. ire, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 47: — jumentum a. ducere, Gell.: — *Of persons:* infantis a. dati facta amolito, id. II. *Meton.:* *In another manner or way, in a different sense:* a. accipere alqd, Plaut.; Ter.: — istuc alivorsum dixeram, Ter.: — *Hence the Fr. ailleurs, d'ailleurs.]*

[**ALIOVERSUS.** See the last article.]

[**ĀLĪPES**, *ēdis.* I. *Having wings on the feet:* deus a., Mercury, Ov. Fast. 5, 100: — *the same absol. alipes, id.:* — a. equi, i. e. of the chariot of the sun, id. II. *Meton.:* Quick-footed, fleet: a. cervi, Lucr. 6, 766: — a. equi, Virg.: — *the same absol. alipedes, id.:* — a. cursu, V. FL.]

**ALĪPHE** and **ALIPHANUS.** See **ALLIP.**

**ĀLĪPHERA**, *æ. f.* A town of Arcadia, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; Liv. 28, 8; 32, 5.

[**ĀLĪPĪLUS**, i. m. A slave who plucked the hair from the arm-pits of his master in the bath, Sen. Ep. 56; Inscr.]

**ĀLIPTES** or **-A**, *æ. m.* (ἀλιπτης) One who presided over the anointing of wrestlers, a wrestling-master, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 15; Cels.; Juv.

**ĀLĪQUĀ.** *adv.* \*I. *Prop.:* Locally, in some place or other, somewhere: a. evolare si posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: — a. evadere, Liv. [II. *Meton.:* *In some way or other:* a. resciscere alqd, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19: — a. nocere, Virg.: — a. obesse, App.]

**ĀLĪQUAM-DĪU** or *separated ALIQUAM DIU.* I. *Prop.:* For a while, for some time, for a considerable time: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed a. incolum fuisse miremini, Cic. Cluent. 9, 25: — Aristum audivit a.: — ubi a. certatum, Sall.: — pugnatur a. pari contentione, deinde etc., Cæs.: — *thus, a. . . postea, id.:* — a. . . postremo, Liv.: — a. . . tandem, id.: — a. exanimis a. jacuit, donec etc. \*II. *Meton.:* Some distance: Rhodanus a. Gallias dirimit, Mel. 2, 5, 5: — specus a. perspicuus, mox, et quo magis subitur, obscurior, id.

\***ĀLĪQUAM-MULTUS** or *separated ALIQUAM MULTUS*, a. um. *Pretty much:* sunt vestrum aliquam multi, qui Pisonem cognorunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25: — aliquam-multos non comparuisse, Gell.: — *Adv.:* hæc defensio aliquammultum a me remota est, considerably, or rather far, App.: — *Comp.,* aliquampluribus et amarioribus perorantem, Tert.

**ĀLĪQUANDO.** *adv.* I. *Once, at some time:* veritus sum deesse Pompeii salutem, quum ille a. non defuisset meæ, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 6: — *conf.,* ne quid prætermitteretur, quod a. factum esset, Liv.; and, a. ignobilis, nunc illustris, Mel.: — neque ego umquam fuisse tale monstrum in terris ullum puto . . . quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore jucundior? quis turpioribus conjunctior? quis civis meliorum partium a. etc.? — *Of the present:* de controversiis societatis vult dijudicari; sero, verum a. tamen: — *Of the future:* instantia, paullo post aut a. futura: — erit profecto illud tempus et illucescet a. ille dies: — ut quod sit in praesentia de honestate delibatum virtute a. recuperetur: — *ad hoc* artem omnino non esse, sed a., si quis etc. . . tum esse illam artem futuram: — *Strengthened*

by aliquis and ullus: ego quia dico aliquid a., et quia, ut fit, in multis exit a. aliquid etc.: — *conf.* ut aliquid a. de doctrinæ studiis admoneamur; and, non despero fore aliquem a.: — num ex ullo Academico audivisset a.: — si a., if ever, if at any time: ampla domus dedecori domino saepe fit . . . et maxime, si a. alio domino solita est frequentari: — *thus, quodsi a.:* — si me a.: — *Of that which takes place after a long time, at length; often strengthened by tandem; e. g.:* modo scribe a. ad nos, quid agas: — quibus (questionibus) finem a. amicorum auctoritas fecit: — a. idque sero usum loquendi populo concessi: — ut tandem a. timere desinam: — *thus, tandem a. mihi a. te expectatissimas literas reddidit: — and in reversed order:* hunc miserum a. tandem posse consistere: — *conf. also, utile esse, te a. jam rem transigere.* II. *Meton.:* With the subordinate idea of repetition; sometimes, at times, now and then, once and again, many a time: te nonnumquam a. me alienarunt, et me a. immutarunt tibi, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: — utilitatem a. cum honestate pugnare: — convertit se a. ad timorem, *numquam* ad sanitatem: — a. fortuna, *semper* animo maximus, Vell.: — raro, sed a. tamen ex metu delirium nascitur, Cels.: — aliquando . . . aliquando, like modo . . . modo, at one time . . . at another; now . . . now, Quint.; Plin.

[**ĀLIQUANTILLUM**, i. n. *dem.* A little bit: a. gusto, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 34.]

[**ĀLIQUANTISPER.** *adv.* During some time, for some while, Plaut.; Ter.; Just.]

\***ĀLĪQUANTŪLUS**, a. um. *dem.* A very little. Rarely used as *adj.:* a. numerus frumenti, Auct. B. Afr. 21: — *More frequently in the neuter, subst. c. gen.:* quum aris alieni aliquantulum relictum esset, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: — *thus, a. muri discussit, Liv.:* — a. agri, id.: — a. aquæ tepidæ, Suet.: — a. suspicionis: — *And, adv. A little, somewhat:* quum aliquantulum progressus esset: — a. deflectere de spatio: — a. declinare a proposito: — a. breviora, Gell.: — *for which, aliquantulo tristior, Vop.*

**ĀLĪQUANTUS**, a. um (alius-quantus) *Some, somewhat (much or little):* utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus an nihil arbitremur? A. Actum vero et aliquantum quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: — aliquantum se arbitrantur adeptos ad dicendum: — signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum potiti, Sall.: — per a. spatium secuti, Liv.: — *Neut., subst. c. gen.:* aliquantum agri in medio relictum est: — *thus, a. negotii sustinere:* — a. noctis assumere: — a. itineris progressi, Cæs.: — a. equorum et armorum, Sall.: — a. famæ et auctoritatis adicere alci, Liv.: — [In the plur.: a. oppida capere, Eutr.: — a. diebus, Pall.: — *Subst.:* aliquanti in caelestium numerum referuntur, A. Vict.] — Aliquantum and Aliquanto, *adv.* *Somewhat considerable:* qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, nihilominus in miseria est, quam ille qui nihil processit, has come tolerably near: — *thus, movit a. oratio regis legatos, Liv.:* — non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, not a little: — si non paullo, at a.: — a. ante, a little before: — iidem melius a. dicent, si etc., *much better:* — carinæ a. planiores, *much flatter, Cæs.:* — qui a. plus cogitasset.

\***ĀLĪQUĀTĒNUS.** *adv.* (aliquis-tenus) I. *Prop.:* Of place; To a certain extent: Padus a. exilis, mox aliis amnibus adeo augescit etc., Mel. 2, 4, 4: — *thus, a. procedere, id.* II. *Meton.:* In a certain measure, to a certain degree, somewhat: a. dolere, a. timere permittit. Sed illud a. longe producitur, Sen. Ep. 116: — hoc quoque Aristoteles a. novat, quod etc., Quint.: — istud (dicendi genus) defenditur a. ætate, dignitate, etc., id.: — caules a. rubentes, Plin.

**ALIQUI.** See 1. ALIQUIS.

**ALIQUIPIAM.** *doubtful* for alius quispiam.

1. **ĀLĪQUIS** or **ALIQUI**, qua, quod. [*fem. sing.*, aliquæ res, Lucr.] *Pron. adj.* (alius-quis) *Some, some one, somebody:* ut aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleret, Cic. Læl. 23, 87: — *thus, si de pingendo pictor*



aliiquis diserte dixerit: — ex hoc populo indomito deligitur aliqui plerumque dux contra illos principes: — *thus*, improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis hæret; *and*, harum sententiarum quæ vera sit, deus aliqui viderit: — neminem omnino esse negligendum, in quo aliqua significatione virtutis appareat: — qui appropinquans aliquid malum metuit: — esse in mentibus hominum tamquam oraculum aliquid: — sive plura (argumenta) sunt, sive aliquid unum, *any single one*: — quid mihi nunc tamquam alicui Græculo otioso quæstiunculam ponitis, *like some Greek idler*: — non corporum solum sed etiam animorum aliqua ex parte motus quosdam videmus, *in some measure*: — nihil (te habere) quod aut hoc aliquo rei publicæ statu timeas, *in any condition whatever*: — nec dubitare, quin aut aliqua republ. sis futurus, qui esse debes: aut perditam non afflictiore conditione etc., *some or other*: non sine aliqua spe, *not without some hope*: — *Rarely in the plur.*: quicumque aut affinitate aut aliquibus ministeriis regiam contigissent, Liv.: — *With numerals*, to denote an indefinite number: aliquis viginti dies, *some twenty days*, Plaut.; *conf.* 2. ALIIQUIS.

2. **ĀLĪQUIS**, qua, quid, *pron. subst.* (alius-quis) I. *Any whatever, some one (thing) or other; in the plur., several, some persons*: quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, qui non illustravit modo etc., *if there be any one whatever*, Cic. Brut. 73, 255: — *thus*, quemlibet sequar, modo aliquem: — atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit, *this somebody*: — fuit, ut ii, qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingunt aliquid, quo etc.: — aliquid facerem, ut hoc non facerem, *something or other*: — mihi ne diuturnum quidem quicquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum, *something extreme*: — *thus also*, aliquid natura pulchrum atque præclarum: — aliquis unus pluresve divitiores: — *thus*, in qua rep. est unus aliquis perpetua potestate; *and*, ad unum aliquem confugiebant: — non despero fore aliquem aliquando: — *thus*, si qui facerent aliquid aliquando: — si aliquid dandum est voluptati: — *thus*, si aliquem, cui narraret, habuisset: — *conf.* cavebat, ne aliquid vos timeretis: — aliquis ex vobis robustioribus: — *conf.* aliquem de tribus nobis: — ne suorum aliquis condemnatur: — *thus*, expectabam aliquem meorum: — ne falsi aliquid dicerent: — *conf.* impertire populo potestatis aliquid; *and*, cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum [aliqua, æ. *some one*, Ov.; Dig.: — *With the second person*: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg.: — *With the plur.* aperite aliquis ostium, Ter.] — *In the plur.*: semper aliqui anquirendi sunt, quos diligamus: — aliquorum iudicium simili de re: — cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv.: — Leonidas, Epaminondas, tres aliqui aut quatuor: — *In the neut.*, adv.: si in me aliquid offendi, *at all, in any respect*: — *thus*, succensere a.: — sublevare alqm a., Cæs.: — perlucens jam a. lux, Liv. II. *Esp.* A) *In a pregnant sense*, aliquid, *something considerable, something of importance*. *Thus, especially*, esse aliquid or aliquem, *to be of some importance, to be somebody or something*: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, Cic. Att. 4, 2: — *thus*, ego quoque aliquid sum; *and*, eos esse aliquid putare: — *conf.* est istuc quidem aliquid; *and*, quod te cum Culeone scribis de privilegio locutum, est aliquid, sed etc.: — fac, ut me velis esse aliquem: — *And thus also*, quum appropinquare exitus huius belli aut jam aliquid actum videbatur; *and*, aliquid assequi se putant qui ostium Ponti viderunt. B) *Gramm.*: esse ad aliquid, *to relate to another word*: illud nomen *simpliciter positum*, hoc ad aliquid esse contendunt, Quint. 1, 6, 13.

**ĀLĪQUO**, adv. *Somewhither, to some place*: si nobiscum eum rus a. eduxerimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 4: — ab eorum oculis a. concederes: — a. exire: — *With gen.*: mirandum Rhodum aut a. terrarum arbitror, Brut. ap. Cic.

**ĀLĪQUOT**, ind. *Some, several*: accepi a. epistolas uno tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: — a. sunt anni, quum etc.: — disciplina Pythagoreorum quum a. secula in Italia viguisset: — id a. de causis acciderat, Cæs.

**ĀLĪQUOTĀNĀM**, adv. *In some places*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7.]

**ĀLĪQUOTĪES**, adv. *Sometimes, several times, certain times*: nisi a. ex ipsis accusatoribus audissem, Cic. Font. 11: — a. jam iste locus a te tactus est.

**ĀLĪQUOVORSUM**, adv. *Somewhither*: a. istam tragulam deducero, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 18.]

[1. **ALIS**, *instead of alius*. See that word.]

[2. **ĀLIS**, idis. *f.* for **ELIS**, Plaut. Capt. prol. 9.]

**ĀLISMA**, ātis. *n.* *Water plantain*, Fam. *Alismaceæ*, Plin. 25, 10, 77.

**ĀLISO** or **ĀLISON**, ōnis. *m.* *A fortress on the Lyppe, built by Drusus, in the neighbourhood of the modern Wesel*, Vell. 2, 120; Tac. A. 2, 7.

**ĀLĪTER**, adv. (alis for alius) *Otherwise, in another manner or way*. I. *Prop.* A) Tu si a. existimas, nihil errabis, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5: — non fuit faciendum a.: — longe a. est: nihil horum est, *is quite otherwise*: — a. ab aliis digeruntur, *by one so, by another otherwise*: — *thus*, a. alibi decernitur, Plin.: — *repeated several times*; a. Diodoro, a. Philoni, Chrysippo a. placet: — *conf.* a. cum tyranno, a. cum amico vivitur: — *followed by atque, ac, quam*; *negat. also by nisi*: nihil est, de quo tu a. sentias atque ego: — ne sim salvus, si a. scribo a. sentio: — *conf.* longe a. se habere ac sensibus videantur: — si a. quippiam coacti faciant quam libere: — nec scripsi a. ac si *πρὸς τὸν* scriberem, *just as if*: — *instead of which*: nihil in senatu actum a. quam si plebis ibi esset concilium, Liv.: — non a. quam ut, *on no other condition than*, Suet.: — a. obistere fato fatetur non potuisse, nisi ad has declinationes confugisset: — *thus*, nec a. ... nisi quum etc. \*\*B) *Esp.*: *Contrariwise, on the contrary, otherwise, else*: ne a. quid eveniat providere decet, Sall. Jug. 10: — dis a. visum, Virg.: — qui a. fecerint, *who would act in opposition*, Sall. \*II. *Meton.*: *In the contrary case, if not, otherwise*: jus semper est quæsitum æquabile: neque enim a. esset jus, Cic. Off. 2, 12: — a. amicitie stabiles permanere non possunt: — a. ampla domus dedecori sæpe domino fit.

[**ĀLĪTUDO**, inis. *f.* (alo) *A nourishing, Gl.*

[**ĀLĪTURA**, æ. *f.* (alo) *A nourishing, rearing*: alituram crinatus est, Gell. 12, 1, 20.]

**ALITUS**, a, um. *part. of alo*.

\*\***ĀLĪŪBI**, adv. (alius-ubi) *Elsewhere, in another place (for the more comm. alibi)*: vetant hoc a. venti, Plin.: — a. pro aqua, a. pro pabulo pendunt, *here ... there*, id.: — a. atque a. apparere, *now here, now there*, Sen.

**ALIUM**. See **ALLIUM**.

**ĀLĪUNDE**, adv. (alius-unde) *From elsewhere (of place, but also of persons and things), from another place, person, or thing*: assumpto a. uti bono, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39: — non a. pendere: — a. mutuati sumus: — a. dicendi copiam petere: — a. audire: — ut totum opus non a. constet, *of nothing else*, Plin.: — sermo a. alio transsiliens, *leaping from one subject to another*, Sen.: — qui a. stet semper, a. sentiat, *to be on one side and take part with the other*, Liv.

**ĀLĪUS**, a, ud. [*the old form*, alis, alid, Lucr.; *gen. sing. m.* alii, Cat.; *f.* aliæ, Lucr.; *dat.* aliæ, Plaut.] (*ἄλλος*)

I. A) *Another, other [of many, opp. 'alter,' one of two]*: angeli alieno bono, quod id etiam alius habeat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: — putat aliquis esse voluptatem bonum, alius autem pecuniam: — quum communiter quædam de omnibus præcipi possint, separatim quoque aliæ sunt cujusque generis et diversæ præceptiones: — hæc a. quæstio est: — *In connection with the indefinite pronouns*, quis, quidam, quispiam, ullus etc.: Q. Fabium Labeonem seu quem a. arbitrum Nolanis datum: — si aliud quoddam est tuum: — aliud quodpiam membrum: — neque aliud ullum signum: — polliceri tabulas novas, sacerdotia, rapinas, alia omnia, *and all other things*, Sall.: — *In comparisons, commonly connected with atque, ac, et, or, if preceded by a negation, or a negative question, with nisi* and *quam*: longe alia nobis ac tu scriperas nuntiatur: — aliud mihi ac tibi: — alius essem atque nunc sum: — lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum: — amare nihil aliud est

nisi eum ipsum diligere quem ames: — non a. ullus sermo nisi de te: — quid est aliud gigantum more bellare cum diis, nisi naturæ repugnare? — est virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura: — *With præter*: nec quisquam aliud est philosophia præter studium sapientiæ: — *conf.* rogavit numquid aliud ferres præter aream? — \**With a compar. abl.*: nec quisquam aliud libertate communi quæsisse (nos), *nothing else but*, Brut. ap. Cic.: — *thus*, neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor.: — habemus Sardos venales, alium alio nequirem, *one worse than another*: — *conf.* ut ipsi inter se alii aliis prodesse possent: — multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, *at different times*: — *conf.* alius alio more viventes, *every one after a different way*, Sall.: — ut bestiis aliud alii præcipui a natura datum, *some particular excellence to each*: — *thus*, aliud alii commodi muneratur: — illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus sentiunt, *now this, now that*: — ut aliud ex alio, mihi non est dubium etc., *one after another*: — *thus*, aliud super aliud scelus, Liv.: — ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, *one office after another*, Sall.: — eadem res sæpe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, *by this and that word, by various expressions*: — *thus*, alio atque alio loco requiescere, *in different places*, Sall.; and, res aliis atque aliis de causis dilata, Liv.: — *instead of which*, febres aliæ aliæque subinde oriuntur, *different*, Cels.: — *In distributive sentences*, alius ... alius, *more common in the plur.* alii ... alii, or alii ... nonnulli (quidam, ceteri, pars, and the like), *some ... others*: proferebant alii purpuram, tus alii, gemmas alii, vina nonnulli Græca: — *conf.* alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes etc.: — *With subj. clauses*, aliud ... aliud *sometimes expresses the difference of two actions or circumstances*: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, *one thing, another*: — *thus*, aliud est esse artificem, aliud non esse hebetem; and, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum, Quint.: — *The phrase nihil aliud nisi (quam), with a verb. finit. or part. is equivalent to the Gr. οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ, nothing but, solely, exclusively*: ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet: — *thus*, tribunatus P. Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit: — ab lictore nihil aliud quam prehendere prohibitum, Liv.: — *thus also in questions*, quid aliud quam? *what else but?* quibus quid aliud quam admonemus, cives nos eorum esse, Liv. B) *Exp.* 1) *In the language of augurs*, alio die, *to express that the Comitia, on account of some bad omen they had observed, were to be put off to some other day*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12; Phil. 2, 33. 2) *Of another, i. e. of a different nature, different*: homines alii facti sunt, Cic. Fam. 11, 13: — *Frequently as a polit. t. t.* in alia omnia; and, senatus frequens in alia omnia transit, Hirt.: — aliud or alias res agere, see Ago. II. *Meton.* \*A) *For reliqui, of the remaining parts of a whole, remainder, the rest*: Divitiaco ex aliis Gallis maximam fidem habebat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 41: — inter primos atrox prælium fuit, a. multitudo terga vertit, Liv.: — *thus*, vulgus a. trucidatum, id. \*B) *For alter, another of two*: duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, *one upon another*, Liv. 1, 25: — *thus*, duo deinceps reges, alius alia via, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt, id.: — *thus in enumerations*: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtæ, Cæs.: — *and with proper names used as appellatives*: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, a. second Ariovistus, Tac.: — *thus*, alium Neronem et opinabantur et prædicabant, a. second Nero, Suet.

[2. *ĀLIUS*, a. um. *for* Elius. *Of the town Elis in Achaia*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24.]

\**ĀLIUS-MŌDI* (also written separately) *Of another kind*: res a. est ac putatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 21: — quem a. atque omnes natura finxit, Cæs. ap. Prise.

\**ALIUS-VIS*, alivis, aliudvis. *Any one else*: aliumvis magistrum querere, Cic. Att. 8, 4, doubtful (perhaps we have here to write alium iis m. q.; see Orell. on this passage): — cum aliovis genere (teli) lædere hominis corpus, Ulp.

[*ĀLIŪTA*. adv. (acc. plur. of alium, a lengthened form for

aliud; *conf.* actutum, astutus) *In another manner, otherwise*: si quisquam a. faxit, Lex Num. ap. Fest. p. 6.]

[*ALK.* See *ALC.*]

\**AL-LĀBOR* (adl.), psua. 3. v. dep. *To fall, slip, pass, slide, glide, come towards*: humor allapsus extrinsecus, Cic. Div. 2, 27: — angues ex occulto allapsi, Liv.: — viro allapsa sagitta, Virg.: — a. Curetum oris, *to land at*, id.: — mare a. crescenti aestu, *flows, rises towards*, id.: — Fama a. saures alcjs, comes, id.

[*AL-LĀBORO* (adl.). 1. v. a. *To toil or labour at any thing*: allaborandum est tibi, Hor. Ep. 8, 20: — *to add with labour or pain*, myrto nihil a., id.]

[*ALLACRĪMANS* (adl.), ntis. *Weeping at any thing*: Juno a., Virg. Æ. 10, 628: — ubertim a., App.]

*ALLĒVO*. See 2. *ALLEVO*.

[*AL-LAMBO*, ēre. (adl.) v. a. I. *To lick any thing*: a. ora, Prud.: — a. feminam, M. Cap. II. *Meton.*: *To touch*: allambentes flammæ, Quint. Decl.]

[*ALLANTŌICUS*, a. um. (allantois) *Prepared from alantoid or alantoid*: acidum a., acid obtained from alantoid, NL.]

[*ALLANTŌIS*, idia. f. (ἀλλαντοειδής) *A thin membranous sac which exists between the amnion and the chorion in the fetus of certain quadrupeds and the cetacea*, NL.]

1. *ALLAPSUS* (adl.), a. um. *part. of* allabor.

[2. *ALLAPSUS* (adl.), ūs. m. (allabor) *A going towards or approaching unobservedly or with a gentle motion*: serpentium a., Hor. Ep. 1, 19: — fontis a., App.]

\**AL-LATRO* (adl.). 1. v. a. (prop. *to bark at*; hence) I. *To assail with harsh language, to snub, abuse, rail at*: a. Africani magnitudinem, Liv. 38, 54: — *thus*, a. alqm, Mart. II. *Of the roaring of the sea, to dash against*: tot maria a. oram Peloponnesi, Plin. 4, 5, 9.

*ALLATUS* (adl.), a. um. *part. of* affero.

[*ALLAUDABILIS* (adl.), e. *Praiseworthy*: dare operam a., Plaut. Pera. 4, 5, 1, doubtful.]

[*ALLAUDO* (adl.), are. v. a. *To praise much*: a. ingenium alcjs, NL.]

\**ALLECTĀTĪŌ* (adl.), ōnis. f. *An enticing, or alluring to any thing*: allectationi assignat suum carmen, Quint. 1, 10, 32, doubtful.

[*ALLECTĪŌ* (adl.), ōnis. f. (ad-lectio) *An election for any thing; a levying of soldiers*, Capit.: *an election by favour for a high office before the candidate has passed through the inferior offices*, Cod. Th.]

\**ALLECTO* (adl.). 1. v. frequ. (allicio) *To allure*. I. *Prop.*: a. boves sibilo, Col. 2, 3, 2. II. *To entice to, to invite*: ad agrum fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: — *thus*, a. atque invitare vanitatem.

\*1. *ALLECTOR* (adl.), ōris. m. (allicio) *A decoy-bird*: turdi quasi allectores avium, Col. 8, 10.

[2. *ALLECTOR*, ōris. m. (allēgo) *An imperial deputy to collect the taxes of the provinces*: a. Galliae, Inscr.]

[*ALLECTURA*, æ. f. *The office of an allector*, Inscr.]

1. *ALLECTUS*, a. um. I. *Part. of* allēgo. [II. *Subst.* *Allectus*, i. m. A) *A supernumerary member of a college*, Varr. B) *A knight admitted into the senate, according to Fest. p. 7.]*

\**ALLĒGĀTĪŌ* (adl.), ōnis. f. I. *A sending away, or despatching*: allegationes difficiles, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51: — *As a play upon words*: quibus allegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit. [II. *A Law t. t.* A) *An adducing or alleging of a proof*: lenocinii a., Dig. B) *An imperial rescript*, Cod. Th.]

[*ALLĒGATUS*, ūs. m. *A sending*: meo a. venit, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18.]

1. AL-LĒGO (adl.). 1. v. a. I To despatch or depute [esp. as a negotiator of a private affair; legare, of public affairs]: a. amicos, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57: — a. homines ad alqm or alcui: — In the part. subst., allegati, deputies, inter allegatos alcjs. II. Meton. [A] To appoint any one, set any one on, i. q. subornare: a me allegatum senem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 28. [\*\*B] To bring forward, by way of speaking, or citing, to mention, adduce: a. exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: — a. alqd sensui, id.: — a. merita, Suet.: — a. munera, preces, mandata alcui, to bring, or carry, Tac. [C] A Law t. t.: a. se ex servitute in ingenuitatem, to free one's self from the condition of a slave by alleging proofs, Dig.]

\*\*2. AL-LĒGO (adl.), ēgi, ectum. 3. v. a. To add to a college by election: Omnibus Druidibus praest unus: hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum allegitur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13: — de plebe omnes allegerentur, Liv.: — octo praetoribus allekti duo, Vell.: — a. alqm in senatum, Suet.

[ALLĒGŌRIA, æ. f. (ἀλληγορία) An allegory, Quint. 8, 6, 14. (In Cic. Or. 27, it is written with Greek characters).]

[ALLĒGŌRIKĒ adv. Allegorically, Eccl.]

[ALLĒGŌRICUS, a. um. (ἀλληγορικός) Allegorical, in a figurative sense: lex a., Eccl.]

[ALLĒGŌRIZO. 1. v. a. (ἀλληγορίζω) To speak allegorically, Eccl.]

[AL-LĒNIMENTUM, i. n. A soothing remedy, a lenitive, Amm.]

\*ALLĒVĀMENTUM, i. n. (allĒvo) A means of lightening, a support: sine ullo remedio atque a., Cic. Sull. 23.

ALLĒVĀTĪO (adl.), ōnis. f. A lifting, raising, or drawing up. \*I Prop.: humerorum a. atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3, 83. \*II. Meton.: A lightening, mitigation, alleviation: ut doloris diuturnitatem a. consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40: — nullam a. sperare.

[ALLĒVĀTOR (adl.), ōris. m. He who lifts or raises up: a. humilium, Tert.]

1. AL-LĒVO (adl.). 1. v. n. To lift or raise up, erect. \*I Prop.: quibus (laqueis) allevati milites facilius escenderent, Sall. Jug. 94, 2: — a. artus, to lift up, Ov.: — conf. a. brachium, manum, pollicem, Quint.: — a. supercilia, id.: — a. oculos, Curt. II. Fig. \*A) To lighten, mitigate, alleviate: hoc onus, si vos aliqua ex parte allevabitis, feram ut potero, Cic. R. A. 4, 10: — a. sollicitudines: — allevor quum loquor tecum absens, I find myself relieved: — allevor animum, Tac.: — allevatas notes, weakened, id. [B] To raise, distinguish: C. Cæsar eloquentia et spiritu et jam consulatu allevabatur, Flor. 4, 2, 10.]

[2. AL-LĒVO (adl.), also allĒvo, are. v. a. To make smooth, to polish: a. nodos, Col. 3, 15, 3.]

1. ALLEX (hall), icis. m. The thumb, great toe: faciet, met. of a little man: a. viri, a mere shrimp, a thumbing, Plant. Pen. 5, 5, 31.]

2. ALLEX or ALEX. See ALEC.

ALLĪA (Alia), æ. f. A small river which falls into the Tiber above Rome, near which the Romans sustained a memorable defeat by the Gauls in 389, B. C., now Rio di Misso, or St. Giovanni della Torre, Liv. 5, 37, 89.

[ALLĪARIA, æ. f. (allium) Hedge garlic, Erysimum a., Fam. Crucifera, NL.]

[ALLĪATUM, i. n. (allium) A dish of garlic, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45.]

[\*\*ALLĪCĒFĀCIO (adl.), ēre. v. a. (allicio-facio) To entice to: invit ad se et a., Sen. Ep. 118, doubtful: — viros blanditiis ad societatem imperii allicefactos, Suet.]

AL-LĪCĪO (adl.), lexi, lectum. 3. [alliceo, allicui, ēre, Auct. sp. Prisc.] v. a. (lacio) To allure, draw on, attract: nihil est, quod ad se rem ullam tam allicit et tam attrahat, quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Læl. 14, 50: —

a. animos ad benevolentiam: — a. ad diligendum: — a. atque excitare studia hominum ad utilitates nostras.

\*AL-LĪDO (adl.), si, sum. 3. v. a. (lædo) I To dash, throw against: pars ad scopulos allisa, Cæs. B. G. 3, 27. II. Fig.: To damage, endanger, to wreck (the image taken from shipwreck): qui periculis undique imminentibus non alliserit virtutem, Sen. Tranq. 3: — in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, was exposed to danger, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

ALLĪENSIS, e. (Allia) Of or belonging to the river Allia: A. pugna, the fatal battle near Allia, Cic. Att. 9, 5: — also called, A. clades, Liv.: — dies A., the day of this battle (July 18th), considered as an unfortunate day, id.

ALLĪENUS, i. m. A Roman proper name, Cic. Fam. 13, 32; 78; 79; Tusc. 4, 22, 50.

ALLĪFÆ, ārum. f. A town of Samnium; now Alife or Alif, Liv. 8, 25.

ALLĪFĀNUS, a. um. (Allifæ) Of or belonging to Allifæ: A. ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: — Subst.: Allifani, orum. The inhabitants of Allifæ, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

\*\*ALLĪGĀTIO (adl.), ōnis. f. I A binding to any thing: arbustorum a., Col. 11, 2. II. Meton., concr.: A band, ligament, Vitruv. 8, 7.

\*\*ALLĪGĀTOR (adl.), ōris. m. One who binds or ties one thing to another, a tier (of vines): alligatoris cura, Col. 4, 13.

\*\*ALLĪGĀTŪRA (adl.), æ. f. A ligature, band or tie (of vines): infra insitionem et a., Col. Arb. 8; Scrib.

AL-LĪGO (adl.). 1. v. a. To bind or tie one thing to another. I. A) Prop.: ad statum alligabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42: — thus, a. alqm ad palum: — a vine to trees, Col. B) Meton. \*1) To tie, bind, wrap up one thing with another: oculus alcjs alligatus, bound up, blindfolded, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: — thus, a. caput lanæ, Mart.: — a. vulnus, to tie up, dress, Liv. \*2) Gen.: To bind fast, bind, fasten: victus alligari se ac venire patitur, suffers himself to be bound or fettered, Tac. G. 24: — ancora a. naves, holds fast, Virg.: — a. colorem tingendis laniis, to fix, make fast, Plin.: — lac alligatum, curdled, Mart.: — calculus alligatus, fast, that cannot make another move, Sen. \*II. Fig.: To tie, bind, oblige, obligate: ut verba neque alligata sint quasi certa aliqua lege versus, neque ita soluta, ut vagentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 44 extr.: — lex omnes mortales a.: — alligari beneficio aut benevolentiae significatione: — conf. existimant se alligatos: — ne forte impediatur et alliger qua re: — a. se scelere, to make one's self guilty, to bind one's self.

AL-LĪNO (adl.), lēvi, litum. 3. [Inf., allinire, Pall.] v. a. To smear, daub. \*I Prop.: a. bulbos epiphoris, Plin. 13, 12, 23: — a. atrum signum incomptis versibus, to affix a black mark, to mark, Hor. \*II. Fig.: nulla nota, nullæ sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17: — a. vitia sua alteri, to impart, Sen.

[ALLIOTICUM, i. n. (ἀλλοτῖον) A potion for purifying the blood, NL.]

ALLIPHÆ. See ALLIFÆ.

[ALLIŌ (adl.), ōnis. f. (allido) A dashing against, striking: a. digitorum, T. Poll.]

ALLĪSUS (adl.), a. um. part. of allido.

[ALLIVESCIT (adl.), equivalent to lividum fit. It turns bluish, according to Fest.]

ALLĪUM (or alium), ū. n. Garlic, Fam. Liliaceæ, Plaut.; Hor.; Plin.: — Prov., olere a., to smell of garlic; i. e. to look poor or needy, Varr.: — [hence the Fr. ail.]

ALLŌBRŌGES. See ALLOBROX.

ALLOBRŌGĪCUS, a. um. (Allobrox) Of or pertaining to the Allobroges: A. vinum, Cels. 4, 5: — A. vitis, Plin.: — Subst.: used as a surname of Q. Fabius Maximus, as the vanquisher of the Allobroges, Vell.

**ALLÖBROX**, ðgis. in the plur. Allöbröges, um. m. (acc. sing. Allobroga, Juv.) *Allobroges*, a people living on the highlands of Gallia Narbonensis, now called Savoy and Dauphiné, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6; Cic. Div. 1, 21; Liv. 21, 31.

**\*\*ALLÖCŪTIO** (adl.), ðnis. f. I. *An address*: inchoare allocutionem, to begin, Suet. Tib. 23: — *vertere allocutionem, to alter*, Plin. E. II. *Exp.*: *An exhortation, consolation*, Sen. ad Helv. 1.

**ALLÖCŪTUS** (adl.), a, um. part. of alloquor.

**[ALLÖDĪUM, ði. n.** *A freehold estate*, ML.: — *hence the Fr. alleu.*]

**[ALLÖPHYLLUS, a, um.** (ἀλλόφυλλος) *Of another race, foreign, outlandish*: conjugium allophyllorum, Tert.]

**\*\*ALLÖQUĪUM** (adl.), ði. n. *An address, exhortation, consolation*: alloquio leni pellicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv. 25, 24: — *benigno a.*, id.: — *a. militem firmare*, Tac.: — *In the plur.*: a. dulcia, Hor.: — *longis a. producere noctem, in conversation*, Luc.

**\*AL-LÖQUOR** (adl.), cūtus. 3. v. dep. a. *To address, speak to, any one* (saluting, requesting, consoling): quem nemo a. vellet, Cic. Cluent. 61: — *senatum composita in magnificentiam oratione allocutus*, Tac.: — *a. deum, to call on, implore*, Virg.: — *allocutum mulieres eunt, to console*, Var.

**[AL-LŪBENTĪA** (adl.), æ. f. (lubet) *A liking, inclination*: a. sermonis et joci, a fondness for speaking and joking, App.]

**[AL-LŪBESCO, ðre.** (lubet) v. inchoat. I. A) *To begin to please, to please*: jam allubescit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 14. B) *Meton.*: *To be complaisant to, to humour one in any thing*, App. II. *To take pleasure in*: a. aquis, to like to drink, App.

**AL-LŪCEO** (adl.), xi. 2. v. n. and a. **\*\*I. Neutr.**: *To shine at or upon any thing*: nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen. E. 92: — *nobis alluxit (ignis), shone as a good omen*, Suet. [II. *Act.*: *To give light for any thing*: a. faculam alcjs rei, fig. to offer opportunity for any thing, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.]

**ALLUCINATIO, ALLUCINOR.** See ALUC.

**[AL-LUCTOR** (adl.), ari. v. dep. *To struggle against*: al-luctantem mihi fortunam superaram, App. M. 11, p. 262.]

**[AL-LŪDĪO** (adl.), are. v. n. *To begin to jest or joke*: quando adbibero, alludiabo, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 58: — *Of caressing dogs*, id.]

**AL-LŪDO** (adl.), ūsi, ūsum. 3. v. a. I. *To play near or with any thing, to joke, jest*: alludens varie et copiose multas similitudines afferre etc., as for jest sake, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: — *Cicero Trebatio alludens, joking with*, Tr. Quint.: — *a. occupato, to interrupt a busy person by joking*, Phædr.: — *a. Homeri versibus, to glance at, allude to*, V. Max. II. *Meton.*: *Of things (water, wind, and the like), to play against*: mare terram appetens litoribus alludit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: — *thus, litus, qua fluctus alludit*: — *alludentibus undis*, Ov.: — *poet. with acc.*, Catull.

**AL-LŪO** (adl.), ūi. 3. v. n. I. *To wash against*: alluuntur a mari mœnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37: — *fluvius latera hæc alluit*. **\*\*II. Fig.**: *Massilia barbariæ fluctibus alluitur, is washed, is surrounded*, Cic. Flacc. 26, 63.

**[ALLUS, i. m.** *The thumb placed upon the next finger, acc. to Fest.*]

**[ALLŪSĪO** (adl.), ðnis. f. (alludo) *A playing or sporting with any one*, Arn.]

**\*\*ALLŪVĪES** (adl.), ei. f. (alluo) I. *Sea or river water that overflows the land*: in proxima a., Liv. 1, 4. II. *Meton.*: *Mud or slime occasioned by an inundation of water*: fluminum alluvie, Col. 3, 11, 8: — *In the plur. quietæ a.*, App.

**\*ALLŪVĪO** (adl.), ðnis. f. (alluo) I. *A washing against*: aquarum alluvionibus, App. de M. p. 67. II.

*In Law, t. t.*: *Alluvial soil*, Dig.: — *In the plur.* jura alluvionum et circumalluvionum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173.

**[ALLŪVĪUS, a, um.** (alluo) *Alluvial*: a. ager, Auct. Var. de Līm.]

**[ALMITIES.** *Mild or gentle behaviour*, Fest.]

**ALMO**, ðnis. m. *A small river near Rome, now Aquatuccio*, Ov. Fast. 4, 337: — *as a river-deity*, ib. 2, 601; Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52.

**[ALMUS, a, um.** (for alimus from alo) *Nourishing, nutritious; hence, refreshing, recreating, comforting, charming, kind, friendly*: a. mater terra, Lucr. 2, 992: — *a. Ceres*, Virg.: — *a. sol*, Hor.: — *a. sacerdos*, Prop.]

**[ALNĒTUM, i. n.** (alnus) *An alder-thicket, alder-wood*, ML.: — *hence, the Fr. aunaie.*]

**\*\*ALNĒUS, a, um.** (alnus) *Of alder*, Vitr. 5, 12.

**ALNUS, i. f.** *An alder*, Fam. Betulineæ, Plin. 16, 40, 79: — *commonly used for ship-building; hence [poet. a ship: alnos fluvii sensere*, Virg. G. 1, 136: — *hence the Fr. aune.*]

**ĀLO, alĭi, altum** [or alitum]. 3. (part. perf., altus in Cic. and Sall., afterwards alitus, Curt., Dig. to distinguish it from the adj.) v. a. (the root *ĀA*, ἀλδέν, olo, adolesco: prop. to make great or large, to cause to grow; hence) I. *To nourish, maintain, support* [without determining the means, opp. 'nutrire, to support by animal food']: quum agellus eum non satis aleret, support, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: — *locus ille, ubi altus aut doctus est*: — *ali et sustentari isdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur*: — *quibus animantes aluntur*: — *a. se suosque latrocinis*, Cæs.; mid. ali lacte, carne, locustis etc., to live, feed upon, Cic.; Plin. [Poet.: imbres a. amnem, enlarge, swell, Hor.] II. *To nourish, further, improve, cherish, promote, support*: honos alit artes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2: — *nata et alta eloquentia*: — *mens discendo alitur et cogitando*: — *quorum furor alitur impunitate diuturna*: — *alitur et augetur alqd cogitatione et memoria*.

**ĀLŌĒ, ðs. f.** (ἀλὼν) *The aloe; Fam. Liliaceæ*, Plin. 27, 4, 5: — *used as medicine*, Cels. 1, 3: — *fig. (for its bitterness), plus aloes quam mellis*, Juv.

**[ALŌĒTICUS, a, um.** (aloē) *Containing aloe, aloëtic*, principium a., NL.]

**ĀLŌEUS** (trisyll.), ði and ðos. m. (Ἀλωεύς) *The name of a giant, the father of Otus and Ephialtes*, Luc. 6, 410; Hyg.

**\*\*ĀLŌGĪA, æ. f.** (ἀλογία) I. *Want of reason or sense, folly*: ne tibi alogias excutiam, Sen. de Mort. Claud. 7. [II. *Speechlessness*, August.]

**[ĀLŌGUS, a, um.** (ἀλογος) I. *Irrational*: animalia a., August. [II. *A Mathem. t. t.*: a. linea, M. Cap., that does not correspond to another. III. *A Metr. t. t.*: a. pes, that does not answer to any metre, M. Cap.]

**ALŌIDÆ, arum. m.** (Ἀλωιδᾶι) *The sons of Aloeus, namely, Otus and Ephialtes*, Virg. Æ. 6, 582.

**ĀLŌPE, ða.** (Ἀλὼπη) I. *Daughter of Cercyon*, Hyg. F. 187. II. *A town of Locris*, Liv. 42, 56.

**ĀLŌPĒCĪA, æ. f.** (ἀλωπεκία, fox-evil) *A falling off of the hair of the eyebrows, the scald*, Plin. 20, 22, 87.

**ĀLŌPĒCĪAS, æ. m.** (ἀλωπεκίας) *A kind of shark, also called vulpes marina*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

**ĀLŌPĒCIS, ðdis. f.** (ἀλωπεκίς, the tail of a fox) *A kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4.

**ĀLŌPĒCŪRUS, i. f.** (ἀλωπεκούρος, the tail of a fox) *A kind of herb, fox-tail-grass*, Plin. 21, 17, 61.

**ĀLŌSA.** See ALAUSA.

**ALPES, ium.** (sometimes in the sing. Alpīs, is.) f. (albus, on account of their being always covered with snow, according to Fest.) *The Alps, a chain of mountains between Italy, Gallia,*

## ALPHA

and *Helvetia*, etc., Cic. P. C. 14; Cæs.; Plin.:—[*Poet.*, for any chain of mountains: geminæ A., the Alps and Pyrenees, Sil.]

[ALPHA. n. ind. (ἄλφα) I. The A in Greek: ante alpha et beta, i. e. before having learnt to read, Juv. 14, 209.

II. Meton.: The first in any thing: quod alpha dixi te, the first, Mart. 5, 26.]

[ALPHABĒTUM, i. n. (ἄλφα-βῆτα) The Alphabet, Tert.]

ALPHĒYAS, ādis. f. (Ἀλφειῶς) The nymph and fountain *Arethusa*, that mingles its stream with the *Alpheus*, Ov. Met. 5, 487.

ALPHĒNOR, ōris. m. A son of *Niobe* and *Amphion*, Ov. Met. 6, 248.

ALPHĒSĪBĒA, æ. f. (Ἀλφεισίβεια) Daughter of *Phegeus*, king of *Arcadia*, wife of *Alcæon*, Prop. 1, 15, 15.

ALPHĒSĪBĒUS, i. m. Name of a shepherd, Virg. B. 5, 73.

ALPHĒUS (trissyll.) or ALPHĒOS, i. m. (Ἀλφειός) A river of *Arcadia* and *Elis*, said to lose itself under the earth and rise again in *Sicily*, where it joins the *Arethusa*, Ov. Met. 2, 250:—Adj. *Alphēus*, a, um. (Ἀλφειός) Of or belonging to the *Alpheus*: A. Pisæ, in *Elis*, Virg. Æ. 10, 179.

[ALPHOSIS, eos. f. (ἄλφος) The skin of albinos, NL.]

ALPHUS, i. m. (ἄλφος) A white spot on the skin, Cels. 5, 28, 19:—[For vitiligo, liver-spot, mole, NL.]

ALPĪCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Alps, Inscr.:—Subst.: The inhabitants of the Alps, Nep. Hann. 3, 4.

[ALPINIA, æ. f. (Alpini) A kind of plant, Fam. Scitamineæ, NL.]

ALPINUS, a, um. (Alpes) Of or belonging to the Alps, Alpine: A. nives, Virg. Æ. 10, 47:—A. gentes, tribes inhabiting the Alps, Liv.:—A. hostis, the Gauls, who passed over the Alps in their way to Italy, Ov.:—A. mures, marmots, Plin.

ALPIS. See ALPES.

[ALSĀTĪA, æ. f. Alsace, NL. Adj.: Alsatianus, a, um. Of or belonging to Alsace, ML.:—hence the Fr. Alsacien.]

ALSĪENSIS, e. Of or belonging to the town *Alsium*: in *Alsiensi* (agro), Cic. Mil. 20:—A. populus, Liv.

ALSĪNE, es. f. (ἄλσιν) The herb chickweed, Fam. Caryophyllææ, Plin. 27, 4, 8.

ALSĪŌSUS, a, um. (alsius) Susceptible of cold, chilly: pecus a., Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6:—alsiosæ admodum sunt (of plants), Plin.

ALSĪUS or ALSUS, a, um. (algeo) Chilly, cold, cool: alsia corpora, Lucr. 5, 1014:—the form alsus used only in the comp. n.: Antio nihil alsius, Cic. Att. 4, 8:—thus, ἀποδυνάμει nihil a.

ALSĪUS, a, um. Of *Alsium*, in *Etruria*: litus A., Sil. 8, 476:—A. tellus, Rutil.

ALTĀNUS, i. m. The south-south-west wind, Vitr. 1, 6:—any sea-breeze, Isid. Or. 13, 11.

ALTAR, āris. n. See ALTARIA.

ALTĀRĪA, ium. [only in late Latin in the sing.: altare, altar, and altarium] n. (altus) I. That which was put upon the ara, to burn the victims upon: structæ altaribus aræ, Luc. 3, 404. II. Meton. gen.: A high altar, an altar: conspergunt aras adolentem altaria donis, Lucr. 4, 1233:—Of one altar: a cujus altaribus, Cic. Cat. 1, 9:—Hannibalem altaribus admotum, Liv.:—a. et aram complexa, Tac.:—[hence the Fr. autel.]

ALTĀRĪUM. ii. See ALTARIA.

ALTE. adv. I. A) On high, highly: video te a spectare et velle in cælum migrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 82:—a. extollere pugionem:—a. cadere, from on high:—altius se tollere a terra:—altissime evolare, Suet. \*\*B) Fig.: ingenium altissime assurgit, Plin. E. 8. II. A) Deeply:

## ALTERCATIO

sulcus altius impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23:—ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse, Liv. B) Fig.: indignum iis, qui altius perspiciebant, penetrated more deeply, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19:—a. repetere or petere, to fetch from far:—altius expedire, to relate from the beginning, Tac.:—verbum altius transferre, to carry too far the metaphorical meaning of a word.

[ALTEGRĀDIUS (altigr.), a, um. Going upright: bestia a., Tert.]

[ALTELLUS, i. m. A name of *Romulus*, according to Fest.]

ALTER, tēra, tērum (gen. altērius; dat. sing. commonly alteri; rarely altero, Cic. N. D. 2, 26:—fem. alteræ, Ter.; Nep.) (alius) I. A) One of two, another of two (opp. 'alius,' another of several): necesse est, sit alterum de duobus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97:—mihi cum viris ambobus est amicitia: cum altero vero magnus usus:—alter consulum, Liv.:—a. ex censoribus, id.:—binas a te accipi literas, quarum alteris mihi gratulabare, in one of which:—duplices similitudines, unæ rerum, alteræ verborum:—hos libros alteros quinque, these five other:—In distributive clauses, alter... alter, or alter... hic, ille etc., the one... the other: quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit:—alter gladiator habetur, hic autem etc.:—Epaminondas... Leonidas... quorum alter... Leonidas autem etc.:—In the plur., alteri nulli sunt, alteros non attingit:—alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent:—milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo: ergo alter alterius ova frangit:—thus, uterque numerus plenus, alter altera de causa habetur:—After two subst., the first a. usually refers to the first subst., the second to the second, as Cic. Off. 1, 26; this is seldom reversed, as ib. 3, 18; Quint. 1. B) Esp. 1) A polit. t. t.: alter ambove, one (of the two consuls) or both: uti C. Pansa, A. Hirtilius consules, alter ambove S. E. V. (i. e. si eis videretur) rationem agri habeant, Cic. Phil. 5, 19. 2) a) As a numeral, the second: primo die, a. dies, tertius dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7:—proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis diebus:—post a. consulatum, the second:—alteris mensis, at the dessert (otherwise mensa secunda), Hor.:—alter ab illo, the next after him, Virg.:—altero vicesimo die, after twenty-two days:—anno trecentesimo altero, in the 302nd year, Liv. b) Unus et a., unus atque a., unus alterque, the one and the other. a) Definitely, equivalent to two: unus et a. dies intercesserat, Cic. Cluent. 26:—tuis unis et a. literis. β) Indefinitely, This and that: unum alterumve diem, Cic. Fam. 3, 9:—thus, unum et a. diem:—versus unus et a., Hor. c) Alterum tantum, as much more, twice as much: pars altero tanto major, Cic. de Or. 56, 188:—altero tanto longiore anfractu, Nep. 3) With proper names used as appellatives, Another, a second: Verres a. Orens, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50:—thus, alterum se Verrem putabat:—Hamilcar, Mars a., Liv.:—me sicut a. parentem observat, like a second father:—te me esse alterum, my other self:—thus, me alterum se fore:—alterum me reliquissem:—amicus est tamquam a. idem, another self. \*\*4) Opposite, adverse, the other: alterius factionis principes, Nep. Pel. 1:—thus, a. pars, Suet.:—[Hence, in the language of augurs, unfavourable, bad, according to Fest.]

II. Meton. \*A) For alteruter, either of two, the one or the other: quorum fortasse utrumque erit, alterum certe, Cic. Att. 11, 18:—nec in alterius favorem inclinat miserat, neither to the one nor to the other, Liv. \*B) Subst.: Another, neighbour, one's fellow-creature: qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic. Leg. 1, 14:—æque altero delectetur ac se ipso:—in errorem alterum inducere:—[Hence the Fr. autre, autrui.]

[ALTERANS, antis. n. (alter) An alterant, alterative, NL.]

[ALTERAS. adv. for alias, according to Fest.]

[ALTERCĀBĪLIS, e. Quarrelsome: a. sermo, Arn.]

ALTERCĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. I. A disputation, contest in words [disceptatio, contentio]: dies consumptus est alteratione, Cic. Fam. 1, 2:—redeo ad alterationem:—oritur mihi magna a. cum alio de alio re:—magna non disceptatio

## ALTERCATOR

modo, sed etiam a, Liv. II. *Esp. in a court of justice: A debate of advocates: nulla a clamoribus habita majoribus*, Cic. Brut. 44, 164.

**\*ALTERCATOR**, ōris. m. *One who holds a debate with an opponent in a court of justice, a pleader*, Quint. 6, 4, 10; 15.

[**ALTERCO**, are. v. a. *To dispute, quarrel: cum patre altercasti*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 29: — *In the pass., dum de his altercatur*, Justin. Inst.]

**ALTERCOR**. 1. v. dep. (alter) I. A) *To dispute, wrangle, quarrel: altercari incipit*, Cæs. B.C. 3, 19. B) *Esp. in Law, t. t.: To debate, plead: in altercando invenit parem neminem*, Cic. Brut. 43. [II. *Fig.: To contend, struggle: altercante libidinibus pavore*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 57.]

**ALTERCUM**, i. n. *Henbane, hyoscyamus*, Fam. Solanææ, Plin. 25, 4, 17.

[**ALTERNAMENTUM**, i. n. *for alternatio, Interchange: sine a*, Claud. Mam.]

[**ALTERNATIM**, adv. *By turns, alternately: gaudium atque ægritudinem a sequi*, Quadr. ap. Non. 76, 11; Amm.]

[**ALTERNATIO**, ōnis. f. I. *Alternation, mutual interchange: pedes incertis alternationibus commovere*, App. M. 10, p. 243. II. *In Law, t. t.: An alternative*, Dig.]

**\*ALTERNE**, adv. *By turns, alternately*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 12; Plin. 11, 37, 51.

**ALTERNIS**. See **ALTERNUS**, at the end.

**\*ALTERNO**. 1. v. a. and n. (alternus) I. Act.: *To do a thing by turns, to alternate: a vices, to interchange*, Ov. Met. 15, 409: — *hirundines alternant cibum, feed their young ones by turns*, Plin.: — *a fructus, to bear fruit every other year*, id.: — *a excubias*, Sil. II. Neutr.: *To interchange, alternantes prœlia miscet, fight by turns*, Virg. G. 3, 220: — *a cum symphonia, reciprocating*, Plin.: — *hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est, while he was doubtful, hesitating*, Virg.

**ALTERNUS**, a, um. (contr. for alternus from alter) I. *Alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable: ex duabus orationibus capita alterna inter se contraria recitare*, Cic. Cluent. 51, 140: — *a trabibus ac saxis, while beams and stones were alternating with each other*, Cæs.: — *alterno pede*, Hor.: — *per alternas vices*, Ov.: — *a fœdus amicitiae, mutual*, Catull. — *a metus*, Liv.: — *a ripæ, opposite*, Stat.: — *a verbis laudans, with every other word*, Liv.: — *amant alterna Camœnæ, an alternative song*, Virg.: — *alternis aptum sermonibus, for a dialogue*, Hor. II. *Esp. A) Metr. t. t.: Alternating with hexameters and pentameters, elegiac: pedes a*, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: — *epigramma a versibus longiusculis: a carmine*, Ov. B) *In Law, t. t.: a consilia or a judices rejicere, to reject the judges by turns (the defendant and the plaintiff): legem de a consiliis rejiciendis*, Cic. Vat. 11, 27 [C] Bot. t. t., a folia, alternate, NL.] D) Adv. 1) *Alterna (n. plur.) Alternately, by turns*, App. M. 10, p. 247. 2) *Alternis (sc. vicibus), the same*, Liv. 2, 2; Sen.; Plin.; Virg.

**ALTĒRORSUS**. See **ALTRORSUS**.

[**ALTERPLEX**. Double, for duplex, according to Fest.]

[**ALTERTRA**. Instead of alter utra, according to Fest.]

**ALTĒR-ŪTER**, alterŭtra (*more frequent than altera utra*), alterutrum (*more frequent than alterum utrum; and thus gen. alterutrius, dat. alterutri, gen. and dat. f. alterutræ etc.*). I. *One of two, the one or the other: necesse esse alterutrum, the one thing or the other*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 18: — *in alterutro peccandum: neque remp. alterutro exercitu privare voluisse*, Cæs.: — *si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset*. \*\*II.) *Meton. for uterque, both: necessarium fuit alterutrum, foris et sub dio esse, both were necessary*, Col. 12 præf.

**\*ALTĒRŪTRIMQUE**, adv. *On both sides: in causa a. modus est*, Plin. 20, 7, 26.

78

## ALTRINSECUS

**ALTHÆA**, æ. f. (ἀλθαία) *Marsh-mallow, althea*, Fam. Malvaceæ, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

**ALTHÆA**, æ. f. (Ἀλθαία) *The mother of Meleager, whose death she caused by throwing a log of wood, upon which his life depended, into the fire, in revenge for his having killed her brother*, Ov. 8, 446, sq.

[**ALTICINCTUS**, a, um. (alte-einctus) *Girt high: ex a atriensibus*, Phædr. 2, 5, 11.]

[**ALTICOMUS**, a, um. (alte-coma) *Leafed high: a cupressus*, Tert.]

[**ALTJUGUS**, a, um. (alte-jugum) *That has a lofty summit: a montes*, Paul. Nol.]

**\*ALTĪLIS**, e. (alo) I. *Intended for fattening, fattened, fat: boves a*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: — *a cochleæ*, Plin.: — *Subst.: Altillis. Fatted poultry, esp. fowls: satur altillum*, Hor. E. 1, 7, 35: — *minor a*, Juv.: — *Of plants; fat, thick: a asparagi*, Plin. 19, 4, 19: — *Meton., of other things, rich: dote a. atque opima*, Plaut. II. Act.: *Nourishing: liquidus et a sanguis*, Macr. S. 7, 4.

**ALTĪNAS**, ātis. m. *An inhabitant of Altinum*, Plin. E. 3, 2.

**ALTĪNUM**, i. n. *A coast town near Venice, now Altino*, Plin. 3, 16, 20; Mart.

**ALTĪNUS**, a, um. (Altinum) *Of or belonging to Altinum*, Col. 6, 24.

[**ALTĪPETA**, æ. gen. omni. (alte-peto) *High flying: levitas a*, Paul. Nol.]

[**ALTĪSŌNUS**, a, um. (alte-sonus) I. *High-sounding, sounding from on high: a cardo*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: — *Juppiter a*, Cic. poet. II. *Meton.: Of poets; high-sounding, sublime: Maronis a carmina*, Juv. 11, 179.]

[**ALTĪSPĒX**, icis. m. (alte-spicio) *Looking down from on high*, Att. ap. Non.]

[**ALTĪTŌNANS**, antis. (alte-tonans). I. *Thundering from on high: Juppiter a*, Enn. Ann. 2, 6: — *pater a*, Cic. poet. II. *Meton.: Roaring aloud: a Vulturinus*, Lucr. 5, 744.]

[**ALTĪTŌNUS**, a, um. (alte-tonus) *Thundering from on high: a flammæ zonæ*, Varr. ap. Prob.]

**ALTĪTŪDO**, inis. f. (altus) *Height, altitude, depth*. I. *Height, altitude. A) Prop.: a sedium*, Cic. Off. 3, 16: a montium: — *In the plur.: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum*. B) *Fig.: Height, loftiness, elevation: elatio atque a orationis*, Cic. Brut. 17: — *a fortunæ et gloriæ: a animi, greatness of soul, nobleness of spirit, magnanimity*. II. *Depth. A) Prop.: Spelunca infinita a*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: — *a fluminis*, Cæs.: — *a maris, id.: a plagæ, the depth of a wound*, Cels. \*B) *Fig.: Depth, unfathomableness, impenetrability of soul: exercenda est facilitas et a animi, impenetrability; power of disguising one's sentiments*, Cic. Off. 1, 25: — *conf. ad simulanda negotia a ingenii incredibilis*, Sall.; and, egit (Tiberius) altitudine animi, impenetrable reserve or closeness, Tac.

[**ALTĪUSCŪLE**, adv. *Somewhat highly*, App. M. 2, p. 117.]

**\*ALTĪUSCŪLUS**, a, um. (altus) *Rather high: uti calcamentis a*, Suet. Aug. 73.

[**ALTĪVŌLANS**, antis. (alte-volans) *Flying on high: genus altivolantum*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48: — *a rota solis*, Lucr.]

**\*ALTĪVŌLUS**, a, um. (alte-volo) *Flying on high: aves a*, Plin. 10, 19, 21.

[**ALTO**, are. (altus) *To make high, to elevate: a marginem comarum*, Sid.: — *sol altatus, of the height of the summer sun*, id.]

**\*ALTOR**, ōris. m. (alo) *A nourisher, supporter: omnium rerum seminator et sator et parens atque educator et a est mundus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 34: — *altore recepto*, Ov.: — *a Cæsaris*, Tac.

[**ALTRINSECUS**, adv. (Prop. alterim-secus from alter-secus) I. *On the other side: tu teneto a*, Plaut. Pseud. 3,

## ALTRIX

2, 73 : — *Esp.*, inwards [*'foris'* outwards], App. M. 1, p. 111. II. On both sides, ab utraque parte: venientes a, Lact. 8, 6.]

\*ALTRIX, icia. *f.* (altor) *A female nourisher*: ut eadem terra eorum parens, a, patria dicatur, Cic. Flacc. 26: — *thus*, terram a. nostram: — *Of a wet-nurse, nurse*, id.: — *Adj.*: *Nourishing*: altricis Apulias, Hor.

[ALTROVORSUM, contracted altrorsus. *adv.* (alterversum) *On the other side, ab altera parte*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 25; App.]

ALTUM, i. See 1. ALTUS.

1. ALTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of alo.* II. *Adj.* (*made great, great*; hence, according to the position of the beholder), *High or deep.* A) *High.* 1) *Prop.* a) agger, latus pedes CCCXXX, altus pedes LXXX, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24: — columella tribus cubitis ne altior, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: — ultimus et a domiciliis nostris altissimus cœli complexus: — altissimi montes, Cæs.: — altissima ripa, id.: — latera pedem alta, a foot high, Sall.: — *Instead of which, also*, latera alta quinquagenum pedum, Plin. b) *Subst.*, Altum, i. *Height*. \*a) *Gen.*: hic ordo (senatorius) quasi editus in altum, ut ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari posse videatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41. b) *Esp.* *The high sea, the deep*: quum nautæ adversa tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31: — ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est: — naves in altum provectæ, Cæs.: — [The height of heaven, height, heaven: *Maiâ* genitum demisit ab alto, Virg.] 2) *Fig.* *High, lofty, great, loud, shrill, clear, and the like*: in altissimo amplissimoque gradu dignitatis locati, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: — *thus*, altiore gradum dignitatis consequi, ascendere: — sapiens et alta mente præditus, high-minded: — *thus*, altiore animo: — nihil altum, nihil magnificum suspicere possunt, qui etc.: — neque *'humilem* et *'abjectam* orationem, nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat: — quæ sunt magni cuiusdam et alti viri: — *thus*, vir excelsus et a. et humana despicens; and vir a. et excellens, magno animo, vere fortis, infra se omnia humana ducens: — altissimi soni, Quint.: — *thus*, conclamare altiore voce, Catull. B) *Deep.* 1) *Prop.*: altissimæ radices, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: — altissima flumina, Cæs.: — altior aqua, id.: — fosse quinos pedes alte, id. \*\*2) *Fig.* a) a somnus, Liv. 7, 35: — a sopor, Virg.: — a quies, id.: — a silentium, id.: — *conf.* quam altissimum silentium, Quint.: — res altiore præbens intellectum, deep, id.: — *conf.* altior questio, id.: — altissima eruditio, id.: — altissima prudentia, id.: — a mens, Virg.: — a animus, Liv.: — [Poet. of any thing old or venerable: genus alto a sanguine Teucris, Virg.: — Sarpedon a, id.: — Clausus a, Ov.] \*b) *Subst.*: Altum. *The depth, the interior*: non ex alto venire nequitiam, sed summo quod aiunt animo, inherere, Sen. de Irâ, 1, 16: — ex alto repetita, fetched from far, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. [Hence, the Fr. *haut*, from the old Fr. *halt*; the Germ. *alt*, i. e. *alto*, or *counter-tenor*.]

[2. ALTUS, ūs. m. (alo) *A nourishing*: terræ altu, Macr. 8, 1, 20.]

ALŪCINĀTĪO (all. or hall), ōnis. *f.* *Foolery, reveries, fancies*: vestras a. fero, Sen. Vit. b. 26; Arn.

[ALŪCINĀTOR (all. or hall), ōris. m. *A nonsensical talker, silly fellow, a dreamer*, ML.]

ALŪCINOR (better than all. or hall). 1. *v. dep.* *To rave, to dream, to trifle*: quæ Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: — epistolæ debent interdum a., to digress freely.

[ALUCITA, æ. *f.* *A gnat*, Fulgent.]

[ALUDER, elia. n. *A subliming vessel*, NL.]

ALUM (hal), n. or -US. i. *f.* I. *The herb comfrey*, Plin. 27, 6, 24. II. *A kind of garlic*, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

ĀLŪMEN, inia. n. *A lum*, Plin. 35, 15, 52: — [a. plumbeum, plume-alum, fibrous gypsum, NL.]

[ALUMETO for Laumedon, according to Fest.]

ĀLŪMĪNĀTUS, a, um. (alumen) *Containing alum, aluminous*: a. aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32.

## ALVUS

[ĀLŪMĪNĪUM, ii. n. (alumen) *The metallic base of alumina*, NL.]

ĀLŪMĪNŌSUS, a, um. *Full of alum*, Plin. 31, 3, 28.

ALUMNA, æ. See ALUMNUS.

[ĀLUMNO, are. v. a. (*contr.* for alumino from alo) *To nourish, bring up*: a. puellam, App. M. 10, p. 249.]

\*ĀLUMNUS, a, um. (alo) *A pupil, nursling, foster-child*: dulcis a, Hor. E. 1, 4, 8: — carus a, Virg.: — *conf.* a. sutrinæ tabernæ, id.: — Italia alumnus suum videret, his child, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66: — a. Platonis, a pupil, a disciple of Plato: — *conf.* a. disciplinæ meæ; and, a. sutrinæ tabernæ, an apprentice, Tac.: — a. legionum, brought up in the camp, id.: — a. pacis, a child of peace: — a. fortunæ, a child of fortune, Plin.: — *In the fem.*, alumna, æ, a foster-daughter, foster-child: nostra hæc a, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 96: — bene constitutæ civitatis quasi a. eloquentia, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: — Ostia a. urbis, i. e. a colony, Flor.

ĀLUNTĪUM, i. n. (Ἀλουντιον and Ἀλουντιον) *A town of western Sicily, not far from the coast*, Plin. 3, 8, 14. Hence, *Adj.*, Aluntinus, a, um, of or belonging to Aluntium: A. civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43: — A. vinum, Plin.: — *Subst.*: The inhabitants of Aluntium, Plin. 2, 4, 23.

[ĀLUSIA, æ. *f.* (ἀλῶ) *An illusion, deception of the senses*, NL.]

ĀLŪTA, æ. *f.* (probably from alumen) I. *A soft leather (prepared with alum)*: pelles alutæque tenniter confectæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13. II. *Meton.*: Any thing made of it, or resembling it; a shoe, Ov.; Juv.: — a bag, purse, Juv.: — a beauty-spot for the face, Ov.: — sensu obsceno, Mart.]

[ĀLŪTĀCIUS, a, um. (aluta) *Made of soft leather*: pellis a, Marc. Emp.]

[ĀLŪTĀRĪUS, a, um. (aluta) *Made of soft leather*: emplastrum a, Marc. Emp.]

\*\*ALVĒĀRĪUM, ii. (also alveare, is) n. (alveus; prop. a belying vessel; hence) I. *A beehive, hive*: a. vimine texta, Virg. G. 4, 33: — in alveariis apum, Plin.: — *also*, a beehouse, an apiary: a. facere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12. II. *Meton.* A) *A kneading-trough*, Tert. B) *The concha of the ear*, NL.]

[ALVĒĀTUS, a, um. (alveus) *Hollowed out in the form of a tray*: sulcus a, Cat. R. R. 43.]

ALVĒŌLATUS, a, um. (alveus) *Deepened like a small tray*, Vitr. 3, 3.

ALVĒŌLUS, i. m. dem. (alveus) I. *A small tray or trough*, Liv. 25, 45: — a. ligneo, Phædr. II. *Meton.* A) *A small gaming-board*: alveolum poscere, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. B) *A small channel of a river*, Curt. 6, 4. C) *A small shuttle*, Hier. D) *Socket for a tooth*, NL.]

ALVĒUS, i. m. [alveum, n. Fest.] (alvus) *A cavity, hollow*. [I. Gen.: ilicis alveo, Virg. G. 2, 453.] II. *Esp.* A) *A trough, tray*: in alveo, Cato R. R. 11, 81: — fluitans a, Liv. B) *A water-basin, basin*: in balneum venit ... ut in a. descenderet, A. Her. 4, 10. C) *The bed of a river*: fluminis alveo, Virg. Æ. 7, 33: — medio a., Hor.: — pleno a. fluere, Quint. D) 1) *The lower part of a ship, hold*: alveos navium, Sall. Jug. 21: — alvei navium quassati, Liv.: — hence, 2) *Gen.*: a small ship, a boat, bark: cavatus ex materia a, Vell. 2, 107: — accipit alveo Æneam, Virg. E) *A deep, hollow gaming-board*: a. cum tesseris lusorios, Plin. 37, 2, 6: — alveo et calculis vacare, V. Max. F) *A beehive*: apes alveo se continent, Plin. 11, 16, 15; App.: — [hence the Fr. *auge*, prop. *aljvus*.]

[ALVĒŪCENS, entia. n. (alvus-duco) *A purgative, purge*, NL.]

ALVUS, i. *f.* [m. præ class.] (*prop.* any thing hollow; hence) I. A) *The belly, paunch*: purgatio alvi, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: — *thus*, alvum purgare: — a. solvere, Cels.: — a. exonerare, Plin.: — a. inanire, id.: — astringere alvum,

to bind, constipate, Cels.: — thus, a. cohibere, comprimere, suppressere, firmare, id.: — [a. stricta, costiveness, NL.: — alvi profluxus, diarrhoea, NL.] B) Meton.: Stool, excrement: a. varia, liquida, nigra, pallida etc., Cels.: — alvum bonam facere, Cat. II. The womb: quum prægnaus Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. Div. 1, 20: — spes in alvo commendata. \*III. The stomach: alvi natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. \*IV. A beehive: alvi melle plenæ, Plin. 21, 12, 43: — alvi aperiendæ et fumigandæ, Col.

ĀLYATTES, is or ei. m. (Ἀλῳαττης) A king of Lydia, father of Cræsus, Plin. 2, 12, 19; Hor.

ĀLŪMON, ōnis. m. Father of Iphimedia, Ov. Her. 19, 133.

ĀLŪPON, i. n. (ἄλυσον) The plant globularia, Fam. Globularineæ, Plin. 27, 4, 7.

[ALYSMUS, i. m. (ἄλυσω) Anguish, anxiety, NL.]

ĀLYSSON, i. n. (ἄλυσσον) A plant said to be good against the bite of a mad dog, mad-wort, Fam. Cruciferae, Plin. 24, 11, 57.

[ĀLYTARCHA and -ES, æ. m. (ἄλυσταρχης) The manager of religious games, Cod. Th. 10, 1, 12: — his office: alytarchia, æ. f., Cod. Just. 1, 36, 1.]

ALYZIA or ALYZEA, æ. f. (Ἀλυσία, Ἀλῳζεία) A small town of Acarnania, now Porto Canello, Cic. Fam. 16, 2; Plin.

AM. See AMBL

AMĀBĪLIS, e. Worthy of being loved, lovely (of persons and things): filiolum tuum et amo et amabilem esse certo scio, Cic. Att. 5, 19: — amabilior Velia: — amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, most agreeable: — a. carmen, Hor.: — a. insania, id.

[ĀMĀBĪLITAS, ātis. f. Loveliness: a. nostra, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 58: — as a title: ad a. tuam, to your Grace, Symm.]

\*ĀMĀBĪLĪTER adv. In a lovely manner, amiably: a. in me cogitare, Anton. ap. Cic. Fam. 14, 13: — vultum a. posuit, Petr.: — spectet amabilis, Ov.: — a. ludere, Hor.

[AMALGMA, ātis. n. A mixture, amalgam of mercury, NL.]

ĀMALTHĒA, æ. f. (Ἀμάλθεια) I. A) A fabulous daughter of Melisus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk, Hyg. F. 139: — according to others, this goat herself; one of her horns, under the name cornu Amalthææ or cornu Copiæ, was placed in heaven as a constellation, Hyg. Astr. 2, 13; 3, 12: — It is said that nectar and ambrosia have flowed from this horn; hence a symbol of plenty, Ov. Fast. 5, 121; Hor. — Hence, B) Meton., Amalthea or Amaltheum, the name of a large library: A. mea te expectat, Cic. Att. 2, 1: — epigrammata in Amaltheo posuisti. II. Name of the Cumean sybil, Tib. 2, 5, 67.

\*ĀMANDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A sending away: relegatio atque a., Cic. R. A. 15, 44.

Ā-MANDO. I. v. a. To send away, remove: amandarat hunc, Cic. R. A. 15, 44: — amandat hominem quo? — amandati et repudiati coloni.

ĀMĀNIENSES, ium. m. Inhabitants of the mountain Amanus, Cic. Fam. 2, 10.

ĀMANS, antis. I. Part. of amo. II. Adj.: Loving, affectionate, kind; subst., a well-wisher, patron, friend: veterem amicum suum studiosum, a., observantem sui, Cic. R. Post. 16: — With gen.: homines a. tui: — cives a. patriæ: — tui amantiores: — amantissimos tui: — Of things: nomen amantius indulgentiusque: — lenissimis et amantissimis verbis: — [a lover, Ter.; Ov.]

ĀMANTER adv. Lovingly, affectionately, friendly: valde hoc velim a., diligenterque conficiat, Cic. Att. 2, 4: — Comp., Tac. A. 1, 43: — Sup., conjunctissime et a. cum alquo vivere.

80

ĀMANTIA, æ. f. (Ἀμαντία) A town on the coast of Illyricum, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Cæs.: — its inhabitants: Aman-tia ni, Cæs. B. C. 3, 12; and, Amantini, Plin. 4, 10, 17.

\*ĀMĀNŪENSIS, is. m. (ab-manus) A clerk, secretary, amanuensis, Suet. Ner. 44; Tit. 3.

ĀMĀNUS, i. m. A chain of mountains between Syria and Cilicia, now Ama-Dagh, Cic. Att. 5, 20; Plin. 5, 22, 18: — the inhabitants, Amanienses, Cic. Fam. 2, 10.

ĀMĀRĀCĪNUS, a. um. (amaracum) Of marjoram: a. oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93: — a. unguentum, id.: — Absol. amaracinum (sc. unguentum), marjoram-unguent (to which swine have an aversion), Lucr.: — hence, prov.: nihil cum a. sui, of people who do not wish to have to do with any thing, Gell. 19, præf.

ĀMĀRĀCUS, i. comm. and āmārācum, i. n. (ἀμάρακος and ἀμάρακον) Marjoram, Fam. Labiate, Plin. 21, 11, 39.

ĀMĀRANTUS, i. m. (ἀμάραντος, unfading) A maranth, everlasting, Fam. Amarantaceæ, Plin. 21, 8, 23.

\*ĀMĀRE adv. Bitterly, Sen. Ben. 5, 23: — Comp., Macr. S. 1, 2: — Sup., Suet. Tib. 54.

[AMARELLA, æ. f. (amarus) A kind of Polygala, Fam. Polygaleæ, NL.]

[ĀMĀRESCO, ere. v. inchoat. To grow bitter: amygdali a., Pall.]

\*ĀMĀRĪTAS, ātis. f. (amarus) Bitterness: vehemens a. succi, Vitr. 2, 9.

[ĀMĀRĪTER adv. (amarus) Bitterly, Hier.]

[ĀMĀRĪTĪES, ei. f. (amarus) Bitterness: curis miscet amaritatem, Catull. 68, 18.]

\*ĀMĀRĪTŪDO, inis. f. (amarus) Bitterness. I. Prop.: Of flavour [dulcedo]: propter amaritudinem illas (oleas) respuit, Varr. R. R. 1, 66. II. Fig.: Bitterness, unpleasantness, disagreeableness: ne in bilem et a. vertat, Plin. E. 6, 8: — quantum versibus leporia, dulcedinis, a. inseris id.: — a. vocis, disagreeableness, Quint.: — In the plur. divitiarum frons hilaris multis intus amaritudinibus referta, adversities, sorrows, V. Max.: — [hence the Fr. amer-tume.]

[ĀMĀROB, ōris. m. (amarus) Bitterness; any thing bitter, Lucr. 4, 224; Virg.]

[ĀMĀRŪLENTUS, a. um. (amarus) Full of bitterness, very bitter: Timon a., Gell. 3, 17, 4: — a. dicacitate, Macr.]

ĀMĀRUS, a. um. Bitter. I. Prop. A) Of flavour [dulcis]: sensus judicat dulce a., lene asperum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: — a. salicea, Virg.: — Doris amara, i. e. the sea, id.: — os a., a bitter taste in the mouth, Cels.: — calices amariore, harsh wine, Catull. B) Meton.: 1) Of the sense of hearing; harsh, coarse, sharp: sonitu a., Stat. Theb. 10, 553: — Of the sense of smelling; offensive, nasty, disagreeable: fructus amarus odore, Plin. 18, 12, 30. [2] Subst.: Amarum, i. n. Bitter substance, bitterness, a bitter remedy, NL.] \*II. Fig.: Bitter, unpleasant, disagreeable: amores aut dulces aut a., Virg. B. 3, 109: — a. dies, Tib.: — a. casus, Ov.: — a. rumor, unpleasantness, Virg.: — amaris-simæ leges necessitatis, V. Max.: — amara curarum, the bitterness of sorrows, Hor.: — amara, annoyances, unpleasantnesses, id.: — Of speech; bitter, sarcastic, acrimonious: dictis a., Ov.: — a. sales, pungent wit, Quint.: — Of character; harsh: amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21: — [hence, Fr. amer.]

ĀMĀRYNTHUS, i. f. (Ἀμάρυνθος) A village of Eubœa, with a temple of Diana Amarynthis, Liv. 35, 38.

[ĀMASCO, ere. v. inchoat. (amo) To begin to love, Diom.]

ĀMĀSĒNUS, i. m. A small river of Latium to the east of the Pontine marshes, hod. Amaseno, Virg. Æ. 7, 685.



ĀMĀSĪA, æ. f. (Ἀμασία) *A city of Pontus, near the river Iris, birthplace of Strabo, Plin. 6, 3, 31.*

[ĀMĀSĪŌ, ōnis. m. (amasius) *A lover, gallant, App. M. 7, p. 197.*]

ĀMĀSIS, is. m. (Ἀμασις) *The name of a king of Egypt, Luc. 9, 155.*

\*\*ĀMĀSĪUNCŪLUS, a, dem. *A lover; amasiuncula, a mistress, Petr. S. 45; 75.*

[ĀMĀSIUS, ii. m. (amo) *A lover, gallant, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 27; Gell.*]

[AMASSO, is, it. See AMO.]

ĀMASTRIS, is. f. (Ἀμαστρίς) *A town of Paphlagonia near the coast, originally Sesamus, now Amassero, Catull. 4, 13:—Hence, Amastriacus, a, um. Of or belonging to Amastri, Ov. Ib. 320; Plin. Amastriani, orum. The inhabitants of Amastri, Plin. E. 10, 89.*

ĀMĀTA, æ. f. I. *The wife of king Latinus, Virg. Æ. 7, 343.* II. *The name of any Vestal, according to Gell. 1, 12, 19.*

ĀMĀTHUS, untis. (the Greek acc. Amathunta, Ov.) f. (Ἀμαθούς) *A rich town on the southern coast of Cyprus, Virg. Æ. 10, 51; Ov.:—sacred to Venus, who, therefore, was called Amāthūsia, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 15; Tac.:—Hence, Adj. Amāthūsianus, a, um. Of or belonging to Amathus: A. bidentes, Ov. M. 10, 227.*

ĀMĀTHŪSIA, æ. f. *A surname of Venus. See AMATHUS.*

[AMĀTIO, ōnis. f. *An amour, love-intrigue: tua mihi odiosa est a., Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 20:—In the plur., love-intrigues, id.]*

ĀMĀTOR, ōris. m. *He who loves or is fond of any person or thing.* I. Gen.: *A lover, friend: vir bonus a que noster, Cic. Att. 1, 20:—urbis, ruris a., Hor.:—a sapientiæ:—a pacis:—amatores Catoni desunt, i. e. readers of his writings.* II. Esp.: *A gallant, paramour, lover: adulter an a., Cic. Cael. 20:—aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, one who is always in love.*

[AMĀTORCŪLUS, i. m. dem. *A sweetheart, pitiful lover, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 27.*]

\*ĀMĀTŌRIE, adv. *Amorously: epistola scripta a., in an amatory style, Cic. Phil. 2, 31.*

ĀMĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (amator) I. *Pertaining to (sensual) love, amorous, amatory: frui voluptate a., enjoyment of love, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34:—Anacreontis poesis a.:—a virus, an amatory potion, love-potion, Plin.:—a medicamentum, Suet.:—Subst., Amatorium, i. n. A means of exciting love, philter (φίλτρον): tibi monstrabo a., Sen. E. 9:—a. alcuī dare, Quint. [II. Meton.: A. musculus, the muscle obliquus inferior abductor oculi, NL.]*

[AMĀTRIX, icis. f. *A mistress, coquette, sweetheart: Sappho a., Mart. 7, 69, 1:—dicacula a., Plaut.:—Adj., wanton, playful: a. æquæ, Mart.]*

[AMĀTURIO, ire. v. des. *To wish to love, Diom.; Prisc.*]

[AMĀURŌSIS, eos. f. (ἀμαυρώς) *A growing blind, the gutta serena, NL.*]

ĀMĀZON, ōnis. f. (Ἀμαζών. plur. Amazones), Amazons, a *Scythian warlike race of women on the river Thermodon, Virg. Æ. 11, 648; 659; V. Fl.:—[Meton.: A female adventurer, Ov. A. A. 2, 743.]*

ĀMĀZŌNĪCUS, a, um. (Amazon) *Amazonian, Plin. 3, 5, 6; Suet.*

ĀMĀZŌNIS, idis. f. *An Amazon: Amazonidum agmina, Virg. Æ. 1, 490; Prop.*

[AMĀZŌNIUS, a, um. *Poet. for Amazonicus, Amazonian, Hor. O. 4, 4, 20; Ov.:—vir. A. Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus, id.]*

AMB. See AMBL.

AMBACTUS, i. m. (Celt. amb, office, service) *A vassal, client, retainer: ambactos clientesque habent, Cæs. B. G. 6, 15:—(conf. AMBAXIA.)*

[AMB-ĀD-ĒDO, ēre. v. a. (To eat or gnaw round; hence) *To consume entirely: uxoris dotem ambadedisse, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 15.*]

\*\*AMBĀGES, is. (nom. and gen. sing. doubtful, only in the abl. sing., and complete in the plur.; gen. plur. ambagum), f. (ambi-ago, qu. roundabout ways), Turnings, windings.

I. Prop. *Of roads: ambage viarum (of the mazes of a labyrinth), Ov. Met. 8, 161:—In the plur., itinerum a., Plin.:—longis a. itur, Claudian.* II. Fig. A) *A roundabout way of speech, digression: ne te longis a. morer, detain you with turns and fetches, Hor. E. 1, 7, 82:—missis a., without circumlocution, or turns and fetches, directly, id.* B) *Shifts, evasions, subterfuges, ambiguity: immemor a. suarum (of the Sphinx that spoke enigmatically), Ov. Met. 7, 760:—thus, of oracles, ea ambage Chalconidii monstrabantur, Tac.:—per a., figuratively, mysteriously, Liv.; Plin.*

[AMBĀGIŌ, ōnis. f. I. q. ambages, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87.]

[AMBĀGIŌSUS, a, um. (ambages) *Full of intricacies: lubrica atque a. conjectatione nitentes, Gell. 14, 1, 33.*]

[AMBĀGO, inis. f. I. q. ambages, Manil. 4, 303.]

[AMBARVĀLIS, e. (amb-arvum) *Going round the fields. a. hostiæ, victims sacrificed for the fields, according to Fest.]*

[AMBAXI. *They who go round in crowds, according to Fest.]*

[AMBAXIA or AMBASCIA, æ. f. (Celt. conf. AMBACTUS.) *Service, commission, ML; hence the Fr. embassy.*]

\*\*AMB-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum. 3. (præs. 3. pers. ambest, Fest.; part. præs. ambens, Lucr.) v. a. *To gnaw round: robora ambesa flammis, seized all round, Virg. Æ. 5, 752:—vis locustarum ambederat quicquid herbidum, Tac.*

AMBENS. See AMBEDO.

AMBĒSUS. Part. of ambedo.

[AMBESTRIX, icis. f. (ambedo) *A female consumer: ursæ, sævæ a. hominis, Amm. 29, 3.*]

AMBI, and abbreviated amb, am, an, an inseparable prep (ἀμφί), *All round; in composition, ambidens; ambages; amicio; anelo.*

[AMBIDENS, entis. *A sheep with upper and lower teeth, according to Fest.]*

[AMBI-DEXTER, tra, trum. *One who has equally the use of both his hands, an ambidexter, ML.*]

[AMBIENTER, adv. *With zeal, eagerly: a. expetere, Sid.]*

[AMBIFĀRIAM, adv. (orig. acc. fem. sc. partem) *On two sides, in two ways; ambiguously; in utramque partem: anceps argumentum a. proposuit, App.]*

[AMBIFĀRIE, adv. *Ambiguously, Mam.]*

[AMBI-FĀRIUS, a, um. *Of two meanings, ambiguous: a. fabulæ, Arn.]*

[AMBI-FORMĪTER, adv. (forma) *Ambiguously, Arn.]*

[AMBIGĀ, æ. f. (ἀμφί) *A small vessel in form of a pyramid, Apic.]*

AMB-ĪGO, ēre. v. a. and n. (ago) *To go round or about, to rove or hover round a place.* \*\*I. Prop.: *devis itineribus ambigens patriam et declinans, going round, Tac. A. 6, 15.* II. Fig. A) *To wander in one's thoughts or judgement, i. e. to be in doubt, hesitate, be uncertain (in Cic. almost always impers. and pass.): quale quid sit, ambigitur, is uncertain, Cic. de Or. 2, 26:—omnis res habet naturam ambigendi, so that one may dispute pro and con:—de quo ambigitur, Quint.:—non ambigitur, with an acc. c. inf., it cannot be doubted, Tac.:—Passive: in eo jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, of which there is a doubt:—conf. nihil est quod ambigitur; and, in iis causis quæ propter scriptum ambiguntur:—person.: ne quis ambigat, cuncta*

regno potiora habere, etc., Tac.: — cui rei primum occurreret ambiebat, Just. B) *To contend, dispute*: ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, Cic. Inv. 2, 42: — thus, a. de fundo: — a. de hereditate: — a. de regno, Liv.: — ut inter eos, qui a., conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur: — a. de vero.

**AMBIGŪE**. *adv.* \*\*I. *In an uncertain wavering manner*: a. pugnare, with doubtful success, Tac. A. 2, 21. II. *Ambiguously, with a double meaning*: a. dicere, Cic. Or. 32, 115: — thus, a. loqui: — a. scriptum: — verbum a. positum.

**AMBIGŪUS**, a. um. (ambigo; prop., carrying hither and thither; hence) \*\*I. *Wavering, uncertain*: per a. favorem, towards both sides, Liv. 21, 52: — a. Proteus, i. e. assuming different forms, changeable, Ov.: — conf. ambigua, modo vir, modo femina, Scythos, an hermaphrodite, id.: — a. lupi, they who are now like wolves, now like men, id.: — a. Salamina, another, second S., Hor.: — haud a. rex, without doubt, with certainty, Liv.: — Subst.: Ambiguum. Doubt: non habui a., Brut. ap. Cic.

II. *Fig.* \*A) *Of speech: ambiguous, of a double or doubtful meaning, obscure*: scriptum a., Cic. Top. 25: — verba a.: — oracula a.: — a. responsa, Suet.: — Subst.: Ambiguum. An ambiguous, doubtful, obscure speech, ambiguity: ambiguum complura genera. \*\*B) *Insecure, uncertain, wavering, ambiguous, not to be relied on, doubtful, and the like*: a. fide, Liv.: — pudicitia, Gell.: — Of fortune; wavering: secundarum a. que rerum sciens, Tac.: — With a gen.: wavering in any thing: futuri ambiguus et magis quid vitaret quam cui fideret certus, Tac.: — a. imperandi, irresolute, id.: — a. pudoris ac metus, wavering betwixt shame and fear, id.

**AMBĪŌ**. 4. (*impf.* usually ambiebat; ambibat, Ov.) v. a. and n. *To go, go round about any thing.* \*I. *Gen.*: ut terram lunæ cursus ambiret, Cic. Un. 9: — a. vicatim, to go from street to street: — Of things (esp. water), to surround, encompass: quam (insulam) Euphrates ambiebat, Vell.: — Hebrus a. Thraciam, Hor.: — mare a. muros, Curt.: — litora ambire terræ, Ovid.: — oras (clipei) ambiit auro, surrounded, bordered, Virg. II. *Esp.* \*\*A) *To go round any one in order to address him, to approach any one with entreaties, to request, solicit*: te pauper ambi colonus, sollicitis you, Hor. O. 1, 35, 5: — a. reginam affatū, Virg.: — a. Latium conubis, i. e. to ask for his daughter, id. B) *Of candidates for an office; to go to ask any one for his vote, to canvass for votes*: ferunt (cives) suffragia, mandant imperia, magistratus: ambiuntur, rogantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: — conf. populus facit eos, a quibus est maxime ambitus, canvassed for their votes.

**AMBĪTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. I. *A going round, as the candidates for an office used to do at Rome, in order to get the votes of the citizens, a canvassing for votes, a suing for an office [in a lawful way, opp. 'ambitus,' in an unlawful and fraudulent way, as by bribery, intimidation, and the like]*: de ambitionibus, de cupiditate honorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: — et forensis labor: — ambitionis nostræ tempora.

II. *Gen.* \*A) *A seeking or striving after any one's favour, an excessive desire to please, flattery*: ambitione labi, Cic. Brut. 69, 244: — ambitionis causa: — a. major: — a. relegata, without any flattery, Hor.: — quod jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esset, from partiality, Liv. B) 1) *A seeking of honours and rank, love of honour, eager desire of honour, ambition, vanity*: me a. quædam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. Att. 1, 17: — miserrima est omnino a. honorumque contentio: — a quo incepto me a. mala detinuerat, Sall.: — miserā ambitione laborat, Hor.: — thus, miserā a. gravique, id.: — vitium est a., Quint.: — In the plur.: ut studia cupiditatesque honorum atque ambitiones ex hominis civitatibusque tollerentur. \*\*2) *Gen.*: Exertion, effort: quum admitti magnā a. ægre obtinisset, Just. 1, 3. [C] *A coat, outer covering*: circumdare alqd ambitione tergorum bubulorum, Solin. 22; Minut.]

\***AMBĪTĪŌSE**. *adv.* I. *With an eager desire to please, with partiality*: nec a. corrigere orationem, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B. II. *Ambitiously; vainly*: multo ambitiosius facere quam honos meus et dignitas postulat, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: — a. scribere: — a. petere regnum, Liv.: — ambitiosissime petere provinciam, Quint.

**AMBĪTĪŌSUS**, a. um. (ambitio) \*\*I. *Prop.*: *Going round any thing; encompassing, winding round*: amnis a., with many windings, Plin. 5, 15, 15: — hederis ambitiosior, clinging round more closely than ivy, Hor. O. 1, 36, 20: — [going too far, luxuriant: a. ornamenta recidere (of the ornaments of speech), Hor.] II. *Fig.* A) *One who goes round to obtain other people's favour, ambitious, desirous of honour or popularity, over-desirous to please, vain, vain-glorious, conceited, proud, etc.*: qui ita sita, ut omnes quotidie persalutet, Cic. Flacc. 18: — homo minime a., minime in rogando molestus: — in Græcos a. esse, to seek after the favour of the Greeks: — a. orator, desirous to please, Quint.: — Of things: a. et fuscæ amicitie, depending upon an eager desire to please, over-desirous to please: — a. rogationes: — a. mors, a vain-glorious death, in order to become celebrated for it, Tac.: — medicina ars a., vain-glorious, ostentatious, Plin.: — a. preces, earnest, Tac.: — ambitiosius id existimans, more condescending, humble, Suet. \*\*B) *Passiv.* qu. that is much applied to, sought, desired: a. turba (celestium), Ov. F. 5, 279: — a. domus, much frequented, id.: — ambitiosæ pulchritudinis scortum, Just.

[**AMBĪTOR**. ōris. m. *A canvasser*, Lampr.]

1. **AMBĪTUS**, a. um. *part. of Ambio.*

2. **AMBĪTUS**, ūs. m. (ambio) I. *Gen.*: *A going round, turn, revolution.* \*A) 1) *Gen.*: quum se octo ambitus ad idem caput retulerint, Cic. Un. 9: — ambitu breviori luna currit quam sol, Plin.: — a. aquæ propterantis per agros, Hor. 2) *Concr.*: *Circuit, circle; border, compass*: a. parme, Plin. 36, 5, 4: — folia a. serrato, id.: — castra lato a., Tac.: — a. ædium, the open space left round the house, circuit, Cic. Top. 4: — thus, a. ad sepulcra, the space round the tombs, Dig. B) 1) *Fig.*: post longum seculorum a., expiration, Tac. A. 6, 28: — Of speech, circumlocution: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv.: — conf. pluribus et per ambitum verborum rem narrare, Suet. 2) *Rhet.*: *A period: comprehensio et a. ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet)*, Cic. Brut. 44, 162: — certi et circumscripti a. verborum. II. *Esp.*: *An unlawful suing for an office, by bribery, intimidation, and the like* [opp. 'ambitio,' a lawful suing for an office]: legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic. Mur. 23: — punire ambitum: — accusare alqm ambitus, deferre nomen alcjs de a.: — damnatus ambitus. \*\*B) *Melon.*: *Vanity, ostentation, vain glory, boasting, display*: relinque ambitum, Sen. E. 84: — proprius quidam a. intelligendi, ostentation, Quint.: — Of speech, parade: imagine et a. rerum, id.

**AMBĪVARETI**, orum. m. *A people of Gallia, near the Amburri, hod. Dep. de l'Ain*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75.

**AMBĪVARĪTI**, orum. m. *A people of Gallia, near the Maes, in the neighbourhood of the modern Breda*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 9.

[**AMBĪ-VĪUM**, ii. n. (via) *A double way, place where two roads meet*: hic in ambivio, Varr. ap. Non.]

**AMBIVIVUS**, L. . . Turpio. *A famous actor in the time of Terence*, Cic. de Sen. 14.

[**AMBĪŌPIA**, æ. f. (ἀμβλυπία) *The state of being weak-sighted*, NL.]

**AMBO**, bæ, bo. (*acc. plur.* ambo and ambos) (ἀμφω) *Both [at once, together; whereas uterque denotes each of two, separately]*: sumus ambo belle curiosi, Cic. Att. 6, 1: vicinus amorum, in neutro excellens, utriusque particeps: — dua res in pretura desideratæ sunt, quæ ambæ in consulatu Murenæ profuerunt: horum utramque, etc.: — [Poet. for duo, two: via se findit in partes a., Virg.]

## AMBRA

[**AMBRA**, æ. f. *Ambergis*, a morbid concretion from the intestines of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, NL.]

**AMBRĀCĪA**, æ. f. (Ἀμβρακία) *A town of southern Epirus, now Arta*, Cic. Pis. 37; Plin. 4, 1, 1.

**AMBRĀCIENSIS**, e. (*Ambracia*) *Ambracian*: A. legati, Liv. 38, 43: — Subst.: *The inhabitants of A.*, id.

**AMBRĀCIŌTES**, æ. m. (Ἀμβρακιῶται) *Ambracian*: A. vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

**AMBRĀCIŪS**, a, um. (*Ambracia*) *Ambracian*, Ov. Her. 15, 164; Plin.: — sinus A. (*where Octavian vanquished Antonius*), Liv.; Mel.: — A. frondes, wreaths of the victors at the games, Stat.

[**AMBRĀINE**, es. f. (*ambra*) *Ambraine*, NL.]

[**AMBRICES**. Boards laid across joists, flooring, according to Fest.: — hence Fr. *lambris*.]

**AMBRŌSĪA**, æ. f. (Ἀμβροσία) I. *The food of gods (as nectar, the drink of gods)*: ambrosiā Deos aut nectare letari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26: — suaviolium dulcius a., Catull.: — Prov.: orator a. alendus, of an excellent orator, opp. 'fernum esse.'

II. *Meton.* A) *The unguent of the gods*, Virg. G. 4, 415; Ov. B) *A name of several plants, esp. of the botrys or artemisia, the Turkish worm-wood, Fam. Chenopodiaceae*, Plin. 27, 4, 11. C) *A certain antidote against poison*, Cels. 5, 23.

[**AMBRŌSĪACUS**, a, um. *Ambrosian*: a. vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4.]

**AMBRŌSIE**, es. or -A, æ. f. (Ἀμβροσίη) *Ambrosia*, a fabulous daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Hyads, Hygin. F. 182.

[**AMBRŌSĪŪS**, a, um. (Ἀμβρόσιος) *Ambrosial*: a. dapes, Mart. 8, 39: — a. comæ, dripping with ambrosia, Virg.: — *Meton.*: Sweet, delicious: a. succis, Sil.: — a. corpus, App.: — a. pedes, id.; immortal, Claudian.]

2. **AMBROSĪUS**, i. m. *A celebrated father of the Church in the fourth century*.

**AMBRYSSUS** or **AMBRYSSOS**, i. f. (Ἀμβρύσος and Ἀμβρύσσος) *A small town of Phocis*, Liv. 32, 18; Plin.

**AMBŪBĀJA**, æ, usually plur. *Ambubajæ*, arum. f. (*from the Syriac*) *A female flute-player or dancer*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1; Suet.

**AMBUBĒJA**, æ. f. *Wild cichory*, Cels. 2, 30.

[**AMBŪLĀCRUM**, i. n. (*ambulo*) *A walk planted with trees*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 68; Gell.]

[**AMBŪLĀTĪLIS**, e. (*ambulo*) *Going up and down; moveable*: fundulis a., Vitruv. 10, 13.]

**AMBŪLĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. I. *A walking or walking about, a taking a walk*: ambulationem postmeridianam in Academia conficere, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: — a. compitaliciæ: — in ambulationem ventum est: — a. recta, Cels. II. *Concr.*: *A place for walking in, a walk*: nihil ei restabat præter balnearia et ambulatio, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: — intercolumnia ambulationis.

\***AMBŪLĀTĪUNCŪLA**, æ. dem. f. I. *A short walk*: una a. atque unus sermo, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. II. *Concr.*: *A small place for walking in, a short promenade*: tecta a., Cic. Att. 13, 29.

[**AMBŪLĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who walks about*. I. *A lounge, idler*, Cat. R. 5, 2; Col. II. *A hawker, pedlar*, Mart. 1, 42.]

\*\***AMBŪLĀTŌRIŪS**, a, um. I. *That serves or is fit for walking in*: porticus a., Dig. B) *Meton.*: *Of engines, that traverse to and fro, moveable*: turres a., Auct. B. Alex. 2; Vitruv. Plin. [II. *Fig.*: *Wavering, changeable*: a. voluntas, Dig.: — a. actio, an action that passes over from one to another, Cod. Just.]

## AMENTACEUS

[**AMBŪLĀTRIX**, icis. f. *A female loiterer, or loungee*, Cat. R. R. 143.]

[**AMBŪLĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (*ambulo*) *A walking, amble, ambling pace*, Veg.: — hence, Ital. *ambiadura*, *ambio*; Fr. *amble*.]

[**AMBŪLĀTUS**, ūs. m. *A walking, the power of walking*, Arn.]

**AMBŪLO**. 1. v. n. and a. *To go or walk about, to go for a walk, to take a walk*. I. A) *Prop.*: quum in hortis cum Galba ambulavisset, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 51: — a. in sole. B) *Gen.* a) *To continue or keep on going, walk on, go, travel, and the like*: si recte ambulaverit, if he walked on well, Cic. Att. 9, 4: — eo modo Cæsar ambulat, travels: — bene ambula, a good journey, Plaut.: — a. in jus, to go to law, to take a cause into court, Plaut.; Ter.: — milites educuntur ambulatum, to march, Veg.: — Of things: naves ambulant, Cat.: — Nilus ambulans, Plin.: — Impers. ambulatur, one goes, Varr. \*b) *With an acc. of the space walked through*: *To walk through, sail through or over*: quum Xerxes tantis classibus tantisque copiis maria ambulavisset terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: — thus, a. vias, Ov. — Pass.: si statim bina stadia ambulentur, Plin.: — per omnes leges ambulavit, went into all the laws, Plin. 10, 50, 71: emptio a. per plures personas, Dig.: — possessio a. cum domino, Dig.

[**AMBURBĪALES HOSTIÆ**. Victims conducted round Rome, according to Fest.]

[**AMB-URBĪUM**, il. n. (*urbs*) *The annual expiatory procession round Rome*: a. celebratum, Vop. Aur. 20: — conf. Luc. 1, 592 sq.]

**AMB-ŪRO**, ussi, ustum. 3. v. a. (*prop. to burn round; hence gen.*) I. A) *To burn up, singe, scorch*: Hadrianus vivus exustus est, Verres ambustus incendio tamen evasit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27: — conf. qui damnatione collegæ et sua prope ambustus evaserat, not without a brand, Liv.: — Her-culis corpus ambustum: — facētē: tribunus ambustus, a scorched tribune (who was obliged to leave off speaking on account of the flames from the curia): — tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus, Plin.: — magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac. B) *Med. t. t.*: Ambustum, i. n. *A burn, scald*: refrigerat inflammationem ambusti, Plin.: — sedare ambusta, id. \*II. *Meton.* A) *Of cold; frozen*: ambusti artus vi frigoris, Tac. A. 13, 35. B) *Of fortune; injured, damaged*: ambustæ fortunarum reliquæ, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 43.

\*\***AMBUSTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (*amburo*) I. *In Medic.*, a burn: medetur eruptionibus et a., Plin. 23, 4, 44. [II. *A burning*, NL.]

[**AMB-USTŪLĀTUS**, a, um. (*amburo*) *Burned or roasted round*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 65.]

**AMBUSTUM**, i. See **AMBURO** I B).

[**AMECI** and **AMECÆ**, another manner of writing for amici, amicæ, according to Fest.]

**AMELLUS**, i. m. *Purple Italian starwort*, Virg. G. 4, 271; Col.

[**ĀMEN**. adv. (ἄμην) *So be it*, Eccl.]

**ĀMĒNĀNUS**, i. m. *A river of Sicily*, Ov. M. 15, 279: — Adj., A. flumina, id. F. 4, 467.

[**ĀMĒNORRHŒA**, æ. f. (ἀμηνρῆα) *Want of the monthly courses, amenorrhœa*, NL.]

**ĀMENS**, entis. (*mens*) *That is not in his senses, out of his mind, beside himself, insensate, senseless, mad* [insanus, diseased in mind; excors or vecors, without mind or soul]: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis præceps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: — vecors et a.: — homo audacissimus atque amentissimus: — a. animi, distracted in mind, Virg.: — terrore amens, beside one's self with terror, Liv.: — amentem invidia, id.: — a. metu, id.: — Of things: amentissimum consilium.

[**ĀMENTACEUS**, a, um. (*amentum*) *Amentaceous; Amentaceæ*, Fam. Nat., NL.]

**AMENTIA**, *æ. f.* (amens) *Madness, confusion of the senses, senselessness, stupidity, senseless behaviour*: animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: — flagrare cupiditate atque a.: — a. atque audacia præditus: — vis amentis mentem turbaverat, Liv.: — si quem a. veret, *madness*, Hor.

**AMENTUM**, *i. n.* (AP, apio, apto) *I. To furnish with a thong (for hurling): hastæ amentatæ, Cic. Brut. 78, 271: — so also fig. of speech, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242. [II. Poet.: To launch, hurl, throw: a. jaculum habena, Luc. 6, 221: — Of wind: amentante Noto, Sil.]*

**AMENTUM**, *i. n.* (AP, apio, apto) *I. A thong or strap fastened to a missile weapon: epistola ad a. deligata, Cæs. B. G. 5, 48: — jaculorum amenta, Liv.: — torquere a., Virg.: — of a shoe-tie, Plin. [II. A catkin, NL. III. Amianth, NL.]*

**AMĒRIA**, *æ. f.* *A town of Umbria, hod. Amelia, Plin. 3, 14, 19; Cic. R. A. 7.*

**AMĒRIMNŌN**, *i. n.* (ἀμείρων, *assuaging care*) *A kind of plant, called also aizoon majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102.*

**AMĒRINUS**, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Ameria, Amerine: municeps A., Cic. R. A. 6: — A. corbulæ, Cat.: — A. salix, Plin.: — Subst.: Amerini. Inhabitants of Ameria, Plin. 3, 14, 19.*

**AMES**, *Itia. m.* (AP, apio, apto) *A pole or fork for spreading nets with, Hor. Ep. 2, 33; Pall.*

**AMĒTHYSTĪNĀTUS**, *a. um.* *Wearing a dress of the colour of an amethyst, Mart. 2, 57.]*

**AMĒTHYSTĪNUS**, *a. um.* (amethystus) *I. Of the colour of amethyst, violet: a. vestes, Mart. 1, 97, 7: — Subst.: Amethystina. Garments of the colour of amethyst, Juv. 7, 136. II. Set with amethysts: a. trientes, Mart. 10, 49.*

**AMĒTHYSTIZŌN**, *ontia.* *That comes near to an amethyst in colour: a. carbunculi, violet-coloured, Plin. 37, 7, 25.*

**AMĒTHYSTUM**, *i. n.* (ἀμethystόν) *A means of preventing intication, NL.]*

**AMĒTHYSTUS**, *i. f.* (ἀμethystός) *I. The amethyst, a precious stone, of a purple or violet colour, Plin. 37, 9, 50. II. A kind of vine, Col. 3, 2, 24.*

**AMĒTOR**, *ōris. comm.* (ἀμειτωρός) *Motherless, Tert.]*

**AMFLEXUS**, *a. um.* *part. (ambi-flecto) Turned round: Gallie ora grandi circuitu amflexa, Mel. 3, 2.*

**AMFRACTUS**. See **ANFR.**

**AMĪA**, *æ. f.* (ἀμια) *A tunny, Plin. 9, 15, 19.*

**AMĪANTUS**, *i. m.* (ἀμιαντός, *unpolluted*) *The amiant, earth-flax, asbestos, Plin. 36, 19, 31.*

**AMICA**, *æ. f.* (amica) *I. A female friend: amicæ et cognatæ, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16. II. Esp.: A mistress, Cic. Att. 10, 10; Plaut.; Ter.*

**AMICĀBLIS**, *e.* (amicus) *Friendly, amicable: a. transactio, Cod. Just.; Firm.]*

**AMICĀLIS**, *e.* (amicus) *Friendly, amicable: deus hospitalis, A. App.; Dig.]*

**AMICARIUS**, *i. m.* *A pander, Diom.]*

**AMICE**, *adv.* *In a friendly manner, kindly, benevolently, amicably: a. et benivole facere, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34: — vivere fideliter, vitæ hominum a.: — familiarissime et amicissime vivere cum aliquo: — amicissime loqui.*

**AMICTMEN**, *inis. n.* *for amictus. A garment, App.]*

**AMICTUM**. *The neck of a wine-bottle, according to Fest.]*

**AM-ĪCIO**, *icūi or ixi. ictum. 4. [ut. amicibor. Plaut.: — inf. perf., amicisse, Front.] c. a. (jacio) To throw*

*round or on (of the outer-garment), wrap round [inducere, to put on; vestire, to dress]: pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se manu sua confecisse, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: — amictus toga purpurea: — [Poet.: nube amictus, enveloped, enwrapped, cloaked, Hor.: — Of inanimate beings; to cover, cloak: loca amicta nive, Catull.: — amictur vitibus arbor, Ov.: — amicti vitibus montes, Flor.]*

**AMICITER**, *adv.* *for amice. In a friendly manner, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 3.]*

**AMICĪTĪA**, *æ. f.* [gen. sing. amicitiæ, Lucr.] (amicus)

*I. Friendship: est mihi a. cum aliquo, Cic. Cluent. 42: — a. est inter aliquos: — amicitiæ institutio: — amicitiæ stabilitas vacillat: — amicitiæ aspicere, comparare, contrahere, jungere: — a. colere, tueri: — a. expetere: — conferre se ad amicitiæ alcijs: — dedere se amicitiæ alcijs, Cæs.: — manere in amicitiæ: — deserere jura amicitiæ: — amicitiæ funditus evertere, dissociare, dimittere, dissuere, discindere, dirumpere: — repudiare a. alcijs: — renuntiare a. alci, Liv.: — Of treaties of amity between nations: Ubii amicitiæ fecerant, Cæs.: — a. populi Romani colere, Sall.: — a. ac societas, Liv.: — amicitiæ fœdus, id.: — a. petentes, id.: — in amicitiæ permanerant, id.: — in a. Romanâ fuerant, id. \*\*II. Meton. A) Of plants: a. est rutæ cum fico, Plin. 19, 8, 45: — a. vitium, id. B) Concr. for amicus: increpuit amicitiæ muliebres, Tac.*

**AMICĪTĪES**, *ei. f.* *for amicitiæ. Friendship, Lucr. 5, 1018.]*

**AMICO**, *are. v. a.* (amicus) *To win any one's friendship, to gain any one's favour or good-will, Stat. Th. 3, 470.]*

**AMICŌSUS**, *a. um.* *Rich in friends, Diom.]*

**AMICTŌRIUM**, *i. n.* *A neckcloth worn by women, Cod. Th.; Hier.]*

1. **AMICTUS**, *a. um.* *part. of amicio.*

2. **AMICTUS**, *ūs. m.* (amicio) *Dress, attire, clothing. \*I. Meton.: amictum imitari alcijs, aut statum aut motum, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91: — mihi amictui est Seythicum tegimen. [II. Concr.: An outer garment, cloak, mantle: a. duplex, made of a double stuff, Virg. Æ. 5, 421: — Tyrii a., Ov.: — Poet., cœli amictus, a garment of ether, ether, air, Lucr.: — multus a. nebula, a thick mist enveloping an object, Virg.: — virides amictus, i. e. plants covering the ground, Col. poet.]*

**AMICŪLA**, *æ. f. dem.* (amica) *A mistress, sweetheart: Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 244; Plin.; Suet.*

**AMICŪLĀTUS**, *a. um.* *Covered with an outer garment, Sol.]*

**AMICŪLUM**, *i. n.* (amicio) *I. An over or outer garment, a light or loose garment thrown over or round the body, a short cloak: Dionysius Jovi Olympio aureum detraxit a. grandi pondere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34: — amicæ amictus amiculo. [II. Fig.: Cloak: a. gloriæ cupido, Front.]*

**AMICŪLUS**, *i. m. dem.* *A little friend, a dear or intimate friend: quid de Docimo a. meo? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34; Hor.*

1. **AMICUS**, *a. um.* (amo) *Friendly, kind, amicable, benevolent; with dat. or absol.: Tribuni plebis sunt nobis amici, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: — ego amicior Cilicum ærariis quam nostro: — successor conjunctissimus et amicissimus: — numen a., Virg.: — amica luto sus. fons of mud, Hor.: — [Of things: vento a. favourable, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 18: — a. imbres, Virg.: — sidus a., Hor.: — amicum est mihi (with a subj. clause, as φίλον ἐστὶ μοι), I am glad, it is agreeable to me, Hor.]*

2. **AMICUS**, *i. (amo) m.* *I. A friend: ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic. Læl. 4: — antiquissimus non solum a., verum etiam amator: — a. ex animo vereque benevolus: — paternus a. ac pernecessarius: — magnanimi veritatis amici: — amicorum greges: — facit alqd amici: — amicos observantia retine: — in Græcorum proverbio est, amicorum omnia esse communia (Gr. τὰ τῶν φίλων κοινὰ): — [Poet. for patronus, a patron,*

Hor.; Juv.: for socius, a companion, fellow, partner, Ov.]

II. *Meton.* \*\*A) A friend of the state, a title of honour of foreign kings or nations allied with the Romans: socio atque a. regi, Liv. 37, 54:—Samnites priores a. sociique vobis facti, id.:—rex Aegypti socius atque a. a Senatu appellatus, Suet. \*\*B) A councillor, minister, Nep. Milt. 3; de Reg. 3; Suet.:—[Hence, Fr. ami.]

[*AMIDINE*, es. f. (amidum) Starchy matter or substance, NL.]

[*AMIDUM*, i. for amylum. Starch, NL.]

*AMILCAR*. See *HAMILCAR*.

*AMINÆUS* (ēus), a. um. (Ἀμινᾶος) Of or belonging to *Aminæa*, a part of the territory of the Piceni, celebrated for the growth of excellent wine, *Aminean*: A. vites, Virg. G. 2, 97.

*AMISIA*, æ. f. I. The river Ems, Tac. A. 1, 60; Plin.; Mel. II. A town on the left bank of the Ems, perhaps *Emden*, Tac. A. 2, 8.

[*AMISSIBILIS*, e. (amitto) That may be lost, August.]

*AMISSIO*, ōnis. f. (amitto) A loss: oppidorum a., Cic. Pis. 17, 40:—omnium rerum a., desperatio recuperandi:—a. sensuum:—a. dignitatis.

[*AMISSUS* for *amiseris*. See *AMITTO*.]

I. *AMISSUS*, a. um. part. of *amitto*.

\*\*2. *AMISSUS*, ūs. m. for *amissio*. A loss: Siciliæ a., Nep. Alc. 6.

*AMISUS*, i. f. (Ἀμυρός) A town of Pontus, *hodie Samsun*, Cic. de J. P. 8; Plin.; Mel.:—Its inhabitants, *Amiseni*, Plin. 10, 93.

*AMITĀ*, æ. f. A father's sister, paternal aunt (opp. 'materna,' a mother's sister), Cic. Cluent. 10; Liv.:—a. magna, a grandfather's (avi) sister, Dig.:—a. major, the aunt of a grandfather, Dig.:—a. maxima, the aunt of a great-grandfather, called also *abamita*, Dig.:—[Hence, Fr. tante, in old Fr. ante.]

*AMĪTERNĪNUS*, a. um. Of or belonging to *Amiternum*, Col. 10, 422:—Subst. *Amiternini*, orum. The inhabitants of *Amiternum*, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

*AMĪTERNUM*, i. n. A town of the Sabines, where *Sallust* was born, *hodie S. Vittorino*, Liv. 10, 39.

[*AMĪTERNUS*, a. um. poet. for *Amiterninus*: A. cohors, Virg. *Æ*. 7, 710; Mart.]

*AMĪTINUS*, a. um. (amita) Descended from a father's sister: hence *Amitini*, orum. m. *Amitinæ*, arum. f. Cousins-german, Dig.

*Ā-MITTO*, isi, issum. 3. [amisti, contracted for *amisisti*, Ter.: *amissis*, contracted for *amiseris*, Plaut.] v. a. To let any thing go, let slip, dismiss. \*I. A) Prop.: Præda de manibus amissa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20:—thus, a. prædam ex oculis manibusque, Liv.:—a. alqm saucium prope e manibus, id.:—a. captum (piscem). B) Fig.: To let slip, to let pass by, to let pass unobserved: a. ejusmodi occasionem, Cic. Cæc. 5:—thus, amissæ occasiones:—servire tempori et non a. tempus quum sit datum:—priori sacramento amisso, null:—a. fidem, to be faithless, Nep. II. *Meton.*: To lose any thing [by or without our own fault] (opp. 'perdere', by our own fault): Decius amisit vitam, at non perdidit, A. Her. 4, 44, 57:—ut totam litem aut obtineamus aut amittamus, Cic. R. C. 4:—classes optime amissa et perditæ:—a. filium, cives, to lose (by death):—a. pecuniam, patrimonium, Sall.:—a. patriam, Liv.:—a. lumen, to lose one's sight:—a. sensum omnem humanitatis ex animo assiduitate malorum:—a. plerasque causas harum rerum negligentia.

[*AMMA*, atis. n. (ἄμμα) A hernia truss, a truss, NL.]

*AMMI* (ami) and *ammium* (amium), ii. n. (ἄμμι and ἄμμιον) Bishop's weed, an umbelliferous plant, *Sison* a., Fam. Umbellifera, Plin. 20, 15, 58.

*AMMĪANUS MARCELLĪNUS*. A Latin historian of the fourth century.

*AMMINEUS*. See *AMMINEUS*.

*AMMIROR*. See *ADMIROR*.

*AMMITTO*. See *ADMITTO*.

*AMMIUM*. See *AMMI*.

[*AMMŌCHŌSIA*, æ. f. (ἀμμοχώρα) A sand-bath, NL.]

[*AMMŌCHRYSUS*, i. m. (ἀμμοχρυσός, sand-gold) An unknown precious stone, that shines like gold sand, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

*AMMŌDŸTĒS*, æ. m. (ἀμμοδῶρς, sand-creeper) A kind of African serpent, Luc. 9, 716.

*AMMŌN* (Hamm.), ōnis. m. (Ἀμμών) I. A name of Jupiter, worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram, who had a famous oracle, Curt. 4, 7. II. *Meton.*: Ammonis cornu, a horn-like gold-coloured precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

*AMMONEO*. See *ADMONEO*.

*AMMŌNĪĀCUM*, i. n. (Ammon) I. A kind of gum-resin dropping from a tree in the temple of Jupiter Ammon, Plin. 12, 23, 49; Cels. II. Gum-ammoniac, NL. III. A kind of Ferula, Fam. Umbellifera, NL. IV. Sal-ammoniac. (See *ARMONIACUM*), NL.]

*AMMONIACUS*, a. um. (Ammon) Of or belonging to Ammon: A. sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39; Col.; Ov.

*AMMŌNITRUM*, i. n. (ἀμμόνιτρον) Nitre mixed with sand, Plin. 36, 26, 26.

[*AMMŌNIUM*, i. n. (ἄμμος) The supposed metallic base of an alkaline gas, called ammonia, NL.]

*AMNĀCUM*, i. n. The herb pellitory, Plin. 21, 30, 104.

[*AMNENSES*, ium. f. Towns on rivers, according to Fest.]

[*AMNĒSIA*, æ. f. (ἀμνησία) Forgetfulness, NL.]

[*AMNĒSIA*, æ. f. (ἀμνησία, oblivion) Amnesty, pardon for a crime against the state, Vop. Aur. 39.]

[*AMNĪCŌLA*, æ. com. (amnis-colo) Living, being, or growing near a river: a. salices, Ov. M. 10, 96.]

\*\**AMNĪCŪLUS*, i. m. dem. (amnis) A little river, rivulet: ab altero a., Liv. 36, 22.

\*\**AMNĪCUS*, a. um. (amnis) Of or belonging to a river: a. calami, Plin. 16, 36, 66:—insula amnicarum maxima, formed by a river, id.:—pisces a., Sol.]

[*AMNĪGĒNA*, æ. m. (amnis-gigno) The son of a river, V. Fl. 5, 585.]

[*AMNĪGĒNUS*, a. um. (amnis-gigno) Born in a river: a. pisces, Aus. Mos. 116.]

*AMNIS*, is. m. [f. Plaut.: Abl. usually *amne*; poet. *amni*] Running water, a great mass of running water, a stream: ut profluens a. aut vix aut nullo modo, conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7 extr.:—alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis, alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur:—liquores perlucidi amnium:—quosdam exaruisse a. aut in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus:—ruunt de montibus a., mountain torrents, Virg.:—pontos et a. cuncti, Sen. [secundo amni, down or with the stream, Virg.:—(opp. 'adverso amne,' up the stream, Curt.)—Of the constellation Eridanus, Virg.:—Of the currents of the ocean, id., Tibull.—Of liquids in general, id.]

[*AMNIUM*, i. n. (ἄμνός) A serous membrane containing the fetus in utero and liquor amni, NL.]

*ĀMO*, i. [amasso for *amavero*, Plaut.] v. a. To love [with the fundamental idea of affection (opp. 'odisse'); diligere, on the contrary, to love with esteem, to esteem (opp. 'negligere,' and 'spernere')]: quid autem est a., nisi velle bonis aliquem affici quam maximis, etiamsi ad se nihil ex his redeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 24:—a. autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, nulla indigentia, nulla utilitate quæsita, id. Læ. 27, 100:—qui a suis et amari et diligere vellet:—

*conf. te semper amavi dilexique*: — me aut amabis, aut, quo contentus sum, *diliges*: pueri amant inter se, *love each other*: — a. alqm ex animo, *to love with all one's heart*: — a. unice patriam et cives: — a. alqm amore singulari, *to love one exceedingly*: ita me di ament, *as truly as I live, by Heaven*, Plaut.: — *instead of which we also find ellip.*: ita me Juppiter! id.: — di te ament, *God bless you*, id.: — a. se, *to be pleased with, admire, think highly of one's self*: quam se ipse amans sine rivali: — *conf. nisi nosmetipsos valde amabimus*: — a. alqm de or in aliqua re, quod, etc., *to have to thank any one, to be grateful to any one*: de raudusculo multum te amo: — *conf. in Attilii negotio te amavi; and, te multum amamus, quod etc.*: — amabo te (*prop.*: *I shall love you if you do as I desire*), *be so kind as to, I pray, I will thank you*: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, etc.: — *Of things; to like, be fond of, take pleasure in*: nomen, orationem, vultum, incestum alcs a.: — amavi amorem tuum: — Alexidis manum amabam: — amat janua limen, *likes to remain at*, Hor.: — *with inf.*: hic ames dici pater, id.: — *\*\*After the Gr. φιλεῖν with inf., to find pleasure in doing any thing, to use to, to be in the habit of*: aurum perrumpere amat saxa, Hor.: — *also absol.*: — quæ irā fieri amat (*after the Gr. ὁλον φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι*), *as usually happens*, Sall.

[Ā-MODO. adv. Henceforth, Eccl.]

[ĀMŌBEUS, a. um. (ἀμοιβῆος) Reciprocal, alternate (good Lat. alternus): a. carmen, alternate song, according to Fest.]

ĀMŌBEUS (trigyll.), ei. m. (Ἀμοιβεύς) An Athenian player on the cithara, of great reputation, Ov. A. A. 3, 399.

\*\*ĀMŌENE. adv. Pleasantly, to the smell, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2. *Of speech, in the comp.*, Gell. 14, 1, 32. *Of a dwelling, in the superl.*, Plin. E. 4, 23.

ĀMŌENĪTAS, ātis. f. (amœnus) Pleasantness, with regard to the senses: domus suppetitat mihi hortorum amœnitatem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: — summa cum a. fluminis me refeci: — amœnitates orarum et litorum: — amœnitates studiorum, Plin.: — a. vitæ, Tac.: — *As a caressing or coaxing appellation*: uxor mea, mea a, quid tu agis? *my sweet, my charmer*: Plaut.

[ĀMŌENĪTER. adv. (amœnus) Pleasantly, Gell. 20, 8.]

[ĀMŌENO, are. (amœnus) v. a. To make pleasant, to delight: regio amœnata lucis, Salv.: — a. oculos, Cypr.]

ĀMŌENUS, a. um. Pleasant, agreeable, delightful: in prædiolis satis a., Cic. Att. 16, 3, 4: — a. loca, Sall.: — a. aquæ, Hor.: — amœnissima ædificia, Tac.: — amœnissima parietum pictura, Plin.: — *Subst.* Amœna, orum, n.: Pleasant places or countries: per a. Asiæ, Tac. *\*\*Of abstr. obj.*: a. vita, Tac.: — a. ingenium, id.: — amœnissima verba, Gell.: — *Of dress*: cultus amœnior, too elegant (*for a Vestal*), Liv.

\*\*Ā-MŌLĪOR, itus. 4. v. dep. To remove, throw away or aside. I. Prop.: Properes a. omnia, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 67: — a. impedimentum omne de cunctis itineribus, Sis.: — a. omnia e medio, Plin.: — a. obstantia silvarum, Tac.: — *Pass.*: amolita objecta onera, removed, Liv.: — [a. se, to pack off, to depart, get off, Plaut.; Ter.] II. Fig.: To remove, avert, turn away: amoliendis periculis, Plin. 32, 2, 11: — a. crimen, to rebut, Tac.: — *thus*, a. singula, Quint.: — a. dedecus, Tac.: — a. et amoveo nomen meum, I pass over in silence, Liv.

[ĀMŌLĪTĪO, ōnis. f. A removing or throwing aside: infantis facta ex oculis a., Gell. 12, 1.]

ĀMŌLĪTUS, a. um. part. of amolior.

ĀMŌMIS, idis. f. (ἀμωμῆς) A plant similar in flavour to the true amomum, Plin. 12, 13, 28.

ĀMŌMUM or -ON, i. n. (ἀμωμον) An aromatic plant from which balsam was prepared, Fam. Scitamineæ, Plin. 12, 13, 28; Virg.; Ov.

ĀMOR [the old form amos, like honos for honor, Plaut.], ōris. m. (amo) I. A) Love, affection: amor, ex quo

amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendum, Cic. Læl. 8, 26: — *constr. with in, erga, or a gen. obj.*: noster in te a.: — si quid in te residet amoris erga me: — amplecti alqm amore: — habere amorem erga alqm: — respondere amori amore: — conciliare amorem alcui: — amoris conspiratio: — a. efflorescit: — a. capit alqm: — *Often also in the plur.*: amores hominum in te: — a. sancti: — *est mihi in amoribus, I love him much*: — *concr. of a beloved object*: amores et deiciæ suæ Roscius: — *iron.* redeo ad amores deliciasque nostras L. Antonium: — Pompeius nostri amores. [B) Personified, the god of love, Cupid, Amor, Virg. Æ. i. 693; Ov.; Hor.; Prop. In the plur., gods of love, Ov. M. 10, 516.] II. Meton. Gen.: An eager desire, longing, wish: in nonnullis fuit iste consulatus a., Cic. Sull. 26, 73: — a. gloriæ; amicitiae: — insitus menti cognitionis a.: — a. vini, Liv.: — a. auri, Virg.: — a. argenti, Hor.: — a. habendi, avaricie, id.: — a. scribendi, a desire of writing, id.: — *with a subj. clause*: tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Virg.]

[ĀMŌRĀBUNDUS, a. um. (amor) Amorous: mulier a., Lab. ap. Gell. 11, 15.]

ĀMORGUS or -OS, i. f. (Ἀμοργός) An island among the Sporades in the Ægean, where the poet Simonides was born; a place of exile, under the Roman emperors; now Amorgo or Morgo, Plin. 4, 12, 23; Tac.

[ĀMŌRĪFER, ēra, ērum. (amor-fero) That brings or excites love: a. sagittæ, Venant.]

[ĀMŌRĪFICUS, a. um. (amor-facio) That raises or excites love: sempervivum a., App.]

[ĀMOR. See Amor.]

[AMOSIO, for annuo, according to Fest. doubtful.]

\*ĀMŌTĪO, ōnis. f. (amoveo) A removal, putting away: doloris a., Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: — doloris omnis a.: — pati amotionem ordinis, a degradation, Dig.

ĀMŌTUS, a. um. part. of amoveo.

A-MŌVĒO, mōvi, mōtum. 2. v. a. To remove, withdraw. I. Prop.: A) Illud ex istis locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12: — a. virgas ab omnium civium corpore: — a. sacra in urbes ab hostium oculis, Liv.: — a. se, to withdraw, retire: — *te hinc amove, Tert.*: — e cœtu se amovissent, Liv. B) Esp. [1] Secretly to put or remove any thing aside, out of the way, to make away with, to steal: boves per dolum amote, Hor. O. 1, 10, 10: — a. familiares res, Dig.: — a. alqd ex hereditate, ib. *\*\*2* To banish: Suilium amovendum in insulam censuit, Tac. A. 4, 31: — *thus*, a. alqm Cretam, id.

II. Fig.: To avert: habere in consilio legem, religionem etc. . . libidinem autem, odium . . . cupiditatesque omnes a., Cic. Cluent. 58, 159: — a. proprium sensum doloris a sententia dicenda: — a. iurgia feriis: — a. bellum, Liv.: — amoto metu, Ter.: — amoto ludo, joking apart, Hor.

[ĀMPELĪNUS, a. um. (ἀμπέλινος) Of a vine, Cæcil. ap. Non.]

AMPĒLĪTIS, idis. f. (ἀμπελῆτις) A kind of bituminous earth with which vines were besmeared, for destroying worms, Plin. 35, 16, 56.

AMPĒLŌDESMOS, i. m. (ἀμπελόδεσμος) A plant with which vine-branches were tied, Plin. 17, 23, 35.

AMPĒLŌLEUCĒ, ēs. f. (ἀμπελολεύκη) Briony or wild nep, Plin. 23, 1, 16.

AMPELOPRĀSON, i. n. A plant growing wild in vineyards, probably field garlic, Plin. 24, 15.

1. AMPĒLOS, i. m. A youth favoured by Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 409.

2. AMPĒLOS, i. f. I. A. agria, wild vine, also called labrusca, Plin. 23, 1, 14. II. A. Chironia, briony, also called vitis nigra or bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17.

[AMPENDICES. An appendage; for appendices, according to Fest.]

\*\*AMPĒMĒRĪNOS, ōn. (ἀμφημερίνος) Daily, for quotidianus: a. genus febrium, quotidian fever, Plin. 28, 16, 66

## AMPHIARAUS

**AMPHĪARĀĒUS**, a, um. (Amphiarus) *Of or belonging to Amphiarus*, Prop. 2, 34, 39.

**AMPHĪARĀIDES**, æ. m. (Amphiarus) *A male descendant of Amphiarus*: Alcmaeon, Ov. F. 2, 43.

**AMPHĪARĀUS**, i. m. (Ἀμφιάραος) *A celebrated Argive soothsayer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus, who was swallowed up by the earth, in the war of the Seven against Thebes*, Cic. Div. 1, 40; Ov.

[**AMPHĪARTHROSIS**, eos. f. (ἀμφι-ἄρθρῳ) *A stiff joint*, NL.]

[**AMPHĪBIUM**, ñ. n. (ἀμφι-βίος) *An amphibious animal*, NL.]

\***AMPHĪBŌLĪA**, æ. f. (ἀμφιβολία) *A Rhet. t. t.: ambiguity, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116; Quint.*

[**AMPHĪBŌLĪTHES**, æ. m. (ἀμφιβάλλω) *Horn-blend stone*, NL.]

[**AMPHĪBŌLŌCĪA**, æ. f. (ἀμφιβολογία) *Ambiguity*, Diom.; Isid.]

[**AMPHĪBŌLUS**, a, um. (ἀμφιβολος) *Ambiguous*, M. Cap.]

**AMPHĪBRĀCHYS**, ños. m. [later also -us, i.] (ἀμφι-βραχὺς) *The poetical foot - - -*, Quint. 9, 4, 82.

[**AMPHĪBRĒVIS**, for amphibrachys, Diom.]

**AMPHICTŶŌNES**, um. (acc. Gr. -as.) m. (Ἀμφικτύωνες) *The congress of the states of Greece at Thermopylae*: accusari apud A., Cic. Inv. 2, 23; Quint.; Tac.

**AMPHĪDĀMAS**, antis. m. (Ἀμφιδάμας) *An Argonaut from Arcadia, son of Aleus*, Hyg. T. 14; V. FL.

[**AMPHĪDIARTHROSIS**, f. i. q. amphiarthrosis, NL.]

**AMPHĪLŌCHĪA**, æ. f. (Ἀμφιλοχία) *A district of Acarnania*, Cic. Pis. 40.

**AMPHĪLŌCHŪCUS** or **AMPHILOCHIUS**, a, um. (Amphilochia) *Amphilochian*, Liv. 38, 10; Plin.

**AMPHĪLŌCHI**, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Amphilochia*, Liv. 38, 3.

**AMPHĪLŌCHUS**, i. m. (Ἀμφιλόχος) I. *A son of Amphiarus*, Plin. 4, 1, 2. II. *A son of Alcmaeon and Manto, who had a temple at Oropus in Attica*, Liv. 45, 27.

**AMPHĪMACRUS**, i. m. (Ἀμφιμακρός) *A Metr. t. t.: The poetical foot - - -*, also called Creticus, Quint. 9, 4, 81.

**AMPHĪMALLUM**, i. n. (ἀμφιμαλλῶν) *A woollen stuff, rough or shaggy on both sides*, Plin. 8, 48, 73.

**AMPHĪMĒDON**, ontis. m. *A Lybian, killed by Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 75.

**AMPHĪNŌMUS**, i. m. *A Sicilian, who, with his brother Anapís, saved his parents, upon his shoulders, from the flames of Ætna*, V. Max. 5, 4; Sen.; Sil.

**AMPHĪON**, ñnis. m. (Ἀμφίων) *A king of Thebes, husband of Niobe, a famous lyrist*, Hyg. F. 6 and 7; Hor.; Ov.

**AMPHĪŌNĪUS**, a, um. (Amphion) *Amphionian*, Prop. 1, 9, 10.

**AMPHĪPŌLIS**, is. f. (Ἀμφίπολις) *A town of Macedonia, now Emboli*, Liv. 45, 9; Plin.

**AMPHIPOLITANUS**, a, um. (Amphipolis) *Of or belonging to Amphipolis*, Just. 14, 6.

**AMPHIPOLĪTES**, æ. m. (Ἀμφιπολίτης) *An inhabitant of Amphipolis, Amphipolitan*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1.

**AMPHĪPROSTŶLOS**, i. m. (Ἀμφιπρόστυλος) *A building with pillars in front and behind*, Vitruv. 3, 1.

**AMPHISBĒNA**, æ. f. (ἀμφισβῆνα) *A kind of serpent which begins its motion either at its head or its tail at pleasure, the annulated or two-headed snake*, Plin. 8, 23, 35; Lucan.

[**AMPHISMELE**, es. f. (ἀμφι-σμίλη) *A double-edged knife*, NL.]

## AMPECTOR

**AMPHISSA**, æ. f. (Ἀμφισσα) *A town of Locris*, Luc. 3, 172.

**AMPHISSŪS**, a, um. (Amphissa) *Of or belonging to Amphissa*: A. saxa, in the country of the Locri in Lower Italy, Ov. M. 15, 703.

**AMPHISSUS** or -OS, i. m. *The founder of the town Ceta, on the mountain of the same name*, Ov. M. 9, 356.

**AMPHĪTĀNĒ**, es. f. *A kind of precious stone, perhaps of a magnetic nature, called also chrysocola*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

**AMPHĪTĀPA**, æ. f. (ἀμφιτάπη) *A coverlet shaggy on both sides*: dormire super a., Varr. ap. Non.; Lucil.; Dig.

**AMPHĪTHĀLĀMUS**, i. m. (ἀμφιθάλαμος) *An antechamber*, Vitruv. 6, 10.

**AMPHĪTHĒĀTRALIS**, e. (amphitheatrum) *Amphitheatral*: a. spectaculum, Plin. 11, 24, 28:—a. magistri, Mart.:—a. pompa, Claudian.

[**AMPHĪTHĒĀTRĪCUS**, a, um. (amphitheatrum) *Amphitheatrical*: a. charta, a kind of bad paper, Plin. 13, 12, 23:—a. spectaculum, Symm.]

**AMPHĪTHĒĀTRUM**, i. n. (ἀμφιθέατρον) *An amphitheatre, a large building for the exhibition of spectacles, in form of an oval or circle*, Plin. 19, 1, 6; Tac.

**AMPHĪTRĪTE**, es. f. (Ἀμφιτρίτη) I. *A sea-goddess, wife of Neptune*, Col. 10, 201. II. *Appell. for the sea*, Ov. M. 1, 14.

**AMPHITRŶO** (-ŭo) or -ON, ñnis. m. (Ἀμφιτρών) *A king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena*, Ov. M. 6, 112. *The name of a comedy of Plautus*.

**AMPHITRŶŌNIĀDES**, æ. m. *A male descendant of Amphitryo*: Hercules, Virg. Æ. 8, 214; Ov.

**AMPHŌRA**, æ. (gen. plur., as a measure, usually amphorum) f. (ἀμφορεύς) I. *A vessel with two handles, a pitcher, jar, flask, bottle*: amphoras implere, Cat. R. R. 113, 2; Hor. [Poet. for wine, Hor.]. II. *Meton.*: A measure of liquids, containing eight congi: singulas vini a., Cic. Font. 5, 9:—a ship's measure, Lentul. ap. Cic.; Liv.

**AMPHŌRĀLIS**, e. (amphora) *Containing the quantity of an amphora*: a. vas, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

**AMPHŌRĀRĪUS**, a, um. (amphora) *Of or belonging to an amphora*: a. vinum, which is in it, Dig.

**AMPHRŶSĪĀCUS**, a, um. (Amphrysus) *Of or belonging to Amphrysus*: A. gramine, Stat. S. 1, 4, 105.

**AMPRŶSĪUS**, a, um. (Amphrysus) *Of or belonging to Amphrysus*: A. vates, i. e., the Sibyl, Virg. Æ. 6, 394.

**AMPHRŶSUS** or -OS, i. m. (Ἀμφρύς) *A river of Phthiotis, near which Apollo fed the flocks of Admetus*, Virg. G. 3, 2; Ov.

\***AMPLE**. adv. *Widely, spaciously; hence*, I. *Abundantly, richly, magnificently, splendidly*: exornare a. magnificeque triclinium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27:—militibus agri amplissime dati:—quam amplissime afferri, to bury most splendidly. II. *Fig. A) Honourably, respectably*: honores gerere amplissime ac magnificentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 46. B) *Of speech, sublimely*: elate et a loqui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24:—thus, sublate ampleque dicere.

[**AMPECTO**, ere. for amplector, Plaut. 3, 5, 36.]

**AM-PECTOR**, exus, 3. v. dep. *To entwine, surround, encompass, encircle, embrace*. \*I. *Prop.*: a. genua alui, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 16:—a. postes, Virg.:—a. saxa manibus, Liv.:—a. dextram, to seize, Virg.:—a. hostium aciem, to enclose, Liv.:—quantum loci a. munimento, to surround, enclose, id.:—a. pocula acantho, Virg. II. *Fig. A) To embrace with love or esteem, to love, honour, value, esteem*: Cæsar me amicissime amplectitur, Cic. Fam. 6, 6:—diligere, amare, a. laudare alqm.:—a. equites Rom.:—a. nimis plebem:—hoc se amplectitur uno, he piques himself on it, Hor.:—of

things: qui tanto amore suas possessiones amplexi tenebant, ut etc.: — a. artem: — *conf.* a. jus civile: — a. nobilitatem et dignitates hominum: — a. virtutem: — a. rempublicam nimium. B) To comprehend with the mind, conceive, understand, penetrate: quæ si iudex non amplectetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente circumspiciet, Cic. Font. 7: — a. cogitationem toto pectore, to ponder. C) To bring an object of thought within certain limits, to comprehend, to treat or discourse on, discuss, handle: argumentum pluribus verbis amplecterer, Cic. R. C. 12: — actio verbis causam et rationem juris amplectitur: — a. omnes res per scripturam: — a. alqd virtutis nomine, to comprehend: — Cæsaris sententia a. omnes acerbitates, comprehends, includes.

[AMPEXICAULIS, e. (amplector-caulis) That clasps a stalk or stem: folium a., NL.]

[AMPEXO, are, for amplexor, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 60.]

\*AMPEXOR, atus. 1. v. dep. intens. (amplexor) I. To entwine, clasp, embrace: aram amplexantes, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 33: — inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. II. Fig.: To love, be fond of, value, esteem: totum me amplexatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: — a. otium: — a. animi cognitionem, relinquere actionem: — a. auctoritatem censoriam.

1. AMPEXUS, a, um. part. of amplector.

\*2. AMPEXUS, ūs. m. (amplector) An entwining, embracing, surrounding, encompassing: puer circumplexus serpentis amplexu, Cic. Div. 1, 36: — oceanus, qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv.: — tenere alqm amplexu, embrace, Tac.: — thus, petere alqm amplexu, Ov.: — and very often in the plur. petere amplexus, id.: — circumfusus amplexibus alcjs, Vell.

AMPLIATŌ, ōnis. f. [I. An enlarging, Tert.] \*\*II. In Law, t. t.: A deferring of judgement: ampliata est et ipsa a., Sen. Contr. 1, 3.

AMPLIFICATIO, ōnis. f. A widening, enlarging, increasing. I. Prop.: pecuniæ a., Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: — rei familiaris a.: — propter a. honoris et gloriæ. \*\*II. A Rhet. t. t.: An amplifying, amplification of a proposition, A. Her. 2, 30; Quint.

\*AMPLIFICATOR, ōris. m. He who widens, enlarges, increases: rerum ipsarum a., Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: — dignitatis a.

[AMPLIFICATRIX, icis. f. She who increases or augments: a. veri, Pacat.]

[AMPLIFICE, adv. Sumptuously, magnificently, Catull. 64, 266.]

AMPLIFĪCO. 1. v. a. (amplus-facio) I. To widen, extend, enlarge: a. divitias, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: — a. fortunam: — a. sonum, to increase: — a. urbem: — a. rempublicam.

II. Fig.: vereor, ne talium personarum quum a. velim, minuat etiam gloriam, Cic. Ac. 2, 2: — ut postea voluptas augeri amplificarique non possit: — auctoritas amplificata: — honore et gloria amplificati. B) Esp. in Rhet.: To enlarge, speak largely and copiously, dilate; to set off, extol, aggrandize, ennoble: summa laus eloquentiæ est a. rem ornando, quod valet non solum ad augendum alqd et tollendum altius dicendo, sed etiam ad extenuandum atque abijciendum, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104: — *conf.* quæ pro nobis sunt, amplificanda et agenda, opp. 'infirmenda' atque 'frangenda'; and in augendis amplificandisque rebus.

[AMPLIFICUS, a, um. (amplus-facio) Magnificent, Fronto.]

AMPLĪO. 1. v. a. (amplus) To widen, extend, enlarge, increase, aggrandize. \*\*I. Prop.: amplianda plaga est, Cels. 7, 5: — a. rem, Hor.: — de ampliando numero Plin. II. Fig. \*\*A) Gen.: a. nomen, to ennoble, aggrandize, Mart. 8, 66: — a. virtutem, Quint. B) Esp. in Rhet.: To defer passing sentence, delay judgement, adjourn (pronounced by the prætor with the word amplius): potestas ampliandi, Cic. Cæs. 10: — thus, lex facit ampliandi potestatem: — with acc. pers.: istum ampliaveritis, delay or adjourn the

cause, A. Her.: — thus, bis ampliatus, whose cause has been put off or adjourned twice, Liv.

[AMPLĪTER, adv. (amplus) I. Copiously, splendidly, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 65. II. Very, very much: a. occupatum esse, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 54: — a. laudare, Gell.]

AMPLĪTŪDO, inis. f. (amplus) Wideness, largeness, extent, greatness, size. I. Prop.: simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: — a. urbis, Liv.: — a. valli, Tac.: — a. egregia corporis, a pretty large size, Suet.

II. Fig. A) Greatness, dignity, grandeur, distinction, etc.: a. animi et quasi quedam exaggeratio quam altissima animi, grandeur, greatness of soul, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: — homines in quibus summa auctoritas est atque a., dignity: — *conf.* majestas est a. et dignitas civitatis: — splendor et a.: — ad summam a. pervenire: — In the plur.: amplitudines bonorum, wealth: — a. virtutum, Gell. B) Esp. in Rhet.: Copiousness and dignity of expression, Cic. Inv. 2, 16 extr.: — a. Platonis.

AMPLIUS, (comp. of ample) adv. I. More, longer, further [of extent in time and number; plus, of substantive quantity, more; magis denotes the comparison of an action or quality, more; potius, the choice among several things, rather]; mostly with a compar. abl. or absol.: milites a. horis quatuor fortissime pugnaverunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 37: — solem a. duodeviginti partibus majorem esse quam terram, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82: — a. sunt sex menses: — a. centum cives: septingentos annos a.: — a. millia passuum decem, Cæs.: — horam a.: — duas a. horas, Liv.: — duo haud a. millia peditum, not more than, id.: — si a. obsidum velit, more, Cæs.: — *conf.* a. mihi negotii contrahitur: — quid loquar a., what else, what more or further? — nihil or non dico a., I say nothing further, no more, I add nothing else: — nihil a. quam ut (ne), nothing else or further but, etc.: — hoc a., eo a., more than this, moreover. II. Esp. A) Law t. t.: The word with which the judge used to defer a cause for further deliberation to another time, Cic. Brut. 22, 86; *conf.* AMPLIO. B) A polit. t. t.: a. censere, to signify assent, with an addition: Servilio assentior, et hoc a. censeo, Cic. Phil. 13, 21.

[AMPLIUSCŪLE, adv. Somewhat more, or more largely, Sid.]

[AMPLIUSCŪLUS, a, um. (amplus) Somewhat wider or larger, somewhat more considerable: a. fortuna, App.]

[AMPLO, are. v. a. for amplifico. To widen, enlarge, increase: a. causam humilem dictis, Pac. ap. Non.]

AMPROCTOR. See AMPECTOR.

AMPLUS, a, um. Wide, spacious, large. I. Prop.: A) A. domus, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: — amplissima curia, amplissimum gymnasium: — a. insula, Plin. B) Meton.: Abundant, much, considerable, large, great: pecuaria res a., Cic. Quint. 4: — amplissima pecunia: — amplissimæ fortunæ: — amplissima dies, the longest day, Plin.: — daturus non sum amplius, not any more. II. Fig. \*\*A) Gen.: Wide, strong, great: iræ ampliores, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 9: — morbus amplior, id.: — a. spes, Suet. B) Esp. 1) Splendid, glorious, excellent, reputable, noble: munus ædilitatis amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: — a. præmia: — amplissimæ res gestæ: — a. et honesta res: — a. dignitas: — amplissimi honores: — amplissimum magistratum gero: — ampliolem esse per alqm: — is mihi videtur amplissimus, most celebrated: virtute et fide amplissimus: — a. et honestæ familiæ: — amplissimum genere natus, Cæs.: — sibi amplum esse, with a subj. clause, that it redounds to his glory, Liv.: — amplissimus, a title of generals, consuls, and of the senate: a. collegium decemvirale: — a. honor, i. e. the consulate: — a. ordo, i. e. the senate, Plin. Ep. \*\*2) Of orators and orations; copious, Cic. Or. 9; Brut. 68.

AMPSANCTUS, i. See AMSANCTUS.

AMP-ULLA, æ. f. (olla) I. A large-bellied vessel, flask, bottle, Cic. Fin. 4, 12; Plaut. [II. Meton. A) Fig.: inflated diction, tumid language, bombast, rant, Hor. A. P. 97. B) A phial, NL. C) A kind of little bag: a. ossea, a. membranacea, NL.]



**AMPULLACEUS**, (ampulla) I. *Of or belonging to a flask*: coria a., flask leather, Col. 8, 2, 15. II. *In the form of a flask, big-bellied*: a. pira, a kind of large pear, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

[**AMPULLARIUS**, i. m. (ampulla) *A maker of flasks*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51; Inscr.]

[**AMPULLOR**, i. v. dep. (ampulla) *To speak in high or inflated style*: a. tragica arte, Hor. E. 1, 3, 14.]

**AMPŪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *A lopping or cutting off*: sarmentorum a., Cic. de Sen. 15. *Esp.*: The operation of cutting off a limb, amputation, NL. \*\*II. *Meton. Concr.*: A piece that has been cut or lopped off, a chip, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

**AM-PŪTO**, i. v. a. *To lop, clip, prune, cut off round about*. I. Prop. A) a. vitem ferro, Cic. de Sen. 15: — a. membra quedam corporis: — *conf.* a. quicquid est pestiferum in corpore: — a. cacumen ulmi, Plin.: — a. humeros, *to amputate*, Sen.: — a. cuput alicui, Suet.: — a. manus, id. \*\*B) *Esp.*: To castrate: a. exoletos, Sen. Contr. 10, 4 extr. II. Fig. A) *To cut away, put away, remove*: amputata et circumcisa inanitas, removed, Cic. Fin. 5, 13: — volo esse in adolescente, unde aliquid amputem: — a. multitudinem sententiarum, *to lessen*: — thus, a. numerum legionum, Tac. \*B) *In Rhet.*: amputata loqui, broken sentences, Cic. Or. 51.

**AMPŪCIDES**, æ. m. *A descendant of Ampyx; the soothsayer Mopsus*, Ov. Met. 12, 455.

**AMPYX**, ŷeis. and **AMPŪCUS**, i. m. (Ἀμυξ or Ἀμυκος). I. *One of the Lapithæ, father of the soothsayer Mopsus*, Hyg. F. 120. II. *A companion of Phineus, changed by Perseus into a stone*, Ov. M. 5, 184.

**AMSANCTUS** (Amps.), i. m. *A lake in the country of the Hirpini, dangerous for its pestilential vapours, now Lago d'Ansante*, Virg. Æ. 7, 565; Cic. Div. 1, 36; Plin.

[**AMSEOTES**. Whose lands adjoin the road, according to Fest.]

[**AMSTELODĀMUM** or **AMSTERODĀMUM**, i. m. Amsterdam: — *Adj.* Amstelodamensis or Amsterodamensis, e.]

[**AMTERMINI**. They who are on the borders of a province, according to Fest.]

[**AM-TRUO** (amptr., antr.), are. v. n. (trua) *To leap or dance about in the religious festivals of the Salii*, Lucil. ap. Fest.]

**ĀMŪLĒTUM**, i. n. *A sympathetic preservative against sickness, "an amulet" (usually hung round the neck)*, Plin. 29, 4, 19.

**ĀMŪLIŪS**, i. m. *King of Alba, who dispossessed his co-regent brother, Numitor, of the crown, and ordered Numitor's grand-children, Romulus and Remus, to be exposed in the Tiber*, Liv. 1, 3; Ov. F. 4, 53.

**AMULUM**. See **AMYLUM**.

**ĀMURCA**, æ. f. (ἀμύρρα) *A watery substance from pressed olives, the lees of oil*, Cat. R. R. 91; Varr.; Virg.

**ĀMURCĀRIŪS**, a. um. (amurca) *Of or belonging to the lees of oil*: a. dolia, Cat. R. R. 10, 4.

[**ĀMŪSĪA**, æ. f. (ἀμυσία) *Want of skill in music*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**ĀMŪSOS**, i. m. (ἀμυσος) *Unexperienced in the fine arts*, Vitr. 1, 1.]

[**ĀMUSSIS**, i. f. (acc. amussim; abl. and plur. do not occur) *A rule, level*, Varr. ap. Non. 9, 17: — ad a., also in one word adamussim, according to the level or rule, exactly, accurately, punctually, Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Gell.]

[**ĀMUSSĪTO**, are. v. a. *To make according to a rule or level, to do accurately or exactly*: amussitata indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38.]

**ĀMUSSĪUM**, i. n. (amussis) *A horizontal plate for ascertaining the direction of the wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

**AMŪCLÆ**, arum. (also Amŷcle, æs. Sil.) f. (Ἀμύκλαι) I. *A small town of Laconia, where Castor and Pollux were born, now Slavochorion*, Mart. 9, 104; Ov. II. *A town of Latium*, Virg. Æ. 10, 564.

**AMYCLÆUS**, a. um. (Amyclæ) *Of or belonging to Amyclæ (in Laconia)*, Virg. G. 345: — A. fratres, Castor and Pollux, Stat.: — A. corona, for the victor in a pugilistic contest, Mart.: — [Poet. for Spartan, Sil.]

**ĀMYCLĀNUS**, a. um. (Amyclæ) *Of or belonging to Amyclæ (in Latium)*: A. sinus, Plin. 14, 6, 8.

**AMŪCLĪDES**, æ. m. *The son of Amyclas, founder of Amyclæ: Hyacinthus*, Ov. M. 10, 162.

[**AMŪCTICUS**, a. um. (ἀμυκτικός) *Pungent, biting, acrid* C. Aur.]

**ĀMŪCUS**, i. m. (Ἀμυκος) I. *A son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycii*, V. Flacc. 4, 148. II. *A centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 245.

**ĀMYGDĀLA**, æ. f. (ἀμυγδλή) I. *An almond, the kernel of an almond*, Plin. 12, 9, 19. II. *Meton.* A) *An almond-tree*, Col. 5, 10; Plin. [B] *A tonsil, almond, under the jaw and tongue*, NL. Hence, Ital. mandola, Fr. amande.]

**ĀMYGDĀLĀCĒUS**, a. um. *Like the almond-tree*: a. folium, Plin. 26, 11, 69.

[**ĀMYGDĀLĀTUM**, i. n. (sc. lac) *Almond-milk*, NL.]

[**ĀMYGDĀLĒUS**, a. um. *Of the almond-tree*: a. ramus, Pallad.]

[**ĀMYGDĀLĪNE**, es. f. *A substance made of almonds*, NL.]

**ĀMYGDĀLĪNUS**, a. um. *Of or made of almonds*: a. oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7: — a. pruna, grafted on an almond-tree, id.

**ĀMYGDĀLUM**, i. n. [I. *For amygdala, an almond, the kernel of an almond*, Ov. A. A. 3, 18; Pallad.] II. *An almond-tree*, Col. de Arb. 25.

**ĀMYGDĀLUS**, i. f. (ἀμυγδαλος) *An almond-tree*, Fam. Rosaceæ, Pallad. 2, 15.

[**ĀMŪLO**, are. v. a. *To mix with starch-meal*: a. jus, Apic.]

**ĀMŪLUM** or **ĀMŪLUM**, i. n. (ἀμυλον) *A kind of frumenty*, Cat. R. R. 87; Plin.: — [Starch, NL.]

**ĀMŪMŌNE**, æs. (Ἀμυμώνη) I. *A daughter of Danae, grandmother of Palamedes*, Hyg. F. 169; Prop. II. *A fountain near Argos*, Ov. M. 2, 243.

**ĀMŪMŌNŪS**, a. um. (Amymone) *Of or belonging to Amymone*, Hyg. F. 169.

**ĀMYNTAS**, æ. m. (Ἀμύντας) I. *The father of Philip, King of Macedon*, Nep. Reg. 2; Just. II. *The name of a shepherd*, Virg. B. 3, 66.

**ĀMYNTĪĀDĒS**, æ. m. *A descendant of Amyntas*: i. e. Philip, Ov. Ib. 295.

**ĀMYNTOR**, ōris. m. (Ἀμύντωρ) *A king of the Dolopes, father of Phœnix*, Ov. Met. 8, 307.

**ĀMYNTŌRIDES**, æ. m. *The son of Amyntor: Phœnix*, Ov. A. A. 1, 337.

[**ĀMYRIS**, idis. f. *The balm-tree*: A. Kataf. Fam. Terebinthaceæ, NL.]

[**ĀMYSTIS**, idis. f. (ἀμυστίς) *A mode of drinking, by emptying a cup at a single draught*, Hor. O. 1, 36, 14.]

**ĀMŪTHĀŌN** (Amith.), ōnis. m. (Ἀμυθάων) *The father of Melampus, an Argive*, Ov. M. 15, 325.

**ĀMŪTHĀŌNŪS**, ii. m. *The son of Amythaon; Melampus*, Virg. G. 3, 550; Prop.

**AN. conj.** *Introduces the second part of a disjunctive or interrogative sentence, or an expression of doubt.* I. A)

1) In *disjunctive interrogative sentences*: *utrum superbi-  
prius commemorem a. crudelitatem?* Cic. *Verr.* 2. 1, 47: —  
*numquid duas habebis patrias?* a. *est una illa patria com-  
munis?* — *ea quæ dixi ad corpusne refers?* an *est aliquid,  
quod te sua sponte delectet?* — *eloquar a. sileam*, Virg.: —  
*repeated several times*: *utrum . . . abstulit, a. . . dedit?* a. . .  
*ademit?* a. . . *commutavit?* — in *indirect questions*: *multum  
interest, utrum laus imminuatur, a. salus deseratur?* — *qua-  
situm est, in totone circuitu orationis a. in principis solum,  
a. in extremis, a. in utraque parte.* 2) *The first part of the  
interrogation is often not expressed, but is to be supplied from  
the context; in this case, an begins the interrogative sentence.*  
*or, or rather, or perhaps, even*: *quod aiunt minima de  
malis, id est, ut turpiter potius quam calamitose: an est  
ullum majus malum turpitudine?* *or, or indeed*, Cic. *Off.*  
3, 29: — *est igitur aliquid, quod perturbata mens melius  
possit facere quam constans?* a. *quisquam potest sine per-  
turbatione mentis irasci?* — *quasi non necesse sit, quicquid  
isto modo pronuncies, id aut esse aut non esse.* An tu *dia-  
lecticis ne imbutus quidem es?* — *Thus, especially, in proving  
an assertion by rising from a weaker argument to a stronger:*  
*(philosophus) cur pecuniam magnopere desideret vel potius  
cur curet omnino?* An *Scythies Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo  
pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi facere non potuerunt?*  
— *vero P. Scipio . . . T. Gracchum privatus interfecit:*  
*Catilinam vero non consules perferemus?* B) *Peculiar  
connections.* 1) an non or annon (*mostly used in direct  
questions, more usual than necne*): *utrum cetera nomina  
in codicem accepti et expensii digesta habes a. non?* Cic.  
*Rosc. Com.* 3: — in *indirect questions*: *utrum sit a. non voltis?*  
*Plaut.* 2) An *ne, usually anan, pleonast. for an*: *quid ego de  
consulatu loquar?* parto *vis anne gesto?* Cic. *Pis.* 1, 3: — *quæ-  
rendum, utrum una species sit earum anne plures:* — *quum in-  
terrogetur, tria pauca sint anne multa:* — *Gabinio dicam anne  
Pompeio, an utrique?* — *anne de nobis trahere spolia fœde-  
ratis licebat, de hostibus non licebit?* II. 1) In *disjunctive  
sentences that express doubt, or: honestumne factu sit a.  
turpe dubitant*, Cic. *Off.* 1, 3, 9: — *ut nescias, utrum res  
oratione a. verba sententis illustrentur: — nescio gratulerne  
tibi a. timeam:* — *An sometimes denotes uncertainty by itself  
without a verb expressive of doubt* (*dubito, dubium, incertum  
est*): *verene hoc memorie proditum est, regem istum Num-  
mam Pythagoræ ipsius discipulum, a. certe Pythagorem  
fuisse?* — *conf.* Cn. Octavius est an Cn. Cornelius quidam  
. . . is me crebro ad cenam invitat. 2) a) *Because  
in such distributive sentences, expressive of doubt, the opinion  
of the speaker usually inclines to the assertion of the second  
clause, the expressions haud scio a., nescio a., dubito a.  
assume an affirmative sense expressed cautiously, I almost  
believe, probably, it may be possible that:* *haud scio  
a. ita sit, ut nunc fit*, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 17, 41: — *tantum  
non mediocrem sed haud scio a. gravissimum:* — *con-  
stantiam dico?* nescio a. *melius patientiam possim dicere:*  
— *extremum illud est, quod tu nescio a. primum putes:*  
— *ingens res ac nescio a. maxima.* Liv.: — *with negations:*  
*dubitet a. turpe non sit:* — *haud scio a. ne opus quidem sit,  
nihil unquam deesse amicis:* — *eloquentia nescio a. habu-  
isset parem neminem:* — *omnibus est faciendum, haud scio  
a. nemini potius quam tibi:* — *mea sententia haud scio a.  
nulla beator esse possit:* — *non sape atque haud scio a.  
numquam.* \*\*b) *Meton. for sive*: *sive nullam opem pro-  
videbat, seu tædio ambigus spei, an amore conjugis*, Tac. A.  
14, 59: — *thus, sive fatali vecordia, an imminens pericul-  
orum remedium ipsa pericula ratus, id.*

[ANA, or abbreviated, ān. (ān) In Medic.: Of each an equal quantity, equally, Veget.]

[ĀNĀBAPTISMUS, i. m. (ἀναβαπτισμός) *Re-baptism*, August.]

[*ĀNĀBĀSIS*, is. *f.* (*ἀνάβασις*) I. *The plant horse-tail,*  
 Plin. 26, 7, 20. II. *A stage in the progress of a disease,*  
 NL.]

90

[ĀNĀBATHRUM, i. η. (ἀνάβαστρον) *An elevated seat in a theatre*, Juv. 7. 46.]

[ÂNABOLIUM, ii. n. *A surgical instrument, Inscr.*]

ĀNĀCAMPŚĒRŌS, ōtis. m. (ἀνακαμψίως, restoring love)  
A plant, the touch of which was said to have the power of  
restoring lost love, Fam. Portulacaceae, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

[**ANACARDIUM**. π. (ἀνὰ καρδίαν) *The cashew nut, A. occidentale, Fam. Leguminosae, NL.*]

[**ANĀCATHARSIS**, eos. f. (ἀνακαθάρσις) *A dissolving of phlegm, a dissolving remedy*, NL.]

[**ĀNĀCATHARTĪCUS**, a, um. (anacatharsis) *Belonging to the dissolving of phlegm*: a. remedia, NL.]

ĀNĀCES, um. m. ("Arakes) A name given to Castor and Pollux, Cic. N. D. 3. 21.

**ĀNĀCHARSIS**, *is. m.* (Ἄναχαρις) *A celebrated Scythian philosopher, who flourished in the time of Solon, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32; Plin.*

**ĀNĀCHĪTES**, æ. m. (ἀναχίτης, a deliverer from anxiety)  
A name given to the diamond, as supposed to be a remedy  
against melancholy, Plin. 37, 4, 15.

[ĀNĀCHŌRĒSIS, is or cōs. f. (ἀναχώρησις) Retirement, the life of a hermit, Eccl.]

[ĀNĀCHŌRĒTA, æ. m. (ἀναχωρητής) *A hermit, recluse, anchorite, Eccl.*]

[ANĀCLINTĒRĪUM, i. n. (ἀνακλιντήριον) *A bed of repose, couch, a cushion for leaning upon; Spart.*

ĀNĀCRĒON, ontis. m. (Ἀνακρέων) *A Greek lyric poet, born at Teos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33; Hor.*

ĂNĂCRĚONTĚUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ana-*  
*creon, Diom. p. 512, P.*

**ĀNĀCRĒONTĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ana-*  
*creon, Fulg. Myth. 1.*

ἈΝΑΚΡΕΟΝΤΙΟΥΣ, a, um. *Of or belonging to Anacreon.* Quint. 9, 4, 78; Gell.

ἄνακτοριον, i. n. (ἀνακτόριον) *The plant sword-grass*, App. Herb. 78.

[*ANACYCLUS*, i. m. (ἀνά-κυκλός) *Ring-flower*, *Fam. Symplocaraceæ*, *NL.*]

[ĀNĀDEMA, ātis. n. (ἀνάδημα) *A head-dress, head-band,*  
Lucr. 4, 1125; Dig.]

[**ANADIPLOÏSIS**, is or eos. f. (ἀναδίπλωσις) I. In Rhet.: *A reduplication, a repetition of the same word (classic. conduplicatio)*, M. Cap. 5, 175. II *Complicated fever*, NL.]

ĀNĀDŸŌMĒNE, *es. f.* (ἀναδυομένη, *emerging*; a name given to *Venus*, as rising out of the sea) The name of a celebrated picture of *Venus* by *Apelles*, *Plin.* 35, 10, 36.

[**ĀNĒMIA**, æ. f. (α-αἷμα). *Bloodlessness, paleness*, NL.]

[**ĀNĀESTHĒSĪA**, æ. f. (α-αισθησιοναυαι) *Insensibility*, NL.]

ÂNĀGALLIS, idis. f. (ἀναγallis) *The plant pimpernel, Fam. Primulaceæ, Plin. 25, 13, 92.*

[*ĀNĀGLYPTĪCUS*, a, um. (*ἀναγλυπτικός*) *Engraved in bas-relief*: a. metallum. Sid.]

ANĀGLYPTUS, or ANĀGLYPHUS, a, um. (ἀνάγλυπτος or ἀνάγλυφος) Engraved in bas-relief, Inscr. Subst.: Anaglypta, orum. n. Bas-relief, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

ANAGNĪA, æ. f. (Ἀναγνία) *A town of Latium, now Anagni, Liv. 45, 16; Plin.]*

ANAGNĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Anagnia.*  
*Subst. : Anagninum, i. n. A country-seat near Anagnia, Cic.*  
*Att. 12, 1; Q. Fr. 2, 7.—Plur. : Anagnini. The inhabitants of*  
*Anagnia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; Plin.*

ĀNĀGNOSTĒS, æ. m. (ἀναγνώστης) *A reader, lecturer*  
 noster, Cic. Att. 1, 12; Gell.

ĀNĀGŸROS, i. f. (ἀνάγυρος) *A bad-smelling plant; bean-trefoil, Fam. Leguminosae, Plin. 27, 4, 13.*

ĀNĀITIS, idis. f. *A goddess of Armenia, Plin. 33, 4, 24.*

[ĀNĀLCĪMUS, i. m. (ἀνάλκις) *A kind of sodalite, NL.*]

ĀNĀLECTA, æ. m. (ἀναλέκτης) *A collector of the crumbs left after a meal, Mart. 7, 20; Sen. Ep. 27.*

ĀNĀLECTRIS, idis. f. (ἀν-ἀλέκτρον) *A cushion or pad for the shoulders, in order to improve the shape, Ov. A. A. 3, 273.*

ĀNĀLEMMMA, ātis. n. (ἀνάλεμμα) *A kind of observatory for the calculation of time, Vitr. 9, 4.*

ĀNĀLEPTĪCUM, i. n. (ἀναλεπθῶν) *A means of refreshing, a cordial, NL.*

[ĀNĀLŌGĪA, æ. f. (ἀναλογία) *Analogy, Varr. L. L. 9, 4.*]

[ĀNĀLŌGĪCUS, a, um. (ἀναλογικός) *Of or belonging to analogy: in libris a., Gell. 4, 10.*]

[ĀNĀLŌGISMUS, i. m. (ἀναλογισμός) *An argument from analogy: a medicamentum, NL.*]

[ĀNĀLŌGUS, a, um. (ἀνάλογος) *Analogous, of similar nature, Varr. L. L. 10, 3.*]

[ĀNĀLYSIS, eos. f. (ἀνάλυσις) *A solution, chemical analysis, NL.*]

[ĀNĀMNĒSIS, eos. f. (ἀνάμνησις) *History of a disease, account of the former condition of a patient, NL.*]

[ĀNĀNAS, adis. f. (Yayama) *The pine-apple, a kind of Bromelia, NL.*]

[ĀNĀNCEUM, i. n. (ἀναγκαῖον, what is necessary) *A large drinking-cup, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 33; Varr.*]

ĀNĀNCHĪTIS, idis. f. (ἀναγχῆτις) *A kind of precious stone, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 73.*

[ĀNĀNDRĪA, æ. f. (ἀνανδρία) *The want of filaments, NL.*]

[ĀNĀNTHĒRA, æ. f. (ἀ-ἀνθηρός) *A plant without anthers, NL.*]

[ĀNĀPĒSTĪCUS, a, um. (anapæstus) *Consisting of anapaests, anapaestic, Gramm.*]

\*ĀNĀPĒSTUS, a, um. (ἀνάπαιστος) *A. pes, the metrical foot anapaest, - - -, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16. — Subst.: Anapæstus, i. m. the same, Cic. Or. 56: — Anapæstum, i. n. (sc. carmen) *A poem in anapaests, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24; Gell.**

ĀNĀPAUŌMĒNOS, i. m. (ἀναπαυόμενος, he who takes rest) *A painting by Protogenes, representing a Satyr leaning negligently against a tree, Plin. 35, 10, 36.*

ĀNĀPHE, es. f. (Ἀνάφη) *An island that rose out of the Cretan sea spontaneously (i. e. in a volcanic manner), now Naxos, Ov. M. 7, 461; Plin.*

[ĀNĀPHŌNĒSIS, eos. f. (ἀναφώνησις) *The exercise of the voice, NL.*]

ĀNĀPHŌRA, æ. f. I. *The rising of a heavenly body, Plin. 7, 49, 50.* II. *The repetition of a word at the beginning of several sentences, Gramm.*

ĀNĀPHŌRĪCUS, a, um. (ἀναφορικός) I. *Adjusted with reference to the rising of heavenly bodies: a. horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.* [II. *That spits blood, Firm.*]

[ĀNĀPHRŌDĪSIA, æ. f. (ἀ-ἀφροδῖσια) *Impotence, NL.*]

[ĀNĀPHRŌDĪSĪCUM, i. n. (anaphrodisia) *A remedy against impotence, NL.*]

ĀNĀPIS or ĀNĀPUS, i. m. I. *Brother of Amphipomus. See AMPHINOMUS.* II. *A river of Sicily, falling into the Gulf of Syracuse, Ov. M. 5, 417.*

[ĀNĀPLĒRŌSIS, is or eos. f. (ἀναπλήρωσις) *A completion of wanting parts, appletion, NL.*]

[ĀNĀPLĒRŌTĪCUS, a, um. (ἀναπληρωτικός) *That serves to complete or fill up, Veget.*]

ANAPUS. *See ANAPIS.*

ANARRHINON. *See ANTIRRHINON.*

ANARTES, ium. m. *A people of Dacia, Cæs. B. G. 6, 25.*

1. ĀNAS, ānātis. (gen. plur. usually anatum, seldom anatium, Varr.) I. *A duck: anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124.*

[II. *A disease of old women, according to Fest. Hence the Ital. anatra; the Fr. cane, canette, canard.*]

2. ĀNAS, æ. m. *A river of Spain, now Guadiana, Cæs. B. C. 1, 38; Mel.; Plin.*

[ĀNĀBARCA, ind. (ἀνὰ-σάρξ) (sc. hydrops) *A collection of water in the cellular membrane, general dropsy, NL.*]

ĀNASSUS, i. m. *A small river of the Venetian territory, now Stella, Plin. 3, 18, 22.*

[ĀNĀSTĀTICE, es. f. *Rose of Jericho, Fam. Cruciferae, NL.*]

[ĀNĀSTŌCHĪLSIS, eos. f. (ἀναστοιχέω) *A resolving of a thing into its elements, NL.*]

[ĀNĀSTŌMŌSIS, eos. f. (ἀνὰ-στόμα) *Anastomosis, the communication between two vessels of the body, not proceeding from the same branch: a. vasorum, NL.*]

ĀNĀTĀRIUS, a, um. (anas) *Of or belonging to ducks: a. aquila, the osprey, the sea-eagle, Plin. 10, 3, 3.*

[ĀNĀTAS, ānis. f. (ἀνατέλω) *Pyramidal titanite, NL.*]

[ĀNĀTĀSIS, eos. f. (ἀνατέλω) *A dislocation, NL.*]

1. ĀNĀTHĒMA, ātis. n. (ἀνάθημα) *An offering consecrated to a deity. Prud.*

2. ĀNĀTHĒMA, ātis. n. (ἀνάθεμα) I. *Ban, excommunication, anathema, Eccl.* II. *Meton.: He who is put under the ban, Eccl.*

[ĀNĀTHĒMĀTĪZO, are. v. a. (ἀναθεματίζω) *To put under the ban, anathematize, Aug.: — Meton.: To detest: a. alqd, Hier.*]

[ĀNĀTHĒMĀTĪZOS, is. f. (ἀναθυμίασις) *Ascending vapour, Petron. Sat. 47.*]

ĀNĀTĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (anas) *A little duck, duckling, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. [As a word of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 103.]*

ĀNĀTĪNUS, a, um. (anas) *Of or belonging to ducks: fortuna a., Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49: — Subst.: Anatina, æ. f. (sc. caro), duck, Petron. Sat. 56, 3.*

ĀNĀTŌCISMUS, i. m. (ἀνατοκισμός) *Interest upon interest, compound interest: Centesimæ cum a. anniversario, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11.*

[ĀNĀTŌMĪA or ĀNĀTŌMĪCA, æ. also ĀNĀTŌMĪCĒ, es. f. (ἀνατομία or ἀνατομική) *Anatomy, C. Aur.: — a. comparata, a. pathologica, a. generalis, NL.*]

[ĀNĀTŌMĪCUS, i. m. (sc. medicus) *An anatomist, dissector, Macr. S. 7, 13; Amm.; August.*]

ĀNĀTŌNUS, a, um. (ἀνάτονος) *Stretching upwards or high, Vitr. 10, 15.*

[ĀNĀTRIPSŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (ἀνατριβω-λόγος) *Method of cure by friction, NL.*]

ANAUDIA. *See APHONIA.*

ĀNAURUS, i. m. (Ἀναυρος) *A river of Thessaly, Luc. 6, 370.*

ĀNAXĀGŌRAS, æ. m. (Ἀναξαγόρας) *A celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Clazomenæ, who had Pericles and Euripides among his pupils, Cic. de Or. 3, 33; Lucr.; Quint.*

ĀNAXARCHUS, i. m. (Ἀναξαρχος) *A Greek philosopher of Abdera, one of the followers of Democritus, V. Max. 3, 3; Ov.*

ĀNAXĀRĒTĒ, es. f. *A Cyprian girl, who despised the addresses of Iphis, and was changed into a stone, Ov. M. 14, 699.*

ANAXIMANDER, dri. m. (Ἀναξίμανδρος) An Ionic philosopher and geographer of Miletus, friend of Thales, the first who constructed maps and a globe, Cic. Div. 1, 50; Gell.

[ANCÆSA, orum. n. (ac. vasa) Vessels with ornaments in relief, according to Fest.]

ANCÆUS, i. m. (Ἀγκῆος) An Arcadian, killed by the Calydonian boar, Ov. M. 8, 315.

[ANCĒLA, æ. or -ē, es. f. (ἀγκλή, the elbow) The hinder part of the knee-joint, the ham, C. Aur.]

ANCALITES, um. m. A people of Britain, Cæs. B. G. 5, 21.

ANCARUS. See ANGARUS.

ANCEPS [ancipes, Plaut.], cipitis. (ablat. regul. ancipiti) (an = amb, and caput) Having two heads. [I. Prop.: a. Janus, Ov. M. 14, 334: — Poet.: having two summits: a. acumen montis, id.] II. A) Turned towards two sides, twofold, double: a. ferrum, two-edged, Lucil. ap. Non. 245, 17: — thus, a. securis, Ov.: — [caulis a., a two-edged pedicle, NL.] — bestiae quasi a. in utraque sede viventes, qu. of a twofold life or nature, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: — a. metus et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv.: — thus, a. terror, id.: — a. prelium, Cæs.: — a. faciendi dicendique sapientia: — a. viæ rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi: — jus a., Hor. B) Meton. 1) Of a changeful nature, i. e. uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undecided: anceps factorum via, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: — incertus exitus et a. fortuna belli: — a. oraculum, Liv.: — a. prælio pugnare, with an uncertain fortune of war, or chance of arms, Cæs.: — instead of which also, a. Marte, Liv.: — aggredi causam a., Cic. de Or. 2, 44: a. fides, wavering, Curt.: — Lucanus an Appulus, a., uncertain whether, Hor. S. 2, 1, 34: — Hence, \*\*2) Uncertain as to its issue, i. e. hazardous, critical, dangerous: a. via, Ov. M. 14, 438: — dubia et interdum a. fortuna, Vell.: — a. morbi, Plin.: — vox pro republica honesta, ipsi a., perniciosus, Tac.: — adulatio a., si nulla et ubi nimia est, id.: — scelus inter ancipitia probatum, id.]

[ANCHILOPS, is. f. (ἀγκυ-ῶψ) An inflammatory tumour in the inner angle of the eye, NL.]

ANCHISES, æ. m. (Ἀχίσις) The father of Æneas, Virg. Æ. 1, 621; Ov.

ANCHISEÛS, a. um. Of or belonging to Anchises: tumulus A., Virg. Æ. 5, 761.

ANCHISYADES, æ. m. The son of Anchises: Æneas, Virg. Æ. 6, 348.

ANCHORA and ANCHORALIS. See ANCORA, etc.

ANCHŪSA, æ. f. (ἀγκουσα) The herb bugloss or ox-tongue, Fam. Boraginæ, Plin. 22, 20, 23.

ANCŪLE, is. n. (gen. plur. anciliorum, Hor.) A small oval shield, Virg. Æ. 7, 188: — Esp.: A shield said to have fallen from heaven during the reign of Numa. This shield, with eleven others exactly of similar make, was kept in the temple of Mars by the Salii, carried by them every year on the first of March round the city (ancilla movere), and then replaced in the temple (ancilla condere), Liv. 1, 20; Tac.; Virg.; Ov.—Adj.: clypeis a., Juv. 2, 126: — arma a., V. Max.

ANCILLA, æ. f. dem. I. A maid-servant, waiting-woman, hand-maid, female slave: servi ancillæque, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4: — cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu: — a., as a reproachful term for a servile fellow: Tufidius a. turpis, Sall. \*\*II. Meton.: terrâ usus mortaliū semper a., servant, Plin. 2, 63, 63.

\*\*ANCILLĀRĪŪLUS, i. m. (ancilla) One that has amorous intercourse with maid-servants, Sen. Ben. 1, 9; Mart.

ANCILLĀRIS, e. I. Of or belonging to a maid-servant: sordido a. que artificio, the service of a handmaid, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. [II. Meton.: Slavish: a. adulatio, slavish, servile, Amm. 26, 6.]

[ANCILLĀTUS, ūs. m. The service or duty of a maid-servant or slave, Arn.]

\*\*ANCILLOR, atus. 1. v. dep. (ancilla, to serve as a maid-servant) hence gen.: To be a slave, to serve: viri uxoris ancillantur, Tit. ap. Non. 72, 3: — Of things: sestus (maris) ancillantes sideri avido, Plin.

ANCILLŪLA, æ. f. dem. A handmaid, a young slave, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11; Ov.: — Of things: juris scientiam eloquentiæ tamquam a. pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: — præsto esse virtutes ut a.

ANCIPES. See ANCEPS.

[1. ANCISUS (also amc.), a. um. part. of ancido. Cut round, cut: omnia a., Lucr. 3, 660.]

[2. ANCISUS, ūs. m. (amb-cædo) A cutting round, a rounding, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, doubtful. (Müller reads ambecisu.)]

[ANCLABRIS, is. An offering-table: anclabria, vessels upon it, according to Fest.]

[ANCLO or ANTLO, are. v. a. To draw (e. g. wine) or gather (flowers), and serve up at table: a. flores, vinum, L. Andr. ap. Fest. and Prisc.]

1. ANCŌN, ōnis. m. (ἀγκών, the flexure of the arm at the elbow, the elbow) I. The elbow of a square, Vitruv. 3, 3.

II. A stone in a wall, the top of which projects over the bottom, a console or projection, Vitruv. 4, 6. III. The piston of an hydraulic machine, Vitruv. 10, 13. IV. A fork or hook for spreading nets with (pure Latin, ames), Grat. Cynege. 87. V. The arm of a chair, C. Aur. Tard. 2, 1. VI. A kind of drinking-vessel, Dig.

2. ANCON, ōnis. and ANCŌNA, æ. f. (Ἀγκών) A town of the northern Picenum, near the coast, Cic. Att. 7, 11; Phil. 12, 9; Cæs. B. C. 1, 11.

[ANCONÆUS, i. m. (ancon) A small triangular muscle of the fore-arm, NL.]

ANCŌRA (also written anchora), æ. f. (ἄγκυρα) I. An anchor: Ancora pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: — ancoras jacere, to cast, id.: — naves deligare ad ancoras, id.: — consistere ad ancoram, to lie or ride at anchor, id.: — in ancoris exspectare, to remain at anchor, id.: — a. tollere, to weigh anchor, cut the cable, id.: — the same, a. præcidere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34: — a. solvere: — a. vellere, Liv. [B] An iron in the shape of an anchor, Pallad. II. Fig.: Resort, refuge, hope: ultima a. fessis, Sil. 7, 24.]

ANCŌRĀGO, inis. m. A fish in the Rhine, unknown to us, Cassiod.

ANCŌRĀLIS (anchor), e. Of or belonging to an anchor: strophia a., cables, App. M. 11, p. 275: — Subst.: Ancorale, is. n. A cable, Liv. 37, 30; Plin.

ANCŌRĀRĪUS, a. um. Of or belonging to an anchor: ex a. funibus, cables, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9.

[ANCER, æris. m. (ἀγκήρη) A kind of clasp or hook used in surgery, NL.]

[ANCUNULENTÆ. Fæminæ menstruo tempore, according to Fest.]

[ANCŪLŌGLOSSUS, i. m. (ἀγκύλη-γλῶσσα) A stutterer, NL.]

[ANCŪLŌSIS, eos. f. (ἀγκύλωσις) Stiffness of the joints, NL.]

ANCŪRA, æ. f. (ἄγκυρα) I. A town of Galatia, now Angora, Liv. 38, 24; Curt.; Plin. II. A town of Phrygia, Plin. 5, 32, 41.

ANCŪRĀNUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Ancyra (in Galatia): triumphus A., Claud. Eutr. 2, 416: — monumentum A., the tables found in A., containing the military exploits of Augustus.

ANDĀBĀTĀ, æ. m. A kind of Roman gladiator, who fought hood-winked, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.

## ANDALUSIA

[**ANDĀLŪSĪA**, æ. f. *Andalusia*, also *Vandalitia*, æ. and *Betica*, æ.]

[**ANDĀLŪSĪTES**, æ. m. (*Andalusia*) *An inhabitant of Andalusia*, NL.]

**ANDANĪA**, æ. f. *A town of Messenia*, Liv. 36, 31.

**ANDEGĀVI** or **ANDECĀVI**, orum. or **ANDES**, ium. m. *A people of Gaul, in the neighbourhood of the present Arjom*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 35; Tac.; Plin.

[**ANDERNĀCUM** or **ANTERNACUM**, i. and **ANTONACENSE CASTRUM**. *Andernach on the Rhine*.]

1. **ANDES**, ium. m. See **ANDEGAVI**.

2. **ANDES**, is. m. *A village near Mantua, birth-place of Virgil*, now *Pietola*, Donat. Vit. Virg. 1.

**ANDRACHNE**, ēs. f. (*ἀνδράχνη*) *The herb purslain*, Fam. *Portulacæ*, Plin. 25, 13, 103.

1. **ANDRĒMON**, ōnis. m. (*Ἀνδραίμων*) *The father of Amphiasus, husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus*, Ov. M. 9, 333.

2. **ANDRĒMON** or **ANDREMON**, ōnis. m. *The father of Thoas, who fought at Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 357.

**ANDRĒMAS**, equiv. to *andrachne*, App. Herb. 103.

**ANDRISCUS**, i. m. (*Ἀνδρίσκος*) *A slave who gave himself out for king Perseus, and caused the third Macedonian war*, Liv. Epit. 49; Vell.; Flor.

**ANDRĪUS**, a. um. *Of Andros, one of the Cyclades*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 3. Subst.: *Andria*, æ. f. *The Andrian, the name of a comedy by Terence*.

**ANDROCLES**, is. or **ANDROCLUS**, i. m. (*Ἀνδροκλῆς*) *A slave rescued from death by a lion that he had formerly healed*, Sen. Ben. 2, 19; Gell.

**ANDRŌDĀMAS**, antis. m. (*ἀνδρόδαμας*) I. *A kind of bloodstone*, Plin. 26, 20, 38. II. *A precious stone of a cubic form and argentine colour*, *Marcasite*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

**ANDRŌGĒŌN**, ōnis. m. *Equivalent to Androgeos*, Prop. 2, 1, 62.

**ANDRŌGĒŌNĒUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Androgeos*, Catull. 65, 77.

**ANDRŌGĒŌS** and **ANDRŌGĒUS**, i. m. (*Ἀνδρόγεως*) *A son of Minos, assassinated by the people of Athens and Megaris*, Ov. M. 7, 458; Virg.

[**ANDRŌGŒNE**, es. f. (*ἀνδρόγυνη*) *A masculine heroic woman*, V. Max. 8, 3, 1.]

**ANDRŌGŸNUS**, i. m. (*ἀνδρόγυνος*) *An hermaphrodite*, Cic. Div. 1, 43; Liv.; Plin.

**ANDRŌMĀCHĒ**, ēs. and -A, æ. f. (*Ἀνδρομάχη*) *The wife of Hector*, Virg. Æ. 3, 319.

**ANDRŌMĒDA**, æ. and -Ē, ēs. f. (*Ἀνδρομέδη*) *The wife of Perseus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 43; Ov.

**ANDRŌN**, ōnis. m. (*ἀνδρῶν*) I. *With the Greeks, The part of the house where the men resided and dined, according to Fest. : also called andronitis*, Vitruv. 6, 10. II. *With the Romans, A passage between two walls or courts of a house*, Plin. E. 2, 17.

**ANDRŌNĪCUS**, i. m. *A Roman surname. Thus, especially, L. Livius A., the first Roman dramatic poet*, Cic. Brut. 18; Tusc. 1, 1; Gell.

**ANDRŌNĪTIS**, idis. f. See **ANDRON I**.

**ANDROS** and **ANDRUS**, i. f. (*Ἀνδρος*) *One of the larger Cyclades, south-east of Eubœa, now Andri*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 42; Ov.

**ANDRŌSĀCES**, is. n. (*ἀνδρόσακες*) *The herb summer-navel-wort*, Fam. *Primulacæ*, Plin. 27, 4, 9.

**ANDRŌSĒMŌN**, i. n. (*ἀνδρόσαιμον*, *man's blood*) *A kind of St. John's wort*, Plin. 27, 4, 10.

## ANGINA

[**ANDRUARE**. (from the Gr. ἀνδραμεῖν) *To run back, according to Fest.*]

[**ANECLOGISTUS**, a. um. (*ἀνεκλόγιστος*) *A guardian who is not obliged to give an account of his guardianship*, Dig.]

**ĀNELLUS** (ann.), i. m. dem. (anulus) *A small ring*, Plant. Epid. 5, 1, 33; Hor.

[**ANEMIUS**, a. um. (*ἀνέμιος*) *Windy*: *furnus a., a blast-furnace*, NL.]

**ĀNĒMŌNĒ**, es. f. (*ἀνεμώνη*) *Anemone or wind-flower*, Fam. *Ranunculacæ*, Plin. 21, 11, 38.

[**ĀNĒCĒPHĀLUS**, i. m. (*ἀ-ἐκ-κέφαλος*) *A monstrous birth without brain, a half-head*, NL.]

**ĀNĒTHUM**, i. n. (*ἀνηθον*) *Dill, anise*, Fam. *Umbellifera*, Virg. B. 2, 48; Plin.

[**ĀNĒTĪCUS**, a. um. (*ἀνέτιος*) *Abating or diminishing disease*, Th. Prisc. 3, 3.]

[**ANĒTUS**, i. m. (*ἀνέτος*) *An intermitting fever*, NL.]

[**ANĒVRISMA**, atis. n. (*ἀνευρίσμα*) *An aneurism*, NL.]

1. **ANFRACTUS** (amfr.), a. um. part. (ambfrango) *Bent, crooked*: a. spatia, Amm. 29, 5:—Subst.: *Anfractum*, i. n. *A turning, winding (for anfractus, us): terrarum anfracta*, Att. ap. Varr. L. L.]

2. **ANFRACTUS**, ūs. m. (amb-frango) *A recurving, a bending or turning up or back, crookedness, winding, bent form or shape*. I. Prop.: quid pulchrius figura (sphærica), quæ nihil incisum anfractibus, nihil eminens habere potest? Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47:—*Of the annual revolution of the sun: septeni solis a. reditusque*:—*Of the crookedness of horns: cornua convoluta in anfractum*, Plin.:—*Of the turnings and windings of a road: si nullus a. intercederet*, Cæs.:—*per anfractus jugi procurrere*, Liv.:—*a. viarum*, id. \*II. Fig. A) *Of speech, for ambages: Prolixity, diffusiveness, long circumstance of words: quid opus est circutione et a.?* Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127:—*oratio circumscripta non longo a., sed ad spiritum vocis apto*. B) *Of legal matters: Quibbling or cavilling: vita remota a iudiciorum a.*, Cic. Cluent. 56, 159:—*juris a.*, Quint.

[**ANGĀRIA**, æ. f. (*ἀγγαρία*) *Compulsory service, villanage*, Dig.]

[**ANGĀRIĀLIS**, e. (angaria) *Of or belonging to the angaria: a. copia*, Cod. Th.]

[**ANGĀRIO**, are. v. a. *To exact bond-service*, Dig.]

[**ANGĀRIŪS**, ii. m. (*Persian*) *A courier, express*, Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 21.]

**ANGĒA**, æ. f. *A town of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13.

[**ANGĒLICA**, æ. f. *The plant angelica*, Fam. *Umbellifera*, NL.]

[**ANGĒLICUS**, a. um. (*ἀγγελικός*) I. *Of or belonging to a messenger: a. metrum*, the *Dactylic metre* (called so from its swiftness), Diom. p. 512, P. II) *Of or belonging to angels, angelical: panes a.*, Prud.]

[**ANGĒLIFICĀTUS**, a. um. *Changed into the nature of angels: caro a.*, Tert.]

[**ANGĒLLUS**, i. m. dem. (angulus) *A little corner*, Lucr. 2, 428; Arn.]

\*\***ANGĒLUS**, i. m. (*ἄγγελος*) I. *A messenger: Epicuri a.*, Sen. Ep. 20, doubtful. [II. *An angel*, Eccl. Hence the Fr. *ange*.]

**ANGĒRŌNA**, æ. f. *The goddess of silence*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Macr.

**ANGERONALIA**. (Angerona) *The festival of the goddess of silence*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58; Fest.

[**ANGĒCTĀSIS**, eos. f. (*ἀγγειον-ἐκτελεω*) *Dilatation of vessels*, NL.]

**ANGĒNA**, æ. f. (ango) I. *The quinsy, angina*, Cels. 2, 10, and elsewhere. II. Fig.: *a. mentis*, a disease of the mind produced by illness, Tert.]

[ANGIÖLÖGIA, æ. f. (ἀγγίον-λόγος) *A discourse or treatise on the vessels of the human body, NL.*]

[ANGIOSPERMA, æ. f. (ἀγγίον-σπέρμα) *Plants having seeds enclosed in a pericarp, NL.*]

ANGIORTUS, ūs. m. (rarely, angiportum, i. n.) *A narrow lane, by-way: viæ omnes angiportusque, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: — angiporto toto deerrare, A. Her.*

ANGITIA, æ. f. *The sister of Medea and Circe, Virg. Æ. 7, 759: — nemus A., sacred to Angitia, near Lucus, in the country of the Marsi, now Luco, ib.; Sil.*

ANGLI, orum. m. *A people in Lower Germany, Tac. G. 40.*

[ANGLIA, æ. f. *England, also Britannia, æ. and Albion, onia.*]

[ANGLICUS and ANGLICANUS, a, um. *English.*]

[ANGLUS, a, um. *English. Subst.: An Englishman.*]

ANGO (xi, ctum and anxum, acc. to Gramm.). 3. v. a. (ἀγγω) *Firmly to press together, to choke, throttle, suffocate, stifle. \*I. Prop.: a. guttur, to compress one's throat, to suffocate, Virg. Æ. 8, 260: — Of plants: to choke: pluribus radicibus inter se connexis angitur, Col. \*B) Meton.: To press, hurt, pain: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 64: — ardeolæ in coitu anguntur, suffer pain, Plin. II. Fig.: Of mind: to vex, disturb, alarm, trouble; and mid. angit, to feel alarmed, to distress one's self: multa sunt quæ sollicitant a. que, Cic. Att. 1, 15: — thus, me illa cura sollicitat a. que vehementer: — conf. quæ (causa) maxime a. atque sollicitam habere nostram ætatem videtur: — vehementer esse sollicitum et in communibus miseriis præcipuo quodam dolore angit: — angit et cruciari de aliquo: — conf. magno cruciati timoris angit: — angit singularum horarum expectatione; amicorum decessu: — angit animo, rempublicam, etc.: — (a rare expression) angentur animi necessario, quod etc.*

ANGOR, ōris. m. (ango) \*I. Prop. for angina: *A suffocating, strangling, pain in the throat, sore throat: occupat fauces earum a., the quinsy, Plin. 8, 27, 41: — æstu et angore vexari, a choking with smoke, Liv. II. Fig.: Anguish, vexation, trouble [as a transitory condition; but anxietas, anxiousness, as a lasting state]: est aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum; ut differt anxietas ab angore: neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando: nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: — a. est agritudo premens: — curam et angorem animi levare sermone et consilio: — a. pro amico sæpe capiendus: — Often also in the plur.: se ab omnibus molestiis angoribusque abducere: — angit et cruciari de aliquo: — angoribus se dare: — angoribus confici: — conf. vitæ cupiditas manens conficit alqm angoribus.*

ANGRIVĀRII, orum. m. *A people of Germany near the Teutoburgensis Saltus (Teutoberger Wald), Tac. G. 33.*

[ANGUEN for Anguis, LL.]

[ANGUEUS, a, um. (anguis) *Of or belonging to serpents, Sol.*]

[ANGUICOMUS (tetrasyll.), a, um. (anguis-coma) *Snake-haired, Ov.*]

ANGUICULUS, i. m. dem. *A little snake, Cic. Fin. 5, 15.*

[ANGUIFER (trisyll.), ēra, ērum. (anguis-fero) *That carries or has serpents about it: a. caput, Ov. M. 4, 741: — Gorgo a., Prop.: — Subst.: Anguifer, otherwise called Ophiuchus or Serpentarius, a constellation, Col.*]

[ANGUIGENA (tetrasyll.), æ. m. (anguis-gigno) *Engendered of snakes; a name given to those men who had grown up from the dragon's teeth sowed by Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 531.*]

ANGUILLA, æ. f. (anguis) I. *An eel, Plin. 9, 21, 38. Prov.: a. est, elabitur, escapes like an eel, is a slippery fellow, said of a sly person, Plant. II. Meton.: The hard skin of an eel, used for punishment in schools, Verrius ap. Plin. 9, 23, 39.*

[ANGUI-MĀNUS (quadrisyll.), a, um. (anguis-manus) *Having serpentine arms, a term applied by poets to elephants, Lucr. 2, 538.*]

[ANGUINÆUS (quadrisyll.), a, um. (anguis) I. *Of or belonging to snakes: a. comæ Gorgonis, Ov. Tr. 4, 712. II. Having the shape of snakes or serpents, serpent-formed: a. cucumis, Col. 2, 9, 10.*]

ANGUINUS (trisyll.), a, um. *Of or belonging to snakes: cervix a., Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64: — a. adeps, Plin. — Subst.: Anguineum, l. (sc. ovum) A snake's or serpent's egg, Plin. 29, 3, 12.*

[ANGUI-PES (trisyll.), ēdis. (anguis-pes) *Serpent-footed, an epithet of the giants, Ov. M. 1, 184.*]

ANGUIS (bisyll.), is. (ablat. usually angue; angui, Hor.) m. and f. I. *A serpent, snake: emissio femine anguis ... maris anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: — duobus anguibz domi comprehensio: — In the fem.: angues volucres vento invecat: — For denoting any thing odious: cane pejus et angue, Hor.: — In fable, as a symbol of terror: hence the snakes' head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 803: — as an image of rage; hence Tisiphone's girdle of serpents, ib. 4, 483, and her snaky hair, Tib.: — as an emblem of cunning and prudence; hence of Ceres' team of serpents, ib. 5, 642: — of Medea's, ib. 7, 223: — Prov.: latet a. in herba, of a concealed danger, Virg. II. Meton.: As a constellation. A) *Draco, between the Greater Bear and the Lesser Bear, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. B) Hydra, Ov. F. 2, 293. C) The constellation called Anguis, in the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguitens), Ov. M. 8, 182.**

ANGUI-TĒNENS, entis. (anguis-tenens) *Holding a serpent; hence Subst.: Serpentarius, as a constellation, i. g. anguifer, Gr. ὀφιοῦχος, Cic. N. D. 2, 42.*

ANGŪLĀRIS, e. (angulus) *Having angles or corners, angular, cornered: lapis a., a square stone, Cat. R. R. 14, 1: — a. pilæ, corner pillars, Vitruv. 7, 11: — Subst.: Angularis, is., a cornered vessel, Apic.*

[ANGŪLĀTĪM. adv. (angulus) *From corner to corner, in all corners, App.*]

\*ANGŪLĀTUS, a, um. part. (made cornered or angular; hence) *Cornered, angular: corpuscula quædam levia, alia aspera, \*rotunda alia, partim a., Cic. N. D. 1, 24.*

[ANGULO, are. v. a. (angulus) *To make angular or cornered, Ambr.*]

\*ANGŪLŌSUS, a, um. (angulus) *Full of angles or corners, angular, indented: a. folia, Plin. 16, 23, 35.*

ANGŪLUS, i. m. *An angle, corner, edge. I. Gen.: figura, quæ nihil habet incisum angulis, nihil anfractibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18: — hujus lateris alter a. qui est ad Cantium, Cæs.: — gemma plurium angulorum, having several corners or edges, Plin.: — a. oculi, an angle of the eye, canthus, id.: — a. parietis, the corner of a wall, Plin. II. Esp. A) *In a mathematical sense, angle: terrena suo pte nutu ad pares angulos in terram et mare feruntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: — normalis ille a., Quint.: — recti a., Sen.: — a. obtusus, an obtuse angle, Lucr. B) 1) *A secret place, corner, hole, nook: nemo non modo Romæ, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiæ oppressus ære alieno fuit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: — thus, extremus a. Italiæ, Liv.: — Contemptuously of schools: earum rerum, quas isti in angulis personant, reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: — Of a little country-seat, Hor. E. 1, 14, 23. \*2) *Fig.: ille ex hoc, ut ita dicam \*campo æquitatis ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes literarum angulos revocas, Cic. Cæc. 29, 84. [C] A gulf, Cat. ap. Char.: Auct. B. Afr.]****

[ANGŪRIA, æ. f. (ἀγγυρ-οῖον) *A kind of gourd, Fam. Cucurbitaceæ, NL.*]

ANGUSTE. adv. *Narrowly, closely: I. Prop. A) A. sedere, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3: — angustus pabulari, in a smaller space, Cæs.: — thus, angustius collocare milites, id. B) Meton.: Of quantity or number; Sparingly, scantily: eo anno frumentum angustius provenerat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 24: — re frumentaria a. uti, to be short of provisions, to suffer*

*want, id.* II. *Fig.*: quum brevis angustiusque concluduntur, tum apertiora sunt ad reprehendendum, *more succinctly*, Cic. N. D. 2, 7:—*thus*, angustius urgere (concludendo):—*a. dicere, disserere*:—habere se angustius, *to be at a pinch, in straits, in a dilemma*:—*a. transportare milites, with great difficulty, hardly, Cæs.*

ANGUSTIÆ, ærum. (*seldom in the sing. angustia, æ.*) *f.* (*angustus*) *A narrow space, narrowness.* I. *Prop.* A) *Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Græciæ*, Cic. Agr. 2, 32:—*a. fretorum, a strait*:—*a. itineris, Cæs.*:—*a. loci, Sall.*:—*a. spiritus, shortness of breath*:—*a. urinae, dysuria, strangury, Plin.*:—*Absol.*: *via, qua propter angustias ire non poterant, Cæs.*:—*angustiae saltibus crebris inclusæ, Liv.*:—*In the sing.*: nisi angustia loci interpellaverit, Vitr. B) *Meton.*: *Of narrowness of circumstances: Indigence, want, poverty: incredibiles a. pecuniæ publicæ, Cic. Fam. 12, 30*:—*thus*, propter a. ærarii:—*a. rei frumentariæ, Cæs.*:—*a. rei familiaris, Suet.*:—*a. fortunæ, Tac.*:—*a. stipendii, id.*:—*Absol.*: ex meis a. illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fil.:—*paternæ a., Tac.* II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *Narrowness, narrow bounds: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, cur eam tantas in a. et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? straits, Cic. Ac. 2, 35*:—*conf. me ex campo æquitatis ad istas verborum a. et ad omnes literarum angulos revocas? into the straits of logomachies.* B) *Esp.* 1) *Of time: Shortness, want: edidi quæ potui, non ut volui, sed ut me temporis a. coegerunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 61*:—*excusationem angustiarum tui temporis accipio: scio enim, quam soles esse occupatus, Cic. Fil.* 2) *Of one's condition: Difficulty, embarrassment, perplexity: qui hunc in summas a. adductum putaret, Cic. Quint. 5*:—*versari in angustis: quum in his angustis res esset, Cæs.*:—*a. petitionis, difficulty of obtaining the dignity of consul*:—*conf. vereri angustias, difficulties in getting sufficient votes.* 3) *Of mind: Littleness, narrowness: non capiunt a. pectoris tui, Cic. Pis. 11*:—*cujus animus tantis a. invidiæ continetur, narrow envious feelings, A. Her.* 4) *Of speech, in the sing.: Brevity, simplicity: angustia conclusæ orationis non facile se ipsa tutatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20.*—[*Hence the Ital. angoscia; the Fr. angoisse; the Germ. Angst.*]

ANGUSTICLAVIUS, a, um. (*angustus-clavus*) *With the narrow stripe of purple on the tunic, as the badge of a plebeian tribune (opp. 'laticlavus'), Suet. Oth. 10.*

[*ANGUSTITAS, ætis. f. for angustia. Narrowness, Att. ap. Non. 73, 25.*]

\*\*ANGUSTO. I. *v. a.* (*angustus*) *To make narrow.* I. *Prop.*: a. puteos ore, Plin. 17, 8, 4:—*servorum turba a. quamvis magnam domum, Sen.*:—*a. maris fauces, Luc.* II. *Fig.*: *To circumscribe, restrain, moderate: a. nimis gaudia, Sen.*: *Cona. ad Polyb. 29*:—*a. patri-monia, id.*

ANGUSTUS, a, um. (*ango; conf. angustus from augeo*) *Narrow, small, not spacious, close.* I. *Prop.* A) *Longa, brevia, lata, angusta, Cic. Ac. 2, 29*:—*a. domus*:—*a. locus*:—*a. iter, Cæs.*:—*a. fines, id.*:—*a. aditus, id.*:—*a. montes, close, neighbouring, id.*: *Tac.*:—*angustissimæ semitæ: fauces portus angustissimæ, Cæs.*:—*castra angustiora, in a small compass, id.*:—*angustior spiritus (Demos-thenis), short: a. odor rosæ, not reaching far, Plin.*:—*a. sagitta, with a small point, Cels.* \*\*b) *Subst.*: *Angusta, orum.* *For angustia, Narrowness: a. viarum, Virg.*: *Tac.* \*\*B) *Meton.*: *Of circumstances: Spare, small, limited, indigent, necessitous, needy: res a. domi, Juv. 3, 164*:—*a. pauperiem pati, Hor.*:—*a. domus civium, poor, built without sumptuousness, Tac.* II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *Narrow, strait, scanty: minutæ angustæque concertationes, sophistical, fallaciously subtle, Cic. de Or. 3, 31*:—*conf. (Stoici) pungunt quasi aculeis interrogatiunculis angustis: Absol.*: *artior colligatio est societatis propinquorum: ab illa enim immensa societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, limited, confined, Cic. Off. 1, 17*:—*thus, contracta res et adducta in angustum; and civile jus in parvum quandam et angustum locum concluditur: per-*

turbationes animi contrahere in angustumque deducere, *to limit, restrain.* B) *Esp.* 1) *Of time: Short, scanty, limited: a. dies (brumæ), Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 8*:—*a. nox, id.*:—*a. tempus, Luc.*: *Quint.* 2) *a) Of one's condition: Difficult, critical, pinching: in rebus tam subitis tamque angustis, Cic. Fam. 10, 16*:—*fides angustior, impaired credit, Cæs.* b) *Subst.*: *Angustum, i. n. Difficulty, straits, exigency: res est in angusto, the matter or situation is critical, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25*:—*thus, spes est in a., is at stake, Cels.*:—*in angustum venire, to get into a scrape, into difficulties, Cic. Planc. 22.* 3) *Of mind: nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68*:—*animi a. et demissi: alii minuti et a. aut omnia semper desperantes, aut malevoli, etc.* 4) *Of speech: Brief, simple: et a. quædam et concisa et alia est dilata et fusca oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 187.*

\*\*ANHĒLATĪO, ōnis. *f.* for *anhelitus. A strong drawing of the breath, a panting: piscium a. æstivo calore, Plin. 9, 7, 6*:—*As a disease: difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, asthma, id.*

\*\*ANHĒLATOR, ōris. *m.* *One who finds difficulty of breathing, an asthmatic, Plin. 21, 21, 89.*

ANHĒLĪTUS, ūs. (*anelo*) I. A) *A panting, heaving: nimis celeritates gressus, quum fiunt, a. moventur, vultus mutantur, ora torquentur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.* B) *Esp.*: *As a disease: A difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, asthma, Plin. 35, 15, 51.* \*II. *Meton.*: *concr. Breath, exhalation: aridus a. veniebat a lasso ore, Ov. M. 10, 663*:—*sublimi a., deeply fetched, Hor.*:—*Of the exhalations of the earth; vapour, damp: eos a. terræ qui frigidi sint, quum fluere cæperint, ventos esse, Cic. Div. 2, 19*:—*thus, a. quosdam terrarum.*

ANĒLO. I. *v. n. and a.* (*amb-halo, qu. to pant strongly round about, about the whole body; hence*) \*I. *Neutr.* A) *To pant for breath, to breathe short or with difficulty: anhelans ex imis pulmonibus præ cura spiritus ducebatur, A. Her. 4, 33, 45*:—*acer, anhelanti similis, Virg.*:—*taurus a. sub vomere, Ov.*—[*Poet.*: *of a roaring fire, Virg.*:—*of the foaming of the sea, Sil.*:—*of the puffing bellows, Pers.*:—*of the cracking of the ground, Stat.* B) 1) *To split, or gape from heat: orbis anhelans sævis ardoribus, Sil. 16, 100*:—*anhelantes Garamantes, id.* 2) *Fig.*: *anhelantem inopiam (suam) paululum recreavit, Just. 9, 1.* \*II. A) *To breathe forth, to emit with a blast: Capricornus a. frigus de pectore, Cic. Poet. N. D. 2, 44*:—*nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41.* B) *Fig.*: *To pant with, breathe out: spumans ex ore scelus, anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem, A. Her. 4, 55*:—*Catilina furens audacia, scelus anhelans, Cic. Cat. 2, 1.*

[*ANHĒLUS, a, um. Panting: a. equi, Ov. M. 15, 417; Virg.*:—*pectus a., Virg.*:—*senes a., suffering from difficulty of breathing, id.*:—*Celtæ a. longi laboris, on account of the long battle, Sil.*]

[*ANHĒDRITES, æ. m. (ἀνδρος) An anhydrous sulphate of lime, NL.*]

ANHĒDROS (anydr.), i. *f.* (*ἀνδρος, i. e. without water*) *The daffodil or narcissus, App. H. 55.*

\*\*ANĪATRŌLŌGĒTUS, a, um. (*ἀναιτρολόγητος*) *Ignorant of medicine, Vitr. 1, 1.*

[*ANĪCILLA (also written anucella), æ. f. dem. (anicula) A little old woman, Varr. L. L. 9, 45, 146.*]

ANĪCIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Anicius, Anician: A. pira, Cat. R. R. 7; Plin.*:—*a. nota (vini), the mark of a wine whose age could be traced up to the consulate of L. Anicius Gallus (554, A. U. C.), Cic. Brut. 83 extr.*

ANĪCŪLA [*contracted anicla, Prud.*], æ. *f. dem. A little old woman: hæc ne aniculæ quidem existimant, Cic. Div. 2, 15*:—*ista vix digna lucubratione anicularum.*

## ANICULARIS

[*ĀNĪCŪLĀRIS*, e. *Old-womanish*, August.]

ANIEN. See ANIO.

[*ĀNĪENĪCŪLA*, æ. m. (Anio-colo) *One who lives near the Anio*, Sil. 4, 225.]

ĀNĪENSIS, e. (Anis) *Of or belonging to the Anio*: A. tribus, on the upper Anio, formed from the *Æqui*, Liv. 10, 9; Cic. Planc. 22.

[1. *ĀNĪENUS*, i. m. poet. for Anio, Prop. 4, 7, 86; Stat.]

[2. *ĀNĪENUS*, a. um. *Of or belonging to the river Anio*: A. fluanta, Virg. G. 4, 369: — A. unda, lympha, Prop.]

ĀNĪGROS, i. m. (*Ἀνίγρος*) *A small river of Elis*, Ov. M. 15, 282.

ĀNĪLIS, e. (anus) *Old-woman-like, old-womanish*: ineptiæ pæne a., Cic. Tusc. 1, 39: — superstitionis pæne a.: — fabellas a. proferre: — animus imbecillus atque a.

[*ĀNĪLĪTAS*, ātis. f. *The old age of a woman, the age of an old woman*, Catull. 62, 102.]

\**ĀNĪLĪTER*. adv. *After the manner of an old woman*: superstitionis atque a. dicere alqd., Cic. N. D. 3, 39.

[*ĀNĪLĪTOR*, ari. v. dep. (anilis) *To grow an old woman, to grow old*, App.]

ĀNĪMA, æ. (dat. and ablat. plur. regul. animis; only with ecclesiastical writers animabus) f. (*ἄνῃ, ἄνῃς*, to breathe, blow; hence also animus) *A breath of air, air, wind*.

I. Prop. [A] Gen.: leves a. aurarum, Lucr. 5, 287: — impellunt animæ lintea, Hor.: — ignes animæque (in the workshop of Vulcan), Virg.: — *Of the air-like breathing flame*, Varr. ap. Non.] B) Esp. \*1) *Air as an element, for ær*: inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque posuit, Cic. Univ. 2: — (animus) utrum sit ignis an a. an sanguis: — ignes juncti ex a. tenui et ex ardore solis. 2) *Air inhaled and exhaled, the breath*: aspera arteria excipit animam eam, quæ ducta est spiritu eandemque a pulmonibus respirat et reddit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: — conf. quum spiritus ejus (Demosthenis) esset angustior, tantum continenda a. in dicendo est assecutus etc.: — ne circuitus verborum sit longior quam vires atque a. patiatur: — animæ canalis, the air-tube, wind-pipe, Plin.: — animæ gravitas, the bad smell of the breath, id. II. Meton. A) 1) (In as far as air or breath constitutes the condition of life): *Breath of life, animal principle of life, life, soul* [opp. 'animus', the intellectual principle]: si tunc P. Sestius animam, quam vix retinuit, edidisset, Cic. Sest. 38: — de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum a.: — ægroto dum a. est, spes esse dicitur: — agere animam, to breathe one's last, to be at the last gasp: — of the same import: efflare, edere animam: — As a word of endearment: vos meæ carissimæ a.: — animæ dimidium meæ, Hor.: — Prov.: animam debere, to be a life in debt, Ter.: — *Of the vegetative principle*, Sen. \*\*2) Concr.: *A living being, creature*: egregiæ a., Virg. Æ. 11, 24: — a. quales nec candidiores, Hor.: — vos Treveri et ceteræ servientium a., serving creatures, spirits, Tac.: — *Of the departed, manes, shades*, Ov.; Suet. \*B) *For animus, the intellectual principle, the spirit*: a. rationis consilii que particeps, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: — ingenii facinorosa sicut a. immortalia sunt, Sall.: — non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios, Cæs. — [Hence the Fr. *âme*]

ĀNĪMADVERSĪO, ōnis. f. (animadverto) I. *Observation, consideration, attention*: notatio naturæ et a. peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 183: — hoc totum sive artis sive animadversionis, sive consuetudinis: — excitanda a. et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, consideration, attention: — quæstio atque a. in alqm. trial. II. *Censure, blame, punishment, chastisement*: nec effugere possemus animadversionem, si etc., Cic. Or. 57, 195: — omnis et a. et castigatio contumelia vacare debet: — animadversionis paternæ metus: — a. Dolabellæ in audaces servos: — *Thus especially of the punishment inflicted by the censors*: notiones

## ANIMATIO

animadversionesque censorum: — conf. a. atque auctoritas censoria: — *by the dictator*: ut censoria potius notā quam a. dictatoria submoveret eos a rep., Vell.

\**ĀNĪMADVERSOR*, ōris. m. (animadverto) *An observer*: acres et diligentes a. vitorum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.

ĀNĪMADVERTO (vort.), ti, sum. 3. v. a. (contracted from *animus adverto*, in which way it is sometimes written, see ADVERTO) I. *To turn one's thoughts or attention to, give heed to, attend to, consider, regard*: hæc in bello plura et majora videntur timentibus, eadem non tam animadvertuntur in pace, Cic. Div. 2, 27: — (dii) nec omnino curant, nec, quid agamus, animadvertunt: — dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quicquid facias: — *With ut*: illud me non animadvertisse moleste fero, ut ascriberem te etc.: — *Of lictors who walked before the consul, who took care to order the passengers to show proper marks of respect*, Liv. 24, 44; Sen.; Suet. II. *Meton.*: (As a consequence of attention) A) *To remark, perceive, observe, see, notice*: ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic. Cat. 1, 8: — a. puerum dormientem circumspicatum serpentis amplexu: — quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverto potest: — illud etiam animadverto, lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigatam: — animadverto et didici ex tuis literis, te etc., have seen: — conf. nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint? B) *Esp.*: *To observe any thing vicious or bad with displeasure, to censure, blame, chastise, punish*: ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime, quæ difficillime præcaventur, Cic. R. A. 40: — res imprimis magistratibus animadvertenda: — quum ille non daret, animadverto... genus animadversionis videte: — *Very often in alqm.*: video animadvertisse censores in iudices quosdam: — conf. institueras in eos a., qui perperam judicassent: — a. in alios indicta causa: — in eum aut ipse animadverteret aut civitatem a. juberet, Cæs.: — a. in filium patrio jure, Liv.: — a. in servos ultimo supplicio, Dig.: — *thus also, simply a.*, to inflict capital punishment, to execute: in Icelum, ut libertinum, palam animadversum est, Tac.: — *hence*, Animadversus, *An executed criminal*, Dig.

[*ĀNĪM-ÆQUUS*, a. um (animus) *Of equable temper*, Bibl.]

ĀNĪMAL, ālis. n. (anima) *A living creature, animal*: *animus* est omne, quod pulsu agitur externo, quod autem a. est, id motu cietur interiore et suo, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: — alia a. gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando: — *Of men*: a. providum et sagax homo: — *Of the universe as a living being*: hunc mundum a. esse, Cic. Un. 3: — *Contemptuously of a man*: funestum illud a. ex nefariis stupris concretum (Piso): — [Hence the Fr. *animalle*.]

ĀNĪMĀLIS, e. (anima) I. *Composed or consisting of air, airy*: natura animantis vel terrena vel ignea vel a. vel humida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14. \*II. *Animate, having life*: colligata corpora vinculis animalibus, Cic. Un. 9: — *hostia a., of which the life or the soul only was offered to the gods, but the flesh was intended for the priests*, Macrob. S. 3, 5: — dii a., gods who were originally men, Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 168.

[*ĀNĪMĀLĪTER*. adv. *In the manner of animals*, August.]

ĀNĪMANS, antis. (animo) *Animate, having life, living* (seldom found as an adj.): deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: — mundus et a. compositus rationis: — *conf.* mundum a. sapientemque esse dixerunt: — *Often subst. fem.*: a living creature, animal (usually in opposition to man): animantium genera quatuor, quorum unum divinum et cœleste, alterum pennigerum atque æreum, aquatile tertium, terrestre quartum, Cic. Un.: — *animantium aliæ coriis tectæ sunt, aliæ villis vestitæ etc.*: — quum ceteras a. abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit: — *Seldom neut.*: animantia, quæ sunt nobis nota: — [Poet. of men, m.: petere alqm animantem, Hor.]

ĀNĪMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. [I. *A quickening or giving of*



*life, Tert.* \*IL *Meton. concr.: A living creature: divinæ a. species, Cic. Un. 10, 31.*

[*ANIMATOR, ōris. m. He who quickens or gives life, an animator, Tert.: — Meton.: of sculptors: marmoris significat, M. Cap.*]

[*ANIMATRIX, icis. f. She who quickens or gives life, Tert.*]

1. *ANIMATUS, a, um. I. Part. of animo. II. Adj. A) Affected, disposed anyhow: qui quamquam non adest, tamen sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, Cic. Phil. 9, 5: — socii infirme animati et novarum rerum expectatione suspensi, of a changeable uncertain disposition: ut quemadmodum in se quisque, sic in amicum sit a.: — exercitus male a. erga principem, Suet.: — a. circa alqm, Just.: — hostili animo adversus remp. a., Dig. [B] *Courageous, bold: milites a. probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: — hostis a., Att. ap. Non.**

\*\*2. *ANIMATUS, ūs. m. (animo) Animation, life: carere animatu, Plin. 11, 3, 2.*

[*ANIMICIDA, æ. m. (anima-cædo) A killer of souls, Cod. Just.*]

[*ANIMÛS. Heartily: like oculitus, medullitus, Non.*]

*ANIMO. i. v. a. (animus) [I. To fill with air or breathe, to blow at, breathe upon: a. duas tibias uno spiritu, App.: — a. buccinas, Arn.] \*II. To fill with soul or life, to animate, give life to. A) Prop.: quæ (atomi) formare, figurare, colorare, a. non possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: — stellæ divinis animatæ mentibus: — semen animatur corporaturque, Plin.: — florem terræ halitu animante, id.: — [Poet.: a. alqd in alqd, to change an inanimate object into an animate one, to give life to: a. guttas in angues, Ov.: — a. classem in Nymphas, id.: — Of torches; to light, Claud. B) Fig.: To provide with any disposition of mind, temper or feelings: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: — Mattiaci ipso adhuc terræ suæ solo et cælo acrius animantur, get into a still more warlike disposition, Tac.*

\**ANIMOSE. adv. I. Full of spirit or courage, courageously: a. et fortiter facere alqd, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 6: — conf. quæ vehementer, acriter, a. fiunt: — graviter a. que vivere: — Comp., Sen. \*II. Ardently, eagerly, passionately: animosius solvitur votum, Sen. E. 73: — animosissime comparare gemmas, Suet.*

[*ANIMOSITAS, atis. f. I. Heartiness, spirit, courage, ardour, Amm.; Sid. II. Vehemence, anger, Macr.*]

[*ANIMOSUS, a, um. (anima) I. Full of air, airy: a. guttura, breathing, Ov. M. 6, 134: — Of the wind; blowing hard, vehement, Virg.; Ov. II. Full of life, animate, living; of statues, Prop. 3, 9, 9.]*

2. *ANIMOSUS, a, um. (animus) I. Full of spirit or courage, spirited, mettlesome, stout-hearted: in gladiatoris pugnis timidos odisse solemus, fortes et a. servare cupimus, Cic. Mil. 34: — animosior est senectus quam adolescentia et fortior: — a. equi, Ov.: — conf. a. pectus equorum, Virg. [B] *Meton. poet.: a. alqd re, proud of any thing: vobis animos a. creatis, proud of having given birth to you, Ov. M. 6, 206: — a. spoliis, ib.] \*II. Ardent, eager, passionate: emptor a., Dig.: — corruptor a., sparing no cost, Tac.: — contentio a., Plin.**

1. *ANIMŪLA, æ. f. dem. \*I. A light wind or breeze: quæ (literæ) mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restitlarunt, i. e. coolness, recreation, Cic. Att. 9, 7. \*II. A little or dear soul, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Amm.*

[2. *ANIMULA, æ. A small town of Apulia, according to Fest.*]

[*ANIMŪLUS, i. m. dem., used only in the voc.: mi animule! My dear heart! Plaut. Cas. 1, 46; Men. 2, 3, 11.]*

*ANĪMUS, i. m. (ἄνιμ, ἄνιμ, to breathe; hence also, anima) The principle of rational or intellectual life, the spirit [whereas anima, the principle of animal life, the soul].*

I. *Prop. A) Gen.: credo deos sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic. de Sen. 21, 77: — animum ipsum mentemque hominis rationem, consilium, prudentiam divina cura perfecta esse: — conf. humanus a., decerpit ex mente divina: — omnium quidem animos immortales esse, sed fortium bonorumque divinos: — a. est, qui viget, qui sentit, qui meminit, etc.: — a. accipit quæ videmus: — a. semper agit aliquid, etc. B) *Esp.: The faculty of the soul that wills, feels, or thinks. 1) The faculty of the soul that wills: Desire, will, intention, purpose, design, and the like: istum exheredare in animo habebat, he intended, proposed, Cic. R. A. 18, 52: — instead of which, nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Cæsarem mittere: — persequi Jugurtham a. ardebat, Sall.: — hostes in foro constiterunt hoc animo, ut etc., for the purpose, Cæs.: — a. fert dicere formas, I have a desire, I desire, I will, Ov.: — animi causa, for pleasure or amusement: — ex animo, with all one's heart, willingly, spontaneously. 2) a) The faculty of the soul that feels: Feeling, soul, heart, inclination, disposition, temper, mood, sentiment, and the like: a. alius ad alia vitia propensior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: — a. ab iracundia ante occupatur quam providere ratio potuit, ne occuparetur: — a. perturbatus et incitatus nec cohibere se potest nec, quo loco vult, insistere: — a. altissimus et gloriæ cupidus: — a. æquus: — a. anxius et sollicitus: — a. promptus et alacris ad defendendam remp.: — illud vero pusilli animi et ipsa malevolentia jejuni atque inanis. b) Of single dispositions of mind. a) *Spirit, heart, courage: hujus ego temeritati si virtute atque animo non restituissem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: — fac animo magno fortique sis: — bono animo esse, to be in a good mood, of good heart: — præsidio legionum addito nostris a. augetur, Cæs.: est quodam incredibili robore animi: — debilitatio et abjectio animi: — animum illis, non copias defuisse: — Frequently in the plur.: stamus animis et, quia consiliis ut videmur bonis utimur, speramus etiam manu: — quos (libros) tu laudando animos mihi addidisti: — β) *Loftiness of spirit, pride, haughtiness: quæ (civitas) unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit, Cic. de J. P. 22 extr.: — conf. remittant spiritus, comprimant animos suos, sedent arrogantiam; and, jam insolentiam noratis hominis: noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios: — [γ) A choleric disposition, anger: parce tuis animis, Prop. 2, 5, 18.] 3) a) The faculty of the soul that thinks: The mind, intellect: id potestis cum animis vestris cogitare, Cic. Agr. 2, 24: — thus, recordari cum animo: — animum ad se ipsum advocamus secumque esse cogimus: — animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturæ: — animum advertere, adjungere, applicare, appellere, attendere, etc. \*b) Of particular faculties of mind. a) *Memory: nihil ex illius (Themistoclis) animo, quod semel esset infusum, umquam effluere potuisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 300: — β) Recollection, consciousness: reliquit a. Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 8. γ) Judgement, opinion: hoc, meo quidem animo, summi in patriam amoris mei signum esse debet certissimum, Cic. Sest. 22. \*II. *Meton. A) Of things. Thus, of the nature of plants: hæc exuerint silvestrem animum, Virg. G. 2, 51: — Of the violent motion of the winds, id. Of a top, id. Of the fire or liveliness of speech, Quint. [B] *Concr.: Of beloved persons: mi anime, my love, my dear, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 74. C) For anima: Vital power, life, Virg. Æ. 10, 487.]*******

*ANĪO (a secondary form Anien, Stat.), ōnis. m. (Ἀνίων) A river falling into the Tiber, now Teverone, Cic. Brut. 14; Mur. 39; Plin.; Hor.*

*ANĪSŌCYCLA, orum. n. (ἄνισόκυκλα, with unequal circles) Screws or springs, Vitruv. 10, 1.*

*ANĪSUM, i. n. (ἄνισον) Anise, Plin. 20, 17, 72.*

*ANĪUS, ii. m. A king and priest in Delos, Virg. Æ. 3, 80.*

ANNA, æ. f. *Sister of Dido*, Ov. F. 646; Virg.

1. ANNĀLIS, e. (annus) [I. *Lasting a year*: a. tempus, a. cursus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7, 1.] II. *Concerning or relating to years or age*: legibus a. grandiore m. statem ad consulatum constituebant, *fixing the year of life in which the consulate might be entered upon*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: — *Subst.*: Annalis, is (sc. liber), commonly plur. Annales, ium. (sc. libri) m. *Chronicles, annals*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51; Rep. 1, 16: — *In the sing.*, Cic. Att. 12, 23; Brut. 15.

2. ANNĀLIS, is. m. *A Roman surname*. Thus, Sextus A., Quint. 6, 3, 68.

[ANNĀRIUS, a. um. (annus) *Of or pertaining to a fixed year*: a. lex, given for the consulate, Lampr.; Fest.]

ANNASCOR. See AGNASCOR.

\*\*AN-NĀTO (adn.), are. v. n. I. *To swim to or towards*, Plin. 8, 25, 38. [II. *To swim by, or by the side of*, Sen. Poet.]

AN-NĀVĪGO (adn.), are. v. n. *To sail to or towards*, Plin. 36, 12, 16.

ANNE. See AN.

AN-NECTO (adn.), exui, exum. 3. v. n. *To join to, annex, connect*. I. *Prop.*: funiculus scapham annexam trahebat, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: — stomachus ad linguam annectitur: — a. insulas continenti, Plin. II. *Fig.*: rebus præsentibus annectit futuras, Cic. Off. 1, 4: — aliquid membrum annexum orationi.

ANNELLUS. See ANELLUS.

[ANNEXIO (adn.), ōnis. f. (annecto) *A binding to, connecting, uniting*, Pallad.]

1. ANNEXUS (adn.), a. um. *part. of annecto*.

\*\*2. ANNEXUS (adn.), ūs. m. (annecto) *A tying or joining to*, Tac. H. 3, 34.

ANNĪĀNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Annianus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 86: — *Subst.*: Annianus, i. m. *A Roman poet in the age of Hadrian*, Gell. 7, 7.

ANNIBAL. See HANNIBAL.

ANNĪCĒRII, ōrum. n. (Ἀννικέριος) *A Cyrenaic sect of philosophers*, Cic. Off. 3, 33.

[AN-NICTO (adn.), are. v. n. *To wink with the eyes, to wink to*, Næv. ap. Fest.]

\*\*ANNĪCŪLUS, a. um. *Of a year, one year old*: a. nuce, Cat. R. R. 17: — a. juvenca, Varr.: — a. semen, Plin.

\*\*ANNĪFER, a. um. (annus-fero) I. *That bears fruit all the year round*, Plin. 16, 26, 44. II. *That produces a new stalk or trunk every year*, Plin. 19, 7, 36.

[AN-NĪHĪLO (adn.), are. v. a. *To bring to nothing, to annihilate*, Hier.]

1. ANNĪSUS (adn.), a. um. *part. of annitor*.

[2. ANNĪSUS (adn.), ūs. m. (annitor) *An endeavouring, a taking pains*, Symm.]

[ANNITENDUS, a. um. *passiv.*: in concordia a., in procuring with effort, Gell.]

\*AN-NĪTOR (adn.), nīsus or nīxus. 3. v. dep. *To rest, or lean upon or against*. I. *Prop.*: with ad or a dat.: natura semper ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum annititur, Cic. Læl. 23: — Latona oleæ annisa, Tac. II. *Fig.*: *To exert one's self, to strive, with ut*: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, Sall. Jug. 85: — *with ad and a gerund*: ad ea patranda omnis civitas summo studio annitebatur, id.: — *with de*: Bibulus anniteretur de triumpho, Cic. Att. 6, 8: — *patres hoc idem de intercessoribus legis annisi*, Liv.: — *with pro*: patres non temere pro ullo æque annisi sunt, Liv.: — *with an inf.*: etiam mediis patrum annitentibus retinere morem, Tac.: — *Absol.*: annitente Crasso, Sall.

ANNĪUS, ii. m. *A Roman patronymic, e. g. T. Annius Milo, T. Annius Cimber, etc.*

[ANNĪVERSĀRIUS, adn. *Every year, August*.]

ANNĪVERSĀRIUS, a. um. (annus-vertō) *Yearly, annual*: a. sacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39: — *vicissitudines a., the change of the seasons*.

1. ANNIXUS (adn.), a. um. *part. of annitor*.

2. ANNIXUS (adn.), ūs. See ANNISUS.

1. AN-NO (adn.), are. v. n. and a. I. *To swim to or towards; with ad or an acc.*: pauci milites, qui naves annare possent, Cæs. B. C. 2, 44: — a. paulatim terræ, Virg.: — a. ad litus, Gell.: — *Absol.*: plures annabunt thynni, Hor.: — \*II. *Meton.*: *To come to, approach*: illa magna commoditas, ut, quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset a., Cic. Rep. 2, 4. \*\*III. *To swim by or by the side of*: pedites annantes equis, Tac. A. 14, 29.

[2. ANNO, are. v. a. (annus) *To live throughout the year*, Macr.]

3. ANNO. See HANNO.

\*\*ANNŌDO (adn.), i. v. a. *To clear from knots*, Col. 4, 22, 4.

ANNOMINATIO. See AGNOMINATIO.

ANNON. See AN.

ANNŌNA, æ. f. (annus; conf. pomona from pomum) *The yearly produce of the earth*. \*I. *Gen.*: vectigal novum ex salaria a., Liv. 29, 37: — a. lactis, Col.: — a. musti, id. II. *Esp.* A) *Corn*: 1) *As food*: vilitas annonæ ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariæ consecuta est, Cic. de I. P. 15, 44: — *uberrimus ager ad varietates annonæ horreum populi R. fore videbatur*, Liv.: — *clausis annonæ subsidiis*, Tac. [2. *Milit.*: *Provisions, Veget*; Amm.: — *In the plur.*: *ammunitio bread*, Lampr.; Cod. Th. B) *Meton.*: *The price of corn and food in general*: putarem annonam in macello cariorum fore, Cic. Div. 2, 27 extr.: — *jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios a. pervenerat*, Cæs.: — a. crescit, id.: — a. nihil mutavit, Liv.: — [Poet.: *vilis amicum a., to be had at a low price*, Hor.]

[ANNŌNĀRIUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to food*: ceteræque a. species, Veget.: — *causa a., Dig.*]

[ANNŌNOR, ari. v. dep. (annona) *To collect provisions, to forage*, Capit.]

[ANNŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. *Old age*, Cod. Th.; August.]

\*\*ANNOSUS, a. um. (annus) *Aged, old*: annus a., Ov. F. 2, 571: — a. vetustas, id.: — *conf.* a. ævum, Plin.: — a. cornix, Hor.: — a. volumina vatum, id.

[ANNŌTĀMENTUM (adn.), i. n. (annoto) *A note, remark*, Gell. i. 7, 18.]

\*\*ANNŌTĀTIŌ (adn.) ōnis. f. I. *A written remark or annotation*: librum meum cum a. tuis exspecta, Plin. E. 7, 20. [II. *Esp.* A) *In Law*: *A registering the name of a person among the accused*, Dig. B) *A rescript of an emperor signed by his own hand*, Cod. Th.]

[ANNŌTĀTIŪNCŪLA (adn.), æ. f. dem. *A brief written remark or annotation*, Gell. 19, 7, 12.]

\*\*ANNŌTĀTOR (adn.), ōris. m. I. *An observer, remarker*, Plin. Pan. 49. [II. *Esp. in Law*: *A controller of the yearly revenues*, Cod. Th.]

[ANNŌTĀTUS (adn.), ūs. m. *Remark, observation*: mortes dignæ annotatu, V. Max. 9, 12.]

\*\*ANNŌTŪNUS, a. um. (annus; conf. diutinus from diu) *A year old, of last year*: a. naves, of last year, Cæs. B. G. 5, 8: — *ungues a., Col.*: — *novus fructus cum a., Plin.*

\*\*ANNŌTO (adn.), i. v. a. I. A) *To note down, write down*: meminisset atque annotaret, quid et quando et cui dedisset, Col. 12, 13, 4: — a. in scriptis quædam ut tumida, Plin. E. B) *Esp.*: *To note down any one as impeached, or*

for punishment, Dig.; Plin. E. 3, 16; Suet. Cal. 27. II. *Met.* A) For animadverto; to remark, observe: quum annotasset insculptum monumento militem Gallum, Suet. Ner. 41. B) Annotari; to be signalled or known: hæc litora pisce nobili annotantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

[ANNUÁLIS, e. (annus) A year old: agni a., Paul. Sent.]

[AN-NŪBĪLO (adn.), are. v. a. I. To bring clouds: aura a., Stat. S. 5, 1, 146. II. Fig.: To obscure: a. virtutem, Amm.]

ANNULARIS, ANNULARIUS, ANNULATUS, ANNULUS. See ANUL. etc.

[AN-NULLO (adn.), avi. i. v. a. (ad-nullus) To annihilate, *annul*, ML.]

[ANNŪMÉRATIO (adn.), ōnis. f. A reckoning, calculating: a. dierum, Dig.]

AN-NŪMĒRO (adn.), i. v. a. To number or count in with, reckon together with. I. Prop. A) A. denarios, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84: — non a. verba sed appendere: — omnes *imputare* et velut a. literas molestum est, qu. to count in, Quint.: his libris annumerandi sunt sex de republica: — his duobus annumerabatur nemo tertius: — with in: in grege annumeror, I am counted with the multitude: — [with inter: a. servos inter urbanos, Dig. B) Meton.: To reckon, count: a. agnos duos pro uno ove, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5. II. Fig.: To set down for, to reckon: a. imperitiam culpæ, to think equal, Dig.]

[ANNŪNCIATIO or ANNŪNTIATIO (adn.), ōnis. f. An announcing, an announcement, Eccl.]

[ANNŪNCIATOR or ANNŪNTIATOR (adn.), ōris. m. One who announces, Eccl.]

\*\*AN-NUNCIO (adn.) or AN-NUTIO (adn.), i. v. a. I. To announce, proclaim, make known: annunciare, exanimatum illum, Plin. 7, 52, 63. [II. Meton. Gen.: To relate, App.]

[ANNŪNCIUS (adp.) or ANNŪNTIUS (adn.), ii. m. Announcing, proclaiming: signum a., App.]

AN-NŪO (adn.), ūi. (ūtum, according to Prisc.) 3. [perf. annui, Enn.] v. n. To wink or nod at or to. I. Prop.: simul ac annuisset, on the first hint, Cic. Quint. 3: — annuentibus ac vocantibus suis evadit, Liv. II. Meton. A) To nod with the head, in order to signify assent or approbation, to assent, concede, agree with, give consent [opp. 'abnuere, to refuse, deny]: potest fieri, inquit, ut is iratus dixerit. Annuit Silus. Potest etiam, ut tu non recte intellexeris. Id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: — audacibus annue ceptis, be favourable to the undertaking, Virg.: — amicitiam se accipere annuit, Liv.: — a. falsa, to confess, affirm, Tac. \*\*B) To point out by winking: quos iste annuerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61. \*\*C) To promise any thing by winking: quibus annuis arcem, Virg. Æ. 1, 250: quum annuisset se venturum, Liv.: — a. nutum numenque, to grant one's protection, id.

ANNUS, i. m. I. A) a) A year: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. de Sen. 7: — centum et septem complevit annos: — initio anni, Liv.: — principio anni, id.: — anno exeunte, at the end of the year: — extremo anni, Liv.: — instead of which, extremo anni, Tac. [Poet.: anno pleno, finished, Hor. b) Anno, for a year, for a whole year: qui a. jam prope senatum non habuerint, Liv.: — also, every year, Plin. 18, 18, 48: — instead of which, with in: ter in anno: — [anno also: last year, a year before, Plaut.] c) Annum, for a year, for the space of a year: matronæ annum eum luxerunt, Liv. d) Ad a., a year hence, for the coming year: ut tibi faciendum est ad a.: — quem ad a. tribunum plebis videbam fore. e) In annum, for a year: prorogatum in a. imperium est, Liv.: — frugis in a. copia, Hor. B) Esp.: The year of life to which one must have attained for entering upon an office, official year: quod hoc honore (consulatus) me affectis prima petitione, quod anno meo, Cic. Agr. 2, 2: — subito reliquit a. suum seque in a. proximum transtulit: — qui anno suo petierint. II. Meton. A)

Poet. Season: formosissimus a. Virg. B. 3, 57: — pomifer a., Hor.: — hibernus a., id. \*\*B) Growth of a year: agricolæ annum flevire, Lucan. 3, 452: — arare terram aut expectare annum, Tac. [C) Time of life, age: rugis integer a., Prop. 4, 5, 57.] [Hence the Ital. *annata*, from which the Fr. *année*, besides *an*, derived immediately from the Lat. *annus*.]

[AN-NŪTO (adn.), are. v. frequ. To nod often to any one: nunc annutat, Plaut.; App.]

\*\*AN-NŪTRIO (adn.), ire. v. a. To nourish or bring up at or near to: a. denas vites singulis arboribus, Plin. 17, 23, 35.

\*\*ANNŪUM, i. n. more frequently in the plur. Annua, orum. Yearly salary, pension, Suet. Vesp. 18; Dig.

ANNŪUS, a, um. (annus) I. Lasting a year, a year long, of a year: a. tempus, Cic. Att. 6, 5: — provincia, a., a year's administration: — conf. magistratus a., Cæs.; and, imperium a., Tac.: — ut annui essemus, to remain for a year in the province: — a. dies, the stated year (for payments). II. Happening every year, yearly, annual: a. commutationes, changes of the seasons, Cic. Inv. 1, 34: — a. labor (agricolæ): — a. vice, and a. vicibus, every year, Plin.

[ĀNŌDŪNON, i. n. (sc. medicamentum) (ἀνόδυνος) A soothing remedy, a lenitive, C. Aur.; M. Emp.]

[ĀNĒA, æ. f. (ἀνείη) Want of reason, madness, NL.]

[ĀNŌMĀLIA, æ. f. (ἀνωμαλία) Gramm.: Irregularity, anomaly, Varr. L. L. 9, 1.]

[ĀNŌMĀLOS (us), a, on (um). (ἀνόματος) In Grammar: irregular, Gramm.]

[ANOMŌDON, ontis. n. A kind of moss, NL.]

ĀNŌNIS. See ONONIS.

ĀNŌNŪMOS, i. f. (ἀνώνυμος, without a name) A kind of unknown plant, Plin. 27, 4, 14.

[ĀNŌREXIA, æ. f. (ἀνρεξίς) Want of appetite, NL.]

[ĀNŌSMIA, æ. f. (ἀνσμία) The quality of being destitute of the power of smelling, NL.]

[ĀNŌSPHRESIA, æ. f. (ἀνσφρησίς) An interruption of the sense of smelling, NL.]

AN-QUIRO, quisivi, itum. 3. v. a. (amb-quæro, qu. to seek round about; hence) To seek after, search for.

I. Prop.: omnia, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria, a. et parare, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: — a. alqm, apud quem evomet virus acerbitalis suæ. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To search into, examine, investigate: acquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: — a. aut consultare, conducat id necne. \*\*B) Esp. In Law. 1) To investigate judicially: a. de perduellione, Liv. 6, 20: — a. de morte alcjs, Tac. 2) To accuse, impeach; with an abl. or gen. of the punishment: capite anquisuit, Liv. 8, 33: — quum capitis anquisissent, id.: — a. pecunia, id.

[ANQUISITE, adv. Carefully: satis a. satisque sollicite, Gell. 1, 3, 9.]

[ANQUISITIO, ōnis. f. (anquiro) A judicial accusation, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 76.]

ANSA, æ. f. I. A handle, haft, ear of vessels, Cat. R. R. 113; Virg.; Ov.: the handle of a door, Petr.: the loop of a sandal for drawing the straps through, Plin.: of a rudder, Vitruv.: a cramp for holding stones together, id.: the cheek of a balance, id. II. Occasion, opportunity, excuse: necesse erit cupere, ut quam sæpissime peccet amicus, quo plures det sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendendum, Cic. Læl. 16, 59: — conf. si locus habet reprehensionis ansam aliquam: — etiam sermonis ansas dabat: — hac sextula se ansam retinere omnium controversiarum putat.

ANSANCTUS. See AMSANCTUS.

ANSĀTUS, a, um. (ansa) *Having a handle or handles*: a. vas, Col. 9, 15: — a. tela, *having ears*, Enn. ap. Macr.: — [Facetiously, homo a., i. e. with his arms a-kimbo, Plaut.]

1. ANSER, ěris, m. [f. Varr.] *A goose*: Cic. R. A. 20; Liv.; Plin.: a. Amyclæus, a *swan into which Jupiter changed himself*, Virg.

2. ANSER, ěris, m. *A lascivious poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius, by whom he was presented with a country-seat near Falerum*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5.

ANSERCŪLUS, i. m. dem. *A little goose*, Col. 8, 14, 7.

ANSĚRĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a goose*: genus a., Col. 8, 5, 10: — a. pedes, Plin.: — a. adeps, *goose-grease*, id.: — [a. planta, a *daisy*, NL.]

ANSĚBĀRĪ, ōrum, m. *A people, on the western bank of the Weser, in the present Minden*, Tac. A. 13, 55.

[ANSŪLA, æ. f. dem. (ansa) *A small handle*, App.: a *small cramp*, id.: a *small loop*, V. Max.]

ANTĀCHĀTĚS, æ. m. (ἀνταχάτης) *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

[ANTĀCIDUM, i. n. (ἀντι-acidus) *An antacid*, NL.]

ANTĚ, arum, f. *Pillars in front of a house, on each side of the door*, Vitruv. 3, 1: — sedes in antis, a *temple with pillars at the corners of the walls*, id.

ANTEŪS, i. m. (Ἀνταῖος) *A giant, killed by Hercules*, Ov. M. 9, 184; Luc.

[ANTĀGŌNISMUS, i. m. (ἀντι-ἀγωνισμός) *Antagonism, mutual opposition*, NL.]

[ANTĀGŌNISTA, æ. m. (ἀνταγωνιστής) *An opponent, antagonist*, Eccl.: — In Med.: (sc. musculus) *The antagonist muscle*, NL.]

[ANTĀMBĚŪS, a, um. Metr.: a. pes, u u - - u (opp. 'ambæus'), Gramm.]

ANTANDROS (us), i. f. (Ἀντάνδρος) *A town of Mysia, near the sea*, Plin. 5, 30, 32. Hence, Antandrius, a, um. *Of Antandros*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

ANTAPOCHA. See APOCHA.

ANTĀPŌDŌSIS, is, f. (ἀνταπόδοσις) *In Rhet.: The application of a similitude to the object compared*, Quint. 8, 3, 77.

[ANTARCTĪCUS, a, um. (ἀνταρκτικός) *Southern*, Hyg.; App.]

[1. ANTĀRĪUS, a, um. *That serves for erecting*: a. funes, for raising a scaffold, Vitruv. 10, 3.]

[2. ANTĀRĪUS, a, um. (ante) *That is in front*: a. bellum, a *war before the town*, according to Fest.]

[ANTARTHERĪCUM, i. n. (ἀντι-ἀρθερίσις) *A remedy for the gout*, NL.]

ANTĚ, adv. and prep. *In front, before*. I. Adv. \*A) *Of place*: Before, in front, forwards: ingredi non a. sed retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 12: — fluvius ab tergo, a. circaque oram omnem cingebat, Liv.: — a. aut post pugnare, id. B) *Of time*: Before, previously: illos septem et multis a. seculis Lycurgum accepimus fuisse sapientes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: — viginti annis a.: — paucis diebus a.: — multo a. prospexi tempestatem futurum, long ago: — quum paulo a. dedissem ad te literas: — conf. quæ a. paulo breviter attigi: — tanto a., so long before: — permultum a. certior factus: — anno a. quam mortuus est, a year before he died, before his death: — conf. anno ipso ante quam natus est Ennius: — ut te a. videret quam e vita discederet. — [Poet. as an adj.: ignari a. malorum, of the previous sufferings; in Greek τὰ πρὶν καὶ, Virg.] \*\*C) *Of succession, order*: First: ut a. caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur, Cels. 7, 29: — a. dicam de his... tum de his, etc., id. II. Prep. with acc. A) *Of place*: Before: ut a. suos hortulos piscaretur, Cic. Off. 2, 14: fossa erat a. oppidum, Cæs.: — a. suum fundum insidias collocare alicui: — a. oculos collocata: — a. hosce

deos erant arulæ: — equitatum omnem a. se mittere, Cæs. B) *Of time*: 1) Before: si ad te bene a. lucem venisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259: — conf. multo a. lucem surrexit: — a. horam tertiam, Cæs.: — a. id tempus, id.: — a. ædilitatem meam: — a. hanc urbem conditam: — conf. a. urbem captam; and, a. decemviro creatos, Liv.: — jam a. Socratem, Democritum, etc.: — conf. qui honos togato habitus a. me est nemini: — a. has meas literas, before the receipt of this letter: — conf. a. regiam injuriam, Liv.; and, a. cibum, a. sidus fervidum, Hor. 2) Esp. a) A. tempus, before the (proper, legal) time: qui factus est consul bis, primum a. tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, Cic. Læl. 3: — non satis expectato signo, a. tempus excitatis suis, Liv. b) a) A. diem (abbrev. a. d.), with an ordinal number, denotes the day of the month: Me a. d. XIII. Kalendas Januarias principem revocandæ libertatis fuisse, the 13th before the Calends of Jan., i. e. the 20th of December, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 20: — thus, a. d. VI. Kal. Novembr., the 27th of October: — a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (ante diem quartum Idus Martias), the 12th of March: — a. d. III. Non. Jan. M. Cicero natus est, the 3d of Jan., Gell. As the expression a. diem was considered as one word, we sometimes find it preceded by ex and in: de Quinto fratre nuncii nobis tristes venerant ex a. d. III. Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., the 3d of June: — eadem te optumatum contulisse in a. d. V. Kal. Nov., on the 28th of Oct.: — thus, in a. d. IV. Kal. Dec., on the 28th of Nov. [β) A. diem, before the proper time, Ov.; Virg.: — a. hunc diem nunquam, never till now, Plaut.; Ter.] \*\*C) *Of succession or rank, instead of the usual præ*: a) quem a. me diligo, above myself, better than myself, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15: — facundia Græcos, gloria belli Gallos a. Romanos fuisse, have surpassed, Sall.: — thus, tum me et Alexandrum et a. Pyrrhum et a. omnes alios imperatores esse, Liv.: — necessitas a. rationem est, goes before, is above, Curt. — Thus, very freq., b) A. alios, a. omnes, before others, before all: tanto a. alios miserandi magis, qui umquam obsessi sunt, Liv. 5, 42: — conf. unam longe a. alias pulchritudine insignem raptam ferunt, id.: — tua a. omnes experientia, Tac.: — a. omnia: a) Before all things, first, primum, Quint. 2, 15, 1; 10, 2, 4. β) Principally, exceedingly: mæstitia eo a. omnia insignis, quia, etc., Liv. 2, 7: — dulces a. omnia Musæ, Virg. III. In composition ante mostly has a local meaning (Prop. and Fig.): Before, foremost: anteferre, anteire, antepone, etc. With reference to time it is perhaps used by classic writers only in adjectives and adverbs: antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac. In verbs of time, the preposition is better written separately: ante actus, ante factus, ante paro, etc. In later Latinity, we find these verbs as compounds. [Hence the Ital. anzi; conf. ABANTE.]

ANTĚĀ, adv. (ante-eā like; postea, posthac, antehac) Before, formerly (with reference to a past or present point of time): a., quum equester ordo judicaret, improbi magistratus in provinciis inserviebant publicanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: — fuit a. tempus, quum Germanos Galli virtute superarent, Cæs.: — et a. laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus: — hunc audiebant a., nunc præsentem vident: — si a. fuit ignotum, nuper est cognitum: — et clara fuerunt, et a. fuerant, nec postea defecerunt: — hanc consuetudinem jam a. minuebamus, post Sullæ victoriam penitus amisimus: — non accusabimur posthac; neque a. negligentis fuimus: — semper ille a. cum uxore, tum sine ea: — thus, a. ... tunc, Liv.: a. ... deinde, id.: — a. ... mox, Plin.

ANTEACTUS, a, um. and ANTEAGO. better written as two words.

[ANTĚ-AMBŪLO (poet. tetrasyll.), ōnis, m. A servant whose duty it was to walk before his master, Mart. 2, 18, 5.]

[ANTĚĀNUS, a, um. The foremost, ML. Hence the Ital. anziano; the Fr. ancien.]

ANTEBASIS. See ANTIBASIS.

\*ANTĚ-CĀNIS, is, m. (ἄρκτωρ) The Lesser Dog-star, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 114.

[ANTĚ-CANTAMENTUM, i. n. A prelude, App.]

**ANTĒ-CĀPIO**, cēpi, ceptum. 3. v. a. *To take beforehand.* \***I. Prop.**: a. multa, quæ bello usui forent, *to take possession of beforehand, pre-occupy*, Sall. Cat. 32:—thus, a. locum castris, id.:—a. pontem, Tac. \***II. Fig.**: antecēpta animo rei informatio, a previous notion, innate idea, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43:—a. noctem, *to anticipate, not to wait for it*, Sall.:—*conf.* a. tempus legatorum, *to anticipate, come before*, id.:—a. omnia luxu, *to anticipate, satisfy all one's wants beforehand (opp. famem, sitim 'opperiri')*, id.

**ANTĒCĒDENS**, entis. **I. Part.** of antecedo. \***II. Subst. In Rhet.**: *That which precedes, the antecedent: locus ex antecedentibus*, Cic. Top. 12.

**ANTĒ-CĒDO**, essi, essum. 3. v. n. and a. *To go before, precede; with dat., acc., and absol.* **I. Prop.** \***A) Gen.**: qui (equites) agmen antecessissent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 11:—a. signa, *before the standards*, Curt.—a. gregem, Col.:—*Absol.*: (stellæ) tum antecedunt, tum c. subsequuntur... tum antecedendo, tum c. retardando, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. **B) Esp.**: *To get the start, take the lead*: Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. Att. 8, 9 extr.:—magnis itineribus a., Cæs. **II. Fig.** **A) Gen.**: si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit, Cic. Top. 23:—ætate paulum his antecedens:—*conf.* ut quisque ætate antecedit:—exercitatio semper a. cibum debet, Cels.:—antecedens annus, Plin. **B) Esp.**: *To have the start of or advantage over, be superior, surpass, excel*: natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30:—Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedit, Cæs.—a. omnes, id.:—a. fidem magnitudine rerum, Curt.—*Absol.*: qui et auctoritate et ætate et usu rerum antecedeat, excelled:—*conf.* ut quisque ætate et honore antecedit.

**ANTE-CELLO**, ěre. v. n. *To be eminent, be superior, to surpass, excel; with dat., in alqa re, re, or absol.*: qui, qua re homines bestii præstant, ea in re hominibus ipsis antecellat, Cic. Inv. 1, 4:—quæ (ædes) longe ceteris a.:—a. ceteris eloquentiâ:—vir humanitate, sapientia, integritate antecellens:—a. cognitione astrorum sollertiaque ingeniorum:—a. militari laude.—\*\**With acc.*: a. omnes, Plin.:—thus, a. omnes fortuna, Tac.—*Hence pass.*: qui (inferiores) omnibus his rebus antecelluntur, A. Her.

**ANTECEPTUS**. See ANTECAPIO.

\***ANTĒCESSIO**, ōnis. f. (antecedo) **I. A going before**: quæ in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic. Un. 10. **II. Esp.**: *A preceding cause, condition: homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat*, Cic. Off. 1, 4:—consecutio, a., repugnantia.

**ANTECESSOR**, ōris. m. (antecedo) *he that goes before*.

\***I. Milit.**: *A kind of detachment sent forward, for antecursores, an advanced guard*, Suet. Vit. 17; Auct. B. Afr. **II. A predecessor in an office (opp. 'successor')**, Dig. **III. One who goes before another in science, he who opens the path in it or serves as a leader: thus, a teacher or professor of law**, Cod. Just.:—an apostle, Tert.:—the Holy Ghost, id.—*Hence the Fr. ancêtres*.]

\***ANTĒCESSUS**, us. m. (antecedo) *A going before; occurs only in in antecessum, before-hand, in advance; in a. dare, solvere, accipere, etc., to pay in advance, to get paid in advance*, Sen. E. 118; Ben. 4, 32; Flor.

[**ANTĒ-CŒNIUM**, ii. n. (cœna) *A meal before the principal meal*, App.]

\***ANTĒ-CURRO**, 3. v. a. *To run before: stella solem antecurrens*, Vitr. 9, 4.

**ANTĒCURSOR**, ōris. m. (ante-curro) *A forerunner.* **I. Milit.**: *A detachment sent forward to prepare quarters and other necessities for the main body, an advanced guard*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 47; B. C. 1, 16. **II. The forerunner of Christ, John the Baptist**, Tert.]

**ANTEDICO**, **ANTEDICTUS**. *written more properly as two words.*

\***ANTĒ-ĒO**, ivi or il. 4. [*the old form, antideo, antidit for anteo, anteit, Plant; anteis, anteit etc., used as bisyll.*, Hor.; Ov.; and other poets: contracted forms, anteat, antibo, antire, antisse etc., Ov.; Tac.] v. n. and a. *To go before, precede.* **I. Prop.**: *With dat., acc. and absol.*: anteibant lictores non cum baculis, sed ut hic prætoribus anteeunt, cum fascibus duobus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34:—a. alqm, Hor. **II. Fig.** **A) To go before, surpass, excel one in a thing**: Cato, qui his ætate anteibat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3:—*conf.* quum Ser. Sulpicius ætate illos anteiret, sapientia omnes:—thus, a. omnes intelligentiâ:—but also, a. ceteris virtute:—*conf.* minimam animi præstantiam omnibus bonis corporis a.:—*Passive*: se æquales tui abs te anteiri putant:—*absol.*: a. operibus, *to distinguish oneself by one's actions*, Cæs. \***B) To anticipate, meet, oppose, resist**: a. damnationem, Tac.:—a. incendium, id.:—a. auctoritati parentis, *to resist, oppose*, id. **C) To know before-hand**, Sil. 14, 455.]

**ANTEFACIO**, **ANTEFACTUS**. *written more properly as two words.*

**ANTE-FĒRO**, tūli, lātum, ferre. *To carry or bear before.* \***I. Prop.**: a. fasces, Cæs. B. C. 3, 106:—a. imagines clarissimarum familiarum, the pictures of ancestors at funerals, Tac.:—thus, a. legum latorum titulos, victarum gentium vocabula, id. **II. Fig.** **A) To prefer, give the preference**: a. longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7:—a. alqm nobilitati:—a. vel iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello:—a. comitia iudiciis:—a. se alci:—neque honore neque gratia neque fortunis:—thus, uter utri virtute anteferendus, Cæs.:—a. imperatores omnibus juris peritissimis de fœderibus et de toto jure pacis et belli:—hi inter se controversias habebant, quinam anteferretur, Cæs. \***B) To anticipate, to consider before-hand**: quod est dies allatura, id. consilio a. debemus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16 extr., doubtful (*written as two words in Orell*).

\***ANTĒ-FIXUS**, a. um. **I. Fixed or fastened before any thing, nailed to any thing**: a. ora truncis arborum, Tac. A. 1, 61. **II. Subst.**: Antefixa, orum. n. *Little ornaments affixed to the roofs of houses or temples*, Liv. 34, 4; Vitr.

\***ANTĒ-GĒNĪTĀLIS**, e. *Before birth: a. experimentum*, Plin. 7, 55, 56.

**ANTEGERO** and **ANTEGESTUS**, a. um. *written more properly as two words.*

\***ANTĒ-GRĒDIOR**, essus. 3. v. dep. *To go before, precede.* **I. Prop.**: stella a. solem (opp. 'subsequi'), Cic. N. D. 2, 20. **II. Fig.**: id. tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas, Cic. Off. 1, 27:—omnia quæ fiunt, causis fiunt antegressis.

\***ANTĒ-HĀBĒO**, ěre. v. a. *To prefer: ne incredibilia veris antehabeant*, Tac. A. 4, 11.

**ANTĒ-HĀC**. [*the old form antihac, as antidea for antea, Plaut.*] adv. **I. Before this (present) time, formerly, before now, in time past** [antea, before any time]: a. sperare saltem licebat, c. nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3:—quod videt, non, ut a. putabam, novitati esse invisum meæ. \***II. Sometimes for antea, before any time, formerly: sæpe a. fidem prodiderat, Sall. Cat. 25, 4.**

**ANTELATUS**, a. um. *part. of antefero.*

[**ANTĒLI** or **ANTHELII**, ōrum. m. (ἀντήλιοι or ἀνθήλιοι) *Images of gods before the front-doors*, Tert.]

[**ANTĒLŌGIUM**, ii. n. (ante-λόγος) *A prologue, preamble*, Plaut.]

[**ANTĒ-LŌQUĪUM**, ii. n. (loquor) **I. The right of speaking first**, Macr. **II. A poem, preface**, Symm.]

**ANTĒ-LUCĀNUS**, a. um (lux) *Before day-light, before day-break: ex a. tempore*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4:—industria a. opificum:—a. cœnæ, till day-break.

[ANTE-LŪCIO, adv. (lux) *Before day-break or day-light*: a. aufugere, recubare, App.]

[ANTE-LŪCULO, adv. (lux) *Before day-light or day-break*, App.]

[ANTE-LŪDIUM, ii. n. (ludo) *A prelude*, App.]

[ANTE-MĒRIDĪALIS, e. *In or of the forenoon*: a. horæ, M. Cap.]

ANTE-MĒRIDĪANUS, a, um. *In or of the forenoon*: a. sermo, Cic. de Or. 3, 6: — a. ambulatio: — a. litteræ, *that has arrived before noon*.

\*\*ANTE-MITTO, ðre. v. a. *To send before or forward* (usually præmittere): antemissis equitibus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 51 (*written as two words in Oudend.*): — a. elephants, Sol.: — antemissæ arbores, *placed before the boundaries of fields*, Sicul. Fl.

ANTEMNÆ, arum. [*sing.* Antemna, Cato; Sil.] *f. A city of the Sabines*, Varr. L. L. 5, 12; Virg.; Plin. Hence, Antemnates. *The inhabitants of Antemna*, Liv. 1, 9.

[ANTE-MENIO, ire. v. a. (munio) *To provide with a front-wall or breast-wall*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 66, *doubtful*.]

[ANTEMURĀLE, is. n. *A buttress, breast-wall*, Eccl.]

[ANTE-MURĀNUS, a, um. (murus) *That is before the wall*: a. vallum, Amm.]

ANTENNA (antenna), æ. f. I. *A sail-yard*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14; Liv.; Hor. II. *Meton.*: *The feeler of insects*, NL.]

[ANTENNARIA, æ. f. *A kind of plant*, Fam. Mucedines, NL.]

ANTĒNOR, ðris. m. (Ἀντήνωρ) *A Trojan, who founded Patavium (Padua)*, Virg. Æ. 1, 246.

ANTĒNŌRĒUS, a, um. *Antenorean or Patavian*, Mart. 1, 77.

ANTĒNŌRĪDES, æ. m. I. *A descendant of Antenor*, Virg. Æ. 6, 484. II. *An inhabitant of Padua*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 252.

[ANTE-NUPTĪALIS, e. *That takes place or is given before a wedding*, Inst. Nov.]

ANTEOCCUPATIO and ANTEOCCUPO. *written more properly as two words*.

[ANTE-PĒNULTĪMUS, a, um. *In Gramm.*: *Antepenultimate, the last but two*, Diom.; M. Cap.]

ANTE-PAGMENTUM, i. n. *In Architect.*: *An ornament on the outside of a building*, Cato, R. R. 14; Vitruv.

ANTEPARO and ANTEPARTUS. *written more properly as two words*.

[ANTE-PASSIO, ðnis. f. *Anticipation, presentiment*, Hier.]

[ANTE-PENDŪLUS, a, um. *Hanging before*: crines a, App.]

[ANTE-PES, ðdis. m. I. *The forefoot*, Cic. Ar. 454. II. *A forerunner, a servile client that walked before his patron*, Juv. 7, 143.]

ANTE-PĪLĀNUS, i. m. *Milit.* I. *Plur. Soldiers who fought before the pilani, viz. the hastati and principes*, Liv. 8, 8. II. A) *One who is posted in front of the standard*, Amm. B) *Fig.*: *A competitor, rival*, Amm.]

[ANTE-PĪLĒPTĪCUM, i. n. (ἀντι-πληψία) *A remedy against epilepsy*, NL.]

[ANTE-POLLĒO, ðre. v. n. *To be more powerful, surpass, excel*, App.]

[ANTE-PŌNENS. *That places before*: typus febrilis a, NL.]

ANTE-PŌNO, sui, sĭtum. 3. v. a. *To set or place before or forward*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: a. equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. A. 15, 32: — a. vigilias, id.: — a. prandium, Plaut. II. *Fig.* \*A) *Gen.*: *ut omnia causis fiant antepositis*, Cic. Fat. 18. B) *Esp.*: *To prefer, give the*

*preference*: quem (Pompeium) omnibus qui umquam fuerunt, quem mihi ipsi antepono, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5: — a. se alci: — a. suum consilium alci: — a. longe gymnasium Academiæ illi: — a. amicitiam omnibus rebus: — a. alqd alci rei, Cæs.: — in *Times*: mala bonis ponit ante, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71.

[ANTE-PŌTENS, entis. *Superior in power or fortune*, Plaut.]

ANTE-QUAM, or in two words ANTE QUAM. *Before, sooner than*: a. de rep. dicam, exponam etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 1: — cui fui semper amicus, a. ille reip. est factus inimicus.

ANTĒRĪDES, um. f. (ἀντήριδες) *In Architect.*: *A stay, buttress*, Vitruv. 10, 1.

ANTĒRĪDĪON, i. n. dem. (ἀντήριδιον) *A little stay or buttress*, Vitruv. 10, 17.

[ANTĒRIOR, ðris. (ante) *Foremost*: a. pars, Amm. 16, 8: — a. litteræ, *former, last*, Symm.]

[ANTERIUS, adv. (ante) *Formerly*, Sid.]

ANTĒROS, ðtis. m. (Ἀντίρως) I. *(The adversary of Eros), the avenger of contemned love*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 60. II. *A kind of amethyst*, Plin. 37, 9, 40.

[ANTES, ium. m. *Rows or ranks, for instance, of vines*, Virg. G. 2, 417; Col. *Of the ranks of an army*, Cat.]

[ANTĒ-SCHŌLĀNUS, i. m. (schola) *An under teacher, usher*, Petr.]

[ANTĒ-SIGNĀNUS, i. m. (signum) *before or in front of the standard; hence* I. *Antesignani. (sc. milites) Soldiers who fought in front of the eagles and standards*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 43; Liv. II. *Meton.*: *One who fights in the first ranks, a leader*: a. in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Phil. 2, 29.]

[ANTESTĀTUS, i. m. *A witness*, Gai. Inst.]

\*ANTE-STO or ANTISTO, stĕti. 1. v. n. *To stand before; fig. to excel, surpass; absol. to distinguish one's-self, to be eminent, superior*: Crotoniæ multum omnibus (dat.) corporum viribus (abl.) antesteterunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 2: — Scandinavia magnitudine alias (insulas) antestat, Mel.

ANTESTOR, atus. 1. v. dep. (contr. from ante-testor) I. *In Law*: *To call upon any one to be witness of an arrest, &c.* Hor., S. 1, 9, 76. II. *Meton.*, *Gen.*: *næ iste te antestaretur*, Cic. Mil. 25: — [in a passive sense, L. Andr. ap. Prisc.]

[ANTĒURBĀNA, orum. *Country seats near the town, according to Fest.*]

\*\*ANTE-VĒNĪO, ðni, entum. 4. v. n. and a. I. *To get before*: a. alci, Plaut. Tr. 4, 2, 65: — a. exercitum, Sall. II. *Fig.* A) *To prevent, anticipate, frustrate*: a. consilia et insidias hostium, Sall. Jug. 48: — *Impers.*: omni tempore anteventum est, Cat. ap. Non. B) *To exceed, excel, surpass*: amor omnibus rebus antevenit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 1: — a. nobilitatem per virtutem, Sall.: — *Absol.*: beneficia ubi multum antevenere, i. e. *become too great*, Tac.

[ANTE-VĒTŪLUS, a, um. (venio) *Hanging forward*: a. comæ, App.]

[ANTEVERSIO, ðnis. f. *A coming before, an anticipating*: a. et prægressus, Amm.]

\*ANTE-VERTO (-vort.), ti, sum. 3. v. a. [as dep. antevortar, Plaut.] *To go before, precede*. I. *Prop.* A) *tum anteverterns, tum 'subsequens'*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. B) *Esp.*: *To take or win the lead, to get before*: itaque antevertit, Cic. Mil. 17. II. *Fig.* A) *To anticipate, prevent*: Fannius antevertit, Cic. Læl. 4: — *damnationem veneno a, Tac.* B) *To prefer*: omnibus consiliis anteverendum existimavit, *thinks he must prefer it to all other plans*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 7.

[ANTE-VĪO, are. v. n. (via) *To go before*, V. Fort.]

[**ANTĒ-VŎLO**, æ. v. n. *To fly before: fama a. currum, Stat.*]

**ANTĒ-VORTA**, æ. f. (*verto*) *A goddess supposed to remind people of past things (opp. 'Post-vorta'), Macr. S. 1, 7.*

**ANTHĀLIUM**, ii. n. (*ἀνθάλιον*) *Tuberous lathyrus, Plin. 21, 15, 50.*

1. **ANTHĒDON**, ðnis. f. (*ἀνθηδών*) *The Greek medlar, Plin. 15, 50, 22.*

2. **ANTHĒDON**, ðnis. f. (*Ἀνθηδών*) I. *A seaport of Boeotia, where Glaucus was born, Ov. M. 13, 903.* II. *A maritime town of Palestine, afterwards called Agrippias, Plin. 5, 13, 14.*

**ANTHĒDŌNĪUS**, a. um. *Anthedonian, Stat. Th. 9, 291.*

[**ANTHĒLIX**, icis. f. (*ἀντ-ἑλῖξ*) *In Anatomy: The counter curve in the external ear, in front of the helix, NL.*]

[**ANTHELMINTHICUM**, i. n. (*ἀντ-ἑλμινθος*) *A worm-medicine, vermifuge, NL.*]

**ANTHĒMIS**, idis. f. (*ἀνθεμῖς*) *Chamomile, Fam. Syn-anthereæ, Plin. 22, 21, 26.*

**ANTHĒMUM**, i. n. (*ἀνθ μον*) *A kind of herb good against the stone, Plin. 26, 8, 55.*

**ANTHĒMŪSĪAS**, ædis. f. *A town of Mesopotamia, Tac. A. 6, 41.*

**ANTHĒRA**, æ. f. (*ἀνθηρά, blossoming*) I. *In Medicine: A composition consisting of blossoms, Plin. 24, 9, 42.* [II. *In Botany: The anther, NL.*]

**ANTHĒRĪCOS**, i. m. (*ἀνθέρικος*) *The stem of asphodel, Plin. 21, 17, 68.*

[**ANTHĒRICUM**, i. n. (*ἀνθέρικος*) *A kind of plant, Fam. Asphodeleæ, NL.*]

**ANTHĪAS**, æ. m. (*ἀνθίας*) *A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 9, 59, 85.*

**ANTHĪNUS**, a. um. (*ἀνθῶνός*) *Prepared from flowers: a. mel, Plin. 11, 14, 14.*

**ANTHŌLŌGĪCA**, orum. n. (*ἀνθολογικά*) *An anthology, a collection of writings, Plin. 21, 3, 9.*

[**ANTHŌRHYLLUS**, i. m. (*ἀνθος-φύλλον*) *The fruit of the Caryophyllus aromaticum, Fam. Myrtaceæ, NL.*]

[**ANTHŌXANTHUM**, i. n. (*ἀνθος-ξανθός*) *Spring-grass, Fam. Gramineæ, NL.*]

**ANTHRĀCĪAS**. See **ANTHRACITIS**.

[**ANTHRĀCĪNUS**, a. um. (*ἀνθράκινος*) *Black as a coal, Varr. ap. Non. 550, 5.*]

**ANTHRĀCĪTES**, æ. m. (*ἀνθράκεις*) I. *A kind of bloodstone, Plin. 36, 20, 38.* [II. *In Anthracite, NL.*]

**ANTHRĀCĪTIS**, idis. f. (*ἀνθράκεις*) *Coal-carbuncle, Plin. 37, 11, 27:— [also Anthracias, æ. m. (*ἀνθράκας*), Sol.]*

[**ANTHRĀCŌMETRUM**, (*ἀνθράξ-μέτρον*) *An instrument employed to determine the quantity of carbonic acid contained in a mixture of several gases, NL.*]

[**ANTHRĀCŌSIS**, f. (*ἀνθράξ*) *Carbuncle of the eye or eyelid, NL.*]

**ANTHRAX**, æcis. m. (*ἀνθράξ, coal*) I. *Cinnabar, Vitr. 7, 8.* [II. *In Medic.: An ulcer eating into the flesh (in pure Latin, carbunculus), LL.*]

**ANTHRISCUS**, i. f. or -UM, i. n. (*ἀνθρίσκος* or -ον) *Rough chervil, Plin. 22, 22, 38.*

**ANTHRŌPOGRĀPHOS**, i. m. (*ἀνθρωπογράφος*) *A portrait-painter, Plin. 35, 10, 37.*

[**ANTHRŌPŌLATRA**, æ. m. (*ἀνθρωπολάτρης*) *A worshipper of men, Cod. Just.*]

[**ANTHRŌPŌLŌGĪA**, æ. f. (*ἀνθρωπος-λογία*) *The science (doctrine) of the human species, anthropology, NL.*]

[**ANTHRŌPŌMORPHĪTÆ**, arum. m. (*ἀνθρωπομορφῆται*) *They who ascribe a human form to God, Aug.*]

**ANTHROPOMORPHOS**. See **MANDRAGORA**.

**ANTHRŌPŌPHĀGUS**, i. m. (*ἀνθρωποφάγος*) *A man-eater, Plin. 4, 12, 26.*

**ANTHUS**, i. m. (*ἄνθος*) *A yellow wagtail, Plin. 10, 42, 57.*

**ANTHYLLĪON**, ii. n. (*ἀνθύλλιον*) *A kind of herb, good against obstructions in the urinary passages (called also Anthyllum), Plin. 26, 8, 51.*

**ANTHYLLIS**, idis. f. (*ἀνθυλλίς*) *A kind of plant, like ground ivy, Plin. 26, 15, 90.*

**ANTHYŌPHŌRA**, æ. f. (*ἀνθοφορά*) *Rhet. figur., when an orator anticipates the objections of his opponent and answers them, Sen. Contr. 1, 7.*

[**ANTHYSTĒRICUM**, i. n. (*ἀντ-ύστερα*) *A remedy against hysteria, NL.*]

[**ANTĪÆ**, arum. f. (*ante*) *Hair of the head hanging down the forehead, forelocks, App.; Tert.*]

**ANTIĀNUS**, **ANTIAS**, **ANTIATINUS**. See **ANTIUM**.

[**ANTĪBACCHĪUS**, i. m. (*ἀντίβακχείος*) *The poetical foot, — — —, Ter. Maur. p. 244 P.: a. versus, that consists of such feet, Diom.*]

**ANTĪBĀSIS**, is. f. (*ἀντίβασις, a counter-basis*) *A part of the ballista, Vitr. 10, 17.*

**ANTĪBŌRĒUS**, a. um. (*ἀντίβόρειος*) *Turned toward the north: a. horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.*

[**ANTĪBRĀCHĪUM**, i. n. (*ἀντ-ί-βραχίον*) *The fore part of the arm, NL.*]

**ANTICARDIUM**. See **PERICARDIUM**.

[**ANTĪCĀTĒGŌRĪA**, æ. f. (*ἀντικατηγορία*) *A recrimination, counter-accusation, August.*]

**ANTĪCĀTO**, ðnis. m. *Anticato, Cæsar's reply to Cicero's panegyric of Cato, Quint. 1, 5, 68; Juv.; Gell.*

**ANTICHEIR**. See **POLLEX**.

[**ANTICHRISTUS**, i. m. (*Ἀντίχριστος*) *Antichrist, Eccl.*]

**ANTĪCHTHŌNES**, um. (*ἀντίχθονες*) *Antipodes, Plin. 6, 22, 24.*

**ANTĪCĪPĀTIO**, ðnis. f. \*I. *A notion of a thing antecedently to instruction, an innate idea, Cic. N.D. 1, 16, 17.* [II. *The first motion of the body, antecedently to what is properly termed walking.* III. *In Medic.: Anticipation, NL.*]

**ANTĪ-CĪPO**. i. v. a. and n. (*capio*) I. *Act.* \*A) *To take beforehand, to anticipate, fig.: qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus sis? anticipate affliction, distress yourself beforehand, Cic. Att. 8, 14:— a. viam, to get the start, Ov.:— a. mortem, to kill one's self beforehand, Suet.:— ita est informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, ut etc., an inbred notion, innate idea; conf. ANTICIPATIO.* [B) *To surpass, excel: a. acumen alcjs, Aus.]* \*\*II. *Neutr.: To come before or earlier: venti uno die anticipantes, Plin. 2, 47, 47.*

**ANTICIRRHA**, æ. See **ANTICYRA**.

**ANTICLEĀ**, æ. f. *The mother of Ulysses, mistaken by Cicero for Euryclea, his nurse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16.*

\***ANTĪCUS**, a. um. (*ante*) *That is in front, foremost [opp. 'posticus']:* in a. partem pelli, Cic. Un. 10:— antica pars ad meridiem, 'postica ad septentrionem, Varr.

**ANTĪCŪRA**, æ. (*Anticyræ, arum, and Anticirrha, æ.*) f. (*Ἀντίκυρα*) *An island in the Ægean, near the Sinus Maliacus, famous for hellebore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 83; A. P. 300.*

[**ANTĪDACTYLUS**, a. um. (*ἀντίδακτυλος*) *A. pes, the reversed dactyl, — — —, Gramm.*]

## ANTIDEA

ANTIDEA or ANTEIDEA. See ANTRA.

ANTIDEO. See ANTEEO.

ANTIDHAC. See ANTEHAC.

[ANTIDŌRON, i. n. (ἀντιδῶρον) *A present made in return, Dig.*]

\*\*ANTIDŌTUM, i. n. and -US or -OS, i. f. (ἀντιδότης or -ος) I. *A counter-poison, antidote, remedy, Cels. 5, 23; Quint.; Spart.* II. *Fig.: a. adversus Cæsarem, Cæs. Cal. 29.*

ANTIENSIS. See ANTIUM.

[ANTIFEBRILE, ia. m. (anti-febris) *A remedy against fever, NL.*]

[ANTIGERIO, i. g. valde. *Exceedingly, according to Fest.*]

ANTIŌNĒA, ēs. or ANTIGONA, ēs. f. (Ἀντιγόνη) I. *A daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes, Hyg. F. 72; Prop.; Juv.* II. *A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, Ov. M. 6, 93.*

ANTIŌNĒA, ēs. f. (Ἀντιγόνη or Ἀντιγονία) *The name of several towns: of Epirus, Liv. 32, 5; of Macedonia, Liv. 44, 10; of Arcadia, 4, 6; of Troas, Plin. 5, 30.*

ANTIŌNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Antigone: A. ager, Liv. 32, 5. Subst.: An inhabitant of Antigonea, Plin. 4, 1, 1.*

ANTIŌNUS, i. m. (Ἀντιόνος) I. *The name of several kings after Alexander the Great: — Antigonus I. The father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Cic. Off. 2, 14; Nep.; Just.: A. Gonatas, the son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Just. 17, 1; A. Dison, Just. 28, 3. II. An ambassador of king Deiotarus, Cic. Deiot. 15.*

[ANTIŌDRŌPICUM, i. n. (ἀντι-δρῶψ) *A remedy against dropsy, NL.*]

ANTIĻBĀNUS, i. m. *A chain of mountains in Phœnicia, opposite mount Libanus, Cic. Att. 2, 16.*

ANTIĻŌCHUS, i. m. (Ἀντίλοχος) *A son of Nestor, Hor.; Ov.*

[ANTIĻSSUS, a. um. (ἀντι-λύσσα) *Against madness: pulvis a., a powder good against canine madness, NL.*]

ANTIĻMĀCHUS, i. m. (Ἀντίμαχος) I. *A Greek poet, of Colophon, a contemporary of Socrates and Plato, Cic. Brut. 51; Prop.* II. *A centaur, Ov.*

[ANTIĻĒTĀBŌLE, ēs. f. (ἀντιμεταβολή) *In Rhet.: A repetition of the same words in a different meaning, Isid.*]

[ANTIMONIUM, i. n. *Antimony; sulphur antimonii, a combination of antimony and sulphur, NL.*]

ANTIŌMĪA, ēs. f. (ἀντινομία) *An opposition of laws to each other, Quint. 7, 7, 1.*

ANTIOCHEA, ēs. See ANTIOCHIA.

1. ANTIŌCHENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Antioch: A. plebs, Amm.: — Subst.: An inhabitant of Antioch, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102; Tac.*

2. ANTIŌCHENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Antiochus: A. pecunia, received from him, V. Max.*

1. ANTIŌCHĒNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Antioch: A. ager, V. Fort.*

2. ANTIŌCHĒNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Antiochus: A. pecunia, received from him, Gell.*

ANTIŌCHĒUS or -IUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the philosopher Antiochus, Antiochian: Antiochea contemnere, Cic. Ac. 2, 36.*

ANTIŌCHĪA or -ĒA, ēs. f. (Ἀντιόχεια) I. *The name of several towns, esp. the capital of Syria, situate on the river Orontes, built by Seleucus Nicator, now Antakia, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2; Plin.* II. *Met.: The country round Antioch, Plin. 5, 12, 13; Mel.*

## ANTIQUATIO

ANTIŌCHĪNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the philosopher Antiochus, Cic. Fam. 9, 8.*

ANTIŌCHĪUS. See ANTIOCHĒUS.

ANTIŌCHUS, i. m. (Ἀντίοχος) I. *The name of several kings of Syria, esp. A. Magnus, celebrated for his wars with the Romans, Liv. 31, 14; Cic. de Or. 2, 18.* II. *An Academic philosopher, whose lectures Cicero and Brutus attended, Cic. Ac. 2, 43; N. D. 1, 3.*

ANTIŌPA, ēs. f. (Ἀντιόπη) I. *A daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus, tied by Dirce to the neck of a bull, Hyg. 7.* II. *The name of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic. Fin. 1, 2.*

ANTIŌPĀTER [Antipater, Inscr.], tri. m. (Ἀντίπατρος) I. *A general and successor of Alexander the Great, father of Cassander, Cic. Off. 2, 14; Just.* II. *His grandson, son of Cassander, son-in-law of Lysimachus, Just. 16, 1.*

III. *The name of several philosophers: a Cyrenaic philosopher, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36; a Stoic philosopher, Cic. Off. 3, 12; a contemporary of Cicero and Tyrus, Cic. Off. 2, 24.* IV. *A famous jurist, Cic. de Or. 2, 12.*

ANTIŌPĀTHES, is. f. (ἀντιπαθήs) *A kind of black stone said to be good against sorcery, Plin. 37, 10, 54. [As a neut., App.]*

ANTIŌPĀTHIA, ēs. f. (ἀντιπαθείa) *A natural contrariety of two things to each other, antipathy, Plin. 37, 4, 15.*

ANTIŌPATRĪA, ēs. f. *A town of Macedonia, Liv. 31, 27.*

[ANTIŌPERISTALTĪCUS, a. um. (ἀντι-περιστέλλω) *Retrograde: motus a. intestinorum, NL.*]

[ANTIŌPERISTĪSIS, eos. f. (ἀντι-περίσστημι) *Re-action, NL.*]

[ANTIŌPHARMĀCUM, i. n. (ἀντι-φάρμακον) *A counter-poison, NL.*]

ANTIŌPHĀTES, ēs. m. (Ἀντιφάτης) I. *A cruel king of the Læstrigones, Ov.; Juv.; Sil.* II. *A son of Sarpedon, Virg.*

[ANTIŌPHERNA, otum. n. (ἀντιφερνα) *A present made by a bridegroom to his bride, in lieu of her portion, a jointure, Cod. Just.*]

[ANTIŌPHĻŌGISTĪCUS, a. um. (ἀντι-φλογιστός) *Diminishing heat or inflammation, cooling, antiphlogistic: methodus a., remedium a., NL.*]

[ANTIŌPHĻŌŌSIS, eos. f. (ἀντι-φλόγωσιs) *The allaying of inflammatory action, NL.*]

ANTIŌPHON, ontis. m. (Ἀντιφών) I. *A famous sophist in the time of Socrates, Cic. Brut. 12.* II. *An interpreter of dreams, Cic. Div. 1, 20.*

ANTIŌPODES, um. m. (ἀντιποδες) I. *Antipodes, Eccl.* II. *Fig.: Of banqueters, Sen. E. 122.*

ANTIŌPŌLIS, is. f. (Ἀντίπολιs) I. *A town of Gaul, now Antibes, Plin. 3, 4, 5; Mel.* II. *A small town near Rome, afterwards Janiculum, Plin. 3, 5, 9.*

ANTIŌPŌLĪTĀNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Antipolis: A thynni, caught there, Mart.*

[ANTIŌPŌSIS, is. f. (ἀντιπώσιs) *A Gramm. figure, when one case is put for another, Gramm.*]

[ANTIŌPYRĒTĪCUM, (ἀντι-πυρετός) *A remedy against fever, NL.*]

\*\*ANTIŌQUĀRĪUS, a. um. (antiquus) I. *Concerned with antiquity: a. ars, the art of reading and copying old codices, Her.* II. *Subst. A) Antiquarius, ii. m. 1) An antiquary, an antiquarian: nec quemquam adeo a. puto, Tac. Or. 21; Suet. 2) One who knows how to read and to copy old manuscripts, Cod. Th. [B) Antiquaria, ēs. f. A female lover of antiquity, a female antiquary, Juv.]*

[ANTIŌQUĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *In Law: A doing away, repealing, remitting: a. poenarum, Cod. Th.*]



## ANTIQUE

**\*\*ANTIQUĒ.** *adv.* [I. *In old time*: antiquissime regnasſe, Sol.] **\*\*II.** *In an ancient or venerable manner*, Hor. *Ē.* 2, 1, 66:—*comp.*, ſimplicius et a., Tac. *Germ.* 5.

**ANTIQUITAS**, *ātis. f.* (antiquus) *Ancient or former time, antiquity.* I. *Prop.*: fabulæ ab ultima a. repetite, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: — habet ut in ætatis auctoritatem senectus, sic in exemplis a. II. *Meton.* A) *The events or history of antiquity:* tenenda omnis a., Cic. de Or. 1, 5: nullam memoriam antiquitatis collegerat: — *thus*, omnia antiquitatis monumenta colligere: — *In the plur.* Antiquitates. *A title of historical and archaeological works, historical records,* Plin.; Gell. B) *People of ancient times, ancients:* errabat multis in rebus a., Cic. Div. 2, 33: — a. proxime accedit ad deos: — a. melius ea, quæ erant vera, cernebat. C) *Primitive virtue, integrity, honesty:* Rutilius documentum fuit virtutis, a., prudentiæ, Cic. R. Post. 10: — his gravissimæ a. viris probatus: — hæc plena sunt officii, plena observantiæ, plena a. \*D) *Ancientness, age:* a. generis, Cic. Font. 14; Nep.

**\*\*ANTIQUITŪS.** *adv.* (antiquus; *conf.* humanitus, divinitus, *from* humanus, divinus) I. *Of old, anciently, in old times:* Belgas Rhenum a. transductos, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4: — quum magistratus a. creati consensuunt, *id.* II. *Down from ancient times:* accepta a. opinio, Quint. 1, 10, 12: — jam inde a. insita pertinacia, Liv.: — hi sunt jam inde a. castellani, *id.*: — hoc studium a. usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duravit, Quint.

ANTIQUO. 1. v. a. (antiquus) *To declare any thing to be old or obsolete, to annul, repeal, abrogate, reject: legem agrariam antiquari passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: — ut ea rogatio antiquetur: — plebiscitum primus antiquo abrogoque, Liv.*

**ANTIQUUS**, a, um. *Old, that has been before* [denotes a being before, of time (as *anticus* denotes a being before, of place) opp. '*novus*,' new, that has been only since a short while; distinct from *vetus*, existing for a long time, opp. '*recens*,' that has not yet long existed, young, fresh.] I. *Prop.*: *causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoria tua*: quæ *causa antea mortua est, quam tu natus esses*, Cic. R. perd. 9, 25: *tres epistolas tuas accepi*: igitur antiquissimæ cuique respondeo: — *antiquior dies, an older date*: — *vetera et antiqua mirari*, Tac.: — *Subst.*: *Antiqui. The ancients*: *antiquorum auctoritas*: — *quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt*: — *habemus Scaurum in antiquis*.

II. *Meton.* A) *That is of the old fashion, honest, upright, frank, sincere, plain-dealing, simple:* homines a, qui ex sua natura ceteros fingenter, *honest plain people, of the old fashton*, Cic. R. A. 9, 26: — vide quam sim antiquorum hominum: — *vestigia antiqui officii.* B) *In the Comp., and Sup., Old in fame or reputation, sacred, celebrated, famed, excellent:* quod honestius, id mihi est antiquius, Cic. Att. 7, 3: — antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum: — antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere: — *conf.* neque habui quiequam antiquius, quam ut etc.: — ne quid existime antiquius: — judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit: — *navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit:* — longe antiquissimum ratus, Liv. [C] *For vetus; that existed or happened long since, old:* antiqua templa deum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: — antiquissima scripta, id.: — antiquum obtinere, to retain the old fashion of living, Plaut. D) *Aged, old:* cives a., *old people*, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 46: — a Butes, Virg.]

**ANTIRRHĪNON** and **ĀNARRHĪNON**, i. n. (*ἀντίρρινον* and *ἀνάρρινον*) *Snap-dragon*, Fam. *Scrophularineae*, Plin. 25, 10, 80.

[**ΑΝΤΙΣΛΟΟΘΕ**, *ēs. f.* (ἀντισαγωγή) *In Rhet.*: A counter-  
quotation, *M. Cap.*]

[ANTISCĪ, ōrum. m. (ἀντισκῆ) *Inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows consequently are projected contrary ways, Amm.*]

[ANTISCORBUTICUM, i. n. (ἀντi-scorbutus) *A remedy against the scurvy, NL.*]

## ANTODIUM

[**ΑΝΤΙΣΙΓΜΑ**, *ātis. n.* (*ἀντισίγμα*) I. The letter **OC**, which the emperor *Claudius* desired to introduce into Latin writing for *ps* = *ψ*, *Prisc.* II. The critical mark, **O**, *Isid.*]

ANTĪSŌPHISTA, æ. m. (ἀντισοφιστής) *A counter sophist, antagonist of the sophists*, Quint. 11, 3, 127.

[ANTISPASMODICUS, a, um. (ἀντι-σπασμός) *Anti-spas-*  
*modic* : remedium a., NL.]

[ANTISPASTUS, i. m. (ἀντισπαστος) *In Metr.* (sc. pes) *the poetical foot* ∪ - - ∪, *Gramm.*:—Hence, Antispasticum metrum, *a metre consisting chiefly of antispasts*, *Gramm.*]

ANTISSA, æ. f. (Ἀντίσσα) A town in the south of Lesbos, now Petra, Liv. 45, 31 ; Plin.

ANTISSÆI, orum. *The inhabitants of Antissa, Liv.*  
45, 31.

[ANTISTĀTUS, ūs. m. *Pre-eminence*, Tert.]

ANTISTES, stit̄is. (ante-sto, *presiding*; hence, *subst.*)  
*A president, overseer.* \*I. *Gen.*: a. vindemiatorem,  
 Coll.: — a. imperii Romani, Tert.: — *As fem.*: a. latrinarum,  
 Tert. II. *Esp.* A) *He who presides over a temple,*  
*a priest*, Cic. Div. 2, 54 extr.; Liv. *As Fem.*: *A female*  
*president of a temple, chief priestess*, Liv. 1, 20; V. Max.  
*A bishop*, Cod. Just.; Eccl. \*B) *Meton.*: *One who is*  
*initiated into any thing, a master of it*: artis dicendi  
 a., Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202: — Plato sapientiæ a., Plin.: —  
 juris a., Quint.

ANTISTHĒNES, is and æ. m. (Ἀντισθένης) *A pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy, Cic. N. D. 1, 13.*

\*ANTISTĪTA, æ. for ANTISTES, II. *A female president of a temple, a chief priestess, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; Ov.*

[ANTISTĪTĪUM, ii. n. (antistes) *The office of a chief priest, M. Cap.*]

ANTISTO. *See* ANTESTO.

[ANTISTRŌPHĒ, ēs. f. (ἀντιστροφή) I. An antistrophe in the choruses of the Greek tragedy, Gramm. II. A figure of Rhet., whereby several members of a period are made to end with the same word, M. Cap.]

[ANTISYPHILITICUM, i. n. (ἀντι-syphiliticus) *A remedy against syphilis, NL.*]

[ ANTITĀSIS, eos. *f.* (ἀντίτασις) *Contra-extension*, NL.]

[**ANTITHESIS**, is. *f.* (ἀντίθεσις) *A grammatical figure, when one letter is put for another (for instance, olli for illi), Gramm.*]

[ANTITHĒTON, i. n. (ἀντίθετον) *A figure of Rhetoric; opposition, Gramm.*]

[ANTITHĒUS, i. m. (ἀντίθεος, anti-god) One who makes himself equal to God, ARN.: the devil, LACT.]

[ANTITRĀGUS, i. m. (ἀντρί-τραγός) *An eminence of the external ear, opposite to, and a little below, the tragus, NL.*]

ANTĪUM, ii. n. I. *A maritime town of the Volsci in Latium, now Torre d'Anzo*, Cic. Att. 2, 6; Plin. II. Hence A) Antĭanus, a, um. *Of or belonging to Antium*, Non. 2. 4. 1. B) Antias, ātis. *Of or belonging to Antium: A. populus*, Liv. 8, 14:—Valerius A., *An historian, before Livy*, Gell.:—Subst. Antĭates, um. *The inhabitants of Antium*, Liv. 8, 14. C) Antĭātinus, a, um. *Antian: A. Forum*, Suet. Cal. 57. D) Antiensis, e. *Antian: A. templum*, V. Max.

ANTĪUS. a. *A Roman patronymic. Hence, Adj. A. lex, a sumptuary law by Antius Restio, Gell. 2, 24.*

[ANTIZEUGMĒNON, i. n. (ἀντιζεύμενον) *A grammatical figure, when several members of a sentence are referred to one verb.* M. Cap.]

ANTLIA, æ. f. (ἀντλία) *A machine for raising water, worked by the feet, a pump*, Suet. Tib. 51; Mart.

ANTLO. See ANCLO.

[ANTODIUM, il. n. A common cup, NL.]

ANTONIANUS. See ANTONIUS.

\*ANTŌNĪASTER, tri. m. (Antonius; *conf. surdaster*, from *surdus*) *Little Antony, in a contemptuous sense*: hic noster A., Cic. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

ANTŌNĪNUS, i. m. (Antonius) *The name of several Roman emperors; esp. A. Pius and M. Aurelius A. Philosphus*: — Hence, adj. Antōniniānus, a, um. *Of or belonging to Antonine*, Eutr.

ANTŌNĪUS, a. I. *A Roman patronymic. Thus, esp. M. Antonius, the famous triumvir, defeated by Octavian at Actium, Cicero's mortal enemy*: — M. A., the uncle of the former, a famous orator, who flourished shortly before Cicero, Cic. Brut. 37: — C. A., was consul with Cicero: — Fem.: Antonia. *A daughter of the triumvir A.*, Plin. II. Hence, adj. A) Antōnĭus, a, um. *Of or belonging to A.*: A. lex, by the triumvir A., Lentul. ap. Cic.: — Subst.: Antonii, the partisans of the triumvir A., Lepid. ap. Cic., doubtful (another reading Antoniani). B) Antōnĭānus, a, um. 1) *Of or belonging to the triumvir A.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: — Subst.: Antonianae, arum. f. (sc. orationes) (Philippic) orations delivered by Cicero against Antonius: Gell. 2) *Of or belonging to the orator Antonius*: A. dicendi ratio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13.

ANTŌNŌMĀSĪA, æ. f. (ἀντονομασία) *A fig. of Rhet., when the epithets of a name are put for the name itself*, Quint. 8, 6, 29.

ANTRO, onis. m. *A Roman proper name*, Cic. Att. 15, 17.

[ANTROARE. *To return thanks, according to Fest.*]

ANTRON, ōnis. f. (Ἀντρον) *A town of Phthiotis in Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 42.

[ANTRUM, i. n. (ἄντρον) *A cave, cavern*, Virg.; Hor.: *said of a sedan-chair*, Juv.: a. narium, the cavity of the nose, Sid.]

ĀNŪBIS, is and idis. (acc. Anubin, Prop.; Anuben, Plin.) m. (Ἀνουβίς) *An Egyptian deity with a dog's head*, Virg.

ĀNŪLĀRE, is. n. (sc. genus coloris) *A whitish colour, made of chalk mixed with ground-glass beads, such as were worn in rings*, Plin. 35, 6, 30.

ĀNŪLĀRIUS (ann.), a, um. (l. anulus) I. A) *Concerned with signets*: a. creta for anulare, chalk for rings, Vitruv. 7, 14. B) Scalæ a., a place of Rome in the eighth district, perhaps the residence of the ring-makers, Suet. Aug. 72. II. Subst.: Anularius, ii. m. *A ring-maker*, Cic. Ac. 2, 26.

[ĀNŪLĀTUS (ann.), a, um. (l. anulus) *Furnished with a ring, ringed*: a. aures, Plaut.: — a. pedes, fettered, App.]

1. ĀNŪLUS (ann.), i. m. *Any thing ring-formed, a ring*. \*\*I. Gen.: a. virgei, rings made of willows, Plin. 15, 29, 37: — a. velares, curtain-rings, id.: — a. catenæ, a link of a chain, id.; fetters, Mart.: — a. curled lock of hair, id.: — a. round ornament on the capitals of columns, Vitruv. II. Esp.: *A ring for the finger, a signet*: a. induere, to put on, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: — detrahare anulum: — sigilla imprimere (in ceram) anulo. *The wearing of gold rings was a privilege of knights; hence, anulum invenire, to become a knight*: — a. equestre, Hor.; and, jus anulorum, the rank of a knight, Suet.

[2. ĀNŪLUS, i. m. *The fundament*, Cat. R. R. 159.]

[ĀNŪRIA, æ. f. (ἄνωρῖα) *Want of urine*, NL.]

1. ĀNŪS, ūs. [also -uis, Ter.] f. *An old woman, an old dame, old wife*: quæ est a. tam delira, quæ ista timeat? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21: — *Of the sibyl*, Hor. Adj.: *Old, aged*: a. matronæ. Suet.: — libertina a. et pæne decrepita, id.: — *Of animals*: cerva a., Ov.: — *Of things*, charta a., Catull.: — testa a., Mart.: — a. terra, Plin.: — fici a., id.

2. ĀNUS, i. m. *The fundament*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Cels. [levator ani, the levator muscle of the anus, NL.: — prociencia ani, a morbid condition of the anus, NL.]

[3. ĀNUS, i. m. (roundness; hence) *A ring*, Plant. Men. 1, 1, 9, doubtful.]

\*\*ANXĪE. adv. *Anxiously, with anxiety or grief*: a. ferre alqd, Sall. J. 82.

\*ANXĪĒTAS, ātis. f. I. *Anxiety [as a lasting state an anxious disposition; but angor, anguish as transitory]*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27. \*\*II. Meton. for angor, anguish, fear, trouble: anxietate divortii mortuus, Plin. 7, 53, 54: — a. animi, Curt.: — *Carefulness, anxious care*: quærendi, iudicandi, comparandi a., Quint.: — *conf. a. et quasi morositas disputationis*, Gell.

[ANXĪTŪDO, īnis. f. *Anxiety, anguish*, Eocl.]

[ANXĪFER, ēra, ērum. (anxius-fero) *That brings or causes anxiety, distressing*: a. curæ, Cic. Poet. Div. 1, 13, 22: — a. vertices dolorum, id.]

[ANXĪO, are. v. a. (anxius) *To disquiet, distress*, App.]

[ANXĪŌSUS, a, um. (anxius) *Full of anxiety, troublesome*, C. Aur.]

\*ANXĪTŪDO, īnis. f. (anxius) *Anxiety, anguish*: a. prona ad luctum, Cic. Rep. 2, 41: — a. animi, Pac.

ANXĪUS, a, um. (ango) *Anxious [as a lasting condition of the mind], inclined to anxiety*. I. Prop.: neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: — senes morosi et a. II. A) Gen.: *Also of transitory anguish, anxious, solicitous, seized with anguish, troubled*: a. animo et sollicito, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55: — *anxium habere alqm, to render any one anxious or solicitous*, Tac.: — *anxius animi, of an anxious mind*, Sall.: — a. alqa re, alarmed by any thing, Liv.; Suet.: — *Instead of which we also find a. alqis rei*, Liv.; Tac.: — *With de*, Quint.; Suet.: — a., ne bellum oriatur, Sall.: — a., an, Tac. B) Meton. \*1) Act.: *Causing anxiety, distressing*: ægritudines a. atque acerbæ, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: — a. curæ, Liv.: — *timor a.*, Virg.: — *accessus a. propter aculeos*, Plin. [2] *That is done with care, carefully wrought*: elegantia orationis neque morosa neque a., Gell. 15, 7, 3.]

ANXUR, ūris. n. and m. *A maritime town of Latium [called also Turracina and Terracina]*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Hor.].

ANXŪRAS, ātis. m. *Of or belonging to Anxur*: populus A., Liv. 27, 38.

ANXŪRUS, i. m.: *Juppiter A., worshipped at Anxur*, Virg. Æ. 7, 799.

ANYDROS. See ANHYDROS.

ĀNYTUS, i. m. (ἄνυτος) *An accuser of Socrates*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 3.

[ĀŌNES, um. n. (ἄοες) *Poet. for Bæotian*, Virg. B. 6, 64.]

[ĀŌNĪA, æ. f. (ἄορῖα) I. *A part of Bæotia*, Serv. Virg. B. 6, 64. II. *Bæotia, according to Gell.* 14, 6.]

[ĀŌNĪDES, æ. m. *The Aonides; poet. for Bæotian: of the Theban Eteocles*, Stat.]

[ĀŌNIS, idis. f. *Poet., a female inhabitant of Bæotia. In the plur. Aonides. The Muses, as inhabitants of Helicon*, Ov.]

[ĀŌNĪUS, a, um. *Poet., of or belonging to Bæotia, Bæotian*: A. vir, Hercules, a native of Thebes, Ov.: — A. juvenis, Hippomenes, id.: — A. deus, Bacchus, id.: — A. aquæ, Aganippe, id.: — A. sorores, the Muses, id.]

ĀORNOS, i. m. (ἄορος, without birds) I. *The lake Avernus*, Virg. Æ. 6, 242. II. Fem.: *A high rock in India*, Curt. 8, 11.

[AORTA, æ. f. (ἀορτή) *The great artery, aorta*, NL.]

[AORTĪTIS, idis. f. (aorta) *An inflammation of the aorta*, NL.]

ĀPAGE. interj. (ἀπαγε) *Begone! away! off with! etc., depart! away!* a. te, Plaut.; Ter.: — a. te a me,

Plant. — a. te eum nostro Sex. Servilio, Vat. ap. Cic. — a. istiusmodi salutem, Plaut. — a., non placet, id.

[*Ἀπᾶλι* (hap.), n. pl. (*Ἀπᾶλοι*) Soft: a. ova, Apic.]

*ĀPĀMĒA* or *-IA*, s. f. (*Ἀπᾶμεια*) I. An important town of Caele Syria, on the Orontes, Liv. 38, 13. II. A town of Phrygia Major, Cic. Fam. 2, 17; 3, 8. III. A town of Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32, 40.

*ĀPĀMEENSIS* and *ĀPĀMENSIS*, e. Of or belonging to Apamea (in Phrygia Major): A. civitas, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: — A. forum, id. Att. 5, 21.

*ĀPĀMĒNUS*, a. um. Of or belonging to Apamea: A. regio, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

*ĀPĀMĒUS*, a. um. Of or belonging to Apamea (in Bithynia). Subst.: Apamei. The inhabitants of Apamea, Traj. ap. Plin. E. 10, 57.

*ĀPARCTĪAS*, s. m. (*Ἀπαρκτίας*) The north wind (in pure Latin, septentrio), Plin. 2, 47, 46.

[*Ἀπαργία*, s. f. (*Ἀπαργία*) *Leontodon*, dandelion, Fam. *Synantherea*, NL.]

*ĀPĀRĪNE*, s. f. (*Ἀπαρίνη*) Cleavers, goose-grass, Fam. *Rubiaceae*, Plin. 27, 5, 15.

[*Ἀπάθεια*, s. f. (*Ἀπάθεια*) Insensibility, exemption from passion, the Stoic principle of morals, Gell. 19, 12.]

[*Ἀπάτιτες*, s. m. (*Ἀπάτιτες*) Phosphate of lime, NL.]

[*Ἀπάτωρ*, ōris. (*Ἀπάτωρ*) Without a father, Tert.]

*ĀPĀTŪROS*, i. n. A place on the Bosphorus Cimmerius, with a temple to Venus Apaturia, Plin. 6, 6, 6: — Hence, Apaturia. The festival of Venus Apaturia, Tert.

[*Ἀπε*. Old for compece, according to Fest.]

*ĀPELIŌTES*, s. m. (*Ἀπελιώτης*) The east wind (in pure Latin, subsolanus), Plin. 2, 47, 46.

*ĀPELLA*, s. m. I. The name of a freedman at Rome, Cic. Att. 12, 19. II. A credulous Jew in the time of Horace; hence, for a credulous person, Hor.

*ĀPELLES*, is. m. (*Ἀπελλῆς*) A celebrated painter in the time of Alexander the Great, Cic. Brut. 18; Off. 3, 2, 10.

*ĀPELLEŪS*, a. um. Of or belonging to Apelles: A. tabulae, Prop.

*APPELLINEM*. See *APOLLO*.

[*Ἀπεννινικός*, s. comm. An inhabitant of the Apennines, Virg. *Æ*. 11, 700.]

[*Ἀπεννινίγεν*, s. comm. Born on the Apennines, Ov.]

*ĀPENNINUS* (Apenin.) A chain of mountains which runs diagonally across Italy, Plin. 3, 5, 7; Cic. de Or. 3, 19.

[*Ἀπεψία*, s. f. (*Ἀπεψία*) Indigestion, NL.]

1. *ĀPER*, pri. m. (*ἄπερος*) I. A wild boar: a. Erymanthus, killed by Hercules, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22: — the same, a. Arcadins, Mart.: — Prov., uno saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Plaut.: — apros immittere liquidis fontibus, for any thing perverse, Virg.: — As a military sign of a Roman legion, Plin. 10, 4, 5. II. A kind of fish, Enn. ap. App.

2. *APER*, pri. m. A Roman surname, Tac. Or. 2.

*ĀPĒRANTĪA*, s. f. (*Ἀπεραντία*) A country of Thessaly, south of the Dolopes, Liv. 36, 33: — Hence Subst. *Aperrantii*, orum. m. The inhabitants of *Aperrantia*, Liv. 43, 22.

*ĀPĒRĪO*, ērui, ertum. 4. [fut. *aperibo*, Plaut.] (ab-pario, as, on the contrary, operio, from ob-pario) To uncover, bare. I. Prop. A) corporis partes quædam aperiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35: — a. caput: — a. corpus, Cæs.: — aperto pectore, with a bare breast, Ov.: — [Instead of which, poet., *apertæ pectora matres*, bare.] B) Meton. 1) (from the intermediate idea of making visible): To open any thing shut, cause to be seen, make visible, discover, display, show, reveal: accepi fasciculum, in quo erat epistola

107

*Piliæ*: abstuli, aperui, legi, Cic. Att. 5, 11 extr.: — a. testamentum, Plin.: — a. portas, Cæs.: — a. ærarium, id.: — a. subterraneos specus, Tac.: — a. parietem, to make a breach in, break through, Dig.: — nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas a. non possit: — quasi amicitias fores aperiantur: — dignitas tua reditum ad tuos aperuit: — a. philosophiæ fontes: — a. oculos ad eum puniendum: — ventus incendio viam aperuit, opened the path, Liv.: — a. ludum, to open a school, give lessons: — dispulsa nebula a. diem, makes visible, causes to be seen, Liv.: — dies a. novam aciem, shows, Tac. \*\*2) Esp. of places and nations: To open, throw open, furnish access to: aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. 42, 52: — a. Syriam, Tac.: — omnes terras fortibus natura aperuit, id. II. Fig.: To unveil any thing unknown, divest it of its cover, make known, disclose, reveal, unfold, explain, and the like: oculata quædam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: — explicanda est sæpe verbis mens nostra de quaque re atque involuta rei notitia definiendo aperienda est: — a. mysteria alcijs, to reveal, betray: — a. sententiam suam: — a. naturam et mores: — latius se a. materia, shows itself, Quint.: — With an acc. c. inf.: directæ in se proræ hostes appropinquare aperuerunt, Liv.: — Ellipt.: quod DCCC. aperuisti, have communicated (i. e. announced the payment of), Cic. Att. 5, 1.

[*APERTA*. An epithet of Apollo on account of his power of foreseeing future events, according to Fest.]

*ĀPERTE* adv. Openly, publicly [I. Prop.: a. vincere, in the open plain, Ov.] II. Fig. A) Openly (not secretly): non ex insidiis, sed a. ac palam elaboratur, ut etc., Cic. Or. 12: — a., tectè dare alqd: — dolorem ferre paulo apertius: — conf. lætitiâ apertissime ferre. B) Openly (not obscurely), plainly, obviously, clearly: plane et a. loqui, Cic. Fam. 2, 5: — conf. planius et apertius dicere; and, apertissime et planissime explicare alqd: — a. mentiri: — ponere alqd a. falsum.

[*ĀPERTĪO*, ōnis. f. (aperio) An opening: recenti a., Varr. R. R. 1, 63: — a. floris, Pallad.: — a. templi, App.]

[*ĀPERTO*, are. v. freq. (aperio) To bare entirely: a. brachium, Plaut.]

[*ĀPERTOR*, ōris. m. (aperio) He who opens or commences. primus a., Tert.]

[*ĀPERTŪRA*, s. f. (aperio) An opening, aperture, abstr. and concr., Vittr.; Dig.]

*ĀPERTUS*, a. um. I. Part of *Aperio*. II. Adj.: Open, uncovered [tectus]. A) Prop. 1) Naves a., without a deck, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40: — a. humerus, not covered, not defended, Cæs.: — thus, a. latus, id.: — conf.: adire apertos (sc. milites) ad auxiliandum, not protected, id.: — a. oculi et aures: — Prov.: a. pectus videre suumque ostendere, to deal or act openly or honestly towards each other: — [Poet.: cælum a., cloudless, clear, Virg.: — thus, æther a., id. — serena a., id.] 2) Meton. a) In opposition to what is shut, open, not shut, free: nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20: — cælum ex omni parte patens atque a.: — a. et propatulus locus: — quo apertior aditus ad mœnia, Liv.: — a. iter per medios montes, id.: — a. limes, Tac.: — [Poet.: a. Mars, an action in the open field, Ov.] \*\*b) Subst.: Apertum. What is open or free, an open place, a plain: per a. fugientes, Hor. O. 3, 12, 8: — impetum ex aperto facere, Liv.: — castra in a. posita, id.: — in aperta oceani, Tac. B) Fig. 1) Open, avowed [in opp. to what is concealed or secret]: qui ista a. et patefacta viderunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: — quum illum ex occultis insidiis in a. latrocinium coniecimus: — simulatates partim obscuræ, partim a.: — non furtim, sed vi a. gerebatur res, Liv.: — a. motus animi, Quint.: — animus a. et simplex, open, frank, honest: — conf. ut semper est apertissimus, very open-hearted (ironically for very forward, impudent, saucy), Cic. Mur. 35: — In the Neut. Absol.: invidia in occulto, adulatione in aperto erant, Tac. \*2) In opposition to what is obscure: Plain, evident, clear, manifest: quid potest esse tam

P 2

a. tamque *perspicuum* etc.? Cic. N. D. 2, 2: — a. et lucida narratio: — quis apertior in iudicium adductus? whose crime is more evident, less doubtful? — In the Neut. Subst.: ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto, manifest, Sall. \*\*3) In opposition to what is impeded or difficult: in aperto esse, to be unimpeded, easy (the figure taken from an open field or plain): vota virtusque in aperto, Tac. A. 33: — agere memoratu digna primum magisque in aperto erat, id.: — thus, hostes aggredi in aperto foret, id.

[ĀPETĀLUS, a, um. (ἀπέταλον) Without petals: plantæ a., NL.]

ĀPEX, icis. m. (apio: any thing joined to another thing; hence, the extreme part of a thing) Point, top. I. Prop.

[A] Gen. Poet.: The top of a mountain, Sil.; the top of a tree, Virg.; of a flame that ends in a point, Ov.; the comb of birds, Ov.; the point of a sickle, Col.] B) Esp. 1) a) A hat, crown: ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic. Leg. 1, 1: — apices regum, Hor. b) Esp.: The conical cap or bonnet of a flamen: a. Dialis, Liv. 6, 41: — homo honestus non apice insignis, i. e. for sacerdotal dignity, priesthood, Sen. 2) a) In Gramm.: A long mark over a vowel, Quint., 1, 7, 2. [b] Meton.: A line, stroke, form of a letter, Gell. Gen.: A writing, letter, rescript, Sid.; Cod. Just.] \*II. Fig.: A crown, highest ornament: a. senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. de Sen. 17: — hinc apicem fortuna sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet, Hor.

[ĀPEXĀBO, ōnis. m. A kind of sausage, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32; Arn.]

ĀPHĀCA, æ. f. (ἀφάκη) I. A leguminous plant, the chick-pea, Plin. 27, 5, 21. II. Common dandelion, Plin. 21, 15, 52.

APHĒA, æ. f. (Ἀφάλα) A name of the nymph Britomartis, Virg. Cir. 303.

ĀPHĒRĒMA, ātis. n. (ἀφάρημα) A kind of peeled barley, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

[ĀPHĒRĒSIS, is. f. (ἀφάρσις) A Gramm. figure, by which a letter or syllable is taken from the beginning of a word; for instance, ruere for eruere, temnere for contemnere, Gramm.]

ĀPHĒREUS (trisyll.), ei. m. (Ἀφάρεος) I. A Messenian king; hence his sons, Aphārēia proles, Ov. II. A centaur, Ov.

APHĒSAS, antos. m. (Ἀφέσας) A mountain in Peloponnesus, near Nemea, Stat.

ĀPHIDNĒ, arum, and -A, æ. (Ἀφιδναί) A place of Attica, where Theseus concealed Helena, Sen. poet.; Ov.

[ĀPHŌNĪA, æ. f. (ἀφονία) Speechlessness, NL.]

[ĀPHŌRĪA, æ. f. (ἀφωρία) Female barrenness, NL.]

[ĀPHŌRISMUS, i. m. (ἀφορισμός) A maxim, aphorism: a. Hippocratis, NL.]

[ĀPHRACTUS, i. f. (ἀφρακτος, undecked, sc. vaūs) A long vessel without a deck, a galley; in pure Lat. navis aperta, Cic. Att. 5, 13.]

APHRŌDES, comm. (ἀφρώδης) Froth-like, of froth: a. mecon, wild poppy, Plin. 27, 12, 93.

ĀPHRŌDĪSĪA, orum. n. (Ἀφροδισία) A festival in honour of Aphrodite, Plaut.

APHRŌDĪSĪACE, ēs. f. (ἀφροδισιακή) A reddish white precious stone, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ĀPHRŌDĪSĪAS, ādis. f. (Ἀφροδισιάς) A part of Æolis in Asia, Liv. 37, 21.

APHRŌDĪSIUM, ii. n. A place on the coast of Latium, in the district of Lavinium, with a celebrated temple of Venus, in ruins in the time of Pliny, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

ĀPHRON, i. n. (ἀφρων) Wild poppy, Plin. 20, 19, 79.

ĀPHRŌNĪTRUM, i. n. (ἀφρόνιτρον) The efflorescence of saltpetre, Plin. 31, 10, 46.

[APHTHĒ, arum. f. (ἀφθαί) The thrush a disease of infants, M. Emp.]

ĀPHŶA, æ. or -E, es. f. (ἀψα) A kind of small fish, perhaps the anchovy, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ĀPIĀCON, i. n. A kind of parsley-like colewort, Cat. R. R. 157.

1. ĀPIĀNUS, a, um. (apium) Of or belonging to parsley: a. brassica, Cat. ap. Plin. 19, 8, 41.

2. ĀPIĀNUS, a, um. (apis) I. Of or belonging to bees: a. uva, muscatels, Plin. 14, 2, 4. II. Subst.: Apiana, æ. f. (sc. herba) Chamomile, App.

ĀPIĀRIUM, ii. n. (apis) A bee-house, apiary, Col. 9, 5.

ĀPIĀRIUS, ii. m. (apis) A bee-master, Plin. 21, 10, 31.

ĀPIĀSTELLUM, i. n. Another name for herba soelerata and bryonia, App.

ĀPIĀSTRA, æ. f. The bee-eater, usually called merops, Serv. Virg.

ĀPIĀSTRUM, i. n. (apis) Balm mint: melissophyllon, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Plin.

ĀPIĀTUS, a, um. (apis) Spotted, speckled: a. mensa, Plin. 13, 15, 30.

ĀPICA, æ. f. (sc. ovis) (ἀπικος, without wool) A sheep that has no wool on the belly, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3; Plin.

ĀPICĀTUS, a, um. (apex) Adorned with a priest's cap or mitre, Ov.

ĀPICĪUS, ii. m. I. A Roman proper name: Esp. a celebrated glutton in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, Plin. 16, 48, 68. — Hence the name of a Latin book on cookery. II. Hence, A) Apiciānus, a, um. Of or belonging to Apicius: a. coctura, Plin. 19, 8, 41. B) Apicius, a, um. The same: a. uvæ, Cat. R. R. 24, 1. — Subst.: Apicium, n. (sc. vinum) Cat. R. R. 6, 5.

[ĀPICŪLA, æ. f. dem. (apis) A little bee: Plaut.; Plin. [Hence the Ital. *peschia*; the Fr. *abeille*.]

[ĀPICŪLUM. The band or string on a priest's cap, according to Fest.]

ĀPIDĀNUS, i. m. (Ἀπιδανός) A river of Thessaly, which receives the Enipeus, Ov.

ĀPIŶA, æ. f. A poor little town of Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16. — [In the plur. Prov.: Trifling things: a. tricæque, Mart.]

ĀPIS or -ES, is. (gen. plur. apium and apum) f. A bee, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; Plin.

2. ĀPIS, is [idis. P. Nol.], m. An Egyptian deity, worshipped under the form of an ox, Plin. 8, 46, 71.

ĀPISCOR, aptus. 3. v. dep. (apio, to reach, get, obtain) \*I. Prop.: maris apiscendi causa, Cic. Att. 8, 14.

II. Fig. \*\*A) Gen.: To attain to, get, acquire: a. magnam laudem, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 extr.: — spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv.: — a. jus in XIV. ordinibus sedendi, Tac. — [Like the Gr. *τυγχάνειν* with gen.: dominationis apisceretur, Tac. B) Esp.: To reach with the understanding, observe, Lucr.]

ĀPIŶUM, ii. n. (apis) Smallage, parsley, celery, &c. Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin. 19, 8, 37: — used for garlands, Virg. [Hence the Ital. *appio*; the Fr. *ache*.]

[ĀPLĀNĒS, (ἀπλανής) Not wandering, Macr.]

APLŪDA (appl.), æ. f. I. Chaff, Plin. 18, 10, 23.

II. Bran: apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 17.

APLUSTRE, is. (nom. plur. aplustra, Lucr.: dat. aplustris, id.) n. (ἀπλοστρον) The curved and ornamented stern of a ship, figure-head, Cic. Ar. ap. Prisc.; Lucr.; Luc.

**APLYSIÆ**, arum. f. (ἀπυσίαι) *The worst kind of sponges*, Plin. 45, 69.

[**ΑΠΝΕΑ**, æ. (α-πνέω) *The cessation of breath*, NL.]

**ΑΠΟ** or **ΑΠΙΟ**, ðre. used only in the part. aptus. See **ΑΠΤΥΣ**.

[**ἈΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΙΣ**, is. f. (ἀποκάλυψις) *A revelation*, Eccl.]

[**ἈΠΟΚΑΤΕΡΕΣΙΣ**, is. f. (ἀποκατέρησις) *A starving of one's self to death*, Tert.]

[**ἈΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΙΣ**, is. f. (ἀποκατάστασις) *In Astronomy: The return of the stars to their former position*, App.]

[**ἈΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΤΙCΥC**, a, um. (ἀποκαταστατικός) *In Astronomy: Returning to its former position: a. Mars (sidus), Sid.*]

[**ἈΡΧΗ**, æ. f. (ἀρχή) *A receipt of the creditor acknowledging the payment of a debt*, Dig. (opp. 'antapocha,' æ. f., ἀνταποχή, *A note of the debtor affirming the payment of a debt*); Cod. Just.]

[**ἈΡΧΥΛΙΣΜΑ**, ætis. n. (ἀρχυλίζω) *A thick juice*, NL.]

[**ΑΡΟΚΛΑΣΜΑ**, ætis. n. (ἀροκλάω) *A fracture*, NL.]

**ἈΡΟΚΛΕΤΙ**, orum. (ἀροκλητοί) *With the Ætolians, members of a select committee*, Liv. 35, 34.

**ἈΡΟΚΛΟCΥΝΤΩCΙC**, is. f. (ἀροκλόκυνσις, facietè, *formed after the analogy of apotheosis*) *Transformation to a pumpkin*, Sen.

[**ἈΡΟΚΟΠΗ**, es. f. (ἀροκοπή) I. *In Gramm.: The omission of a letter or syllable at the end of a word*, Gramm. II. *In Medic.: Amputation*, NL.]

[**ἈΡΟΚΙΣΙΛΑΡΙC**, or **ΑΡΟΚΙCΑΡΙC**, ii. m. *A kind of commissary or surrogate; such were called also responsales, or ad responsum*, LL.]

[**ἈΡΟΚΥΡΗC**, a, um. (ἀρόκρυφος) *By an unknown author: a. libri, apocryphal books*, Eccl.]

**ἈΡΟΚΥΝΝΟΝ**, i. n. (ἀρόκυννον) I. *A little bone said to be on the left side of a venomous species of frog*, Plin. 32, 5, 8.

II. *A kind of plant, Fam. Asclepiadææ*, NL.]

**ΑΡΟΔΕC**. See **ΑΡΥC**.

[**ἈΡΟΔΙCΤΙC**, a, um. (ἀροδεικτικός) *Demonstrative, proving clearly: argumentum a.*, Gell. 17, 5, 3.]

[**ἈΡΟΔΙCΙC**, is. f. (ἀροδειξις) *Demonstration*, Gell. 17, 5, 5.]

[**ἈΡΟΔΩCΙC**, is. f. (ἀρόδοσις) *The second part of a period, answering to the first*, Gramm.]

**ἈΡΟΔΥΤΕΡΙΥΜ**, ii. n. (ἀροδυτήριον) *An undressing-room at a bath*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Plin. E.; Inscr.

**ἈΡΟΓΕΥC**, a, um. (ἀρόγαιος) *Coming from the land: a. venti*, Plin. 2, 43, 44.

**ἈΡΟΓΡΑΦΟΝ**, i. n. (ἀρόγραφον) *A written copy, transcript: tabulæ exemplar, quod a. vocant*, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

[**ἈΡΟΛΑCΤΙC**, are. v. a. (ἀρολακτίζω, *to throw off with the heels; hence*) *To despise: a. inimicos*, Plaut.]

**ἈΡΟΛΕCΤΥC**, i. m. (ἀρόλεκτος, *selected*) I. *The name of a tunny that is not yet a year old*, Plin. 32, 11, 53. II. *Plur. Apolecti. Parts of the young tunny fish (pelamis) cut for salting*, Plin. 9, 15, 18.

**ἈΡΟΛΛΙΝΑΡ**, æris. n. (for Apollinal). *The temple of Apollo*, Liv. 3, 63.

[**ἈΡΟΛΛΙΝΑΡΙΑ**, æ. f. *A plant, commonly called strychnos*, App.]

**ἈΡΟΛΛΙΝΑΡΙC**, e. I. *Of or belonging to Apollo: ludi A. celebrated on the 5th of July in honour of Apollo*, Cic. Att. 2, 19; Liv.; Plin. II. *Subst.: Apollinaris, is. f. (sc. herba)* A) *A plant commonly called hyocyamus*, Plin. 26, 14, 87. B) *A kind of solanum*, App.

**ἈΡΟΛΛΙΝΕΥC**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Apollo: A. urbs, i. e. Delos, where Apollo was especially worshipped*, Ov.: — A. proles, i. e. Esculapius, id.: — A. mater, i. e. Latona, Stat.: — A. vates, i. e. Orpheus, Ov.: — A. laurus, sacred to Apollo, id.: — A. ars, the art of soothsaying, id.; also, the art of healing, id.: — A. os, i. e. song, id.

**ἈΡΟΛΛΟ**, inis. [an old form Apello, as hemo for homo, according to Fest.] m. (Ἀπόλλων) I. *Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana; the god of the sun, of soothsaying, of the management of the bow, of medicine, poetry, and music*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27; 3, 20; Hor. C. S. 61, seq. *After the victory at Actium, Augustus consecrated a temple to Apollo there; hence A. Actiacus*, Ov.

II. *Meton.* A) *Apollinis urbs, a town of Upper Egypt, called also Apollonopolis, now a village, Edse*, Plin. 5, 9. B) *Apollinis promontorium, in Africa, to the east of Utica, now Zizib (formerly called Promontorium Pulchrum)*, Plin. 5, 4.

**ἈΡΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΥC**, i. m. (Ἀπολλόδωρος, a Gr. proper name; thus) I. *A famous rhetorician, tutor of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 89; Tac.: — hence Apollodoræus, i. m. *A pupil of Apollodorus*, Quint. 2, 11, 2. II. *A grammarian of Athens, author of a mythologic work still extant*, Cic. Att. 12, 23.

III. *An Academic philosopher, contemporary with the Epicurean Zeno*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34.

**ἈΡΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ**, æ. f. (Ἀπολλωνία) I. *The name of several important towns: in Ætolia*, Liv. 28, 8: — *in Macedonia*, id. 45, 28: — *in Illyria*, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Cæs.: — *in Cyrenaica*, Plin. 5, 5. II. *Hence.* A) *Apolloniates, æ., and Apollonias, ætis. m. Of Apollonia: Diogenes Apolloniates*, Cic. N. D. 1, 22. — *In the plur.: The inhabitants of Apollonia*, Plin. B) *Apolloniensis, e. Of or belonging to Apollonia: A. civitas (in Sicily)*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43. — *In the plur.: its inhabitants*, Just. C) *Apolloniaticus, a, um. The same: A. bitumen, in the neighbourhood of the Epirotian Apollonia*, Plin. 35, 15, 51.

**ἈΡΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΕCCEC**, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia*, Cic. Fl. 29; Plin.

**ἈΡΟΛΛΩΝΙC**, idis. f. *A town of Lydia*, Cic. Fl. 21; Plin.

**ἈΡΟΛΛΩΝΙΥC**, ii. m. (Ἀπολλώνιος) I. *A famous rhetorician of Rhodes*, Cic. de Or. 1, 28. II. *A. Molo, a rhetorician of Rhodes, tutor of Cicero in Rome*, Cic. Brut. 89.

**ἈΡΟΛΛΩΓΑΤΙΥ**, õnis. f. (ἀρόλλωγος) *A narrative after the manner of Æsop*, Quint. 5, 11, 20.

[**ἈΡΟΛΛΩΓΕΤΙC**, i. m. (sc. liber) (ἀρολογητικός) *A written vindication, the title of a treatise by Tertullian.*]

[**ἈΡΟΛΛΩΓΙΑ**, æ. f. (ἀρολογία) *A defence, vindication*, Eccl.: — *the title of a treatise by Apuleius.*]

**ἈΡΟΛΛΩΓΟ**, avi. i. v. a. (ἀρολλώγω) *To reject, despise: ipse illum arrogavit*, Sen. E. 47, doubtful (another reading, ablegavit).

**ἈΡΟΛΛΩΓΥC**, i. m. (ἀρόλλωγος) [I. *Gen.: A narrative*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 32.] II. *Esp.: A story, fable: narrationes apologorum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264.

[**ἈΡΟΛΛΩΝΕΥC**, is. f. (ἀρδ-νεύρον) *A membranous expansion composed of albuginous fibres, aroneurosis*, NL.]

**ἈΡΟΝΥC**, i. m. (Ἀρονος, *lenitive*) *A fountain, near Padua, with medicinal waters*, Plin. 2, 103, 106. Adj.: *Aponus, a, um. Aponian*, Mart.

[**ἈΡΟΡΗΛΕΓΜΑΤΙC**, i. m. (ἀρορφηματισμός) *Evacuation of mucus from the body*, C. Aur.]

**ἈΡΟΡΗΡΕΤΑ**, orum. n. (ἀρορήρητα, *to be carried away*) *Small presents given to visitors at the festivals of Saturn*, Suet. Cal. 55: — *the title of the 14th book of the Epigrams of Martial.*

**ἈΡΟΡΗΓΙC**, is. f. (ἀρορηγή) *In Architect re: The*

*fillet, square, or listel which terminates the shaft of a column at the top and bottom, Vitr. 4, 1.*

[**ĀPŌPHYLLĪTES**, æ. m. (ἀπόφυλλον) *In Mineralogy: An apophyllite, NL.*

[**ĀPŌPHŪSIS**, eos. f. (ἀπόφω) *I. In Botany: A swelling beneath the theca of a moss. II. In Anatomy: A projecting part of certain bones, NL.*

[**ĀPŌPLECTĪCUS** and **ĀPŌPLECTUS**, a. um. (ἀποπληκτικός or ἀπόπληκτος) *Struck with a fit, apoplectic, Firm.*

[**ĀPŌPLEXIĀ**, æ. or -xis, is. f. (ἀποπληξία and ἀπόπληξις) *In Med.: Apoplexy, fit, C. Aur.*

**ĀPŌPRŌĒGMĒNA**, orum. n. (ἀποπροηγμένα) *With the Stoics, contemptible exceptionable things (opp. 'proëgmēna'), Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 15.*

**ĀPŌPSIS**, is. f. (ἀποψις, prospect) *An eminence which affords an extensive view, Front. F. Als. 3.*

**APOR.** See **APUD.**

[**ĀPŌRIA**, æ. f. (ἀπορία) *Doubtfulness, Bibl.*

[**ĀPŌRIĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Uncertainty, doubt, Tert.*

[**ĀPŌRIOR**, 1. v. dep. (ἀπορώ) *To be at a loss, Bibl.*

**ĀPOSCŌPEUŌN**, ontis. m. (ἀποσκοπεών, taking aim at a distance) *A picture of Antiphrus, exhibiting a satyr taking aim at a mark, Plin. 37, 11, 40.*

**ĀPŌSIŌPĒSIS**, is. f. (ἀποσιώπησις) *In Rhet.: A breaking off in the middle of a speech (ap. Cic. reticentia), Quint. 9, 2, 54.*

**ĀPOSPHRĀGISMA**, ætis. n. (ἀποσφράγισμα) *A device or figure cut in a seal-ring, Plin. E. 10, 16.*

**ĀPŌSPLEŒNOS**, i. f. (ἀπόσπλην) *Rosemary, App.*

[**ĀPŌSTĀSĪA**, æ. f. (ἀποστασία) *A departure from one's religion, apostasy, Eccl.*

[**ĀPŌSTĀTA**, æ. m. (ἀποστάτης) *An apostate, Eccl.*

[**ĀPŌSTĀTĪCUS**, a. um. (ἀποστατικός) *Of or belonging to apostasy, apostatical, Eccl.*

[**ĀPŌSTĀTO**, 1. v. n. (ἀποστατέω) *To forsake one's religion, apostatize, Eccl.*

**ĀPOSTĒMA**, ætis. n. (ἀπόστημα) *An imposthume, an abscess, Plin. 30, 5, 12.*

[**ĀPŌSTĒLĀTUS**, ūs. m. (apostolus) *Apostleship, Eccl.*

[**ĀPŌSTĒLĪCUS**, a. um. (ἀποστολικός) *I. Apostolical, apostolic: a. ætas, doctrina, Eccl. II. Subst.: Apostolici, orum. m. The disciples and friends of the apostles, Eccl.*

[**ĀPŌSTŪLUS**, i. m. (ἀπόστολος, sent) *I. In Law: A report to a higher court, Dig. II. Eccles.: An apostle, Eccl. Hence, the Fr. apôtre]*

**ĀPŌSTRŌPHE**, æs. f. (ἀποστροφή, a turning away) *In Rhet.: A figure of rhetoric, when the speaker turns away from the judges or his hearers, and addresses some other person or thing, Quint. 9, 2, 38.*

[**ĀPŌSTRŌPHOS** or **-PHUS**, i. f. (ἀπόστροφος) *Gramm.: An apostrophe, Gramm.*

[**ĀPŌTĒLESMA**, ætis. n. (ἀποτέλεσμα, effect) *Influence of the stars upon the destinies of men, Firm.*

**ĀPŌTHĒCA**, æ. f. (ἀποθήκη) *I. A place in which any thing is laid up, a store-house, repository, store-room, Cic. Phil. 2, 27; Hor. [II. A dispensary, apothecary's shop, NL. Hence, the Ital. bottega, Fr. boutique.]*

[**ĀPŌTHĒCO**, 1. v. a. *To lay up in a storehouse, Venant.*

[**ĀPŌTHĒŌSIS**, is. f. (ἀποθέωσις) *A deification, Tert.*

**ĀPŌTHĒSIS**, is. f. *I. q. apophygis, Vitr. 4, 1.*

[**ĀPŌZĒMA**, ætis. n. (ἀπόζεμα) *A decoction, apozem, A. Mac.*

[**AP-PANGO** (adp.), ěre. v. a. *To fasten to, Fest.*

[**APPĀRĀMENTUM**, i. n. (apparo) *A preparation, preparing; concr. things prepared, Inscr.]*

**\*APPĀRĀTE** (adp.), adv. *Magnificently, sumptuously, splendidly: opipare et a. edere et bibere, Cic. Att. 13, 52: — thus, apparatius cœnare, Plin. E.: — a. facti ludi, Liv.*

**APPĀRĀTĪO** (adp.), ōnis. f. *A preparation, preparing, making ready. I. Prop.: a. popularium munerum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56. II. Fig.: Of the preparation of an orator: a. atque artificiosa diligentia, Cic. Inv. 1, 18.*

[**APPĀRĀTOR** (adp.), ōris. m. *He who prepares, Inscr.]*

[**APPĀRĀTRIX** (adp.), icis. f. *She who prepares, Hier.]*

1. **APPĀRĀTUS** (adp.), a. um. *I. Part. of apparo.*

*II. Adj. (prop. prepared; hence) \*A) Of persons: Prepared, ready: a. et meditatus accedo ad causam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12. B) Of things: Well-furnished, sumptuous, magnificent, splendid: domus omnibus instructior rebus et apparator, Cic. Inv. 1, 34: — ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi. \*III. Of speech: Studied with over-much care, affected: ut non a. oratio esse videatur, A. Her. 1, 7: — verba a. id.*

2. **APPĀRĀTUS** (adp.), ūs. m. (apparo) *I. A) A preparation, preparing, making ready: requiro omnem totius operis designationem atque a., Cic. N. D. 1, 8: — totius belli instrumento et apparatu: — a. sacrorum. \*B) Concr.: Preparations, apparatus (tools, instruments, vessel, engine, and the like): ex regio a., Liv. 5, 5: — a. argenteus, silver-plate, Plin.: — a. oppugnandarum urbium, Liv.: — [In Surgery: a. altus, hypogastric cystotomy: — a. parvus, operation in lithotomy, NL.] *II. Esp.: A preparation on a magnificent scale, magnificence, splendour, pomp: magnifici a. vitæque cultus cum elegantia et copia, Cic. Off. 1, 8: — regio apparatu accepti: — ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt: — thus, ludos magnifici a. facere, Liv.: — nullo a., pure et dilucide dicere, unaffectedly.**

[**APPĀRENTĪA** (adp.), æ. f. (appareo) *I. A becoming visible, appearing: a. Christi, Tert. II. Fig.: External appearance: homines bonæ a., Firm.]*

**AP-PĀRĒO** (adp.), 2. v. n. *To come in sight, appear, show itself, to become or be visible. I. Gen.: equus mecum una demersus rursus apparuit, Cic. Div. 2, 68: — est quiddam quod occultatur; quod quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet: — a. fructus: — a. merces: — quum lux appareret, when it dawned, the day broke, Cæs. *II. Esp. A) Res apparet, and more frequently impers. apparet, also followed by a relative clause: It is clear, evident, manifest: res apparet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 7: — lectitavisse Platonem studiose Demosthenes dicitur: idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, Cic. Brut. 31 extr.: — thus, apparet id etiam cæco, that even a blind man can see, Liv.: — apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes: — quid rectum sit apparet, quid expedit obscurum est: — sive confictum est, ut apparet sive, etc.: — after the Greek manner (ἐπὶ λόγῳ) in attraction with a nom. with inf.: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 23: — thus, apparet ita degenerasse Suet. Nero: — or without an inf., with an adj. predicate: apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen (sc. fore, imminere, etc.), Liv. \*B) In Law: To appear waiting as a servant near any one, to wait upon, attend, serve: quum appareret ædilibus, Liv. 9, 46: — lictores a. consulis, id.: — accensi a. collegis, id.**

[**AP-PĀRĪO** (adp.), ěre. v. a. *To prepare in addition, gain, earn, Lucr.]*

**\*APPĀRĪTŌ** (adp.), ōnis. f. (appareo) *I. A waiting upon, attendance, service: in longa a. singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. Fam. 13, 54. II. Concr.: Servants, domestics, as a body: ex necessariis a., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4.*

**APPĀRĪTOR** (adp.), ōris. m. (appareo) *A servant,*

*attendant, officer of a magistrate (a lictor, secretary, and the like), Cic. Phil. 2, 32; Liv.; Suet.*

**\*\*APPĀRĪTŪRA** (adp.), æ. f. (appareo) *Service, attendance, Suet. Gr. 9.*

**AP-PĀRO** (adp.), i. v. a. *To prepare, to take previous measures, make preparation, make every thing ready: ornare et a. convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20: a. facilius ea quæ necessitas flagitat: — bellum a. extrema hieme, ineunte vere suscipere, media æstate conficere: — a. ludos magnificentissimos: — a. iter ad cædem faciendam: — a. crimina in alqm: — \*\*With inf. trajicere apparantem, Suet. [followed by ut, Plaut.: — a. sese, to make one's self ready, id.]*

**[AP-PECTŌRO** (adp.), are. v. a. (pectus) *To press to the bosom, or against one's breast, Sol.]*

**APPELLĀTIO** (adp.), ōnis. f. **\*I.** *An address, speaking to: hanc nactus appellatōnis causam, this opportunity of addressing, Cæs. B. C. 2, 28.* **II.** *A) In Law: An appeal: intercessit appellatio tribunorum, i. e., to the tribunes, Cic. Qu. 20: — a. et tribunicium auxilium, Liv.: — a. provocatioque, id.: — omnes a. iudiciis ad senatum fierent, Suet. B) A naming, name, title: voluit appellatōne hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4: — nihil esse remp., a. modo, a. mere name, Suet. C) In Gramm. 1) Pronunciation: suavitatis vocis et lenis a. literarum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259. \*\*2) Concr.: A substantivus: Quint. 9, 3, 9.*

**[APPELLĀTIVUS** (adp.), a. um. *In Gramm.: Of or belonging to a whole kind or species, appellative, Gramm.]*

**\*APPELLĀTOR** (adp.), ōris. m. *One who appeals, an appellant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65; Dig.*

**[APPELLĀTORIUS** (adp.), a. um. *Of an appellant: a. tempora, within which an appeal is allowed, Dig.]*

**\*\*APPELLĪTO** (adp.), are. v. frequent. a. *To name or call often or usually: Montem Cælum appellatum a Cæle Vibenna, Tac. A. 4, 65.*

**1. AP-PELLO** (adp.), pŭlli, pulsum. 3. v. a. *To drive, move, carry, bring to or towards; mostly with ad. I. Gen. A) A. turres ad opera Cæsaris, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26. [B] Fig.: To turn, direct: a. animum ad scribendum, Ter. And. prol. 1.] II. Esp. A) To drive a ship to the land, to land: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, Cic. Att. 13, 21: — thus, a. classem ad Delum: — a. naves ad eam ripam: — naves appulsæ ad muros, Liv.: — Absol.: ad insulam appulerunt, Liv.: — thus, huc appelle, Hor.: — nave a, Suet.: — In the passive; of persons: fugientes ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28: — Seldom in a neuter sense: navis appellit, arrives: tres biremes appulere, Tac. \*B) Fig.: To strike as it were against a rock: Hercule, timide, tamquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 37: — thus, nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses.*

**2. APPELLO** (adp.), i. [conj. perf. appellassis for appellaveris, Ter.] **I.** *To address, speak to: appellat hilari vultu hominem Bulbus, Cic. Cluent. 26, 72: — a. alqm verbo graviore: — a. alqm asperius; superbius: — Also of addressing by letters: crebris nos literis appellato. II. Esp. A) To address, apply to, in the way of entreaty, invitation, admonition, and the like: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, sanctissimæ deæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, 188: — quem alium appellem? quem obtestor? quem implorem? — quem præter te appellet, habet neminem: — Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat, et me ut sponsorem appellat, admonishes: — conf. appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo debebas: — and without de: magnâ pecuniâ appellabaris a creditoribus, Quint. B) In Law. 1) To appeal to anyone: procurator a prætor tribunus a. ausus, Cic. Quint. 20, 64: — tribuni appellabantur: — prætor appellabatur. 2) To sue, inform against, impeach, indict: cavendum, ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89. C) To call any one by any name, to give a name, to name: unum te sapientem appellant et existimant, Cic.*

111

**Lael. 2, 6: — hos viros bonos, ut habiti sunt, sic appellandos putemus: — fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Bacchum: — suo quamque rem nomine appellare: — quorū idcirco non appello hoc loco: — si velim dicere omnia, multū appellandi lædendique sunt, to be named: — a. auctores, mention, Plin.: — a. alqm nutu significationeque, to indicate, point out, characterise. D) Of letters: To pronounce: de suavitate appellandarum literarum, Cic. Brut. 35, 133.**

**[APPENDEO. See APPENDO.]**

**[APPENDĪCIUM, ii. n. for appendix. An appendage, Hier.]**

**\*APPENDĪCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. *A small appendage: est hæc causa quasi quædam a. causæ judicatæ, Cic. R. Post. 4.*

**APPENDIX**, icis. f. (appendo) *That which hangs on any thing, an appendage. [I. Prop.: App.] II. Meton. Gen. A) An appendage, supplement: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic. ap. Non. 42, 9: — appendices Olcadum, auxiliaries, Liv.: — exigua a. Etrusc. belli, id. B) A barberry-bush, Plin. 24, 13, 70.*

**AP-PENDO** (adp.), endi, ensum. 3. [a new form, appendeo, ère. Apic.] v. a. *To weigh to: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, annumeravit, appendit, Cic. R. A. 49, 144: — aurifici a. aurum: — tanti acervi numorum apud istum construuntur, ut jam appendantur, non numerentur pecuniæ: — non ea me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam a., to have regard to their power, force, weight, not to their number.*

**[APPENSOR** (adp.), ōris. m. *One who weighs or weighs out: a. verborum, August.]*

**APPENSUS** (adp.), a. um. *part. of appendo.*

**[AP-PERTINĒO** (adp.), ère. v. n. *To appertain, LL.]*

**APPĒTENS** (adp.), entis. **I. Part. of Appeto. II. A) Adj.: Striving eagerly for, desirous of any thing: alcjs rei or absol.: a. gloriæ atque avidus laudis, Cic. de J. P. 3: — nihil est appetentius similiū sui, nihil rapacius quam natura: — studiosissimi appetentissimique honestatis. B) Esp.: Avaricious, covetous: homo non cupidus, neque a., Cic. Agr. 2, 8: — grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa.**

**\*APPĒTENTER** (adp.), adv. *Eagerly, with appetite, covetously, greedily: ne cupide quid agerent, ne a., Cic. Off. 1, 10 extr.*

**\*APPĒTĒNTĪA** (adp.), æ. f. (appeto) *Desire, longing, appetite: a. cibi, Plin. 19, 8, 38: — libido effrenatam (efficit) appetentiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: — liberalium artium a., Plin.*

**[APPĒTĒNTĪS** (adp.), e. *Desirable, App.]*

**[APPĒTĒSSO** (adp.), ère. v. intens. (appeto) *To fetch eagerly, Att. ap. Non.]*

**APPĒTĒTĪO** (adp.), ōnis. f. *A snatching at any thing.*

**\*I. Prop.: triplex a. solis, a. snatching at the sun, repeated three times, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46. II. Fig. A) An earnest desire or longing after, vehement inclination: aliter a. (eam enim esse volumus ὀψύχῃ), qua ad agendum impellimur et id appetimus, quod est visum, moveri non potest, the appetitive power or faculty, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 28: — a. animi: — a. quædam principatus: — conf. a. alieni. [B] Esp.: Desire of eating, appetite, Gell. 16, 3.]**

**[APPĒTĒTOR** (adp.), ōris. m. *He who strives for any thing: a. laudum, Amm.]*

**1. APPETITUS** (adp.), a. um. *part. of appeto.*

**2. APPĒTĒTUS** (adp.), ūs. m. **[I. Prop.: A rushing upon any thing, an attack, assault: barbaricos a., Amm.]**

**II. Fig. A) Gen.: A passionate striving for, longing after any thing, the appetitive power or faculty, desire, passion: duplex est vis animorum atque nature: una pars in appetitu posita est, quæ est ὀψύχῃ Græce, quæ hominem huc atque illuc rapit; altera in ratione etc., Cic. Off. 1, 29: — occultat et dissimulat appetitum voluptatis: — thus, a. conjunctionis: — res per se invitat et allicit appetitum animi: — in the plur.: ut a. rationi obediunt...**

nam qui a. longius evagantur, Cic. Off. 1, 29: — *thus, contrahere et sedare omnes a.* [B] *Esp.*: *Desire of eating, hunger, appetite, NL.*

1. AP-PĒTO (adp.), ivi or ii, itum. 3. v. a. and n. I. *Act.*: *To attempt to seize, snatch at.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: ter eum (solem) frustra appetivisse manibus, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: — a. mammam: — a. dextram osculis, to seek to seize the hand with kisses, i. e. to endeavour to kiss it, Plin.: — hence, salutari, appeti, decedi (senes), in order to kiss their hands, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: — *Of places; to draw near, approach*: a. alia atque alia loca, continually to gain more space, Liv.: — *conf.* Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems appebat, approached, Tac. \*\*2) *Esp.* a) *To fall upon, attack, assail, assault*: filii vita infesta, saepe ferro atque insidiis appetita, Cic. R. A. 11, 30: — a. fundo dejectus, ignominii omnibus appetitus: — a. humerum apertum gladio, Cæs. b) *To strive passionately for, long after, desire earnestly*: ut bona natura appetimus, sic a. malis natura declinamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6: — idem non modo non recusem, sed appetam etiam atque deprecam: — a. cupide alienos agros: — *conf.* a. cupidissime populi Rom. amicitiam, Cæs.: — a. voluptatem: — a. inimicitias potentium pro algo: — a. olivam, to long after, have an appetite for, Mart.: — thus, a. pisciculos, caseum, Suet.: — with an obj. clause: ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, strives, endeavours, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. \*\*II. *Neut.*: *Of time; to draw on, approach*: dies appetebat septimus, quem constituerat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 35: nox jam appetebat, Liv.: — quum id tempus anni appeteret, id.: — appetente jam luce, Tac.: — consularia comitia appetebant, Liv.

[2. AP-PĒTO (adp.), ōnis. m. He who snatches at any thing by way of robbery, a robber, Laber. ap. Non.]

APPIA, æ. See APPIUS.

1. APPIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Appia (a town of Phrygia Major):* A. legati, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: — *Subst.*: Appiani. The inhabitants of Appia, Plin.

2. APPIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Appius: A. libido*, Liv. 3, 51: — A. cædes, Tac.: — A. mala, apples of excellent quality, Plin.: — *Subst.*: Appianum, i. n. A kind of green colour, Plin. 35, 6, 29.

APPIĀS, ādis. f. I. A surname of the nymph at the Aqua Appia (see APPIUS) in the neighbourhood of the Temple of Venus, Ov. Hence, Meton.: *Of her statues at the neighbouring temple of Venus*, id. \*\*II. A name given jocosely to Minerva (with regard to Appius Pulcher), Cic. Fam. 3, 1.

\*APPIĒTAS, ātis. f. *Appiety, the old nobility of the Appian family, a word formed jocosely by Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.

AP-PINGO (adp.), ěre. v. a. I. *To add by painting*: a. delphinum silvis, Hor. A. P. 30. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *To add by writing*: appinge aliquid novi, Cic. Att. 2, 8.

APPIŪS, ii. m. and APPIA, æ. f. I. A Roman prænomen, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia. II. Hence.

A) *Adj.*: Appius, a, um. 1) Appia via, a road made by the censor A. Claudius Cæcus (440 A. v. c.) from the Porta Capena in a direct line to the Alban hills, and thence, through the Pontine marshes, to Capua, afterwards extended (perhaps by Trajan) to Brundisium, Liv. 9, 29; Cic. Mil. 7: — called also simply Appia, Cic. Att. 2, 12; Hor. 2) A. aqua, an aqueduct, built by the same Appius, Liv. 9, 29. B) Appii Forum, a borough of Latium, in the middle of the Pontine marshes, founded by the same Appius, Hor. S. 1, 5, 3.

AP-PLAUDO (adpl.) [Applōdo], si, sum. 3. v. a. and n. [I. *Act.*: *To strike any thing against another: applauso corpore palmis*, Ov.] \*\*II. *Neut.*: *To clap with the hands in token of approbation, to applaud*: quibus viris aut cui generi civium maxime applaudatur? Cic. Sest. 54.

\*\*APPLAUSOR (adp.), ōris. m. *One who signifies his approbation by clapping of hands, an applauder*: populus scenici imperatoris spectator et a., Plin. Pan. 46.

APPLAUSUS (adp.), a, um. *part. of Applaudo.*

[APPLEX (adp.), icis. (applico) *Closely joined, sitting close*: appliciore nexu inhærere, App., doubtful.]

\*APPLICĀTĪO (adp.), ōnis. f. (*prop. an entering into a close connection with any thing; hence*) I. *Fig.*: *Application, attachment, inclination*: a natura mihi videtur potius quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, et applicatione magis animi cum quodam sensu amandi etc., Cic. Læl. 8. II. *Esp.* A) *In Law*: *jus applicationis, the right of a patron to inherit the property of a client*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39. [B] *The employment, application of an instrument, or manner of operation*, NL.]

APPLICĀTUS (adp.), a, um. I. *Part. of Applico.*

II. *Adj.*: *Lying close, closely adapted.* \*\*A) *Prop.*: Leucas colli applicata, Liv. 33, 17: — nervi applicati ossibus, Plin. \*B) *Fig.*: *Turned or directed towards, inclined to*: omne animal, simul atque sit ortum, applicatum esse ad se diligendum, inclined to self-love, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: — vehemens ad alqm rem applicata occupatio.

\*\*APPLICĪTUS (adp.), a, um. I. *Part. of Applico.*

II. *Adj.*: *Lying close, closely adapted, joined to*: hypocaustum a. cubiculo, Plin. E. 2, 17, 23: — pressus et velut a. cultus rei, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

APPLICŌ (adp.). 1. (*perf. applicui, less frequent than -avi; sup. applicitum, found only after the time of Augustus.*) v. a. and n. *To affix, join, attach, put or add to; with ad, less freq. with a dat.* I. *Prop.* A) *Romani sinistram (cornu) ad oppidum applicarent*, Liv. 27, 2: — instead of which, a. castra flumini, id.: — a. sudarium ad os, Suet.: — a. nidos lapidi, Plin.: — a. se ad flammam, to approach, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: — a. se ad arbores, to lean against, Cæs. — *Mid.*: dum corporibus applicantur, attach themselves to each other, Liv. B) *Esp. Naut.*: a. navem, to direct a ship towards any place in order to land, to put in, to land: navim ad eum (naufragum) applicarunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: — thus, a. naves ad Heræum, Liv. — *conf. the pass.*: applicatis ad terram navibus, Cæs.: — instead of which we find in the \*\**neuter*: quocumque naves hostium applicant, land, Liv. 44, 32: — quum Hercules ad litus Amazonum applicuit, Just. II. *Fig.*: *To affix, attach; very freq. a. se, to attach one's self, betake one's self, apply one's self to*: ut ad honestatem applicetur voluntas, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: — a. verba verbis, Quint.: — ad eorum se familiaritatem multis jam ante annis applicarat, Cic. Cluent. 16, 46: — a. se ad alqm magistrum: — a. se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile: — a. se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani: — si qua significatio virtutis eluceat, ad quam se similis animus applicet et adjungat: — a. se maxime ad scribendam historiam.

[APPLODO. See APPLAUDO.]

APPLŌRO (adp.). 1. v. n. [I. *To bewail*, Hor. Ep. 11, 12.] \*\*II. *To weep at or over*, Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 2.

[APPOSUS (adp.), a, um. *part. of applodo for Applaudo.*

APPLUDA. See APLUDA.]

[AP-PLUMBĀTUS (adp.), a, um. *Furnished with lead, soldered*: vasa a., Scrib.: — statua a., Dig.]

AP-PŌNO (adp.), pōsui, pōsitum. 3. [*perf. apposivi*, Plaut.] v. a. *To set, place, put near or to.* I. *Prop.* A) *omnes columnæ machina apposita dejectæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55: — thus, scalis appositis urbem defendere, Liv.: — a. notam ad malum versum: — a. manus ad os, Sulpic. ap. Cic. B) *Esp.* 1) *To serve up at table*: a. patellam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22: — a. alcui tantum, quod satis est, nullo apparatu: — apposita secunda mensa. 2) *A. alqm alcui, to give a person to another for any purpose, to associate, appoint*: custodem Tullio me apponite, Cic. Div. Verr. 16, 51: — accusator apponitur civis Romanus: — ne prævaricatorem mihi apposuisse videar: — a. calumniatores: — illicitatorem venditor apponet: — moderator et magister consulis appositus, Liv. [II. *Fig.*: *To add, adjoin*: a. laborem ad damnum, Plaut.: — a. alqd lucro, to consider as gain, Hor.]



[APPORRECTUS (adp.), a, um. (ad-porrigo) *Stretched or extended by any thing*: a. draco, Ov.]

**\*\*APPORŢĀTĪO** (adp.), ōnis. f. *A conveying, bringing, or carrying to*, Vitr. 2, 9.

**AP-PORTO** (adp.) 1. v. a. *To carry, convey, bring to*. I. Prop.: mercatura multa undique apportans, Cic. Off. 1. 42, 151: — quæ ornamenta ex urbe hostium vi capta sustulit, ea populo Romano apportavit. [II. Fig.: senectus si nil quicquam aliud vitii a secum, brings with it, Cæcil. ap. Cic. de Sen. 8.]

[AP-POSco (adp.), ēre. v. a. *To demand in addition*: plus a. visus, Hor.]

**\*APPŌSĪTE** (adp.) adv. *Suitably, fitly*: dicere a. ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: — curare a. ad sanandum, ib.

**APPŌSĪTĪO** (adp.), ōnis. f. (appono) *An adding, applying*. [I. Prop.: a. cucurbitæ, C. Aur.] **\*\*II. Fig.**: a. similitum, Quint. 5, 11, 1: — [a. criminis, imputation, Lampr.]

**\*\*APPŌSĪTUM** (adp.), i. n. *Rhet. and Gramm.*: *An addition; epithet, adjective*, Quint. 8, 2, 10.

1. **APPŌSĪTUS** (adp.), a, um. I. Part. of appono. II. Adj. **\*A** Prop.: *Contiguous, bordering upon*; with dat.: regio mari apposita, Plin. 3, 18, 22: — platanus a. itineri, id.: — castellum a. Luppiae flumini, Tac. B) Fig. **\*1** Gen.: *fidentiæ contrarium est diffidentia*: audacia non *contrarius*, sed a. est *propinquum*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165. 2) *Esp.* a) *Fit, suitable, convenient for any thing*; with ad.: menses ad agendum maxime appositos, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11: — operarius multo appositior ad deferenda quam ad auferenda signa: — argumentatio appositissima ad iudicationem. **\*\*b**) *Inclined or prone to*; with dat.: iudex iuri magis an æquo sit appositus, Quint. 4, 3, 11.

**\*\*2. APPŌSĪTUS** (adp.), ūs. m. *In Medic.*: *A laying on or applying of a remedy*, Plin. 23, 9, 82.

[AP-POSTŪLO (adp.) 1. v. a. *To solicit earnestly*, Tert.]

[AP-PŌTUS (adp.), a, um. *Drunk, intoxicated*, Plaut.]

[AP-PŌCOR (adp.) 1. v. dep. *To pray to, call upon by prayer*: a. rite deos, Hor.]

**\*AP-PREHENDO** [poet. appendo], di, sum. 3. v. a. *To seize, lay hold of*. I. Prop. A) *Atomi cohærescunt inter se et aliæ alias apprehendentes continuantur*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: — vites clavicularis adminicula tamquam manibus a.: — a. manum, Quint. B) *Esp.*: *To catch hold of, seize, apprehend, take in a hostile manner*: a. Hispanias, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: — a. possessionem, Dig.: — a. furem, ib.

II. Fig. A) *ut quicquid apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, whatever I had brought forward (in defence)*, Cic. Cluent. 19, 52: — nisi caute et cum iudicio apprehenditur, is undertaken, done, Quint. [B. *Esp.* 1) *To comprehend or understand, conceive*, C. Aur. 2) *To comprehend, inclose, include*: a. casum alqm testamento, Dig.]

[APPŔEHENSĪBĪLIS (adp.), e. *That may easily be conceived or understood, comprehensible*, Tert.]

[APPŔEHENSĪO (adp.), ōnis. f. I. *A laying hold of*: a. aræ, Macr. II. Fig.: *A conceiving, understanding*, C. Aur.]

[APPRENDŌ. See APPREHENDO.]

[APPRENSO (add.) 1. v. a. (appendo) *To snatch at any thing eagerly, lay hold of*: a. auras naribus, Grat. Cyn.]

[APPRESSUS, a, um. *Pressed close to, lying close upon*, NL.]

[AP-PRĔTĪO (adp.) 1. (pretium) I. *To value at a price, appraise, rate*, Tert. II. *Meton.* A) *To buy, purchase*, Bibl. B) *Gen.*: *To appropriate to one's self*, Tert.]

**\*\*APPŔĪME** (adp.) adv. *Chiefly, very, especially*: homo a. doctus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: — artifices a. boni, Nep.

**\*\*AP-PRĪMO** (adp.), essi, essum. 3. v. a. *To press to any thing*: a. dextram ejus, Tac. A. 16, 15: — scutum pectori appressum, lying close, id.

[AP-PRĪMUS (adp.), a, um. i. e. *longe primus*: a. Patroclus, L. Andr. ap. Gell.]

**APPŔŌBĀTĪO** (adp.), ōnis. f. I. *Approval, approbation, acquiescence*: id vulgi assensus et populari approbatione iudicari solet, Cic. Brut. 49: — a. audientium: — hoc decorum movet approbationem: — ne vinolenti quidem quæ faciunt eadem approbatione faciunt qua sobrii: — *In the plur.*: non approbationes solum, sed admirationes, clamores, plausus movere. **\*II. Esp. in Philos.**: *Proof*, Cic. Inv. 1, 36; 37; 54.

**\*APPŔŌBĀTOR** (adp.), ōris. m. *One who approves of any thing, an approver*: quævis non fueris suavor et impulsor profectionis meæ, a. certe fuisti, Cic. Att. 16, 7.

[APPŔŔBE (adp.) adv. *Very well, perfectly*, Plaut.]

**AP-PRŔBO** (adp.) 1. v. a. I. *To approve*: populus meum iusjurandum una voce et consensu approbavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: *approbata laudatque sententia*: — ego meum consilium, si præsertim tu non *improbas*, vehementer approbo: — *conf.* hoc negas te posse nec a. nec *improbare*: — quod actum est, dii approbent, suffer to be done, bless: — *conf.* diis hominibusque approbantibus; and, musis omnibus approbantibus. **\*II. To prove, corroborate, evince**: hanc (propositionem) velle a. et firmare nihil attinet, Cic. Inv. 1, 36: — a. industriam innocentiamque, Tac.: — *With an obj. clause*, Plin.; Tac. **\*\*III. A. alqd alci, to do any thing to one's liking or satisfaction (instead of which in Cic. probare)**, Phædr.; Tac.

[AP-PRŔBUS (adp.), a, um. *Very good (conf. APPŔIMUS)*: adolescens a., Cæcil. ap. Gell.]

[APPŔŔMISSOR (adp.), ōris. m. *In Law*: a. bail, Dig.]

**\*AP-PRŔMITTO** (adp.), ēre. v. a. *To promise in addition*, Cic. R. A. 9, 26.

[AP-PRŔNO (adp.) 1. v. a. *To bend down forwards; hence, a. se, to let one's self down forwards*, App.]

**AP-PRŔPĔRO** (adp.) 1. v. n. and a. **\*I. Neut.**: *To hasten*: eum, ut appropere, adhorteris, Cic. Att. 4, 6 extr.: — nisi ad cogitatum facinus approperearet. **\*\*II. Act.**: *To accelerate*: ceptumque opus adeo appropereatum est, Liv. 4, 9: — a. mortem, Tac. — *With an obj. clause*, Ov.

**\*AP-PRŔPINQUĀTĪO** (adp.), ōnis. f. *An approach*: a. mortis, Cic. Fin. 5, 11.

**AP-PRŔPINQUO** (adp.) 1. v. n. I. *To draw near, approach, be near*; with ad or a dat.: si ex alto emergere velint... qui ad summam jam aquam appropinquant, Cic. Fin. 4, 23: *Æduos a. finibus Bellovacorum*, Cæs.: — *conf. impers.* quum ejusmodi locis esset appropinquant, id.

II. Fig.: quibus impendere fatum aliquid: aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam a., Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: — *conf.* ejus rei maturitas nequedum *venit* et tamen jam a.: — illi pœna, nobis libertas appropinquat: — catulus ille, qui jam appropinquat ut videat, is already near seeing: centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquant, were near to the highest military dignities, Cæs. — *Of time*: hiems a., id.: — quum dies comitiorum a., Liv.

[APPŔPRĪĀTĪO (adp.), ōnis. f. *A making one's own, an appropriating*: a. ciborum, a. consuming, C. Aur.]

[AP-PRŔPRĪO (adp.) 1. v. n. *To make a thing one's own*: a. cibum, to consume, C. Aur.]

[AP-PRŔXĪMO (adp.) 1. v. a. I. *To approach, draw near*, Tert. II. *In Bot.*: *Approximatus*, a, um. *Standing close together*, NL.]

**\*\*AP-PUGNO** (adp.) 1. v. a. *To storm, assail*: a. castellum, Tac. A. 15, 13.

**APPŪLEIUS** (Apul.), i. m. I. *A Roman family name*. Thus, L. A. Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people, Cic. Brut. 62. *A Roman writer, of Madaura in Africa, in the second century*. II. *Hence adj.*: Appuleius, a, um. *Of or by Appuleius*: A. lex, by the tribune A., Cic. Balb. 21.

**APPŪLĪA** (Apul.), æ. f. I. *A country of Lower Italy, now Puglia*, Cic. Div. 1, 43; Plin. II. *Hence adj.*: Appu-

licus (Apul.), a. um. *Apulian*: A. mare, the Adriatic, Hor. B) Appulus (Apul.), a. um. *The same*: A. gens, Hor.

1. APPULSUS (adp.), a. um. *part. of appello*.

2. APPULSUS (adp.), ūs. m. (1. appello) *A driving to. I. Prop.* [A] *Gen.*: a. pecoris, a driving of cattle to water, Dig. [B] *Esp.*: A pushing to the shore, landing: ab litorum appulsu arcere, Liv. 27, 30. \*II. A) *An approach*: pars terræ appulsu solis exarsit, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. B) *Esp.*: An operative approach, action: nimios et frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, Cic. N. D. 2, 56.

[ĀPRA, æ. f. (aper) *A wild sow*, Plin. ap. Pris.]

[APRĀRIUS, a. um. (aper) *Of or belonging to wild boars*; a. retia, Dig.]

\*APRĪCĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. *A basking, sitting, or walking in the sunshine*, Cic. Att. 7, 11; de Sen. 16.

\*\*APRĪCĪTAS, ātis. f. (apricus) *Sunniness*, Plin. 6, 16, 18: — a. diei, *serenity, clearness of the day*, Col.

[APRICUS. See APRICULUS.]

[APRICO, are. v. a. (apricus) *To warm in the sun*, Pallad.]

\*APRĪCOR, ari. v. dep. (apricus) *To sun one's self, sit, lie, stand in the sunshine*: Alexander offecerat Diogeni apricanti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92.

[APRĪCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (aper) *The sea-hog*, App.]

APRICUS, a. um. (contr. for apericus, from aperio: *Prop. lying open, uncovered; hence*). I. *Exposed to the sun or the warmth of the sun, sunny*: in locis (spectantur) et illa naturalia, maritimi an remoti a mari: plani an montuosi... opaci an a., Cic. Part. 10: — a. hortus: — a. colles, Liv.: — a. campus, Hor.: — a. rura, id.: — a. agger, id. — *Subst.*: Apricum, i. n. *A sunny place*: aprica Alpium, Plin.: [Poet.: in apricum proferre alqd, to the light of the sun, to the light, Hor. II. *Meton.* A) *Fond of the sunshine*: a. mergi, Virg.: — a. flores, Hor.: — a. senes, Pers.] \*\*B) *Warmed by the sun, sunny*: a. status cœli, Col. 11, 3, 27: — apricissimus dies, id.: — a. flatus, *southern breezes*, id.

APRĪLIS, is. (contr. for aperilis, from aperio; *with or without mensis, the month in which the earth qu. opens itself to fertility*) April: Mense Aprili atque Maio, Cic. Phil. 2, 39: — sex ubi lucis Aprilis habet, Ov. — *Adj.*: Idus April., Ov.: — dies erat ascripta Nonarum Aprilium, Cic. Fam. 3, 11.

[APRINEUS, a. um. for Aprinus, Hyg.]

APRĪNUS, a. um. (aper) *Of or belonging to a wild boar*: a. pulmo, Plin. 28, 16, 62: — a. vesica, id.

APRŌNĪA, æ. f. *The plant bryony*, Plin. 23, 1, 17.

APRŌNĪUS, ii. m. *A Roman proper name: thus, L. Apronius, a reprobate fellow in the service of Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9; 23, sq. Hence *adj.*: Aprōniānus, a. um. *Of or belonging to Apronius*: A. convivium, ib.: — A. cerasa, Plin.

APROXIS, is. f. *A plant whose root was said to catch fire at a distance*, Plin. 24, 17, 101.

APRŪCO, ōnis. f. *A plant, i. q. saxifraga*, App.

[APRŪGNEUS, a. um. *A new form for Aprugnus*, Sol.]

\*APRUGNUS (also Aprūnus), a. um. (aper) *Of or belonging to a wild boar*: a. callum, Plaut.: — a. adeps, Plin.: — *Subst.*: Aprugna (apruna), æ. f. (sc. caro) *The flesh of a boar*, Capit.

APSINTHIUM, another mode of writing for absinthium.

APSIIS, another mode of writing for absis.

APSUS, i. m. (Ἀψος) *A river in Gr. Illyria, falling into the Adriatic, now Crevasta*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 13, 19; Liv.

APSYCTOS, i. f. (ἄψυκτος) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

APSYRTIS, another mode of writing for absyrtis.

APTE. adv. \*I. *Accurately joined, connected firmly or closely*: mundi corpus a. cohæret, Cic. Un. 5. II. *Meton.*: Fitly, ap'tly, suitably, properly; with

ad or absol.: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem a. convenire, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46: — loqui ad rerum dignitatem a. et quasi decore: — thus, dicere alqd ad tempus a.: — quid eorum a. fiat, quid ab officio naturæque discrepet: — dicere a. numerosque: — dicere a. ac rotunde.

[APTĒRA, orum. n. (ἄπτερος) I. *Insects without wings*, NL. II. *In Botany*: Without membranous expansions (opp. 'alata'), NL.]

APTO. 1. v. intens. a. (apo) *To add, adjoin, adapt, adjust*. \*I. *Prop.* A) A. anulum digito, Suet. Tib. 73: — a. vincula collo, Ov.: — a. arma, to put on, Liv. B) *Meton.*: *To get ready, prepare, fit, accommodate for any thing*: arma capere a. que pugnæ, Liv. 22, 5: — a. se pugnæ, Virg.: — a. classem velis (abl.), to make ready to sail, id.: — a. se armis, to make one's self ready to fight, Liv. \*II. *Fig.*: *To fit, accommodate, adapt*: qui ad primum se velut aspectum orationis aptarunt, Quint. 10, 2, 16: — thus, a. animos armis, Virg.: — a. bella Numantiæ modis citharæ, Hor.: — hoc verbum (rape) est ad id aptatum, quod ante dixerat dum licet, refers to, Cic. de Or. 3, 40: — sunt hæc ad popularem aptata delectationem, Quint.

[APTŌTA, orum. n. (sc. nomina) (ἄπτοτα) In Gramm.: Undeclinable: nomina (fas, frit, git, etc.), Gramm.]

APTUS, a. um. I. *Part. of the obsolete v. apo or apio (root AP, allied to the Greek ἄπτο; conf. apiscor, apis, apex, apto) A) Joined, fastened to.* 1) *Prop.*: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, fastened, hanging, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. 2) *Fig.*: Depending on, originating in; usually with ex: rerum causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ et necessitate nexæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: — honestum, ex quo a. est officium: — ex qua re una (i.e. virtute) vita omnis a. est: — non ex verbis aptum pendere jus: — cui viro ex se ipso apta sunt omnia: — With a simple abl.: rudentibus a. fortuna: — conf. vita modica et a. virtute. B) *Joined together, connected, adhering together.* \*1) *Prop.*: a) facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. de Or. 71, 235: qua ex connectione cœlum ita a. est, ut, etc.: — conf. qui tam certos cœli motus tamque omnia inter se connexa et apta viderit. [b] *Meton.* Poet. with abl.: Accommodated, adorned, furnished with any thing: fides alma, apta pinnis, winged, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29: — cœlum a. stellis fulgentibus, Virg.] 2) *Fig.*: ordo rerum conservatus et omnia inter se a. et connexa, Cic. Fin. 4, 19: — apta inter se et cohærentia: — efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea cōfluens ac cōsolutum.

II. *Adj.* (Prop.: adapted, i.e.) Proper, fit, calculated for, convenient, suitable, apposite: with ad, a dat., or absol. (of persons always with a dat.): ossa commissuras habent et ad stabilitatem aptas et ad artus finiendos accommodatas, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: — calcei habiles et a. ad pedem: — locus ad insidias aptior: — in pulmonibus inest raritas quædam ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima: — conf. castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima: — With dat.: initia a. et accommodata naturæ: — conf. quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse naturæ hominis aptissimum: — quum id non habeas, quod tibi nec usu nec natura sit aptum: — conf. hæc genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus; and, hos (oratores) aptissimos cognovi turbulentis concionibus: — Absol.: a. compositio membrorum: — quid a. sit, hoc est, quid maxime decens in oratione: — thus, a. oratio: — conf. Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, concise and compressed: — tempus a., proper, convenient, right, Liv.: — exercitus a., ready to fight, ready for the combat, id.: — lar a., sufficient means or property, Hor.: — Seldom with a relative clause: nulla videbatur aptior persona, quæ de illa ætate loqueretur: — With in: in quod (genus pugnæ) minime apti sunt, Liv.: — [With inf.: ætas mollis et a. regi, Ov.]

APUA, æ. See APHYA.

APUD. (an old mode of writing, apud) [another form apur or apor, as ar for ad, according to Fest.] prep. with acc. (probably from the root AP, apo, aptus, etc., denoting an adhering or being attached to; hence, a being near to any thing) By, near, with; mostly of persons and with words denoting rest; seldom with names of places, and only in vulgar language with

words signifying motion. I. *Of persons*: quum in lecto Crassus esset et a. eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 12:—verba a. senatum facit, in the presence of, before:—thus, dicere pro algo contra alqm a. centumviro; and, reus factus a. eosdem iudices:—plus a. me antiquorum auctoritas valet:—conf. tantopere a. nostros justitia culta est:—a. matrem recte est, things go well with the mother, she is well:—To denote a dwelling in one's house: ut secum et a. se essem quotidie:—thus, fuisti a. Læcam illa nocte; and, a. te est, ut volumus:—To denote an author, or his writings: ut scriptum a. eundem Cælium est:—quod a. Platonem est in philosophos dictum:—a. Agathoclem scriptum in historia est:—de sepulcris nihil est a. Solonem amplius:—[esse a. se, in conversation, to be in one's senses, to be one's self, Plant.; Ter.] \*II. *With names of places*: nos a. Alyziam unum diem commorati sumus, Cic. Fam. 16, 3:—imperator appellatus a. Issum:—a. villam, at or in his villa:—a. aquam cum equitibus noctem agitare, Sall.:—laudare alqm a. rostra, Tac.:—a. forum, Liv. [III. *With words of motion, for ad, to*: ire a. alqm, Plant. Mil. 2, 5, 70.]

APULEIUS. See APPULEIUS.

APULIA, APULICUS, APULUS. See APPUL.

ĀPŪS, ōdis. m. (ἄπυς, footless) I. *A kind of swallow which is said to be without feet, a martin, swift*, Plin. 10, 39, 45:—[a. cancriformis, the water-flea, NL. II. *Adj.*: Footless; for instance, of mushrooms, NL.]

APUT. See APUD.

[ἈΠΥΡΕΞΙΑ, æ. f. (ἀπύρεξω) *The space between the paroxysms of a fever, intermission*, NL.]

APYRĪNUS and ĀPYRĒNUS, a. um. (ἀπύρηνος, without a kernel) *Having tender kernels*: a. fructus, Col. 5, 10, 15:—Subst.: Apyrænum, i. n. *A kind of pomegranate with small kernels*, Plin. 13, 19, 34.

ĀPYROS, -ON. (ἄπυρος) *Without fire*: a. sulphur, virgin sulphur, prepared without fire, Plin. 35, 15, 50.

APYROTUS. See ACAUSTUS.

ĀQUA, æ [gen. aquāi, Lucr.]. f. I. A) a) *Water*: ex terra a., ex a. oritur aer, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84:—profluens a.:—conclusa a. facile corrumpitur:—a. marina, sea-water:—a. pluvia, rain-water:—demergi in aqua:—aquam trahere ex puteis:—aquam ducere per fundum:—In the plur.: aer oritur ex respiratione aquarum... motu ejus caloris, qui aquis continetur... quam similitudinem cernere possumus in iis aquis, quæ effervescent subditis ignibus. b) *Peculiar phrases, taken* a) *From water as a necessary means of supporting life*: non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, pluribus locis utimur, quam amicitia, Cic. Læl. 6.:—thus, aqua et igni interdiceret alciui, to put under the ban, to banish:—instead of which, we find also, aqua et igni arcere alqm, Tac. β) *From the water used at table for the washing of hands*: præbere aquam, to invite to a dinner or supper, to treat, entertain any one, Hor.

γ) *From the custom of sprinkling faint persons with water*: aspergere aquam alciui, to revive the spirits of any one, to reanimate, Plant. B) *Esp.* \*1) *In opposition to the land*: water, waters, flood, sea, lake, river: Henna mediterranea est maxime: coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Hennesenses metiantur, on the sea, on the shore, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83:—in aquam progredi, Cæs.:—remigio findere aquas, Ov.:—illa admirabilis a majoribus Albanæ aquæ facta deductio, i. e. lacus Albanus:—alii in aquam cæci ruebant, alii in ripis etc., into the river, Liv.:—Hence, aquam et terram petere ab hoste (like the Gr. ἵππ' καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν), to demand water and land, subjection, Liv.; Curt. 2) *A water-conduit, aqueduct*: a. Claudia, Crabra, Marcia, Virgo (see these words).

\*\*3) *Rain-water, rain*: cornix augur aquæ, Hor. O. 3, 18, 12:—In the plur.: aquæ magnæ, ingentes eo anno fuerant, great rains, great inundation, Liv. \*4) *The water in the clepsydra*; hence the phrases aquam dare, to give a pleader time for speaking, Plin. E. 6, 2, 7:—aquam perdere, to waste the given time, Quint.:—Prov.: aqua hæret (alciui in alqa re), the water stands still, for, to be at a loss, stuck fast, Cic.

Off. 3, 33; Q. Fr. 2, 7. 5) *In the plur.*: *Healing waters, medicinal spring, mineral waters, bath*: ad aquas venire, Cic. Pl. 27; Fam. 16, 24:—conf. II. B). 6) *In Med.* a) *A. intercus, dropsy*, Cic. Off. 3, 28; Cels. [b] a. pericardii, the lymph which fills up the internal surface of the pericardium, NL. c) *After its physical states*: a. destillata or stillatia, distilled water; a. aerata, aerated, NL. d) *After its chemical compositions*: a. calcia, lime-water:—a. mercurialis, a solution of mercury:—a. phagedænica, phagedenic water, a corrosive remedy, NL. e) *After the inventors of peculiar preparations*: a. benedicta Rulandi; a. Fernelii; a. Lucis (eau de Luce); a. Marina (eau de Cologne); a. vulneraria Thedeni (arquebuseade), NL. II. *Meton.*: *As a proper name*. A) *Aqua, a certain constellation* (in Gr. Ὕδωρ), Cic. Ar. 179. B) *Aquæ, with certain epithets, the name of several watering-places*: Aquæ Cumanæ, afterwards called Baia, Liv. 41, 16:—thus, A. Sextiæ, now Aix, in France; A. Mattiacæ, now Wiesbaden; A. Pannoniæ, now Baden-Baden.—[Hence the Fr. eau, from the old Fr. aiguei, iauve.]

\*\*AQUEDUCTŪ, or separated AQUÆ DUCTIO, ōnis. f. *A conveyance of water, aqueduct*, Vitr. 7, 14; Dig.

ĀQUEDUCTUS (also aquæ ductus and aquarum ductus, Plin. 16, 42, 81). I. *An aqueduct, conduit*, Cic. Att. 13, 6. II. *The right of conducting water to a place*, Cic. Cæs. 26.

[ĀQUĒLICŪM or ĀQUĒLICŪM, ii. n. (aqua-elicio) *A causing of rain*, Tert.]

[ĀQUĒMĀNALIS, is. m. (sc. urceus, conf. aqualis) (aquamanus) *A wash-basin, wash-hand-basin*, Varr.:—also, Aquimale, is. acc. to Paul. Sent.]

[ĀQUĀGIUM, ii. n. (aqua-ago) *A conveyance of water, aqueduct*, Dig.]

\*\*ĀQUĀLĪCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (aqualis, prop. a small vessel for water; hence) I. *The stomach*, Sen. E. 90.

[II. *The lower part of the belly, paunch*, Pers. 1, 57.]

[ĀQUĀLLIS, e. (aqua) I. *Of or belonging to water*, Varr. II. *Subst.*: Aqualis, is. c. *A vessel for water, ewer, laver*, Plaut.; Varr.]

[ĀQUĀMĀRĪNUS, i. m. *The green beryl*, NL.]

[ĀQUĀRĪOLUS, i. m. *A follower of lewd women*, App.]

[ĀQUĀRĪUM, ii. n. *A place where cattle are watered*, Cat. R. R. 1, 3.]

ĀQUĀRĪUS, a. um. (aqua) I. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with water*: rota a., a water-wheel, Cat. R. R. 11:—a. provincia, superintendence over the conveyance of water, Cic. Vat. 5. II. *Subst.*: Aquarius, ii. m. A) *A drawer of water*, Juv. 6, 331. B) *A conduit-master*, Cœl. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. C) *The Waterman, a constellation* (Ὕδροχόος), Cic. Ar. 56; Hor.

[ĀQUĀTE, adv. *With water*, C. Aur.]

\*\*ĀQUĀTĪCUS, a. um. (aqua) I. *That is found in or near the water, aquatic*: a. arbores, Plin. 16, 37, 67:—a. aves, id. II. *Full of water, watery, humid*: a. Austero, Ov.:—in aquaticis natus calamus, Plin. [III. *Resembling water, water-like*: a. color, Sol.]

ĀQUĀTĪLIS, e. (aqua) I. *Living in the water, aquatic*: vescimur bestiis et terrenis et a. et volatilibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60:—Subst.: Aquatilia, n. *Aquatic animals*, Plin. II. A) *Watery in flavour*, Plin. 19, 12, 61. [B] *Subst.*: Aquatilia, ium. n. *Aqueous tumours*, Veg.]

ĀQUĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. A) *A fetching of water* (esp. by soldiers), Cæs. B. G. 4, 11. B) *Concr.*: *A place whence water is fetched, a watering-place*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

II. A) *The watering of animals and plants*, Col. 7, 5; Pall. B) *In the plur. concr.*, *Water*: per aquationes auctumni, Plin. 32, 7, 24.

ĀQUĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that fetches water* (of soldiers), Cæs. B. C. 1, 73; Liv.

## AQUATUS

**\*\*ĀQUATUS**, a, um. (aqua) Watery, thin: lac vernum aquatius aestivo, Plin. 28, 9, 33: — medicamentum aquatius, Sen.: — vinum aquatissimum, August.

[ĀQUĒUS, a, um. (aqua) Watery: humor a., the aqueous humour of the eye, NL.]

**AQUICELUS**, i. Pine kernels, boiled in honey, so called by the Taurini, Plin. 15, 10, 9.

[ĀQUIDUCUS, a, um. (aqua-duco) Expelling water (out of the body): medicamina a., C. Aur.]

**ĀQUIFŌLIUS**, a, um. (for acuf. from acus-folium) Having pointed leaves: a. ilex, or absol. aquifolia, æ. f., also, aquifolium, ii. n., the holm-oak, holly tree, Plin. 16, 8, 12: — Adj.: a. vectis, prepared of holm-oaks, Cat.

[ĀQUIFUGA, æ. c. (aqua-fugio) One who is afraid of the water, a hydrophobous person, C. Aur.]

[ĀQUIGENUS, a, um. (aqua-gigno) Born in water: a. animalia, Tert.]

**ĀQUILA**, æ [gen. aquilæ, Cic. Ar.]. f. I. An eagle, Cic. Div. 2, 70; Plin. 10, 3: — Prov.: aquilæ senectus, for a vigorous active old age, Ter. II. Meton. A) A military eagle, the principal standard of a Roman legion [signa, the standards of single cohorts], Cic. Cat. 1, 9; Cæs. [2] For a legion, Auct. B. H.; Luc. B) In Architect., in the plur. Aquilæ. The uppermost parts of a building, Tac. H. 3, 71. C) The Eagle, the name of a constellation, Cic. Ar. 372. D) The sea-eagle, a kind of fish, Plin. 9, 24, 40: — [Hence the Fr. eagle].

[AQUILEGIUM, i. n. (aquilegus) The columbine, Fam. Ranunculaceæ, NL.]

[ĀQUILĒGUS, a, um. I. Drawing water: a. rota. II. Subst. for aquilex. A conduit-master, Cassiod.]

**ĀQUILĒIA**, æ. f. A town of Upper Italy, now of the same name, Cic. Vat. 16; Cæs.; Liv. Hence, Aquileiensis ager, Liv.: — Subst.: Aquileienses, ium. n. The inhabitants of A., id.

[ĀQUILENTUS, a, um. Watery, bringing or causing rain: a. luna, Varr. ap. Non.]

**ĀQUILĒX**, ægis [icis, Tert.]. m. (aqua-lego) A conduit-master, water-bailiff, Plin. 26, 6, 16.

[ĀQUILICUM. See AQUĒLICUM.]

**ĀQUILĒFER**, æri. m. (aquila-fero) An eagle-bearer, a standard-bearer, ensign, Cæs. B. G. 5, 37.

[ĀQUILINUS, a, um. (aquila) Of or belonging to an eagle: a. ungule, Plaut.: — a. aspectus, an eagle-eye, App.]

**ĀQUILLĒANUS** (Aquilian.), a, um. Of or belonging to the lawyer Aquillius: A. definitio, Cic. Off. 3, 15.

**ĀQUILLĒUS** (Aquilus). a. A Roman family name: thus, C. Aquillius, a lawyer and friend of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 42: — M. Aquillius, consul in 653 u.c., afterwards legate, cruelly killed by Mithridates, Cic. de I. P. 5: — fem. Aquillia, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5: — Adj.: A. lex, perhaps by the tribune A. Gallus, Cic. Brut. 34.

**ĀQUILŌ**, ōnis. m. (aquila) I. A) The north wind, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: — also, a. ventus, Nep. B) The north-east wind, Plin. 2, 47, 46. II. Meton. A) The north country, the North: spelunca conversa ad a., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48. B) In Mythol.: The husband of Orithyia, father of Calais and Zetes, Ov.

**ĀQUILŌNĒRIS**, e. (aquilo) Northern, northerly: regio tum a. tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: — Piscis a., the Northern Fish, a constellation, Vitr.

**ĀQUILŌNĒA**, æ. f. A town of the Hirpini, on the river Aufidus, Liv. 10, 38. Aquiloni. The inhabitants, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

[ĀQUILŌNĒGĒNA, æ. c. (Aquila-gigno) Northern, Aus.]

## ARABILIS

**\*\*ĀQUILŌNĒUS**, a, um. I. Northerly: a. hiems, Plin. 17, 2, 2: — a. luna, being in the north, id.: — Piscis a., the Northern Fish, a constellation, Col. II. Of Aquilo, husband of Orithyia: A. proles, i. e. Calais and Zetes, Prop.

[ĀQUILUS, a, um. Dark-coloured, swarthy, Plaut.]

[AQUIMINALE. See AQUĒMANALIS.]

[ĀQUIMINĒRIUM, ii. n. for Aquamanalis. A wash-hand basin, Dig.]

**AQUINAS**, atis. See AQUINUM.

**AQUINIUS**. See AQUINUS.

**AQUINUM**, i. n. A town of Latium, birthplace of the poet Juvenal, now Aquino, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: Hence, adj.: Aquinas, atis. Of or belonging to A.: A. colonia, Tac. H. 2, 63: — Subst.: Aquinates, ium. m. The inhabitants of A., Cic. Cluent. 68.

**ĀQUINUS** or **NĒUS**, i. m. A bad poet, friend of Cicero, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22; Catull. 14, 18.

**ĀQUITĒNĒIA**, æ. f. I. A province in southern Gaul between the Loire and the Pyrenees, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1; Plin. II. Hence A) Aquitānus, a, um. Aquitanian: a. gens, Tib. 1, 7, 3. — Subst.: Aquitani. The inhabitants of A., Cæs.; Plin. B) Aquitānicus, a, um. Aquitanian: a. sinus, Plin. 4, 19, 33.

**ĀQUOR**, atus. i. v. dep. (aqua) To fetch water (of soldiers): a. egre, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78: convenire aquatum, Hirt. — [Meton. poet.: Of bees, Virg.]

[ĀQUŌSĒTAS, atis. f. Wateriness, C. Aur.]

**\*\*ĀQUOSUS**, a, um. I. Full of water, watery: aquosissimus locus, Cat. R. R. 34: — aquosus ager, Plin.: — a. hiems, rainy, Virg.: — nubes a., a rain-cloud, Ov.: — Orion a., bringing rain, Virg.: — languor a., drowsy, Hor.; Prop.: — mater a., i. e. Thetis, Ov.: — Piscis a., a certain constellation, Ov. M. 10, 105: — Absol.: in aquosis, in watery countries, Plin. [II. Clear as water: crystallus a., Prop. 4, 3, 52.]

**\*ĀQUŪLA**, æ. f. dem. A little water, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: — non seclusa aliqua a., sed universum flumen.

[AR. See AD, in the beginning.]

**ĀRA** [the old form asa, Lex Num. ap. Gell.], æ. f. (probably related to alos, to raise, erect; hence) [I. A) Origin.: Any elevation of earth, stone, turf, etc.: a. sepulcri, a funeral pile, Virg. Æ. 6, 177; Sil. B) As a proper name: Ara, several rocks in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Africa, Virg. Æ. 1, 109. II) A) Esp.: An elevation for religious use, an altar (in the temples, streets, and the courts of houses): aio loquenti a. in nova via consecrata, Cic. Div. 2, 32. They who took oaths used, for greater confirmation, to lay hold of an altar: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo: — Such as were in need of protection took refuge at an altar: hence, equiv. to refuge, protection, shelter: tamquam ad aram confugitis ad deum: — hic locus est unus, quo perfligant: — hic portus, hæc a. sociorum: — conf. ad aram legum præsidiumque vestrum confugere: — aræ focique, the altar and the hearth, equiv. to home, dwelling-place: te amicum Deiotari regis aræ focique viderunt: — de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focus decernite: — ab aris, focus ferrum flammamque depellere: — conf. penates, aras, focos, sepulcra majorum, etc. ... defendere. B) Ara, the Altar, a constellation, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

**ARABARCHES**. See ALABARCHES.

**ĀRĀBĒIA**, æ. f. ('Arabia) I. Arabia, Cic. Att. 9, 11, 4; Plin. II. A small town of Arabia Felix, Mel. 3, 8, 7.

**ĀRĀBĒCE**, adv. Arabic: a. olere, to diffuse sweet Arabian odours, Plaut.

**ĀRĀBĒCUS**, a, um. Arabic: a. sinus, Plin. 2, 67: — Subst.: Arabica, æ. f. (sc. gemma) An ivory-like precious stone, perhaps a kind of onyx, Plin.

**\*\*ĀRĀBĒLIS**, e. That may be ploughed, arable: campus a. tauris. Plin. 17, 5, 3.

ARABIO, ōnis. m. *A proper name*, Cic. Att. 15, 17.

[ARABIS, is. f. (ἀράβη) *Wall cress*, Fam. Cruciferae, NL.]

[ARĀBŪS, a, um. for Arabs. *Arabian*: A. terra, Plaut.:—*a. limen, with Arabian curtains*, Prop.]

ARABS, ābis. [acc. plur. Arabas, Ov.] (Ἀραβ) *Arabic*: pastor A., Prop.—*Subst.*: An Arabian, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10; Div. 1, 41.—[*Poet.* for Arabia: palmiferas Arabas, Ov.]

1. ĀRĀBUS, i. m. *A river of Gedrosia, now Korhes*, Curt.

\*\*2. ĀRĀBUS, a, um. for Arabs. *Arabian*: A. lapis, Plin. 36, 21, 41.—*Subst.*: An Arabian, Virg.

ĀRĀCHIDNA, æ. f. (ἀράχιδνα) *The subterranean earth-nut*, Fam. Leguminosae, Plin. 21, 15, 52.

[ARACHIS, idis. f. *A plant, i. q. Arachidna*, NL.]

ARACHNE, es. f. (ἀράχνη, a spider) I. Myth.: *A Lydian girl, changed into a spider by Minerva*, Ov. II. *A kind of sun-dial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

ĀRACHNĒA, æ. f. for Arachne, Manil.

[ĀRACHNĪTIS, idis. f. (arachnoidea) *An inflammation of the arachnoid*, NL.]

[ARACHNŌIDEA, æ. f. (ἀράχνη-ελδος) *The arachnoid membrane, between the dura and pia mater of the brain*, NL.]

[ĀRACHNŌIDEUS. *Cobweb-like, araneous, arachnoid, of plants or animals*, NL.]

ĀRĀCHŌSĪA, æ. f. (Ἀραχωσία) I. *A country of Persia, separated from India by the Indus*, Plin. 6, 23, 35. II. Hence A) Arāchōsīi, orum. m. *The inhabitants of A.*, Just. B) Arāchōtæ, arum. m. *the same*, Prisc.

ĀRĀCĪA, æ. f. *A kind of white fig-tree*, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

ĀRĀCOS, i. m. *A kind of wild pea*, Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ĀRĀCYNTHUS, i. m. (Ἀράκυνθος) I. *A mountain of Acarnania*, Plin. 4, 2, 3. II. *A mountain between Boeotia and Attica*, Prop.; Virg.

ĀRĀDUS, i. f. *A town of Phœnicia, now Rouad*, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Plin.—Hence, adj.: Aradius, a, um. Lucr.

\*\*ĀRĒOSTŪLOS, on. (ἀράοστυλος) *With pillars standing far from each other*, Vitr. 3, 2, 3.

[ĀRĀGŌNITES, æ. m. (Aragon) *A kind of stone*, NL.]

ĀRĀNĒA, æ. f. (ἀράχνη) I. *A spider*, Plaut.; Sen. II. Meton. A) *A spider's web, cobweb*, Plaut. B) *Cobweb-like threads*, Plin. 24, 9, 37. [Hence the Ital. aragna; the Fr. araignée; conf. also the Ital. ragnatela, a cobweb.]

[ĀRĀNĒANS, antis. *Covered, as it were, with cobwebs; a fauces, i. e. through which no food has passed lately*, App.]

\*ĀRĀNĒŌLA, æ. f. dem. *A small spider*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

[ĀRĀNĒŌLUS, m. dem. *A small spider*, Virg.]

ĀRĀNĒŌSUS, a, um. (araneum) I. *Full of cobwebs*: citus a, Catull. II. *Like a cobweb*: a. fila, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

ĀRĀNĒUM, i. n. [I. *A cobweb*, Phædr.] II. *A disease of trees*, Plin. 12, 24, 16.

1. ĀRĀNĒUS, i. m. (ἀράχνη) I. *A spider*, Plin. 11, 19, 21. II. *A sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.—[Hence the Ital. ragno.]

2. ĀRĀNĒUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to a spider*: a. genus, Plin. 18, 17, 44:—a. texta, id. II. Meton.: a. mus, a kind of shrew-mouse, Plin. 8, 58, 83.

ARAPENNIS. See AREPENNIS.

ĀRAR, is. [acc. Ararim, Virg.: Ararin, Claud.] m. *A river of Gaul, now Saone*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12. [Amm. Saconna, whence Saone.]

[ĀRĀTER, ri. m. for aratrum. *A plough*, Hyg.]

ĀRĀTĒUS, a, um. See ARATUS.

ĀRĀTŪO, ōnis. f. I. *A ploughing*, Col. 11, 2, 64.

II. Meton. A) Gen.: *Agriculture*: ut questuosa mercatura, fructuosa a dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31. B) Concr.: *Ploughed land*, Plaut.—Esp.: *arationes, estates belonging to the state, farms*, Cic. Phil. 2, 39; Verr. 2, 3, 98.

[ĀRĀTŪNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. *A small estate*, Plaut.]

ĀRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who ploughs, a ploughman*.

\*\*I. Prop.: taurus a., Ov.:—bos a., Suet. II. Meton. \*A) Gen. for agricola: *A husbandman, farmer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38. B) *In the language of the Roman financiers, Aratores, they who farmed the public lands for the tenth part of the produce*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55. C) *The Ploughman, a constellation*, Varr. ap. Serv.

ĀRĀTRO and contr. ARTRO, are. v. a. *To plough over again, after sowing*, Plin. 18, 20, 49.

ĀRĀTRUM, i. n. (ἄροτρον) *A plough*, Cic. R. A. 18, used for marking the boundaries of new towns, Cic. Phil. 2, 40.

ĀRĀTUS, i. m. (Ἀράτος) I. *A Gr. poet, whose τρανόμενα were translated into Latin by Cicero and Germanicus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 41.—Hence, Aratæ, orum. *The poems of A.*, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14. II. *A famous Gr. general, the founder of the Achaean confederacy*, Cic. Off. 2, 23.

[ARAUGIA or ARAVIA. *Aarau in Switzerland*.]

ĀRAURIS, is. m. *A river of Gallia Narbonensis, now Herault*, Plin. 3, 4, 5.

ĀRAUSIO, ōnis. f. *A town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Orange*, Plin. 3, 4, 5.

ĀRAXES, is. m. (Ἀράξης) I. *A river of great Armenia, now Arrasch*, Virg.; Plin. II. *A river of Persia, now Bend-Emir*, Curt. 5, 4.

ARBĀCES, is. m. (Ἀρβάκης) *The first king of Media*, Vell. 1, 6:—called also Arbactus, Just. 1, 3.

ARBĒLA, orum. n. (Ἀρβηλα) *A town of Assyria, near the Tigris, between which and Gaugamela Darius was beaten by Alexander*; now Erbil, Curt. 4, 9, 5, 1.

[ARBILLA. i. q. arvina. *Fatness, fat, according to Fest.*]

ARBĪTER, tri. m. (ar-bēto: prop. one that goes to any thing in order to see and hear it; hence) I. *Any one who is present at an action or speech, a witness, eye-witness, ear-witness, a knower, beholder, spectator, hearer*: Pomponius surrexit e lectulo remotisque arbitris ad se adolescentem jussit venire, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112:—queritur ex consciis, arbitris, A. Her.:—a. decisionis:—thus, a. secretorum, arcanorum omnium, Curt.; and, a. literarum, Tac.:—loca abdita, et si quid scribere velis, ab arbitris libera:—thus, locus ab a. remotus. II. Esp. in Law A) *Any one who is appointed by the parties to decide a cause, a mediator, arbiter, umpire* [pronouncing sentence according to equity, but judex, according to laws; the formal difference between arbiter and judex disappeared afterwards, when in consequence of the Lex Æbutia, sentence was pronounced according to prescribed formulas of the prætor]: prætor arbitros tres dato, XII. Tab. ap. Fest.:—quid arbitrum sumpseris, quantum æquius et melius sit dari promittive, si pareret? quis in hanc rem fuit a. ?... eundemne tu arbitrum et judicem sumebas?... quis unquam ad arbitrum quantum petiti tantum abstulit? Cic. R. C. 4:—a. Nolanis de finibus a senatu datus:—arbitrum familiæ herciscundæ postulare:—damnatus per arbitrum:—adigere alqm arbitrum, to summon any one before the arbiter; see ADIGO:—a. honorarius, a private arbiter, who settled a cause out of court (intra parietes, hence also called disceptor domesticus). B) Meton. \*1) Gen.: *An arbiter, umpire*: plane vellem me a. inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem datum, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53:—vos legum judicio-rumque arbitri et testes, Castor et Pollux:—a. pugnæ, a judge of the contest, umpire, Hor.:—Of things: Taurus innumerarum gentium a., i. e. that sets boundaries to, Plin. \*\*2) (Taken from the act of deciding according to opinion and will)

*Any one who can treat a thing according to his free will, or has it at his own disposal, a master over any thing, ruler,* Hor. O. 1, 3, 15: — a. bibendi, id.: — an præmia sub dominis, pœnas sine a. esse? Tac.: — impositus velut a. regni, id.: — a. rerum, id.: — dii a. potentium populorum, id.

[ARBITRA, æ. f. *A female witness,* Hor.]

[ARBITRALIS, e. *By way of arbitration,* Macr.]

[ARBITRARIO, adv. *Uncertainly,* Plaut.]

[ARBITRARIUS, a. um. (arbitr) *I. That is done by way of arbitration: a. formula, Gai.: — actio a., Dig. II. Meton.: Uncertain, arbitrary: hoc quidem profecto certum est, non a., Plaut.: — motus in arteria naturalis non a., Gell.]*

[ARBITRARIO, ònis. f. *Discretion,* Gell. 13, 20, 19.]

[ARBITRATOR, òris. m. *for arbitrator. A master over any thing,* Inscr.]

[ARBITRATRIX, icis. f. *A mistress over any thing,* Tert.]

ARBITRATUS, ùs. m. *Opinion, sentiment, judgement, discretion, liking, decision (usually found only in the abl. sing.): disputationis sententias hoc libro exposui arbitrato meo, Cic. Læl. 1, 3: — thus, facere alqd suo a.: — tuo vero id quidem arbitrato, quite to your liking: — ver sacrum de integro faciendum a. pontificum, Liv.: — thus, a. consulis Romani, id.: — considerare oportet, cujus a. sit educatus, care, superintendence: — Sullam ad se mittere, cujus a. de communibus negotiis consuleretur, who might negotiate with full power, Sall.*

ARBITRIUM, ùi. n. (arbitr) *[I. A being present at any thing, presence, Sen. poet.] II. A) Esp. in Law: The decision, sentence of an arbitrator: aliud est iudicium, aliud est a.: iudicium est pecuniæ certæ, a. incertæ, etc. Cic. R. C. 4: — a. rei uxoriæ: — summam vim esse in omnibus iis a., in quibus adderetur ex fide bona. B) Meton. \*1) Gen.: Sentence, decision, decisive sentence, sentence by authority: res penitus atque ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctæ, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: — quorum (principum) ad a. iudiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Cæs.: — clementia liberum a. habet: non sub formula, sed ex æquo et bono iudicat, Sen.: — tamquam in pace libera de quoque arbitria agere, Liv.: — thus, agere arbitria victoriæ, Curt. 2) Free-will, power or liberty of doing any thing, authority, discretion: Juppiter Optimus Maximus, cuius nutu et arbitrio cælum, terra mariæque reguntur, Cic. R. A. 45, 131: — e fontibus eorum iudicio arbitrioque nostro hauriemus: — ad nostrum a. libidinemque: — mentes ad suum a. movere: — vivere ad aliorum a., non ad suum: — ejus (orationis) custodiendæ et proferendæ a. tuum. 3) Arbitria funeris, funeral expenses (fixed by an arbitrator), Cic. Pis. 9 extr.; Dig.]*

[ARBITRO, 1. *for arbitrator. I. To judge any thing in any way,* Plaut.; Gell. *II. Esp.: To choose, elect: arbitretur uxor filio tuo, Plaut. 2, 2, 82.]*

ARBITROR, 1. v. dep. *[I. To be present so as to hear any thing: secede, ne arbitri dicta nostra a. queant, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 24. II. A) Esp. in Law: To give judgement, to pronounce sentence, Dig. B) Meton. 1) Gen.: To judge any how, judge of any thing: a. diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell. 4, 11, 10: — a. fidem alcuī, to attach credit to, Plaut.] 2) In Law: arbitrator, to state one's opinion as a witness, to depose, give evidence: illud verbum consideratissimum nostræ consuetudinis arbitrator, quo nos etiam tunc utimur, quum ea dicimus jurati, quæ comperta habemus, quæ ipsi vidimus, ex toto testimonio suo sustulit atque omnia se scire dixit, Cic. Font. 9. 3) Gen.: To judge, think, believe, consider, be of opinion: with an obj. clause or absol.: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Cæs.: — quod ad me attinet (itemque arbitrator ceteros) ideo taceo, quod, etc.: — Absol.: hæc, ut ego a., veteres probaverunt: — tamen, ut arbitrator, auctoritate advocatorum adducti in veritate manserunt: — neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit, Cæs.: — rarely found in a passive sense: ut morte*

ejus nunciata denique bellum confectum arbitraretur, Cic. Mur. 16 extr.

ARBOR, òris. [poet. nom. arbos, Ov.; Virg.; hence acc. arbosem, according to Fest.] f. *I. A tree: arbores ut hiemali tempore, cum luna simul senescentes, quia tum exsiccatæ sint, tempestive cædi putentur, Cic. Div. 2, 14: — conf. arborem et novellam et vetulam et vigere et senescere (dicimus): — a. fici, a fig-tree. II. Meton. A) Of things made of wood: thus, the mast of a ship, Virg.: — an oar, id.: — a ship, Ov.: — a javelin, Stat.: — the beam of a press, Cat.; Plin.: — a. infelix, gallows: caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic. R. perd. B) A sea-fish, unknown to us, Plin. 9, 4, 3.*

[ARBORARIUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to trees: a. falx, a pruning-knife, Cat. R. R. 10; Varr.]*

\*\*ARBORATOR, òris. m. (arbor) *A cultivator or pruner of trees, Col. 11, 1, 12; Plin.*

\*\*ARBORESCO, ère. v. inch. (arbor) *To become a tree, to grow into wood, Plin. 19, 4, 22.*

[ARBORÆTUM, i. n. *for arbustum. I. A plantation, according to Gell. 17, 2, 25. II. A nursery, NL.]*

\*\*ARBORÆUS, a. um. (arbor) *I. Of or belonging to a tree: a. frondes, Ov.: — radix, id.: — a. folia, Plin. II. Like a tree: cornua, i.e. having many antlers, Virg.: — amplitudo a. arundini indicæ, shaped like a tree, Plin.*

[ARBOS. See ARBOR.]

1. ARBUSCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (arbor) *I. A small tree, Varr. R. R. 3, 15. II. Meton. A) A crinita, the tuft on the head of a peacock, Plin. 11, 37, 44. B) In Mechan.: A moveable machine with wheels for propelling military engines, Vitruv. 10, 20.*

2. ARBUSCŪLA, æ. f. *The name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 15; Hor.*

\*\*ARBUSTIVUS, a. um. (arbustum) *I. Set or planted with trees: locus a., Col. 3, 13, 6. II. Fastened to, planted near, growing on trees: a. vitis, tied to a tree, Col. 4, 1, 8.*

\*\*ARBUSTO, are. v. a. (arbustum) *To set with trees, Plin. 17, 23, 35.*

ARBUSTUM, i. n. (arbos = arbor; see ARBUSTUS) *I. A plantation, Cic. de Sen. 15; Plin.; Hor. [II. Meton.: A single tree, Cat. R. R. 7.]*

ARBUSTUS, a. um. (arbos = arbor) *I. Set or planted with trees: ob easque causas agri, arvi et a. et pascui, lati atque uberes definiuntur, Cic. Rep. 5, 2: — a. ager, Plin. II. Meton. A) Planted near or fastened to trees: a. vitis, Plin. 17, 23, 35. B) Fig.: arbusiores res, firmer, surer, more settled circumstances, Tert.]*

ARBŪTĒUS, a. um. (arbutus) *Of the arbuté or strawberry-tree: a. crates, Virg.: — fetus a., Ov. — [Poet. Gen. for arboreus, ligneus; wooden, Stat.]*

ARBŪTUM, i. n. (arbutus) *I. The fruit of the arbuté or strawberry-tree, an arbuté-berry, Virg. [II. Meton.: poet. for arbutus; an arbuté tree, Virg.]*

ARBŪTUS, i. f. *The strawberry or arbuté tree, Plin. 15, 24, 28; Ov.; Virg.: — [a. uvæ ursi, bear-berry, Fam. Ericæ, NL.]*

ARCA, æ. f. (arceo) *I. A) Any case to be locked up, or to enclose any thing, a chest, box, trunk, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; Suet. B) Esp. 1) A money-chest, money-box, coffer of a rich man [sacculus, on the contrary, of a poor man], Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50; Hor. S. 1, 1, 67: — Hence 2) Meton.: A coffer, the money in the coffer: arcæ nostræ confidito, rely upon my coffer, my money, Cic. Att. 1, 9: — [Of public revenue; finances, Dig.] II. Meton.: Any thing in the form of a chest. A) A small, narrow prison or place of confinement, a cage: in arcas conjiciuntur, Cic. Mil. 22. B) A coffin, Liv. 40, 29. C) A reservoir for water, Vitruv. 6, 3. D) A box in hydraulic machines, Vitruv. 10, 13. E) A square land-mark of surveyors, Agrim.*

ARCADES. See ARCAS.

ARCADĪA, æ. f. (Ἀρκάδια) *A mountainous district in the centre of the Peloponnesus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22; Plin.; Ov.

[ARCADĪCUS, a, um. *Arcadian*: asini A., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: — A. juvenis, *for a simpleton, ass*, Juv.]

[ARCADĪUS, a, um. *Arcadian*: A. deus, i. e. Pan, Prop.: — A. dea, i. e. Carmenta, Ov.: — A. virgo, the nymph *Aretusa*, id.: — A. virga, *Mercury's rod or wand*, Stat.: — A. galerus, *Mercury's cap*, id.: — A. astrum, the Great Bear, V. FL.]

\*ARCĀNO. adv. *In secret, privately*: hunc (librum) lege a. convivis tuis, Cic. Att. 16, 3: — a. colloqui cum familiaribus suis, Cæs.: — Comp., a. judicare, Col.

[1. ARCĀNUM, i. A secret, mystery. See ARCANUS.]

2. ARCĀNUM, i. n. *An estate of Q. Cicero, in the neighbourhood of Arca and Arpinum*, Cic. Att. 5, 1.

\*ARCĀNUS, a, um. (arceo: prop. inclosed; hence) *Secret, private, hidden*: quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, quicum arcana, quicum occulta omnia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26: — consiliis a. regis interesse, Liv.: — fontis a. aqua, Tac.: — libidines a., Suet.: — a. sacra, a. secret, mysterious, esp. sacred, divine service, Ov.: — instead of which, we find also with poets, sacrum Cereris arcane, Hor.: — a. nox, silent, Ov.: — Subst.: Arcanum, i. n. A secret, mystery: si quid umquam arcani sanctive ad silendum in curia fuerit, Liv. 23, 22: — arcana Jovis, the secret decrees, Hor.: — arcana fatorum, Ov.: — [Arcanum, i. n. A secret remedy, arcanum, NL.]: — In the plur. m.: Arcani. Discreet, trustworthy, persons, who can keep a secret: ut aliquem ex arcanis mitteret, Plin.

[ARCĀRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the treasury*: a. nomina, Gai.: — Subst.: Arcarius, i. m. A cashier, treasurer, Dig.: — an officer of the revenue, Lampr.]

ARCAS, ædis. m. (Ἀρκάς) I. The son of Jupiter and Callisto, progenitor of the Arcadians; after his death as a constellation, the Great Bear, Ov. F. 1, 470. II. An Arcadian, freq. in the plur.: Arcades, um, Cic. Rep. 3, 15; Plin. 23, 1: — [Poet.: esp. Arcas, Mercury (born on the Arcadian mount Cyllene), Mart.: — also, Parthenopæus, the son of Atalanta of Arcadia, Stat.: — A. tyrannus, i. e. Lycaon, the grandfather of Arcas, Ov.: — A. bipennifer, i. e. Ancaeus, id. Adj. for Arcadius. Arcadian, Virg. Æ. 12, 518.]

[ARCĀTŪRA, æ. f. (arca) *A square landmark of surveyors*, Cassiod.]

ARCEBĪON, i. n. *A plant, a kind of ox-tongue*, Plin. 22, 21, 25.

[ARCELLA, æ. f. dem. (arca) *A square landmark of surveyors*, Frontin.]

\*\*ARCELLĀCÆ vites. *A certain unknown kind of vines*, Col. 3, 21, 3.

[ARCELLŪLA, æ. f. (a double dem. of arcella, from arca) *A little box*, Diom.]

ARCĒO, cūi, etum or tum. 2. v. a. (ἐργω, εἶργω, ἀρκέω) I. To enclose, contain, encompass, hold: alvus a. et continet quod recipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: — orbis celestis arcens et continens ceteros: — nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, enclose, encompass, shut in. II. To ward or keep off, prevent; absol., with ab, rarely with a simple abl.: ille scit, ut hostium copias, tu ut aquas pluvias arceantur, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: — With abl.: tu Juppiter... hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis, a tectis urbis ac mœnibus, a vita fortunisque civium omnium arcebis: — homines ab injuria non poena sed natura a. debes: — maxime adolescentia a libidinibus arcenda est: — hæc vis a. homines ab improbitate: — With a simple abl.: qui illum non ut consulem recepit, sed ut hostem arcevit Galli: — a. alqm illis sedibus: — a. alqm reditu: — a. paupertatem deorum aditu: — Rarely with acc. of the thing: a. transitum hostis, to ward off, prevent, Liv.: — With an object. clause: to prevent from doing, Ov.; Tac.

ARCĒRA, æ. f. (arca) *A covered carriage for sick persons*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell.

ARCĒSĪLAS, æ. (Arcesilaus, i. Gell.) m. (Ἀρκείλας or -ας) *A Greek philosopher, tutor to Theophrastus, and founder of the middle Academy*, Cic. de Or. 3, 18.

ARCĒSĪUS, ii. m. (Ἀρκείσιος) *Son of Jupiter, father of Laertes, grandfather of Ulysses*, Ov.

ARCESSITOR, ōris. m. I. One who calls or fetches another, Plin. E. 5, 6, 45. [II. Esp. in Law: An accuser, Amm.]

1. ARCESSITUS, a, um. part. of arcesso.

\*2. ARCESSITUS, ūs. m. *A calling, fetching (found only in the abl. sing.)*: quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessitque venissem, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15.

ARCESSO, ivi, itum. 3. (inf. also arcessire and pass. arcessiri. A new form arcesso, used very freq. by Sallust) v. a. (ar for ad, and cio) To call or fetch to a place, send for. I. Prop. A) Gen.: quum ab aratro arcessabantur, qui consules fierent, Cic. R. A. 18: — quæ (sacra) majores nostri ab exteris nationibus ascita atque arcessita coluerunt: — ejus librum arcessivi: — ex continenti alios (fabros) arcessiri jubet, Cæs.: — ab sociis auxilia accersere, Sall. B) Esp. in Law: To summon before a judge, to sue, accuse, inform against; alqm aljs rei: ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, Cic. Fl. 6: — thus, a. innocentem judicio capitis: — a. capitis: — conf. a. alqm in summum capitis periculum: — a. alqm pecuniæ captæ, Sall.: — a. alqm majestatis, Tac. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To fetch, derive, draw: jam ætatis est ususque nostri, a capite quod velimus a. et, unde omnia manent, videre, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: — translationes orationi splendoris alqd arcessunt: — a. gloriam ex periculo, Curt. B) Esp. \*1) Of speech; arcessitus, studied with over-much care, affected: cavendum est, ne a. dictum putetur, far-fetched, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: — in Lysia nihil est inane, nihil a., Quint. [2] To accuse: a. Græcos inscitiæ, Nig. ap. Gell.]

[ARCEUTHĪNUS, a, um. (ἀρκεύθινος) *Of a juniper-tree*: a. ligna, Bibl.]

[ARCHANGELĪCA, æ. f. (archangelus) *The garden angelica*, Fam. Umbellifera, NL.]

[ARCHANGĒLUS, i. m. (ἀρχάγγελος) *An archangel*, Eccl.]

ARCHE, es. f. (ἀρχή, beginning) I. One of the first Muses, daughter of the younger Jupiter, Cic. N. D. 2, 21. [II. One of the Æons of Valentinus, Tert.]

ARCHĒLĀUS, i. m. (Ἀρχέλαος) I. A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, tutor to Socrates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4. II. A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, friend of Euripides, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12. III. A king of Cappadocia, in the time of Tiberius, Plin. 37, 3. IV. A general of Mithridates, Gell. V. His son, adversary of King Ptolemæus Auletes of Egypt, Cic. R. Post. 8.

[ARCHĒŪTA, æ. m. (ἀρχεῦτης) *A keeper of archives*, Dig.]

\*\*ARCHĒTŪPUM, i. n. (ἀρχέτυπον) *An original*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8; Plin. E. 5, 10.

[ARCHĒTŪPUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to an original, original*, Juv.; Mart.]

ARCHĒZOSTIS, is. f. *The bryony*, Plin. 23, 1, 16.

ARCHIACUS, a, um. See the following, II.

ARCHĪAS, æ. m. (Ἀρχίας) I. Aulus Licinius A., a Greek poet, for whom Cicero is said to have pleaded (the extant Oratio appears, however, to be counterfeit). II. A celebrated joiner; hence Archiaci lecti, a kind of small dining-sofas, Hor.

[ARCHĪATRĪA, æ. f. *The office of chief physician*, Cod. Th.]

[ARCHĪATRUS or -OS, i. m. (ἀρχίατρος) *An upper or chief physician*, Cod. Th.]

[ARCHIBŪCULUS (BUCOL.), i. m. *A high priest of Bacchus*, Inscr.]

[ARCHIDĪACŌNUS, i. m. (ἀρχιδιάκονος) *An archdeacon*, Sid.]  
[ARCHIĒPISCŌPUS, i. m. (ἀρχιεπίσκοπος) *An archbishop*, Cod. Just.]

[ARCHIĒREUS, i. m. (ἀρχιερεύς) *A high priest*, Inscr.]  
[ARCHIĒRŌSYNA, æ. f. (ἀρχιερωσύνη) *The office of a high priest*, Cod. Th.]

ARCHĪGALLUS, i. m. (ἀρχιγάλλος) *A high priest of Cybele*, Plin. 35, 10, 36.

[ARCHIŌERON, ontis. m. (ἀρχιγέρων) *The head or chief of the elders*, Cod. Th.]

[ARCHIŌBERNUS, i. m. (ἀρχιόβερνος) *The chief pilot or steersman*, Inscr.]

ARCHĪLŌCHĪUS, a, um. (Archilochus) I. *Archilochian*: A. metrum, Gramm. II. *Appellatively for poignant, biting*: A. in illum edicta populo ita sunt iuncta etc., Cic. Att. 2, 21.

ARCHĪLŌCHUS, i. m. (Ἀρχιλόχος) *A Greek poet, inventor of the iambics, and author of very severe satires*, Hor. E. 1, 19, 23 sq.

[ARCHIMĀGIRUS, i. m. (ἀρχιμάγειρος) *A chief cook*, Juv.]  
[ARCHIMANDRĪTA, æ. m. (ἀρχιμανδρίτης) *A president of a monastery*, Sid.]

ARCHIMĒDES, is (gen. also Archimedi). m. (Ἀρχιμήδης) *A celebrated Greek mathematician of Syracuse*, Liv. 24, 34; Cic. Tusc. 5, 23:—Hence, Archimedēus or -ius, a, um. *Archimedian*: A. manus, M. Cap.

ARCHIMĪMUS, i. m. (ἀρχιμῖμος) *The first mimic actor, the chief of the pantomimes*, Suet. Vesp. 19; Inscr.:—Hence, Archimima, æ. f. *The first mimic actress*, Inscr.

ARCHIPĪRĀTA, æ. m. (ἀρχιπειράτης) *A captain of pirates*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; Liv.

[ARCHIPRESBYTER, ȳri. m. (ἀρχιεπισκόπος) *An archpriest, archpresbyter*, Hier.]

[ARCHISACERDOS, ōtis. m. *A high priest*, Venant.]

[ARCHISYNAGŌGUS, i. m. (ἀρχισυναγωγός) *A president of a synagogue*, Lampr.]

ARCHĪTECTA, æ. f. *A female architect or builder*, Plin. E. 10, 71; 91.

ARCHĪTECTON, ōnis. m. I. *An architect or master-builder*, Plaut.; Sen. [II. *Meton.*: *A crafty contriver of plots*, Plaut.]

ARCHĪTECTŌNĪCE, ȳs. f. (ἀρχιτεκτονική, sc. τέχνη) *The art of building, architecture*, Quint. Inst. 2, 21, 8.

ARCHĪTECTŌNĪCUS, a, um. (ἀρχιτεκτονικός) *Of or belonging to architecture, architectural*: a. rationes, Vitruv. 9, 4.

\*ARCHĪTECTOR, atus, ari. v. dep. (architectus) *To build, construct, frame*. I. *Prop.*: situm loci cuiusdam ad suum arbitrium fabricari et a., A. Her. 3, 19:—

\*\*Architectatus, in a passive sense; built: ædes a. ab alqo, Nep. ap. Prise. II. *Fig.*: ut (sapientia) optime possit a. voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52.

ARCHĪTECTŪRA, æ. f. (architectus) *The art of building, architecture*, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151; Vitruv.

ARCHĪTECTUS, i. m. (ἀρχιτέκτων) I. *A master-builder, architect*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Vitruv. II. *Fig.*: *A contriver, inventor, author*: inventor veritatis et quasi a. beatæ vitæ Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 32:—*principes atque a. sceleris*:—*Stoici a. pæne verborum*.

ARCHITIS, idis. f. *The name of Venus among the Assyrians*, according to Macr. S. 1, 21.

[ARCHI-TRICLINUS, i. m. (triclinium) *The master of a feast, head of the table*, Bibl.]

[ARCHIV or ARCHIVUM, i. n. (ἀρχεῖον) *The archives*, Dig.; Tertull.; perhaps also Mel. 3, 8 extr.]

ARCHŌN, ontis. m. (ἀρχων, governor) *The chief magistrate at Athens, an archon*, Cic. Fat. 9; Vell.

ARCHYŦAS, æ. m. (Ἀρχύτας) *A Pythagorean philosopher, friend of Plato*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36.

[ARCĪFĪNĀLIS, e. or ARCĪFĪNĪUS, a, um. (arceo-finis): a. agri, lands which, after the expulsion of the proprietors, were taken possession of by a conqueror, Agrim.]

ARCIFINIUS, a, um. See the last article.

ARCION, i. n. (ἀρκέιον) *The plant called in pure Latin persolata*, Plin. 26, 9, 66.

[ARCĪ-PŌTENS, entis. (arcus) *Great or powerful in archery*, Apollo, V. Fl. 5, 17.]

[ARCĪ-TĒNENS also ARQUITENENS, entis. (arcus-teneo) *That carries a bow*: deus a., i. e. Apollo, Ov.:—the same also simply, a., Virg.:—A. the constellation Sagittarius, Cic. Ar. 182.]

ARCTE. adv. See ARTE.

[ARCTĪCUS, a, um. (ἀρκτικός) *Of or belonging to the constellation Ursa; northern, arctic*, Hyg.]

ARCTĪON, i. n. (ἀρκτίον) *The burdock*, Fam. Synantheræ, Plin. 27, 5, 16.

ARCTO. See ARTO.

ARCTŌPHŦLAX, ȳcis. m. (Ἀρκτοφύλαξ) *The Keeper of the Bear, a constellation, commonly called Boötes*, Cic. Ar. 96; Luc.

[ARCTOS (rarely arctus; nom. plur. arctoe after ἀρκτος, Germ.), i. f. (ἀρκτος) I. *The name of two constellations, the Greater and the Lesser Bear* (Ursa major et minor), Ov. II. *Meton.* A) *The north pole*, Ov. B) *The north*, Hor. C) *The north wind*, Hor. D) *The northern tribes*, Luc. E) *Night*, Prop.]

[ARCTOSTĀPHŦLUS, i. m. (ἀρκτος-σταφυλή) *A kind of arbutus*, Fam. Ericæ, NL.]

[ARCTŌUS, a, um. (ἀρκτός) *Northern*, Mart.]

ARCTŪRUS, i. m. (ἀρκτοῦρος) I. *The brightest star in Boötes*, Cic. Ar. 99. II. *Meton.* A) *The whole constellation Boötes*, Virg. B) *The time of the rise of Arcturus*, autumn, Virg.

1. ARCTUS, a, um. See ARTUS.

2. ARCTUS, i. m. See ARCTOS.

[ARCŪĀRIUS, a, um. (arcus) *Concerned with or belonging to bows*: a. fabricæ, Veg.:—*Subst.*: Arcuarius, ii. m. *A maker of bows*, Dig.]

[ARCŪĀTĪLIS, e. (arcuo) *In the form of a bow*: a. caminus, Sid.]

\*\*ARCŪĀTIM. adv. (arcuo) *In the form of a bow*: a. repens animal, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

[ARCŪĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A vault*, Front.]

\*\*ARCŪĀTUS, a, um. *Arched or made in the form of a bow, curved*: a. curtus, Liv. 1, 21:—a. opus, Plin. E.

[ARCŪ-BALLISTA (ballista), æ. f. (arcus) *A ballista furnished with a bow*, Veg. Hence the German *Armbrust*, cross-bow.]

[ARCŪBALLISTĀRIUS (ballist.), ii. m. *One who shoots with a cross-bow or ballista*, Veg.]

[ARCUBII, ōrum. m. *Soldiers on guard in a fort, according to Fest.*]

1. ARCŪLA, æ. f. dem. I. *A small box or case (for ornaments, unguents)*: a. muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7. B) *Fig.*: *Rhetorical ornament*: meus liber totum Isocratis *μυροθήκιον* atque omnes ejus discipulorum arculas consumpsit, Cic. Att. 2, 1. II. *Esp.* (Ā) *A small money-box*, Afran. ap. Fest. B) *The wind-chest of an organ*, Vitruv. 10, 13.]

[2. ARCŪLA, æ. f. (sc. avis) (arceo) *In Augury*: *A bird that forbade any thing to be done*, according to Fest.]

[ARCŪLĀRIUS, ii. m. (arcula) *A maker of little caskets or jewel-cases*, Plaut.]

[ARCULATA, ōrum. n. (sc. liba) *A round sacrificial cake*, according to Fest.]



[**ARCULUM**, i. n. *A round pad, worn on the head, to assist in carrying burdens, according to Fest.*]

[**ARCULUS**, i. m. *A guardian deity of boxes, coffers, money-boxes, etc., according to Fest.*]

[**ARCUMA**, æ. f. *A kind of small carriage, acc. to Fest.*]

**ARCŪO**, i. v. a. (arcus) *To make or crook in the form of a bow; Mid.: quæ (millepeda) non arcuatur, does not take the form of a bow, Plin. 29, 6, 39.*

**ARCUS**, ūs. m. [*Written also in an antiquated form, in the gen. arqui, Lucr.; and nom. plur. arci, Varr.; in the gen. fem., Enn.*] I. *A bow for the discharge of arrows: a. intentus in alqm, Cic. Sest. 7.* II. *Meton. A) The rainbow: a. ipse ex nubibus efficitur quodammodo coloratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20.* B) *Of any other thing in the form of a bow. Thus, the arc of a circle, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 10; Col. Hence, of the parallel circles round the earth, Ov.: the curved back of a chair: a. sellæ, Tac.:—of the curvature of a harbour, Virg.: of a gulf, Ov.: of breakers, id.: of serpents, id.: of arches or vaults of buildings, of triumphal arches, Ov.; Suet. [In the human body: a. vertebræ, of the ribs: a. aortæ, of the aorta: a. pubis, of the pubes: a. zygomaticus, between the cheeks and the temples, NL.]*

1. **ARDEĀ**, æ. f. (ἀρδή) *A heron or hern, Virg. G. 1, 364.*

2. **ARDEĀ**, æ. f. (Ἀρδή) I. *The capital of the Rutuli, to the south of Rome, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10; Ov.*

II. *Hence, A) Ardeās, ātis. [nom. Ardeatis, Cat.] Of or belonging to Ardea: in agro Ardeati, Cic. N. D. 3, 18:—plur. Ardeates, ium. The inhabitants of A., Liv. 5, 44.* B) *Ardeātinus, a, um. Of or belonging to A.: A. prædium, Nep. Att. 14:—absol.: (sc. ager) in Ardeatino, Sen.*

**ARDEAS**, ātis. *See the preceding article.*

**ARDEATINUS**, a, um. *See 2. ARDEA.*

**ARDEATIS**. *See 2. ARDEA.*

[**ARDEĀLO**, ōnis. m. (ardeo, to carry on with zeal) *A busy-body, Phædr. 2, 5, 1.*]

**ARDENS**, entia. I. *Part. of ardeo.* II. *Adj.: Burning, glowing, hot, fiery.* A) *Prop.: ardentis faces intente, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27:—a. febris, burning, Plin.:—ardentissimum tempus æstatis, id.:—a. aqua, Mart.:—ardentior zona, Ov.:—a. oculi, sparkling, Virg.:—ardentissimus color, very bright, Plin. 21, 4, 10:—ardentis Falerni pocula, brisk, generous, Hor.* B) *Fig. \*1) Gen.: Fiery, ardent: calidior vel potius ardentior animus, quam est hic aer, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18 extr. 2) Esp. a) Of passionate affection: Hot, ardent, vehement, fervent: quis unquam fuit avaritia tam ardenti aut tam effrenatis cupiditatibus? Cic. Fin. 3, 11:—mortem ardentiore studio petere:—a. in eum literas ad me misit:—[Poet. with gen.: ardens cædis, ardently desirous of, Stat.] b) Of speech, Fiery, warm: nec unquam is qui audiret, incenderetur, nisi ardens ad eum perveniret oratio, Cic. Or. 38:—facile est verbum aliquod a. (ut ita dicam) notare idque restinctis jam animorum incendiis irridere:—orator gravis, acer, a.*

\***ARDENTER**, adv. *Hotly, ardently, vehemently, eagerly: quo affluentius voluptates hauriat, eo gravius ardentiusque sitiens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16:—a. cupere:—ardentissime diligere alqm, Plin. E.*

**ARDEŌ**, rsi, rsum. 2. v. n. *To be on fire, blaze, burn.* I. *Prop.: caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. Div. 1, 53 extr.:—Præneste ardentis lapides cælo decidisse, Liv.:—ardebant oculi: toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat, sparkled, flashed:—instead of which, quum spumas ageret in ore, oculis arderet:—[Poet.: campi ardent armis, shine, glitter, Virg.:—læna a. Tyrio murice, shines, glows, id.]*

II. *Fig. A) To burn, glow with passion or vehemence, to be inflamed, excited, with passion; with ablat.: ut nec sitienter quid expetens ardeat desiderio nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17:—thus, a. cupiditate:—a. dolore et ira:—a. studio et amore:*

*—a. doloribus podagræ, to be tormented, distressed:—Syria a. bello, is in a warlike agitation:—thus, orbem terrarum imperiis distributis a bello; and, totam Hispaniam arsuram bello, Liv.:—Absol.: tantum est flumen verborum, ut mihi non solum tu incendere judicem, sed ipse a. videaris:—a. Galliam, tot contumeliis acceptis, to be in a state of ferment, Cæs.:—ardent jam omnia, Quint.:—omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, Cæs.:—a. in cædem, Tac.:—conf. a. in arma, Virg.:—[Poet. with inf., to burn with a vehement desire, or to be very desirous of doing any thing: ardet abire, Virg.:—a. ruere, Ov. B) To be inflamed with love, be violently in love: deus arsit in illâ, Ov.:—a. virgine rapta, Hor.:—also with acc.: a. formosum Alexin, Virg.:—a. comptos crines adulteri, Hor.; and, simply, ardere, Ov.]*

**ARDEŌLA**, æ. f. dem. (ardea) *A heron, hern, Plin. 10, 60, 79.*

**ARDESCO**, arsi. 3. v. inch. (ardeo) *To burst into a flame, take fire, begin to burn.* I. *Prop., Ov.; Plin.: of the rays of light, to emit beams, Ov.: of the glittering of a sword, Tac. II. Fig.: Of passionate affection or excitement, Ov.; Virg.; Tac.*

[**ARDĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (ardor-fero) *Burning, Varr. ap. Non.*]

**ARDOR**, ōris. m. (ardeo) *A glowing or burning fire, burning heat, heat.* I. *Prop.: visas ab occidente faces ardoremque cæli, Cic. Cat. 3, 8:—ignis causa est ardoris:—solis ardore torreris:—a. cælestis, qui æther nominatur:—in the plur. nimios solis ardores defendere:—ille imperatorius a. oculorum, fire, brightness:—conf. a. vultuum atque motuum:—[of the glowing heat of the body, NL.]*

II. *Fig.: Of passions: Flame, fire, ardour, heat, animation, glow, desire: cupiditatum ardore restincto, Cic. Fin. 1, 13:—cupiditas vincendi, a. mentis ad gloriam:—a. atque impetus animi:—a. quidam amoris:—a. animi consedit:—tantus fuit a. armorum, ut, etc., Tac.:—[Poet.: Of the fire or flame of love, Ov.: Hor.:—Hence, Meton.: A beloved person or object, flame, Ov.]*

**ARDŪENNA**, æ. [Ardenna, Venant.] f. *The Ardennes, a forest in Gaul, Cæs. B. G. 5, 3; 6, 29, sq.*

[**ARDŪITAS**, ātis. f. (arduus) *Steepness: a. montium, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3.*]

[**ARDUS**, a, um. *See ARIDUS.*]

**ARDŪS**, a, um. *High, steep.* I. *Prop. a) Oppidum erat difficili ascensu atque arduo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23:—ardua et aspera et confragosa via, Liv.:—a. locus, Sall.:—a. mons, Ov.:—a. cervix, Hor.:—conf. a. supercilium, proud, Gell.:—in campo sese arduus infert, with neck borne aloft, Virg. \*b) Subst. Arduum, i. n. A steep height, eminence: visa in arduo, quæ plana fuerint, Tac. A. 2, 47:—ardua Alpium, id.:—a. castellorum, id.:—in a montis, Ov. II. Fig.: Difficult, hard, laborious, arduous: magnum opus omnino et a. conamur, Cic. Or. 10:—rerum a. ac difficilem perpersio:—nihil adeo a. sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Cæs.:—id a. factu erat, Liv.:—arduum est, eodem loci potentiam et concordiam esse, Tac. A. 4, 4:—Subst.: nec fuit societas in arduo, Tac.:—[Comp., arduior, Cat. ap. Prisc.—Sup., arduissimus, id.]*

[**ARE**. *See AREFACTO.*]

**ĀRĒĀ**, æ. f. *Any open void place: nunc campus et aræ repetantur, walks, Hor. O. 1, 9, 18:—a. salinaræ, open places near the sea, Vitruv.:—Thus, especially, a ground-plot, building-ground, area, site for a house, ground: pontifices si sustulerint religionem, aream præclaram habebimus, Cic. Att. 4, 1 extr.:—domum dirui jussit, ut monumento a. esset oppressæ nefariæ spel, Liv.:—an open place near or in a house, a yard, court, area, floor: resedimus in a. domus, Plin. E.:—an open play-ground, Hor.:—Hence fig., a. scelerum, an open play-room for vices, Cic. Att. 9, 18, doubtful:—[a place of combat or arena for any action, Ov.: a career, course, Mart.]:—a halo round*

the sun, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 2: — a threshing-floor: ut neque in segetibus, neque in areis, neque in horreis arator possit fraudare decumanum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8: — a bed or plot in a garden, Col. 11, 3; Plin.: a fowling-floor, Plaut.: a baldness of the head, Mart.: a burying-ground, Tert.

[ĀRĒĀLIS, e. Of or belonging to a threshing-floor: a. cribrum, Serv. Virg.]

[ĀRECA, æ. f. A kind of palm, cabbage-tree; Fam. Palmae; a. Catechu, medicinal cabbage-tree, NL.]

[ĀRECCĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to an Assyro-Babylonian town, Babylonian, Tib. 4, 1, 142.]

\*\*ĀRĒ-FĀCĪO [contr. arfacio, Cat.: per anastr. facit are, Lucr.], fēci, factum. 3. v. a. (areo). To make dry, dry up, Cat.; Lucr.: — Pass. areferi in furno, Plin. 32, 7, 26: — caulis arefactus, id.

ĀRĒLĀTE, es. f. [Ārēlas, ātis. n. Aus.] (Ἀρέλαται, Ἀρέλατον) A town of Gallia Narbon.; Arles, Cæs. B. C. 1, 36; Plin.; Suet.: — Hence, Arēlātensis, e. Of or belonging to Arelate: A. ager, Plin. 10, 42, 57: — in the plur. the inhabitants of Arelas, Dig.

ARELATENSIS. See the preceding article.

[ĀREMORICUS, a, um. See ARMORICUS.]

ĀRENA, æ. f. (area; originally perhaps adj., sc. terra) I. Sand, soil, earth, Virg.; Ov.: — a. nigra, mud, mire, Virg.: — poet. in the plur., Virg.; Ov.: — Prov. arenæ semina mandare, to talk in vain, Ov. II. Meton. A) Gen.: A sandy place or ground: ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: — \*\*In the plur. a sandy country, a sandy desert, sands, Tac.; Curt. B) Esp. [1] The sea-shore, strand, Ov.; Virg.: — also in the plur., Ov.] \*\*2) a) The place of combat in the amphitheatre, strewn with sand, arena, Suet. Tib. 72; Juv.: — operas arenæ promittere, a combat in the amphitheatre, Tac.: — dare se in arenam, Dig.: — scenæ arenæque devotus, Suet.: — Hence, b) Fig.: Any place of fighting or combat, theatre: prima a. civilis belli Italia fuit, Flor. 4, 2, 18: — in a mea, hoc est, apud centumviros, in my department, profession, Plin. E.: — [hence, Ital. rena.]

ĀRENĀCĒUS, a, um. Sandy: terra a., Plin. 17, 7, 4: — a. semen, like sand, id.: — thus, a. duritia, id.

ĀRENĀCUM, i. n. A town of Belgium; now Arnheim, Tac. H. 5, 20.

ARENARIA, æ. and -ĪUM, ii. See the following article.

ĀRENĀRIUS, a, um. I. Belonging to sand. Thus only subst. [A) Arenarius, ii. m. A teacher of the elements of arithmetic, Tert.] B) Arenaria, æ. f. (sc. fodina; a new form arenarium, ii. n. Vit. 2, 4) A sandpit: in arenarias quasdam perductus occiditur, Cic. Cluent. 13, 37.

[II. After Arena. II. B) 2) A) Of or belonging to a place of combat: a. fera, destined to fight in the amphitheatre, Amm. B) Subst.: Arenarius, ii. m. A gladiator, Dig.; Inscr.]

\*\*ĀRENĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A cementing with fine mortar, Vit. 7, 3.

\*\*ĀRENĀTUS, a, um. Mixed with sand: a. calx, Cat. R. 18, 7: — Subst.: Arenatum, i. n. (sc. opus) A fine mortar, consisting one part of lime, and two of sand, Vit.

[ĀRENĪ-FŌDĪNA, æ. f. (arena) A sandpit, Dig.]

[ĀRENĪ-VĀGUS, a, um. (arena) Wandering about through sands, Luc.]

\*\*ĀRENŌSUS, a, um. Full of sand, sandy: litus a., Virg. Æ. 4, 257: — urina a., Plin.: — lapis scabrior et arenosior, id.: — ut quod sit arenosissimum subsidat, id.

ĀRENS, entis. I. Part. of areo. \*\*II. Adj.: Dry, arid: saxa a., Ov. M. 13, 691: — cetera abrupta atque a., Tac.: — [Esp.: Dry with thirst, choked or languishing with thirst, Ov. M. 7, 556. Poet. as an epithet of thirst, id.]

ĀRENŪLA, æ. f. dem. Fine sand, a grain of sand; in the plur., Plin. 30, 3, 8.

ĀRĒO, ēre. v. n. To be dry or arid. [I. Prop., Cat. R. R. 76; Plaut.; Ov.] \*\*II. Esp.: To be dry with thirst, to languish: arentibus siti faucibus, Liv. 44, 38: — arentibus siti monstrare fontem, Sen.

ĀRĒŌLA, æ. f. dem. I. A small open place, Plin. E. 5, 6, 21. II. A little garden-bed, Col. 10, 362.

ĀRĒŌPĀGĪTES, æ. m. (Ἀρειοπαγίτης) An Areopagite, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 44; Off. 1, 22, 75.

ĀRĒŌPĀGĪTĪCUS, a, um. (Ἀρειοπαγίτικός) Of or belonging to the Areopagites, Sid.

ĀRĒŌPĀGUS or -OS (also written Ariop.), i. m. (Ἀρειος πάγος) Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the supreme court of justice assembled, the Areopagus, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54 (in Tac. A. 2, 55 called Areum judicium).

[ĀREPENNIS, is. m. (a Gallic word, the present arpent) Equivalent to semijugerum, half an acre of land, Col. 5, 1, 6.]

[1. ARE. See ARIES.]

[2. ĀRES, is. m. (Ἄρης) Mars, the god of war; hence, jocose, for a warrior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54.]

\*ĀRESCO, ēre. v. inch. n. (areo) To grow or become dry, to dry, dry up or away: nullo modo facilius arbitror posse neque herbas a. et interfici, neque terram ab sole percoqui, Cic. ap. Non. 450, 1: — Of tears: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. 17.

ĀRESTŌRIDES, æ. m. (Ἀρεστορίδης) The son of Arestor, i. e. Argus, Ov.

ĀRĒTĀLŌGUS, i. m. (Ἀρεταλόγος) One who is constantly talking of virtue, a braggart, Suet. Aug. 74; Juv.

ĀRĒTE, es. f. (Ἀρήτη) The wife of Alcimous, king of the Phaeaci, Hyg. F. 23.

ĀRĒTHŌN, ontis. and ĀRĒTHO, ōnis. m. (Ἀρέθων) A river of Epirus, Liv. 38, 3 and 4.

ĀRĒTHŪSA, æ. f. (Ἀρέθουσα) I. A celebrated fountain near Syracuse, with which the Alpheus was said to have mingled its waters, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53. — In Myth.: A nymph in the train of Diana, Ov. M. 5, 573. [II. Poet. meton., for Syracuse, Sil. 14, 117.]

ĀRĒTHŪSÆUS, a, um. Of the fountain Arethusa, Claud.

ĀRĒTHŪSIS, idis. Arethusian: Syracusæ A., Ov. F. 4, 873.

ĀRĒTHŪSIUS, a, um. Arethusian, poet. for Syracusan: proles a., Sil. 14, 356.

ĀRĒTINUS (Arr.), a, um. Of or belonging to the town Aretium: testa a., Mart.: — Subst.: Aretini, orum. m. The inhabitants of Aretium, Plin. 3, 5, 8.

ĀRĒTĪUM (Arr.), ii. m. A town in Etruria; now Arezzo, Plin. 35, 12, 46.

ĀRĒUS, a, um. (Ἀρειος) Of or belonging to Mars: A. judicium, the Areopagus, Tac. A. 2, 55. See AREOPAGUS.

[ARFERIA AQUA. Quæ inferis libabatur, Fest.]

ARGANTHŌNIUS, ii. n. (Ἀργανθώνιος) A king of Tartessus, Cic. de Sen. 19; Plin. 7, 48, 49: — [Hence, Arganthōniacus, a, um. Of or belonging to A., Sil.]

ARGANTHUS, i. m. A mountain of Mysia, Prop. 1, 20, 33.

ARGĒI, orum. m. I. A part of Rome, Liv. 1, 21; Ov. F. 3, 791. II. Figures of men, made of rushes, which, in memory of ancient human sacrifices, on the Ides of May, were thrown into the Tiber from the pons sublicius, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90; Ov. F. 5, 621.

ARGĒMA, ātis. n. (ἀργεμα) A web in the eye, Plin. 28, 11, 78.

ARGĒMON, i. n. (ἀργεμον) A kind of plant, called also lappa canaria, Plin. 24, 19, 116.

ARGĒMŌNE, es. f. (ἀργεμώνη) A kind of plant, called also inguinalis, Plin. 26, 9, 59.

**ARGĒMŌNĪA**, æ. f. *A certain plant resembling the preceding one*, Plin. 25, 9, 56.

[**ARGENON**, i. n. *Bright silver, according to Fest.*]

**ARGENTĀNUM**, i. n. *A town of the Brutii*, Liv. 30, 19.

**ARGENTĀRĪA**, æ. f. I. (sc. fodina) *A silver mine: vectigalia magna, instituit ex ferrariis argentariisque*, Liv. 34, 21. II. A) (sc. taberna) *A banking-house, bank*, Liv. 9, 40:—hence also B) (sc. ars) *The profession of a banker or money-changer: M. Fulcinus, qui Romæ argentariam non ignobilem fecit*, Cic. Cæc. 4:—a. dissoluta, after the dissolution of the bank.

[**ARGENTĀRIUM**, ii. n. *A closet or cupboard for plate*, Dig.]

1. **ARGENTĀRĪUS**, a, um. (argentum) I. *Belonging to silver: a metalla, silver mines*, Plin. 33, 5, 26:—a. plumbum, a mixture of tin and lead, id.:—a. creta, for polishing silver, tripoly, id.:—a. faber, a silversmith, Dig.

II. *Esp.: Belonging to money: a. opes, plenty of money*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 7:—conf. a. inopia, want of money, id.:—a. taberna, a banker's booth, Liv. 26, 11:—thus, a. mensa, a banker's table, bank-counter, Dig.

2. **ARGENTĀRĪUS**, ii. m. [I. *A silver-smith, for faber a.*, Inscr.] II. *A money-changer, banker*, Cic. Cæc. 6; Plaut.; Suet.

**ARGENTĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Covered or ornamented with silver, silvered over, plated: a. milites, whose shields were covered with silver*, Liv. 9, 40. [II. *Furnished or accompanied with money: a. querimonia, facetè*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 78.]

[**ARGENTĒOLUS** or **-TIOLUS**, a, um. *Of silver*, Plaut.; Front.]

**ARGENTĒUM**, ii. n. *A river of Gaul, near Forum Voconii; now Argens*, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1; also called *Argentens amnis*, Plin. 3, 4, 5:—Hence, pons *Argentens*, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34 extr. and 35 etc.

**ARGENTĒUS**, a, um. I. *Made of silver, silver: a. aquila*, Cic. Cat. 9:—a. denarius, Plin.:—for which we find also simply *argenteus*, Tac. G. 5:—[*Facetè, amica tua facta est a., is silvered, i. e. sold*, Plaut.:—salus a., a silver salutation, i. e. money, id.:—Poet.: a. proles, the silver age, Ov.] II. *Meton.* A) *Ornamented with silver: a. scena*, Cic. Mur. 19:—a. acies, Liv. \*\*B) *Clear or bright as silver, silvery*, Ov. M. 2, 536:—a. crinis, Plin.

[**ARGENTĪXTĒRĒBRŌNĪDES**, æ. m. (argentum-exterebro) *A fictitious word; one who coaxes or cheats another out of his money, a sponger*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 21.]

**ARGENTĪ-FŌDĪNA** (also written as two words), æ. f. (argentum) *A silver mine*, Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119; Plin. 33, 6, 31; Vitruv.

**ARGENTĪNUS**, i. m. (argentum) *The god of silver money*, August. Civ. D. 4, 21; conf. *ÆSCULANUS*.

[**ARGENTŌRĀTUS**, i. f. *Strasbourg, in Alsace*, Amm. afterwards *Argentoratium*, i. n. Hence, Adj.: *Argentoratensis, e. Of or belonging to Strasbourg*, Amm.; A. Vict.]

**ARGENTOSUS**, a, um. *Full of silver, containing silver: aurum a.*, Plin. 35, 5, 29.

**ARGENTUM**, i. n. (ἀργή, ἀργής: hence ἀργᾶς, any thing white; hence) I. *Silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 31. II. *Meton.* A) *Silver plate: accessit ad a.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15:—navis plena argenti facti atque signati, full of wrought and coined silver. [B) *Silver coin, coin, money*, Plaut. Tr. 4, 15; Hor. E. 1, 18, 23.] C) *A. vivum, quicksilver*, Plin. 33, 6, 32.

**ARGESTES**, is. m. (ἀργεῖος) *The west-by-south-west wind*, Vitruv. 1, 6:—acc. to Plin. 2, 47, 46, the north-west wind.

[**ARGĒUS**, a, um. (Argos) *Argive, poet. for Grecian*, Hor. O. 2, 6, 5.]

**ARGĪ**, ōrum. m. (Ἄργος) I. *Argos, the chief city of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno*, Liv. 31, 7; 32, 38; 123

Virg. Æ. 7, 286; called also *Argos*, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Ov. [II. *Meton. poet. Argos for Greece, Luc.*]

**ARGĪA**, æ. f. (Ἀργεῖα) I. *Daughter of Adrastus, wife of Polynices*, Stat. II. *Wife of Inachus, mother of Io*, Hyg. F. 145.

**ARGĪLĒTĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the place Argiletum*, Cic. Att. 1, 14.

**ARGĪLĒTUM**, i. n. *A place in Rome in the Vicus Tuscus, where booksellers and other tradesmen had shops*, Cic. Att. 12, 32; Virg.:—[poet. written as two words, *Argique letum*, Mart. 2, 17, 3.]

**ARGILLA**, æ. f. (ἄργιλλος) *White clay, potter's earth, loam: homulus ex a. et luto fictus*, Cic. Pis. 25.

**ARGILLĀCĒUS**, a, um. *Like or consisting of clay, clayey*, Plin. 17, 7, 4.

**ARGILLŌSUS**, a, um. *Full of clay, clayey: terra a.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2; Plin.

**ARGINŪSÆ** (Argenussæ, Plin.), arum. f. (Ἀργινούσαι or -νούσαι) *Three small islands in the Ægean Sea, near Lesbos*, Cic. Off. 1, 24:—Sing.: *Arginussa*, Plin. 8, 58, 83.

**ARGĪPHONTES**, is. m. (Ἀργειφόντης) *The killer of Argus, an epithet of Mercury*, Arn.

**ARGITHĒA**, æ. f. *A town of Athamania*, Liv. 38, 1.

**ARGĪTIS**, idis. f. (ἀργίος, white) *A kind of vine with white grapes*, Col. 3, 2, 21.

**ARGĪVUS**, a, um. I. *Of Argos, Argive: A. orator*, Cic. Brut. 13:—A. angur, i. e. *Amphiarus*, Hor.:—Juno A., as the tutelar goddess of Argos, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 extr.; Virg.:—Subst.: *Argivi, orum. The inhabitants of Argos, the Argives*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 extr.; Div. 1, 19, 37. [II. *Meton. poet. for Grecian: A. castra*, Virg. Æ. 11, 242:—Argivi. *The Greeks: classis Argivum*, Virg. Æ. 1, 40.

**ARGO**, ūs. f. (Ἀργώ) *The ship of the Argonautæ*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20; Virg.:—as a constellation, Cic. Ar. 126.

1. **ARGŌLĪCUS**, a, um. (Ἀργολικός) I. *Of or belonging to Argolis, Argolian: A. sinus*, Plin. 45, 9:—A. urbes, Virg. [II. *Meton. Poet. for Grecian*, Ov. M. 12, 627; 13, 659: A. decus, i. e. *Ulysses*, Cic. poet. Fin. 5, 18.]

2. **ARGŌLĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the ship Argo: A. navis, as a constellation*, Cic. Ar. 277.

**ARGŌLIS**, idis. f. (Ἀργολίς) [I. Adj.: *Argive: A. Alcmena*, Ov. M. 9, 276.] II. Subst. (sc. terra) *A district of Peloponnesus*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, proem.

**ARGŌNAUTĒ**, arum. m. (Ἀργοναῦται) *The Argonauts*, V. Fl. 1, 353; Plin.; Hyg.

**ARGŌNAUTĪCUS**, a, um. (Argo) *Of or belonging to the Argonauts. Argonautica, the title of a poem by Valerius Flaccus, the subject of which is the Argonautic expedition.*

**ARGOS**. See **ARGĪ**.

[**ARGŌUS**, a, um. (Ἀργῶς) *Of or belonging to the ship Argo, or to the Argonautic expedition*, Prop. 3, 21, 13.]

[**ARGŪMENTĀLIS**, e. (argumentum) *Containing proofs: a. narratio*, LL.]

**ARGŪMENTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *In Rhet.: A reasoning, argumentation: a. nomine uno res duas significat, ideo, quod et inventum aliquam in rem probabile aut necessarium, a. vocatur, et ejus inventi artificiosa expolitio*, Cic. Inv. 1, 40:—a. est explicatio argumenti:—perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur:—probabilis a. \*\*II. *Meton.: A proof: etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus a. querenda est aut conjectura capienda?* Cic. R. A. 35.

[**ARGŪMENTĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A reasoner, arguer, Tert.*]

[**ARGŪMENTĀTRIX**, icis. f. *A female arguer, Tert.*]

**ARGŪMENTOR**. i. v. dep. (argumentum) I. *To adduce proof, confirm by argument, prove, evince: neque ego in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes*

conveniat, a. soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: — quid porro argumen-  
ter, qua de re dubitare nemo possit? — *conf.* rem minime  
dubiam argumentando dubiam facis: — quid argumentamur,  
quo pecunia pervenerit? — nec jure an injuria cæsi sint, a.  
refert, Liv.: — a. de voluntate alcjs, *to prove, show how  
any one is disposed.* II. *To adduce any thing as a  
proof:* atque ego illa non argumentabor, quæ sunt gravia  
vehementer, eum corripisse, Cic. Cluent. 24: — multaque in  
eam partem probabiliter argumentatur, Liv.: — [argumen-  
tatus in a passive sense, Auct. ap. Prisc.]

**\*\*ARGUMENTOSUS, a, um.** *Rich in matter, sub-  
stance, or contents:* a. opus, Quint. 5, 10, 10.

**ARGUMENTUM, i. n. (arguo)** I. *That from which  
any thing can be proved, a proof, argument, mark,  
sign, reason:* a. est ratio, quæ rei dubiæ facit fidem, Cic.  
Top. 2, 7: — *conf.* a. est probabile inventum ad faciendam  
fidem: — argumenta excogitabantur ab eo multa et firma ad  
probandum: — qua ex copia plurima et certissima a. sumun-  
tur ad cujusque rei naturam explicandam: — exemplis magis  
quam argumentis refellere conatur: — id hoc argumento  
confirmari potest: quodsi, etc.: — Massiliensium factum mihi  
argumento est, recte esse in Hispaniis, *serves me for proof, is  
to me a proof:* — *thus, argumento sit clades Romana, Liv.:* —  
inopia fecerat eam (rem parvam) a. ingens caritatis, a *proof,  
sign, mark, Tac.:* — *thus, a. libertatis, id.:* — odoris atque  
pinguedinis argumentis, *according to the proofs of smell, etc.,*  
Plin.: — fabulæ novæ quid habent argumenti, nisi ut emas,  
etc.? *what else do they show, mean, but etc.?* — quis est, qui  
isti statim non possit, quam velit petulanter, etiam si sine ulla  
suspitione, at non sine argumento maledicere? *not without  
reason.* II. *Esp.* A) *In works of art (in the widest sense,  
including speeches):* The materials, contents, matter,  
subject, occurrence, story, etc., of any representation of  
art: argumentum plura significat; nam et fabulæ ad actum  
scenicarum compositæ argumenta dicuntur, et orationum  
Ciceronis velut thema ipse exponens Pedianus: Argu-  
mentum, inquit, tale est, etc., Quint. 5, 10, 9, sq. *Thus of a  
subject for writing:* at inquit, Ἡρακλειδῆϊον aliquid: non  
recuso id quidem, sed et componendum a. est et scribendi  
expectandum tempus maturius, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3: — tragici  
poetæ quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, con-  
fugitis ad deum: — Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est  
primus argumento fabulam serere, *to compose a whole piece on  
one subject, Liv.:* — spectaculum, quo argumenta inferiorum  
explicarentur, Suet. — *Of works of the imitative arts:* ex  
ebore diligentissime perfecta a. erant in valvis, Cic. Verr. 2,  
4, 56: — vetus a. in tela deducitur, Ov.: — bos a. ingens, et  
custos virginis Argus, Virg.: — si argumento (tabulæ Par-  
hasii) offenderetur, Suet. \*B) *In the language of Philo-  
sophy:* A conclusion, syllogism: concludi a. non potest,  
nisi iis quæ ad concludendum sumpta erunt, ita probatis, ut  
etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: — *conf.* concluduntur eorum argu-  
menta sic: quod est bonum etc.: — *thus, argumenti ratione  
conclusi caput esse faciunt ea, quæ perspicua dicunt.*

**ARGŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3.** *To give to understand, point  
out, affirm, show, prove.* \*I. *Gen.:* quin ego quum  
peribat, vidi, non ex auditu arguo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 65: —  
speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv.: — quod non  
licet, id.: — hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere, Cic. Par.  
3, 1, 20. — [*Mid.:* laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus,  
*shows or betrays himself, Hor.:* — *Of things:* degeneres ani-  
mos timor arguit, *shows, Virg.:* — *thus, amantem et languor  
et silentium a., Hor.:* — *and Mid.:* apparet virtus arguiturque  
malis, *shows itself, Ov.:* II. *Esp. a) In Law:* qu. *To assert  
or affirm any one as guilty, to accuse, inform against, im-  
peach, indict:* servos ipsos neque accuso neque arguo neque  
purgo, Cic. R. A. 41, 120: — si coram eum a. vellent, Liv.:  
— reos, ne apud præfectum urbis arguerentur, apud prætorem  
detulit, Tac.: — quod adjecti, non ut arguerem, sed ne argueret,  
Vell.: — [*With gen.:* nonne intelligis, quales viros mortuos  
summi sceleris arguas? — *thus, quin tanti facinoris reus arguar-  
tur:* — a. criminis, Tac.: — a. furti, Phædr.: — a. repetun-  
darum, Tac.: — a. occupandæ reip., id.: — a. veneni in se

comparati, Suet.: — a. mendacii, timoris, socordiae, etc., id.: —  
*With abl.:* non modo de hoc crimine non arguo, sed ne illa  
quidem communi vituperatione reprehendo. — *With de:* quæri  
oportet de eo crimine, quo de arguatur: — *thus, de quibus  
quoniam verbo arguit, verbo satis est negare.* — *With an obj.  
clause:* quod auctor injuriæ illius fuisse argueretur: — *thus,  
occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur.* — \**With ut:* Bri-  
tannicum fratrem ut subditivum apud patrem a. conatus est,  
Suet.: — *thus, a. hunc dominum ut tyrannum, illum ut pro-  
ditorem, Just.* \*b) *Meton. Of things:* To accuse, cen-  
sure: nec ea culpa, quam arguo, omnium Albanorum est,  
Liv. 1, 28: — tribuni plebis arguunt in C. Cæsare regni  
voluntatem, Vell.: — *thus, a. rumorum de se temeritatem,  
Suet.:* — a. taciturnitatem pudoremque pro tristitia et ma-  
lignitate, id.

1. **ARGUS, i. m. (Ἄργος)** I. *A hundred-eyed mon-  
ster, said to have watched Io, Ov. M. 1, 624.* II. *The  
builder of the ship Argo, V. Fl.*

[2. **ARGUS, a, um.** for Argivus, Plaut. Amph. prol. 98.]

[**ΑΡΓΟΥΤΑΤΟ, ōnis. f.** *A creaking noise, Catull. 6, 11.]*

[**ΑΡΓΟΥΤΑΤΟ, ōris. m.** *A subtle disputant, Gell. 17, 5, 13.]*

**ARGŪTE, adv.** I. *Shrewdly, acutely, ingeniously:*  
Cic. Cael. 8. — *comp., Cic. Brut. 11. — Sup., Cic. de Or. 2, 4  
extr.* II. *Slyly, cunningly, Plant. Tr. 4, 2, 134.]*

**ARGŪTĪÆ, arum. [in the sing., Gell.; App.] f. (argu-  
tus)** I. *That which produces a strong effect upon the senses,  
any thing lively, expressive, speaking, or vigorous:*  
nulla mollitia cervicum, nullæ a. digitorum, *a quick motion  
of the fingers, Cic. Or. 18, 59:* — Parrhasius primus sym-  
metriam picturæ dedit, primus argutias vultus, elegantiam  
capilli, etc., Plin.: — tam artifices a., the notes (of the nightin-  
gale), id. II. *Fig. A) Ingenuity, subtlety, witti-  
ness, acuteness:* Demosthenes nihil Lysias subtilitate  
cedit, nihil argutius et acumine Hyperidi, Cic. Or. 31, 110:  
— hujus (C. Titii) orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum  
urbanitatis habent, ut pæne Attico stylo scriptæ esse vide-  
antur. Easdem argutias in tragediis satis ille quidem acute,  
sed parum tragice transtulit. B) *In a bad sense, Craft,  
slyness, cunning:* nihil est, quod illi (Græci) non perse-  
quantur suis argutiis, Cic. Læl. 13, 45: — cujus loquacitas  
habet aliquid argutiarum: — importuna atque audax argutia,  
Gell.: — *thus, levis et quasi dicax a., id.*

[**ΑΡΓΟΥΤΙΟΛΑ, æ. f. dem.** *Slyness, Gell. 9, 14.]*

[**ARGUTO, are.** *To prattle:* a. aleui alqd, Prop. 1, 6, 7.]

[**ΑΡΓΟΥΤΟΡ. i. v. dep. (argutus)** I. *To prattle, chatter,*  
Plaut. II. *To make a noise with the feet; of a fuller, to  
stamp, Tit. ap. Non.]*

**ARGŪTŪLUS, a, um. dem.** [I. *Somewhat talkative:*  
formula a., App.] \*II. *Somewhat ingenious or subtle:*  
admonitu tuo perfecti sane argutulos libros, Cic. Att. 13, 18.

**ARGŪTUS, a, um.** I. *Part. of arguo.* II. *Adj.*  
A) *Prop.* 1) *Producing a strong effect upon the senses, lively,  
sharp, clear, loud, and the like:* manus minus a., digi-  
tis subsequens verba, non exprimens, *with a quick motion of  
the fingers (conf. ARGUTĪÆ), Cic. de Or. 3, 59:* — et oculi nimis  
a., quemadmodum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, *lively, elo-  
quent, speaking:* — a. caput, *movable, Virg.:* — a. hirundo,  
*chirping, id.:* — a. cicada, *shrill, Mart.:* — a. illex, *whis-  
pering, rustling, id.:* — *thus, a. nemus, id. — [Poet.:* An epi-  
thet of musicians and poets, Hor.; Mart.: — a. forum, *noisy,*  
Ov.: — a. odor, *penetrating, sharp, pungent, Plin. \**2)  
*Meton.:* Verbose, talkative, prating: obviam mihi liti-  
ras quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic.  
Att. 6, 5: — ne tibi nimium a. hæc sedulitas videatur, Cael. ap.  
Cic. B) *Fig. 1) Intellectually; Sharp, ingenious,  
acute, subtle, witty, quick:* quis illo (Catone) acerbior in-  
vituperando? in sententiis argutior? in docendo subtilior?  
Cic. Brut. 17: — a. orator: — poema ita concinnum, ita ele-  
gans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius: — a. dicta: — a. sen-  
tentia. b) *In a bad sense; Sly, cunning, crafty:* a. meretrix,  
Hor.: — a. calo, id.] 2) *In the language of augurs; Plain,*

*demonstrative, distinct:* sunt qui vel argutissima hæc exta esse dicant, Cic. Div. 2, 12 extr.: — a. omen, Prop.

**ARGYNNUS**, i. m. (Ἀργυρνος) A youth, favourite of Agamemnon, drowned in the river Cephissus, Prop. 3, 7, 22.

[**ARGYRANCHE**, es. f. (ἀργυράγχη) An inflammation of the money (as a pun upon ἀργύριον, an inflammation of the throat), Gell. 9, 9.]

**ARGYRASPIIS**, idis. (ἀργυράσπις) A soldier with a silver shield, Liv. 37, 40; Curt.; Just.

**ARGYRIPA** or **ARGYRIPPA**, æ. f. (Ἀργυρίππα) A town of Apulia, afterwards called Arpi, Virg. Æ. 11, 245.

**ARGYRITIS**, idis. f. (ἀργυρίτις, containing silver) Li-charge of silver, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

[**ARGYROCÖRINTHIUS**, a. um. Of Corinthian brass, Inscr.]

**ARGYRÖDÄMAS**, antis. m. (ἀργυρόδαμας) A diamond-like silver-coloured stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

[**ARGYROS**, i. f. A plant, called also mercurialis, App.]

[**ARHYTHMUS** or **ARHYTHMUTUS**, a. um. (ἀρhythμός) Without symmetry, unsymmetrical, M. Cap.]

1. **ÄRIA**, æ. f. (Ἀρεια or Ἀπλα) A province of Asia, between Hyrcania, Gedrosia, and India, now Afghanistan, Plin. 6, 21, 23: — called also Ariana, æ. id.: — its inhabitants, Ariani, id.

2. **ÄRIA**, æ. f. The hawthorn, crataegus a., Fam. Rosaceæ, NL.]

**ÄRIADNA**, æ or es. f. (Ἀριάδνη) Daughter of Minos, king of Crete; she helped Theseus out of the Labyrinth; her crown was afterwards made a constellation, Ov. A. A. 3, 35.

**ÄRIADNÆUS**, a. um. (Ἀριάδναος) Of or belonging to Ariadne: A. sidus, Ov. F. 5, 346.

**ÄRIÄNIS**, idis. f. (sc. herba) (ἀριάνης) A plant growing wild in Ariana, Plin. 24, 17, 192.

1. **ÄRIÄNUS**, a. um. See 1. ÄRIA.

2. [**ÄRIÄNUS**, a. um. (Ärius) Of or belonging to the heretic Ärius, Hieron. Äriani. The followers of Ärius, Hieron.]

**ÄRICIA**, æ. f. I. An old town of Latium (now la Riccia), with a grove sacred to Diana, anciently distinguished by human sacrifices; hence, A. immitis, Sil. 4, 369. II. A nymph, wife of Hippolytus, Virg. Æ. 7, 762.

**ÄRICINUS**, a. um. Of or belonging to Aricia: A. regio, Mart. 10, 68: — Subst.: Aricini, orum. m. The inhabitants of Aricia, Liv. 2, 14.

**ÄRIDÆUS**, i. m. (Ἀριδαῖος) A natural son of Philip of Macedon, Just. 9, 8.

**\*\*ÄRIDITAS**, ätis. f. I. Dryness, aridity: omnem humorem absorbens ariditatem ampliatur, Plin. 11, 35, 41: — [In plur. Arn. II. Meton.: Any thing dry or arid, Pall. 3, 4.]

[**ÄRIDULUS**, a. um. Somewhat dry, Catull. 64, 317.]

**ÄRIDUS** [contr. aridus, Lucil.], a. um. (areo) I. A) Dry, arid: a. folia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: — terra a. et sicca, Plin.: — Lybie a., Ov.: — Subst.: Aridum, i. n. Dry land, a dry place: aut ex arido, aut paululum in aquam progressi, Cæs.: — longas naves in aridum subduxerat, id. B) Meton. \*1) As of dry things: arbor folio convoluta, arido colore, Plin. 12, 26, 59: — a. sonus, creaking (as when one breaks dry wood), Lucr.: — thus, a. fragor, Virg. \*2) Lean, meagre, poor, penurious: a. crura, qu. dried up, Ov.: — thus, a. nates, Hor.: — in victu a., in hac horrida incultaque vita, meagre, Cic. R. A. 27, 75: — thus, vita horrida atque a.: — also, a. cliens, Mart. [3] Poet.: Making dry, drying up: a. sitis, Lucr.: — a. calor, id.: — a. febris, Virg. 4) Facetiously: argentum a., dry, i. e. debt-free, clear, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 21.] \*II. Fig. A) Of speech; Dry, poor, jejune: genus sermonis exile, a., concisum ac minutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: — a. narratio, Quint.: — aridissimi libri, Tac.: — also of an orator: a. orator, Quint.: — a.

125

rhetores, Sen. Contr.: — a. magister, Quint. \*\*B) Ignorant: pueri sicci omnino atque a., Suet. Gramm. 4. [C) Avaricious: a. pater, Ter.: — conf. pumex non æque est a. atque hic senex, Plaut.]

**ÄRIËNA**, æ. f. The fruit of the Indian tree pala, banana, Plin. 12, 6, 12.

**ÄRIËS** [ares, Varr.], iëtis. m. I. A ram, Varr. R. 2, 1, 24; Plin.: — a sign of the zodiac called the Ram, Hyg. F. 133. II. A) A battering-ram: quamvis murum aries percusserit, Cic. Off. 1, 11. B) 1) A cross-beam, rafter, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17. \*2) Fig.: ex quo a. ille subicitur in vestris actionibus, support, Cic. Top. 17, 64. C) A kind of shark, Plin. 9, 5, 4.

**ÄRIËTÄRIUS**, a. um. (äries) Of or belonging to a battering-ram: a. machina, Vitr. 10, 19.

**ÄRIËTÄTIO**, önis. f. A butting after the manner of rams, Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 13.

**ÄRIËTINUS**, a. um. (äries) I. Of or belonging to a ram: a. ungula, Plin. 29, 4, 27. II. A) Like a ram's head: a. cicer, Plin. 18, 12, 32. [B) Fig.: Ambiguous (from the divergent horns of the ram): a. oraculum, Gell. 3, 3, 8.]

**\*\*ÄRIËTO**. 1. v. a. and n. (äries) I. To butt as a ram; to strike in a vehement manner: quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras sedes arietat? Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1: — arietata inter se arma, Sen. E. 56: — a. in portus, Virg. II. Fig.: To commit a fault, offend against anything: et labaris oportet et arietes et cadas, Sen. E. 107.

[**ÄRIËCUS**, a. um. (areo-facio) Drying, arific, C. Aur.]

[**ÄRIËTOR**, öris. m. A broker, Gell. 16, 7, 12.]

**ÄRIËMASPI**, örum. m. (Ἀριμασπί) A Scythian people in the north of Europe, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

**ÄRIËMINENSIS**, e. Of or belonging to Ariminum: A. ager, Plin. 10, 21, 25: — Subst.: Ariminenses, ium. The inhabitants of Ariminum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 14.

**ÄRIËMINUM**, i. n. A town of Umbria, now Rimini, Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 15, 20.

**ÄRINCA**, æ. (a Gallic word) A kind of grain, called also olyra, Plin. 18, 8, 19.

**ÄRIËBARZÄNES**, is. m. (Ἀριεβαρζάνης) A king of Cappadocia, Cic. Att. 5, 20; Fam. 2, 17.

**ÄRIOLA**, ARIOLATIO, etc. See HARIOL.

**ÄRIÖN** (Ärio), önis. m. (Ἀρίων) I. A celebrated player on the guitar, of Methymna in Lesbos, saved by a dolphin, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27; Ov. Fast. 2, 80. II. A horse presented by Neptune to Adrastus, said to have been able to speak and to foresee events, Prop. 2, 34, 37.

**ÄRIÖNIUS**, a. um. Of or belonging to Arion: A. lyra, Ov. A. A. 3, 3, 26.

**ÄRIOPAGUS**. See AREOP.

**ÄRIOVISTUS**, i. m. (a feast of honour) A king of a Germanic people in the time of Caesar, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31.

**ÄRIS**, idis. f. (ἀρίς) A kind of dragon-wort or snake-root, Fam. Aroideæ, Plin. 24, 16, 94.

**ÄRISBA**, æ. or -E, es. f. (Ἀρίσβα) I. A town of Troas, Virg. Æ. 9, 264. II. A town of Lesbos, Mel. 2, 7.

**ÄRISTA**, æ. f. I. The beard of an ear of corn, Cic. de Sen. 15; Varr.; Ov. [II. Meton. A) 1) An ear of corn, Ov. F. 5, 357; also ear of spikenard, id. M. 15, 398. Hence, 2) Poet. for summer, Claud. B) The ear of the head, Pers. 3, 115. C) A fish-bone, Aus. Mos. 85: — A weed resembling ears, V. Fl. 6, 365.]

**ÄRISTEUS**, i. m. (Ἀρισταῖος) Son of Apollo, father of Actæon, Virg. G. 4, 317; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57.

**ÄRISTARCHEUS**, a. um. Of or belonging to Aristarchus; hence, Subst.: Aristarchei, orum. m. The followers of A., a severe critic, Varr. L. L. 8, 34, 119.

ARISTARCHUS, i. m. (Ἀριστάρχος) *A famous critic of Alexandria*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: — Appell. for a critic: orationes mee, quarum tu A. es, Cic. Att. 1, 14.

[ARISTATUS, a, um. Furnished with ears of corn, Fest.]

ARISTE, es. f. *A gem unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ARISTIDES, is. m. (Ἀριστίδης) I. *An Athenian famous for his love of justice, contemporary with Themistocles.*

II. *A painter of Thebes, contemporary with Apelles*, Plin. 35, 16, 36.

III. *A celebrated statuary*, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

IV. *An obscene poet of Miletus, author of the poem Milesiaca*, Ov. Tr. 2, 413.

[ARISTIFER, ēra, ērum. (arista-fero) *Bearing ears of corn: a. seges*, Prud.]

[ARISTIGER, ēra, ērum. (arista) *Bearing ears of corn; an epithet of Ceres, as the goddess of corn*, Inscr.]

ARISTIPPĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Aristippus: illud Aristippum contemnere*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18.

ARISTIPPUS, i. m. (Ἀριστίππος) *A philosopher of Cyrene, pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6; Hor.

ARISTĪUS, a. *A Roman family name; A. Fuscus, a poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, friend of Horace*, Hor. E. 1, 12.

ARISTO, ōnis. m. (Ἀρίστων) *A philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31; Tusc. 2, 6.

ARISTOGĪTO or -TON, ōnis. m. (Ἀριστογείτων) *The Athenian who, together with Harmodius, overthrew the dominion of the Pisistratidae*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.

ARISTOLŌCHĪA, æ. f. (ἀριστολόχια) I. *A plant said to be useful in childbirth, aristolochy, heart-wort, birthwort*, Cic. Div. 1, 10; Plin. 25, 8, 54. [II. *A serpentaria, snake-root*, Fam. Aristolochiaceae, NL.]

ARISTŌNEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Aristo, Ariston: A. vitia*, Cic. Fin. 4, 15.

ARISTŌNĪCUS, i. m. (Ἀριστόνικος) *The son of king Eumenes, vanquished by the consul M. Perpenna, and murdered in prison*, Flor. 2, 20; Vell.; Just.

ARISTŌPHĀNES, is. m. (Ἀριστοφάνης) I. *A celebrated comic poet of Athens in the time of Socrates*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15; Hor. S. 1, 4, 1. II. *A celebrated grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eratosthenes, tutor to the critic Aristarchus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33.

ARISTŌPHĀNĒUS or -ĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to (the poet) Aristophanes, Aristophanic: A. anapestus*, Cic. de Or. 56.

[ARISTŌPHĀNĪCUS, a, um. for Aristophaneus, Hier.]

[ARISTOPHORUM. *A dish for breakfast (prandium), according to Fest.*]

[ARISTŌSUS, a, um. (arista) *Abounding in ears of corn*, Venant.]

ARISTŌTĒLES, is or i. m. (Ἀριστοτέλης) I. *A celebrated Greek philosopher, native of Stagira in Macedonia, pupil of Plato, tutor to Alexander the Great, founder of the Peripatetic sect.* II. *A guest of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 52.

ARISTŌTĒLĒUS or -ĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Aristotle, Aristotelian: A. vis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71: — A. ratio: — A. Topica.

ARISTŌXĒNUS, i. m. (Ἀριστοξένος) *A philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle*, Cic. Fin. 5, 9; Tusc. 1, 10.

ARITHMĒTĪCA, æ. and -E, es. f. (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη) *Arithmetic, the science of numbers*, Sen. E. 88; Plin. 35, 10, 36.

ARITHMĒTĪCUS, a, um. (ἀριθμητικός) *Arithmetical: a. ratio*, Vitr. 10, 16: — Subst.: Arithmetica, orum. n. *Arithmetic: in arithmetice satis exercitatus*, Cic. Att. 14, 12.

[ARITHMUS, i. m. (ἀριθμός) *A number; hence, Arithmi, for the pure Latin Numeri, the fourth book of Moses, Tert.*]

[ARITUDO, inis. f. (aridus) *Dryness, aridity*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 39; Varr.]

1. ĀRIUS, i. m. *A river of Aria, now Heri*, Plin. 6, 23, 25: — called also Arias, Amm.

2. ĀRIUS (Arr. and Ārius), i. m. (Ἀρείος) *A well-known heretic*, Prud.

ĀRIŪSIUS, a, um. *Of the district Ariusia, in Chios: A. vina*, Virg. B. 5, 71.

ARMA, ōrum [gen. pl. armum, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 46]. n. (allied to APD, ars, artus; hence, prop.: any thing joined to, fitted on, another; hence) *Armour, instruments, tools, implements.* [I. Gen.: Thus, agricultural implements, Ov. M. 11, 35; Virg.: the utensils of bakers, Virg.: the equipment and rigging of a ship (as the masts, oars, sails, cables, etc.), id.: scissors for cutting the hair, Mart.: a wing as an instrument for flying, Ov.] II. A) 1) *Esp.: Military equipage, arms, as well generally as for defence (defensive armour, opp. 'tela')*: a. alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic. Cæc. 21: — a. conditione posita aut defatigatione abjecta, aut victoria detracta: — a. capere: — a. sumere: —

vocare ad a.: — concitare ad a., Cæs.: — descendere ad a., id.: — aptare a., Liv.: — induere a., id.: — decernere armis: — decertare armis cum hoste: — esse in armis, Cæs.: —

agitatio anceps 'telorum armorumque, Liv.: — conf. armorum atque 'telorum portationes, Sall.; and, velut 'tela atque a., Tac.: — arma virique, to denote all men able to bear arms: a. virosque ad bella pollicentes, Liv.: — per a., per viros late stragem dedere, id.: — Prov.: armis et castris, like viris equisque, with all one's might or effort, in all kinds of ways: numquam vehementius actum est . . . armis et castris tentata res est ab omni genere hominum et ordine etc., Cic. Off. 2, 24: — Of a shield: cœlestia a., quæ ancilia appellantur, Liv.: — exanimem super arma ferebant, Virg. 2) Meton. \*\*a) *Soldiers, troops: nostro supplicio liberemus Romana a.*, Liv. 9, 9: — nulla usquam apparuerunt a., id.: — auxilia a., auxiliaries, Ov. \*\*b) *War: quorum (armorum) exitus semper incerti*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5: — nihil late fugisse quam a. civilia: — ab externis a. otium erat, Liv.: — a. inferre Italiæ, Nep.: — melius visum, Gallos, novam gentem, 'pace potius cognosci quam armis, Liv.: — a. virumque cano, the hero and his warlike exploits, Virg.: — [Poet. for combat, fight, Virg. Æ. 2, 337, 655.] B) *Fig.: Arms, preservatives, protecting means: posse se facile armis prudentiæ tueri atque defendere*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38: — apertissima sunt a. senectutis artes etc.: — si tectus (es) Vulcanis a., id est, fortitudine: — nos, qui oratore studemus effingere, non a. sed tympana eloquentiæ demus, Quint.: — conf. tenere semper a. (eloquentiæ), Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32.

[ARMĀMAXA, æ. f. (ἀρμάμαξα) *A covered Persian travelling-carriage, esp. for women and children*, Curt. 3, 3.]

ARMĀMENTA, orum. n. (arma) *Implements, tools; esp. of ships, the tackling: omnia caute a. locans*, Cic. Ar. 197: — quum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis a. que consisteret, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14; Liv.: — a. vinearum, poles, props, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

ARMĀMENTĀRIŪM, ii. n. (armamentum) I. *An armoury: ex ædibus sacris a. que publicis arma populo Romano dantur*, Cic. R. per. 7. II. *The equipment and rigging of a ship, tackling*, Plin. 7, 37, 38.

[ARMĀRIŌLUM, i. n. I. *A small cupboard or closet*, Plaut. II. *Esp.: A small book-case*, Hier.]

ARMĀRIŪM, ii. n. (arma) *A cupboard, closet: quum esset in ædibus a., in quo sciret esse numorum aliquantum et auri, noctu . . . armarii fundum exsecuit*, Cic. Cluent. 64: — armarium muricibus præfixum, a chest armed with spikes, in which Regulus is said to have been put to death, Gell. 6, 4.

ARMĀTŪRA, æ. f. (armo) I. *Armour, equipment: a. varia peditatus et equitatus*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: — co-

hortes nostrā a. — Numidæ levis armaturæ, Cæs. II. *Meton.* A) *Armed soldiers*: nostræ sunt legiones, nostra levis a., noster equitatus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6: — equites, pedites, levis a. — hæc fuerit nobis, tamquam levis armaturæ, prima orationis excursio; nunc cominus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26. [B] *A kind of exercise in arms*, Amm.]

1. ARMATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of armo.* II. *Adj.* \*\*A) *Gen.*: *Provided, furnished, equipped, with any thing*: classes a., Virg. G. 1, 255: — armatus cornu, Plin. B) 1) a) *Esp.*: *Furnished with arms, or with things serving for arms, equipped, armed, in arms*: armatos, si Latine loqui volumus, quos appellare vere possumus? opinor eos, qui scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt, Cic. Cæc. 21, 60: — quos aliquandiu incermos timuissent, hos postea armatos ac victores superassent, Cæs.: — multitudo facibus maxime a., Liv.: — urbs succincta portubus, a. muris: — hos posse conficere armata millia centum, a hundred thousand armed men, Cæs.: — *Sup.*, non enim reperies quemquam judicem, qui tamquam si arma militis inspicunda sint, ita probet armatum: sed perinde valebit, quasi armatissimi fuerint: — *conf.* tam tibi par sum quam multis armatissimis nudi aut leviter armati, Sen.: — [Poet.: a. anni, years of war, Sil.: — *Meton.*, of animals and plants; furnished or armed with defensive weapons, stings, thorns, prickles, scales, hair, bristles, NL.] b) *Subst.*: *Armati. Armed men, persons bearing arms*: omnia loca multitudo armatorum completa, Cæs. B. G. 3, 3: — armatis in litora expositis, Liv.: — omnes armatos in campo struxit, id. \*2) *Fig.*: *Armed*: at vero excitati, erecti, parati, armati animis jam esse debemus, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26.

2. \*\*ARMATUS, ūs m. I. *Armour, equipment (found only in the abl. sing.)*: hand dispari a., Liv. 33, 3: — Cretico maxime a., id. II. *Meton.*: *Men bearing arms, soldiers*: magna parte impedimentorum relicta in Brutiis, et omni graviore a., heavy-armed soldiers, Liv. 26, 5: — toto fere gravi a., id.

ARMENIA, æ. f. (*Ἀρμενία*) *A country of Asia, divided into Armenia major (to the east; now Turkomania and Kurdistan) and minor (to the west; now Anatolia)*, Plin. 6, 9, 9; Cic. Phil. 2, 37; Div. 2, 37.

ARMENIACUS, a, um. (*Ἀρμενιάκος*) *Armenian*: A. bellum, Plin. 7, 39, 40: — A. triumphus, id.: — *Hence*, Armeniacus, an epithet of Marcus Aurelius, as having vanquished the Armenii, Capit.: — A. malum, or simply Armeniacum, an apricot, Col.: — also Armeniaca, æ. f., id.; Plin.

ARMENIUS, a, um. I. *Armenian*: A. reges, Cic. Att. 2, 7: — A. tigres, Virg. II. *Subst.* A) Armenius, ii. m. *An Armenian*, Ov. Tr. 2, 227. B) Armenium, ii. n. 1) (*sc. pigmentum*) *A beautiful blue colour made of an Armenian stone, ultramarine*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4. 2) (*sc. pomum*) *An apricot, for Armeniaca*, Col. poet. 10, 404.

[ARMATA, æ. f. for Armentum. *A herd*, L. Andr. and Enn. ap. Non.]

[ARMENTALIS, e. *Belonging to plough-cattle*: a. equæ, Virg. Æ. 11, 571.]

ARMENTARIUS, a, um. *Belonging to plough-cattle*: a. morbi, Sol.: — *Subst.*: Armentarius, ii. m. *One who looks after plough-cattle, a neat-herd, herdsman*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18; Virg.: — *An epithet of the emperor Galerius Maximianus, whose parents were herdsmen*, A. Vict.

ARMENTICIUS or -TIUS, a, um. *Belonging to plough-cattle*: a. pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16.

ARMENTIVUS, a, um. *Belonging to plough-cattle*, Plin. 28, 17, 68.

[ARMENTOSUS, a, um. *Abounding in plough-cattle*, Gell. 11, 1.]

ARMENTUM, i. n. (*contr. for arimentum, from aro*) I. *Plough-cattle [but jumentum, contr. for jugimentum, from jugum, draught-cattle]*; mostly in the plur.: cædit greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, quodcumque nactus est, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 extr.: — accensis cornibus a. concitare, 127

Liv.: — *In the sing.*: præ se armentum agens, Liv.: a. ægrat in agris, Hor. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *Of horses and other large animals; of horses, in the plur.*, Virg. Æ. 3, 540: in the sing., id.; Plin. *Of stags*, Virg.: a. immania Neptuni, of sea-monsters, id. B) *A herd or drove in gen.*: multa a. equorum boumque, Plin. E. 2, 17: — a. cynocephalorum, id. [C] *A single head of cattle*: becatombe dicitur, quum centum a. occiduntur, Hyg. F. 118.]

[ARMIFER, æra, ærum. (arma-fero) *Bearing arms, armed*, Ov. M. 9, 645: *an epithet of Minerva*, id.: a. labores, troubles of war, Stat.]

\*\*ARMIGER [armigerus, Inscr.], æra, ærum. (arma-gero) I. *Bearing arms, armed*: pennigerum, non a. corpus, Att. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 33: — a. deus, i. e. Mars, the god of war, Sil. — [Poet.: a. humus, producing armed men, Prop.: — a. sulcus, the same, Claud.]: — *Subst.*: *An armed person*: cum paucis armigeris, Curt. II. *Bearing the arms another person; subst. An armour-bearer*: Thoactes a. regis, Ov. M. 5, 148: — a. Jovis, i. e. the eagle, id.: — *conf.* aquila armigera fulminis, Plin.: — nympharum tradit uni armigeræ jaculum pharetramque (Minerva), Ov.: — *Hence, Meton.*, an aider, abettor: Sergius a. Catilinae, Auct. Or. pro dom. 5.

[ARMILAUSA, æ. f. *A military upper-coat*, LL.]

[ARMILE, is. n. (arma) *A magazine of arms*, App.]

ARMILLA, æ. f. dem. (arma) I. *An armet, bracelet*, Cic. ap. Prisc.; Plant.: *As a military badge*: manipulum hastatorum armillis aureisque coronis donavit, Liv. 10, 44.

II. *An iron ring*, Vitruv. 10, 6. [III. *A membraneous, A ligament of the arm*, NL.]

ARMILLATUS, a, um. (armilla) I. *Ornamented with an armet*, Suet. Cal. 52. [II. *Ornamented with a collar or necklace*, Prop. 4, 9, 24.]

ARMILLUM, i. n. *A vessel for wine*, Varr. ap. Non. 547. 15: — *Prov.*: ad a. revertere or redire, or simply ad a., to return to one's old tricks or behaviour, Lucil. ap. Non.

ARMILUSTRIUM. *See the following article.*

ARMILISTRUM, i. n. *A place at Rome, where the Romans used once a year to sacrifice under arms, and to consecrate their weapons*, Liv. 27, 37: *This festival was called Armilustrum*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 37.

ARMINIUS, ii. m. *A celebrated German chief, who defeated Varus*, Vell. 2, 118; Tac.; Flor.

[ARMIPOTENS, entis. (arma) *Powerful in arms, warlike*, Virg. Æ. 2, 425; 6, 500; Stat.]

[ARMIPOTENTIA, æ. f. (armipotens) *Prowess in arms*, Amm.]

[ARMIS-SONUS, a, um. (arma-sono) *Resounding or rattling with arms*, Virg. Æ. 3, 544.]

[ARMITA, æ. f. *A sacrificing virgin, who had the end of the toga thrown over her shoulder, according to Fest.*]

[ARMITES. *Soldiers in the hindmost ranks*, Gloss.]

ARMO. 1. v. a. (arma) *To equip, provide with necessities.* \*\*I. *Gen.*: quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1: — *conf.* ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factæ armatæque erant, id.: — muri reficiebantur propugnaculisque armabantur, Liv.: — triremes quadriremesque et undeviginti hominum millia a., Tac.: — a. thecam calamis, to provide, Mart.: — a. sagittas veneno, Just.: — *thus*, a. calamos veneno, Virg. II. *Esp.*: *To equip, provide with arms, to arm.* A) *Prop.*: quum in pace multitudinem hominum coegerit, armavit, instruxerit, Cic. Cæc. 12: — liberos atque servos coegisse et armasse Æbutium: — eos armandos vestiendosque curat, Cæs.: — scalas parari militisque armari jubet, id.: — ut quemque casus armaverat, sparus aut lanceas portabant, Sall.: — *followed by in or contra alqm.*: egentes in locupletes, perdit in bonos, servi in dominos armabantur: — delecta juvenus contra Milonis impetum armata est. B) *Fig.*: *To arm, equip*: qui ita sese armat eloquentiâ, ut non oppugnare commoda patriæ, sed pro his

propugnare possit, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: — quibus accusatorem rebus armaret: — temeritatem concitatur multitudinis auctoritate publica a.: — te ad omnia summum atque excellens ingenium armavit, Cæc. ap. Cic.: — crudeli decreto dexteram patris in filiam armavit, Liv.: — Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, put into a passion, provoked, id.: — Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor.

ARMON or ARMOS. *Horse-radish, with the Pontii, for armoracia*, Plin. 19, 5, 26.

[ARMONIACUM, i. n. *Sal ammoniac, muriate of ammonia*, NL.]

ARMORĀČĪA, æ. or ARMORACIUM, ii. n. (ἀρμω-  
ρακία) *Horse-radish*, Col. 9, 4, 5; Plin.

ARMŌRĪCÆ CIVITATES. [Arēmōricæ, Aus.] (*Cel-  
tia, from ar, on, near; and mor, the sea*) *The northern provinces  
of Gaul, now Bretagne, and a part of Normandy*, Cæs.  
B. G. 5, 53; 7, 75.

ARMUS, i. m. (ἀρμύς (from ἀρμω) a joining) *The shoul-  
der-blade, the fore-quarter; mostly of animals [of man, hu-  
merus]*, Plin. 11, 43, 98; Ov.: — [*The shoulder of the human  
body*, Virg.: — poet. also the human arm, Luc.: — *The side,  
flank, of animals*, Virg.]

[1. ARNA, æ. f. for agna. *A lamb, according to Fest.*]

2. ARNA, æ. f. *A town of Umbria, Civitella d'Arno*,  
Sil. 8, 458: — *Its inhabitants*, Arnates, Plin.

ARNĀCIS, idis. f. (ἀρναις) *A kind of garment for girls*,  
Varr. ap. Non. 543, 1.

ARNATES. See 2. ARNA.

1. ARNE, Æa. f. (Ἀρνη) I. *A town of Bæotia*, Stat.  
Th. 7, 331. II. *A town of Thessaly, a colony of Bæotia*,  
Plin. 4, 7, 14.

2. ARNE, Æa. f. (Ἀρνη) *A female who betrayed her  
country (the island Siphnos), and was changed into a jackdaw*,  
Ov. M. 7, 465.

[ARNICA, æ. f. *A medicinal plant, Fam. Synantherea*, NL.]

ARNIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to the river Arnus: A.  
tribus, most distant from Rome*, Liv. 6, 5: — *a Saburana (the  
nearest) usque ad Arniensem*, Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

[ARNION, ii. n. *Great plantain, i. q. Arnoglossa*, App. H. 1.]

ARNŌBŪS, ii. m. *An African father of the Church in  
the time of the emperor Diocletian.*

[ARNOGLOSSA, æ. f. (ἀρνόγλωσσον) *Great plantain, Fam.  
Plantaginea*, App. H. 1: ap. Isid. Arnoglossos.]

ARNUS, i. m. (Ἄρνος) *A river of Etruria, now Arno*,  
Plin. 3, 5, 8.

ĀRO. 1. v. a. *To plough, till*. I. Prop.: ager non  
semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Cic. de Or. 2, 30: —  
ager, qui arari aut coli possit: — quum terra araretur et  
sulcus altius esset impressus: — Absol.: fodere aut a. aut  
aliquid ferre, Sen.: — tempus arandi, Virg.: — Prov.: a.  
litus, to use vain efforts, to do any thing to no purpose, Ov.

II. Meton. \*A) Gen.: *To carry on the business  
of agriculture, to live by tillage*: cives Romani qui  
arant in Sicilia, i. e. cultivate, farm the public lands, Cic.  
Verr. 2, 3, 5: — quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant,  
Sall. [B) Poet.: *To plough the main, i. e. sail through*:  
a. æquor, aquas, Ov.: — *Of wrinkles which spread over the  
body like furrows*, id.: — Obscenely: a. fundum alienum, to  
lie with, Plaut.]

ĀRŌMA, ātis. (dat. and abl. plur. aromatis, App.) n.  
(ἀρώμα) *Spice*, Col. 12, 20, 2.

[ĀRŌMĀTĀRIUS, ii. m. (aroma) *A dealer in spices*, Inscr.]

[ĀRŌMĀTĪCUS, a, um. (ἀρωματικός) *Consisting of spices,  
aromatic*, Spart.]

ĀRŌMĀTĪTES, æ. m. (ἀρωματήτης) I. *A precious  
stone of the smell and colour of myrrh, a kind of amber*, Plin.  
37, 10, 54. II. *A vinum, aromatic wine*, Plin. 14, 13, 15.

[ĀRŌMĀTIZO, are. v. n. (ἀρωματίζω) *To have an aromatic  
odour*, Bibl.]

[ĀRŌNĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the high priest  
Aaron*, P. Nol.]

[ARONIA, æ. f. *A kind of mespilus, Fam. Rosacea*, NL.]

AROS, i. f. also ARON or ARUM, i. n. (ἄρον) *Wake-  
robin, Fam. Aroideæ*, Plin. 19, 5, 30.

[ARFANUS, a, um. for Arpinus. *Of Arpi*, Front. de Col.]

ARPI, ōrum. m. *A town of Apulia, formerly called Argy-  
ripa*, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 2; Liv.; Plin.

ARPĪNAS, ātis. [nom. Arpinatis, Cat. ap. Prisc.] *Of  
or belonging to Arpinum: A. fundus*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: — *A.  
aque: — A. iter: — Subst.: Arpinates, ium. The inha-  
bitants of Arpinum*, Cic. Off. 1, 7: — [*In the sing.: Arpinas,  
poet. for Cicero, Symm.: for Marius, Sid.*]

ARPĪNUM, i. n. *A town of Latium, birthplace of Cicero  
and Marius*, Cic. Att. 2, 8; Liv.

1. ARPĪNUS, a, um. *Of Arpi*, Liv. 24, 45. Subst.:  
Arpini. *The inhabitants of Arpi*, Liv.

[2. ARPĪNUS, a, um. *Of Arpinum: A. chartæ, i. e. the  
writings of Cicero*, Mart. 10, 19.]

ARQUĀTUS (arcuat.), a, um. (arqus = arcus, covered  
with the colour of the rainbow; hence) I. *A. morbus, the  
jaundice (because the skin acquires the yellow colour of the  
rainbow in this disease)*, Cels. 3, 24. II. Subst.: Arquatus,  
i. m. *One who is affected with the jaundice*, Plin.  
20, 11, 44; Col.

ARQUITENENS, entis. See ARCTENENS.

[ARQUITES for sagittarii. *Bowmen, archers, a kind of  
troops, according to Fest.*]

[ARQUUS, us. See ARCUS.]

ARRA, ARRABO, ARRALIS. See ARRHŌ, ARRHABO,  
ARRHALIS.

ARRECTĀRIĀ (adr.), ōrum. n. (arrectus, in an erect  
position) *Upright beams or posts in walls [transversaria,  
crossbeams]*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

ARRECTUS (adr.), a, um. I. Part. of arrigo. \*\*II.  
Adj. prop.: *Raised; hence, steep, precipitous: — Pleraque  
Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt*, Liv.  
21, 35: — saxa arrectiora, Sol.

\*AR-RĒPO (adr.), psi, ptum. 3. v. n. *To creep to or  
towards*. I. Prop.: mus a. ad columbaria, Varr. R. R.  
3, 7, 3: — rubetæ a. foribus, Plin. 11, 18, 19. II. Fig.: *To  
steal softly to or towards, to sneak to*: quibus rebus  
non sensim atque moderate ad istius amicitiam arpeperat,  
sed brevi tempore totum hominem totamque ejus præteram  
possederat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: — a. leniter in spem, Hor.: —  
a. non virorum animis sed muliercularum, Tac.

\*\*ARREPTANS, antis. (arrepo.) *Creeping to or to-  
wards: arreptantibus Satyris*, Plin. 35, 10, 36.

[ARREPTĪCIUS (adr.) or -rītus, a, um. (arreptus) *Seized,  
inspired; or in a bad sense, furious, mad*, August.]

ARREPTUS (adr.), a, um. part. of arripio.

ARRETĪUM. See ARETIUM.

ARRHA, æ. f. and ARRHĀBO (also without aspiration,  
ARRA and ARRABO), ōnis. m. and f. (ἀρραβών) I. *An earnest,  
token, pledge: arrhabo*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 115; Ter.: — arrha, Dig.: — *ironic. arrha mortis, money given  
to physicians*, Plin. [II. Fig.: hunc arrhabonem amoris a  
me accipe, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 11.]

ARRHABO, ōnis. See the preceding article.

[ARRHĀLIS (arral.), e. *Of or belonging to earnest-money:  
a. pactum*, Cod. Just.]

ARRHENICUM, i. n. See ARSENICUM.

ARRHĒNŌGŌNON, i. n. (ἀρρηγόνον) *A species of  
the plant satyrium*, Plin. 26, 10, 63.



[ARRHĒTOS, i. m. (ἄρρητος) *One of the Æons of Valentinus, Tert.*]

ARRĪA, æ. f. *The wife of Patus, famous for her greatness of mind, Tac. A. 16, 34.*

AR-RĪDĒO (adr.), risi, risum. 2. v. n. I. *To laugh or smile at or on any thing, esp. with approbation, and when one answers in conversation; abs. or with a dat., less frequently with an acc.: quum quidam familiaris (Dionysii) jocans dixisset: Huic (juveni) quidem certe vitam tuam committis, arriissetque adolescens, utrumque jussit interfici, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: — leniter arridens Scipio, Quæso, inquit, etc.: — thus, tum Crassus arridens, Quid censes, inquit, etc? and, ambo inquit arridens etc.: — With dat.: non alloqui amicos, vix notis familiariter a., Liv.: — With acc.: video quid arriiseris; sed ita tamen res se habet: — Pass.: quum aut non adhibeantur ad causas, aut adhibiti derideantur: nam si arriderentur, esset id ipsum Atticorum, Cic. O. Gen. 4, 11.*

II. *Meton. \*A) Of things; To please, be agreeable: inhibere illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriiserat, vehementer displicet; est enim verbum totum nauticum, Cic. Att. 13, 21. [B) To bear any one good will, be well-affected towards any one, Lucr. 2, 32; Petr.]*

\*\*AR-RĪGO (adr.), exi, ectum. 3. v. a. (rego) *To raise, erect. I. Prop.: leo comas arrexit, Virg. Æ. 10, 726: — a. aures, to prick up (opp. 'demittere'), Plaut. II. Fig.: To stir up, arouse, excite, animate: eos non paullum oratione sua Marius arrexerat, Sall. Jug. 84, 4: — Hetruria atque omnes reliquæ belli arrectæ, roused, — arrecta civitas omnis, quanta fides etc., seized with astonishment, Tac.: — a. animos alcjs, to spur on, encourage, incite, Sall.; Liv.; Virg.: — thus, arrecti ad bellandum animi, Virg.*

ARRILATOR. See ARRILATOR.

AR-RĪPĪO (adr.), ipūi, eptum. 3. *To draw or take any thing quickly to one's self, to catch or snatch at.*

I. *Prop. \*A) Gen.: quum manum Commi arripisset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: — arma, quæ possent, arripuit, Cæs.: — cultro arrepto, Liv.: — arrepto repente equo, id.: — a. alqm medium, to seize one by the body, id.: — quemcumque patrem familias arripisset ex aliquo circulo, eadem vobis respondisset, have caught hold of, seized on, Cic. de Or. 1, 34 extr.: — a. castra, to attack, Virg.: — thus, a. occupatos, Tac.: — a. naves, to take, id.: — [Poet.: a. terram velis, to sail to it, Virg.: — Of inanimate subjects: nisi forte eum (dolorem) dicis, qui, simul atque arripuit, interficit, Cic. Fin. 2, 28 extr. B) Esp. in Law: To drag one to a court of justice: quo tempore illum a quæstione ad nullum aliud reip. munus abduci licebat, eo tempore ad quæstionem ipse abreptus est, Cic. Cluent. 33: — eum te arripuisse, a quo non sis rogatus: — tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv.: — arreptus a P. Numitorio Sp. Oppius, id. II. Fig. A) To catch hold of, seize, acquire, comprehend (quickly, with zeal): vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde arripi non potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: — a. sibi cognomen ex Æliorum imaginibus: — a. maledictum ex trivio aut ex scurrarum aliquo convicio: — quas (litteras) sic avidè arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explorare cupiens: — a. libenter facultatem lædendi: — pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt: — a. alqd ad reprehendendum. [B) Poet.: To attack any one with abusive language, to inveigh against, censure: a. primores populi populumque tributum, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69: — thus, a. luxuriam et Nomentanum, ib.]*

\*\*ARRĪSĪO (adr.), ōnis, f. (arrideo) *A smiling upon, approving: interpellatio aut a., A. Her. 1, 6 extr.*

\*\*ARRĪSOR (adr.), ōris, m. (arrideo) *One who smiles on another with approbation, a flatterer: stultorum divitum arrosor et, quod sequitur, arrisor, Sen. E. 27.*

ARRŌDO (adr.), ōsi, ōsum. 3. v. a. I. *To gnaw or nibble at any thing: arrosis clipeis, Plin. 8, 57, 82. \*II. Fig.: To impair, hurt: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, Cic. Sest. 33, 72.*

ARRŌGANS (adr.), antis. I. *Part. of arrogo. II.*

*Adj.: Presumptuous, arrogant, haughty: quorum (veteranorum) etiam si amplecterer virtutem, ut facio, tamen, si essent arrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: — iste minax atque a.: — proponit inania mihi nobilitatis, hoc est, hominum a. nomina: — adversus superiores tristi adulatione, a. minoribus: — inter pares difficilis, Tac.: — Comp., pigritia a., Quint. 12, 3, 12.*

ARRŌGANTER (adr.), adv. *Presumptuously, arrogantly, proudly, Cic. Att. 6, 1; Cæs.; Tac.: — Comp., Suet. Cæs. 79; Gell.*

ARRŌGANTĪA (adr.), æ. f. I. *Presumption, arrogance, haughtiness: quum omnis a. odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiæ multo molestissima, Cic. D. V. 11: — Crassus sine a. gravis esse videbatur, et sine segnitia verecundus: — illud γνῶθι σεαυτὸν noli putare ad a. minuendum solum esse dictum: — fastidium arrogantiamque fugere: — arrogantiam affirmandi vitare: — hujus arrogantiam pertinacia alterius æquabat, Liv.: — avaritia et a., præcipua validorum vitia, Tac. \*II. Obstinacy, pertinacity, Liv. 37, 56 extr.*

[ARRŌGĀTĪO (adr.), ōnis, f. *A solemn adoption of one that is of age, in the place of a child, Gell. 5, 19, 8; Dig.]*

[ARRŌGĀTOR (adr.), ōris, m. *He who adopts as a child one that is of age, Dig.]*

AR-RŌGO (adr.), i. v. a. [I. *To ask or inquire of, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 45; Dig.] II. To procure to one's self or another any thing (foreign), to add to one's self or another. A) Prop. \*1) Polit. t. t.: To add one official to another, to associate him with another: huic (consuli) dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. 7, 25. [2] In Law t. t.: Solemnly to adopt as a child one that is of age, Gell. 5, 19, 4; Dig. B) Fig. 1) To procure, acquire any thing for any one: chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. E. 2, 1, 35: — fortuna laudem et decus arrogavit, id.: — nihil non arroget armis, thinks that every thing must yield to arms, id.] 2) To usurp, assume, arrogate to one's self any thing that is not our own, or that is undue: quamquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, ut etc., Cic. Planc. 1: — ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo: — conf.: quod ex aliena virtute sibi arrogat, id mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall.: — non enim mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, ut putem.*

[AR-RŌBO (adr.), are, v. n. *To water: a. herbam vino, M. Emp.]*

\*\*ARROSOR (adr.), ōris, m. (arrodo) *One who gnaws at any thing, a nibbler, consumer: stultorum divitum a., Sen. E. 37. See ARRISOR.*

ARROSUS (adr.), a, um. *part. of arrodo.*

[ARRŌTANS (adr.), antis. *Turning round, moving in a circle; Meton., wavering, Sid.]*

ARRŪGĪA, æ. f. *A gallery in a mine, Plin. 33, 4, 21.*

ARS, tis, f. (ἄρτις, artus, arma) *The faculty of joining or uniting any thing corporeal or spiritual properly or skilfully, skill, dexterity, art, ability. I. Prop.: Skill or faculty of the mind or body that shows itself in performing any work, trade, profession, art, science: artium aliud ejusmodi genus est, ut tantummodo animo rem cernat, aliud, ut molitur aliquid et faciat, Cic. Ac. 2, 7 extr.: — conf. Zeno censet artis maxime proprium esse creare et gignere, quodque in operibus nostrarum artium manus efficit, id multo artificiosius naturam efficere, id est, ignem artificiosum, magistrum artium reliquarum; and, quarum (artium) omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo: — Eleus Hippias gloriatus est, nihil esse ulla in arte rerum omnium, quod ipse nesciret; nec solum has artes, quibus liberales doctrinæ atque ingenue continentur, geometriam, musicam, literarum cognitionem et poetarum... sed anulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se sua manu confecisse: — opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur... minimæque artes eæ probandæ, quæ ministræ sunt voluptatum, cetarii, lanii, coqui etc.: — ut gubernatoris*

a., quia bene navigandi rationem habet, utilitate non arte laudatur: sic sapientia, quæ a. vivendi putanda est... expetitur, quod est tamquam *artifex* conquirendæ voluptatis: — quæ sit *scientia* atque a. agricolarum: — aliud est, poetarum more verba fundere; aliud, ea, quæ dicas, ratione et arte distinguere: — quæ nec haberemus, nisi manus et a. accessisset: — a. disserendi, *dialectica*: — a. rhetorica, *rhetoric*, Quint.: — a. musica, Plin.: — artes urbanæ, i. e. *jurisprudence and eloquence*, Liv.: — ii, qui mathematici vocantur, quanta in obscuritate rerum et quam recondita in arte et multiplici subtilique versentur, *science*: — nihil est, quod ad artem redigi possit, nisi ille prius, qui illa tenet, quorum artem instituere vult, habeat illam (*dialecticam*) scientiam, ut ex iis rebus, quarum a. nondum sit, artem efficere possit: — omnium artium commune est, ut in aliqua *scientia* versetur (*another reading*, versentur), scientia autem sua cujusque artis est: — nos ea, quæ consecuti sumus, iis studiis et artibus esse adeptos, quæ sint nobis Græciæ monumentis disciplinisque traditæ: — non satis politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent, eruditi appellantur: — artes assumere: — artes comparare: — artes combibere: — artes persequi: — artibus infici. II. *Meton*. A) 1) *A collection of rules belonging to an art or science, the theory, system*: a. est præceptio, quæ dat certam viam rationemque faciendi aliquid, A. Her. 1, 1: — non omnia, quæcumque loquimur, mihi videntur ad artem et ad præcepta esse revocanda, *to be reduced to rules or theories of art*, Cic. de Or. 2, 11: — res mihi videtur esse *facultate* (*practice*) præclara, arte mediocris: ars enim earum rerum est, quæ sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non *scientia* continetur. 2) *Esp. of books relating to rhetoric, and (afterwards) to grammar*. a) *Rhetoric*: quam multa non solum præcepta in artibus, sed etiam exempla in orationibus bene dicendi reliquerunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 3: — ipsæ rhetorum artes, quæ sunt totæ forenses atque populares: — neque eo dico, quod ejus (Hermagoræ) a. mihi mendosissime scripta videatur: nam satis in ea videtur ex antiquis artibus ingeniose et diligenter electas res collocasse. [b] *Grammar*: ut in artibus lectum est, Serv.: — thus, we find Ars as the title of the later Latin grammars: Donati A. grammatica, Cledonii A., Marii Victorini A., and the like. [B] *Poet. concr.* 1) *A piece or work of art*: Divide me artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor. O. 4, 8, 5. 2) *Artes, the Muses*: artium chorus, Phædr. 3. prol. 19.] \*\*C) 1) *Subjective; Art, skill, address (in good or bad sense)*: qui præclari facinoris aut artis bonæ famam querit, Sall. Cat. 2, 9: — conf. animus insolens malarum artium, id.: — imperium facile his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est, id. 2) *In a bad sense; Craft, cunning*: capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios, Liv. 2, 51: — Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat consilia, Virg.: — dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, id.: — perjuri Sinonis arte, id.

ARSACES, is. m. (Ἀρσάκης) *The first king of Parthia*, Just. 41, 5: his successors, Arsacidæ, arum, m., Tac. H. 1, 40; Luc.

ARSACIDÆ, arum, m. See the last Article.

ARSACIUS, a, um. *Arsasian, poet. for Parthian*, Mart. 9, 36.

ARSAMOSATA. See ARMOSATA.

[ARSE VERSE. *A Tuscan formula or spell as a preservative against fire, equivalent to avertre ignem*, Fest.]

[ARSENAS. m. *Arsenite, a salt formed by combination of arsenious acid with a salifiable base*: a. Kalinus, NL.]

ARSĒNICUM (arrhen.), i. n. (ἀρσενικόν or ἀρρηνικόν) *Arsenic, orpiment*, Plin. 34, 28, 56.

ARSENOGONON. See ARRHENOGONON.

[ARSENOSUS, a, um. (arsenicum) *Arsenical: acidum a., arseniac or arsenical acid*, NL.]

ARSĪA, æ. m. *A river of Illyria, now Arsa*, Plin. 3, 26, 29.

ARSĪA SILVA. *A forest of Etruria*, Liv. 2, 7.

[ARSINĒUM, i. n. *A female head-dress, acc. to Fest.*]

ARSINŌE, æs. f. (Ἀρσινόη) I. *The daughter of Ptolemæus Lagus and Berenice, wife of king Lysimachus, afterwards of her brother Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, Just. 17, 1.

II. *The daughter of Lysimachus, first wife of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, worshipped after her death as Venus Zephyritis*, Plin. 34, 14.

III. *A daughter of Ptolemæus Auletes, sister of Cleopatra*, Hirt. B. Alex. 4 and 33. IV. *One of the Hyades*, Hyg. F. 182. V. *The name of several towns: in Lower Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9: in Cyrenaica, Mel. 1, 8, 2: in Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22.

ARSINŌETĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Arsinoe in Cilicia*: A. aqua, Plin. 36, 22, 47.

ARSINŌEUM, i. n. *The monument of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, Plin. 39, 9, 14.

[ARSIIS, is. f. (ἄρσις) *Metr.*: *The elevation of the voice* (opp. 'thesis'): in pure Latin sublato, M. Cap.; Gramm.]

ARSUS, a, um. *part. of ardeo*.

[ARTABA, æ. f. *An Egyptian measure for dry things* = 3½ Roman modii, R. Fann.]

ARTĀBĀNUS, i. m. I. *A king of Parthia, of the family of the Arsacidae*, Tac. A. 2, 3; Just. II. *A general of Xerxes*, Nep. Reg. 1; Just.

ARTĀCIĒ, æs. f. (Ἀρτάκη) *A fountain in the country of the Laestrygonæ*, Tib. 4, 1, 59.

ARTĀTUS (arct.), a, um. I. *Part. of arcto*. \*\*II. *Adj. (prop. drawn together, contracted; hence) Narrow; and of time, short*: a. pontus, Lucan. 5, 234: — in idem artati temporis congruerint spatium, Vell. 1, 16.

ARTAXĀTA, æ. f. and orum, n. (Ἀρτάξαρα) *The chief town of Armenia Major, now Ardashat*, Tac. A. 2, 56; Juv. 2, 170.

ARTAXERXES, is. m. (Ἀρταξέρξης) *The name of several kings of Persia*, Nep. Reg. 1; Just. 3, 1; 10, 3.

ARTE. adv. *Narrowly, tightly, closely*: a. continentur trabes, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23: — ille artius puellam complexus, Cic. Div. 1, 46: — ad lucem a. et graviter dormire cœpisse: — thus, artius ex lassitudine dormire: — equites in primo late, pedites quam artissime ire: — hæc artius astringi ratio non potest, more strictly: — artissime diligere alqm, very vehemently, most dearly, Plin. E.

ARTĒMIS, idis. f. (Ἀρτέμις) *The Greek name of Diana*, Plin. 25, 7, 36.

ARTĒMISĪA, æ. f. (Ἀρτεμισία) I. *The wife of Mausolus king of Caria*, Gell. 10, 18. II. *Artēmisia, æ. f. The herb mug-wort or mother-wort, A. absinthium, Fam. Syantherææ*, Plin. 25, 7, 36.

ARTĒMISIUM, ii. n. (Ἀρτεμισιον) I. *A promontory of Eubæa*, Nep. Them. 3. II. *A town of Eubæa*, Plin. 4, 12, 21.

ARTĒMON (artemo, Lucil.), ōnis. m. (ἀρτέμων) I. *A small sail, top-sail*, Dig.; Isid. II. *The pulley of a crane, or the like*, Vitr. 10, 5.

ARTĒRIĀ, æ. f. [plur. arteria, orum, n. Lucr.] (ἀρτηρία) I. *The windpipe*, Plin. 11, 37, 66: from the roughness of its interior surface, called also aspera a. (Greek, τραχεία ἀρτηρία): quum aspera a. (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: — and as consisting of two parts, we find it also in the plur. A. Her.; Suet.

II. *An artery*: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

ARTĒRIĀCE, æs. f. (ἀρτηριακή) *A medicine for the windpipe*, Plin. 23, 7, 71.

[ARTĒRIĀCUS, a, um. (ἀρτηριακός) *Relating or belonging to the windpipe*: a. medicamenta, C. Aur.]

[ARTĒRIECTASIS. See ANEURYSMA.]

[ARTĒRIŌTŌMĪA, æ. f. (ἀρτηριotomy) *The opening of an artery, arteriotomy*, C. Aur.]

[ARTERITIS or -RITIS, idis. f. (arteria) *An inflammation of an artery*, NL.]

[**ARTHĀNITA**, *n. f.* (ἀρτανίτα) *A kind of cyclamen, Fam. Primulaceae, NL.*

\***ARTHĒTĪCŪS**, *a. um.* (ἀρθήτικος) *Gouty, afflicted with the gout or podagra: a. cocus, Cic. Fam. 9, 23.*

**ARTHĒTĪS**, *idis. f.* (ἀρθήτις) *Distemper in the joints, gout (in pure Lat. articularis morbus), Vitr. 1, 6: — [a. vaga, flying gout, NL.]*

[**ARTHĒCĀCĒ**, *ēs. f.* (ἀρθρον-κακός) *Chronic disease of the joints, NL.*

[**ARTHĒDĪA**, *n. f.* (ἀρθρόδιον) *A movable articulation, where the head of one bone is received into the shallow excavation of another, NL.*

[**ARTHĒDŪNĪA**, *n. f.* (ἀρθρον-δύνη) *Pain in the joints, NL.*

[**ARTICOCA**, *n. f.* (ἀρτιος-κοκκαλος?) *Artichoke: Helianthus tuberosus, Jerusalem artichoke, Fam. Synanthreae, NL.*

[**ARTICŪLĀMENTUM**, *i. n.* *Assemblage and union of joints, articulation, Scribon.]*

**ARTICŪLĀRIS**, *e. (articulus)* *I. Belonging to the joints, articular: a. morbus, the gout, articular disease, Plin. 20, 17, 73; Suet.; Scrib. [II. A Gramm. t. t.: Of the nature of an article: a. pronomen, i. e. hic, iste, Prisc.]*

[**ARTICŪLĀRĪUS**, *a. um.* (articulus) *Belonging to the joints: a. morbus, the gout, Cat. R. R. 157, 7.]*

[**ARTICŪLĀTE**, *adv.* *Distinctly, articulately: a. loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 2.]*

**ARTICŪLĀTIM**, *adv.* (articulatus) *Limb by limb, joint by joint, piece-meal. [I. Prop.: membra (pueri) a. dividit, an old poet in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67.] \*II. Fig.: Of speech; articulately, clearly, distinctly: quæ fuse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc a. distincteque dicuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36.*

**ARTICŪLĀTĪO**, *ōnia. f.* *A Botan. t. t. I. A putting forth fresh knots, Plin. 16, 25, 41. II. A defect in vine-shoots, Plin. 17, 24, 37.*

[**ARTICŪLĀTUS**, *a. um.* *I. Part. of articulo. II. Adj. prop.: Articulate; hence, distinct: a. verba eloqui, Sol.]*

\***ARTICŪLO**, *i. v. a.* (articulus; *prop. to joint, divide into joints; hence fig.) To pronounce distinctly, to articulate: a. voces, Lucr. 4, 551: — a. verba, App.]*

\*\***ARTICŪLŌSUS**, *a. um.* (articulus) *Full of joints. I. Prop.: Of plants; knotty, full of knots: a. radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93. II. Fig.: Of speech; full of members, dismembered, i. e. full of minute divisions and subdivisions: vitanda concisa nimium et velut a. partitio, Quint. 4, 5, 24.*

**ARTICŪLUS**, *i. m. dem.* (2. artus) *A small member uniting several parts of the body, a joint of trees or plants, a knot. I. Prop. A) Nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Plin. 11, 37, 88: — hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, id.: — (alces) crura sine nodis articulisque habent, Cæs.: — ipso in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv.: — articularum dolores, a pain in the joints, pain of the gout, Cic. Att. 1, 5 extr.; Cela.: — [Poet. macies auxerat articulos, i. e. had made visible several of the joints, Ov.]: — of plants: in vitibus existit, tamquam ad articulos samentorum, ea quæ gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: — ante quam seges in articulum eat, gets joints, articulations, or knots, Col. \*\*B) Meton. 1) Of mountains: articuli montium, the hills joining several mountains, Plin. 37, 13, 77. 2) Gen. for artus; A limb, member of the human body, Lucr. 3, 697: — Hence also for a finger, Prop. 2, 34, 80: — conf. quot manus atteruntur, ut unus niteat a., Plin.: — Prov. molli articulo tractare alqm, gently, tenderly, Quint. 3) Of space; A point: stationes (siderum) in mediis latitudinum articulis quæ vocantur ecliptica, Plin. 2, 15, 13. II. Fig.: A division, part, member. A) 1) Of speech: continuatio verborum soluta multo est aptior atque jucundior, si est articulis membrisque distincta, quam si etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 48 extr.: — conf. genus orationis dissolutum eo, quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, A. Her.: — [Hence*

*also; a clause, small member of a sentence, Dig.: a single word. ib.] 2) Esp. in Gramm. A) An article, Quint. 1, 4, 19. [b] The pronouns hic and quis, Varr. L. L. 8, 23, 115.] \*B) Of time; A point of time, moment: qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putaret, ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso a. temporis astringeret, at the critical moment, in the very moment, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: — thus, in ipsis temporum articulis, Plin.: — the same, in articulo rerum, Curt.; and simply, in ipso articulo, Ter.: — thus, adv., in articulo, at the moment, instantly, immediately, statim, Cod. Just. \*\*C) Of other things; A step, degree, point: quin per eosdem articulos et gradus producendus sit, degrees of dignity, Aug. ap. Suet. Claud. 4: — ventum est ad ipsum articulum causæ, ventum ad rei cardinem, the turning or principal point, Arn.*

**ARTĪFEX**, *icis.* (ars-facio) *adj. and subst. I. Adj.: Skilful, ingenious, in an active or passive sense. \*A) Act.: Skilled, skilful, experienced, clever in any thing: miles decollandi a., Suet. Cal. 32: — tam a. saltationis, ut etc., id.: — per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall.: — With ad: si qui sunt, qui in hoc reo aut potentes aut audaces aut a. ad corrumpendum iudicium velint esse: — Of things: hoc in oratore Latino primum mihi videtur apparuisse artifex, ut ita dicam, stilius, Cic. Brut. 25, 95: — vir tam artificis ingenii, Plin.: — artificii ad formanda corpora mobilitate ignea, id. \*\*B) Pass.: Made with art or skill, artificial, ingenious: quatuor artifices vivida signa boves, Prop. 2, 31, 8: — tam a. argutis, Plin.: — manus libratur artificii temperamento, id.: — a. vultus, Pers.: — [Poet.: Of horses; well trained, Ov.] II. Subst. comm.: An artist, artificer, master, a female artist or mistress. A) Prop.: neque Alexander ille gratiæ causa ab Apelle potissimum pingi et a Lysippo fingi volebat, sed quod illorum artem sibi gloriæ fore putabat. Atque illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: — reponendarum (tegarum) nemo a. inire rationem potuit, architect, Liv.: — ut aiunt in Græciæ a. eos aulecos esse, qui citharedi fieri non potuerint, sic etc.: — (Roscius) quum a. ejusmodi sit, ut solus dignus videatur esse, qui in scena spectetur, an artist, actor: — conf. multi a. ex Græciā venerunt, Liv.: — of a physician: sic, tamquam a. improbi, opus quærent: qui et semper ægri aliquid esse in republica volunt, Liv.: — of an orator or author: Græci dicendi artifices et doctores: — quum contra talem artificem (Hortensium) dicturus essem: — politus scriptor atque a. B) Meton.: A master, creator, maker, framer, author: si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus a., architect, creator, Cic. Un. 2: — thus, a. omnium natura, Plin.: — a. callidus comparandarum voluptatum: — conf. (sapientia) est tamquam a. conquirendæ et comparandæ voluptatis: — Cotta in ambitione a.: — si indocta consuetudo tam est artifex suavitatis, quid ab ipsa tandem arte et doctrina postulari putamus? — crudele artificis scelus, author, Virg.*

\*\***ARTĪFĪCĪĀLIS**, *e.* (artificium) *Belonging to art, artificial, according to the rules of art (for which we find in Cicero artificiosus), Quint. 5, 1, 1. — Subst.: Artificialia, ium. n. Things correct as to the rules of art, id. 1, 8, 14.*

\*\***ARTĪFĪCĪĀLITER**, *adv.* *Artificially, Quint. 2, 17, 42.*

**ARTĪFĪCĪŌSE**, *adv.* *With art, artificially, according to rules of art: illa a. digesta, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 186: — Comp., Cic. N. D. 2, 22: — Sup., A. Her. 4, 4, 7.*

**ARTĪFĪCĪŌSUS**, *a. um.* (artificium) *I. Skilful, ingenious, in an act. or pass. sense. A) Act.: rhetores elegantissimi atque a., Cic. Inv. 1, 35: — ipsius mundi natura non a. solum sed plane artifex: — conf. ignis a. est natura: — quod si artificiosum est, intelligere, quæ sunt ex arte scripta, multa est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte. B) Pass.: Artificial, ingenious: utræque (venæ et arteriæ) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: — Epicurus autem nec non vult, si possit, plane et aperte loqui: nec de re obscura, ut physici, aut artificiosa, ut mathematici. \*II. Meton.: In opposition to that which is natural; Artificial, factitious: ea genera divinandum non naturalia, sed a. dicuntur, Cic. Div.*

4, 33:—sunt duæ memoriæ: una *naturalis*, altera a., A. Her.

**ARTIFICIUM**, ii. n. (artifex) I. *Employment in the exercise of an art or profession, a trade requiring art, an occupation, trade, profession, employment*, art: jam de a. et quæstibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, Cic. Off. 1, 42:—ne opifices quidem tueri sua a. possent:—vide in artificio perquam tenui et levi (scenico) quanto plus adhibeatur diligentia, quam in hac re (oratoria):—ita sordido ancillæque artificio regiæ virgines tondebant barbam et capillum patris:—non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es, quam hic in suo:—a. oblivisci et studium deponere. II. *Meton.* A) *A collection of rules relating to an art or science* (conf. Ars II. A)), a theory, system: non esse eloquentiam æd artificio, sed a. ex eloquentia natum, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 146:—existimant a. esse hoc quoddam non dissimile ceterorum, ejusmodi de ipso jure civili Crassus componi posse dicebat:—scientia cujusdam a. nonnumquam dicitur prudentia:—a. memoriæ, the art of memory, mnemonics. B) *In a subjective sense: Dexterity, skill, cleverness, knowledge, art, artifice, in a bad or good sense, trick, stratagem* (conf. Ars II. C)): simulacrum Dianæ singulari opere artificioque perfectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33:—conf. hæc omnia antiquo opere et summo a. facta:—id ipsum, quod contra me locutus es, a. quodam es consecutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 17:—opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam a. quodam singulari:—vicinitas non assueta mendacis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis:—non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Cæs.:—in the plur.: quorum artificis effectum est, ut respublica in hunc statum perveniret, id.

[ARTIO. 4. v. a. (1. artus) To drive or press in, to join, Cat. R. R. 40, sq.]

[ARTISELLIUM, ii. n. (artus-sella) An arm-chair, Petr. S. 75.]

[ARTISTA, æ. m. (ars) A master of the liberal arts, ML.—Hence the Germ. *Ärtzt.*]

[ARTITUS, a. um. (ars) I. Artificial, according to Fest. II. Cunning, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 19, doubtful.]

\*\*ARTO. I. v. a. (1. artus) I. To draw close, keep or hold close together: vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, to be bound, Plin. 17, 23, 35. II. *Fig.*: To narrow, shorten, limit, curtail: in præmiis, in honoribus omnia artata, curtailed, Liv. 45, 56:—a. tempus, shortened, Dig.:—a. se, to retrench, id.

[ARTOCŌPUS, i. m. (ἀρτοκόπος) A baker, Firm.]

[ARTOCŒBAS, ætis. n. (ἀρτοκρεας) A meat-pie, Pers. 6, 50.]

ARTŌLĀGĀNUS, i. m. (ἀρτολάγανον) A bread-cake; some say, a pancake or fritter, Cic. Fam. 9, 20; Plin.

[ARTOPTA, æ. m. (ἀρτοπτης) I. A baker, Juv. 5, 72.

II. A vessel used in baking, a bread-pan, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4.]

ARTOPTĪCIUS, a. um. (artopta) A panis, bread baked in an artopta, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

ARTŌTRŌGUS, i. m. (ἀρτος-τρογῶς, one who gnaws at bread) The name of a parasite in Plautus, Mil. Glor.

[ARTŌTYBĒTE, arum. m. (ἀρτος-τυβός) A kind of heretics said to have made offerings of bread and cheese at the Lord's Supper, August.]

ARTRO, are. See ARATRO.

ARTUA. See 2. ARTUS.

[ARTŪATIM. (2. artus) Limb by limb, Firm.]

[ARTŪATUS, a. um. (2. artus) Limbed, divided, Firm.]

1. ARTUS (written incorrectly arctus), a. um. (ἄρτιος, ars, 2. artus; prop. joined, united in close connection; hence) Narrow, straight, tight, close, and the like. I.

Prop. A) Nec tamen hæc sunt tam arta et astricta, ut ea *laxare* nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65 extr.:—artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebatur:—conf. nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem artius esse; and, vincula

amoris artissima:—artiores silvæ, thicker, Cæs.:—a. theatrum, small, Hor.:—a. toga, tight, without folds, id.:—in the n. subst. Artum. Narrowness, a narrow space: multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv.: quinquaginta volumina de animalibus collecta in artum, reduced, abridged, Plin. \*B) *Meton.*: Fast, close: me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est, a deep or profound sleep, Cic. Rep. 6, 10:—artissimæ tenebræ, a very thick darkness, Suet. II. *Fig.* \*A) Close: artior colligatio est societatis propinquorum: ab illa enim immensa societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. Off. 1, 17:—thus, a. propinquitas, Curt. \*\*B) Scanty, sparing, straitened, hard: a. commeatus, small, scanty, Liv. 2, 34: Tac.:—thus, a. res, necessitous, distressed, Ov.; Tac.:—conf. tam artis afflictis rebus, Flor.:—fortuna parentum artior expensis, Stat.:—artior spes aquæ manantis, Col.:—in the n. subst.: in arto commeatum (ease), Tac.:—ne spem sibi ponat in arto, Ov.

2. ARTUS, uum. pl. m. [a second form, artus, n. Plaut.] (ἄρτιος, ἄρτιον) I. A) A commissure by which several parts of the body are connected, a joint: digitorum contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio propter molles commissuras et artus nullo in motu laborat, Cic. N. D. 2, 60:—luxata corpora in artus redeunt, Plin. B) *Meton.* 1) Limbs: tota mente atque omnibus artibus contremisco, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121:—quum omnes a. ardere viderentur:—eum graviter esse egrum, quod vehementer ejus a. laborarent, suffer from the gout:—conf. multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus. 2) Of plants: Branches, tendrils, Plin. 14, 1, 3. \*\*II. *Fig.* (muscular power or strength in the joints; hence in gen.) Strength: Ἐριχαμειν ἱλὺν teneto: Nervos atque artus esse sapientiæ, non temere credere, Q. Cic. Pet. C. 10.

ĀRŪLA, æ. f. dem. I. A little altar: ante hosce deos erant arulæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3. II. With the Campanians, A heap of earth round an elm tree, Plin. 17, 11, 15.

ARUM. See AROS.

ĀRUNCUS, i. m. (ἄρρυγος, Dor. ἄρρυγος) A goat's beard, Plin. 8, 50, 76.

[ĀRUNDĪFER (har.), ēra, ērum. Bearing reeds, Ov. F. 5, 637.]

ĀRUNDĪNĀCĒUS (har.), a. um. (arundo) Like a reed: a. folium, Plin. 18, 7, 5.

ĀRUNDINARIUS (har.), ii. m. A dealer in lime-twigs, Inscr.]

[ĀRUNDĪNĀTIO (har.), ōnis. f. A propping of vines by reeds or canes, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 3, doubtful (al. arundulatio).]

ĀRUNDĪNETUM (har.), i. n. (arundo) A bed of reeds or canes, Cat. R. R. 6, 3; Plin.

ĀRUNDĪNĒUS (har.), a. um. (arundo) I. Of or belonging to reeds or canes: a. silva, Virg. Æ. 10, 710:—a. paniculæ, Plin.—[Poet.: a. carmen, a pastoral song.] II. Like a reed, Plin. 24, 16, 93.

[ĀRUNDĪNŌSUS (har.), a. um. (arundo) Full of reeds or canes, Cat. 36, 13.]

ARUNDO (har.), inis. f. I. A reed or cane [thinner and taller than canna], Cat. R. R. 6, 3; Plin.; Ov. II. *Meton.*

A) Any thing made of reed or cane: a fishing-rod, Ov.—[Poet.: moderator arundinis, i. e. an angler, fisherman, id.:—a. limed twig for catching birds, Hor.; Mart.:—the shaft of an arrow, Ov.—[Poet.: an arrow itself, id.; Virg.:—a. pen, Mart.; Pers.:—tristis a., a gloomy severe style, Mart.:—a. reed-pipe, consisting of several tubes joined by means of wax, Ov.; Virg.:—a. weaver's comb, Ov.:—a. stick, cane, Prop.:—a. stick for riding a cock-horse, a cock-horse, Hor.:—a. measuring-rod, Prud. B) In Surgery: A splint for holding together injured parts of the body, Suet.

[ARUNDULATIO. See ARUNDINATIO.]

ARUNS, ntis. m. An Etruscan name of younger sons, as the elder were called Lar or Lars. Thus, I. The brother of Lucumo (Tarquin. Priscus), Liv. 1, 34. II. The younger son of Tarquinius Superbus, Liv. 1, 56. III. A

son of Porseena, Liv. 2, 10. IV. An Etruscan soothsayer, Luc. 1, 585.

[*ĀRŪPINAS*, atis. Born at Arupium, Tib. 4, 1, 110.]

[*ĀRŪPIUM*, ii. n. A town of Illyria, Itin. Anton.]

[*ĀRŪRA*, æ. f. (ἀρούρα) Arable land, M. Emp.]

ARUSPEX. See HARUSPEX.

[*ARVA*, æ. f. (sc. terra) for arum. Arable land, corn land, Pacuv. and Naev. ap. Non.]

[*ARVĀLIS*, e. (arvum) Of or belonging to arable land or corn land: hence, Fratres Arvales, a college of twelve priests, who, in favour of the produce of the fields, sacrificed every year to the rural Lares, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25; Inscr.]

[*AR-VĒHO* (without a perf.), ectum, 3. v. a. (an old form for adveho). To carry to a place, Cat. R. R. 135, 138.]

ARVERNI, orum. m. A people of Gaul, in the present Arvergne, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31.

ARVERNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Arverni, Arvernian, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

[*ARVIGA* (harv.) See ARVIX.]

ARVINA, æ. f. I. A) Grease, fat, lard, Virg. Æ. 7, 627. [B) Meton.: Fatness, Prud.] II. Arvina, a surname of the Dictator A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 8, 38.

[*ARVIX* or *HARVIX*, igis. f. also ARVIGA (harv.), æ. A ram to be sacrificed, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28; Fest.]

ARVUM, i. n. (sc. solum) I. Arable land, corn land, a sown field, a field: prata et a. et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122:—Numidæ pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, agriculture, Sall. [II. Meton.: Fields, meadows, a country, Ov. M. 14, 348: Hor.: for pascuum, a pasture ground, Prop.: a. Neptunia, i. e. the sea, Virg.:—for litus, coast, shore, id.:—a. genitale, for partes genitales, Virg.: for which we find also, a. muliebris, Lucr.]

\*ARVUS, a, um. (arvus; from aru, to plough) Belonging to or fit for ploughing, arable: agri arvi et arbusci et pascui, lati atque uberes, Cic. Rep. 5, 2:—a. ager, Varr.

ARX, arcis. f. (arceo) A castle, fortress, citadel, the Capitol in Rome. I. Prop. A) Tarento amisso, arcem tamen Livius retinuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273:—conf. quum oppido desperasset, munire arcem coegerunt:—a. intra mœnia in immanem altitudinem edita, Liv.:—a. Romana, id.:—conf. a. Capitolina, id.:—for which a. Capitolii, Tac.:—quum in arce augurium augures acturi essent:—Prov. arcem facere e cloaca, to make a great noise about trifling things, Cic. Sext. 40. B) Fig.: A bulwark, defence, protection, castle, refuge: Castoris templum fuit te consule a civium perditorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinæ militum, castellum forensis latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11:—munite communem arcem bonorum; obstruite perfugia improborum:—hæc urbs (Roma) lux orbis terrarum atque a. omnium gentium:—Africa, a. omnium provinciarum:—mihi in arce legis præsidia constituere defensionis meæ non licet. II. Meton.: An elevated place, an eminence, elevation, height, peak, top. [A) Prop.: summâ locum sibi legit in arce, on the highest part, Ov. M. 1, 27:—Parnasi constitit arce, id.:—Roma septem sibi muro circumdedit arces, Virg.:—inexpertæ arces, i. e. the Alps, Sil.:—the highest part of heaven, Ov.:—heaven, Virg.; Hor.:—a. sacra, i. e. a temple on an eminence, Hor.:—a. alta corporis, i. e. the head, Claud. \*\*B) Fig.: Height, pitch, pinnacle: summæ laudum arces, Sil. 13, 771:—celsa mentis ab arce, Stat.:—ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem hujus belli esse, Liv. 28, 42:—Ciceronem arcem tenentem eloquentiæ, Quint.:—conf. quum natura tua in ipsam arcem eloquentiæ ferat, Tac.

[*ĀRYTĒNA*, or *ĀRŪTĒNA*, also contracted ARTENA, æ. f. (ἀρυτήνη) A vessel for baling, a pitcher, Lucil. ap. Charis.]

AS, assis. m. (the Tarentine ūs, from which as=ēis) The whole as unity. I. Gen.: heres ex asse, sole heir,

Quint. 7, 1, 20; Dig.:—thus, auferre hereditatem ex asse, entirely, the whole inheritance, Dig.:—Adv.: ex asse, or in assem, in all, entirely, Dig. II. Esp.: A standard measure for weight, the unit. A) As coin: The unit, the as, divided into 12 uncie, originally a pound of copper, afterwards continually decreasing in weight: hence the expressions (partly proverbial); quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cat. ap. Sen. E. 94:—quod (pondus auri) si comminus, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor.:—viatica ad assem perdere, to the last farthing, id.:—rumores omnes unius assis aestimare, i. e. not to value at a farthing, to disdain, Catull.:—conf. non assis facis? id.:—assem elephanto dare, to hand over any thing to one's betters with fear, Aug. ap. Quint. B) As weight: A pound, Ov. Med. Fac. 60; R. Fann. de pond. C) As a measure of length 1) A foot, Col. 5. 3. 2) An acre of land, Col. 5, 1, 9; Plin. 18, 19, 49.

[*ĀSĀPHIA*, æ. f. (ἀσάφεια) Indistinctness of speech, NL.]

[*ĀSĀRŌTĪCUS*, a, um. (asarotum) Belonging to mosaic-work: a. lapillus, Sid.]

[*ĀSĀRŌTUM*, i. n. (ἀσάρωτον) A floor inlaid with mosaic-work, Stat. S. 1, 3, 36:—conf. asarotos œcos (ἀσάρωτος οἶκος), Plin. 36, 25, 60.]

ĀSĀRUM, i. n. (ἀσάρον) Wild spikenard, Fam. Aristolochiaceæ, Plin. 12, 13, 27.

ASBESTĪNUM, i. n. (sc. linum) (ἀσέβεινον) Incombustible linen-cloth, Plin. 19, 1, 4.

ASBESTOS, i. m. (sc. lapis) (ἀσέβεινος, incombustible) An iron-coloured stone, found in Arcadia, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

[*ASBOLINE*, æ. f. (asbolus) Sooty matter, NL.]

ASBŌLŪS, i. m. (ἀσβόλην, soot) A black shaggy hound of Actæon, Ov. M. 3, 218.

ASCĀLĀBŌTES, æ. m. (ἀσκαλαβώτης) A kind of lizard, called also stellio, Plin. 29, 4, 28.

ASCĀLĀPHUS, i. m. (Ἀσκαλάφος) The son of Acheron and Orpheus, who told Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in the infernal region, and was in revenge changed into an ill-omened owl (bubo), Ov. M. 5, 539.

ASCĀLĀ, æ. f. (ἀσκαλα) The eatable part of the artichoke, Plin. 21, 16, 57.

ASCĀLO, ōnis. f. (Ἀσκάλων) A commercial town in the south of Palestine, now Ascalon, Mel. 1, 11, 3; Plin.

ASCĀLŌNĪUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Ascalon, Ascalonian: A. cæpa, the shalot, Col. 11, 3, 57.

[*ASCALPO* (ads.), Ære. v. n. To scratch at or near, App.]

ASCĀNĪUS, ii. m. (Ἀσκανίος) A son of Æneas and Creusa, king of Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa, Liv. 1, 3; Virg. Æ. 1, 271.

[*ASCĀRIS*, idis. f. (ἀσκαρίς) An intestinal worm, NL.]

[*ASCAULES*, is. m. (ἀσκαύλης) A bagpipe, Mart. 10, 3, 8.]

\*\*ASCENDENS (adsc.), entis. I. Part. of ascendo.

II. A) Adj.: a. machina, a climbing-machine, a storming or scaling-ladder, Vitr. 10, 19. [B) In Lav, Subst.: Ascendentes. Kindred of the ascending line, parents, grand-parents, great grand-parents (opp. 'descendentes,' children, grand-children, great grand-children), Dig.]

[*ASCENDĪBĪLIS* (adsc.), e. (ascendo) That can be ascended or climbed, Pompon.]

ASCENDO (adsc.), ndi, nsum. 3. v. n. and a. (ad-scando) To get up to a thing, mount up, climb, ascend; commonly with in, ad, or an acc. I. Prop.: lex peregrinum vetat in murum a., Cic. de Or. 2, 24:—a. in Amanum urbem:—a. in equum:—a. in tribunal:—a. in concionem:—a. in cælum:—With ad: a. ad Gitanas, Epri oppidum, Liv.:—With acc.: qui primi murum ascendissent, Cæs.:—T. Labienum summum jugum montis a. jubet, id.:—eodem equo a. adversam ripam:—a. equum, Liv.:—Hence also passively: si mons erat ascendendus, Cæs.:—porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus, Plin.:—ascenso simul curru, Suet.:—

**Absol.** : ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegabant, Cæs. : — qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, Liv. II. **Fig.** : qui in summum locum civitatis non potuerunt a, Cic. **Cluent.** 55 : — propter quem (ornatum) ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia : — *With* ad : aut a minoribus ad majora a., aut a maioribus ad minora *delabi* : — a. ad honores : — *With* acc. : ex honoribus continuus familiæ unum gradum dignitatis a. : — *thus*, a. altiorum gradum : — **Absol.** : ad summam amplitudinem pervenisset, ascendens gradibus magistratum : — \* *With* super, supra, Tac.

[**ASCENSIBILIS** (adsc.), e. *That can be climbed or ascended* : a. iter, C. Aur.]

**ASCENSIO** (adsc.), ōnis. f. (ascendo) *An ascent.* [I. Prop. : Plant. Rud. 3, 1, 7; Vitr.] \*II. **Fig.** : *A rising, soaring, flight* : quorum (oratorum) quæ fuerit a., et quam in omnibus rebus difficilis optimi perfectio, Cic. Brut. 36, 137.

[**ASCENSOR** (adsc.), ōris. m. *He who ascends* : a. montis, Hier.]

1. **ASCENSUS** (adsc.), a, um. *part. of ascendo.*

2. **ASCENSUS** (adsc.), ūs. m. *An ascending, ascent, climbing.* I. A) Prop. : primos prohibere ascensu cæperant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 32 : — hosti aditum ascensumve difficilem præbere, Liv. : — *In the plur.* : hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, id. : — *Of stars* : a. siderum, *the rising on our hemisphere*, Plin. B) Meton. concr. : *The way by which one ascends, an ascent, rise, access* : ipse in oppidum noluit ascendere, quod erat difficilis ascensu atque arduo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23 : — *thus*, inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo : — loca prærupta ex ascensu tentare, Cæs. : — ædes tribunal habent et ascensum, *an ascent, staircase*, Vitr. \*II. A) **Fig.** : ollis ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus a. esto, *a rising*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3. : — *thus*, propter quæ datur homini a. in cælum, ib. B) **Concr.** : *A step, degree* : in virtute multi sunt ascensus, Cic. Planc. 25.

[**ASCETĒRIA**, orum. n. (ἀσκητήρια) *A residence of ascetics*, Cod. Just.]

[**ASCETĒRIÆ**, arum. f. (ἀσκητρίαι) *Female ascetics*, Novell. Just.]

**ASCĪA**, æ. f. I. *An axe, hatchet; hoe*, Cic. Leg. 2, 23; Plin.; Pall. *Prov.* : asciam sibi in crus impingere or illidere, *to cut one's self, one's flesh*, Petr.; App. [II. **Meton.** : *A trowel*, Vitr. 7, 2; Inscr.]

**ASCĪBURGIUM**, ii. n. *A town of Gallia Belgica, near the Rhine, now Asburg, near Moers*, Tac. G. 3.

\*\*1. **ASCĪO**, are. v. a. *To stir with a trowel*, Vitr. 7, 2.

\*\*2. **A-SCĪO** (adsc.), ivi. 4. v. a. *To take to one's self, receive any one in order to unite with him* : a. socios, Virg. Æ. 12, 38 : — *asciri in societatem Germanos*, Tac. : — a. alqm inter comites, id.

**ASCISCO** (adsc.), civi, citum. 3. v. a. *To take, receive, admit, bring in, fetch a person or thing to one's self, for any thing (esp. by way of alliance, in any capacity, as any thing).* I. **Prop.** : nemo, non modo Romæ, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiæ oppressus ære alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc accleris fœdus asciverit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 extr. : — *thus*, a. voluntarios ad spem prædæ, Liv. : — *collectis undique perditis hominibus, exulibus omnium civitatum ascitis, receptis latronibus etc.*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30 : — plurimos cujusque generis homines ascivisse dicitur, mulieres etiam aliquot etc., Sall. : — in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, Tac. : — ut ne quem a civem aut civitate donare possimus : — Numam Pompiliū regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus ascivit eumque ad regnandum Romam Curibus ascivit : — a. alqm patronum : — a. sibi alqm ad bellum, Cæs. : — gener inde provento annis ascitus, Liv. : — *With* in : asciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. : — *thus*, ascitus simul in civitatem Romanam et in familiam patriciorum, Tac. ; and, a. alqm in numerum patriciorum, id. : — a. alqm in commilitium, id. : — a. alqm in penates suos, id. : — a. alqm in nomen familiæ suæ, Suet. : — *thus also*, a.

134

alqm in nomen, in bona et nomen, id. : — *Of things* : asciverunt sibi illud oppidum piratæ primo commercio deinde, etiam societate, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10. II. **Fig.** : *To fetch, receive, take, appropriate to one's self, adopt.* A) **Gen.** : quarum (Cereris et Liberæ) sacra populus Romanus a Græcis ascita et accepta tanta religione tuetur etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72 : — *thus*, a. peregrinos ritus, Liv. : — a. aptum suis auribus opimum quoddam dictionis genus : — *thus*, a. nova verba, Hor. : — illa, quæ prima sunt ascita naturâ, diligamus . . . artes etiam ipsas propter se assumendas putamus : — a. et probare amicitiam, justitiam : quod ipsa natura asciscat et creprobat : — a. libenter hanc consuetudinem.

B) **Esp.** \*1) *To receive any thing with approbation, to approve of, adopt, be pleased with* : quum jusisset populus Romanus aliquid si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, Cic. Balb. 8, 20 : — *thus*, quas leges Latini voluerunt, asciverunt ; and, quibus (legibus) ascitis susceptisque : — tu ista ne asciveris, neve fueris commenticiis rebus assensus : — ne labar ad opinionem et aliquid asciscam et comprobem incognitum. \*2) *A. sibi alqd, to lay claim to any thing for one's self, to arrogate* : eos illius expertes esse prudentiæ, quam sibi asciscerent, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87 : — a. uni sibi eloquentiæ laudem, Tac. \*3) **Ascitus.** *Of speech (qu. far-fetched, opp. to that which is natural); strange, unnatural, affected* : in eo nativum quandam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4.

[**ASCITES**, æ. m. (ἀσκήτης sc. ὕδρωψ) *A dropsy of the belly, a morbid accumulation of serum in the abdominal cavity*, C. Aur.]

1. **ASCĪTUS** (adsc.), a, um. *part. of ascio.*

\*2. **ASCĪTUS** (adsc.), ūs. m. (ascisco) *A receiving, receipt* : voluptatis alii primum appetitum putant, et primam depulsionem doloris ; alii censent primum ascitum, non dolere, et primum declinatum, dolorem, desire, Cic. Fin. 5, 7.

**ASCĪUS**, a, um. (ἀσκιος) *Having no shadow* : a. loca, countries under the line, equinoctial countries, Plin. 2, 73, 75.

**ASCLĒPIĀDES**, æ. m. (Ἀσκληπιάδης) I. *A physician of Prusa in Bithynia, friend of Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62. II. *A blind Eretrian philosopher*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113.

III. *A Greek poet, the inventor of the metrum Asclepiadeum*, Diom.

[**ASCLĒPIĀDEUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the poet Asclepiades* : A. metrum, the metre invented by him, Diom.]

**ASCLĒPIAS**, ādis. f. (ἀσκληπίας) *The herb swallow-wort, Fam. Asclepiadeæ*, Plin. 27, 5, 18.

**ASCLĒPĪON**, ii. n. *A medicinal herb, so called from Æsculapius (Ἀσκληπιός)*, Plin. 25, 4, 11.

**ASCLĒTĀRĪO**, ōnis. m. *A mathematician in the time of Domitian*, Suet. Dom. 15.

**ASCLUM**, i. n. *See ASCULUM.*

**ASCŌNĪUS**, ii. m. Q. A. Pedianus, *A grammarian of Padua in the first century, who wrote a commentary on Cicero.*

**ASCŌPĒRA**, æ. f. (ἀσκήρα) *A leathern wallet*, Suet. Ner. 45.

**ASCRA**, æ. f. (Ἄσκρα) *A borough of Bœotia, near mount Helicon, birthplace of Hesiod*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 31.

[**ASCRAËUS**, a, um. (Ἀσκραῖος) I. *Ascræan* : A. nemus, Prop. 2, 13, 4 : — *Subst.* : Ascræus, i. m. Hesiod, Ov. II. *Of Hesiod* : A. carmen, i. e. rural, Virg. G. 2, 176. III. *Heliconian* : A. fontes, Prop. 2, 10, 25.]

**A-SCRĪBO** (adscr.), pai, ptum. 3. v. a. *To write in addition, to add in writing.* I. **Prop.** A) **Gen.** : in altera epistola diem non ascribis, sed satis significas tempus, do not add the date, Cic. Att. 3, 23 : — *thus*, a. antiquiorem diem in literis : — Terentia salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, adds her very kind regards : — illud minime auguris, quod ascribit, ob eam causam etc., adds : — ascripsisse Sullam in eandem legem etc. . . nam nisi esset, hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur. \*B) **Esp.** : *To write down, enter, enroll, register any one for any thing* : colonos

Venusiam ascripserunt, Liv. 31, 49:—thus, coloniam deduxit ascriptis veteranis, Suet. II. Fig. A) To add to, write, number, or reckon amongst: ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66:—hunc ad tuorum numerum libenter ascribo:—thus, a. alqm in talem numerum:—ut se ad amicitiam tertium ascriberent:—conf. utinam ego tertius vobis amicis ascriberer:—ascribat ad iudicium suum meam sententiam:—conf. qui Thucydidem laudavit, suae nostrae ascribat sententiam:—unus A. Gabinius belli maritimi Cn. Pompeio socius ascribitur, is added:—a. poetas Satyris, Hor.:—a. alqm ordinibus deorum, id. \*B) To ascribe, attribute, impute: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic. Inv. 1, 49:—a. panaces diis inventoribus, Plin.

\*ASCRIPŦICIUS (adscr.) or -TIUS, a. um. (ascribo) Entered in a list, enrolled, admitted: Romulum aliosque complures, quos quasi novo set a cives in caelum receptos putant, Cic. N. D. 3, 15:—a. servi, slaves bound to the land, who were transferred with the estate to every new master, Dig.

\*ASCRIPŦIO (adscr.), ōnis. f. (ascribo) An addition by writing: declarat ista a., esse aliquid; nam, nisi esset, hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur, Cic. Cæc. 33.

[ASCRIPŦIVUS (adscr.), a. um. (ascribo) Supernumerary, superadded; subst., of soldiers, Plant. Men. 1, 3, 2.]

\*ASCRIPŦOR (adscr.), ōris. m. (ascribo) He who approves of any thing by his signature, a subscriber: a. legis agrariae, Cic. Agr. 2, 9.

ASCRIPŦUS (adscr.), a. um. part. of ascribo.

ASCŦLĀNUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Asculum, Asculanian: a. triumphus, Plin. 7, 43, 44:—Subst.: Asculani, orum. m. Inhabitants of Asculum, Cic. Font. 14.

[ASCŦLĀNUS, a. um. i. q. Asculanus: A. ager, Front. de Col.]

ASCŦLUM [Asclum, Sil.], i. n. The chief town of Picenum, now Ascoli, Cic. Brut. 46, 169; Cæs.; Plin.

ASCŦRŦIDES, is. f. (ἀσχυροειδής) A plant resembling the ascyron, Plin. 27, 5, 20.

ASCŦRON, i. n. (ἀσχυρον) St. John's wort, Plin. 27, 4, 10.

ASDRUBAL. See HASDRUBAL.

[ĀSELLA, æ. f. dem. (asina) A little she-ass, Ov. A. A. 3, 290.]

ĀSELLĦO, ōnis. m. An early Roman historian, Cic. Leg. 1, 2.

[ĀSELLŦULUS, i. m. a double dem. (asinus, asellus) A little ass, Arn.]

ĀSELLUS, i. m. I. A little or young ass: a. onus auro, Cic. Att. 1, 16:—Prov.: fabulam narrare surdo asello, Hor.: as a constellation, Plin. 18, 35, 80. II. Meton. A) A sea-fish, perhaps a haddock, Plin. 9, 17, 28. B) Asellus, a Roman surname, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258.

[ĀSEMUS, a. um. (ἀσημος) Without a sign: a. tunica, without purple, Lampr.]

1. ĀSĦA, æ. f. (Ἀσία) I. Orig. a town of Lydia, then the country belonging to it, then in a more extended sense, Asia Minor, Cic. de I. P. 6. also for Pergamus, Liv. 26, 24. II. In a still wider sense, Asia, Plin. 5, 9.

[2. ĀSĦA, æ. f. With the Taurini, Rye; in Lat. secale, Plin. 18, 16, 40.]

ASĦĀGENES, is. m. A surname of Scipio Asiaticus, Liv. 39, 44.

ASIANE. adv. After the manner of the Asiatics: A. loqui, like the Asiatic rhetoricians, Quint. 12, 10, 17.

ASĦĀNUS, a. um. (Ἀσιανός) Of or belonging to the province of Asia, Asiatic: A. res, Liv. 31, 2. —Subst.: Asiani. The inhabitants of the province, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9. In Rhetor.: Asiani. Oriental rhetoricians, Quint. 12, 10, 1.

[ĀSĦARCHA, æ. m. (Ἀσιάρχης) A high priest and president of the games in the Roman province of Asia, Cod. Th.]

ASĦĀŦICUS, a. um. (Ἀσιωτικός) Asiatic: A. bellum, Cic. de I. P. 7:—A. persica, a fruit from Asia, a kind of peach, Plin. 15, 12, 11:—also absol.: Asiatica, Col. 10, 412:—A. genus dicendi, a pompous Oriental style, Cic. Brut. 93:—Subst.: Asiaticus, i. m. A surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, Liv. 37, 58.

ĀSĦLUS, i. m. A gad-fly, horse-fly, Virg. G. 3, 147.

ĀSĦNA, æ. f. I. A she-ass, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1; Plin. II. A Roman surname, as, Cn. Scipio A. Macr. S. 1. 6.

ĀSĦNŦEUS, a. um. (Asine) Of or belonging to Asine: A. sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 7.

[ĀSĦNĀLIS, e. (asinus) Ass-like, App.]

[ĀSĦNĀŦIUS, a. um. (asinus) Of or belonging to an ass: a. mola, Cat. R. R. 10, 4:—Subst.: AsināŦius, ii. m. An ass-driver, Cat. R. R. 10, 1. —AsināŦia, æ. f. The title of a comedy of Plautus.]

ĀSĦNE, æ. f. (Ἀσίνη) A town of Messenia, Plin. 4, 5, 7.

ĀSĦNĀNUS, a. um. Of or belonging to an Asinius: A. crimen, Cic. Cluent. 13.

ASĦNĦNUS, a. um. Of or belonging to an ass: a. stercus, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 2:—a. pullus, a young ass, id.—Meton.: a. pruna, a kind of bad plums, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

ĀSĦNĦUS, a. um. A Roman family name; the most celebrated of this name was A. Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, Cic. Fam. 10, 31.

ĀSĦNUS, i. m. An ass, Cic. N. D. 2, 64; Plin. Prov. a. ad lyram, of a person incapable of any thing, Varr.:—Meton.: A dull stupid person, an ass: quid nunc te, asine, literas doceam? non opus est verbis sed fustibus, Cic. Pis. 30. —[Hence the Fr. āne.]

ĀSĦNUSCA, æ. f. A kind of wild vine, Plin. 14, 3.

ĀSĦO, ōnis. m. A horn-owl, Plin. 10, 23, 33.

[ASIS, idis. f. poet. for Asia. Asia, Ov. M. 5, 648.]

[ĀSĦŦIA, æ. f. (ἄστροφος) A want of appetite, NL.]

ASĦUS, a. um. (Asia) Of or belonging to the town or district of Asia (on the Caystrus): A. palus, a marshy country on the Caystrus, Virg. Œ. 7, 701.

[ĀSŦMĀTUS, a. um. (ἀσώματος) Incorporeal, M. Cap.]

ASŦPĦĀDES, æ. m. (Ἀσωπίδης) The grandson of Asopus, i. e. Œacus, Ov. M. 7, 484.

ASŦPIS, idis. f. (Ἀσωπίς) I. The daughter of Asopus, Œgina, mother of Œacus by Jupiter, Ov. M. 6, 113. II. His daughter Evadne, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41. III. The island Eubœa, Plin. 4, 12, 21. IV. Adj.: Poet. for Boetian, Stat. 4, 370.

ASŦPUS, i. m. (Ἀσωπός) I. A river of Boetia, represented also as the father of Œgina and Evadne, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33. II. A river of Thessaly, Liv. 36, 22. III. A river of Phrygia, Plin. 5, 29, 29.

[ĀSŦŦIA, æ. f. (ἀσωρέα) Debauchery, dissoluteness, Gell. 10, 17, 3.]

ĀSŦŦUS, i. m. (ἄσωτος) A debauchee, prodigal, dissolute person: reperiemus asotos ita non religiosos, ut edant de patella, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22:—posse asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola exire.

ASPĀLĀTHUS, i. m. (ἀσπλάθος) A thorny shrub, of the bark and root of which an odoriferous oil was made, rose-wood, a kind of Ebenus, Fam. Ebenaceæ, Plin. 12, 24, 52.

ASPĀLAX, acis. m. (ἀσπλάξ) A kind of plant unknown to us, Plin. 19, 6, 31.

[ASPĀLĀGINE, es. f. (asparagus) Asparaginous matter, a principle of vegetables, discovered in the juice of asparagus, NL.]

ASPĀRĀGĦUM, ii. n. A town of Illyria, on the river Genusus, now Ishkarpar, Cæs. B. C. 3, 30.

ASPĀRĀGUS, i. m. (ἀσπράγος) I. Asparagus, Fam. Asparagææ, Cat. R. R. 6, 3; Plin. II. Meton.: A



*sprout, in the shape of asparagus, of other plants*, Plin. 23, 1, 17; 21, 15, 54.

ASPARGO, inis. See ASPERGO.

ASPĀSĪA, æ. f. (Ἀσπασία) I. A female friend of Socrates, a Milesian, afterwards the wife of Pericles, Cic. Inv. 1, 31. II. The mistress of the younger Cyrus, Just. 10, 2.

\*ASPECTĀBĪLIS (adsp.), e. I. Visible: corporeum et a. itemque tractabile omne necesse est, esse quod natum est, Cic. Un. 4: — quum deus similem mundum efficere vellet, animal unum a., in quo omnia animalia continerentur, efficit. [II. Worthy of being seen, App.]

[ASPECTĀMEN (adsp.), inis. n. (aspecto). A look, Cl. Mamert.]

[ASPECTŪ (adsp.), ōnis. f. A look, Fest.]

\*ASPECTO (adsp.), i. v. int. a. (aspicio) I. To look at or upon any one with attention, respect, desire, or the like: quid me aspectas? quid mea promissa repetis? quid meam fidem imploras? Cic. Planc. 42. II. Meton. A) With an inanimate obj.: To attend to, observe: omnes exuta æqualitate, jussa principis a., Tac. A. 1, 4. B) Of locality: To lie towards: adversasque a. desuper arces, Virg. Æ. 1, 420: — mare, quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac.

1. ASPECTUS (adsp.), a, um. part. of aspicio.

2. ASPECTUS (adsp.), ūs. [gen. aspecti, Att. ap. Non.; dat. aspectu, Virg.] m. (aspicio) I. Active: A looking towards or at, a look at or towards a thing, glance. A) Prop.: intelligens dicendi existimator uno aspectu et præteriens de oratore sæpe judicat, Cic. Brut. 54, 200: — primo a. inanimū quiddam se putat cernere: — urbs situ est præclaro ad aspectum: — oculi mobiles, ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent: — [In the plur., Virg.] B) Meton. concr. 1) The faculty or sense of seeing, sight: cælum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic. Un. 5: — res cæcæ et ab aspectu judicio remotæ: — quæ aspectu percipiuntur: — animo multis modis delectari licet, etiam si non adhibeatur a. — amittere omnino aspectum, to lose one's sight, to grow blind. \*2) The horizon: portus prope in ædificatione aspectuque urbis inclusi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52. II. Passive: A being visible, appearance. \*\*A) Prop.: a. siderum, i. e. the rising, Plin. 2, 68, 68. \*3) Meton.: The manner of appearance, appearance, external look, aspect: pomorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus et a., Cic. N. D. 2, 63: — a. miserabilis auctionis: — horridiores sunt in pugna aspectu, Cæs.: — conf. Canidia et Sagana horrendæ aspectu: — thus, Bucephalus aspectu torvo, Flin.; and, oceanus cruento a., Tac.: — herba aspectu roris marini, aspect, form, Plin.: — thus, caprimulgi grandioris merulæ aspectu, id.: — carbunculi aspectus nigrioris, aspect, colour, id.: — thus, columnæ aspectu discolori, id.

[AS-PELLO (abspello), ãre. v. a. To drive away, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 5. — Fig.: a. metum, to drive away, remove, banish, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 4.]

ASPENDŌS, ii. m. (ἀσπένδιος) A kind of vine, Plin. 14, 18, 22.

ASPENDŪS, a, um. Of or belonging to Aspendos. Aspendian: A. citharista, a guitar-player of A., who played with the left hand and unintelligibly to the hearers (Prov. of one who thinks only of his own profit), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20. — Subst.: Aspendii, orum. m. The inhabitants of A., Liv. 37, 23.

ASPENDOS or -US, i. f. (Ἀσπενδος) A town of Pamphylia, now Minugat, Mei. 1, 14, 1.

1. ASPER, ãra, ãrum. [contr., aspra, Enn.: aspris, Virg.] Rough, uneven, hard [opp. 'levis' and 'lenis']. I. Prop.: quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum; — leue, asperum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: — in locis (spectatur), plani an montuosi, — leues an a., uneven, rough: — thus, loca a. et montuosa, Cæs.: — jugum a., id.: — collis a., id. — solum a., Liv.: — mare a., agitated by storms, tempestuous, Liv.: —

a. arteria, the windpipe, see ARTERIA: — numus a., not yet worn, new, Suet.: — Germania a. cælo, rough, Tac. — [Poet.: pocula aspera signis, with figures in bas-relief, Virg.: — thus, crater a., Ov.: — balteus a., V. Fl.] — Of sound: Rough, harsh: (pronunciationis genus) — leue, a., Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: — litera a., i. e. the letter R, Ov.: — compositio præfracta et a., uneven, rugged, Sen.: — conf. asperam potius compositionem malim esse quam effeminatam et — enervem, Quint. — Of smell: Strong: herba odoris asperi, Plin.: — Of flavour: Rough, harsh, sharp, tart: sapor a. maris, Plin.: — acerrimum piper, id.: — acetum quam asperimum, id. — \*Absol.: Asperum, i. n. Roughness, unevenness: per aspera et devia, rough rugged places, Tac.: — infecunditati terrarum aut asperis maris obviam iit, id.: — in aspero accipere, with unstamped coin, Sen.: — thus, absol. also in the Sup., asperimo hiemis Ticinum usque progressus, in the most inclement winter-season, Tac. II. Fig. A) In manners, behaviour, speech, etc.: Rude, harsh, austere, coarse, sharp: homo a. et durus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 17: — conf. homines horridiores, asperiores, duriores et oratione et moribus: — homines a. et montani, Cæs.: — quos natura putes asperos atque omnibus iniquos: — orator truculentus, a., maledicus: — patres, asperimos illos ad conditionem pacis, Liv.: — asper cladibus, strongly or vehemently exasperated, Ov.: — a. virgo, a. prude, Hor.: — Of animals: anguis a. siti atque exterritus æstu, wild, irritated, Virg.: — tigris a., Hor.: — bos a., skittish, id.: — [Poet. with inf.: equus a. frena pati, Sil.] — Of things: accessit istuc doctrina (Stoicorum), non moderata, nec — mitis, sed paulo asperior et — durior, quam aut veritas aut natura patiatur, hard, harsh, rigorous, austere, Cic. Mur. 29: — Cato asperi animi fuit, sed rigida innocentia, Liv.: — Carthago studii asperima belli, Virg.: — asperioribus facietis perstringere alqm, sharp, biting, poignant: thus, asperis facietis illulus, Tac.: — a. vox, Curt. \*B) Of circumstances: Hard, unpleasant, unfortunate, adverse, critical: in periculis et a. temporibus, Cic. Balb. 9: — dubiæ atque a. res, Sall.: — conf. mala res spe multo asperior, id.: — bellum a., id.: — conf. pugna a., Virg.: — fata a., id. — Absol.: multa aspera, many inconveniences or toils, Prop.; Hor. — [Hence, Fr. âpre, Ital. asprume.]

2. ASPER, ãri. m. A Roman surname: as, Trebonius A., a severe tribune of the people, Liv. 3, 65: Sulpicius Asper, a centurion under Nero, Tac.

[ASPERĀTŌ, ōnis. f. Roughness: a. oris, Macr.]

\*ASPERE, adv. Roughly, harshly, severely, rudely, sharply (Fig.): M. Cato a. apud populum Romanum et vehementer est locutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: — thus, a. dicere in adversarios: — nimis a. tractare alqm: — a. et acerbe accusare alqm: — Comp., a. loqui, scribere: — Sup., a. se vivere in alqm, Vell.

1. ASPERGO (adsp., also written asparg.), si, sum. 3. v. a. (ad-spargo) To sprinkle to, at, or on; to besprinkle any thing with. I. A. alqd (alciui rei), To sprinkle, scatter, strew any thing, etc. to, at, or on. \*A) Prop.: Aspersa temere pigmenta in tabula oris lineamenta effingere possunt, dashed on, Cic. Div. 1, 13 extr.: — a. guttam bulbo (alluding at the same time to the names of Gutta and Bulbus), id. Cluent. 26, 71: — liquor aspersus oculis, Plin.: — a. glandem bubus, to shake down, id.: — Of an inheritance, To appoint, settle: Æbutio sextulam aspergit. B) Fig.: To add, join, annex, affix, subjoin: quum clarissimo viro nonnullam laudatione tua labeculam aspergas, Cic. Vat. 17, 41: — conf. ne qua ex tua indignitate labes illius dignitati aspersa videatur: — thus, a. notam alciui, Dig.: — si illius (Catonis) comitatem et facilitatem tuæ gravitati severitatisque asperseris, added: — thus, a. sales huic generi orationis: — epistola hoc aspersit molestiæ, quod etc., occasioned: — hos aspersi, ut scires, etc. II. A. alqm or alqd alqa re, to besprinkle, bespatter a person or thing with. A) Prop.: ne aram sanguine aspergeret, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: — a. vaccam semine, Liv.: — imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor.: — sætas aspergitur canis (with grey hair), id.: — mons parvis urbibus aspersus, covered, Mel. B) Fig. 1) To stain,



*spot, sully, dishonour*: hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic. Planc. 12, 30: — *thus also absol.*, leviter aspersus: — istius facti non modo suspicione, sed ne infamia quidem aspersus: — a. alqm lingua, *to asperse*, A. Her.: — [2] *Generally, to fill*: a. aures gemitu, V. Max. 3, 3, 1 extr.: — *auditiuncula quadam aspersus, i. e. informed*, Gell.]

\*\*2. ASPERGO (adsp.; also aspargo), inis. f. (1. aspergo) I. A) *A sprinkling, splashing*, Ov. M. 7, 108; Petr.: — a. parietum, *the oozing, or dripping, of walls*, Plin. 22, 21, 30. [B] *Meton. concr.: Drops sprinkled (rain, blood)*, Virg. Æ. 3, 534; Ov. II. Fig.: a. culparum, Prud.]

ASPERITAS, âtis. f. (asper) *Roughness, unevenness, hardness*. I. Prop.: saxorum asperitates, impendunt montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: — a. viarum: — a. locorum, Sall.; Liv.: — a. linguæ, Plin.: — a. animæ, *hoarseness*, id.: — a. luti, *dryness*, Vitruv.: — a. hiemis, *rawness, severity*, Tac.: — *thus, a. frigorum*, id.: — *vasa anaglypta in asperitatemque excisa, with figures in bas-relief*, Plin.: — *To the ears*: a. soni, *harshness, shrillness*, Tac.: — *To the taste*: a. viri, *tartness, sharpness*, Plin.: — *To the eye*: *unevenness, ruggedness*, Vitruv. II. Fig. A) *Of behaviour, speech*: rudeness, coarseness, austerity, roughness, sharpness: quam illorum (Stoicorum) tristitiam atque asperitatem fugiens Panætius nec acerbiter sententiarum, nec dissiderendi spinas probavit, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79: — *thus, a. agrestis et inconcinna gravisque*, Hor.: — *si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate naturæ, congressus ut hominum fugiat*: — *asperitatis et invidiæ corrector*, Hor.: — *Of speech*: neque est ulla temperatio oratio, quam illa in qua a. contentionis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur: — *in historia verborum ratio, cum lenitate quadam profuens, sine hac judiciali asperitate et sine sententiarum forensium aculeis persequenda est*. \*B) *Of circumstances; hardness, difficulty, adversity*: in his vel asperitatibus rerum vel angustiis temporis obsequar studiis nostris, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: — a. belli, Sall.: — a. remedii, Tac.

[ASPERITER. adv. *old for aspere. Roughly, harshly*, Næv. ap. Non.; Plaut.]

[ASPERITUDO, *for Aspritudo*.]

[ASPERNABILIS, e. *Contemptible*, Gell. 16, 8, 16; Arn.]

[ASPERNAMENTUM, i. n. (asperor) *A contemning*, Tert.]

[ASPERNANTER. adv. *Contemptuously*, Sid.; August.]

\*ASPERNATIO, ònis. f. *A contemning, neglect*: quorum (animorum) omnes morbi perturbationes ex a. rationis eveniunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14: *naturalis a.*, Sen.

[ASPERNATOR, òris. m. *A despiser, scorner*, Tert.]

ASPERNOR. 1. v. dep. a. (ab-asperor) *To reject with disdain, to disdain, contemn, despise, take no notice of*: gustatus cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: — *nemo bonus, qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur*: — *hanc proscriptionem nisi hoc iudicio a vobis rejicitis et aspernamini*: — a., *contemnere ac negligere quærimonia alcijs*: — *virtus a. atque odit alqd*: — *non recipit istam conjunctionem honestas*; aspernatur, *repellit*: — a. regis liberalitatem: — a. dolorem, ut malum: — a. patriam colore ipso, *to deny*: — a. forem alcijs atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, *to keep off, turn away, reject*, Cic. Cluent. 68 extr.: — \*\* *With inf.*: validissimum quemque militiæ dare aspernabantur, *refused*, Tac.: — \* *In a passive sense*: qui habet, ultro appetitur; qui est pauper, aspernatur, *is held in contempt*, Cic. ap. Prisc.

\*\*ASPERO [aspro, Sid.]. 1. v. a. (asper) *To make rough, uneven, sharp*. I. Prop.: asserculi asperantur, ne sint advolantibus lubrici, Col. 8, 3, 6: — *apes si sunt pilosæ et horridæ... tum enim asperantur ac macescunt, become rough*, Varr.: — *glacialis hiems æquilonibus a. undas, renders rough or boisterous, agitates*, Virg.: — a. pugionem vetustate obtusum saxo, *to sharpen, whet*, id.: — *thus, a. sagittas*, Tac. II. Fig.: *To render more acute, aggravate, arouse*: ne c. lenire, neve a. crimina videretur,

*to aggravate, heighten*, Tac. A. 2, 29: — a. iram victoris, id.: — *hunc carmina asperavere in sævitiam*, id.

\*ASPERO (adsp.), ònis. f. (aspergo) I. A) *A besprinkling*: illud incestum vel aspersione aquæ vel diurnum numero tollitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: — *num Veneris Coss pulchritudinem effingi posse aspersione fortuita putas? a besprinkling of colours*. [II. In Medic.: *A besprinkling, aspersion*, NL.]

1. ASPERSUS (adsp.), a, um. *part. of aspergo*.

\*\*2. ASPERSUS (adsp.), ūs. m. (*found only in the abl.*) *A besprinkling*: a. calidæ aquæ, Plin. 8, 37, 56.

ASPERŪGO, inis. f. *A plant with prickly leaves, wild bugloss*, Plin. 26, 10, 65.

[ASPERŪLA, æ. f. (asper) *A kind of plant, wood-ruff*, Fam. Rubiaceæ, NL.]

ASPHALTION, ii. n. (ἀσφάλτων) *Bituminous clover or trefoil*, Plin. 21, 9, 30.

ASPHALTITES, æ. m. (Ἀσφαλτίτης, also A. lacus, Ἀσφαλτίτης λίμνη) *The Dead Sea, in Judæa*, Plin. 5, 15, 15.

[ASPHALTUS, i. m. (ἀσφαλτος) *Asphalt, Jews' pitch*, NL.]

ASPHODELUS [-ilus, Pallad.], i. m. (ἀσφόδελος) *The daffodil*, Fam. Asphodeleæ, Plin. 21, 17, 68.

[ASPHYXIA, æ. f. (ἀσφύξια) *A state of apparent death*, NL.]

A-SPICIO (adsp.), exi, ectum. 3. [aspexit for asperexit, Plaut.] v. a. and n. I. *To look to or at a thing*. A) Prop. 1) *Aspicite ipsum, contemini os*, Cic. Sull. 27: — *etiam aspicias me, et quidem, ut videris, iratus*: — *sic obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim nonnumquam inter se aspiciebant*: — a. Bæotiam atque Eubæam, *to take a view of*, Liv.: — *thus, a. situm omnem regionis*, id.: — a. opus admirabile, Ov.: — *odi celebritatem, fugio homines, lucem a. vix possum, to see the light, i. e. to live*, Cic. Att. 3, 7: — *thus, tamquam ad aspiciendam lucem esse revocatum, as if recalled to life*: — *absol.*: ubi sæpius appellatus asperxit ac restitit, et, quis esset, quæsit, looked, Cæs.: — [With ad, Plaut.; Gell.: — a. huc, Plaut.] \*\*2) *Of places; to look to or towards any direction, i. e. to be situate or lie towards*: tabulatum a. meridiem, Col. 8, 8, 2: — *cryptoporticus non a. vineas, sed tangere videtur*, Plin. E. B) Fig.: *sic in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii per quædam involucria perspezi*: sed ea, quum contemplari cuperem, vix aspiciendi potestas fuit, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: — *conf.* *sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem asperxim, vestigia ingressumque vix viderim, have observed*: — *neque tanta est in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo asperixerit, attends to them*: — *qui semel asperxit, quantum etc., has weighed, considered*, Hor.: — *aspice, si quid etc., consider*, id.: — *aspice nos, look upon us, help us*, Virg. \*II. *Inchoative*: *To get a sight of, perceive*: respexit, et equum alacrem lætus asperxit, Cic. Div. 1, 33 extr.: — *aspicit hanc visamque vocat*, Ov.: — *quem simul asperxit scabrum*, Hor.: — *ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem asperexit, eos indignissime luce privavit, came to see the light*, Cic. R. A. 22 extr.

[ASPIDIUM, i. n. (aspis) *A kind of fern; a. filix mas*, Fam. Polypodiaceæ, NL.]

ASPIŁATES, æ. m. (ἀσπιλάτης) *A certain Arabian precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

[ASPIRAMEN (adsp.), inis. n. (aspiro) *A blowing to; poet. an imparting, a free gift*: a. formæ, V. Fl. 6, 465.]

\*ASPIRATIO (adsp.), ònis. f. I. A) *A blowing or breathing to or towards*: animantes aspiratione aeris sustinentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. [B] Fig.: a. numinis, *the favour*, Amm. II. Esp. A) *Evaporation*: quæ omnia fiunt et ex cœli varietate et ex disparili aspiratione terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. B) *In Gramm.* 1) *A breathing or aspiration*: ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, Cic. de Or. 48. [2] *Meton.*: *The letter h itself*, Prisc.]

**A-SPĪRO** (adsp.). 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut. : *To blow, breathe, exhale, etc. to or towards.* A) 1) Prop. a) Ad quas (granaria) nulla aura ex propinquis locis aspiret, Varr. R. R. 1, 57 : — pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratu dilatant, *exhaling*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55 : — aspirant aures in noctem, *rise towards night*, Virg. \*\*b) In Gramm. : *To add the h-sound to any thing, to aspirate* : diu servatum, ne consonantibus aspiraretur, Quint. 1, 5, 20 : — Græci a. solent, id. \*\*2) Fig. *To blow or breathe favourably upon, to favour, assist* : magno se prædicat auxilio fuisse, quia paullulum in rebus difficillimis aspiravit, A. Her. 4 ; 34 : — *With dat.* : di, cæptis aspirate meis, Ov. : — aspirat fortuna labori, Virg. B) 1) Meton. : *To approach any one, qu. by breathing towards him, i. e. desiring, longing for him, to draw near any one* ; with ad, in, or absol. : omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me a. non posses, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27 : — ultro te etiam accessitum ab eo, ad quem ceteri a. non possunt : — tu ad eum Ciceronem nunquam aspirasti : — quid quisquam ad meam pecuniam me invito aspirat? quid accedit? — a. in curiam : — a. in campum : — ne non modo intrare, verum etiam aspicere aut a. possim : — [poet. with dat. : nec equis aspirat Achillis, Virg.] 2) Fig. : hæc nisi collocata et quasi structa et nexa verbis, ad eam laudem, quam volumus, a. non possunt, *to approach, arrive at, attain to*, Cic. de Or. 41 : — bellica laude a. ad Africanum nemo potest, *to come up to* : — hæc etiam in equeleum conjunctiur, quo vita non aspirat beata, *approaches*. \*\*II. Act. A) *To blow any thing to or upon.* 1) Prop. : Juno ventos aspirat eunti, *blows favourable winds upon him*, Virg. Æ. 5, 607. 2) Fig. : A. divinum amorem dictis, Virg. Æ. 8, 373 : — ut, quantum nobis expectationis adjecit, tantum ingenii aspiret, Quint. [B) *To blow or breathe upon any thing with another* : insula aspiratur freto Gallico, *is washed*, Sol.]

**ASPIIS**, idis. [acc. aspida, Luc.] f. (dowls) I. A viper, adder : aspide ad corpus admota, Cic. R. Post. 9 : — acc. plur., aspidas, id. N. D. 3, 19. [II. Meton. : A shield, Just. Nov.]

**ASPLENUM**, i. n. (ἄσπλον) The herb spleen-wort, milt-wort, Plin. 27, 5, 17.

**\*ASPORTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A carrying away : quod eorum (signorum) demolitio atque a. perdifficilis videbatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49.

**\*AS-PORTO**. 1. v. a. (abs-porto) *To carry away or off* : hoc (simulacrum) iste e signo Cereris avellendum asportandumque curavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49 : — ceteri ita fugerent, ut multa de suis rebus secum asportarent : — a. res regum vehiculis, Liv.

[**ASPRĀTĪLIS**, e. (asper) *Rough* : a. piscis, *with rough scales*, Plin. Val.]

**\*\*ASPRĒDO**, inis. f. (asper) *Roughness*, Cels. 5, 28.

**\*\*ASPRĒTUM**, i. n. (asper) *A rough place* : ad hæc saxa erant, et temere jacentia, ut fit, in aspretis, Liv. 9, 24.

**\*\*ASPRĪTŪDO** [asperitudo, App.], inis. f. (asper) *Roughness*, Cels. 6, 6 ; 7, 7 ; Scrib.

**\*\*A-SPUO** (adsp.), ěre. v. a. *To spit at* : dormiens infans a nutrice terna precatone aspuitur, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

[**ASSA** (asa) **FETIDA**. *Asafetida*, ferula a. fetida, Fam. Umbelliferae, NL.]

**ASSABINUS**, i. m. *An Ethiopian deity*, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

**ASSĀRĀCUS**, i. m. (Ἀσάρακος) *A king of Phrygia, son of Troes, grandfather of Anchises*, Ov. M. 11, 756 : Assaracurus, i. e. Venus, Ov. F. 4, 123 : — Assaraci frater, Gany-mede, a constellation (the Waterman), id. : — Assaracigeni, the Romans, Virg. Æ. 9, 643.

[1. **ASSARIUS**, a. um. (asso) *Roasted*, Cat. R. R. 132, 2.]

[2. **ASSARIUS**, ii. m. for as. *Unity, the Roman as*, Varr. L. L. 8, 38, 121.]

[**ASSĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (asso) *Roast meat*, Vopisc.]

**ASSĒCLA** or **ASSĒCŪLA** (ads.), æ. comm. (assequor) *An attendant, servant* ; it is generally applied by way of

*contempt, a parasite, follower* : pauci præterea assentatores eorum atque a. subsequuntur, Cic. Corn. 2, 3 : — quum hæc optima lex et ab illo socero ejus et ab hoc a. negligatur : — legatorum assæclæ.

**ASSECTĀTĪO** (ads.), ōnis. f. I. *An attendance of clients, friends, etc. upon superior officers of the state* : homines tenues unum habent in nostrum ordinem aut promerendi aut referendi beneficii locum, hanc in nostris petitionibus operam atque a., Cic. Mur. 34. \*\*II. *Observation* : cæli a., Plin. 2, 20, 18.

**ASSECTĀTOR** (ads.), ōris. m. I. *An attendant (in a good sense ; assecla, on the contrary, mostly in a bad sense)* : quidam vetus a. ex numero amicorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11 : — cum comitatu assectatoribusque. \*\*II. *Meton.* : A follower, disciple : a. sapientiæ, Plin. 8, 17, 21 : — conf. auditor a. que Protagoræ, Gell. : — a. eloquentiæ, Plin. : — conf. a. dicendi, id.

**\*AS-SECTOR** (ads.). 1. v. dep. a. *To accompany, attend one, to be of one's suite, follow* : quum ædilitatem P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239 : — studia adulescentulorum in suffragando, in assectando mirifice et magna et honesta sunt, Q. Cic. : — [a. alqam, *to follow a woman, considered as an injury*, Dig. : — in a pass. sense : assectari se omnes cupiunt, Enn. ap. Prisc.]

**ASSECLULA**. See ASSECLA.

[**AssĒCTOR** (ads.), ōris. m. *An attendant*, M. Cap.]

[**AssĒdo**, ōnis. m. *An assessor, assistant* ; assessor, Non.]

**ASSĔFŌLĪUM**, ii. n. *A kind of plant, i. q. agrostis*, App.

[**AS-SELLOR** (ads.). 1. v. dep. (sella) *To have a motion*, Veg.]

[**AS-SĒNESCO** (ads.), ěre. v. inchoat. *To grow old at or by any thing*, Tert.]

**ASSENSĪO** (ads.), ōnis. f. (assentior) I. *Assent, approbation* : judicatum est res assensione alicujus aut aliquorum comprobata, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48 : — orationis genus exile nec satis populari a. accommodatum : — dum lego, assentior : quum posui librum, a. omnis illa elabatur. — in the plur. : crebræ a., multæ admirationes : — causa acta quibus assensionibus universi ordinis. II. *Esp. in philosophical style* : The habit of giving credit to sensible appearances : nunc de a. atque approbatione, quam Græci συγκατάθεσις vocant, pauca dicemus etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 12 : — in the plur. : non sunt neque assensiones neque actiones in nostra potestate.

**\*ASSENSOR** (ads.), ōris. m. (assentior) *He who assents or approves* : quotidie commemorabam, te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse a., Cic. Fam. 6, 21 : — non omnes habere assensores, A. Her.

1. **ASSENSUS** (ads.), a. um. *part. of assentior.*

2. **ASSENSUS** (ads.), ūs. m. (assentior) I. *Assent, consent, approbation* : assensu omnium dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 2 : — vulgi assensu et populari approbatione : — in the plur., Ov. ; Tac. II. *Esp.* A) *A Philos. t. t. : an attaching of credit to sensible appearances* : concedam illum ipsum sapientem... retenturum assensum, nec unquam ulli viso assensurum, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57 : — tollendus a. : — in the plur. : summum munus esse sapientis, obistere visis assensusque suos firme sustinere : — dicunt Stoici, sensus ipsos a. esse. [B) *Poet.* : an echo, Virg. G. 3, 45 ; Æ. 7, 615.]

**ASSENTĀTĪO** (ads.), ōnis. f. I. *A flattering assent, flattery* : nullam in amicitiiis pestem esse majorem quam adulatorem, blanditiam, a., Cic. Læl. 25 : — Græci diuturna servitute ad nimiam a. eruditi : — assentatione callida capi : — assentationem recipere atque ea delectari : — a., vitiatorum adiutrix, procul amovetur : — in the plur. : se blanditiis assentationibus Asinii consuetudinem penitus immersit. \*\*II. *Gen. in a good sense* : Assent, approbation, Vell. 2, 128.

**\*ASSENTĀTĪUNCŪLA** (ads.), æ. f. (assentatio) *A*

*little flattery*: non vereor ne a quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

**ASSENTĀTOR** (ads.), ōris. m. *A flatterer*: semper augeat a. id, cujus ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnū, Cic. Læl. 26, 98: — ita fit, ut is assentatori patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentatur et se maxime ipse delectet: — perniciosi a.: — a. populi: — conf. quid intersit inter popularem, id est assentatorem et levem civem, et inter constantem, severum, et gravem: — [a. mali, he who approves of it, Tert.]

\***ASSENTĀTŌRIE** (ads.). adv. *In a flattering or adulatory manner, after the manner of flatterers*: dubitare te, non a., sed fraternali veto, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6, 3.

[**ASSENTĀTRIX** (ads.), icia. f. *A female flatterer*, Plant. Most. 1, 3, 100.]

**ASSENTIO** (ads.). See the following Article.

**ASSENTIOR** (ads.), sensus. 4. v. dep., rarely in the act. form **ASSENTIO**, si, sum. 4. v. n. *To assent to, adopt one's opinion, to join any one in opinion, agree with one, approve, give assent to, of animate and inanimate objects; with dat. or absol.* I. *In the depon. form*: quum sapiissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus assensus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: — huic assentiuntur reliqui consules praefer Afranium, qui assentitur Volcatio: — illud, in quo te Dicaearchus a. negas: — neque me disensionem meae pristinae putavi potius a., quam praesentibus reipubl. temporibus et concordiae convenire: — eam sententiam dixi, cui sunt assensu ad unum: — absol.: sapientem, si assensus esset, etiam opinatum: — with a gen. obj., aliquid, cetera: non habeo quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25: — a. quiddam aut falsum aut incognitum: — cetera assentior, sollicitam et periculosam justitiam non esse sapientis, Cic. frgm. ap. Prisc. II. *In the act. form*: ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, socii obtemperarint, sed etiam venti tempestatesque obsecundarint, Cic. de I. P. 16, 48: — homines Curioni nullum senatus consultum facienti assenserunt: — sedens iis assensu, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt: — Philippus assensu Lentulo: — *In the passive*: sapiens multa sequitur probabilia, neque comprehensa neque percepta neque assensa, granted, declared as true, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99; conf. **ASSENSIO** and **ASSENSUS**. — *Impers.*: Bibulo assensus est, Cic. Fam. 1, 2.

**ASSENTOR** (ads.). 1. v. intr. (assentior) *To agree with one in every thing, to be precisely of one's way of thinking, to flatter*: (callidus adulator) etiam adversando saepe assentatur et litigare se simulans blanditur, Cic. Læl. 26, 99: — benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentando colligere turpe est: — is assentatoribus patefacit aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentatur et se maxime delectat: — conf. ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur; and, mihi ipse a. fortasse: — nisi forte te amant et tibi a.

[**ASSEQUELA** (ads.), a. f. *That which follows*, M. Vict.]

**AS-SEQUOR** (ads.), cūtus (quūtus). 3. v. dep. a. [I. *To follow, run after any one anywhere*: ne sequere, assequere, Plant. ap. Varr.: — assequere ac retine, Ter.] II. *Meton.*: *To follow, to reach a person or thing, come up with, overtake.* A) *Prop.*: nec quicquam sequi, quod assequi non queas, Cic. Off. 1, 31: — si es Romae, jam me a. non potes: sin es in via, quum eris me assecutus, coram agemus: — Pisonem nuncius assequitur, excessisse Germanicum, Tac.: — absol.: in Brutios raptim, ne Gracchus assequatur, concessit, Liv.: — nondum assecuta parte suorum, not yet arrived, Tac. B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: *To get, attain to, obtain a thing*: eosdem sumus honorum gradus, quos illi, assecuti, Cic. Planc. 25: — thus, a. omnes magistratus sine repulsa: — a. immortalitatem: — a. laudem: — a. licentiam: — a. facultatem: — a. maturitatem: — a. bona: — conf. a. hoc boni: — a. splendorem aliqua re: — qua in re nihil aliud assequeris, nisi ut etc.: — conf. non assequor, ut scribam \*2) *Esp.* a) *To get at by the understanding, i. e. to comprehend, perceive, understand*: ut essent, qui cogitationem a. possent et voluntatem interpretari, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: — nihil eorum investigare, nihil a. potuerit: — quibus (ratione,

intelligentia) utimur ad eam rem, ut apertis obscura assequamur: — quid ipse conjecturā assequare. b) *To get at any thing as to its qualities, to come up to, be equal with*: Sisenna Clitarchum velle imitari videtur, quem si a. posset, aliquantum ab optimo tamen abesset, Cic. Leg. 1, 2 extr.: — benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non assequar: — a. ingenium alcijs aliqua ex parte, Plin. E.: — ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum multitudinem alterius assequatur et exaequet, A. Her.

**ASSER**, ōris. m. *A pole, stake, pale*: asseres pedum XII, cuspidibus praefixi... in terra defigebantur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2: — a pole of a sedan-chair, Suet.: — a lath, Vitr.

**ASSERCŪLUS**, i. m. [**Asserculum**, i. n. Cat.] (asser) *A little beam or pole, a small pole or pale*, Col. 12, 52, 4.

[1. **Assĕro** (ads.), ēvi, itum. 3. v. a. *To sow, plant, or set at or near*, Cat. R. R. 32; Hor. E. 2, 2, 170.]

2. **ASSĒRO** (ads.), ērui, ertum. 3. v. a. I. (*Prop.* to join; hence to take to one's self; and thus) *In Law*: a. alqm (manu, in libertatem), to free, liberate one (by laying hands upon him); and a. alqm in servitute, to declare, assert one as one's own slave: continuo tu illam a lenone asserto manu, Plant. Pers. 1, 3, 83: — qui, quoscumque libuisset, in libertatem asserebant, Suet.: — conf. in his, quae assentantur in libertatem, quia quisvis lege agere possit, id juris esse, Liv.: — quum in causa liberali eum, qui asserebatur, cognatum suum esse diceret, Cic. Fl. 17, 40: — ut virginem in servitutem assereret, Liv. 3, 44: — thus, a. virginem in servitute, Suet.: — ex usurpata libertate in servitute velut asserendi erant, Liv. \*\*II. *Meton. gen.* A) *To free or rescue from, protect, defend from or against*: habe ante oculos mortalitatem, a qua a. te hoc uno munimento potes, Plin. E. 2, 10, 4: — a. se ab injuria oblivionis, id.: — post assertam a Manlio, restitutam a Camillo urbem, Flor.: — a. easdem leges, id.: — a. dignitatem, libertatem, Suet. B) *To attribute, ascribe, appropriate a thing to a person*: nec laudes asserere nostras, do not attribute to yourself, Ov. M. 1, 462: — asserere me caelo, ascribe me to the skies, declare me to be of celestial origin, id.: — Felici sibi cognomen asseruit L. Sulla, gave himself, assumed, Plin.: — thus, a. sibi nomen sapientis, Quint.: — a. se studiis, to devote one's self to, Plin. E. C) *Gen.*: *To maintain, affirm, assert, declare*: non vacat a., quae fixeris: quum vix prodest et verum fateri, Auct. Decl. Quint.: — Epicharmus genitalium malis hanc utilissime imponi asserit, Plin.: — thus, molissimum quemque beatissimum fore asserere, A. Vict.

\*\***ASSERTIO** (ads.), ōnis. f. (asserto) I. *A legal affirmation that any one is a freeman or slave*, Quint. 3, 6, 57; Suet.; Dig. [II. *Gen.*: *An assertion, affirmation*, Arn.]

\*\***ASSERTOR** (ads.), ōris. m. (asserto) I. A) *He who restores one to his former state of freedom, a deliverer*, Suet. Cæs. 80; Sen. B) *Meton. gen.*: *A deliverer, defender, protector*, Ov. R. Am. 73; Suet.; Macr. II. *He who lays claim to one as his slave*: a. puellae, Liv. 3, 46.

[**ASSERTORIUS** (ads.), a, um. *Of or belonging to liberation*, Cod. Just.]

[**ASSERTUM** (ads.), i. n. (asserto) *Assertion, proof*, M. Cap.]

**ASSERTUS** (ads.), a, um. part. of 2. **Asserto**.

\***AS-SERVIO** (ads.), ire. v. n. *To serve, second*: toto corpore atque omnibus unguis, ut dicitur, contentioni vocis asserviunt, promote besides, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.

**AS-SERVO** (ads.), 1. v. a. *To take care of, watch over, observe*: imperat, dum res judicetur, hominem ut asservert, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22: — a. hostem custodiis; for which, a. alqm in carcerem, Liv.: — acerrime asservari, to be watched or observed very closely.

\***ASSESSIO** (ads.), ōnis. f. (assideo) *A sitting near one (in order to comfort him)*: quae tua fuerit a., oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti? Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 4.

**ASSESSOR** (ads.), ōris. m. (assideo) I. *An assessor, assistant*: Lacedaemonii regibus suis augurem a.

dederunt, Cic. Div. 1, 43. \*\*II. *In Law: A coadjutor of a judge, an assessor*, Suet. Galb. 14; Dig.

[ASSESSORIUS (ads.), a. um. (assessor) *Of or belonging to an assessor*, Dig.]

[ASSESSORA (ads.), æ. f. (assessor) *The office of an assessor*, Dig.]

1. ASSESSUS (ads.), a. um. *part of assideo*.

[2. ASSESSUS (ads.), ūs. m. (assideo) *A sitting near one*, Prop. 4, 11, 49.]

[ASSESTRIX, icis. f. (assessor) *A female assessor or assistant*, Afran. ap. Non.]

\*ASSEVERANTER (ads.), adv. *Very earnestly, energetically, severely*: loqui cum alio valde a, Cic. Att. 15, 19, 2: — *conf.* Cic. Ac. 2, 19.

[ASSEVERATE, adv. *Earnestly*: a. objectare crimina, App.: — *scite atque a. actitare tragœdias, i. e. to carry strictly through*, Gell.]

ASSEVERATIO (ads.), ōnis. f. \*I. A) *A solemn or earnest assertion, asseveration*: omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, Cic. Att. 13, 23: — *confirmatio est nostrorum argumentorum expositio cum a, A. Her.* B) *Esp. in Gramm.: A word of asseveration, an asseverating interjection (for instance, heu)*, Quint. 1, 4, 20. \*\*II. *Firmness, strictness*: multa a. coguntur patres, Tac. A. 4, 19: — *accusatio asseveratione eadem peracta, id.*

ASSEVERO (ads.), 1. v. a. I. *To act in a thing with earnestness, to carry on a thing earnestly*: quæ est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc an tentatur? *is dealt or proceeded with earnestly here?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10: — *viri severitatem asseverantes, assuming the appearance of gravity*, Tac. II. *Esp. of speech; earnestly or firmly to assert or assure*: pulchre asseverat, se ab Oppianico destitutum, Cic. Cluen. 26: — *unum illud firmissime asseverabat, in exilium se iturum*: — *With de*: neque hoc meum, de quo tanto opere hoc libro asseveravi, umquam affirmabo esse verius quam tuum, Cic. Or. 71: — *quemadmodum adversarius de qua re asseveret*: — *neminem illa de re contendere neque a*: — *with an inanimate obj.*: to show, prove: asseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, Tac.

[AS-SIBILO (ads.), are. *To hiss, whistle, whisper at a thing*, Stat. Th. 5, 578; Claud.]

\*\*AS-SICCESCO (ads.), ēre. v. inch. *To become dry*, Col. 12, 9, 1.

\*\*AS-SICCO (ads.), are. v. a. *To dry up*, Col. 12, 15.

ASSICULUS. See AXICULUS.

[ASIDELÆ, arum. f. (sc. mensæ) *Tables at which the priests sat while officiating, according to Fest.*]

AS-IDEO (ads.), sēdi, sessum. 2. v. n. and a. (sedeo)

I. *Neut.*: To sit at or near. A) 1) *Gen.*: intelligens dicendi existimator non assidens et attente audiens, sed uno aspectu et præteriens de oratore sæpe judicat, Cic. Brut. 55, 200: — *in Tiburti forte assedimus*. [2) *Fig. poet.*: To be near one, i. e. to be like, resemble one: parvus nimiumque severus a. insano, Hor. E. 1, 5, 14.] B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To sit or stand by one, helping, nursing, advising, etc., to lend aid, assist, nurse, take care of, etc.*: morte proposita quum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque assideret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43: — *principes Macedoniæ hujus (Plancii) periculo commoti huic assident, pro hoc laborant*: — *quum Pompeius Lentulo frequens assideret*: — *si alius casus lecto te affixit, habes qui assideat, fomenta paret, medicum roget etc.*, Hor.: — *conf. a. valetudini, fovere deficientem*, Tac.: — *rarius in tribunali Cæsaris Piso, et si quando assideret, atrox ac dissertare manifestus, assisted, attended the sessions, id.*: — *liberti a. possunt, infames autem, licet non prohibeantur legibus a., attamen etc.*, Dig. \*\*b) *Fig.*: a. gubernaculis, to steer the helm (of state), Plin. Pan. 81: — *thus, a. literis, to study the sciences very earnestly, id.* \*\*2) *To lie before a place as an enemy (conf. II.)*: Gracchus assidens tantum

Casilino, Liv. 23, 19: — *a. mœnibus*, Virg. \*\*II. *Act.*: To encamp near a place in a hostile manner, to blockade, besiege it: a. muros, Virg. Æ. 11, 304: — *a. castellum*, Tac.: — *Passive*: Amisum assideri audiebat, Sall.: — *assessi Capuæ muri*, Sil.

AS-SIDO, sēdi. 3. v. n. and a. *To seat one's self anywhere, to sit down, seat one's self*: assidamus, si videtur, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 14: — *a. super aspidem*: — *Of a speaker who sits down after he has finished his speech*: peroravit aliquando, assedit; surrexi ego, Cic. R. A. 22: — *thus, subito a.* — \*\*With acc.: Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit, sat down on the right hand of A., Sall.

ASSIDUE (ads.), adv. *Perpetually, continually, constantly*: voces, quas audio a. et quibus intersum quotidie, Cic. Mil. 34, 93: — *gallos gallinaceos sic a. canere cœpisse, ut nihil intermitterent*: — *Sup.*, assiduissime mecum fuit Dionysius Magnes, Cic. Brut. 91, 316.

ASSIDUITAS, atis. f. *The constant presence of friends, clients, physicians, etc., a constant or frequent attendance, and the like.* I. A) *Prop.*: quotidiana amicorum a. et frequentia, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 3: — *Hortensius me summa simulatione amoris summaque assiduitate quotidiana insidiosissime tractavit*, Cic. Fr. 1, 3, 8: — *a. medici, a continual attendance*: — *altera pars petitionis, quæ in populari ratione versatur, desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam, assiduitatem, etc., a constant attendance of the candidates*, Q. Cic.: — *conf.* assiduitatis et operarum harum quotidianarum putat esse consulatum; and, valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate: — *assiduitatem præbere alui, constantly to attend, accompany one, to be always about or with one.*

\*\*B) *Gen.*: A constant presence, Suet. Tib. 10.

II. *Meton.*: Of time; Continuance, duration, permanent or uninterrupted state, constancy, frequency, frequent occurrence, and the like: quum omnibus horis aliquid atrociter fieri videmus, assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, Cic. R. A. 53 extr.: — *Quintus sic commutatus est totus et scriptis meis quibusdam et assiduitate orationis et præceptis, ut etc.*: — *thus, a. dicendi aluit audaciam*: — *a. bellorum*: — *a. epistolarum, an uninterrupted correspondence*: — *a. contubernii*, Tac.: — *spectaculorum et a. et varietas*: — *nimiam assiduitatem ejusdem literæ vitare*, A. Her.: — *Without gen.*: talis in remp. nostram labor, a. dimicatio, unremitting application, assiduity, Cic. Balb. 2 extr.: — *conf.* ipse assiduitate, consilio, auctoritate, diligentia perfecit, ut etc.; and, quo consilio profectus es, id assiduitate et virtute consequere.

\*\*1. ASSIDUO, adv. *Perpetually, constantly*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 50; Plin. 26, 3, 8.

[2. ASSIDUO (ads.), are. v. a. *Perpetually to visit upon any one*: a. flagella filio, Bibl.]

1. ASSIDUUS, i. m. (as-do) I. *One liable to be taxed or to taxation, a rate-payer*: quum locupletes assiduos appellasset ab ære dando, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: — *assiduo vindex a. esto*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10. [II. *Meton.* A) *A rich or wealthy person*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 14. B) *Adj.*: That is of full value, first rate, classic: classicus a. que aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15.]

2. ASSIDUUS (ads.), a. um. (from assideo, *conf.* continuus from contineo) *That is constantly anywhere.*

I. *Prop.*: quum hic filius a. in prædiis esset, Cic. R. A. 7: — *audiui Romæ esse hominem et fuisse a.*: — *fuit a. mecum prætor me*: — *bonus a. que dominus, being always present.* II. *Of time; Continual, perpetual, uninterrupted, constant, permanent*: flagitator non ille quidem molestus, sed a. tamen et acer, constant, Cic. Brut. 5: — *thus, hostis a. magis quam gravis, persevering*, Vell.: — *qui suos liberos agricolas a. esse cupiunt, industrious, assiduous, active*: homines labore a. et quotidiano assueti: — *conf. quotidiana querimoniarum et a. fletus sororis*: — *solidam et robustam et a. frequentiam præbuerunt*: — *a. ac diligens scriptura*: — *a. recordatio.*

**ASSIGNATIO** (ads.), ōnis. f. *An appointment, allotment*: hæc agrorum a. Cæsar sententiâ dissoluta est, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14: — *In the plur.*: novas a. instituit.

[**ASSIGNATOR** (ads.), ōnis. m. *An assigner, Dig.*]

[**AS-SIGNIFICO** (ads.), are. v. a. I. *To show, make evident, Varr.* II. *To signify, mean, Varr.*]

**ASSIGNO** (ads.). 1. v. a. I. *To assign, allot, appoint a thing to any one.* A) Prop.: duo millia iugerum campi Leontini Sex. Clodio rhetori assignasti, et quidem immunia, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 43: — *thus, a. agros militibus*: — mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum corpore meo occupari potest: — apparitores a prætore assignatos habuisse decumanum: — quem cuque ordinem assignari e rep. esset, eum a. Liv.: — natura avibus cœlum assignavit, Plin.: — quibus deportanda Romam Regina Juno assignata erat, had been assigned, given over, Liv.: — *thus, a. alqm custodibus*, Just.: — a. rem emptori, Dig. B) Fig. 1) *To attribute, ascribe, impute a thing to any one as a crime or fault, rarely as a merit*: nec vero id homini tum quisquam, sed tempori assignandum putavit, Cic. R. Post. 10, 27: — hæc si minus apta videntur huic sermoni, Attico assigna, qui etc.: — ne hoc improbitati et sceleris meo potius quam imprudentiæ miseris assignes: — me culpam fortunæ a., calamitatem criminis dare, me amissionem classis obijcere: — *\*\*As a merit*: nos omnia, quas prospera tibi evenere, tuo consilio a., adversa casibus incertis belli et fortunæ delegare, Liv.: — Cypri devictæ nulli assignanda gloria est, Vell.: — sua fortia facta gloriæ principis, Tac.: — a. hoc sibi gloriæ, Gell. *\*\*2) To consign, give over*: bonos juvenes ostendere foro, a. famæ, i. e. *to make known*, Plin. E. 6, 23, 2: — pœon, cui clausulam assignant, assign, give, Quint.: — a. verbum auditori, *to impress upon*, id. [II. *To affix a mark to, to seal*: a. tabellas, Pers. 5, 81: — scripsi coram subscribente et assignante domino, Dig.]

**AS-SILIO** (ads.), silii, sultum. 3. v. n. *To leap to, towards, or upon.* *\*\*I. Prop.*: a. mœnibus, Ov. M. 11, 526: — assultantes pisciculos attrahens, donec tam prope accedant, ut assiliat, Plin.: — [Poet.: *Of water*: *To dash or flow against, wash*, Ov. M. 6, 106; Stat.] *\*\*II. Fig. in speaking*: *To come suddenly to a subject*: nam neque assiliendum statim est ad aliud genus orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213.

[**ASSIMILANTER** (ads.). See **ASSIMILANTER**.]

**ASSIMILATIO** (ads.). See **ASSIMILATIO**.

**\*AS-SIMILIS** (ads.), e. *Like*: in pulmonibus inest raritas quædam et assimilis spongis mollitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: — capillus a. æri, Suet.: — [Poet., with gen., Ov.: hoc a. est quasi, that is just as if, Plant.]

[**ASSIMILITER** (ads.), adv. *In like manner, similarly*, Plant. Bacch. 4, 9, 27.]

[**ASSIMILANTER** (ads.), adv. *In like manner*, Nig. ap. Non.]

**ASSIMULATIO** (ads.), ōnis. f. I. *A being like, likeness, similarity*, Plin. 11, 49, 109. II. A) *Exp. in Rhet.*: *A pretended or fictitious approaching of the speaker to the opinion of the hearers*, A. Her. 4, 37. [B) *Assimilation*: a. ciborum, NL.]

**ASSIMULATUS** (ads.), a. um. *Also written assimilat*, a. um. I. Part. of assimulo. *\*\*II. Prop.* A) *Made like, like*: literæ lituræque omnes a., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77. B) *Imitated for the sake of appearance, feigned, counterfeit, pretended*: multa alia ejusdem generis, alia vera alia a., Liv. 26, 19: — multos fortes viros specie quadam virtutis a. tenebat, feigned, sham virtue, Cic. Cœl. 6, 14: — *thus, a. familiaritas, false, feigned friendship*.

**AS-SIMULO** (ads.; also written assimilo). 1. v. a. I. *To make like, represent as like, compare*: simile ex specie comparabili aut ex conferenda atque assimilanda natura judicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: — pictor percepta semel imitandi ratione assimilabit, quicquid acceperit, Quint.: — a. deos in humani oris speciem, Tac.: — a. convivis freto, *to compare*, Ov.: — *thus, a. formam totius Britannis bipenni*, Tac.: —

a. defectionem sideris suis laboribus, id. *\*\*II.* *Exp.*: *Falsely to imitate, to pretend, simulate*: has bene a. nuptias, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 141: — a. anum, Ov.: — hyænæ a. sermonem humanum, Plin.: — [With quasi, Plaut.: — *With an acc. and inf.*, id. — *With a simple inf.*: furere assimulavit, pretended, Pac. ap. Cic.: — *Absol.*, Ter.]

[**ASSIPONDUM**, ii. n. (as-pondus) *The weight of one as, a pound*, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47.]

[**ASSIS**, in old Lat. for sanguis. *Blood, according to Fest.*]

[**ASSIRATUM**, i. n. *A mixture of wine and blood, acc. to Fest.*]

[1. **ASSIS**, is. m. See **AS**.]

[2. **ASSIS**, is. m. and f. for axis. See 1. **AXIS**.]

**AS-SISTO** (ads.), astiti. 3. v. n. *To place one's self anywhere, to stand, post one's self.* I. Prop.: servis suis, ut januam clauderent et ipsi ad fores assisterent, imperat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: — ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (Cocles) assisteret, posted himself: — a. consulum tribunalibus, *to present one's self at, to appear at*, Tac.

II. A) *Meton. (as a finished action)*: *To stand anywhere, stand in its place*: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, stand upright there, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: — neque enim scribenti, ediscenti, et cogitanti præceptor a., Quint. *\*\*B) Fig.*: *To stand by, assist*: assistebat Vareno, Plin. E. 7, 6, 3.

1. **ASSITUS** (ads.), a. um. part. of 1. assero.

[2. **AS-SITUS** (ads.), a. um, *That lies near, App.*]

**ASSIUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to the town Assus in Troas*: A. lapis, a kind of limestone, Plin. 36, 17, 27.

[**ASSO**, are. v. a. (ἀσσω) *To roast, Apic.*]

[**AS-SŌCIO** (ads.). 1. v. a. *To add to, join, unite*, Claud. Poet.: a. passus, *to go with one*, Stat.]

[**AS-SŌCIUS** (ads.), a. um. *Associated*, Cassiod.]

**AS-SŌLĒO**, ēre. v. n. *To be used or wont, to be in the habit of; impers. usually in the third pers. sing.*: quum multa assoleat veritas præbere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54: — senatus, quos assolaret, referendum censuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: — *most freq.*: ut assolet, as is the custom, according to the habitual or usual course, as usual: prima classis vocatur, renunciat; deinde, ut a., suffragia, Cic. Phil. 2, 33: — quum commentandi causa, ut a., convenissemus: — [In the third pers. plur.: ponite hic, quæ assolent (sc. poni), Plaut.]

[**AS-SŌLO** (ads.). 1. v. a. (ad-solum) *To lay even with the ground, to demolish*, Tert.]

[**AS-SŌNO** (ads.), are. v. n. and a. *To assent by sounding, to respond by sound*, Ov. M. 3, 507: — *With an acc.*: *To cause to resound, to strike up*: a. consentus suaves, App.]

[**AS-SŪDASO** (ads.), ēre. v. intr. (from sudo, conf. capesso from capio) *To sweat vehemently*, Plant. Cas. 2, 6, 9, dbtfl.]

[**AS-SŪDESCO** (ads.), ēre. v. inch. (sudo) *To begin to sweat*, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32.]

**ASSŪĒ-FĀCĪO** (ads.), feci, factum. 3. v. a. (assuetus) *To accustom, inure one to a thing; commonly with abl. or inf., less freq. with dat. or ad*: patrio fuisse instituto puro sermone assuefactam domum, Cic. Brut. 59: — stuprorum ac scelerum exercitatione assuefactus: — arma quibus me assuefeceram: — orbus iis rebus omnibus, quibus et natura me et voluntas et consuetudo assuefecerat: — genere quodam pugnae assuefacti, Cæs.: — *With inf.*: Cæsar (ceteras nationes) domuit, imperio populi Rom. parere assuefecit: — equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Cæs.: — *\*\*With dat.*: a. alqm operi, Liv.: — corvus assuefactus sermoni, Plin.

**AS-SUESCO** (ads.), ēvi, ētum. 3. [assuetus, quadrisyll., Phædr.] v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) *To accustom or use one's self to; in the perf. to have accustomed one's self to, to be accustomed, be in the habit; commonly with an abl. or inf.; less freq. with ad, in, or a dat.*: homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: — vicinitas non a. mendaciis: — genus pugnae, quo assuerant, Liv.: — *With inf.*: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere: — *With ad*: uri a. ad

homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Cæs. :—*thus*, male assuetus ad omnes vis controversiarum, Sall. :—*With in*: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv. :—*With dat.*: mensæ assuetus herili, Virg. :—*ex more*, cui assuerunt, Quint. :—*conf. impers.*: caritas ipsius soli, cui longo tempore assuescit, *to which one accustoms one's self*, Liv. :—*With acc.*: ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Virg. :—*thus*, Galli juxta assueti invia ac devia, Liv. :—*With gen.*: Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis, id. :—*Absol.*: sic assuevi, *I am accustomed*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22 extr. B) *Esp.*: a. alcuī, *to have carnal intercourse with one*, Curt. 6, 5. [II. Act.: *To accustom one to*: a. mentem pluribus, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 109 :—a. Armenios in hoc servitutis genus, Flor.]

**\*\*ASSUĒTŪDO** (ads.), inis. f. (assuetus) I. *A being accustomed to any thing, custom, habit*, Liv. 25, 26; Tac.; Ov. II. *Esp.*: *Sexual intercourse*, Tac. A. 13, 46.

**ASSUĒTUS** (ads.), a, um. I. *Part. of assuesco*. **\*\*II. Adj., passive**: *Accustomed, customary*: assuetam sibi causam suscipit, Vell. 2, 120 :—*nec nisi assuetos potant fontes*, Plin. :—*longius assuetō, further than common*, Ov. :—*thus*, assuetō propior, Stat.

[**As-sūgo** (ads.), ctum, ēre. v. a. *To suck in*, Lucr. 4, 1190.]

**ASSŪLA** (astula), æ. f. dem. (axis) I. *A chip, shaving, a thin piece of wood or stone, and the like*, Plin. 9, 15, 18; Vitruv. :—*facere assulas foribus, to break the door in pieces*, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: *A shingle*, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gramm. 11.

[**ASSŪLĀTĪM**, adv. *In chips or pieces*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 252.]

**\*\*ASSŪLOSE**, adv. (assula) *In chips, slips, or pieces*: a. frangitur calamus, Plin. 12, 22, 48.

**\*\*ASSULTIM** (ads.), adv. (assilio) *By leaps or bounds*: a. ingredi, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

**\*\*ASSULTO** (ads.), i. v. intr. (assilio) I. *To leap at, leap or jump to or upon with vehemence or impetuosity*: canis assultans contraque belluam assurgens, Plin. 8, 40, 61 :—*feminae assultabant ut sacrificantes*, Tac. II. *Esp.*: *To approach at full gallop; act. to assail, attack, rush upon*: illi telis assultantes, hi conferto gradu, Tac. A. 12, 35 :—*thus impers.*, tertia vigilia assultatum est castris, id. :—a. latera et frontem (agminis), id.

**\*\*ASSULTUS** (ads.), ūs. m. (assilio) *A leaping towards or upon, an assault, attack: in the plur.*, Virg. Æ. 5, 441; Tac. A. 2, 21.

1. **AS-SUM** (ads.), affui (adf.), adesse. [an old form, ar-fuerunt for affuerunt] v. n. *To be at or near, be anywhere, be present, be there*. I. A) 1) *Prop.*: ut mane ad portam adessent, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57 :—*ut quasi coram a. videare, quum scribo aliquid ad te*:—*nihil accipiam injuriæ, si tu aderis*:—a. in collegio:—*For which with dat.*: a. senatui, Tac. :—a. convivio, Suet. :—a. pugnae, Liv. :—a. scribendo, *to be present as a witness, to be witness to*:—*Of inanimate and abstr. obj.*: tanti aderant morbi vesicæ et viscerum, ut etc., there were :—*thus*, vis ad resistendum nulli aderat, Vell. ; and, vim affore verbo crediderat, Virg. :—*adest alcuī alqd commoditatis et copiae*:—*in obsequio comitas assit*:—*adest constantia*:—a. moderatio (virium):—a. modus :—a. studium :—*aderat judicio dies, was there*, Liv. :—*thus*, jamque dies aderit, Ov. 2) *Esp.*: *To be present with help or assistance, to assist, help; with dat.*: omnes hi, quos videtis a. in hac causa, Cic. R. A. 1 : qui Petilio vellent a. :—*ego tuis rebus sic adero ut difficilimis*:—*dictator intercessioni adero*, Liv. :—*nostris et nunc querelis assint (dii) et mox armis*, id. :—*conf. origini Romanæ et deos affuisse, et non defuturam virtutem*, id. :—[*With inf.*, Sil.] \*B) *Meton.* 1) *To approach, come near*: hi ex Africa affuturi videntur, Cic. Att. 11, 15 :—*quum hostes adessent, approached*, Liv. :—*conf. truci clamore aderant semisomnos in barbaros*, Tac. 2) *To appear, make one's appearance in court*: C. Verrem altera cautione responsurum non esse, neque ad judicium affuturum... quod iste certe statuerat non a., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1 :—*augurem a.*

jusserunt, Vell. II. *Fig.*: a. animo and animis, *to be present with attention, interest, courage, to give attention, observe, to be fearless*: adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, Cic. Sull. 11, 33 :—*vigilare, a. animo, semper aliquid pro rep. aut cogitare aut facere etc.*:—*adeste animis, judices, et timorem deponite*:—*conf. ades animo et omite timorem*.

2. **ASSUM**, i. n. I. *Any thing roasted, roast*: a. vitulinum, *roast veal*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. II. *In the plur.*, Assa, orum. n. *A sudatory*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

[**ASSŪMENTUM** (ads.), i. n. (assuo) *A patch, rag*, Bibl.]

**AS-SŪMO** (ads.), mpsi, mptum. 3. v. a. *To take to one's self, accept*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: numquam committet, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23 :—*sacra Cereris assumpta de Græcia*:—*socios et administer omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus*, Sall. :—*thus*, a. alqm conscium, Liv. :—a. alqm filium, *to adopt*, Plin. E. :—a. alqm in societatem armorum, Liv. :—a. alqm in consilium, Plin. E. :—a. alqm in consortium, id. :—a. alqm in familiam nomenque, i. e. *to adopt*, Tac. \*B) *Esp.*: *To take in addition, to add to, to join*: ne qui (socii) postea assumerentur, Liv. 21, 19 :—*Butram tibi Septiciumque assumam*, Hor. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: libero tempore omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor *repellendus*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33 :—*L. Scipio (Asiaticus) laudem sibi ex Asiæ nomine assumpsit*:—*omne quod sumatur in oratione, aut ex sua sumi vi atque natura, aut assumi foras*:—*ut eorum reprehensionem vos vestrae prudentiæ a., meæ modestiæ remittere debeatis*:—*orator tractationem orationis sibi assumet*:—*artes propter se assumendas putamus*:—*neque mihi quicquam assumpsi neque hodie assumo, quod quemquam malevolentissimum jure possit offendere, I have assumed or arrogated*. B) *Esp.* 1) *To take in addition, to assume*: qui nihil opinione affingat assumatque ad ægritudinem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80 :—*si quis aliam quoque artem sibi assumpserit*:—a. aliquantum jam etiam noctis:—a. dicendi copiam. 2) *In Logic*: *To add the minor to a syllogism*, Cic. Inv. 1, 36; Div. 2, 51, 53. 3) *In Gramm.*: *Verba assumpta*; a) *Adjectives, epithets*, Cic. Part. 7. b) *Figurative expressions, tropes*, Quint. 10, 1, 121.

**\*ASSUMPTIO** (ads.), ōnis. f. (assumo) I. *Acceptance, approbation*: artes propter se assumendas putamus, quia sit in his aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18. II. A) *Esp.*, in *Logic*: *The minor in a syllogism*, Cic. Inv. 1, 37. [B) *In Law*: *An addition*, Dig.]

[**ASSUMPTIVE** (ads.), adv. *Assumptively*, M. Cap., *dbft.*]

**\*ASSUMPTIVUS** (ads.), a, um. (assumptus) *In Law*: *Taking in addition, assumptive*: a. causa, *which has its defence from external circumstances*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11.

**ASSUMPTUS** (ads.), a, um. *part. of assumo*.

[**As-suo** (ads.), ēre. v. a. *To sew on, patch on*: a. pannum. Hor. A. P. 16.]

**AS-SURGO** (ads.), surrexi, surrectum. 3. v. n. *To rise up, get up, at any thing*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quæ dum laudatio recitatur, vos quæso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic. Cluent. 69, 196 :—a. ex morbo, Liv. :—*Of things*: paulo latior patescit campus, inde colles assurgunt, rise, Liv. :—*thus*, pyramis a. trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus, Plin. :—*Delos a. Cyntho monte*, id. B) *Esp.* 1) A. (alcui), *to rise up to any one out of respect*: an quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic. Pis. 12 :—*neque a., neque salutare se dignantem*, Suet. :—*impers.*: ut majoribus natu assurgat:—*assurrectum ei non est*, Liv. :—*without a dat.*: hæc ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutare, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci etc. :—[*Poet.*: *To concede superiority to, to yield to*, Virg.] \*\*2) *To rise, take rise, spring, spring up, grow, begin to exist*: tumores oriuntur, deinde desinunt, deinde rursus assurgunt, Cels. 2, 8 :—*turres a.*, Virg. \*\*II. *Fig.*: *To rise*: querelis haud justis assurgis, you rise, break out in complaints, Virg. Æ. 10, 95 :—*thus*, a. in ultionem, Flor. :—a. animo, *to rise full of courage*, Stat. :—*raro assurgit Hesiodus*,

*rises, is sublime, writes in a lofty style*, Quint. : — *thus, neque comœdia cothurnis assurgit*, id. : — *conf. sublimitate heroici carminis animus assurgat*, id. : — *iræ a., rise*, Virg.

**ASSUS**, a, um. (ἄσσω) I. *Roasted*: *res eadem magis alit juralenta quam a., magis a. quam frixa*, Cels. 2, 18 : — *mergi a., Hor.* : — *pulmo a., Plin.* : — *ova a., Scrib.* II. *Meton.* : *Dry, mere, simple*: a. *sudatio, without bathing*, Cels. 3, 27 ; *conf. 2. ASSUM* : — a. *sol, a basking in the sun without a previous anointing*, Cic. Att. 12, 6 : — a. *femina, a dry nurse (opp. 'nutrix')*, Juv. : — a. *lapides, rough, unwrought*, Virg. : — a. *vox, alone, unaccompanied by instruments*, Varr. : — *thus, a. tibie, accompanied by no voice*, Virg.

[**AS-SUSPIRO** (ads.), are. v. n. *To sigh to or at*, App.]

**ASSYRIA**, æ. f. (Ἀσσυρία) *A country of Asia between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, now Kurdistan*, Plin. 5, 12, 13.

**ASSYRIUS**, a, um. (Ἀσσυρίος) I. *Of or belonging to Assyria, Assyrian*, Virg. E. 4, 25 : — *Subst.* : *Assyrii, orum. m.* *The Assyrians*, Cic. Div. 1, 1. II. *Meton.* : *for Oriental, Median, Phœnician, Indian, and the like*: A. *venenum, Tyrian purple*, Sil. : — A. *stagnum, the lake of Gennesareth in Palestine*, Just. : — A. *ebur, Indian*, Ov. : — A. *malus, i. e. Medica, the lemon-tree*, Plin.

**AST. conj.** See **AT.**

**ASTA**, æ. f. (Ἀστρα) I. *A town of Liguria, now Asti*, Plin. 3, 5, 7. II. *A town of Hispania Bætica*, Mel. 3, 1, 4.

**ASTABORAS**, æ. m. (Ἀσταβόρας) *A river of Ethiopia that flows into the Nile, now Takazze*, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

1. **ASTĀCUS**, i. m. (ἄστακος) *A kind of crab or lobster*, Plin. 9, 31, 51.

2. **ASTĀCUS**, i. m. (Ἀστακος) *The father of Menalippus, who is hence called Astacides*, Ov. Ib. 515.

3. **ASTĀCUS** or **-OS**, i. f. (Ἀστακος) *A town of Bithynia*, Mel. 1, 19, 4.

**ASTĀPA**, æ. f. *A town of Hispania Bætica*, Liv. 28, 22.

**ASTAPE**. See **ASTAPUS**.

**ASTĀPHIS**, idia. f. (Ἀσταφίς) *A raisin*, Plin. 23, 1, 12.

**ASTĀPUS**, i. m. (Ἀσάπυς) *The name of the Nile, as it flows through Ethiopia*, Plin. 5, 9, 10 : also, *Astusapes*, Mel. ; *Astape*, Vitr.

**ASTARTE**, æ. f. (Ἀστάρτη) *A goddess of the Syrians and Phœnicians; acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, the fourth Venus*.

[**ASTĒISMOS**, i. m. (Ἀστεϊσμός) *In Rhet.* : i. q. *urbanitas*, Serv. Virg.]

**ASTENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Asta (in Hispania)* : A. *ager*, Liv. 39, 21 : — *Subst.* : *Astenses, m.* *The inhabitants of Asta*, Hirt. B. H. 26.

**ASTER**, Æris. m. (ἄστρο) I. [*A star*, Macrob.] II. A. *Atticus, Starwort*, Fam. *Synantheræ*, Plin. 27, 5, 19.

III. A. *Samius, a kind of Samian earth*, Plin. 35, 16, 53.

1. **ASTĒRIA**, æ. f. (ἄστρο) *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 9, 47 (*called in Isid., asterites; in M. Cap., astrites*).

2. **ASTĒRIA**, æ. or -E, æ. f. (Ἀστροῖν) I. *Daughter of Polus and Phæbe, mother of the fourth Hercules*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16 ; Hyg. II. *Daughter of Cæus the Titan, changed into a quail, and thrown into the sea*, Ov. M. 6, 108 ; Hyg. : *the island of Delos, which rose on the spot, is hence called Asteria*, Plin. 4, 12, 22. III. *A Greek female name*, Hor. Od. 3, 7.

**ASTĒRIACE**, æ. f. (Ἀστροιαχή) *A kind of medication*, Cels. 5, 14.

**ASTĒRIAS**, æ. m. (ἄστροπας) *A kind of heron*, Plin. 10, 60, 79.

**ASTĒRICUM**, i. n. (ἄστροικόν) *The herb pellitory of the wall*, Plin. 22, 17, 20.

1. **ASTĒRION**, il. n. (ἄστρον) *A kind of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27.

2. **ASTĒRION**, ontis. m. (Ἀστροῖον) *A river of Argolis*, Stat. Th. 4, 122.

[**ASTĒRISCUS**, i. m. (ἄστροσκοπός) *An asterisk; a star, as a typographical mark*, Gramm.]

[**ASTĒRITES**, æ. m. (ἄστροίτης) I. *A kind of basilisk*, App. II. *For Asteria*. See **ASTERIA**.]

[**A-STERNO** (adst.), Ære. v. a. *To prostrate; Mid., to lay one's self down at full length*, Ov. M. 2, 343.]

[**ASTHMA**, atis. n. (ἄσθμα) I. *A difficulty of breathing, asthma, NL.* II. *An asthmatic form of disease*: a. *thymicum, a. psoricum, NL.*]

**ASTHMĀTĪCUS**, a, um. (ἄσθματικός) *That breathes with difficulty, asthmatic*, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

**ASTĪCUS**, a, um. (ἄστυκος) *Of a city*: a. *ludi, games celebrated in the city in honour of Bacchus*, Suet. Cal. 20.

\*\***ASTĪPŪLĀTĪO** (adst.), ōnis. f. I. *An affirmation of the same thing, assent*, Plin. 29, 1, 5. II. *A modulating of an orator's voice, according to the nature of the subject*, Quint. 11, 3, 175.

**ASTĪPŪLĀTOR** (adst.), ōris. m. [I. *In Law* : *He who joins another in a stipulation*, Gai. Inst.] II. A) *In Law* : *A legal assistant*: testes *tot cum a. tuo comparabuntur*? Cic. Quint. 18, 58. B) *Meton.* : *An approver*: *illud falsum esse, et Stoici dicunt et eorum a. Antiochus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 21 : — a. *vanæ opinionis*, V. Max.

\*\***ASTĪPŪLĀTUS**, ūs. m. (*in the abl. only*) *Assent, agreement*, Plin. 7, 47, 48.

**A-STĪPŪLOR** (adst.), i. v. dep. [I. *In Law* : *To join in a stipulation*, Gai. Inst. 3, 112.] II. *Meton.* : *To assent, agree with*: a. *irato consuli*, Liv. 39, 5 : — *Hellanicus astipulatur Damastes memorans, etc.*, Plin.

\*\***A-STĪTUO** (adst.), Ære. v. a. (statno) *To place anywhere*: *reum ad lectum (ægroti) astitnemus*, A. Her. 3, 20.

**A-STO** (adst.), stiti, *without a sup.* 1. v. n. *To stand near, at, or by*. I. A) *Prop.* : *qui astat in conspectu meo gener*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2 : — a. *in campis*, Tac. : — a. *supra caput*, Virg. : — *with dat.* : a. *tribunali*, Tac. : — *thus, a. mensæ*, Suet. : — *with acc.* : *occursantium populus te astat*, Plin. Pan. : — *quæ (Minerva, the statue of Minerva) est in Parthenone astans, standing*, Plin. : — *squamis astantibus, standing upright*, Virg. [B) *Esp.* 1) *To be still in existence or remaining*: *astante ope barbarica*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. 2) *To assist*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 10. II. *Fig.* : *certa quidem finis vitæ mortalibus astat, awaits*, Lucr. 3, 1091.

**ASTŌMI**, ōrum. m. (Ἀστρομοί, i. e. *mouthless*) *Indian people said to have no mouth*, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

**ASTRĀBA**, æ. f. (ἄστροβή, a pack-saddle) *The title of a comedy which some ascribe to Plautus*, Gell. 11, 7.

**ASTRĒA**, æ. f. (Ἀστρά) *A goddess of justice, who lived on earth in the golden age*, Ov. M. 1, 150. — *As a constellation, Libra*, Luc. 9, 534.

**ASTRĒUS**, i. m. (Ἀστροῖος) *A Titan, husband of Aurora, father of the winds, which are hence called Astræi fratres*, Ov. M. 14, 545.

**ASTRĀGĀLĪZONTES**, um. m. (ἄστρογάλῳρες) *The dice-players, a picture of Polycletus*, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

**ASTRĀGĀLUS**, i. m. (ἄστρογάλος, knuckle, ankle-bone) I. *In Archit.* : *A wreath on a column*, Vitr. 3, 3. A. *Lesbius, a sort of moulding*, Vitr. 4, 6. II. *A leguminous plant, milk-vetch*, Fam. *Leguminosæ*, Plin. 62, 8, 29.

[III. *A bone of the tarsus, on which the tibia moves*, NL.]

[**ASTRĀLIS**, e. (astrum) *Of or belonging to the stars*: a. *fata, read in the stars*, August.]

[**A-STRANGULO** (adstr.), are. v. a. *To strangle*, M. Felix.]



ASTRAPE, *es. f.* (ἀσραπή) *The flash of lightning, a picture by Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10, 36.

ASTRĀPIAS, *æ. m.* (ἀσραπίας) *A precious stone, black, with light stripes in the middle*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

ASTRĀPŌLĒCTUS, *a. um.* (ἀσραποσληκτός) *Thunder-struck: a. tecta*, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 15.

[ASTRĒANS, *antis.* *Sparkling like stars*, M. Cap.]

\*\*ASTRĒPO (adstr.), *ēre. v. n. and a.* I. *To make a noise at, or to a thing: astrebat vulgus diversis incitamentis*, Tac. A. 1, 18: — *with acc.*, a. *surdas principis aures irritis precibus*, Tac.: — a. *eadem*, id. II. *Esp.*: a. *alcui, to shout applause*, Tac. A. 11, 17; H. 2, 90.

\*ASTRICTE (adstr.), *adv.* *Closely, briefly: Of speech: orationem non a., sed remissius numerosam esse oportere*, Cic. de Or. 348: — *Comp.*, dicere, Sen. E. 8: — a. *scribere*, Plin. E.

\*\*ASTRICTIO (adstr.), *ōnis. f.* (astringo) *A power of contracting or binding: herbes gustus amari cum astrictione*, Plin. 27, 10, 59.

ASTRICTŌRIŪS (adstr.), *a. um.* (astringo) *Binding, astringent: a. vis foliorum*, Plin. 24, 13, 71.

ASTRICTUS (adstr.), *a. um.* I. *Part. of astringo.*

II. *Adj.*: *Drawn in, contracted, straitened, narrow.*

\*\*A) *Prop.*: *limen a., shut*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 50: — *alvus fusior aut astrictior, confined, costive*, Cels.: — *corpus a.*: — *gustus a., harsh, tart*, Plin.: — *non astricto socco, a dangling, i. e. careless, style*, Hor. B) *Fig.* [1] *Saving, penurious, niggardly: a. pater*, Prop. 2, 23, 18. [2] *Of speech: Concise, not diffuse, short: dialectica quasi contracta et a. eloquentia putanda est*, Cic. Brut. 90, 309: — *verborum a. comprehensio: est enim finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paullo, verborum autem licentia liberior: histrio a. certa quadam numerorum moderatione et pedum.*

[1. ASTRĪCUS, *a. um.* (ἀστροικός) *Of or relating to the stars*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[2. ASTRICUS, *i. m.* *A stony ground, pavement*, ML.: hence, Ital. *lastrico*, Fr. *âtre*.]

[ASTRIDO (adstr.), *ēre. v. n.* *To hiss at*, Stat. Th. 11, 494.]

[ASTRĪFER, *ēra, ērum.* (astrum-fero) I. *Starry: a. axes*, Stat. Th. 8, 83. II. *Placed among the stars*, Mart. 8, 28.]

[ASTRĪFICO, *are. v. a.* (astrum-facio) *To produce stars*, M. Cap.]

[ASTRĪFĪCUS, *a. um.* (astrum-facio) *Producing stars*, M. Cap.]

[ASTRĪGER, *ēra, ērum.* (astrum-gero) *Starry*, Stat. Th. 10, 828.]

[ASTRĪLŌQUUS, *a. um.* *Speaking of the stars*, M. Cap.]

[ASTRĪLŪCUS, *a. um.* (astrum-luceo) *Beaming or sparkling like stars*, M. Cap.]

[ASTRINGENS, *entis. n.* (astringo) *An astringent medicine*, NL.]

A-STRINGO (adstr.), *inxi, ictum. 3. v. a.* *To draw in closely, draw together, contract, bind, or fasten to.*

I. *Prop.*: *quis est hic? qui ad statuam astrictus est*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42: — *conf. ut cuius ad statuam Siculi alligabantur, ejus religioni te eundem vinctum astrictumque dedamus*, ib.: — *vinculorum id est aptissimum, quod ex se atque de iis, quæ astringit, quam maxime unum efficit: cibi depelluntur tum astringentibus se intestinis, tum relaxantibus: a. frontem, to bend, knit*, Sen.: — a. *labra, to contract*, Quint.: — a. *alvum, to render costive, to astringe*, Cels.: — *radix gustu astringit, contracts*, Plin. II. *Fig.* A) *To keep tight or strict, to bind, make bound, oblige, force: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum: pater enim nimis indulgens quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, in which I was very strict*, Cic. Att. 10, 6: — *thus, a. mores disciplinae severitate*, Quint.: — *fraus a., non dissolvit perjurium, binds:*

— *nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem jurejurando majores artius esse voluerunt, to bind, confirm: a. hujus tanti officii servitutem testimonio sempiterno, to confirm, make sure: religione devinctum astrictumque, obliged, bound: thus, a. alqm jurejurando: astrictus legibus, obliged, bound. — a. alqm suis conditionibus, to make bound: a. alqm voluptatibus: a. se scelere, to bind one's self: astringi sacris, to be obliged to maintain them: [a. se furti, to render one's self guilty, Plaut.] \*B) *Of speech: To contract into a small compass, to compress, shorten: Stoici breviter a. solent argumenta*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6 extr.: — *thus, a. artius rationem: premere tumentia, humilia extollere, luxuriantia a.*, Quint.*

ASTRĪŌS, *īi. f.* (ἀσθήρ) *An Indian precious stone, like crystal*, Plin. 37, 9, 48.

[ASTRĪ-ŌNŪS, *a. um.* (astrum-sono) *A. Jupiter, who rolls the sounding orbs*, M. Cap.]

ASTRITES. See ASTERIA.

ASTRŌARCHE, *ēa. f.* (Ἀστροάρχη) *The queen of the stars, a Phœnician deity*, M. Cap.

ASTRŌBŌLOS, *i. f.* (ἀσθήρ βάλλω) *A precious stone, a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 9, 50.

ASTRŌITES, *æ. m.* (ἀστροίτης) *A precious stone, of a magic virtue, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 9, 49.

ASTRŌLŌGĪA, *æ. f.* (ἀστρολογία) I. A) *The science of the stars, astronomy*, Cic. Div. 2, 42. B) *A treatise on astronomy*, Plin. 18, 25, 57. [II. *Astrology*, Hier.]

ASTRŌLŌGŪS, *i. m.* (ἀστρολόγος) I. *An astronomer*, Cic. Div. 2, 42. II. *An astrologer*, Cic. Div. 1, 6.

\*\*ASTRŌNŌMĪA, *æ. f.* (ἀστρονομία) *Astronomy*, Sen. E. 95.

ASTRŌNŌMŪCŪS, *a. um.* (ἀστρονομικός) *Astronomical; hence, Astronomica, orum. m.* *The title of a poem by Manilius, and of a treatise by Hygin.*

[ASTRŌNŌMŪS, *m.* (ἀστρονόμος) *An astronomer*, Firm.]

[ASTRŌSUS, *a. um.* *Born under a bad constellation*, Isid.]

[ASTRŪCTĪO (adstr.), *ōnis. f.* (astruo) I. *An addition of proof*, M. Cap. II. *A composition*, M. Cap.]

[ASTRŪCTOR (adstr.), *ōris. m.* (astruo) *An arguer*, Venant.]

ASTRUM, *i. n.* (ἄστρον) I. *A star, constellation*, Cic. Rep. 6, 22; Tusc. 1, 25; Virg.; Hor. II. *Melon.* A) *For heaven, immortality: sic itur ad astra*, Virg. Æ. 9, 641: — *nostras laudes in astra sustulit, extolled to the skies*, Cic. Att. 2, 25: — *thus, decidere ex astris, to lose all one's glory*, ib. 2, 21, 4. [B] *For height: turris educta ad astra*, Virg. Æ. 2, 460.]

\*\*ASTRŪŌ (adstr.), *xi, ctum. 3. v. a.* I. *To erect near, build in addition, add.* A) *Prop.*: *quum veteri astruitur recens ædificium*, Col. 1, 5 extr.: — a. *alqd villæ*, Plin. B) *Fig.*: *To add to: victus ab eo Pharnaces vix quicquam gloriæ ejus astruxit*, Vell. 2, 55: — *thus, a. alqd dignitati*, Plin. E.: — a. *alqd famæ, id.*: — a. *alcui laudem, id.*: — *quid aliud a. fortuna poterat? Tac.: conf. sicut ante secunda fortuna tot victorias astruxerat, ita nunc adversa destruens quæ cumulaverat*, Just. II. A) *To furnish, provide a thing with another (commonly instruere): a. connotationem laterculo*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9. B) *Fig.*: a. *alqm falsis criminibus, to cover, charge*, Curt. 10, 1.

ASTU (asty), *n. ind.* (ἄστυ) *A city, esp. Athens (as Urbs for Rome): ut vestri Attici, priusquam Theseus eos demigrare ex agris, et in a., quod appellatur, omnes se conferre jussit*, Cic. Leg. 2, 2.

ASTULA. See ASSULA.

\*\*A-STŪPĒŌ (adst.), *ēre. v. n.* *To be astonished at: a. divitiis*, Sen. Tranqu. 1, 8: — a. *sibi*, Ov.

1. ASTUR, *ūris. m.* *A kind of hawk*, Firm.: — [hence, Ital. *astore*, Fr. *autour*.]

2. ASTUR, *ūris. m.* *Of or belonging to the province of*



*Asturia, Asturian: A. equus, Mart. 14, 199: — A. exercitus, Sil. — Subst. An Asturian, Plin.; Flor.*

**ASTŪRA**, æ. (*Ἀστυρα*) I. Masc.: A river of Asturia, Flor. 4, 12, 54. II. Masc., A river, and Fem., An island and town, of Latium, in the neighbourhood of which Cicero had a villa, Cic. Att. 12, 40; Fam. 6, 19; Liv.; Plin.

**ASTURCO**, ōnis. m. (2. Astur) An Asturian horse, a jennet, A. Her. 4, 50; Sen.; Plin.

**ASTŪRIA**, æ. f. A province of Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 4, 20, 34.

**ASTŪRICA**, æ. f. The chief town of Asturia, now Astorga, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

**ASTŪRICUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Asturia, Asturia: A. gens, Plin. 8, 42, 67; Sil.

[1. **ASTUS**, a, um. forastutus. Crafty: a. lingua, Att. ap. Non.]

2. **ASTUS**, ūs. m. (prop. dexterity, adroitness, cleverness; hence in a bad sense) Craft, cunning [as a single act; but astutia, craftiness, as a quality]: ille astu subit, Virg. Æ. 10, 522: — oratio, quæ astu caret, Quint.: — a. hostium in perniciem ipsis veriebat, Tac.: — in the plur., V. Fl.; Gell.

**ASTUSAPES**. See **ASTAPUS**.

\***ASTŪTE**, adv. Craftily, cunningly, Cic. Att. 10, 6: — Comp., Varr.: — Sup., Gell.

**ASTŪTĪA**, æ. f. (astutus) Craftiness, cunningness, subtilty, as a quality: quodam aut confidens a. aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obisti modo posset, Cic. Cluent. 65, 183: — quæ tamen ego omnia non a quadam sed aliqua potius sapientia secutus sum: — in the plur.: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias.

[**ASTŪTŪLUS**, a, um. dem. Somewhat cunning, sly, App.]

**ASTŪTUS**, a, um. (prop. clever, adroit; hence, in a bad sense) Crafty, cunning: ita fiet, ut tua ista ratio existimetur a., meum hoc consilium necessarium, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: — oratio philosophorum nihil iratum habet, nihil invidum, nihil atrox, nihil a.: — hoc celandi genus est hominis non aperti, versuti potius, obsecuri, a., fallacia.

**ASTY**. See **ASTU**.

**ASTYĀGES**, is. m. (*Ἀστυάγης*) A king of Media, father of Mandane, grandfather of Cyrus, Just. 1, 4.

**ASTYĀNAX**, actis. m. (*Ἀστυάναξ*) I. The son of Hector and Andromache, Virg. Æ. 2, 457. II. A tragic actor in the time of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 6.

**ASTYCUS**. See **ASTICUS**.

**ASTYLOS**, i. m. (*Ἀστυλος*) A centaur and augur, Ov. M. 12, 308.

**ASTYPALEA**, æ. f. (*Ἀστυπάλαια*) One of the Sporades, near Crete, Mel. 2, 7, 13.

**ASTYPALEENSES**, ium. m. The inhabitants of Astypalea, Cic. N. D. 3, 18.

**ASTYPALEÏCUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Astypalea: A. cochleæ, Plin. 30, 4, 11.

[**ASTYPALEÏUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Astypalea, Ov. M. 7, 461.]

**ASTYTIS**, idia. f. (*ἀστυτίς*) A kind of lettuce, Plin. 19, 8, 38.

**ASYLA**, æ. f. (*ἀσύλη*) A kind of plant, called also ferus oculis, Plin. 25, 13, 92.

**ASYLUM**, i. n. (*ἀσυλον*) A place of refuge, asylum: qui (servus) in illud a. confugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33: — Romulus a. aperit, Liv.

[**ASYMBOLUS**, a, um. (*ἀσύμβολος*) That makes no contribution towards a common entertainment, scot-free, Ter. Phorm. 2, 25.]

[**ASYNDĒTON**, i. n. (*ἀσύνδετον*) I. A Rhet. figure: the omission of copulatives; for instance veni, vidi, vici. II. Adj.: Asyndētus, a, um. Isolated: a. sidus, Sid.]

AT (ast chiefly with poets). conj. serves to connect different, although not entirely opposite ideas; esp. used for limiting ideas; but. I. In complete antitheses; But, on the other hand, on the contrary: fecit idem Themistocles: at idem Pericles non fecit, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 3: — conf. non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio; and, nefarius Hippas arma contra patriam ferens; at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte: — o miram memoriam, Pomponi, tuam! at mihi ista exciderant: — crebras a nobis literas exspecta; ast plures etiam ipse mittito: — connected with etiam and vero: proinde aut exeat aut quiescant... at etiam sunt, qui dicant, although there are indeed: — nimirum inops ille... at qui se locupletes... at vero ille tenuis, but certainly. II. In partial antitheses; But, but yet, on the other hand, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 20. A) In transitions, esp. when the style is impassioned: una navis cum Nasidianis profugit... at ex reliquis una præmissa Massiliam, Cæs. B. C. 2, 7: — itaque pulsus ego civitate non sum, quæ nulla erat. At vide, quam ista tui latrocinii tela contempserim, Cic. Par. 4, 1: — thus, at vide quid succenseat: — horum omnium studium una mater oppugnat: at quæ mater? — thus, at quem hominem etc? — thus also in entreaty: at tu pater deum hominumque, Liv. B) With objections; But (one may say, it may be objected, and the like): sunt, quos signa... delectant. At sumus, inquit, civitatis principes, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 36: — quis contumaciior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? At hæc sine cuiusquam malo: — quid porro querendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At patet: — at non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus. Credo: sed etc.: — connected with enim: quid disputatione iste afferri potest elegantius? At enim vereor, ne etc., but indeed.

**ATĀBŪLUS**, i. m. A burning wind, sometimes felt in Apulia, Sirocco, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

**ATACINUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to the river Atax in Gallia Narbonensis; hence, Atacini, orum. m. The inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 2. P. Terentius Varro A., a poet of that country in the time of Cæsar, who wrote Argonautica, Hor. S. 1, 10, 46.

**ATĀLANTA**, æ. or **ATALANTE**, æs. f. (*Ἀτаланτή*) I. Daughter of Schæneus king of Boeotia, Ov. M. 10, 565. II. Daughter of Jasius of Arcadia; she took part in hunting the Calydonian boar, Ov. Her. 4, 99.

**ATĀLANTĒUS** or **ĀTĀLANTĒUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Atalanta, Stat. Th. 7, 267.

**ĀTĀLANTIĀDES**, æ. m. The son of Atalanta and Meleager, Parthenopæus, Stat. Th. 7, 789.

[**ATANAVIUM**. A kind of cup used in sacrifices, acc. to Fest.]

**ĀTARGĀTIS**, idia. f. (*Ἀτάργῆτις*) A Syrian deity, called also Derceto, Plin. 5, 23, 19.

**ĀTARNĒA**, æ. or **ATARNE**, es. f. (*Ἀτάρνα*) A town of Mysia, Plin. 5, 30, 32; 37, 10, 56.

[**ĀTĀT** or **ATTĀT**, also **ATATATĒ**, **ATTATATATĒ** or **ATATTE**, **ATATATE** interj. (*ἀττάται, ἀττάταται*) An exclamation of joy, pain, astonishment, fear, etc.; ah! oh! hey! eigh! lo! Plaut.; Ter.]

**ĀTĀVĪA**, æ. f. The grandmother of a great-grandfather (abavi), or great-grandmother (abavie), a fourth grandmother, (opp. 'adnepsis'), Dig.

**ĀTĀVUS**, i. m. (avus) I. The grandfather of a great-grandfather (abavi), a fourth grandfather (opp. 'adnepos'): non patrem tuum videras, non patrūm, non avum, proavum, a. audieras consules fuisse? Cic. Cæl. 14. [II. Meton. gen., like avus, abavus: An ancestor, Virg. Æ. 7, 56; Hor.]

**ĀTAX**, æcis. m. (*Ἀταξ*) A river of Gallia Narbonensis, now Aude, Plin. 3, 4, 5.

[**ĀTAXILĒ**, æ. f. (*ἀτάξις*) Disorder of the functions, NL.]

[**ĀTECNĪA**, æ. f. (*ἀτεκνία*) A childless condition, NL.]

**ATEIUS**, a. A Roman family name. Thus C. Ateius U

## ATELLA

Capito, a tribune of the people in 699, A. U. C. His son, of the same name, a celebrated lawyer.

ATELLA, æ. f. (Ἀτέλλα) A very old town of the Osci in Campania, now Aversa, Cic. Agr. 2, 31.

ATELLANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Atella, Atellan: A. municipium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14:—Subst.: Atellani, orum. m. The inhabitants of Atella, Plin.:—Very frequently A. fabula, fabella or simply Atellana, æ. f. A kind of popular farce, Liv. 7, 2:—Hence Atellanus, m. An Atellan actor, Cic. Fam. 9, 16; and, Atellanius, a, um. Of or belonging to the Atellani: A. versus, Cic. Div. 2, 10:—Atellanicus, a, um. id., Suet.: Atellaniola, æ. f. dem. A short farce or interlude, M. Aur. ap. Front.

ATER, tra, trum. I. Black [dead black, without gloss (opp. 'albus'); but niger, shining black (opp. 'candidus')]: Democritus luminibus amissis alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114:—a. bilis, black bile, melancholy:—a. noctes, dark, Tac.:—thus, a. nubes, Ov.:—a. tempestas, Virg.:—[Poet.: lictores a., dressed in black, Hor.]:—Prov. albus atterve, see ALBUS. II. Fig. \*\*A) 1) Of circumstances; Gloomy, sad, mournful, dismal, unfortunate: a. dies, Virg. Æ. 6, 429:—a. mors, Hor.:—conf. a. fila trium sororum, id.; and, Esquilie (as a burying-place), id.:—a. alms mortis, id.:—a. cura, id.:—a. lites, id. 2) Esp.: dies a., a day on which any misfortune had befallen the state, an unlucky day: si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto, Liv. 22, 10. [B] In disposition; malevolent, malignant: quem versibus oblinat atris, Hor. E. 1, 19, 30:—dente a. petere alqm, id. C) Dark, obscure, difficult to be understood: latebræ Lycophronis a., Stat. S. 5, 3, 157.]

ATERNIUS, a. A Roman family name. Thus, A. Aternius Fontinalis, a consul A. U. C. 300, Cic. Rep. 2, 35: author of the Lex Aternia, Gell. 11, 1, 2.

ATERNUM, i. See the following Article.

ATERNUS, i. m. (Ἀτρεπός) A river of Samnium, now Pescara, Plin. 3, 5, 6: at its mouth was the town called Aternum, i. n. now Pescara, Liv. 24, 47.—Hence, Aternensis ager, Front. de Col.

ĀTESTE, is. n. A town in the Venetian territory, Plin. 3, 19, 23: afterwards Ad Este and Ab Este, whence Este.

ĀTESTINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Ateste, Atestan, Mart. 10, 93. Subst.: Atestini, orum. m. The inhabitants of Ateste, Inscr.

ĀTHĀCUS, i. f. (Ἀθακος) A town of Macedonia, Liv. 31, 34.

ĀTHĀMĀNES, um. m. (Ἀθαμᾶνες) The inhabitants of Athamania, Cic. Pis. 40; Liv. 31, 42.

ĀTHĀMĀNĪA, æ. f. (Ἀθαμανία) A district of Epirus near mount Pindus, Liv. 36, 14.

ĀTHĀMĀNIS, idis. f. A female Athamanian, Ov. M. 15, 311.

ĀTHĀMANTEŪS, a, um. Of or belonging to Athamas, Athamantian, Ov. M. 4, 497: A. aurum, the golden fleece of Phrixus, Mart. 8, 28.

ĀTHĀMANTIĀDES, æ. m. (Ἀθαμαντιᾶδης) The son of Athamas, Palemon, Ov. M. 13, 919.

ĀTHĀMANTĪCUS, a, um. (Ἀθαμαντικός) Of or belonging to Mount Athamas (in Thessaly): A. meum, the common meum, Plin. 20, 23, 94.

ĀTHĀMANTIS, idis. f. (Ἀθαμαντίς) The daughter of Athamas, Helle, Ov. F. 4, 903.

ĀTHĀMĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Athamania, Prop. 4, 6, 15.

ĀTHĀMAS, antis. m. (Ἀθάμας) Son of Æolus, grandson of Hellen, king of Thessaly, father of Helle and Phrixus by Nephele, of Melicerta and Learchus by Juno, the latter of whom he pursued in a fit of madness, Ov. M. 3, 264; Cic. Pis. 20.

## ATHYMIA

ĀTHĀNĀGĪA, æ. f. A town of Hispania Tarraco-nensis, Liv. 21, 61.

ĀTHĀNĀSIŪS, ii. m. (Ἀθανάσιος) An archbishop of Alexandria, in the time of Constantine, an opponent of the Arians.

ĀTHĀNĀTUS, i. m. (Ἀθάνατος, immortal) A man of gigantic strength in the time of Pliny, Plin. 7, 20, 19.

[ATHĀNOR, oris. m. A chemical stove, NL.]

ĀTHĒNĒ, arum. f. (Ἀθήναι) I. A) Athens, chief town of Attica, Cic. Flacc. 26. B) Meton. [1] For science, Juv. 15, 110.] 2) A. novæ, a name of honour for Mediolanum, Plin. E. 4, 13. II. Other towns of Laconia, Caria, Eubœa, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, 18, 112; Liv. 45, 16, etc.

ATHĒNĒOPŌLITĒ, arum. m. The inhabitants of a certain (unknown) Athens, Varr. L. L. 8, 18, 112.

1. ĀTHĒNĒŪM, i. n. (Ἀθήναυον) A fortress of Athamania, Liv. 38, 1.

2. ATHĒNĒŪM, i. n. A temple sacred to Athene (Minerva); see the following Article, II.

1. ĀTHĒNĒŪS, a, um. (Ἀθηνᾶος) I. Of or belonging to Athens, Athenian, Lucr. II. Of or belonging to Minerva:—Hence Subst.: Athenæum, i. n. (Ἀθήναυον) A temple sacred to Minerva at Athens, where the learned and poets read their works, Lamp. A similar building for the same purpose at Rome, built by Hadrian, A. Vict. Cœ. 14.

2. ĀTHĒNĒŪS, i. m. (Ἀθηνᾶος) A Greek grammarian, in the time of the emperor M. Aurelius.

ĀTHĒNĒŪSIS, e. Of or belonging to Athens, Athenian, Nep. Epam. 4. Subst.: Athenienses, -ium. The inhabitants of Athens, Athenians, Cic. Flacc. 26.

ĀTHĒNŪ, ōnis. m. A slave who took the lead in the insurrection of slaves in Sicily, in 652 A. U. C., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26 and 54. Contemptuously of Sex. Claudius, id. Att. 2, 12, 2.

ĀTHĒOS (us), i. m. (ἄθεος) He that denies the existence of a God, an atheist: Diagoras, a. qui dictus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 23.

ĀTHĒRA, æ. f. (ἄθηρα) A medicament prepared from arinca, Plin. 22, 25, 57.

ĀTHĒRIĀNUS, a, um. Of or relating to the lawyer Atherius: A. jus, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 (also written Atterianus, Aterianus, and Haterianus).

ATHERŌMA, ōtis. n. (ἀθήρωμα, ἀθήρωμα) A kind of encysted tumour, Cels. 7, 6; Veg.

[ATHĒROSPERMA, atis. n. (ἀθέρος-σπέρμα) An aromatic shrub of New Holland, Fam. Atherospermeæ, NL.]

ĀTHĒSIS, is. m. (Ἀτᾶνις) A river of Upper Italy, now Adice or Adego, Plin. 3, 16, 20.

ATHLA, æ. See ÆTHLON.

ĀTHLĒTA, æ. m. (ἀθλητής) I. A wrestler in the public games, a combatant, prize-fighter: Milo quum jam senex esset athletasque se in curriculo exercentes videret, Cic. de Sen. 9. [II. Meton.: He who excels in any thing, a master: a. pecuarius, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2:—a comitiorum, id.]

ĀTHLĒTĪCA, æ. f. (sc. ars) Wrestling, art of wrestling, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

[ĀTHLĒTICE. adv. Athletically, Plant. Bacch. 2, 3, 14.]

ĀTHLĒTĪCUS, a, um. (ἀθλητικός) Athletic: a. victus, Cels. 4, 6 extr.:—a. ars, wrestling, art of wrestling, Gell.; see ATHLETICA.

[ĀTHLON, i. n. and ĀTHLA, æ. f. (ἄθλον) Struggle, labour, pains, Hyg.; Petron.]

ĀTHOS, ōis. and ĀTHO (Athos), ōnis. m. (Ἄθος and Ἄθων) Athos, a mountain of Macedonia on the Sinus Strymonicus, opp. to Lemnos, now Monte santo, Liv. 44, 11; Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112:—[In the plur., Athōnes, Lucil. ap. Gell.]

[ATHĒMLA, æ. f. (ἀθμύλα) Want of courage or spirit, NL.]

**ĀTĪLĪĀNUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Atilius, Atilian*: A. prædia, Cic. Att. 5, 1.

**ĀTĪLIŪS** (Attil.). a. A Roman family name; for instance, M. A. Regulus, a general in the first Punic war, taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, Cic. Off. 1, 13; 3, 26: — Adj.: Atilia Lex, by the tribune L. A., A. U. C. 544, Liv. 26, 33.

**ĀTĪNA**, æ. f. I. A town of Latium, now of the same name, Liv. 9, 28. II. A town of the Venetian territory, Plin. 3, 19, 23.

**ĀTĪNAS**, ātis. *Of or belonging to Atina*: a. præsfectura, Cic. Pl. 8: — Subst.: in Atinati, in the territory of the Atinates, Cic. Att. 15, 3: — In the plur.: Atinatae. The inhabitants of Atina, Cic. Pl. 8.

**ĀTĪNIŪS**, a. A Roman family name; hence, Adj.: A. Lex, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42: — A. ulmus, Col. 5, 6, 2.

**ĀTINTĀNĪA**, æ. f. (Ἀτιντανία) A part of Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia, Liv. 27, 30.

**ĀTĪUS**, a. A Roman family name, as M. A. Balbus: Atia, æ. f. The daughter of Atius Balbus, mother of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 4.

**ĀTĪZŌE**, es. f. (ἀτιζή) A kind of precious stone, with a silvery lustre, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

**ATLANTES**, um. m. A Libyan people, Plin. 5, 8, 8.

**ATLANTEŪS**, a. um. I. *Of or belonging to Mount Atlas*, poet. for Libyan: A. finis, Hor. 1, 34, 11. II. *Of or relating to king Atlas*, Ov. F. 3, 105.

**ATLANȚĪCŪS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Mount Atlas, Libyan*: A. litus, Sil. 13, 200.

**ATLANȚĪĀDES**, æ. m. A descendant of Atlas: Mercury, a grandson of Atlas by Maia, Ov. M. 2, 704: Hermaphroditus, a great-grandson of Atlas by Mercury, ib. 4, 368.

**ATLANȚĪAS**, ādis. f. A female descendant of Atlas: A. sorores, the Pleiades, daughters of Atlas, Sil. 16, 136.

**ATLANȚĪCŪS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Mount Atlas, Libyan*: A. mare, the Atlantic Ocean, Cic. Rep. 6, 20.

[**ATLANȚĪGĒNA**, æ. f. Begotten by Atlas; Maia, Poet. Anthol.]

**ATLANȚĪŌN**, ii. n. (Atlas), the lowermost vertebra of the neck (so called because it supports the head), Plin. 28, 8, 27.

**ATLANTIS**, īdis. f. I. A) *Of or belonging to Mount Atlas*: A. silva, Luc. 10, 144. B) Subst.: The name of several islands in the Atlantic Ocean; the largest (perhaps America) is said by Plato to have been swallowed up, Plin. 2, 90, 92. II. A female descendant of Atlas: Atlantides, The Pleiades and Hyades, Hyg.

**ATLANȚĪŪS**, ii. m. A descendant of Atlas: Hermaphroditus, Hyg.

**ATLAS**, antis. m. (Ἀτλας) I. Atlas, a high mountain of Mauritania, Plin. 5, 1, 1. II. A) A mythic king of Mauritania, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8. [B) Poet. for a giant, Juv. 8, 32. III. The first cervical vertebra, NL.; see ATLANȚĪŌN.]

[**ATMŌMETRUM**, i. n. (ἀτμός-μέτρον) An instrument for measuring evaporation, NL.]

[**ATMŌSPHĒRA**, æ. f. (ἀτμός-σφαῖρα) The atmosphere, NL.]

**ĀTŌCĪUM**, ii. n. (ἀτράκιον) A medicine that prevents conception, Plin. 29, 4, 27.

**ĀTŌMUS**, a. um. (ἄτομος) I. Undivided, indivisible: a. tns, Plin. 12, 14, 32. II. A) Usually, Subst.: atomus, i. f. (ἡ ἄτομος) Any small indivisible body or elementary particle, an atom, monad: ille (Democritus) atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, propter soliditatem censet in infinito inani ita ferri, ut etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 6: — in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, infinita vis innumerabilium volitat atomorum, quæ,

interjecto inani, coherescunt inter se. B) Adv.: in atomo (ἐν-ἄτομῳ) In a moment, immediately, Tert.]

[**ĀTŌNĪA**, æ. f. (ἄ-τῶν) Relaxation, want of strength, infirmity: a. vasorum, NL.]

**ATQUE**, or AC (in classical prose we find the latter chiefly before consonants). conj. (ad-que), connects more closely than et single words or whole sentences. And also, and besides, and even, and. I. Connecting single words. A) Gen.: quæ sit scientia atque ars agricolarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: quodam animi ardore a impetu concitati: — quæ (virtus) res sibi contrarias aspernatur a. odit: — aspectum deformem atque turpem habere: — copiam sententiarum a. verborum perspicere: — It serves to connect two substantives so as to form an hendiadys: isto animo atque virtute in summa rep. versari, with this virtuous, noble sentiment: — it subjoins a significant word: rem difficilem (dii immortales) a. omnium difficillimum: — hebeti ingenio atque nullo: — ex plurimis periculis et insidiis a. ex media morte: — thus it is connected with adeo, etiam, is, hic, etc.: ducem hostium intra menia a. adeo in senatu videmus: — insto a. urgeo, insector, posco, a. adeo flagito crimen: — quod asperius antea populo videri solebat, id nunc poscitur, id jam populare a. etiam plausibile factum est: — non petentem a. adeo etiam absentem creatum credere quidam: — negotium magnum est navigare a. id mense Quintili: — angustis portis a. his a. Cæsaris militibus occupatis, Cæs. B) Esp. 1) In comparisons, after par, idem, sequus, similis, talis etc.; alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus, etc., as, than: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: — in hanc (causam) argumentationes ex iisdem locis sumendæ sunt a. in causam negotialem: — quum ex provincia populi Romani æquam partem tu tibi sumpseris a. populo Romano miseris: — me colit æque a. illum ipsum patronum suum: — nisi haberes, qui illis æque ac tu ipse gauderet: — aliquid ab isto simile in æstimatione a. a ceteris esse factum: — honos tali populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus ac mihi: — potest non solum aliud mihi ac tibi, sed mihi ipsi aliud alias videri: — non omnia fere contra ac dicta sunt evenisse: qui versantur retro, contrario motu atque cælum: — quod est non dissimile a. ire in Solonium: — cuius ego salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo. — Thus we sometimes find ut or si with it: quod iste aliter a. ut edixerat decrevisset: — conf. qui suos casus aliter ferunt a. ut auctores aliis ipsi fuerunt: — Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, æque a. te peto ac si mea negotia essent: — tu similiter facis ac si me roges: — quod dandum est amicitias, large dabitur a. me, non secus ac si meus esset frater: — \*\*After comparatives, for quam: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg.: — velut gravius a. ipse sensisset exceptum, Suet. 2) In explicative or corrective negations, ac non, sometimes with potius; And not, and not rather: perparvam controversiam dicis, ac non eam, quæ dirimat omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 20 extr.: — quasi nunc id agatur, quis ex tanta multitudine occiderit, ac non hoc quærat, etc.: — si hoc dissuadere est, ac non disturbare ac pervertere: — si res verba desideraret ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur: — With potius: quis (eum) ita aspexit ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? — quamobrem enim scriba deducat ac non potius mulio qui advexit? II. Connecting whole sentences; And, and thus, and even so. A) Gen.: probatur ab eodem illo (Aristotele) maxime pæon, qui est duplex: nam aut a longa oritur, aut a brevibus deinceps tribus etc. Atque illi philosopho ordiri placet a. superiore pæone, Cic. de Or. 3, 47 extr.: — Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle! ac ego quidem illius: — ita fit, ut nulla sit omnino justitia, si neque natura est, etc. A. si natura confirmatum jus non erit, etc. — To add something more weighty or emphatic: satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliquis terror impendat? A. ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret: — hoc spectant leges, hoc volunt. A. hoc multo magis efficit naturæ ratio. — In expressing a wish, commonly a. utinam: videmus fuisse quosdam, qui iidem ornate ac graviter dicerent. A. utinam in Latio talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! B)

*Esp.* \*1) *In comparisons*, a. ut [Poet., a. velut] : a. ut magnas utilitates adipiscimur conspatione hominum a. consensu, sic etc., Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16 : — ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg. 2) *In adversative sentences*; freq. connected with tamen; *Nevertheless*, and yet: ipsi non dicere pro nobis non spondere, non vocare domum suam possint : a. haec a nobis petunt omnia, Cic. Mur. 34, 71 : — nihil praeterea est magnopere dicendum. Ac tamen, ne cui loco non videatur esse responsum, etc. : — conf. ex eodem quasi ludo exisse discipulos dissimiles inter se ac tamen laudandos. 3) *In Logic* it indicates the minor proposition : Scaptius quaternas postulabat. Metui, si impetrasset, ne tu ipse me amare desineres... A. hoc tempore ipso impingit mihi epistolam Scaptius Brutus, etc. His de causis credo, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6. 4) *In anticipating an objection* : ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 191 : — ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse. 5) *In recapitulations, and so, and thus* : ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, Cic. Off. 1, 6 extr. : — ac de inferenda quidem injuria satis dictum est.

ATQUL conj. (at-qui) *An adversative particle, serving to connect an adversative clause very closely with the foregoing: But nevertheless, but yet, notwithstanding, however, but rather, but now, and yet, etc.* I. Gen. : tum dixisse (Lyandrum) mirari se non modo diligentiam, sed etiam sollicitiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta; et ei Cyrum respondisse : a. ego ista sum omnia dimensus, *nevertheless, however, and yet*, Cic. de Sen. 17 : — quum omnia vi et armis egeris, accuses eum, qui se praesidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere? A. ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius ut, *nevertheless, and yet* : — Dionysius quibus opibus praeditam servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem! a. de hoc homine sic scriptum accepimus, summam fuisse ejus in victu temperantiam, and yet, *nevertheless* : — a. mihi quoque videor venisse opportune, but yet, but rather : a. id tibi verendum est, truly, indeed (with irony) : — O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! a. explicanda est, *nevertheless, yet, but* : — vereor, ne subarroganter facias, si dixeris tuam : — a. ita dicas necesse est : — *After a negative question* : modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? a. habeatur necesse est. — *With conditional sentences*, a. si, but, now if, well then if : a. si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, certe illud est : — a. si ita placet, trademus etiam etc. II. *In the minor of a syllogism* ; *But now, now* : qui fortis est, idem est fidens... qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit... a. in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor... ita fit ut fortitudini aegritudo repugnet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7 : — quum sol igneus sit... necesse est, aut ei similis sit igni, etc. ... a. hic noster ignis confector est omnium... negat ergo esse dubium, horum ignium sol utri similis sit, etc. : — (mors) aut plane negligenda est... aut etiam optanda, si, etc. ... a. tertium certe nihil inveniri potest : quid igitur timeam, etc.

[ĀTRĀCĪDES, æ. m. *Of the town Atrax in Thessaly. Hence poet., Caneus of Thessaly*, Ov. M. 12, 209.]

[ĀTRĀCIS, idis. f. *Hippodamia of Thessaly*, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 8 ; see the preceding and following Articles.]

[ĀTRĀCĪS, a. um. I. *Of or belonging to the river Atrax in Ætolia* : A. ora, Prop. 1, 8, 25. II. *Of or belonging to the Thessalian town Atrax* ; poet. for Thessalian : A. ars, sorcery (of the Thessalians), Stat. Th. 1, 105 : — A. virgo, i. e. Hippodamia, V. Fl.]

ATTRACTYLIS, idis. f. (ἀτρακτύλις) *A kind of plant, wild carthamus, wild saffron*, Plin. 21, 15, 53.

[ATRĀMENTĀRIUM, i. n. (atramentum) *An inkstand, ink-horn*, Bibl.]

ATRĀMENTUM, i. n. (ater) *Any black liquid: cornibus tauri, apri dentibus se tutantur... atramenti effusione sepia, of a black liquor*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50 : — *According to the manner of preparing and using it* ; Writing-ink, ink : calamo et atramento temperato, charta enim dentata res

agetur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6 : — *a black colour with painters, Black paint, Indian ink*, Plin. ; Vitruv. : *black varnish*, Plin. : *shoemaker's black, blue vitriol*, Plin. : *conf. with facetious allusion to carbo* : (Cn. Carbo) accusatus a M. Antonio atramento sutorio absolutus putatur, i. e. *having poisoned himself with blue vitriol*.

ATRAMĪTĒ, arum. (Ἀτραμίται) *A people of Arabia Felix, now Hadramaut*, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

ATRAMĪTĪCUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Atramiæ, Atramic*, Plin. 12, 16, 35.

1. ĀTRĀTUS, a. um. (āter) I. *Blackened* : quid, quod fluvius atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. Div. 1, 43 ; (not recognised by Freund). II. *Clothed in black for mourning* : cedo, quis unquam cœnarit a. ? Cic. Vat. 12 : — a. plebs, Tac. : — [Poet. : a. equi, of the chariot of the sun in an eclipse, Prop.]

2. ATRĀTUS, i. m. *A small river near Rome*, Cic. Div. 1, 43 extr.

ATRAUX, Æcia. (Ἀτραξ) I. *Masc. : A river of Ætolia*, Plin. 4, 2, 3. II. *Fem. : A town of Thessaly on the Peneus*, Plin. 4, 8, 15.

ATRĒBĀTES, um. (Ἀτρέβατοι) *A people of Gallia Belgica, now Artois*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4. *In the sing. : Atrēbas, atis. One of the Atrēbates*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 35.

ATRĒBĀTĪCUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Atrēbates, Atrēbatic*, Treb.

[ĀTRĒSIA, æ. f. *A healing over*, NL.]

1. ATREUS (dissyll.), Æi. m. (Ἀρεὺς) *A son of Pelops, brother of Thyestes, whose own son he served up to him as food, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenæ*, Ov. M. 15, 855 ; Cic. Tusc. 1, 44 ; 4, 36.

[2. ĀTRĒUS (trisyll.) or ATREIUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Atreus* ; poet. for Argive, Stat. Th. 8, 743.]

[ATRĪĀRIUS, ii. m. (atrium) *A door-keeper, porter*, Dig.]

[ATRĪCĀPILLA, a. um. *A black-feathered bird, according to Fest.*]

[ATRĪCĀPILLUS, a. um. *Black-haired*, Gloss.]

[ATRĪCŌLOR, ōris. *Black-hued or black-coloured*, Aus.]

[ATRĪDES (-Ī, Prop.), æ. m. *A descendant of Atreus : Agamemnon*, Ov. M. 13, 189 ; Hor. : *Menelaus*, Ov. ; Hor. *In the plur. : Atrideæ, Agamemnon and Menelaus*, Hor. : — *Sarcast. : Atrides, of Domitian, as the ruler of Rome*, Juv.]

ĀTRĪENSIS, is. m. (atrium : a steward or overseer of the ante-room ; hence gen.) *An overseer of the house, steward*, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38 ; Pis. 27 ; Plin.

ATRĪŌLUM, i. n. dem. (atrium) *A little ante-room or entrance-hall*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1 ; Att. 1, 10, 3.

ATRĪPLEX, Æcia. m. [atriplexum, acc. to Fest.] *A kind of herb, orage or orach, Fam. Chenopodeæ*, Plin. 19, 6, 31.

[ATRİPLEXUM. See the preceding Article.]

[ĀTRĪTAS, ātis. f. (āter) *Blackness*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 11.]

[ĀTRĪTUS, a. um. *Black-coloured, according to Fest.*]

ATRĪUM, ii. n. *A hall, the principal apartment of a Roman house [it was always roofed, but the cavædium of the Greek house was unroofed] (the mistress of the house used to work in the atrium with her servants ; here clients paid their respects, family portraits used to hang and the bridal bed to stand)*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1 ; Vitruv. 6, 4 ; Plin. ; Hor. *The portico of a temple : in atrio Libertatis*, Cic. Mil. 22 : — *a. auctionarium, a hall for auctions*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3 ; Inscr. : — *a. sutorium, the shoemakers' hall, a place in Rome*, Inscr. : — [poet. in the plur. of a single hall, Ov. ; Virg. B] Meton. 1) *Poet. for a whole house*, Ov. M. 13, 968. 2) *As a part of the body* : a. cordis, a ventricle, NL. II. *Fig. : Entrance, point of beginning* : a. morbi, NL.]

ATRŌCĪTAS, ātis. f. (atrox) *Horribleness, enormity, hideousness, atrocity*. I. Gen. : si res ista gra-

vimina sua sponte, tamen ejus a necessitudinis nomine levaretur, Cic. Quint. 16, 52: — ipsius facti a. aut indignitas: — *thax*, a. facinoris, Suet.: — a. sceleris, Sall.: — a. temporum, Suet.: — a. maris, agitation, Col. II. Esp. A) *Moral harshness, atrocity, rage* (like that of the sea): quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor (quis enim est me *mitior*), sed etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 6: — hae literae invidiosam atrocitatem verborum habent: — a. morum, Tac.: — consilium nefandae atrocitatis, Suet. \*B) *In Phil. or Law: Strictness, exactness, severity*: a. ista, quomodo in veterem Academiam irruerit, Cic. Ac. 2, 44: — in foro vel atrocitate formularum, Quint.

ATROCĪTER, adv. *Harshly, wildly, horribly, severely, cruelly*: nimis a. minitans alui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62: — contenta voce a. dicere: — a. fieri alui: — a. ferre alqd.: — *Comp.*, Liv.; Tac.: — *Sup.*, Cic. R. A. 53 extr.

[ATRŌPA, æ. f. (ἀτροπός) *The deadly-nightshade; a. Belledonna, Fam. Solanæ; NL.*]

ATRŌPĀTĒNE, es. f. (Ατροπατηνή) *The northern mountainous part of Media, now Aderbitshan, Plin. 6, 13 extr.*: — *Its inhabitants, Atropateni, ib.*

[ATRŌPHIA, æ. f. (ἀτροφία) *Want of nourishment, atrophy* (in pure Lat. tabes), C. Aur.]

ĀTRŌPHUS, a. um. (ἀτροφός, not thriving) *In a state of atrophy*, Plin. 28, 9, 33: a. membra, id.

[ATRŌPINE, es. f. (atropa) *Essence of atropa, NL.*]

ATRŌPOS, i. f. (Ἄρπυιός) *One of the three Parcae, Mart. 10, 44, 6.*

[ATRŌTUS, a. um. (ἀτρωτός) *Invulnerable, Hyg.*]

ATROX, ōcis. *Unpleasant to the senses in a high degree; Horrid, repulsive, wretched, atrocious* [of persons and things; sævus, on the contrary, of persons only]. I. Gen.: quæ (sceleris vestigia) nisi multa et manifesta sunt, profecto res tam scelestas, tam a., tam nefarias credi non potest, Cic. R. A. 22, 62: — consules de re atroci magnaque querere: — atrocissimæ literæ, terrible, bad: — a. visum id facinus patribus, Liv.: — a. bellum, Sall.: — *conf.* non alia ante pugna atrocior, Liv.: — a. periculum, hazardous, id.: — a. hiems, Plin.: — a. tempestas, Sec.: — a. hora caniculi flagrantis, Hor.: — a. nox, Tac. II. Esp. A) *Morally; Fierce, savage, excited, vehement*: tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum... *lenitatis et mansuetudinis*, Cic. de Or. 2, 49: — *thus*, a. peroratio. [B) *Stable, firm, inflexible*: cuncta terrarum subacta præter atrocem animum Catonis, Hor. O. 2, 1, 24: — a. ille fides (Reguli), Sil.] \*C) *In Law: Adverse, hostile to any one*: in re tam insigni tamque atroci neque prudentiæ neque auctoritatis tuæ est, Cic. Cæc. 13, 37: — *thus*, in atrocissima re quid faciat non habebit.

[ATRUSCA, æ. f. *A kind of grape, Macr. S. 2, 16.*]

[1. ATTA. (ἄττα) *A term of respect for elderly persons, in the language of children, according to Fest.*]

2. ATTA, æ. m. *A Roman surname (originally of one who walked on the tips of his shoes); for inst. C. Quintius Atta, a writer of comedies, Hor. E. 2, 1, 79 (with allusion to the origin of the word): the ancestor of the gens Claudia was an Atta, Suet. Tib. 1.*

1. ATTACTUS (adt.), a. um. *part. of attingo.*

[2. ATTACTUS (adt.), ūs. m. (attingo) *(we find it in the abl. sing. only) A touching, touch*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Virg.]

[ATTĀCUS, i. m. (ἄττακος) *A kind of locust, Bibl.*]

ATTĀGEN, ōnis. m. [attāgēna, æ. f. Mart.] (ἀτταγήνη) *A heathcock, woodcock, Plin. 10, 48, 68; Hor.*

[ATTAGENA, æ. f. *See the preceding Article.*]

[ATTĀGUS, i. m. *A he-goat, in the Phrygian language, Arn.*]

[ATTĀLEA, æ. f. (Attalus) *A kind of plant, a. amygdalina, Fam. Palmæ, NL.*]

ATTĀLENSES, ūm. m. *The inhabitants of Attalia, I. In Pamphylia, Cic. Agr. 1, 2. II. In Mysia, Plin. 5, 30, 33.*

ATTALIA, æ. f. *A town of Pamphylia.*

ATTĀLĪCUS, a. um. I. *Of or belonging to Attalus, Attalic*: A. peripetasmata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12: — A. urbes, i. e. Pergamenian, Hor.: — A. vestes, interwoven with gold, Prop.: — *conf. absol.* Attalica, orum. n. (sc. vestimenta) *Clothes interwoven with gold, Plin.* [II. *Meton. Poet. for splendid, excellent*: A. conditionibus, Hor. O. 1, 1, 12.]

ATTĀLIS, idis. f. (Ἀτταλῖς) *The Attalic corporation at Athens, so called in honour of king Attalus, Liv. 31, 15.*

ATTĀLUS, i. m. (Ἀτταλος) *The name of several kings of Pergamus, esp. Attalus III., who made the Roman people the heir of his empire and wealth, Plin. 8, 48, 74.*

\*ATTĀMEN (also written as two words, at tamen). *adv. But yet, but, however, nevertheless*: visa est mihi vel loci mutatio vel animi etiam relaxatio profuisse: — a. ne mirare, unde hoc accideret, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: — a. ista ipse non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, ib. 23: — a., quod fuit roboris, duobus præliis interit, Cæs.

[AT-TĀMĪNO (adt.), are. v. a. *To touch; hence, I. To rob, take, Capitol. II. To assault, dishonour, contaminate, deflower*: a. virginem, Just. 21, 3: — a. alqm sacramentis Judaicis, Cod. Th.: — a. facta alqis imprudentia, A. Vict.]

[ATTAT and ATTATE. *See ATAT.*]

[ATTĒGĪA, æ. f. *A hut, Inscr.*]

[ATTĒGRO, are. *To pour wine over an offering, according to Fest.*]

ATTĒIUS or ATEIUS. a. *A Roman family name; thus, A. Philologus, a rhetorician and grammarian, friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio, Suet. A. Capito, a contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius, founder of a school of law, adversary of Antistius Labeo, Tac. A. 3, 75.*

ATTĒLĀBUS, i. m. (ἀτταλαβός) *A kind of small locust without wings, Plin. 29, 4, 29.*

[ATTĒPĒRĀTE (adt.). *adv. In a proper manner, Ter. And. 5, 4, 13.*]

[AT-TEMPĒRES (adt.), ei. f. *equiv. to temperies, Cod. Th.*]

\*\*AT-TEMPĒRO (adt.), are. v. a. *To adapt, fit, join to*: a. gladium sibi, i. e. to turn towards one's self, Sen. E. 30: — supra catinum pænula est attemperata, Vitruv.

AT-TENDO (adt.), endi, entum. 3. v. a. *To direct a thing towards.* \*I. Prop.: a. aurem, to bend, Att. ap. Non. 238, 10: — a. manus cælo, App.: — a. caput eodem, Hyg.: — signum ad alqd., to place anywhere, Quint. 11, 2, 29. II. A) Fig.: a. animum, and simply a., to turn one's mind or attention to, advert to, give heed to, listen to, observe (*conf. advertere animum*): quo tempore aures judex erigeret animumque attenderet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10: — si quum animum attenderis, turpitudinem videas etc.: — attendite animos ad ea, quæ consequuntur: — *followed by a relative clause*: jubet peritos linguæ a. animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv. B) Simply a.: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quæso diligenter attendite, Cic. Mil. 9: — audi, audi, atque attende, ut scias, quid ego Plancio debeam: — *With acc.* ut populus, quum lex aliqua recitaretur, primum versum attenderet: — a. stuporem hominis: — me de invidiosis rebus dicentem attendite: — *thus*, quare attendo te studioso: — *Passive*: versus æque prima et media et extrema pars attenditur: — *With an obj. clause*: non a., superius illud ea re a se esse concessum: — *With a relative clause*: quum attendit, qua prudentia sit Hortensius: — *With de*: quum de necessitate attendemus: — \**With dat.*: a. sermonibus malignis, Plin. E.: — a. cui magis quam Cæsari, id.: — a. plurimum eloquentiæ, to apply one's self to, take pains about, Suet. [C) a. animo, Ter.; App.]

[ATTENTĀTIO (adt.), onis. f. *A trial, attempt, Symm.*]

ATTENTE, adv. *Attentively, heedfully, intently*: a. audire, Cic. R. A. 4: — *Comp.*, acutius et a. cogitare de alqa re, Cic. Fin. 5, 2: — *Sup.*, a. audire alqm, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

\*ATTENTĪO (adt.), ōnis. f. (attendo) *Attention, attentiveness*: reliqua sunt in cura, a. animi, cogitatione, vigilantia, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150.

AT-TENTO (adt.), 1. v. a. *To stretch out the hand in order to get anything*. [I. A] Prop.: *To touch*: a. arcum digitis, Claud.] \*\*B) *To attack, assault*: quia vi attentantem acriter repulerat, Tac. A. 13, 25: — quos attentarit latro, Phædr.

II. Meton. gen.: *To attempt, try a thing*: præteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attentatum deseri, begun, Cic. de Or. 3, 28 extr.: — attentata defectio, attempted, Liv.: — omnium inimicos diligenter cognoscere, colloqui, a.: — a. Capuam, *to seek to corrupt, to tamper with*: — conf. ne compositæ orationis insidiis sua fides attentetur: — a. mecum facientia jura, *to try to shake, to attack*, Hor.: — a. pudicitiam, *to attempt*, Dig.: — a. annonam, *to make dear*, id.

1. ATTENTUS (adt.), a, um. I. Part. of attendo.

II. Adj.: *Intent on any thing, i. e.* A) *Attentive*: si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 131: — eaque dum animis attentis admirantes excipiunt: — acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, *intent reflection*: — et attentum monent Græci a principio faciamus judicem et docilem. B) *Striving after a thing, careful, assiduous, industrious*: tum quum rem habebas, quæsticulus te faciebat attentorem, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7: — paterfamilias et prudens et a.: — in re adventicia et hereditaria tam diligens, tam a.: — hæc a. vita et rusticana relegatio atque amandatio appellabitur?

2. ATTENTUS (adt.), part. of attineo.

\*ATTĒNŪĀTE (adt.), adv. *Meagrely; of speech, poorly, simply, without rhetorical ornament*: a. pressequere dicere (opp. 'sublate,') ampleque, Cic. Brut. 55.

\*\*ATTĒNŪĀTĪO (adt.), ōnis. f. I. A lessening: a. suspitionis, A. Her. 2, 2: — a. verborum, plainness of speech, id. [II. A diluting of the humours, NL.]

ATTĒNŪĀTUS (adt.), a, um. I. Part. of attenuo.

II. A) Adj.: *Impaired, weak*: fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima, A. Her. 4, 41: — voce paullulum attenuata, somewhat weak, id.: — conf. acuta atque a. nimis acclamatione. B) *Esp. of speech*. 1) *Shortened, short*: ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic. de Or. 30. 2) *Nice, scrupulous, affected, choice*: itaque ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata doctis et attente audientibus erat illustris, Cic. Brut. 82. 3) *Meagre, poor, without rhetorical ornament*: a. oratio, A. Her. 4, 8: — constructio verborum, id.

AT-TĒNŪO (adt.), 1. v. a. *To make thin, weak, lean, to thin, weaken*. \*\*I. Prop.: a. cutem lambendo, Plin. 11, 37, 65: — foliorum exilitas attenuata usque in fila, id.: — sortes attenuatæ, diminished, Liv. \*\*II. Fig.: legio præliis attenuata, impaired, weakened, Cæs. B. C. 3, 89: — conf. diutino morbo viribus admodum attenuatis, Liv.: — bellum (servile) expectatione Pompeii attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublato, Cic. de I. P. 11, 30: hujusmodi partes sunt virtutis amplificandæ, si suadebitur; attenuandæ, si ab his dehortabimur, A. Her.: — insignem attenuat deus, lovers, Hor.

[AT-TERMĪNO (adt.), are. v. a. *To limit, measure*, Arn.]

\*\*ATTĒRO (adt.), trivi [perf. atterui, Tib.], tritum. 3. v. a. *To rub one thing against another*. I. Gen.: asinus spinetis se scabendi causa atterens, Plin. 10, 74, 95: — a. leniter caudam, *to move gently*, Hor. II. Esp. A) *To wear out by rubbing, to rub away, destroy, impair, weaken*: quot manus atteruntur, ut unus niteat articulus, Plin. 2, 63, 63: — a. dentes, id.: — a. vestem, Dig.: — [Poet.: a. surgentes herbas, *to tread or trample upon*, Virg.: — attritas versabat rivus arenas, *loosened or separated (by the water) by rubbing*, Ov.]: — postquam utrumque legiones, item classes sæpe fusæ fugatæque, et alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, had weakened, Sall.: — conf. magna pars (exercitus) temeritate ducum attrita est, id.: — thus, a. opes Italise bello, id.: — intentia alimentorum pretia

150

plebem attriverant, had exhausted, Tac.: — nec publicanus atterit Germanos, impoverishes them, id. B) Fig.: ubi eorum (juvenum) famam atque pudorem attriverat, destroyed, Sall. Cat. 16: — eo tempore, quo præcipue valentia ingenia sunt, asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur, weakened, Quint.: — et vincere inglorium et atteri sordidum arbitrabatur, *to have one's dignity impaired*, Tac.

\*\*ATTERRĀNĒUS (adt.), a, um. (terraneus) *Coming out of the earth*: a. fulmina, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 49, doubtful.

\*\*ATTERTĪĀRĪUS (adt.), a, um. *One whole and a third*, Vitr. 3, 1.

[ATTERTĪATUS (adt.), a, um. (ad-tertius) *Boiled down to a third*, LL.]

[ATTSTATĪO (adt.), ōnis. f. *Attestation*, Macr.]

\*\*AT-TESTOR (adt.), 1. v. dep. I. *To attest, prove*, Phædr. 1, 10; Gell. II. *Esp. in the language of augurs*: attestata fulgura, which confirm that which has been announced by former lightnings, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 49; Fest.

\*AT-TEXO (adt.), extii, extum, 3. I. *To twist or join to by plating*: turres contabulantur, pinnae loriceque ex cratibus attextuntur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40. II. Gen.: *To add*: vos ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic. Un. 11.

[ATTĪS or ATTIS, idis. f. (Arbīs) I. *Attic, Athenian*, Mart. 11, 53. II. Subst. A) *An Athenian woman*, Sen. poet. Esp.: *Philomele, an Athenian who was changed into a nightingale, hence for a nightingale*, Mart.: also *Procne, sister of Philomele*, Sen. poet.: and because she was changed into a swallow, for a swallow, id. A favourite of Sappho, Ov. B) *Attica*, Lucr. 6, 1115.]

ATTĪANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to an Attius, Attian*: A. versus, of the poet Attius, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: — A. milites, of the prætor Attius, Cæs. B. C. 1, 13: — A. legiones, Cic. Att. 7, 15.

1. ATTĪCA, æ. f. (Atticā) *A district of Greece, of which the chief city was Athens*, Plin. 4, 1, 1; Ter.

2. ATTĪCA, æ. f. *Daughter of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1; 13, 15; conf. ATTICULA.

1. ATTĪCE, adv. *In an Attic manner, after the Athenian manner*: A. dicere, Cic. Or.; Brut. 84; Quint.

[2. ATTĪCE, f. (Atticā) *Attic*: ochræ, quæ A. nominatur, Cels. 5, 18, 19.]

[ATTĪCISŌ, are. v. n. (Atticisō) *To imitate the Athenian or Attic manner, to attice*, Plaut. Men. prol. 12.]

ATTĪCŪLA, æ. f. *Daughter of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 4; see 2. ATTICA.

[ATTĪCURGES, is. (Atticourgēs) *Made after the Attic or Athenian manner*, Vitr. 3, 3.]

ATTĪCUS, a, um. (Atticūs) I. *Attic, Athenian*: A. terra, Attica, Liv. 28, 8; 31, 14: — A. regio, Plin.: — A. mel, id.: — A. sal, Plin.: — A. columnæ, formed after the Attic manner, id.: — A. pellex, i. e. *Philomele*, Mart.: — A. fides, as being inviolable, Vell.: — With regard to the excellence of the Attic orators: Demosthenes, quo ne Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas, Cic. O. Gen. 7: — A. stilus: — A. sermo: — A. subtilitas: — hence, Subst.: Attici, Orators after the Attic manner, Quint. II. *An epithet of T. Pomponius, friend of Cicero, given to him for his eloquence*.

[ATTĪGO (adt.), ēre, for attingo. *To touch*, Att. ap. Non.; Plaut.]

[ATTĪGŪS (adt.), a, um. (atingo) *Touching, bordering on, contiguous*, App.]

[AT-TILLO (adt.), are. v. a. *To tickle*, LL.]

ATTĪLUS, i. m. *A kind of fish in the Po*, Plin. 9, 15, 17.

[ATTĪNÆ (adt.), arum. f. (attineo) *Stones heaped up like a wall, to mark a boundary*, Sic. FL.]

AT-TĪNĒO (adt.), tīnūi, tentum. 2. v. a. and n. (teneo).

\*\*I. Act.: *To hold at or to, hold fast, hold in, hold*

*back* : a. cultros, Plant. Capt. 2, 2, 16 : — ferrum deferebat in pectus, ni proximi pressam dextram vi attinuissent, *had held in, held fast*, Tac. : — thus, a. alqm arma et equum poscentem, id. : — a. lectos viros castris, id. : — a. argentum fisco vel ærario, id. : — a. alqm carcere, publica custodia, id. : — Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidas spe pacis attinuisse, *had kept at bay, had amused*, Sall. : — Volgesen defectione Hyrcaniæ attineri, *was held back, prevented*, Tac. : — thus, attineri religione, id. : — a. impetum alcjs, *to stop*, id. : — *In the middle voice* : attineri domi, *to stay at home*, id. : — ripam Danubii legiones attinebant, *preserved, guarded*, id. II. Neutr. \*\*A) Prop. : *To extend, reach, stretch* : qui (Scythæ) in Europa sunt, a lævo Thraciæ latere ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain recta plaga attinent, Curt. 6, 2. B) Fig. : *In the third person, res or hoc attinet, less frequently hæc attinent, ad alqm, or absol. : this belongs to, relates to, concerns any one* : vobis alio loco, ut se tota res habeat, quod ad eam civitatem attinet, demonstrabitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5 : — quod ad me attinet : — quod ad provincias attineret, Liv. : — cetera, quæ ad colendam vim attinebant : — ea conquisierunt, quæ nihil attinebant, A. Her. : — *with a subj. clause* : de quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere : — nihil attinet quemquam nominari : — neque quemquam attinebat id recusare : — quid attinuit, cum iis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare? *what good is it* : — *conf.*, ea re non venit, quia nihil attinuit; and, nec victoribus mitti a. puto, Liv.

AT-TINGO (adt.), tigi, tactum. 3. (tango) v. a. *To touch, touch upon.* I. Prop. A) Gen. : neque ullum hoc frigidus flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3 : — priusquam aries murum attigisset, Cæs. : — *Prov.* digito cælum a, i. e. *to be extremely happy* : — extremis digitis a. alqd, *to touch upon, mention slightly*; *conf.*, under II. B) 2) B) Esp. 1) a) *To touch a place, to reach, arrive at* : ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 24 : — thus, a. Britanniam navibus, Cæs. : — a. urbem, Tac. b) Meton. Gen. : *To border upon, be contiguous to* : Cappadociæ regio, ea, quæ Ciliciam attingit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4 : — eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Cæs. : — a. flumen, oceanum, id. : — stomachus utraque ex parte tonsillas attingens palato extremo atque intimo terminatur : — *Pass.* : Macedonia quæ tantis barbarorum gentibus attingitur. \*\*2) *To touch in an hostile manner, to attack* : quos (populos), si Vestinus attingeretur, omnes habendos hostes, Liv. 8, 29. [3] A. alqm, *to touch as a lover, have intercourse*, Catull. 67, 20; Tib. 4) *To touch in eating, to eat* : a. graminis herbam, Virg. B. 5, 26.

II. Fig. A) Gen. : *To touch* : Nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quæ te non attingit, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3 : — quo studio providit, ne qua me illius temporis invidia attingeret : — si qua de Pompeio nostro tuendo cura te attingit : — erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. : — *Absol.* : ante quam voluptas aut dolor attingeret, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. B) Esp. 1) *In a speech* : *To touch upon, mention slightly* : quod perquam breviter perstrinxi atque attigi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201 : — de illo nihil dixit, in quo ego interfui : illam injuriam non attigit, quæ, etc. : — quos in senatu ne tenuissima quidem suspitione attigerat, eos nominavit : — hoc, quicquid attigi, non feci inflammandi tui causa, sed testificandi amoris mei : — invitus ea, tamquam vulnera attingo, sed nisi tacta tractataque sanari non possunt, Liv. 2) *Of action* : *To touch, take in hand, engage in, attempt, undertake* : quæ isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87 : — sero ac leviter Græcas literas a. : — a. orationes : — a. liberales disciplinas, Suet. : — a. forum, *to take part in the administration of the state* : — thus, a. remp. : — a. militiam resque bellicas semel, Suet. 3) *To touch as to the qualities, relationship, etc. of any thing, to stand in connection with, have a relation to, be in relation with, come near, be like or similar, concern, have to do with* : qui te aliqua necessitudine attingunt, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 4 : — ut in malis attingit animi naturam corporis similitudo, sic in bonis : — *conf.* primus ille locus, qui in veri cognitione consistit, maxime naturam attingit humanam : — quatenus quicquid se attingat

ad seque pertineat : — labor non attingit deum : — quæ non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint : — Segestana civitas quum officiis, fide, vetustate, tum etiam cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt.

[AT-TINGUO (adt.), tinctus, Ære. v. a. *To water, Veg.*]

ATTIS, idia (also, Attis or Atys, yos) m. ('Attis, 'Arrus, 'Arus) *A youth of Phrygia, distinguished for personal beauty, with whom Cybele was in love*, Ov. M. 10, 104.

[AT-TITULO (adt.), are. v. a. *To entitle, give a title, LL.*]

ATTIUS (Accius), ii. m. *A Roman family name. Thus, L. Attius, a dramatic author, contemporary with Pacuvius : Attius Navius, an augur in the time of Tarquinius Priscus, Liv. 1, 36; Cic. Div. 1, 17 : — P. Attius Varus, the prætor in Africa at the commencement of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, Cæs. B. C. 1, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 13.*

[AT-TOLERO (adt.), are. *To bear, App.*]

[ATTOLLENS, entis. m. (sc. musculus) (attollo) *The levator muscle* : a. auris, NL.]

\*\*AT-TOLLO (adt.), Ære. v. a. *To lift or raise up, lift on high, raise, lift.* I. Prop. A) a. pedes super limen, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1 : — a. planum fracto crure, *to raise, help up*, Hor. : — a. parvum natum, *to take up*, Ov. : — a. oculos humo, id. : — thus, a. timidum lumen ad lumina, id. : — a. manus ad cælum, Liv. : — a. cornua e mari, Plin. : — a. se in femur, *to raise one's self*, Virg. : — thus, a. se in auras, Ov. : — a. se a gravi casu, Liv. : — a. se a terra, Plin. : — *Mid.* : hunc (Atlantem) in cælum attolli, *to rise*, Plin. : — thus, Ephesus attollitur monte Pione, id. B) *Esp. of buildings* : *To set up, erect, raise, build* : a. hanc molem cœloque educere, Virg. Æ. 2, 185 : — a. arcem tectis, id. : — a. opus in altitudinem, etc., Plin. : — turres in sexaginta pedes attollebantur, Tac. II. Fig. : *To raise, exalt, distinguish, increase, amplify* : ultro implacabilis ardet attollitque animos, Virg. Æ. 12, 4 : — thus, a. animos ad consulatus spem, Liv. : — *conf.* rectos ac viduos animos non contundis ac *'deprimis*, sed foves ac attollis, Plin. Pan. : — quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, *were raised, distinguished*, Vell. : — thus, a. alqm triumphi insignibus, Tac. : — a. res per similitudinem aut per comparisonem, Quint. : — thus, a. cuncta in majus, Tac. : — quum sua quisque facta, suos casus attolleret, id.

\*\*AT-TONDĒO (adt.), di, sum. 2. [*perf. redupl. sync.* attotense for attondisse, Virg. Catal.] v. a. *To shear, lop, dress, shave.* I. A) Prop. a. vitem, Virg. G. 2, 407 : caput attonsum habere, Cels. [B) *To gnaw at, nibble, eat away* : tenera attondent virgulta capellæ, Virg. B. 10, 7 : — attonsa arva, *pastured, mowed*, Luc. : — thus, attonsa prata, Aus. II. Fig. : *laus attonsa, lessened*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 : — a. alqm, *to pigeon, cheat, cozen*, Plaut.]

\*\*ATTŌNĪTE (adt.), adv. *Enthusiastically* : Britannia eam (magicen) a. celebrat, Plin. 30, 1, 4.

\*\*ATTŌNĪTUS (adt.), a, um. I. Part. of attono. II. A) Adj. (as if thunderstruck; hence) *Stunned, struck, bewildered, amazed, senseless* : quo fragore edito concidunt homines, exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus attonitos, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 27 : — talibus attonitus visis, Virg. : — attonitæ diu similis, Ov. : — [*Poet. with gen.* : attonitus serpentis equus, Sil.] : — *Of things* : neque ante dehiscent attonitæ magna ora domus, Virg. : — a. mense, V. Fl. : — contra attonitas quorundam persuasiones, Plin. : — [morbus a., *cataplexy*, NL. B) *Esp.* : *Seized with inspiration, inspired, enthusiastic, frantic* : matres a. Baccho, Virg. Æ. 7, 580 : — a. vates, Hor.]

[AT-TŌNO (adt.), ūi, Itum. 1. v. a. *To thunder at, amaze, deprive of one's senses*, Ov. M. 3, 532.]

ATTONSUS (adt.), a, um. part. of attondeo.

[AT-TORQUĒO (adt.), Ære. v. a. *To hurl*, Virg. Æ. 9, 52.]

[AT-TORREO (adt.), Ære. v. a. *To dry up, parch*, Apic.]

[ATTRACTIO (adt.), ōnia. f. (attraho) *A drawing together, Pallad.*]



ATTRACTO, are. See ATTRECTO.

[ATTRACTŌRIUS (adt.), a, um. (attraho) *Attractive*, A. Mac.]

1. ATTRACTUS (adt.), a, um. I. *Part. of attraho.*

\*\*II. *Adj. (drawn in; i. e.) Contracted, wrinkled: frons attractor, Sen. Ben. 4, 31.*

[2. ATTRACTUS (adt.), ūs. m. (attraho) *Attraction*, Dict. Cret. 5, 11.]

[ATTRAHENS, entia. n. (attraho) *A means of drawing the animal fluids to any surface to which it may be applied (such as a blister, or other counter-irritant)*, NL.]

\*AT-TRĀHO (adt.), xi, ctum. 3. v. a. *To draw near by force, to draw, pull to, or attract.* I. *Prop.: adducitur a Veneris atque adeo attrahitur Lollus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25:—te ipsum putare me attractum iri, si de pace agatur:—thus, a. alqm Romam:—tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv.:—magnes attrahens ferrum, Plin.* II. *Fig.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. I. sel. 14, 50:—recipi causam Siciliae; ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, led, brought me to.*

ATTRECTĀTIO (adt.), ōnis. f. [I. *Prop.: a touching, handling*, Gell. 11, 18, 23.] \*\*II. *Fig.: A compressing of many things into a small compass*, Quint. 1, 4, 20.

[ATTRECTĀTUS (adt.), ūs. m. *A touching, feeling*, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21.]

\*AT-TRECTO (adt.; written also attract.). 1. v. a. (tracto) *To touch, handle, feel any thing (esp. in an unlawful manner).* I. A) *Prop.: quod id signum (Junonis) more Etrusco nisi certae gentis sacerdos a. non esset solitus, Liv. 5, 22:—thus, a. patrios penates, Virg.:—a. feralia, Tac.:—uxores suas a cœna redeuntes attractatas esse a Cœlio, Cic. Cœl. 8 extr.:—thus, a. uxorem alcjs, Suet.* \*B) *Esp.: To appropriate to one's self: a. regias gazas, Liv. 34, 4:—a. fascēs securēque, id.* II. *Fig.: facilis est illa occasio et blanditia popularis; aspicitur, non atrectatur; procul apparet, non exentitur, is not touched (the figure is borrowed from works of art), Cic. Pl. 12.*

[AT-TRĒMO (adt.), ēre. v. n. *To tremble*, Sid.]

[AT-TRĒPIDO (adt.), are. v. n. *To hobble along*, Plant. Poen. 3, 1, 41.]

[AT-TRĪBŪLO (adt.), are. v. a. *To press vehemently*, A. Mac.]

AT-TRĪBŪO (adtr.), ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. *To add, adjoin, annex to, incorporate with.* I. *Prop.: pueros attribue ei, quot et quos videbitur, Cic. Att. 12, 30:—video, cui Appulia sit attributa:—insula ab Sulla Rhodiis attributa, assigned, subjected:—a. equos gladiatoribus, Cæs.:—a. juventutem praesidio ejus loci, Liv.:—a. pecuniam alcui, to assign:—hence also, a. alqm, to assign, make over to: attributos quod appellas, valde probo, Cic. Att. 13, 22:—his rebus omnibus terni in millia æris attribuerentur, were laid on as a tax, Liv.* II. *Fig. A) To attribute, give, bestow: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic. R. A. 4:—si legi, loco, urbi, monumento attribueretur oratio, as it were, put into the mouth of, i. e. if a law, etc. should be introduced as speaking:—a. curam alcjs rei, Liv.:—non a. ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram, to add. B) Esp.: a. alqd alcui, to attribute, impute, ascribe any thing to any one as the author or cause: bonos exitus attribuimus diis immortalibus, Cic. N. D. 3, 37:—si cupidius factum est, Cæsari attribues; si familiarius, utrique nostrum:—si, quæ tibi in mentem veniant, aliis attribuas:—qui (Cato) si eruditus videbitur disputare, attribuito literis Græcis:—a. causam calamitatis aliis.*

ATTRIBŪTIO (adt.), ōnis. f. (attribuo) I. *In Trade: The assignment of a money-debt: de a. conficies, Cic. Fam. 16, 24:—sese de a. omnia summa fecisse.* II. *In Gramm.: A predicate, attribute (equivalent to attributum), Cic. Inv. 1, 26.*

\*ATTRIBŪTUM, i. n. I. *A bill or draft on a public treasury*, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49. II. *In Gramm.: A predicate, attribute*, Cic. Inv. 1, 24; Gell.

[ATTRITIO (adt.), ōnis. f. (attero) I. *A rubbing against*, Lampr. II. *Attrition, a rubbing of the skin*, NL.]

1. ATTRĪTUS (adt.), a, um. I. *Part. of attero.* II. *Adj.: Rubbed.* A) *Gen.: ut rictum ejus (simulacri) ac mentum paullo sit attritus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43:—a. ansa, Virg.:—a. vomer, id.:—a. cœlaturæ, Plin.:—[Poet.: a. frons, qu. to which no shame adheres, bold, shameless, Juv.] B) In Medic.: Rubbed, rubbed sore: a. partes, Plin. 24, 7, 28. Subst.: Attrita, orum. n. Parts of the body rubbed sore or galled, id.*

2. ATTRĪTUS (adt.), ūs. m. I. *A rubbing against any thing*, Sen. de Ira. 3, 4; Plin. II. *Esp. in Medic.: A galling, a bruise*, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

ATTŪĀRII, orum. m. *A Germanic people, between the Rhine and the Elbe*, Vell. 2, 105.

[ATTŪBERNALIS, ia. m. *A neighbour, acc. to Fest.*]

[ATTŪLO (adt.), ēre. v. a. *An ancient form for affero. To bring near*, Pac. ap. Diom.]

ATTYS. See ATTIS and ATYS.

ATURUS (Aturtus), i. m. *A river of Aquitania, now Adour, Aus.*

[ĀTŪPĪCUS, a, um. (atypus) *Without order, irregular in recurrence: febris a., NL.*]

[ĀTŪPUS, a, um. (ἄντρος) *Stammering*, Dig.]

ĀTYS or ATTYS, ūos. m. (ἄτυς, ἄτρυς) I. *Son of Hercules and Omphale, ancestor of the Lydian kings, who therefore were called Atyadæ, Tac. A. 4, 55.* II. *The founder of the gens Atia, Virg. Æ. 5, 568.*

AU (han). interj. *An exclamation of sorrow or pain, ah! oh! Plant; Ter.*

[AUCA, æ. f. (contr. of avica, from avis) *A goose*, ML. Hence, Ital. oca, Fr. oie.]

[AUCELLA (auella), æ. f. (contr. of avicella, from avis) *A little bird*, App. Hence, Ital. augello, uccello; Fr. oiseau.]

[AUCĒO, ēre. v. a. (avis; analogous to aucupo) *To observe attentively*, M. Cap.]

AUCEPS, cūpis. m. (contr. aviceps, from aviscapio) I. *A bird-catcher, fowler*, Hor. A. P. 458. II. *Fig.: Epicurus peritissimum voluptatum aucupem sapientem esse contendit, Cic. ap. August.:—juris consultus ipse per se nihil nisi leguleius quidam cautus et acutus, præco actionum, cantor formularum, a. syllabarum, a. captious sifter of the precise literal sense.*

AUCHATES, æ. See the following Article.

AUCHĒTÆ, arum. m. (Ἀχαιῶται) *A Scythian people in the Ukraine*, Plin. 4, 12, 26. In the sing.: Auchates, V. Fl.

[AUCELLA. See AUCELLA.]

[AUCTĀRIUS, ii. n. (augeo) *An increase, addition*, Plant. Merc. 2, 4, 23.]

[AUCTĪFER, ēra, ērum. (auctus-fero) *Fruit-bearing*, August.]

[AUCTĪFICO, are. v. a. (auctus-facio) *To magnify by sacrifices*, Arn.]

[AUCTĪFICUS, a, um. (auctus-facio) *Increasing*, Lucr. 2, 572.]

AUCTĪO, ōnis. f. (augeo) [I. *Gen.: An increase: a. dierum (opp. 'retractio'), Macr.:—a. rerum crescentium, Fest.*] II. A) *Esp. in Trade: A sale by auction, auction*, Cic. Quint. 4:—*auktionem proscribere, to publish, make known:—a. proferre, to put off:—a. hereditaria constituta.* B) *Meton.: That which is sold or to be sold at an auction: quum auctionem venderet, Cic. Quint. 5, 19.*

[AUCTĪŌNALIS. (auctio) *Of or belonging to an auction; hence, Subst.: Auctionalia, ium. n. Catalogues of sale by auction*, Dig. (another reading is Auctionalia.)]

AUCTĪŌNĀRIUS, a, um. (auctio) *Relating or belonging to sale by auction, auctionary: atria a., a hall where auctions were held, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: tabulæ a., catalogues of sale.*



**AUCTIÖNOR.** 1. v. dep. (auctio) I. *To hold an auction, sell by auction*: ut in atriis auctionariis potius quam in trivis aut in compitis auctionentur, Cic. Agr. 1, 3. [II. v. a. *To buy at an auction*, Ascon.]

**\*\*AUCTIÖTO**, are. v. frequ. (augeo, aucto) I. *To increase greatly, augment*: a. pecunias fenore, Tac. A. 6, 16. [II. Esp.: *To magnify by sacrifices*, Arn.]

[Aucto, are. v. frequ. (augeo) *Greatly to increase*, Plaut. Amph. prol. 6; Lucr.]

**AUCTOR** (more correct than Autor), öris. m. (augeo, he who brings up, causes the growth of a thing; hence) *He who produces, procreates, causes, establishes a thing.* I. Prop.: *An author, founder, originator, causer, maker, and the like.* \*A) Gen.: L. Brutus, præclarus a. nobilitatis tuæ, the founder, father, progenitor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 7: — thus, a. gentis, progenitor, Suet.: — conf. auctore ab illo ducit originem, Hor.: — a. Trojæ, the founder, builder, Virg.: — thus, a. amphitheatri, Plin.: — a. amplissimorum operum, Suet.: — statua auctoris incerti, maker, artist, Plin.: — thus, a. statuæ et tabulæ pictæ, id.: — haudquaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, the doer, Sall.: — thus, a. facinoris, Vell.: — a. facti, Ov.: — a. funeris, mortis, plagæ, vulneris, Ov.: — a. honoris, id.: — and absol.: suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, Sall. \*\*B)

1) *An author, writer, composer of literary productions*: scripta auctori perniciose suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68: — scripta famosa abolevit, non sine auctorum ignominia, Suet.: — belli Africi et Hispaniensis incertus a. est, id.: — sine auctore notissimi versus, anonymous verses, id. 2) *Meton. for A literary production, writing, work*: in evolvendis utriusque linguæ auctoribus, Suet. II. Meton. A) 1) *He who causes or advises a thing, serves for a pattern or example, an occasioner, adviser, counsellor, promoter, pattern, example, model*: omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, at my advice, at my command, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: — conf. hic dolor, populi Romani duce et auctore Bruto, causa civitati libertatis fuit cum Catone, omnium virtutum auctore, pattern: — thus, Cæcilius malus a. Latinitatis est; and, nec literarum Græcarum, nec philosophiæ jam ullum a. requiro: — unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, who has done the same: — nimirum Themistocles est a. adhibendus, can be looked upon a pattern, example: — followed by a relative clause ut, or acc. with inf.: a me consilium petis, qui sim tibi a., in Siciliæ subsidia an proficiscare: — mihi, ut absim, vehementer a. est: — ego quidem tibi non sim a., si Pompeius Italiam reliquit, te quoque profugere, Attic. ap. Cic. 2) *Esp.: a. legis, a consilii etc., he that makes a motion for a law, brings forward a bill, a mover, proposer*: hujus deditionis ipse Postumius suasor et a. fuit, Cic. Off. 3, 30: — thus, idem suasor a. que consilii ero, Tac.: — a. stronger than suasor, Suet. Tib. 27: — isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque a. umquam bonus: — cui nisi ipse a. fuisset. *Of the senate which approves, accepts, sanctions a motion*: quum loquar apud senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum et juris auctores: — hence, auctores fieri, to accept, sanction a law: M. Curius tribunus pl. quum de plebe consulem non accipiebat, patres ante a. fieri coegit: — a. consilii publici, who is a leader in the senate, a leader, director, spokesman: hunc reip. rectorem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum: — sometimes, a. legis, he that makes a motion for a law, a mover: quarum legum a. fuerat, earum suasorem se haud dubium ferebat, Liv. B) *He who stands to the truth of, is guarantee for, warrants any thing, a surety, voucher, warrantee, guarantee*. 1) Gen.: fama nunciabat, te esse in Syra: a. erat nemo, Cic. Fam. 12, 4: — conf. ita audistis, ut auctorem rumorem haberetis: — id certis auctoribus comperi: — me tuæ literæ et quidam boni nuncii, non optimis tamen auctoribus Thessalonicæ tenebant: — auctorem levem nec satis fidum super tanta re patres rati, Liv.: — gravis quamvis magnæ rei a., id. 2) *Esp. a) A voucher, author, inasmuch as his statement serves for a document or proof (thus frequently in Cicero; but never used by him in the general meaning of writer, author, composer; see above L. B): ego cautius*

posthac historiam attingam, te audiente, quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, an historian, relator, narrator, Cic. Brut. 11: — Polybius bonus a. in primis: — apud Homerum optimum auctorem talis de Ulixæ nulla suspicio est: — hence, auctorem esse, with an obj. clause, to relate, narrate: auctores sum, ter novenis punctis interfici hominem, Plin.: — conf. Fabius Rusticus a. est, scriptos esse codicillos, Tac. b) *In the language of courts of justice.* a) *A seller, vender, inasmuch as he warrants the right of possession of the thing to be sold, and makes it over to the buyer, a possessor, proprietor*: quod a malo auctore emissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22: — a. fundi. ß) *A guardian, curator*: dos, quam mulier nullo auctore dixisset, Cic. Cæc. 25: — conf. majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. γ) *A witness present at espousals*: nubit genero socrus, nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Cluent. 5. c) *He who stands for or defends a thing, a spokesman, leader, deputy, agent, defender*: præclarus iste a. suæ civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22: — Plancius princeps inter suos... maximarum societatum a., plurimarum magister: — a. meæ salutis.

**AUCTÖRAMENTUM**, i.n. (auctoro) \*I. A) *That by which one is bound to perform any service (military service, gladiatorial service, etc.), enlisting money, bounty, earnest, pay, hire, wages*: est in illis (quæstibus mercenariorum) ipsa merces a. servitutis, Cic. Off. 1, 42: — constituere a., Vell.: — rudiariis revocatis auctoramento centenum millium, Suet. \*\*B) *Fig.*: nullum sine auctoramento malum est: avaritia pecuniam promittit, luxuria voluptates, ambitio purpuram et plausus, Sen. E. 69. \*\*II. *An engaging one's self to do any service, a contract respecting a person hired*: a. turpissimum (gladiatorum), Sen. E. 37.

**AUCTÖRITAS**, ätis. f. (auctor; and according to its meaning of producing, procreating, causing, establishing, hence) \*I. Prop.: *A production, generation, invention, cause, occasion*: ejus facti qui sint principes et inventores, qui denique auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: — utrum poetæ Stoicos depravarint, an Stoici poetis dederint auctoritatem, non facile dixerim. II. Meton. A) *Desire, will, order, command, advice, exhortation, counsel; pattern, model, example*. 1) Gen.: errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, Cic. Cluent. 50, 139: — si ad verba deflectere velimus, consilium autem eorum, qui scripserunt, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquamus: — nisi legiones ad Cæsaris auctoritatem se contulissent, chief command. — his rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti: — his literis animum tuum amicissimi hominis auctoritate confirmandum puto, exhortation, consolation, comfort: — quod omnium superiorum auctoritatem repudiavit, example: — thus, valuit a.: — conf. plus apud me antiquorum a. valet. 2) *Esp. of public right: The will (of any authority), a decree of the senate, a decree of the Roman people*: C. Flaminius agrum Picenum viritum contra senatus auctoritatem dividendi, Cic. de Sen. 4, 11: — C. Mancinus cum Numantinis sine senatus auctoritate fœdus fecerat: — conf. respondit ita ex auctoritate senatus consul, Liv.; and, imperio non populi jussu, non ex auctoritate patrum dato, id.: — senatus a. gravissima intercessit: — senatus vetus a. de Bacchanalibus: — hence the abbreviation of the decrees of the senate: S. C. A., i. e. senatus consulti a.; sometimes, a decree of the senate which was invalidated by the protestation of the tribunes of the people (opp. 'senatus consultum', a decree of the senate that grew into a law), Cic. Fam. 8, 8; Liv. 4, 57: — isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur, Cic. de I. P. 22: — thus, a. publica, Vell.: — a. collegii (pontificum), Liv. 3) *Meton. a) Free will, power to do any thing at one's pleasure, plenitude of power, full power, competency*: qui habet imperium a populo Romano, auctoritatem legum dandarum a senatu, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: — senatus faciem secum attulerat auctoritatemque populi Romani: — tantum sibi auctoritatis in republ. suscipere: — legatos cum a. mittere, with full powers, Liv.: — videtur (oratio) auctori-

tatem afferre peccandi. b) *Gen.*: Power, authority, dignity, influence, weight: non dubitat, quin æquitate causam et auctoritate sua commovere hominem possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48: — *conf.* nec me solum ratio ac disputatio impulit, ut ita crederem, sed nobilitas etiam summorum philosophorum et a: — id maxima auctoritate philosophi affirmant: — etiam in secundissimis rebus maxime est utendum consilio amicorum, iisque major etiam quam ante tribuenda a: — *thus*, auctoritatem consequi; habere; afferre; facere; imminuere; levare etc. — *Of things; weight, importance, value, worth, consequence etc.*: quum antea per ætatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci (i. e. the rostrum) attingere auderem, *this respectable place*: — totius hujusce rei quæ sit vis, quæ a., quod pondus, ignorant: — utilitatis species falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est: *conf.* tanta vis virtutum tantaque, ut ita dicam, a. honestatis: — quorum (Pauli, Africani, Maximi) non in sententia solum, sed etiam in nutu residebat a.: — parum esset auctoritatis in fabula: — quo majorem auctoritatem haberet oratio: — a. præcipua lupo, Plin.: — *thus*, a. unguentorum, id.: — a. sapientis, id. B) 1) a) *Warranty, security, credit*: quum iustitia sine prudentia satis habeat auctoritatis, prudentia sine iustitia nihil valeat ad faciendam fidem, Cic. Off. 2, 9 extr.: — *thus*, auctoritatem nullam nec fidem commenticiis rebus adungere: — desinant putare, auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, cujus auctor inventus est nemo: — quid habet auctoritatis furor iste, quem divinum vocatis? — tollitur omnis a. somniorum. b) *Concr.* a) *That which serves to establish a fact, a document, title-deed*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3; 2, 3, 62. β) *A person who is warranty for a thing, an authority*: quum auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, Cic. Sull. 13, 37: — tu auctoritates contemnitis, ratione pugnas: — auctoritates præscriptæ, *those who were present at the framing of a decree of the senate, and prefixed their names to it*, Cic. de Or. 3, 2; Fam. 8, 8. 2) *Esp. in Law.* a) *The right of property: adversus hostem æterna a., an eternal right of property is valid against strangers, i. e. a stranger can acquire no right of property on the property of a Roman by prescription*, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12: — *usus et a. fundi*, Cic. Cæc. 19: — *thus without a copula: usus a. fundi*. [b) *Warranty, surety, security*, Paul. Sent.]

AUCTORO. 1. v. a. (auctor, II. B)) [I. *To guarantee, confirm, strengthen*: observatio satis auctorato, Tert.] \*\*II. *To bind, oblige.* A) *Prop.*: a se, or in the middle voice, to bind, engage, or hire one's self out as any thing: vindemiator auctoratus, Plin. 14, 1, 3: — *uri virgis ferroque necari auctoratus eas, hired out as a gladiator*, Hor.: — *thus*, auctoratus, of a gladiator, Sen.: — *hence, as a play upon words*: (in amphitheatro) ipsum magis auctoratum populum Romanum, *exposed to greater danger than gladiators*, Plin.: — *eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, quæ engaged, hired out*, Liv. B) *Fig.*: a. mortem sibi aliqua re, *to cause one's own death by any means*, Vell. 2, 30.

[AUCTOROR. 1. (auctor) *To be security or bail for any thing*, Dig.]

[AUCTRIX, icis. f. I. *A female author or originator*, Tert. II. *A female seller or surety*, Tert.]

[AUCTUMNAL, an old form for auctumnalis, Varr. ap. Char.]

AUCTUMNALIS (aut.), e. (auctumnus) *Autumnal*: æquinoctium a., Liv. 31, 47: — a. tempus, Varr.: — a. corna, Ov.: — a. rosa, Plin.

[AUCTUMNESCI or -NASCIT (aut.). v. impers. *It inclines towards autumn*, M. Cap.]

[AUCTUMNITAS (aut.), atis. f. (auctumnus) I. *The season of autumn*, Cat. R. R. 5; Varr. II. *The produce of the autumn, the harvest*, Varr. ap. Non. 71, 18; Arn.]

\*\*AUCTUMNO (aut.), are. v. a. (auctumnus) *To bring on harvest or autumn*: (aer) æstate nimbose semper quodammodo vernal vel a., Plin. 20, 50, 51: — *corus a., id.*

[AUCTUMNUM (aut.), i. n. *An ancient form for auctumnus.*]

1. AUCTUMNUS, i. m. (augeo) I. *The season of*

*abundance, i. e. the autumn: quæ temporis quasi naturam notant, hiems, ver, æstas, a., Cic. Part. 11. [II. The produce of the autumn, the harvest, Mart. 3, 58.]*

[2. AUCTUMNUS (aut.), a. um. (1. auctumnus) *Autumnal*, Ov. M. 3, 729.]

1. AUCTUS, a. um. I. *Part. of augeo.* \*\*II. *Adj. (increased; hence) Great, plentiful, rich (it is found only in the Comp., and in later Lat. in the Sup.)*: amicos gratia, dignitate, honore auctiores vult esse (populus Romanus), Cæs. B. G. 1, 43: — *auctor et amplior majestas*, Liv.: — *auctius atque melius di fecere*, Hor.: — *Sup.*, Trebell.

\*\*2. AUCTUS, ūs. m. (augeo) *An increasing, augmenting, growth; abundance, plenty*: Danubius immenso aquarum actu in Pontum evolvitur, Plin. 4, 12, 24: — *In the plur.*: cujus rei præmium sit in civitate, eam maximis semper auctibus crescere, Liv.

[AUCŪPABUNDUS, a. um. *equivalent to aucupans. Watch-ing, observing eagerly*, Tert.]

[AUCŪPĀLIS, e. (aucupium) *Belonging to fowling, Fest.*]

[AUCŪPĀRIA, æ. f. (aucupium) *A kind of plant*, NL.]

[AUCŪPĀTIO, ōnis. f. *Bird-catching, fowling*, LL.]

\*\*AUCŪPĀTŌRIŪS, a. um. (aucupor) *Of or serving for bird-catching or fowling*: a. arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

[AUCŪPĀTUS, ūs. m. *for aucupium. Bird-catching, Capitol.*]

AUCŪPIŪM, ii. n. (auceps) I. A) *Bird-catching, fowling*: piscatus, a., venatio, Cic. Fin. 2, 8: — *propagare vitam aucupio sagittarum*, ib. 5, 11. \*\*B) *Meton. concr. Birds caught*, Sen. Prov. 3; Cels. II. *Fig.*: *A catching at, running or hunting after a thing*: a. delectationis, Cic. de Or. 25, 84: — *aucupia verborum et literarum tendicula in invidiam vocant, a pedantic over minute investigation of words, an illiberal sifting of the precise literal sense: hoc novum est a., a new trade*, Ter.

[AUCŪPO, are. *for aucupor. To watch for, hunt after a thing*, Plaut.; Lact.]

AUCŪPOR. 1. v. dep. (auceps) I. *To catch birds, go a fowling*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23; Dig.: *of the catching of bees*, Col. II. *Gen.*: *To aim at, catch at, watch for, hunt after*: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: — a. tempus: — *præcipitis, ut nostram stabilem conscientiam contemnamus, aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur: — ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carпам.*

AUDĀCIĀ, æ. f. (audax) *Boldness, confidence, in a good, and, more often in a bad, sense.* \*I. *In a good sense; Courage, boldness, bravery, intrepidity*: duabus his artibus, audacia in bello, ubi pax venerat æquitate, etc., Sall. Cat. 9: — *non frangere audaciam, sed differre in majorem opportunitatem*, Liv.: — *Horatius Cocles ipso miraculo audaciæ obstupescit hostes, id.*: — *vide, quid licentiæ nobis liberalitas det vel potius audaciæ, boldness*, Cic. Lig. 8: — a. Sallustii in translationibus, Suet. II. *In a bad sense; Audaciousness, temerity*: a. non contrarium (fidentiæ) sed appositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: — *animus paratus ad periculum, si sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, audaciæ potius nomen habeat, quam fortitudinis: — incredibili importunitate et a.: — a. et impudentia fretus: — a. est in alquo: — In the plur. concr. bold, daring actions, audacter facta: quantas a., quam incredibiles furores reperietis*, Cic. Sull. 27: — *libidines, a., sumptus: — non jam sunt mediocres hominum libidines, non humanæ a. ac tolerandæ: — a. hominum, Tac.*

\*\*AUDĀCĪTER. adv. (audax) *Boldly, fearlessly, rashly, daringly*, Sall. ap. Prisc.; Liv. 22, 25; Sen

AUDACTER. adv. (audax) *Boldly, courage usly, fearlessly; rashly, daringly*: omnia non modo dicere, verum etiam libenter, a. libereque dicere, Cic. R. A. 11: — *est philosophi tam nobilis, a. sua decreta defendere: — ad dicendum veniebat magis a. quam parate: — Comp., a. ex-*

sultare, Cic. Or. 8, 26: — a. transferre verba: — *Sup.*, a. transire conari, Cæs.

[AUDACŪLUS, a, um. (audax) *Somewhat bold or severe: a. reprehensor verborum*, Gell. 5, 21.]

AUDAX, ācis (audeo; *conf. tenax from teneo, capax from capio*) *Daring, in a good sense, but mostly in a bad sense; bold, confident; rash, presumptuous, audacious: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: — *Vatinius homo petulans et a. — homo temerarius et a. — audaces et protervi: — mulier a. — audacissimus ex omnibus, the boldest, most courageous: — poeta a., intrepid, imperturbable, the same under praise and blame*, Hor.: — *With ad: paulo ad facinus audacior: — [Poet. audax animi, Stat.: — audax ingenii, id.: — With abl.: qui viribus audax, Virg.: — a. juvenis, id.: — With inf.: a. omnia perpeti, Hor.] — Of things: Audax negotium! dicerem impudens, nisi etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: — a. consilium, Liv.: — a. res, id.: — a. animus, Sall.: — a. verba, *unusual, poetical*, Quint.: — *thus, a hyperbole, id.*

AUDENS, entis. I. Part. of audeo. \*\*II. Adj.: *Daring, bold, in a good sense: tu ne cede malis, sed contra audantior ito*, Virg. Æ. 6, 95: — *nihil gravius audenti quam c. ignavo patiendum esse*, Tac.

\*\*AUDENTER. *adv. Boldly, fearlessly; rashly, audaciously*, Dig. — *Comp.*, Tac. A. 4, 68.

\*\*AUDENTĪA, æ. f. (audens) *Boldness, in a good sense, courage, intrepidity, bravery: nec defuit a. Druso: sed obstitit Oceanus*, Tac. G. 24: — *ut quisque audentiæ plus habuisset, id.: — si datur Homero, vocabula contrahere, extendere... cur tibi similis a. negetur, the same liberty*, Plin. E.

AUDĒO, ausus. 2. [*perf. ausi for ausus sum, Cat.: hence, conj. sync. ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint, very frequent in poets, sometimes also in Liv. and the later prose authors*] v. a. *To have the courage to do any thing, to dare, be so bold as, venture, undertake, attempt; commonly with inf., rarely absol., with acc. or with quin: vide quæso, ut, qui de meo facto non dubitem dicere, de Ligarii non audeam confiteri! Cic. Lig. 3, 8: — omnes injuriam putant oportere defendi, defendere autem ipsi propter iniquitatem temporum non audent: — tantum victus (Mithridates) efficere potuit, quantum incolumis numquam est ausus optare: — imperatorem a vobis certum deposcere neque audent neque se id facere sine summo periculo posse arbitrantur: — honesta oratio: Socratica, Platonis etiam. Audeo dicere, inquit, I venture to say (according to the Gr. τοῦ μὲν λέγειν): — \*Absol.: quotidie equestribus præliis, quid hostis virtute posset et quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, Cæs.: — conf. nec nunc illi quia audent, sed quia necesse est pugnaturi sunt, Liv.: — duo itinera audiendi; seu mallet etc.*, Tac.: — *hos novos magistros nihil posse docere, nisi ut auderent (sc. dicere): — With acc.: a. talia, Virg.; Ov.: — capitale fraudem ausi, Liv.: — a. pessimum facinus, Tac.: — Hence also passive: multa dolo, pleraque per vim audebantur, Liv.: — agenda res est audendaque, id.: — conf. Antonius omnibus audendis paratissimus, Vell.: — even ausus, a, um., in a passive sense: ausis ad Cæsarem codicillis, quibus invidiam et preces miscuerat, Tac.: — [With quin: ut non audeam, quin promam omnia, Plaut.]*

AUDĪENS, entis. I. Part. of audio. \*\*II. Subst.: A) *A hearer, listener: ad animos audientium permovendos*, Cic. Brut. 23: — *thus, movere animum audientis: — inflammare animos audientium. [B) A catechumen, Tert.]*

\*AUDIĒNTĪA, æ. f. I. A hearing, listening, audience, attention: *quantam denique audientiam orationi meæ improbitas illius factura sit, what hearing*, Cic. D. V. 13, 42: — *thus, facit persæpe ipsa sibi audientiam disertis senis mitis oratio: — conf. sic ad reliqua transeunt (oratores), ut audientiam sibi fieri nolle videantur: — præco facit audientiam, orders or imposes attention, silence, A. Her.; Liv. [II. Meton. A) The faculty or sense of hearing, hearing, Prud. B) Concr. The ears, Arn.]*

AUDĪO. 4. (audin or audin' for audisne, like ain' for aisne) [*Imperf. audibat, Ov.; audibant, Catull.; Fut. audibo, Enn.; audibis, Plaut.] (allied to the Lacon. obs, equivalent to aḗs; whence also auria, the Eng. ear, and the Germ. Dhr) v. a. To hear, perceive, experience by hearing. I. Gen.: alqd, de, with a relat. or obj. clause, or absol.: The person from whom one hears any thing, with ab, de, ex, rarely an acc. with part.: adhuc de isto periculo nihil audisse (me), Cic. Fam. 9, 17 extr.: — unde vix ter in anno a. nuncium possunt: — de malis nostris tu prius audis quam ego: — prætereuntes, quid præco enumeraret, audiebant: — sæpe hoc majores natu dicere audivi: — Hence pass., with a nom. with inf.: Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria: — With ab: sæpe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant: — With de: sæpe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus: — With ex: audivi ex majoribus natu, hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione: — \*\*With an acc. with part.: quum audiret forte reges concertantes apud se de nobilitate generis, Suet.: — followed by quum diceret etc.: id sæpe ex eo audivi, quum diceret, sibi certum esse etc.: — conf. equidem e Cn. Aufidio, oculis capto, sæpe audiebam, quum se lucis magis quam utilitatis desiderio moveri diceret; and, sæpe ex eo audivi quum se scribere neque consuesse neque posse diceret: — Absol.: (mens hominis) videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur: — a. in alqm, to hear something to the disadvantage of any one: — \*\*In the abl. of the part. perf. auditio, at the intelligence, Liv.; Tac. II. Esp. \*A) Attentively to listen, give ear, hear a person or thing: etsi a vobis sic audior, ut numquam benignius atque attentius quemquam auditum putem, Cic. Cluent. 23, 63: — thus, nos raucos sæpe attentissime audiri video: — ut attente bonaque cum venia verba mea audiat. \*B) To hear a prayer or request, grant an answer to a prayer: in quo dii immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic. Pis. 19: — thus, hæc precatus, veluti sensisset auditas preces, Liv.: — Curio ubi neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, Cæs.: — [Poet. absol.: audit et... intonuit lævum, Virg.: — thus also, poet. a. alqm, to grant one's request, Ov.; Hor.] \*C) To hear a professor lecture, hear or attend lectures, to study under, take lessons: te annum jam audientem Cratippum, Cic. Off. 1, 1: — Polemonem audiverant assidue Zeno et Arcesilas: — Cleanthes, qui Zenonem audivit una cum Aristone: — With an inanimate obj.: quamquam a Cratippo hæc te assidue a. atque accipere confido: — Absol.: possumne aliquid a. ? tu vero, inquam, vel a. vel dicere: — ponere aliquid, ad quod audiam. \*D) In Law: To hear, examine, give audience, attend to a cause: nemo illorum iudicium clarissimis viris accusantibus audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit, Cic. Fl. 39: — thus, a. de capite, Sen.: — a. dolos, Virg. \*E) To listen to a person or thing with approbation, to approve, agree with, assent to, grant, allow: nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden a diis raptum ait, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: — si me audierit: — inde igitur audiendum est? — Absol.: audio, I grant or allow that, well: "istum exheredare in animo habebat." Audio: nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat: — si per eos statum flebant... audio: sin etc.: — thus the contrary non audio, that I don't allow or grant. F) Obediently to listen to a person or thing, to obey; with acc. and (analogous to obedire) with dat. in the phrase dicto audientem esse (alci): tecum loquere, te adhibe in consilium, te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2: — si vos a. vellemus: — næ ego sapientiam istam non audiam: — qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, ready to obey the word, i. e. to obey at once: — si habes, qui te audiat; si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam: — dicto audientem esse prætori: — ne plebs nobis dicto audiens atque obediens sit, Liv. G) Like the Gr. ἀκούω, to hear one's self called or styled anyhow, i. e. to pass for; to be reputed, have a character or reputation, usually connected with bene or male (as in Gr. καλῶς and κακῶς ἀκούειν) To have a good or bad character or reputation: si idem bene valeret, bene audiret, copiosus esset etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 23: — conf. ut bene audiant et ut rumorem bonum colligant; and, velle bene a. a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, to be*

*praised by*:—qui me idcirco putent bene a. velle, ut ille male audiat:—*conf. as to the original meaning*: erat *surdaster* Crassus sed aliud molestius, quod male audiebat:—*for male a., also minus commode a.*:—*In a question*: quid auditorum putas fuisse Ulixem, si etc.? *what would Ulysses be thought of?*—[*Without adv.*: tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor.:—rexque paterque audisti, id.] H) *In conversation*: audi, listen, pay attention, Ter.:—audin? do you hear? Ter.:—[*Hence, Ital. udire, Fr. ouir.*]

[AUDITAVI. Equivalent to saepe audiui, acc. to Fest.]

\*AUDITĪŌ, ōnis. f. I. *A hearing, listening*: (peri) fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42:—*Pass. a hear-say*: hoc solum auditione expetere cepit, quum id ipse non vidisset? II. *Meton.* A) *The talk of the people, rumour, report*: si accepissent fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95:—*In the plur. fictæ a.* \*\*B) *A lecture, lesson*, Plin. 26, 26; Gell. [C) *For auditus, the sense of hearing*, App.]

[AUDITĪUNCŪLA, æ. f. (auditio) *A short story*, Gell.]

AUDĪTOR, ōris. m. I. *A hearer*: semper oratorum eloquentiæ moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, Cic. Or. 8:—[*Meton., of the reader of a book*, Varr.] II. *Esp.*: *The hearer of a master, disciple, pupil*: Demetrius Phalereus Theophrasti a., Cic. Fin. 5, 19.

[AUDITŌRIĀLLIS, e. (auditorium) *Belonging to a school*, August.]

AUDĪTŌRIŪS, a. um. [I. *Belonging to hearing*: a cavernæ, auditory canals of the ear, C. Aur.:—a. arteria, the auricular artery, NL.:—meatus a., the auditory passage, NL.:—ossicula a., bone of the ear, NL.] \*\*II. *Subst.* A) *Auditorium*, ii. n. *A lecture-room; an audience-room, court of justice*, Quint. 2, 11, 3; Tac.; Dig.:—*Of a school (opp. 'forum')*, Quint. B) *An assembly of hearers, an audience, auditory*: adhibito ingenti auditorio, Plin. E. 4, 7.

1. AUDITUS, a. um. *part. of audio.*

2. AUDĪTUS, ūs. m. \*\*I. *Prop.*: *A hearing, listening*: quonam modo ea plurium audita acciperentur, Tac. A. 4, 69:—*brevi auditu*, id.:—*Pass. a report, rumour, talk*: occupaverat animos prior a., id.:—[*Poet. instruction which one hears*, Luc.] II. *Meton.*: *The sense of hearing*: a. semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57:—[*Plur., the ears*, App.]

AUFĒRO, abstuli, ablātum, auferre. v. a. (ab-fero) *To carry off or away, take away.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: multa palam domum suam auferrebat, plura clam de medio removebat, Cic. R. A. 8 extr.:—*asoti*, qui in mensam vomant et qui de conviviis auferantur:—*vento secundo vehementi satis profecti celeriter e conspectu terræ ablati sunt, carried off*, Liv.:—[*a. se, to carry one's self off, go away*, Ter.] B) *Esp.*: *To take away, take by force, snatch away, carry off*: quod auri, quod argenti in meis urbibus fuit, id mihi tu, Verres, eripuisti atque abstulisti, Cic. D. V. 5, 19:—*thus*, a. vasa omnia ab alqo:—a. pecuniam in ventre, to swallow, squander:—a. auriculam mordicus, to bite off:—a. legionem, Tac.:—*quodcumque fuit populiabile flammæ*, Mulciber abstulerat, consumed, Ov.:—*abstulit cita mors Achillem, carried off*, Hor.:—*to separate one place from another*: mare Europam auferens Asiae, Plin.:—*Absol.*: cupiditas rapiendi et auferendi per injuriam. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To carry off, gain, get, receive*: Quintius a Scapulis paucos dies aufert, Cic. Quint. 5, 20:—*quis umquam ad arbitrum quantum petiit tantum abstulit?*—a. responsum ab alqo:—a. decretum:—a. diploma:—*followed by ut*: ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, you have prevailed on them to, etc.:—*With an obj. clause*: quis est, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit, omnia ante damnatorum scelera... vix cum hujus parva parte æquari posse? has not learnt, does not know. B) *Esp.*: *To carry off or away, take away, snatch away*: ut omnia gubernas prudentia tua, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, carry away, Cic. Fam. 2, 7:—*conf.* abstulerunt me velut de spatio Græcæ res, have turned my thoughts, diverted me from my subject, Liv.:—*thus*,

a. aliquem ab intentione, to divert, Quint.:—a. alqm transversum, Liv.:—*hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, take*:—*quis tam esset ferreus, cui non auferret fructum voluptatum omnium solitudo?*—*thus*, vitam adolescentibus vis aufert, senibus maturitas:—*oris pulchritudo reliqui corporis imitandi spem auferrebat*:—*mors a. omnes sensus*:—*celeritas a. moriendi sensum*:—*senectus a. viriditatem*:—a. fervorem et audaciam, Liv.:—a. obsequia, Tac.:—a. misericordiam, id.:—a. curas, somnium, Hor.:—a. fugam, to prevent, Flor.

AUFĪDĒNA, æ. f. *A town of Samnium, now Alfidena*, Liv. 10, 12:—*Subst.*: Aufidenates, ium. *Its inhabitants*, Plin.

AUFĪDĪANUS, a. um. *Belonging to an Aufidius, Aufidian*: A. nomen, the debt of Aufidius, Cic. Fam. 16, 9.

AUFĪDĪUS, a. A Roman family name. *Thus*, Cn. Aufidius, prætor, elder contemporary of Cicero, author of a Greek history, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38: T. Aufidius, a Roman orator, Cic. Brut. 48: Sex. Aufidius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26: A. Aufidius Luscus, a noted debauchee, Hor. S. 1, 5, 34.

AUFĪDUS, i. m. *A river of Apulia, now Ofanto*, Hor. O. 4, 9, 2:—[*Adj.*: Aufida stagna. *Aufidian*, Sil.]

\*AUFŪGIŌ, fūgi. 3. v. n. (ab-fugio) *To flee away*: quum multos libros surripisset, aufugit, Cic. Fam. 13, 17:—*jam aliquantum spatii ex eo loco, ubi pugnatum est, aufugerat*, Liv.:—a. aspectum parentis, Cic. poet.

AUGE, es. f. (Ἀῦγη) *Daughter of Aleus, mother of Telephus by Hercules*, Ov. Her. 9, 49.

AUGEAS. See AUGIAS.

AUGĒO, xi, ctum. 2. [perf. conj. auxitis, Liv.] v. a. and n. (*Prop.* to make great; hence) I. *Act.*: *To increase, augment, strengthen, heighten.* A) *Gen.* 1) *Prop.*: ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22:—*conf.* justitia etiam latronum opes firmat atque augeat:—*thus*, a. rem, rem familiarem, opes:—a. ærarium, Tac.:—a. tributa, Suet.:—a. vallum et turres, Tac.:—a. classem, Suet.:—a. vocem, to strengthen, id.:—a. hostias, to increase, id.:—[*Poet.*: a. volucrum turbam, to increase the multitude of birds, i. e. to be changed into birds, Ov.] 2) *Fig.*: ut voluptas augeri amplificarique non possit, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 38:—*nec illa extincta sunt alunturque potius et augmentur cogitatione et memoria*:—*quas cupiditates nulla præda umquam minuit, sed augeat potius atque inflammat*:—*senibus labores corporis minuendi, exercitationes animi etiam augendæ videntur*:—*senectus mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi sustulit*:—a. benevolentiam:—a. dignitatem:—a. hominum utilitates et commoda:—a. molestiam:—a. dolorem alci:—a. animi alci, to heighten. B) *Esp.*: alqm (alqd) alqa re, amply to furnish any person (thing) with, endow, equip, enrich, adorn. 1) *Prop.*: ut Sullanos possessores divitiis augeatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 60:—*filiolo me auctum scito, presented with*:—a. rempubl. imperio, agris, vectigalibus. 2) *Fig.*: *To enrich, equip, adorn, amplify, magnify, elevate*: quorum alter te scientia a. potest, altera exemplis, Cic. Off. 1, 1:—*thus*, a. alqm commodis:—*senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia*:—a. alqm honore, gratulatione:—a. alqm nomine imperatorio, Tac.:—*conf.* augetur Agrippina cognomento Augustæ, id.:—*nec verbis augeat suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, magnifies*:—*thus*, a. rem laudando:—a. venatibus, to worship by sacrifices, Virg.:—*Without an abl.*: semper te non modo tuendum mihi, sed etiam augendum atque ornandum putavi:—*qui (eloquens) magnificentius a. posset atque ornare que vellet*:—a. munus principis, Plin. Pan. \*\*II. *Neut.*: *To grow up, grow, increase*: usque adeo pereunt fetus augmentque labore, Lucr. 2, 1167:—*balinea Romæ ad infinitum auxere numerum*, Plin.:—*ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse*, Sall.:—*sublatis inanibus vera potentia augere*, Tac.

\*AUGESCO, ēre. v. incho. n. (augeo) *To begin to grow, to grow, increase*: semina dicuntur temperatione caloris et oriri et a., Cic. N. D. 2, 10:—*multa, quibus animantes alantur augeantque et pubescant*:—*uva et succo*

terrae et calore solis augescens : — hostium res a. tantis incrementis, Liv. : — animi a. alci, Sall.

**AUGIAS** or **AUGĒAS**, æ. [Augeus, Hyg.] m. (*Abyelas*) A king of Elis, whose stable, which had not been cleaned for thirty years, was cleaned by Hercules in one day, Serv. Virg. *Æ*. 8, 300. Hence, Prov. : cloacas Augiæ purgare, Sen. *Apocol.*

[**AUGIFICO**, are. v. a. (augéo-facio) To increase, Enn. ap. Non. 76, 1.]

[**AUGINOS**, i. f. (*abyth*) A plant otherwise called hyocymos, App.]

**AUGITES**, æ. m. (*abytrns*) A kind of hornblend, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

[**AUGMEN**, inis. n. (augéo) An increase, enlargement, augmentation, Lucr. 2, 495; Arn. — In the plur., Lucr.]

[**AUGMENTO**, are. v. a. (augmentum) To increase, Firm.]

**AUGMENTUM** (augmentum), i. n. (augéo) I. An increase, enlargement, augmentation (opp. 'diminutio'), Dig. : — a. fulguris, Plin. 37, 6, 21. [II. Meton. : A kind of offering-cake, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32.]

**AUGUR**, ūris. [old auger, according to Prisc.] I. Commonly an augur, a soothsayer who made his predictions from the flight and singing of birds, Cic. Leg. 2, 8. [II. Gen. : Any soothsayer or diviner : a. Apollo, as the god of soothsaying, Hor. O. 1, 2, 32 : — a. Argivus, i. e. Amphiaraus, id. : — a. Thestorides, i. e. Calchas, Ov. : — In the fem. : a. aquæ annosa cornix, rain-foreboding, Hor.]

[**AUGURA**. See **AUGURUM**.]

[**AUGURACULUM**. A building in Rome in which the auguries were taken, according to Fest.]

**AUGŪRĀLIS**, e. (augur) I. Belonging to an augur : a. libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33 : — a. jus : — a. insignia, Liv. : — a. cæna, which an augur gave on entering upon his office. II. Subst. : Augurale, is. n. A) 1) A place to the right of the general's tent in which the auspices were held, Tac. A. 15, 30. Hence, 2) The principal tent, Quint. 8, 2, 8. B) An augur's staff, lituus, Sen. Tranqu. 11.

**AUGŪRĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. I. A divination : quæ tandem ista a. est ex passeribus? Cic. Div. 2, 30, etc. [II. The art of divining, Lact.]

**AUGŪRĀTO**, adv. After consulting the auguries, with the consent of the gods, Liv. 1, 18; Suet. Aug. 7 extr.

[**AUGŪRĀTORIŪM**, ii. n. A place for auguries, Inscr.]

[**AUGŪRĀTRIX**, icis. f. A female augur or soothsayer, Hier.]

**AUGŪRĀTUS**, ūs. m. I. The office of an augur : lituus clarissimum insigne auguratus, Cic. Div. 1, 17 : — scientia auguratus : — accipere auguratum, Plin. E. [II. Soothsaying, Tert.]

[**AUGURIALIS**, e. for Auguralis, App.]

**AUGŪRIŪM**, ii. n. [pl. Augura, Att. ap. Non.] (augur) I. The observation and interpretation of the flight of birds, augury : a. agere, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32 : — a. capere, Liv. : — a. decantare : — a. nunciare, Liv. : — a. accipere, to take for a fore-token, id. : — a. saluti, about the weal of the state.

**II. Meton.** \*A) Gen. : A divination, soothsaying, prediction, prophecy : O mea frustra semper verissima auguria rerum futurarum! Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 83. \*B) A foreboding : inhaeret in mentibus quasi seculorum quoddam a. futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15 : — auctoritas augurii et divinationis meæ. \*C) A sign, token, fore-token, Plin. 21, 10, 31. [D) The art of divining, Virg. *Æ*. 9, 328; Flor.]

**AUGŪRIŪS**, a. um. (augur) Belonging to augurs : a. jus, Cic. de Sen. 4 extr.; Fam. 3, 9, 3; Gell.

**AUGŪRO**, 1. I. To consult by augurs : a. salutem populi, an old formula in Cic. Leg. 2, 8. II. Meton. A) To consecrate by auguries : augurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vat. 10 : — augurato templo, Liv. B) Gen. : To presage, divine, forebode : cui quidem utinam vere, fideliter abunde ante auguraverim, Cic. ap. Non. : — presentit

animus et augurat quoddammodo, quæ futura sit suavitas : — si quid veri mens augurat, Virg. : — a. annos longos, V. Fl.

**AUGŪROR**, 1. v. dep. (augur) I. To presage, divine by the flight of birds : Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. Div. 1, 33 : — aves quasdam rerum augurandarum causa esse natas putamus.

II. Meton. gen. : To presage, conjecture, forebode : Theramenes Critias, cui venenum præbiberat, mortem est auguratus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96 : — ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perdidicisse homines augurabantur : — recte auguraris de me, nihil a me abesse longius crudelitate, Cæs. : — quantum ego opinione auguror : — conf. quantum auguror conjectura : — thus, a. alqd mente, Curt. : — erant, qui Vespasianum et arma Orientis augurarentur, Tac.

**AUGUSTA**, æ. f. I. In the time of the emperors, a title of the mother, wife, daughters, and sisters of the emperor, imperial majesty, Tac. A. 1, 8; Suet. II. The name of several towns; for instance, A. Taurinorum, now Turin, Plin. 3, 17 : A. Prætorina, in Upper Italy, now Aosta, Plin. 3, 5 : A. Trevirorum, now Trèves, Mel. 3, 2, 4 : A. Emerita, in Lusitania, now Merida, Plin. 4, 21, 35. [A. Vindellicorum, now Augsburg : A. Eburonum, now Liege.]

[**AUGUSTĀLĪTUS**, ii. m. He who has been invested with the dignity of an Augustan priest, Inscr.]

**AUGUSTĀLIS**, e. Of or belonging to the emperor Augustus : A. ludi, Tac. A. 1, 15 : — A. sodales, a college of Augustan priests, instituted by Tiberius, id. : called also A. sacerdotes, id., and simply, Augustales, id. ; Inscr. : — præfectus A., a governor of Egypt, Dig.

[**AUGUSTĀLITAS**, atis. f. I. The office of an Augustan priest, Inscr. II. The dignity of a governor of Egypt, Cod. Th.]

**AUGUSTAMNICA**, æ. f. (Augustus-annus, i. e. Nilus) A province of Egypt, wherein the town of Pelusium was situated, Amm.

**AUGUSTANEUS**. See the following Article.

**AUGUSTĀNUS** (Augustianus, Suet.) [Augustaneus, Auct. Limit.], a. um. I. A) Of or belonging to Augustus : A. colonia, Dig. B) Meton. : Imperial; hence, Augustani. Roman knights levied by Nero for military service, Tac. A. 14, 15. II. Subst. : Augustani, orum. m. The inhabitants of towns that had the title of Augusta, Plin. 3, 1, and elsewhere.

[**AUGUSTĀTUS**, a. um. Consecrated : a. mensa, Macr.]

**AUGUSTE**, adv. Reverently, with religious awe : a. sancteque venerari deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 21 : — a. sancteque consecrare alqm : — conf. quo de religione dici possit augustius, Cic. Brut. 21, 8.

**AUGUSTĒUS**, a. um. I. Of or belonging to Augustus : A. Lex, Frontin. II. Subst. : Augustĕum, i. n. A temple built in honour of Augustus, Inscr.

**AUGUSTIANUS**. See **AUGUSTANUS**.

**AUGUSTINUS**, a. um. Belonging to Augustus : A. currus, the carriage of Augustus, Suet. Claud. 11.

[**AUGUSTO**, are. v. a. (augustus) To make venerable, to magnify, Arn.]

**AUGUSTOBRIGENSES**, ium. m. The inhabitants of Augustobriga, in Lusitania, Plin. 4, 21, 35.

**AUGUSTODŪNUM**, i. n. A town of the Ædui, in Gallia; now Autun, Tac. A. 3, 43 and 45.

\*1. **AUGUSTUS**, a. um. (augéo) Sacred, venerable, majestic, august, magnificent, noble : omitto Eleusina sanctam illam et a., Cic. N. D. 1, 42 : — ex hoc igitur Platonis quasi quodam sancto a. que fonte nostra omnis manabit oratio : — a. templum, Liv. : — thus, augustissimum templum, id. : — a. fanum, id. : — a. mœnia, Virg. : — a. sedes, i. e. of the bees, id. : — habitum formamque viri aliquantum ampliore augustinoreque humana intuens, Liv. : — thus, a. species, id. : — a. conspectus, id. : — a. ornatus habitusque, id. : — augustissima vestis, id.

2. **AUGUSTUS**, i. m. I. *A surname given to Octavianus Caesar as supreme ruler, and subsequently to all the Roman emperors, like our majesty, imperial majesty, emperor*, Hor. O. 1, 12. [also Semp. A., Symm.] II. *Adj.*: Augustus, a. um. *August, imperial*: A. caput, of Augustus, Ov. M. 15, 869: — mensis A., the month of August, so called after Augustus; called before Sextilis, Plin. 2, 47, 37; Mart. [Hence, Ital. agosto, Fr. août.]

**AULA**, æ [gen. anlāi, Virg.]. f. (αὐλή) *A court, fore-court*. [I. A] Gen.: janitor anlæ, i. e. Cerberus, Hor. O. 3, 11, 16: — for atrium, hall, entry, entrance-room, Virg.; Hor.: a court for cattle, Hor.]: esp. a prince's court, royal palace, Virg. Æ. 1, 140; Hor.: — a. regia, the place in the middle of the stage which represented the emperor's palace, Vitr.: — [poet. of the cell of the queen bee, Virg.]. B) Meton. 1) *A prince's power, dignity*: rex omni auctoritate anlæ communia imperium cum dignitate obtinuit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: — qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, had great influence at court, Tac. \*2) *Court life, court, courtiers*: rarissimam rem in a. consequi senectutem, Sen. Ira, 2, 33: — caret invidenda a. sobrius, Hor.: — prona in eum a. Neronis ut similem, the court, Tac.

**AULÆUM**, i. n. (αὐλαία) I. *A cover, hangings, canopy*: suspensa a., Hor. S. 2, 8, 54. II. *Esp. A)* The curtain before the scene in a theatre: a. tollitur, is drawn up (at the end of the piece), Cic. Cael. 27; Ov.: a. mittitur, is dropped (at the beginning of the piece), Phædr. 5, 7, 23. \*\*B) *Arras, tapestry*, Virg. Æ. 1, 701; Hor. C) *An embroidered upper garment*, Juv. 10, 39.

**AULERCI**, orum. m. *A people of Gallia Celtica, divided into three branches*: A. Eburonices or Eburones, in the present Perche (the south-eastern part of Normandy), Cæs. B. G. 3, 17; Plin.: A. Cenomani, in the present le Maine, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75; Plin.: A. Brannovices, now le Briennais, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75.

**AULĒTICA**, æ. f. (αὐλητική) *A plant called also chamæleon*, App.

**AULĒTICUS**, a. um. (αὐλητικός) *Belonging to or fit for flute-playing*: a. calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

1. **AULICUS**, a. um. (αὐλικός, from αὐλή) *Belonging to a prince's court, courtlike, princely*: a. apparatus, Suet. Dom. 4: — Subst.: Aulici, orum. m. *Courtiers*, Suet. Cal. 10; Nep.

[2. **AULICUS**, a. um. (αὐλικός, from αὐλός) *Belonging to a flute*: a. suavitatis, M. Cap.]

**AULIS**, is or idis. f. (Ἀλῆς) *A seaport town in Boeotia, whence the Greek fleet sailed to Troy*, Virg. Æ. 4, 426.

[**AULIX**, icis. m. (αὐλαξ) *A furrow*, Veg.]

**AULCEDUS**, i. m. (αὐλῆδός) *One who sings to the flute (on which another plays)*, Cic. Mur. 13.

**AULON**, ōnis. m. I. *A mountain famous for its fertility in vines, and an adjacent valley in Calabria*, Hor. O. 2, 6, 10.

II. *A town of Elis*, Plin. 4, 5.

[**AULŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (aula for olla) *A small pot*, App.]

**AULŪLĀRIA**, æ. f. (sc. comœdia) (aulula) *The title of a comedy of Plautus, the hero of which is a miser who has buried a pot of gold*.

1. **AULUS**, i. m. (αὐλός, a flute) *A sort of muscle, so called from its resemblance to a flute (aulus)*, Plin. 32, 9, 29.

2. **AULUS**, i. m. *A Roman prænomen, usually written A.*

[**AUMĀTIUM**, ii. n. *A certain private place in the theatre or circus*, Petr. ap. Fulg.]

**AURA**, æ [gen. aurāi, Virg.]. f. (ἀερα, the breathing of air) *A breeze, gentle gale, wind*. \*\*I. Prop. A) *Semper aer spiritu aliquo movetur: frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet*, Plin. E. 5, 6, 5: — conf. flatus, qui non a., non procella, sed venti sunt, Plin.: — nunc omnes terrent auræ, every breeze, Virg.: — a. aeris, Lucr.: — auræ aeris, Virg.:

— [Wind: omnes ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auræ, Virg.: — a. petulans, Lucr.: — a. rapida, Ov.: — a. violentior, Stat.] B) *Meton.* \*\*1) *Air, breath*: vivit et ætherias vitales suscipit auras, ætherial vital air, Lucr. 3, 406: — thus, auras vitales carpere, Virg.: — auram communem haurire, Quint.: — captare naribus auras, to sniff or scent the breeze, Virg.: — assurgere in auras, to the air, towards heaven, id.: — the upper world, in opposition to the regions of the dead: Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Virg.: — ferre alqd sub auras, to bring to light, make known, id.: — thus, reddere ad auras, to restore to the open air, id.: — fugere auras, to shun the daylight, id. [2] *Air-like exhalations; the splendour or lustre of light, gleam, glitter*, Virg. Æ. 6, 204: the warmth of the sun, Verr.: sound, echo, Prop.: odour, vapour, exhalation, Virg.; Hor.: a. seminalis, NL.: — a. epileptica, NL.] II. *Fig.*: A current of air, breath of air, wind, air: totam opinionem parva nonnumquam commutat a. rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: — conf. quem neque periculi tempestas, neque honoris a. potuit unquam de suo cursu aut spe aut metu demovere: — thus, gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis, Liv.: — sperat sibi auram posse aliquam affari in hoc crimine voluntatis dissensionisque eorum, quibus etc., a token of favour: — a. popularis, popular applause, Liv.; Quint. (for this Cicero has ventus popularis); also, a. favoris popularis, Liv.; and, in the plur., auræ populares, Virg.: — also absol.: criminando patres, alliciendo ad se plebem, jam aura, non consilio ferri, Liv.: — libertatis auram captare, to catch at every hope of liberty, to hope for liberty, id.

1. **AURĀRIUS**, a. um. (aurum) I. *Of or belonging to gold*: a. metalla, gold mines, Plin. 37, 12, 74. II. *Subst.* A) *Aurarius*, ii. m. *A goldsmith*, Inscr. B) *Auraria*, æ. f. 1) (sc. fodina) *A gold mine*, Tac. A. 6, 19. 2) *A female worker in gold*, Inscr.

[2. **AURĀRIUS**, ii. m. (aura, IL favour) *One who favours, according to Serv. Virg.*]

[**AURAS**, æ. m. (aurum) *Muriate of gold*: a. muriaticus, NL.]

**AURĀTA** (or.), æ. f. (aurum) *The dory or gilt-head*, Plin. 9, 16, 25; Cels.

[**AURĀTILIS**, e. (auratus) *Gold-coloured*, Sol.]

[**AURĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A gilder*, Gloss.]

\*\***AURĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (aurum) *Gilding*, Quint. 8, 6, 28.

**AURĀTUS**, a. um. I. *Part of auro*. II. *Adj.* A) *Gilt or gilded, decked or ornamented with gold*: a. tecta, Cic. Par. 6, 3: — a. milites, with golden shields, Liv.: — a. tempora, covered with a golden helmet, Virg. [B) *Of gold, golden*: a. lyra, Ov. M. 8, 15.] C) *Of a gold colour*: a. gutta, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

[**AURĒA**, æ. f. *A bridle*, according to Fest.]

[**AURĒĀTUM**, i. n. *The town Eichstätt, in Bavaria*.]

[**AURĒĀTUS**, a. um. (aureus) *Ornamented with gold*, Sid.]

[**AUREAX** for auriga. *A charioteer*, according to Fest.]

[**AURĒLIA**, æ. or **AURELIANUM**, i. or **AURELIANENSIS** URBS. *A town of Gaul, now Orleans*.]

1. **AURĒLIĀNUS**, i. m. I. *A surname given to the emperor Flavius Claudius (A. d. 270—275)*, Inscr. II. *Adj.*: A. sodales. *A college of priests, like the Augustales*, Capit.

**AURĒLIUS**, a. I. *A Roman family name; for instance, L. Aurelius Cotta, M. Aurelius Antoninus, Sex. Aurelius Victor*. II. *Adj.*: A. Via, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: A. Lex; e. g. judiciaria, Cic. Phil. 1, 8; and, de ambitu, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: A. tribunal, in the forum at Rome, Cic. Sect. 15; called also Gradus Aurelii, id. Cluent. 34; Fl. 28: — Forum A., a town of Etruria in the Via A., near the present village of Castellaccio, Cic. Cat. 1, 9.

**AURĒŌLUS**, a. um. dem. (aureus) [I. Prop. A) *Of gold, golden*: a. anellus, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 34: — Subst.: Aureolus, i. m. (sc. numus) *A gold coin*, Mart. B) *Gilded, gilt*, Lucil. ap. Non. C) *Gold-coloured*, Varr.] \*II.

# AURESCO

*Meton.* : Golden, splendid, excellent: aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44: a. oratiuncula.

[AURESCO, ēre. v. inch. (aurum) To become golden, turn to the colour of gold, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96.]

AUREUS, a, um. (aurum) I. Prop. A) Of gold, golden: a. patera, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 104: — a. corona, a military distinction, Liv.: — a. numus, a gold coin, gold piece (worth about 17s. 8d. in Rome; but according to the present value of gold, about 1l. 1s. 0d.), Cic. Phil. 12, 9: — also absol.: Aureus, i. m. Plin.; Suet.: — [Poet. a. vis, the power of changing everything into gold, Ov.] B) Provided, ornamented, interwoven with gold, gilt or gilded: a. sella, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: — a. Pactolus, with gold sand, Ov. [C) Of a golden colour, golden: a. color, Lucr. 6, 205: — a. cæsaries, Virg. II. Meton.: Golden, beautiful, splendid, excellent: a. Vennus, Virg. Æ. 10, 16: — a. copia, Hor.: — a. ætas, the golden age, Ov.: — a. mediocritas, the golden mean, Hor.: — a. mores, good, id.: — thus, a. puella, faithful, id.]

AURICHALCUM. See ORICHALCUM.

AURICILLA. See ORICILLA.

[AURI-COCTOR, ōris. m. (aurum-coctor) A melter or refiner of gold, Inscr.]

[AURI-COLOR, ōris. (aurum) Of the colour of gold, Juven.]

[AURI-COMANS, antis. (aurum-coma) With golden or gold-coloured hair, Aus.]

[AURICOMUS, a, um. (aurum-coma) With golden or gold-coloured hair, V. Fl. [Poet.: That has golden foliage, Virg. Æ. 6, 141.]

AURICŪLA, æ. f. dem. (auris) I. The earlap, flap of the ear: auriculum fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: — To denote softness or effeminacy: auricula intima mollior. II. Meton. \*\*A) Gen.: The ear, A. Her. 4, 10; Hor. [B) Of any lappet-like appendage: a. cordis, the auricle of the heart, NL. Hence, Ital. orecchio, Fr. oreille.]

[AURICŪLĀRIUS (or.), ii. m. (auricula) I. Belonging to the ear, auricular: a. medicus, an aurist, Dig. II. Meton. A) An adviser, counsellor, Bibl. B) A listener, Gloss.]

[AURIFER, ěra, ěrum. (aurum-fero) Carrying gold, bearing gold: a. amnis, i. e. Pactolus, Tib. 3, 3, 29: — a. arbor, i. e. bearing golden apples (in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9; Sil.]

AURIFEX, icis. m. (aurum-facio) A worker in gold, goldsmith, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25; de Or. 2, 38.

[AURIFLŪS, a, um. (aurum-fluo) Flowing with gold: a. Tagus, Prud.]

AURĪ-FŌDĪNA, æ. f. (aurum) A gold mine, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

AURĪGA, æ. comm. (aurea-ago: Prop. he who has the reins; hence) I. A) A charioteer, driver, waggoner, Virg. Æ. 12, 624; Hor. In the fem., Virg. For a cart-boy, stable-boy, stable-groom, Virg. Æ. 12, 85. B) Esp.: A charioteer in the Ludi Circenses, Cic. ap. Non. 292, 32; Suet. II. Meton. A) The name of a constellation, Auriga, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. [B) Poet. for a steersman, pilot, Ov. Tr. 1, 14, 16. C) In Surgery: A kind of band, NL.]

[AURĪGĀLIS, e. Belonging to a charioteer, LL.]

[AURĪGĀNS, antis. (aurum) Shining, glittering like gold, LL.]

\*\*AURĪGĀRIŪS, ii. m. for auriga. A charioteer in the Ludi Circenses, Suet. Ner. 5; Inscr.

\*\*AURĪGĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. I. A driving in a chariot, Suet. Ner. 35. [II. Meton.: Of the sportings of a dolphin, Gell. 7, 8, 4.]

[AURĪGĀTOR, ōris. m. for auriga. I. A charioteer, Inscr. II. The name of a constellation, Avien.]

[AURĪGĒNA, æ. m. (aurum-gigno) A poet. epithet of Perseus, Ov. M. 5, 250.]

159

# AURUM

[AURĪGER, ěra, ěrum. (aurum-gero) Bearing or wearing gold: a. taurus, with golden horns, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30: — a. arbor, from which the golden fleece was suspended, V. Fl.]

[AURĪGĪNĒS (aurug.), a, um. (aurugo) Jaundiced, a. color, C. Aur.]

[AURĪGĪNŌSUS (aurug.), a, um. Jaundiced, Gloss.]

\*\*AURĪGO. I. v. n. (auriga) I. To drive a chariot, to be a charioteer, Plin. 33, 5, 27; Suet. [II. Fig.: To guide, direct: si homines nihil sua sponte faciunt, sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus, Gell. 14, 1, 23.]

[AURIGOR, ari. for aurigo. To drive a chariot, Varr. ap. Non.]

[AURĪGŪLUS, i. m. (aurum-lego) He who picks up or collects gold, Cod. Th.]

AURINĀ, æ. f. A Germanic prophetess, Tac. G. 8 extr.

AURĪ-PIGMENTUM, i. n. (aurum) Orpiment, yellow arsenic, Plin. 33, 4, 22; Cels.; Vitruv.

AURIS, i. f. (in Lacon. abs. in Dor. ὄs=ὄς) The ear (usually plur., as a pair). I. Prop.: aures quum sonum percipere debeant, qui natura sublime fertur, recte in altis corporum partibus collocatæ sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: — incondita verba offendunt aures, quarum est iudicium superbissimum: — thus, aurium iudicium: — conf. Atticorum aures teretes et religiosæ; and, populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculi autem acres atque acuti: — hæc tu mandata non dico animo ferre, verum auribus accipere potuisti? — si cuius aures ad hanc disputationem patent: — thus, mæ a. semper omnium præceptis et monitis patuerunt: — conf. ita fit, ut in assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui etc.: — nostrorum hominum ad eorum doctissimas voces aures clausas fuisse: — quibus blanditiis C. Papirius nuper influebat in aures concionis, quum ferret legem, etc.! — dare aures alui, to lend an ear to one: — præbere aures, the same, Liv.: — erigere aures, to prick up: — accipere auribus alqd: — dare alqd auribus alcjs, to gratify the ears, to speak to another's will, Treb. ap. Cic.: — servire auribus alcjs, Cæs.: — commentare in auribus alcjs: — admonere alqm ad aurem, secretly to remind or admonish one: — for this also, in aurem (dicere): — aurem vellere, to pull the ear, i. e. to admonish, remind, Virg.: — aurem pervellere, the same, Sen.: — in utramque aurem dormire, Plin. E.: — poet. for a hearer, Hor. E. 1, 20, 10. II. The mould-board or earth-board of a plough, Virg. G. 1, 172.

[AURISCALPĪUM, ii. n. (auris-scalpo) I. An ear-picker, Mart. 14, 23. II. A surgeon's instrument, a probe, Scrib.]

[AURITŪS, i. m. One that has long ears, an ass, jackass, Phædr. 1, 11, 6.]

AURĪTUS, a, um. (auris) [I. A) Furnished with ears, Virg. G. 1, 308. Subst.: Auritus, i. m. A hare, Avien. B) Meton. 1) Listening, attentive, Hor. O. 1, 12, 11: — testis a, an ear-witness, Plaut. 2) Pass.: Heard: a. leges, Prud.]

\*\*II. Having the form of an ear: a. aduncitas rostri, Plin. 10, 49, 70. [III. Furnished with an ear or mould-board (of a plough): a. aratra, Pall.]

[AURO, are. v. a. (aurum) To gild, Tert.]

\*\*AURŌRA, æ. f. (αἶψος ἕρα, or aurea hora) I. The redness of the dawn, morning dawn, break of day: Hercules ad primam auroram somno excitus, Liv. 1, 7: — humida a., Cic. poet.: — When personified, the goddess of the morning, 'Hæa, wife of Tithonus and mother of Memnon, Ov. M. 13, 576; Virg. [II. Meton. A) The East, Ov. M. 1, 61. B) The inhabitants of the East, Claud.]

[AURŌSUS, a, um. (aurum) Resembling gold, Pall.]

[AURŌGĪNĒS, a, um. (aurugo) Jaundiced, C. Aur.]

[AURŌGĪNO. I. v. n. (aurugo) To be affected with the jaundice, Tert.]

[AURŌGO, inis. f. (aurum) The jaundice, Scrib.]

[AURŪLA, æ. f. dem. A light wind, breeze; fig., a little, Bibl.]

[AURŪLENTUS, a, um. (aurum) Of the colour of gold, Prud.]

AURUM, i. n. I. Gold: a. et argentum in uribus et privatim et in fanis invidiosa res est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: —



quasi a. igni, sic benevolentia fidelis periculo aliquo perspicui possit: — a. cælatum: — a. coronarium: — a. habere, to possess: — *Prov.* montes auri polliceri, to promise largely, *Ter.* II. *Meton.* [A] *Golden vessels or utensils, gold plate, Lucr.: a golden goblet, Virg.; Ov.: a golden chain, Ov.: a golden ring, Juv.: a golden bit, Virg.: a golden clasp, Virg.: a golden fleece, Ov.] B) Coined gold, gold coin: vide quæso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att. 12, 6: — auri sacra fames. [C] The colour of gold, gleam or brightness as of gold, *Ov. M.* 9, 689. D) *Poet.: The golden age, Hor. O.* 4, 2, 39.]*

AURUNCA, æ. f. *A town of the Aurunci, afterwards Sessa, nov. Sessa, Juv.* 1, 20.

AURUNCI, orum. m. *An old Italian people, the Aurunci, Plin.* 3, 5, 9; *Virg. [Adj.: Of or belonging to the A.: A. patres, Virg. Æ.* 7, 727: — a. senes, ib.]

\*\*AUSCULTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A hearkening, listening, Sen. Tranqu.* 12. [II. A) *Esp.: An obeying, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 18. B) *An acoustic examination: a. thoracis, the auscultation of the chest, NL.: — a. uteri, the a. of the womb, NL.: — doctrina auscultationis, the science of a., NL.]*

AUSCULTĀTOR, ōris. m. *A hearer, hearer, listener. \*I. Gen.: auditorum (causam) genere distinguui. Nam aut a. est modo, qui audit; aut disceptor, id est, rei sententiæque moderator, Cic. Part. Or.* 3. [II. *Esp.: He who obeys, App.]*

[AUSCULTĀTUS, ūs. m. *A listening, hearing, App.]*

AUSCULTO. 1. v. intr. (for auriculito, from auricula) *To listen to a person or thing. [I. Gen.: To hear, hearken, listen, Plaut. Ps.* 1, 3, 8; *Ter. II. Esp. A) To give ear, credit, assent to a thing, Plaut. Ps.* 1, 5, 12. B) *To hear in secret, hearken, listen, Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 1, 6.] \*C) *a. alcuī, to hearken to any one, to obey: mihi auscultat: vide, ne tibi desis, Cic. R. Am.* 36, 104: — [impers. auscultatur, it is to be, Plaut.]

[AUSELIUS, old form for Aurelius, according to Fest.]

AUSER, ōris. m. (Ἀρσάρ) *A tributary river of the Arnus in Etruria, nov. Serchio, Plin.* 3, 5.

AUSĒTĀNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the town Ausa in Hispania Tarraconensis (to the north of Catalonia), Ausetanian: A. ager, Liv.* 29, 2: — *Subst.: Ausetani, orum. m. The Ausetani, Cæs. B. C.* 1, 60; *Liv.*

[AUSIM. See AUDEO.]

AUSON, ōnis. m. *In Myth.: The ancestor of the Ausones, son of Ulysses and Calypso, Serv. Virg. Æ.* 3, 171. *Adj.: Ausone voce, i. e. Roman, Latin, Avien.]*

AUSŌNA, æ. f. *An ancient town of the Ausones, near Minturnæ, Liv.* 9, 25.

AUSŌNES, um. m. (Ἀσωνες) *The name of a primitive people of Central and Lower Italy, Serv. Virg. Æ.* 7, 727: — [Poet. gen. for the Italians, Stat.]

AUSŌNĪA, æ. f. (Ἀσωνία) *Ausonia, Lower Italy, Ov. M.* 11, 7: — [Poet. gen. for Italy, Virg.]

[AUSŌNĪÆ, arum. m. *The inhabitants of Ausonia, Virg. Æ.* 10, 564: — Poet. gen. for the inhabitants of Italy, Virg.]

[AUSŌNIS, idis. f. *Ausonian, poet; Italian, Ov. Fast.* 2, 94.]

1. AUSŌNĪUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Ausones, Ausonian, Plin.: — [Poet. gen. for Italian, Roman, Virg. Æ.* 4, 349: A. os, the Roman tongue, Mart.: — A. aula, the imperial court, Mart.: — Subst.: Ausonii, orum. m. for Ausones, Virg.]

2. AUSŌNĪUS, ii. m. *Decimus Magnus A. A poet of the fourth Christian century, tutor to the emperor Gratian.*

AUSPEX, icis. comm. (a contracted form for avispe, from avispeo) I. *A soothsayer, diviner by the flight, singing, or feeding of birds: latores et a. legis curiatæ, Cic. Att.* 2, 7: — of birds that give auspices: (galli gallinacei) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. II. *Meton. A) A*

person that makes preparations for a marriage; a match-maker, *ἡμάρτυρος*: nihil fere quondam majoris rei nisi auspicio ne privatim quidem gerebatur: quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui re ommissa nomen tantum tenent, Cic. Div. 1, 16: — nubit genero socrus nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus. [B] *A protector, favourer, leader, director, Hor. O.* 1, 7, 27; *Virg. C) A commencement, Pacat. D) Adj.: Fortunate, favourable, Claud.]*

[AUSPICĀBĪLIS, e. *Of favourable import, Arn.]*

\*\*AUSPICĀLIS, e. *Belonging to, or serving for sooth-saying or divination: a. pisciculus, Plin.* 32, 1, 1.

[AUSPICĀLĪTER, adv. *With the consultation of the auspices, Hyg.]*

AUSPICĀTO, adv. I. *After taking the auspices: Romulus non solum a. urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, Cic. Div.* 1, 2: — qui nihil umquam nisi a. gerit. \*\*II. *Meton. A) Prosperously, in good hour or time, auspiciously, Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 12: — *Comp., Plin.* 3, 11, 16.

1. AUSPICĀTUS, a. um. I. *Consecrated and hallowed by auguries: a. in loco, Cic. R. perd.* 4: — a. comitia, Liv. \*\*II. *Meton. A) Commenced, begun: bellum male a., Just.* 4, 5. B) *Fortunate, favourable: a. omnia, Vell.* 2, 79, 2.

\*\*2. AUSPICĀTUS, ūs. m. *A taking of the auspices, Plin.* 10, 18, 20.

AUSPICĪUM, ii. n. (auspex) I. *Divination by observing the flight, etc., of birds, auspice, Cic. Div.* 2, 33: — augur quum esset, ausus est dicere, optimis a. ea geri, quæ pro rei publicæ salute gererentur: quæ contra rem publ. ferrentur, contra auspicia ferri: — pullarium in a. mittit, Liv.: — habere a., to have the right of taking auspices (in the time of peace all public authorities had this right; in the time of war, the commander-in-chief alone), Cic. Leg. 3, 3 extr.; Liv.: — facere a., of the birds, to give a prophetic token, Liv.: — thus, ratum a. facere, to give a favourable omen. II. *Meton. A) Gen.: A sign, token, foretoken, omen: fulmen sinistrum a. optimum habemus ad omnes res præterquam ad comitia, Cic. Div.* 2, 35: — ex acuminibus, quod totum a. militare est: — [Poet.: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido fecerit a., gives a token, incites to change, Hor.] \*\*B) 1) *Milit.: The chief command: qui milites ductu auspicioque ejus (Camilli) res prospere gesserant, Liv.* 5, 46: — recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac.: — conf. domuit partim ductu, partim auspiciis suis Cantabrium, Suet.: — tuis a. confecta bella, Hor. [2] *Still more general; Fancy, will, pleasure, Virg. Æ.* 4, 103 and 340. C) *A beginning: auspicia belli a. parricidio incipientes, Just.* 26, 2: — thus, a. regni a. parricidio cepit, id.]

[AUSPICŌ. 1. for auspico. To take the auspices, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 12: a. super alga re, Gell.: — a. mustelam, to take an omen from, Plaut.]

AUSPICŌR. 1. v. dep. (auspex) I. *To take the auspices: Gracchus quum pomerium transiret, a. est oblitus, Cic. N. D.* 2, 4: — tripudio a.: — Fabio auspicianti aves non addixere, Liv. \*\*II. *Meton. A) To begin, undertake a thing for the sake of a favourable portent, to commence for the sake of luck: auspiciandi gratia tribunal ingressum, Tac. A.* 4, 36: lucubrare Vulcanalibus incipiebat, non auspiciandi causa sed studendi, Plin. E.: — thus also with accus.: auspiciatus est jurisdictionem, Suet.: — and with inf.: qui anno novo quemadmodum legere, scribere... sic auspicabar in virginem (aquam) desilire, Sen. B) *Gen.: To begin, undertake a thing: homo a. supplicii vitam auspicatur, Plin.* 7, proem. § 3: — a. militiam, Suet.: — a. gradum senatorium per militiam, to obtain admission to the senate by military services, Sen.: — with inf.: a. cantare, Suet.

[AUSTELLUS, i. m. dem. (auster) *A gentle south wind, Lucil. ap. Non.]*

1. AUSTER, tri. m. I. *The south wind (opp. 'aquilo,'*



## AUSTER

*the north wind*) : a. vehemens, Cic. Att. 16, 7. II. *Meton.* : *The south country, the south* : quis in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis ultimis aut *aquilonis* austrive partibus tuum nomen audiet? Cic. Rep. 6, 20.

[2. AUSTER. for *austerus*. *Harsh, tart*, Scrib.]

AUSTĒRĀLIS, *is. f.* A plant, i. q. sisymbrium, App.

\*AUSTĒRE. *adv.* Severely, rigidly, austerely : agit mecum a. et Stoice, Cic. Mur. 35, 74.

\*\*AUSTĒRĪTAS, *ātis. f.* Harshness, austerity.

I. *Prop.* A) *Of flavour* : a. vini, Plin. 12, 2, 4 : — a. cæpæ, id. : — *in the plur.* id. B) *Meton.* : *Of colour; Dinginess, darkness*, Plin. 35, 10, 36. II. *Fig.* : *Severity, rigour* : a. magistri (opp. *'comitas'*), Quint. 2, 2, 5.

[AUSTĒRĪLUS, a. um. dem. Somewhat harsh, tart, App.]

AUSTĒRUS, a. um. (αὐστρός) *Harsh, tart, sour.*

\*\*I. *Prop.* A) *Of flavour* : vinum nigrum a., Cels. 3, 24 : — herba austero sapore, Plin. : — austerior gustus, Col. : — vinum austerissimum, Scrib. B) *Meton.* 1) *Of smell* : *Strong* : balsami sucus odore a., Plin. 12, 25, 54. 2) *Of colour* : *Dark, dingy* : colores a. aut *'floridi'*, Plin. 35, 6, 12.

II. *Fig.* A) *Severe, rigorous, strict* : ex ipsa quæram prius, utrum me secum severe et graviter et praece agere malit, an remisse ac leniter et urbane. Si illo austero more ac modo : aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex herbatis illis qui oburget mulierem, Cic. Cael. 14 : — austerior et gravior esse potuisset. B) *Of things without life*. 1) *Of speech* : *Serious, stern, grave, harsh* : ita sit nobis ornatus et suavis orator, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam, a harsh and firm, not a sweet and insipid delicacy (the figure is borrowed from wine), Cic. de Or. 3, 26 : — thus, oratio a., Quint. \*\*2) *Of a style of building* : *Harsh, in opposition to pleasing, pleasant* : a. maluit genere quam jucundo placere, Plin. 34, 8, 19. \*\*3) *Of circumstances* : *Earnest, sad, gloomy, disagreeable, irksome* : a. labor, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12 : — æger omnem austeram curationem recusans, Plin.

[AUSTĒRIA, æ. f. The wax of the ear, ML.]

AUSTĒRALIS, e. (auster) *Southward, southern* : a. regio, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 : — a. cingulus, the torrid zone : — a. ora, the same : — a. polus, the south-pole, antarctic pole, Ov.

AUSTĒRĀŅĀ, æ. f. An island to the north of Germany, now Ameland near West Friesland, Plin. 4, 13 extr.

[AUSTĒRIA, æ. f. Austria. Adj. Austriacus, a. um, Austrian.]

[AUSTĒRĪFER, æra, ærum. (auster-fero) That brings up the south wind, Sil.]

\*\*AUSTĒRĪNUS, a. um. (auster) *Southern* : a. calores, Virg. G. 2, 271 : — a. dies, on which the south wind blows, Plin. : — a. vertex, the south pole, id. — *Subst.* : Austrina, orum. m. (sc. loca) *The southern countries* : a. Cypri, Plin. 6, 34, 39 : — a. Sardinie, Cappadocie, ib.

[AUSTRO-AFRICUS, i. m. (auster) *The south-south-west wind*, Isid. Orig.]

[AUSTRO-NOTIUS, ii. m. (sc. polus) *The south pole*, Isid. Orig.]

\*\*AUSUM, i. n. (audeo) *A daring attempt*, Virg. Æ. 2, 535; Ov.; Plin.

1. AUSUS, a. um. part. of *audeo*.

[2. AUSUS, ūs. m. (audeo) *A daring attempt*, Petr.]

AUT. conj. Or; repeated several times, aut . . aut, either . . or, partly . . partly. I. Gen. : omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse proficitur, a. eloquentia nomen relinquendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 2 : — qui denique ex bestiis fructus a. quæ commoditas percipi posset? — quibusnam manibus a. quibus viribus tanti oneris turrim in muros sese collocare confiderent? Cæs. : — audendum est aliquid universis, aut omnia singulis patiunda, Liv. : — repeated : a. quicquid eodem modo concluditur, probabitur, a. ars ista nulla est : — quis umquam arbitraretur, a. ab om-

## AUTEM

nibus imperatoribus uno anno a. omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? — ubi enim potest illa ætas a. calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, a. vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? — talis simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam a. liberalitati a. honestati : — more than twice : a. inimicitias a. laborem a. sumptus suscipere nolunt : — omne corpus a. aqua a. aer a. ignis a. terra est a. id, quod est concretum ex aliqua parte eorum : — We sometimes find two disjunctions with aut . . aut, together : assentior Crasso, ne a. de C. Lælii a. de hujus generi a. arte a. gloria detrahā : — thus, reipubl. tempus a. me ipsum a. alium quempiam a. invitabit a. dehortabitur : — In negative sentences for neque . . neque : neque enim sunt a. obscura a. non multa post commissa : — quum persuasum sit, nihil hominem nisi quod honestum decorumque sit a. admirari a. optare a. expetere oportere : — It is used with other particles, etiam, vero, certe, etc. : quod de illo acceperant a. etiam suspicabatur : — thus, si modo sim (orator) a. etiam quicumque sim : — quid ergo a. hunc prohibet, a. etiam Xenocratem, etc.? — thus, etsi omnia a. scripta esse a. tuis arbitror, a. etiam nunciis ac rumore perlata : — quem tibi a. hominem a. vero deum auxilio futurum putas? — thus, quis tibi hoc concesserit, a. initio genus hominum . . se oppidis mœnibusque sepsisse a. vero reliquas utilitates, etc.? — video hanc primam ingressione meam a. reprehensionis aliquid, a. certe admirationis habituram : — thus, ut ea quæ voluntaria sunt, a. necessaria interdum a. certe ignorata videantur : — quod si pena, non ipsa turpitudine deterret ab injuriosa vita : nemo est injustus, a. incauti potius habendi sunt improbi : — ego jam a. rem a. ne spem quidem exspecto : — [Poet. : aut . . vel, and vel . . aut, for aut . . aut, or vel . . vel, Ov. M. 1, 546; 13, 919; Mart. — Also poet. neque . . aut, for neque . . neque, Virg. Æ. 4, 339; Hor. S. 1, 6, 68.] II. *Esp.* A) *It illustrates or corrects a too general or incorrect assertion; Or rather, or, or strictly speaking* : de hominum genere, a. omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33 : — non multum a. nihil omnino Græcis ceditur : — intolerabili dolore lacerari potius quam ut officium prodāt a. fidem : — potestne igitur quisquam dicere . . ? a. ita qui sentiat non apertissime insaniet? B) *Restrictively, for connecting something less important with something more important; Or yet, or also* : quæro, non injuste a. improbe fecerit, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54 : — a. se postulari a. exspectari aliquid suspiciantur : — profecto cuncti a. magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavissent, Sall. : — potentia sua numquam a. raro ad impotentium usus, Vell. \*\*C) *For* alioquin, *Otherwise, or else, or* : nunc manet insontem gravis exitus : a. ego veri vana feror, Virg. Æ. 10, 630 : — effodiuntur bulbi ante ver : a. deteriores fiunt, Plin. : — neque enim mundus hoc polo excelsiore se attollit, a. undique cernerentur hæc sidera, id. : — illud admonere satis est, omnia, quæ ars consummaverit, a. natura initia duxisse. A. tollatur medicina, qua ex observatione salubrium . . reperta est, Quint. [Hence, Ital. o, Fr. ou.]

AUTEM. conj. Subjoins something different or entirely opposite; But, on the other hand, on the contrary. yet, however; sometimes an emphatic and (it stands always after one or more words). I. Gen. : ego hic cesso, quia ipse nihil scribo : lego a. libentissime, Cic. Fam. 16, 22 : — sunt quidam ita lingua hæsitantes . . sunt a. quidam ita in iisdem rebus habiles, etc. : — e principio oriuntur omnia : ipsum a. nulla ex re alia nasci potest : — Cræsus hostium vim sese perversurum putavit, pervertit a. suam : — For subjoining something slightly different : quum Speusippum Plato philosophiæ quasi heredem reliquisset, duos a. præstantissimos studio et doctrina Xenocratem Chalcedonium et Aristotelem Stagiritem, etc. : — huic quasi materia, quam tractet, subjecta est veritas. Reliquis a. tribus virtutum necessitates propositæ sunt, etc. . . Ordo a. et constantia et moderatio versantur in eo genere, quod, etc. : — Thus, in any kind of transitions, by which the discourse is continued : ut igitur et monere et moneri proprium est veræ amicitiae, sic habendum est nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, etc. . . quum a. omnium rerum simulatio vitiosa est . . tum, etc. : — quid umquam Avitus in se admisit, ut hoc tantum ab

eo facinus non abhorreere videatur? quid a. magnopere Oppianicum metuebat, quum, etc.? — *It is also repeated several times*: expetuntur a. divitiarum quum ad usus vitae necessarios tum ad perfruendas voluptates. In quibus a. major est animus, in iis pecunie cupiditas spectat ad opes: — *With interjections*: heia a. inimicus! Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 20: — ecce a. subitum divortium, Cic. Cluent. 5, 14: — *conf. assunt optimates*... ecce a. maxima voce clamat populus. — [*In poetry we sometimes find sed a. connected*, Virg. Æ. 2, 101; and, ast a., Cic. poet. ap. Prisc.] II. *Esp.* A) *For subjoining a word repeated from the foregoing sentence*: admoneri me satis est. Admonebit a. nemo alius nisi reipubl. tempus, Cic. Pis. 38, 94: — nunc quod agitur, agamus. Agitur a., liberine vivamus an mortem obeamus. B) *For resuming a sentence (interrupted by a parenthesis)*: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφία Græci vocant — prudentiam enim, quam Græci φρόνησις, aliam quandam intelligentiam, quæ est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia — illa a. sapientia, quam principem dixi, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153. C) *For annexing a parenthesis*: jam confirmata causa te, hominem amicissimum (me a. appellabat), non dubitabo monere etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 19: — quæ a. nos aut recta aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi a. appellat καρποδμήματα), omnes numeros virtutis continent. D) *In enumerations, for annexing something more weighty*: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa a. gratia, Cic. Mur. 13, 29: — animis omnes tenduntur insidiæ... vel ab ea, quæ penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, imitatrix boni, voluptas, malorum a. mater omnium: — docet ratio mathematicorum, luna quantum absit a proxima Mercurii stella, multo a. longius a Veneris. E) *To annex an impassioned question*; *But (the Gr. δὲ)*: quomodo a. moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 25: — *thus*, quomodo a. tibi placuit, Jovem lapidem jurare, quum scias, etc.? — *Thus especially in corrective questions*: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? Testis a.? num accusator? — quid tandem isti mali in tam tenera insula non fecissent? Non fecissent a.? imo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt? — ut illi hoc liceret, adjuvi, rogatus ab ipso Ravenne de Cælio tribuno plebis. Ab ipso a.? etiam a Gnæo nostro, etc. F) *In syllogisms, to subjoin the minor, like atque and atqui*: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc a. non: igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non a. hoc: illud igitur. Cic. Top. 14, 56: — si lucet, lucet: lucet a.: lucet igitur: — si dicis te mentiri verumque dicis, mentiris: dicis a. te mentiri verumque dicis: mentiris igitur: — *it is repeated several times*: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem: qualis a. ipse homo esset, talem ejus esse orationem: orationi a. facta similia, factis vitam. Affectus a. animi in bono viro laudabilis, etc. ex quibus bonorum beatam vitam esse concluditur.

[AUTHENTA, æ. m. (αὐθεντής) A ruler, head, Fulg.]

[AUTHENTĪCUS, a. um. (αὐθεντικός) Authentic, original: a. testamentum, Dig.: — a. tabulæ, the same, ib.: — Subst.: Authenticum, i. n. The original, ib.]

AUTHEPSA, æ. f. (αὐθέψα from αὐτός-ἔψω: a self-boiler). A machine for boiling or cooking: in quibus (vasis) est a. illa, quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est, Cic. R. A. 46, 133: — a. argentæ, Lampr.

[AUTOCETHONES, um. m. (αὐτοχέθωνες) The first, original, earliest inhabitants of a country, aborigines, indigenæ, App.]

[AUTŌGĒNIS, e. (αὐτὸς-γενόμενος: growing wild) A plant, a kind of Narcissus, Fam. Liliaceæ, NL.]

\*\*AUTŌGRĀPHUS, a. um. (αὐτογράφος) Written with one's own hand: a. epistola, Suet. Aug. 71: — a. literæ, id.: — [Subst.: Autographum, i. n. An autograph, Symm.]

AUTŌLŌLES, um. m. A people of Mauritania, Plin. 5, 1, 2.

AUTOLŪCUS, i. m. (Αὐτολύκος) Son of Mercury, maternal grandfather of Ulysses, a very dexterous thief, Ov. M. 11, 313: — [Meton.: Of a thievish person, Plaut.]

[AUTŌMĀTĀRĪUS, a. um. (automaton) Belonging to an automaton; hence, Subst.: Automatarium, ii. m. A maker of

automatons, Inscr.; and, Automatarium, ii. n. (sc. opus) An automaton, Dig.]

AUTOMATON or -UM. See the following Article.

AUTŌMĀTUS, -UM (-os, -on). (αὐτόματος) [I. That acts of itself, spontaneous, Petr.] II. Subst.: Automaton or -um. i. n. A self-moving machine, automaton, Suet. Claud. 34; Vitruv.

AUTŌMĒDON, ontis. m. (Αὐτομέδων) I. The charioteer of Achilles, Virg. Æ. 2, 477. \*II. Meton. gen.: A charioteer, Cic. R. A. 35; Juv.

AUTŌNŌE, æs. f. (Αὐτονόη) A daughter of Cadmus, mother of Actæon, Ov. M. 3, 720.

[AUTŌNŌEUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Autonoe: A. heros, i. e. Actæon, Ov. M. 3, 198.]

[AUTŌPSIA, æ. f. (αὐτοψία) A contemplation of one's self, self-contemplation, self-examination, NL.]

AUTŌPYRUS (os), i. m. (αὐτόπυρος) Coarse bread, made of flour with the bran, brown bread, Plin. 22, 25, 68.

AUTOR, AUTORITAS, etc. See AUCTOR, etc.

AUTUMNALIS, AUTUMNESCO, AUTUMNITAS, AUTUMNO, AUTUMNUM, AUTUMNUS. See AUCT.

AUTŪMO, i. v. n. (from aitumo, from aio; orig. to say yes (opp. 'nego', to say no); hence) [I. To assert, state, say, believe: factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, Ter. Heaut. prol. 19: — quas (res), si autumem omnes, Plaut.: — Pass.: quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur, Plaut.] \*\*II. Esp.: To call: ab Elissa Tyria, quam quidam Dido autumat, Carthago conditur, Vell. 1, 6.

AUVŌNA, æ. f. A river of Britain, the Avon, Tac. 12, 31.

[AUXĪLĀBUNDUS, a. um. (auxilior) Ready to help, App.]

\*\*AUXĪLĀRIS, e. (auxilium) I. Ready to help, aiding, helping: a. undæ, Ov. M. 1, 275: — a. carmen, a magic formula, spell, id.: — oleum a. lethargicus, Plin.: — a. fulmina, Sen. II. Esp. Milit. A) A. milites, cohortes, etc.; Auxiliary or subsidiary troops (often opp. to 'legiones'): a. cohortes, Cæs. B. C. 1, 63; Tac.: Absol.: Auxiliares, Cæs. B. G. 3, 25: Hence B) Adj. Of or belonging to auxiliary troops: a. stipendia, Tac. A. 2, 52.

AUXĪLĀRĪUS, a. um. (auxilium) Ready to help, aiding, helping. [I. Gen.: magis consiliarius amicus quam a., Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6.] II. Milit.: a. miles, cohors, auxiliary or subsidiary troops: a. cohors, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7; Sall.; Liv.: — a. miles (opp. 'legionarius'), As. Pollio ap. Cic.: — a. equites, Sall.: — *conf. the last Art. II.*

[AUXĪLĀRĪO, ōnis. f. A helping, aiding, Non.]

\*\*AUXĪLĀTOR, ōris. m. A helper, assistant: litigantium a., Quint. 12, 3, 2: — haud inglorius a., Tac.

[AUXĪLĀTRIX, icis. f. She that helps or assists, Cassiod.]

[AUXĪLĀTUS, ūs. m. A helping, aiding, Lucr. 5, 1039.]

[AUXĪLĪO, are. for auxilior. To help, assist, Græch. ap. Diom. Pass.: a. me auxiliatus si est, Lucil. ap. Prisc.]

\*AUXĪLĪOR, i. v. dep. (auxilium) To lend aid, help, assist: sin mihi neque magistratum, neque senatum, neque populum a. licuerit, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: — conantibus a. suis, Frustra, inquit etc., Cæs.: — neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi dabatur, id.: — nihil Numantinis vires corporis auxiliatae sunt, A. Her.: — \*\*In sickness: ferulam quibusdam morbis a. dicunt medici, Plin.: — *thus*, phalangites a. contra scorpionum ictus, id.

AUXĪLIUM, ii. n. (augeo) Help, aid. I. Gen.: a. ferre alci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3: — *also*, a. ferre alci contra alqm: — auxilio esse; and, venire alci, Cæs.: — a. sibi adjungere: — a. petere ab alqo: — In the plur.: Remedy, expedient, Liv.; Quint. II. A) Milit. 1) Auxiliary or subsidiary forces or troops (usually in the plur.): tueri sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum a., Cic. Par. 6, 1: — quibus (copiis) rex Deiotarus imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret, Cic. Deiot. 8: — socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios, Lexovios, etc. ... asciscunt: auxilia ex Britannia

arcessunt, Cæs. : — auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis, id. : — *In the sing.*, Tac. A. 6, 34; Ov. \*\*2) *Gen. : Military force or power*: Cæsar, confusus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 106. \*\*B) *In Medic. : A remedy, medicament*: omne a corporis aut demit aliquam materiam aut adjicit, Cels. 2, 9 : — reperta est auxilio herba, quæ vocatur Britannica, Plin.

[AUXILLA. A little pot, according to Fest.]

[AUXIM, is, it. etc. for augeo.]

AUXIMATES, ium. *The inhabitants of Auximum*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 13.

AUXIMUM, i. n. *A town of the Piceni, now Osimo*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 15.

\*ĀVĀRE, adv. *Avariciously, covetously, greedily*: nihil a, nihil injuste facere, Cic. de Or. 3, 8 extr. : — *Comp.*, a. exigere opus, severely, Col. 1, 7, 1 : — *Sup.*, a. suas horas servare, Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.

ĀVARICENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Avaricum*: A. præmia, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47.

ĀVARICUM, i. n. *A town of Gallia, now Bourges*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 13.

[ĀVARITER, adv. *Avariciously, covetously, greedily*, Plaut.]

ĀVARĪTĪA, æ. f. (avarus) *An insatiable desire of any thing, avarice, covetousness, greediness, selfishness* [opp. 'abstinentia'] : est autem a. opinatio vehemens de pecunia, quasi valde expetenda sit inherens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26 : — a. est injuriosa appetitio alienorum : — avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda luxuries : — a. hians et imminens, a greedy covetousness : — a. ardens : — illiberalitatis avaritiæque suspicio : — [Of gluttony, Plaut. : — a. gloriæ, immoderate desire of glory, ambition, Curt.] : — *In the plur.* : neque enim omnes avaritiæ, si æque avaritias esse dixerimus, sequitur, ut etiam æquas esse dicamus, all sorts of selfishness, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75.

[ĀVARĪTĪES, ei. f. for avaritia. *Avarice*, Lucr. 3, 59; Claud.]

\*ĀVĀRUS, a, um. [*Gen. plur. fem. avarum for avararum*, Plaut.] (aveo) *Eagerly desirous, greedy, covetous, avaricious*: a. et furax homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 66 : — *Comp.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82 : — *Sup.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37 : — [Poet. without a bad accessory idea : Graii præter laudem nullius avari, covetous of glory alone, Hor. A. P. 324 : — illa seges demum votis respondet avari Agricola, Virg.]

\*\*Ā-VĒHO (abveho), exi, ectum. 3. v. a. *To carry off or away*: a. dona domos, Liv. 45, 33 : — thus, a. equites Ægyptum, id. : — sacra avecta in finitimas urbes, id. : — thus, a. alqd alias in terras, Tac. : — [Poet., with an acc. of goal, Virg. Æ. 1, 512.] *Pass.* : *To drive, ride, sail away or off*: avectus (sc. equo) ab suis, Liv. 9, 27 : — avecti (sc. navibus) hostes, Virg.

AVELLA, AVELLANUS. See ABELLA, ABELLANUS.

[ĀVELLĀNA, æ. f. (Avella) *A hazel-nut, fruit of the coryllus a.*, Fam. Cupuliferæ, NL.]

\*Ā-VELLO, elli or ulsi, ulsum. 3. v. a. *To tear away, pull or rend off or away*. I. *Prop.* A) *Poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur; si matura et cocta, decidunt*, Cic. de Sen. 19 : — simulacrum Victoriæ et signo Cereris avellendum asportandumque curavit : — Epaminondas sibi avelli jubet spiculum, to be drawn or taken out : — avulsum humeris caput, Virg. B) *Fig.* : *inheret in visceribus illud malum existitque morbus et ægrotatio, quæ avelli inveterata non possunt (from the mind)*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

II. A) *Meton.* : *To separate from a thing by pulling, to part, to remove forcibly*: num etiam de matris hunc complexu avellet atque abstrahet? Cic. Font. 17 : — ut avellerentur castris, Tac. B) *Fig.* : *qua hunc objurgatione, aut quo potius convicio a tanto errore coner a.*, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83.

ĀVĒNA, æ. f. I. A) *Oats*, Fam. Gramineæ, Col. 2, 10, 32; Virg.; Hor. B) *Esp.* : *Wild oats, weed*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30. II. *Meton.* \*\*A) *Gen.* : *Any stalk or*

reed : gracili a., Plin. 19, 1, 1 : — fistula surgit disparibus avenis, Ov. [B) *An oaten pipe, pastoral pipe*, Virg. B. 1, 2; Ov. Hence, Fr. avoine.]

ĀVĒNĀCĒUS, a, um. (avena) *Of oats, oaten*: a. farina, Plin. 22, 25, 67.

ĀVĒNĀRĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to oats*: a. cicada, Plin. 11, 27, 32.

AVENĪO (Avennio), ōnis. f. *A town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Avignon*, Mēl. 2, 5, 2; Plin.

[ĀVENS, entis. *Willing, lubens*, Læv. ap. Gell. 19, 7.]

[ĀVENTER, adv. *Desirously*, Amm.]

[ĀVENTINENSIS or AVENTINIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to mount Aventinus*: A. Diana, who had a temple on mount Aventinus, V. Max. 7, 3, 1; Fest.]

AVENTINUM, i. n. See I. AVENTINUS.

I. ĀVENTĪNUS, i. m. (Aventinum, i. n. Liv. 1, 33)

I. *One of the seven hills of Rome, between the Palatine and Cælian hills, first made a part of the town by Ancus Martius*, Cic. Rep. 2, 18; Liv.; Virg. II. *A son of Hercules*, Virg. Æ. 7, 657.

2. ĀVENTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to mount Aventinus*: A. jugum, Ov. : — A. arx, id. : — A. Remus, because he chose this hill for taking the auguries (for this reason its summit was called Remuria), Prop. : — A. Diana, because she had a temple on this hill, id. (conf. Hor. C. S. 69).

1. ĀVĒO (hav.), ěre. v. n. *To be very desirous, desire earnestly, long for, crave after, commonly with an inf. or a relat. clause*: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. Att. 1, 15 : — thus, a. audire : — *With a relat. clause* : quam suspensio animo scire avenes, quid esset novi : — *With acc.* : a. genus legionis.

\*2. ĀVĒO (hav.), ěre. v. n. *To be in good health, be well, be happy; it is found as a salutation only, used both at meeting and in taking leave, in the imper. or inf., Be thou well! be thou happy! hail! all hail! farewell!* Cæsar, simul atque have mihi dixit, statim exposuit etc., had saluted me, Cæll. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16 : — haveo, farewell, Cato ap. Sall. : — thus, have, in taking leave of a dead person, Catull. : — Marcus avere jubet, sends you his love, Mart.

ĀVERNĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to lake Avernus*: A. aque, Hor. Ep. 5, 26.

1. ĀVERNUS, i. m. or A. LACUS. I. *A place and lake of Campania, near Cumæ, Baiæ, and Puteoli, exhaling a pestilential vapour; according to fable, the entrance into the infernal regions; near it was a cavern in which the Cumæan Sibyl dwelt; now Lago d'Averno*: Avernus lacus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16 : — Avernus lacus, Plin. : — Avernus, Virg. [II. *Meton.* : *Poet. for the infernal regions*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 27 : *for the river Acheron*, Stat. : *personified as a deity*, Serv. Virg.]

[2. ĀVERNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to lake Avernus, and poet. to the infernal regions*: A. luci, Virg. Æ. 6, 118 : — A. valles, Ov. — A. freta, i. e. Avernus lacus, Virg. : — *Absol.* : Avernus, orum, n. *The country near Lago d'Averno, id. : Of the infernal regions*: A. stagna, id. : — A. loca, Ov. : — A. tenebræ, Sil. : — A. Juno, i. e. Proserpine, Ov.]

[Ā-VERRO, erri, ěre. v. a. *Prop.* : *To sweep away, hence, gen., to take away, remove*, Licin. Macer. ap. Prisc.]

\*\*Ā-VERRUNCO, are. [old forms averruncassint for averruncant, Pac. ap. Varr. : — inf. fut. averruncassere, id.] *A religious t. t. : To avert any thing evil*: dii averruncant, Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 2 : — placuit, averruncandæ deum iræ victimas cædi, Liv.

AVERRUNCUS, i. m. *A deity supposed to avert evil*, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100; Gell. 5, 12 extr.

[ĀVERSĀBĪLIS, e. *Abominable*, Lucr. 6, 390; Arn.]

\*\*ĀVERSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A turning from, aversion, reluctance*: tacita a. et timida verecundia, Quint. 8, 3, 65.

[*ĀVERSATRIX*, icis. *f.* *She that abominates*, Tert.]

[*ĀVERSIM*, adv. (averto) *Turned away*, Mamert.]

*ĀVERSĪO*, ōnis. *f.* (averto) *A turning from or away*. [I. *Gen. adverb. ex a., turned away, backward*, Auct. B. Hisp. 22. II. *Esp.* A) *In Law*: per a. or aversione emere, vendere, locare etc., to buy, sell, lease, etc. (without making a particular calculation) in a lump, Dig.] B) *In Rhet.*: *A turning from the proper subject*, Quint. 9, 2, 39. [C] *Dislike, aversion*, Dict. Cret. D) *A loathing, abhorrence, esp. of food, aversion*, NL.]

1. *ĀVERSOR*, ōris. *m.* (averto) \*I. *Absol.*: *To turn one's self away from, turn the back upon any thing*: a. advocati et jam vix ferre posse, Cic. Cluent. 63, 177: — hārere homo, a., rubere. \*II. A. alqm or alqd. to turn away from one's self, reject, refuse, shun, abominate a person or thing: consul aversatus (filium), sending away, not admitting, Liv. 8, 7: — thus, a. principes Syracusanorum, id.: — a. preces, id.: — a. et damnare effeminatas artes, Plin. Pan.: — a. sermonem, Tac.: — a. adulationes, Suet.: — [Pass.: vultus aversatus, turned away, A. Vict.]

\*2. *ĀVERSOR*, ōris. *m.* (averto) *A thief, pilferer, purloiner*: Verres ille vetus proditor consulis, a. pecuniæ publicæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58.

*ĀVERSUS*, a. um. I. *Part. of averto*. II. *Adj.*: *Turned away, i. e.* A) *Prop.*: *Of place (opp. 'adversus')*: On or towards the side turned away or back, i. e. on or towards the back side, behind, from behind: et 'adversus a. impudicus es, before and behind, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: — ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, from behind, Cæs.: — thus, aversos proterere, id.: — hostem a. videre, i. e. the fleeing enemy, id.: — aversos boves caudis in speculam traxit, backwards, Liv.: — aversa hosti porta, Tac.: — in a. charta, on the back part, Mart.: — *Absol.*: *Aversum, i.*: suffraginum artus in aversum, backwards, Plin.: — thus, collum agere in a., id.: — *Subst.*: *Aversa, orum. n.* The back part: per a. urbis fugam dederat, Liv.: — thus, a. castorum, Vell.: — a. insulæ, the opposite part, Liv.: — a. Indiæ, remotest part, Plin. B) *Fig.* \*1) *Turned away, remote, distant*: milites a. a. prœlio, marched off, retired, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12. 2) *Of the disposition of the mind*: *Opposite, averse, disinclined, disaffected, hostile, alienus*; usually with ab: quis potest esse tam a. a. vero, tam præceps etc.? Cic. Cat. 3, 9: — turbidi animorum motus, aversi a ratione et inimicissimi mentis vitæque tranquillæ: — Quintus aversissimo a me animo fuit: — thus, aversissimus ab istis prodigiis sum, Sen.: — *With dat.*: aversus mercaturis, Hor.: — thus, villicus a. contubernio, Col.: — *Absol.*: amici a., Hor.: — a. mens dei, Virg.: — a. animus, Tac.: — vultus aversior, Sen.

[*ĀVERTA*, æ. *f.* (ἀορτή) *A portmanteau (pure Latin mantica)*, Cod. Th.]

[*ĀVERTĀRIUS*, ii. *m.* (sc. equus) *A portmanteau-bearer*, Cod. Th.]

*Ā-VERTO* (vort), ti, sum. 3. *v. a.* *To turn off or away, avert*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, turn off, Cic. N. D. 2, 60 extr.: — ut in ædificiis architecti avertunt ab oculis naribusque ea, quæ profuentia tetri essent aliquid habitura, sic natura res similes procul amandavit a sensibus: — a. ab Arari, to turn from, Cæs.: — a. falces laqueis, id.: — a. se, to turn one's self away: — a. aures, Liv.: — a. oculos omnium a ceteris in se, id.: — a. classem in fugam, id.: — thus, a. dissipatos in fugam, id.: — a. alqm Italiâ, Virg.: — [Poet. with an acc. of the goal, id.: — *With dat.*, Prop.: — *In the middle sense*: *To turn one's self off or away*: illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat, averted, Virg.: — thus with acc.: equus fontes avertitur, turns itself away from, id.; and, in the same meaning simply avertere as *v. neut.*: dixit et avertens rosea cervice refulsit, turning away, Virg.: — prora a., id.] B) *Esp.*: *To purloin, carry off, embezzle, steal*: a. pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4: — a. alqd domum suam: — thus,

a. prædam domum, Cæs.: — aversum innumerabilem frumentum numerum a rep. creptumque aratoribus. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To turn away, detain, keep off, ward off*: tu velim a me animum parumper avertas, Lælius loqui ipsum putes, Cic. Læl. 1 extr.: — a. Antonii conatum a rep.: — a. et detestari omen: — thus, quod dii omen avertant, which the gods forbid: — a. iudiciis oratio avertitur: mox in coronam turbamque effunditur. B) *Esp.* 1) *To turn, divert from an action, intention, or circumstance*: qui mentem optimi viri a defensione meæ salutis averterent, Cic. Sest. 31: — thus, a. animum alcui a certamine, Liv.: — accusandi terrores et minæ populi opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt: — a. animum nihil a pietate, Liv.: — a. alqm ab errore. 2) *In the mind*: *To turn off, alienate, estrange*: legiones abducis a Bruto: nempe eas, quas ille a C. Antonii scelere avertit et ad remp. sua auctoritate traduxit, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: — a. civitates ab amicitia alcjs, Cæs.: — a. se ab amicitia alcjs, id.: — futurum, uti totius Galliæ animi a se averterentur, abandon, id.

*ĀVĪA*, æ. *f.* (avus) I. A) *A grandmother*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 34. [B] *Meton.*: *An old prejudice*, Pers. 5, 92.] II. *A kind of plant unknown to us*, Col. 6, 14, 3.

*ĀVIĀRIŪM*, ii. *n.* (avis) I. *A bird-house*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1. [II. *Any place in a wood where birds resort*, Virg. G. 2, 430.]

*ĀVĪĀRIŪS*, a. um. (avis) I. *Of or belonging to birds or fowls, bird*: a. rete, a fowler's net, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13. II. *Subst.*: *Aviarius, ii. m.* *A fowler, bird-catcher*, Col. 8, 3, 4.

[*ĀVICŪLA*, æ. *f.* (avis) *A little bird*, Gell. 2, 29, 2; App.]

[*ĀVICŪLĀRIUS*, ii. *m.* for aviarius. *A fowler*, Apic.]

*ĀVIDE*, adv. *Eagerly, greedily*: a. arripere literas Græcas, Cic. de Sen. 8, 20: — a. expectare alqd, id.: — *Comp.*, a. vino ciboque corpus onerant, Liv.: — *Sup.*, a. expectat civitas alqd, Cic. Phil. 14, 1.

*ĀVIDĪTAS*, ātis. *f.* (avidus) I. *Eagerness, desire (in good or bad sense)*: habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quod mihi sermonis aviditate auxit, potitionis et cibi sustulit, Cic. de Sen. 14: — a. legendi: — a. gloriæ: — a. pecuniæ: — a. triumphi rapiendi per vim, Liv. II. *Esp.* \*A) *A greediness for money, avarice, avaritia*: (justitia) eas res spernit et negligit, ad quas plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38. \*B) *Hunger, appetite*: lactuca in cibis aviditatem incitat, inhibetque eadem, Plin. 20, 7, 26.

[*ĀVIDĪTER*, adv. (avidus) *Eagerly, greedily*, Val. Antias ap. Arn.; App.]

*ĀVIDUS*, a. um. *Longing for (in good or bad sense), passionately desiring, desirous, eager; mostly with gen. or absol.* I. *Gen.*: Romani semper appetentes gloriæ præter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis, Cic. de I. P. 3: — mea festinatio non victoriæ solum avida est sed etiam celeritatis: — cujus voluptatis avidæ libidines temere ad potendum incitantur: — homo a. potentiæ, honoris, divitiarum, Sall.: — turba a. novarum rerum, Liv.: — avidior modo properandi factus, Sall.: — avidissimus privatæ gratiæ, id.: — [Poet.: humanum genus a. nimis auricularum, Lucr.]: — *Absol.*: ita sunt avidæ (aures meæ) et capaces et semper aliquid immensum desiderant: — a. cor, pectus, Ov.: — a. amor, Catull.: — rarely with in with acc.: avidæ in direptiones manus, Liv.: — ingenia a. in novas res, id.: — *With dat.*: servorum manus subitis avidæ, Tac.: — [Poet. with inf.]

II. *Esp.* A) *Eager to possess any thing, covetous, greedy of money, avaricious*: grati animi, non appetentia, non avidi signa proferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: — considera, quis quem fraudasse dicatur: probus improbum, liberalis avidum: — quam avidus in pecuniis locupletum! — a. manus heredis, Hor. [B] *Desirous of food, hungry*: convivæ a., Hor. S. 1, 5, 75. C) *Of things; insatiable*: a. mare, Lucr. 1, 1030: — a. manus mortis, Tib.: — a. ignis, Ov. D) *Of space; Large, wide*, Lucr. 5, 202; 471.]

**ĀVIĒNUS**, i. m. *A Roman name. Thus, Rufus Festus A., a Roman poet in the latter half of the fourth century.*

[**ĀVĪ-PES**, ēdis. (avis) *Bird-footed, swift, Seren. ap. M. Cap.*]

**ĀVIS**, is. f. (abl. sing. more often avi than ave) I. *A bird: ista avi (aquila) volat nulla vehementius, Cic. Div. 2, 70: — aves quasdam et alites et oscines rerum augurandarum causa esse natas putamus: — Of bees, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3: — Prov. a. alba, for a rare, unusual thing, Cic. Fam. 7, 28. \*\*II. Esp.: An ominous or prophetic bird: di, qui secundis avibus in praelium miserint, with a favourable omen, Liv. 6, 12: — thus, bonis avibus, Ov.: — avi mala, with a bad omen, Hor.*

[**ĀVIRE**, adv. *From ancient times, Tert., doubtful.*]

[**ĀVIRIUM**, ii. n. (avis) *The feathered race, App.*]

**ĀVĪTUS**, a. um. (avus) I. *Belonging to a grandfather: paternae atque a. possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 30: — bona paterna et a.: — a. hospitium: — patrita et a. philosophia. [II. Gen.: Old, ancient: a. merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 695.]*

**Ā-VĪUS**, a. um. (via) I. A) *Situate apart or at a distance from a road, out of the way [devius, leading out of the way; invius, having no way]: nocturnis et a. itineribus, side-marches, Sall. Jug. 54, 9: — solitudines a., Vell.: — avia comaeatibus loca, Liv.: — [Poet. of one that is out of the way, is led astray, Virg. A. 11, 810.] B) Subst.: Avium, ii. n. *An out of the way place, a pathless place: per avia ac derupta praibat, Tac. A. 6, 21: — With gen.: a. saltum, id.: — a. nemorum, Ov.: — a. Oceani, Tac.: — as a play upon the word avium, from avis: hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad a., A. Her. 4, 21. [II. Fig.: Erroneous: avius a vera ratione erras, Lucr.: — avia cepto consilia, departing from, Sil.]**

**ĀVŌCAMENTUM**, i. n. (avoco) *A means of diversion or recreation, Plin. E. 8, 23; Pan. 82.*

**ĀVŌCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A calling away, diverting the thoughts from cares etc., diversion: levationem aegritudinis in duabus rebus ponit, a. cogitanda molestia et revocatione ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15: — quae me sine a. circumstrepunt, Sen.*

[**ĀVŌCĀTOR**, ōris. m. *He who calls away: a. vivorum (opp. mortuorum suscitator), Tert.*]

[**ĀVŌCĀTRIX**, icis. f. *She who calls away: a. veritatis, Tert.*]

**Ā-VŌCO**, i. v. a. *To call off or away. \*\*I. Prop.: a. partem exercitus ad Volscom bellum, Liv. 4, 61: — a. pubem Albanam in arcem praesidio obtinendam, id.: — a. alqm alui, to call away from one, Messal. ap. Gell.: — a. arma, in fighting, to make a feint, Quint. 9, 1, 20. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To withdraw, remove: Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis avocasse philosophiam et ad vitam communem adduxisse, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 15: — thus, a. controversiam a propriis personis et temporibus: — qui se a corpore avocent et ad divinarum rerum cognitionem rapiantur: — a. alqm ab alcijs conjunctione: — a. factum, to recant, Dig. B) Esp. 1) To turn or divert from an action, intention, and the like, prevent, hinder: si te laus allicere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem a foedissimis factis potest a. Cic. Phil. 2, 45: — quos jam etas a praeliis avocabat: — Without an obj.: a. a certamine atque contentione: — senectus a. a rebus gerendis: — a. omnino a philosophia. \*\*2) To distract, disturb one's attention or occupation: multum distringebat frigidis negotiis, quae simul et avocant animum et comminuunt, Plin. E. 9, 2: — ab iis, quae avocant, abductus et liber et mihi relictus, divert, disturb, id.: — a. se, to amuse one's self, Arn. \*\*[3] In Law: To demand back: a. alqd, Dig.: — a. alqd alui, to demand back from one, ib.]*

[**ĀVŌLUS** (avul.), i. m. dem. for avus. *A grandfather, ML. Hence, Fr. aieul.*]

**Ā-VŌLO**, i. v. n. *To fly away. \*\*I. Prop.: auspiciant pullos avolasce, Suet. Galb. 18 extr. II. Meton. To flee or hasten away, pass away quickly [opp. 'advolare' to hasten to]: exoeriar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9,*

10: — a. Romam citatis equis, Liv.: — Critoni non persuasi, me hinc avolaturum, i. e. *I shall die: — voluptas a., flies away.*

**ĀVULSĪO**, ōnis. f. (avello) *In Botan.: A tearing off the branches of trees, Plin. 17, 10, 9.*

**ĀVULSOR**, ōris. m. (avello) *One that tears off, Plin. 9, 45, 69.*

**AVULSUS**, a. um. *part. of avello.*

**ĀVUNCŪLUS**, i. m. (avus) I. *A mother's brother, maternal uncle [patruus, a father's brother], Cic. de Or. 2, 84; Dig.: a. magnus, a grandmother's brother, great uncle: a. major, a great grandmother's brother, great-great uncle, Dig.: but also for a. magnus, a great uncle, Vell. \*\*II. Meton. A) For a. major, a great-great uncle, Tac. A. 2, 43. B) The husband of a mother's sister, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17. — [Hence, Fr. oncle.]*

**ĀVUS**, i. m. I. *A grandfather, Cic. Cael. 14; Hor.: Dig. [II. Meton. A) An ancestor, forefather. Hor. S. 1, 6, 3; Ov. B) An old man, Albin. 2, 4.]*

[**AXĀMENTA**, orum. n. (axis = tabula) *Religious songs sung by the Sali, at the sacrifices of Hercules, acc. to Fest.*

[**AXARE**, equivalent to nominare, Fest.]

[**AXĒDO**, ōnis. m. for axis. *A board, M. Emp.*]

[**ĀXĒNUS** (ἄξενος) *inhospitable: A. Pontus, the former name of the Pontus Euxinus, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 55.]*

[**AXICIA**, ae. f. (asseco) *A pair of scissors, Plant. Curc. 4, 22.]*

**AXICŪLUS** (assic.), i. dem. (axis) I. *A small axle-tree, Vit. 10, 14. II. A plug, Vit. 10, 21. III. A small pole, Col. 6, 19. [IV. A small board, Amm.]*

[**AXILLA**, ancient for ala. *An armpit, Cic. Or. 45. — Hence, Fr. aisselle, Germ. Achsel.]*

[**AXILLĀRIS**, e. *Of or belonging to the armpit: vena a.; arteria a., axillary, NL.]*

[**AXIM**, axit. *See AGO, at the beginning.]*

**ĀXINOMANTIA**, ae. f. (ἄξινομαντεία) *A divination or soothsaying by axes, Plin. 36, 19, 24.*

[**AXIŌMA**, ātis. n. (ἄξιωμα) *A principle, fundamental truth, axiom, App.]*

1. **AXIS** (assis), is. m. (ἄξων) I. A) *An axle-tree: ab axibus rotarum Liv. 37, 41: — faginus a. Virg. B) 1) Meton. [poet. for a car, waggon in gen., Ov. M. 2, 59: thus also in the plur., ib. 2, 148. 2) The arbor or axis of a clepsydra, Vit. 9, 6. 3) The earth's axis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20; Ac. 2, 39. Hence, Meton. a) a) The pole: a. meridianus, Vit. [8] Esp. the north pole, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28; Virg. b) The whole heavens, Ov. M. 1, 255; Virg.: — sub axe, in the open air, id. c) A climate: a. hesperius, the west, Ov. M. 4, 214: a. boreus, the north, id. 4) The pin or hook on which the hinge of a door turns, Stat. Th. 1, 346. 5) The valve of a pump, Vit. 10, 12. 6) In Archit.: axes volutarum, the axes of the volutes, Vit. 3, 3. II. A board or plank, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9; Vit. 3, Plin.*

2. **AXIS**, is. m. *A kind of animal in the East Indies, unknown to us, Plin. 8, 21, 31.*

[**AXIŌSUS**, a. um. (ago) *He who does any thing in common with others, Att. ap. Fest.]*

**AXIŪS**, ii. m. (ἄξιος) *A river of Macedonia, now Vardar, Liv. 39, 54.*

**AXON**, ōnis. m. (ἄξων) I. *A line on a sun-dial, Vit. 7, 5. II. Meton. A) A part of the ballista, Vit. 10, 17. B) Axones, Solon's laws, engraved on wooden tablets, Amm.*

**AXŌNA**, ae. f. *A river of Gaul, now Aisne, Cæs. B. G. 2, 5.*

**AXUNGIA**, ae. f. (axis-ungo) I. *Grease for the axle-trees of wheels, Plin. 28, 9, 37. [II. Gen.: Fat, grease, Pall. 1, 17, 3.]*

**AXURUS**. *See ANXUR.*

## AZAN

AZAN, ānis. m. *A mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Cybele*, Stat. Th. 4, 292.

AZANĪÆ NUCES. (ἀζάνω) *A kind of pine-nuts*, Plin. 16, 26, 44.

[ĀZŌNI DIL. (ἀζώνοι) *Gods who had no particular part of heaven to themselves (in pure Lat. communes)*, M. Cap.]

[ĀZŌTUM, i. n. (azoth) *Nitrogen gas*, NL.]

[ĀZYGOΣ, ou. (ἀζυγος) *Unpaired*: vena a., musculus a., NL.]

[ĀZYMUS (āzymon, Prud.), a, um. (ἀζυμος) *Unleavened*, Scrib.]

## B.

[BAAL. ind. m. (Hebr. בַּעַל, lord) *A Syrian deity*, Eccl.]

[BĀBĒ or PĀPĒ. interj. (Βαβαί or παπαί) *An exclamation denoting astonishment and joy; Strange! wonderful!* Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 26; Ter.; Petr.]

[BABURRUS, a, um. *Foolish*, according to Isid. Hence Ital. babbaccio, babbeo, babbuino.]

[BĀBYLŌ, ōnis. m. (perhaps, of Babylon, a Babylonian, foreigner) *A banker*, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.]

BĀBYLON, ōnis. [Gr. gen. Babylonos, Claudian.; acc. Babylona, Prop.] f. (Βαβυλών) *Babylon, the metropolis of Babylonia and Assyria, on the Euphrates; its ruins are near the modern Hille, in Irak Arabi*, Cic. Div. 1, 23 extr.; Plin.

BĀBYLŌNĪA, æ. f. (Βαβυλωνία) I. *A province of Syria between the Euphrates and Tigris; sometimes for Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia, now Irak Arabi*, Mel. 1, 11; Plin. II. *The city of Babylon*, Just. 1, 2.

[BĀBYLŌNĪCUS, a, um. for Babylonius, Man. 4, 578.]

[BĀBYLŌNĪCUS, a, um. for Babylonius. *Babylonian*: B. peristromata, covers, tapestry, skilfully embroidered with figures, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53; also simply called Babylonica, orum, Lucr.: rarely in the sing. Babylonicum, Publ. Syr. ap. Petron.:—B. doctrina, astrology, Lucr.]

[BĀBYLŌNĪENSIS, e. for Babylonius. *Babylonian*: B. miles, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 66.]

BĀBYLŌNĪUS, a, um. *Babylonian*: B. Euphrates, Ov. M. 2, 248:—B. juncus, Plin.:—B. numeri, i. e. divination by the stars, Hor.:—B. suboles, expert in astrology, Prop.:—Subst.: Babylonii, orum, m. *The Babylonians*, Cic. Div. 2, 46. Sing. fem. Babylonica. *A Babylonian woman*, Ov. M. 4, 44.

BACA. See BACCA.

[BACAR. *A wine-vessel, wine-glass*, according to Fest.; conf. the following Article.]

[BACĀRIUM, ii. n. (bacar) *A wine-vessel, wine-glass*, ML.—Hence, Ital. bichiére.]

BACCA (baca), æ. f. I. A) *A berry*, Ov. M. 10, 98; Virg.; Plin. B) *Esp.*: *An olive-berry*: agricola quum florem oleæ videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16. II. *Meton.* A) *Any round fruit that grows upon a tree (in opposition to tubers that grow in the ground)*: arborescunt diligens agricola, quarum aspicit baccam ipse numquam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14:—conf. nec fruges terræ baccasve arborum cum utilitate ulla generi humano dedisset:—rami baccarum ubertate incurvescere:—semen inclusum est in intima parte earum baccarum, quæ ex quaque stirpe funduntur. [B) *Of things shaped like berries.* 1) *A pearl*, Hor. Ep. 8, 14; Ov. 2) *Dung of goats*, Pall. 3) *A ring or link of a chain*, Prud.]

[BACCĀLAURĒTUS (baccālār.), ūs. m. *The quality or state of a bachelor, bachelorship*, NL.]

[BACCĀLAURĒUS (baccālār.), i. m. (bacca lauri; he that is crowned with laurel) *One that has attained the first degree towards the doctorate*, NL. Hence, Fr. bachelier, Eng. bachelor.]

## BACCHOR

BACCĀLĪA, æ. f. (bacca) *A kind of laurel which bears many berries*, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

\*\*BACCĀLIS, e. (bacca) *That bears berries*: a. laurus, Plin. 17, 10, 11.

BACCAR (bacchar), āris. n. or BACCARIS (bacch.), is. f. (Βάκχαρις) *A plant having a sweet-smelling root, which yielded a kind of oil, wild spikenard*, Plin. 21, 6, 16; 12, 12, 26.

[BACCĀTUS, a, um. (bacca, II. B) 1) *Made of pearls*: b. monile, Virg. Æ. 1, 655.]

1. BACCHA [anciently Baca], æ. f. (Bacchus) *A Bacchanalian, a female attendant of Bacchus (usually in the plur.)*, Ov. M. 4, 25; 6, 587 sq.—*Of pictures*: Bacchas istas cum Musis Metelli comparas... Bacchis vero ubi est apud me locus? Cic. Fam. 7, 23:—*Bacchis initiare alqm, to initiate into the Bacchanalia*, Liv. 39, 9.

[2. BACCHA, æ. f. *A kind of Spanish wine*, according to Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 97.]

[BACCĀBUNDUS, a, um. (bacchor) *Revelling, ranting, raving, like Bacchanalians*, Curt. 9, 10; App.]

BACCĀNĀL (Bacan.), ālis. n. (Bacchus) I. *The place where the feasts of Bacchus were solemnised*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 39, 18. II. *In the plur.*: Bacchanalia, ium (gen. -orum, Sall.): *The feast of Bacchus, bacchanalia, celebrated every third year at Rome in a very extravagant manner, for which reason they were prohibited in 186, b. c.*, Liv. 39, 9—18; Cic. Leg. 2, 15:—*[In the sing., Plaut.:—Poet.: B. vivere, licentiously, Juv.]*

[BACCĀNĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to Bacchus, Bacchanalian*: B. sacra, V. Max.]

BACCHAR and BACCHARIS. See BACCAR.

[BACCĀTIM, adv. (bacchor) *Revelling or raving like Bacchanalians*, App.]

BACCĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. \*I. *A revelling, like Bacchanalians*: sileatur de nocturnis ejus bacchationibus ac vigiliis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12. [II. *The feast of Bacchus*, Hyg.]

[BACCĒĪS, idis. f. *Of or belonging to Bacchis, the ancestor of the Corinthian Bacchiadæ (see the word); hence Corinthian*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 34.]

[BACCĒĪUS, a, um. *Bacchic*: B. dona, i. e. wine, Virg. G. 2, 454:—B. sacra, the feast of Bacchus, Ov.]

[BACCĒĪUS, a, um. I. *Of Bacchus, Bacchic*: B. ululatus, Ov. M. 11, 17. II. *From Baccha, Bacchanalian*: B. sanguis, shed by the Bacchanalians, Stat. Th. 1, 328.]

[BACCHI ARA, æ. f. and Baccharacum, i. n. *The town Bacharach on the Rhine*.]

[BACCHĪA, æ. f. (Bacchus) *A kind of drinking-vessel*, according to Isid.]

BACCHĪADĒ, arum. m. (Βακχιδᾶι) *An ancient dynasty at Corinth, descendants of Bacchis*, Ov. M. 5, 407.

[BACCHĪCUS, a, um. *Bacchic*: B. metrum, Gramm.]

[BACCHĪLĪDĪUM, ii. n. (sc. metrum) *A verse consisting of a dimet. troch. hypercat., according to Serv. Centim.*]

BACCHIS, idis. f. (Βακχίς) I. *For Baccha: A Bacchanalian*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 41. II. *The name of a woman in the Heautontim. of Terence.—In the plur.*: Bacchides, the name of a comedy of Plautus.

[BACCHĪSŌNUS, a, um. *Sounding of Bacchus*, P. Nol.]

[1. BACCHĪUS, a, um. *Bacchic*: B. sacra, Ov. M. 3, 518.]

[2. BACCHĪUS, a, um. *Bacchic*: B. pes, the poetical foot, — — —, Terent. Maur.]

BACCHOR. 1. v. dep. (Bacchus) \*\*I. *To celebrate or solemnise the feast of Bacchus*, Catull. 64, 61; Plin. Hence, Bacchantes, for Bacchæ, Bacchanalians, Ov.:—[Poet. pass.: *Of the place where the feasts of Bacchus were celebrated*: Bacchata jugis Naxos, on the hills of which the feasts of Bacchus were solemnised, Virg.] II. *Meton.*: A) *To revel, rave, riot like a Bacchanalian*: quibus gaudiis exultabis? quanta in voluptate bacchabere? Cic. Cat. 1, 10,

## BACCHUS

26: — furor in vestra cæde bacchantis: — b. non sanius Edonis, Hor.: — *Of poet. inspiration*, Stat.; Juv.: — *To run about in a distracted manner*, Virg.: — *Of things (wind, rain, and the like); to rage*, Hor.; Ov.; Virg.] \*B) *Fig. of enthusiastic speech: quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esse tardior furere et b. arbitretur*, Cic. Brut. 80, 276: — *thus, dicendi genus vitiosum, quod inanibus locis bacchatur*, Quint.: — [*Poet. of a rumour that flies about*, Virg.]

BACCHUS, i. m. (Βάκχος) I. *Bacchus, the son of Jupiter and Semele, god of wine*, Ov. M. 4, 7; 8, 317, sq.; Hor. [II. *Meton. poet.* A) *A vine or vines*, Virg. G. 2, 113. B) *More freq. for wine*, Ov. M. 4, 765; 6, 488; Hor.]

\*\*BACCIFER, æra, ærum. (bacca-fero) I. *Bearing berries: b. taxus*, Plin. 16, 10, 27. [II. *Esp.: Bearing olives*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8.]

BACCINA, æ. f. *A kind of plant; called also Appollinaria*, App. Herb. 22.

\*\*BACCŪLA, æ. f. dem. *A small berry*, Plin. 25, 8, 54.

BACENIS, is. f. (Βακένν) *The Hartz forest; according to others, the western part of the Thuringian forest*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 10.

\*\*BACŒLUS, a, um. *Foolish*, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 87: — [*Hence, Ital. bacciocco*.]

BACILLUM, i. n. dem. [bacillus, i. m. Isid.] (baculus) I. A) *A small stick or staff: b. aliud est inflexum et incurvatum de industria, aliud ita natum*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11. B) *Esp.: A licitor's staff: anteabant lictores non cum bacillis, sed cum fascibus duobus*, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93. [II. *Meton.: A stick, roller, small cylinder: b. lapidis infernalis, of fused nitrate of silver*, NL.: — b. retinæ, of the retina, NL.]

[BACILLUS, i. m. *See the foregoing Article*.]

BACRIO, ōnis, m. *A kind of vessel for baling, a ladle, trulla, according to Fest.*

BACTRA, orum. (Bactrum, i. Plin.) n. (Βάκτρα) *Bactra, metropolis of Bactriana, now Balk*, Hor. O. 3, 29, 28; Curt.

BACTRI, orum. m. *Inhabitants of Bactria*, Mel. 1, 2, 5.

BACTRIANUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Bactra: a. regio*, Curt. 6, 6. II. *Of or belonging to Bactriana; hence, Subst.: Bactriani, orum. m. for Bactri. Bactrians*, Plin. 6, 23, 25: — *In the sing. collect. for Bactrian*, Tac. A. 2, 60.

[BACTRIUS, a, um. *Bactrian: B. camelus*, App.]

[BACTROPĒRITA, æ. m. (Βάκτρον, a staff; ἡρα, bag) *He who goes about with a staff and bag; a nickname given to the Cynic philosophers*, Hieron.]

BACTRUM. *See BACTRA*.

BACTRUS (os), i. m. (Βάκτρος) *A river near Bactra, now Balk*, Luc. 3, 267.

\*\*BACŪLUM, i. n. [baculus, i. m. App.] *A staff, stick (esp. for walking; scipio, a staff for ornament; fustis, a stick for beating)*, Ov. M. 15, 655; Cels.: *of an augur's staff*, Liv. 1, 18: *of the sceptre of stage heroes*, Suet.: *baculum et pera, a staff and bag, assigned to Cynic philosophers*, Mart. Conf. BACTROPĒRITA.

[BADĒNA, æ. f. *Baden, in the grand duchy of Baden*.]

BADIA, æ. f. *A town of Hispania Bætica, now Badajoz*, V. Max. 3, 7, 1.

[BADIAGA, æ. f. *A kind of algarum*, NL.]

[BADIUS, a, um. *Chestnut-coloured*, Varr. ap. Non.: — *Hence, Ital. bajo, Fr. bai*.]

[BADIZO, are. v. n. (Βαδίζω) *To step, march*, Plaut. As. 3, 116.]

BADŪHENNÆ LUCUS. *A forest in the north of Germany, in West Friesland*, Tac. A. 4, 73.

BEBŪS. a. *A Roman family name*. B. lex, Liv. 40, 44.

BECŪLA, æ. f. *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the frontier of Bætica, now Baylen*, Liv. 27, 18.

## BALANUS

BECŪLŌNENSES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Bæcula (in Hispania Tarraconensis, in the district of the Ansetani)*, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

[BÆTICATUS, a, um. *Dressed in Bætic wool*, Mart. 1, 97.]

[BÆTICŪLA, æ. m. and f. *Living on the Bætis*, Sil. 1, 146.]

BÆTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bætis: B. provincia*, Tac. H. 1, 53: — *Subst.: Bætica, æ. f. (Barruch) The province of Bætica, situate round the river Bætis in Hispania, famous for its wool, now Andalusia and a part of Granada*, Mel. 2, 6, 3. — *Hence, B. lana*, Plin. 8, 48, 73: — *B. lacernæ, made of such wool*, Mart. 14, 133: — *Subst.: Bætics, orum. m. The inhabitants of Bætica*, Plin. Ep. 1, 7.

[BÆTIGĒNA, æ. *Born on the Bætis*, Sil. 9, 234.]

BÆTIS [Bētis, P. Nol.], is. (acc. Bætin, Plin.: Abl. Bæte, Liv.; Bæti, Plin.) m. (Bætris) *A river in southern Spain, now Guadalquivir*, Mel. 3, 1, 5, Plin.

BÆTŪRIA, æ. f. (Βατουρία) *Bæturia, the north-westerly part of Hispania Bætica, between the rivers Bætis and Anas*, Plin. 3, 1, 3.

BĀGAUDÆ, arum. m. *A set of people in Gaul who made an insurrection under Diocletian*, Eutr. 9, 20; A. Vict. — *Hence, Bagaudica rebellio, an insurrection of the mob, an insurrection of the peasantry, peasants' war*, Eumen.

BĀGŌUS, i. and Bāgōas, æ. m. (Βαγῶος and Βαγῶας) (a Persian word) I. *An eunuch*, Plin. 13, 4, 9. [II. *Gen.: For a guard of the women*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 1.]

BĀGRĀDA, æ. m. (Βαγράδας) *A river of Africa near Utica, now Medscherda*, Cæc. B. C. 2, 24; Liv.; Plin.

[BĀIA, æ. f. *A bay, a harbour*, ML. *Hence, Fr. baie, Germ. Bai, Eng. bay*.]

BĀIÆ, arum. f. (Baiæ) I. *A town and warm bath in Campania, between Cumæ and Puteoli, much frequented by the Romans, now Baia*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: — *also, aquæ Baiæ, Prop.* \*II. *Gen.: For a watering-place: lucus in hortos, domum, Baias jure suo libidines omnium commement*, Cic. Cæl. 16.

BĀIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Baia*, Plin. 2, 103, 106: B. negotia, Cic. Att. 14, 8. — *Subst.: Baianium, i. n. The country round Baia*, Plin. 9, 8, 8.

[BĀIDCÆ, arum. and BAIOCASSES, ium. f. *Bayeux in France*.]

[BĀIONNA, æ. f. and BAIONIUM, ii. n. *Bayonne in France*.]

[BĀJŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. *The act of carrying a load*, Gloss.]

[BĀJŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. *A carrier, porter*, Gloss.]

[BĀJŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a carrier: b. sella, a sedan*, C. Aur.]

[BĀJŪLO, are. v. a. (bajulus) *To carry or bear any thing heavy*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 70; Phædr.]

\*BĀJŪLUS, i. m. I. *A carrier, porter, day-labourer: utrum de bonis est quærendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint?* Cic. Par. 3, 2. [II. *Esp.: a bearer at a funeral*, Amm.]

BĀLĒNA, æ. f. (φάλαινα) *A whale*, Plin. 9, 8, 7; Ov. [*Hence, Fr. baleine, Germ. Walſiſch, Engl. whale*.]

[BĀLĀNĀTUS, a, um. (balanus) *Embalmed*, Pers. 4, 37.]

BĀLĀNĪNUS, a, um. (βαλάνινος) *Made or prepared from the balanus (fruit of the balsam-tree): b. oleum*, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

BĀLĀNĪTES, æ. m. (βαλανίτης, shaped like an acorn) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

BĀLĀNĪTIS, idis. f. (βαλανίτις) *Shaped like an acorn: b. castanea*, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

BĀLĀNUS, i. f. and m. (βάλανος) I. *An acorn: glans*, Plin. 16, 6, 8. II. *Meton.* A) *A fruit in the shape of an acorn.* 1) *A kind of chestnut, the large sweet chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25. 2) *The Phœnician and Cilician date*, Plin. 13, 4, 9. 3) *The fruit of the balsam-tree, otherwise called myrobalanus, Arabian behen*



or *ben nut*, Plin. 12, 21, 46:—also the tree itself, Plin. 13, 9, 17. \*\*B) Any thing in the shape of an acorn. 1) A suppository, Plin. 20, 5, 20; C. Aur. 2) A kind of sea-shell, sea-acorn, acorn-shell, Col. 3, 16, 7.

[BALATRO, ōnis. m. (2. BLATERO) I. A jester, buffoon, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3. II. A Roman surname, Hor. S. 2, 8, 21.]

\*\*BALĀTUS, ūs. m. (balo) I. The bleating of sheep, Virg. Æ. 9, 62; Ov. II. Meton.: Of the noise uttered by a goat, Plin. 20, 14, 55.

BĀLAUSTĪUM, ii. n. (βαλαύστιον) The flower of the pomegranate, *Punica Granatum*, Fam. *Myrtaceæ*, Plin. 13, 9, 34.

[BALBE. adv. Stammeringly, stutteringly, Lucr. 5, 1021.]

BALBUS, a, um. I. Stammering, stuttering: Demosthenes quum ita b. esset, ut ejus ipsius artis (i.e. rhetoricæ), cui studeret, primam literam (the letter r) non posset dicere, perfecti meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260.—[balba de nare loqui, to speak through the nose, Pers.] II. Balbus, a Roman surname of the Ampii, Atii, Corneli, Octavii, etc.

[BALBŪTĪES, ei. f. (balbutio) A stammering, NL.]

BALBŪTĪO, ire. v. n. and a. (balbus) I. Neut. A) To stammer, stutter, lisp, Cels. 5, 26. B) Meton. 1) To speak indistinctly, stutter: desinant b. (Academici), *aperteque et clare voce audeant dicere*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26:—b. de natura Deorum. \*II. Act. A) To lisp out, to utter or say any thing in a stammering or lipping manner: b. aliquem, to call or name one in a stammering manner, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48. B) Meton.: To utter indistinctly: Stoicus perpaucā b. Cic. Ac. 2, 45.

BĀLĒĀRES (Baliar.) insulæ, and absol. Baleares, ium. f. (Βαλιάρεις) The islands Majorca and Minorca in the Mediterranean, the inhabitants of which were famous slingers, Liv. 28, 37; Plin.

BĀLĒĀRICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Balearic islands, *Balearic*: B. mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10:—Subst.: Balearici, orum. m. The inhabitants of the Balearic islands, id.:—Balearicus, a surname of Q. Cæcilius Metellus, as having conquered the Baleares, Cic. Div. 1, 2.

BĀLĒĀRIS, e. Of or belonging to the Balearic islands, *Balearic*: B. terra, Plin. 35, 19, 59:—B. funditores, Cæs. B. G. 2, 7:—Subst.: Balearis. An inhabitant of the Balearic islands, Sil.

BALINEÆ and BALINEUM. See BALNEUM.

[BĀLIŪS, a, um. dem. (balius for badius) Chestnut brown, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 5, 22, doubtful.]

[BALLĀTOR, ōris. m. A dancer, Inscr.]

BALLĪO, ōnis. m. The name of a character in the *Pseudolus* of Plautus, Cic. Phil. 2, 6.

BALLISTA (balista, ballistra), æ. f. (βάλλω) I. A) A warlike machine for throwing large stones, or any other weapons: ballistæ lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57:—asserens maximis ballistis missi, Cæs. [B) Meton.: The weapon thrown, Plaut. Tr. 3, 2, 42. II. Fig.: b. infortunii, mishap, disaster, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 73.]

[BALLISTĀRIUM (balist.), ii. n. for ballista. A battery of ballistæ, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 73.]

[BALLISTĀRIUS (balist., ballistrarius), ii. m. I. He who makes ballistæ, Inscr. II. He who discharges ballistæ, Veg.]

[BALLISTĒA (balist.), ōrum. n. (βαλλίζω, to dance) Light songs for dances, Vopisc.]

[BALLO, are. v. n. (βάλλω, βαλλίζω) To jump, dance, August.—Hence, Fr. bal, Germ. Ball, and Eng. ball.]

BALLŌTE, es. f. (βαλλωτή) The plant called black-horehound, Fam. *Labiata*, Plin. 27, 8, 30.

BALLUCA. See the following Article at the end.

BALLUX (bal.), ūcis. f. (a Spanish word) Gold-dust (χρυσάμμος), Plin. 33, 4, 21; Just. [Latinised, balluca (bal.), æ. f. Cod. Th.]

BALNEÆ. See BALNEUM.

1. BALNEARIA, orum. See BALNEARIUS.

[2. BALNĒĀRIA, ium. See the following Article.]

[BALNĒĀRIS, e. (balneum) Of or belonging to a bath: b. argentum, silver vessels used at baths, Dig.:—Subst.: Balnearia, ium. n. The utensils of a bath, App.]

BALNĒĀRIUS, a, um. (balneum) Of or belonging to a bath: b. fures, Catull. 33, 1; Dig.:—b. instrumentum, the utensils of a bath, Dig.:—Subst.: Balnearia, orum. n. Bathing-chambers, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Att. 13, 29; Sen.

[BALNĒĀTĪCUM, i. n. Money paid for bathing, LL.]

BALNĒĀTOR, ōris. m. (balneum) The master of a bath, Cic. Cæl. 26; Phil. 13, 12, 26; Dig.—[Facetè, of Neptune, Plaut.]

[BALNĒĀTŌRIUS, a, um. for balnearius. Belonging to bathing, Dig.]

[BALNĒĀTRIX, icis. f. She that takes care of a bath, Petr. ap. Serv.]

\*BALNĒŌLUM, i. n. (pl. balnĒŏlæ, arum. f.) dem. (balneum) A small bathing-room, a little bath: b. angustum, tenebrosus, Sen. E. 86:—In the plur.: primus balneolas suspendit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 194, 13.

BALNĒUM (balineum), i. n. (in the plur. balneæ (balineæ), arum. f. sometimes balnea and balinea, orum. n.) (Βαλνεῖον) I. A bathing-chamber, bath (usually in the plur., as containing several rooms): ut venirent ad balneas Senias, Cic. Cæl. 25:—in balneis esse:—Cæsar ambulavit in litore: post horam octavam in balneum:—balineum calferi jubebo:—pauper mutat cœnacula, lectos, balnea, Hor.:—vinum et epulæ balineaque ita enervaverunt corpora, etc., Liv. II. Meton. \*\*A) A bathing: a. balineis, after the bath, Plin. 13, 15, 30; and elsewhere. [B) A medicated bath, as a place of equal temperature: b. arenosum, a sand-bath, NL.:—b. vaporarium, a vapour-bath, steam-bath, NL.:—thus, b. vaporarium Russicum, a Russian vapour-bath, NL.:—b. Laconicum or sudatorium, a sweating-bath, NL.:—b. formicarium, a bath saturated with ants, NL.—[Hence, Ital. bagno, Fr. bain.]

\*\*BĀLO (bēlo, Varr.). I. v. n. I. To bleat, Ov. F. 4, 740; Quint.:—[Poet. pecus balans, and absol., balans, a sheep, Juv.; Lucr.:—Facetè, to speak of sheep, Varr. II. Meton.: To talk foolishly, Arn.—Hence, Fr. bēler.]

[BALSĀMĒUS, a, um. Balsamic, in later poets.]

[BALSĀMĪCUM, i. n. (balsamus) A resinous or balsamic remedy, NL.]

BALSĀMĪNUS, a, um. (Βαλσάμινος) Of balsam: b. oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 47.

BALSĀMŌDES. (Βαλσαμώδης) Abounding in balsam: b. casia, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

BALSĀMUM, i. m. (βάλσαμον) I. A) Balsam, Plin. 13, 1, 2; Virg. B) Meton.: The balsam-tree, Plin. 12, 25, 54. [II. Esp.: According to its particular qualities: b. commendatorium:—b. thraumaticum, traumatic balsam:—From its inventors: b. Arcæi, b. Fioraventi:—From its native place: b. Canadense, b. Peruvianum, of Peru, b. Tolutantum, of Tolu: From its ingredients: b. de Copaiva, of Copaiva, NL.]

[BALTĒĀRIUS, ii. m. (balteus) A maker of sword-belts, Inscr.]

[BALTĒĀTUS, a, um. (balteus) Girded, M. Cap.]

[BALTĒŌLUS, i. m. dem. (balteus) A small girdle or belt, Capitol.]

\*\*BALTĒUS, i. m. and -UM, i. n. A border, rim, girdle, belt. Thus: [I. Of a cake, Cato, R. R. 76 and 78.] II. In Archit.: A girdle on the capitals of pillars, Vitruv. 3, 3. III. A vacant space separating the rows of seats



in an amphitheatre, Calp. Ecl.] IV. The bark of a willow, Plin. 16, 37, 68. V. A sword-belt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44; Virg. [VI. A woman's girdle, Ov. M. 9, 191; Mart. VII. The zone, zodiac, Manil.]

BALUCA, BALUX. See BALL.

[1. BAMBĀLIO, ōnis. m. A simpleton, ML. — Hence, Ital. bambolo, bambino.]

2. BAMBĀLIO, ōnis. m. A Roman surname: M. Fulvius B., the father-in-law of Antony, Cic. Phil. 3, 6.

[BANCHUS or BANCUS, i. m. A kind of unknown fish, C. Aur.]

BANDŪSĪA, æ. f. A pleasant fountain near Venusia, Hor. O. 3, 13.

BANTĪA, æ. f. A town near Venusia in Apulia, now S. Maria de Vanze, Liv. 27, 25.

BANTĪNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Bantia: B. saltus, Hor. O. 3, 4, 15. — Subst.: Bantini, orum, m. The inhabitants of Bantia, Plin.

[BAPHIUM, ii. n. (βαφειον) A dye-house, Lamprid.]

BAPHYRUS, i. m. A river of Thessaly, near mount Olympus, Liv. 44, 6.

BAPTĒ, arum. m. (βάπτει, dyers) The voluptuous priests of the goddess Cotytto, Juv. 2, 92.

BAPTES, æ. m. An unknown kind of precious stone, perhaps amber artificially coloured, Plin. 57, 10, 54.

[BAPTISMA, ātis. m. (βάπτισμα) I. Ablution, Prud. II. Esp.: Christian baptism, Eccl.]

[BAPTISTA, æ. m. (βαπτιστής) The Baptist, Eccl.]

\*\*BAPTISTERĪUM, ii. n. (βαπτιστήριον) I. A place for bathing or swimming, a basin, Plin. E. 2, 17, 11; 5, 6, 25. [II. A font, baptistery, Eccl.]

[BAPTIZĀTIO, ōnis. f. A baptizing, Ambr.]

[BAPTIZĀTOR, ōris. m. He who baptizes, Tert.]

[BAPTIZO. I. v. a. (βαπτίζω) To baptize, Eccl.]

[BARĀTHRUM, i. n. (βάραθρον) I. A deep cavity, pit, abyss: b. Ætnæ, Sil. 9, 497: — imo gurgite barathri, Virg. II. Esp. A) The infernal regions, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 12. B) The orifice of the stomach, throat, gullet, maw: effundere alqd in b., Plaut. Cure. 1, 2, 29: — hence, b. macelli, qu. the gulf of the market, for a gluttonous person, Hor.; and, barathro donare alqd, to squander, id. C) B. feminem, τὸ αἰδοῖον, Mart. 3, 81.]

[BARĀTERUS, i. m. (βάρατρος, a person fit for the infernal regions) A worthless fellow, Lucr. 3, 967.]

BARBA, æ. f. I. A beard of men and animals: viris mammæ atque barba, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: — barbam tondere: — b. abrader, to pinch off, Plin.: — b. ponere, to shave off, Hor.: — b. promittere, to let grow, Liv.: — b. submittere, the same, Tac.: — b. vellere alicui, to pull any one by the beard, Hor.: — b. pascere sapienter, i. e. to study the Stoic philosophy, id.: — Of animals: b. hircorum, caprarum, Plin.: — b. gallinaceorum, id.: — luporum, Hor.: — b. polyporum, claus, cirri, Plin. II. Meton.: Of plants. A) The barb: a. nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24: — [The beard, the lower lip of the Labiates, NL.] B) Esp.: barba Jovis, a plant, the silver-leaved anthyllis, Plin. 16, 18, 31.

BARBĀNA, æ. f. A river of Illyria, now Bojana, Liv. 44, 31.

[BARBARA, æ. f. A kind of healing plaster, Scrib.]

BARBĀRE. adv. [I. In an outlandish, foreign manner; with the Greeks, i. q. after the Roman, Italian manner, Plaut. As. prol.] II. Meton. \*A) Rudely, in an uncivil manner: si grammaticum se professus quispiam b. loquatur, aut si absurde canat is, qui etis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 extr. [B) Of behaviour: Rudely, clownishly, harshly, coarsely, roughly: b. lædere, Hor. O. 1, 13, 15.]

[BARBĀRĒA, æ. f. (barba) Winter cress, a kind of Erysimum, Fam. Crucifera, NL.]

BARBARI, orum. See BARBARUS.

169

BARBĀRĪA, æ. (rarely -es, -em, -e.) f. (barbarus) Any country out of Greece or Rome, a foreign country.

I. Prop.: A quo (philosopho) non solum Græcia et Italia, sed etiam omnis b. commota est, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 49: — non Ægyptii nec Syri nec fere cuncta b.: — Thus, of Persia in opp. to Greece, Cic. Nep. 1, 3: in the same opp. for Phrygia, Hor. E. 1, 2, 7: of Gaul in opp. to Rome, Cic. Font. 16: in the same opp. for Scythia and Britain, Cic. N. D. 2, 34 extr.: [for Italy, with the Greeks, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 21.] II. Meton.: Intellectual and moral Barbarism. A) Intellectual barbarism, ignorance: si multitudo litium, si hæc turba et b. forensis dat locum vel vitiosissimis oratoribus etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 26: — of impropriety of diction, barbarism: omnes, quos nec aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur. \*B) Moral barbarism, rudeness, incivility, rusticity: inveteratam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplinaque delevit (Cæsar), Cic. Balb. 19: — deposita et mansuetacta b., Just.

[BARBĀRĪCĀRIUS, ii. m. (barbarus) An embroiderer in gold, a gilder, Inscr.]

[BARBĀRĪCE. adv. Outlandish: b. barba demissa, Capit.]

[BARBĀRĪCUM, i. n. for barbaria. A foreign country, Eutr. 7, 8; Amm.]

\*\*BARBĀRĪCUS, a, um. (βαρβαρικὸς) I. Outlandish, foreign, in opp. to Greek or Roman: b. alæ Cæsaris, Luc. 1, 476: — b. pira, Plin.: — b. equi, Veg.: — b. sermo, Amm.: — thus for Phrygian, Enn. ap. Cic.; Virg.: German. Suet.: [Italian, Roman, with the Greeks, Plaut.] II. Meton.: Uncivilised, rude, unmannerly: b. vita, Claud.: — b. silva, irregular, Col.: — [In the neut. poet. as an adv. barbaricum atque immane gemens, rudely, unmannerly, Sil.]

BARBARIES. See BARBARIA.

\*\*BARBĀRISMUS, i. m. (βαρβαρισμός) A barbarism, a barbarous or vicious mode of speaking, especially in respect of the pronunciation of single words, A. Her. 4, 12; Quint.; Gell.

[BARBĀRIUS, ii. m. (barba) A shaver, barber, ML.: — Hence the Fr. barbier.]

[BARBĀRŌLEXIS, eos. f. (βαρβαρόλεξις) A faulty pronunciation of foreign words, Isid.]

\*\*BARBĀRUM, i. n. A kind of healing plaster, Cels. 5, 19, 1; Scrib.

BARBĀRUS, a, um. (βαρβαρος) I. Outlandish, foreign; and subst. a foreigner, barbarian, in respect of the Greeks and Romans: servi agrestes et b., Cic. Mil. 9 extr.: — reges b., Hor.: — quæ virginum barbara, id.: — barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac.: — thus, in respect of the Greeks, for Italian, Roman: absurdum erat aut tantum barbaris casibus Græcam literam (φ) adhibere, aut recto casu Græce loqui, Cic. Or. 48, 160: — conf. cum alienigenis, cum barbaris æternum omnibus Græcis bellum est eritque, Liv.: — lingua b., outlandish, foreign, Sall.: — poeta b., i. e. Nævius, Plaut.: — b. mores, id.: — for Persian, a Persian, Curt.; Nep. for Phrygian, Virg.; Hor. In respect of the Romans, of the Gauls, Cæs.; Germans, id.; Africans, Cic.; Phœnicians, Nep.; and even of the Dassaretii, a Greek people, Liv.: — In the neut. adv.: in barbarum, after the manner of foreigners or barbarians, Tac. II. Meton.: Intellectually or morally barbarous. A) Intellectually: Uncultivated, uneducated, uncivilised, ignorant: qui aliis inhumanus ac b., isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9: — homines b. atque imperiti, Cæs. B) Morally: Rude, wild, rough, barbarous: barbari quidam et immanes, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27: — thus, immanis ac b. consuetudo hominum immolandum: — homines feri ac b., Cæs.: — Calanus Indus, inductus ac b.: — neque tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu natura et moribus: — stultā ac b. arrogantia elati, Cæs.: — b. mos, Hor.: — b. libidines, id.: — [Comp., b. sacra, Ov.]

[BARBĀTŌRĪA, æ. f. (barba) A shaving of the beard: barbatoriam facere, to get shaved for the first time, Petr.]

Z

\*BARBĀTŪLUS, a, um. *dem.* Somewhat bearded, having a downy beard: concursabant b. juvenes, totus ille grex Catilinæ, Cic. Att. 1, 14: — *Meton.*: Of fish: b. multi, id. Par. 5, 2, 38.

BARBĀTUS, a, um. (barba) *Furnished with a beard, bearded, of men and animals.* I. Prop.: dicere licebit Jovem semper b., Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: — thus, quos aut imberbes, aut bene b. videtis: — b. multi: — b. hirculus, Catull.: — also absol., barbatus, for a goat, Phædr.: — b. aquila, a particular kind of eagle, called ossifraga, Plin.: — For denoting Romans of the good old times (who never shaved their beards): liquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula... sed illa horrida, quam in statu antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Cœl. 14, 33: — thus, unus aliquis ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imago antiquitatis, etc.: — *Poet. of elderly persons, adults*: equitare in arundine, si quem delectat b., Hor. S. 2, 3, 249: — Jove nondum b., still young, Juv.: — and likewise *poet. of a philosopher*, Juv.: thus, of Socrates, Persa.] \*\*II. *Meton.* A) Of plants; Downy: a. nux, Plin. 19, 1, 2. B) *Poet.*: Of books, rough, worn, Mart. 14, 84. C) Barbatus, a surname of Lucius Cornelius Scipio, Inscr.]

[BARBESCO, ēre. To become bearded, Gloss.]

[BARBIGER, ēre, ōrum. (barba-gero) Wearing a beard: b. capellæ, Lucr. 6, 971.]

[BARBITRUM, ii. n. (barba) A beard, App. See BARBA.]

[BARBITON. See the following Article.]

[BARBITOS. m. and f. (pl. Barbita. n. Aus.) (βάριτος or -ος) I. A lute, lyre, Hor. O. 1, 32, 4. II. *Meton.*: A song, Ov. Her. 15, 8.]

\*BARBŪLA, æ. f. *dem.* I. A little, thin beard: aliquis ex barbatis illis, non hac b., qua ista (mulier) delectatur, sed illa horrida, Cic. Cœl. 14, 33. II. *Meton.*: Of plants, Plin. 27, 11, 74. III. Barbula, a surname of Q. Æmilius, Liv. 9, 20.

[BARBUS, i. m. (barba) A barbel, Aus.: conf. nullus barbatulus, ap. Cic.]

[BARBŪTUS, a, um. Bearded, ML. Hence, Fr. barbu.]

[BARCA, æ. f. A bark, small boat, according to Isid.]

BARCÆI, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Barce (in Libya), Virg. Æ. 4, 43.

[BARCÆUS, a, um. (Barcas) Of or belonging to Barcas, Barcæan: B. juvenis, i. e. Hannibal, Sil. 10, 355.]

BARCAS, æ. m. (Bάκας) The founder of a race at Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged; hence a surname of Hamilcar, Nep. Ham. 1.

BARCE, es. f. (Bάκρη) I. A town of the Libyan district of Pentapolis, afterwards called Ptolemais, now Tolometa or Dolmeita, Plin. 5, 5, 5. II. The nurse of Sichæus, Virg. Æ. 4, 632.

BARCĪNO or -ON, ōnis. f. A town of Hispania Tarrac., now Barcelona, Plin. 3, 3, 4. Hence, Barcinonensis muria, Aus.

BARCĪNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Barcas: familia B., Liv. 23, 13: — factio B., id.: — Subst.: Barcini, ōrum. m. The Barcine faction, the Barcini, Liv. 21, 3. [Poet.: B. clades, near the river Metaurus, where Hasdrubal fell, Sid.]

[BARDAICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Bardæi (an Illyrian people, ap. Cic. Vardæi): B. calceus, a kind of soldier's boot, poet. for soldiers, Juv. 16, 18: — Absol.: Bardaicus, i. m. A soldier's boot, Mart.]

[BARDANA, æ. f. A bur, Arctium b. F. Synantheræ, NL.]

[BARDITUS. See BARITUS.]

[BARDŪCŪLLUS, i. m. A Gallic upper-garment with a cape, Mart. 14, 128. (called also cuculus Bardaicus, Capit.)]

\*1. BARDUS, a, um. (Bάδύς) Dull of apprehension, stupid: Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et b., Cic. Fat. 5, 16: — [Comp., Tert.]

[2. BARDUS, i. m. A bard, a term applied by the Gauls to poets and augurs, Luc. 1, 449; Amm.]

BARGŪSĪ, ōrum. m. (Βαργούσιοι) A people of Hisp. Tarracon., on the Pyrenees, Liv. 21, 19.

BARGYLĒTÆ, arum. m. The inhabitants of Bargylis, Cic. Fam. 13, 56.

BARGYLĒ, ærum. f. (Βαργύλλια) A town of Caria, Liv. 32, 33.

BARGYLĒTĪCUS, a, um. Of Bargylis: B. sinus, Liv. 37, 17.

[BĀRIS, idos. f. (Bάρις) A small Egyptian galley, a boat, Prop. 3, 11, 44.]

BARĪTUS (bardit.), ūs. m. (A German word) The war-cry or battle-song of the ancient Germans, Tac. Germ. 3. Gen.: A war-cry, Veg.; Amm.

1. BARĪUS, ii. n. A town of Apulia, now Bari, Liv. 40, 18. [B. ducis, the town Bar le Duc, in France: B. ad Albulam, the town Bar sur Aube.]

[2. BĀRIUM, ii. n. A certain metallic base, NL.]

\*1. BĀRO, ōnis. m. (allied to varo, varro, a block) A blockhead, stupid fellow: hæc quam loqueris, nos b. stupemus, like blocks, blockheads, Cic. Fin. 2, 23.

[2. BĀRO, ōnis. m. (perhaps related to the foregoing word) I. A strong, vigorous man, LL. Hence, II. *Meton.* A) A husband, ML. B) A baron, ML.]

[BĀRŌMĒTRUM, i. n. (Bάρος-μέτρον) An instrument for measuring the gravity of the air, a barometer, NL.]

[BĀRŌNĪA, æ. f. The rank, etc. of a baron, a barony, ML.]

[BĀRŌNĪSSA, æ. f. (2. baro) A baroness, ML.]

BAROPTĒNUS or BARIPEPE. A kind of precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

[BĀRŌSUS for stultus, mulierosus, mollis, Gloss.]

[BĀRRĪNUS, a, um. (barrus) Of or belonging to elephants, Sid.]

[BARRŌ, ire. v. n. (barrus) To cry like an elephant, Spart.]

[BARRĪTUS, ūs. m. The cry of an elephant, App.]

BARRUS, i. m. (an Indian word) I. An elephant, Hor. Ep. 12, 1. II. Barrus, a surname of T. Betucius, Cic. Brut. 46.

[BĀRŪTHUM, i. n. The town Beirut, in Bavaria.]

[BĀRYĀCOLA, æ. f. (Bαρύ-ἀκούω) Hardness of hearing, NL.]

BĀRYCĒPHĀLUS, a, um. (Bαρυκέφαλος) or BĀRYCŪS, a, um. (Bαρύς) In Archit.: Flat-headed, Vitruv. 3, 2.

[BĀRYPHŌNĪA, æ. f. (Bαρύ-φωνή) A heavy delivery, thick utterance, NL.]

[BĀRYPICRON, i. n. (Bαρύπικρον, very bitter) A Greek epithet of wormwood, absinthium, App.]

[BĀRYTA, æ. f. (Bαρύς) Protoxide of Barium, NL.]

BĀRYTHON, ōnis. m. (Bαρύθων) A kind of plant, called also Sabina, App.

BASALTES, is. n. (an African word) A black and hard kind of marble, basalt, Plin. 36, 7, 11.

BĀSĀNĪTES (lapia) (Bασανίτης from Bάσανος) A touchstone, Plin. 36, 20, 38.

[BASCAUDA, æ. f. (a British word) A rinsing-bowl, or a basket, Juv. 12, 46; Mart. 14, 99.]

[BĀSELLA, æ. f. *dem.* (basis) A small pedestal, Pall.]

[BĀSĪATĪO, ōnis. f. A kissing, a kiss, Catull. 7, 1; Mart.]

[BĀSĪĀTOR, ōris. m. A kisser, Mart. 11, 98.]

[BĀSĪLĀRIS, e. (basis) Belonging to or constituting the basis of any part or organ: os b., the sphenoid bone: pars b. fundamental part, principle, base, NL.]

BĀSĪLĒA or -ĪA, æ. f. Basle in Switzerland, Amm. 30, 3.

[BĀSĪLLA, ōrum. n. (Bασίλεια, rā. royal) The Books of Kings, in the Bible, Eccl.]

BASILICA. See BASILICUS.

[**BASILICE**, *adv.* *Splendidly, magnificently, princely*, Plaut. *Pers.* 4, 21. — *Jocosely*: *interire b.*, entirely, id.]

**BASILICON**. See **BASILICUS**.

[**BASILICOLA**, *æ. f. dem.* (basilica) *A small church, small chapel*, P. Nol.]

**BASILICUS**, *a. um.* (βασιλεύς) I. A) *Royal, princely, splendid*, Plaut. *Capt.* 4, 2, 31. B) *Esp.*: *b. vitis*, a kind of vine with the *Dyrrhachini*, Plin. 14, 2, 4. II. *Subst.* [A) *Basilicus*, *i. m.* (*sc. jactus*) *The fortunate or best throw of dice*, *Venerius*, Plaut. *Curc.* 2, 3, 80.] B) *Basilica*, *æ. f.* 1) *A basilica, hall, colonnade, a handsome public building with porticoes, near the forum, where merchants assembled for business and justice was administered*, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 5, 58; Mur. 34: *b. Emilia*, Plin.: — *b. Julia*, id. [2] *A principal church, cathedral, basilic*, Eccl. 3) *The inner brachial vein*, NL. C) *Basilicum*, *i. n.* *A magnificent robe*, Plaut. *Ep.* 2, 2, 48.] D) *In Gr. form*, *Basilicon*, *i. n.* 1) *A black healing-plaster*, Scrib.: *called also basilice*, *es. f.* id. 2) *The best sort of nut, a nutmeg*, Plin. 15, 22, 84.

**BASILISCA**, *æ. f.* (βασιλίσκη) *A plant, good against a basilisk's bite; also called regula*, App.

**BASILISCUS**, *i. m.* (βασιλάκος) I. *A basilisk*, Plin. 8, 21, 33; Luc. II. *Basiliscus*, a surname of Cn. Pompeius, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 4, 11.

[**BASILIUM**, *ii. n.* (βασιλεύς) *A royal ornament*, Inscr.]

[**BASIO**, *v. a.* (basium) *To kiss*, Catull. 7, 9; Mart. — *Hence*, Fr. *baiser*, Ital. *bacio*.]

[**BASIOGLOSSUS**, *i. m.* (βάσις-γλωσσα) *The muscle which pulls the tongue downward*, NL.]

[**BASIDOLUM**, *i. n. dem.* (basium) *A little kiss*, App.]

**BASIS**, *is. f.* (βάσις) *That on which any thing rests; esp. of pillars, a foot, pedestal, base*: in *basī statuarum maximis literis incisum*, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 2, 63: — *Quo* (*i. e.* ad sepulchrum) *quum patefactus esset aditus, ad adversam basim accessimus*: — *Prov. metiri aliquid cum basi sua, to measure, as it were, the column together with the base*, *i. e.* to overrate anybody, Sen.: — *The foundation of a building*: *b. villæ*, Cic. *Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 2: — *b. trianguli, the fundamental line, basis*, id. *N.D.* 2, 49: — *b. arcus, a bowstring*, Col.: — *the lower part of the shaft of a column*, Vitruv.: *sole of the foot*, Veg. — *In Gramm.*: *A fundamental word or root*, Varr.

[**BASIUM**, *ii. n.* (transposed, for *sāvium, suāvium*) *A kiss*, Catull. 5, 7; Mart.: *jactare basia, lit., to throw a kiss to anybody*, *i. e.* to kiss one's hand, Phædr.]

**BASSANĀ**, *æ. f.* *A town of Illyria, now Elbassan*, Liv. 44, 30. — *Bassanite*, *The inhabitants of Bassania*, ib.

[**BASSAREUS**, *ei. m.* (Βασσαρεύς) *A cognomen of Bacchus*, Hor. O. 1, 18, 11.]

[**BASSARICUS**, *a. um.* *Belonging to Bacchus*, Prop. 3, 17, 30.]

[**BASSARIS**, *idis. f.* (Βασσαρίς) *A female follower of Bacchus*, Pers. 1, 101.]

[**BASTĀGA** or **BASTĀGLA**, *æ. f.* (Βασταγή) *Carriage, portage*, Cod. Just.]

[**BASTĀGĀRIUS**, *ii. m.* (bastaga) *One who superintends the carriage of luggage etc.*, Cod. Th.]

[**BASTARDUS**, *a. um.* *Illegitimate, spurious, spurius, nothus*, ML. — *Hence*, Fr. *bâtard*.]

**BASTARNÆ** (Basternæ), *arum. m.* *A Germanic tribe, along the Carpathian mountains*, Liv. 40, 50.

[**BASTERNA**, *æ. f.* *A sedan carried by mules*, Pall.]

[**BASTERNARIUS**, *ii. m.* *A sedan-bearer*, Symm.]

[1. **BAT**, *fucetē, for at*, Plaut. *Ps.* 1, 3, 6.]

[2. **BAT**. *The sound produced by one who blows the horn*, Charis.]

[**BĀTĀLĀRIĀ**, *æ. f.* *A sort of ship of war*, LL.]

[**BĀTĀVĪA**, *æ. f.* I. *The peninsula of Batavia, Holland, for Batavorum Insula*, LL. II. *The town Batavia in the island of Java*.]

**BĀTAVŌDŪRUM**, *i. n.* *A town in Holland, now Wyk by Duurstede*, Tac. H. 5, 20.

**BĀTAVORUM INSULA**. *Batavia, Holland*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10; Tac.

**BĀTAVUS**, *a. um.* *Batavian, Dutch*: *B. spuma*, Mart. 8, 33: — *Subst.*: *Batavi, orum. m.* *Batavians, Dutchmen*, Tac. G. 29; Sil.

[**BATHŌNĪA**, *æ. f.* *The city of Bath, in England*.]

**BĀTHYLLUS**, *i. m.* (Βάθυλλος) *A Greek name*. I. *A boy loved by Anacreon*, Hor. *Ep.* 14, 9. II. *A celebrated actor of pantomime in the time of Augustus*, Tac. A. 1, 54; Juv.

**BĀTĪA**, *æ. f.* *A kind of fish, unknown to us*, Plin. 32, 7, 25.

**BĀTILLUM** (vat.), *i. n.* [batillus, *i. m.* M. Emp.] I. *A shovel, coal-shovel*, Plin. 33, 1, 44: *a pitchfork or shovel for manure*, Varr. II. *A coal-pan, fumigating pan*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36.]

[**BĀTŌLA**, *æ. f.* *A small drinking-vessel*, Plaut. *Stich.* 5, 4, 11.]

**BĀTIS**, *idis. f.* (Batis) I. *A kind of sea-fish, a skate, ray, maid*, Plin. 32, 11, 53. II. *A kind of plant, samphire*, Plin. 21, 15, 50.

[**BĀTRĀCHĪDĒS**, *æ. m.* (Βάτραχος-εἶδος, like a frog) *A kind of geranium*, Fam. *Geraneæ*, NL.]

**BĀTRĀCHĪON**, *ii. n.* (Βάτραχιον) *A medicinal plant, called also ranunculus*, Plin. 25, 13, 109.

**BĀTRĀCHĪTES**, *æ. m.* (Βάτραχίτης) *A precious stone, of the colour of a frog*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

[**BĀTRĀCHŌMŪMĀCHĪA**, *æ. f.* (Βάτραχονμουαχία) *The Battle of the Frogs and Mice, a poem attributed to Homer*, Mart. 14, 183; Stat.]

**BĀTRĀCHUS**, *i. m.* (Βάτραχος) *A sea-fish like a frog*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

[**BATTALIA**. See **BATTUALIA**.]

[**BATTĀDES**, *æ. m.* (Battus) *An inhabitant of Cyrene*, Sil. 2, 61: *esp. the poet Callimachus, born at Cyrene*, Ov.]

[**BATTIS**, *idis. f.* (Barris) *A female beloved by the poet Philetas, of Cos*, Ov. *Tr.* 1, 6, 2.]

[**BATTŪLĪA** and **BATTALIA**, *iun. n.* (batus) *The sword exercise of the Roman soldiers and gladiators*, LL. *Hence*, Ital. *battaglia*, Fr. *bataille*.]

[**BATTŪRIUM**, *ii. n.* (batuo) *A mortar for bruising*, Gloss.]

[**BATTUO**. See **BATUO**.]

**BATTUS**, *i. m.* (Βάττος) I. *The founder of Cyrene*, Sil. 8, 57. II. *A herdsman of Neleus*, Ov. *M.* 2, 688.

**BĀTŪLUM**, *i. n.* *A town in Campania*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 739.

**BĀTŪO** (battuo), *ūi, ēre. v. a. and n.* *To beat, to thrust, to knock*. [I. *Gen.* Plaut. *Cas.* 2, 8, 60: *to bruise or crush in a mortar*, M. Emp.] II. *Esp.* A) *Of sword exercise; To fence*, Suet. *Cal.* 54. B) *To cohabit*, Cic. *Fam.* 9, 22. [Hence, Ital. *battere*, Fr. *battre*.]

[**BATUS**, *perhaps for batis*. *A plant, according to Fest.*]

[**BAUBOR**, *ari. v. dep.* *Of a dog; To yelp, bay*, Lucr. 5, 1070.]

**BAUCIS**, *idis. f.* (Βαυκίς) I. *The wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury*, Ov. *M.* 8, 623. [II. *Meton.*: *An old woman*, Pers. 4, 21.]

**BAULI**, *orum. m.* *A place near Baia, now Bacolo*, Cic. *Ac.* 2, 40; Tac.; Mart.

[**BĀVĀRIĀ**, *æ. f.* also **BAIOARIA** and **BOIARIA**. *Bavaria*, *Hence*, *Adj.*: *Bavaricus*, *a. um.* *Bavarian*.]

**BĀVĪUS**, *ii. m.* *A bad poet in the time of Virgil*, Virg. *B.* 3, 90.

[**BAXĒA**, *æ. f.* *A kind of shoe*, Plaut. *Men.* 2, 3, 40.]

**BDELLIUM**, *ii. n.* [bēdella, *æ. f.* M. Emp.] (βδέλλιον) I. *A kind of palm, vine-palm*, Plin. 12, 9, 19. [II. *A gum exuding from it*, Veg.: *as a term of endearment*: *tu b.*, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 2, 7.]

\***BĒĀTE**, adv. *Happily*: bene beateque vivere, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: — *Comp.*, Sen.: — *Sup.*, id.

[**BĒĀTĪFICO**, are. v. a. (beatus-facio) *To render happy*, August.]

[**BĒĀTĪFICUS**, a, um. (beatus-facio) *Rendering happy*, App.]

\***BĒĀTĪTAS**, ātis. f. (beatus) *The state of the happy one, happiness* (a word formed by Cicero): aut ista sive b., sive *beatitudo* dicenda sunt (utrumque omnino durum, sed usu mollienda nobis verba sunt), Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95.

\***BĒĀTĪTUDO**, inis. f. (beatus) *The state of the happy, happiness*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95.

[**BĒĀTŪLUS**, a, um. dem. *Somewhat happy*, Pers. 3, 103.]

**BĒĀTUS**, a, um. (beo) *Rendered happy, happy, felicitous*. I. *Gen.*: neque ulla alia huic verbo, quum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi secretis malis omnibus cumulata bonorum omnium complexio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: — qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat, ut sit beator; si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est: — nemo b. esse potest... nec potest quisquam alias b. esse, alias *misere*: — vita b.: — *conf.* beatissima vita: — libera et b. civitas: — eorum optimus et beatissimus comitatus: — beatum aliquid et *immortale*: — beatus ille, qui procul negotiis etc., Hor.: — nihil est ab omni parte b., id.: — opto, ut beatus sis, *I wish you every happiness*, Cic. Att. 10, 16: — *In the neut. absol.*: ex bonis quæ sola honesta sunt, efficiendum est beatum, *felicity* (usually *vita beata*), Cic. Tusc. 5, 15 extr. II. *Esp.* \*A) *Blessed with earthly goods, rich, wealthy*: Dionysius tyrannus opulentissimæ et beatissimæ civitatis (Syracusarum), Cic. N. D. 3, 33: — satis beatus unicus Sabinis, Hor.: — b. copia, *rich, flowing over*, Quint.: — *thus*, b. ubertas, id.: — [*Poet. for magnificent, lordly*: b. rus, Hor.: — b. nectar, Mart. B) *Of deceased persons; Blessed souls: beate memorie, literally, of blessed memory, our 'poor,' e.g. my poor (= deceased) father*, Hier. C) *Beatissimus: A title of the superior clergy*, LL.]

[**BEBRA**, æ. f. *A weapon of barbarous nations*, Veg.]

[**BEBRĪNUS**, a, um. (beber for fiber, a beaver) *Belonging to a beaver*: b. pelles, LL.]

1. **BEBRYCES**, cum. m. (Βέβρυκες) *A people inhabiting the country afterwards called Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 30, 33; V. Fl.

2. **BEBRYCES**, cum. m. (perhaps allied to the preceding word) *A people in Gallia Narbon., near the Pyrenees*, Sil.

**BEBRYCĪA**, æ. f. (Βέβρυκία) *The district of Bebrycia, (later, Bithynia)*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv.; V. Fl.

[**BEBRYCIUS**, a, um. *Belonging to Bebrycia*, B. gens, Virg. Æ. 5, 373: — *Meton.*: *Belonging to king Bebriz*, Stat.: — B. virgo, i. e. *Pyrene, the daughter of Bebriz, king of Bebrycia in Gaul*, Sil.: — *belonging to the Bithynian king Prusias*, Sid.]

**BEBRYX**, ycis. m. I. A) *Bebrycian*, V. Fl. 4, 315. B) *Esp.*: *A king of the Bebrycians*, V. Fl. 4, 261; Stat.

II. *A king of Bebrycia in Gaul*, Sil. 3, 423.

[**BECABUNGA**, æ. f. *An aquatic plant, brooklime, veronica b.*, Fam. *Veronica*, NL.]

[**BĒCCUS**, i. m. (a word of Gallic extraction; *conf.* the Fr. bec) *A beak, especially of a cock; as cognomen*, Suet. Vit. 18.]

[**BĒCHĪCUM**, i. n. (βήκη) *A remedy against a cough, or for the chest*, NL.]

**BĒCHĪON**, ii. n. (βήχιον) *A plant said to alleviate a cough, called also tussilago, colt's-foot*, Plin. 26, 6, 16.

**BĒCHĪRES**, um. [Bechiri, ðrum, Avien.] m. (Βέχηρες) *A Scythian tribe on the Pontus Euxinus (perhaps the modern Baschirs)*, Plin. 6, 4, 3.

**BĒDRĪĀCENSIS**, e. *Of Bedriacum*, Tac. H. 2, 70; Suet.

**BĒDRĪĀCUM**, i. n. *A small town of Upper Italy, between Verona and Cremona, now Beverare*, Tac. H. 2, 39 sq.

[**BEELZĒBŪB**, ind., or **BEELZĒBŪL**, ūlis. m. (Hebr. בְּעֶלְזֶבֶד or בְּעֶלְזֶבֶל) *Beelzebub, chief of evil spirits*, Bibl.]

**BEGORRĪTES LACUS**. *A lake in Macedonia*, Liv. 42, 53.

**BELBINĀTES AGER**. *In Arabia, now Belemia*, Liv. 38, 34.

[**BĒLEMNITES**, æ. m. (Βέλος) *A kind of stone, belemnite*, NL.]

[**BELĒNUS**, i. m. *A deity of Noricum and Aquileia*, Tert.]

**BELGÆ**, ærum. m. (Βέλγαι) *The Belgians, in the north of Gaul*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1 sq.; Tac.: — [*In the sing.*: Belgæ, æ. m. *A Belgian*, Luc.]

**BELGĪCUS**, a, um. *Belonging to the Belgians, Belgian*: B. cæssa, Virg. G. 3, 204. Hence Gallia B., or *absol. Belgica*, æ. f. *The part of Gaul inhabited by the Belgians, between the Rhine, the Seine, the Murne, and the North Sea*, Plin. 4, 17, 31; Tac. H. 1, 12.

**BELGĪUM**, ii. n. I. *A part of Gallia Belgica, on both sides of the Somme, now Beauvais, Artois, and Amiens*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 24 sq. II. *Belgium*. III. *B. federatum, the United Netherlands*.

[**BĒLIAS**, ædis. f. *A female descendant of Belus*, Sen. poet.]

[**BĒLĪDES**, æ. m. (Βηλίδης) *A male descendant of Belus*: B. Palamedes, Virg. Æ. 2, 82: of *Lyneceus*, Ov. — *In the plur., of Danaus and Ægyptus*, Stat.]

[**BĒLIAS**, idis. f. (usually pl. Bēlides, um.) *Grand-daughters or descendants of Belus, Bēlides, Danaids*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 62.]

[**BELLADONNA**. See **ATROPA**.]

**BELLĀRIĀ**, ðrum. n. (bellus) *A dessert, sweet-meats; and conf.* Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 27; Suet. Ner. 27.

**BELLĀTOR**, ðris. m. *A warrior, a combatant*: quis est qui aut bellatori aut imperatori aut oratori quaerat aliquid etc.? Cic. Tusc. 4, 24: — *ecqua pacifica persona desideretur, an in bellatore sint omnia*: — adeo Sulla dissimilis fuit b. ac *victor*, ut etc., Vell.: — *primus ipse b. durque*, Liv.: — [*Poet. of wine-bibbers*, Plaut.: — *Poet. Adj.*: *Warlike, fit for fight*: b. Turnus, Virg.: — b. deus, i. e. *Mars*, id.: — b. equus, *fit for combat, spirited*, id.: — *also used absol.*: bellator, Juv.: — b. campus, Stat.: — b. ensis, Sil.: — *Of chess or draughtsmen*, Ov.]

\***BELLĀTŌRIŪS**, a, um. *Warlike, hostile*: b. iumenta, Amm.: — b. stilus, a *polemic style*, Plin. E. 7, 9, 7.

**BELLĀTRIX**, icis. f. [*A female warrior*. I. *Adj.*: *Warlike, fit for fight*: b. Penthesilea, Virg. Æ. 1, 493: — b. diva, i. e. *Pallas*, Ov.: — b. Roma, id.: — b. bellua, i. e. *an elephant*, Sil.: — b. carinas, Stat. \*II. *Fig.*: b. iracundia, *violent anger*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24 extr.: — *thus*, b. ira, Claud.]

[**BELLĀTŪLUS**, a, um. (bellus) *Pretty*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 28.]

[**BELLAX**, æcis. (bello) *Warlike*, Luc. 4, 406.]

**BELLE**, adv. *Handsomely, fairly, prettily, gently finely, agreeably, etc.*: quare bene et *præclare*, quamvis nobis sæpe dicatur, b. et *festive* nimium sæpe nolo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26: — non tam mirabilia quam conjecta b.: — b. posita *Hermathena tua*: — satis b. attendere alqm: — bellissime navigare: — bellissime esse cum alqo vel in prædiis alqis: — belle negare alqd, *to decline civilly*: — b. habere, *to feel well*: — b. esse, *the same*: — *conf. ellipt. cetera b., the others are well or all right*: — *In conjunction with Adj.*: sumus ambo b. curiosi, *pretty or rather curious*: — aqua non longe a villa b. sane fluens: — *In replies*: hæc quomodo fers? b. mehercule: — [b. facere, *medicinally, to do good, to be efficient*, Cato; Scrib.]

**BELLĒRŌPHON**, ontis. [-ontes, æ. Aus.] m. (Βελλεροφῶν and Βελλεροφόντης) *The son of Glaucus, and grandson of Sisyphus, who killed the Chimæra, but was thrown from the winged horse Pegasus while attempting to mount to heaven*, Hor. O. 3, 7, 15.

[**BELLĒRŌPHONTĒUS**, a, um. (Bellerophon) *Belonging to Bellerophon*: B. equus, *Pegasus*, Prop. 3, 3, 2.]

**BELLĪCŌSUS**, a, um. (bellicus) *Warlike, fit for fight*: gentes immanes et barbaræ et b., Cic. P. C. 13 extr.: — homines b., Cæs.: — bellicosissimæ nationes: — *conf.* cum omnium bellicosissimis bellum gerere: — bellicosissimæ provincie, Cæs.: — differre consulatum in bellicosiorem annum,

more warlike, more abounding in war, Liv.:—quod multo bellicosius erat, more valorous, id.

[BELLICRĒPA SALTATTO. A warlike dance or festival, military evolution, according to Fest.]

BELLICUS, a, um. (bellum) I. A) Belonging to war, military: bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicio noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36:—conf. quum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas:—b. disciplina:—b. jus:—b. laudes, military glory:—b. officia:—b. virtus:—b. ignis, originating with, kindled by the enemy, Liv.:—b. caerimonia, id.:—b. nomina, obtained by military exploits, Flor.:—b. nubes, misfortune of war, Claud. B) Subst. Bellicum, i. n. The signal for an attack, given by the tuba: b. canere, to give the signal for an attack: simul atque aliqui motus novus b. canere cepit, causes the trumpet of war to be sounded, Cic. Mur. 4:—ubi primum b. cani audisset, arma capturum, to take up arms at the first call, Liv.:—Fig.: idem me b. cecinisse dicunt, to have given a signal for rising, to have incited, aroused:—also of a fiery speech: alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo b., he sounds, in some measure, the signal: sounds the trumpet of alarm. \*II. Meton. for bellicosus, Warlike: b. Pallas, Ov. M. 5, 46:—thus, b. dea, id.:—b. deus, i. e. Romulus, id.:—b. civitas, Vell.

[BELLIFER, ēra, ērum. (bellum-fero) Warlike, Claud.]

[BELLIGER, ēra, ērum. (bellum-gero) Warlike, carrying on or waging war, Ov. M. 3, 538; Sil.; Mart.]

[BELLIGERATOR, ōris. m. A leader in war, warrior, Avien.]

\*BELLIGĒRO, i. v. n. (bellum-gero) To carry on war, to wage war: nec cauponantes bellum sed belligerantes, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12 extr.:—qui (C. Marius) Induciomaro isti par in belligerando esse possit, Cic. Font. 12:—Impers.: cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, Liv.

[BELLIGEROB, ari. for belligero. To carry on war, Hyg.]

BELLĪO, ōnis. f. A sort of flower growing in cornfields, Plin. 21, 8, 25.

[BELLĪPŌTENS, entis. (bellum) Potent in war: b. diva, Pallas, Stat. Th. 2, 715:—Subst. for Mars, Virg. A. 11, 8.]

[BELLĪPRĀTUM, i. n. The town Beaupré, in France.]

BELLIS, idis. f. The white daisy, Fam. Synanthereae, Plin. 26, 5, 13.

[BELLĪSŌNUS, a, um. (bellum-sono) Resounding with war, P. Nol.]

[BELLĪTAS, ātis. f. Beauty, fairness, ML. Hence, Ital. bellā, Fr. beauté. See BELLUS at the end.]

[BELLĪTĪA, ē. f. Beauty, ML. Hence, Ital. bellezza.]

[BELLĪTUDO, inis. f. (bellum) Beauty, Varr. ap. Fest.]

BELLO, i. v. n. (bellum) I. To carry on war, to wage war, bellum gerere: quum illa civitas cum Pœnis suo nomine ac sua sponte bellaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33:—thus, b. cum diis; for which, b. adversus alqm, Liv.:—conf. b. pro alqo adversus alqm, id.:—b. contra alqm, V. Fl.:—longe a domo b.:—bellandi studium, warlike spirit, Cæa.:—conf. bellandi cupidus, id.; bellandi causa, id.:—bellandi fugā facere alqd:—bellum a. consilibus bellatum, brought to a close, finished, debellatum, Liv.:—thus, quoad bellatum esset, id.; and, non ut ad pugnam sed ad bellandum profecti, Tac.—[With dat.: b. magno parenti, Stat. II. Gen.: To combat, fight, Ov. M. 5, 101; Sil.; Stat.]

BELLOCASSI, ōrum, or VELOCASSES, VELLIICASSES, ium. m. A people in Gallia Lugdun. on the right bank of the Seine, from the confus of the Oise to the town Le Pont de l'Arche, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75; 2, 4.

[BELLŌVĪUM or BELLŌCUM, i. n. The town Beaujeu in France.]

BELLŌNA, ē. f. (bellum) A Roman goddess of war, whose temple was situate near the Circus Maximus, where the senate gave audience to those who were refused leave to enter the town, Liv. 10, 19; 26, 21; Ov.; Virg.

[BELLŌNĀRIA, ē. f. A plant used by the priests at the festival of Bellona, solanum, App.]

[BELLŌNĀRII. (Bellona) Priests of Bellona, Acr. Hor. S. 2, 3, 223, doubtful.]

[BELLŌQUADRA, ē. or BELLĪQUADRU, i. n. The town Beaucaire in France.]

[BELLOR, ari. for bello. To carry on war, Virg. A. 11, 660.]

[BELLŌSUS, a, um. (bellum) Warlike, Cæcil. ap. Non.]

BELLŌVĀCI, ōrum. m. A people of Gallia Belgica, in the modern Beauvais, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.

BELLUA, BELLUALIS, BELLULIS, BELLUINUS. See BELUA, BELUALIS, etc.

[BELLŪLE. adv. Neatly, prettily, Plaut. ap. Fest.]

[BELLŪLUS, a, um. dem. Neat, pretty, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43.]

BELLUM, i. n. (originally duellum from duo, a fight between two, a duel; hence) I. A) War: b. ita suscipiatur, ut nihil aliud nisi 'pax quæsitā videatur, Cic. Off. 23, 80:—belli æquitas sanctissime jure fetialis perscripta:—bellorum semen et causa:—bellorum assiduitas:—belli dux:—b. domesticum, triste ac turbulentum:—b. civile:—b. intestinum:—b. pestiferum:—in quibus (terris) b. acerbum diuturnumque versatum est:—b. parare, comparare, to prepare for war:—b. excitare, to excite, —b. movere:—b. suscipere:—b. querere:—b. denunciare et indicere alqui, to declare:—b. inferre alqui, to carry on war, or wage war against any body; for which also, b. inferre contra alqm:—b. facere, to commence a war, to make war:—b. agere, to prepare or get ready for war, Cæs.:—b. administrare cum alqo, to carry on against any one who has the chief command:—b. gerere, to carry on:—b. alere ac fovere omnibus consiliis, Liv.:—b. ducere, to prolong:—b. trahere, the same:—conf. b. mollior et per dilationes gerere, Liv.:—b. affectum et, vere ut dicam, pœne confectum:—b. tollere, to remove:—b. delere, to make impossible:—quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce tanti belli impetus navigavit, spread over the sea:—bello ardet Syria, is in warlike tumult:—conf. bello flagrat Italia:—quibuscumque rebus vel belli vel 'domi poterunt, remp. augeant, in peace or war:—thus, belli 'domique, in peace and war, Sal.; Liv.; for which, noster populus in 'pace et 'domi imperat, in bello sic paret, ut etc.:—thus, in bello occidere:—ut fit in bello:—also with abl.: Veienti bello:—bello Latinorum:—Ariovisti bello, Cæs.:—opp. 'prælium, denoting a single battle: Thucydides res gestas et bella narrat et 'prælia:—thus, nec vero (dii) bellis 'præliisque carnerunt:—Hannibal fassus in curia est, non 'prælio modo se sed bello victum, Liv. [B) Meton. for prælium: A battle, Virg. A. 2, 439; Just.] \*II. Fig.: War, combat, strife: quum mihi cum omnibus improbis æternum videam b. esse suspectum, Cic. Sull. 9 extr.:—cur philosophiæ prope b. indixeris:—hoc bello perfecto, tribuniciū domi b. patres terras, Liv.:—milvo est quoddam b. quasi naturale cum corvo.

[BELLUM VADUM, i. n. The town Bilbao in Spain.]

[BELLUOSUS. See BELUOSUS.]

BELLUS, a, um. (contr. for benulus, from bonus for bonus) I. Pretty, handsome, neat, amiable, charming, pleasant (ap. Cic. for the most part in his Epistles): Piliæ et puellæ Cæciliæ bellissimæ salutem dices, Cic. Att. 6, 4:—thus, Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit:—hæc non possum dicere, non esse hominis et b. et humani: sapientis vero nullo modo:—thus, homines b.:—Of things; illum pueris locum esse bellissimum duximus:—subsidiū bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium:—est tibi ex iis ipsis, qui assunt, b. copia:—quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, in what a pleasant situation:—hæc ipse fero quidem fronte ac vultu bellis, sed angor intimis sensibus, cheerfully, or with a cheerful face or air:—In the n. bellum est, with a subject following, it is a pleasant or fine (thing): etiam sine cognitione juris quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247:—thus, est b., aliquem libenter odisse; and, b. est, aliquo exire:—in good health, well: fac bellus revertare; conf. in the adv., belle esse and

## BELLUTUS

habere. [II. *Meton.* with relation to the interior quality of a thing, i. q. bonus, Good: in quo Græci belliores quam Romani nostri, Varr. ap. Non. — b. vinum, Col.: — Hence, Old Fr. *bel, beal, bial*; whence the modern, *beau, bel, belle, bellâtre.*]

[BELLUTUS. See BELUTUS.]

[BELLUS. See BELUS.]

[BĒLO. 1. for balo. To bleat, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7.]

[BĒLŌicos or BĒLŌtōcos. A plant, i. q. dictamnus, App.]

BĒLŌNE, ea. f. (Βελόνη) A sea-fish, acus, Plin. 9, 51, 76.

BĒLŪA (bellua), æ. f. I. A) An animal, esp. of large size (as an elephant, lion, whale, etc.), a monster: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30: — conf. quæ in rebus *inanimis* quæque in usu et tractatione beluarum fiunt utiliter ad hominum vitam; and, nec immanitate beluarum efferari nec *stirpium* asperitate vastari: — elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, ad figuram quæ vastior? — singulas stellas numeras deos eosque aut beluarum nomine appellas, ut Capram, ut Nepam, ut Taurum, ut Leonem, aut rerum *inanimatarum*: — ea genera beluarum, quæ in rubro mari Indiæve gignantur: — b. fera et immanis: — conf. b. vasta et immanis. [B] Esp.: An elephant: quis (gladiis) appetebant beluarum manus, Curt. 8, 14: — conf. unius proboscide abscisa mori beluas, Flor.: — b. Indæ, Ov.: — b. Gætula, Juv.] II. *Meton.* used as an epithet; Beast, monster: quid ego hospitii jura in hac immani b. commemoro? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42: — furor impure belus: — volo ego illi b. (Gallo) ostendere etc., Liv.: — [Hence, Ital. *belva.*]

[BĒLŪALIS (bell.), e. Animal, like an animal, Macr.]

[BĒLŪATUS (bell.), a, um. (belua) Embroidered with the figures of animals, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14.]

[BĒLŪILIS (bell.), e. (belua) Animal, like an animal, Gloss.]

[BĒLŪINUS (bell.), a, um. (belua) Animal: b. voluptates, Gell. 19, 2, 2.]

[BĒLŪOSUS (bell.), a, um. (belua) Abounding with animals: b. Oceanus, Hor. O. 4, 14, 47.]

BĒLUS, i. m. (Βήλος) I. The founder of Babylon, Ov. M. 4, 213. II. An Indian deity, compared with Hercules of the Greeks, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. III. King of Egypt, the father of Danaus and Ægyptus; hence, Belides, Belis, Belias. IV. Beli oculus: A gem; Cat's eye, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

[BĒLŪTUS (bell.), a, um. (belua) Like an animal, of the nature of an animal, according to Fest.]

[BĒLŪS (bell.), a, um. (belua) Animal, Gloss.]

BĒNĀCUS, i. m. (Βήνακος) A lake in Gallia Transpadana, now Lago di Garda, in the territory of Verona, Virg. G. 2, 160; Æ. 10, 205: — B. lacus, the same, Plin.

BĒNDĪDĪUS, a, um. (Βενδιδῆος) Belonging to Bendis, the Thracian goddess of the moon: B. templum, Liv. 38, 41.

BĒNĒ. adv. Comp., melius; Sup., optime. (bonus for bonus) Well, in the widest sense of the word, of any mental or physical excellence; well, rightly, properly, nobly, etc. I. Gen.: villa bona beneque ædificata, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: — ager b. cultus: — conf. res rustica sane b. culta et fructuosa: — corpus b. constitutum: — b. olens: — b. beateque vivere: — b. mereri de rep.: — b. moratus: — b. audire: — b. emere, to buy cheap: — the reverse, b. vendere, to sell dear, Plaut.

II. Esp. A) With verbs. 1) Bene dicere. \*a) To speak well, rightly, correctly, properly: b. dicere, id est, Attice dicere, Cic. O. Gen. 4 extr.: — professio ipsa b. dicendi: — qui optime dicunt, the most eloquent: — optime dicta, Quint.: — planius ac melius dicere alqd, Hor. b) Dicere (alci), to speak well of anybody, to praise, to extol: cui b. dixit umquam bono? b. dixit? immo, quem fortem et bonum civem non petulantissime est insectatus? Cic. Sen. 52: — philosophia mater omnium bene factorum beneque dictorum: — (poetæ) ad b. dicendum delectandumque redacti, Hor. [c] To speak words of good omen, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 155. 2) Bene facere. a) To do any thing well, rightly, properly, orderly, to do well: vel non

## BENEFICIARIUS

facere, quod non optime possis, vel facere, quod non *passime* facias, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86: — b. facit A. Silius qui transegerit: — Hence, bene facta, good or noble doings, noble actions: philosophia mater omnium b. factorum beneque dictorum: — conscientia b. actæ vitæ multorumque b. factorum recordatio jucundissima est: — omnia b. facta in luce se collocari volunt. \*\*b) Facere (alci), to do anybody good, show him some kindness: ego ne ingratis quidem b. facere abistam, Liv. 36, 35: — quod bonis b. fit beneficium, Plaut.: — b. facta male locata male facta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62. [c] In Medic. To do good, to be useful, to be efficient: id b. faciet et alvum bonam faciet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: — ad capitis dolorem b. facit serpyllum, Scrib. d) B. facis, b. fecisti etc., a form of returning thanks or demonstration of joy, very well, excellent! Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 106; Plaut.; Liv. 6, 18.] 3) Bene esse (alci), b. habere, b. agi, to be well off: (ego deos) non curare opinor quid agat humanum genus. Nam si curent bene bonis sit, male malis: quod nunc abest, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 32: — patria est, ubicumque est b., Pacuv.: — si vales, b. est, ego valeo; also by way of abbreviation, a. v. b. e. e. v.; used as introduction in many of Cicero's letters: — b. habet, jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, Cic. Mur. 6 extr. B) With Adj. and Adv., emphat., Right, very, particularly, exceedingly (like the Fr. *bien*). 1) With Adj.: in clamando video eum esse b. robustum atque exercitatum, Cic. D. C. 15, 48: — Fabius literarum b. peritus: — habetis sermonem b. longum: — cum b. magna caterva: — Antonius habet inermes b. multos, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic.: — pectus b. fidum, Hor.: — mentis b. sanæ, id. 2) With Adv.: b. penitus in istius familiaritatem sese dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70: — b. mane hæc scripsi: — conf. b. ante lucem: — b. diu, Suet.: — non b., not well, not easily, hardly, Ov.: — thus, vix b., id.: — [Hence, Fr. *bien.*]

[BĒNĒDĪCE. adv. Kindly, amiably: illicere alqm ad se blande ac b., Plaut. As. 1, 3, 54.]

BĒNĒ-DĪCO, xi, ctum. 3. I. To speak well of anybody, more properly written as two words. See BENE, II. A) 1).

[II. To praise the Deity, to render praise, to adore, to worship: b. deum, Eccl. III. To bless men or things, consecrate, keep holy: b. diem septimum, Bibl.: — benedictum oleum, Hier.: — With dat.: b. justo, Bibl.: — domui justorum benedicetur, ib.]

[BĒNĒDICTA, æ. f. (benedico) A kind of Centaury, Blessed Thistle, Centaurea b., Fam. Syntantheræ, NL.]

[BĒNĒDICTŌ, ōnis. f. (benedico) I. A lauding, praising, App. II. *Meton.* A) A consecrated object, a thing that is kept holy, P. Nol. B) Benediction, blessing, Eccl.]

[BĒNĒDICTUM, i. n. A praising, glorifying, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 28; Ter.]

BĒNĒ-FĀCĪO, more correctly written as two words. See BENE, II. A) 2).

[BĒNĒFACTŌ, ōnis. f. (benefacio) Beneficence, Tert.]

[BĒNĒFACTOR, ōris. m. (benefacio) A benefactor, LL.]

[BĒNĒFACTUM, i. n. A benefaction, beneficium, Enn.; Plaut. conf. BENE, II. A) 2).]

[BĒNĒFĪCE. adv. Beneficently: b. facere, Gell. 17, 5, 13.]

BĒNĒFĪCENTĪA, æ. f. (beneficius) Well-doing, kindness, disposition to do well to others: quid enim melius aut quid præstantius bonitate et b., Cic. N. D. 1, 43: — huic (justitiæ) conjuncta b., quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet: — thus, ad beneficentiam liberalitatemque conferre; and, b. liberalitas, bonitas tollitur: — sunt alia virtutes, quæ videntur in moribus hominum et quadam comitate ac b. positæ: — uti beneficentia adversus supplices, Tac.

\*\*BĒNĒFĪCĪĀRIUS, a, um. (beneficium) I. Given or received as a favour: b. res, Sen. E. 90. II. Subst.: Beneficiarius, ii. m. Milit. A privileged soldier (one that was exempt from lower military labour, as working at the entrenchments, foraging, etc.), Cæs. B. C. 1, 75; 3, 88; Veg.

**BENĒFĪCIUM**, *i. n.* (beneficus) *Benefaction, service, kindness.* I. *Gen.*: nec enim si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, b. illud habendum est, sed feneratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: — *conf.* neque enim b. feneramur, sed natura propensius ad liberalitatem sumus: — melius apud bonos quam apud fortuitos b. collocari puto: — *thus*, b. collocare, conferre, deferre, dare, reddere, petere: — beneficiis afficere, obstringere alqm: — beneficiis maximis obligari: — beneficio provocari: — transferre alqd ad b. alqjs: —

*In the abl.*: beneficio, *by the help, by assistance, by means of*: nobilissimum adolescentem beneficio tuo esse salvum: — nostri consulatus beneficio: — sortium beneficio se esse incohumen, Cæs.: — Gorgias beneficio longissimæ ætatis cum multis simul floruit, Quint.: — beneficio eloquentiæ, Tac. II. *Esp.* A) *Polit. t. t.*: *A benefaction, benefice, favour, distinction, conferred by the senate, the people, a public department, or a private person of influence, on anybody*: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi b. transferrebat, Cic. Læl. 25 extr.: — quicquid hoc beneficio populi Romani atque hac potestate prætoris, i. e. election by the people: — ne qua post Idus Mart. immunitatis tabula neve cujus beneficii fingeretur: — quum suo magno esset beneficio, owed much to his recommendation: — of military advancement or promotion, Liv.; Tac.: — liber beneficiorum or beneficium, a list of grants of land belonging to the state, Hyg. \*\*B) *Privilege*: b. liberorum, exemption from the office of judge obtained by having a certain number of children, Suet. Claud. 15: — b. militaris, Dig.: — b. anulorum, ib.: — religionis, ib.

**BENĒFĪCUS**, *a. um.* (facio) *Beneficent, doing good, kind, obliging*: ubi b., si nemo alterius causa benigne facit? Cic. Læg. 1, 18, 49: — homines b. et benigni: — dii sunt b. generique hominum amici: — b. et salutaris civis: — voluntate b. benevolentia movetur: — *Comp.*, beneficentior, Sen.: — *Sup.*, liberalissimi et beneficentissimi: — Juppiter optimus, id est b.: — [Old form, beneficissimus, Cat.]

[BENEFICIO. See BENĒ, II. A) 2.)]

**BENĒVENTĀNUS**, *a. um.* *Belonging to Beneventum*: B. ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15: — *Subst.*: Beneventani, orum. *m.* The inhabitants of Beneventum, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15.

**BENĒVENTUM**, *i. n.* *A town in Samnium, now Benevento*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15.

**BENĒVŌLE**, *adv.* *In a benevolent manner, kindly*: amice et b. facere alqd, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34: — præsto esse alicui fideliter b. que: — [Sup., August.]

[BENĒVŌLENS (beniv.), *entis* for benevolus. (volo) *Benevolent, wishing well*, Plant. Pa. 2, 4, 7 and 8: — *Subst.*: A well-wisher, friend, id.]

**BENĒVŌLENTĪA** (beniv.), *æ. f.* (benevolus) I. *Benevolence, well-wishing, good-will, kindness*: nihil est, quod studio et b., vel amore potius, effici non possit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: — voluntate benefica b. movetur: — naturā gignitur sensus diligendi et benevolentis caritas facta significatione probitatis: — *conf.* usurpare memoriam alqjs cum benevolentis caritate; and, in tyrannorum vita nulla fides, nulla caritas, nulla stabilis benevolentis potest esse fiducia: — b. mutua: — b. quedam intemperata: — benevolentis conjunctionem eximere ex rerum natura: — benevolentis remuneratio: — benevolentis magnitudo exarscit: — benevolentis impetum sustinere: — benevolentis plurimum postulare: — benevolentiam alqjs consecrari: — benevolentiam comparare, conciliare (with and without sibi), conficere, conjungere, colligere ex aliqua re, capere ex aliqua re: — res aliqua augere benevolentiam: — benevolentia diligere alqm: — desiderare benevolentiam, to miss the good will, [II. Meton. A) *In Law*: Indulgence, grace, Dig. B) *Concr.*: in the plur. Benevolent actions, friendly services, Arn.]

**BENĒVŌLUS** (beniv.), *a. um.* (volo) *Benevolent, kind, friendly*: ex iis autem, apud quos agitur, ut b. beneque existantes efficiamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: — benevolo animo me præmonebat: — servus b. alicui, ready to serve, truly attached: — *Comp.*, benevolentior tibi quam fui nihilo sum

factus, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: — *Sup.*, officio fungi benevolentissimi atque amicissimi, Cic. Fam. 5, 16.

**BĒNIGNE**, *adv.* I. A) *Benevolently, amicably, kindly, mildly*: salutare b., comiter appellare unumquemque, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: — b. attenteque audire: — b. monstrare viam alicui: — b. polliceri alqd: — benignissime communicare alqd cum alqo: — b. capere arma, willingly, readily, Liv.: — benignius interpretari alqd, more mildly, in a milder or more indulgent manner, Dig.: — *thus*, b. accipere alqd; and, benignissime rescribere. B) *Esp. in the language of conversation*: b. dicis or absol. benigne, as expressive of thanks, you are very kind, obliging, &c.; I am much obliged to you: or, if declining, No, I thank you, Plant. Truc. 1, 2, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85; Hor. II. *Benevolently, liberally*: aut operā b. fit indigentibus aut pecunia: — Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52: — *conf.* ne obsit benignitas iis ipsis, quibus b. videbitur fieri: — b. sibi a populo Romano esse factum: — *Comp.*, Hor.

**BĒNIGNĪTAS**, *ætis. f.* (benignus) I. *Benignity, benevolent behaviour, friendliness, kindness*: etsi me attentissimis animis summa cum b. audistis, Cic. Sect. 13, 31: — liberalitas, b., comitas: — deum immortalium benignitate omnium fortunæ sunt certæ. II. *Active benevolence, well-doing, beneficence, kindness, obligingness*: largitio, quæ fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit. Ita benignitate benignitas tollitur, Cic. Off. 2, 15: — benignitatis plurimum conferre in alqm: — nec hoc benignitatis genus omnino repudiandum: — amicorum benignitas exhausta: — illa quanta b. naturæ.

[BĒNIGNITER, *adv.* for benigne. (benignus) *Benevolently, kindly*, Titin. ap. Non.]

**BĒNIGNUS**, *a. um.* (*contr.* from benignus; *conf.* malignus and privignus) *Good natured; in sentiment, behaviour, or action.* \*I. *Benevolent in sentiment or in behaviour, friendly, kind, amicable*: Comes, b., faciles, suaves homines: — b. divi, Hor.: — b. numen, id.: — Apelles b. in æmulis, Plin.: — of things: ut oratione benigna multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam alliciant: — sociorum comitas vultusque b., Liv.: — benignior sententia, milder, Dig.: — b. dies, propitious, lucky, Stat. II. *Beneficent, doing good, liberal, obliging*: qui benigniores volunt esse quam res patitur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44: — is qui liberalis b. que dicitur, officium, non fructum sequitur: — [Poet. with gen.: vini somnique benignus, inebriated with wine and sleep, Hor.] — *Esp. of things*: Yielding abundantly, abundant, rich: b. ager, Ov.: — *thus*, b. tellus, Plin.: b. vepres, Hor.: — b. cornu (copiæ), id.: — dapis b., id.: — primus liber benigniorem habuit materiem, Sen.: — benignissimum inventum, exceedingly beneficent, Plin.

[BENNA. A sort of vehicle made of wicker-work (a word of Gallic extraction), according to Fest.]

[BENZŌE, *æ. f.* Benzoin, resin obtained from the tree Styra benzoin, Fam. Styraceæ, NL.]

[BENZŌINE, *æ. f.* (benzoe) *Essence of Benzoin*, NL.]

[BĒO. I. v. a. To render happy, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 12; Ter.: — b. alqm alqa re, to present with any thing, to render happy by any thing, to enrich, Hor. O. 4, 8, 29.]

[BERBĒRIS, *idis. f.* (barbar) *The plant Berberry, Fam. Berberideæ*, NL.]

[BERBEX. See VERVEX.]

[BĒRECYNTĪACUS, *a. um.* *Belonging to Berecynthius, (or poet.) belonging to Cybele*, Prud.]

[BĒRECYNTĪADES, *æ. m.* *Berecynthian. See following Art.*: B. venator, perhaps Attis, Ov. Ib. 508.]

**BĒRECYNTĪUS**, *a. um.* *Belonging to mount Berecynthius, Berecynthian*: B. tractus, Plin. 5, 29, 29: — B. mater, i. e. Cybele, Virg.: — absol. Berecynthia, Ov.: — [Poet. belonging to Cybele: B. heros, i. e. Midas, Ov.: — B. tibia, a curved Phrygian flute, id.; Hor.]

**BĒRECYNTUS**, *i. m.* (Bḗpécυντος) *A mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 785.



## BERENICE

**BĒRĒNĪCE**, *ea. f.* (Βερενίκη) I. *The daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe, wife of her brother Ptolemy Euergetes; her hair was placed among the stars, Hyg.* II. *A town in Cyrenaica, Plin. 5, 1, 5.*

[**BĒRĒNICĒUS**, *a. um.* *Belonging to Berenice: B. vertex, Catull. 66, 8.*]

[**BĒRĒNICIS**, *idia. f.* *The district of Berenice, Luc. 9, 524.*]

[**BERGOMUS**, *i. m.* *A deity of the Galli Cenomani in Upper Italy, Inscr.*]

**BERGISTĀNI** or **VERGISTĀNI**, *orum. m.* *A people of Hispania Tartacon., Liv. 34, 16.*

**BERGOMAS**, *ātis.* *Belonging to Bergomum: B. municipium, Inscr.:—in the plur., Bergomates, ium. The inhabitants of Bergomum, Plin. 3, 17, 21.*

**BERGOMUM**, *i. n.* (Βέργομον) *A town in Gallia Transpadana, now Bergamo, Plin. 3, 17, 21; Just. 20, 5.*

[**BERIBERI**, *ind.* *An Indian cutaneous disease, NL.*]

**BĒRŌE**, *ea. f.* (Βέρων) I. *The nurse of Semele, Ov. M. 3, 278.* II. *A daughter of Oceanus, Virg. G. 4, 341.*

III. *The wife of Dorychus, Virg. A. 5, 620.*

**BĒRCEA** or **BERRHŌEA**, *ae. f.* (Βέρρα or Βέρροια) *A town of Macedonia, afterwards Irenopolis, Liv. 44, 45; Plin.*

**BĒRCEÆUS**, *i. m.* *An inhabitant of Beræa, Liv. 23, 39.*

**BĒRCEENSES**, *um.* *The inhabitants of Beræa, Plin. 5, 23, 19.*

[**BĒRŌLINUM**, *i. n.* *The city of Berlin.*]

**BĒRŌNES**, *um. m.* (Βήρωνες) *A people of Hispania Tartaconensis, Auct. B. Alex. 53.*

**BĒRŌSUS**, *i. m.* (Βηρώσις) *A Babylonian astrologer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Plin. 7, 37, 37; Vitr.*

[**BĒRŪLA**, *ae. f.* *A plant, called in Greek cardamine, M. Emp.*]

**BĒRYLLUS** [beryllus, Prud.; berillus, Isid.], *i. m.* (βήρυλλος) I. *A precious stone of a sea-green colour, beryl, aquamarine, Plin. 37, 5, 20. [B] Poet.: A ring made of that substance, Prop. 4, 7, 9.] II. Beryllus aeroides (βήρυλλος ἀεροειδής), sapphire, Plin. 37, 5, 20.*

[**BĒRYTENSIS**, *e.* *Belonging to Berytus, Dig.:—In the plur. Berytenses, ium. m. The inhabitants of Berytus, Inscr.*]

**BĒRYTĪUS** [Berytius, Aus.], *a. um.* *Belonging to Berytus: B. vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9:—B. uva, id.*

**BĒRYTUS** [Berytus, Avien.], *i. f.* (Βηρύτις) *A town and harbour in Phœnicia, now Beyrou, Plin. 5, 20, 17; Tac. H. 2, 81.*

**BES** [*nom. bessia, Fest.*], *bessis. m.* (be-as, *i. e.* bina partes assis) I. *A) Two thirds of a whole: fenus ex triente factum erat bessibus, instead of one third (monthly interest), two thirds were paid; after our modern calculation = eight per cent. instead of four per cent., Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7:—emere bessem fundi, Dig.:—exsolvere bessem pretii, ib.:—b. sextarii, Scrib.:—b. fermenti, nine ounces in weight, Plin.:—conf. magmatis pondo bessem, Scrib. [B] Meton.: The number 8, Mart. 11, 36, 7 and 8.] II. *In Mathematics, where the cardinal number is six, bes denotes four, Vitr. 3, 1:—hence, b. alter, 1½ id.**

**BESIDĪÆ**, *arum. f.* *A town of the Bruttii, the modern Bisignano, Liv. 30, 19.*

[**BESSĪLLA**, *e.* (bes) I. *Containing eight: b. laterculus, eight inches long, Vitr.:—b. scutula, Mart. II. Meton.: Of any thing of minor value, Petr.*]

**BESSI**, *orum. m.* (Βέσσοι or Βησσοί) *A Thracian tribe on Mount Hæmus, Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Cæs.; Plin.*

**BESSĪCUS**, *a. um.* *Belonging to the Bessi: B. gens, of the Bessi, Cic. Pis. 34, 84.*

**BESSUS**, *i. m.* (Βήσσος) *A governor of Bactria, the assassin of Darius Codomannus, Curt. 5, 8; Just.*

## BIBERIUS

1. **BESTĪA**, *ae. f.* I. *An animal [as a creature without reason, opp. man; but animal = a living being, man included]: quod si hoc apparet in bestiis volucris, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, feris... quanto id magis in homine sit natura etc., Cic. Læl. 21 extr.:—bestiæ in perturbationes non incidunt:—canes tametsi bestiæ sunt, tamen etc.:—b. aquatiles:—mutæ b., Liv.:—feræ b., A. Her.:—[as epithet, beast, Plaut.:—ludicrously, for the smell under the armpit, Catull.] II. *Esp. A) A wild beast intended to fight with gladiators or criminals (as a lion, tiger, panther, etc.): mittere alqm ad bestias, Cic. Pis. 36, 89:—objicere alqm bestiis, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic.:—condemnare alqm ad b., Suet.:—dare alqm ad b., Gell.; Dig.:—bestiarum damnatio, i. e. to fight with wild beasts, Dig. B) The constellation Lupus, Vitr. 9, 4:—[Hence, Fr. bête.]**

2. **BESTĪA**, *ae. m.* *A cognomen of the Calpurnian gens, Cic. Brut. 34; de Or. 2, 70, and elsewhere.*

[**BESTĪALIS**, *e.* *Like a beast, Prud.*]

**BESTĪARIUS**, *a. um.* I. *Belonging to a wild beast: b. ludus, a fight with wild beasts, Sen. E. 70.* II. *Subst: Bestiarius, ii. m. One who fights in the public games with wild beasts: præclara seditas! Unus leo, ducenti b., Cic. Sest. 64, 135.*

\***BESTĪŌLA**, *ae. f. dem.* *A little animal, animalcule: dissimillimis bestioliis (pinæ et squillæ) communiter cibus quaeritur, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.*

**BESTĪUS**, *ii. m.* *A certain rude and avaricious man, Hor. E. 1, 15, 37; Pers.*

\*1. **BĒTA**, *ae.* *A plant, beet, Fam. Chenopodiaceæ, Cic. Fam. 7, 26; Plin. 19, 8, 40; 20, 8, 27:—[Hence, Fr. bette.]*

[2. **BĒTA**, *n. ind. and BĒTA*, *ae. f.* (βῆτα) I. *The Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet (pure Latin be), Juv. 14, 209; Aus. II. Meton.: The second in any thing (as alpha denotes the first), Mart. 5, 26.]*

**BĒTACĒUS**, *a. um.* (beta) *Of beet: b. pedes, beet-root, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27. Subst. Betaceus, i. m. (sc. pes) Beet-root, Plin. E. 1, 15, 2; Arn.*

**BETASII**, *orum. m.* *A people of Gallia Belgica, Plin. 4, 17, 31; Tac. H. 4, 56.*

[**BĒTEL**, *is. n.* *A kind of pepper, b. Fam. Piperacæ, NL.*]

[**BĒTIS**, *is. f.* *Beet, Ser. Samm. See \*1. BĒTA.*]

[**BĒTIZARE** or **BĒTISARE**. (*from the softness of the plant beta*) *used by Augustus for languere, Suet. Aug. 87; conf. languidior tenera beta, Catull. 67, 21. See \*BĒTA.*

[**BĒTO** or **BĪTO**, *ere. v. n.* *To go, Pacuv. ap. Non. 77, 21; Plant. Curc. 1, 2, 52.]*

[**BĒTONICA**. See **VĒTTONICA**.]

[**BĒTRIACUM**. See **BĒDRIACUM**.]

**BĒTŪLA** (betulla), *ae. f.* *The birch-tree, Fam. Betulinæ, Plin. 16, 18, 30.*

**BĒTŪLUS**, *i. m.* *A black precious stone, Plin. 37, 9, 51.*

[**BEZOAR**, *aris. n.* *The bezoar-stone, an intestinal concretion of certain animals, supposed to be good against poison, NL.*]

**BĪĀNOR**, *ōris. m.* I. *A Centaur, Ov. M. 12, 345.*

II. *An old hero of Mantua, Virg. B. 9, 60.*

[**BĪARCHĪA**, *ae. f.* (βιαρχία) *The office of a biarchus, Cod. Just.*]

[**BĪARCHUS**, *i. m.* (βιαρχος) *One who has the care of victualling the army, a commissary, Cod. Just.; Eccl.]*

**BĪAS**, *antis. m.* (Blas) *A Greek philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Cic. Læl. 16, 59; V. Max.*

**BĪBĀCŪLUS**, *i. m.* *A Roman cognomen, e. g. of the prætor L. Furius, Liv. 22, 49.*

[**BĪBAX**, *ācis. (bibō)* *Given to drink, Gell. 3, 12.]*

[**BĪBER**. See **BĪBO**.]

**BĪBĒRĪUS CALDĪUS MĒRO**. *A satirical name for Tibertius Claudius Nero, from his propensity for drink, Suet. Tib. 42.*



[BIBILIS, e. (bibō) *Drinkable*, C. Aur.]

[BIBLO, ōnis. m. (bibō) *A small insect, produced in wine*, Isid. Orig.]

[BIBISCUM or VIBISCUM, VIVISCUM, VIVIANUM, i. n. *The town Vevay in Switzerland*.]

[BIBITOR, ōris. m. (bibō) *A drinker*, Sid. Ep.]

[BIBITORIUS, i. m. (bibitor) *The inner muscle of the eye*, NL.]

[BIBITUS, a, um. *part. of bibō*. *Drunk*, LL.]

[BIBLIA, orum. n. (βιβλία) *The Bible, Holy Scripture*, Eccl.]

[BIBLINUS, a, um. (βιβλινός, βέβλινος) *Of the Egyptian papyrus*, Eccl.]

\*\*BIBLIŌPŌLA, æ. m. (βιβλιοπώλης) *A bookseller*, Plin. E. 1, 2 extr.; Mart.

BIBLIŌTHĒCA, æ. f. (βιβλιοθήκη) *A library, collection of books*, Cic. Div. 2, 3; Fam. 7, 28, 2: — [a b. a librarian, Inscr.]

[BIBLIŌTHĒCĀLIS, e. *Belonging to a library*, Sid.]

\*\*BIBLIŌTHĒCĀRIUS, ii. m. *A librarian*, Front. E. ad Cæs. 4, 5.

[BIBLIŌTHĒCŪLA, æ. f. *dem.* *A small library*, Symm.]

[BIBLUS, i. f. (βίβλος, βέβλος) *Poet. for papyrus*, Luc. 3, 222: — *Meton. for paper*, Sedul.]

1. BĪBO, bībi. *without sup.* 3. [inf. biber, Cat. ap. Char.: *part. fut.* bibiturus, LL.: *part. perf.* bibitus, LL.] v. a. and n. (root βίβω πίνω) *To drink*. I. A) Gen.: Darius in fuga, quum aquam turbidam bibisset, negavit umquam se bibisse jucundius; numquam videlicet sitiens biberat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: — edere et b. *ἀδῆς et jucunde*: — utrum plus biberit, an vomuerit, an effuderit: — b. vina, Hor.: — conf. b. Cæcubum, id.: — b. nectar, id.: — b. potionem, Quint.: — b. venenum, id.: — b. ex fonte, Prop.: — thus, b. e. gemma, id.: — b. in argento potorio, Dig.: — thus, b. in ossibus capitum, Flor.: — b. gemmā, Virg.: — thus, b. cælatō, Juv.; and, b. ossibus humanorum capitum, Plin.: — ut Jovi b. ministraret, *that he might give the cup*: — thus, b. dare, Liv.: — b. Græco more, *to drink to anybody after the Greek fashion*: — aut bibat aut abeat (*the Greek ἢ πῖθι ἢ ἀπῖθι*), *drink or be off*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41: — [Poet.: b. pocula, *for e poculis*, Hor.: — b. uvam, *for vinum*, id.: — b. nutricem, *to drink the milk of the nurse*, App.: — b. flumen, i. e. *to live on the river's side*, Virg.; Hor.: — b. nomen alcjs. *to drink as many glasses as there are letters in the name*, Mart.: — b. pro summo, *to drink out to the very last, to drink hastily or greedily*, Plaut.: — b. mandata, *to drown by drink, to forget by drinking*, id.: — bibe si bibis, *drink as much as you can*, id.] \*\*B) *Meton. of things*: *To suck in, absorb, drink*: metreta oleum non bibit, Cat. R. R. 100: — claudite jam rivos, sat prata biberant, Virg.: — amphora fumum b. instituta, Hor.: — lana b. colorem, Plin.: — arcus b. draws water, Virg.: — hasta b. cruorem, *drinks or bathes itself in blood*, id.

\*II. Fig.: *To drink, suck in, absorb*: quid eum (Antonium) non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non b. censetis? Cic. Phil. 11, 5: — b. haustus justitiæ, Quint.: — b. omnem summe ingenii, id.: — b. futiginem lucubrationum, *to drink, inhale*, id.: — b. amorem, Virg.: — b. totis ossibus novum ignem, *the same*, Stat.: — b. alqd aurius, *to listen attentively to a speech*, Prop.: — thus, b. aure pugnas, Hor.: — [Hence, Ital. *bevere*, Fr. *boire*.]

[2. BĪBO, ōnis. m. *A drinker, drunkard*, Eccl.]

[BIBŌNUS, ii. m. *A great drinker or drunkard*, Gloss.]

[BIBŌSUS, a, um. (bibō) *Fond of drink*, Laber. ap. Gell. 3, 12.]

BIBRACTE, is. n. (βίβρακτα) *The capital of the Ædii, later Augustodonum, now probably Autun*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 23.

BIBRAX, actis. n. *A town of Gaul, in the territory of the Remi, now Bièvre*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 6.

[BIBREVIS, e. (bis-brevi) *In Prosody: Consisting of two short syllables*, Diom.]

BIBRŌCI, ōrum. m. *A British tribe*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 21.

[1. BĪBŪLUS, a, um. (bibō) *That willingly or easily drinks*, Hor. E. 1, 14, 34: — *Meton. of things: Sucking in, absorbing*, Ov.; Virg.: — b. aures, *ready to hear, listening attentively*, Pers.]

2. BĪBŪLUS, i. m. *A Roman cognomen, e. g. M. Calpurnius B., who was consul with Cæsar A. U. C. 695*, Suet.

[BĪCĀMĒRĀTUS, a, um. (bis-camera) *With a double vault*, Eccl.]

\*BĪCEPS [an old form is bicepsos, Varr.: — plur. bicapites, Gloss.], cĕpitis. (bis-caput) I. *With two heads*: puella nata b., Cic. Div. 1, 53: — thus, b. puer, Liv.: — b. Janus, Ov.: — b. Parnassus, *with a double summit*, id. [II. Fig.: *Divided, split*: b. civitas, *split into two parties*, Varr. ap. Non. 454, 23; Flor.]

[BICEPSOS. *An old form for biceps*, Varr.]

[BICESSIS, is. m. (bis-as) *Twenty asses*, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47.]

[BICINIUM, ii. n. (bis-cano) *A duett*, Isid.]

[BICLINIUM, ii. n. (bis-κλινῶν) *A couch or kind of sofa to recline on at meals (for two persons)*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 69.]

\*\*BĪ-CŌLOR, ōris. *Two-coloured*: b. equus, Virg. Æ. 5, 566: — b. bacca (*green and black*), Ov.: — b. myrtus, *steel-blue*, id.: — intus omne ovum volucrum b., Plin.

[BICŌLŌRUS, a, um. *for bicolor*. *Two-coloured*, Vop.]

[BICŌMIS, e. (bis-coma) *With the hair hanging down on both sides*, Veg.]

[BICORNIGER, ōri. m. (bis-corniger) *Two-horned, a surname of Bacchus*, Ov. Her. 13, 33.]

\*\*BĪCORNIS, e. (bis-corna) *Two-horned, double horned*: b. animal, Plin. 11, 46, 106: — b. caper, Ov.: — [Poet.: *Of a two-pronged fork*, Virg.: *of the new moon*, Hor.: *of the Rhine, because its mouth is divided into two principal branches*, Virg.: — Subst.: Bicornes. *Horned animals for sacrifice*, Inscr.]

[BICORPOR, ōris. (bis-corpus) *Having two bodies*: b. Gigantes, Næv. ap. Prisc.: — b. manus, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.]

[BICORPORĒUS, a, um. *for bicorpor*, LL.]

[BICOXUM, (βίμυρον) *Having two thighs*, Gloss.]

\*\*BĪCŪBĪTĀLIS, e. (bis-cubitus) *Two cubits long*: b. caulis mei, Plin. 20, 23, 94.

[BICUBITUS, a, um. *for bicubitalis*, App.]

\*\*BĪ-DENS, entis. I. *Having two teeth, two-pronged*: b. ancora, Plin. 7, 56, 57: — b. forfex, Virg.: — b. ferrum, *the same*, id. II. Subst. A) *A kind of hoe with two prongs*, Virg. G. 2, 400; Col.; Dig. [Meton. poet. for agriculture, Juv.] B) *A full grown animal for sacrifice (that has its two rows of teeth)*, Ov. M. 10, 227; Hor.; Plin. [Meton. poet. for a sheep, Phædr. C) *A kind of inferior plant*, Fam. Synanthereæ, NL.]

[BIDENTAL, ālis. n. *A place struck by lightning, where afterwards a sacrifice (bidens) was offered*, Hor. A. P. 471; Pers.; App.]

[BIDENTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A harrowing of the soil*, Gloss.]

BIDĪNI, ōrum. m. *The people of Bidis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22.

BIDIS, is. f. *A town of Sicily, to the north-west of Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22.

BĪDŪUM, ii. n. (sc. tempus) *A space of two days*: eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum b. ex mense, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: — abesse biduum et bidui: — per b.: — uno die longior mensis aut biduo: — supplicationes in biduum decretæ, Liv.: — biduo continenti, Suet.

\*\*BĪDŪUS, a, um. (bis-dies) *Of two days*: b. tempus, Liv. 27, 24.

[BIENNĀLIS, e. (biennium) *Lasting two years*, Cod. Just.]

\*\*BIENNIS, e. (biennium) *Lasting two years*: b. spatium, Suet. Galb. 15.

BĪENNĪUM, ii. n. (bis-annus) *A space of two years, two years*: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis, ille bien-

nium, iste sexennium, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7:—lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium:—ad res conficiendas b. sibi satis esse duxerunt, Cæs.

**\*BIFĀRIAM**, adv. (bifarius) *In two places: in two parts, twice:* b. quatuor perturbationes æqualiter distributæ sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11:—castra b. facta, Liv.:—gemina victoria duobus b. præliis parta, id.:—b. contrarie simul procedentia.

[BIFĀRIUS, a, um. (bis-for) *Two-fold, double:* b. ratio, Amm.]

[BIFAX and DIPAX. (facies) *With a double face*, Gloss.]

**\*\*BĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (bis-fero) *I. Bearing fruit twice*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7; Plin.; Virg. [II. *Meton.: Double-shaped*, Manil.]

[BI-FESTUS, a, um. (bis) *Doubly festal*, Prud.]

**\*BĪFĪDĀTUS**, a, um. (bifidus) *I. q. bifidus: latera in se b.*, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

**\*BĪFĪDUS**, a, um. (bis-findo) *Split or divided into two parts*, Plin. 11, 37, 65; Ov.

[BIFILUM, i. n. (bis-filum) *A double thread*, Serv. Virg.]

[BIFISSUS, a, um. (bis-findo) *Split, divided*, Solin.]

[BIFŪLIUM, i. n. (bis-folium) *A two-leaved plant*, Orchis b. *Fam. Orchideæ*, NL.]

[BĪFŌRIS, e. (bis-foris) *I. Having two folding-doors: b. valvæ*, Ov. M. 2, 4. *II. Having two openings*, App.]

[BĪFORMĀTUS, a, um. (bis) *Double-shaped*, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8.]

**\*BĪFORMIS**, e. (bis-forma) *Double-shaped, having two forms:* b. monstrum, i. e. *Minotaurus*, Ov. M. 8, 156:—b. Janus, id.:—b. partus hominum, Tac.:—[Fig. of a poet, as man and swan, Hor. O. 2, 20, 3.]

[BĪFŌRUS, a, um. a *secondary form for biforis. Having two doors or leaves*, Vitr. 4, 6.]

[BI-FRONS, ontis. (bis) *Double-fronted, double-faced:* b. Janus, Virg. Æ. 7, 180.]

[BĪFURCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (bifureus) *A being cleft into two parts:* b. trachææ, NL.]

**BIFURCUM**, i. n. *A fork*, Col. 3, 18, 6.

**BIFURCUS**, a, um. (bis-furca) *Two-pronged:* b. ramus, Ov. M. 12, 442:—b. valli, Liv.:—b. arbores, Plin.

**BIGA**, æ. See BIGÆ.

**BĪGÆ**, arum. (post-Aug. also in the sing. biga, æ.) f. (contr. from bijugæ) *A two-horsed vehicle or chariot*, Varr. ap. Non. 164, 23; Virg.; Tac.

[BIGĀMUS. *Married to two women*, Isid. Orig.]

[BIGĀRIUS, ii. m. *The driver of a two-horsed chariot*, Inscr.]

**BĪGĀTUS**, a, um. (bigæ) *Marked with a chariot drawn by two horses (i. e. bigæ); of silver coin:* b. argentum, Liv. 33, 23.—*Subst.: Bigatus, i. m. (sc. numus) A coin bearing the above stamp*, bigæ, Plin. 33, 3, 13; Liv.; Tac.

**BĪGEMMIS**, e. (bis-gemma) [I. *Mounted with two precious stones*, Treb. Claud.] **\*\*II. Meton.: Double-budded**, Col. 5, 5, 11.

[BIGĒNER, ēra, ērum. (bis-genus) *A bastard*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8.]

**BĪGERRA**, æ. f. *A town of Hispania Tarrac., in the territory of the Bastitani*, Liv. 24, 41.

[BIGERRICA, æ. f. (sc. vestis) *A sort of coarse garment*, Eccl.]

[BIGERRICUS, a, um. *Belonging to the Bigerriones*, Sid.]

**BĪGERRĪŌNES**, um. [BIGERRI, orum, P. Nol.] m. *A people of Aquitania, now Bigorre*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 27.

[BIGERRĪTĀNUS, a, um. *Belonging to the Bigerriones*, Aus.]

[BIGNÆ. (for bigenæ from bis-gigno) *Twins, acc. to Fest.*]

[BIGRADUM. (βίγαδρον) *Having two steps*, Gloss.]

[BĪŪOI, orum. m. (sc. equi) *A pair of horses*, Virg. Æ. 10, 587.]

[BĪŪOIS, e. (bis-jugum) *I. Of, for, or with two horses: b. equi*, Virg. G. 3, 91. *II. Meton.: Double*, Claud.]

[BĪŪGUS, a, um. (bis-jugum) *Yoked as a pair:* b. leones, Virg. Æ. 10, 253.]

[BĪ-LANX, ancis. (bis) *Having two scales*, M. Cap. Hence, Fr. *bilan*, Eng. *balance*.]

**BILBĪLIS**, is. f. *I. A town of Hispania Tarrac., on the river Salo, the native place of Martial, now Baubola*, Mart. 1, 50; 4, 55 sq. *II. The river Salo near Bilbilis*, Just. 44, 3.

[BILBĪLĀNUS, a, um. *Belonging to Bilbilis: aquæ B., mineral springs near Bilbilis*, Itin. Anton.]

[BILBO, ēre. (natural sound) *To make a noise as when any thing drops in the water*, Næv. ap. Fest.]

**BĪ-LIBRA**, æ. f. (bis-libra) *Two pounds:* b. farris, Liv. 4, 15.

[BĪLĪBRĀLIS. *Weighing two pounds*, Gloss.]

**BĪLĪBRIS**, e. (bilibra) *Weighing two pounds, of two pounds*, Plin. 18, 11, 26. [*Subst.: Bilibris, is. f. A quantity of two pounds*, Veg.]

[BILINGUIS, e. (bis-lingua) *Having two tongues. I. A) Prop., Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 15. B) Meton.: Speaking two languages*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30. *II. Fig.: Double-tongued, i. e. false, hypocritical*, Virg. Æ. 1, 661; Phædr.]

**\*BĪLĪŌSUS**, a, um. (bilis) *I. Full of bile, bilious*, Cels. 2, 8. *Subst.: Biliosus, i. m. A bilious person*, Cels. 1, 3. [*II. Fig.: Peevish, morose*, Isid.]

**BĪLIS**, is. (abl. usually bili) f. *I. Bile (the fluid itself, whilst fel signifies the vessel containing the bilis)*, Cels. 7, 18; Cic. N. D. 2, 55:—*In the plur. biles, yellow and black bile*, Plin.:—b. suffusa, a *bilious fever*, Plin. 22, 21, 26:—hence, bile suffusus, one who has a bilious fever id. 22, 20, 23. *II. Meton.*

*\*A) Bile, i. e. anger, vexation, displeasure, etc.: bilem id. commovet, that moves the bile, causes vexation or anger*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2:—cui sententiæ tantum bilis, tantum amaritudinis inest, ut etc., Plin. E.:—jecur tumet bile, Hor.:—expellere bilem meraco, id. *B) Atra (or nigra) b., black bile, i. e. melancholy: quem nos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi vocant, quasi vero atra b. solum mens, ac non sæpe vel iracundia graviore, vel timore vel dolore moveatur*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. *\*\*2) Rage, frenzy: atra bili percita est*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 95:—b. nigra curanda est, et ipsa furoris causa removenda, Sen. E. 94.

[BĪLIX, icis. (bis-lícium) *That has two threads, two threaded*, Virg. Æ. 12, 375.]

[BĪLUSTRIS, e. (bis-lustrum) *That lasts two lustra, i. e. ten years:* b. bellum, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9.]

[BĪLYCHNIS, e. (bis-lychnus) *With two lights, that has two lights:* lucerna b., Petron.]

**\*BĪMAMMĪUS**, a, um. (bis-mamma) *That has two breasts. Meton.: That has double clusters:* b. vites, Plin. 14, 3, 4.

[BĪMĀRIS, e. (bis-mare) *Situate on two seas: poet. epithet of Corinth*, Hor. O. 1, 7, 2, Ov. *Meton.: b. morbus*, Aus.]

**\*BĪ-MĀRĪTUS**, i. m. (bis) *The husband of two wives*, Planc. ap. Cic. Pl. 12, 30; Eccl.

[BĪMĀTRIS, e. (bis-mater) *Having two mothers; an epithet of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 12.]

**\*BĪMĀTUS**, ūs. m. (bimus) *The age of two years*, Plin. 9, 30, 48; Col.

[BĪMEMBRIS, e. (bis-membrum) *Having two members:* b. puer, half human, half animal, Juv. 13, 64:—usually a poet. epithet for the Centaurs (i. e. half human, half horse), Ov.; Sil.—*Subst. Bimembres*, Virg.]

[BIMENSTRŪS, a, um. *Two-monthly*, Gloss.]

**\*BĪMESTRIS**, e. (bis-mensis) *Of two months, two-monthly:* b. consulatus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 7:—b. stipendium, Liv.:—b. porcus, Hor.

[BĪMĒTER, tra, trum. (bis-metrum) *Consisting of double metrical feet*, Sid.]

**\*BĪMŪLUS**, a, um. dem. *Of two years*, Suet. Cal. 8; Catull.

\***BĪMUS**, a, um. (bis) *Of two years*: b. semen, Plin. 18, 24, 54: — b. surculi, id.: — una veterana legio, altera bima, octo tironum, Planc. ap. Cic.: — b. merum, Hor.: — legatum, relictum annua, b., trima die, *within two years*, Dig.: — b. sententia, a vote respecting the prolongation of a provincial administration for two years, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 9.

[**BINĀRĪUS**, a, um. (bini) *That contains two*, Lampr.]

**BINGĪUM**, ii. n. *A town of the Batavi on the Rhine, opposite the modern Bingen*, Tac. H. 4, 70.

**BĪNĪ**, æ, a. [in the sing., Lucr.] (bis) *Two, distributively; two to each*. I. Prop.: describat censors binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: — unicuique vestrum bini pedes (campi) assignentur: — b. venationes per dies quinque: — turres binorum tabulatorum, Cæs.: — inermes cum binis vestimentis ab Sagunto exire, Liv.: — *Hence, with plur. subst. only*: te binas meas (litteras) accepisse, unas a Pindenisso, alteras a Laodicea: — inter b. castra: — b. copiae hostium: — *Before other numbers*: bina millia passuum, Quint. II. Meton.

A) *Of things that are found in pairs or match with each other*: binos (scyphos) habebam, a set of cups, two cups that match with each other, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14: — per b. tabellarios: — b. aures, Virg.: — b. frenas, id. [B] *Obscenely, Bwei*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.]

[**BINĪO**, ōnis. m. *The number two, acc. to Isid.*]

\***BĪNOCTĪUM**, ii. n. (bis-nox) *A space of two nights, two nights*, Tac. A. 3, 71; Amm.

[**BINŌMINIS**, e. (bis-nomen) *That has two names*: b. Ascanius (called also Iulus), Ov. M. 14, 609.]

[**BINUS**, a, um. See **BINL**]

**BĪŌN**, ōnis. m. (βίων) *A philosopher of Cyrene, celebrated for his wit*: facetum illud Bionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26.

[**BĪŌNEUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Bion; witty, sarcastic*: b. sermones, Hor. E. 2, 2, 60.]

**BĪŌS**, i. m. (βίος) *A kind of Greek wine conducive to health*, Plin. 14, 8, 10.

[**BĪŌRHĀNĀTUS**, a, um. (βιορῥῆαντος or βιορῥῆαντος) *That dies a violent death*, Lampr.]

[**BĪŌRICUS**, a, um. (βιορικός, of or belonging to life) *Usual, practical*, Serv. Virg.]

\***BĪPĀLĪUM**, ii. n. (bis-pala) *A double mattock*, Col. 3, 5, 3; Plin.

**BĪPALMIS**, e. (bis-palmus) *Of two spans*: b. tabulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4: — b. spiculum, Liv.

[**BĪPALMUS**, a, um. *A secondary form for bipalmis*, App.]

\***BĪ-PARTĪO** (bipert.), no perf., itum. 4. v. a. (bis) *To divide into two parts*: ex altero genere quod erat bipartitum, Cic. Top. 22, 85: — bipertiti Æthiopes ad orientem occasumque versi, Plin.

**BĪ-PARTĪTO**, adv. *In two parts, doubly*: b. classem distributam fuisse, Cic. Flacc. 14: — b. signa inferre, Cæs.: — b. collocatis insidiis in silvis, id.: — *also with esse and fieri*: ibi in proximis villis ita b. fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset: — id fit b.

[**BĪ-PĀTENS**, entis. (bis) *Open on both sides*, Virg. Æ. 2, 330; 10, 5.]

[**BĪPĒDA**, æ. f. (bis-pes) *A flag-stone two feet long, used for paving floors*, Pall.]

[**BĪ-PĒDĀLE**, is. n. *A tile two feet long*, Inscr.]

**BĪ-PĒDĀLIS**, e. (bis) *Two feet long, wide, or thick*: Sol huic (Epiculo) b. fortasse videtur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: — b. trabes, Cic.: — b. materia, id.

**BĪ-PĒDĀNEUS**, a, um. (bis) *Two feet long, wide, or thick*, Col. 4, 1, 2.

[**BĪPENNER**, æra, ærum. (bipennis) *Bearing a two-edged axe*, Ov. M. 4, 22; 8, 391.]

\*1. **BĪPENNIS**, e. (bis-penna) *Having two wings*: b. insectum, Plin. 11, 28, 33.

[2. **BĪPENNIS**, e. (bis-pinna) *Having two edges*: b. ferum, Virg. Æ. 11, 135. — *Subst.*: Bipennis, is. f. (sc. securis) *A two-edged axe*, Ov. M. 5, 79; Virg.; Tac.]

[**BĪ-PENĀLIS**, e. (bis) *That can be suspended by two sides*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**BĪPERTIO**. See **BĪPARTIO**.]

[**BĪ-PĒS**, ædis. (bis) *Two-footed*, Virg. G. 4, 389; Plin. 10, 65, 85. — *Subst.*: Contemptuously of men, i. e. two-footed animals, bipeds: bipeder, Modest. ap. Plin. E.]

[**BĪPLEX**. *Double*, Gloss.]

[**BĪPRŌRUS**, a, um. (bis-prora) *Having two prows*, Hyg.]

**BĪRĒMIS**, e. (bis-remus) I. *Having two oars*: b. lembi, Liv. 24, 40: — b. scapha, Hor. — *Subst.*: Biremis, is. f. *A small two-oared boat*, Luc. II. *Also, A galley with two banks of oars*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20; Cæs. B. C. 3, 40; Tac.

[**BĪRŌTA**, æ. f. (sc. rheda) *A two-wheeled carriage, a cabriolet*, Cod. Th.]

[**BĪRŌTUS**, a, um. (bis-rotas) *Two-wheeled*, Non. 86, 30.]

[**BĪRRUM**, i. n. (birtus, i. m. LL.) (ὑψηλός, yellowish) *A cloak for wet weather*, Aug.]

**BIS**, adv. num. (for duis, from duo; as bellum for duellum) I. *Twice, in two, in a twofold manner, doubly, in two ways*: in una civitate b. improbus fuisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23: — in quo b. labeis: primum quod ..

deinde quod, etc.: — de quo mihi antea scripseras b. eodem exemplo: — ludos apparare b. terque: — quum semel aut b. audierit, Quint.: — b. ac sæpius de eadem re dicere, id.: — b. consul, that has been consul twice [iterum consul, that is consul for the second time], Cic. Læl. 11 extr.: — b. in die, twice a day; for which, bis die, Cels.; Hor.; and, quotidie b., Liv.: — thus, b. in mense, Plin.: — b. in anno, Varr.; for which, b. anno, Plin.: — *With distributive numbers*: bis bina quot essent, Cic. N. D. 2, 18 extr.: — b. millies, Liv.: — [Joined to a cardinal number it expresses, in poetry, that number taken twice: b. quinque dies, labores, Ov.: — conf. b. quinque viri, Hor.: — b. centum annos, Ov.: — b. tanto or b. tantum, twice as great, twice as much, Plaut.; Virg.] — *Prov.* b. ad eundem lapidem offendi, to commit the same fault twice, Aus.: — *Ellipt.*: bis ad eundem, Cic. Fam. 10, 20. II. *In compound words bis drops the s (just like ðis in Greek)*, bidens, bifer, bilix, etc.; hence, bissenis, ap. Stat., would be more correctly written as two words.

[**BĪSACCĪUM**, ii. n. (bis-saccus) *A double bag, a bag with two pouches*, Petr. — *Hence*, Fr. bissac and besace.]

**BĪSALTÆ**, arum. m. (Βισαλται) *A Thracian people on the river Strymon*, Liv. 45, 29: the country they inhabited was called Bisaltica, æ. f., ib.; for which, Bisaltia, Gell.

[**BĪSALTIS**, ædis. f. (Βισαλτις) *Theophane, daughter of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a sheep*, Ov. M. 6, 117.]

**BĪSANTHÆ**, es. f. (Βισανθή) *A town of Thrace on the Propontis, a colony of Samos, in later times Rhædestus, now Rodosto*, Plin. 4, 11, 18; Nep.

[**BĪSELĪĀRĪUS**, ii. m. *He that has sat in a bisellium (as a mark of honour)*, Inscr.]

[**BĪSELĪĀTUS**, ūs. m. *The honour of sitting in a bisellium*, Inscr.]

[**BĪSELĪUM**, ii. n. (bis-sella) *A richly ornamented seat of honour for two persons, but only occupied by one*, Inscr.]

[**BĪSĒTA** PORCA. *A sow with her bristles parted from the neck, according to Fest.*]

[**BĪSEXTĪLIS**, e. *Containing two sextarii*, M. Empir.]

[**BĪSEXTĪLIS**, e. (bisextus) *That has an intercalary day*, Isid.]

[**BĪ-SEXTUM**, l. n. *A secondary form for bisextus*, Censor.]

[**BĪ-SEXTUS**, i. m. (sc. dies) *An intercalary day; because the twenty-fourth and the twenty-fifth of February were both styled the sixth of the Calends of March, once in four years*, Dig.]

[**BĪSMŪTHUM**, i. n. *A metal called bismuth*, NL.]

[BISOLIS, e. (bis-solea) *That has two foot-soles, LL.*  
 [BISOLUM, i. n. (bis-σῶμα) *Arreceptacle for two corpses, Inscr.*  
 BISON, ontis. m. (βίσων) *I. q. urus, Plin. 8, 15, 15.*  
 [BISSENUM and BISSENI. *More correctly as two words.*  
 BISTONES, um. m. (βιστονες) *I. A people of Thrace, south of mount Rhodope, Plin. 4, 11, 18. [II. Gen.: Thrace, Luc. 7, 569; V. Fl.]*  
 [BISTONIA, æ. f. (βιστονία) *The country of the Bistones, also poet. for Thrace, V. Fl. 3, 159.]*  
 [BISTONIS, idis. f. (βιστονίς) *Of or belonging to the Bistones, Thracian. Ov. Her. 16, 344. — Subst.: A Thracian woman, female attendant of Bacchus, Hor. O. 2, 19, 20.]*  
 [BISTONIUS, a, um. (βιστόνιος) *I. Of or belonging to the Bistones, Lucr. 5, 30. II. Gen.: Thracian, Ov. M. 13, 430.]*  
 [BISTORTA, æ. f. (bis-torqueo) *A kind of plant, adder's-wort, Polygonum b., Fam. Polygonæ, NL.]*  
 [BISULCI-LINGUA, æ. (bisulcus) *With a cloven tongue; Fig. a hypocrite, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 74.]*  
 \*\*BISULCUS, a, um. (bis-sulcus, divided into two furrows; hence gen.) *I. Divided or split into two parts: b. ungula, a cloven hoof, Plin. 8, 21, 30. II. Subst.: Bisulca, orum. n. (sc. animalia) Animals that have cloven hoofs [opp. 'solidipedes,' uncloven], Plin. 11, 37, 85: rarely in the sing., id.*  
 [BISYLLABUS, a, um. (bis-syllaba) *Dissyllabic, Varr. L. L. 9, 52, 151.]*  
 BITHYNIA, æ. f. (βιθυνία) *A country of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea, now Anatoli, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11; Plin.; Tac.*  
 BITHYNICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Bithynia: B. societas, Cic. Fam. 19, 9. — Subst.: Bithynicus, i. A surname of Q. Pompeius, the conqueror of Bithynia, Cic. Brut. 68; and also of his son, id. Fam. 6, 16.*  
 BITHYNION, ii. n. (βιθυνιον) *A town of Bithynia, later Claudiopolis, Plin. 5, 32, 43.*  
 BITHYNIS, idis. f. (βιθυνίς) *I. A woman of Bithynia, Ov. M. 3, 6, 25. II. A town on the island Thynias in the Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 2, 7, 2.*  
 \*\*BITHYNIUS, a, um. *Bithynian, Col. 1, 1, 10. — Subst.: Bithynii. The inhabitants of Bithynia, Plin. 7, 16, 15.*  
 \*\*BITHYNUS, a, um. *Bithynian, Hor. O. 1, 35, 7; Tac. — Subst.: Bithyni. The inhabitants of Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32, 41; Tac.*  
 [BITIENSES, ium. m. (bito, beto) *Wanderers, acc. to Fest.]*  
 [1. Biro, ere. See BERO.]  
 2. BITO or -ON, ðnis. m. (βίτων) *Son of the priestess Cydippe, brother of Cleobis, renowned for filial love, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113.*  
 BITUMEN, inis. n. *Bitumen, asphalt (a kind of mineral pitch), Plin. 35, 15, 51; Tac.; Just.*  
 \*\*BITUMINATUS, a, um. (bitumen) *Mixed with bitumen: b. aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32.*  
 [BITUMINEUS, a, um. (bitumen) *Consisting of bitumen: b. vires, poet. for bitumen, Ov. M. 15, 350.]*  
 \*\*BITUMINOSUS, a, um. (bitumen) *That contains bitumen, Vitr. 8, 3.*  
 BITURICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bituriges: B. vitis, Col. 3, 2, 19; Plin.*  
 BITURIGES, um. [in the sing. Biturix, Luc.] m. (βιτούριγες) *A people of Gallia Aquitania, divided into two tribes: B. Cubi, now Berri, Plin. 4, 19, 33; Hirt. B. G. 8, 3; and, B. Ubusci, near Bourdeaux, Plin. 4, 19, 33.*  
 [BITUR, orum. m. (perhaps, bis-ὀψά, with a double tail) *Animals formerly found in Campania, but unknown to us, Cic. ap. Plin. 30, 15, 52.]*  
 [BIVALVIS, e. (bis-valve) *With two valves: gluma b., NL.]*

[BIVERTEX, icis. (bis) *Having two summits or peaks, an epithet of mount Parnassus, Stat. Th. 1, 628.]*  
 [BIVIRA, æ. f. (bis-vir) *A woman married to a second husband, Varr. ap. Non. 79, 21.]*  
 \*\*BIVIVUM, ii. n. (bivius) *I. A place with two ways, or where two ways meet: quum ad bivias consisteres, Liv. 38, 45. [II. Fig.: A twofold means, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 7: — twofold love, Ov.]*  
 [BIVIVUS, a, um. (bis-via) *That has two ways or streets: b. fauces, Virg. Æ. 11, 516: — b. calles, V. Fl.]*  
 [BLACTERO, are. v. n. *To bleat, as a ram, Carm. Phil.]*  
 [BLESITAS, atis. f. *A lisping, NL.]*  
 [1. BLESUS, a, um. (βλαστός) *Speaking inarticulately, stammering, lisping, Ov. A. A. 3, 294. — Of a parrot, id. — Of drunken persons, Juv.]*  
 2. BLÆSUS, i. m. *A surname of the Sempronian gens, Tac. A. 1, 16; 6, 40.*  
 BLANDÆ, arum. and BLANDA, æ. f. *I. A town on the coast of Lucania, near the modern S. Biasco, Liv. 24, 20; Mel. II. A small town on the coast of Hispania Tarrac., near the modern village Blanes, Plin. 3, 4, 3; Mel.*  
 BLANDE, adv. *Soothingly, flatteringly, courteously; fawningly: b. rogare, Cic. R. C. 16, 49: — amabo te — videsne quam b.? — Comp., b. petere, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: — Sup., b. appellare alqm, Cic. Cluent. 26, 72.*  
 [BLANDICELLA, orum. n. dem. *Flattering or fawning words, according to Fest.]*  
 [BLANDICŪLE, adv. (blandus) *Equivalent to blande, App.]*  
 [BLANDIDICUS, a, um. (blandus-dico) *Smooth-tongued, that speaks soothingly, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 10.]*  
 [BLANDIFICUS, a, um. (blandus-facio) *Flattering, M. Cap.]*  
 [BLANDIFLŪS, a, um. (blandus-fluo) *Flowing pleasantly, Venant.]*  
 [BLANDILOQUENS, entis. (blandus-loquor) *Smooth-tongued, fair-spoken, Laber. ap. Macr.]*  
 [BLANDILOQUENTIA, æ. f. (blandiloquus) *Flattering speech, ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25 extr.]*  
 [BLANDILOQUENTILUS, a, um. dem. *Smooth-tongued, fair-spoken, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 17.]*  
 [BLANDILOQUŪM, ii. n. (blandiloquor) *Smooth or flattering words or speech, August.]*  
 [BLANDILOQUUS, a, um. (blandus-loquor) *Speaking flatteringly, flattering, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 54.]*  
 \*BLANDIMENTUM, i. n. (blandior) *I. Flattering or soothing speech, flattery: nec eam (virtutem) \*minis aut blandimentis corrupta deseret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: — thus, captus blandimentis, Liv.: — In the sing.: b. sublevavit metum, Tac. II. Meton. gen. A) Agreeableness, blandishment: multa nobis b. natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Cœl. 17, 41: — thus, blandimentis vitæ evicta, Tac.: — sine apparatu, sine blandimentis expellunt famem, seasoned meats, sauce, id. \*B) Careful attention or culture: hoc blandimento impetratis radicibus, Plin. 17, 13, 21.*  
 BLANDIOR, a. v. dep. n. *To caress, flatter, soothe, fawn upon, etc. I. Prop.: qui (callidus assentator) etiam adversando sæpe assentatur et \*litigare se simulans blanditur, Cic. Læl. 26, 99: — de Commageno mirifice mihi et per se et per Pomponium blanditur Appius: — b. matri: — Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri, ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv.: — cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor.: — b. auribus, to gratify or tickle the ears, Ov.: — b. sibi, to imagine any thing, to flatter one's self, to deceive one's self, Dig. \*II. Meton. of things: To flatter by any thing agreeable, to allure, invite, to be favourable, etc.: video, quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139: — si aliqua sententia blandiatur, Quint.: — ignoscere vitis blandientibus, Tac.: — blandiebatur cæptis fortuna, id.: — medicamenta quæ quasi blandiantur, Cels.*

[BLANDĪTER, *adv.* (blandus) *Flatteringly, courteously, alluringly*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 69; Titin.]

BLANDĪTĪA, *æ. f.* (blandus) I. A caressing, coaxing, flattering (in the sing. and plur.): nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Læl. 25: — in cive excelso atque homini nobili blanditiam, ostentationem, ambitionem notam esse levitatis: — occursatio et b. popularis: — ut se blanditiis et assentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immersit: — *conf.* quam (benevolentiam civium) blanditiis et assentando colligere turpe est — hereditates malitiosis b. quasitæ. \*II. *Meton.* of things: Pleasantness, blandishment: blanditiis presentium voluptatum deliniti atque corrupti, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: — *conf.* ne blanditiis ejus (voluptatis) illecebrique impediatur disputandi severitas: — b. rerum talium, Quint.

[BLANDĪTĪES, *A secondary form for blanditia*, App.]

[BLANDĪTĪM, *adv.* (blanditus) *Caressingly*, Lucr. 2, 173.]

BLANDITUS, *a. um.* I. Part. of blandior. \*II. *Adj.*: Agreeable, pleasing: b. rose, Prop. 4, 6, 72: — b. peregrinatio, Plin. [B] *Pass.*: Flattered, Verr. ap. Prisc.]

BLANDUS, *a. um.* Caressing, flattering (with words or deeds), coaxing, fawning. I. Prop.: secerni b. amicus a vero tam potest etc., Cic. Læl. 25: — unum te puto minus b. esse quam me: — *conf.* scis me minime esse b.: — an blandiores (feminas) in publico quam in privato? Liv.: — tum graves, tum b. esse volumus (patroni), Quint.: — [Poet. with gen.: b. precum, Stat.: — With acc.: b. genas vocemque, id.: — With inf., Hor. O. 1, 12, 11; Stat.] \*II. *Meton. gen.*: Flattering, enticing, alluring, charming, pleasant: invitabatur illecebris blandæ voluptatis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6: — ne blanda aut supplicii oratione fallamur: — b. vanitas: — *Comp.*, otium consuetudine in dies blandius, Liv.: — thus, blandiores succi, Plin.: — *Sup.*, voluptates, blandissimæ dominae, most charming mistresses, Cic. Off. 2, 10 extr.: — ille mihi b. (filius), Quint.: — b. litora, Baizæ, Stat.: — quod alias est b. his (delphinis), Plin.

\*BLAPSĪGŌNĪA, *æ. f.* (βλαψιγονία) *A disease of bees*, Plin. 11, 19, 20.

[BLASPHEMĀBĪLIS, *e.* *That deserves to be reviled*, Tert.]

[BLASPHEMĀTŌ, *ōnis. f.* *A reviling, blaspheming*, Tert.]

[BLASPHEMĪA, *æ. f.* (βλασφημία) *Calumny, slander, blasphemy*, Eccl. Hence, Ital. *blasfemia*, Fr. *blasphème*.]

[BLASPHEMĪUM, *ii. n.* *for blasphemia*, Prud.]

[BLASPHEMŌ, *are. v. a.* (βλασφημέω) *To abuse, revile, blaspheme*, Prud. Hence, Ital. *blasfemare*, Fr. *blâmer*.]

[BLASPHEMUS, *a. um.* (βλάσφημος) *Abusing, reviling*, Prud.: — *Subst.*: One who reviles, a blasphemer, Eccl.]

[BLĀTĒRĀTUS, *ūs. m.* (blatero) *Idle talk, babbling*, Sid.]

[1. BLĀTĒRO, *l. v. a.* *To babble, prate*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 35; Gell.]

[2. BLĀTĒRO, *ōnis. m.* *A babbler*, Auct. ap. Gell. 1, 15 extr.]

[BLĀTĪŌ, *ire. v. a.* *To talk foolishly, to prate, babble*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 79.]

1. BLATTA, *æ. f.* *An insect that shuns the light and eats clothes, books, etc., moth or mite*, Plin. 29, 6, 39; Virg.; Hor.

[2. BLATTA, *æ. f.* I. *A mass of (coagulated) blood*, Gloss. II. *Meton.*: Purple, Cod. Th.]

BLATTĀRĪA, *æ. f.* (sc. herba) *The herb moth-mullein*, Verbasum blattaria L., Plin. 25, 9, 60.

BLATTĀRĪUS, *a. um.* (blatta) *Of or belonging to moths*: b. balnea, i. e. a dark bathing-room (so called by reason of moths shunning light), Sen. E. 86.

[BLATTĒA, *æ. f.* *for blatta*. Purple, Ven.]

[BLATTĒUS, *a. um.* (blatta) *Purple-coloured*, Vop.]

[BLATTĒFER, *ēra, ērum.* (blatta-fero) *Wearing purple*, Sid.]

BLAUDĒNĪUS, *a. um.* *Relating to the town Blandus in Phrygia Major*: B. Zeuxis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

[BLĀVENTUM or BLĀVIUM, *i.* and BLĀVĪA. *The town Blaye in France*.]

BLĒCHNON, *i. n.* (βλήχρον) *A kind of fern*, Plin. 29, 9, 55.

BLĒCHON, *ōnis. m.* (βλήχων) *A plant resembling mur-joram*, Plin. 20, 14, 55.

BLĒMŸÆ, *arum.* and BLEMYES, *um. m.* *A fabulous people in Ethiopia, without head and eyes, having the mouth on the breast*, Plin. 5, 8, 8, Mel.

BLENDĪUS (blennius), *ii. m.* (βλέννος and βέλεννος) *A kind of inferior sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 9, 32.

[BLENNĀ, *æ. f.* (βλέννα) *Phlegm*, NL.]

[BLENNORRHEA, *æ. f.* (βλέννα-ρέτω) *A flux of phlegm*, NL.]

[BLENNUS, *i. m.* (βλέννος) *A dolé*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2.]

[BLĒPHĀRĪTIS, *idis. f.* (βλεφαρίς) *An inflammation of the eyelid*, NL.]

[BLĒPHĀRŌPTHALMĪA, *æ. f.* (βλεφαρον-ὀφθαλμία) *Inflammation of the eye and eyelid*, NL.]

[BLĒPHĀRŌPLASTĪCE, *es. f.* (βλεφαρον-πλαστῆ) *Formation of the eyelid*, NL.]

[BLĒPHĀRŌPLĒGĪA, *æ. f.* (βλεφαρον-πληγή) *A maiming of the eyelid*, NL.]

[BLĒPHĀRŌSPASMUS, *i. m.* (βλεφαρον-σπασμός) *A cramp of the eyelid*, NL.]

[BLĪTĒUS, *a. um.* (blitum) *Inspid*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1.]

BLĪTUM, *i. n.* (βλίτον) *A pot-herb, strawberry-blite*, Fam. Chenopodea, Plaut.

1. BŌA, *æ. f.* *A kind of water-serpent*, Plin. 8, 14, 14

2. BŌA, *æ. f.* *Acute eruption, measles*, Plin. 24, 8, 35.

BŌĀRĪUS, *a. um.* (bos) I. *Of or relating to oxen or cattle*: b. forum, the cattle-market at Rome, near the Circus Maximus, Liv. 33, 27; Tac. II. Lappa b. a plant unknown to us, Plin. 26, 11, 66.

[BŌĀTUS, *ūs. m.* *A roaring or loud cry*, App.]

[BOBSEQUA. See BUBSEQUA.]

[BOCAS for BOX, Isid.]

BOCCHAR, *āris.* (Bocchor, ōris) *m.* *A king of Mauritania*, Liv. 29, 30: — [Poet. An African, Juv.]

BOCCHUS, *i. m.* I. *A king of Mauritania, the father-in-law of Jugurtha*, Sall. Jug. 19. II. *A plant named after him*, Virg. Cui. 404.

BŌDOTRĪA, *æ. f.* *A bay in Scotland, now the Frith of Forth*, Tac. A. 23.

BŌEBE, *ēs. f.* (Βολέη) I. *A small place of Thessaly on the lake Bæbeis*, Ov. M. 7, 231. II. (for Bæbeis) *The lake Bæbeis*, Liv. 31, 41.

BŌEBEIS LACUS (Βοιθῆς λίμνη) *The lake Bæbeis in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15.

[BŌEBŸUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to the lake Bæbeis, Thessalian*, V. Fl. 3, 543.]

BŌĒTARCHES, *æ. m.* (Βοιωτάρχης) *One of the chief magistrates in Boeotia, a Boeotarch*, Liv. 33, 27.

BŌĒTĪA, *æ. f.* (Βοιωτία) *A district of Greece, of which the capital was Thebes*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Fat. 4; Plin.

BŌĒTŸCUS, *a. um.* (Βοιωτικός) *Boeotian*, Plin. 18, 7, 12.

BŌĒTIS, *idis. f.* (Βοιωτίς) I. *For Boeotia: Boeotia*, Mel. 2, 3, 4. II. *Wife of Hyas*, Hyg.

BŌĒTĪUS, *a. um.* (Βοιωτίης) *Boeotian*: B. Bacia, Cic. Div. 1, 18: — in the plur. Bæotii, orum. *m.* *Boeotians*, Nep.

BŌĒTUS, *a. um.* (Βοιωτός) *Boeotian*, Ov. M. 12, 9; Stat. In the plur. Bæoti, ōrum. *m.* *The Boeotians*, Liv.

BŌĒTHIUS, *ii. m.* *A celebrated philosopher and theologian under Theodoric*.

[1. BŌĒTHUS, *i. m.* (Βοηθός) *An assistant clerk*, Cod. Just.]

2. BŌETHUS, *i. m.* I. *A statuary and engraver in silver*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14. II. *A Stoic philosopher*, Cic. Div. 1, 8.

**BÖGUD** (Bogus), ūdis. m. *A king of Mauritania*, Auct. B. Alex. 59. — *Bogudiana Mauritania, his territory*, Plin.

[**BÖHĒMI** or **BOIEMI**. *The Bohemians*. See **BOIL**.]

[**BÖHĒMĪA**, æ. f. *Bohemia*.]

**BOIA**, æ. f. I. *The capital of the Boii*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 14. [II. *A woman of this people*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108.]

[**BŌIÆ**, arum. *A collar*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 5: *a play on the words boiæ (collar) and Boia (a woman)*, id.]

[**BOIEMI**. See **BÖHĒMI**.]

**BŌII**, ōrum. m. (Βοιοί) *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, who emigrated from those parts into Italy and Germany, where they were called Bohemi*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5; Tac. G. 28.

**BŌI.A**, æ. and **BŌIÆ**, arum. f. (Βῶλα) *A town of the Æqui in Latium*, Virg. Æ. 6, 776; Liv. Hence, **BŌlānus**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Bola*: B. ager, Liv. 4, 49: — *Subst.*: **Bolani**, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Bola*, ib.

**BOLBĪTON**, i. n. (Βολβίτον) *Cow-dung*, Plin. 28, 17, 68.

[**BOLESLAVIA**, æ. and **FANUM BOLESLAI**. *The town Breslau in Silesia*.]

[**BŌLĒTĀRIA**, ium. (sing. boletar, Apic.) n. (boletus) I. *A vessel for mushrooms*, Mart. 14, 10. II. *Gen.*: *An eating-vessel*, Apic.]

**BŌLĒTUS**, i. m. (Βολήτης) *A superior delicate kind of mushroom*, Plin. 22, 22, 46.

**BŌLIS**, idis. f. (Βολίς, an arrow) *A fiery meteor in the shape of an arrow*, Plin. 2, 26, 25.

**BŌLĪTES**, æ. m. (Βολίτης) *The root of the plant lychnis*, Plin. 21, 26, 98.

**BŌLÆ** (Βῶλοι, glebæ) *A kind of precious stones*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

[**BŌLŌNÆ**, arum. m. (Βόλος and ὠνέμα) I. *A draught of fishes, sold before casting the net*, Donat. Ter. II. *Fish-mongers*, Eccl.]

I. **BŌLUS**, i. m. (Βόλος) [I. *A cast at dice*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13. II. *A cast of a net*; hence, Meton.) A) *That which is caught, a draught*, Suet. Rhet. 1. [B) *Fig.*: *Profit, gain*: b. mihi ereptus e faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6: — *bolo tangere or multare alqm, to snatch away one's gain*, Plaut.]

[2. **BŌLUS**, i. m. (Βῶλος, a clod of earth) *A sort of fine clay, bole*, NL.]

[**BOMBARDA**, æ. f. (bombus, II.) *A military engine*, ML. — *Hence*, Fr. *bombarde, bombardier, bombardement*, etc.]

[**BOMBAX**, interj. (Βομβᾶξ) *An exclamation of surprise or amazement*; *Strange!* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131.]

[**BOMBIO**, ire. (Βομβῶ) *To buzz*, Gloss.]

[**BOMBĪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *The hum of bees, acc. to Fest.*]

[**BOMBĪTĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A buzzer, i. e. a bee*, M. Cap.]

[**BOMBĪTO**, are. v. n. *To buzz, hum*, Carm. Phil.]

[**BOMBŌMĀCHĪDES**, æ. m. (Βόμβος and μάχομαι) *A comic name of a bragging soldier*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 14.]

[**BOMBUS**, i. m. (Βόμβος) I. *A kind of low or dead sound, the humming of bees, the sound of a horn, a sound of applause*, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32; Lucr. II. *A bomb-shell*; Fr. *bombe*, ML; conf. **BOMBARDA**.]

**BOMBŪCĪÆ ARUNDINES**. (Βόμβυξ) *Reeds fit for flutes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

[**BOMBŪCĪNA**, ōrum. n. *Silk clothes*, Mart. 11, 50, 5.]

[**BOMBŪCĪNUM**, i. n. *A silk manufactory*, Isid.]

**BOMBŪCĪNUS**, a. um. (bombyx) *Of silk, silken*: b. vestis, Plin. 11, 22, 26. [Hence, Fr. *bombasin*.]

**BOMBŪLĪUS**, ii. m. (Βομβύλιος) *The larva of the silk-worm*, Plin. 11, 22, 26.

**BOMBŪX**, ūcis. m. (Βόμβυξ) I. *A silkworm*, Plin. 11, 22, 25. II. *A Meton.*: *A silk dress*, Plin. 11, 23, 27. B) *Gen.*: *The fine threads of cotton*, Plin. 19, 1, 2.

**BŌMILCAR**, āris. m. I. *A Carthaginian general, the contemporary of Agathocles*, Just. 22, 7. II. *A companion in arms of Jugurtha*, Sall. Jug. 35.

[**BŌMŌNICÆ**, arum. m. (Βομωνικά) *Some Lacedæmonian youths, who caused themselves to be flogged at the altar of Diana, as a proof of their power of endurance*, Hyg.]

**BŌNA DĒA**. *The goddess of chastity, venerated by the Roman women, whose temple, however, in later times became a scene of the greatest debauchery*, Cic. Att. 1, 13; Mil. 31; Juv. 2, 84: [called *Bona diva*, Ov.]

**BŌNASUS**, i. m. (Βόνασος) *A kind of wild bull in Pæonia*, Plin. 8, 15, 16.

[**BŌNĪFĀCIES** (εὐπρόσπρος) *Of handsome appearance*, Gloss.]

[**BŌNĪFĀTUS** (εὐμοίρος) *Happy*, Gloss.]

[**BŌNĪMŌRIS** (καλὸςπροσ) *Well-mannered*, Gloss.]

**BŌNĪTAS**, ātis. f. (bonus) *Good quality, goodness, both bodily and mental*. I. *Bodily, or of concrete objects*:

propter agrorum bonitatem et omnium rerum copiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 42: — *thus*, b. prædiorum: — b. soli, Quint.: — b. vini, Plin.: — b. aquæ, Phædr.: — *formæ dignitas coloris*

bonitate tuenda est: — b. vocis. II. *Mental, or of abstract objects*. A) *Gen.*: sive bonitate naturæ sive parentium disciplina rectam vitæ secuti sunt viam, Cic. Off. 1, 32 extr.: — *conf.* quæ officia... et ingenii bonitate multi assequuntur:

— b. verborum. B) *Esp.* 1) *Of character*: *Goodness, honesty, integrity, virtue*: rustici quum fidem alicujus bonitatemque laudant, dignum esse dicunt, quicum in tenebris mices, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: — *vir multum bonus est*:

neque ego nunc de illius bonitate disputo etc.: — *perspicere virtutem et bonitatem alcjs*: — *donum hoc ad fraudem hominibus, non ad bonitatem impertitum esse videtur*. 2) *Of behaviour towards others*: *Goodness, kindness, friendliness, benignity*: id non sine divina bonitate erga homines fieri arbitrantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: — *quid est melius aut quid præstantius bonitate et beneficentia?* — *conf.* qua

(humani generis societate) sublata beneficentia, liberalitas, b., justitia funditus tollitur: — *homo liberalis et dissolutus et bonitate affluens*: — *uti deorum bonitate*: — *summi cujusque bonitas commune perfrugium est omnium*: — *Of paternal love*, Phædr.: — [Hence, Ital. *bonità*, Fr. *bonité*.]

**BONNA**, æ. f. *Bonn on the Rhine*, Tac. Hist. 4, 19.

**BONNENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Bonn*, Tac. 4, 20.

**BŌNŌNĪA**, æ. f. I. *A town of Gallia Cisalpina, a Roman colony, now Bologna*, Liv. 37, 57; Plin. II. *A town in Gallia Belgica, now Boulogne*, Tab. Peut. III. *A fortress of Pannonia*, Amm. 21, 9.

**BŌNŌNĪENSIS**. *Of or belonging to Bononia (in Gallia Cisalp.)*: C. Rusticellus B., of Bononia, Cic. Brut. 46.

**BŌNŪM**, i. n. *A good, bodily or spiritual*. I. *Relating to the body; in the plur.* bona: *The goods of fortune, temporal blessings, property, riches, prosperity, good circumstances etc.*: equidem contentissimorum hominum, majorum nostrorum, sæpe requiro prudentiam, qui hæc imbecilla et commutabilia pecuniæ verbo bona putaverunt appellanda, Cic. Par. 1, 1: — *ad incertum revocare b., fortunas, possessiones omnium*: — b. assequi: — b. aliena: — b. publicare: — *conf.* b. præconis voci subicere: — b. vendere atque in publicum redigere, Liv.: — b. paterna, Quint.: — *curatio bonorum, id.*: — *esse in bonis, to be in possession of any thing; for which, habere in bonis, Dig.*: — [esse in bonis alcjs, to belong to any one, Dig.]

II. *Relating to spiritual affairs*: *Welfare, happiness, prosperity*: tria genera bonorum: maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: — *bona animi et corporis*: — *bonum mentis est virtus*: — *summum b. si ignoretur, vivendi rationem ignorari necesse est, the chief good*: — *conf.* in eo collocatum summum illud hominis per se laudandum et expectandum b.: — *ipsum b., quod in eo positum est, ut naturæ consentiat, crescendi accessionem nullam habet, moral good, virtue*: — *eloquentiæ bonis male uti, Quint.*: — *bona ingenii studiique corrumpere, id.*: — *bona pacis, Tac.*

—bonum publicum, the welfare of the state, Sall.; Liv.: —bono esse alicui, to be best for anybody, or to any one's advantage: accusant ii, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit: —thus, quin etiam bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv.: —Hence the saying of L. Cassius, cui bono fuit? for what purpose or end? Cic. R. A. 30, 84; Mil. 12.

**BONUS**, a, um. (Comp., melior, us: Sup., optimus, a, um) Good, in the widest sense of the word; of any bodily or spiritual excellency, excellent, fit, right, etc. I. Bodily. A) Gen.: si sapiens adulterinos numos acceperit imprudens pro bonis, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: —b. aetas, youth: —b. valetudo: —conf. bonis viribus esse; and, legem suadere magna voce et b. lateribus: —b. tempestas: —b. vina, Hor. B) Esp. \*1) With words that denote measure, size, multitude, number, etc.: bonam partem sermonis in hunc diem esse dilatam, better part of, Cic. de Or. 2, 3 extr.: —bona copia librorum et provise frugis, Hor. \*2) Wealthy, rich: video bonorum, id est, lautorum et locupletium urbem referam, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 3: —aëdiles ludos parant, viri b. usuras perscribunt: —hence; res bonæ, happy situation, happiness: quod me in forum vocas, eo vocas, unde etiam bonis meis rebus fugiebam, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5: —[Rarely, bonæ res (like τὰ ἀγαθὰ), dainties, delicate dishes, Nep.] II. Mentally. A) Gen.: Good, apt, fit, excellent, noble, virtuous, etc.: ego de bono auctore, Hortensio, sic acceperam, ut apud Brutum est, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3: —conf. Polybius, b. auctor in primis: —thus, b. poeta: —b. advocatus, Quint.: —b. defensor, id.: —b. dux, id.: —b. assidue domini: —bona inde prædium esse: —conf. sagax ac bona mens: —b. fama: —bono consilio facere alqd.: —bono animo esse, to be of good cheer; for which, habere bonum animum, Sall.; Liv.: —b. dicta, witty sayings, bons mots: —cum b. venia audire alqd. with (any one's) kind permission, Liv.; for which simply bonâ veniâ, Ter. B) Esp. 1) a) Vir bonus (answering to the Greek, καλὸς ἀγαθός), a good man: quid dicam bonos perspicuum est: omnibus enim virtutibus instructos et ornatos tam sapientes tum viros bonos dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10: —omnes viri b. ipsam æquitatem et jus ipsum amant, nec est viri b. errare, etc.: —qui non ipso honesto movemur, ut b. viri simus, sed utilitate aliqua atque fructu, callidi sumus, non boni: —in this sense also absolutely: ut bonos boni diligant aspicantque sibi: —proprium est boni, recte facere, Quint. b) With relation to rank, position, etc.: Considerable, esteemed: bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? Cic. Leg. 3, 9: —adhibenda est quædam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum: —hence absol.; optimi for optimates: eam optimam remp. esse duco, quæ sit in potestate optimorum. \*2) (for fortis) Brave, courageous, valiant: boni atque signavi, Sall. Jug. 57 extr.: —conf. imperium bonus ignavus æque sibi exoptant, id.: —optimus quisque, id. \*2) a) Of behaviour to others; Good, kind, kindly or favourably disposed or inclined towards any one: eo velim tam facili uti possem et tam bono in me, quam Curione, Cic. Att. 10, 8 extr.: —bonus atque benignus, Hor.: —b. divi, id.: —hence, an appellation of Jupiter: Jupiter Optimus Maximus, see JUPITER: —hence also the common formula, quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit: —dicere bona verba, words of good omen, favourable, Tib. \*2) b) Of things; Good for any thing: terra ad quam rem bona aut non bona sit, Varr. R. R. 1, 9: —thus, campi militi Romano ad prælium boni, Tac.: —with dat.: (mons) pecori bonus alendo, Liv.: —thus, cornus b. bello, Virg.: —hence, bonum est, it profits, prodest, Cat. \*3) Bone, in addressing a person, My good fellow: O bone, Hor. S. 2, 3, 31: —conf. dux bone, id.: —boni, id.: —ironically: quid ais, bone castos defensorque provincie? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6: —thus, bone vir, Plaut.: —[Hence, Ital. buono; Fr. bon; from bona hora, Fr. bonheur.]

[BONUSCULA, ōrum. n. (bonus) Small property, Sid.]

[Bō, are or ēre. v. n. Torsound, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 77; Tac.]

[BŌPES, is. n. (βοῦες) A plant, i. q. cærefolium, App.]

BŌOTES, æ. m. (Βούτης) A constellation, Arctophylax, Cic. Ar. 96; Ov.

[BŌRĀCĪCUS, a, um. (borax) Of or belonging to borax: acidum b., boracic acid, NL.]

[BŌRĀGO or BORRAGO, inis, f. Borage, Fam. Boraginæ, NL.]

[BŌRAX, ācis. n. Borax, NL.]

[BORBŌRYGMUS, i. m. (Βορβορυγμός) A griping of the bowels, NL.]

[1. BORDA, æ. f. A border, margin, ML. —Hence, Fr. bord, Germ. Bŏrb.]

[2. BORDA, æ. f. A small house, ML. —Hence, dem. bordellum, i. n. the same. —A brothel, Fr. bordel, Germ. Bŏrbell.]

1. BŌRĒA, æ. f. (Βόρεια, northern) A kind of jasper, Plin. 37, 8, 37.

2. BŌRĒA, æ. f. A town in the north of Africa, Cic. Att. 16, 4, doubtful.

[BŌRĒĀLIS, e. (Boreas) Northern, Avien.]

\*BŌRĒAS, æ. m. (Βορέας or Βορρᾶς) I. The north-east wind, aquilo; often used for the north wind, septentrio, Plin. 2, 47, 46; Ov.; Virg. [II. Meton. A) For the North, Hor. O. 3, 24, 38.] B) As a deity: Boreas, the son of Strymon, father of Calais and Zetes, Ov. M. 6, 682.

[BŌRĒUS or -IUS, a, um. (Βόρειος) Of or belonging to Boreas, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41.]

BORION PROMONTORIUM. A promontory of Cyrenaica, Plin. 5, 4, 4.

[BŌRITH, ind. (Hebrew בִּרְיָה) The plant soap-wort, Saponaria officinalis L., Bibl.]

[BORRAGO. See BORAGO.]

BORSYCITES, æ. m. A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

BŌRYSTHĒNES, is. m. (Βορυσθένης) A river of Sarmatia, now Dnieper, Plin. 4, 12, 26; Gell.

[BŌRYSTHĒNĪDÆ, arum. m. The dwellers on the Borysthenes, Prop. 2, 7, 18.]

BŌRYSTHĒNIS, idis. f. (Βορυσθένης) [I. Belonging to the Borysthenes, Calv. ap. Valer. Prob.] II. A town on the Borysthenes, formerly called Olbia, near the modern Nikolajew, Mel. 2, 1, 6.

[BŌRYSTHĒNĪTÆ, arum. (Βορυσθενῖται) The inhabitants of the banks of the Borysthenes, Macr.]

[BŌRYSTHĒNIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Borysthenes, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 53.]

BŌS, bōvis. c. (most frequ. m.) (βοῦς) I. An ox or cow, Varr. R. R. 1, 20; Cic.; Virg.: —In the fem. Liv.; Ov.; Hor.: —Prov.: bovi clitellas imponere, i. e. to confer an office or employment on one who is not fit for it, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3: —the same ellipt. bos clitellas (sc. portabat), Quint. II. Meton. A) B. Lucas, an elephant; see LUCAS. [B] A leathern thong, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 22.] C) A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 9, 24, 40: —[Hence, Ital. bove, Fr. bœuf.]

BOSCIS, idis. f. (Boscus) A kind of duck, Col. 8, 15.

BOSPŌRUS. See BOSPORUS.

BOSPŌRĀNUS, i. m. (Βοσποράνός) An inhabitant of the Bosporus Cimmerius, Cic. de I. P. 4; Tac.: —Hence, adj. B. bellum, a war carried on with that people, Tac.

[BOSPŌRĒUS, a, um. Equivalent to Bosporius, Sid.]

[BOSPŌRICUS, a, um. Equivalent to Bosporius, Gell. 17, 8.]

[BOSPŌRIUS, a, um. (Βοσπορίος) Of or belonging to the Bosporani, B. mare, Ov. Tr. 2, 298.]

BOSPŌRUS (Bosporus is less correct), i. m. (Βόσπορος) (Ox-ford) The name of two straits. I. B. Thracicus, between Thrace and Asia Minor, now the Straits of Constantinople, Mel. 1, 1, 5. II. B. Cimmerius, leading from the Black Sea into that of Azoff, now the Straits of Caffa or Feodosia, Mel. 1, 1, 5.

[BOSTAR, āris. m. A Carthaginian diviner, Sil. 3, 647.]

## BOSTRYCHITES

**BOSTRYCHĪTES**, æ. (βοστρυχίτης) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

[**BOSTRYCHUS**, a, um. (βόστρυχος) *Curled*, Firm.]

[**BŌTANĪCA**, æ. or -ce, ēs. f. (βοτανική) *Botany*, NL: *pure Lat. herbaria*.]

[**BŌTANĪCUS**, i. m. (βοτανικός) *A botanist*, NL: *for which the pure Lat. herbarius*.]

[**BŌTANŌLOGĪA**, æ. f. (βοτανολογία) *for botanica*, NL.]

[**BŌTANISMUS**, i. m. (βοτανισμός) *A weeding, pulling up of weeds*, Plin. 18, 18, 47.

[**BŌTELLUS**, i. m. dem. (botulus) *A little sausage*, Mart. 5, 78.]

[**BOTHRŌCĒPHĀLUS**, i. m. (βόθριον-κεφαλή) *A kind of intestinal worm*, NL.]

[**BŌTHYNUS**, i. m. (βόθυος) *A fiery meteor in the form of a pit*, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 14.

[**BOTRONĀTUM**, i. n. (βότρυν) *A hair-dress resembling a cluster of grapes*, Tert.]

[**BŌTRŌSUS**, a, um. (botrus) *Full of clusters of grapes*; *pure Lat. racemosus*, App.]

[**BOTRUS**, *for botrys*, Isid.]

[**BOTRYĪTES**, æ. m. (βοτρυίτης) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

[**BOTRYĪTIS**, idis. [*for botryōdes*, Veg.] f. (βοτρυίτης and βοτρυίδης) *In the shape of grapes, a kind of calamine*, Cels. 6, 6, 6; Plin. 34, 10, 22.

[**BOTRYŌ** (botrio, Isid.), ōnis. m. (βοτρυών), *for botrys*.  
I. *A cluster of grapes*, Pall.] II. *A medicament*, Plin. 28, 4, 10.

[**BOTRYS**, ŷos. f. (βότρυν) [I. *A grape*, Bibl.] II. *A plant, otherwise called artemisia*, Plin. 25, 7, 36.

[**BOTTĪĒA**, æ. f. (Bottiaia) *A district of Macedonia*, Liv. 26, 25. *Its inhabitants*, Bottiæi, Plin.]

[**BŌTŪLĀRIUS**, ii. m. (botulus) *A sausage-maker, one who deals in sausages*, Sen. E. 56.

[**BŌTŪLUS**, i. m. I. *A sausage*, Mart. 14, 72; Petron. II. *Meton.*: *A stomach filled with costly food or dainties*, Tert. Hence, Ital. budello and budellino, Fr. boyau and boudin, Eng. pudding.]

[**BOVA**, *another mode of writing for boa*.]

[**BŌVĀTIM**, adv. *Like oxen or cows*, Nigid. ap. Non.]

[**BŌVĪĀNIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Bovianum*, Sil. 9, 566.]

[**BŌVĪĀNUM**, i. n. *A town of Samnium, the principal place of the Pentri, now Bojano*, Liv. 9, 28; *surnamed Vetus*, Plin.: *in its vicinity was B. Undecumanorum, probably founded for the veterans of the eleventh legion*, id.]

[**BŌVICĪDIUM**, ii. n. (bos-cædo) *A killing of oxen or large horned cattle*, Solin.]

[**BOVILE**, *for bubile*, Veg.]

[**BŌVILLA** (Βουσταία) *An ox-stall, a cow-house*, Gloss.]

[**BŌVILLÆ**, arum. and -A, æ. f. *A small town of Latium, on the Via Appia, where Clodius was killed by Milo*, Tac. A. 2, 41; Ascon.; Cic. Mil.]

1. **BŌVILLĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Bovillæ*: B. vicinitas, Cic. Plane. 9, 23:—pugna B., id. Att. 5, 13.

2. **BŌVILLĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to an unknown place near Arpinum*: B. fundus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

[**BŌVILLENSES**, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Bovillæ*, Inscr.]

[**BŌVILLUS**, a, um. *an old form for bubulus*. *A religious formula*, Liv. 22, 10.]

[**BŌVINĀTOR**, ōris. m. I. *One who makes a noise*, Gloss. II. *One who makes subterfuges*, Lucil. ap. Gell.]

[**BŌVINŌR**, ari. v. dep. (bos) *To revile, according to Fest.*]

[**BŌVINUS**, a, um. *for bubulus*. *Of oxen or cows*, LL.]

[**BŌVIS**, *for bos*, Petr.]

[**BŌVO**, *another form, with the digamma, for boo*, Enn.]

## BRACHMANÆ

**BŌX**, ōcis. m. (βόξ) *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

[**BRĀBEUM** or **BRĀBIUM**, i. n. (Βραβείον) *The reward of victory, a prize*, Prud.]

[\*\***BRĀBEUTA**, æ. m. (Βραβευτής) *An umpire, one who distributed prizes in the public games*, Suet. Ner. 53; Dig.]

[**BRABYLA**, æ. f. *A plant unknown to us*, Plin. 27, 8, 32.]

[**BRACA**, æ. See **BRACÆ**.]

[**BRACÆ** (braccæ), arum. rarely sing. **BRĀCA**, æ. f. *A kind of covering for the legs, pantaloons, trowsers*, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 49; Prop. Hence, Ital. brache, Fr. braies.]

[**BRĀCĀRIUS** (bracc.), ii. m. *A maker of pantaloons*, Lampr.]

[**BRĀCĀTUS** (bracc.), a, um. *That wears braccæ*; hence, I. A) *Foreign, barbarous, effeminate*: sic existimatis eos hic sagatos braccatosque versari, Cic. Font. 11:—b. nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15. B) *Esp. of Transalpine Gaul (for transalpinus)*, Mel. 2, 5; Plin. 3, 4, 5: braccatæ cognationis dedecus, relationship with persons from Gallia b., C. Pis. 23. \*\*II. *Dressed in a loose garment*, Mel. 2, 1, 10.

[**BRACE** (brance), es. f. *A kind of corn, grown in Gaul*, i. q. sandala, Plin. 18, 7, 11.]

[**BRACÆUS** (bracc.), a, um. (braca) *Of or belonging to braccæ*, Auct. Priap.]

[\*\***BRĀCHĪĀLE**, is. n. (brachium) (sc. ornamentum) *An ornament for the arm, a bracelet, for armillæ*, Plin. 28, 7, 23. [*For which we find brachialis, is. m. (sc. torques)*, Trebell.]

[\*\***BRĀCHĪĀLIS**, e. (brachium) *Of or belonging to the arm*: b. crassitudo, Plin. 17, 17, 27:—[arteria b., the artery of the arm, NL.]

[\*\***BRĀCHĪĀTUS**, a, um. (brachium) *Furnished with branches like arms*: b. arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53.]

[**BRĀCHĪLE**, *for redimiculum*. *A girdle or belt*, Isid.]

[**BRĀCHĪŌLĀRIS**, e. (brachiolum) *Of or belonging to the muscle brachiolum*, Veg.]

[**BRĀCHĪŌLUM**, i. n. dem. I. *A little arm*, Catul. 61, 181.

II. *A muscle in the leg of a horse*, Veg.]

[**BRĀCHĪŌNĀRIUM**, ii. n. *A bracelet*, Gloss.]

[**BRĀCHĪUM**, ii. n. (βραχίον) I. A) *The arm, from the wrist to the shoulder*: ut, diu jactato brachio, præoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25:—frangere b., Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253:—sinisterius b. velut ægrum lanis facilius obvolutum, Suet.:—b. (dextrum) cohobere togā:—conf. b. extra togam exserere, Sen.:—circumdare b. collo, Ov.; b. implicare collo, ib.:—b. injicere collo, ib.:—b. dare cervici, Hor.:—brachii projectio in contentionibus, contractio in remissis, A. stretching forth and withdrawing the arm, in speaking, Cic. de Or. 18, 59:—thus, si contendemus per continuationem, brachio celeri, mobili vultu utemur, A. Her.:—prov. levi brachio agere alqd, to do a thing superficially or in an off-hand manner: thus, molli brachio objurgare alqm:—dirigere b. contra torrentem, to swim against the stream, Juv. \*\*B) *In a narrower sense, the lower arm (from the hand to the elbow)*: ‘lacertus, the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder’, Ov. M. 1, 501; Tac. G. 17; Cels. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *A limb of animals resembling an arm, a claw, foot*, Ov. M. 4, 624; Plin. Hence, of the constellation Cancer, Ov.; of Scorpio, id.; Virg.; of the Nautilus, Plin.; also of other sea-fish, id.:—the shoulder of the elephant, Plaut. B) *Any thing in the shape of an arm*, Cato R. R. 95 extr.; Ov.: the branch of a vine, Virg.: an arm of the sea, Ov.: a collateral branch or ridge of a mountain, Plin.: a projecting work, or continued line of communication of a fortress, Liv.; Curt.: also, the projecting lateral part of a fortified harbour, Liv.; Just.: the arm of a military engine, Vitruv. Of ships, a sailyard, Virg.; Stat. Hence, Ital. braccio, bracciata; Fr. bras, brassée, brassard.]

[**BRACHMANÆ**, arum. and **BRACHMANES**, ium. m. (Βραχμᾱνᾱς) *The caste of priests and literati among the Indians, Brahmins*, Curt. 8, 9; App.; Amm.]



[BRACHYCATALECTUM and BRACHYCATALECTICUM, i. n. (Βραχυκατάλεκτον, or Βραχυκαταληκτικόν) (sc. metrum) *A verse which wants one foot*, Diom.; Serv.]

[BRACHYSYLLABUS, i. m. (sc. pes) (Βραχυσύλλαβος, containing short syllables) *Another name of the tribrachys*, u u u, Diom.]

[BRACICUS (braccicus), *Another reading for braceus*, Auct. Priasp.]

[BRACILE. See BRACHILE.]

BRACTĒA, æ. f. I. A) *A thin sheet or leaf, a thin plate of metal*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 209; Ov.: — *a thin leaf of wood*, Plin. 16, 43, 84. [B] Meton. In Bot.: *A thin leaf covering the blossom*, NL. C) Poet.: *b. viva, the golden-coloured fleece of the Spanish sheep*, Mart. 9, 62. II. Fig.: *Splendour, brightness*, Solin.]

[BRACTĒALIS, e. (bractĒa) I. *Of or belonging to a plate or leaf of metal*, Prud. II. In Bot.: *Of or belonging to the thin leaf that covers the blossoms of plants*: b. ascidium, the husk of the blossom of plants, NL.]

[BRACTĒAMENTUM, i. n. (bractea) *Brightness, splendour*, Fulg.]

[BRACTĒARIA, æ. f. (bractea) *She that manufactures gold leaves*, Inscr.]

[BRACTĒARIUS, ii. m. *A goldbeater*, Firmic.]

[BRACTĒATOR, ōris. m. (bractea) *A goldbeater*, Firmic.]

[BRACTĒATUS, a, um. (bractea) [I. A) *Covered with gold leaves or thin plates of gold*: b. sellæ, Sid.] B) Meton. 1) *That glitters like gold*: b. leo, with a gold-coloured mane, Sen. E. 41. [2] In Bot.: *Belonging to the leaf that covers a blossom*: b. spica, b. calamus, b. racemus, etc., NL.]

\*\*II. Fig. A) *Splendid, in appearance, showy, tinsel*: b. felicitas, Sen. E. 115. [B] Gen.: *Shining, splendid, magnificent*: b. dictum mentis aureæ, Aus.]

[BRACTĒOLA, æ. f. dem. *A thin leaf of gold*, Juv. 13, 152.]

[BRANCE. See BRACE.]

BRANCHIÆ, arum. [sing. Branchia, æ. Aus.] f. (τὰ βράγχια) *The gills of a fish*, Plin. 9, 7, 6.

BRANCHIDÆ, arum. m. (Βραρχιδαι) *The descendants of Branchus, priests of the temple of Apollo, near Miletus*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; Curt.

[BRANCHOS, i. m. (Βράρχος) *Hoarseness*, C. Aur.]

BRANCHUS, i. m. *A son of Apollo, ancestor of the Branchidæ*, Varr. ap. Schol. Stat.

[BRASMATIÆ or BRASTÆ, arum. f. (Βρασματίαι or Βράσται) *An earthquake*, Amm.]

BRASSICA, æ. f. *Cabbage*: B. rapa, Fam. Crucifera, Cato, R. R. 156; Plin.; Prop.

[BRASTÆ. See BRASMATIÆ.]

BRĀTHY, ys. n. (Βράθυ) *The savin-tree, herba Sabina*, Plin. 24, 11, 61.

BRĀTUS, i. f. *A kind of cypress-tree*, Plin. 12, 17, 39.

BRĀTUSPANTIŪM, ii. n. *A town of Gallia Belgica, afterwards called Cæsaromagus, near the modern Breteuil*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 13.

BRAURON, ōnis. m. and BRAURONIA, æ. f. (Βραυρών) *A small town of Attica, not far from Marathon, with a temple of Diana*, Plin. 4, 7, 11; Mel. 2, 3, 6.

BRECHMA. (an Indian word for abortus) *Pepper of a bad quality*, Plin. 12, 7, 14.

[BREGMA, atis. n. (Βρέχω) *The summit of the head*: os b., NL.]

[BRENDA. another form for BRUNDISIUM, acc. to Fest.]

[BRENNICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Brennus*, Sid.]

BRENNUS, i. m. (Βρέννος) *The leader of the Gauls, who defeated the Romans at the river Allia*, Liv. 5, 38; Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81.]

[BRENTESIA, æ. m. *The river Brenta in Upper Italy*, LL.]

[BRĒPHŌTRŌPHĒUM or -IUM. n. (Βρεφοτροφείον) *A founding hospital*, Cod. Just.]

[BRĒPHŌTRŌPHUS, i. m. (Βρεφοτρόφος) *An overseer of a founding hospital*, Cod. Just.]

BREUCI, ōrum. m. (Βρεῦκοι) *A people of Pannonia on the river Save*, Plin. 3, 25, 28.

BREUNI, ōrum. m. *A people of Rhetia, in the modern Upper Innthal*, Hor. O. 4, 14, 11; Plin.

[BRĒVE, is. n. for BREVIS, is. *A short list, a small writing*, ML. Hence, Fr. *bref, brevet*; Germ. *Breve, Brief*; conf. BREVIS extr.]

\*\*BRĒVĪA, ium. n. (brevis) *Shallows*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 111; Tac.

\*\*BRĒVĪĀRIŪM, ii. n. *A short catalogue or table, a breviary, summary, summarium*, Sen. E. 39: b. rationum, Suet.: — b. imperii, *a statistical table*, id.: — b. totius culturæ, Plin.

[BRĒVĪĀRIUS, a, um. (brevio) *Summary, compendious*: b. rationes, Dig.]

[BRĒVĪĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. *Abbreviation*, August.]

[BRĒVĪĀTOR, ōris. m. I. *An abbreviator, epitomizer*, Oros. II. *One who draws up a breviarium*, Novell.]

[BRĒVĪCŪLUS, a, um. dem. (brevis) I. *Rather short, small*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54. II. Subst.: *Breviculus*, i. m. (sc. liber) *A short writing, a summary*, Cod. Just.]

\*BRĒVĪLŌQUENS, entis. (brevis-loquor) *One who expresses himself concisely or speaks briefly*: brevilloquentem jam me tempus ipsum facit, Cic. Att. 7, 20.

\*BRĒVĪLŌQUENTIA, æ. f. (brevis-loquentia) *Brevity of speech*, Cic. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 7.

[BRĒVĪLŌQUUS or -QUIS. (Βραχυλόγος) *Speaking briefly or concisely*, Gloss.]

\*\*BRĒVĪŌ. i. v. a. (brevis) *To shorten, abridge, contract*: b. quædam, Quint. 1, 9, 2: — *breviator cervix et gestum quandam humilem atque servilem facit, is contracted*, id.: — b. syllabam, *to pronounce briefly or short*, id.

1. BRĒVIS, e. (Βραχύς) *Of small extent or short measure, short* [opp. 'longus']. \*I. *Of space or size*: Fusillus testis processit... sed sedebat judex L. Aurifex, brevior ipse quam testis, *of shorter size or stature*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245: — *thus, staturâ breves in digitos eriguntur*, Quint.; and, quamvis brevis corpore, Suet.: — *ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, lower*, Liv.: — b. vada, *low, shallow*, Virg.: — *cursu brevissimus* Almo, *short*, Ov.: — *thus, cursu brevissimus undis*, Virg.: — *aqua b., narrow*, Ov.: — *scopulus b., small, narrow*, id.: — *viperæ b., small*, Hor.: — *thus, colubra b., id. — brevi latere ac pede longo*, id.: — b. mus, Ov.: — *h. herba lapathi*, Hor.: — *folia breviora*, id.: — *census b., slight, trifling*, id.: — *conf. cæna b., id. — in the n. absol. in breve te (libellum) cogi, wrapped or rolled up tight*, Hor. II. A) *Of time, and of objects referring to it*: *Short, of short duration*: dolor in longiquitate levis, in gravitate brevis solet esse, Cic. Fin. 1, 12: — *conf. omnia brevia tolerabilia esse debent, etiamsi magna sunt*: — *omnia breviora aliquanto fuere, happened in rather shorter time*, Liv.: — *brevissimi temporis impetum sustinere*, id.: — *thus, b. tempus*, Quint.: — b. ævum, Sall.: — b. anni, Hor.: — b. ver, id.: — b. rosæ, *fading quickly*, id.: — *thus, b. lilium*, id.: — b. cæna, *lasting a short time only, frugal*, id.: — *thus, b. mensa*, id.: — b. dominus, *living a short while only*, id.: — *comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum erat apud illum contractus et b. — si brevisitas appellanda est, quum verbum nullum redundat, brevis est L. Crassi oratio; and, quod aut contractione brevius fieret aut productione longius*: — *thus also of speech*: b. laudatio: — b. illa et concisa, Quint.: — b. commentarii, id.: — b. causæ, id.: — *hujus generis totius breve et non difficile præceptum est*: — *Meton. Of a speaker: multos imitatio brevitatit decipit, ut quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint*: — *conf. brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio*, Hor.; and, Alcæus in eloquendo quoque b. et magnificus et diligens, Quint.: — *densus et b. Thucydides*, B B

id. : — *Of persons writing*: ad te brevior jam in scribendo incipio fieri. — *Of a short and acutely accentuated syllable* [opp. 'longa' or 'producta'] : syllaba 'longa' brevi subjecta, Hor.; for which also absol. : iambus, qui est e brevi et 'longa, Cic. Or. 64, 217. — *Of an acutely accentuated syllable*, ib. 48. B) *Adverbial expressions*. 1) a) Brevi tempore, or absol. brevi, rarely brevi spatio, in a short time, shortly: republ. per vos b. tempore jus suum recuperabit, Cic. Fam. 12, 2 extr.: — thus, quantas b. tempore equitum et pedum copias contracturus sit, Pompei. ap. Cic.; and, de itinere ipsos b. tempore judicatuos, Cæs.: — ille majores copias brevi habiturus sit, Pompei. ap. Cic.: — thus, fama tanti facinoris b. divulgatur, Sall.; and, mirantur tam brevi rem Romanam crevisse, Liv.: — brevi spatio novi veteresque coaluere, Sall.; for which. in b. spatio, Lucr.; Suet.; and, in multo breviori temporis spatio, Suet. [b] Also brevi, a short time, a little while: b. cunctatus, Ov.: — for which also, breve, Catull. c) Especially of discourse: brevi, i. e. in a few words, briefly: quid de pratorum viriditate... plura dicam? brevi præcidam? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: — conf. ne plura, quæ sunt innumerabilia, consector, comprehendam brevi: — thus, b. circumscribere, dicere, explicare, exponere, percurrere, perscribere ad alqm, reddere, reprehendere, respondere literis, and the like: — instead of which we find, on one occasion, breve facere, to make (any thing) short, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 6; and, in breve cogere, Liv. 39, 47. \*\*2) Ad breve, for a short time, Suet. Tib. 68. [Hence, Ital. breve, brieve; Fr. bref, brief; Germ. Brief; conf. BREVE.]

[2. BRĒVIS. is. m. (sc. liber) A short list, summary, Lampr.]

BRĒVITAS, ātis. f. Shortness, brevity. \*\*I. Relative to space; Brevity, littleness: homines tantula stature (nam plerumque hominibus Gallis præ magnitudine corporum suorum b. nostra contemptui est), of small size, of low or small stature, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30 extr.: — thus, chamæplatan coactæ brevitatis, Plin.: — b. corporis, smallness, Lucr.: — thus, b. crurum, Plin.: — in the plur. brevitates guttarum, Vitr. II. Of time and objects relating to it; Short duration, shortness of time: ita diei b. conviviis, longitudo noctis stupris conterebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26: — brevitatem temporis tam pauca cogor scribere: — Of brevity or conciseness of speech: narrare rem quod brevier jubent, si b. appellanda est, quum verbum nullum redundat, brevis est I. Crassi oratio; sin tum est b., quum tantum verborum est, quantum necesse est etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 326: — multos imitatio brevitatis decipit, ut, quum se breves putant esse, longissimi sint: — b. laus est interdum in aliqua parte dicendi, in universa eloquentia laudem non habet: — brevitatis causa, for the sake of conciseness, in order to be brief: — Of the shortness of syllables: b. et celeritas syllabarum: — conf. fluit numerus tum incitatus brevitatem pedum, tum proceritate tardius: — contractio et b. dignitatem non habet: — thus also in the plur.: omnium longitudo et brevitatem in sonis... judicium.

BRĒVITER. adv. \*\*I. Shortly, briefly, of space or size: parvo brevius quam totus septentrio eremigatus, by some trifle less than the whole, Plin. 2, 67, 67. II. Meton.

A) Of discourse; Briefly, shortly, in a few words, superficially, brevi: in primis duabus dicendi partibus qualis esset, summam breviterque descripsimus, Cic. de Or. 15 extr.: — simpliciter b. que dicere: — multa b. et commode dicta, short sentences, ἀποθέματα: — res multas b. dicere: — b. narrare rem: — b. describere alqd: — b. astringere argumenta: — b. tangere rem: — summam causæ b. exponere: — Comp., quod ego pluribus verbis, illi brevis (dixerunt), Cic. Fin. 4, 10 extr.: — Sup., agam quam brevissime potero, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 3: — exposui quam b. potui, somnii et furoris oracula. B) Of metrical feet: quibus in verbis producte dicitur, in ceteris omnibus b., Cic. Or. 48.

[BRĒA, æ. f. A kind of wine-vessel, Arn.]

[BRĒAREUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Briareus, Claud.]

[BRĒAREUS (trisyll.), ei. m. (Briapeus) A giant with a hundred arms, also called Ægæon, Virg. Æ. 6, 2, 287; Luc.

[1. BRĒGANTES, um. m. Small insects in the eyelashes, M. Emp.]

2. BRĒGANTES, um. m. The most northern and most considerable people of the Roman Britain, inhabitants of the modern Yorkshire, Tac. A. 12, 32; Agr. 17. — [Hence, Adj. Julius Brigantius. The sister's son of Civilis, Tac. H. 4, 70.]

[BRĒGANTĪA, æ. See BRIGANTĪUM.]

BRĒGANTĪCUS. See BRIGANTES.

BRĒGANTĪNUS LACUS. (Brigantium) The Lake of Constance, Plin. 9, 17, 29.

[BRĒGANTĪUM, ii. f. I. A town of Rhetia, now Bregentz, Itin. Ant. II. The town Briançon in France.]

[BRĒMO, ūs. f. (Βρομός, the Angry) A cognomen of Proserpine, Prop. 2, 2, 12.]

BRĒNĪATES, um. m. A people of Liguria, now Brignolo, Liv. 39, 2.

BRĒSA, æ. f. A lump of trodden or pressed grapes, husks of grapes after pressing, Col. 12, 39, 2.

BRĒSĒĪS, idos. f. (Βρισηίς) Daughter of Brises, slave of Achilles, taken from him by Agamemnon, Hor. O. 2, 4, 3; Ov.

BRĒTANNĪA, æ. f. (Βερτανία) I. Britain, i. e. the modern England and Scotland, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12, sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 34 extr.; Plin.: in the plur. Britanniae, arum. Great Britain and Ireland (Ibernia), Catull. [II. Britannia minor, Bretagne in France.]

[BRĒTANNĪCA, æ. f. A kind of water dock, Rumex aquaticus, Fam. Polygonaceæ, NL.]

[BRĒTANNĪCĪANUS, a. um. Britannic, British, Inscr.]

BRĒTANNĪCUS, a. um. I. Of or belonging to Britain, British: B. æstus, The British Channel, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: — B. legiones, Tac.: — B. lingua, id. II. Esp. \*\*A) B. herba, water-dock, Rumex aquaticus, Plin. 25, 3, 6. See BRITANNICA. B) Britannicus, a name given to the conquerors of British tribes, Suet. Claud. 27; Tac.

[BRĒTANNIS, idis. f. British, Prisc.]

BRĒTANNUS [Britannus, Lucr.], a. um. British, Prop. 2, 1, 76. — Subst.: Britannii, orum. m. The Britons, Cæs. B. G. 4, 21; Tac. In the sing.: B. catenatus, Hor.

[BRĒTRO (Britto), ōnis. I. A Briton, Aus. II. An inhabitant of Bretagne in France, Mart. 11, 21.]

BRĒTŌMARTIS, is. (Βριτόμαρτις) I. A Cretan nymph, the daughter of Zeus, who invented hunter's nets, Virg. Cir. 285. II. A cognomen of the Cretan Diana, Claud.

BRĒXELLUM, i. n. A town of Gallia Cisalpina, between Parma and Mantua, now Bersello on the Po, Plin. 7, 49, 50; Tac.

BRĒXENTES, um. m. (Βριχένται) A people of Rhetia, in the modern district of Brixen, Plin. 3, 20, 24.

BRĒXĪA, æ. f. (Βριχία) I. A town of Gallia Cisalpina, now Brescia, Liv. 5, 35; Plin.; Just. [II. Brizen in the Tyrol.]

BRĒXĪĀNUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Brescia: B. Galli, Liv. 21, 25 extr.: — B. porta, Tac.

[BRĒXĪENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Brescia, Eccl.]

[BRĒZA, æ. f. (Βριζα) A kind of shaking grass, Fam. Gramineæ, NL.]

[BRŌCHUS, a. um. See BROCHUS.]

BRŌCHĪTAS, ātis. f. (brochus) A projecting of the teeth in animals, Plin. 11, 37, 64.

BRŌCHON, i. n. The gum of the Bdellium, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

[1. BRŌCHUS (brochus or bronceus), a. um. I. Projecting (said of the teeth of animals): b. dentes, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3. II. Meton.: of men or animals; That has projecting teeth, Lucil. ap. Non.; Plaut. ap. Fest.]

2. BROCHUS, i. m. A Roman surname, Cic. Lig. 4, 11.

[BRŌMĀTĪCI, orum. m. Having a distaste for food, Isid.]

[BRŌME (Bromie, Hyg.). A nymph who, with her sister Bacche, brought up Bacchus, Serv. Virg.]

[BRŌMIUM, ii. n. *A kind of metal*, NL.]

[BRŌMIUS, ii. (Βρόμιος, the noisy one) *An epithet of Bacchus, from the noisy celebration of his feasts*, Ov. M. 4, 11. *Adj.* Brōmīus, a, um. *Relating to Bacchus*, Varr. ap. Non.]

BRŌMOS, i. m. (Βρόμος) *Oats, wild oats*, Plin. 18, 10, 20.

[BRŌMŌSUS, a, um. (Βρωμῶδης) *Stinking, smelling strongly*: b. caro, C. Aur.]

[BRŌMUS, i. m. (Βρόμος) *One who was killed in the combat with the Centaurs by Ceneus*, Ov. M. 12, 459.]

[BRONCHIA, orum. n. (Βρόγχος) *The two branches which result from the division of the trachea, behind the aorta, serving to convey air into the lungs, the bronchia*, NL.]

[BRONCHĪALIS, e. (bronchia) *Of or belonging to the bronchia or windpipe*: vena b., the bronchial veins, NL.]

[BRONCHITIS, idis. f. (bronchus) *Inflammation of the bronchia or windpipe*, NL.]

[BRONCHŌCĒLE, es. f. (Βρόγχος-κήλη) *A tumour on the fore part of the neck, being a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland*, NL.]

[BRONCHŌTŌMĪA, æ. f. (Βρόγχος-τέμνω) *The operation of making an opening into the trachea, to prevent suffocation*, NL.]

[BRONCHŌTŌMUS, m. (Βρόγχος-τέμνω) *An instrument for performing an operation on the windpipe*, NL.]

[BRONCHUS, i. m. (Βρόγχος) *The windpipe*, NL.]

BRONTE, es. f. (Βροντή) I. *Thunder personified*, Plin. 35, 10, 36. II. *A kind of gem, the thunder-stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 55. [III. *The name of one of the horses of the sun*, Hyg.]

BRONTES, æ. m. (Βρόντης) *The name of a Cyclops in Vulcan's workshop*, Virg. Æ. 8, 424.

[BRONTON, ontis. (Βροντών) *The thunderer, a cognomen of Jupiter*, Inscr.]

[BRŌTĒAS, æ. m. (Βροτέας) I. *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 262. II. *A twin-brother of Ammon*, Ov. M. 5, 107.]

[BRŪCĒA, æ. f. *A kind of plant, b. antidysenterica*, Fam. Terebinthaceæ, NL.]

[BRŪCHUS, i. m. (Βροῦχος, Βρούκος) *A kind of locust without wings*, Prud.]

BRUCTĒRI, orum. m. *A Germanic tribe between the Rhine, Lippe, Ems, and Weser*, Tac. G. 33:—[*In the sing.* Bructerus, i. m. Claud.] *Adj.* Bructerus, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bructeri*: B. natio, Tac. H. 4, 61.

[BRUGES. See PHRYGES.]

BRŪMA, æ. f. (perhaps allied to frī-geo, frī-gus) I. A) *The winter season*: musculorum jecuscula brumâ dicuntur angeli, et puleium aridum florescere brumali ipso die, Cic. Div. 2, 14:—novissimus dies brumæ, Plin.:—ver, æstas, auctumnus, b., Hor.:—b. horrida cano gelu, Virg.:—b. illinet nives agris, Hor. \*B) *Esp.*: *The shortest day of the year*: solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19:—tempus a b. ad brumam dum sol reedit, vocatur annus, Varr.:—circa brumam serendum non est, Plin. [II. *Meton.*: *A year*: ante brumas triginta, Mart. 10, 104.]

BRŪMĀLIS, e. \*\*I. *Of or belonging to winter, wintry*: b. tempus, Cic. Ar. 61; Ov.:—b. horæ, short winter hours: b. mensis, Plin.:—b. frigus, Virg.; Mart.:—b. nix, Ov. II. *Of or belonging to the shortest day* (opp. 'solstitialis'): b. dies, the shortest day, Cic. Div. 2, 14:—cur se sol referat nec longius progrediatur solstitiali orbe itemque brumali:—conf. astra solstitiali se et brumali revocatione converterent:—b. signum, Capricorn.

[BRŪMĀRIA, æ. f. (sc. herba) *A kind of plant, otherwise called leontopodium*, App.]

[BRUNDA, æ. f. *another form for Brenda*, Brundisium, Eccl.]

\*\*BRUNDĪSIĀNUS (Brundus.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Brundisium*: b. ostrea, that are caught in the harbour of Brundisium, Plin. 32, 6, 21.

BRUNDĪSINUS (Brundus.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Brundisium*: B. colonia, Cic. Sest. 63:—B. nuncii:—Subst.: Brundisini, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Brundisium*, Cic. Sest. 63.

BRUNDĪSIUM (Brundus.), ii. n. *A town and harbour of Calabria, now Brindisi*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3; Plin.; Hor.

[BRUNDUSIANUS, BRUNDUSINUS. See BRUNDISIANUS, &c.]

[BRUNELLA. See PRUNELLA.]

BRUSCUM, i. n. *A spongy excrescence of the maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 16, 27.

[BRŪTESCO, Ære. v. n. *To become brutal, rough*, Sid.]

1. BRŪTĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to M. Junius Brutus*: B. castra, Vell. 2, 72:—B. Cassianæque partes, id.

2. BRUTIANUS. *Of the Brutii*. See the following Article.

BRUTTĪĀNUS (Brutian.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Brutii*: B. caules, Plin. 19, 8, 41.—Subst.: Brutiani, orum. m. *A certain class of magistrate's servants*, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17.

BRUTTĪI (Brutii, Brutti, Brittii), orum. m. (Βρῦττιοι, Βροῦττιοι) *The Bruttii; i. e. the inhabitants of the most southern part of Italy*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 30; Mel.—*Meton.*: *The country of the Bruttii*: in Salentinis aut in Bruttis habent, Cic. R. A. 46:—ex Bruttis, Liv.

BRUTTĪUS (Brut. and Britt.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bruttii*, B. ager, Liv. 27, 51 extr.:—B. litus, Plin.

1. BRŪTUS, a, um. (Perhaps related to βαρύς, as if bārūtus, like astutus, cinctus, versutus) *Originally perhaps, hard to bear; hence, I. Heavy, bulky, immovable*: b. pondus, Lucr. 6, 105:—b. tellus, Hor.:—corpora b. (opp. 'levia'), App.] \*\*II. *Fig.*: *Blunt, not acute, insensible, without feeling*: T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen. Ben. 3, 37:—fortuna insana et cæca et b., Pac. ap. A. Her.:—quod bruti nec sardare queunt, Nev.:—animalium hoc maxime brutum (sus), Plin.:—thus, b. animal, id.:—b. fulmina et vana, ut quæ nulla veniant ratione nature, Plin.:—b. pira, with a woolly rind, id.:—b. scitum, inconsiderate, Prud.

2. BRŪTUS, i. m. (I. Brutus) *A Roman surname of the gens Junia, after L. Junius B., who delivered Rome from the dominion of the kings*, Liv. 1, 56.—M. Junius Brutus, a philosopher and orator, a friend of Cicero, who dedicated several of his writings to him; he was one of the assassins of Cæsar.

[BRUXELLE, arum. f. *Brussels, in Belgium*.]

BRŪĀ, æ. f. (Βρύα) *A plant, called also myrice and tamarice, tamarisk-shrub*, Plin. 13, 21, 37.

[BRŪGUS, i. m. (Βρυγμός) *A chattering of the teeth*, NL.]

BRŪON, i. n. (Βρύον) I. *A kind of moss, especially the species called sphagnos*, Plin. 12, 23, 50. II. *The grape-shaped blossom of the Populus alba* L., Plin. 12, 28, 61. III. *A plant with leaves like lettuce, that grows near the sea, slank*, Plin. 13, 25, 49.

BRŪŌNĪA, æ. f. (Βρωνια) *Wild vine, briony, b. alba*, Fam. Cucurbitaceæ, Plin. 23, 1, 16.

[1. BU. (Βου) *A Greek prefix, which in composition is intensive acc. to Varr. and Fest.*]

[2. BU. *The natural sound pronounced by children, according to Fest.; conf. the following Article.*]

[BŪA, æ. f. *The natural sound of children when asking for drink, just as pappa with regard to food*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[BŪBĀLINUS, a, um. (bubalus) *Of or belonging to the African antelope*, Valer. ap. Vop.]

[BŪBĀLĪON, ii. n. (Βουβάλιον) *A wild cucumber*, App.]

BŪBĀLUS, i. m. (Βούβαλος) *A species of African antelope*, Plin. 8, 15, 15.—[Hence, Ital. bufalo, Fr. buffle; Germ. Suffer.]

[BŪBĀSIS, idis. f. I. q. Bubassius, Ov. M. 9, 644.]

- BŪBASSIUS**, a. um. *Of Bubassus*, Mel. 1, 16, 2.  
**BŪBASSUS**, i. f. (Βύβαστος) *A town of Caria*, Plin. 5, 28, 29.  
**BŪBASTIS**, is. f. (Βούβαστις) I. *A town of Lower Egypt on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, now Tell-Basta*, Mel. 1, 9, 9. — Hence, adj. *Bubastites nomos*, Plin. 5, 9, 9. II. *A deity worshipped there*, Ov. M. 9, 691.]  
**[BŪBASTIUS**, a. um. *Of Bubastis*: B. sacra, Grat.]  
**BŪBĪLE** [another form, bovine, Cat.], is. n. (bos) *An ox-stall, a cow-house*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13; Coll.; Phædr.  
**[BŪBĪLIS**, is. m. *An ox-stall*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18.]  
**[BUBINARE** (buv.) *To contaminate or befoul, acc. to Fest.*]  
**[BUBLEUM**, i. n. *A kind of wine, according to Fest.*]  
 1. **BŪBO**, ōnis. m. [f. Virg.] I. *A horned owl*, Plin. 10, 12, 16; Ov.; Virg. II. *Medic.*: *An ulcer*: b. syphiliticus, venerens, ML.: — b. pestilentialis, a plague-boil, NL.  
 [2. **BŪBO**, ēre. v. n. *To cry like a bittern*, Carm. Philom.]  
**[BŪBŌNA**, æ. f. (bos) *A deity watching over cattle*, Aug.]  
**BŪBŌNĪUM**, ii. n. (Βουβώνιον) *A plant used for the swelling of the groins, called also aster Atticus*, Plin. 27, 5, 19.  
**[BŪBŌNŌCĒLE**, es. f. (Βουβωνικήλη) *Hernia in the groin*, NL.]  
**[BUBSĒQUA** (bubsequa, busequa), æ. m. (bos-sequor) *A neat-herd*, App.]  
**BŪBŪLA**, æ. f. (sc. caro) *Beef*, Cels. 2, 24; Scrib.  
**[BŪBULCĀRIUS**. *An ox-hide*, Gloss.]  
**[BŪBULCĀTRO**, are. v. a. (bubulcitor, ari, Plaut.) I. *To be a neat-herd*, App. II. *Fig.*: *To call out like a driver of oxen*, Varr. ap. Non. 79, 29.]  
**BŪBULCUS**, i. m. (bubulus) I. *One who ploughs with oxen*, Cic. Div. 1, 27 extr. [II. *Gen.*: *A neat-herd*, Dig.]  
**[BŪBŪLINUS**, a. um. (bos) *another form for bubulus. Of or belonging to neat cattle*, Veg.]  
**[BŪBŪLO**, are. v. n. (bubo) *To hoot or screech as an owl*, Carm. Philom.]  
**\*\*BŪBŪLUS**, a. um. (bos) *Of or belonging to neat cattle*: b. pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: — thus, b. armentum, Col.: — b. fimum, Liv.: — b. caro, beef, Plin.; for which simply bubula, which see.  
**[BŪCĒDA**, æ. m. (bos-cædo) *One who is flogged with a strap of ox-hide*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 1.]  
**BŪCARDĪA**, æ. f. (Βουκαρδία) *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.  
**BUCCA**, æ. f. \*\*I. *Gen.*: *A cavity*: gemina quædam buccarum inanitas, Plin. 11, 45, 103. II. *Esp.* A) *The inflated or full cheek* [whilst genæ means simply the side of the face, the cheek]: pictus Gallus, distortus, ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: — thus, b. fluentes cerussatæque: — ambas b. inflat iratus, Hor.: — Prov.: dicere (scribere etc.) quod or quicquid in buccam venit, to talk or write just as things come into one's mouth, Cic. Att. 1, 12 extr., and elsewhere: — instead of which ellipt.: garrimus, quicquid in buccam. [B) *Meton.* 1) *A mouthful*: b. panis, Petron. 44, 2; Mart. 2) *He that has his mouth full* a) *In eating*; hence, a parasite, Petron. 64, 12. b) *In speaking*; a talker, declaimer, Juv. 11, 34; Mart. — Hence, Ital. bocca, boccone, Fr. bouche, bouchée.]  
**\*\*BUCCĒA**, æ. f. (bucca) *A morsel, a mouthful*: duas b. manducavi, Suet. Aug. 76.  
**[BUCCĒLLA**, æ. f. dem. (bucca) I. *A little mouthful*, Mart. II. *Small bread distributed among the poor*, Cod. Th.]  
**[BUCCĒLLARE**, is. n. *A vessel for cooking, a pot*, M. Emp.]  
**[BUCCĒLLATUM**, i. n. (buccella) *Soldier's biscuit*, Amm.]  
**BUCCINA, BUCCINATOR, BUCCINO, and BUCCINUM**. See BUCINA, etc.  
**[Bucco**, ōnis. m. (bucca, that has swollen cheeks) *A clown*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; App.]  
**BUCCŌNĪATIS VITIS**. *A kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4.
- \*\*BUCCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (bucca) I. *A cheek, the mouth*, Suet. Galb. 4. II. *Esp. Milit.* A) *That which covers the cheek and mouth, the beaver or cheek-piece*, Liv. 44, 34. B) *bucculæ, grooves on the catapult, in which the missile was placed*, Vitr. 10, 15.  
**[BUCCŪLENTUS**, a. um. (buccula) *That has full cheeks or a large mouth*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54.]  
**BŪCĒPHĀLAS**, æ. and BUCEPHALUS, i. m. (Βουκεφάλας, and -os, that has a broad forehead) I. *The horse of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 6, 5, 18. II. *A town in India founded by Alexander*, Plin. 6, 20, 23.  
**BŪCĒRAS**, ātis. n. (Βούκερας) *The herb fenugreek*, i. q. fenum Græcum, Plin. 24, 19, 120.  
**[BŪCĒRIUS**, a. um. for BUCERUS. *Ox-horned*, Lucr. 2, 662.]  
 1. **BŪCĒRUS**, a. um. (Βούκερος) *Having horns like cattle*: b. armenta, horned cattle, neat cattle, Ov. M. 6, 395.]  
 2. **BŪCĒRUS**, i. m. *A kind of bird, the horn-bill*, NL.]  
**[BŪCĒTUM**, i. n. (bos) *A pasture for cattle*, Luc. 9, 185; Gell.]  
**[BŪCHŌNĪA SILVA**. *A mountainous tract in Germany*.]  
**BŪCĪNA** (bucc.), æ. f. (βουκίνη) I. *A wind instrument, a trumpet, horn, bugle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20; Col.; Prop.: — a war-trumpet [spiral and gibbous, whilst the tuba was straight], with which the signals of the four watches of the night were given: te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: — ubi secundæ vigilæ bucina datum signum esset, Liv.: — ut ad tertiam bucinam præsto essent, at the third watch, id. — [For indicating the hours of the day, Sen. poet.: — for calling the people to the comitia, Prop.: — the shell of Triton, Ov. II. *Fig.*: b. famæ, Juv. 14, 152. — [Hence perhaps the Germ. Pöfauene.]  
**BŪCĪNĀTOR** (bucc.), ōris. m. I. A) *One that blows on the bucina, a trumpeter*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 35. \*\*B) *Fig.*: *One that publishes or proclaims any thing*: b. existimationis meæ, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2. [II. *A muscle of the cheek*, NL.]  
**[BŪCĪNO** (bucc.). 1. v. n. (bucina) *To give a signal with the bucina*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20.]  
**BUCĪNUM** (bucc.), i. n. (bucina) I. *The sound of a trumpet*, Plin. 9, 33, 52. II. *A purple shell, the juice of which is used in dyeing*, Plin. 9, 36, 61.  
**[BŪCĪNUS** (bucc.), i. m. (bucina) *A trumpeter; of a cock*, Petr.]  
**[BŪCNĒMĪA**, æ. f. (Βουκνήμη) *A swelling in the lower limbs*, NL.]  
**BŪCŌLĪCUS**, a. um. (Βουκολικός) I. *Of or belonging to shepherds, bucolic, pastoral*: b. poema, a pastoral poem of Virgil, Col. 7, 10 extr.: — Bucolica, orum. n. Ov.; Gell.: — Bucolice tome (Βουκολική τομή). Metrically, said of an hexameter verse if the fourth foot is a dactyl and closes a word, the pastoral cæsuræ, Aus. II. *Bucolicon*, i. n. *A kind of panacea, gerard or wound-wort*, Plin. 25, 4, 11. [III. *Bucolici, orum. m.* *A class of Egyptian soldiers, so called from their quarters Bucolica, Capit.*]  
**[BŪCRĀNĪUM**, ii. n. (Βουκράνιον) I. *A neat's head*, Inscr. II. *A plant, calf's snout or caput bubulum*, App.]  
**BŪCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (bos) *A heifer*, Cic. Div. 1, 24; Virg.  
**BŪCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (bos) *A young ox, steer, or bullock*, Col. 6, 2, 4.  
**[BŪDA**, æ. f. *The town Ofen in Hungary*.]  
**[BŪDISSA**, æ. f. *The town Bauzen or Budisin*.]  
**[BŪDORGIS**, is. f. poet. for Vratislavia. *Breslau in Silesia*.]  
**[BŪDŌVĪŠĪA**, æ. f. *The town Budweis in Bohemia*.]  
**BŪFO**, ōnis. m. *A toad*, Virg. G. 1, 184.  
**[BŪGILLO**, ōnis. m. *A plant, i. q. ajuga reptans*, M. Emp.]  
**[BŪGLOSSA**, æ. and BŪGLOSSUM, i. See BŪGLOSSUS.]  
**BŪGLOSSOS**, i. m. [Buglossa, æ. f. App.: buglossum, i. n. NL.] *The plant bugloss or ox-tongue*, B. angustifolium, Fam. Boraginæ, Plin. 25, 8, 40.

## BUGONIA

[**ΒΟΥΝΙΑ**, æ. f. (βουνία) *The title of a work of Archelus, on the breeding of bees in the carcasses of neat cattle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5.]

**BULĀPĀTHUM**, i. n. (βουλπαθον) *The herb patience or great dock*, Plin. 20, 21, 86.

**BULBACEUS**, a, um. (bulbus) *That has bulbs*, **bulbos**: b. radix hyacinthi, Plin. 21, 26, 97.

**BULBINE**, es. f. (βολβινη) *A kind of bulbous plant*, Plin. 21, 9, 41.

[**BULBOCASTANUM**, i. n. (βολβος-καστανον) *A kind of chestnut*, Fam. Hippocastaneæ, NL.]

**BULBŌSUS**, a, um. (bulbus) *Bulbous*: b. radix, Plin. 21, 21, 90.

[**BULBŪS**, i. m. dem. *A small bulb*, Pall.]

**BULBUS**, i. m. (βολβος) *A bulb*. I. Gen.: *A bulbous root or plant, such as hyacinths, lilies, tulips, etc.*, Plin. 19, 4, 21, and elsewhere. II. Esp.: *An onion*, Plin. 19, 5, 30, Col.

[**BŪLE**, es. f. (βουλή) *A Greek assembly of senators or elders, a Greek senate*, Plin. E. 10, 117.]

[**BŪLEUTĀ**, æ. m. (βουλευτής) *A Greek senator or elder*, Plin. E. 10, 48; Spart.]

**BŪLEUTĒRIUM** or **-ON**, ii. n. (βουλευτήριον) *The Greek senate-house*: in curia Syracusis, quem locum illi b. nomine appellant, Cic. Verr. 2, 21.

[**BULGA**, æ. f. *A leather bag, or wallet*, Fest.: — *Facetè, the womb*, Lucil. ap. Non.: — hence, Fr. bouge.]

[**BULGARIA**, æ. f. *Bulgaria*.]

[**BULGARUS**, i. m. *An inhabitant of Bulgaria, a Bulgarian*: — hence, Fr. bougre.]

[**BŪLMUS**, i. m. (βοῦλμος) *A morbid appetite*, Veg.]

**BULLA**, æ. f. *Any swollen or projecting round or circular object, as a stud on a door, on a girdle, book, etc.; a round knob*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56; Petr.; Virg.: *a kind of amulet, usually in the shape of a heart, suspended as an ornament from the necks of children: for freeborn or noble children it was of gold or silver, but for the children of freedmen or the common people, it was of leather*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58: *consecrated to the Lares, on the occasion of taking the toga virilis*, Pers.: — [Hence, poet.: *bullā dignus, childish*, Juv.]: — *a water-bubble*, Ov. M. 10, 734; Plin. 31, 2, 8: [Hence, fig.: *of any thing that is transient or passes by: si est homo bulla, ut dicitur*, Varr.: — *a round seal affixed to documents and legal instruments*, ML.: hence also the document itself, a bull, ML.: — Hence, Ital. bolla; Fr. boule, bouleverser.]

[**BULLĀTUS**, a, um. (bulla) I. *That has a round boss*: b. cingulum, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33. II. *Wearing a bulla*: b. puer, Scip. Afr. ap. Macr.: — b. heres, i. e. *still a child*, Juv. III. *That is transient or passes away (like a bubble)*: b. nugæ, Pers. 5, 19.]

**BULLIDENSES, BULLIENSES, BULLINI, and BULLIONES**. See **BYLLIS**.

1. **BULLIO**, ire. See **BULLŌ**.

[2. **BULLŌ**, ōnis. f. and **BULLŌNĪUM**, ii. n. *The town Bouillon in France*.]

**BULLĪTUS**, ūs. m. *The bubbling up of water*, Vitr. 8, 3.

**BULLŌ**, are. and **BULLIO**, ire. I. *To boil, to make bubbles, to bubble, to be up*, Plin. 9, 7, 6; Cels. 5, 19 extr.; Pers. [II. Fig.: *To be up, to be boiling*, App.: — Hence, Ital. bollire, Fr. bouillir.]

**BULLŪLA**, æ. f. dem. I. *A little bubble of water*, Cels. 2, 5 extr. and elsewhere. [II. *A small amulet for the neck*, Eccl.]

[**BŪMAMMUS**, a, um. (bu-mamma) *That has large breasts; that has large berries*: b. uva, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4.]

**BŪMASTUS**, i. f. (βοῦματος, sc. ἐμπελος, *large-breasted*) *A kind of vine that bears large berries*, Col. 3, 2, 1; Plin. 4, 1, 3.

189

## BUSTUM

**BŪMĒLĪA**, æ. f. (βουμελία) *A kind of ash*, Plin. 16, 13, 24.

**BŪNĪAS**, ædis. f. (βουνιάς) *A kind of turnip*, Col. 10, 422.

**BŪNĪON**, ii. n. (βουνιον) *A kind of turnip*, Plin. 20, 4, 11.

**BŪPĀLUS**, i. m. (βούπαλος) *A statuary of Chios, an enemy of Hipponax*, Hor. Ep. 6, 14.

**BŪPHTHALMOS**, i. m. (βούφθαλμος) I. *The herb ox-eye*: b. aquaticus, Fam. Symplocaræ, Plin. 25, 8, 42. II. *A species of house-wort*, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

**BŪPLEURON**, i. n. (βούπλευρον) *The herb hare's-ear*, Plin. 22, 22, 35.

**BŪPRESTIS**, ia. f. (βούπρηστις) I. *A kind of venomous beetle*, Plin. 30, 4, 10. II. *A kind of herb which destroys cattle*, Plin. 22, 22, 36.

[**BŪRA**, æ. from buris. *The curved wooden hinder part of a plough, the trunk*, Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 2.]

[**BURDŌGĀLA**, æ. f. *The town Bordeaux in France*.]

[**BURDO**, ōnis. m. *A mule (from a stallion and a she-ass; but mulus, if from an ass and a mare)*, Dig.; Bibl.]

[**BURDŌNĀRIUS**, ii. m. (burdo) *A muleteer*, ML.]

[**BURDUNCŪLUS**, i. m. *A kind of plant*, M. Emp.]

[**BURGĀRI**, ōrum. m. (burgus) *An inhabitant of a stronghold, a protector of the frontiers*, Cod. Th.]

[**BURGUNDIA**, æ. f. *The province of Burgundy*: — Ital. Borgogna, Fr. Bourgogne.]

**BURGUNDIŌNES**, um. m. *A people of Northern Germany on both banks of the river Oder, afterwards in Gaul*, Plin. 4, 14, 28. — [In the sing. Burgundio, Sid.]

[**BURGUS**, i. m. (a German word) *A fortress, castle*, Veg.]

**BŪRI** or **BŪRII**, ōrum. m. *A German tribe in the neighbourhood of the Marcomani and Quadi on the Oder*, Tac. G. 43.

[**BŪRICUS**, i. See **BURRICUS**.]

[**BŪRIS**, is. n. *The curved hinder part of a plough, the trunk*, Virg. G. 1, 170.]

[**BURRA**, æ. f. *A small cow with a reddish mouth*, acc. to Fest.]

[**BURRĀRUM**, f. *Nonsense, absurdities*, Aus.]

[**BURRĀNICA POTIO** (burrus) *A reddish drink*, acc. to Fest.]

[**BURRĀNĪCUM**, i. n. *A kind of vessel*, Fest.]

[**BURRHĪNON**, i. n. (βοῦρ-ῖν) *A kind of plant*, App.]

[**BURRHŌNĪUM**, ii. n. *Blaubeuren in Württemberg*.]

[**BURRICUS** or **BŪRICUS**, i. m. (burrus) *An inferior kind of horse, a jade*, Veg.: — Hence, Fr. bourrique.]

[1. **BURRUS**, a, um. (πυρρός) *Reddish; rufus, rubens*, according to Fest.]

[2. **BURRUS**, an old form for **Pyrrhus**.]

**BŪSELINUM**, i. n. (βουέλινον) *A plant, a kind of wild apium*, Plin. 20, 12, 47.

[**BUSEQUA**, for **BUBSEQUA**.]

**BŪSIRIS**, idis. (βουσῖρις) I. *Masc.*: *A cruel king of Egypt*, Virg. G. 3, 5; Ov. II. *Fem.*: *A town in Lower Egypt, now Busir*, Plin. 5, 10, 11.

[**BŪSTAR**, aris. m. (bustum) *A place where corpses are burnt*, Charis.]

[**BUSTICĒTUM**, i. n. for **bustum**. *A place where a corpse has been burnt or buried, a tomb*, Eccl.]

[**BUSTIRĀPUS**, i. m. (bustum-rapio) *A robber of graves; as a term of reproach*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 127.]

**BUSTŪĀRIUS**, a, um. (bustum) I. *Of or belonging to a funeral pile*: b. gladiator, i. e. *that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead*, Cic. Pis. 9. [II. Subst.: *bustuarius*, ii.: *One who took care of the burning of corpses, or procured what was necessary for the ceremony*, Amm.]

**BUSTUM**, i. n. (buro for uro, to burn, hence originally)

[I. *A place where corpses were burnt*, Lucr. 3, 919; Stat.]

II. Meton. \*A) 1) *A hillock raised on the ashes, a tomb, mound*: si quis bustum (nam id puto appellari τύμβον) aut monumentum violarit, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: — *Sardanapalus*

incidi jussit in busto : hæc habeo etc. :— [Poet. : *A grave, said of the stomach, because it devours*, Lucr. ; Ov.] b) Esp. : Busta Gallica, a place at Rome, where Camillus had caused the slain Gauls to be burnt and buried, Liv. 5, 48 ; 22, 14. 2) Fig. : Of a person that violates the laws, religion, or sacred ordinances : b. legum omnium ac religionum, Cic. Pis. 5, 11 : — b. reipublicæ. [B] *A burnt corpse, the ashes* : busta egena sepulcri jacere, Stat. Th. 12, 247.]

BŪTĒO, ōnis. m. *A kind of hawk*, Plin. 10, 8, 9.

BŪTES, æ. m. (Βούτης) I. Son of Amycus, king of the Bebrycles, Virg. Æ. 5, 372. II. Son of the Athenian Pallas, Ov. M. 7, 500. III. The armour-bearer of Anchises, Virg. Æ. 11, 647. IV. A Trojan, Virg. Æ. 11, 690.

BŪTHRŌTIŪS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Buthrotum* : B. ager and B. causa, Cic. Att. 16, 16. — Subst. Buthrotii, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Buthrotum*, ib.

BŪTHRŌTUM, i. n. [Buthrotos, i. f. Ov.] (Βουθρότον and Βουθρότος) *A town on the coast of Epirus, now Butrinto*, Plin. 4, 1, 1.

\*\*BŪTHŪSĪA, æ. f. (Βουθυσία) *A great sacrifice of oxen*, Suet. Ner. 12.

[BŪTICŪLA and Būtilla, æ. f. dem. (butta) *A bottle*, ML. — Hence, Ital. bottiglia ; Fr. bouteille.]

BŪTICUM LINUM. *So called from the town Butos in Lower Egypt*, Plin. 19, 1, 2.

[BŪTIO, ōnis. m. *A bitter*, Carm. Philom.]

[BŪTIO, ire. *Another reading for 2. BUBO, ere.*]

[BŪTOMUS, i. m. (Βούτ-τέμνω) *The flowering rush*, Fam. Butomeæ, NL.]

[BUTTA, æ. f. *A cask, tub*, ML.]

[BŪTIBATTA. *Trifles, nonsense*, Næv. ap. Fest.]

BŪTYRUM (būtiron, buturum), i. n. (Βούτυρον) *Butter*, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

[BUXANS, antis. (buxus) *Of the colour of box*, App.]

[BUXENTINUS, a, um. I. q. Buxentius, Frontin.]

[BUXENTUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Buxentum*, Sil.]

BUXENTUM, i. f. (Πυζούς) *A town of Lucania, a Roman colony after the second Punic war, now Policastro*, Liv. 34, 45 ; Mel.

[BUXETUM, i. n. (buxus) *A wood or plantation of box-trees*, Mart. 2, 14, 15.]

BUXĒUS, a, um. (buxus) I. *Of box*, Col. 7, 8, 7.

[II. *Of the colour of box*, Mart. 2, 41, 7.]

[BUXĪFER, ēra, ērum. (buxus-fero) *Bearing box-trees*, Catull. 4, 13.]

BUXŌSUS, a, um. (buxus) *Like a box-tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

[BUXŪLA, æ. f. dem. *A little box*, ML. — Hence, Fr. boussole.]

[BUXUM, i. See BUXUS.]

BUXUS, i. f. [buxum, i. n. Virg. ; Prop.] (βύξος)

I. *Box, a box-tree*, Plin. 16, 16, 28 ; Ov. M. 4, 134 ; 10, 97. II. Meton. : *Box-wood*, Ov. M. 12, 158 ; Plin. : — Poet. : *Things made of box-wood*, Ov. ; Virg. : — *A top*, Virg. ; Pers. : — *A comb*, Ov. ; Juv. : — *A writing-tablet*, Prop. : — [Hence, Ital. bosso, Fr. buis, buisson.]

BŪZYGES, æ. m. (Βουζύγης) *An old Athenian hero, an inventor of the plough*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

BYBLIS, idis. f. (Βύβλις) I. *A daughter of Miletus*, Ov. M. 9, 453. II. *Another name of the island Melos in the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 4, 12, 23.

BYBLUS or -OS, i. f. (Βύβλος) *A town of Phœnicia, celebrated for the worship of Adonis, now Gebel*, Plin. 5, 20, 17.

BYLLIS (Bullis), idis. f. (Βυλλίς) *A town of Grecian Illyria*, Cic. Phil. 11, 11. *Its inhabitants*, Bullidenses, Cæs. B. C. 3, 14 : Bullenses, Cic. Pis. 40 : Bulliones, Cic. Fam. 13, 42 : (al. Bullidenses), Bullini, Liv. 44, 30.

BYRSA, æ. f. (Βύρσα) *The citadel of Carthage*, Virg. Æ. 1, 367.

[BYSSĪNUM, i. (sc. opus) *A garment made of byssus*, Eccl.]

BYSSĪNUS, a, um. (Βύσσινος) *Made of byssus*, Plin. 19, 1, 4.

[BYSSUS, i. f. (byssum, i. n. Isid.) (Βύσσιος), *Cotton*, App.]

[BYTHĪOS, ii. See BYTHOS.]

[BYTHOS and BYTHĪOS, i. m. (Βυθός, depth) *One of the Æons of Valentinus*, Eccl.]

[BYZĀCĒNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Byzacium*, Cod. Just.]

BŪZĀCIUM, ii. n. (Βυσσάντις) *A country in Africa propria, between the Triton and the Syrtis Minor*, Plin. 5, 4, 3.

[BYZĀCIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Byzacium*, Sil. 9, 204.]

[BYZANTĪCUS, a, um. *Byzantine*, Stat. S. 4, 9, 13.]

[BYZANTĪNUS, a, um. *Byzantine*, Aus.]

BŪZANTĪUM, ii. n. (Βυζάντιον) *A city on the Thracian Bosphorus, later Constantinopolis, Constantinople, called by the Turks Stambul*, Plin. 4, 11, 18 ; Cic. Sest. 26 ; Liv.

BŪZANTĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Byzantium*, Plin. 9, 15, 20 ; Ov. : — Subst. : Byzantii, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Byzantium*, Cic. P. C. 3 : 4 ; Liv.

## C.

C, c. *Originally containing both the K and the G sound, hence the old orthography LÉCIONES, MACISTRATUS, for legiones, magistratus, and the prænomena Gaius and Gnæus abridged by C. and Cn. It also stands for Gaia, when inverted, viz. Γ. On the tablets used for voting or in trials C stands for 'condemno,' and hence it was called litera tristis, opposite to A (absolvo), which was named litera salutaria, Cic. Mil. 6, 15. — As a numeral C stands for a hundred.*

[CĀBALLĀRIUS, ii. m. *A rider, a horseman*, Gloss. — Hence, Ital. cavaliere, Fr. chevalier.]

[CĀBALLĀRIO, ōnis. f. (caballus) *Fodder for horses*, Cod.]

\*\*CĀBALLĪNUS, a, um. (caballus) *Of or belonging to a horse* : c. caro, horse-flesh, Plin. 28, 30, 31 : — c. dentes, id. : — c. fons, Hippocrene, Pers.

[CĀBALLĪO, ōnis. m. (caballus) *A little horse*, Veg.]

[CĀBALLĪON, i. n. *A plant*, i. q. cynoglossa, App.]

[CĀBALLUS, i. m. (καβάλλος) *An inferior saddle or pack horse, a jade, nag*, Hor. E. 1, 7, 88 ; Juv. ; Dig. : — Prov. : optat arare c., no one is satisfied with his own condition, Hor. : — c. in clivo, of a person that walks at a creeping pace, Petr. : — [Hence, Ital. cavallo ; Fr. cheval.]

[CĀBĀNA, æ. f. *A small house, a hut*, ML. — Hence, Fr. cabane, cabinet.]

CĀBILLŌNUM, i. n. *A considerable town of the Ardui in Gallia Lugdunensis, Chalons sur Saone*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 42.

CĀBĪRI, ōrum. m. (Κάβειροι) *Tutelary spirits which were secretly worshipped by the Pelasgi in Lemnos and Samothrace, and which with the Dioscuri were called the great gods (Dii magni and potes), Lact.*

[CĀCĀBĀCĒUS (cacc.), a, um. (cacabus) *Of or belonging to a boiler or pot*, Eccl.]

[CĀCĀBĀTUS (cacc.), a, um. *Blackened like a pot or boiler, rusty, soiled*, P. Nol.]

[CĀCĀBO, are. v. n. *To cry or call like a partridge*, Carm. Philom.]

[CĀCĀBŪLUS (cacc.) i. m. dem. *A small boiler or pot*, Eccl.]

\*\*CĀCĀBUS (cacc.), i. m. (καύκαβος) *A boiler or pot*, Col. 12, 48, 5.

CĀCĀLĪA, æ. f. (κακάλη) *A plant, wild carraway, or wild chervil*, Fam. Synantherææ, Plin. 25, 11, 85.

[CĀCĀLO, ōnis. f. *A cocoa-tree ; Theobroma c.* Fam. Malvaceæ, NL.]

[CĀCĀTŪRIO, ire. v. n. (caco) *To desire to go to stool*, Mart. 11, 77]

# CACEMPHATON

[CĀCĒMPHĀTON, i. n. (κακέφατον) *An obscene expression, Isid.*]

CĀCHECTA or -ES, æ. m. (καχέκτης) *One that is in a consumption, Plin. 32, 10, 39.*

CĀCHECTICUS, a, um. (καχεκτικός) *Consumptive, Plin. 22, 10, 39.*

[CĀCHEXIA, æ. f. (καχεξία) *Consumption, C. Aur.*]

[CĀCHINNABĪLIS, e. *Capable of laughing, risible, App.*]

\*CĀCHINNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Immoderate or loud laughter: ut si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen c., Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.*

1. CĀCHINNO. 1. v. n. *To laugh aloud or immoderately: ridere convivæ; c. ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25. — Poet.: Of the sea or water in general; to ripple, to make a splashing noise, Att. ap. Non.*

[2. CĀCHINNO, ōnis. m. *A laugher, scoffer, Pers. 1, 12.*]

CĀCHINNUS, i. m. (cachinno) I. *A loud laugh, immoderate laughter: in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, is said to have broken out into a loud laugh, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: — commovere cachinnos irridendum. — [Poet.: The rushing or splashing noise of the sea, Catull. 64, 273. II. Medic.: c. convulsivus, a convulsive laughing, NL.]*

CACHLA, æ. f. (κάχλα) *A plant, i. q. bupthalmos, Plin. 25, 8, 42.*

CACHRYS, ōis. f. (κάχρυς) I. *The cone: nucamentum (of the fir), or conus, meta (of the cypress-tree), Plin. 16, 8, 11; Cels. II. The seed of rosemary, Plin. 24, 11, 60.*

III. *The seed of the plant crethmos, Plin. 26, 8, 50.*

[1. CĀCO. 1. v. n. and a. (κακάω) I. *To void animal excrements, Hor. S. 1, 8, 38; Phædr. II. To soil with excrement: cacata charta, Catull. 36, 1, 20.]*

2. CĀCŌ. (The Greek κακο-) *Used in composition, indicative of physical or mental inferiority or imperfection (opp. eu-, the Greek εὖ-). See the following Articles.*

[CĀCŌCHŌLĀ, æ. f. (κακὸ-χολή) *Imperfect secretion of the bile, NL.]*

[CĀCŌCHŪMĪA, æ. f. (κακὸς-χυμός) *Bad quality, impurity, of vital matter or fluid, NL.]*

\*CĀCŌĒTHES, is. n. (κακόνθης, evil) I. *In Medic.: A bad, incurable disease, Cels. 5, 28: — plur. cacoethe (τὰ κακὸθη), Plin. II. Meton. poet.: (equivalent to cupiditas et studium scribendi) A mania for composing verses or writing, Juv. 7, 52.*

[CĀCŌPHŌNĪA, æ. f. (κακὸς-φωνή) I. *An inharmonious sound, dissonance, cacophony, NL. II. In Medic.: Difficulty in speaking, NL.]*

CĀCŌSYNTHĒTON, i. n. (κακοσύνθετον) *In Rhet.: Incorrect or faulty construction, Quint. 8, 3, 59.*

[CĀCŌTRŌPHĪA, æ. f. (κακὸς-τρέφω) *In Medic.: A depraved state of nutrition, NL.]*

\*CĀCŌZĒLĪA, a, um. (κακοζήλια) *A low imitating, an aping, affected imitation, Quint. 2, 3, 9.*

\*CĀCŌZĒLUS, a, um. (κακὸζήλος) *A bad imitator, one that offends against good taste, Suet. Aug. 86.*

CACTUS, i. m. (κάκτος) I. *A prickly plant, with an edible stalk; an artichoke, C. grandiflorus, Fam. Cactee, Plin. 21, 16, 57. [II. Meton. Any thing stinging, unpleasant, poignant, Eccl.]*

[CĀCŪLA, æ. m. *A servant: esp. a soldier's or officer's slave, Plaut. Tr. 3, 2, 98.]*

[CĀCŪLĀTUM. (cacula) *Service, Fest.*]

\*CĀCŪMEN, inis. n. (acumen with prefixed c) I. *A) The extremity of any thing; the point, top, summit (of trees, branches, mountains, an egg, etc.): præacutis (ramorum) cacuminibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: — vicina c. montis, Lucr.: — c. pyramidis, Plin.: — c. ovi, id. [B) Meton.: An ac-*

191

# CADO

cent, the mark of an accent, M. Cap. II. *Fig.: The end, aim, summit, highest point, Lucr. 2, 1130.]*

\*\*CĀCŪMĪNO. 1. v. a. *To point, make pointed, to prick: c. summus aures, to set up the ears, Ov. M. 3, 195: — c. ense saxo, Sid.: — ova cacuminata, Plin.*

CĀCUS, i. m. (Κᾰκος) *The son of Vulcan, a notorious robber in Italy, slain by Hercules, Liv. 1, 7; Virg.*

CĀDAVER, ēris. n. (cado, conf. πτώμα, that has fallen) I. *A corpse, dead body: Darius in fuga, quum aquam turbidam et cadaveribus inquinatam bibisset, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: — Clodii cruentum c.: — pæne in ipsis cadaveribus prælio decertare, Cæs.: — as term of reproach, of a worthless contemptible person: — ab hoc ejecto cadavere quicquam mihi aut opis aut ornamentum expecebam? Cic. Pis. 9, 19. \*\*II. Meton.: The ruins of cities, &c.: quum uno loco tot oppidum cadavera projecta jacent, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4.*

[CĀDĀVĒRĪNA, æ. f. (sc. caro) (cadaver) *The flesh of a dead body, carrion, Eccl.]*

[CĀDĀVĒRŌSUS, a, um. (cadaver) *Like a corpse or a dead body: c. facies, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 57.]*

CĀDĪ, ōrum. m. (Κάδοι) *A town of Phrygia, on the borders of Lydia, Prop. 4, 6, 8.*

[CĀDĪĀLIS, e. (cadus) *Of or belonging to a stone bottle, C. Aur.]*

CĀDĪVUS, a, um. (cado) *A secondary form for caducus. I. Of fruit, that falls down of itself: mala c., Plin. 15, 16, 18. [II. Of epileptic persons, M. Emp.]*

[CADMĒA, æ. for cadmia, Fest.]

[CADMĒIS, idis. (Καδμής) *Of or belonging to Cadmus, Cadmean, Ov. M. 4, 545: — Subst.: Semele, id.: — Ino, id.: — Plur.: The daughters of Cadmus, Sen. poet.]*

[CADMEUS, a, um. for Cadmēus, Stat. Th. 4, 565.]

CADMĒUS, a, um. (Καδμείος) *Of or belonging to Cadmus, Prop. 1, 7, 1; Stat.: — Subst.: Cadmēa, æ. f. (sc. arx) The citadel of Thebes, Nep. Pelop. 1.*

CADMĪA or CADMĒA, æ. f. (καδμεία or καδμύλα) I. *Calamine, Plin. 34, 1, 2. II. The dross or slag of a melting-furnace, Plin. 34, 10, 22.*

[CADMĪUM, i. n. (καδμύλον) *Zinc, LL.]*

CADMUS, i. m. (Κάδμος) I. *A son of the Phœnician king Agenor, the brother of Europa, founder of Thebes, inventor of letters, Ov. M. 3, 15; Plin. II. An historian of Miletus, said to have been the first who wrote in prose, Plin. 5, 29, 31.*

III. *A certain executioner in the time of Horace, Hor. S. 1, 6, 39.*

CĀDO, cēcidi, cāsum. 3. v. n. *To fall, fall down, to sink, incline, go down, etc. I. Prop. A) Gen.: De manibus civium delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 77: — c. ex equo, to fall from a horse: — ita talus erit jactus, ut cadat rectus: — Brutus, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, as though he had fallen from a height or headlong down, Liv.: — amnis c. in sinum maris, falls into, empties itself, id.: — sol c., goes down, Virg.: — thus, Orion c., Hor. B) Esp. 1) To fall (especially in battle), to be slain, to die, to find one's death: pauci de nostris cadunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15: — in quo (bello) aut in acie cadendum fuit aut in aliquas insidias incidendum, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3: — optumus quisque c. aut sauciari, Sall.: — c. pro patria, Quint.: — c. in acie ab hoste, Suet.: — [for which poet. with a simple abl. c. Thesalo victore, Hor.]: — also, not in battle, but otherwise: tot bellorum superstitem muliebri fraude cecidisse, Tac.: — Centauri cecidere justā morte, Hor.: — [Poet.: Of an animal intended for a victim, to be killed or sacrificed, Virg.]: Hor.]*

[2] In an obscene sense, for succumbere, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 104; Tib.] II. *Fig. A) Gen.: To get anywhere by chance, to fall upon, arrive at, to come under, to be subject or exposed to: quod in morbum cadat, id etiam interitum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32 extr.: — casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem: — thus, c. sub oculos: — c. sub aurium mensuram: — c. sub sensum:*

— nimia illa libertas c. in nimiam servitutem: — *thus, c. in potestatem unius*: — c. sub imperium ditionemque Romanorum: — c. in offensionem alcjs, to give offence, to offend any one: — id quod in deliberationem c.: — *conf. res c. in hominum disceptationem*: — quod ne in cogitationem quidem c.: — c. deliberatio omnis in rationem utilitatis. B) *Esp.* 1) C. in or sub alqm (alqd), To belong or pertain to an object, to relate or refer to it, to be befitting, suitable, proper for, etc., to be compatible with, to agree with, to behave: non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc pudorem, non in hanc vitam, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, cannot touch or belong to, cannot be expected from, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: — cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri? does it behave then, etc.: — c. animi dolor, officium, turpitudines, etc. in alqm: — verbum in nostram consuetudinem (sermonis) non cadit, does not belong to the idiom of our speech, is no idiom, word, or expression of ours (opp. 'non unitatum'); *conf. in id genus orationis verborum cadunt lumina omnia, multa etiam sententiarum*: — res sub eandem rationem cadunt. \*2) To fall on such or such a day, term, time, etc., to come together with: ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 4: — in eam diem c. numos, qui a Quinto debentur, to fall or be due, to be payable. 3) Denoting the issue or result of any thing; To fall out, to come to pass, to turn out, to happen, occur, to take a certain turn; also with a dative, to happen to any one, to befall, to fall to anybody's share or lot: verebar quorsum id casurum esset, Cic. Att. 3, 24: — quum aliter res cecidisset ac putasset, had turned out differently from what was expected: — augurum predictis multa incredibiliter vera cecidisse, had turned out to be true: — sane ita cadebat, ut vellem: — ut irrita promissa ejus caderent, Liv.: — *thus, haud irritæ cecidere minæ, id; for which res c. in irritum, id; Tac.*: — vota cadunt, are fulfilled, Tib.: — *with dat.*: hoc cecidit mihi peropportune, quod, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: — *conf.* nihil ipsi jure incommodi c. possit: — insperanti mihi cecidit, ut etc.: — si minus virtus alcjs civibus grata cecidisset: — mihi omnia semper honesta et jucunda ceciderunt. 4) To decline in value, worth, estimation, power, etc.; to go down, fall, sink, grow weaker, decrease, vanish, cease, etc.: amicitia non debilitari animos aut c. patitur, Cic. Læll. 7: — *conf. c. animis, to lose courage*: ea quidem tua laus pariter cum republica cecidit: — turpius est privatim c. quam publice: — c. causâ, to lose one's suit; for which c. formulâ, Sen.; Quint.: — *and absol. cadere, Tac.*: — *conf. c. conjunctionis crimine, criminibus repetundarum, id.*: — [of a theatrical piece, not to take, not to succeed (opp. 'stare'), Hor. 5] In Rhet.: Of words or syllables; To end in, to have a final sound: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. Or. 57, 194: — ea (verba) vel aptissime c. debent: — *thus, apte cadens oratio, Quint.*: — numerus opportune cadens, id.: — similiter cadentia, final sounds or cadences produced by corresponding forms of oblique cases of nouns or parts of verbs, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint.

[CĀDŌMUM, i. n. The town Caen in France.]

[CĀDŪCĀRIUS, a, um. (caducus) Relating to property that that has no owner: Lex Julia (of Augustus), Ulp.]

\*\*CĀDŪCĒĀTOR, ōris m. (caduceum) I. A herald, Liv. 26, 17; Curt. [II. A kind of sacerdotal attendant, Arn.]

[CĀDŪCĒĀTUS, a, um. (caduceus) Furnished with a herald's staff, Inscr.]

CĀDŪCĒUM, i. n. (sc. sceptrum or baculum) or CADUCEUS, i. m. (sc. scipio) A herald's staff: (cum virum conquerimus) qui possit non tam caduceo quam nomine oratoris ornatus, incolumis vel inter hostium tela versari, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: — caduceum præferentes, Liv.: — the staff of Mercury as messenger of the gods, Suet.

[CĀDŪCĒFER, ōra, ōrum. (caduceus-fero) Carrying a caduceum: Mercury, Ov. M. 2, 708; 8, 628.]

[CĀDŪCĒTER, adv. (caducus) Precipitately, headlong, Varr. ap. Non. 91, 1 sq.]

CĀDŪCUS, a, um. (cado) That is about to fall, that will

192

fall or go down easily, tottering, not stable. \*I.

Prop. A) 1) vitis quæ natura caduca est et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: — maturitate tempestiva quasi victum et caducum. [2] *Esp. in Medec.* Afflicted with the falling sickness or epilepsy, epileptic: c. homo, Firm.: — c. morbus, epilepsy, App. B) Gen.: Falling, falling down, fallen: c. spica, fallen down during the reaping or cutting, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: — c. frondes, Ov.; Virg.: — c. poma, Prop.: — c. fulmen, Hor.: — c. tela, Prop.: — caduci bello, slain or fallen in battle, Virg.: — juvenis c., devoted to death, id.: — auspicia c., i. e. during which something slipped out of the hands, acc. to Fest.] II. Fig. A) Gen.: Transitory, perishable, uncertain, frail, vain: qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: — quoniam res humanæ fragiles caducæque sunt: — terrena mortalisque et c. natura: — *thus, infra (lunam) nihil est nisi mortale et caducum præter animos generi hominum datos*: — alia omnia incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus: — c. et futile tempus, Plin. E.: — c. spes, vain, silly, Ov.: — c. preces, id. B) *Esp. in Law*: Of bequeathed property, which does not come to the person appointed by will in case of his or her being childless, but will either be distributed among the other heirs, or in default of any such heirs, become the property of the public exchequer: quem nisi in via caducæ hereditates retardassent, Cic. Phil. 10, 5; — *fig.*: nostra est omnis ista prudentiæ possessio, in quam homines, quasi caducam atque vacuum involaverunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122.

[CĀDURCUM, i. n. (Cadurci) I. A cover or covering, wrought by the Cadurci, Juv. 7, 221. II. Meton.: A nuptial couch ornamented with Cadurcian tapestry, Juv. 6, 537.]

CĀDURCI, ōrum m. A people of Gallia Narbonensis, now Quercy, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4; Plin.

[CADURCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Cadurci, Sid.]

CĀDUS, i. m. (κάδος) I. A jar, or kind of earthen pot, especially for containing wine, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 273; Virg.: for oil, Mart.: for honey, id.: for keeping or saving money, id.: an urn for depositing the ashes of the dead, Virg.

II. Meton. [A] Hor. O. 2, 7, 20, and elsewhere. B) A measure for liquids containing 1½ amphora, Plin. 14, 15, 17.

CĀDŪSĪA, æ. f. A country of Media, on the Caspian Sea (Atropatene), Plin. 6, 13, 15.

CĀDŪSĪI and CADDUSĪI, ōrum m. (Καδόσιοι) A people of Media on the Caspian Sea (Atropatene), Plin. 6, 16, 18.

CADYTAS, æ. m. (καδύτας) A kind of parasite plant in Syria, Plin. 16, 44, 92.

[CĀCĀTOR, ōris m. One who stops up a well, P. Nol.]

CĀCĪAS, æ. m. (κακίαις) The north-east wind (or more exactly north-east by east), Plin. 2, 47, 46.

[CĀCĪGĒNA, æ. for cæcigenus. Born blind, Gloss.]

[CĀCĪGĒNUS, a, um. (cæcus gigno) Born blind, Lucr. 2, 741.]

1. CĀCĪLĪA, æ. f. I. A kind of lizard, Col. 6, 17, 1. II. A kind of lettuce, Col. 10, 190.

2. CĀCĪLĪA, æ. f. See CÆCILĪUS.

CĀCĪLĪĀNUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to a Cæcilius: C. fabula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 15: — C. senex, a character in a comedy of Cæcilius, id. R. A. 16: — C. illud, id. Tusc. 3, 23. II. Subst.: Cæcilianus, i. m. A Roman proper name, Tac. A. 3, 37, and elsewhere.

CÆCĪLĪUS, a. A Roman family name; thus, Cæcilius Statius, a writer of comedies, contemporary with the poet Ennius, Cic. de Or. 2, 10; Hor. A. P. 53: — in the em.: Cæcilia, the daughter of Metellus Balearicus, Cic. Div. 1, 44: — Gaia Cæcilia, the Roman name of Tanaquil, Plin.: — Adj.: Cæcilia Lex, Cic. Sull. 22: — Lex C. et Didia, id. Att. 2, 9: — familia C., Vell.

CÆCĪNA, æ. m. A Roman family name; thus, Licinius C., in favour of whose citizenship Cicero made a speech, viz., pro Cæcina; hence, Cæciniana oratio, M. Cap.



**CÆCITAS**, *ātis. f.* I. *Blindness*: bonum in oculis acies, miserum c., Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: — Asclepiadem ferunt quum quidam quæreret, quid ei c. attulisset, respondisse, puerum ut uno esset comitator. \*II. *Fig.*: furorem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia cæcitatē, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5 extr.

[**Cæcitrūdo**, *inis. f.* (cæcus) *Blindness, acc. to Fest.*]

**CÆCO**, 1. *v. a.* (cæcus) *To make blind, to blind.* \*I. A) *Prop.*: sol c., Lucr. 4, 326. B) *Meton. in Botan.*: c. oculum, *to spoil*, Col. 4, 9, 2. II. *Fig.*: *To dazzle, obscure*: largitione c. mentes imperitorum, Cic. Sest. 66: — animus cæcatus erroribus: — *conf.* cæcati libidinibus; and, cæcata mens subito terrore, Liv.: — præcepta quædam et quum idcirco obscura, quia peracuta, tum rapida et celeritate cæcata oratio, *rendered obscure*, Cic. Brut. 76, 264.

**CÆCŪBUM**, *i. n.* *A marshy district of Latium near Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine*, Mart. 13, 115.

**CÆCŪBUS**, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Cæcubum*: C. ager, Plin. 2, 95, 96: — C. vina, *wines of Cæcubum*, Hor.: — *Subst.*: Cæcubum, *i. n.* (sc. vinum) *Wine of Cæcubum*, id. [**Cæcultro**, *are. v. n.* (*contr.* for cæcultro from cæcus) *To be dim-sighted, according to Fest.*]

**CÆCŪLUS**, *i. m.* *The son of king Latinus, the founder of Præneste*, Virg. Æ. 7, 678.

**CÆCUS**, *a. um.* [*Comp.*, cæcior, Hor.] *Blind, not able to see, deprived of sight.* I. A) *Prop.*: catuli, qui jam despecturi sunt, cæci æque et hi, qui modo nati, Cic. Fin. 4, 23 extr.: — facie miserabili senis, cæci, infantis, Quint.: — c. corpus, *i. e. the back*, Sall.: — *Prov.*: apparet id etiam cæco, a blind man can see that, Liv.: — *conf.* cæcis hoc, ut aiunt, satis clarum est, Quint.: — si cæcus iter monstrare velit, Hor.: — *Subst.*: Cæcus. *A cognomen of Appius Claudius, on account of his blindness.* B) *Fig.*: *Morally blind, not far-seeing or clear-sighted, ignorant*: non solum ipsa Fortuna c. est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit cæcos, quos complexa est, Cic. Læl. 13, 54: — c. atque amens tribunus: — c. et præcipitem ferri: — c. crudelitas et scelus: — c. ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas: — *thus*, c. cupiditas prædæ ac rapinarum: — c. impetus: — c. furor, Hor.: — c. et sopita discordia, Quint.: — cæcus animi, id.: — cæcus ad has belli artes, Liv.: — [cæcus fati futuri, in the dark, Luc.] \*II. *Meton.* A) *That is not or cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, concealed, dark.* 1) *Bodily*: ut valum caveant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 28: — c. fores, Virg.: — c. venenum, Ov.: — c. vulnus, *a hidden wound*, Lucr.; and also, *a wound on the back*, Virg.; for which, c. ictus, Liv.: — [*Poet. Meton.*: *Of hearing*: c. murmur, dull, low, Virg.: — *thus*, c. clamor, V. Fl.] 2) *Mentally*: res c. et ab aspectus judicio remotæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 87, 357: — cur hoc tam est obscurum atque c.: — c. sors, Hor.: — c. fata, id.: — c. et clandestina natura, Lucr.: — c. die emere, *literally, on blind (i. e. uncertain) terms, on trust or credit*, Plaut. B) *Where nothing can be seen; Dark, obscure.* 1) *Bodily*: cubiculum, si fenestram non habet, dicitur cæcum, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 141: — c. domus, Cic. de Or. 97, 224: — c. parietes, Virg.: — c. nox, Ov.: — *thus*, c. caligo, Virg.; and, c. tenebræ, id.: — c. gemmæ, *not transparent, dark, opaque*, Plin.: — c. acervus, *confused, mingled together (a chaos)*, Ov. 2) *Mentally*: *Dark, uncertain, obscure*: nolq. suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et c. expectatione pendere, in expectation of an uncertain success or issue, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: — *thus*, c. eventus, Virg.: — c. morbi, *originating from an unknown cause*, Col.: — c. crimen, *that cannot be proved*, Liv.: — c. ignes, *without success or result, vain, without purpose*: *thus*, c. execrationes, Liv. \*C) *In Bot.*: *Without eyes, i. e. without buds*: c. rami, Plin. 6, 30, 54.

[**Cæcūrio**, *ire. v. n.* (cæcus) *To be dim-sighted, App.*]

**CÆDES**, *is.* [*gen. pl.* cædum, Sil.] *f.* (cædo) I. *A cutting, felling, lopping.* [A] *Gen.*: ligni atque frondium cædem facere, Gell. 19, 12, 7: — capilli cæde cultorum desecti, App.] B) 1) *Esp.*: *Killing, slaughter, murder; esp. of a body of men, a massacre, carnage, bloodshed in battle or murder*: nemo, inquit, occisus est neque saucius

.... Tu vim negabis esse factam, si c. et occisio facta non erit? Cic. Cæc. 14 extr.: — *conf.* cædem, in qua P. Clodius occisus est, senatum judicasse contra remp. esse factam: — notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum: — qui in cæde atque ex cæde vivunt: — res spectare ad cædem videtur: — unus relictus ex illorum nefaria cæde: — cædem et incendia facere circum Anienem flumen, Liv.: — cædem edere, id.: — c. perpetrare, id.: — c. committere, Quint.: — c. festinare, Tac.: — c. abnuere, id.: — in the plur.: longo intervallo iudicium inter sicarios hoc primum committitur, quum interea cædes indignissimæ maximæque factæ sint: — *thus*, magistratum privatorumque cædes efficere: — inter ipsa subcellia c. futuræ sint: — [*A slaying of animals at a sacrifice*, Ov.; Hor.] 2) *Meton.* \*A) *Concr.*: *The persons slain or killed, the slain*: ingentes Rutulæ cædis acervos, Virg. Æ. 10, 245: — plenæ cædibus viæ, Tac. [b] *The blood shed by murder*: cæde madentes, Ov. M. 1, 149, and elsewhere: — respersus fraterna cæde, Catull. [II. *A sound beating or cudgelling*, LL.]

**CÆDO**, cecidi, cæsum. 3. *v. a.* (cædo: *to cause to fall, hence*) *To fell, cut down, lop off, and in general, to beat, strike.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: arbores senescentes tempestive cædi, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: — *thus*, c. silvas, Cæs.: — *conf.* omnis materia, quæ erat cæsa, id.: — lapis aliquis cædendus et apportandus machina, *to be cut out*: — *conf.* cædi montes in marmora, Plin.: — murus latius quam cæderetur ruebat, *undermined (preceded by ad subruendum murum)*, Liv.: — toga rotunda et apte cæsa, *cut out, i. e. fashioned*, Quint.: — c. humida vina securibus, *to cut up frozen wines*, Virg.: — c. volutas, *to hollow out, excavate*, Vitruv.: — c. januam saxis, *to break open*: — c. silicem rostro, Liv.: — c. femur, pectus, frontem etc., Quint.: — damnatus virgis ad necem cædatur: — *conf.* nudatos virgis c. securique ferire, Liv.; and, flagellis ad mortem cædi, Hor.: — c. terga trepidantium hastilibus, Liv.: — *Prov.* c. vineta sua, *to cut one's own throat*, Hor.: — c. stimulos pugnis, *to make worse by foolish resistance*, Plaut. B) *Esp.* \*1) *To cut down, i. e. to kill, assassinate, murder, slay, take anybody's life*: ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est cæsus, Cic. Mil. 5 extr.: — *Esp. Milit.*: Romani insecti (hostem) cædentes spoliantesque cæsos castra regia diripiunt, Liv.: — consulem exercitumque cæsum, id.: — cæsus hostis per calles saltusque vagando circumagatur, *beaten, cut up*, id.: — [*Poet.*: cæso sanguine, *shed*, Virg.: — cæsi corporum acervi, *for cæsum, Catull.*] — *Of animals*: *To kill, slaughter (esp. for a sacrifice)*: c. greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 extr.: — deorum mentes cæsis hostiis placare. [2] *Obscenely*: *To ravish, pollute, dishonour*, Catull. 56, 7; Auct. Priap.] II. *Fig.* \*A) *Gen.*: quo in iudicio odio premittitur omnium generum: maxime testibus cæditur, *beaten down or suppressed*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 3. [B] *After the Greek*, c. sermones (κόττω τὰ φηματα) *to chat, gossip*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1.]

\*CÆDUUS, *a. um.* (cædo) *In Botany: Fit for cutting or hewing down*: silva c., Cat. R. R. extr.; Varr.; Col.

[**CÆLĀMEN**, *inis. n.* (cædo) *Carved work in relief*, Ov. M. 13, 291.]

**CÆLĀTOR**, *ōris. m.* *A carver or sculptor in relief*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24; Quint.; Juv.

**CÆLĀTŪRA**, *æ. f.* (cælo) I. *The art of engraving, carving, etc. in relief*: c., quæ auro, argento, ære, ferro opera efficit, Quint. 2, 21, 8; Plin. II. *Meton. concr.*: *Works in relief*, Suet. Ner. 47; Plin.

**CÆLEBS** (cæl.), *libis.* I. *Unmarried, single*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Quint.: c. vita, Hor. \*II. *Meton.*: *Of animals*, Plin. 10, 34, 52; and of plants on which no vine is reared, Hor.

**CÆLES**, **CÆLESTIS**. See CELES and CELESTIS.

[**CÆLIBĀRIS HASTA**. *A kind of pin with which the hair of a bride was divided into six parts or ringlets, acc. to Fest.*]

\*CÆLIBĀTUS, *ūs. m.* (cælebs) *Unmarried state, celibacy*, Sen. Benef. 1, 9; Suet.

C C

CÆLICOLÆ, CÆLICUS, CÆLIFER, CÆLIPLUUS, CÆLIGENUS, CÆLIPOTENS, CÆLISPEX, CÆLI-TUS. See CÆL.

CÆLO. 1. v. a. (cælum) I. To form or fashion in relief, to engrave, carve (in metal, ivory, etc.): hanc speciem Praxiteles cælavit argento, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: — vasa magnifica et pretiose cœlata: — cælum aurum et argentum: — c. alqd in auro, Plin.: — c. libidines in poculis, id.: — c. calvam auro, to inlay with gold, to adorn with gold like mosaic work, Liv.: — to carve in wood, Virg.: — to carve in marble, Plin. [II. Meton. A) To embroider with figures, to weave figures into a texture, V. Fl. 5, 6. B) Of poetry: To compose with skill, cælum novem Musis opus, Hor. E. 2, 2, 92.]

1. CÆLUM, i. n. A chisel, an engraver's tool, a graver, Quint. 2, 21 extr.; Stat.; Mart.

2. CÆLUM, i. n. The heaven, sky. See CÆLUM.

[CÆLUS, i. m. See CÆLUM.]

[CÆMENTA, æ. f. for cæmentum, Enn. ap. Non.]

[CÆMENTARIUS, ii. m. (cæmentum) A stuary, mason, Eccl.]

CÆMENTICIUS or -TIUS, a, um. (cæmentum) Of or consisting of rough stones as taken out of a quarry: c. structuræ, Vit. 2, 4: — c. parietis, id.: — c. saxum, i. e. a kind of freestone unknown to us (opp. 'quadratum'), id.

CÆMENTUM, i. n. (contr. for cædimentum from cædo) A rough stone from a quarry, a builder's stone: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, cæmenta, arma convexit, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: — quid? si c. bonum non habeam, deturbem ædificium? — in latere, aut in cæmento, ex quibus urbs effecta est: — [c. marmorea, pieces of a marble block, Vit.]

CÆNA, CÆNACULARIUS, CÆNATIO, etc. See CÆN.

[CÆNEUS (dissyl.), Æi. m. (Καίεός) Relating to Cænis, a girl changed by Neptune into a boy, Ov. M. 12, 189; 459 sq.]

CÆNINA, æ. f. (Καινίη) A small town of Latium, near Rome, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

CÆNINENSES, ium. m. Inhabitants of Cænina, Liv. 1, 9.

CÆNINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cænina, Liv. 1, 10; Prop.

[CÆNIS, idia. See CÆNEUS.]

CÆPA (cepa), æ. f. and CÆPE (cepe), is. n. (in the plur. only CÆPÆ, arum) An onion, Plin. 19, 6, 32; Hor.; Ov.

[CÆPARIÆ, æ. f. A disease in the privy parts, M. Emp.]

[CÆPARIUS, ii. m. (cæpa) An onion-seller, Lucil. ap. Non. 201, 10.]

CÆPINA, æ. f. (cæpa) A field or bed of onions, Col. 11, 3, 56.

CÆPIO, ònis. m. A Roman family name in the gens Servilia.

[CÆPITIUM, another form for cæpa. An onion, Eccl.]

[CÆPULLA, æ. f. another form for cæpina. A bed of onions, Pall. Hence, Ital. cipolla, Fr. ciboule, Germ. Zwiebel.]

CÆRE, n. ind. [gen. Cæritis, f. Virg.: abl. Cærète, id.] (Καίρη) One of the twelve towns of Etruria, formerly called Agylla, now Cervetere, Liv. 1, 60; Plin.

CÆRĒFOLIUM, ii. n. (χειρέφυλλον) A plant, chervil, Plin. 19, 8, 54. [Hence, Fr. cerfeuil.]

CÆRES, itis and étis. Of or belonging to Cære: C. populus, Liv. 7, 19: — C. aquæ, V. Max.: — In the plur.: Cærites (Cærètes), um. m. The inhabitants of Cære, who acquired the Roman citizenship, but without the right of voting, for assistance rendered to the Romans in the Gallic war, Liv. 7, 19 sq.: — Hence, prov. in tabulas Cærites, or Cæritum referri, to lose the right of voting (i. e. to be degraded), Gell. 16, 13, 7 sq.: — thus also poet., Cærte cera (i. e. tabula) digni, worthy of contumely, disgraceful, Hor. 1, 6, 62.

\*\*CÆRĒTANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cære: C. annis, Plin. 3, 5, 8: — Subst.: Cæretani, orum. m. Inhabitants of Cære, V. M.: Cæretana, orum. n. (sc. vina), Mart.

CÆRĪMŌNĪA (cær.), æ. f. I. A holy action or act, a sacred custom, religious use, ceremony [in Latin ritus signifies profane as well as religious use or custom]; usually in the plur.: L. Flaccus, in sacerdotio cærimoniisque, quibus præerat, diligentissimus, Cic. R. perd. 10: — id e pontificio jure et cærimoniis sepulcrorum intelligi licet: — collatis militibus signis, quo more eorum gravissimæ c. continentur, Cæs.: — cærimonias colere: — c. violare: — c. polluere, Liv.: — c. publicare, Tac.: — c. externæ, peregrinæ, Suet.: — In the sing., id. \*II. Meton. A) Subjective: A holy awe, reverence, fear towards the Deity, religio; thus usually in the sing.: sacra Cereris summa majores nostri religione confici cærimoniaque voluerunt, Cic. Balb. 34, 55: — c. Dianæ, Tac.: — esse in magna c., to be in odour of sanctity, to be held in veneration, Plin.: — In the plur.: habere alqd in cærimoniis, to keep holy, id. B) Objective: A religious sacredness attached to certain things, sanctity, holiness, religio: sanctitas regum, qui plurimum inter homines pollent, et c. deorum, quorum ipsi in potestate sunt, Cæs. ap. Suet. Cæs. 6: — c. legationis, Cic. R. A. 39, 113: — augere cærimoniam loco, Tac.

[CÆRĪMŌNĪALIS (cær.), e. Belonging to divine worship, Eccl.]

[CÆRĪMŌNĪŌSUS (cær.) Belonging to divine worship, Amm.]

CÆRITES, um. or CÆRETES, um. m. The inhabitants of Cære. See CÆRES.

[CÆRŪLANS, antis. (cæruleus for cæruleus) Dark-coloured, Fulg.]

CÆRŪLĒATUS, a, um. (cæruleus) Dark-coloured, of a dark blue, Vell. 2, 83.

[CÆRŪLA, orum. n. I. The blue colour of the sky, Ov. M. 8, 814: of the sea, Virg. II. The verdant colour of the meadows, Enn. ap. Macr.]

\*\*CÆRŪLĒUM, i. n. Blue colour, the blue colour of steel, Plin. 33, 13, 57; Vir.

\*CÆRŪLĒUS, a, um. (related to cæsius) I. Dark-coloured, dark blue (the Greek κινεός); Of the sky, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20 extr.; Lucr.; Ov. Of the sea: quid mare? nonne cæruleum? Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30: — thus, c. aquæ, Ov.: — c. vada, Virg.: — c. gurgis, Ov.: — c. dei, sea-deities, id.: — esp. c. deus, Neptune, id.: — c. frater Jovis, the same, id.: — c. Thetis, Tib.: — mater Achillis, the same, Hor.: — c. oculi Neptuni, Cic. D. N. 1, 30: — c. currus Neptuni, Virg.: — Of other things of a dark blue colour: c. draco, Ov.: — conf. c. serpens, id.; and, c. angues, Virg.: — c. vexillum, Suet.: — c. oculi Germanorum, Tac. — Hence, c. pubes Germanorum, Hor.: — c. Britanni, Mart. [II. Meton. poet. A) Dark, black; an epithet of death, night, rain, etc., Virg. Æ. 3, 63; Ov.; Stat. B) Dark green: c. cucumis, Prop. 4, 2, 43: — c. quercus, Ov.: — c. tinus baccis, id.]

[CÆSA, æ. f. (cædo) A cut with a sword, etc., Veg.]

CÆSĀPON, i. n. A kind of lettuce, Plin. 20, 7, 25.

CÆSAR, Æris. m. (Καῖσαρ) A family name of the gens Julia; the most celebrated among whom was C. Julius Cæsar, who overthrew the Roman republic, and became sole dictator; he was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius, with other conspirators. After him, all the emperors took the cognomen Cæsar, besides the title of Augustus, until Hadrian introduced the distinction, according to which Augustus was the title of the emperor, and Cæsar the name of the heir to the throne.

CÆSARAUGUSTA, æ. f. (Καῖσαρυγούστα) A town named after Augustus, situate in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Saragossa, Mel. 2, 6, 4; Plin.

CÆSĀRĒA or -ĪA, æ. f. (Καῖσαρεια) I. A town of Palestine, formerly called Stratonis Turris, Plin. 5, 13, 14.

II. A town of Mauritania, formerly called Iol, now Algiers, Plin. 5, 2, 1. III. The capital of Cappadocia, now Kaisariah, Plin. 6, 3, 3.

[CÆSĀRĒUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar: C. sanguis, Ov. M. 1, 201: — C. forum, founded by

*Cæsar.* II. *Imperial:* C. amphitheatrum, built by the emperor Domitian, Mart. Spect. 1, 7. III. *In Medic.:* Cæsarea sectio, the Cæsarean operation, NL.]

**\*\*CÆSARIANUM**, i. n. A kind of eye-salve, Cels. 6, 6.

**CÆSÄRIÄNUS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar: C. bellum civile, Nep. Att. 7:—C. orationes, speeches of Cicero in praise of Cæsar, Serv.; Virg.:—Subst.: Cæsariani, orum. m. The adherents or party of Cæsar in the civil war, Auct. B. Afr. 13. [II. *Imperial*, Mart. 8, 1:—Subst.: Cæsariani, orum. m. A class of provincial imperial officers, Cod. Just.]

[**CÆSÄRIÄTUS**, a, um. (cæsaries) I. Covered with hair, hairy, Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 171; Tert. [II. *Meton.*: Covered with foliage or leaves, App.]

**CÆSÄRIENSES**, ium. m. The inhabitants of Cæsarea in Syria, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

**CÆSÄRIENSIS**, e. A surname of several localities: C. Mauritania, Tac. H. 2, 58 sq.:—C. Colonia, Dig.

**\*\*CÆSÄRIES**, ei. f. The hair of the head, Virg. Æ. 4, 590; Ov.; Luc.:—c. promissa, Liv.:—[Poet.: The hair of dogs, Grat.: the hair of the beard, Ov. M. 15, 656.]

**CÆSÄRINUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar: C. celeritas, Cic. Att. 16, 10.

**CÆSÄRĪO**, ònia. m. (Καῖσαρος) The son of Cæsar and Cleopatra, assassinated by command of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 17.

[**CÆSÄRIS BURGUS**. Cherbourg in France.]

[**CÆSÄRIS INSULA** or **WERDA**. Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine.]

[**CÆSÄRÖBRIGA**, æ. f. Ciudad Rodrigo in Spain.]

[**CÆSÄRÖDUNUM**, i. n. Tours in France.]

**CÆSĒNA**, æ. f. A town of Gallia Cispadana, now Cesena, Plin. 3, 15, 20.

**CÆSĒNAS**, ätia. Of Cæsena: C. vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8.

**CÆSIA SILVA**. A forest of ancient Germany; now Dämmer-und Hüser-wald, on the frontiers of Cleve and Münster, Tac. A. 1, 50.

**CÆSĪCIUS** and **-TĪUS**, a, um. (cæsius) Bluish, of a bluish colour, Plant. Epid. 2, 2, 46.

**CÆSIM**, adv. (cædo) By cutting, with the edge of a sword, &c. **\*\*I.** Prop.: c. petere vitem, Col. 4, 25, 2 and 3:—esp. Milit.: c. petere hostem (opp. 'punctim'), Liv. 22, 46; 7, 10; Suet. **\*\*II.** Fig. of speech: In short clauses or sections, interruptedly: membratim adhuc, deinde c. diximus, Cic. de Or. 67, 225:—thus, membratim cæsimque dicere, Quint.

**CÆSĪO**, ònia. f. (cædo) **\*\*I.** The lopping of trees, Col. 4, 33, 1. [II. A wounding, killing, Tert.]

[**CÆSĪRĪUS**, a, um. See CÆSICIUS.]

**\*CÆSĪUS**, a, um. I. Of a bluish gray, blue-gray, usually of the eyes only: isto modo dicere licebit, c. oculos Minervæ, cæruleos esse Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30:—c. oculi, Vitr. [II. *Meton.*: Of people that have gray eyes, of the colour of cats' eyes, Lucr. 4, 1157; Ter.; Catull.]

**CÆSĪUS**, i. m. A Roman proper name.

**CÆSO** (Kæso), ònia. m. A Roman proper name.

**CÆSÖNĪUS**, a. A Roman family name, e. g. M. Cæsonius, an ædile with Cicero, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 29.

[**CÆSOR**, òris. m. (cædo) One that cuts or hews: c. lignorum, a wood-cutter, Eccl.]

**CÆSPES** (cæsp.), itis. m. I. A sod, turf, clod: non esse arma cespites, neque glebas, Cic. Cæc. 21, 60:—de cespite virgo se levat, Ov.:—gramineo de cespite, Virg.

**\*\*II.** *Meton.* A) Consisting of clods: a poor hut, Hor. O. 2, 15, 17: an altar, id.; Tac. B) Of the shape of a clod, a knob, Plin. 17, 21, 35. C) A clump of herbs, Plin. 21, 7, 20. [D] The soil, ground, Avien.]

[**CÆSPĪRĪCIUS** (cæsp.), a, um. Of or made of turf or clods: c. tribunal, Vop.:—c. murus, Capit.]

[**CÆSPÖSUS** (cæsp.), a, um. Full of turf or grass, Col. 10, 130.]

**CÆSTUS** (cest.), ùs. m. (cædo) Bozers' gloves, gauntlets, i. e. strong leather gloves, loaded with lead or iron, fastened on a combatant's hand, the cestus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; Virg.; Plin.

[**CÆSULLÆ**, arum. With gray eyes, according to Fest.]

[**CÆSUM**, i. n. (cædo) Gram.: A section, M. Cap.]

**\*\*CÆSŪRA**, æ. f. (cædo) A cutting, hewing, cutting off or down. I. A) C. ligni, Plin. 16, 43, 84. B) *Meton.*: That which has been cut off, Plin. 8, 26, 40. [II. Fig. metr.: A cæsura (i. e. pause in a verse), incisio, Diom.]

[**CÆSŪRÄTİM**, adv. (cæsura) for cæsim. By way of an incision, pause, etc., broken off: dictio c. succincta, Sid.]

1. **CÆSUS**, a, um. part. of cædo.

[2. **CÆSUS**, ùs. m. (cædo) A cutting, hewing, cutting off, LL.]

**CÆTERUS**, a, um. See CET.

**CÆTRA**. See CETRA.

**CÆUS**. See CEUS.

**CÆYX**. See CEYX.

**CÄICUS** and **CÄYCUS**, i. m. (Καῖκος) I. A river of Mysia Major, near Pergamus, now Mandragorai, Plin. 5, 30, 32; Ov.; Virg. II. A companion of Æneas, Virg. Æ. 1, 183, and elsewhere.

[**CAINCA**, æ. f. A kind of tree, Fam. Rubiaceæ, NL.]

**CAIUS**, a. See GAIUS.

**CAIA**, æ. See GAIUS.

**CAIANUS**, a, um. See GAIANUS.

**CAJA**, æ. A cudgel, club, Isid.]

[**CÄJÄTĪO**, ònia. f. A beating or flogging of children, LL.]

[**CÄJĒPÖTUM**, i. n. A kind of plant, the cajeputi-tree, Melaleuca leucadendron, Fam. Myrtaceæ, NL.]

**CÄJĒTA**, æ. f. (Καῖτη) I. A town and harbour of Latium, now Gaëta, A. Viet. II. The nurse of Æneas, Virg. Æ. 7, 2; Ov.

**CÄJĒTÄNUS**, a, um. Of or belong to Cajeta: C. villa, V. Max. 1, 4, 5.

[**CÄJO**, are. v. a. (caja) To beat, cudgel, LL.]

[**CÄLA**, æ. f. (κάλον) A piece of wood, fagot, LL.—Hence, Fr. cale, a wedge.]

[**CALABARRIUNCULI** and **CALABARRIONES**. Words of an unknown signification, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 6.]

**CÄLÄBER**, bra, brum. Of or belonging to Calabria: C. litus, Plin. 3, 26, 30:—C. pascua, Hor.:—C. apes, id.:—C. Pierides, i. e. some poems of the poet Ennius (of Calabria), id.:—Subst.: Calabri, orum. m. The inhabitants of Calabria, Calabrians, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Sil.

[**CÄLÄBRA CURIA**. A curia on the Capitol, so called from the proclaiming (calare) of the calendar dates on this spot by the priests, Varr. LL. 5, 1, 7; Macr.]

**CÄLABRĪA**, æ. f. A district of Lower Italy, from Tarentum to the promontory Iapygium, now Terra d' Otranto, Plin. 3, 11, 16; Hor.

[**CÄLABRĪCA**, æ. f. A surgical bandage, LL.]

**\*\*CÄLABRĪCUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Calabria, C. oliva, Col. 12, 49, 3.

**CÄLABRIX**, icis. f. A kind of plant used in dyeing, Plin. 17, 10, 14.

**CÄLACTA**, æ. f. (καλή ἀκτή, fair shore) A town on the north coast of Sicily, now Caronia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43:—The inhabitants, Calactini, ib.:—In the sing. Calactinus, ib.

**CALACTĪNUS**. See the last Article.

**CĀLĀGŪRIS** or **CĀLĀGURRIS**, is. f. (Καλαγούρις) I. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Loharra, Liv. 39, 21: — Its inhabitants, Calaguritani, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60. II. A town of the Vascones in Hispania, the native place of Quintilian, now Calahorra: — Its inhabitants, Calaguritani Nassici, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

**CĀLĀIS**, idis. m. (Κάλαϊς) The son of Boreas and Orithyia, the brother of Zetes, Ov. M. 6, 716; V. FL.

**CĀLĀMĀRĪUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to a writing-reed or quill: c. theca, a box for pens, Suet. Claud. 35.

**\*CĀLĀMENTUM**, i. n. (cala) The dead wood of a vine, Col. 4, 27, 1.

[CĀLĀMĪNA, æ. f. i. q. cadmia, ML.]

**CĀLĀMINÆ INSULÆ**. Floating islands of Lydia, Plin. 2, 95, 96.

[CĀLĀMĪNĀRIS, e. Made or prepared of cadmia: lapis c., calamine, NL.]

**CĀLĀMINTHA**, æ. f. (καλαμίνθη) A kind of odoriferous plant, mentastrum, a kind of mint, Plin. 19, 10, 57.

**CĀLĀMIS**, idis. m. (Κάλαμης) A celebrated Greek sculptor and engraver in metal, Cic. Brut. 18; Plin. 34, 7 extr.

**CĀLĀMISTER**, tri. m. [Calamistrum, i. n. Plaut.] (calamus) I. A curling-iron, a crimping-pin, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 21; Varr.; Petr. II. Fig.: An excess of ornaments and flourish in speaking, extravagance: tum removebitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum, ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic. de Or. 23 extr.: — qui volent illa calamistris inurere: — calamistri et tinnitis (oratorum), Tac.

**\*CĀLĀMISTRĀTUS**, a, um. (calamister) Curled with a crimping-pin: alter unguentis affluens, c. coma, Cic. Sest. 8: — cinædus c., Plaut.

**CĀLĀMĪTAS**, ātis. f. Injury or damage done by a storm or tempest. \*I. Prop.: Plant. Cas. 5, 2, 34: — si aratio omnis tempestatis calamitate semper vacat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: — in calamitate fructuum, misgrowth, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98. II. Gen.: Any loss or damage, trouble, misfortune, mishap, injury, detriment, etc.: videbam, perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reip. esse conjunctam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 4: — calamitatem maximam capere: — calamitatem accipere: — c. perferre, Cæs.: — c. tolerare: — calamitate premi: — ignominiam et calamitatem referre in domum: — c. necessaria in amicitia dimittendis: — calamitate prohibere alqm: — In the plur.: ad calamitatum societates descendere: — calamitates haurire alqa re: — c. alqis sublevare: — Mikit. Misfortune in war, defeat: magnam inde calamitatem pulsos accepisse... quibus praeliis calamitatibusque fractos etc., Cæs. B. G. 1, 31: — magna clades atque c. remp. oppressisset, Sall.: — nihil se tantum acquisitum victoria, quantum auferre c. posset, Suet.: — calamitatem inferre alqui, Cæs.

**CĀLĀMĪTES**, æ. m. (καλαμίτης) A kind of frog, rana arborea L., Plin. 32, 10, 42.

**CĀLĀMĪTŪSE** adv. Unfortunately, calamitously: ut turpiter potius quam c., Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

**CĀLĀMĪTŌSUS**, a, um. (calamitas) I. That causes great damage or loss, injurious, ruinous, destructive, unfortunate, calamitous, disastrous: per omnes partes provincie te tamquam aliquam c. tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38: — acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum: — c. incendium, Sall.: — quid hac clade tristius? quid calamitosius? Flor. II. Passive: Exposed to damage or injury, suffering from damage, loss, injury, unfortunate, miserable: c. loca, Cat. R. R. 35, 1: — agri vectigal neque bellis infestum nec cælo ac loco calamitosum esse solet, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 81: — c. hordeum, Plin.: — homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi: — conf. eos, qui se ægritudini dederunt, miseros, afflictos, ærimosos, c.: — otium c.

**CĀLĀMŌCHNUS**, i. m. (κάλανος-χρῶς) Meer-schaum (pure Latin adarca), Plin. 32, 10, 52.

**CĀLĀMUS**, i. m. (κάλανος) I. Any holm, stalk, or stem, a reed, rush, cane (pure Latin arundo), Plin. 16, 36, 65; 18, 7, 10; Virg.: — c. aromaticus and odoratus, another kind with an aromatic smell, Col.; Plin.: — also simply calamus, Cat.; Plin. II. Meton. A) Any thing made of reed or cane, e. g. a pen: quicunque c. in manus meas inciderit, eo utar tamquam bono, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6: — calamus sumere: — [a reed-pipe, Ov.: the shaft of an arrow, Hor.: a fishing-rod, Ov.: a lime-twig, Prop.] B) Of things resembling a reed; e. g. a twig, sprig, scion, Plin. 17, 14, 24, and elsewhere: a small staff or wand used in Egypt for pointing out the way, id.

[CALANTICA. Erroneously for calautica.]

**CĀLĀNUS**, i. m. (Κάλανος) An Indian philosopher in the time of Alexander the Great, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22.

**CALARIS** and **CALARITANUS**, for Caralis and Caralitannus.

[CALASIS. (καλσίον) A kind of tunic; according to others, it was the knot of the female tunic, Fest.]

**CĀLĀTHĪANA VIOLA**. A kind of violet, Plin. 21, 6, 14, doubtful.

[CĀLĀTHISCUS, i. m. (καλαθίσκος) A little wicker basket, Catull. 64, 319; Petr.]

[CĀLĀTHUS, i. m. (κάλαθος) I. A wicker basket, a hand-basket (i. q. quasillum), a flower-basket, a basket for wood, i. e. work-basket, Virg. B. 2, 46; Æ. 7, 805. II. Meton. A) A vessel in the shape of a basket made of wood, for milk, etc., Virg. G. 3, 402: — A wine-cup, id. B) The calix of a flower, Col. 10, 99.]

**CĀLĀTĪA**, æ. and **CALATĪÆ**, arum. f. (Καλατία) A town of Campania on the Via Appia, between Capua and Beneventum, now Guajazzo, Cic. Att. 16, 8; Liv.: — Its inhabitants, Calatini, Liv. 22, 61: — In the sing. Calatinus, a cognomen of M. Attilius, Cic. de Sen. 17, 61.

**CĀLĀTĪNUS**, i. m. See the last Article.

[CĀLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A calling, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 7.]

**\*CĀLĀTOR**, ōris. m. (prop. one who calls out, hence,) A servant, slave, waiter, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 52. The attendant of a priest, Suet. Gr. 12.

[CĀLĀTŌRIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the attendant of a priest, Inscr.]

**CALATUS**, a. and **CALATA COMITIA**. See CALO.

**CĀLAURĪA** and **CALAURĒA**, æ. f. (Καλαύρεια or -ia) An island on the east coast of Argolis, Plin. 4, 12, 19; Ov. M. 7, 384.

**\*CĀLAUTĪCA**, æ. f. A female head-dress, hanging down over the shoulders, a kind of veil, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 537, 2 sq.; Dig.

[CALCĀNĒUM, i. n. and **CALCANEUS**, i. m. (calx) The heel, Virg. Mor. 36; Lampr.; Isid.]

**CALCAR**, āris. n. (1. calx) A spur; usually in the plur. \*I. A) Prop.: concitare equum calcaribus, to spur one's horse, Liv. 2, 6: — for which, subdere c. equo, Curt.: — fodere armos equi calcaribus, Virg.: — Prov. addere calcaria sponte currenti, Plin. E. 1, 8, 1. B) Meton. The spur on the foot of a cock, Col. 8, 2, 8. II. Fig.: A spur, inducement, incitement, stimulus: se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36: — conf. alteri calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos; and, alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus: — In the sing.: ascribit etiam et quasi calcar admoveat, intercessisse se etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: — thus, vatibus addere calcar, Hor.

[CALCĀRĪA, æ. f. (2. calx) A lime-kiln, Dig.; Amm.]

[CALCĀRĪĀRIUS, a, um. (calcarius) Of a lime-kiln, Inscr.]

[CALCĀRĪENSIS, is. m. (calcarius) A lime-burner, Cod. Th.]

**CALCĀRĪUS**, a, um. (2. calx) Of or belonging to lime:

# CALCATA

*c. fornax, a lime-kiln, Plin. 17, 9, 6:—Subst.: Calcarius, ii. m. A lime-burner, Cat. R. R. 16.*

*[CALCATA, æ. f. doubtful, ap. Auct. B. H. 16; perhaps for crates, fascines.]*

*[CALCATOR, ōris. m. A treader of grapes, Calpurn.; Eccl.]*

*[CALCATORUM, ii. n. (calco) A wine-press, Pall.]*

*[CALCATRIX, icis. f. She that treads upon any thing, Prud.]*

*\*\*CALCĀTŪRA, æ. f. (calco) A treading Vitr. 10, 10.*

*[CALCĀTUS, ūs. m. A treading, Pall.]*

*\*\*CALCĒĀMEN (calciamen), inis. n. a secondary form for calceamentum. A shoe, Plin. 19, 2, 7.*

*[CALCĒMENTĀRIUS, ii. m. A shoemaker, Gloss.]*

*CALCĒMENTUM (calciam), i. n. (calceo) A covering for the foot, a shoe, sandal, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 32; Cels.; Suet.*

*[CALCĒRIUM (calcīar.), ii. n. (sc. argentum) Money for shoes, Dig.]*

*[CALCĒTOR (calcīator), ōris. m. A shoemaker, Inscr.]*

*\*1. CALCĒTUS (calcīatus), a, um. Furnished with shoes, wearing shoes, shod: non satis commode calcēti et vestiti, Cic. Cōl. 26, 62:—[faciē, a. dentes, well prepared for biting, Plant.]*

*\*\*2. CALCĒTUS (calcīāt.), ūs. m. A covering for the feet, for calceamentum, Plin. 8, 57, 82, and elsewhere.*

*\*\*CALCĒO (calco), i. v. a. (calceus) To furnish or cover with shoes, to shoe, Phadr. 1, 14, 16; Plin.; Suet.: also of animals, which were furnished with some kind of shoes but not shod in the modern manner, Plin.; Suet.*

*[CALCĒLĀRIUS (calcīol.), ii. m. (calceolus) A shoemaker, Plant. Aul. 3, 5, 38.]*

*CALCĒOLUS, i. m. dem. (calceus) A little shoe, a half-boot, Cic. N. D. 1, 29; Scrib.*

*[CALCĒS. ampullæ plumbæ, according to Fest.]*

*CALCĒS (calcīus), i. m. (1. calx) A shoe, half-boot: c. habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231:—c. laxus, Hor.:—calceos poscere, to get up from table (since the Romans took off their shoes before reclining at a meal), Plin.:—calceos mutare, to become or be elected senator (inasmuch as the senator wore a peculiar sort of half-boot), Cic. Phil. 13, 13.*

*CALCHAS, antis. m. (Κάλχας) The son of Thestor, a Greek soothsayer in the camp before Troy, Cic. Div. 1, 40.*

*CALCHEDON. See CHALCEDON.*

*CALCIARIUM, CALCIATUS, etc. See CALCEARIUM, etc.*

*CALCĪFRĀGA, æ. f. (2. calx-frango) A plant said to be a remedy against the stone, perhaps hart's-tongue, Plin. 27, 9, 51.*

*[CALCĪNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (2. calx) Calcination, NL.]*

*CALCIO. See CALCEO.*

*\*\*CALCĪTRĀTUS, ūs. m. A kicking, Plin. 8, 44, 69.*

*1. CALCĪTRO, are. v. n. (1. calx) I. To strike with the heel, to kick, Plin. 30, 16, 53:—Prov. c. contra stimulum, to act against one's own interest, to hurt one's self, Amm. [Meton. gen.: To kick convulsively with the feet, as one about to die, to sprawl, Ov. M. 12, 240.] \*II. Fig.: To be stubborn or refractory: calcitrat, respuit, non putat etc., Cic. Cōl. 15 extr.*

*[2. CALCĪTRO, ōnis. m. One that kicks, a kicker, Varr. ap. Non. 45, 2:—Meton. gen.: One that makes much noise, a poltroon, Plant. As. 2, 3, 11.]*

*\*\*CALCĪTRŌSUS, a, um. (calcitro) Striking with the heels, kicking, Col. 2, 2, 26; Dig.*

*\*\*CALCO, i. v. a. (1. calx) To tread any thing or upon any thing, to step upon. I. Prop. A) Gen.: extractos morientum c. acervos, Ov. M. 5, 88:—c. viperam, id.:—c. laciniam togæ, Suet.:—alius manu eger, ut pede ac vestigio Cæsaris calcaretur, orabat, Tac.:—c. viam leti,*

197

# CALDARIUS

*to enter upon, set out on, walk upon, Hor.:—thus, c. scopulos, litora, Ov.:—c. æquor, id.:—calceos Jovi lucos, visited or frequented by him, Sil. B) Esp. 1) To tread or stamp fast or firm: c. oleas in orculam, Cat. R. R. 117 extr.:—c. acus aut tomentum in eas calcitas, id.:—c. agrum, Virg. 2) Also said of the cock with regard to the hen, Col. 8, 5, 24.*

*II. Fig. A) To trample upon, to suppress: c. domitum amorem pedibus, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 5:—nunc domi victa libertas nostra hic quoque in foro obteritur et calcatur, Liv. 34, 2:—c. gentem, Just.:—c. jus, Claud. B) To treat in a contemptuous manner, to contemn, despise, insult: insultetque rogis calcet et ossa mea, Prop. 2, 8, 20:—ut quæ dicendo refutare non possumus, quasi fastidiendo calcemus, Quint. 5, 13, 22:—c. fœdus, Stat.*

*[CALCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (calculus) Of or belonging to reckoning: c. error, a mistake in reckoning, Dig.]*

*[1. CALCŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. A reckoning, Cassiod.]*

*[2. CALCŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (calculus) The stone, a disease, C. Aur.]*

*[CALCŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. An accountant, book-keeper, keeper of accounts, Mart. 10, 62; Dig.]*

*[CALCŪLĀTORIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the keeping of accounts, LL.]*

*CALCŪLENSIS, e. Belonging to or that is found on stones: c. genus purpurarum a calculo maris, Plin. 9, 37, 61.*

*[1. CALCŪLO, are. v. a. (calculus) I. To calculate, compute, reckon up, Prud. II. Meton. gen.: To esteem, estimate, consider, Sid.]*

*[2. CALCŪLO, ōnis. m. (1. calculo) A calculator, accountant, August.]*

*\*\*CALCŪLŌSUS, a, um. (calculus) I. Full of little stones, stony: loco c., Col. Arb. 21:—thus, ager c., id.:—solum c., Plin. II. Esp. in Medic.: Afflicted with the stone, Cels. 7, 26, 2; Plin.*

*CALCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (2. calx) A small stone, pebble, flint. I. Gen.: coniectis in os calculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 61 extr.:—argilla et c., gravel, Virg.:—Penens amnis viridis calculo, Plin.—Of speech: qui tenui venula per calculos fluunt, Quint. II. Esp. A) A stone in the bladder or kidneys, the gravel, stone, Cels. 7, 26:—calculum curare, ciere, movere, exturbare, frangere, rumpere, comminueret et ejicere, Plin. B) A pebble used in reckoning, a counter; hence, a calculation, account: calculum alcijs rei subducere, to compute, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60:—de calculis atque rationibus, Quint.:—ad calculos vocare alqd, to submit to a strict calculation:—ad calculos vocare alqm, to reckon with anybody, to call to an account, to reckon together, Liv.:—parem calculum ponere cum alqa re, to return like for like Plin. E. C) A chessman, draughtsman: calculum promovere, Quint. 11, 2, 38:—calculum reducere, to take back, or make another move, to retract a move, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 170, 30:—ad illos calculos revertamur, quos tum abjecimus, to return to or adopt again former measures. D) A stone used in voting: c. judicialis, Cod. Just.:—calculum deteriorē reportare, ib.:—album calculum adijcere errori, i. e. to give one's assent, to consent, Plin. E. 1, 2, 5. E) A little white stone as a remembrance of some happy event: O diem lætum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo, Plin. E. 6, 11, 3. [F] A small weight, LL.]—[Hence, Fr. caillou, calcul.]*

*[CALCUS, i. for calculus, II. F) A small weight, Isid.]*

*\*\*CALDA, æ. contr., a secondary form for calida, æ. A kind of warm beverage, Col. 6, 13 extr.; Plin.; Sen.*

*[CALDĀRIA, æ. f. another form for caldarium. I. A vessel with warm water, App. II. A warm bath (room), M. Emp.—Hence, Fr. chaudière.]*

*\*\*CALDĀRIUM (calid.), ii. n. I. A vessel with warm water for bathing, Vitr. 5, 10. II. A warm bath (room), Sen. E. 86; Vitr.*

*\*\*CALDĀRIUS (calid.), a, um. (caldus for calidus) Of or belonging to warmth, warm: c. cella, a warm bath*

(room), Plin. E. 5, 6, 26 : — *conf.* caldarium : — c. ses, that can be worked only when warm, Plin. : — c. maltha, a kind of putty for cementing the walls of a bath, Pall.

**CALDIUS**, ii. m. (calda) A nickname of the emperor Tiberius, on account of his propensity for drink, perverted from Claudius, Suet. Tib. 42 ; *conf.* BBERIUS and MERO.

[**CALDOR**, ōris. m. (caldus for calidus) Warmth, heat, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15 ; Gell.]

[**CALDUM**, i. n. for calidum. Warm drink, something warm, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36.]

1. **CALDUS**, a, um. See **CALIDUS**.

2. **CALDUS**, i. (hot-headed) A Roman cognomen, Cic. Inv. 2, 9 ; Fam. 2, 19.

**CĀLEDŌNĪA**, s. f. (Καληδονία) The Highlands of Scotland, Caledonia, Tac. Agr. 11, sq.

[**CĀLEDŌNICUS**, a, um. Caledonian, Solin.]

**CĀLEDŌNĪUS**, a, um. Caledonian : C. silva, Plin. 4, 16, 30 : — C. Oceanus, V. Fl. : — C. Britanni, Luc. : — C. ursus, Mart.

**CĀLĒFĀCĪO** (calf), ēci, aotum. 3. (imperat calface, Cic. : *pass. regular, calefo; unusual, calefacientur, Vitr.*) v. a. (caleo-facio) To make warm, to heat. I. Prop. : ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151 : — c. forum igne, Ov. : — *pass.* : balineum calferi jubebo. II. Fig. A) To heat, as it were, any one, i. e. to disturb him, to excite, to put into a passion : calface hominem, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2 : — si Parthi vos nihil calfaciant, nos hic frigore *frigesimus*, Cael. ap. Cic. : — Gabinium calefecerat Memmius. — calefacta corda tumultu, excited, disturbed, Virg. \*\*B) To carry any thing on eagerly : lusimus per omnes dies, forum aleatorum calefacimus, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71.

[**CĀLĒFACTĪO**, ōnis. f. (calefacio) A making warm, a warming or heating, Dig.]

[**CĀLĒFACTO**, are. v. frequ. a. (calefacio) To make warm, to warm, heat : c. ahenum lignis, Hor. E. 2, 2, 169 : — c. corpora, Gell. : — *facetē*, c. alqm virgis, to beat soundly, Plaut.]

[**CĀLĒFACTŌRIUS**, a, um. Heating, warming, LL.]

**CALEFACTUS** (calfactus), a, um. part. of calefacio.

**CALEFIO**, ēri. *pass.* of calefacio.

**CĀLENDĒ** (kal.), ārum. f. (calo, to call, from the calling out of the dates) I. The first day of the Roman month, the calends, usually written Cal. (Kal.) e. g. Kal. Januar., on the first of January, Cic. Att. 1, 12 extr. : — ex a. de Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., from the third of June to the end of August : — Term of paying interest, Hor. : — *Prov.*, ad Calendas Græcas solvere, i. e. never to pay (since the Greeks did not reckon by Calendæ), Aug. ap. Suet. : — [Poet. C. sextæ, the Calends of June, Ov. II. Meton. : A month, Ov. F. 3, 99 ; Mart. ; Dig.]

[**CĀLENDĀLIS**, e. another form for Calendaris, Just. Edict.]

[**CĀLENDĀRIS** (Kal.). Of or belonging to the Calends : c. Juno, honoured or worshipped during the Calends, Macr.]

**CĀLENDĀRIUM** (Kal.), ii. n. (Calendæ) \*\*I. A book of debts or interest kept by bankers, etc., Sen. Benef. 7, 10, and elsewhere ; Dig. [II. A calendar, LL.]

**CĀLĒNUM**, i. n. I. Another form for Cales, which see. II. (sc. vinum) Wine of Cales, Juv. 1, 69.

**CĀLĒNUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Cales : C. municipium, Cic. Fam. 9, 13 : — C. ager, Plin. : — C. vinum, id. : — *conf.* C. prelum, Hor. : — In the plur. : Caleni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Cales, C. Græch. ap. Gell.

**CĀLĒO**, ūi. 2. v. n. To be warm, hot, to glow [Obj., (opp. 'frigere,' to be cold) ; hence, æstuate, to feel warmth (opp. 'algere,' to feel cold).] I. Prop. A) sentiri hoc putat, ut c. ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30 : — terræ alio sole calentes, Hor. : — aræ calent ture, Virg. : — *conf.* calituræ ignibus aræ, Ov. : — [Poet. for æstuate, to feel hot, Plaut. : — c. febre, to have a fever heat, Juv. B) Of a place ; to be

much frequented, Mart. 7, 7, 2.] II. Fig. A) Mentally : To be heated with passion, to be fiery, to be excited, to glow : in re *frigidissima* cales, in ferventissima *friges*, A. Her. 4, 15 : — an ego, quum omnes caleant, ignaviter aliquid faciam ? Hirt. ap. Cic. : — (Cn. Lentulus) exclamationibus .... irridendo calebat, Cic. Brut. 66, 234 : — Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugna ferocesque victoria, Liv. : — animis jam calentibus, Quint. : — *thus*, animi c. spe, Curt. : — c. amore, Ov. : — *Hence also*, c. aliâ femina, Hor. ; and, c. alio mentis morbo, id. : — c. uno scribendi studio, to be carried away by an eagerness of writing, to burn with a desire of writing, id. : — virtus c. vino, id. : — [With ad. : c. ad nova luera, Prop. : — with inf., Stat.] \*B) Of inanimate subjects : To be carried on with eagerness and zeal ; to glow : illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa *refrixit*, Cic. Pl. 23 : — *judicia* calent : — satis c. res visa est, to be sufficiently mature for execution. \*\*C) To be still warm, new, or fresh : illi rumores de comitiis caluerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2 : — dum calet, hoc agitur, Plaut. [Hence, Fr. *châloir*, *nonchalant*, etc.]

**CĀLES**, ium. f. and Calenum, i. n. (Καλησία) A town in the south of Campania, celebrated for its good wine, now Calvi, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96 ; Plin. 3, 5, 9.

\***CĀLESCO**, ēre. v. inchoat. n. (caleo) I. To become or grow warm : ubi enim potest illa sætas (senectus) aut c. vel aplicatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve *refrigerari* salubris ? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57 : — anima c. ab ipso spiritu. [II. Fig. : To be heated or inflamed, to glow, e. g. with love, Ov. M. 3, 372.]

[**CĀLETUM**, i. n. Calais, in France.]

**CALFACIO**. See **CALEFACIO**.

[**CĀLĪCĀTA** *ÆDIFICIA*. Done over with chalk, acc. to Fest.]

[**CĀLĪCTĀRIUM**, ii. n. (calix) A place on which wine-cups are placed, a sideboard, Gloss.]

**CĀLĪCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (calix) A small cup, Cels. 2, 11 ; Plin.

**CĀLĪDA** or **CALDA**, s. f. (sc. aqua) Warm water, warm beverage, something warm (a mixture of wine with boiling hot water), Sen. B. 77 ; Plin. ; Tac.

**CĀLĪDÆ** **AQUÆ**. A place near Carthage (The hot wells), Liv. 30, 24.

\*\***CĀLĪDĀRIUM** (cald.) A warm bath (i. e. the room), Cels. 1, 4 ; *conf.* **CALDARIUM**.

**CALIDARIUS**, a, um. See **CALDARIUS**.

[**CĀLĪDE**. *adv.* Hotly : c. agere alqd, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 99.]

**CALIDONIA** and **CALIDONIUS**. See **CALEDONIA** and **CALEDONIUS**.

[**CĀLĪDUM**, i. n. Warm water, warm beverage (a mixture of wine and boiling hot water), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 14.]

**CĀLĪDUS** [contr. caldus], a, um. (caleo) Warm, hot

I. Prop. : omne quod est c. et igneum cietur et agitur motu suo, Cic. N. D. 2, 9 : — calidior est vel potius ardentior animus quam hic aer : — c. dies, Quint. : — calidissimæ hiemes, Vitr. : — [sole caldo, Varr. : — calda puls, id.] II. Fig. \*A) Mentally : Passionately warm, hasty, hot, fiery, violent, fierce : reperias multos, quibus periculosa et c. consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiora et majora videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82 : — *thus*, ne quod calidius ineant consilium, Hirt. ap. Cic. : — c. rixæ, Hor. : — c. redemptor, eager, busy, id. : — equus c. animis, fiery, Virg. [B) Quick, swift, fast : c. pedes, Varr. ap. Non. 263, 20 : — c. consilium, Plaut. : — c. mendacium, id. : — quadraginta minæ c. pro-cured with great despatch, id.] [Hence, Ital. *caldo*, Fr. *chaud*.]

[**CĀLĪENDRUM**, i. n. (κάλυπτρον) A kind of female head-dress, Hor. S. 1, 8, 48.]

**CĀLĪGA**, s. f. (allied to calcens from 1. calx). I. A soldier's boot : mihi caligæ ejus et fasciæ cretatæ non placebant, Cic. Att. 2, 3 : — c. speculatoria, Suet. \*\*II. Meton. : Military service, Sen. Benef. 5, 16 ; Plin.

## CALIGARIS

**\*\*CĀLĪGĀRĪS, e. (caliga)** *Of or belonging to a soldier's boot: c. clavus, Plin. 9, 18, 33.*

**\*\*CĀLĪGĀRĪUS, a. um. (caliga)** *Of or belonging to a soldier's boot: c. clavus, Plin. 34, 14, 41:—c. sutor, a shoemaker, Inscr.:—absol. caligarius, ii. m. the same, Lampr.*

**\*\*CĀLĪGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (caligo)** *Darkness, obscurity, Plin. 29, 6, 38.*

**\*\*CĀLĪGĀTUS, a. um. (caliga)** *With boots on, in boots: milites c., Suet. Vitell. 7 extr.; Dig.:—Subst.: Caligatus, i. n. (sc. miles), a soldier of the ranks, a private, Suet. Aug. 25; Dig.*

[CĀLĪGĪNŪS, a. um. (caligo) *Dark, obscure, Grat.*]

**CĀLĪGĪNŌSUS, a. um. (caligo)** *Full of fog, covered with cloud or mist. \*I. Prop.: cœlum et humidum et c. est propter exhalationes terræ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43:—obscurior et quasi c. stella (opp. illustris et 'pellucida'):—c. et pluvius tractus, Plin.:—c. tenebræ, V. Max. [II. Fig.: *Dark, unknown, uncertain: c. nox, i. e. dark, uncertain futurity, Hor. O. 3, 29, 30:—caliginosissimæ quæstionis obscuritas, August.*]*

1. **CĀLĪGO, inis. f. (perhaps related to hālo)** *Any vapour or mist arising from the earth, a fog. I. Prop. A) A meride nebula occipit ... noctem insequentem eadem c. obtinuit; sole orto est discussa, Liv. 29, 27:—densa c. occæcaverat diem, id.:—quod videbam equidem, sed quasi per caliginem:—præstrinxerat aciem animi D. Bruti salus:—conf. infirma ætate imbecillaque mente vis naturæ quasi per caliginem cernitur. [See also under II. A)] In the plur.: inter caligines uvræ deflorescunt, Col. B) Meton. 1) *Obscurity, darkness occasioned by such a mist: tetrus tenebris et caligine se Alexandriam perventuros esse arbitrati sunt? Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44:—ara obscura caligine tecta, Cic. poet.:—inter caliginis umbras, Ov.:—cæca c., Virg. 2) In Medic.: A weakness of the eyes, dimness, Cels. 6, 6, 32; Plin.; Scrib. II. Fig. A) *Mental blindness, dulness of perception: qui tum etiam, quum has terras incolentes circumfusi erant caligine, tamen acie mentis dispicere cupiebant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19 extr.:—hic error et hæc indoctorum animis offusa c. est, quod tam longe retro respicere non possunt:—philosophia ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, ut omnia supra infera videremus. \*B) *Gloomy circumstances, affliction: vide nunc caliginem temporum illorum, Cic. Pl. 40, 96:—ecce illa tempestas, c. bonorum tenebræ reip.:—quædam scelerum offusa c., Quint.:—tantum caliginis, tantum perturbationis offusum, Plin. E.****

2. **CĀLĪGO, are. v. n. and a. (l. caligo)** **\*\*I. Neut.** *To spread a vapour, to rise as vapour, emit vapour. A) Prop.: amnes æstate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligant, Col. 1.5.4. B) Meton. 1) *To be surrounded by vapour or mist, to be dark, gloomy: c. oculos, Lucr. 3, 157:—Centaurus caligans, Cic. poet.:—lucus caligans, Virg.:—Prov. c. in sole, to feel or grope about in broad daylight, Quint. b) In Medic., of the eyes: To suffer from weakness, to be weak or dim, Cels. 6, 6, 32; Plin.: also of persons, to be dim-sighted, Mart.; Scrib. 2) Fig.: To be surrounded by darkness, to grope about: ad quas (vires religionis) maxime etiamnum caligat humanum genus, Plin. 30, 1, 1:—thus, c. ad alqd pervidendum, Sen. [II. Act.: To surround with darkness, Virg. Æ. 2, 606; Juv. 6, 31.]**

[CĀLĪGŪLA, æ. f. dem. (caliga) *A small soldier's boot, LL. Hence, Caligula, æ. m. A cognomen of the Emperor who succeeded Tiberius, because he was brought up in the camp, Suet. Cal. 9; Tac. A. 1, 41.]*

[CALIM or CALAM. old form for clam. *Secretly, acc. to Fest.*]

[CALIPTRA. (καλιπτρα). I. *A kind of covering for the head, acc. to Fest. II. The vasculum seminis of a fungus, NL.*]

**CĀLIX, icis. m. (κάλιξ)** **I. A drinking-vessel, cup, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; Hor.; Prop. II. Meton. A) Wine, Hor. E. 1, 5, 19. B) A vessel for boiling, a caldron, pot, Cat. R. B. 39; Ov. C) A conduit-pipe of an aqueduct, Frontin. [D) The calix of a plant, NL.]**

## CALLIDUS

**CALLÆCIA, CALLÆCUS, CALLAÏCUS.** *See GALL.*

**CĀLLAÏNA, æ. f. (sc. gemma)** *A kind of precious stone, of a sea-green colour, Plin. 37, 10, 56.*

[CĀLLAÏNUS, a. um. (callais) *Of the colour of a callaite, Mart. 14, 139.]*

**CALLAÏS, idis. f. (καλλὰς)** *I. q. callaina, Plin. 37, 10, 56.*

**CALLĀRIAS, æ. m. (καλλάρια)** *A kind of fish, had-dock, whiting, Plin. 9, 17, 28.*

**\*\*CALLENIS, entis.** **I. Part. of calleo.** **II. Adj.:** *Expert or experienced in a matter: qui sunt vaticinandi callentes, Plin. 21, 31, 105:—c. utriusque linguæ, Gell.*

[CALLENTER. adv. *Cleverly, artfully, callide, App.*]

**CALLĒO, ère. v. n. and a. (callum)** **\*\*I. Neut. A)** *To have a hard skin, to be callous, Plin. 11, 37, 84; Plant. B) Fig. 1) To be callous, i. e. insensible, unfeeling: in illis rebus exercitatus animus c. jam debet atque omnia minoris existimare, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 2. 2) To be skilful, to be up to or practised in a thing; to be clever, shrewd, deep: callent in hoc cuncta animalia sciuntque non sua modo commoda, verum et hostium adversa, Plin. 8, 25, 38:—melius quam viri callent mulieres, Att. ap. Non.:—augurandi studio Galli præter ceteros callent, Just. 24, 4:—c. fidibus, App. \*II. Act.: To be skilled in any thing by practice, to understand any thing, to have a knowledge of anything: si neque Pænorum jura calles ... neque nostras potuisti leges inspicere, Cic. Balb. 14, 32:—urbanas rusticæque res pariter c., Liv.:—c. artem, Tac.:—c. legitimum sonum digitis et aure, Hor.:—[With an objective clause, Hor.; with a relative clause, Ter.]*

**CALLĪBLĒPHĀRUM** [calliblēphārium, M. Emp.], i. n. (καλλιβλέφαρον sc. φάρμακον) *A wash for colouring the eyebrows, Plin. 21, 19, 73.*

**\*\*CALLĪBLĒPHĀRUS, a. um. (καλλιβλέφαρος)** *With beautiful eyebrows: c. ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, doubtful.*

**CALLĪCĪA, æ. f.** *A plant which, acc. to Pythagoras, possessed the property of making water freeze, Plin. 24, 17, 99.*

**CALLĪCRĀTĪDAS, æ. m. (Καλλικρατίδας)** *A Spartan general, conquered and slain near the Arginusæ, Cic. Off. 1, 24.*

**CALLĪCŪLA, æ. f.** *A low mountain in Campania, near Casilinum, now Cajanello, Liv. 22, 15.*

**CALLĪDE. adv.** **I. Skilfully, cleverly, dexterously, with some art or address: c. arguteque dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 98:—c. et perite versari:—sine quo nihil satis caute, nihil satis c. agi posset:—Comp., Tac.:—Sup., Nep. II. In a bad sense; With subtlety, craftily, cunningly, slyly: c. accedere, Cic. Flac. 10, 22:—callidissime dicere:—c. occultare vitia sua, Sall.**

**CALLĪDITAS, ātis. f. (callidus)** **\*\*I. Address, dexterity, adroitness, skill, Plin. 37, 12, 74; Tac.; Flor. II. In a bad sense; Cunning, craftiness, deepness, shrewdness, subtlety: scientia quæ est remota ab iustitia, c. potius quam sapientia est appellanda, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63:—stulta c. perverse imitata prudentiam:—olere malitiam et clamitare calliditatem:—stratagem, Liv.:—an oratorical practice, a catch, Cic. Part. Or. 39, 137:—[in the plur., Ter.; Lact.]**

[CALLĪDULUS, a. um. (callidus) *Rather crafty, Eccl.*]

**CALLĪDUS, a. um. (calleo)** **I. Well versed by experience, experienced, dexterous, adroit, clever, expert, skilful, etc.: versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidos autem, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25:—ego, ut agitator c., priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo:—c. artifex:—Demosthene nec gravior existit quisquam nec callidior nec temperator:—natura nihil potest esse callidius. \*\*With gen. callidus rei rusticæ, Col.:—thus, c. rei militaris, Tac.:—c. temporum, id.:—[With inf., Hor.] *Of things: callidissimum artificium (naturæ), very well contrived or wrought, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20 extr.:—thus, c.***



junctura, Hor. II. *In a bad sense; Deep, cunning, crafty, sly*: hi sæpe versutos homines et callidos admittentes, malitiam sapientiam judicant, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10: — *thus, dum versuti et c. velimus esse*: — homo luteus etiam c. ac veterator esse vult: — *thus, ille veterator et c.*: — gens non astuta nec c., Tac.: — ad fraudem callidi: — amici c. accendendis offensionibus, Tac.: — *Of things: versutum et c. factum Solonis*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: — c. assentatione capi: — c. audacia: — c. interpretatio juris: — c. malitia inimici, Liv.: — c. inopinataque sævitia, Suet.

CALLIFÆ, arum. f. *A town of the Hirpini*, Liv. 8, 25.

CALLIGŌNON, i. n. (καλλιγόνον) *A plant also called polygonon mas*, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

[CALLIMACHŪS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Callimachus*: C. metrum, Serv.]

CALLIMACHUS, i. m. (Καλλιμάχος) I. *A Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene, who lived under Ptolemy Philadelphus, in Alexandria*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, and elsewhere. II. *A celebrated statuary*, Plin. 34, 8. III. *A physician*, Plin. 21, 3.

CALLIMUS, i. m. (κάλλιμος, handsome) *A kind of stone*, Plin. 36, 21, 39.

CALLŌN, ii. n. (κάλλιον) *A plant, i. q. vesicaria*, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

CALLŌNŸMUS, i. m. (καλλιόνυμος) *A sea-fish, i. q. uranoscopus*, Plin. 32, 7, 24.

CALLŌPE, es. and -PĒA, æ. f. (Καλλιόπη and Καλλιόπεια, that has a fine voice) I. *The Muse of epic poetry, sometimes also of any kind of poetry*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Hor.; Prop. [II. *Meton.* A) *The Muses collectively*, Virg. Æ. 9, 525. B) *Poetry, verse*, Ov. Tr. 2, 568.]

[CALLIOPEA, æ. f. *A secondary form for Calliope*, Virg.]

[CALLIŌPEŪS, i. m. *The son of Calliope, Hymenæus*, Poet. in Anth. Lat.]

[CALLIPĒTĀLON, i. m. (καλλιπέταλον) *A plant, i. q. quinquefolium*, App.]

CALLIPHŌN, ontis. m. (Καλλιφών) *A Greek philosopher, who regarded virtue and pleasure as the chief good*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30.

CALLIRRHŌĒ [poet. CALLIRHŌĒ], es. f. (Καλλιρρόη) I. *A daughter of Achelous, the second wife of Alcmaeon*, Ov. M. 9, 414, sq. II. *A celebrated fountain near Athens*, Plin. 4, 7, 11. III. *A hot spring in Palestine, two hours' walk from the Dead Sea*, Plin. 5, 16, 15. IV. *Another name of the town Edessa*, Plin. 5, 24, 21.

CALLIS, is. m. (rarely f. Liv.; Amm.) I. *A narrow footpath, a beaten track: quum calles et pastorum stabula prædari cœpisset*, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: — *per æstivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducere*, Liv.: — *per c. ignotos*, id. [II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: A way, a road, V. Fl. 3, 568. B) *A race-course*, Lucr. 6, 92.]

[CALLISCO, 3re. v. inch. (calleo) *To become callous*, Non.]

CALLISTHĒNES, is. m. (Καλλισθένης) *A philosopher of Olynthus, sister's son and disciple of Aristotle, a friend of Alexander the Great, killed by the latter on account of his candour in speaking*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10; 5, 9; Curt. 8, 5.

CALLISTO, ūs. f. (Καλλιστώ) *Daughter of the Arcadian king Lyacon, changed by Juno into a bear, and hereupon placed by Jupiter among the stars, viz. Helice or Ursa major*, Prop. 2, 28, 23; Ov.

CALLISTRŪTHĪA, æ. f. (sc. ficus) (καλλιστροθία) *A kind of fig of which sparrows are fond*, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

[CALLISTRUTHIS. *Another form for callistruthia*, Col. 10, 416.]

CALLITHRIX, ichos. f. (καλλιθρίξ, having beautiful hair) I. *A plant used for dyeing the hair, trichomanes*, Plin. 26, 15, 90. II. *Callitriches, um. m. or f. A kind of Ethiopian apes*, Plin. 8, 54, 80.

[CALLITHRICHS, i. f. (καλλιτριχος, that has beautiful

hair) *A plant usually called adiantum or capillus Veneris, i. q. Callitriche platycarpa*, Fam. Callitricheæ, NL.]

[CALLŌSĪTAS, ætia. f. I. *A hardness of the skin, callosity*, Scrib.; Veg. II. *Fig.*: *Hardness, hardness*, Eccl.]

\*\*CALLŌSUS, a. um. (callum) I. *That has hard or thick skin, callous*: c. ulcus, Cels. 6, 3: — *crassior callosiorque cutis*, Plin. II. *Meton. Gen. Poet.*: *Thick, hard*: c. oliva, Plin. 15, 3, 4: — c. ova, Hor.

CALLUM, i. n. (rarely callus, i. m. Cels.) I. A) *Hard thick skin of the body*: mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen, calceamentum solorum c., Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: — c. pedum, Plin. B) *Meton.* 1) *Hard flesh*, Plin. 8, 10, 10. 2) *The hard skin and flesh of plants, hard surface, rind, shell, etc.*, Plin. 14, 1, 3; 15, 28, 34, and elsewhere. 3) *A hard covering, the hardness e. g. of soil, etc.*: c. terræ, Plin. 17, 5, 3: — c. salis, id. [4] *A hard tumour, NL.* \*II. *Fig.*: *Hardness, insensibility, want of feeling*: ipse labor quasi c. quoddam obducit dolori, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: — *thus, obducere c. alicui rei*, for which, ducere c., Sen.: — inducere c., Quint.

CALLUS, i. m. See CALLUM.

\*1. CĀLO, are. v. a. (καλῶ) *To call, call out, convoke (for religious rites or observances)*, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59: — *calata comitia, for the consecration of a priest*, Læf. Felix ap. Gell.: — *sarcastically, calatis granis (for comitiis)*, Cic. Sest. 33, 72.

2. CĀLO, ōnia. m. I. *A soldier's boy or drudge*, Cms. B. G. 6, 35; Liv.; Tac. II. *Gen.*: *An inferior servant*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; Hor.

[CĀLŌMĒLAS, anis. f. (καλός-μέλας) *Protochloride of mercury, calomel*, NL.]

CĀLOR, ōris. m. (caleo) *Warmth, heat, esp. of the sun, in sing. and plur.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: *Vis frigoris et caloris*, Cic. Un. 14: — *uva et succo terræ et calore solis augescens*: — *conf. si est c. a sole*: — *vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, the heat of the sun, heat*: — *thus, dum se c. frangat*: — *omnia quæ alantur et crescant, continentur in se vim coloris, animal warmth; for which c. vitalis*, Lucr.: — *thus, omnis dilapsus c.*, Virg.: — c. ignis, Lucr.: — c. fulminis, id.: — *in plur.*: *tecta, quibus et frigorem vis pelleretur et calorum molestiæ sedarentur*: — *Ætesiarum flatu nimii temperantur calores*: — *ex maximis caloribus* — *non enim memini majores* — *in Arpinati me refeci*: — *mediis caloribus, in the midst of summer*, Liv.: — c. austrini, burning heat, Virg. \*II. *Fig.*: *Mental heat, fire, ardour, excitement, passion*: si c. ac spiritus tulit, Quint. 10, 7, 13: — *Polus juvenili calore inconsideration, id.*: — c. cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refriguit, id.: — c. et impetus, id.: — c. iracundiæ, Dig. [Poet.: *The fire or flame of love*, Ov.: Sil.: *for which in plur.*, Hor.; Ov.] [Hence Fr. chaleur.]

[CĀLŌRĀTUS, a. um. (calor) *Heated, fiery*, App.]

[CĀLŌRĪFĪCUS, a. um. (calor-facio) *Heating, warming*, Gell. 17, 8, 12.]

[CALPĀR, aris. m. (κάλη, κάλις) I. *A wine cask, a butt, according to Fest.* II. *Meton.*: *Wine poured out of the cup (as a libation), according to Fest.*

CALPE, es. f. (Κάλη) *One of the pillars of Hercules in Hispania Bætica, Gibraltar*, Plin. 3, 1, 3; Anin. Poll. ap. Cic.

[CALPĒTĀNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Calpe*, Avien.]

[CALPĒTĪTĀNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Calpe*, Avien.]

\*\*CALPURNĪANUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Calpurnius*, Liv. 39, 31.

CALPURNĪUS, a. *A Roman family name; thus, L. Calpurnius Piso, an intimate friend of Antony*, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8: — *L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, a colleague of the consul P. Mucius Scævola, a. v. c. 621, id. Verr. 2, 4, 49*: — *In the fem. Calpurnia, æ., the wife of Cæsar*, Vell.: *the wife of Antistius, daughter of Bestia*, id. Adj.: *Calpurnia familia*, Cic. Pis. 23: — *C. Lex de pecuniis repetundis, by*



the tribune of the people, L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, A. U. C. 605, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84:—another, C. Lex de ambitu, by the consul C. Calpurnius Piso, A. U. C. 687, Cic. Mur. 23.

CALSA (also calla), æ. f. A plant unknown to us, Plin. 21, 27, 8, 36.

CALTHA, æ. f. A flower of a yellow colour and strong smell, marsh-marigold, Fam. Ranunculaceæ, Plin. 6, 15; Virg.

[CALTHŪLA, æ. f. (caltha) A woman's dress, or robe, of a yellow colour, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47.]

[CALTHUM, i. n. Another form for caltha, Prud.]

CĀLUMNĪA [anciently written kal.], æ. f. I. A) Cunnning, trick, artifice, sophistry: Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, spoke purposely so long until the time had elapsed, Cic. Att. 4, 33:—religionis c., a specious pretext derived from religion, a religious pretext: optimas causas ingenii calumnia ludificari:—nullam calumniam adhibere:—impediti, ne triumpharent, calumnia paucorum, Sall.:—In the plur.: res extracta est variis calumniis. \*\*B) Meton.: Over anxiety, needless apprehension: in hac c. timoris et cæcæ suspicionis tormento, irresolution produced by vain fear, Cæcin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4:—nimia contra se c., Quint.

II. Esp. in Law. A) False accusation, chicanery, trickery: existunt sæpe injuriæ calumnia quadam et nimis callida et malitiosa juris interpretatione, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33:—qui non calumnia litium, non injustis vindictis alienos fundos petebat:—per calumniam malitiamque HS. C millia petere ab alio:—in pecuniariis questionibus veritati contra calumniam adesse, Quint.:—calumniam jurare, to take an oath that a prosecution is not made, or an action not brought, against anybody from bad feeling or mere chicanery, Cæc. ap. Cic. Fam.; Liv.: for which, de c. jurare, Dig.:—conf. jurandum de c., ib. \*B) Meton.: An action concerning chicanery, or a false charge: calumniari non effugiet, Cic. Cluent. 59, 163:—calumniam afferre ad pontifices, to accuse, Liv.:—calumniam ferre, to be convicted of false accusation, Cæc. ap. Cic.:—condemnatio calumnia, Tac. [Hence, Ital. calogna, calumnia; Fr. calomnie.]

CĀLUMNĪĀTOR (kal.), ōris. m. I. A false accuser, detractor, calumniator: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse: boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic. Cæc. 23, 65:—aliquis c. atque improbus:—egens quidam c. \*\*II. Fig.: c. sui, one that always finds fault with himself, or is over nice as to the execution of his work, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

[CĀLUMNĪĀTRIX, icis. f. She that brings a false accusation against anybody, Dig.]

CĀLUMNĪOR (kal.), i. v. dep. (for calvuminor, from calvor) To resort to artifice, to use trickery or chicanery, to attack maliciously, to blame unreasonably, to censure without sufficient reason.

I. Prop. A) Gen.: quod antea te calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. Fam. 9, 7:—c. festinationem alcis, Quint.:—id unum calumniatus est rumor, Tac. B) Esp. in Law: To attack any one under a false plea or pretence, or by misinterpreting the law in one's favour, to resort to chicanery, false arguments, subterfuges, etc., to use tricks and artifices: jacet res in controversiis, isto calumniante biennium, Cic. Quint. 21, 67:—aperte ludificari et c.:—calumniatur accusator actione sacrilegii, Quint.:—c. verba juris, to interpret falsely, to distort, Dig. II. Meton.: To be anxious or uneasy without necessity: sed calumniar ipse: putabam qui obviam mihi venisset, suspicaturum etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 3:—c. se, to be unfair to one's self, to be over scrupulous, Quint.

[CĀLUMNĪOSE. adv. Craftily, artfully, Dig.]

[CĀLUMNĪOSUS, a, um. Crafty, artful, Dig.]

CALVA, æ. f. (calvus) I. The skull, Liv. 23, 24 extr.; Mart. II. A smooth kind of nut, Petr. 66, 4.

CALVĀRĪA, æ. f. (calva, calvus) The skull, Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 30, 6, 28.

201

[CALVĀRĪUM, ii. n. (calvus) I. A kind of sea-fish without scales, Enn. ap. App. II. (for calvaria) The skull, App.]

\*\*CALVĀTUS, a, um. An old reading for calvus, Bald, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

CALVĒNA, æ. m. (calvus) A nickname of (the bald) Matius, a friend of Cæsar, Cic. Att. 14, 5.

\*\*CALVĒO, ēre. v. n. (calvus) To be bald, Plin. 11, 37, 47.

\*\*CALVESCO, ēre. v. inch. n. (calvo) I. To grow bald, Col. 6, 14, 7; Plin. II. Meton.: Of plants; To grow thin or too far apart, Col. 4, 33, 3.

[CALVĪNĪĀCUM, i. n. The town Chauvigny, in France.]

[CALVIO, ire. for calvor, Serv.; Virg.]

\*\*CALVĪTĪES, ei. f. (calvus) Baldness, Suet. Galb. 20; Petr.

\*CALVĪTĪUM, ii. n. (calvus) I. Baldness of the head: in luctu capillum sibi evellere, quasi calvitio mæror levaretur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62. \*\*II. Meton.: c. loci, bareness of trees, Col. 4, 29, 11.

[CALVOR, 3. (calvio, ire, Serv.) I. To resort to trickery or chicanery, to deceive, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 4; Pac.:—Passive: te calvi vocis similitudine, Pac. ap. Non.:—thus, contra ille calvi ratus, Sall. II. Esp. in Law: To attack by way of chicanery, for calumniari, XII. Tab. ap. Fest.]

\*\*1. CALVUS, a, um. I. A) Bald, without hair, hairless, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 306; Suet. B) Esp.: Venus Calva, worshipped at Rome after the invasion of the Gauls, Lact. II. Meton. of plants: Having a smooth skin or shell: c. nuces, Cat. R. R. 8, 2.

2. CALVUS, i. m. A Roman cognomen, e.g. of the poet C. Licinius.

1. CALX, calcis. f. [m. Pers.] I. The heel: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, with one's hands and feet (πῖξ καὶ ἰῆξ), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77:—thus, uti pugnis et calcibus; and, concisus pugnis et c.:—cædere calcibus, to kick, Plaut.:—Prov. adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare), to kick against the pricks, i. e. to hurt one's self by vain resistance, Ter.:—calcem impingere alui rei, to kick out, i. e. to abandon any occupation or employment, Petr. II. Meton. [A) For the foot, Virg. Æ. 5, 324.] B) The piece of wood cut out with a graft or sprig, Plin. 17, 21, 35. C) In Archit.: calces scaporum, the foundation or support of a staircase (Fr. patin de l'échiffre), Vitruv. 9, 1.

2. CALX, calcis. f. (rarely m.) (χαλξ) I. A) A small stone. [1] Gen.: A chessman, a counter, etc. on a play-board, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 86; Lucil. II. Esp. A) Limestone, whether slaked or not: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, cæmenta, arma, convexit, Cic. Mil. 27, 74:—calcem coquere, to burn, Cat.:—c. viva, unslaked, Vitruv.:—c. extincta, slaked, id. B) Meton.: The terminus of a race-course (formerly marked out with chalk), the goal [opp. 'carceres,' the starting-post]: ut cum æqualibus possis, quibuscum tamquam e carceribus missus sis, cum eisdem ad calcem, ut dicitur, pervenire, Cic. Læl. 27, 101:—ad carceres a calce revocari, to return from the end to the beginning:—ad quam (calcem) quum sit decursum:—[Prov. extra calcem decurrere, to go too far, Amm.] [Hence, Fr. chaux.]

CĀLYCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (calyx) A small bud or knob; also, the calyx of a flower, Plin. 20, 19, 88.

CĀLYDON, ōnis. f. (Καλυδών) A town of Ætolia, on the river Evenus, Plin. 4, 2, 3; Ov.

[CĀLYDŌNĒUS, a, um. Of Calydon, Manil., doubtful.]

[CĀLYDŌNĪĀCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Calydon, Manil.]

[CĀLYDŌNIS, idis. f. A woman of Calydon, Ov. M. 8, 527: for Deianira, id.]

[CĀLYDŌNĪUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Calydon: C. heros, i. e. Meleager, Ov. M. 8, 324:—C. amnis, i. e. Achelous, ib.:—C. regna, i. e. of Diomedes, in Lower Italy, Daunia, ib.:—Subst.: Calydoniæ, arum. f. Women of Calydon, Sen. poet.]

D u

**CALYMNE**, *es. f.* (Καλύμνα) *An island of the Ægean, not far from Rhodes, celebrated for its honey, Ov. M. 8, 222.*

**CALYPSO**, *ūs* and *ōnis* or *ōnis. f.* (Καλύψω) *A nymph, the daughter of Atlas (or Oceanus), on the island Ogygia, who hospitably entertained Ulysses, Plin. 3, 10, 15; Ov.*

[**CALYPTRA**. See **CALYPTRA**.]

**CALYX**, *ycis. m.* (κάλυξ from καλύπτω, a case or covering, a husk) I. *A bud, cup, or calyx of a flower: c. narcissi, Plin. 21, 5, 12:—c. rosæ, lilii, papaveris, etc., id.*

II. *The shell of fruit, Plin. 15, 23, 25, and elsewhere.* III. *The shell of an egg, Plin. 28, 2, 4.*

IV. *The shell of a fish, Plin. 9, 31, 51.* V. *A crust or kind of plaster of wax put round fruit to preserve it, Plin. 15, 17, 18.*

[**CAMA**, *æ. f.* *A small bed on the floor, acc. to Isid.*]

**CAMACUM**, *i. n.* *A kind of Syrian spice, Plin. 12, 28, 63. (An old reading, comacum.)*

**CAMARA**, *æ.* See **CAMERA**.

[**CAMARACUM** (Cāmēr.), *i. n.* *Cambray in France.*]

**CAMARĪNA** (Cāmēr.), *æ. f.* (Καμαρίνα) *A town on the southwest coast of Sicily, a colony of Syracuse, now Camarana, Plin. 3, 8, 14; Virg.*

[**CAMARŌSIS**, *is. f.* (καμαρώ) *A fracture of the skull, NL.*]

[**CAMBERIACUM**, **CAMBERIUM**, *ii. n.* *Chambery in Savoy.*]

[**CAMBIO**, *ire. v. n.* *To change, exchange, barter, App. Hence, Ital. cambiare, cambio; Fr. change, changer, etc.*]

[**CAMBITAS**, *ātis. f.* *An exchanging, barter, Gloss.*]

[**CAMBIVM**, *i. n.* *Slimy or viscous matter on plants, NL.*]

**CAMBŶSES**, *is. m.* (Καμβύσης) I. *The husband of Mandane, father of the elder Cyrus, Just. 1, 4.* II. *The son and successor of the elder Cyrus, Just. 1, 9; V. Max.*

III. *A river of Albania, that rises in the Caucasus and falls into the Cyrus, Plin. 6, 13, 15.*

[**CAMELE**, *arum. f.* (γαμήλια) *Of or belonging to a wedding: c. virginæ, according to Fest.*]

[**CAMELARIUS**, *ii. m.* *A camel-driver, Dig.*]

[**CAMELELĀSIA**, *æ. f.* (καμηληλασία) *A driving of camels, Dig.*]

**CAMĒLĪNUS**, *a. um.* (camelus) *Of or belonging to a camel: lac c., Plin. 28, 9, 33:—genitale c., id.*

[**CAMELLA**, *æ. f.* *A kind of drinking-vessel, a cup, Ov. F. 4, 779; Petr.*]

[**CAMĒLOPARDĀLIS**, *is. f.* and **CAMELOPARDALUS**, *i. m.* (καμηλοπαρδαλῖς) *A leopard, giraffe, Varr. LL. 5, 20, 29.*]

[**CAMĒLOPŌDĪON**, *ii. n.* (καμηλοπόδιον) *A plant, horehound, App.*]

**CAMĒLUS**, *i. m.* (κάμηλος, Hebr. כֶּמֶל) *A camel, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 extr.; Plin. 11, 37, 62; Hor.*

**\*\*CAMĒNA** (Camæna and Camæna, old form Casmena), *æ. f.* I. *A muse, Ov. M. 14, 434; Hor.; Plin.* [II. *Meton.: A poem, song, Hor. O. 1, 12, 39; E. 1, 1, 1.*]

[**CAMĒNALIS**. *Of or belonging to the muses, Avien.*]

**CAMĒRA** (cāmāra), *æ. f.* (καμάρα) I. *A vault, arch, vaulted or arched roof or ceiling, e. g. of a room, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1; Sall.; Prop.: of a ship, Suet.* II. *Meton. A) A kind of ship with a tilted covering, Tac. H. 3, 47; Gell. [B] In Anatom.: A chamber: c. oculi, c. cordis, NL.] [Hence, Ital. camera, Fr. chambre, Germ. Kammer.]*

**\*\*CĀMĒRĀRĪUS**, *a. um.* *Winding itself upwards, trained upwards: c. cucurbitæ (opp. 'plebeia,' that creep upon the ground), Plin. 19, 5, 24.*

[**CĀMĒRĀTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* *A vaulting, arching, Spart.*]

**CĀMĒRĪA**, *æ. f.* and **CĀMĒRĪUM**, *ii. n.* (Καμερία) *A town of Latium, Liv. 1, 38; Plin. 3, 5, 9. Its inhabitants, Camerini, V. Max.: Camerinus, i. m. A cognomen of the celebrated gens Sulpicia, Liv. [Hence, poet., for people of rank, great personages, Juv.]*

**CĀMĒRĪNUM**, *i. n.* *A town of Umbria on the frontiers of Picenum, now Camerino, Cic. Att. 8, 12 extr.*

**CAMERINUS**, *i. m.* See **CAMERIA**.

**CAMERIUM**, *ii. n.* See **CAMERIA**.

**\*\*CĀMĒRO**, *are. v. a.* (camera) *To vault, to arch, Plin. 10, 30, 50.*

**CĀMERS**, *ertis.* *Of or belonging to Camerinum: C. ager, Cic. Sull. 19, 53:—Subst.: Camertes, ium. m. The inhabitants of Camerinum, Cic. Balb. 20, 47; Liv.:—in the sing., Virg.*

**CĀMERTĪNUS**, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Camerinum: C. fedus, Cic. Balb. 20, 46.*

[**CĀMĒSES**, *is. m.* *Myth.: A king of Italy, Macr. S. 1, 7.*]

[1. **CAMILLA** (casmilla), *æ. f.* (camillus) *A female attendant on a priest, Pac. ap. Varr.*]

2. **CAMILLA**, *æ. f.* *A certain heroine, Virg. Æ. 11, 535.*

[**CAMILLUM** (camillus) *A vessel used at weddings, a lady's cabinet, according to Fest.*]

[1. **CAMILLUS** (casmillus), *i. m.* *A boy of noble birth who attends at a sacrifice, according to Fest.*]

2. **CAMILLUS**, *i. m.* *A Roman family name; esp. M. Furius Camillus, the conqueror of Veii and deliverer of Rome from the Gauls, Liv. 5, 19 sq.*

**\*\*CĀMĪNO**, *i. v. a.* (caminus) *To make any thing in the form of a furnace, Plin. 16, 6, 8.*

**CĀMĪNUS**, *i. m.* (κάμινος) I. *A hearth or place for fire, a furnace, Ov. M. 7, 106; Virg.: a stove, flue, chimney, Hor.; Suet.* II. *Meton. A) A chimney-fire, a fire: valde metuo, ne frigæis in hibernis; quamobrem camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2:—Prov. oleum addere camino, to pour oil into the fire, Hor. [B] A way, road, ML. Hence, Ital. cammino, Fr. cheminée, chemin.*

**CĀMĪRUS** or **-OS**, *i. m.* (Κάμειρος) *Son of the fourth Hercules, the founder of a town in Rhodes named after him, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.*

[**CAMĪSĪA**, *æ.* *A night-shirt or chemise, LL. Hence, Ital. camicia, Fr. chemise.*]

**CAMMARON**, *i. n.* (κάμμαρον) *A plant, i. q. aconitum, Plin. 27, 3, 2.*

**CAMMĀRUS** (camar. and gamm.), *i. m.* (κάμματος) *A lobster, Plin. 27, 3, 2; Juv.*

**CAMĒNA**, *æ.* See **CAMENA**.

[**CAMPA**, *æ.* See **CAMPE**.]

[**CAMPĀGUS**, *i. m.* *A kind of a soldier's boot, Treb. Gall.*]

[**CAMPĀNA**, *æ. f.* (campanus) *A bell, NL.*]

[**CAMPĀNĒUS** or **CAMPĀNĪUS**, *a. um.* *for campestris. (campus) Of or belonging to a field, Agrim.*]

**CAMPĀNĪA**, *æ. f.* *A fruitful district in the centre of Italy, with its capital Capua, now Terra di Lavoro, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Flor. [Hence, Ital. campagna; Fr. campagne; a proper name, Champagne.]*

[**CAMPĀNĪCUS**, *a. um.* *Of Campania, Cat. R. R. 135, 2.*]

[**CAMPĀNĪUS**, *a. um.* *Of Campania, Tib. 1, 9, 33.*]

[**CAMPĀNŪLA**, *æ. f.* (campana) *A bell-flower, Fam. Campanulaceæ, NL.*]

**CAMPĀNUS**, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Campania: C. ager, Cic. Agr. 1, 7:—C. luxuria, Liv.:—C. morbus, a kind of wart on the skin (an endemic disease in Campania), Hor.:—C. pons, at Capua, leading over the Savo to Sinuessa, id.:—Subst.: Campani, orum. m. The inhabitants of Campania, Cic. Agr. 1, 7; 2, 35, and elsewhere.*

[**CAMPAS**, *ātis.* *Of Campania, Plant. Tr. 2, 4, 144.*]

**CAMPE**, *ēs. f.* (κάμπη) [I. *A bend, turn: campas dicere, to make excursions or subterfuges, Plaut. Truc. 5, 50, doubtful.*]

II. *A caterpillar (pure Lat. eruca), Col. 10, 324.*

[**CAMPENSIS**, *is. f.* *A cognomen of Isis, who had a temple on the field of Mars (campus), App.*]

## CAMPESTER

**CAMPESTER** [-TRIS, Cat.], tris, tre. (campus) I. *That is, grows on, or belongs to a plain, low, flat*: genus agrorum c., *collinum* et *montanum*, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: — *thus, vineæ collinæ* et c., Col.; and, *resina montana potius quam c.*, Plin.: — c. ac demissi loci, Cæs.: — c. iter, Liv.: — c. oppidum, id.: — c. barbari, *that live on plains, that inhabit the plains*, id.: — *conf.* c. Scythæ, Hor.: — c. hostis, *that fights on the plain*, Liv.: — *Subst.*: *Campestris*, ium. n. *Flat land or country*, Plin.; Tac. II. *Of or belonging to the field of Mars*. A) 1) *Belonging to the games or athletic exercises held in the Field of Mars*: c. ludus, Cic. Cœl. 5, 11: — *thus, prœlia c.*, Hor.: — *exercitationes c.*, Suet.: — *decurio c.*, id.: — *arma c.*, Hor. [2] *Subst.* a) *Campestre*, is. n. (sc. velamentum) *A kind of apron or girdle worn by combatants*, Hor. E. 1, 11, 18. b) *Campestres*, ium. m. *Deities presiding over combats*, Inscr.] \*\*B) *Of or belonging to the comitia held in the Field of Mars*: c. gratia, Liv. 7, 1: — c. operæ, Suet.: — c. temeritas, V. Max.: — *Hence, Ital. campestre, Fr. champêtre.*

[CAMPESTRATUS, i. m. (campestre) *Furnished with the campestre (velamentum)*, August.]

[CAMPESTRE and CAMPESTRES. See CAMPESTER.]

[CAMPHŌRA, æ. f. (cafur) *Camphor*, Laurus c., *Fam. Laurineæ*, NL.]

[CAMPI-CURSIO, ōnis. f. (campus) *Military exercises in the Field of Mars (Campus Martius)*, Veg.]

[CAMPI-DOCTOR, ōris. m. (campus) *A drilling-master, one who exercises soldiers*, Veg.]

[CAMPSO, are. v. a. (καμπτω, to turn round) *To turn round a corner, to sail past, to double*, Enn. ap. Prisc.]

[CAMPTAULES, æ. m. *A kind of musician*, Vopisc.]

[CAMPTER, ēris. m. (καμπτῆρ) *A bending, curve, turning, angle*, Pac. ap. Non.]

1. **CAMPUS**, i. m. (probably allied to κῆπος) *Any flat surface or plain, a flat or level country, a flat field, a plain*. I. 1) *Gen.*: Arabes, quod pastu pecudum maxime utuntur, campos et *montes* hieme et æstate peragrantes, Cic. N. D. 1, 42 extr.: — *Ægyptii et Babylonii in camporum patentium æquoribus habitantes*: — *agros Vaticanum et Pupinium cum suis optimis atque uberrimis campis conferendos*: — *thus, in agro publico campi duo millia iugerum immunia possidere*. [2] *Meton.*: *The fruit of the field*, Stat.: — *The surface of the sea*, Ov.; Virg.: — *The top of a rock*, Virg. II. *Esp.* A) 1) *Campus Martius, or simply Campus. The Field of Mars, on the Tiber, originally belonging to the Tarquini, and after their expulsion consecrated to Mars, where the comitia centuriata were held; also used as a place for games and military exercise*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5; Off. 1, 29, 104, and elsewhere: — *curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis*, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167: — *conf.* fors domina campi, id. Pis. 2; and, c. venalis, Luc. 2) *Fig.*: *A field, opportunity, e. g. for discussion or debate*: quum sit c., in quo exultare possit oratio, cur eam tantas in *angustias* et in Stoicorum *ædumeta* compellimus? Cic. Ac. 2, 35: — *conf.* me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo æquitatis ad istas verborum *angustias* revocas: — *in tanto tamque immenso campo licet oratori vagari*: — *magnus est in rep. c., multis apertus cursus ad laudem*: — *rhethorum c. de Marathone, Salamine, Plateis, etc.* B) *Another of the eight (or seventeen) open places at Rome*: C. Esquilinus, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, extr.; Suet.: — *Hence, Ital. campo, campione; Fr. champ, champion; champart, from campi pars.*

[2. **CAMPUS**, i. m. (καμπος) *A sea animal*, Mart. 9, 43, 1.]

**CAMULODUNUM**, i. m. *A Roman colony in Britain, perhaps the modern Colchester*, Tac. A. 12, 32.

[CAMŪLUS, i. m. *A cognomen of Mars*, Inscr.]

[CAMUM, i. n. *A kind of beer*, Dig.]

[CAMUR, ūra, ūrum (allied to camera) *Bent, curved*, Virg. G. 3, 55; Prud.]

## CANCER

[CĀMUS, i. m. (κῆμος, Dor. καμός) I. *A kind of iron collar*, Att. ap. Non. II. *A muzzle*, Bibl.]

[CĀNA, the Greek for canistra, according to Fest.: — *Hence, Germ. Ranne.*]

[CĀNĀBA (cannaba), æ. f. *A hut, cottage*, August.]

[CĀNĀBŪLA, æ. f. dem. *A small hut or cottage*, Agrim.]

CĀNĀCE, es. f. (Κανάκη) I. *The daughter of Æolus, who maintained an illicit connection with her brother Macareus*, Ov. Tr. 2, 384. II. *The name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 217.

[CĀNAHENI, ōrum. m. *A kind of officer*, Arn.]

CĀNĀLĪCĪUS, a, um. (canalis) *That is dug in shafts*: c. aurum, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

[CĀNĀLĪCŪLE, arum. c. *Poor people about the forum, near the canalis, according to Fest.*]

[CĀNĀLĪCŪLA, æ. *Another form for canaliculus*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15; Gell.]

\*\*CĀNĀLĪCŪLĀTUS, a, um. (canaliculus) *Channelled, or hollow like a channel*, Plin. 19, 7, 36; 27, 9, 55.

\*\*CĀNĀLĪCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (canalis) *A small channel or pipe*, Col. 8, 15, 6; Vitruv.: *the channel in a triglyph*, Vitruv.: *a groove in the catapulta*, id.: *a splint (in surgery)*, Cels. 8, 2 extr.

\*\*CĀNĀLĪENSIS, e. (canalis) *That is dug in pits*: aurum c., Plin. 33, 4, 21.

\*\*1. CĀNĀLIS, is. m. [f. Cat.; Varr.] *A groove, gutter, channel*. I. A) *Prop.*: *A conduit or waterpipe, a gutter, trough*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10; Liv.; Virg.: *the shaft or pit of a mine*, Plin.: c. animæ, *the windpipe*, id. B) *In Archit.*: *The channel or flute in pillars, esp. in Corinthian columns*, Vitruv. 3, 3. *In Milit.*: *A groove of the catapulta*, id. *In Surgery*: *A splint*, Cels. [A domestic utensil unknown to us, Dig.] II. *Fig. of the flow of speech*: pleniore hæc canali fluunt etc., Quint. 11, 3, 167.

[2. CĀNĀLIS, e. for canarius. (canis) *Like a dog, doggish*, NL. — *Hence, Ital. canaglia, Fr. canaille.*]

CĀNĀRIA INSULA. *One of the Insulæ Fortunatæ in the Atlantic, so called from its breed of dogs*, Plin. 6, 32, 37.

CĀNĀRĪI, ōrum. m. *A people of Mauritania, that live on dogs' flesh*, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

\*\*CĀNĀRĪUS, a, um. (canis) *Of or belonging to a dog*: c. augurium, in which a dog was sacrificed, Auct. ap. Plin. 18, 3, 3: — c. herba, *a kind of herb*, Panicum dactylon L. Plin.

[CĀNĀSTER. (canus) *Half gray, mixed with gray*, Gloss.]

[CĀNĀTIM. adv. (canis) *Like a dog*, Nig. ap. Non.]

CANCĀMUM, i. n. (καγκάμιον) *A kind of Arabian gum used for fumigating*, Plin. 12, 20, 44.

[CANCELLĀRIUS, ii. m. (cancelli) I. *A door-keeper*, Vopisc. II. *A cancellor*, Cassiod. *Hence, Fr. chancelier.*]

\*\*CANCELLĀTIM. adv. (cancello) *In the shape of a grating*, Plin. 7, 20, 19.

[CANCELLĀTIO, ōnis. f. *The fixing of a boundary*, Agrim.]

CANCELLI, ōrum. [sing. cancellus, Dig.] m. (2. CANCER)

I. A) *A grating, lattice; bars, or railings*: c. scenici et theatri, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4: — c. fori, *the bar in a court of justice*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59: — *the barrier in the public games*, id. Sest. 58, 124. \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *An elephant's skin*, Plin. 8, 10, 10. 2) *The room or space encompassed by boundaries*, Auct. B. Afr. 25 extr. II. *Fig.*: *Boundaries, limits* e. g. in a speech: extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10: — *esse certam rerum forensibus cancellis circumscriptam scientiam*.

\*\*CANCELLO. i. v. a. (cancelli) I. *To make in the shape of a grating, or latticewise*: c. solum, Col. 4, 2, 2: — *cancellata cutis elephantis, latticewise, crossbarred*, Plin. [II. *Esp. in Law*: *To cross out or cancel a writing, thus, x x x x*, Dig.]

1. **CANCER**, cri. [gen. caneris, Lucr.] m. I. *A crab*, Plin. 9, 31, 51; Ov. II. *Meton.* A) *In Medic.*:

*A cancer, a kind of ulcer*, Cels. 5, 26, 31, and elsewhere:—hence, Germ. *Echanter*. B) *The constellation Cancer, in which the sun is at the time of the summer solstice*, Ov. M. 2, 83, [Poet., the south, Ov.: great heat, id. C) *Hands clasped together like the claws of a crab: cancri Orci*, App.]

[2. **CANCER**, cri. m. *A grating, the radical form of cancelli, according to Fest.*]

[**CANCERATICUS**, a, um. (canceratus) *Of the nature of a cancer (i. e. an ulcer)*, Veg.]

[**CANCERO**, 1. v. n. (1. **CANCER**, II. A.) *To turn to a cancer, to run like a cancer*, App.]

[**CANCEROMA**, (contr. **cancrōma**, Veg.; and corrupted, **canchrēma**, id.), *ἄtis* n. (καρκίνωμα) *A cancer, ulcer*, App.]

[**CANCEREMA**, *ἄtis*. See the foregoing Article.]

[**CANCROMA**. See **CANCEROMA**.]

[**CANDACTUS** or **CAUDACTUS**, for *suavis* or *mansuetus*, Næv. ap. Varr. *An old reading sandatus*.]

**CANDAVĪA**, æ. f. (Κανδαυία) *A mountainous tract of land in Illyria*, Plin. 3, 23, 26; Cic. Att. 3, 7.

**CANDĒ-FACĪO**, -feci, -factum. 3. v. a. (candeo) [I. *To make shining white*, Gell. 6, 5, 9.] \*\*II. *To make of a glowing heat, to cause to glow: c. lapides*, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

\*\***CANDĒ-FĪO**, -factus sum, -fieri. *To become glowing*, Plin. 33, 3, 20.

**CANDĒLA**, æ. f. (candeo) I. *A taper or light made of wax or tallow, a candle*, Col. 2, 22, 3; Plin.

II. *Meton.* [A) *A firebrand, fire*, Juv. 9, 98. B) *A cord covered with wax (to prevent decay)*, Liv. 40, 29. [Hence, Fr. *chandelle*.]

**CANDĒLABRUM**, i. n. [in old Latin, *candelaber*, m.] (*candela*) *A candlestick*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, et passim.

[**CANDENS**, entis. I. *Part of candeo*. II. *Adj. (for candidus): Shining or dazzling white, as white as snow, glittering: candida (facere) de 'nigris, et de candidibus 'atra*, Ov. M. 11, 315:—c. lilia, id.:—c. taurus, Virg.:—c. humeri, Hor.:—c. elephantus, i. e. ivory, id.]

[**CANDENTĪA**, æ. f. (candens) *A clear, bright, shining whiteness*, Vittr. 9, 4.]

**CANDĒO**, ūi. 2. v. n. (caneo) [I. *To be shining white, to be white*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103.] II. *Meton.* A) *To be of a glowing heat, to glow, be hot: candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25:—candentes laminæ. [B) *Fig.: To burn with passion*, Claud.]

[**CANDESCO**, ūi. 3. v. inch. (candeo) I. *To become shining white, to become bright*, Ov. M. 6, 49. II. *To attain a glowing heat, to begin to glow*, Ov. M. 2, 230.]

**CANDĒTUM**. *A space of 100 or 150 square feet, a measure of land among the Gauls*, Col. 5, 1, 6.

[**CANDĒCANTĪA**, æ. f. *A spurious reading in Plin. 37, 13, 76, for candicantium*.]

\*\***CANDĪCO**, are. v. a. (candeo) *To be whitish or white*, Plin. 37, 11, 73; App.

[**CANDĪDĀRIUS PISTOR**. (candidus) *A baker of wheaten bread*, Inscr.]

\***CANDĪDĀTŌRIŪS**, a, um. (candidatus) *Of or belonging to a candidate: c. munus*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2.

**CANDĪDĀTUS**, a, um. (candidus) *Dressed in white*. \*\*I. *Gen.: nautæ c.*, Suet. Aug. 98. II. *Esp. Subst.*

A) (one that is clothed in a bright white toga) *An applicant, one who solicits an office, etc., a candidate: prætorius c.*, Cic. Mur. 27:—c. tribunicii:—*officiosissima natio candidatorum:—c. Cesaris, particularly recommended by Cesar*, Vell.:—[c. principis, a questor appointed by the emperor himself, for the sake of reading imperial proclamations, etc., Dig.] \*\*B) *Fig.: One who strives after or aims at a thing, a claimant: c. non consulatus tantum sed immortalitatis et gloriæ*, Plin. Pan. 63:—c. Atticæ eloquentiæ, Quint.:—c. crucis, one that is about to suffer on the cross, App.

204

**CANDĪDE**, adv. [I. *In white: c. vestitus*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10.] \*\*II. *Fig.: Purely, sincerely: parum simpliciter et c. ponere inimicitias*, Cæl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

**CANDĪDUS**, a, um. (candeo) *Shining white, as white as snow: [opp. 'niger';] but albus gen. white, opp. 'ater.'* I. A) *Prop.: candida (facere) de 'nigris et de candidibus 'atra*, Ov. M. 11, 315:—*Soracte c. alta nive*, Hor.:—*conf. equi nive candidiores*, Ov.:—c. anser, Virg.:—c. equi, Tac.:—c. dentes, Catull.:—c. cervix, Virg.:—c. barba, Virg.:—c. lilia, Prop.:—c. vestis, Liv.:—c. toga, id.:—[*Poet.: Of very handsome persons; c. et pulcher puer*, Hor.:—c. puella, id.:—c. Dido, Virg.:—c. membra, Ov.:—*Of a radiant deity: c. Cupido*, Catull.:—c. Liber, Tib.:—*clothed in white, for candidatus: c. turba*, Tib.:—c. sententia, a white stone used in voting, Ov.] *In the neut. absol.: ut candido candidius non est adversum*, Quint.:—*with gen.: candidum ovi, whiteness*, Plin.:—*Sup., c. color*, Vittr. \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.: Clear, pure, spotless: c. stella*, Plaut.:—*conf. c. luna*, Virg.:—c. dies, serene, Ov.:—c. nox, id.:—*Of the voice: vox c. et 'fusca et plena et exilis*, Quint. 11, 3, 15:—*conf. quum (vox) e candida declinat in 'fuscā*, Plin. 2) *Poet.: That makes bright: c. Favonii, that make a clear sky*, Hor. O. 3, 7, 1.] II. *Fig.* \*A) *Of speech or a speaker: Clear, pure, natural: elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam c. genere dicendi*, Cic. de Or. 16, 53:—*dicendi genus c. et lene et speciosum*, Quint.:—*Messala nitidus et c.*, id.:—*conf. dulcis et c. et fusus* Herodotus, id.; and, *candidissimus quisque et maxime expositus*, id. [B) *Of character: Pure, honest, upright: c. judex*, Hor. E. 1, 4, 1:—c. ingenium pauperis, id.] C) *Of circumstances or fortune: Serene, cheerful, favourable: c. natalis*, Tib. 1, 7, 64:—c. fata, id.; Ov.:—c. omina, Prop.]

[**CANDĪFĪCO**, are. v. a. (candeo-facio) *To make white*, August.]

[**CANDĪFĪCUS**, a, um. (candifico) *That makes white*, App.]

**CANDOR**, ōris. m. (candeo) *A shining, dazzling, snow-white colour, whiteness; brightness, clearness, radiance, brilliancy*. I. *Prop.: c. dentium*, Plin. 22, 25, 65:—*solis c. illustrior est quam ullius ignis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40:—*splendidissimus c.:—c. cæli:—c. niveus*, Ov.:—*Striking or dazzling beauty: fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor:—c. et proceritas:—[In the plur.: corporis candores*, Plaut.] II. *Fig.* A) *Of speech.* 1) *Brilliance, splendour: fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris omnia repellentur: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit*, Cic. de Or. 23. \*\*2) *Simplicity: in narrando miræ jucunditatis clarissimique candoris* (Livius), Quint. 10, 1, 101. \*\*B) *Of character: Purity, frankness, sincerity, candour. Justus sine mendacio c.*, Vell. 2, 116 extr.:—*illa tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus c.*, Plin. Pan.

**CANDOSOCCUS**, i. m. (Gallic) *I. q. mergus*, Col. 5, 5, 16.

[**CANDUM**, i. n. (κάνθος) *Sugar-candy*, NL.]

[**CĀNELLA**, æ. f. (canna) *A plant, Fam. Laurineæ*, NL.]

[**CĀNENS**, entis. (caneo) *Gray, grayish*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 66.]

[**CĀNENTES**. *A kind of head-dress, according to Fest.*]

\*\***CĀNĒO**, ūi. 2. v. n. *To be gray, whitish gray*, Virg. Æ. 5, 416; Tac.

**CĀNĒPHŌROS** or **-US**, i. f. (Κανηφόρος) *She that bears a basket: Canephoræ, plur. a picture or statue representing Athenian women carrying sacred vessels in small baskets on their heads at the feasts of Minerva, Ceres, and Bacchus*, Cānephōres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 36, 5, 4.

[**CĀNES**, is. See **CANIS**.]

**CĀNESCO**, ere. v. inch. 3. (caneo) *To become whitish-gray, gray or white*. \*\*I. *Prop.: pabula c.*, Ov. M. 2, 212:—*æquora c. remis*, id.:—*capilli c.*, Plin.:—*to grow old*, Ov. \*\*II. *Fig. of speech: To be stale: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem*, Cic. Brut. 2, 8.

**CĀŪA**, æ. f. *A kind of white nettle*, Plin. 21, 15, 55.

[**CĀNĪCÆ**, arum. f. *A kind of bran, acc. to Fest.*]

# CANICULA

**\*\*CĀNĪCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (canis) I. A little dog, Plin. 32, 7, 26:—[of a bad wife, Plaut.] II. Meton. A) The dog-star, Sirius, Plin. 2, 47, 47; Hor. B) A kind of sea-dog, a seal, Plin. 9, 46, 70. [C] An unlucky throw with dice, Pers. 3, 48.]

[CĀNĪCŪLĀRIS, e. Of or belonging to the dog-star, Pall.]

**CĀNĪDĪA**, æ. f. A notorious sorceress, Hor. Ep. 3, 8.

[CĀNĪFĒRA, æ. f. She that carries a small box or basket, according to Fest.]

[CĀNĪFORMIS, e. (canis-forma) Of the shape of a dog, Prud.]

[CĀNĪLE, is. n. (canis) A kennel, ML.—Hence, Fr. chenil.]

[CĀNĪNA, æ. f. (sc. caro) Dog's meat, Auct. ap. Varr.]

**CANINEFATES** (Cannin.), um. m. A people on the Bata-viam peninsula, Plin. 4, 15, 29; Tac. In the sing.: Canine-fas, Tac. Also Adj.: Of or relating to the Caninefates: C. ala, tumultus, cohortes, Tac.

**CĀNĪNĪĀNUS**, a. um. Of or belonging to Caninius: C. tempus, when Caninius, the tribune of the people, proposed the restoration of Ptolemy, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

**CĀNĪNĪUS**, a. A Roman family name, e. g. C. (L.) Caninius Gallus, a tribune of the people, a friend of Varro and Cicero, Cic. Fam. 2, 8:—C. Caninius Rebilus, a legate of Cæsar, in Gaul, who, on the last of December, A. U. C. 709, was consul for a few hours, Cic. Att. 12, 37, Fam. 7, 30.

**CĀNĪNUS**, a. um. (canis) I. Of or belonging to a dog, canine: c. lac, Ov. Ib. 229:—c. pellis, Scrib.:—c. dentes, the eye-teeth, canine teeth, Cels.:—c. scæva, a good omen taken from the barking of a dog, Plaut. II. Meton.: litera c., The letter R (because of its snarling sound like that of a cur), Pers. 1, 109:—c. facundia, vociferous language, a bel-lowing, Auct. ap. Sall.:—conf. c. eloquentia, Quint.:—c. prandium, dog's fare, i. e. bad fare (with which no wine was drunk), Varr.:—philosophi c., Cynics, August.:—nuptiæ, c., brutal, illicit, Hier.

[CĀNĪPA, æ. f. A fruit-basket for a religious use, Inscr.]

**CĀNĪS** [canes, Plaut.], is. c. I. A dog, Plin. 8, 40, 61; Cic.: as a term of reproach, Plaut.: a parasite, a cringing fawning fellow, a creature; multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48:—cave canem, 'beware of the dog' (inscription over the door where a dog was kept in a chain), Varr.:—Prov. c. a corio nunquam abstergebatur uncto, Hor.:—c. timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet, Curt. II. Meton. A) The constellation Sirius, the brightest star of which is the Canicula, Ov. F. 4, 904; Col. B) A sea-dog, seal, Plin. 9, 35, 55; Virg. C) The worst throw at dice (dog's throw), Prop. 4, 8, 46:—Prov. tam facile quam c. excidit, Sen. D) A kind of shackle, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37. [Hence, Ital. cane, cagna; Fr. chien.]

[CĀNĪSTĒLLA, orum. n. dem. (canistrum) A small bread or fruit-basket, Symm.]

**CĀNĪSTRĀ**, orum. n. [canistri, orum. m. Pall.] (κἀνίστρα) Wicker-work; baskets for bread, flowers, fruit, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1; Ov.; Hor.:—c. siccaria, small baskets in which wine-vessels stood on the table, a wine-basket, Serv.; Virg.

**\*\*CANITĪĀ**, æ. f. for canities, Plin. 31, 7, 42.

**\*\*CĀNĪTĪES**, ei, em, e. f. (canus) I. A white or light gray colour, Plin. 21, 20, 84; Ov.:—the gray colour of the hair, Plin.; Ov. [II. Meton. A) Gray hair, Ov. M. 8, 529. B) Old age, Hor. O. 1, 9, 17.]

[CĀNĪTŪDO, inis. f. for canities. (canus) Gray colour: c. capitis, Plaut. ap. Fest.:—the same absol., Varr. ap. Non.]

**CANIUS**, ii. m. A Roman proper name, Cic. Off. 3, 14.

**\*\*CANNA**, æ. f. (κἀννα) I. A reed, a bulrush, Col. 7, 9, 7; Ov. [II. Meton. A) Any thing made of a reed, e. g. a reed-pipe, Ov. M. 2, 682:—a gondola, Juv. 5, 89. B) A tube in the shape of a reed: c. gutturis, the windpipe, C. Aur.]

205

# CANO

**\*\*CANNĀBĪNUS**, a. um. (κἀννᾶβῖνος) Of hemp, hempen, Col. 6, 2, 3.

**\*\*CANNĀBIS**, is. f. and **CANNABUM**, i. n. (κἀνναβῖς and κἀνναβος) Hemp, Plin. 19, 9, 56; Pall. [Hence, Fr. canevass, Germ. Ganevass.]

**CANNÆ**, ārum. f. (Κάρναι) A place of Apulia, east of the Aufidus, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans, now Canne, Liv. 22, 44; Sil. —Appellative: Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse, a second Canne, Liv.

**CANNENSIS**, e. Of or belonging to Cannæ: C. pugna, Liv. 33, 1; Prop.:—C. clades, Liv.:—C. ruina, id.:—C. calamitas, Cic. Brut. 3, 12:—Sylla's proscription: te pugna C. accusatore sat bonum fecit, Cic. R. A. 32, 89:—Also said of immoderate drinking: ut quisvis non se prætoris convivium, sed ut C. pugnam nequitie videre arbitretur.

**CANNENUFATES**, um. See **CANINEFATES**.

**\*\*CANNĒUS**, a. um. (canna) Of rushes, Col. 12, 50, 8.

[CANNĪTUM, i. n. (canna) A spot where rushes grow, Pall.]

[CANNŪLA, æ. f. dem. I. A small low rush, App. II. Meton. A) C. pulmonis, The windpipe, C. Aur. B) A canal, duct (in surgery), NL.

**CĀNO**, cēcīni, cantum. 3. [contr. imperat. cante for canite, in the ancient hymn of the priests of Mars ap. Varr.: fut. exact. canerit for cecinerit, an old form, ap. Fest.: perf. canui for cecini, Serv.; the same is still in use in the perf. of concino and occino: part. fut. caniturus, LL.] v. n. and a. To sing; also, to play, blow (as a trumpet), etc. I. Gen. A) Neut.: Of persons, animals, instruments, etc.: si absurde canat is, qui se haberi velit musicum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 extr.:—c. vel voce vel fidibus:—c. ad tubicinem de alga re:—tibi-cen sine tibiis c. non potest:—c. fidibus præclare:—c. ci-tharā, Tac.:—c. arundine, Ov.:—movit Amphion lapides canendo, Hor.:—Impers. lituus, quo canitur, by which the signal is given, that is blown:—Offaulty pronunciation: quum inclinata ululanteque voce more Asiatico c. cæpisset, Cic. de Or. 8 extr.:—Of animals; to sing, cry, croak, etc.: volucres dulciscunt, Prop.:—cornicem a lava, corvum a dextra c.:—merula, halcyones, ranæ c., Plin.:—especially of a cock, to crow: galli victi silere solent, c. victores:—cur ante lucem galli canant:—gallina cecinit (as a bad omen), Ter.:—Of instruments; to sound, resound: tibiæ canentes:—mæstæ tubæ c., Prop.:—Of music: quum in eis convivii symphonia caneret:—[Poet. of places: silvæ undique c. novis avibus, Lucr.] B) Act: To make to resound or echo, to sing, to celebrate in song: quum Simonides cecinisset id carmen, quod in Scopam scripisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352:—thus, c. carmina in epulis:—c. versus, Enn. ap. Cic.:—c. verba ad certos modos, Ov.:—c. nemiam, Suet.:—c. Phrygium, Quint.:—ut deinceps, qui accubarent, canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes:—c. grandia elate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter, Quint.:—c. nil dignum sermone, Hor.:—c. præcepta, id.:—c. deos regesve, id.:—c. rite Latonæ puerum, id.:—c. plectro graviore Gigantas, Ov.:—c. arma virumque, Virg.:—Of animals: ranæ cecinere querelam (according to the ancient pronunciation, giving the c the k sound, 'kekinere kuerelam' in imitation of the croaking), Virg.:—anser Gallos adesce cane-bat, id.:—Prov. c. carmen intus (sibi), to look only to one's own advantage; see **ASPENDIUS**:—c. eandem cantilenam, always the old story (or song), Ter.:—c. alqd surdis auribus, to talk to the deaf (i. e. to people that will not listen, as we say, to talk to a post), Liv. II. Esp. A) 1) Of military signals: To give the signal by a trumpet or a flourish of trumpets: ut attendant semel bisne signum canat in castris, Liv. 27, 47:—thus, signa c., id.; Sall.:—classicum c. apud eos, Liv.:—Marii legionum tubicines simul omnes signa c. jubet, Sall.:—thus, c. bellicum:—c. classicum, Liv.:—conf. pass. bellicum cani, id.:—classicum cani, Cæs.:—c. receptui, to give the signal for a counter-march or retreat (by trumpet), Liv.; Tac.:—also impers.: si receptui cecinisset, if a signal had been given (by trumpet) to retreat, Liv.:—[And poet. c. jussos receptus, Ov.] 2) Meton.:

Also in other than military matters, c. bellicum, to give the signal for insurrection, to incite, (see *BELLICUS*): *revocante et receptui canente senatu*:—*conf. ratio abstrahit ab acerbis cogitationibus... a quibus quum cecinit receptui; and, orator antequam in has tetatis (senectutis) veniat insidias, receptui canet, Quint.* \*B) *In matters of religion: To sing, i. e. proclaim by divination, to prophesy, prognosticate: ut hæc, quæ nunc fiunt, c. dii immortales viderentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18:—cecinerunt vates, idque carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani Dianæ, Liv.:—eum majorem patre suo futurum cecinisse dicuntur oracula, Quint.:—c. fera fata, Hor.:—Parcæ c. hunc diem, id.:—quod puero cecinit anus, id.*

\*\*CĀNON, ōnis. m. (κανών) I. A rule, Plin. 34, 8, 19. II. *Esp.* A) A kind of channel in hydraulic instruments, Vitruv. 10, 13. [B) An annual grant or impost, Lampr. C) A list of religious works, a canon, Eccl.]

[CĀNŌNICĀRIUS, ii. m. (canon) A receiver of annual imposts, a tax-gatherer, Just. Novell.]

\*\*CĀNŌNICUS, a. um. (κανονικός) According to rule, regular. I. *Gen. t. t. in Music:* c. ratio, theoretical music, the theory of harmony, Vitruv. 1, 1:—*In Astronomy:* c. defectiones solis, that take place at the regular time, August.:—*Subst.:* Canonici, orum. m. A theorist, Plin.:—*Canonica, orum. n. (for canonica ratio) Theory, id.* [II. *Esp.* A) Of or relating to annual imposts, Cod. Just. B) Canonici, i. m. A canon, Eccl.]

[CĀNŌPĒUS, a. um. Of Canopus, Catull. 66, 58.]

CĀNŌPĒUS, a. um. Of Canopus, Plin. 5, 10, 11.

CĀNŌPĒTÆ, arum. m. The inhabitants of Canopus, Cic. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 13.

[CĀNŌPĒTĀNUS, a. um. Equivalent to Canopicus, Solin.]

CĀNŌPĒTIS, e. Equivalent to Canopicus, Cels. 6, 6.

CĀNŌPUS, i. m. (Κανώπος, Κανώπος) A town in Lower Egypt on the western mouth of the Nile, Plin. 5, 31, 34; Tac. [Poet.: Lower Egypt, Virg.:—also, Egypt (in general), Luc.]

\*\*CĀNOR, ōris. m. (cano) A sound, song, melody, tune, Ov. M. 5, 561; Quint. 1, 10, 22:—Martius c., a martial melody, sound, or tune, Virg.:—c. lyræ, Ov.

[CĀNŌRE. adv. Harmoniously, sonorously, App.]

CĀNŌRUS, a. um. (canor) Harmonious, melodious, musical: *profuens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, a flowing harmonious speech and voice, Cic. de Or. 3, 7:—canorum illud in voce splendescit:—voce suavi et c.:—Also, in a bad sense: vox c., a singing or droning voice:—c. versus, Hor.:—c. nugæ, id.:—hinnitus canoros edere, Suet.:—c. orator et volubilis et satis acer, Cic. Brut. 27, 105:—turba c., a chorus, Ov.:—c. Triton, id.:—quum hoc animal (gallus) sit canorum sua sponte:—aves c., Virg.:—olor c. Prop.:—fides c., Virg.:—*conf. c. æs (i. e. tubæ), id.**

[CANTA. An old form for cantata, according to Fest.]

CANTĀBER, bra, brum. Of or belonging to Cantabria, Claud.:—*Subst.:* Cantābri, orum. m. The inhabitants of Cantabria, Cantabrians, Plin. 4, 20, 34:—*In the sing.:* Cantaber, Hor.; Just.

[CANTABRĀRIUS, ii. m. (cantabrum) A standard-bearer Cod. Th.]

CANTABRĪA, æ. f. (Κανταβρία) A province of Hispania Tarrac., now Biscay, Plin. 34, 14, 42; Suet.

CANTABRICA, æ. f. A kind of plant, Plin. 25, 8, 47.

CANTABRĪCUS, a. um. Cantabrian, i. e. of Cantabria: C. terra, Mel. 3, 2, 1.

[CANTABRĠA, æ. f. and CAMBORICUM, i. n. Cambridge.]

[CANTĀBRUM, i. n. I. A kind of bran, C. Aur. II. A kind of standard, Eccl.]

[CANTĀBUNDUS, a. um. (canto) Singing, Petr. S. 62, 4.]

[CANTĀMEN, inis. n. (canto). A formula in enchantment, an incantation, charm, Prop. 4, 4, 51.]

[CANTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. A song, hymn, App. II. A formula in enchantment, an incantation, Firm.]

[CANTĀTOR, ōris. m. A singer, bard, Gell. 16, 19; Mart.]

[CANTĀTRIX, icis. f. I. Singing; a female singer, Claud. II. Enchanting, charming; an enchantress, App.]

CANTĒRĪĀTUS (canth.), a. um. (canterius) Planted or reared on horizontal rails: c. vineæ, Col. 5, 4, 1.

\*\*CANTĒRĪNUS (canth.), a. um. Of or belonging to a gelding: c. ritu, as horses are wont to do, in the fashion of a gelding, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44:—c. hordeum, coarse barley, Col.

\*\*CANTĒRĪŌLUS (canth.), i. m. (canterius) A small prop or stay, Col. 11, 3, 58.

CANTĒRĪUS (canth.), ii. m. I. A gelding, Cic. N. D. 3, 5; Sen. [An experienced or tried man, Plaut.]—*Prov. c. in fossa, to be in troubles, Liv.* II. *In Archit.:* The wooden framework of a roof, Vitruv. 4, 2.

III. A rail or stake with cross pieces to prop up a vine, Col. 4, 12, 1. IV. A kind of box for sick horses, Veg.

[CANTĒARA, æ. f. An old woman, ap. Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 30.]

CANTĒRĪAS, æ. m. (κανθαρίς) A precious stone with an impression resembling a beetle, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

CANTĒRĪS, idia. f. (κανθαρίς). I. A genus of beetle, embracing various kinds, Plin. 11, 28, 34, and elsewhere.

II. A Spanish fly, usually employed as poison or in medicine, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117; Plin. III. A corn-worm, a grub, Plin. 18, 17, 44. [IV. A weevil, an insect injurious to rose-trees and vines, Pall.]

CANTĒRĪTES VINUM (κανθαρίτης οίνος) A kind of wine, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

[CANTĒRĪULUS, i. n. dem. A small drinking-vessel, Arn.]

CANTĒRUS, i. m. (κανθαρός) I. A large drinking-vessel with handles, a can, tankard, mug, Hor. O. 1, 20, 2; Virg. II. *Meton.* A) A waterpipe, Dig. B) A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 32. C) A black spot under the tongue of the Egyptian Apis, Plin. 8, 46, 71.

CANTHERIUS and its derivatives. See CANTERIUS, etc.

CANTĒUS, i. m. (κανός) I. The felloe or tire of a wheel, Quint. 1, 5, 88. [II. *Meton.* A) A wheel, in general, Pers. 5, 71. B) The corner of the eye, NL.]

[CANTĒCŪLUM, i. n. dem. I. A little song, a ditty, Ter. Maur. II. A short incantation, Pompon. ap. Non.]

CANTĒCUM, i. m. (cantus) A song, ballad. I. *Prop.* \*\*A) *Gen.:* omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, Quint. 1, 2, 8:—c. insonuit, Phædr.:—*repetere c., id.* B) *Esp.* 1) *In Roman Comedy:* A solo, accompanied with music and dancing, a monody: nosti c. (in Demiurgo Turpilii), meministi Roscium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22:—*agere c., Liv.:*—desaltare c., Suet.:—Atellanis exorsis notissimum c., id. [2] A defamatory or libellous song, LL.] II. *Meton.:* A faulty and drawing kind of speech or delivery, Cic. de Or. 18; Plin. E.

[CANTĒCUS, a. um. (canticum) Musical, Macr.]

CANTĒLĒNA, æ. f. (cantillo) [I. A song, ballad, Gell.] II. *Esp. in a contemptuous sense:* A story often repeated and worn threadbare, an old song: non Græci alicujus quotidianam loquacitatem sine usu, neque ex scholis cantilenam requirunt, sed ex homine omnium sapientissimo etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 105:—crebro insusurrare cantilenam illam suam:—*Prov. canere cantilenam eandem, to be always in one strain, Ter.*

[CANTĒLĒNŌSUS, a. um. In verse, poetical, Sid.]

[CANTILLO, i. (canto) To sing, App.]

CANTĒO, ōnis. f. (cano) A song, ballad. \*\*I. *Gen.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 25; Suet. \*\*II. *An incantation, a formula used in enchantment:* subito totam causam oblitus est, idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. [Hence, Ital. canzone, Fr. chanson.]

## CANTITO

\*CANTĪTO, i. v. freq. a. (canto) *To sing repeatedly or frequently*: carmina in epulis esse cantitata a singulis convivis de clarorum virorum laudibus, Cic. Brut. 19, 75: — aves dulces c., App.

CANTIUM, ii. n. *A promontory, and the country about it, in Britain, now Kent*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13, 22.

\*CANTIUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (cancio) *A little song, a charming or alluring strain*: si cantunculis (Sirenum) tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18 extr.

\*CANTO, i. v. intens. n. and a. (cano) *To sound, sing, play, blow (a wind-instrument), etc.* I. Gen. A) Neut.: ne musicæ quidem rudis, ut qui cantaret et psalleret jucunde scienterque, Suet. Tit. 3: — ne concussio quidem reperta motu terræ theatro ante c. destitit, quam inchoatum absol-veret vñov, id.: — adimam c. severis, Hor.: — cantando victus, in a glee, Virg.: — c. fidibus, Plaut.: — thus, c. arenis, Ov.: — c. tibiis, Nep.: — c. ad chordarum sonum, id.: — c. ad manum, in the theatre, to accompany a dance or pantomime with singing or playing, Liv.: — Of a defective pronunciation: si cantas, male cantas; si legis, cantas, C. Cæs. ap. Quint.: — Of animals: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26 extr.: — aves cantantes, Prop.: — [Of musical instruments: bucina pastoris c., Prop.: — tibia c. fanis, ludis, funeribus, Ov.: — Prov. c. surdo, to talk to deaf ears, i. e. to no effect, Prop.: — c. ad surdas aures, the same, Ov.] B) Act.: *To sing of, to celebrate by song, to praise, glorify*: c. carmina non prius audita, Hor. O. 3, 1, 4: — c. rustica verba certo pede, Tib.: — hymen cantatus, Ov.: — c. fabulam, to sing a fiction, Suet.: — thus, c. tragœdias, id.: — c. Nioben, id.: — conf. c. Orestem matricidam, Œdipodem excecatum etc., id.: — Jampridem istum canto Cæsarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: — thus, c. celebrem deum, Tib.: — c. Augusti tropæa, Hor.: — dignus cantari, Virg.: — conf. per totum cantabimur orbem, Ov.

[II. Esp. A) *To pronounce a magic formula, to call up by charms or magic, to enchant, bewitch*, Cat. R. R. 160; Ov.; Virg. B) *To point out, indicate, say*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 64; Tr. 2, 13. [Hence, Fr. chanter.]

CANTOR, ōris. m. (cano) *A singer, musician, poet*. \*\*I. Gen.: Caligula Thrax et auriga idem c. atque saltator, Suet. Cat. 54: — omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, Hor.: — c. Apollo, id. II. Esp. A) *Contemptuously: One who sings over or recites set forms; an eulogist*: ita est tibi juris consultus ipse per se nihil, nisi leguleius quidam cautus et acutus, præco actionum, c. formularum, auceps syllabarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: — O poetam egregium (Œnium)! quamquam ab his cantoribus Euphro-nis contemnitur. B) *In theatrical language: A player (χορευτής)*, Cic. Sest. 55, 118; Hor. A. P. 155. [Hence, Fr. chanteur, chanteur.]

[CANTRIX, icis. f. *A songstress*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23: aves c., singing birds.]

[CANTŪLUS, i. m. dem. *A little song, a ditty*, Firm.]

[CANTŪRIO, ire. v. n. and a. (cano) *To sing*, Petr.]

CANTUS, ūs. m. (cano) I. *The sound of music, melody*, song: quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibia-rum tota vicinitas personat, Cic. R. A. 46, 134: — locum litoris percipere totum mulierum vocibus cantuque sym-phonis: — harmonia in cantu et fidibus: — c. vocum sonis rescripti: — c. numerosque moderari: — est in dicendo etiam quidam c. obscurior: — c. avium: — c. galli, the crowing of a cock: — c. bucinarum: — conf. c. tubarum, Liv. [II. Esp. A) *Prophecy, divination*, Catull. 64, 306. B) *An incantation*, Ov. M. 4, 49; Tib.] [Hence, Fr. chant.]

[CANUA, æ. I. q. canifera, a small box, according to Fest.]

CANULĒIUS, a. *A Roman family name, e. g. Canu-leius, a tribune of the people, who introduced, A. U. C. 340, marriages between patricians and plebeians*, Liv. 4, 1, sq.: — hence, adj. Canuleium plebiscitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 37.

\*CANUS, a. um. I. *Gray, hoary, of the colour of ashes*: c. capilli, Ov. M. 1, 266: — c. nix, Hor.: — c. pruina, id.: — c. fluctus, foaming, Cic. poet.: — c. segetes,

207

## CAPELLUS

Ov.: — Subst. plur.: Cani, orum. m. (sc. capilli) *Gray hair*: non cani, non rugæ repente auctoritatem arripere possunt. sed honeste acta superior ætas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos, Cic. de Sen. 18, 62: — c. falsi, Ov.: — c. rari, id.: — c. miseri, Pers. [II. Poet. Meton.: *Old, hoary*: c. senectus, Catull. 108, 1: — c. amator, Tib.]

\*CĀNŪSĪNĀTUS, a. um. *Dressed in a garment made of Canusian wool*: C. mulieres, Suet. Ner. 30: — C. Syrus, Mart.

[CĀNŪSĪNUS, a. um. *Belonging to Canusium*: C. fusca, garments made of Canusian wool, Mart. 14, 127.]

CĀNŪSĪUM, ii. n. [Canusia, æ. f. Inscr.] *A very ancient town of Apulia, celebrated for its wool, now Canosa*, Plin. 3, 11, 16; Hor.

[CĀNŪTUS, (καλός) (canus) *Of a grayish white, gray*, Gloss.: — Hence, Ital. canuto; Fr. chenu.]

[CAPA, æ. f. *A kind of garment worn by the laity*, ML. — Hence, 3. CAPELLA.]

\*CĀPĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (capax) I. *A capability of holding much, room, cupaciousness*: utrum capaci-tatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo, tamquam in aliquod vas, ea, quæ meminimus, infundantur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: — mira c. uteri, Plin. [II. In Law: *The right of receiving an inheritance*, Dig.]

[CĀPĀCĪTER, adv. *Capaciously*, August.]

[CĀPĀNĒIUS or CĀPĀNĒUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Ca-paneus*, Stat. Th. 12, 545; 10, 811.]

CĀPĀNĒUS (trissyll.), ēi. m. (Καπάνεος) *The son of Hipponous and Astynome, one of the Seven before Thebes, whom Jupiter struck by a flash of lightning*, Prop. 2, 24, 40; Stat.; Plin.

[CAPANNA, æ. f. *A cot, hut*, LL. — Hence, Fr. cabane.]

CĀPAX, ācis. (capio) *That can hold much*. \*\*I. Prop.: *Roomy, capacious, spacious*: spatiosa et c. domus, Plin. E. 7, 27, 5: — c. pharetra, Ov.: — c. urna, id.: — scyphi capaciores, Hor.: — c. uterus, Plin.: — ut quæ-que forma perfectissima, ita capacissima est, Quint.: — with gen.: circus c. populi, Ov.: — cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv.: — flumen c. onerariarum navium, Plin.: — triclinium c. quindecim convivarum ac ministerii, id. \*II. Fig. A) *Susceptible, able, capable*: Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas: ita sunt avidæ et capaces, et semper aliquid immensum infinitumque desiderant, Cic. de Or. 29: — ingenium c., Ov.: — animus c. ad præcepta, id.: — with gen.: animal c. mentis altæ (i. e. man), Ov.: — c. laboris ac fidei, Vell.: — c. imperii, Tac.: — c. secreti, keeping, Plin. E.: — c. doli, capable, Dig. [B) In Law: *Qualified to be an heir at law*, Dig.]

\*CĀPĒDO, inis. f. (capis) *A small vessel or cup, used for pouring out libations*, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11; Rep. 6, 2.

\*CĀPĒDUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (capedo) *A smaller vessel than the capedo, of the same kind*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

[CAPELINA, æ. f. *The string or tie of a cap*, NL.]

1. CĀPELLA, æ. f. dem. (caper) I. *A young she-goat*, Col. 7, 6, 4; Ov.; Virg.: *an architectural ornament*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35: [a term of reproach for a filthy person, Amm.] II. Meton.: *A star in the constellation Auriga*, Plin. 8, 26, 27; Ov.

2. CAPELLA, æ. m. *A Roman proper name*: Marcia-nus C., a grammarian of the fifth century.

[3. CĀPELLA, æ. f. dem. (capa) I. *A small garment*, ML. II. A) *A sacred vessel*, ML. B) Meton.: *A small temple, a chapel*, ML.: — Hence, Fr. chapelle.]

[CĀPELLĀNUS, i. m. *A keeper of sacred vessels; the over-seer of a chapel; a chaplain*, ML.: — Hence, Fr. chapelain.]

[CĀPELLĀNUS, a. um. (capella) *Of or belonging to goats*, Mart. 11, 31, 17.]

[CAPELLUS, i. m. dem. (caper) *A little goat*, Prisc.]



**CĀPĒNA**, æ. f. *A town of Asturia, in the neighbourhood of which was the temple of Feronia*, Liv. 22, 1; 27, 4.

**CĀPĒNAS**, ātis. *Of or belonging to Capena*: C. fundus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12:—C. ager:—*Subst.*: in Capenate, Liv. Plur. Capenates. *The inhabitants of Capena*, Liv. Sing. Capenas. *A small river in the grove of Feronia*, Sil.

[**CAPENATIS**. Another form for Capenas, Cat. ap. Prisc.]

**CĀPĒNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Capena*: C. Porta, a gate at Rome, now S. Sebastiano, Cic. Att. 4, 1.

**CĀPER**, pri. m. I. *A he-goat, sacrificed to Bacchus (because it is injurious to the vine)*, Col. 7, 6, 4; Ov.; Virg.

II. *Meton.* [A] *A smell arising from the armpits*, Catull. 69, 6. [B] *A star in the constellation Auriga, called Capella*, Col. 11, 2, 94. C] *A fish in the Achelous*, Plin. 11, 51, 112.

[**CĀPĒRO**. 1. v. a. and n. (caper) I. *Act.*: To wrinkle, App. II. *Neut.*: To be wrinkled, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3.]

**CAPESSO** (capisso), ivi (rarely ii), itum. 3. v. desid. a. (capio) *To snatch or seize eagerly at any thing, to catch at, take hold of.* I. *Prop.* \*A) *Gen.*: alia animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capeunt, partim unguum tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 extr.:—c. arma, Ov.; Virg. B) *Especially of places; To strive after, to make for, to betake one's self to, to endeavour to arrive at*: omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capeffentes nituntur aequaliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45:—c. superiora, with petere:—c. Melitam:—c. Italian, Virg.:—[c. se, to betake one's self, Plaut.] II. A) *Fig.*: To seize or lay hold of eagerly, make use of, avail one's self of, undertake to carry on: c. rempublicam, to undertake the administration of the state, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71 sq. and elsewhere:—thus, c. civitatem, Plin. Pan.:—c. imperium, magistratus, provincias, vigintiviratum etc., Tac.:—c. bellum, Liv.:—conf. c. pugnam, partem pugnae, id.:—c. fugam, id.:—c. principium facinoris, Tac.:—c. noctem in castris tutam et vigilem, id.:—c. tuta et salutaria, id.:—c. meliora, id.:—c. recta, Hor. [B] *Meton.*: To apprehend: c. corde alqd, Enn. ap. Cic.]

**CĀPĒTUS**, i. m. *Mythol.*: A king of Alba, Liv. 1, 3.

**CAPHĀREUS** (trissyll.) ēi. m. (Καφάρειος) *A promontory on the south coast of Eubœa, where the Greeks were wrecked on their return from Troy, now Capo del Oro*, Plin. 4, 12, 21; Ov.; Virg.

[**CĀPHĀREUS**, a, um. (four syllables) (Καφάρειος) *Of or belonging to Caphareus*, Ov. Fr. 5, 7, 36.]

[**CĀPHĀRIS**, idis. f. (Καφάρης) I. q. Caphareus, Sen. poet.]

[**CĀPĒDULUM**, i. n. A head-dress, according to Fest.]

[**CĀPILLĀGO**, inis. f. (capillus) *Hair*, Eccl.]

**CĀPILLĀMENTUM**, i. n. (capillus) I. *Hair*, Plin. 16, 10, 16:—a wig, peruke, Suet. II. *Meton.* A) *The fibres or threads of roots*, Plin. 19, 6, 31. [B] *The stamina of a plant*, NL.]

[**CĀPILLĀRE**, is. m. (sc. unguentum) *Pomatum or ointment for the hair*, Mart. 3, 82, 28.]

**CĀPILLĀREUS**, a, um. (capillus) \*\*I. *Like hair, of the nature of hair*: c. coma arboris, Plin. 2, 25, 54:—c. folium, id. [II. *Made of hair*, August.]

[**CĀPILLĀRIS**, e. (capillus) I. *Of or belonging to the hair*: c. herba, otherwise called capillus Veneris, App. II. *Meton.*: As fine as a hair: vasa c., the capillary system, NL.]

[**CĀPILLĀRĪO**, ōnis. f. (capillus) I. *Hair*, P. Nol.]

II. *A disease that causes the hair to fall off*, C. Aur.]

[**CĀPILLĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (capillus) *Hair*, Eccl.]

**CĀPILLĀTUS**, a, um. (capillor) part. I. *Having hair or a head of hair, hairy*: adolescens bene c., Cic. Agr. 2, 22:—capillator quam ante barbaque majore:—[denoting the olden time: vinum diffusum capillato consule, Juv.; conf. BARBA and BARBATUS:—arbor c. or capillaris, a tree on which the Vestals suspended their hair that was cut off, acc. to Fest.]

\*\*II. *Of plants; Having thin fibres: radices c.*, Plin. 19, 6, 31:—folia c., id.

**CĀPILLOR**. 1. v. dep. (capillus) *To be hairy*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

[**CĀPILLŌSUS**, a, um. (capillus) *Full of hair, hairy*, C. Aur.]

[**CĀPILLŪLUS**, i. m. *Fine hair*, Corn. Gall.]

**CĀPILLUS**, i. m. [capillum, i. n. Plaut.] I. *The hair of the head [but crinis, hair in general]: c. compositus et delibutus*, Cic. R. A. 46, 135:—c. horridus:—c. promissus, long, Cæs.:—in the plur., Cic. Pis. 11, 25; Hor.:—the beard included: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25:—conf. (also of Dionysius) ut barbam et capillum sibi adurerent:—the beard alone, Sen.; Suet.:—of the hair of animals, Col.

II. A) *Meton.*: The fibres of a plant, Plin. 21, 6, 17, and elsewhere. [B] *Esp.*: c. Veneris, maiden-hair, i. q. herba capillaris, App.] [Hence, Ital. capello, Fr. cheveu, from the old Fr. chevel.]

1. **CĀPIŌ**, cēpi, captum. 3. [fut. perfect. capso etc., Plaut.] *To take, seize, to take up any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: pati ab igne ignem c., si qui velit, Cic. Off. 1, 15 extr.:—c. arma, Cic.; Cæs.; and elsewhere:—thus, c. ense, tela, Ov.:—c. lora, Prop.:—c. saxa manu, Virg.:—c. pocula, Hor.:—c. cibum, to take, Sall. B) *Esp.* 1) *To reach a place, to arrive at*: equites cursum tenere atque insulam c. non poterant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 26 extr.:—quem locum reliquæ (naves) cepissent, id.:—naves c. portus, id.:—thus, c. otii portum et dignitatis, Cic. Sest. 46, 99.—Seldom for capeffere, to make for any place, to hasten to it: c. montes proximos fugā, Liv. 9, 43. 2) *To take any one or any thing by force, or in a hostile manner, to take captive, to catch, to take by force of arms, capture, conquer, occupy, make a prisoner, etc.*: belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, Cic. Cat. 3, 7:—thus, capti hostes, Hor.:—capi ex insidiis:—c. aves, Varr.:—c. pisces, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58:—c. castra:—c. oppida, Vatin. ap. Cic.:—conf. Troja capta, Hor.:—c. patriam suam, Liv.:—c. locum, to occupy, put a garrison into, Sall.; Nep. 3) *To take for a certain purpose, to elect, choose*: ut non fugiendi hostis sed capiendi loci causa cessasse videar, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294:—thus, c. loca, munire castra, Cæs.:—conf. c. locum castris, Liv.:—Of the ordaining of a priest, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51:—of the flamen, Liv.:—of a vestal, Gell.; Tac.:—of a place for religious ceremonies: vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse:—conf. c. templa ad inaugurandum, Liv. \*4) *With reference to room; To include, comprise, hold, contain*: terra feras cepit, volucres aer, Ov. M. 1, 75:—thus, alveus c. plenos amnes, ib.; and, quos (populos) Achaia cepit, ib.:—qui quum una domo jam capi non possint, in alias domos tamquam in colonias exeunt, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54:—non capiet tuus venter plus ac meus, Hor. 5) *To take or receive any thing, or the proceeds of any thing, to take possession or to receive a portion of an inheritance, etc., to make profit*: capit ille ex suis prædiis sexcenta sestertia—ego centena ex meis, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49:—thus, c. vectigal ex agro, Liv.:—c. quadragesima annua ex schola, Suet.:—c. stipendium jure belli, Cæs.:—c. fructus et utilitates ex alqa rei, with percipere:—c. nihil ex hereditate:—conf. c. testamento tantundem, quantum omnes heredes:—[Absol., c. to inherit, Dig.:—to have a right, to receive as an heir, or by way of legacy, ib.] II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: To take, lay hold of, seize: ex quo documentum nos c. fortuna voluit, quid esset victis extimescendum, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5:—thus, c. exemplum alcijs rei ex similitudine ineuntis ætatis, etc.:—c. specimen naturæ ex optima quaque natura:—c. instituta vitæ:—tempus adeundi ad alqm:—c. fugam, Cæs.:—c. conatum, to make an attempt, Liv.] B) *Esp.* \*1) *To seize or take mentally, to embrace with one's mind or mental capacities; hence, to comprehend, understand*: ne judex eam (orationem) vel intelligere vel c. non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 45:—mentem nostram intelligentiamque c., quæ sit beata natura, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49:—thus, quod men-



tes eorum c. possent, Liv.:—nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non c. animus meus in accipiendo posset:—c. intelligentiam, notionem:—non capiunt angustias pectoris tui, non recipit levitas ista tantam personam. 2) a) *In the passive: To be seized, impeded, checked, debilitated, etc., as to mental or bodily powers, in the liberty of one's will, etc. (thus mostly used in the part. perf.):* Hannibal quia medendi nec locus nec tempus erat, altero oculo capitur, *loses*, Liv. 22, 2 extr.:—*conf.* ut idem oculis et auribus captus sit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117; *and*, captus luminibus, Liv.:—confectus senectute, praepeditus morbo, *muncus* et membris omnibus captus, *maimed*:—errare, labi, decipi tam dedecet, quam *delirare* et mente esse captum, *to be out of one's mind*:—*conf.* virgines velut captas furore, *possessed*, Liv.; *and*, viros velut mente capta vaticinari, id.:—animus adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deliniri potest, *taken by, gained over, seduced, allured, led astray*:—*conf.* sapientis hanc vim esse maximam, *cavere*, ne capiatur, ne *fallatur* videre:—capi spe largitionis promissisque:—capi callida assentatione:—c. benevolentia:—capi amore, Liv.:—ne oculis quidem captus in hanc fraudem decidisti. \*b) *In the active: To take, gain over, mislead, seduce, deceive, etc.*: quæ (pictura) si propius stes, te capiat magis, Hor. A. P. 362:—te conjux aliena capit, id.:—quosdam elatior ingenii vis capit, Quint. \*3) *To take upon one's self, to engage in any thing, as, an office, an employment, to enter upon, to undertake, capessere, suscipere*: hunc (Catinam) lubido invaserat reip. capiundæ, Sall. Cat. 5, 6:—*thus*, c. consulatum, id.:—c. magistratum, id.; Liv.; Suet.:—c. primordia imperii, Tac.:—c. imperium, Suet.:—c. pontificatum maximum, id.:—c. moderamina navis, Ov.:—c. sceptrum loci rerumque moderamen, id. 4) (see I. B) 5) *To take any thing, to receive, accept, as, the proceeds of any thing, to take, as a possession, put one's self into possession, to come to, as property, etc.*: amicos tamquam pecudes eos potissimum diligunt, ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic. Læl. 21, 79:—*conf.* L. Fufius ex accusatione M'. Aquilii diligentius fructum ceperat; *and*, honeste acta superior aetas fructus auctoritatis capit ipsa extremos:—*thus*, c. utilitates maximas ex amicitia:—c. laudem ex alqa re:—c. maximam gloriam ob amicitiam summa fide servatam:—c. somnum, *to take rest*:—c. nomen ex alqa re, Cæs.:—c. faciem, figuras, vires, Ov.:—c. duritiam ab ære, id.:—c. oblivionem, Plin.; *instead of which, conversely*, oblivio alqs rei capit alqm:—videant consules, ne quid republica detrimenti capiat, *may not take any hurt, not suffer any harm, for detrimentum*. 5) a) *Of dispositions or emotions of the mind, to feel, enjoy, suffer*: Laertem lenientem desiderium, quod capiebat e filio, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54:—*conf.* quam (lætitiam) ex tuo redivit capio; *for which*, c. lætitiam alqa re:—*conf.* c. voluptatem malis alienis:—c. molestiam:—c. angorem pro amico:—c. tedium vitæ, Nep. \*b) *Conversely, desiderium* c. alqm, *lays hold of, seizes, comes upon any one, etc.*: qui esse poteris (eo animo), nisi te amor ipse ceperit? Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 78:—ubi senatum metus cepit, Liv.:—ingens luctus et pavor civitatem cepit, id.:—hostem primum admiratione cepit, id.:—cupido eum ceperat in verticem Hæmi montis ascendendi, id.

[2. CĀPIO, ōnis. f. (1. capio) *In Law; A taking*: c. dominii, Dig.:—usu c. (also written as one word), *a coming into possession by the right of usucapio*, Dig.]

\*\*CĀPIS, idis. f. *A small vessel with one ear, for pouring out libations*, Liv. 10, 7.

[CAPISSE, ēre. See CAPESSO.]

\*\*CĀPISTĒRIUM, ii. n. *A vessel for cleansing grains of corn*, Col. 2, 9, 11.

\*\*CĀPISTRO, i. v. a. (capistrum) I. *To tie or fasten with a halter, to muzzle*: c. jumenta, Col. 6, 19, 2; Plin. II. *Meton.*: *To bind, fasten*: c. vites, Col. 11, 2, 95.

CĀPISTRUM, i. n. I. *A halter, a muzzle for animals*, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Cic.; Varr. II. *Meton.* A) *A band, tie, for fastening vines*, Col. 4, 20, 3. B) *A cord*

*used about a winepress*, Cat. R. R. 12. [C] *A kind of surgical bandage for the head*, NL.]

CĀPĪTĀL. (caput; prop. adj.: *Of or belonging to the head, for capitalis; hence, subst.*) I. *A capital crime or offence*: c. esto, an old form, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 extr. [II. *A head-dress of priests*, Varr.]

CĀPĪTĀLIS, e. (caput) I. *Of or belonging to the head, capital*. [A] Gen.: c. periculum, *danger of life*, Plant. Tr. 4, 3, 81:—c. morbus, *that endangers life, mortal*, Gell.] B) 1) *Esp. in Law: Of offences that are punished with death, capital*: reus rerum capitalium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39:—*thus*, accusare alqm rei capitalis:—in rerum capitalium questionibus:—capitalem fraudem amittere:—c. causæ, Quint.:—c. noxa, Liv.:—c. pœna efficere alqm, Suet.:—*conf.* c. supplicio incesta coercere, id.:—\*\*Subst.: Capitale. *A capital offence*: c. est, obicere ante acta, Quint.:—*In the plur., an old form*, Cic.; Liv.; Suet. 2) *Meton.*: *Highly or entirely destructive, dangerous, mortal*: c. hostis, *mortal enemy*, Cic. Cat. 2, 2:—*thus*, c. adversarius and c. odium, *mortal hatred*:—c. oratio, *very dangerous*:—c. pestifer Antonii redivit. Comp., nulla c. pestis quam voluptas corporis:—*conf.* totius injustitiæ nulla c. quam eorum etc.

\*II. *Principal, chief, head*: sculus ille (Philistus) c., creber, acutus etc., *principal (capital) author*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 extr.:—c. ingenium, *principal (capital) genius*, Ov.:—c. jocus, *a capital joke*, Treb.

\*\*CĀPĪTĀLĪTER, adv. *Mortally, to the very death*: c. lacessere, Plin. E. 1, 5, 4:—c. odisse, *mortally*, Amm.

[CĀPĪTĀNĒUS, a, um. (caput) *Excelling in greatness, capital*: c. literæ, Agrim.]

[CĀPĪTĀNUS, i. m. (caput) *Chief, chieftain*, ML. Hence, Fr. capitain.]

[CĀPĪTĀŦIO, ōnis. f. (caput) *A tax paid by the head, ex-actio capiti*, Dig.]

\*\*CĀPĪTĀTUS, a, um. (caput) *Furnished with a head*: c. cæpa, Plin. 19, 6, 32:—c. porrum, id.:—c. herba, id.:—c. vinea, *that grows chiefly towards the head* (opp. 'brachiata'), Col. 5, 5, 9 and 11.

[CĀPĪTELLUM, i. n. dem. (caput, capitulum) I. *A small head*, Veg. II. *In Architect.* for capitulum: *The capital or chapter of a column*, LL.]

CĀPĪTĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Capitum (in the south of Sicily)*: C. civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

[CĀPĪTĪUM, ii. n. I. *A covering for the breast, a bodice*, Varr. LL. 5, 30, 37; Dig. II. *Medic.*: *A kind of square cap*, NL.]

1. CĀPĪTO, ōnis. m. (caput) I. *A big head, one that has a large head*: redeo ad deos: equos (arbitramus) silos, flaccos, frontones, capitoes, quæ sunt in nobis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29. II. *A big-headed sea-fish, a pollard*, Cat. R. R. 158. III. *A kind of big-headed river-fish*, Aus.

2. CĀPĪTO, ōnis. m. *A Roman surname, esp. in the gens Sestia*.

CĀPĪTŦLĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the capitol*: c. clivus, Cic. R. perd. 11, 31:—c. Jupiter, Suet.:—c. ludi, Liv.:—c. quercus, *a wreath of oak presented to the victor in the Ludi Capitolini*, Juv.:—*Subst.*: Capitolini, orum. m. *The directors of the Ludi Capitolini*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5:—*In the sing.*: Capitolinus, *a cognomen of M. Manlius, because he saved the capitol*, A. Vict.

CĀPĪTŦLĪUM, ii. n. (capitulum, caput) I. *The temple of Jupiter on the mons Saturnius or Tarpeius, opposite the Arx, built by the Tarquini; afterwards, the whole hill with its temple and citadel, now Campidoglio*, Liv. 1, 55; Cic. Rep. 2, 20 sq. II. *Meton.* A) *Also of the citadels of other cities*, e. g. of Capua, Suet. Tib. 40: of Beneventum, id. [B] *Poet.* for a heathen temple, Prud.]

[CĀPĪTŦLĀRII, ōrum. m. (capitulum) *The assistants of the receivers of taxes, under tax-gatherers*, Cod. Just.]

\*\*CĀPĪTŦLĀTIM, adv. (capitulum) *Summarily*, Nep. Cat. 3; Plin.

## CAPITULATUS

**\*\*CĀPĪTŪLĀTUS**, a, um. (capitulum) *Having a little head*: c. costæ, Cels. 8, 1:—c. surculus, Plin.

**\*\*CĀPĪTŪLUM**, i. n. dem. (caput) I. *A little head*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 14:—as a term of endearment: O c. lepidissimum, Ter.:—c. hædi, Cels.:—c. capæ, Col.:—c. sarmentī, id.:—c. torcularī, Cat. II. *Meton.* A) *In Archit.* 1) *The capital or chapter of a column*, Vitruv. 3, 3. 2) *The capital of a Triglyph*, Vitruv. 4, 3. B) *The cross-beam of an engine of war*, Vitruv. 1, 1. [C] *A head-dress of women*, Isid. D) *A larger division of a book, chapter*, Eccl.: *a period, clause, e. g. of a law*, Just. Cod. Hence, Ital. capitolo, Fr. chapitre.]

[CĀPĪTUM or CĀPĒTUM, i. n. (καπνόν) *Fodder*, Vopisc.]

**CAPNĪAS**, æ. m. (καπνίας, smoky) I. *A kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4. II. *A kind of precious stone of a white colour resembling the jasper*, Plin. 37, 9, 37. III. *A kind of chrysolite or topaz*, Plin. 37, 9, 44.

**CAPONITES**, æ. (capnias) *A kind of precious stone resembling the jasper*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

**CAPNĪTIS**, idis. f. (καπνίτις, smoky) *A kind of cadmia*, Plin. 34, 10, 22.

**CAPNOS**, i. f. (καπνός, smoke) *A plant, also called pes gallinaceus, fumitory*, Plin. 25, 19, 98 and 99.

**\*\*CĀPO**, ōnis. and **CAPUS**, i. m. (καπός) *A capon*, Col. 8, 2, 3; Mart.

[CAPPA or CĀPA, æ. f. *A kind of cloak*, ML. Hence, Fr. chape.]

[CAPPĀDŌCARCHĪA, æ. f. (Καππαδοκαρχία) *The dignity of a priest in Cappadocia*, Dig.]

**CAPPĀDŌCĪA**, æ. f. (Καππαδοκία) *A country of Asia Minor, now Caramania*, Cic. Att. 5, 18; Plin.

[CAPPĀDŌCĪCUS, a, um. *Cappadocian*, LL.]

**\*\*CAPPĀDŌCĪUS**, a, um. *Cappadocian*, Col. 11, 3, 26; Plin.

**\*\*CAPPĀDŌCUS**, a, um. *Cappadocian*, Col. 6, 17, 7; Mart.

**CAPPĀDOX**, ōcis. m. (Καππαδόξ) I. *Cappadocian*: C. equi, Veg.:—Subst.: Cappadoces, cum. m. *The inhabitants of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3, 3; Hor. II. *A small town in Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3, 3.

[CAPPĀRA, æ. f. *A kind of plant, i. q. portulaca, purslain*, App.]

**CAPPĀRIS**, is. f. and **CAPPĀRI**, ind. n. (καππαρίς or καππαρί) *The caper-bush, a caper*, Plin. 13, 23, 44.

[CAPPAS. *The Greek word for a seahorse, acc. to Fest.*]

1. **CAPRA**, æ. f. (caper) I. *A kid or she goat*, Plin. 8, 50, 76; Cic. Læl. 17: *a term of reproach for a person with bristly hair*, Suet. II. *Meton.* A) *A star in the constellation Auriga*, Hor. O. 3, 7, 6. [B] *A strong smell under the armpits*, Hor. E. 1, 5, 29. [Hence, Fr. chèvre.]

2. **CAPRA**, æ. m. *A cognomen of the gens Annia*.

**CAPRÆ PALUS**. *The place at Rome near the Campus Martius, where Romulus disappeared*, Liv. 1, 16; called also Caprea Palus, Ov.; and, Capralia, according to Fest.

[CĀPRAGO, inis. f. *A plant, i. q. cicer columbinum*, App.]

**CAPRĀRIA** or **CAPRĀSĪA**, æ. f. *An island near Corsica, so called from its abounding in goats*, Plin. 3, 6, 12.

**CAPRĀRIENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to the island Capraria*: C. plumbum, Plin. 34, 17, 49.

[CĀPRĀRIUS, ii. m. (capra) *Agoatherd*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 10.]

**CAPRASĪA**, æ. f. I. *An island, abounding in goats, near Corsica*, Plin. 3, 6, 12; see CAPRARIA. II. *One of the mouths of the river Po*, Plin. 3, 16, 20.

1. **CĀPRĒA**, æ. f. (capra) *A roe, wild she-goat*, Plin. 11, 37, 45; Virg.; Ov.:—Prov. jungere capreas lupis, said of a thing impossible, Hor.

## CAPSELLA

2. **CAPREA PALUS**. See CAPRÆ.

**CAPRÆÆ**, arum. f. *An island in the Tuscan Sea, near Campania, the favourite resort of the emperor Tiberius, now Capri*, Plin. 3, 6, 12; Tac.

**CAPRÆENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to the island Caprææ*: C. secessus, i. e. *the retreat of the emperor Tiberius, on the isle of Capri*, Suet. Tib. 43.

**CĀPRĒIDA**, æ. f. *A leaf that is said to act beneficially on the urinary system*, Cat. R. R. 122.

[CAPRĒŌLA, æ. f. (δερμάς) *A deer*, Gloss.]

[CĀPRĒŌLATIM, adv. (capreolus) *Entwined, winding*, App.]

**CĀPRĒŌLUS**, i. m. dem. (caper) \*\*I. *A kind of wild goat, a chamois, roebuck*, Col. 9, 1, 1; Virg. II. *A weeding-hook with two points*, Col. 11, 3, 46. III. *Capreoli. m. Stays, props*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10. IV. *The tendril of a vine*, Col. 1, 31, 4; Plin.

**CĀPRĪCORNUS**, i. m. (caper-cornu) *Capricorn, one of the signs of the zodiac*, Cic. Ar. 59; Hor.

**\*\*CĀPRĪFĪCĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A ripening of figs by means of the gall-fly (cynips psenes, L.), a kind of insect found about the fruit of the wild fig-tree*, Plin. 15, 19, 21.

**\*\*CĀPRĪFĪCŌ**, are. v. a. (caprificus) *To ripen or force figs by means of the bite or sting of the gall-fly*, Plin. 16, 27, 50.

**\*\*CĀPRĪ-FĪCUS**, i. f. (caper-ficus) *A wild fig-tree, a wild fig*, Plin. 15, 19, 21; Hor.—[Poet.: *Any thing foreign or extraneous, because a small insect (cynips psenes, L.), which proceeds from this tree, ripens the fruit of the cultivated fig by piercing it*, Pers.]

[CĀPRĪFŌLIUM, i. n. (caper-folium) *Honeysuckle, woodbine, Lonicera c. Fam. Caprifoliaceæ*, NL.]

[CĀPRĪGĒNUS, a, um. (caper-gigno) *Of the goat kind*, Macr.:—Subst.: Caprigeni, æ. *Goats, she-goats*, Virg. Æ. 3, 221.]

**\*\*CĀPRĪLE**, is. n. (caper) *A goat-house*, Plin. 28, 10, 42.

**CAPRĪLIUS**, ii. m. *A proper name*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

[CĀPRĪMULGUS, i. m. (caper-mulgeo) I. *A milker of goats, i. e. poet. a peasant*, Catull. 22, 10. II. *A bird that was supposed to suck the udders of goats*, Plin. 10, 40, 56.]

[CAPRĪNA, æ. f. (sc. caro) *Goat's flesh*, Vopisc.]

**CAPRĪNĒUS**, i. m. *An epithet of Tiberius, ambiguously alluding to his sensuality, and to his residence at Caprææ*, Suet. Tib. 43.

**CĀPRĪNUS**, a, um. (caper) *Of or belonging to goats*: c. pellis, Cic. N. D. 1, 29:—Prov. rixari de lana c., *to fall out or contend about things of little import*, Hor.

[CĀPRĪ-PES, pēdis. (caper) *Goat-footed*, Hor. O. 2, 19, 4; Prop.]

[CAPRĪZANS, antis. m. (caper) *Shipping about*: pulsus c., *of an irregular beating of the pulse*, NL.]

[CAPRO, ōnis. n. *The laths of a roof*, ML. Hence, Ital. caprone, Fr. chevron.]

[CĀPRŌNÆ or -NÆ, arum. f. *Forelocks*, App.]

[CĀPRŌTĪNA, æ. f. *A cognomen of Juno, to whom a sacrifice was offered on the Nonæ of July (hence, Nonæ Caprotinæ)*, Varr.; Aus.]

[CAPRUNCŪLUM, i. n. *An earthen vessel, acc. to Fest.*]

1. **CAPSA**, æ. f. *A repository, a chest, box, coffer. esp. for books*, Cic. Div. C. 16, 51; Hor.:—*for fruit*, Plin. [Hence, Ital. cassa, Fr. caisse.]

2. **CAPSA**, æ. f. *A town of Gætulia surrounded by vast sandy deserts*, Sall. Jug. 89, 4.

**\*\*CAPSĀRĪUS**, ii. m. (capsa) I. *A slave who followed his master's son to school, and carried his books*, Suet.; Ner. 36; Dig. [II. *A slave who in the public baths had the charge of the clothes of visitors*, Dig.]

[CAPSELLA, æ. f. dem. (capsa) *A small box*, Pet. S. 67, 9; Dig.]

**CAPSENSES**, ium. *Inhabitants of Capsa*, Sall. Jug. 92, 3. [**CAPSCUM**, i. n. (κάψα) *Spanish pepper*, C. annum, *Fam. Solanac.*, NL.]

**CAPTĀNI**, orum. *m. Inhabitants of Capsa*, Plin. 5, 4, 4. [**CAPSO**, is, it, etc. *See CAPIO.*]

**CAPSŪLA**, æ. f. (capsa) *I. A small box*, Plin. 30, 11, 30; Catull. — homo de c., *neatly dressed, just like the English, 'as if taken out of a band-box,' of a person over-nice in dress*, Sen. II. *Esp.* A) *In Botany: The capsule of a plant*, NL. B) *In Anatomy: Of an articulation*, NL.

[**CAPSŪLĀRIS**, e. (capsula) *Of or belonging to the capsule (of an articulation): ligamentum c.*, NL.]

**CAPSUS**, i. m. (capsa) *I. A coach-box*, Vitruv. 10, 14. II. *A pen or other inclosure for animals*, Vell. 1, 16, 2. [*Hence*, Fr. *chaise*.]

**CAPTĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *I. A reaching after, catching at: c. verborum*, Cic. Part. 23, 81: — c. testamenti, *a hunting after legacies*, Plin. II. *Esp.*: *A feint in fencing*, Quint. 5, 13, 54.

**CAPTĀTOR**, ōris. m. [*I. Prop.*: *One who snatches at or catches a thing*, Prud.] II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *Gen.*: *One who endeavours or strives after a thing: c. auræ popularis*, Liv. 3, 33. [B) *Esp.*: *One who hunts after legacies*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 57.]

[**CAPTĀTORIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to a person who hunts after legacies*, Dig.]

[**CAPTĀTRIX**, icis. f. *She who strives after a thing*, App.]

[**CAPTENSŪLA**, æ. f. (captio) *A sophism*, M. Cap.]

**CAPTIO**, ōnis. f. (capio) *A taking in, deceiving, deception.* I. *Prop.* \*A) *Gen.*: *si in parvula re captionis aliquid verere*, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: — *incidere in captionem*, Dig. B) *Esp. in Philos.*: *A sophism: omnes istius generis captiones eodem modo refelluntur*, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: — *præstigit quibusdam et captionibus depelli*: — c. dialecticæ: — *captiones discutere*: — *inducere se in captiones*. [II. *Meton.*: *The result of deception, injury, harm*, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 19; Dig.]

**CAPTIOSE**, adv. *Captiously: c. interrogare*, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94.

**CAPTĪOSUS**, a, um. (captio) *I. Fallacious, deceitful: O societatem c. et indignam*, Cic. R. C. 10, 29: — *conf. quo nihil captiosius neque indignius potest dici*. II. *Esp. (after Captio, I. B): Captious, sophistical: animi fallacibus et c. interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti*, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 46: — c. probabilitas: — *Absol.*: *captiosa, sophisms: c. solvere*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22.

[**CAPTĪO**, i. v. intens. a. (capto) *To snatch eagerly at*, App.]

**CAPTĪUNCŪLA**, æ. f. (captio) *Captiousness: omnes c. pertimescere*, Cic. Att. 15, 7.

[**CAPTĪVĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who takes prisoner*, Eccl.]

**CAPTĪVITAS**, ātis. f. (captivus) *I. Captivity*, Sen. E. 85; Tac.: — *Of towns or countries: A taking, capture: c. urbium*, Tac. A. 16, 16: — c. Africae, Flor. [II. *Meton.*: *c. oculorum, blindness*, App.]

[**CAPTĪVO**, are. v. a. (captivus) *To take prisoner*, Bibl.]

**CAPTIVUS**, a, um. (captus, capio) *Caught, taken as booty; usually as a subset: A prisoner, captive, prisoner of war: diutius servitutum perpassi, quam captivi frugi et diligentes solent*, Cic. Phil. 8, 11: — *captivos commutare, reddere, redimere*: — *ducere alqm captivum in triumpho*: — c. corpora, *booty consisting of prisoners and cattle (opp. 'urbis')*, Liv. — [Poet. fem.: *Captiva*, æ. *A female prisoner*, Ov.; Hor.: — *Adj.*: *Of or belonging to prisoners, of the prisoners: c. lacerti*, Ov.: — c. sanguis, Virg.: — *conf. c. cruor, Tac.*] *Of animals that have been caught: c. pisces*, Ov.: — c. crocodili, Plin.: — *Of things taken in war; Booty, spoil, etc.*: c. naves, Cæs.; Liv.: — c. pecunia, Liv.: — c. agri, Tac.: — c. Corinthus, Hor.: — [Fig.: c. mens, Ov.] [*Hence*, Ital. *cattivo*, Fr. *chétif*.]

**CAPTO**, i. v. intens. a. (capio) *To endeavour to catch, snatch at eagerly, to attempt to get possession of.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: c. flumina a labris fugientia, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: — c. volucres, id.: — c. pisces, Tib.: — c. muscas, Suet.: — c. auram patulis naribus, *to snatch at*, Virg.; Ov.: — c. modo cervicem, modo crura, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *To strive after eagerly, to demand, seek.* A) *Gen.*: c. assensionem alcijs, Cic. Inv. 1, 31: — c. plausus: — c. misericordiam: — c. risus: — c. voluptatem: — c. favorem, Quint.: — c. occasionem, Liv.: — c. tempus, id.: — c. brevitatē, elegantiam, leporem propositionum, solas sententias, Quint.: — c. auctoritatem contemptu ceterorum, id.: — \*\*With inf., Ov.; Col.: — *With a relative clause: quum, an marem editura esset, variis captaret omnibus, endeavoured to find out, investigated, Suet.* B) *Esp.* 1) *To endeavour to entrap by cunning or deceit, to deceive: quid ad illum, qui te c. vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te an loquentem?* Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94: — *est quiddam, quod sua vi nos allicit ad sese, non emolumento captans aliquo, sed trahens sua dignitate*: — c. hostem insidiis, Liv.: — c. inter se, *to try to deceive one another*, id.: — c. temeritatem alcijs, id.: — c. verba (juris), *to interpret sophistically*, Dig. \*\*2) *To endeavour to catch a legacy, to hunt after a legacy: c. testamenta*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 23: — *more frequently absol.*, c. Mart. 6, 63; Plin. E. 2, 20, 7; Dig.

[**CAPTOR**, ōris. m. (capio) *One who catches, a hunter*, Poet. Ant. Lat.]

[**CAPTRIX**, icis. f. *She that takes, etc.*, C. Aur.]

**CAPTŪRA**, æ. f. (capio) *I. A catching, a draught: c. uberrima piscium*, Plin. 9, 19, 35. II. *Meton.* A) *Concr.*: *That which is caught, a draught (of fish, fowl, etc.)*, Plin. 35, 10, 36; Suet.; V. Max. [2] *That which is got by begging, alms*, V. Max.]

1. **CAPTUS**, a, um. part. of capio.

2. **CAPTUS**, ūs. m. (capio) *A taking or laying hold of, a seizing.* \*\*I. A) *Prop.*: c. trium digitorum, *as much as may be seized with three fingers*, Plin. 24, 10, 47. [B) *Esp.*: *A draught: c. piscium vel avium vel missilium*, Dig.: — c. bonorum, V. Max.] \*\*II. *Fig.*: *Power of comprehension, mental capacity: Græci homines non satis animosī, prudentes, ut est c. hominum, satis, according to their capacity (consequently of great penetration or prudence)*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: — *ut est c. Germanorum, according to German notions*, Cæs.

**CĀPŪA**, f. *The capital of Campania, now the village St. Maria*, Cic. Pis. 11; Plin.; Hor.

[**CĀPŪLÆ** (capis) *Small cups with ears or handles*, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35.]

[**CĀPŪLĀRIS**, e. (capulus) *Of or belonging to a coffin: c. homo (senex), near the grave*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33.]

**CĀPŪLĀTOR** [contr. captator, Inscr.], ōris. m. *One that pours out from one vessel into another*, Col. 12, 50, 10.

**CĀPŪLO**, v. a. (capulus) *I. To pour off*, Plin. 15, 6, 6. II. *To catch*, Mel. 2, 5, 7; Col.

**CĀPŪLUS**, i. m. (capio) *I. A hilt, esp. of a sword*, Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Virg.: — c. sceptri, Ov.: — c. aratri, id. II. *Meton.* A) *The membrum virile*, Plaut. B) *A coffin*, Lucil. ap. Non.: — *ire ad capulum, to go to the grave*, Lucr.: — *capuli decus, one that is fit for the coffin or the grave, i. e. old, worn out*, Plaut.; *conf. CAPULĀRIS.* C) *A cord or rope for tying cattle*, Isid.]

[**CAPUS**, i. *Another reading for capo*, Varr.]

**CĀPŪT**, itis. [abl. capiti, Catull.] n. (related to κεφαλή and the German Kopf) I. A) *The head of a man or an animal: cervicibus fractis c. abscedit idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo*, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: — *thus, præcidere c. alcijs*: — *nullo imbre, nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit*: — *thus, capite involuto*: — c. aperire: — c. extollere: — *capite demisso, with one's head bent down, or stooped, with downcast looks*, Cæs.: — *velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, put*

## CAPYS

their heads together, confer, Liv.: — *Of animals*, Plin.; Hor.: — capita aut navim, a game in which a coin was tossed up, leaving it for the other party to guess whether it would fall with the side turned up which had the image of a Janus head on it, or that which had a rostrum; the English 'head or tail', Macr.: — Prov. nec c. nec pedes, neither head nor tail, i. e. neither beginning nor end, Cic. Fam. 7, 31: — per c. pedesque, over head and heels, i. e. precipitately, Catull. B) *Meton.* 1) *Of things*; The uppermost part, the top, tip, extreme point, head: capita summa papaveris, the heads of poppies, Liv. 1, 54: — c. jecoris, the extremities of the liver, Cic. Div. 2, 13 extr.; Liv.: — c. pontis, the head of a bridge, Planc. ap. Cic.: — c. tignorum, Cæs.: — c. columnæ, Plin.: — c. pinus, Poet. ap. Quint.: — *Of rivers*; usually, source, origin, spring, fountain, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41; Liv.; Ov.: — sometimes also the mouth, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10; Hor.: — *Of plants*; root, Cat.; Plin.: — A vine-shoot, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; Col.: — *Of a swelling, head, Cels.* \*2) *Gen.*: A man, head, person: liberum c., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32 extr.: — conf. libera servaque c., Liv.: — carum c., Virg.; Hor.: — villia c., Liv.: — in capita, for each person, to a man, id.: — *Of animals*, Virg.; Col. II. *Fig.* A) (Physical or civil) life: si prædonibus pactum pro capite pretium non attuleris, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: — conf. cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famæ: — in judicio capitis: — capitis periculum inferre alicui, danger or risk of life: — certamen c., of life and death: — tergo ac capite puniri, Liv.: — Civil life, according to Roman ideas, all liberties, privileges, and rights of a citizen and father of a family, Cic. de Or. 1, 40; Liv.; Dig. B) The head, as the seat of understanding, the understanding, Hor. S. 2, 3, 132; 2, 6, 34; A. P. 300. C) The leader, principal, chief, head: caput est omnium Græcorum concitandorum Heraclides, Cic. Fl. 18: — thus, capita conjunctionis, Liv.: — capita nominis Latini, the leaders, id.: — hence with the predicate in gen. masc.: capita conjunctionis ejus virgis cæsi ac securi percussi, Liv.: — *Of things*: se jure illo nigro (black blood), quod cœnæ c. erat, delectatum: — c. esse artis, decere, the principal thing: — conf. c. esse ad beate vivendum securitatem: — c. literarum, the principal contents, the sum, the chief or principal point: — c. Epicuri, the first principle: — c. rerum, the head, chief: — a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, from the first to the last section, or paragraph, clause: — contraria inter sese de rep. capita, sections, chapters: — conf. quæ scripsimus, in summis sive commentariis et capita conferre, Quint.: — *Of money*; Principal sum, capital, stock, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4; Liv.; Hor.: — [Hence, Ital. capo, Fr. chef.]

CĀPYS, yos. m. (Κάπυς) I. The son of Assaracus, father of Anchises, Ov. F. 4, 34. II. A companion of Æneas, Virg. Æ. 1, 183. III. The eighth king of Alba, Liv. 1, 3.

CAR, Cāria. m. A Carian, inhabitant of Caria: quid? de tota Caria nonne hoc vestra voce vulgatum est, si quid cum periculo experire velis, in Care id potissimum esse faciendum? Cic. Fl. 27, 65: — plur.: Cares, um, Carians, Plin.; Ov.

CĀRĀBUS, i. m. (κράβος) I. A kind of lobster, Plin. 9, 31, 51. II. A light boat made of willows, Isid.

[CĀRĀCALLA, æ. and CARACALLIS, is. f. (a Gallic word) A Gallic cloak, Spartian. From introducing this cloak the emperor Antoninus had the cognomen of Caracalla.]

[CĀRĀCĒGOS, i. f. (κρά-βη) A medicinal plant, App.]

CĀRĀLIS (Cālāris), is. f. (Κάραλις) The capital of Sardinia, now Cagliari, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Flor.: — a secondary form, Carales, um, Liv. 23, 40.

CĀRĀLĪTĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Caralis, Liv. 27, 6: — Subst. Cārālītāni, orum. m. The inhabitants of Caralis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 30.

CĀRĀMBIS, is. f. (Καραμβίς) A promontory of Paphlagonia, now Kerempe, Plin. 6, 2, 2; V. Fl.

\*\*CARBAS, æ. m. A wind blowing east-north-east by east, Vitr. 1, 6.

## CARCHARUS

CARBĀSĒUS, a, um. (carbāsus) Of fine linen: c. vela, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12: — c. sinus, Virg.

[CARBĀSĪNĒUS, a, um. for carbāsēus, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*CARBĀSĪNUS, a, um. for carbāsēus. Of fine linen, Plin. 19, 1, 6.

CARBĀSUS, i. f. plur. -SA, orum. n. [m. carbasi, Amm.] (κάρπασος) I. Fine Spanish flax, Plin. 19, 4, 2; Catull. II. *Meton.*: Linen or any thing else made of flax, as, a garment, Virg. Æ. 8, 34; Ov.: — a sail, id.: — the books of the Sibyl that were written on linen, Claud.

[CARBĀTĪNA, æ. f. (κάρπῆτιν) A sort of coarse shoe, Catull. 98, 4.]

1. CARBO, ōnis. m. I. A coal, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; Plin.: — [Poet.: carbonēs elogiūrum, scurrilous verses, Plaut.: — conf. carbone notare, to make black, Hor.: — of any thing insignificant: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, Phædr. II. In Medic.: A bad ulcer or swelling, Ser. Sammon., conf. CARBUNCULUS.] [Hence Ital. carbone, Fr. charbon.]

2. CARBO, ōnis. m. A surname of the gens Papiria, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, and elsewhere.

[CARBŌNĀRIA, æ. f. (carbo) A furnace or kiln for making charcoal, Eccl.]

[CARBŌNĀRIUS, a, um. (carbo) Of or belonging to coal: c. negotium, A. Vict.: — Subst.: carbonarius, ii. m. A collier; a burner of charcoal (i. e. that burns wood into coal), Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 2: — hence, Ital. carbonaro and carbonajo, Fr. charbonnier.]

[CARBŌNESCO, ēre. v. n. (carbo) To turn to coal, C. Anr.]

\*\*CARBUNCŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A disease of trees, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

\*\*CARBUNCŪLO, are. v. n. To suffer from the CARBUNCULUS, both of men and plants, Plin. 24, 13, 69; 18, 28, 68.

\*\*CARBUNCŪLŌSUS, a, um. (carbunculus) That has or contains a carbunculus, Col. 3, 1, 9.

CARBUNCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (carbo) I. A small coal, A. Her. 4, 6, 9. II. *Meton.* A) A kind of earth or sand, like coal, Vitr. 2, 4. B) A kind of precious stone, a carbuncle, ruby, hyacinth, Plin. 37, 7, 25. C) A kind of painful swelling, a boil, ulcer, Cels. 5, 28; Plin. 18, 28, 68. [Hence, Ital. carbonchio, Fr. escarboucle.]

CARCER, ēris. m. (κάρκαρον, perhaps related to ἔρκος, arceo) Originally, a locked-up place, an inclosure; hence I. A) A prison, lock-up-house, gaol, dungeon: ad illius pœnam c. ædificatus esse videtur, Cic. Sull. 25, 70: — c. vindex nefariorum scelerum: — condi, conjici, contrudi, duci in carcerem: — vadere in carcerem: — vinculis et carcere fatigare alqm: — emitti e carcere: — qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt: — conf. illa vincla carceris rumpere: — [used as an epithet of contempt or reproach, Ter.] \*B) Those that are shut up in a dungeon, prisoners, criminals: in me carcerem effudistis, conjuratos armastis, Cic. Pis. 7 extra.

II. Usually in plur. A) The barrier or starting-place in the circus (opposite the 'calx' or 'meta'): qui vix e carceribus exierit, quum palmam jam primus acceperit, Cic. Brut. 47: — e carceribus emissus: — carceribus missi currus, Hor.: — [poet. in sing., Enn. ap. Cic.; Ov.; Virg.] \*B) Fig.: The beginning: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari, i. e. to begin life anew, or to begin a new life, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. [Hence, Fr. chartre.]

[CARCĒRĀLIS, e. (carcer) Of or belonging to a prison or dungeon, Prud.]

[CARCĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (carcer) Of or belonging to a prison, etc., Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20: — Subst.: Carcerarius, ii. m. A gaoler, Inscr.]

[CARCĒRĒUS, a, um. (carcer) Of a prison, etc., Prud.]

[CARCĒRO, are. v. a. (carcer) To put into prison, LL.]

CARCHĀRUS, i. m. (καρχαρος) A kind of whale, Col. 8, 17, 12.

**CARCHEDŌNŪS**, a. um. (καρχηδόνιος) *Carthaginian*, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

[**CARCHĒDŪM**, ii. n. (καρχηδών) I. A kind of drinking-vessel, narrow in the middle, Ov. M. 7, 246; Virg. II. Meton. A) The upper part of a mast so shaped, a round top, Luc. 5, 418. B) A sort of machine, a crane, Vitr. 10, 5.]

**CARCINĒTHRON**, i. n. (καρκινῆθρον) A plant, also called polygonon, i. q. geniculata, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

**CARCINIĀS**, æ. m. (καρκινίας) A precious stone of the colour of a crab, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

**CARCINŌDES**, is. n. (καρκινώδες) A disease of the nature of a cancer, Plin. 20, 17, 73.

**CARCINŌMA**, Ætis. n. (καρκίνωμα) A cancer (pure Lat. cancer) Cels. 5, 28; Plin.: also figuratively of bad incorrigible persons, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 65.

[**CARCINOS**, i. m. (καρκινός) The constellation Cancer, Luc. 9, 536.]

[**CARDA**, æ. See **CARDEA**.]

**CARDĀCES**, um. m. (Κάρδακες) A kind of Persian soldiers, Nep. Dat. 8.

[**CARDĀMINA**, æ. f. (καρδαμίνη) A plant, Fam. Cruciferae, C. pratensis, cuckoo-flower, App.]

**CARDĀMŌMUM**, i. n. (καρδάμωμον) A kind of spice, cardamoms, c. Alpinia, Fam. Scitamineae, Plin. 12, 13, 29.

[**CARDĀMUM**, i. n. (καρδάμωμον) Cress, i. q. nasturtium, App.]

[**CARDĒA** or **CARDA**, æ. f. A goddess of the door-hinges (i. e. of whatever passes within doors; hence of family life), August.]

1. **CARDĪA**, æ. f. (Καρδία) A town on the Thracian Chersonese; the native place of Eumenes, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

2. **CARDĪA**, æ. (καρδία, the heart) The entrance of the stomach, NL.]

[**CARDĪCA**, æ. f. (cardiacus) A kind of plant; Leonurus c. Fam. Labiata, NL.]

**CARDĪACUS**, a. um. (καρδιακός) Of or belonging to the stomach: c. morbus, Cels. 3, 19: Subst.: cardiacus, i. m., one affected with a disorder of the stomach, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81; Hor.

[**CARDĪALGĪA**, æ. f. (καρδία-ἀλγία) A cramp in the stomach: gastrodynia, NL.]

**CARDĪANUS**, i. m. Of or from the town Cardia: C. Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 1.

[**CARDĪECTĀRIS**, is. f. (καρδία-ἐκταρίς) An enlargement of the heart, passive aneurism, NL.]

[**CARDĪMŌNA**, æ. f. (καρδιωμός) A pain in the stomach, C. Aur.]

**CARDĪNĀLIS**, e. (cardo) I. Of or belonging to a door-hinge, Vitr. 4, 6. [II. Fig.: Principal, head, LL.: Subst.: Cardinalis, is. m. A cardinal, ML.]

[**CARDĪNĀLĪTER** adv. Principally, especially, LL.]

**CARDĪNĀTUS**, a. um. (cardo) Mortised, Vitr. 10, 21.

[**CARDĪNĒUS**, a. um. (cardo) Of or belonging to a hinge, Auct. ap. Ter. Maur.]

[**CARDĪŌCELE**, æ. f. (καρδία-κῆλη) Hernia of the heart, NL.]

[**CARDĪTIS**, idis. f. (καρδία) An inflammation of the heart, NL.: Hence, endocarditis, pericarditis, NL.]

**CARDO**, inis. m. [f. Gracch. ap. Prisc.] I. A) A hinge, Plant. Amph. 4, 2, 6; Plin.; Virg. B) Meton. 1) In Mechanics, plur. beams let into one another so as to be turned; sing. the point or tenon of a beam to be mortised or inserted into another. Vitr. 2) In Astron.: A point, pole: c. cœli, i. e. the north pole, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: c. mundi, the same, Plin.: hence, a line drawn through a place from south to north, Plin.: the four cardinal points, quatuor c. mundi, Quint.: of the earth, as the centre of the universe, Plin.: c. anni, the summer solstice, id.: c. temporum, a single season, id.: [Poet.: c. extremus, extreme old age, Luc.] \*\*II. Fig.: That round which anything turns, i. e. the principal

matter, chief point: ubi litium c. vertatur, Quint. 12, 8, 2: — hic causæ cardinem ponit, id.: — tanto cardine rerum, in the most decisive moment, in articulo, Virg.

**CARDŪĒLIS**, is. f. (carduus) A thistle-finch, Plin. 10, 42, 58.

[**CARDŪĒTUM**, i. n. (carduus) A place full of thistles, Pall.]

**CARDŪS**, i. m. A thistle, c. candicans, Fam. Synanthereae, Plin. 20, 23, 99; Virg.

**CARE**, adv. At a high price, dearly. I. Prop.: aves c. veneunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2: — Comp., Suet.: — Sup., Sen. II. Fig.: Dearly, highly: quæ a te propter amorem carinus sunt æstimata, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2.

**CĀRECTUM**, i. n. (carex) A bed of sedge, Col. 6, 22, 2.

[**CĀRENĀRIA**, æ. f. (sc. olla) (carenum) A pot or saucepan, for boiling carenum, Pall.]

[**CĀRENUM** (carcen.) i. n. (καρπύρον) Sweet wine boiled down one third part, Pall.]

**CĀRĒO**, ūi, itum. [præs. conj. carit for careant, Plant.: — also v. dep. careor, according to Prisc.] To be free, empty, deprived of any thing, not to have, or to be without any thing; with abl.: — [Poet. with gen. and acc.]

I. Gen.: te plane febri c. et belle habere, Cic. Fam. 16, 15: — thus, c. morbis, dolore, malo: — c. errore, vitiis, dedecore: — c. suspicione: — c. justa reprehensione: — c. Româ, to be distant or remote from: — c. libidinibus, Sall.: — c. ambitione, Hor.: — c. arte oratoria, Quint.: — conf. c. loquendi facultate, id.: — c. morte, to be immortal, Hor.: — of inanimate subjects: membra c. sanguine et tamquam spiritu: — hæc duo tempora carent crimine: — affectio animi carens lumine mentis: — oratio astu c., Quint.: — ripa c. ventis, Ov.: — conf. nivibus caritura Rhodope, id. II. Esp. \*A) Subjectively, to keep one's self from any thing, not to avail one's self of: c. temeto, Cic. ap. Non. 5, 18: — especially, to keep at a distance from any place, not to go there: c. foro, senatu, publico: janua se ac parietibus tegere, Cic. Mil. 7, 18: — c. forensi luce: — c. libens patriâ, Tac. B) 1) To be deprived of any possession, to want, to miss any thing, not to have: quam huic erat miserum, c. consuetudine amicorum, societate victus, sermone omnino familiari! Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: — c. commodis omnibus: — c. voluptatibus: — c. hac luce: — c. libertate, Hor.: — c. patrio sepulcro, id.: — c. citharâ, id.: — [c. gen., Ter.: — c. acc., Plaut.; Turp.] \*2) Subjectively, to feel the absence of any thing, to miss it, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87.

**CARES**, um. See **CAR**.

[**CĀRESCO**, ere. To be wanting, or without, Gloss.]

**CĀRĒUM**, i. n. (καρπύρον) Caraway, Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin. 19, 8, 50.

**CĀREX**, icis. f. Sedge, sheer-grass: C. arenaria, Fam. Cyperaceae, Col. 11, 2, 62; Virg.

**CĀRĪA**, æ. f. (Καρία) A province of Asia Minor, south of Lydia, Plin. 5, 27, 29.

[**CĀRĪANS**, antis. (caries) Rotten, decayed, M. Cap.]

**CĀRĪCA**, æ. (sc. ficus) A kind of dried fig, Ficus c. Fam. Urticæ, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Ov.

**CĀRĪCUS**, a. um. Carian, Plin. 18, 80, 73.

**CĀRĪES**, em. e. (the oblique cases are not found) I. Rottenness, mouldiness, decay: of wood or timber, Plin. 16, 39, 74: — of a bone, Cels.: — the flat taste of vapid wine, Plin.: — of old fruit, Mart.: — [Poet., of old persons, Afran. and Turp. II. In Medic.: Ulceration of bone, NL.]

**CĀRĪNA**, æ. f. I. The keel of a ship, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18; Liv. II. Meton. [A] Gen.: A ship or vessel, Virg. Æ. 2, 23; Hor. B) Of things of a similar shape, e. g. nut-shells, Plin. 15, 22, 24: — [In botany, a term applied to the two inferior petals of papilionaceous flowers, ordinarily united so as to resemble the keel of a ship, NL.]

**CĀRĪNÆ**, arum. f. (carina) A valley and street of

*Rome, between the Calian and Esquilian hills, with many magnificent edifices, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3; Liv.; Hor.*

[CARINARIUS, ii. m. (καρός, κηρός, cerus, wax) *One who dyes in wax-yellow colours, Plant. Anl. 3, 5, 36.*]

\*\*CĀRĪNĀTUS, a, um. (carina) *In the shape of a keel: c. concha acatii, Plin. 9, 80, 49:—c. pectus hominis, id.*

[1. CĀRĪNO, are. v. a. (caro=κέρω) *To abuse, revile, Enn. ap. Fest. Hence, Ital. schernire.*]

\*\*2. CĀRĪNO. 1. v. a. (carina), c. se: *Of shell-fish; to get shells, Plin. 9, 33, 52.*

\*\*CĀRĪŌSUS, a, um. (caries) I. *Rotten, corrupt, decayed, worm-eaten: c. vitis partes, Plin. 7, 23, 35:—c. os, Cels.:—c. dentes, Plin.:—c. vina, i. e. mild, of mild flavour, Mart. II. Fig.: c. senectus, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29:—Comp. Afran. ap. Non.]*

CĀRIS, idis. f. (καρίς) *A kind of lobster, Ov. Hal. 130.*

[CARISSA, æ. f. *An artful woman, Lucil. ap. Fest.*]

CARITAS, atis. f. I. *Prop. A) Dearness, high price or value of a thing: c. annonæ, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50; Liv.:—conf. c. rei frumentariæ:—c. numorum:—c. vini, Suet. B) Esp. for c. annonæ: Scarcity of food, dearth: quum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa caritate fuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93. II. Fig. A) Esteem, value, high estimation, affection, love: liberalitate qui utantur benevolentiam sibi conciliant et, quod aptissimum ad bene vivendum, caritatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52:—conf. caritate benevolentiaque sublata omnis est e vita sublata jucunditas; and, naturâ gigni sensum diligendi et benevolentia caritatem:—conjuges et liberi et fratres quamquam etiam caritate ipsa, tamen amore maxime continentur:—conf. c. quæ est inter natos et parentes:—nulla c. in vita tyrannorum:—caritatem cum honore et fide adipisci:—c. jungere inter alios:—c. retinere:—conf. c. in alqm retinere:—c. dirimere alqa re:—caritatis mercedem exigere ab alqo:—With gen. obj.: c. patriæ et suorum:—c. reip, Liv.:—c. domini, id.:—c. filia, Tac.:—c. ipsius soli, Liv.:—c. sedium suarum, id.:—With gen. subj.: caritatem civium et gloriam concupere:—virtus abhorret a caritate vulgi:—caritati hominum parcere. \*B) Meton. in the plur., concr.: Beloved persons: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares; sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57:—reliqui cum c. suis Chalcida transmissi sunt, Amm. [Hence, Fr. charité.]*

[CĀRĪTŌRES. *Carders of wool, Gloss.*]

[CARLINA, æ. f. (Carolina) *A kind of plant, carline thistle, Fam. Synantherea, NL.*]

CARMĀNI, orum. m. (Καρμάνοι) *A people on the Gulf of Persia, Mel. 3, 8, 4:—their country was called Carmania, now Kerman, Plin. 6, 23, 25.*

CARMĒLUS, i. m. (Heb. כַּרְמֶל) I. *A mountain in Phœnicia, now Karmel, Tac. H. 2, 78. II. A town of Judea on a mountain of the same name, near the Dead Sea, Bibl.*

1. CARMEN [an old form, casmen], inis. n. *A song, lay, verse. I. Gen.: carmina, quæ apud Homerum et in Phœacum et in procorum epulis canuntur, Cic. Brut. 18, 71:—thus, canere miserabile carmen, Ov.:—ferali carmine bubo visa queri, Virg.:—hoc c. hic tribunus pl. non vobis sed sibi intus canit; see ASPENDIUS and CANO:—[Poet. concitare undas in carmina, to produce rippling sounds, Claud.]*

II. *Esp. A) A poem, composition in verse, poetry: quum hanc felicitatem non prosa modo multi sint consecuti, sed etiam carmine, Quint. 10, 7, 19:—et carminum auctores et oratores:—conf. aut poetam grave plenumque c. fundere, aut eloquentiam sine majore quadam vi fluere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26:—condere c.:—epicum c., Quint.:—tragicum, Æolium c., Hor.:—Saliorum carmina, Quint.:—c. funebre, id.:—c. lascivum, id.:—c. famosum, malum, a calumniatory poem, libel, Hor.:—conf. c. probrosum, Tac.:—it is seldom used for epic or lyric poems, except with*

*an adjective, or when the sense is understood from the context: fabula, quæ versatur in tragediis atque carminibus, Quint.:—but sometimes it denotes of itself lyric poetry or verse, opp. iambi and elegi, Hor.:—[a poetical inscription on monuments, i. e. an inscription in verse, Ov.; Virg.] B) Any formula or set form, e. g. of a law (because laws used to be written in verse): jurare cogebatur (miles) diro quodam carmine, in execrationem capitis familiarumque et stirpis composito, nisi isset in prælium etc., a formula of execration, Liv. 10, 38:—lex horrendi carminis erat etc., id.:—conf. ut totum illud: uti lingua nuncupasset non in XII Tabulis, sed in magistri carmine scriptum videretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 extr. \*\*C) A prophecy, an oracle, Ov. M. 6, 582; Virg.; Tac. \*\*D) An incantation, Ov. M. 7, 137; Quint.; Tac. [Hence, Fr. charme.]*

[2. CARMEN, inis. n. (caro) *An instrument for carding wool, Claud.*]

[CARMENTA, æ. for Carmentis, Hyg.]

CARMENTĀLĪA, ium. n. I. *The feast of Carmentis, celebrated on the eleventh of January, Ov. F. 1, 585. II. The feast of the Carmentes, celebrated on the fifteenth of January, Ov. F. 1, 617.*

CARMENTĀLIS. *Of or belonging to Carmentis: C. Flamen, Cic. Brut. 14, 56:—C. porta, near the temple of Carmentis, Liv. 2, 49.*

[CARMENTARI. *The priests of Carmentis, whose duty it was to write down her oracles, Serv. Virg.*]

[CARMENTES, um. f. (carmen: the prophesying ones) *The two prophesying goddesses, Postversa and Prorsa, Varr. ap. Gell.*]

CARMENTIS, is. f. (carmen: a prophesess) *The mother of Evander, to whom divine honours were paid, Ov. F. 1, 462.*

[CARMĪNABUNDUS, a, um. (carmino) *Writing verses, Sid.*]

\*\*CARMĪNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A carding (of wool, etc.), Plin. 11, 23, 27.*

[CARMĪNĀTĪVUM, i. n. (carmino) *A remedy against wind in the stomach, a carminative, NL.*]

[CARMĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. *A wool-carder, Inscr.*]

[1. CARMĪNO. 1. v. a. (carmen) *To make verses, Sid.*]

\*\*2. CARMĪNO. 1. v. a. (2. carmen) *To card wool etc., Plin. 19, 1, 4.*

CARNA, æ. f. *A tutelary goddess of door-hinges and children that are yet in the cradle, formerly called Crane, Ov. F. 6, 102:—(as the goddess of door-hinges, i. q. CARDEA; see that word.)*

[CARNĀLIS, e. (caro) *Fleshly, carnal, Eccl.*]

[CARNĀLITAS, atis. f. *Fleshliness, carnality, August.*]

[CARNĀLITER, adv. *In a fleshly manner, carnally, Eccl.*]

\*\*CARNĀRĪUM, ii. n. (carnarius) I. *An instrument furnished with hooks to hang meat upon, Col. 12, 53, 3. II. A meat-house, storehouse, larder, Plin. 19, 4, 19.*

[CARNĀRĪUS, ii. m. (caro) I. *One who is fond of meat, Mart. 11, 100. II. A dealer in meat, Gloss.*]

[CARNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (caro) *Fleshiness, corpulence, C. Aur.*]

[CARNĀTUS, a, um. (caro) *Fleshy, thick, C. Aur.*]

CARNĒĀDES, is. m. (Καρνεάδης) *A philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Diogenes and founder of the new Academy, Cic. Ac. 1, 13, and elsewhere.*

CARNĒĀDEUS or -IUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Carneades: C. sententia, Cic. Ac. 2, 48:—C. divisio:—C. finis:—C. via.*

[CARNĒŪLUS, i. m. (carneus) *A carnelian; a silicious stone, a variety of chalcedony, NL.*]

[CARNĒUS, a, um. (caro) I. *Of flesh, fleshly: c. tunica, August. II. Fig.: c. lex, Prud.*]

CARNI, orum. m. *A people in the mountains of Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, Plin. 3, 18, 22.*

## CARNICUS

**CARNĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Carni: C. Alpes, the Alps*, Plin. 2, 25, 28.

**CARNĪFEX**, icis. m. (caro-facio) I. *A hangman, executioner*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45; Quint.:—*a term of reproach, scoundrel, rascal*, Cic. Pis. 5; Liv. — [Poet. adj.: *murderous, killing*, Mart.] \*\*II. Fig.: *A murderer, assassin: Fortuna gloriæ carnifex*, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

**CARNĪFICĪNA**, æ. f. (carnifex) [I. *The office of a carnifex*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 29.] \*\*II. A) *The place in which criminals were tortured*, Liv. 2, 23. B) *Meton.: Torture, torment: carnificinam subire, to suffer the torture*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78. 2) Fig.: *quum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum c. est ægritudo*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13.

\*\***CARNĪFĪCO**. 1. v. a. [carnifloor, ari. v. dep. acc. to Prisc.] (carnifex) *To butcher, mangle, cut up: neminem stantem jam vulnerari hostem, c. jacentes*, Liv. 24, 15:—*vitam cum insigni cruciatu carnificatus amisit*, Sisenn. ap. Prisc.

[**CARNIS**, is. *A secondary form for caro.*]

\*\***CARNĪVÖRUS**, a, um. (caro-voro) *That devours meat*, Plin. 9, 24, 40.

\*\***CARNÖSUS**, a, um. (caro) I. *Rich in flesh, fleshy*, Plin. 11, 37, 65:—*of plants*, id. II. *Flesh-coloured*, Plin. 16, 38, 72.

[**CARNÜLENTUS**, a, um. (caro) *Flesh-like*, Sol.]

**CARNUS**, untis. f. *The principal town of the Carni*, Vell. 2, 109.

**CARNÜTES**, um. m. (Καρνοῦτοι) *A Gallic tribe on both sides of the Liger, whose principal town was Autricum, now Chartres*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 35; Plin.

[1. **CĀRO**, ūi. 3. v. a. (κέρω, κέρω) *To card (wool, etc.)*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46.]

2. **CĀRO**, carnis. [nom. carnis, L. Andr. ap. Prisc.:—*abl. carni*, Plaut.] I. A) *Flesh (animal or vegetable)*, Cic. Pl. 9; Cæs.; Plin.:—*in the plur.*, Plin.:—*contemptuously: ego istius pecudis ac putidæ carnis consilio niti volebam?* Cic. Pis. 9, 19:—*thus, of the body, as the cause of the passions: animus liber habitat: numquam me c. ista compellet ad metum*, Sen. B) *Meton. of precious stones: The softer part*, Plin. 37, 5, 18. \*\*II. Fig. of style; Softness: plenior Æschines et magis fusus et grandiori similis quo minus strictus est: carnis tamen plus habet, minus lacertorum, Quint. 10, 1, 77. [Hence, Fr. chair.]

[**CARENUM**, i. See **CARENUM**.]

[**CĀRŌTA**, æ. f. *A carrot*, Fam. Umbellifera, Apic.]

[**CĀRŌTIS**, idis. (κάρω) *Carotid (applied to blood-vessels which convey blood from the heart to the head): c. communis, c. facialis, c. cerebialis*, NL.]

**CARPĀTHĪUS**, a, um. (Καρπάθιος) *Carpathian: c. mare, the sea between Crete and Rhodes, so called from Carpathus*, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Hor.:—*C. vates, i. e. Proteus, who dwelt here*, Ov.

**CARPĀTHUS** or -OS, i. f. (Κάρπαθος) *An island in the Ægean sea between Crete and Rhodes, now Scarpanto*, Plin. 4, 12, 23; Mel.

\*\***CARPENTĀRIŪS**, a, um. (carpentum) *Of or belonging to a waggon or chariot: c. fabricæ*, Plin. 16, 8, 13:—[Subst. Carpentārius, ii. m. *A cartwright, coachmaker*, Dig.:—*hence, Fr. charpentier.*]

\*\***CARPENTUM**, i. n. *A carriage with two wheels, especially used by ladies at festivals*, Liv. 5, 25; Ov. [Hence, Fr. charpente.]

[**CARPESĪUM**, ii. n. (καρκήσιον) *A kind of plant, nodding starwort*, Fam. Synantheræ, NL.]

**CARPHEOTUM**, i. n. *A kind of white frankincense*, Plin. 12, 14, 32.

[**CARPĤŌLŌGĪA**, æ. f. (καρπολογία) *Carphology, the act of gathering straws, a term applied to the morbid action of patients*

## CARPTUS

*who make an effort to pluck off light substances adhering to the bed-clothes, etc.*, C. Aur.]

**CARPĤOS**, n. (καρπός) *A plant, i. q. fenum Græcum, fenugreek*, Plin. 24, 19, 120.

**CARPI**, orum. m. *A people on the Danube, in Dacia*, Estr. 9, 25.

**CARPIA**, æ. f. (carpo) *Lint, linteum carptum*, NL.]

\*\***CARPĪNĒUS**, a, um. (carpinus) *Made of hornbeam*, Plin. 16, 42, 83.

**CARPĪNUS**, i. f. *Hornbeam, the yoke-elm, C. du-nensis, Fam. Cupulifera*, Col. 5, 7, 1.

**CARPO**, psi, ptum. 3. (related to καρπός, ἀρπάζω) *To pluck, pluck off, crop, gather, to browse, graze.*

I. Prop. A) Gen.: *c. flores ab arbore*, Ov. M. 9, 342:—*c. violas, lilia*, Ov.:—*c. rosam*, Virg.:—*c. vindemiam de palmitibus*, id.:—*c. herbas manibus*, Col.:—*alia (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122:—*thus, c. gramen, herbam, pabula, thyma, etc.*, Ov.; Virg.; Hor.:—[Poet.: *also of persons: c. cibos digitis*, Ov.:—*Poet.: for to tear off, pluck out: c. setas inter cornua*, Virg.—*c. vellera*, id.:—*c. pensum, i. e. to spin*, Hor.—*c. furtim coronas ex collo, to pull off*, id.:—*c. crinem genasque, to tear to pieces*, V. FL.] B) Esp. \*\*1) *To divide into separate parts: c. exercitum in multas parvasque partes*, Liv. 26, 38:—*c. fluvium, to lead into single canals*, Curt. 2) *In Milit.: To weaken, tire out or harass the enemy by repeated attacks: c. agmen adversariorum*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 63; Liv.:—*c. novissimum agmen*, Cæs.:—*c. extrema agminia*, Liv. [3] Poet.: *c. viam, iter, terram, mare, etc., to go, enter upon, or proceed along a path, way, on land, to navigate a sea, etc.*, Ov.; Virg.; Hor.:—*c. prata fugā*, Virg.:—*c. aera alis*, Ov.:—*c. supremum iter, i. e. to die*, Hor.] II. Fig. \*A) Gen.: *To pluck, i. e. to enjoy: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpm atque delibem*, Cic. Sest. 56:—*thus, c. et colligere undique alqd:—[Poet.: c. oscula, to pluck from the mouth, as it were, to bereave, take by force, rob of*, Ov.; Prop.:—*c. breve ver, to enjoy*, Ov.:—*thus, c. diem*, Hor.:—*c. somnos sub dio, quietem*, Virg.:—*c. vitales auras, to live*, id.—*also simply, c. auras*, Sil. B) Esp. \*1) *To divide into pieces, to dismember, cut up: neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, sed sæpe carpenda membris minutiorebus oratio est*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190:—*c. summam unius belli in multa prœlia parvæque*, Liv. \*\*2) *To diminish or weaken gradually, wear away, consume, destroy, ruin: c. vires*, Liv. 3, 5:—*invidia carpit et carpitur una*, Ov.:—*regina (Dido) cæco carpitur igni*, Virg.:—*obliviones c. impune tuos labores*, Hor.:—*conf. aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, negligit carpitque posteritas*, Plin. Paneg. \*3) *To carp at, calumniate, to slander: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellunt: non illo inimico, sed hoc malefico dente carpunt*, Cic. Balb. 26, 57:—*maligni non desierunt c. alqd*, Quint.:—*c. maligno sermone*, Suet.:—*c. absentem imperatorem*, Liv.:—*c. Ciceronem in his*, Quint.:—*c. famam vitamque*, Plin. Paneg.:—*c. recte facta*, id.

**CARPÖPHYLLŌS**, i. f. (καρπός-φύλλον) *A shrub resembling the laurel, laurel of Alexandria*, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

\*\***CARPTIM**. adv. (carptus) I. *By parts or portions, with choice: c. perscribere res gestas*, Sall. Cat. 4.

II. *On different or various sides: c. aggredi hostem*, Liv. 44, 41:—*thus, c. lacessere hostem*, id. III. *Of that which does not happen or is not done at once, i. e. not together, singly, in parts, separately, by degrees: ut ad stipendium petendum convenirent Carthaginem, seu c. partes, seu universi mallent*, Liv. 28, 25:—*c. ac singuli dimissi*, Tac.:—*corvi c. vocem resorbent, singly*, Plin.

[**CARPTOR**, ōris. m. (carpo) *A carver (at table)*, Juv. 9, 109.]

[**CARPŤŪRA**, æ. f. (carpo) *A sucking of flowers (said of bees)*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.]

**CARPTUS**, a, um. *part. of carpo.*

[CARPUS, i. m. (καρπός) *The wrist*, NL.]  
 [CARRĀCŪTIUM, ii. n. (carrus) *A light carriage with two wheels, according to Isid.*]  
 [CARRĀGO, ipis. f. (carrus) *A fortification or defence made of waggons, a barricade*, Veg.]  
 [CARRŌ-BALLISTA, æ. f. (carrus) *A ballista mounted on a carriage*, Veg.]  
 [CARRŌCO, ōnis. m. (a Celtic word) *A sea-fish, perhaps a sturgeon*, Aus.]  
 \*\*CARRŪCA, æ. f. *A kind of four-wheeled travelling-carriage*, Plin. 33, 11, 40; Suet.  
 [CARRŪCĀRIUS, a. um. (carruca) *Of or belonging to a travelling-carriage*, Dig.]  
 [CARRŪLUS, i. m. dem. *A small carriage*, Dig.]  
 [CARRUM, i. n. *Another form for carrus*, Auct. B. Hisp. 6.]  
 CARRUS, i. m. *A cart with four wheels, a waggon*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 26; Liv.—[Hence, Ital. carro, carota, carrozza; Fr. char, carotte.]  
 CARSĒOLANUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Carseoli*, Col. 3, 9, 2.—Subst.: Carseolani, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Carseoli*, Plin. 3, 12, 17.  
 CARSĒOLI, ōrum. m. *A town of the Æqui in Latium, now Caroli*, Liv. 29, 15; Ov.  
 CARTĒJA, æ. f. I. *A town of Hisp. Bætica, now San Roque*, Mel. 2, 6, 9. II. *A town of Hisp. Tarrac., now Orgaz*, Liv. 21, 5.  
 CARTĒJANUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Carteja* (in Hisp. Bætica), Plin. 3, 2, 3.  
 [CARTĒJENSIS, e. for Cartejanus. Auct. B. Hisp. 36.]  
 CARTHĒA, æ. f. (Καρθαία) *A town of Ceos*, Plin. 4, 12, 20.  
 [CARTHĒUS, a. um. *Of Carthæa*, Ov. M. 10, 109.]  
 CARTHĀGINĪENSIS, e. I. *Of or belonging to Carthage*, Liv. 21, 2.—Subst.: *A Carthaginian*, id. II. *Of or belonging to New Carthage*, Plin. 3, 3, 4.  
 CARTHĀGO (Karth.), inis. (Καρθηδών) I. *A celebrated city in the north of Africa, the ruins of which form a part of the modern Tunis.—In mythology, the daughter of the fourth Hercules*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. II. *Also, C. nova, a colony of the Carthaginians, in Hisp. Tarrac., now Cartagena*, Liv. 26, 42; Plin.  
 [CARTHĀMUS, i. m. *A plant like saffron*, Fam. Synantherea, NL.]  
 [CARTHĒUS, a. um. *Of Carthæa*, Ov. M. 7, 368.]  
 [CARTĒBŪLUM, a. um. *A square table of stone, standing on one foot, to place wine on*, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35.]  
 CARTĪLĀGĪNĒUS, a. um. (cartilago) *Cartilaginous*, Plin. 19, 5, 22.—Subst.: *Cartilaginea*, orum. (prop. animalia) *A kind of fish*, id.  
 CARTĪLĀGĪNŌSUS, a. um. (cartilago) *Full of gristle, cartilaginous*, Cels. 8, 1.  
 CARTĪLAGO, inis. f. *Gristle, cartilage*, Cels. 8, 1:—*in plants*, Plin. 15, 28, 34.  
 [CARUM, i. n. *A kind of plant, caraway*, Fam. Umbellifera, NL.]  
 CARUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (caro) \*I. *A small piece of flesh or meat*, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52. [II. c. lacrymalis, an eminence in the nasal angle of the eye, NL.:—c. myrtiformes, NL.]  
 1. CĀRUS, a. um. I. *Dear, of high price or value*: c. annona, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 25:—*conf. carior annona*, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59. II. *Fig. Worthy, dear, esteemed, loved*: carum ipsum verbum est amoris, ex quo amicitiae nomen est ductum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122:—carum esse et diligere:—c. sunt parentes, c. liberi:—frater carissimus atque amantissimus:—homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi:—omnium societatum nulla carior:—Subst.: *Carī. Those that are dear to one*, Plaut.—[Hence, Fr. cher.]  
 [2. CĀRUS, i. m. (καρπός) *Lethargy*, NL.]

CARVENTĀNA ARX. *The citadel of the town Carventum in Latium*, Liv. 4, 53.  
 [CĀRYĀ DIANA, i. g. Caryatis, Stat. Th. 4, 225.]  
 CĀRYĀE, arum. f. (Καρυαί) *A place of Laconia, with a temple of Diana*, Vitruv. 1, 1.  
 CĀRYĀTES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Caryæ*, Vitruv. 1, 1.  
 CĀRYĀTIS, idis. f. (Καρυάτις) *Of or belonging to Caryæ: a cognomen of Diana*, Serv. Virg.  
 \*\*CĀRYĀTĪDES. *The young Virgins serving in the temple of Diana, a painting by Praziteles*, Plin. 36, 5, 4.—*In Archit. Female figures used for supporters in buildings, etc. Caryatides*, Vitruv. 1, 1.  
 \*\*CĀRYĪNUS, a. um. (καρύινος) *Prepared from nuts*: c. oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.  
 CĀRYĪTES, æ. m. (καρύτης) *A species of the plant called tithymalus*, Plin. 26, 8, 40.  
 \*\*CĀRYŌN, ii. n. (καρύον) *A kind of nut*, Plin. 15, 22, 24.  
 [CĀRYŌPHYLLĀTA, æ. f. (καρύον-φύλλον) *A clove*: c. agnatica, Fam. Rosaceæ, NL.]  
 [CĀRYŌPHYLLUS, i. f. (καρύον-φύλλον) *The clove-tree*: c. aromaticus, Fam. Myrtaceæ, NL.]  
 CĀRYŌTA, æ. [cāryōtis, idis, Mart.] f. (καρυάτις) *A kind of date*, Plin. 15, 28, 34.  
 [CĀRYSTĒUS, a. um. *Of Carystos*, Ov. F. 4, 282.]  
 CĀRYSTĪUS, a. um. *Of Carystos*, Plin. 4, 12, 20.—Subst.: *Carystii*, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Carystos*, Sol.]  
 CĀRYSTOS, i. f. (Κάρυστος) I. *A town on the south coast of Eubœa, celebrated for its marble*, Plin. 4, 2, 21. II. *A town of Liguria*, Liv. 42, 7.  
 CĀSA, æ. f. I. *A hut, cottage, cabin, etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97; Fam. 16, 18; Cæs. [II. *In the plur.:* casæ, arum. *A country seat*, LL.]—[Hence, Fr. chez.]  
 [CĀSĀBUNDUS (cassab.), a. um. (caso) *Tottering, wavering, ready to fall*, Næv. ap. Varr.]  
 [CĀSĀRIA, æ. f. *A keeper of a cottage, acc. to Fest.*]  
 [CĀSĀRIUS, ii. m. (casa) *A dweller in a cottage*, Cod. Th.]  
 CASCĀ, æ. m. *A Roman surname of the gens Servilia*, Cic. Att. 13, 44.  
 [CASCĀRILLA, æ. f. *The bark of the Croton Eluteria*, Fam. Euphorbiaceæ, NL.]  
 [CASCE, adv. *In an old-fashioned manner*: c. nimis et vetuste loquens, Gell. 1, 10.]  
 [CASCUS, a. um. *Old, very old*, Enn. ap. Varr.; Aus.]  
 [CĀSĒĀRIUS, a. um. (caseus) *Of or belonging to cheese*, Dig.]  
 [CĀSĒĀTUS, a. um. (caseus) *Mixed with cheese*, App.]  
 [CĀSĒŌLUS, i. m. dem. (caseus) *A little cheese*, Virg. Cop. 17.]  
 CĀSĒUS, i. m. [caseum. i. n. Cat.] *Cheese*, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; Virg.: [a term of endearment, Plaut.] [Hence, Ital. cacio, cascio.]  
 CĀSĪA or CASSIA, æ. f. (κασία or κασσία) I. *A kind of aromatic shrub resembling cinnamon*, Fam. Leguminosæ, Plin. 12, 19, 42; Virg. II. *An odoriferous shrub, otherwise called cneoron or thymelæa*, Plin. 21, 9, 10; Virg.  
 [CĀSĪLINĀTES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Casilinum*, V. Max. 7, 6, 2.]  
 CĀSĪLINENSES, ium. m. I. g. Casilinales, Cic. Inv. 2, 57.]  
 CĀSĪLĪNUM, i. n. *A town of Campania, now Nova Capua*, Cic. Att. 16, 8; Liv.  
 [CĀSĪLINUS, a. um. *Casilinian*: C. limina, i. e. the gates of Casilinum, Sil. 12, 426.]  
 CĀSĪNA, æ. f. *The name of a comedy of Plautus, so called after the heroine of the piece.*  
 CĀSĪNAS, atis. *Of or belonging to Casinum*: C. ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25:—C. fundus:—*absol. in Casinate, in the territory of Casinum*, Plin.



**CĀSĪNUM**, i. n. *A Roman colony of Latium, to the east of Aquinum, now Monte Casino.* Liv. 9, 28.

[**CĀSĪNUS**, a. um. *Casinian*, Sil. 12, 527.]

**I. CĀSĪUS MONS.** (Κάσιον ὄρος) *I. A ridge of mountains in Syria, on the Orontes, now Okrab.* Plin. 5, 22, 19. *II. A mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, where Pompey was assassinated, now El Kas.* Plin. 5, 12, 14. Hence, adj., *Casīe rupes*, Luc.: — and *Casius Juppiter*, Plin.

**2. CĀSĪUS**, a. um. *See the foregoing Article.*

[**CASINAR.** (with the Osci) *An old man, acc. to Fest.*]

[**CASNUS**, i. m. *An oak*, LL. Hence, Fr. *chêne*.]

[**CĀSO**, are. v. intens. n. (*cado*) *To fall, to totter*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38.]

**CASPĒRĪA**, æ. f. *A town of the Sabines, now Aspra*, Virg. Æ. 7, 714.

[**CASPĪCUS**, a. um. *Caspian*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 64.]

[**CASPĪADÆ**, arum. m. *The inhabitants of the Caspian Sea*, V. Fl. 6, 106.]

**CASPĪANI**, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of the shores of the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 1, 2, 4; Curt.

**CASPĪUM MARE.** (Greek, Κάσιον Πέλαγος) *The Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 11, 12; Curt.: — also, C. Pelagus, Mel.; and C. Oceanus, Plin.

**CASPĪUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Caspian Sea*: C. sinus, Mel. 1, 2, 3: — C. mons, a part of Mount Taurus, id.: — C. portæ, the defiles or narrow passes of Mount Taurus, Plin.; Suet.: — C. via, the same, Tac.

**CASSABUNDUS.** *See CASABUNDUS.*

**CASSANDER**, dri. m. (Κάσσανδρος) *The son of Antipater, king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great*, Just. 15, 1 sq.

**CASSANDRA**, æ. f. (Κασσάνδρα) *The daughter of Priam and Hecuba*, Virg. Æ. 2, 296.

**CASSANDRĒA**, æ. f. *A town named after Cassander, situate on the peninsula Chalcidice, the ancient Potidæa*, Liv. 44, 11.

**CASSANDRENSIS**, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Cassandrea*, Liv. 44, 10.

[**CASSANDREUS** (trissyllab.), ei. m. (Κασσανδρεύς) *A cognomen of Apollodorus of Cassandrea*, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 45.]

**\*\*CASSE.** adv. *Vainly, to no purpose*: c. tempus terere, Liv. 24, 26.

[**CASSELLÆ**, arum. and **CASSULA**, æ. f. *Cassel in Hesse, also called Castellum Cattorum*.]

[**CASSES**, ium. (sing., Ov.; Grat.) m. *I. A hunter's net, toil*, Virg. G. 3, 371: — *a cobweb*, id. *II. Fig.*: A gin, snare, trap, Tibull. 1, 6, 5; Ov.]

[**CASSIA**, for *casia*, Veg.]

**CASSĪANUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to a Cassius*: C. bellum, i. e. of the consul L. Cassius, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: — C. partes, the party of C. Cassius, the assassin of Cæsar, Vell.: — C. schola, of the jurist C. Cassius Longinus, Plin. E.; Dig.: — Subst. Cassiani, the same, Dig.

[**CASSĪCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (casses) *A small net*, Eccl.]

[**CASSĪDA**, æ. *See* I. **CASSIS**.]

[**CASSĪDĀRIUS**, ii. m. *A maker of helmets*, Inscr.]

[**CASSILA**, an old reading for *cassida*, Fest.]

**CASSĪŌPE**, Æs. (Cassīŏpēa, æ, Manil.) f. (Κασσώπη or Κασσίνεια) *The mother of Andromeda, who was changed into a constellation*, Ov. M. 4, 733.

**1. CASSIS**, idis. [another form for *cassida*, æ, Virg.; Prop.] f. (an Etruscan word) *I. A helmet [of metal; galea was made of leather]*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45; Tac.; Ov. *II. Meton.*: War: sub *casside*, Plin. 13, 3, 4.

[**2. CASSIS**, is. *A net*. *See* **CASSES**.]

[**CASSĪTA**, æ. f. (I. **CASSIS**) *A crested lark*, Gell. 2, 29, 3.]

**CASSĪTĒRIDES**, um. f. (Κασσέριδες) *The Cassiterides, or tin-islands, now probably the Scilly islands in the extreme west of Europe*, Plin. 4, 22, 36.

**CASSĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name; thus, L. Cassius, a severe judge*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, who introduced the *lex tabellaria Cassia*, i. e. the mode of voting by tablets, Cic. Leg. 3, 16: L. Cassius, a consul beaten and slain in battle by the Helvetians, A. U. C. 647, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7: C. Cassius, the assassin of Cæsar, Cic. Att. 5, 21, and elsewhere: C. Cassius Longinus, a celebrated jurist under the emperor Tiberius, Dig.: — Adj.: C. Via, a side-path of the Via Flaminia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9.

[**CASSO**, i. v. a. (cassus) *I. To reduce to nothing, to annihilate*, Sid. *II. In Law*: To cancel, to make void, Cod. Just.]

**CASSUS**, a. um. *Empty, void*. **\*\*I. Prop.** A) C. nux, hollow, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: — granum longius, sed inane cassumque, Plin.: — [absol. palearum cassa, Sol. B) *Esp. poet. with gen. or abl., deprived or bereft of an object*: cochlea c. sanguine, bloodless, poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: — corpus c. lumine, without light, Lucr.: — also, bereft of life, dead, Virg.: — æthere cassus, the same, id.: — virgo c. dote et illocabilis, without a portion or property, Plaut.: — with gen.: non cassus luminis ensis, Cic. Ar.] **\*\*II. Fig.**: *Empty, void, vain, frivolous, futile*: omne, quod honestum nos et laudabile esse dicimus, id illi c. quiddam et inani et vocis sono decoratum esse dicunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 119: — c. vota, Virg.: — c. labores, vain, fruitless, Plin. E.: — apud sapientes cassa habebantur, quæ etc., Tac. **\*\*Adverb.**: in cassum, also written as one word incassum, vainly, without result: Galli velut alienata mente vana incassum jactare tela, Liv. 10, 29: — bona libertatis incassum disserere, Tac.: — longos ciere inc. fletus, Virg.: — [for which simply cassum, Sen. poet.]

**CASTĀLĪA**, æ. f. (Καστάλια) *A fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*, Virg. G. 3, 292; Hor. [**CASTĀLIS**, idis. f. *I. q. Castalius*: C. unda, Mart. 9, 19: — C. sorores, *I. q. the muses*, id.: — absol. Castalides, the same, id.]

**CASTĀLĪUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to the fountain Castalia*: C. fons, Plin. 4, 3, 4: — C. umbra, the cavern of the oracle at Delphi, Ov.

**CASTĀNĒA**, æ. f. (κάστανον) *I. A chestnut tree, c. vulgaris, Fam. Cupulifera*, Plin. 16, 40, 78; Col. 4, 33. *II. A chestnut*, Plin. 13, 18, 32; Virg.: — [Hence, Ital. *castagna*; Fr. *châtaigne*.]

**CASTĀNĒTUM**, i. n. (castanea) *A chestnut-wood*, Col. 4, 30, 3.

**CASTE.** adv. *Purely, spotlessly, honestly*. *I. Gen.*: c. et integre vivere, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 63: labor in privatorum periculis c. integreque versatus. *II. Esp.* A) *Purely, chastely*: c. tueri eloquentiam at adultam virginem, Cic. Brut. 95, 330. B) *Piously, holily, sacredly*: pure ac c. tribuere deorum numini, Cic. N. D. 1, 2: — conf. castissime colere deos; and, castius sacra privata facere, et religiosius deos colere, Liv.: — c. adire ad deos.

**\*CASTELLĀNUS**, a. um. (castellum) *Of or belonging to a castle*: c. triumphī, for the capture of a castle or fortress, Cic. Brut. 13, 256: — Subst.: Castellani, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of a castle, soldiers in garrison*, Sall. Jug. 92, 7; Liv.

**\*\*CASTELLĀRIŪS**, ii. m. (castellum) *The overseer of a reservoir*, Frontin. Aqu. 117.

**\*\*CASTELLĀTIM.** adv. (castellum) *I. By castles, castle by castle*: c. dissipati, in various strongholds, Liv. 7, 36. *II. Gen.*: By heaps, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

**CASTELLUM**, i. n. dem. (castrum) *I. A fortified place, a fort, fortress, citadel, castle*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8; Cic. Phil. 5, 4. B) *Meton.* 1) *A reservoir for water belonging to an aqueduct*, Frontin. Aqu. 35; Plin. [2] *Poet.*: A residence situate on an eminence, Virg. G. 3, 475.]

**\*II. Fig.**: *A stronghold, place of refuge*: templum Castoris fuit te consule arx civium perditorum ... c. forensis

## CASTERLA

latrocinii, bustum legum omnium ac religionum, Cic. Pis. 5, 11 : — [*Hence, Fr. château.*]

[CASTĒRIA, s. f. *A place of repose for the rowers of a galley*, Plaut. *As.* 3, 1, 16.]

[**CASTÍFICO**, *are. v. a. (castificus)* *To render pure, Eccl.*]

[CASTIFICUS, a, um. (castus-facio) I. *That makes pure,*  
P. Nol. II. *Pure, Sen. poet.*]

[CASTIGĀBĪLIS, e. (castigo) *Deserving of punishment*,  
Plaut. Tr. 1, 2, 6.]

CASTIGATE. *adv.* [I. Briefly, August.] \*\*IL  
Within bounds: vivere modeste, c., Sen. Contr. 6, 8.

CASTĪGĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* \*\*I. *Botan.*: *A pruning, lopping*, Plin. 17, 22, 65. II. *Severe treatment, chast-*

*tiſſiment, reprimand, puniſhment: omnia et animad-  
verſio et c. contumelia vacare debet, neque ad ejus, qui  
punitur aliquem aut verbis fatigat, ſed ad rei publicæ utili-  
tatem referri, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: caſtigacione clementi uti:  
— c. verborum, Liv.: c. c. tacita, id.: — c. fuſtium, flagel-  
lorum, Dig.: — in the plur.: caſtigacionibus, reprehensionibus,  
ignominiaſ aſſici.*

**\*\*CASTĪGATOR**, ōris. *m.* *A chastiser, reprover, corrector: c. lacrimarum et inertium querelarum*, Liv. 1, 59: — *c. censorque minorum*, Hor.

**\*\*CASTIGĀTŌRĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to a chastiser or reprovcr*: c. solatium, *reproving, reproaching*, Plin. E. 5, 6, 10.

[CASTIGĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of castigo. II. Adj.  
A) *Scanty, confined*; i.e. *small in body*: c. pectus, Ov. Am.  
1, 5, 21:—c. frons, Stat. B) *Tamed, checked*: luxuria  
tanto castigatio, quanto posset esse liberior, August.:—cas-  
tigatissimæ disciplinæ, Gell.]

**CASTIGO.** 1. v. a. (castum-ago) \*I. *To keep in check, to bridle, tame, confine, restrain.* A) Prop. 1) Ut equum tenacem non parentem frenis asperioribus castigandum esse, Liv. 39, 25. 2) Meton. poet.: *To confine, with respect to place; insula castigatur aqua*, Sil. 12, 355: — c. examen in trutina, i. e. *to correct or rectify a sentence or judgement*, Pers.] B) Fig.: *populum coercere* — ita castigandæ plebi compositum senatus consultum, Tac. A. 6, 13: — *videsne, ut obmutuerit non sedatus corporis, sed castigatus animi dolor?* Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 extr. II. A) *To chastise, correct, punish, whether by word or deed: pueros matres et magistri c. solent, nec verbis solum, sed etiam verberibus*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27: — *laudat Pompeius . . segniores castigat atque incitat*, Cæs.: — *castigando increpandoque plus quam leniter agendo proficere*, Liv.: — c. alqm literis, Cæs.; *for which c. per literas, Tac.*: — in hoc me ipse castigo: — *with an objective clause: c. segnitium hominum atque inertiam* — c. nimiam lenitatem, Liv.: — c. moras, Virg. \*\*B) Meton.: *To correct any thing faulty, to amend: c. carmen*, Hor. A. P. 294: — *thus, c. verba amica*, Juv.: c. vitia sua, Plin. Paneg. — [Hence, Ital. *castigare*; Fr. *châtier*.]

**CASTIMŌNĪA**, *æ. f.* (*castus*) I. *Purity, especially chastity, as required for officiating in religious matters:* quæ sacra per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum flant, eadem per istius *stuprum ac flagitium* esse violata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45: — *caste jubet lex adire ad deos; animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia; nec tollit castimoniam corporis: — decem dierum c.*, Liv.: — *in the plur.:* superstitio castimoniarum, Plin. *II. Gen.:* *Purity of manners, morality:* qua in ætate nisi qui se ipse sua gravitate et c. et quum disciplina domestica tum etiam naturali quodam bono defenderat, Cic. Cœl. 5, 11.

## CASTRUM

tas for Minerva, Pall.] \*\*II. Gen.: Purity of manners, honesty, uprightness, Vitruv. 1, 1; Gell.; Macr.

[CASTĪTŪDO, *inis. f.* (castus) *I. q.* castitas, Att. ap. Non.]

1. CASTOR, ὄρις. m. (κάστορ) *A beaver, i. q. fiber,*  
Plin. 32. 3. 13.

2. **CASTOR**, *Græc. m. (Κάστωρ)* *The son of Tyndarus and Leda, the brother of Helena and Pollux. He and Pollux became a constellation (Gemini), invoked by sailors, Hor. E. 2, 1, 5; Ov.:—In the plur. Castores for Gemini, the constellation Gemini, Plin.*

CASTORĚUM, ei. n. (castor) *Castor-oil*, Plin. 8, 30, 49 :— *In the plur.*, Virg. : Plin.

[CASTOREÛS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Castor, Sen. poet.*]

[CASTÖRİNĀTUS, a, um. (castorinus) *Dressed in beaver-skins.* Sid.]

[CASTORINUS, a, um. (castor) *Of a beaver, M. Emp.*]

**CASTRA**, orum. *See* CASTRUM.

**\*\*CASTRĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *A castrating of animals, Col. 6. 26. 7:—A pruning or lopping of plants. Plin. 16. 40. 76.*

[CASTRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who castrates*, Eccl.]

[CASTRĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (castrator) *Relating to castration*,  
Pall.]

CASTRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (castro) [I. A castrating or  
gelling of animals, Pall.] \*\*II. A pruning or lopping  
of plants. Plin. 18. 9. 20.

[CASTRENSĪANI, ōrum. m. (castra) *Those who protect the boundary.* Cod. Just.]

[CASTRENSIĀRĪUS NEGOTIATOR. *One who sells or retails victuals in a camp. Inscr.*]

**CASTRENSIS**, e. (castra) *Of or belonging to the camp*: c. ratio et militaris, Cic. Coel. 5, 11:—c. latrocinium:—c. consilium, Liv.:—c. corona, *presented to him who first entered the enemy's camp, according to Gell.*:—c. verbum, *a military expression*, Plin.:—c. exsilium, i. e. *constant war service*, Just.

**\*\*CASTRO, I. v. a.** *To cut off, curtail.* I. Prop. A) *Gen. : c. caudas catulorum*, Col. 7, 12, 14: — *c. alvos apum, to take out the honey*, id. B) *Esp. 1) To castrate, geld*, Plin. 8, 51, 77. 2) *Of plants: To prune, lop*, Plin. 17, 20, 33. II. *Fig. : To lessen, weaken, diminish: c. vires*, Plin. 11, 18, 19.

CASTRUM, *i. n.* (perhaps related to *casa*, a hut) \*\*\*I.  
*In the sing.:* A castle, stronghold, fortress, for cast-  
 tellum, Nep. Alc. 9: — usually as a proper name: Castrum  
 Truentinum, a place in Picenum, now Torre Segura, Pompei.  
 ap. Cic.: — Castrum Novum, a Roman colony in Etruria,  
 south of Centumcellae, now the village Marinella, Liv.: —  
 another Castrum Novum in Picenum, now Giulio Nova. id.

II. In the plur. [another form *Castra*, æ. f., Att. ap. Non.] A) (Prop. a collection of soldiers' tents; hence) 1) A camp, encampment, with four gates: porta prætoriana, the principal gate, facing the enemy's camp; porta decumana, the postern gate; porta principalis dextra et sinistra, the lateral or side gates; Liv. 40, 27, and elsewhere: — c. stativa, a camp, head quarters, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12; Cæs.: — c. æstiva, summer quarters, Suet.: — c. hiberna, winter quarters, Liv.: — c. navalia, a station for ships, a naval station, Cæs.; Liv.: — c. ponere, munire, Cæs.: — c. communire, Liv.: — c. capere, Liv.: — c. facere, erigere, Tac.: — castris se tenere, Cæs.: c. movere, to break up, change the quarters, Cæs.: — also, c. promovere, id.: — c. movere retro and remove, Liv.: — castrorum filius, a cognomen of Caligula, because he was brought up in a camp, Suet.: — castrorum mater, a cognomen of the empress Faustina, because she accompanied her husband Marcus Aurelius in the war against the Quadi, a people of Moravia. Capit.: — [both appellations were afterwards used as titles of several emperors and empresses.] \*2) Fig.: A philosophical sect: in Epicuri nos adversarii nostri castra coniecimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: — nil cupientium c. petere, Hor. B) Meton. \*\*\*1) (Since the Romans pitched a camp after each day's

*march; hence*) *A day's march*: secundis castris pervenit ad Diem, *within two days' march*, Liv. 44, 7: — *thus*, tertiis, quintis, septimis, decimis, castris etc., Liv.; Tac. \*\*2) *Military service*: magnum in castris usum habuit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39: — *utilior in castris an melior in toga*, Vell. 3) *As proper names*: Castra Cornelia, an eminence on the North African coast, between Utica and the river Bagrada, Cæs. B. G. 2, 24: — Castra Julia, a town of Lusitania, *hodie Truxillo*, Plin.

[CASTŪLA, æ. f. *A female garment*, Varr. ap. Non.]

CASTŪLO, ōnis. f. (Καστούλων) *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cazorra*, Liv. 28, 19.

CASTŪLŌNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Castulo*, Liv. 22, 20: — *Subst.*: Castulonenses, ium. *Inhabitants of Castulo*, Plin. 3, 4.

1. CASTUS, a, um. *Morally pure, spotless, uncontaminated, unpolluted.* I. A) *Gen.*: considera, quis quem fraudasse dicatur: probus improbum, *perjurum castus* etc., Cic. R. C. 7, 21: — *quis hoc adolescente castior?* quis autem illo, qui maledicit, *impurior?* — *castissimus homo atque integerrimus*: — *populus frugi castusque verecundusque*, Hor.: — *qui (animi) se integros castosque servavissent*: — *thus*, mentes c. et integræ: — *res familiaris c. a cruore civili*: — *purissima et castissima vita*: — c. fides, *inviolable*, Sil.: — *conf.* c. Saguntum, id.: — c. signa, *marks of innocence*, Ov. [B) *Of style*: *Free from barbarisms, pure*: C. Cæsar sermonis præter alios suæ ætatis castissimi, Gell. 19, 8, 3.] II. *Esp.* \*\*A) *Chaste, continent, innocent, virtuous*: c. matres, Virg. Æ. 8, 665: — c. Minerva, Hor.: — c. Belleophon, id.: — *castus ab rebus veneris*, Col.: — [Poet. of inanimate objects: c. cubile, Catull.: — c. flos virginis, id.: — c. vultus, Ov.: — c. domus, Hor.] \*B) *Pious, religious, holy, sacred*: casti maneat in religione nepotes, Virg. Æ. 3, 409: — c. Æneas (*usually pious* Æ.), Hor.: — c. sacerdotes, Virg.: — *ego, qui castam concionem, sanctum campum defendo*, Cic. R. perd. 4: — *Of inanimate objects*: ebur ex inani corpore extractum haud satis c. donum deo: — *ara castis vineta verbenis*, Hor.: — c. lauro redimitus tempora, Ov.: — c. luci, Hor.: — *conf.* c. nemus, Tac.: — *bibendus castior annis*, Stat.

[2. CASTUS, ūs. (abl. also casto) m. (1. castus) *Religious abstinence from sensual indulgence*, Næv. ap. Non.; Arn.]

[CISŪLIS, e. (casus) I. *Accidental, casual, fortuitous*, Cod. Just. II. *Gramm.*: *Of or belonging to a case*, Prisc.]

[CISŪLITER, adv. *Accidentally, casually, fortuitously*, Sid.]

\*\*CĀSŪLA, æ. f. dem. (casa) I. *A little hut, a small house*, Plin. 35, 10, 37; Juv. [II. *A place where a corpse is kept, hypogeum*, Petr.]

[CASUMUNAR, aris. n. *The root of Amomum Zerumbet*, Fam. Scitamineæ, NL.]

CĀSUS, ūs. m. (cado) *A falling, falling down, a fall.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: c. nivis, Liv. 21, 35: — c. fluminum, Plin.: — *celsæ turres decidunt graviore casu*, Hor.: — c., quo infantes in terram toties deferuntur, Quint.: — c. vehiculi, Plin.: — *In the plur.*, Lucr.; Ov. II. *Fig.* [A) *Of time*: *Termination, end*: extremæ sub casum hiemis, Virg. G. 1, 340.] \*B) *A moral failure, a slip, fall, fault, a faux pas*: multas vias adolescentis lubricas natura ostendit, quibus illa insistere aut ingredi sine casu aliquo ac prolapsione vix posset, Cic. Cæl. 17 extr. C) 1) *That which occurs or comes to pass, an accident, hap, occurrence (usual both in the sing. and plur.)*: quid est aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid c., quid eventus, nisi, quum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? quo modo ergo id, quod temere fit cæco casu et volubilitate fortunæ, præsentiri et prædici potest? Cic. Div. 2, 6: — *tot sunt in corpore bona, tot extra corpus in casu atque fortuna*: — *hæc arma contra casus et eventus*: — c. humani: — c. rariores habet (fortuna): — *ad novos c. temporum novorum consiliorum rationes accommodare*: — c. futuros (reip.) longe prospicere: — *Adverb.* casu, *accidentally, by chance*: si hæc habent aliquam talem *necessitatem*, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna

putemus? — *id evenit non temere nec casu*: — *sive casu sive consilio deorum*: — casu Stalenus ipse non aderat. 2) *Esp.* a) *An unfortunate accident, a mishap*: quum meum illum casum tam horribilem, tam gravem, tam repentinum homines lugerent, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: — *ut quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, hunc apte et quiete ferat*: — *civitatis casum dolere*, Sall.: — *\*\*Euphemistically for death*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7; Suet. \*\*b) *A fortunate or happy event, a favourable opportunity*: aut vi aut dolis se casum victoriæ inventurum, Sall. Jug. 25: — c. præclari facinoris, id.: — c. pugnae, Tac.: — c. invadendæ Armeniæ, id.: — c. bene gerendæ rei, id. D) *In Gramm.*: A case: c. rectus, Cic. de Or. 48, 160; Quint.: — c. obliqui, Quint.: — c. nominativ, genitivo etc., id.: — c. Latinus sextus, *ablativ*, Varr.: — c. conversi, for ap. Gell. obliqui: — c. interrogandi, *the genitive*, Nigid. ap. Gell.

CĀTĀBATHMOS, i. m. (Καταβάθμος) *A district of Libya on the frontiers of Egypt, with a town bearing the same name*, Sall. Jug. 19.

[CĀTĀBŌLENSES, ium. *A class of persons who conveyed burdens on mules, a kind of muleteers*, Cod. Th.]

CĀTĀCĒCAUMĒNE, es. f. (κατακεκαυμένη, burnt, parched) *A district of Mysia, abounding in wine*, Vit. 8, 3.

CĀTĀCĒCAUMĒNTES, æ. (κατακεκαυμένων, sc. ὀ-vos) *Wine from Catacecaumene*, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

[CĀTĀCHĀNA, æ. f. (καταχήνη) *A tree inoculated with the sprigs or branches of various fruit trees*, M. Aur. ap. Front.]

[CĀTĀCHRĒSIS, is. f. (κατάχρησις) *Use of a word in an improper sense, i. q. abusus, according to Fest.*]

[CĀTĀCLĀSIS, eos. f. (κατάκλισις) *A fracture*, NL.]

[CĀTĀCLEIS, idos. f. (κατακλείς) *A part near the neck*, NL.]

[CĀTĀCLISTA VĒSTIS (κατάκλιστον ἱμάτιον) *A garment kept for the best, a festival robe*, App.]

[CĀTĀCLISTĪCUS, a, um. *Of a cataclista*, Venant.]

[CĀTĀCLYSMOS, i. m. (κατακλυσμός) I. *An inundation*, Eccl. II. *In Medic.*: *A fomenting of a diseased part of the body by pouring water upon it, a cataclysm*, C. Aur.]

\*\*CĀTĀDRŌMUS, i. m. (κατάδρομος) *An extended rope inclining downwards, for rope-dancers*, Suet. Ner. 11.

CĀTĀDŪPA, orum. n. (Κατάδουπα) *The fall of the Nile near Cyene, now Chellal*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: *the inhabitants of the vicinity were called Catadupi*, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

[CĀTĒGIS, idis. f. (καταιγίς) *A tempest, hurricane*, App.]

[CĀTĀGĒLĀSĪMUS, a, um. (καταγελοῖσμος) *That serves for laughter or derision*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 50.]

[CĀTAGMA, atis. n. (κάταγμα) *A fracture of a bone*, NL.]

\*\*CĀTĀGRĀPHUS, a, um. (κατάγραφος) *Painted, coloured, variegated*, Catull. 25, 7: — *Subst.*: Catagrapha, orum. n. *Profiles*, Plin. 35, 8, 34.

CĀTĀGŪSA, æ. f. (κατάγουσα, leading down) *A statue of Proxiteles, representing Ceres leading down Proserpine to Pluto*, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

[CĀTĀLECTA, orum. n. (κατάλεκτα) *The title of a collection of poems, erroneously ascribed to Virgil*, Aus.]

[CĀTĀLECTĪCUS, a, um. (καταληκτικός) C. *versus, a verse short by one syllable at the end*, Prisc.]

[CĀTĀLECTUS, a, um. (κατάληκτος) I. q. catalectic, Diom.]

[CĀTĀLEPSIS, eos. f. (κατάληψις) *A disease, characterised by sudden suspension of the action of the senses and the power of motion, catalepsy*, NL.]

[CĀTĀLŌGUS, i. m. (κατάλογος) I. *An enumerating, enumeration*, Hieron. II. *A list of names, a catalogue*, Macr.]

[CĀTĀLYSIS, eos. f. (κατάλυσις) *A chemical elementary solution*, NL.]

[CĀTĀMĒNĪA, orum. n. (κατά-μήν) *Menstruation*, NL.]

[CATAMĪTUS, i. m. *An old form for Ganymedes, acc. to Fest.*]

[CATAMPO. *A game unknown to us, according to Fest.*]

## CATANA

CATANA, æ. See CATINA.

CĀTĀNANCE, es. f. (κατανάγνη) *A magic herb, said to possess the property of instilling love, Plin. 27, 8, 35.*

CĀTĀŌŌŪA, æ. f. (Καταονία) *A district in the south of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 3, 3.*

[CĀTĀPHĀGAS, æ. m. (καταφαγᾶς) *A great eater, a glutton, Petr. S. 39, 9.*

[CĀTĀPHŌRA, æ. f. (καταφῶρω) *Drowsiness with loss of power, the first stage of coma, NL.*

[CĀTĀPHRACTA, æ. f. (cataphractus) *A breastplate, NL.*

[CĀTĀPHRACTĀRIUS, a, um. (cataphractes) *Furnished with a breast-plate or coat of mail, Lampr.*

CĀTĀPHRACTES, æ. m. (καταφρακτής) *An iron breast-plate, Tac. H. 1, 79.*

CĀTĀPHRACTUS, a, um. (κατάφρακτος) *That wears a breast-plate, Liv. 37, 40; Prop.*

\*\*CĀTĀPLASMA, ætis. n. (dat. plur. cataplasma, Cels.) *In Medic. : A cataplasm, poultice, Cels. 3, 19; Plin.*

[CĀTĀPLASMO, are. v. a. (cataplasma) *To furnish with a cataplasm, C. Aur.*

[CĀTĀPLEXIS, eos. f. (κατάπληξις) *An apoplectic seizure or stroke of any part of the body, NL.*

\*CĀTĀPLUS, i. m. (κατάπλους) *The arrival of a ship in port, Cic. R. Post. 14, 40; Mart.*

\*\*CĀTĀPŌTĪUM, ii. n. (καταπότιον) *A pill, Cels. 4, 8; Plin.*

[CĀTĀPRŌBĀTES, æ. m. *A plumb-line, Isid.*

\*\*CĀTĀPULTA, æ. f. (καταπέλτης) *I. A military engine for discharging arrows, lances, etc., a catapult, Vitr. 10, 15; Veg. [II. Meton. : A missile thrown or hurled, Plaut. Curc. 3, 24.]*

[CĀTĀPULTĀRIUS, a, um. (catapulta) *Of or belonging to a catapult, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11.*

\*\*CĀTĀRACTA (catarracta), æ. f. and CATARRACTES, æ. m. (καταράκτης or καταράκτης) *I. A waterfall, esp. that of the Nile, Plin. 5, 9, 10; Sen. II. Milit. : A portcullis, Liv. 27, 28; Veg. III. A flood-gate, a sluice in a river, Plin. E. 10, 69, 4. IV. An aquatic bird (that pounces down quickly), Plin. 10, 44, 61.*

[V. An inspissation of the crystalline humour, cataract : c. lenticularis, of the lens; c. capsularis, the membranous cataract, NL.]

CĀTĀRACTES, æ. m. (Καταράκτης) *A river of Pamphylia, now Duden, Plin. 5, 27, 26.*

[CĀTĀRACTRĪA, æ. f. Facetè : *A fictitious word for a kind of spice, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 47.*

[CĀTARRHĀLIS, e. (catarrhus) *Of or relating to a catarrh : febris c., a fever brought on by a catarrh, NL.*

[CĀTARRHUS, i. m. (κατάρρῳς) *A catarrh, M. Emp. : c. acutus, c. chronicus, c. suffocativus, NL.*

[CĀTASCŌPIUM, ii. n. *A spy-ship, Gell. 10, 25 extr.*

[CĀTASCŌPUS, i. m. (κατασκοπος) *A spy-ship (in pure Latin, navigium speculatorium), Auct. B. Afr. 26.]*

\*\*CĀTASTA, æ. f. (κατάστασις) *A stage on which slaves were exposed for sale, Plin. 35, 18, 57; Suet. : — a scaffold used at the execution of malefactors, or an instrument of torture, Prud.*

[CĀTASTALTĪCUS, a, um. (κατασταλτικός) *In Medic. : That has an impeding effect, Veg.*

[CĀTASTATICE, es. f. (καταστατική) *A plant, i. q. scelestata, App.*

[CĀTASTĒMA, atis. n. (κατάστημα) *In Astron. : The usual position of a star, Veg.*

[CĀTASTRŌPHA, æ. f. (καταστροφή) *The point round which any thing turns, a catastrophe, Petr. S. 54, 3.]*

## CATERVARIUS

CATATECHNOS, i. See CATATEXITECHNOS.

\*\*CĀTĀTĒXITECHNOS, i. n. (κατατεχίτεχνος, spoiling by an excess of art) *A cognomen of the artist Callimachus, Plin. 34, 8, 19 : — also, Catatechnos (κατάτεχνος), Vitr. 4, 1.*

\*\*CĀTĀTŌNUS, a, um. (κατάτονος) *Extending downwards, Vitr. 10, 15.*

[CĀTAX, æis. *Lame, maimed, Luc. ap. Fest.*

[CĀTE, adv. *Carefully, prudently, cautiously, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 3; Cic. Ar. 304.]*

[CĀTĒCHĒSIS, is. f. (κατήχησις) *Catechetical instruction, Eccl.*

[CĀTĒCHISMUS, i. m. (κατηχισμός) *A catechism, Eccl.*

[CĀTĒCHISTA, æ. m. (κατηχιστής) *A catechist, Eccl.*

[CĀTĒCHIZŌ, are. v. a. (κατηχίζω) *To catechize, Eccl.*

[CATECHU, ind. *A kind of Acacia, Fam. Leguminosæ, NL.*

[CĀTĒCHŌMĒNUS, i. m. and -A, æ. f. (κατηχούμενος, η) *One that is yet under elementary instruction in religion, a catechumen, a novice, Eccl.*

[CĀTĒGŌRĪA, æ. f. (κατηγορία) *I. Accusation, Hieron.*

*II. In Logic : A category, i. q. prædicamentum, Sid.]*

[CĀTĒGŌRĪCUS, a, um. (κατηγορικός) *Of or belonging to a category, categorical, Sid.]*

[CĀTĒJA, æ. f. (a German word) *A kind of javelin or lance, Virg. Æ. 7, 741.]*

[1. CĀTELLA, æ. f. dem. (canis) *A little dog, Mart. 3, 82, 19.]*

\*\*2. CĀTELLA, æ. f. dem. (catena) *A small chain, Liv. 39, 31; Hor.*

[CĀTELLŪLUS, dem. from catellus, Diom.]

\*1. CĀTELLUS, i. m. dem. (catulus, canis) *A little dog, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103.*

[2. CĀTELLUS, i. m. dem. (catena) *A small chain, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13.]*

CĀTĒNA, æ. f. [I. *A wooden bracket, brace, etc. for holding two beams together, Cat. R. R. 18, 9; Vitr.* II. *A chain; used as a fetter, a fetter, shackle, etc.; usually in the plur. : catenas injicere alqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41 : — in catenas conjicere alqm, Cæs. ; Liv. : — conf. in catenas mittere alqm : — solvere ex catenis alqm, A. Her. ; Tac. : — [Meton. poet. : A chain, i. e. a series of objects connected with each other, Lucr.] B) Fig. : A boundary, constraint, fetter : legum sacramentum catenis constrictus, Cic. Sen. 7 : — quæ (præcepta) apprehensa Græci magis in catenas ligant Quint. : — [in the sing., Hor.] — [Hence, Fr. chaîne.]*

\*\*CĀTĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (catena) *Of or belonging to a chain : c. canis, a dog fastened by a chain, Sen. de Ira, 3, 37.*

\*\*CĀTĒNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A binding by chains or other bands; hence, a bracket, brace, clincher, Vitr. 2, 9.*

\*\*CĀTĒNĀTUS, a, um. (catena) *I. Furnished or bound with a chain, fettered, in chains, Hor. Ep. 7, 8; Quint. II. Connected, as if by a chain, e. g. of a verse : versus ex pluribus syllabis catenati, Quint. 1, 1, 37 : — c. labores, uninterrupted, Mart.*

\*\*CĀTĒNO, are. v. a. (catena) *To chain together, to bind with chains, Col. 6, 19, 2.*

[CĀTĒNŪLA, æ. f. *Another form for 2. CATELLUS, P. Nol.]*

CĀTERVA, æ. f. *Any great number of men in company, a troop, crowd. I. Gen. : Postumius obviam cum bene magna c. sua venit, Cic. Mur. 33, 69 : — vagari magnā cum c. toto foro : — conf. volitare per forum cum magnā c. togatorum : — In the plur. : catervæ testium : — c. contra dicentium : — [of animals : c. avium, Virg. : — of things : c. incondita verborum, Gell.] II. Esp. \*\*A) *In Milit. : A division of an army, troop, battalion, especially of barbarians, but legiones of Roman soldiers, Tac. A. 1, 56; Hor. [B) A company of actors, Plaut. Capt. extr.]**

CĀTERVĀRIUS, a, um. (caterva) *Of or belonging to a troop : c. pugiles, that fight in crowds or bands, Suet. Aug. 45.*

**\*\*CĀTERVĀTIM**, adv. (caterva) *In companies or crowds*, Sall. Jug. 97; Liv.

[CĀTHARSIS, eos. f. (κάθαρσις) *A cleansing, purging*, NL.]

[CĀTHARTĪCUM, i. n. (καθαρτικόν) *I. A means of cleansing*, Eccl. *II. In Medic. : A means or remedy for purging, a purgative*, NL.]

[CĀTHĒDRA, æ. f. (καθῆδρα) *I. A raised seat, a seat with cushions and a back, especially used by women*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 91: — *a sedan chair*, Juv.: — *a professor's chair*, id.

*II. Meton. A) C. molles, effeminate women*, Juv. *B) A professorship, the duty or office of a teacher*, Aus.]

[CĀTHĒDRĀLĪCĪUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (cathedra) *Of or belonging to a seat or an arm-chair*, Mart. 10, 13.]

[CĀTHĒDRĀLIS, e. for cathedrarius, Dig.]

**\*\*CĀTHĒDRĀRĪUS**, a, um. (cathedra) *Of or belonging to an arm-chair : c. subsellia*, Dig.: — *c. philosophi, teaching*, Sen. B. Vit. 10.

[CĀTHĒTER, ēris. m. (καθετήρ) *A surgical instrument that is introduced into the vesica*, C. Aur.]

[CĀTHĒTERISMUS, i. m. (καθετηρισμός) *The application of the catheter*, NL.]

**\*\*CATHĒTUS**, i. f. (κάθετος) *A perpendicular line*, Vit. 3, 3.

[CĀTHŌLICE, adv. *I. Universally, generally*, Eccl. *II. Catholically*, Eccl.]

[CĀTHŌLICUM, i. n. (catholicus) *A general remedy, a panacea*, NL.]

[CĀTHŌLICUS (cath. Prud.), a, um. (καθολικός) *I. Universal*, Eccl. *II. Orthodox, catholic*, Eccl.]

[CĀTHYPNĪA, æ. f. (κατὰ-θνυος) *A deep sleep*, NL.]

CĀTĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the philosopher Catus : C. spectra, the spectres of Catus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16.

[CATIFONS, ontis. m. *A small river near Rome, acc. to Fest.*

CĀTĪLĪNA, æ. m. L. Sergius C. *A contemporary of Cicero, notorious as the leader of a conspiracy.*

CĀTĪLĪNĀRĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Catiline : C. seminarium*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: — *C. bellum*, Quint.

[CĀTĪLLĀTĪO, *A licking of plates, as it were; an opprobrious term for plundering the provinces, acc. to Fest.*

[1. CĀTĪLLO, are. v. a. (catillus) *To lick plates*, Plant. Cas. 3, 2, 2.]

[2. CĀTĪLLO, ōnis. m. (one who licks plates; hence, in general) *A glutton, gourmand*, Lucil. ap. Macr.]

1. CĀTILLUS, i. m. [in the plur. catilla, orum. n. Petr.]

*I. A small plate*, Col. 12, 57, i. *II. Meton. : Of things in the shape of a plate. A) The ornament of a scabbard*, Plin. 33, 12, 54. *[B) The upper millstone*, Dig.]

[2. CĀTILLUS (Cātillus, Hor. : Cātillus, Stat.), i. n. *Brother of Tiburtus, one of the founders of Tibur*, Virg. Æ. 2, 672.]

CĀTĪNA or CĀTĀNA, æ. [Cātāne, ēs. Sil.] f. (Κατάνη) *A town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, now Catania*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75; Plin.

CĀTĪNĒNSIS, e. and CĀTĪNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Catina : L. Manlius C. from Catina*, C. Fam. 13, 30: — *In the plur. : Catinienses, ium. n. The inhabitants of Catina*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49.

[CĀTĪNUM, i. n. for catinus, Cat. R. R. 84.]

CĀTĪNUS, i. m. (Sicil. κάτνον) *I. A dish, platter; also a saucepan, pot*, Varr. 1, 63; Hor.: — *a crucible*, Plin.: — *the boiler (as it were) of a machine*, Vit. *II. Meton. : c. saxi, a cavern*, Plin. 34, 12, 32.

CĀTĪUS, ii. m. *I. An Epicurean philosopher*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. *II. A fictitious name*, ap. Hor. S. 2, 4, 1, 88.

*III. A Roman deity, the protectress of youth*, August.

[CATLASTER, tri. m. (contr. for catulaster) *A boy, lad, youth*, Vit. 8, 4.]

CĀTO, ōnis. m. *I. A cognomen of several celebrated men of the gens Porcia. Thus M. Porcius Cato, with the cognomen*

Censorius, on account of his severity, Cic. Brut. *II. M. Porcius Cato, the younger, enemy of Cæsar, who killed himself after the battle of Pharsalus, near Utica; whence he was called Uticensis. III. Valerius Cato, of Gaul, a grammarian and poet, in the time of Sylla*, Catull. 56; Suet. Gramm. 2.

CĀTŌBLĒPAS, æ. m. (κατῶβλεψ or κατῶβλέπων, looking down) *A kind of bullock in Africa*, Plin. 8, 21, 32.

CĀTŌCHĪTES, æ. m. (κατοχίτης) *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

[CĀTŌCHUS, i. m. (κατέχω) *A complete numbness of the limbs, catalepsy with rigidity of the muscles*, NL.]

[CĀTŌMĪDĪO, are. v. a. (κατωμίջω) *To lay any one across the shoulders of another, and flog him*, Petr. S. 132, 2.]

[CATOMITARI or CATOMECARIL *A word of unknown signification*, Enn. ap. Serv. Virg.]

CĀTŌNĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cato : C. familia*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

CĀTŌNĪNI, orum. m. *The party or friends of Cato Uticensis*, Cic. Fam. 7, 25.

[CĀTŌNĪUM, ii. n. (κάτω) *The infernal regions*, Laber. ap. Gell. : *ambiguously with Catonini*, Cic. Fam. 7, 25.]

CĀTŌPYRĪTES, æ. m. (κατοπυρίτης) *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 58: *Another species : Cātōpyritis, f. (κατοπυρίτης).*

CĀTORCHITES VINUM. (κατορχίτης οἶνος) *Wine made from figs*, Plin. 14, 16, 19.

[CATTA, æ. f. *A species of animal unknown to us, perhaps a weasel (αἰλουρος)*, Mart. 13, 69.]

CATTI, orum. See CHATTI.

[CĀTŪLA, æ. f. *A little dog*, Prop. 4, 3, 55.]

[CĀTŪLĀRIA PORTA. *A gate of Rome, so called after the sacrifices of dogs which took place there, according to Fest.*

[CATULASTER. See CATLASTER.]

**\*\*CĀTŪLĪNA**, æ. f. (sc. caro) *Dogs' meat*, Plin. 29, 4, 14; *conf. the following Article.*

[CĀTŪLĪNUS, a, um. (catulus) *Of or belonging to a little dog : c. caro*, Plant. ap. Fest.]

[CĀTŪLĪO, ire. v. n. (catulus) *To desire the male; said of bitch, as a dog*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 11: — *of a she wolf*, Laber. ap. Non.]

**\*\*CĀTŪLĪTĪO** or contr. CATLĪTĪO, ōnis. f. *The desire of copulation*, Plin. 16, 25, 39.

[CĀTŪLLĀNUS, a, um. *Of Catullus*, Mart. 11, 6, 14.]

CĀTULLUS, i. m. C. Valerius C. *I. A celebrated Roman poet of Sirmio, near Verona, born in 87, B. C. II. A mimograph in the time of Juvenal*, Juv. 8, 186.

[CĀTŪLŌTĪCUS, a, um. (κατουλωτικός) *That is useful to remove scars : c. medicamentum*, Veg.]

1. CĀTŪLUS, i. m. dem. (canis) *I. A young dog : omnia in perfectis et maturis esse meliora, ut in equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo*, Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38. *II. Meton. \*\*A) The young of other animals; as, lions, tigers, wolves, serpents, etc.* Ov. M. 13, 547; Hor.; Virg. *B) A kind of chain*, Lucil. ap. Non.

2. CĀTŪLUS, i. m. *A cognomen of the gens Lutatia.*

CĀTŪRĪGES, um. m. *A Gallic tribe in the ancient Dauphiné*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10.

1. CĀTUS, a, um. (a word of Sabine origin for acutus)

[*I. Prop. : That has a clear sound*, Enn. ap. Varr.] *II. Fig. \*A) In a good sense : Clear-sighted : quis prudentem et, ut ita dicam, catum non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicet?* Cic. Leg. 1, 16: — [*Poet. with inf.*, Hor. : *with gen.*, Aus. *B) In a bad sense : Cunning, crafty, sly, callidus*, Plaut. Pa. 2, 3, 5; Hor.]

[2. CĀTUS, i. m. *A tom cat*, Pall. Hence, Ital. gatto, Fr. chat.]

## CAUCALIS

CAUCĀLIS, *idis. f.* (καυκάλις) *An umbelliferous plant, Bur-parsley, Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin. 22, 22, 40.*

[CAUCĀSIOĒNA, *æ. m.* (Caucasus-gigno) *Born on Mount Caucasus, Sid.*

**\*CAUCĀSĪUS, a, am.** *Of or belonging to Caucasus, Caucasian: C. montes, Mel. 1, 10, 13:—C. volucres, Virg.*

CAUCĀSUS, *i. m.* (Καύκασος) *A chain of high and rough mountains in Asia between the Pontus Euxinus and Caspian Sea, Plin. 6, 13, 15; Cic.*

[CAUCŪLATOR, *ōria. m.* I. *A reckoner (ψηφιστής), for calculator, Gloss.* II. *A sorcerer, ML.*

CAUCI, *orum.* See CHAUCI.

[CAUCUS, *i. m.* (καύκα) *A kind of drinking-vessel, Eccl.*

CAUDA (*cōda*, *Varr.*), *æ. f.* I. *A tail, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 222; Plin.:—Prov.: caudam jactare popello, to flatter the people, Pers.:—caudam trahere, to wear a fool's cap (lit. to have a tail stuck on, as by boys in sport), Hor.:—c. leonem facit, the lion is known by his tail, Quint.—facetiously, the tail, i. e. the end of a word: c. Verris, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78.* [II. *Meton.* A) *I. q. membrum virile, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45.* B) *In Anat.: c. pancreatis, the extremity of the pancreas:—c. equina, the inferior extremity of the spinal marrow, NL.*

[Hence, *Ital. coda, Fr. queue.*

[CAUDĒUS, *a, um.* *Of wood, wooden: c. cistella, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 65.*

CAUDEX (*cōdex*), *icis. m.* I. *The stem or trunk of a tree, a block, Plin. 16, 30, 53; Virg.; Ov.:—[as a term of reproach, blockhead, Ter. II. Meton.: A ship, according to Sen. B. Vit. 13.]*

[CAUDICĀLIS, *e.* (caudex) *Of or belonging to the stem of a tree: c. provincia, the duty of clearing wood, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25.*

**\*CAUDICĀRIUS (cod.), a, um.** (caudex) *Of or belonging to the stem of a tree, c. naves, made of the green trunks of trees, Sall. ap. Non.:—[Subst.: Caudicarii, orum. m. Persons that navigated such vessels, Cod. Th.]*

[CAUDICĒUS, *a, um.* (caudex) *Of the stem of a tree, Ans.]*

CAUDĪNUS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to Caudium: furculæ C., Liv. 9, 2:—C. praelium, Cic. de Sen. 12, 41:—C. leones, Quint.*

CAUDĪUM, *ii. n.* *A small town of Samnium, celebrated for the mountainous pass, where the Roman army was shut up by the Samnites in the year of Rome 434, Cic. Off. 3, 30.*

[CAULĒ, *arum. f.* (probably from cavile) *A hollow, opening, Lucr. 2, 951: a stall, Virg. Æ. 9, 60: an inclosure, Inscr.]*

CAULĪAS, *æ. m.* (καυλίας) *Made from the stem: c. succus, Plin. 19, 3, 15.*

[CAULICŪLATUS, *a, um.* (cauliculus) *Furnished with a stem or stalk: c. rami, App.]*

CAULICŪLUS, *i. m.* (caulis) I. *A stalk or stem of plants, Plin. 23, 7, 63; Cels.* II. *Meton. in Arch.: An ornament of columns, Vitruv. 4, 1.*

CAULIS (*cōl.*), *is. m.* (καυλός) I. A) *A stalk or stem of a plant, Plin. 18, 12, 30; Col.* B) *Esp.: The stalk of a cabbage, a cabbage, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Hor.*

**\*II. Meton.: A thing resembling a stalk: c. pennæ, a quill, Plin. 11, 39, 94:—i. q. membrum virile, Cels. 6, 19, 2.** [Hence, *Ital. cavolo, Fr. chou.*

CAULŌDES, *is.* (καυλώδης) *Like or of the nature of a stalk or stem: c. brassica, Plin. 20, 9, 33.*

[CAULON, *onia.* *Another form for Caulonia, Ov. M. 15, 105; Virg.]*

CAULŌNĪA, *æ. f.* *A town of the Bruttii, near the modern Castel Vetere, Liv. 27, 12.*

[CAUNĒ, *A secondary form for caunæ, figs, Col. 10, 414.]*

CAUNĒÆ, *arum. f.* (sc. ficus) *Figs from Caunus, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84.*

222

## CAUSA

CAUNĒI or CAUNĪI, *orum. m.* *The inhabitants of Caunus, Cic. Fam. 13, 56.*

**\*CAUNĪTES, is.** (Καυνίτης) *Of or belonging to Caunus: C. sal, Plin. 31, 9, 45.*

CAUNUS, *i. f.* (Καῦνος) *An ancient town on the coast of Caria, now Kopti, Plin. 5, 28, 29; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84.*

CAUPO [cupo according to Charis], *ōnis. m.* I. *A retailer; a publican, innkeeper, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 51; Hor.:—[Adj.: covetous, avaricious: c. miles, Hor. (an old reading, campo.) II. Fig.: c. sapientiae, Tert.]*

CAUPŌNA, *æ. f.* (caupo) [I. *She who retails, or keeps an inn, a landlady, App.]* II. *A tavern, inn, public-house, Cic. Pis. 22; Hor.*

[CAUPŌNĀRĪA, *æ. f.* (καπηλική) *A female huckster, Gloss.]*

[CAUPŌNĀRĪUS, *ii. m.* (καπηλός) *A male huckster, Gloss.]*

[CAUPŌNĪUM, *ii. n.* (caupo) *An inn, a tavern, Dig.]*

[CAUPŌNĪUS, *a, um.* (caupo) *Of or relating to a tavern or eating-house: c. puer, a waiter, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 19:—c. taberna, Dig.:—c. artes exercere, to keep a tavern, Just.]*

[CAUPŌNOR, *ari. v. dep.* (caupo) *To keep a tavern, to sell as a huckster, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12.]*

**\*CAUPŌNŪLA, æ. f. dem.** (caupona) *A small inn or tavern, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.*

[CAUPŪLUS, *i. m.* *A kind of small vessel, Gell. 10, 25.]*

CAURUS (*cōrus*), *i. m.* *The north-west wind, Cæs. B. G. 5, 7; Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 16.*

CAUSA (caussa), *æ. f.* *That through or on account of which any thing happens or is done; a cause, reason, motive, occasion.* I. *Gen.* A) *C. ea est, quæ id efficit, cujus est c., ut vulnus mortis, cruditas morbi, ignis ardoris: itaque non sic c. intelligi debet, ut quod cuique antecedit, id ei c. sit, sed quod cuique efficienter antecedit, Cic. Fat. 15, 34:—semen et c. bellorum:—c. atque fons rei:—tenere rerum rationes et causas:—animadvertitur, quanta illa res sit, ne major cura et opera suscipiatur, quam c. postulet:—causam haberi ad alqd:—causam rei invenire:—causam moriendi nancisci:—causam probabilem, justam asserre:—causam justam dare alicui:—conf. omnino nulla c. justa cuiquam esse potest contra patriam arma capiendi; and, nec erit justior in senatum non veniendi morbi c. quam mortis:—thus, justissima c. ad alqm defendendum:—affert alqd alicui causam explicandæ philosophiæ, gives cause or rise:—quid causæ est, cur, quod etc.?—conf. satisne causæ est, quare etc.? B) In Abl.: causa, Prep. (placed after the noun) *On account of, for the sake of: aut voluptates omittuntur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum c. aut dolores suscipiuntur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic. Fin. 1, 10 extr.:—ut hoc honoris mei c. suscipias:—vestra magis hoc c. volebam quam mea:—deus omnia nostrâ c. facit:—alienâ potius c. quam suâ, Quint.:—separated from its Gen.: si amicitia quid c. factum dicetur:—exempli c., see EXEMPLUM.* II. *Esp.* **\*A) In a pregnant sense, for***

**justa c.: Sufficient or good reason, just cause: cum c. accedere ad accusandum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8:—thus, facere alqd cum c.:—conf. quod nos cum c. dicimus, id illi totum diem et sine c.:—res causam solum non habet, ceteris rebus abundat.** **\*B) A reason (whether true or not) for any unjust action; an excuse, pretext, subterfuge: muri causam opposuit (Romulus) speciem honestatis neque probabilem nec sane idoneam, alleged the circumstance respecting the wall as an excuse, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 41:—tu C. Cæsari causam belli contra patriam inferendi dedisti:—thus, interim belli causas confingit, Tac.:—c. jurgii, Phædr.:—per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, under the pretext, Cæs. C) 1) In Law, A cause, matter, case: c. capituli aut famæ, Cic. Fam. 9, 21:—c. privâtæ:—c. publicæ:—causam suscipere, agere, constituere, declamitare, defendere, perorare, obtinere, perdere:—causâ desistere:—causâ cadere, to lose one's suit, see CADŌ:—causam dicere, to carry on a defence, or plead in a suit for one's self or for others, to lead the defence, to defend a cause:—c. judicatur ab alqo. **\*2) Meton.: Out of a court of justice.****

a) *A party, interest of a party*: ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur, Cic. Lig. 9, 27: — nemini in illa c. studio et cupiditate concederet: — c. suarum partium, Quint.: — c. C. Caesaris melior, id. b) *An intimate connection or relationship*: explicare breviter, quæ mihi sit ratio et c. cum Cassare, Cic. P. C. 17, 40: — *conf.* quicum tibi affinitas, societas, omnes denique causæ et necessitudines veteres intercedebant. c) *In a still more general sense; circumstance, situation*: ut nonnumquam mortem sibi ipse consciscere aliquis debeat, alius in eadem c. non debeat. Num etiam alia in c. M. Cato fuit, alia ceteri, qui se in Africa Cæsari tradiderunt? Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112: — *Regulus erat in meliore c. quam etc.*: — in hoc genere mea c. est, ut etc. d) *A business, concern*: cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, *had charged with the commission*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73. D) *In Rhet.*: The topic of a discourse, Cic. Top. 21, and elsewhere. E) *In Medic.*: Morbid state, disease: hæc quidem sanis facienda sunt, tantum causam metuentibus, Cels. 3, 3: — *utilissimum est ad omnes inde causas*, Plin.: — c. santica, Tib.: — [Hence, Ital. *coxa*; Fr. *cause, chose*.]

[CAUSALIS, e. (causa) I. Of or belonging to a cause, causal, LL. II. In Gramm.: c. conjunctions, which show the reason of what has been premised, e. g. nam, enim, Gramm.]

[CAUSALITER, adv. From causes, causally, Eccl.]

[CAUSARIE, adv. From ill health, Dig.]

\*\*CAUSARIUS, a, um. (causa, IL E) I. Sick, rather indisposed, Sen. Q. Nat. 1 præf.; Plin. 25, 5, 25. II. In Milit.: That has been dismissed on account of ill health, invalid: Tertius exercitus ex causariis senioribusque scribatur, qui urbi mœnibusque præsidio sit, Liv. 6, 6: — [c. missio, a dismissal from military service on account of ill health, Dig.]

\*\*CAUSATE, adv. (causa) With reason: quanto nos causatius defendimur, with how much more reason, Plin. H. N. præf. § 8.

[CAUSATIO, ōnia f. (causa) I. Excuse, Gell. 20, 1, 30. II. Indisposition, sickness, Pall.]

[CAUSATIVUS, a, um. (causa) I. Of or belonging to a suit at law, M. Cap. II. In Gramm.: c. casus, the accusative case, Prisc.]

[CAUSULA, æ. f. (καυλία) I. A white Macedonian hat with a broad brim to shelter from the heat, Plant. Mil. 4, 4, 42. II. A kind of shelter for besiegers, Veg.]

[CAUSIDICALIS, e. (causidicus) Of or belonging to an advocate, Front.]

[CAUSIDICATIO, ōnia f. (causidicus) An advocating, the duty of an advocate or pleader, Front.]

[CAUSIDICATUS, ūs. m. A carrying on a suit at law, (δυσλόγια), Gloss.]

[CAUSIDICINA, æ. f. (causidicus) The office of an advocate or pleader, Amm.]

CAUSIDICUS, i. m. (causa-dico) An advocate, pleader [contemptuously, opp. 'orator']: non enim causidicum nescio quem neque proclamatorem, aut rabulam hoc sermone nostro conquirimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202.

[CAUSIFICOR, ari. v. n. (causa-facio) To pretend, to make pretexts or excuses, to allege, Plant. Aul. 4, 10, 25; App.]

CAUSOR (causor): 1. v. dep. (causa) [I. A) 1) To carry on a suit at law, or a defence, to defend a cause, to plead, Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 2) Fig.: To discuss, dispute, debate, controvert, Lucr. 1, 399. B) Meton.: To dispute or contend with anybody respecting any thing, LL.] \*\*II. To adduce any thing as a pretext or excuse; to allege, pretend: ipse valetudinem excusans, patri animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv. 23, 8: — c. consensum patrum, id.: — c. valetudinem, Tac.: — c. adversam patris voluntatem, id.: — c. diei tempus, Curt.: — with an objective clause, Liv.: — with quod, Suet.; Dig.: — *absol.*, Virg.]

[CAUSTICE, æ. f. (καυστική) A caustic plant, I. q. scelerata, App.]

\*\*CAUSTICUM, i. n. (sc. medicamentum) (καυστικόν) I. A caustic, or escharotic remedy, Plin. 26, 8, 39. [IL. In Chem.: A caustic, escharotic, NL.]

\*\*CAUSTICUS, a, um. (καυστικός) I. Burning, caustic, corrosive, mordant: c. vis, Plin. 32, 10, 53. [IL. In Chem.: To denote pure combinations of oxygen; ammonium c., calci c., NL.]

\*CAUSULA, æ. f. dem. \*I. A trifling lawsuit: Lysias parvarum rerum causulas scripsit, Cic. O. Gen. 3. [IL. A trifling or trivial occasion, Auct. B. Afr. 54.]

[CAUSUS, i. m. (καῶ) Ardent intermitting fever, NL.]

CAUTE, adv. I. Act.: Cautiously, prudently: c. pedetentimque dicere, Cic. Cluent. 41 extr.: — quid occultius conari et efficere cautius potuit? — *cautissime tractare aliquid*: — quam cautissime navigare. II. Pass.: With security, with bail or warranty: aliter nec c. nec jure fieri potest, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 1.

[CAUTELA, æ. f. (cautus) I. Caution, precaution, App. II. In Law for cautio: Security, bail, Dig.]

[CAUTER, ēris. m. (καυτήρ) I. Another form for cauterium. A branding-iron, Pall. II. Meton.: A wound made with a branding-iron, Prud.]

[CAUTERIO, are. v. a. (canterium) To burn; hence, fig. to brand, mark, Eccl.]

[CAUTERISATIO, ōnis. f. (canterium) A burning (with a branding-iron), cauterisation, NL.]

CAUTERIUM, ii. n. (καυτήριον) I. A branding-iron, an instrument used for branding, Plin. 25, 8, 29. [IL. An instrument used in encaustic painting, Dig.]

[CAUTERIZO, are. v. a. (καυτηρίζω) To burn with a hot iron, to brand, Veg.]

[CAUTEROMA, ōtis. n. (cautor) A brand, a mark made by branding, LL.]

\*\*CAUTES [cautis, Prud.], is. f. A crag, peaked rock: naves nihil saxa et cautes timebant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: — c. duræ, Ov.; Virg.

[CAUTIM, adv. (cautus) Cautiously, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 30.]

CAUTIO, ōnia f. (caveo). A guarding or taking care of one's self, caution, cautiousness, prudence, providence. I. Gen.: a malis naturâ declinamus, quæ declinatio si cum ratione fiet, c. appelletur; quæ autem sine ratione, nominatur metus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: — omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una c. est atque una provisio, ut ne etc.: — c. ac diligentia: — c. et timiditas: — alter locus cautionis, ne etc.: — adhibere cautionem rebus suis: — res habet multas cautiones, requirere much caution: — but also: res habet cautionem, admits of caution, i. e. may be prevented: — mea c. est, that is my business, i. e. I shall have to look to that: — [mihi c. est, it requires caution, Plant.; Ter.] II. Esp. A) In Law: A written document in legal form, by which a security or guaranty is given; a security, bond, warranty: quando vestræ cautiones infirmæ sunt, Græculam tibi misi cautionem chirographi mei, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: — cautionum præceptio (in jure civili): — cautionem cavere, interponere, præbere alui etc., Dig.: — with an objective clause, Suet. \*B) A promise by word of mouth, a bail, security: hunc Cn. Pompeius omni cautione, federe, execratione devinxerat, nihil in tribunatu contra me esse facturum, Cic. Sest. 7, 17.

[CAUTIONALIS, e. (cautio) Of or belonging to a bond or warranty, Dig.]

CAUTOR, ōria m. (caveo) [I. One who is on his guard, a wary man, Plant. Capt. 2, 2, 7.] \*\*II. In Law: One who is surety or bail: nisi ipsum cautorem alieni periculi suis propriis periculis terruisset, Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

CAUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of caveo. II. Adj. \*A) 1) Legally secured: quo mulieri esset res cautior, curavit, ut in eo fundo dos collocaretur, that her property might be safer, Cic. Cæs. 4, 11: — c. numi, Hor. 2) Fig.: Safe. in eam partem peccare, quæ est cautior, Cic. R. A.

20, 56: — *urbes cautissimæ murorum firmitate*, Amm.: — *c. ab incursu belli*, Luc. B) 1) *Guarding one's self, wary, cautious, provident*: parum putantur cauti providique fuisse, Cic. R. A. 40, 117: — *c. in periculis, non timidi in concionibus*: — *c. in scribendo*: — *dubium cautior an caudentior*, Suet.: — *c. ad præsens malum*, Liv.: — *parum c. adversus colloquii fraudem*, id.: — *satis c. erga bona sua*, Curt.: — [*with inf.*, Hor.: *with gen.*, Macr.] *Of inanimate objects*: c. consilium, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 6: — *cautissima sennectus*, Tac.: — *c. pectus*, Prop.: — *c. manus*, Ov. [2] *In a bad sense*; *Cunning, sly, crafty*: c. vulpes, Hor. E. 1, 1, 73: — *c. Myrtale*, Mart.]

[CĀVA, æ. f. (sc. vena) *One of the two principal veins of the body which terminate in the right auricle of the heart*, NL.]

\*\*CĀVÆDĪUM, i. n. (also, cavum ædium, Varr.; Vitruv.) *The large apartment of a house, open in the centre (see ATRIUM)*, Plin. E. 2, 17, 5.

[CĀVĀMEN, inis. n. (cavo) *A cavern, hollow*, Sol.]

\*\*CĀVĀTĪCUS, a, um. (cavus) *That lives in a cavern, born in a cavern*: c. cochleæ, Plin. 8, 39, 58.

[CĀVĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A hollow, cavity*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8.]

\*\*CĀVĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who hollows or excavates*: c. arborum (aves), Plin. 10, 18, 20.

[CĀVĀTŪRA, æ. f. (cavo) *A hollow, cavity*, Veg.]

CĀVĒA, æ. f. (cavus) *A hollow place, cavity*.

\*\*I. Gen., Plin. 11, 2, 1. II. Esp. A) *Any place where animals are kept, an inclosure, cage, beehive, &c.*, Hor. A. P. 473; Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Virg. G. 4, 58. B) *A fence made of thorns, &c. round young trees*, Col. 5, 6, 21. C) 1) *A place in the theatre where the spectators sat*, Cic. Læl. 7, 24; de Sen. 14, 48; Suet. 2) *Meton.*: *A theatre, in general*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; Plaut. — [*Hence*, Ital. *gaggia, gabbia*; Fr. *cage*.]

\*\*CĀVĒĀTUS, a, um. (cavea) I. *Surrounded with or shut up in a cage*, Plin. 9, 6, 5. II. *Arranged in the form of a cavea in the theatre*: c. urbes, Plin. 4, 8, 15.

CĀVĒO, cavi, cautum. 2. [*imper. cāvē and cāvē, Hor.*] v. n. *To be on one's guard, or on the look out for one's self or others*. I. Gen.: *To be on one's guard, to take care of one's self, to provide for, to beware*: ab, ne, or with a conjunct., with ut, with acc., hence also in the passive: ille Pompeium monebat, ut meam domum metueret atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: — *c. ab homine impuro*: — *c. a veneno*: — *c. ab insidiis*, Sall.: — *with ne*: caveret, ne iret: — *thus, cavendum est, ne etc.*: — *with the conjunct. simply*: cave existimes: — *thus, c. putes*: — *c. ignoscas*: — *c. te fratrum misereatur*: — *with ut*: tertium est, ut caveamus, ut ea, quæ pertinent ad liberalem speciem, moderata sint, to take care that: — *with acc.*: caveant intemperantiam, meminerint verecundiæ: — *thus, c. interventum alcis*: — *c. vallum cæcum fossasque*, Cæs.: — *c. maculas*, Hor.: — *Pass.*: cetera, quæ quidem consilio provideri poterunt, cavebuntur: — *cavenda etiam gloriæ cupiditas*: — *quod multis rationibus caveri potest*: — *satis cautum tibi ad defensionem fore*: — *conf.* numquam homini satis cautum est, Hor.: — \*\**with inf.*: caveret id petere a populo Romano, quod etc., Sall.: — *commissis cavet, quod etc.*, Hor.: — [*c. cum alquo for ab alquo*, Plaut.] — *absol.*: ut nonnumquam viderentur non satis parati ad cavendum fuisse. II. Esp. A) *To provide for, or settle by a legal deed, will, or testament; to provide, establish, institute*: duæ sunt leges de sepulcris, quarum altera privatorum ædificiis, altera ipsis sepulcris cavet, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61: — *cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne etc.*: — *conf.* ut de eo, quod adversarius intelligat, alia in lege cautum esse doceatur: — *si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, c. noluisse*: — *testamento c.*, ut dies natalis egeretur: — *quum heredi vellet c.* B) *Mercantile t. t.* 1) *C. ab alquo, to make any one give a security or bail, to secure one's self*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23; Brut. 5, 18. 2) *C. (alicui, de aliqua re), to give any one a security*, Cic. Cluent. 59, 162; Cæs.

224

B. G. 6, 2; Liv.: — *c. jurejurando et chirographo de aliqua re*, Plin. C) *In the art of fencing, c. ictus, or more frequently, c. simply, to parry a blow, cut, or stab*, Quint. 9, 1, 20; 5, 13, 54. \*D) *C. alicui, to take care of any one or any thing, to protect anybody or any thing against another*: melius ei c. volo, quam ipse aliis solet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1 extr.: — *c. securitati*, Suet. Tib. 6.

CĀVERNA, æ. f. (cavus) *A hollow place in the earth, a cave, cavity, grotto*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9 extr.: — *c. navium, the hold of a ship*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180: — *c. arboris, a cleft*, Gell.: — *the issue of the canal through which animal excrements are thrown out*, Plin. — [*Hence poet. for the buttocks*, Aus.]

[CĀVERNĀTIM, adv. (caverna) *Through caverns*, Sid.]

[CĀVERNO, are. v. a. (caverna) *To make hollow*, C. Aur.]

\*\*CĀVERNŌSUS, a, um. (caverna) *Full of hollows*: c. radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37: — [*c. respiratio, from tuberculated lungs*, NL.]

\*\*CĀVERNŪLA, æ. f. dem. *A little cavity or hole*, Plin. 27, 11, 74.

[CĀVĀRIE, arum. f. *Victims, from cavi, i. e. pars hostiæ cauda tenuis, acc. to Fest.*]

CĀVILLA, æ. f. (cavus, Prop., vain, empty, or worthless talk; hence) I. *Jeering, scoffing, cavilling*, Plaut. Aul. 7, 4, 11. II. *Sophistry*, M. Cap.]

[CĀVILLĀBUNDUS, a, um. (cavillor) *That deceives or deludes by sophisms*, Tert.]

\*CĀVILLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A jeering, scoffing, cavilling*: quum duo genera sint facetiarum, alterum æquabiliter in omni sermone fusum, alterum peracutum et breve: illa a veteribus superior c. hæc altera dicacitas nominata est. Leve nomen habet utraque res! quippe; leve enim est totum hoc, risum movere, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218: — *inter consules magis c. quam magna contentio de provincia fuit*, Liv.: — *c. acerba*, Suet. \*\*II. *Sophistry*: c. ineptæ, Quint. 7, 9, 4: — *c. infelix verborum*, id.: — *c. omissis*, id.

\*CĀVILLĀTOR, ōris. m. I. *A jeerer, caviller*: consul ipse parvo animo et pravo, tantum c. genere illo moroso, quod etiam sine dicacitate ridetur, facie magis quam facietis ridiculus, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2. II. *A sophist*, Sen. E. 102.

\*\*CĀVILLĀTRIX, icis. f. I. *A female caviller, jeerer*, Quint. 7, 3, 14. II. *Sophistical*, id. 2, 15, 25.

[CĀVILLĀTUS, ūs. m. *Equivalent to cavillatio*, App.]

CĀVILLOR. 1. v. n. and a. (cavilla) I. *To banter, mock, cavil, jeer, make sport*: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac joco, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5: — *c. facetissimæ apud alqum*, Gell.: — *with acc.*: c. togam ejus prætextam: — *c. hanc artem ut tenuem et jejunam*, Quint.: — *c. milites Romanos*, Liv.: — *with an objective clause*: in eo etiam cavillatus est, æstate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum. \*\*II. *To reason captiously, to quibble*, Liv. 3, 20.

[CĀVILLŌSUS, a, um. (cavillor) *Full of irony*, Firm.]

[CĀVILLŪLA, æ. f. (cavilla) *A little cavil, quirk*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 18.]

[CĀVILLUM, i. n. *Another form for cavilla*, æ. *A jeering, cavilling*, A. Vict.; App.]

\*CĀVŌ. 1. v. a. (cavus) *To hollow out, excavate*: c. naves ex arboribus, Liv. 21, 36: — *c. cortices*, Virg.: — *c. lintres arbore*, id.: — [*Poet.*: c. parmam gladio, to make a hollow in, i. e. to perforate, Ov.: — *c. tegmina, to make round, to bend round, to form*, Virg.] — *luna cavans cornua, i. e. waning*, Plin.

[CĀVŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (cavus) *A hollow, cavity*, Eccl.]

\*\*CĀVŪM, i. n. (cavus) *A hollow, hole, cavity*, Liv. 24, 34; Plin.: — *c. ædium, for cavædium*.

\*1. CĀVUS, a, um. I. *Hollow, hollowed*: c. ilex, Hor. Ep. 16, 47: — *c. concha*, Virg.: — *c. vena, a hollow vein*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: — *c. nubes*, Ov.: — *c. luna, decreasing*, Plin. [II. *Fig.*: c. menses, that have only



thirty days (opp. 'pleni' menses), Censor. :—c. gloria, empty, vain, P. Nol.]

\*2. CĀVUS, i. m. (sc. locus) *A hollow, hole*, Col. 12, 8. [CĀYSTRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Caystrus* : C. ales, i. e. a swan, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 11.]

CĀYSTROS or -US, i. m. (Κάστρος) *A river in Lydia celebrated for its swans*, Ov. M. 5, 386; Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 2.

CĒ. *An emphatic pronominal suffix, like the Greek : in obtrus, trovri, etc. : hicce, hæcce, hocce, etc., that one there, that very same, etc.—When the interrogative ne is added, ce is changed into ci : hiccine, hoccine, siccine, etc.*

CĒA (Ceos, Plin.), æ. f. (Κέως) *One of the Cyclades, opposite Sunium, the native place of the poet Simonides, now Zia*, Plin. 4, 12, 20; Ov.

[CEBRĒN, ēnis. (Κεβρήν) *A river, and according to fable, the god of a river in Troas; the father of Cēnone*, Sab. E. 3, 89; and of Hesperia, who is for that reason called Cēbrēnis, Ov. Met. 11, 769; Stat.]

CECRŌPIA, æ. f. I. *The citadel of Athens built by Cecrops*, Plin. 7, 56, 57. [II. Meton. poet. for Athens, Catull. 64, 79.]

[CECRŌPIDES, æ. m. *A male descendant of Cecrops, Theſeus*, Ov. M. 8, 551. Appellat. for a grandee, Juv. In the plur. : Cecropidæ, arum. *The Athenians*, Ov.]

[CECRŌPIS, idis. f. I. *A female descendant of Cecrops; his daughter Aglauros*, Ov. M. 2, 806 :—in the plur. : *The daughters of Pandion*, ib. II. Meton. : Gen. for an Athenian woman, Juv. 6, 186 : and Adj. Attic, Ov.]

[CECRŌPIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cecrops* : C. arx, the citadel built by Cecrops, Ov. M. 6, 70. II. Meton. gen. : *Of or belonging to Athens or Attica, Athenian*, Ov. M. 11, 93; Virg.—C. cothurnus, the style of tragedy peculiar to Athens, Hor.]

CECROPS, ōpis. m. (Κέκροψ) *The most ancient king of Attica, who came from Sais in Egypt, and was the founder of the citadel of Athens*, Hyg. F. 48, 158; Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63. According to fable, a being half human and half serpent, or half man and half woman; hence, C. geminus, Ov. M. 2, 555.

[CĒDENTER. adv. *With concessions*, C. Aur.]

1. CĒDO, cessi, cessum. 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut. : *To go, to go or walk about, to move*. A) Prop. [1] Gen. : *candidate* cedit hic mastigia, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 10 :—c. ex transverso quasi cancer, id. :—nitidus qua quisque per ora c., Hor.] \*2) Esp. : *To go or move from any place, to go away, to leave* : ego cedam atque abibo, Cic. Mil. 34, 93 :—c. ex ingrata civitate :—thus, c. e patria; for which, c. patriā; and, c. Italiā :—c. e vita, to die; for which, c. vitā :—In Milit. : c. de oppidis, to leave :—c. loco, or ex loco, to leave one's post, Liv.; Tac. :—c. acie, Liv. :—c. foro, to leave the market, as a merchant, etc., i. e. to become bankrupt, to stop payment, Sen.; Dig. :—In Law : c. possessione (alculi), to make over one's property to another person, Cic. Mil. 27 extr.; Off. 2, 23, 82 :—also, to transfer one's property in payment of a debt, Dig. B) Fig. \*1) *To go on, proceed, turn out, come to an issue* : res c. prospere, bene, optime, male, etc., Sall. Cat. 26 extr.; Quint.; Tac.; Ov. :—cum iis felicissime cessit imitatio, Quint. :—opinionē tardius c. venenum, Suet. :—utrumque cesserit, Curt. —parum c., Suet. :—c. pro bono, id. \*2) C. pro alqa re, to be the value of any thing, to be equal in value, to be the price of : oves binæ pro singulis in fructu cedent, Cat. R. R. 150, 2 :—epulæ et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, Tac. \*3) *To pass by, to vanish, disappear* : horæ cedunt et dies et menses et anni, nec præteritum tempus umquam revertitur, Cic. de Sen. 19, 69 :—non cessit fiducia Turno, Virg. :—With a subjective clause : nisi fœdus cum Latinis monumento esset, Postumum Cominium bellum gessisse cum Volscis, memoriā cessisset, Liv. 4) C. alculi, or cedere simply : *To get or go out of anybody's way, to yield, to give way, to submit to, to put up with, to bow to* : quacumque imas, quacumque movemur, (aer) vide-

tur quasi locum dare et c., Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83 :—Viriatho exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt :—thus, c. eidem tempore, eidem furori, eidem consulibus, eidem minis, insidiis, periculis :—c. loco iniquo, non hosti, Liv. :—c. nocti, id. :—cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit, gave way or yielded to :—thus, c. precibus :—c. alculi blandienti, Hor. :—quum tibi ætas nostra jam cederet fascesque summitteret, bowed to thee :—conf. nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens cælestibus :—thus, c. alculi virtute, Cæs. :—c. alculi inventionē, Quint. :—c. alculi de alqa re, Plin. :—c. alculi per alqd, id. :—Impers. : ut non multum aut nihil omnino Græcis cederetur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3. \*5) C. alculi, to come to any one, as property, to fall to anybody's lot or share, to be allotted to anybody : ut etiam is quæstus huic cederet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70 :—captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv. :—c. alculi in usum, Hor. :—res c. prædæ, Liv. :—\*Instead of a dat. with in alqm (alqd) : Pompeii potentia cito in Cæsarem, Lepidi arma in Augustum cessere, Tac. :—aurum ex hostibus captum in paucorum prædam cessit, Liv. \*6) C. in alqd, to be turned or changed into, to turn out, come to an issue : pœna in vicem fidei cesserat, Liv. 6, 34 :—ipsa injuria cessit in gloriam artificii, Plin. \*7) C. in unum, to be of one opinion, Tac. A. 6, 43. \*II. Act. : c. alqd alculi, to cede, concede, give up any thing to anybody, to make a concession; grant, remit, transfer, make over : permitto aliquid iracundiæ tuæ, do adolescentiæ, cedo amicitie, tribuo parenti, Cic. Sull. 16, 46 :—c. multa multis de jure suo :—c. currum alculi, Liv. :—c. pellicem et regnum alculi, Just. :—c. possessionem, Dig. :—[With an objective clause, Hor. :—with ut, Dig.]

2. CĒDO. (Originally, I pray! hence used as an interjection) *Pray, give leave, let me hear, say, etc.* : unum c. auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26 extr. :—thus, c. mihi unum, qui etc. :—c. tandem, qui sit ordo aut quæ concursatio somniorum?—ego statim, c., inquam, si quid ab Attico :—Also, to call attention to what one is going to say : c. mihi leges Atinias, Furias :—thus, c. mihi ipsius Verris testimonium. —[c. ut bibam, let me drink, Plaut. :—c. dum, out with it, Ter. :—As an imper. it is also used in plur. cete, Plaut.]

CEDRĒLĀTE, es. f. (κεδρελάτη) *A large kind of cedar*, Plin. 13, 5, 11.

CEDRĒUS, a, um. (cedrus.) *Of or belonging to cedar* : c. oleum, Vitruv. 2, 9.

CEDRĪA, æ. f. (κεδρία) *Cedar-wood*, Col. 6, 32, 1.

CEDRĪNUS, a, um. (κεδρινος) *Made of cedar-wood* : c. trabes, Plin. 16, 40, 79.

CEDRIS, idis. f. (κεδρίς) *The fruit or berry of the cedar*, Plin. 24, 5, 12.

CEDRĪUM, ii. n. (κεδριον) *Cedar-oil*, Plin. 16, 11, 21.

CEDRUS, i. f. (κεδρος) I. *A cedar, cedar-tree, Pinus c., Fam. Conifera, which yields very fine oil, and produces a durable and sweet-smelling wood*, Plin. 16, 39, 76. II. Meton. poet. : *Oil of cedar* : carmina cedro linienda, worthy of immortality, Hor. A. P. 332 :—thus, cedro digna locutus, Pers. :—[Hence, Ital. cedrato, Fr. cedrat.]

CĒLĒNĒ, arum. f. (Κελαινα) *A town of Phrygia on the Mæander, where, according to the fable, the contest took place between Mars and Apollo*, Luc. 3, 206.

[CĒLĒNEUS, or -EUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Celænæ, or poet. to Marsyas*, Mart. 5, 41.]

[CĒLĒNO, ūs. f. I. *A daughter of Atlas, one of the seven Pleiades*, Ov. Her. 19, 135. II. *One of the Harpies*, Virg. Æ. 3, 211. :—Hence, appell. for a covetous woman, Juv.]

[CĒLĀTE. adv. *Privately*, Amm.]

[CĒLĀTIM. adv. (celatus from celo) *Privately*, App.]

[CĒLĀTOR, ōris. m. *A concealer, hider*, Luc. 10, 286.]

[CĒLE, es. f. (κῆλη) *A swelling attending a fracture* : oscheo-cele, bubono-cele, NL.]

**CĒLEBER**, bris, bre. (m. celebris, A. Her. ; Tac.) *That contains a mass or multitude, numerous.* [I. Gen. : c. gradus, quick, doubled, Att. ap. Non. :—c. verba. Ov.] II.

A) *Esp. : Of places where many persons are moving about; Populous, much frequented :* in locis illa fortuita : culti an inculti, celebres an *deserti*, cōdicati an vasti, etc., Cic. Part. 10 extr. :—in foro celeberrimo, tanta frequentia :—portus celeberrimus atque plenissimus navium :—celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu :—c. et clarum oraculum, much visited or resorted to :—thus, c. convivium, Tac. \*B) 1) *Meton. : Celebrated by a numerous assembly, solemn, festive :* ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos letissimosque viderit, Cic. Læl. 3 extr. :—conf. c. dies omni ceremoniarum genere fuit, Liv. :—c. ludi, Suet. :—c. dea, Ov. :—Hence, \*\*2) *Esp. : Distinguished, celebrated :* vir c. arte grammatica, Plin. 24, 17, 102 :—tribunus plebis c. opibus, gratia, amicitia, etc., Vell. :—c. quisque ingenio, Tac. :—c. Sosius in hoc genere, Plin. :—c. Arminius, Tac. :—c. nomen Mæni, Liv.

[**CĒLEBRABILIS**, e. (celebro) *Commendable, praise-worthy*, Amm.]

**CĒLEBRATIO**, ōnis. f. I. *A numerous concourse or assembly of people :* hominum cœtus et celebrationes obire, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12 :—quæ domus? quæ c. quotidiana?

II. *Meton.* A) *A solemn act, a solemnity, celebration of a festival :* c. ludorum, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1 :—c. epuli, Vell. :—c. sacri, Plin. \*\*B) *Celebrity :* equestres status Romanorum celebrationem habent, Plin. 34, 5, 10.

[**CĒLEBRATOR**, ōris. m. *He who celebrates*, Mart. 8, 78.]

**CĒLEBRATUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of celebrare.* II. *Adj. Usual, customary, frequent :* quid porro in Græco sermone tam tritum atque c. est, Cic. Fl. 27, 65 :—thus, celebratum est usque in proverbium, Quint. :—usus anuli celebrator, Plin. \*\*III. *Meton.* A) *Festive, solemn, brilliant :* supplicatio celebrator, Liv. 3, 63 :—thus, c. dies, Ov. \*\*B) *Celebrated, famous, known :* Actiacæ victoriæ memoria celebrator in posterum, Suet. Aug. 18.

[**CĒLEBRESCO**, ēre. v. n. (celeber) *To become renowned, to attain celebrity*, Att. ap. Non.]

**CĒLEBRITAS**, ātis. f. (celeber) I. *A numerous company or concourse of people, a great number or multitude :* in multitudine et celebritate iudiciorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 2 :—in maxima c. vivere atque in oculis civium :—odi celebratam : fugio homines, esset mihi ista *solitudo* non amara :—c. virorum ac mulierum :—c. totius Græciæ :—c. loci :—c. viæ. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *A solemn celebration, a brilliant feast or festival, a solemnity :* c. supremi diei, a solemn celebration of a funeral, Cic. Mil. 32. B) *Renown, celebrity, fame :* tu enim quam celebratam sermonis hominum, aut quam expetendam gloriam consequi potes? Cic. Rep. 6, 19 :—si quis habet causam celebratam et nominis :—c. famæ :—c. in docendo, Gell. :—c. æris, Plin.

**CĒLEBRO**. I. v. a. (celeber) I. *To frequent or visit a place often or in great numbers :* c. domum alcys, Cic. Mur. 34, 70 :—c. viam :—c. silvas, Ov. :—c. penates, to return home, Tib. II. *Meton.* A) *To do any thing frequently or in numbers, to take in hand often, to repeat :* ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2 :—c. cognitionem exercitationemque :—c. necessitatem :—c. jurisdictionem, Liv. :—c. seria ac jocos cum algo, id. :—c. iambum, Quint. :—celebratum id genus mortis, often resorted to, put in execution, Tac. \*B) c. alqd alga re, to fill any thing with : c. conciones convicio cantorum, Cic. Sest. 55, 118 :—c. ripas carmine, Ov. :—cujus literis, famâ, nunciis celebrantur aures quotidie meæ :—[Poet. with a personal object : c. juvenes multo sermone, to speak often or a great deal with them, Tib.] C) *To celebrate :* c. dies festos, Cic. Cat. 3, 10; Liv. ; Ov. :—c. nuptias, Liv. :—conf. c. sollennia nuptiarum, Tac. :—c. convivium omnium sermone lætitiæque :—c. funus, Enn. ap. Cic. ; for which, c. exsequias, Liv. D) 1) *To commend, to render famous,*

to extol, praise, celebrate, etc. : quæ (laus) non poetarum carminibus, non annalium monumentis celebratur, Cic. R. Post. 16 :—ornare atque c. vestrum egressum :—c. nomen alcys scriptis :—c. gravitatem, constantiam, fidem alcys :—c. alqm non modo in sermonibus sed apud patres, Tac. 2) *To speak frequently of any thing, to make known, spread abroad :* qua re celebrata, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31 :—quod omnium accusatorum non criminibus sed vōcibus maledictisque celebratum est :—With an objective clause : quibus in locis factum esse consulem Murenam nunci literæque celebrasset.

**CELELĀTES**, ium. m. *A people of Liguria*, Liv. 32, 29.

**CELENNĀ**, æ. f. *A town of Campania, near Teanum*, Virg. Æ. 7, 739.

**CĒLER**, ēris, e. [m. celeris, Cat. : f. celer, L. Andr. : Super., celerissimus, Enn.] *Swift, quick, hasty :* \*\*I. *Corporeally :* configebat tardus celeres (aves), stans volantes, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32 :—c. pennæ, Hor. :—c. Mercurius, id. :—c. lapsus, Ov. :—c. venti, Hor. :—c. carina, Ov. :—si contendemus per continuationem, brachio celeri, mobili vultu utemur, A. Her. 3, 15, 27 :—[c. pulsus, a quick pulse or pulsation, NL.] \*\*II. *Mentally and in an abstract sense.*

A) *Mens qua nihil est celerius*, Cic. Or. 59, 200 :—oratione celeri et concitata dicere :—conf. oratio c. ac mobilis, Quint. :—[poet. with inf. Hor. ; with gen., Sil.] \*\*B) *In a bad sense ; Hasty, precipitate, hot :* ubi celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placere ducibus, Liv. 9, 32 :—c. iambi, Hor. :—c. desperatio rerum, Liv.

[**CĒLERANTER**, adv. (celero) *Quickly, in a hurry*, Att. ap. Non.]

[**CĒLERĀTIM**, adv. (celero) *Quickly, in a hurry*, Sisenn. ap. Non.]

[**CĒLERE**, adv. (celer) *Quickly, hastily*, Plant. Curc. 2, 3, 4.]

**CĒLĒRES**, um. (Κέλρες) I. *The life-guard of the Roman kings*, Cic. Rep. 2, 20. II. *Gen. : An ancient name for knight, patrician*, Plin. 33, 2, 9.

\***CĒLĒRĪPES**, ēdis. (celer-pes) *Swift-footed, fleet*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1.

**CĒLĒRITAS**, ātis. f. (celer) I. *Swiftness, quickness, prop. and fig. : velocitas corporis c. appellatur, quæ eadem ingenii laus habetur propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 :—c. pedum :—c. corporum :—c. et vis equorum :—c. navis :—c. peditum, Cæs. :—versari circum ærem cœli admirabili celeritate :—c. belli :—opp. mora et tarditas, belli :—c. veneni, a quick effect :—In the plur. : cavendum est, ne aut tarditatibus utamur in ingressu mollioribus... aut in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. II. *Of spiritual and abstract objects :* c. animorum, Cic. de Sen. 21 :—c. moriendi sensum aufert :—c. orationis :—conf. c. dicendi and c. syllabarum.

**CĒLĒRĪTER**, adv. *Swiftly, quickly, hastily :* librum tibi c. mittam, Cic. Att. 15, 27. Comp., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24.—Super., Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45.

[**CĒLĒRĪTUDO**, inis. f. (celer) for celeritas. *Swiftness, quickness*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6 doubtful.]

\*\***CĒLĒRĪUSCŪLE**, adv. (celer) *Somewhat quickly :* c. dicere, A. Her. 3, 14, 24.

**CĒLĒRO**. I. v. a. and n. (celer) \*\*I. *Act. : To quicken, hasten :* c. fugam in celas, Virg. Æ. 9, 378 :—celerandæ victoriæ intentior, Tac. [II. *Neut. : To hasten*, Lucr. 1, 388 ; Eutr.]

\*\***CĒLES**, ētis. m. (κέλης) I. *A race-horse*, Plin. 34, 5, 19. II. *Meton : A yacht (pure Latin, celox)*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

\*\***CĒLĒTĪZONTES**, um. m. (κελητίζοντες) *Riders on Race-horses, a work of art*, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

[**CĒLĒUS**, ei. m. (Κελεύς) *A king of Eleusis, the father of*

*Triptolemus, whom Ceres instructed in agriculture, Hyg. F. 147; Ov.; Virg.]*

[**CELEUSMA** (celeuma), ātia. n. (celeusma, æ. f., Venant.) (κέλευσμα, κέλευμα) *The cry or word of command given by a steersman or leader of a company of rowers, Mart. 3, 67, 4.]*

**CELĪA**, æ. f. (a Spanish word) *A sort of beer in Spain, Plin. 22, 25, 82.*

**CELLA**, æ. f. I. *A room, cellar, store-room for fruit, granary; also a dwelling-place or abode for animals, Cic. de Sen. 16; Hor.:—c. columbarum, a pigeon-house, Col.:—c. anserum, a coop for geese, id.:—a cell in a honeycomb, Virg.:—emere alqd in cellam, to buy or make purchases for the kitchen or the household:—an apartment for slaves, Cic. Phil. 2, 27; Hor.: a small chapel for the images of the gods, a shrine, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31; Liv.: a bath-room, Pall. [IL Meton.: The cellula of a plant, an animal cellula, NL.]*

[**CELLARĪŪLUM**, i. n. dem. *A small room, Ecl.]*

**\*\*CELLĀRIS**, e. for cellarius. *Of or belonging to a store-room, Col. 8, 8, 1.*

[**CELLĀRIUM**, ii. n. for cella. I. *A store-room, a cellar, Dig. II. Meton.: A store of provisions, Cod. Th.]*

[1. **CELLĀRIUS**, a, um. (cella) *Of or belonging to a store-room, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 32.]*

**\*\*2. CELLĀRIUS**, ii. m. *A butler, steward, Col. 11, 1, 19.*

[**CELLĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (cella) *A set of apartments, Petr. S. 77, 4.]*

**\*\*CELLŪLA**, æ. f. dem. *A small room, cell, chamber, apartment, Col. 8, 9, 3.*

[**CELLŪLĀNUS**, i. m. (cellula) *A monk that lives in a cell, Sid.]*

[**CELLŪLĀRIS**, e. (cellula) *Consisting or composed of cells: tela c., cellular tissue, NL.]*

**CELMIS**, is. m. (Κέλμης) *One of the Dactyli or Corybantes, i. e. priests of Cybele, Ov. M. 4, 282.*

1. **CĒLO**, i. v. a. *To conceal, hide, cover; usually with alqm alqd; seldom de alqa re: neque id est c., quicquid reticeas; sed quum, quod tu scias, id ignorare emolumentum tui causa velis eos, quorum intersit id scire, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57:—non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii:—de armis, de ferro, de insidiis c. te noluit:—conf. Bassus me de hoc libro celavit:—thus in the passive: non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater:—conf. te maximis de rebus a fratre esse celatum:—[res celatur alqui, is concealed from any one, Nep.]:—With an acc.: quæ sunt tandem ista mysteria? aut cur celatis quasi turpe aliquid, sententiam vestram?... unum tamen illud non celant, nihil esse quod percipi possit, conceal, hide:—c. uterum manibus, to conceal, to cover, Ov.:—conf. c. vultus manibus, id.:—c. aurum, Hor.:—c. fontium origines, id.:—plerosque hi qui receperant celant nocturneque per vallum emittunt, conceal, hide, Cæs.:—but also, c. alqm (without alqd), to conceal from any one: si te interemisset veneno, Jovis numen numquam c. potuisset, homines fortasse celavisset:—thus in the passive: capillamento celatus et veste longa, concealed, hidden, Suet.:—but also, quum me in eorum sermonem insinuarem, celabar, excluder, was concealed from me.*

[**CELOSTRATA ANTEPAGMENTA**. *The meaning of this is not known; Vit. 4, 6, 6 doubtful: some read cerostrota, inlaid with horn: others prefer clathrata, latticed.]*

[**CELŌTŌMIA**, æ. f. (κλήη-τέμνω) *An operation for the cure of inguinal hernia, NL.]*

**\*\*CĒLOX**, ōcis. f. (æ. navis) (allied to celer) (κλής) *A fast-sailing yacht or ship, Liv. 21, 17; Plin.:—[Adj.: Quick, fast, rapid, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 40.]*

**CELSE**, adv. *Highly. \*I. Prop., Col. 4, 19, 2; Amm. [IL Meton.: Nobly, Stat. S. 3, 3, 145.]*

**\*\*CELSĪTŪDO**, inis. f. (celsus) I. *High or noble carriage, loftiness: c. corporis, size, Vell. 2, 94. [IL A title: Your highness, excellence, LL.]*

1. **CELSUS**, a, um. *High, lofty, erect. \*I. Corporeal: Deus homines humo excitatos celso et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56:—conf. status oratoris et erectus et c.:—celssimo Germano procerior Judæus, Col.:—c. vertex montis, Cic. poet.:—conf. c. Apenninus, Hor.:—cervus c. in cornua, Ov.:—si celsior ibis, higher, more towards the top or summit (opp. 'demissior'), id. \*II. Mentally. A) In a good sense; Beyond the vulgar, great, noble, elevated, sublime: celsus et erectus et ea, quæ homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, qualem sapientem esse volumus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42:—quo generosior celsiorque est, Quint.:—c. mens, Sil.:—High in rank, elevated, great: in hanc celssimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris. B) In a bad sense; Haughty, proud: hæc jura sua civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, huc atque illuc intuentem, vagari magna cum caterva toto foro... nonne in primis flagitiosum putandum est? Cic. de Or. 1, 40 extr.:—celsi et spe haud dubia feroces in prælium vadunt, Liv.:—c. Ramnes, Hor.*

2. **CELSUS**, i. m. *A celebrated physician under Augustus and Tiberius.*

**CELTÆ**, arum. m. (Κελταί) *Celts, the great North European tribe; with the Romans, in a more limited sense, the inhabitants of the south of Gaul, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1; Plin. 4, 17, 31.*

**CELTĪBĒRI**, orum. m. (Κελτιβήρες) *A nation of the centre of Spain, who derived their origin from the Celts and the Iberi; hence Celtiberi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; Cæs.:—[Sing. Celtiber, eri. c. One of the Celtiberi, Catull.:—Adj. Celtiber, æra, ærum. Of or belonging to the Celtiberi, Mart.]*

**CELTĪBĒRĪA**, æ. f. (Κελτιβήρια) *The country of the Celtiberi, Celtiberia, Cic. Phil. 11, 5; Cæs.*

**\*\*CELTĪBĒRĪCUS**, a, um. I. *g. Celtiber; see the preceding Article. C. bellum, Liv. 42, 3.*

[**CELTICE**, adv. *In the manner of the Celts, Sulp. Sev.]*

**\*\*CELTĪCUS**, a, um. (Celtæ) *Celtic, i. e. I. In the more limited sense: South Gallic: C. Gallia, Plin. 4, 17, 31. II. In a wider sense. A) Poet. Of Upper Italy: C. rura, Sil. 1, 46. B) In the plur.: Celtici, orum. m. A people in the centre of Spain on the river Anas, Mel. 3, 1, 8.*

**CELTIS**, is. f. *A kind of lote-tree, Plin. 13, 17, 32.*

[**CEMENTUM**, i. n. *Cement-powder, NL.]*

**CENA**, æ. and its derivatives. *See CŒNA.*

**CĒNÆUM**, i. n. (Κηναῖον) *A promontory of Eubœa, now Cape Lithada, Mel. 2, 7, 9.*

[**CĒNÆUS JUPPITER**, who had a temple on Cænæum, Ov. M. 9, 136.]

**CENCHRĒÆ**, arum. f. (Κενχρεαί) *One of the three harbours of Corinth on the Sinus Saronicus, now Kenkrie, Mel. 2, 3, 7; Ov.*

**CENCHRĒIS**, idis. f. I. *The wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha, Ov. M. 10, 435. II. An island of the Ægean Sea, Plin. 4, 12, 19.*

[**CENCHRĒUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the harbour Cenchreæ: C. manus, Stat. Th. 4, 60.]*

**CENCHRIS**, idis. f. (κενχρίς) I. *A species of falcon or hawk, Plin. 10, 52, 73. II. Masc.: A kind of spotted serpent, Plin. 20, 22, 90.*

**CENCHRĪTES**, æ. m. (κενχρίτης) *A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 73.*

**CENCHROS**, i. m. (κενχρος) I. *A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 4, 15. [II. Pimples, rash, NL.]*

[**CĒNĒANGIA**, æ. f. (κενεδs-ἀγγος) *An emptiness of the blood-vessels, NL.]*

[**CENINA**, æ. f. *A town near Rome, according to Fest.; probably Cænina, Fest.]*

**CĒNŌMĀNI**, orum. m. (Κενομανοί) *A Celtic tribe of Gallia Cisalpina, Plin. 3, 19, 23; Cæs.*

[**CĒNŌTĀPHIUM**, ii. n. (κενοτάφιον) *An empty tomb raised in memory of a deceased person, a cenotaph, Dig.]*

1. CENSEO, sūi, sum (rarely situm). 2. I. A) To rate, assess; said of the censor who taxed the Roman citizens according to an estimate of their property: censores populi avertitas pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: — quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur. Erat censa praetore Peducaeo, etc.: — ne absens censere: — millia octoginta eo lustro civium censa dicuntur, Liv.: — esse censui censendo, to be qualified to be received or entered in the lists of the censor: — capite censi, the lowest or poorest class of the citizens that were only entered in the lists according to their number, Gell. 16, 10, 10. B) Meton.: Of the person who rates his property for the sake of being entered in the censor's list; To state one's property, to make a statement or return respecting one's property, Cic. Fl. 32, 80: — in the latter sense it is also used as a deponent verb, censoer, ib. II. Fig. A) 1) To appraise, esteem, rate, value, make account of: si censenda nobis atque estimanda res sit, utrum tandem pluris aestimemus pecuniam Pyrrhi, an continentiam Fabricii, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 48: — in quo censendum nil nisi dantis amor, Ov. \*\*2) Esp.: censi aliquid, to be esteemed or highly respected on account of any thing, Sen. E. 76; Suet. B) Meton. 1) Gen.: To judge of any thing, to take any thing to be, to consider, to think or esteem any thing right, serviceable, etc.: quid censetis, quum iter ingressus ero, nullasne insidias pertimescendas? Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: — nunc, quoniam id temporis est, surgendum censo: — veremini, censo, ne etc.: — tibi igitur hoc censo, consider it right: — [Hence, censo, denoting assent; very right, very well, Plaut.; Ter.] 2) Politically. a) To vote for any thing, or simply to vote: captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic. Off. 1, 13: — plerique censebant, ut noctu iter faceret, Cæs.: — pars deditionem, pars eruptionem censebant, id.: — With abstract subjects: erant sententiae, quae castra oppugnanda censerent, Cæs. b) Of the senate: To decree [but, jubere, of a resolution of the people]: ite in suffragium, et quae patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv. 31, 7 extr.: — senatus censuit, uti, quicumque Galliam provinciam obtineret, Aduos defenderet, Cæs.: — bellum Samnitibus patres censuerunt, Liv.: — thus, c. aram, triumphi insignia etc. alui, Tac.

[2. CENSEO, for succenso. To be angry, Varr. ap. Non.] [CENSIO, ōnis. f. (1. censo) I. A rating, assessing, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 9. II. Meton. A) Correction, punishment (on the part of the censor), according to Fest.: — Hence, comicē: c. bubula, i. e. liter. a censuring with oxhide thongs, viz. a lash or whip, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 15. B) Opinion, judgement, Symm.] [CENSITIO, ōnis. f. (censo, census) I. A rating, assessing; tax, Spart. II. An order, decree, Agrim.] [CENSITOR, ōris. m. for censor, Dig.] CENSITUS, a, um. See 1. CENSEO. CENSOR, ōris. m. (censo) I. A censor, i. e. a magistrate at Rome who received the returns of the citizens respecting their property, and who likewise watched over their morals, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7. II. Meton.: A severe judge of morals, a critic, censurer: pertristis quidam patruus, c., magister, Cic. Cael. 11, 25: — castigatorem c. que minorum, Hor. CENSORINUS, i. m. I. A cognomen in the gens Marcia. II. A grammarian of the third century. CENSORIUS, a, um. (censor) I. Of or belonging to a censor, censorial: c. tabulae, the list of the censor, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: — c. lex, a public contract, a contract with the government respecting the undertaking of public buildings; also a contracting for the public revenue, etc.; then any order issued by the censor relating to the division of the people, taxes, the erection of public buildings, etc.: c. animadversio atque auctoritas, of the censor: — thus, c. severitas: — c. opus, an offence punished by the censor: — c. homo, that has been censor: — thus, Cato Censorius, Quint. \*\*II. Meton.: Severe, critical, censorious: c. gravitas, Cic. Cael. 15: — c. virgula, Quint.

[CENSUALIS, e. (2. census) I. Of or belonging to the

census, Dig. II. Subst.: Censuales, ium. A) A person employed in drawing up the censorial lists, an enroller, recorder, Capitol. B) The lists or records of the census, Tert.: — [Hence the Germ. Censal.]

\*CENSUM, i. n. (censo) Property or possessions subject to the census, Cic. ap. Non. 202, 23 doubtful.

CENSURA, ae. f. (censor) I. The office of censor, censorship, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48; Liv. II. Meton. [A] Severe judgement, severity, Capit. \*\*B) Gen.: Judgement or opinion on a thing, criticism, examination: c. virorum, Vell. 2, 36 extr.: — c. vini, Plin.: — de omni scripto (Seneca) iudicium censuramque facere, Gell.

1. CENSUS, a, um. part. of 1. censo. 2. CENSUS, ūs. m. (censo) I. The act of the censor in taking an account of the property, etc., of the citizens; the census: census habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53; for which, c. agere, Liv.: — censu prohibere aliquem, to hinder any one from being received in the list or among the number of the citizens. \*\*II. Meton. A) The list or register of the censor: non irrepisse in census, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: — esse censui censendo, to be put on the list of the censor; see 1. CENSEO. B) Property, possessions, riches: homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: c. exiguus, tenuis, Hor.

CENTAUREUM or -ION, i. n. (κενταύρειον or κενταύριον) The herb centaury, Erythraea c., Fam. Gentianae, Plin. 25, 6, 30; Virg.

[CENTAUREUS, a, um. Of a Centaur, Hor. O. 1, 18, 8.]

[CENTAURIA, ae. f. for centaureum, App.]

[CENTAURICUS, a, um. Of a Centaur, Stat. Ach. 1, 266.]

CENTAURION, for centaureum.

CENTAURIS, idis. f. (κενταυρίσι) I. A kind of centaureum, Plin. 25, 6, 32. [II. Another kind, c. splendens, Fam. Syantherae, NL.]

[CENTAURŌMACHIA, ae. f. Facetē: The name of a country, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.]

CENTAURUS, i. m. (Κένταυρος) I. A Centaur (one of a wild tribe inhabiting the mountains of Thessaly, who fought on horseback; according to the fable, they were half man and half horse), Ov. M. 9, 191; Virg.; Hor. II. A constellation in the southern hemisphere, Cic. Ar. 203. III. The name of a ship (sc. navis), f.: C. magna, Virg. A. 5, 122.

\*\*CENTĒNĀRĪUS, a, um. (centeni) Consisting of a hundred: pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19: — c. fistula, of a hundred inches, Front.: — c. basilica, a hundred feet long, Capit.: — c. rosea, centifolia, Tert.: — [Subst.: Centenarii for centuriones, Veg.] [Hence, the German Jentner.]

[CENTĒNŌNĀLIS NUMUS. A small coin, Cod. Th.]

CENTĒNI, ae. [a. in sing., Virg.; Mart.] num. distrib. (centum) A hundred, distributive: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Par. 6, 3: — vices c. millia passuum, Cæs.

[CENTĒNUM, i. n. (centeni) A kind of corn that produced a hundredfold, LL.]

CENTESIMA, ae. See CENTESIMUS.

[CENTĒSIMO, are. v. a. (centesimus) To select the hundredth, Capit.]

CENTĒSIMUS, a, um. num. ord. (centum) I. The hundredth: c. lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35: — Subst.: Centesima, ae. f. (sc. pars) The hundredth part, paid as a tax, Tac.: as interest, i. e. one per cent. a month, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11. \*\*II. (for centuplex) Hundredfold, Plin. 5, 4, 3.

[CENTĒPS, cipitia. (centum-caput) That has a hundred heads: c. belua, i. e. Cerberus, Hor. O. 2, 13, 34.]

CENTĒS, adv. (centum) A hundred times: c. dictum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 18: — c. sestertium et octagies (sc. millia), Cic. Pis. 35, 86.

## CENTIFIDUS

[CENTIFIDUS, a, um. (centum-fido) *Divided into a hundred parts, or a hundredfold*, Prud.]

CENTIFOLIA. (centum-folium) *Having a hundred leaves: c. rosa, centifolia*, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

CENTIGRĀNIUM (centum-granum), triticum. *Having a hundred grains*, Plin. 18, 10, 21.

[CENTIMĀLIS (κέντημα) FISTULA. *A kind of surgical instrument*, Veg.]

[CENTIMĀNUS, a, um. (centum-manus) *Having a hundred hands*, Hor. O. 2, 17, 14; Ov.]

[CENTIMĒTER, tri. m. (centum-metrum) *Using a hundred or a great many different metres*, Sid.]

[CENTIMETRUM, i. n. (centum-metrum) *A metrical work of Servius*.]

[CENTINŌDIUS, a, um. (centum-nodus) *Having a hundred knots*, M. Emp.]

CENTĪPĒDA, æ. f. (centum-pes) *A reptile, centipede, called also millepeda and multipeda*, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

\*\*CENTĪPELLĪO, ōnia. m. (centum-pellis) *The second stomach of ruminating animals*, Plin. 28, 9, 42.

\*\*CENTĪPES, ēdis. (centum-pes) *Hundred-footed, having a hundred feet*, Plin. 9, 43, 67.

CENTİPLEX. See CENTUPLEX.

CENTO, ōnia. m. (κέντρον) I. *An old rag, any thing made up of rags, or patched, as a patched coat, etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9; Dig.: — *Prov.*: centones sarcire alci, to fill one's head with idle stories, Plant. II. *Cento, the title of a poem composed of various verses by different authors, such as the Cento Nuptialis of Ansonius*.

[CENTŌCŪLUS, i. m. (centum-oculus) *Hundred-eyed*, Eccl.]

[CENTŌNĀRIUS, a, um. (cento) *Of or belonging to rags*, Tert.: — *Subst.*: Centōnarius, ii. m. *One that buys old rags or old clothes, a rag-dealer*, Cod. Th.]

\*\*CENTRĀLIS, e. (centrum) *That is in the middle, central: c. terra*, Plin. 2, 23, 21.

[CENTRĀTUS, a, um. (centrum) *I. q. centralis*, Fulg.]

CENTRĪNĒ, ārum. m. (κεντρίνα) *A species of beetle or wasp*, Plin. 17, 27, 44.

CENTRŌNES, um. m. (Κέντρονες) *A Gallic tribe of Gallia Narbonensis, now Centron*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10; Plin.

CENTRŌNĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Centrones: C. Alpes*, Plin. 11, 42, 93.

\*\*CENTRŌSUS, a, um. (centrum) *That is in or within the centre, central, inner*, Plin. 37, 7, 36.

\*\*CENTRUM, i. n. (κέντρον, a sting, point) I. *C. circini, the leg of a pair of compasses, which in describing a circle remains stationary*, Vitruv. 3, 1. II. A) *The middle of a circle, the centre*, Plin. 2, 15, 13: — in plur.: solis terræque centra, id. B) *Meton.* 1) *The inner part of wood, of a precious stone, etc.; the pith, grain, as of wood, etc.*, Plin. 16, 39, 76. [2] *In Anat.*: *The central part or centre: c. semiovale, the centre of the brain; c. tendineum, the centre of the diaphragm*, NL.]

CENTUM, ind. num. I. *A hundred: c. dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent*, Cic. Mil. 22 extr.: — *c. et decem*, Cæs. [II. *Meton. poet.* for a great number; *Many, very many: c. puer artium*, Hor. 4, 1, 15.] [Hence, Fr. cent.]

CENTUMCĀPYTA. *A plant, called also eryngium*, Plin. 22, 8, 9: — *otherwise*, centum caput, id.

CENTUM CELLĒ or CENTUMCELLĒ, ārum. f. *A range of coast in Etruria, now Civita Vecchia*, Plin. E. 6, 31.

[CENTUM-GĒMĪNUS, a, um. *Hundredfold*, Virg. Æ. 6, 287; V. Fl.]

[CENTUM-PĒDA, æ. m. (pes) *Hundred-footed*, August.]

[CENTUPONDĪUM or CENTUPONDĪUM, ii. n. (centum-pondus) *A hundred pounds' weight*, Plant. As. 2, 2, 37.]

## CEPHALÆA

CENTUMVĪRĀLIS, e. (centumviri) *Of or belonging to the centumviri: c. iudicium*, Cic. Cæs. 18, 53: — *c. causæ: — c. hastam cogere, to convene the centumviri*, Suet.

CENTUMVĪRI, orum. m. *A college consisting of a hundred judges, who took cognisance of private causes relating to property; their number was properly 105, and it was increased even to 180 members*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39; Quint.; Suet.

\*\*CENTUNCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (cento) I. *A little rag*, Liv. 7, 14. II. *A kind of plant, bastard pimpinell*, Plin. 24, 15, 88.

[CENTUPLEX (centiplex), icis. (centum-plex) *Hundredfold*, Plant. Pers. 4, 4, 11.]

CENTUPĪCĀTUS, a, um. (centuplex) *That is multiplied by a hundred*, Prud.: — *centuplicato venire, to be sold a hundred times dearer*, Plin. 6, 23, 26.

[CENTUPONDĪUM. See CENTUPONDĪUM.]

CENTŪRĪA, æ. f. (centum; originally, a division of a hundred things; hence, in general) *A division, a century. I. A certain number of acres*, Col. 5, 1, 7. II. *In Milit.*: *A division of soldiers (originally 100, in later times 60 men), a century, a company: c. tres equitum*, Liv. 1, 13: — *in legione sunt c. sexaginta*, Cinc. ap. Gell.

III. *Of the whole people, one of the 193 divisions, into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman citizens, according to their property, a century*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22; Liv. 1, 43: — *c. prærogativa, the century that voted first by lot*, Cic. Pl. 20.

[CENTŪRĪALIS, e. (centuria) *Of or belonging to a century, Agrim.*: — *c. civis, that votes in some century*, Fest.]

CENTŪRĪĀTIM, adv. (centuria) I. *By centuries: c. producti milites idem jurant*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 76: — *tributum et c. descriptis ordinibus*, Cic. Fl. 7, 15. [II. *Meton.*: *By heaps, in masses*, Pompon. ap. Non.]

[CENTŪRĪĀTIO, ōnia. f. *The division of lands into centuries*, Agrim.]

CENTŪRĪĀTUS, ūs. m. \*\*I. *A division into centuries*, Liv. 22, 38. II. *The office of a centurion*, Cic. de I. P. 13, 37.

1. CENTŪRĪO, i. v. a. (centuria) *To divide into centuries [of lands, Agrim.]*: — *In Milit.*: *juventutem centuriaverat armaveratque ad tales casus*, Liv. 25, 15: — *equites decuriati, centuriati pedites*, id.: — *Of the people in the comitia: rem gerit palam, centuriat Capuæ, dinumerat*, Cic. Att. 16, 9: — *comitia centuriata, in which the people voted by centuries: — ferri de singulis nisi centuriatis comitiis noluerunt; descriptus enim populus censu, ordinibus, ætibus, plus adhibet ad suffragium consilii, quam fusc in tribus convocatus*, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: — *quod ad populum c. comitiis tulit: — c. lex, i. e. passed in the comitia centuriata*.

2. CENTŪRĪO, ōnia. [Centurionus, i., like curionus and decurionus, acc. to Fest.] m. (centuria) *In Milit.*: *A chief over a hundred, a centurion*, Cic. Balb. 15, Cæs.; Liv.

\*\*CENTŪRĪŌNĀTUS, ūs. m. (2. centurio) *The election of centurions*, Tac. A. 1, 44.

CENTŪRĪPĒ, ārum. f. (τὰ Κεντρίπια) *A very old town of Sicily on Etna, now Centorbi*, Plin. 31, 7, 41.

CENTURIPINUM, i. n. for Centuripæ, Mel. 2, 7, 16.

CENTŪRĪPINUS, a, um. *Of or from Centuripæ: C. legati*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: — *C. populus: — Subst.*: Centuripini, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Centuripæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23.

[CENTUSSIS, is. m. (centum-as) *A hundred asses*, Varr. LL. 5, 36, 47.]

CEOS. for Cea, according to Plin. 4, 12, 20.

[CEPA. See CÆPA.]

CĒPĒA, æ. f. (κηφαία) *A plant resembling the Oleracea portulaca L.*, Plin. 26, 8, 52.

[CEPHALIS, idis. f. *A kind of plant, Fam. Rubiaceæ*, NL.]

\*\*CĒPHĀLĒA, æ. f. (κεφαλά) *An unremitting headache*, Plin. 20, 13, 51.

[CĒPHĀLĒMĀTŌMA, atis. n. (κεφαλῆ-αἱματώ) *A sanguineous tumour of the head, especially in new-born children, NL.*]

[CĒPHĀLĒŌTA, æ. m. (κεφαλαῖότης) *A receiver or gatherer of the poll-tax, Cod. Th.*]

[CĒPHĀLALGIA or CĒPHĀLARGIA, æ. f. (κεφαλαλγία) *A headache, LL.*]

[CĒPHĀLALGŪS or CĒPHĀLARGŪS, a, um. (κεφαλαλγικός) *Suffering from headache, Veg.*]

CĒPHĀLĒNĪA (Cephal.), æ. (Κεφαληνία or Κεφαληνία) *The largest island in the Ionian sea, now Cephalonia, Plin. 4, 12, 19:—[hence, Cephalenes, um. m. (Κεφαλῆνες) The inhabitants of Cephalenia, Sil.:—Cephalenites, arum. m. The same, Serv. Virg.]*

\*\*CĒPHĀLĪCUS, a, um. (κεφαλός) *In Medic.: Of or belonging to the head: c. emplastrum, Cels. 5, 19, 7.*

[CĒPHĀLO, ōnis. m. (ἐγκέφαλον) *The date-tree, Pall.*]

[CĒPHĀLŌDĪAS, ædis. *Of Cephalædis, Sil. 14, 252.*]

CĒPHĀLŌDIS, is. f. [CĒphālēdium, ii. n. Prisc.] (Κεφαλοῖdis or Κεφαλοῖδιον) *A small fortified town, with a harbour, in Sicily, now Cefali, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52.*

CĒPHĀLŌDĪTĀNUS, a, um. *Of Cephalædis: C. civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43:—Subst.: Cephalæditani, orum. m. The inhabitants of Cephalædis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52.*

[CĒPHĀLŌTES, æ. m. (κεφαλῶτός) *That has a head, furnished with a head, Ser. Samm.*]

CĒPHĀLUS, i. m. (Κεφαλος) *A grandson of Æolus, the husband of Procris, whom he killed unawares when hunting, Ov. M. 6, 681.*

[CĒPHĒIS, idis. f. *A female descendant of Cepheus, i. e. Andromeda, Ov. A. A. 3, 191.*]

[CĒPHĒIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cepheus: C. virgo, i. e. Andromeda, Ov. Her. 15, 33:—Poet. for Ethiopian, id.*]

1. CĒPHĒNES, um. m. (κηφήνες) *Drones (in pure Latin fuci), Plin. 11, 16, 16.*

2. CĒPHĒNES, um. *An Ethiopian tribe, Ov. M. 4, 764.*

1. CĒPHEUS (dissyll.), ei. m. (Κηφεύς) *A king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, father-in-law of Perseus, placed with them among the stars, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; Ov.*

[2. CĒPHEUS (trisyll.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Cepheus; also, for Ethiopian, Prop. 4, 6, 78.*]

[CĒPHĒSIAS or CĒPHISSIAS, ædis. *Of or belonging to Cephissus or Cephissus, Ov. M. 7, 438.*]

[CĒPHĒSIS or CĒPHISSIS, idis. *I. q. Cephissias, Ov. M. 5, 369.*]

[CĒPHĒSIUS or CĒPHISSIUS, ii. m. *The son of Cephissus, i. e. Narcissus, Ov. M. 3, 351.*]

CĒPHĒSUS (os) or CĒPHISSUS, i. m. (Κηφισός or Κηφισός) I. *A river in Phocis and Boeotia, Ov. M. 3, 19:—as god of the river, the father of Narcissus, Ov. M. 3, 343.*

II. *A river to the west of Athens, Ov. M. 7, 388.*

CEPINA, æ. See CÆPINA.

CĒPĪTIS or CĒPŌLĀTĪTIS, idis. f. *A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56.*

CĒPŌNĒDES, um. f. *A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56.*

[CĒPOS APHRŌDĒTES (κήπος Ἀφροδίτης) *A plant; also called cotyledon, App.*]

[CĒPŌTĀPHŪM, ii. n. (κηποτάφιον) *A tomb or monument in a garden, Inscr.*]

[CĒPULLA, æ. See CÆPULLA.]

[CĒPŪRICUS, a, um. (κηπουρικός) *Horticultural, Firm.*]

[CĒPŪRUS, i. m. (κηπουρός) *The Gardener; the title of the third book of Apicius.*]

CĒRA, æ. f. (related to κηρός) I. *Wax, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177; Plin.:—In the plur.: Slices of wax, Virg.; 230*

Plin. II. *Meton.* A) *A tablet covered with wax for writing, Cic. Verr. 2, 41, 36; Hor.:—in codicis extrema c., on the last page or leaf:—thus, prima c., Hor.:—in ima c., at the bottom of the page, Suet.* B) *A wax seal, Cic. Flacc. 16, 37; Ov.* \*\*C) *A wax image of an ancestor, Sall. Jug. 4; Ov.* [III. *A substance of the nature of wax used for painting the skin, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 39:—pitch or tar, used in ship-building, Ov.*] [Hence, Fr. cire, cierge.]

CĒRĀCHĀTES, æ. m. (κηραχάτης) *A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54.*

CĒRAMBUS, i. m. (Κέραμβος) *Myth.: An individual said to have been changed into a beetle at the time of the Deucalionian flood, Ov. M. 7, 353.*

1. CĒRĀMĪCUS, i. m. (Κεραμικός) *A pot or earthenware-market; the name of two places within and without Athens; the latter contained the tombs and statues of warriors fallen in battle, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39; Plin.*

2. CĒRĀMĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ceramus: C. sinus, the gulf of Ceramus, Plin. 5, 29, 29.*

CĒRĀMĒTES, æ. m. (κεραμίτης) *A precious stone of the colour of a brick or tile, Plin. 37, 10, 56.*

[CĒRĀMĒUM, i. n. *A kind of sea-weed, Fam. Algæ, NL.*]

[CĒRĀRIA, æ. f. *She that makes wax lights, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101.*]

\*CĒRĀRĪUM, ii. n. *A tax on wax, i. e. on seals, which were made of wax, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78.*

[CĒRĀRIUS, ii. m. (cera) I. *A dealer in wax (κηρωτάλης), Gloss.* II. *A writer on wax tablets, Inscr.*]

[CĒRAS, ætis. n. (κέρας, horn) *A kind of wild parsnip, App.*]

[CĒRĀSĒNUS, a, um. (cerasus) *Of the colour of a cherry: c. eingulum, Petr. S. 28, 8.*]

CĒRĀSTĒ, arum. m. (κεράστis, horned) *According to the fable, a horned people of Cyprus, Ov. M. 10, 222.*

CĒRĀSTES, æ or is. m. (κεράστis, horned) I. *The horned serpent, Plin. 8, 23, 35; Luc.* II. *A kind of horned insect that destroys trees, Plin. 16, 41, 80.*

[CĒRĀSTĒUM, i. n. (cerastes) *A kind of plant, mouse-ear-chickweed, Fam. Caryophyllæ, NL.*]

CĒRĀSUM, i. n. *A cherry, Cels. 2, 24; Plin.*

1. CĒRĀSUS i. f. (κέρασος) I. *A cherry-tree (brought by Lucullus from Cerasus, a town of Pontus, into Italy), Col. 11, 2, 96.* [II. *Meton.: A cherry, c. acida, Fam. Rosaceæ, Prop. 4, 2, 15.*] [Hence, Fr. cerise.]

2. CĒRĀSUS, untis. f. (Κερασούς) *A town of Pontus (whence the cherry was brought into Europe; see 1. CĒRASUS), now Kereson, Plin. 6, 4, 4.*

\*\*CĒRĀTĪA, æ. f. (κεράτis) *A kind of plant, having but one leaf, Plin. 26, 8, 34.*

CĒRĀTĪAS, æ. m. (κεράτis) *A kind of comet, resembling a horn, Plin. 2, 25, 22.*

\*\*CĒRĀTĪNA, æ. f. (κεράτινα) *A certain sophistical argument; sophism of the horns (Thus: what you have not lost, you have still; but you have not lost horns; therefore, you have horns), Quint. 1, 10, 5; Gell. 18, 2, 9.*

CĒRĀTĪTIS, idis. f. (κεράτis, horned) *A kind of wild poppy, Plin. 20, 19, 77.*

[CĒRĀTĪUM, ii. n. (κεράτιον, St. John's bread) *A Greek weight, equal to the Roman siliqua, LL.*]

[CĒRĀTŌCĒLE, es. f. (κέρας-κήλη) *Hernia of the transparent cornea, NL.*]

[CĒRĀTŌNĒA, æ. f. (κεράτινα) *St. John's bread, Carob-tree, Fam. Leguminosæ, NL.*]

[CĒRĀTŌNYXIS, is. f. (κέρας-νόξis) *Incision of the cornea, NL.*]

[CĒRĀTŌNĒUM, ii. n. *Another form for ceratum, i. An unguent made of wax, C. Aur.*]

CĒRĀTUM, i. n. (κηρωτόν) *An unguent or pomatum made of wax; a wax-plaster, Cels. 4, 20; Plin.*

# CERATURA

**\*\*CERĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (cera) *A waxing, a besmearing with wax*, Col. 12, 50, 16.

**CERATUS**, a, um. See CERO.

[**CĒRAULA**, æ. m. (κεράλης) *A corneter*, App.]

**CĒRAUNĪA**, orum. n. for Ceraunii, Cæs. B. C. 3, 6.

**CĒRAUNII**, orum. (sc. montes) I. *A ridge of mountains between Epirus and Illyria, now Monti della Chimara*, Plin. 15, 29, 36. II. *The Eastern part of the Caucasus*, Mel. 1, 19, 13.

[**CĒRAUNIUM**, ii. n. *A kind of stone, i. q. ceraunia gemma*, Claud.]

**CĒRAUNIŪS**, a, um. (κεραύνιος) *Belonging to thunder: c. gemma, the thunder-stone, supposed to fall during thunderstorms*, Plin. 37, 9, 51:—c. vites, *a sort of red vine*, Col. 3, 2, 1.

**CĒRAUNŌBŌLĪA**, æ. f. (κεραυνόβωλία) *The Fall of the Thunderbolt, a picture by Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10, 36.

[**CĒRAUNUS**, i. m. I. q. ceraunia gemma, Prud.]

[**CERBERĒUS**, a, um. *Of Cerberus*, Ov. M. 4, 501.]

**CERBERŪS**, i. m. (Κέρβερος) *The three-headed dog of the infernal regions, Cerberus*, Ov. M. 4, 459; Virg.; Hor.

[**CERCERĪA**. *An amphibious bird*, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23.]

[**CERCCHNUS**, i. m. (κέρκων) *A kind of dry cough*, NL.]

**CERCĪTIS**, idis. f. (κερκίτις) *A kind of olive-tree*, Col. 5, 8, 3.

[**CERCICIUS**, ii. *Another form for circius*, Cat. ap. Gell.]

**CERCŌPES**, um. m. (Κέρκυρες) *A crafty people of Pithecusa, changed by Jupiter into apes*, Ov. M. 14, 92.

**CERCŌPĪTHĒCUS**, i. m. (κερκοπίθηκος) I. *A long-tailed monkey*, Plin. 8, 21, 30. II. *Prop. name*, Suet. Ner. 30.

[**CERCŌPS**, ōpis. m. (κέρκωψ) *A long-tailed monkey*, Amm. 22, 14.]

[**CERCŌSIS**, ōs. f. (κέρκωσις) I. *A polypus in the matrix*, NL. II. *An elongation of the clitoris*, NL.]

**CERCŪRUS**, i. m. (κέρκουρος) I. *A kind of light sailing-vessel having a long poop, a cutter*, Liv. 33, 19. II. *A sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

**CERCYO**, ōnis. (Κερκύων) *A notorious robber of Attica, killed by Theseus*, Ov. M. 7, 439.

[**CERCYŌNĒUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cercyon*, Ov. Ib. 412.]

[**CERDO**, ōnis. m. (κέρδων, κέρδος) I. *An artisan, journeyman*, Juv. 4, 153:—c. sutor, *a cobbler*, Mart. II. *Cerdo, a proper name, especially of slaves*, Dig.]

**CĒRĒĀLĪA**, ium. n. *The feast of Ceres, celebrated on the tenth of April*, Cic. Att. 2, 12; Ov.:—also Cerealia Ludi, Liv.

[**CĒRĒĀLIS** (CĒrĒialis) *Of or belonging to Ceres: C. nemus, sacred to Ceres*, Ov. M. 8, 742:—thus, C. Eleusin, id.:—C. papaver, Virg.:—C. dona, i. e. corn, bread, Ov.:—C. munera, the same, id.:—C. arma, utensils for baking bread, Virg.:—C. herba, seed, Ov.]

[**CĒRĒĀLYTAS**, ātis. f. *The office of an ædilis Cerealis*, Inscr.]

[**CĒRĒBELLĀRE**, is. n. (cerebellum) *Literally: A covering of the brain, i. e. of the head, a skull-cap*, Veg.]

**\*\*CĒRĒBELLUM**, i. n. (cerebrum) *A small or shallow brain*, Cels. 2, 18; Plin.:—[Hence, Ital. cervello; Fr. cervelle, cerveau.]

[**CĒRĒBRĪNE**, es. f. (cerebrum) *The fatty substance of the brain*, NL.]

**\*\*CĒRĒBRŌSUS**, a, um. (cerebrum) *Deranged in the brain, crazy, headstrong, hot-headed*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36; Hor.: c. boves, Col. 2, 11, 11.

**CĒRĒBRUM**, i. n. I. *The brain*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; Virg. II. *Meton. \*\*A) Understanding, head*,

231

# CERNO

Hor. S. 2, 3, 75; Suet. [B) *Anger*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 11.]

**\*\*C) The pith of plants**, Plin. 13, 4, 8.

[1. **CĒRĒŌLUS**, a, um. (cereus) *Of the colour of wax*, Col. 10, 404.]

[2. **CĒRĒŌLUS**, i. m. (cereus) *A taper, wax candle*, NL.]

**CĒRĒS**, ēris. f. I. *The daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, the goddess of agriculture*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23; Hor. Carm. Sec. 30. [II. *Meton. poet: Corn, food, fruit of the earth*, Virg. Æ. 1, 177; Ov.:—Prov. sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.]

1. **CĒRĒŪS**, a, um. (cera) I. *Of wax, waxes*: si omnis cera commutabilis esset, nihil esset cereum, quod commutari non posset, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30:—c. effigies, Hor.:—c. imago, id.:—c. castra, *wax-cells*, i. e. a honeycomb, Virg. [II. *Meton. A) Of the colour of wax: c. brachia, i. e. white*, Hor. O. 1, 13, 2:—c. pruna, i. e. yellowish, Virg. B) *As soft as wax, i. e. easy to be moved or moulded: cereus in vitium flecti*, Hor. A. P. 163.]

2. **CĒRĒŪS**, i. m. (cera) *A wax taper, wax candle*, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; Sen.

**CEREVISIA**, æ. See CERVISIA.

**CĒRĪA**, æ. f. *A beverage made of corn, a kind of beer in Spain, i. q. celia and cerevisia*, Plin. 22, 25, 82.

**\*\*CĒRĪFĪCO**, avi. 1. (cera-facio: prop. to make wax; hence of the purple-fish), *To produce slime*, Plin. 9, 38, 62.

**CERILLI**, orum. m. (Κηρίλλοι) *A maritime town of the Bruttii*, Sil. 8, 579.

**CĒRINTHA**, æ. and -E, ēs. f. (κηρίνη) *A plant much liked by bees, Honeywort, Fam. Boraginæ*, Virg. G. 4, 63; Plin. 21, 12, 41.

**CĒRINTHUS**, i. m. (κήρυθος) *A substance found in honeycombs, used by the bees as food; bees' bread, i. q. erithace*, Plin. 11, 7, 7.

[**CĒRĪNUM**, i. n. (cerinus) *A garment of the colour of wax*, Plin. Epid. 2, 2, 49.]

**\*\*CĒRĪNUS**, a, um. (κήρινος) *Of the colour of wax, c. pruna*, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

[**CĒRĪŌLĀRIUM**, ii. or CĒRĪŌLĀRE, is. n. *A candlestick for a wax taper*, Inscr.]

**CĒRĪTIS**, idis. f. or CĒRĪTES, æ. m. (κηρίτης) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

**\*\*CĒRĪUM**, ii. n. (κήριον) *A bad ulcer, containing yellow matter*, Plin. 20, 2, 6.

[**CĒRMALUS**, i. See GERMALUS.]

[**CĒRĒNTĪA**, æ. f. (cernens, cerno) *The faculty of seeing (opp. 'cæcitas')*, M. Cap.

**CERNO**, crēvi. [crētum.] 3. (related to κρῖνω, to separate) **\*\*I. Prop.**: c. alqd per cribrum, *to pass through a sieve*, Cat. R. R. 107:—c. farinam cribro, Plin.:—c. omnia in cribris, Ov. II. *Meton. A) To distinguish any thing clearly with the eyes, i. e. to perceive, see, discern: nos ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quæ videmus: neque enim est ullus sensus in corpore*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46:—conf. quæ c. et videre non possumus; and, Catuli Cumanum ex hoc loco video, Pompeianum non cerno:—omnia sic aperiam, ut ea c. oculis videamini:—in sole sidera ipsa desunt cerni, Quint.:—conf. Venus nulli cernenda, visible, discernible, Virg.:—hic alter (cingulus) cerne, quam tenui vos parte contingat:—cernis, ut insultent Rutuli? Virg.:—quos ad resistendum concurrerisse cernebat, Suet. B) 1) *To discern mentally, to perceive, look through any thing, comprehend, distinguish: neque tanta (est) in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus acri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit*, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124:—quicquid animo cernimus, id omne oritur a sensibus:—vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur:—In the passive: cerni in alqa re, to be seen or discerned in any thing, to be displayed, to show one's self: hæ virtutes cernuntur in agendo, Cic.

Part. 23:—*conf.* ea actio in hominum commodis tuendis cernitur:—also with *abl. simply*: fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur:—*conf.* quæ genere, non numero cernuntur. 2) *Esp.* \*a) *To decide or determine any thing doubtful or a quarrel (used instead of the more usual decernere)*: quocumque senatus creverit populusque iusserit, tot sunt, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8:—quid de Armonia cernerent, Tac.:—priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv.:—also, *to decide by combat, to fight (for)*: c. vitam ferro, Enn. ap. Cic.:—*thus*, c. ferro, Virg.:—c. pro patria, pro liberis etc., Sall. \*b) *To decide for, to resolve upon, to determine*: te mihi amicam esse crevi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 1:—*thus*, germanum emittere crevi, Catull.:—*Esp.*: *To determine to enter upon an inheritance*: c. hereditatem, Cic. Att. 11, 2; Agr. 2, 15, 40; Liv.:—*conf. fig.*: debet fratris Appii amore erga me cum reliqua hereditate crevisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

[CERNŪĀLIA, ium. n. (cernuo) *A popular feast, in which the people danced on smooth slippery skins spread on the ground, whereon they were liable to fall*, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*CERNŪLO, are. v. a. (cernuo) *To throw with one's face on the ground: non evertit fortuna sed c. et allidit*, Sen. E. 8:—c. se, id.

[CERNŪO, i. v. a. and n. (cernuus) *To throw or tumble down head foremost*, Varr. ap. Non.; Prud.]

[CERNŪS, a, um. (cerno) I. *With the face turned towards the ground*, Virg. Æ. 10, 894. II. *Subst.*: Cernuus, i. m. *A rope-dancer, tumbler*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

\*CĒRO, i. v. a. (cēra) *To cover or overlay with wax*: cerata tabella, Cic. Div. C. 7, 24:—ceratæ pennæ, Hor.

CEROLIENSIS LOCUS. *A place in Rome, near the Carinae*, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 15.

[CEROMA, æ. f. for ceroma, atis, Arn.]

\*\*CĒROMA, ætis. n. (dat. plur. ceromatis, Plin.) I. *An unguent composed of wax*, Plin. 28, 4, 13; Mart.

II. *Meton.* A) *The place in which wrestlers anointed themselves*, Sen. B. Vit. 12; Plin. 35, 2, 2. [B) *A wrestling, combat*, Mart. 565. C) *A swelling, perhaps for cerion, LL.*

[CĒROMĀTĪCUS, a, um. (κηροματικός) *Anointed with wax*, Juv. 3, 68.]

CĒRONĪA, æ. f. (κερώνια) *St. John's bread, the carob-tree*, Plin. 13, 8, 16.

\*\*CĒRŌSUS, a, um. (cera) *Full of wax*: c. mel, Plin. 32, 3, 13.

[CĒRŌTĀRIUM, ii. for ceratum. See CERATUM, LL.]

CĒROTUM, i. for ceratum. See CERATUM, Plin. 22, 24, 56.

[CĒRŌTŪRIUM, ii. n., for ceratum. See CERATUM, LL.]

\*\*CĒRRĒUS, a, um. (cerrus) *Of or belonging to the cerrus*: c. glans, Plin. 16, 6, 8.

[CĒRRĪTŪLUS, a, um. dem. *Rather crazy*, M. Cap.]

[CĒRRĪTUS, a, um. (formed from cĒrrĕbrius from cerebrum) *Frantic, mad, crazy*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 144.]

[CĒRRONES. See GERRONES.]

CĒRRUS, i. f. *A kind of oak, a holm-oak*, Fam. Cupulifera, Plin. 16, 5, 6.

[CĒRTĀBUNDUS, a, um. (certo) *Contending*, App.]

CĒRTĀMEN, inis. n. (certo) *A strife, struggle, contest*. I. *Gen.*: *In the public games, either hostilely or otherwise, with arms or words*: videmus, apud quos gymniorum ludorum magnus honos sit, nullum ab iis, qui in id c. descendant, devitari dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26:—*thus*, gladiatorum c.; and, c. luctandi, Quint.:—c. quinquennale triplex, musicum, gymnicum, equestre, Suet.:—c. quadrigarum, id.:—c. legitimum citharedorum, Quint.:—c. disci, Ov.:—c. cursus, id.:—c. honestum (Stoicorum et Peripateticorum) et disputatio splendida! omnis est enim de virtutis dignitate contentio, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68:—c. honoris et dignitatis, capitis et famæ:—c. laudis est cum alqo:—c.

est mihi tecum pro aris et focus:—c. instituere:—circa eosdem sensus c. atque emulatio, Quint.:—cum altercatione congressi, certamine irarum ad eadem vertuntur, Liv.:—c. conferendi pecuniam, id.:—magnum inter mortales c., vine corporis an etc., Sall.:—*thus*, grande c., tibi an illi etc., Hor.:—[*Poet.* certamina ponere, to establish (ἀγῶνα ποιεῖν), Virg.:—certamina divitiarum, a striving after riches, Hor.] \*\*II. *Esp.* A) *Milit.*: *Combat, fight, action, engagement*: fit prolium acri certamine, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28:—non ipse a certamine belli tam necessarij me removissem, Planc. ap. Cic.:—*thus*, in ipso certamine pugnae, Liv.:—vario certamine pugnatum est, Cæs.:—in certamine ipso, Liv.:—c. navale, a sea-fight, id.; for which, c. classicum, Vell. [B) *Meton. gen.*: *War*, Eutr. 1, 16; Just.; Flor.]

[CĒRTĀNUS, a, um. for certus. *Certain, sure*, ML. Hence, Fr. certain.]

CĒRTĀTIM, adv. (1. certo) *With contention or emulation, earnestly*: quum omnes c. aliusque alio gravius atque ornatus de mea salute dixisset, Cic. Sest. 34, 74:—c. alter alteri obstrepere, Liv.:—c. currere.

CĒRTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *Any contest, strife, struggle, combat, fight*: jam ludi publici sint corporum certatione, cursu, pugilatione, luctatione, curricularum equorum usque ad certam victoriam, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38:—relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato, sed virtuti cum voluptate c.:—inter amicos fit honesta c.:—iniqua c.:—c. mulctæ, a public discussion relative to a fine, Cic. Leg. 3, 3. [II. *Esp. Milit.*: *Combat, fight*: ad gladios certationem revocare, Sis. ap. Non.]

[CĒRTĀTOR, ōris. m. *A disputant*: c. indomiti, Gell. 12, 10, 3.]

[CĒRTĀTUS, ūs. m. *A contest, struggle*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 152.]

CĒRTE, adv. I. *Certainly, surely, assuredly, in truth, indeed*: si scit, c. illud eveniet: sin c. eveniet, nulla fortuna est, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18:—alterum fieri profecto posset. alterum c. non potest:—fuit c. id æquum, et c. expectatum est, et fuit dignum constantia tua:—addit ea, quæ c. vera sunt:—M. Cato c. licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare:—si me tanti facis, quanti c. facis, surely:—nondum te sibi satis esse familiarem, sed c. fore:—ex literis c. scire potuistis, to know for certain.—*In affirming any thing that has been said before*: *Indeed, to be sure*: venerat, ut opinor, hæc res in iudicium. Certe:—ne iratus quidem Juppiter plus Regulo nocuisset quam sibi nocuit ipse Regulus. Certe, si nihil malum esset nisi dolere:—*thus*, c., nisi etc.:—*In making a reply*: est miserum (mors), quoniam malum. Certe, to be sure, assuredly:—[*Poet. in Comp.*, Ov. M. 5, 419.] II. *In a restrictive sense*: *But certainly, surely, at least, yet, however, at all events*: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel c. timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117:—res fortasse veræ, c. graves:—aut non potuerunt aut noluerunt, c. reliquerunt:—quo quid sit beatius, mihi c. in mentem venire non potest, to me at least:—si hoc quoque videtur esse altius, illud c. tamen quod amplexi sumus etc.:—sed alias (docebo), ubi sit animus: c. quidem in te est.

[CĒRTIM, adv. for certe. (certus) *Surely, certainly*, LL.]

CĒRTĪMA, æ. f. *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, east of Bætica*, Liv. 40, 47.

[CĒRTĪORO, i. v. a. (certior) *To make certain of, i. e. to inform, to give intelligence, certiorum facere*, Dig.]

\*1. CERTO, adv. *With certainty, surely, safely, certainly, etc.*: nihil ita expectare, quasi c. futurum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81:—quod te moleste ferre c. scio, I know for certain or to a certainty:—*thus*, c. scio occurs very frequently in Cicero.—[*In affirmative replies*, Plaut.; Ter.; instead of which Cicero has certe.]

2. CERTO, i. v. intens. (cerno) I. *To contest, strive together, vie, struggle, to wage a strife, fight, contend (whether with weapons or by way of argument, etc.)*: utrum utilis Fabricio armis cum hoste c. an venenis, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 87:—Hannibal, qui tot annos de imperio cum populo Romano certavit:—*thus*, c. armis de principatu,



**Tac.** — c. odiis prope majoribus quam viribus, Liv. — c. inter se iure, to contend at law, to go to law, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16: — *thus*, c. algo iudice, Hor. — c. officiis inter se, Cic. Fam. 7, 31: — c. cum algo dicacitate: — c. cum civibus de virtute, Sall. — c. pro sua quisque potentia, id. — c. cum ultimis militum parsimoniâ et vigiliis et labore, Liv. — c. cum usuris fructibus prædiorum, to endeavour to pay a high interest out of the produce of the lands: — ut si nautæ certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, where shortly before we find contendere: — [Poet. with dat. for cum algo, Ov. M. 14, 794; Virg.; Hor.: — *In the passive*: certata lite deorum Ambracia, about the possession of which Apollo, Diana, and Hercules contended, Ov.] \*\*II. *Meton. gen., with inf.*: To endeavour, strive: æquales certat superare legendo, Ov. M. 5, 394: — *thus*, c. Phœbum superare canendo, Virg.: — c. tollere alqm tergeminiis honoribus, Hor.: — c. inter se erugere quercum, id.: — c. quisque evadere, Curt.: — c. frangere fluctus, Plin. Paneg.

**CERTUM, i. n.** Certainty. See CERTUS, II. b).

**CERTUS, a, um. (cerno)** I. A) Determined, decided, settled, resolved; classically used in the neuter only, certum est (alci): certum est deliberatumque, quæ ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, Cic. R. A. 11, 31: — c. atque decretum est, non dare signum, Liv.: — sibi c. esse, a iudicii causisque discedere: — *conf.* in the Comp.: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8 extr. \*\*B) Relating to a person: Determined, resolved (to do, etc. any thing): Æneas jam certus eundi, Virg. Æ. 4, 554: — *thus*, certus desciscendi, Tac.: — c. relinquendæ vitæ, id.: — c. sceleris, id.: — c. fugæ, Plin. E.: — [Poet. with inf.: c. mori, Virg.: — c. sequi, V. Fl.] II. *Gen. A*) 1) a) Of anything that has been settled, or about which there is no doubt; Firm, fixed, determined, certain, sure, to be depended upon, true, etc.: quæ ab iudicibus cur in c. verba jurent, cur c. tempore convenient, certo discedant, firmly, decidedly, undoubtedly, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: — *thus*, consilium totius Galliæ in diem c. indicere, Cæs.: — *conf.* c. præfinitumque tempus, Suet.: — c. definitaque materia, Quint.: — omnium ætatum c. est terminus, senectutis autem nullus est c. terminus: — c. vivendi disciplina: — c. algo genere cursuque vivendi implicari: — c. limites, Hor.: — c. conviva, i. e. a daily guest or visitor, id.: — amicus c. in re incerta cernitur, certain, to be relied upon, Enn. ap. Cic.: — *thus*, c. homines, safe people, that may be depended upon, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: — *conf.* cum Andronem hominem honestissimum et certissimum: — adversus hostem nec spe nec animo certiozem, *firmer*, Liv.: — satis animo c. et confirmato: — stabilis et c. possessio: — jam c. et deformati fructus, Quint.: — c. iudicio ponderare alqd: — nec quasi Pythius Apollo, certa ut sint et fixa, quæ dixero etc.: — *conf.* certus promisit Apollo, Hor.: — qui, quæ affirmant, certiora esse dicunt quam illa etc.: — ad me ut omnia c. perscribas: — subita consternatio ex somno, quum causa signaretur: postremo certior res, more certain, or to be relied upon, Liv.: — certius fit illud Catonis, becomes still clearer, or more evident, apparent, or visible: — c. sagitta, that is sure to hit the aim, well aimed, sure to hit, Hor.: — *thus*, c. hasta, Virg.: — *conf.* c. jactus telorum, Tac. b) In the Neut. absol.: Something certain, a certainty: nec tanto spatio certi quid esset explorari poterat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45: — *conf.* si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv.: — neque tamen id ipsum certum habeo, have a certainty, know for certain, Cic. Att. 1, 13: — *thus*, certum nescire: — pro certo habere, dicere, negare, polliceri: — pro certo scire, affirmare, Liv.: — [certum and certius facere alci, to procure anybody some certainty about a thing, to make anybody certain, Plaut.] 2) Of persons; Sure, certain of any thing: certiozem facere alqm (de aliqua re, alci rei, with acc. with inf., or with a relative clause), to inform anybody, to send word, intelligence, or information, to apprise anybody of any thing, to let anybody know: Cæsarem de his rebus certiozem faciant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 2: — qui certiozem me sui consilii fecit, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A. 2: — Cæsarem c. faciunt, see etc., Cæs.: — faciam te c., quid egerim: — *In the passive*: crebro certior per me fias

de omnibus rebus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: — per exploratores Cæsar c. factus, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, Cæs.: — *conf.* ab exploratoribus c. factus, hostes sub monte consedissee, id.: — [the same, in the posit., certum facere alqm, Plaut. Pa. 1, 1, 16; Virg. Æ. 3, 179.] \*B) *Meton.* (it is also used instead of quidam, of an object whose existence is doubtless, but which is not accurately defined): habet certos sui studiosos, certain imitators, Cic. Brut. 16, 64: — Cephalædi mensis est c.: — hunc certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, certain duties: — combined with quidam and aliquis, Quint. [Hence, Fr. *certes*.]

[CERŪCHI, ōrum. m. (κερῶνχοι = κεραιῶνχοι, that hold the yard) The cords or ropes by which the ends of the sailyards are managed, Luc. 8, 17.]

\*CERŪLA, æ. f. dem. (cera) A small piece of wax: c. miniata, a kind of pencil for marking out incorrect passages in a book, Cic. Att. 15, 14; for which, c. ministula, ib.

[CERŪMEN, inis. n. (cera) The wax of the ear, NL.]

[CERUS MANUS. In an ancient hymn sung by the priests of Mars on the first of March, it has the meaning of creator bonus, kind creator, according to Fest.]

CERUSSA, æ. f. White lead, Plin. 34, 18, 54; Plant.

\*CERUSSATUS, a, um. (cerussa) Painted with white lead: c. buccæ, Cic. Pis. 11, 25.

CERVA, æ. f. (cervus) I. A doe, hind, Plin. 11, 37, 43; Ov. [IL Poet. gen.: A deer, hart, Ov. M. 7, 546; Virg.; Hor.]

[CERVARIA, æ. f. Hartwort, Fam. Umbellifera, NL.]

\*\*CERVARIUS, a, um. (cervus) Of or belonging to a deer: c. lupus, a lynx, Plin. 8, 22, 34: — c. venenum, a plant with which arrows were poisoned, Plin. 27, 11, 76.

\*\*CERVICAL, ælia. n. (cervix) A pillow, bolster, Suet. Ner. 6; Juv.

[CERVICATUS, a, um. (cervix) Obstinate, stiff-necked, Bibl.]

[CERVICOSTAS, ætia. f. (cervix) Obstinacy, Sid.]

CERVICŪLA, æ. f. dem. (cervix) I. A small short neck, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: — c. contracta, Quint. II. The neck of a hydraulic machine, as described by Vitruvius, 10, 13.

[CERVINA, æ. f. (sc. caro) The flesh of deer, venison, LL.]

\*\*CERVINUS, a, um. (cervus) Of or belonging to a stag: c. cornu, an antler, Plin. 10, 70, 90: — c. vellera, Ov.: — c. senectus, extreme old age, Plin. (*conf.* Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69.)

\*\*CERVISIA or CEREVISIA, æ. f. (a Gallic word) Beer, ale, Plin. 22, 25, 82; Dig.

CERVIX, icis. f. I. A) The hinder part of the neck; also the neck, simply; with Cicero in the plur. only: ut aliquo præsidio caput et cervices et jugulum ac latera tutetur, Cic. Sest. 42, 90: — gladius impendit illius beati cervicibus: — frangere c., to break anybody's neck: — subicere c. securi: — In the sing., Liv.; Quint.; Ov., and elsewhere. B) Fig.: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rempubl. sustinent, upon their shoulders, Cic. Sest. 66: — imponere in cervicibus alcis sempiternum dominum: — dare c. alci rei, to submit to, to put up with: — repellere furores alcis ab alcis cervicibus: — in cervicibus alcis esse, liter. to be on anybody's neck, i. e. close on anybody's heels, to press, Liv.: — Obstinacy: qui tantis erunt cervicibus, qui audent etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59. II. *Meton. of things*: The neck of a bottle, machine, etc., Mart. 12, 32; Vitruvius: — c. Peloponnesi, i. e. the isthmus of Corinth, Plin.

CERVUS, i. m. I. A stag, Plin. 8, 32, 50; Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69. II. *Meton. in the plur.*: The branches of a stag's horn, antlers. A) In Milit.: Stakes or palisades in the form of stag's horns, chevaux de frise, Cæs. B. G. 7, 72; Liv. [B) Forked props for vines, Tert.] [Hence, Ital. *cerbio*, Fr. *cerf*.]

[CERYCIUM or CERYCEUM, ii. n. (κέρκιον or κερύκειον) A herald's staff, i. q. caduceus, Dig.]

**\*\*CĒRYX**, γῆρας. *m.* (ἡρπυξ) *A herald*, Sen. Tranqu. 3.  
**CESPES**, ia. See **CMSPE**.

**\*CESSATIO**, ōnia. *f.* I. *A state of leisure or rest, idleness, inactivity*: Epicurus, quasi pueri delicati, nihil cessatione melius existimat... deum sic *feriation* volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 36 extr.:—c. libera atque otiosa. II. *Meton.*: *A lying fallow (of a field)*: humus magno fenore cessationis colono respondet, Col. 2, 1, 3.

**\*CESSATOR**, ōria. *m.* *A loiterer, an idler*: hæc tibi antea non rescripsi: non quo c. esse solemem, præsertim in literis, Cic. Fam. 9, 17 extr.

[**CESATRIX**, icia. *f.* *She that loiters or delays*, Tert.]

[**CESCIUS**, or -TIVS, a, um. (cedo) *Of or belonging to a transfer*, Gai. Inst.]

[**CESUM** (also cossim, coxim). *adv.* (cesso, cedo) *Turned backwards, back*, Just. 2, 12, 7. *Of feet that are turned inwards, varicatus*, App.]

**CESSIO**, ōnia. *f.* (cedo) *In Law*. I. *A yielding, giving up, transfer*: abalienatio est ejus rei, quæ mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexa aut in jure c., Cic. Top. 5; Dig. [II. C. diei, the approach of a term, Dig.]

**CESSO**. 1. *v. intrans.* *To loiter, tarry, delay; to cease from action, give way*. I. *Prop.*: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, neque umquam in suo studio atque opere cessavit, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13:—ab apparatu operum ac munitionum nihil cessatum, abated, Liv.:—se nullo usquam cessaturum officio, to be wanting in, id.—*Absol.*: si tabellarii non cessarint:—cessantes cunctare ad arma, Hor.:—*With inf.*: ille in Achaia non cessat de nobis detrahare, Cic. Att. 11, 11 extr.:—c. mori, Hor. II. *Meton.* A)

a) *To be idle, to loiter about, to do nothing, to have or take a holiday*: cur tam multos deos nihil agere et c. patitur? cur non rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos præficit? Cic. N. D. 3, 30 extr.:—*conf.* otiosum esse... c.:—c. et ludere et ungi, Hor.:—c. per hibernum tempus, Liv.:—cessatum ducere curam, to lull to rest, Hor. \*\*b) *Of inanimate objects, To rest, not to be practised*: cur cessant flamina tibiis? Hor. O. 3, 19, 19:—ars sine ture relicta c., remain unvisited, uncultivated, Ov.:—terra c., lies uncultivated or fallow, Virg.; Plin.:—[thus also pass.: cessata arva, left uncultivated or fallow, Ov.]:—ne nunc quidem aut in ducibus aut in militibus vestris cessat ira deus, Liv.:—cessantem honorem in paucas horas petenti dedit, a vacant office, Suet. [2] *Poet.*: c. alui rei, to be at leisure for any thing, i. e. to bestow one's leisure time on it, to apply one's self to, cultivate; just as vacare alui rei: c. amori, Prop. 1, 6, 21.

\*\*B) 1) *Not to be present, to be absent or wanting*: augendum addendumque quod cessat, Quint. 2, 8, 10:—voluntas c., Hor. 2) *Esp. in Law.* a) *Not to appear before a court*: culpante quis an aliqua necessitate cessasset, Suet. Claud. 15:—delator adesse jussus cessat, Dig. [b] *Of a law, sentence, judgement, etc.*: Invalid, void, without force, Dig. \*\*C) *Fig.*: To be mistaken in what is right, or just, to err: ut scriptor si peccat... si qui multum cessat etc., Hor. A. P. 357:—oratoris c. perfecti illius, ex nulla parte cessantis, Quint.

[**CESRICILLUS**. *A kind of hoop placed on the head to assist in bearing a burden or load*, acc. to Fest.]

**CESTRON**, i. n. (κῆστρον) *A plant, betony*, Plin. 25, 8, 46.

**\*CESTROPHENDONE**, ōs. *f.* (κεστροφενδών) *A machine for hurling stones*, Liv. 42, 65.

**\*CESTRŌTUS**, a, um. (κεστροτός) *Worked with a graving-tool*, Plin. 11, 37, 45.

**\*CESTRUM**, or -ON, i. n. (κῆστρον) *A tool used in encaustic painting, a graving-tool*, Plin. 35, 11, 41.

[1. **CESTUS** or -OS, i. m. (κεστός: prop. embroidered; hence, subet.) I. *A girdle, belt, strap*, Cat. R. R. 25. II. *Esp.* *The girdle of Venus*, Mart. 6, 13.]

2. **CESTUS**. *A boxer's glove*. See **CMSUS**.

**\*\*CĒTĀRĪA**, ōs. *f.* (cetus) *A reservoir for fish, fish-pond*, Plin. 9, 15, 19.

[**CĒTĀRIUM**, ii. n. See **CETARIA**, Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.]

**\*CĒTĀRIUS**, ii. m. (cetus) *A fishmonger*, Ter. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; Col. 8, 17, 12.

[**CETE**. See **CETUS**.]

**\*CĒTĒRA**. *adv.* *As to the rest, regarding the rest, else*: Bocchus præter nomen c. ignarus populi Romani, Sall. Jug. 19, 7:—virum c. egregium secuta, Liv.:—*conf.* vir c. sanctissimus, Vell.:—c. lætus, Hor.:—c. Grains, Virg.:—c. similes Batavia, Tac. [Poet. with verbs: c. parce, puer, bello, Virg. Æ. 9, 656:—ceu c. nusquam bella forent, id.:—c. quiescas, Plant.]

**\*CĒTĒRO**. *adv.* *In other respects*: (cerebrum) c. viri quam feminæ majus, Plin. 11, 37, 49:—est et alia iris, c. similis, at prædura, id.

**\*CĒTĒRŌQUI** or -QUIN. *adv.* (ceterus-qui) *For the rest, as to what remains* (ἄλλως): ne vivam, mi Attice, si mihi non modo Tusculanum, ubi c. sum liberem, sed paucorum ῥῆγοι: tanti sunt, ut sine te sim totos dies, Cic. Att. 12, 3:—si modo tecti satis est ad comitatum nostrum recipiendum, c. mihi locus non displicet:—quem, nisi quod solum, c. recte, quidam vocant Atticum.

**\*CĒTĒRUM**. *adv.* *In other respects, as to what remains*: ego ne in Cumano et Pompeiano, præterquam quod sine te, c. satis commode oblectabam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1:—fœdera alia aliis legibus, c. eodem modo omnia fiunt, Liv. \*\*In proceeding from one proposition to another, at the beginning of a sentence: c. ex aliis negotiis etc., Sall. \*\*After a negation it stands for, although, yet, but: id quamquam, nihil portendentibus diis, c. negligentia humanâ acciderat, tamen etc., Liv.:—paucas repetundarum crimina, c. magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac.

**CĒTĒRUS**, a, um. (the nom. sing. occurs nowhere; the sing. in general is very rare, especially in Cicero) *The other, remainder, rest, that is left*. I. *Plur.*: de reliquis nihil melius ipso est: ceteri et cetera ejusmodi, ut etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4 extr.:—et illum, quem nominavi, et c. sophistas lutos videmus a Socrate:—sane ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, una in re paulo minus consideratus:—In the neut. *absol.*: et cetera, seldom cetera, and so on: ut illud Scipionis, Agas asellum et cetera, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258:—in affectionem animi, hoc est molestiam, iracundiam, amorem et cetera, quæ in simili genere versantur:—ea esse dico, quæ cerni tangere possunt, ut fundum, sedes, parietem, supellectilem, penus, cetera. \*II. *Sing.*: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51:—cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat:—cetera jurisdictio, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5:—c. classis, Liv.:—inter ceteram planitiem mons, Sall.:—pro cetera ejus audacia atque amentia:—quod satis in usum fuit sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, Liv.:—non abhorret a cetero scelere, id.:—quanto violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac.

**CĒTHĒGUS**, i. m. *A Roman family name of the gens Cornelia*.

**CĒTO**, ūs. *f.* (Κητώ) I. *The wife of Phorcus, the mother of Medusa and the Gorgons*, Luc. 6, 646. II. *A sea-monster worshipped on the coast of Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 13, 14.

**CETOS**, i. See **CETUS**.

[**CĒTŌSUS**, a, um. (cetus) *Of or belonging to sea-fishes*, LL.]

**\*CĒTRA** (cetra), ōs. *f.* (probably a Spanish word) *A short Spanish shield, made of leather*, Liv. 28, 5; Virg.

**CĒTRĀTUS**, a, um. (cetra) *Furnished with the cetra, light armed*: c. cohors, Cæs. B. C. 1, 39:—*Subst.*: Cetrati. *Targeteers*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 70; Liv.

**CETTE**. See 2. **CEDO**.

**\*\*CĒTUS**, i. m. also **CĒTOS**, n. and plur. **CĒTE**. (κῆτος) I. A large sea-fish, a whale, dolphin, shark, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 75. II. The name of a constellation, Vitr. 9, 7.

**\*\*CEU**, adv. (from ce-ve, as neu and seu from neve and sive) I. As, as it were, like as: pars vertere terga, c. quondam petiere rates, Virg. Æ. 6, 492: — intus c. stella lucet, Plin.: — c. talpæ, id.: — c. notamus in muscis, id.: — c. plerumque, id.: — c. quum, as, as when (in comparisons), Virg.; Sen.: — c. si, Lucr.: — c. vero, Plin. II. For c. si, as if, just as if, in a manner as if: per aperta volans, c. liber habenis, æquora, Virg. G. 3, 194: — With the conjunctive: c. cetera nusquam bello forent, id.

**CĒUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to the island Ceos: C. Simonides, of Ceos, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 351: — plur.: Cei, orum, m. The inhabitants of Ceos, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 190.

**\*\*CĒVA**, æ. f. (a German word) A kind of small cow, Col. 6, 25, 5.

[**CĒVĀ**, ēre. v. n. I. To wag the tail, Mart. 8, 45, 13. II. Meton.: To flatter, fawn, Pers. 1, 87.]

**CĒYX**, γοῖα m. (Κήψ) I. Son of Lucifer, king of Trachys, husband of Heclyone, who suffered shipwreck near Delphi, whereupon (according to the fable), he and his wife were changed into king-fishers, Ov. M. 11, 739. II. Plur.: Ceyces, um, m. King-fishers (the females are called halcyones), Plin. 32, 8, 27.

**CHABRIAS**, æ. m. (Χαβρίας) An Athenian general, whose life has been written by Cor. Nepos.

[**CHÆREPHYLLUM**, i. f. q. cærefolium, Col. 10, 110.]

**CHÆRŌNĒA**, æ. f. (Χαῖρόνια) A town of Bæotia, where Philip of Macedonia defeated the Greeks; the birthplace of Plutarch; now the village Kaprena, Plin. 4, 7, 12; Liv.

[**CHÆRŌPHYLLUM**, i. n. (χαῖρο-φύλλον) Chervil, Fam. Umbellifera, NL.; conf. **CÆREFOLIUM** and **CHÆREPHYLLUM**.]

[**CHĀLĀSTICUS**, a, um. (χαλαστικός) Lenitive, LL.]

[**CHĀLĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. (χαλῶν) Of or for slackening, Veg.]

[**CHĀLĀZA**, æ. f. (χάλαζα) I. In Zool.: A ligamentous chord which retains in its situation the egg-yolk of birds. II. In Medic.: A spherical transparent humour in the eyelid, styte. III. In Bot.: The internal umbilicus of the seeds of plants, NL.]

**CHĀLĀZIAS**, æ. m. (χαλαζίας) A precious stone unknown to us, of the shape and colour of a hailstone, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

[**CHĀLĀZION**, ñ. n. (χαλαζιον) A styte in the eye, NL.]

**\*\*CHĀLĀZIUS**, a, um. (χάλαζα, hail) Of or belonging to hail: c. lapis, a gem unknown to us, Plin. 36, 22, 43.

[**CHALBANE**, æ. See **GALBANUM**.]

**CHALCANTHUM**, i. n. (χάλκανθον, χαλκός-ἄνθος) Cop-peras, vitriol, i. q. atramentum, Plin. 34, 12, 32.

[**CHALCASPIDES**, um. See **AGLASPIDES**.]

**CHALCĒDON** (Calchedon), ðnis. f. (Χαλκηδών) A town of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium, Plin. 6, 32, 43; Luc.

**CHALCĒDŌNĪ**, orum, m. The inhabitants of Calchedon, Tac. A. 12, 63.

**CHALCĒDŌNIUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Calchedon, Chalcedonian: C. Thrasymachus, of Ch., Cic. de Or. 3, 32.

**CHALCĒOS**, i. f. (χάλκειος) A prickly plant unknown to us, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

**CHALCĒTUM**, i. n. An unknown plant, Plin. 26, 7, 25. [**CHALCĒUS**, a, um. (χάλκεος) Brazen, Mart. 9, 95, 4.]

**CHALCĪDENSIS**, e. Of Chalcis, Plin. 35, 9, 35.

**CHALCĪDICE**, æ. f. (χαλκιδική) A kind of lizard, i. q. chalcis, Plin. 29, 5, 32.

[**CHALCĪDICENSIS**, e. I. q. Chalcidicus, Gell. 10, 16, 8.]

**CHALCĪDICUM**, i. n. I. A room in the corner of a

basilica, on each side of the tribunal, Vitr. 5, 1. [II. A spacious room in Greek houses, Aus.]

**CHALCĪDĪCUS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Chalcis: Ch. Euripus, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: — Ch. versus, by the poet Euphorion of Chalcis, Virg.: — Ch. Nola, because it was a colony of Chalcis, Sil. [II. Poet. meton.: Cumæan (because Cumæ was a colony of Chalcis): Ch. arx, i. e. Cumæ, Virg. Æ. 6, 10: — c. litora, Stat.]

**\*\*CHALCĪECOS**, i. m. (Χαλκίαικος) The temple of Minerva at Sparta, Liv. 35, 36 extr.

**CHALCĪŌPE**, æ. f. (Χαλκίωπη) I. The daughter of Æetes, wife of Phryxus, Hyg. F. 21. II. The wife of Mnesylus, mother of Antiphus, Hyg. F. 97.

1. **CHALCIS**, ðdis. f. (χαλκίς) I. A kind of herring, Plin. 9, 47, 71. II. A kind of lizard with copper-coloured spots on its back, Plin. 32, 3, 13.

2. **CHALCIS**, ðdis. f. (Χαλκίς) I. The capital of Eubœa, opposite Aulis, now Egribois, Plin. 4, 12, 21. II. A town of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 39. III. A town of Syria, Plin. 5, 23, 19.

**CHALCĪTES**, æ. m. or **CHALCĪTIS**, ðdis. f. (χαλκίτης or χαλκίτης) I. Copper-ore, Plin. 34, 12, 29. II. A precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 93.

[**CHALCŌBĀRYTES**, æ. m. (χαλκός-βαρύς) Lit.: Heavy ore, chalco-barytes, NL.]

**CHALCŌPHŌNOS** [another form chalco-phthongos, Sol.], i. f. (χαλκόφωνος or χαλκόφθογγος) A precious stone, sounding like brass, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

**CHALCOSMĀRAGDOS**, i. f. (χαλκοσμάραγδος) A smaragdus veined with brass, perhaps, a malachite, Plin. 37, 5, 19.

**CHALCUS**, i. m. (χαλκός) A copper coin, the tenth part of an obolus, Plin. 21, 34, 109.

**CHALDÆI**, orum. (χάλδαιοι) I. A people of Assyria, celebrated for their skill in astronomy and astrology, Cic. Div. 1, 1. [II. Meton.: Chaldeus, i. m. A soothsayer, astrologer, Cat. R. R. 5, 4.]

[**CHALDÆUS**, a, um. Chaldaean, Luc. 8, 226.]

**CHALDĀYCUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to the Chaldaean: Ch. genus prædicendi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88: — Ch. rationes.

[**CHĀLO**. 1. v. a. (χαλῶ) To slacken, let down, Vitr.]

[**CHĀLYBĒATUS**, a, um. (chalybeius) That contains iron: aquæ ch., a mineral spring containing iron, a chalybeate, NL.]

[**CHĀLYBĒIUS**, a, um. (χάλυψ) Of steel, Ov. F. 4, 405.]

**CHĀLYBES**, um. m. (Χάλυβες) A people of Pontus, noted for skill in manufacturing steel, Plin. 6, 4, 4; Virg. 8, 19, 28.

**CHĀLYBS**, ðbis. m. I. Steel, Plin. 34, 14, 41; Virg. II. Meton.: Steel wares; e. g., a bit, Luc. 6, 398: — an arrow-head, id.: — an iron cage or prison, V. Fl.]

1. **CHĀMA**, ðtis. n. A kind of lynx, Plin.

2. **CHĀMA**, æ. f. (χήμη) A kind of shell-fish, a cockle, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

**CHĀMÆACTE**, æ. f. (χαμαιάκτη) A kind of dwarf-elder, wallwort or daisies, Plin. 24, 8, 35.

**CHĀMÆCĒRĀSUS**, i. f. (χαμαικέρσος) A small or dwarf cherry-tree, Lonicera xylosteum, Fam. Caprifoliaceæ, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

**CHĀMÆCISSOS**, i. f. (χαμαικισσός) I. Ground ivy, Plin. 16, 34, 62. II. A kind of cymolaminæ, Plin. 25, 9, 69.

**CHĀMÆCYPĀRISSUS**, i. f. (χαμαικυπάρισσος) Dwarf cypress, heath cypress, Plin. 24, 15, 86.

**CHĀMÆDAPHNE**, æ. f. (χαμαιδάφνη) A sort of laurel, growing low, spurge-laurel, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

[**CHĀMÆDĒLCOM**, ontia. m. (χαμαιδέρκεον) A kind of serpent in Africa that only creeps on the ground, Sol.]

CHAMÆDRYS, γος. *f.* (χαμᾶδρυς) *The herb germander, Veronica ch., Fam. Antirrhineae, Plin. 14, 16, 19.*

CHAMÆLĒON, ὄνις and ὄντις. (χαμᾶλέων) I. *Masc. : A species of lizard that changes its colour, a chameleon, Plin. 8, 33, 51. II. Masc. and Fem. : A plant, carline-thistle, sow-thistle, Plin. 22, 18, 21; 30, 4, 10.*

CHAMÆLEUCE, ἔς. *f.* (χαμᾶλεύκη) *The herb colt's-foot, Plin. 24, 15, 85.*

[CHAMÆLYGOS, *i. f.* (χαμᾶλγος) *A plant, called also verbenaca, vervain, App.]*

CHAMÆMELON, *i. n.* (χαμᾶμῆλον) *The herb chamomile, Plin. 22, 21, 26.*

CHAMÆMYRSĪNE, ἔς. *f.* (χαμᾶμυρσίνη) *Holly, holm, or butcher's-broom, Plin. 23, 9, 83.*

CHAMÆPEUCE, ἔς. *f.* (χαμᾶπεύκη) *A herb with leaves like the larch-tree, Plin. 24, 15, 86.*

CHAMÆPITYS, γος. *f.* (χαμᾶπιτυς) *The herb ground-pine, abiga, Plin. 24, 6, 20.*

CHAMÆPLĀTĀNUS, *i. f.* (χαμᾶπλάτανος) *The dwarf platane, Plin. 12, 2, 2.*

CHAMÆRĒPES, um. *f.* (χαμᾶρεπῆς, creeping on the ground) *A kind of dwarf palm, Plin. 13, 4, 9.*

CHAMÆROPS, ὄρις. *f.* (χαμᾶρῶψ) *A plant, i. q. chamædrys, Plin. 24, 15, 80. (al. chamædrops, χαμᾶδρῶψ.)*

CHAMÆSŶCE, ἔς. *f.* (χαμᾶσύκη) *A kind of spurge, Plin. 24, 15, 83.*

[CHAMÆ-TORTUS, a, um. (χαμᾶ and tortus) *That creeps on the ground, Front. de Or.]*

CHAMÆZĒLON, *i. n.* (χαμᾶζῆλον) *A plant, called also gnaphalium, cinque-foil, Plin. 27, 10, 61.*

CHAMĀVI, orum. *m.* *A Germanic tribe, originally between the right bank of the Rhine and the river Lippe, afterwards between the Weser and the Elbe, Tac. G. 33, sq.*

[CHAMĒDŶSOMOS, *i. f.* (χαμᾶνδύσμος, i. e. χαμᾶ-ἡδύσμος), *Rosemary, App.]*

CHAMĒLĒA, æ. *f.* (χαμᾶλά) *A dwarf olive-tree, Plin. 24, 15, 82.*

[CHĀMULCUS, *i. m.* (χαμουλκός) *A kind of machine, Amm.]*

CHĀNE or CHANNE, ἔς. *f.* (χᾶνη or χᾶννη) *A kind of sea-fish (Ital. canna), Plin. 9, 16, 23.*

[CHANIUS PES. *Metr. : The Molossus, — — —, Diom.]*

CHĀON, ὄνις. *m.* *The brother of Helenus, ancestor of the Chaones, Virg. Æ. 3, 335.*

CHĀŌNES, um. *m.* (Χᾶνες) *A people in the north-west of Epirus, Plin. 4 proœm.*

CHĀŌNĪA, æ. *f.* *The country of the Chaones, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2; Virg.*

[CHĀŌNIS, idis. *f.* *Of or belonging to the Chaones : Ch. arbos, i. e. an oak-tree, Ov. M. 10, 90.]*

[CHĀŌNĪTUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Chaones; poet. of or belonging to Epirus : Ch. sinus, Ov. M. 13, 717 : — Ch. glans, Virg. : — conf. Ch. nemus, an oak-grove or forest, Stat. ; and, Ch. victus, food consisting of acorns, Claud. : — Ch. pater, i. e. Jupiter, or his oracle at Dodona, Virg. : — thus, Ch. columbæ, at Dodona, id.]*

[CHĀLOS. (abl. Chālo, gen. Chai, Serv.) *n.* (Χᾶος) I. *An immeasurable void space, as the realms of darkness, the infernal regions, Chaos, Ov. M. 10, 30 : — personified, Virg. Æ. 4, 510. II. Meton. A) The shapeless primordial mass of the universe, Ov. M. 1, 7. B) Profound darkness : Ch. Cimmerium, Stat. 8, 3, 2, 92.]*

CHARA, æ. *f.* *A kind of plant, perhaps wild cabbage, Cæs. B. C. 3, 48.*

\*\*CHĀRĀCĀTUS, a, um. (χᾶραξ) *Provided with stakes : c. vineæ, staked, Col. 5, 4, 1.*

CHĀRĀCĪAS, æ. *m.* (χαράκις) I. *Fit to make stakes of, or to serve as stakes : c. calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66. II. A kind of spurge, Plin. 26, 8, 39.*

CHĀRĀCTER, ēris. *m.* (χαράκτηρ) [I. *Orig. : A branding-iron, Isid.*] \*\*II. *Meton. A) A mark engraven or burnt into any thing, Col. 11, 2, 14. B) Fig. : A mode of expressing one's self, style, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17.*

[CHĀRAXO, atus. *l. v. a.* (χαράσσω) *To scratch, Prud.]*

CHĀRAXUS, *i. m.* I. *One of the Lapithæ, Ov. M. 12, 272. II. A brother of Sappho, Ov. Her. 15, 117.*

CHĀRICLO, ūs. *f.* *A nymph, mother of Ocyrrhoe by the Centaur Chiron, Ov. M. 2, 636.*

CHARIS, itis. *S. — — — ITES.*

[CHĀRISMA, ātis. *n.* (χαρίσμα) *A present, Prud.]*

[CHĀRISTĪA, orum. *n.* (χαριστία) *An annual feast, celebrated on the 20th of February, three days after the Parentalia, when family differences were settled, Ov. F. 2, 617 sq. ; V. Max.]*

[CHĀRISTĪCUM, *i. n.* (χαριστικόν) *A present, Dig.]*

[CHĀRĪTES, um. *f.* (Χάριτες) *The Graces (pure Lat. Gratiae) : there are usually three ; Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, Ov. F. 5, 219 ; Plin. 36, 5, 4 : — [dat. plur. : Charis, after the Greek Χάρις, Prop.] — In the sing. : One of the Graces, Plin. 35, 10, 36.*

CHĀRĪTŌBLĒPHĀRON, *i. n.* (χαρτοβλέφαρον) *A kind of herb said to excite love, Plin. 13, 25, 52.*

CHĀRON, ontis. [ōnis, Fulg.] *m.* (Χάρων) *Son of Erebus, ferryman of the infernal regions, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 ; Virg.*

CHĀRONDAS, æ. *m.* (Χάρωνδας) *A celebrated lawgiver of Catana, Cic. Leg. 1, 22.*

\*\*CHĀRŌNĒUS, a, um. (belonging to Charon, hence) *Infernal : Ch. scrobis, i. e. caverns, Plin. 2, 93, 95.*

CHARTA, æ. *f.* (ὁ χάρτης) I. *A leaf of the Egyptian paper-tree, paper, Plin. 13, 11 ; Cic. Att. 5, 4 extr. : — c. dentata, polished, glazed : — [c. cerata, wax-paper, NL.]*

II. *Meton. A) A paper-tree, the papyrus, Plin. 13, 11, 21. B) A writing, letter, poem, etc. : hæc genera virtutum vix jam in libris reperiuntur ; chartæ quoque, quæ illam pristinam severitatem continebant, obsoleverunt, Cic. Cael. 17, 40 : — ch. ne nos prodant. C) A thin leaf, plate, sheet : c. plumbea, Suet. Ner. 20. — [Hence, Fr. carte, charts ; Germ. Karte.]*

[CHARTĀCĒUS, a, um. (charta) *Of paper : ch. codices, Dig.]*

\*\*CHARTĀRĪUS, a, um. (charta) *Of or belonging to paper, paper : c. officinæ, Plin. 18, 10, 19. — [Subst. : Chartarius, ii. m. A dealer in paper, stationer, Inscr.]*

[CHARTĒUS, a, um. (charta) *Of or belonging to paper : ch. studium, the employment of a copyist or writer, Varr. ap. Non.]*

[CHARTŌPHŶLAX, ācis. *m.* (χαρτοφύλαξ) *A keeper of the Archives, Inscr.]*

\*CHARTŪLA, æ. *f. dem.* *A small paper or writing, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2 ; Dig.*

[CHARTŪLĀRĪUS, ii. m. (chartula) *A keeper of records or state-papers, Cod. Just.]*

[CHARTUS, *i. m.* *Another form for charta, Lucil. ap. Non.]*

CHĀRYBDIS, is. *f.* (Χάρυβδις) I. *A dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite Scylla, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67 ; Ov. [II. Meton. : Any thing dangerous, Hor. O. 1, 27, 19.]*

CHASMA, ātis. *n.* (χάσμα) I. *An opening of the earth, a chasm, Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 9. II. A kind of meteor, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 14.*

[CHASMĀTĪAS, æ. *m.* (χασματίας) *An earthquake that produces chasms, Amm.]*

## CHATTI

**CHATTI** (Catti), orum. m. (Χάττοι) *A Germanic tribe, who dwelt in the modern Hesse and Thuringia, Tac. G. 30.*

**CHAUCI** (Chauchi, Cauci), [Cajici, trisyllab. Luc.] orum. m. (Καύχοι) *A Germanic tribe between the rivers Ems and Elbe, divided into Majores and Minores, Tac. G. 35.—Hence, Chaucius, a cognomen of Gabinius Secundus, the conqueror of the Chauci, Suet. Claud. 24.*

**[CHEIRANTHUS, i. m. (χείρ-άνθος) A kind of plant, wall-flower, Fam. Cruciferae, NL.]**

**CHĒLÆ**, arum. f. (Χηλαί) *The constellation Libra, Virg. G. 1, 33; Luc.*

**\*\*CHĒLE**, es. f. (χηλή, a claw of a crab) *In Mechan. : The trigger of the ballista : manica, Vitruv. 10, 15.*

**CHĒLIDŌNĪA**, æ. f. (sc. herba) *The herb celandine or swallow, Plin. 25, 8, 50.*

**CHĒLIDŌNĪA**, of or belonging to a swallow *A west-wind, blowing after the arrival of the swallows, i. e. usually after the 22d of February, Plin. 2, 47, 47.*

**\*\*CHĒLIDŌNĪUS**, a, um. (χελιδόνιος) *Of or belonging to a swallow : c. lapilli, a kind of stones, Plin. 11, 37, 49.—c. ficus, a kind of fig of a reddish colour, Col. 10, 415.*

**[CHĒLŌIDES, æ. m. (χέλυσ-ειδός) A cutaneous eruption, NL.]**

**CHĒLŌNĪA**, æ. f. (χελωνία) *A kind of precious stone, resembling a tortoise, Plin. 37, 10, 56.*

**CHĒLŌNĪTIS**, idis. f. (χελωνίτις) *A kind of precious stone, resembling a tortoise, Plin. 37, 11, 56.*

**CHĒLŌNĪUM**, ii. n. (χελώνιον, tortoise-shell) *I. In Mechan. : A kind of stay in a machine, Vitruv. 10, 2. [II. A plant, called also cyclaminos, App.]*

**CHĒLYDRUS**, i. m. (χελύδρος) *A kind of water-snake, Virg. G. 3, 415.*

**CHĒLYŌN**, i. n. (χέλυον) *The shell of a tortoise, Plin. 6, 29, 34.*

**[CHĒLYS** (acc. chelyn, voc. chely) f. (χέλυς) *I. A tortoise, Petr. II. Melon. A) A lyre (pure Lat. testudo), Ov. Her. 15, 181; Stat. B) The constellation Lyra, Avien.]*

**[CHĒME**, es. f. (χῆμ) *A measure for liquids, one-third of the mystrium, LL.]*

**[CHĒMĪA**, æ. f. (χῆμ) *Chemistry, the science of the elementary component parts of matter : c. analytica, c. organica, NL.—In composition : zoo-chemia, phyto-chemia, NL.]*

**[CHĒMŌSIS**, is. f. (χῆμωσις) *An inflammation of the membrane called conjunctiva oculi, NL.]*

**CHĒNĀLŌPĒCES**, um. f. (χηναλώπες) *A peculiar species of geese, Plin. 10, 22, 29.*

**CHĒNĒRŌTES**, um. f. *A kind of small goose or duck, Plin. 10, 22, 29.*

**[CHĒNISCU**, i. m. (χῆνισκος, a little goose) *An ornament at the stern of a ship, in the shape of a goose, App.]*

**\*\*CHĒNŌBOSCION**, ii. (χηνοβοσκίον) *A goose-yard or house, Col. 7, 14, 1.*

**CHĒNŌMŪCHON**, i. n. (χηνόμυχον) *A plant unknown to us, Plin. 21, 11, 36.*

**[CHĒNŌPŌDIUM**, i. n. (χῆν-πόδι) *The herb goose-foot, Fam. Chenopodiceæ, NL.]*

**[CHĒRAGRA**, æ. *See CHIRAGRA.]*

**[CHĒRĒFOLIUM** *See CHĒROPHYLLUM.]*

**[CHĒRNĪTES**, æ. m. (χερνίτης) *A kind of stone resembling ivory, Plin. 36, 17, 28.]*

**CHĒRRONENSES** (Cherson.). m. (for Cherronesenses) *The inhabitants of the Chersonesus, Cic. Pis. 35; Just.*

**CHĒRRŌNĒSUS** (Cherson.), i. f. (Χερρόνησος or Χερρόνησος, peninsula) *I. By way of eminence, The Thracian*

## CHIRIDOTUS

*Peninsula on the Hellespont, The Chersonese, Plin. 4, 11, 18; Cic. Agr. 2, 19. II. A promontory of Argolis, near Trazen, Mel. 2, 3, 8.*

**\*\*CHERSYŒNUS**, a, um. (χέρσωνος) *Living on the land : c. testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12.*

**CHERSONESUS**. *See CHERRONESUS.*

**[CHERSYDROS**, i. m. (χέρσυδρος) *An amphibious serpent, Luc. 9, 711.]*

**[CHĒRUB**, m. plur. Chērūbim; *Hebr. כְּרֻב plur. כְּרֻבִּים A particular rank of angels, Bibl.]*

**CHERUSCI**, orum. m. *In a strict sense, the Germanic tribe to the south of the Harz mountains; but frequently, the great Germanic confederation on both sides of the rivers Weser and Lippe, Tac. G. 36; A. 1, 55 sq.*

**[CHĒSMA**, ātis. n. (χίδω) *A crossing : ch. nervorum opticozum, decussation, NL.]*

**[CHĒLĪARCHA**, æ. m. another form for Chiliarchus. *A captain of a thousand soldiers, a chiliarch, colonel, Curt. 5, 2, 2.]*

**CHĒLĪARCHUS**, i. m. (χιλιάρχης) *I. The same as chiliarcha, in the fleet, Tac. A. 15, 51. II. With the Persians, A chancellor of the empire, Nep. Con. 3, 2.*

**CHĒLĪŌDŪNĀMA**, æ. f. (χίλοι-δύναμις) *A plant of healing properties, a kind of gentian, Plin. 25, 6, 28.*

**[CHĒLĪŌPHYLLON**, i. n. (χίλοι-φύλλον) *The herb milfoil or yarrow, App.]*

**[1. CHĒLO**, ōnis. m. (χέλος, lip) *A cognomen, derived from a large lip, according to Fest.]*

**2. CHĒLO**, ōnis. m. (Χίλων or Χελων) *One of the seven wise men of Greece, native of Lacedæmon, Plin. 7, 32, 32.*

**CHĒMĒRA**, æ. f. (Χίμαιρα, a she-goat) *I. In Mythol. : A fabulous monster in Lycia, in front a lion, in the middle a goat, and behind a dragon, said to spit fire, killed by Belerophon, Hor. O. 1, 27, 24; Virg. II. A volcano or burning mountain of Lycia (most probably the origin of the above fable), Plin. 2, 106, 110. III. The name of one of the ships of Æneas, Virg. Æ. 5, 118.*

**[CHĒMĒREUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the mountain Chimæra, Virg. Cui. 14.]*

**[CHĒMĒRĪFĒRA**, æ. f. Lycia, producing the Chimæra, Ov. M. 6, 339.]

**[CHINA**, æ. f. *A China-tree, c. regia, flava, fusca, Fam. Rubiaceæ, NL : cortex c., China-bark or root, NL.]*

**[CHINĒNĪCUS**, a, um. (chininum) *Made of the China-tree : acidum c., extracted from China-bark or root, NL.]*

**[CHINĒNUM**, i. n. (china) *Chinin or alkaloid of China-bark, c. sulphuricum, muriaticum, NL.]*

**CHĒŌNE**, es. f. (Χιώνη) *The daughter of Dædalion, mother of Autolycus by Mercury, and of Philammon by Apollo; she was shot by Diana, Ov. M. 11, 301 sq.*

**CHĒŌNĒDES**, æ. m. *The son of Chione, Eumolpus, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 40.*

**CHĒŌS** [Chius, Cic. Ar.], ii. f. (Χίος) *An island of the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, celebrated for its fine marble and good wine, now Scio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 48; Hor.*

**[CHĒRAGRA** (chēr.), æ. f. (χειράγρα) *The gout in the hand, Hor. S. 2, 7, 15.]*

**CHĒRAGRĪCUS**, a, um. (χειραग्रικός) *Afflicted with gout in the hand, Cels. 4, 24.*

**[CHĒLĀMAXĪUM**, ii. n. (χειραμάξιον) *A small carriage, drawn by a slave, Petr.]*

**[CHĒRĒDŌTUS**, a, um. (χειριδωτός) *Furnished with sleeves : ch. tunica, Scipio Afric. ap. Gell.—Subst. : Chiridotæ. arum (sc. tunicæ), Capit.]*

CHIROGRĀPHĀRIUS, a. um. (chirographum) *Of or belonging to a hand-writing, Dig.*

CHIROGRAPHUM, i. n. (another form, chirographus, i. m. Fulvius ap. Quint.) (χειρογράφον) I. One's own hand-writing (pure Lat. manus): quo me teste convincas? an chirographo? qui possis? sunt enim librarii manu, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 8: — neque utor meo ch. neque signo: — imitari ch.

II. Meton. A) Any thing written with one's own hand, Cic. Brut. 80, 277; Fam. 2, 13, 3; 12, 1, 2; Suet. \*\*B) A note of hand, bond under one's own hand, bill, Suet. Cæs. 17; Dig.

CHĪRON, ōnis. m. (Χείρων) A Centaur, the son of Saturn and Philyra, renowned for his medical skill and art of divination; he was the tutor of Æsculapius, Hercules, and Achilles, Ov. M. 2, 630; Virg.

[CHĪRŌNĪA, æ. f. (Chiron) A kind of medicinal plant, Fam. Gentianacæ, NL.]

[CHĪRŌNĪCUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Chiron, Sid.*]

CHĪRŌNĪUS or -ĒUS, a. um. *Of or named after Chiron (the physician): Ch. vulnus, Cels. 5, 28, 5: — Subst.: Chironia, æ. (sc. herba) The name of several plants, Plin. 24, 14, 77; see CHIRONIA.*

\*\*CHĪRŌNŌMĪA, æ. f. (χειρονομία) *The art of gesticulation or using the hands properly in acting, speaking, etc. Quint. 1, 11, 17.*

[CHĪRŌNŌMOS, i. c. and CHĪRŌNŌMŌN, ontis (also in the Greek form untis). m. (χειρονόμος or χειρονομῶν) He that makes proper motions with his hands, or gesticulates correctly, Juv. 6, 63; Sid.]

[CHĪRŌTĒCA, æ. f. (χείρ-θήκη) A fencer's glove, NL.]

CHIRURGIA, æ. f. (χειρουργία) I. Surgery, Cels. 7 præf. \*\*II. Fig.: ipse occidi potuit. Sed ego diem curari incipio: chirurgiæ tædet, i. e. force of hands, force, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3.

[CHĪRURĀICUS, a. um. (χειρουργικός) Surgical, LL.]

CHĪRURGUS, i. m. (χειρουργός) A surgeon, Cels. 7 præf.

\*\*CHĪUS [Chius, Avien.], a. um. (Χίος) *Of or belonging to the island Chios: Ch. terra, Plin. 35, 16, 56: — Subst.: Chium. (sc. vinum) Wine grown in Chios, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14. — Plur. Chii, orum. m. Inhabitants of Chios, Liv. 37, 27.*

[CHĪLĀMYDA, æ. for chlamys, App.]

CHĪLĀMYDĀTUS, a. um. (chlamys) *Wearing a military-cloak, or the chlamys, Cic. R. Post. 10, 27.*

CHĪLĀMYS, ūdis. f. (χλαμύς) A large woollen garment, frequently of purple, and embroidered with gold, worn in Greece; a military-cloak, a mantle, Cic. R. Post. 10, 27; Ov.

[CHĪLĀSMA, ūtis. n. (χλοῦζω) A liver-spot, mole, NL.]

[CHĪLŌRAS, ūtis. f. (chlorum) Chlorate, a genus of salts resulting from the combination of chloric acid with salifiable bases, c. kalicus, NL.]

[CHĪLŌRĒTUM, i. n. (chlorum) C. hydrargyri, chloride of mercury, NL.]

CHĪLŌREUS (dissyl.), ei. m. (χλωρεός) A bird with greenish plumage, Plin. 10, 74, 95.

[CHĪLŌBĪNA, æ. f. (χλωρίς) Chlorine, a name given, from its colour, to oxygenated muriatic acid, NL.]

CHĪLŌRĪŌN, ōnis. m. (χλωρίων) A bird with a yellowish plumage; perhaps, a kind of thrush, Plin. 10, 29, 45.

CHĪLŌRIS, idis. f. (Χλωρίς, any thing green) I. The goddess of flowers, i. q. Flora, Ov. F. 15, 195. II. The wife of Neleus, mother of Nestor, Hyg. F. 10.

CHĪLŌRĪTIS, idis. f. or CHĪLŌRĪTES, æ. m. (χλωρίτις or χλωρίτης) A precious stone of a green colour, perhaps a chrysoprase, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

[CHĪLŌRĪPHYLLUM, i. n. (χλωρός-φύλλον) Leaf-green, the green matter of the leaves of plants, NL.]

[CHĪLŌBŌSIS, is. f. (χλωρός) A female disease, NL.]

[CHĪLŌRUM, i. n. (χλωρός) i. q. chlorina. Chlorine, NL.]

[CHŌLŌNA, æ. f. (χέω) The orifice of the nares, NL.]

CHŌASPES, is. m. (Χοάσπης) I. A river of Susiana, celebrated for the clearness of its waters, of which alone the kings of Persia drank, now Karun, Plin. 6, 27, 31: — [the personified river-god, V. FL.] II. A river of India, now Kabul, Curt. 5, 2, 9.

CHŌASPĪTIS, idis. f. (Choaspes) A precious stone found in the river Choaspes, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

[CHŌENICA, æ. A secondary form for chœnix, Pall.]

[CHŌENIX, icis. f. (χοῖνιξ) An Attic measure for corn, containing two sextarii, Fann.]

[CHŌERAS, ūdis. f. (χοίρας) The scrofula, App.]

[CHŌERĪLUM or -EUM METRUM. A kind of dactylic metre, Gramm.]

CHŌERĪLUS, i. m. (Χοίριλος) A bad poet in the suite of Alexander the Great, Hor. E. 2, 2, 232; Curt. 8, 5, 8.

[CHŌĪCUS, a. um. (χοϊκός) Of earth or clay, Tert.]

CHŌLAS, æ. m. A kind of smaragdus, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

[CHŌLĒDŌCHUS, i. m. (sc. meatus) (χολή-δέχουμαι) The biliary duct, NL.]

[CHŌLĒLĪTHUS, i. m. (χολή-λίθος) A gall-stone, NL.]

CHŌLĒRA, æ. f. (χολέρα) [I. Gall, bile, Lampr.]

II. Meton. A) A bilious disease, Cels. 2, 13; Plin. [B] A disease of intestinal irritation, cholera: c. orientalis, Asiatic cholera: — c. nostra, an endemic cholera, NL.] [Hence, Fr. colère.]

CHŌLĒRĪCUS, i. m. (χολερικός) Afflicted with a bilious complaint, Plin. 24, 13, 72.

[CHŌLĒRĪNA, æ. f. (cholera) A modified cholera, NL.]

[CHŌLĒSTĒRĪNE, es. f. (χολή-στέρπος) The greasy substance of the cholelithus, NL.]

[CHŌLĪAMBUS, i. m. (χολιάμβος) Liter. a limping iambus, i. e. a verse the last foot of which, instead of an iambus, has a spondee or trochee, Diom.]

[CHŌMA, ūtis. n. (χῶμα) A mound, Lat. agger, Dig.]

CHONDRILLE, es. f. or CHONDRILLON, i. n. (χονδρίλλα) A kind of herb like succory, wild endive, Fam. Symplocaræ, Plin. 22, 22, 45.

CHONDRIS, is. f. Bastard dittany, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

[CHONDRŌLŌGĪA, æ. (χόνδρος-λόγος) The doctrine of the cartilages, NL.]

CHŌRĀGĪUM, ii. n. (χορηγίον) I. A place where the chorus practised, a place for rehearsal, Vitr. 5, 9. [II. A) The training and leading of a chorus, Plaut. Capt. prol. 61.] \*\*B) Meton. gen.: Splendid preparation, Plin. 36, 15, 24. — Fig.: aliquod fragile ch. falsæ gloriæ comparatur, a means of acquirement, A. Her. 4, 50, 63. III. A mechanic spring, Vitr. 10, 13.

[CHŌRĀGUS, i. m. (χορηγός) I. The trainer and manager of a chorus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 79. II. Meton.: One who defrays the expense of a feast, Suet.]

[CHŌRAULE, es. f. (χοράβλης) A female flute-player at the dances of the chorus, Inscr.]

CHŌRAULES, æ. m. (χοράβλης) A flute-player who accompanied the chorus, Mart. 5, 56; Suet. Galb. 12.

[CHŌRAULĪCUS, a. um. (choraules) Of or belonging to the choraules, Diom.]

CHORDA, æ. f. (χορδή) [I. A gut (as food), Petr. 66, 7.] II. Meton. A) Catgut, the string of an instrument: nam voces aut chordas sunt intentæ, quæ ad quemque tactum respondeant; acuta, gravis, cita, tarda, magna, parva, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 214: — querulas prætentat pollice chordas, Ov.

[B] A cord, rope, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55.] [C] In Anat.: A string, chord, ligament, NL.]

## CHORDACISTA

[CHORDACISTA, æ. m. (chorda) One who plays on a stringed instrument, M. Cap.]

[CHORDAPUS, i. m. (χόρδαφος) A bowel complaint, C. Aur.]

\*\*CHORDUS. (cordus) That is born late, that grows late: ch. fenum, latter math, Plin. 18, 28, 67.

[CHŌREA, æ. f. (χορεία) I. A dance in a circle to the sound of music, Virg. Æ. 6, 644; Ov. II. Meton. A) The circular motion of the stars, Varr. ap. Non. B) A nervous complaint, NL.]

CHŌREOS or -IUS, i. m. (χορείος) (sc. pes) I. A metrical foot, afterwards called trocheus - u, Cic. Or. 63, 212; Quint. [II. For tribrachys u u u, Diom.]

[CHŌRĒPISCŌPUS, i. m. (χωρησκοπος) A suffragan bishop, rural bishop, Cod. Just.]

[CHŌRIAMBICUS, a. um. (choriambus) Choriambic, Diom.]

[CHŌRIAMBUS, i. m. (χοριαμβος) A metrical foot composed of a choreus and iambus - u u -, Diom.]

[CHŌRICUS, a. um. (χορικός) C. metrum, a kind of anapaestic verse, monometr. hypercatal, Gramm.]

[CHŌRIŌIDEUS, i. m. (sc. plexus) (χοραιοίδης) The vascular process of pia mater which occupies the lateral ventricles of the brain, NL.]

[CHŌRIUM, ii. n. (χορίον) The exterior membrane of the foetus in utero, NL.]

CHORIUS. See CHORREUS.

CHŌRŌBATES, æ. m. (χοροβάτης) An instrument for finding the level of water or slope of the ground, a level, Vitr. 8, 6.

CHŌRŌCITHARISTA, æ. m. (χοροκυθαρίστης) One who accompanies the chorus on the cithara, Suet. Dom. 4.

\*\*CHORŌGRĀPHĪA, æ. f. (χωρογραφία) A description of the earth, Vitr. 2.

\*\*CHORŌGRĀPHUS, i. m. (χωρογράφος) One who describes countries, a geographer, Vitr. 8, 2.

[CHŌRŌIDEA, æ. f. (χοραιοίδης) The second coat or membrane of the eye, NL.]

[CHORS, rtis. An aspirated form of cors; see CONORS.]

\*\*CHORTĪNUS, a. um. (χόρτινος) Of or made from grass: c. oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

CHŌRUS, i. m. (χóρος) [I. A dance in a circle, Hor. O. 1, 4, 1; Virg. Poet. the harmony of the spheres, i. e. the regular motion of the constellations, Tib.] II. Meton. concr. A) A number of persons singing or dancing, a group of singers or dancers (esp. on the stage): saltatores, citharistas, totum denique commissionis Antonianæ chorum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: — actoris partes ch. officiumque virile defendat, Hor.: — [Poet.: A host of stars, the heavenly host or bodies, Hor.; Stat.] \*B) Gen.: A host, multitude, group: Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: — totum Epicurum pæne e philosophorum choro sustulisti: — Baiana negotia chororumque illam (sc. hominum), de quo scire vis, crowd, concourse: — ch. scriptorum, vatium, puellarum, Hor.: — ch. virtutum. [Hence, Ital. coro, Fr. chœur.]

CHŌRUS, rtis. The name of an old miser in several comedies of Terence.

CHRESTUS, i. m. [I. By mistake, for Christus; hence, Christiani for Christiani, Tert.] II. The name of a Jew at Rome under the emperor Claudius, Suet. Claud. 15.

\*\*CHRĪA, æ. f. (χρεία) In Rhet.: A sentence proposed as a theme for rhetorical exercise, Quint. 1, 9, 3 sq.

[CHRISMA, rtis. n. (χρίσμα) An anointing, unction, Eccl. [Hence, Ital. cresima.]

[CHRISTĪANE. adv. Like a Christian, in a Christian spirit, Eccl.]

[CHRISTĪANISMUS, i. m. (Χριστιανισμός) Christianity, Tert.]

## CHRYSTITES

[CHRISTĪANĪTAS, rtis. f. (Christus) I. Christianity, Cod. Th. II. The Christian clergy, Cod. Th.]

[CHRISTĪANIZO, are. v. n. (χριστιανίζω) To profess one's self a Christian, to profess Christianity, Tert.]

\*\*CHRISTĪANUS, a. um. (χριστιανός) Of Christ, Christian, Eutr.: — Subst.: A Christian, Tac. A. 15, 44; Suet.: — [Sup., Christianissimus, the most Christian, Hieron.: — Hence, Fr. chrétien.]

[CHRISTICŌLA, æ. m. A worshipper of Christ, a Christian, Prud.]

[CHRISTIGĒNA, æ. One of the family of Christ, Prud.]

[CHRISTIPŌTENS, entis. Strong in Christ, Prud.]

CHRISTUS, i. m. (Χριστός, the Anointed, a translation of the Hebrew מָשִׁיחַ, Messiah) Christ, Tac. A. 15, 44; Bibl.

CHRŌMA, rtis. n. (χρῶμα) Chromatic music, Vitr. 5, 4.

CHRŌMĀTICE, ea. f. (chroma) The science of chromatic or enharmonic music, Vitr. 5, 5.

\*\*CHRŌMĀTICUS, a. um. (chroma) Chromatic, enharmonic: c. genus, Vitr. 5, 5.

[CHRŌMĀTISMUS, i. m. (χρωματισμός) A colouring, NL.]

[CHRŌMĀTOPSEUDOPŌIA, æ. f. (χρῶμα-ψευδοψία) An incapability of distinguishing colours, NL.]

CHRŌMIS, ia. f. (χρῶμις) A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 10, 70, 89.

CHRŌNĪCUS, a. um. (χρονικός) Of or belonging to time: c. libri, chronicles, Gell. 17, 21, 1: — Subst.: Chronica, orum. n. Chronicles, Plin. 35, 9, 35: — [c. morbi, chronic diseases (opp. 'acuti'), LL.]

[CHRŌNĪUS, a. um. (χρόνιος) Chronic, lingering, C. Aur.; conf. CHRONICUS.]

[CHRŌNŌGRĀPHUS, i. m. (χρονολγράφος) A chronicler, Sid.]

[CHRŌPŌIA, æ. f. (χρόλα) A seeing of colours, subjective phenomena of luminous appearances, NL.]

CHRŪSALLIS, idia. f. (χρυσάλλis) The nymph of lepidopterous insects, which is frequently of the colour of gold, the chrysalis, aurelia, Plin. 11, 32, 37.

CHRŪSANTHĒMUM, i. n. (χρυσάνθεμον) A kind of flower, crowfoot with yellow flowers; acc. to some, marsh marigold; called also heliochrysus; Fam. Synantheraceae, Plin. 21, 25, 96.]

[CHRŪSANTHES, for chrysanthemum, Virg. Cul. 403.]

CHRŪSAS, æ. m. A river of Sicily, now Dittaino, near Asaro, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44.

CHRŪSĒIS, idia. f. (Χρυσῆς) Daughter of Chryses, Ov. Tr. 2, 373.

CHRŪSĒLECTRUM, i. n. (χρυσήλεκτρον) I. A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 3, 12. II. Another kind of precious stone of a dark yellowish colour, Plin. 37, 9, 43.

[CHRŪSENDĒTUS, a. um. (χρυσένδετος) Set in gold, Mart. 2, 43.]

CHRŪSES, æ. m. (Χρῆσς) Priest of Apollo, of Chryse in Mysia, father of Astynome, Ov. A. 2, 401.

[CHRŪSĒUS, a. um. (χρῆσος) I. Golden, Mart. 9, 95. II. Gold-coloured, App.]

CHRŪSIPPĒA, æ. f. (sc. herba) A plant unknown to us, discovered by Chrysippus, Plin. 26, 9, 69.

CHRŪSIPPĒUS, a. um. Of or belonging to the philosopher Chrysippus: hæc Ch. sunt, ne ab ipso quidem dissoluta, Cic. Ac. 2, 30: — Ch. sophisma, Hier.

CHRŪSIPPUS, i. m. (Χρῆσιππος) A stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, the disciple of Cleanthes and Zeno, Cic. Ac. 2, 23; Pers.

CHRŪSĪTES, æ. m. (χρυσίτης) I. A precious stone, i. g. phloginos, Plin. 37, 10, 66. II. Another precious stone, of a gold colour, Plin. 36, 22, 43.

**CHRYŠĪTIS**, *idis. f.* (χρυσίτις) *I. Gold-coloured: c. spuma*, Plin. 33, 6, 35. *II. Subst.: The herb milfoil, or yarrow; called also chrysosome; Fam. Synantheræ*, Plin. 21, 8, 26.

**CHRYŠÖBĒRYLLUS**, *i. m.* (χρυσόβερυλλος) *A crystal shining like gold*, Plin. 37, 5, 20.

[**CHRYŠÖCĀLIS**, *is. f.* *A kind of plant, called also parthenium*, App.]

[**CHRYŠÖCANTHOS**, *i. f.* *A kind of ivy with gold-coloured berries*, App.; *conf. the following Article.*]

**CHRYŠÖCARPUS**, *i. f.* *A kind of ivy with gold-coloured berries*, Plin. 16, 34, 62.

[**CHRYŠÖCĒPHĀLOS**, *i. m.* *A kind of basilisk, with a head like gold*, App.]

[**CHRYŠÖCĒAUNĪUS**, *i. m.* (χρυσός-κεραυνός) *Fulminating gold*, NL.]

[**CHRYŠÖCOCCLUS**, *a, um.* *Having golden berries*, App.]

**CHRYŠÖCOLLA**, *æ. f.* (χρυσόκόλλα) *I. Mountain green, copper-green*, Plin. 33, 5, 26, sq. *II. A precious stone, called also amphotane*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

**CHRYŠÖLĀCHANUM**, *i. n.* (χρυσολάχανον) *A plant, i. q. Atriplex hortensis L., orache*, Plin. 27, 8, 43.

**CHRYŠÖLAMPIS**, *idis. f.* (χρυσόλαμπίς) *glittering like gold* *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37.

**CHRYŠÖLĪTHUS**, *i. m. and f.* (χρυσόλιθος) *A topaz of a golden colour, chrysolite*, Plin. 37, 9, 24.

**CHRYŠÖMĒLĪNUS**, *a, um.* (chrysomelum) *C. mala, a sort of quince*, Col. 5, 10, 19.

**CHRYŠÖMĒLUM**, *i. n.* (χρυσόμελον) *I. A sort of quince*, Plin. 15, 11. *II. A kind of insect*, NL.]

[**CHRYŠÖPASTUS**, *i. m.* *A kind of topaz*, Sol.]

[**CHRYŠÖPHERYS**, *ȳos. f.* (χρυσόφρυς) *A sea-fish with a gold spot over its eye, the Sparus aurata L., Ov. Hal. 110.*]

**CHRYŠÖPIS**, *idis. f.* (χρυσόπις) *A precious kind of topaz*, Plin. 37, 10, 86.

**CHRYŠÖPRĀSIUS LAPIS**. *Chrysopræse*, Plin. 37, 8, 34; *conf. the following Article.*

**CHRYŠÖPRĀSUS**, *i. m.* (χρυσόπρασος) *Chrysopræse, a precious stone of a gold colour, approaching to green*, Plin. 37, 5, 20.

**CHRYŠÖPTĒROS**, *i. m.* (χρυσόπτερος) *A kind of jasper*, Plin. 37, 8, 32.

**CHRYŠÖS**, *i. m.* (χρυσός) *[I. Gold, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 6.] II. A kind of fish, gilt-head*, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

**CHRYŠÖTHĀLES**, *is. n.* (χρυσόθαλές) *A kind of house-wort, the lesser sort of wall pennywort*, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

**CHUNNI**, *orum.* See **HUNNI**.

**CHYDĒUS**, *a, um.* (χυδαίος, *over-abundant*), *Common: c. dactyli*, Plin. 13, 4, 19.

[**CHYLĪFĪCĀTȳO**, *ōnis. f.* (chylus) *Conversion into chyle*, NL.]

[**CHYLISMA**, *ātis. n.* (χύλισμα) *The juice of plants extracted by boiling*, Scrib.]

[**CHYLÖPÖESIS**, *i. q.* chylificatio, NL.]

[**CHYLÖPÖETĪCUS**, *a, um.* (χυλόποιος) *Concerned in the formation of chyle: c. organa*, NL.]

[**CHYLUS**, *i. m.* (χυλός) *Chyle*, NL.]

[**CHYMUS**, *i. m.* (χυμός, *juice*) *Chyme, i. e. the digested matter which yields the chyle, by admixture with the biliary and pancreatic fluids*, Ser. Samm.]

[**CHYTROPUS**, *ōdis. m.* (χυτρόπους) *A pot with legs*, Bibl.]

[**CĪBĀLIS**, *e. (cibus)* *Of or belonging to food, alimentary: c. fistula, the alimentary canal*, Lact.]

**CĪBĀRĪA**, *orum.* (in the sing., Sen. Benef. 3, 21). *n.* *I. Means of nourishment, food, board, fare, fodder, provision, victuals (for men or animals),*

240

*Cic. Tusc. 2, 16; Cæs.; Hor. II. Esp.: A quantity of corn allowed for use to the provincial officers, an allowance, ration*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93; Att. 6, 3:—[Hence, Ital. *civaja*.]

**CĪBĀRĪUM**, *ii. n.* *I. Means of nourishment, usually cibaria, orum*, Sen. Benef. 3, 21. *II. The coarse or second flour that remains after the fine or first quality*, Plin. 18, 9, 20.

**CĪBĀRȳUS**, *a, um.* (cibus) *Of or belonging to food.*

**I. Prop.**: *c. res, a matter relating to food*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 1:—*c. uva, fit for eating*, Plin.:—*c. leges, against the luxury of the table*, Cat. ap. Macr. **II. Meton.** *A) Common, ordinary: c. panis, common or household bread*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 79:—*c. oleum*, Col.:—*c. sapor, id.* *[B) Fig.: c. frater*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**CĪBĀTȳO**, *ōnis. f.* *A feeding, meal, repast*, Sol.]

**CĪBĀTUS**, *ūs. m.* (cibo) *Food, victuals*, Plin. 8, 55, 81; Gell.

**CĪBĒLUS**, *a, um.* (κίβηλος) *False, deceitful: c. fontes*, Vitr. 8, 3.

[**CĪBĪCĪDA**, *æ. m.* (cibus-cædo) *Literally, a bread-cutter or eater, facetiously said of slaves*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

**CĪBO**. *1. v. a.* (cibus) *To feed animals*, Liv. epit. 19; Suet. Tib. 72.

[**CĪBŌRĪA**, *æ. f.* *An Egyptian bean*, App.]

[**CĪBŌRĪUM**, *ii. n.* (κίβηριον) *A drinking-cup, so called from its resemblance to the pod of the Egyptian bean*, Hor. O. 2, 7, 22.]

**CĪBUS**, *i. m.* *Any thing which is eaten by men or animals; Food, victuals, provisions, aliment, fodder.* *I. A) Prop.*: tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36:—*c. suavisimus et idem facillimus ad concoquendum*:

—*quibus cibus erat caro ferina atque humi pabulum*, Sall.:—*animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt*:—*quæ terra fruges ferre et, ut mater, cibos suppeditare possit*:—*c. animalis, the nutriment which is contained in the air*:—*c. fallax, i. e. the bait (on a hook)*, Ov. **B) Meton.**: *Of plants; Nutriment, nourishment: cibus arborum imber*, Plin. 17, 2, 2:—*c. diffunditur per truncos ac ramos*, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: *Nourishment, food: animi cultus ille erat ei (Phalereo Demetrio) quasi quidam humanitatis cibus*, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54:—*pro stimulis facibusque ciboque furoris*, Ov.:—*causa cibusque mali, id.*

**CĪBȳRA**, *æ. f.* (Κίβυρα) *A town of Phrygia Major on the frontiers of Cæsius, the seat of a Roman court of justice*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13.

**CĪBȳRATA**, *æ. (Κιβυράτης)* *Of or from Cibyra: c. fratres quidam*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13:—*c. pantheræ*.

**CĪBȳRĀTĪCUS**, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to Cibyra: c. forum*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9.

**CĪCĀDA**, *æ. f.* *I. An insect that sits on trees and makes a shrill noise, a tree-cricket*, Plin. 11, 26, 32; Virg. *II. Meton. poet.: Summer*, Juv. 9, 68]:—[Hence, Ital. *cicala*.]

[**CĪCĀTRĪCO**. *1. v. a.* (cicatrix) *To cicatrize, to heal and induce the skin over a scar*, C. Aur.:—*Fig., Sid.*]

**CĪCĀTRĪCŌSUS**, *a, um.* (cicatrix) *I. Full of scars: c. facies*, Quint. 4, 1, 61. *II. Fig., of a polished writing: c. opera*, Quint. 10, 4, 3.

**CĪCĀTRĪCŪLA**, *æ. f. dem.* (cicatrix) *A small scar*, Cels. 2, 10.

**CĪCĀTRIX**, *icis. f.* *The scar of a wound. I. A) Prop.*, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17; Ov.:—*c. adversa, a wound received in front: conf. c. adverso corpore: cicatricem contrahere*, Plin.:—*c. ducere*, Liv. *B) Meton.* **\*\*1) Of plants:** *The mark of an incision*, Virg. G. 2, 379; Plin. *[2) The seam of a mended shoe*, Juv. 3, 151.] **\*\*II. Fig.**: *A healed wound, a scar: de quo consulto non feci mentionem, ne refricare obductam jam reip. cicatricem viderer*, Cic. Agr.



3, 2: — ne vulneribus mederetur, sed cicatricibus, *already covered with scars.*

[CICCUS, i. m. (κίκκος, the soft skin surrounding each of the pips of a pomegranate), hence, a trifle, bagatelle: ciccum non interdum, I would not give a fig, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22.]

CĪCER, ēris. n. *Chick-pea, a kind of pulse, C. arietinum, Fam. Papilionaceae, Plin. 18, 12, 32, sq.; Hor.*

CĪCĒRA, æ. f. *A kind of pulse resembling cicer (Lathyrus cicera L.), Col. 2, 11, 1.*

CICERCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (cicera) *A kind of small cicer, Col. 2, 10, 19.*

CICERCŪLUM, i. n. *An African kind of sinoper or sinople, a red pigment, Plin. 35, 6, 13.*

CĪCĒRO, ōnis. m. (Κικέρων), M. Tullius C. *The chief of Roman orators, born at Arpinum on the 3rd of January, B. C. 106, assassinated by some mercenaries of Antonius, B. C. 43: — Q. Tullius C., his brother, the author of the writing de petitione consulatus.*

CĪCĒRŌMASTIX, igis. m. (Formed in imitation of 'Ομηρομαστὶς: literally, the scourge of Cicero), a pamphlet of Licinius against Cicero, Gell. 17, 1, 1.

\*\*CĪCĒRŌNĪANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cicero, Ciceronian: C. simplicitas, Plin. H. N. præf.: — C. aquæ, at the villa of Cicero at Puteoli, id.: — Subst.: A friend or admirer of Cicero, Hieron. Ep. 22.*

CĪCHŌRĪUM, [cīchōrēum, Hor.] n. (κυχόριον) *Succory, C. Intybus, endive, Fam. Synantheraceae, Plin. 20, 8, 30.*

CĪCL ind. n. (κίκι) *An Egyptian shrub, otherwise called croton, from the fruit of which a kind of medicinal oil was pressed, Plin. 17, 7, 7.*

[CICILENDRUM, i. n. *A fictitious name for spice, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 42.*

[CICIMANDRUM, i. n. *A fictitious name for spice, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 46.*

CĪCINDELA, æ. f. (candela) *A glow-worm, Plin. 23, 4, 41.*

[CICINNIA. (Σεά κινιδίων), Gloss.]

CĪCĪNUS, a, um. (cici) oleum c. *The oil of the cici (tree), Plin. 16, 22, 35.*

CĪCŌNES, um. (Κίκονες) *A Thracian people, on the Hebrus, Plin. 4, 11, 18; Virg.*

CĪCŌNĪA, æ. f. I. *A stork, Plin. 10, 23, 32; Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63. II. Meton. A) A derisory conformation of the fingers, imitating the form of a stork's bill, Pers. 1, 58. B) An instrument in the form of a T, Col. 3, 13, 11.*

[CICUMA, æ. f. *A kind of owl, acc. to Fest.*

CĪCŪR, ūris. I. *Tame: cicurum vel ferarum bestiarum (genera), Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 99: — bestiae c., immanes. II. Fig.: c. consilium, prudent, Pac. ap. Fest.]*

[CĪCŪRINUS, i. m. (cicur) *A Roman cognomen, Varr. LL. 7, 5, 81.*

[CĪCŪRO, are. v. a. (cicur) *To make tame, to pacify, Pac. ap. Varr.*

1. CĪCŪTA, æ. f. I. *Hemlock: c. virosa, Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin. 25, 13, 95; Hor. II. Meton. A) A poison extracted from this plant, Pers. 4, 2. B) An arrow made of its stalk, Virg. B. 2, 36.]*

2. CĪCŪTA, æ. m. *The name of a certain usurer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69.*

[CĪCŪTICEN, inis. m. (cicuta-cano) *One who plays on a reed-pipe, Sid.*

[CĪDĀRIS, is. f. and CĪDAR, ris. n. (a Persian word) I. *A royal tiara or turban, Curt. 3, 3, 19. II. The head-dress or mitre of the Jewish high priest, Hier.]*

CĪĒO, civi, cĭtum. 2. [another form, cio, cire, Lucr.; Mart.] v. a. *To put in motion, 'o move, stir, shake, etc. I. Prop. \*A) Gen.: naturæ non artificiosæ am-*

bulantis, sed omnia cientis et agitantis motibus et mutationibus suis, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27: — *conf. inanimus est omne, quod pulsu agitur externo; quod autem est animal, id motu ciatur interiore et suo: — orbis semper eodem modo ciebatur: — Nereus ciatur æquora, distorbo, agitates, Virg.: — puppes sinistrorsum citæ, driven, Hor. B) Esp. \*1) In Law: c. heretum, to make an inheritance moveable, i. e. to divide or distribute it, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237. \*2) To arouse, excite, call out, challenge, call to assistance: c. armatos ad pugnam, Vell. 2, 6, 6: — thus, c. ad arma, Liv.: — c. viros ære, Virg.: — ab ultimis subsecidiis ciatur miles (in primam aciem), Liv.: — quos (Germanos) quum maxime Vitellius in nos ciatur, Tac.: — c. nocturnos manes, to move, stir, hence, to invoke, Virg.: — thus, c. Aleto ab sede Dirarum, id.: — c. sorores (Furias) de Stygia sede, Ov.: — c. non homines tantum sed fœdera et deos, to call to assistance, Liv. \*3) To call upon, to name, to call over (names): clamet et alternis nomen utrumque ciatur, Ov. F. 4, 484: — c. modo nomina singulorum, modo centuriam, Tac.: — c. singulos nomine, id.: — c. lamentatione flebili majores suos ipsumque Pompeium, id.: — c. patrem, to give the name of one's father, to prove one's birth, Liv. \*4) To call forth, to produce: c. lacrimas, Virg. Æ. 6, 468. b) In Medic.: c. alvum, to move, promote the action of, Plin. 20, 9, 39: — thus, c. urinam, id.: — c. menses, id. II. Fig.: To move, stir, excite, cause, induce: ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus cieri, tamquam in cantu sonos, brought forth, produced, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: — c. tinnitus, Virg.: — *conf. c. fletus, gemitus, mugitus, murmur, etc.: — c. ingentem molem irarum ex animo, Liv.: — conf. c. vires intimas molemque belli, Tac.: — c. bellum, prælium, pugnam, Liv.; Tac.: — c. acies, stragem, Virg.: — c. rixam, Vell.**

[CICONUS, i. m. *A measure containing 8 scrupuli, LL.]*

[CĪLĪARIS, e. (cilium) I. *Belonging to the parts which enter into the structure of the eye: corpus c., a union of the ciliary processes: — ganglion c., a nervous ganglion which receives the ultimate ramification of the ciliary nerves: — arteria c., NL. II. In the shape of the eyelash, NL.]*

CĪLĪCES, um. m. (Κίλικες) *Cilicians, Cic. Div. 1, 1; Tac.*

CĪLĪCĪA, æ. f. (Κιλικία) *A country in the south of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria, now Ejalet Itschil, Plin. 5, 27, 22; Cic. Fam. 15, 1.*

[CĪLĪCĪARĪUS, ii. m. (cilicium) *A maker of hair-cloth, Inscr.]*

CĪLĪCĪENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Cilicia, Cilician: C. provincia, Cic. Fam. 13, 67: — C. legio, Cæs.*

[CĪLĪCĪNUS, a, um. (cilicium) *Made of hair-cloth, Sol.]*

CĪLĪCĪUM, ii. n. (κίλικιον) *A coarse cloth made of the hair of Cilician goats, worn by soldiers and sailors, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38; Liv.*

\*\*CĪLĪCĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cilicia, Cilician: C. mare, Plin. 5, 27, 26: — C. crocum, id.*

[CĪLĪSSA, æ. f. *Cilician: C. terra, Cilicia, Ov. Ib. 200: — C. spica, i. e. saffron, id.; Prop.]*

CĪLĪUM, ii. n. (related to κίλις, κύλα) I. *The eyelid, Plin. 11, 34, 93. II. The eyelash, Plin. 11, 37, 57.]*

[CĪLIX, icis (Κίλιξ) *Cilician: C. crocus, Lucr. 2, 416: — C. Taurus, Ov.]*

CĪLLA (Cylla), æ. f. (Κύλλα) *A town of Æolis, where Apollo was worshipped, Plin. 5, 30, 32; Ov.*

[CĪLLIÆ, arum. f. *A round table, acc. to Fest.]*

[CĪLLO, ēre. *To move, acc. to Serv.]*

CĪLNĪUS, e. (Etrusc. Cfelne or Cfenle) *The name of a celebrated Etruscan gens, from which Mæcenas was descended, Liv. 10, 3; Sil.*

[CĪLO, ōnis. m. *With a broad projecting forehead, flat on the sides, acc. to Fest.]*

[CĪM, ind. n. 'nomen vici,' Cels. ap. Prisc.]

# CIMBER

1. CIMBER, bri. m. *A Roman cognomen*: L. Tillius C., one of the assassins of Cæsar, Cic. Phil. 2, 22.

2. CIMBER, a, um. See CIMBRI.

CIMBRI, orum. m. *A north German tribe, inhabiting Jutland, Schleswig, and Holstein; they were defeated by Marius on their invasion of Italy*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33; Tac. G. 37:—*In the sing. adj.*: Cimbrian: C. triumpho, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 45.

[CIMBRICE. adv. *Like the Cimbri*: C. loqui, LL.]

CIMBRICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Cimbri*: C. scutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266:—C. bellum, Plin.:—C. victoria, Flor.

[CIMELIARCHA, æ. m. (κειμηλάρχης) *A treasurer, lord of the treasury*, Cod. Just.]

[CIMELIARCHIUM, ii. n. (κειμηλάρχιον) *A place where jewels are kept, a jewel-room*, Cod. Just.]

CIMEX, icis. m. (rarely f.) *A bug*, Plin. 30, 14, 45; Catull.: *as a term of reproach*: c. Pantilius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 78.

[CIMICO, are. *To clear of bugs*, Gloss.]

CIMINIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ciminus*: C. lacus, Col. 8, 16, 2; conf. the following Article:—C. silva, Liv.:—C. saltus, id.

CIMINUS, i. m. *A lake and mountain of Etruria, now Viterbo*, Virg. Æ. 7, 697.

CIMMERII, òrum. m. (Κιμῆριοι) I. A) *A people of the modern Tartary, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius, with the capital Cimmerium*, Plin. 6, 6, 6. B) *In the sing. Adj.*: C. Bosphorus, Plin. 4, 12, 24:—C. litus, Ov. II. *A fabulous people between Baia and Cumæ, who were said to live in caves*, Cic. Ac. 2, 19; Sil. [III. *Poet. for the infernal regions*, Tibull. 3, 5, 24.]

\*\*CIMOLIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cimolus*: C. creta, Cels. 2, 33.

CIMOLUS, i. f. (Κίμωλος) *One of the Cyclades near Crete, celebrated for its excellent chalk, now Cimoli*, Plin. 4, 12, 23; Ov.

CIMON, ònis. m. (Κίμων) I. *The father of Miltiades*, Nep. Milt. 1. II. *The son of Miltiades, a celebrated Athenian general, whose exploits have been written by C. Nepos*.

CINÆDIAS, æ. m. (κιναιδίας) *A precious stone found in the brains of the fish cinædus*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

[CINÆDICUS, a, um. (cinædus) *Lewd, unchaste*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 19.]

[CINÆDULUS, i. m. dem. *A lewd person*, Scip. Afric. ap. Macr.]

[1. CINÆDUS, i. m. (κιναιδός) I. *A person guilty of unnatural lewdness*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 37; Catull.:—[Adj.: *Unchaste*, Catull.]:—*Barefaced, impudent*, Mart. II. *Meton.*: *An effeminate dancer*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73.]

2. CINÆDUS, i. m. *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

CINARA, æ. f. (κινάρα) *A kind of artichoke*, Fam. Syntantherææ, Col. 11, 3, 14.

CINARIS, is. f. *A plant unknown to us*, Plin. 8, 27, 41.

[CINCHONA, æ. f. *A kind of medicinal tree*, Fam. Rubiacææ, NL.]

[CINCHONIUM, ii. n. (cinchona) *An organic alkali in the cinchona*, NL.]

[CINCINNALIS, e. (cincinnus) *Curled*: c. herba, a plant, i. q. polytrichon, App.]

[CINCINNATULUS, a, um. dem. *Somewhat curled*, Hier.]

1. CINCINNATUS, a, um. (cincinnus) *Curled, having locks or ringlets of hair*, Cic. Sest. 11, 26; Plaut.

2. CINCINNATUS, i. m. *A cognomen of the dictator L. Quinctius*, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12; Liv. 4, 13 sq.

[CINCINNULUS, i. m. dem. *A little lock of hair*, Varr. ap. Non.]

CINNUNUS, i. m. (related to κινυρός) I. *Curled hair, a lock*, Cic. Pis. 11, 25. \*\*II. *Fig. in the plur.*: *Too elaborate oratorical ornament*: eo citius

242

# CINGO

in oratoris aut in poetæ cincinnis ac furo offenditur, quod sensus in nimia voluptate natura, non mente, satiantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25:—persequi cincinnos alejs usque quaque, Suet.

CINCĪUS, a, um. *A Roman family name. Thus, M. C. Alimentus, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 549, who proposed the Lex Cincia de donis et muneribus*, Cic. de Sen. 4:—L. C. Alimentus, a Roman historian during the second Punic war:—L. C., the steward of Atticus, Cic. Att. 1, 1:—[Cincia, a place in Rome where the tombs of the Cincii were, acc. to Fest.]

CINCTIA, æ. See CINCIA.

[CINCTICŪLUS, i. m. dem. (cinctus) *A little belt*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 28.]

[CINCTOR, òris. m. (ζώντης) *One who girds*, Gloss.]

\*\*CINCTORIUM, ii. n. (cinctus) *A sword-belt*, balteus, Mel. 2, 1, 12 doubtful.

\*\*CINCTŪRA, æ. f. (cinctus) *A girding; a girdle, belt*, Suet. Cæs. 45; Quint. 11, 3, 139.

1. CINCTUS, a, um. part. of cingo.

\*\*2. CINCTUS, ūs. m. [cinctum, i. n. Scrib.] (cingo) I. *A girding*: quotidiani cinctus tali nodo vim quandam utilem habere dicuntur, Plin. 28, 6, 17:—c. Gabinus, Liv.; Virg. II. *Meton. concr.*: *A girdle, belt*, Plin. 28, 4, 9; Suet.

[CINCTŪTUS, a, um. (cinctus) *Girded with a tight garment; poet. obsolete, antiquated*, Hor. A. P. 50.]

CINĒAS, æ. m. (Κινέας) *A friend of Pyrrhus king of Epirus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 59.

[CINĒFACTUS, a, um. (cinis-facio) *Turned to ashes*, Lucr. 3, 919.]

\*\*CINĒRĀCĒUS, a, um. (cinis) *Like ashes*: c. terra, Plin. 17, 5, 4:—c. color, ashes of a gray colour, Plin.

[CINĒRĀBIA, æ. f. (sc. herba) *A kind of plant, ragwort*, Fam. Syntantherææ, NL.]

[CINĒRĀRIUM, ii. n. *An urn containing the ashes of the dead*, Inscr.]

\*\*CINĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (cinis) *Of or belonging to ashes*: c. fines, lands bordering upon a cemetery or burial-ground, Agrim.:—*Subst.*: Cinērārius, ii. m. *The slave who heated the cringing-iron, a hair-dresser or curler*, Sen. Const. Sap. 14; Catull.

[CINĒRESCO, ēre. v. n. (cinis) *To turn to ashes*, Tert.]

\*\*CINĒRĒUS, a, um. (cinis) *Like ashes, of the colour of ashes*: c. color, Plin. 37, 10, 68:—c. terra, id.:—c. uva, id.

[CINĒRICIUS or -RIUS, a, um. (cinis) *Like ashes*, Varr. R. 1, 9, 7.]

[CINĒRŌSUS, a, um. (cinis) *Full of ashes*, App.]

CINGA, æ. f. *A river of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cinca*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 48.

CINGETŌRIUS, igis. m. I. *A distinguished Gaul*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 3. II. *A king of a part of Cantium, in Great Britain*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 22.

[CINGILLUM, i. n. (cingulum) *A small girdle*, Petr. S. 67, 4.]

CINGO, nxi, netum, 3. v. a. *To surround, gird, enclose, encompass, embrace*. I. A) *Prop.*: ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Cæs. 45:—*thus*, cingi gladio, ferro, ense, etc., Liv.; Suet.; Ov.:—*conf.*: c. latus ense, id.:—[*Poet. pass. with acc.*: cingitur ferrum, Virg.:—cinctus ad pectora vestes, Ov.]:—c. tempora floribus,

*to crown with a wreath, to decorate (with)*, Hor.:—*thus*, c. comam lauro, id.:—c. caput de tenero flore, Ov.:—*provincia, quæ mari cincta, portibus distincta, insulis circumducta est, encompassed, surrounded*, Cic. Fl. 12, 27:—*non portu illud oppidum (Syracusæ) clauditur, sed urbe portus ipse cingitur et continetur*:—*flumen ut circino circumductum pæne totum oppidum cingit*, Cæs.:—*diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis mœnibus cingitis, surround by mounds, fortify*, Cic. N. D. 3, 40:—cincrunct æthera nimbi, sur-

rounded, enveloped, Virg. \*B) Meton.: To surround any one with a numerous escort, to accompany: c. latus alciui, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 17: — c. alqm regredientem, Tac. \*II. Fig.: To surround, beset: Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic. de I. P. 11, 30. [Hence, Fr. *ceindre*.]

[CINGŪLA, æ. f. A girdle, girth, belt, Ov. A. A. 3, 444.]

1. CINGŪLUM, i. n. A girdle, belt, especially a military girdle, Virg. Æ. 1, 492; V. Fl. [Hence, Ital. *cingolo*, Fr. *sangle*.]

2. CINGŪLUM, i. n. A town of Picenum, now Cingulo, Cic. Att. 7, 11; Cæs.: — Its inhabitants, Cingulani, Plin. 3, 13, 18.

\*1. CINGŪLUS, i. m. (cingo) The girdle of the earth, i. e. a zone, Cic. Rep. 6, 20.

[2. CINGŪLUS, i. m. (cingo) Slender waisted, acc. to Fest.]

[CINIFES and CINIPHES (cyn.), um. f. (σκῆψες) A kind of stinging insects, Eccl.]

[CINFLO, ōnis. m. (cinis-flo) A hair-dresser; see CINCERARIUS, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98.]

CĪNIS, ēris. m. (rarely f.) (related to *cinis*) 1. Ashes, Suet. Tib. 74; Hor. — Esp. a corpse that has been burnt to ashes: obsecravat per fratris sui mortui cinerem, Cic. Qu. 31, 97: — dare penas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri: — also in the plur., Quint.; Ov.; Hor.: — \*\*the ruins of destroyed towns: nisi sanctissimi patriæ miserandum scelerati viderint cinerem, A. Her. 4, 8 extr.: — thus in the plur., Virg. Æ. 10, 59. [II. Fig.: Destruction, death, ruin: Troja virum omnium c., Catull. 67, 90: — quicquid erat nactus prædæ majoris, omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, had spent all, Hor.] [Hence, Ital. *cenere*, Fr. *endre*.]

[CINISCULUS, i. m. dem. (cinis) A small heap of ashes, Prud.]

CINNA, æ. m. A Roman cognomen: L. Cornelius C., a partisan of Marius in the civil war against Sylla, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: — C. Helvius, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus, Plin. E. 5, 3, 5.

CINNABĀRIS, is. f. and CINNABARI, is. n. (κιννάβαρι) 1. Dragon's blood, a gum used as a pigment and varnish, Plin. 33, 7, 39. [II. Cinnabar, vermilion, NL.]

[CINNĀMĒUS, a, um. (cinnamum) Of cinnamon, App.]

CINNĀMOLGOS, i. m. An Arabian bird, Plin. 10, 33, 50.

CINNĀMŌMĪNUS, a, um. (κιννάμωμος) Of or made of cinnamon: c. unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

CINNĀMŌMUM or CINNĀMUM, i. n. [Cinnamus, i. m. Sol.] (κιννάμωμον or κιννάμωνον) 1. Cinnamon, Plin. 12, 19, 42; Ov. M. 10, 308: — [As a term of endearment, Plaut. II. Meton.: A branch of the cinnamon tree, Ov. M. 15, 399.]

CINNAMUM and -US, i. See the foregoing Article.

CINNĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cinna: C. tumultus, Nep. Att. 2.

[CINNUS, i. m. A kind of mixed beverage, Arn.]

[CINXIA (Cinctia), æ. f. (cingo) A cognomen of Juno, as tutelary goddess of wedlock, according to Fest.]

[CINYPHĪUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Cynips, Ov. M. 7, 272. II. Poet.: Libyan, African, Ov. M. 15, 754.]

CĪNYPS, nypis. m. (κίυνψ) A river of Libya, between the two Syrtis, Plin. 5, 4, 4.

CĪNŪRAS, æ. m. (κύνρας) A king of Assyria, afterwards of Cyprus, the father of Myrrha, and with her of Adonis, Ov. M. 10, 299 sq.

[CINŪREIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cinyras, Ov. M. 10, 369; 712.]

[CINŪREUS or CINYREUS, a, um. I. q. Cinyreus, Luc. 8, 716.]

[CIO, ire. See CIEO.]

[CĪOTŌMUS, i. m. (κίαν-ρέμω) A surgical instrument for cutting the epiglossis, NL.]

CIPPUS, i. m. A pointed stake used in fortifying a camp, a palisade, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: also used instead of a grave-

stone, Hor.; Pers.: also to mark a boundary, a boundary-mark or pole, Agrim.: — [Hence, Ital. *ceppo*, *zeppa*; Fr. *cep*.]

CIRCA, adv. and prep., for circum. \*I. Adv.:

Around, all round, round about, in the precincts: fluvius ab tergo; ante circaque velut ripa præcepit oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18: — gramen erat c., all round, Ov.: — ex montibus, qui c. sunt, in the neighbourhood, Liv.: — conf. without esse: multarum c. civitatum irritatis animis, of the towns round about, id.: — c. omnia defecerunt, all round, id. II. Prep. with acc.: Round about any thing, all round. \*A) Prop.: With reference to space: c. flumina et lacus frequens nebula est, Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 3: — illi robur et æs triplex c. pectus erat, Hor.: — legatos c. vicinas gentes misit, to the surrounding or neighbouring nations, Liv.: — thus, literæ c. præfectos dimissæ, id.: — ire c. domos eorum, id.: — Of persons: multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos c. se haberet, may have about him, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48: — thus, trecentos juvenes inermes c. se habebat, Liv.: — and without a verb: omnes c. eum levi fenore obstricti, all that were with or about him, i. e. his escort, retinue, Suet. B) Meton. \*1)

Denoting the near presence or vicinity of any thing; Near,

close by, at, about, just by, etc.: plenum est forum, plena

templa c. forum, near the forum or market-place, Cic. Cat. 4, 7

doubtful: — c. domum auream, Suet.: — c. Acesinem annem,

Plin.: — c. Armeniæ montes, Curt.: — c. initia statim primi

libri, directly, or quite at the beginning, Quint.: — thus, c. finem,

quite at the end, id.: — id vitium fit maxime in superioribus

partibus, c. faciem, nares, aures, labra, Cels. \*\*2) Of time:

About, towards, near: postero die c. eandem horam in

eundem locum rex copias admovit, Liv. 42, 57: — c. lucis

ortum, Curt.; for which we find c. lucem, Suet.: — c.

mediam noctem, Suet.: — c. tempora Peloponnesia, Quint.:

— c. Magni Pompeii ætatem, Plin.: — c. initia imperii, Suet.:

— c. lustra decem, Hor.: — c. Demetrius Phalereus, at or about

the time of Demetrius Phalereus, Quint.: — thus, c. Attium,

Vell.: — c. Ciceronem, Sen. \*\*3) With reference to number:

Some (followed by a number), about, nearly, more

usually circiter: ea fuere oppida c. septuaginta, Liv. 45, 34:

— c. quingentos Romanorum, id.: — c. decem millia, Curt.:

— c. selibram, Cels. \*\*4) Respecting, with regard to, as to,

in consideration of, etc.: c. eosdem sensus certamen

atque æmulatio, Quint. 10, 5, 5: — thus, c. verba dissensio,

id.: — c. S. literam deliciæ, id.: — c. ægros miseræ senten-

tiarum concertationes, Plin.: — c. bonas artes publica socordia,

Tac.: — With adj.: non c. plurium artium species præstans,

sed in omnibus eminentissimus, Quint.: — c. jus nostrum

attentior, id.: — c. corporis curam morosior, Suet.: — c. deos

ac religiones negligenter, id.: — c. affectionem Germanicæ

originis ultro ambitiosi, Tac.: — With verbs: facietum non

tantum c. ridicula opinor consistere, Quint.: — c. hoc dis-

putatum est, id.: — c. priores erratur, id.: — c. consilium

eligendi successoris in duas factiones scindebantur, Tac.: —

c. successorem omnia ordinari, Suet.

CIRCÆA, æ. f. (κῑρκῑα) The herb enchanter's night-

shade, Fam. Onagrarix, Plin. 27, 8, 38.

CIRCÆUM, i. n. (κῑρκῑον) A mandrake, i. q. mandra-

goras, Plin. 25, 13, 94.

CIRCÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Circe, Cræan:

C. poculum, Cic. Di. V. 17 extr.: — C. gramen, i. e. magical,

Prop.: — C. campi, i. e. Colchis, V. F.: — C. litus, Cape

Circeii, Ov.: — C. mœnia, i. e. Tusculum (because built by

Telegonus, son of Circe), Hor.: — hence, C. dorsum, i. e. the

hill on which Tusculum was built, Sil.

[CIRCĀNĒA, æ. f. (circa) A kind of bird, which flies in a

circle, acc. to Fest.]

CIRCE, ūs [gen. Circeæ, L. Andr. ap. Fest.]. (acc. Circam

and Circen, Cic.) f. (Κῑρκῑ) A sea-nymph, the daughter of Helios

(the Sun) and Perse or Perseis, sister of Æetes of Colchis,

famous for her sorcery; after her flight from Colchis she is said

to have taken up her abode near Circeii in Latium, Cic. N. D.

3, 19; 21: Ov. M. 4, 205: Hor.

CIRCĒIENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Circeii: C.

ostres, Plin. 32, 6, 21:—*In the plur.* Circeienses, ium, the inhabitants of Circeii, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.

**CIRCEII**, orum. *m.* The town of Circeii in Latium, on a promontory of the same name, now Monte Circeo, celebrated for its oysters, Cic. Att. 15, 10 extr.; Liv.; Hor.

[**CIRCELLUS**, i. *m. dem.* (circulus) A small circle, Apic.]

[**CIRCEN**, inis. *n.* (circinus) An orbit, course, Anth. Lat.]

**CIRCENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to the circus*: c. ludi, the races in the Circus Maximus, called also ludi magni and maximi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15; Suet.:—*absol.*: circenses, ium. *m.* Suet.:—*thus*, C. plebei, which were given by the Ediles in November, id.

[**CIRCES**, itis. *m.* (related to circus, circinus) An orb, circuit, Varr. LL. 6, 2, 53; Sid.]

**\*\*CIRCINĀTIO**, ōnis. *f.* A making of a circle or ring; a circle, ring, Vitruv. 1, 6: a going round in a circle, a circular course, e. g. of plants, id. 9, 4.

**\*\*CIRCINO**, i. *v. a.* (circinus) To make circular, to round: arbores in orbem ramos circinant, Plin. 17, 12, 17:—*folia circinatæ rotunditatis*, id.:—[*poet.* c. auras, to fly in a circle, Ov.]

**CIRCINUS**, i. *m.* (κίρκινος) A pair of compasses: flumen Dubis ut circino circumductum pene totum oppidum cingit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38:—circino dimetiri spatia, Vitruv.:—*ratio circini*, Plin.

**CIRCITER**, adv. (circus, circum) About, near. [I. Prop.: Of space: cistella loca hæc c. excidit mihi, in this neighbourhood, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8.] II. Meton.

A) *Of time*: About, towards: castra movet diebusque c. quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 2:—*horâ diei c. quartâ*, id.:—*conf.* c. horâ decimâ noctis ad me venit, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1:—*With acc.*: nos c. Calendas in Formiano erimus, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 6:—*thus*, c. Idus Novembres:—c. meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit, Cæs.:—*octavam c. horam dum redit*, Hor. B) *Of number*: About, nearly, or thereabouts: c. hominum millia sex ejus pagi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27:—c. CCXX. naves eorum paratissimæ, id.:—*ex omni copia c. pars quarta*, Sall.:—c. duum millium intervallo, id.:—*quum decem c. millia ab hoste abessent*, Liv.

[**CIRCITOR** (circitor), ōris. *m.* (circum-eo, fig., one that goes round) I. A watchman, Front. Aqu. 117; Petr. B) Milit.: A patrol, Veg. II. A hawk, Dig.]

**CIRCŪS** [cercius, Cat. ap. Gell.], ii. *m.* A sharp wind that blows in Gallia Narbon., north-west by west (to the Romans), Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 17; Plin. 2, 47, 46.

**CIRCOS**, i. *m.* (κίρκος, trochus) A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

**CIRCUEO**, ire. See **CIRCEO**.

**CIRCŪTIO** (circumitio), ōnis. *f.* (circumeo, prop., a going round; hence, esp.) I. A) A going round to visit military posts, the patrol: munus vigiliarum senatores per se ipsi obibant: c. ac cura ædiliū plebei erat, Liv. 3, 6. \*\*B) Meton.: A circle, a circular form: collocanda oppida non quadrata sed circuitionibus, Vitruv. 1, 5. 2) Concr., A walk or passage for walking round, a gallery, corridor, Vitruv. 4, 4.

\*\*II. Fig.: A circuitous mode, a circumlocution: quid opus est circuitione et amfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61:—*ergo Epicurus circuitione quadam deos tollens recte, non dubitat divinationem tollere, in an indirect manner.*

[**CIRCUTOR**, oris. See **CIRCITOR**.]

1. **CIRCUITUS**, a, um. *part. of circumeo.*

2. **CIRCŪTUS** (circumitus), ūs. *m.* (circumeo) A circular ambulation, a circuit, a revolution. I. Prop. A) 1) C. solis orbium V. et LX. et CCC. quarta fere diei parte addita conversionem faciunt annuum, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49:—*nox et dies unum circuitum orbis efficit*. 2) In Medic.: A periodical return of an illness, Cels. 3, 5. \*\*B) Meton. concr.: Circuit, circumference: collis, quem propter

magnitudinem circuitus opere complecti non poterant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 83:—*opera interiore spatio minorem circuitum habebant*, id.:—*qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus*, id.:—*curvans brachia circuitu longo*, Ov. [2] The open space left round a building, ambitus, Varr. LL. 5, 4, 9. II. Fig. A) In Rhet.: A period, Cic. Or. 61, 204; Quint.:—*In the plur.*: oratio longiores habet sæpe circuitus, Quint. \*\*B) A circuitous mode of expression: ea, quæ proprie signari poterant, circuitu cæperunt enunciare, by circumlocution, periphrasis, Quint. 12, 10, 16:—*circuitu res ostendere et translationibus*, id.:—*circuitu agere*, Petr.

[**CIRCŪLĀRIS**, e. (circulus) Circular, round, M. Cap.]

**CIRCŪLĀTIM**, adv. (circulor) [I. Prop.: Circularly: c. pectori cerotaria apponere, C. Aur.] \*\*II. Meton.: In flocks or companies, by hundreds or in whole masses: in summo publico luctu exterarum gentium multitudo c. suo quæque more lamentata est, Suet. Cæs. 84 extr.

**\*\*CIRCŪLĀTIO**, ōnis. *f.* A going round in a circle, a circular course: c. Mercurii, Vitruv. 9, 4:—[c. sanguinis, the circulation of the blood; c. sanguinis major, the circulation of the blood through the whole body; c. sanguinis minor, the circulation through the lungs, NL.]

**\*\*CIRCŪLĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* A stroller, mountebank, a quack, Cels. 5, 27, 3; Dig.—*Also as a term of contumely*: c. auctionum, a hawk, As. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

**\*\*CIRCŪLĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. (circulator) Of or belonging to a mountebank: c. jactatio, Quint. 2, 4, 15:—c. volubilitas, id.

[**CIRCŪLĀTRIX**, icis. *f.* A female mountebank or quack, A. Priap.:—*Adj.*: c. lingua, of a mountebank, Mart. 10, 3, 2.]

[**CIRCŪLO**, are. *fig.* for Circulor. To make circular, App.]

**\*\*CIRCŪLOR**, i. *v. dep.* (circulus) I. To form a circle for conversation: videt oscitantem judicem, loquentem cum altero, nonnumquam etiam circulantem, mittentem ad horas etc., Cic. Brut. 54, 200:—*castris milites c. et dolere*, Cæs.

\*\*II. Esp.: Of quacks or mountebanks, To collect a crowd round one's self, Sen. E. 52.

**CIRCŪLUS** [contr. circulus, Virg.], i. *m. dem.* (circus) Any circular figure, a circle, ring. I. Prop. A) C. aut orbis, qui κῆλος Græce dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47:—c. exterior muri, Liv.:—c. ad speciem cælestis arcus orbem solis ambiit, Suet. B) Esp. 1) An astronomical circle or zone; also, the circle described by a planet in its course, an orbit: stellæ circulos suos orbisque cœpiciant celeritate mirabili, Cic. Rep. 6, 15:—c. æquinoctialis, solstitialis, septentrionalis, Varr.:—c. lacteus, the milky way, Plin. 2) In Geogr.: A meridian, Plin. 6, 33, 39 sq. II. Meton. \*\*A) A circular body, a hoop on a cask, Virg. G. 3, 166; Æ. 5, 559; Plin.:—*a kind of pastry, a cracknel*, Varr. B) The circle of a company, a company, club; usually in the plur.: hac in oppensione sermo in circulis duntaxat et in conviviis est liberior quam fuit, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 2:—*circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consecrari*:—*per fora et circulos loqui*, Tac.—*in the sing.*: quemcumque patremfamilias arripuissetis ex aliquo circulo, Cic. de Or. 1, 34 extr.:—*de circulo se subducere*.—[Hence, Ital. cerchio, Fr. cercle.]

**CIRCUM**, adv. and prep. (acc. of circus) Round about, all round, round. \*\*I. Adv. A) Prop.: ex ea turri quæ c. essent opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10:—*fixus loco*, quia vastis c. saltibus claudabatur, Tac.:—c. sub mœnibus urbis aquantur, all round the foot of the walls, Virg.:—c. undique convenire, id. [for which in one word, circumundique, Gell.] B) Meton. gen.: Denoting proximity; In the neighbourhood, in the precincts, close by, close: æstas in Favonium obversa et aperto c. pelago peramena, Tac. A. 2, 24:—*hostilibus c. litoribus*, id.:—*gentes innumerae c. infraque relictæ*, Ov.

II. Prep. with acc. A) Prop.: terra c. axem se summa celeritate convertit, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123:—*ligato c. collum sudario*, Suet.:—*c. caput micantes radios*, Ov.:—*c. villulas nos-*

tras errare, to rove about among our villas:—*conf.* quum prætorem c. omnia fora sectaretur:—*thus*, concursare c. tabernaculis:—demittere literas c. municipia:—demittere pueros c. amicis, to friends about, or in turn.—\*It also stands after the acc.: hunc c. ἑσπροι dum feruntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105:—errare maria omnia c., Virg. B) Meton. 1) Gen.: Denoting proximity; In the neighbourhood of, in the precincts of, close by, near to, about, at, hard by: ego aut ad te conferam me aut c. hæc loca commorabor, Cic. Att. 3, 17, 2:—exercitu in foro et in omnibus templis, quæ c. forum sunt, collocato:—urbes, quæ c. Capuam sunt:—c. sedem Concordiæ, Sall. 2) Esp.: Of persons, denoting attendance, escort, etc.; Near, about any one, in anybody's neighbourhood: eos, qui c. illum sunt, omnia postulantes times, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4:—omnium flagitiorum c. se tamquam stipulatorum catervas habebat, Sall.:—It sometimes follows its case: Hecora c., Virg. Æ. 6, 166:—servi c. pedes, like ad pedes, attending, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36.

**CIRCUMACTIO**, ōnis f. (circumago) A revolving or turning round. \*I. Prop.: c. solis, Vitruv. 9, 9. [IL Fig.: A turn of speech, Gell. 17, 20, 4.]

1. **CIRCUMACTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of circumago.

\*II. Adj.: Turned round, bent; longus, lunatus, in orbem c., Plin. 9, 33, 52:—sensim c. curvataque litora, Plin. E.

\*\*2. **CIRCUMACTUS**, ūs m. (circumago) A turning round: c. cæli, Sen. Q. Nat. 7, 2:—c. rotarum, Plin.:—c. corporis, id.

\*\***CIRCUM-AGGĒRO**, 1. v. a. To heap up round about: c. stercorem terram, Col. 5, 12, 3:—c. radices fimo, Plin.

\*\***CIRCUM-ĀGO**, ēgi, actum. 3. v. a. To drive, guide, turn round, wheel round; and Mid. circumagi, to turn one's self, to turn round. I. Prop. A) Gen.: c. navem in proram, Plin. 11, 47, 107:—c. equos frenis, Liv.:—c. ad dissonos clamores, id.:—c. aciem, signa, id.:—circumagente se vento, shifting or changing, id.:—annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, turns, id.:—[with double acc.: c. suovitaurilia agrum, to lead or drive round the field, Varr. B) Esp.: To emancipate a slave by turning him round, Sen. E. 8. C) Meton. 1) To drive, lead, take, or convey from one place to another: milites huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac. H. 3, 73:—nil opus est te circumagi, for you to be taken about, i. e. that I should drag you about with me, Hor. [2) c. alqm alqa re, anybody or any thing, obsol. Lact.] II. Fig. A) Gen.: quum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. E. 4, 24, 6:—hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, took another turn, Flor.:—una voce, qua Quirites eos appellarat, facile circumegit et flexit, Suet. B) Esp. 1) Of time: c. se, or more frequently in the passive, To accomplish, as it were, the circular course, i. e. to pass by, to elapse, to close, to be spent: in ipso conatu rerum circumagit se annus, Liv. 9, 18:—nobis in apparatu ipso annus circumagitur, id.:—*conf.* prius circumactus est annus, quam a Velitris reducerentur legiones, id. 2) In the passive; To be led about in an unsettled manner: non pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, nec alieni momentis animi circumagi, Liv. 39, 5:—*conf.* imperator rumoribus vulgi circumagitur, id.

[**CIRCUM-AMBŪLO**, are. v. a. To walk round. c. omnes glebas, Dig.]

[**CIRCUM-AMICTUS**, a, um. (amicio) Wrapped up, enveloped, Petr. S. 100.]

\*\***CIRCUM-ĀRO**, are. v. a. To plough round: c. agrum, Liv. 2, 10.

[**CIRCUM-CĒSŪRA**, æ. f. The outline of any thing, the circumference of a body, circumscriptio, Lucr. 3, 220.]

\*\***CIRCUM-CALCO** or **-CULCO**, 1. v. a. To tread or trample round about, Col. 5, 6, 21.

245

[**CIRCUMCELLŌ**, ōnis m. (cella) I. A vagrant monk, August. II. A kind of heretic, Hieron.]

[**CIRCUMCIDANĒUS**, a, um. (circumcido) C. mustum, from grapes pressed a second time, Cat. R. R. 23, 4.]

**CIRCUMCIDO**, cidi, cism. 3. (cædo) To cut off all round, to cut all round, to pare, prune. I. Prop.: ars agricolarum, quæ c., amputet, erigat etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39:—*thus*, c. arbores, Plin.:—c. cæspitem gladii, Cæs.:—c. ungues, Plin.:—c. genitalia, to circumcise, Tac. II. Fig.: To make smaller, shorter, less, to cut, prune, shorten, diminish, confine, restrict, abbreviate, curtail, etc.: testatur Chrysippus, tres solas esse sententias, quæ defendi possint, de finibus bonorum: circumcidit et amputat multitudinem, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 138:—sumptus circumcisi aut sublatis, Liv.:—c. vinum in totum annum, to abstain from wine, Cels.:—Of style: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint. 10, 2, 28:—*conf.* circumcisis quæ dixisset, id.; and, oratio rotunda et undique circumcisa, id.

\*\***CIRCUM-CINGO**, ãre. v. a. To surround entirely, Cels. 7, 15; Sil.

\*\***CIRCUM-CIRCA**, adv. Round about, from all sides, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 9; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4.

\*\***CIRCUMCISE**, adv. Briefly, concisely, Quint. 8, 3, 81; Suet. Rh. 6.

[**CIRCUMCISIO**, ōnis f. (circumcido) Circumcision, Tert.] [**CIRCUMCISORIUM**, ii. n. (circumcido) An instrument for pruning or cutting, Veg.]

**CIRCUMCISŪRA**, æ. f. (circumcido) The pruning of plants, Plin. 16, 40, 79.

**CIRCUMCISUS**, a, um. I. Part. of circumcido. II. Adj.: Cut all round; hence, \*A) Prop.: Of places; Steep, precipitous, inaccessible, cut off from access: ut ita munita arx circumjectu arduo et quasi circumciso saxo niteretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 6:—Enna ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa:—collis ex omni parte c., Cæs. \*B) Fig.: Short, brief; quid tam c., tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? Plin. E. 3, 7, 11:—c. orationes et breves, id.

[**CIRCUM-CLĀMO**, are. To fill with noise on all sides, Sid.]

**CIRCUMCLŪDO**, si, sum. 3. v. a. (claudio) To enclose all round, to shut up on all sides, to hem in.

\*I. Prop.: ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 30:—c. cornua ab labris argento, id. \*II. Fig.: meministine, te mea diligenter circumclusum commovere te contra remp. non potuisse? Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7:—*conf.* L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus.

[**CIRCUMCŌLA**, æ. (circum-colo) Living round about, Tert.]

\*\***CIRCUM-CŌLO**, ãre. v. a. To live or dwell round about: c. sinum maris, Liv. 5, 33:—c. Bæben paludem, id.

[**CIRCUM-CORDĪALIS**, e. Round about the heart, Tert.]

**CIRCUMCULCO**, are. See **CIRCUMCALCO**.

\*\***CIRCUM-CURRO**, ãre. v. n. To run all round.

I. Prop.: corsæ c., Vitruv. 4, 6:—linea circumcurrentis, circumference, periphery, Quint. II. Fig.: To rove or wander about: eam artem circumcurrentem vocaverunt, quod in omni materia diceret, Quint. 2, 21, 7.

[**CIRCUMCURSIO**, ōnis f. (circumcurro) A running about, App.]

[**CIRCUM-CURSO**, are. v. int., a. and n. To run about or round, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 4; Lucr.]

**CIRCUM-DO**, dēdi, dātum. 1. v. a. To lay, set, place, put any thing round another, to provide or furnish any thing with another thing, to surround. I. C. alqd alqui, to put, lay, place, etc., round. A) Prop.: tectis ac mœnibus subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque restinximus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2:—c. fossam latam cubiculari lecto:—c. satellites armatos concioni, Liv.:—c. arma humeris, Virg.:—c. brachia collo, Ov.:—c. cancellos sibi.—With-

*out dat.* : ligna et sarmenta c. ignemque circum subijcere cæperunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27 : — or c. ignes : — c. custodias : — murus circumdatus, Cæs. : — c. lauream, Suet. : — *with abl. loci* : c. munitiones toto oppido, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34 extr. : — c. equites cornibus, *to dispose or post on the flank*, Liv. \*B) Fig. : nescio an majores necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43 : — c. egregiam famam paci, *to procure*, Tac. : — c. ministeria principii, id. : — c. secretum supremis suis, id. II. C. alqd (alqm) alqua re, *To surround with any thing, to enclose, furnish with all round, to encompass, encircle, etc.* A) Prop. : (Deus) animum circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Un. 6 : — c. oppidum vallo et fossâ : — c. oppidum quinque castris, Cæs. : — c. mœnia fossâ, Sall. : — regio insulis circumdata : — c. tempora vittis, Ov. : — c. saltus canibus, Virg. : — [Poet. with a Greek construction : Dido circumdata Sidoniam chlamydem, Virg.] \*B) Fig. : exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus circumdedit, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 264 : — c. pueritiam Britannici robore, Tac. : — circumdari fraude, Sil.

**\*\*CIRCUM-DŌLĀTUS**, a, um. *Pruned or lopped all round* : c. latera platani, Plin. 16, 32, 57.

[CIRCUM-DŌLĒO, ēre. v. n. *To suffer much on all sides* : spiratio circumdolens, C. Aur.]

CIRCUM-DŪCO, xi, ctum. 3. [imperat. circumduce, Plaut.] v. a. *To lead or draw about*. \*I. Prop. : flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pæne totum oppidum cingit, *as if described with a pair of compasses*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38 : — c. aratrum (in founding a town), Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102 : — c. verba, *to encircle with a line made with the pen, to put in brackets*, Suet. : — umbra lineis circumducta, *encompassed, marked out with*, Plin. : — eductis quatuor cohortibus et longiore itinere circumductis, *led round*, Cæs. : — *thus*, c. alas ad latus Samnitium, Liv. ; and, c. agmen per invia circa, id. : — c. alqm vicatim, Suet. : — *with double acc.* : quos Pompeius omnia sua præsidia circumduxit, *at all the military posts*, Cæs. : — *thus*, c. captivos horrea, Frontin. ; and, c. alqm ædes, Plaut. : — Neutr. : nocte media præter castra hostium circumducit, *marches round*, Liv. II. Fig. \*\*A) *To work a speech out* ; i. e. *to write it over again, to extend it* : quum sensus unus longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint. 9, 4, 124. B) *To mark or pronounce a syllable with the broad accent, or circumflex, to pronounce broad*, Quint. 11, 3, 172. [C] C. alqm, *to cheat any one out of his money*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 39. D) *To cancel a law by crossing lines round or through it (conf. CANCĒLO)* ; i. e. *to annul, make void, cancel*, Dig.]

CIRCUMDUCTŪO, ōnis. f. (circumduco) *A leading round*. \*\*I. Prop. : c. aquarum, Vitr. 8, 7 : — c. sphæræ, *a circle, orbit*, Hyg. II. Fig. \*\*A) *A copious expression of idea in order to make a period*, Quint. Inst. 11, 3, 39. [B] *A deceiving, cheating, defrauding*, Plaut. Capt. in Grege 3.]

**\*\*CIRCUMDUCTUM**, i. n. (circumduco) *In Rhet.* : *A period*, Quint. 9, 4, 22.

1. CIRCUMDUCTUS, a, um. *part. of circumduco*.

2. CIRCUMDUCTUS, ūs. m. (circumduco) I. *A leading round*, Quint. 1, 10, 43. [II. *A circular or spherical motion, a revolution* : c. orbium, Macr.]

\*CIRCUM-ĒO (circueo), ii (ivi), circūitum. 4. v. n. and a. *To go, travel, march round or about*. I. Prop. A) Gen. : ipse Cæcina quum circuiret prædia, venit in istum fundum, Cic. Cæc. 32, 94 : — c. oram maris ante hiemem, Liv. : — c. Peloponnesi oppida, id. : — c. avia Belgarum, Tac. : — Atilio Epirus, Ætolia et Thessalia circum-eundæ assignantur, Liv. : — *conf.* Campaniæ ora proximisque insulis circueit, Suet. : — c. angiporto illac per hortum, *to go round* ; i. e. *to take a roundabout way or circuitous road*, Plaut. : — *poet.* : c. extremas oras, i. e. circumeundo pingit, Ov. Met. 5, 187. B) Esp. 1) *In Milit.* : *To surround, encompass, to hem in, shut up on all sides* : totum urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse, Cæs. B. C. 2, 16 : — aciem nostram a latere aperto c. cæperunt. eodem impetu

246

cohortes sinistrum cornu circumierunt eosque a tergo sunt adorti, id. : — acies a sinistra parte erat circumita, id. : — ab equitatu circumbantur, Galb. ap. Cic. 2) *To go about from one person to another, to go about the city, to make the round, especially for the purpose of canvassing* : illum (Antonium) c. veteranos, ut acta Cæsaris sancirent, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 2 : — c. aciem atque obsecrare milites cepit, Cæs. : — ambio domos stationesque circumeo, Plin. E.

II. Fig. \*A) *To surround, beset, encompass* : totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20 : — ne superante numero et peritia locorum circumiretur, Tac. \*\*B) *To express by circumlocution, or by other terms* : res plurimæ carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit trans-ferre aut c., Quint. 12, 10, 34 : — c. omnia copiosa loquacitate, id. : — Vespasiani nomen vitabundi c., *to avoid*, Tac. [C] *To cheat, defraud, circumvent*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 109 ; Ter. ; Mart.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-ĒQUĪTO**, are. v. a. *To ride round any thing* : c. mœnia atque explorare omnia, Liv. 10, 34.

**\*\*CIRCUM-ERRO**, are. v. n. *To wander round, stroll about* : turba lateri c., Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

**\*\*CIRCUMFARTUS**, a, um. *Fitted up or stuffed round about*, Plin. 17, 13, 21.

[CIRCUMFĒRENTĪA, æ. f. (circumfero) *A circumference, periphery*, App.]

CIRCUM-FĒRO, tūli, lātum, ferre. v. a. *To carry round, to move about*. I. A) Prop. : c. codicem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42 : — c. humani corporis sanguinem in pateris, Sall. : — c. filium suis manibus, Quint. : — c. lyram in conviviis, id. : — c. reliquias cænæ, Suet. : — c. libros, *to carry about for sale*, Quint. : — c. acies huc atque huc, *to cast one's eyes about*, Virg. : — *thus*, c. oculos, vultus, Ov. ; Liv. : — *Middle* : sol ut circumferatur, *that it may turn round*, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178. [B] *Meton.* : *In a religious ceremony* ; *To carry any thing round for the sake of expiating ; hence to expiate, purify*, Virg. Æ. 6, 229 ; Plaut. Lucil. ap. Non.]

\*\*II. Fig. A) *To spread any thing all round* : c. bellum, Liv. 9, 41 ; Tac. : — *thus*, c. incendia et cædes et terrorem, Tac. : — c. arma, Liv. : — c. pacis suæ bona terrarum orbi, *to bring, prepare*, Vell. B) *To carry round with the tongue, to render notorious, to publish, spread, speak of, divulge* : ille amicitiam meam latissima prædicatione circumfert, Plin. E. 6, 8, 2 : — c. M. Philippi factum atque dictum, Col. : — [Poet. with an objective clause : quæ se c. esse Corinnam, Ov.] C) *In Rhet.* : *To give rotundity to a sentence, to make periodic*, Quint. 4, 1, 60.

[CIRCUM-FIGO, ēre. v. a. *To fix round* : c. columellam ferream cuneis salignis, Cat. R. R. 20.]

[CIRCUM-FINGO, ēre. v. a. *To shape all round*, Tert.]

[CIRCUM-FINŌ, ire. v. a. *To complete a circle, to end* : December c. annum, Sol.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-FIRMO**, are. v. a. *To fasten all round* : c. vitem, Col. 4, 17, 7.

[CIRCUM-FLAGRO, are. v. n. *To burn all round*, Avien.]

[CIRCUM-FLECTO, xi, xum. 3. v. a. *To bend, wind, or wheel round, to turn*. I. Prop. : c. longos cursus, Virg. Æ. 5, 131. II. Fig. : *To mark with a circumflex, to put the accent on, to pronounce long* : c. pænultimam, Gell. 4, 7, 2 : — c. syllabam, Gramm.]

[CIRCUMFLEXŌ, ōnis. f. (circumflecto) *A bending or winding round*, Macr.]

1. CIRCUMFLEXUS, a, um. *part. of circumflecto*.

\*\*2. CIRCUMFLEXUS, ūs. m. (circumflecto) *A bending or winding round, an arching* : c. mundi, Plin. 2, 1, 1 : — c. cæli, *vault of heaven*, id.

CIRCUM-FLO, are. v. n. [I. *To blow round about, blow in every direction* : circumflantibus Austris, Stat. Th. 11, 42.] \*\*II. *To blow round anybody ; in the passive, fig.* : hic ordo quasi editus in altum, ut ab omnibus ventis invivie circumflari posse videatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41 extr.

**CIRCUM-FLŪO**, xi. 3. v. n. and a. *To flow round, to surround by flowing round, as a stream, etc.*

**I. Prop.**: utrumque latus circumfuit æquoris unda, Ov. M. 13, 779:—Cariam circumfluunt Mæander et Orsinus, Plin.:—in poculo c. quod supersit, to run over (all round the brim), id. **II. Meton. gen.** [A] *To surround in mass, to crowd around*: nulos circumfluxisse (lupum), Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2:—tanta circumfluxit nos cervorum, aprorum, etc. . . multitudo, id. **\*\*B)** *To be present, to exist in numbers or crowds, to run over*: nitidus ille et locuples circumfluentibus undique eloquentiæ copiis, Quint. 12, 10, 78:—c. insignia felicitatis, Just.:—with acc.: secundæ res c. vos, Curt. C) *C. alqa re or absol.*: *To have an abundance of any thing, to abound*: c. omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, Cic. Læl. 15, 52:—circumfluens gloriâ, colonorum Arretinorum exercitu:—*absol.*: istum c. atque abundare:—*redundans* et circumfluens oratio, overflowing with eloquence.

**\*\*CIRCUMFLŪUS**, a, um. (circumfluo) **I. Active**: *Flowing round*: c. humor, Ov. M. 1, 30:—c. amnis, id.:—c. mare, Plin. **II. Passive**. A) *Washed round, surrounded with water*: c. insula, Ov. M. 15, 624:—c. campi Euphrate et Tigre, Tac. [B] *Gen.*: *Hung round*: c. chlamys limbo Mæonio, bordered, Stat. Th. 6, 540.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-FŌDĪO**, no perfect, fossum. 3. (inf. pass. circumfodiri, Col.) *To dig all round any thing*: c. arbores, Plin. 17, 19, 21:—c. platanos, Sen.

**\*CIRCUM-FŌRĀNĒUS**, a, um. (forum) **I. Of or at the market-place**: c. æs, i.e. borrowed from the banker's stall in the market; hence, debts, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11. **II. A)** *One who goes from one market to another*: c. pharmacopola, Cic. Cluent. 14, 40:—c. lanista, Suet. [B] *Meton. gen.*: *Any thing that may be or is carried about, moveable*, App.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-FŌRĀTUS**, a, um. part. (foro) *Pierced or bored round*: c. stipite, Plin. 17, 27, 43.

**\*\*CIRCUMFOSSOR**, ōris. m. (circumfodio) *One who digs round*, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

**\*\*CIRCUMFOSSŪRA**, æ. f. (circumfodio) *A digging round or about*, Plin. 17, 26, 39.

[**CIRCUM-FRACTUS**, a, um. part. (frango) *Broken off all round; hence, steep*: c. turbo, Amm.:—c. colles, id.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-FRĒMO**, ěre. v. n. and a. *To surround any thing with a murmuring noise*: c. nidos, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 7:—globi circumfremmentium, Amm.

[**CIRCUM-FRĀCO**, are. v. a. *To rub round*, Cat. R. R. 26.]

[**CIRCUM-FULCĪO**, ire. v. n. *To support all round*, Tert.]

**\*\*CIRCUMFULGĒO**, ěre. v. n. *To shine or glitter all round*, Plin. 2, 37, 37.

**CIRCUM-FUNDO**, fudi, fūsum. 3. v. a. *To pour around, to surround or encompass any thing with a fluid*. **I.**

C. alqd (alci): *To pour around*. **\*\*A)** *Prop.*: c. aquam, Cat. R. R. 93:—Tigris urbi circumfunditur, flows round, surrounds the town, Plin. 6, 27, 31:—thus, esp. in the part. perf., mare circumfusus urbi, Liv.:—spiritus circumfusus nobis, Quint.:—*conf.* in circumfuso aere pendebat tellus, Ov.:—quum fervet lac, ne circumfundatur, flow all round, i.e. boil over, Plin. **\*B)** *Meton.* 1) *To spread in a crowd all round; in a Middle sense, to flock or meet together in crowds, to crowd round anybody*: magna multitudo sagittariorum ab utraque parte circumfundebar, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63:—circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, id.:—Nymphæ circumfusæ, Ov.:—*With dat.*: circumfundeabantur obviis sciscitantes, Liv.:—thus, turba circumfusa lateri meo, id.:—[*poet.*: *Of a person*: nunc hac juveni, nunc circumfunditur illac, i. q. se applicare ad qm, ei blandiri, Ov.]:—*In the act. form*: circumfudit eques, flocked together in numbers, Tac. 2) *Fig.*: acerbissimis doloribus varique et undique circumfusæ molestiæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41 extr.:—periculum est ab circumfusus undique voluptatibus, Liv.:—circumfuso nitore, Quint. **II.** C. alqd alqua re, to pour any fluid matter round any thing, to surround, encompass, of a fluid, water, etc. A) *Prop.*:

terram crassissimus circumfundit aer, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17:—*conf.* terra circumfusa illo mari, quem Oceanum appellatis. B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.*: *To surround, encompass anybody or any thing, to wrap up, envelope*: si cum exercitu Cæcina patentibus campis tam paucas cohortes circumfundisset, Tac. H. 2, 19:—M. Catonem vidi in bibliotheca sedentem, multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7:—in illo loco atque illis publicorum præsidiorum copiis circumfusus sedet:—circumfundi Syria Phœnicen volunt, surrounded, Plin. 2) *Fig.*: quum has terras incolentes circumfusi erant caligine, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19 extr.:—*conf.* latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris:—ut, quanta luce ea circumfusa sunt, possint agnoscere.

[**CIRCUMFŪSĪO**, ōnis. f. (circumfundo) *A pouring round, Firm.*]

**CIRCUMFUSUS**, a, um. part. of circumfundo.

[**CIRCUM-GARRĒNS**, entis. part. (garrio) *Going about gossiping*, LL.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-GĒLO**. 1. v. a. *To cause to freeze around*: cortex circumgelatus, Plin. 13, 22, 40.

[**CIRCUM-GĒMO**, ěre. v. n. *To groan or roar round about any thing*: ursus c. ovile, Hor. Ep. 16, 51.]

**\*CIRCUM-GESTO**, are. v. a. *To carry round*: c. epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 6.

**\*\*CIRCUM-GLŌBĀTUS**, a, um. part. (globo) *Rolled up*:—*Subst.*: Circumglobata, orum. n. *Heaps of small insects*, Plin. 9, 47, 71.

**\*\*CIRCUM-GRĒDĪOR**, gressus. 3. v. dep. *To go or walk round any thing*, Tac. A. 1, 64; 2, 25.

1. **CIRCUMGRESSUS**, a, um. part. of circumgredior.

[2. **CIRCUMGRESSUS**, ūs. m. (circumgredior) **I.** *A going round*, Amm. **II. Concr.: *A circuit*, Amm.]**

[**CIRCUMHĀBĪTĀTŌRES**, (περὶποινοί) Gloss.]

[**CIRCUM-HISCO**, ěre. v. n. *To gape around*, Arn.]

[**CIRCUM-HŪMĀTUS**, a, um. part. (humo) *Buried all around*: c. corpora, Amm.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-INJĪCĪO**, ěre. v. a. *To throw up all round*: c. vallum, Liv. 25, 36.

**\*\*CIRCUM-INVOLVO**, ěre. v. a. *To wrap up all round*: c. singula puncta, Vir. 10, 11.

**CIRCUMITIO**. See **CIRCUITIO**.

**CIRCUMITOR**. See **CIRCUTOR**.

**CIRCUMITUS**. See **CIRCUTUS**.

**\*\*CIRCUM-JĀCĒO**, ěre. v. n. *To lie round about or around*. **I. Prop.**: Lyeaonia et Phrygia c. Europæ, Liv. 37, 54:—ingenti luctu provinciæ et circumjacentium populorum, surrounding, Tac. **II. In Rhet.**: circumjacentia, ium. *The context*, Quint. 9, 4, 29.

**CIRCUMJACIO**. See **CIRCUMJICIO**.

[**CIRCUMJĒCĪO**, ōnis. f. (circumjicio) **I.** *A throwing about*, Arn. **II. Meton. concr.: *Clothing*, C. Aur.]**

1. **CIRCUMJECTUS**, a, um. **I. Part.** of circumjicio.

**II. Adj.** A) *Lying about or surrounding*: c. ædificia muris, Liv. 9, 28:—c. silvæ itineri, id.:—c. planities saltibus, Tac.:—*without dat.*: c. oppida, Tac.:—c. tecta, id.:—c. civitates, id. B) *Fig., of Style*: *Accompanying*: circumjectæ orationis copia, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

2. **CIRCUMJECTUS**, ūs. m. (circumjicio) *A surrounding, circuit*. **\*I. Prop.**: (æther) qui tenet terram circumjectu amplectitur, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 25:—ita munita arx circumjectu arduo et quasi circumciso saxo niteretur:—rudī c. parietum vox devoratur, Plin. [II. *Meton.*: *Clothing, covering*, Varr. LL. 5, 30, 37; Tert.]

**\*CIRCUM-JĪCĪO** (circumjacio, Liv. 33, 18 doubtful), jĕci, jectum. 3. **I.** *To throw round, to put or place round*: c. hastas in venientem ex transverso hostem, Liv. 33, 18:—c. vallum, to throw up all round, id.:—c. fossam,

id. :— c. multitudinem hominum totis mœnibus, Cæs. :— c. custodes, Tac. :— c. vehicula, id. :— *In the pass. with acc. (on account of circum)* : quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset . . si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, *had wound itself round*, Cic. Div. 2, 28 extr. II. C. alqd alqa re: *To surround with any thing* : animus a medio profectus extremitatem cœli a suprema regione rotundo ambitu circumjecit, Cic. Un. 8.

**\*\*CIRCUM-LAMBO**, ãre. v. a. *To lick all round* : c. ora, Plin. 11, 37, 65.

[CIRCUM-LĂQUËO, are. v. a. *To put a snare round* : c. cassem, Grat.]

[CIRCUMLĂTICÛS or -TÛS, a, um. (circumlatu) *That may be carried round, portable* : c. carcer, Sid.]

[CIRCUMLĂTIO, ònis. f. (circumfero) *A carrying round*, Tert.]

[CIRCUMLĂTOR, òris. m. (circumfero) *One that carries about*, Tert.]

CIRCUM-LATRO, are. v. a. *To bark around*. **\*\*I.** Prop. : c. hominem, *to bark at*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22.

[IL Meton. : *To roar about or around*, LL.]

CIRCUMLATUS, a, um. *part. of circumfero*.

[CIRCUM-LĂVO, are and ãre. v. a. *To wash round*, Hyg.]

[CIRCUM-LËVO, are. v. a. *To raise round*, C. Aur.]

CIRCUM-LËGO. I. v. a. **\*\*I.** C. alqd alcu : *To bind or tie round or about* : spongiæ hydropicis circumligantur, Plin. 31, 11, 47 :— c. alqd mediæ hastæ, Virg.

**\*\*II.** C. alqd alqa re : *To bind round with any thing, to wind round, to surround, encompass* : c. ferrum stuppa, Liv. 21, 8 extr. :— Roscius circumligatus angui, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66 :— chartam circumligatam lino subnectebat collo, Plin.

CIRCUM-LËNO, no perf. litum. 3. (another form, circumlinio, ire, Quint. ; Col.) **\*\*I.** C. alqd alcu : *To smear a thing round another, to put on all round* : circumlini vulneribus, Plin. 22, 24, 49 :— galbanum ramis circumlitum, id. :— sulphura c. summis tædis, Ov. II. C. alqd alqa re : *To besmear round with any thing, to daub round with*. **\*A)** 1) Prop. : circumlini alvos fimo bubulo utilissimum, Plin. 21, 14, 47 :— Persæ mortuos cerâ circumlitos condunt, besmear or cover with or anoint with all round, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45 :— pictura in qua nihil circumlitum est, shaded with colours, Quint. [2] Meton. gen. : *To surround, to overlay, clothe with all round* : Midas circumlitus auro, Ov. M. 11, 136 :— thus, c. saxa musco, Hor. **\*\*B)** Fig. : *To embellish, set off, to magnify*, Quint. 12, 9, 8 ; 11, 1, 7.

**\*\*CIRCUMLËTIO**, ònis. f. (circumlinio) I. *A smearing round, a besmearing, overlaying, covering all round* : c. oris, Plin. 24, 7, 24. II. Esp. : *An overlaying with colours, a colouring*, Plin. 35, 11, 40 ; Sen.

**\*\*CIRCUMLOCÛTIO**, ònis. f. (circumloquor) *A periphrasing, explaining circuitously, circumlocution*, Quint. 8, 6, 61.

[CIRCUM-LOQUOR, lōqui. v. n. *To make use of a periphrasis or circumlocution*, Aus.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-LÛCENS**, entis. part. (luceo) *Glittering or shining all round* : c. fortuna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2.

**\*\*CIRCUM-LÛO**, ãre. v. a. *To wash or flow round* : Rhœnus c. tergum ac latera, Tac. H. 4, 12 :— pars arcis circumluitur a mari in pœninsulæ modum, Liv.

[CIRCUM-LUSTRANS, antis. part. (lustro) *Lighting or shining all round*, Luc. 5, 1436.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-LÛVÛO**, ònis. f. (luo) *Land that is washed all round by water*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173.

[CIRCUMLÛVÛUM, ii. n. *for circumludio, acc. to Fest.*]

**\*\*CIRCUM-MËO**, I. v. a. and n. *To go all round* : c. insulam, Mel 3, 7.

**\*\*CIRCUM-MËTÛOR**, iri. *To measure all round* : c. columnas, Vitr. 4, 4.

[CIRCUM-MINGO, nxi. 3. v. a. *To make water all round* : c. alqm and alqd, Petr.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-MITTO**, misi, missum. 3. v. a. *To send round or about* : c. legationes in omnes partes, Cæs. B. G. 7, 63 :— c. scaphas, Liv.

[CIRCUMMËNIO. See CIRCUMMUNIO.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-MULCENS**, entis. part. (mulceo) *Soothing, i. e. fawning, flattering* : c. linguæ, Plin. 28, 3, 6.

**\*\*CIRCUM-MÛNÛO**. [an old reading for circummœnio, Plaut.] 4. *To fortify round about, to secure* : c. plantas caveis, Col. 5, 9, 11 :— pœne ut feras circummunitos prohiberi aqua, Cæs. B. C. 1, 84 :— crebris castellis circummuniti, id.

**\*\*CIRCUMMÛNÛTÛO**, ònis. f. *In Milit. : A fortifying round, circumvallation*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 19.

[CIRCUM-MÛRĂNUS, a, um. (murus) *Round the walls* : c. bella, Amm.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-NASCENS**, entis. part. (nascor) *Growing around* : c. absinthium, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

**\*\*CIRCUM-NĂVÛGO**, are. v. a. *To sail round, circumnavigate* : c. sinus Oceani, Vell. 2, 106.

**\*\*CIRCUM-NECTO**, nexus, ãre. v. a. *To bind round, surround* : fulgor, qui sidera circumnectit, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 2.

[CIRCUM-NÛTĂTUS, a, um. (noto) *Marked round*, App.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-OBRÛO**, 3. v. a. *To cover round about*, c. folia, Plin. 19, 5, 26.

**\*\*CIRCUM-PĂDĂNUS**, a, um. *Situate round or about the Po* : c. campi, Liv. 21, 35.

**\*\*CIRCUM-PĂVÛTUS**, a, um. part. (pavio) *Beaten hard all round* : c. areæ, Plin. 12, 14, 32.

[CIRCUM-PLAUDO, ãre. v. a. *To applaud or salute on all sides by clapping the hands*, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 49.]

[CIRCUMPLECTO, ãre. See the following Article.]

**CIRCUM-PECTOR**, plexus, 3. v. dep. [act. secondary form, Plaut.] I. *To embrace, clasp round, encompass, surround* : c. conjunctiones, Cic. Un. 7 :— c. domini patrimonium quasi thesaurum draco :— c. collem opere, *to surround with fortifications*, Cæs. :— flamma omnem comitatum circumplexa, Suet. :— [Passive : circumplexa turris igni, surrounded, garnished, Gell. II. Fig. : *To surround, to encompass*, Gell. 10, 3, 8.]

1. CIRCUMPLEXUS, a, um. *part. of circumpector*.

**\*\*2.** CIRCUMPLEXUS, ũs. m. (neut. in the abl. sing.) *An encompassing, folding round*, Plin. 8, 11, 11.

**CIRCUM-PLÛCO**, I. v. a. *To twine or fold round* : tum esset ostentum, si anguem vestis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28 :— belua circumplicata serpentibus.

[CIRCUM-PLUMBO, are. *To cover all round with lead* : c. modiolos, Cat. R. R. 20, 2.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-PÛNO**, pōsui, pōsitum, 3. v. a. *To set or place round* : c. nemus stagno, Tac. A. 14, 15.

[CIRCUM-PÛNÛTÛO, ònis. f. (circumpono) *A setting or placing round*, August.]

[CIRCUM-PÛTĂTÛO, ònis. f. (poto) *A drinking round in order or by turns*, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.]

[CIRCUM-PULSO, are. v. a. *To beat or strike all round*, Stat. Th. 6, 228.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-PURGO**, are. v. a. *To cleanse round about* : c. clavum pedis, Cels. 5, 28.

[CIRCUM-QUAQÛE. adv. *Round about*, A. Vict.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-RĂDO**, ãre. v. a. *To scrape or pare round* : c. tonsillas digito, Cels. 7, 12 :— c. dentem, id.

**\*\*CIRCUMRĂȘÛO**, ònis. f. (circumrado) *A scraping or paring round*, Plin. 17, 26, 39.



## CIRCUM-RETIO

\*CIRCUM-RĒTŸO, *no perf. titum. 4. v. a. To throw a net round; only fig.: quum te implicatum severitate iudicium, circumretitum frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58.*

CIRCUM-RŌDO, *si, sum. 3. v. a. To gnaw round about. \*I. Prop.: c. escam, Plin. 32, 2, 5. \*II. Fig.: quid? etiam-dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est — subturpula mihi videbatur esse αλιφδία, I keep gnawing about, i. e. am lingering or hesitating, cannot make up my mind, Cic. Att. 4, 5: — dente Theonino circumroditur, is gnawed, i. e. cut up, reviled, Hor.*

[CIRCUM-RŌRANS, *antis. part. (roro) Sprinkling or bedewing all round, App.*]

[CIRCUM-RŌTO, *are. v. a. To turn or wheel round, App.*]

[CIRCUM-SALTANS, *antis. part. Dancing round, Prud.*]

\*\*CIRCUM-SCALPTUS, *a, um. part. Scraped round: c. dentes, Plin. 20, 5, 15.*

\*\*CIRCUM-SCĀRĪFĪCĀTUS, *a, um. part. Scarified all round: c. clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 3, 49.*

\*\*CIRCUM-SCINDO, *ēre. v. a. To tear all round: c. et spoliare lictor, Liv. 2, 55.*

CIRCUM-SCRĪBO, *psi, ptum. 3. v. a. To write all round, to draw a mark or line all round, to encircle, enclose. \*I. Prop.: c. orbem, to draw a circle, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: — thus, c. lineas extremas umbra, Quint.: — virgulā stantem circumscripsit, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23: — c. partem auriculæ ænea fibula, Col. II. Fig. A) To limit, confine, circumscribe: (orator) nullis ut terminis circumscribat aut definiat jus suum, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: — exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriæ: — c. locum habitandi alci: — c. mente sententiam: — c. verbis, quid homo sit, Gell. B) To restrain, keep within limits, restrict: senatus prætorem cum circumscripsisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 88: — parata de circumscribendo adolescente sententia consularis: — senatus consulto circumscriptus: — c. genus hoc oratorum: — c. gulam et ventrem, Sen.: — c. corpus et animo locum laxare, id.: — [gravedo circumscribitur, gives way, decreases, C. Aur.] \*C) To circumvent, deceive, cheat, ensnare, entrap: fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46: — testamenta subijciant aut adolescentulos circumscribunt. \*D) To declare null and void, to cancel: circumscriptis iis sententiis, quas posui, relinquunt ut summum bonum sit etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 31: — hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatione circumscripto.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTE, *adv. \*I. In periods, periodically: c. numeroque dicere, Cic. de Or. 66, 221: — c. amplecti singulas res. [II. Summarily, briefly: c. et breviter ostendere, Lact.]*

CIRCUMSCRIPTŸO, *ōnis. f. (circumscribo) I. Gen.: An enclosing by a circle, a circle: nisi prius respondisset, quam ex illa c. excederet, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23.*

II. Esp. A) 1) A limit, circumference, circuit, compass: terræ situm, formam, circumscriptionem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: — æternitas, quam nulla temporis c. metiebatur. 2) A rounding of periods; a period, Cic. de Or. 61, 204. B) A circumventing, defrauding, cheating: prædiorum proscriptiones cum mulierculis aperta circumscriptione fecisti, Cic. Fl. 30, 74: — c. adolescentium: — In the plur., Cic. Cluent. 16, 46; Sen.

CIRCUMSCRIPTOR, *ōris. m. (circumscribo) \*I. A defrauder, deceiver, cheat, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7. [II. One that annuls or cancels: c. sententiæ suæ, Tert.]*

CIRCUMSCRIPTUS, *a, um. I. Part. of circumscribo. II. Adj. A) In Rhet.: Rounded periodically: datur venia concinnitati sententiarum: et arguti certique et circumscripti verborum ambitus conceduntur, Cic. de Or. 12, 38. \*\*B) Concise, brief: in concionibus eadem, quæ in orationibus vis est; pressior tamen et circumscriptior et adductor, Plin. E. 1, 16, 4.*

## CIRCUMSPECTIO

\*CIRCUM-SĔCO, *no perf. sectum. 1. v. a. To cut all round, to pare round: c. alqd serrulā, Cic. Cluent. 64, 180. \*\*To circumcise (of the Jews) (usually circumcido), Suet. Dom. 12.*

[CIRCUM-SĔCUS, *adv. All around, App.*]

CIRCUM-SĔDĔO (sidēo), *sēdi, sessum. 2. v. a. To sit round any one, to surround, beset, crowd round him. \*\*I. Gen.: florentes amicorum turba c., circa evessos ingens solitudo est, Sen. E. 9. II. Esp. A) To besiege, invest, blockade: qui Mutinam circumsedent, Cic. Phil. 7, 8: — te in castello circumsederi: — legatus populi Rom. circumsessus, non modo igni, ferro, manu copiis oppugnatus, sed aliqua ex parte violatus: — opem circumsessis ferre, Liv.: — c. castra, id. B) Fig.: To lay siege round, to storm: non movear horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: — circumsessus muliebris blanditiis, Liv.: — circumsederi urbem Romanam ab invidia et odio finitimorum, id.*

\*\*CIRCUM-SĔPŸO, *sepsi, septum. 4. v. a. To hedge round, surround, enclose: c. loca parietibus albis, Col. 1, 6, 4: — c. stagnum ædificiis, Suet.: — c. corpus armatis, Liv. 1, 49.*

\*\*CIRCUM-SĔRO, *ēre. v. a. To sow, set, or plant round: c. genistas alveariis, Plin. 21, 12, 42.*

\*CIRCUMSESSŸO, *ōnis. f. (circumsedeo) A blockade, investing of a town, etc.: te hujus circumsessionis tuxæ causam et culpam in alios transtulisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33.*

CIRCUMSESSUS, *a, um. part. of circumsedeo.*

CIRCUMSIDEO, *ere. See CIRCUMSEDEO.*

\*\*CIRCUM-SĪDO, *ēre. v. a. To set, lay, or place one's self round a thing: Plistiam ipsi, socios Romanorum circumsidunt, Liv. 9, 21: — c. templum, Tac.*

\*\*CIRCUM-SIGNO, *are. v. a. To mark round: c. gemmam, Col. 5, 11, 19.*

[CIRCUM-SĪLO, *ire. v. n. To leap round or about, Catull. 3, 9. — Of inanimate things: morborum omne genus c., Juv.*]

\*CIRCUM-SISTO, *stēti. 3. v. a. and n. To place one's self round, stand round, surround: illi, ut erat imperatum, circumstant hominem atque interficiunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 7 extr.: — c. naves, id.: — c. curiam, Liv.: — c. lectum, Tac.: — In the passive: ne ab omnibus civitibus circumsisteretur, Cæs.: — Absol.: hæc quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores circumstant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54.*

[CIRCUM-SĪTUS, *a, um. Situate around: c. populi, Amm.*]

CIRCUM-SŌNO, *are. v. n. and a. I. Neut. \*A) To resound on all sides, to be filled all round with a sound or clamour: locus c. ululatus cantique symphonizæ, Liv. 39, 10: — talibus aures tuas vocibus undique c., nec eas quicquam aliud audire, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5. \*\*B) To sound all around: ad circumsonantem undique clamorem flectere cornua, Liv. 27, 18. \*II. Act.: To utter a clamour round, to surround with clamour: clamor c. hostes, Liv. 3, 28: — Rutulus c. murum armis, Virg.: — Threicio circumsonor ore, i. e. I am surrounded by those who speak the Thracian language, Ov.*

[CIRCUM-SŌNUS, *a, um. I. Act.: Resounding around: c. turba canum, barking around, Ov. M. 4, 723. II. Passive: Surrounded with a sound: c. Thisbe avibus, Stat. Th. 7, 261.]*

[CIRCUM-SPECTĀTRIX, *icis. f. She who looks or spies around, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2.]*

\*\*CIRCUMSPECTE, *adv. With circumspection, cautiously, providently, circumspectly: c. compositique indutus et amictus, Gell. 1, 5, 2: — c. facti versus, id.: — parcius et circumspectius faciendum est, Quint. 9, 2, 69: — c. eligere alqm, Sen.*

CIRCUMSPECTŸO, *ōnis. f. (circumspicio) [I. Prop.: A looking on all sides, Macr.] \*II. Meton.: Circumspection, caution: sin ex circumspectione aliqua et accu-*

rata consideratione, quod visum sit, id se dicent sequi, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 35.

**CIRCUM-SPECTO**, 1. v. a. *To look round after a person or thing.* I. *Prop.*: quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, ut in pastu circumspiciant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 extr.: — c. ora principum, Liv.: — *In the passive*: muta atque inanima, tectum et parietes circumspiciantur, Tac.

II. *Fig.* \*A) *To think upon any thing, give one's attention to any thing, to consider, turn over in one's mind*: itaque dubitans, circumspiciens, haesitans, multa adversa reverens tamquam rate in mari immenso nostra vehitur oratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: — c. omnia. \*B) *To look to any thing, to wait for any thing, to watch for*: c. defectionis tempus, Liv.: — c. fugam et fallendi artes, Tac.: — c. initium erumpendi, id.

1. **CIRCUMSPECTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of circumspicio.* \*\*II. *Adj.* A) 1) *Weighed over, well considered, circumspicit, cautious, prudent*: modesto et circumspecto iudicio pronunciare alqd, Quint. 10, 1, 26: — interrogatio c., id.: — circumspiciatissima sanctio decreti, V. Max. 2) *Meton.* A) *Of persons; Prudent, cautious, considerate, wary*: modo circumspicit et sagax, modo inconsultus et praecipuus, Suet. Claud. 15: — sive aliquis circumspicior est, Sen.: — circumspiciatissimus et prudentissimus princeps, Suet.: — illos tenues et circumspiciat (oratores) vi, sublimitate, impetu superavit Demosthenes, Quint.: — *Of dogs*: c. assidui et c. magis quam temerarii, watchful, Col. [B] *Reputable, considerable, worthy of respect*: c. et verecundum nomen populi Rom., Amm.: — circumspicitur genere, fama potentiaque, id.]

2. **CIRCUMSPECTUS**, ūs, m. (circumspicio) *A looking round.* \*I. *Prop.*: cervix flexilis ad circumspiciendum, Plin. 11, 37, 67: — facilis est c., unde exeam, quo progrediar, quid ad dextram, quid ad sinistram sit, Cic. Phil. 12, 11: — conf. eo se progressos, unde in omnes partes c. easet, Liv.

\*\*II. *Fig.*: ut detineret regem ab circumspiciendo rerum aliarum, from thinking upon other things, Liv. 44, 35.

\*\***CIRCUM-SPERGO** [spargo, Apic.], ēre, v. a. I. *To scatter all round*, Col. 11, 2, 87. II. *To sprinkle all round*: c. se aqua, Plin. 8, 1, 1.

[**CIRCUMSPICIENTIA**, ae, f. (circumspicio) *Circumspection, consideration*, Gell. 14, 2, 3.]

**CIRCUM-SPICĪO**, spexi, spectrum. 3. [contr. circumspexi, Ter.: Inf. circumspexi, Varr.] v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To look all round, to look round.* A) *Prop.*: qui in auspicium adhibetur, nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72: — c. magnifice: — c. late, Quint.: — [c. se, to turn round to look, to look round, Plaut. \*B) *Fig.*: *To look to what one is about, to be cautious, to act with circumspection*: esse circumspiciendum diligenter, ut etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3. II. *Act.*: *To look round after any thing, to consider, contemplate.* \*A) 1) *Prop.*: tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua c. poterant, see to either of the wings of it, Liv. 37, 41: — c. lucos, Ov.: — c. amictus, id.: — c. saxum, to see, get in sight of, catch a sight of, Virg. 2) *Esp.*: *To look round after a thing, to look out for, to seek*: nec, sicut aëstivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum c., Liv. 5, 6: — thus, c. externa auxilia, id.: — c. alium arietem, Virg.: — c. peregrinos reges sibi, Just.: — circumspiciendus est rhetor Latinus, Plin. E. \*B) *Fig.*: *To reflect upon, weigh or turn over in one's mind, think of any thing, consider*: reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 5: — circumspicite paulisper mentibus vestris hosce ipsos homines, Cic. Sull. 25, 70: — c. omnia membra reip.: — c. omnia, quae populo grata sunt: — c. permulta in causis: — circumspicitis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis summam facere: — c. se, to look to one's self, to think of one's self.

[**CIRCUM-STAGNO**, are, v. n. *To stagnate around, to spread all around*, Tert.]

\*\***CIRCUMSTANTĪA**, ae, f. (circumsto) I. A) *A standing round, a surrounding*: c. hostium, Gell. 3, 250

7, 5: — c. aquae, aeris, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 7. [B] *Concr.*: *The persons standing round, a circle, crowd*: c. angelorum, Tert.] II. *Fig.*: *A circumstance, attribute, quality*: hoc genus argumentorum sane dicamus ex circumstantia, quia *πεπλοσισ* dicere aliter non possumus, Quint. 5, 10, 104: — c. rerum negotiorumque, Gell. [Hence, Fr. *circumstance*.]

[**CIRCUMSTĀTIO**, ōnis, f. (circumsto) *A standing round*: c. militum, Gell. 7, 4, 4.]

[**CIRCUM-STĪPO**, 1. v. a. *To surround or accompany in great numbers*, Sil. 10, 453.]

**CIRCUM-STO**, stēti. 1. v. n. and a. *To stand around, surround, encompass.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: equites Rom., qui circumstant senatum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8 extr.: — c. cellam, Liv.: — Morini spe praeda adducti circumsteterunt, Cæs.: — *In the part. pres.*: Subst.: Circumstantes. *Those standing round, the by-standers*, Quint.; Tac. B) *Esp. in a hostile way*: *To surround, beset, besiege*: desinant (improbi) c. tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: — quem tres Curiaii circumsteterant, Liv.: — c. urbem Romanam, id. II. *Fig.*: *To surround, encompass, besiege*: quum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstent, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: — simul duobus circumstantibus urbem bellis, Liv.: — paupertas et angustia rerum nascentes eos circumsteterunt, Tac.: — me circumstetit horror, Virg.: — *Absol.*: quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv.: — tot circumstantibus iudiciis, iurgiis, etiam fortuitis clamoribus, Quint.

\*\***CIRCUMSTRĒPO**, no perf. pītum. 3. v. a. I. A) *To make a noise around*: clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur, Tac. H. 2, 44. B) *Fig.*: tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 11. II. *To shout around*: quidam atrociora circumstrebebant, Tac. A. 3, 36: — ceteri circumstrepunt, Iret in castra etc., id.

[**CIRCUM-STRĒDENS**, entis, part. (strido) *Making a noise around*, Amm.]

[**CIRCUM-STRINGO**, 3. v. a. *To tie or bind round*, Tert.]

\*\***CIRCUM-STRŪO**, 3. v. a. *To build round about*, Plin. 11, 6, 5; Suet.

[**CIRCUM-STŪPĒO**, ēre, v. a. *To be amazed round about*, Auct. Etn. doubtful.]

\*\***CIRCUM-SŪDANS**, antis, part. (súdo) *Sweating on all sides*, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

\*\***CIRCUM-SURGENS**, entis, part. (surgo) *Rising all round or on every side*, Tac. A. 1, 64.

\*\***CIRCUM-SŪTUS**, a, um, part. (suo) *Sewn together all round*, Cels. 8, 5.

[**CIRCUM-TĒGO**, ēre, v. a. *To cover round*, Lucr. 1, 1094.]

[**CIRCUM-TENTUS**, a, um, part. (tendo) *Covered with any thing that fits tight all round*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 82.]

[**CIRCUM-TERGĒO**, ēre, v. a. *To wipe round*, Cat. R. R. 76, 2.]

[**CIRCUM-TĒRO**, ēre, v. a. *To rub all round*: hunc turba c., Tibull. 1, 2, 97.]

[**CIRCUM-TEXTUS**, a, um, part. (texo) *Woven round*, Virg. A. 1, 649.]

[**CIRCUM-TINNŪO**, ire, v. a. *To sound all round*, Varr. R. 3, 16, 30.]

[**CIRCUM-TOLLO**, ēre. *To take away on all sides*, C. Aur.]

[**CIRCUM-TŌNO**, ūi. 1. v. a. *To thunder or roar around*, Ov. M. 1, 187: c. aulam strepitu, Sil.: — *Of warlike clamour*, Hor.]

\*\***CIRCUM-TONSUS**, a, um, part. (tondeo) I. *Prop.*: *Shorn all round*: c. matrona in puerilem habitum, Suet. Aug. 45: — c. pinus, Petr. II. *Fig.*: *Of discourse*: Too much ornamented, laboured, artificial, Sen. E. 115.

[**CIRCUM-TORQŪĒO**, ēre, v. a. *To turn or twist round*: c. se retrorsum, App.]

[**CIRCUM-TRĀHO**, etum. 3. v. a. *To drag round*, C. Aur.]

[CIRCUM-TREMO, (more correctly two words, circum tremo) Lucr. 1, 1088.]

[CIRCUM-TULOR, ēri v. dep. n. To look around, App.]

[CIRCUMUNDIQUE. See CIRCUM.]

[CIRCUM-USTUS, a, um. part. (uro) Burnt round, Fest.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-VĀDO**, si. 3. v. a. To surround, assail on every side. I. Prop.: naves c., Liv. 10, 2:—c. alqm clamoribus turbidis, Tac.:—c. noctu, redeuntem, Plin.

II. Fig.: novus terror circumvasit aciem, Liv. 8, 40.

**\*\*CIRCUM-VĀGOR**, ari. v. dep. To stroll or wander about, Vitr. 5, 8 extr.

[CIRCUM-VĀGUS, a, um. Wandering or strolling about: c. Oceanus, Hor. Ep. 16, 41.]

**CIRCUM-VALLO**. 1. v. a. To surround with a rampart, etc., to invest, besiege. \*I. A) Prop.: c. oppidum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 11:—circumvallatum esse Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 12. \*\*B) Meton. Gen.: To surround: c. locum duobus sulcis, Col. 11, 3, 4. [II. Fig.: To beleague, beset: tot res repente circumvallant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4.]

**CIRCUMVECTĪO**, ōnis. f. (circumveho) I. A carrying round, e. g. of merchandises: portorium circumvectionis, customs paid on transporting goods, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4. II. Course: c. solis, Cic. Un. 9.

**\*\*CIRCUM-VECTOR**, ari. v. a. I. To carry round or about: oram c., Liv. 41, 17.—[Poet.: Separated: circum vectari rura caballo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 59. II. Meton.: To go through, describe: c. singula, Virg. G. 3, 285.]

**CIRCUMVECTUS**, a, um. part. of circumvehor.

**\*\*CIRCUM-VĒHOR**, vectus. 3. v. dep. To go or ride about any thing. I. Prop.: ex navibus circumvecti milites in interiore vallum tela jaciebant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63:—c. classe ad Romanum agrum, Liv.:—c. promontorium, id.:—c. equo, id.:—muliones cum cassidibus collibus c. jubet, Cæs.:—equites circumvectos ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, Liv. [II. Fig.: To describe any thing minutely: c. omnia verbis, Virg. Cir. 270.]

[CIRCUM-VĒLO, are. v. a. To cover or veil round about, Ov. M. 14, 263.]

**CIRCUM-VĒŅĪO**, vēni, ventum. 4. v. a. To be about anything, to surround, encompass. \*\*I. Prop. A) Gen.: Rhenus uno alveo continuus aut modicas insulas circumveniens, flowing around, Tac. A. 2, 6:—thus, Cocytos c. media omnia, Virg.:—In the pass.: planities locis paulo superioribus circumventa, surrounded, Sal. Jug. 68, 2. B) Esp.: To surround hostilely, to beleague, shut up, beset, invest, cut off all communication, etc.: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42:—c. multos ab tergo, Sall.:—c. cuncta mœnia exercitu, id.:—c. regiam armis, Tac.:—legio circumventa, Liv. II. Fig. A) To surround, assail, oppress: quasi committeret contra legem, quo quis judicio circumveniretur, Cic. Brut. 12 extr.:—te a Siciliæ civitatibus circumveniri atque opprimi dicis:—conf. ut ei subveniatur, qui potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri urgerique videatur:—c. falsis criminibus, Sall.:—c. odio accolarum, simul domesticis discordiis, Tac.:—c. securitate pacis et belli malo, id.:—multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, Hor. \*B) To circumvent, defraud, deceive, cheat, impose upon any one, to beguile: circumventum esse innocentem pecuniâ, Cic. Cluent. 29, 79:—thus, fenore circumventa plebs, Liv.:—c. ignorantiam alejs, Dig. [C] To violate any thing: c. leges, Dig.:—c. orationem, ib.:—c. voluntatem defuncti, ib.]

[CIRCUMVENTĪO, ōnis. f. (circumvenio) A circumventing, defrauding, taking advantage of, deception, August.]

[CIRCUMVENTOR, ōris. m. (circumvenio) A deceiver, defrauder, Lampr.]—Hence,

[CIRCUMVENTORĪUS, a, um. Deceitful, August.]

**CIRCUMVENTUS**, a, um. part. of circumvenio.

**\*\*CIRCUM-VERSĪO**, ōnis. f. (circumverto) A turning round: c. manus, Quint. 11, 3, 105.

[CIRCUM-VERSO(verso), are. v. a. To turn round, Lucr. 5, 521.]

[CIRCUM-VERSUS, a, um. part. (verro) Swept round, Cat. R. R. 143, 2.]

**CIRCUM-VERTO** (vorto), ēre. v. a. To turn round.

\*\*I. Prop.: rota circumvertitur axem, revolves round its axis, Ov. M. 15, 522:—c. se, to turn one's self towards the right side, Suet. [II. Fig.: To deceive, defraud, cheat: c. alqm argento, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 127.]

**\*\*CIRCUMVESTĪO**, ire. v. a. To clothe round, to cover all round: c. arborem, Plin. 17, 23, 35.—[Poet.: c. se dictis, to arm or protect one's self, Poet. ap. Cic.]

[CIRCUM-VINCĪO, 4. v. a. To bind about, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27.]

[CIRCUM-VĪSO, ēre. v. a. To look round, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 58.]

[CIRCUMVŌLĪTĀBĪLIS, e. Flying round: c. aer, M. Cap.]

**\*\*CIRCUM-VŌLĪTO**, avi. 1. v. a. and n. I. To fly or flutter round: c. alqd, Hor. E. 1, 3, 21:—Absol.: circum volitantes alites, fluttering about, Tac. II. Meton. Gen.: To wander about, to hover, Sen. de Ir. 8; Lucr.

**\*\*CIRCUM-VŌLO**. 1. v. a. I. To fly round: aves paulum egredi nidis et c. se sedem illam, Quint. 2, 6, 7.—Pass.: nave aliquando circumvolata (ab halycone), Plin. II. Meton. gen.: To run or hasten round, Vell. 2, 27; Sil.

**\*\*CIRCUM-VŌLŪTO**, are. v. a. To roll round: feram circumvolitari blandientem, to twist himself, Plin. 8, 17, 21.

**\*\*CIRCUM-VOLVO**, no perf. vŏlūtum. 3. v. a. To roll, wrap, twine, or twist round: herba circumvolvens se arboribus, winding itself upon, Plin. 16, 44, 92. In a middle sense: serpentes circumvoluta sibi ipsæ, coiled up, id. [Poet.: magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, accomplishes, finishes its career or course, Virg.]

**CIRCUS**, i. m. A circle, orb. [I. A circle in the heavens, Cic. Ar. 248; M. Cap.; perhaps also ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47, and Rep. 6, 15, others read circulus.] II. Circus or Circus Maximus, the race-course at Rome, the circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills, surrounded by three tiers of seats, divided lengthways by a low wall (spina), on each of the two ends of which were placed upon a base three wooden pillars of a conical shape (metæ, the goals), round which the racers ran seven times before the prize was awarded: circus, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; Liv. 42, 10; Suet.:—C. Maximus, Liv. 1, 35; Suet.:—[c. fallax, because there were a great number of jugglers, diviners, etc., loitering about, Hor.] Another race-course at Rome: c. Flaminius, Liv. 27, 21. A race-course in general, Liv. 9, 42; Virg. [Poet.: The spectators in the circus, Sil. 16, 535.]

**CIRIS**, is. f. (κίρις) A bird, into which Scylla the daughter of Nisus was changed, Ov. M. 8, 151; Virg. Cir. 488, sq.

[CIRRĀTUS, a, um. (cirrus) Having curled or crisped hair, Mart. 9, 30; Pers.:—c. vestes, fringed, Capit.]

**CIRRHA**, æ. f. (Κίρρα) A town of Phocis, near Delphi, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Luc.

**CIRRHÆUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Cirrha: C. campi, Plin. 4, 3, 4:—C. vates, Delphic: conf. C. antra, i. e. the oracle at Delphi, id.; and, C. hiatus, Stat.

[CIRRHŌNŌSOS, i. m. (κίρρῶν-νόσος) A morbid orange-coloured concretion of the liver, NL.]

**\*\*CIRRUS**, i. m. I. Curled hair, a ringlet, a lock of curled hair, a tuft of hair, Mart. 10, 83. II. Meton. A) The tuft of feathers on the heads of certain birds. Plin. 11, 37, 44. B) Plur.: The arms of polypi. Plin. 26, 8, 37. C) Also of plants, a tuft, Plin. 26, 7, 20. D) A fringe on a garment, Phædr. 2, 5, 13.

**CIRSĪON**, i. n. (κίρσιον) A kind of thistle, Fam. Syantherea, Plin. 27, 8, 39.

[CIRSŌCĒLE, es. f. (κίρσος-κήλη) A morbid enlargement of the veins in the spermatic chord, NL.]

**CIRTA**, æ. f. (Κίρρα) *A town of Numidia, now Constantine*, Sall. Jug. 21.

**CIRTENSES**, ium. m. *The people of Cirta*, Tac. A. 3, 74.

**CIS**, prep. with acc. (related to is) *On this side, this side* (opp. 'trans' and 'ultra'). I. *Of space*: quoad hostis c. Euphratem fuit, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 6: — Germani, qui c. Rhenum incolunt, Cæs.: — c. Tiberim ... *trans* Tiberim, Liv.: — c. Padum *ultraque*, id.: — omnium illarum diocesium, quæ c. Taurum sunt. [II. *Of time*; *Within*: c. dies paucos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 27: c. paucas tempestates, id.: — c. mensem decimum, A. Vict.]

**CIS-ALPĪNUS**, a, um. *This side the Alps*: C. Gallia, Cic. de I. P. 12, 35; Cæs.

[**CISALINUS**, ii. m. (cisium) I. *The driver of a cabriolet*, Dig. II. *A cabriolet-maker*, Inscr.]

**CĪSĪUM**, ii. n. *A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, cabriolet*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

**CIS-MONTĀNUS**, a, um. *On this side of the mountains*: c. Aufinates, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

[**CISORIUM**, ii. n. (cædo) *An instrument for cutting*, Veg.]

**CISPĪUS** (Cespūs) **MONS**. *One of the tops of the Mons Esquilinus, now S. Maria Maggiore*, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16.

**CIS-RHĒNĀNUS**, a, um. *This side the Rhine*, C. Germani, Cæs. B. G. 6, 2.

**CISSANTHĒMOS**, i. f. (κισσανθέμος) *A plant resembling ivy, a species of cyclaminos*, Plin. 25, 9, 68.

[**CISSAROS**, i. f. or -on. i. n. *A plant, called also chrysanthemon*, App.]

**CISSĒIS**, idis. f. *Daughter of Cisseus, Hecuba*, Virg. Æ. 7. 320.

**CISSEUS**, ei. m. (Κισσεύς) *A king of Thrace, father of Hecuba*, Hyg. F. 91.

**CISSĪTIS**, is. f. (κισσίτις) *A precious stone of the colour of ivy*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

**CISSOS**, i. f. (κισσός) *Ivy*, Plin. 16, 34, 62.

**CISTA**, æ. f. (κίστη) *A chest or box for money, clothes, books, etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85; Hor.: — *a ballot-box for voting in the comitia, etc.* A. Her. 1, 12, 21.

[**CISTELLA**, æ. f. (cista) *A small chest or box*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 7, and elsewhere.]

**CISTELLĀRIĀ**, æ. f. (cistella) *The name of a comedy of Plautus*.

[**CISTELLĀTRIX**, icis. f. (cistella) *She that has the charge of a casket*, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 31.]

[**CISTELLŪLA**, æ. f. (cistella) *A small box, casket*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 141.]

**CISTERNA**, æ. f. (cista) *A subterranean reservoir for water, cistern*, Plin. 36, 23, 52.

**CISTERNINUS**, a, um. (cisterna) *Of or belonging to cisterns*: c. aqua, rain-water, Sen. E. 86.

**CISTHOS**, i. m. (κίσθος or κίστρος) *A kind of shrub with rose-coloured blossoms*, Plin. 24, 10, 48.

[**CISTĪFER**, eri. m. (cista-fero) *That carries a box*, Mart. 5, 17.]

**CISTŌPHŌRUS**, i. m. (κιστοφόρος, that bears a box) *An Asiatic coin, worth four drachmas, with the impression of a box on it*, Cic. Att. 2, 6: — *Gen. plur.*: cistophorum, Liv. 1, 1, 264.]

[**CISTŪLA**, æ. f. (cista) *A small chest or box*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 264.]

[**CISTUS**, i. m. (κίστρος) *A kind of plant, rock-rose*, Fam. Cistinea, NL.]

**CĪTĀTE**, adv. *Quickly, swiftly*: piscatores citatius moventur, Quint. 11, 3, 112: — *citatissime* volvere alqd, id.

**CĪTĀTIM**, adv. (citatius) *Hastily, quickly* c. scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 20 doubtful.

[**CĪTĀTORĪUM**, ii. n. (cito) *A summons to appear in a court of justice, a citation*, LL.]

**CĪTĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part of 2. cito*. II. *Adj.*:

A) *Quick, rapid, swift, speedy, hurried, hasty*: citato equo, in full gallop, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96; Liv.: — *thus*, citatis jumentis, Suet.: — citato gradu in hostem ducere, Liv.: — c. agmen, id.: — *conf.* citatiore and citatissimo agmine, id.: — citator manu (opp. 'lenior'), Quint.: — *Adv.*: Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, in rapid course, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10: — *thus*, ferunt citati signa, Liv. B) *Fig.*: *Of speech or a speaker*: argumenta acris et c., Quint. 9, 4, 135: — c. pronuntiatio (opp. 'pressa'), id.: — in argumentis citati atque ipso etiam motu celeres sumus, id.: — Roscius citator, Æsopus gravior fuit, id.

[**CĪTER** (cis) *On this side, the original positive of citerior and citimus*, Cat. and Afran. ap. Prisc.]

**CĪTĒRIOR**, us. (citer) I. *On this side, this side* (opp. 'ulterior'): alter *ulteriorem* Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, Cic. P. C. 15, 36: — quod (oppidum) est citerioris provincie extremum, i. e. of Cisalpine Gaul, Cæs.: — c. Hispania, Tac.: — c. Arabia, Plin.: — c. Oceanus, Flor. II. *Meton.* \*A) *Nearer*: deduc orationem tuam de eo loco ad hæc citiora, Cic. ap. Non. 85, 20: — ut ad hæc citiora veniam et notiora nobis. [B) *Of time or measure*; *Shorter, smaller*, V. Max.; Dig.]

**CĪTĒRIUS**, adv. (citer) *More within*; *fig.*: modo *ultra* quam oportet excurrit, modo citierus debito resistit, Sen. de Ir. 1, 16.

**CĪTHĒRON** [Cithêron, Anson], ōnia. m. (Κιθαρόν) *A mountain of Boeotia, sacred to Bacchus*, Plin. 4, 7, 12; Ov.

**CĪTHĀRA**, æ. f. (κίθαρα) I. *A guitar or lute*, Hor. O. 1, 15, 15; Quint. [II. *Meton.*: *A playing on the guitar or lute*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 104; O. 1, 24, 4.]

**CĪTHĀRISTA**, æ. m. (κίθαριστής) *A player on the cithara*, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15.

[**CĪTHĀRISTRIA**, æ. f. (κίθαριςτρια) *A female player on the cithara*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 32.]

[**CĪTHĀRĪZO**, are. v. n. (κίθαρίζω) *To play on the cithara*, Nep. Epam. 2, 1.]

[**CĪTHĀRĒDA**, æ. f. *Equivalent to citharistria*, Inscr.]

**CĪTHĀRĒDĪCUS**, a, um. (κίθαρηδύς) *Of or belonging to a citharedus*: c. ars, Suet. Ner. 40: — c. carmina, Plin.

**CĪTHĀRĒDUS**, i. m. (κίθαρηδός) *A player on the cithara*, Cic. Mur. 13, 29; Hor.

**CĪTHĀRUS**, i. m. (κίθαρος) *A kind of turbot or flat-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

[**CĪTĒNSIS**, is. m. *Of or from Citium*: C. Zeno, Gell.]

**CĪTĒUS**, i. m. *Of or from Citium*: C. Zeno, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: — *In the plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 20.

**CĪTĪMUS**, a, um. (citer) *Situate or standing next to, next in place*: (stella) *ultima a cælo, citima terris*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: — citima (sc. loca) Persidia, Plin.

[**CĪTĪ-PES**, pēdis. (citus) *Swift-footed, swift, fleet*, Diom.]

[**CĪTĪREMIS**, e. (citus-remus) *That is rowed swiftly*, Varr. ap. Charis.]

**CĪTĪUM** (Citium), i. n. (Κίτιον or Κίττιον) I. *A town on the coast of Cyprus, the native place of the stoic Zeno*, Plin. 5, 31, 35. II. *A town of Macedonia*, Liv. 42, 51.

**CĪTĪUS**, i. m. *A mountain of Macedonia*, Liv. 43, 24.

1. **CĪTO**, adv. I. *Quickly, swiftly*: qui non c. quid didicisset, (eum) numquam omnino posse perdiscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 146: — c. me ad te esse venturum: — non multum præstant sed c., Quint.: — *Comp.*, *'serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam*, Hor.: — c. dicto, *more quickly than can be said*, id. — c. suprema die, i. e. *before the day of death*, id.: — *Sup.*, se in currus citissime recipere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 33 extr. II) *Meton.* A) *Citius for potius*: *Sooner, rather*: ut vicinum citius adjuveris quam fratrem ... *propinquum potius quam vicinum defenderis*, Cic. Off. 1, 18: — vox c. defecerit quam nomina: — (eam artem) c. veterato-

riam quam oratoriam diceret: — c. dixerim jactasse se aliquos quam etc. \*B) *With a negation* = non facile: *Not easily, not very well*: neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis crebriorem, Cic. Brut. 76, 264: — quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses quam *πολλώτερον*.

2. CITO. I. v. intens. a. (cieo) *To set in motion, to move or cause to move quickly, to promote.* \*I. Fig.: c. hastam, Sil. 4, 583: — c. urinam, *to provoke*, Cels.: — thus, c. alvum, Col.: — c. humorem, pus, Cels.: — c. radices, *to put forth or strike root*, Col.: — thus, c. virgam, id.; and, c. stirpes, id. II. Fig. \*A) Gen.: is motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, *may be caused or produced*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11. B) Esp. 1) *To call by name, summon, cite, cause to appear or come forward*: c. judices, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: — c. patres in curiam per praconem, Liv.: — thus, c. senatum, id.: — c. tribus ad sacramentum, Suet.: — c. unum (militem) nominatim ex iis, *to call out to military service*, Liv.: — omnes abs te rei capitis citantur, *are summoned for trial*: — in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo: — conf. quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae: — thus, c. auctores, Liv.: — citat reum: non respondit; citat accusatorem... citatus accusator non respondit, non affuit, *that was called for*. \*2) Meton.: *To mention any body or anything by name, to name*: omnes Danaï... reliquique Graeci, qui hoc anapesto citantur, *that are mentioned or alluded to, of whom mention is made*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18: — c. Io Bacche, *to cry*, Hor.: — c. municipia quotidie per nomina, Col.: — c. pœanem, *to declaim*, sing.

CITRĀ. adv. and prep. with acc. (citer) *On this side* (opp. 'ultra'). I. Prop.: Germani, qui essent c. Rhenum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 32: — c. flumen intercepti, Liv.: — is locus est c. Leucadem stadia CXX., Cic. Fam. 16, 2: — c. Veliam: — exercitum c. flumen Rubiconem educere: — thus, omnes elicere c. flumen, Cæs.: — \*Adv., c. ultra citrave pervolare, Plin.: — nec c. mota nec c. ultra, *neither one way nor the other, neither hither nor thither*, Ov.: — c. est Oglosa, Plin. II. Meton. \*A) *Of what remains within a limited space; Within, before, short of*: tela hostium c. cadebant, *fell before reaching their aim*, i. e. *did not hit or reach the Romans*, Tac. H. 3, 23: — non erit necesse, id usque a capite arcescere: saepe etiam c. licet, Cic. Top. 9: — nec a postrema syllaba c. tertiam, *before the third syllable*, i. e. *before the antepenultima*: — c. Trojana tempora, *before, previous, or anterior to*, Ov.: — juventam, id.: — c. Calendas Octobr., Col.: — nec virtus c. genus est, *remains behind the generation*, Ov.: — c. scelus, *not quite so much as a crime, on the verge of crime*, id.: — thus, c. fatigationem, Cels.: — c. satietatem, Col.: — c. quam capias, *less than*, Ov.: — thus, c. quam debuit, id. \*B) Gen.: *Without, except*: plus usus sine doctrina, quam c. usum doctrina valet, Quint. 12, 6, 4: — vir bonus c. virtutem intelligi non potest, id.: — Phidias in ebore longe c. æmulum, id.: — c. senatus auctoritatem, Suet.: — c. dolorem, Plin.: — c. fidem, Tac.: — c. spectaculorum dies, *except during the public games*, Suet.: — c. magnitudinem prope Ponto similis, *except the size, although not in size*, Mel.

[CITRĀGO (citreago), inis. f. (citrus) *A plant, balm*, Melissa L., Pall.]

\*\*CITRĀTUS, a, um. (citrus) *Covered with the leaves of the citron-tree*: c. libri, Plin. 13, 23, 27.

[CITRĒTUM, i. n. (citrus) *A citron wood or plantation*, Pall.]

CITRĒUS, a, um. (citrus) *Of or belonging to the citron-tree or cedar*: c. mensa, *of the wood of the cedar-tree*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17: — c. lecti, Pers.: — c. oleum, Plin.

CITRĒA, æ. f. for citras. *A citron-tree*, Plin. 16, 26, 44.

1. CITRĒUM, i. n. *A citron*, Plin. 23, 6, 56.

[2. CITRĒUM, i. n. *A kind of cucurbita*, Apic.]

CITRO. adv. (citer) *Hitherwards, usually joined with 'ultra'*: thus, ultra citroque, ultra et c., ultra c., *to and fro, hither and thither, from both sides, reciprocally*: qui ultra citroque navigarent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66 extr.: — ultra et c. cursare: — ultra c. commeari: — quum saepe ultra c. que legati inter eos mitterentur, *reciprocally, from both*

sides, Cæs.: — multis verbis ultra c. que habitis consumptus est dies: — quæ (communitas) conficitur beneficiis ultra et c. datis acceptisque, *reciprocally*: — thus, obsides ultra c. que dari, Liv.: — conf. implicati ultra et c. vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis.

[CITRŌSUS, a, um. (citrus) *Smelling of citrus*, Næv. ap. Macr.]

[CITRULLUS, i. m. (citrus) *A water-melon, Cucurbita c., Fam. Cucurbitaceæ, NL.*]

CITRUM, i. n. (citrus) I. *Wood of the African cedar-tree*, Plin. 16, 43, 84. [II. Meton.: *A utensil made of this wood*, Mart. 10, 98.]

CITRUS, i. m. (κίτρος, cedrus) I. *An African tree, with fragrant wood, probably a species of cedar*, Plin. 13, 15, 29. II. *A citron-tree*, Plin. 12, 3, 7.

CITTIUM, CITTIENSIS etc. See CITIUM, etc.

\*CĪTUS, a, um. (cieo: *set in motion; hence*) *Quick, swift, rapid*: vox acuta, gravis, cita, c. tarda, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: — c. ingressus, Sall.: — c. fuga, Ov.: — c. navis, id.: — c. venator, Hor.: — conf. c. cohortes, legiones, milites, Tac.: — c. pes, i. e. *iambic*, Hor.: — citioris curæ negotium, V. Max.: — citissimo facto, Quint., *doubtful*. Adverb.: citi solvite vela, *quickly*, Virg.: — citus equo aderat, Tac.: — si citi advenissent, id.

[CIVETHA, æ. f. (Zibeth) *A civet cat*, NL.]

\*\*CĪVICA, æ. f. (sc. corona) *A civic crown*, Sen. Clem. 1, 26; Quint. 6, 3, 70; see the following Article.

CĪVICUS, a, um. (civis) \*I. *Of or belonging to a citizen, civic, for civilis* (used by Cicero only in the instance of c. corona): c. corona, *a civic crown*, i. e. *a wreath of oak bestowed on one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen, with the inscription ob civem (cives) servatum (servatos)*, Cic. Pl. 30, 72; Liv.: conf. Gell. 5, 6, 11 sq.: — Poet.: civica, æ. simply, Sen.; Quint.: — c. jura, Hor.: — c. bella, Ov.: — conf. c. motus, Hor.: — c. rabies, id.: — c. invidia, Sil.: — [Poet.: c. arma, *defence in a court of justice*, Ov.] \*\*II. *Of or belonging to the Roman state, Roman*: non modo civicæ, sed ne Italicæ quidem stirpis, Liv. 1, 40. [III. *Of or belonging to the city*: qui errat intra muros c., Plaut. ap. Charis.]

1. CĪVĪLIS, e. (civis) *Of or belonging to a citizen, civil*.

I. Prop.: inter se civili conciliatione et societate conjuncti, Cic. N. D. 2, 31: — si quid Socrates aut Aristippus contra morem consuetudinemque civilem fecerint locuturi sint: — c. instituta: — c. jus, *civil law* (i. e. *the law of the country*), (opp. 'naturale' jus and jus 'gentium'); but it also stands for common law (opp. 'publicum' jus): — conf. c. ac publica lege: — c. actio, *brought by one citizen against another*: — bellum c. civil war. Hence, Commentarii de Bello Civili, the title of Caesar's History of the Civil War: — thus, c. conjuratio: — c. discordia, dissensio, Sall.: — c. arma: — odium civilis sanguinis: — c. victoria, Sall.: — c. præda, Tac.: — c. quercus, i. e. *a wreath of oak, a civic crown, for civica corona*, Hor.; see CIVICUS: — c. robur, milit., *forces of the citizens* (opp. 'mercede parati milites'), Liv.: — c. dies, *the civil day*, i. e. *from one midnight to the other* (opp. dies 'naturalis', from sunrise to sunset), Plin. II. Meton. \*A) *Of or belonging to public life or the state, public, political*: ex civilibus studiis atque oblectatione c. domestica, Cic. Font. 8: — c. scientia, *political economy, politics*: — c. quæstiones, Quint.: — c. rerum peritus, Tac.: — mensor civilibus undis, Hor.: — c. vir, a statesman, Quint. \*\*B) *Of popular manners*: Like a citizen, polite, condescending, courteous, civil, urbane: c. animus, Tac. A. 1, 72; Suet.: — c. sermo, Liv. 6, 40: — c. et humano ingressu, Quint.: — civilis circa amicos, Entr.: — conf. c. in cunctos, id.: — civile rebatur, misceri voluptatibus vulgi, Tac.: — [Comp., Ov. — Sup., Entr.]

2. CĪVĪLIS, is. m. Claudius C. *A leading Batavian in the time of the Emperor Vespasian*.

\*\*CĪVĪLITAS, ætis. f. (civilis) I. *Political science, i. e. the theory of government, politics*, Quint. 2, 15,

25. II. *Polite civil behaviour towards a fellow-citizen, affability, civility*, Suet. Aug. 51; Eutr.

**\*CIVILITER**, adv. I. *In the manner of a citizen, like a citizen*: c. contendere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 3: — non c. uti nimis opibus, *as a citizen (opp. impotens regnum)*, Liv. II. *Popularly, condescendingly, affably, politely, civilly*, Tac. A. 3, 76: — *Comp.*, Plin. Paneg. 29, 2. — *Sup.*, Eutr.

**CIVIS**, is. (abl. cive, rarely civi) c. I. *A citizen, freeman or free woman*: quod c. cum cive agat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13: — [*Fem.*, *A female citizen*, Plaut.] \*II. *A subject*: ut rex civibus suis, Cic. Rep. 3, 25.

**CIVITAS**, ātis. (gen. plur. *sometimes civitatum*, Cæs.; Sall.) f. (civis) I. *Abstr.* A) *The condition, quality, rights, and privileges of a citizen, citizenship*: Cato in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est: ita, quum ortu Tusculanus esset, civitate Romanus etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: — donare alqm civitate: — dare civitatem alicui, Liv.: — assequi civitatem Romanam, Tac.: — amittere civitatem: — adimere civitatem: — jus civitatis. \*B) *Fig.* Of style: ut oratio Romana plane videatur, non civitate donata, Quint. 8, 1 extr. II. *Concr.* A) *A corporation of citizens, the community, the state: consilia catusque hominum jure sociati, quæ civitates appellantur*, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: — *conf. tum conventicula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominatæ sunt*: — nec hæc urbs, nec in ea civitas... et Roma urbs, et eam civitas incoleret: — qui civitates aut nationes devictas bello in fidem recipissent. Orgetorix conjurationem nobilitatis fecit et civitati persuasit, ut etc., Cæs.: — quum c. in foro expectatione erecta staret, Liv.: — in qua civitate res tantas gesserim et in qua urbe verser: — civitates aut condere novas aut conservare jam conditas: — quæ (exempla) nota apud illos (Athenienses) etiam in gravissimam civitatem nostram redundasse: — adhibeat reip. causa severitas, sine qua administrari c. non potest: — mutare civitatum status: — omnis c. Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Cæs.: — c. Ubiorum ampla atque florens, id.: — ut jam universus hic mundus una c. sit communis deorum atque hominum existimanda, Cic. Leg. 1, 7 extr.: — c. Stoicorum, Tac. \*B) *Meton. for urbs: A town, city: pererrata nocturnis comensationibus civitas*, Sen. Ben. 6, 32: — expugnata c., Quint.: — plurimæ per totum orbem civitates terræ motu afflictæ, Suet. [*Hence, Ital. città, Fr. cité.*]

**CIVITATŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (civitas) \*I. *Citizenship of a small town*, Sen. Apocol. [*II. A small town*, App.] [*CLACENDIX* (claxend.) *A kind of shell-fish*, Plaut. ap. Fest.]

**\*CLADES**, is. (gen. plur., *cladum for cladium*, Sil.) f. (*perphrased related to κλάω, κλάδω, to break*) *A breaking or breakage, damage, loss, accident, misfortune, ruin, etc.* I. *Gen.*: Mucius, cui postea Scævola a clade dextræ manus cognomen inditum, *loss of his right hand*, Liv. 2, 13: — *cursum ingenii tui premit hæc importuna c. civitatis*, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: — magna c. atque calamitas remp. oppressit, Sall.: — *socordia Lentuli quantum ipsi cladem nobisque attulerit*, id.: — *causæ tantæ cladis (of the plague)*, Liv.: — *In the plur.*: privatur quoque per domos clades vulgatæ sunt, Liv.: — [*Poet.*: *Of persons*: Scipiades, cladem Libyæ, the ruin, curse, Virg. Æ. 6, 844.] II. *Esp. in Milit.*: *A defeat, discomfiture, rout, overthrow*: qui risus (P. Claudii) classe devicta multas ipsi lacrimas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: — *pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent*, Sall.: — *bina castra clade una deleta*, Liv.: — *nulla magnopere clade accepta*, id.: — *thus, c. apud Chæroneam accepta*, Quint.: — *sine clade victor*, Hor.

**CLAM** [*an old form clam or calim, according to Fest.*] adv. and prep. (*probably from celo*) *Secretly, privately, without the knowledge of*. I) *Adv.*: per istos quæ volebat c. imponenda, *occulte exportanda curabat*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10: — *multa palam domum suam auferebat, plura c. de medio removebat*: — *qui propter avaritiam c. depositum non reddidit*: — *Ætoli id decretum c. mussitantes carpebant*,

254

Liv.: — [*c. mihi est, it is unknown to me*, Plaut.] \*II. *Prep. with abl. [and acc.]*: non sibi c. vobis salutem fuga petivit? Cæs. B. C. 2, 32: — c. viro, Plaut.: — [*With acc.*: c. matrem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 34: — c. senem, uxorem, virum, etc., id.: — c. me est, *I am not aware of it*, Ter.: — c. alqm habere, *to keep (any thing) from any one, not to let him know*, id.]

[*CLAMATIO*, ōnis. f. *A bawling, clamouring*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6.]

**\*CLAMATOR**, ōris. m. *One who cries or calls out (especially of a bad advocate, etc., a bawler)*: ut intelligi possit, quem existimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuisse, Cic. Brut. 49, 182: — c. odiosi ac molesti.

**\*CLAMATŌRIŪS**, a, um. (clamator) *Clamorous*: c. avis, *a bird of ill omen*, Plin. 10, 14, 17.

**\*CLAMŪTO**, 1. v. intens. n. and a. (clamo) *To cry or call out with a loud voice, to exclaim, shout*: quidam in portu caricas Cauno adventas vendens, *Cauneas clamitabat*, Cic. Div. 2, 40 extr.: — *suorum fidem implorare cepit, sæpe clamitans, liberum se etc.*, Cæs.: — *quanto maxime poterat cum tumultu, Ad arma cives!* clamitans, Liv.: — [*c. alqm, to call any one by name*, Plaut.] *Of abstr. subj.*: nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa olere malitiam et clamitare calliditatem videntur? Cic. R. C. 7, 20.

**CLAMO**, 1. v. n. and a. (related to καλέω) *To cry out, cry aloud, shout, exclaim*. \*I. *Neut.*: qui quid in dicendo posset, numquam satis attendi: in clamando quidem video eum esse vere robustum, Cic. D. C. 15: — c. de suo et de uxoris interitu: — [*Poet.*: *of a grasshopper*, Phædr.: *of water, of wind*, Sil.; *Stat.*: *fucetiously, to snore*, Plaut.: — *of abstr. subj.*: fides c. in ore, is praised, is in every one's mouth, Prop.] II. *Act.* \*A) *With acc.*: c. morientem nomine, Virg. Æ. 4, 674: — c. matrem ore, Ov.: — c. alqm furem, insanum, Hor.: — c. triumphum, Ov.: — c. pulchre, bene, recte, Hor.: — *per urbem Saturnalia diem ac noctem clamatum*, Liv. 22, 1: — *quum hoc de pecunia clamaret*, Cic. Verr. 5, 7 extr.: — *of abstr. subj.*: quid enim restipulatio clamat? Cic. R. C. 13. B) *With an objective clause*: ego, quod facio, me pacis, otii causa facere clamato atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37: — *clamat Epicurus, non posse, etc.*: — *clamabat porro Quintius, se nolle, etc.*: — *of things*: clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse (Regulum) quam potantem in rosa Thorium: — *quæ tabulæ se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant*. [*Hence, Ital. chiamare, Fr. clameur.*]

**CLAMOR** [*an old form clamos, acc. to Quint.*], ōris. m. (clamo) I. A) *A cry, clamour, shout*: clamorem satis magnum sustulerunt, *raised*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 extr.: — *thus, tollere clamorem in cælum*, Virg.: — *edere clamorem*: — *profundere clamorem*: — *compescere clamorem*, Hor. B) *Esp.*: *Exclamation, applause*: dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. Fam. 12, 7: c. coronæ, Hor.: — c. militum gaudentium, Tac.: — *in the plur.*: quæ c. et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152. II. *Meton. poet.*: *Of inanimate objects*; *Noise, bustle, roar, tumult*, Virg. Æ. 3, 566; Hor.

**\*CLAMŌSE**, adv. *With noise or clamour, clamorously*: c. ne dicamus omnia, Quint. 11, 3, 44.

**\*CLAMŌSUS**, a, um. (clamor) *Full of clamour or noise, noisy*. I. *Act.*: *Of one that makes much noise*; *Clamorous, bawling, noisy*: turbidus et c. alterator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: — c. pater, Juv. II. *Pass.*: *That is done or accompanied with noise, noisy*: c. acceleratio, A. Her. 3, 13: — c. actio, Quint.: — [*filled with noise and tumult, tumultuous*: c. urbs, Stat.: — c. circus, Mart.]

**CLAMPĒTĪA**, æ. and -Æ. arum. f. *A town of the Bruttii, now Torre di Mezzo*, Liv. 29, 38; Plin.

[*CLANCŪLARIŪS*, a, um. (clanculum) *Secret, hidden, private*: c. poeta quidam, unknown, Mart. 10, 3.]

[*CLANCULO*, for clanculum, App.]

[*CLANCŪLUM*, dem. (clam) I. *Adv.*: *Secretly, privately*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 25; Ter. II. *Prep. with acc.*: c. patres, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27.]

## CLANDESTINO

[CLANDESTINO. *adv.* *Clandestinely*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 10.]

CLANDESTINUS, *a. um.* (clam) *Secret, hidden*, clandestine: c. introitu urbe est potitus, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: — c. colloquia cum hostibus: — c. scelus: — c. fuga, Cæs.: — c. fœdus, Liv.

[CLANGO, *äre. v. n.* *To resound*, Stat. Th. 4, 842; V. Fl.]

\*\*CLANGOR, *öris. m.* (clangor) *A sound, noise, cry*; e. g. of birds, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 24; Liv. 1, 34; Suet.: of wind instruments, Virg. Æ. 2, 513; Luc.

CLANIS, *is. m.* *A river of Etruria, now Chiare*, Sil. 8, 455; Tac. A. 1, 79.

CLANIVS, *ii. m.* I. *A river of Campania, now Clanio Vecchio*, Virg. G. 2, 225. II. *A fabulous name of persons*, Ov. M. 12, 379; 5, 143.

[CLARA VALLIS or CLARAVALLENSE CENOBIIUM. *The abbey of Clairvaux in France.*]

CLARE. *adv.* *Clearly, brightly, distinctly*. I. Prop. [Of sight: c. videre oculis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36: — c. fulgens cæsaries, Catull.: — *conf.* clarissime lucens stella, Vitr.:] of hearing: ut aperte loquantur et jam c. gemant, clearly, loud, distinctly, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 3: — c. enunciare res, Quint.: — c. sonare, id.: — palam et c., id. \*\*II. Fig. A) *Clearly, intelligibly, plainly, evidently*: c. atque evidenter ostendere, Quint. 8, 3, 36: — eo clarus id periculum apparet, Cæ. ap. Cic.: — utilitas in nullo non orationis opere vel clarissime lucet, Quint. B) *Splendidly, in a distinguished manner*: c. exsplendescbat, Nep. Att. 1, 3.

CLAREO, *äre. v. a.* (clarus) [I. Prop.: *To be clear, to shine brightly*, Cic. Ar. 107.] II. Fig. \*\*A) *To be apparent, manifest, evident*: to isse ad hostes fateri, et isse claret, Quint. 7, 1, 30. [B) *To be famous, distinguished, illustrious*: (Fabii Maximi) gloria claret, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 4, 10.]

\*\*CLARESCO, *üi. 2. v. incho.* (clareo) I. *To grow clear or bright*: tecta luminibus c., Tac. A. 15, 37: — of hearing: to sound clearly, to become audible, Virg. Æ. 2, 301; Quint. 1, 11, 7. II. Fig. A) *To become open, plain, manifest, apparent, to appear, become visible*: verba ipsa materiam nitore clarescunt, Quint. 3, 8, 51. B) *To become famous, celebrated, distinguished*: c. magnis inimicitiiis, Tac. H. 2, 53: — c. facilius inter aecipitia, id.

[CLARIFICATIO, *önis. f.* I. *A glorification*, Eccl. II. *Chemical clarification*, Nl.]

[CLARIFICO, *äre. v. a.* (clarus-facio) *To glorify*, Eccl.]

\*\*CLARIGATIO, *önis. f.* I. *A solemn demand of satisfaction, by the Fetialis*, Quint. 7, 3, 13; Plin. II. *The seizure of the person or property of one found on forbidden ground*, Liv. 8, 14.

\*\*CLARIGO, *i. v. n.* (clarus) *Said of the Fetialis, solemnly to demand satisfaction*, Plin. 22, 2, 3; *conf.* Liv. 1, 32.

[CLARISONUS, *a. um.* (clarus) *Clear-sounding*, Cic. Ar. 280.]

[CLARISSIMATUS, *üs. m.* (clarissimus) *The dignity of a clarissimus*, Amm.]

CLARITAS, *ätis. f.* (clarus) I. Prop.: *Clearness (of light or sound)*: c. sideris Veneris, Plin. 2, 8, 6: — c. matutina, id.: — c. visus, id.: — *conf.* asparagus oculis claritatem affert, id.: — in pedibus celeritas, vis in manibus, c. in voce, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: — *thus*, jucunditas c. que vocis, Quint.: — c. immodica soni, id.: — c. vocalium, id. II. Fig. \*\*A) *Of style: Distinctness, perspicuity, distinctness*: pulchritudinem rerum c. orationis illuminat, Quint. 2, 16, 10. B) *Reputation, renown, fame, repute, celebrity*: num te fortunæ tuæ, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriæ penitebat? Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 38: — *conf.* ad claritatem amplitudinemque aptior: — quæ ex multis pro tua claritate audio: — c. generis, Quint.: — c. natalium, Tac.: — c. antiquissima vino Maroneo, Plin.: — *thus*, c. herbarum, id.: — c. operum, id.

255

## CLASSICUS

\*\*CLARITUDO, *inis. f.* (clarus) *for claritas*. I. Prop.: *Clearness (of light or sound)*: fulgor et c. lunæ, Tac. A. 1, 28: — c. vocis, Gell. II. Fig.: *Renown, celebrity, fame*: quibus (artibus) summa c. paratur, Sall. Jug. 2 extr.: — c. Cæsarium, Tac.: — c. generis, familiæ, nominis, id.: — c. militiæ, studiorum, id.

[CLARITUS. *adv.* *for clare*, Cels. ap. Charis.]

CLARIUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Claros*: C. Apollo, Tac. A. 2, 54: — C. deus, the same, Ov.: and, absol. Clarius, Virg.: — C. oraculum, of the same, Tac.: — C. simulacrum, id.: — C. poeta, i. e. Antimachus of Colophon, near Claros, Cic. Brut. 51, 191; Ov.

[CLARIVIDUS, *a. um.* (clare-vidéo) *Clear-sighted*, M. Emp.]

[CLARO, *i. v. a.* (clarus) I. Prop.: *To make clear or bright*, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12 extr. II. Fig. A) *Mentally, to clear up, throw some light upon, to explain, make evident*, Lucr. 3, 36; App. B) *To render famous, renowned, celebrated*, Hor. O. 4, 3, 4.]

[CLAROR, *öris. m.* (clarus) *Brightness, clearness*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 112.]

CLAROS, *i. f.* (Κλᾶρος) *A town of Ionia, with a temple of Apollo, now Zille*, Ov. M. 1, 516.

CLARUS, *a. um.* *Clear, bright*. I. Prop.: *Of light and sound*: tamquam in clarissima luce versetur, ita nullum obscurum dictum etc., Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44: — c. lumina mundi, i. e. the sun and moon, Virg. G. 1, 5: — c. loca, Lucr.: — clarissimæ gemmæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: — c. vitrum, Ov.: — sidere clarior, Hor.: — [Poet. with ablat.: corona c. auro gemmisque, Ov.: — *conf.* delphines c. argento, Virg.: — c. rutulis squamis, id.: — of the wind, to clear up: c. aquilo, Virg.: — *conf.* ALBUS and CANDIDUS]: clara voce, ut omnis concio audire posset, dixit se scire etc., Cic. Cluent. 48, 134: — *thus*, clariorem vocem emittere: — *conf.* c. vox (opp. 'obtusæ'), Quint.: — c. plangor, Ov.: — syllabæ clariores, Quint.

II. Fig. A) *Mentally: Clear, perspicuous, intelligible, apparent, manifest, evident*: c. res est, quam dicturus sum, tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: — luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia: — *conf.* si ea, quæ dixi, sole ipso illustriora et clariora sunt: — eo clariora judicia nature: — in narrando T. Livius clarissimi candoris, Quint.: — in the neut. clarum est, with a subjective clause, it is clear, Plin. B) 1) *Of character: Illustrious, famous, renowned, distinguished, celebrated (especially in the superl.)*: clari et honorati viri, Cic. de Sen. 7, 22: — Xenocratem ob eam rem ipsam magnum clarumque fuisse: — Demetrium ex doctrina nobilem et clarum: — certe non tulit ullos hæc civitas aut gloria clariores aut auctoritate graviore: — vir fortissimus et clarissimus: — virtus illius viri etiam posteris erit clara et insignis: — clari et nobilitati labores: — *\*\*with in*: c. in literis, in arte tibiarum, in agendo, in foro etc., Quint.: — *conf.* clarissimi in ea scientia, Plin.: — *with gen.*: c. artis ejus, Plin.: — [with a or ab: Trojano a sanguine clarus Acestes, Virg.: — Clarissimus, a title of persons of distinction (your Serene Highness, etc.), especially of a consul, proconsul, senator, etc., Cic. Att. 15, 20; Plin. E.; Dig.: — [also used in the fem., of the wives of illustrious persons, Dig.] \*\*2) *In a bad sense, Notorious, infamous*: populus Campanus luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. 7, 31: — Hence, Ital. chiaro; Fr. clair.]

\*\*CLASSIARIUS, *a. um.* (classis) I. *Of or belonging to a fleet*: c. centurio, the captain of a ship, Tac. A. 14, 8. II. Subst.: Classarius, *ii. m.* A) (sc. nauta) *A sailor*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 100; Tac. B) (sc. miles) *A marine*, Tac. A. 4, 27; Nep.

\*CLASSICULA, *æ. f.* (classis) *A small fleet, a squadron, flotilla*, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.

CLASSICUM, *i. n.* (sc. signum) I. *A military signal given by a trumpet*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 82; Liv. [II. Meton.: *A war-trumpet*, Virg. G. 2, 539; Tib.] — [Hence, Ital. chiasso chiasata; Fr. glas.]

CLASSICUS, *a. um.* (classis) [I. A) *Belonging to*



a division of citizens, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 27. B) *Esp.*: Belonging to the first or principal class of citizens. 1) *Prop. subst.*: *Classicus*, i. m. A citizen of the first rank. Cat. ap. Gell. 7, 13. 2) *Fig.*: Of the first rank or class, classical: c. assiduusque aliquis scriptor non proletarius, standard, classic, serving as a model, Gell. 19, 8, 15.] II. A) *Of or belonging to a fleet, sea*: c. milites, marines, Liv. 21, 61: — c. legio, Tac.: — c. bellum, naval war, Prop.: — conf. c. certamen, a sea-fight, Vell.: — c. corona, for navalis, id. B) *Subst.*: *Classicus*, i. m. 1) A marine, Tac. H. 1, 36. 2) A sailor, Curt. 4, 3.

CLASSIS, is. [ablat. classis, Virg.: gen. plur. classum, L. Andr.] f. (perhaps κλῆσις i. q. κλῆσις: concret., a convened assembly of the people) I. A division or class of the Roman people (of which, according to the census made under Servius Tullius, there were six, whereof five only paid taxes), Cic. Rep. 2, 22; Liv. 1, 42 sq. II. *Meton.* \*A) A class, division: qui (philosophi) cum illo collati quintæ classis videntur, of the lowest or last rank or class, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73: — pueros in classes distribuere, Quint.: — ducere classem, to be the first of a class, id.: — audire classem, to attend a class (as hearer), id.: — of slaves, servants, Suet.; Col. [B) A division of an army, an army: c. procincta, Lex Numæ ap. Fest.: — Hortinæ classes, Virg. Æ. 7, 716.] C) A fleet: posteaquam maximas ædificasset ornassetque classes, Cic. de I. P. 4: — thus, instruere atque ornare classem: — parare, comparare c.: — facere c., Cæs.: — reficere c., Liv.: — amittere c.: — subducere c. ad Gytheum: — removere c. ab Arginus: — classe devincere alqm.

CLASTĪDĪUM, ii. n. A small place of Gallia Cisalpina, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22; Liv. 21, 48.

CLĀTERNA, æ. f. A town of Gallia Cispadana, near Ravenna, Cic. Phil. 8, 2; Fam. 12, 5.

CLĀTHRI (clatri), ōrum. m. (τὰ κλῆθρα) A grate, cross-bars, Hor. A. P. 473; Plin.

\*CLĀTHRO (clatro). 1. v. a. (clathri) To furnish with cross-bars, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26; Col.

\*CLAUDĒO and CLAUDO, ēre, no perf. clausum. 3. v. n., less frequently used than the deriv. claudico. To limp, to hobble, to be lame, to totter; fig.: quid est, cur c. aut insistere orationem malint quam cum sententia pariter excurrere? Cic. Or. 51, 179: — beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, tamen ex multo maiore parte obtinere nomen suum: — in quacumque una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset: — nihil socordiā claudēbat, Sall.: — numerus clausurus est, will not run metrically, Gell.: — conf. sonus clauderet, id.

CLAUDĪĀLIS, e. Of or belonging to the Emperor Claudius: C. flaminium, Tac. A. 13, 2 extr.

CLAUDĪĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a Claudius: C. castra, of Ap. Claudius, Liv. 23, 31: — C. tempora, of the Emperor Claudius, Tac.: — C. cometa, visible in his time, Sen.

CLAUDĪĀNUS, i. m. A Roman poet in the time of Theodosius and his sons.

\*CLAUDĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A limping, a being lame: c. non deformis, Cic. N. D. 1, 39.

CLAUDĪCO (clōd.). 1. v. n. (claudeo) To limp, to be lame. I. *Prop.*: Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere ob remp. accepto, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: — [Poet. of wings, to be lamed, Lucr.: of a balance, to turn, id.: of the cardo mundi, to be inclined, id.] II. *Fig.*: To halt, to be incomplete or defective: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: — tota amicitia quasi c. videatur: — ut constare possimus nobismet ipsis nec in ullo officio c.: — si quid in nostra oratione claudicat: — thus, ne sermo in æqualitate horum omnium claudicet, Quint.

[CLAUDĪGO, inis. f. (claudus) A limping, Veg.]

\*CLAUDĪTAS, ātis. f. (claudus) A limping, a being lame, Plin. 8, 43, 68: — in the plur., id.

CLAUDĪUS (Clōd.). a. I. The name of two Roman gentes, one of patrician and the other of plebeian extraction; e. g. Appius Claudius Cæcus, who built the Via Appia and an aqueduct; see APPĪUS: — Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, an historian, contemporary with Sylla: — P. Clodius Pulcher, a turbulent tribune of the people, enemy of Cicero, who was killed by Milo, A. U. C. 702. II. *Adj.*: Claudius (Clōd.), a, um. Of or belonging to Claudius (Clodius): Via C., a side-path of the via Cassia, Ov.: — Aqua C., an aqueduct begun by Caligula, and finished by Claudius, Suet.: — tribus C., on the other side of the Anio, named from the founder of the gens C., Liv. 2, 16: — Leges Clodiæ, of Clodius the tribune of the people, Cic. Sest. 25: of other persons of that name, Liv. 21, 63.

1. CLAUDO (clōd. and clūd.), si, sum. 3. v. a. (related to κλέis, clavis) To shut, shut up, close, bar up, bolt.

I. *Prop.* A) Ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret, et ad c. aperendas, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: — thus, c. lumina, Ov.: Virg.: — c. ocellos, to close in dying, Prop.: — c. forem cubiculi: — c. omnes aditus: — c. portas, Hor.: — c. rivos, to stop up, Virg.: — cludit domum, Tac.: — thus, Janum Quirinum ter cludit, Suet.: — [Poet., c. animam laqueo, to cut off, stop, Ov.: — conf. c. vitales vias et respiramina, id.] B) *Meton.* \*1) C. alqd alqa re, to enclose, encompass, surround: quæ (Syracusarum arbs) quum manu munissima esset, tum loci natura terra marique clauderetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2: — rivos præaltis utrimque clausus ripis, Liv.: — c. urbem operibus, id.: — clausæ hieme Alpes, id.: — circa Bruttium angulum clusi, Flor. \*\*2) To close, end, conclude: c. epistolam, Ov. Her. 13, 165: — c. cœnas lactucâ, Mart.: — In Milit.: c. agmen, to bring up the rear, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25; Curt. II. *Fig.* A) To stop, close, keep shut, not open: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas c. aperire non possit: nec ita c. reserenda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic. Off. 2, 15 extr.: — habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimonie, c. patentiæ atque adeo expositam cupiditati et voluptatibus, id.: — clausæ aures ad doctissimas voces, turning a deaf ear to: — conf. cuius aures clausæ sunt veritati: — c. fugam hostibus, to cut off the retreat, Liv.: — thus, c. iter alui, Ov.: — c. incessus, Tac.: — clausa consilia habere, to keep close or secret. B) C. alqd alqa re, to enclose, limit, confine: qui non claudunt numeris sententias, Cic. de Or. 68 extr.: — thus, c. verba pedibus, Hor.: — universa comprehensio et species orationis clausa et terminata. \*\*C) To bring to a close, to end, finish, terminate; of style, etc.: verba eadem, qua compositione vel in textu junguntur, vel in fine clauduntur, Quint. 9, 4, 13: — quum ventum est ad illud, quo veteres tragœdiæ comœdiæque clauduntur: Plaudite, id.: — cludendi inchoandique sententias ratio, id.: — quum versus cluditur, id.: — of time: cuius ætas trepidavit c. octavum lustrum, to close, Hor.: — [Hence, Ital. chiudere; Fr. clorre, clôre.]

2. CLAUDO, ēre, for claudeo. To limp.

\*CLAUDUS [clūdus, Plaut.], a, um. (2. claudio) I. A) Lame, limping: c. Vulcanus, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: — pes c., Hor.: — iste c. pilam, a proverb applied to a person that cannot make right use of a thing, Cic. Pis. 28, 69. \*\*B) *Meton.*: Of a galley having no oars on one side, Liv. 37, 29; Tac. \*\*II. *Fig.*: Limping, lame, defective, maimed: carmina c. alterno versu, i. e. an elegiac verse, so called on account of the intermixed pentameters, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 11: — c. stabilia probant aures, clauda deprehendunt, Quint. 9, 4, 116: — c. pars officii tui, Ov.: — c. fides, Sil.

CLAUSTRA (clostra), ōrum. (seldom in the sing. claustrum or clostrum, i. Curt.; Sen.) n. (claudio) That by means of which anything is shut; A lock, bolt, bar, etc. I. A) *Prop.*: effringi multorum fores, revelli claustra, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: — rumpere c., Ov.: — laxare c., Virg.: — sub signo claustrisque reip. positum vectigal. B) *Meton. gen.*: A lock, inclosure; Milit., any defence, a circumvallation, wall, fort, fortress, key, etc.: c. urbis, i. e. gates, Ov. M. 4, 86: — c. undæ, a dam, mound, Sil.: — c. maris, a harbour, id.: — Corinthus in faucibus Græciæ, sic ut terra c. locorum teneret, Cic. Agr. 2, 32: — c. loci: — c. Ægypti, Liv.: — c.



tutissima præbere, id. — c. montium, Tac. — suis claustris impediti, mounds, defences, walls, id. II. Fig. \*\*A) A bolt, bar, barrier: c. tua fregerunt versus, i. e. have been thrown open, Plin. E. 2, 10, 3: — c. pudoris et reverentia refringere, id. — c. obstantia rumpit animus, the barriers (meton. taken from the race-course), Hor. \*B) A protection, wall, barrier: quum ego c. ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum pateat, Cic. Mur. 8: — c. annona Egyptus, Tac. [Hence, Fr. cloître, Germ. Kloster.]

[CLAUSTRARIUS, a, um. (claustra) Of or belonging to locks: c. artifex, a locksmith, Lampr.]

[CLAUSTRUM, i. m. (claustrum) A keeper of a place that is locked up, L. Andr. ap. Gell.]

CLAUSŪLA, æ. f. (claudo) A close, end. I. Gen.: c. epistolæ, Cic. Phil. 13, 21: — c. fabulæ: — c. edicti: — c. peracti operis, Col.: — c. summæ nervorum, Plin. II. Esp. A) In Rhet.: The conclusion of a period, Cic. de Or. 3, 44; 46; 50; Quint.: — (opp. 'initium'), Quint. [B) In Law: A chapter, passage, e. g. in a legal formula, Dig.]

\*\*CLAUSUM (clusum), i. n. (claudo) A place shut up, close, inclosure, Col. 7, 6, 5; Virg.: — clusa domorum, locked houses, Lucr.

[CLAUSTRA, æ. f. (claudo) A fortress on the frontiers, a castle, Cod. Just.]

CLAUSUS, a, um. part. of claudo.

CLĀVA, æ. f. (clavus) I. A knotty branch, stick, or staff, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43; Plin.: a kind of club used in training recruits, Cic. de Sen. 16 extr.: the club of Hercules, Ov. Prov. clavum Herculi extorquere, i. e. something impossible, Macr. [II. Meton. A) A sprig, scion, Pall. B) C. Hercules, a plant, i. q. nymphaea, M. Emp.]

\*\*CLAVARIUM, ii. n. (clavus) A donative to soldiers for buying shoe-nails, shoe-money, Tac. H. 3, 50 extr.

[CLĀVATOR, ōris. m. (clava) A slave that carries the club for the soldiers, one that carries a club, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 25.]

CLĀVATUS, a, um. (clavus) \*\*I. Furnished with spikes or pricks: c. concha, Plin. 9, 36, 61. [II. Furnished with a purple stripe: c. mantilia cocco, Lampr.]

CLĀVICŪLA, æ. f. (clavus) I. A small key, Cæs. Germ. Ar. 195. II. A tendril of a vine by which it cleaves to its prop, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; Plin. [III. The collar-bone, NL.]

[CLĀVICŪLĀRIS, e. (clavicula) Belonging to the collar-bone: ligamentum acromio-c., the acromio-clavicular ligament, NL.]

[I. CLĀVIGER, ōris. m. (clava-gero) Club-bearer, cognomen of Hercules, Ov. M. 15, 22: of the robber Periphetes, ib.]

[2. CLĀVIGER, ōris. m. (clavis-gero) That carries a key (said of Janus, as god of doors), Ov. F. 1, 228.]

CLĀVIS, is. [acc. clavim, Tib.: abl. clavi, Varr.] f. (κλᾱς, κλᾱς) I. A key: abducere clavem, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 7: — c. adulterinæ portarum, a false key, Sall.: — tradere claves, i. e. to entrust or charge with the management of the house, Dig.: — conf. adimere claves uxori, i. q. to separate from one's wife, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69. [II. Meton. A) C. trochi, an instrument in the shape of a key to turn a top, Prop. 3, 14, 6. B) C. torculari, a bolt or crossbar, Fr. barre, Cat. R. R. 13.] [Hence, Ital. chiave, Fr. clef.]

[CLĀVO. 1. v. a. (clavus) To furnish with nails, P. Nol.]

[CLĀVŪLA (clavola), æ. f. dem. (clava) A scion, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4.]

[CLĀVŪLUS, i. m. dem. (clavus) I. A small nail, Cat. R. R. 21, 3. II. A small swelling, M. Emp.]

CLĀVUS, i. m. I. A) A nail, peg, plug: c. ferreis confixa transtra, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: — tigna laminis clavisque religare, id.: — According to a religious ceremony that prevailed among the Tuscians, the ancient Romans marked the number of years by striking nails into the wall of a small chapel sacred to Jupiter, Liv. 7, 3, and elsewhere; hence, ex hoc die clavum

257

anni movebis, i. e. begin to reckon the year from this day, Cic. Att. 5, 15: — As an image of firmness said of personified Necessitas, Hor. O. 1, 35, 18: — Prov. beneficium trabali clavo figere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21. [B) Fig.: fixus animus clavo cupidinis, a fetter, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 4.] II. Meton. A)

1) Gen.: The handle of a rudder in the shape of a nail; hence, the rudder itself, the helm, Virg. Æ. 5, 177: — Prov. clavum rectum tenere, to be on the spot, to neglect nothing, Quint. 2, 17, 24. \*2) Fig.: quis clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula reip. tractare in maximo cursu ac fluctibus posse arbitraretur hominem emersum etc.? Cic. Sest. 9. \*\*B) 1) A stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad (latus) by the senators, and narrow (angustus) by the knights; conf. LATICLAIVUS and ANGUSTICLAIVUS, Quint. 11, 3, 138; Suet.; Hor.: — hence, latum clavum impetrare, to become or be elected a senator, Plin. E.; and, latum clavum tribuere alicui, to elect any one a senator, Suet.: — conf. latum c. adimere, to remove from the senate, id. [2] Poet.: A tunic in general, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10; 1, 6, 25.] C) In Medic.: An outer swelling, a hardening of the skin, a tumour on the body in the form of the head of a nail, e. g. a wart, corn, etc., Cels. 5, 28, 14; Plin.: on the neck of neat cattle, Col. A disease of olive trees, Plin. D) An abortion among bees, Plin. 11, 16, 26. [Hence, Fr. clou.]

[CLAXENDIX. See CLACENDIX.]

CLĀZŌMĒNĒ, arum. f. (Κλαζομεναι) One of the twelve towns of Ionia, birth-place of Anaxagoras, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43; Plin.

CLĀZŌMĒNĪUS, a, um. Of or from Clazomenæ: C. Anaxagoras, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138: — C. vinum, Plin.

CLĒANTHES, is. m. (Κλεάνθης) A Stoic philosopher, a disciple of Zeno and master of Chrysippus, Cic. Ac. 2, 23.

[CLĒANTHĒUS, a, um. Of Cleanthes, Stoic, Pers. 5, 64.]

CLĒMA, ōtis. n. (κλήμα) A plant, i. q. polygonon, knot-grass, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

CLĒMĀTIS, idis. f. (κλήματις) The herb periwinkle, or cotton-weed, Fam. Ranunculaceæ, Plin. 24, 10, 49.

CLĒMĀTĪTIS, idis. f. (κλήματις) A species of the herb hartwort, Plin. 25, 8, 94.

1. CLĒMENS, entis. Mild. [I. Prop. of the air, wind, sea, etc.: undæ clementi flumine pulsæ, Catull. 64, 372: — clementior Auster, Stat.: — c. dies, Col.: — c. Arctos, Sil.: — c. mare, quiet, calm, Gell.: — conf. qua sit clementissimus amnis, Ov.; and, Pasitigris clementiore alveo præterit (opp. 'præceps'), Curt.: — c. clivulus, gently sloping, App.] II. Fig. A) Gen.: Gentle, calm, placid, still, without passion: etsi satis c. sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subirasci, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: — cupio me esse clementem: cupio in tantis reip. periculis me non dissolutum videri: — mitissimò cælo, clementibus accolarum ingeniis, Liv.: — c. vita urbana atque otium, Ter.: — c. ritus, Plin.: — c. rumor, not exaggerated, Sall.: — clementius genus columbarum, tamer (opp. 'agreste'), Varr. B) Esp. of one's conduct towards others: Mild, gentle, merciful, indulgent, clement: c. iudices et misericordes, Cic. Pl. 13: — vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentia clementissimus: — c. interpretes legis, Liv.: — clementi castigatõe uti: — c. sententia, Liv.: — [Poet.: insula c. ratibus, i. e. accessible, Claud.]

2. CLĒMENS, entis. m. A Roman proper name, Tac. A. 1, 23, and elsewhere.

CLĒMENTER, adv. Mildly, gently. I. Prop. [A) Gen.: Of the wind: spirent clementius Austri, Stat. S. 2, 2, 27.] \*\*B) Esp. of an eminence: Not steeply, gently or gradually rising, slopingly: c. et moliter assurgens collis, Col. 2, 2, 1: — thus, colles c. assurgentes, Tac.: — c. editum jugum, id.: — c. accedere, id. II. Fig. \*A) Calmly, gently, placidly: si quid est factum c. (opp. 'dissolute'), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8: — c. ferre alqd. \*\*B) Gently, mercifully, kindly, indulgently, clemently: c. et moderate jus dicere, Cæs. B. C. 8, 20: — c.

L L

accepti a consule, Liv.: — c. ducti milites, *peaceably, quietly, without plundering*, id.

CLĒMENTĪA, æ. f. (clemens) \*\*I. Prop.: Of the air, wind, weather; Mildness, clemency: c. æstatis, Plin. E. 5, 6, 5: — c. hiemis, Col.: — c. cœli, Liv. II. Fig.: Mildness, kindness, benignity, indulgence, humanity, clemency, mercy: c. est, per quam animi temere in odium alicujus concitati invectio comitate retinetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 164: — c. mansuetudoque nostri imperii tantam in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque conversa: — placabilitas atque c.: — lenitas et c.: — c. juris (opp. 'jus'), 'aspersus, Quint.: — c. leonis in supplices, Plin.

CLĒMENTĪA. A personified deity, Plin. 2, 7, 5.

CLEOBIS, is. See BRTO.

CLĒONÆ, arum. (Cleona, æ., Mel.) f. (Κλεωνα) I. A town of Argolis, near Nemea, Plin. 4, 5, 6. II. A town of Macedonia on mount Athos, Plin. 4, 10, 17.

[CLĒONÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cleona: C. leo, i. e. the Nemean lion, Luc. 4, 612: — C. sidus, i. e. the constellation Leo, Stat.: — C. stirps, i. e. of Hercules, id.]

CLĒONĪCĪON, ii. n. (Κλεονίκιον) A plant, called also clinopodium, horse-thyme, Plin. 24, 15, 87.

CLĒOPATRA, æ. f. (Κλεοπάτρα) I. A queen of Egypt, noted for her beauty and familiar intercourse with Cæsar and Antony, Cæs. B. C. 3, 103; Juv. 2, 109. II. The sister of Alexander the Great, Liv. 8, 24. III. The daughter of Mithridates, wife of Tigranes, Just. 37, 3.

[CLĒPO, pei, ptum. 3. (perf. subj., an old form cleperit and clepait) v. a. (κλέπτω) I. To steal, pilfer, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10; XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 9, an old form in Liv. 22, 10. II. Fig.: c. sermonem ex occulto, to listen secretly, Pac. ap. Non.: — thus, c. verba auribus, Att. ib.: — c. se, to hide, cover, conceal, Sen. Poet.]

CLEPSYDRA, æ. f. (κλεψύδρα) A water-glass, a vessel for measuring time by water, a kind of hour-glass, Sen. E. 24: — used by orators for measuring the duration of their discourse, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138; Plin. E.: hence, clepsydram petere, to wish or attempt to speak; and, c. dare, to give leave to speak, Mart. 6, 35.

[CLEPSYDRĀRIUS, ii. m. (clepsydra) A maker or seller of water-clocks, Inscr.]

[CLEPTA, æ. m. (κλέπτης) A thief, Plant. Truc. 1, 2, 9.]

[CLĒRICĀLIS, e. (clericus) Ecclesiastical, clerical, Eccl.]

[CLĒRICĀTUS, ū. m. (clericus) The clerical office, Eccl.]

[CLĒRICUS, i. m. (κληρικός) An ecclesiastic, clergyman, Eccl. Hence, Fr. cleric, clergy.]

[CLĒRUMĒNE, ōrum. m. (κληρούμενοι) I. q. Sortientes, the name of a comedy by Diphilus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 31.]

[CLĒRUS, i. m. (κλήρος) The clergy, Eccl.]

[CLĪBĀNĀRIUS, ii. m. (clibanus) A cuirassier, Amm.]

[CLĪBĀNĪCĪUS PANIS. Baked in a clibanus, acc. to Isid.]

CLĪBĀNUS, i. m. (κλίβανος) I. An earthen or iron vessel serving as an oven, Plin. 18, 11, 27. [II. Gen.: An oven, Tert.]

CLĪDĪON, ii. n. (κλειδίον) The throat of the tunny-fish, Plin. 9, 15, 18.

CLĪDŪCHUS, i. m. (Κλειδοῦχος, the key-bearer) The name of two statues by Phidias and Euphranor, Plin. E. 34, 8, 19.

CLĪENS, entis. c. (for cluens, from clueo, to hear) A client: Glauca c. et familiaris istius T. Roscii, Cic. R. A. 7, 19: — one who enjoys the protection of a superior, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4: — an ally, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; 5, 39.

[CLĪENTA, æ. f. (cliens) A female client, Hor. O. 2, 18, 8.]

CLĪENTĒLA, æ. f. (cliens) I. The relation of a client to his patron, or the connection subsisting between them, patronage, clientship: esse in fide et c., Cic. R. Am. 33, 93: — conferre se in fidem et c. alcijs: — scis

quam diligam Siculo et quam illam c. honestam judicem: — also, confederacy, Cæs. B. G. 6, 12. II. Meton. concr. in the plur.: Protégés, clients: amplissimas clientelas acceptas a majoribus confirmare poterit, Cic. Fam. 13, 64: — pro hospitibus clientisque provincialibus: — [Sing. Just.]

\*\*CLĪENTŪLUS, i. m. dem. (cliens) A little client, Tac. Or. 37, doubtful.

CLIMA, ætis. n. (κλίμα) [I. A) A climate, clime, region, App. B) Meton.: A spot, place: c. medium ventris, Veg.] \*\*II. A land-measure sixty feet square, Col. 5, 1, 5.

[CLĪMĀCIS, idis. f. (κλιμακίς) A small staircase, a little flight of steps, Vitruv. 10, 17.]

\*\*CLĪMACTER, æris. m. (κλιμακτήρ) A critical period of human life, viz. the years 7, 14, 21, 28, and so on, Plin. 7, 49, 50.

\*\*CLĪMACTĒRĪCUS, a, um. (κλιμακτηρικός) I. Dangerous, critical, climacteric (conf. CLIMACTER): c. tempus, Plin. E. 2, 20: — c. annus, Geil. [II. C. anni, the period of menstrual cessation, NL.]

[CLĪMĀTĪL, arum. f. (κλιματῖλαι) A kind of earthquake, Amm.]

[CLĪMAX, æcis. f. (κλίμαξ) In Rhet.: A ladder, flight of steps; hence, a climax (pure Lat. gradatio), M. Cap.]

[CLĪNĀMEN, inis. n. (clino) Inclination, Lucr. 2, 292.]

[CLĪNĀTUS, a, um. part. (clino) Inclined, Cic. Ar. 86; Lucr.]

CLĪNĪAS, æ. m. (Κλεινίας) The father of Alcibiades, Nep. Alc. 1: — hence the latter is called Cliniādes, Ov. Ib. 635.

\*\*CLĪNĪCE, es. f. (κλινική sc. τέχνη) I. That part of the practice of physic which relates to bedridden patients, Plin. 29, 1, 2. [II. An institution for the practice of the said branch of physic, NL.]

[CLĪNICUS, i. m. (κλινικός, from κλινῆ, a bed) I. A physician that attends bed-ridden patients, Mart. 9, 97. II. A patient confined to his bed, Hier. III. A grave-digger, or the bearer of a bier, Mart. 3, 93.]

[CLĪNŌIDĒUS, a, um. (κλινωειδής) In the shape of a couch: processus c., a certain process of the sphenoid bone, NL.]

\*\*CLĪNŌPĀLE, æs. f. (κλινωπάλη) I. q. lecti palæstra, lucta, Domit. ap. Suet. Domit. 22.

CLĪNŌPŌDĪON, ii. n. (κλινωπόδιον) The herb wild basil, Fam. Labiate, Plin. 24, 15, 87.

[CLĪNŌPŌS, ōdis. m. (κλινωπός) The foot of a bed, Lucil. ap. Macr.]

CLĪO, ūs. f. (Κλειώ) I. The Muse of history, Ov. A. A. 1, 27. II. A sea-nymph, Virg. G. 4, 341.

\*\*CLĪPĒO (clyp.). i. v. a. (clipeus) To furnish with a shield. Clipeatus, furnished with a shield, Liv. 44, 41; Ov.

[CLĪPĒOLUM (clyp.), i. n. (clipeus) A small shield, Hyg.]

CLĪPĒUS (clyp. and clup.), i. m. [Clipeum, i. n. Virg.]

I. A round shield, of brass [on the contrary, scutum, an oblong shield, of wood], Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; Liv.: — Prov. clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. to do any thing too late, Ov.

II. Meton.: Of any thing in the form of a shield. [A) The canopy of heaven, Enn. ap. Varr. B) The disc of the sun, Ov. M. 15, 192. \*\*C) A kind of round meteor, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 1. \*\*D) A bust, Liv. 25, 39; Plin. 35, 3, 4; Tac.

[CLĪSĪOMETRUM, i. n. (κλίσσις-μέτρον) An instrument used to measure the inclination of the pelvis, NL.]

CLĪTELLÆ, arum. f. A packsaddle, a dorser, pannier, Cic. Fr. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 40; Hor.

\*\*CLĪTELLĀRIUS, a, um. (clitellæ) Belonging to a packsaddle: c. mulus, bearing a packsaddle, Col. 2, 21, 3.

CLĪTERNĪNI, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of the town Cliternum, in the territory of the Æqui, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

CLĪTŌMĀCHUS, i. m. (Κλειτόμαχος) An academic philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Carneades, Cic. Ac. 2, 4.

[CLĪTŌRIS, idis. f. (κλειτορίς) The clitoris, NL.]

CLĪTŌRIUM, ii. n. and CLĪTOR, ōria. m. *A town of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6, 10; Liv. 39, 35 extr.

CLĪTŌRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Clitorium*: e. lacus, Plin. 31, 2, 13.

CLĪTUMNUS, i. m. *A small river of Umbria, the source of which was sacred, personified as Jupiter Clitumnus, now Clitumno*, Plin. E. 8, 8; Virg.:—[Adj., C. novalia, Stat.]

[CLIVIA AUSPICIA. Which are against any thing being done, according to Fest.]

\*\*CLĪVŌSUS, a, um. (clivus) I. *Hilly, steep, full of hills*: c. Olympus, Ov. F. 3, 415:—c. rus, Ov.:—c. solum, Plin. [II. Fig.: Troublesome, difficult: c. trames vitæ, Sil. 6, 120.]

\*\*CLĪVŪLUS, i. m. dem. *A little hill*, Col. 6, 37, 10.

CLĪVUS, i. m. [Clivum, i. n., Cat. ap. Non.] (clino, κλίνω, to incline) I. *A gently rising hill or sloping ground*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 46; Liv.; Hor.:—c. Capitolium, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7:—Prov. sudare in imo clivo, to be in difficulty at the beginning of a business, Ov. [II. Meton. A) Any slope: c. menæ, Ov. B) In Anat.: The cavity of the sphenoid bone, NL.]

CLŌACA, æ. f. *A subterranean canal by which filth was conveyed from the city into the Tiber, built by Tarquinius Priscus, a common sewer*, Cic. Sest. 35; Liv. 1, 38:—Prov. arcem facere e cloaca, to make much ado about trifles, Cic. Sest. 40:—[Facetiously, of the stomach of a drunkard, Plaut.] Hence, Ital. chiaica.

[CLŌACĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to a common sewer*, Sid.]

[CLŌACARE. To befoul, according to Fest.]

CLŌACINA, æ. See CLUACINA.

CLŌDIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Clodius, a tribune of the people and enemy of Cicero*: C. crimen, the assassination of Clodius by Milo, Cic. Mil. 27:—C. incendia, caused by Cl.:—C. operæ, of Clodius.

CLODICO, are. See CLAUDICO.

CLODIUS. See CLAUDIUS.

CLODO, ere. See CLAUDO.

CLŌELĪA, æ. f. *A Roman maid who, having been to Persenna as a hostage, swam back to Rome across the Tiber*, Liv. 2, 13; Virg.

[CLŌNICUS, a, um. (κλόνος) *Violently agitated: spasmi c., violent spasms, convulsions*, NL.]

[CLŌNOR, i. f. *A plant, i. q. batrachion and soelerata*, App.]

[CLOSTELLUM, i. n. dem. (clostrum, claustrum) *A small lock*, Petron.]

CLOSTRUM. See CLAUSTRUM.

CLŪĀCĪNA (Closc.), æ. f. (cluō, to cleanse) *She who purifies*: C. Venus, so called, because the Romans after the Sabine war purified themselves before her image with twigs of myrtle, Plin. 15, 29, 36.

CLUDO, ere. See CLAUDO.

CLUDUS, a, um. See CLAUDUS.

[CLŪO, ēre. (Cluo, ēre, Prud.) v. n. and a. (κλύω) *To be called*, Plant. Amph. 2, 2, 16; Lucr.:—also in the passive, Plant. Ps. 4, 1, 12.]

CLŪILĪUS, ii. m. *A king of Alba*, Liv. 1, 23: from whom the Cluilie fossæ were so called, id. 2, 30.

[CLŪME, arum. f. *Folliculi hordei, acc. to Fest.*]

[CLŪNĀCŪLUS CULTER. *A knife used at sacrifices, acc. Fest.*]

[CLŪNĀLIS, e. (clunis) *Of the buttocks*, Avien.]

[CLŪNÆ, arum. f. *Baboons, apes, according to Fest.*]

[CLŪNĪCŪLUS, i. m. or a. f. (clunis) *A small buttock*: c. ævium, Favor. ap. Gell.]

CLŪNIS, is. [abl. clune, Hor.] m. and f. *The buttock, haunch*, Plin. 8, 8, 8; Hor.

[1. CLŪO, ēre. an old form for purgare, to purify, acc. to Plin. 15, 29, 36; conf. CLUACINA.]

[2. CLŪO. To be called. See CLUBO.]

CLŪPEA, æ. f. *A kind of small river-fish, a shad*, Plin. 9, 15, 17.

CLŪPĒÆ (Clypeæ), arum. (Clypea, æ, Mel.) f. *A town of Africa Propria*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 23.

CLUPEUS, i. See CLIPEUS.

[CLURA, æ. f. *An ape*, Gloss. conf. the following Article.]

[CLŪRINUS, a, um. (clura) *Of or belonging to an ape*: c. pecus, apes, Plant. Truc. 2, 2, 14.]

[CLŪSĀRIS, e. (cludo for claudio) *Easily shut*, Agrim.]

[CLŪSĀRIUS, a, um. (cludo) *Easily shut*, Agrim.]

\*\*CLŪSĪLIS, e. (cludo for claudio) *Easily shut or closed*: c. mordacesque conchæ, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

CLŪSĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Clusium*: C. fontes, cold baths, Hor. E. 1, 15, 9:—C. far (of very excellent quality), Col.:—C. pultes, Mart.:—in the plur. Clusini, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Clusium*, Liv. 5, 33.

CLŪSIUM, ii. n. *A town of Etruria, the residence of Porsenna, anciently Camars or Camers*, Liv. 10, 25.

CLŪSIUS, ii. m. (cludo for claudio) *A cognomen of Janus, whose temple was shut in time of peace*, Ov. F. 1, 130.

[CLŪSOR, ōris. m. (cludo for claudio) *One who shuts*, Sid.]

CLUSURA, æ. for CLAUSURA.

CLUSUS, a, um. See CLAUDO.

[CLŪBĀTIS, is. f. (κλύβαρις) *A plant, i. q. heline*, App.]

CLŪMĒNE, æs. f. (Κλυμένη) I. *Wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, mother of Phaethon* by Sol, Ov. M. 2, 37. II. *A sea-nymph*, Virg. G. 4, 345. III. *The companion of Helena*, Ov. Her. 17, 267. IV. *An Amazon*, Hyg.

[CLŪMĒNEIS, idis. f. *The daughter of Clymene*, Albin. ad Liv. 1, 111.]

[CLŪMĒNEIUS, a, um. (Clymene) *Of or belonging to Clymene*: C. proles, i. e. Phaethon, Ov. M. 2, 19.]

1. CLŪMĒNUS, i. m. (κλύμενος) *A plant, some say water-betony*, Plin. 25, 7, 33.

2. CLYMENUS, i. m. *A name of Pluto*, Ov. F. 6, 757.

CLYPEÆ, arum. See CLIPEÆ.

[CLŪPĒOLA, æ. f. (clypea) *A kind of plant, treacle-mustard*, Fam. Crucifera, NL.]

CLYPEO. See CLIPEO.

CLYPEUM and CLYPEUS. See CLIPEUS.

[CLYSMA, ātis. n. (κλύσμα) *A clyster*, NL.]

[CLYSMUS, i. m. (κλυσμός) *A clyster*, Scrib.]

\*\*CLYSTER, ēris. m. (κλυστήρ) I. *A clyster (pure Latin, lotio)*, Cels. 7, 27; Plin. II. *A pipe or syringe for applying a clyster*, Plin. 31, 6, 33; Suet.

[CLYSTERIUM, ii. n. (κλυστήριον) *A clyster*, Scrib.]

[CLYSTERIZO, are. v. a. (κλυστηρίζω) *To apply a clyster, to purge with a clyster*, C. Aur.]

CLŪTÆMNESTRA [Clytemestra, LL.], æ. f. (Κλυταιμήστρα) *Daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, sister of Helena, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon, mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra; by the help of her paramour Ægisthus she slew her husband on his return from Troy, and was herself killed by her son Orestes*, Hyg. F. 117; Cic. Inv. 1, 22:—Hence the title of a tragedy of Attius, Cic. de Off. 1, 31:—\*\*appellat. an unchaste woman, Cæd. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

CLŪTĒ, æs. f. (Κλυτή) *A sea-nymph, beloved by Apollo, changed into a heliotrope*, Ov. M. 4, 206.

CNÆUS (Cnæus), i. m. *abridged Cn., a Roman praenomen; pronounced Gnæus; conf. Quint. 1, 7, 28.*

CNECUS, i. See CNIUS.

**\*\*CNĒDĪNUS**, a, um. (κνήδινος) *Of nettles: c. oleum*, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

**CNĒORON** and **CNĒSTRON**, i. n. (κνέσπον and κνέσπον) *A kind of plant, widow-wail*, Plin. 13, 21, 35.

[**CNĒPHŌSUS**, a, um. (κνέφας) *Dark, according to Fest.*]

**CNĪCUS** (cneus), i. m. (κνήκος) *The herb bastard-saffron, Fam. Synantherae*, Plin. 21, 15, 53; Col.

**CNĪDE**, ea. f. (κνίδη) *A kind of zoophyte, sea-nettle, (pure Lat. ulla)*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

**CNIDIUS** and **CNIDUS**. See Gn.

[**CNISSA**, ae. f. (κνίσσα) *The smell of a sacrifice*, Arn.]

[**CNŌDAX**, ae. m. (κνώδαλ) *In Mechan.: A large iron pin or bolt*, Vitr. 10, 6.]

**CNOSIUS** and **CNOSUS**. See Gn.

**CŌA**, ae. f. *A word perhaps related to coitus*, Quint. 8, 6, 53.

[**CŌ-ACCĒDO**, ēre. v. n. *To be added besides: decem c. minae*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 65.]

[**CŌACERVĀTIM**, adv. (coacervo) *By heaps*, App.]

**CŌACERVĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. [I. Gen.: *A heaping together*, Dig.] \*II. Esp. in Rhet.: *An amassing of arguments*, Cic. Part. 35 extr.; Quint.

**CŌ-ĀCERVO**, 1. v. a. *To heap together, heap up*.

I. Prop.: *pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: — c. magnam vim emblematum: — c. multitudinem civium: — c. cadavera. Cæs.: — c. agros, *to buy in quantities, with emere*. \*II. Fig.: *To heap, accumulate: verisimilia partim singula movent suo pondere, partim, etiamsi videntur esse exigua per se, multum tamen, quum sunt coacervata, proficiunt*, Cic. Part. 11: — c. luctus, Ov.

\***CŌ-ĀCESCO**, ōcūi. 3. v. n. *To grow sour*. I. Prop.: *ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas vetustate c.*, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: — *secunda mensa in imbecillo stomacho c.*, turns sour, Cels.: — *thus, si coacuit intus cibus aut comperit, id.* II. Fig.: *To become corrupt (of morals): quam valde eam (gentem Sardonum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse?* Cic. Scaur. fr. § 43.

[**CŌACTE**, adv. I. Quickly, in haste, Gell. II. Forcibly, by force, Tert.]

[**CŌACTILĀRIUS**, ii. m. (coactilis) *A manufacturer of milled cloth or felt*, Inscr.]

[**CŌACTĪLIS**, e. (coactus, cogo) *Made thick; hence Subst. Coactilia, ium. n. Milled cloths or stuffs, felt*, Dig.; conf. COACTUM.]

[**CŌACTIM**, adv. (coactus, cogo) *Succinctly (of style)*, Sid.]

**CŌACTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (cogo) \*I. *A calling in or collecting money due: c. argentarias facitavit*, Suet. Vesp. 1. [II. *A condensing, reducing into a smaller compass*, Gai. Inst. III. *A disease of animals*, Veg.]

[**CŌACTO**, are. v. int. a. (cogo) *To draw or press together*, Lucr. 6, 1121; 1160.]

**CŌACTOR**, ōria. m. (cogo) I. Prop.: *A receiver of money, collector*, Cic. Cluent. 64; R. Post. 11; Hor.: — c. agminis, *that brings up the rear, the rear-guard*, Tac. H. 2, 68: — c. lanarius, *a fuller, one that mills stuffs, coactiliarius*, Inscr.] \*II. Fig.: *One that forces or compels: adjutor et, ut ita dicam, c.*, Sen. E. 52.

**CŌACTUM**, i. n. (cogo) *A coverlet made of milled cloth (conf. COACTILIS)*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 44.

\***CŌACTŪRA**, ae. f. (cogo) *A gathering, i. e. that which is gathered, e. g. fruit: c. uniuscujusque diei*, Col. 12, 52, 2.

1. **CŌACTUS**, a, um. part. of cogo.

2. **CŌACTUS**, ūs. m. (cogo) *A forcing, compelling, constraining: coactu atque efflagitatu meo*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29: — c. civitatis, Cæs.

[**CŌ-ADDO**, ēre. v. a. *To add together with*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 4.]

[**CŌ-ĪDŌLESCO**, ēvi. 3. v. n. *To grow up together with*, Tert.]

[**CŌ-ĪDŌRO**, are. v. n. *To worship together with*, Cod. Just.]

[**CŌ-ĪDŪNĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A uniting into one*, Cod. Just.]

[**CŌ-ĪDŪNO**, 1. v. a. *To unite, join*, Dig.]

\***CŌ-ĒDĪFĪCO**, 1. v. a. *To build upon: c. campum Martium*, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: — *loci coedificati an c. vasti*.

[**CŌ-ĒORŌTO**, are. v. n. *To be sick at the same time with another*, Hier.]

\***CŌ-ĒQUĀLIS**, e. *Of the same age: c. sinciput*, Petr. S. 136: — [Subst.: *a companion, one of the same age*, Just.]

[**CŌ-ĒQUĀLĪTĀS**, ātis. f. *Equality: c. honorum militiæ*, Dig.]

**CŌ-ĒQUO**, 1. v. a. *To make even or level, to level*,

\*I. Prop.: *c. montes*, Sall. Cat. 20, 11: — c. aream, Cat. \*II. Fig.: *To make equal, to equalise, to put on an equal footing: tu sic ordinem senatorum depexisti, sic ad libidines tuas omnia coequasti etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: — c. gratiam omnium, Sall.: — *coequati dignitate, pecunia, virtute etc.*, id.

[**CŌ-ĒSTĪMO**, are. v. a. *To value together with*, Dig.]

[**CŌ-ĒTĀNĒŌ**, are. v. n. (co-staneus) *To be of the same age with anybody*, Eccl.]

[**CŌ-ĒTĀNĒUS**, a, um. (setas) *Of the same age*, App.]

[**CŌ-ĒTERNUS**, a, um. (co-eternal, Tert.)]

[**CŌ-ĒVUS**, a, um. (ævum) *Of the same age, coeval*, Eccl.]

**CŌ-AGGĒRO**, atum. 1. v. a. [I. *To heap together: c. lapides*, Serv. Virg.] \*II. C. alqd alqa re, *to cover by heaping together, or by a heap: c. ova faba fresa*, Col. 8, 6, 1.

[**CŌ-ĪLTO**, 1. v. a. *In Medic.: To shake together*, Apic.]

[**CŌAGMENTĀRIUS**, ii. m. *One that joins together or combines* (ἀρμολόγος), Glossa.]

**CŌAGMENTĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A joining together, a connection, conjunction, structure: omnis c. corporis vel calore vel frigore labefactatur et frangitur*, Cic. Un. 5: — *copulatio rerum et c. naturæ: — c. non dissolubilis. — In the plur.: c. alternæ*, Plin.

**COAGMENTO**, 1. v. a. (coagmentum) *To join or glue together, to put or fasten together, to bind, connect, cement, etc.* I. Prop.: *opus ipsa suum eadem, quæ coagmentavit, natura dissolvit*, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72: — *nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum*. \*II. Fig.: *Of style: ut aptior sit oratio ipsa, verba compone et quasi coagmenta*, Cic. Brut. 17, 18: — *conf. verba verbis quasi c. negligat: and, ut neve asper verborum concursus neve hiuleus sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis: — c. pacem, to conclude*.

**CŌAGMENTUM**, i. n. (cogo) *A joining together*.

\*I. Prop.: *A joint*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 105. [II. Fig.: *Combination: c. syllabarum*, Gell.]

\***CŌAGŪLĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A curdling, coagulating: c. lactis*, Plin. 23, 1, 18.

\***CŌAGŪLO**, 1. v. a. (coagulum) *To cause a fluid to thicken or curdle: c. lac*, Plin. 12, 25, 54: — c. picem, id. — [Hence, Ital. cagliare, Fr. cailler.]

**CŌAGŪLUM**, i. n. (cogo) I. Prop. A) *A means for causing a fluid to curdle, runnet or rennet*, Plin. 11, 41, 96; Ov. B) Fig.: *That which joins together or binds*, Gell.]

II. Meton.: *Any thing curdled, curdled milk*, Plin. 28, 10, 45: — c. sanguinis, *coagulated blood*, NL.]

\***CŌ-ĀLESCO**, ālūi, ālītum. 3. v. inch. n. *To grow together, to unite so as to form one and the same, to grow firmly together, to coalesce*. I. Prop. A) *Arbor cum terra coaluit*, Dig.: — *cilium vulnere aliquo diductum non c.*, Plin.: — *thus, vulnus c.*, id.: — [In the part. perf.: *cujus ex sanguine concretus homo et coalitus sit*, Gell.] B)

Meton.: *To grow firmly, to strike root: in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa*, Sall. Jug. 93, 4: — *novus ramus c. in viridi cortice*, Ov.: — *palma c.*, Suet.

II. Fig. A) *To unite entirely with any thing so as to form*

one, to mingle, coalesce: Trojani et aborigines facile coaluerunt, Sall. Cat. 6, 2: — ut cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv.: — multitudo c. in populi unius corpus, id.: — *thus*, c. in nomen nostrum, Tac.: — c. in bellum atrox, id.: — omnium animi brevi c. tanta concordia, ut etc., Liv.: — voces e duobus quasi corporibus c., ut *maleficus*, Quint. B) To grow firm, be consolidated, take root: dum Galbæ auctoritas *fluxa*, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. H. 1, 21: — *In the part perf.*: coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, Tac. A. 13, 26: — *thus*, vetustate imperii coalita audacia, id.

1. COALITUS, a, um. part of coalesco.

[2. CŌALĪTUS, ūs. m. (coalesco) Union, society, Arn.]

[CŌ-ĪLO, ēre. v. a. To nourish together with, Hier.]

[CŌ-ĪMĪTOR, ōris. m. A fellow-suitor, rival in love, Cæc. ap. Non. doubtful.]

[CŌ-AMBŪLO, are. v. n. To walk together with, LL.]

CŌ-ANGUSTO, are. v. a. To bring into a narrow compass, to confine, enclose. \*I. Prop.: quo facilius fistula claudatur vel certe coangustetur, Cels. 7, 27 extr.: — c. aditum ædium, Dig. \*II. Fig.: To limit, restrict: hæc lex *dilatata* in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14.

[CŌAPTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (transl. of ἀρμονία) Harmony, Aug.]

[CŌ-APTO. 1. v. a. To fit together, Eccl.]

COARCTATIO. See COARTATIO.

COARCTO. See COARTO.

[CŌ-ĪRESCO, rūi. 3. v. n. To grow dry together with, Vitruv.]

CO-ARGŪO, ūi. 3. v. a. To prove any one or any thing guilty or wrong. I. C. alqm. to convict of guilt or crime: criminibus coarguitur aut suspicionibus in iudicium vocatur ... omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convincitur a testibus, urgetur confessione sua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47: — ut illum natura ipsius consuetudoque *defendat*, hunc autem hæc eadem coarguant: — c. alqm avaritiæ: — *thus*, c. alqm comutati iudicii: — c. alqm facinoris, Tac.: — *Absol.*: in exprobrando et coarguendo acer gestus, Quint. II. C. alqd. to prove unanswerably a crime, a wrong, a fallacy, etc.; to prove to be wrong, to refute, etc.; to show the contrary, etc.: c. certum crimen multis suspicionibus, Cic. R. A. 30: c. desidiæ, superbiam, improbitatem: — c. perfidiæ: — c. errorem: — quam legem usus coarguit, experience has proved ineffectual, Liv.: — quod coarguunt fici, prove to be false, Plin.: — lucus c. aures domini, makes known, Ov.: — *Impers.*: quod falsum esse pluribus coarguitur, Quint.

\*COARTATIO (coarct.), ōnis. f. A drawing together, contracting: *laxatio* aut c., Vitruv.: — c. plurium in angusto tendentium, Liv. 27, 46.

[CŌ-ARTICŪLO, are. v. a. To render articulate, Arn.]

CŌ-ARTO (coarcto). 1. v. a. To draw together into a narrow compass, to press together, compress, confine. \*I. Prop.: c. alveum Tiberis (opp. *laxare*), Suet. Aug. 30: — angustæ fauces c. iter, Liv.: — c. fauces et os sudario, to strangle one's self. V. Max.: — Cnæus in oppidis coartatus, shut up, confined, Cic. Att. 7, 10. II. Fig. \*A) To shorten, to abridge: c. tempus sponsas habendi, Suet. Aug. 34: — *thus*, c. consulatus aliorum, Tac.: — *Of style*: Crassus hæc quas coartavit et peranguste refert in oratione sua, *dilatet* nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: — *thus*, c. plura in unum librum, Plin. E. [B) For cogo, to compel, Dig.]

CŌASSĀTIO (coax.), ōnis. f. Any thing made of boards joined together, a floor, Plin. 35, 25, 62.

CŌASSO (coax.). 1. (co-assis for axis) To join boards together, to plank, floor, Vitruv. 7, 1.

CŌATRĒ, arum. m. A people on the Palus Mæotis, Plin. 6, 7, 7; Luc.

CŌAXĀTIO. See CŌASSATIO.

1. CŌAXO, are. To floor. See COASSO.

2. CŌAXO, are. To croak, Suet. Aug. 94.

[COBALTUM, i. n. I. Cobalt, a simple metal, NL. II. Cobalt, a colour or paint, NL.]

CŌBĪON, ii. n. A species of the plant tithymalus, spurge, Plin. 26, 8, 45.

[CŌCĀLIDES, um. f. The daughters of Cocalus, Sil. 14, 42.]

CŌCĀLUS, i. m. A king of Sicily, who protected Dædalus against Minos, and caused the latter to be killed by his daughters with hot water, Ov. M. 8, 261.

\*COCĀINĀTUS, a, um. (coccinus) Clothed in scarlet: c. puerulus, Suet. Dom. 4.

\*COCĀINĒUS and COCCĪNUS, a, um. (coccum) I. Scarlet-coloured, Plin. 21, 31, 105; Juv. II. Subst. A) Coccina, orum. n. Scarlet garments, Mart. 2, 39. [B) Coccinum, i. n. for coccum. Scarlet colour, Hier.]

COCCĪNUS, a, um. See COCCINEUS.

[COCCŪLUS, i. m. A kind of plant, Fam. Menispermæ, NL.]

COCCUM, i. n. (κόκκος) I. The scarlet berry, supposed by the ancients to grow on a kind of oak, but now ascertained to be a kind of insect or cochineal, Plin. 16, 8, 12. II. Meton. A) Scarlet colour, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102; Quint. B) Cloth of a scarlet colour, Sil. 17, 396; Suet. C) C. Gnidium, a grain of the plant thymelea, Cels. 5, 5; Plin.

COCCYĠĀ, æ. f. (κοκκυρία) A kind of sumach, used in dyeing, Plin. 13, 22, 41.

COCCYMĒLUM, i. n. (κοκκύμηλον) A plum, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15.

COCCYX, ygis. m. (κόκκυξ) I. A cuckoo, Plin. 10, 9, 11. II. Os coccygis, a small bone attached to the extremity of the sacrum, NL.]

[COCĒTUM, i. n. (coquo.) A dish composed of poppy and honey, Tert.]

[COCHĪNELLA, or COCCINELLA, æ. f. Cochineal, NL.]

[COCHLACÆ, arum. Round pebbles out of a river, acc. to Fest.]

COCHLĒA (coclea), æ. f. (κοχλίς) I. A snail, Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; Plin.: in cochleam, in the form of a snail, Cels. 8, 10. II. Meton. A) A snail-shell, Mart. 11, 18. B) The screw of a press, Vitruv. 6, 9. C) A machine for drawing water, Vitruv. 5, 12. D) A kind of light door, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3.

\*COCHLĒAR, āris. (cochlearium, ii., Plin.: cochleare, Mart.) n. (coclea) A spoon, Cels. 6, 14; Plin.: — A measure for liquids, esp. in Medic. a spoonful, Col. 12, 21, 3; Plin.: — [Hence, Ital. *cucchiajo*, Fr. *cuiller*.]

[COCHLEARE, is. See COCHLEAR.]

[COCHLĒĀRIA, æ. f. (coclear) A kind of herb, scurvy-grass, Fam. Crucifera, NL.]

[COCHLĒĀRIUM, ii. n. (coclea) I. A snail-shell, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. II. A spoon. See COCHLEAR.]

[COCHLĒĀTUM, adv. (coclea) In the form of a snail, Sid.]

[COCHLĒĀTUS, a, um. (coclea) In the form of a snail, like a screw, Pompon. ap. Non.]

[COCHLĒŪLA, æ. f. dem. (coclea) A little snail, Hier.]

COCHLIS, ūdis. f. (κοχλίς) I. A precious stone in the form of a snail, Plin. 37, 12, 74. [II. Adj.: Spiral, c. columna, having a winding staircase within, P. Vict.]

[CŌCĪTOR, ōris. m. A broker, factor, Gloss.]

[CŌCĪO, ōnis. m. A broker, factor, Laber. ap. Gell.]

[CŌCĪONĀTURA, æ. A broker's or factor's business, Gloss.]

[CŌCĪONOR, ari. v. dep. (cocio) To be or act as a broker, to haggle, LL.]

\*COCLES, Itis. m. I. A person blind of one eye: qui altero lumine orbi nascerentur, coclites vocabantur, Plin.

11, 37, 55. II. *A surname of Horatius, who defended alone a bridge against the army of Porsenna*, Liv. 2, 10.

COCO, or COCOCOCO. *The clucking of hens*, Petr. S. 59, 2.

[COCOLUBIS, or -LOBIS, is. *f. The Spanish name for a grape*, Col. 3, 2, 19.]

[COCOS, i. m. *The cocoa-nut tree*, C. nucifera, NL.]

COCTANA. See COTTANA.

\*\*COCTILIS, e. (coquo) I. *Baked*: c. laterculus, Plin. 7, 56, 57: — c. muri, *made of burnt bricks*, Ov. [II. Subst.: Coctilia, ium. n. (sc. ligna) *Dried wood that burns without smoke*, Treb. Claud. 14.]

\*\*COCTIO, ōnis. *f. (coquo)* I. *Digestion*, Plin. 20, 9, 39. II. *A critical period of diseases*, NL.]

\*\*COCTIVUS, a, um. (coquo) *That is soon cooked (acc. to others, fit for cooking)*: c. castaneæ, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

[COCTOR, ōris. m. (coquo) I. *A cook*, Petr. S. 95, 8. II. C. calcis, a lime-burner, LL.]

\*\*COCTŪRA, æ. *f. (coquo)* I. *A cooking*, Col. 11, 3, 23. — *Of fruits*; A maturing, Plin. 14, 4, 61. II. *Meton. A boiling liquid*, Col. 12, 20, 4.

[COCTŪRARIUS, ii. m. *A cook* (τήνης), Gloss.]

[COCTUS, a, um. *part of coquo*.

[COCULA (coquula), æ. *f. (coquus)* *A female cook*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[COCULUM, i. n. (coquo) I. *A cooking-vessel*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Isid. II. *Small fire-wood, used in cooking*, acc. to Fest.]

COCUS, i. See COQUUS.

[COCYTUS, a, um. *Of Cocytus*: C. aqua, Petron.]

COCYTUS or -OS, i. m. (Κοκυτός) *In Myth. A river of the infernal regions*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Virg.

CODA, æ. See CAUDA.

CODEX, (caud.) icis. m. (*a later form for caudex*).

\*\*I. *A trunk, body or stock of a tree*, see CAUDEX: [Hence, a wooden log to which slaves were fastened for punishment, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 3, 34. II. A) *A book (because the ancients wrote on wooden tablets covered with wax)*: (codex, with separate leaves; on the contrary, volumina, i. e. rolls): — L. Piso multos codices implevit earum rerum etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: — in codicibus membranis vel chartaceis vel etiam eboreis vel alterius materiæ, Dig. B) *Esp. An account-book, ledger, etc. [on the contrary, adversaria, a day-book]*: non habere se hoc nomen in codice accepti et expensi relatum, Cic. R. C. 2: — in codicis extrema cera, on the last sheet: — referre in codicem, to enter into a book.

CODICARIUS, a, um. See CAUDICARIUS.

[CÖDĪCILLĀRIS, e. and CÖDĪCILLĀRIUS, a, um. (codicilli) *Named or appointed by a rescript of the emperor*, Lampr.]

CÖDĪCILLI, ōrum. [in the sing., Cod. Th.] m. (codex, caudex) [I. *A small trunk of a tree*, Cat. R. R. 37 extr.]

II. *A small writing*. A) *A billet, note, letter, petition, etc.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 28; Tac. A. 4, 39; Sen. Clem. 15. \*\*B) *A letter of the emperor, conferring some privilege, a diploma*, Suet. Tib. 42; Calig. 55. \*\*C) *A codicil to a will*, Plin. E. 2, 16, 1; Tac.

[CÖDĪCULA, æ. *f. (coda, cauda)* *A little tail*, Apic. dtfl.]

CODRUS, i. m. (Κόδρος) I. *The last king of Athens, who devoted himself to death, in order to procure for his people a victory over the Spartans*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Hor. II. *A bad poet, enemy of Virgil*, Virg. B. 5, 11; Juv.

[CŒCUM, i. n. (cæcus) *The blind gut, a portion of the intestinal canal, between the termination of the ileum and the commencement of the colon*, NL.]

CŒLA (orum. n.) EUBŒÆ. (Κόλα της Εὐβοίας) *A range of coast in Eubœa*, V. Max. 1, 8, 10.

CŒLĒSYRIA, or in one word CŒLĒSYRIA, æ. *f.*

262

(Κόλη Συρία) *A part of Syria, between Libanus and Anti-libanus*, Mel. 1, 11, 1: — gen. Cæles Syriae, Inscr.: — acc. Cælen Syriam, Liv.

CŒLEBS, CŒLIBARIS, CŒLIBATUS. See CÆL.

[CŒ-ELĒMENTĀTUS, a, um. (elementum) *Composed of elements*, Ter.]

[CŒLES (cæl.), itis. (cælum) *Heavenly*: c. regna, Ov. F. 1, 236: — Subst. Cælites, um. m. *The gods*, Ov. M. 5, 322; Hor.: — in the sing., Ov.]

\*CŒLESTIS (cæl.), e. [ablat. cæleste, Ov.: gen. plur. cælestum, id.; Virg.] (cælum) *Of or belonging to heaven, heavenly*. I. Prop.: cogitantes spera atque cælestia, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: — c. ignis fulminis, Lucr.: — c. aqua, Hor.: — c. plagæ, Ov.: — c. astra, id.: — c. prodigia, Liv.: — conf. c. minæ, Tac. II. Meton. A) *Godlike, divine*. Subst.: Cælestes, ium. m. *The gods, deities, etc.*: c. numen, Ov. M. 1, 367: — c. stirpe, id.: — c. nectar, id.: — c. auxilium, of the gods, id.: — c. sapientia, Hor.: — cognitione cælestium et mortalium putant instruendum, Quint. — Comp., Sen. E. 66: — Subst.: — Herculem hominum fama in concilio cælestium collocavit, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 25: — in the sing., Tibull. B) Gen.: *Magnificent, excellent, eminent, godlike, divine*: C. divinæque legiones, Cic. Phil. 5, 11: — c. vir in dicendo (Cicero), Quint.: — conf. cælestissimum os Ciceronis, Vell.: — c. animus, id.: — c. ingenium, Ov.: — cælestissima ejus opera, Vell.

\*\*CŒLIĀCUS, a, um. (κοιλιακός) I. *Of or belonging to the lower stomach*: c. medicamenta, Plin. 20, 18, 76. II. *Suffering from a complaint in the bowels*, Varr. R. R. 2, 16, 22. Subst.: Cæliacus, i. m. *One who is diseased in the bowels*, Plin. 22, 19, 22.

CŒLIĀNUS, a, um. *Of Cælius*: C. orationes, Tac. Or. 21.

[CŒLICŒLA (cæl.) æ. (gen. plur. cælicolum, Virg.) m. (cælum-colo) I. *An inhabitant of heaven, a deity*, Ov. M. 1, 174; Virg. II. *A worshipper of the heavens*, Cod. Just.]

[CŒLICŒLUS, i. m. *A part of the Cælius Mons*, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 15.]

[CŒLICUS (cæl.), a, um. (cælum) *Heavenly, magnificent*, Stat. S. 2, 3, 14.]

[CŒLĪFER (cæl.), æra, ærum. (cælum-fero) *Bearing the heavens*: of Atlas, Virg. Æ. 6, 797: of Hercules, Sen. poet.]

CŒLIFLŪS (cæl.), a, um. (cælum-fluo) *That flows from heaven*: c. fontes, P. Nol.]

[CŒLĪGENUS (cæl.), a, um. (cælum-gigno) *Heaven-born*: c. Victoria et Venus, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19: — c. stellæ, App.]

CŒLĪMONTĀNUS (Cæl.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Cælimontium*: C. porta, Cic. Pis. 23.

[CŒLĪMONTĪUM (Cæl.), ii. n. (Cælius-mons) *The second region of the city of Rome, encompassing the Cælius Mons*, P. Vict. Reg. Urb. R.]

CŒLIŒLUS (Cæl.), i. m. *A part of the Cælius Mons*, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 15.

[CŒLIŒTICUS, a, um. (κοιλιωτικός) *Purgative*, C. Aur.]

[CŒLI-PŒTENS (cæl.), entis. m. (cælum) *Powerful in heaven*: c. dii, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 3.]

[CŒLISPEX (cæl.), icis. m. (Cælius-spicio) *Turned towards the Cælius Mons*: C. Apollo, a place at Rome, so called perhaps from a statue of Apollo on it, Sex. Ruf.]

1. CŒLIUS (Cælius), a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. an orator, M. Cælius Rufus, for whom Cicero made a speech, and whose letters to Cicero are contained in the eighth book of the Epist. ad Familiares. L. Cælius Antipater, an historian and jurist in the time of the Gracchi, the teacher of Crassus, Cic. Brut. 26. Cælius Aurelianus, a physician of the third century.

2. CŒLIUS MONS, or simply CŒLIUS, ii. m. *One of the seven hills of Rome, south of the Palatinus and east of the Aventinus, called after the Tuscan Cæles Vibenna, now Lateran*, Tac. A. 4, 65.

CÆLO, are. See CÆLO.

CÆLUM (cæl.), i. n. [another form cælus, i. m., Enn. ap. Non.: in the plur. cæli, Lucr.; Eccl.] (perhaps related to *καλός*, hollow) *The sky, heavens, vault of heaven.*

I. Prop.: rotundum ut c., terraque ut media sit, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: — c. ex omni parte patens atque apertum intueri: — num unum c. esset an innumerabilia: — lapides pluere, fulmina jaci de cælo: — de cælo tangi, to be struck by lightning, Liv.; Tac.: — conf. e cælo ictus, Cic. Div. 1, 10 extr.: — de cælo servare, to observe heavenly signs, for the comitia, such as lightning: — de cælo fieri, of signs from the heavens, to appear: — albente cælo, when the sky became gray, Sis. ap. Quint.: — vesperscente cælo, in the evening twilight, Nep.: — mons in cælum attollitur, towards heaven or the sky, Plin.: — Prov.: quid si nunc c. ruat? what if the sky should fall? of groundless fear, Ter.: — toto cælo errare, to be totally wrong, Macr.: — personified Cælus, i. m. A son of Æther and Dies, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 extr. B) Meton. 1) A region or quarter of the heavens, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 179; Liv. 5, 54; Hor. E. 1, 11, 27. 2) The atmosphere, air, temperature: pingue et concretum c., Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: — quæ commoda percipiuntur cæli temperature: — c. tenue: — c. crassum: — c. salubre: — c. palustre, Liv.: — c. fœdum imbris ac nebulis, Tac.: — gravitas cæli. [3] Poet.: The upper world as opposed to the infernal regions: ad c. mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. Æ. 6, 897. \*\*4) Gen.: Any thing resembling the form of the sky, an arch or vault: c. camera, Vitruv. 7, 3: — c. capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 49. II. Fig.: Heaven, i. e. the height of happiness, glory, bliss, etc.: Cæsar in c. fertur, laudantur legiones, Cic. Phil. 4, 3: — conf.: Salaminii nos in c. decretis suis sustulerunt: — in cælo sum, I am as if in heaven: — digito c. attingere, to touch the heavens, be almost in heaven: — de cælo detrudere alqm, i. e. to deprive one of his happiness: — [Hence, Ital. cielo, Fr. ciel.]

CÆLUS, i. See the foregoing Article.

[CŒ-EMENDATUS, a, um. part. of emendo. Corrected with others, Arn.]

[CŒMETERIUM, ii. n. (κοιμητήριον, a sleeping-room, dormitory) A churchyard, burying-ground, Tert.]

CŒMO, ãmi, emptum. 3. v. a. To buy up, to purchase in large quantities, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59; Cæs.

CŒMPTIO, ñnis. f. (coemo) In Law: A marriage, contracted in the form of an act of sale, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; FL 34, 84.

[CŒMPTIŒNALIS, e. (coemptio) Of or belonging to a marriage-contract (coemptio): c. senes, Plant. Bacch. 4, 9, 52; Cur. ap. Cic. Fam.; fit to count in a mock sale, worthless.]

[CŒMPTOR, ñris. m. (coemo) One who buys things up, App.]

[CŒMPTIŒNATOR, ñris. m. In Law: One who enters into a marriage-contract (coemptio), Dig.]

COEMPTUS, a, um. part. of coemo.

CÆNA. (cæna and cæn.), æ. f. I. The principal meal of the Romans, usually taken at three o'clock in the afternoon, a late dinner, supper: cænas facere, to prepare, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: — invitare alqm ad cænā, also vocare alqm ad cænā: — dare cænā alicui: — venire ad cænā: — itare ad cænā: — obire cænā: — condicere cænā alicui, to engage one's self to dine with anybody, to accept an invitation to dinner, Suet.: — promittere ad cænā, the same, Plin. E.: — inter cænā, at table: — super cænā, the same, Suet.: — Prov.: venire cæna comes, after dinner, too late, Varr. II. Meton. [A] A dish, a course at dinner: c. prima, altera, tertia, Mart. 11, 35. B) A dinner party: ingens c. sedet, Juv. 2, 120. C) A dining-place, or place where an entertainment is given, Plin. 12, 1, 5.

[CÆNACULARIA (cæn. and cæn.), æ. f. (cænaculum) Rent for a garret: exercere cænaculariam, Dig.]

[CÆNACULARIUS (cæn. and cæn.), ii. m. (cænaculum) A collector of garret rents, Dig.]

CÆNACULUM (cæn. and cæn.), i. n. (cæna, properly a room for taking meals in, a dining-room) An upper floor or

story, a garret, attic (in later times, the habitation of the poor), Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Hor.: — [Poet.: c. maxima cæli, the upper space of the sky or heavens, Enn. ap. Tert.]

[CÆNATICUS (cæn. and cæn.), a, um. (cæna) I. Of or belonging to a meal: spes c., the hope of a meal, Plant. Capt. 3, 1, 36. II. Subst.: Cænaticum, i. n. Money given instead of a meal, Inscr.]

\*\*CÆNATIO (cæn. and cæn.), ñnis. f. (cæna) A room for taking meals in, dining-room, Sen. E. 90; Suet. Juv.

\*\*CÆNATIUNCULA (cæn. and cæn.), æ. f. (cæna) A small room for taking meals in, Plin. E. 4, 30, 2.

[CÆNATOR. (δειπνήτης) One who dines or sups, Gloss.]

[CÆNATORIUS (cæn. and cæn.), a, um. (cæno) I. Of or belonging to a meal or the table, Sid. II. Subst. A) Cænatoria, orum. n. Dress for dinner, Petron. B) Cænatorium, ii. n. A dining-room, Inscr.]

[CÆNATORIO (cæn. and cæn.), v. desid. (cæno) To have an appetite for eating, Mart. 11, 77.]

CÆNATUS (cæn. and cæn.), a, um. part. I. That has taken food: cur te lotum voluerit, cænatum noluerit occidere, Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: — ut cænati quiescerent. [II. Of time, Spent in feasting: c. noctes, Plant. Truc. 2, 2, 24.]

CÆNO. (cæn. and cæn.), i. v. n. and a. (cæna) To sup, to dine. I. Neut.: To take a meal or repast, to eat at table: c. melius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: — c. apud alqm: — c. cum alqm, Hor.: — c. una, id.: — impers.: cænatum est apud Vitellios, Liv. \*\*II. Act. A) To eat any thing at a meal, to dine or sup upon: c. aves, Hor. S. 2, 8, 27: — c. olus, id.: — c. pulmenta, id.: — c. remedia, Plin.: — c. summas rerum naturæ opes, id. [B] Fig.: c. magnum malum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 86: — Poet.: c. nova adulteria, i. e. to present or imitate at a meal, poet. ap. Suet.]

[CÆNOBITA, æ. m. (cænobium) One that lives in community, a friar, monk, Eccl.]

[CÆNOBIUM, ii. n. (κονόβιον) A convent, monastery, Eccl.]

[CÆNOBITAS, ætis. f. (cænobius) A dirty place, LL.]

\*\*CÆNŒSUS, a, um. (cænsum) Full of mud, muddy, swampy, boggy, miry, etc.: c. lacus, Col. 7, 10, 6: — c. gurgis, i. e. the Styx, Juv.

CÆNULA (cæn. and cæn.), æ. f. (cæna) A little meal or entertainment, a small dinner or supper, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; Suet.

[CÆNULENTUS, a, um. (cænum) Covered with mud, Tert.]

CÆNUM (cænum), i. n. (cunio) Mud, mire, dirt, filth: omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne c., Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54: — cæno oblitus: — c. cloacarum, Col.: — as a term of reproach: habeo quem opponam labi illi atque cæno: — c. plebeium, Liv. 10, 15.

[CÆNURUS, i. m. (cænum) A small intestinal worm, NL.]

CŒ-ŒO, ïvi or ïi, itum, ire. v. n. and a. \*\*I. Neut.: To go or come together, to assemble, meet. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piræo, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1: — c. in porticum Livie, Plin. E.: — c. ad solitum locum, Ov.: — c. alqm (in sedilia theatri), Hor.: — impers. in ejus templo coiretur, Suet.: — in quem locum coibatur, Tac. 2) Esp. a) To unite by joining together, come together, meet close or shut together (of animate and inanimate objects): qui una coierint, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22: — reliqui milites coeunt inter se, collect, join, id.: — ut vaga illa multitudo coieret in populos, Quint.: — conf. neque se conglobandi coeundique in unum datur spatium, Liv.: — Of inanimate objects: quatuor primis leviter in summum coeuntibus digitis, Quint. 11, 3, 96: — thus, ignes c. globum quasi in unum, Lucr.: — cornua c. efficiuntque orbem, Ov.: — bitumen spissatur et in densitatem coit, Plin.: — palpebræ dormientis non coeunt, do not shut or close themselves, Cels. b) To cohabit, copulate: c. cum aliena uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 10: — c. cum ancilla, id.: — coisse eam cum viro, id.: — c. cum hospitibus stupro, Curt.: — With dat.: c. simul binis, Sen.: — thus, c. privigno, Ov.: — Of

*animals, Ov.* [c] *To close, as with an enemy, to come into contact, to come to close quarters: inter se coisse viros et cernere ferro, Virg. Æ. 12, 709: — cetera turba coit, Ov.] B) Fig.: To unite, to combine, to go together: mos est regibus, quotiens in societatem coeant, implicare dextrās, Tac. A. 12, 47: — ut in principia defectores coirent, id.: — coeant in fœdera dextræ, Virg.: — duodecim adolescentuli coierunt, conspired, joined in a conspiracy, Nep.: — thus, c. cum alio, id.: — male sarta gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur, closes or shuts (as a wound), Hor.: — perfectum quiddam fieri, cum omnia coierunt, necesse est, Quint.: — c. frequenter in eadem sententias et ῥῥῶνον et figuram, id.: — sin ex pari coeant, id.: — ut placidis coeant immitia, Hor.*

II. *Act.: C. societatem, to enter into a compact, to conclude an alliance, form a league: utinam cum C. Cæsare societatem aut numquam coisses aut numquam diremisses! Cic. Phil. 2, 10 extr.: — c. societatem sceleris: — conf. pina cum squilla quasi societatem coit comparandi cibus: — c. societatem de alga re: — c. societatem in tempus, Dig.: — In the passive: ad eam rem societas coitur: — si unius rei societas coita sit, Dig.*

CŒPIO, cœpi, cœptum. 3. [*the present tenses are only antedated, ap. Cat., Plaut., Cœcil.* v. a. and n. (co-apio, to seize upon)] I. *Act.: To commence or begin doing any thing; usually with inf.; rarely with acc. or absol.: quum ver eae cœperat, when spring had set in, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10: — Caietam, si quando abundare cœpero, ornabo: — neque se ante causas amicorum tractare cœpisse, quam jus civile didicisset: — \*With inf. pass.: Carbone forum tenente plura fieri iudicia cœperunt, Cic. Brut. 27, 106: — thus, si quæ rapinæ fieri cœperint; and, circumveniri innocentes, alia hujuscemodi fieri cœpere, Sall.: — eligi cœpimus, Tac.: — Mænius urbanus cœpit haberi, Hor.: — in rabiem cœpit verti locus, id.: — \*\*With acc.: c. cursum, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22 extr.: — c. novam urbem, Sil.: — c. quicquam, Ter.: — quæ cœperamus, Quint.: — quidnam cœpturus esset, Suet.: — \*Absol. a) Ut magis pœniteret cœpisse, quam liceret desistere, Cic. R. Post. 3: — dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet, Hor.: — Titus Livius hexametri exordio cœpit, Quint.: — c. a toto corpore, id.: — \*\*thus also, as in other languages, dicere cœpisse, to begin or commence speaking: silentio per præconem facto ita cœpit: numquam mihi etc., Liv. 28, 27: — ad hunc modum cœpit, Tac.: — placido sic pectore cœpit, Virg.: — ut Aratus ab Jove incipiendum putet, ita nos rite cœpturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. b) In the passive form; usually connected with the inf. pass.: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset cœpta deberi, before it became due, Cic. de Or. 1, 37: — qua in urbe (Athenis) monumentis et literis oratio est cœpta mandari: — quæ res inter eos agi cœptæ neque \*perfectæ essent, Cæs.: — quoniam de rep. consuli cœpti sumus, they have begun to consult us: — \*\*In the part. perf.: cœptus, a, um, begun, commenced: cœpti fiducia belli, Virg. Æ. 2, 162: — civium arma in Italia Galliæ cœpta, Tac.: — c. dies, id.: — conf. c. luce, nocte, hieme, id. \*\*II. *Neut.: To take its beginning, to begin, commence: post, ubi silentium cœpit, verba facit etc., Sall. Jug. 33, 4: — ubi dies cœpit, id.: — quibus ex virtute nobilitas cœpit, id.: — simul et cetera equestri pugna cœpit, Liv.: — obsidium cœpit per præsidia, Tac.: — a quo jurgium cœpit, Quint.: — vere cœpturo, at the commencement of spring, Plin.**

[CŒ-EPISCŒPUS, i. m. An associate bishop, Fecl.]

CŒPTO, i. v. int. a. and n. (cœpio) *To begin eagerly.* \*I. *Act.: animal cœptat ea, quæ naturæ sentit apta, appetere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 24: — c. coercere seditionem, Tac.: — \*\*With acc.: c. defectionem, seditionem, insidias etc., Tac.: — c. pontem, id.: — In the part. perf.: patres cœptatam libertatem omisere, Tac. II. *Neut.: To take its commencement, to begin: cœptantem conjurationem disiecit, Tac. A. 4, 27: — cœptante nocte, Amm.**

\*\*CŒPTUM, i. n. (cœpi) *A beginning, undertaking: ne audaci cœpto deessent, Liv. 42, 58: — cœpti potentia, Quint.: — In the plur.: cœptis aspirate meis, Ov.*

1. CŒPTUS, a, um. part. of cœpio.

\*2. CŒPTUS, ūs. m. (cœpio) *A beginning, undertaking: ipsa institutio hominis si loqueretur, hæc diceret: Primos suos quasi cœptus appetendi fuisse, ut se conservaret, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 41: — dignas insumite mentes captibus, Stat.*

[CŒ-EPULŒNUS, i. m. A companion at a feast or banquet, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20.]

[CŒRATOR. See CURATOR.]

CŒ-ERCŒO, ūi, itum. 2. v. a. (arceo) *To surround, shut up on all sides, to encompass, environ.* I. *Prop.: mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 48: — thus, omnia cingens et coerens cœli complexus: — aqua jubetur coerceri, to be locked up: — vitum serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico ferro amputans coeret ars agricolarum, confines: — quibus operibus intra muros coeretur hostis, is checked, shut up, Liv.: — [Poet.: c. postremam aciem, to hold together, i. e. to command, lead, Virg. Æ. 9, 27.] II. *Fig.: To keep within limits, confine, restrain, check, curb, stop, keep in, etc.: ut nimis redundantes nos juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimeret et quasi extra ripas diffuentes coereret, encompass, as it were, keep in check, Cic. Brut. 91 extr.: — thus, c. orationem rapidam: — c. exsultantem, Quint.: difficilem quandam temperantiam postulant in eo, quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest: — c. cupiditates, improbitatem, temeritatem, etc.: — c. rabiem gentis, Liv.: — c. fœnus, id.: — c. imperium intra terminos, Tac.: — c. cives omnibus modis, Sall.: — genus hominum infidum, neque beneficio neque metu coercitum: — quam civium conjunctionem qui dirimunt, eos leges morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, punish, chastise: — thus, c. alqm suppliciis: — c. servum vinculis et opere, Tac.**

\*\*CŒERCITŒO, ōnis. f. (coerceo) I. *A restraining, checking; coercion, restraint, Liv.; Sen.; Suet. II. Chastisement, punishment, Liv. 4, 53; Quint. III. Meton.: The right of inflicting punishment, Suet. Claud. 38; Aug. 45.*

[CŒERCITOR, ōris. m. (coerceo) *That keeps any thing in check: c. disciplinæ militaris, Eutr.*]

COERCITUS, a, um. part. of coerceo.

[CŒRO, are. See CUBO.]

[CŒ-ERRO, are. v. n. To wander about together, Dig.]

CŒRULEUS, a, um. See CŒR.

CŒTUS, ūs. m. (another mode of writing coitus, from coeo) [I. *Gen. A) A coming together, a meeting: primo cœtu vicimus, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 25.* B) *Meton. concr.: An assembly, society, company: quæ opiniones apud populum, quæ in omni cœtu concilioque proferendæ sunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: — conf. quum in illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar: — a cœtu hominum frequentiaque: — In the plur.: concilia cœtusque hominum jure sociati: — posse dicendo tenere hominum cœtus: — hominum cœtus et celebrationes obire: — sollennes cœtus ludorum inire.* [II. *Esp.: Union, association, Lucr. 2, 1003; Gell. 14, 1.]*

CŒUS (dissyl. Cœ-us), i. m. (Koios) *A Titan, the father of Latona, Ov. M. 6, 185; Tac. A. 12, 61.*

\*\*CŒ-EXERCITATUS, a, um. *Exercised at the same time, Quint. 2, 17, 41.*

\*\*CŒGĪTĀBĪLIS, e. (cogito) *Conceivable, comprehensible, Sen. E. 58; App.*

[CŒGĪTĀBUNDUS, a, um. (cogito) *Musing, thoughtful, App.*]

[CŒGĪTĀMEN, inis. n. (cogito) *Thought, Tert.*]

[CŒGĪTĀMENTUM, i. n. (cogito) *Thought, Bibl.*]

[CŒGĪTĀRE, adv. *With thought or reflection, considerably: c. tractare rem suam, Plaut. Tr. 2, 2, 51: — c. meditari, id.*]

[CŒGĪTĀTUM, for cogitare. *With consideration, Fest.*]

CŒGĪTĀTŒO, ōnis. f. I. *A thinking, considering, reflecting, consideration, reflection: eloqui copiose melius est quam vel acutissime sine eloquentia cogitare: quod c. in se ipsa vertitur, eloquentia complectitur eos*



etc., Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: — subitam orationem *commentatio* et c. facile vincit: — speciem dei percipere cogitatione, non *sensu*: — *thus*, cogitatione comprehendere alqd: — cogitatione completi alqm absentem: — in cogitatione defixum esse, *to be deeply engaged in thought*: — versari omni mente in ea cogitatione curaque ut etc.: — multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo percurrere: — acerrima et attentissima c.: — tacita c., Quint.: — provisa et formata, id.: — male coherens c., id.: — *In the plur.*: c. simplices, magnæ, Tac. G. 22. II. *Meton.* A) *Concr.*: A *thought, device, project, scheme*: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rem. conferebam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: — suas omnes cogitationes abjicere in rem tam humilem: — versantur in animo meo multæ et graves c.: — redit illa c., quosdam fore qui etc., Quint.: — injicere cogitationem alicui, *to prompt*: — in cogitationem venire, incidere, *to fall into a train of thought*, Sulp. ap. Cic.: — *Prov.* posteriores cogitationes sapientiores solent esse (*a translation of the Greek αὐτὸς διὰ τοῦ χρόνου σοφώτερος*), Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5. \*B) *The faculty or power of thought*: homo solus particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: — Verrem ingenio et cogitatione nulla fuisse.

[CŌGĪTŌRĪUM, ii. m. (cogitatus) A receptacle of thought: c. animæ caro, Tert.]

\*CŌGĪTĀTUM, i. m., usually in the plur. Cogitata, orum. n. *Thought*: si cogitata præclare eloqui possent, Cic. Brut. 72 extr.: — *thus*, c. perficere: — c. sapientium: — c. Nævii: — *\*\*In the sing.*, Nep. Dat. 6 extr.

1. CŌGĪTĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of cogito.* \*II. *Adj.*: *Thought upon, weighed over, well or maturely considered*: multis periculosa et calida consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiore et majora videntur, Cic. Off. 1, 24: — *thus*, *meditatum* et *cogitatum* scelus.

\*\*2. CŌGĪTĀTUS, ūs. m. (cogito) A *thinking, reflecting, considering*; a *thought*, Sen. E. 11; Eccl.

CŌGĪTO, 1. (co-agito) *To think, imagine, reflect, weigh over, consider.* I. *Gen.*: with acc., or with de or a relative clause; also absol.: vos id potestis cum animis vestris c., Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64: — sive quid mecum ipse cogito, sive quid aut scribo aut lego: — hæc ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans: — quicquid conficio aut cogito: — nihil his in locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam: — *thus*, c. insulam Britanniam; and, c. proscriptiones et dictaturas: — *conf. passive*: advocatio a cogitanda molestia: — *With de*: vos sæpius eandem rem animis agitare et diutius uno de teste c. potestis, Cic. Font. 6, 12: — acrius aliquando et attentius de claris viris locorum admonitu c.: — c. de negotiis: — c. de hortis toto pectore: — *conf.* c. de te ac de tuis ornamentis et commodis toto animo; and, c. de se et gloria sua spe atque animo: — *\*With a relative clause*: toto pectore, ut dicitur, c., quam id honestum sit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: — *Absol.*: c. vel acutissime sine eloquentia, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: — docto et erudito homini vivere est c.: — hominis mens discendo alitur et cogitando: — cogitando rem consequi: — afferre ancipitem curam cogitandi: — cœpi egomet mecum sic c.: Hem, nos homunculi etc., Sulpic. ap. Cic.: — *\*With ad*: ad hæc igitur cogita, vel potius excogita, Cic. Att. 9, 6 extr. II. *Esp.* \*A) *To think upon, revolve in the mind, to excogitate, invent, intend, contrive, determine upon, etc.*; with inf.; seldom with acc., with de, or absol.: Antium me ex Formiano recipere cogito, Cic. Att. 2, 9 extr.: — c. dare lucem ex fumo, Hor.: — c. deducere exercitum, Suet.: — *\*\*With acc.*: c. eadem principis et res novas, Tac.: — quid bellicosus Cantaber cogit, revolve in the mind, Hor.: — cogitatum facinus, designed, intentional, Suet.: — *thus*, c. parricidium, id.: — *\*\*With de*: cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis, Suet.: — *thus*, c. de consciscenda morte, id.: — *\*Ellipt.*: in Pompeianum cogitabam (*sc. ire*), inde Æculanum, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4: — *thus*, Lepidus cras cogitabat (*sc. proficisci*). \*B) *To be of a certain sentiment or opinion, to have a certain feeling on a point*: si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me c. vis, facilem te præbebis,

Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13 A: — c. adversus alqm, Suet.: — c. amice de Romanis, Nep.

COGNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (cognatus) *Relationship.* I. A) *Prop.*: *Of men*: L. Cicero, frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: — ut quisque te cognatione, affinitate, necessitudine aliqua attingebat: — *In the plur.*: conjunctio hominum serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiiis: — *Of animals*: c. caprarum, equorum etc., Plin.: — *Of plants*: c. arborum, cæparum, Plin. \*B) *Meton. concr.*: *Kindred, i. e. relatives*: quam tibi tota c. sarraco advehatur, Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21: — c. superbi (Tarquinii) tollenda. II. *Fig.*: *Connection, resemblance, agreement*: quæ c. studiorum et artium propemodum non minus est conjuncta, quam generis et nominis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: — mihi placebat oratio de convenientia consensuque naturæ, quam quasi cognationem continuatam conspirare dicebas: — numerus non habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut c. cum oratione: — est quædam inter hos status c., Quint.

CO-GNĀTUS, a, um. (natus, nascor) *Allied.* I. *Prop.*: *Of persons, Related by blood (on the father's or the mother's side).* Subst.: *A relation, relative*: suadebant amici cognatique Cæsennæ, Cic. Cæs. 5, 15: — tot propinqui cognatique optime convenientes. [With dat.: cognatus alicui, Ter.: — *In the fem.*, Plant.; Ter.: — *Poet.*: of or belonging to relations, related: c. corpora, Ov.: — c. pectora, id.: — c. latus, id.: — c. urbes, kindred, Virg.: — c. acies, i. e. between Cæsar and Pompey, Luc.]: — *Of animals*, Plin. 10, 3, 4: — *Of plants*, Plin. 16, 10, 16. II. *Fig.*: *Related, similar, corresponding, cognate*: nihil est tam c. mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic. de Or. 3, 51: — deus mundo formam et maxime sibi cognatam et decoram dedit: — c. vocabula rebus, Hor.

COGNĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (cognosco) *A learning to know, knowledge of any thing as a consequence of perception, a conceiving by our mental faculties, an acquiring knowledge or information, cognisance, learning.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: c. contemplatioque naturæ manca quodammodo atque inchoata sit, si nulla actio rerum consequitur, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: — c. atque interpretatio juris: — c. doctrinaque rerum: — c. et scientia: — c. intelligentiaque: — c. prudentiaque: — illi, quorum studia vitæque omnis in rerum cognitione versata est: — omnia, quæ cognitione digna sunt: — ea disputatio cognitionem affert generis humani: — res faciliorem nobis cognitionem rerum celestium dant: — virtus attingit cognitionem rerum: — c. urbis, inspection, survey: — *In the plur.*: cognitiones comprehensionesque rerum appetitiones movent, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 49. \*B) *Esp. in Law*: *A judicial inquiry, inquest, a taking cognisance, examination*: amici recusare, ne quod iudicium, neve ipsius c. illo absente de existimatione ejus constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 25: — quum cognitionis dies esset: — c. principum et senatus, Quint.: — c. prætoris, id.: — c. rerum capitalium, Liv.: — c. falsi testamenti, Suet.: — c. de famosis libellis, Tac.: — c. de ejusmodi criminibus ac reis, Suet.: — c. inter patrem et filium, Liv. II. *Meton.* \*A) *Concr.*: *Conception of a thing, notion, idea*: deorum innatus cognitiones habemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44. [B) *A knowing again, recognition, for agnitio*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 12; Hec. 5, 3, 33.]

[COGNĪTŌNĀLIS, e. (cognitio) *Of or belonging to a judicial investigation*, Cod. Just.]

[COGNĪTŌNĀLĪTER, adv. *By way of or attended by judicial investigation*: c. introductus, Cod. Just.]

COGNĪTOR, ōris. m. (cognosco) I. *One who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65; 2, 1, 5.

II. A) *In Law*: *An advocate, agent, attorney (of a party that had before pleaded his own cause)*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 43; R. C. 18; Hor. S. 2, 5, 38. [B) *Fig.*: *A protector*: liber dithyramborum c., Fronto.]

\*\*COGNĪTŪRA, æ. f. (cognitor) *The office of one who prosecutes persons indebted to the exchequer, a public prosecutor*, Suet. Vit. 2; Gai. Inst. 4, 124.

1. COGNITUS, a, um. *Part. of cognosco.*

[2. COGNITUS, ūs. m. (cognosco) *A becoming acquainted with, knowledge, App.*]

[COGNIBILIS, e. (cognosco) *Intelligible, Cat. ap. Gell. 20, 5, 9.*]

COGNOMEN, īnis. n. (nomen) I. *An additional name, surname; the family name, which was joined or added to the name of the gens (nomen);* (e. g. Cicero, Scipio, Africanus): T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto c. invenit, Cic. Off. 3, 31: — duo isti T. Roscii, quorum alteri Capioni c. est: — c. sapientis habere: — P. Crassus cum cognomine dives: — c. ex contumelia trahere. [II. Meton. gen.: *A name, Virg. Æ. 3, 163; Gell.*]

\*COGNOMENTUM, i. n. *for cognomen.* I. *Prop. A surname.* Heraclitus, cognomento qui *σκωρεῖος* perhibetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5: — Cn. Lentulus, cui c. Clodiano fuit, Sall.: — nationes, quibus Clitarum c., Tac. \*\*II. Meton. gen.: *A name: in cognomentum ejus (Herculis) asciti, Tac. Ann. 2, 60: — montem antiquitus Querquetulanum cognomento fuisse, id.*

[COGNOMINATIO, ōnis. f. *for cognomen, Afran. ap. Non.*]

\*\*COGNOMINIS, e. (cognomen) *Of the same name, Virg. Æ. 6, 383; Vell.; Plin.*

\*COGNOMĪNO. 1. v. a. (cognomen) *To surname, to call by a surname or cognomen.* \*\*I. *Prop.* Quint. 4, 1, 2; Plin. 21, 11, 39. II. *Meton.* \*A) Cognominata verba, *synonyms, Cic. Part. 15, 53.* [B) *Fig.: To call, name, Just. 7, 1; Gell.*]

COGNOSCENS, entis. I. *Part. of cognosco.* \*\*II. *Adj.: Knowing: c. sui, A. Her. 4, 18.*

[COGNOSCENTER, adv. *So as to know: c. videre alqm, Tert.*]

CO-GNOSCO, gnōvi, gnitum. 3. (temp. perf. contr. cognoram, cognoro, cognossem, etc.) v. a. (nosco) *To ascertain completely (by the senses or the mind), to learn, obtain information respecting, make one's self acquainted with, to know or recognise, to discover, find out, to perceive, see; and in the perfect, to have acquired knowledge or information of, i. e. to know.* I. *Gen.:* c. regiones, Cæs. B. G. 3, 7: — c. domos atque villas, Sall.: — c. infantem, Suet.: — Ægyptum proficisci cognoscendæ antiquitatis, Tac.: — dignum cognitu, *worth seeing, Suet.:* — miseras cognoscite sociorum, *you learn or are told, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27: — quæ hic acta sint, ea te ex literis multorum et nunciis c. arbitror: — c. per exploratores, Cæs.: — c. de Bruto: — conf. c. de Marcelli salute: — his rebus cognitiss, when these things were known, intelligence having been received of these things, Cæs.: — In the ablat. absol.: cognito, vivere Ptolemæum, Liv.: — nihil certum sciri, nihil plane cognosci et percipi possit: — conf. poterit aliquid cognosci et percipi; and, studium cognoscendæ percipiendæque virtutis: — tam cupidus in perspicuenda cognoscendæque rerum natura: — c. causas: — c. domi jus civile, to learn: — c. alqm, to become acquainted with: — conf. facillime in optimam partem cognoscuntur adolescentes, qui etc., one knows or becomes acquainted with the favourable side of them: — c. alqd a Gallicis armis, to know or recognise by the Gallic arms, Cæs.: —*

\*\*With an objective clause: Metello experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. II. *Esp.:* A) *In Law: To examine, investigate, as a judge or magistrate:* Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10: — c. de agro Campano: — thus, c. de Cæsaris actis, de hereditate, hac de re etc.; *for which, c. super aliqua re, Dig.:* — c. familiæ heriscundæ, *for ex actione fam. h., ib.* B) *In Milit.: To reconnoitre:* qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 21: — c. numerum tuorum militum reliquiasque, Cic. Pis. 37 extr. \*\*C) *To know again, to recognise, for agnosco: video et cognosco signum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 45: — pecus exceptum est, quod intra dies triginta domini cognovissent, Liv. 24, 16: — c. faciem suam, Ov. \*\*D) Like γινώσκω: To copulate, of animals, Just. 5, 2; 22, 1: — Pontia Postumia stupro cognita, Tac. [Hence, Ital. conoscere, Fr. connoître.]*

266

CŌGO, cōegi, cōactum. 3. (co-ago) *To drive, bring or collect together several things to or at one point. I. Prop.* A) *Gen.:* c. oves stabulis, Virg. B. 6, 25: — c. oleam, to gather, Cat.: — c. pecuniam, to collect, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48: — thus, c. stipendium: — c. multitudinem hominum ex agris, Cæs.: — thus, c. omnem suam familiam ad judicium: — c. exercitum in unum locum, to concentrate: — thus, c. copias in unum locum, Cæs.: — multitudinem in unum, Sall.: — c. milites in provinciam, Liv.: — c. viginti cohortes ex Marsis et Pelignis et finitimis ab regionibus, Cæs.: — c. senatum cito, to convolve, convene; seldom of one senator: cur in senatum hesterno die tam acerbe cogerer? was called, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: — Italia coacta in angustiis, pressed into narrow confines, Sall.: — thus, saltus in artas coactus fauces, Liv. B) *Esp.*

1) *In Milit.:* c. agmen, to bring up the rear, Liv. 34, 28, and elsewhere: meton., not in the strict military sense: ut nec duces sinus nec agmen cogamus; faveamus tamen, be last, Cic. Att. 15, 13. \*\*2) *Of fluids: To thicken, make thick, condense, curdle:* c. mella frigore, Virg. G. 4, 35: — c. lac in duritiam, Plin.: — coacta alvus, hard stool, Cels. II. *Fig.* \*A) *Gen.:* To bring or drive together: me ex constituto spatio defensionis in semihoræ curriculum coegisti, have confined, restricted, Cic. R. per. 2, 6: — c. in eam desperationem, ut etc., Suet.: — c. ex duabus syllabis in unam, to contract, Quint. B) *Esp.* 1) *To drive or impel any one to any action, i. e. to compel or force; seldom, to obtain any thing by force; usually with inf., ut, or absol.; rarely with acc.: num te emere cogit, qui ne hortatus quidem est? Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: — ceteros cogere mihi potius credere quam tuis liberis: — c. jura antiqua pati, Liv.: — neque cogi pugnare poterat, id.: — With ut: Q. Catulum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse privaret, Cic. de Or. 3, 3: — vi coacturos, ut per suos fines eos ire parentur, Cæs.: — Absol.: vim hoc quidem est afferre: quid enim refert, qua me ratione cogatis? cogitis certe, Cic. Læl. 8: — si res cogat: — \*\*With acc.: cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, to be taken by force or extorted, Liv. 4, 26: — c. adulterium, Ov.: — lacrimæ coactæ, forced, fictitious, crocodile's tears, Virg. \*2) *To infer, conclude, draw an inference, for colligo: ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33: — conf. ex quibus officii cogique possit, nihil esse etc.**

[CŌHABITATIO, ōnis. f. *A dwelling or living together, Aug.*]

[CŌHABITATOR, ōris. m. *One who dwells with another, Aug.*]

[CŌ-HABITO, are. v. n. *To dwell or live together, August.*]

[CŌHÆRENTER, adv. (cohæreo) *Uninterruptedly: c. dimicare, Flor. 2, 17, 5.*]

\*CŌHÆRENTĪA, æ. f. (cohæreo) *Coherence: c. mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: — c. mortis et vitæ, Gell.*

CŌ-HÆRĒO, si, sum. 2. v. n. *To be connected with, to adhere to, to stick to, to be united or attached to; usually absolute, or with cum.* I. *Prop.:* mundus ita apte cohæret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, nisi ab eodem, a quo est colligatus, Cic. Un. 5: — neque materia ipsa c. potuisset, si nulla vi contineretur: — margaritæ cohærentes in conchis, Plin.: — conferti et quasi cohærentes tela vibrare non poterant, hanging together, Curt. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* collocabuntur verba, ut inter se quam aptissime cohæreant extrema cum primis, Cic. Or. 44, 149: — conf. ea, quæ dicat, præclare inter se c.: — illa, quæ dicuntur, congruunt et cohærent cum causa: — conf. hæc fides atque hæc ratio pecuniarum, implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohæret: — qui hæc naturâ cohærentia opinione distractissent: — turpes ac perniciosos, etiamsi nobis sanguine cohæreant, amputandos, are related with us by (the ties of) blood, Quint. \*B) *Esp.* 1)

*To hold firmly together in its several parts; to consist, to last, subsist, endure, continue: omnibus modis fulciendi sunt, qui ruunt nec c. possunt propter magnitudinem ægritudinis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61: — conf. nec virtutes sine beata vita c. possunt nec illa sine virtutibus. 2) *Meton.:* c. aliqua re, to be composed of any thing; to consist of: quum alia, quibus cohærent, homines e mortali genere sumpserint.. animum esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24.*

CO-HÆRESO, hæsi. 3. v. n. (cohæreo) *To adhere*

*together, cohere, hold together.* \*I. Prop.: atomi c. inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54:—pituita in gula cohærescens, Plin. \*II. Fig.: *To unite*: quod viri optimi adeo cohæsisist, ut invicem vos obligari putetis, Plin. E. 7, 7, 1.

COHÆSUS, a, um. *part. of cohæreo.*

CŌ-HĒRES, edis. c. *A coheir, fellow-heir*, Cic. Att. 7, 8; Quint.:—c. meus:—[c. alcai, Hor.:—in fem. Dig.]

CŌ-HĪBĒO, ūi, itum. 2. (habeo) *To hold together, to contain, hold, embrace.* I. Prop. \*A) Gen.: universa natura omnes naturas cohibet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35:—c. semen occæcatum:—c. brachium toga, *to hold, confine*:—thus c. deos parietibus, Tac.:—c. crines nodo, *to hold together, to collect, tie*, Hor.:—c. lacertos auro, *to enclose*, Ov. [B) Esp.: *To hold fast with restraint, to keep back or restrain, to check*: c. Scyllam cæcis latebris, Virg. Æ. 3, 424:—c. ventos carcere, Ov.:—thus, c. ventos in antris, id.:—poet.: c. cervos arcu, *to arrest, i. e. to kill*, Hor.] II. Fig. \*A) Gen.: *To contain*: causæ cohibentes in se efficientiam naturalem, Cic. Fat. 9, 19. B) Esp.: *To hold with a tight reign; to keep in check, to keep back, restrain, to curb or bridle, repress, hinder, arrest, prevent*: c. manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazeque regia, *to keep back, restrain*, Cic. de I. P. 23:—thus, c. effrenatas suas libidines a liberis et a conjugibus vestris:—c. assensionem a rebus incertis:—c. hostem ab effusa prædandi licentia, Liv.:—nisi illius furentis impetus crudelissimosque conatus cohibuisset, *had kept in check, or hindered*, Cic. Phil. 3, 2 extr.:—thus, c. furorem alcjs ne Alpium quidem muro:—c. motus animi turbatos:—c. temeritatem:—c. bellum, Liv.:—c. malum, Tac.:—c. altitudinem ædificiorum, id.:—c. Marsos progredi ausos prospero prælio, id.:—provinciæ procuratoribus cohibentur, i. e. *are governed*, id.:—c. se, *to collect one's self (in affliction), to moderate one's grief*, Ter.:—*With inf.*: necessitas ferendæ conditionis humanæ quasi cum deo pugnare cohibet, *hinders, prevents*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 60:—thus, timor cohibebat ejusquam fidei suam committere salutem, Hirt.:—*and pass.*: an inde dejectus es, quo cohibitus es accedere?—\*with quominus: vix cohiberi amici, quominus, etc., Tac. A. 2, 24.

[CŌHĪBĪLIS, e. (cohibeo) *Succinct, short*: c. oratio Herodoti, Gell. 16, 19, doubtful.]

[CŌHĪBĪLĪTER, adv. *Briefly*: c. cogere fabulam, App.]

[CŌHĪBĪTŌ, ōnis. f. (cohibeo) *A restraining*: c. iræ, Lact.]

[CŌHŌBĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (cohob) *Repeated distillation*, NL.]

\*CŌ-HŌNESTO, 1. v. a. *To honour, grace, do honour to, render honourable or of good repute*: c. exsequias, Cic. Qu. 15:—*conf.* c. funus sollennibus, Tac.:—c. statuas:—c. alqm:—c. victoriam, Liv.:—c. alqd virtute, id.:—c. res turpes, *to call by honourable names*, Arn.:—c. defluvia capitis semine (urticæ) illito, *to cure, prevent*, Plin.

\*CŌ-HORRESCO, ūi. 3. v. inch. n. *To shudder, quake, shake with fear or cold*: quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic. Rep. 6, 10:—ex quo quum cohorruiisset.

CŌHORS (cors, chors), rtis. f. (related to χόρος) I. *A small court or inclosure for cattle, a yard*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2; Ov.; Mart. II. *Meton.* A) (An inclosed mass, as it were) *A cohort i. e. a division of troops, the tenth part of a legion, 3 manipuli or 6 centuriæ*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 1; Virg. Æ. 11, 500:—c. prætoris, the prætorian guard, i. e. *body-guard of the general*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40 extr.; Sall.:—[poet. for the army, Stat.] B) *A train, attendants, followers*, e. g. of the governor of a province, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 14; Tac.; Hor. \*C) Gen.: *A multitude, company, crowd, assembly*: c. stipata fratrum, Virg. Æ. 10, 328:—c. Gigantum, Hor.:—c. canum, Plin.:—c. februm, Hor. [Hence Ital. corte, Fr. cour.]

CŌHŌRTĀLĪNUS (cortal), a, um. (cohortalis) *Of or belonging to the life-guard of the emperor*, Cod. Th.]

CŌHŌRTĀLIS, e. (cohors) \*I. *Of or belonging to a court or yard*: c. aves, Col. 6, 27, 4:—c. pullus, Cæs.

[II. *Of or belonging to the emperor's life-guard*, Cod. Th.]

CŌHŌRTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An exhortation, encouraging address*: c. judicum, Cic. Un. 50, 138:—incredibiliter me commovet tua c.:—mea c. ne tibi inanis aut sine causa suscepta videatur:—cohortatione alcjs concitari ad studium cognoscendæ virtutis:—cohortationem militum facere, *to address the soldiers in a spirited speech*, Nep.

[CŌHŌRTĀTĪUNCŪLA, æ. f. *A brief exhortation*, Ambros.]

\*CŌHŌRTĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (cohors) *A small cohort*, Cæl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.

[COHORTO, are. for cohortor. *To encourage*, Quadrig. ap. Non.]

CŌ-HORTOR, 1. v. dep. *To exhort, encourage to any thing, esp. soldiers*: cohortatus suos prælium commisit, *having encouraged for combat by a speech*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25:—acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum, id.:—c. militem ad prælium, Quint.:—*with ut or ne following*, Cæs.:—*gen.*: hac (eloquentia) et cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148:—c. alqm ad virtutem, a vitiis *revocare*:—c. alqm ad studium summæ laudis:—c. ad pacem:—c. ad libertatem recuperandam:—c. fratrem, ut etc., Suet.:—c. invicem, ne etc., id.:—*absol.*: ne majorem vim ad *deterrendum* habuerit, quam ad cohortandum.

[CŌ-HOSPES, itis. m. *A fellow-guest*, P. Nol.]

[1. COHUM. *A leather thong for tying the beam of a plough to the yoke, acc. to Fest.*]

[2. COHUM, for Chaos. *Chaos, acc. to Fest.*]

[CŌ-HŪMĪDO, are. v. a. *To moisten all over, to bedew*: c. genas lacrimis, App.]

[CŌ-IMBĪBO, ēre. v. a. *To imbibe along with*, Arn.]

[CŌINQUENDA, æ. f. *The goddess of lopping trees*, Inscr.]

\*CŌ-INQUĪNO, 1. v. a. I. *To pollute, defile on all sides or all over*, Col. 8, 5, 19. II. *Meton.* A) *Of a disease; To infect, taint*: c. totam progeniem, Col. 7, 5, 6. B) *Fig.*: *Of vices*: c. matres regum, Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27:—c. se crimine stupri, V. Max.]

[CŌ-INQUO, ēre. v. a. *To lop or prune (trees), acc. to Fest.*]

CŌĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (coeo) [I. Gen.: *A coming together, meeting, assembling*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 33.] II. *Esp.* \*A) *An assembling or meeting for a bad purpose, a conspiracy, plot*: quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit, Cic. Pl. 22, 53:—c. candidatorum consularium:—c. Memmii:—coitionem facere:—c. dirimere. [B) *Copulation, for coitus*, Macr.]

1. COITUS, a, um. *part. of coeo.*

\*2. CŌĪTUS, ūs. m. (same as cœtus from coeo) *A union, connection.* I. Gen.: ut c. recens venæ resolvatur, Cels.:—c. humoris, id.:—c. amnium, Curt.:—luna morata in coitu solis (at new moon), Plin.:—c. syllabarum, Quint.:—c. et copula vocum, Gell. II. *Esp.*: *Carnal connection, copulation (of men and animals)*, Quint. 8, 6, 24; Suet.; Ov.:—*Meton.*: *Of plants; An engrafting*, Plin. 17, 14, 24.

CŌĪX, icis. f. (κόϊξ) *A kind of Ethiopian palm-tree, perhaps, the sago-palm*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

[CŌLĀPHĪZO, are. v. a. (κολαφίζω) *To strike or buffet with the fist*, Tert.]

\*CŌLĀPHUS, i. m. (κόλαφος) *A box on the ears, a blow with the fist*: colaphum ducere, Quint. 6, 3, 83:—colaphum infringere alcui, Plin.

[CŌLĀTŌRIUM, ii. n. (colo) *A cloth for straining*, NL.]

[CŌLĀTŪRA, æ. f. (colo) I. *A straining*, NL. II. *Concr.*: *That which has been strained*, C. Aur.]

COLCHI, orum. See COLCHUS.

COLCHĪCUM, i. n. (Colchis) *A plant with a medicinal root, meadow saffron*, Fam. Liliaceæ. Plin. 28, 9, 33.

[COLCHĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Colchis*. C. venena, i. e. of Medea, Hor. Ep. 17, 35.]

1. COLCHIS, idis. f. (Κολχίς) *A province of Asia, east*

of the Pontus Euxinus, celebrated for the golden fleece and Medea, now Mingrelia, Plin. 2, 103, 106; V. Fl.

[2. COLCHIS, idis. f. *Of or belonging to Colchis*: C. gens, V. Fl. 3, 418: — *Subst.*: A woman of Colchis, i. e. Medea, Ov. M. 7, 301; Hor. Ep. 16, 58.]

COLCHUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Colchis*: C. venena, i. e. of Medea, Ov. M. 7, 394: — C. rhombus, i. e. magic, Mart.: — *Subst.*: Colchus, i. m. *An inhabitant of Colchis*, Hor. A. P. 118: — *esp. in the plur.*: Colchi, orum. *The inhabitants of Colchis*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21; Att. 9, 9, 2; Plin.

[COLCŌTHAR, āris. n. *The residue of the distillation of green vitriol, or sulphate of iron*, NL.]

[COLĒĀTUS, a, um. (colis for caulis) *Coleos habens*, Pompon. ap. Non.]

[COLĒOPTĒRA, orum. m. (κολοὺς-πτερόν) *An order of insects, provided with wing-cases*, NL.]

COLĒUS (cul), i. m. *A testicle*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Mart.

COLĪAS, æ. m. (κολίας) *A kind of tunny*: Plin. 32, 11, 52.

[COLICA, æ. f. (prop. passio) *A violent bowel complaint, the colic*, NL.: c. saturnina, a disease of the colon, NL.]

COLICE, ãs. f. (κωλική) *A remedy against colic*, Cels. 5, 25.

COLICULUS, i. See CAUL.

COLĪCUS, a, um. (κωλικός) *Affected with the colic, suffering from the colic*, Plin. 20, 12, 48.

[COLIPHĪUM (coll.), ii. n. *A kind of nutritive food, e. g. for wrestlers*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12; Mart.]

COLIS, is. See CAULIS.

[COLLA, æ. f. (κόλλα) *Glue*, NL.]

[COL-LĀBASCO (coll.), ěre. v. n. *To totter or be about to fall at the same time*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 17.]

[COL-LĀBĒFACTO (coll.), are. v. a. *To make to totter, to cause almost to fall*: c. opus motu, Ov. F. 1, 566: — *Poet.*: *To make a hard body liquid, to liquefy*, Lucr.]

\*\*COL-LĀBĒFĪO (coll.), factus, fieri. v. pass. *To be made to totter or fall*. I. *Prop.*: alterna (navis) præfracto rostro tota collabefieret, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6: — [*Poet.*: *To become liquid, be melted*, Lucr.] II. *Fig.*: *To be overthrown or supplanted*, Nep. Arist. 1.

COL-LĀBOR (coll.), lapsus. 3. v. dep. *To fall together, fall in a heap, fall down, fall in, fall to ruins*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: circa portam Flumentanam collapsa quædam ruinis sunt, Liv. 35, 9: — succisiss asseribus collapsus pons, id.: — *Of persons, To swoon, fall by the sword or otherwise*, Ov. M. 7, 826; Tac. A. 2, 31. [II. *Fig.*: *To fall into*: c. in corruptelam suam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 3, 3: — *ira in se ipsa collapsa*, V. Max.]

[COL-LĀBŌRO (coll.), are. v. n. *To labour with*, Tert.]

\*\*COL-LĀCĒRĀTUS (coll.), a, um. part. (lacro) *Torn to pieces, mangled*: c. corpora, Tac. H. 3, 74 extr.

\*COL-LĀCRĪMĀTĪO (coll.), ōnis. f. *A weeping at any thing, a weeping*, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190.

\*COL-LĀCRĪMO (coll.). 1. v. n. and a. *To weep together with, weep at any thing, to weep, bewail*: complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic. Rep. 6, 9: — histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, bewailed, Cic. Sest. 58.

[COL-LACTĀNEUS (coll.), a. (lacteo) I. q. collacteus, Dig.]

[COL-LACTĒUS (coll.), a. (lacteo) *One nursed with the same milk, a foster-brother, foster-sister*, Hyg.; M. Cap.]

[COL-LĒTOR (coll.), ari. v. dep. *To rejoice with*, Tert.]

COLLĒVO (coll.), are. See COLLEVO.

[COLLAPSIO (coll.), ōnis. f. (collabor) *A falling, fall*, LL.]

COLLAPSUS (coll.), a, um. part. of collabor.

[COLLĀRE, is. and COLLARIUM, ii. n. (collum) *A collar, band for the neck*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107. [Hence, Fr. collier.]

[COL-LĀTĒRO (coll.), are. v. a. (latus) *To admit on both sides*, M. Cap.]

COLLĀTĪA, æ. f. *A Sabine town near Rome*, Liv. 1, 38, [COLLĀTĪCIUM, i. n. (colla) *Strong broth*, NL.]

\*\*COLLĀTĪCIUS (coll.), or -TĪUS, a, um. *Brought together from various quarters, raised by contribution, mixed*: c. instrumenta, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 19: — c. myrrha, Plin.: — c. æs, Tert.

COLLĀTĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Collatia*: C. arces, Virg. Æ. 6, 774: — *Subst.*: Collatini, orum. m. *Inhabitants of Collatia*, Liv. 1, 38: — *In the sing.*: Collatinus, the cognomen of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, Liv. 5, 7: — [hence, poet.: C. penetralia, of Collatinus, Ov.]

COLLĀTĪO (coll.), ōnis. f. (confero) I. *A bringing together, collecting*. A) *Prop.*: \*1) *A formal attack of two armies, a regular battle, pitched battle*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210. \*\*2) *Of money; A contribution, collection*, Liv. 5, 25; Suet. Cal. 42; Plin. Pan. 41: [a contribution to a common stock for distribution in equal shares, Dig. B) *Fig.*: *A uniting, collecting together*: c. malitiarum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67.] II. *A comparing, comparison, similitude*. A) *Gen.*: c. est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine confers, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49. [B) *In Gramm.*: *A degree of comparison*: c. secunda, tertia, the comparative, superlative, Fest.]

COLLĀTĪTĪUS (coll.), a, um. See COLLECTICIUS.

[COLLĀTĪVUM, i. n. for collatio. *A contribution of money*, Cod. Th.]

[COLLĀTĪVUS (coll.), a, um. (collatus, confero) *Brought or carried together, collected, combined, Fest; Macr.*]

[COLLĀTOR (coll.), ōris. m. (confero) I. *A contributor*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13. II. *One who compares*, August.]

\*\*COL-LĀTRO (coll.), are. v. a. (prop., to bark at violently; hence) *Fig.*: *To revile, call by insulting names*: c. philosophiam, Sen. Vit. beat. 17.

1. COLLATUS (coll.), a, um. part. of confero.

[2. COLLĀTUS (coll.), ūs. m. (confero) I. *In Milit.*: *An engagement, battle*, Auct. B. Hisp. 31. II. *A contribution to knowledge, i. e. teaching, instruction*, Censor.]

[COLLAUDĀBĪLIS (coll.), e. (collaudo) *Praiseworthy in every respect*, Prud.]

\*COLLAUDĀTĪO (coll.), ōnis. f. *Strong commendation, a praising*: c. scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 2, 43.

COLLAUDO (coll.). 1. v. a. *To praise very much or in every respect*: c. clementiam alcjs, Cic. Att. 9, 16: — c. eorum benevolentiam erga se diligentiamque: — magis utrumque collaudandum videri.

[COL-LAXO (coll.), are. v. a. *To enlarge*, Lucr. 6, 233.]

COLLECTA (coll.), æ. f. (colligo) \*I. (sc. pecunia) *A contribution in money: collectam a convivia exigere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233. [II. (sc. multitudo) *An assembly for prayer*, Hier.]

[COLLECTĀCŪLUM (coll.), i. n. (colligo) *A place for assembling, also for keeping any thing*, Agrim.]

\*\*COLLECTĀNEŪS (coll.), a, um. (colligo) *Brought together or collected from various parts*, Plin. 34, 9, 20: — Dicta c., the title of a writing of Caesar, Suet. Cæs. 56.

[COLLECTĀRĪUS (coll.), ii. m. (colligo) *A money-changer*, Cod. Th.]

\*COLLECTĪCŪS (coll.), or -TĪUS, a, um. (colligo) *Collected, gathered together*: c. exercitus, hastily collected or got up, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: — c. ignis, Sen.

[COLLECTĪM (coll.), adv. (colligo) *Summarily, briefly*, LL.]

COLLECTĪO (coll.), ōnis. f. (colligo) *A collection, gathering together*. \*I. A) *Prop.*: c. membrorum (Absyrti), Cic. de I. P. 9. B) *Fig.*: 1) *In Rhet.*: *A short repetition, recapitulation*, Cic. Brut. 88, 302. 2) *In Philos.*: *A syllogism, conclusion*, Quint. 9, 2, 103; Sen. E. 45. II. *Meton. concr.*: *A gathering of humours in the body, a tumour, abscess*, Plin. 22, 25, 58; Sen.

COLLECTĪTĪUS (coll.), a, um. See COLLECTICIUS.

**\*\*COLLECTIVUS** (conl.), a. um. (colligo) I. Prop.: *Gathered together*, collected: c. humor, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 7. II. Fig. A) In Rhet.: *Relating to a syllogism*: c. status, Quint. 3, 6, 46. [B. In Gramm.: *Collective*: c. nomen, a collective noun, e. g. exercitus, Gramm.]

[COL-LECTOR (conl.), ōris m. A fellow-student, August.]

**\*\*COLLECTUM** (conl.), i. n. (1. colligo) *That which has been collected (of fruit)*: rostra raptō viventibus adunca, collecto recta, Plin. 11, 37, 60.

1. COLLECTUS (conl.), a. um. part. of 1. COLLIGO.

[2. COLLECTUS (conl.), ūs m. (1. colligo) A collecting, gathering together, collection, Agrim.]

**COL-LĒGA** (conl.), æ. m. (lego; prop. one that is chosen at the same time with another) I. A partner in office, colleague: bis una consules, collegæ in censura, Cic. Læl. 11, 39: — Pericles quum haberet collegam in prætura Sophoclem: — c. esse alui, Tac. [II. Meton. gen.: One who exercises the same profession, a companion, comrade, fellow, etc., Plaut. As. 3, 2, 10: — a fellow-actor, Juv.: — a fellow-guardian, Dig.: — a co-heir, ib.]

[COL-LĒGĀRIUS (conl.), ii. m. One who has a share in an inheritance, a co-heir, Gai. Instit.; Dig.]

[COL-LĒGĀLIS (conl.), e. (collegium) Collegiate, LL.]

[COL-LĒGĀRIUS (conl.), a. um. (collegium) Collegiate, Tert.]

[COL-LĒGĀTUS (conl.), i. m. (collegium) A colleague, Inscr.]

**COL-LĒGIUM** (conl.), ii. n. (collega) I. Concr.: A community of persons belonging to the same office, profession, or trade, a college, union, corporation, guild, society: nullum erat Italiæ municipium, nulla colonia . . . nulla Romæ societas vectigalium, nullum c. aut concilium aut omnino aliquod commune consilium, Cic. Sen. 14: — c. tribunorum plebis: — c. prætorum: — c. pontificum, Cæs.: — c. sacerdotum, Suet.: — c. mercatorum, Tac.: — ex collegio, after an unanimous resolution, with common consent, Liv.: — for which, ex collegii sententia, id. \*II. Abstr.: Collegueship, association: quæ nostra officia fuerunt, pro collegio et pro propinquitatē omnia ei præstitimus, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12 extr.: — magister equitum ex collegio prioris anni, Liv.: — P. Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, id.: — Meton.: Of animals: auxiliatur noctuis accipiter collegio quodam naturæ, community, fellowship, Plin.

[COL-LĒMA, ἄλῆς n. (κόλλημα) *That which has been glued together*, M. Cap.]

[COL-LĒPROBUS (conl.), i. m. A fellow-leper, Sid.]

[COL-LĒTICUS, a. um. (κολλητικός) *Serviceable for sticking or glueing together*, Veg.]

[COL-LĒTIS, is. f. (κολληρίς) *A plant unknown to us*, App.]

**\*\*COL-LĒVO** (conl.), are. v. a. *To make quite smooth, to polish*: c. plagam arboris falce, Plin. 17, 22, 35: — c. asperitatem oculorum, Sen.

[COL-LĒBERTUS (conl.), i. m. A fellow-freedman, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 88.]

**\*\*COL-LĒBET** (conl.), or **COL-LŪBET** (conl.), būit or būtum est. 2. *It pleases*: quæ victoribus colluibissent, Sall. Cat. 51, 9: — simulac mihi collibitum est, præsto est imago, Cic. N. D. 1, 38 extr.: — thus, ut simulac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare, illud (εἰδωλον) occurrat.

[COL-LĒBRO (conl.), are. v. a. *To measure off*, Cat. R. R. 19, 2.]

**\*\*COL-LĒCIĒE** or **COL-LĒQUIĒE** f. (liquor, a flowing together; hence) I. A gutter, drain, ditch, Plin. 18, 19, 49. [II. A lacrimal vessel, NL.]

[COL-LĒCIĒARIS (conl.), e. (collicis) *Belonging to a gutter*: c. tegula, a gutter-tile, Cat. R. R. 14, 4.]

[COL-LĒCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (collis) *A little hill*, Mart. 12, 25.]

**COL-LĒDO** (conl.), si, sum. 3. (lædo) *To strike or beat together, to dash or press together*. \*I. Prop.: humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: — a. manus, Quint.: — c. dentes, Sen.:

— mare c. inter se navigia, Curt.: — aurum fractum vel collisum, bent down, bent crooked, Dig. \*II. Fig. passive *To come in contact hostilely, to come in collision, to close*: Græcia barbaris lento collisa duello, Hor. E. 1, 2, 7: — collisa inter se duo reip. capita, Vell.: — colliduntur aut pares leges inter se aut secum ipsæ, Quint.: — si binæ consonantes colliduntur, are brought in contact, id.

**COL-LĒGĀTŪO** (conl.), ōnis. f. (2. colligo) *A binding together*. [I. A) Prop.: tota c. operis, V. Max. 8, 14, 6. B) Meton.: In Mechan.: *Ligature, band*, Vitruv. 10, 1.]

\*II. Fig.: *Connection, conjunction*: omnia naturali colligatione conserute contextque fiunt, Cic. Fat. 14: — c. causarum omnium: — c. artior est societatis propinquorum.

1. COL-LĒGO (conl.), ēgi, ectum. 3. v. a. (lego) *To gather or bring together, to assemble, collect*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: c. amborum reliquias dispersas, Suet. Tib. 54 extr.: — c. capillos sparsos per colla in nodum, to tie up, Ov.: — c. flores, id.: — c. fructus, Hor.: — c. stipem a tyrannia, to raise by begging, to get together, Liv.: — aer concretus in nubes cogitur humoremque colligens terram auget imbribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 39 extr.: — thus, c. pluvias aquas, Quint.: — c. fontes angustis fistulis, id.: — pulvis collectus turbine, blown together in a heap, Hor.: — c. pulverem Olympicum, to have caused it to rise, i. e. poet. to be covered with it, id.: — c. vasa, to pack up: — c. librum, to catch or snatch a book whilst falling, Plin. E.: — c. spiritum, to gather, as it were, i. e. to fetch a deep breath, Quint.: — c. exercitum ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, etc., to bring together, to collect: — thus, c. milites; and, collecta juvenum manu, Liv.: — c. bonos viros de pagis omnibus: — Middle: in æstuaria ac paludes collecti, that had collected, i. e. had taken flight to, Cæs. B. G. 2, 28. \*B) Esp.: *To gather up, contract*: cogeantur breviori spatio orbem colligere, Liv. 2, 50: — conf. anguis in spiram tractu se colligit, draws itself together, twists itself, Virg.: — collectus apicem in unum, Ov.: — volumina collecta in artum, Plin.: — c. togam, Mart.: — In Medic.: hæc omnia trita aceto colliguntur in pilulas, Plin. II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To bring together, collect, comprise*: apparatu nobis (oratoribus) opus est et rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, arcesitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: — quam multa ab his conquistis et collecta sunt de omnium animantium genere, ortu etc. 1 — c. multa multorum facete dicta: — c. multa vestigia Pythagoreorum: — c. omnia antiquitatis monumenta: — c. causas: — c. sententias: — c. minuta: — c. multa vitia in alqm, i. e. to ascribe to any one: — c. omnia bella civilia, to collect into one view, to cite together, put in regular order: — c. omnes rumorum et concionum ventos, to collect: — thus, c. rumorem bonum. B) Esp. 1) *To acquire, obtain, get*: c. famam, existimationem multo sudore, labore vigiliisque, Cic. Div. C. 22, 71: — thus, c. benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentationibus: — c. magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem ex hoc labore: — c. invidiam crudelitatis ex eo: — c. auctoritatem, Cæs.: — c. famam clementiæ, Liv.: — c. vires usu, Ov. \*2) a) *To collect or comprise in one's mind, i. e. to turn over in one's mind, to think upon*: quum et nostræ reip. detrimenta considero et maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: — sic colligo mecum, Hor.: — Hence, \*b) *In Logic: To conclude, draw a conclusion, infer*: ex eo c. potes, quanta occupatione distinear, Cic. Att. 2, 23: — c. alqd multis et acutis conclusionibus, Quint.: — c. paucitatem hostium inde, Liv.: — With an objective clause: bene colligit, hæc pueris esse grata. 3) C. se (\*\*animos, animum, mentem), *to collect one's self, to resume one's composure, to take courage, recover one's self, etc.*: quid est se ipsum c., nisi dissipatas animi partes rursum in suum locum cogere? Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: — quum se colligit atque recreavit: — tu te colligisses: — c. animos, Liv.: — conf. Middle: priusquam colligerentur animi, id.: — c. animum, Tac.; Suet.: — c. animum cogitationemque, Plin. E.: — c. mentem, Ov. \*4) *To come or amount to (in point of number), to number*: ut LX. passus plerique (rami) orbe colligant, Plin. 12, 5, 11. — ambitus per frontem centum duos pedes colligit, id.: —

*In the passive*: ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur, are reckoned, Tac.: — thus, centum et viginti anni ab interitu Ciceronis in hunc diem colliguntur, id.

2. COL-LĪGO (conl.), i. v. a. *To bind together, tie together, tie up, join together, fasten together or connect.* I. *Prop.*: omne colligatum solvi potest, sed haud quaquam boni est, ratione vinculum velle dissolvere, Cic. Un. 11, 35: — corpora colligata vinculis naturalibus: — i, lictor, colliga manus, tie the prisoner's hands (a standing formula), Cic. R. perd. 4 extr.; Liv.: — c. scuta uno ictu pilorum, to fasten together, Cæs.: — c. vulnera, to close, Plin.; Suet. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: To combine, unite: mens homines antea dissociatos iucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: — quæ quatuor (officiorum genera) quamquam inter se colligata atque implicata sunt: — (res) omnes inter se apte colligataeque: — c. sententias verbis: — c. annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro, to comprise. B) *Esp.*: To tie up, i. e. to check, impede: c. impetum furentis Antonii vitæ suæ periculo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: — c. Brutum in Græcia, i. e. to order him to remain there: — c. se cum multis, to tie one's own hands.

[COL-LIMĪTĀNEUS (conl.), a. um. *Bordering upon*, Sol.]

[COL-LIMĪTIUM (conl.), ii. n. (limes) *A frontier*, Sol.]

[COL-LIMĪTO (conl.), are. v. n. *To border upon*, Amm.]

[COLLĪNĒTE. *adv.* (collineo) *In a straight line*; *meton. artistically*, LL.]

\*COL-LĪNĒO (conl.), i. v. a. I. *To direct one thing in a straight line towards another, to aim*: c. hastam aliquo aut sagittam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6. II. *Meton.*: To hit the mark: quis est enim, qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collineat, Cic. Div. 2, 59.

COLLINIO, ire. See the following Article.

[COL-LĪNO (conl.), lēvi, litum. 3. (another form of part. perf. collinitus, Col., doubtful) v. a. I. *To besmear*: c. ora venenis, Ov. R. Am. 351: — c. tabulas cerâ, Gell.: — c. crines adulteros pulvere, Hor. II. *Fig.*: To contaminate, defile, Plant. Most. 1, 3, 133.]

COLLĪNUS, a. um. (collis) *That is or grows on a hill, hilly*: c. genus agrorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: — c. loca, Colum.: — c. frumentum, Cels.: — C. Porta, called also Agonensis and Quirinalis Porta, a gate at Rome, near the collis Quirinalis, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22; Liv.: — hence, C. herbæ, growing near this gate, Prop.

[COLLIPHUM, ii. See COLIPHUM.]

[COLLIQUĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (colliquis) *Organic solution, a melting away of the solid parts of the animal body*, NL.]

[COLLIQUĀTIVUS, a. um. (colliquatio) *Consuming*: diarrhæa c., NL.]

\*COL-LĪQUĒFACTUS (conl.), a. um. part. (liquefio) *Made fluid, melted*: c. venenum in potione, Cic. Cluent. 62, 173: — c. glacies, Varr.

\*\*COL-LĪQUESCO (conl.), liqui. 3. v. n. *To become fluid, melt, liquefy*, Varr. ap. Non. 334, 27; Col.

COLLIQUIÆ. See COLLICIÆ.

COLLIS, is. [abl. colli, Lucr.] m. (cello) *An eminence, hill*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18; Liv.: — [In the plur. poet.: colles, a ridge of mountains, Sil.] [Hence, Ital. collina, Fr. colline.]

[COLLIŖIO (conl.), ōnis. f. (collido) I. *A dashing or striking together, a concussion*, Just. 11, 12. II. *A confusion*, NL.]

1. COLLISUS (conl.), a. um. part. of collido.

\*\*2. COLLĪSUS (conl.), ūs. m. (collido) *A striking or dashing together*: c. ipso margaritarum, Plin. 8, 35, 56: — c. dentium, C. Aur.

COLLITUS (conl.), a. um. part. of collino.

COLLŖCĀTĪO (conl.), ōnis. f. *A setting up, an erecting, ordering, a putting of a thing in its right place.* I. *Gen.*: c. mœnium, Vitruv. 5, 3: — c. siderum,

the relative position, Cic. Un. 9, 26: — c. verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; Quint. \*II. *Esp.*: c. filiæ, an endowment with a portion, Cic. Cluent. 66 extr.

COL-LŖCO (conl.), i. v. a. *To set, put, or lay any thing in its place, to set or put up, to erect, etc.; usually with in and an abl., or absol.* I. A) *Prop.*: quos morte obita positos in illo loco atque in Rostris collocatos videtis, Cic. Sest. 38 extr.: — c. alqm in sede ac domo atque in rep.: — c. alqm in cubili: — c. alqm in navi: — c. exercitum in hibernis, Cæs.: — c. tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine: — c. tabernaculum sibi in campo Martio: — c. se, to settle (at any place), to take up one's abode: c. se Athenis: — Absol.: gradus complebantur, lecticæ collocabantur, Cic. Phil. 5, 6 extr.: — c. tabulas et signa propalam: — c. columnas neque rectas neque e regione: — c. chlamydem, ut pendeat apte, to adjust, arrange, Ov.: — \*With different prep.: ut ante suum fundum Miloni invidias collocaret, lay an ambush or trap, Cic. Mil. 10, 27: — c. comites apud ceteros hospites, to lodge, put into quarters: — c. obsides super se subsellio secundo, Suet.: c. legiones proprius Armeniam, Tac.: — c. lecticam pro tribunali, Suet.: — \*With in and an acc.: c. vasa et servos in tabernam, Plaut.: — c. alqm in lectum, Ter.: — c. exercitum in provinciam hiemandi gratia, Sall.: — [With a simple abl.: c. oculos pennis, Ov.] B) *Esp.* 1) C. alqm, to give in marriage: cujus filiam suam collocaverat, Cic. Brut. 26: — c. matrem homini nobilissimo, Cæs.: — c. sororis suæ filiam in matrimonium: — c. sororem nuptum, Cæs.: — simply, c. filiam, Tac.; Just. 2) C. pecuniam, a Mercantile t. t.: To lay out (especially in lands), to invest, employ, to put in. quo mulieri esset res cautior, curavit, ut in eo fundo dos collocaretur, that the dowry should be given in landed property, Cic. Cæc. 4, 11: — thus, c. duas patrimonii partes in solo, Suet.: — c. duas fenoris partes in agris, Tac.: — in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent: — c. pecunias graviore fenore, Suet.: — Gen.: patrimonium suum non effudit: in reip. salute collocavit, has employed it for the benefit of, Cic. Phil. 3, 2: — c. milies sestertium ea munificentia, Tac. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: To place or set in or upon: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, to be deposited, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: — omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis iudicium ipsa natura in auribus nostris collocavit, placed: — c. spem in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, to place: — c. adolescentiam suam in amore et voluptatibus, to spend, pass away, employ: — c. omne suum studium in doctrina et sapientia, to put, place, employ in: — conf. ut totos se in optimo vitæ statu exquirendum collocarent, occupy themselves with: — thus, c. totum in cognitione et scientia: — c. sese palam in meretricia vita: — c. in prioribus libris satis de alq. re, to have mentioned or set sufficiently forth, Tac.: — Absol.: c. rem militarem, to put in order, to arrange, Cic. Fam. 2, 13 extr.: — c. verba apte, to compose, Quint.: — \*With different prep.: est et in nominibus ex diverso collocatis sua gratia, Quint.: — [With in and an acc.: c. alqm in otium, Plaut.: — c. alqm in soporem, to lull into the slumber of death, id.] \*B) (See I. B) 2) To lay out, employ, invest: melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, to be put out, as it were, at interest, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: — te ea quæ fecisti ita bene collocaturum, ut etc. [Hence, Ital. corcare, Fr. coucher.]

COL-LŖCŖPLETO (conl.), i. v. a. [I. *Prop.*: To enrich much, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 17.] \*II. *Fig.*: To embellish: rei honestandæ et collocupletandæ causa, A. Her. 2, 18.

\*COLLŖCŖTĪO (conl.), ōnis. f. (colloquor) *A conference, conversation*: est profecto quiddam λόγος, quæ habet, etiam si nihil subest, colloquutione ipsa suavitate, Cic. Att. 12, 1: — c. hominum aut consensus: — venit cum hostium ducibus in colloquutionem, A. Her.: — In the plur.: c. familiarissimæ cum alqo.

[COLLŖCŖTOR (conl.), ōris. m. (colloquor) *One who holds a conference with another*, Eccl.]

COLLŖQUĪUM (conl.), ii. n. (colloquor) *A confer-*

*ence, discourse, conversation*: in Antonii congressum c. que veniendum est, Cic. Phil. 12, 11: — venire in c., ad c., Cæs.: — meminī colloquia cum acerrimis hostibus: — *thus, clandestina c. cum hostibus*: — secreta c. serere cum alqo, Liv.: — occulta c. habere c. alqo, id.: — colloquia facta improbare, Planc. ap. Cic.: — colloquio alterius non egere: — colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. *epistolary converse, correspondence*: — \*\**Meton. of animals*: alitum c., Plin. 10, 49, 70.

**COL-LOQUOR** (conl.), cūsus. 3. v. dep. *To speak with any one, to converse together, to hold a conference, etc.; usually cum alqo, inter se, or absol.* in eo libro, ubi se exeuntem e senatu et cum Pansa nostro et cum Curione filio colloquentem facit, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: — c. cum alqo per alqm, Cæs.: — c. cum alqo per literas: — hoc uno prestamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos et quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: — c. inter se multum de alqa re: — *Abol.*: me et appelles et interpelles et obloquere et colloquere velim, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: — c. ex equis, Cæs.: — [*With acc.*: te volo c., *to speak to you*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 17.]

**COLLUBUS**. See **COLLYBUS**.

**COL-LŪCEO** (conl.), ēre. v. n. *To be entirely illuminated or lightened, to shine brightly, be light or brilliant*. I. Prop.: sol, qui in immenso mundo tam longe lateque collescat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: — ut quam maxime cælum omnibus colluceret: — *With abl.*: ejus (candelabri Jovis) fulgore c. atque illustrare Jovis O. M. templum oportebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32: — acies tota c. flammis, Liv.: — sedes c. ignibus, Ov.: — [*Poet.*: c. floribus, *to be resplendent*, Ov.]: — \*ab alqa re: mare, qua a sole c., albescit et vibrat, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105. \*II. Fig.: vidi c. omnia furtis tuis, praeda provinciarum, spoliis sociorum atque amicorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22.

\*\***COL-LŪCO** (conl.), are. v. a. (lux) *To make light, to thin by lopping*: c. arborem, Col. 2, 21, 3.

\*\***COLLUCTATIO** (conl.), ōnis. f. *A wrestling, struggling*. I. Prop.: Col. 6, 2, 4; Dig. II. Fig.: *Of the agony of death*, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 18: *Of pronunciation; Difficulty of expression*, Quint. 11, 3, 56.

[**COLLUCTATOR** (conl.), ōris. m. *A wrestler*, Lact.]

**COLLECTOR** (conl.), ari. v. n. *To wrestle, struggle*. [I. Prop.: c. prædonibus, Prud.] \*II. Fig.: c. cum agro, Col. 1, 3, 9: — c. petulantia morbi, Gell.

[**COLLUDIUM** (conl.), ii. n. (colludo) I. *A playing together*, Sol. II. *A secret or treacherous understanding, a collusion*, Amm.]

**COL-LŪDO** (conl.), si, sum. 3. v. n. [I. Prop.: *To play with any one*: c. paribus, Hor. A. P. 159: — c. in aqua, Virg.] \*II. Fig.: *To have a secret understanding with any one, to act in collusion in order to hurt a third person*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24; Dig.

[**COL-LŪGEO** (conl.), ēre. v. n. *To mourn together*, C. Aur.]

**COLLUM**, i. n. [collus, i. m. Cat.; Næv.] I. *The neck (of men and animals)*: in c. invadere, *to fling one's arms round a person's neck, to embrace any one closely*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 17: — c. in laqueum inserere: — c. secare alqui gladio, *to cut*: — c. torquere alqui, *to turn, twist, wring the neck*, Liv.: — avaritiæ pœnam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere. \*II. *Meton. also of other things*: *The neck of a bottle*, Phædr. 1, 26, 10; Plin.: *of a poppy*, Virg.: [*Poet.*: *the middle of Parnassus*, Stat.] [*Hence*, Fr. cou.]

[**COL-LŪMINO** (conl.), are. v. a. *To illuminate*, App.]

\*\***COL-LŪO** (conl.), ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. I. *To wash, wash out, rinse*: c. os ad dentium firmitatem, Plin. 23, 4, 38: — c. dentes aqua, id.: — c. aures calida aqua, id.: — [*Poet.*: c. ora, *to wet, moisten, to quench one's thirst*, Ov. II. *Meton.*: *To accumulate soil by washing together, to wash up soil*, Dig.]

[**COL-LURCINATIO** (conl.), ōnis. f. (lurcor) *Gluttony, gormandising*, App.]

[**COLLUS**, i. See **COLLUM**.]

\***COLLŪSIO** (conl.), f. (colludo) *A secret understanding with any one, collusion*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13; Sen.

**COLLŪSOR** (conl.), ōris. m. (colludo) I. *A playmate*, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56; Suet. II. *Esp. in a bad sense. One who has a secret understanding with another*, Cod. Th.

[**COLLŪSORIE** (conl.), adv. (collusor) *By a secret understanding, collusorily*: c. litigare de hereditate, Dig.]

**COL-LUSTRO** (conl.), 1. v. a. I. *To illumine, make clear, brighten*: sol omnia clarissima luce collustrans, Cic. N. D. 2, 36: — solis lumine collustrari putatur (luna): — *In the part. perf. subst.*: in picturis alios copaca, alios collustrata delectant, *of a bright shining colour*, Cic. de Or. 11, 36. \*II. *To take a view of, survey*: c. omnia oculis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: — c. cuncta equo, Tac.

[**COLLŪTIO** (conl.), ōnis. f. (colluo) *A rinsing*, Scrib.]

[**COL-LŪTŪLO** (conl.), are. v. a. *To defile, pollute* (fig.), Plaut. Tr. 3, 2, 67.]

**COLLUTUS** (conl.), part. of colluo.

[**COLLŪVIARIS PORCUS**. *Fed upon wash, acc. to Fest.*]

**COLLUVIES** (conl.), ei. See the following Article.

**COLLŪVIO** (conl.), ōnis, and \*\***COLLUVIES**, em. e. f. (colluo) *That which is washed together, a collection of filth, sweepings, dirt*. \*I. Prop.: colluvies cohortis et ædificii, Col. 2, 15, 8: — herba addita in colluvium poturis saibus, Plin.: — colluvionibus sentinarum, Arn.

II. Fig.: *Impurity, filth, dirt, impure mixture, a medley; a confusion of noble and plebeian families*: in audacia Saturnini et in colluvione Drusi, *the scum or dregs of the people*, Cic. Vat. 9, 23: — c. omnium scelorum — c. rerum, Liv.: — c. deterrima verborum, Gell.: — c. gentium, *a spurious mixture*, Liv.: — *conf. mixti ex omni colluvione exules*, id.: — *quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, from this hodge-podge of vice*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 85. — *The form colluvies*, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 7; Tac.

[**COLLŪBISTA**, æ. m. (κολλυβιστής) *A money-changer*, Hier.]

**COLLŪBUS** (collubus), i. m. (κόλυβος) I. *Exchange of money*, Cic. Att. 12, 6; Suet. II. *Meton.*: *Profit or loss in money-changing*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78.

[**COLLYRA**, æ. f. (κολλύρα) *A kind of bread of an oval form, eaten with broth; a kind of vermicelli*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12.]

[**COLLYRICUS**, a, um. (collyra) *Of or belonging to collyra*: c. jus, *a kind of vermicelli broth*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15.]

[**COLLYRIOLUM**, i. n. (dimin. of collyrium), LL.]

[**COLLYRIS**, idis and **COLLYRIDA**, æ. (κολλύρις) I. *A small loaf*, Bibl. II. *A female head-dress*, Tert. III. *A plant, called also malva erratica*, App.]

\*\***COLLYRIUM**, ii. n. (κολλύριον) *In Medic.* I. *A solid body of cylindrical form, for introduction into the anus, ear, nostril, etc.*, Cels. 5, 28; Plin. II. *An unguent for the eye, eye-water or salve*, Cels. 7, 7; Hor.

**COLMINIANA**, **COLMINIA**, **CULMINIA**, or **COMINIA OLEA**. *A kind of olive-tree unknown to us*, Cat. R. R. 6, 1; Varr.; Plin.

1. **CŌLO**, cōlūi, cultum. 3. v. a. *To till, cultivate, tend, labour upon, take pains with, etc.* (e. g. a field, trees, the body, etc.) I. A) Prop.: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: — *thus*, c. prædia: — c. vitem: — c. arbores, Hor.: — c. fruges, Ov.: — [c. corpora, *to paint*, Ov.: — c. capillos, Tibull.: — c. lacertos auro, Curt.] B) *Meton.*: *To frequent a place, to visit it often; and, as \* v. n. to dwell, to sojourn or stay anywhere, etc.*: colitur ea pars urbis et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53 extr.: — *thus*, c. urbem: — c. has nobiscum terras ab oriente ad occidentem: — c. hæc loca, Liv.: — c. Britanniam, Tac.: — c. Rheni ripam, id.: — c. hoc nemus, Ov.: — c. stagna, Virg.: — \*\**Neut.*: c. circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. 21, 26: — c. prope Oceanum adversus Gades, id.: — c. usque ad Albim, Tac.: — colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus placuit, id.:



—proximi Cattis Usipii ac Tencteri colunt, id. II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To exercise, practise, study, bestow great pains upon, to cultivate, observe, cherish, care for*, etc.: communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem c., tueri, servare debemus, Cic. Off. 1, 41 extr.:—c. et retinere justitiam:—c. amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem:—expetere et c. amicitias:—diligere et c. amicitias:—c. virtutem:—c. honestum:—c. studium philosophiæ a prima adolescentia:—conf. c. disciplinam; and, c. æquabile et temperatum orationis genus:—c. servitutem apud alqm, *to be a slave with any one*, Plaut.:—c. Carthaginem unam, *to favour in particular*, Virg. Æ. 1, 16:—c. hominum genus, *to ennoble*, Hor.:—[c. vitam, ævum, *to live*, Plaut.; Lucr.] B) Esp.: *To honour, venerate, worship (gods or men)*: hos deos et venerari et c. debemus, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 71:—conf. quos deos c., precari venerarique soleamus:—cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas:—*thus*, c. deum pie sancteque:—qui (senes) a juventute coluntur et diliguntur:—conf. in amicis et diligendis et colendis; and, neque solum colent inter se amici ac diligent, sed etiam verebuntur:—qui simulatione amicitie coluntur et observantur:—conf. a quibus diligenter observari videmur et coli:—c. et ornare alqm:—c. alqm donis, Liv.:—c. templum Junonis religiosissime:—c. religionem:—conf. c. testimoniorum religionem et fidem:—c. caerimonias sepulcorum tanta cura:—c. aras, Liv.:—c. imagines Narcissi inter Lares, Suet.:—c. simulacrum menstruis supplicationibus, id.

\*2. CŌLO. 1. v. a. (colum) *To pass through a strainer, to strain, purify, clarify*: c. ceram, Col. 9, 16, 1:—c. mel, id.:—fæx colata, Plin.

[CŌLŌBICUS, a, um. (κολοβικός) *Maimed, crippled*, Firm.]

[CŌLŌBIUM, ii. and COLOBUM, i. n. (κολόβιον) *An under garment with short sleeves*, Serv. Virg.; Cod. Th.]

[CŌLŌBŌMA, ātis. n. (κολόθωμα) *A slit in the iris of the eye*, NL.]

[CŌLŌBOS, on. (κολοβός) *In Metr.: Maimed, shortened*: c. versus, *when a syllable is wanting*, catalectus, Gramm.]

CŌLŌCĀSĪA, æ. f. and CŌLŌCĀSĪUM, ii. n. (κολοκασία and κολοκασιον) *An Egyptian bean*, Fam. Aroideæ, Plin. 21, 15, 51.

CŌLŌCYNTHIS, idis. f. (κολοκυνθίς) *A wild gourd*, Fam. Cucurbitaceæ, Plin. 20, 3, 8.

[COLOMBO or COLUMBO. ind. n. *The root of Menispermum palmatum*, NL.]

\*CŌLON or CŌLUM, i. n. [colus, i. m. LL.] (κῶλον, *a member of the body*) I. A) *The great gut, colon*, Plin. 11, 37, 79:—[c. ascendens, *the right lumbar or ascending colon*; c. transversum, *the transverse, or arch, of the colon*, NL.] B) Meton.: *A pain in the intestines, the colic*, Plin. 20, 15, 57. II. Metr. t. t.: *the member or foot of a verse*, Quint. 9, 4, 78:—[*of a poem*, LL.]

[CŌLŌNA, æ. f. (colonus) *A country-woman, wife of a rustic*, Ov. F. 4, 692; Dig.]

CŌLŌNÆ, arum. f. (Κολωνά) *A town of Trouas, now probably Chemali*, Nep. Paus. 3, 3.

[CŌLŌNĀTUS, ūs. m. (colonus) *The condition or rank of a peasant*, Cod. Th.]

CŌLŌNĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Colonus* (Κολωνός): (Œdipus C. (Ὀἰδίπους ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ), Cic. de Sen. 7, 22:—C. locus, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3.

CŌLŌNĪA, æ. f. (colonus) \*I. A) *A rural possession, an estate or farm*, Col. 11, 1, 23; Dig. [B] Gen.: *An abode, habitation, plantation*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 40:—*facetiously*, c. molarum, *a mill*, id.] II. A) *A place or town newly settled, a colony, settlement*: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 73:—coloniam condere, Vell. 2) Nom. pr.: Colonia Agrippina or Agrippinensis, *Cologne on the Rhine*; C. Allobrogum, *Geneva*; C. Marchica, *Cologne or Cöln on the river Spree*. B) Meton.: *Colonists, settlers, planters, a colony*: coloniam deducere

alqo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, and elsewhere:—coloniam mittere alqo:—[*of bees*, Varr.]

[CŌLŌNĪĀRIUS, ii. m. and -A, æ. f. (colonia) *Born in a colony*, Gai. Inst. 3, 56; 1, 28.]

[CŌLŌNĪCA, æ. f. (sc. casa) *A peasant's hut*, Aus.]

\*CŌLŌNĪCUS, a, um. (colonus). I. *Of or belonging to husbandry*: c. genus ovium, *common, to be found in any country place*, Plin. 8, 47, 72. II. *Of or belonging to a colony*: c. cohortes, *levied in the colonies*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 19:—c. decuriones, Suet.

CŌLŌNUS, i. m. (colo) I. *One who cultivates land, whether his own or not, a husbandman, farmer, peasant*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287; Hor. II. A) *An inhabitant of a colony or settlement, a colonist*, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75; Liv. [B] Gen.: *An inhabitant*, Virg. Æ. 7, 63: *facetiously*, c. catenarum, *one who is in chains*, Plaut.]

1. CŌLŌPHON, ōnis. m. (Κολοφών) *One of the twelve Ionic towns in Lydia, not far from the sea-coast, celebrated for its cavalry, now Altobosco*, Cic. de I. P. 12, 33; Plin.

[2. CŌLŌPHON, ōnis. (κολοφών) *A summit, peak, acc. to Fest.*]

[CŌLŌPHŌNĪA, æ. f. (Colophon) *A kind of resin*, NL.]

[CŌLŌPHŌNĪACUS, a, um. *Of Colophon*, Virg. Cir. 64.]

CŌLŌPHŌNĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Colophon*: C. resina, Plin. 14, 20, 25:—*In the plur. Subst.*: Colophonii, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Colophon*, Auct. Or. pro Arch. 8.

CŌLOR [old form colos, Plaut.; Sall.], ōris. m. *Colour*.

I. Prop. \*A) Gen.: *colorem accipere*, Plin. 11, 38, 91:—c. bibere, id.:—c. ducere, *to colour, to begin to colour (of a grape)*, Virg.—flores mille colorum, Ov. B) 1) *Esp. of men: Colour, hue, complexion*: candiduli dentes, venusti oculi, c. suavis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46:—formæ dignitas coloris bonitas tuenda est, color exercitationibus corporis:—adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non e., non vultus ei constaret, Liv.:—*thus*, crebra coloris mutatio:—colorem mutare, *to change colour*, Hor.; and, colorem perdere, Ov.:—c. albus, id.:—c. niveus, Hor.; c. verecundus, id.:—*facetiously*, homo nullius coloris, *an unknown person*, Plaut. [2] Poet.: *A handsome complexion, beauty*: formose puer, nimium ne crede colori, Virg. B. 2, 17:—*quo fugit c.?* Hor.] II. Fig.

\*A) Gen.: *Colour, i. e. appearance, external form, condition, air, ornament, address, etc.*: amissimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10:—c. vitæ, Hor.:—multorum lectione formanda mens et ducendus c., Quint.:—omnis Aristippum decuit c., *he could adapt himself to any situation*, Hor. B) Esp. 1) *Of style: Colour, complexion, character*: ornatur oratio genere primum et quasi colore quodam et succo suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25:—oratio quamvis claris sit coloribus picta:—conf. Catonis lineamentis eorum pigmentorum florem et colorem defuisse:—qui est iste tandem urbanitatis c.?—c. dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint.:—c. totius orationis, id.:—non unus c. proemii, narrationis, argumentorum etc. \*2) *In a bad sense: Colour, cloak, disguise, pretext*, Quint. 4, 2, 8, and elsewhere:—sub colore adipiscenda possessionis, Dig.:—dic aliquem colorem, Juv.:—[*Hence*, Fr. couleur, tricolore.]

[CŌLŌRĀTE. adv. *With some colour, speciously*, LL.]

[CŌLŌRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who polishes, a polisher*, στυλ-ωτής, ἰνδικονλάστης, Gloss.]

CŌLŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of coloro. \*II. A) Adj.: *Variiegated, of various colours, partly-coloured*: c. arcus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20:—c. pira, Plin. \*B) 1) *Of a reddish tint or colour, coloured, painted*, Quint. 5, 10, 81:—Comp., speciosior et c., Cels.:—2) Fig.: *ficta et colorata, coloured, glossed over, disguised*, Sen. E. 16.

[CŌLŌRĒUS, a, um. (color) *Variiegated*, Dig.]

CŌLŌRO. 1. v. a. (color) *To colour, give a colour to*. I. A) Prop.: c. corpora, Cic. N. D. 1, 39:—c. lignum sinopide, Plin.:—c. lineas testa trita, id. B) Esp.: *To colour, to give a ruddy or reddish colour to*:



quum in sole ambulem, natura fit ut colorer, *am coloured*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60: — c. pira sole, Plin. II. Fig.

**\*\*A) Gen.:** To give a colour or complexion to, to beautify, to give a certain character: sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit, animum non coloravit sed infecit, Sen. E. 71 extr. **B) Esp.** 1) Of style; To impart a certain colour or complexion; and pass. to assume a colour: quum istos libros studiosius legerim, sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60: — educata hujus nutrimentis eloquentia, ipsa se postea colorat et roborat: — urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio. [2] In a bad sense; To palliate, gloss over: c. libidinosam liberalitatem debiti nomine, V. Max.]

[COLOS. See COLOR.]

**CŌLOSSĒRŌS**, ōtis. m. (Κολοσσός-ἄρως, the gracefully-noble) A cognomen of a handsome man, Suet. Cal. 35.

**\*\*CŌLOSSĒUS**, a, um. (Κολοσσῆος) Colossal, giant-like, gigantic: c. statuæ, Plin. 34, 7, 18; Suet.: — colosseum se pingi Nero jussit, Plin.: — c. Mars sedens, id.

**\*\*CŌLOSSĪCUS**, a, um. (Κολοσσικός) Colossal, gigantic: c. signum, Plin. 34, 8, 19: — Comp. Græc., colossicoteris, Vitr.

**CŌLOSSUS**, i. m. (Κολοσσός) A statue of gigantic size, a colossus, Plin. 35, 11, 40: — especially the Colossus of Rhodes, which was seventy cubits high, id. 34, 7, 18.

**\*\*CŌLOSTRA**, æ. f. and **COLOSTRA**, orum. n. [in the sing. colostrum, Mart.] The first milk after the birth, Plin. 28, 9, 33; Col.: — [A term of endearment, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 154.]

**\*\*CŌLOSTRĀTI**, orum. m. Children that are affected with colostratio, Plin. 28, 9, 33; conf. the following Article.

**\*\*CŌLOSTRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (colostra) A disease of sucklings, produced by the mother's first milk, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

[COLOSTRUM, i. See COLOSTRA.]

**CŌLĒTES**, æ. m. (κωλέτης) A kind of lizard, Plin. 9, 29, 46.

[COLPA. See CULPA.]

[COLPĪTIS, idis. f. (κόλπιος) Inflammation of the vagina, NL.]

[COLPŌCELE, æ. f. (κόλπος-κήλη) Rupture of the vagina, NL.]

[CŌLŪBER, bri. m. (poet.) A serpent, snake; especially, an adder, Ov. M. 4, 620; Virg. G. 3, 418.]

**CŌLUBRA**, æ. f. (coluber) A female snake or adder, Plin. 32, 5, 19; Cels.; Ov.: — Prov.: c. restem non parit, the progeny is like the parent, Petron.

[CŌLUBRĪFER, æra, ærum. (coluber-fero) Bearing snakes, an epithet of Medusa, Ov. M. 5, 241: — c. collum, Luc.]

[CŌLUBRĪMŌDUS, a, um. (coluber) Like a snake, LL.]

[CŌLUBRĪNA, æ. f. A plant, i. q. bryonia and dracontia, App.]

[CŌLUBRĪNUS, a, um. (coluber) Like a serpent, cunning, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 6.]

[CŌLUBRŌSUS, a, um. (coluber) Winding, serpentine, Tert.]

**\*\*CŌLUM**, i. n. I. A strainer, colander, Col. 11, 2, 70; Virg. [II. Poet.: A net made of osiers, Aus.]

**CŌLUMBA**, æ. f. A dove, pigeon, Plin. 10, 34, 52; Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: — c. Cythereiades, dedicated or sacred to Venus, Ov.: — [A term of endearment, Plaut.]

[CŌLUMBAR, āris. n. (columba) A kind of iron collar, resembling a pigeon-hole, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 50.]

**\*\*CŌLUMBĀRĪUM**, ii. n. (columba) I. A pigeon-house, dove-cote, Col. 8, 8, 3. II. Meton. A) In Architecture: The hole where a rafter rests, or is mortised in the wall of a building, Vitr. 4, 1. B) A hole out of which the water runs, after it is taken by the water-mill wheel, Vitr. 10, 9. C) A hole through which the oars were put, according to Fest. D) A subterranean vault, serving for a tomb, Inscr.

[CŌLUMBĀRĪUS, ii. m. (columba) I. One that keeps pigeons, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 7. II. A rower, as a term of reproach, Plaut. ap. Fest.]

[CŌLUMBĀTIM. adv. (columba) In the manner of a pigeon or dove: c. da basia, Poet. in Anth. Lat.]

**\*CŌLUMBĪNUS**, a, um. (columba) I. Prop.: Of or belonging to a dove or pigeon: c. pulli, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3. [Also absol. Columbini. Young pigeons or doves, Mart.], c. ovum, Hor. **\*\*II. Meton.:** Of the colour of a dove, dove-coloured: c. terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4: — c. vitis, id.

**\*\*CŌLUMBŌR**, āri. v. dep. (columba) To kiss or bill like doves, Messala ap. Sen. E. 114.

[CŌLUMBŪLĀTIM. adv. (columbulus) In the manner of young doves or pigeons, Mattius ap. Gell.]

**\*\*CŌLUMBŪLUS**, i. m. (columbus) A young dove or pigeon, Plin. E. 9, 25 extr.

**\*\*CŌLUMBUS**, i. m. A male pigeon, also in general for a dove, Hor. E. 10, 5; Col. 8, 6, 1.

1. **CŌLŪMĒLLA**, æ. f. dem. (columna, culmen) I. A) A small pillar or column, Cic. Leg. 2, 26; Cæs. B) The base or pedestal of the catapult, Vitr. 10, 15. [II. Fig.: A pillar, support, Lucil. ap. Donat. Ter.]

2. **CŌLŪMĒLLA**, æ. m. L. Junius Moderatus C. A writer of the first century, a native of Gades, contemporary with Seneca and Celsus.

**\*\*CŌLŪMĒLLĀRIS**, e. (columella) In the shape of a pillar: c. dentes, the grinders, i. e. double teeth of a horse, Plin. 11, 37, 64.

**CŌLŪMEN**, īnis. n. (cello: any thing raised on high, any thing projecting or towering, allied to columna and culmen)

I. A point, gable. [A] Prop.: in turribus et columinibus villæ, gables and roofs, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: — thus, the top of the Capitol, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20: — Poet., a pillar of fire, id.: — the summit of a mountain, Catull. [B] Fig.: A point, summit, the highest, head, chief: c. amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: — pars vite jam pridem pervenit ad c. Plin. (old reading, culmen): — c. audaciæ, a very impudent fellow, Plaut. II. A) A pillar or beam that supports a roof, Vitr. 4, 2. [B] Fig.: A support, point of support, pillar: Timarchides, c. familiæ vestræ, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76: — c. reip.: — c. rerum mearum, Hor.: — caput c. que imperii Romani, Liv.

[CŌLŪMIS, e. Uninjured, unhurt, Plaut. Tr. 3, 3, 15.]

**CŌLŪMNA**, æ. f. (cello: any thing raised on high, or projecting; related to culmen and culmen) I. A column, pillar. A) 1) a) Prop., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51; Quint. b) Esp.: Columna Rostrata, a column ornamented with the prows of ships, erected in honour of Duilius, Quint. 1, 7, 12: — C. Mænia, also absol. Columna, a pillar in the forum at Rome, where thieves, criminals and debtors were publicly punished, a pillory, Cic. Di. C. 16, 50; Cluent. 13, 39: — Columnæ Herculis, i. e. Calpe and Abyla, Plin. 3, proem.: Tac.: — [Poet.: Columnæ Protei, the borders or frontiers of Egypt, Egypt, Virg.] 2) Meton.: Of things in the shape of a column. a) A water-spout, Sen. Q. Nat. 7, 20; Plin. [b] I. q. membrum virile, Mart. 6, 49. c) C. vertebrarum, the spine, NL. B) Fig.: A pillar, support, stay: proruere stantem columnam (of Augustus), Hor. II. A point, summit, poet. also for the vault of heaven, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12 extr.: — [Hence, Ital. colonna, Fr. colonne.]

[CŌLŪMNĀRIS, e. (columna) In the form of a column, rising like a pillar, Prud.]

**CŌLŪMNĀRĪUM**, ii. n. (columna) I. A tax on pillars, Cic. Att. 13, 6. [II. A marble-quarry, Inscr.]

**\*CŌLŪMNĀRĪUS**, ii. m. (columna) A person sentenced to the pillory (Columna Mænia, see COLUMNA), a worthless, vile fellow, Cæc. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9 extr.

[CŌLŪMNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (columna) A supporting by columns or pillars; a colonnade, App.]

[COLUMNATUS, a, um. (columna) Supported by pillars: c. tholus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12: — facetiously, c. us, reclined on, or supported by the arms, Plaut.]

[COLUMNIFER, ēra, ērum. (columna-fero) Bearing pillars, Prud.]

[COLUMI, orum. m. (κόλῳποι) In Astron. The two circles on the celestial globe, which pass through the poles and intersect each other at right angles, Macr.]

[COLUMNUS, a, um. (inverted, for sake of euphony, for corubus, see CORULUS. CORYLUS) Made of the hazel-tree: c. hastilia, Virg. G. 2, 396.]

[COLUMUS, i. m. (κόλῳπος) Metr.: Curtailed: c. metrum, i. e. where a foot is wanting at the end. Gramm.]

\*\*CŌLUS, i and ūs. f. [m. Catull.] I. A distaff, rock, Ov. M. 4, 229; Plin.: the fates (Parcae) are represented with a distaff with which they spin off the destinies of men, Ov. [II. Meton.: Threads that have been spun, Sen. poet.]

[CŌLŪTĒA, orum. n. (κολωντία, ἡ) I. A kind of fruit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7. [II. A shrub, Bladder Senna, Fam. Leguminosae, NL.]

\*\*CŌLYMBAS, ādis. f. (κολυμβάς, swimming) C. olivæ, pickled in brine, Plin. 15, 3, 4.

[CŌLYMBUS, i. m. (κόλυμβος) A swimming-bath, Lampr.]

1. CŌMA, æ. f. (κόμη) The hair of the head, hair as the ornament of the head. I. Prop.: consul unguentis effluens, calamistrata c., Cic. Sest. 8: — c. flava, Hor.: — c. longa, id.: — c. cana, Tibull.: — c. virides Nereidum, Hor.: — ne comæ turbarentur, quas componi post paulum veuit, Quint.: — comas inustas comere acu, id.: — c. in gradus frangere, id.: — c. rutilare et summittere, Suet.: — c. ponere, Ov.: — [Poet., with Greek construction: scissa comam, Virg.] The mane of a lion, Gell.: of a horse, Pall.: the crest of a helmet, Stat. II. Meton. \*\*A) Of plants: Foliage, an ear (of corn), grass, a stalk, Hor. O. 1, 21, 5; Plin. 13, 4, 7. [B) Wool: of sheep, poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68: the hairy or woolly surface of parchment, Tibull. C) Rays of the sun, a torch, etc., Catull. 61, 78; Sen. poet.: — [Hence, Ital. chioma.]

[2. CŌMA, ātis. n. (κόμα) Lethargy: c. vigil, a state that resembles sleep, whilst the person is actually awake, NL.]

[COMACUM, i. See CAMACUM.]

COMAGENE and COMAGENUS. See COMMAGENE.

CŌMĀNA, ōrum. n. (Κόμανα) I. A town of Cappadocia, on the Sarus, now El Bostan, Plin. 6, 3, 3. II. A town of Pontus on the Iris, now Tokat, Plin. 6, 3, 4: — its inhabitants, Comani, Auct. B. Alex. 35.

\*\*CŌMANS, antis. part. (como) Having hair, with long or flowing hair: c. equæ, Plin. 10, 63, 83: — c. colla equorum, Virg.: — c. setæ hircorum, id.: — c. galea, with a tuft of hair, id.: — [Poet. c. stella, with a refulgent hairy tail, Ov.: — astro comantes Tyndaridæ, adorned with stars, V. Fl.]

[CŌMARCHUS, i. m. (κόμαρχος) The bailiff of a village, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7.]

CŌMĀRON, i. n. (κόμαρον) I. The fruit of the strawberry-tree, Plin. 15, 24, 28. [II. A plant, called also fragum, Fam. Rosaceae, App.]

[CŌMĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (coma) Of or belonging to hair: c. acus, a hair-pin, Petron.]

[CŌMĀTŪLUS, a, um. (comatus) Having the hair neatly or showily dressed, Hier.]

\*\*CŌMĀTUS, a, um. part. (como) I. Haired, hairy: c. tempora, Mart. 10, 83: — Subst.: Comatus, i. m. Suet. Call. 35: — [poet., c. silva, covered with leaves, Catull.] II. Gallia Comata, i. q. Gallia transalpina, Plin. 4, 17, 31; Catull.

COMBĒ, es. f. The mother of the Curetes, Ov. M. 7, 383.

[COMBENNŌNES, um. m. (benna) That ride together in a benna, acc. to Fest.]

1. COM-BŪBO, ūbi. 3. v. a. \*\*I. To drink with any one: æque combibendi et convivandi peritissimus, Sen. E. 123.

\*\*II. To drink in, to imbibe, suck up, absorb. A) Prop.: c. succos, Ov. M. 13, 944: — c. lacrimas, as it were, the rays of the sun, Mart. [B) Fig.: To imbibe: quas artes si dum est tener combiberit, ad majora veniet paratior, Cic. Fin. 3, 2: — c. illapsos per viscera luxus, Sil.

\*2. COMBĪBO, ōnis. m. (combibo) A pot-companion, fellow-tippler, Cic. Fam. 9, 25.

[COMBINATIO, ōnis. f. A combining of two, Gloss.]

[COM-BĪNO, i. v. a. (bini) To unite, combine, Eccl.]

COMBRĒTUM, i. n. A kind of rush, Plin. 21, 6, 16.

[COM-BULLIO, ire. v. a. To boil thoroughly, Apic.]

COM-BŪRO, ussi, ustum, ēre. v. a. (buro for uro, conf. bustum) To consume by burning, to burn. I. Prop.: is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam sæpe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: — c. naves, Cæs.: — c. annales: — conf. libri Protagoræ in concione combusti: — c. alqm vivum. \*\*II. Fig.: c. alqm judicio, to ruin any one, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: — [poet.: combustus alqā, inflamed with love, Prop.: — c. diem, to spend in revelry, Plaut.]

[COMBUSTIO, ōnis. f. (comburo) A burning, LL.]

\*\*COMBUSTUM, i. n. (comburo) In Medic.: A wound caused by burning, a burn, Plin. 20, 3, 8.

[COMBUSTURA, æ. f. (comburo) A burning, Apic.]

COMBUSTUS, a, um. part. of comburo.

1. CŌME, ēs. f. (κῶμη) A plant, called also tragopogon, Plin. 27, 13, 117.

2. CŌME, ēs. f. (κῶμη, a little town, a village) C. Hiera, a town of Caria with a temple of Apollo, Liv. 38, 12.

1. CŌM-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum or estum. 3. (contr. comes, comest, comesse, etc.) [old forms, su'j. comedim, is, int, Plaut.] To eat, eat up, consume by eating. I. A) Prop.: c. corbitam cibi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 21: — c. panem, Afer ap. Quint.: — te muscæ comedissent, Sicin. ap. Cic. Brut. 6, 217: — Proverb.: tam facile, quam pium vulpes comest, Plaut.: — cœna comesa venire, to come too late or when the feast is over (post festum), Varr. B) Meton.: To get through one's property, to lavish, spend, squander one's fortune: c. patrimonium, Cic. Sest. 52, 111: — thus, c. bona, rem, numos, etc.: — c. cantherium, i. e. the worth of it in money: — [c. alqm, to spend any one's property, Plaut.; Ter.] \*\*II. Fig.: To eat up, devour: c. se, to devour one's self (with grief, pain, etc.), to waste or pine away, Cic. ap. Nou. 81, 29: — c. alqm oculis, to gaze upon eagerly, Mart.

[2. CŌMĒDO, ōnis. (a secondary form, comedus, i. acc. to Fest.) m. (comedo) I. A spendthrift, prodigal, Lucil. ap. Non. II. A glandular disease, NL.]

CŌMENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Comum: C. ager, Liv. 33, 36: — absol.: in Comensi, in the territory of Comum, Plin.: — Subst.: Comenses, ium. m. The inhabitants of Comum, Liv. 33, 36 and 37: according to a later appellation of Comum, they are called also Novocomenses, Cic. Fam. 13, 35.

CŌM-ES, itis. c. (1. eo: one that goes with anybody) A companion, associate, partner on a journey or elsewhere, an attendant; in the fem., a female attendant, companion, etc. I. Gen.: T. Agusius et c. meus fuit illo miserrimo tempore et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: — me tuarum actionum, sententiarum, voluntatum, rerum denique omnium socium comitemque habebis: — nec se comitem illius furoris sed ducem præbuit: — c. fugæ, Vell.: — c. tantæ virtutis, Liv.: — Of inanimate and abstract subjects: tunc vitæ sociæ virtus, mortis c. gloriæ fuisset, Cic. Font. 17 extr.: — pacis est c. otii sociæ eloquentia: — multarum deliciarum c. est extrema saltatio: — culpam pœna premit c., Hor.: — nec fides comitem abnegat. id. II. Esp. A) An attendance, retinue of magistrates, usually composed of the youth of noble families who sought to become versed in matters of administration, Cic.

Verr. 2, 2, 10; H. E. 1, 8, 2. \*\*B) *A retinue or suite of persons of rank*, Hor. E. 1, 7, 76; Suet. Cæs. 4. C) *The suite of the emperor, the court*, Suet. Aug. 16, and elsewhere. D) *A tutor or guardian of an illustrious youth*, Virg. Æ. 5, 545; Suet. [E] *A high officer of state: c. scholarum, rei militaris, commerciorum, LL.* [Hence, Ital. conte, Fr. conte.]

[CÔMESOR (comestor, Gloss.), ōris. m. (comedo) *A gourmandizer, an eater*, Tert.]

COMESTUS, a, um. *part. of comedo.*

COMESUS, a, um. *part. of comedo.*

CÔMETES [cometa, Prud.], æ. m. (κομήτης) *A comet*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; Virg.

\*CÔMICE. *adv. In a comic manner: c. res tragicas tractare*, Cic. de Or. 3, 8.

CÔMĪCUS, a, um. (κωμικός) I. *Of or belonging to comedy: c. poeta*, Cic. Or. 20: — c. artificium: — c. stulti senes, as they were represented in comedy, Cæcil. ap. Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: — thus, c. adolescens: — c. aurum, i. e. a lupine, used by comic actors instead of money, Plaut. II. *Subst.: Comicus, i. m. [A] A comic actor*, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 2, 4. B) *A comic writer*, Cic. Or. 55; Quint.

CÔMĪNIUM, ii. n. *A town of the Hirpini in Lower Italy*, Liv. 10, 39.

COMINIUS, a, um. *See COLMINIANA.*

COMINUS. *See COMMUNUS.*

CÔMIS, e. *Kind, obliging, courteous, affable, friendly: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur*, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: — illum negat et bonum virum et comem et humanum fuisse: — quis Lælio comior? quis jucundior: — [senex comissimus, App.] — \*\*Of inanimate and abstract subjects: comi hospitio, Liv. 9, 36: — c. virtus inter hospites, Tac.: — c. ingenio, id.: — c. sermone et congressu, id.

\*\*CÔMISSĀBUNDUS, a, um. (comissor) *Revelling, banquetting, feasting*, Liv. 9, 17; Curt.

[CÔMISSĀLĪTER. *adv. (comissor) In a revelling, carousing, riotous manner*, Sid.]

CÔMISSĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. *A drinking-party, followed by a nocturnal revel with torches and music: nullum turpe convivium, non amor, non c., non libido, non sumptus ostenditur*, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: — convivia, comissiones, cantus.

CÔMISSĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that revels after an entertainment with anybody, one that joins a commissatio*, Cic. Cæl. 28, 67; Liv.: — c. conjurationis, in a contemptuous sense, an associate, a partaker, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11. — [Poet.: c. libellus, which was read during a revel, Mart.]

\*\*CÔMISSOR. 1. v. dep. (κωμίζω) *To go through the city in a nocturnal revel with torches and music (as was formerly done at the festivals of Bacchus), on which occasion the revelling was sometimes renewed in the house of one of the party*, Liv. 40, 7; Hor. O. 4, 1, 11.

[CÔMITĀBĪLIS, e. (comitor) *That accompanies*, P. Nol.]

CÔMITAS, ātis. f. (comis) *Friendliness, politeness, civility, affability, courteousness, mildness: si illius (Catonis) comitatem et facilitatem tuæ gravitati severitatis asperseris*, Cic. Mur. 31: — Crassus in summa comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis, Scævola multa in severitate non deerat tamen c.: — erat in Q. Maximo comitate condita gravitas: — c. in socios, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac.: — c. affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.

[CÔMITĀTENSIS, e. (comitatus) *Pertaining to the office or dignity of a courtier*, Cod. Th.]

1. CÔMITĀTUS, a, um. *Accompanying, or accompanied. See COMITOR.*

2. CÔMITĀTUS, ūs. m. (comes) I. A) *A number of attendants or of persons who accompany any one, retinue, company: qui cum uxore veheretur in rheda*

muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 23: — prædonis improbiissimi societas atque c.: — c. ceterarum volucrum, Tac. — *Of abstract subjects: quid tanto concursu honestissimorum studiorum, tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est)? — thus, tanto virtutis comitatu septus: — c. utriusque causæ, Plin.* \*\*B) *Esp.: The retinue of the emperor, the household, suite, the court*, Tac. H. 2, 65. \*\*II. *Meton. Gen.: A company, crowd, swarm: nunciatur Afranio, magnos comitatus, qui iter habebant ad Cæsarem, ad flumen constitisse*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 51: — magnum comitatum transgredientem fines interfecerunt, Liv.

CÔMITĒR, *adv. In a friendly or kind manner, mildly: salutare benigne, c. appellare unumquemque*, Cic. Phil. 23, 2: — cum senibus graviter, cum juventute c. vivere: — tum Cotta, c., ut solebat, Atqui, inquit, etc.: — c. administrare provinciam, Tac.: — Sup., Plaut.

COMITIA, orum. *See COMITIUM, II.*

[COMITĪÆ, arum. *See COMITIUM, II.*]

CÔMITĪĀLIS, e. (comitia) I. *Relating to the comitia: c. dies, on which the comitia were held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2: — c. mensis. II. *Meton.: In Medic. A) c. morbus, epilepsy (so called, because in the event of any ominous case of that illness on the days of the comitia, the latter were prorogued)*, Cels. 2, 8: — c. vitium, the same, Sen. B) *Subst.: Comitialis, is. m. A person affected with this disease*, Plin. 20, 11, 44, and elsewhere.

\*\*CÔMITĪĀLĪTER. *adv. Epileptically: c. accidere*, Plin. 22, 21, 29.

[1. CÔMITĪĀTUS, i. m. (comitia) *Appointed in the comitia: c. tribunus militaris*, Ascon. Cic.]

\*2. CÔMITĪĀTUS, ūs. m. (comitia) *The assembly of the people in the comitia: comitiatum dimittere*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: — comitatus multos inutiles impedire.

[CÔMITĪO. 1. (comitium) *To go to the comitium: quando rex comitiavit, fas (abbreviated Q. R. C. F.), an old form* ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60.]

CÔM-ĪTĪUM, ii. n. (1. eo) I. *An open place in the Roman forum where the comitia were held*, Cic. Sen. 35, 75: Liv. — [A place where the assembly of the magistrates was held at Sparta, Nep. Ages. 4.] II. *Meton. plur.: Comitiam, orum. n. [A secondary form, Comitiam, arum. f. Inscr.] A regular assembly of the people, for making or repealing laws, etc.; these comitia were of three kinds: c. curiata, which was the most ancient, when the people voted by curiæ in the comitium; c. centuriata, during the republic, when they voted by centuriæ, usually held on the Campus Martius; and c. tributa, when they voted by tribus, usually held in the forum, but at the election of a magistrate held also on the Campus Martius: consul c. habere cœpit*, Cic. Pl. 20: — in Campo Martio, comitiis centuriatis: — c. consularia: — c. tribuicia: — comitorum dies.

[CÔMITĪVUS, a, um. (comes) *Of or belonging to a high officer*, Veg. — *Subst.: Any high officer of state*, Cod. Just.]

[CÔMITĪO, are. *for comitor. To accompany, attend upon*, Ov. M. 14, 159; Prop.]

\*CÔMITOR. 1. v. dep. (part. perf. comitatus, a, um. also with a passive signification) (comes) *To accompany, follow, attend; usually with an acc. or absol.; seldom (with abstract subjects) with dat.* I. *Gen.: comitati eos ex civitate excessere*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 8 extr.: — c. alqm in exilium, Suet.: — c. currum Augusti triumpho, id.: — c. gressum herilem, Virg.: — c. iter alcja, id.: — quando comitetur semper artem decor, Quint. — Absol.: passim comitantur partemque prædæ petunt, Tac. G. 46: — comitabantur viginti sociæ cohortes, id.: — lanigera comitantur oves, Virg.: — magna comitante caterva, in company with, attended by, id.: — thus, domino comitante, attended by, together with, Ov.: — and port., nubare non comitante deo (Hymenæo), without the assent, against the will, Prop.: — an est aliquid per se ipsum flagitiosum, etiam si nulla comitetur infamia? Cic. Fin. 2, 19: — thus, comitante opinione,

Tac. — \*With dat. : illi injusto domino (Tarquinio Superbo) aliquamdiu in rebus gerendis prospera fortuna comitata est, followed him, Cic. Rep. 2, 24 : — cetera, quam comitantur huic vitae, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100. — Part. perf. Comitatus, a, um. In a passive sense; Attended by: mulier alienis viris comitata, Cic. Cael. 13 extr. : — quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit : — comitatus bene. — Also in the Comp., puero ut uno esset comitator, more amply attended or followed by, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113. \*II. Esp. : To attend to the grave, to follow a funeral, Virg. Æ. 11, 32; Nep. Att. 22 extr. : — also poet., c. supremum honorem, Virg.

\*\*COMMA, ðtia. n. (κόμμα) I. Gramm. : The section of a period, Quint. 1, 8, 6. [II. Metr. : Cæsura, Gram.]

[COM-MĀCĒRO, are. v. a. To soak thoroughly, M. Emp.]

COM-MĀCŪLO. I. v. a. To pollute all over, to defile. \*I. Prop. : c. altaria deum sanguine suo, Tac. A. 1, 39 : — c. manus sanguine, Virg. \*II. Fig. : c. se isto infinito ambitu, Cic. Cael. 7, 16 : — c. se cum Jugurtha miscendo, Sall. Jug. : — fraudibus involuti aut flagitiis commaculati, Tac.

[COM-MĀNĒO, ère. v. n. To be very wet, to be dripping wet, Cat. R. R. 165, 5.]

COMMĀGENE (Comag.), es. f. (Κομμαγήνη) I. The northern part of Syria, with the capital Samosata, now Camash, Plin. 5, 12, 13. II. An unknown plant, perhaps Nardus Syriaca, Plin. 29, 3, 13.

COMMĀGĒNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Commagene : C. legati, from Commagene, Cic. Fam. 15, 1 : — C. medicamentum, a kind of unguent good against the cramp, Plin. : — Subst. : Commageni, orum, m. The inhabitants of Commagene, Plin. 29, 3, 13.

[COM-MĀLAXO, are. To soak completely, to make quite soft or mild, Varr. ap. Non.]

[COM-MANDO, no perf. sum. 3. v. a. To chew, M. Emp.]

[COMMANDŪCĀTĪO, ðnis. f. A chewing, mastication, Scrib.]

\*\*COM-MANDŪCO, atum. I. v. a. To chew, champ : c. acinos, Plin. 24, 4, 6.

[COMMANDŪCOR. I. v. dep. To chew, champ, for commanduco, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[COM-MĀNĒO, ère. v. n. To remain anywhere entirely, Macr.]

\*\*COM-MĀNĪPŪLĀRIS, is. m. A soldier of the same manipulus, Tac. H. 4, 46.

[COM-MĀNĪPŪLĀTĪO, ðnis. f. Comradeship of soldiers of the same manipulus, Spart.]

[COM-MĀNĪPŪLO, ðnis., also COMMANIPULUS and COMMANIPULUS, i. m. Equivalent to manipularis, Spart.; Inscr.]

[COM-MARCĒO, ère. v. n. To be withered or feeble, to be entirely exhausted, Amm.]

[COM-MARCESCO, cūi. 3. v. inchoat. n. To wither, Amm.]

[COM-MARGĪNO, are. v. a. To surround with a margin, Amm.]

[COM-MĀRĪTUS, i. m. A fellow-husband, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 18.]

[COM-MARTŪR, ðris. m. A fellow-martyr, Tert.]

[COM-MASCŪLO, are. v. a. (masculus) To invigorate, App.]

[COM-MASTĪCO. I. v. a. To chew, masticate, I.L.]

[COMMĀTĪCUS, a, um. (κομματικός) In short sentences, Sid.]

[COM-MĒABĪLIS, e. (meo) I. Pass. : Easily passed through, Arn. II. Act. : That easily passes through, Arn.]

[COMMĒĀTĀLIS, e. (commeatus) Of or belonging to imports from foreign countries, Cod. Just.]

[COMMĒĀTOR, ðris. m. One that goes to and fro, a messenger, a cognomen of Mercury, App.]

COMMĒĀTUS, ūs. m. (commeo) [I. Prop. : A going to and fro, Pall. II. Meton. A] [A place in which one can go to and fro, a thoroughfare, passage, way, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 65.] \*B) In Milit. : Leave of absence for a certain time, a furlough : secum eum tum frequentem ad signa sine ullo commeatu fuisse, Liv. 3, 24 : — commeatum petere, Vell. : — c. sumere, Liv. : — c. accipere, Plin. E. : — c. dare,

276

Liv. : — in commeatu esse, to be on furlough or leave of absence, Suet. : — in iis stativis satis liberi c. erant, Liv. : — ad commeatum diem venire, adesse, on the day when the leave of absence is expired, A. Her. 1, 14; Quint. : — Meton. : Also, more generally : cras igitur (conf. PROFICISCAR), nisi quid a te c., Cic. Att. 13, 41 doubtful : — c. acquiescendi a continuatione laborum, Vell. : — longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo : repente me invasit, had left me undisturbed for a long while, Sen. \*C) Persons or things going or travelling together, a company, caravan : Londinium copia negotiorum et commeatum maxime celebre, Tac. A. 14, 33 : — Alexandrini, qui de novo c. Neapolin confluerant, Suet. : — c. nostri Pontico mari adventantes, Tac. \*D) A carrying over, transport, cargo, convoy : duobus commeatibus exercitum exportare, Cæs. B. G. 5, 23. E) Provisions brought to a place, supplies, stores : ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et publico prohibebamur, Cic. de I. P. 17 : — venisse commeatu, qui afferantur, Quint. : — c. advecti, Liv. : — c. invecti ex montibus, id. : — opposed to frumentum, any other supplies, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39; 48, and elsewhere : — [Meton. : c. argentarius, gain or profit made by money transactions, Plaut.] [Hence, Ital. congedo, Provenc. comjat, Fr. congé.]

COM-MĒDĪTOR, ari. v. dep. \*I. To imprint or impress carefully on one's mind : c. locos egregie, ut perpetuo nobis hæere possint, A. Her. 3, 18, 31. [II. To call to recollection; poet. to imitate, Lucr. 6, 112 doubtful.] [COMMĒYO, are. To make water on (κατὸν), Gloss.] [COM-MĒLĒTO, are. v. n. (μελεῖν) To practise, Hyg. F.] [COM-MEMBRĀTUS, a, um. (membro) Grown together, conjoined, P. Nol.]

\*COM-MĒMĪNI, isse. To remember clearly, to call distinctly to one's mind : quem hominem probe c. se aiebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 53 : — ego non commemini antequam sum natus, me miserum : — [With inf. : non commemini dicere, Plaut.]

\*COMMĒMŌRĀBĪLIS, e. (commemoro) Worthy of mention, memorable, remarkable : multa alia c. proferre possum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.

[COMMĒMŌRĀMENTUM, i. n. (commemoro) A commemorating, Cæcil. ap. Non.]

COMMĒMŌRĀTĪO, ðnis. f. A mentioning, recounting : c. antiquitatis, exemplorum prolatio, Cic. de Or. 34, 120 : — c. nominis nostri : — in assidua c. flagitiorum esse omnibus : — c. posteritatis me ad spem quandam immortalitatis rapit.

[COMMĒMŌRĀTOR, ðris. m. One who mentions, Tert.]

[COMMĒMŌRĀTŌRIUM, ii. n. A memorandum, list, Ambr.]

[COMMĒMŌRĀTUS, ūs. n. (commemoro) A mentioning, App.]

COM-MĒMŌRO. I. v. a. To call any thing to one's own or to another person's mind, to think over again, call to recollection, remember. I. Prop. : quid quoquo die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38 : — beneficia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non c. qui contulit, Cic. Læl. 20 : — ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv.

II. Meton. (without the idea of remembering) : To mention in conversation, to speak of any thing, to relate, recount, etc. : usually with acc., seldom with de : c. humanam societatem, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 31 : — c. Syracusarum direptionem : — omnes causæ, quas commemoras, justissimæ sunt : — longum est c. quæ apud quosque visenda sunt tota Asia et Græcia : — O commemoranda judicia! \*With de : omnes de tua virtute commemorant, are speaking of, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 : — de cuius memoria commemoravit Antonius.

\*\*COMMENDĀBĪLIS, e. (commendo) Commendable, praiseworthy, Liv. 37, 7 extr.; 42, 5.

\*COMMENDĀTĪCIUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (commendo) Of or containing recommendation : c. literas ad alqm mittere, a letter of recommendation, an introduction, Cic. Fam. 5, 5 : — id. c. tabellæ : — and \*\*absol., commendaticie, arum, f., Augustus ap. Macr.

**COMMENDATIO**, ōnia. *f.* A recommendation. I. *Prop.*: ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse, Cic. Fam. 1, 3:— *In the plur.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 32:— *Of inanimate subjects*: facillime animo posse tener ea, quæ perciperentur auribus aut cogitatione, si etiam oculorum commendatione animis traderentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357:— pater ipso nomine patrio valeret apud clementes iudices communi sensu omnium et dulcissima commendatione naturæ.

II. *Meton. concr.*: That which recommends, the excellence of a thing, worth, praise: c. ingenii, Cic. Brut. 67:— c. liberalitatis;— c. fumosarum imaginum (i. e. nobilitatis).

**COMMENDATITIUS**, a, um. See **COMMENDATICIUS**.

**COMMENDATOR**, ōria. *m.* One who commends, a favourer: fautor et c., Plin. E. 6, 23, 4.

[**COMMENDATORIUS**, a, um, (commendator) *Of or belonging to recommendation*: c. literæ, a letter of recommendation, an introduction, for commendaticius, Sid.]

\***COMMENDATRIX**, icia. *f.* She who commends: lex est vitorum emendatrix c. que virtutum, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58.

**COMMENDATUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of commendo*.

II. *Adj.* A) Recommended: quæ res gloriosior? quæ commendatior erit memoriæ hominum sempiternæ? Cic. Phil. 2, 13:— quis nostrum est, cui non illa civitas sit huius studio, cura, diligentia commendatior?— ceteris rebus habeas eos a me commendatissimos. \*\*B) *Meton.*: Praised, distinguished: calami commendatores, Plin. 16, 36, 65.

**COM-MENDO**. 1. *v. a.* (1. mando) To entrust to any one's charge, commit to one's care, commend.

I. *Prop.*: nunc tibi omnem rem atque causam meque totum commendo atque trado, Cic. Fam. 2, 6 extr.:— commendo tibi ejus omnia negotia, libertos, procuratores, familiam:— c. salutem alcis alicui:— c. liberos suos alicui testamento:— thus, c. duos filios suos parvos tutelæ populi:— c. se totum amori fideique alcis:— simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, is left to itself, confided to itself or to its own care:— c. alqd literis, to couch in writing, to commit to paper, Brutus ap. Cic.:— c. nomina memoriæ, to commit to memory, to learn by heart:— c. historiam immortalitati:— conf. c. nomen tuum immortalitati:— c. alqm sempiternæ gloriæ, to prepare lasting fame.

II. *Meton. of inanimate and abstract subjects*: To recommend, to make agreeable, to praise: P. Rutillii adolescentiam ad opinionem et innocentiam et juris sapientiam P. Mucii commendavit domus, Cic. Off. 2, 13:— quæ (vox) una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet:— Ligarumam (orationem) præclare auctoritas tua commendavit:— *In the passive*: nulla re una magis oratore commendari quam verborum splendore et copia:— marmora commendantur maculis aut coloribus, Plin.:— mediocris oratio commendata viribus actionis, Quint.

1. **COMMENSUS**, a, um. *Part. of commetior*.

2. \*\***COMMENSUS**, ūs. *m.* (commetior) Proportionable measure, symmetry, proportion, Vitr. 1, 3.

[**COMMENTARIENSIS**, is. *m.* (commentarius) A keeper of public records, a secretary, registrar, Dig.:— a keeper of a prison, who had the list of the prisoners, Cod. Just.:— a clerk in the army, Asc. Cic.]

**COMMENTARIÖLUM**, i. *n.* [another form -LUS, i. *m.* Hier.] (commentarius) A short treatise in writing, a brief commentary, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 extr. and elsewhere.

**COMMENTARIUS**, ii. *m.* (sc. liber) and **COMMENTARIUM**, ii. *n.* (sc. volumen) (commentor) I. A writing in which one notes down any thing briefly, a note, memorandum, journal, commentary; also, sketches, memoirs, etc. (usually in the plur.), Cic. Fam. 5, 12 extr.; Liv.; Tac.:— thus, Commentarii, the titles of two well known historical writings of Cæsar, Cic. Brut. 75. II. *Esp.* A) *In Law*: A brief, minutes, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21. [B) A hermeneutic commentary, annotation, Gell. 1, 2.]

**COMMENTATIÖ**, ōnia. *f.* A meditating upon or

studying any thing, a careful preparation, study.

I. *Prop.* A) Quos locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118:— c. inclusa in veritatis lucem proferenda est:— *In the plur.*: sese quotidianis commentationibus acerrime exereuit:— tota philosophorum vita, ut ait Socrates, c. mortis est, a preparing:— exercitatio et consuetudo et c. ferendi doloris. \*\*B) *Esp.*: A figure of Rhetoric, Quint. 5, 10, 1. \*\*II.

*Meton. concr.*: A treatise on a subject, a written dissertation: c. Aristotelis (de natura animalium), Plin. 8, 16, 17:— *In the plur.*, id.

[**COMMENTATOR**, ōria. *m.* I. An inventor, App. II. An author, Eccl.]

**COMMENTICIUS** or **-TIUS**, a, um. (commentus, comminiscor) Invented, found out, discovered by thinking. I. In opposition to any thing already existing; hence, newly invented, new: nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90:— c. spectacula, (opp. 'usitata'), Suet. II. In opposition to what is real. A) In a good sense; Conceived, fancied, ideal: c. civitas Platonis, Cic. de Or. 1, 53:— c. et ficti Dei:— c. quiddam coronæ similitudine efficit (Parmenides). B) In a bad sense; Fictitious, imaginary, false: c. crimen, Cic. R. A. 15, 42:— c. res:— c. fraude, Gell.

[**COM-MENTIOR**, itus. 4. *v. dep.* To feign, pretend, App.]

[**COMMENTO**, are. *for commemoror*. To represent, explain: facetiously, c. ora, to demonstrate, as it were, to one's face, for, to cudgel, to deal out blows, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 30.]

1. **COMMENTOR**. 1. *v. dep.* (part. perf. commentatus, also in a passive sense) (comminiscor) I. *Prop.*: To meditate, reflect upon, to weigh over in one's mind; usually with an acc. or absol.; seldom with de: parvi pueri, quum paullum firmitatis accesserit, animadvertunt ea, quæ domi sunt curiosius incipiuntque c. aliquid et discere, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42:— quæ secum commentatus esset:— ut commentemur inter nos, qua ratione etc.:— Absol.: magi congregantur in fano commentandi causa atque inter se colloquendi, Cic. Div. 1, 41:— magister hic Samnitium summa jam senectute est et quotidie commentatur:— Galbam commentatum in quadam testudine cum servis literatis fuisse:— c. in auribus alcis, to meditate in anybody's presence (without regard to him):— \*With de: multos menses de populi R. libertate commentati atque meditati, Cic. Phil. 3, 14 extr.:— \*Part. perf. in a passive sense: ut sua et commenta et scripta meminisset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: commentata oratio, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. II. *Meton.* (as the consequence of meditation) [A] To invent any thing, to find out, contrive, to think of, devise (a trick), Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 25. B) To represent any thing by writing, to sketch, compose: c. mimos, Cic. Phil. 11, 6:— c. alqd in reum:— c. de militari disciplina, Plin. \*\*C) To explain, to comment upon: c. carmina, Suet. Gramm. 2.

[2. **COMMENTOR**, ōria. *m.* (comminiscor) An inventor: c. uvæ, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 785.]

**COMMENTUM**, i. *n.* (comminiscor) I. An invention, fiction, feigned story: opinionum commenta delet dies, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5:— c. miraculi, Liv. \*\*II.

A) An invention, Suet. Vesp. 18; Just. B) *Meton.* [1] A plan, design, intention, Just. 21, 4. 2) In Rhet.: A figure of speech, for commentatio, Vitell. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 107.

**COMMENTUS**, a, um. *Part. of comminiscor*.

**COM-MEO**. 1. *v. n.* To go hither and thither, to go or come to and fro. I. *Prop.*: sic naturis his, ex quibus omnia constant, sursum deorsum, ultro citro comitantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84:— quum terra in aquam se vertit et quum ex aqua oritur aer et quum ex aere æther, quumque eadem vicissim retro comitant:— siderum genus alterum spatiis immutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum comitant:— inter Veios Romamque nuncios c., Liv.:— thus, c. invicem nuncios, Tac.:— *Of inanimate and abstract subjects*: qua contrariæ quinquere mes comitant, move to and fro, or from one place to another, or backward and forward, Suet.:— posse eodem Flacco internuncio sermones c., to carry on,

Tac.:—[c. viam, Plaut.] II. *Meton.* (with reference to the aim or object of one's going): To go, come, travel often or repeatedly to a place, to visit or frequent a place: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commeabant, Cic. de I. P. 18:—minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, Cæs.:—c. in urbem, Ter.:—*Of abstr. subjects:* ejus in hortos, domum, Baias jure suo libidines omnium commearent, Cic. Cael. 16 extr.

[COMMERCĀTOR, ōris. m. A partner in business or trade: *συνεμπόρος*, Gloss.]

[COMMERCĪARIUS, ii. m. One that makes a purchase conjointly with another, *συναντήτης*, Gloss.]

COM-MERCĪUM, ii. n. (merx) I. A) *Commercial intercourse, a dealing in merchandise, commerce, trade, traffic:* mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. Jug. 18, 6. B) *Meton.* 1) *Commercial right, established law of trade:* c. in eo agro nemini est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 30:—L. Crasso c. istarum rerum cum Græcis hominibus non fuisse. \*\*2) *Merchandise, wares:* c. militaria, Plin. 35, 13, 47:—*provision, id.* \*\*3) *A commercial place, a market-place, market:* c. et litora paragrare, Plin. 37, 3, 11. II. *Gen.: Correspondence, connection, intercourse with anyone:* c. habere cum Musis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66:—c. habere cum virtute:—c. agrorum ædificiorumque inter se, Liv.:—c. plebis, carried on with the latter, id.:—c. sermonis, id.:—c. communium studiorum, Tac.:—c. belli, a treaty, id.:—*of carnal connection or intercourse*, Suet.

\*\*COM-MERCOR. 1. v. dep. To buy up; c. arma, tela etc., Sall. Jug. 66, 1:—[*commercatus*, a, um., in a passive sense, Afran. ap. Non.]

COM-MĒREO, ūi, itum. 2. v. a. [*commereor*, itus. 2. v. dep., Plaut.] I. To deserve anything: c. estimationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232:—c. pœnam, Ov. [II. *Meton.* To be guilty of (a crime): quid commeri aut peccavi? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 112:—c. in se aliquid mali, Plaut.:—c. culpam in se, id.:—c. noxiam, id.:—c. alqd erga alqm, Ter.]

[COMMEREOR, eri. See the foregoing Article.]

[COMMETACULA, orum. n. Small staves or wands of the flamines, according to Fest.]

\*COM-MĒTŎR, mensus. 4. v. dep. To measure, measure out. I. *Prop.*: c. siderum ambitus inter se numero, Cic. Un. 9. II. *Fig.*: To measure, i. e. to compare, judge: c. negotium cum tempore, Cic. Inv. 1, 26.

[COMMĒTO, are. v. int. n. (commeo) To go to a place frequently, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35.]

[COMMICTĪLIS, e. (commingo) That may be defiled, despicable, Pompon. ap. Non.]

COMMICTUS, a, um. part. of commingo.

\*\*COMMĪGRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A migrating, wandering: c. (siderum) aliunde alio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

\*COM-MĪGRO, 1. v. n. To wander, remove: c. in tuum domum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3:—c. Romam, Liv.:—c. e Germania in Gallias, Tac.:—c. huc, Ter.

[COM-MILES, itis. m. for commilito. A comrade, Inscr.]

\*\*COM-MILĪTĪUM, ii. n. (militia) I. *Companionship in war, comradeship*, Quint. 5, 10, 111; Tac. [II. *Meton. gen.*: Fellowship: c. studiorum, Ov.]

1. COM-MILĪTO, ōnis. m. I. A fellow-soldier, comrade in war, companion in arms, Cic. Dei. 10, 28; Liv. [II. *Meton. gen.*: An associate, fellow: c. dii, Flor.]

[2. COM-MILĪTO, are. v. n. To be a fellow-soldier, to fight on one's side: luna quasi commilitans, Flor. 3, 5, 23.]

[COMMĪNĀBUNDUS, a, um. (comminor) Threatening, menacing, Tert.]

\*COMMĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A threatening, menacing: c. orationis tamquam armorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54:—c. taurorum, Plin.:—in the plur. c. Hannibalis, Liv.

[COMMĪNĀTIVUS, a, um. (comminor) Threatening, Tert.]

[COMMĪNĀTOR, ōria. m. A threatener, Tert.]

[COM-MINGO, nxi, etum. 3. v. a. To make water on; hence, to defile. Hor. S. 1, 3, 90:—commictum cœnum, a term of reproach, Plaut.]

COM-MĪNISCOR, mentus. 3. v. dep. (root MEN, mens, meminī) To devise, invent, contrive, design. \*I. To invent or feign something that is not true, to feign: nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic. Att. 6, 1:—c. tantum scelus, Quint.:—c. dolum, Plaut.:—*part. perf. in a passive sense*; Invented, contrived, designed, devised, feigned: gemitus ficti commentaque funera, Ov. M. 6, 565:—c. crimen ex re fortuita, Liv.:—*Of philosophical fiction (opposed to that which is real)*: Epicurus monogrammos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23:—c. occurrentia nescio quæ:—c. quædam. \*\*II. To invent any thing new: c. novas literas, Suet. Claud. 41:—c. novum balnearum usum, id.:—Phœnices literas et literarum operas aliasque etiam artes, maria navibus adire commenti, Mel.

[COM-MĪNO, are. v. a. To drive together, App.]

\*\*COM-MĪNOR, 1. v. dep. a. To threaten, menace: comminando magis quam inferendo pugnam, Liv. 10, 39:—c. necem alcui, Suet.:—comminando obsidione, Liv.:—comminati inter se, id.:—c. alcui cuspidē, Suet.:—[*part. perf. in a passive sense*, App.]

COM-MĪNŪO, ūi, itum. 3. v. a. To break or cut into small pieces, to break up, crush, shatter.

I. *Prop.*: illi statuum deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93:—c. anulum:—c. lapidem, Plin.:—c. fabas molis, Ov.:—c. immensum argenti pondus et auri, to make less, diminish, Hor. II. *Fig.*: To weaken, impair, debilitate, enervate: hic opes illius civitatis comminutæ depressæque sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37 extr.:—nullum esse officium tam sanctum, quod non avaritia c. atque violare soleat:—c. ingenia, Quint.:—c. vires ingenii, Ov.:—c. animum, Plin. E.:—*Of persons*: Viriathum, quem C. Lælius prætor fregit et comminuit, Cic. Off. 2, 11:—nos animo duntaxat *vigemus*, re familiari comminuti sumus, weakened, crippled.

COM-MĪNUS, (cōminus) adv. (manus) Hand to hand, in close quarters (opp. 'eminus'). I. A) *Prop., Milit.*: nec *eminus* hastis aut *comminus* gladiis uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19:—c. pugnare, Cæs.:—c. conserere manus, Liv.:—c. conferre signa, id.:—c. niti adversus resistentes, Tac.:—[*Poet. of animals, Lucr.*] B) *Fig.*: hæc fuerit nobis tamquam levis armaturæ prima orationis excursio: nunc c. agamus, adde, Cic. Div. 2, 10 extr.:—qui me epistola petivit, ad te video c. accessit, comes close up to you, attacks you:—*Poet.*: c. insequi arva, i. e. to work, till, Virg. \*\*II. *Meton. gen.*: In the neighbourhood, close by, hard by: c. faciem suam ostentabat, Sall. ap. Gell. 2, 27, 2:—non c. Mesopotamiam, sed flexu Armeniam petunt, Tac.:—c. monstrata captivitate, id.:—Romæ, ubi omnium gentium bona c. judicantur, with close inspection, Plin.:—Atalanta et Helena c. pictæ, near one another, id.:—c. habere arma, in the neighbourhood, at hand, close by, V. Fl.

COMMĪNUTUS, a, um. part. of comminuo.

COMMIS, is. See GUMMI.

COM-MISCĒO, scūi, xtum or stum. 2. [inf. pass. *commisci*, Lucr.] To mix together, mingle, unite. I. A) *Prop.*: c. amurcam cum aqua, Cat.:—c. servos cum ingenuis, Suet. Aug. 25:—c. frusta mero cruento, Virg.:—nota Falerni commixta Chio, Hor.:—c. reliquias Phyllidis cineribus Juliae, Suet. B) *Esp. of carnal copulation:* in mare et in femina commiscendorum corporum miræ libidines, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128. \*\*II. *Fig.*: To unite: c. jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii, A. Her. 4, 35.

[COMMISCĪBĪLIS, e. (commisceo) That can be mingled, Tert.]

[COMMISCŪS, a, um. Common; κοινός, Gloss.]

COMMISĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Rhet.*: A part of an oration intended to excite pity, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 125; Quint.

[COM-MISEREOR, itus. 2. v. a. *To have compassion on, commiserate, pity; impers.: navitas precum Arionis commiseritum est, roused the pity, Gell. 16, 19, 11.]*

[COM-MISEREOR, ere. v. a. *To commiserate, pity: c. ejus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.]*

[COM-MISERO, ōnis. m. (miser) *A partner in misfortune, Tert.]*

COM-MISEROR, 1. v. dep. [I. Prop.: *To pity, commiserate: c. fortunam Græciæ, Nep. Ages. 5: c. interitum fratris, Gell.: murmura dolorem cruciatumque vulneris commiserantia, uttering pitifully, id.]* \*II. Rhet.: *To excite compassion or pity: quid quum c. conqueri cæperit, Cic. Div. C. 14, 46: quum commiserandum sit, Quint.*

COMMISSATIO and COMMISSATOR. See COMISS.

COMMISSŌ, ōnis. f. (committo) I. A) *A strife with emulation, a contest, a measuring of one's strength with another, Cic. Att. 15, 26; Suet. \*B) Meton.: A showy speech or composition intended for display (ἀγένημα), Suet. Aug. 89. [II. A per-petrating, committing: c. piaculi, Arn.]*

[COMMISSŌRIA, æ. f. (committo) *A condition of an agreement, a clause, Papin. ap. Ulp.]*

[COMMISSŌRIUS, a, um. (committo) *In Law: c. lex, a condition in a contract or act of sale, a clause, Dig.; for which, absol. commissoria, Dig.]*

\*COMMISSUM, i. n. (committo) \*I. *A thing entrusted, a secret: an coli iustitia poterit ab homine propter vim doloris enunciantem commissam, prodente socios etc.? Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: tacere c., Hor.: aures retinent fideliter c., id.: tegere c., id. II. A) An error, fault, trespass, crime: ecquod hujus factum aut c. non dicam audacius, sed quod etc., Cic. Sull. 26: c. turpe, Hor.: lære commissam, Virg. \*B) Meton. in Law: A forfeiture, confiscation; concr. Confiscated property: quum per ignorantiam scripturæ multa c. fierent, Suet. Cal. 41: in commissum cadere, Dig.: causa commissi, id.*

COMMISSŪRA, æ. f. (committo) *A joining together, joint, junction or juncture, a tie, seam, knot. I. Prop.: c. molles digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: ossa subjecta corpori mirabiles commissuras habent: c. nodorum, Sen.: c. colorum, mixture, Plin.: c. Piscium, a star in the constellation of the Fishes, id.: [the commissure of the brain, Nl.]* \*II. Fig. of style: *A connecting link, a connection: commissuris, ut in opere male juncto hiantibus, Quint. 12, 9, 17: c. verborum, id.*

[COMMISSŪRALIS, e. (commissura) *Of a joint, Veg.]*

COMMISSUS, a, um. part. of committo.

[COMMISTIM. (commixtim) adv. (commisceo) *Mixedly, jointly, (opp. 'separatim'), Hier.]*

COMMISTUS, a, um. part. of commisceo.

[COM-MITTO, are. v. a. *To make soft; facetiously, c. caput sandalio, to beat soft, i. e. to break, crack, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4.]*

COM-MITTO, misi, missum. 3. v. a. *(To bring several things together in one whole) To put together, combine.*

I. Prop. \*A) Gen.: *per nondum commissam inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv. 38, 4: thus, c. inter se oras vulneris suturis, Cels.: costæ committuntur cum osse pectorio, id.: commissis operibus, id.: [With dat.: quar naris fronti committitur, is in connection with, is joined, Ov.: quæ moles urbem continenti committit, Curt.: Poet.: Scylla delphinum caudas utero commissam luporum, has dolphins' tails on a seal's belly, Virg.]: Of inanimate and abstract subjects: c. duo verba inter se, Quint.: thus, c. inter se easdem literas, duo comparativa etc., id. B) Esp. 1) a) *In a hostile sense: To bring together for combat or any contest of emulation, etc., to bring up contending forces, to set together; hence, to engage in a fight, to commence a battle or combat; and still more frequently, to fight a battle, to carry on war, to celebrate games, to contend in public games, etc.: c. pugiles Latinos cum Græciis, Suet. Aug. 45: c. quinge-**

*nos pedites, elephantos vicenos hinc et inde, id.: c. camelorum quadrigas, id.: committit vates et comparat inde Maronem, atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum, Juv.: thus, c. sua scripta Corinnæ, Prop.: nos qui secundum deos violati sumus, commissum bellum ac profligatum conficere, that has begun, Liv. 21, 40 extr.: thus, c. aciem, Flor.: c. prælium, Nep. (different from the following c. prælium): c. martem, Sil.: tuba canit commissos ludos, that have just commenced, Virg.: c. prælium, to fight a battle, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25, and elsewhere: thus, c. pugnam, Cic. Mur. 15 extr.: c. bellum, Liv.: c. obsidionem, Curt.: c. ludos: thus, c. spectaculum, Liv.: c. musicum agona, Suet.: Impers.: priusquam committeretur, before the battle began, Suet. \*b) More gen.: To begin, make a commencement; undertake: longo intervallo judicium inter sicarios hoc primum committitur, Cic. R. A. 5: tribuni sanguine commissam proscriptio, Cicero's, velut satiatio Antonio, pœna finita, Vell. II. Meton. (implying purpose, aim, etc.): To entrust, consign, commit, give over to; also in a bad sense: To deliver one's self up, to expose one's self. A) Gen.: c. literas liberiores neque Achaicis hominibus neque Epiroticis audeo, to entrust to, to deliver to, Cic. Att. 1, 13: thus, c. epistolam tantis de rebus huic terræ filio: c. semina sulcis, with credere terræ, Virg.: c. caput tonsori, Hor.: c. ratem pelago, id.: c. se populo, senatui, publicis prædiis et armis, Cic. Mil. 23: thus, c. se urbi: c. theatro populoque R.: c. se neque navigationi neque viæ: conf. c. se itineri tam infesto: c. se timidus fortunæ: c. se periculo: Of abstract subjects: ita quæstor sum factus, ut mihi illum honorem tum non solum datum sed etiam creditum ac commissum putarem: his salutem nostram, his fortunas, his liberos rectissime committi arbitramur: cui (Pompeio) senatus totam remp., omnem Italiæ pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat: sunt quædam domestica, quæ literis non committo: commissi calores fidibus, Hor.: quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid resp. detrimenti caperet, committed to his care, or commissioned him to look to it, etc.: With in and an acc.: c. se in id conclave, to venture, to risk one's self, Cic. R. A. 23, 64: c. se in conspectum populi R.: c. se in senatum: c. se sapientem tam præcipientem in locum: c. se spesque omnes suas in fidem alcis, Liv.: c. duos simul filios in aleam ejus casus, id.: c. rem in aciem, id.: c. rem in casum ancipitis eventus, id.: c. remp. in discrimen, id. B) Esp. 1) To permit any thing wrong to pass or take place, to let or allow any thing to come to pass, to perpetrate, be guilty of, to commit: ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et pœnam semper ante oculos versari putent, qui peccaverint, Cic. Mil. 23: thus, c. multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque: c. alqd adversus populum R., Liv.: c. tantum facinus: c. quantum flagitii: c. majus delictum, Cæs.: c. adulterium, Quint.: c. incestum cum filio, id.: Absol.: hoc si in posterum edixisses, minus esset nefarium: nemo enim committeret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43: c. contra legem, to transgress, to sin against: for which we find also, c. in legem, Dig.; and, c. lege de sicariis, Quint.: With ut: ego nolo quemquam civem c., ut multandus sit, will not suffer, will not be the cause or be guilty of that, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: c., ut accusator nominere: non committam, ut tibi insanire videar: for which, with cur, Liv. 5, 46: ars with inf., Ov. M. 9, 632. 2) In Law, t. t. a) C. pœnam, multam, hereditatem etc., to draw upon one's self, or subject one's self to: pœnam octupli, sine ulla dubitatione commissam, non persequantur? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12: ut illam multam non commiserit: c. hereditatem: c. hypothecam. [b) To transgress a law, violate an agreement, etc., Dig.]*

[COMMITTŌ, ōnis. f. (commisceo) *A mixing together, M. Emp.]*

[COMMITTŪRA, æ. f. (commisceo) *A mixing together, Cat. R. R. 157.]*

COMMIXTUS, a, um. part. of commisceo.

[COMMŌBILIS, e. (commoveo) *Easily moving, C. Aur.]*



## COMMODATIO

[COMMŌDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A rendering a service, an accommodating, App.*]

[COMMŌDĀTOR, ōris. m. *In Law: A lender, Dig.*]

[COMMŌDĀTUM, i. n. (commodo) I. *In Law: A loan, Dig.* II. *A contract respecting a loan, Dig.*]

COMMŌDE. adv. I. A) *Fitly, suitably, aptly, conveniently, properly, to the purpose:* multa breviter et c. dicta, Cic. Læl. 1. — c. audire: — feceris igitur c. mihi gratum, si me de his rebus feceris certiore: — c. facere, quod etc.: — *conf. in the Comp., commodius fecissent, si etc.* B) *In Medic.:* c. facere, to be good, healthy, salubrious, Cels. 4, 12. II. *Meton.:* *Opportunately, rightly, just as it ought to be, commodiously:* magis c. quam streoue navigavi, Cic. Att. 16, 6: — satis scite et c. tempus ad te cepit adeundi: — commodissime defendere remp.: — hæc commodius in rebus quam in nominibus respondet, Quint.: — adducit a Veneris Lollius c., quum Apronius a palæstra redisset, *opportunately, at a convenient time, just in time:* — emergeram c. ex Antiati, quum in me incurrit Curio, *just, exactly at the moment when:* — [c. acceptus, in a friendly manner, kindly, obligingly, Plaut.]

COMMŌDITAS ātis. f. (commodus) *Due measure or proportion, regularity, symmetry.* \*I. A) *Prop.:* c. et æquitas membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79: — c. corporis, dexterior, agility, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36. B) *Fig. of style:* *The proper or suitable expression, good delivery, etc.:* neque satis me commode dicere neque satis graviter conqueri posse intelligo. Nam commoditati ingenium, gravitati ætas sunt impedimento, Cic. R. A. 4: — *thus, c. orationis, A. Her.* II. *Meton.:* A) *Convenience, convenient opportunity, advantage, benefit:* in loco opportunitas, in tempore longinquitas, in occasione c. ad faciendum idonea consideranda est, Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 40. — *conf. (in ædificando) adhibenda est commoditatis dignitatisque diligentia:* — qui ex bestii fractus aut quæ c., nisi homines adjuvarent, percipi possent? — plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet: — mortales externas commoditates, vineta, segetes etc. . . omnem denique commoditatem prosperitatemque vitæ a diis habere: — non sunt in eo genere tantæ c. corporis. [B) *Of persons:* *Kindness, complaisance, willingness to oblige, indulgence, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 6: — c. patris, Poet. ap. Cic.:* — c. viri, Ov.: — *As a term of endearment:* c. mea, Plaut.]

1. COMMŌDO. adv. [I. *Just in season, opportunately:* c. eccum exit, Titin. ap. Charis.: — c. de parte superiore descendebat, Sisenn. ib.] \*II. *In a befitting manner, properly:* c. mori, Sen. E. 70, 16.

2. COMMŌDO. 1. v. a. (commodus) [I. *To put in order, to adapt, adjust:* c. trapeutum, Cat. R. R. 135 extr.: — *Fig.:* commoda loquelam tuam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 75.]

II. *Meton.:* A) C. alcui (alqa re, in alqa re), *to be kind to a person in or with any thing:* ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere possis, ei commodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 35: — c. tantum ei in hac re: — si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes: — ut eo libentius iis commodes: — publice commodasti: — studiis commodandi favetur. B) C. alcui alqd, *to lend, to serve or accommodate with the use of any thing for a length of time (according to the legal definition, of such things as may be returned, in opposition to 'mutuum dare,' of things the value of which only can be restored):* quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: — quibus tu quæcumque commoda-veris, erunt mihi grætatissima: — c. aurum Cælio: — c. pænulam, Quint.: — c. ædes ad nuptias, A. Her.: — c. se præceptorem singulis, Quint.: — c. nomen suum alcui ad translationem criminis: — c. vires suas aliis, Liv.: — c. sanguinem alienæ dominationi, Tac.: — c. aurem patientem culturæ, *to give ear to, to listen to, Hor.*

\*COM-MŌDŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Symmetry, proportion, regularity, Vitr. 3, 1.*

[COMMŌDŪLE. adv. dem. (commode) *At one's convenience, when convenient, conveniently, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.*]

## COMMOLITUS

[1. COMMŌDŪLUM, i. n. dem. (commodum) *A small profit or benefit, Arn.*]

[2. COMMŌDŪLUM. adv. dem. (commodum) *At one's convenience, as may be convenient, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 153.*]

1. COMMŌDUM, i. n. (commodus) I. *Convenient opportunity, convenience:* velim aliquando, quum erit tuum c., Lentulum puerum visas, Cic. Att. 12, 28 extr.: — ubi consul copias per c. exponere posset, *conveniently, Liv.:* — tamquam lecturus ex commodo, *the same, Sen. E.:* — frequently in the phrases commodo meo, tuo, etc., *at my, your, etc. convenience, conveniently:* quod commodo tuo fiat, *as it may be convenient to you or suit you, Cic. Fam. 4, 2 extr.:* — *conf. ellipt. quod, utinam!* tuo tamen commodo: — etiamsi spatium ad dicendum nostro c. vacuosque dies habuissemus. II.

*Advantage, profit.* A) *Gen.:* ita multa sunt *'incommoda* in vita, ut ea sapientes commodorum compensatione leniant, Cic. N. D. 1, 9 extr.: — *conf. hominem hominis 'incommodo* suum c. angere magis est contra naturam, quam etc.: — ab augendis hominum utilitatibus et commodis: — dirimi (amicitiam) interdum contentione commodi alicuius, quod idem adipisci uterque non posset: — consequi aliquid commodi: — commoda comparare: — c. ad se rapere: — de alcis commodis detrahare: — commodorum amissio: — c. pacis: — *Adverb.:* ut regem reducas, quod commodo reip. facere possis, *without detriment, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: — thus, si per se reip. posset, Romam venisset, Liv.* B) *Esp. \*1) The profits of a public office, salary, stipend, wages:* c. tribunatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 8: — c. veteranorum, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic.: — *conf. c. emeritæ militiæ, Suet.:* — c. missionum, id. \*2) *A loan:* forum et basilicas commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3. \*3) *A privilege, Suet. Aug. 31.*

\*2. COMMŌDUM. adv. I. *Just in proper time or season, opportunately:* *εὐκαιρως* ad me venit, quum habere Dolabellam, Torquatus; humanissimeque Dolabella, quibus verbis secum egissem, exposuit: c. enim egeram diligentissime, Cic. Att. 13, 9. II. *Just at the time when:* c. discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic. Att. 13, 9.

COMMŌDUS, a, um. (com-modus: *that has its proper or due measure*) \*I. *Prop.:* *Suitable, apt, fit, convenient, proper:* c. statura, a good height, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21: — c. viginti minæ, *full twenty, id.:* — capitis valetudo commodior, firmer, Cels.: — *conf. vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse, to be in better health, Plin. E.* II. A) *Meton.:* *Subj.:* *With reference to the person for whom a thing has the proper quality:* *Suitable, convenient, proper, fit, apt, favourable, etc. for any one:* quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam transectum esse, Cæs. B. G. 5, 2: — si commodius anni tempus esset, Cic. Att. 9, 3: — potuisti ad tuum jus *faciliore* ac commodiore iudicio pervenire: — literæ satis c. de Britannicis rebus: — eos, qui antea commodis fuerint moribus, prosperis rebus immutari, *friendly, With dat.:* id, si tibi erit commodum, cures velim: — *With an obj. clause:* commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci, Cæs.: — commodum est, *it pleases, libet:* philosophum, si ei commodum esset, pecuniam facere posse, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 111: — Numerius Furius, quum est commodum, cantat. B) *Esp. of behaviour:* *Affable, polite, kind, complaisant, gentle, etc.:* quemquam existimas Catone complacientem, *comiorem, moderatiorem* fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31 extr.: — multo te esse jam commodiorem *mitioremque* nunciant: — Apronius, qui alias *'inhumanus* ac *'barbarus*, isti uni commodus: — [Poet.: iambus c. et patiens, *supple, pliant, Hor. A. P. 257.*]

[COMMENITUS, a, um. *for communis, Gell. 17, 11.*]

[COMMŌLENDĀ, æ. f. (commolo) *A goddess of the felling of trees struck by lightning, Inscr.*]

[COM-MŌLIOR, itus. 4. v. dep. *To put in motion, to undertake, Lucr. 6, 255.*]

[1. COMMŌLITUS, a, um. *part. of commolior.*]

2. COMMŌLĪTUS, a, um. *part. of commolo.*



[COM-MOLLIO, ire. v. a. To make soft, to mollify, M. Emp.]

\*\*COM-MŌLO, ūi, itum. 1. v. a. To grind or pound to pieces, to bruise: c. grana minutissime, Col. 12, 28, 1: — c. olivam, id.

COMMŌNĒ-FĀCĪO, feci, factum. 3. v. a. (commoneo) To remind seriously, to admonish, call to anybody's mind: simul commonefacit, quā ipso præsente in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19: — de rationibus provinciæ quid vellem fieri, ut is vos doceret et commonefaceret, Metell. ap. Cic.: — illi eum c., ut, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17: — simul commonefecit, sanxisse Augustum etc., Tac.: — c. quemque beneficii sui, Sall.: — In the pass.: nemo est, quin tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat, that is not reminded of, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43: — te propter magnitudinem provinciæ etiam esse commonefaciendum: — \*Of things: c. istius turpem præturam, to commemorate, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64: — [Facetē, c. alqm monimentis bubulis, to give a token of remembrance, Plaut.]

COMMŌNĒO, ūi, itum. 2. v. a. To remind any one of any thing, to impress a thing on anybody's mind or recollection, call to anybody's mind, alqm (de re, more rarely alqs rei, ut, ne): te neque præsens filius de liberorum caritate neque absens pater de indulgentia patria commonebat? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42: — thus, quis in de avaritia tua commoneretur: — conf. de periculis sunt commonendi: — ut hic modo me commonuit Pisonis anulus: — ut commoneri nos satis sit, nihil attineat doceri: — c. te ejus matrimonii, A. Her.: — thus, c. grammaticos officii sui, Quint.: — qui ut ordini rerum animum intendat, etiam commonendus est, id.: — conf. commoneo tamen, ne quis hoc quotidianum habeat, Cels.: — quum amice aliquid commonemus, Quint.

\*\*COMMŌNĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (commoneo) A reminding, admonition, Quint. 4, 2, 51.

[COMMŌNĪTOR, ōris. An admonisher, Symm.]

[COMMŌNĪTŌRIUM, ii. n. (commonitorius) I. A writing intended to remind anybody of any thing, e. g. a letter of instruction, Amm. II. Fig.: An admonition, a means of reminding, Sid.]

[COMMŌNĪTŌRIUS, a, um. (commonitor) Of or for reminding, monitory, Cod. Just.]

COMMONITUS, a, um. part. of commoneo.

COMMONSTRO, 1. [commonstrasso for commonstravero, Plaut.] v. a. To show or point out clearly: c. aurum alcui, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: — c. viam: — c. sedes et tamquam domicilia omnium argumentorum: — c. leges fatales ac necessarias.

COMMŌRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. A lingering, tarrying, delaying: villa et amœnitas illa commorationis est, non deversorii, Cic. Fam. 6, 19: — c. tabellariorum. II. Esp. in Rhet.: A dwelling upon an important subject, Cic. de Or. 3, 53; Quint.

\*\*COM-MORDĒO, di, sum. 2. v. a. To bite violently.

I. Prop.: c. tela ipsa, to bite at any thing, Sen. Contr. 4, 29: — a cane commorsus, Plin. II. Fig.: Of abusive language; To revile, Sen. V. Beat. 21.

\*\*COM-MŌRĪOR, mortuus. 3. v. dep. To die together with, to die at the same time: in acie cum Arunte commortuus est Brutus, Liv. Epit. 2: — With dat.: obviam ire et c. hostibus, Sall.: — c. tibi, Sen.: — Absol.: nec finis sæpe commorientibus gallis, Plin.: — Subst.: Commorientes, the title of a lost comedy of Plautus, Ter.

[COMMORO, are. for commoror, Prisc.]

COMMŌROR, 1. v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.: To stay, remain, sojourn at a place. A) Prop.: c. Romæ, Cic. Qu. 6, 23: — c. Ephesi: — c. ad Helorum: — c. apud alqm: — c. in tam misera vita: — Absol.: Milo paullisper dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: — ex vita ita discedo tamquam ex hospitio, non tamquam ex domo. Commorandi enim natura deversorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit. B) Fig. usually with in or

absol.: c. diutius in armis civilibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: — c. in eo vitio, Quint.: — c. in componenda toga, id.: — Of style: ut verset sæpe multis modis eandem et unam rem et hæreat in eadem commoreturque sententia, Cic. Or. 40: — Absol.: ipsa mihi veritas manum injecit et paullisper consistere et c. cogit, Cic. R. C. 16, 48. [II. Act.: To keep back, retard, detain any one, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 58: — Fig.: c. se, to keep one's self from any thing, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 31.]

[COM-MORSICO, are. v. a. To bite to pieces, App.]

COMMORSUS, a, um. part. of commordeo.

\*\*COM-MORTĀLIS, e. Mortal: c. naturæ infirmitas, Col. 3, 20, 4.

COMMŌSIS, is. f. (κόμωσις) The first layer of a honeycomb, of a gummy substance, Plin. 11, 7, 6.

COMMŌTIO, ōnis. f. (commoveo) A motion, commotion. [I. A) Prop.: c. vasorum, Pall.: — c. ventris, C. Aur. B) Esp.: A shaking, shattering: c. cerebri, an affection of the brain, NL.] II. Fig.: Emotion, agitation, affection: c. suavis jucunditatis in corpore, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: — c. animi, mental commotion: — thus in the plur.: c. animorum: — also without animi: temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum.

\*COMMŌTĪUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (commotio) A slight affection, indisposition, Cic. Att. 12, 11.

[COMMŌTO, are. v. int. a. (commoveo) To move violently, Theod.]

1. COMMŌTUS, a, um. I. Part. of commoveo. \*II. Adj. A) Wavering, unsteady: c. ses alienum, not secure, Tac. A. 6, 17: — c. genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 9. B) Moved, excited, exasperated: quid? ipsa actio potest esse vehemens et gravis et copiosa, nisi est animus ipse commotior? Cic. Div. 1, 37: — Drusus commotior animo: — commoto similis, one in a passion, an angry person, Suet.

[2. COMMŌTUS, ūs. m. (commoveo) Movement, motion: c. insulæ in aqua, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 21.]

COMMŌVĒO, mōvi, mōtum. 2. (contr. commorit, commossem, commosse, etc.) To put violently in motion, to move, stir, shake. I. Prop.: c. columnas, to remove, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55: — c. castra ex eo loco, to decamp: — c. hostem, to repel, to cause to retreat, Liv.: — c. numum, to turn, to employ or lay out in one's business: — c. se ex loco, to go away, leave: — thus, c. se domo, Thessalonica, istinc: — quis sese c. potest, cujus ille (Roscius) vitia non videat? move or stir: — c. sacra, to carry about in procession the sacred vessels, the images of the gods, etc., Virg. Æ. 4, 301: — [hence, facit: c. sacra, to employ one's tricks, means, etc. Plaut.]: — Proverb.: glebam non c., not to move a stone out of its place, not to touch a single clod of earth, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To set in motion, to move, shake: si convellere adoriarum ea, quæ commoveri non possunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: — nunc comminus agamus experiamurque, si possimus cornus c. disputationis, to repulse, to cause to lose ground (taken from Military t. t.): — c. omnium paricidarum tela: — porticus hæc ipsa et palestra . . gymnasiorum et Græcarum disputationum memoriam quodammodo commovent, rouse, call forth. B) Esp. 1) To disorder (bodily or mentally), to affect; for the most part passively, to be taken ill, to fall sick, be attacked by illness: affiantur alii sidere, alii commoventur statis temporibus alvo, nervis, capite, mente, Plin. 2, 41, 41: — thus, commotus mente, deranged in one's mind, crazy, id.: — conf. commota mens, Hor.; and absol., commotus habebitur, taken to be mad: — thus, Bacchi sacris commota, Post. ap. Cic.: — perleviter commotus fuerat, postea eum vidi plane integrum, had had a slight attack of fever, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. 2) Of the mind; To move, stir, affect, make an impression upon, shake, disturb, usually in the passive, to be moved, excited, troubled, disturbed, etc.: propugnat pro salute Fontei Narbonensis coloniae, quæ ejus miseriis ac periculis commovetur, Cic.

Font. 16 extr.: — sese et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Cæs.: — noster exercitus tametsi praelis unus erat secundus, tamen nimia longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum commovebatur: — licet ora ipsa cernere iratorum aut eorum, qui aut libidine aliqua aut metu commoti sunt aut volupitate nimia gestiunt: — *thus*, c. affectibus, Quint.: — c. Antonii ludis: — c. docta voce, Quint.: — *With a simple acc.*: nihil me clamor iste commovet sed consolatur, Cic. R. perd. 6: — si quos adversum praelium commoveret, Cæs.: — c. judicia: — *thus*, c. judicem, Quint.: — qui me commorit, *excites, arouses*, Hor.: — domo omnia abstulit, quæ paulo magis animum cujuspiam aut oculos possent c., *attract*: — *thus*, c. et ducere animos imperitorum, Quint.: — c. bilem: — *Of a passion; To call forth, rouse, produce*: non prius sum conatus misericordiam aliis c. quam misericordia sum ipse captus, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 193: — *thus*, c. magnum et acerbum dolorem: — c. summum odium in alqm: — c. invidiam in alqm: — c. multorum non modo dicendi sed etiam scribendi studia: — ab his (quæ secundum naturam sunt) et appetitio et actio commovetur.

[COMMUGENTO. *for* convocato, *acc.* to Fest.]

[COM-MULCĒO, ēre. v. a. *To please, caress, flatter*: c. puerum, App.: — *Meton.*: c. aures, Arn.: — c. sensus judicum honorificis sententiis, Tiro ap. Gell.]

[COM-MULCO, are. v. a. *To beat*: c. se ictibus, App.]

\*\*COM-MUNDO. 1. v. a. *To clean, cleanse carefully*: c. vasa, Col. 12, 18, 3: — mulier ex somno statim ornata, non tamen commundata, *washed*, Dig.

COMMUNE, is. See COMMUNITIS, I.

COMMUNICATIO, ōnis. f. *An imparting, communicating, making common*. I. Gen.: largitio et c. civitatis, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: — conjunctio inter homines hominum et quasi quaedam societas et c. utilitatum: — c. consilii: — c. suavissima sermonis tecum, *conversation*: — c. criminis cum pluribus, Tiro ap. Gell.: — c. nominum, *the same appellation for several objects*, Plin. II. Esp.: *In Rhet.*: A figure of rhetoric by which the orator appears to consult his hearers, ἀνακλινόμενος, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204; Quint.

[COMMUNICATOR, ōnis. m. I. One who imparts or communicates, Arn. II. One who takes a share in, a partaker, Tert.]

[COMMUNICATUS, ūs. m. (communico) A having a share in, a participating, App.]

[COM-MUNICEPS, ipis. m. Of the same municipium, Inscr.]

COMMUNICŌ, 1. v. a. (depon. perf. communicati sunt, Liv.) (communis) I. To do or have any thing in common with any one. A) 1) To share a thing with any one, to share or divide any thing: alqd cum alqo, inter alqos, or, simply alqd, more rarely alqd alcuī: vobiscum Africanus hostium spolia et præmia laudis communicavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47: — *thus*, c. furta benignissime cum quaestore suo: — ut si quam præstantiam virtutis, ingenii fortunæ consecuti sunt impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis: — c. consilia cum alqo, to take counsel together, Cæs.: — c. rem cum altero, to lay (a thing) before any one, to communicate with any one about a thing: — *conf.* Pompeius mecum æssissime de te c. solet: — *thus*, c. cum alqo de mansione aut decessione alqis: — in the pass.: quæ cura non cum illis communicabitur: — alqd inter alqos: quum de societate inter se multa communicarent, Cic. Qu. 4, 15: — communicato inter se consilio, Liv.: — simply with acc.: amicitia adversas res partiens communicansque facit leviores, Cic. Læl. 6 extr.: — *conf.* nec hoc partienda invidia sed communicandæ laudis causa loquor: — c. consilia, Cæs.: — c. lucrum, Suet.: — *\*alqd (de re) alcuī*: adhibito Libone et L. Luceio, quibus c. de maximis rebus consuevat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 18: — iis omnium domus patent victusque communicatur, id.: — [c. alqm alqo re, Plaut.] 2) Meton. \*a) Of things and abstract subjects, c. alqd, cum alqo re: To connect, join, unite: viri quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis æstimatione facta cum dotibus communicant, add just as much to it, Cæs. B. G. 6, 282

19: — modo vestri facti gloriam cum mea laude communicet, let me also come in for a share of the praise, Cic. Fam. 12, 2.

[b] C. cum alqo or alcuī, To have intercourse with: c. cum peregrinis, Just. 36, 2, 15: — c. malis, August.] \*B) To partake, participate in, to share with any one in: c. provinciam cum Antonio, Cic. Pis. 2, 5: — c. inimicitias cum alqo, to have common enemies, to consider any one's enemies one's own: — qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, to have every thing in common with him: — criminia cum his civitatibus Verri communicata: — *\*\*Simply with acc.*: primo Cerialis labores modo et discrimina, mox et gloriam communicabat, had a share in, etc., Tac. A. 8: — [c. alcuī, Eccl.] [II. To make common, defile: quæ ore prolata c. hominem, Tert.] [III. To administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also, to partake of it, to communicate, Eccl.]

1. COM-MŪNĪO, ivi or ii, itum. 4. v. a. To fortify, secure wall. \*I. Prop.: c. castella, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8: — c. castra, id.: — c. hibernacula, Liv.: — c. tumulum, Cæs. \*II. Fig.: c. auctoritatem aulæ, to establish, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.

2. COMMŪNĪO, ōnis. f. (communis) I. A mutual participation in any thing, communion: genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, specie autem differentes duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 184: — inter quos est c. legis, inter eos c. juris est: — c. sanguinis: — c. literarum et vocum: — c. tuorum temporum: — c. beneficiorum, præmiorum civitatis: — c. visorum: — in pristina communione. [II. Esp. A) Church communion, Eccl. B) The sacrament of the Lord's Supper, Eccl.]

COM-MŪNIS, e. (munus) Common to several or to all; common, general, universal (opp. 'proprius', peculiar to any one). I. Gen. 1) Is (servus) fuit ei cum Roscio communis, pretio 'proprius' fuerat Fannii, Cic. R. C. 10: — id quidem non 'proprius' senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis: — communem totius generis hominum conciliationem colere, tueri, servare: — semper alqd ad communem utilitatem afferre: — nos ea, quæ sunt in usu viteque communi, spectare debemus: — artis usus vulgaris communisque: — c. libertas: — c. salus: — de communi sententia constituitur alqd: — de communi officio convenire: — communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expert, liberal education: — c. loca, public places: — on the contrary, c. loci, philosophical common-places: — locus c., a brothel, Sen.: — [and euphemist. for the infernal regions, Plaut.] 2) Subst. Commune, is. n. \*a) Commonwealth, community, state: quomodo iste a. Milyadum vexarit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38: — c. Siciliæ: — c. gentis Pelasgæ, Ov. [b] State-property: c. magnum (opp. 'census privatus'), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14.] 3) Adv.: In commune. a) For common use, in common, for all: in c. inferre, Cic. Qu. 3, 13: — in c. prodesse, Quint.: — in c. vocare honores, i. e. to share among the patricians and plebeians, Liv. \*b) In general: in c. de jure omni disputandum, Quint. 7, 1, 49: — hæc in c. de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus, Tac. \*c) Half share! halves! Sen. E. 119; Phædr. II. Esp. \*A) Condescending, sociable, affable, friendly, kind: simplicem et communem et consentientem eligi amicum par est, Cic. Læl. 18: — eum magis communem in victoria futurum fuisse quam incertis in rebus fuisse: — ut c. infimis, par principibus videretur, Nep. Comp., Suet. (an old reading comior); Sup., Suet. (an old reading comissimus). [B] In Grown: c. verbum, i. e. ending in or, with both active and passive meaning, Gell. 15, 13: — c. syllaba, i. q. anceps, Gramma.: — c. genus, of both the masc. and fem. gender, Gramma.]

COMMŪNITAS, ætis. f. (communis) A common society or fellowship. I. Gen.: c. nulla cum deo homini, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: — c. conditionis, æquitatis, legationis cum hoc gladiatore: — c. et conjunctio humana: — c. vite atque victus, a living together, community. II. Esp. \*A) Sociableness: quum omnis honestas manet a partibus quatuor, quarum una sit cognitio, altera c. etc. Cic. Off. 1, 43, 152. \*B) Affability, complaisance, Nep. Milt. 8, 4.

COMMŪNĪTER, adu. In common, conjointly, to-

*gether; generally, commonly:* literæ, quas c. cum aliis scripsisti, et eæ, quas *two nomine*, Cic. Att. 11, 5:—possidere aliquid c. cum alio:—res c. gestæ:—unum est et simplex aurium iudicium et *promiscue* et c. stultis ac sapientibus a natura datum:—sic dissimilibus bestiolis c. cibus queritur:—id quod c. appellamus honestum.

[1. COMMUNITUS, *adv.* (communis) *Commonly*, Var. ap. Non.]

2. COMMUNITUS, a. um. *part. of communio.*

[COMMURRATIO, *ōnis. f.* *A general murmuring, or murmuring noise*, Gell. 11, 7, 8.]

\*COMMURMŪRO, *are. and -MUROR*, atus. 1. v. n. *To murmur, mutter:* ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, Cic. Pis. 25:—ciconiæ congregatæ inter se commurmurant, Plin.

COMMŪTĀBĪLIS, e. (commuto) *Subject to change, changeable, variable:* si omnis cera c. esset, nihil esset cereum, quod commutari non posset; item nihil argenteum, nihil æreum, si c. esset natura argenti et æris, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30:—assentatoris animus varius, c., multiplex:—vide quam sit *varia* vitæ c. que ratio.

\*\*COMMŪTĀTE, *adv.* *In a different manner:* eandem rem dicere non *eodem modo* sed c., A. Her. 4, 42.

COMMŪTĀTĪO, *ōnis. f.* I. A) *Change, alteration:* si supremus ille dies non extinctionem, sed commutationem affert loci: quid optabilius? Cic. Tusc. 1, 49:—c. tempestatum cœli:—c. crebræ æstuum, Cæs.:—c. temporum:—c. quædam morum aut studiorum:—c. civiles. \*\*B) *Esp. a figure of Rhetoric: Antimetabole, i. e. a placing in opposition (ἀντιμεταβολή)*, A. Her. 4, 28. [II. *Conversation*, Quadr. ap. Gell.]

[COMMŪTĀTUS, *ūs. m. for commutatio.* (commuto) *Change, alteration*, Lucr. 1, 795.]

COM-MŪTO, 1. v. a. *To change entirely, to alter.*

I. A) *Prop.*: c. signa rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74:—quæ commutantur fiuntque contraria:—frons et vultus et sermo ad eorum voluntatem commutandus et accommodandus est.—[*Of fruit; To spoil*, Varr.] B) *Fig.*: ad commutandos animos atque omni ratione flectendos, *to alter*, Cic. de Or. 2, 52:—nihil commutatur animo et iidem abeunt qui venerant:—(Quintus) commutatus est totus scriptis meis.

II. *Meton.* A) *To interchange, exchange:* c. captivos, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 39:—c. vinum pro oleo, Dig. B) 1) *Fig.*: c. mortem cum vita, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3:—c. gloriam constantis cum caritate patriæ, Cic. Sest. 16, 37:—c. fidem suam et religionem pecunia. 2) *Esp.*: *To exchange words, i. e. to converse*, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 7.]

\*1. CŌMO, mpsi, mptum. 3. v. a. *To arrange, adorn, dress; especially of the hair, to adjust, dress.*

I. *Prop.*: c. capillos, Cic. Pis. 11:—c. comas acu, Quint.:—c. caput in gradus atque annulos, id.:—[*Poet. of persons:* pueri præcincti et compti, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70]:—\*\**Of other ornament:* corpora si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, Quint.:—thus, c. colla genasque, Stat.:—colus compta, furnished with wool, Plin. \*\*II. *Fig.*: *To trim, polish:* non quia comi expoliri non debeat oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 42.

[2. CŌMO, *are. v. n.* (coma) *To clothe with hair or any thing similar, as leaves, etc.*: pinus amans c., P. Nol.]

CŌMŒDĪA, æ. [*gen. comœdiæ*, Plant.] *f.* (κωμῳδία) *Comedy:* hyperboli improbitatem veteres Atticorum comœdiæ notaverunt, Cic. Brut. 62, 224:—quo genere (jocandi) non modo Plautus noster et Atticorum antiqua c., sed etiam philosophorum Socraticorum libri referti sunt:—comœdiam facere, Ter.:—c. agere, id.:—c. exigere, *to throw out, id.*

[CŌMŒDICE, *adv.* *As in comedy, in the style of comedy*, Plant. Mil. 2, 2, 60.]

[CŌMŒDICUS, a. um. (κωμῳδικός) *Of or belonging to comedy, comic*, App.]

CŌMŒDUS, a. um. (κωμῳδός) [I. *Belonging to comedy:* c. natio, peculiarly adapted for it, Juv. 3, 100.]

II. *Subst.*: Comœdus, i. m. *A comic actor (app.*

*histrio, an actor, gen.*): et comœdum in tragœdiis et *tragedum* in comœdiis admodum placere vidimus, Cic. de Or. 31:—quod nuper in Eröte comœdo usu venit.

\*\*CŌMŌSUS, a. um. (coma) I. *Having much hair:* c. frons, Phædr. 3, 8, 2. II. *Meton. of plants:* *Covered with thick foliage:* tithymalum comosissimum ex omnibus, Plin. 26, 8, 45.

\*COM-PĀCISCOR or -PĒCISCOR, actus or ectus. 3. v. dep. *To make an agreement or compact, to strike a bargain:* si sumus compecti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 129:—*abl. of the part. perf. compacto* (compacto), *in a passive sense:* *According to agreement, by agreement*, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2; Liv.; *for which, ex compacto*, Suet.; *de compacto*, Plaut.

\*\*COMPACTĪLIS, e. (compactus, compingo) I. *Joined together firmly, close together, compact:* c. trabes, joined together, Vitruv. 4, 7:—c. operimentum (numum), thick, Plin. II. *Especially of stature:* *Short and thick:* c. leones, Plin. 8, 16, 18:—c. apes, id.

COMPACTĪO, *ōnis. f.* (compingo) *A putting or setting together.* \*I. *Prop.*: c. membrorum, compactness, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33. \*\*II. *Meton. concr.*: *Things joined together, a structure*, Vitruv. 10, 21.

COMPACTUM, i. See COMPACISCOR.

\*\*COMPACTŪRA, æ. f. (compingo) *A joining together, a joint, junction*, Vitruv. 4, 7.

1. COMPACTUS, a. um. I. *Part of compingo.* \*\*II. *Adj.*: *Compact, of short and thick structure, strong:* c. corpore et robusto, Plin. E. 7, 24, 1:—c. firmaque membra, Suet.:—c. boves, Col.

2. COMPACTUS, a. um. *Agreed upon, settled by agreement.* See COMPACISCOR.

\*COMPĀGES, is, rarely COMPĀGO, *inis. f.* *A joining together, a joint, structure*, Plin. 25, 3, 6; Cels. 4, 7:—*Meton.*: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, prison, Vell.:—octingentorum annorum fortuna disciplinaque c. hæc coaluit, *this political structure, state*, Tac. H. 4, 74 extr.

[COMPĀGINA, æ. f. (compago) I. q. compages, Agrim.]

[COMPĀGINĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* *A joining together, ἀμωγή, Glossa.*

[COMPĀGINO, 1. v. a. (compago) *To join together, Amm.*

COMPAGO, *inis.* See COMPAGES.

[COMPAGUS, i. m. See CAMPAGUS.]

[COM-PALPO, *are. v. a.* *To stroke, pat*, August.]

[COMPĀNIUM, ii. n. (com-panis) *Companionship, comrade-ship*, ML. Hence, Ital. compagna, compagno, compagnone; Fr. compagne, compagnon.]

\*\*COMPAR, *āris.* I. *Equal:* c. connubium, Liv. 1, 9:—c. postulatio Latinorum, id.:—compari Marte concurrere, id.:—*with dat.*: c. consilium tuum parentis tui consilio, Liv. [II. *Subst.*: *An equal, companion, comrade, colleague*, Hor. O. 2, 5, 2:—*a consort, husband or wife*, Plaut.; Ov.:—*the queen at chess*, Ov.]

\*COMPĀRĀBĪLIS, e. (1. comparo) *That may be compared, comparable:* c. species, Cic. Inv. 1, 28:—c. mors trium clarissimorum virorum, Liv.

\*COMPĀRĀTE, *adv.* (comparo) *By way of comparison, comparatively:* aut *simpliciter* queritur aut c., Cic. Top. 22, 84.

1. COMPĀRĀTĪO, *ōnis. f.* I. A) *A comparing, comparison:* eorum ipsorum, quæ honesta sunt, potest incidere sæpe contentio et c., de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic. Off. 1, 43:—c. majorum, minorum, parium:—c. orationis suæ cum scriptis alienis. B) *Esp.* \*\*1) *A contest by way of emulation, trial of skill:* in comparisonem se demittere, Suet. Rhet. 6. \*\*2) *An agreement, compact*, Liv. 6, 30. 3) *In Rhet.*: c. criminis, comparison of a crime with a good end for which it has been committed, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15. 4) *In Gramm.*: a) *The comparative degree*, Quint. 1, 5, 45. [b] *Gen.*: *Comparison, Domat.*

II. *Meton. gen.*: *Proportion, relation*: quum solis et lunæ et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparationem est facta conversio, Cic.

2. **COMPĀRĀTIO**, ōnia. f. I. *A preparing, preparation*: c. novi belli, Cic. de I. P. 4: — c. veneni, *a preparation*, Liv.: — c. disciplinae dicendi: — ut nihil de mea comparatione deminuum, *preparation in my defence*. II. A) *A procuring, getting, acquiring*: c. testium, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: — c. voluptatis: — c. criminis, i. e. *a providing of the materials for an action at law*. [B] *Esp.*: *A purchase, acquirement by purchase*, Dig.]

[**COMPĀRĀTIVE**, adv. *Comparatively*: c. dicere, Gell.]

\***COMPĀRĀTIVUS**, a, um. (I. comparo) I. *Of or belonging to comparison, with comparison, comparative*: c. judicatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 25: — c. genus causæ (opp. 'simplex'), Quint.: — c. vocabulum, Gell. [II. *In Gramm.*: c. gradus, or *absol. Comparativus*, i. m. *The comparative degree*, Donat.: — c. casus, the *ablative*, Prisc.]

[**COMPĀRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A buyer, purchaser*, Cod. Th.]

\*\***COMPĀRĀTUS**, ūs. m. (I. comparo) *Proportion*: c. modulorum, Vitr. 7 præf.

[**COM-PARCO** (comperco), rsi. 3. v. a. *To save up*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 10: — c. cibum ut formica, Front.]

**COM-PARĒO**, ūi. 2. v. n. *To appear evidently, to be visible, to show one's self, to appear*: omnis suspicio in eos servos, qui non comparebant, commovebatur, Cic. Cluent. 64, 180: — signa et dona c. omnia, *to be all present or at hand*: — thus, conquiri quæ comparerent jussit, Liv.: — in Thucydide orbem modo orationis desidero, ornamenta comparent: — quæ ita a natura deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura inchoata comparent: — nequaquam argenti ratio comparet, *agrees, is correct*, Plaut.

[**COM-PĀRĪLIS**, e. *Equal*, Aus.]

1. **COMPĀRO**. 1. v. a. (compar) *To set together in equal proportions, to put in connection, to unite*.

\*I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: ut inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque poneret eaque inter se compareret et *proportionem conjungeret*, ut etc., Cic. Un. 5: — ambo quum simul aspicimus, non possumus non vereri, ne male comparati sitis, Liv.: — c. labella cum labellis, Plaut. B) *Esp.*: *To pair or match together, for contest, by way of emulation or combat, to put together, compare*: ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: — Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces, Liv.: — c. alqm Threici et mox hoplomacho, Suet. II. *Fig.* A) 1) *To place together for the sake of comparison, to set one thing over against another, to compare*: homo, quod rationis est particeps, similitudines comparat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: — c. majora, minora, paria: — *with cum*: quum meum factum cum tuo comparo: — c. orationem cum magnitudine utilitatis: — cum infimo cive Romano quisquam amplissimus Galliæ comparandus est? — *with dat.*: equi fortis senectuti comparat suam. — necesse est, sibi nimium tribuat, qui se nemini comparat, Quint.: — metaphora rei comparatur, id.: — *with inter se*: nec tantum inutilibus comparantur utilia, sed inter se quoque ipsa, Quint.: — *with a relative clause*: deinde comparat, quanto plures delicti sint homines etc., *compares, draws a comparison*, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: — comparando, quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset iræ plebis in Patres, *in drawing the comparison*, Liv. \*2) *To equal or compare with, to place on a like footing with, to esteem as equal*: neminem tibi profecto hominem ex omnibus aut anteposuissem umquam aut etiam comparassem, Cic. ap. Non. 256, 4: — thus, c. exercitum exercitui, duces ducibus, Liv.: — homines nulla re bona digni, cum quibus comparari sordidum: — *conf.* honore cum ignominia dignis non erant comparandi. \*B) *Polit. t. t.*: c. inter se, *among colleagues, to agree respecting the performance of official business, to settle or arrange, to agree*: senatus consultum factum est, ut consules inter se provincias Italiam et Macedoniam compararent sortirenturque, Liv. 42, 31: — c. inter se, utri obsidenda Capua, utri etc.: — c. inter se, ut, etc.

2. **COM-PĀRO**. 1. [comparassit for comparaverit, Plaut.] v. a. *To prepare carefully, to make preparations, to get ready, to put in proper order, arrange*. I. A)

*Prop.* c. convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: — c. arma, milites, classem, Liv.: — c. bellum: — c. insidias alicui per alqm: — c. et constituere accusationem: — *conf.* c. accusatorem: — c. se, *to make one's self ready, get ready*: — thus, c. se ad respondendum: — c. se ad iter, Liv.: — *conf.* Middle: legati Romani in Bœotiam comparati sunt, *made themselves ready for the journey*, Liv.: — *impers.*: ex hac quoque parte diligentissime comparatur, *preparations are being made*, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 3: — *absol.*: ut Romani tempus ad comparandum habebant, Liv. 35, 45: — [with inf., Ter.; Ov.] B) *Esp.*: *To make arrangements or take steps towards any thing, to arrange, to appoint, institute, or dain, establish, settle; and especially in the passive, comparatum esse, to be arranged, established, settled, etc.*: prætores, ut id considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic. Quint. 16: — bene majores nostri hoc comparaverunt, ut etc.: — quoniam ita ratio comparata est vitæ naturæque nostræ, ut alia setas oriatur, Cic. Læl. 27, 101: — ne quid acrius, quam more majorum comparatum est, publico consilio factum videretur, Cic. R. A. 53: — thus, ita comparatum more majorum erat, ne etc., Liv.: — natura hoc ita comparatum est, ut etc., id.: — jam hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, quod in morbis etc.: — *seldom of persons*: sic fuimus semper comparati, ut, etc., *in the situation*, Cic. de Or. 3, 9.

II. *Meton. gen.*: *To acquire, get, gain, obtain, procure, any thing*: c. victum et cultum humanum labore et industria, Cic. ap. Col. 12 præf.: — c. magisteria sacerdotii ambitione et licitatione, Suet.: — *conquerenda* et comparandæ voluptatis artifex: — c. gloriam ex rebus bellicis: — c. utilitates et sibi et suis: — c. sibi præsidium ad alqd: — c. sibi remedia: — c. commoda: — c. amicitias: — *comparandarum voluptatum callidus artifex*: — annus hibernus imbres nivesque comparat, Hor.: — sex tribunos ad intercessionem comparavere, *gained them over to their side*, Liv.

[**COMPARTIOR**, iri. v. dep. *To share with any one*: c. munera cum aliquo, Inscr.]

**COM-PASCO**, pavi, pastum. 3. v. n. and a. \*I. A) *Neut.*: *To feed together*, Cic. Top. 3. \*B) *Gen.*: *To browse*, Plin. 9, 54, 79. [II. *Act.*: *To consume by feeding upon, to eat away*: c. pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2 præf.]

\***COM-PASCŪS**, a, um. *Belonging to common pasturage*: c. ager, *a common pasture, a common*, Cic. Top. 3: — c. jus, Dig.

[**COMPASSIBILIS**, e. (compatior) *Suffering together, feeling compassion or sympathy*, Tert.]

[**COMPASSIO**, ōnis. f. (compatior) *Fellow-suffering, compassion*, Tert.]

[**COM-PASTOR**, ōris. m. *A fellow-shepherd*, Hyg.]

[**COM-PĀTĪOR**, passus. 3. v. dep. I. *To suffer with any one*, Tert. II. *To have compassion for*, Aug.]

[**COMPATRIŌTA**, æ. m. *A fellow-citizen* (συμπολιτης), Gloss.]

[**COM-PĀTRŌNUS**, i. m. *A fellow-patron*, Dig.]

[**COM-PAUPER**, ēris. m. *A fellow-pauper*, August.]

[**COM-PĀVESCO**, ēre. v. n. *To be greatly frightened*, Gell. 1, 23.]

[**COM-PECCO**, are. v. n. *To commit a fault together*, C. Aur.]

**COMPECTUM** and -US, a, um. See **COMPACTISCOR**.

**COMPĒDĪO**. 4. v. a. (compes) *To bind with shackles, to shackle, fetter*. \*I. *Prop.*, Sen. Tranqu. 10. [II. *Fig.*: *compediri rebus mortalibus*, August.]

**COMPELLĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *An addressing*. \*I. *Gen.*, A. Her. 4, 15. \*II. *Esp.*: *With reproach, A reprimand or reproof*, Cic. Phil. 3, 7: — *in the plur.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2.

1. **COM-PELLO**, pūli, pulsum. 3. v. a. *To drive together to any place, to bring to a place by force*. I. *Prop.*: qui dispersos homines in agris .. ratione quadam compulit unum in locum et congregavit, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: — quod me domo mea *expulsi*, Cn. Pompeium

domum suam compulsi: — si *agendo* armentum in speculam compulsi, Liv. 1, 7: — *thus*, c. pecoris vim ingentem in saltum, id.: — c. greges in unum, Virg.: — c. pecus totius provinciae: — c. naves hostium in portum, Cæs.: c. hostes intra oppida murosque, id.: — c. hostem fugatum in naves, Liv.: — Cæsar ceteras nationes conterruit, compulsi, domuit: — c. ossa in suas sedes, *to put in their place*, Cels. \*II. Fig. A) *Gen.*: *To drive, to urge*: cur eam (orationem) tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Ac. 2, 35: — hostes eo compulsi, ut etc., *drove them to such straits*, Liv.: — omni bello Latino Medulliam compulso, *pressed*, id. B) *Esp.*: *To drive any one to any thing, to compel, urge, incite, force into*: in hunc sensum et allicior beneficiis hominum et compellor injuriis, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: — *thus*, c. alqm in eundem metum, Liv.: — c. in mortem, Quint.: — *With ad*: c. alqm ad deditionem fame, ad pugnam, ad necem, ad mortem, ad cavendum ulciscendumque, etc., Suet.: — c. alqm ad bellum, Ov.: — *With ut*: sua auctoritate compellat, ut etc., Tac. Or. 4: — *With inf.*: nisi eum Thrasyllus differre quendam compulsi, Suet. Tib. 62.

2. COMPELLO. 1. v. a. (1. compello) [I. *Gen.*: *To address, accost*: c. alqm voce, Virg. Æ. 5, 161; Ov.: c. alqm talibus dictis, Ov.: c. alqm de stupro, *to entice, solicit*, V. Max.] II. *Esp.* \*\*A) *To address with reproof, to reprimand, reproach, upbraid*: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12: — ne mulieres compellatæ a consule viderentur, id.: — ne compellarer inultus, Hor. B) *In Law*: *To accuse*: Nigidius minari in concione, se judicem, qui non affuerit, compellaturum, Cic. Att. 2, 2.

[1. COMPENDIARIA, s. f. (sc. via) *A short way*, Varr. ap. Non.; Petron.]

2. COMPENDIARIA or -RIO. *adv.* See COMPENDIARIUS.

\*COMPENDIARIUS, a, um. (compendium) *Abridged, short*: (Socrates) hanc viam ad gloriam proximam et quasi c. dicebat esse, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: — *Adv.*: Compendiaria or Compendiario. *By a short way or method*, Sen. E. 119 and 73.

[COMPENDIO, 1. v. a. (compendium) I. *To abridge*: a sermonem, Tert. II. *Esp.*: c. alcu (prop., *to abridge the path of life; hence*) *to kill*, August.]

[COMPENDIOSE. *adv.* Briefly, LL.]

COMPENDIÖSUS, a, um. (compendium) I. *Advantageous, profitable* (opp. *damnosus*), Col. 1, 4, 5. [II. *Abridged, reduced to a small compass*, App.]

COMPENDIUM, ii. n. (compendio) *A sparing, saving*. \*\*I. A) *Prop.*: magno ligni compendio percoquere alqd, Plin. 23, 7, 64: — *thus*, c. operæ, id. [B) *Fig.*: facere c. pultandi, *to save knocking, i. e. to dispense with knocking*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 11: — curata hanc facere compendi potes, *you may save yourself the trouble*, id.] II. *Meton.* \*\*A) 1) *An abbreviation, a shortening*: conferre verba ad c., *to shorten*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184: — *thus*, compendi facere, *to abridge* (a discourse), id.: — c. viæ, Plin. 5, 5, 5: — compendia brevia docendi monstrare, Quint.: — compendio morari, *a short time only*, id. 2) *Esp. for c. viæ*. a) *A short way*, Tac. A. 13, 28; Just.: — c. maris, Tac.: — c. montis, Ov. b) *Fig.*: quæ ad honores compendia paterent, Plin. Pan. 95, 5. B) *Gain, profit*: quos illa mercibus supeditandis quam quæstu compendique dimittit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3: — *thus*, in Apronianis illis rapinis in quæstu sunt compendique versati: — compendii sui causa: — qui præter imperatas pecunias suo etiam privato compendio serviebant, Cæs.: — *thus*, privatum c., Liv.

[COM-PENDO, Ære. v. a. *To weigh together*, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50.]

COMPENSATIO, ñis. f. [I. *A balancing; compensation*, Dig.: — c. mercium, *exchange, barter* (opp. *pecunia*), Just. 3, 2, 11.] II. *Fig.*: *Compensation, recompense, amends*: nisi æquabilis hæc in civitate c. sit et juris et officii et muneris, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: — hac usum compensationem sapientem, ut voluptatem fugiat, si ea

maorem dolorem effectura sit: — ita multa sunt incommoda in vita, ut ea sapientes compensatione leniant.

COM-PENSO. 1. v. a. *To weigh or reckon one thing against another, to weigh together, balance*; alqd cum alq re, alq re, or *absol.*: nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum, Cic. Pis. 30: — c. lætitiæ cum doloribus: — c. bona cum vitiis, Hor.: — *With abl.*: summi labores nostri magna compensati gloria, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: — c. bellorum pericula copiis armisque: — c. vitium vel facultate vel copia: — c. paucitatem gravitatis suæ (spondei) tarditate. [Meton.: *to shorten the way*: c. magnos sinus, Luc. 8, 249.]

1. COMPERCO. *To save together*. See COMPARCO.

[2. COMPERCO. *To keep in check*. See COMPESCO.]

\*\*COMPËRENDINATIO, ñis. f. *An adjourning a trial until the third day*, Sen. E. 97; Tac.

COMPËRENDINATUS, ūs. m. (comperendino) I. q. *comperendinatio*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9; Brut. 22, 87.

COMPËRENDINO, 1. v. a. (comperendinus) I. *In Law*: *To adjourn or put off a trial to the third day*: c. reum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9. II. *Meton.*: *Of an advocate; To ask for an adjournment until the third day*, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 extr.

[COMPËRENDINUS, a, um. C. dies, *an adjourned day for the hearing of a cause* (see COMPERENDINATIO), Gai. Inst. 4, 15; Macr.]

[COM-PËRËO, ire. *To perish together*, Diom.]

COM-PËRËO, përi, pertum. 4. v. a. I. (*Prop.*: *to disclose, discover, lay bare; hence*) *To ascertain, obtain knowledge of a thing from an authentic source, to receive sure intelligence, etc.*: quum indicia mortis se comperisse manifesto et manu tenere diceret, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: — *conf.* facinus manifesto compertum atque deprehensum; and, sint hæc investigata, comperta, patefacta per me, Quint.: — hæc ego omnia comperi: — quem esse hostem comperisti: — nihil de hoc consul comperi: — c. certis auctoribus: — c. ex alqo, Quint.: — *In the part perf.*: ut ea quæ vulgata sermonibus erant, comperta oculis perferrent Romam, *seen with their own eyes*, Liv.: — *conf.* non ego hæc incertis jacta rumoribus afferro ad vos, sed comperta et explorata, id.: — *thus*, ex alqo compertum afferre, *with an objective clause*, id.: — compertum habere de alq re, *to know any thing for certain or for a certainty*; compertum mihi est, the same, Sall.: — pro comperta re habere alqd, *to take for certain or granted*, Liv.: — pro comperto polliceri, *to promise as certain*, Suet.: — \*\**In the abl. absol.*: comperto, *since there was certain intelligence, since it was known as a fact*; comperto, lege Gabinia Bithyniam consuli datam, Sall.: — nondum comperto, quam regionem hostes petissent, Liv. \*\*II. *Esp.*: compertus, a, a person convicted of a misdemeanour: pecuniam ex ærario scribæ clam egressisse per indicem comperti, Liv. 30, 39: — *thus*, c. adulterare matronas, Suet.: — *conf.* uxor in stupro generi comperta, id.: — *With gen.*: compertus stupri, Liv.: — c. probri, id.: — c. flagitii, Tac.: — c. sacrilegii, Liv.

[COM-PERNIS, e. (perna) *With the knees bent inward, knock-kneed*, Plaut. ap. Fest.]

[COM-PERPËTUS, a, um. *Co-eternal*, Prud.]

[COMPERTE. *adv.* *From good authority, authentically*, Gell. 1, 22: — *Comp.*, id.]

COMPERTUS, a, um. See COMPERIO.

COM-PES, ædis. f. [m. Eccl.] I. *A (wooden) fetter, shackle for the feet*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76; Hor. E. 1, 16, 77. II. *Meton.* \*A) *Gen.*: *Anything that fetters, a fetter, shackle*: quum illuc ex his vinclis (corporis) emissi feremur ... nam qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, etiam, quum soluti sunt, tardius ingrediuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: — c. nivali vinctus Hebrus, Hor.: — c. grata (amoris), id.: — age jam, has compedes, fascas, inquam, hos laureatos efferre ex Italia quam molustum est! B) *A silver necklace (a female ornament)*, Plin. 33, 12, 54.

\*1. COMPESCO [another form comperco, Plaut.], ūi. v. a. (compes) To keep in check, to bridle or curb, to confine, restrain, keep in, coercere, continere: c. ramos fluentes, to prune, Virg. G. 2, 370; Col.: — thus, c. spatiantia brachia, Ov.: — c. luxuriosam vitem fructu, Col.: — c. seditiosum civem, Quint. 11, 1, 40: — thus, c. legiones, Suet.: — c. multitudinem, id.: — c. mare, Hor.: — c. sitim multa unda, Ov.: — c. animam frenis et catena, Hor.: — thus, c. mentem, id.: — c. dolores vino, Tibull.: — c. clamorem, Hor.: — c. risum, id.: — c. seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac.: — c. hostiles motus per legatos, Suet.: — [With inf., to leave off, to cease, Plaut.]

[2. COM-PRSCO, ēre. v. a. (pes) To stamp or tread upon, to tread under one's feet, Titin. ap. Non.]

[COMPETENS, entis. Legitimate, competent. See COMPETO.]

[COMPETENTER. adv. (competo) Properly, suitably, as is due or proper, Dig.: — Comp., Hier.; Sup., App.]

[COMPETENTIA, æ. f. (competo) I. Proportion, fitness: c. membrorum inter se, symmetry, Gell. 1, 1. II. Esp. in Astron.: A constellation: nasci ad eandem c., Gell. 14, 1.]

[COMPETITIO, ōis. f. (competo) I. An agreement, Sid. II. A judicial demand or claim, Cod. Th.]

COMPETITOR, ōis. m. One who solicits for the same office, a fellow-candidate, competitor, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38.

\*COMPETITRIX, icis. f. A female competitor, Cic. Mur. 19.

COM-PĒTO, ivi or ii, itum. 3. v. a. and n. [I. Act.: To strive together to attain a thing: c. unum locum, Just. 13, 2: — c. unam puellam, A. Vict.] \*\*II. Neut.: To meet together, to strike against one another. A) Prop.: ubi viæ c., Varr. LL. 6, 3, 58: — si cacumina arundinum in unum c., Col. B) Fig. 1) a) To come together, to coincide with, to happen at the same time: tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac. H. 2, 50 extr.: — fasti adeo turbati, ut neque messium ferie æstati, neque vindemiarum auctumno competere, Suet.: — coitus lunæ c. in novissimum diem brumæ, Plin.: — tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competit, agreed, corresponded with, Suet. b) Esp.: To be suitable or fit, to correspond: c. neque oculis neque auribus satis, Tac. A. 3, 46: — ut vix ad arma capienda competere animus, Liv.: — aut assumere in causam naturas, qua competent, aut mitigare, qua repugnabunt, Quint.: — si cujusquam nepotum suarum competere setas, Suet. 2) In Law: To belong, to be due or owing to a person: actionem c. in equitem Romanum, Quint. 4, 1, 17: — mihi adversus te actio competit, Dig.: — Hence, competens iudex, due, legal, competent, Dig.: — thus, competens tribunal, ib.

\*COMPILĀTĪO, ōis. f. (Prop.: a plundering, robbing; hence, contemptuously) A collecting of facts or documents, a compilation: c. Chrestii, Cic. Fam. 2, 8.

[COMPILĀTOR, ōis. m. A plunderer, robber: c. veterum, of Virgil, on account of his imitation of Homer, etc., Hier.]

COM-PĪLO. 1. v. a. (to grasp or snatch hastily together) To plunder, rob. I. Prop.: c. fana, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86: — c. totum oppidum ostiatim: — c. consulem exercitum provinciamque. \*\*II. Fig.: c. sapientiam alcijs, to pillage, Cic. Mur. 11: — c. scrinia Crispini, to plunder, Hor.

COM-PINGO, pēgi, pactum. 3. v. a. (pango) To put, join, or fasten together. I. A) Prop.: quid aut in natura aut in operibus manu factis tam compositum tamque compactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: — c. ædificia (opp. 'solutius componere'), Sen.: — c. solum roboreis axibus, Col.: — c. navem iisdem tabulis, Dig.: — c. caput tenuissimis ossiculis, Gell. [B] Fig.: To invent, devise, forge: c. falsa de Christo, Arn.: — c. fabulas ignominiosas de diis, id.] II. To put, drive, or thrust any one anywhere, to shut or lock up: c. alqm in carcerem, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 3: — c. se in Appuliam, Cic. Att. 8, 8: — a quibus (philosophis) repelli oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, ac tantum in iudicia et concinellas, tamquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi vide-

286

bam, Cic. de Or. 1, 11: — [c. alqd in oculos, i. e. to lay by, conceal, Plaut.]

[COM-PINGUESCO, ēre. v. n. To thicken, coagulate, Tert.]

[COMPITĀLĀRIS, e. Of or belonging to the compitalia, Inscr.]

COMPITALIA, ium. See COMPITALIS.

COMPITĀLĪCIUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (compitalis) Of or belonging to the Compitalia: c. dies, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: — c. ludi: — c. ambulationes.

COMPITĀLIS, e. (compitum) I. Of or belonging to cross roads: c. lares, which stood on cross roads, Suet. Aug. 31. II. Subst.: Compitalia, ium and iorum. n. A festival in honour of these tutelary deities, Cic. Att. 2, 3 extr.

COMPITUM [compētum, Varr.], i. n. [Another form compitus, i. m., Varr.] (competo) I. A) A place where two or more roads meet, a cross road, cross way, usually in the plur., Cic. Agr. 1, 3; Virg.: — [In the sing., Cat.; Varr.] [B] An altar erected on a cross road, Inscr. II. Fig.: A cross road, point of hesitation, dilemma, Pers. 5, 35.]

\*COM-PLĀCĒO, ūi and complācitus sum. 2. v. n. I. To please at the same time, Col. 9, 16 extr. [II. Gen.: To please greatly, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 22; Ter.]

[COM-PLĀCO, are. v. a. To appease, conciliate, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13.]

\*COMPLĀNĀTĪO, ōis. f. (Prop. a making level; hence, concr.) That which makes level, i. e. a bank, mound, Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 8.

[COMPLĀNĀTOR, ōis. m. That makes level, a leveller, App.]

\*COM-PLĀNO, 1. v. a. To make level or plain, to level, smooth. I. Prop.: c. montium juga, Suet. Cal. 37: — c. lacum, to fill up, id. II. Fig.: c. et mollire aspera, dura, i. e. to render supportable, Sen. Prov. 5.

[COMPLANTĀTĪO, ōis. f. A planting (καταφύρεως), Gloss.]

[COM-PLANTO, 1. v. a. To plant together, Eccl.]

[COMPLAUDO, ēre. v. n. To applaud together, P. Nol.]

[COMPECTO, ēre. for compector. To embrace, encircle, Pompon. ap. Non.]

COMPECTOR, xus. 3. v. dep. To embrace, encircle, surround, encompass. I. Prop.: vitis claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta compectitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: — complexus osculatusque alqm, embraced: — c. genua, to embrace, Quint.: — c. inter se, to embrace one another lovingly or with affection: — c. collem opere, to surround with, Cæs.: — c. spatium, to mark out for being fortified, to fortify, id.: — With abstr. subj.: me artior somnus complexus est, seized upon me, I fell into, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: — [Poet.: c. dextram alcijs, to seize, as it were, with both hands, Ov.: — c. caput digitis, id.] II. Fig. \*A) Gen.: To embrace, seize, obtain, get: philosophiæ vis non idem potest apud omnes: tamen valet multum, quum est idoneum complexa naturam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: — c. facultatem alqm. B) Esp. 1) To seize mentally, i. e. to comprehend, conceive, understand: quod nullo sensu percipi potest, cogitatione tantum et mente compectitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 8: — thus, c. omne cælum totamque cum universo mari terram mente: — c. deum et divinum animum cogitatione: — c. alqd memoria. 2) To compose or express in writing, to set forth, describe, represent, treat upon: nullo modo possum omnia istius facta aut memoria consequi aut oratione c., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26: — c. omnium rerum memoriam breviter libro: — c. sententiam his verbis, Quint.: — Hence, \*3) Philos. t. t.: To draw a conclusion or inference, to conclude, conclude, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73. 4) To embrace with feelings of kindness, tenderness, or affection, to love, esteem, favour: si c. hominem volueris, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4: — conf. absol.: da te homini, compectetur: — c. philosophiam: — c. causam eam: — c. otium: — With abl.: c. hunc omni tua comitate, to show him all (possible) kindness, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 3: — thus, c. omnes civis caritate, Liv.: — c. alqm arte familiaritate, Plin.: — c. alqm

summa benevolentia:—c. alqm beneficio:—*conf.* c. alqm honoribus et beneficiis suis. \*5) *In a passive sense: To be comprehended or contained:* quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videntur, Cic. R. A. 13, 37.

\*COMPLĒMENTUM, i. n. (compleo) *That which serves to fill up or to complete a thing, a complement:* c. numerorum, Cic. de Or. 69, 230:—c. accusationum esse, to give the accusations full weight, Tac.

COM-PLĒŌ, ēvi, ātum. 2. v. a. *To fill up, fill, make full.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: c. fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18:—c. vascula, Quint.:—c. paginam, to fill with writing, Cic. Att. 13, 34:—c. omnia armis, cadaveribus, cruore, Sall.:—c. exercitum omni copia, to provide richly, Cæs.:—c. navigia, to overload, overfreight, Liv.:—sol c. et collustrat cuncta sua luce:—sonus c. aures:—*With gen.:* quum completus jam mercatorum carcer esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57:—thus, c. urbes ararum, Lucr. B) Esp. \*1) *To satisfy with food, etc., to satiate:* c. se conchis, Cic. N. D. 2, 49:—thus, multo cibo et potione completi, filled with. 2) *In Milit.:* To make up, recruit, complete (of an army or fleet): c. legiones, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25:—c. naves colonis pastoribusque, id.:—thus, c. classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv. [3] *To impregnate,* Lucr. 4, 1245; 1271. II. Fig. A) *To impress with certain feelings, to fill with any thing, to inspire with:* c. alqm gaudio, Cic. Fin. 5, 24:—c. milites bona spe, Cæs.:—c. alqm tædio, Quint.:—c. omnia luctu, Sall.:—c. omnia terrore, Liv.:—[*With gen.,* Plaut.] B) *Of time; To finish, complete:* Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13:—thus, c. quinque secula vitæ suæ, Ov.:—c. sua tempora, sua fata, id.:—c. materna tempora, to go her proper time (of a woman with child), id. C) *To make complete, accomplish, fulfil, perform, perfect:* luna c. lustrationem annuum menstruo spatio, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87:—complevit ea beatissimam vitam:—*conf.* in the passive: his vitam beatam compleri negant:—c. summam promissi, to perform (a promise).

[COMPLĒTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (compleo) *A fulfilling, Eccl.*]

[COMPLĒTOR, ōris. m. (compleo) *A fulfiller, Eccl.*]

COMPLĒTUS, a, um. I. Part. of compleo. II. Adj. \*\*A) *Filled up, full:* c. alveus Tiberis rudibus, Suet. Aug. 30. \*B) Fig.: *Perfect, accomplished, complete:* c. et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic. de Or. 50, 166:—*Comp.,* Gell.

[COMPLEX, icis. (complico) *Closely connected; Subst.: A partner, an accomplice, Arn.*]

COMPLEXĪŌ, ōnis. f. (complector) *A connecting, combining.* I. Gen. A) C. atomorum, conglomeration of atoms, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19:—c. cumalata bonorum. [B] Meton.: *Habit of body, complexion, LL.* II. Esp. A) *A comprehending with words, a condensing:* c. brevis totius negotii, a short or condensed narrative, an abstract, Cic. Inv. 1, 26:—c. mira verborum. B) *In Rhet.* 1) *A period:* c. longissima verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 47. 2) *A figure of Rhetoric, when the speaker resumes what he has been saying,* A. Her. 4, 14. C) *In Philos.* 1) *The conclusion of an argument,* Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67. 2) *A dilemma,* Cic. Inv. 1, 28. \*\*D) *In Gramm.:* A contraction of two syllables into one, Quint. 1, 5, 17.

[COMPLEXIVUS, a, um. (complexio) *That connects, connecting, Gell. 10, 29.*]

[COMPLEXO, i. v. a. (complecto, complector) *To embrace closely, App.*]

1. COMPLEXUS, a, um. part. of complector.

2. COMPLEXUS, ūs. m. (complector) *An embracing, encompassing; embrace, compass.* I. Prop.: mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58:—thus, c. cæli omnia cingens et coercens:—num etiam de matris hunc complexu avellat atque abstrahet?—*conf.* venisti in sinum et complexum tuæ nimulæ:—thus, 287

resp. Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipiet:—me ipsa suo complexu patria tenuisset:—complexu Venerio jungi:—in Cæsaris complexum venire, to come to close quarters, to close with Cæsar, Cæs.:—thus, c. armorum, combat, fight, Tac. II. Fig. \*\*A) *Of style; Connection:* c. brevis verborum, Quint. 7, 3, 18:—c. sermo, id.:—c. legum aliorumque scriptorum, id.:—c. causarum, id. \*B) *Embrace, i. e. love, affection:* conjunctio inter homines hominum. . . deinde totius complexu gentis humanæ, quæ animi affectio etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65:—in complexu, oculis, auribus habere easdem artes, Plin. Pan.

[COMPLĒCĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A folding together, C. Aur.*]

\*COM-PLĪCO, āvi, ātum. (Post-Aug. ūi, itum) 1. v. a. *To fold together, fold up.* I. Prop.: c. epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5. II. Fig.: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolere, i. e. obscure, complicated, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76.

COM-PLŌDO, si, sum. 3. v. a. *To clap together:* c. manus scenicum est, Quint. 11, 3, 123.

\*\*COMPLŌRĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A loud weeping; or with the gen. of an object, a bewailing:* c. lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. 3, 47:—c. sui patriæque, Liv. 2, 40.

\*\*COMPLŌRĀTUS, ūs. m. (comploro) *A loud lamentation:* c. familiarum, Liv. 22, 55.

\*COM-PLŌRO, 1. v. a. *To lament with tears:* quum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur, Liv. 22, 55.

COMPLOSUS, a, um. part. of complodo.

[COMPLŪŌ, ūi, ūtum, ēre. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To collect by raining,* Varr. LL. 5, 33, 45. II. Act.: *To rain upon, August.*]

COM-PLŪRES, a and rarely ia, ium. *Very many, many:* complures in perturbatione reip. consules dicti, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 3:—scyphorum paria complura:—c. senatus consulta:—c. genera ambiguum:—hæc atque ejusdem generis complura, Cæs.:—[*Sup.,* complurima, Gell. doubtful (an old reading compluria).]

[COMPLŪRIES or -IENS. adv. (complures) *Oftentimes, many times,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 65.]

[COMPLURIMUS, a, um. See COMPLURES.]

[COMPLUSCŪLE. adv. *Frequently,* Gell. 17, 2 doubtful (an old reading complusculi).]

[COMPLUSCŪLI, æ, a. (complures) *A good many, not a few,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 43; Ter.]

[COMPLŪTOR, ōris. m. (compluo) *One who sends rain or waters,* August.]

\*\*COMPLŪVĪĀTUS, a, um. (compluvium) *In the shape of a pluvium; hence, Tied up in the shape of a square:* c. vite, Plin. 17, 21, 35.

\*\*COMPLŪVĪUM, ii. n. (compluo) I. *A square open space in the top of the Roman atrium, through which the rain-water, collected from the roof, fell into the basin on the ground below, i. e. the impluvium,* Vitruv. 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 92. II. *A kind of square frame to which vines were tied (conf. COMPLUVIATUS),* Col. 4, 24, 14.

[COM-PONDĒRANS, antis. (pondero) *Weighing out, App.*]

COM-PŌNO, pōsi, pōsitum. 3. [perf. composivi, Inscr.: part. contr. compostus, Virg.] v. a. *To place, set, or put several things together.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: in quo loco erant ea composita, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17:—c. aridum lignum, Hor.:—[*Poet. c. se, to recline or lie down at a meal,* Virg.] B) Esp. \*\*1) *To place or bring together, to join, combine, unite compose:* mortua jungebant corpora vivis, componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora, Virg. Æ. 8, 486:—c. genus dispersum, id.:—genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore est, is composed of, consists or is formed of, Sall.:—c. medicamentum, Col.:—thus, c. antidotos ex multis effectibus, Quint.:—c. arbena, to



*found, to lay the foundation of, Virg. : — thus, c. templa, Ov. : — c. bene torum, to make, raise, id. \*2) To adjust, arrange : c. capillum, Cic. R. A. 46, 135 : — conf. ne turbarentur comæ, quas componi etc., Quint. : — c. togam, to plait or fold properly or tastefully, Quint. : — c. se, to adorn or dress one's self, to dress, Ov. : — c. concurrentes desertores per manipulos, to dispose of, Tac. : — thus, eques compositus per turmas, id. : — incedere composito agmine, with closed ranks, id. : — composita et constituta rep. \*\*3) To lay up in store, to store up, lay by : hæc verno tempore componuntur, with condire, Col. 12, 9 extr. : — conf. poet. : condo et compono, quæ mox deprimere possim, Hor. : — c. libellos, Prop. : — c. mortuum, to bury, inter, Hor. : Tac. : — thus, mea ossa, Prop. ; and, placida compositus pace quiescit, Virg. \*\*4) To set together, match, pair for combat, e. g. two gladiators : sæpe gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi inter se componuntur, Quint. 12, 17, 39 : — si quis casus duos inter se bonos viros composuerit, id. II. Fig. A) To compose with the mind, to produce or create mentally ; viz. 1) To draw up in writing, compose, write, to couch in writing : c. librum, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224 : — c. artes (rhetoricas) : — c. orationem, Quint. : — c. carmina, Hor. : — c. stipulationum et iudiciorum formulas : — thus, c. interdictum : — c. actiones : — c. senatusconsultum : — c. testimonium : — Absol. : is optime componet, qui hoc solum componendi gratia facit, Quint. : — c. bene, male, durius etc., id. \*\*2) To make up (falsehoods), to devise, feign, invent, contrive : c. mendacia, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 210 : — c. verba et fraudes, Prop. : — c. insidias alcui, Tibull. : — ita composito dolo digrediuntur, Sall. \*\*3) To take a resolution, to determine upon with any one, to agree upon, to settle a point, to appoint : ceteri proditores ea, quæ composita erant, expectabant. Convenerat autem etc., Liv. 25, 9 : — cum summa concordia, quos dimitterent quosque retinerent milites, composuerunt, id. : — c. diem gerendæ rei, to appoint, fix upon, id. : — conf. c. locum beneficii tempusque, Tac. ; and, susurri repetantur composita hora, a the appointed hour, Hor. : — With ut : compositum inter ipsos ut Latiaris etc. : — In the part. perf. adverb. : ex composito, according to agreement, as had been agreed upon, Sall. ap. Gell. ; Liv. ; Tac. ; for which simply composito, Nep. Dat. 6 ; Virg. \*B) 1) To set in order, arrange, dispose, regulate, manage : ipsa verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic. Brut. 17, 68 : — dispensare atque c. inventa non solum ordine sed etiam momento quodam : — c. itinera sic, ut Nonis Quintil. Puteolis essem, make such arrangements, or manage so as to be, etc. : — hence, \*\*2) With ad or in alqd ; rarely alui rei : To arrange a thing with reference to another, to make or render fit or proper for any thing, to suit or adapt to, to prepare or make fit for : c. omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitæ, Quint. 10, 1, 43 : — c. animum ad omnes casus, id. : — conf. ad hæc omnia componendus est orator, id. : — c. civitatem ad votum, Tac. : — With in alqd : satis in hoc nos componet multa scribendi exercitatio, Quint. 9, 4, 114 : — Nero veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, Tac. : — c. in squalorem mæstitiamque : — c. in obsequium, id. : — With dat. : quæ laus ostentationi componitur, Quint. \*C) To settle a difference, to adjust, accommodate, to appease, quell, to calm, tranquillize, bring to terms (of persons) : c. controversias regum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 104 : — thus, c. discordias, Tac. : — c. seditionem civilem, Suet. : — c. turbatas seditione res, Liv. : — c. bellum, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. : — c. plura moderatione quam vi, Tac. : — c. aversos amicos, Hor. : — c. juvenes concitatos, Quint. : — compositi ad præsens, qui coerceri non poterant, Tac. : — c. Armeniam, Asiam, Campaniam, Tac. : — Impers. : posteaquam id, quod maxime volui, fieri non potuit, ut componatur, that tranquillity might be restored or peace be made, Cic. R. A. 47. \*D) To place or hold together for the sake of comparing, to compare : ubi Metelli dicta cum factis composuit, Sall. Jug. 48 : — c. causam nostram cum adversarii causa, Quint. : — With dat. : si parva licet c. magnis, Virg. G. 4, 176 : — c. dignitati horum suam, Cic. Fl. 26 doubtful (an old reading anteponant).*

**\*\*COMPORTĀTĪO**, ōnis, *f.* *A bringing or carrying together*, Vit. 1, 5.

[COM-PORTIŌNĀLIS, e. : c. termini, i. e. *which are between different estates or territories, Agrim.*]

COM-PORTO, *l. v. a.* *To carry or bring together, to collect:* apparatus nobis opus est et rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: — c. frumentum ex agris in loca tuta: — c. arma in templum Castoris: — c. emptas citharas in unum, Hor.: — c. res, id.

COM-POS, ōtis. (potio) *Master of, having power over a thing; usually with gen.; rarely with abl.: c. mentis*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, *and elsewhere*: — *c. rationis et consilii*: — *c. sui*, Liv.: — *c. hujus urbis*: — *thus, c. patris*, Liv.: — *c. bellicae laudis*, id.: — *c. voti*, *whose wish has been accomplished*, id.: — *c. sceleris, guilty of*, Quint.: — *\*\*With abl. c. corpore atque animo*, Liv. 4, 40: — *c. praeda ingenti*, id.

[COM-POSCENS, entis. part. (posco) *Demanding at the same time or with another, M. Cap.*]

**COMPŌSITE.** *adv.* \*I. *In good order, in a good and orderly manner:* c. et apte dicere, Cic. de Or. 71, 236 : — c., ornate, copiose eloqui. \*\*II. *Composedly.*

*with composure*: c. ambulare, Col. 6, 2, 5: — *Comp.*, c. cuncta quam *festinantius* agere, Tac. A. 15, 3.

[COMPOSITICIUS or -TIUS, a, um. *Compound, acc. to Fest.*]

**COMPOSITIO**, ōnis. *f.* (compono) I. *Prop.* A) *A joining together, uniting, preparing, composing:* c. unguentorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58: — c. membrorum: — c. varia sonorum: — c. rerum: — c. magistratum: — *In Medic.*: A mixture, compound, Cels. 5, 2, 6. \*\*B) *A laying up in store*, Col. 12, 26, 6. \*C) *A settling together, matching, pairing of combatants:* c. gladiatorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 8. II. *Fig.* \*A) *Gen.*: *Coherence, connection, systematic order:* c. discipline, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74. B) *Esp* 1) a) *A literary production, writing or composition*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22: — hence, b) *In Rhet.*: *A proper connection, arrangement as to style, disposition of words:* c. apta, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 200: — c. tota servit gravitati vocum aut suavitati. 2) *A settling of a difference, an agreement, accommodation, reconciliation:* pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destitit, Cic. Phil. 2, 10.

[COMPOSITIVUS, a, um. (compositus, compono) *Of or belonging to connection, connecting, uniting, M. Cap.*]

\*COMPŌSĪTOR, ōria. m. (compono) *One who sets or puts together, an arranger, disposer*: non inventor aut c., aut actor hęc complexus est omnia, Cic. de Or. 19: — c. anni: — c. juris, Cod. Just.

[COMPOŢITŪRA (contr. compostura, Cat.), æ. f. (compono)  
I. *A putting or joining together, composition*, Sinn. Capito  
ap. Gell. II. *Concr. : A joint*, Lucr. 4, 327.]

COMPOSITUS, a, um. I. Part. of compono. II. Adj. \*\*A) *Composed of several parts, compound* (Opp. 'simplex'): c. verba, Quint. 1, 5, 3: — c. voces, id. B) 1) *Properly arranged, disposed, adjusted, prepared*: perficiam ut nemo umquam parator, vigilantior, compositor ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 11: — admiratus sum *σύνθεσιν* litterarum, quæ solentur compositisimæ et clarissimæ esse: — c. orator. \*\*2) *With ad or dat. Proper, becoming, fit for any thing*: alius historiæ magis idoneus, alius c. ad carmen, Quint. 2, 8, 7: — Attici c. maxime ad risum, id.: — c. alliciendis moribus alcis, Tac. \*\*C) *Of any thing false: Invented, feigned, false*: c. crimen, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 61: — *assinulata et arte composita*, Quint.: — *ficta* etc., id. \*\*D) *Staid, calm, composed, collected, tranquil, without passion*: affectus hos *concitato*s, illos *miles* atque c. esse dixerunt, Quint. 6, 2, 9: — c. ætas, *composed*, Tac.: — c. supercilium (opp. 'erectum'), Quint.

[COM-POSSESSOR, ōris. m. *A partner in possession, Tert.*]

[COMPOSTURA, *us.* See COMPOSITURA.]



## COM-POTATIO

\*COM-PŌTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. *f.* A drinking-company (a translation of the Greek συμποσίον), Cic. de Sen. 13.

[COM-PŌTENS, entis. *Mighty with any one, or at the same time: c. Diana, Inscr.*]

[COM-PŌTĪŌ. 4. v. a. (compos) To make partaker of, put in possession of, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6. — In the pass.: To be made partaker of, to obtain: c. locis, i. e. to get into, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 22.]

\*COM-PŌTOR, ōris. *m.* A pot-companion, Cic. Phil. 2, 17.

[COM-PŌTRIX, icis. *f.* A female pot-companion, Ter.]

[COM-PRÆCĪDO. 3. v. a. To cut to pieces at the same time or with another, Agrim., doubtful.]

[COM-PRÆDES. A fellow-surety, one that is bail with another person, acc. to Fest.]

\*COM-PRANSOR, ōris. *m.* A boon companion, one who dines with another, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101.

\*\*COMPRĒCĀTĪŌ, ōnis. *f.* A supplication, solemn prayer, Liv. 39, 15.

[COM-PRĒCOR, ari. v. dep. To implore, supplicate, pray, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 108: — Cythereia, comprecor, ausis assis, I pray, implore. Ov.]

COM-PRĒHENDO (comprendo), di, sum. 3. v. a. To seize or grasp together, lay hold of, catch. I. Prop. A) Gen.: quid opus est manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: — c. naves, to fasten, put, or join together, Liv.: — c. ignem, to catch fire, Cæs.: — argentariæ arere, comprehensa postea privata ædificia, comprehensæ latumie, seized by the flames, Liv.: — c. utrumque et orare, to seize, lay hold of, Cæs.: — thus, comprehensa manus, Virg.: — c. ovem hieme (stabulis), to keep during the winter, Col. — Absol.: quum comprehendit surculus, strikes or takes root, Varr.: — si mulier non comprehendit, i. e. becomes pregnant, conceives, concipit, Cels.: — c. medicamentum melle, to mix up with, Scrib. B) Esp. 1) To seize hostilely, to seize upon, arrest, stop, apprehend: c. tam capitalem hostem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: — c. nefarios duces: — c. præsidium Punicum, Liv.: — c. naves, to stop, seize, make a seizure of, Liv.: — c. fures, to catch, arrest, surprise in the very act, Catull.: — c. epistolam, to intercept, Just.: — comprehensum morbo toto corpore, seized, attacked, id.: — thus, c. pestifera lue, id. [2] To take up a certain space, to comprise, contain, enclose, encompass: circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt. 6, 6.] II. Fig. A) To comprise, embrace or take in, with the mind, i. e. to conceive, understand, comprehend: si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis, si eam ratio convellet, si oratio labefactabit, conceived, embraced (derived from plants taking root), Cic. Cluent. 2 extr.: — c. omnes virtutes penitus animo: — c. omnia animis et cogitatione: — c. alqd mente: — c. alqd memoriâ: — with a relative clause: nequeunt, qualis animus sit vacans corpore, intelligere et cogitatione c. B) To comprise or embrace in writing i. e. to set forth, express, describe, narrate: ne plura conseret, comprehendam brevi, Cic. de Or. 1, 8 extr.: — conf. breviter comprehensa sententia: — proinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia iudicia conclusa et comprehensa sint: — huiusmodi reticentia jure civili omnes comprehendendi non possunt: — Cato verbis luculentioribus rem eandem comprehenderat: — ipsa natura circumscriptione quadam verborum comprehendit concluditque sententiam. [Poet.: c. alqd numero, to express by numbers, to number, count, Virg. G. 2, 104.] C) To embrace any one with love or affection: c. multos amicitia, tueri obsequio, etc., Cic. Cael. 6: — c. adolescentem humanitate sua: — c. totam Atinatem præfecturam omnibus officiis per patrem, per majores suos. \*D) To discover, disclose, or detect: c. nefandum adulterium, Cic. Mil. 27: — c. res ejus iudicio.

COMPRĒHENSĪBĪLIS, e. (comprehendo) That can be grasped or seized. I. [A) Prop.: c. et solidum corpus, Lactant.] \*\*B) That is perceptible by the senses, sensible: c. oculis foramina, Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 24. \*\*II. Fig.: Intel-

## COM PRIMO

ligible, comprehensible: id visum, quum ipsum per se cerneretur, c., feretis hæc? (translation of καταληπτόν), Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 41: — c. causæ, Arn.

COMPRĒHENSĪŌ, ōnis. *f.* (comprehendo) A seizing, laying hold of, arresting. I. A) Prop.: ingressus, cursus, sessio, c., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94. B) Esp.: A seizing judicially, an arresting, imprisoning: c. sonitum, Cic. Phil. 2, 8. II. Fig. A) A conception, perception, idea: mens amplectitur maxime cognitionem et istam κατάληψιν, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 31: — perceptio et c. tollitur. — In the plur.: cognitiones comprehensionesque rerum, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 49. B) 1) Composition, expression, style: universa c. et species orationis clausa et terminata est, Cic. Or. 58. 2) In Rhet.: A period, sentence, proposition: c. et ambitus ille verborum, Cic. Brut. 44: — ut c. numerosæ et apte cadat, Cic. Or. 44: — verba collocare et comprehensione devincire.

[COMPRĒHENSO, are. v. int. (comprehendo) To embrace: c. suos, amplezare, Quadrig. ap. Prisc.]

COMPREHENSUS, a, um. part. of comprehendo.

COMPRENDO, ere. See COMPREHENDO.

[COM-PRESBYTER, ĕri. *n.* A fellow-presbyter, August.]

COMPRESSE, adv. \*I. By pressing together, compressedly, compendiously, briefly: quod latius loquerentur rhetores, dialectici autem compressius, Cic. Fin. 2, 6. [II. Urgently, eagerly: compressius violentiusque querere, Gell. 1, 23.]

COMPRESSĪŌ, ōnis. *f.* (comprimo) A pressing together. I. Prop. A) Gen.: aurum compressione coactum, Vitruv. 7, 8: — c. ventris, Gell. [B) Esp.: An embracing or embrace, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64. — Copulation, Arn.] \*\*II. Fig.: Of style: A compressing, abridging, Cic. Brut. 7.

[COMPRESSO. 1. v. int. (comprimo) To press together, Tert.]

[COMPRESSOR, ōris. *m.* (comprimo) A muscle that compresses or embraces: c. nasi, c. prostatae, NL.]

1. COMPRESSUS, a, um. part. of comprimo.

2. COMPRESSUS, ūs. *m.* (comprimo) A pressing together (only in the ablat. sing.) I. Gen.: semen tepidum vapore et compressu suo diffundit (terra), Cic. de Sen. 15, 51. [II. Esp.: An embracing, embrace, Plaut. Amph. prol. 109; Ter.]

COM-PRĪMO, essi, essum. 3. v. a. (premo) To press or squeeze together, press close together, make close or thick, compress. I. Prop. A) Gen.: quum plane digitos compresserat pugnumque fecerat, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145. — thus, c. manum in pugnum: — oculi aperti compressique Quint.: — c. labra, Hor.: — c. ordines (aciei), to close the ranks, Liv.: — Prov.: compressis manibus sedere, to be idle to sit with one's hands folded, Liv. B) Esp. \*\*1) To hold or keep back, keep in, to check: c. manum, to withhold, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 29: — c. animam, to hold the breath, hold back one's breath, id.: — c. linguam alciui, to make any one hold his tongue, to put to silence, Plaut.: — In Medic.: c. stomachum, to make costive, to bind, Cels. 4, 5 extr.: — c. alvum, to stop a diarrhæa, to bind, confine, id.: — with a personal object: si morbus aliquem compresserit, occasio costiveness, constipate, id. \*2) To hold back by concealing, to withhold, conceal, suppress any thing. c. frumentum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: — c. annonam, Liv.: — orationem ita compresseram, ut numquam emanaturam putarem, had suppressed in such a manner, Cic. Att. 3, 12. \*\*3) To have carnal intercourse with, to dishonour: vi compressa Vestalis, Liv. 1, 4: — Meton.: Of animals, to couple, Col. 8, 11, 5. II. Fig.: To keep or hold back by checking, i. e. to restrain, curb, bridle, repress, subdue c. animi conscientiam, to put to silence, Cic. Fin. 2, 17: — c. atque restinguere incensam illius cupiditatem: — c. conatus furoresque alcis: — c. ferocitatem alcis: — c. seditionem, Liv.: — c. plausum: — c. exultantem lætitiâ: — hæc cogitatio animum comprimit, composes the excited mind, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, extr.: — multa, magna delicta, to suppress, P P

*conceal, pass over in silence*: — thus, c. famam captæ Carthaginis ex industria, Liv.: — of personal objects: magis e rep. visum erat, comprimere ac sedari exasperatos Ligures, Liv. 42, 26: — cuius adventus Pompeianos compressit, Cæs.

\*COMPRŌBĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An approving, approval, approbation*: c. honestatis, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 62.

\*COMPRŌBĀTOR, ōris m. *One who approves of a thing*: comprobatores atque æmuli auctoritatis ejus et inventionis, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43.

COM-PRŌBO, 1. v. a. \*I. *To esteem a thing good and right, hence, to approve of, assent to*: istam tuam et legem et voluntatem et sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic. de L. P. 24: — Seneca consensu potius eruditorum quam puerorum amore comprobaretur, Quint.: — c. has tabulas, *to acknowledge*: — ne domesticis quidem exemplis docti numen deorum comprobabimus? II. *To prove, confirm, attest*: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vita et factis et moribus comprobavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: — patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit: — rem hanc totam C. Sacerdotis testimonio comprobari: — perceleri interitu servi esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum: — comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, Cæs.

[COMPRŌMISSĀBUS, a, um. (compromissum) *Belonging to a compromise*, Dig.]

COMPRŌMISSUM, i. n. (compromitto) *In Law: A joint promise of two or more parties to leave the decision of a matter to an umpire*, Cic. R. Com. 4; Dig.

COM-PRŌMITTO, misi, missum. 3. v. a. *In Law: To promise that each party will be satisfied with the decision of an umpire*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6, extr.: — c. alqa re, Dig.

[COM-PRŌVINCĪALIS, e. *Born in the same province*, Sid.]

\*COMPTE (comt.), adv. *Elegantly, beautifully, neatly, tastefully*: c. disserere, Sen. E. 75: — Comp., c. dicere, Gell.

[COMPTĪBUS (comt.), a, um. (comptus, como) *Adorned luxuriously or effeminately*, Hier.]

1. COMPTUS (comt.), a, um. I. *Part. of como*.

II. *Adj. Adorned*. [A] Prop., Lucr. 1, 949.]

\*B) *Fig. of style: Embellished, ornamented, elegant*: c. et mitis oratio, Cic. de Sen. 9: — comptior sermo, Tac.: — Meton.: *Of a speaker*: Isocrates in diverso genere dicendi nitidus et c., Quint. 10, 1, 79.

[2. COMPTUS (comt.), ūs m. (como) I. *Hair-dress, head-dress*, Lucr. 1, 88. II. *Fig. A tie*: comptu conjugioque corporis atque animæ, Lucr. 3, 857.]

[COM-PUGNO, are. v. n. *To contend or strive with another*, Gell. 14, 5 extr.]

[COMPLŪSAMENTUM, i. n. (compulso) *An incentive; fig. an exhortation*, L.L.]

[COMPLŪSĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A pressing together; hence, a close fight, combat*, Tert.]

[COMPLŪSO, ōnis. f. (compello) I. *An urging, compulsion*, Dig. II. *A demanding payment, dunning*, Cassiod.]

[COMPLŪSO, are. v. int. (compello) I. *To press violently, to push*, App. II. *Esp. To fight with one another, to contend*, Tert.]

[COMPLŪSOR, ōris m. (compello) I. *A driver*, Pall. II. *Fig. A) One who enforces payment*, Cod. Th. B) *One who demands the payment of a tribute or tax*, Amm.]

1. COMPLŪSUS, a, um. *part. of compello*.

[2. COMPLŪSUS, ūs m. (compello) *A hostile onset on both sides, conflict*, App.]

[COM-PUNCTŪRIUS, a, um. (compungo) *Urgent*, Sid.]

COMPUNCTUS, a, um. *part. of compungo*.

COM-PUNGO, nxi, netum. 3. v. a. *To sting sharply, to touch in a stinging manner*. I. *Prop.*: barbarum compunctum notis Threiciis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: — c. acu, Cels.: — c. carmina notis, *to make marks or notes of censure*, 290

Sen.: — colores c. aciem, *to dazzle, blind*, Lucr. II. *Dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus; as it were, hurt themselves with their own subtleties*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: — [Compungi, *to feel remorse*, Eccl.]

\*COM-PURGO, are. v. a. *To purify completely*: c. visum, Plin. 20, 13, 50.

\*COMPŪTABĪLIS, e. (computo) *That may be calculated*: c. impendio, Plin. 19, 8, 41.

\*COMPŪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A reckoning, computation, calculation*, Sen. E. 84. II. *Esp. in a bad sense: Close reckoning, stinginess, niggardliness*, parsimony, Sen. Benef. 4, 10; Plin.

\*COMPŪTĀTOR, ōris m. *A calculator*, Sen. E. 87.

COM-PŪTO, 1. v. a. *To reckon together, to compute, count, or cast up*. I. *Prop.*: id si c. quem piget, brevioribus numeris idem discat, Quint. 1, 20, 43: — c. rationem digitis, Plaut.: — c. annos, Quint.: — c. latitudinem Asia, Plin.: — *Absol.*: compellarat hospitem, præsens computarat, pecuniam imperarat, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94: — plures computant quam oderunt, *look to their own advantage*, Sen.: — [Poet.: facies tua c. annos, *shows your age*, Juv.] II. *To reckon in addition, to add to*, Dig.]

\*COM-PUTRESCO, trāi. 3. v. n. *To putrefy, rot*, Plin. 32, 7, 23.

[COMPŪTUS, i. m. (computo) *A computation*, L.L.]

COMTE, COMTULUS, COMTUS. See COMPT.

[CŌMŪLA, æ. f. (coma) *Pretty hair*, Petron.]

CŌMUM, i. n. (Κῆμον) *A town of Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of Pliny the Younger, now Como*, Liv. 33, 36: *rebuilt by Cæsar*, Novum Comum, Suet.; Cæs. 28.

[CŌNĀBLIS, e. (conor) *Laborious, hard, difficult*: c. vomitus, C. Aur.]

[CŌNĀMEN, inis. n. (conor) *An effort, ardent endeavour*, Ov. M. 3, 60: — *in the plur.*, id.]

\*CŌNĀMENTUM, i. n. (conamen) *An instrument for digging up a plant*, Plin. 19, 2, 7

\*CŌNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An undertaking, endeavouring, an effort*, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 12.

\*CONĀTUM, i. usually in plur. CONATA, orum. n. (conor) *An undertaking, hazardous attempt*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3; Liv.

CŌNĀTUS, ūs m. (conor) I. *Gen.*: *An undertaking, attempt*: nulla est ullo in genere laus orationis, cuius in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at c. tamen atque adumbratio, Cic. de Or. 29, 103: — hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus: — eum principem fuisse ad conatum exercitus comparandi. — *in the plur.*: compressi tuos nefarios conatus: — c. perditos vindicavit: — c. optimi et clarissimi. \*II. *Esp. A) An effort, endeavour, exertion, zealous attempt, zeal*: quo majore conatu studioque aguntur, Cic. Qu. 14, 47: — ad hostes magno c. profectus, Liv. \*B) *An impulse*: dedit natura beluis et sensum et appetitum, ut altero (appetitu) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, altero (sensu) secernerent pestifera a salutaribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122.

\*CON-CĀCO, 1. v. a. *To pollute with ordure, to defile*: c. se, Sen. Apoc. 4.

\*CON-CĒDES, ium. [sing. abl. concæde, Amm.] f. *A barricade made of felled trees*, Tac. A. 1, 50; Veget.

CON-CĀLĒFĀCĪO, fci, factum. 3. v. a. *To warm, heat*: c. brachium, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 316: — *Pass.*: quam (concursionem atomorum) Democritus concalefactam et spirabilem esse vult.

\*CONCĀLĒFACTŌRIŪS, a, um. (concalefacio) *That warms or excites heat*: c. vis, Plin. 21, 20, 83.

CONCALEFACTUS, a, um. See CONCALEFACIO.

[CON-CĀLĒO, ūi. 2. v. n. *To be warm*, Plant. Pers. 1, 3, 8.]

\*CON-CALESCO, lūi. 3. v. *inch.* I. *To become warm or glowing*: corpora nostra . . . ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18. II. *Esp.*: *To become inflamed with love*: concaluit, quid vis? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 108.

\*CON-CALLESCO, lūi. 3. v. *inch.* (calleo: *prop. to grow hard or callous; hence*) I. *To be made shrewd or ingenious*: versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidos autem, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25. II. *To lose feeling, become callous or insensible*: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10.

\*\*CONCĀMĒRĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A vaulting, a vaulted place, vault*, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

\*CON-CĀMĒRO. 1. v. a. *To vault or arch all round or all over*: c. templum, Plin. 34, 14, 42: — uivē pensili concameratē nodo, suspended on the ceiling, id.

[CON-CADESCO, ēre. v. n. *To glow, be inflamed*, Manil.]

CONCĀNI, orum. m. (Καρυκῶν) *A savage tribe in Hispania Tartarica, who drank horse's blood*, Hor. O. 3, 4, 34; Sil.

[CONCAPIT. *An unknown word occurring in the XII. Tab. acc. to Fest.*]

[CON-CAPTIVUS, i. m. *A fellow-prisoner*, Hier.]

[CONCARNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A clothing with flesh*, Tert.]

[CON-CARNO, are. v. a. *To clothe with flesh*, Veg.]

[CON-CASTRĪŌ, are. v. a. *To punish severely, to chastise*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 94.]

[CONCĀTĒNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A concatenation, connection*, Tert.]

[CON-CĀTĒNO, atum. 1. v. a. *To link together*, Lactant.]

[CON-CĀTERVĀTUS, a, um. (caterva) *Heaped or crowded together*, Amm.]

[CONCĀVĪTAS, ātis. f. (concavus) *A hollow, cavity*, C. Aur.]

\*CONCĀVO. 1. v. a. (concavus) *To make hollow or round*: c. nidos, Col. 8, 5, 11. — [Poet.: c. brachia in arcus, to bend, Ov.]

CON-CĀVUS, a, um. *Hollowed, vaulted, arched, concave*: c. altitudines speluncarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: — c. saxa, Virg.: — c. brachia cancri, Ov.: — c. jugula: — [Poet.: c. aqua, boiling up or rising, Ov. — Subst.: Concava, orum. n. *Hollow places, cavities*, Claud.]

CON-CĒDO, cessi, cessum. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To go away or from any place, to withdraw, depart, retire*. A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: concedite atque abscedite, omnes de via decedite, Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 1: — c. a foribus, id.: — c. ex sedibus, Ter.: — c. alqo a parentum oculis, to depart, betake one's self from, get out of, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: — unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit: — c. in delubrum, in hiberna, etc., Liv.: — c. Neapolin, Tac. \*\*2) *Esp.*: c. vitā, or simply c., to depart this life, to die: c. vitā, Tac. A. 1, 3. — Absol.: quandoque concessero, ib. 4, 38: — c. egregia fama, id. B) *Fig.* 1) C. alciui, or simply c., to go, as it were, out of any one's way, to give way, yield, make room for another, to be behind: naturæ vim attulimus, ut magnitudinē medicinæ doloris magnitudo concederet, must yield, make room for, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29 extr.: — thus, bellum ac tumultum paci atque otio concessurum: — voluptatem concussuram dignitati: — c. naturæ, i. e. to die, Sall.: — c. fato, the same, Plin.: — hostibus de victoria concedendum esse, Liv.: — me amantissimum tui, nemini concedentem, not behind any one, or less cherished than any one, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 2: — ut vix Apronio illi de familiaritate c. videatur: — c. alciui amore in patriam: — concessit senatus postulationi tuæ, gave way to, yielded to, Cic. Mur. 33, 47: — c. jurisconsultis: — poetæ non ignoscit, nobis concedit, he yields, pardons: — c. temere dicto, to concur in, assent to. \*\*2) C. in alqd, To join in any thing, to submit to, to concur in, to enter into: victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, joined the conqueror, surrendered, Sall. Jug. 18 extr.: — thus, c. dedicationem, Liv.: — c. in ditionem, id.: — c. in conditiones, id.: — c. in senten-

tiam, to second, to support, Tac.: — c. in partes, to join, id.

II. *Act.*: c. alqd alciui, to concede, permit, grant, yield. A) *Gen.*: vos, quæso, date hoc et concedite pudori meo, ut, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12: — c. amicis, quicquid velint vel impetrare ab iis, quicquid velimus: — c. peccata alciui, to pardon: — c. crimen gratiæ, to concede the charge of partiality: — c. magistro tantulum de arte, to admit. — With ut: nec vero histrionibus concedendum est, ut iis hæc apta siut, nobis dissoluta, Cic. Off. 1, 35 extr.: — conf.: quibus ego, ut de his rebus omnibus in angulis disserant, quum concessero. — Absol.: consules neque concedebant neque valde crepugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2: — beatos esse deos sumpsisti: concedimus. Beatum autem sine virtute neminem esse posse: id quoque damus. B) *Esp.*: To resign, relinquish, sacrifice, forbear or desist from any thing in order to please another: si mihi non licet ita gloriari, me dolorem atque amicitias meas reip. concessisse, Cic. P. C. 18 extr.: — c. peccata liberum parentum misericordiæ, non condonare honestissime actam vitam alcijs crudelitati matris: — c. petitionem alciui, to desist from it out of regard to any one: — c. alqm senatui, dare alqm populo, to set at liberty: — Montanus patri concessus est, Tac.

CON-CĒLĒBRO. 1. v. a. *To visit frequently, or in great numbers*. \*I. *Prop.*: c. loca aquarum, Lucr. 2, 345: — c. convivia passim et tributum, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 44. II. *Meton.* A) *To be intent upon, pursue any thing eagerly*: c. studia per otium, Cic. Inv. 3, 1, 4. [B) C. alqd alqre, to fill with any thing, to accompany, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2. — With acc.: Alma Venus, quas terras concelebras, enliven, animate, impart life to, Lucr.]

\*C) *To celebrate, solemnize in great numbers*: c. diem natalem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 32: — c. funus, Liv.: — rem (i. e. triumphum) populus Romanus non modo vidit, sed etiam studio omni visendam et concelebrandam putavit, Cic. de I. P. 21. \*\*D) 1) *To praise or glorify any thing*: c. genium ludis, Tibull. 1, 7, 49. 2) *Gen.*: To publish abroad, make known: per orbem terrarum fama ac literis victoriam ejus diei concelebrabant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 72 extr.

[CON-CELLĪTA, æ. m. (cella) *A cell-mate, chum*, Sid.]

[CON-CĒLO. 1. v. a. *To conceal carefully*, Gell. 11, 9.]

\*CONCENTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (concino) *A singing together, a concert of voices, harmony*: c. clarissima (catervæ), Cic. Sest. 55, 118.

[CON-CENTŪRIO, are. v. a. (to assemble by centuries; hence, facere) *To convene, prepare*: c. in corde sycphantias, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 159: — epistola illa mihi c. metum in corde, id.]

CONCENTUS, ūs. m. (concino) I. *A concert, vocal or instrumental, music, harmony, symphony*: hic est ille sonus . . . qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios æquabiliter concentus efficit, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: — si nulla (fides) ita contenta nervis sit, ut concentum servare possit: — c. avium: — c. vocis lyræque, Ov.: — c. tubarum, Liv. II. *Meton. gen.*: Agreement, concord, harmony: qua ex cognatione naturæ et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμφωνίαν Græci vocant, Cic. Div. 2, 14: — c. actionum: — c. omnium doctrinarum: — c. virtutis, Tac. — Of agreement of colours, Plin. 37, 6, 24.

\*\*CONCEPTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (concepio) I. *Prop.*: A receptacle, Plin. 2, 45, 45. II. *Fig.*: superbia aliubi c., sed hic (in superciliis) sedem habet, Plin. 11, 37, 51.

CONCEPTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (concepio) I. *Prop.* A) *A taking or seizing together; hence, concr., contents, compass*: c. summa omnium naturæ rerum (mundus), Vitr. 9, 4: — c. imbrium, the absorption of the rain by the soil, Plin.: — c. aquæ, a confluence or conflux, Frontin. \*B) *Esp.*: A conceiving, becoming pregnant, pregnancy, Cic. Div. 2, 22. II. *Fig.* A) *In Law*: A composing, forming, framing: e. g. of formularies, Cic. Inv. 2, 19. [B) *Of Style*: Expression, Gell. 11, 13. C) *In Gramm.*: A syllable, Charis.]

[CONCEPTIVUS, a, um. (concepio) I. *That is taken up or conceived*, Tert. II. *That is appointed, ordered*, P F 2

*directed* : c. feriae, the time for which was annually appointed by the priests or magistrates, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58.]

[CONCEPTO, are. v. int. (concipio) I. To conceive, sc. in the womb, Arn. II. To conceive, design, plan, Arn.]

1. CONCEPTUS, a, um. part. of concipio.

2. CONCEPTUS, ūs m. (concipio) A taking or keeping together, a collecting, collection. \*\*I. Prop. A)

Tiberis novenorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, having been checked for nine days in its course, Plin. 3, 5, 9. B) Meton.

1) Concr.: A confluent, confluence: vidisse flumina ingentia et conceptus aquarum inertium vastos, Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 15. 2) Gen. a) A seizing, taking, catching: c. camini, i. e. a taking fire, Suet. Vit. 8. b) Conception: c. et status hominum pecudumve, Cic. Div. 1, 42. — Meton.: Of plants: c. id est germinatio, Plin. 17, 22: — c. satorum, id.: — Concr.: A conception in the womb, a fetus: c. a se abigere, Suet. Dom. 22. [II. Fig.: Mental conception; a thought, purpose, LL.]

[CON-CERNO, ēre. v. a. To mix, mingle, August.]

CON-CERPO, psi, ptum. 3. v. a. (carpo) To pluck or rend to pieces. \*I. Prop.: c. epistolas, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 3: — folia coronae concepta, Plin. \*\*II. Fig.: To censure severely: c. ferventissime alqm, Cael. ap. Cic. 8, 6 extr.

CONCERTATIO, ōnis f. A debate, dispute, contention, strife, quarrel, conflict: Carneades concertationis studio modo ait hoc, modo illud, Cic. Div. 1, 30: — imitatur disputandi prudentiam c. captatioque verborum, a propensity for disputing or argumentation (ἐπιστροφή of the sophists): — c. jejuna verborum: — concertationum plene disputationes: — c. magistratum.

\*\*CONCERTATIVUS, a, um. (concerto) Of or belonging to contest or dispute: c. accusatio, a recrimination, Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 2, 9.

\*\*CONCERTATOR, ōris m. A rival: c. Corbulonis scientia militiae, joined to æmulus, Tac. A. 14, 29.

\*CONCERTATORIUS, a, um. (concerto) Relating to disputes, controversial: c. forense, judiciale genus (dicendi), Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

CONCERTO. 1. v. a. To emulate, strive for the mastery, to contend. \*\*I. Gen.: pro explorato habebat, Ambiorigem prælio non esse concertaturum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 5: — c. de regno, Suet. II. Esp.: To dispute, debate: Pompeius sæpius cum hoste conflixit, quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. de I. P. 10, 28: — c. cum alqo verbo uno: — c. cum Apolline de tripode.

\*\*CONCESSATIO, ōnis f. A loitering, stopping: naviter et sine ullis concessionibus permeare, Col. 11, 1, 16.

CONCESSIO, ōnis f. (concedo) A permitting, conceding, allowing, indulgence, allowance, grant. I. Gen.: c. agrorum, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 11: — nostra c.: — c. competitorum. II. Esp. a figure of Rhetoric: Concession, Cic. Inv. 2, 31.

[CONCESSIVUS, a, um. (concedo) Of or belonging to a concession, concessive, Serv. Virg.]

[CON-CESSO. 1. v. a. To cease, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 9.]

1. CONCESSUS, a, um. part. of concedo.

2. CONCESSUS, ūs m. (concedo) Concession; only in the abl. sing.: datur c. omnium huic aliquis ludus ætati, Cic. Cael. 12: — c. et beneficio illius: — c. et munere decorum: — c. ipsorum inter ipsos.

CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) I. Prop. A) Gen.: A muscle, a shell-fish: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. B) Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster, Plin. 9, 35, 54. [b] Meton.: A pearl, Ov. M. 10, 260.] 2) A purple-fish, Ov. M. 10, 260. II. A) Meton.: A muscle-shell, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Hence, B) Meton. 1) The shell of a snail, Col. 10, 326. 2) A shell, Ov. M. 1, 333. 3) Any thing in the form of a marine shell, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. O. 2, 7, 23; S. 1, 3, 14.]

[4] Pudendum muliebre, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 42.] [5] An outer part of the ear in the shape of a muscle, NL.]

\*\*CONCHĀTUS, a, um. (concha) Shell-formed: c. cauda, Plin. 10, 20, 22.

[CONCHĒUS, a, um. (concha) Of shell-fish: c. bacca, a pearl, Virg. Cul. 67, doubtful.]

[CONCHICLA, æ. f. (contracted for conchicula from conchis) Prepared with beans, Apic.]

CONCHIS, is. f. (κόγχος) A kind of bean which was boiled in the shell, Mart. 13, 7.

[CONCHITA, æ. m. (κογχίτης, κόγχη) A gatherer of shell-fish, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.]

\*\*CONCHŪLA, æ. f. (concha) A little shell-fish, Cels. 2, 29.

CONCHYLĪĀTUS, a, um. (conchylum) I. Dyed with purple, purple: c. peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: — c. vestis, Plin. \*\*II. Clothed in purple, Sen. E. 62.

[CONCHYLĪ-LĒCŪLUS, i. m. (conchylum) One who collects sea-shells, Cod. Th.]

CONCHYLĪUM, ii. n. (κογχύλιον) I. Any shell-fish or testaceous animal, Cic. Div. 2, 14: Plin. 9, 36, 60. II. Esp. A) Purple colour, purple, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26. \*\*B) A purple garment, a purple robe, Quint. 1, 2, 6; Juv. 8, 101.

1. CON-CĪDO, idi. 3. v. n. (cado) To fall down, fall to the ground, tumble down. I. Prop. A) Gen.: conclave illud concidisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: — turris c. terræ motu, Suet.: — vel concidat omne cælum: — c. ad terram pondere vasto, Virg.: — c. sub onere, Liv. \*B) Esp.: To fall to the ground, to fall, to perish, to die: accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, et parte membrorum captus etc., Liv. 41, 16: — integris corporibus attoniti c., id.: — c. epoto poculo, Quint.: — Dido c. usa manu, Ov.: — c. in prælio. to fall, to be killed, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37. — [Of the victim in a sacrifice, to be killed, Ov. M. 8, 765. — Poet.: Of Iphigenia, Lucr.] II. Fig.: To fall; i. e. To abate, cease, diminish in strength, authority, estimation, value, etc.: venti c., abate, Hor. O. 1, 12, 30: — c. macie, to shrink together, to become shrivelled, Ov.: — judicium vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5: — æquis umquam tam ex amplo statu concidit? — malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit: — contrahi animum Zeno et quasi labi putat atque c.: — ruere illa non possunt, ut hæc non eodem labefacta motu concidant: — Romæ solutione impedita fidem concidisse: — senatus auctoritas c.: — mæe forenses artes et actiones publicæ c.: — hostes c. animis, lose courage, Hirt.

2. CON-CĪDO, cidi, cisum. 3. v. a. (cædo) To hew or cut to pieces, to destroy. I. Prop. A) Gen.: c. nervos, to cut through, Cic. Flacc. 33: — c. alqd minute, Col.: — c. et cremare naves, to break up, to dash to pieces, Liv.: — pedestria itinera concisa æstuariis, intersected with, Cæs.: — thus, c. agrum humidioris fossis, Plin. B) Esp. 1) To cut down (in battle), to cut up or to pieces, to kill, slay: hi novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 11: — concisæ sunt optimæ cohortes, Cic. P. C. 4 extr. 2) To cudgel soundly, beat or scourge severely: c. alqm virgis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47: — c. alqm loris, Juv. [3] Obscenely; To ravish, dishonour, Pompon. ap. Non.] II. Fig. A) To strike to the ground, i. e. to ruin, bring to nothing, subvert, destroy, annihilate: c. Antonium decretis vestris, Cic. Phil. 5, 11: — thus, c. Vatinius arbitratu nostro: — conf. Servius allisus est, ceteri conciduntur: — c. Timocratem totis voluminibus, to beat: — c. omnem auctoritatem totius ordinis: — c. testamentum, to annul, make void, cancel, Dig. B) Of Style: To cut the nerves, as it were, of a speech; to render powerless or feeble, to dismember, divide into parts: nec minutos numeros sequens concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic. de Or. 69 extr.: — conf. sunt qui infringendis concidendisque numeris in quoddam genus ab-

jectum incident:—*nudæ illæ artes frangunt atque c. quicquid est in oratione generosius*, Quint. [C] *To cut up, reproach, revile*: c. alqm articulatim, Plant. Epid. 3, 4, 52.]

**\*\*CON-CIEŌ**, ivi, Itum. 2. (after the fourth conj. concire, conciri, Liv.; conciret, Tac.; and an old form concibant for conciebant, Tac.) v. a. *To set in motion by driving together, to drive, bring, or call together*.

I. Prop.: nunc *detinenda*, nunc *concienda* plebs, Liv. 4, 55:—c. exercitum ex tota insula, id.:—c. multitudinem ad se, id.:—c. homines miraculo rei novæ, id.:—c. remotos populos, Tac.:—[*Poet. of inanimate objects*: amnis concitus imbribus, set in motion, moved, disturbed, Ov. M. 3, 79:—thus, mare turbatum, concita flumina, id.:—navis concita, id.:—saxa concita murali tormento, shaken, Virg.] II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To move violently, to excite, to rouse passionately, especially in the part. perf. concitus, excited, etc.*: c. hostem, Tac. A. 11, 19:—c. accusatorem, id.:—*In the part.*: immani concitus ira, moved with great anger, greatly exasperated, Virg.:—thus simply: c. dea, Sil.:—mater c. (in filium), Quint.:—c. divino motu, inspired, Hor.:—mater c., male sana, Ov.:—c. cupidine dominandi, Tac.:—mors c. ob cruciatus, hastened on, Plin. B) *To raise, excite, cause, produce*: c. turbas uxori, Plaut. Anph. 1, 2, 14:—c. varios motus animorum, Tac. H. 1, 4:—c. seditionem, id.

**\*\*CONCILIABŪLUM**, i. n. (concilium) *A place of assembly, a public place, market-place, court of justice*, Liv. 7, 15; Tac.:—[c. damni, a brothel, Plaut.; and also simply, c., id.]

**CONCILIATĪO**, ōnis. f. *A uniting, connecting; a bond, union*. I. Gen.: communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, tueri, servare debemus, Cic. Att. 1, 41:—quasi civili c. et societate conjunctos (deos). II. Esp. A) 1) *Agreement in sentiment, a being well disposed towards any one, also, a making well disposed to any one or anything, a conciliating*: quæ conciliationis causa leniter aut per motionis vehementer aguntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53:—honestum ad conciliationem satis valet, Quint.:—*In Rhet.*: A gaining over or conciliating a hearer, judge, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 53. \*2) *Meton.*: *An inclination or desire for any thing*: prima est c. hominis ad ea, quæ sunt secundum naturam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21:—c. naturæ. \*B) *An acquiring, getting, procuring*: c. gratiæ, Cic. Un. 31.

**\*\*CONCILIATOR**, ōris. m. *One who prepares, provides, a provider, promoter, accomplisher*: c. nuptiarum, an abettor, Nep. Att. 12, 2:—c. capturæ piscium, Plin.:—c. proditionis, Liv.:—[a procurer, Vopisc.]

**\*CONCILIATRĪCŪLA**, æ. f. (conciliatrix) *She that mediates, unites, or abets*: hominum opinioni nobilitate ipsa, blanda c., commendatua, Cic. Sect. 9, 21.

**CONCILIATRIX**, icis. f. \*I. *She who unites two or more persons or things, she who makes friends*: non vides quam blanda c. et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1, 27. II. *She who promotes, furthers or brings about*: omitto orationis vim, quæ c. est humanæ maxime societatis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27:—c. amicitia.

**\*\*CONCILIATŪRA**, æ. f. (concilio) *The trade of a procurer*: conciliaturam exercere, Sen. E. 97.

**\*\*I. CONCILIĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of concilio*. \*II. Adj.: *Related as a friend*. A) *Passive*: Dear, beloved: Hasdrubal flore etatis Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2:—c. alcuī per communem favorem, Suet.:—[*Sup.*, c. alcuī ob vitæ integritatem, Symm.] B) *Active*: Favourable, inclined, well-disposed: proemium ideo comparatum est, ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator, docilior, intentior, Quint. 4, 2, 24:—homo c. voluptati, a dolore autem *abijunctus alienatusque* est, Gell.

[2. CONCILIĀTUS, ūs. m. (concilio) *A uniting; union, connection (only in the abl. sing.)*, Lucr. 1, 576, and elsewhere.]

[CON-CLĪCLĪTUS, a, um. (cilicium) *Covered with a hair-cloth, of persons admitted to penance*, Tert.]

**CONCĪLĪO**. I. v. a. (concilium) *To unite, to bring or join together*. \*I. Prop. A) C. solida primordia (of the conglomeration of atoms), Lucr. 1, 612:—traduces bini inter se obvii miscentur alliganturque una conciliati, Plin. 17, 23, 35:—c. gramen hyoscyami ceræ, to mix with, Ser. Samm. \*B) *Meton.*: c. alqd (alcuī) or absol.: *To procure, furnish, provide*: c. filiam suam alcuī, to sell, Suet. Cæs. 50:—thus, c. ad alqm, Plaut.:—c. pecuniam, to procure, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55:—thus, c. HS. tricies uno genere. II. Fig. A) *To unite (in affection or sentiment), to make friends of, to gain the favour of, win over, conciliate; usually with inter se, alcuī, or simply acc.*: illud non dubito, quin, si te mea erga te studia parum mihi adjuverint, resp. nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2:—c. et conjungere homines inter se:—c. feras inter sese:—*With dat.*: c. sibi judicem, *avertere* ab adversario, Quint.:—c. sibi legiones pecunia:—simulatque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum:—c. civitatem amicitia Cæsari, Cæs.:—c. eam civitatem Arvernīs, id.:—c. audientem exordio, Quint.:—*With simple acc.*: c. animos hominum et ad usus suos adjungere:—c. animos judicum (opp. *'alienare'*), Quint.:—c., docere, movere, judicem, id.:—c. accusatorem, id.:—*Absol.*: nihil est ad conciliandum gratius verecundia, Quint.:—[*Poet.* c. artes dictis, to recommend, Ov.] B) *Meton.*: *To procure, provide, to get, bring about, produce, be the author of, etc.*: pacis inter cives conciliandæ te cupidum esse lætor, Cic. Fam. 10, 27:—c. sibi amorem ab alqo:—c. favorem ad vulgum, Liv.:—c. amicitiam cum alqo:—c. gloriam:—c. famam clementiæ, Liv.:—c. maiestatem nomini Romano, id.:—c. risum, Quint.:—c. otium, id.:—c. nuptias, to bring about.

**CONCĪLIŪM**, ii. n. (concio) *An assembly, congregation, meeting of several persons*. \*I. Gen.: ideo nos ab sede piorum, cætu concilioque abigi, Liv. 2, 38:—c. pastorum, Cic. Off. 3, 9:—c. deorum:—c. celestium:—c. Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv.:—c. divinum animorum:—tamquam meretricem in matronarum cætum, sic voluptatem in virtutum c. adducere:—*In the plur.*: concilia cætusque hominum jure sociati, quæ civitates appellantur. II. Esp. A) *A meeting for the purpose of taking counsel, a common council, an assembly of the senate or elders, a council [concr.; but consilium, counsel, abstr.]*: opiniones, quæ in senatu, quæ apud populum, quæ in omni cætu concilioque proferendæ sunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77:—c. convocare, Cæs.:—c. dimittere:—c. dare legatis, Liv.:—Menesene ab Achæis, quod concilii eorum recusaret esse, oppugnari cæpta est, i. e. a member of the Achaean league, Liv. 36, 31. [B) 1) *Carnal copulation*, Arn.—Hence 2) *Meton.*: *The flower of the plant jasionne, acc. to Plin.* 22, 22, 39.]

[CONCINENTĪA, æ. f. (concino) I. *Musical harmony, concert, a playing on musical instruments, etc., concertus*, Macr. II. *Meton.*: Symmetry, in architecture, Sid.]

[CON-CINĒRĀTUS, a, um. (cinis) *Covered with ashes*, Tert.]

[CONCINNĀTĪCŪS or -TĪUS, a, um. (concino) *Arranged scientifically or according to the rules of art*, App.]

[CONCINNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A preparing*. I. Prop.: c. aquæ marinæ, LL. II. Fig.: *A composing*: c. epistolæ, Aus.]

**CONCINNĀTOR**, ōris. m. \*I. *He who arranges or properly adjusts*: c. caput et capillorum, a hair-dresser, Col. 1 præf. [II. *An inventor, contriver*, Dig.]

**CONCINNE**, adv. *Neatly, elegantly, finely*: hunc rogare cæpit, blande et c. scilicet, Cic. R. C. 16 extr.:—c. distribuere:—c. ut multa Timæus.

**CONCINNĪTAS**, ātis. f. (concinnus) *A neat or elegant composition of several things*. \*I. Prop.: non est ornamentum virile c., show, Sen. E. 115:—concinnitates colorum, Gell. II. Fig. of Style: *Neat construction of words or sentences*, Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

[CONCINNĪTER, adv. (concinnus) *Neatly*, Gell. 18, 2.]

\*CONCINNITŪDO, inia. f. (concinnus) *Neatness of style*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18.

\*\*CONCINNO. 1. v. a. (concinnus) I. *To join together or mingle properly, to compose or mix in due proportion, to arrange, adjust*: cetera, quæ refectionem desiderant, fabris concinnanda tradantur, Col. 12, 3, 9: — c. vultum, *to adorn*, Petron.: — c. ingenium, *to cultivate*, Sen. E. 7. II. *Meton. gen.: To prepare, produce, to make*: c. munusculum alui, Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3: — c. multum negotii alui, Sen.: — [With an adj.: *To make, render, turn into; reddere*: c. alqm insanum verbis suis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69: — c. homines delirantes, id.: — c. viam tranquillam, id.] [Hence, Ital. *conegnare*.]

CON-CINNUS, a, um. I. *Properly or well put together or arranged; hence, tasteful, neat, fine*: c. tectorium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: — c. heluo, *elegant*: — [Poet. with dat.: *Obliging or kind towards any one, courteous in behaviour, polite*: c. amicis, Hor.: — Venus concinnior viris, Lucr.: — concinnum est alui, *it pleases, it is convenient, commodum est*, Plaut.] II. *Fig. of Style: Elegant, ornamental, fine, embellished, polished, neat, graceful*: oratio c., distincta, ornata, festiva, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: — sententiæ non tam graves et severæ, quam c. et venuste: — c. acutaque sententiæ: — reditus ad rem aptus et c.: — *of a speaker*: alii in eadem jejunitate concinniores, faceti, florentes etiam et leviter ornati, Cic. de Or. 6: — c. et elegans Aristot.: — *Meton. of a painter*, Plin.

CON-CINO, cinûi. (centum) 3. v. n. and a. (cano) I. *Neut.: To sing or play on a musical instrument together, to sing or play in concert*. \*\*A) *Prop.*: ubi (chorus) certis numeris ac pedibus velut facta conspiratione consensit atque concinuit, ex ejusmodi vocum concordia etc., Col. 12, 2, 4: — c. tragædo pronuncianti, Suet.: — cornua ac tubæ concinuere, *they were blowing horns and trumpets together*, Liv.: — thus, tubæ c., id.; and, ubi signa concinuisent, *had been sounded at the same time*, id. \*B) *Fig.*: *To agree, harmonise, accord*: omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: — videsne ut hæc concinant? — Stoici cum Peripateticis re c. videntur, verbis discrepare. II. *Act.* \*A) *To cause any thing to resound, to sing or play any thing together harmoniously; to sing in praise of, celebrate by singing, to glorify*: hæc quum pressis et flebilibus modis, qui totis theatris mæstitiam inferant, concinuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: — c. carmina nuptialia, Catull.: — c. Cæsarem majore plectro, Hor.: — c. lætos dies, id. [B) *To sing prophetically, to prophesy*: nigra avis c. funestum omen, Prop. 2, 28, 38: — c. tristia omina.]

1. CONCIO, ire. See CONCIEO.

2. CONCŪO (contio), ōnis. f. (1. concio, concieo) I. *An assembly (of the people or the army)*: c. conventusque civium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: — advocat concionem, habet orationem talem consul: — advocare populum in concionem, Liv.: — advocare concionem militum, Cæs.: — convocare alqm in concionem: — conf. convocatis ad concionem militibus, Suet.: — dare concionem: — dimittere concionem: — in concionem producere: — in concione dicere: — conf. quæ ego de te in senatu egerim, quæ in concionibus dixerim: — laudare alqm pro concione, *before the people*, Sall.; Liv.: — nunc in mille curias concionesque dispersam et dissipatam esse remp., Liv.: — c. turbulentæ, Quint.: — conf. concionum procellæ, id.; and, in illis fluctibus concionum, id.

II. *Meton.* *An oration to the people or army*: legi concionem tuam: nihil illa sapientius, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: — habere concionem . . . qua in oratione etc.: — concionem apud milites habuit, Cæs.: — habere graves in Cæsarem conciones, id.: — in concione (Ciceronis) contra Catilinam, Quint.: — conf. ut Cicero dicit contra concionem Metelli, id.: — *of the speeches in the history of Thucydides*, Quint.: — ascendere in concionem, *to ascend the orator's rostrum*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, extr.; Liv.: — quum subito ille in concionem ascendit, quam Appius ei dedit, *when all at once, in the assembly which Appius had convened for his sake, he ascended the rostrum*.

294

\*\*CONCŪONĀBUNDUS, a, um. (concior) *Delivering speeches to the people (especially of an inflammatory and seditious nature)*: hæc assidens ægro collegæ, hæc in prætorio prope concionabundus agere, Liv. 21, 53: — hæc prope concionabundus circumibat homines, id.

CONCŪONĀLIS, e. (concio) *Belonging or pertaining to an assembly of the people*: c. prope clamor senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: — c. genus dicendi, Quint.: — c. hirudo ærarii: — c. senex, *who endeavours to excite the populace to sedition, rebellion, etc. (compare comitalis)*, Liv. 3, 72.

\*CONCŪONĀRIUS, a, um. (concio) *Of or belonging to an assembly of the people*: c. populus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: — c. oratio, Amm.: — c. tibia, Gell. *doubtful*. (An old reading concionatoria.)

\*CONCŪONĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who harangues the people and endeavours to excite them to sedition, a political agitator*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9.

[CONCIONATORIUS, a, um. See CONCIONARIUS.]

CONCŪONOR, ātus. 1. v. dep. (concio) \*\*I. *To be assembled, to form or be convened in an assembly*: nunc illi vos, singuli universos concionantes timent, Liv. 39, 16. II. A) *To deliver an oration to an assembly (of the people or army)*: Dionysius quum in communibus suggestis consistere non auderet, c. ex turri alta solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: — c. superiore e loco: — c. pro tribunali, Tac.: — c. ad populum, Suet.: — c. apud milites, Cæs.: — Absol.: quum Lepidus concionaretur, As. Poll. ap. Cic.: — \*With an accus. and inf.: C. Cato concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, *declared in the assembly of the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. \*B) *Gen.*: *To say any thing openly before the people, to make known*: caterva tota clarissima concione . . . concionata est: *Huic vitæ tuæ*, Cic. Sest. 55, 118.

[CONCŪPILO, avi. 1. v. a. (concipio) *To seize, lay hold of*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61. — Thus Freund: *others give concipilo (compilo), to tear or cut in pieces.*]

CON-CĪPIO, cēpi, ceptum. 3. v. a. (capio: *to lay hold of on all sides*) *To seize, snatch, take to one's self, to receive, take up into itself, take in*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: c. ignem, *to catch*, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 extr.: — c. flammam, *the same*, Cæs.: — quæ spiritu in pulmones anima ducitur, ex ea pars redditur respirando, pars concipitur cordis parte quadam, *is taken up, inhaled*: — c. medicamentum venis, Curt. B) *Esp.* 1) *To conceive, become pregnant*: utrum quum concept mula, an quum peperit, ostentum est? Cic. Div. 2, 22 extr.: — ut id, quod conceperat, servaret, ut salvum parere posset: — c. alqm ex alqo: — pisces c. ova, Plin.: — Poet.: concepta crimina portat, i. e. *that which has been criminally conceived*, Ov.: — *Of plants*: arbores c. variis diebus . . . alia protinus, ut animalia, tardius aliqua et diutius gravis partus gerunt, Plin.: — omnia quæ terra concipiat semina. [2] *In Law*: c. furtum, *to find out, to catch in the very act*, Dig.] II. *Fig.* [A) *To perceive with the senses*: c. bona oculis, *to see*, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 65.] \*B) *Of the mind.* 1) *To form a conception, to imagine, to conceive*: quid mirum, si in auspiciis inbecilli animi superstitionis ista concipiant? Cic. Div. 2, 39: — agendum inaugura, fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv.: — c. animo imaginem quandam perfecti oratoris, Quint.: — c. onus operis opinione prima, id. 2) *Esp.*: *To embrace or encompass with the mind; i. e. to comprehend, understand, perceive, see clearly*: quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 extr.: — quod ita juratum est, ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, id. servandum est: — concepit, eos homines posse jure mulceri, Vell. C) *To give way to a passion or any other mental emotion, to conceive, to contract a bad habit or fault, to undertake or commit any thing bad or wrong*: quod non solum vitia concipiunt ipsi, sed ea infundunt in civitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: — c. inimicitias, Cæs.: — c. ingentes iras animo, Ov.: — c. alqd

spe, Liv.: — c. robor pectore, Virg.: — c. tantam cupiditatem auribus: — qui vel rep. violanda fraudes inexpressibiles conceperunt: c. scelus in se: — c. malum aut scelus: — c. flagitium cum alqo. D) 1) *To draw up, compose, express in words; especially, to prescribe or draw up a form of words: quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro*, Cic. Off. 3, 29: — c. vadimonium: — c. iurandum, Liv.: — c. iurandi verba, id.: — c. edictum, Dig.: — c. fœdus, Virg.: — concepta verba, a form of words. \*\*2) *To proclaim or announce formally: Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concepisce magistratus*, Liv. 5, 17: — *thus*, c. Compitalia, Varr.: — c. auspicia, Liv.: — c. bellum, Varr.

**\*\*CONCISE.** *adv.* In short periods or sentences, briefly, concisely: (philosophia) non tam est minute atque c. in actionibus utendum, Quint. 12, 2, 11.

**CONCISIO**, ōnis. f. (2. concido) \*I. *In Rhet. A dividing into short members or clauses*, Cic. Part. 6, 19. [II. *A cutting or breaking up into lumps*, NL.]

[**CONCISOR**, ōris. m. (2. concido) *One who hews or fells (wood): c. nemorum*, LL.]

[**CONCISORIUS**, a, um. (2. concido) *Fit to cut with*, Veg.]

**\*\*CONCISŪRA**, æ. f. (2. concido) I. *A dividing, distributing: c. aquarum, a conducting into smaller pipes*, Sen. E. 100. II. *A cleft, chink*, Plin. 34, 8, 19 *dbfl*.

**CONCISUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of concido*. II. *Adj. Broken up into pieces, short, concise: c. sententiæ*, Cic. Brut. 17, 66: — c. et angusta disputationes: — c. brevitatis: — quamquam hoc ipsum "Effertur; imus" concisum est ita, ut non brevitati servitum sit, sed magis venustati, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327: — *Meton. Of a speaker: quum concisus ei Thrasymachus minutis numeris videretur*, Cic. Or. 13.

**\*\*CONCITAMENTUM**, i. n. (concito) *An incentive, stimulus*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 9.

**\*\*CONCITATE.** *adv.* I. *Hastily, impetuously, quickly: c. agitur pecus*, Col. 6, 6, 4. II. *In an excited state or manner, violently: c. dicere*, Quint. 8, 3, 40: — *Comp.*, c. dicere, id.: — [*Sup.*, August.]

**CONCITATIO**, ōnis. f. *An exciting, setting in motion; an emotion, excitement*. I. *Gen. sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16: — c. vehementiores animi: — c. mentis: — c. animorum, anger, Liv. \*II. *Esp. A civil commotion, sedition, tumult: plebei contra patres concitatione et seditione nuntiata*, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: — crebra c. multitudinis, Cæs.

**\*\*CONCITATOR**, ōris. m. *One who excites, rouses, stirs up: c. belli*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38: — c. turbæ ac tumultus, Liv.: — multitudo concitata ipsum concitatorem antecessit, the party who excited to sedition, Sen.

**\*\*CONCITATRIX**, icis. f. *She who excites, rouses, or stirs up: c. Veneris (eruca)*, Plin. 19, 8, 44: — *Adj. Exciting: c. vim habet satyrion*, Plin. 26, 10, 62.

1. **CONCITATUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of concito*. II. *Adj. (prop. set in rapid motion; hence) A) Prop. Quick: converso cœli concitator*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: — haud paulo concitatore cursu fugiens, Liv.: — quam concitatissimos equos immittere jubet, id.: — concitatissimus corporis motus, Quint. B) *Fig. Vehement, passionate, ardent: erant ea testimonia non concitata concionis, sed iurati senatus*, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: — in comœdiis pater interim c., interim clemens est, Quint.: — c. affectus (*opp. mites* atque *compositi*), id.: — concitator clamor, Liv.: — concitatus dicendi genus poscit populus, Quint.

[2. **CONCITATUS**, ūs. m. *Excitement*, Sid.]

**CONCITO**. I. *v. int. a. (concito) To set in strong or violent motion, to incite, urge on strongly, to rouse, move. \*I. *Prop. c. equum calcaribus*, Liv. 2, 6: — c. equos adversos, id.: — c. naves quanta maxima celeritate potest, id.: — c. armenta in adversos montes, to drive, id.: 295*

— c. feras, to hunt, chase, follow, Ov.: — c. tela, to hurl, send off, Liv.: — c. se in hostem, id.: — c. se in fugam, id. II.

*Fig. A) To drive, urge, incite, rouse, stir up, inflame any one: si quis satis esset concitatus cohortatione sua ad studium cognoscendæ virtutis*, Cic. de Or. 1, 47: — *thus*, concitatus ad philosophiam studio: — c. iudicem ad fortiter iudicandum, Quint.: — c. multitudinem ad arma. Cæs.: — *thus*, c. cessantes ad arma, Hor.: — c. omnem Galliam ad nostrum auxilium, Cæs.: — *With in: is in te non squalore et lacrimis Siciliæ concitetur?* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3: — c. se in iram, Quint.: — *\*\*With adversus: c. exercitum adversus regem*, Liv.: — [*With inf.*, Ov.]: — *te ipsum animi quodam impetu concitatum: — thus*, c. multitudinem fallaci spe, Liv.: — c. alqm ira, id.: — *his inter se vocibus concitati, id.: — quo enim spectat illud, nisi ut opifices concitentur? but to stir up: — thus*, c. opifices et tabernarios atque illam omnem faciem civitatis: — c. servitia, Sall.: — c. suos, Cæs.: — c. animos ac remittere, Quint. B) *To excite (e. g. passion, etc.), to provoke, raise, arouse, move: c. bellum*, Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 6: — *thus*, c. bellum Romanis, Liv.: — c. pugnam alqui, Quint.: — c. lacrimas totius populi R., id.: — c. misericordiam populi: — c. odium, with commovere: — *thus*, c. magnum odium in alqm: — c. invidiam in alqm ex alqre: — c. risum: — c. seditionem ac discordiam: — c. tumultum, Cæs.: — c. morbos, pituitam etc., Cels.: — c. somnum, Plin.

**\*\*CONCITOR**, ōris. m. (concito) *An exciter, stirrer up: c. belli*, Liv. 23, 41; Tac.: — c. vulgi, an agitur, Liv.

1. **CONCITUS** and **CONCITUS**, a, um. *part. of concito*.

[2. **CONCITUS**, ūs. m. (concito) *Excitement*, LL.]

**\*CONCIŪCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (concio) *An harangue to the people*, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1.

[**CONCIVIS**, is. m. *A fellow-citizen (translation of συμπολιτης)*, Tert.]

**\*\*CONCLAMATIO**, ōnis. f. *A cry or shout, esp. of a crowd, clamour: c. universi exercitus*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 26: — c. tot millium, Sen.: — *In the plur.: lacrimis et conclamationibus dolorem testari*, Tac.

**CONCLAMATUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of conclamo*. [II. *Adj. Cried, proclaimed. A) Known: conclamatus primipilaris*, Sid. B) 1) *Lamentable, unfortunate*, Serv. Virg. 2) *Act.: Ruinous*, Macr.]

**CONCLAMO**. I. *v. n. and a. To call aloud, to call out*. I. *Gen. quum vos universi una mente atque voce iterum a me conservatam esse remp. conclamastis*, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: — *thus, with acc. and inf.*: conclamant omnes, occasionem negotii bene gerendi admittendam non esse, Cæs.: — *With acc.*: quod Mithridates se velle dixit, id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt: — c. victoriam suo more, Cæs.: — c. lætum pœana, Virg.: — *With ut*: suo more conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ad colloquium prodirent, Cæs.: — *With conjunct. simply*: conclamantibus omnibus, imperaret quod vellet, Cæs.: — *absol.*: ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, raised a shout of joy, exulted loudly, Liv.: — *conclamat virgo, calls*, Ov.: — [*Pœt. Of inanimate objects: planetu conclamat uterque Isthmos*, Stat.: — c. saxa querelis, to fill with loud complaints, Mart.] II. *Esp. A) In Milit. 1) C. ad arma: To call to arms, to give the signal for an attack*, Liv. 3, 50, and elsewhere. 2) *C. vasa: to give the signal for packing up or for the march*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 66: in the same sense, simply c., ib. 67. B) *C. alqm (mortuum): to call out to a deceased person, and to bewail him during seven days until his interment: ut ex mœstis paulo ante domibus, quæ conclamaverant suos, procurretur in vias*, Liv. 4, 40: — corpora nondum conclamata jacent, Luc.: — post conclamata imperatoris suprema corpusque curatum ad sepulcrum, Amm.: — *Prov.*: jam conclamatum, est, it is all over, Ter.

**CONCLAUSUS**, a, um. *See CONCLUDO*.

[**CONCLAVATE**. *Under lock and key, acc. to Fest.*]

**CONCLAVE**, is. [*gen. plur. conclavium as well as conclavium*, Vitruv.] n. (clavis) (*that may be locked up*) 1



*An apartment, room*, Cic. R. Am. 23; Hor.:—*plur.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26. II. *A stable, stall*, Col.

[CONCLAVO. *To nail together* (συνλᾶ), Gloss.]

CON-CLŪDO, si, sum. 3. (*part. perf.* conclausus, Col.) v. a. *To shut up, enclose, confine, lock up, to stop up*. I. *Prop.*: c. bestias delectationis causa, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56:—conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur (*opp.* 'profluens') amnis, *shut up*:—*conf.* longe aliam esse navigationem concluso mari atque in 'vastissimo', Cæs.:—Tigris et Euphrates c. Mesopotamiam ab utroque latere, Curt.:—deus intelligentiam in animo, animum conclusit in corpore, Cic. Un. 3.

II. *Fig.* A) *To comprise, comprehend, include, contain*: omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, 'dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt', Cic. de Or. 1, 42:—c. jus civile in parvum et angustum locum:—*conf.* in hanc formulam omnia iudicia legitima conclusa et comprehensa sunt:—c. oratorem in ea, quae sunt in usu civitatum vulgari. \*B) *To end, close, finish, complete, conclude*: facinus natum a cupiditate, auctum per stuprum, crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34:—c. epistolam:—incipites varique casus exitu notabili concluduntur. C) *In Rhet.*: *To round, complete in a regular manner or according to the rules of rhetoric or poetry (a verse, etc.)*: c. sententias, Cic. Or. 60, 230:—*conf.* c. verborum ordinem alias alia terminatione:—c. verbum acuto tenore, Quint.:—c. versum, Hor. D) *In Philos.*: *To draw a conclusion or inference, to infer, conclude*: id, quod c. illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215:—ex rebus concessis concludi quod velis:—c. argumentationes:—c. argumentum:—c. ratiunculas, cur non sit malum:—c. hoc modo: si sunt dii etc.:—deinde concludebas, summum malum esse dolorem:—*absol.*: ea sumunt ad concludendum, quorum iis nihil concluditur.

\*CONCLŪSE, *adv.* (concludo) *In Rhet.*: *With rounded periods, harmoniously*: c. apteque dicere, Cic. de Or. 53.

CONCLŪSĪO, ōnis. f. (concludo) I. *Prop.* [A] *Gen.*: *A shutting or closing*: c. palpebrarum, C. Aur. \*B) *Esp.* 1) *A shutting up, a blockade*: c. diutina, Cæs. B. C. 2, 22. 2) *Concr.*: *An enclosing or enclosure*: c. portuum, Vitr. 5, 12. II. *Fig.* \*A) *An end, finish, close*: in extrema parte et conclusionem muneris ac negotii tui diligentissimus sis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16. B) *In Rhet.* 1) *The end of a speech, the peroration*: c. est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 52:—tum autem alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant. 2) *A period*, Cic. de Or. 2, 8. C) *In Philos.*: *A conclusion; an argument*, Cic. Inv. 1, 29; Quint.

\*CONCLŪSŪNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (conclusio) *A trifling or captious conclusion*, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75.

\*\*CONCLŪSŪRA, æ. f. (concludo) *A binding, connection*: c. fornicationis, Vitr. 6, 11.

1. CONCLUSUS, a, um. *part. of* concludo.

[2. CONCLUSUS, ūs. m. (concludo) *A shutting up*, C. Aur.]

\*\*CONCOCTĪO, ōnis. f. (concoquo) *Digestion*, Cels. 1, 8:—*In the plur.*, Plin.

CONCOCTUS, a, um. *part. of* concoquo.

\*CON-CENĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A dining (supping) together; also concr.*: *The party (a translation of σύνδειπνον)*, Cic. de Sen. 13 extr.

[CON-CŌLŌNA, æ. f. (colonus) *A female fellow-inhabitant or fellow-citizen*, August.]

\*\*CON-CŌLŌR, ōris. c. *That is of the same colour*: c. est illis, Ov. M. 11, 500:—c. lingua lanæ, Col. 7, 3, 1.

[CON-CŌLŌRANS, antis. (color) *Of the same colour*, Tert.]

[CON-CŌMĪTĀTUS, a, um. *Accompanied, attended*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 10.]

[CON-CŌPŪLO, are. v. a. *To combine*, Lucr. 6, 1077.]

CON-CŌQUO, coxi, coctum. 3. v. a. \*I. *To boil*

*or cook with something else*: sal nitrum sulphuri concoctum, Plin. 31, 10, 46. II. *To digest, concoct*. A) 1) *Prop.*: hæc avis conchas quum stomachi calore coxerit, evomere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. \*2) *Meton. gen.*: *To make ripe, to mature, bring to maturity*: terra acceptum humorem concoquens intra se vice succi continet, Plin. 18, 11, 29:—c. omnem succum in venenum, id.:—*also, of ulcers or tumours*: c. dura, id. II. *Fig.* \*A) *To think upon, consider, weigh over in one's mind*: tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum etc., Cic. R. C. 15, 45:—clandestina consilia concocta, Quint., Liv.:—sive concoquitur seu maturatur recordatio, Quint. \*B) *To put up with, brook, endure*: ut ejus odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 5:—ut quem senatorem c. civitas vix posset, regem ferret, Liv.:—c. nplaw, to approve of an opinion, Cic. Fam. 9, 4. [C] C. se, to grieve, to pine away with grief, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 3.]

[CONCORDĀBĪLIS, e. (concordo) *That may agree or harmonise*, Censor.]

[CONCORDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. q. concordia, Bibl.]

1. CONCORDĪA, æ. f. (concoro) *Concord, union, unanimity, harmony*: tantam habebat morum similitudo conjunctionem atque concordiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9:—de equestri c., de consensione Italiæ:—*conspiratio* atque c. omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem, Lentul. ap. Cic.:—concordiam confirmare cum alquo:—ordinum concordiam disjunct. \*Of things: rerum agendarum ordo et, ut ita dicam, c., Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21:—quia temperantia pacem animis afferat et eos quasi c. quadam placet ac leniat, by a certain equanimity of disposition:—c. sociata nervorum, Quint.:—c. quam magnes cum ferro habet, Plin.:—c. discors, Ov.—[Poet. concr.]: *A friend*, Ov. M. 8, 303.]

2. CONCORDĪA, æ. f. I. *The goddess of Concord*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; Ov. II. *A cognomen of the emperor Vitellius*, Suet. Vit. 15. III. *A Roman colony in the Venetian territory*, Plin. 3, 18, 22.

[CONCORDĪALIS, e. (concordia) I. *Belonging to concord*, LL. II. *Subst.*: *A priest of Concordia*, Inscr.]

[CONCORDIS, e. See CONCORDS.]

[CONCORDĪTAS, ātis. f. (concoro) *Concord*, Pac. ap. Non.]

\*CONCORDĪTER, *adv.* *With concord, amicably*: quicum concordissimè vixerat, Cic. R. perd. 5:—concordius bellum gerere, Liv.:—c. exigere annos, Ov.

CONCORDO. 1. v. n. and a. (concoro) \*I. *Neut.*: *To be of the same mind, to accord, agree, harmonise*: ut corporis temperatio, quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, quum ejus iudicia opinionisque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 40:—caput c. cum gestu, Quint.:—sermo c. cum vita, Sen.:—carmina c. nervis, Ov.:—fratres c., Just.:—c. cum alqa, Ter. [II. Act.]: *To bring into concord or harmony*, Dig.]

[CON-CORPŌRĀLES, ūm. m. *Belonging to a union or corporation*, Amm. Adj.: c. gentes, Bibl.]

[CONCORPŌRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A uniting in one body*, Tert.]

[CONCORPŌRĪFĪCĀTUS, a, um. (concorpo-facio) *United in one body*, Tert.]

\*\*CONCORPŌRO. 1. v. a. *To bring into or unite in one body, to incorporate*: c. alqd facillime cum melle, Plin. 22, 25, 53:—c. vitilignes, id.:—hi scopuli steteret incorporati, Amm.

CONCORDS [another form, Concordis, e. Cæcil. ap. Prise.], dis. (cor; of one mind, as it were) *Concordant, agreeing, united, harmonious*: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic. Leg. 2, 5:—c. amicitia et caritas, Cic. Un. 5:—moderatus et c. civitatis status:—non modo commune sed c. etiam regnum duobus regibus, Liv.:—c. sonus, Ov.:—c. anni, id.:—c. frena, Virg.

[CON-CRASSO, are. v. a. *To make thick, to thicken*, C. Aur.]

[CON-CREBRESO, brii. 3. v. n. *To become abundant, to increase*, Virg. Cir. 24.]



\*CON-CRĒDO, didi, ditum. 3. [concreduo, perf. concredui, Plaut.] v. a. *To entrust, to hand over, commend*: cui tu et rem et famam tuam commendare proficiens et c. solebas, Cic. Qu. 20: cui fama mortui, fortunæ vivi commendatæ sunt atque concreditæ: — c. nugas alui, Hor.: — c. in manum, Pers.

[CONCREDUO. See the foregoing Article.]

[CONCRĒMATIO, ōnis. f. A consuming by fire, LL.]

[CONCRĒMENTUM, i. n. (concreresco) A mixture, App.]

\*\*CON-CRĒMO. 1. v. a. *To burn together, to consume by fire*: c. vivos igni, Liv. 3, 53: — c. omnia tecta, id.: — c. duas naves fulminis ictu, id.: — c. epistolas, Suet.

[CONCRĒPATIO, ōnis. f. A rustling or rattling noise, Arn.]

[CONCRĒPITO, are. v. int. n. (concrepo) *To make a rustling or rattling noise*, Prud.]

CON-CRĒPO, pui, pitum. 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To make a noise, ring, rattle, resound*: scabilla concrepant, auleum tollitur, Cic. Cæl. 27: — *conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat*, Cæs.: — c. digitis, *to snap*; ut si digitis concrepuerit, possit in locupletum testamenta nomen ejus irrepere, i. e. with the slightest exertion or least trouble, Cic. Off. 3, 19: — *Absol.*: homines ad vim prompti, ad seditionem parati, qui simulac decemviri concrepuerint, armati in cives esse possint. [II. Act.: *To cause to resound, to make any thing resound by striking against it*: c. æra, Ov. F. 5, 441; Mart.]

\*\*CONCRESCENTĪA, æ. f. (concreresco) A condensing, concretion: c. aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3.

CON-CRESCO, ēvi, ētum. 2. [contr. concreesse for crevisse, Ov.] v. n. (to grow together; hence) *To condense, run together, to thicken, curdle, to unite or be joined compactly together, to become concrete*.

I. Prop.: aqua neque conglaciaret frigoribus neque nive pruinæque concreceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: — quum lac concrevit, Col.: — gelidus sanguis c. frigore, Virg.: — ora c. rigido rostro, *become hard, turn into a hard beak*, Ov.: — thus, Aconteus c. saxo oborto Gorgone conspecta, *turned into a stone*, id.: — concreti sanguine crines, *sticking together, clotted with blood*, Virg.: — thus, concreta sanguine barba, Ov.

II. Meton.: *To form itself by thickening or condensing, to grow*: indagatio initiorum, unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25 extr.: — thus, unde concreta omnia et quomodo facta sint: — valles c. fluminum alluvie et inundationibus, Col.: — lana quanto prolixior in pecore c., *grows longer, grows*, id.: — With ex: omne corpus aut aqua aut aer aut ignis aut terra est, aut id, quod est concretum ex aliqua parte eorum, *grown, compounded, formed*: — conf. aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis; and, sal ex contrariis inter se elementis c., Tac.; and fig., illud animal ex nefariis stupris, ex civili cruore concretum, Cic. Pis. 9 extr.

\*CONCRĒTIO, ōnis. f. (concreresco) I. Abstr. A) Gen.: *A thickening, condensing, congealing*: causæ, quæ vim habeant frigoris et caloris, concretionis et liquoris, Cic. Un. 14: — Epicurus dum individuum corporum concretionem fugit, ne interitus et dissipatio consequatur, negat esse corpus deorum. [B) Esp.: *A growing together or concretion, of organs, skins, etc.*, NL.] II. Concr.: *Materiality, corporeity, matter*: Deus mens soluta quædam et libera segregata ab omni concretionem mortali, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66.

1. CONCRĒTUS, a, um. I. Part. of concreresco. II. Adj.: *Thickened, grown, or run together, curdled, thick, dense, hard, firm*: dubitare non possumus, quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil c., nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: — c. aer (opp. 'fusus', 'extenuatus'): — pingue et c. cælum: — c. humores (opp. 'acres'): — c. radix, rigid, Virg. [Poet. c. dolor, i. e. without tears, Ov.]

\*\*2. CONCRĒTUS, ūs. m. (concreresco) A thickening: c. albicantis succi, Plin. 12, 16, 35.

[CON-CRĪMINOR. 1. v. dep. *To complain bitterly or violently*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 89.]

\*\*CON-CRISPO, atum. 1. v. a. (only usual in the part. pres. and perf.) *To curl, to put in an undulatory motion*: concrispati cincinni, Vitr. 4, 1: — humores se concrispantes, id.: — concrispata tela, *vibrated, brandished*, Amm.

[CON-CRUCIO, are. v. a. *To torment much*, Lucr. 3, 149.]

[CON-CRUSTATUS, a, um. Covered all over with a crust, incrusted, Amm.]

[CONCŪBATIO, ōnis. f. A lying in bed, C. Aur.]

CONCŪBĪNA, æ. f. (concubo) I. Prop.: *A concubine, mistress*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183. \*\*II. Gen.: *A coquette*, Tac. A. 1, 72.

[CONCŪBINĀLIS, e. (concubinus) *Of a concubine*, Sid.]

CONCŪBINĀTUS, ūs. m. (concubinus) [I. Prop.: *Concubinage*, Plaut. Tr. 3, 2, 64; Dig.] \*\*II. In a bad sense, *Criminal conversation (with married persons)*: c. nuptiarum, Suet. Ner. 28.

\*\*CONCŪBĪNUS, i. m. (concubo) *He who lives in concubinage*, Quint. 1, 2, 8; Tac.

[CONCŪBITĀLIS, e. (concubitus) *Of or belonging to concubinage*, Tert.]

[CONCŪBITIO, ōnis. f. (concubo) I. q. concubitus, Hyg.]

[CONCŪBITOR, ōris. m. (concubo) *He who lives in concubinage*, Bibl.]

CONCŪBITUS, ūs. m. (concubo) I. Gen.: *A lying together with*, Prop. 4, 8, 36: — *Of things*: c. dentium, the being closed, C. Aur.] II. Esp.: *Concubinage, cohabitation*: ficti deorum cum humano genere c. mortalesque ex immortalis procreatos, Cic. N. D. 1, 16: — *Of the copulation of animals*, Virg. B. 6, 50; Col.

[1. CONCŪBITUM, ii. (sc. tempus) *The time of first sleep*: concubia nocte, Plaut. Tr. 4, 2, 44. See CONCUBIUS.]

[2. CONCŪBITUM, ii. n. (concubo) *Cohabitation, i. q. concubitus*, Enn. ap. Non.; Gell.]

CONCŪBIŪS, a, um. (concubo) *Of or belonging to the usual time for sleep*: concubia nocte, in the first sleep, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: — also, nocte c., Tac. A. 1, 39; and, nocte in c., Plin. 29, 6, 24.

CON-CŪBO, būi, būtam, 1. v. n. [I. Prop.: *To lie together in a mass*, Prop. 4, 1, 4.] II. Esp.: *To lie with any one, to cohabit with*: c. cum viro, Cic. Inv. 1, 29: — c. cum alqa, Ter.: — [c. nudæ dæ, Prop.]

\*\*CONCULCĀTIO, ōnis. f. A trampling under foot: obturbata conculatione aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26.

CONCULCO. 1. v. a. (1. calx) *To tread together, to bruise*. [I. Prop.: c. vinaceos in dolia, Cat. R. R. 25.]

II. Fig. A) *To trample on, to abuse, maltreat*: istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. Fl. 22: — c. et quære miseram Italiam. \*B) *To tread under foot, i. e. to despise, slight*: c. lauream, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: — disjice et conculca ista quæ extrinsecus splendent, Sen.]

[CON-CUMBO, ēre. v. n. (cumbo, cubo) *To lie with any one, to cohabit with*, Ov. M. 10, 338; Juv.]

[CON-CŪMŪLATUS, a, um. part. (cumulo) *Heaped up*, Tert.]

[CON-CŪPIENS, entis. part. (cupio) *Desiring eagerly, longing for*: — concupientes regni, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48: — with inf. Capit.]

[CONCŪPISCENTĪA, æ. f. (concupisco) *An eager desire, or longing*, Tert.]

[CONCŪPISCENTIVUS, a, um. Longing eagerly or passionately (a translation of ἐκθυμητικός), Tert.]

CON-CŪPISCO, īvi or īi. itum. 3. v. inchoat. a. (cupio) *To have an eager desire for any thing, to long after, wish for, to strive or endeavour after any thing, with acc. or with inf.*: c. signa, tabulas, suppellectilem et vestem infinite, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 48: — c. tribunos plebis,

Liv.: — c. eandem mortem gloriosam: — c. nihil desiderabile: — c. summe quod tu: — quum est concupita pecunia: — quum lætitia, ut adepta jam alqd concupitum, efferatur et gestiat: — concupiscendus honos. — *With inf.*: quid erat, quod concupisceret deus mundum signis et luminibus tamquam œdilis ornare? Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22: — c. ducere Sassiam in matrimonium. — *\*\*Absol.*: fingeat et metum, quo magis concupisceret, Tac. H. 1, 21. — *\*\*Meton.*: *Of things*: (faba) aquas in flore maxime c., cum vero defloruit, exiguas desiderat, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

[CONCUPITOR, ōris. m. (concupisco) *He who covets*, LL.]

[CON-CURATOR, ōris. m. *In Law*: *A joint curator*, Dig.]

[CON-CURO, are. v. a. *To take care of*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 23.]

[CONCURRENTIA, æ. f. (concurro) I. *Concurrence*, ML. II. *The greatest amount of a sum to be paid*, ML. III. *A seeking for the same object, competition*, ML. Hence Fr. *concurrency*.]

CON-CURRO, curri (rarely cucurri), cursum. 3. v. n. *To run together, to rush or run upon one another, to come together, to repair to a place in crowds, to rush or flock together.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: tota Italia concurreret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: — c. ad curiam, convalare ad Rostra: — c. ad Druides disciplinæ causa, Cæs.: — c. ad arma, id.: — c. ad non dubiam mortem: — c. undique ad commune incendium restinguendum: — c. in Capitolium, Suet.: — cuncta civitas c. domum tuam. — *Of things*: naves, ne proræ concurrerent, quum declinassent, Liv.: — thus, scaphæ c. undique, id.: — c. montes duo inter se, Plin.: — thus, c. montes mediis in undis (the *Symplegades*), Ov.: — c. dextra dextræ, applauds (by clapping), Hor.: — labra c., shut, Sen.: — Hence, os c., the same, Quint.: — ut (verba) neve aspere concurrant, neve vastius diducantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 43 extr.: — [Poet.: palma c. Eleæ quadrigæ, follows directly, Prop.] B) Esp. *\*\*1)* *To charge, close, engage together, to rush to the fight, join battle*: concurrunt equites inter se, Cæs. B. C. 2, 25: — c. cum alqo, Liv.: — c. alcuī, Ov.: Liv.: — c. maximo clamore cum infestis signis, Sall.: — c. ex insidiis, Liv.: — *Impers.*: utrumque magno clamore concurrunt, Sall.: — quid enim? concurrunt, a charge is made, Hor. [2] *In Law*: *To come forward with the same claim, to compete*: si non sit, qui ei concurrat, habeat solus bonorum possessionem, Dig.: — c. fratri in hereditatem, ib.: — c. in pignus and in pignore, ib.] II. Fig. *\*A)* *To have recourse to any thing*: nullæ vires, nulla sedes, quo concurrant, qui remp. defensam velint, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4: — Siciliæ populi c. ad Leonidam, Just. B) *Of time, events, circumstances, etc.*: *To come or clash together, to fall out or happen at the same time*: non concurrunt nomina, the respective payments do not happen to fall due on one and the same day, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 5: — thus, sponsalia c. in idem tempus, Dig.: — qui potest intelligi, esse aliquod animal, quod se oderit? res enim concurrunt contrariæ, will clash together, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 28: — quæ ut concurrant omnia, optabile est: — c. ista casu: — sæpe concurrunt aliorum bene de me meritum inter ipsos contentiones. [C] *To agree, accord, correspond with*: c. cum summâ, Dig.: — c. cum veritate, ib.] *\*\*D)* *To contend with, to be at strife with*: quum alia colligantur vel ipsa inter se concurrant, vel in diversum ambiguitate ducantur, Quint. 12, 2, 15: — c. cum dolore, Sen.

CONCURSATIO, ōnis. f. *A running together, clashing with one another.* I. A) Prop.: eam verborum copiam præbebat populo cum multa concursatione (populi) magnoque clamore, Cic. Brut. 64, 242: — c. percontantium: — c. in obscuro incidentium aliorum in alios incertum fecerat, an hostis intra vallum esset, a charging, closing, Liv. 41, 2. B) Esp. 1) *A running about, a running to and fro*: quid huius lacrimas et concursationes proferam? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30: — c. incerta nunc hos nunc illos sequentium, Liv.: — c. decemviralis, journey of the decemviri in the provinces. [2] *In Milit.*: *A skirmishing*, Curt. 3, 14.] II. Fig. *\*A)* *A concurring, coinciding in point of time*: c. som-

niorum, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146. *\*\*B)* *Anxiety, restlessness*: c. exagitatae mentis, Sen. E. 3.

*\*\*CONCURSATOR, ōris. m. One who runs to and fro; In Milit.*: *A skirmisher* (opp. 'staturius'): c. et vagus pedes, Liv. 31, 35: — levis et c. hostis, id.

[CONCURSATORIUS, a, um. (concursor) *Of or belonging to skirmishing*, Amm.]

CONCURSIO, ōnis. f. (concurro) *A running together, concourse, meeting.* I. Gen.: c. atomorum, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6: — c. crebra vocum: — c. crebræ vocalium: — c. fortuitorum. II. Esp.: *A rhetorical ornament, consisting of an emphatic reiteration of the last words in a period*: c. et impetus in eadem verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206.

CONCURSO. 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut. [A] Gen.: *To run together*, Lucr. 3, 396.] B) Esp. 1) *To run about, to run to and fro*: qui tum armati dies noctesque concursabant, Cic. R. Am. 29, 87: — c. circum tabernas: — c. per viam, Liv.: — quum concursant ceteri prætores, are on the circuit, are visiting the provinces. *\*\*2)* *In Milit.*: *To skirmish*, Liv. 28, 2. II. Act.: *To visit, to travel about for the purpose of visiting*: quum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concursunt, go from house to house, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: — c. et obire provinciam, to go round, to journey in: — c. omnium mortalium non modo lectos, verum etiam grabatos: — c. lecticula necum.

CONCURSUS, ūs. m. (concurro) *A running or meeting together, a conflux or concourse of people, a rush.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: incredibilem in modum concursus fluit ex agris, ex vicis, ex domibus omnibus, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 3: — c. fit in prætorium, Cæs.: — c. hominum fit in forum ex tota urbe, Liv.: — c. fortuito atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 24: — c. quinque annium in unum confluens, Plin.: — c. navium, Cæs.: — c. lunæ et solis, Cels.: — c. oris, the shutting of the mouth, Quint.: — c. asper verborum. *\*\*B)* *Esp. in Milit.*: *A hostile meeting, an engagement, attack, charge*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 92; Liv. II. Fig. *\*A)* *A meeting together, union, association*: quid opus est tanto concursu honestissimorum studiorum, tanto virtutum comitatu? Cic. Fin. 2, 34. B) Esp. 1) *An attack*: concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 70: — c. calamitatum: — ex rationis et firmamenti confictione et quasi concursus quæstio exoritur. [2] *In Law*: *Mutual consent, agreement*, Dig.]

[CON-CURVO. 1. v. a. *To bend, curve*, Laber. ap. Macr.]

[CONCUSSEBILIS, e. (concutio) *That may be shaken*, Tert.]

*\*\*CONCUSSIO, ōnis. f. (concutio) I. A shaking, concussion, a shake, shock*: c. vasorum, Col. 9, 14: — c. assidua facium, Plin. E.: — c. vasta, quæ duas suppressit urbes, an earthquake, Sen. [II. *An extorting of money by vain threats*, Dig.]

[CONCUSSOR, ōris. m. (concutio) *One who extorts money by threats*, Tert.]

[CONCUSURA, æ. f. (concutio) *An extorting of money by threats*, Tert.]

1. CONCUSSUS, a, um. I. Part. of concutio. [II. Adj.: *Excited, agitated*: Pallas aliquanto concussior, M. Cap.]

*\*\*2)* CONCUSSUS, ūs. m. (concutio) *A shaking, shake* (only in the ablat. sing.), Plin. 36, 16, 35.

[CON-CUSTODIO, ire. v. a. *To guard carefully*, Inscr.]

CON-CŪTIO, ussi, ussum. 3. v. a. (quatio) I. *To shake violently, to agitate.* *\*\*A)* Prop.: c. caput, Ov. M. 2, 50: — thus, c. comam, manum, tempora, etc., id.: — c. totum corpus vi sua, Quint.: — c. arma manu, to hurl, Ov.: — c. frameas, to move with noise, Tac.: — [Poet.: c. alqm certo arcu, to hit with certainty, to be sure to hit, Prop.] — terra ingenti concussa motu est, Liv. 3, 10: — thus, concussum terræ motu theatrum, Suet.: — c. undas, to agitate, Ov.: — thus, c. freta, id. B) Fig. *\*1)* *To shake in a destructive manner, to cause to totter, to shatter, to shake to its foundation*: c. rempublicam,

Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: — c. regnum, Liv.: — c. opes Lacedæmoniorum, Nep.: — concusso jam et pene fracto Hannibale, Liv.: — concussa Transrhænanorum fide, Tac.: — nondum concusso senatusconsulto, id. \*2) a) *Of the mind; To disturb, to move violently, to excite, disquiet, frighten, alarm, agitate*: terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 extr.: — magnum et summum est deoque vicinum, non concuti, *not to be moved*, Sen.: — c. populum Rom. terrore Numantini belli, Vell.: — c. omnia tumultu et vociferatione, Quint.: — c. urbem, Virg.: — c. mentem alcjs, Tac.: — [Poet.: *With Greek construction, animum concussus, to be shaken or agitated in one's mind*, Virg. b) *In Law: c. alqm, to extort money by threats*, Dig. c) *To move, stir up, incite*: c. pectus, Virg. Æ. 7, 338: — c. se, Juv.; Flor.] \*\*II. *To strike together*: c. manus, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 28.

[CONDALIUM, ii. n. (κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος) *A small ring, such as slaves wore*, Plaut. Tr. 4, 4, 7.]

[CON-DĀTOR, ōris. m. *A contributor, one that gives towards any thing* (συμτελεστής), Gloss.]

[CONDĒCENS, entis. part. (condecet) *Becoming, befitting, Amm., doubtful*: — Comp., Aus.]

[CONDĒCENTER, adv. (condecet) *Becomingly, properly*, Gell. 16, 12, 5, *doubtful*.]

[CON-DĒCET, ēre. v. impers. *It behoves, befits, is becoming*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 90, *and elsewhere*.]

[CON-DĒCŌRO, i. v. a. *To adorn, adjust, arrange carefully*: c. ludos scenicos, Ter. Hec. prol. 37: — c. loca picturia, Poet. ap. Plin.]

[CON-DĒCŪRIĀLIS, ia. m. *One who has been decurio with another person*, LL.]

[CON-DĒCŪRIO, ōnis. m. *A fellow-decurio*, Inscr.]

[CON-DĒLECTOR, ari. v. pass. *To delight in a thing*, Bibl.]

[CON-DĒLIQUESCO, ēre. v. n. *To dissolve*, Cat. R. R. 23, 3.]

[CONDEMNĀBĪLIS, e. (condemno) *Deserving of condemnation*, Pall.]

[CONDEMNĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A condemning, condemnation*, Dig.]

CONDEMNĀTOR, ōris. m. [I. *One who condemns*, Tert.] \*\*II. *An accuser*: c. Claudie, Tac. A. 4, 66.

CON-DEMNO, i. v. a. (damno) I. A) *To condemn; usually alqm with gen., abl. t., rarely de alqa re*: hunc per judicem condemnabis cujus de ea re nullum est arbitrium? Cic. R. C. 9, 25: — cur metueret, ne condemnaretur? — c. alqm iudicio turpissimo: — c. reos ex diversis criminibus, Suet.: — c. alqm sibi, *to sentence any one to make payment to himself* (opp. 'absolvere'), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8: — *with gen.*: c. alqm capitis, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 233: — c. alqm injuriarum, pecunie publicæ, sceleris sponsonis, etc.: — c. alqm rerum capitalium, Sall.: — *with abl.*: c. alqm eodem crimine, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: — c. alqm capitali pœna, Suet.: — *de alqa re*: c. alqm de alea, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: — c. alqm de ambitu, Suet. — \*\*ad alqd: c. alqm ad metalla, et munitiones viarum aut ad bestias, Suet. Cal. 27: — \*\**in alqd*: c. in antiam, Suet. Tib. 51: — [With ut, Dig.] B) *Gen. To condemn, censure*: vestra solum legitis, vestra amatis; ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29: — c. factum iudicio amicorum: — c. alqm inertie. \*II. *Meton.*: *On the part of a prosecutor; To establish a charge, to effect the condemnation of any one*: ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem necesse est, Cic. Di. C. 10: — Pisonem accusavit condemnavitque, Suet. — [Hence, Fr. *condamner*.]

[CONDENSĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A thickening, condensing*, C. Aur.]

[CONDENSĒO, ēre. for condenso. *To condense*, Lucr. 1, 393.]

\*\*CONDENSO, are. v. a. (condensus) *To make quite tight or close, to press close together*: c. radices herbarum, Col. 17, 6: — c. caseum ponderibus, id.: — oves se congregant ac c. in locum unum, Varr.

\*\*CONDENSUS, a, um. *Close together, close, dense*: c. aciem irrupissent, Liv. 26, 5: — c. puppes litore, Virg.: — c. vallis arboribus, *planted thick*, Liv.

[CON-DEPSO, ūi. 3. v. a. *To knead or mingle together*, Cat. R. R. 40, 2.]

[CON-DESCENSIO, ōnis. f. *A letting one's self down, a condescending*, Cod. Just.]

[CON-DESECTOR, ōris. m. *A fellow-deserter*, Tert.]

CON-DĪCO, xi, etum. 3. v. a. \*\*I. A) *To agree upon, make an agreement together, appoint*: condixit pater patratus, etc., *an old formula* in Liv. 1, 32: — sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac.: — c. inducias, Just.: — c. tempus et locum coeundi, id.: — rupta quiete conducta, *the suspension of arms*, Amm. [B) *Esp.*: *To agree with any one in any thing, to coincide with*, Tert.] \*II. *To announce, make known, proclaim, publish*. [A) *Gen.*: sacerdotes c. in diem tertium, Gell. 10, 24, 9.] B) *Esp.* 1) *C. alqui (cœnam), to invite one's self to an entertainment, to engage one's self*: quum mihi condixisset, cœnavit apud me in mei generi hortis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: — c. alqui cœnam, Suet.: — [c. ad cœnam, Plaut. 2) *In Law*: c. alqd alqui, *to make a formal claim of restitution*: c. pecuniam alqui, Dig.: — c. rem, id.]

[CONDICTĪCIUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (condictio) *Of or relating to a legal demand of restitution*, Dig.]

[CONDICTIO, ōnis. f. (condico) I. *An announcing of a festival or feast*, Serv. Virg. II. *In Law*: *A formal claim of restitution*, Dig.]

[CONDIGNE, adv. *Worthily, suitably*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 2; Gell.]

\*\*CON-DIGNUS, a, um. *Worthy, becoming*: curavit, ut quæ tibi dicentur, condigna sint, Plin. H. N. præf.

\*\*CONDĪMENTĀRIŪS, a, um. (condimentum) I. *Of or belonging to sauce or seasoning for food*: c. cæpæ, Plin. 19, 6, 31. [II. *Subst.*: *Condimentarius*, ii. m. *A grocer*, Tert.]

CONDĪMENTUM, i. n. (condio) *That which serves to season food, spice, sauce, seasoning*. I. *Prop.*: c. cibi, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90: — c. viridia, *green kitchen herbs*, Col. II. *Fig.*: c. haudquaquam mediocre amicitie suavitates quedam sermonum atque morum, Cic. Læl. 18: — c. omnium sermonum facietis: — c. humanitatis.

CONDĪO, 4. v. a. (condo) I. A) *To preserve fruit, to pickle, conserve*: c. lactucam, *with componere*, Col. 12, 9 extr.: — c. cornua, pruna, etc., id.: — c. caules vitium in aceto et muria, Plin. B) *Meton.* 1) *To season, spice, render more savoury*: c. cœnam, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 21: — c. fungos, heluellas, herbas omnes ita, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2: — c. jus male, Hor.: — c. vinum, Dig.: — c. unguenta, *to perfume*. \*2) *C. mortuum, to embalm*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. II. *Fig.*: *To season, i. e. to cultivate, adorn, embellish, make agreeable, soften, temper, etc.*: duo sunt, quæ condiant orationem: verborum numerorumque jucunditas, Cic. de Or. 55, 185: — *thus*, c. verborum gratiam, Quint.: — hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisi: — *thus*, c. gravitatem comitate: — c. alqd natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus.

[CONDISCĪPŪLA, æ. f. (condiscipulus) *A female school-fellow*, Mart. 10, 35.]

\*\*CONDISCĪPŪLĀTUS, ūs. m. (condiscipulus) *School-fellowship*, Nep. Att. 5; Just.

CON-DISCĪPŪLUS, i. m. *A school-fellow*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18.

CON-DISCO, didici. 3. v. a. [I. *To learn together or at the same time*: c. alqui, App.] \*II. *To learn thoroughly; usually with an infinit. or a relative clause*: condiscas mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5: — c. pauperiem pati, Hor.: — *With a relative clause*: ut in tua pecunia condisceres, qui pecunie fructus esset, Cic. Qu. 3, 12: — \*\**With acc.*: c. modos, Hor.: — c. genera plausuum, Suet.: — \*\**Of things and abstract subjects*: ut flagellum paulatim condiscat suis radicibus ali, Col. 4, 15, 3: — *natura* c. lilia facere, Plin.

[CONDITANEUS, a. um. (condio) *Of fruit; Preserved, pickled*, Varr. R. R. 1, 24.]

**\*\*CONDITICIUS** or **-TIUS**, a. um. (condo) *Preserved: c. cibaria*, Col. 8, 8, 2, *doubtful*. (*An old reading conditiva*.)

1. **CONDITIO** (condicio), ōnis. f. (condo) [I. Prop. (*a founding; hence, concr.*) *Creation, work*, Eccl.] II. Fig. (*a placing firm; hence*) A) 1) *A position, state, condition, quality, circumstance, relation: est autem infima c. et fortuna servorum*, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: — *c. tolerabilis servitutis: — senex est eo meliore conditione quam adolescens, quum etc.: — c. humana: — cura super conditione communi, over the common fate*, Hor. — *\*Of things: recipere alqm in parem juris libertatisque conditionem, with regard to the enjoyment of rights and freedom*, Cæs.: — *conditionem alqm vitæ sequi, mode or manner of living: — c. vel temporum vel locorum*, Quint.: — *c. diversa causarum inter ipsas, id.* \*2) *Esp. a) Connubial relationship, a marriage, match: filiam ejus eiecisti, alia conditione quæsitæ et ante perspecta*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38 extr.: — *dirimi interdum amicitiam contentione vel uxoris conditionis vel commodi alicujus: — conditione tua non utar (in Lauv, a formula used at a divorce)*, Dig. \*b) *Concr.: In a bad sense: A concubine, an unchaste woman*, Cic. Cæl. 15 extr.; Suet. B) 1) (*A settling of terms or conditions*) *A condition, proposal, demand: videte, quod jus nobis, quam conditionem vobismetipsis, quam denique civitati legem constituere velitis*, Cic. Cæc. 14, 40: — *cognitis suis postulatis atque æquitate conditionum perspecta*, Cæs.: — *non respuere conditionem, id.: — bellum poni conditionibus*, Sall.: — *\*\*With ut or ne: fert illam conditionem, ut ambo exercitus tradant*, Cæl. ap. Cic.: — *pacem cum eo conditionibus fecerunt: Ne quis imperator etc.*, Liv.: — *\*\*With si: librum tibi ea conditione daret, si reciperes te correcturum*, Cæcin. ap. Cic. \*2) *Meton. subjectively: Free choice: alteram Venerem velatæ specie præterlerunt, quorum c. erat*, Col, quum alteram etiam eodem pretio detulisset, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20.

2. **CONDITIO**, ōnis. f. I. *A preserving of fruit; in the plur.*, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116. II. *A seasoning, in the plur.: c. ciborum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59.

[CONDITONABILIS, e. (conditio) *Subject to conditions, with a condition attached, conditional*, Tert.]

[CONDITONALIS, e. (conditio) *Conditional*, Dig.]

[CONDITONALITER, adv. *Conditionally*, Dig.]

**\*\*CONDITIVUM**, i. n. (condo) *A tomb*, Sen. E. 60.

**\*\*CONDITIVUS**, a. um. (condo) *Of fruit; Preserved: c. mala*, Cat. R. 7, 3: — *c. cibi*, Col. 7, 9, 9.

1. **CONDITOR**, ōris. m. (condo) **\*\*I. A maker, framer, author, founder: urbium conditores**, Quint. 2, 16, 9: — *Amphion, Thebanæ c. urbis*, Hor.: — *conf. absol.: casa illa conditoris nostri (i. e. Romulus)*, Liv.: — *c. historiæ*, Quint.: — *conf. c. scientiæ medicorum*, Sen.: — *legum lator c. que Romani juris*, Liv.: — *c. ejus sacri, id.: — c. omnis in civitate discriminis, id.: — T. Scininius conditorem Veios sequantur, who is in favour of the emigration to Veii*, Liv.: — *conditorum, parentum numero nobis erit, benefactors, id.*

**\*\*II. A) One who preserves fruit (facetæ, a play upon words): etiam ipse c. totius negotii Guttam aspergit huic Bulbo, Cic. Cluent. 26, 71. [B) *Couditor, a tutelary deity of gathered fruit*, Serv. Fig.]**

[2. **CONDITOR**, ōris. m. (condio) *One who seasons or flavours any thing: c. ciconiarum*, Poet. ap. Schol. Hor.]

**CONDITORIUM**, ii. n. (condo) [I. Gen.: *A place for keeping any thing*, Amm.] **\*\*II. Esp. A) A coffin**, Suet. Aug. 18. B) *Meton.: A tomb*, Plin. E. 6, 10, 5.

[**CONDITRIX**, icis. f. (conditor) *A female founder or maker*, App.]

[1. **CONDITURA**, æ. f. (condo) *A preparing, making: c. vitreorum*, Petron.]

**\*\*2. CONDITURA**, æ. f. (condio) I. *A preserving or pickling of fruit*, Col. 12, 48. II. *Seasoning, spice, sauce*, Sen. de Ir. 3, 15.

1. **CONDITUS**, part. of condio.

2. **CONDITUS**, part. of condio.

[3. **CONDITUS**, ūs. m. (condo) *A founding: App., Censor.*]

**\*\*4. CONDITUS**, ūs. m. (condo) *A preserving, seasoning, spicing*, Col. 2, 22, 4.

**CON-DO**, didi, ditam. 3. v. a. (*prop. to give or put together*) *To put together as one whole, to form, found, establish, produce, make*. I. Prop.: *c. urbem*, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2, and elsewhere: — *thus, c. arces*, Virg.: — *c. colonias*, Vell.: — *c. novam civitatem*, Just.: — [*Meton. of the inhabitants of cities founded: c. Romanam gentem*, Virg.: — *c. genus hominum*, Just.]: — *c. aram*, Liv.: — *c. mœnia*, Ov.: — *c. sepulcrum*, Hor.: — *c. poema, to compose*, Cic. Att. 1, 16: — *thus, c. carmen*, Liv.: — *c. longas Iliadas*, Prop.: — *c. bella*, Virg.: — *c. Cæsaris acta*, Ov.: — *c. præcepta mendendi*, Plin.: — *c. alqd annalibus, id.: — c. alterum satiræ genus*, Quint.: — [*c. aurea secla, to found, establish*, Virg.: — *c. æternam famam ingenio suo*, Phædr.: — *c. somniorum intelligentiam*, Just.] II. *Meton. A) 1)*

*To place, lay, put any thing carefully in a place, to put aside, to lay up or by: c. et reponere fructus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62 extr.: — *thus, condo et compono quæ mox depromere possim*, Hor.: — *c. Sabinum testa levi, id.: — c. alqm in carcerem, to put in custody or prison: — c. alqm in custodiam, the same*, Liv.: — *c. alqm in vincula, id.: — c. sortes eo: — c. literas publicas in ærario sanctiore, to keep, deposit: — c. alqm sepulcro, to bury: — thus, c. ossa parentis terrâ*, Virg.: — *c. ossa peregrinâ ripâ*, Ov.: — *c. mortuos cera circumlitos: — Alexandrum intemperantia bibendi condidit, has brought (him) to his grave or killed him*, Sen. \*2) Fig.: *in causis conditæ sunt res futuræ, repose, are hidden*, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128. B) *Esp. \*\*1) To preserve fruit (usually condio): c. corna autumnalia in liquida facce*, Ov. M. 8, 666: — *c. oleum*, Suet. \*2) *To put anywhere for the sake of concealing, to conceal, hide: nubes c. lunam*, Hor. O. 2, 16, 3: — *c. vultum æquore*, Ov.: — *c. gladium*, Quint.: — *c. oculos, to shut, close*, Ov.: — *c. iram*, Tac.: — *c. se in viscera terræ, id.: — c. se sub lectum*, Suet.: — *Middle: Danaï conduntur in alvo (equi), hide themselves*, Virg.: — [*Poet.: c. ense in pectus, to dig into, to push, thrust into*, Ov.: — *for which, c. ense in pectore*, Virg.: — *conf. fig.: c. stimulos cæcos in pectore*, Ov.: — *c. telum jugulo vel pectore, id.* \*3) *Of time: To take up, to spend, pass: c. diem*, Hor. O. 4, 5, 29; Plin. E.: — *c. longos soles cantando*, Virg.: — *c. noctem*, Sil.: — *c. lustrum*. See Lustrum.

**\*CONDŌCĒ-FĀCĪO**, feci, factum. 3. v. a. (condoco) *To train, instruct*. I. Prop.: *c. beluas*, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161. II. Fig.: *animum condocet, ut ea, quæ bona malave videantur, possit continere*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87. [CON-DŌCĒO, cūi, ctum. 2. v. a. *To practise, exercise: c. milites equo uti frenato*, Auct. B. Afr. 19: — *Fig.: condocta dicta ad fallaciam*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 3.]

[CON-DŌLĒO, ēre. v. n. *To suffer much*, Tert.]

**CON-DŌLESCO**, lūi. 3. v. n. (doleo) I. *To feel violent pain, to suffer much: condoluisset latus ei dicenti*, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: — *c. pes, dens: — naturâ hominem c. et concupiscere et extimescere et efferrî lætitiâ dicentem*, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 38. II. *To suffer with anybody*, Tert.

[CON-DŌMO, are. v. n. *To tame completely*, Prud.]

**\*CONDŌNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A donation: c. bonorum possessionumque*, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12.

**CON-DŌNO**, i. v. a. I. c. alqd (alculi), *to present, to give as a present to any one*. A) Prop.: *c. omnia certis hominibus*, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: — *c. apothecas hominibus nequissimis: — facultas agrorum suis latronibus condonandi (respecting the gen. agrorum, see Zumpt's Gramm. § 661): — prætor c. hereditatem alculi, adjudicates: — c. pecunias creditas debitoribus, to make a present of, to*

## CON-DORMIO

*acquit from refunding.* B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *To present with, i. e. to give up, devote, bring as an offering, to sacrifice:* omnes gentes, nationes, provincias, regna decemvirum ditioni, iudicio, potestati *permissa* et condonata esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 39: — c. alqd potestatis alcijs: — c. omnes inimicitias reipublicae: — c. suum dolorem voluntati ac precibus alcijs, Cæs.: — c. se vitamque suam reip., Sall. 2) Esp. a) *To forgive an offence, to overlook, pardon:* ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, Cic. Mil. 2 extr. b) *Meton.: To omit or forego any thing out of favour to another, to pardon, forgive, leave unpunished:* tres fratres non solum sibi ipsis, neque his tot ac talibus viris, neque nobis necessariis, sed etiam reipublicae condonaveris, Cic. Lig. 12, 36: — c. filium sibi, Liv.: — c. unum tot Claudii deprecantibus, id.: — se (Cæsarem) Divitiaco fratri c. (Dumnorigem), Cæs.: — \*\*Of things: meam animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in eum, remitto tibi et condono, Vat. ap. Cic.: — c. malefacta alterius libidini, Sall. [II. C. alqm alqd, to present any one with: rem te condono, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 24: — c. id aurum me, Afran. ap. Non.]

**\*\*CON-DORMĪO**, ire. v. n. *To fall quite asleep*, Suet. Aug. 78.

[**CON-DORMISCO**, mivi. 3. v. inchoat. *To fall quite asleep, to sleep*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 13.]

**CONDRILLA** and **CONDRYLLA**, instead of **Chondrilla**.

**CONDRŪSI**, ōrum. (Κονδρούσι) *A people of Gallia Belgica, on the right bank of the Meuse, near Liege and Namur*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.

[**CONDŪCENTER**, adv. *Becomingly, suitably; an old reading for condeceter, see the word.*]

**\*\*CONDŪCĪBĪLIS**, e. (conduco) *Expedient, profitable: c. et utile*, Plaut. Tr. 1, 1, 3: — *Comp., utrum fuerit utilius, facilius, conducibilis*, A. Her. 2, 14.

**CON-DŪCO**, xi, etum. 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To bring, lead, or draw together, to collect, assemble.*

\*A) Gen.: c. virgines unum in locum, *to assemble*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2: — c. exercitum in unum locum, *to concentrate*, Cæs.: — c. copias omnes auxiliaque eo, id.: — c. dispersas suorum copias, Tac. B) Esp. \*1) *To combine, unite by drawing together:* c. partes in unum, Lucr. 1, 398: — c. plures puteos in unum, Vitr.: — c. vulnera cerā, V. Fl.: — c. lac, i. e. *to cause to curdle*, Col.: — c. corticem, *to tie up or together*, Ov.: — *Fig.: c. propositionem et assumptionem in unum*, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73. 2) *To take to one's self by renting, to take on lease, to hire, rent, farm.* a) *To rent for one's use:* c. domum in Palatio, Cic. Cael. 7 extr.: — c. domum in Carinis: — c. hortum: — c. habitationem in annum, Dig.: — c. numos, *to borrow*, Hor.: — *Meton.: Of personal objects: ut rex Ariobarzanes consulem vestrum ad sedem faciendam tamquam aliquem Threem conduceret, hired, bribed*, Cic. P. C. 4, 9: — c. choragum, Suet.: — c. praeceptores publice, Plin. E.: — c. militem, Curt.: — *[fig.: c. alqm, ut taceat, to bribe, gain over, Cat.: — conf. tribus non conduci possum libertatibus, quin etc., Plaut.]* b) *To contract for any thing, as for the receipts of the customs or any other branch of the public revenue, also for the erection of a public building, for supplying the army, etc.: redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: — c. mulierem vehendam nave, Dig.: — c. praebenda, quae ad exercitum opus essent, *to supply by contract, to be a contractor for*, Liv.: — c. vectigalia, *to farm:* — c. portorium. II. Neut.: *To contribute to any thing, to serve, be serviceable or of use, to be advantageous or conducive, only in the third person sing. and plur.; with ad or dat. and absol.: ad vitæ commoditatem conducit id necne*, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: — *hoc maxime reip. conducit*, Syriam Macedoniamque decerni: — c. maxime sibi, Quint.: — c. proposito, Hor.: — *dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima:* — \*\*With in: c. in commune, Tac.

**\*\*CONDŪCĪBĪLIS**, e. (conduco) *Expedient, profitable: c. et utile*, Plaut. Tr. 1, 1, 3: — *Comp., utrum fuerit utilius, facilius, conducibilis*, A. Her. 2, 14.

**CON-DŪCO**, xi, etum. 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To bring, lead, or draw together, to collect, assemble.*

\*A) Gen.: c. virgines unum in locum, *to assemble*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2: — c. exercitum in unum locum, *to concentrate*, Cæs.: — c. copias omnes auxiliaque eo, id.: — c. dispersas suorum copias, Tac. B) Esp. \*1) *To combine, unite by drawing together:* c. partes in unum, Lucr. 1, 398: — c. plures puteos in unum, Vitr.: — c. vulnera cerā, V. Fl.: — c. lac, i. e. *to cause to curdle*, Col.: — c. corticem, *to tie up or together*, Ov.: — *Fig.: c. propositionem et assumptionem in unum*, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73. 2) *To take to one's self by renting, to take on lease, to hire, rent, farm.* a) *To rent for one's use:* c. domum in Palatio, Cic. Cael. 7 extr.: — c. domum in Carinis: — c. hortum: — c. habitationem in annum, Dig.: — c. numos, *to borrow*, Hor.: — *Meton.: Of personal objects: ut rex Ariobarzanes consulem vestrum ad sedem faciendam tamquam aliquem Threem conduceret, hired, bribed*, Cic. P. C. 4, 9: — c. choragum, Suet.: — c. praeceptores publice, Plin. E.: — c. militem, Curt.: — *[fig.: c. alqm, ut taceat, to bribe, gain over, Cat.: — conf. tribus non conduci possum libertatibus, quin etc., Plaut.]* b) *To contract for any thing, as for the receipts of the customs or any other branch of the public revenue, also for the erection of a public building, for supplying the army, etc.: redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: — c. mulierem vehendam nave, Dig.: — c. praebenda, quae ad exercitum opus essent, *to supply by contract, to be a contractor for*, Liv.: — c. vectigalia, *to farm:* — c. portorium. II. Neut.: *To contribute to any thing, to serve, be serviceable or of use, to be advantageous or conducive, only in the third person sing. and plur.; with ad or dat. and absol.: ad vitæ commoditatem conducit id necne*, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: — *hoc maxime reip. conducit*, Syriam Macedoniamque decerni: — c. maxime sibi, Quint.: — c. proposito, Hor.: — *dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima:* — \*\*With in: c. in commune, Tac.

**\*\*CONDŪCĪBĪLIS**, e. (conduco) *Expedient, profitable: c. et utile*, Plaut. Tr. 1, 1, 3: — *Comp., utrum fuerit utilius, facilius, conducibilis*, A. Her. 2, 14.

**CON-DŪCO**, xi, etum. 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To bring, lead, or draw together, to collect, assemble.*

\*A) Gen.: c. virgines unum in locum, *to assemble*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2: — c. exercitum in unum locum, *to concentrate*, Cæs.: — c. copias omnes auxiliaque eo, id.: — c. dispersas suorum copias, Tac. B) Esp. \*1) *To combine, unite by drawing together:* c. partes in unum, Lucr. 1, 398: — c. plures puteos in unum, Vitr.: — c. vulnera cerā, V. Fl.: — c. lac, i. e. *to cause to curdle*, Col.: — c. corticem, *to tie up or together*, Ov.: — *Fig.: c. propositionem et assumptionem in unum*, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73. 2) *To take to one's self by renting, to take on lease, to hire, rent, farm.* a) *To rent for one's use:* c. domum in Palatio, Cic. Cael. 7 extr.: — c. domum in Carinis: — c. hortum: — c. habitationem in annum, Dig.: — c. numos, *to borrow*, Hor.: — *Meton.: Of personal objects: ut rex Ariobarzanes consulem vestrum ad sedem faciendam tamquam aliquem Threem conduceret, hired, bribed*, Cic. P. C. 4, 9: — c. choragum, Suet.: — c. praeceptores publice, Plin. E.: — c. militem, Curt.: — *[fig.: c. alqm, ut taceat, to bribe, gain over, Cat.: — conf. tribus non conduci possum libertatibus, quin etc., Plaut.]* b) *To contract for any thing, as for the receipts of the customs or any other branch of the public revenue, also for the erection of a public building, for supplying the army, etc.: redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: — c. mulierem vehendam nave, Dig.: — c. praebenda, quae ad exercitum opus essent, *to supply by contract, to be a contractor for*, Liv.: — c. vectigalia, *to farm:* — c. portorium. II. Neut.: *To contribute to any thing, to serve, be serviceable or of use, to be advantageous or conducive, only in the third person sing. and plur.; with ad or dat. and absol.: ad vitæ commoditatem conducit id necne*, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: — *hoc maxime reip. conducit*, Syriam Macedoniamque decerni: — c. maxime sibi, Quint.: — c. proposito, Hor.: — *dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima:* — \*\*With in: c. in commune, Tac.

**\*\*CONDŪCĪBĪLIS**, e. (conduco) *Expedient, profitable: c. et utile*, Plaut. Tr. 1, 1, 3: — *Comp., utrum fuerit utilius, facilius, conducibilis*, A. Her. 2, 14.

**\*\*CONDUCTĪCIUS** or **-TĪUS**, a, um. (conduco) *Hired:*

301

## CON-FECTIO

c. domus, Poet. ap. Suet.: — c. exercitus, *mercenary*, Nep. Iph. 2, 4.

**CONDUCTĪO**, ōnis. f. (conduco) \*I. A) *In Philos.: A connecting of the major and minor terms of a syllogism*, Cic. Inv. 1, 40. [B) *In Medic.: A convulsion, spasm*, C. Aur.] II. *A renting, taking on a lease, farming, a contracting for:* c. fundi, Cic. Cæs. 32, 94: — c. vectigalium, Liv.: — c. tota renunciata est.

**CONDUCTĪTIUS**, a, um. See **CONDUCTICIUS**.

**CONDUCTOR**, ōris. m. (conduco) I. *A lessee, tenant, farmer, contractor:* c. agri, Col. 3, 13, 12: — c. operis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. [II. *In Surgery: An instrument for probing*, NL.]

[**CONDUCTRIX**, icis. f. *She that takes on a lease, rents, farms, etc.*, Cod. Just.]

**\*CONDUCTUM**, i. n. (conduco) *That which is held on a lease, that is hired, rented, etc., as, a house, a farm, etc.*, Cic. Cluent. 62; Sen.

1. **CONDUCTUS**, a, um. *part. of conduco.*

\*\*2. **CONDUCTUS**, i. m. (conduco) *A lessee, tenant*, Hor. A. P. 431: — *In Milit.: A soldier that serves for pay, a hireling; plur. mercenary troops*, Nep. Dat. 8.

[3. **CONDUCTUS**, ūs. m. (conduco) *A drawing together, contracting, concentrating*, C. Aur.]

[**CON-DULCO**, are. v. a. *To sweeten*, Bibl.]

[**CONDULUS**, i. See **CONDYLUS**.]

**CONDUPLĪCĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. \*\*I. *In Rhet.: A reduplication, a repetition of the same word*, A. Her. 4, 28. [II. *An embracing, embrace*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 18.]

[**CON-DUPLĪCO**, i. v. a. *To double:* c. cibum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: — *facetè, c. corpora, i. e. to embrace*, Plaut.]

**CONDURDUM**, i. n. *A plant unknown to us; or, as some suppose, Saponaria vaccaria, perfoliate soapwort*, Plin. 26, 5, 14.

[**CON-DŪRO**, are. v. a. *To make quite hard, to harden:* c. ferrum, Lucr. 6, 969.]

[**CONDUS**, i. m. (condo) *One who lays up or gives out provisions, a steward, butler*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 14.]

**\*\*CONDŪLŌMA**, ātis. n. (κονδύλωμα) *An indurated swelling*, Cels. 6, 18: — [c. syphiliticum, NL.]

[**CONDŪLUS** (condulus, according to Fest.), i. m. (κόνδυλος) I. A) *The knuckle of the finger*, M. Cap. B) *Meton.: The joint of a reed; hence, a reed itself*, Mart. 5, 78, 30.

[II. *In Anat.: An articular eminence*, NL.]

[**CON-FĀBŪCOR**, i. v. dep. *To manufacture*, Gell. 3, 19, 3.]

[**CONFĀBŪLĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. *A conversation, discourse*, Symm.]

[**CON-FĀBŪLĀTUS**, ūs. m. (confabulator) *A conversation*, Sid.]

[**CON-FĀBŪLOR**, i. n. and a. *To converse, to talk any thing over, to discourse together*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 10: — c. rem magnam cum alqo, id.]

[**CONFĀMŪLANS**, antis. part. (famulor) *Serving together*, Maer.]

**\*\*CONFARRĒĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. *The more ancient solemn form of marriage among the Romans, before the Pontifex Maximus, or the Flamen Dialis, in presence of ten witnesses, in which an offering of 'far' was made (opp. 'diffarreatio')*, Plin. 18, 3, 3; Gai. Inst. 1, 112.

**CON-FARRĒO**, i. v. a. (farreus) *To marry by the ceremony of confarreatio (which see): omnia confarreati assuetudine*, Tac. A. 4, 16: — patricii confarreatis parentibus nati, id.

**\*CON-FĀTĀLIS**. *Bound by the same fate: copulata res est et confatalis: sic enim appellat Chrysippus, qui ita fatum scit etc.*, Cic. Fat. 13, 30.

[**CONFECTA**, ōrum. n. (conficio) *Sweetmeats*, ML.]

**CON-FECTĪO**, ōnis. f. (conficio) *A preparing, working, composing, getting ready, finishing, accomplishing.* I. Gen. A) *C. hujus libri*, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: — c. annalium: — c. belli: — c. memoriarum: — c. tributui, i. e.

*a collecting.* [B] *Concr.*: *The thing prepared, a preparation*, Pall.] \*II. A) *Esp.*: *Diminution, destruction*: c. escarum, i. e. *a chewing*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134:—c. valetudinis, *a weakening*. [B] *Concr.*: *An electuary*, NL.]

CONFECTOR, ōris. m. (conficio) I. *One who prepares or makes, a maker, finisher*: c. negotiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44:—c. totius belli. \*II. *Esp.*: *A consumer, destroyer*: c. et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: c. ferarum, i. e. *one who slaughters, a killer*, Suet.

[CONFECTORIUM, ii. n. *A place where swine are killed*, χοιροσφαγείον, Gloss.]

[CONFECTRIX, icis. f. (confector) *She who destroys*, Lact.]

CONFECTURA, æ. f. (conficio) \*I. *A preparing, making*: c. mellis, Col. 9, 14, 5:—c. chartæ, Plin. [II. *Concr.*: *Any thing preserved, a sweetmeat, etc.*, ML. Hence, Fr. *confiture*.]

CONFECTUS, a, um. *part. of conficio.*

\*\*CONF-ERCŪO, fersi, fertum. 4. v. a. (farcio) *To stuff together, to press together tightly, to stuff full, to cram full*: c. myrrham in folles, Plin. 12, 15, 35:—apes se c., Varr.

[CONF-ERMENTATIO, ōnis. f. *A double fermentation*, NL.]

[CONFERTO, are. v. a. *To cause to ferment*, Tert.]

CONF-ĒRO, contūli, collātum (conl.), conferre. v. a. *To carry or bring together, to gather.* I. *Prop.* \*A) *Gen.*: c. sarcinas in unum locum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 24:—c. signa in unum locum, id.:—c. membra undique, Hor.:—aves c. cibos ore suo, Quint.:—c. materiam omnem, antequam dicere ordiamur, *to get together, compile*, Quint.:—c. plura opera in unam tabulam, id.:—*conf.* c. ex immensa diffusaque legum copia optima quæque in paucissimos libros, Suet.:—c. capita, *to set their heads together (in conversation)*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12; Liv.:—*absol.*: cur non confertis, ne sit connubium divitibus et pauperibus, *propose at the same time a law that, etc.*, Liv. 4, 4. B) *Esp.* 1) *To carry or bring together for a certain purpose; to collect or contribute money, fruit, etc.*: c. tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53:—c. in commune:—c. sextantes in capita, Liv.:—c. pecuniam in conspectum belli, Just.:—quum et Socrati collatum sit ad victam, Quint. 2) a) *Milit.*: *To bring together in a hostile manner, to set together, to set against, bring to close fight*: Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, *closed, fought a regular or pitched battle*, Cic. Font. 1, 2:—c. signa cum Alexandrinis, *the same*:—c. arma inter se, Liv.:—c. castra cum hoste, id.:—c. castra castris, id.:—c. pedem cum pede, *to fight man to man*, id.:—*thus*, pede collato, id.:—*conf.* also, c. gradum c. alqo, id. b) *Not Milit.*:—non possum magis pedem c., ut aiunt, aut propius accedere? *to come into closer quarters*, Cic. Pl. 19, 48:—c. pedem cum singulis argumentis, Quint.:—[*Poet.* mecum confer, *fight me (if you dare)*, Ov.:—c. lites, Hor.] 3) *To bring together for comparison, to compare, with cum, inter se, and dat.*: quem cum Democrito c. possumus non modo ingenii magnitudine sed etiam animi? Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73:—c. nostras leges cum illorum Lycurgo et Dracone et Solone:—c. illa cum Græcia:—vitam inter se utriusque conferte:—*with dat.*: c. parva magnis:—c. lanam tinctam Tyriæ lacernæ, Quint.:—c. nil iucundo amico, Hor.:—Pausanias et Lysander ne minima quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus et disciplinæ conferendi sunt:—[*With ad.*: bos ad bovem collatus, Varr.]:—*absol.*: nec quisquam Romanæ juventutis ulla arte conferri potuit, Liv.:—c. margaritarum amplitudinem, Suet. 4) *To talk over any thing together, to take counsel or hold a conference, confer*: quum erimus congressi, tum, si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic. Att. 1, 20:—c. sollicitudines nostras inter nos:—c. familiares sermones cum alqo:—c. æspies sermones aut consilia cum aliquo:—c. injurias, Tac.:—*absol.*: ibi conferentibus, quid animorum Hispanis esset, Liv. II. *Metom.*: *To carry or bring anywhither; to turn, apply, betake one's self to.* A) *Gen.*: C. se suæque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium, Cæs.

B. G. 2, 13:—c. iter alqo, *to direct, turn towards*, id.:—c. se Rhodum, *to repair to, set out for*, Cic. de Or. 3, 56:—c. se in fugam. b) *Fig.*: non hanc suspicionem nunc primum in Capitonem conferri, Cic. R. A. 35, 100:—c. spes vota que sua ad deos, ad principum aures, Tac.:—c. lamentationes suas etiam in testamentum, id.:—c. se ad amicitiam alqis. B) *Esp.* 1) *To apply any thing to a certain purpose; to employ, bestow, confer upon; with ad or in alqd*: prædas ac manubias non in monumenta deorum neque in urbis ornamenta c., sed ad decemviros tamquam ad dominos deportare, Cic. Agr. 2, 23:—c. omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi:—c. omne suum consilium, studium, officium ad amplitudinem alqis:—c. omnem suam curam atque operam ad philosophiam:—*with in*: c. omnes curas cogitationesque in remp.:—c. diligentiam in valetudinem alqis —*Of persons*: in eos, quos speramus nobis profuturos, non dubitamus officia c., Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48:—c. plurimum benignitatis in alqm:—c. ingenium in proximum quemque:—c. curam restituendi Capitoli in alqm, *to commit to anybody the care of*, Tac. 2) *To attribute or ascribe to any one, either a good or bad action; to lay to the charge of any one, lay the blame upon, to impute, ascribe to, etc.*: permulta in Plancium, quæ ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, conferuntur. . . stomachor vero, quum aliorum non me digna in me conferuntur, Cic. Pl. 14, 35:—c. mortis illius invidiam in L. Flaccum:—c. culpam in alqm:—c. causam in alqm:—c. sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem:—c. suum timorem in angustias itinerum, Cæs.:—c. causam in tempus. 3) *To put off, defer, delay*: c. omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 24:—c. iter suum in posterum diem, Brut. ap. Cic.:—c. alqd in ambulationis tempus:—c. eam pecuniam in reip. magnam aliquod tempus. \*\*4) (*like συμφέρει* and *conducit*. See CONDUCO, II.) *To contribute, to be of service, be advantageous, tend, conduce*: naturæ plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint. 2, 14, 1:—*with in*: rursus in alia plus prior exercitatio confert:—*with dat.*: Gracchorum eloquentiæ multum contulisse matrem:—*absol.*: Latini quoque auctores afferent utilitatis aliquid. . . multum autem veteres etiam Latini conferunt, imprimis copiam verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8:—non plus contulerit lecti Cicero ac Demosthenes? id.

\*\*CONF-FERRŪMĪNO, are. v. a. *To cement or solder together*, Plin. 27, 3, 45.

[CONFERTE. adv. *Thickly, densely, compactly*, Amm.]

\*\*CONFERTIM. adv. (confertus) *In Milit.*: *Closely, in a compact body*: non c., neque in unum sese recipiebant, sed alius alio quam maxime divorsi, Sall. Jug. 50, 5:—c. pugnare et cedere, Liv.

CONFERTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of confercio.* II. *Adj.* A) *Close together, dense (opp. 'rarus')*: tunc inane quicquam putes esse, quum ita completa et c. sint omnia, ut etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125:—plures simul conferti porta effusi æquaverant certamen, Liv.:—c. naves, id. B) *With abl.*: *Filled up, stuffed, crammed with any thing*: ingenti turba conferta deorum templa, Liv. 45, 2:—otiosa vita, plena et c. voluptatibus, Cic. Sest. 10, 23:—c. vita voluptatum omnium varietate:—liber c. voluptatibus.

CONFERVA, æ. f. (conferveo) *A kind of aquatic plant*, Plin. 27, 3, 45.

[CONFERVE-FACIO, ēre. v. a. (conferveo) *To make red-hot*, Lucr. 6, 353.]

CONF-ERVĒO, ēre. v. n. [I. *To boil together*, Pall.]

\*\*II. *Metom. in Medic.*: *To grow together, as a broken bone, to heal*, Cels. 8, 10, 1.

CONFERVESCO, ferbūi. 3. v. n. (conferveo) *To begin to boil fast, to grow hot.* \*I. A) *Prop.*: aer conclusus versando c., Vitruv.:—granum c., Plin. [B] *Fig.*: mea quum conferbuit ira, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71. II. *Metom. in Medic.*: *Of a broken bone; To grow together, to heal, unite*: si quando ossa non conferbuerunt, Cels. 8, 10, 7.

[CONFESSARIUS, ii. m. (confiteor) I. *One that confesses*, ML. II. *A confessor, one that hears confessions*, ML.]

CONFESSIO, ōnis. f. (confiteor) I. *A confession, acknowledgment, open avowal*: c. errati sui, Cic. Div. 1, 17:—c. ignorantis:—c. capte pecuniæ:—c. culpæ, Liv.:—*In the plur.*: quum ad vos iudicia, literas, c. communis exitii detuli, Cic. Sest. 69, 145:—laser ad externa corporum indubitatas c. habet, *proofs of healing property*, Plin.:—*With gen. subj.*: c. illorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40:—c. illa Ciceronis, Quint.:—c. adversarii, id. [II. A) *A confession of sins*, ML. B) *Meton.*: Money paid to a confessor, ML.]

[CONFESSIŌNALE, ia. n. (confiteor) *A confessional chair, the confessional*, ML.]

[CONFESSOR, ōris. m. (confiteor) I. *A professor of Christianity*, Eccl. II. *A confessor*, ML.]

[CONFESSORIUS, a. um. (confessor) *Of or belonging to confession or acknowledgement*, Dig.]

CONFESSUS, a. um. part. of confiteor.

CONFESTIM, adv. (related to festinus, festino, from fero) *Immediately, without delay, forthwith*: rem administrandam arbitror sine ulla mora et c. gerendam, Cic. Phil. 5, 12:—c. aut ex intervallo alqd consequi:—c. huc advolavit:—c. subsequi, Cæs.:—c. res patres consulebat, Liv.

[CONFESTINATIO, ōnis. f. *Great haste*, App.]

[CONFETA SUS. *A sow sacrificed together with her young ones*, acc. to Fest.]

[CONFIBULA, æ. f. *A wooden cramp or band*, Cat. R. R. 12.]

CONFICIENS, entis. I. Part. of conficio. II. Adj.: *Efficient or producing effect, effective*: c. causæ, Cic. Part. 26:—hæc quum corporis bona sint eorum confidentia, certe in bonis numerabis, *that constitute the bona corporis*:—cum civitate mihi res est acerrima et confidentissima literarum, *that notes down carefully every thing*.

CONFICIO, feci, factum. 3. [perf. conj. confexim, Plaut.] (*pass. rare*: confit for conficitor, Plaut.; Plin.: confieret, Balb. ap. Cic.; Liv.: confierent, Suet.: confieri, Sulpic. ap. Cic.; Virg.) v. a. (facio) *To put together, to bring about, to effect, carry out or into effect, to get ready, prepare, accomplish, etc.* I. Gen.: c. anulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127:—c. vestem:—c. atque contexere villos ovium:—c. tabulas, *to prepare*:—conf. c. tabulas literis Græciis, Cæs.:—c. centurias, *to assemble*, Q. Cic.:—c. suam tribum necessariis suis:—c. bibliothecam:—c. exercitum:—c. permagnam pecuniam ex alga re:—conf. conficiendæ pecuniæ rationes:—c. iter, *to finish, to be at the end of*:—c. bellum, Cæs.:—c. prælum, Sall.:—c. tantum facinus:—c. mandata:—c. negotium, Cæs.:—*Absol.*: tu cum Apella confice de columnis, *finish the business*, Cic. Att. 12, 10. II. Esp. \*A) *To bring about, to produce, cause, effect, make*: c. motus animorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 79 extr.:—c. animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, *to render*:—c. redditum alicui, *to bring about, effect*:—*Absol.*: aliæ causæ ipsæ conficiunt, aliæ vim aliquam ad conficiendum afferunt, *to effect*, Cic. Part. 26, 93; conf. CONFICIENS. B) *To accomplish, finish, complete, end*: ut, quum sexaginta annos confecerit, reliquos dormiat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92:—c. centum annos:—c. annum munus:—c. biennium:—c. omnem vitæ suæ cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione. C) *In Philos. in the pass.*: *To be logically effected, as it were, i. e. to be concluded, to follow*: quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 40:—num aliud conficiatur, aliud dicatur. D) *To lessen, reduce, diminish, impair, exhaust, bring to nothing, destroy, demolish*: dentes acuti morsu dividunt escas, intimi autem conficiunt, *grind*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54:—cibus confectus jam coctusque ad cor perlabitur. c. patrimonium suum, *to spend, get through, squander, dissipate, joined to dissipare*:—sapiens si fame ipse conficiatur... vir bonus, ne ipse frigore conficiatur, *be weakened, impaired; thus, esp. in the part. perf. confectus, weakened, impaired, worn out*: c.

senectute:—c. quum corporis morbo tum animi dolore:—c. cruciatu maximorum dolorum:—c. multis gravibusque vulneribus, Cæs.:—*and without abl.*: confectus et saucius gladiator:—*ut fessus confectosque aggrediantur*, Liv.:—c. provincias, *to subdue, conquer*:—*me sica illa pæne confecit, killed*:—*thus*, c. alterum Curiatium, Liv.:—ibes c. maximam vim serpentum:—sidus confectum, *the influence of which has ceased, that has set*, Plin.

\*CONFICTIO, ōnis. f. (confingo) *A feigning*: c. criminis, Cic. R. Am. 18.

[CONFICTITO, are. v. int. a. (confingo) *To feign*, Næv. ap. Varr.]

[CONFICTOR, ōris. m. (confingo) *One who feigns*, P. Nol.]

CONFICTUS, a. um. part. of confingo.

[CONFIDJUSSOR, ōris. m. *A fellow-security or bail*, Dig.]

CONFIDENS, entis. I. Part. of confido. II. Adj. [A) *Trusting to one's self, courageous, bold*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 8:—*Comp.*, id.] \*B) *In a bad sense; Audacious, impudent, bold*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, quoniam confidens mala consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur, ductum verbum a confidendo, quod laudis est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7:—nequam homo atque c., Auct. ap. Cic.:—*Sup.*, Virg.

CONFIDENTER, adv. I. *Confidently, boldly, courageously*: c. pro se loqui, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 207:—*Comp.*, c. dicam de studiis ejus honestis, Cic. Cæl. 19:—c. loqui. \*\*II. *In a bad sense; Boldly, audaciously, impudently*: c. restare, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7:—*Sup.*, c. resistens, A. Her. 2, 5.

CONFIDENTIA, æ. f. (confidens) [I. Gen.: *Firm trust, faith, or reliance, confidence*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 3.] II. Esp.: *A trust in one's self, self-confidence, boldness, in a good or bad sense.* \*A) *In a good sense; Boldness, courage, spirit*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. ap. Non. 262, 24:—confidentiam afferre alicui, Cæl. ap. Cic. B) *In a bad sense: Boldness, audacity, impudence*: videte, quo vultu, qua c. dicant, Cic. Fl. 4, 10:—aliam causam esse confidentiæ et temeritatis tuæ:—*opp.* 'fiducia', Quint.

[CONFIDENTILOQUUS, a. um. (confidens-loquor) *That talks boldly or audaciously*, Plaut. Tr. 1, 2, 164.]

CONFIDO, fisis. 3. (perf. confiderunt, Liv.) v. n. *To trust firmly in any thing, to depend or rely upon, to believe anything firmly or with assurance; usually with abl, dat. and acc. with inf.*: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunæ stabilitate c.? Cic. Tusc. 5, 14:—c. copia et facultate causæ:—c. qua maxime arte:—c. naturâ loci, Cæs.:—c. castrorum propinquitatem, id.:—c. alio duce, Liv.:—*With dat.*: me perturbasset ejus sententia, nisi vestræ virtuti constantique confiderem:—c. arcæ nostræ:—c. divinationi:—c. sibi:—c. maxime huic legioni, Cæs.:—c. fidei Romanæ aut societati, Liv.:—*With acc. and inf.*: hac te assidue audire atque accipere confido:—magno opere confido illum fore in officio:—auderem scribere, nisi te intelligere confiderem:—spero et, hercule, confido, te jam ut volumus valere:—\*\**With de*: c. de salute urbis, Cæs.:—c. de consuetudine civitatis, Dig.:—[*With acc.*: confisus avos, Stat.]:—\*\**With ut*: videmur posse c., ut universitatem omnibus varietas ipsa commendat, Plin. E.:—*Absol.*: ne aut temere desperet propter ignaviam aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem:—discrepat a timendo c.:—ubi legati satis confidunt, Sall.:—[*Poet. of things*: remis confisa cymba, Prop.]

CON-FIGO, xi. xum. 3. [part. perf. confictus, Scaur. ap. Diom.] v. a. *To join or fasten together.* \*\*I. Prop.: c. transtra clavis ferreis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13:—c. tabulam aculeis, Col. II. A) *Meton.*: *To pierce through, to transfix*: c. filios suos sagittis, Cic. Ac. 2, 28:—c. capras sagittis:—cohors confixa multitudine hostilium sagittarum, Suet.:—c. muscas stilo præcuto, id.:—*Prov.*: c. cornicum oculos, see CORNIX. B) *Fig.*: meminere, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, *rendered inactive*, Cic. Plin. 12, 7, 18.



[CONFIGURATIO, ōnis. *f.* Configuration, conformation, Tert.]

**\*\*CONFIGURO.** 1. *v. a.* To form, fashion: c. vitam ad similitudinem sui, Col. 4, 20, 1: — c. recentem indolem ex matris corpore et animo, Gell.

[CONFINĀLIS, e. (confinis) Of the borders or confines, Agrim.]

[CON-FINDO, ēre. *v. a.* To cleave, split, Tibull. 4, 1, 173.]

CONFINGO, nxi, etum. 3. *v. a.* To form, fashion, frame, shape. **\*\*I. Prop.**: c. nidos, Plin. 10, 32, 47: — c. favos et ceras, id.

**\*\*II. Fig.**: To invent, devise, feign: c. alqd criminis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37: — c. crimen, Liv.: — c. alqam probabilem causam, id. — With an objective clause: id vos a viro optimo cogitatum esse confingitis: — c. homicidium in se, to pretend to be guilty of, Dig.

**\*\*CON-FĪNIS, e.** Having a common boundary, bordering, near, adjoining. **I. Prop.** A) Confines erant hi Senonibus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 3: — caput c. collo, Ov.: — litora c. prato, id.: — in confinem agrum, Liv. B) Subst. [1] Confinis, is. *m.* A neighbour, Mart. 2, 32; Dig. 2) Confine, is. *n.* That which is adjoining or near to, Luc. 6, 649. — In the plur.: in confinibus hostis arcendus est, Sen. de Or. 1, 8. **II. Fig.**: That comes near, similar, allied: c. sunt his celebrata apud Græcos schemata, Quint. 9, 2, 92.

CONFĪNIUM, ii. *n.* (confinis) **I. Prop.**: A common boundary, a border, confine, frontier (of lands; but vicinitas, of houses): Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Plin.; Tac. **II. Fig.**: Neighbourhood, vicinity: in quam arto salutis exitique fuerimus confinio, Vell. 2, 124: — c. breve artis et falsi, Tac.

CONFIO, eri. See CONFICIO.

**\*\*CONFIRMATE.** *adv.* Vigorously, firmly: quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, nec potest c. neque viriliter sese expedire, A. Her. 4, 11.

CONFIRMATIO, ōnis. *f.* **\*I. A fastening together, an establishing.** A) Gen.: c. perpetuæ libertatis, Cic. Fam. 12, 8. B) Esp.: A strengthening of courage, encouragement, consolation: c. animi, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 1: — c. Ciceronis: — neque confirmatione nostra egebat virtus tua. **II. A) An establishing of an assertion, a confirmation:** c. perfugæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18. B) In Rhet.: A proving by argument, Cic. Inv. 1, 24.

[CONFIRMATIVE. *adv.* Affirmatively, with assurance, Tert.]

[CONFIRMATIVUS, a, um. (confirmitas) Affirmative, Prisc.]

**\*CONFIRMATOR, ōris. m.** **I. One who confirms, a securer:** c. pecuniæ, a security, guarantee, bail, Cic. Cluent. 26, 72. **II. Fig.**: c. sententiæ, Lact.]

[CONFIRMATRIX, icis. *f.* She that establishes, Tert.]

CONFIRMATUS, a, um. **I. Part. of confirmo.** **II. Adj.** A) Courageous, firm, resolute: diffidebam, mehercule, satis animo certo et confirmato me posse in hac causa consistere, Cic. Qu. 24, 77: — sensum rectum et confirmatum deponere. B) Proved, established, certain: quod eo confirmatus erit, si etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 11.

[CON-FIRMITAS, ātis. *f.* Obstinacy, stubbornness, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34.]

CON-FIRMO. 1. *v. a.* To fasten, to make fast, to make strong, strengthen, confirm. **I. Gen.**: hōc ali staturam, ali vires nervosque confirmari putant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 21: — c. dentes mobiles, Plin.: — c. intestina, to heal, Cels.: — c. se, to recover (from sickness), convalescere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: — conf. c. valetudinem, to strengthen: — c. suam manum: — thus, c. vires suas, Vell.; and, c. se transmarinis auxiliis, Cæs.: — c. pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, id.: — c. decreta, to confirm, Nep.: — thus, c. beneficia edicto, Suet.

**II. Esp.** A) To strengthen any one's courage, to encourage, animate: c. excitare afflictos animos bonorum, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: — c. animum: — c. animos Gallorum verbis, Cæs.: — c. diffidentem rebus suis: — c. suos ad dimicandum animo, Cæs.: — c. milites, id.: — c. territos, Sall.:

3:4

— nunc erige te et confirma, take courage, be a man, keep up your spirits, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: — c. profugas pollicendo, ut etc., to encourage, to persuade that, etc., Sall.: — c. gladiatores libertate, encourages them, animates or inspires them by representing to them their newly acquired liberty, Cæs.

**\*\*B) To strengthen in a sentiment, to confirm in a feeling:** c. homines, Cæs. B. C. 1, 15: — c. Gallias, Vell.: — c. insulas bene animatas, Nep. C) To establish by proof, to prove, demonstrate, to show the truth of; to assure, promise as certain, to assert, to protest: c. nostra argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: — c. aut infirmare rem: — iste locus est tibi etiam atque etiam confirmandus. — Impers.: quarum omnium testimonii de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est: — hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, had protested, assured me. — With an objective clause: talem existere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo: — illud se polliceri et iurejurando c., tutum iter per fines suos datum, Cæs. — With de: te de glorioso et celeri reditu meo c.

[CONFISCATIO, ōnis. *f.* A confiscation, Flor. 3, 9, 3.]

[CONFISCATOR. A treasurer (ταμώχης), Gloss.]

**\*\*CONFISCO.** 1. *v. a.* (fiscus) **I. Gen.** A) To keep or lay by in a coffer or chest. c. summam, Suet. Aug. 101. [B) Fig.: in confiscato habere alqd, to have laid by, to have ready at hand, Tert.] **II. Esp.**: To transfer to the emperor's privy purse, to confiscate: c. iis. millies, Suet. Cal. 16. — Meton.: Of persons whose property has been confiscated: devictis his et confiscatis, Suet. Aug. 15: — c. duos equites Romis, id.

**\*CONFISIO, ōnis. f.** (confido) Trust, confidence: c. firma animi est fidentia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

CONFISUS, a, um. part. of confido.

CON-FITEOR, fessus. 2. [part. perf. confessus, in a passive sense, XII. Tab. ap. Gell.] *v. a.* (fateor) To acknowledge, confess, avow, concede; to allow to be true. **I. Prop.**: quid confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur? Cic. Cæc. 9, 24: — tacendo loqui, non infitiendo c. videbantur: — c. peccatum suum: — c. hoc de statutis: — c. summam infirmitatem de se, Quint.: — [c. se, to make one's self known, Ov.] — With an objective clause: me abs te cupisse laudari, aperte atque ingenue confitebar. — With de: ut nihil interesset, utrum eam rem recusares, an de maleficio confiterere.

**\*\*II. Meton.**: To evince, show, manifest, indicate, make known: confessa vultibus iram, Ov. M. 6, 35: — c. motum animi sui lacrimis, Quint.: — c. admirationem suam plausu, id.: — c. omnem artem, id. — With an objective clause: præterito tempore varie formari verba ipsa analogia confiteatur, Quint.

[CONFIXILIS, e. (configo) Joined together, c. machina, App.]

CONFIXUS, a, um. part. of configo.

[CON-FLABELLO, are. *v. a.* To fan strongly, Tert.]

[CON-FLACCESCO, ēre. *v. n.* To grow quite feeble or languid, to flag, subside, Gell. 2, 30, 2.]

[CONFLĀGES. Places on all sides accessible to the wind, according to Fest. — Also confrages, according to Isid.]

**\*\*CONFLAGRATIO, ōnis. f.** A burning, conflagration, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 29.

CONFLAGRO. 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I. Neut.**: To be in flames, to burn. A) Prop.: c. terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 36: — classis populi Prædonum incendio conflagrabat. B) Fig.: an te non existimas invidiæ incendio conflagraturum? Cic. Cat. 1, 11: — c. amoris flammā.

**\*\*II. Act.**: To burn, consume by fire: urbs incendio conflagrata, A. Her. 4, 8 extr.

[CON-FLAMMO, are. *v. a.* To kindle, C. Aur.]

[CON-FLĀTILIS, e. (conflo) Cast, molten (of metals), Prud.]

[CONFLATIO, ōnis. *f.* A fanning, kindling, Hier.]

[CONFLĀTOR. A caster (of metals), χυεὐτής, Gloss.]

[CONFLĀTORIUM, ii. *n.* A smelting-furnace, Bibl.]



## CONFLATURA

**CONFLATŪRA**, æ. f. (conflo) *A melting of metals by fire*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

**CON-FLEXUS**, a, um. (flecto) *Bent, curved*: c. juga cubito, Plin. 2, 44, 44.

**CONFLICTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A striking or dashing together; a fight, combat, contest*: c. deformis et incommoda turbæ, Quint. 3, 8, 29. (*An old reading conflictio.*)

[**CONFLICTĀTRIX**, icis. f. *She that afflicts*, Tert.]

**CONFLICTŌ**, ōnis. f. (configo) **\*I Gen.**: *A striking together*: c. duorum inter se corporum, Quint. 3, 6, 6. **\*II Esp.**: *A conflict, struggle*, Cic. Part. 16, 24, 30; Quint.

**CONFLICTO**. 1. v. int. a. (configo) *To strike violently together; hence Fig.* **\*I. Middle**, conflictor [in active form, Ter.] *To contend, as it were, or struggle with or against*: c. cum adversa fortuna, Nep. Pelop. 5: — odio inter sese gravi conflictati sunt, Gell.: — [nt conflictares malo, Ter.]

**II. To hurt, to ruin, and especially in the pass.** conflictari alqa re, *To be tormented, plagued, or ruined by any thing, to suffer much from*: qui plura per scelera remp. conflictavisset, Tac. A. 6, 48. — *Puss.*: nos durior fortuna conflictati videmur, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 4: — c. judiciis turpibus: — c. superstitione: — c. magna inopia necessariarum rerum, Cæs.: — c. gravi pestilentia, id.: — c. fœda hieme per transitum Apennini, Tac. — **\*Absol.**: ii milites tantum conflictati sunt, qui etc., *got into the heat of the fight*, Tac.

**CONFLICTOR**, ari. *See the foregoing Article.*

1. **CONFLICTUS**, a, um. part. of configo.

2. **CONFLICTUS**, ūs. m. (configo) *A striking together*. **I. Prop.**: conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: — c. nubium: — c. corporum. **II. A) Fig.**: fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, need, distress, misery, Gell. 6, 2, 8. **B) Esp.**: *A combat, conflict*, LL.

[**CONFLICTUM**, ii. n. (configo) *A striking together*, Sol.]

**CON-FLĪGO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. and n. (*Prop. To strike together*) **I. Act.**: *To bring together, to unite*. [A) *Prop.*: c. corpora, Lucr. 2, 47.] **\*B) Fig.**: *To compare*: c. factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. Inv. 2, 43 extr. **II. Neut.**: *To come into hostile contact, i. e. to fight, combat, contend (either in the field, or in a court of justice, in controversy, etc.); to contend, dispute, be at variance with each other, etc.*: temere in acie versari et manu cum hoste c. immane quiddam, Cic. Off. 1, 23 extr.: — c. armis: — c. pro vestra salute contra sceleratissimam conspirationem, Brut. ap. Cic.: — potuisti leviori actione c. — *Impers.*: velut duplici contra eos proque iis acie configitur, Quint. — *Of things and abstract objects*: c. venti, Virg.: — causæ inter se c.

**CONFLO**. 1. v. a. *To blow together, blow up, excite by blowing; to kindle, inflame*. **\*I. Prop.**: c. ignem, Plin. 35, 11, 40: — c. incendium, Liv. — [*In Medic.*, intestina conflata, inflamed, C. Aur.] **II. Meton.** **\*A) 1) To melt by blowing, to liquefy, melt by fire, cast, fuse**: c. argentum, æs Cyprium et sulphur in fictili, Plin. 33, 9, 46: — c. argenteas statuas, Suet.: — c. vasa aurea, id.: — c. falces in ensem, Virg.: — c. Victorias aureas in usum belli, Quint.: — c. numos, to coin, Dig. 2) *Fig.*: consensus conspirans et pæne conflatus in hac prope æqualitate fraterna, amalgamated, coalesced, Cic. Lig. 12: — ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur. **B) Gen.**: *To bring or set together, to join, to raise, make or get up, acquire, produce, cause*: c. exercitum, Cic. Phil. 4, 6, 15: — c. pecuniam: — c. æs alienum, Sall.: — c. testes odio, invidia, etc., Quint. — *Of abstr. objects*: quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur honestum, Cic. Off. 1, 4 extr.: — c. injuriam novo scelere: — c. accusationem et judicium: — c. ingens bellum, Vell.: — c. conjurationem, Suet.: — c. invidiam inimico: — c. periculum alci: — c. negotium alci: — c. in se tantum crimen. [*Hence*, Ital. *gonfiare*, Fr. *gonfler*.]

[**CONFLŌRENS**, entis. part. (floreo) *Flourishing at the same time*, August.]

## CONFORTO

[**CON-FLUCTŌ**, are. v. n. *To undulate*, App.]

**CONFLŪENS**, entis. **I. Part. of conflo.** **\*II. A) Adj.**: (*of a river*) *Falling into another river: a confluent* Rhodano castra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar*, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34. **B) Subst.** 1) *Confluens, entis, and confluentes, ium. m.* *The place where two rivers have their confluence: quum ad confluentem Mosæ et Rheni pervenissent*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 15: — Anienem transiit ad confluentes, *at the confluence of the Anio and the Tiber*, Liv. 1, 27 extr.; Tac.: — *hence* 2) *Confluens, ium.* *Coblenz (at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine)*, Suet. Cal. 8; Flor.

**CONFLUENTES**, ium. *See the foregoing Article.*

[**CONFLŪENTĪA**, æ. f. (conflo) *Confluence, conflux*, Macr.]

[**CONFLŪES**, The place where rivers meet, or have their confluence, L. Andr. ap. Non.]

**CON-FLŪO**, xi, xum. 3. [*contr. confluet for confluxisset*, Lucr.] v. n. *To flow together*. **I. Prop.**: Fibrenus divisus æqualiter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3: — amnes e diverso in Phasin c., Plin.: — Panticapen c. infra Olbiam eum Borysthene, id. **II. Meton. gen.**: *To come, run, flow, or stream together, i. e., to flock together in numbers or in a great crowd, to crowd together*: confluerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem multi iniquate loquentes ex diversis locis, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: — perfugiarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Cæs.: — c. ad spectacula, Suet.: — qui (portus) quum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et conflunt: — si ad hæc studia plures confluerint: — ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, poured down upon them: — ad nos pleræque causæ c.: — tot prosperis confluentibus, meeting, Suet.

[**CONFLŪUS**, a, um. (conflo) *Flowing together*, Prud.]

[**CONFLŪVĪUM**, ii. n. (conflo) *A conflux*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**CON-FŌDĪO**, fōdi, fossum. 3. v. a. **\*I. To dig up entirely**: c. vineta, Col. 4, 5: — c. salices, Plin. **\*II. A) Prop.**: *To pierce through, transfix*: c. alqm, Sall. Cat. 28; Liv. (perhaps also Cic. Sull. 11, 33, another reading is confessis for confossis): — c. scripta notis, to cross out, to cancel, Plin. E. **\*B) Fig.**: eos tot iudiciis confossos prædamnatōque venire ad populi iudicium, cut up, as it were, Liv. 5, 11: — quæ mala vos ab omni parte confodiunt, Sen.

[**CONFŌDĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Alliance, confederation*, Hier.]

[**CON-FŌDĒRO**. 1. v. a. *To join by an alliance or confederacy*, Eccl.]

[**CON-FŌDO**, are. *To defile, contaminate*, App.]

[**CONFŌDUSTĪ** (con-fŏdus) *Confederate, acc. to Fest.*]

[**CONFŌRĪO**. 4. (2. foria) *To defile*, Pompon. ap. Non.]

[**CONFŌRMĀLIS**, e. (conformo) *Uniform, similar*, Tert.]

**CONFORMĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A getting or bringing into shape, or assuming a form, a forming, framing, fashioning, conformation*. **I. Gen.** **A) c. lineamentorum**, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: — c. quædam et figura totius oris et corporis: — c. vocis, the expression of the voice: — c. verborum, order, arrangement: — c. et moderatio continentię et temperantię, a forming, bringing into a system: — c. omnium officiorum. **B) Meton.**: *That which is mentally formed, i. e. a notion, idea, conception*: c. animi, Cic. N. D. 1, 38: — also simply c., the same, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357. **II. Esp. in Rhet.**: *Prosopopœia*, A. Her. 4, 53.

[**CONFŌRMĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A shaper, framer, maker*, App.]

[**CONFŌRMIS**, e. (forma) *Uniform, similar*, Sid.]

**CON-FORMO**. 1. v. a. *To frame, shape, fashion according to some principle, in due proportions, or properly*: si mundum ædificatum esse, non a natura conformatum putarem, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: — ad majora quædam nos natura genuit et conformavit: — c. orationem non solum electione sed etiam constructione verborum: — c. mores: — c. et leviter emendare nonnulla.

**\*CON-FORNĪCO**, are. v. a. *To vault all over*, Vitr. 5, 5.

[**CONFORTO**, are. v. a. (fortis) *To strengthen*, Bibl.]

CONFOSSUS, a, um. I. Part. of confodio. [II. Adj.: Bored through, perforated: te faciam confosorem soricina nenia, Plant. Bacch. 4, 8, 84.]

[CON-FŮVĚO, ěre. v. a. To nurse or foster zealously, App.]

[CONFRACTŪRA, æ. f. (confringo) A fracture, Valg.]

CONFRACTUS, a, um. part. of confringo.

[CONFRAGES. See CONFLAGES.]

\*\*CON-FRĀGŌSUS, a, um. Full of crumbled parts, and thus rugged, uneven. I. Prop.: c. via, Liv. 28, 2: — c. angustiae, id. — propter aspera et confragosa, Plin.

II. Fig.: quæ crebris parvisque conatibus se attollunt inaequalia tantum et velut c., Quint. 8, 5, 29: — c. nomina versusque, harsh, not flowing, unpleasant, id.: — c. argumenta, with horrida, id.: — c. conditiones, i. e. hard, difficult, Plaut.

[CONFRĀGUS, a, um. (confringo) poet. for confragosus. Rugged, uneven, Luc. 6, 126; V. FL.]

[CON-FRĒMO, ūi. 3. v. n. To make a loud noise, to roar, murmur, Ov. M. 1, 199.]

\*\*CON-FRĒQUENTO. 1. v. a. To visit frequently or in great numbers, Col. 9, 13, 13; Prad.

[CONFRĪCĀMENTUM, i. n. (confrico) A means of rubbing: c. dentium, C. Aur.]

[CONFRĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A rubbing, friction, August.]

\*\*CON-FRĪCO. 1. v. a. To rub hard, or strongly: c. totum os sale trito, Col. 7, 10, 3: — confricatis dentibus atque gingivis, Plin.: — c. faciem sibi, Suet.: — [c. genua, to touch anybody's knees, to beg urgently, Plaut.]

CON-FRINGO, frēgi, fractum. 3. v. a. (frango) To break to pieces. I. Prop.: c. digitos, Cic. FL. 30, 73: — c. ossa, Plin.: — juga montium confracta in humeros, bent as a shoulder, curved, id. — Prov.: c. tesseram, to dissolve the ties of friendship, to break faith, Plaut. \*II. Fig.: To break, annihilate, destroy: c. arcta claustra naturae, to break, to press through, Lucr. 1, 71: — c. consilia senatoria vi sua, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: — c. vires hostium, V. Max.: — c. remp., id.: — c. rem, to squander, waste, Plaut.

[CON-FRĪCO, are. v. a. (frigo) To broil with, LL.]

[CONFRŪGA, æ. c. (confugio) A refugee, Cod. Just.]

[CONFRŪGĒLA, æ. f. A refuge, confugium, acc. to Fest.]

CONFŪGIŌ, fūgi, 3. v. n. To take refuge or shelter at, to resort to, flee to, have recourse to. I. Prop.: c. ad unum alqm, Cic. Off. 2, 12: — c. ad te: — c. in aram. II. Fig.: c. ad opem iudicium, Cic. Font. 11: — c. ad meam fidem: — c. ad clementiam tuam: — c. in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam: — c. quasi ad aram in exilium: — an, quoniam hoc non audes dicere, illuc confugies, vecturæ difficultate adductos denarios ternos dare maluisse? by way of subterfuge, excuse yourself, plead as an excuse, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83: — conf. ubi erubuit, confugit illuc, ut neget: — quum frangerem jam ipse me cogeremque illa ferre toleranter: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem.

[CONFŪGIUM, ii. n. (confugio) A place of refuge, sanctuary, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 6.]

[CONFULGĒO, ěre. v. n. To shine all over, Plant. Amph. 5, 1, 15.]

CON-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum. 3. v. a. To pour together, to mix together. \*I. Prop. A) C. crebroque commiscere mel, acetum, oleum, Plin. 29, 3, 11: — quum ignis oculorum cum eo igne, qui est ob os offusus se confudit et contulit, Cic. Un. 14: — Middle: Alpheus Siculis confunditur undis, mixes with, Virg. B) Meton.: To pour out, to pour into: c. vinum in ea vasa, Col. 12, 28 extr.: — Middle: cibus in eam venam, quæ cava appellatur, confunditur, spreads, extends itself, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. II. Fig. A) 1) To mix, mingle, combine, unite: decorum totum illud quidem est cum virtute confusum, sed mente et cogitatione distinguitur, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95: — c. vera cum falsis: — c. utrumque: — c. sermones in unum, Liv.: — duo populi in unum confusi, id.: — rusticus urbano confusus, Hor.: — c. praelia cum alquo, to engage in, to join battle, id. 2) a) Esp. To mix, unite,

mingle without order, to mix up, throw into a heap, or into confusion, to confuse, jumble together: particulæ primum confusæ, postea in ordinem adductæ a mente divina, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 118: — sentio omnes in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes: — c. signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.: — c. iura gentium, id.: — c. annum, with conturbare, to confuse, Suet.: — c. fœdus, to disturb, Virg.: — c. ora, to distort the face, disfigure the features, Ov. \*\*b) To disturb, discompose, confuse (mentally): hæc tanto dicta animo magis confundere audientium animos, quam si etc., Liv. 45, 42: — c. ipsum quoque dicentem, id.: — c. ac fatigare animum tot disciplinis in diversum tendentibus, Quint.: — c. immitem animum imagine tristi, Tac. \*B) To spread, extend, diffuse any thing: id in totam orationem confundens, nec minime in extremam, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: — vis quædam sentiens atque divina, quæ toto confusa mundo sit.

[CON-FŪNĒRO, are. v. a. To bury, to inter, LL.]

[CONFŪSĀNĒUS, a, um. (confusus) Mixed, mingled: varia et miscella et quasi c. doctrina, Gell. præf.]

CONFŪSE. adv. I. Disorderly, confusedly: c. et permiste dispersimus numeros et modos et partes argumentandi, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: — c. loqui: — c. agere: — Comp. c. hesterno die est acta res quam etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 1. [II] On the whole, taking things altogether: c. universis mancipiis constitutum pretium, for the whole lot, Dig.]

[CONFŪSIM. adv. (confusus) Disorderly, confusedly, Varr. LL. 9, 1, 127.]

CONFŪSIŌ, ōnis. f. (confundo) \*I. A) A pouring together, a mingling, mixing, combining, uniting: c. colorum, App.: — hæc conjunctio c. que virtutum tamen a philosophis ratione quodam distinguitur. Nam quum ita copulatæ connexæque sint, ut omnes omnium participes sint etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 67. B) Esp. A mingling, confusion, disorder: suos deos aut novos aut alienigenas coli confusionem habet religionum, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 25: — c. temporum: — perturbatio vitæ et magna c.: — c. suffragiorum, i. e. voting not according to centuries. \*\*II. (A being suffused with red, as it were; hence) Blushing, a blush: c. oris, Tac. H. 4, 40.

CONFŪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of confundo. II. Adj.: Thrown into disorder, disordered, jumbled together: c. oratio, with perturbata, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 50: — c. stilus, Quint.: — c. verba, Ov.: — c. suffragium, not according to centuries, Liv.: — confusissimum ac solutissimum morem correxit ordinavitque, Suet.: — ipse confusus animo, disturbed, confused, Liv.: — thus, c. merore, id.: — c. atque incertus animi: — nulli pavor confusior quam homini, Plin.

\*\*CONFŪTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. Refutation, A. Hér. 1, 3.

[CONFŪTĀTOR, ōris. m. A refuter, Hier.]

1. CON-FŪTO. 1. v. a. (futo) To cool a boiling liquid by pouring cold water on it, to damp, to cool. [I. Prop.: Titin. ap. Non.] II. Fig. A) To damp, repress, keep back, keep in, allay, hinder, soothe: c. maximos dolores inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: — c. audaciam. B) To overthrow by reasoning, to confute, refute: c. argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. Div. 1, 5: — c. opinionis levitatem.

[2. CONFUTO, are. v. int. (con-sum) To be often, Cat. ap. Fest.]

[CON-FŪTŪO, ěre. To cohabit, Catull. 37, 5.]

[CONFUTURUS, a, um. See CONSUM.]

[CONGARRĪŌ, ire. v. a. To talk, prate, Anton. ap. Front.]

[CON-GAUDĒO, ěre. v. n. To rejoice with, Eccl.]

[CON-GĒLASCO, ěre. v. n. To freeze, congeal, Gell. 17, 8.]

\*\*CONGĒLĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. I. A) A congealing: c. liquoris, Plin. 31, 3, 21. [B) Esp.: A crystallization, NL. II] Meton.: A growing rigid, rigidity NL.]

CON-GĒLO. 1. v. a. and n. \*\*I. Act.: To cause to freeze, to congeal. A) Prop.: c. oleum, Col. 1, 6: — c. pruinas, Plin. — Mare Congelatum, The Frozen Ocean, Varr.

## CONGEMINATIO

**B) Meton.** : To cause to run together, to thicken, or harden: c. lac, to cause to curdle, Col. 7, 8, 6: — c. rictus serpentis in lapidem, to harden, Ov. II. Neut.: To freeze entirely, to freeze up or together, to freeze. A) 1) Prop.: Ister c., Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 30. 2) Meton.: To grow hard, to harden: lingua c., Ov. M. 6, 307.] \*B) Fig.: gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum lætabar otio, frozen up, i. e. become inactive, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3.

[CONGEMINATIO, ōnis. f. A doubling; facetiously, an embracing, embrace, with conduplicatio, Plant. Poen. 5, 5, 18.]

[CON-GEMINO, i. v. a. To double, redouble: c. ictus crebros ensibus, Virg. Æ. 12, 714: — c. securim, the same, id.: — c. suspiria, Sil.]

[CON-GEMISCO, ēre. v. inchoat. n. To sigh aloud, Tert.]

CON-GĒMO, ūi. 3. v. n. and a. \*I. Neut.: To sigh aloud, to groan: congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: — [Poet.: Of a felled tree, Virg.] [II. Act.: To bewail, lament: — c. mortem, Lucr. 3, 947.]

1. CONGĒNER, ēris. (genus) Of the same race or stock, Plin. 15, 24, 28.

[2. CON-GĒNER, ēri. m. A son-in-law of the same person, Symm. doubtful. (An old reading, generi.)]

\*\*CON-GĒNĒRO, i. v. a. I. To beget together with, to bear at the same time, in the part. perf.: c. senium parentis, Col. 7, 3, 15: — c. verbum, of the same root, Varr. [II. Fig.: To unite, combine, Att. ap. Non.]

\*\*CON-GĒNĪTUS, a, um. part. (gigno) Born or grown together with, coeval: c. pili, Plin. 11, 39, 94.

[CON-GENTILES, ium. m. Connected by race, from the same stock, Inscr.]

[CONGĒNUCLO, are. v. n. (geniculo) To bend the knees, Cœl. ap. Non.]

[CONGĒNŪLATUS, a, um. part. (genu) Fallen on the knees, Sisenn. ap. Non. (perhaps congenuculati; see the foregoing Article.)]

CONGER [congrus, Charis.], gri. m. (γόγγρος) A sea-eel or conger-eel, Plin. 9, 16, 24.

[CONGERIA, æ. See the following Article.]

\*\*CONGĒRIĒS, ei. [congeria, æ, Front.] f. (congero, that has been brought together) I. A heap, collected mass, a mass, crowd: c. ramorum et fruticum, Plin. 8, 36, 54: — c. armorum, Tac.: — c. summa silvæ, Ov.: — a heap or pile of wood, a funeral-pile, id., Quint. II. Fig. in Rhet.: A heaping together, amplification, Quint. 8, 4, 3.

[CON-GERMĀNESCO, ēre. v. n. (germanus) To grow up with any one, to grow together, App.]

[CON-GERMĀNUS, a, um. Grown together, Varr. ap. Non.]

[CONGĒRMINĀLIS, e. (germen) Of the same stock, growing on the same stalk, August.]

[CON-GERMĪNO, are. v. n. To grow together, Gell. 20, 8 extr.]

1. CON-GĒRO, gessi, gestum. 3. v. a. To carry together, to gather, to bring or collect on one spot, to accumulate. I. Prop. A) C. undique saccos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70: — c. cetera ædificanti utilia, Quint.: — c. virgulta arida, Suet.: — c. vaticum, Cic. Pl. 10 extr.: — c. oscula, to join, to kiss, Ov.: — [Poet. cubilia congesta blattis, filled with, Virg.: — c. aram arboribus, i. e. to erect, pile up, construct, id.: — thus, c. oppida manu, id.] B) Meton.: To put, push, thrust, throw, direct, bring to a place (esp. in a mass or quantity): c. grana tritici Midæ dormienti in os, Cic. Div. 1, 36: — c. excrementa in unum locum, Plin.: — c. lutum in prætextæ sinum, Suet.: — With dat.: scuta illi (virgini) pro aureis donis congesta, thrown upon her, Liv.: — c. plagas mortuo, Phædr.: — c. lanceas, to direct together to the same spot, to hurl together, Plin.: — Absol.: aeris quo congestere palumbes (sc. nidum), Virg. II. Fig. A) To bring together or collect into a discourse, to introduce, allude to: quod congestisti operarios omnes... ut a

## CON-GLOBO

te in oratorum numerum referrentur, Cic. Brut. 86 extr.: — c. dicta, Quint.: — c. orationem dierum ac noctium studio, id.: — conquiste et ex omnibus latebris extractæ congestæque figuræ, id.: — ut te eripias ex ea, quam ego congesti in hunc sermonem, turba patronorum, alluded to, made mention of, introduced. B) To heap upon anybody, bring forward against, i. e. to tax with, impute, charge with, attribute or ascribe to: Pompeius, in quem quum dii atque homines omnia ornamenta congestissent, Cic. Deiot. 4, 12: — c. ingentia beneficia in alqm, Liv.: — c. plus æquo quid in amicitiam: — congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac.: — congerantur in unum omnia, ut idem oculis et auribus captus sit, may heap upon one, i. e. trouble: — c. maledicta in Cæsarem, to heap: — quæ crimina postea sunt in eum congesta: — c. causas periculorum imminentium in alqm, Liv.

[2. CON-GĒRO, ōnis. m. A thief, Plant. Truc. 1, 2, 6.]

[CON-GERRO, ōnis. m. A playmate, Plant. Pers. 1, 3, 9.]

[CONGESTĒ, adv. Briefly: breviter et c. dicere, Capit.]

\*\*CONGESTĪCIŪS or -TĪŪS, a, um. (congero) Heaped or piled up, collected together: c. agger ex materia, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15: — c. humus, Col.

[CONGESTIM, adv. (congero) In heaps: c. et acervatim jacent in litoribus, App.]

CONGESTĪO, ōnis. f. (congero) I. A) A heaping together: c. terræ, Vittr. 6, 11: — [c. sanguinis, a pressure of the blood towards a particular part of the body, congestion, NL.] B) Concr.: That which has been heaped up, a heap, pile, Dig. II. Fig.: A heaping, crowding: c. honorum, LL.: — c. enumerationis, Macr.]

CONGESTĪTIŪS, a, um. See CONGESTICIŪS.

1. CONGESTUS, a, um. I. Part. of congero. [II. Adj.: Thick, fat, Auson.]

2. CONGESTUS, ūs. m. (congero) A carrying or heaping together. \*I. Prop.: herbam asperam credo (existisse) avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. Div. 2, 32. \*\*II. Meton. concr. A) That which is brought or carried together, a heap, mass, pile, multitude: c. culmorum et frondium, Col. 9, 14, 14: — c. lapidum, Tac. B) Fig.: in dicendo quamlibet abundans rerum copia cumulum tantum habet atque congestum, Quint. 7 proem: — c. tantus rerum ex orbe toto coeuntium, Sen.

\*\*CONGIĀLIS, e. (congius) That contains a congius: c. situli ærei, Vittr. 10, 9.

CONGIĀRIŪM, ii. n. [I. (sc. vas) A vessel holding a congius, Dig.] \*\*II. A) (sc. donum) A largess of oil, wine, salt, etc. made to the people, of the measure of a congius, Quint. 6, 3, 52; Liv. B) Meton. 1) A present in money instead of a congius of oil or wine, given to the soldiers or the people, answering to our money for drink, Cic. Att. 16, 8; Liv. 2) A present in general, a douceur, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22.

[CONGIĀRIŪS, a, um. (congius) Of or containing a congius: c. vinum, Cat. ap. Front.]

\*\*CONGIŪS, ii. m. A Roman measure for liquids, the eighth part of an amphora, or 6 sextarii, Liv. 25, 2; Plin.

CON-GLĀCĪO, i. v. n. and a. \*I. Neut. A) To turn to ice, to freeze: aqua neque congelaret frigoris, neque nive pruinaque concreceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. B) Fig.: Curioni nostro tribunatus congelat, passes over without any result or effect, Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 3; conf. CONGĒLO. \*II. Act.: To cause to freeze, turn to ice, congeal; in the pass., to be frozen, turn to ice: grandinem congelato imbri gigni, Plin. 2, 50, 61.

[CON-GLISCO, ēre. v. n. To grow up, Plant. Tr. 3, 2, 52.]

\*\*CONGLŌBĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A heaping together, gathering together in a round form: c. multa ignium, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 15: — c. fortuita militum, Tac.

CON-GLŌBO, i. [in tmesi: conque globata, Lucr.] v. a. To form into a ball, to make round, to give a sphere

*rical form, to conglobate.* I. *Prop.*: mare quum supra terram sit, medium tamen locum expetens conglobatur undique æquabiliter, neque redundat umquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: — *In the part. perf.*: terra solida et globosa et undique ipsa in sese nitibus suis conglobata: — c. astra nixu suo: — c. figura. II. *Meton.* A) *To assemble, collect in a crowd, to crowd together*: catervatim, uti quosque fors conglobaverat, in nostros concurrunt, Sall. Jug. 97, 4: — c. se in unum, Liv.: — c. se in templo, Tac.: — pulsi ac fuga conglobati, Liv.: — [glandulæ conglobatæ, conglobate glands, NL.] \*B) *Fig.*: maxime definitiones valent conglobatæ, together, Cic. Part. 16.

[CONGLŌMĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A throng, crowd*, Cod. Just.]

CONGLŌMĒRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of conglomer.*

[II. *Adj.*: *Conglomerate*: glandulæ c., lapides c., NL.]

CON-GLŌMĒRO. 1. v. a. *To roll together into a ball, to roll up.* \*I. *Prop.*: venæ intortæ et conglomeratæ, Cels. 7, 18. [II. *Fig.*: *To heap together, to accumulate*: fortuna c. omnia mala in me, Enn. ap. Non.]

[CON-GLŌRĪFĪCO, are. v. a. *To glorify together*, Cod. Just.]

\*CONGLŪTĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A glueing together.*

I. *Prop.*: c. recens, Cic. de Sen. 21, 72. II. *Fig.*: *A joining together*: c. verborum, Cic. de Or. 23, 78.

CON-GLŪTĪNO. 1. v. a. *To glue together, stick or join together.* \*I. *Prop.*: calx c. utrasque res inter se, Vitruv. 7, 4: — c. vulnera, to dress, Plin. II. *Fig.* A) *To join closely together, to connect, unite intimately*: hominem eadem, optime quæ conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72: — c. rem 'dissolutam divulsamque' (in oratione): — c. amicitias (opp. 'dissolvere'): — c. concordiam: — c. voluntates nostras consuetudine: — quid est in Antonio præter libidinem, crudelitatem, petulantiam, audaciam? ex his totus conglutinatus est. [B) *To contrive, devise*: finge quod lubet, conglutina, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 42.]

[CONGLŪTĪNŌSUS, a, um. (conglutino) *Glutinous*, Veg.]

[CON-GRĀDUS, a, um. *Keeping pace with*, Avien.]

[CON-GRĒCO, are. v. a. (græcor, ari) *To lavish, squander in good cheer (like the Greeks)*: c. aurum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 91.]

[CONGRĀTŪLĪTĪO, ōnis. f. *A congratulating*, V. Max.]

\*\*CON-GRĀTŪLOR, ari. v. a. *To wish joy, to congratulate*: congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv. 3, 54.

CON-GRĒDIOR, gressus. 3. v. n. (gradior) I. *To go or come with anybody; to meet*: insinuat in familiaritatem adolescentis et cum eo sæpe congressus, Cic. Att. 2, 24: — luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum 'digrediens': — *Absol.*: nec illos congressuros, nec, si congressi essent etc.: — [With acc.: colloqui, c. alqm, Plaut.] II. *Esp.*: *To come together hostilely; hence, to fight, contend (either with arms or words)*: sæpenumero sese cum eis (Germanis) congressos, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39: — contra ipsum Cæsarem est congressus armatus, Cic. Lig. 3 extr.: — [c. alqui, Curt.; Ov.: — c. adversus alqm, A. Vict.: — c. inter se, id.]: — *Absol.*: Ædii quoniam armis congressi ac superati essent, Cæs.: — *Of a contest of emulation*: nondum statuo te virum satis habere, ut ego tecum luctari et c. debeam: — *congrederet mecum criminibus ipsis.* — *Of abstract subjects*: quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio: — oratio æquo congressa campo, Quint.

\*CONGRĒGĀBĪLIS, e. (congrego) *Apt to assemble, sociable*: c. examina apiam, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157.

[CONGRĒGĀLIS, e. (congrego) *That unites, uniting*: c. vinculum, T. Maur.]

[CONGRĒGĀTIM, adv. (congrego) *In crowds*, Prud.]

CONGRĒGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An assembling.* \*I. *Prop.*: nos ad conjunctionem c. quæ hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. \*II. *Fig.* A) *A putting together, collecting*: c. argumentorum,

Quint. 5, 8: — c. criminum, id. B) *A figure of Rhetoric*: *A recapitulation*, Quint. 6, 1, 1.

[CONGRĒGĀTIVUS, a, um. (congrego) *Of or belonging to uniting or congregating*, Prisc.]

[CONGRĒGĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who congregates*, Arn.]

[CONGRĒGĀTUS, ūs. m. (congrego) *A congregating*, LL.]

CONGRĒGO. 1. [in tmesi: conque gregantur, Lucr.] v. a. *To assemble together in one troop or flock.* \*I. *Prop.*: c. oves, Plin. 8, 47, 72: — *Middle*: apium examina non fingendorum favorum causa congregantur, fly together in swarms, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157. II. *Meton. gen.*: *To assemble, unite, combine, congregate*: c. dissipatos homines, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: — c. dispersos homines in unum locum: — c. se unum in locum ad curiam: — c. multitudinem fugitivorum unum in locum: — c. hominem in idem Vertii indicium atque in eundem hunc numerum: — c. se cum æqualibus: — *Middle*: Gamphasantes nulli externo congregantur, Plin.: — congregari inter se, Tac.

CONGRESSĪO, ōnis. f. (congedior) *A coming or meeting together.* I. *Gen.*, Cic. Cluent. 14, 41, and elsewhere: — *In the plur.*: c. familiarum, Cic. Off. 1, 37.

[II. *Esp.* \*A) *An attack, engagement, combat*, Just. 2, 12, 8, and elsewhere. B) *Cohabitation, Lactant.*]

[CONGRESSOR, ōris. m. (congedior) *One that comes together or in contact with another person*, Ambros.]

1. CONGRESSUS, a, um. *Part. of congedior.*

2. CONGRESSUS, ūs. m. (congedior) *A coming or meeting together; an interview.* I. *Gen.*, Cic. Sen. 52, 111, and elsewhere: — *In the plur.*, Cic. Læl. 23, 87. — *Of animals; Sociableness, sociability*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 128.

II. *Esp.* \*A) *Conjunction, union*: c. material, Lucr. 5, 68. — *Carnal connection, copulation*: c. feminarum, Plin. 12, 14, 30. — *An encounter, fight, combat*, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317; Cæs.

[CONGREX, ægis. I. *Of the same flock or herd*, App.

II. *Assembled in a flock or crowd*, Prud.]

CONGRĪO, ōnis. m. (conger) *The name of a cook* in Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 2.

[CONGRŪE, adv. *Suitably, fitly, congruously*, M. Cap.]

CONGRŪENS, entis. I. *Part. of congruo.* II. *Adj.*: *Agreeable, suitable, fit, proper, congruous; with cum, the dat. or absol.*: c. vita cum disciplina, Cic. Brut. 31: — Aristoteles et Theophrastus cum illis re congruentes, genere dicendi paullum 'differentes': — *With dat.*: c. actio menti, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 222: — [Comp., quid congruentius deo, Lactant.]: — *Absol.*: quod (genus dicendi) aptum et c. nomino, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: — oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis c.: — \*congruens est, it is befitting or becoming, convenit: quum Nerva sanxisset, ut etc. . . c. erat, eandem immunitatem parentes obtinere, Plin. Paneg. 38. \*III. *Esp.*: *Agreeing in its parts or portions, i. e. well-proportioned or proportionable, symmetrical, harmonious*: (Tiberius) corpore fuit amplo et robusto, ceteris quoque membris usque ad imos pedes æqualis et c., Suet. Tib. 68: — c. clamor (opp. 'dissonus'), Liv. 30, 34: — thus, congruentissima voce acclamare, App.]

\*CONGRŪENTER, adv. *Agreeably, fitly, suitably, congruously*: c. nature convenienterque vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: — ut ornate, ut ad id, quodcumque agatur, apte e. que dicamus: — Comp., Front.: — Sup., Tert.

\*\*CONGRŪENTĪA, æ. f. (congruo) *Agreement, fitness, harmony*: c. corporis, with æqualitas, proportion, symmetry, Plin. E. 2, 5, 11: — c. morum, Suet.

CON-GRŪO, ūi. 3. [inf. congruere, Ter.] v. n. *To come or clash together with any thing.* \*I. *Prop.*: guttæ inter se congruunt atque confunduntur, run in the same direction, Vitruv. 7, 8: — c. stellæ et radios inter se committere, coincide, Sen.: — conf. sidera meantia cum sole aut congruentia, Plin.

II. *Fig.* A) *To agree with respect to essence, quality, or contents, etc.; to coincide, to*

*accord, fit, suit, correspond, to be to the purpose or becoming; with cum, inter se, dat. or absol.:* illa si vehementer velis c. et coherere cum causa, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: — si aliter nacti sumus, ejus cum moribus et natura congruamus: — *convenienter naturae vivere, c. cum virtute:* — valde ejus sermo cum tuis literis congruebat: — *With inter se:* ut corporis temperatio, quum ea c. inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant: — sermo inter omnes congruebat, *agreed*, Liv.: — \* *With dat.:* quibus principiis c. debent quae sequuntur: — non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori c. orationis unum genus, *does not suit*. — *Absol.:* res prout c. aut *repugnant*, Quint.: — adversus Latinos pugandum erat, lingua, moribus, etc. congruentes, Liv. \*B) *To agree in judgement, sentiment, opinion, etc., to coincide, to accord:* de re una solum *dissent*, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: — c. inter se concorditer, Plant.: — mulier magis c. mulieri, Ter. \*C) *To agree or coincide in point of time, to synchronize with, to happen at the same time:* Graeci suos dies mensesque c. volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: — dies c., Liv.: — temporum ratio vix c., Suet.: — tempus c. ad id ipsum, Liv.: — forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri caedes nunciaretur, *happened at the same time*, Tac.

[CONGRUS. See CONGER.]

[CONGRUUS, a, um. (congruo) *Agreeable, suitable, becoming, fit, congruous*, Plant. Mil. 4, 3, 23; Dig.]

[CŌNĪA, æ. f. for ciconia, Plant. Truc. 3, 2, 23.]

[CŌNĪFER, ēra, ērum. (conus-fero) I. *That bears fruit in the shape of a cone*, Virg. Æl. 3, 680. II. *Subst.:* Conifera, æ. f. *A plant bearing fruit of a conical form*, NL.]

[CŌNĪGER, ēra, ērum. (conus-gero) I. q. Conifer, Catull. 64, 106.]

[CŌNĪLA, æ. f. (κωνίλη) *A plant, otherwise called cunila and origanum*, App.]

[CŌNĪSĒLINUM, l. n. (conium-selinum) *A kind of hemlock*, Fam. Umbelliferae, NL.]

[CONIPTUM. *An offering of flour, according to Fest.*]

[CONIRE. for coire, Quint. 1, 6, 17.]

[CŌNISCO, are. *an old reading for conusco. See the word.*]

CŌNISTĒRIUM, ii. n. (κονιστήριον) *A place in the palaestra, where the combatants strewed themselves over with dust, after having anointed their bodies*, Vitruv. 5, 11.

[CONIUM, ii. n. (κόνιον, κόριον and κόριον) *Hemlock*, Fam. Umbelliferae, NL.]

[CŌNĪZA, æ. f. (κωνίω) *Flea-bane: Fam. Syantherea*, NL.]

[CONJECTĀNĒA, orum. n. (conjicio) *A memorandum-book*, Gell. 6, 5, 1.]

[CONJECTĀRIUS, a, um. for conjectatorius.]

\*\*CONJECTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A conjecture: c. ingenis opum*, Plin. 6, 19, 22: — c. plana de deo, id.: — c. obscura, id.

[CONJECTĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that interprets signs*, LL.]

[CONJECTĀTORĪUS, a, um. (conjektor) *Relating to conjecture, conjectural: c. argumenta*, Gell. 14, 3, 1, *doubtful*. (*An old reading, conjectaria.*)]

\*CONJECTĪO, ōnis. f. (conjicio) I. *A throwing, hurling: c. telorum*, Cic. Cæc. 15, 43. II. *Fig. A) A placing together, comparing: c. annona et aestimationis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82. B) *A conjecture, a conjectural interpretation, for conjectura: c. somniorum*, Cic. Div. 2, 63. [C] 1) *C. causae, a summary account of a case*, Dig.]\*\* 2) *Gen.:* *A controversy*, Plin. 28, 2, 3.

CONJECTO. 1. v. int. a. *To throw together, to cast together.* [I. *Prop.:* c. cupidias ciborum ad conulam, Gell. 6, 13, 2.] \*\*II. *Fig. A) To conclude by conjecture, to guess, presume: c. rem vestitute obstrutam*, Liv. 29, 14: — c. iter, *to march by conjecture* (not

*knowing the country*), id.: — c. rem eventu, id.: — c. offensionem vultu, Tac.: — c. alqd ex aliqua re, id.: — c. animos militares altius, id.: — *With de:* c. de imperio utriusque, Tac.: — c. nihil de aetate Galbæ, Suet.: — *With a relative clause:* si ex eo . . . quid sentiant, conjectandum sit, Liv.: — c., utrum sit in re, Quint. B) *To interpret a sign, to augur, foretell, prophesy:* nemine peritorum aliter conjectante, quam læta per hæc et magna portendi, Suet. Aug. 95 extr.: — c. multa et formidolosa de genitura ejus, id.

CONJECTOR, ōris. m. (conjicio) *One who interprets or explains by conjecture.* [I. *Gen.:* c. Œdipus, *an interpreter of riddles*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 3, 35.] II. *Esp.:* *An interpreter of dreams, a soothsayer*, Cic. Div. 1, 21, 33, and elsewhere.

[CONJECTRIX, icis. f. *A female interpreter of dreams*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.]

CONJECTŪRA, æ. f. (conjicio) I. *A conjecture, guess, conjectural inference:* facit de se conjecturam, *draws the conclusion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 299: — *thus, facere c. ex aliqua re:* — capere c.: — conjectura judicare, coarguere, querere alqd: — conjectura aberrare, *to guess wrong*.

II. *Esp.:* *An interpreting of a dream, divination*, Cic. Div. 1, 36; Suet.

CONJECTŪRĀLIS, e. (conjectura) *Resting on conjecture, conjectural: c. causa*, Cic. Top. 24: — c. ars medicina, Cels.: — \*\**Subst.:* hæc conjecturalia, Quint. 7, 1, 58.

[CONJECTŪRĀLĪTER. adv. *According to conjecture*, Sid.]

1. CONJECTUS, a, um. *part. of conjicio.*

2. CONJECTUS, ūs. m. (conjicio) [I. A) *A throwing or casting together, a connecting, uniting: c. materiae*, Lucr. 5, 417. B) *Concr.:* *A heap, mass*, Lucr. 5, 599.]

II. A) *A throwing, casting, hurling: c. lapidum*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: — venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within (as we should say) gunshot*, Liv.: — c. oculorum in me, *a casting or directing of the looks or eyes*, Cic. Sest. 54: — [brachii c., effort, Lucr.] \*B) *Fig.:* c. animorum in me, *a directing or turning*, Cic. Sest. 54: — c. minarum, Plin. Pan.

CON-JĪCĪO (also conicio, conicis, etc.), jēci, jectum. 3. v. a. (jacio) *To throw together in one place.* \*\*I.

A) *Prop.:* semina rerum coaluerint, quæ conjecta repente etc., Lucr. 2, 1061: — c. sarcinas in medium, Liv. 31, 27. B) *Meton.:* *To cast, throw, drive, thrust, push, bring towards a place, to direct to or towards:* c. tela in nostros, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 26: — c. alqm in carcerem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: — c. alqm in equeleum: — c. hostem in fugam, Cæsar.: — c. alqm ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium: — vis tempestatis c. navem in portum, drives: — c. cultros in guttura, *to push, thrust into*, Ov.: — c. se in ultimam provinciam Tarsum usque, *to throw one's self into, betake one's self hastily to:* — c. se in signa manipulosque, Cæsar.: — c. se in fugam: — c. se mirificam in latebram, *to take to flight:* — c. se in noctem, *to commit himself to the night, to travel by night:* — [c. se in pedes, *to take to one's heels*, Plaut.] — \*\* *With dat.:* c. vincula collo, Ov.: — c. lupinum fructuoso solo, Plin.: — [c. ferrum in gutture, Ov.: — c. jaculum inter ilia, id.: — *Simply with acc.:* c. tela, *to throw, hurl*, Ov.: — c. venabula manibus, id.] II. *Fig.*

\*A) 1) *To judge of by way of conjecture, to conclude or infer from circumstances, to conjecture, guess, divine:* cito coneci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic. Att. 14, 21: — ideo multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, *have been conjectured, or presumed:* — c. callidissime de futuris, Nep.: — c. alqd ex aliqua re, id. 2) *Esp.:* *To interpret, foretell, prophesy:* Brutus de matre suavianda ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque conjecerit, *signified*, Cic. Brut. 14: — num igitur, quæ tempestas impendat, vates melius coniciet quam gubernator? B) *To throw, cast, put into a certain state:* c. remp. in perturbationes, *to throw into confusion*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1: — c. se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to take up poetry as a profession:* — c. legem in decimam tabulam, *to write or engrave upon:* — c. oculos in alqm, *to cast a look*

or one's eyes upon: — c. crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, to throw upon, impute to: — c. maledicta in vitam alicui, to utter: — c. pecuniam in propylea, to throw away, squander. — *Absol.*: quot ego tuas petitiones ita coniectas, ut vitari non posse viderentur, parva quadam declinatione et, ut aiunt, corpore effugi, thrown, hurled (as a dart), Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: — c. illam vocem in disputando, to throw out, Cael. ap. Cic.

[CON-JUBEO, ēre. v. a. To command together, LL.]

[CONJUGA, ē. f. for conjux. A spouse, App.]

\*\*CONJUGALIS, e. (conjux) *Matrimonial, conjugal*: c. amor, Tac. A. 11, 4: — c. dii, tutelary gods of matrimony, id.: — *Of animals*, Col. 8, 2, 11.

[CONJUGALITER, adv. As married persons, conjugally, Aug.]

[CONJUGATA, ē. f. (conjugo) The diameter of the pelvis: c. major, c. minor, NL.]

CONJUGATIO, ōnis. f. [I. Gen.: A binding together, joining, mixing, App.] II. Esp. \*A) The etymological relation of words, affinity, Cic. Top. 3, 12. [B In Gramm.: Conjugation, otherwise called declinatio, Gramm.] [Hence, Fr. conjugaison.]

[CONJUGATOR, ōris. m. One who joins, Catull. 61, 45.]

[CONJUGALIS, e. (conjugium) Conjugal, connubial: c. fœdus, Ov. M. 11, 743.]

CONJUGIUM, ii. n. (conjugo) [I. Gen.: A connection, union: c. corporis atque animæ, Lucr. 3, 857.] II. Esp. A) A conjugal connection or union, i. e. wedlock [in a physical point of view, whereas connubium represents that union as a civil institution], Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54; Ov. — Also of animals, Copulation, Plin.: — [Poet.: Cohabitation, copulation, Ov.; Virg.] \*\*B) Meton. concr.: A husband, wife, consort, Prop. 3, 13, 20; Virg. Æ. 3, 296; Tac.: — In the plur.: Of animals; A couple, a male and female, as cock and hen, Plin. 8, 23, 35.

\*CON-JUGO. i. v. a. To bind, join, unite together: c. amicitiam, to cultivate, form, Cic. Off. 1, 17 extr.: — conjugata verba, etymologically related, Cic. Top. 3, 12.

[CONJUGULUS, a, um. (conjugo) Connecting, Cat. R. R. 8, 2.]

CONJUNCTE, adv. In connection, conjointly, at the same time. I. Gen.: c. cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, an c. jungere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: — c. re verboque risus moveatur: — c. elatum alqd, i. e. hypothetically (opp. 'simpliciter,' categorically). II. Esp.: Intimately, on friendly terms: c. vivere, Nep. Att. 10, 3: — vivebat mecum conjunctissime... sic semper dilexi, nullo ut cum homine conjunctus viverem, Cic. Fam. 6, 9: — conf. conjunctissime et amantissime vivere cum alqo.

\*CONJUNCTIM, adv. (conjungo) In conjunction, in common, jointly, together: c. ratio habetur hujus omnis pecuniæ, Cæs. B. G. 6, 19: — c. referri de ea re, S. C. ap. Cic.: — c. accipere omnes rogationes, Liv.: — c. agere de materia et portibus, Cic. Inv. 1, 7 doubtful (an old reading conjuncte).

CONJUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (conjungo) A connecting, uniting, conjoining, or joining together. I. Gen.: ad ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20: — c. hominum et societas: — a communitate conjunctioneque humana remotum esse: — conjunctionem civium dirimere: — c. ordinum: — c. vicinitatis: — non recipit istam conjunctionem (cum voluptate) honestas: aspernatur, repellit: — c. mentis cum externis mentibus, inward connection, agreement, sympathy: — conf. c. naturæ, quam vocant συμπάθεια: — c. literarum inter se, Quint. II. Esp. \*A) Marriage, wedlock, Cic. Off. 1, 4; Plin. B) Connection by relationship, relationship: c. sanguinis, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54. C) Connection by friendship, friendship, intimacy: amicitia conjunctionisque necessitudo, Cic. Læl. 20, 71: — c. benevolentia. D) A connection between two propositions, Cic. Top. 14. E) In Gramm.: A conjunction, Cic. Or. 39; Quint.

[CONJUNCTIVA, æ. f. (ac. tunica) A delicate membrane of the eye, so called from its constituting the medium of junction between the eye-ball and lids: c. scleroticæ; c. corneæ, NL.]

[CONJUNCTIVUS, a, um. (conjungo) In Gramm.: Conjunctive: c. particula, Tert.: — c. modus, or absol. Conjunctivus, i. m. The conjunctive or subjunctive mood, M. Cap.; Gramm.]

[CONJUNCTO, are. v. int. a. (conjungo) To conjoin, Prud. doubtful (an old reading conjungat).]

[CONJUNCTRIX, icis. f. (conjungo) She who conjoins, Aug.]

CONJUNCTUM, i. n. (conjungo) I. A physical property or quality inherent in a body (such as gravity, heat, etc.), Lucr. 1, 450.] \*II. In Rhet.: Connection, Cic. de Or. 2, 40. \*III. In Logic: A proposition consisting of several members connected together, Gell. 16, 8.

I. CONJUNCTUS, a, um. I. Part of conjungo.

II. Adj. \*\*A) Of place: Contiguous to, bordering upon, neighbouring: c. regio Oceano, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: — c. Paphlagonia Cappadociæ, Nep.: — c. ratis crepidine saxi, Virg. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: Connected or in connection with any thing, i. e. agreeing, agreeable, suitable, befitting, harmonizing, conformable, belonging to: prudentia c. cum justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: — nihil c. cum virtute: — verba c. inter se: — causa c. ex pluribus: — justitia c. intelligentia: — præcepta officii c. naturæ: — talis simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam liberalitati: — c. constantia inter augures, unanimity. 2) Esp. [a) Married, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 5; Virg. B. 8, 32: — Poet. of a vine: vitis c. ulmo marito, Catull.] b) Joined or connected by the ties of relationship or friendship, related, intimate: qui est cum illo maximis vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, Cic. Pl. 11: — Segestani c. cum populo Romano non solum perpetua societate atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatione: — Mario sanguine conjunctissimus, Sall.: — homo amantissimus sui, familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officii, usu, consuetudine, etc.: — desiderium conjunctissimi atque amantissimi viri: — ut nosmetipsi inter nos conjunctiores simus: — With dat.: quam conjunctissimus huic ordini: — civitas c. populo Romano.

[2. CONJUNCTUS, ūs. m. (conjungo) A connection, conjunction, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 165.]

CON-JUNGO, junxi, junctum. 3. v. a. To bind, tie, or unite together; with cum, dat., inter se, or simple acc.

I. Gen.: c. eam epistolam cum hac, Cic. Fam. 7, 30 extr.: — c. eas cohortes cum exercitu suo, Cæs.: — c. alqm cum deorum laude, to place in the rank of the gods: — c. vestram religionem cum his testibus: — c. disserendi rationem cum suavitate dicendi: — c. imperii dedecus cum probro privato: — With dat.: c. castra muro oppidoque, Cæs.: — c. dextram dextræ, Ov.: — c. noctem diel, to get into the night, Cæs.: — c. arma finitimis, Liv.: — c. sequentia prioribus, Quint.: — With a simple acc.: c. boves, to yoke together, Cat.: — c. oras vulneris suturâ, Cels.: — c. vocales, to contract: — c. bellum, to carry on jointly: — c. abstinenciam cibi, to continue uninterruptedly, Tac.: — nox eadem necem Britannici et rogum conjunxit, id.: — \*\*With ad: c. laudem ejus ad utilitatem nostræ causæ, Quint. II. Esp. \*A) To marry: c. alqm secum matrimonio, Curt. 6, 9: — c. alqm sibi justo matrimonio, Suet.: — c. alqm sibi, id.: — exin Poppæ conjungitur, Tac.: — Romulus Sabinorum connubia conjunxit, concluded, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: — [Poet.: To unite in love, Catull.] B) To connect by the ties of relationship or friendship: respublica c. nos inter nos, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2: — studia c. me tibi: — c. multos sibi familiari amicitia, Sall.: — c. optimum quemque hospitio et amicitia: — c. amicitiam, to conclude: — c. societatem amicitiamque, Sall.

CONJUNX. See CONJUX.

CONJURATIO, ōnis. f. [I. Gen. A) A swearing or taking an oath together, Serv. Virg.] \*\*B) Meton.: A union or alliance confirmed by an oath: c. urbana, Plin. Pan. 70. II. Esp. A) A conspiracy,

## CONJURATUS

*plot*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4; Cæs.: — si omnia faciendæ sunt, quæ amici velint: non amicitia tales, sed conjurationes putandæ sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44. B) *Meton. concr.*: *Joint partakers in an oath, conspirators*: extra istam conjurationem perditorum hominum, Cic. Cat. 1, 6.

CONJURATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of conjuro. That has leagued or bound himself by an oath with others.* \*II. *Subst.*: Conjurati, orum. m. *Conspirators*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20; Sall.

CON-JŪRO. 1. v. n. *To swear together, swear among each other, to bind each other together or combine by an oath.* \*I. A) *For a good purpose*: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 1: — sua voluntate ipsi inter se equites decuriati, centuriati pedites conjurabant, se etc., Liv.: — ut consul, quos præter milites sociosque navales conjuratos haberet, dimitteret, bound by an oath, id.: — thus, agmina conjurata, Ov.: — [Poet. rates conjurata, for conjuratorum, Ov. B) *Meton. gen.*: *To unite, combine*, Hor. A. P. 411; Claud.] \*II. *For a bad purpose; To conspire, to enter into a conspiracy, to form or make a plot*: c. contra remp., Cic. Sull. 25, 70: — c. inter se, Sall.: — c. cum alio in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.: — c. de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio: — c., ut urbem incenderent, Liv.: — Absol.: ut cupiam c., si quisquam recipiat: — \*With an objective clause: conjuravere nobilissimi cives patriam incendere, Sall.: — [Poet. conjurata arma, of conspirators, Ov.: — c. Ister, Virg.]

CONJUX (conjux), ūgis. c. (conjungo). I. *A consort (masc. and fem., but usually of the wife)*, Cic. Cat. 4, 11, and elsewhere: — [Poet. also a husband, Ov.; Virg.: — In the plur. for man and wife, Catull.] : — Of animals, Ov.; Plin. *An elm tree (round which a vine entwines itself)*, Col. [II. *Meton.* A) *A betrothed, a bride*, Virg. Æ. 9, 138. B) *A beloved, a sweetheart*, Ov. H. 8, 86. C) *For contubernalis, A comrade, companion*, Inscr.]

CONL. See COLL.

CONM. See COMM.

[CON-NĀTUS, a, um. *Born together or at the same time*, Tert.]

CON-NECTO, xūi, xum. 3. v. a. *To tie, bind, or fasten together.* \*I. Prop.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; for which also, omnia inter se apta et connexa: — c. naves validis utrimque trabibus, Tac.: — c. Mosellam atque Ararim facta inter utrumque fossa, id.: — c. nodos, Ov. II. Fig. A) *Quum virtutes ita copulatæ connexæque sint, ut etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 67: — c. amicitiam cum voluptate: — illud non est in uno verbo translato, sed ex pluribus continuatis connectitur: — c. verba, Hor.: — c. membra historiarum, Quint.: — c. filiam discrimini patris, to implicate, Tac.: — c. aliam majorem insaniam, to subjoin, Plin. \*B) *Esp.*: *To subjoin in the conclusion of a syllogism*: si est verum, quod ita connectitur: Si quis etc. . . illud quoque verum est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: — omne, quod ipsum ex se connexum sit (e. g. si lucet, lucet), verum esse.

[CONNEXE. adv. *In connection, connectedly*, M. Cap.]

\*CONNEXIO, ōnis. f. (connecto). I. *A logical conclusion*, Quint. 5, 14, 6. [II. *In Gramm.*: *A syllable*, Charis.]

[CONNEXIVUS, a, um. (connecto) *Serving to unite or connect*: c. conjunctio, Gell. 10, 29, 1.]

1. CONNEXUS, a, um. I. *Part. of connecto.* \*II. *Adj.*: *Connected, joined*: persequere connexos his funeribus dies, i. e. the following days, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: — Silanus c. Germanico per affinitatem, related to, Tac.; for which, c. Cæsari, id.: — Patroclus jam tunc connexus amore, tied, connected by the ties of affection, Stat.

\*2. CONNEXUS, ūs. m. (connecto) *A joining together, connection*, Vitruv. 11, 1: — In the plur., Lucr.

CONNISUS, a, um. *part. of connitor.*

CON-NĪTOR, nixus and nisus. 3. v. n. *To lean or rest against or upon with all one's might.* [I. Prop.:]

311

## CONOR

valido connixus corpore Taurus, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 110: — c. in hastam, Sil.] II. Fig. \*A) *Gen.*: præsto est domina omnium et regina ratio, quæ connixa per se et progressa longius fit perfecta virtus, supported by itself, resting upon its own strength, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. B) *Esp.*: *To strive earnestly, try to the utmost, exert one's self greatly, to strive to reach a place, to ascend, etc.*: quum infantibus paulum firmitatis accesserit, connituntur, ut sese erigant, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: — equitatus noster summum in jugum virtute connititur, Cæs.: — thus, c. in unum locum, Liv.: — c. præaltam in arborem, Tac.: — ceteris ad vincendum eum connisus, Tac.: — thus, c. ad surgendum, Curt.: — c. invadere hostem, Liv.: — thus, c. labefacere primores classiariorum, Tac.: — Absol.: quantum c. animo potes, quantum labore contendere: tantum fac ut efficias: — [Poet. to bring forth, yean, Virg. B. 1, 15.]

[CONNIVENTIA, æ. f. (conniveo) *An overlooking, connivance, a winking at*, L.L.]

CON-NIVĒO, nivi or nixi. 2. [inf. connivere, Calvus ap. Prisc.] v. n. (related to nico and nicto) *To shut the eyes, to wink.* I. Prop. A) *In mediis vitæ laboribus obdormiscere et ita conniventem somno consopiri sempiterno, with the eyes shut or closed*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: — c. somno, Tac.: — c. ad tonitrua et fulgura, Suet.: — gladiatores c. contra comminationem alquam, Plin. \*B) *Meton.*: *Of the eyes; To shut, close (themselves)*: oculis somno conniventibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143; Col.: — [Poet.: *Of the sun and moon; To be darkened or eclipsed*, Lucr. 5, 776.] II. Fig. A) *Gen.*: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: — certa sunt pleraque, et nisi conniveamus, in oculos incurrunt, Quint. B) *Esp.*: *To wink at, to overlook, to show indulgence to*: ea ipsa concedo, quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, Cic. Phil. 1, 7: — quamquam me vester honos vigilare et intentis oculis omnes reip. partes intueri jubet: tamen pauper, si ita commodum vestrum fert, connivebo.

CONNIXUS, a, um. *part. of connitor.*

[CONNUBIALIS (with the poets mostly tetrasyllab.), e. Relating to marriage, connubial, Ov. H. 6, 41.]

[CONNUBIALITER. adv. *Connubially*, M. Cap.]

CONNUBIUM, ii. [with the poets sometimes trisyllab.] n. (nubo) I. *Marriage, wedlock (considered as a civil institution; whereas conjugium regards it in a physical point of view)*, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37, and elsewhere. II. *Meton.* A) *The right of marriage according to civil law*: connubia illi (decemviri), ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, quæ postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 37. [B) *For concubitus*, Lucr. 3, 777; Ov.] C) *Of plants; An engrafting*, Plin. 16, 1.

\*CONNŪDATUS, a, um. *part. (nudo) Naked, bare*: c. mulier, Plin. 28, 7, 23.

[CON-NŪMERO, are. v. a. *To reckon among*, Dig.]

CONNUS, i. m. *A celebrated Greek player on the cithara, teacher of Socrates*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

CŌNON, ōnis. m. (Κόνων) I. *An Athenian general, whose life has been written by C. Nepos.* II. *A mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Sen. Q. Nat. 7, 3.

[CŌNŌPEUM and CŌNŌPIUM, i. n. (κωνοπέιον, κωνόπιον) *A net to keep off flies and gnats*, Hor. Ep. 9, 16; Juv.]

CŌNOR. 1. v. a. *To try or attempt any thing, to undertake, to set to work at, to venture: usually with inf., with acc., or absol.*: coram me tecum eadem hæc agere sæpe conantem deterruit pudor quidam, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: — poetas omnino non conor attingere: — c. facere id, quod constituerant, Cæs.: — c. se invito transire, id. — With acc.: vides profecto Demosthenem multa 'perficere, nos multa c.: — conf., id fortasse non 'perfectimus, conati quidem sæpissime sumus: — ut desperent, se id, quod conantur, 'consequi posse: — c. opus magnum et arduum: — c. nihil (opp. omnia 'timere)', Quint. — Absol.: conantibus, priusquam id effici posset,



adesse Romanos nunciatur, Cæs.: — Atheniensium populus audax ad conandum, Liv. — **\*\*With** si: si perrumpere possent, conati, Cæs.: — **\*\*With** abl. gerund.: ne frustra dehortando conemini, *endeavour to dissuade me*, Nep.

CON-QUADRO. 1. v. a. and n. **\*\*I. Act. To make square:** c. peticas, Col. 8, 3, 7. [IL Neut.: To be proportionate, to agree with, Sid.]

\*CONQUASSATĪO, ōnis. f. I. A violent shaking, debilitating, weakening: c. et perturbatio totius valetudinis corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. [II. In Pharm.: A pounding of herbs, a preparing of an extract, NL. III. A crushing: c. cruris, NL.]

\*CON-QUASSO. 1. v. a. To shake violently. I. Prop. A) Appulia maximis terræ motibus conquassata, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97. [B] To dash or break to pieces: c. calicem, Cat. R. R. 52, 2. II. Fig.: To shatter, to ruin: exteræ nationes illius anni furore conquassatæ, Cic. Sest. 26: — omnes provinciæ conquassatæ sunt, Sulpic. ap. Cic.

[CON-QUATĒRNO. To yoke four abreast, *ἑνὺν κατὰ τέσσαρα*, Gloss.]

CON-QUĒROR, questus. 3. v. a. and n. To complain greatly of, make complaints about, to bewail: c. decumarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, iniqua iudicia, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: — c. gravissima et verissima, with queror: — c. vim atque injuriam dictatoris apud Patres, Liv.: — c. alqd. pro rep.: — with de: ut homines quidvis perpeti, quam non de istius improbitate deplorare et c. mallent: — c. tecum de tui fratris injuria. — **\*\*With** an objective clause: deseri se conquerenti, Suet.: — pretia in immensum exarsisse graviter conquestus, id. — **\*\*With** a relative clause: ut conqueretur, cur Pisonem aditu arceret, Tac. — Absol.: conquerar an sileam? Ov.: — Impers.: postero die in senatu conquestum, Suet.

\*CONQUESTĪO, ōnis. f. (conqueror) I. A violent or bitter complaint: c. nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: — c. illa adversus omnes, Quint.: — c. dolorum præteritorum, Sen. — Of the plaintive notes of birds, Plin. 10, 23, 33. II. Esp. as a figure of Rhetoric: c. est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic. Inv. 1, 55.

1. CONQUESTUS, a, um. part. of conqueror.

**\*\*2. CONQUESTUS, ūs. m. (conqueror) A violent complaint, Liv. 8, 7; Stat.**

CON-QUIESCO, quīēvi, quīētum. 3. (contr. conquiesci, Cic.: — conquirit, Cels.: — conquiesce, Liv.) v. n. I. To rest, repose, take rest, to be inactive, be at ease: c. in Tusculano ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 7: — ut ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant, come to rest: — c. ante iter confectum, to stop on the road to bait, Cæs.: — c. meridie, to rest or sleep at noon, id.: — thus, c. paullisper post cibum meridianum, Suet.: — videmus, ut c. ne infantes quidem possint, rest, be inactive: — Of things and abstract subjects: quando illius postea sica conquievit? — non manes, non stirpem ejus c. viri (Hamilcaris): — si Italia a delectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, will come to rest: — c. vectigal, is suspended: — thus, c. navigatio mercatorum, is stopped: — c. literæ, nisi quid novi exstiterit, are at rest or suspended: — In Medic.: febris c., subsides, Cels.: — thus, sanguis, inflammatio c. II. Esp.: To find repose in any thing, to take delight in [usually acquiesco]; with in, with abl., or absol.: c. in amici mutua benevolentia, Cic. Læl. 6, 22: — c. in amore atque adolescentia tua: — c. libentissime in nostris studiis: — habebam, quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, cujus in sermone et suavitate omnes curas doloresque deponerem.

[CON-QUINISCO, quexi. 3. v. n. To cower down, to squat, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5.]

[CONQUIRERE, for coercere, according to Fest. (An old reading coincides,)]

CON-QUIRO, quisivi, quisitum. 3. v. a. (quæro) **\*\*I. To seek, get, or bring together; or simply, to seek after, to raise:** c. naves toto flumine Ibero, Cæs. B. C. 1, 61: — c. quam plurimum pecoris ex agris, Sall.: — c. pecuniam,

312

Liv.: — c. dona ac pecunias acerbè per municipia, Tac.: — c. et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv.: — c. sibi virgines undique, Suet. II. To go in quest of, make search for: c. alqm tota provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19: — c. consulem et sepelire, Liv.: — c. alqm ad necem, Vell. — Of abstr. objects: c. suavitates undique: — c. et comparare voluptatem: — c. omnia studiose contra sensus et perspicuitatem: — c. naturæ primas causas: — c. piacula iræ deum, Liv.: — c. omnes artes ad opprimendum eum, Tac.: — c. solatia, id.: — isti ab Rullo conquisiti atque electi coloni non statim conquisituri sint aliquid sceleris, et flagitii, will endeavour to commit a crime.

**\*\*CONQUISĪTE. adv. Carefully, with much pains:** c. conscribere alqd. with diligenter, A. Her. 2, 31.

\*CONQUISĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (conquiro) A seeking, getting, or bringing together, a search for, raising: c. pecuniarum, Tac. H. 2, 84: — exercitus superbissimum delectu et durissima conquisitione collectus, levy, Cic. P. C. 2 extr.: ut in Piceno agro conquisitionem militum haberet, Liv.

CONQUISĪTOR, ōris. m. (conquiro) I. In Milit.: A recruiting serjeant, press-master, Cic. Mil. 25, 67. [II. A scout, spy, Plaut. Amph. prol. 65.]

CONQUISĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of conquiro. **\*\*II. Adj. Select, picked:** mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstuebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: — peregrina et c. medicamenta, Cels.: — c. figuræ (opp. 'obvia') dicenti, Quint.]

CONR. See words which begin thus in CORR.

[CON-SĀCERDOS, ōtis. c. A fellow priest or priestess, a colleague, Symm.]

\*CONSĀLŪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A greeting (especially of several): c. forensis, Cic. Att. 2, 18.

CON-SĀLŪTO. 1. v. a. I. To greet (especially of several): c. inter se amicissime, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: — sua multitudo c. utrumque regem, Liv.: — c. alqm regem, id.: — c. alqm imperatorem, Tac.: — c. alqm non noto illo nomine, sed Voluminiam. [II. To salute heartily: c. alqm, Petron.]

\*CON-SĀNESCO, nūi. 3. v. inchoat. To grow sound or whole: Hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quæ consanguine videbantur, *recrudescunt*, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2.

CON-SANGUINĒUS, a, um. I. Related by blood, related: usually Subst.: Consanguineus, i. m. One related by blood, a relative: cognatione, quibus majoribus, quibus consanguineis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: — Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Æduorum, Cæs.: — **\*\*Fig.:** res rustica, proxima et quasi consanguinea sapientia, Col. [II. Esp. poet.: Sisterlike, like sisters: — c. turba, Ov. H. 14, 121: — c. umbræ, id.: — Subst.: Consanguinea, æ. f. A sister, Catull.: — Of animals: c. arietes, At. ap. Cic.]

CONSANGUINĪTAS, ātis. f. (consanguineus) **\*\*I. Relationship by blood, consanguinity, Liv. 7, 19; Virg. [Fig.: Analogy, relationship: c. doctrinæ, Tert. II. Esp. Relationship between sisters, Dig.]**

**\*\*CON-SĀNO, are. v. a. To heal, cure, make sound:** c. cicatricem, Col. 4, 29, 3.

[CON-SARCĪNO. 1. v. a. I. To sew, stitch, or patch together: c. indumenta ex pellibus murium, Amm. II. Fig.: c. verba, Gell. 2, 23, 21: c. mendacia, Amm.]

**\*\*CON-SARRĪO (sario), ire. v. a. To hoe:** c. sulcos omnes, Col. 11, 3, 46: — c. stercus, Cat.

CONSATUS, a, um. part. of 1. consero.

**\*\*CONSAUCĪO. 1. v. a. To wound grievously:** c. corpus crebro vulnere, A. Her. 4, 19, 26: — c. caput prætoris, Suet.: — With Greek constr.: Augustus et crux et utrumque brachium ruina pontis consauciatur, Suet. Aug. 20. [CONSAVIO and CONSAVIO. for consuaviore.]

CONSCĒLĒRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of conscelero. II. A) Adj.: Polluted with guilt, criminal, execrable, detestable. [Synon. nefarius impius.] B) Subst.: A criminal, a villain: — c. pirata, Cic. Verr.



2, 1, 35: —conceleratissimi filii: —*nefarius* et c. vultus: —c. mens: —c. furor: —c. impetus: —c. voluntates: —c. exsecio linguae.

**\*CON-SCĒLĒRO**, 1. v. a. *To pollute with guilt, to stain, defile, profane, dishonour*: c. aures paternas, Liv. 40, 8: —c. oculos videndo, Ov.: —c. domum, Catull.: —concelerati contaminatique ab ludis, Liv.

**CON-SCENDO**, di, sum. 3. v. a. and n. (scando) *To mount, get up or into, to ascend*. **\*I. Gen.** A) C. vallum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 39 extr.: —c. equos, Liv.: —c. tribunal, Suet.: —c. rogum, Virg.: —*With in*: c. in equos, Ov. B) *Fig.*: c. laudis carmen, *to ascend to the height of the hymn*, i. e. *to extol*, Prop. 2, 10, 23.] **II. Esp. Naut. t. t.** *To mount a vessel, i. e. to go on board, embark*: —c. navem, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3, and elsewhere: —c. classem, Ov.: —[*Poet.*: c. æquor navibus, *to navigate*, Virg.]: —*With in*: —c. in navem: —c. in phaselum: —*Absol.*: velim quam primum bona et certa tempestate conscendas ad meque venias: —c. in Siciliam, *to embark for Sicily*, Liv.

**\*CONSCENSĪO**, ōnis. f. (conscendo) *A mounting, stepping, or getting into*: c. in naves, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68.

**CONSCĪENTĪA**, æ. f. (conscius) **I. A knowing of a thing together with another person, a knowing or being aware of a thing**: *patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides?* Cic. Cat. 1, 1: —c. hominum: —c. plurimum, Liv.: —c. generis humani, Tac. **\*\*With gen. object.**: quis meum in istius facti (i. e. cædis Cæsaris) conscientia nomen audivit? ... jactasse se aliquos, ut fuisse in ea societate viderentur, quum conscii non fuissent, among the initiated, Cic. Phil. 2, 11: —in conscientiam facinorosi pauci asciti, Tac.: —c. conjurationis, id. **\*\*Absol.**: nocte perfurti Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens, Liv.: —simulare conscientiam, Tac. **II. Conscientia, feeling.** A) *Gen.*: unde hæc illis tanta modestia, nisi a c. virum et nostrarum et suarum, Liv. 8, 4: —c. suæ infirmitatis, Quint.: —c. contracti culpa periculi, Liv.: —c. defectionis, rebellionis, victoriæ, etc., Tac.: —c. ipsa pulcherrimi facti: —c. officii, benevolentis: —c. scelerum tuorum: —c. peccatorum: —c. culpæ, Liv.: —c. unionum in somno quoque, Plin.: —c. amissæ fortunæ, recollection: —c. literarum, knowledge, Plin. **\*\*With a relative clause**: illi conscientiâ, quid abesset virum, detrectare pugnam, Liv. **Absol.**: ut nostram stabilem conscientiam contemnamus, aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, our own conviction or persuasion: thus, in veris quoque sufficit c., Quint. B) *Esp.* 1) *A moral sense or consciousness of doing right or wrong, conscience*: magna est vis conscientis in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint, et penam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint, Cic. Mil. 23, 61: —et virtutis et vitiorum grave ipsius conscientis pondus: —c. recta, a good conscience: —so also, c. bona, Quint.: —c. egregia, Liv.: —c. optima, Plin.: —c. mala, a bad conscience, Sall.: —c. Quint.: —*Prov.*: c. mille testes, Quint. 2) *Sometimes also without bona or mala: A good or bad conscience.* a) *A good conscience*: mea mihi c. pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2. b) *A bad conscience*: hunc tu quas conscientis labe in animo censes habuisse? Cic. Off. 3, 21 extr.: —c. animi: —*thus in the plur.*: suæ quemque malæ cogitationes conscientis animi terrent.

**\*CON-SCINDO**, idi, issum. 3. v. a. *To tear to pieces*. **I. Prop.**: c. epistolam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: —[c. alqm capillo, Ter.] **II. Fig.**: qua dominus, qua advocati sibilis consciis, received with hissing, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: —is me ab optimatibus ait scindi, to be censured or abused.

[*Conscio*, ire. v. a. (conscius) **I. To be conscious of a crime**: c. nil sibi, Hor. E. 1, 1, 61. **II. To know well, i. e. to be perfectly aware of any thing**, Tert.]

**CON-SCISCO**, scivi, scitum. 3. v. a. *To approve of, determine or resolve upon unanimously, to decree*. **\*I. Prop.**: populi jussa vetita quum suffragio consciscuntur, a legal formula ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 3 extr.: —senatus censuit,

consensit, conscivit, an ancient formula ap. Liv.: —*conf. puro pioque duello quærendas (res) censeo itaque consensio consciscoque*, ib.: —Tusci omnes consciverant bellum, Liv.

**II. Meton. gen.** A) C. alqd sibi, more rarely, in se: *To accomplish, execute, bring upon one's self, commit*: c. sibi mortem, Cic. Cluent. 61, 171, and elsewhere: —c. sibi exsilium, Liv.: —c. sibi exsilium ac fugam, id.: —*\*Without* sibi: c. mortem: —c. necem: —c. fugam, Liv.: —*\*\*With* in se: c. facinus in se ac suos fœdum ac ferum, Liv. **\*\*B)** *To agree on a point, to coincide*: c. in laudando alqo, Nep. Alc. 11.

[*CONSCISSIO*, ōnis. f. (conscindo) *A tearing to pieces*, August.]

**CONSCISSUS**, a, um. part. of conscindo.

**CONSCITUS**, a, um. part. of conscisco.

**CON-SCIŪS**, a, um. (scio) **I. One that knows any thing with another, a witness, partaker, an accomplice, confidant, etc.; usually with gen. or dat.** T. Pomponius, homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime c., Cic. Fam. 5, 5: —c. maleficii: —c. conjurationis, Sall.: —c. interficiendi Postumi, Tac.: —c. ante actæ vitæ, Liv.: —*With dat.*: huic facinori tanto tua mens c. esse non debuit: —c. temeritati et mendacio meo: —c. cæptis, Ov.: —*With in*: qui mihi et in publica re socius et in privatis omnibus c. et omnium meorum sermonum et consiliorum particeps esse soles: —*With de*: c. his de rebus: —*Absol.*: manum fuisse juvenutis duce Curione, conscio patre: —se (sacerdotes Germanorum) ministros deorum, illos (equos) conscios putent, favourites of the gods, Tac.

**II.** A) C. sibi, *conscious of a thing*: quum sibi nullius essent conscii culpæ, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: —populus Rom. si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset, Cæs.: —mens c. sibi recti, Virg.: —c. audacis facti, id.: —*With an objective clause*: etsi mihi sum conscius, numquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitæ: —*With a relative clause*: quum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Cæsarem habere, Hirt.: —c. virtus, that knows itself, Virg. **\*B)** *Esp.*: *Conscious of guilt*: c. animus, Sall. Cat. 14, 3.

[*CONSCRĒOR*, ari. v. n. *To clear one's voice, to hawk*: c. magnifice, Plant. Pers. 2, 5, 7.]

[*CONSCRIBILLO*, avi. 1. v. dem. a. (conscribo) *To scribble upon, scribble all over*, Varr. ap. Non.: —c. nates, i. e. *to strike so as to draw blood*, Catull. 25, 11.]

**CON-SCRĪBO**, psi, ptum. 3. v. a. **I. To write together, i. e. to include several names or things in a writing, to enlist, enrol**: c. legiones, *to levy, raise*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10, and elsewhere: —c. milites, Lent. ap. Cic.: —c. alam legionum, Tac.: —c. servorum exercitus, Cic. Mil. 28: —eodem tempore centuriæ tres equitum conscriptæ sunt, written out, established, Liv. 1, 13: —Patres Conscripti, elected and assembled fathers, the title of the Roman senate when sitting, Conscript Fathers, Liv. 2, 1, and elsewhere: —[*Poet. in the sing.*: Conscriptus, a senator, Hor.]: —decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, to have excited the people by bribery, Cic. Planc. 18, 19: —*thus*, c. homines vicatim. **II. Meton.**

A) *To write, compose, couch or draw up in writing, to treat of*: c. librum de consulatu, Cic. Brut. 35, 132: —c. volumen: —c. Topica Aristotelea: —c. epistolam de his ipsis libris Cæsari: —c. legem, *to project a law, draw up a bill*: —*thus*, c. edicta, Suet.: —c. conditiones, Liv.: —c. fortunas alterius literis: —*With de*: de quibus audi et legi ipse conscripsi: —de Antonio Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit: —c. de ratione dicendi, A. Her.: —c. de his omnibus artibus, Quint. [B) *Poet.*: c. alqd alqo re, *to fill as with writing*: c. mensam vino, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17: —c. epistolum lacrimis, Catull.: —*facetiously*, c. alqm stilis ulmeis, *to mark, imprint marks upon*, Plaut.]

**CONSCRIPTĪO**, ōnis. f. (conscribo) [I. *A writing, composing, drawing up in writing*: c. libelli, Sid.] **\*\*II. Concr.**: *A written paper, writing, a treatise, composition*: conscriptiones questionum, acts (le procès verbal), Cic. Cluent. 67, 191.

[CONSCRIPTOR, ōris. m. (conscribo) *A writer, composer, author, Arn.*]

CONSCRIPTUS, a, um. *part. of conscribo.*

CON-SECO, cūi, etum. 1. v. a. [I. *To cut up, cut to pieces: c. membra fratris, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 34.*] \*\*II. *To lop, prune, cut off: c. surculos, Plin. 12, 19, 43: — c. truncum arboris, id.*]

[CON-SECRĀNĒUS, a, um. (sacer) *A partaker in sacred things, a follower of the same creed or religion, Tert.*]

\*\*CONSECRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. \*I. A) *A dedicating any thing to the gods, a consecration: c. legis, a declaration of inviolability, Cic. Balb. 14, 33, doubtful: — [a consecrating of a priest, a conferring of holy orders, Inscr.]* B) *A deification (esp. of the Roman emperors), Tac. A. 13, 2 extr.; Suet.* [II. *A magical ceremony, Lampr.*]

[CONSECRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who consecrates, etc., Tert.*]

[CONSECRĀTRIX, icis. f. *She who consecrates, etc., Tert.*]

CON-SECO. 1. v. a. (sacro) I. A) *To make sacred, i. e. to devote any thing to the gods or a deity, to dedicate: candelabrum dare, donare, dicare, c. Jovi Optimo Maximo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29 extr.: — c. totam Siciliam Cereri et Liberæ: — c. locum castrorum Neptuno ac Marti, Suet.: — c. locum certis circa terminis, Liv.: — thus, locus consecratus, a consecrated place, holy ground (opp. 'profanus'), Cic.; Cæs.: — c. veterem Carthaginem nudatam tectis ac mœnibus, i. e. to devote to everlasting destruction.* B) *Meton. gen.: To devote, dedicate, give up, appropriate to anything: qui certis quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: — corporis curandi ars deorum immortalium inventioni consecrata est: — patriæ nos totos dedere et in ea nostra omnia ponere et quasi c. debemus: — c. opinionem in illo sanctissimo Hercule: — c. vocabula, Quint.* II. A) *To place among the gods, to deify: Liber, quem nostri majores auguste sancteque cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: — consecratum Claudium invocare, Tac.* \*B) *Meton.: To make immortal, to eternalize: Socratis ratio disputandi Platonis memoria et literis consecrata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: — thus, c. memoriam nominis sui amplissimis monumentis: — c. alqm prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam: — conf. orator quum jam secretus et consecratus, liber invidia, famam in tuto collocari, immortal, Quint.*

[CONSECRĀNĒUS, a, um. (consector) I. *Following zealously; subst. a follower, adherent, Sid.* II. *According to rule, logical, consequens, Arn.*]

CONSECTĀRIUS, a, um. (consector) I. *That is according to rule, logical, that follows: illud vero minime c. sed inprimis hebes illorum, gloriatioe dignam esse beatam vitam, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 50.* II. *Subst.: Consectariū, ii. n. A conclusion, consequence, Cic. Fin. 3, 7.*

\*CONSECTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A striving (eagerly) after an object, an ardent desire after: c. concinnitatis, Cic. de Or. 49, 165, doubtful (an old reading confectio): — c. supervacua generum (vini) in numerum, i. e. an enumerating, Plin. 14, 6, 8.*

\*CONSECTĀTRIX, icis. f. *She who strives after or pursues a thing, a friend: c. voluptatis libidines (opp. 'inimica'), Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117.*

\*CONSECTĪO, ōnis. f. (conseco) *A cutting or hewing to pieces: c. arborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.*

CON-SECTOR. 1. v. a. I. *To follow, pursue, strive after eagerly, to be eager of imitating, to aspire ardently: c. rivulos, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117: — neque quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum, quia dolor sit, amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 32: — c. omnes umbras etiam falsæ gloriæ, with aucupari inanem rumorem: — c. opes aut potentiam: — c. ubertatem orationis: — c. puerile quiddam in historia: — c. verba, to keep too closely to the words: — c. vitiosa imitando, to imitate.* \*II. *In a bad sense; To pursue, as an enemy, to persecute: c.*

314

redeuntes equites atque occidere, Cæs. B. G. 5, 58: — c. pecora, Liv.: — c. alqm clamoribus et conviciis et sibilis, Cic. Att. 2, 18: — c. alqm implacabili odio, Tac.

CONSECTUS, a, um. *part. of conseco.*

CONSECTŪTĪO (consequutio), ōnis. f. (consequor)

\*I. A) *A consequence: ipsa detractio molestiæ consecutionem affert voluptatis, is followed by pleasure, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37.* B) *In Rhet. 1) A series or continuation in proper order, a connection, disposition: c. verborum... ne generibus, numeris, temporibus, etc. per-turbetur oratio, Cic. Part. 6. 2) A consequence, conclusion, Cic. Inv. 1, 29.* [II. *A reaching, obtaining, Tert.*]

[1. CON-SEDO, are. v. a. *To still, quiet, Cat. ap. Charis.*]

[2. CONSEDO, ōnis. m. (sedeo) *One who sits together with any one, Cass. Hem. ap. Non.*]

\*CON-SEMĪNĀLIS, e. I. q. *consemineus: c. vineæ, Col. 12, 45, 6.*

\*CONSEMĪNĒUS, a, um. (semen) *Sown with several sorts of seeds, planted with several kinds of plants: c. vineæ, Col. 3, 21, 7.*

CON-SĒNESCO, nūi. 3. v. n. I. *To grow old, to turn gray with old age: exercitus c. alieno iu agro, Liv. 9, 19: — c. circa Casilinum Cumasque, id.: — [Poet.: haud ulla carina consenuit, not one has grown old, i. e. all have gone to the bottom, Prop.]* II. *Meton.*

\*A) *To grow weak, fall away, lose strength or energy, waste, decay, sink, fade: filia in fratris manibus et gremio mœrore et lacrimis consensebat, Cic. Cluent. 5, 13: — quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint: — nobis vigeat ætas, animus valet; contra illis annis atque divitiis omnia consenuerunt, Sall.: — animum quoque patris consenuisse in affecto corpore, Liv.: — veteres leges aut ipsa sua vetustate consenuisse aut novis legibus esse sublatis, no longer in force, superseded by new ones: — invidia causa cognita c., disappears: — omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario c., lose their weight or authority.* \*B) C. in alga re, *to grow old in an occupation, to abide too long in or with any thing: c. in commentariis rhetorum, Quint.: — c. in una ejus specie.*

CONSENSĪO, ōnis. f. (consentio) *Agreement in a thing, unanimity, common accord.* I. *Gen.: C. omnis omnium gentium in alga re, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: — c. singularis omnium bonorum in me tuendo: — c. firma omnium: — c. summa voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum: — tanta c. universæ Galliæ fuit libertatis vindicandæ, Cæs.: — c. naturæ, harmony, accordance, Cic. de Or. 3, 5.* \*II. A)

*Esp.: In a bad sense; A secret intelligence or understanding, a plot, conspiracy: c. scelerata, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1: — In the plur., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 4.* \*B) *Concr.: A body of conspirators, Nep. Att. 8.*

1. CONSENSUS, a, um. *part. of consentio.*

2. CONSENSUS, ūs. m. (consentio) *Agreement in a thing, accordance, unanimity, harmony, concord: numquam major vester c. in ulla causa fuit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: — tantus c. senatus: — c. omnium: — c. conspirans horum fratrum: — c. civitatis, Liv.: — c. ævi, Plin.: — c. inter malos facilius ad bellum quam in pace ad concordiam, Tac.: — ex communi consensu petere alqd ab alqo, Cæs.: — repentino maximoque c., Suet.: — c. attentatæ defectionis, participation, Liv.: — Of abstract subjects: qua ex cognitione naturæ et quasi contentu atque consensu, quam συμῳδία Græci appellant: — c. contentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum: — c. et conspiratio virtutum.* \*Adverb.: *consensu, in accordance with, with common accord, unanimously, with general consent: quando pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, bellum erat consensu, Liv. 1, 32: — c. in posterum diem concio edicitur: — quum ipsi inivisum c. imperium interpretarentur, id.*

[CONSENTĀNĒE. adu. *Agreeably, fitly, becomingly, Lact.*]

CONSENTĀNĒUS, a, um. (consentio) *Agreeable, conformable, suitable, fit; usually with dat.: erit hæc*

formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinæque maxime consentanea, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 20: — c. mors ejus vitæ sanctissime actæ: — c. actiones sui motibus: — c. hæc disciplinæ sibi: — minime c. obscura somnia majestati deorum: — *With cum*: quod quidem erat c. cum iis literis, quas ego Romæ acceperam. — *Absol.*: c. vir vita et morte, the same, Vell. 2, 63: — *In the neut.*: consentaneum est, it is consistent with reason, it is compatible with any thing, it is proper, correct, etc.; *with inf.* non id spectandum est, quid dicat, sed quid c. sit ei dicere, qui bona voluptate terminaverit, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: — non est c., qui metu non frangatur, eum frangi cupiditate: — quum in æthere astra gignantur, c. est, in iis sensum inesse: — [*With ut*, Plaut.]

[CONSENTES DII. (perhaps conso for consulo, taking counsel together) The twelve superior gods, who constituted, as it were, the council of the gods; called also dii complices, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4; Arn. 3, 123.]

[1. CONSENTIA SACRA. i.e. established by common agreement, or unanimously, according to Fest.]

2. CONSENTĪA, æ. f. A town of the Bruttii, now Consenza, Plin. 3, 5, 10; Liv.

CONSENTĪNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Consentia: C. ager, Plin. 16, 27, 50: — *In the plur. subst.*: Consentini. The inhabitants of Consentia, Cic. Fin. 1, 3.

CON-SENTĪO, sensi, sensum. 4. v. n. and a. To agree with anybody in a thing, to coincide with anybody on a point, to determine or resolve with common accord, or unanimously, to be of the same opinion, to harmonize, accord. I. Gen.: de amicitia utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, all agree, there is but one voice respecting, etc., Cic. Læl. 23: — neque tamen Aristippus cum Cyrenais de ipsa voluptate consensit: — philosophi cum his oratoribus c., Quint.: — *With dat.*: ipse sibi c. — c. superioribus judiciis, with constare sibi: — c. suis studiis, Hor.: — *With an objective clause*: omnes mortales una mente c., omnia arma contra illam pestem esse capienda, with common accord, unanimously: — si consenserint possessores non vendere: — non consensi, hoc laudativum genus circa solam versari honesti questionem, Quint.: — *With ad*: parvo exercitu, sed ad benevolentiam erga nos consentiente: — c. ad remp. conservandam: — c. ad decernendum triumphum, Liv.: — senatus censuit, consensit, consensit, ut bellum cum priscis Latinis fieret, an old formula in decrees ap. Liv.: — *conf.* res duellu querendas censeo itaque consensio consensio, an ancient formula in voting, ib.; and, senatus c. bellum, voted unanimously for the war, ib.: — *Of things and abstract objects*: pulchritudo corporis delectat hoc ipso, quod inter se omnes partes cum quodam lepore consentiunt: — oratio secum ipsa c., agrees, harmonizes, with constare sibi: — vultus alci non c. cum oratione, Cæs.: — ea quæ narrantur c. personis, temporibus, locis: — ratio nostra c., pugnat oratio: — utrumque nostrum incredibili modo c. astrum, Hor.: — tanta rerum consensio, conspirans, continuata cognatio: — hominum consentiente auctoritate contentus, agreeing, accordant: — clamore consentienti pugnam poseunt, Liv.: — *Impers.*: de prioribus consentitur, Tac.: — extemplo sine ulla publica auctoritate consensum in omnem formam luctus, Liv.: — permixto pæne senatus populique concilio consensum est, ut etc., id. \*II. In a bad sense; To combine or join for a bad purpose, to plot together, conspire: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra populum R. omnino conjurasse, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3: — servos belli faciendi causa c., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8: — quum homines nefarii de patriæ parricidio confiterentur, se urbem inflammare consensisse: — socios consensisse omnes ad prodendum Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv.: — *Absol.*: antequam consentirent, Liv.

CON-SEPĪO, psi, ptum [consiptum, Enn. ap. Fest.]. 4. v. a. To fence round, to enclose with a hedge, wall, or any sort of fence: c. bustum, Suet. Ner. 33: — conceptus ager et diligenter consitus, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: — conceptus locus cratibus pluteisque, Liv.

[CONSEPTO, are. v. int. a. (consepio) To fence round, Sol.]

\*\*CONSEPTUM, i. n. (consepio) I. A fence, inclosure, hedge, Col. 1, 4, 7. Meton.: Cicero si ingenium suum consepito fori, non ipsius naturæ finibus terminasset, boundary, limits, Quint. 12, 2, 23. [II. Fig.: c. cordis, App.]

[CON-SEPULTUS, a, um. part. (sepelio) Buried together with, or at the same time, Tert.]

CONSEQUENS, entis. I. Part. of consequor. II. Adj.: Agreeing or consistent with reason, becoming, fit, suitable, befitting: ut in simplicibus verbis quod non est Latinum, sic in conjunctis quod non est c. vituperandum est, Cic. Part. 6: — *In the neut.*, c. est: it is compatible with reason, it follows, it is proper or to the purpose: quoniam scriptum est a te de optimo reip. statu, c. esse videtur, ut scribas tu idem de legibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: — c. est, eos invitos non potuisse retineri, Quint.: — c. est dicere, Gell. III. Subst.: A consequence: teneamus illud necesse est, quum c. aliquod falsum sit, illud, cujus id c. sit, non posse esse verum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24.

[CONSEQUENTER, adv. I. Suitably, befittingly, etc., App. II. Consequently, App.]

\*CONSEQUENTĪA, æ. f. (consequor) A consequence: c. eventorum, Cic. Div. 1, 56: — per consequentiam, A. Her.: — per consequentias, Dig.

[CONSEQUĪA, æ. f. (consequor) I. A consequence, Lucr. 5, 678. II. Concr.: A suite, retinue, App.]

CON-SEQUOR, sēcūtus (sequūtus). 3. v. a. and n. To follow after anybody or any thing, to walk after, to follow. \*I. A) Prop. 1) C. alqm usque ad fores, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93: — prope c. literas suas, Liv. 41, 10 extr.: — comitibus non consecutis, without suite or retinue, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34. 2) Esp.: To pursue as an enemy: c. reliquas copias Helvetiorum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: — c. hostes strenue, Curt.: — c. fugientem alqm, Liv. B) Fig. 1) To follow (in respect of time), to be later, to come after: hunc Cethegum consecutus est ætate Cato, Cic. Brut. 15 extr.: — Livius c. Salustium, Vell.: — *Absol.*: in eum annum, qui consequitur, redundarint: — thus, omnes anni consequentes, following, ensuing: — *conf.* spe eriguntur consequentis ac posterit temporis: — proximo altero, tertio, denique reliquis consecutis diebus: — ejusmodi tempora post tuam protectionem consecuta esse: — hæc quum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, ensued: — mortem est auguratus, quæ brevi consecuta est. 2) To follow (a model, an example, etc.), imitate, adopt, comply with, obey: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens partum Jovis disjungit a fabula, Cic. N. D. 1, 15 extr.: — c. morem alqm: — c. sententias principum: — c. medium consilii viam, Liv. \*3) To follow (as the effect of any cause), to result: ex quo illud natura c., ut communem utilitatem nostræ anteponamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64: — *Of a logical consequence*; To follow: si, quod primum in conexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium: — non videt, quæ quamque rem res consequatur. II. A) Meton.: To reach any one or any thing by following; to overtake, come up with: si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: — thus, c. alqm in itinere, Pompei. ap. Cic.: — c. rates, Ov.: — *Absol.*: Aurelia via profectus est: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur: — priusquam alter, qui nec procul aberat, c. posset, Liv. B) Fig. 1) To reach any thing (as a possession), to acquire, obtain, get: ut opes quam maximas consequantur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: — c. quæstum: — c. amplissimos honores: — c. magistratum: — c. regna, Cæs.: — c. Achilles gloriam in rebus bellicis, Quint.: — c. fructum amplissimum ex vestro judicio: — quid ex eo est consecutus? — c. immortalem illam Salustii velocitatem diversis virtutibus, Quint.: — in consequemur optima legendo: — sicut hic Cicero consequitur, ne etc., id. \*2) To reach anybody or any thing (in point of quality), to come up to, to equal: Sisenna interjectus est inter duas ætates, Hortensii et Sulpicii, nec majorem c. poterat, et minori necesse erat cedere, Cic. Brut. 64: — c. verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero. 3) To follow up or reach with the mind, i. e. to comprehend, conceive, understand: c. similitudinem veri, Cic. Un. 3: — c. alqd conjec-

turā, Cæs. ap. Cic. : — c. omnes illorum conatus : — omnia istius facta aut memoriā c. aut oratione complecti : — c. laudes alcijs verbis, to express worthily. \*\*4) To befall anybody, to fall to anybody's lot: si aliqua nos incommoda ex iis materiis consequentur, Quint. 2, 10, 14 : — laus eum misericordis potius quam reprehensio dissoluti consecutura est, id.

[CON-SERMŌNOR, ari. v. n. To converse with anybody, to have a chat, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 17.]

1. CON-SĒRO, sēvi (perf. conserui, Liv.), sītum. 3. v. a. I. Prop. : To sow or plant with any thing : c. agros, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130 : — ager diligenter consitus. \*\*II. Meton. : To sow or plant any thing : c. arborem, Liv. 10, 24 : — c. olivetum, Varr.

2. CON-SĒRO, sērii, sērtum. 3. [perf. conseruisti, Front. part. consita, Claud.] v. a. To join, tie, or unite together, to connect. \*\*I. Gen. : sagum fibula aut spina conserunt, Tac. G. 17 : — lorica hamis auroque conserta, Virg. : — [Poet. : c. femur femori, Tibull. : — c. latus lateri, Ov.] : — Of abstr. objects : exodia conserta fabellis Atellanis, Liv. : — ita ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, Quint. : — virtutes consertæ et inter se coherentes, Sen. : — c. sermonem, to converse, Curt. II. Esp. : To bring together hostilely. A) 1) Milit., usually c. manum : To join battle, to close, come to close quarters, engage in close combat : signa contulit, manum conseruit, magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20 : — c. manum c. algo : — In the plur. : c. manus cum imparibus, Liv. : — conf. consertis deinde manibus, id. : — sicubi conserta navis esset, haudquaquam par numerus armatorum ex ea pugnabant, engaged in the fight, id. : — Absol. : levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura c., id. \*\*2) Meton. : c. pugnam, to engage, to give battle, Liv. 21, 50; Tac. : — c. pugnam inter se, Liv. : — c. prœlia, id. : — c. certamen, id. : — Fig. : haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, employed against one another, id. 21, 1. B) In Law : c. manum, to contend : si qui in iure manum conserunt, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. : — te ex iure manum (an old reading manu) consertum vocarent, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 41 : — thus, unde tu me ex iure manu consertum vocasti (a legal formula), Cic. Mur. 12.

\*CONSERTE. adv. In connection, as if fastened together : omnia necesse est colligatione naturali c. contextuque fieri, Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

[CONSERŦO, ōnis. f. (2. consero) A joining together, Arn.]

CONSERŦUS, a, um. part. of 2. consero.

[CONSERVA, æ. f. (conservus) I. A female fellow-slave, Plaut. Cæs. 1, 20. — Of things : fores c., Plaut.; Ov. II. A conservatory : c. rosarum, c. nasturtii, NL.]

[CONSERVABILIS, e. (conseruo) That may be preserved, Tert.]

CONSERVATĪO, ōnis. f. A preserving, conserving : c. frugum, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12 : — c. bonorum, Quint. : — c. naturæ, with convenientia : — c. decoris : — c. æquabilitatis.

CONSERVĀTOR, ōris. m. A preserver, defender : pro dii immortales, custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii, Cic. Sest. 24, 53 : — [a cognomen of Jupiter, Inscr.] : — c. istius urbis : — c. civitatis : — c. inimicorum (opp. 'desertor' amicorum).

\*CONSERVĀTRIX, icis. f. She that preserves : natura c. sui, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26. : — [a cognomen of Juno, Inscr. : of wives that are industrious and good managers, ib.]

[CON-SERVĪTĪUM, ii. n. Fellowship in slavery or service : c. commune, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 55.]

CON-SERVO. 1. v. a. To preserve, keep, keep up, maintain, conserve, to leave uninjured : placet his, simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum et ad suum statum et ad ea que conservantia sunt ejus status diligenda, Cic. Fin. 3, 5 : — Cæsar sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit, would defend, Cæs. : — c. rem familiarem diligentia et parsimonia : — c. ordinem : — c. jusjurandum, to keep : — c. religionem, to observe : — c. inducias : — c. voluntatem mortuorum : — c. privilegia athletis, Quint.

\*\*CONSERVULA, æ. f. (conserva) A small or young female fellow-slave, Sen. Contr. 21.

CON-SERVUS, i. m. A fellow-slave, Cic. Cluent. 64, 179; Hor.

CONSESSOR, ōris. m. (consido) One who sits near or by the side of any one (in the theatre, at table, in a court), Cic. Att. 2, 15, 2; Fl. 11; Fin. 2, 19, 62.

CONSESSUS, ūs. m. (consido) [I. A sitting together or with any one, Lampr.] II. Concr. : An assembly of persons sitting together (in the theatre; also of judges), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7; Mil. 1; Tac.; Virg. : — c. in ludo talario, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3 : — c. ludorum gladiatorumque : — In plur. : c. theatrales gladiatorumque.

[CONSIDĒRANTER. adv. Considerately : c. et mansuete, agere, V. Max.]

\*\*CONSIDĒRANTĪA, æ. f. (considero) Consideration, reflection, Vitr. 6, 1.

CONSIDĒRĀTE. adv. Considerately, with consideration : c. agere, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94 : — Comp., Attic. ap. Cic. : — Sup., Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.

\*\*CONSIDĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. Consideration, deliberation : c. contemplatioque naturæ, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127 : — c. accurata : — c. subtilior verborum, Gell.

[CONSIDĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. One who considers or reflects, (translation of θεωρώς), Gell. 11, 5, 2.]

CONSIDĒRĀTUS, a, um. part. (considero) That acts with consideration, wary, circumspect, cautious : illud verbum consideratissimum nostræ consuetudinis arbitror, quo nos etiam tunc utimur etc., Cic. Font. 9, 19 : — c. atque provisiva via vivendi : — c. et diligens excogitatio faciendi alqd aut non faciendi : — c. factum : — c. ratio : — c. tarditas : — Comp., c. consilium, Cic. Att. 9, 2 : — Meton. of persons : illud considerati hominis esse putavit, considerate, cautious, Cic. Cæs. 1 : — tardum pro considerato vocent, Liv.

CON-SĪDĒRO. 1. v. a. (perhaps related to ΕΙΔΩ, ΙΔΩ, to see) To look attentively at, to inspect, examine. I. Prop. : c. candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28 extr. : — c. argentum, with contemplari : — c. trullam diligentius : — c. opus pictorum : — c. milites, Sall. : — c. feminas diligenter ac lente mercantium more, Suet. — \*\*With an objective clause : quum pampinos ac folia decidere considerasent, had perceived, Col. : — [with a relative clause, Ov.]

II. To observe with the mind, to consider, weigh, think of : equidem meos casus mecum ipse considerans, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3 : — c. Roscium factum ex ipsius Chrysogoni judicio. — \*With de : quum de me ipso ac de meis te c. velim : — thus impers. : — quale sit id, de quo consideretur. — With a relative clause : considerate cum vestris animis, eequum putetis, etc. : — videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, etc. — \*with ut or ne : considerandum erit, ut solum pingue sit, to look to it, that, etc., Col. : — in quo ipso considerandum est, ne aut temere desperet. — Absol. : ille se c. velle, he would think it over.

CONSIDĪŦUS, a. A Roman family name : e. g. C. Considius Longus, Q. Considius Gallus.

CON-SĪDO, sēdi, sessum. 3. v. n. To set one's self down, to settle down, to sit down. I. Prop. A) Gen. : si videbitur, considemus hic in umbra, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7 : — c. in pratulo propter Platonis statuam : — c. certo in loco : — apes c. dormienti in labellis : — c. super ripam stagni, Ov. : — c. transtris, Virg. : — c. tergo tauri, Ov. : — Impers. : in silvam venitur et ibi considitur. B) Esp. \*1) To settle or fix one's self at a place, to dwell anywhere for a long time, to take up one's abode : antequam aliquo loco consedero, neque longas a me neque semper mea manu literas exspectabis, Cic. Att. 5, 14 : — Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedissee, Cæs. : — c. in Ubiorum finibus, id. : — c. his regnis, Virg. 2) In Milit. : To encamp, pitch a camp anywhere : quo in loco Germani consederant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 49 : — c. sub monte, id. : — c. trans flumen, id. : —

c. prope Citram, Sall. : — c. contra alqm duum millium spatium, Cæs. — *Absol.* : ubi cuique vallis addita spem praesidii aliquam offerebat, consederat, Cæs. 3) *To sit in judgement, to hold a sitting*: quum in theatro imperiti homines consederant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16 : — senatus c., Suet. : — quo die primum iudices citati in hunc reum consedisit : — c. ad jus dicendum, Liv. \*4) *Of inanimate objects, esp. places; To sink down, fall in, give way, sink*: in Veliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis consedit arboresque in profundum haustae, Liv. 30, 38 : — terra c. in ingentem sinum, id. : — Alpes jam licet considant, *may fall*, Cic. P. C. 14 : — qua mitescentia Alpium juga c., *are sloping, are lower*, Plin. : — ignis c., *abates*, Ov. : — pulvis c., Curt. II. Fig. A) (see I. B) \*1)) *To abide, dwell anywhere*: quum et Quintus noster jam in otio consederit, *lives in retirement*, Cic. Att. 2, 4 : — hoc totum defluxit in forum ... in ea mediocritate consedit, *has settled down into* : — iustitia cujus in mente consedit. B) (see I. B) \*4)) *To abate, diminish, lose its strength, cease*: ardor animi non semper adest, isque quum consedit, omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris exstinguitur, Cic. Brut. 24, 93 : — furor c. : — c. primus terror ab necopinato visu, Liv. : — quia praesentia satis consederant, Tac. : — nomen c., *is forgotten* : — eorum verborum junctio *nasatur* a proceris numeris, sed varie distincteque considat, *may end or close*.

[CONSIGNANTER. *adv.* Plainly, distinctly, Gell. 1, 25, 8.]

[CONSIGNATE. *adv.* Plainly, distinctly, Gell. 1, 15, 12.]

\*\*CONSIGNATIO, ònis. f. *A written proof, document*: Quint. 12, 8, 11; Dig.

CON-SIGNO. 1. v. a. I. *To put a seal to, to seal, sign, to seal up*: c. tabellas signis, Cic. Qu. 6, 25 : — c. decretum, Liv. : — c. tabellas dotis, *a contract of marriage*, Suet.; *for which*, c. dotem, id. : — c. testamentum, Dig. : — consul literis Philippi atque Hannibalis perlectis, consignata omnia ad senatum misit, *sealed, under seal*, Liv. : — c. pecuniam, Dig. II. *Meton.* \*A) *To prove, attest, confirm, warrant anything*: quis est, quem non moveat clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas? Cic. Div. 1, 40 : — c. auctoritates nostras, *to warrant*. B) *To mark by writing, draw up or compose any thing*: ut literis consignamus, quæ monumentis mandare volumus, sic ille in animo res insculptas habebat, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2 : — c. fundos publicis commentariis : — c. memoriam publicam (legum) publicis literis : — c. motum temporis : — nec fieri ullo modo posse, ut a pueris tot rerum atque tantarum insitas et quasi consignatas in animis notiones, quas evolas vocant, haberemus etc., *registered* : — c. causam, *to signify, show*, Gell. [CON-SILESCO, lûi. 3. v. n. *To become silent*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 102.]

CONSILIARIUS, a, um. (consilium) I. *That gives counsel; subst. a counsellor*: c. amicus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6 : — c. fulmen, *that counsels or advises*, Sen. — Subst. consiliario et auctore Vectorio, Cic. Att. 14, 9. II. *Esp.* A) *An assessor in a court of justice*, Suet. Tib. 55. B) *Of an augur, as interpreter of the divine will*: c. atque administrator Jovis, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

\*\*CONSILIATOR, òris. m. *A counsellor*: c. et rector, Plin. E. 4, 17, 6. — [A cognomen of Jupiter, Inscr.] [CONSILIATRIX, icis. f. *She that gives counsel*, App.]

CON-SILIGO, inis. f. *A kind of herb, lungwort*, Pulmonaria officinalis L., Plin. 25, 8, 48.

CONSILIOR. 1. v. n. (consilium) \*I. *To take counsel*: difficili ad consiliandum legatione, Cic. Att. 15, 9. [II. *To give counsel or advice*: c. amice, Hor. A. P. 196.]

[CONSILIOUS, a, um. (consilium) *Prudent, wise, circum-spect*: — c. exempla, Front. — Comp., Sid. — Sup., id.]

CONSILIUM, ii. n. (from the root conso, conf. CONSUL) *Deliberation, counsel*. I. Prop.: an cum ullo aut sermones aut consilia contalit sepius? *deliberated, took counsel*, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 38 : — quid etati credendum sit, quid nomini, magni consilii est, *requires great consideration* :

— *conf.* nihil adhuc accidit quod majoris consilii esset; and, quasi vero consilii sit res et non necesse sit etc., *would still admit of consideration*, Cæs. : — fit publici consilii particeps : — c. nocturna, Sall. : — c. arcana, Liv. II. *Meton.*

A) 1) *A resolution, determination, plan, an adopted measure, intention*: c. est aliquid faciendi non faciendive excogitata ratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 25 extr. : — Gallorum subita et repentina c., Cæs. : — capere c. cum alqo : — capere c. de amicorum sententia, non adesse ad iudicium : — *conf.* capere c. hominis propinqui fortunas evertere : — cepi c., ut antequam lucret exirem : — abjicere c. edificandi : — exponere c. et profectionis et reversionis : — c. est expectare : — explicavi sententiam meam, et eo quidem consilio, tuum iudicium ut cognoscerem, *with the intention or view* : — *thus, often, eo consilio*, ut etc., Cic.; Cæs., and elsewhere; *for which*, hoc consilio, Nep. : — \*\**Adv.* : consilio, *intentionally, designedly, on purpose*, Liv.; Virg. 2) *Esp. in Milit.* A) *plan, stratagem*: c. imperatorum, quod Græci στρατηγία appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 6 extr. : — consilia cujusque modi Gallorum, Cæs. B) *Aptness to deliberate, consideration, prudence, discretion*: abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Cluent. 65, 184 : — acta res est animo virili, consilio puerili : — qui neque animi neque consilii satis haberet : — ut popularis cupiditas a consilio principum disideret : — quæ quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio assequi possumus : — omnes gravioris ætatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, Cæs. — [Poet. : *Of things and abstract objects*: consilii inopes ignes, imprudent, rash, Ov. : — vis consilii expers, Hor.] \*C) *Advice given to anybody*: eum minus ei fidele c. dedisse, Cic. Cluent. 31, 85 : — hujus est in dando consilio de maximis rebus cum dignitate explicata sententia : — neque est facturus quicquam nisi de meo consilio. D) *Concr.* : *Any deliberative assembly, a council, senate, a bench of judges, a council of war*: senatum, id est orbis terræ c. delere gestit, Cic. Phil. 4, 6 : — *thus*, summum c. orbis terræ : — dii prohibeant, ut hoc, quod majores c. publicum vocari voluerunt, praesidium sectorum existimetur, *i. e. a court of justice* : — *conf.* qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc c. delecti estis propter severitatem : — Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere cepit, *a council of war*, Cæs. : — c. militare, *the same*, Liv.; and, c. castrense, id. : — triginta seniorum principes : id erat sanctus apud illos (Carthaginienses) c., *a committee of the senate*, id. — c. bonorum atque sapientum, Quint. — [Hence, Ital. consiglio, Fr. conseil.]

\*CON-SIMILIS, e. *Entirely or perfectly similar*: *with gen.* : causa c. causarum earum, quæ etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 33 : — *with dat.* : quum rem gessisset consimilem rebus iis, quas etc. — [With atque, Plaut. — With quasi, id.] — *Absol.* : quæ consimili laude digniter : — c. studio, Tac.

[CONSIMILITER. *adv.* In a similar manner, Gell. 6, 16, 12.]

\*\*CON-SIPIO, ãre. v. n. (sapio) *To remain in one's senses*: quum alia atque alia parte nova clades oriretur, non mentibus solum c., sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42 : — ad injurias despicendas non sapienti opus est viro, sed tantum consipienti, Sen.

[CONSIPTUM. See CONSEPIO.]

[CONSISTENTIA, æ. f. (consisto) *A state of cohesion, consistency*, NL.]

CON-SISTO, stiti, stitum. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.* : *To place one's self anywhere, to take one's stand, to remain anywhere, to stand still*. A) Prop. 1) *Gen.* : neque Demosthenes consistens in loco, sed inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261 : — ut viatores c. cogant, Cæs. : — c. in muro, id. : — c. ad mensam et ministrare : — c. post alqm, Quint. : — c. in pedes, Sen. : — c. cum alqo, eum amplexari, *to place one's self in company with another person (for the sake of conversation)*. — [Of things, to stand still : Ister c. frigore, stands still, is checked in its course, Ov. : — *thus*, unda c., id. : — sanguis c., Poet. ap. Cic. : — alvus c., Cat.] 2) *Esp.* a) *In Milit.* : *To halt on a march, to draw up in order of battle*: reliquos perterritos in fugam conjiciunt ac ne in locis quidem superiori-

bus c. patiuntur, Cæs. B. G. 3, 6: — *thus*, c. a fuga, Liv.: — legionem Cæsar passibus CC. ab eo tumultu *constituit*: item equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constituerunt, id.: — constituit utrumque agmen et prælio sese expediebant, Liv.: — *acies* c. in sinistra parte, Cæs.: — c. in fluctibus, id.: — c. sub muro, id.: — *naves eorum nostris adversare* c., id. \*\*b) *To appear as plaintiff before a court, to go to law with*: c. cum matre, Sen. de Ir. 2, 7: — c. cum debitoribus, Dig.: — c. adversus dominos, id. B) *Fig. 1) Gen.: To place one's self, to occupy a certain position, to stand*: eo transire illius turpitudinis infamiam, ubi cetera maleficia consistunt; ab eo invidiam discedere aliquando, ad quem numquam accessisse culpam videtis, *are found*, Cic. Cluent. 30 extr.: — *conf.* ut, unde orta culpa esset, ibi pœna consisteret, Liv.: — *rectum pietasque pudorque* c. ante oculos, Ov.: — c. cum alqo, *to agree in opinion or sentiment with anybody*. 2) *Esp. a) To dwell upon*: c. in uno nomine, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38: — c. in singulis. b) *To stand firmly, to maintain one's ground, keep one's footing*: verbo quidem superabis me ipso iudice, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo iudice, Cic. Cæs. 21, 59: — c. mente, *to remain in one's senses*: — *conf.* neque mente neque lingua neque ore c.: — c. in dicendo: — c. præclare in forensibus causis: — *spes est, hunc miserum aliquando tandem posse c., to take a firm stand*: — ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, *may not change, may be lasting*: — in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit c., *rest*. \*\*c) *To exist, to take place*: vix singulis ætatibus binos oratores laudabiles constituisse, Cic. Brut. 97: — c. casu, *to take place, happen*: — summa studia officii inter nos certatim c., Lentul. ap. Cic.: — *excitus* c. in alqm, *has place, concerns*, Ov. d) C. in alqa re, *to consist in any thing, to turn upon any thing*: major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22: — *vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris* c.: — c. in eo salus et vita optimi cujusque: — c. vita beata in alqa re: — *omne bonum c. in una honestate*: — *controversia* c. in nomine, Quint.: — *rhetorici in actu*, id.: — *\*\*With abl.*: ratio narrandi c. illo subtili, Quint. — *\*\*With circa* et inter, Quint. — [With ex, Lucr.] e) *To come to a stand, to rest, cease*: vel concidat omne cælum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: — c. usura: — c. *διὰ πόρα*: — *conf.* videndum, morbus an increseat, an consistat, an minuatur, Cels.: — c. forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio: — c. omnis administratio belli, Cæs. [II. Act.: *To establish, place firmly*: c. vitam tutam, Luc. 6, 11: — c. causam, Gell.]

[CONSISTORIĀNUS, i. m. (consistorium) *An assessor, assistant*, Amm. 15, 5.]

[CONSISTORIUM, ii. n. (consisto; *prop. place of abode; hence*) I. *The earth, as the abode of men*, Tert. II. *A servant's room*, Sid. III. *The cabinet of the Roman emperors, the place where the council assembled*, Cod. Just.; Aus.]

\*CONSITIŌ [consatio, Tert.], ōnis. f. (1. consero) *A sowing, planting*, Cic. de Sen. 15.

[CONSITOR, ōris. m. (1. consero) *A sower, planter*, Ov. M. 4, 14.]

\*CONSITŪRA, æ. f. (1. consero) *A sowing, planting*: c. agri, Cic. Rep. ap. Non. 195, 9.

CONSĪTUS, a, um. *part. of 1. consero*.

[CONSIVA, æ. f. (1. consero) *She that sows or plants, a cognomen of Ops, according to Fest.*]

CONSŌBRĪNA, æ. f. *A female cousin-german*, Cic. Qu. 4, 16.

CON-SŌBRĪNUS, i. m. I. *A cousin-german, (properly, on the mother's side, but also more generally)*, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2; Off. 1, 17, 54. \*\*II. *Meton. gen.: A relation, cousin*, Suet. Cal. 26.

\*\*CON-SŌCER, ōris. m. *One of two fathers-in-law*, Suet. Claud. 29.

[CONSŌCIĀBĪLIS, e. (consocio) *That can be united*, LL.]

[CONSŌCIĀTĪM. *adv. (consocio) Unitedly*, Amm.]

CONSŌCIĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A uniting; connection*: c. hominum atque *communitas*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: — *communis totius generis hominum conciliatio* et c.: — c. gentis, Liv.

CONSŌCIĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of consocio*. \*\*II. *Adj.: United, connected*: pro nostra consociatissima voluntate, Cic. Fam. 3, 3.

CON-SŌCĪŌ. 1. v. a. *To make common, share, communicate; to associate, unite, connect*: nec vero rectum est, cum amicis c. aut *conjungere injuriam*, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71: — c. consilia cum alqo, Liv.: — c. furorem cum cive, id.: — *In the passive*: numquam major vester *consensus* in ulla causa fuit, numquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, *united, agreed*: — *With inter* se: patres rem inter se consociant, Liv. 1, 17: — *Pass.*: inter nos naturā ad civilem communitatem *conjuncti* et consociati sumus: — *With a simple acc.*: c. regnum, Liv. 1, 13: — c. formam reip., Tac.: — c. vocem, id.: — c. seria, id.: — c. umbram amant pinus et populus, Hor.: — c. se in omnia belli pacisque consilia, Liv.: — *Pass.*: accusatorum atque judicum consociati greges: — *rem consociatam aperire, concerted*, Liv.

[CON-SŌCĪUS, a, um. *United, connected*, Fulg.: — *Subst.*: *A companion, associate, partaker*, Cod. Just.]

[CONSOCRUS, ūs. f. (consocer) *One of two mothers-in-law*, Aus.]

CONSŌLABĪLIS, e. (consolor) \*I. *Consolable, that may be consoled*: c. dolor, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2. [II. *That conveys comfort, comforting*, Gell. 16, 19, 12.]

[CONSŌLĀMEN, inis. n. (consolor) *Comfort*, Hier.]

CONSŌLĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. I. *A comforting, consoling, consolation*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 77: — c. malorum, rerum incommodarum: — *In the plur.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73.

\*II. *Meton.* A) *A consolatory writing*, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 211; Quint. B) *An alleviating by consolation or other means*: c. timoris, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 6: — *timentes omnium animos consolatione sanat*, Hirt.

\*CONSŌLĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who consoles*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30; Sen.

[CONSŌLĀTORĪE. *adv. In a consolatory manner*, Sid.]

\*CONSŌLĀTŌRIŪS, a, um. (consolor) *Consolatory*: c. literæ, *a letter of condolence*, Cic. Att. 13, 20: — c. codicilli, Suet.

[CON-SŌLĪDA, æ. f. (solidus) *A plant, otherwise called conferva, confrey*, App.]

[CONSŌLĪDĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A securing of the right of property*, Dig.]

[CONSŌLĪDĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who consolidates*, LL.]

\*\*CON-SŌLĪDO. 1. v. a. I. *To make tight, firm or fast*: c. parietem in unam crassitudinem, Vitruv. 2, 8.

[II. *Fig. in Law*: *To put on a safe footing, to secure the right of possession of any thing*, Dig.]

[CON-SŌLĪDUS, a, um. *Very firm or fast*, Arn.]

[CONSŌLO, are. *for consolor. To console*, Varr. ap. Non.]

CON-SŌLOR. 1. v. a. I. C. alqm, *to console, to inspire with courage*: c. alqm de miseriis communibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 2: — c. alqm in miseriis: — c. se alqa re: — c. se, quod etc.: — *Absol.*: hæc officia sunt consolantium, tollere ægritudinem: — Cæsar ejus dextram prendit, *consolatus* rogat etc., *whilst encouraging them*, Cæs.: — *consolantia verba*, Ov.: — [In a passive sense: *consolatis militibus*, Just.]

II. C. alqd, *to mitigate, alleviate, compensate*: ut doloris magnitudinem celeritas, diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40: — c. incommodum: — c. desiderium tui: — c. brevitem vitæ: — c. otium, Quint.

[CON-SOMNĪŌ. 1. v. a. *To dream*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 70.]

[CONSŌNA, æ. f. *for consonans. (sc. litera) A consonant (letter)*, T. Maur.]

CONSŌNANS, antis. I. *Part. of consono*. \*\*II.

A) *Subst. (sc. litera; hence, fem.) A consonant*, Quint. 1, 4, 6. [B] *Fig. adj.: Suitable, fitting, Dig.*

**\*CONSONANTER**, *adv. Consonantly, harmoniously: consonantissime ad harmoniam composita*, Vitruv. 6, 1.

**\*CONSONANTĪA**, *æ. f. (consono) Agreement, harmony, consonance: c. vocis*, Vitruv. 5, 5: — *c. vocum proximarum*, Gell.

[**CONSONE**, *adv. With one voice*, App.]

**\*CON-SŌNO**, *ūi. 1. v. n. To sound strongly, at the same time, or together with.* I. *Prop.* A) *apes evoluturæ c. vehementer*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30: — *quum omne tibiaturum genus organorumque consonuit, fit concentus ex dissonis*, Sen. E. 84: — *regia c. assensu populi precibusque faventum, resounds*, Ov.: — *theatrum c. ululatus*, Tac. B) *In Rhet.* 1) *To have the same sound: vox c.*, Quint. 9, 3, 73. 2) *To have the same ending*, Quint. 9, 3, 75. II. *Fig.: To agree, accord, harmonize: c. sibi in faciendis ac non faciendis*, Quint.: — *tenor vitæ c. sibi*, Sen.: — *opus c. ad hanc vocem*, id.

**CON-SŌNUS**, *a, um. Sounding together or harmoniously.* [I. *Prop.: c. clangor*, Ov. M. 13, 610: — *c. fila lyrae*, id.] **\*IL Fig.: Agreeing, harmonious, concordant: credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si etc., Cic. Att. 4, 16.**

**CON-SŌPIO**, *without perf. itum. 4. v. a.* I. *To lull entirely asleep, to drown, stupefy: quid melius, quam in mediis vitæ laboribus obdormiscere et ita conniventem somno consopiri sempiterno?* Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: — *Endymion a Luna consopitus putatur: Middle: inter initia veneni consopitus, fallen asleep*, Suet. [II. *Fig.: To be no longer in force, to be obsolete*, Gell. 16, 10, 8.]

**CON-SORS**, *sortis. adj. Participating, partaking, living with a community of goods, sharing property.* **\*I. Prop.** A) *C. tres fratres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: — *c. frater*, Plin. E.: — **\*Subst. with gen.: c. censoria, Liv.: — *de consortibus ejusdem litis*, Dig. [B] *Poet. meton.* 1) *Brotherly or sisterly: c. sanguis*, Ov. M. 8, 444: — *c. pectora, i. e. sisters*, id.: — *Subst.: A brother, sister*, Ov.: Tibull. 2) *A relative, relation*, Lucr. 6, 1280.]**

II. *Fig. A) Sharing anything, partaking in with anybody; hence, a partner, associate: c. mecum temporum illorum*, Cic. Mil. 37, 102: — *socius et c. gloriosi laboris: c. mendacitatis: c. tribunicia potestatis, with collega imperii*, Tac.: — *c. imperii*, Suet.: — *c. thalami*, Ov.: — **\*With in: c. in lucris atque furtis. [B] *Of things common to several persons: c. tecta*, Virg. G. 4, 153: — *c. casus*, Prop.]**

[**CONSORTĀLIS**, *e. (consortium) Of or belonging to property held in common: c. lineæ*, Agrim.]

**\*CONSORTĪO**, *ōnis. f. (consors) A partaking of any thing in common, society, community, fellowship: c. omnis humana dissolvitur*, Cic. Off. 3, 6: — *c. sociabilis inter binos Lacedæmoniorum reges*, Liv.: — *c. tribunicia potestatis*, Vell.: — *quænam ista societas, quænam c. est?* — *c. fati*, V. Max. — *Of animals: animalia hominum quadam consortione degentia*, Plin.

**\*CONSORTĪUM**, *ii. n. (consors) I. Community, partnership*, Liv. 4, 5: — *In the plur.*, Tac. II. *Esp.: Community of goods*, Suet. Claud. 28.

[**CON-SPĪTIANS**, *antis. part. (spatiar) Walking or taking a walk together: c. inter meretrices*, Petr.]

[**CONSPECTOR**, *ōris. m. (conspicio) One who sees or looks at any thing, a beholder*, Tert.]

1. **CONSPECTUS**, *a, um. I. Part. of conspicio. **\*II. Adj.** A) *Visible: tumulus c. hosti*, Liv. 22, 24. B) *That is worth seeing, striking, worthy of notice, remarkable: patris avique fama conspectum eum effiebat*, Liv. 45, 7: — *c. elatusque supra modum hominis privati*, id.: — *c. juvenis*, Ov.: — *Comp.*, Liv.: Ov.*

2. **CONSPECTUS**, *ūs. m. (conspicio) A seeing, look-*

*ing at; view, sight, prospect.* I. *Prop.* A) *Casurus in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: — *quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant*, Liv.: — *frui conspectu urbis: conf. c. est in Capitolium, one has a view of the C.*, Liv.: — *dare se in conspectum alcui: venire in conspectum alcis: fugere e conspectu alcis: pæne in conspectu exercitus, before the eyes*, Cæs.: — *cujus prope in conspectu Ægyptus est, before his eyes, in his presence: censoribus vectigalia locare nisi in conspectu populi Romani non licet, except before the eyes: conspectu imperatoris, under or before the eyes, in presence of or before*, Cæs.: — *conspectu suo prælium restituit, by his presence*, Liv. — *Of things and abstract objects: quercus in oppidi conspectu, close by or in the vicinity of*, Varr.: — *procul a conspectu imperii: spectat patriam, in conspectu legum libertatisque moriatur: minimam animi præstantiam omnibus bonis corporis anteire, ut ea ne in conspectu quidem relinquantur, be suffered close by (as it were)*. [B] *Concr.: An abstract, draught, sketch (the Greek σκῆψις)*, Gell. 17, 21, 2: — *c. summæ*, id. II. *Fig. mentally: A view, i. e. consideration, reflection, thought: quæ ponunt pæne in conspectu animi, quæ cernere et videre non possumus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: — *c. et cognitio naturæ*.

**CONSPERGO** (conspargo), *si, sum. 3. v. a. (spargo)* **\*I. To sprinkle, scatter, strew: c. vinum vetus**, Col. 12, 39, 3: — *Absol.: c. ante ædes, to sprinkle*, Plaut.

II. *C. alqm (alqd) alqa re, to besprinkle, bespatter, bestrew with any thing.* A) *Prop.: c. me lacrimis*, Cic. Pl. 41, 99: — *c. terram rore*, Plin.: — *caput (Tauri) stellis conspersum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: — *Without abl.: c. vias propter pulverem*, Suet. B) *Fig.: Of rhetorical ornament, to intersperse: oratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: — *in illis veteribus nostris, quæ, Menippum imitati, quadam hilaritate conspersimus: c. colorem dicendi multis ac variis velut maculis*, Quint.

[**CONSPERSIO**, *ōnis. f. (conspargo) I. A strewing, scattering*, Pall. II. *Concr.: Dough*, Tert.]

**CONSPERSUS**, *a, um. part. of conspergo.*

[**CONSPICĀBĪLIS**, *e. (conspicor) I. Visible*, Prud. II. *Remarkable*, Sid.]

[**CONSPICĀBUNDUS**, *a, um. (conspicor) Contemplating attentively*, M. Cap.]

**CONSPĪCIENDUS**, *a, um. I. Part. of conspicio. **\*II. Adj.: Worth seeing, remarkable, conspicuous, striking: c. opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis***, Liv. 6, 4: — *c. eques*, Ov.

[**CONSPĪCĪLIUM**, *ii. n. (conspicio) A place to look or spy from*, Plaut. ap. Non.]

1. **CON-SPĪCĪO**, *spexi, spectrum. 3. v. a. (specio) I. To look at attentively, look upon, behold, contemplate.* A) *Prop.* **\*1) Gen.: carere me aspectu civium quam infestis oculis omnium conspici malle, to be regarded, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17. — *Of things: si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, could see.*** **\*2) Esp. pass.: conspici, to attract notice, to be distinguished or admired: quisque hostem ferire, murum ascendere, conspici, dum tale facinus faceret, properabat, Sall. Cat. 7, 6: — *conspectu pugnantem egregie*, Liv.: — *maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, id.: factum in egregio adolescente non minore hostium admiratione quam vestra conspectum est, id.: cultus non est proprius oratoris aliquis, sed magis in oratore conspiciatur*, Quint. **\*B) Fig.: To consider, see (with the mind): c., quibus vitis affectum esse necesse sit eum etc., Cic. Mur. 6: — *c. sibi, to care for one's self*, Plaut. II. *Inchoative: To begin to take notice of, to perceive, observe, catch or get sight of.* A) *Prop.: ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12: — *c. alqm in summo collo, id.: c. lumina crebra*, Liv.: — *ne ex hostium castris conspici possent*, Cæs.: — [Poet.: conspici alto cælo, i. e. to be in heaven, or among the gods, Ov.] — *With double acc.: c.*****



imaginem patris laureatam, eandem deformatam : — c. alqos ex navi egredientes, Cæs. : — c. quendam abrasum, Hor. : — \*\* *With an objective clause* : Calones ab decumana porta nostros victores flumen transisse, conspexerunt, Cæs. : — [ *Poet. in the passive with subjective clause*, Hor. O. 3, 7, 26. ] [ *B* ] *Fig.* : *To notice, observe (with the mind)* : c. alqd corde, Plant. Ps. 1, 3. ]

[ 2. CONSPICIO, ōnis. (conspicio) *A survey taken by augurs for determining the site of a templum*, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82. ]

\*\*CONSPICOR. 1. v. a. (conspicio) *To perceive, observe, get sight of* : id conspicati Helvetii, rursus instare cœperunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25 : — hunc conspicatæ naves sequi cœperunt, id. : — *With a double acc.* : perterritos hostes conspicati, Cæs. : — *With a relative clause* : c., quæ res in nostris castris gererentur, Cæs.

\*\*CONSPICUUS, a, um. (1. conspicio) I. *Visible, in sight* : c. acies barbarorum, Tac. H. 4, 29 : — vertex late c., Hor. : — habere mortem in conspicio, *to have before one's eyes*, Sen. II. *Esp.* : *Distinguished, conspicuous, remarkable* : Romanis conspiciunt eum novitas divitiæque faciebant, Liv. 1, 34 : — ambo conspiciui, Ov. : — *With dat.* : consilio, manu, voce insignis hosti, conspiciui suis, Tac.

[ *CONSPIRARE. adv.* *With one voice*, Just. 3, 5, 3. ]

CONSPIRATIO, ōnia. f. *Harmonious agreement, harmony, concord.* I. *Gen.* \*\*A) *Prop.* : c. canentium, Col. 12, 2, 4. B) *Fig.* : *Unity, concord, unanimity* : c. hominum atque consensus, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16 : — c. bonorum omnium : — amici quanta amoris conspiratione consensientes : — c. consensusque virtutum. \*\*II. *In a bad sense* : *A plot, conspiracy*, Cic. Deiot. 4; Quint.

1. CONSPIRATUS, a, um. *Conspired. See 1. CONSPIRO.*

2. CONSPIRATUS, a, um. *Wound together. See 2. CONSPIRO.*

[ 3. CONSPIRATUS, ūs. m. (1. conspiro) *Agreement, harmony* : c. mentium animorumque, Gell. 1, 11, 8. ]

1. CON-SPIRO. 1. v. a. [ *I. Prop.* : *To blow or sound together; hence poet. To resound with any thing* : cornua c. assensu rauco, Virg. Æ. 7, 615. ] II. *Fig.* \*A) *Gen.* : *To agree, accord, combine, unite* : tanta rerum consensientia, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19 : — in quibus (operibus) plurium conatus conspirant, Quint. : Colligite vos, conspirate nobiscum, consensite cum bonis : — mirabiliter populus Rom. universus et omnium generum ordinem consensus ad liberandam remp. conspiravit.

\*\*B) *Esp.* : *In a bad sense; To plot together, to conspire, conjurare* : priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 10 extr. : — c. in injuriam, Liv. : — c. in cædem alcjæ, Tac. : — in c. Augustum, Suet. : — c. ad res novas, id. : — c. perdere alqm, id. : — *Part. perf.* : Conspiratus. *Conspired*, c. partes factionum, Phæd. : — *In the plur. Subst.* : Conspirati, as conjurati. *Conspirators*, Suet.

2. CON-SPIRO. 1. v. a. (spira) [ *I. Prop.* : *To make a circle or ring, to coil up* : anguis c. se, A. Vict. ] \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *To press close together, to conglobate, conglobare* : milites subito conspirati pila conjecerunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 46, doubtful. B) *Fig.* : *multa præcepta sint, multarum ætatum exempla, sed in unum conspirata*, Sen. E. 84.

[ *CONSPISSATIO, ōnis. f. (spisso) A pressing together, thickening, LL.* ]

CON-SPISSATUS, a, um. *part. (spisso) Pressed together, made thick or tight* : c. solum, Col. 2, 18, 5 : — c. creta, Plin.

[ *CON-SPLENDESCO, Ære. v. n. Very bright or brilliant, LL.* ]

[ *CONSPOLIUM, ii. n. A kind of cake for an offering, Arn.* ]

[ *CON-SPONDEO, di, nsum (an old reading consponsum, acc. to Fest.). 2. v. a. and n. To promise mutually, App.* ]

1. CON-SPONSOR, ōris. m. *A joint surety*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 2.

[ 2. CONSPONSOR. (conspondeo) *He that pledges himself, according to Fest.* ]

CONSPONSUS, a, um. *part. of conspondeo.*

[ *CON-SPŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.* A) *To spit at or upon* : c. alqm immundissimo basio, Petron. : — c. sinus, *to stabber in speaking violently*, Juv. B) *Meton. for conspergere* : *To strew over, to cover* : c. Alpes hiberna nive, Bibac. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 17; conf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 41. II. *Neut.* : *To spit or spew* : c. in sinum, Petron. ]

\*\*CON-SPURCO. 1. v. a. *To defile, pollute, make dirty* : avis c. cibos et aquam proluvie ventris, Col. 8, 3.

\*\*CON-SPŪTO. 1. v. int. a. (conspuo) *To spit in anybody's face, to spit upon with contempt* : c. nostros cœperunt Clodiani, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2.

CONSPŪTUS, a, um. *part. of conspuo.*

[ *CON-STABILIO. 4. v. a. To establish, make firm* : c. rem meam, Plant. Capt. 2, 3, 93. ]

CONSTANS, antis. I. *Part. of consto.* II. *Adj.* : *Firm, constant, uniform, invariable.* A) *Prop.* : mellis natura constantior, Lucr. 3, 192 : — c. uva, Plin. : — quæ cursus certos et constantes habent, Cic. N. D. 3, 9 extr. : — constantissimus motus lunæ : — constanti vultu graduque, Liv. : — ætate nondum constanti, Suet. : — c. pax, firm, safe, Liv. : — c. fides, Hor. B) *Fig.* \*1) *Agreeing, uniform, harmonious, unanimous* : quemadmodum in oratione constanti, sic in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144 : — incredibilia an inter se constantia, Quint. : — rumores satis illi quidem constantes, sed adhuc sine auctore : — c. fama, Suet. : — memoria parum c. hujus anni, Liv. : — c. opinio, Suet. 2) *Firm, consistent, sure, steady, that can be depended upon* : sunt firmi et stabiles et c. (amici) eligendi, Cic. Læl. 17, 62 : — homo levis, mobilis? imo constantissimus : — pater amens ... at is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus : — prudens et c. testis, Quint. : — homo recti pervicax, c. adversus metus, Tac. : — neque fidei constans, neque strenuus in perfidia, id. : — constantior in vitiis, Hor.

CONSTANTER. *adv.* *Firmly, unalterably, constantly, steadily.* I. *Prop.* : c. manere in suo statu, Cic. Un. 13 : — impetus cæli constantissime conficiens vicissitudines anniversarias. II. *Fig.* A) *Uniformly, consistently, harmoniously* : c. et æqualiter ingrediens oratio : — sibi c. convenienterque dicere : — thus, nihil dici potuit constantius; and, non constantissime dici mihi videntur : — hi c. omnes nunciaverunt, unanimously, Cæs. : — æquabilis atque constantius sese res humanæ haberent, Sall. B) *Firmly, constantly* : c. et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20 : — c. et libere se gerere : — c. prudenterque fit : — c. delata beneficia, with judicio, considerate (opp. 'repentino' quodam impetu).

CONSTANTIA, æ. f. (constans) I. *Prop.* : *Firmness, uniformity, constancy, consistency, steadiness, unchangeableness* : stellarum perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili incredibilem constantia declarant, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55 : — fides, id est dictorum conventorumque c. et veritas : — c. promissi et fides mira. II. *Fig.* A) *Agreement of all parts so as to form one perfect whole, harmony, symmetry* : ut pulchritudo corporis apta compositione membrorum movet oculos et delectat hoc ipso, quod inter se omnes partes cum quodam lepore consentiunt : sic hoc decorum, quod elucet in vita, movet approbationem eorum, quibuscum vivitur, ordine et c. et moderatione dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98 : — non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque c. : — quæ est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta c.? B) *Firm character, firmness, fortitude, constancy, intrepidity* : is qui moderatione et c. quietus animo est sibi ipse placatus, ut nec tæscat molestiis etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37 : — Catoni quum incredibilem tribuisset natura gravitatem, eamque ipse perpetua c. roborasset semperque in proposito susceptoque consilio permansisset : — hinc c., illinc furor : — de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Cæs. : — c. Romana vicit in consilio, Liv.

[ *CONSTANTIACUS, a, um. Of Constantius* : C. legiones, Amm. ]



## CONSTANTIANUS

[CONSTANTIŪS, a, um. *Of Constantius*: C. thalamus, Amm.]

[CONSTANTIENSIS, e. *Of Constantius*: C. bellum, Sext. Ruf.]

[CONSTANTINIŪS, a, um. *Of Constantine*: C. genus, Amm.]

CONSTANTINŌPŌLIS, is. f. (Κωνσταντινου πόλις, formerly called Byzantium) *Constantinople*; in Turkish, *Stambul*, Eutr. 6, 6.

[CONSTANTINŌPŌLITĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Constantinople*, Cod. Just.]

CONSTANTĪNUS, i. m. *The name of a Roman emperor.*

CONSTANTIŪS, ii. m. *The name of a Roman emperor.*

[CON-STELLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (stella) *A collection of stars considered with respect to their supposed influence upon the world, a constellation*, Amm. 29, 2.]

[CON-STELLĀTUS, a, um. *Studded with stars*, Treb.]

\*\*CONSTERNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (2. consterno) I. *Consternation, dismay, alarm, mental disturbance*: pavor et c. mentis, quamvis vultu premeretur, Tac. A. 13, 16: — *fright, of a horse*, Liv. II. *Esp.*: *Bustle, disturbance, tumult*, Liv. 28, 25; Tac.

1. CON-STERNO, strāvi, stratum. 3. v. a. I. *To bestrew, cover with any thing*: c. tabernacula caespitibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96: — c. contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque, id.: — c. forum corporibus civium cæde nocturna, Cic. *Sest.* 39 extr.: — c. terram gravi corpore, Cic. *Ar.* 433: — *Without abl.*: frumentum vias omnes angiportusque constraverat: — *constrata navis, covered with a deck, that has a deck, decked*: — *thus, c. vehicula*, Curt. \*\*II. A) *To throw down, upset any thing*: tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv. 40, 45. [B) *Fig.*: *constrata ira, thrown to the ground (as it were)*, i. e. *abated, allayed*, Stat. S. 2, 5, 1.]

\*\*2. CONSTERNO. 1. v. a. (from 1. consterno) *To frighten, put into a fright or confusion, to confuse, startle, alarm, disturb greatly, dismay.* I. *Gen.* A) *Per ducentos jam annos pecorum in modum consternatos cædunt fugantque*, Liv. 38, 17: — c. equos, *to put to flight*, id.: — *ov.*: — *sic sunt animo consternati, ut etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 30 extr.: — *simply, c., Hirt*; Liv.: — c. alqm in fugam, *to put to flight by harassing*, Liv.: — c. alqm fugā, *the same*, Tac. B) *Esp.*: *To incite to revolt, to cause to rise in rebellion*: eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. 7, 42.

[CONSTIPANTIĀ, ōrum. n. (sc. remedia) *Astringent remedies, binding medicine*, NL.]

[CONSTIPĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A crowding together*, Amm.]

\*CON-STĪPO. 1. v. a. *To make thick, place close together*: c. tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic. *Agr.* 2, 29, 79: — *hostes c. se sub ipso vallo*, Cæs.

[CONSTRĪO, ōnis. f. (consisto) *A standing still, staying*: c. loci, *at a place*, Gell. 16, 5, 10, doubtful.]

[CONSTITŪENS, entis. n. (sc. remedium) *That which produces a right conforma ion*, NL.]

CONSTITŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. (statuo) *To place, set, or lay anybody or any thing anywhere, to set or put down, etc.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.*: c. hominem ante pedes, Q. Manilii, Cic. *Cluent.* 13, 38: — c. taurum diis ante aram, Virg.: — c. impedimenta, Liv.: — c. unum aliquem lectorem, Quint. 2) *Fig.*: quum hujus vobis adolescentiam proposueritis, constituitote vobis ante oculos etiam hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. *Cœl.* 32, 79. B) *Esp. in Milit.*: *To draw up an army or a fleet in order of battle; to make to halt*: c. legionem passibus CC. ab eo tumulo, with consistere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43: — c. legiones pro castris in acie, id.: — c. aciem ordinesque intra silvas, id.: — c. naves in alto, aperto ac plano litore, ad latus apertum hostium etc., Cæs.: — c. paullisper agmen, *to order to halt*, Sall.; Liv.: — c. paullisper signa novitate rei, Liv. II. *Meton.* A) 1) *To erect, make, found, build, establish, constitute any thing*: aggerem parare, vineas agere, turres duas c. cœpit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: — c. castella ad extremas fossas, id.: — c. inane sepul-

## CONSTITUTUS

crum, Ov.: — c. oppidum, *to found*, Cæs.: — c. hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, *to take up*, id.: — c. super templa et aras ludos quoque, Suet. 2) *Fig.*: videte, quod jus nobis, quam conditionem vobismet ipsis, quam denique civitati legem c. velitis, establish, Cic. *Cæc.* 14, 40: — c. judicium capitis, judicium de pecuniis repetundis: — c. controversiam: — c. accusationem, with comparare: — si utilitas amicitiam constituet, *et tollet eadem*: — c. amicitiam cum alqo: — c. concordiam: — c. fidem: — c. libertatem: — c. pacem: — c. victoriam: — c. quantum mali sibi ac liberis suis: — *seldom with a personal object*: c. accusatore, *to constitute*: — c. testes. B) 1) *To place in good condition or order, to order, manage, regulate, arrange, dispose, establish*: nihil minus civile, quam composita et constituta rep. quicquam agi per vim, Cic. *Leg.* 3, 18 extr.: — c. multas reip. partes: — c. civitates: — quæ potestates, imperia, curationes constituntur ad populi fructum aliquem et commodum: — c. res summa æquitate: — c. rem numariam de communi sententia: — c. rem familiarem: — c. et regere incensitiam ineuntis ætatis senum prudentiā: — c. pretium frumento, *to fix*: — c. diem concilio, colloquio, pugnae etc., Cæs.: — c. grandiore ætatem ad consulatum: — c. tempus in posterum diem, Liv.: — venire ad constitutam diem, *at the appointed day*, id.: — c. locum, id.: — c. modum credendi: — constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines diligendi: — *conf.*: constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator, qui quum esset constitutus administrator quidam belli gerendi, tum adjungeremus etc., with definire, appointed: — nondum satis constitui, molestiæne plus an voluptatis attulerit mihi Trebatius noster: — bona possessa non esse constitui: — *Of personal objects*: c. reges in civitate, *to establish, set up, institute*: — *thus, c. alqm regem*, Cæs.: — *exturbari et expelli* plebem ex agris, non constitui et collocari, fixed, settled: — *thus, c. plebem in agris publicis*: — ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Cæsar constituisset atque esse voluisset, had assigned to them dwelling-places, Cæs. 2) *Esp.* a) C. alqd cum alqo: *To fix, appoint, settle, concert, agree upon*: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8: — cui sciam pactam et constitutam esse cum Mallio diem, Cic. *Cat.* 1, 9, 24: — c. cum hominibus, quo die Messanæ præsto essent: — *\*With inter se*: constituimus inter nos, ut ambulationem post-meridianam conficeremus in Academia: — *With simple acc.*: omnia, quæ curant (senes) meminerunt: vadimonia constituta, qui sibi, cui ipsi debeant: — de pecunia constituta, Dig.: — *\*\*Absol.*: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. \*b) *To resolve, determine, purpose, take a resolution; usually with inf., seldom with ut*: Cæsar bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit, Cæs. B. G. 4, 6 extr.: — constitutum esse Pompeio et ejus concilio, in Siciliam me mittere, Cic. *Att.* 7, 7, 4: — *With ut*: constitueram, ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem.

CONSTITŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (constituo) I. A) *Disposition, nature, constitution*: c. firma corporis, Cic. *Off.* 3, 33, 117: — c. prima naturæ. [B) *In Pathology*: c. hominis, constitution, NL.: — c. morbi, form of a disease: — c. morbi annua, c. morbi epidemica, NL.] \*\*II. *An ordinance, statute, law*, Cic. *Leg.* 2, 10; Quint.

\*\*CONSTITŪTOR, ōris. m. (constituo) *One who appoints, establishes, constitutes*: c. legis, Quint. 3, 6, 43.

[CONSTITŪTŌRIŪS, a, um. (constituo) *In Law*: *Of or belonging to an agreement*, Dig.]

CONSTITŪTUM, i. n. (constituo) [I. A) *An institution, ordinance, statute, law*, Cod. Th.] \*\*B) *Fig.*: quum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, according to established laws, Sen. *C.* Nat. 3, 16.

II. *An agreement, covenant, compact, bargain*: ante rem quærentur quæ talia sunt, apparatus, colloquia, locus, c., convivium, Cic. *Top.* 12, 52: — rescripsit, c. se cum eo habere: — c. factum esse cum servis, ut venirent: — *facetiously*: si quod c. cum podagra habes, fac ut in alium diem differas: — ad c. venire: — *ellipt.* ad c., Cic. *Att.* 12, 1.

CONSTITŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part of constituo.* II. *Adj.* A) *Disposed, constituted*: cui corpus bene c. sit, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 6: — quotus quisque philosophorum inve-

nitur, qui sit ita moratus, ita animo ac vita constitutus, ut ratio postulat? — a bonis viris, sapientibus, et bene a natura constitutis. \*\*B) *Fixed, established*: c. cursus siderum, Quint. 1, 10, 48: — c. discrimina (opp. 'fortuita'), id.: — *confirmata* c. que vox, id.

CON-STO, stiti, stātum. 1. v. n. *To stand together, stand still*. [I. Gen.: in fossis sicubi aqua c., Cat. R. R. 155 extr.: — constant, conferunt sermones inter sese, *stand still*, Plaut.: — multitudo hostium c., *halts*, Sisenn. ap. Non.]

II. Esp. \*A) 1) *To stand firm or unshaken, to abide, persevere or continue*: Consul Rom. priusquam totis viribus fulta constaret hostium acies, intulit aigna, *took his stand or footing*, Liv. 3, 60: — non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis c. poterant, id.: — in ebrietate *tentantur* pedes, lingua non constat, Sen.: — quo malo aut oppressus *jaceas*, aut, ne opprimare mente vix constes, *be able to stand firm*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: — nec pugna illis c., nec fuga explicari potuit, Liv.: — adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, id.: — valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi c., Suet.: — c. in aliqua sententia, *to abide by, to continue in*: — fides c., *remains unshaken*, Tac.: — [Poet.: cuncta c. caelo sereno, *there is settled fine weather*, Virg.] 2) *Of facts, news, etc.*: *To stand firm, be established according to truth*, i. e. *to be certain, sure, well known, evident, manifest*: quum et factum constet et nomen, qualia sint *vocatur in dubium*, Cic. Part. 12, 42: — quæ quum constent, perspicuum debet esse etc.; esp. *impers.* constat, constabat etc., *it is or was a fact, it is or was certain, etc.*; usually with acc. and inf.: quum cædem in Appia factam esse constaret: — quod omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Cæs.: — inter omnes constabat, neminem esse resolutum, *it was established among them all*, i. e. *they all agreed on that point*: — *conf.* quem inter suos eo die dixisse constabat, excitari se etc., Cæs.; and, quum inter augures constet, imparem numerum debere esse, Liv.: — \*With de: quum de Magio constet: — *thus, de facto* constat, Quint.: — \*With a relative clause: *One is resolved, determined, fully resolved*, certum est: mihi quidem constabat, nec meam contumeliam nec meorum ferre, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42: — neque satis Bruto nec tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, *had not yet made up their minds, were yet undetermined*, Cæs. B) *To agree with any thing, to coincide, correspond, accord, to suit, be consistent; with cum, a dat. or absol.*: considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic. Inv. 2, 14: — sententia non c. cum superioribus aut inferioribus sententia, A. Her.: — si humanitatis c. voles: — c. sibi, *to remain the same, to be or remain consistent*: in Oppianico sibi c. et superioribus consentire judiciis debuerunt: — ut c. in vitæ perpetuitate possimus nobismetipsis nec in ullo officio *claudicare*: — *Absol.* auri ratio constat, aurum in ærario est, *the reckoning agrees*: — *conf. fig.*: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, Tac. C) *To exist, to be extant, to last or endure*: antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constant, Pericles atque Alcibiades, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93: — ut usque ad alterum R. literæ constarent integræ, reliquæ omnes essent in litura: — qui sine manibus et pedibus c. deum posse decreverunt: — si ipsa mens c. potest vacans corpore: — virtutem sine ratione c. non posse: — avulsam a ceteris c. per se ipsum. D) *To consist in or of, to be composed of any thing, to rest upon, lie in*: homo c. ex animo et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: — actio c. e voce atque motu: — spondeus c. ex longis (syllabis): — justitia est virtus, quæ c. ex hominibus tuendis: — *conf.* temperantia c. ex prætermittendis voluptatibus corporis: — *With in*: victoriam in earum cohortum virtute c., Cæs.: — \*With abl.: agri c. campis, vineis, silvis etc., Plin. E.: — quicquid c. auro argentoque, Suet.: — tota oratio c. longioribus membris, brevioribus periodis, Quint.: — omne jus c. aut scripto aut moribus, id.: — [With de, Lucr.] E) *To cost; usually with abl. or gen.* 1) *Prop.*:

ut unæ quadrigæ Romæ constiterint quadringentis millibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4: — si HS. sex millibus tibi constarent ea, quæ tu facile posses vendere HS. CC. millibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12: — delicæ c. nobis tanto, Plin.: — c. tibi magno, Plin. E.: — ambulatiuncula prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco: — c. pluris, Suet.: — quanti c. funus, id.: — navis c. gratis: — quod mihi c. carius, Lucil. ap. Non.: — c. vilissime, Col.: — area super HS. millies c., Suet. \*\*2) *Fig.*: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit c. victoriam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19: — odia c. magno, Ov. [Hence, Ital. *costare*, Fr. *coûter*, Germ. *kosten*.]

[CON-STRAÏTOR, ôris. m. (sterno) *One who levels or makes plain*: c. maris, Aus.]

\*\*CONSTRATUM, i. n. (consterno) *A floor, pavement*: c. pontium, Liv. 30, 10: — c. puppis, deck, Petron.

CONSTRATUS, a, um. *part. of* 1. consterno.

[CON-STRAÏO, Ære. v. n. *To sound loudly, to make a noise*, Gell. 4, 1, 4.]

[CONSTRICTE. *adv.* (constringo) *Closely*, August.]

[CONSTRICITIO, ônis. f. (constringo) *A binding together, a drawing together*, Macr.]

[CONSTRICITIVUS, a, um. (constringo) *That draws together or binds, constringent*, C. Aur.]

[CONSTRICITIO, are. v. int. a. (constringo) *To draw together*, c. vulnus, Tert.]

[CONSTRUCTOR, ôris. m. (constringo) *A muscle that contracts*: c. ani, œsophagi, NL.]

CONSTRICITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* constringo.

\*\*II. *Adj.*: *Closely drawn together; hence, abridged, short, contracted, compact*: c. frons, wrinkled, Petron.: — c. supercilia (poet. opp. 'dissidentia'), Quint.: — c. arbor, cut, pruned, Plin.: — *Comp.*, folium tenuius et c. angustius, Plin.: — c. nives perpetuo rigore, Curt.

CON-STRINGO, inxi, ictum. 3. v. a. *To draw together closely, to bind together, to bind, tie up, to cord*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: c. sarcinam, Plaut. Tr. 3, 2, 96: — c. corpora vinculis, *to fetter*, Cic. de Or. 1, 52: — *thus*, c. alqm laqueis, *to bind; also simply*, c. alqm: — *conf.* tu mentis es compos? tu non constringendus? B) *Esp. in Medic.*: *To bind*: decocta (cotonea) amittunt constringentem illam vim succi, Plin. 23, 6, 54: — vinum rubrum magis c. magisque calcificat, id. II. *Fig.* A) *To hold together, hold fast, bind, fetter, arrest, to keep within bounds*: si turpissime se illa pars animi geret... vincitur et constringatur amicorum custodiis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: — c. conjunctionem horum omnium conscientia: — c. fidem religionem: — c. psephismata iurjurando: — c. orbem terrarum novis legibus: — c. scelus fraudemque odio civium supplicioque. B) *Esp.*: *To draw into a narrow compass, to abridge*: sententia quum aptis constricta verbis est, cadit etiam plerumque numero, Cic. Brut. 8 extr.: — constricta narratio (opp. 'latius fusa'), Quint.: — ars logica rem disolutam divulsamque conglutinaret et ratione quadam constringeret.

CONSTRUCTIO, ônis. f. (construo) I. *A joining or putting together, a building, erecting, construction*: c. hominis, Cic. Ac. 2, 27: — c. lapidum, Sen. II. *Fig.* A) *Of style; A proper connection or arrangement*: c. verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17. [B) *In Gramm.*: *Construction, Gramm.*]

CONSTRUCTUS, a, um. *part. of* construo.

CON-STRŪO, xi, ctum. 3. [fut. part., constrūtūra, LI.] v. a. *To heap together, heap up, lay or pile up, carry or bring together*. I. *Prop.* A) *C. acervos numero, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: — c. et coacervare pecuniam: — c. res magnificas (vestem, argentum, tabulas, et signa): — c. copiam ornamentorum uno in loco: — c. congeriem*, Plin. B) *Meton.*: *To build or erect by piling up, frame, construct, prepare, make*: c. atque edificare mundum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: — c. navem, ædificium: — constructa a patribus

delubra: — aves c. cubilia sibi nidosque: — dentibus in ore constructis manditur cibus: — [Poet.: mensae constructae dape, furnished, Catull. II. In Gramm.: To construe, Gramm.]

[CON-STŪPEO, ūi. 2. v. n. To be greatly astonished, LL.]

**\*\*CONSTUPRATOR**, ōris. m. A defiler, ravisher: stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15.

**CON-STUPRO**, 1. v. a. To violate, ravish, defile.

**\*\*I. Prop.**: c. matronas, virgines, ingenuos, raptos, Liv. 29, 17: — c. praeextatos liberos, Q. Cic. II. Fig.: afflicta resp. est empto constupratoque iudicio, bought by debauchery, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: — c. pudicitiam, Hier.

[CON-SŪĀDEO, ēre. v. a. To advise expressly, to persuade, Plant. Tr. 2, 4, 126: — picus et cornix c., i. e. afford favourable auspices, id.]

**CON-SŪĀLIA**, ium. n. The feast of Consus, on the 18th of August, Liv. 1, 9. See CONSUS.

**\*CONSUASOR**, ōris. m. (consuadeo) A counsellor, adviser: haec omnia Quintius agebat auctore et consuatore Nævio, Cic. Quint. 5.

[CON-SŪVĪO (sav.), are. or -or, ari. v. a. To kiss, App.]

[CON-SUBSTANTIĀLIS, e. Of the same substance or essence, consubstantial, Tert.]

[CON-SUBSTANTIVUS, a, um. I. q. consubstantialis, Tert.]

**\*\*CONSŪDASCO** (-desco), ēre. v. a. (consudo) To sweat all over, Col. 12, 48, 2.

**\*\*CON-SŪDO**, 1. v. n. To sweat all over, Col. 12, 7, 2.

**\*\*CONSŪĒ-FĀCĪO**, fēci, factum. 3. [in Tmesī consue quoque faciunt, Varr.] v. a. (consueo) To accustom: c. gētuos, ordines habere, signa sequi, Sall. Jug. 80, 2.

[CON-SŪĒO, ēre. v. n. To be accustomed, Prop. 1, 7, 5.]

**CON-SŪESCO**, sūēvi (contr. forms, consuesti, consueram, consuesse, etc., are prevalent), sūētum. 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) To accustom one's self; in the perf. tenses, to be accustomed, to be in the habit; usually with inf.: disjungamus nos a corporibus, id est consuescamus mori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: — paulatim Germanos c. Rhenum transire, Cæs.: — quo magno cum periculo mercatores ire consuerant, id.: — quem ipse relinquere antea consuesset: — consuesse deos immortales his secundoque interdum res concedere, quos, etc., id.: — quam rem pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui, id.: — conf. sicuti fieri consuevit, Sall. — \*Absol.: quominus pro capite et fortunis alterius, quemadmodum consuerunt, causam velint dicere: — quo consuerat intervallo hostes sequitur, Cæs.: — \*\*With the Greek attraction: quum aliquid agas eorum, quorum consuesti, gaudeo, Luccei. ap. Cic.: — \*\*With ad: c. ad aciem justam, Quint.: — \*\*With abl. or dat.: aves c. libero victu, Col.: — c. gravissimo dolori timore, Plin. E. \*B) Esp.: c. cum alquo (alqua), to have carnal intercourse with any one, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12; Nep. Alc. 10 extr. \*\*II. Act.: To accustom to any thing: c. rusticos circa larem domini semper epulari, Col. 11, 1, 19: — c. juvenem plostro aut aratro, id.: — c. vitem largo humori, id.

[CONSŪETE. adv. Customarily, Amm.]

[CONSŪĒTĪO, ōnis. f. (consuesco) Carnal intercourse, Plant. Amph. 1, 2, 28.]

[CONSŪĒTŪDĪNĀRĪUS, a, um. (consuetudo) Customary, Sid.]

**CONSŪĒTŪDO**, inis. f. (consuesco) Custom, habit.

I. Gen.: plerumque parentum praeceptis imbuti, ad eorum consuetudinem moremque deducimur, Cic. Off. 1, 32 extr.: — conf. loqui contra morem consuetudinemque civilem: — maxima est vis vetustatis et consuetudinis: — versutius quam mea c. defendendi fert: — non est meae consuetudinis, rationem reddere, etc.: — sin consuetudinem meam, quam in rep. semper habui, tenuero: — in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, ut etc., got into the habit, Cæs.: — apud Germanos ea c. est, ut, id.: — in quo verbo lapsa c. deflexit de via sensimque eo deducta est, ut etc.: — conf. deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum: — quae

(nova verba) nunc c. diuturna trivit: — ego poteram morbos (appellare ὄδον), et id verbum esset e verbo: sed in consuetudinem nostram non caderet, would not be consistent with our idiom: — sensim hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam jam antea minuebamus, post vero Sulla victoriam penitus amisimus: — senatus is, qui in eam jam benignitatis consuetudinem venit, ut, adopted the habit: — also of things: quod jam in consuetudinem venit, has become a habit or the custom: — conf. quod a nostris hominibus saepissime usurpatum jam in proverbii consuetudinem venit: — With gen.: virtutem ex consuetudine vitae sermonisque nostri interpretemur: — si loquendi vim, si denique consuetudinem verborum teneret, idiom.: — c. communis sensus: — c. victus: — c. peccandi: — c. splendidior loquendi: — c. immanis ac barbara hominum immolandum: — In the plur.: ludicrae exercendi aut venandi consuetudines adamare solemus. — \*\*Adverb.: ex consuetudine, or simply consuetudine, according to custom, Cæs.; Sall.

II. Esp. A) 1) Intercourse, acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy: Deiotarus cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res, rationesque jungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9 extr.: — domesticus usus et c. est alci cum alquo: — c. victus cum alquo: — multa et jucunda consuetudine conjuncti inter nos sumus: — inductus consuetudine ac familiaritate: — dare se in consuetudinem: — insinuare in consuetudinem alcijs: — immergere se in consuetudinem alcijs: — c. epistolarum, epistolary correspondence. \*\*2) In a bad sense; Illicit intercourse, Liv. 39, 9; Quint.; Suet.: — also c. stupri, Sall.; Suet. \*B) Language, way of speaking: consuetudini auribus indulgenti libenter obsequor, Cic. Or. 47, 157: — tradere librum Xenophontis Latinae consuetudini, into Latin, Col. 12 praef.: thus, c. nostra (opp. 'Graeca'), id.

**CONSŪĒTUS** [poet. trisyll.], a, um. I. Part. of consuesco. \*\*II. Adj.: Accustomed, usual: ita ad hoc aetatis a pueritia fui, ut omnes labores, pericula c. habeam, Sall. Jug. 87, 7: — animum a c. lubricine continuit, id.

**CONSUL** (abridged, Cos., plur. Coss.), ūlis. m. (from the root conso, whence consus, consentes, consulo; prop. an adviser) I. A consul, one of the two chief magistrates at Rome under the republic: c. ordinarius, who entered on his office at the regular time: — but, c. suffectus, who was elected in the room of another during the course of the year: — c. designatus, the consul elect (between August or September and the 1st of January in the following year): — In the abl., with the name of one consul or of both, for the date of the year: Orgetorix, M. Messala et M. Pisone Coss., conjunctionem nobilitatis fecit, in the year of Rome 696, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2: — quum ipse esset Q. Caepione consule natus et C. Laelio, Cic. Brut. 43 extr.: — amphora instituta consule Tullo, Hor.: — vina tot consulum, wines so old, Sen. II. Melon. \*\*A) For proconsul, Liv. 26, 33; 31, 49; Nep. \*\*B) The chief magistrate in other towns: c. Tusculanorum, Plin. 7, 43, 44. [C] A cognomen of Jupiter, Vopisc.]

**CONSŪLĀRIS**, e. (consul) I. Of or belonging to a consul, consular: c. aetas, the legal age for the consulate (i. e. the 43rd year), Cic. Phil. 5, 17 extr.: — c. comitia, for the election of a consul: — c. officium: — c. imperium: — c. exercitus, of a consul, Liv.: — c. femina, of a consul, Suet.: — c. insignia, consular dignity, Vell.; Tac.: — res operosa ac minime c., worthy of a consul, Liv.: — c. vinum, named after the consul of the year in which it was made, Mart. II. Subst.: Consularis, is. m. A) One who has been a consul, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, and elsewhere. \*\*B) A governor, who was sent by the emperor into the provinces, Tac. Agr. 8; 14; Suet.: — Adj.: c. adoptio, Quint.

[CONSŪLĀRĪTAS, ātis. f. (consularis) Consular dignity, Cod. Th.]

**\*\*CONSŪLĀRĪTER**. adv. Worthy of a consul: vita c. acta, Liv. 4, 10 extr.

**CONSŪLĀTUS**, ūs. m. (consul) The dignity of a consul, the consulate: honorum populi finis est c., Cic. Pl. 25: — consularum petere, adipisci, obtinere, gerere: — adicare se consulatu: — In the plur.: quinque c. eodem tenore gesti, Liv.

**CONSŪLO**, ūlūi, ultum. 3. v. n. and a. (from the root *conso*; see *CONSUL*). I. *Neut.*: To take counsel, to consider. \*A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: ut quisquam de salute suorum consulat, communem relinquat, Cic. Sull. 22, 63: — c. omnibus de rebus, Tac.: — de Rhodiis consultum est, Sall.: — *Absol.*: ut eodem tempore et discentibus satisfacerent et consulentibus: — in secundis rebus sapere et c. meminisse, Liv.: — ut trepidarent magis quam consulerent, id.: — c. in commune, to care for the public good, Liv.; Tac.: — c. in medium, the same, Liv.; Tac.: — c. in publicum, Plin. E.: — c. in unum, Tac. 2) *Esp.* c. alui: To care for anybody or any thing, to care for, to be mindful of: qui parti civium consulunt, partem negligunt, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: — consulete vobis, prospicite patriæ, conservate vos etc.: — c. eorum commodis et utilitati salutique servire: — c. dignitati, famæ, pudicitie alcijs: — c. suæ vitæ, Cæs.: — c. timori magis quam religioni, id.: — c. receptui sibi, id.: — c. reip. juxta ac sibi, Sall.: — c. tibi per te satis, Hor.: — habemus liberos parvos: c. vivi ac prospicere debemus, ut illorum solitudo etc. \*B) *Meton.*: To take a resolution after due counsel, to resolve, adopt a measure: de nullis quam de vobis infestius aut inimicius consulerunt, Liv. 28, 29: — c. gravior de perfugis quam de fugitivis, id.: — ne quid gravior de salute tua consulas, Cæl. ap. Cic.: — c. crudeliter in deditos victosque, Liv.: — thus, c. arroganter ac durius in deditos, Tac. II. *Act.* A) C. alqm (alqd): To deliberate with any one, to ask opinion or advice, to consult: nunc ego, judices, jam vos consulo, quid mihi faciendum putetis, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: — quum consulerent Athenienses Apollinem Pythium, quas potissimum religiones tenerent, consulted, asked the advice, inquired of: — num quis haruspem consulit, quemadmodum sit cum parentibus vivendum: — thus, c. deos auguriis, Liv.: — c. deos hominum fibris, Tac.: — c. vates nunc extis nunc per aves, Liv.: — c. Cumæam anqm, Ov.: — quam inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consuli solent: — munus hoc eorum, qui consuluntur, who are consulted, i. e. the jurisperiti: — c. populum de morte alcijs, to ask, inquire: — thus, c. senatum de fœdere, de provinciis, Sall.: — tribuni c. plebem in omnia, Liv.: — With things and abstr. obj.: c. aures suas, Quint.: — c. speculum, Ov.: — thus, c. spectatas undas, id.: — c. animum suum, Quint.: — c. oraculum, Suet.: — c. exta, Ov.: — c. sortes, id.: — c. jus, Liv.: — With a double acc.: nec te id consulo, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2: — *Impers.*: is de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Cæs. B) C. alqd. \*1) To think upon, to consider, weigh over: c. et explorare rem, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4: — rem ad Patres delatam c. ordine non licuit, Liv.: — Galli, quid agant, consulunt, Cæs. [2] To advise, give advice, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 47: — c. ab re, to advise for the worse, Plaut. \*3) C. alqd boni: To interpret for the best, to receive well, to be contented with any thing: boni c. nostrum laborem, Quint. 6 proem.: — boni c. hoc munus, Sen.: — With an obj. clause: querebat argentum avaritia: boni consuluit interim invenisse minium, Plin.

**CONSULTATIO**, ōnis. f. I. A deliberation, consultation: deliberatio et c., Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: — res venit in consultationem, is taken into consideration: — In the plur.: copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, the things that form the subjects of consideration. \*II. An asking of advice, consultation: tuas literas exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi meæ, Cic. Att. 8, 4 extr.: — In the plur.: Things asked about, questions, Suet.

**\*\*CONSULTATOR**, ōria. m. One who consults any one, Quint. 6, 3, 87.

[CONSULTATORIUS, a. um. Of or for consultation, Macr.]

**\*\*CONSULTE**, adv. With due consideration, considerately, on purpose, for consulto: quæ caute atque c. gesta essent, Liv. 22, 38: — *Comp.*, Liv.: — *Sup.*, Capit.

I. **CONSULTO**, adv. Deliberately, designedly, on purpose: utrum *perurbatione* aliqua animi an c. et cogitate fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 8: — philosophia multitudinem c. fugiens: — c. equites cedere jubet, Cæs.

2. **CONSULTO**, 1. v. int. a. (consulo) I. To think upon, to weigh over carefully, to take into consideration; to take counsel. A) *Gen.*: anquirunt aut consultant, condatat id necne, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: — c., utrum... an etc.: — With de: deliberare et c. de officio, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: — c. de bello, Liv.: — \*c. super re magna et atroci, Tac.: — c. in medium, Sall.: — c. in commune, Plin. E.: — \*Pass.: ad hæc consultanda procurandaque, Liv.: — ad eam rem consultandam, id.: — Of abstract subjects: pars deliberativa de tempore futuro c., quærit etiam de præterito, Quint. \*B) *Esp.*: c. alui, to take care of, care for: delecti (Patres) reip. consultabant, Sall. Cat. 6, 6. \*II. C. alqm (alqd): To ask the advice of, to consult: quid me consultas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 4: — c. aves, Plin. Paneg. 76, 7.

1. **CONSULTOR**, ōria. m. (consulo) [I. A) One who thinks upon a thing, takes into consideration, or deliberates, Afran. ap. Non.] \*B) 1) One who gives advice, an adviser: egomet in prælio c. idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall. Jug. 85, 47: — *Prov.*: prava incepta consultoribus noxæ sunt, Sall. 2) Fig.: cupidine atque ira, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, Sall. Jug. 64, 5. II. One who consults or asks advice, a client, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; Hor. S. 1, 1, 10.

[2. **CONSULTOR**, ari. for consulto. To ask (anybody's) advice, to consult, Eccl.]

\***CONSULTRIX**, icis. f. One who provides or takes care of: c. et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58.

**CONSULTUM**, i. n. I. A resolution, determination: facta et consulta fortium et sapientium sempiternis monumentis prodere, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62: — c. mollia, Tac.: — *Esp.* often, senatus consultum, or in one word senatusconsultum, and abridged S. C., a decree of the senate which had passed into a law: — on the contrary, auctoritas, a decree that was protested against by the tribunes of the people, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, and frequently elsewhere. \*II. A consulting or inquiring of a deity (by means of an oracle, etc.), Tac. H. 2, 4.

1. **CONSULTUS**, a. um. I. Part of consulo. II. *Adj.* \*A) Thought upon or weighed over, maturely considered, taken into consideration: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 extr.: — operâ c., with due consideration, Gell.: — consultum est (mihi), I know how to advise myself, how to act, etc., Plaut.: — *Comp.*, consultus est huic penalem stipulationem subjungere, more to the purpose, Dig. B) Well informed or versed in any thing, experienced, e. g. in the law; hence, subst., a jurist, lawyer, jurisperitus: nec enim ille magis juris c. quam justitiæ fuit, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: — c. juris atque eloquentiæ, Liv.: — consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, Gell.: — c. insanientis sapientia, Hor.: — *Absol.*: ita justus et bonus vir est, ut natura non disciplina c. esse videatur, Cic. Cæs. 27, 78: — consultorum alterum disertissimum, disertorum alterum consultissimum fuisse: — tu c., modo rusticus, a legal adviser, advocate, Hor.

\*2. **CONSULTUS**, ūs. m. (consulo) for consultum. I. Consideration, prudence: c. collegæ, Liv. 3, 62. II. A decree: c. senati, Sall. Cat. 42: — c. patrum, Plin.

[CON-SUM, fūi, fūtūrum, fore. I. To be, to happen, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66. II. To be at the same time, C. Aur.]

**\*\*CONSUMMABILIS**, e. (consummo) Capable of perfection: c. ratio in nobis, Sen. E. 92.

**\*\*CONSUMMATIO**, ōnis. f. I. A reckoning together, summing up; a sum total, Col. 12, 13, 7; Plin.

II. *Meton.* A) A uniting, union: itaque non hæc sed c. omnium nocet, Cels. 1, 3. B) A finishing, completing, accomplishing: in maximarum rerum consummationem, Sen. B. Vit. 1: — c. alvi, digestion, Plin.

[CONSUMMATOR, ōris. m. A finisher, Tert.]

**CONSUMMATUS**, a. um. I. Part of consummo.

II. Adj.: *Finished, completed, complete, perfect*: c. eloquentia, Quint. procem.: — c. scientia, id.: — c. ars, Plin. — *Of persons: ne se perfectos protinus atque consummatus putent*, Quint. 5, 10, 119: — c. orator, id. — *Sup.*, c. juvenis, Plin. E.

**\*CON-SUMMO**, 1. v. a. *To reckon together, to sum up, to bring or collect into one sum.* I. A) Prop.: c. sumptus ædificiorum per arithmeticon, Vitr. 1, 1. B) Fig.: *To put together, unite: velut consummata ejus belli gloria, put together*, Liv. 28, 17. II. Meton. A) *To consummate, perfect, complete*: c. rem, Liv. 29, 23: — c. opera, Suet.: — c. operam, Quint.: — ars c. omnia, id.: — c. paricidium, Curt.: — c. annum, Dig.: — numerus c. per totum jugerum seminum millia tria et ducenta, *makes in all*, Col. — *Absol.*: ante paucissimos, quam consummaturi essent, dies, *would have served their time*, Suet. B) Esp.: *To make perfect, to carry to perfection*: nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde oriendum est, Quint. 3, 9, 9: — c. vitam ante mortem, Sen. — *Absol.*: huc tendamus, in hoc laboremus: forsitan et c. contingat, Quint. — *Of personal objects*: Severum consummari mors immatura non passa est, *to reach the highest degree of perfection*, Quint.

CON-SŪMO, sumpsī, sumptum. [contr., consumpsi, Prop.; inf. consume, Lucr.] *Originally, To take any thing whole, or the whole of any thing, to take all together; hence,*

I. Gen.: *To eat, use, or waste away, to consume, destroy, bring to nought*: agri multa efferunt manu quæsitæ, quæ vel statim consummantur vel mandentur condita vetustati, *are consumed or eaten*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: — c. frumenta, Cæs.: — c. fruges, Hor.: — c. angues: — c. mensas accisis dapibus, Virg.: — *effundere atque c. alqd per luxuriam, to spend, squander, lavish*: — c. bona paternæ, Quint.: — c. omnes fortunas socrum, *to waste, spend entirely, devour*, Cæs.: — c. omnia flammâ, id.: — c. viscera morsu, Ov.: — anulum usu, id.: — c. ferrum rubigine, Curt.: gravissime ægrotasti: inedia et purgationibus, et vi ipsis morbi, consumptus es, *weakened, debilitated*: — *thus*, c. membra senectæ, Ov.: — si vis me aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, *had weakened, destroyed, killed*: — *thus*, fortuna belli c. alqm, Sall.: — c. alqm senio et mœrore, Liv.: — c. horas multas sæpe suavissimo sermone, *to pass, spend*: — c. magnam partem diei, Cæs.: — c. continuum biduum epulando potandoque, Suet.: — c. multos dies et labores, *to employ in vain, lose, or waste*, Sall.: — *conf.* c. tempora cum blandis verbis precando, *to lose one's time and prayers*, Ov.: — metus c. vocem, *takes away, deprives of*, Tac.: — c. gratiam rei nimia captatione, *to destroy*, Quint.: — c. ignominiam, *not to esteem any longer*, Tac. — [Poet.: c. mare, terras, *to wander through in vain*, Ov.] II. Esp.: c. alqd in alqd re, *to apply, use, spend, employ, consume*: c. pecuniam in agrorum emptioibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: — c. aurum in monumento: — c. studium in virorum fortium factis memoriæ prodendis: — *conf.* c. tantum laboris in rebus falsis, Quint.: — c. ingenium in musicis: — c. omnem vim ingenii in populari levitate: — c. dies decem in his rebus, Cæs.: — c. totum diem in uno discipulo, Quint.: — [c. alqd in alqd, Virg.; Prop.; Dig.]

CONSUMPTŪ, ōnis. f. (consumo) \*I. Prop.: *A consuming, consumption: ita se mundus consumptione et senio alebat sui*, Cic. Un. 6. II. *An applying, application*: c. operæ, A. Her. 4, 22.

CONSUMPTOR, ōris. m. (consumo) *A consumer: ignis confector et c. omnium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41. — *\*\*Absol.*: *A spendthrift, prodigal*, Sen.

CONSUMPTUS, a, um. part. of consumo.

CON-SŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. *To sew or stitch together.* [I. A) Prop.: c. tunicam, Varr. L. L. 9, 47, 147.]

\*B) Fig.: c. dolos, *to devise, plan, plot*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 211: — c. os, *to forbid to speak*, Sen. E. 47. — *\*\*II. Meton.*: c. alqd alqd re, *to fill with any thing*: c. pinacothecas veteribus tabulis, Plin. 35, 2, 2. — [Hence, Fr. coudre.]

CON-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum. 3. v. n. *To rise to-*

*gether, stand up together, to rise, raise one's self.*

I. Gen.: quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset... consurrexerunt omnes et senem illum sessum recepisse, *rose from their seats*, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: — *conf.* in curiam venimus: honorifice consurgitur: — senatus c. ad unum cum clamore, *rise from their seats*: — *conf.* consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, Cæs.: — c. ex insidiis, id.: — c. ad iterandum ictum, Liv.: — c. in ensem, Virg. — *\*\*Of things and abstract objects*: mare c. imo fundo ad æthera, Virg.: — renui c. terno ordine, id.: — villa leniter et sensim c. clivo fallente, Plin. E. — *\*\*II. Esp.* A) *To rise (to action, esp. in a hostile manner), to take up arms*: suis sociorumque viribus c. hostes ad bellum, Liv. 10, 13: — *thus*, c. ad novas res, Suet.: — c. in arma, Virg.: — c. in penam, Plin.: — c. in emulationem, Just.: — donec a tergo vires universæ consurgerent, Tac. B) *To take rise, arise, commence*: venti c., Virg. Æ. 5, 19; Plin.: — sedes theatro c. ac destruitur, *is erected*, Tac.: — qua concitatione c. ira, Quint. 1, 11, 12: — fama c., V. Fl.

\*CONSURRECTŪ, ōnis. f. (consurgo) *A standing up, rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect)*: c. judicium, Att. 1, 16.

CONSUS, i. m. (conso, consul, consentes) *A very ancient Italian deity, a god of counsel*, Liv. 1, 9: — *A feast celebrated on the 18th of August in honour of this deity*: Consuālia, ib.; Ov. F. 3, 199.

[CON-SŪSURRO, are. v. n. *To murmur, whisper together*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64.]

[CONSŪTILIS, e. (consuo) *Sewn together*, LL.]

[CONSŪTUM, i. n. *A garment with seams*, Gai. 3, 192.]

CONSUTUS, a, um. part. of consuo.

[CON-TĀBĒŪŖĀŖĪO, ēre. v. a. *To waste or consume away, to wear away*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 19.]

\*CON-TĀBESCO, būi. 3. v. n. *To consume or fall away gradually, to go to ruins*: Artemisia quamdiu vixit, vixit in luctu, eodemque etiam confecta contabuit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 73: — O perfidiosa Fregellæ, quam facile scelere vestro contabuitis, A. Her.

CONTĀBŪLĀTŪ, ōnis. f. *A joining of boards together, a planking, flooring; a floor, story*: Cæs. B. C. 2, 9; Vitr.

CON-TĀBŪLO, 1. v. a. I. *To cover with boards*: c. turres, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40: — c. pavimentum quernis axibus, Plin. II. Gen.: *To cover*: c. totum murum ex omni parte turribus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 22: — c. mare molibus, *to throw over, as a bridge*, Curt.: — *thus*, c. Hellespontum, Suet.

CONTABUNDUS, a, um. See CUNCTABUNDUS.

1. CONTACTUS, a, um. part. of contingo.

**\*CONTACTUS**, ūs. m. (contingo) I. *A touching, touch*: Ov. M. 4, 52; Plin. — *In the plur.*: c. viriles, Ov.

II. Esp. A) *A touching of any thing unclean, e. g. of disease; hence, contagion*: Liv. 4, 30; Tac. B) Fig.: *Infection, bad example, contagion*: neu patiamini licentiam scelerum, quasi tabem, ad integros contactu procedere, Sall. Fragm.: — oculus a contactu dominationis inviolatos habemus, Tac.: — c. valentiorum, id.

[CONTĀGES, is. f. (contingo) *Connection, contact*, Lucr. 3, 134.]

CONTĀGIŌ, ōnis. f. (contingo) *A touching, touch; participation.* I. Gen.: anima calescit primum ab ipso spiritu, deinde contagione pulmonum, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: — quum somno sevocatus animus a societate et a contagione corporis: — *thus*, c. naturæ valet, *connection of natural causes and effects.* II. Esp. in a bad sense. A) *A touching of any thing unclean, infection, contagion*: Plin. 26, 1, 3. B) Fig.: *Infection, contagion, a contact with vice*: c. illius sceleris, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: — c. turpitudinis: — c. conscientiæ: — c. aspectus: — c. furoris, Liv.: — c. facti dictique alqis, id.: — c. imitandi belli. — *Absol.*: hæc vitia primo paulatim crescere: post, ubi c. quasi pestilentia invasit, civitas immutata, Sall.

[CONTAGIOSUS, a, um. (contagio) *Contagious*, Veg.]

**\*\*CONTAGIUM**, ii. n. *for* contagio. (contingo) I. A *touch, contact*: Plin. 2, 20, 18; Mart. II. *Esp.* A) *Contagion, infection*: c. pestilentiae, Plin. 23, 8, 80: — c. morbi, Curt.: — c. vicini pecoris, Virg.: — *In the plur.*: Ov.; Hor. [B] *Fig.*: *Infection, contact with vice, contagion*: c. scelerum, Luc. 3, 322: — c. lucris, Hor.: — c. belli, Flor.: — c. terrae, Ov.

[CONTAMEN, inis. n. *for* contagio. (contingo) A *touch, contact, contamination*, M. Cap.]

[CONTAMINABILIS, e. (contamen) *That may be polluted or defiled*, Tert.]

[CONTAMINATIO, ōnis. f. I. A *polluting, defiling*, Dig. II. *Corruption, disease*, LL.]

[CONTAMINATOR, ōris. m. *One who pollutes*, Lampr.]

**CON-TAMINATUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of* contamino, II. *Adj.*: *Defiled, polluted, contaminated*: se ut *consceleratos contaminatosque* ab ludis abactos esse, Liv. 2, 37: — *pars civitatis, velut c., indigna connubio habetur*, id.: — c. superstitio, Cic. Cluent. 68. — *Sup.*, homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus.

**CON-TAMINO**, i. v. a. (*from the root tag; hence, tango*) *To mix or mingle together things or substances of different kinds*. [I. *Prop.*: c. multas Græcas fabulas, *to mix or fuse them all together in one, to condense into one piece*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 17.] II. *Meton. in a bad sense: To pollute, defile, stain, contaminate, spoil*: ut anteponanatur *integra contaminatis*, Cic. Top. 18, 69: — c. deam Syriam urina, Suet.: — c. spiritum: — c. se sanguine: — c. se humanis vitis, *with inquinare*: — c. sese maleficio: — c. se ipsos ac domos suas nefanda præda, Liv.: — c. sanguinem suum lege Cauleia, id.: — c. mentem omni scelere, id.: — c. veritatem alqo mendacio. — *In the part. perf.*: contaminati tot parricidiis: — c. facinore, Cæs.: — c. iudicia vitio paucorum, *with corrupta*.

**CONTANTER**. See CUNCTANTER.

[CONTARII, orum. m. (contus) *Men armed with pikes, otherwise called contati*, Inacr.]

**CONTATIO**, ōnia. See CUNCTATIO.

1. **CONTATUS**, a, um. *Lingering*. See CUNCTOR.

[2. **CONTATUS**, i. m. (contus) *A soldier armed with a pike, also called contarius*, Veg.]

[CON-TECHNOR. 1. v. a. (techna) *To devise plots*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 34.]

**CONTECTUS**, a, um. *part. of* contego.

**CON-TĒGO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. *To cover*. I. *Gen.* A) C. coria centonibus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10: — c. locum linteis, Liv.: — c. se corbe, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: — c. corpus juvenis spoliis, Liv.: — c. alqo uno tumulo, *to bury*, id.: — *thus, c. alqm humili sepultura*, Tac.: — c. omnia nebula, Tac. \*\*B) *Fig.*: *To cover, protect*: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium contacti, Tac. H. 3, 73. II. *Esp.*: *To conceal, cover, cloak*. A) *Prop.*: quæ partes corporis aspectum essent deformem habituræ, eas contextit atque abdidit... quæ enim natura occultavit etc., Cic. Off. 1, 35. B) *Fig.*: c. libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic. P. C. 4, 8: — *aperire et recludere* contexta victimum partium vulnere, Tac.

[CON-TĒMERO. 1. v. a. *To pollute, violate*, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 18.]

[CONTEMNI-FICUS, a, um. (contemno-facio) *Despising, contemning*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

**CON-TEMNO**, tempei, temptum. 3. v. a. *To make no account of; to consider any thing as not worth the trouble, to despise, make light of, undervalue, slight, contemn, scorn* [Synon. *despicere, irridere, aspernari, rejicere, non curare, pro nihilo habere* (opp. 'expetere', 'efferre', 'timere', 'metuere')]: contemni se putant senes, despici, illudi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: — *conf.*: *despiciunt* eos et contemnunt, in quibus nihil virtutis putant: — omnia audentem contemnet Hannibal, nil temere agentem *metuet*, Liv.: non se c., *to possess*

*due self-respect*, Cic.; Liv. — *Of things and abstract objects*: quod ea, quæ plerique vehementer *expetunt*, contemnunt et *pro nihilo ducunt*: — corporis voluptatem contemni et rejici oportere: — *despicere* et c. temp.: — Romam præ sua Capua irridere atque c. — *In the part. fut. pass.*: ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo, *to be despised, despicable, insignificant*: — *conf.* Asiaticorum rhetorum principes minime mea sententia contemnendi: — copiarum neque numero neque genere hominum neque usu rei militaris contemnendæ, Cæs.: — orationes non contemnendæ saneque tolerabiles. [Poet. of things: arbores c. ventos assuescant, Virg.]

[CON-TEMPERO, 1. v. a. *To temper by mixing, to mingle*: c. cantharum mulso, App.: — quæ longius a sole essent, hæc vehementius ardere, propiora vero temperata habere, Vitruv.]

[CONTEMPLABILE, adv. *By taking aim*, Amm.]

[CONTEMPLABILIS, e. (contemplor) *Taking aim, c. manus*, Amm.]

[CONTEMPLABUNDUS, a, um. (contemplor) *Considering attentively*, Tert.]

**CONTEMPLATIO**, ōnia. f. A *considering attentively, a contemplating; contemplation*. I. *Prop.* A) C. cæli, Cic. Div. 1, 42. \*\*B) *Meton.*: A *steady eye in aiming at (any thing), a good aim*: sagittis præcipua contemplatione uti, Plin. 6, 30, 35. II. *Fig.* A) A *mental viewing, study, meditation*: est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum *consideratio* c.que naturæ, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: — c. recti pravique, Quint.: — c. virtutum, Tac.: — *without gen.*: res magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima. B) *Meton.*: *Respect, regard, consideration*, Just.; Dig.]

**\*\*CONTEMPLATIVUS**, a, um. (contemplor) *Contemplative, theoretical, speculative*: c. philosophia, *theoretical* (opp. 'activa', 'practical'), Sen. E. 95.

**\*CONTEMPLATOR**, ōris. m. A *contemplator, observer*: c. cæli ac deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69.

[CONTEMPLATORIUS, Of or belonging to taking aim, σροχατορικὸς, Gloss.]

**\*\*CONTEMPLATRIX**, icis. f. *She who contemplates or observes*: medicina c. eorum, quæ in morbis communia sunt, Cels. præf.

[2. **CONTEMPLATUS**, ūs. m. (contemplor) I. *Contemplation*: c. mali, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 66. II. *Regard, consideration*, Macr.]

[CONTEMPLO, are. *Another form for* contemplor. *To contemplate*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 38.]

**CON-TEMPLO**, 1. v. a. *To observe, behold any thing attentively, to view, gaze upon, survey, etc.*

I. *Prop.*: quum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, Cic. Pl. 1, 2: — c. et *considerare* unumquodque: — quum cælum suspeximus cælestiaque contemplati sumus: — c. pulchritudinem rerum oculis: — c. lituram codicis: — **\*\*Part. perf.** contemplatus, a, um. *in a passive sense*: ab contemplato situ Carthaginiis rediit, Liv.: — c. scripta, Amm.

II. *Fig.*: *To contemplate, consider*: propone tibi duos reges, et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40: — omnia, quæ cognitione digna sunt, summo otio secum ipse *consideret* et contempletur: — c. acerrime totam causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt: — c. omni acie ingenii.

[CON-TEMPORALIS, e. *Contemporary; subel. a contemporary*, Tert.]

[CON-TEMPORANĒUS, a, um. (tempus) *I. q. contemporalis*, Gell.]

[CONTEMPORO, are. v. n. (tempus) *To be at the same time or contemporary*, Tert.]

**CONTEMPT**. See CONTEMPTIUS.

[CONTEMPTIBILIS, e. (contemno) *Contemptible*, Dig. — *Comp.*, Lampr.]

[CONTEMPTIBILITAS, *ātis f.* (contemptibilis) *Contemptibleness*, C. Aur.]

**\*CONTEMPTIM.** *adv.* (contemno) *Contemptuously*, with *contempt*: magnifice de se ac c. de Romanis loquentes, Liv. 9, 41.

**CONTEMPTIO**, *ōnis f.* (contemno) *A* *contemning, despising, disdain, scorning, contempt, disdain, scorn*: *contemnamus* igitur omnes ineptias, totamque vim bene vivendi in animi robore ac magnitudine et in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac *despicientia* ponamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: — fortitudo est dolorum laborumque c.: — c. magna mortis dolorisque: — adducere alqm in contemptionem: — afferre contemtionem alicui ad omnes, Cæs.: — venire in contemtionem alicui.

**\*CONTEMPTIUS.** *adv. comp.* *More contemptuously, with greater contempt*, Sen. B. Vit. 11; Suet.: — *conf.* CONTEMPTIM.

**\*CONTEMPTOR**, *ōris, m.* (contemno) *A* *despiser, disdain, contemnor*: c. gratiæ, divitiarum, Liv. 39, 40: — c. famæ, id.: — Cicero minime c. sui, *that does not think lightly of himself*, Quint.: — c. animus, *a haughty mind*, Sall.]

**\*CONTEMPTRIX**, *iciæ f.* *She who contemns or despises*, Ov. M. 1, 161: — eruca c. frigorum, Plin.

1. CONTEMPTUS, *a, um.* I. Part of contemno.

II. *Adj.*: *Contemtable, despicable, insignificant*: c. et abjectus homo, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: — c. ac sordida vita. — *Comp.*, quæ vox potest esse c. quam Milonis Crotoniatæ? Cic. de Sen. 9. — *Sup.*, contemptissimum consulum levitas, Cic. Sen. 16: — *\*With dat.*: Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercitui, invisusque, Tac.]

2. **\*CONTEMPTUS**, *ūs, m.* (contemno) *Contempt, scorn, disdain*: naribus labrique derisus, c., fastidium significari solet, Quint. 11, 3, 80: — c. pecuniæ, id.: — c. hominis, id.: — c. opinionis, id.: — plerumque hominibus Gallis præ magnitudine corporum suorum brevis nostra contemptui est, *for derision*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30: — si contemptum ex humilitate tulerit, Quint.

CONTENTIM, *etc.* See CONTEMPTIM, *etc.*

CON-TENDO, *ndi, ntum. 3. v. a. and n.* *To stretch, stretch out, strain or draw out strongly.* \*I. Prop.

A) Balistæ lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: — c. fides nervis: — c. tenacia vincla, Virg.: — c. illa risu, Ov.: [Poet.: c. telum, hastam, to shoot off, dart, Virg.] \*B) Fig.: *To strain, exert, put forth*: hoc me profiteor suscepisse magnum fortasse onus, verumtamen dignum, in quo omnes nervos ætatis industriæque meæ contenderem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: — c. omnes nervos, ut persuadeat: — c. summas vires de palma, Lucr.: — c. animum in curas, to direct to or towards, Ov.

II. *Meton.* A) *To strive eagerly after any thing, to exert one's self, endeavour anxiously to attain or reach any thing, to carry on ardently, to pursue, to work at; with the acc., inf., or absol.*: quæ res eum nocte una tantum itineris c. coegit, to undertake, Cic. R. A. 34 extr.: — ne omnia contendamus, ne omnia cum dolore agere videamur: — *conf.* se id c. et laborare, ne etc., Cæs.: — id sibi contendendum aut aliter non transcendendum exercitum existimabat: — c. causam, to follow up the lawsuit, Lucr.: — c. alqd ab alqo, to endeavour to obtain from anybody, to demand, request from anybody, to solicit, beg, entreat: — *conf.* c. alqd contra sequitatem: — *With inf.*: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendere: — c. petere Dyrrhachium: — c. ire Bibracte, Cæs.: — c. proficisci in Britanniam, id.: — c. reverti in provinciam, id.: — c. summa vi transcendere in hostium naves, id.: — c. oppugnare locum, id.: — c. petere salutem fugâ, id.: — neque ego nunc hoc contendendo, mutare animum et, si quid est penitus inisuit moribus, id subito evellere: — *Abol.*: inde ad Amanum

contendi, to set out for: — *thus*, c. ad oppidum Noviodunum, ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum, ad hostium castra, ad hostes ex eo loco ad flumen etc., Cæs.: — c. in Italiam magnis itineribus: — quantum *connti* animo potes, quantum labore c., tantum fac ut efficias: — quantum potero voce contendam, ut populus hoc Romanus exaudiat: — contende atque elabora, ut etc. \*B) *To maintain or assert any thing energetically, to declare solemnly*: sic ego hoc contendendo, me tibi ipsi adversario rationem redditorum, Cic. Pl. 19 extr.: — quosdam vero et fuisse nuper et nunc esse, quidni libenter non concesserim modo, verum etiam contenderim? Quint. C) *To hold one thing against another by way of comparison, to compare*: c. alqd cum defensione nostra, Cic. R. A. 33, 93: — c. rationem meam cum tua ratione: — c. annales nostros cum scriptura eorum, Tac.: — c. ipsas causas, quæ inter se confligunt: — c. leges: — c. vetera et præsentia, Tac.: — [c. alqd alicui rei, Hor.: — c. alqd ad alqd, Att. ap. Non.] D) *To try one's strength against anybody, to fight, combat, contend*: c. armis cum alqo, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 2: — c. bello cum Sequanis, Cæs.: — c. summis copiis cum alqo, id.: — c. parva manu cum magnis legionibus, Sall.: — humilitatem cum dignitate c.: — c. armis contra populum Rom., Cæs.: — tauri pro vitulis contra leones summa vi impetueque c.: — c. contra vim gravitatemque morbi: — c. nihil contra naturam universam: — non contendam ego adversus te, Anton. ap. Cic.: — c. inter se tantopere de potestate, de principatu, Cæs.: — *Abol.*: c. prelio, Cæs.: — is liceri non destitit: illi contenderunt: postremo liceri destituerunt.

[CON-TĒNĒBRASCO, *avi. 3. v. n.* (tenebræ) *To grow completely dark*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.]

[CON-TĒNĒBRESO, *ēre. v. n.* *I. q.* contenebrasco, Vulg.]

[CON-TĒNĒBRO. *1. v. a.* *To render completely dark*, Tert.]

1. CONTENTE, *adv.* (contendo) *Earnestly, with great exertion (either bodily or mental), forcibly, violently*: genu M. Antonium vidi, quum c. pro se ipse diceret, terram tangere. Ut enim balistæ lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius: sic vox, sic cursus, sic plaga hoc gravior, quo est missa contentius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: — *thus*, acriter atque c. propugnare, Gell.: — contentissime clamitare, App.: — (Socrates) quum usque ad vesperum contentius ambularet: — ornamentis iisdem uti fere licebit, alias contentius, alias *summissius*.

[2. CONTENTE, *adv.* (contineo) *Closely, strictly, tightly*: illum mater arte c. que habet, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63.]

CONTENTIO, *ōnis f.* (contendo) I. *A straining violently, a stretching; exertion, effort, vehemence*: c. et *summissio* vocis, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: — *conf.* in the plur., binæ c. vocis et *remissiones*: — c. vocis aut lateris, Plin.: — otii fructus est non c. animi, sed *relaxatio*: — c. disputationis: — c. gravitatis et ponderum. II. *Meton.* \*A) *An eager striving*: miserrima omnino est ambitio honorumque c., Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: — c. palmæ, Quint.: — c. libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. B) 1) *A holding two or several objects together by way of comparison, a comparing*: si c. quædam et comparatio fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: — c. quædam hominum ipsorum: — c. fortunarum: — c. eorum, qui præmio affecti sunt, cum suis factis. [2] *In Gramm.*: comparatio, *comparison by degrees*, Varr. L. L. 8, 39, 122. C) *A contest, contention, combat*: c. magna belli, Cic. Sen. 27: — *conf.* contentiones crebræ præliorum: — contentiones quæ cum inimicissimis fiunt: — c. cum alqo de alqo re, Quint.: — c. inter alqos de alqo re: — c. adversus procuratores, Tac.: — [c. gregum, for admissura, i. q. initus, Censor.]

[CONTENTIŌSE, *adv.* *Vehemently, violently, LL.*]

**\*CONTENTIŌSUS**, *a, um.* (contentio) *Quarrelsome, litigious, violent*: c. et pugnar oratio, Plin. E. 2, 19, 4: — c. jurisdictio, Dig.: — *Comp.*, August.

[CONTENTO, *are. v. a.* (contendo) *To compel to render public service, to press*, Bibl.]



1. CONTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contendo. \*II. Adj.: *Strained, stretched.* A) Prop.: onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: — jam contento, jam laxo fune laborare, Hor.: — cervice trahere plaustra, Virg.: — contento poplite, with strained knee, Hor. B) Meton.: *Exerted, eager:* et contenta voce atrociter dicere et summissa leniter, Cic. de Or. 17, 56: — ad tribunatum contento cursu venire.

2. CONTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contineo. II. Adj.: (restraining, as it were, from eager desire) *Contented, satisfied; usually with abl.* contentum suis rebus esse maximæ sunt certissimæque divitiæ, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 51: — c. parvo, with little: — conf. parvus, paucis contentus, Hor.: — \*Absol.: quum ipsum audires sine comparatione, non modo c. esses, sed melius non quæreret: — \*\*With inf.: c. indicare, Quint.: — c. id consequi, quod imiteris, id.: — c. edidicisse, Ov.

[CON-TĒRĒBRO, are. v. a. To perforate, hollow, C. Aur.]

[CON-TĒRĒBRŌMIUS, a, um. (contero-Bromius) *Facetiously, a cognomen of Libya, which Bacchus traversed, qu. where much wine is pressed, Plaut. Curc. 3, 76.]*

[CON-TERMIŊO, are. v. n. (conterminus) *To border upon, to be neighbouring:* c. alcui, Amm.]

CON-TERMIŊUM, i. n. See the following Article.

\*\*CON-TERMIŊUS, a, um. I. Bordering upon, neighbouring; with dat.: Æthiopia c. Ægypto, Plin. 13, 14, 28: — Sybaris c. nostris arvis, Ov.: — morus c. fonti, id.: — [With gen., App.] II. Subst. A) Conterminus, i. m. A neighbour (on a frontier), a person living on one side of a frontier, with relation to one living on the other side, a borderer, Col. 1, 3, 7. B) Conterminum, i. n. A boundary, confine, border: in c. Arabiæ, Plin. 37, 9, 40: — in longinqua et contermina Scythiæ fugam maturare, Tac.

[CON-TERNATIO, ōnis. f. Triplication, Agrim.]

[CON-TERNO. 1. v. a. (terni) *To put three things together, to make threefold, LL.]*

CON-TĒRO, trivi, tritum. 3. v. a. To grind, bruise, crush, pound, to break up or crumble into pieces. \*I. Prop.: c. pabula horrendis succis, Ov. M. 14, 44: — c. radicem aridam in pulverem, Plin.: — c. araneum in vino vetere, id. II. Meton.: *To wear away by rubbing, to wear out, debilitate, weaken, impair:* c. ferrum usu, Ov. A. A. 91: — c. librum legendo, Cic. Fam. 9, 25: — c. supellectilem pluribus et diversis officiis, Quint.: c. corpora ac manus silvis emuniendis inter verbera ac contumelias, Tac.: — c. viam sacram, to tread or set foot upon, to enter upon, Prop.: — c. omne otiosum tempus in studiis, to spend in, devote to: — c. ætatem in litibus: — c. diei brevitatem conviviis, longitudinem noctis stupris: — an ille tempus aut in poetis evolvendis consumeret? aut se, ut Plato, in musicis, geometria, numeris, astris contereret? be continually occupied: — Middle: quum in causis et in negotiis et in foro conteramur: — c. injurias oblivione, to forget: — c. atque contemnere alqd, to trample under foot, as it were, to despise: — c. quæ sunt horum temporum, to exhaust.

\*\*CON-TERRĀNĒUS, i. m. (terra) *A fellow-countryman, Plin. H. N. præf. § 1, doubtful.*

\*CON-TERRĒO, ūi, itum. 2. v. a. To frighten violently, to terrify: c. loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: — c. alqm clamore, Liv.: — c. atrox ingenium eo facto (opp. 'accendere'), id.: — c. animos alqa re (opp. 'irritare'), id.

[CON-TESSĒRATIO, ōnis. f. Friendship, Tert.]

[CON-TESSĒRO, are. v. n. (tessera) *To make friendship with a stranger by tesserae, Tert.]*

\*CONTESTATIO, ōnis. f. [I. A) In Law: *An attestation, proof, testimony, proving by witnesses, Dig.: — c. litis, a formal commencement of a trial by the calling of witnesses, Dig. B) Gen.: c. misera injuriæ publicæ, Gell.]*

\*II. Earnest entreaty: petivit a me prætore maxima contestatione, ut causam Manilii defenderem, Cic. Corn. 1.

[CON-TESTĀTUNCŪLA, æ. f. (contestatio) *A short entreaty or speech, Sid.]*

[CON-TESTIFICANS, antis. part. (testificor) *Bearing witness at the same time, Tert.]*

CON-TESTOR. 1. v. a. I. To call (anybody) to witness, to invoke, call upon, entreat: c. deos hominesque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29: — c. cælum noctemque.

II. A) In Law: c. liteu, to enter upon a trial by calling witnesses, Cic. Att. 16, 15: — \*Part. perf. in a passive sense: lis contestata, a suit at law entered upon or commenced in due form, Cic. R. Com. 11, 32; Dig.: — [abl. of the part. perf., contestato, by the assistance of witnesses, Dig.] \*B) Fig.: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, attested, certified, proved, tested, Cic. Fl. 11, 25.

CON-TEXO, xūi, xtum. 3. v. a. To weave together, join together by weaving, to entwine, to put together, connect. I. Prop.: quid oves aliud afferunt, nisi ut earum villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur? Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: — c. alba lilia amaranthi, Tibull.: — c. alqd materia injecta, Cæs.: — c. fossam loricamque, Tac. — Of abstract objects: quid est ætas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum ætate contextitur, is connected, Cic. de Or. 34, 120: — c. conjuncte nostra cum reliquis rebus: — c. extrema cum primis: — c. longius hoc carmen, to continue, Cic. Cæl. 8: — neque tam facile interrupta contexto, quam absolvo instituta: — oratio alia vincita atque contexta, soluta alia, connected, Quint.

\*II. Meton.: To join or set together, to unite, combine, compose: c. equum trabibus acernis, Virg. Æ. 2, 112: — c. saccum tenui vimine, Col.: — c. orationem, Quint.: — c. librum, Sen.: — c. de sili, to treat of, Plin.: — c. crimen, to feign, forge, devise, Cic. Deiot. 6.

\*CON-TEXTE. adv. Connectedly, in close connection: omnia necesse est colligatione naturali conserte c.que fieri, Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

\*\*CON-TEXTIM. adv. (contexto) Connectedly: turdi in cacuminibus arborum luto nidificantes pæne c. in secessu generant, Plin. 10, 53, 74.

[CON-TEXTIO, ōnis. f. (contexto) I. A joining together, composing, Macr. II. A preparing, Aus.]

[CON-TEXTOR, ōris. m. (contexto) *The composer or author of a writing, Cod. Th.]*

1. CONTEXTUS, a, um. part. of contesto.

2. CONTEXTUS, ūs. m. (contexto) [I. A joining together, composing, combining; union of parts, coherence: c. corporum, Lucr. 1, 244.] II. Fig.: A connection, context, series, order, disposition, arrangement: mirabilis est apud illos (Stoicos) c. rerum: respondent extrema primis, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: — in toto quasi contextu orationis hæc erunt illustranda maxime: — c. disciplinæ, operum id est dictorum factorumque, Quint.: — per partes c. dissolvitur, quod contextu nocet, id.: — c. literarum, series or order in which the letters follow, id.: — ceterorum casus conatusque in c. operis dicemus, as the work proceeds, Tac.

[CON-TĪCĒO, ēre. v. n. (taceo) *To be silent, to keep secret, Hier.]*

CON-TĪCESCO [conticisco, Plaut.], ticūi. 3. v. n. To become or be silent, keep silence, be hushed. I. Prop.: conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: — ad quod ille quidem c. sed sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint.: — numquam de vobis hominum gratissimus sermo conticescet: — lyra conticuit, Hor.: — unda conticuere, Ov.

II. Meton.: To be or become still, to be at rest, to abate, cease, become mute: memorandus est ille annus denique in republica, quum obmutuisset senatus, judicia conticuisse, Cic. Pis. 12: — conticuit subito et obmutuit hoc studium nostrum: — artes c.: — literæ forenses et senatoriæ c.: — actiones tribunicie c. Liv.: — tumultus, furor c., id.

[CON-TICINIUM, ii. n. (conticesco) Prop.: *The early part of the night, when silence begins, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 95.]*



[CONTICISCO, ere. See CONTICEŒCO.]

[CONTIFICES. (contus-facio) *Spearmen*, *παρδολοι*, Gloss.]

[CONTIGER, *ἐρι. m.* (contus-gero) *One that bears or carries a spear*, P. Nol.]

CONTIGNATIO, *ὄνις. f.* *A floor composed of beams or joists and boards laid on them, frame-work; hence a story, floor*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9; Liv. 21, 62.

CON-TIGNO. 1. *v. a.* (tignum) *To join together by beams, to joist, rafter*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15; Plin. 9, 3, 2.

[CONTIGNUM. *A piece of meat with seven ribs, acc. to Fest.*]

[CONTIGŪE. *adv.* *Closely*, M. Cap.]

CONTIGŪUS, *a, um.* (contingo) \*\*I. *Act. (prop. touching): Bordering upon, neighbouring, near, contiguous: c.* domus, Ov. M. 4, 57: — *c.* Cappadoces, Tac. A. 2, 60: — *c.* luna montibus, Plin. [II. *Pass. : Attainable, within reach: contiguus hastæ*, Virg. E. 10, 457.]

CONTINENS, *entis.* I. *Part. of contineo.* II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Contiguous, close upon, bordering upon, neighbouring, adjacent, near: huic fundo continentia quædam prædio atque adjuncta*, Cic. Cæc. 4, 11: — *aer c. mari: — Cappadociæ pars ea, quæ cum Cilicia continens est: — c. silvæ ac paludes*, Cæs.: — *neque motum sensui junctum et continentem in infinito ullum esse posse: — timori ipsum malum c. fuit, followed immediately*, Liv.: — *c. dies, that follows, ensuing*, Cæs. — *In the neut. Subst.: Cherronesus et continentia usque Atho montem, the bordering countries*, Plin.: *continentia urbis, suburbs*, Dig. 2) *That hangs together; Connected, uninterrupted, unbroken: c. terra, the continent*, Cic. ap. Non. — *Often absol.: continens, entis. f. (ablat., continente et -i.), the continent*, Cæs.; Liv.; Plin.: — *jam c. agmen migrantium impleverat vias, an uninterrupted line*, Liv.: — *c. ruine*, id.: — *c. labor omnium dierum*, Cæs.: — *c. bella*, id.: — *c. itinera*, Liv.: — *c. febres sine remissione, uninterrupted, continuing*, Cels.: — *c. spiritus: — e continenti genere, in an uninterrupted succession of generations. — [Adv.: ex continenti, immediately, forthwith, Just: — in continenti, the same, Dig.] B) Fig. 1) Continent, temperate, moderate: quum reges tam sint continentes, puto magis consulares esse oportere*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19: — *c. puer. — Comp., ne continenter in vita hominum quam in pecunia fuisse videatur*, Cæs. — *Sup., continentissimi homines, majores nostri*. 2) *In Rhet. Subst.: Continentes, entis. n. That which contains any thing in itself; The principal matter, main point: c. causæ*, Cic. Part. 29; Quint.

CONTINENTER. *adv.* I. *Continuously [of space; uninterruptedly*, Catull. 37, 6]. — *Of time; Uninterruptedly, without ceasing or intermission, incessantly: ante rem gestam quæ facta sint c. usque ad ipsum negotium*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 37: — *c. ire tota nocte*, Cæs.: — *c. biduum lapidibus pluit*, Liv.: — *quomodo probas c. imagines ferri?* \*\*II. *Moderately, temperately: c. vivere*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106.

CONTINENTIA, *æ. f.* (contineo) \*\*I. A) *A holding back: c. crepitus ventris*, Suet. Claud. 32 extr. B) *Fig.: A restraining of one's desires, temperance, moderation, continence, self-control: c. est, per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: — *valetudo sustentatur continentia in victu omni atque cultu corporis tuendi causa: — conferte hujus libidines cum illius c.* [II. *The contents of a thing*, Macr. III. *Proximity, contiguity*, Macr.]

CON-TINĒO, *tintui, tentum. 2. v. a. and n. (teneo)* I. *Act: To hold or keep together; to comprehend.* A) *Gen.: mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet*, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: — *c. vitem levi nodo*, Plin.: — *sutura, si nimis rara est, non c.*, Cels.: — *eorum (portuum) conjunctione pars oppidi, mari c. disjuncto angusto, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur: — qui vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, is surrounded, enclosed*, Cæs.: — *thus, mare continetur montibus angustis, id.: — pars Gallie continetur Garumna flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum, id.* B) *Esp. 1) To hold any thing fast, to keep, retain,*

*preserve: alvus arcet et continet, quod recepit, ut id concoqui possit*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 extr.: — *c. merces (opp. 'partiri')*: — *c. exercitum*, Liv.: — *arida continent odorem diutius*, Plin.: — *nec ulla res vehementius remp. continet quam fides: — c. alqm in exercitatione: — c. alqm in perennibus studiis: — c. Remos, reliquosque Belgas in officio*, Cæs.: — *c. ceteros in armis*, Liv. 2) *To hold in check, keep in, restrain, repress, bridle, curb: quum spiritus Demosthenis esset angustior, tantum continenda anima in dicendo est consecutus, by holding* Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 26: — *c. Pompeium quam angustissime, to confine*, Cæs.: — *c. exercitum castris, id.: — c. se suo loco, id.: — c. se domi, to keep within doors or at home*, Suet.: — *c. sese intra silvas*, Cæs.: — *ut nullo modo appetitiones animi nec regi nec contineri queant: — c. cupiditates: — c. modeste insolentiam suam: — cohibere temeritatem et ab omni lapsu c.: — c. se ab assentiendo: — c. se in alqa libidine: — c. dicta, to refrain.* 3) *To hold any thing within itself, to contain, comprise, encompass: ut omnia, quæ alantur et crescant, contineant in se vim caloris*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: — *reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermitit, mons continet*, Cæs.: — *comitia curiata rem militarem continent*, Liv.: — *panis innumeras continet medicinas*, Plin.: — *Idus Martiæ magnum mendum continent: — vox c. paucas species*, Quint.: — *fabula c. stultorum regum et populorum æstus*, Hor. — \*\*With an objective or relative clause: *tertia epistola c., esse tibi redditam orationem etc.*, Plin. E.: — *quando ipsos loqui deceat, quartus liber c.*, Quint. — *In the Pass.: contineri alqa re, to be contained in, to be based upon, rest upon, consist of: dii non continentur venis et nervis et ossibus: — versus continentur paucis pedibus*, Quint.: — *artes, quæ conjecturâ continentur et sunt opinabiles, rest upon: res doctrina aliqua continentur: — studere literis, quibus fons perfectæ eloquentiæ continetur: — conf. qui (fontes disputationum) jure civili et legibus continentur.* [II. *Neut.: To hang together, be connected: utroque commeatus c.*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 44.]

1. CON-TINGO, *tigi, tactum. 3. v. a. and n. (tango)* I. *Act: To touch, lay hold of, seize any thing.*

A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.: c. facile cibum terrestrem rostris*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: — *c. habenas manibus*, Ov.: — *c. terram oculo*, Liv.: — *c. cibos sale modico, to strew over, to besprinkle*, Cels.: — *c. dextram, to touch, by way of saluting*, Liv. — [Poet.: *c. cibos ore, to touch, taste*, Ov.: — *thus, c. granum*, Hor.: — *c. aquas, fontem*, Ov.: — *c. metam, to reach, arrive at, get to*, Hor.: — *c. Italiam*, Virg.: — *c. auras, to be exposed to the air, to come into the air*, Ov.: — *c. avem ferro, to hit*, id.: — *vox c. alqm, id.: — thus, c. aures alcjs, id.* \*\*2) *Esp.: To touch; i. e. to border upon, to reach as far as, to be near, to be neighbouring: Helvi fines Arvernorum contingunt*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 7 extr.: — *turri adacta et contingente vallum, id.: — in saltu Vescino Falernum contingente agrum*, Liv.: *conf. II. B).* \*B) *Fig.: To touch, concern, affect, have to do with: quos in aliqua sua fortuna publicæ quoque contingebat cura*, Liv. 22, 10: — *thus, libido c. alqm, Ov.: — conf. ante contactus nullis cupidinibus*, Prop.: — *quam regionem quum superavit animus naturamque sui similem contigit et agnovit, has met with*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19: — *sors Tyrrenum contigit, befell, fell upon*, Vell.: — *contactos eo scelere velut injecta rabie ad arma ituros, seized, affected, stained*, Liv.: — *thus, civitas contacta rabie duorum juvenum, id.: — plebs contacta regia præda, id.: — equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti*, Tac.: — *pectora contacta vitis, id.: — dies Alliensis contactus religione*, Liv.: — *hæc consultatio tota de re pertinente ad vos est: Romanos nihil contingit, nisi quatenus etc., touches, concerns, affects*, Liv.: — *ut quisque tam fæde interemptos aut propinquitatem aut amicitiam contingebat, was related to them, id.: — thus, c. alqm sanguine ac genere, id.: — c. alqm a matre artissimo gradu*, Suet.: — *c. deos (i. e. Mæcenatem et Augustum) propius*, Hor.: — *multis in Italia contactis gentibus Punici belli societate, touched; i. e. affected, implicated, mixed up with*, Liv.: — *contingi crimine*, Dig. II. *Neut. A) To*

*happen, to chance, to come to pass; and c. alui, to happen to anybody, to befall anybody, to fall to anybody's lot or share (usually with ref. to mind, see 1. Accro):* magis id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4: — ut sunt maxime optanda, ita non semper possunt c., Quint.: — memoria atque actio naturā non arte c., id.: — si nulla excusatio c., id.: — gratia expositionis c. ex sermone puro atque dilucido, id.: — concitare invidiam liberius in peroratione contingit, id.: — sic contiget, ut non studium advocati videatur afferre, sed etc., id.: — *With dat.*: si contigerit ea vita sapienti, ut etc., Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: — quantum otium jamdiu nobis non contigit: — non displicuisse illi jocos, sed non contigisse, Quint.: — servitus non singulis hominibus sed potentibus populis sæpe contigit. — *\*\*With a subjective clause*: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor.: — mihi Romæ nutriri contigit, id.: — mihi fratrique meo destinari prætoribus contigit, Vell.: — *With ut following*: volo hoc oratori contingat, ut, quum auditum sit, eum esse dicturum, locus in subselliis occupetur, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: — utinam C. Cæsari contigisset adolescenti, ut etc. *\*\*B)* *To be neighbouring, to be near, to border upon (conf. I. A) 2)*: with dat. or inter se: ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripæ fluminis contingant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: — milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, ut contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, id.: — ut illud intervallum servetur, neque inter se contingant trabes, sed paribus intermissæ spatii, etc. *\*\*C)* *Of plants; To come forth, grow*: cauliculi c. ex brassica, Plin. 19, 8, 41.

[2. CON-TINGO (tinguo), Ære. v. a. I. Prop.: *To moisten, bedew, besprinkle*: c. oras poculi mellis liquore, Lucr. 1, 937: — c. lac parco sale, *to throw a little salt into*, Virg. II. Fig.: c. cuncta Musæo lepore, *to pour over*, Lucr. 1, 933.]

[CONTINÜANTER. adv. (continuo) *Uninterruptedly*, August.]

[CONTINÜATE. adv. (continuo) *Uninterruptedly*, Fest.]

[CONTINÜATIM. adv. (continuo) *Without intermission or interruption*, August.]

CONTINÜATIO, ñis. f. I. *Unbroken connection, uninterrupted succession, continuation*: c. seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4: — c. immutabilis ordinis sempiterni: — c. causarum: — c. imbrum, *uninterrupted or incessant continuation*, Cæs.: — in contextu et continuatione sermonis, Quint. II. *In Rhet.*: A period: c. verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: — simply, c., the same, Cic. de Or. 61; Quint.

[CONTINÜE. adv. *Without interruption*, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12.]

*\*\*CONTINÜITAS, ñis. f. (continuus) A continuation*: c. spinæ, *immediate connection*, Plin. 8, 30, 44.

1. CONTINÜO. adv. (continuus) I. *Immediately after, soon after; instantly, without delay, forthwith; corresponding with simulac, ut, quum, or absol.*: c. consilium dimisit, simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu vidit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: — iste c. ut vidit non dubitavit, etc.: — omnes, quum te summis laudibus ad cælum extulerunt, mihi c. maximas gratias agunt: — *Abol.*: ignis in aquam conjectus c. restinguitur, *with statim*: senatus est c. convocatus: — hos c. in itinere adorti, Cæs.: — perturbationes susceptæ c. in magna pestis parte versantur, *immediately*: — absens factus ædilis, c. prætor, *soon after*: — non c. *not immediately*: non c., si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius: — non omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, c. etiam convalescent: — *In negative questions*: si malo careat, continuo frui summo bono? *does he, therefore, immediately?*

*\*\*II. Uninterruptedly, continuously*, Quint. 2, 20, 3; 9, 1, 11.

2. CONTINÜO. 1. v. a. and n. (continuus) I. Act.: *To join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession, to join, connect, unite.* A) Gen.: aer mari continuatus et junctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 45 extr.: — ædificia mœnibus continuantur, *join the wall*, Liv.: — conf. Suionibus Sitionum gentes continuantur, *border upon*, Tac.: — c. reg-

num Alyattei campis Mygdoniis, Hor.: — c. fundos, *to buy adjoining estates*: — thus, c. latissime agrum: — c. agros, Liv.: — c. verba, *to form into a period*: — c. verba verbis aut nomina nominibus, *with jungere*, Quint.: — atomi coherescunt inter se et aliæ alias apprehendentes continuantur, *hang together.* B) Esp.: *To join or connect, in point of time, i. e. to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after the other*: c. iter die et nocte, Cæs. B. C. 3, 11: — c. perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus, Plin.; *for which*, c. diem noctemque potando, Tac.: — c. magistratum alui, *to prolong*, Liv.: — c. dapes, *to serve up one dish after another*, Hor.: — c. laborem, Curt.: — [Poet.: c. alqos ferro, *to kill one after the other*, Stat.]: — *Passive or middle*: quæ libertas usque ad hoc tempus continuata permansit, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: — si continuatur febris, *if it continue*, Cels.: — hiems continuatur hiemi, *follows*, Ov.: — thus, paci externæ confestim continuatur discordia domi, Liv.; and, damna damnis continuantur, Tac. *\*\*II. Neut.*: *To continue without intermission*: febres ita ut cœpere continuant, Cels. 3, 3: — thus, febres c., id.

CONTINÜUS, a, um. (contineo) *Hanging together or on one another, uninterrupted, without intermission, one after another.* \*I. Gen. A) *Connected with, contiguous to any thing*: aer c. terræ, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 6: — Leucas c., *connected with the continent*, Ov.: — ignis proxima quæque et deinceps continua amplexus, *bordering upon*, Liv.: — thus, flamma per continua serpens, id.: — c. agri, Suet.: — c. montes, Plin.: — Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac.: — c. mare, id.: — aliqui vice dentium continuo osse gignuntur, Plin.: — per omnia spatium una facies, omnia c. et paria, Plin. Paneg.: — [c. febris, *not intermittent (with reference to the class of fever)*, NL.]: — quum fluxerunt plures c. translationes, *continuous*, Cic. de Or. 27, 94: — c. expositio (opp. 'partita'), Quint.: — c. oratio, id.: — ab exordio usque ad ultimam vocem c. quidam gemitus, id.: — c. affectus, impetus, id. *\*\*B)* *Subst.*: Continuus, i. m. *One that is continually with anybody, a constant companion*: c. principis, Tac. A. 6, 26. II. *Esp. of time: Following, successive, continuous*: c. annos prope quinquaginta, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38: — c. dies quinque ex eo die, Cæs.: — aliquot annos c.: — tot dies c.: — triennium c., Suet.: — c. itinera, Lepid. ap. Cic.: — c. bella, Liv.: — c. regna, id.: — c. incommoda, Cæs.: — continuus inde et sævus accusandis reis Sullius, Tac.: — postulandis reis tam c. annus fuit, id.

[CON-TIRO, ñis. m. A fellow-recruit, Inscr.]

[CON-TŒGATUS, i. m. A colleague in the law, Amm.]

[CON-TOLLO, Ære. 3. v. a. for confero. *To carry any whither*: c. gradum, *to go anywhere*, Plaut. Aul. 5, 6.]

[CON-TŒNAT. v. impers. *It thunders heavily*, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 42.]

CONTOR, ari. See CUNCTOR.

CON-TORQUĒO, rsi, rtum. 2. v. a. *To turn, turn round, to twist or whirl about.* I. Prop.: c. membra quocumque vult, Cic. Div. 1, 53: — c. globum magna celeritate: — amnes in alium cursum contorti et deflexi: — c. proram ad lævas undas, Virg.: — vertex est contorta in se aqua, Quint.: — c. hastam speciosissime, *to brandish*, id.: — thus, c. hastam viribus, Ov.: — c. spicula lacertis, Virg.: — c. hastam in latus, id.: — c. telum in alqm, Curt. II. Fig.: auditor tamquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, *to be turned or moved*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 73: — Demosthenis non tam vibrante fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, *borne along*: — quas sententias colligit! quæ verba contorquet! *hurls*: — quæ dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis: deinde contorquent et ita concludunt, *they take a turn.*

[CON-TORRĒO, ūi. 2. v. a. *To dry up entirely*, Amm.]

[CON-TORSIO, ñis. f. (contorquo) A contortion, twisting of a limb: c. vertebrarum, NL.]

CONTORTE. adv. *Wound together, wound round; hence, intricately, perplexedly*: c. dicere, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29: — Comp., c. concluduntur a Stoicis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.

CONTORTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (contorqueo) *A whirling ground.*

**\*I. Prop.** : c. dextræ, A. Her. 4, 19. **\*II. Complication, intricacy, contortiones orationis**, Cic. Fat. 9.

[CONTORTOR, ōris. *m.* (contorqueo) *A wrestler, distorter*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 27.]

**\*CONTORTŪLUS**, a, um. (contortus) *Somewhat complicated or strained* : c. quibusdam ac minutis conlusionculis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18.

[CONTORTŪPLICĀTUS, a, um. (contortus-plico) *Intricate, involved* : c. nomina, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 26.]

CONTORTUS, a, um. **I. Part. of contorqueo.** **II. Adj.** A) *Powerful, forcible, strong* : c. et acris oratio, Cic. de Or. 20 : — c. vis orationis, Quint. B) *Involved, intricate* : c. et difficiles res, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 : — c. et aculeata quædam σοφίσματα.

CONTRĀ, adv. and prep. *It denotes the opposite of any thing, or the opposite side.* **I. Adv.** : *Over against, on the opposite side, vis-à-vis.* **\*\*A) Prop. local** : jam omnia c. circaque hostium plena erant, Liv. 5, 37 extr. : — templa vides c., Ov. : — nullis c. terris, Tac. : — c. intueri alqm, to look in anybody's face, Liv. B) *Meton. of an action.* [1] *Gen.* : *On the other hand, on the contrary, again* : quæ me amat, quam c. amo, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 23 : — si scias, quod donum huic dono c. comparet, a present in return, Ter.] 2) *Esp.* : *Denoting the very reverse, just the contrary* : ut hi miseri, sic c. illi beati, quos etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16 : — ut essent eorum alia æstimabilia, alia c., alia neutrum, the contrary : — peccasse se non anguntur, objurgari moleste ferunt; quod c. oportebat, delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, on the contrary : — illa altera argumentatio, quasi retro et c., prius sumit quæ vult eaque confirmat, deinde etc. : — qua legione pulsa futurum, ut reliquæ c. consistere non auderent, Cæs. : — neque c. feriundi aut manum conserendi copia erat, Sall. : — With atque or quam : jussuerunt simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, et c. atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere : — ut senatus c. quam ipse censuisset ad vestitum rediret : — [auro c., weighed against gold, equal to gold, Plaut. : — e contra, or in one word contra, for contra, LL. **II. Prep. with acc. : *Over against, against.* **\*\*A) Prop. local** : cujus (insulæ) unum latus est c. Galliam, alterum vergit ad Hispaniam, tertium est c. septentriones, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13 : — eæ regiones sunt c. Gallias : — castellum loco edito c. arcem objecit, Liv. B) *Meton. of actions and states; Against* : c. omnia dici oportere et c. pro omnibus, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 60 : — conf. hoc non modo non c. pro me sed c. me est potius : — armis contendere c. populum Romanum, Cæs. : — conjurare c. populum Romanum, id. : — armatus c. fortunam : — hoc est c. naturam : — c. spem, Sall. : — c. decus regium, id. : — venenum c. serpentes, Plin. : — **\*\*In a friendly sense; towards, for erga or in** : (elephant) tanta narratur clementia c. minus validos, ut etc., Plin.**

**\*\*CONTRACTE**, adv. *Contractedly, narrowly* : assuescimus servis paucioribus serviri, habitare contractius, Sen. Tranq. 9.

CONTRACTŪO, ōnis. *f.* (contraho) *A drawing together, contracting.* **I. Prop.** : c. et c. correctio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60 : — c. et c. projectio brachii : — c. et c. remissio superciliorum : — c. frontis : — c. humerorum (opp. 'allevatio'), Quint. : — c. nervorum, a contracted state, Scrib. : — also simply, c., Plin. **II. Meton.** : *A shortening, shortness, brevity* : c. paginæ, Cic. Att. 5, 4 : — c. syllabæ (opp. 'productio') : — c. orationis (opp. 'longitudo') : — c. animi in dolore, pusillanimitas, dejection of mind in trouble (opp. 'effusio' animi in lætitia), Cic. Tusc. 4, 31.

**\*CONTRACTŪUNCŪLA**, æ. *f.* dem. (contractio) : c. animi. *Want of courage or spirit*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

[CONTRACTOR, ōris. *m.* (contraho) *One that makes a contract, a contractor*, Cod. Just.]

[CONTRACTŌRĪUM, il. *n.* *A lace, string, σφικτήριον*, Gloss.]

CONTRACTŪRA, æ. *f.* (contraho) *(a drawing together; hence)* **\*I. In Archit.** *A contracting or tapering of*

columns, Vitruv. 3, 2. **[II. In Medic.]** *Distortion or contortion* : c. pedis, c. colli, NL.]

**1. CONTRACTUS**, a, um. **I. Part. of contraho.**

**II. Adj.** : *Contracted, narrow, short, abridged, curtailed, small, confined.* **\*\*A) Prop.** : c. æquora, closely surrounded, Hor. O. 3, 1, 33 : — Nilus contractior et exiliior, Plin. Pan. B) *Fig.* : c. et brevis ambitus verborum, Cic. Brut. 44 : — c. oratio : — summissa atque c. voce, Quint. : — Comp., parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractionibus noctibus : — quæ studia in his jam ætatibus nostris contractioniora esse debent : — c. paupertas, confined, pinching, Hor. : — sibi parcat contractusque leget, sparing, id.

**2. CONTRACTUS**, ūs. *m.* (contraho) **[I. A contracting, shrinking** : c. acinorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 68.] **II. A) The management or negotiating of a business** : c. rei, Quint. 4, 2, 49. **[B] In Law** : *A bargain, compact, contract*, Dig.]

[CONTRADICĪBĪLIS, e. (contradico) *That may be contradicted*, Tert.]

**\*\*CONTRĀDĪCO**, xi, etum. 3. v. n. *To speak against, to contradict* : si quid inter utramque partem convenit, si quid probatum est, denique cuicumque adversarius non contradicit, Quint. 5, 10, 13 : — c. sententis aliorum, Tac. : — quibus precibus contradici non posset, id.

**\*\*CONTRĀDICTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (contradico) *A speaking against, contradiction, an objection* : ubi contradictioni locus non erit, Quint. 3, 8, 34 : — contradictionem sumere, to anticipate the objection of an adversary, id.

[CONTRADICTOR, ōris. *m.* (contradico) *One who contradicts or objects to a thing, an opponent*, Dig.]

[CONTRĀ-ĒO, ire. v. n. *To go against, to oppose*, Arn.]

[CONTRĀ-FISSURA, æ. *f.* *A fissure running in an opposite direction* : c. cranii, NL.]

[CONTRĀ-FRACTŪRA, æ. *f.* *A fracture running in an opposite direction*, NL.]

CON-TRĀHO, xi, etum. 3. v. a. *To draw or bring together, to assemble or collect to one point.* **I. Prop.** A) *Gen.* : c. cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 15 : — c. exercitum in unum locum : — c. omnes copias Luceriam, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2 : — navibus circiter LXXX coactis contractisque, Cæs. : — c. libros undique, Suet. : — c. muscas in manu, Plin. B) *Esp.* : *To draw together, to contract from a larger to a smaller space, to bring into a smaller compass, draw in* : animal omne membra, quocumque vult, flectit contorqueque, c. porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53 : — pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratu c. dilatant : — c. bina cornua (opp. 'protendere'), Plin. : — c. collum : — c. supercilia (opp. 'deducere'), Quint. : c. medium digitum in pollicem, id. : — c. castra, Cæs. : — c. vela, to take in, Hor. : — c. lac, to cause to curdle, Plin. : — c. vulnera, cicatrices, to cause to contract, to close, id. : — c. ventrem, to constipate, bind, Cels. : — Hence, c. alvum, Plin. : — c. vomitiones, to check, id. **II. Fig.** A) *Gen.* : *To make, carry into effect, occasion, perform, do, accomplish, execute, produce* : quæ in rerum natura constarent quæque moverentur, ea c. amicitiam, c. dissipare discordiam, Cic. Læl. 7, 24 : — c. æs alienum : — negotium sibi, c. alqd damni : — c. molestias liberalitate sua : — c. bellum Saguntinis cum Carthaginensibus, Liv. : — c. certamen, id. : — c. necessitates ad bellum, id. : — c. morbum, pestilentiam, etc., Plin. : — porca contracta, that is offered as an atonement for a crime. B) *Esp.* 1) *To make a bargain or contract, to do business with anybody, to contract; also, to associate with anybody* : c. rationem, rem cum alquo, Cic. Cluent. 14, 41 : — intribuendo suum cuique et rerum contractarum fide : — ex rebus contrahendis : — neque si tecum agas quid, neque si cum altero contrahas, have to do with : — c. nihil cum populo. 2) (after I. B)) *To draw in, repress* : hoc te primum rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4 : — thus, varietas sonorum c. animos et c. remittit : — sol recedens quasi tristitia quadam c. terram, tum vicissim c. luficaf : — ut et bonis amici quasi

\**diffundantur* et incommotis contrahantur:—c. et *sedare* appetitus omnes.

[CONTRĀ-INDICĀTIO, ōnis. f. (contra-indicatio) *An indication or symptom to the contrary*: c. medicaminum, NL.]

[CONTRĀJURIS. *Contrary to law*, *παρὰ νόμον*, Gloss.]

\*\*CONTRĀ-PŌNO, pōsūi, pōsitum. 3. v. a. *To set against, oppose*: non semper quod adversum est, contraponitur, Quint. 9, 3, 84.

\*\*CONTRĀPŌSĪTUM, i. n. *An opposed clause, antithesis*, Quint. 9, 3, 81.

\*CONTRĀRIĒ. *adv.* *In a different or opposite manner*: c. sidera procedentia, Cic. Un. 9:—c. scriptum:—c. relata verba:—c. dicere, Tac.

[CONTRĀRIĒTAS, ātis. f. (contrarius) *Contrariety, opposition*, Macr.]

CONTRARIO. *See* CONTRARIUS.

CONTRĀRĪUS, a, um. (contra) *That is or lies over against, opposite*.

\*\*I. *Prop.*: collis *adversus* huic et c., Cæs. B. G. 2, 18:—tigna c. iis (tignis), id.:—*conf.* tigna in c. partem revincta, id.:—c. tellus, Ov.:—c. auris, *opposite*, Plin.:—c. ictu uterque transfixus, *opposite, reciprocal, mutual*, Liv.

II. *Meton.* A) *Opposite, over against, in opposition*: hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34:—*conf.* quæ (vitia) sunt virtutum contraria:—animus cælestis depressus et quasi demersus in terram locum divinæ naturæ eternitatisque contrarium:—vitium c. illi virtuti, Quint.:—rusticitas c. urbanitati, id.:—orationes inter se contrariæ Æschinis Demosthenisque:—astra versantur retro c. motu atque cælum:—contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat:—*Absol.*: monstrum ex c. diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis conflatum:—aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario:—disputare de omni in re partes, *on both sides*, pro and contra:—*Adverb.*: ex contrario, *on the contrary*, Cic. R. C. 16, 47; Cæs.; Quint.:—e contrario, *the same*, Quint.:—rarely in contrarium, Plin.:—[per contrarium, Dig.; and, contrario, Nep. doubtful.] \*\*B) *Esp.*: *Injurious, hurtful, pernicious*: usus lactis c. capitis doloribus, Plin. 28, 9, 33:—philosophia c. imperaturo, Suet.:—extra c., *unfavourable*, id.:—c. homo, *inimical*, Phædr.:—*Subst.*: Contrarius, ii. m. *An enemy, opponent*, Vitr.

[CONTRĀVERSUM. *adv.* (contra) *On the contrary*, Sol.]

[CONTRĀ-VERSUS, a, um. part. (verto) *Opposite, lying over against*, Sol.]

[CONTRĀ-YERVA, æ. f. *The root of Dorstenia Brasiliensis*, NL.]

CONTRĒBĪA, æ. f. *A fortified town of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the territory of the Carpetani*, Liv. 40, 33:—*its inhabitants*, Contrebienses, Liv. Ep. 91.

[CONTRACTĀBĪLIS, e. (contracto) *That may be handled or felt*, Lact.]

[CONTRACTĀBĪLĒTER. *adv.* *So as to be handled or felt*, Lucr. 4, 662.]

\*CONTRACTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. I. *A touching, handling*: c. equæ, vaccæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77:—c. vestimentorum, *a using or wearing out*, Dig. [II. *In Law*: *An unlawful touching of another person's property, theft*, Dig.]

[CONTRACTĀTOR, ōris. m. *A thief*, Dig.]

CON-TRECTO. 1. v. a. (tracto) *To lay hold of with the hand, to handle, touch, feel*.

\*\*I. *Prop.* A) c. omnes partes corporis, Sen. Contr. 1, 2:—c. membra, Suet.:—c. librum manibus, Hor.:—c. pecuniam, *to be rolling in money*, Suet. B) *Meton.* 1) *To touch unchastely*, Suet. Dom. 1; Just.:—contractatam filiarum pudicitiam ulcisci, *defiled, dishonoured*, Tac. [2] *In Law*: *To steal*, Dig.]

II. *Fig.* *To weigh over, to consider, think over*: qui (homines leviter eruditi) quæ complexi tota nequeant, hæc facilius divulsa et quasi discerpta contractant, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24:—ad conspiciendas totaque mente contractandas varias voluptates:—c. studia et disciplinas philosophiæ, Gell.

CON-TRĒMISCO, mīi. 3. v. n. and a. \*I. *Neut.*: *To tremble*: equidem in me ipso sæpiissime experior, ut exalbescam in principiis dicendi, et tota mente atque omnibus artibus contremiscam, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121:—c. in somno:—cujus in mea causa numquam fides virtusque contremuit, i. e. *has shaken*.

\*\*II. *Act.*: c. alqd, *to tremble at a thing, be afraid of*: non c. injurias, non vulnera, non vincula, non egestatem, Sen. E. 65:—Italia c. Hannibalem, Just.

[CON-TRĒMO, ūi. 3. v. n. *To tremble greatly*, Lucr. 5, 1220.]

[CON-TRĒMŪLUS, a, um. *Trembling greatly*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[CONTRĒBLĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A tormenting*, Tert.]

[CON-TRĒBŪLIS, is. m. I. *From or of the same tribe*, Inscr. II. *Meton.* *Of the same religion*, Sid.]

[CON-TRĒBŪLO. 1. v. a. *To afflict much, to torment*, Bibl.]

\*\*CON-TRĒBŪŌ, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. I. *To annex, incorporate*: Oscenses et Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60:—c. Phocenses Locrensesque his:—c. regna alienigenis, Suet.:—in unam urbem contributi, Liv.:—urbes ad condendam Megalopolim ex concilio Arcadum contributæ, Liv. 32, 5:—hoc utilius est vitæ contributa habere remedia, *connected*, Plin. 32, 4, 15.

[II. *To contribute*, Ov. M. 7, 231.]

[CONTRĒBŪTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (contribuo) I. *A dividing, distributing*, Dig. II. *A contribution*, Dig.]

CONTRIBUTUS, a, um. part. of contribuo.

[CONTRISTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *An afflicting, grieving*, Tert.]

\*\*CON-TRISTO. 1. v. a. (tristis) *To make sorrowful, to afflict, render gloomy*. I. *Prop.*: contristavit hæc sententia Balbum, Cæl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9:—columbæ ne contristatæ senescant, Col.:—[hence, c. cælum for cælestes, Virg.] II. *Meton.*: *To render gloomy with regard to light or colour*: c. colores (opp. 'exhilarare'), Plin. 35, 17, 57:—Aquarius c. annum, *renders gloomy*, Hor.:—*to disturb, make thick (of wine)*, Col.

[CONTRĪTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (contero: a crushing; hence) *Contrition, pain, grief*, Lact. 7, 18.]

CONTRĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contero. II. *Adj.*: *Worn out, common, well known, trite*: c. proverbium vetustate, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52: c. præcepta with communia:—nulla præmio proposito præter hoc, quod jam c. et contemptum putatur judicium bonorum.

CONTRŌVERSĪA, æ. f. (controversus) [I. *An opposite or contrary direction*: c. aquæ, Dig.] II. *Meton.*: *A quarrel, dispute, controversy*: quicquid est quod in c. aut in contentione versetur . . a propriis personis et temporibus semper advocat controversiam orator, Cic. de Or. 14, 45:—neque instituire litium actiones malebat quam controversias tollere:—omnia judicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut puniendorum maleficiorum causa reperta sunt:—nulla fere res potest in dicendi disceptationem aut controversiam vocari:—rem adducere, vocare in controversiam, *to raise a dispute or controversy*:—venire in controversiam, *to enter into a dispute or controversy*:—controversiam constituere; dirimere; sedare:—controversias magnas rei familiaris tibi fuisse cum Sex. Rosc.:—ut in ea c., quam habet de fundo cum quodam Colophonio:—c. est inter scriptores de numero annorum:—c. non erat, quin verum dicerent:—sine c., *without contradiction, indisputably*:—sine ulla c.

[CONTRŌVERSĪALIS, e. (controversia) *Belonging to a dispute or controversy*, Sid.]

[CONTRŌVERSĪŪLA, æ. f. (controversia) *A trifling dispute or debate*, Hier.]

\*\*CONTRŌVERSĪŌSUS, a, um. (controversia) *Disputed, controverted*: c. res, Liv. 3, 72.

\*CONTRŌVERSŌR. 1. v. n. (controversus) *To be at variance, to dispute*: ut inter vos de hujusmodi rebus controversemini, Cic. ap. Prisc.:—c. nihil invicem, Sid.

CONTRĒ-VERSUS, a, um. (contra) I. *Pass.*: *That is the subject of dispute*: sumere istos pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic. Div. 2, 50:—c. res et

plena dissensionis inter doctissimos: — c. jus. \*II. Act.: Quarrelsome, litigious: quod esset acuta illa gens (Siculorum) et c. natura, Cic. Brut. 12, 46: — terra et ignis controversa sibi ac repugnantia, at strife with itself (as it were), opposed, Macr.

\*CON-TRŪCĪDO. 1. v. a. To slaughter, cut down, to put to the sword, slay. I. Prop.: a quibus hic multis vulneribus acceptis ac debilitato corpore et contrucidato se abiecit exanimatus, concisum vulneribus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: — c. plebem immisso milite, Sen.: — c. universos, Suet.: — c. bestias ad manus populi comparatas, id. II. Fig.: hi summi imperii nomine armati rempublicam contrucidaverunt, cut to peices, Cic. Sest. 10, 24.

\*CON-TRŪDO, si, sum. 3. v. a. To thrust together: c. alqos in balneas, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: — c. uvam in dolia, Varr.: — contrusa corpora, compressed, Lucr.

[CON-TRUNCO. 1. v. a. To cut down: c. filios, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 51: — facetiously, c. cibum, i. e. to consume, id.]

CONTRUSUS, a, um. part. of contrudo.

CONTŪBERNĀLIS, is. c. [abl. contubernale, Pomp. ap. Charis.] (contubernium) I. One that lives in the same tent (there were usually ten men and one decanus (overseer of ten) in the same tent), Cic. Lig. 7, 21; Tac. II. Meton. A) One who studies the art of warfare in the suite of the general: c. Q. Pompeio proconsuli, Cic. Cael. 30. B) Gen.: A comrade, companion, associate, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: — c. illi in consulatu: — conf. c. meus in consulatu: — ironically, tu hunc de pompa, Quirini contubernalem his nostris moderatis epistolis letaturum putas? i. e. Caesar (whose statue was placed in the temple of Quirinus), Cic. Att. 13, 28: — c. praeclaræ, i. e. concubines, Cael. ap. Quint. C) In vulgar language, the husband of a female slave or the wife of a male slave: m., Col. 12, 1, 1; f., Col. 1, 8, 5; Dig.: — facetiously: dare alqm c. crucibus, as it were, to marry to the cross, Plaut.

CON-TŪBERNĪUM, ii. n. (taberna) I. A) 1) Abstr.: A dwelling together in one tent, Tac. A. 1, 41. [2] Fig.: felicitatis et moderationis dividuum c. est, do not dwell or exist with one another, V. Max.] B) Meton. 1) The suite of a general, consisting of the young Roman nobility who were trained to warfare under him, Cic. Pl. 11. 2) Gen.: Companionship, intercourse (between friends, colleagues, etc.), Suet. Aug. 89. 3) Marriage between slaves, Col. 12, 1, 2. b) Concubinage (opp. 'connubium'), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40; Suet. [4] Of animals; a living together, Phædr. II. Concr. A) A common war-tent, Cæs. B. C. 3, 76; Tac. B) Meton. 1) A common dwelling, habitation, Suet. Cal. 10. 2) The abode of a male and female slave, Tac. H. 1, 43.

CON-TŪĖOR, ūtus. 2. [an old reading, præ. contūmur, Lucr.: inf. contui, Plaut.] To look on, gaze at, behold, survey with attention or admiration.

I. A) Prop.: si nunc aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt: quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum totam terram c. licebit ejusque situm, formam etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: — alte spectare si voles atque hanc sedem et æternam domum c.: — c. os: — c. alqm duobus oculis. [B] Fig.: To look to, take care of, think of, Lucr. 6, 654; Varr. II. Meton.: To get sight of, to see any thing, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 152; Lucr.]

1. CONTUITUS, a, um. part. of contueor.

\*2. CONTŪĪTUS (contūtus), ūs. m. (contueor) A looking at attentively, a viewing, seeing (only in the ablat. sing.), Plin. 11, 37, 51; Amm.

CONTŪMĀCĪA, æ. f. (contumax) I. Perseverance in one's purpose or opinion; seldom in a good sense, constancy, firmness; mostly in a bad sense, obstinacy, stiffneckedness: illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, c., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41: — c. et arrogantia: — oris oculorumque illa c. ac superbia: — c. responsi tui: — c. libera, a noble pride: Socrates nec patronum quæ-

sivit ad iudicium capitis, nec iudicibus supplex fuit, adhibuitque liberam contumaciam, a magnitudine animi ductam, non a superbia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29. — Of animals: c. pervicax boum, Col. — Of things: c. arborum, with fastidium, backwardness in growth, Plin. II. Esp. in Law: Contumacy; i. e. a refusing to appear in court in obedience to a lawful summons, Dig.]

CONTŪMĀCĪTER, adv. (contumax) Obstinate, insolently, stubbornly: c., arroganter, ἀκονωρῆτος solet ad me scribere, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: — c. urbaneque vexatum: — c. omnia agere, Liv.: — non c. consensio, Quint.: — lapides c. scalpturæ resistunt, Plin. — Comp., Quint.

CONTŪMĀX, ācia. I. Unbending, obstinate, refractory, stubborn, stiff-necked: quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superior? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78: — nefarius homo in me c.: — reus c., arrogans, securus, Quint.: — c. animus, with arrogantia oris, Tac.: — c. et inconsultæ voces, id.: — c. preces, id.: — seldom in a good sense, steadfast, firm: c. etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, persevering, firm, Tac. H. 1, 3: — conf. contumacia. — Sup., Sen. E. 83. — Of animals: c. boves, Col. — Of things: Resisting: c. cardamum fricanti, Plin.: — c. lima, Phædr.: — c. syllaba, not yielding to the metre, Mart. [II. Esp. in Law: That refuses to appear in a court of justice in obedience to a lawful summons, contumacious, Dig.]

CONTŪMĒLĪA, æ. f. (probably from con-temo, the latter being the root of temno, contemno) I. Affront, insult, misuse or abuse, contumely: quibus tu privatim injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, hast passed upon, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9: — contumeliam jacere in alqm: — quum verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset. \*II. Meton.: Of things; Detriment, injury, damage: naves totæ factæ ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.

CONTŪMĒLĪŌSE, adv. Reproachfully, insolently, injuriously: c. dicere de absentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134. — Comp., Liv. — Sup., Cic.

CONTŪMĒLĪŌSUS, a, um. (contumelia) Full of reproach or abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive: quam c. in edictis! quam barbarus! quam rudis! Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: — c. literæ in alqm: — c. dicta, Sall.; Liv. — Comp., c. nulla παρρησιᾶς fieri potest, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3. — Sup., c. atque acerbissimo acclamationum genere laceraret mortuum, Suet. Dom. 23: — c. verbum, Quint.

[CON-TŪMESCO, ðre. v. n. To swell much, C. Aur.]

[CONTŪMĪA, æ. f. for contumelia. Affront, injury, M. Cap.]

\*CON-TŪMŪLO, are. v. a. I. To heap up like a mound: c. stragulum molle ovis, Plin. 10, 33, 51. [II. To cover with a mound; i. e. to bury, inter, Ov. Ib. 464.]

CON-TUNDO, tūdi, tūsum. 3. [perf. contūdit, Enn.] v. a. To beat, bruise, break, crush to pieces. I. Prop.: c. oleas in lentisco, Cat. R. R. 7, 4: — c. radices ferreis pilis, Col.: — membra, quæ debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, ferro, manus, quas contudit, digitos, quos confregit, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: — thus, c. alqm male fustibus, Plaut.: — c. pectus ictu, Ov.: — contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv.: — grando c. vites, breaks, Hor.: — cheragra c. articulos, maims, id.: — c. nares, to press together, Ov. II. Meton.: To break, destroy, repress, quash, ruin: c. ferocem Hannibalem, Liv. 27, 2: — conf.: nostræ opes contusæ hostiumque caute erant, Sall.: — c. classem Antiochi, Liv.: — c. et frangere exultantis prædonis audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 13 extr.: — c. et obterere calumniam et stultitiam: — c. et fortasse vincere animum: — c. minas tumidas regum, Hor. — [Poet.: sol c. tempora, accomplishes, Lucr. 5, 691: — c. facta alqjs, to excel, Plaut.]

[CONTUOLI OCULI. (contueor) Small eyes, with winking eyelids, according to Fest.]

[CONTUOR, tui. See CONTUEOR.]

CONTURBATIO, ōnis. *f.* Confusion, disorder.

[I. Prop.: c. oculorum, a weak, dim sight, Scrib.]

\*II. Fig.: Confusion, perturbation, or commotion of the mind: C. metus excutiens cogitata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: — post rem rubor, pallor, titubatio, et si qua alia signa conturbationis et conscientiae.

[CONTURBATOR, ōris. *m.* Lash, ruinous; poet. dear, costly: c. aper, Mart. 7, 27: — c. macellus, id.]

CONTURBATUS, a, um. I. Part. of conturbo.

\*II. Adj.: Confused, disturbed, confounded, perplexed: se sane tristem et c. domum revertisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14. — Comp., eram in scribendo conturbator, Cic. Att. 1, 12.

CON-TURBO. 1. *v. a.* To throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, embarrass, perplex. I. Gen.

A) C. ordines militum, Sall. Jug. 50, 4: — dispersi milites, neque minus hostes conturbati, id.: — c. equites tormentis, Curt.: — c. remp., Sall.: — negligentia conturbatus atque confusus annus, Suet. — [Poet.: c. basia, to give many kisses, Catull.] B) Mentally: To disquiet, confound, disturb: valetudo tua me valde c., Cic. Att. 7, 2: — num te conturbo? — incidunt causas, quae conturbant animos utilitatis specie. — Absol.: haec sunt, quae c. in deliberatione nonnumquam. II. Esp. A) To occasion disorder or confusion, especially in money transactions; hence, to fail, become bankrupt, Cic. Pl. 28: Att. 4, 7: — c. rationem, rationes, the same, Dig. [B) Meton.: c. rationes alui, to throw or put any one out, to disturb his plans, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29.]

[CON-TURMALIS, is. *m.* One of the same turma, Amm.]

[CON-TURMO, are. *v. a.* To draw up or form in turmae: eques c. se, Amm.]

CONTUS, i. *m.* (κωρός) A pole, Virg. Aë. 5, 208; Tac. — Also, a spear or pike, Virg. Aë. 9, 510; Tac. A. 6, 35. — [C. pedalis, i. q. membrum virile, Auct. Priap.]

\*CONTUSIO, ōnis. *f.* (contundo) I. A breaking, bruising, crushing: c. olivæ, Col. 12, 43, 3. [II. In Med.: A contusion, Scrib.]

[CONTUSUM, i. *n.* (contundo) A contusion, Scrib.]

CONTUSUS, a, um. part. of contundo.

[CON-TUTOR, ōris. *m.* A fellow-guardian, Dig.]

[CONTUTUS, ūs. See 2. CONTUTUS.]

CŌNUS, i. (κῆνος) I. A cone, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; Lucr. II. Meton.: Of things in the shape of a cone; the point or summit of a helmet, Virg. Aë. 3, 468; Plin. 10, 1, 1: — the fruit of the cypress-tree, Col. 6, 7: — A kind of sun-dial, Vitruv. 9, 9.

[CON-VADOR. 1. *v. a.* To bind one to appear in court, by giving surety, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.]

[CONVÅLESCENTIA, æ. *f.* (convalesco) A recovering from sickness, Symm.]

CON-VÅLESCO, lūi. 3. *v. n.* I. To regain health, to recover from a disease, gain strength, become strong: si fatum tibi est ex hoc morbo c., sive tu medicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, convalesces, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: — nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescunt: — Subst.: Convalescens. One that is convalescent, Plin.: — infans c., increases in strength, Just.: — arbores c., take root, Varr.: — flamma c. magna congerie, increases, grows, Quint.: — ut c. aliquando et sanari civitas posset, Cic. Sull. 27: — quanto ille (Clodius) plura miscebat, tanto hic (Milo) magis in dies convalescebat, was increasing in power: thus, c. Cæsar: — annona c., is getting better, becomes cheaper, Suet.: — fama mortis suæ c., becomes established, Curt. [II. In Law: To obtain validity: c. testamentum, donatio, libertas etc., Dig.]

[CONVALLARIA, æ. *f.* (convallio) Lily of the valley: c. majalis, Fam. Asparagus, NL.]

[CONVALLATIO, ōnis. *f.* An intrenchment, a line of circumvallation, Tert.]

CON-VALLIS, is. *f.* (ablat. sing., usually convalle, Cæs.; Liv. and elsewhere; seldom convalli, Varr. — Gen. plur. convallium, Plin.) [plur. convallia, ium. *n.*, LL.] A plain surrounded on all sides with hills, a valley, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Cæs. B. G. 5, 32; Virg.]

[CON-VALLO. 1. *v. a.* To encompass with a rampart or entrenchment, to surround, Gell. 12, 13, 20. — Fig., Tert.]

[CON-VÅRIO. 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: To variegate, App. II. Neut.: To vary in many respects, C. Aur.]

[CON-VÅSO. 1. *v. a.* (vasa) To pack up, get baggage together: Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13. — Fig., Sid.]

[CONVECTIO, ōnis. *f.* (conveho) A carrying together: c. annonæ, import of grain, Amm.]

\*\*CONVECTO. 1. *v. a.* (conveho) To bring or carry together: c. ligones, dolabras et proximis agris, Tac. H. 3, 27: — c. prædas, Virg.

CONVECTOR, ōris. *m.* (conveho) [I. One who brings or carries together: Convector, a deity supposed to preside over the gathering in of corn, Fab. Pictor ap. Serv.] II. A fellow-passenger (on board a ship), Cic. Att. 10, 17.

\*CON-VÈHO, exi, ectum. 3. *v. a.* I. To bring or carry together: c. litribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, camenta, arma, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: — c. frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Cæs.: — c. æs grave plaustris ad ærarium, Liv. \*\*II. Esp.: To collect or get in the harvest: c. messes, Plin. 16, 9, 14: — c. fructus in villas, Varr.

CON-VELLO, velli, vulsum. 3. *v. a.* To tear away, pluck up, uproot, pull down, overthrow, separate, disjoint, etc., any thing that hangs together or has consistency (a wall, building, tree, etc.); to move out of its place or position. I. Prop. A) Gen.: milites vectibus infima saxa turris, quibus fundamenta continebantur, convellunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11: — c. repagula, effringere valvas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: — c. signum Herculis ex suis sedibus atque auferre: — thus, simulacrum Cereris et sacratio convellendum auferendumque curavit: — conf. ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis, torn away from: — esoulum non hiemes, non flabra, neque imbres convellunt: — im-mota manet, Virg.: — c. armos, to dislocate, put out of joint, Col.: — c. teneros fetus, to miscarry, Ov.: — c. dapes avido dente, to tear to pieces, id.: — c. æquor remis, to divide, Virg.: — c. domum, to pull down, Tac.: — convulsos laniatosque et partim exanimos (centuriones) ante vallum projiciunt, torn to pieces, id. B) Esp. \*1) In Milit.: c. signa, to take the standards out of the ground where they had been planted; i. e. to break up or remove a camp, to decamp, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: Liv. 22, 3, 2) In Medic.: convulsus, suffering from cramps or convulsions, convulsive: c. fauces, Quint. 11, 3, 20. — Subst.: One who suffers from cramp or convulsions, Plin. 25, 8, 54. II. Fig.: To tear to pieces, to shatter, to cause to totter, to destroy, overthrow, bring to nought, annihilate: secutæ sunt duæ (epistolæ), quæ me convellerunt de pristino statu, jam tamen labantem, roused me from, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: — est boni consilis, quum cuncta auxilia reip. labefactari convellique videat, ferre opem patriæ, Cic. R. perd. 1, 3: — conf. si quam opinionem jam vestris mentibus comprehendistis, si eam ratio convellet, si oratio labefactabit, si denique veritas extorquebit etc.: — si c. adoriatur ea, quæ non possint commoveri: — c. et commutare instituta omnium, consuetudinem a majoribus traditam: — c. remp. judicio alqo: — c. pectus verbis, Ov.: — ea discordia nepotes suos convelli, Tac.

[CON-VÈLO. 1. *v. a.* To veil or cover all over, Gell. 19, 9, 10: — Fig., id.]

CONVÈNA, æ. *c.* (convenio: coming together) I. Subst., usually in the plur.: A crowd assembled in haste, strangers come together from different parts: an vero tibi Romulus aut pastores aut convenas congregasse videtur etc.? Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: — (Dionysius) quibusdam convenis et feris barbaris corporis custodiam committebat: —

[In the sing. : c. multitudo, Amm. II. Adj. : *Assembling*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 61.]

CONVENIENS, entis. I. Part. of convenio. II. Adj. A) *Agreeable, agreeing, accordant, suiting, harmonious, living in harmony or concord* [synon. consensiens, concors, congruens] : c. bene amici, Cic. Off. 1, 17 : — c. optime propinqui cognatique : — recta et c. et constantia natura desiderat aspernaturque contraria : — c. et conjuncta constantia inter augures. B) *Suitable, proper, befitting, becoming; with dat., ad alqd., inter se, or absol.* : nihil in hac epistola scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et c. decretis ejus reperietis, Cic. Fin. 2, 31 : — oratio parum sibi c., Quint. : — disciplina convenientissimae viribus, Vell. : — nihil est tam naturae aptum, tam c. ad res vel secundas vel adversas : — quemadmodum in oratione constanti sic in vita omnia sint apta inter se et c. : — Absol. : quid sit aptum atque c., Quint. : — c. toga, that fits well, Ov. : — nihil convenientius ducens, Suet. : — conveniens est, with a subjective clause, for convenit, consentaneum est, it is suitable, proper, or becoming : convenientius est dici, Plin. 34, 7, 16 : — parenti publico convenientissimum nihil cogere, Plin. Paneg.

CONVENIENTER, adv. *Agreeably, suitably, conveniently, fitly, consistently* [congruenter, constanter] : c. cum natura vivere, with congruere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 82 : — c. naturae vivere, with congruenter, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26 : — c. sibi dicere, with constanter : — c. ad praesentem fortunae statum loqui, Liv. : — Sup., August.

CONVENIENTIA, æ. f. (convenio) *Agreement, accord, conformity, proportion* : c. naturae cum extis, Cic. Div. 2, 15 : — c. et conjunctio naturae, quam vocant *συμπέριαν* : — c. partium, harmony, symmetry : — c. temporum (in cursibus stellarum) with constantia : — c. rerum in amicitia, with stabilitas, constantia : — Without gen. : summum bonum quam positum sit in eo, quod *δυσλογία* Stoici, nos appellemus convenientiam si placet : — virtus convenientia constat, Sen.

CONVENIO, vni, ventum. 4. [fut. convenibo, Plaut.] v. n. and a. *To come together, to meet, to come to anybody or approach him, to visit anybody, to accost, address; absol., or with acc.* I. Gen. : milites, qui ex provincia convenerant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8 : — quanta multitudo hominum convenerit ad hoc iudicium vides, Cic. R. A. 5 : — c. frequentes in consilium : — concursus esse factum totamque in eum locum Etruriam convenisse : — mei capitis servandi causa Romam Italia tota convenit : — et ex proximis hibernis et a Cæsare conventura subsidia, Cæs. : — With acc. : Helvetii quum eum (Cæsarem) in itinere convenissent, had met or approached him, Cæs. : — quem (Atilium) sua manu spargentem semen qui missi erant convenerant, had met with : — In the passive : Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, et se conveniri nolit, will see no one : — nostrum studium exstabit in convenientibus magistratibus. — Of abstract subjects : quam multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur. II. Esp. A) In Law. 1) In manum (of the wife) : to come into the hands (manus) of the husband by marriage, Cic. Fl. 34 ; Top. 3, 14 ; for which, c. in matrimonio cum viro, Gell. [2] To summon anybody before a judge, to accuse : c. alqm ex stipulatu, Dig. : — c. alqm de peculio, pro parte dimidia, ib. : — With abstract objects : c. dolum aut culpam, nomen, etc., Dig.] B) To unite. \*\*1) Prop. : atomi c., Lucr. 5, 430 : — aranei c. clunibus, copulate, Plin. 11, 24, 29. 2) Fig. : To agree upon, make agreement; res convenit, or impers. convenit (alci cum alqo, inter alqos, or absol.), to agree about any thing, to be unanimous about, to harmonize in sentiment : pax, quæ cum T. Quinctio convenisset, ut rata esset petierunt, Liv. 34, 43 : — tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, Cæs. : — neminem voluerunt majores nostri esse iudicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, on whom they had agreed, Cic. Cluent. 43 : — posse rem c. . . si posset inter eos aliquid c. : — conf. dum rem conventuram putamus, that they would come to some agreement concerning the matter : — conditiones pacis c., Liv. : — conf. pax ita convenerat, ut etc., id. ; and, pax c. in eas condiciones,

id. : — postquam ardentia vidit castra (id convenerat signum), id. : — Impers. : mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut ille in meis castris esset cum suis copiis, *we concerted, I made an agreement with him, that, etc.* : — quicum optime convenisset : — non modo inter Patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipso satis conveniebat, Liv. : — convenit, jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, they assert, it is universally believed, id. : — pacto convenit, ut quum Romanos Sicilia expulissent, they agreed, came to an agreement that, etc., id. : — patres jurati (ita enim convenerat), id. : — pro argento si aurum dare mallet, darent, convenit : — [With personal subjects : si sumus compecti aut si de ea re umquam inter nos convenimus, Plaut. : — Impers., as an answer : convenit, I agree, very well, Plaut.] C) To fit one another, to suit, be adapted for. \*1) Prop. : si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte c., Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46. 2) Fig. : res convenit, or impers. convenit (in, ad alqd., cum alqa re, etc.), it is becoming, seemly, fitting, proper, serviceable for any thing : quæ vitia videntur in quemvis potius quam in istum c., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 49 : — quid enim minus in hunc ordinem c. ? — ea suspicio c. in alqm : — hoc c. in te unum : — quæ contumelia non c. ad maximam partem civium : — hæc tua deliberatio non mihi c. visa est cum oratione Largi : — illa ornamenta decere me et c. iis rebus, quas gesseram, non putabam : — \*\*With a subjective clause : interim sic querere convenit, Quint. : — c. rejicere a sinistro togam, id. : — c. vertere seria ludo, Hor. : — [With acc. : statem aliam aliud factum c., Plaut. : — With inf., Prop.] : — \*Impers. : assidunt, subducunt : ad numum convenit, it agrees to a farthing : — qui enim convenit, ut qui, etc. ?

CONVENTICIUM, ii. n. *Money paid to the poorer Greek citizens for attendance in the assemblies of the people* (Greek, *ἐκκλησιαστικόν*), Cic. Rep. 3, 35.

[CONVENTICIUS or -TIUS, a, um. (convenio) *Coming together*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 42.]

\*CONVENTICULUM, i. n. (conventus) I. *An assembly, association* : conventicula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominatæ sunt, Cic. Sen. 42, 91. \*\*II. *A place of assembly or meeting*, Tac. A. 14, 15 ; Amm.

\*\*CONVENTIO, ðnis. f. (convenio) [I. A) *A meeting, assembly*, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75.] \*\*B) *Fig. : Agreement in a thing; hence, a covenant, compact*, Liv. 27, 30 ; Tac. [II. *A bringing of an action, charge, accusation*, Cod. Just.]

[CONVENTIONALIS, e. (conventio) *Of or belonging to a covenant or compact, conventional*, Dig.]

[CONVENTIUNCULA, æ. f. (conventio) *A small assembly or meeting*, August.]

[CONVENTO, avi. 1. v. n. (convenio) *To meet often*, Sol.]

CONVENTUM, i. n. (convenio) *An agreement, compact, covenant* : facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95 : — pactum c.

1. CONVENTUS, a, um. part. of convenio.

2. CONVENTUS, ūs. m. (convenio) I. A) *Any meeting or assembly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52, and elsewhere : — c. duarum stellarum, the (accidental) meeting, Sen. B) Esp. 1) *Persons that meet in a provincial town for commercial purposes, a body, community, corporation*, Cic. Lig. 8, 24 ; Cæs. 2) *A meeting for the determination of lawsuits; a court, term, assizes* : ex iis oppidis, in quibus consistere prætores et conventum agere soleant, to hold the assizes, to sit in judgement, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11 : — conventibus peractis, Cæs.

II. *A meeting together, uniting*. [A) Prop., Lucr. 1, 612.] \*\*B) *Fig. for conventum* : An agreement, covenant, compact, A. Her. 2, 13.

[CON-VENUSTO. 1. v. a. *To ornament, adorn*, Sid.]

\*\*CON-VERBĒRO. 1. v. a. I. *To beat (in such a manner as to disfigure)* : c. faciem, Plin. 13, 22, 43 : — c. os, Curt. II. *Fig. : c. vitia, to chastise*, Sen. E. 121.

[CONVERRITOR, ðris. m. (converro) *A sweeper*, App.]

CON-VERRO, erri, ersum. 3. v. a. *To sweep together, sweep out, brush, sweep*. \*\*I. Prop., Cat. R. B. 143 ;



## CONVERSATIO

Col.:—[Facetiously, c. alqm totum cum pulvisculo, to beat the dust out, i. e. to beat soundly, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 6.] \*II. Meton.: c. hereditates omnium, to get or appropriate to one's self, Cic. Off. 3, 19 extr.

**\*\*CONVERSATIO**, ōnis. f. I. *A frequent use of a thing: quæ res extra conversationem jacuerunt, entirely out of use*, Sen. Benef. 3, 2. II. *Esp.* A) *A frequent stay at a place, abode, residence*, Plin. 10, 33, 51. B) *Intercourse, conversation: nec defuit c. hominum vitia ejus assentatione alentium*, Vell. 2, 102, 3:—c. Vestalis cum viris, Sen. Contr.

[**CONVERSATOR**, ōis. m. *That associates much with anybody* (δουδίαςτρος), Gloss.]

[**CONVERSIM**, adv. (converto) *Conversely*, M. Cap.]

**CONVERSIO**, ōnis. f. (converto) *A turning round*. I. *Prop.* A) *C. cœli, Cic. Div. 2, 42:—In the plur.: c. coelestes, of the heavenly bodies:—c. mensium annorumque, the periodical return of the seasons, effected by the revolution of the heavenly bodies*. B) *In Medic.* 1) *A turning round, inverting: c. vesicæ, Plin. 8, 42, 67:—In the plur.: c. vulvæ, Plin. 2) A tumour, swelling*, Col. 6, 17, 6. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: A change, alteration: c. et perturbatio rerum, Cic. Fl. 37. B) Esp. in Rhet.* 1) *A transition from one style to another*, Quint. 10, 5, 4. 2) *A repetition of the same word at the end of a sentence* (Greek, ἀντιστροφή), Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207. 3) *A round period*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48.

**\*CON-VERSO**, i. v. a. (converto) *To turn or whirl round: animus se ipse conversans*, Cic. Un. 8.

**\*\*CONVERSOR**, i. v. n. I. A) *To dwell or live anywhere: aquila c. in montibus*, Plin. 10, 3, 3. B) *Esp.: To associate with anybody: c. nobiscum*, Sen. E. 41:—c. inter humano sanguine delibutos, Sen. Contr.:—*Absol.: sumuntur a conversantibus mores*, Sen.—*Of animals: apes c. cum parentibus*, Col. [II. *Gen.: To live*, Dig.]

1. **CONVERSUS**, a, um. part. of converto. *Swept*.

2. **CONVERSUS**, a, um. part. of converto. *Turned round*.

[3. **CONVERSUS**, ūs. m. (converto) *A turning round*, Macr.]

[**CONVERTIBILIS**, e. (converto) *Changeable*, App.]

**CON-VERTO** (vort.), ti. sum. 3. [also v. dep. convortitur, Plaut.] v. a. and n. I. *Act.: To turn or whirl any thing round, to wheel round, to turn or move towards a place*. A) 1) *Prop.: c. manum*, Quint. 11, 3, 100:—c. signa, to turn round upon the enemy, to wheel round, Cæs.; Liv.:—vox boum Herculeum convertit, made him turn round, Liv.:—terra quum circum axem se summa celeritate convertat et torqueat, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123:—thus, Middle: in infimo orbe luna convertitur, moves, turns:—c. equos frenis in hostes, Cæs.:—c. aciem in fugam, id.:—c. iter in provinciam, id.:—video in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos:—c. omnem multitudinem ad alqm, Cæs.:—c. nos ad judicem, Quint.:—c. tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Cæs.:—c. aspectum facile quo vellent. 2) *Fig.: ut ab eo quod agitur avertat animos, ut sæpe in hilaritatem risumve convertat*, Cic. de Or. 40, 138:—c. omnem orationem in increpandam Cæpionis fugam:—c. rationem in fraudem, to employ, apply to:—c. animos imperitorum ad deorum cultum a vitæ pravitate:—c. facultatem dicendi ad hominum perniciem, Quint.:—c. ingenium et studium ad causas agendas:—c. se ad philosophos, ad otium pacemque, ad alcis voluntatem nutumque, etc.:—quocumque te animo et cogitatione converteris. B) *Meton.* 1) *To change by turning round, to alter, transform: c. rem*, Cic. Att. 8, 13, 2:—c. vitæ viam, Hor.:—c. studia, id.:—c. remp., to turn upside down, to disturb, throw into disorder:—c. castra castris, to change camp for camp, to move, march on, Cæs.:—Hecuba in canem conversa, changed into:—deus conversus in pretium (i. e. aurum), Hor.:—c. vim morbi in quartanam:—c. crimen in laudem:—amicitiæ c. se in graves inimicitias. 2) *Esp.: 336*

## CONVICTUS

*Of literary works; To translate: converti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes, nec converti ut interpretes, sed ut orator*, Cic. O. Gen. 5, 14:—c. orationes e Græco:—c. aliqua de Græcis:—c. librum in Latinum:—c. carmina Arati. II. *Neut.: To turn, turn round*. \*\*A) *Prop.: clam cum paucis ad pedites convortit*, Sall. Jug. 101, 6. \*B) *Fig.: To turn, take a turn: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, turned out to his advantage*, Cic. Brut. 38:—c. in falsum e vero:—regium imperium c. in superbiam dominationemque, Sall.

[**CON-VECOR**, vsci. v. n. *To eat together with*, August.]

**CON-VESTIO**, i. v. a. *To clothe, to cover with garments*. [I. *Prop.: c. corpora*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2.] \*II. *Meton.: topiarium laudavi: ita omnia convestivit hedera*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2:—c. prata herbis, Poet. ap. Cic.

[**CON-VETĒRĀNUS**, i. m. *A fellow-veteran*, Cod. Just.]

[**CONVEXIO**, ōnis. f. (convexus) *Convexity*, Gell. 14, 1, 8.]

**\*\*CONVEXITAS**, ātis. f. (convexus) *A convex roundness, convexity: c. circuli*, Plin. 18, 25, 57:—c. mundi, id.:—c. cava in cœlo, id.

[**CON-VEXO**, i. v. a. *To press, vex*, Veg.]

[**CONVEXUM**, i. See the following Article.]

**\*\*1. CONVEXUS**, a, um. (conveho) I. *Vaulted, rounded, convex: c. orbis*, Cic. Ar. 334:—c. cælum, Ov.:—inde Fides leviter posita et c. videtur, Cic. Ar.:—c. vallis, Plin. [Subst.: Convexum, i., and often convexa, orum. n. a convexity, arch, vault, Virg. Æ. 1, 310; 4, 451.] II. *Gen.: Inclined, sloping: c. vertex ad æquora*, Ov. M. 13, 911:—terræ c. in nostra maria, Plin.:—c. iter, Ov.

[2. **CONVEXUS**, ūs. m. *A turning or wheeling round*, περιπέφεια, Gloss.]

[**CON-VIBO**, i. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To move quickly: c. pedibus*, Poet. ap. Fest. II. *Act.: To move any thing quickly: c. linguam*, App.]

[**CON-VICĀNUS**, i. m. *One living in the same village*, Inscr.]

**\*CONVICIATOR**, ōris. m. (convicio) *A railer, reviler: Cic. Mur. 6; Sen.*

[**CONVICIOLUM**, i. n. dem. (convicium) *A taunt*, Lampr.]

**\*\*CON-VICIOR**, i. v. n. (convicio) *To reproach, revile, taunt: ut accusare potius vere quam c. videantur*, Liv. 42, 41:—conviciant oculum verberibus excussit, Suet.:—*With dat.: accusatoribus c. aliquando patrociniū fides cogit*, Quint.:—c. inhumane contra sententibus, id.

**CONVICIUM**, ii. n. (perhaps related to vox) *A loud violent cry or noise produced by several individuals*.

I. *Gen.: erant convivia non illo silentio, sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11:—c. cantorum:—c. mulierum.—[Poet. of birds, Ov.; of frogs, Phædr.; of a grasshopper, id.] II. *Esp.: Loud censure or blame, a vehement speaking or crying out against a person, an outcry against any one, a loud reproaching, insult, reviling: maledictio nihil habet propositi præter contumeliam: quæ si petulantius jactatur, c.; si facitius, urbanitas nominatur*, Cic. Cæl. 3, 6:—qua hunc oburgatione aut quo potius convicio a tanto errore coner avellere, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83:—urgebor jam omnium vestrum convicio, contradiction:—thus, c. senatus:—epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, with reproach:—*Of inanimate subjects: c. aurium, blame, censure*, Cic. de Or. 48, 160:—c. tacitum orationis, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26.

[1. **CONVICIUM**, ōnis. f. (convinco) *A demonstration*, August.]

**\*\*2. CONVICTIO**, ōnis. f. (convivo) *Intercourse, intimacy with anybody: c. jucundissima*, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 4.

**\*CONVICTOR**, ōris. m. (convivo) *One who lives and has constant intercourse with another, a familiar friend, companion: Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 5.*

1. **CONVICTUS**, um. part. of convinco.

2. **CONVICTUS**, ūs. m. (convivo) *A living together*,



intimacy, constant intercourse: Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21; Ov.  
 \*\*II. Esp.: *A feast, banquet*, Vell. 2, 33; Tac.

CON-VINCO, vici, victum. 3. v. a. (*prop. to conquer fully; hence*) I. *To convict, show to be guilty of anything* (e. g. one who denies or contradicts, a criminal); *alqm* (*alci rei, algo crimine*, etc.): hujus si causa non manifestissimis rebus teneretur, tamen eum mores ipsius ac vita convincerent, Cic. Sull. 25: — si negem, quo me teste c.? — Te in isto ipso convinco non humanitatis solum, sed etiam amentiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9: — c. alqm summæ negligentiae, with coarguere: — c. alqm levitatis et infirmitatis: — qua lege multi semel accusati condemnati sunt, nequaquam tam manifestis neque tantis criminibus, quantis tu convinceris, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9: — c. alqm multis avaritiis criminibus. — \*With in.: si quo in pari ante peccato convictus sit. — \*\*With inf.: ut qui pro Perseo adversus Romanos dixisse quid aut fecisse convincerentur, capitis condemnarentur, Liv. II. *Meton. of abstr. objects* (e. g. of any thing that is denied, false, punishable). *To prove any thing incontestably, to show clearly, demonstrate a thing, to prove to be false*: volo in auditum facinus ipsius qui id commisit voce convinci, Cic. Qu. 25, 79: — c. peccata argumentis: — c. hæc poetarum et pictorum portenta: — c. orationem, with redarguere: — c. errores Epicuri: — c. falsa: — c. avaritiam, Cæs.: — c. crimen, Tac.: — mitto, quod possessa prædia per vim: mitto, quod convicta ab Apollonidensibus, shown to be illegally possessed, Cic. Fl. 32, 9. — In the acc. with inf.: arguerent philosophorum greges, nihil te de bonis rebus in vita, nihil de malis didicisse, nihil omnino quæsisse, nihil scire convincerent, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42.

\*\*CON-VINCTŎ, ōnis. f. (vincio) in *Gramm. for σύνδεσμος*. *A conjunction*, Quint. 1, 4, 18.

[CON-VIŎLO. 1. v. a. *To violate, profane*, Prud.]

[CON-VIRESCO, ēre. v. n. *To be green or in bloom*, LL.]

[CON-VISCERO. 1. v. a. *To incorporate*, Tert.]

[CON-VISO, ēre. v. a. *To consider attentively, to contemplate*: c. loca oculis, Lucr. 2, 357. — *Poet.*: sol et luna c. omnia loca candida luce, shine upon, id.: — Piscis c. loca, Cic. Ar. 352.]

CON-VIVA, æ. c. (vivo) *A guest, messmate*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, and elsewhere. — [*Poet.*: c. dulcis, one who enjoys a meal, Prop.: — *Fem.*: *A female guest*: c. omnes meæ, Pompon. ap. Charis.]

\*\*CON-VIVĀLIS, e. (convivium) *Of or belonging to a banquet*: c. oblectamenta ludionum, pleasures of the table, Liv. 39, 6: — c. vestis, Sen.: — c. fabulæ, Tac.: — c. sermones, Macr.

\*\*CON-VIVĀTOR, ōris. m. (convivor) *One who gives an entertainment, the master of a feast*, Liv. 35, 49; Hor.

CON-VIVĪUM, ii. n. (vivo) I. *A feast, banquet*: bene majores nostri accubitionem epularum amicorum, quia vitæ conjunctionem haberet, c. nominarunt, melius quam Græci, qui hoc idem tum *compotationem* tum *concentrationem* vocant, Cic. de Sen. 13. \*\*II. *Concr. for convivæ*: *The guests at a banquet*, Sen. Tranq. 1; Plin.

\*\*1. CON-VIVO, xi. 3. v. n. I. *To live together with anybody*: c. avaro, Sen. E. 104: — c. gladiatoribus, Lampr.

II. *Esp. for convivor*: *To feast together*, Quint. 1, 6, 64.

[2. Convivo, are. *for convivor*. *To feast together*, Enn.; Tit. ap. Non.]

\*\*CON-VIVOR. 1. v. n. (convivium) *To feast together*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49; Suet.

[CON-VOCĀRIO, ōnis. f. *A calling together, a convening*: c. populi R., LL.]

CON-VOCO. 1. v. a. I. *To call together, to convene, convoke*: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad scientiam vitæ convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: — c. dissipatos homines in societatem vitæ: — c. philosophos Athenis in locum unum: — c. piscatores ad se: — c. auditores: — c. senatum, to convene: — c. concilium: — c. centuriones,

tribunos militum, præfectos equitum ad concilium, Cæs.: — *seldom of a single person*: c. me in vestram concionem, Cic. Agr. 3, 4. [II. *Fig.*: c. sibi consilia in animum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 44.]

CON-VŎLO. 1. v. n. (*to fly together, i. e.*) *To come together quickly, run together; to hasten towards*: c. statim, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21: — *utra causa popularis debet videri*: in qua omnes honestates civitatis una consentiunt, an in qua furiae concitatae tamquam ad funus reip. convolant? — c. ad sellas consulium, Liv.: — [c. ad secundas nuptias, Dig.: — c. ad secundum legatarium, ib.]

\*\*CONVŎLŪTO. v. a. (convolvere) *To roll round*, Sen. E. 114.

CONVOLUTUS, a, um. *part. of convolvere*.

CON-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlŭtum. 3. v. a. *To roll together, roll round*. \*I) *Prop.*: quum dormienti ei sol ad pedes visus esset... quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. Div. 1, 23: — venæ arborum c. se, Plin. — *Middle*: pennis convolvitur ales, Cic. poet.: — convoluti in semet dracones, Plin.: — cornua arietum convoluta in arcum, id.

\*\*II. *Fig.*: c. verba magno cursu, to multiply, Sen. E. 40: — c. Gallo-Græciam Syriatici belli ruinâ, to implicate in, Flor.

CONVOLVŪLUS, i. m. (convolvere) I. *A vine-fretter*, Plin. 17, 28, 47. II. *A kind of plant, bind-weed*, Fam. Convolvulacea, Plin. 21, 5, 11.

\*CON-VŎMO, ēre. v. a. *To bespew, cover over with vomiting*: c. mensas hospitum, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: — c. maritum, Juv.

[CON-VŎRO. 1. v. a. *To eat up, devour*, Tert.]

[CON-VŎVĔO, vŏvi. 2. v. a. *To devote together*, Inscr.]

\*\*CON-VULNĔRO. 1. v. a. *To wound severely*.

I. *Prop.*: A) C. alqm falce, Just. 2, 6 extr.: — apes c. os, Plin. B) *Meton.*: *To cut through, to perforate*: c. gemmam vitis falce, Col. 4, 24, 18: — c. fistulas, Front. Aqued. II. *Fig.*: maledicta mores et vitam convulerantia, injuring, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

\*\*CON-VULSĪO, ōnis. f. (convellere) *In Medic.*: *A convulsion, spasm*, Plin. 20, 15, 60.

CONVULSUS, a, um. *part. of convellere*.

CŎNŶZA, æ. f. (κόνυζα) *A kind of plant, flea-bane*, Plin. 21, 10, 32.

[CŎ-ŎDĪBĪLIS, e. *Exceedingly hateful*, Tert.]

[COOLESCO, ere. See COALESCO.]

[CŎ-ŎPĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Cooperation*, LL.]

[CŎ-ŎPĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who cooperates*, Hier.]

\*\*CŎ-ŎPERCŪLUM, i. n. *A cover, lid*, Plin. 23, 6, 59.

[CŎ-ŎPĒRĪMENTUM, i. n. *A covering (of any sort)*, Auct. ap. Gell. 5, 7, 2.]

CŎ-ŎPĒRĪO, rūi, rtum. 4. v. a. *To cover entirely; fig., to bury, overwhelm (usually in the part. perf.)*. I.

*Prop.*: c. tribunum militum lapidibus, Liv. 4, 50: — coopertus iste lapidibus in foro, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: — terra cooperta rapâ, Plin. II. *Fig.*: coopertus tot, tantis, tam nefariis sceleribus, drowned in vice and wicked actions, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4: — coopertus miseriis, Sall.: — coopertus famosis versibus, Hor. [Hence, Ital. *coprire*, Fr. *couvrir*.]

CŎOPTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An election, choice*: c. collegiorum, Cic. Læl. 25 extr.: — c. censoria: — c. in patres, a reception into a patrician family, Liv.

CŎ-OPTO. 1. [*perf. conj.*, cooptassint, Liv.] v. a. *To elect, choose by election, elect into a body or to an office, to receive, admit*: c. senatores, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: — c. senatum: — c. tribunos plebis, Liv.: — c. alqm in amplissimum ordinem: — c. alqm in collegium (augurum): — c. alqm in locum auguratus: — c. alqm in patricios, Suet.

CO-ŎRĪOR, ortus. 4. v. n. *To arise, rise, break out, come forth*. I. *Gen.*: ignes c. pluribus simul locis, Liv.

## COORTUS

26, 27: — *esp. of stormy weather*: tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: — *thus, ventas c.*, Cæs.: — bellum c., id.: — *fedum certamen*, Liv.: — dolores c., id. \*\*II. *Esp.*: To rise in a hostile manner, rise to an attack: velut tum primum signo dato coorti (militēs) pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv. 8, 9: — c. in pugnam repente, id.: — c. summa vi ad bellum, id.: — adversus quos infestior coorta optimationum acies, id.

1. COORTUS, a, um. *part. of coorior*.

[2. COORTUS, ūs. m. (coorior) A rising, birth, production, Lucr. 2, 1105.]

[COPA, æ. f. (copo for caupo) A female dancer performing in taverns, with a view to attract customers, Virg. Cop. 1.]

[COPADIA, orum. n. for cupedia. Dainties, Apic.]

COPÆ, arum. f. (Κῶραι) An ancient town of Boeotia, Plin. 4, 7, 12: to the north-east of the lake Copais (Κῶραις), Liv. 33, 29.

[COPALINA, æ. f. (copal) A resinous matter or gum exuding from the Rhus copallinum, Fam. Terebinthaceae, NL.]

[COPAYVA, æ. f. (Copal-yva) Balsam of copaiba, Balsamum c., Copayfera multijuga, Fam. Papilionaceae, NL.]

\*\*COPHYNUS, i. m. (κόφυνος) A wicker basket, Col. 11, 3, 51; Juv. [Hence, Ital. cofano, Fr. coffre.]

1. CŌPIA, æ. f. (co-ops) Abundance, plenty, a rich, ample, or plentiful store or supply. I. Prop. \*A) Gen.: tanta c. virorum fortium atque innocentium, Cic. de I. P. 10: — c. magna latronum in ea regione, Sall.: — c. procorum, Ov.: — c. nimborum, Lucr. [Poet., c. narium, i. e. abundant scent of flowers, every fragrant flower, Hor.]: — c. verborum, fulness or copiousness of expression; and simply c., Cic. Brut. 11 extr. and elsewhere: — c. inventionis, Quint. B) *Esp.* 1) Supplies or stores of food, etc., provisions, necessities; hence, property, effects, wealth, goods: divitiarum fructus in c. est: copiam autem declarat satietas rerum et abundantia, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 47: — conf. circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere: — copias rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi: — publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt: — ejurare bonam copiam, to declare one's self insolvent upon oath. 2) In Milit.: Military forces, troops; usually in the plur. copiae, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11, and elsewhere; rarely in the sing. copia, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48; Cic. Mur. 37. [3] A copy of an original (writing), Fr. copie, ML.] \*\*II. Fig.: Ability, power, opportunity, or means of doing anything: habere magnam copiam societatis amicitiaeque conjungendae, Sall. Jug. 83: — coram data c. fandi, Virg.: — With inf.: quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia est, Sall.: — [with ut, Plaut.]

2. CŌPIA, æ. f. The goddess of plenty, Ov. M. 9, 88; Hor. O. 1, 17, 16.

\*CŌPIOLÆ, arum. f. (copiae) A small force or number of troops, Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.

[CŌPIOR, ari. v. n. (copia) To provide one's self richly with any thing, Quadrig. ap. Non.]

CŌPIŌSE, adv. I. With or in great numbers; copiously, abundantly, richly: c. profectus erat in provinciam, amply provided, with ample provisions or stores, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36: — large et c. comparare pastum: — c. accepti tribus tricliniis: — c. absolvit urna: — c. ornatus. II. *Esp. of Style*: Diffusely, with prolixity: c. ab eo agricultura laudatur, Cic. de Sen. 17: — c. et abundanter loqui: — c. defendere causas reorum: — c. dicere: — Comp., c. dicere, Cic. Or. 4: — Sup., c. dicere, Cic. Cluent. 10: — c. laudare: — c. defensum esse.

CŌPIŌSUS, a, um. (copia) I. Richly furnished or provided with any thing, rich in any thing. A) Gen.: tu agris, tu sediciis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et c. sis, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: — locus c. a frumento: — mulier c. plane et locuples, wealthy, rich, Di. C. 17, 55: — c. urbs c. patrimonium: — [with gen., Sol.]: — Comp., c. pro-

338

## COQUINARIUS

vineia, Auct. B. Al. 41: — Sup., c. oppidum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 23: — c. cucumeres, Plin. B) *Esp. of a speaker or Style*: Rich in words, copious in expression, fluent: c. homo ad dicendum, Cic. Cæs. 23: — densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquendo, Quint.: — effusus pro copioso accipitur, id.: — multa et varia et c. oratio: — c. loquacitas, Quint. \*\*II. Abounding, abundant, rich: c. liquor putei, Phædr. 4, 9, 7: — c. supellex verborum, Quint.

[1. CŌPIS [cops, Prisc.], is. e. (contr. from coops) for copiosus. Provided richly, rich, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 117.]

2. CŌPIS, idis. f. (κῶνις) A curved sword, a kind of cimeler or hanger, Curt. 8, 14, 29.

[COPO and COPONA. See CAUPO, CAUFONA.]

\*\*COPRĒA, æ. m. (κοπρίας) A buffoon, jester; a filthy or low buffoon, Suet. Tib. 61.

[CŌPROSTASIA, æ. f. (κόπρος-στέσις) A binding of the bowels, constipation, NL.]

[COPS, COPIS. See 1. CŌPIS.]

[COPTA, æ. f. (κόπτη) A kind of cake, Mart. 14, 68.]

\*\*CŌPŪLA, æ. f. (co-apio) A band, rope, cord, thong. I. Prop.: Nep. Dat. 3, 2; Ov. M. 7, 769. II. Fig.: A tie, connection, bond: c. talium virorum, friendship, Nep. Att. 5; — c. irrupta tenet, bond of love, Hor.: — c. verborum, Quint.: — [Hence, Ital. coppia, Fr. couple.]

[CŌPŪLĀTE, adv. Compositely, Gell. 10, 24, 1.]

CŌPŪLĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. A connecting, joining together: c. atomorum inter se, with complexiones and adhesiones, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: — c. rerum, syllabarum, verborum inter se, Quint.: — c. vocum, id. — Absol.: primos congressus et copulationes fieri propter voluptatem, union.

[CŌPŪLĀTĪVE, adv. Compositely, c. dicere, Macr.]

[CŌPŪLĀTĪVUS, a, um. (copulo) Connective, copulative: c. conjunctiones, M. Cap.]

[CŌPŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. One who connects or unites, LL.]

[CŌPŪLĀTRIX, icis. f. She that connects or unites, Tert.]

1. CŌPŪLĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of copulo. II. Adj. Joined together, connected, united: nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil c., nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: — quid naturae copulatum habuit Alcibiadis somnium? — verba c., composed or compound (opp. 'simplicia'): — copulati in jus pervenimus, together, jointly: — conf. nihil amabilius nec c. quam morum similitudo bonorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56.

[2. CŌPŪLĀTUS, ūs. m. (copulo) A connecting, Arn.]

CŌPŪLO, 1. [Part. perf. contr. coplata, Lucr.] v. a. (co-apio) To tie or join together, bind, connect, unite: tu honestatem cum voluptate tamquam hominem cum belua copulabis? Cic. Ac. 2, 45: — c. futura cum praesentibus: — c. se cum inimico meo: — c. societatem cum deo, Plin.: — [c. sermonem c. alqo, to converse, hold converse with anybody, Plaut.]: — an haec inter se jungi copularique possint: — with a simple acc.: libenter copulando verba iungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, Cic. Or. 45, 154: — constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur tum dissolutionibus relaxetur: — c. voluntates nostras, to join, combine: — c. concordiam, Liv.: — copulati matrimonio, Dig. — [Middle: copulari cum alqo, to unite one's self with, to join, Plaut.]

[CŌQUA, æ. f. (coquus) A female cook, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 38.]

\*\*CŌQUĪBĪLIS, e. (coquo) That may be easily cooked or digested: c. ac levis caro (suis), Plin. 16, 6, 8.

[CŌQUĪNA, æ. (coquinus) I. The art of cooking, cookery, App. II. (for culina) A kitchen, ML. — Hence, Ital. cucina, Fr. cuisine.]

[CŌQUINĀRIS, e. for coquinaris: c. culter, a kitchen-knife, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*CŌQUĪNĀRĪUS, a, um. (coquina) Of or belonging to the kitchen, culinary: — c. vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

[CŌQUINATORBIUS, a. um. (coquina) *Belonging to the kitchen, culinary, Dig.*]

[CŌQUINO, i. v. a. (coquina) *To cook, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 64*]

[CŌQUINUS, a. um. (coquo) *Of or belonging to cooking, culinary: c. forum, where cooking is carried on, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 1:—Subst.: Coquinus, i. m. A low fellow, ML.—Hence, Fr. coquin.*]

[CŌQUITARE, (coquo) *To cook often, to cook over again, Plaut. ap. Fest.*]

[CŌQUITATIO, ōnis. f. *A continued cooking, App.*]

CŌQUO, xi. etum. 3. [*Præs. conj. coquunt, Plaut.*] v. a. (*perhaps from the sound of boiling liquids, denotes the general effect of heat on bodies by which they are prepared; hence*) *To boil, cool, bake, fry, dry, roast, melt, mature, ripen, etc.* I. *Prop.*: qui illa (i. e. jus nigrum) coxerat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98:—c. cibaria, Liv.:—c. alqd tosta polenta, made of roasted malt, Ov.:—c. panem, to bake, Plin.:—c. laterculos, Cat.:—c. calcem, id.:—agger coctus, built of baked bricks, Prop.:—aestas c. glebas, dries up, parches, Virg.:—c. aurum cum plumbo, to melt, Plin.:—c. rastra, to forge, Juv.:—c. robur, to harden, Virg.:—poma matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 extr.:—c. fructus solibus, Plin.:—c. uvas, Varr.:—c. vindemiam, Virg.:—c. messem, Mart. \*\*II. *Fig.* A) *To mature with the mind, to think over or upon, to concoct, meditate*:—c. consilia secreto, Liv. 3, 36:—c. bellum, id.:—c. iras cum fraude, Sil.:—sermo bene coctus, Lucil. ap. Cic. B) *To disturb, vex, fret, torment*: si infelix usque ad ultimum sollicitudo persequitur ac oratorem macerat, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 77:—quæ (cura) te c., Enn. ap. Cic.:—quos ira metusque c., Sil. — [*Hence, Ital. cuocere, Fr. cuire.*]

[COQUULA, æ. f. *See COCULA.*]

CŌQUUS (cocus), i. m. (coquo) *A cook, Cic. R. A. 46, 134, and elsewhere.*

CŌR, cordis. n. (*allied to Gr. καρδιά, κήρ*) *The heart* I. *Prop.* A) Num igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119:—pulmoni c. annexum est, Cels. [B) *Meton.*: For a person, Virg. Æ. 5, 729. — *As a term of endearment, Plaut.*]

II. *Fig.* A) *The heart, mind, feeling*: cordi esse alicui, to lie at anybody's heart, to be dear to anybody, Cic. Qu. 30, 93; Ov.:—cordi habere alqd, to think a great deal of any thing, Gell. \*B) *Understanding, prudence, wisdom, judgement*: non sequitur, ut cui c. sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24:— [*Hence, Ital. cuore, Fr. cœur.*]

[1. CŌRA, æ. f. (κῆρ) *The pupil of the eye, Aus.*]

2. CŌRA, æ. f. *A town of Latium, in the territory of the Volsci, now Core, Liv. 2, 16:—Corani, The inhabitants, Plin.*]

[3. CŌRA, æ. f. (Κόρη) *A surname of Proserpine, Inscr.*]

[CŌRĀCINO, i. v. n. (corax) *To croak, Isid. Or.*]

\*\*1. CŌRĀCĪNUS, a. um. (καράκινος) *As black as a raven, raven-black, c. color, Vitr. 8, 3.*

2. CŌRĀCĪNUS, i. m. (καράκινος) *A kind of river-fish, esp. in the Nile, Plin. 9, 16, 24.*

[CŌRĀCŌBRĀCHĀLIS, is. m. (κῆραξ-βραχίων) *A certain muscle of the arm, NL.*]

CŌRĀLĪUM or CŪRĀLĪUM [cōrallum, Sid.], ii. n. (κοράλλιον, ἰον. κουράλιον) *Red coral, Plin. 32, 2, 11.*

[CŌRĀLLĪNA, æ. f. (κοράλλιον) *Coral-moss, NL.*]

[CŌRĀLLĪNUS, a. um. (κοράλλιον) *Of a coral colour, coral-red, Poet. in Anth. Lat.*]

CŌRĀLLIS, idis. f. (κοράλλis) *A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56.*

CŌRĀLLŌĀCHĀTES, æ. m. (κοράλλωαχάτης) *Coral-agate, Plin. 37, 10, 54.*

[CORALLUM, i. *See CORALĪUM.*]

CŌRAM. adv. and prep. with abl. *In the presence or the face of, before.* I. Adv. \*A) *Prop.*: commodius

339

fecissent tribuni plebis, si, quæ apud vos de me deferunt, ea c. potius me præsentē dixissent, Cic. Agr. 3, 1:—Manlius ad restituendam aciem se ipse c. offert, before the soldiers, Liv.:—ut veni c., Hor.:—traditio c. pugillarum, into the hands, Suet.:—[in c. with the gen. for coram: in c. omnium, App.] B) *Meton.* 1) *Subj.*: (in one's own presence, i. e.) *In one's own person, personally, by word of mouth, etc.*: velut si c. adesset, Cæs. B. G. 1, 32:—c. me tecum agere conantem deteruit pudor, quæ nunc expromam absens audacius, personally, by word of mouth, Cic. Fam. 5, 12:—eadem fere, quæ ex nunciis literis cognoverat, c. perspicit, Cæs.:—intueor c. hæc lumina reip.:—c. audire ex alqo. \*\*2) *Of time; On the spot, forthwith*: clipeos et imagines ejus c. detrahi jussit, Suet. Dom. 23:—[c. deprehensus, taken or caught in the very act, App.] II. *Prep.*: mihi vero ipsi c. genero meo propinquo tuo, quæ dicere ausus es? Cic. Pis. 6:—c. eo (Cicero) suffragium ab alio petiit, Quint.:—c. populo, Hor.:—\*\*Following the abl.: Germanico c. id ausum, Tac.:—disque et patria c. obtestor, id.

CŌRAMBLE, es. f. (κοράμβλη) *A kind of cabbage, Col. 10, 178.*

[CŌRĀTĪUM, ii. n. (coriaceus, corium) *A leathern breast-plate, a cuirass, ML. Hence, Ital. corazza, Fr. cuirasse.*]

[1. CŌRAX, æis. m. (κῆραξ) I. *Prop.*: *A raven, Sol.* II. *Meton. in Milit.*: *A machine for demolishing walls, a crow, i. q. corvus, Vitr. 10, 19.*]

2. CŌRAX, æis. m. (Κῆραξ) *A Greek rhetorician of Syracuse, a contemporary (and probably the teacher) of Lysias, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91:—with a play upon the word corax, a raven: quare Coracem istum vestrum patiamur nos quidem pullos suos excludere, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81.*

[CORBĪCŪLA, æ. f. (corbis) *A small wicker basket, Pall.:—Hence, Fr. corbeille.*]

\*CORBIS, is. f. (m., Col.) *A wicker basket: corbe messoria, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.*

\*CORBITA, æ. f. (corbis) *A slow-sailing vessel, a ship of burden, a corvette, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1.*

[CORBŌNA, æ. f. *The exchequer, treasury, Hier.*]

\*\*CORBŪLA, æ. f. (corbis) *A little basket, Suet. Ner. 19.*

[CORCHOLOPIS. *A kind of ape with a shaggy tail, acc. to Fest.*]

CORCHŌRUS, i. m. (κῆρχος) *Chick-weed, Plin. 21, 32, 106.*

[1. CORCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (cor) I. *A little heart, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 70: as term of endearment, id.* II. *In Botan.*: *The embryo of a plant, NL.*]

2. CORCŪLUM, i. n. (cor) *A cognomen of Scipio Nasica, on account of his great prudence or wisdom, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; conf. the following Article.*

[CORCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (cor) *That possesses great prudence or wisdom, sharp (as cognomen), Plin. 7, 31, 31; conf. the foregoing Article.*]

[CORCUS, i. m. *A complaint of the chest, Emp.*]

CORCŪRA [ῥ, Avien.], æ. f. (Κόρκυρα) I. *An island of the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus, at the entrance of the Adriatic, now Corfu, Cic. Fam. 16, 7.* II. *C. Nigra or C. Melæna (Κόρκυρα Μέλαινα), an island of the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Illyria, now Curzola, Mel. 2, 7, 13.*

CORCŪRÆI, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Corcyra, Cic. Fam. 16, 9.*

CORCŪRÆUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Corcyra: C. epistola, written at Corcyra, Cic. Att. 6, 2.*

[CORDĀTE. adv. *Wisely, with prudence, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 97.*]

[CORDĀTUS, a. um. (cor) *Wise, prudent, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18.*]

[CORDAX, æis. m. (κῆρδαξ) I. *A voluptuous, mæcœnt dance: cordacem ducere, to perform, Petron.:—Adj.: c. sententiæ, Front.* II. *The name of cordax was given by*

x x 2

*Aristotle to the trochæus, on account of its lightness and rapidity, acc. to Cic. Or. 57, 193.]*

[CORDICITUS, adv. (cor) *Deep in the heart, Sid.*]

[COR-DŌLIUM, ii. n. (dolor) *Sorrow of heart, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 67.*]

CORDUS, a, um. See CHORDUS.

CORDŪLA, æ. f. (κορδύλη) *The fry of the tunny, Plin. 9, 15, 18.*

[CŌRECTŌMEDĪLĪSIS, eos. f. (κόρη-ἐκτομή-διδλυσίς) *An operation on the eye, by cutting the iris, for the formation of an artificial pupil, NL.*]

CŌRECTŌMĪA, æ. (κόρη-ἐκτέμνω) *Incision of a part of the iris, NL.*

[CŌREDĪLĪSIS, eos. f. (κόρη-διδλυσίς) *An operation for the loosening of the iris, NL.*]

[CŌRENCLĒSIS, eos. f. (κόρη-ἐγκλείσις) *An operation for securing the iris, NL.*]

[CŌREONCĪON, ii. n. (κόρη-ὄγκιον) *A surgical instrument used in operations on the iris, NL.*]

[CŌRETŌMĪA, æ. f. (κόρη-τέμνω) *The formation of an artificial pupil of the eye, NL.*]

CORFĪNIENSES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Corfinium, Plin. 3, 12, 17.*

CORFĪNIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Corfinium: C. clementia, i. e. shown by Cæsar towards this town, Cic. Att. 9, 16: — C. expectatio, i. e. of events which took place there.*

CORFĪNYM, ii. n. *The capital of the Peligni, north of Sulmo, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15.*

[CORFINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Corfinium, Front.*]

CŌRĪA, æ. f. (Κορία) *A cognomen of the fourth Minerva, with the Arcadians, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.*

[CŌRĪACĒUS, a, um. (corium) *Of or made of leather, leathern, ML. See CORATUM.*]

[CŌRĪAGĪNŌSUS, a, um. (coriago) *Affected with the coriago, Veg.*]

CŌRĪĀGO, inis. f. (corium) *A disease of animals when hide-bound, Col. 6, 13, 2.*

[CŌRĪANDRĀTUM, i. n. (coriandrum) *The juice of the coriandrum, Apic.*]

CŌRĪANDRUM, i. n. (κορίαννον) *The herb coriander, C. sativum, Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin. 19, 7, 35.*

CŌRĪĀRIUS, a, um. (corium) I. *Of or belonging to leather, c. frutex, used in tanning, Plin. 24, 11, 54.*

II. *Subst.: Coriarius, ii. m. A tanner, Plin. 17, 19, 6.*

CŌRINNA, æ. f. (Κόριννα) I. *A celebrated poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar, Prop. 2, 3, 21.* II. *A fictitious name of a mistress of Ovid, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 60.*

\*\*CŌRINTHĪĀCUS, a, um. *Corinthian, Corinthius: C. sinus, Liv. 26, 26.*

\*\*CŌRINTHĪĀRIUS, ii. m. (Corinthus) I. *A workman in Corinthian brass, a name given to Augustus, on account of his love for show and magnificence, Auct. ap. Suet. Aug. 70.* [II. *An overseer of the Corinthian vases, etc., Inscr.*]

\*\*CŌRINTHĪENSIS, e. *Corinthian, for the usual Corinthius: C. litus, Tac. A. 5, 10.*

CŌRINTHŪS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Corinth, Corinthian: C. ager optimus et fructuosissimus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5: — C. sinus, the gulf of Corinth, Liv.: — c. æs, a composition of gold, silver, and copper, used for costly vases, etc., Plin. 34, 2, 3; Cic. Att. 2, 1: — C. vasa, made of the above composition, Cic. R. A. 46, 143: — C. supellex: — C. opus: — Absol.: Corinthia, orum. n. (sc. vasa), Cic. Tusc. 2, 14: — C. columnæ, built in the Corinthian style, Vitruv.: — Subst.: Corinthii, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Corinth, the Corinthians, Cic. de Or. 2, 65; Liv.**

CŌBINTHUS [Corinthos, Ov.], i. f. [m., Inscr.] (Κόρινθος) I. *A celebrated commercial city in the Peloponnesus, on the isthmus, taken and destroyed, B. C. 146, by Mummius, Plin. 4, 4, 5: — C. bimaris, situate on two seas, Hor.; Ov.: — Prov.: non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum (with allusion to its dangerous approach by sea; or, as some suppose, to the high price of articles in the place), Hor.*

[II. *Poet. meton.: For Corinthian vases or vessels, Hor. E. 2, 1, 193.*]

CORIOLANUS and CORIOLANI. See CORIOLI.

CŌRĪŌLI, orum. m. *A town of Latium, destroyed by C. Marcus, who received from it the name of Coriolanus, Liv. 2, 33: — The inhabitants are called Coriolani, Plin. 3, 5, 9.*

CŌRĪŌN, ii. n. (κόριον) *The herb ground-pine, or St. John's wort, i. q. chamæpitys, Plin. 26, 8, 53.*

[CORIPPUS, i. m. Fl. Cresconius Corippus, A grammarian and poet of the sixth century.]

CŌRĪS, is. f. (κόρις) *A plant, a kind of hypericon, Plin. 26, 8, 54.*

CŌRĪUM, ii. n. [Corius, ii. m., Plaut.] (χόριον) I. *A hide, skin, leather, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Plin.: — [Facetiously, concidere c. alcui, to give a sound thrashing or beating, Plaut.]: — Prov.: ludere de alieno corio, to secure one's self at the expense of others, App.; see also CANIS.*

\*\*II. *Meton. A) Of plants; The rind, bark, surface, skin, Plin. 15, 28, 34. B) In Archit.: The surface, upper layer, a covering with sand, a plastering, coating: c. arenæ, Vitruv. 7, 3: — c. terræ, Plin. C) A leather strap, a thong, whip, A. Her. 1, 13. [Hence, Ital. cujo, Fr. cuir.]*

[CORIUS, ii. See the foregoing Article.]

[CORNĒA, æ. f. (sc. tunica) *A membrane of a horny texture, which forms the anterior part of the eyeball, NL.*]

CORNĒLIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cornelius: C. oratio, made by Cicero for C. Cornelius, Cic. Brut. 78, 271: — C. Castra, a place on the coast of Africa, near the Bagrada, so called on account of the camp there pitched by Scipio the elder, in the second Punic war, Cæs. B. C. 2, 24 (an old reading Cornelia): the same place was also called Castra Cornelia, Mel. 1, 7, 2.*

CORNĒLIŪS, a. *A Roman family name; thus, L. Cornelius Sulla, P. Cornelius Scipio, L. Cornelius Cinna, etc. — In the fem.: Cornelia, daughter of Scipio the younger, the mother of the Gracchi, Cic. Brut. 58, 211. — Adj.: C. leges, Sylla's laws.*

CORNĒŌLUS, a, um. (1. corneus) *Of the nature of horn, horny: aures duros et quasi corneolos habent introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 146. — [\*\*Meton.: Hard, firm: c. fuit, statem bene ferebat, Petron.]*

\*\*CORNESCO, 3re. v. n. (cornu) *To turn to horn: c. genitalia (urso), Plin. 11, 49, 109.*

[CORNĒTUM, i. n. (cornus) *A plantation of cornel trees, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42.*]

\*1. CORNĒUS, a, um. (cornu) I. *Of horn, horny: c. proceroque rostro (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: — c. ora, Ov.: — pyxis, Plin. \*\*II. Meton. A) 1) Of the nature of horn, horny: c. corpora, dry or hard as horn, Plin. 31, 9, 45. [2] Fig.: c. fibra, hard-heartedness, Pers. 1, 47.] B) Of the colour of horn: in sardonyche hoc cereum aut corneum invenitur, Plin. 37, 6, 23.*

[2. CORNĒUS, a, um. (cornus) *Of the cornel-tree: c. arcus, Ov. M. 1, 697: — c. hastilia, Virg.*

1. CORNĪCEN, inis. m. (cornu-cano; conf. TIBICEN, TUBICEN) *A blower of a horn or cornet, Cic. Rep. 2, 22; Liv. 2, 64.*

2. CORNĪCEN, inis. m. *A Roman family name in the gens Oppia, Liv. 3, 35; also Cornicinus, Cic. Att. 4, 2.*

CORNICINUS, i. m. See the foregoing Article.

[CORNĪCOR, ari. v. n. (cornix) *To chatter as a crow, Pers. 5, 12.*]

## CORNICULA

[CORNICŪLA, æ. f. (cornix) *A little crow*, Hor. E. 1, 3, 19.]  
[CORNICŪLANUS, antis. (corniculum) *Horned*, Sol.; *conf.* CORNICULATUS.]

[CORNICŪLĀNUS, a, um. *Of Corniculum*, A. Vict.]

**\*\*CORNICŪLĀRIUS**, ii. m. (corniculum) I. *A soldier who was posted at the wing of a small division of troops; or, according to others, a soldier who had been presented with a corniculum, a kind of adjutant or subaltern officer*, Suet. Dom. 17. [II. *In civil service: An assistant, a secretary, registrar, etc.*, Cod. Th.]

[CORNICŪLĀTUS, a, um. (corniculum) *Horned*, App.; *conf.* CORNICULANUS.]

**\*\*1. CORNICŪLUM**, i. n. (cornu) I. *A little horn*, Plin. 11, 28, 34. II. *Meton.* A) *A small funnel of wood (in the shape of a horn)*, Col. 7, 5, 15. B) *Probably, an ornament in the shape of a horn, worn on the helmet as a mark of distinction by meritorious soldiers*, Liv. 10, 44.

2. **CORNICŪLUM**, i. n. *A town of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Liv. 1, 38.

**\*\*CORNICŪLUS**, i. m. (corniculum) *The office or duty of a cornicularius*, Suet. Gramm. 9.

[CORNIFRONS, ontis. (cornu) *Having a horn or horns on the forehead*, L. Andr. ap. Non.]

**\*\*CORNIGER**, ēra, ērum. (cornu-gero) *Bearing horns, horned*: c. Taurus, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43:—c. cervi, Ov.:—*Subst.*: Cornigera, orum. n. (æ. animalia) *Horned cattle or animals*, Plin.

[CORNIPES, ēdis. (cornu) *Having horny feet, hoofed*: c. equi, Virg. Æ. 6, 591:—*Subst.*: Cornipes. *A horse*, Sil.]

**CORNIX**, icis. f. *A crow*, Plin. 10, 12, 14; Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; Div. 1, 39, 85:—*Prov.*: cornicum oculos configere, *to deceive the most circumspect or cautious*, Cic. Mur. 11, 25; *for which, elliptical, cornici oculum*, Cic. Fl. 20, 46.

**CORNU**, ūs (rarely u). n. (related to κέρας and our word horn) I. A) *A horn (of cattle)*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Plin. 11, 37, 45:—[*Poet.*: *As an image of courage or vigour: addere cornua pauperi, to inspire with courage*, Hor. O. 3, 21, 18.] B) *Cornu Copiæ, or in one word Cornucopiæ, the horn of the goat Amalthea, which was placed among the stars, as the image of fertility and abundance; The Horn of Plenty*, Ov. M. 9, 88; Hor. II. *Meton.*: *Of things made of or like horn.* \*A) *Of things in the shape, or of the substance, of horn: the beak or bill of fowls and birds*, Ov. M. 14, 502: *a hoof*, Virg.: *the tooth of an elephant, ivory*, Plin.; *Mart.*: *the horns of the moon*, Cic. ap. Non. 122, 2: *the wing of an army*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 52, and elsewhere:—*Fig.*: c. disputatōis commovere, Cic. Div. 2, 10 extr.—*The point, end, or extremity of a place, etc.*, Liv.; *Tac.*: *of a mountain*, Curt.: *of the yard of a ship*, Virg.: *of the staff round which parchments, etc. were rolled*, Ov.: *a promontory, headland*, Cæs. ap. Cic.; *Ov.*: *the arm of a river*, Ov.: *the conical part of a helmet on which the plume was placed*, Virg.: *the projecting part of a lyre or harp, the sounding-board*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59 extr.: *the end or tip of a bow*, Ov. \*B) *Also of things made of horn, e. g. a trumpet, cornet, horn*, Cic. Sull. 5 extr.; *Ov.*; *Hor.*: *a bow*, Ov.: *a lantern*, Lucr.; *c. laternæ, the same*, Plin. 11, 16, 16: *a vessel for oil*, Hor.: *a funnel*, Virg.

[CORNŪARIUS, i. m. (cornu) *A maker of horns, etc.*, Dig.]

**CORNUCOPIÆ**. See CORNU, I. B).

[CORNŪLUM, i. n. (cornu) *A little horn, corniculum, Apic.*]

1. **CORNUM**, i. n. (1. cornus) *A cornel-cherry, the fruit of the cornel tree*, Col. 12, 10, 3.

[2. CORNUM, i. n. *A cornel-tree*. See 1. CORNUS.]

[3. CORNUM, i. n. *for cornu*. *A horn*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14; Ov.]

1. **CORNUS**, i [ūs, Sil.]. f. [Cornum, i. n., Ov.] I.

341

## CORONATOR

*The cornel-tree*, Fam. Cornea, Plin. 16, 25, 42; Virg. [II. *Meton.*: *A spear made of cornel*, Ov. M. 8, 408.]

**\*2. CORNUS**, ūs. m. *for cornu*. *A horn*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59 extr. *doubtful*.

**\*\*CORNŪTUS**, a, um. (cornu) I. *Horned*: c. aries, Col. 7, 3, 4. [II. *Meton.*: c. quadrupes, elephants furnished with a tooth or tusk of the nature of horn, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89:—c. luna, the horns of the moon, Amm.:—c. syllogismus, a sophistic syllogism, for ceratina, Hier.]

**CÖRCEBUS**, i. m. (Κόρκεος) *The son of Mygdon, of Phrygia, suitor of Cassandra, who fought before Troy for Priam against the Greeks*, Virg. Æ. 2, 341.

**\*\*CÖROLLA**, æ. f. dem. (corona) I. *A small wreath, a garland or chaplet*, Prop. 1, 16, 7; Plin. 21, 2, 3. [II. *A flower, a leaf with a blossom*, NL.]

**CÖROLLĀRIŪM**, ii. n. (corolla, a small wreath; hence) I. *A wreath or garland made of gilt or silver-plated flowers, which was presented to actors, speakers, etc. as a mark of honour, according to Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49:—conf. hic tamquam festum acroama, ne sine corollario de convivio discederet, ibidem emblemata evellenda curavit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22. \*II. A) *Gen.*: *Any present or gift, a douceur, gratuity, bonus: ut esset, unde Apronio ad illos fructus arationum hoc c. numorum adderetur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50:—*aspergere c. in diem se locanti*, Sen. [B] *Meton.*: *A philosophical additional inference, a corollary*, LL.]

**CÖRŌNA**, æ. f. (κορῶν) I. A) *A wreath, garland (used as an ornament at any kind of festivity, or on festive occasions by persons, as well as for decorating houses, statues, etc.)*, Cic. Fl. 31; Leg. 2, 24, and elsewhere:—*A crown or garland given as a reward of merit: c. castrensis, civica, muralis, triumphalis; see these words:—sub corona vendere, to sell as prisoners of war (because they probably wore garlands as a mark of victory)*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 16; Liv.:—*thus, sub corona venire, venundari, emere*, Liv.; *Tac.*; *Varr.* B) *Corona, a constellation.* 1) *The Northern Crown* (i. e. a constellation placed in the heavens in honour of Ariadne), Ov. M. 8, 181; Plin. 2) *The Southern Crown*, Cæs. German. Ar. 391. II. *Meton.*: *Any thing round like a wreath, or that encircles a thing as a wreath does the head; hence, a circle of people round any thing, as round a speaker, a crowd, bystanders*, Cic. Mil. 1, and elsewhere: *a besieging army round a town*, Cæs.; *Liv.*: *a line of circumvallation formed of troops*, Liv. 4, 19: *a halo round the sun or moon*, Sen.: *a coping or cornice*, Vitruv.: *c. montium, a circular ridge of mountains*, Plin.:—*the upper part of a hoof*, Col.: *A landmark made of an elevated ridge or border round a field*, Cat. [Hence, Fr. couronne.]

**\*\*CÖRŌNÆUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Coronea*: C. ager, Liv. 36, 20.

[CÖRŌNĀLIS, e. (corona) I. *Of a garland or crown*, App. II. *C. sutura, the suture of the skull*, NL.]

[CÖRŌNĀMEN, īnis. n. (corono) *A wreathing*, App.]

**\*\*CÖRŌNĀMENTUM**, i. n. (corono) I. *Flowers used for making garlands*, Plin. 21, 1, 1, 9. [II. *A garland, wreath*, Tert.]

**CÖRŌNĀRIĀ**, æ. f. (coronarius) *She that makes or sells flower-wreaths, or sells flowers*, Plin. 21, 2, 3.

**\*CÖRŌNĀRIŪS**, a, um. (corona) I. *Of or belonging to a garland or wreath: c. anemonæ, suitable for making wreaths or garlands*, Plin. 21, 23, 94:—c. æs, of which wreaths or garlands are made, id.:—c. lusur nature, i. e. that produces plants of the shape of a crown, id.:—c. aurum, a present in gold made to a victorious general by the provinces, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12:—[c. vasa, vases with wreaths: c. vasa cordis, laborum, NL.] II. *Subst.*: *Coronarius, ii. m. One who makes wreaths or garlands, a dealer in them*, Plin. 21, 9, 30.

[CÖRŌNĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who crowns with a wreath*, August.]

## CORONEA

**CORONĒA**, æ. f. (Κορώνεια) *A town in Boeotia, west of Copais, Liv. 23, 29.*

**CORONENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Coronea: C. ager, Liv. 36, 20.*

**CORONĒOLA**, æ. f. (corona) *A kind of autumnal rose, Plin. 21, 4, 10.*

**CORONEUS** (τρίνυλλ), ei. m. (Κορωνεύς) *A king of Phocis, the father of Coronis, who was changed into a crow, Ov. M. 2, 569.*

**CORONIDES**, æ. m. (Κορωνίδης) *The son of Coronis, i. e. Æsculapius, Ov. M. 15, 624.*

**CORONILLA**, æ. f. (corona) *A kind of plant, Fam. Leguminosæ, NL.]*

[1. **CORONIS**, idia. f. (κορωνίς) *A mark made by a flourish of the pen, which writers used to put at the end of a book or section; hence generally, the end, Mart. 10, 1.]*

2. **CORONIS**, idia. f. (Κορωνίς) *Daughter of the Thesalian Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius by Apollo, Ov. M. 2, 542. — Another Coronis, whose father was CORONEUS.*

**CORŌNO**, i. v. a. (corona) *To crown with a garland, to put a wreath on. I. Prop.: c. postes lauro, Quint. 8, 6, 82: — c. deos myrto, Hor.: — c. templa, Ov.: — c. cratera, Virg.: — epulae, quas imitant propinqui coronati, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63: — coronati ob res bello bene gestas ludos Romanos spectaverunt, Liv.: — multi (poetæ) sunt eo modo coronati (crowned as victors, Quint.: — conf. donec alterum victoria fronde coronet, Hor.: — thus, c. comœdiam de sententia judicium, to crown its author, to adjudge the prize, Suet.: — de oratoribus coronatus, that has obtained a victory over the orators, id.: — ut coronatus veniat, crowned as a prisoner of war, Cat. ap. Gell. — [Poet. with acc.: coronatus capillos malobathro, Hor.: — coronari magna Olympia, id. — Poet.: c. vina, to fill to the brim, Virg. Æ. 1, 724.] II. Gen.: To surround any thing as with a wreath: silva c. aquas cingens latus omne, Ov. M. 5, 388: — c. castra suggesta humo, Prop.: — c. omnem abitum hinc atque hinc custode, Virg.]*

**CORŌNŌPUS**, ōdis. (κορωνόπους) *Crow's foot, buck's horn plantain, Plin. 21, 16, 59.*

**CORŌNŪLA**, æ. f. (corona) *The thin circle of hair above a horse's hoof, Veg.]*

**\*\*CORPŌRĀLIS**, e. (corpus) *Bodily, corporeal: c. vitia, Sen. E. 53: — c. pignora, Dig.: — c. possessio, id.*

[**CORPŌRĀLITAS**, ātis. f. (corporalis) *Corporality, Tert.]*

[**CORPŌRĀLITER** adv. *In a corporeal manner, Dig.]*

[**CORPŌRASCO**, ēre. v. n. (corpus) *To become a body, LL.]*

[**CORPŌRĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. (corpus) *Assumption of a body, Tert.]*

[**CORPŌRĀTIVUS**, a, um. (corporatus) *Of or belonging to a body, relating to corporality, C. Aur.]*

**\*\*CORPŌRĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (corporatus) *Bodily structure, the constitution or make of the body: c. pecoris, Col. 6, 2, 15. — In the plur.: c. ampliiores, Vitruv.*

[**CORPŌRĀTUS**, i. m. (corpus) *A member of a corporation, Inscr.]*

**CORPŌRĒUS**, a, um. (corpus) *That has a body, corporeal. I. Prop.: corporeum et spectabile itemque tractabile omne necesse est esse quod natum est, Cic. Un. 4.*

**\*\*IL Esp.: Of flesh, fleshy: c. dapes, Ov. M. 15, 105: — c. insigne gallinaceis, Plin. 11, 37, 44: — c. cornua cochleis, id.**

[**CORPŌRĒCIDA**. *A butcher, μακελῆς, Gloss.]*

**CORPŌRO**, i. v. a. (corpus) *\*I. To form into a body, to furnish with a body; pass. to assume a body: semen tempore ipso animatur corporaturque, Plin. 7, 15, 13: — corporatus undique mundus, bodily, corporeal, Cic. Un. 2, doubtful. II. Poet.: To make into a corpse, i. e. to kill, Enn. and Att. ap. Non.]*

[**CORPŌRŌSUS**, a, um. (corpus) *Corpulent, C. Aur.]*

## CORRECTUS

**\*\*CORPŪLENTĪA**, æ. f. (corpulentus) *Corpulence, grossness or fleshiness of body, Plin. 11, 53, 118.*

**\*\*CORPŪLENTUS**, a, um. (corpus) *I. Fleishy, fat, corpulent: c. litigator, Quint. 6, 1, 47: — c. pecus, Col. [II. Gen.: Great, Enn. ap. Fest.]*

**CORPUS**, ōris. n. *Any kind of body, a substance, mass; any thing that is not spiritual, a body. I. Prop. A) Gen.: his formis atque corporibus, sicut omnibus, quæ sub aspectum veniunt, admonetur memoria nostra: sed locis opus est: et enim c. intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: — sic habeto: non esse te mortalem, sed c. hoc: nec enim tu es, quem forma ista declarat, etc.: — conf. animi dum in corporibus essent mortalibus: — c. quasi vas est aut aliud animi receptaculum: — corpora individua levia, rotunda, i. e. atoms: — c. ferri, Lucr.: — c. ignis terreque coire, id.: — facere quæstum corpore, to get a living by prostituting one's body, Liv.: — thus, ex vulgato corpore genitus, of a prostitute, id. B) Esp. 1) The flesh of the animal body: ossa subjecta corpori, Cic. N. D. 2, 55 extr.: — amittere corpus, to lose flesh, to grow lean (opp. 'facere' c., to gain flesh, to grow fat), Cels. — Meton.: c. arboris, the wood next to the bark or rind, Plin. 17, 24, 37. — \*\*Fig.: The principal component part, the essential matter, the pith of a thing, Quint. 5, 8, 2; 10, 1, 87. \*\*2) (like σῶμα) A dead body, a corpse, Cæs. B. G. 2, 10; Liv.; Ov. — [Poet.: The spirit of one deceased, a shade of the dead, Virg.] [3] In opposition to the head, i. e. the trunk, Ov. M. 11, 794. [4] Obscurely: The testicles, virility, Phœdr. 3, 11, 3; Hor.] \*\*IL Meton. A) A person, an individual: uti corpora nostra ab injuria tuta forent, Sall. Cat. 33: — nec quicquam præter c. nostra debentur Samnitibus, Liv.: — liberum c., a free man, a person enjoying civil liberty, Sall.; Liv.: — captiva c., a prisoner, Liv.: — delecta c. virum, the élite, Virg. B) A union of several things so as to make one whole, a collection of homogeneous substances so as to constitute a whole, an entire body, a body of men, a corporation, class, etc.: ut totum c. reip. curret, nec dum 'partem' aliquam teneant, reliquas deserant, Cic. Off. 1, 25: — multitudo coalescit in populi unius c., Liv.: — c. civitatis, the body of the state, id.: — oriendi ab Sabinis sui corporis creari regem volebant, out of their own people, from amongst them, id.: — utros ejus habueris libros (duo enim sunt corpora) an utroque nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: — thus, c. omnis Romani juris, Liv.; and, Corpus Juris, the whole Roman code, Cod. Just.: — c. rationum, Dig. — [Hence, Ital. corpo, Fr. corps.]*

**\*CORPUSCŪLUM**, i. n. dem. (corpus) *A little body, an atom, Cic. N. D. 1, 24: — [c. florum, a collection, Just.: — a term of endearment, Plaut.]*

[**COR-RĀDO** (conr.), āi, sum. 3. v. a. *To collect with trouble or eagerness, to scrape together. I. Prop.: c. corpora, Lucr. 6, 304: — c. numera, to scrape together, Plaut.; Dig. II. Fig.: To obtain with difficulty: c. fidem dictis, Lucr. 1, 402.]*

**CORRASUS** (conr.), a, um. *part. of corrado.*

[**COR-RĀTĪŌNĀLITAS** (conr.), ātis. f. *for analogia. Analogy, August.]*

**CORRECTĪŌ** (conr.), ōnis. f. (corrigo) *I. A correction, amendment, improvement: c. et emendatio philosophiæ veteris, Cic. Fin. 4, 9: — c. veteris Academiæ: — c. quadam adhibita: — correctione gaudere... oburgari moleste ferre. II. A figure of Rhetoric: A correcting one's self by substituting a stronger term for a weaker; the Greek ἐναρμόσιος, Cic. de Or. 3, 53; Quint.*

**\*CORRECTOR** (conr.), ōris. m. (corrigo) *I. A corrector, amender: c. atque emendator nostræ civitatis, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: — c. legum, Liv.: — c. asperitatis, Hor. — [Abol.: A preacher of morals, Hor. II. The title of a sort of governor, Eutr.; Dig.]*

[**CORRECTŪRA** (conr.), æ. f. (corrector) *The office of a corrector; a governorship, a rural magistracy, A. Vict.]*

**CORRECTUS** (conr.), a, um. *I. Part of corrigo. [II. Adj.: Corrected, amended: ut attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell. 6, 14, 2.]*

[COR-RECUMBENS (conr.), entia. part. (recumbo) *Lying down or reclining together with another person, Tert.*]

[COR-REGONE (conr.), for e regione. *Opposite, over against, according to Fest.*]

[COR-REGNO (conr.), 1. v. n. *To govern or rule at the same time, Tert.*]

\*COR-RĒPO (conr.), pti, ptum. 3. v. n. *To creep together, to creep or sink into a place: c. in aliquam onerariam, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2: — c. in dumeta.*

[CORREPTĒ (conr.), adv. (corripio) *Shortly, briefly: c. dicere alqd. Gell. 9, 6: — Comp., Ov.*]

CORREPTĪO (conr.), ōnis. f. (corripio) [I. A] *A seizing together, laying hold of, snatching: c. manus, Gell. 20, 10. B) Fig.: A reproaching, reproof, censure, Tert.* \*\*II. A *shortening: c. syllabae (opp. 'productio'), Quint. 7, 9, 13: — c. vocum, id.: — c. dierum, a decreasing, decrease (opp. 'cresecntia'), Vitr.*

\*CORREPTOR (conr.), ōris. m. (corripio) *One who seizes, Sen. de Ir. 2, 10; 3, 37.*

CORREPTUS (conr.), a, um. part. of corripio.

[COR-RĒSŪPĪNĀTUS (conr.), a, um. part. (resupino) *Bent backwards at the same time or with others, Tert.*]

[COR-RĒSUSCĪTO (conr.), 1. v. a. *To raise from the dead at the same time, Eccl.*]

[COR-RĒUS (conr.), i. m. *A partaker in guilt, Dig.*]

[COR-RĒBO (conr.), ēre. v. n. *To laugh aloud, August.: — Meton.: mœnia c., glitter, Lucr. 4, 81.*]

CORRIGĀ, æ. f. (perhaps corrigo) I. *A thong, esp. of a shoe; a shoe-tie, a shoe-latchet, Cic. Div. 2, 40; Plin. [II. A reins for horses, LL.]*

COR-RĪGO (conr.), rexi, rectum. 3. v. a. (rego) *To make straight that which was crooked or bent, to put in proper order, to adjust.* \*\*I. Prop.: C. Miloni athletæ malum tenenti nemo digitum corrigebat, *bent straight or upwards, Plin. 7, 20, 19: — c. corpus informe gibbo, Aug. ap. Macr.: — c. vulvas conversas, Plin.: — navis c. cursum, Liv.: — Prov.: c. curva, to try to make crooked straight, Sen.; Plin. E. II. Fig.: To improve, make better, to cure, heal: ita mutat, ut ea, quæ c. vult, mihi quidem 'depravare' videtur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: — c. mores (opp. 'corrumpere'): — c. tarditatem cursu: — c. errorem pœnitendo: — c. mendum: — c. scriptum, dictum, to correct, improve, make emendations, revise: — c. acceptam in Illyrico ignominiam, Liv.: — c. eum in facie, to cure, Plin.: — thus, c. lentigines, maciem corporis, etc., id.: — rarely with personal objects: te ut nulla res frangat? tu ut unquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9: — Absol.: se fateri admissum flagitium: sed eosdem correcturos esse, Liv.*

COR-RĪPIO (conr.), rīpi, reptum. 3. v. a. (rapio) *To take hold of, seize quickly or with force.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: hominem corripit et suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: — c. lora manu, Ov.: — c. fascies, Sall.: — c. corpus e stratis, to start or get up hastily, Virg.: — thus, c. corpus e somno, id.: — c. pecunias: — c. pecunias undique quasi in subsidium, Tac.: — c. bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque, Suet.: — c. præfecturas, to snatch by force, carry off, Tac.: — morbus c. corpora, seizes, attacks, Cels.; Plin.: — \*c. viam, to push on, travel quickly, Ov.; Plin.: — thus, c. gradum, to quicken one's steps, Hor.: — c. campum, to hasten through, Virg.: — thus, c. spatia, id.: — c. æquora, V. Fl. \*\*B) Esp. 1) In Law: To bring before a court, to accuse, Tac. A. 2, 28; 3, 49, and elsewhere. 2) To abridge, diminish, contract, abbreviate: c. impensas, Suet. Tib. 34: — c. sermonem, Quint.: — c. syllabam, to pronounce acutely (opp. 'producere' and 'porrigere'), id. \*\*II. Fig. A) To reprove, chide, blame, reproach severely, renile: hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correeti excitabantur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 2: — c. judices clamoribus maximis, Cœl. ap. Cic.: — ut eum non inamicem c., sed patrie monere videatur, Quint.: — Absol.: corripientibus amicis, Suet. B) Pass.: To be seized passionately: Bybliis

correcta cupidine fratris, Ov. M. 9, 455: — c. duplici ardore (i. e. amoris et vini), Prop.: — c. misericordia, Suet.: — c. militia, Virg.: — c. imagine eximie formæ, enchanted, Ov.

[COR-RIVĀLIS (conr.), is. m. *A rival, competitor, LL.*]

\*\*CORRĪVĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A causing of water to run together, a drawing into one stream: c. aquas pluvias, Plin. 31, 3, 27.*

\*\*COR-RĪVO (conr.), 1. v. a. *To draw water together into one stream: c. venas aquarum, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 19: — c. Tiberim piscinis, Plin.*

[CORRŌBŪRĀMENTUM (conr.), i. n. (corroboro) *A means of strengthening, Lact.*]

COR-RŌBŪRO (conr.), 1. v. a. *To make strong, strengthen, corroborate.* I. Prop.: quum puerilis tua vox se corroboravit, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: — quum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, *had grown up to be a man: — corroborata setas, grown up, manly: — c. stomachum, Plin.: — c. torpentes membrorum partes, id.: — c. militem opere assiduo, Suet. II. Fig.: mens hominis usque eo philosophiam ipsam c. ut virtutem efficiat, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 31: — c. virtutem: — c. et confirmare ingenia: — c. conjurationem nascentem non credendo: — audacia sceleratissimi hominis vetustate jam corroborata.*

\*COR-RŌDO (conr.), si, sum. 3. v. a. *To eat away, gnaw to pieces, to corrode: quod Platonis Politiam nuper apud me mures corroserunt, de republica debui pertimescere, Cic. Div. 2, 27: — c. ossa, Juv.*

COR-RŌGO (conr.), 1. v. a. *To bring together by entreaty; or simply, to bring together, to collect: ipse suos necessarios ab atris Liciniis et a faucibus macelli corrogat, ut ad tabulam Sextiam sibi assint, Cic. Qu. 6, 25: — c. alqm, Quint.: — c. auxilia ab sociis, Liv.: — c. numulos de nepotum donis: — c. pecuniam ad necessarios sumptus, Cæs.: — c. vela cum antennis ex navibus, to take in, Liv.*

[CORRŌSĪVUM (conr.), i. n. (sc. medicamentum) *A corrosive, NL.*]

\*\*CORRŌSĪVUS (conr.), a, um. (corrodo) *Gnawing, biting, corrosive: c. medicamenta, Sen. Q. Nat. 7, 27.*

CORROSUS (conr.), a, um. part. of corrodo.

\*\*COR-RŌTUNDO (conr.), 1. v. a. *To make perfectly round, to round off: sic cometaram corpus ipsum corrotundatur, Sen. Q. Nat. 7, 26: — enthymemata sua gestu velut c., Quint.: — c. centies sestertium, to make up, Petron.*

CORRŪDA, æ. f. *Wild asparagus, Plin. 19, 8, 42.*

[CORRŪGĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that knits his eyebrows: c. supercilii, NL.*]

[COR-RŪGIS (conr.), e. (ruga) *Having wrinkles or folds, Nemes.*]

\*\*COR-RŪGO (conr.), 1. v. a. *To make wrinkled, to wrinkle: c. olivam, Col. 12, 50, 19: — c. acina, id.: — [Poet.: c. nares alci, to cause disgust, Hor. E. 1, 5, 23.]*

\*\*CORRŪGUS, i. m. *A canal in mines, Plin. 33, 4, 21.*

COR-RUMPO (conr.), rūpi, ruptum. 3. v. a. (to break up or to pieces) *To destroy, ruin, bring to nought.*

\*\*I. Prop.: reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruerunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 55: — c. domum et semet igni, Sall.: — c. vineas igni aut lapidibus, id.: — c. ungues dentibus, to chew, Prop.: — c. res familiares, Sall.: — c. spem, id.: — c. magnas opportunitates, to allow to be lost or escape, id.: — c. libertatem, Tac. II. Meton.: To spoil the physical or mental condition or property of any thing; to destroy, injure, damage, debilitate, mar, spoil, deteriorate, corrupt. A) Gen.: conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, becomes corrupt, Cic. N. D. 2, 7: — thus, c. aquarum fontes, Sall.: — c. coria igni ac lapidibus, Cæs.: — c. ocellos lacrimis, Ov.: — c. stomachum, Scrib.: — c. literas publicas, to falsify: — thus, c. tabulas publicas: — c. mores civitatis vel 'corrumpere': — quam fidem nec cupiditas corrumpat, nec gratia avertat, nec metus frangat, Quint.: — c. orationem, id.: —

c. nomen suum, to mutilate, curtail, Sall. : — c. literam in insequentis naturam, to weaken, merge, Quint. : — With personal objects : vitiosi principes non solum obsunt, ipsi quod corrumpuntur, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32 : — c. milites soluto imperio, licentia atque lascivia, Sall. : — dare se corrumpendum luxui atque inertiae, id. : — c. alqm pecuniā, to gain by money, to draw away to evil, to entice, seduce, buy or gain over by presents : — thus, c. alqm pretio, turpi largitione : — c. alqm muneribus : — \*\* With ut : c. centuriones, uti transfugerent, Sall. \*\*B) Esp. : To gain over by bribery, to corrupt : plerisque ex factione ejus corruptis, Sall. Jug. 29, 2 : — corruptus iudex, Hor. : — c. fidem nutricia, Ov.

COR-RŪO (conr.), ūi. 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut. : To break down, go to ruin, to be spoiled, to fall to the ground. A) Prop. : tabernae mihi duae corruerunt reliquae rimas agunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9 : — si aedes c. vitiumve faciunt : — triclīnium c. supra convivas, Quint. : — arbor c. labefacta ictibus innumeris, Ov. : — expirantes corruerunt, Liv. : — pæne ille timore, ego risu corruui, sunk on the ground : — c. morbo comitiali, Plin. : — c. in vulnus, Virg. : — accipitres velut rostris inter se c., pounce upon each other, Curt. : — impers. : longe violentius ex necessitate quam ex virtute corruit, Sen. B) Fig. : si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, had gone to ruin, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4 : — M. Atilius quanto altius elatus erat, eo fœdus corruit, Liv. : — Lacedaemoniorum opes c. : — Antiochia ista universa c. [II. Act. : To heap together : c. corpus et obnubilare animam, App. : — c. divitias, to accumulate, heap up, Plant. : — c. epicas eo (in corbes), Varr.]

\*CORRUPTĒ (conr.), adv. Corruptly, depravedly : neque depravate neque c. judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71 : — c. pronuciare verba, in a mutilated manner, improperly, Gell. : — Comp., c. explicuit multa, Sen. Contr.

CORRUPTĒLA (conr.), æ. f. (corrumpo) I. An enticing or drawing away to evil, a seducing, bribing, corrupting, corruption : mores hac (i. e. cantus) dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38 : — stupra dico et c. et adulteria : — irretire alqm corruptelarum illecebris : — With gen. obj. : c. mulierum : — c. servi. [II. Meton. A) A spoiler or corruptor, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 7. B) A place of corruption or debauchery, Front. Aqued. 76.]

[CORRUPTIBILIS (conr.), e. (corrumpo) That can be destroyed, perishable, corruptible, Lact. : — Comp., August.]

[CORRUPTIBILITAS (conr.), ætis. f. (corrumpibilis) Corruptibility, Tert.]

\*CORRUPTĪO (conr.), ōnis. f. (corrumpo) A corrupting, corruption : morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 28 : — ut corruptione opinionum morbus efficiatur et egrotatio.

[CORRUPTIVUS (conr.), a, um. (corrumpo) Liable to corruption, corruptible, perishable, Tert.]

CORRUPTOR (conr.), ōris. m. (corrumpo) A corruptor, seducer, misleader, briber : c. juventutis, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 2 : — c. virginum, Suet. : — c. nostri : — venditor et c. tribus.

[CORRUPTORĪUS (conr.), a, um. (corrumpo) Corruptible, perishable, Tert.]

\*CORRUPTRIX (conr.), icis. f. She that destroys, corrupts, or misleads : tam depravatis moribus tam corruptrice provincia, seducing, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6 : — licentia c. morum, Amm.

CORRUPTUS (conr.), a, um. I. Part. of corrumpo. II. Adj. : Bad, corrupted. [A) Prop. : iter corruptus factum imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95.] B) Fig. : Corrupt : quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus, quis perditus inveniri potest, qui etc. ? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.

[COR-RUPOR (conr.), ari. v. dep. To seek for carefully, Plant. ap. Fest.]

CORS, cortis. See COHORS.

CORSÆ, arum. f. (κόρσαι) In Archit. : The outer ornaments of doors, Vitr. 4, 6.

CORSI, orum. m. I. The inhabitants of Corsica, Liv. 42, 7. II. A Corsican tribe in the south of Sardinia, Plin. 3, 7, 13.

CORSĪCA, æ. f. (Κόρσικα) The island Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea, Plin. 3, 6, 12.

[CORSIĀNUS, a, um. Of Corsica, Corsicus, Sol.]

CORSĪCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Corsica : C. mel (harsh and poisonous), Plin. 30, 4, 10 : — C. ceta, ib.

CORSŌIDES, is. m. (κορσίδης, resembling hair) A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

[CORSUS, a, um. Corsican : C. aquæ, the sea round Corsica, Ov. F. 6, 194.]

CORTEX, icis. m. (rarely f.). I. Rind, bark : obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, quo sint a frigore et calidioribus tutiores, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 : — c. ovi, an egg-shell, Vitr.

II. Esp. A) The bark of a tree, cork, Hor. O. 3, 8, 10 : — Prov. : nare sine cortice, to require assistance no longer, Hor. [B) Peruvian bark, NL.] [Hence, Ital. scorza, Fr. écorce, Germ. Rort.]

[CORTICĀLIS, e. (cortex) Of or belonging to bark : substantia c., a substance which envelopes, like a rind, the internal portion of an organ, NL.]

\*\*CORTICĀTUS, a, um. (cortex) Covered or furnished with rind or bark : c. pix, resin taken from a tree together with a portion of the bark, Col. 12, 23, 1.

CORTICĒUS, a, um. (cortex) Of bark or cork, Plin. 11, 21, 24.

CORTICŌSUS, a, um. (cortex) Full of bark : c. radix, Plin. 20, 19, 79.

\*\*CORTICŪLUS, i. m. dem. (cortex) A small rind or shell, Col. 12, 47.

\*\*1. CŌRTĪNA, æ. f. I. A round vessel, a kettle, caldron, Plin. 15, 6, 6. II. Meton. A) A tripod in the form of a caldron, on which the priestess of Apollo pronounced the oracles at Delphi, Ov. M. 15, 635 ; Virg. : offered as a votive gift, Suet. B) Gen. : A circle, Enn. ap. Varr. : a circle of hearers, auditory, Tac. Or. 19, doubtful. (Old reading corona.)

[2. CŌRTĪNA, æ. f. (cors, cohort) A curtain, ML. Hence, Ital. cortina, Fr. courtine.]

\*\*CORTĪNALE, is. n. (cortina) A place where caldrons or kettles are kept, Col. 1, 6, 19.

[CORTĪNĪ-PŌTENS, entis. (cortina) Powerful on the tripod ; poet., a cognomen of Apollo, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[CORTĪNŪLA, æ. f. (cortina) A small cortina, Amm. doubtful.]

CORTŌNA, æ. f. An ancient town of Etruria, north-west of the lake of Trasimene, Liv. 9, 37.

\*\*CORTŌNENSES, ium. m. The inhabitants of Cortona, Liv. 22, 4.

[CORTUMIO. An ancient word in augury, perhaps equivalent to contumio from contueor, according to Varr. L. L. 2, 82.]

CORULUS, i. See CORTULUS.

CORUS, i. See CAURUS.

[CŌRUSCĀMEN, inis. n. (corusco) A glittering, App.]

[CŌRUSCĀTO, ōnis. f. A glittering, lightning. LL.]

[CŌRUSCĪFER, æra, ærum. (coruscus-fero) Carrying lightning, flashing : c. cælum, M. Cap.]

CŌRUSCO. 1. v. a. and n. (related to κορσσω) To push with the horns. \*I. Prop. : agni ludunt blandique c., Lucr. 2, 320 : — caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21. [II] Meton. : To move quickly, to quiver, be agitated, vibrate. A) Gen. : c. hastam, to shake, brandish, Virg. Æ. 12, 431 : — c. duo gressu manu, id. : — colubræ c.



linguas, Ov. *Neut.*: apes c. pennis, vibrate, Virg.:—abies c., is in motion, Juv. B) *Esp.* of luminous bodies; To flash, gleam, glitter: flamma c. inter nubes, Pac. ap. Cic.:—elucet aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, Virg.:—Juppiter c. alta arce, V. Fl.:—salum c. telis facibusque, id.]

[CORUSCUM, i. n. *Lightning*, Venant.]

[CORUSCUS, a, um. (corusco) I. Quivering, vibrating, waving: c. silvæ, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 164. II. Glittering, flashing, gleaming: c. ignis, Lucr. 5, 296:—c. lumina, id.:—c. radii solis, Ov.:—c. lampades, id.]

1. CORVINUS, a, um. (corvus) *Of or belonging to a raven*: c. ovum, Plin. 10, 12, 15.

2. CORVINUS, i. m. *A cognomen in the gens Valeria*, Gell. 9, 11; Flor.

CORVUS, i. m. (related to κόραξ) I. *A raven*, Plin. 10, 43, 60: *a bird used in augury*, Cic. *Div.* 1, 39; Ov. *Prov.*: pascere corvos in cruce, to be hanged, Hor. II. *Meton.* A) *A constellation*, Vitr. 9, 7. B) *From the shape of a raven's beak*, 1) *A grappling-iron*, Curt. 4, 2. 2) *A sort of battering-ram*, Vitr. 10, 19. 3) *A surgical instrument*, Cels. 7, 19. C) *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.—[Hence, Ital. corvo, Fr. corbeau.]

CORYBANTES, ium. See CORYBAS.

CORYBANTĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Corybantes*: C. sera, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 111.]

CORYBAS, antis. m. (Κορύβας) I. *Son of Cybele, father of the second Apollo*, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 23. II. *Plur.*, Corybantes, ium. (Κορύβαντες) *The priests of Cybele, whose worship was celebrated with wild music and dances; (sometimes mistaken for the Curetes)*, Hor. *O.* 1, 16, 8.—[Sing. Corybas, Cland.]

\*\*CORYCĒUM, i. n. (κορυκείον) *A place in the palaestra, where the exercise of swinging a full sack was practised*, Vitr. 5, 11; see 1. CORYCUS.

[CORYCIA, idis. f. *Of or belonging to Corycia (a cavern of Mount Parnassus)*: C. Nymphæ, Ov. *M.* 1, 320.]

CORYCĪUS, a, um. (Κορύκιος) I. *Of or belonging to Corycia (a cavern of Mount Parnassus)*, Stat. *Th.* 7, 347. II. *Of or belonging to the promontory Corycus*: C. specus, Col. 1, 13, 3:—C. crocum, Hor.

CORYCOS or -US, i. f. (Κόρυκος) *A promontory of Cilicia, with a town bearing the same name*, Plin. 5, 27, 22.

\*1. CORYCUS, i. m. (κόρυκος) *A sack filled with husks, bran, or sand, suspended from the roof of the palaestra, which the athletes swung to and fro for exercise; Meton. any means of exercise*: c. laterum et vocis meæ Bestiæ, Cic. *Phil.* 13, 12, 26.

2. CORYCUS, i. f. See CORYCOS.

[CORYDĀLĪNA, æ. f. (corydalis) *An alkaline principle, from the Corydalis tuberosa and Fumaria cava*, NL.]

[CORYDĀLUS, i. m. (κορυδαλός) I. *A kind of lark*, Serv. *Virg.* II. *A kind of fumitory, Fam. Fumariaceæ*, NL.]

[CORYLĒTUM, i. n. (corylus) *A copse of hazels*, Ov. *F.* 2, 587.]

CORYLUS (corŭl.), i. f. (κόρυλος) *A hazel-tree, Fam. Cupuliferæ*, Ov. *M.* 10, 93; Virg.—[Hence, Fr. coudre, coudrier, from colrus for corlus, contr. for corylus.]

[CORYMBĪFER, i. m. (corymbus-fero) *Bearing clusters of ivy-berries, a cognomen of Bacchus*, Ov. *F.* 1, 393.]

[CORYMBĪON, ii. n. (κορύμβιον) *A head-dress in the shape of a cluster of ivy-berries*, Petron.]

CORYMBĪTES, æ. m. (κορυμβίτης) *A species of the plant tithymalus*, Plin. 26, 8, 44.

CORYMBUS, i. m. (κόρυμβος) I. *A cluster of ivy-berries, or the like*, Ov. *M.* 3, 665; Virg. [II. *Meton.*: *The nipple of the breast*, Ser. Sam.]

\*CORYPHÆUS, i. m. (κορυφαῖος) *A head, principal*

345

person, leader of a chorus: c. Epicureorum Zeno, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 21, 59.

[CORYPHĀSIA, æ. f. (Κορυφασία) *A cognomen of Minerva from her worship at Coryphasium, a promontory on the south-west coast of Messenia*, Arn.]

CORYTHUS, i. m. (κόρυθος) I. *A town of Etruria, afterwards called Cortōna*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 170. II. *In Mythol.*: *The founder of this town*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 209.

[CORYTOS (κορυτός Sid.), i. m. (κορυτός) I. *A quiver*, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 169; Sil. II. *Meton.*: *An arrow*, Stat. *Th.* 7, 660.]

[CORYZA, æ. f. (κόρυζα) *A catarrh, rheum*, C. Aur.]

1. COS (contr. from cōtes for cantes), cōtis. f. I. *A hard sharp stone, a flint stone*, Cic. *Div.* 1, 17, 33; Liv.—*Plur.*: *A cliff, crag*, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 14 extr.; Virg.

II. *Esp.* A) *A whetstone*, Quint. 2, 12, 8; Plin.; Hor. \*B) *Fig.*: ipsam iracundiam fortitudinis quasi cotem esse dicebant, Cic. *Ac.* 2, 44, 135.

2. CŌS or CŌŪS (Cōōs), Coi. f. (Κῶς or Κῶως) *An island of the Ægean Sea, rich in wine, and celebrated as the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas*, Cic. *Att.* 9, 9; Plin. (now Stingo, from εἰς τὴν Κῶ.)

CŌSA (Cossa), æ. [Cōsæ, arum, Virg.] f. (Κόσσα and Κόσσα) I. *A town of Etruria, not far from the coast, now ruins near Ortibello*, Plin. 3, 5, 8. II. *A town of Lucania, for Compsa*, Cæs. *B. C.* 3, 22.

CŌSĀNUS, a, um. (Cosa) I. *Of or belonging to Cosa in Etruria*: C. litus, Plin. 3, 6, 12:—C. portus, id. II. *Of or belonging to Cosa in Lucania*: C. municepe, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 5, 62.

[CŌSĪNUS, i. m. and -NA, æ. f. (contr. from consobrinus) *A child of a brother or a sister, a cousin*, ML.—Hence, Ital. cugino, cugina; Fr. cousin, cousine.]

[COSMĒTA, æ. m. (κοσμήτης) *A servant who had the charge of the wardrobe*, Juv. 6, 477.]

[COSMĒTĪCUM, i. n. (κοσμητικόν) *A cosmetic*, NL.]

[COSMĪCOS, i. m. (κοσμηκός) *A citizen of the world*, Mart. 7, 41.]

COSMŌE, orum. m. (Κόσμοι) *Superior magistrates of the Cretans, answering to the ephori of the Lacedæmonians*, Cic. *Rep.* 2, 33.

[COSMŌGRĀPHUS, i. m. (κοσμογράφος) *One who describes the world, a cosmographer*, LL.]

[COSSIM. adv. See CESSIM.]

1. COSSUS, i. m. *A kind of worm found under the bark of trees*, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

2. COSSUS, i. m. *A Roman cognomen, e. g. A. Cornelius Cossus*, Liv. 4, 19.

COSTA, æ. f. I. *A rib*, Cels. 8, 1; Virg. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *A side*: c. aheni, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 463:—c. navium, Plin. 13, 9, 19.—[Hence 1) Ital. costa, Fr. côte, Germ. Küste. 2) Fr. côté.]

[COSTĀLE, is. n. (costa) *The back of a hill, a hill*, ML.—Hence, Fr. coteau.]

COSTĀMŌMUM, i. n. (costum-amomum) *An aromatic plant resembling the costum and amomum*, Dig.

[COSTĀTUS, a, um. (costa) *Having ribs, ribbed*, Varr. *R.* 2, 5, 8.]

[COSTO, are. for consto. To cost, ML.—Hence, Fr. couter.]

COSTUM, i. n. [costos, i. f., Luc.] (κόστος) *An aromatic Indian shrub*, Plin. 12, 12, 25; Ov.

[COSTŪMA, æ. f. (costo for consto) I. *A usual tax or impost, customs*, ML. II. *Meton.*: *Custom, habitude*, ML.—Hence, Fr. coutume.]

[CŌTĀRIA, æ. f. (cos) *A quarry from which whetstones were dug*, Dig. (An old reading cotoria.)]

[CŌTHURNĀTE. adv. Tragically, Amm.]

Y Y

[CŌTHURNĀTŌ, ōnis. f. *A tragic representation*, Tert.]  
 [CŌTHURNĀTUS, a, um. (cothurnus) *Wearing buskins, exalted, sublime, tragical*, Mart. 5, 5.]

CŌTHURNUS, i. m. (κόθορνος) I. *A hunting-boot, reaching to the middle of the leg, and fastened by means of straps*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 341. II. A) *A kind of shoe, with soles of cork, about four inches high, worn by tragic actors (opp. to 'soccus' worn by comic actors)*, Hor. A. P. 80. B) *Meton.* 1) *Sublime or elevated style, in poetry*, Quint. 10, 2, 22: *in painting*, Plin. 35, 10, 36. 2) *Gen.*: *A high Greek shoe*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16; Vell.

\*\*CŌTĪCŪLA, æ. f. (cos) I. *A small hard stone, a touch-stone*, Plin. 33, 8, 43. II. *A small mortar*, Plin. 31, 9, 45.

COTIDIANUS and COTIDIE. See QUOT.

CŌTĪNUS, i. m. *A kind of shrub which yields a dye*, Fam. *Terebinthaceæ*, Plin. 16, 18, 30. *Perhaps, Venice Sumach* (*Rhus cotinus* Linn.).

CŌTŌNĒA, æ. f. *A kind of herb, so called by the Venetians; perhaps, wall-wort, comfrey, or black briony*, Plin. 26, 7, 26.

COTONIUS, a, um. See CYDONIUS.

[COTORIA, æ. See COTARIA.]

COTTA, æ. m. *A cognomen of the gens Aurelia*.

[COTTĀBUS, i. m. (κότταβος) *Any clashing noise, as that produced by throwing a liquid into another liquid, or on the floor*, Plaut. Tr. 4, 4, 4.]

COTTĀNA (cottona, coctona, and coctana), orum. n. (*a Syrian word*) *A kind of small Syrian figs*, Plin. 13, 5, 11; Mart.

COTTĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cottius*: C. civitates, Plin. 3, 20, 24: — *Alpes C.*, Tac.; see COTTIUS.

1. COTTĪUS, ii. m. *The name of two North Italian kings: the father, contemporary and friend of Augustus*, Amm. 15, 10: *and the son, after whose death Nero made their kingdom a Roman province*, Suet. Ner. 18. *From them is derived the name of the Alpes Cottiae, west of Augusta Taurinorum, the highest point of which is Alpis Cottia, now Monte Genève*, Tac. H. 1, 87.

2. COTTIUS, a, um. See the foregoing Article.

[CŌTŪLA (cotyla), æ. f. (κοτύλη) I. *A small vessel; a measure containing half a sextarius*, Fann. de Pond.] [II. *A kind of plant, a species of Anthemis*, Fam. *Synantherææ*, NL. III. *In Anat.*: *The socket or cavity of the hips*, i. q. acetabulum, NL.]

[COTURNIUM VAS. *A vessel containing wine at a sacrifice, according to Fest.*]

COTURNIX, icis. f. *A quail*, Plin. 10, 23, 33; Lucr.; Ov.

[COTYLA, æ. See COTULA.]

COTŪLĒDON, ōnis. f. (κοτυληδών) I. *The herb navel-wort*, Plin. 25, 13, 101. [II. *The seed leaf of a plant*, NL.]

CŌTYTTIA, orum. See the following Article.

CŌTYTTO, ūs. f. (Κοτύττω) *The goddess of lewdness*, Juv. 2, 92: — *Her feast*, Cotytia, orum. n. (Κοτύττια) Hor. Ep. 17, 56.

CŌŪS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the island Cos*: C. vinum, Plin. 14, 8, 10: — C. artifex, i. e. *Apelles*, Ov.: — C. Venus, a picture by *Apelles*, Cic. Or. 2. II. Subst.: Coum, i. n. *Wine grown on this island*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29. — Coa, orum. n. *Garments manufactured at Cos*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 101.

\*\*CŌVĪNĀRIŪS (covinnarius), i. m. (covinus) *One who fights from a chariot*, Tac. A. 35.

\*\*CŌVĪNUS (covinnus), i. m. (*a Celtic word*) I. *The war-chariot used by the Belgæ and Britons*, Mel. 3, 6, 5; Sil. [II. *A travelling-chariot*, Mart. 12, 24.]

COXA, æ. f. I. *The hip*, Cels. 8, 1. II. *Meton.* A) *The hip-bone, huckle-bone*, Plin. E. 2, 1, 5. B) *A bend, turn*: c. agorum, Agrim. — [Hence, Ital. *coscia*, Fr. *cuisse*.]

[COXALGĪA. vox hybrida for ischialgia. *A pain in the hips*, NL.]

[COXARTHROCĀCE. vox hybrida, equivalent to ischiarthro-  
 cace. *Caries of the coxo-femoral articulation*, NL.]

COXENDIX, icis. f. (coxa) I. *The hip, usually coxa*, Suet. Aug. 8. II. *Meton.*: *The hip-bone, huckle-bone*, Plin. 10, 61, 61.

[COXIM. See CESSIM.]

[COXO, ōnis. m. (coxa) *Limping*, Non.]

CRABRA (Æ) AQUA. *A canal from Tusculum to the Tiber*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2.

CRĀBRO, ōnis. m. *A hornet*, Plin. 11, 21, 24; Ov. — *Prov.*: irritare crabrones, to stir up a hornets' nest, Plaut.

CRACCA, æ. f. *A kind of pulse*, Plin. 18, 16, 41.

[CRĀCENS, entis. (related to gracilis) *Slender, graceful*, Enn. ap. Fest.]

CRĀGUS, i. m. (Κράγος) *A promontory of Lycia, the birthplace of the Chimæra*, Plin. 5, 27, 27; Ov.; Hor.

CRAMBĒ, ēs. f. (κράμβη) I. *Cabbage; esp. marine cabbage, sea-kail*; Fam. *Cruciferae*, Plin. 20, 9, 33. [II. *Fig.*: c. repetita, cabbage boiled a second time; proverbially, a thing frequently repeated, an old tale, the same thing over and over again, Juv. 7, 164.]

[CRĀMĒRIA, æ. f. *A kind of plant*, Fam. *Polygaleæ*, NL.]

[CRAMPUS, i. m. *The cramp*, NL.]

CRĀNĪI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Cranium, a small town of Cephallenia*, Liv. 38, 28.

[CRĀNĪŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (κρανίον-λόγος) *Craniology*, NL.]

[CRĀNĪOSCŌPIA, æ. f. (κρανίον-σκοπέω) *Examination of the skull*, NL.]

[CRĀNĪUM, ii. n. (κρανίον) *The skull*, NL.]

CRĀNON, ōnis. f. (Κράνον) *A town of Thessaly, near the vale of Tempe*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86; Liv. 36, 10. — Hence, *Cranonius ager*, Liv. 42, 64.

CRANTOR, ōris m. I. *The armour-bearer of Peleus*, Ov. M. 12, 367. II. *A philosopher of the ancient Academy*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34; Hor. E. 1, 2, 4.

CRĀPŪLA, æ. f. (κραπίλη) I. *Intoxication, inebriation*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11 extr.; Liv. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *Resin of an intoxicating nature, which was put into wine*, Plin. 14, 20, 25.

[CRĀPŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (crapula) *Of or belonging to intoxication*: c. unctio, against inebriation, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 74.]

[CRĀPŪLĀTUS, a, um. (crapula) *Intoxicated*, Bibl.]

[CRĀPŪLENTUS, a, um. (crapula) *Very intoxicated*, Amm.]

[CRĀPŪLŌSUS, a, um. (crapula) *Intoxicated*, LL.]

CRĀS. adv. I. *To-morrow*: negat Eros hodie: c. mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 2: — scies fortasse c., summum perendie: — [Subst.: c. istud quando veniet? Mart.: — c. hesternum, Pers.: — for in diem crastinum, to-morrow: c. te vocavi, Mart. II. *Gen.*: *Hereafter*, Ov. M. 15, 216; Hor. O. 1, 9, 13.]

[CRĀSIS, eos. f. (κράσις) *A mixture of the humours, temperament*, NL.]

\*\*CRASSĀMEN, inis. n. (crasso) *Dregs, grounds*, Col. 12, 25, 2.

\*\*CRASSĀMENTUM, i. n. (crasso) I. *Thickness of a thing, thickening*: c. portarum, Plin. 16, 40, 77: — c. par surculi, Gell. II. *Esp.*: *Settlement at the bottom of a thing, dregs, grounds*, Col. 12, 12, 1: — [c. sanguinis, the red mass which separates from the blood when at rest, NL.]

\*\*CRASSE. adv. *Thickly, grossly*. I. *Prop.*: c. picare vasa, Col. 12, 44, 5. II. *Meton.*: *Coarsely*,

*rudely*: crassius nitent gemmæ, i. e. dimly, not clearly, Plin. 37, 7, 31: — c. illepidive compositum poema, Hor.: — c. et summatis et obscure intelligere alqd, indistinctly, Sen.

**\*\*CRASSESCO**, ēre. v. n. (crassus) *To grow thick, thicken, to grow fat, fatten*: turtures c. milio, Col. 8, 9, 2: — sues c., Plin.: — vinum c., id.: — limus c. usque in duritiam pumicis, id.

**\*\*CRASSIĀNUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Crassus*: C. exercitus, Vell. 2, 82: — C. clades, Plin.

[**CRASSIFICATIO**, ōnis. f. *A making thick or fat*, C. Aur.]  
[**CRASSIFICO**, 1. v. a. (crassus-facio) *To make fat or thick, to fatten*, C. Aur.]

[**CRASSITAS**, ātis. f. (crassus) *Thickness*, App.]

[**CRASSITIES**, ei. f. (crassus) *Thickness*, App.]

**CRASSYTŪDO**, inis. (crassus) I. *Thickness*: c. parietum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 8: — claves ferrei digiti pollicis crassitudine, id.: — c. aeris, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93. II. *Meton. concr.*: *A thick sediment, grounds, dregs*, Plin. 25, 11, 90.

**\*\*CRASSIVĒNIUS**, a. um. (crassus-vena) *Having thick veins*: c. acer, Plin. 16, 15, 26.

[**CRASSO**, 1. v. a. (crassus) *To make thick*, App.]

[**CRASSŪLA**, æ. f. (crassus) *A kind of plant*, Fam. Crassulaceæ, NL.]

1. **CRASSUS**, a. um. *Thick, dense, gross, coarse*. I. *Prop.*: c. cruor, Virg. Æ. 5, 469: — c. unguentum, Hor.: — tres digitos crassus, three fingers (or inches) thick, Cat.: — c. et concretus aer, qui est terræ proximus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: — thus, crassissimus aer: — Athenis tenuis cælum, crassum Thebis; itaque pingues Thebani: — c. toga, coarse, Hor.: — c. filum, Ov.: — c. restis, strong, thick, Plaut.: — c. ager, fat: — thus, c. turdus, Mart.: — [Poet.: c. aquæ, strong, swollen, Ov.: — c. telum sanguine, covered thickly with, Stat.] \*II. *Fig.*: munusculum levidense, crasso filo, of coarse thread, i. e. insignificant, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: — c. Minerva, unpolished, simple, Hor.: — thus, crassiore ut vocant Musa, Quint.: — c. senes, whose faculties are impaired or grown blunt, Varr.: — c. turba, uncultivated, rude, Mart.: — c. nomen, rough, barbarous, id.: — c. negligentia, clumsy, stupid, Dig. [Hence, 1) Ital. grasso, Fr. gras. 2) Ital. grosso, Fr. gros.]

2. **CRASSUS**, i. m. *A Roman cognomen of the gens Licinia*. Thus, L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 38: — M. Licinius Crassus, a triumvir with Cæsar and Pompey, who fell in the war with the Parthi.

**CRASTĪNUS**, a. um. (cras) I. *Of to-morrow*: c. dies, Cic. Att. 15, 8; for which, c. Titan, Virg.: — c. Aurora, id.: — c. tempora, Hor.: — c. dapes, Mart.: — [Adverb.: die crastini, to-morrow, Plaut.; Gell.] — Absol.: in crastinum, until to-morrow: in c. differre, Cic. de Or. 2, 90: — [crastino, for cras, to-morrow, Gell.] \*II. *Meton. gen.*: *That is to come, future*: fertilitas assidua ei (persice) crastino subnascente fructu, Plin. 13, 9, 17: — c. setas, Stat.

**CRĀTĒGIS**, is. f. *A plant, the juice of which is said to possess the property of instilling love*, Plin. 26, 10, 63.

**CRĀTĒGON**, ōnis, or **CRĀTĒGUS**, i. m. (κρᾶτῆρον) Hawthorn, Fam. Rosaceæ, Plin. 27, 8, 40.

**CRĀTĒGUM**, i. n. (κρᾶτῆρον) *The grain of the fruit of the box-tree*, Plin. 16, 30, 52.

**CRĀTĒIS**, idis. f. (Κρᾶτῆς) *The mother of Scylla*, Ov. M. 13, 749.

**CRĀTĒOGŌN**, i. n. (κρᾶτῆρον) *Flea-wort*, Plin. 27, 8, 40.

**\*\*CRĀTER**, ēris. m. (κράτης) [I. *A large deep vessel in which wine was mixed, a bowl*, i. q. cratera, Ov. M. 8, 670; Virg.] II. *Meton.*: *Of things in the shape of a crater*. A) *A water-basin, cistern, etc.*, Plin. E. 5, 6,

32. B) *A vessel for oil*, Virg. Æ. 6, 225; Mart. C) *The mouth or crater of a volcano*, Plin. 3, 8, 14. D) *An opening of the earth caused by a volcanic eruption*, Plin. 2, 106, 110; Ov. E) *The name of a constellation*, Ov. F. 2, 266.

**CRĀTĒRA** [crūterra, according to Fest.], æ. f. (κράτης. Ion. κρητήρ) I. *A vessel used in mixing wine with water, a bowl*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59; Hor. II. *Meton.* A) *A water-pail or ewer*, Næv. ap. Non. B) *The name of a constellation*, Cic. Ar. 219.]

**CRATERĪTES**, æ. m. *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

**CRĀTES**, ia. f. [acc. cratim, Plaut.] I. *Any texture of twigs or rods wattled together, a hurdle, fascine*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17; Virg.: — *a kind of wicker-work placed on the heads of malefactors, on which stones were thrown*, Liv. 1, 51; Tac. \*II. *Meton.*: c. favorum, the texture of a honeycomb, Virg. G. 4, 214: — c. spinæ, the joints of the spine, Ov.: — thus, c. laterum, id.: — c. pectoris, Virg.

**CRĀTHIS**, idis. m. (Κρᾶθῖς) *A river of the Thurii, in Græcia Magna, the waters of which were said to dye the hair red*, Plin. 3, 11, 15; Ov. M. 15, 315.

**\*\*CRĀTĪCIŪS** or **-TĪUS**, a. um. (crates) *Consisting of wicker-work, wattled*: c. parietes, Vitruv. 2, 8.

[**CRĀTĪCŪLA**, æ. f. *A gridiron*, Mart. 14, 221.]

[**CRĀTĪCŪLUS**, a. um. (crates) *Consisting of wicker-work*, Cat. R. R. 13, 1.]

**CRĀTĪNUS**, i. m. (Κρᾶτῖνος) *A writer of comedy in the time of Aristophanes*, Hor. E. 1, 19, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 65.

**\*\*CRĀTĪO**, ire. v. a. (crates) *To harrow*: c. herban, Plin. 18, 28, 67.

**CRĀTĪPPUS**, i. m. (Κρᾶτῖππος) *A celebrated Peripatetic at Athens, the teacher of Cicero's son*, Cic. Off. 1, 1.

[**CRĒABĪLIS**, e. (creo) *That can be created or made*: c. materia, App.]

[**CRĒAGRA**, æ. f. (κρεάγρα) *A flesh-hook or fork*, M. Cap.]

[**CRĒAMEN**, inis. n. (creo) *Any thing created*, Prud.]

**CRĒĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. [I. *A begetting, procreation*: c. liberorum, Dig.] \*II. *An electing to an office*: c. magistratum, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 extr.: — c. tutoris, Dig.

**CRĒĀTOR**, ōris. m. \*I. *An author, founder, maker, creator*: Romulus c. hujus urbis, Cic. Balb. 13, 31.

[II. *One who elects or appoints to an office*, Cod. Just.]

[**CRĒĀTRIX**, icis. f. *She who creates or who brings forth*, Virg. Æ. 8, 534; Sil.]

[**CRĒĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (creo) *A creature, thing created, a created being*, Tert.]

**CRĒBER**, bra, brum. [Sup., crebrissimus, Gell.] *That exists in a thick dense mass; thick, frequent, close, dense, numerous, repeated*. I. *Prop.*: crebris arboribus succis omnes introitus erant præclusi, Cæs. B. G. 5, 9: — venæ et arteriæ c. multæque, toto corpore intextæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: — creberrima ædificia, Cæs.: — ignes quam creberrimi, Sall.: — tanto crebriores literæ nuncique ad Cæsarem mittebantur, Cæs.: — c. exploratores mittere, id.: — c. lapides cecidere cælo, Liv.: — creberrima grando, id. — *Of abstract subjects*: crebras vel potius quotidianas compellationes meas non tulit: — c. commutationes æstuum, Cæs.: — c. anhelitus, Quint.: — c. ictus, Hor.: — c. amplexus, Ov.: — c. suppelio pedis, Quint. II. *Meton.*: *That does or performs any thing frequently, richly and amply provided with any thing, abounding*: hoc nescio quomodo frequenter in me congressisti saneque in eo creber fuisti, te noluisse, etc., have repeatedly said, Cic. Pl. 34: — Thucydides c. rerum frequentia: — medius hic modus dicendi et translationibus crebrior et figuris erit jucundior, Quint.: — Africus c. procellis, Virg.: — locus c. arundinibus, Ov.: — Tiberis c. ac subitus incrementis, Plin.: — c. utraque manu pulsata, beats repeatedly, Virg.

CREBESCO, ere. See CREBESCO.

**\*\*CRĒBRĀTUS**, a, um. (creber) *Made close or dense, condensed*: crebratē telis pexitas, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

[**CRĒBRE**, adv. *Thickly, closely, densely*: fundamenta ædificiorum palationibus c. fixa, Vit. 2, 9.]

**\*\*CRĒBRESKO** (crebesco), brūi (būi). 3. v. n. (creber) *To become frequent, to grow strong, increase, to spread, as a report or news*: optatē aurē c., Virg. Æ. 3, 530: — gestus c. cum ipsa orationis crebritate, Quint. 11, 3, 111: — c. bellum, licentia, invidia, etc., Tac.: — c. fama cladis Germanicæ, id. — *With a subjective clause*: per idoneos socios c., vivere Agrippam, Tac. A. 2, 39.

[**CRĒBRISURUS**, a, um. (creber-sura) *Fortified with close rows of stakes*, Enn. ap. Fest.]

**\*CRĒBRĪTAS**, ātis, f. (creber) *Frequency*: c. literarum, Cic. Att. 13, 18: — c. et magnitudo officiorum: — c. sententiarum.

[**CRĒBRĪTER**, adv. (creber) *Repeatedly, very often*: c. celeriores et vehementiores efficiebant motus, Vit. 10, 19.]

[**CRĒBRĪTUDO**, inis, f. (creber) *Frequency, frequent occurrence*, Sisenn. ap. Non.]

**CRĒBRO**, adv. *Following in close succession, repeatedly, frequently, very often*: qui c. Catulum, *sæpe me, sapissime* remp. nominabat, Cic. Cæl. 24, 59: — *Comp.*, crebrius mittere literas, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: — *Sup.*, creberime commemorantur a Stoicis, Cic. Div. 1, 27.

**CRĒDĪBĪLIS**, e. (credo) *Worthy of belief, credible*: credible est, quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: — tametsi verissimum esse intelligebam, tamen c. fore non arbitrabar: — c. narrationes: — c. imago rerum: — c. ratio: — c. suspicio: — nec admodum credibile est, nullum esse pilum, etc.: — *Absol.*: quod pro credibili sumptum erit: — *\*\*Comp.*, nihil his neque credibilis fingi, neque manifestus ostendi potest, Quint. 4, 2, 124. [*Hence*, Fr. *crovable*.]

**\*CRĒDĪBĪLĪTER**, adv. *Credibly, in a credible manner*: non modo non c., sed ne suspiciose quidem, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17.

[**CRĒDĪTO**, 1. v. a. (credo) *To believe firmly*, Fulg.]

**CRĒDĪTOR**, ōris, m. (credo) *A creditor*, Cic. Phil. 6 4; Hor.

[**CRĒDĪTRIX**, icis, f. *A female creditor*, Dig.]

**\*\*CRĒDĪTUM**, i. n. (credo) *Any thing committed to one's trust; a trust, debt*, Sen. Benef. 2, 21; Dig.

**CRĒDO**, idi, itum. 3. [*pres. conj.*, creduam, as, at, and creduis, it, Plant.] *To entrust a thing to a person, to confide*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: c. se suaque omnia alienissimis, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31: — c. arma militi, Liv.: — quos tuæ fidei potestate senatus populusque Rom. commisit et credidit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9 § 27: — *thus*, c. nihil alicui, *with* committere: — *conf.* ut mihi illum honorem tum non solum datum, sed etiam creditum et commissum putarem: — c. se ventis, Quint.: — c. se pugna, Virg.: — c. arcana libris, Hor. B) *Esp.*: *Of money or the like; To trust, give upon credit, to lend*: c. pecuniam alicui, Cic. R. post. 2, 4: — pecuniæ creditæ: — solutio rerum creditarum.

II. *Meton.* A) *To trust, place confidence in*: neque mandat quisquam fere nisi amico, neque credit nisi ei, quem fidelem putat, Cic. R. A. 39: — non satis credidi homini: — partim me excludunt, partim non credunt et a me insidias metuunt, *do not place confidence in me*: — c. neque loco neque mortali cuiquam aut tempori satis, Sall. Jug. 72, 2: — c. virtuti suorum, id.: — c. præsentī fortunæ, Liv.: — magis non confidere quam non c. suis militibus, *have less faith in their good feeling than in their courage*, Liv.: — *Impers.*: quibus consiliis parum creditum sit, Liv.: — mihi crede (*rarely* crede mihi), *believe me, take my word for it*: — *thus, with plur.*, mihi credite: — [*poet. pass.*, credor, *I am believed, for* creditur mihi, Ov.] B) 1) *To take upon trust, to believe*: audiui equidem ista

de majoribus natu, sed numquam sum adductus, ut crederem, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: — libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Cæs.: — ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. 2) *Gen.*: *To believe, think, suppose, imagine*: credo ego vos mirari, quid sit etc., Cic. R. A. 1: — quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Cæs.: — creditus est optime dixisse, Quint.: — creditur, abesse ab eo culpam, id.: — *\*\*With double acc.*: quos gravissimos sapientiæ magistrōs ætas vetus credidit, Quint.: — *conf. with pass.*, origo animi cælestis creditur, id.: — credo is sometimes used absolutely, at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence, when its meaning may be rendered by, *I should think, I dare say, very probably*: si te jam, Catilina, interfici jussero: credo, erit verendum mihi, ne etc.: — non enim credo id præcipit, ut etc.: — male credo mererer de meis civibus etc. [*Hence*, Fr. *croire, from credere*.]

**\*\*CRĒDŪLĪTAS**, ātis, f. (credulus) *Credulity*: c. error est magis quam culpa, et quidem in optimi cujusque mentem facillime irrepit, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23: — [*poet. personified, synonymous with Error, Ov.*]

**CRĒDŪLUS**, a, um. (credo) I. *Act.*: *That easily believes or trusts, credulous*: in fabulis stultissima persona est improvidorum et credulorum senum, Cic. Læl. 26: — stultus et c. auditor: — me libenter præbeo credulum: — [*With dat.*, Hor. O. 1, 11, 8: — *With in alqd.*, Ov.]: — *Meton.*: *Of things*: c. aures regis, Curt.: — c. spes, Hor.: — c. convivia, *easy of belief, credulous*, Just. *\*\*II. Pass.*: *That is easily believed, credible*: c. fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac. H. 1, 34.

[**CRĒMA**, ātis, n. *for cremor*. Cream, ML. [*Hence*, Ital. crema, Fr. *crème*.]

[**CRĒMĀBĪLIS**, *That can be burnt, combustible*, καύσιμος, Gloss.]

[**CRĒMASTER**, ōris, m. (κρεμαστήρ) *A muscle by which the testicles are suspended*, NL.]

**\*\*CRĒMATĪO**, ōnis, f. *A consuming by fire, a burning*, Plin. 23, 2, 21.

[**CRĒMĀTOR**, ōris, m. *He that consumes by fire*, Tert.]

**\*\*CRĒMENTUM**, i. n. (creasco) I. *Increase, growth*: c. lunæ, Plin. 11, 37, 55. [II. *The male semen*, Isid.]

**CRĒMĒRA**, æ, f. *A small river of Etruria near Veii, famous for the heroic death of the Fabii*, Liv. 2, 49; Ov.: — [*poet.*, Cremeræ legio, the Fabii, Juv.]

**CRĒMĒRENSIS**, e. (Cremera) *Of Cremera*: C. dies, the day of the battle of Cremera, Tac. H. 2, 91.

[**CRĒMĪA**, orum. [*sing.* cremium, i. Bibl.] n. (cremo) *Small wood for burning, fire-wood, brush-wood*, Dig.]

**CRĒMO**, 1. v. a. *To burn, consume by fire*: Sulla primus e patriciis Cornelii igni voluit cremari, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: — mortali corpore cremato: — c. et diruere urbem, Liv.: — c. Ilium, Ov.: — c. sacrum (i. e. arma) Vulcano, *to sacrifice*, Liv.: — *thus*, c. spolia hostium Jovi Victori, id.

**CRĒMŌNA**, æ, f. *A town of Gallia Cisalpina on the Po*, Liv. 31, 10; Virg.

**CRĒMŌNENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Cremona*: C. ager, Tac. H. 3, 15: — C. coloni, Liv.: — *Plur. subst.*: Cremonenses, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Cremona*, Tac. H. 2, 70.

**CRĒMŌNIS JUGUM**, i. n. *A high point of the Alps, now Grimsel*, Liv. 21, 38.

**\*\*CRĒMOR**, ōris, m. I. *The thick juice or milky substance proceeding from vegetable matter, such as corn, when soaked and pressed*, Cels. 3, 7, 2; Ov. [II. Cream: c. Tartari, cream of Tartar, NL.]

**\*\*CRĒNA**, æ, f. (κρήνη) *An incision like a wedge, a notch*, Plin. 11, 37, 68, doubtful. (*An old reading, serris.*)

[**CRĒNĀTUS**, a, um. *With an incision*: folia c., NL.]

1. **CRĒO**, 1. v. a. *To bring forth, beget, produce, create, prepare*. *\*I. Gen.*: quæ in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22: — principium

extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit: — natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facitos: — Silvius Æneam Silvium creat, Liv.: — fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor.: — [thus, poet., creatus with abl., begotten, born of any one, an offspring, child, Ov. M. 5, 145; 11, 295]: — Of abstract subjects: similitudo c. errorem, Cic. Div. 2, 26: — c. luxuriam: — c. tedium ac satietatem ex similitudine, Quint.: — c. vomitum dissolutionemque stomachi, Plin. II. Esp. Polit.: To create, i. e. to choose, elect to an office (as a consul, general, etc.): qui c. consules rite possint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: — c. duo ex una familia magistratus, Cæs.: — c. dictatorem, Liv.: — c. interregem, id.: — c. ducem gerendo bello, id.: — c. magistrum equitum, id.: — c. tribunum, id.: — c. imperatorem, Suet.

2. CRĒO or CRĒON, ontis. m. (Κρέων) I. A king of Corinth, who gave his daughter Creusa in marriage to Jason, Hor. E. 5, 64. II. A king of Thebes, brother of Jocasta, Stat. Th. 12, 477.

[CRĒPÆ, i. q. capræ. She-goats, according to Fest.]

[CRĒPAX, ācis (crepo) Sounding, making a noise, resounding: c. mola, Mæcen. ap. Sen. E. 114.]

[CRĒPER, ēra, ērum (of Sabine extraction) Originally, dim. obscure; hence, uncertain, doubtful, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52; Lucr. 5, 1295. Subst.: Creperum, i. n. Obscurity, Symm.]

[CREPERUM, i. See the foregoing Article.]

[CRĒPICŪLUM, i. n. A hairdress interwoven with any thing rustling, such as silver, leaves, etc., according to Fest.]

CRĒPIDA, æ. f. (κρηπίς) A kind of slipper, consisting only of a sole without any upper leather, a sandal (pure Latin solea), Cic. R. Prot. 10, 27; Hor. \*\*Prov.: ne sutor supra crepidam, mind your own business, Plin. 35, 10, 36.

[CRĒPIDARIUS, a, um. (crepida) Of or belonging to a sandal: c. sutor, a sandal- or shoe-maker, Auct. ap. Gell. 13, 21: — c. culter, a shoemaker's knife, ib.]

CRĒPIDATUS, a, um. (crepida) Wearing sandals, Cic. Pis. 38, 92; Suet.: — c. fabula, a kind of Græco-Roman tragedy, Donat.

CRĒPIDO, inis. f. (κρηπίς) I. A) In Archit.: Any raised base that serves as the foundation of a building: foundation, base, pedestal, postament, groundwork, substruction, etc., Plin. 36, 9, 14; Stat. B) Meton. gen.: Any eminence or raised border; a pier, bank, mound, dam, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37; Plin. \*\*II. Fig.: A foundation: omnia tamquam crepidine quadam comprehensione longiore sustentantur, Cic. Or. 67, 224.

[CRĒPIDŪLA, æ. f. (crepida) A small sandal or shoe, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3.]

CRĒPIS, idis. f. (κρηπίς) A plant unknown to us, Plin. 21, 16, 59.

[CRĒPITACŪLUM, i. n. dem. (crepitaculum) A little rattle, Luc. 5, 230.]

\*\*CRĒPITACŪLUM, i. n. (crepito) A rattle, Quint. 9, 4, 66; Mart.

[CRĒPITATIO, ōnis. f. A kind of crackling noise, a pathognomic sign of fractures; also, the sound produced in the respiratory organs by the inhalation of air, NL.]

\*\*CRĒPITO, i. v. n. (crepo) To make a crackling, rustling, rustling, creaking, or rattling noise; to crackle, rattle, etc.: c. rostro, Ov. M. 11, 735: — nimbi c. multa grandine, Virg.: — bractea c. leni vento, id.: — enses c. duris incudibus, id.: — arma c., Ov.: — flos salis in igne nec c. nec exsili, Plin.

CRĒPITUS, ūs. m. (crepo) I. A rattling, crackling, rustling, creaking, a noise: c. dentium, a chattering, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: — c. pedum: — c. plagarum: — c. tibia- rum et scabellorum, Suet.: — c. digitorum, a snapping of the fingers, as sign of command, Mart. II. Esp.: A breaking wind, with noise [on the contrary, flatus, without noise], Cic. Fam. 9, 22 extr.: — with flatus, Suet. Claud. 32.

CRĒPO, ūi, Itum. v. n. and a. \*\*L. Neut.: To make a noise, to crackle, rattle, creak, jingle, clatter.

A) Gen.: sonabile sistrum c., Ov. M. 9, 784: — pes c., Hor.: — nubes c. subito motu, Ov.: — catena c., Sen. E. 9: — lapis c. in statua Memnonis, Plin.: — digiti crepantis signa, a snap of one's fingers by way of command, Mart.: — foris c., The door has creaked (i. e. the person who wants to go out has knocked, because the doors of the ancients opened towards the street, and persons when going out used to knock, lest they might open upon some one entering), Plaut.; Ter.: — [Poet. remi c., are shattered, Virg. B) Esp.: To break wind, Mart. 12, 77, 78.]

[II. Act.: To cause any thing to resound, to make much noise or ado about any thing, to speak much of: quum populus frequens lætum theatris tre crepuit sonum, Hor. O. 2, 17, 26: — c. aureolos, to make to jingle, to count, Mart.: — c. sulcos et vineta, to speak much of, Hor.: — c. immunda dicta, id.: — c. gravem militiam post vina, id.]

[CRĒPŪLUS, a, um. (crepo) Resounding, crashing, crackling, rattling, Sid.]

CRĒPUNDĪA, ōrum. n. (crepo) A child's rattle, Cic. Brut. 91; Plin.: — [a crepundiis, from childhood, Inscr.: — an amulet, App.]: — rattling musical instruments, such as cymbals, Just. 30, 1.

[CRĒPUSCŪLASCENS, entis. (crepusculum) Growing dusk or dark, Sid.]

\*\*CRĒPUSCŪLUM, i. n. (creper) I. Twilight, dusk, the dusk of the evening [on the contrary, diluculum, the morning dawn], Ov. M. 1, 219; Plin. [II. Gen.: Obscurity, darkness, Ov. M. 14, 122.]

[CRĒPUSCUS, a, um. (creper) Born in twilight, acc. to Varr.]

CRES, ētis. m. (Κρης) Of or belonging to Crete: C. Epimenides, Cic. Div. 1, 18. In plur. Cretes, um. m. The inhabitants of Crete, Cretans, Cic. Mur. 35; Cæs.

[CRESCENTĪA, æ. f. (creresco) Increase, growth: c. dierum (opp. 'brevitates'), Vitr. 9, 9.]

CRESCO, crēvi, crētum. 3. [inf. perf. cresse, Lucr.] v. n. (1. creo) [I. To grow forth, take its rise, be born, come forth: a pastoribus qui erant orti... qui postea creverunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 7: — quæcumque e terra corpora c., Lucr.: — mortali semine cretus, begotten, sprung from, Ov.: — thus, c. Semiramio sanguine, id.: — c. Trojano a sanguine, Virg.: — c. ab origine eadem, Ov.: — ingens hic terris crescit labor, arises, Sil.] II. Of things already existing; To grow, to increase, to grow bigger or higher, to rise.

A) Prop.: ut ostrea cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: — infantes c. in lecticis, Quint.: — in cujus domo creverat, had been brought up, Suet.: — quum lacus Albanus præter modum crevisset, had risen in height beyond, etc.: — thus, Liger ex nivibus creverat, Cæs.: — Atlas c. in immensum, Ov.: — manus c. in unguis, grown unnaturally, id.: — ut clivo crevisse putas, grown on a hill, id. B) Fig.: To increase, rise. 1) Gen.: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, to have increased in number, Cic. Sest. 32: — quum hostium opes animique crevisset, had risen: — potentia paucorum c. (opp. plebis opes 'imminuta'), Sall.: — inopia omnium c., Liv.: — rerum cognitio c. quotidie, Quint.: — cum robore dicendi crescit etiam eruditio, id.: — cujus rei præmium sit in civitate, ea maximis semper auctibus c., Liv. \*2) Esp.: To grow or increase in authority, reputation, etc.: to rise, thrive: accusare alios potius, ex quibus possem c., Cic. R. A. 30: — c. ex invidia senatoria: — c. de uno isto, de multis: — c. e mænore alcijs, with gaudere, Ov.: — Absol. cresendi in curia sibi occasionem datam ratus est, Liv.: — cresco et exulto et discussa senectute recresco, quoties, etc., Sen. [Hence, Fr. crottre.]

[CRĒSIUS (Cressius), a, um. (Κρησιος) Cretan: C. nemora, Virg. Æ. 4, 70.]

[CRESSA, æ. f. (Κρησσα) A female Cretan: C. pharetra, Virg. G. 3, 345: — C. nota, of Cretan clay or chalk, Hor.: — c. bos, i. e. Pasiphae (see PASIPHAE), Prop.: — Subst. for Ariadne, Ov. A. 1, 716; for Aerope, id.]

[CRESSIUS, a, um. See CRESTUS.]

1. CRĒTA, æ. (rarely Crete, Æs.) *f.* (Κρήνη) *An island in the Mediterranean, now Candia, Cic. Fl. 13; Plin. 4, 12, 20.*

2. CRĒTA, æ. *f.* (prop. adj. from 1. Creta) *Cretan white earth, chalk, or a kind of clay, Plin. 35, 17, 57; used for painting the face, Hor.; for sealing, Cic. Fl. 16; for marking the goal in the Circus, Plin.; for earthen vessels, id.—[Poet. Meton. for marking lucky events (opp. 'carbo'), Hor. S. 2, 3, 246; Pers.]*

CRĒTĀCĒUS, a, um. (2. Creta) *Of the nature of chalk, chalky: c. siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20.*

[CRĒTĒUS, a, um. *Cretan: C. taurus, presented by Neptune to Minos, which afterwards came to Attica, and laid waste the country about Marathon, Ov. M. 7, 434.—Subst.: Crētæus, i. m. A Cretan; Epimenides, Prop. 2, 34, 29.]*

[CRĒTĒANUS, i. m. *Of Crete, a Cretan, Plaut. Curc. 3, 78.]*

[CRĒTĒĀRIA, æ. *f.* (2. Creta) *A shop where chalk was sold, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117.]*

[CRĒTĒĀRIUS, a, um. (2. Creta) *Of chalk, Inscr.]*

CRĒTĒĀTUS, a, um. (2. Creta) *Whitened with chalk: c. fasciæ, Cic. Att. 2, 3:—c. bos (adorned as a victim), Juv.—[Poet. Meton.: c. ambitio, i. e. of candidates for a public office, who were dressed in white, candidati, Pers.]*

CRĒTĒNSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Crete: C. homo, judex, Cic. Phil. 5, 5:—C. Juppiter:—C. sagittarii, Liv.:—In the plur.: Crētenses, ium. m. The Cretans, Liv.*

[CRETERRA, æ. See CRATERA.]

[CRĒTĒUS, a, um. (creta) *Of chalk or clay: c. persona, Lucr. 4, 298.]*

CRETHMOS, i. *f.* (κρήμων) *Sea-fennel, Plin. 26, 8, 50.*

CRĒTĒICA, æ. *f.* *A plant, i. q. clematidis, Plin. 25, 8, 54.*

[CRĒTĒICE, es. *f.* *A plant, called also hibiscus, App.]*

CRĒTĒICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Crete: c. vinum, Plin. 14, 9, 11:—c. pes, i. e. Amphimacer, — v —, Gramm.—Subst.: Crēticus, i. m. A cognomen of Q. Metellus from his conquest of Crete, Cic. Att. 1, 19.*

[CRĒTĒI-PŌDINA, æ. *f.* (creta) *A chalk-pit, Dig.]*

[CRĒTĒINISMUS, i. m. *A disease prevalent in the low ranges of the Alpine valleys, goitre, NL.—Hence, Fr. crétin.]*

CRĒTĒŌ, ōnis. *f.* (cerno) I. *In Law: The right of declaring within a prescribed time whether one wishes to enter upon an inheritance or not, Cic. Att. 11, 12 extr.; Gai. \*\*II. Fig.: Inheritance, heritage: cœlo in hereditate cunctis relicto, si quiquam qui cretionem eam cape-ret inventus esset, Plin. 2, 26, 24.*

[CRĒTĒIS, idis. *f.* *A female Cretan: C. Nymphæ, Ov. F. 3, 444.]*

CRĒTŌSUS, a, um. (2. Creta) *Rich in chalk or clay, Plin. 15, 18, 19.*

CRĒTŪLA, æ. *f.* (2. Creta) *White clay, used for sealing, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26; Plin.*

[CRĒTŪRA, æ. *f.* (cerno) *Siftings of corn, chaff, Pall.]*

1. CRETUS, a, um. *part. of cerno. Sifted.*

2. CRETUS, a, um. *part. of cresco. Sprung up, begotten, born, brought forth.*

CRĒŪSA, æ. *f.* (Κρέουσα) I. *The daughter of Creon king of Corinth, given in marriage to Jason, and for this reason poisoned by Medea, Hor. Ep. 5, 65; Plin. II. Daughter of Priam, wife of Æneas, Virg. Æ. 2, 738. III. A town of Bœotia with a harbour, Liv. 36, 21, called also Creusis (dissyll.), idis. *f.* (after the Greek Κρέουσις) Mel.*

CREUSIS, idis. See the foregoing Article, III.

[CRIBELLO. 1. v. a. (cribellum) *To pass through a sieve or strainer, Pall.]*

[CRIBELLUM, i. n. (cribrum) *A small sieve, Pall.]*

CRIBRĀRIUS, a, um. (cribrum) I. *Of or belonging to a sieve: c. alica, that is sifted, Plin. 18, 11, 29. [II. Subst.: Cribrarius. A sieve-maker, κοκκωροῦς, Gloss.]*

\*\*CRĪBRO. 1. v. a. (cribrum) *To sift, pass through a sieve, Plin. 17, 11, 15.*

[CRĪBRŌSUS, a, um. (cribrum) *In the form of a sieve: os c., the ethmoid or sieve-bone:—lamina c., the horizontal portion of the ethmoid bone, NL.]*

CRĪBRUM, i. n. (related to cerno) *A sieve, searce, riddle, Cic. Div. 2, 27.—Prov.: imbrem in c. gerere, to undertake any thing in vain, Plaut.*

[CRĪCŌĀRYTĒRŌIDĒUS, i. m. (sc. musculus) (κρικος-ἀρυτῆρ-εἶδος) *A muscle, belonging alike to the cricoid and aryte-noid cartilages, NL.]*

CRĪCŌIDĒUS, a, um. (κρικος-εἶδος) *Ring-shaped: cartilago c., a cartilage of the larynx, so called from its shape, NL.]*

[CRĪCŌPHĀRYNGUS, i. m. (κρικος-φάρυγξ) *A fasciculus of fibres belonging alike to the cricoid cartilage and the pharynx, ML.]*

[CRĪCŌTHYRĒIDĒUS, i. m. (κρικος-θύρεος-εἶδος) I. *A membrane which extends from the superior border of the cricoid cartilage to the inferior border of the thyroid. II. A muscle which passes from the exterior surface of the cricoid to the sides of the base of the thyroid cartilage, NL.]*

CRĪMEN, inis. n. (contr. from cerimen or cernimen, from cerno: originally, a sentence or decree given by a judge; hence, meton., an accusation brought before a court of justice or a judge for decision.) I. A) *An accusation, charge, imputation; hence (especially in the plur.), slander, calumny, defamation: quum respondero criminibus, Cic. Pl. 2, 4:—tanti maleficii c. probare te censes posse talibus viris, si ne causam quidem maleficii protuleris?—fingi sceleris maximi c.:—c. maximi facinoris:—c. facinorum tantorum, tam atrocium:—c. con-jurationis:—c. avaritiæ:—ut ne criminibus aut inferendis delectetur aut credat oblati:—sciebas tibi crimini datum iri, would be taxed with:—esse in crimine, to be accused: defendere c., to ward off, free one's self from:—propulsare c., the same.—[Poet.: crimina belli, pretenes, Virg. B) Concr.: A) An object of reproach, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 26. II. A) A crime, fault, offence: quo enim illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? Cic. Cæl. 30, 71:—hæc causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum:—non continuo id C. Norbano in nefario crimine atque in fraude capitali esse ponendum:—carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis verum etiam suspitione, Quint.:—novum c. et ante hunc diem inauditum ad te Q. Tuberio detulit, idque C. Pansa ausus est confiteri.—\*\*Of things: crimina brassicæ sunt, animæ gravitatem facere etc., fault, Plin. [B) Poet. Meton. 1) That which leads to an offence, a cause: se causam clamat c.que caputque malorum, Virg. Æ. 12, 600:—pereant Baie c. amoris, Prop. 2) That which represents or depicts a crime, e. g. a letter, picture, Ov. M. 6, 181; 9, 566.]*

[CRĪMĒNĀLIS, e. (crimen) *Of or relating to a crime, criminal, Cod. Just.]*

[CRĪMĒNĀLĪTER, adv. *Criminally, Dig.]*

CRĪMĒNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. *f.* *An accusation, charge, impeachment: c., qua in me absentem usus est, Cic. Agr. 3, 1 extr.:—quæ valeant contra falsam criminationem.—In the plur.: ab aliquo allatas criminationes repellere.*

\*\*CRĪMĒNĀTOR, ōris. m. *An accuser; a slanderer: c. in alios, Tac. A. 4, 1.*

[CRĪMĒNO, are. *for criminor. To accuse, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 78.]*

[CRĪMĒNOR. 1. v. a. (Crimen, I) *To accuse, impeach, charge with a crime, to attribute to anybody as a fault or crime. I. With personal objects: C. Marius Q. Metellum apud populum Rom. criminatus est, bellum illum ducere etc., Cic. Off. 3, 20:—c. alios apud populum, Liv.:—c. patres, id.—c. auctores, Quint.—\*\*In a passive signifi-cation: Sullanas res defendere criminor, am taxed with, Cic. Agr. 3, 4. II. With inanimate and abstract objects: quibus (concionibus) quotidie potentiam meam invidiose criminabatur, Cic. Mil. 5:—c. res gestas argumentando 'crimenve dissolvere:—c. omnia:—c. nescio quid de illa tribu:—c. rhetorici vitii, Quint.:—c. senatusconsultum absenti prin-cipi, Plin. E.—With an objective clause: quam (amicitiam)*

a me violatam esse criminatus est: — quod benevolentia fit, id odio factum criminariis. — **Abso.**: ut illi criminantur, Sall.

**CRĪMĪNŌSE**, *adv.* By way of accusation, reproachfully: c. et suspiciose dicere alqd, Cic. R. A. 20: — c. acta res est. — **Comp.**, suspiciosius aut c. dicere, Cic. Brut. 34. — **Sup**, Suet. Tib. 53.

**CRĪMĪNŌSUS**, *a. um.* (crimen) Full of accusation or reproach, containing accusation, reproachful, calumnious, accusatory: ne quum me nimium gratum illi esse dicant, id mihi criminum esse possit, brought against me as a reproach, Cic. Pl. 2: — orator incitans animos, acer, acerbus, c.: — c. in alqm: — officiosam amicitiam nomine iniquas criminoso: — orationes c., Liv.: — iambi c., libel, Hor.: — criminosissimus liber, Quint.

**CRIMĪSUS** (Crimissus) *i. m.* (Κριμός and Κριμισός) A river on the south-west coast of Sicily, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 38; Nep.

**CRĪNĀLIS**, *e.* (crinis) Of or belonging to the hair: c. vitta, Ov. M. 4, 6. — **Subst.** Crinale. A hair-pin, Ov. M. 5, 53.]

**CRĪNIGER**, *eri. m.* (crinis-gero) That wears long hair, Luc. 1, 463, doubtful. (An old reading cirriger, that wears long curls or locks.)

**CRĪNIVUS**, *a. um.* (κρίνω) Prepared from lilies: c. unguentum, Dig.]

**CRĪNIO**, *4. v. a.* (crinis) To furnish or provide with hair, especially of the foliage of plants: arbos crinitur frondibus, is getting leaves, Stat. S. 4, 5, 10.]

**CRĪNIS**, *is. m.* [*f.*, Atta ap. Non.] (perhaps related to creō, cresco) I. The hair of the head, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, and elsewhere: — [capere crines, to marry (because married women distinguished themselves by their hair-dress from unmarried women), Plaut.] **II. Meton.** A) The tail of a comet, Plin. 2, 25, 22; Ov. B) The arms of the polypus, Plin. 9, 29, 46.

**CRĪNĪTUS**, *a. um. part.* (crinio) Having long hair or locks. [I. Prop.: c. Apollo, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28: — c. puella, Ov.] **II. Meton.** of a comet: quas stellas Græci cometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14.

**CRĪNON**, *i. n.* (κρίνον) A lily, Plin. 21, 5, 11.

**CRĪΘBŌLĪUM**, *ii. n.* (κρίθολιον) A sacrifice, in which a ram was offered in honour of Atys, Inscr.]

**CRĪSĪMUS**, *a. um.* (κρίσιμος) In Medic.: Critical, relating to a crisis: c. dies, C. Aur.]

**CRĪSĪS**, *is. f.* (κρίσις) In Medic.: The turn of a disease, crisis, Sen. E. 83.

**CRISPĪCANS**, *antis. part.* (crispus) Crisping, curling: ventus c. mare, Gell. 18, 1, 3.]

**CRISPĪCĀPILLUS**. That has curled hair, οὐλόθρις, Gloss.]

**CRISPĪSULCANS**, *antis. part.* (crispus-sulco) Darting across the sky in curls and waves: c. fulmen, Poet. ap. Cic. Top. 16, 61.]

**CRISPĪTŪDO**, *inis. f.* (crispus) A tremulous motion. Arn.]

**CRISPO**, *1. v. a. and n.* (crispus) I. Act.: To curl, crisp. A) Prop.: c. capillum, Plin. 29, 4, 26. [B] Meton. 1) To make uneven, to variegate, beset with, to stud, bestrew: c. tellurem apio viridi, Col. poet. 10, 166: — Titania crispans pelagus novo Phœbo, shining upon, V. Fl. 2) To set in a tremulous motion, to wave, brandish: c. hastilia, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 165: — c. tergeminos jactus, App.] **II. Neut.** To be crisp or curly. A) Prop.: buxus crispans, curled, wreathed, wrinkled, Plin. 16, 16, 28: — c. nasus, Pers. B) Meton.: To be in a tremulous motion, to tremble: quum vibrat crispante ædificiorum crepitu, with a tremulous or whirling motion (e. g. at an earthquake), Plin. 2, 82, 84.

**CRISPŪLUS**, *a. um.* (crispus) I. That has crisp or curled hair, curled: c. homo, Sen. E. 95; Mart.

[II. Fig. of style: Artificial, Front.]

**\*1. CRISPUS**, *a. um.* I. A) Crisped, curled: leo crispioribus jubeis, Plin. 8, 16, 18: — [Of persons with

curled hair, Ter.] [B] Fig. of style: Artificially composed or with flourishes, Gell. 1, 4, 4.] **II. Meton.** A) Uneven, wrinkled, crisp: c. frondis apium, Col. 11, 3, 33: — lactuca crispissimi folii, id.: — acer montanum crispus duriusque, Plin.

[B] With a tremulous or quivering motion, tremulous, quivering: c. jactus, Pac. ap. Non.: — c. latus movere, Virg.: — c. pecten (i. e. plectrum), Juv.] [Hence, Ital. *crespo*, Fr. *crépu*, *crêpe*.]

**2. CRISPUS**, *i. m.* A Roman cognomen, e. g. of the historian C. Sallustius.

[CRISPO. 1. v. n. To move the thighs to and fro, Juv. 6, 322; Mart.]

**\*\*CRISTA**, *æ. f.* (related to cresco, crinis) I. The comb or tuft on the head of animals, e. g. of a cock, hoopoe, serpent, etc., Plin. 10, 56, 77; Ov. M. 6, 672; 7, 150: — Prov.: illi surgunt cristæ, is as proud as a peacock, holds his head very high, Juv. **II. Meton.** A) Of plants; A plume, tuft: c. foliorum, Plin. 22, 22, 43. B) The plume or crest on a helmet, Liv. 10, 39; Virg. [C] I. q. pudendum muliebri, Juv. 6, 422.] [Hence, Ital. *cresta*, Fr. *crête*.]

**\*\*CRISTĀTUS**, *a. um.* (crista) I. That has a tuft or crest: c. aves, cocks, Mart. 14, 223: — c. draco, Ov.; Plin. **II. Meton.**: Wearing a crest or plume: c. galææ, Liv. 9, 40: — c. cassis pennis, Ov.: — c. Achilles, Virg.

**\*\*CRISTŪLA**, *æ. f.* (crista) A little crest or tuft, Col. 8, 2, 8.

[CRĪTÆ, *arum. m.* (κρίται) Judges (Hebrew), Tert.]

[CRITHMUM, *i. n.* (κρίθμον) Sea-fennel, Fam. Umbellifera, NL.]

[CRĪTHŌLŌGĪA, *æ. f.* (κρίθολογία) Barley-harvest, Cod. Just.]

**CRĪTĪAS**, *æ. m.* (Κρίτας) I. One of the thirty tyrants of Athens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. **II.** A certain statuary, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

[1. CRĪTĪCUS, *a. um.* (κρίτικός) In Medic. (conf. CRISIMUS): Relating to the crisis of a disease, critical: c. accessio morbi, LL.]

**2. CRĪTĪCUS**, *i. m.* (κρίτικός) A critic, connoisseur, Cic. Fam. 9, 10; Quint.; Hor.

**CRĪTO**, *ōnis. m.* (Κρίτων) A disciple and friend of Socrates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103.

**CRĪTŌBŪLUS**, *i. m.* (Κρίτόβουλος) A celebrated physician in the time of Alexander the Great, Curt. 9, 5.

**CRĪTŌLĀUS**, *i. m.* (Κρίτόλαος) I. A Peripatetic philosopher, who was sent to Rome as an ambassador, Cic. de Or. 2, 37. **II.** The general of the Achæans in the war with the Romans, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91.

**CROCĀLLIS**, *idis. f.* A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

[CRŌCĀTĪO, *ōnis. f.* The croaking of a raven, acc. to Fest.]

**\*\*CRŌCĀTUS**, *a. um.* (crocus) Of saffron colour: c. semen, Plin. 16, 34, 62: — c. vestis, Front.

**\*\*CRŌCĒUS**, *a. um.* (crocus) I. Of or belonging to saffron: c. tinctus, a saffron sauce, Plin. 10, 48, 68: — c. color, id. [II. Meton.: Of the colour of saffron, yellowish, orange-coloured, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 649, and elsewhere.]

**CRŌCĪAS**, *æ. m.* (κροκίας) A precious stone of a saffron colour, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

[CRŌCĪDISMUS, *i. m.* (κροκιδισμός) A disease, otherwise called carphologia (see that word), C. Aur.]

[CRŌCĪNUM, *i. n.* (κρόκινον) An unguent made from saffron. Prop. 3, 10, 22. — As a term of endearment, Plaut.]

**\*\*CRŌCĪNUS**, *a. um.* (κρόκινος) I. Of or belonging to saffron: c. semen, Plin. 21, 19, 73: — c. unguentum, Cels. 3, 18. **II. Meton.**: Of a saffron colour, i. e. yellowish, orange: c. tunica, Catull. 68, 134.

[CRŌCĪO, *ire. v. n.* (κρόκω) To croak as a raven, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2.]

**CRŌCIS**, *idis. f.* (κροκίς) An unknown plant, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

[CROCITO, are. v. n. (crocio) *To croak*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 28.]

CRŌCŌDĪLĒA, æ. f. (κροκοδείλια) *The excrement of the crocodile, used as a medicament*, Plin. 28, 8, 28.

\*\*CRŌCŌDĪLĪNA, æ. f. (κροκοδείλινη) *A sophistic syllogism, so called from a crocodile, which was said to have robbed a woman of her child, and then to have promised to return it, if she would guess whether he would return it or not*, Quint. 1, 10, 5.

CRŌCŌDILĪON, ii. n. (κροκοδείλιον) *A plant, so named from the rough surface of the stalks*, Plin. 27, 8, 41.

CRŌCŌDĪLUS, i. m. (κροκόδειλος) *A crocodile*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48; Plin. 8, 25, 37.

CRŌCŌMAGMA, ātis. n. (κροκόμαγμα) *The vegetable refuse of saffron after the oil has been extracted*, Plin. 21, 20, 82.

[CRŌCŌTA, æ. f. (sc. vestis) (κροκωτός δ. sc. χιτών) *A woman's garment of a saffron colour*, Næv. ap. Non.; App.]

[CRŌCŌTĀRIUS, a, um. (crococta) *Of or belonging to women's saffron-coloured garments: c. infectores, who dyed women's garments of a saffron colour*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 47.]

CROCOTTA or CROCUTA, æ. f. *An unknown wild animal of Ethiopia, probably a kind of hyena*, Plin. 8, 21, 30.

[CRŌCŌTŪLA, æ. f. (crococta) *A woman's garment of a saffron colour*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 47.]

CRŌCUM, i. n. and CRŌCUS, i. m. [f., App.] (κρόκος) *I. Saffron*, Fam. Irideæ, Plin. 21, 6, 17; Ov. M. 4, 393: *used as a perfume in theatres*, Hor. E. 2, 1, 79. *II. Meton.: Saffron colour*, Virg. Æ. 9, 614; Plin. 21, 5, 11.

1. CROCUS, i. *See the foregoing Article.*

2. CRŌCUS, i. m. *A youth changed into a saffron-tree*, Ov. M. 4, 283.

CROCUTA, æ. *See CROCOTTA.*

CRÆSUS, i. m. (Κροῖσος) *A king of Lydia, famous for his great riches*, Cic. Div. 2, 56; Fin. 2, 27; Prop. 2, 26, 23. — [Appell.: *A very rich man*, Ov.: — thus, in the plur., Mart.]

CRŌMYŌN, ōnis. m. (Κρομμύων) *A small place of Megaris, near Corinth, now Castro Teichos*, Ov. M. 7, 435.

CROMMYU-ACRIS, īdis. (Κρομμύου Ἀκρίς) *A promontory of Cyprus*, Cic. Fam. 12, 13 extr.

[CRŌNĪA, ōrum. n. (τὰ Κρόνια) *The festival in honour of Saturn, celebrated by the Greeks*, Auct. ap. Marc.]

\*\*CRŌTĀLĪA, ōrum. n. (κροτάλια) *An ear-ring or pendant made of pearls, so as to cause a rattling sound*, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

[CRŌTĀLISTRĪA, æ. f. (κροταλίστρα) *I. A female that dances to the sound of a crotalum*, Prop. 4, 8, 39. *II. Meton.: A stork*, Petron.]

CRŌTĀLUM, i. n. (κρόταλον) *A kind of rattle, producing the effect of the modern castanet, used as an accompaniment of voluptuous dances*, Cic. Pis. 9, 20; Virg.

[CRŌTĀPHITES, æ. m. (κρόταφος) *A muscle connected with the temples of the head*, NL.]

[CRŌTĀPHUS, i. m. (κρόταφος) *A pain in the temples of the head*, C. Aur.]

1. CRŌTO [Crōton, Sil.], ōnis. c. [Crōtōna, æ. f., Just.] (Κρότων) *A town founded by the Achæans, on the Eastern coast of the Bruttii, now Crotona*, Cic. Att. 9, 19; Liv.; Ov.

2. CRŌTO or -ON, ōnis. f. *A kind of plant*, Fam. Euphorbiaceæ, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

CRŌTŌNĪĀTES, æ. m. (Κροτωνιάτης) *Of or from Croton: C. Alcmeo*, Cic. N. 1, 11. — *In the plur.: Crotoniatae. The inhabitants of Croton*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1.

CRŌTŌNĪENSIS, is. m. *Of or belonging to Croton: C. Milo*, of Croton, Plin. 37, 10, 54. — *In the plur.: Crotonienses, ium. m. The inhabitants of Croton*, Plin.; Just.

[CRŌTŌPĪLDES, æ. m. (Κροτωνιάδης) *Linus, whose mother Psamathe was the daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives*, Ov. Ib. 482.]

[CRŌTOS, i. m. (Κρότος) *A constellation (pure Latin Sagittarius)*, Col. poet. 10, 57.]

[CRŪCIĀBĪLIS, e. (crucio) *Torturing, tormenting*, Gell. 3, 9.]

[CRŪCIĀBĪLITAS, ātis. f. (cruciabilis) *Torture, torment*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3.]

[CRŪCIĀBĪLITER, adv. *With torture*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 40.]

[CRŪCIĀBUNDUS, a, um. (crucio) *Full of torture*, LL.]

[CRŪCIĀMEN, īnis. n. (crucio) *Torture, torment*, Prud.]

\*CRŪCIĀMENTUM, i. n. (crucio) *Torture, torment, pain: nec vero graviora sunt carnicum tormentum quam interdum cruciamenta morborum*, Cic. Phil. 11, 4.

[CRŪCIĀRIUS, a, um. (crux) *I. Torturing*, Tert. *II. Subst.: Cruciarus, ii. m. One crucified*, Petron. — *A term of reproach, gallows-bird*, App.]

[CRŪCIĀTOR, ōris. m. *A tormentor*, Arn.]

[CRŪCIĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (crucio) *I. q. cruciarius*, LL.]

CRŪCIĀTUS, ūs. m. *Torment, torture, pain, anguish: quum cives Rom. morte, cruciatio, cruce afficeret*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4: — *summo cruciatio supplicioque Q. Varius perit: — qui vel ipse sese in cruciatio dari cuperet: — angere cruciatio timoris: — per cruciatio, tormenting*, Cæs.: — [abi in malum cruciatio, Plaut.] — *In the plur.: omnes animi c. et corporis, all possible torments.*

[CRŪCIBŪLUM, i. n. (crux) *A crucible*, NL.]

[CRŪCIFER, ōri. m. (crux-fero) *One who bears or carries a cross*, i. e. Christ, Prud.]

[CRŪCIFIXOR, ōris. m. (crux-figo) *One that crucifies, a crucifier*, P. Nol.]

CRŪCĪO. 1. v. a. (crux) [I. *To crucify*, Ecl.] \*II. *Meton. gen.: To torture, rack, torment (either bodily or mentally): tribunos militum verberatos servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatis trucidando occidit*, Liv. 29, 18: — *quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur*, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: — *cruciata corpora diris tormentis*, Ov.: — *officii me deliberatio cruciat cruciavitque adhuc: — quos major sollicitudo c. ne etc., Just.* — [Middle: *To pine, grieve, torment one's self*, Plaut.; Ter.] — \*\**Of things: terra ferro, ligno, igne, lapide, fruge omnibus cruciatur horis*, Plin.: — *æs cruciatur in primis accensumque restinguitur*, id.

[CRŪCISĀLUS, i. m. (crux-salio) *Facetiously, a name formed from Chrysalus, a cross-dancer*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 128.]

[CRŪCĪUS, a, um. (crux) *Torturing, torturing: c. vinum, poet. for harsh, hard*, Lucil. ap. Fest.]

\*\*CRŪDARĪA VENA ARGENTI. *In Mining: A silver vein near the surface*, Plin. 33, 6, 31.

[CRŪDĒLE, adv. for crudeliter. *Cruelly*, Stat. Th. 3, 211.]

CRŪDĒLIS, e. (crudus) *Hard, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman: crudelem Castorem, ne dicam sceleratum et impium! Cic. Deiot. 1, 2: — c. et importuna mulier furere: — animus ferus, c. et inhumanus, A. Her.: — c. in calamitate hominis consularis: — quis est crudelior in nos te (Fortuna) deus? Hor.: — crudelissima parricidæ, Sall.: — c. et exitiosum bellum: — fœda et c. facinora, Sall.: — c. intolerandumque imperium, id.: — c. sententia, id.: — c. pœnæ, Ov.: — c. egestas, V. Fl.: — quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores: Non dare, suspectum, Ov.: — [Hence, Fr. cruel.]*

CRŪDĒLITAS, ātis. f. (crudelis) *Cruelty, hard-heartedness, inhumanity, barbarity: C. est atrocitas animi in exigendis pœnis*, Sen. Clem. 2, 4: — *Quorum c. nostro sanguine non potest expleri*, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 225: — *c. insatiabilis: — homo crudelitate barbarus.*

CRŪDĒLĪTER, adv. *Cruelly, in a cruel manner: qui de exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque c. cogitaret*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: — *c. animadvertere in alqm: — c. facere alqd. — Comp., Ov. M. 3, 442. — Sup., crudelissime perire*, Cic. Sull. 27, 75.

\*\*CRŪDESCO, dūi. 3. v. n. (crudus) *To become cruel, to grow worse: morbus c. caput*, Virg. G. 3, 504: — *pugnæ c. effuso sanguine, id.: — iræ c., Stat.: — seditio c., Tac.*



# CRUDITAS

# CRUX

**CRUDITAS**, *ātis*. *f.* (crudus) I. A) An incapacity of the stomach to digest food, indigestion; hence, an overloading of the stomach, repletion, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44. — Also of plants; a superfluity of nutritious juices, Plin. 17, 24, 36. \*\*B) Concr.: Food not digested, crudities, Plin. 26, 7, 25. [IL C. morbi, of a disease that has not developed itself or come to a crisis (opp. 'coccio'), NL.]

[CRUDITATIO, *ōnis*. *f.* for cruditas. An overloading of the stomach, C. Aur.]

[CRUDITO. 1. *v. n.* (crudus) To labour under indigestion, Tert.]

**CRUDUS**, *a*, *um*. (In opposition to that which is prepared or matured) Raw, unripe, unmatured, young, fresh, green, inexperienced. I. Prop.: c. exta, raw, Liv. 29, 27: — c. carnem mandere, Suet.: — c. pavo, undigested, Juv.: — thus, crudum ructare, to belch rawly (from want of digestion), Cels.: — c. vulnus, still open, bleeding, Plin. E.: — c. bos, galled, Hor.: — c. corium, untanned, raw, Varr.: — c. cestus, of untanned leather, Virg.: — conf. rudis hasta crudo cortice, id.: — c. versus, unpolished, Pers.: — c. homo, hoarse, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 125: — poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur; si 'matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 extr.: — c. pruna, (opp. 'maturissima'), Col.: — c. puella, too young for marriage, Mart.: — c. funera nepotis, early, premature, Stat.: — c. amor, young, fresh, id.: — c. adhuc servitium, Tac.: — cruda viridique senectus, fresh, Virg.: — conf. affluereb omnis juvenus et quibus c. ac viridis senectus, Tac. [II. Fig.: Rough, unfeeling, hard, cruel: ille dicentem defodit crudus humo, Ov. M. 4, 240: — c. ensis, Virg.: — c. bella, Ov.] — [Hence, Fr. cru.]

[CRUDENTIO, *ōnis*. *f.* A making bloody, or staining with blood, Tert.]

\*\*CRUENTE. *adv.* In a blood-thirsty manner, cruelly: c. sœvere, Just. 39, 3. — Comp., c. exercere arma, Sen.: — c. vastata Sicilia, Flor.

[CRUENTER. *adv.* (cruentus) See CRUENTE, App.]

[CRUENTIFER, *ēra*, *ērum*. (cruentus-fero) Bloody, Tert.]

**CRUENTO**. 1. *v. a.* (cruentus) To sprinkle or stain with blood, make bloody. I. A) Prop.: c. gladium, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: — c. mensam hospitii sanguine, Liv. 23, 9: — c. se sanguine alcijs, Tac. B) Meton. [1] To stain, defile: c. vestem semine, Lucr. 4, 1033. \*\*2) To dye red: c. vestem, Sen. Contr. 2, 15. [II. Fig.: hæc te lacerat, hæc cruentat oratio, amazes thee, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86.]

**CRUENTUS**, *a*, *um*. (cruo) I. A) Stained with blood, bloody: ita se recipiebat ardens odio vestri, cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic. Phil. 4, 2: — c. cadaver Clodii: — c. gladius, Quint.: — c. vehiculum, Liv.: — c. victoria, Sall.: — c. epistolæ, Tac. — Comp., c. vomica, Cels. 2, 8. — Sup., c. dies (Pharsalica) Romano nomini, Vell. 2, 52, 3. [B) Meton. 1) Stained, polluted, Lucr. 5, 1137. 2) Blood-red, red, Virg. G. 1, 306. II. Fig.: Blood-thirsty, cruel, Hor. O. 1, 2, 39. — Comp., Ov. M. 12, 592.]

[CRUMENA (crūmina), *æ*. *f.* I. A small purse (usually suspended from the neck), Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7. II. Meton.: Money, purse, Hor. E. 1, 4, 11; Juv.]

[CRUMINA, *æ*. See the foregoing Article.]

\*\*CRUOR, *ōris*. *m.* (ruo) I. A) Blood from a wound [opp. 'sanguis', blood, in general]: ut cruorem amici quam recentissimum ostenderet, Cic. R. A. 7, 19. — armis, cadaveribus, cruore atque luctu omnia compleri, Sall.: — cruore captivo adolere aras, Tac.: — c. emicat alte, Ov. — In the plur., Virg. Æ. 4, 687. B) Meton. \*\*1) For sanguis: Blood, in gen.: si cruore suffunduntur oculi, are blood-shot, Plin. 23, 1, 24. [2] Poet.: Bloodshed, murder, Ov. M. 4, 161; Hor. — In the plur., Hor. O. 2, 1, 5. II. Fig.: Vital strength, life: c. imperii, Luc. 7, 579.]

\*\*CRUPPELLARII, *ōrum*. *m.* (a Celtic word) Soldiers in heavy armour among the Gauls, Tac. A. 3, 43.

[CRUPSIA. See CRUPSIA.]

[CRUREUS, *i*. *m.* (crus) (sc. musculus) A muscle of the thigh, the crural muscle, NL.]

[CRURALIS, *e*. (crus) Of or belonging to the leg: c. fasciæ, Dig.: — arteria c., the artery of the thigh or leg, NL.]

**CRURICRĒPIDA**, *æ*. *m.* (crus-crepo) A fictitious name of a slave whose legs rattle with blows or chains, Plant. Tr. 4, 3, 14.

[CRURIFRAGIUS, *i*. *m.* (crus-frango) Whose legs are or are about to be broken, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 64; conf. CRUS.]

**CRUS**, *ūris*. *n.* I. The leg from the knee to the foot, the shin, shank, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; Cels. 8, 1 extr. — Criminals, before being executed, usually had their legs broken, Cic. R. A. 20, 56. \*\*II. Meton.: The lower part of the trunk of a tree, Col. 3, 10, 2.

[CRUSCULUM, *i*. *n.* (crus) A little leg, shin, or shank, Mart. 3, 93.]

[CRUSMA, *ātis*. *n.* (κρούσμα) A tune played on a musical instrument, Mart. 6, 71.]

**CRUSTA**, *æ*. *f.* I. A) The hard surface of a body, the rind, bark, shell, crust: c. panis, Plin. 19, 8, 53: — c. glandis, id.: — c. ulcerum, scar, Cels.: — c. fluminis, the ice, Virg. B) Esp. 1) Embossed figures or ornaments of walls or vessels, chasing, stucco, and the like: quæ (vasa) proabant, iis crustæ aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: — c. parietis, Plin. [2] In Medic.: c. lactea, a disease, the milk-scab, NL.: — c. pleuritica, a cutaneous inflammatory disease, NL. \*\*II. Fig.: non est ista solida et sincera felicitas: c. est et quidem tenuis, outside show, a mere shell, Sen. Prov. 6.

[CRUSTACEA, *orum*. *n.* (crusta) Animals covered with a shell, crustaceous animals, NL.: conf. CRUSTATA.]

[1. CRUSTARIUS, *a*, *um*. (crusta) Of or belonging to embossed figures: c. tabernæ, a silversmith's shop, Inscr.]

2. CRUSTARIUS, *ii*. *m.* (crusta) One that makes embossed figures on plate, a chaser, Plin. 33, 12, 55.

\*CRUSTATA, *orum*. *n.* (sc. animalia) (crusto) Crustaceous animals, Plin. 11, 37, 62.

\*\*CRUSTO. 1. *v. a.* (crusta) To cover any thing with a crust, rind, or the like, to encrust, to plaster over: c. mala gypso, Plin. 15, 17, 18: — c. domum marmoribus, Lucr.: — c. portam crasso ferro, Amm.: — crustata crassities ventris, covered with a thick skin, App.

\*\*CRUSTOSUS, *a*, *um*. (crusta) Covered with a strong rind or crust: bdellium crustosius amariuque, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

\*\*CRUSTŪLA, *æ*. *f.* (crusta) A thin or little crust or shell: c. ulcerum, scar, Plin. 22, 25, 70.

\*\*CRUSTULARIUS, *ii*. *m.* (crustulum) A dealer in sweet cakes and the like, a cake-man, Sen. E. 56.

\*\*CRUSTŪLUM, *i*. *n.* (crustum) Any kind of small pastry or sweetmeat, Sen. E. 99; Hor.

[CRUSTUM, *i*. *n.* (crusta) A piece of any thing baked, a thin cake, or the like, Hor. E. 1, 1, 78; Virg.]

**CRUSTŪMĒRIA**, *æ*. *f.* or **CRUSTŪMĒRIUM**, *ii*. *n.* [Crustūmēri, *orum*. *m.*, Virg.; and Crustūmīum, *ii*. *n.*, Sil.] (Κροστομερία) A very ancient town in the Sabine territory, Liv. 2, 19; Plin. 3, 5, 9.

[CRUSTŪMĒRIUS, *a*, *um*. Of Crustumeria, Varr. L. L. 5, 14, 24.]

**CRUSTŪMĒNUS**, *a*, *um*. Of or belonging to Crustumeria: C. campi, Liv. 2, 64: — plur., Crustumini, *orum*. *m.* The inhabitants of Crustumeria, Liv. 1, 9.

[CRUSTŪMIUS, *a*, *um*. Of or belonging to Crustumium (See CRUSTEMARIA), Virg. G. 2, 88.]

**CRUX**, *crucis*. *f.* [*m.*, Enn.] Two pieces of wood placed crosswise, a cross. [I. Gen.: The pole of a carriage, a beam, Stat. S. 4, 3, 28.] II. Esp.: A cross on which mulefactors were suspended (originally in the form of a T):

si te et Gabinium cruci suffixos viderem, *crucified*, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: — tollere, agere alqm in crucem, the same: — afficere alqm cruce: — figere, reservare crucem alicui, to prepare or erect the cross for any one. — constituere crucem sibi ipsi: — minitari cruces ac tormenta omnibus: — [quæ te mala c. agitat? what evil spirit possesses you? Ter.: — i, abi in malam crucem! go, and be hanged! Plaut.; Ter.: — or simply, i in crucem! Plaut.; and ellipt., in malam crucem! id.] [Hence, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *croix*.]

[CRYPsorCHIS, or, more correctly, CRYPTORCHIS, idis. f. (κρυπτο-orchis) A concealed organism of the testicles, NL.]

\*\*CRYPTA, æ. f. (κρυπτή) I. A concealed or subterranean place or passage, a grotto, vault, cavern, Suet. Cal. 58: — C. Neapolitana, a grotto near Naples leading to Puteoli, Sen. E. 57. [II. In Anat.: A term applied to small round hollow bodies on the skin and mucous membranes, designed to pour out upon the surface fluids secreted in the interior, NL.]

[CRYPTICUS, a, um. (κρυπτικός) Covered, concealed, subterranean, Sid.]

[CRYPTOGAMIA, æ. f. (κρυπτός-γάμος) A class of plants with the sexual organs either obscurely marked or not at all visible, NL.]

\*\*CRYPTOPORTICUS, ūs. f. (vox hybrida, from κρυπτός and porticus) A covered gallery, cloister, Plin. E. 2, 17, 16; Sid.

\*\*CRYSTALLINA, orum. n. (sc. vasa) Crystal vessels, Plin. 37, 2, 11; Juv.

\*\*CRYSTALLINUS, a, um. (κρυστάλλινος) I. Of or made of crystal, crystalline: c. pila, Plin. 37, 2, 10. [II. Of the nature of or like crystal: lens c., the crystal lens, i. e. humor translucens quam proximā, crystalli similitudine (after Plin. 36, 25, 67), NL.]

CRYSTALLION, ii. n. (κρυστάλλιον) A plant, also called psyllion, flea-bane, Plin. 25, 11, 90.

[CRYSTALLISATIO, ōnis. f. (crystallus) The formation of crystal, crystallisation, NL.]

[CRYSTALLOGRAPHIA, æ. f. (κρυστάλλος-γράφω) A description of the nature, various kinds, etc., of crystal, NL.]

\*\*CRYSTALLUM, i. n. [crystallus, i. m., Sol.] (κρυστάλλος) I. Crystal, Plin. 37, 2, 9: — [Poet.: Ice, Auct. Priap.] [II. Meton.: A crystal vessel, Mart. 9, 23: — a ball of crystal, Prop.]

CTESIAS, æ. m. (Κτησίας) A celebrated physician and historian of Cnidus, contemporary with Xenophon, Plin. 2, 106, 110.

CTESIBIUS, a, um. Of Ctesibius, a native of Alexandria, inventor of hydraulic machines, Vitr.

CTESIPHON, ontia. (Κτησιφών) I. Masc.: An Athenian who was defended by Demosthenes in the celebrated oration De Corona, Cic. de Or. 3, 56; de O. Gen. 7, 19.

II. Fem.: A town of Babylonia, the winter residence of the Parthian kings, Plin. 6, 26, 30; Tac. A. 6, 42.

[CUBA, æ. f. (cubo) A goddess regarded as the protectress of young children whilst lying asleep, Varr. ap. Donat.]

[CUBATIO, ōnis. f. A lying, reclining, Varr. LL. 8, 30, 117.]

[CUBATOR, ōris. m. One who lies or is reclining, P. Nol.]

[CUBEBA, æ. f. (Cuba) The berry of an Indian plant; Piper c., Fam. Piperaceæ, NL.]

CUBICULARIS, e. (cubiculum) Of or belonging to a bedchamber: c. lectus, a couch, sofa, Cic. Div. 2, 65; Tusc. 5, 20, 59.

\*\*1. CUBICULARIUS, a, um. (cubiculum) Of or belonging to a bedchamber: c. stragula, Plin. 8, 58, 53: — c. lucerna, Mart.

2. CUBICULARIUS, ii. m. (cubiculum) A servant that waits in the bedchamber, a valet de chambre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4; Suet.: — decurio cubiculariorum, a groom of the bedchamber, Suet.

\*\*CUBICULATUS, a, um. (cubiculum) Furnished with bedchambers: c. naves, Sen. Ben. 7, 20.

CUBICULUM, i. n. (cubo) I. Any room, chamber, or apartment, esp. one that is furnished with a couch, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: — c. dormitorium, a sleeping-apartment, bedchamber, Plin. E.: — minister cubiculi, a servant that waits in the bedchamber, a confidential servant, Liv.: — cubiculo præpositus, lord of the bed-chamber, Suet. \*\*II. Meton. A) An elevated seat for the emperor at the public spectacles, Suet. Ner. 12. B) In Archit.: A place where a stone lies, as it were, embedded, i. q. cubile, Vitr. 2, 8.

CUBICUS (cybicus), a, um. (κυβικός) Cubic: c. rationes, Vitr. 5 præf.

[CUBIFORMIS, e. (cubus-forma) In the form of a cube: os c., a bone near the instep of the foot, NL.]

CUBILE, is. n. (cubo) Any place in which one lies, a couch (of men or animals). I. A) 1) Prop.: Cic. Tusc. 2, 17; 5, 32; N. D. 2, 49 extr.: — c. saluatorium, an audience-chamber, Plin.: — Poet., the couch of the setting sun, Hor. [2] Esp.: The marriage-bed, Ov. M. 2, 592; Virg.] B) Meton. in Archit.: The ground-work or foundation course of stones in building, a bed, Vitr. 2, 8. \*II. Fig.: Couch, litter: ut omnes mortales istius avaritiæ non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, the very resort, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77 extr.: — thus, ad ipsum c. venire alcjs rei (opp. 'vestigis'), odorare, Cic. Cluent. 30, 82; Pis. 34. [Hence, Ital. *covile*.]

[CUBITÆUS, a, um. for cubitalis. A cubit long, NL.]

[CUBITAL, is. n. (cubitus) A cushion or bolster for the elbow or arm, Hor. S. 2, 3, 255.]

\*\*CUBITALIS, e. (cubitus) A cubit long: c. fere cava, Liv. 24, 34: — c. caules, Plin.: — Absol.: simulacrum cubitali majus, more than a cubit long, Suet.

[CUBITIO, ōnis. f. (1. cubitus) A lying down, August.]

[CUBITISSIM, adv. (cubitus) Lying down, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 42, doubtful.]

CUBITO, i. v. n. (cubo) To lie down often, to be in the habit of lying down: qui tecum semper pusio cum majore sorore cubitavit, Cic. Cæl. 15, 36: — super pedes cubitantis reclinis, Tac.: — [Of cohabiting with a person: c. cum alqa (alqo), Plaut.]

\*\*CUBITOR, ōris. m. One that lies in a place: c. bos, that often lies down when ploughing, Col. 6, 2, 11.

CUBITUM, i. n. (cubo: that on which one reclines) I. The elbow, cubitus, Plin. 11, 45, 102; Cels. 8, 1; Ov. II. Meton. \*\*A) A bend, curvature, turn, bending: c. oræ, Plin. 3, 13, 18. B) A cubit, a measure of length, equal to a foot and a half: gladii tenues, longi quaternæ cubita, Liv. 37, 40: — Æthiops octonæ cubita longitudine excedere, Plin.: — columella tribus cubitis non altior, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: — c. nullum procedere, not to get on an inch. — [Hence, Ital. *cubito*, Fr. *coude*.]

\*\*1. CUBITUS, ūs. m. (cubo) I. A lying down: c. supini, proni, in latera, Plin. 28, 4, 14. II. Concr.: A bed, couch: his foliis cubitus sibi sternunt, Plin. 24, 9, 38.

2. CUBITUS, i. m. for cubitum. (cubo) The elbow, Cels. 8, 1.

CUBO, ūi (rarely avi), itum. 1. v. n. To lie or recline e. g. in bed, at table, etc.: — in lectica cubans, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: — quum cænatus cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus adolescentibus isset, had gone to rest: — cubitum discedere, the same: — duo filii propter cubantes, sleeping close by: — c. humi ac sub divo, Suet.: — c. toro, id. — \*\*Of lying or reclining at table: — quo eorum loco quisque cubisset: — c. supra, juxta, Suet.: — c. ex duritie alvi, i. e. to lie sick, to keep one's bed in sickness, id.: — æger c., id.: — c. longe trans Tiberim, Hor.: — [Of cohabiting with a person, c. cum alqa (alqo), Plaut.; Ter.: — Of things: plana freti unda c., extends, Mart.: — tecta cubantia, sloping, slanting,

Lucr. : — *thus*, Ustica cubans, gently sloping or slanting, Hor.] — [Hence, Ital. *covare*, Fr. *couver*.]

[CŪBŌIDES. for cubiformis. In the form of a cube, NL.]

CŪBUS, i. m. (κύβος) I. A geometrical figure, a cube, Vit. 5 præf. : — [A measure, Rhem. Fann. 61. II. A cubic number, Gell. 1, 20.]

CŪCI. n. ind. (κοῦκι) A kind of tree resembling a palm, Plin. 13, 9, 18.

[CŪCŪBĀLUS, i. m. (euculus) A kind of plant, campion, C. baccifer, Fam. Sileneæ, NL.]

[CŪCULLA, æ. f. A hood, cowl: cucullus, Eccl.]

[CŪCULLĀRIS, is. m. (cucullus) A muscle so called from its resemblance to a hood or cowl, NL.]

[CŪCULLĀTUS, a, um. (cucullus) In the form of a hood, folia c., NL.]

[CŪCULLŌ (cuculio), ōnis, m. (cucullus) A hood, Cat.]

CŪCULLUS, i. m. I. A cowl or hood, fastened to a garment, Col. 1, 8, 9; Juv. [II. Meton.: A coniform paper, used to wrap up spice, etc., in, Mart. 3, 2.]

[CŪCŪLO. 1. v. n. (cuculus) To cry like a cuckoo, Auct. Phil.]

CŪCŪLUS [cūcūlus, LL.], i. m. (κόκυψ) I. A cuckoo, Plin. 18, 26, 66: — [A term of reproach, applied to a lazy husbandman who defers the pruning of his vines until the cuckoo comes, a lubber, Hor. S. 1, 7, 31.] II. Meton.: A plant, called also strychnos, Plin. 27, 8, 44.

[CŪCŪMA, æ. f. I. A kind of vessel for cooking, a kettle, Dig. II. A small private bath (opp. 'therma'), Mart. 10, 79.]

[CŪCŪMELLA, æ. f. dem. (cucuma) A small kettle, Dig.]

[CŪCŪMĒRĀNIUM, ii. n. (cucumis) A cucumber-field, Eccl.]

CŪCŪMIS, ēris and is. m. I. A cucumber, c. Colocynthis, Fam. Cucurbitaceæ, Plin. 19, 5, 23; Virg. II. Meton.: A sea-plant resembling a cucumber, Plin. 9, 2, 1.

[CŪCŪPHA, æ. f. A cap stuffed with certain herbs, NL.]

CŪCURBĪTA, æ. f. A gourd, Plin. 19, 5, 24: — [Meton. in Medic.: A cupping-glass, Juv. 14, 58; see CUCURBITULA.]

[CŪCURBĪTĀRIUS, ii. m. (cucurbita) A planter of gourds, Hier. E. 112.]

[CŪCURBĪTĀRIO, ōnis, f. (cucurbita) A cupping, C. Aur.]

\*\*CŪCURBĪTĪNUS, a, um. (cucurbita) Like a gourd: c. pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

\*\*CŪCURBĪTŪLA, æ. f. dem. (cucurbita) I. A plant, the colocintida gourd, Scrib. II. A cupping-glass, Cels. 2, 11.

[CŪCŪRIO, ire. v. n. To crow or cluck like a cock, Auct. C. Phil.]

[CUCURRU. An unknown word, Afran. ap. Charis.]

[CUCUS, i. See CUGUS.]

\*\*1. CŪDO, ēre. v. a. To strike, beat, hammer. I. Prop.: c. aurum pilis, Plin. 33, 4, 21: — c. fabas, to thresh, Col.: — [istæc in me eudetur faba, I shall have to suffer for it, I must smart for it, Ter.] II. Meton.: To prepare or frame by hammering: c. anulum, Quint. 9, 2, 61: — c. numos, to stamp, coin, Plaut.: — c. argentum, Ter.

[2. CŪDO, ōnis, m. A helmet made of raw skin, Sil. 8, 495.]

[CŪFERION, ii. n. A bleeding at the nose, as a disease of horses, Veg.]

[CŪGUS or CŪCUS, i. m. for cuculus. A term of reproach applied to a husband whose wife violates conjugal faith, a cuckold, ML. Hence, Fr. *cocu*.]

CUICUIMŌDI. adv. (for cujuscujusmodi from quisquis-modus) Of what sort, kind, or nature soever: tu ad me velim omnia quam diligentissime, c. sunt, scribas, Cic. Att. 3, 22 extr.: — superest nobis hoc, c. est otium: — c. fuerit ea lex: — vereor, c. es, T. Rosci, ne etc.

[CUIMŌDI. adv. for cujusmodi. Of what kind or nature, Gell. 9, 13; 14, 1.]

CŪJAS (quoj.), ātis. [nom. cujatis, Plaut.; App.] Pron.: Of what country, nation, or town: quem quum perunctaretur Scipio; quis et c. et cur id ætatis in castris fuisset etc.? Liv. 27, 19: — Socrates quum rogaretur, cujatem se esse diceret, Mundanum inquit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: — cujates estis? Plaut.

\*1. CŪJUS (quoj.), a, um. pron. interr. (from cujus of quis) Whose; belonging to whom? ut optima condicione sit is, cuja res sit, cujum periculum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, 4: — cujum pecus? an Melibœi? Virg.: — cujam vocem ego audio? Plaut.: — [with nam appended: cujanam vox prope me sonat? Plaut.]

\*2. CŪJUS (quoj.), a, um. pron. rel. (from cujus of quis) Whose, belonging to whom: ea cædes si potissimum crimini datur, detur ei cuja interfuit, non ei cuja nihil interfuit, Cic. frgm. ap. Prisc.: — is, cuja ea uxor fuerat, Plin. ap. Gell.

3. CUJUS. gen. from qui and quis. See these words.

\*CŪJUSCŪMŌDI. (quoj.; also separated, cujusce modi) adv. (quis-ce-modus) Of what kind or nature soever: lex c. sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 45 extr. doubtful (secondary form cuicui modi): — res c. plurimæ, Gell. doubtful (secondary form cujusquemodi).

[CŪJUSCUMQUEMODI. A false reading for cujusquemodi, Sall. Cat. 39 etc.]

[CŪJUSDAMMODI. More correctly written as two words, cujusdam modi.]

\*CŪJUSMŌDI (quoj.; also separated cujus modi). adv. (quis-modus) Of what kind: quantum et c. et omnino quale sit, quæritur, Cic. Inv. 1, 9: — cupio cognoscere, iter tuum c. sit.

[CŪJUSMODICUMQUE. A false reading for cujuscumque modi, Cic. Cluent. 6, 17.]

[CŪJUSNAM, CUJANAM, CUJUMNAM. See 1. CUJUS.]

CŪJUSQUĒMŌDI. (quoj.; also written as two words, cujusque modi). adv. (quisque-modus) Of whatever kind: fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa c. rapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: — tot homines c.: — neque solum cives sed c. genus hominum, Sall.

[CŪJUSVIS (quoj.), CŪJĀVIS, CŪJUMVIS (quavis) Whosoever, belonging to whomsoever: cujavis oratio, App.]

CULĀRO, ōnis, f. A town of Gall. Narbon., afterwards Gratianopolis, now Grenoble, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23 extr.

CULCĪTA, æ. f. A cushion, mattress, bolster, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46; Sen.; Suet.: — [gladium faciam culcitam, literally, I shall take the sword for my pillow, i. e. I shall kill myself, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 28.]

[CULCĪTĀRIUS, ii. m. (culcita) A maker of bolsters, mattresses, etc., according to Diom.]

[CULCĪTELLA, æ. f. dem. (culcita) A small mattress, etc., Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 14.]

[CULCĪTĪNUM, i. n. (culcita) A cushion, bolster, etc., ML. Hence, Ital. *coscino*, Fr. *coussin*, Germ. *Kissen*.]

[CULCĪTŪLA, æ. f. dem. (culcita) A small cushion, bolster, etc., Lucil. ap. Non.]

[CŪLĒARIS (cull.), e. (culeus) Of the measure of a culeus: c. labrum, Cat. R. R. 154: — c. dolia, Vit.]

CŪLĒUS (cull.), i. m. (κολεός, Ion. κουλεός) I. A leathern sack or bag, Plin. 7, 20, 19: — a leathern bag in which parricides were drowned, Cic. R. A. 25 extr.; Quint.; Juv. [II. Meton.: The largest measure for liquids, containing 20 amphoræ, Cat. R. R. 148, 1.]

1. CŪLEX, icis. m. [f., Plaut.] I. A gnat, midge, Plin. 11, 2, 1; Hor.: — [a term of reproach for a troublesome lover, Plaut.] II. Culex, the title of a poem of Virgil.

[2. CULEX, icis. A plant. See CULIX.]

[CŪLICELLUS, i. m. (culex) A little gnat, Auct. ap. Diom.]

[CŪLICŪLUS. A little gnat, κοιλίπιον, Gloss.]

## CULIGNA

[CŪLIGNA, æ. f. (κὺλῖχνη) *A small drinking-vessel, a cup*, Cat. R. R. 132, 1.]

CŪLĪNA [cōlina, Non.], æ. f. I. *A kitchen*, Cic. Fam. 15, 18; Hor. [II. Meton.: *The kitchen, i. e. food*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 38; Juv.]

[CŪLINĀRIUS, a. um. (culina) *Of or belonging to a kitchen*, Front.:—*Subst.*: Culinaris, ii. m. *A kitchen-servant*, Scrib.]

[CŪLĪOLUM (cull.), i. n. *The shell of a young nut, acc. to Fest.*]

CULIX (culex), icis. m. *A plant unknown to us*, Plin. 19, 5, 23 extr.

CULLEUS, i. See CULEUS.

\*\*CULMEN, inis. n. (cello, columen) I. A) *The highest point of any thing, a top, summit (of a mountain, house, temple, etc.)*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2; Liv. 27, 4; Ov.:—*the canopy of heaven*, Cic. Ar. 26:—*the top of the head*, Liv.:—*the raised part of a ship's deck*, Luc. B) Fig.: *The highest point of any thing, the point of culmination: a summo culmine fortunæ*, Liv. 45, 9 extr.:—*principium c.que omnium rerum pretii margaritæ tenent*, Plin.:—*ruit alta a culmine Troja*, Virg.:—*c. honoris*, App. [II. *Any thing high and projecting; poet., the stalk of a bean, culmus*, Ov. F. 4, 734.] [Hence, Ital. culmo.]

CULMINIA. See COLMINIA.

CULMUS, i. m. (related to culmen) *A stalk of corn or of a bean, lily, etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; Virg.; Stat.

CULPA, æ. f. I. A) *Guilt, blame, fault, misconduct, failing, crime: non C. Rabirium c. delicti, non veteres inimicitie civium in discrimen capitis vocaverunt*, Cic. R. perd. 1, 2:—*in hoc genere omnes inesse culpas istius maximas avaritiæ, majestatis, dementiae, etc.*:—*amicitiæ c., guilt of neglected friendship*:—*committre culpam, to commit*:—*conferre sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, to lay the blame upon*:—*transferre omnem culpam in se, to take upon one's self*:—*sustinere culpam rei:—suscipere culpam:—suam culpam non modo derivare in alqm sed communicare cum altero*:—*attribuere culpam alicui, to impute*:—*dare alqd alicui vitio et culpæ:—in culpa ponere alqm, to consider anybody guilty*:—*esse in culpa, to be in fault or guilty*:—*thus, simili esse in culpa, to be in the same fault; and, magna esse in culpa:—culpa est in alqo, it is anybody's fault*:—*id culpâ meâ contigit, by my own fault*:—*eximere alqm ex culpa, to clear or acquit from guilt*:—*liberare alqm culpâ, the same*:—*demovere culpam ab alqo, to free or acquit anybody*:—*carere culpâ, to be free from guilt, to be innocent*:—*abesse a culpa; and, esse extra culpam, the same*. B) Esp. \*\*1) *Of female frailty; a faux-pas (crime against chastity)*, Ov. M. 3, 37; Hor.; Tac. [2] *In Law: Culpable neglect*, Dig. [II. Meton. poet.: *Any thing noxious or injurious*, Virg. G. 3, 468.]

[CULPABILIS, e. (culpa) *Blameable, culpable*, App.]

[CULPABILITER, adv. *In a blameable manner, culpably*, LL.]

[CULPĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A blaming, reproach*, Gell. 10, 22, 2.]

CULPĀTUS, a. um. I. *Part of culpo*. [II. Adj.: *Blameable, faulty*: c. Paris, Virg. Æ. 2, 602:—*Comp.*, Gell. 11, 7, 1.]

CULPĀTO, i. v. a. (culpo) *To accuse or reproach severely*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 19.]

\*\*CULPO, i. v. a. (culpa) *To blame, reproach, find fault with, disapprove of, reprehend, be dissatisfied with, to lay the blame upon any thing: 'laudatur (prodigus) ab his, calpatur ab illis*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 11:—*c. alqm, Ov. M. 10, 581; Quint.; Suet.*:—*c. versus duros, with reprehendere*, Hor.:—*c. faciem deæ, Ov.*:—*c. tam majorem quam minorem modum præmii penæve*, Quint.:—*arbor nunc aquas c., nunc sidera, nunc hiemes, finds fault with, accuses*, Hor.:—*thus, culpantur frustra calami, id.*:—*Absol.*: *non tam culpetne c. probetne eloquitur, Ov.*

\*\*CULTA, orum. n. (colo) *Cultivated fields, places, or spots; plantations, laid out grounds, etc.*, Virg. G. 4, 372; Plin. 24, 10, 49.

356

## CULTUS

\*\*CULTE, adv. *Elegantly, finely, neatly, with ornament: cultius progredi, more elegantly*, Just. 3, 3:—*c. dicere*, Quint. 8, 3, 7:—*thus, cultius dicere*, Sen.

\*\*CULTELLO, i. v. a. I. *To form like a knife: cultellatum dorsum (piscis)*, Plin. 32, 2, 5. [II. *To level a field by the coulter, Agrim.*]

[CULTELLŪS, i. m. dem. (cultellus) *A little knife*, Sol.]

\*\*CULTELLUS, i. m. dem. (culter) *A little knife, a knife*, Plin. 12, 25, 54:—*c. lignei, wooden pegs or pins*, Vitr. 7, 3. [Hence, Ital. coltello, Fr. couteau.]

CULTER, tri. m. (from colo, like raster from rado) I. *Orig.: The coulter of a plough*, Plin. 18, 18, 48. II. *Meton.: A knife of any description*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; Liv.:—*emere bovem ad cultrum, for the knife, for slaughter*, Varr.:—[*collocare alqm in cultro or in cultrum, to place any thing on the edge, perpendicularly*, Vitr.:—*linquere alqm sub cultro, in the utmost distress or dilemma*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 74.]

[CULTICŪLA, æ. f. (culter) *A small wooden wand used at a sacrifice, acc. to Fest.*]

CULTĪO, ōnis. f. (colo) *A cultivating, tilling*. \*I. *Agri cultio (also written as one word, agricultio), Agriculture*, Cic. de Sen. 16; Verr. 2, 3, 97. [II. *A worshipping, venerating*, Arn.]

CULTOR, ōris. m. (colo) I. A) 1) *One who properly tends, takes care of, or looks after a thing, a worker, cultivator: c. terræ*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 49:—*cultores agri, agriculturists, country people*, Liv.; also *agri cultores (or as one word; see AGRICULTOR)*, id.:—*c. vitis:—c. alvearum*, Col. \*\*2) *Absol.: A countryman, husbandman*, Sall.; Liv. \*\*B) *An inhabitant, inmate: c. ejus terræ*, Sall. Jug. 17:—*c. ejus collis (Janiculi)*, Liv.:—*c. Capus*, id.:—*c. nemorum*, Virg.:—*c. aquarum*, Ov. \*II. Fig.: *An observer, respecter, adorer: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109:—*populus fautor et c. bonorum*, Liv.:—*c. amicitie*, id.:—*c. diligentissimus religionum*, id.:—*c. deorum, a worshipper*, Hor.; also *simply c.*, Virg.; but also *c. deum matris, a priest of Cybele*, Suet.

\*\*CULTRARIUS, ii. m. (culter) *One who slew the victim at a sacrifice*, Suet. Col. 32.

\*\*CULTRĀTUS, a. um. (culter) *In the shape of a knife, like a knife: folia mucrone cultrato, acc. to Plin.* 13, 4, 7.

CULTRIX, icis. f. \*I. A) *She who tends or takes care of a thing: earum rerum, quas natura gignit augendarum et alendarum quandam cultricem esse, quæ sit scientia atque ars agricolarum*, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. [B) *A female inmate or inhabitant: c. nemorum*, Virg. Æ. 11, 557:—*poet., patella c. foci*, Pers. II. *A female worshipper: c. deorum*, Lact.]

CULTŪRA, æ. f. (colo) I. A) *A cultivating, tilling, tending, taking care of: ut ager quamvis fertilis sine c. fructuosus esse non potest; sic sine doctrina animus*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 13:—*sicut in vitibus nova sarmenta culturâ excitantur:—adhibere culturam:—agri c., also written as one word, agricultura; see the word*. \*\*B) *Absol.: Agriculture*, Quint. 10, 2, 2; Hor.:—*In the plur.: Single branches of agriculture*, Col. \*II. Fig.: *Culture or cultivation of the mind, etc.*: *c. animi philosophia est*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13:—*commodare aurem culturâ, cultivation*, Hor.:—*c. potentis amici, attention to, id.*

1. CULTUS, a. um. I. *Part of colo*. II. *Adj.* \*A) *Cultivated: qui ager neque villam habuit, neque ex ulla parte fuit cultus, nunc est cultissimus cum optima villa*, Cic. R. C. 12:—*fundus cultior*, Quint.:—*cultiore loca*, Curt. \*\*B) *Adorned, ornamented, cultivated, elegant, fine: matrona culta vetitâ purpurâ*, Suet. Ner. 32: *sollers ingenio, sermone cultissimus*, A. Vict.

2. CULTUS, ūs. m. (colo) I. A) *A tending, nursing, taking care of, cultivation of any thing, attention: quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricola-*

rum c. non elaboret? Cic. Agr. 2, 25 extr.: — c. agrorum, Liv.; Quint.: — oves neque sustentari neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent: — omnis c. et curatio corporis est adhibenda alui. \*B) Fig.: *A nursing, educating, improving; instruction, attention, or regard paid to any thing: genus hominum ad honestatem natum, malo cultu corruptum, by bad education*, Cic. Part. 26: — digna cultu atque labore, *cultivation*, Quint.: — *In the plur.: recti cultus pectora roborant, with doctrina, refinement, improvement, discipline*, Hor.: — philosophia nos primum ad deorum cultum erudit, *honouring, paying honour to*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26: — de cultu sui, *attention shown to himself*, Tac. II. Meton. A) 1) *A manner or style of living, every thing necessary to a domestic establishment, dwelling, clothing, food, furniture, etc.: quas vis alia potuit homines a fera agrestis vita ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere?* Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 33: — omnis usus c. que vite: — victus atque c.: — Belgæ a cultu atque humanitate provincie longissime abunt, Cæs.: — c. liberalis, Liv.: — c. agrestis et rusticus, id.: — c. humilis: — c. feri, Hor.: — animi c. ille erat ei quasi quidam humanitatis cibus: — deterio rudi seculi squalore noster hic c. clarius enitescet, *refinement of manners, good taste*, Quint.: — in verbis effusorem, ut ipsi vocant, cultum affectaverunt, id. \*\*2) *Luxurious manner of living, voluptuousness, luxury: libido stupri ganesque ceterique cultus non minor incesserat*, Sall. Cat. 13, 3: — c. ac desidia imperatoris, Liv. \*\*B) *Concr.: Style of dress, elegance in clothing, showy dress: ipsius imperatoris non Romanus modo, sed ne militaris quidem c. jactabatur, cum pallio crepidisque inambulare etc.* Liv. 29, 19: — incinctus Gabino cultu, id.: — mundior justo cultu, id.: — c. amœnior, *greater elegance (in clothing)*, id.: — c. muliebris, *female dress*, Plant.

[CULULLUS, i. m. *A kind of drinking-vessel, a goblet*, Hor. O. 1, 31, 11.]

[CULUS, i. m. *The fundament*, Catull. 23, 19; Mart.: hence Fr. cul.]

1. CUM. prep. with abl. *With; in connection, communion, or society with*. I. Gen.: vivit habitaque c. Balbo, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4: — vagamur egentes c. conjugibus et liberis: — eam epistolam c. hac conjunxi: — vobiscum Africanus hostium spolia communicavit: — c. tunica pulla sedere et pallio, *clad or dressed in a tunic: — ne quis c. telo servus esset, armed with a weapon: — puer c. elephantis capite natus*, Liv.: — Romam venire c. febris: — esse c. imperio, *to be invested with unlimited or superior power: — agere c. alquo, secum c. animo suo: — rationem habere c. alquo: — consentire c. alquo: — certare c. alquo: — ager effert cum decimo, bears tenfold: — thus, terra reddit fenus agricolis cum centesima fruge, hundredfold*, Plin. II. Esp. A) *Of a moment or point of time with which any thing coincides: c. prima luce in campum cur-rebat, at daybreak or dawn*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4: — c. primo luci, *the same: — c. ortu solis*, Sall.: — c. occasu solis, id.: — c. sole, Virg.: — exire c. nuncio, *at the same time with, etc.*, Cæs.: — thus, c. his nuncius Romam redit, id. B) *Indicative of a circumstance with which an action is connected, or the manner in which it takes place; Under, with, at (frequently used for the adv.): cum summa reip. salute et cum tua peste ac pernicie proficiscere ad impium bellum*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 33: — c. magna calamitate et prope pernicie civitatis: — c. magno provincie periculo, Cæs.: — c. spe magna ingredi: — c. summa tua dignitate: — moliri alqd cum labore operoso ac molesto: — hunc ipsum abstulit magno cum gemitu civitatis: — thus, complecti alqm multis cum lacrimis, Cæs.: — quem locum cum multa venustate et omni sale idem Lucilius: — c. cura: — c. bona gratia: — c. pace: — honeste et c. virtute vivere: — c. firma memoria, Quint.: — c. judicio: — c. eo, quod, *with the condition that, under this restriction: si sane, quoniam ita tu vis; sed tamen c. eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: — *With eo, ut, or ne*, Liv.; Cæs.: — c. dia bene juvantibus, *with the help of the Almighty*, Liv.: — c. dis volentibus, *as God pleases, in God's name*, Enn. ap. Cic. [C] Denoting a means or instrument: lingere c.

lingua, Cat. 98, 3: — effundere voces c. pectore, Enn.: — fluvius accipit alqm c. suo gurgite, Virg.]

2. CUM. conj. *When; see QUUM.*

CUMÆ, arum [an old reading, Cyme, es, Stat.], f. (Κύμη) *A very ancient town on the coast of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl; a colony of Chalcis in Asia Minor*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Cic. Div. 1, 43; Virg.

[CUMÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cumæ: C. urbs, i. e. Cumæ*, Virg. Æ. 3, 441: — C. Sibylla, id.: — C. virgo, Ov.: — C. carmen, *of the Sibyl*, Virg.: — C. anni, i. e. *an old age, like that of the Sibyl*, Virg.]

[CUM-ALTER. *With another; for cum altero, acc. to Fest.*]

CUMANUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Cumæ: C. ager*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: — C. Apollo, *worshipped at Cumæ*, Flor.: — C. vates, i. e. *the Sibyl*, Luc. II. Subst. A) *Cumanum, i. n. 1) The territory of Cumæ: in Cumano*, Plin. 17, 25, 38. 2) *An estate of Cicero, near Cumæ*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2. B) *Cumani, oram. m. The inhabitants of Cumæ*, Liv. 40, 42.

[CUMATILIS (cym.), e. (κύμα, a wave) *Of water-colour, of the colour of the sea, sea-green: c. colos*, Titin. ap. Non.: — Subst.: *Cumatile, is. n. A water-coloured dress*, Plant. Epid. 2, 2, 49.]

CUMATIUM, ii. *See CYMATIUM.*

CUMBA, æ. *See CYMBA.*

[CUMBRĀ, æ. f. *Cumberland in England.*]

[CUMĒRA, æ. f. and CUMERUM, i. n. *A wooden box, a chest for keeping corn*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 53: *for bridal attire*, Varr.]

[CUMERUM, i. *See the foregoing Article.*]

[CUMINATUS (cym.), a, um. (cuminum) *Mixed or seasoned with cumin*, Pall.: — Subst.: *Cuminatum, i. n. Cumin*, Apic.]

[CUMININUS (cym.), a, um. (cuminum) *Of or made of cumin: c. oleum*, App.]

CUMINUM (cym.), i. n. (κῦμιν) *Cumin, C. cyminum, Fam. Umbellifera*, Plin. 20, 14, 57.

CUMMAXIME. *See QUUMMAXIME.*

CUMMIS, is. *See GUMMI.*

[CUMPRIME. adv. (cumprimis) *Especially*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2.]

[CUMPRIMIS. adv. (cum-primus, *more correctly written cum primis*) *In particular, especially*, Gell. 1, 13; App.]

CUMQUE (cunque and quomque). adv. *A particle affixed to other words and denoting universality, as in English, soever, ever: quicumque, whosoever: — qualiscumque, any soever, whosoever, whichever, they, etc. be: — ubicumque, wheresoever: — quotiescumque, however many times or however often, etc.: — [Standing alone: quum solis lumina quomque fundunt radios, in whatever manner, whichever way*, Lucr. 2, 113: — *laborum dulce lenimen, mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, at any time, whensever I call*, Hor. O. 1, 32, 15.]

[CUMŪLARE, is. n. *The commissure of the kidneys*, Veg.]

CUMŪLĀTE. adv. *In rich measure, abundantly, copiously, perfectly, fully: hæc omnia, quæ polliceor, c. tuis proximis plana fecero*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64: — c. explere vitam beatam: — quæ ut plene essent c. que perfecta: — Comp., c. augere hoc munus, Cic. Or. 17: — Sup., c. referre gratiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 11.

[CUMŪLATIM. adv. (cumulatus) *By heaps, in crowds, swarms, etc.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 15 extr.]

CUMŪLĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of cumulo. \*II. Adj. A) *Increased, augmented: Hesiodus eadem mensura reddere jubet qua acceperis, aut etiam cumulatione, si possis, even greater*, Cic. Brut. 4, 15: — sperata in tempore gloria interdum cumulator reddit, Liv.: — *cumulator gratia, id.* B) *Filled up, full, crowded or loaded, complete, perfect: tantum accessit ad amorem, ut mirarer locum fuisse augendi in eo, quod mihi jampridem cumulatum etiam videbatur*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 5: — hoc sentire et facere perfecte

cumulatæque virtutis est: — [Poet., c. veniam remittere, abundantly, Virg.: — With gen.: scelerum cumulatissime, Plant.]

**CŪMŪLO**, i. v. a. (cumulus) *To form into a heap, to heap up, lay up in heaps, to pile up.* \*\*I. A) Prop.: c. arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. 45, 33: — c. stipites, Curt.: — c. arenas, id.: — c. nivem, id. B) Fig.: *To heap up, heap together, to increase by heaping*: c. omnia principatus vocabula. Tac. H. 2, 80: — c. honores, probra in alqm, id.: — c. seculi res in illum diem, Curt.: — ut aliud super aliud cumuletur familiæ funus, Liv.: — c. religiones animis (dat.), id.: — c. invidiam, injurias, id.: — c. vitia, Tac.: — With absol.: c. as alienum usuris, Liv.: — hæc maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. R. A. 11, 30: — c. alio scelere hoc scelus: — c. bellicam gloriam eloquentiâ. II. Meton.: *To make full by heaping, to fill, fill up, to accumulate; usually with abl.* \*\*A) Prop.: c. locum strage semiruturi muri, Liv. 32, 17: — c. fossas corporibus, Tac.: — c. aras honore, donis, Liv.: — c. canistra flore, Ov.: — c. viscera Thyesteis mensis, id.: — With a simple acc.: c. libras duas, Ov. Med. fac. 56. B) Fig.: non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod etc., am filled with, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: — cumulus plurimis et maximis voluptatibus: — cor cumulat irâ, Cæcil. ap. Cic.: — orator omni laude cumulus: — \*With ex: summum bonum cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, is rendered perfect or complete: — With simple acc.: ad cumulandum gaudium (meum), for making or rendering complete.

**CŪMŪLUS**, i. m. *A heap, mass thrown up in the shape of a heap, a mass, crowd, multitude.* \*\*I. Prop. (for which in Cic. acervus): c. hostium coacervatorum, Liv. 22, 7: — c. acervati hominum, id.: — c. cæsorum corporum, id.: — c. aquarum, Ov.: — c. pulveris, id.: — [Poet., annis fertur in arva cumulo, rises in high waves, Virg.]: — in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv. II. A) Meton.: *A heap over and above the usual quantity, that which is beyond the proper measure, superfluity, overplus, addition, an extra*: c. dierum, Cic. P. C. 11: — accesserint in cumulum manubiæ vestrorum imperatorum, as an addition: — conf. ut ad illam prædam damnatio Sex. Roscii velut c. accedat; and, ad summam lætitiæ meam magnus ex illius adventu c. accedit: — thus, accedit magnus c. commendationis tuæ: — afferre aliquem cumulum artibus: — augere magnum beneficium alcjs magno cumulo. \*\*B) In Rhet.: *A conclusion, i. q. peroratio*, Quint. 6, 1, 1. [Hence, Fr. comble; conf. CULMEN.]

**CŪNĀBŪLA**, orum. n. (cunæ) I. *A cradle*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. \*\*A litter of young animals, Plin.: Virg.: — [Poet., a cradle, i. e. birthplace, Virg.] \*\*II. Meton.: *An origin, beginning: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. not by their birth*, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: — a primis cunabulis, from the earliest childhood, Col.

**CŪNÆ**, arum. f. I. *A cradle*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; Quint.: *a nest of young birds*, Ov. [II. Meton.: *The beginning of life*, Ov. M. 3, 313.]

**\*\*CUNCTĀBUNDUS** (cont.), a, um. (cunctor) *Lingering, loitering, hesitating*: milites c. et resistentes egressos castris esse, Liv. 6, 7: — nusquam c., nisi quum in senatu loqueretur, Tac.

[CUNCTĀLIS, e. (cunctus) General, M. Cap.]

[CUNCTĀMEN (cont.), inis. n. (cunctor) *A lingering, loitering, delay*, P. Nol.]

**CUNCTANS**, antis. I. Part. of cunctor. \*\*II. Adj.: *Lingering, dilatory, slow, tardy*: erat cunctantior cautiorque, Plin. E. 9, 13, 6: — c. ad dimicandum, Suet.: — [Poet. of things: *Tough, hard, slow*, Lucr.: V. FL.]

**\*\*CUNCTANTER**, adv. *Dilatorily, slowly, with delay*: haud c. discidere cotem, Liv. 1, 36: — Comp., c. data venia (opp. 'facile'), Tac.

**CUNCTATIŌ** (cont.), ōnis. f. *A lingering, tarry-*

*ing, delaying, hesitation*: studium semper assit, c. abest, Cic. Læl. 13: — boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt... ita ut nonnumquam cunctatione ac tarditate etc.: — abjecta omni cunctatione, without any delay; for which usually, sine cunctatione. — \*\*In the Plur., Quint.; Tac.

**\*\*CUNCTĀTOR** (cont.), ōris. m. *A lingerer, delayer, one who acts with hesitation or tardiness*: nōsti Marcellum, quam tardus sit: itemque Servius, quam c., Cæc. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: — c. ex 'acerrimo bellatore factus. Liv. 6, 23. — In a good sense; *A considerate person, one who is slow but safe, not rash, etc.*: Fabium pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv.: — hence, Cunctator, a cognomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus, Liv. 30, 26; Quint. 8, 2, 11.

**CUNCTĀTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of cunctor. \*\*II. Adj.: *Slow, dilatory*: cunctator ad dimicandum, Suet. Cæs. 60, doubtful. (An old reading cunctantior.)

[CUNCTICINUS, a, um. (cunctus-cano) *That has a full sound* (opp. 'simplex'), M. Cap.]

[CUNCTIM, adv. (cunctus) *Altogether, in a body, conjunctim*: c. et coacervatim (opp. 'singulatim' ac 'discretim'), App.]

[CUNCTI-PĀRENS, entis. m. (cunctus) *An universal parent, a parent of all*, Prud.]

[CUNCTI-PŌTENS, entis. m. (cunctus) *All-powerful*, Prud.]

**CUNCTO**, are. for cunctor. *To loiter, delay, tarry*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 13.]

**CUNCTOR** (cont.), i. v. n. *To linger, tarry, loiter, delay* (whether from consideration or idleness), to hesitate, to be irresolute, or undetermined what course to take: assequor omnia si 'propero, si cunctor, amitto, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 5: — si exploratum tibi sit, posse te etc... non esse cunctandum; si dubium sit, non esse conandum: — non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, Liv.: — c. diutius in vita: — c. inter metum et iram, Tac.: — c. ad alqd, id. — \*With inf.: non est cunctandum profiteri, Cic. Un. 3 extr. — \*\*With a relative clause: cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall.: — diu c., an etc., Suet.: — non cunctandum existimavit, quis etc., Cæs. — \*\*Neut. cunctatum: frontem pedites invasere: nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac.

**CUNCTUS**, a, um. *Denoting collectiveness, of a mass or multitude forming one whole; All, altogether, entire, in a body* (usually in the sing.). c. senatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: — c. populus: — c. ordo: — c. Egyptus: — c. Gallia, Cæs.: — c. civitas: — c. terra: — provincia, Planc. ap. Cic.: — c. vulgus, Hor. — In the plur.: opem amicis et prope cunctis civibus lucem ingenii sui porrigere: — c. maria terræque, Sall.: — c. menia, id. — Absol.: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Cæs.: — cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium, Sall.: — inconsulte cuncta simul agebant, id. — \*\*With gen.: hominum cunctos ingenti corpore præstans, Ov.: — cunctos provinciarum, Plin. — Esp. in the Neut.: cuncta terrarum, camporum, curarum, etc., Hor.; Tac.

**CŪNĒĀTIM**, adv. (cuneo) *In the form of a wedge*: c. constituerunt hostes, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28.

[CŪNĒĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A forming into the shape of a wedge*: c. narium, Scrib.]

**CŪNĒĀTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of cuneo. \*\*II. Adj.: *Wedge-shaped*: c. ager, Col. 5, 2, 1: — c. collis, Ov.: — c. jugum in angustum dorsum, Liv. — Comp., forma scuti c. ad imum, Liv.

[CŪNĒIFORMIS, e. (cuneus-forma) *Wedge-shaped*: os c., NL.]

**\*\*CŪNĒO**, i. v. a. (cuneus) I. A) *To insert wedge-wise*: si quid cuneandum sit in ligno clavivse figendum, Plin. 16, 40, 76. B) Fig.: *To force in, as in speaking; to introduce*, Quint. 4, 3, 4. II. Meton. A) *To fasten or furnish with wedges*, Sen. E. 118. B) *To make in the form of a wedge*: Britannia iterum se in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, is in the form of a wedge, Mel. 3, 6, 4.

**CŪNĒŌLUS**, i. m. (cuneus) *A little wedge*, Cic. Un. 13; Col.

## CUNETIA

[CUNETIA, *s. f.* The town Marlborough in England.]

CUNĒUS, *i. m.* A wedge. I. *Gen.*: cuneos inserere, to drive in, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: — adigere, figere cuneum, the same, Plin.: — scindere lignum cuneis, Virg.: — Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, is in the form of a wedge, is wedge-shaped, Tac. II. *Meton.* A) *Milit.*: A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a wedge, Cæs. B. G. 6, 39; Liv.; Tac. B) A row of seats in the theatre, divided wedge-wise by the steps leading to them, Suet. Aug. 44: — [Poet.: as with us, the boxes, the pit, for the spectators, Phædr.] C) In *Archit.*: A wedge-like figure, which fills up intervals of space, e. g., in the wainscoting of walls, etc., Vitruv. 7, 4. — [Hence, Ital. cuneo, Fr. coin.]

[CUNICULARIS, *e.* (cuniculus) Of or belonging to a rabbit, M. Emp.]

[CUNICULARIUS, *ii. m.* (cuniculus) A miner, Amm.]

\*CUNICULĀTIM, *adv.* (cuniculus) In the form of a mine, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

[CUNICULOSUS, *a, um.* (cuniculus) Full of caverns, Catull. 37, 18.]

CŪNICŪLUS, *i. m.* (κύνικλος or κύνικλος) I. A rabbit, Plin. 8, 55, 81; Mart. — Hence, from the burrowing of rabbits. II. A) *Meton.*: A subterranean passage, cavity, canal, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90; Plin. B) In *Milit.*: A mine, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20; Cæs.: — Fig.: quæ res aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, by secret artifice. — [Hence, Ital. coniglio.]

CŪNĪLA (conila), *s. f.* A plant, a kind of origanum, Plin. 19, 8, 50.

CŪNĪLĀGO, *inis. f.* A species of the cunila, Plin. 19, 8, 50. [CŪNĪNA, *s. f.* (cunnæ) The tutelary goddess of infants in the cradle, Lact.]

[CUNIRE. Stercus facere, according to Fest.]

[CUNNI-LINGUS, *i. m.* = cunnum lingens, Mart. 12, 59.]

CUNNUS, *i. m.* (γούνος) I. I. q. pudendum muliebre, Mart. 1, 91; said also of the female of animals, Catull. II. *Meton.* An unchaste woman, a harlot, Hor. S. 1, 2, 36.]

CUNQUE, *adv.* See CUMQUE.

[CŪNŪLĒ, *arum. f.* (cunnæ) A little cradle, Prud.]

1. CŪPA, *s. f.* A vat, butt, large cask, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11: — vinum de cupa, drawn from the cask, i. e. an inferior sort of wine, Cic. Pis. 27, 67. — Hence, Ital. coppa, Fr. coupe.]

2. CŪPA, *s. f.* (κῶπη) The handle of an oil mill, Cat. R. R. 21, 12.]

\*1. CUPĒDIA (cupp.), *s. f.* Daintiness, fondness for dainties, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

[2. CUPĒDIA (cupp.), *orum. n.* and cupediæ, *arum. f.* (a secondary form, cōpādia, *orum. n.* Apic.) Dainty dishes, dainties, tit-bits, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 32: — c. ciborum, Gell. 6, 13, 2.]

[CUPĒDINĀRIUS (cupp.), *a, um.* I. Of or belonging to dainties: c. forum, a place at Rome where pastry, sweetmeats, etc., were sold, Sym. II. Subst.: Cupedinarius, *ii. m.* A confectioner, Ter. Eun. 2, 5, 25.]

[1. CUPEDO, *inis.* Cupidity. See CUPIDO.]

[2. CUPĒDO (cupp.), *inis. f.* (cupes) Dainties, tit-bits: forum cupedinis, a place at Rome where all sorts of sweetmeats, etc., were sold, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 41; conf. CUPĒDINARIUS.]

[CUPĒLLA, *s. f.* (cupa) I. A small cask or tun, Pall. II. In *Chem.*: A cupel, crucible, NL.]

[CUPENCUS, *i. m.* (in the Sabine language) A priest, esp. of Hercules, Gloss.]

[CŪPES (cupp.), *edis. m.* I. One that has a sweet tooth, or is fond of dainties, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17. II. A tit-bit, according to Fest.]

CŪPĪDE, *adv.* With desire, eagerly, passionately: suos agros studiosè colebant, non alienos c. appetebant, Cic.

## CUPPIO

R. A. 18: — ego c. et libenter mentiar tua causa: — nihil c. agere. — Comp., Cic. de Or. 2, 3 extr. — Sup., Cæs. B. G. 1, 40.

[CŪPIDINĒUS, *a, um.* I. Of or belonging to Cupid: C. tela, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 65. II. Lovely, charming, Mart. 7, 87.]

CŪPIDITAS, *atis. f.* (cupidus) A longing, striving, eagerness after a thing. I. In a good sense; A desire, longing for, eager wish, eagerness: c. insatiabilis quædam veri videndi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: — c. cognoscendi: — c. imitandi: — c. gloriæ: — c. iusti et magni triumphi: — c. cibi, appetite, Cels. — Without gen.: neque vos esse cohortandos, quos nimis etiam flagrare intelligo cupiditate: — ne nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, on account of his zeal or eagerness. — With ut: de voluntate tua, ut simul sinus, vel studio potius et cupiditate non dubito, eager wish or desire.

II. In a bad sense. A) An irregular desire, passionate longing, passion, avidity, thirst after, cupidity: c. præcepti et lubrica dominandi, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: — c. pecuniæ, Cæs.: — c. prædæ, id. — Without gen.: cæca ac temeraria dominatrix animi c.: — vita hominum sine cupiditate agitata, Sall.: — temeritas e. que militum, an uncontrolled or immoderate desire of fighting, Cæs. — In the plur.: domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates. B) *Esp.* 1) A passionate longing for possessions, greediness of money, avarice, covetousness, Cic. R. A. 35 extr.; Att. 1, 17. 2) Partiality, favour (of judges, witnesses, etc.), Cic. Fl. 10; Pl. 17 extr.; Liv.

\*1. CŪPIDO [cūpēdo, Lucr.], *inis. f.* [m., Hor.; Ov.] (cupidus) I. A desire, longing for, an eager wish, passion: c. cepit Romulum urbis condendæ, Liv. 1, 6: — c. placendi, Quint.: — c. incessit Æthiopiam invisere, Curt.: — c. gloriæ, Sall.: — c. lucis, Quint.: — c. cæca prædæ, Ov.: — c. novæ fortunæ, Liv.: — c. visæ virginis, amorous desire, love, Ov. — Without gen.: c. femineus, Ov.: — c. muliebris, Tac. II. *Esp.*: Avarice, love of money, Tac. A. 12, 57. — In the plur., id.

2. CŪPIDO, *inis. m.* The God of love, Cupid, the son of Venus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23; Ov.; Hor. — In the plur.: Genii of love, Hor. O. 1, 19, 1; Prop.

CŪPĪDUS, *a, um.* (cupio) Desirous of a thing, eager, wishful, fond of, longing for, loving, usually with gen. I. In a good sense: ita sum c. te audiendi, ut etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16: — valde c. spectandi: — utinam minus vitæ cupidi fuisset: — c. liberorum, Quint.: — homines contentionis cupidiores quam veritatis: — homo nostri cupidissimus. — With in: quis est tam c. in perspicienda rerum natura, ut etc.? — [With inf.: c. mori, Ov. — Absol., Catull.; Hor.] II. In a bad sense. A) *Gen.*: Passionately desirous, greedy, eager, vehement, passionately inclined towards any thing: non sine causa se cupidum pecuniæ fuisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: — c. rerum novarum, imperii, Cæs.: — c. lædendi, Quint.: — animus c. rixæ, Hor. — [With abl.: c. vino, Plaut.] — Absol.: cupidos moderatis, impios religiosi anteferre: — emit homo c. et locuples, bent upon buying: — c. cor, Lucr. B) *Esp.* [1] Violently in love with, Ov. M. 4, 679; 11, 63. \*2) Longing after possessions, avaricious, covetous, greedy of money: c. milites, Quint. 11, 1, 88. — Sup., Suet. 3) Partial: quæstores vehementer c. istius (Verris), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4: — testes c.: — cupidior iudex: — cupidior fautor.

CŪPĪENS, *entis.* I. Part. of cupio. \*II. Adj. Desiring, longing for, desirous; with gen. or absol.: c. liberorum, Tac. A. 16, 6: — c. novarum rerum, id.: — c. bonarum artium, id.: — c. erogandæ pecuniæ, id. — Absol.: ut quibusque bellum inivit aut cupientibus erat, Tac. A. 1, 59: — Marius cupientissima plebe consul factus, with universal assent, unanimously, Sall.

[CŪPĪENTER, *adv.* With desire, desirously, earnestly: c. petere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 17.]

CŪPĪO, *ivi. or ii, itum. 3.* [imperf. conj. cupiret, Lucr.] To desire, be desirous of a thing, to wish, be willing, long for [denoting inclination for any thing; whilst velle denotes the will, based on the capability, of an individual to per-



*form an act*. I. Gen.: usually with acc., inf., object, clause, or absol.: *cujus illi conatus, nec si cuperent, reprimere possent, et si vellent, fortasse vix possent etc.*, Cic. Mil. 12, 32: — neque nobis cupientibus atque exoptantibus fructus otii datus est: — nec bonum illud esse, quod aut cupias ardentem aut adeptus efferas te insolenter: — c. eadem, eadem *codisse*, Sall.: — c. domum, agros, id.: — c. novas res, id.: — imperia minime hac tempestate cupienda, Sall.: — res semper cupita, Liv.: — quicquid cupit foret, id.: — cupitis moram afferent, Tac.: — *With inf.*: cupiit diem consumere: — c. te celare de phaleris: — c. operam navare, Cæs.: — c. perspicere, quæ etc., id.: — *With objective clause*: ego conservari coloniam populi Rom. cupio, tu expugnari studeas: — cupio me esse clementem, cupio me non dissolutum videri. — [*With acc. and partic.*: c. alqm conventum, Plaut. — *With ut, id.*] — *\*\*Of things*: asperiora vina rigari utique cupiunt, Plin. 17, 26, 41.

II. Esp.: *To be favourably inclined towards one, to wish one well*: quid ego Fundanio non cupio? non amicus sum? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: — *favere* et c. Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Cæs.: — c. maxime alcu, Planc. ap. Cic.: — *cujus causa omnia quum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo*: — *conf.* quem sua causa c. ac debere intelligebat; and, qui istius causa cupiunt omnia: — cupio omnia quæ vis (*a polite expression*), *I am quite at your service, your wishes are mine*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5.

**CUPITOR**, ōris. m. (cupio) *One who desires or wishes*: c. incredibilium, Tac. A. 15, 42: — c. talis matrimonii, id.

**CUPITUS**, a, um. *part. of cupio.*

**CUPEDIA**, **CUPPEDINARIUS** and **CUPPEDO**. See **CUPED**.

**CUPRESSĒTUM**, i. n. (cupressus) *A cypress-grove*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5.

**CUPRESSĒUS**, a, um. (cupressus) *Of or made of cypress*: c. signa Junonis, Liv. 27, 37.]

[**CUPRESSĒFER**, ēra, ērum. (cupressus-fero) *Bearing or carrying cypresses*, Ov. F. 5, 87.]

**CUPRESSĒUS**, a, um. (κυνπρῆστος) *Of cypress*: c. frondes, Col. 2, 2, 11: — c. oleum, Plin.

**CUPRESSUS**, i. f. [m., Enn.] [*abl. cupressu*, Varr.] (κυνπρῆστος) I. *A cypress; this tree was sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals*, Plin. 16, 33, 60; Ov.; Hor. II. *Meton.*: *A small cypress, box*, Hor. A. P. 332.]

**CUPRĒUS** (cypr.), a, um. (cuprum) *Of or made of copper*: c. vas, Plin. 23, 3, 37.

[**CUPRĒINUS**, a, um. (cuprum) *Of or made of copper*, Pall.]

[**CUPRUM**, i. n., for Cyprium æs. *Copper*, Spart. Hence, Fr. *cuivre*.]

[1. **CUPŪLA**, æ. f. (1. cupa) *A small barrel or cask*, Dig.]

[2. **CUPŪLA**, æ. f. (2. cupa) I. *A small handle or haft*, Cat. R. R. 21, 3. II. *The cup of an acorn*, NL.]

**CUR** [old orthography, quor]. *adv. (contr. from quare, from which we have quor, quur, cur) For what reason, why, (interrogatively and relatively)* I. *Interrogatively*: heu me miserum! c. senatum cogor reprehendere? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: — c. ego te velim incidere in terrores tribuniciis? — [*Poet. also after the verb*: vetas c.? Hor.: — obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est c.? id.] II. *Relatively*: dūe causæ sunt, c. tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 2: — *conf.* non fuit causa, c. tantum laborem caperes; and, quæ est causa, cur, etc.? — satis magnum est argumentum, c. esse deos confiteamur: — quid est, c.? — primum illud reprehendo et accuso, c., etc.

**CŪRA**, æ. f. (quæro, a taking pains about any thing) *Care, i. e. solicitude, carefulness, thought, concern, trouble, anxiety.* I. *Solicitude, trouble, pains bestowed on any thing.* A) Prop. 1) Gen.: hæc tam acrem curam diligentiamque desiderant, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: — incumbere in remp. omni cogitatione curæque: — cum Scipione mihi conjuncta c. de publica re et de privata fuit: — c. diffi-

cilis rerum alienarum, management: — thus, curam maximam belli sustinere: — c. corporis, care of the person, Quint.: — c. deorum, an officiating in divine service, a performing of a religious ceremony, Liv.: — agere curam civium, to take care of the citizens, id.: — res curæ (dat.) est alcu, to take care, pay attention to, bestow much pains upon; for which also, curæ est alcu de alqa re, Sall.; and with a subjective clause, magnæ veteribus curæ fuit gratiam dicendi acquirere, Quint.: — curas habere alqd, the same, Cæ. ap. Cic.; Sall.: — *In the plur.*: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in remp. conferebam. 2) Esp. *\*\*a) Polit. t. t.*: Management, care, administration, charge, office, function: magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis c. rerum publicarum mihi hac tempestate minime cupienda videntur, Sall. Jug. 3: — c. legionis armandæ, Tac.: — c. ærarii, annonæ, operum publicorum, viarum, etc., Suet. *\*\*b) In Medic.*: *A treating of a disease, cure; usually curatio*: c. quæ sub cutem est, Cels. 2, 10. [c] *In Law*: The charge or duty of a guardian, guardianship, for curatio, Dig.] B) *Meton. concr.* *\*\*1) A literary work upon which much care has been bestowed, a work*: quorum in manus c. nostra venerit, Tac. A. 4, 11: — *In the plur., id.* [2] *One who takes care of any thing, an administrator, manager, overseer; poet., of the swineherd Eumæus*, Ov. H. 1, 104.] II. *Care, i. e. sorrow, trouble, affliction, grief, concern, anxiety.* A) Gen.: magna cura et sollicitudine Atticum et me liberaris, Cic. Att. 15, 14, 3: — ex somno plurimas curas metusque nascuntur: — omnis quæ me angebat de rep. c. consedit: — quorum recordatio in maximis nostris gravissimisque curis jucunda sane fuit: — jubet nos esse sine cura, without care, quiet or easy, he tells us to make ourselves easy about it: — mihi maximæ curæ est, non de mea quidem vita, sed me patria sollicitat, causes me great anxiety, gives me great concern. [B] *Esp.*: Violent or passionate love: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. A. P. 85: — c. puellæ, Prop. 2) *Concr.*: A beloved object, the beloved, Hor. O. 2, 8, 8, Prop.] [Hence, Fr. *cure*.]

[**CŪRABILIS**, e. (cura) *To be feared*, Juv. 16, 21.]

[**CŪRĀNDARIUS**, ii. m. (cura-ago) *A manager, overseer*, Cod. Th.]

**CURALIUM**, ii. See **CORALIUM**.

**CŪRĀTE**, *adv.* With due care, carefully: ejus negotii initium, ordinem, finem c. disseram, Tac. A. 2, 27: — *Comp.*, c. edere ludos, Tac.: — c. legere alqd, with greater attention, id.

**CŪRĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. *A taking care of a thing, care, attention, pains, culture, etc.; attendance.* I. Gen.: omnis cultus et c. corporis erit adhibenda, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: — quæ oves neque alii neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent: — c. omnis et administratio rerum: — c. frumenti: — [as a verbal substantive with acc.: quid tibi hanc rem c. est? what business have you to care or trouble yourself about it? Plaut.] II. Esp. *\*\*A) The management of public business, administration, charge*, Cic. R. Post. 10, 28; Liv. B) *In Medic.*: The treatment of a disease, method of cure, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; Cels.; Plin. [C] *The office of a curator, guardianship*, Dig.]

**CŪRĀTOR** [an old form cœrator], ōris. m. *One who takes care of or has the management of a thing, a manager, overseer, superintendent.* I. Gen.: sunt ædiles c. urbis, annonæ, ludorumque solemnium, an ancient formula ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 36: — c. viæ Flaminie: — c. fidus negotiorum, Sall.: — *With dat.*: c. muris reficiendis: — legibus agrariis curatores constituti: — præficere alqm curatorem. *\*\*II. Esp.*: *A guardian, curator*, Quint. 7, 4, 11; Dig.

[**CŪRĀTORIA**, æ. f. (curator) *Guardianship*, Dig.]

[**CŪRĀTORIŪS** or **-TIUS**, a, um. (curator) *Of or belonging to an overseer*: c. equi, the horses of the commissaries of a province, Cod. Th.]

[**CŪRĀTORA**, æ. f. (curo) *Management, attendance, care*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.]

**CŪRĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of curo.* *\*\*II. Adj.*



## CURCULIO

*Careful, solicitous, anxious*: curatissimis precibus alajs protegi, Tac. A. 1, 13.

**CURCŪLIO** (gurg.), ōnis. m. I. *A worm found in corn, a mite, a weevil*, Col. 1, 6, 15; Virg. II. *Curculio, the name of a comedy of Plautus*.

[**CURCŪLUNCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (curculio) *A little weevil; meton. for a trifle, bagatelle*, Plant. Rud. 5, 2, 38.]

[**CURCŪMA**, ātia. n. *A kind of plant, turmeric*, Fam. Scitaminea, NL.]

**CŪRENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Cures*, Ov. F. 3, 94:—*Subst.*: Curense, ium. m. *The people of Cures*, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

**CŪRES**, ium. c. *The capital of the Sabines*, Cic. Rep. 2, 13; Ov.:—[*Poet. for the inhabitants of Cures*, Ov. F. 3, 201.]

**CŪRĒTES**, um. m. (Κουρήτες) *The aborigines of Crete, who celebrated the worship of Jupiter with martial dances and noisy music*, Virg. Æ. 3, 131.

[**CURĒTICUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Curetes; poet. for Cretan*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 96.]

1. **CURETIS**, is. m. *An inhabitant of Cures. See QUIRITES*.

[2. **CURĒTIS**, idia. f. I. *Adj.*: Cretan, Ov. M. 8, 153. II. *Subst.*: *The old name of Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20.]

1. **CŪRĪA**, æ. f. (perhaps related to Quiris, Quirites) I. *One of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people, a curia, court*, Liv. 1, 13. II. *Meton.* A) *A building in which the curiæ met for the performance of divine worship*: c. Saliorum, Cic. Div. 1, 17:—c. Julia, Suet.:—*Hence, dies curiæ, a festival or joyous day*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27.

B) 1) *A public building in which the senate used to meet, the senate-house*, Cic. Rep. 2, 17; Mil. 33, 89; Ov.—*Hence, 2) Meton.* \*\*a) *An assembly of the senate, a senate*, Liv. 2, 23; Hor. O. 2, 1, 14. b) *A place of meeting for provincial or non-Roman authorities*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21; Ov. M. 13, 197.

[2. **CŪRĪA**, æ. f. I. *A town, Chur in Graubünden, otherwise called C. Rhetorum*, II. *A town, Hof in Bavaria; called also C. Regnitium*.

**CŪRĪĀLIS**, e. (curia) I. *Of or belonging to a curia or division of the people. Also, Subst.*: *A fellow-citizen of the same curia*, Cic. Off. 2, 18 extr. [II. *Of or belonging to the religious performances of a curia*: c. flamines, according to Fest. III. *Of or belonging to the imperial court; subst., courtiers*, Amm.]

**CŪRĪĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Curius*: C. villa, Cic. Leg. 2, 1:—C. causa.

**CŪRĪĀTĪL**, ōrum. m. *A gens of Alba residing at Rome, from which were chosen the three brothers who fought with the Horatii*, Liv. 1, 24; Cic. Inv. 2, 26.

\***CŪRĪĀTIM**. adv. (curia) *By curiæ*: c. populum consulit, Cic. Rep. 2, 17.

**CŪRĪĀTĪUS**, ii. m. *A Roman family name, C. Curiatius*, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20.

**CŪRĪĀTUS**, a, um. (curia) *Of or belonging to or divided into curiæ*: c. comitia, where the people voted by curiæ, Cic. Agr. 2, 11:—c. lex, passed in the comitia curiata.

1. \*\***CŪRĪŌ**, ōnis. m. (curia) I. *A priest of the curia*: c. maximus, the chief priest of the curia, Liv. 27, 8. [II. *A crier, herald, præco*, Mart. 2, præf.]

2. **CŪRĪŌ**, ōnis. m. *A cognomen of the gens Scribonia*, e. g. C. Scribonius Curio, Cic. Fam. 2, 1 sq.

[3. **CŪRĪŌ**, ōnis. m. (cura) *Facetiously: Lean with care, care-worn, emaciated*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 27.]

[**CŪRĪŌNĀTUS**, ūs. m. (1. curio) *The office of a curio*, Fest.]

[**CŪRĪŌNĪUS**, a, um. (1. curio) *Of or belonging to a curio, according to Fest.*]

**CŪRĪŌSE**. adv. I. A) *With care, carefully*: c. involvi vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17:—c. cavere, Suet.:—*Comp.*, Vitruv.:—*Sup.*, Col. B) *In a bad sense; Too carefully, or particularly, or nicely; of style, affectedly*: c. po-

## CURO

tius quam Latine loqui, Quint. 8, 1, 2. \*II. *Curiously*: c. inquirere, Suet. Vesp.:—*Comp.*, c. conquerere, Cic. Brut. 35, 133:—*pueri c. animadvertunt ea, quæ domi fiunt*.

\***CŪRĪŌSĪTAS**, ātis. f. (curiosus) *Carefulness in investigating any thing, curiosity, inquisitiveness*, Cic. Att. 2, 12; Gell.

[**CŪRĪŌSŪLUS**, a, um. (curiosus) *Rather or somewhat curious, inquisitive*, App.]

**CŪRĪŌSUS**, a, um. (cura) I. *Bestowing care or pains upon a thing, careful, diligent*. A) *Gen. with in or ad: permulta alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45:—*ad investigandum curiosior*:—*\*\* With gen.*: c. medicinæ, much devoted to the study of, intent on, Plin.:—*\*\* Absol.*: c. consilia, Quint.:—c. interpolatio, Plin. B) *Esp.* \*\*1) *Too eager, that is carried to an extreme, over-curious*: est etiam supervacua (ut sic dixerim) operositas, ut a diligenti curiosus et a religione superstitio distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55. 2) a) *Careful in searching out or discovering a thing; curious, in good or bad sense*: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 35:—c. oculis perspicere alqd.:—*primum patere me esse curiosum, inquisitive, prying*, Cic. Fl. 29. b) *Subst.* \*\*a) *A spy, scout*: c. ac speculatorem ratus, Suet. Aug. 27. [β] *A kind of secret police*, Cod. Just. [II. (after CURA II.) *Emaciated with grief, care-worn*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 26.]

[**CŪRIS**, is. f. *A javelin (a Sabine word)*, Ov. F. 2, 477.]

[1. **CŪRĪUS**, a, um. (cura) *Troublesome*: c. infortunium, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 44, doubtful.]

2. **CŪRĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name, e. g. M. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Samnites and of Pyrrhus, distinguished for his moderation*, Cic. de Sen. 16; Hor.: [appel. in the plur., brave and moderate men, Hor. E. 1, 1, 64; Juv.]

**CŪRO** [an old form curo]. 1. [*perf. conj.* curassis for curaveris, Plaut.] v. a. (cura) *To take care of, care for, see or look to, pay attention to, bestow pains upon, foster, cherish, take notice of, mind*. I. *Gen.*: c. omnia studiosissime ac diligentissime, Cic. Fam. 4, 13 extr.:—*magna dii curant, parva negligunt*:—c. negotia aliena:—c. corpus, to refresh one's self, Liv.:—[to bury, Curt.]:—*curati cibo, refreshed*, Liv.:—*thus also, c. se, to take good care of one's self*:—c. prodigia, to reconcile, expiate by sacrifice, Liv.:—c. nihil præter animum, to be regardless of, have no regard for:—[alia or aliud cura, make yourself easy about it, Plaut.; Ter.]:—*With the acc. and gerund*: to cause to be done, to get, to carry on: c. buculam faciendam:—c. epistolam mihi referendam:—c. naves ædificandas, reficiendas, Cæs.:—c. eam manum destinendam, id.:—*With inf.*, to be anxious or solicitous about, to care for; usually with a negative: nolui scribere, quæ nec indocti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent:—*nec sane redire curavit*:—*affirmative*, quod cures proprium fecisse, Hor.:—*With ut or ne*: se curaturam, ut eum quoque oculum, quo bene videret, amitteret:—*omnibus rebus cura et provide, ne quid ei desit*:—*thus, cura, ut valeas, at the end of a letter; remain in good health, take care of yourself, farewell*:—[c. dat.: c. rebus publicis, Plaut.:—c. alciui, id.]:—*\*\* Absol.*: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, acted, Sall.:—c. in postremo loco cum equitibus, id. II. *Esp.* \*\*A) *Polit.*: To do any public business, to manage, carry on, to have the administration of: jussus ab senatu bellum maritimum c., Liv. 7, 26:—c. Asiam, Tac.:—c. superioris Germaniæ legiones, id.:—*Absol.*: gliscitibus negotiis duo additi qui Romæ curarent, Tac. B) *In Medic.*: To treat a patient, to heal, cure, restore to health: an quod corpora curari possint, animorum medicina nulla sit? Cic. Tusc. 3, 2 extr.:—*facilius in morbos incidunt adolescentes, gravius ægrotant, tristius curantur*:—c. ægrum, Liv.:—c. quadrupedes sanguinis detractio, Quint.:—c. alqm radice vel herba, Hor.:—c. alqm frigidis, Suet.:—c. morbos, Cels.:—c. vulnus, Liv.:—*qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur aspexit, operated upon*, Quint.:—*Absol.*: medicinæ pars, quæ manu curat, Cels.:—*faciè, in the sense of govern-*

ing: quum provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, mihi tradiderit enectam, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2. C) To settle money matters, to pay, liquidate: c. HS. pecuniam pro signis Megaricis, Cic. Att. 1, 8: — c. dimidium pecuniae redemptori alejs: — me cui jussisset curaturum, I shall honour his bill.

[CURRAX, ācis. (curro) That runs fast, quick, swift, Dig.]

CURRICULUM, i. n. (curro) [L. A) Course, quick motion: facere c., to run fast, Plaut. Tr. 4, 5, 11: — conjicere se in c., to set out in great haste, id.: — Ablat.: curriculo, with great speed, speedily, Plaut.; Ter. \*B) Esp.: A course, race, running in the circus, chariot-race: athletas se in curriculo exercentes, Cic. de Sen. 9. II. Meton. A) A race-course, race-ground: c. solis et lunae, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 198, 29: — Esp. fig. Course, career: exiguum nobis vitae c. natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, Cic. R. perd. 10: — haec sunt exercitationes ingenii, haec curricula mentis: — me ex constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae c. coegisti: — c. vivendi: — c. sermonum: — c. consuetudinis: — c. omne industrie. \*\*B) A chariot, light car, Tac. A. 14, 14: — [Gen.: A waggon, Curt. 8, 14.]

CURRO, cucurri, cursum. 3. [an old form, perf. ecurri, Gell.] v. n. To move on quickly, to run. I. Prop.: si stas, ingredere; si ingrederis, curre; si curris, advola, Cic. Att. 2, 23 extr.: — c. subsidio: — [nautae c. per omnia maria, Hor.: — c. trans mare, id.: — c. extremos ad Indos, id.]: — Impers.: curritur ad praetorium: — Prov.: currentem incitare, to urge anybody who requires no incitement: — \* With a homogeneous object: qui stadium currit, eniti debet ut vincat, that runs a race: — c. equor, to navigate, sail upon, Virg.: — Hence, Pass. campus curritur, is run over, Auct. ap. Quint.: — \*\*Of things: amnes c. in aequora, Virg.: — purpura c. circum chlamyda, id.: — rubor c. per ora, id.: — linea c. per medium, Plin. \*II. Fig.: proclivi currit oratio, venit ad extremum, runs towards or is approaching its end, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: — historia c. debet ac ferri, to hasten, to move quickly on, Quint.: — rhythmici c., id.: — versus c. in composito pede, Hor.: — sententia c., id.: — aetas c., quickly passes by, id.: — With acc., c. eosdem cursus, to take the same measures, to have recourse to. [Hence, Ital. correre, Fr. courir.]

[CURRŪCA, æ. f. A hedge-sparrow; fig., a cuckold, Juv. 6, 275.]

[CURRŪLIS, e. (curro) Running, hastening, App.]

CURRUS, ūs. m. (curro) I. A) A chariot, car, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3. B) Esp.: A triumphal car, Cic. Cael. 14: hence, a triumph itself: quem ego currum, aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. Fam. 15, 6. [II. Poet. meton. A) A ship, vessel, Catull. 64, 9. B) The horses in a chariot, a team, Virg. G. 1, 514. C) A plough with wheels, Virg. G. 1, 174.]

CURSIM, adv. (curro) Quickly, hastily: c. dicere aliena (opp. 'sensim'), Cic. Phil. 2, 17: — c. arripere alqd: — c. pergere ad alqd: — c. agmine acto, Liv.

[CURSIO, ōnis. f. (curro) A running, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 6.]

[CURSITATIO, ōnis. f. A running to and fro vaguely, Sol.]

\*\*CURSITO, are. v. int. n. (curro) To run to and fro in all directions, Hor. S. 2, 6, 107; Plin. E.; Suet.

\*CURSO, are. v. int. n. (curro) To run to and fro: c. ultro citro, Cic. R. Am. 22: — c. huc illuc: — c. per foros. — Impers.: cursari rursus prorsum, Ter.

1. CURSOR, ōris. m. (curro) A runner. I. A runner in a race, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. \*\*II. A courier, Nep. Milt. 4, 3. — \*\*III. A forerunner, a lacquey or footman who goes before his master, Sen. E. 87.

2. CURSOR, ōris. m. A cognomen of L. Papirius, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2; Liv. 9, 16.

[CURSORIUS, a. um. (curro) I. Of or belonging to running, Front. de Col. II. Subst.: Cursoria, æ. f. (sc. navis) A swift-sailing vessel, a yacht, Sid.]

[CURSŪLIS, e. (cursus) Of or belonging to running: equi, post-horses, Cod. Just.]

[CURSŪRA, æ. f. (curro) A running, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 61.]

CURSUS, ūs. m. (curro) A running, course, any quick motion from one place to another. I. A) Prop.: ingressus, c., accubitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: — cursu superare canem, Hor.: — milites cursu ac lacesitudine examinatos, by a quick step or march, Cæs.: — huc magno cursu intenderunt, by forced marches, id.: — c. in Græciam per tuam provinciam: — dirigere cursum algo, to direct towards, Nep.: — tenere cursum, to keep or march in a straight direction, Cæs.: — thus, secundissimo vento cursum tenere: — expectare cursum, to wait for a favourable wind. — In the plur.: quis umquam tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit? — iterare cursus relictos, Hor.: — Of things: c. sempiterni stellarum: — si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profuisset: — c. navium: — c. quadripartiti venarum, Plin. [B) Meton.: cursus publici, couriers or mails posted at certain distances, for the conveyance of the imperial despatches, Dig.] II. Fig.: Course, lapse of time etc., train, flow: perspicis, qui c. rerum, qui exitus futurus sit, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 3: — implicari aliquo certo genere cursusque vivendi: — vitæ brevis c., gloriae sempiternus: — c. temporum: — c. vocis per omnes sonos: — tantus c. verborum fuit et sic evolavit oratio, ut etc., quick motion, a flowing: — [esse in cursu, to continue, exist, or last, Ov.] — [Hence, Ital. corso, Fr. cours.]

[CURTĒNĀCUM, i. n. A town, Courtenay in France.]

CURTĪUS, a. I. A Roman family name. C. Curtius Postumus, a friend of Caesar, Cic. Att. 9, 2: — Q. Curtius Rufus, historian of Alexander the Great. II. Adj.: Curtius Lacus, a place at Rome, named after a certain Curtius, Liv. 7, 6; called also Lacus Curtii, Suet. Aug. 57: — Curtius Fons, an aqueduct, part of the Aqua Claudia (see CLAUDIUS), Plin. 36, 15, 24.

\*\*CURTO, 1. v. a. (curtus) To shorten, to diminish: id quod curtatum est, in quadratum redigere, Cels. 7, 9: — c. rem, Pers.: — c. quantum summæ, Hor.

\*CURTUS, a. um. Shortened, mutilated, curtailed: si quid (in membris) tibi c. est, sarcire, Cels. 7, 8: — [c. Judæi, i. e. circumcised, Hor.: — c. mulo, docked, id.]: — c. res, Hor.: — thus, c. centusse, Pers.: — c. sententia, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: — c. oratio, defective, incomplete.

CŪRŪLIS, e. (cursus) I. Of a chariot: c. equi, a team of four horses in the Ludi Circenses, Liv. 24, 18: — c. triumphus, i. e., in a car (in opposition to ovatio, i. e., when the triumphant general rode on horseback), Suet. — Esp.: sella c., a chair adorned with ivory, anciently used by the consuls, praetors, and the curule aediles, who derived the appellation of curule from it; these chairs were also used on other occasions, e. g. in the senate-house etc.; a chair of state (see AEDILIS), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14; Liv.: — sedes c., the same, Tac. — Poet.: ebur c., Hor.; and, simply curulis, Tac.; Suet. \*\*II. Meton. Subst.: Curulis, is. m. A curule officer, an aedile, Plin. 18, 6, 8: — c. major, a consul, Stat. — In the plur.: Curule authorities or officers, Stat.

[CURVĀBĪLIS, e. (curvo) That may be bent, flexible, Pall.]

\*\*CURVĀMEN, inis. n. (curvo) A bending, bend, Ov. M. 2, 130; Plin.

\*\*CURVĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A bending, Col. 4, 12.

\*\*CURVĀTŪRA, æ. f. (curvo) I. A bending, bend, curvature, Vitruv. 5, 1. II. Concr.: A rounding, vaulting: c. cameræ, an arching or arched ceiling, Vitruv. 7, 3: — c. rotæ, the periphery, Ov.

[CURVITAS, ātis. f. (curvus) Crookedness, Macr.]

CURVO, 1. v. a. (curvus) To bend, curve, bow. \*\*I. Prop.: c. manus, Ov. M. 2, 479: — c. flexile cornu, id.: — c. pedes insectorum, Plin. 11, 28, 35: — Hadria c. Calabros sinus, Hor.: — portus curvatus in arcum, Virg.; Plin.: — unda curvata in montis speciem, Ov. [II. Fig.: To bend, move, prevail upon one by entreaty: neque te munera nec preces c., Hor. O. 3, 10, 16.]

[CURVOR, ōris. m. (curvus) *Crookedness*, Varr. L.L. 5, 21, 30.]

[CURVUS, a, um. (related to *κῠρῶς*) I. Prop.: *Curved, crooked, bent, arched, vaulted*: c. aratrum, Virg. G. 1, 170:— c. flumen, winding itself, Ov.:— c. mare, *billowy*, id.:— c. arator, stooping, Virg.:— thus, c. membra, Ov.:— c. senecta, id. [II. Fig.: *In a moral sense*; *Crooked*, i. e. *not straight-forward, not right*: curvo dignoscere *rectum*, Hor. E. 2, 2, 44.]— Hence, Ital. *curvo*, Fr. *courbe*.]

CUSCŪLIUM, ii. n. *The scarlet berry of the holm oak*, Plin. 16, 8, 12.

[CUSCŪTA, æ. f. *A kind of plant, dodder*, Fam. Convolvulaceæ, NL.]

[CŪSIO, ōnis. f. (cudo) *A stamping or coining*, Cod. Th.]

[CŪSO, are. v. int. from cudo. *To stamp, coin*, Prisc.]

[CŪSOR, ōris. m. (cudo) *A coiner*, Cod. Just.]

\*\*CUSPĪDĀTIM, adv. (cuspidō) *To a point, with a point*: c. decusus calamus, Plin. 17, 14, 24.

\*\*CUSPĪDO, i. v. a. (cuspis) *To point, to make pointed*: c. hastilia, Plin. 11, 37, 45.

CUSPIS, idia. f. I. *A point*: c. asserum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2:— c. vomeris, Plin.:— c. acuta teli, Ov.:— c. aquilæ, a pointed end, a point, Suet. \*\*II. Meton. A) *A spear, a javelin, lance*, Liv. 4, 38; Ov.: [A *roasting-spit*, Mart.: a trident, Ov.] B) *The sting of a bee*, Plin. 21, 13, 45: [of a scorpion, Ov. M. 2, 199. C) *A tube pointed at the end*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4. D) *In Surg.*: *A bandage pointed at the ends*, NL.]

[CUSŪLIRIS, For ignavus, according to Fest.]

[CUSTŌDĒLA, æ. f. (custos) See CUSTODIA, App.]

CUSTŌDĪA, æ. f. (custos) *A keeping of guard, guarding, a watching over, taking care of, protecting* (French, *surveillance*). I. Gen. A) Prop.: c. fida canum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158:— iis impedimentis custodiæ ac præsidio sex millia hominum una reliquerunt, Cæs.:— esse sub hospitum privatorum custodia, with publica cura ac velut tutela, Liv.:— c. pædagogorum, care, Quint.:— thus, c. dura matrum, Hor.— With gen. obj.: c. ignis Vestæ, Cic. Leg. 2, 12:— c. urbis, Liv.:— c. corporis, Suet.:— c. fida justitiæ:— c. suæ religionis, Quint.:— c. decoris, id.:— c. conservandi sui, care, solicitude, attention. B) Meton. 1) *A place where any thing is kept or guarded, a dwelling-place, any place that affords protection or shelter, a shelter, place of refuge, etc.*: in urbe maneo:— hæc mea sedes est, hæc vigilia, hæc c., hoc præsidium stativum, Cic. Phil. 12, 10:— in hac c., tamquam in specula.— In the plur.: publicani familias maximas in portubus atque custodiis habent:— ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere. 2) Plur. custodiæ, in Milit.: *A guard*; i. e. *soldiers on guard, a watch*; also, *a station where guard is kept, a watch-house*: sensistine illam coloniam meis præsidii, custodiis, vigiliis esse munitam? Cic. Cat. 1, 3 extr.:— neque clam transire propter custodias Menapiorum posset, Cæs.— [In the Sing., Catull.; Ov.] II. Esp.: *Custody*, i. e. *restraint of a man's person; an imprisoning or imprisonment, confinement*. \*A) Prop.: nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus (Philopæmenis capti) satis credebant, Liv. 39, 50:— c. libera, *arrest within one's own house, private custody*, id.:— conf. fig.: domi teneamus eam (eloquentiam), septam liberali custodia, Cic. Brut. 96, 330.— [facetiously, for libera c., lignea c., Plaut.] B) Meton. 1) *A place of confinement, a prison*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, and elsewhere. \*\*2) Plur.: *Persons kept in custody, prisoners, persons arrested*, Suet. Tib. 61, etc.

[CUSTŌDĪARIUM, ii. n. (custos) *A watch-house*, Eccl.]

CUSTŌDĪO, 4. [Fut. pass. custodibitur, Plaut.] v. a. (custos) *To watch over, guard, take care of, protect, defend, keep guard*. I. Prop.: Q. Crepius Brutus provinciam Macedoniam tueatur, defendat, custodiat, incolemque conservet, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26:— c. corpus alejs domumque:— c. amictum, Quint.:— c. maritimam oram

viginti navibus longis, Liv.:— c. epistolam et *proferre, to keep*:— thus, c. librum:— c. poma in melle, *preserve*, Col.— With abstract objects: id quod tradatur posse percipere animo et memoria c.:— c. dicta literis:— c. modum ubique, to keep, observe, retain, maintain, Quint.:— c. ordinem, id.:— c. religiose quod juraveris, Plin. Paneg.— \*\*With ab: c. cutem a vititiis, Plin.:— c. teneriores annos ab injuria, Quint.— \*\*With ut or ne: in aliis quoque propinquitatibus custodiendum est, ut inviti judicemur dixisse, Quint.:— quo in genere id præcipue custodiendum, ne etc., id. \*II. Esp.: *To take or keep in custody, to imprison, confine, keep prisoner*: c. ducem prædonum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27:— c. obsides, Cæs.

\*\*CUSTŌDĪTE, adv. *Carefully, warily, cautiously*: ut parce c. que ludebat! Plin. E. 5, 16, 3.— Comp., an illa c. pressiusque (dicta), Plin. E.

[CUSTŌDĪTIO, ōnis. f. *A keeping or guarding with care, according to Fest.*]

CUSTOS, ōdis. c. I. *One who takes care of, guards, or preserves any thing; a watch, guard, keeper, preserver, overseer, protector, defender; also a tutor, guardian*: c. portæ, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27:— c. fani:— c. defensorque provincie:— dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis:— corrupti custodibus, Tac.:— of eunuchs, Hor.: of dogs, Virg.; Col.: of things and real objects: c. telorum, a quiver, Ov.:— c. turis, a box for frankincense, id.:— sapientia c. et procuratrix totius hominis:— malus c. diuturnitatis metus:— leges diligentissimæ pudoris custodes, Quint. II. Polit.: *A person employed to examine the tablets used for voting at the comitia, in order to prevent corruption*, Cic. Agr. 2, 9; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18.

[CŪTĪCŪLA, æ. f. (cutis) I. *A thin skin, cuticle*, Juv. 11, 203.] [II. *The epidermis*, NL.]

CŪTIS, is. f. I. Prop. A) *The skin*, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Cels.; Hor.— In the plur., Plin.— Prov.: ego et intus et in cute novi, inside and outside, all through, Pers. B) Meton. [1] *Skin, leather*, Mart. 1, 104.] \*\*2) *A soft surface, peel, coat*: c. casie, Plin. 12, 19, 43. II. Fig.: *Surface, external appearance*: tenera quadam elocutionis cute, Quint. 5, 12, 18:— sufficiat imaginem virtutis effingere et solam ut sic dixerim cutem, id.:— c. prima sententiarum, Gell.]

CŪĀMĒA, æ. f. (cyamos) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

CŪĀMOS, i. m. (κίαμος) *An Egyptian bean, otherwise called colocasia*, Plin. 21, 15, 51.

CŪĀNE, es. f. (Κυάνη) I. *A fountain near Syracuse*, Plin. 3, 8, 14. II. *A nymph that was changed, according to fable, into the fountain Cyane, through her immoderate lamentation for Proserpine*, Ov. M. 5, 409.

CŪĀNĒÆ, arum. f. (Κυανέαι) *Two small rocky islands in the Pontus Euxinus; which, according to the fable, were continually clashing together (hence called also Symplegades), until they became fixed by the Argo passing through*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34.

CŪĀNĒĒ, es. f. (Κυανή) *The daughter of Meander, and mother of Cuunus and Byblis*, Ov. M. 9, 451.

\*\*1. CŪĀNĒUS, a, um. (κυανέος) *Dark blue, of the colour of the sea*: c. colore avis, Plin. 10, 32, 47.

[2. CŪĀNĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Cyanæ*: C. cautes, Luc. 2, 716.]

[CYANIA. See CYANOSIS.]

[CŪĀNŌGĒNIUM, ii. n. (κυανός-γένω) *A combination of carbon and azote, the basis of hydrocyanic acid*, NL.]

[CŪĀNŌPĀTHĪA. See CYANOSIS.]

[CŪĀNŌSIS, ōos. f. (κυανώσις) *A disease of the heart, an affection in which the whole surface of the body exhibits a blue or purple colour*, NL.]

**CYĀNUS**, i. m. (κύανος) I. *The blue bottle or blue bell*, Fam. *Synantherae*, Plin. 21, 8, 24. II. *A precious stone, a kind of Lapis Lazuli*, Plin. 37, 9, 38.

[**CYATHISCUS**, i. m. (κυαθίσκος) *The broad side of a surgical instrument for examining wounds*, NL.]

[**CYATHISSO**, are. v. n. (κυαθίζω) *To fill the cup, to be a cupbearer*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 29.]

**CYĀTHUS**, i. m. (κύαθος) I. *A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet*, Hor. O. 3, 8, 13; Suet. Cæs. 49. II. *Meton.: A measure for liquids and dry things, the twelfth part of a sextarius*, Hor. O. 3, 19, 11; Plin. 20, 21, 84.

**CYBĒA**, æ. See the following Article.

**CYBĒUS**, a, um. (κύβη, belly-shaped). *Of or belonging to a peculiar kind of ship: c. navis maxima, a transport or merchant-ship*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17: — *Absol. cybæa, æ. f., the same*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8.

**CYBEBE**, es. See the following Article.

**CYBĒLE** (Cybēbē, Virg.), ēs and æ. f. (Κυβέλη and Κυβήθη) I. *Originally a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under the name of Ops or Mater Magna; her priests were called Galli*, Virg. Æ. 10, 220; Prop. 3, 17, 35. II. *A mountain in Phrygia*, Virg. Æ. 3, 111.

[**CYBĒLEIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cybele*, Ov. M. 10, 104.]

[**CYBĒLARIUS**, ii. m. (cybium) *A dealer in salt fish*, Arn.]

**CYBĒLOSACTES**, æ. m. (Κυβησάκτης) *A dealer in salt fish, a name sarcastically applied to the thirteenth Ptolemy, and afterwards to the emperor Vespasian*, Suet. Vesp. 19.

**CYBISTRA**, æ. f. *A town of Cappadocia, on Mount Taurus*, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 2.

**CYBĪUM**, ii. n. (κύβιον) I. *A tunny*, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23. II. *Meton.: A slice of salted tunny or other salt fish*, Plin. 9, 15, 18.

[**CYCAS**, ādis. f. *The sago-tree*, Fam. *Cycadeæ*, NL.]

[**CYCEON**, ōnis. m. (κυκεών) *A beverage made of barley-meal, cheese, and wine*, Arn.]

**CYCHRĀMUS**, i. m. (κύχραμος) *A bird that migrates together with quails, perhaps the Otolan*, Plin. 10, 23, 33.

**CYCLĀDĀTUS**, i. m. (cyclos) *Clothed with a cyclos*, Suet. Cal. 52.

**CYCLĀDES**, um. f. (Κυκλάδες) *A group of islands in the Ægean Sea, round Delos*, Plin. 4, 12, 22; Virg. — *In the Sing.: Cyclos, adis, one of these islands*, Sil.; Vitr.

**CYCLĀMĪNOS**, i. f. and -ON, i. n. (κυκλάμινος and κυκλάμινον) *A plant, sow-bread*, Fam. *Primulaceæ*, Plin. 25, 9, 57.

[1. **CYCLAS**, ādis. f. (κυκλὰς) *A kind of robe with an embroidered border, worn by the Greek women*, Prop. 4, 7, 40; Juv.]

2. **CYCLAS**, adis. See **CYCLADES**.

[**CYCLICUS**, i. m. (κυκλικός) *A poet who took for his theme the whole circle of traditions and fables*, Hor. A. P. 136.]

[**CYCLŌPIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Cyclopes: C. saxa*, Virg. Æ. 1, 201.]

**CYCLOPS**, ōpis. m. (Κύκλωψ, round-eyed) *A Cyclops. In the Plur.: Cyclopes, um. The Cyclopes, a wild people of gigantic stature, said to have but one eye, in the middle of the forehead, the workmen of Vulcan*, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Hor. — *[In the sing. the Cyclops Polyphemus]*, Hor. A. P. 145; Ov.]

**CYCNEIUS, CYCNEUS, and CYCNUS**. See **CYGN**.

[**CYDĀRUM**, i. n. (κύδαρος) *A kind of boat or ship*, Gell. 10, 25.]

**CYDIPPE**, ēs. f. (Κυδίππη) I. *A mistress of Acontius*, Ov. H. 20. II. *A sea-nymph*, Virg. G. 4, 339.

**CYDON**, ōnis. m. I. *An inhabitant of Cydonia*, Virg. Æ. 12, 858. — *In the plur., Luc. 7, 229.* II. *Another form for Cydonia*, Plin. 4, 12, 20.

[**CYDŌNĒUM**, i. n. (Cydonia) *The juice of quinces; wine made of quinces*, Dig.]

[**CYDŌNĒUS**, a, um. *Cydonian*, Ov. A. A. 1, 293.]

**CYDŌNĪA**, æ. f. (Κυδωνία) *A very ancient town on the north coast of Crete, now Camea*, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Flor.

**CYDŌNĪĀTÆ**, arum. m. *The inhabitants of Cydonia*, Liv. 37, 60.

**CYDŌNĪTES**, æ. I. *Cydonian: C. vites*, Col. 3, 2, 2. [II. *Subst.: Cydōnites, æ. m.: Quince-wine*, Pall.]

**CYDŌNĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cydonia: C. spicula, i. e. Cretan*, Virg. E. 10, 59: — *C. arcus*, Hor. — *Esp.: C. mala, latinised, cotonia or cotonea mala, also absol. Cydonia (cotonia, cotonea), quinces, Fam. Pomaceæ*, Plin. 15, 11, 10.

[**CYGNĒUS** (cycn.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bæotian Cygnus*, Ov. M. 7, 371.]

**CYGNĒUS** (cycn.), a, um. (κύκνειος) *Of or belonging to a swan: c. plumæ*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 1: — *tamquam c. vox et oratio*, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6.

1. **CYGNUS** (cycnus) (γ, Hor.), i. m. (κύκνος) I. *A swan, celebrated for its song, sacred to Apollo*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; Ov. [II. *Meton.: A poet: c. Dircæus, i. e. Pindar*, Hor. O. 4, 2, 25.]

2. **CYGNUS**, i. m. I. *A king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus, a relative of Phaethon, who was changed into a swan and placed among the stars*, Ov. M. 2, 367. II. *A son of Neptune and Calyce, father of Tenes, changed into a swan*, Ov. M. 12, 72.

**CYLINDRĀTUS**, a, um. (cylindrus) *In a cylindrical form: c. siliquæ*, Plin. 18, 12, 33.

**CYLINDRUS**, dri. m. (κύλινδρος) I. *A cylinder*, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. \*\*II. *Meton. A) A stone of cylindrical form for levelling the ground, a roller*, Virg. G. 1, 178; Plin. 19, 8, 46. B) *A precious stone cut in a cylindrical form*, Plin. 37, 5, 20.

**CYLLĒNE**, ēs and æ. f. (Κυλλήνη) I. *A mountain of Arcadia, according to fable the birthplace of Mercury*, Plin. 10, 30, 45. II. *A town of Elis*, Mel. 2, 3, 9.

[**CYLLĒNEUS**, a, um. *Cyllenian*, Ov. M. 11, 304.]

[**CYLLĒNIS**, idis. f. *Of or belonging to Cyllene or Mercury*, Ov. M. 5, 176.]

**CYLLĒNĪUS**, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Cyllene: C. mons*, Mel. 2, 3, 5: — *C. proles, i. e. Mercury*, Virg. — *Hence absol., Cyllenius, ii. m., Ov.; Virg.* II. *Poet.: Of or belonging to Mercury: C. proles, i. e. Cephalus, son of Mercury*, Ov. A. A. 3, 725: — *C. ignis, i. e. the planet Mercury*, Virg.

**CYLŌNĪUS**, a, um. (Κυλώνειος) *Of or belonging to the Athenian Cylon: C. scelus, perpetrated by the Athenians who murdered the companions of Cylon*, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28.

**CYMA** (cūma), æ. [ātis. n., Lucil.] f. (κύμα) I. *A young sprout of cabbage*, Plin. 19, 8, 41. [II. *In Botany: A form of inflorescence consisting of a solitary flower seated in the axilla of dichotomous ramifications*, NL.]

**CYMATILIS**, e. See **CUMATILIS**.

**CYMATĪUM** (cum.), or -ON, ii. n. (κυμάτιον, a small wave) I. *In Archit.: An undulating ornament of an Ionian column*, Vitr. 3, 3. II. *In Archit.: An ogee*, Vitr. 3, 1.

**CYMBA** (cumba), æ. f. (κύμβα) I. *A boat, skiff, wherry*, Cic. Off. 3, 14; Ov. \*\*II. *Fig.: ego aliquod altius, in quo mea c. non sidat, inveniam*, Quint. 12, 10, 37: — *c. ingenii*, Prop.

[**CYMBĀLĀRĪA**, æ. f. (sc. herba) *A plant, a kind of Linaria*, Fam. *Scrofularinea*, NL.]

[**CYMBĀLĀRIS**, is. f. *A plant, called also cotyledon*, App.]

[**CYMBĀLISSO**, are. v. n. (κύμβαλίζω) *To play on cymbals*, Cassius Hem. ap. Non.]

## CYMBALISTA

[CYMBALISTA, æ. m. (κυμβαλιστής) *A player on cymbals, App.*

[CYMBALISTRĪA, æ. f. (κυβαλλιστρια) *She that plays on cymbals, Petron.*

CYMBĀLUM, i. n. [gen. plur. cymballum, Catull.] (κύμβαλον) I. Prop. A) *A cymbal (an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of brass, which emit a ringing sound when struck together; they were used at the festivals of Cybele, etc.), Cic. Pis. 9; Liv.; Quint. B) Meton. in Hydraulics: A kind of bell, Vitr. 10, 13. \*\*II. Fig.: Apion Grammaticus, quem Tiberius Cæsar c. mundi vocabat, who, as it were, made the world ring with his disputations, Plin. H. Nat. præf. § 25.*

[CYMBĪUM, ii. n. (κυμβιον) *A small cup, Virg. Æ. 3, 66.*

\*\*CYMBŪLA, æ. f. (cymba) *A little boat, Plin. E. 8, 20, 7.*

CYME. See CUMÆ.

CŸMINDIS, is. f. (κύμνδης) *A kind of hawk, Plin. 10, 8, 10.*

CYMINUM, i. See CUMINUM.

[CŸMŌSUS, a, um. (cyma) *Full of sprouts: c. stirpe, Col. poet. 10, 138.*

CYNA, æ. f. *A kind of cotton-tree, Plin. 12, 11, 22.*

CŸNĀCANTHA, æ. f. (κυνάκανθα) *A kind of plant, a briar, Plin. 11, 35, 41.*

[CŸNANCHE, es. f. (κύνων-ἄγχω) *An inflammation of the neck, croup: c. stridula, c. parotidea, NL.*

[CŸNANCHUM, i. n. (κύνων-ἄγχω) *A kind of plant, dog's bone, Fam. Asclepiadea, NL.*

[1. CŸNICE, adv. *After the manner of the Cynics, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22.*

[2. CŸNICE, es. f. (κυνική) *The sect of the Cynic philosophers, Aus.*

1. CŸNĪCUS, i. m. (κυνικός, curriah, like a dog) *A Cynic philosopher, a Cynic, Cic. de Or. 3, 17; Hor.: — cynici nudi dolia, i. e. of Diogenes, Juv.*

[2. CŸNĪCUS, a, um. (κυνικός) I. *Of or belonging to the Cynics, Cynic: c. cœna, Petron. II. Of or belonging to a dog: spæmus c., a cramp, NL.*

CŸNŌCĒPHĀLĒA, æ. f. [cŸnŌcĒphālŏn, ii. n., App.] (κυνοκέφαλον) *A kind of plant like a dog's head: al. osiritis, ad omnia venena efficax, Plin. 30, 2, 6.*

CŸNŌCĒPHĀLUS, i. m. (κυνοκέφαλος) I. *An ape with a head like that of a dog, Plin. 6, 30, 35; Cic. Att. 6, 1. [II. Anubis, Tert.]*

CŸNŌGLOSSOS, i. f. (κυνόγλωσσον) *The herb hound's tongue, Fam. Boraginæ, Plin. 25, 8, 41.*

[CŸNŌMĪZON, i. n. *A kind of plant, App.*

CŸNŌMŌRĪON, ii. n. (κυνομόριον) *The plant choke-weed, otherwise called orobanche, Plin. 22, 25, 80.*

CŸNŌMYĪA, æ. f. (κυνόμυια) *The herb flea-wort or flea-bane, Plin. 25, 11, 90.*

CŸNORRHŌDON, i. and -DA, æ. f. (κυνόρροδον) I. *The dog-rose, wild rose, Plin. 24, 14, 74. II. The blossom of the red lily, Plin. 21, 5, 11.*

CYNOSBĀTOS, i. f. (κυνόσβατος) I. *The eglantine or sweet-briar, Plin. 16, 37, 71. II. A shrub bearing a poisonous black berry, Plin. 24, 14, 74. III. The caperbush, Plin. 13, 23, 44.*

CŸNOSORCHIS, is. f. (κυνόσρχης) *The herb dog-stones; also, ragwort, Plin. 27, 8, 42.*

1. CŸNOSŪRA, æ. f. (Κυνοσουρά, dog's tail) I. *A northern constellation, the Lesser Bear, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 41; Ov., II. A town of Arcadia, Stat. Th. 4, 295.*

\*\*2. CŸNŌSŪRA OVA (κυνόσουρα ὠα) *Wind-eggs, addled eggs, Plin. 10, 60, 80. (Pure Lat. urina ova.)*

CŸNŌSŪRÆ, arum. f. (Κυνόσουρα) *A promontory of Attica, Cic. N. D. 3, 22 extr.*

## CYRENE

[CŸNŌSŪRIS, idis. f. *Of or belonging to Cynosura: C. Ursa, the Lesser Bear, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 7.*

CŸNŌZŌLON, i. n. (κυνόζολον) *A plant, a kind of southernwood, Plin. 22, 18, 21.*

[CŸNTHIA, æ. See the following Article.]

[CŸNTHŪS, a. I. *Of or belonging to Cynthus; poet. for Apollo and Diana, Hor. O. 1, 21, 2; 3, 28, 12. II. Cynthia, the name of a girl, Prop. 2, 29.*

CYNTHUS, i. m. (Κύνθος) *A mountain of Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, Plin. 4, 12, 22; Ov.*

CŸPARISSĪA, æ. f. *A plant, a kind of tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 43.*

CŸPĀRISSĪÆ, arum. f. *A kind of fiery meteors, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 15. (Cyparisse, the same, acc. to Fest.)*

[CŸPĀRISSĪFER, eri. m. (cyparissus-fero) *Bearing cypress-trees, Sid.*

[1. CŸPĀRISSUS, i. f. (κυνάρισσος) *A cypress: cupressus, Virg. Æ. 3, 680.*

[2. CŸPĀRISSUS, i. m. *A youth who was changed into a cypress, Ov. M. 10, 121, sq.]*

CŸPĒROS, i. m. and CŸPĒRUM, i. n. (κύπερος) *A kind of sedge, Plin. 21, 18, 70; Varr.*

[CŸPHŌSIS, eor. f. (κύπτω) *A bending of the spine, NL.*

CŸPĪRUS, i. m. (κύπερος) *A kind of sedge; pure Lat. gladiolus, Plin. 21, 17, 67.*

CYPREUS, a, um. See CUPREUS.

[CŸPRĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cyprus, V. Max.]*

CŸPRĪĀNUS, i. m. *A bishop of Carthage, in the third century.*

[CŸPRĪCUS, a, um. *Cyprian, Cat. R. R. 8, 2.]*

CYPRĪNUM, i. n. (κύπρινος) *Oil extracted from the blossom of the privet, Plin. 12, 24, 51.*

CYPRĪNUS, i. m. (κυνπῖνος) *A kind of carp, Plin. 9, 51, 74.*

[CŸPRIS, idis. f. *A Cyprian; poet. Venus, Aus.]*

1. CYPRIUS VICUS. *A street at Rome (from the Sabine cyprium, i. e. bonum), Liv. 1, 48; Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 44.*

2. CYPRIŪS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Cyprus: C. laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: — C. trabea, Hor.: — C. tellus, Cyprus, Ov.: — esp. C. æs, also Cyprium [in later Latin cuprum, see CUPRUM], Copper, Plin. 34, 8, 20. — In the plur. Subst.: Cyprii, orum. m. The inhabitants of Cyprus, Cic. Fam. 13, 48. II. Meton.: Of copper: in c. mortariis, Plin. 33, 5, 29.*

CYPRUS, or -OS, i. f. (Κύπρος) *The island Cyprus, celebrated for the worship of Venus and its mines, Plin. 5, 31, 35; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; also, a tree of Cyprus, etc., from the flowers of which a sweet oil was extracted, privet, Plin. 13, 1.*

[CŸPSĒLĪDES, æ. (Κυψελίδης) *A male descendant of Cypselus, i. e. Periander, Virg. Cir. 463.]*

CŸPSĒLUS, i. m. (Κύψελος) *A tyrant of Corinth, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109.*

CYPSĒLLUS, i. m. *A kind of swallow, Plin. 10, 39, 55.*

CYREA, orum. See CYREUS.

CYRENÆ, arum. See CYRENE.

[1. CŸRĒNĒUS, a, um. *Of Cyrene, Sil. 8, 159.]*

2. CŸRĒNĒUS, i. m. *A follower or disciple of Aristippus, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76; conf. the following Article.*

CŸRĒNĀĪCUS, a, um. • *Of or belonging to Cyrene: C. provincia, or absol. Cyrenaica, the province of Cyrenaica in Libya, Plin. 5, 5, 5: — C. Africa, id., the same: — C. philosophia, a philosophical sect founded by Aristippus, Cic. de Or. 3, 17: — Cyrenaici, his disciples, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 131.*

CŸRĒNE, es. and CŸRĒNÆ, arum. f. (Κυρήνη) *The capital of a province, bearing the same name, in Libya; the*

native town of Callimachus, Eratosthenes, and Aristippus; now Kuren, Plin. 5, 5, 5; Cic. Pl. 5, 13.

CYRENENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Cyrene*: C. agri, Cic. Agr. 2, 19.

CYREUS, a, um. *Of the architect Cyrus*. Subst.: Cyrēa, orum. n. *Buildings erected by this architect*, Cic. Att. 4, 10.

CYRNEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cyrenos*: C. telus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv.

CYRNOS and -US, i. f. (κύρνος) *The island Corsica*, Plin. 3, 6, 12; Sen.

[CYRTOMA, ātis. n. (κυρτώ) *A hump*, NL.]

CYRUS, i. m. (Κίρος) I. *The founder of the Persian empire*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22. II. *C. minor, the brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon*, Cic. Div. 1, 25. III. *An architect in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2. [IV. *An unknown youth*, Hor. O. 1, 33, 36.]

[CYSTENCÉPHĀLUS, i. m. (κύστις-ἐγκέφαλος) *Abortions, whose brains consist of a number of small connected bladders*, NL.]

[CYSTHĒPĀTĪCUS, i. m. (sc. ductus) (cystis-hepaticus) *A duct of the gall-bladder*, NL.]

[CYSTICERCUS, i. m. (κύστις-κέρκος) *A kind of intestinal worm*: c. cellulosa, NL.]

[CYSTĪCUS, a, um. (κύστις) I. *Of or belonging to the bladder*: arteria c., the artery of the bladder, NL. II. *Like a bladder*: tumor c., NL.]

[CYSTIDORRHĀGĪA, æ. f. (κύστις-ῥέω) *A flux of the bladder*: c. cruenta, hæmorrhage of the bladder, NL.]

[CYSTIDŌSŌMĀTŌTŌMĪA, æ. f. (κύστις-σῶμα-τέμνω) *The operation of cutting the bladder*, NL.]

[CYSTIDŌTŌMUS, i. m. (κύστις-τέμνω) *A lancet used in the operation of cystotomy*, NL.]

[CYSTIDŌTRĀCHELŌTŌMĪA, æ. f. (κύστις-τράχηλος-τέμνω) *An operation or incision in the neck of the bladder*, NL.]

[CYSTIS, īdis, f. (κύστις) *A bladder*, NL.]

[CYSTITIS, īdis, f. (κύστις) *An inflammation of the vesica or urine-bladder*, NL.]

[CYSTŌCELE, es. f. (κύστις-κῆλη) *Hernia of the urinary bladder*, NL.]

CYTÆ, ārum. f. (Κυράλα) *A town of Colchis, the birth-place of Medea*, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

[CYTÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cytæ*; also, poet., magical, Prop. 1, 1, 24.]

[CYTÆIS, īdis, f. *Medea*, Prop. 2, 4, 7.]

[CYTÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cytæ*; poet., of or belonging to Colchis, V. Fl. 6, 693: — C. proceres, the inhabitants of Colchis, id.: — Absol., Cytæi, id.]

CYTHĒRA, orum. n. (Κύθηρα) *An island of the Ægean sea, south-west of the promontory of Malea, celebrated for the worship of Venus, now Cerigo*, Plin. 4, 12, 19; Ov.; Virg.

[CYTHERĒA, æ. See CYTHERĒUS.]

[CYTHERĒIA, æ. See CYTHERĒIS.]

[CYTHERĒIAS, ādis. f. *Relating to Cythera, sacred to Venus*: C. columba, Ov. M. 15, 386.]

[CYTHERĒIS, īdis, f. *Relating to Cythera*; poet. for Venus, Ov. M. 4, 288.]

[CYTHERĒIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cythera*: C. litorea, Ov. M. 10, 529: — C. mensis, i. e. the month of April, which was sacred to Venus, id.: — C. heros, i. e. Æneas, id.: — Subst.: Cythereia, æ. f. i. e. Venus, Ov. M. 4, 190.]

[CYTHERĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cythera*: C. Venus, Hor. O. 1, 4, 5: — Absol.: Cytherea, Venus, Ov.; Hor.]

[CYTHERĒIACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cythera*: C. myrtus, sacred to Venus, Ov. F. 4, 15.]

CYTHĒRIS, īdis, f. *A concubine of Antony*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: — Hence Antony is called Cytherius, Cic. Att. 15, 22.

CYTHERIUS, ii. See the foregoing Article.

CYTĪNUS, i. m. (κύτινος) *The first bud or flower of a pomegranate-tree*, Punica Granatum, Plin. 23, 6, 59.

CYTIS, is. f. (κύτις) *A precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

CYTĪSUS, i. c. and CYTISUM, i. n. (κύτισος) *Trefoil, hadder*, Fam. Papilionaceæ, Plin. 13, 24, 47; Virg.

[CYTŌRĪACUS, a, um. *Of Cytorus*, Catull. 4, 11.]

CYTŌRUS and -OS, i. m. (Κύτωρος) *A mountain of Paphlagonia, abounding in boxwood*, Plin. 6, 2, 2; Virg.

CYZĪCĒNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cyzicum*: C. triclīnia, Vitruv. 6, 10: — In the plur.: Cyziceni, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Cyzicum*, Cic. de I. P. 8; Tac.

CYZĪCUM, i. n. and CYZICUS or -OS, i. f. (Κύζικος) *A town of Mysia, on the Propontis, now Chizico*, Plin. 5, 32, 40; Flor.

## D.

1. D, d. This letter was dropped before v, which letter either remained unaltered or was changed into b: thus, viginti for dviginti (from duo); bellum for duellum; bis for duis. — The letter d also became assimilated with the consonant immediately following: thus, ad-sum was changed into assum, ad-fero into affero, ad-peto into appeto, etc.; hence, by contraction, sedela becomes sella. D was entirely suppressed before s: thus, from lapis we have lapis; from frond-s, frons; from lud-si, lusi; from ad-sto, asto; from ad-stringo, astringo. D, as an abbreviation, denotes decimus; it also stands for deus, divus, dominus, dies, dat. — D. O. M. = Deo Optimo Maximo; D. N. = Dominus noster; a. d. = ante diem (see ANTE); D. D. = dono, or donum, dedit; D. D. D. = dat, dicat, dedicat. [m. d. s., misce, da, scribe, NL.]

2. D. As a numerical sign, for 500, formed from the one half of the sign D or CIO for 1000.

DAÆ. See DAÆ.

DABAR, āris. m. *A Numidian, a relative of Masinissa, an intimate friend of Bocchus*, Sall. Jug. 108.

DABLA, æ. f. (an Arabic word) *A kind of palm-tree in Arabia that bears a fragrant fruit*, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

DĀCI, orum. m. (Δακοί) *The people of Dacia, Dacians*, Plin. 4, 12, 25; Cæs. B. G. 6, 25.

DĀCĪA, æ. f. (Δακία) *A country of Europe, comprising the modern Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia*, Tac. Agr. 41; Flor.

[DĀCĪCUS, a, um. *Dacian*, Sid. — Subst.: Dacicus, i. m. (sc. numus) *A coin struck on occasion of the victory of Domitian over the Daci*, Juv. 6, 203.]

[DACRIMA, æ. *An old form for lacrima, from the Gr. δάκρυμα, δάκρυον*. A tear, L. Andr. ap. Fest.]

[DACRYDĒNĪTIS, īdis. f. (δάκρυον-ἰδῆν) *An inflammation of the lacrimal glands*, NL.]

[DACRYCYSITĪTIS, īdis. f. (δάκρυον-κύστις) *An inflammation of the lacrimal vesica*, NL.]

[DACRYŌLĪTHĪASIS, is. f. (δάκρυον-λίθος) *Formation of a stone-like concretion in the lacrimal passages*, NL.]

[DACRYŌPS, ōpis. f. (δάκρυον-ὤψ) *A watery eye*, NL.]

[DACRYŌSTALGĪA, æ. f. (δάκρυοσταγών) *A dripping of tears*, NL.]

[DACTŪLI IDÆI (Δακτυλοὶ Ἰδαῖοι) *The priests of Cybele in Crete, acc. to Diom.*]

[DACTŪLĪCUS, a, um. (δακτυλικός) *Consisting of dactyls*: d. numerus, Cic. de Or. 57: — d. versus, Diom.]

\*\*DACTŪLIŌTHĒCA, æ. f. (δακτυλιοθήκη) [I. *A box or case for rings*, Mart. 11, 59.] II. *A collection of seal-rings and gems*, Plin. 37, 1, 5.

DACTŪLIS, īdis. f. (δακτυλῖς) *A kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 3, 4.

## DACTYLUS

**DACTYLUS**, i. m. (δάκτυλος, a finger; hence, any thing in the shape of a finger) I. A kind of shell-fish, Plin. 9, 61, 87. II. A kind of grape, Col. 3, 2, 1. III. A kind of grass, Plin. 24, 19, 119. IV. A precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 61. [V. A date, Pall.] VI. A metrical foot, consisting of one long and two short syllables ( - u u ), Cic. de Or. 64, 217.

[DĀCVS, a, um. Of the Daci, Stat. S. 4, 2, 66.]

**DĒDĀLA**, orum. n. (δαίδαλα) A fortified place of Caria, Liv. 37, 22.

[DĒDĀLE. adv. Artistically, LL.]

[DĒDĀLEUS, a, um. Of Dædalus, Hor. O. 2, 20, 13; Prop.]

[DĒDĀLĪCVS, a, um. Of or belonging to Dædalus, LL.]

**DĒDĀLĪŌN**, ōnis. m. A king of Trachis, son of Lucifer and brother of Ceyx, changed into a hawk, Ov. M. 11, 295.

1. **DĒDĀLUS** [-os, Ov.], i. m. (δαίδαλος, artist) I. The father of Icarus, maker of the Cretan labyrinth, Cic. Brut. 18, 71, Ov. II. A statuary of Sicyon, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

[2. **DĒDĀLUS**, a, um. (δαίδαλος) I. Act.: Full of art, artistic: d. Minerva, Enn. ap. Fest.:—d. Circe, Virg. Æ. 7, 282:—Subst., with gen.: lingua d. verborum, Lucr. 4, 551. II. Pass.: Artistically wrought: d. tellus, variegated, Lucr. 1, 7:—d. carmina chordia, musical, id.]

[**DĒMON**, ōnis. m. (δαίμων) I. A spirit, genius, lar, App. II. Esp.: An evil spirit, devil, demon, Eccl.]

[**DĒMŌNĪCVS**, a, um. (δαμονιακός) I. Demoniacal, diabolic, Eccl. II. Subst.: Demoniacus, i. m. One possessed by an evil spirit, a demoniac, LL.]

[**DĒMŌNĪCŌLA**, æ. m. (dæmon-colo) One who worships the devil, a heathen, August.]

[**DĒMŌNĪCVS**, a, um. (δαμονιακός) Demoniacal, Eccl.]

[**DĒMŌNĪVM**, ii. n. (δαμόνιον) I. A little demon, Tert. II. An evil spirit, demon, Amm.]

[**DĒMŌNŌMĀNIA**, æ. f. (δαμων-μανία) A seeing of spirits, a form of disease, NL.]

[**DAGNADES**, um. f. A kind of birds in Egypt, acc. to Fest.]

**DĀHÆ** (Dæ), ærum. m. (ἄδαι) A Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian sea, Plin. 6, 17, 19; Liv. — [Sing.: Dāhæ, Prud.]

[**DALIVUS**, a, um. An unknown word; according to some for supinus, according to others for stultus, Fest.]

**DALMĀTÆ** (Delm.), ærum. m. (Δαλματῆς) The people of Dalmatia, Dalmatians, Cic. Fam. 5, 11; Tac.

[**DALMĀTENSIS**, e. Of Dalmatia, Gallien. ap. Treb.]

**DALMĀTĪA**, æ. f. (Δαλματία) A district on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea, Plin. 3, 22, 26; Vatin. ap. Cic.

[**DALMĀTĪCVS**, a, um. Wearing a Dalmatian dress, Lam.]

**DALMĀTĪCVS**, a, um. I. Dalmatian: D. mare, Tac. A. 3, 9:—D. frigus, Vatin. ap. Cic.:—D. bellum, Tac.:—D. triumphus, Hor. II. Subst.: Dalmaticus, i. m. A cognomen of L. Metellus, on account of his victory over the Dalmatæ, Ascon.

1. **DĀMA**, æ. f. [m. Virg.] A doe or deer, Plin. 11, 37, 45; Ov. [Hence, Ital. daino, daina; Fr. daim, daine.]

2. **DĀMA**, æ. m. The name of a slave, Hor. S. 1, 6, 38.]

[**DĀMĀLĪŌ**, ōnis. (δάμαλος) A young heifer, calf, Lampr.]

**DAMĀLIS**, is. f. A woman's name, Hor. O. 1, 36, 13.

**DAMASCĒNA**, æ. and -E, æ. f. (Damasceus) The district of Damascus, Plin. 15, 12, 13; Mel.

**DĀMASCĒNUS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Damascus: D. pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12. [II. Subst.: Damasceus, i. m. A cognomen of Jupiter, Inscr.]

**DĀMASCUS** [-os, Luc.], i. f. (Δαμασκός) A very ancient capital of Cælo-Syria, afterwards celebrated for its manufactures of steel, Plin. 5, 18, 16; Stat.

**DĀMĀSICHTHON**, ōnis. m. (Δαμασίχθων) The son of Amphion and Niobe, Ov. M. 6, 254.

## DAMNO

**DĀMĀSIPPUS**, i. m. (Δαμασίππος) I. A partisan of Marius, who acted with great cruelty against the party of Sylla, and was afterwards put to death by command of the latter, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2. II. A cognomen of the gens Licinia, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2. III. An antiquarian in the time of Horace, Hor. S. 2, 3, 16. IV. An actor, Juv. 8, 147.

**DĀMĀSŌNĪŌN**, ii. n. (δαμασώνιον) A plant, otherwise called alisma, Plin. 25, 10, 77.

[**DĀMĪA**, æ. f. (δᾶμος, δῆμος) A cognomen of Bona Dea, whose priestess was damiatrix, and her sacrifice was called damium, acc. to Fest.]

[**DAMNĀBĪLIS**, e. (damno) Damnable, deserving condemnation, Sid. — Comp., Salv.]

[**DAMNĀBĪLĪTER**, adv. In a damnable manner, August.]

[**DAMNAS**, ind. (damno) Condemned to any thing, bound legally to do or give any thing: tantum es dare domino d. esto, an ancient law contained in the Dig.:—With plur.: decem dare d. sunt, Auct. in Dig.]

[**DAMNĀTĪCVS** or -TIS, a, um. (damno) Of or belonging to condemning or condemnation, Tert.]

[**DAMNĀTĪCVM**, i. n. (damno) Damage, loss, ML. Hence, Ital. dannaggio, Fr. dommage.]

**DAMNĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. I. A sentencing, condemnation: video omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos, omnes damnatione ignominiaque dignos illuc facere, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5:—judicare damnatione:—d. ambitus, for bribery:—d. ad furcū, Dig.:—In the plur.: reorum acerbissimæ d. (opp. 'liberationes'):—\*\*Of things: apiastrum in confessa damnatione est, is universally rejected, Plin. [II. A sentencing or condemning to make payment (conf. DAMNAS), Dig.]

[**DAMNĀTOR**, ōris. m. One who condemns, Eccl.]

\***DAMNĀTŌRĪVS**, a, um. (damnator) Damnatory, condemning, involving condemnation: d. suum iudicium dabat de iugum professione, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22:—d. et 'absolutoria tabella, Suet.

**DAMNĀTUS**, a, um. I. ~~Part~~ of damno. \*II. Adj.: Reprobate, criminal: quis te inferior? quis te damnator? Cic. Pis. 40.

[**DAMNAUSTRA** or **DANNAUSTRA**. A precatory word, the meaning of which cannot be ascertained, Cat. R. R. 160.]

[**DAMNĀRĪVM**, ii. n. (damno) Damage, ML, doubtful. Hence probably the Fr. danger.]

[**DAMNĪFĪCVS**, a, um. (damnum-facio) That occasions damage, injurious, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 62.]

[**DAMNĪGĒRVLVS**, a, um. (damnum-gero) That occasions damage or loss, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.]

**DAMNO**. 1. (damnum) v. a. [I. Gen.: To bring damage or loss upon, occasion loss or damage to, damno officere: pauperibus parcere, divites d. atque domare, Plaut. Tr. 4, 1, 10.] II. Esp. A) 1) a) To sentence, declare guilty, condemn, pass sentence upon, alqm alejs rei, alqa re, de alqa re: ergo ille damnatus est, neque solum primis sententiis, quibus tantum statuebant iudices, damnarent an 'absolverent, sed etiam illis etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231:—d. alqm ambitus, furti, injuriarum, sceleris conjunctionisque etc.:—d. alqm eo crimine:—d. alqm de vi et de majestate:—the punishment in gen. or abl. [in or ad]: d. alqm octupli:—d. alqm capitis, Cæs.:—d. alqm capite:—d. alqm pecunia, Just.:—[d. alqm in metallum, in opus publicum, ad bestias, Dig.]:—\*Of things: causa iudicata atque damnata. \*\*b) On the part of a plaintiff (conf. CONDEMNO): To bring about or effect the condemnation of anybody, to cause to be condemned: emptor d. illum ex empto vendito, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6:—damnatus ab alqo decem millibus æris, Liv. 7, 16 extr. 2) Out of court: cur prudentissimos in scribendo viros summam stultitiæ putet esse damnandos, Cic. Part. 38, 134:—d. alqm voti, Liv.:—d. alqm votis, the same, Virg.:—d. alqm et in visum quoque habere, to reject, censure, disapprove of, condemn, Quint.:—thus, esp. of abstract objects: ne damnent quæ non intelligunt, Quint.:—[Poet., d. lumina nocte, i. e.

## DAMNOSE

to blind, Ov. : — d. caput Orco, i. e. to devote, Virg.] [B] To bind an heir by one's testament to perform any thing, to oblige to any thing: d. heredem, ut etc., Dig. : — With inf., Hor. S. 2, 3, 86.]

[DAMNŌSE, adv. With hurt or loss: d. bibere, at the expense of the host, excessively, Hor. S. 2, 8, 34.]

\*\*DAMNŌSUS, a, um. (damnum) Full of hurt or loss, i. e. I. A) Act.: That brings or causes damage, loss, or hurt: omnibus malis artibus et reip. et societatis infidus damnosusque, Liv. 25, 1: — virtus tua d. duobus, Ov. B) Meton. Middle: Doing harm to one's self, hurting one's self, i. e. lavish, profuse: non in alia re damnosior quam in edificando, Suet. Ner. 31. [II. Pass.: Suffering harm or loss, unfortunate: d. senex, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 14.]

DAMNUM, i. n. Damage, loss, harm, injury, hurt.

I. Gen.: si in maximis lucris paullum aliquid damni contraxerit, should have sustained any loss or injury, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: — propter damna aut detrimenta miserum esse alqm: — deminutio vegetalium, flagitium hujus jacturae atque damni: — d. aleatoria: — d. naturæ, a natural defect, Liv.: — facere d., to sustain, suffer: — pati d., Sen.: — [also, accipere d., Hor.; and ferre d., Ov.]: — damno duarum cohortium exercitum reducere, with loss, Cæs. \*II. Esp. in Law: A fine, mulct: quam (conjunctionem civium) qui dirimunt, eos leges morte, exsilio, vinculis, damno coercent, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23.

DAMOCLES, is. m. A courtier of Dionysius the Younger, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.

DĀMON, ōnis. m. (Δάμων) I. A Pythagorean, a friend of Phintias, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45. II. A musician of Athens, teacher of Socrates, Cic. de Or. 3, 33. III. A shepherd, Virg. B. 3, 17.

[DĀMŪLA, æ. f. (dama) A little doe or deer, App.]

[DANE, for dasne. See Do.]

DĀNĀE, æs. f. (Δανή) Daughter of Acrisius, the mother of Perseus by Jupiter, Hor. O. 3, 16, 1; Ov.

[DĀNĀEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Danae: D. heros, i. e. Perseus, Ov. M. 5, 1.]

[DĀNĀI, ōrum. m. (Δαναοί) The Danai, poet. for the Greeks, Virg. Æ. 1, 30, and elsewhere.]

[DĀNĀIDÆ, ōrum. m. (Δαναΐδαι) The Danai, poet. for the Greeks, Sen. poet.]

[DĀNĀIDÆS, ōm. f. (Δαναΐδες) The daughters of Danaus, who, with the exception of Hypermnestra, killed their husbands at the command of their father, Hyg. F. 170.]

DĀNĀUS, i. m. (Δαναός) Son of Belus, brother of Egyptus, and father of fifty daughters, who, with the exception of Hypermnestra, killed their husbands at his command; he migrated from Egypt to Greece, and founded the city of Argos, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 44: — Danaï puellæ, the daughters of Danaus, Hor.: — also, Danaï genus infame, id.: — Danaï porticus, so called from the statues of Danaus and his daughters which were erected there, Ov.

DANDĀRI, ōrum. m. (Δανδαροί) A Scythian tribe on the Palus Mæotis, Plin. 6, 7, 7. Also, Dandaridæ, Tac. A. 12, 15. — Dandarica, their country, Tac. A. 12, 16.

[DĀNĪA, æ. f. Denmark.]

[DĀNISTA, æ. m. (δανιστής) A money-lender, an usurer, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 51.]

[DĀNISTRICUS, a, um. (δανιστικός) Of or belonging to the trade of a money-lender, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 129.]

[DĀNO, ēre. A lengthened form for do, dare. To give, Plaut.]

[DANTISCUM, i. n. Dantzic, otherwise called Gedanum.]

[DĀNŪBĪNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Danube, Sid.]

DĀNŪBĪUS, ii. m. (Δανούβιος) The Danube, towards its sources (but Ister towards its mouth), Cæs. B. G. 6, 25. — [Poet. for the Danube, Hor. O. 4, 15, 21.]

[DĀNUS, i. m. A Dane.]

368

## DARES

[DĀPĀLIS, e. (daps) Of or belonging to a religious feast or banquet: d. cœna, Titin. ap. Non.: — d. Jupiter, in whose honour a feast is made, Cat.]

[DĀPĀTICE, adv. (daps) With a splendid feast, acc. Fest.]

[1. DAPHNE, æs. f. (Δάφνη) A laurel-tree, Petron.]

2. DAPHNE, æs. f. (Δάφνη) I. Daughter of the river-god Peneus (she was changed into a laurel-tree), Ov. M. 1, 452.

II. A small place near Antioch in Syria, with a laurel grove and temple of Apollo, Liv. 33, 49.

DAPHNĪA, æ. f. A precious stone, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 57.

DAPHNIS, idis. m. (Δάφνις) I. Son of Mercury, a handsome shepherd of Sicily, the inventor of the idyl, Ov. M. 4, 277. II. A grammarian, Suet. Gramm. 3; Plin. 7, 39, 40.

DAPHNŌIDES, æ. f. (δάφνοειδής, in the shape of a laurel) I. A kind of casia, Plin. 12, 20, 43. II. A kind of laurel, spurge-laurel, Plin. 15, 30, 39. III. A plant, otherwise called Clematis Ægyptia, Plin. 24, 15, 90.

[DAPHNŌN, ōnis. m. (δάφνων) A laurel-grove, Mart. 10, 79.]

[DĀPĪNO, are. v. a. To serve up at table, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 117.]

DAPS, dāpis. f. (probably related to δάφνη) I. A magnificent banquet on occasion of a sacrifice, Liv. 1, 7 extr.; Virg.; Hor. \*II. Meton. gen.: A meal, repast, feast, Hor. O. 4, 4, 12. — In the plur.: Ov.; Tac.: d. humanæ, animal excrement, Plin.

\*\*DAPSILE, adv. (daps) Abundantly, richly, sumptuously: d. convivere, Suet. Vesp. 19.

\*\*DAPSĪLIS, e. [abl. plur. dapsilis, Plaut.] (daps) Abundant, sumptuous, costly: d. corollæ, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 21: — d. proventus vitis, Col. — With abl.: spionia d. musto, Col.

[DAPSĪLITER, adv. Richly, sumptuously: d. alere amicos, Næv. ap. Charis. — Comp., d. invitare alqm, Lucil.]

[DĀRDĀNĀRĪUS, ii. m. One who buys up corn, a speculator in corn, Dig.]

DARDĀNI, ōrum. m. (Δαρδανοί) A people of Upper Mæsia, now Serbia, Cic. Sest. 43, 94.

DARDĀNĪA, æ. f. I. The country of the Dardani, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5. II. A town on the Hellespont, southwest of Abydos, founded by Dardanus (whence the name of Dardanelles), Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 25. [III. Poet. for Troy, Virg. Æ. 3, 156.]

[DARDĀNĪDES, æ. m. A male descendant of Dardanus: D. Ius, Ov. F. 6, 419. — Absol. for Æneas, Virg. — In the plur.: D. pastores, Trojan, Virg. — Absol.: The Trojans, id.]

[DARDĀNIS, idis. f. I. A female descendant of Dardanus; poet. for a Trojan woman: D. matres, Ov. M. 13, 412. — Absol. for Creusa, Virg. II. Trojan: D. Caieta, i. e. founded by the Trojans, Mart. 10, 30.]

[1. DARDĀNIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Dardanus; poet. for Trojan: D. gens, Virg. Æ. 1, 602: — D. carinæ, i. e. of Æneas, id.: — D. rates, i. e. Helenus, Ov.: — D. advena, i. e. Paris, id.: — D. senex, i. e. Priamus, id.: — D. minister, i. e. Ganymedes, Mart.]

[2. DARDĀNIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the magician Dardanus, magic: D. artes, Col. poet. 10, 358.]

1. DARDĀNUS, i. m. (Δαρδανός) I. Son of Jupiter and Electra, a native of Arcadia, founder of the town Dardania in Troas; the ancestor of the Trojan dynasty, Virg. Æ. 8, 134. II. A Phœnician magician, Plin. 30, 1, 2. III. A Stoic philosopher, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69.

[2. DARDĀNUS, a, um. Dardanian; poet. for Trojan: D. puppis, i. e. of Æneas, Prop. 4, 1, 40: — D. ductor, i. e. the Roman Scipio Africanus, Sil.]

DĀRES, etis and is. m. (Δάρης) I. A Trojan athlete, Virg. Æ. 5, 369. II. D. Phrygius, the author of a Greek composition on the Trojan war, the Latin translation of which perhaps belongs to the middle ages.



**DĀRĒUS** or **DĀRĪUS** [Dārīus, Sid.: Dārīos, Aus.], ii. m. (Δάρειος) I. The name of several Persian kings, Cic. Fin. 5, 30; Curt.; Just. [II. A gold coin struck in the reign of Darius, Aus.]

[DARIS, ἑὸς. f. (δάρις) The state of one who is galled or wounded, NL.]

[DARTUS, i. m. (δάρτης, sc. χιτὼν) The inner membrane or envelope of the testicles, NL.]

[DASI. An old form for dari, from do, according to Fest.]

**DĀSŶPŪS**, ὀδίας. m. (δασύπους) A kind of rabbit, Plin. 8, 65, 8.

[DĀTĀRĪUS, a, um. (do) That is or may be given: salus d., Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 13.]

[DĀTĀTIM. adv. (dato) Giving in turn or reciprocally: d. ludere, i. e. to play at ball, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17:—In an obscene sense, Enn. ap. Isid.]

**DATHIATUM**, i. n. A kind of frankincense of a red colour, Plin. 12, 14, 32.

**\*DĀTĪŌ**, ὄνις. f. I. A giving, distributing, allotting: cujus iudicium legumque d. captorum agrorum ipsius virtute cognitio tollitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 601:—signi d., Plin. **\*\*II. Meton.**: The right of alienating property or of giving away, Liv. 39, 19.

[DATISCA, æ. f. A kind of hemp, Fam. Urticeæ, NL.]

**DĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (do) [I. Of or belonging to giving: tutor d., appointed by testament, Dig.] **\*\*II. Gramm.**, d. casus or absol., dativus, i. m. The dative case, Quint. 1, 7, 18; Gell.

**\*\*DĀTO**. 1. v. int. a. (do) To give, give away: d. binas non amplius drachmas (hellebori), Plin. 25, 5, 23:—d. argentum fenore, Plaut.:—d. argentum cui debet, id.

[DĀTOR, ὄρις. m. I. A giver, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 33: Bacchus d. lætitiæ, Virg. Æ. 1, 734. II. Esp.: A slave who hands the ball to a player (opp. 'factor,' the player himself), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18.]

[DĀTUM, i. n. Prop.: A delivering over or putting a letter into the hands of a messenger. Hence, Meton.: The time of writing or despatching a letter, a date, NL.]

[DĀTŪRA, æ. f. A kind of plant, Thorn-apple, Fam. Solanææ, NL.]

[DĀTUS, ūs. m. (do) A giving, Plaut. Tr. 5, 2, 16.]

**DAUCUM**, i. n. and **DAUCUS**, i. m. (δαῦκος) A carrot, Fam. Umbelliferæ, Plin. 19, 5, 27.

[DAULĪAS, ἄδις. f. Of Daulis, Daulian: D. ales, i. e. Procne, Ov. H. 15, 154:—Also absol., Daulias, Catull.:—Plur.: D. puellæ, i. e. Procne and Philomela, Virg. Cir. 199.]

1. **DAULIS**, ἰδίας. f. (Δαυλίας) A town of Phocis, celebrated as the scene of the fable relating to Tereus, Procne, and Philomela, Plin. 4, 3, 4; Liv. 32, 18.

[2. **DAULIS**, ἰδίας. f. Daulian: D. parens sororque, Sen. poet.]

[DAULŪS, a, um. Of or belonging to Daulis, Ov. M. 5, 276.]

**DAUNI**, orum. m. for Daunii. The inhabitants of Appulia Daunia, Mel. 2, 4, 2.

[DAUNIŪCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Daunias, poet. for Appulian, Sil. 12, 429.]

[DAUNIĀS, ἄδις. f. (Daunus) The district of Daunia, poet. for Appulia, Hor. O. 1, 22, 14.]

**DAUNIŪS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Daunus: D. heros, i. e. Turnus, Virg. Æ. 12, 723:—D. gens, i. e. the Rutuli (governed by Turnus), id.:—D. dea, i. e. Juturna, the sister of Turnus, id.:—D. bulbus, Appulian, Ov.:—Subst.: Daunii, orum. m. The inhabitants of Appulia Daunia, Plin. 3, 11, 16. [II. Meton.: (pars pro toto) Roman: D. cædes, of Romans, Hor. O. 2, 1, 34:—D. Camena, id.]

**DAUNUS**, i. m. (Δαῦνος) A king of part of Appulia (called hence Appulia Daunia), father of Turnus king of the Rutuli, and father-in-law of Diomedes, Virg.

[DĀVENTRĪA, æ. f. and DĒVONTŪRUM, i. n. The town Deventer in Holland.]

**DĀVUS**, i. m. The name of a slave, often occurring in the comedies of Plautus and Terence; also Hor. S. 1, 10, 40.

**DĒ**, prep. with abl. (usually placed between the adj. or pron. and the subst., esp. in the juristic formula qua de re; sometimes also placed after the pron. relat., quo de, qua de, Cic.) It denotes separation from any thing; From, away, off, from off, from out, out of. I. Prop.: num etiam de matris hunc complexu avellat atque abstrahet? Cic. Font. 17:—extorquere ferrum de manibus: exsilire de sella:—decedere, exire de vita:—mercari fundum de alquo:—querere de alquo:—hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo:—Denoting usual residence, abode, or place:—nescio qui de Circo Maximo:—caupo de via Latina:—declamator aliqui de ludo aut rabula de foro:—homo de schola atque a magistro eruditus:—aliquis de ponte, i. e. a beggar, Juv.:—patellæ de monte Vaticano, id. II. Meton. A) Denoting the side from which a view is taken of a given object; From, from out, from off, down from, from the side of, etc.: hæc agebantur in conventu, palam, de sella ac de loco superiore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40:—nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis agere:—de transverso L. Cæsar ut veniam ad se rogat:—servare de cælo:—[de plano discutere, cognoscere, on the ground floor (not on the tribunal), below, Dig.; see PLANUS.] B) Of time. \*1) Denoting a point of time after which any thing immediately follows, immediately or directly upon, immediately after; Just after: velim scire, hodiene statim de auctione aut quo die venias, Cic. Att. 12, 3:—non bonus sonnus de prandio, Plaut. 2) Denoting a point of time from which or within which any thing commences or takes place: diem de die prospectans, from day to day, Liv. 5, 48:—thus, differre, proferre diem de die, Liv.; Just.:—in comitium Milo de nocte venit, at night even, that very night (instead of which we find shortly before mane nocte), Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4:—thus, de multa nocte vigilare:—de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, at or within the third watch, Cæs.:—thus, de quarta vigilia, id.:—de die potare, in broad daylight, Plaut.:—thus, bibulus media de luce, Hor.; and as a play on words, with in diem: non solum de die, sed etiam in diem vivere:—navigare de mense Decembri, in December. C) Denoting a whole with relation to its parts; Of, from among, out of: hominem certum misi de comitibus meis, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2:—gladio percussus ab uno de illis:—si quis de nostris hominibus:—accusator de plebe:—Also used instead of the gen.: ut aliquam partem de istius impudentia reticere possim:—si quæ sunt de genere eodem:—pecuniam numeravit de suo, out of his own pocket or purse:—thus, de publico:—de alieno, Liv.; and fig.: aliquid atque adeo multa addunt et afferunt de suo. D) Denoting the material a thing is made of; Of, from, out of: de templo carcerem fieri, Cic. Phil. 5, 7:—de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te. \*E) Denoting a cause or reason for which any thing has been done or taken place; From, by, on account of, by reason of, owing to, etc.: id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3:—flebat uterque non de suo supplicio, sed pater de filii morte, de patris filius:—facilius de odio creditur, from or out of hatred, Tac. F) Denoting conformity with or regard to any thing; According, after, pursuant to, respecting, as regards, concerning, as to, as for: de suorum propinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, Cic. Cæl. 29:—de mea voluntate concessum est:—recte non credis de numero militum, as to, respecting:—concessum ab nobilitate de consule plebeio, Liv.:—de Dionysio sum admiratus, as regards:—denoting any thing which forms the subject of discourse, deliberation, meditation, etc.; On, about, or respecting, relating to, bearing upon, etc.: cogitare, considerare, loqui, agere, consulere etc.:—with adjectives and (although more rarely) with substantives, adverbially: de integro, anew, afresh, again:—de improvviso, unawares, unexpectedly:—de industria, on purpose. [G) Denoting nobility: comes, baro de X., count or baron of X., instead of which ab is also used, NL.] [H) De abante, from before, ML.; hence, Ital.

*davanti*, Fr. *devant*: de inante, from before, ML.; hence, Ital. *dinanzi*: de deintus, from within, inside, ML.; hence, Fr. *dedans*.]

**DĒA**, æ. f. (deus) *A goddess: qui dea matre est, deus sit necesse est*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: — ab Jove Optimo Maximo ceterisque diis deabusque immortalibus pacem ac veniam peto: — d. bellica, i. e. *Minerva*, Ov.: — d. venatrix, *Diana*, id.: — d. silvarum, the same, id.: — d. triplices, the Fates, id.: — d. sidera, the night, Prop.

[**DĒ-ĀCINĀTUS**, a. um. (acinus) *Cleared from the grapes: d. dolia*, Cat. R. R. 26.]

[**DĒACTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A finishing, peractio, acc. to Fest.*]

[**DĒALBĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A whitewasher, a plasterer*, Cod. Just.]

**DĒ-ALBO**. 1. v. a. (albus) *To whitewash, cover with gypsum or chalk, to parget: d. columnas*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55 extr.; see also **FIDELIA**.

[**DĒAMBŪLĀCRUM**, i. n. (deambulo) *A place for walking in, a walk, LL.*]

[**DĒAMBŪLĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A walking, taking a walk, a promenade*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2.]

[**DĒAMBŪLĀTORĪUM**, ii. n. (deambulo) *A place for walking in, Capitol.*]

\***DĒ-AMBŪLO**. 1. v. n. *To walk abroad, take a walk or an airing: quum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 14.

[**DĒ-ĀMO**. 1. v. a. I. *To love passionately or dearly: d. alqm*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 35: — d. munera, dona, id. II. *To be much obliged or greatly indebted to: deamo te*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21.]

[**DEANA**, æ. for *Diana*, Inscr.]

[**DĒ-ARGENTO**. 1. v. a. (argentum) I. *To deprive or rob of money*, Lucil. ap. Non. II. *To plate with silver*, Eccl.]

[**DĒ-ARGŪMENTOR**, ari. v. n. *To pronounce upon, LL.*]

\***DĒ-ARMO**. 1. v. a. I. *To disarm: praelatis spoliis, quibus dearmatum exercitum hostium sub jugum miserat*, Liv. 4, 10. [II. *Meton.: To take away a weapon: d. sagittas*, App.]

[**DĒ-ARTŪO**. 1. v. a. (artus: to dismember, rend limb by limb; hence) *To ruin*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14.]

[**DĒ-ASCĪO**. 1. v. a. (1. ascio) I. *To level or make smooth with a trowel*, Prud. II. *Meton.: To cheat, deceive, chouse*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11.]

[**DĒAURĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A gilding, NL.*]

[**DĒAURĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A gilder*, Cod. Just.]

\***DĒ-AURO**. 1. v. a. *To gild: gladium bonum dices, non cui deauratus est balteus, sed, etc.*, Sen. E. 76.

[**DĒBACCHĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A revelling, raving, LL.*]

[**DĒ-BACCHOR**. 1. v. n. *To rave*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 30; Hier. — *Of things: ignes d., rage*, Hor. O. 3, 3, 55.]

[**DĒ-BĀTŪO**, ěre. v. a. *To beat soundly: d. alqm*, Petron.]

[**DĒBELLĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A conqueror*, Virg. Æ. 7, 651.]

[**DĒBELLĀTRIX**, icis. f. *She that conquers*, Eccl.]

\***DĒ-BELLO**. 1. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To finish a war: Aulus cum Ferentanis uno secundo praelio debellavit*, Liv. 9, 16: — esp. *impers.*: ne absente se debellaretur, Liv.: — praelio uno debellatum est, id.; and, in the abl. of the part. perf. debellato, the war being finished, Liv. II. *Act. A) To vanquish, subdue: d. gentem*, Virg. Æ. 5, 731: — d. hostem clamore, Tac.: — d. Indiam, Ov. — *Of inanimate things: debellat fungos aceti natura, causes to be digested*, Plin. [B) *To fight, to conflict: rixa debellata*, Hor. O. 1, 18, 8.]

**DĒBĒO**, ūi, itum. 2. v. a. (de-habeo; prop. to have any thing from anybody) *To owe, to have to pay*. I. *Prop.*: Mylasis et Alabandis pecuniam Cluvio debent, Cic. Fam. 13, 56: — d. pecuniam pro domo, pro hortis, etc.: — d. quadringentis HS.: — *In the passive: dum pecunia accipitur, que mihi ex publica permutatione debetur: — qui, quum frumentum deberetur, pecuniam posceret: — Absol.*: Cal. Jan.

debut: adhuc non solvit: — qui se d. fatentur, Cæs.: — *Impers.*: si omnino non debetur? — *Prov.*: d. animam, to be over head and ears in debt, Ter. II. *Fig.* A) *To owe; to be bound to do any thing, to owe an obligation to anybody; usually with acc. or with inf.*: quo etiam majorem ei resp. gratiam debet, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27: — d. hoc munus patriæ: — d. opus, Hor.: — d. penas patriæ, Virg.: — *In the passive: quanta his (diis) gratia debeatur: — Veneri et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur: — With inf.*: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? — quis hoc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse debuit? ought to be? — splendor qui esse debebat, ought to be there: — multo illa gravius aestimare d., Cæs.: — ut agri vastari, oppida expugnari non debuerint, Cæs.: — [Poet.: d. urbem, i. e. to be appointed by fate to found, Ov.: — thus, cui regnum Italiæ Romanæque tellus debentur, are destined, Virg.: — fatis debitus Aruns, devoted to death, id.: — d. ludibrium alcui, to serve as sport to anybody, Hor.] B) *To be indebted or obliged, to have to thank, to be under obligation: ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debuerim*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: — me pæne plus tibi quam ipsi Miloni debitum: — d. salutem alcui, Ov.; for which, d. vitam, id.; and, d. se, id.: — \**Absol.*: ego me d. bonis omnibus fateor. verum fac me multis d. [Hence, Ital. *devere*, *devere*; Fr. *devoir*.]

[**DĒ-BĪBO**, ěre. v. a. *To drink of any thing*, Sol.]

[**DEBIL** for debilis. *Weak, debilitated*, Enn. ap. Non.]

**DĒBĪLIS**, e. (de-habilis, prop. that cannot move nimbly or properly, that has lost, or has not the use of, some of its parts) *Maimed, disabled, impotent, crippled, debilitated*.

I. *Prop.*: si gladium parvo puero aut si imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic. Sen. 10, 29: — confectus senectute, mancus et membris omnibus captus ac d.: — d. membra, Sen.: — d. manus, Ov.: — d. crus, Suet.: — d. pennæ, Ov.: — [Poet.: d. iter, of a lame person, Stat.] II. *Fig.*: *Weakened in power, authority, etc., crippled: eos infirmos sine illo (Catilina) ac d. fore putabam*, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: — duo corpora esse reip.: unum d., infirmo capite; alterum firmum sine capite: — manca ac d. prætura: — sine quibus (manibus) trunca esset actio ac d., Quint.: — *Comp.*, homo ingenio debiliior, Tac.

**DĒBĪLĪTAS**, atis. f. (debilis) *Lameness, debility, infirmity, weakness*. I. *Prop.*: d. linguæ, Cic. Pis. 1: — d. membrorum, Liv.: — *In the plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 8 extr.

\*II. *Fig.*: d. animi, weakness of mind, mental debility, Cic. Fin. 1, 15.

**DĒBĪLĪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A laming, debilitating*.

[I. *Prop.*: *Mutilation by cutting off the nose and ears*, App.] \*II. *Fig.*: quid d. atque abjectio animi tui, pusillanimitas, dejection, Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

[**DĒBĪLĪTER** adv. *In a maimed or debilitated manner, infirmly, weakly*, Pac. ap. Non.]

**DĒBĪLĪTO**. 1. v. a. (debilis) *To maim, lame, mutilate, cripple, disable, to enervate, weaken, impair, enfeeble*. I. *Prop.*: d. membra lapidibus, fustibus, ferro, contundere manus, confringere digitos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: — contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv.: — lapsu debilitatus, impaired, debilitated, Suet.: — [Poet.: d. mare, to break the waves, Hor.] II. *Fig.*: *To enervate, maim, weaken, discourage, to break the force of, debilitate, crush: nullum membrum reip. reperies, quod non fractum debilitatumque sit*, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: — d. animum luctu, metu: — dolor d. fortitudinem, magnitudinem animi, patientiam: — d. spem alcjs: — d. versus: — debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac.: — Hunc quum afflictum, debilitatum, mœrentem viderem, discouraged: — thus, fractus ac debilitatus metu: — conf. recitatis literis debilitatus atque abjectus conscientia convictus repente conticuit: — æstivorum timor te d.: — \**With ab*: debilitati a jure cognoscendo, terrified, deterred from, with detertere.

\***DĒBĪTĪO**, ōnis. f. (debeo) *An owing: dissimilis est pecuniæ d. et gratiæ*, Cic. Pl. 28: — torqueri debitione dotis.

**DĒBĪTOR**, ōris. m. (debeo) *A debtor: levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7: — [Poet.: d. voti, *one whose wish has been granted*, Ov.: — d. vitæ, animæ, *one who is indebted to anybody for his life*, id.]

[**DĒBĪTRIX**, icia. f. I. *A female debtor*, Dig. II. *She that is the culpable cause of any thing: anima d. omnium delictorum*, Tert.]

**DĒBĪTUM**, i. n. (debeo) *That which is owing, a debt, obligation: ne de bonis deminui paterentur, priusquam Fundanio d. solutum esset*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: — debito fraudari: — consecrari debita: — velut omni vitæ debito liberatus, Curt. [Hence, Ital. *detta*, Fr. *dette*.]

[**DĒ-BLĀTĒRO**. 1. v. a. *To blab out, to prate of a thing*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1.]

[**DĒBRETTĪNUM**, i. n. *The town Debreczin, in Hungary*.]

[**DĒ-BŪCINO** (bucc.). 1. v. a. *To trumpet forth*, Eccl.]

[**DĒ-CĀCHINNO**. 1. v. a. *To deride, mock, to jeer*, Tert.]

**DĒCĀCŪMĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A lopping or pruning (of trees)*, d. cupressi, picæ, etc., Plin. 17, 24, 37.

**DĒ-CĀCŪMĪNO**. 1. v. a. *To lop or prune (a tree)*: d. pampinum, Col. 4, 7, 3.

[**DĒ-CĀLĀTICO**. 1. v. a. (calautica: *to deprive of a head-dress; hence*) *To plunder*, Lucil. ap. Non. doubtful.]

[**DĒCALCO**. 1. *To whitewash or cover with chalk or mortar*, albo (xovā), Gloss.]

[**DĒCĀLĒFĀCIO**, ēre. *To warm* (ἐκθερμαίνω), Gloss.]

[**DĒCĀLESCO**, ēre. *To grow warm* (ἐκθερμαίνομαι), Gloss.]

[**DĒCĀLĪCĀTOR**. *A squanderer* (καταπύρξ), Gloss.]

[**DĒCĀLĪCĀTUM**. *Covered with chalk or mortar, acc. to Fest.*]

[**DĒ-CALVO**. 1. v. a. (calvus) *To make bald*, Veg.]

[**DĒCANDRIA**, æ. f. (δέκα-ἀνδρία) *The tenth Linnæan class of plants*, NL.]

[1. **DĒCANTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Talkativeness*, LL.]

[2. **DĒCANTĀTĪO**, more correctly **DĒCANTHĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (canthus, brim) *A pouring off, racking*, NL.]

**DĒ-CANTO**. 1. v. a. I. *To sing, chant, to repeat often, say over again and again: nec mihi opus est Græco aliquo doctore, qui mihi pervulgata præcepta decantet*, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: — neque ego hæc nunc sine causa tam vetera vobis et tam obsoleta decantō: — causas omnes percursas animo et, prope dicam, decantatas habere: — iisdem de rebus semper quasi dictata d.: — \*\**In a good sense*: d. elegos, Hor.: — d. ἔλκων illi in scenico habitu, to recite, declaim, Suet.: — [Poet.: d. tribus, to call over the names, Luc.] \*\*II. *To cease to sing: jam decantaverant, had long given over complaining*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53.

[**DĒCĀNUS**, i. m. (decem) I. *An overseer of ten soldiers*, Veg.: — *In a monastery or church, a dean*, Hier.; Aug. II. *The conductor of a funeral*, Cod. Just. III. *In Astrology: A leader of ten parts out of the thirty into which a constellation was divided*, LL.]

[**DĒCĀPRŌTI**, ōrum. m. (δεκάπρωτοι) *The ten chief men in a colony or municipal town, decem primi*, Dig.]

[**DĒCĀPRŌTĪA**, æ. f. (δεκαπρωτεία) *The dignity or office of the decaproti*, Dig.]

[**DĒ-CARNO**. 1. v. a. (2. caro) *To take away the flesh*, Veg.]

[**DĒCASTYLOS**, i. m. (δεκάστυλος) *Having ten pillars*, Vitruv. 3, 1.]

**DĒ-CAULESCO**, ēre. v. n. (caulis) *To get a stalk*, Plin. 19, 7, 36 extr.

**DĒ-CĒDO**, cessi, cessum. 3. [contr. inf. decesse, Ter.: — *pluperf. decessemus*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20 doubtful] v. n. *To go away from a place, to leave, to depart, retire; absol., with de, ex, or a simple abl.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: vetat Pythagoras injussu imperatoris, id est dei, de præsidio et statione vitæ d., Cic. de Sen. 20, 73; for which, d. præsidio, Liv.: — d. de altera parte agri, Cæs.: — d. ex nostra provincia in Cariam: — d. ex Gallia Romam: — d. Italiâ, Africâ, Numidiâ, Sall.: — d. pugnâ, Liv.: — d. viâ, to depart from, Suet.: —

naves d. suo cursu, are out of the right track, are dispersed, Cæs.: — *Of things: aqua d., is going down, falling, or ebbing*, Liv.: — thus, æstus d., id.: — sol d., is setting, Hor.: — [Poet.: d. nocti, to go away because it is towards night, Virg.] B) Esp. 1) In Milit.: *To go away, retire, withdraw, march off: nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44: — d. de colle, de vallo, id. 2) In Polit.: d. de, or ex provincia, provinciâ, or absol., to return from a province after the period of one's administration, to lay down or retire from office, to resign: d. de provincia, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; Liv.: — d. ex ea provincia: — d. ex Asia, ex Syria, e Cilicia: — d. provinciâ, Cic.; Liv.: — te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse. \*3) D. alui de via, viâ, or absol., to get out of anybody's way, to give place (out of respect): decedam ego illi de via, de semita, Plaut. Tr. 2, 4, 80: — ipsum eisdem et assurgere et d. viâ, Suet.: — iis (sceleratis) omnes d., auditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, Cæs.: — Impers.: salutari, appeti. decedi, assurgi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63. 4) (To go away by disappearing; hence) *To vanish, disappear; to die, depart this life: quum paterfamilias decessit*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 19 — d. morbo, Suet.: — d. eruditate contracta, Quint.: — alteram quartanam d., alteram leviozem accedere, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 2: — thus, febres d., Cels. II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To depart or deviate from (an opinion, one's faith, principles, etc.), to give up, yield: d. de jure suo*, Cic. R. A. 27; for which, d. jure suo, Liv.: — d. maluit de civitate quam de sententia: — d. de officio ac dignitate; for which, d. officio, Liv.: — de fide, id.: — d. de via, to turn from the right way, go wrong; for which, d. viâ dicendi, Quint.: — \*With ab: d. nihil a superioribus decretis: — Impers.: qua temeritate de officio decessum, Liv. B) Esp. [1] *To yield, give way, be inferior to, submit to: d. peritis*, Hor. E. 2, 2, 213: — mella non d. Hymetto, id.] \*\*2) *To turn out: res d. prospere*, Suet. Cæs. 24. \*3) *To be lost, cease: ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, ad causam novum crimen accederet? may be lost*, Cic. Cluent. 60, 167: — id d. suis opibus, Liv.: — cura d. de Antiocho, disappears, id.: for which, cura d. alui, id.: — decesserat certamen virtutis, Tac.

**DĒCĒLĒA** or **-ĪA**, æ. f. (Δεκέλεια) *A small place of Attica, on the borders of Boætia*, Nep. Alc. 4, 7.

**DĒCEM**. num. (δέκα) I. *Ten: fundos d. et tres reliquit*, Cic. R. A. 7, 20; also, tres et d., ib.: — d. et sex, Liv.: — d. et septem, Plin. E.; for which, septem et d., Plaut.: — millia passum d. novem, Cæs. [II. Gen.: *An indefinite round number*, Hor. E. 1, 18, 25.] [Hence, Ital. *dieci*, Fr. *dix*.]

1. **DĒCEMBER**, bris. m. (decem, the tenth month, reckoning from March) I. *December*, Cic. Leg. 2, 21. extr.: — D. acceptus geniis, on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in December, Ov.: — Adj.: Calend. Decembr., of December, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: — Nonæ D., Hor.: — libertate Decembri uti, i. e. of the Saturnalia, id. [II. Meton. poet. for a past year: hic tertius D., ex quo, Hor. Ep. 11, 5: — implevisse quater undenos Decembres, i. e. to be 44 years old, id.]

[2. **DĒCEMBER**, bris. m. *The name of a slave*, Dig.]

**DĒCEM-JŪGIS**, is. m. (sc. currus) (jugum) *A team of ten horses abreast*, Suet. Ner. 24.

[**DĒCEM-MESTRIS**, e. (mensis) *Of ten months*, Censor.]

**DĒCEM-MŌDĪUS**, a, um. *Containing ten measures (modii): d. corbulæ*, Col. 12, 50, 8.

**DĒCEM-PĒDA**, æ. f. (pes) *A measuring-rod or pole, ten feet long*, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; Hor.

**DĒCEMPĒDĀTOR**, ōris. m. (decempeda) *A land-measurer, land-surveyor*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37.

**DĒCEM-PLEX**, icis. (plico) *Tenfold: d. numerus hostium*, Nep. Milt. 5.

[**DĒCEMPĒCĪTUS**, a, um. (decemplex) *Tenfold, i. e. multiplied by ten*, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62.]

[**DĒCEMPRĪMĀTUS**, ūs. m. *The dignity of decemprimi*, Dig.]

**DĒCEMPRĪMI**, also as two words, **DECEM PRIMI**,

ōrum. *m. The ten chief men in a municipal town or colony*, Cic. R. A. 9, 25.

**\*DĒCEM-RĒMIS**, e. (remus) *Having ten banks of oars*: d. navis, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

**\*DĒCEM-SCALMUS**, a, um. (scalmus) *Furnished with ten throwls (for the oars)*: d. actuariola, Cic. Att. 16, 3.

**DECEMVIR**, iri. See **DECEMVIRI**.

**DĒCEMVĪRĀLIS**, e. (decemviri) *Of or belonging to the decemviri*: d. collegium (sacerdotum), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: — d. leges, of the Twelve Tables: — d. potestas, of the decemviri, Liv.: — d. annus: — d. invidia: — d. pecunia, of the decemviri who distributed lands among the people.

[**DĒCEMVĪRĀLĪTER**, adv. *Like the decemviri*, Sid.]

**DĒCEMVĪRĀTUS**, ūs. m. (decemviri) *The office or dignity of the decemviri*, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60; Liv.

**DĒCEM-VĪRI**, ōrum. m. (vir) *A college of ten men, on whom various offices or duties devolved*. I. *Ten persons joined together in commission as a legislative body*: d. legibus scribundis, the founders of the written law, i. e. the law of the Twelve Tables, who were in office from A. U. C. 303 to 305, Cic. Rep. 2, 36 sq.; Liv. 3, 32 sq.: — *In the sing.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 36; Liv. II. *A civil court or bench of judges for deciding private suits*: d. stilitibus (litibus) judicandis, Cic. de Or. 46, 156; Cæc. 33, 97: — *In the sing.*, Inscr. III. *A commission appointed for the distribution of lands*, d. agris dividendis, Cic. Agr. 1, 6 sq.; Liv. 31, 4.

IV. *A college of priests*, d. sacris faciundis, Liv. 10, 8; 25, 12: — *In the sing.*, Inscr.

[**DĒCENNĀLIS**, e. (decem-annus) I. *Of or lasting ten years*: d. bellum, Amm. [II. Subst.: Decennalia, ium n. *A feast celebrated every tenth year under the emperors*, Inscr.]

**\*DĒCENNIS**, e. (decem-annus) I. *Of or lasting ten years*: d. bellum, Quint. 8, 4, 22. [II. Subst.: Decennia, ium n. *A feast celebrated under the emperors every tenth year*, Trebell.]

[**DĒCENNĪUM**, ii. n. (decennis) I. *A space of ten years*. App. II. *A feast celebrated every ten years*, Trebell. See **DECENNIS** and **DECENNALIS**.]

[**DĒCENNŌVĪUM**, ii. n. (decem-novem) *The Pontine Marshes (19,000 feet long)*, Cassiod.]

**\*DĒCENS**, entis. part. (decet) I. *Becoming, befitting, fit, suitable, proper, decent*: decentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 156: — sinus togæ decentissimus, id.: — d. motus, Hor.: — quid verum atque d., id.: — decentius erit servare pudorem, Quint. II. *Esp.: Well formed or shaped*: d. facies, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 33: — d. Venus, Hor.: — d. Gratia, id.: — Domitianus pulcher et d. toto corpore, Suet.: decentior equus, cujus astricta ilia, Quint.

**\*DĒCENTER**, adv. *Befittingly, becomingly, suitably, properly, decently*: quæ decentissime descripta a majoribus jura finium, possessionum etc., Cic. Cæc. 26, 74: — singula locum teneant sortita d., Hor.: — Comp., id.

**\*DĒCENTĪA**, æ. f. (decens) *Comeliness, grace, decency*: colorum et figurarum tum venustatem atque ordinem et ut ita dicam decentiam oculi judicant, Cic. N. D. 2, 58.

[**DĒCEPTŌ**, ōnis. f. (decipio) *A deceiving, deception*, Aug.]

[**DĒCEPTOR**, ōris. m. (decipio) *A deceiver*, Sen. poet.]

[**DĒCEPTŌRIUS**, a, um. (decipio) *Deceitful*, August.]

[**DĒCEPTRIX**, icis. f. *She that deceives*, Lact.]

1. **DECEPTUS**, a, um. part. of decipio.

2. **DĒCEPTUS**, ūs. m. (decipio) I. q. deceptio, Tert.]

**\*DĒCĒRIS**, is. f. (δεκῆρῆς, sc. ναῦς) *Having ten banks of oars*: d. Liburnicæ, Suet. Cal. 37.

[**DĒCĒRMĪNA**, um. n. (decerpo) I. *Foliage plucked off*, acc. to Fest. II. *Meton.*: d. Fortunæ, beggars, App.]

**DĒ-CERNO**, crēvi, crētum. 3. (contr. decreram. decrem, decresse etc., which are classically correct). v. a. To

decide any thing (about which there is a dispute or a doubt pending) by force of arms, with words, by argument, before a court etc.; To determine, settle. I. Prop.: in ipso illo gladiatorio vitæ certamine, quod ferro decernitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: — jam diu anceps pugna erat, nec ipsa per se decerni poterat: — hic omnia facere omnes, ne armis decernatur: — uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, com-tends, combats: — thus, d. de salute reip.: — d. pro sua omni fama: — de suo solum capite. II. Meton. A) To fix or appoint any thing by determining, to determine, settle, conclude, order, decree, consider, arrange, decide: consules de consilii sententia decreverunt secundum Buthratis, Cic. Ep. Att. 16, 16: — senatus decrevit populusque jussit: — Druides, si quod est admissum facinus, decernunt etc., Cæs.: — provinciam desponsam, non decretam habere: — d. triumphum: — d. tres legatos: — ex annuo sumptu, qui mihi decretus esset: — senatus d. honorifico senatusconsulto, ut etc.: — With an object clause: mea virtute atque diligentia patefactam esse conjurationem decrevistis, declared by a decree, decreed. \*B) To decide upon, resolve, make up one's mind, take a resolution: decreram cum eo valde familiariter vivere, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 2: — Cæsar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Cæs.: — reliquam ætatem a rep. procul habendam decrevi, Sall.: — certum atque decretum est, non dare signum, Liv.

**DĒ-CERPO**, psi, ptum. 3. v. a. (carpo) *To pluck off, to tear, pull, or break off*. \*I. Prop.: d. acina de uvis, Cat. R. R. 112, 3: — d. prætenuia fila ex abietibus, Plin.: — d. olivam undique, Hor.: — d. pomum curvâ arbore, Ov.: — d. aristas, id.: — d. pira, Hor.: — [Poet., d. fructus ex alga re, to enjoy, Hor.: — thus, d. noctes epulis cum alqo, Pers.] II. Fig.: To take from, borrow from, acquire, cull out: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: — d. alqd ex hac materia in usum, Quint.: — d. alqd de gravitate, to diminish: — thus, d. spes, Quint.: — d. illibatam virginitatem, to violate, Sen.

**\*DĒCERTĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *The decision of a struggle or conflict*: d. rerum omnium, Cic. Phil. 9, 21.

**DĒ-CERTO**, 1. v. n. I. *To end a contest, to continue a contest to the end, to fight, contend*: d. præliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic. P. C. 13, 33: — d. pugna, Cæs.: — cives d. armis cum civibus, id.: — d. manu: — erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertantur: armis fuit dimicandum: — d. contentione dicendi cum alqo, to contend: — d. soliti sunt inter se Demosthenes et Æschines: — duo sunt genera decertandi, unum per disceptationem, alterum per vim: — Impers.: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est. [II. Meton. poet.: To fill with a struggle or conflict: regna decertata profanis odiis, Stat. Th. 1, 2: — æquora decertata ventis, id.]

[**DĒ-CERVĪCĪTUS**, a, um. (cervix) *Beheaded*, Sid.]

**DĒCESSŌ**, ōnis. f. (decedo) *A going away, leaving a place, departure*. I. Prop. \*A) Gen.: is mecum sæpe de tua cæmatione aut decensione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. B) Esp. 1) *Departure of a governor from a province, retirement from office, resigning or laying down the administration*, Cic. Pis. 36, 89. 2) *A diminution, deduction, abatement*: utrum cæcessionem decumæ an decessionem de summa fecerit, Cic. R. Post. 11, 30: — d. capitis aut cæcessio: — cæcessio et d. febris, Cels. [II. Fig.: d. verborum, a change of signification, i. e. from the proper meaning to a figurative one, Gell. 13, 29.]

**\*DĒCESSOR**, ōris. m. (decedo) *One who has preceded another in office, a predecessor*: cæcessori d. invidit, Cic. Scaur. 33; Tac.

**DĒCESSUS**, ūs. m. (decedo) *A going away, departing, leaving a place*. \*I. Gen.: post Dionysii decessum, Nep. Tim. 2: — d. æstus, i. e. the ebb, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: — d. Nilii, a falling, Plin. \*II. Esp. A) *A retirement from office after the end of a magistrate's administration in a province*: decessio, Cic. Phil. 2, 38; Cæc. ap. Cic. B) *A decreasing, diminishing; departure from*

this life, death: amicorum decessu plerique angere solent, death, Cic. Læl. 3, 10: — d. febris, Cels.

DECET, ūt. 2. v. impers. *It behoves, befits, suits, is convenient or becoming*; res d. alqm. d. alqm. with inf.; also simply, d. alqm. d. with inf. and absol.: d. quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, Cic. de Or. 22, 74: — quid aptum sit, hoc est, quid maxime deceat in oratione: — id maxime quemque d., quod est cuiusque maxime suum: — quem d. muliebri ornatu, quem incessus psaltriae: — oratorem irasci minime d. — *Without accus. pers.*: nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre: — plerumque et vox et gestus decebit, Quint.: — exemplis grandioribus decuit uti. — *\*In the plur.*: nec velle experiri quam se aliena deceant: — duo verba uni apposita ne versum quidem decuerint, Quint.: — neque eadem in voce, gestu... apud principem, senatum, populum similiter decent, id. — *\*\*With dat.*: istuc facinus nostro generi non d., Plaut.: — locus editior quam victoribus decebat, Sall.

DECETĪA, æ. f. *A town of the Ædui in Gallia Celtica, now Decise, on the Loire*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 32, 2.

DECĪANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Decius*: d. exercitus, of Decius (the son), Liv. 10, 31.

DECĪDIUS, ii. m. *A Roman family name*: L. D. Saxa, a military man under Cæsar, Cæs. B. C. 1, 66.

1. DĒ-CĪDO, cidi. 3. v. n. (cado) *To fall down, fall from*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vix avellentur, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 extr.: — d. equo, Cæs.; for which, d. ex equo in terram, Nep.: — d. cælo, Plin.; for which, d. a cælo, id.: — d. in puteum foreamve, Hor.: — tunica d. ad pedes, Suet. — Prov.: d. ex astris, to lose all one's fame. [B] Esp.: *To fall down dead, to fall, die*; decedit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Virg. Æ. 5, 517: — nos ubi decimus, quo pater Æneas... pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor.: — scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decedit, id. II. Fig.: *To fall, fall away, drop, vanish*: vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12 extr.: — d. a spe societatis Prusiae, to be deceived in one's hopes, to be disappointed Liv.: — oculis captus in hanc fraudem decidisti, hast fallen upon this trick: — d. ad eas rei familiaris angustias, ut etc., to get into such distress, Suet.: — d. amicorum perfidia, to fall, be ruined, Nep.: — d. toto pectore, to vanish entirely from the heart, Tib. — [Hence, Ital. *decadere*, Fr. *dechoir*.]

2. DĒ-CIDO, cidi, cisum. 3. v. n. (cædo) *To cut off, lop or hew off*. \*\*I. A) Prop.: d. aurea, Tac. A. 12, 14: — d. caput, Curt.: — d. pennas, Hor.: — d. filicem falce, Col. [B] Meton.: *To give a sound beating, to cudgel*: d. alqm. verberibus, Dig. II. Fig.: *To cut a knot that cannot easily be untied; hence* To settle a dispute in the shortest manner, to decide, determine, make terms: quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45 extr.: — d. negotia, Hor.: — d. per alqm, quod liberis alcijs solveret: — d. cum alqo, to make an agreement, settle by agreement, to compound: assem sese negat daturum, nisi prius de rebus rationibusque societatis omnibus decidisset, should have previously settled: — præter nomen cetera propriis decisa sunt verbis, clearly expressed, Quint.: — [d. tragulam, to avert, Plaut.] — [Hence, Ital. *decidere*, Fr. *décider*.]

\*\*1. DĒCĪDŪS, a, um. (1. decido) *That falls down or off, deciduous*: d. folia, Plin. 18, 25, 60: — d. ignes ad terras, id.: — d. sidera, shooting or falling stars, id.: — d. dentes, that are falling out, id. — [d. tunica, the most exterior of the fetal membranes, NL.]

\*\*2. DĒCĪDŪS, a, um. (2. decido) *Cut or lopped off*: d. folia, Plin. 16, 24, 8.

DĒCĪES (decies). num. (decem) I. Ten times: columbæ d. anno pariunt, quædam et undecies, Plin. 10, 53, 74: — HS. d. centena millia numerare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10: — frequently without centena, a million sesterces: HS. d. et octingenta millia, i. e. 1,800,000: — ad summam sestertii d.

in ærarium retula gratia, see SESTERTIUS. [II. Meton.: Often, frequently, bus s' A. P. 294: — d. centena dedisses huic parco, id.]

1. DĒCĪMA (dēcūma), æ. f. (decimus) *The tenth part, a tithe; usually in the plur.*: Of an inheritance, Quint. 8, 6, 19. As a contribution to the state (usually decumæ). Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39 sq. A present made to the people, Cic. Off. 2, 17; Suet. Cal. 26. An offering at a sacrifice, Just. 18, 7.

[2. DĒCĪMA, æ. f. The goddess of child-birth, Varr. ap. Non.]

DĒCĪMANUS (decum.), a, um (decimus) I. Of or belonging to the tenth part. A) 1) Of or belonging to a tax consisting of one-tenth: d. frumentum, the tithe of corn, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5 extr.: — d. ager, of which a tithe or tenth part of the produce is given. 2) Subst.: Decumanus, i. m. A furmer of tithes, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13: decumana mulier, and absol. decumana, the wife of such a farmer, ib. 2, 3, 33; 34. B) Of or belonging to the tenth legion: rarely Adj.: d. miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16: usually Subst.: Decumani, orum. m. Soldiers of the tenth legion, Tac. H. 5, 20; Suet. Cæs. 70. C) Decumana porta, the principal gate of a Roman camp, where the tenth cohort was stationed (opposite the porta prætoriana), Cæs. B. G. 2, 24, and elsewhere. D) Decumanus limes, a line through a vineyard or field from east to west (opp. 'cardo'), Plin. 17, 22, 35. [II. Of or belonging to the number ten, as a large sum; hence, considerable, enormous: d. acipenser, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: — d. fluctus, d. ova, according to Fest.]

[DĒCĪMATIO, ōnis. f. A selecting or taking by lot the tenth man for punishment, a decimating, Capitol.]

[DĒCĪMATRUS, us. m. A feast of the Falisci, ten days after the Idus, according to Fest.]

\*\*DĒCĪMO (dēcūmo). 1. v. a. (decimus) *To take every tenth man for punishment, to decimate*: d. cohortes, Suet. Aug. 24: — d. cohortium militem, Frontin. — Absol., Suet.

1. DĒCĪMUS (dēcūmus), a, um (decem) I. The tenth: hora diei decima fere, Cic. Phil. 2, 31: — d. legio, Cæs. — [Poet.: septima dies post decimam, i. e. the seventeenth, Virg.] — Adv.: decimum, for the tenth time, Liv. 6, 40. [II. Poet. meton.: Considerable, large, enormous: d. unda, Ov. M. 11, 530; conf. DECEM and DECĪMANUS II.]

2. DĒCĪMUS, i. m. A Roman prænomen, D.

[DĒ-CĪNĒRĀTUS, a, um. (cinis) Turned to ashes, Tert.]

[DĒ-CĪNĒRESCO, ēre. v. n. To turn to ashes, Tert.]

DĒ-CĪPĪO, cēpi, ceptum. 3. v. a. (capio; to catch, as it were, in its course) *To take away, catch away, snatch; hence, fig. to deceive, cheat, beguile*: homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. R. A. 40, 117: — quæ amphibolia Cræsum decepit, ea vel Chrysippum potuisset fallere: jam semel in prima spe deceptus, Liv. — \*Of things and abstract objects: d. oculos, Ov.: — d. exspectationes alcijs: — d. opinionem alqæ re, Quint. — Absol.: ab tergo et super caput decipere insidiæ, Liv. — [Poet. with gen.: decipi laborum dulci sono, to be cheated out of one's troubles; i. e. to be made to forget them, Hor.]

[DĒCĪPŪLA, æ. f. and DĒCĪPŪLUM, i. n. (decipio) A snare, gin, trap; fig., artifice, trick, Læv. ap. Front.; App.]

[DĒ-CĪRCĪNO. 1. v. a. To make of a circular form, to describe a circle, Manil.]

DĒCĪSĪO, ōnis. f. (2. decido) [I. A cutting off, diminishing by lopping off, App.] II. A decision, settling of a question: nostra d. de æquitate, Cic. Cæs. 36 extr.: — dicat decisionem factam esse, quæ facta non est.

DECĪSUS, a, um. part. of decido.

DĒCĪUS, a. A Roman family name; e. g. Decii: P. Decius Mus, father and son, celebrated for devotion to their country, Liv. 8, 9; 10, 28; Cic. Off. 2, 4, 16: the death of the grandson also is recorded with much praise, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; Fin. 2, 19, 61.

**DECLAMATIO**, ōnis. *f.* **Exercise or practice in speaking, declamation.** Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7, and elsewhere. \*\*B) *Meton. concr.: Materials for declamation, a subject, theme, topic.* Quint. 1, 2, 13; Sen. [Poet. also of a person that forms the subject of conversation, Juv.]

\*I. *In a bad sense; A violent or eager speaking, a shouting, speaking with much noise, a bawling:* desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic. Pl. 19, 47: — d. potius quam persolutio.

[**DECLAMATIUNCULA**, æ. *f.* (declamatio) *A short speech for practice, a short declamation.* Gell. 6, 8, 4.]

**DECLAMATOR**, ōris. *m.* *One who practises speaking, a declaimer.* Cic. de Or. 15, 47; Quint.

**DECLAMATORĪUS**, a, um. (declamator) *Of or belonging to declamation:* d. opus, Cic. de Or. 1, 16 extr.: — d. genus dicendi, Cic.; Quint.: — d. studium, Tac.

\***DECLAMITO**. 1. *v. int. n. and a. (declamo)* I. *Neut.:* A) *To practise declamation, to make orations repeatedly by way of exercise:* commentabar declamantibus (sic enim nunc loquuntur) sæpe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo quotidie, Cic. Brut. 90, 310. B) *In a bad sense; To speak with violence, to bluster, bawl.* Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19. II. *Act.:* *To deliver a speech by way of practice:* d. causas, quod nemo me diutius fecit, plead for the sake of practice, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7.

**DE-CLAMO**. 1. *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To exercise one's self in speaking, to practise declamation:* ad fluctum aiunt d. solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5. B) *In a bad sense; To speak violently or eagerly, to bluster, bawl, make a noise:* ille insanus, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66: — d. in quemvis: — [d. alui, to bawl out against anybody, Ov.]

\*II. *Act.:* *To deliver a speech, speak in a declamatory manner:* d. suasorias, Quint. 3, 8, 61: — d. alqd ex alia oratione, Cic. R. A. 29 extr.

**DECLARATIO**, ōnis. *f.* *Declaration, exposition:* d. animi tui, quem haberes de republica, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 2: — d. amoris tui.

[**DECLARATIVE**, adv. (declaro) *By way of explanation, M. Cap.]*

[**DECLARATIVUS**, a, um. (declaro) *Of or belonging to explanation, explicative, M. Cap.]*

\***DECLARATOR**, ōris. *m.* *One who declares or announces:* d. honoris, Plin. Paneg. 92, 3.

**DE-CLARO**. 1. *v. a.* *To make evident, clear, or visible; to set forth, point out; to show clearly, reveal, declare, etc.* I. *Gen.:* presentiam sæpe divi suam declarant, ut apud Regillum Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare visi sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: — dentibus cervorum senecta declaratur, Plin.: — ut sua studia erga bonos cives, quæ vultu et verbis sæpe significassent, re et sententiis declararent: — volatibus avium et cantibus ut certissimis signis declarari res futuras, are revealed: — ipsa consolatio literarum tuarum d. summam benevolentiam: — vocabula idem declarantia, signifying, having the same meaning: — conf. verbum voluptas idem declarat Latine, quod Græce ἡδονή. — *With an object. clause:* perorationes nostræ voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarant, show, prove. — *With a relative clause:* qui declaravit, quanti me faceret. — *Absol.:* declarant huius tribuni plebis illæ intermortuæ conciones. II. *Esp.:* *To proclaim anybody or any thing (e. g. consul, etc.), to announce, make publicly known, declare publicly, renunciare:* ejusdem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, Cic. Mur. 1, 2: — d. consulem, prætorem, Liv.: — declaratus rex Numa, id.: — d. alqm victorem, Virg.

**DECLINATIO**, ōnis. *f.* *A turning or bending of a thing; an inclining, putting, bending or turning out of its proper direction; a slanting or sloping direction.* I. *Prop.* A) *Quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi,* Cic. Cat. 1, 16, 15: — *thus, vitare*

*lanceam exigua corporis declinatione,* Curt.: — d. atomorum, an oblique sloping. B) *Meton.* \*\*1) *Like the Greek κλίμα: An inclining of the earth towards its poles; hence, a region, climate:* d. mundi, Col. 3, 1, 3: — d. cæli, id. [2] *Declination of the magnetic needle, NL.* II. *Fig.* \*A) *An aversion, an avoiding:* ut bona naturā appetimus, sic a malis naturā declinamus; quæ d., si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: — *appetitio et d. naturalis.* \*B) *In Rhet.:* *A turn or deviation, a short digression in speaking,* Cic. de Or. 3, 53 extr. C) *Gramm.* 1) *An inflexion, any variation, declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation,* Cic. de Or. 3, 54; Quint. 1, 4, 13; 29; 2, 15, 4. [2] *A declining (in a more limited sense), declension of a noun, Gramm.]*

**DECLINATUS**, ūs. *m.* (declino) I. *A declining, turning aside, avoiding, etc.:* depulso et d. doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7. [II. *Gramm.:* *Inflecting of words,* Varr. L. L. 9, 27, 134.]

[**DECLINIS**, e. (declino) *Turning aside,* Stat. Th. 5, 297; Luc.]

**DE-CLINO**. 1. *v. n. and a. (κλίνω)* I. *Neut.:* *To turn aside or from its proper direction, to bend, to turn away, decline, to take another direction, to deviate.* A) *Prop.:* paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, ut ad Pericli sepulcrum accederem, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: — d. a Capua: — d. obliquo monte ad alqm, Liv.: — *Of the inclining or slanting direction of atoms:* si omnes atomi declinabunt etc. . . sive aliæ declinabunt, aliæ suo nutu recte feruntur . . quæ (atomi) recte, quæ oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19 sq. B) *Fig.:* *To turn aside, to deviate, turn away:* ut etiam si qua fortuna acciderit, declinandum de via sit, Cic. Læl. 17: — d. de statu suo: — d. aliquantulum a proposito: — d. a malis (opp. 'appetere') bona: — d. a parvis delictis diligentius: — d. a religione officii: — ut eo revocetur, unde huc declinavit oratio, wandered, digressed: — bellum d. in Italiam, turned, Liv.: — desperata facultate agendi d. ad discendum jus, Quint. II. *Act.:* *To turn from the straight road, turn aside.* \*\*A) *Prop.:* si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv. 1, 28: — d. se paulum extra viam, Plant.: — d. ictus, Liv.: — nares in alteram partem declinantur, Cels.: — [d. lumina somno, to shut, close, Virg.] II. *Fig.* \*\*A) 1) *To bend downwards, to cause to decline:* neque spe neque metu declinatus animus, Quint. 12, 1, 16: — ætate jam declinata, in declining age, id.: — optimi sensus memorie suæ intentos ab alia inventionione declinant, turn from, id.: — quedam verborum figuræ paulum figuris sententiarum declinantur, differ from, id. 2) *Meton.:* *To retire from, seek to avoid, avoid, shun, evade:* nec satis recte oratio declinat impetum, Cic. de Or. 68, 228: — *appetuntur quæ secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria:* — d. iudicii laqueos: — d. urbem: — d. vitia. B) *Gramm.* 1) *To change a word (to inflect, as by the degrees of comparison, by conjugation, compounding, etc.),* Quint. 1, 4, 22; Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 103 sq. [2] *To decline a noun, Gramm.]*

**DECLIVE**, is. *See the following Article.*

\***DE-CLIVIS**, e. [n. plur. decliva, Ov.] (clivus) I. A) *Bending downwards, slanting, sloping:* collis ab summo æqualiter d. ad flumen Sabim, Cæs. B. G. 2, 18: — locus d. tenui fastigio vergebat, id.: — d. flumina, Ov.: — sol d. in occasum, Plin. B) *Subst.:* Declive, is. n. A) *steep or sloping place, a declivity:* de locis superioribus hæc declivia et devexa cernebantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 88: — receptus per d., on the declivity, id. II. *Fig.:* *mulier ætate declivis, in the decline of life,* Plin. E. 8, 18, 8: — *conf. d. iter senectæ, Ov.*

\***DECLIVITAS**, atis. *f.* (declivis) *A slanting or sloping direction, a declivity,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 85, 6.

[**DECLIVUS**, a, um. *See DECLIVIS.*]

\***DECOCTA**, æ. *f.* (sc. aqua) (decoquo) *An iced beverage, invented by Nero,* Suet. Ner. 48; Juv. 5, 50.

[**DECOCTIO**, ōnis. *f.* (decoquo) I. A) *A boiling down,*

C. Aur. B) *Concr.* : A decoction, App. II. *Fig.* : A losing of strength, loss, Cod. Just.]

[*Dēcoctus*, adv. comp. (decoquo) *More maturely; poet.*, worked more elaborately, Pers. 1, 125.]

\**Dēcoctor*, ōris. m. (decoquo) *A ruined spend-thrift*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18.

\*\**Dēcoctum*, i. n. (decoquo) *A decoction*, Plin. 22, 20, 23.

1. *DECOCTUS*, a, um. *part. of decoquo.*

\*\*2. *Dēcoctus*, ūs. m. (decoquo) *A boiling down, a seething, decocting*: omnes gemmæ mellis decoctu nitescent, Plin. 37, 12, 74.

[*Dēcollatio*, ōnis. f. *A beheading*, τραχηλοκομία, κεφαλῆς ἀποτομή, Gloss.]

*Dē-collo*. 1. v. a. (collum) [I. A) *To take off from the neck*, Cæcil. ap. Non. B) *Meton.* : *To deprive of*: d. alqm fructibus, Lucil. ap. Diom.] \*\*II. *To behead*: d. homines, Sen. Apoc.:—*Absol.*: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32.

[*Dē-cōlo*. 1. v. n. (colum: *prop. to ooze out, to drip as through a sieve; hence*) *To fall away, fail*: spes d., Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 37:—si sors decolassit, id.]

\*\**Dē-cōlor*, ōris. I. *That has lost its colour, faded, discoloured, stained*: d. uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 57:—d. Indus, sun-burnt, swarthy, Ov.:—d. Rhenus suo sanguine, id.

II. *Fig.*: *Depraved, deformed; deterior ac d. ætas*, Virg. Æ. 8, 326.]

\**Dēcōlōrātio*, ōnis. f. *A losing of one colour and taking of another, a discolouring*: d. quædam ex aliqua contagione, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58.

\*\**Dē-cōlōro*. 1. v. a. I. *To deprive a thing of its colour or to give it a different colour, to disfigure, to soil, stain*: decolorat id, cujus color vitiat, non mutatur, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 41:—d. cutem, Cels.:—cædes d. mare, Hor.:—*Middle*: oliva ex albo decolorat fitque luteola, changes colour, Col. [II. *Fig.*: *To disfigure, pollute*, Cod. Just.]

[*Dēcōlorus*, a, um. *for decolor. Discoloured*, Prud.]

[*Dēcompositus*, a, um. (de-compositus) *Composed of various parts, having various component parts*: folia d., NL.]

[*Dē-conclio*. 1. v. a. *To take away*, Plaut. ap. Fest.]

\**Dē-condo*, ōre. v. a. *To secrete*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10.

[*Dē-consuetudo*, inis. f. *Disuse, desuetudo*: venire in deconsuetudinem, to get out of use, Cod. Th.]

[*Dē-contor* (cunctor), ari. v. n. *To hesitate, delay*, App.]

\**Dē-cōquo*, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. I. *To boil down (as a liquid)*. A) *Prop.*: d. alqd ad tertias, to boil down to a third, Plin. 22, 25, 69:—d. aquam, Col.:—pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, had been melted down, had turned to dross, Liv. 32, 2. B) 1) *Meton.*: *To consume, waste away, to lessen, to diminish*: ad scropula usque singula areis decoquentibus, Plin. 21, 6, 17:—multum inde decoquent anni, Quint.:—*Absol.*: jam res ipsa decoxit, has turned out injurious, Col. 2) *Esp.*: *To run through a fortune, become bankrupt*: tenese memoria, pretextatum te decoxisse? Cic. Phil. 2, 18:—quamvis quis fortunæ vitio non suo decoxisset:—d. creditoribus suis, Plin. II. *To boil, seethe*. A) 1) *Prop.*: d. rapa aqua, Plin. 18, 13, 34:—d. olus, Hor. 2) *Esp.*: decocta aqua, an iced beverage invented by Nero, Mart. 14, 116. See *Decocta*. B) *Meton.*: *To bring to maturity, make ripe, to ripen, dry*: acini decoquantur in callum, Plin. 17, 24, 37. 2) *Fig.*: suavitatem habeat orator austeram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, too luscious, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104.

\**Dēcor*, ōris. m. (deceo) *Any thing that is becoming or seemly, comeliness, ornament, grace, charm, decency*.

I. *Gen.*: inest proprius quibusdam d. in habitu ac vultu, Quint. 6, 3, 12:—d. quoque a gestu atque a motu venit, id.:

375

—femine decoris gratia succinea gestantes, for ornament or show, Plin.:—ovibus sua lana decori est, Ov.:—*Of speech or style*: non decorem compositionis quærimus, sed facilitatem, elegance, grace, Quint.:—*conf. decoris hanc magis et excultæ cujusdam elegantie appellationem puto*, id.:—*In the plur.*: P. Scipio orationem habuit plenam veris decoribus, Liv. 38, 58. [II. *Esp.*: *Beauty, handsomeness, gracefulness*, Ov. M. 1, 488; Hor.]

[*Dēcōrāmen*, inis. n. (decoro) *Decoration*, Sil. 16, 269.]

[*Dēcōrāmentum*, i. n. (decoro) *I. q. decoramen*, Tert.]

*Dēcōre*, adv. I. *Befittingly, with grace or decency, gracefully, decently*: ut ea si non d., at quam minime indecore facere possimus, Cic. Off. 1, 31 extr.:—loqui ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi d., elegantly, ornamentally. [II. *Handsomely*: formata d. sancta Jovis species, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20.]

[*Dē-cōrio*. 1. v. a. (corium) *To deprive of the skin*, Tert.]

[*Dēcōria*, e. (decus) *Ornamental, elegant*, Næv. ap. Prisc.]

[*Dēcōriter*, adv. *Ornamentally, elegantly*, App.]

*Dēcōro*. 1. v. a. (decus) *To adorn, decorate, grace*. I. *Prop.*: d. oppidum maximis ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46:—d. templa novo saxo, Hor.:—d. cupressos fulgentibus armis, Virg.:—d. designatorem licitoribus atris, to surround, Hor.

II. *Fig.*: *To decorate, distinguish, honour, praise*: d. alqm amplissimis honoribus et præmiis, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232:—d. clementiam omni laude, prædicatione, literis monumentisque:—*Without an abl.*: quam (remp.) ipse decorarat atque auxerat, Cic. Pis. 12, 27:—hæc omnia vitæ decorabat dignitas et integritas.

\*\**Dēcōrōsus*, a, um. (decus) *Full of ornament, decorated*: non d. annales Tanusii, Sen. E. 93, doubtful.

\*\**Dēcortīcātio*, ōnis. f. *A barking, peeling*: d. angusta, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

\*\**Dē-cortico*. 1. v. a. (cortex) *To strip off the bark, to bark, peel*: d. abietem, Plin. 16, 41, 80.

*DECORUM*, i. See the following Article.

*Dēcōrus*, a, um. (decor) *Becoming, befitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous*. I. A) *Gen.*: orator metuo ne languescat senectute; sed tamen decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, befitting, worthy, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28:—d. vox et oratio, Quint.:—nihil nisi quod honestum decorumque sit admirari:—si quicquam est d., nihil est profecto magis quam æquabilitas universæ vitæ:—neque idem ubique aut licet aut d. est, Quint.:—*With dat.*: color albus præcipue d. deo est, suitable, becoming:—quod virginitati decorum, Liv.:—respondit nequaquam decorum pudori suo, Tac.:—*With ad.*: nos auri venas invenimus et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum decoras:—[*With abl.*, after the analogy of dignus, Plaut.]:—decorum est, with a subjective clause: actuariis minutis Patras accedere, non satis visum est decorum:—thus, vix satis decorum videtur, eum plures dies esse in Tusculano. \*B) *Subst.*: Decorum, i. n. *That which is becoming, befitting, etc., seemliness, grace, decency*; Gr. τὸ πρέπον: id quod Græce πρέπον dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest; hujus vis ea est, ut ab honesto non queat separari... qualis autem differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27:—cuncta ad d. imperii composita, Tac.

\*\*II. *Esp.*: *Ornamented, adorned, fine*: d. ædes, Hor. O. 1, 30, 3:—d. galeæ ensesque, Virg.:—d. arma, Sall.:—d. membra juventæ, Virg.:—thus, d. facies, Sall.:—d. os, Hor.:—d. caput, Ov.:—d. juvenia, Tac.:—d. palæstra, full of art, noble, Hor.:—d. verba, id.:—d. ingenia, Tac.:—*With abl.*: decorated, adorned with any thing: ductores (navium) d. ostro, Virg.:—Phæbus d. fulgente arcu, Hor.:—dea d. formæque armisque, Ov.:—satis decorus etiam Græcâ faciundâ, Tac.

[*DECOTES* (sc. togæ) *Worn out, detritæ, acc. to Fest.*]

[*Dēcrementum*, i. n. (decreasco) I. *A diminution, decrease*, Gell. 3, 10, 11. II. *In Medic.*: *A decreasing*,



being on the decline: stadium decrementi, the time or state of decrease or decline, NL. :—d. ætatis, declining age, NL.]

[DE-CRĒMO. 1. v. a. To burn entirely, consume by fire, Tert.]

[DE-CRĒPĪTĀTIO, ōnis. f. The turning into a chalky substance, calcination, NL.]

\*DE-CRĒPĪTUS, a, um. (crepo: that no longer makes any noise, quiet; hence) *Decrepit*, very old, weak from old age, sinking into the grave: d. senex, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 43: — inter decrepitos me numeros et extrema languentes, Sen. E. 26: — d. bestiola, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 extr.

\*\*DECRESCENTĪA, æ. f. (decreco) A diminishing, decrease: d. quotidiana lunæ, with diminutio, Vitr. 9, 4.

\*DE-CRESCO, crēvi, crētum. 3. v. n. I. To decrease, become shorter or less, to diminish: ostrea cum luna pariter crescent pariterque decrescunt, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: — æquora, undæ d., full, Ov.: — febris d., is on the decline, Cels.: — die decresciente et rursus crescente, Plin.: — ne a potentissimis ad levissimam decrescat oratio, Quint.: — admiratio d., id.: — [Poet.: To diminish through distance, to disappear, Stat. Ach. 2, 308. II. Esp.: To disappear entirely, to vanish: cornua d., Ov. M. 1, 740.]

[DECRĒTĪS, e. (decerno) Of or belonging to a decree, Sid.]

[DECRĒTIO, ōnis. f. (decerno) A decree; usually decretum, M. Cap.]

\*\*DECRĒTŌRIUS, a, um. (decerno) Of or belonging to a decision, decisive, definitive: d. pugna, Quint. 6, 4, 6: — d. stilus, a decisive sentence, Sen.: — d. hora, i. e. the hour of death, id.: — thus, d. dies, Plin.

DECRĒTUM, i. n. (decerno) I. A sentence, decision, resolution, ordinance, decree: vestra responsa atque decreta evertuntur sæpe dicendo, Cic. Mur. 13: — d. facere, confirmare, comprobare: — d. decurionum, augurum, Cæsaris etc. II. In Philos.: A principle, tenet of a philosopher, a dogma, doctrine, δόγμα: sapientia neque de se ipsa dubitare debet neque de suis decretis (quæ philosophi vocant δόγματα), quorum nullum sine scelere prodi potuit; quum enim d. proditur, lex veri rectique proditur, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27: — sapientis nullum d. esse potest nisi comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum: — est tanti philosophi, audacter sua decreta defendere.

DECRETUS, a, um. part. of decerno, and of decreco.

[DECŪBITUS, us. m. (decubo) Gallng one's self by lying, NL.]

[DE-CŪBO. 1. v. n. To lie out of, Auct. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14.]

\*\*DE-CULCO. 1. v. a. To tread down: d. baccas in qualo pedibus, Plin. 17, 10, 11.

[DE-CULPĀTUS, a, um. Censurable: verbum d., Gell. 19, 10, 10.]

DECUMA, æ. See DECIMA.

DECUMANUS, a, um. See DECIMANUS.

\*\*DECŪMĀTES, ium. (decimus) Of or belonging to the tenth or tithe: d. agri, the tenth part of the produce of which was returned, Tac. G. 29.

\*DE-CUMBO, cūbui. 3. v. n. I. To lay one's self down on a bed or couch, to recline at table, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25. II. Esp.: To fall down, full to the ground, e. g. of a conquered gladiator, to receive the death blow, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41.

[DECUNCIS or DECUNX, uncis. m. (decemuncia) A measure or weight of ten ounces, LL.]

[DECUNCTOR, ari. See DECONTOR.]

[DECURES, ium. For decuriones, according to Fest.]

DECŪRIĀ, æ. f. (decem) I. [Originally, a division or number of ten, a body of ten, according to Col. 1, 9, 7; hence]

II. Gen.: Any company, division, or class of whatever number it may consist, but especially an order or class of judges (of which there were three until the time of Augustus, viz. of the senators, knights, and plebeians), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32 extr. and

elsewhere: — d. scribarum, Suet.: — d. servorum, Sen.: — [facetiously, a drinking-party, Plaut.]

[DECŪRIĀLIS, e. (decuria) Of a decuria, Tert.]

[DECŪRIĀTĪM, adv. (decuria) By decuria, Charis.]

\*DECŪRIĀTIO, ōnis. f. A dividing into decuriæ: d. tribulium, descriptio populi, Cic. PL 18, 45.

\*\*DECŪRIĀTUS, ūs. m. (1. decurio) A dividing into decuriæ: ubi milites ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, Liv. 22, 38.

1. DECŪRIO. 1. v. a. (decuria) To divide into decuriæ or certain classes: servorum delectus habebatur... quum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, Cic. Sest. 15: — equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv.: — Absol.: decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, etc., to have bribed the people by decuriæ, Cic. Pl. 18, 45: — [Meton.: verter incrementis lustralibus decuriatus, i. e. of a man ten lustra old, M. Cap.]

2. DECŪRIO, ōnis. m. (decuria) A commander of a decuria, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: — decuriones, a senator in any town out of Rome, principally in municipal towns and colonies, Cic. Sest. 4, 10, and elsewhere: — d. cubiculariorum, a lord chamberlain, Suet.

[DECŪRIŌNALIS, e. (2. decurio) Of a decurio, Inscr.]

[DECŪRIŌNĀTUS, ūs. m. (2. decurio) The dignity or office of a decurio, Cat. ap. Fest.; Dig.]

[DECŪRIŌNUS, i. m. For decurio, acc. to Fest.]

DE-CURRO, cūcurri (rarely curri), cursum. 3. v. n. and a.

I. Neut.: To run down, to move down quickly, to slip or sail down. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: d. de tribunali, Liv. 4, 50: — d. summā ab arce, Virg.: — d. alta arce, id.: — d. ad naves notis itineribus, Cæs.: — d. ad mare, Liv.: — puto te bellissime decursurum, about to sail, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3: — d. super æquora, Ov.: — Of things: amnis d. monte, Hor.: — Mæander d. media urbe, Liv.: — fluvius d. inter oppida, Plin.: — amnis in mare, Liv.: — navis d., sets sail, leaves the port, Tac.: — manus d. in scribendo, Quint.: — India a montibus tota d. in planitiem, runs down, extends, Plin.: — Impers.: ad quam (calcem) quum sit decursum. 2) Esp. in Milit.: To go through military exercises or manœuvres, to advance, charge, etc.: d. ex montibus in vallem et tela conjicere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2: — d. ex Capitolio in hostem, Liv.: — d. ad flumen, Cæs.: — milites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, whilst manœuvring, Liv.: — in funere Gracchi armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, went through all kinds of military manœuvres in honour of the departed hero, id.: — Impers.: in armis decursum est, Liv. B Fig.) \*1) Gen.: quibus generibus per totas quæstiones decurrimus, go over or through, Quint. 9, 2, 48: — mox plura de hoc, quum membratim historia decurret, will treat of, Plin.: — omnium sententiæ eo d., ut etc., come to, Liv.: — rhythmi ad finem usque d., run on, Quint.: — Impers.: decurritur ad leniorem sententiam, they come to, Liv. \*2) Esp.: To have recourse to, to take shelter or refuge in: d. cupide ad hæc extrema et inimicissima jura, Cic. Quint. 15: — d. ad hortationem: — d. ad medicamenta, Cels.: — d. ad oraculum, Just.: — Impers.: decurritur ad illud extremum SC., they have recourse to, Cæs. \*II. Act.: To run through any thing. A) Prop.: septingenta millia passuum decursa, Cic. Qu. 21, 81: — quasi decurso spatio. B) Fig.: prope acta jam ætate decursaque, completed, accomplished, Cic. Quint. 31 extr.: — quæ abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, have been gone or run over, i. e. been treated upon: d. inceptum laborem, to finish, Virg.

DECURSIO, ōnis. f. (decurro) [I. Gen.: A running down: d. aquæ, a flowing down, Arn.] \*II. Esp. in Milit.: A descent, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 4: — a manœuvre, a military exercise performed on peculiar occasions (as, in honour of a departed hero), Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70; Suet.

1. DECURSUS, a, um. part. of decurro.



2. **DĒCURSUS**, ūs. m. (decurro) I. [A] *Gen.*: A running down: magnus d. aquai, Lucr. 1, 284: — d. rapidus amnium, a fall, Virg.: — *Concr.*: a sloping aqueduct, Vitruv. B) *Esp.*, in *Milit.*: A descent, Liv. 1, 27: a going through certain manœuvres on festive occasions, Liv. 40, 9. \*II. *Fig.*: A course, lapse of time: facilius erit mihi quasi d. mei temporis, my time will pass more easily, Cic. Fam. 3, 2: — si infinitus forensium rerum labor decursu honorum et jam ætatis flexu constitisset, at the end of the administration: — d. versus, rhythmical movement, Quint.

**DĒCURTO**, 1. v. a. To curtail, maim, cut off. \*I. *Prop.*: d. radices, Plin. 25, 5, 21: — homo decurtatus, with nose and ears cut off, Sen. \*II. *Fig. of Style*: mutila sentit quædam et quasi decurtata, Cic. de Or. 53, 178.

1. **DĒCUS**, ōris. n. (deceo) I. *Ornament, splendour, glory, dignity*: hostium spolia decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: — senator populi Romani, d. atque ornamentum judiciorum: — d. ornatumque senectutis: — ut hominis d. ingenium, sic ingenii ipsius lumen est eloquentia: — ad d. et ad laudem civitatis: — dignitatem et d. sustinere: — without gen.: hæc omnia, quæ habent speciem gloriæ, contemne... verum d. in virtute positum est. — [Of bodily grace, beauty, Ov.] \*II. *Esp.*: Moral dignity, virtue, honour: d. antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: — honestatem et d. conservare: — omnis virtus, omne d.: — Sempronie cariora omnia quam d. atque pudicitia, Sall.: — thus, d. muliebri, chastity, Liv.

[2. **DĒCUS**, i. m. for decussis. A tenth, Agrim.]

\***DĒCUSSĀTIM**, adv. (decusso) In the form of an X, crosswise, Col. 12, 56.

\***DĒCUSSĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A cutting crosswise, decussation, Vitruv. 1, 6.

[**DĒCUSSĪO**, ōnis. f. (dēcūtio) A shaking off, Tert.]

\***DĒCUSSIS**, is. m. (dēcēm-as) I. A) The number ten, Vitruv. 3, 1: — hence, d. sexis, or decussissexis, one part of sixteen, Vitruv. 3, 1. B) *Esp.*: A coin of the value of ten asses, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47. II. *Meton.*: The figure of a Roman X; the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross: d. oblique, Plin. 18, 34, 77.

[**DĒCUSSISSEXIS**. See the foregoing Article.]

\***DĒCUSSO**, 1. v. a. (dēcussis) To place crosswise in the form of an X, to decussate: d. alqd, Cic. Un. 7: — d. jugum in stellam, Col.

[**DĒCUSSORIUM**, i. n. (decussor) An instrument used in trepanning, NL.]

**DECUSSUS**, a, um. part. of decutio.

\***DĒCŪTĪO**, cussi, cussum. 3. v. a. (quatio) To shake, strike or throw off. I. *Prop.*: d. lilia, Ov. F. 2, 707: — d. honorem (i. e. frondem) silvis, Virg.: — in sede Concordiæ Victoria, quæ in culmine erat, fulmine icta decussaque, Liv. 26, 23: — d. nidos sagittis, Plin. II. *Fig.*: cetera ætate jam sunt decussa, are shaken off, Cæsar. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, doubtful. (An old reading decursa.)

[**DĒ-DAMNO**, 1. v. a. To absolve, declare innocent, Tert.]

**DĒ-DĒCET**, cūit. 2. v. impers. It is not befitting, becoming, suitable, proper, etc., it looks bad (usually with a negation): — decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personæ... contraque item d., Cic. de Or. 22, 74: — ut, si quid dedecet, vitemus: — oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non d.: — ut iis, quæ habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedecet. — [Poet. in plur. deliciis meæ me d., Ov. — Act.: (in the first person) To dishonour, disgrace: non dedecni tua jussa, Stat.]

\***DĒ-DĒCOR**, ōris. Unseemly, unbecoming, vile: d. vita, Stat. Th. 11, 760: — dedecores inultique ab hostibus cædebantur, Sall. ap. Prisc.

[**DĒDĒCŌRĀMENTUM**, i. n. (dedecoro) A dishonour, disgrace, Græch. ap. Is. Or.]

[**DĒ-DĒCŌRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A dishonouring, disgracing, Tert.]

**DĒ-DĒCŌRO**, 1. v. a. To dishonour, disgrace: d. et urbis auctoritatem et magistris, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6: — dedecoratus flagitiis omnibus, defiled, stained, Suet.

[**DĒ-DĒCŌRŌSE**, adv. Disgracefully, in a dishonourable manner, Nero ap. A. Vict.]

[**DĒ-DĒCŌRŌSUS**, a, um. Dishonouring, dishonourable, disgraceful, A. Vict. — Comp., Hier.]

\***DĒ-DĒCŌRUS**, a, um. Dishonouring, disgraceful: (Manium Lepidum) ut socordem, inopem et majoribus suis dedecorum incusavit, Tac. A. 3, 32.

**DĒ-DĒCUS**, ōris. n. I. *Gen.* A) Any thing that is unbecoming or unseemly, disgrace, infamy: cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic. Div. 2, 9: — sumptus effusi cum probro atque dedecore: — incurrere in damna, in dedecora: — dedecori esse or fieri alui, to be a disgrace to. [B] *Concr.*: A disgrace, blot: quum nec prodere visum d. auderet, the ass's ears of Midas, Ov. M. 11, 184: — d. naturæ, the ass, Phædr.]

II. *Esp.*: A base or infamous action, vice: quum decus, quod antiqui summum bonum esse dixerant, hic solum bonum dicat, itemque d. illi summum malum, hic solum, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: — nullo dedecore se abstinere: — admittere d.: — incontinence, Ov.; Suet.

\***DĒDĒCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A dedicating, dedication: d. ædis, Liv. 2, 27: — d. theatri, Plin.: — d. patinæ, Suet.

[**DĒDĒCĀTĪVE**, adv. Affirmatively: d. et abdicative concludere, M. Cap.]

[**DĒDĒCĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (dedico) Affirmative, for affirmativus (opp. 'abdicativus'): d. propositio, App.]

[**DĒDĒCĀTOR**, ōris. m. One who dedicates, Tert.]

**DĒ-DĒCO**, 1. [in tmesi deque dicata, Lucil. ap. Non.] v. a. To say, declare, indicate, signify. I. *Gen.*: d. prædia in censu (an old reading censum), to make a return of, Cic. Fl. 32, 79. II. *Esp.* A) To dedicate, consecrate: d. sedem Castori ac Polluci in foro, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13: — d. simulacrum Jovis: — d. loca sacris faciendis, Liv.: — also, Fides, Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus, i. e. whose temples we see in the Capitol: thus, d. Junonem, Liv.: — d. Apollinem, Hor.: — d. librum alui, to dedicate, Quint.: — d. urbem nomini alcis, to name after anybody, Curt.: — d. libros huic operi, to devote whole books to this topic, Quint. \*B) To consecrate before occupying or inhabiting: d. domum absolutam, Suet. Ner. 31: — d. amphitheatrum, thermas, etc., id.

\***DĒDĒGNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A refusing, disdain: d. tacita, Quint. 1, 2, 31: — d. parendi, Plin. Paneg.

\***DĒ-DĒGNOR**, 1. v. dep. To refuse, disdain, scorn: d. alqd, Virg. Æ. 4, 536: — d. alqm patrem, Curt. — With inf., Tac. A. 2, 34. — Absol.: accendebat dedignantem et ipse, Tac.

**DĒ-DISCO**, didici. 3. v. a. To unlearn, forget: multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic. Qu. 17: — d. sportellas: — d. hæc verba. — \*With inf.: eloquentia loqui pæne d., Cic. Brut. 13, 51.

**DĒDĒTĪCĪUS** or **-TĪUS**, ii. m. (deditio) One who has surrendered or capitulated at discretion, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 27; Liv.

[**DĒDĒTĪM**, adv. (dedo) Devotedly, Diom.]

**DĒDĒTĪO**, ōnis. f. (dedo) A giving up or surrendering: quum locum tibi reliquum non modo ad pacem, sed ne ad deditionem quidem feceris, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48: — legatos mittere ad alqm de deditione, Cæsar: — in deditionem accipere, recipere alqm, id.: — facere deditionem, id.: — subire necessariam deditionem, id.

**DĒDĒTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of dedo. II. *Adj.*: Given up, devoted; with dat.: hoc magis sum Publico deditus, quod etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: — nimis d. equestri ordini: — d. eorum voluntati et gratiæ: — d. studiis, studio literarum, literis, artibus: — d. gravitati: — d. libidini: — d. vitiis flagitiisque omnibus. — [Comp., uxoribus deditior,

Eutr.] — *Sup.*, optimo animo ac deditissimo tibi, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. — [d. in alqa re, Lucr.] — *\*\* With an adv. of motion* : ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaque eo (i. e. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, *directed towards*, Liv. 1, 9.

DE-DO, didi, ditum. 3. v. a. *To give up, deliver up, abandon, leave to the mercy of anybody or any thing, to yield.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: d. alqm hostibus in cruciatum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71: — d. alqm telis militum, *with* tradere, Cic. Mil. 1, 2: — d. alqm ad supplicium, ad necem, Liv.; *for which*, d. alqm neci, Virg. B) Esp. in Milit.: *To deliver up; and, d. se, give into the power of anybody, to surrender at discretion, to capitulate*: postulerent, eos, qui sibi Gallique bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 16: — d. auctores belli, Liv.: — d. noxios exposcentibus Achæis, id.: — d. se suaque omnia alci, Cæs.: — d. se sine fraude, id. — *Middle*: incolumitatem deditis pollicebantur, Cæs.: — *arroganter consulere in deditis*, Tac. II. Fig.: *To give up, to devote, dedicate, abandon to the mercy of*: d. filiam (Virginiam) libidini App. Claudii, Cic. Fin. 2, 20 extr.: — *ne datur cupiditati crudelitatisque alci*: — d. animum sacris, Liv.: — *Esp. often, d. se alci (personæ, rei), to devote, give one's self up to anybody or any thing, to embrace any thing or the study of any thing, to apply one's self ardently to any thing*: cui (patriæ) nos totos d. et in qua nostra omnia ponere et quasi consecrare debemus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: — d. se totum Catoni: — d. se toto animo huic discendi delectationi: — d. se penitus musicis: — d. se doctrinæ, studio, etc.: — d. se totum libidinibus, ægritudini, desidiis, molestiis, etc.: — d. se muliebriter lamentis lacrimisque. — *\* With ad*: d. se ad audiendum, legendum, scribendumque. — *Adverb.*: dedita opera, *with intention, on purpose, designedly, intentionally*, Cic. Att. 10, 3; Liv.: — *seldom*, opera dedita, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: — *perhaps also ellipt.*, dedita (sc. opera), Cic. Att. 15, 4, 4.

DE-DŌCEO, ēre. v. a. *To make anybody forget or unlearn any thing, to cause anybody to get out of the habit or lose the habit of; with acc.*: si a Polyæno geometriam discere maluisset, quam illam etiam ipsum d., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20. — [With acc. and inf., Hor. O. 2, 2, 20. — *Pass.*: quum aut *docendus* is est aut *dedocendus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: — *coercendi magis quam dedocendi*.

[DEDŌLENTĪA, æ. f. *A getting the better of one's pain* (ἀναλγησία), Gloss.]

[DE-DŌLEŌ, ui. 2. v. n. *To cease grieving*, Ov. F. 3, 480.]

\*\*DE-DŌLO. 1. v. a. I. *To hew with an axe, to make smooth by chipping*: d. partes putres pedamentorum, Col. 4, 26: — d. arborem, Plin. [II. Meton.: *To give a sound beating, to cudgel*, App.]

DE-DŪCO, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. *To lead, draw, or bring down, onward, or away.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: d. alqm concionari conantem de rostris, Cæs. B. C. 3, 21: — d. atomos de via, *to turn from the straight direction*, Cic. Fat. 9, 18: — d. ornos montibus, Virg.: — d. lunam cælo, id.: — d. alqm ex ultimis gentibus: — d. suos clam ex agris, Cæs.: — *transfuga duci se ad consules jubet deductusque traditurum urbem promittit, led, taken to*, Liv.: — *aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbani, conducted, turned off*: — d. supercilia, *to smooth*, Quint.: — d. carbasa, *to spread*, Ov.: — d. brachia, *to move*, Prop.: — d. crines pectine, *to comb*, Ov.: — *thus*, d. cæsariem barbæ dextrâ, id.: — [d. flum, *to lead or carry on (the threads)*, i. e. *to spin, weave*, Ov.]: — *With the end expressed*: d. alqm ad alqm: — d. manum ad imum ventrem, Quint.: — d. sinum ad ima crura, Suet.: — d. alqm in carcerem, Sall.: — d. alqm in conspectum Cæsaris, Cæs.: — d. impedimenta in proximum collem, id.: — *amnes d. undas in mare*, Ov. B) Esp. 1) In Milit.: *To cause a garrison or troops to leave a place, to lead, bring, or draw away, to lead to a place, to bring up, to place anywhere*: d. præsidia de iis oppidis, Cic. Att. 7, 14: — d. exercitum ex his regionibus, Cæs.: — d. legionem ab opere, id.: — d. exercitum finibus Attali, Liv.: — d. milites ex hibernis ad Ciceronem, Cæs.: — *legiones in hiberna*, id.: — d. legiones in interiori Galliam, id. 2) *To attend out of respect*,

*accompany, escort*: quum magna multitudo optimorum virorum me de domo deduceret, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 2: — *hæc ipsa sunt honorabilia*: assurgit, deduci, reduci: — *a quibus si interdum ad forum deducimur*. — *\*\* Of leading or conducting a bride from the parents' house to her husband*: quo primum virgo quæque deducta est, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14: — *conf. ad quem virgo deducta sit*, Liv.: — *nullo exemplo deductæ in domum patru fratris filiæ*, Tac.: — *Also sometimes of a concubine*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34. 3) In Law: d. alqm de fundo, *to lead anybody in presence of witnesses from an estate, in case of disputing the title (a symbolic action, by which one obtained the right of bringing an action)*, Cic. Cæs. 7, 20; Tull. § 20. 4) *To conduct a colony to a place*: d. coloniam in locum alqm, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; Cæs.; Liv.: — *Aquileia colonia Latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta*, Liv.: — *alter triumvir colonias deducendis*, Sall.: — *ut emanant agri a privatis, quo plebs publice deducatur*. \*\*5) Naut. a) *To launch a ship, to put to sea, to cause or order to sail*: quas (naves) a Meloduno deduxerat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 60: — d. classem, Liv.: — d. naves litore, Virg. [b] *To draw a ship out of the docks*: d. naves, Virg. Æ. 3, 71. 6) *To deduct, i. e. to diminish by deducting*: *addendo deducendoque videre*, quæ reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: — *ut centum numi deducerentur*: — *de capite deducite, quod usuris pernumeratum est*, Liv. II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To lead away, to withdraw; to lead to a place, to bring, guide*: deduc orationem tuam de cælo ad hæc ceteriora, Cic. ap. Non. 85, 20: — d. alqm de animi pravitate: — d. alqm de sententia, de fide, etc.: — d. alqm a timore, a tristitia, ab humanitate, a pietate, a religione, etc.: — *impellere voluntates quo velint, unde autem velit d.*: — *quæ tandem ea est disciplina, ad quam me deducas, si ab hac abstraxeris?* — *thus*, d. alqm ad fietum misericordiamque: — d. alqm ad eam sententiam, Cæs.: — d. rem ad arma, id.: — d. alqm in periculum, id.: — d. rem in controversiam, id.: — d. rem huc, ut, etc., id.: — *ergo huc universa causa deducitur, utrum, etc.* \*\*B) Esp. 1) *To entice to any thing, mislead, induce, seduce*: adolescentes et oratione magistratus et præmio deducti, Cæs. B. G. 7, 37: — d. alqm ut, etc., Nep. 2) *To compose a writing, to draw up, as a deed, etc.; to couch in writing, to compose*: d. poemata tenui filo, Hor. E. 2, 1, 225: — d. carmen, versus, id.: — d. commentarios, Quint.: — *oratio deducta atque circumlata, well rounded, id.*

[DEDUCTIM, adv. (deduco) *By deducting*, Diom.]

DĒDUCTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (deduco) *A leading down or away.* I. A) Prop.: d. rivorum a fonte, *a drawing off*, Cic. Top. 8, 33: — d. Albanæ aquæ. B) Esp. 1) *A leading, conducting, or taking out to a place, e. g. a colony*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62; Agr. 1, 5, 16: — d. oppidorum, colonisation, Plin. \*2) *A driving or leading away out of an estate, which was a symbolic act preceding a suit-at-law*, Cic. Cæs. 20, 27. [3] *A leading of a bride to the bridegroom*, Dig. [4] *A diminishing, reduction, diminution*, Cic. Di. C. 10, 32: — *sine deductione*, Sen. \*II. Fig.: *A deducting*: ex hac deductione rationis illa summa nascitur controversia quam iudicationem appellamus, *mode of arguing*, Cic. Inv. 1, 14.

DĒDUCTŌR, ōris. m. (deduco) [I. *One who brings any thing to a place or spot*, Tert.] \*\*II. *One who accompanies another to a place*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9; Plin. E.

[DĒDUCTŌRIŪS, a, um. (deduco) I. *Of or belonging to drawing off or draining*: d. medicamenta, *a purgative medicine*, C. Aur. II. Subst.: Deductorium, ii. n. *A drain*, Fall.]

1. DĒDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of deduco. II. Adj. \*\*A) *Drawn in, bent inwards*: nasus et a summo eminentior et ab imo deductior, Suet. Aug. 79. [B] *Simple, mean, lowly*: d. carmen, Virg. B. 6, 5.]

[2. DĒDUCTUS, ūs. m. (deduco) *A drawing down*, App.]

[DĒDUX, ūcis. (deduco) *Derived, descending*, Symm.]

DĒ-ERRO [poet. dissyl.]. 1. v. n. *To stray, to get from the right way, to lose one's way.* \*I. Prop.: qui in itinere deerravissent, Cic. ap. Lact. 6, 24: — d. itinere, Quint.: — *si potus cibisque in alienum deerravit tramitem*,

Plin. \*\*II. Fig. : d. sentiētiā et visu, Col. 2, 15 : — d. verbis, Quint. : — quæ (signa) intuentes d. non possumus, id. : — *Impers.* : ubi semel recto deerratum est, Vell.

[DEFÆCABILIS (defec.), e. *That may be easily cleaned or cleared* : d. cisterna, Sid.]

[DEFÆCATIO (defec.), ōnis. f. *A clearing, purifying*, Tert.]

DE-FÆCO (defec.). 1. v. a. (fæx.) *To clear from dregs, refine, purify.* \*\*I. A) Prop. : d. vinum, Plin. 18, 26, 63. [B] Gen. : *To clean, wash*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 2. II. Fig. : *To make clear or bright* : quiquid incerti mihi in animo prius fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defæcatum est, clear, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 70 : — defæcato animo, serene, id.]

[DE-FAMATUS, a, um. (fama) *Infamous*, Gell. 18, 3, 3.]

[DE-FANATUS, a, um. (fanum) *Profaned*, Arn.]

[DE-FARINATUS, a, um. (farina) *Reduced to flour*, Tert.]

DEFATIGATIO (defet.), ōnis. f. *A wearying, weariness, fatigue*, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36, and elsewhere.

DE-FATIGO (dēfet.). 1. v. a. *To make weary, fatigue* : quum crebro integri defessis succederent nostrosque assiduo labore defatigant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 41 : — nec animi meo laboribus defatigari, Cic. Fam. 14, 1 : — defatigari similitudinis satietate : — namquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante quam, etc., grow weary or tired : — \*\*With inf., Lentul. ap. Cic.

DEFATISCOR. See DEFETISCOR.

DEFECABILIS, DEFECATIO, etc. See DEFÆC.

DEFECTIO, ōnis. f. (deficio) I. A) *A falling off, desertion, defection, apostasy* : subita d. Pompeii, alienatio consulum, etiam prætorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4 : — rebellio facta post deditiōem, d. datis obsidibus, tot civitatum conjuratio, Cæs. \*B) Fig. : intemperantia, quæ est a tota mente et a recta ratione d., Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22. II. A) *A ceasing, failing, vanishing, diminishing* : ista ipsa d. virum adolescentiæ vitiis efficitur sæpius quam senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29 : — Absol. : usque ad defectionem, until fainting, Tac. ; Suet. : — d. aquarum, Frontin. : — d. animæ, Cels. : — d. solis, lunæ, solar or lunar eclipse : — d. mulieris a conceptu, sterilitas, Plin. : — d. animi, dejection. [B] In Gramm. : *An ellipse* : dicere alqd per defectionem, elliptically, Gell. 5, 8, 3.]

[DEFECTIVUS, a, um. (deficio) *Defective, imperfect*, Tert.]

\*\*DEFECTOR, ōris. m. (deficio) *One who falls off, a deserter, an apostate*, Tac. A. 1, 48 ; Suet. ; Just.

[DEFECTRIX, icis. f. (deficio) *Defective, imperfect*, Tert.]

1. DEFECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of deficio. \*\*II. Adj. : *Weakened, weak, enervated* : defectus annis et desertis viribus, Phædr. 1, 21, 3 : — thus in the Sup., defectissimus annis, Col. : — arbor d. senio, id. : — Subst. : sidera obscura attributa defectis, Plin.

2. DEFECTUS, ūs. m. (deficio) [I. Defection, apostasy, for defectio, Capit.] \*\*II. *A ceasing, disappearing, diminishing, vanishing* : d. lactis (mammæ), a failing, Plin. 20, 23, 96 : — d. stomachi, weakness of the stomach, id. : — d. animi, a fainting, swoon, id. : — In the plur. : d. lunæ, lunar eclipses, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 extr.

DE-FENDO, di, sum. 3. (from the root FEND ; whence offendo, infensus, infestus) v. a. I. *To keep off, avert, repel, ward off (any thing injurious or hostile)* : d. nimios solis ardores, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53 : — d. ac repellere ictus, Cæs. : — d. et propulsare injuriam : — d. vim illatam vi : — d. pericula : — d. bellum (opp. 'inferre'), Cæs. : — [d. alqm, to keep at a distance, Enn. : — thus, d. alqm ab alqa re, Quadr. : — d. ignem a tectis, Ov. : — With dat. : d. solstitium pecori, Virg. : — d. æstatem capellis, Hor.] II. Meton. : *Of an object from which any thing is averted, i. e. To guard, protect, defend ; with alqm (alqd), ab alqo (alqa re), or absol.* A) Gen. : d. alqm ab injuria, Cæs. B. G. 5, 20 : — d. provinciam non modo a calamitate sed etiam a metu calamitatis, Cic. de L. P. 6, 14 : — d. vitam ab inimicorum audacia : —

d. se suaque ab iis, id. : — d. se a cetratis equitibus, id. : — With acc. : ego jacentem et spoliatum defendo et protego : — d. amicum suum : — d. alqm apud prætores, de ambitu, contra iniquos, etc. : — d. se armis, manu, Cæs. : — d. castra, oppidum, etc., id. : — d. justitiam : — d. ac tegere scelus : — d. communem salutem : — d. locum, to maintain : — \*\*With ab : et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, protects, preserves against, Cæs. : — Absol. : quum jam defenderet nemo, Cæs. : — illius orationem religio deorum nobis defendentibus facile vincebat, by our defence. B) Esp. 1) *To bring forward in defence, to defend, maintain, stand up for* : Carneades nullam umquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probavit ; nullam oppugnavit, quam non everterit, Cic. de Or. 2, 38 extr. : — d. id maxime, ut etc., to contend in particular for, etc., to maintain in particular that, etc. : — With an objective clause : quod nemo nisi improbus fecerit, id aliorum exemplo se fecisse defendat? — conf. impers. : verissime defenditur, numquam æquitatem ab utilitate posse sejungi : — With a relative clause : quæ turpitudines cur non cadant in sapientem, non est facile d. [2] In Law : *To demand any thing legally, to defend, claim, pursue one's right*, Dig.]

[DE-FENERATUS, a, um. (fenero) *In debt*, App.]

[DEFENSA, æ. f. (defendo) *Defence*, Tert.]

DEFENSIO, ōnis. f. (defendo) I. *A defending, defence, whether with or without arms* : ad istam omnem orationem brevis est d., Cic. Cael. 4 : — propugnatio ac d. dignitatis : — d. urbium, Cæs. [II. *Revenge*, Dig.]

\*DEFENSITO. 1. v. freq. (defenso) *To defend often, to be in the habit of defending* : hæc non acrius accusavit in senectute, quam ante defensitaverat, Cic. Ac. 2, 22 : — d. causas.

DEFENSO. 1. v. int. (defendo) [I. *To keep off eagerly* : d. metus, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105.] \*\*II. Meton. : *To defend, protect, guard eagerly* : d. mœnia, Sall. Jug. 26 : — ipsa mœnia d. se, Liv. : — d. humeros, Ov. : — Absol., Ov. M. 11, 374.

DEFENSOR, ōris. c. (defendo) \*I. *He who keeps or wards off* : ultor sceleris, d. necis, Cic. Mil. 22 : — d. periculi. II. *A defender, protector* : Mucius paterni juris d. et quasi patrimonii pro pugator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244 : — d. juris et libertatis : — murus defensoribus pudatus, Cæs.

[DEFENSORIUS, a, um. (defendo) *Pertaining to defence*, Tert.]

\*DEFENSTRIX, icis. f. *She that defends*, Cic. ap. Prisc.

DE-FERO, tūli, lātum, ferre. v. a. *To draw, carry, bring down, to carry down or along.* I. Prop. \*A) Gen. : d. alqd tecto, to take or bring down from the roof, Ov. M. 8, 646 : — d. coronam ex Helicone, Lucr. : — Rhodanus amnis segnem defersens Ararim, bearing along, Plin. : — d. literas ad alqm, to carry, bring, Cæs. : — d. natos ad flumina, Virg. : — d. aurum et omnia ornamenta sua in ærarium, Liv. : — d. ædes suas sub Veliam, to change, remove : — d. ferrum in pectus, Tac. : — d. alqm sub æquora, to dip under, Ov. : — deferri ad castra Romanorum, to arrive unexpectedly, Cæs. B) Esp. 1) *Naut.* : *To drive to a place* : naves portus capere non potuerunt, et paulo infra delatæ sunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 36 extr. : — quem ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum litus detulit, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 : — conf. ad quancumque sunt disciplinam quasi tempestate delati : — longius delatus sæstu, driven further out to sea, Cæs. \*\*2) *To take any thing to market, to sell, offer or expose for sale* : quanti res deferatur, Sen. E. 42 : — d. pallium, Petron.

II. Fig. \*\*A) Gen. : *To bring or take to a place* : hac re ad consilium delata, having been taken into consideration, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23 extr. : — d. nihil cogitati ad agendum, Quint. : — d. fabulas in certamen, id. : — d. fortunæ pignora in discrimen, Liv. : — poeta in nostrum ævum delatus, Hor. B) Esp. 1) *To offer, proffer, tender, propose, grant, confer upon, allot to anybody* : d. imperium ad alqm, Cic. Leg. 3, 2 : — d. omnem rem ad Pompeium : — d. causam ad Galbam : — d. universum studium suum et benevolentiam ad alqm : — d. primas ad alqm : — With dat. : d. regnum C.

Cæsari, Fasti ap. Cic.: — d. regnum et diadema uni, Hor.: — d. legationem alci ultro (opp. 'denegare'): — d. palmam alci rei Crasso: — d. pacem nostibus, Liv.: — d. iusjurandum, to administer, Quint.: — Absol.: si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. 2) To bring or give account of, to report, inform one of any thing: qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic. Cluent. 52: — ut hæc per eos ad Cæsarem deferrentur, Cæs.: — hæc a compluribus ad Cæsarem deferrebantur, id.: — d. falsum numerum equitum, to state, make a return of, id.: — With an objective clause: qui ad Cæsarem detulerint delaturive sint, me pœnitere consilii mei: — d. nomen alcijs, to lodge a complaint against anybody before the prætor: — thus, d. nomen alcijs de ambitu, de parricidio, etc.: — d. nomen alcijs alci; for which, \*\*d. alqm: d. reos ad prætorem, Tac.: — d. reos ejusdem criminis, Quint.: — defertur majestatis, Tac.: — defertur moliri res novas, id.: — d. crimina, Liv.: — d. eadem de noverca, Quint.: — Absol.: et minari et d. non potest, id.: — \*Rarely, to denounce: quæ apud vos de me deferunt.

[DEFERUNDA, æ. f. Perhaps, a goddess who protected the offerings at a sacrifice, Inscr.]

\*\*DĒ-FERVĒFĀCĪO, fēci, factum. 3. v. a. To boil or seethe thoroughly: d. radicem in vino, Plin. 23, 7, 64: — aer defervescit in pulmone, made hot, Varr.

\*\*DĒ-FERVĒO, ēre. v. n. To ferment, Plin. 14, 9, 11.

DĒ-FERVESCO, ferri and \*\*ferbui. 3. v. n. To cease boiling. \*\*L. Prop.: dum musteus fructus d., Col. 9, 15. II. Fig. A) To cease raging or being turbulent, to cool down, lose its heat or violence, become calm: ut ulciscendi vim differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira: d. autem certe significat ardorem animi invita ratione excitatum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36: — quum adolescentiæ cupiditates defervissent: — quasi d. oratio: — hominum studia d.: — d. gratulatio. \*\*B) Meton.: To become clear: novi versculi ut primum videbuntur defervisse, Plin. E. 9, 16 extr.

DEFESSUS, a, um. part. of defetiscor.

DEFETIGO. See DEFATIGO.

[DEFĒTISCENTĪA, æ. f. (defetiscor) Weariness, Tert.]

DĒ-FĒTISCOR (defat.), fessus. 3. v. n. To lose strength, grow weary or faint; usually only in the part. perf.: aratores defessi cultu agrorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 32: — thus, d. forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere: — d. labore atque itinere disputationis mæ: — hostes d. diuturnitate pugne, Cæs.: — nisi forte es jam d. . . refer ad illa te: — Absol.: semper 'recentes defessis succederent, Cæs.: — thus also, opp. 'integri, id. — Of things: defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, weakened: — [As a finite verb: neque defetiscar unquam, shall never grow tired, Ter.]

DE-FĪCĪO, fēci, factum. 3. [perf. conj. defexit, an old formula ap. Liv.: Pass. defit, for deficitur, Plaut.; Virg.: defiat, Plaut.: defiet, Liv.: defieri, Ter.] v. n. and a. (facio) I. Neut. A) 1) Prop.: To break loose from an engagement or connection, to become faithless, to revolt, rebel: consules a senatu, a rep., a bonis omnibus defecerant, Cic. Pl. 35: — d. ab alqo, with desciscere: — d. ab Æduis, Cæs.: — d. a patribus ad plebem, to side with or join the opposite party, Liv.: — thus, d. ad Pœnos, Sall.: — urbes d. ad Jugurtham, id.: — Absol.: quæ civitates defecerant, Cæs. 2) Fig.: si a virtute defeceris, Cic. Læl. 11, 37: — utilitas d. ab amicitia: — ut a me ipse deficerem. B) Meton.: To cease, disappear, fail, be wanting, be gone, have an end: non materia, frumentum d. poterat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 37 extr.: — fructus d. ex arboribus, id.: — non deficiente crumena, Hor.: — vereor, ne mihi crimina non 'suppeterent, ne oratio deesset, ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11: — nisi memoria forte defecerit: — d. tempus anni ad bellum gerendum, Cæs.: — sol, luna d., is eclipsed: — in hac voce defecit, he died, Suet.: — d. tot bellis, to decrease, become weak, Cæs.: — d. animo, to lose one's courage, be disheartened: — thus without animo: ne una plaga accepta considerent, ne deficerent: — d. comminus pugnando, to relax, to fight indifferently, Cæs.: — qui prior

defexit, an old legal phrase, of one who breaks through a contract, ap. Liv.: — \*\*With dat.: quum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, Cæs.: — æquor d. puppibus, Stat.: — [In the passive form: mihi fortuna defit, Enn. ap. Cic.: — lac mihi d., Virg.: — numquam causa defiet, cur etc., Liv.] II. Act. A) To leave, relinquish, or abandon anybody; to fail, forsake, desert, be wanting to: quum me vires d. cœpissent, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: — quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Cæs.: — res eos jam pridem, fides d. nuper cœpit: — me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si etc.: — tempus se citius quam oratio deficeret: — In the passive: mulier 'abundat auidacia, consilio et ratione deficitur: — quum gravi vulnere esset affectus et a viribus deficeretur, Cæs.: — aqua cibique defecti, Quint.: — sanguine defecti artus, Ov.: — defectus facultatibus, insolvent, unable to pay, Dig.: — [Poet. with a subjective clause: nec me deficiet nautas rogare, will not cease, Prop. B) To destroy, ruin, ML.] [Hence, Fr. *défaire*.]

DĒ-FĪGO, xi, xum. 3. To fix or strike in or into, to join, fix, or strike in a downward direction.

I. A) Prop.: in campo Martio crucem ad civium supplicium defigi et constitui jubes, Cic. R. perd. 4: — d. sudas sub aqua, Cæs.: — d. asseres in terra, id.: for which, d. hastas terræ, Virg.; and, d. arborem penitus terræ, id.: — d. verutum in balteo, Cæs.: — d. sicam in alcijs corpore: — d. gladium superne jugulo, Liv.: — d. morsus in aurem, Plin. \*\*B) Meton.: To make immovable or firm: resistunt defixi et Neronem intuentes, standing firm or fast, Tac. A. 13, 16: — alia omnia incerta sunt, caduca, 'mobilia: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, quæ numquam ulla vi 'labefacti potest, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: — d. aciem, to bring to a stand, id. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To direct to any place, to turn towards: d. oculos in terram, Quint. 11, 3, 158: — d. impudentissimos oculos in alcijs possessiones atque fortunas, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: — d. mentem orationemque in alqa re: — d. omnes suas curas in reip. salute: — dispartire non 'vaganti oratione, sed defixa in una rep. B) Esp. \*1) To fix, render motionless (with terror or amazement, etc.), to strike with astonishment: utraque res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv.: — silentium triste ita defixit omnium animos, ut etc., id.: — defixus, astounded, Virg.; Liv.; Tac. [2] In sacred ceremonies; To pronounce, to establish, fix: quæ augur vitiosa, dira defixerit, irrita sunt, an old formula, ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 8 extr. \*\*3) To bewitch, bind by spells (because in so doing the image of the person was run through with a needle): d. caput alcijs dira imprecatione, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: — d. nomina cerâ, Ov. [4] To censure, blame, Pers. 5, 16.]

[DE-FINGO, nxi. 3. v. a. To fashion, form, to give a determinate shape: d. panem, Cat. R. R. 74. — Of rude verses; To manufacture, as it were, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37.]

DĒ-FĪNĪO. 4. v. a. To limit, fix a boundary, bound, terminate. I. Prop.: d. extremam partem fundi oleæ directo ordine, Cic. Cæc. 8, 22: — orbes cæli d. aspectum nostrum: — loca d. orbem terrarum. II. Fig. A) To mark out, explain, express, define, fix: genus universum, ut tollatur error, brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, Cic. Sest. 45, 97: — d. rem verbis et breviter describere: — unum hoc definitio, tantam esse etc., it is that only I define or explain, I solely define that: — decorum sic fere definiri solet, to be defined: — d. ædes sibi optimas, hortos etc., to mark out: — d. tempus adeundi, Cæs.: — d. consulatum in annos, id.: — d. potestatem in quinquennium: — With a relative clause: ut, quam vitam ingrediari, definias. B) To fix, settle, determine: constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi termini diligendi. . . altera sententia est, quæ definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic. Læl. 16, 58: — non 'vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definitur viris, qui etc.: — concludere atque d. totam hujus generis orationem, to end, close: — d. extrema similiter, to close, finish.

DĒ-FĪNĪTE. adv. Expressly, definitively, clearly: d. dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118; Plin. Pan.

## DEFINITIO

**DEFINITĪŲ, ōnis. f.** [I. *A limiting, prescribing, Inscr.*] II. *An exact marking or defining, an explanation, definition:* ut quodcumque accidisset prædictum videretur hominum et temporum definitione sublata, *determination*, Cic. Div. 2, 54: — d. iudiciorum æquorum: — d. est earum rerum, quæ sunt ejus rei propriæ, quam *definire* volumus, brevis et circumscripta quædam *explicatio*: — omnis, quæ ratione suscipitur de aliqua re institutio, debet a definitione proficisci: — definitionibus exprimere alqd.

[**DEFINITIVÆ. adv.** *Definitely, clearly, Tert.*]

**DEFINITIVUS, a, um.** (definitio) I. *Definitive, explanatory:* d. constitutio, Cic. Inv. 2, 17: — d. causa: — d. sententia, in *Law*, a final sentence against which there is no appeal, Cod. Just. [II. *Definite, clear, Tert.*]

[**DEFINITOR, ōnis. m.** *One who appoints or arranges, Tert.*]

**DEFINITUS, a, um.** I. *Part of definitio.* II. *Adj.: Definite, clear:* questionum duo sunt genera: alterum *infinutum*, alterum d. D. est, quod *ἁπόθεν* Græci, nos *causam*, Cic. Top. 21: — *certus* in cælo ac d. locus, ubi: — d. questiones.

[**DEFIO, eri.** See **DEFICIO.**]

**DEFICŪLUS, i. m.** (*facetiously formed from defit and oculis*) *Having but one eye, one-eyed, Mart.* 12, 59, 9.]

[**DEFIXIO, ōnis. f.** *A spell, νερομαγία, καρδέσμος, Gloss.*]

**\*DEFLAGRĀTĪŲ, ōnis. f.** I. *Prop.: A burning, consuming by fire, conflagration:* d. futura aliquando cæli atque terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: — d. terrarum omnium. II. *Fig.: quum mea domus ardore suo deflagrationem urbi atque Italiæ toti minaretur, destruction, ruin*, Cic. Pl. 40.

**DE-FLAGRO. 1. v. n. and a.** I. *Neut.: To be consumed by fire, to be burned down.* A) *Prop.: qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eadem Dianæ Ephesiæ templum deflagrasset*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: — Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit. B) *Fig.: To go to ruin:* qui propter implicationem rei familiaris communi incendio malint quam suo d., Cic. Sest. 46, 99: — ruere ac d. omnia, Liv. \*\*2) *Of passions; To abate, subside, cease raging:* d. iras vestras, Liv. 40, 8: — deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac. II. *Act.: To burn down.* \*\*A) *Prop.: fana flammâ deflagrata*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: — quæ sol currendo d., Vitr. \*B) *Fig.: To ruin:* in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12.

[**DE-FLAMMO. 1. v. a.** *To put out (fire), App.*]

**DE-FLECTO, xi, xum. 3. v. a. and n.** I. *Act.: To bend or turn downwards, aside, or in another direction.* \*\*A) *Prop.: d. ramum olivæ*, Col. 5, 11, 14: — d. amnes in alium cursum, Cic. Div. 1, 19: — d. novam viam, *to make in another direction*, Liv. B) *Fig.: quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit*, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: — d. se de curriculo petitionis: — *ut declinet a proposito d.que sententiam:* — d. rem ad verba. II. *Neut.: To turn off, turn aside.* \*\*A) *Prop.: vulgus militum d. viâ*, Tac. H. 2, 70: — d. in Tuscos, Plin. E. B) *Fig.: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum*, Cic. Læl. 12: — consuetudo d. de via: — d. de recta regione: — d. a veritate: — oratio deflexit ab amicitiiis perfectorum hominum ad leves amicitias.

**DE-FLĒŌ, ēvi, ētum. 2. v. a. and n.** I. *Act.: To bewail:* sæpe inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Brut. 96, 329: — Crassi mors a multis sæpe defleta: — hæc satis diu multumque defleta sunt: — *Absol.: dum assident, dum deflent*, Tac.: — [d. oculos, *to make dim by weeping*, App.] [II. *Neut.: To weep much*, Prop. 1, 16, 13.]

[**DEFLEŪŲ, ōnis. f.** (defleŏ) *A great weeping, LL.*]

[**DEFLEXIO, ōnis. f.** (deflecto) *A turning aside, Macr.*]

**1. DEFLEXUS, a, um.** I. *Part of deflecto.* [II. *Adj.: In a slanting direction, bent downwards:* caulis d., NL.]

**2. DEFLEXUS, ūs. m.** (deflecto) *A bending down, V. Max.*

## DE-FORMIS

**DE-FLO. 1. v. a.** [I. *To blow off or away*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64.] II. *To blow off one thing from another* (e. g. *dust, etc.*): d. cibum munditiarum causa, Plin. 28, 2, 5.

[**DE-FLOCCĀTUS, a, um.** (floccus) *Without locks of wool, bald*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 10.]

**\*\*DE-FLŌRĒŲ, ēre. v. n.** I. *q. defloresco:* vitis pejus d., Col. 5, 6, 36.

**DE-FLŌRESCO, rui. 3. v. n.** *To shed its blossoms, to wither, fade.* \*\*I. *Prop.: omne frumentum cum totam (spicam) edidit, octo diebus d.*, Col. 2, 11. \*II. *Fig.: non talis, quam tu eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, decaying*, Cic. Brut. 92: — amores et deliciæ mature et celeriter d.: — cum corporibus *vigere* et d. animos, Liv.

**DE-FLŪŲ, xi, xum. 3. v. n.** I. *To flow down or downwards.* \*\*A) *Prop.* 1) *D. succus ex filice*, Plin. 18, 6, 8: — d. sanguis a renibus, id.: — *flumen d. monte*, Sall.: — humor d. per venam, Plin. 2) *Meton. also of things that are not fluid; To glide, slip, fall gently down, to slope, to go, come, move down in a slanting direction:* ipse defluebant coronæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: — vestis d. ad imos pedes, Virg.: — aries d. secundo amni, *swims down*, id.: — d. Tiberi Ostiam, *to go down to Ostia (by water)*, Suet.: — d. ex equo, *to get down from a horse, to dismount*, Liv.: — d. ad terram, *to fall to the ground*, id.: — multa merces d. tibi, *result to thee*, Hor. B) *Fig.: To flow, come, pass:* hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic. Or. 27 extr.: — d. a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora: — a quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, *descends, or takes its origin from*, Suet.: — ne quid excidat aut ne quid in terram defluat, *may be spilt on the floor*. II. *To cease flowing.* \*\*A) *Prop.: dum defluat amnis*, Hor. E. 1, 2, 32: — quum hiberni defluerent torrentes, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 3. \*B) *Fig.: To pass away, come to an end, to disappear, cease, vanish:* ubi salutatio defluxit, *has gone by*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: — ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *has seceded, become faithless:* — comæ d., *fall off*, Plin.: — ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium, deflueret, Sall.

[**DEFLŪS, a, um.** (defluo) *Flowing or falling down*, Stat. Th. 9, 325: — d. vasculum, a *hydraulic clock*, App.]

**\*\*DEFLŪVĪŲ, ii. m.** (defluo) I. *Influence (of the stars)*, Plin. 18, 29, 69. II. *A falling off:* d. capilli, Plin. 28, 11, 46: — d. capitis, the same, id.

[**DEFLUXIO, ōnis. f.** (defluo) *A flowing down*, C. Aur.]

[**DEFLUXUS, ūs. m.** (defluo) *A flowing down*, App.]

**DE-FŌDĪŲ, fodi, fossum. 3. v. a.** I. *To dig downwards or deep, to dig up:* d. scrobem d. in limine stabuli, Col. 7, 5, 17: — d. terram, *to throw up*, Hor.: — d. oculos, manus, crura, *to dig out, i. e. to scratch or tear out, to lacerate*, Flor. II. *To bury in the earth:* thesaurum defossum esse sub lecto: fodit: invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. Div. 2, 65: — d. cotem et noviculam in comitio: — d. alqm humo, Ov.: — signum in terram, Liv.: — d. se, *to conceal one's self*, Sen.

[**DEFŌMĪTĀTUM.** (fomes) *A fomitibus succisum*, Fest.]

[**DEFŌRAS or DE FORAS.** *Without, out of doors*, Inscr.]

**DEFORE. inf. fut. for desum.**

[**DEFŌRIS or DE FORIS.** *From the outside or without*, Bibl.]

**\*\*1. DĒFORMĀTĪŲ, ōnis. f.** (1. deformato) *A forming; description, delineation*, Vitr. 1, 1.

**\*\*2. DĒFORMĀTĪŲ, ōnis. f.** (2. deformato) *A disfiguring, defacing:* d. tantæ majestatis, Liv. 9, 5.

**DE-FORMIS, e. (forma)** I. *Deformed, misshapen, ugly:* longus an brevis *formosus* an d., Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: — d. esse natum: — deformis calvitio, Suet.: — deformissima femina (opp. *pulcherrima*), Gell.: — d. aspectus (opp. species *honestæ*): — d. motus statusve: — gravitas *honestis* in rebus, jocus in turpibus et quasi d. ponitur: — nulla deformior species civitatis quam etc.: — d. patria: — d. solum patriæ belli malis, Liv.: — d. oratio, Quint.: — d. libido, id.: — d. obsequium, *slavish, disgraceful*, Tac.: —

*conf. deforme et servile est cædi*, Quint. — [With gen.: d. leti, Sil.] [II. *Shapeless*: d. animæ, Ov. F. 2, 554.]

**DĒFORMĪTAS**, ātis. f. (deformis) *Ugliness of form or appearance, deformity, unseemliness (both physical and moral); also fig. disgrace, dishonour*: quæ si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et fæditas animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: — d. ædificiorum, Suet.: — an corporis pravitates, habebunt aliquid offensionis, animi d. non habebit?

**\*\*DĒFORMĪTER**. *adv. Inelegantly*: d. sonare, Quint. 8, 3, 45: — d. dicere multa, id.

1. **DĒ-FORMO**. 1. v. a. *To design, form, fashion, describe, depict, delineate, sketch*. **\*\*I. Prop.**: d. marmora prima manu, Quint. 5, 11, 30: — certi ac deformati fructus, *formed, ready (opposed to flosculi)*, id.: — d. speciem operis, *to represent in sketch or outline*, Vitruv. **II. Fig.**: quæ ita a fortuna deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura inchoata compareant, *formed, shapen*, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: — ille quem supra deformavi, *have depicted, delineated*.

2. **DĒ-FORMO**. 1. v. a. (forma) *To disfigure, deform*. **I. Prop.**: amicus noster deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3: — macies d. vultum, Virg.: — parietes nudi ac deformati: — fulmen d. fastigium valvasque, Liv. **\*\*II. Fig.**: *To disfigure, i. e. to pollute, defile, disgrace, dishonour*: quæ accusatores deformandi hujus causa, *detrahendæ spoliandæque dignitatis gratia* dixerunt, Cic. Cæl. 2: — rusticana illa parsimonia deformata atque ornamentis omnibus spoliata: — d. ordinem prava lectione senatus, Liv.: — d. et lacerare orationem, Quint.: — d. multa bona uno vitio, id.

1. **DEFOSSUS**, a, um. *part. of defodio*.

**\*\*2. DĒFOSSUS**, ūs. m. (defodio) *A digging deep in the earth*, Plin. 19, 8, 48.

[**DĒFRAUDATIO**, ōnis. f. *A defrauding; defect*, Tert.]

[**DĒFRAUDATOR**, ōris. m. *A defrauder, deceiver*, Just.]

[**DĒFRAUDATRIX**, icis. f. *She who defrauds*, Tert.]

**\*DĒ-FRAUDO** (defrūdo). 1. v. a. *To deprive one of any thing by fraud, to impose upon, cheat, defraud*: d. alqm drachmā, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 91: — d. alqm fructu victoriæ suæ, Liv.: — *Prov.*: ne andabatam quidem d. posse, *not be able to deceive even one who is blind*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: — ne brevitatis defraudasse aures videatur neu longitudo obtudisse: — [d. genium, *to cheat one's self, to deny one's self enjoyment*, Plaut.: — d. nihil sibi, Petron.]

[**DĒ-FRĒMO**, ūi. 3. *To cease making a noise*, Sid.]

[**DĒ-FRĒNATUS**, a, um. (freno) *Unbridled*, Ov. M. 1, 282.]

[**DEFRENSA**. *Worn bare; detrita, detonsa, acc. to Fest.*]

[**DĒFRĪCĀTE**. *adv. With bitter irony*, Næv. ap. Char.]

**\*\*DĒ-FRĪCO**, cūi, cātum and ctum. 1. v. a. *To rub, or rub off*: d. dentem, Ov. A. A. 3, 216: — d. papulam saliva, Cels.: — d. lichenēs pumice, Plin.: — d. fauces ceteraque membra, Suet.: — *Middle*: defricari, *to rub one's self, as in a bath*, A. Her.: — [Poet.: d. urbem sale multo, *to rub, to satirize with much wit*, Hor. 8, 1, 10, 4.]

**DEFRICTUS**, a, um. *part. of defricō*.

**\*\*DĒ-FRĪGESCO**, frixi. 3. v. n. *To grow cold, to cool*: coctura d., Col. 12, 20, 4.

**\*DĒ-FRINGO**, frēgi, fractum. 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To break off, break to pieces*: d. ramum arboris, Cic. Cæc. 21, 60: — d. surculum: — d. ferrum ab hasta, Virg.: — d. complura subsellia, Suet. **\*\*II. Fig.**: — id unum bonum est, quod numquam defringitur, *is never taken away*, Sen. E. 92.

**DEFRUDO**. See **DEFRUADO**.

[**DĒ-FRŪGO**. 1. v. a. (fruges) *To exhaust or destroy the produce of land*, Plin. 18, 24, 55.]

[**DĒ-FRŪOR**, frui. v. n. *To consume by enjoying*, Sym.]

[**DĒ-FRUSTO**. 1. v. a. *To break into pieces*, Amm.]

**\*\*DĒFRŪTĀRIUS**, a, um. (defrutum) *Of or belonging to new wine*: d. vasa, Col. 12, 19, 3. — *Absol.*: defrutarium, id.

**\*\*DĒFRŪTO**. 1. v. a. (defrutum) *To boil down new wine*: d. vinum, Col. 2, 22, 4.

**\*\*DĒFRŪTUM**, i. n. (for defervitum) *New wine boiled down one-half, with spices, etc.*, Plin. 14, 9, 11.

[**DĒFŪGA**, æ. m. (defugio) *A refugee*, Cod. Th.]

**DĒ-FŪGIŌ**, fūgi. 3. v. a. *To flee, to flee from any thing, to avoid, to get out of the way of any thing*: d. patriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: — d. munus: — d. disputationem: — d. contentiones, inimicitias, vitæ dimicationes: — d. auctoritatem alcis rei, *to deny having commanded a thing, to escape responsibility*. — **\*\*Absol.**: rempublicam suscipiant: timore defugiant etc., *escape, avoid, Cæs.*

[**DĒ-FŪGO**. 1. v. a. *To chase, drive away*, LL.]

[**DĒ-FULGŪRO**. 1. v. a. *To cast forth lightning*, Aus.]

[**DĒFUNCTIO**, ōnis. f. (defungor) **I. Execution, performance**, LL. **II. Death**, Bibl.]

**DĒFUNCTORĪE**. *adv. Carelessly, superficially*: d. agere causam, Sen. Contr. 5, 31.

[**DĒFUNCTORĪUS**, a, um. (defungor) *That is carelessly made or lightly done, slight, indifferent*, Petron.]

1. **DEFUNCTUS**, a, um. *part. of defungor*.

[2. **DEFUNCTUS**, ūs. m. (defungor) *Death*, Tert.]

**\*\*DĒ-FUNDO**, fūdi, fūsum. 3. v. a. **I. A) Prop.**: *To pour down or out, cause to flow, pour down upon*: d. ovi album in vas, Cels. 6, 6: — d. vinum, *to pour out*, Hor.: — [Poet.: d. fruges pleno cornu, *to pour down, pour out*, Hor. **B) Esp.**: *To pour out as a libation*, Hor. O. 4, 5, 34; V. Max. **II. Fig.**: d. verba pectore, Petron.]

**\*DĒ-FUNGOR**, functus. 3. v. n. *To perform a thing (especially of an unpleasant nature), to acquit one's self of, to accomplish, bring to an end, finish, get over*: defunctus honoribus, *one who has filled all posts in the state*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68: — d. omni populari concitatione: — d. periculis, *to get over, to overcome*: — d. tribus decumis pro una: — d. imperio regis, Liv.: — d. fatalibus malis, Suet.: — d. vitā, i. e. *to die*, Virg.: — d. sua morte, *the same*, Suet.: — d. suis temporibus, Hor.: — d. terrā, Hor.: — *also, simply d., to die*, Quint.; Tac.: — *Hence, defunctus for mortuus, dead, defunct*, Quint.; Suet.: — [defunctus jam sum, *I have done that, got over or through it*, Ter.]

[**DĒ-FŪTŪS**, a, um. (futuo) *Exhausted*, Catull. 41, 1.]

**\*\*DĒ-GĒNER**, is. (ablat. degeneri, Tac.) (genus) *Degenerate, not genuine*. **I. Prop.**: d. rex, Tac. A. 12, 61: — d. canes, Plin.: — d. aquila, id.: — d. herbæ, id.: — d. adamantes, id. **II. Fig.**: *Degenerate, base, ignoble*: Agrippa vitā non degener, Tac. A. 4, 61: — d. ad pericula, id.: — d. animus, Virg.: — d. preces, Tac.: — d. projectus, id.: — [Poet.: d. toga, *for d. togati*, Luc.] — *with gen.*: d. patriæ artis, Ov.: — d. humani ritus, Plin.

**DĒGĒNĒRO**. 1. v. n. and a. (degener) **I. Neut.**: *To become unlike its kind, turn out bad or of an inferior description, to degenerate*. **A) Prop.**: qui (frater) a vobis nihil degeneravit, Cic. Phil. 13, 15: — poma d., Virg. **B) Fig.**: *with ablat. or absol.*: ab hac virtute majorum non modo non degeneravit L. Flaccus, sed etc., Cic. Fl. 11, 25: — d. a gravitate paterna: — d. a parentibus nostris, Liv.: — d. a fama vitæque sua, Tac.: — Panætius degeneravit a Stoicis. — *Absol.*: consuetudo eum et disciplina d. non sineret: — naturale quoddam stirpis bonum d. vitio depravatæ voluntatis: — nec Quadi d., Tac.: — [With dat.: d. Marti paterno, Stat.] **\*\*II. Act.**: *To cause to degenerate, to spoil, mar*: Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque d., Col. 7, 12, 11: — degeneratum, *that which has degenerated*, Liv. 1, 53: — conspectus degenerati patris, V. Max.: — Poet.: *To stain or pollute by degeneracy, to dishonour, defile*, Ov.]

**DE-GĚRO**, ġre. v. a. [I. *To carry away, carry to a place*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 53.] \*\*I. *Meton.*: *To reduce to a form, to frame, form, shape*: sicca a (uva) degeritur in pastillos, Plin. 12, 27, 60.

[**DE-GLABRO**, 1. v. a. *To make smooth*, Dig.]

[**DE-GLŪBO**, psi, ptum. 3. v. a. *To peel or skin, as fruit*. I. *Prop.*: d. granum, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2. II. *Meton.*: *To skin alive, to flay, to excoriate*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 33: Aus.]

\*\***DE-GLŪTĪNO**, 1. v. a. *To separate any thing that is glued together, to open, unglue*: d. palpebras, Plin. 25, 13, 103.

[**DEGLŪTĪŦIO**, ōnis. f. *The act of swallowing*, NL.]

[**DE-GLUTĪŦIO** (deglutĭo). ire. v. a. *To swallow*, LL.]

**DĚGO**, dġgi. 3. v. a. (de-ago) *To spend one's time, to pass away time*: d. omne tempus ætatis, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2:—d. ætatem:—d. vitam:—d. quod reliquum est vitæ:—d. senectam, Hor.—*Passiv.*: degitur ætas, vita.—\*\**Absol.*: ille lætus deget, Hor.:—procul urbe certus d., Hor.—etiamnum gentes sic d., Plin.:—vita humanior sine sale non quit d., to continue to exist, last, id.

[**DE-GRANDĪNAT**, v. impers. *It hails violently, it continues hailing*, Ov. F. 4, 755.]

[**DE-GRASSOR**, ari. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To rush down*, App. II. *Act.*: *To behave cruelly towards anybody*, Stat. Ach. 1, 406.]

\*\***DE-GRĀVO**, 1. v. a. *To press or weigh down*. I. *Prop.*: d. caput, Ov. M. 5, 352:—d. partes navigii, Plin.:—duo millia (militum) illatis ex transverso signis d. prope circumventum cornu, to crush, Liv.—*Absol.*: pulverum mole degravante, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *To trouble, incommode, overpower*: etiam peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, Liv. 4, 33.—*Absol.*: vulnus d., Liv.

\*\***DE-GRĚDĪOR**, gressus. 3. v. n. (gradior) *To go, step, march down*: inter Gallica tela degressus ex arce, Liv. 5, 52:—d. monte, Sall.:—d. in campum, Liv.:—d. ad pedes, to dismount (of cavalry), id.

[**DE-GRŪMOR**, ari. v. a. (gruma) *To level*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[**DEGLŪLĀTOR**, ōnis. m. *A glutton*, App.]

[**DE-ŪLO**, 1. v. a. *To devour, waste*, Afran. ap. Char.]

[**DEGUNERE**, *To taste; degustare, according to Fest.*]

[**DEGUSTĀTĪŦIO**, ōnis. f. *The act of tasting*, Dig.]

**DE-GUSTO**, 1. v. a. *To taste*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: d. novas fruges aut vina, Plin. 18, 2, 2. [B] *Meton. poet.*: *To touch slightly: of fire*, Lucr. 2, 492: *of arms*, Virg.]

II. *Fig.*: *To taste, to try, attempt, to acquire superficial knowledge of any thing; to touch slightly upon, to make slight allusion to*: visne eandem vitam d. et fortunam experiri meam? Cic. Tusc. 5, 21:—d. aliquid speculæ ex alcis sermone:—d. literas primis labris, Quint.:—d. alqd de fabulis, Brut. ap. Cic.:—d. genus hoc exercitationum:—velim odorere et istum convivam tuum degustes et ad me de his rebus scribas, sound him:—una materia diligenter effecta plus proderit, quam plures inchoatæ et quasi degustatæ, only tasted, touched upon, Quint.:—d. alqd proœmio (opp. 'consumere'), id.

[**DE-HĀBĚO**, ġre. v. n. *Not to have, to want*, Hier.]

[**DE-HAURIO** (dehor.), haustum. 4. v. a. I. *To scoop off, take off*, Cat. R. R. 66. II. *To swallow down*, Tert.]

[**DE-HĚRĚDĪTO** and **DE-HĚRĪTO** (hær.). 1. v. a. *To disinherit, to cut off*, ML.]

**DĚ-HINC** [Poet. sometimes monosyl.]. adv. *Hence, from this place, from that place*. \*\*I. *Of room or space*: interiora Cedrosii, d. Persæ habitant, Mel. 3, 8. II. *Meton.* \*\*A) *Of time*: *Henceforth, from this time, after this, hereupon, for the future*: quacumque d. vi possim, Liv. 1, 59:—eorum ad se vocat, d. talia fatur, hereupon, then, Virg.:—varis d. et sæpius irritis prætorum quæstibus postremo, etc., Tac.:—de qua d. dicam, hereafter, Suet. \*\*B) *Denoting succession*: arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum, quod... d. quia etc., Sall. Cat. 3, 2:—in-

cipiet putrescere, d. laxata ire in humorem, tunc exsiliunt flumina, inde etc., Sen. [C] *Denoting inference or consequence; hence, from that, therefore*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 6; Ter.]

\*\***DĚ-HISCO**, hivi. 3. [inf. perf. dehisse, Varr.] v. n. *To open in chinks, gape, yawn*: tellus ima d., Virg. Æ. 4, 24:—unda d., id.:—navigium d., springs a leak, Sen.:—dehiscens intervallis acies, separated, interspersed, Liv.:—rosa d. ac sese pandit, Plin.:—thygni pinguescunt in tantum ut dehiscant, burst, id.

\*\***DĚHŌNĚSTĀMENTUM**, i. n. (dehonesto) *That which disfigures or deforms a thing, a blemish, deformity*: d. corporis, Sall. ap. Gell. 2, 27:—d. oris, Tac.:—d. originis, low descent, Just.:—contumeliæ verba probrosa, ignominie et cetera d., Sen.

[**DE-HŌNĚSTĀTĪŦIO**, ōnis. f. *Disgrace*, Tert.]

\*\***DĚ-HŌNĚSTO**, 1. v. a. *To dishonour, disgrace, defile*: famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv. 41, 6:—d. alqm infami opera, Tac.

[**DE-HŌNĚSTUS**, a, um. *Unseemly*, Gell. 19, 10, 10.]

[**DĚ-HŌNŌRO**, 1. v. a. *To dishonour*, LL.]

[**DĚHŌRTĀTĪŦIO**, ōnis. f. *A dissuading*, Tert.]

[**DĚHŌRTĀTŌRĪUS**, a, um. (dehortor) *Dissuasive*, Tert.]

\***DĚ-HORTOR**, atus. 1. [per tmesin, de me hortatur, Enn.] v. a. *To dissuade, advise to the contrary*: res ipsa et reipublicæ tempus aut me ipsum aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic. Pis. 39, 94:—multa d. me a vobis, Sall.:—\*\**With inf.*: plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Sall.

**DĚĪĀNĪRA**, æ. f. (Δηιδαιρα) *The daughter of Cæneus, and wife of Hercules, whose death she unconsciously occasioned by sending him a garment dipped in the blood of Nessus*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8; Ov. M. 9, 9, æq.

**DĚĪDĀMĪA**, æ. f. (Δηιδάμεια) *The daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles*, Prop. 2, 9, 16.

[**DĚĪFĪCUS**, a, um. (deus-facio) *That makes a god*, Tert.]

**DEIN**, for deinde.

**DĚIN-CEPS** [Poet. sometimes dissyl., Hor.]. adj. and adv.

[I. Adj., gen. deincepis, following upon: sine intermissione deinceps, App.] II. Adv.: *In turn, one after another, in succession, successively*. A) *Of space*: his saxis collocatis et coagmentatis aliis insuper ordo adijcitur... sic d. omne opus contextitur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23:—quum d. ex primis versuum literis aliquid connectitur, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 111. B) *Meton.* 1) *Of time*: *One after another*: ut d. qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3:—quos video d. tribunos plebis per triennium fore:—hoc idem d. reliquis fit diebus, Cæs.:—d. totam rem explicare. 2) *Of order*: *Each in its place, one after another, hereupon, in succession*: annales Ennii ut d. legi possint, be read one after another, or in proper order as they follow, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 93:—de justitia satis dictum est: d., ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur:—si non ab eo, in quo proxime desitum erit, d. incipietur:—primum est officium, ut se conservet in naturæ statu, d., ut ea teneat etc.:—principes sint patria et parentes, proximi liberi totaque domus, d. bene convenientes propinqui:—ut prima officia diis immortalibus, secunda patriæ, tertia parentibus, d. gradatim reliquæ reliquis debeantur, and so on:—sometimes joined to deinde d.; and inde d., Liv.

**DĚINDE** and abridged **DEIN**. [Poet. ei taken as one syllable] adv. *From here or beginning here, from there or beginning there*. \*\*I. *Of place*: via interest per angusta, d. paulo latior pateat campus, inde colles asurgunt, Liv. 22, 4. II. *Meton.* A) *Of time*: *Hereupon, afterwards, then, after that*: complures ex iis occiderunt: d. omnibus longe lateque incensis se in castra receperunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 35 extr.:—dein Tubero, Nescio, inquit, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 10:—plebs montem sacrum prius, d. Aventinum occupavit:—principio duplicavit illum pristi-



num patrum numerum, d. equitatum ad hunc morem constituit: — in his primum ipsius Pythagoræ, d. postea Pythagoræorum tantum nomen esset etc. B) *Of order*: hæc duo binis pedibus incisim: dein membratim, Cic. de Or. 63, 213: — ut a prima congressione maris et feminae, d. a progenie et cognatione ordi: — *thus often primum . . d., first, then, or first, secondly, etc.*: — *often several times repeated*, Cic. R. A. 45: — *eight times*, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 145: — *excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, d. Philippo, post Julio, next*.

**\*\*DĒIN-SŪPER.** *adv. for desuper. From above, from on high*: d. in murum attolli, Sall. ap. Non.

[DĒ-INTEGRO. 1. v. a. *To destroy*, Cæcil. ap. Non.]

[DĒ-INTUS. *adv. From within*, Veg.]

**DĒIŌNĪDES**, æ. m. (Δῖωνίδης) *The son of Delone by Apollo, i. e. Miletus*, Ov. M. 9, 442.

**DĒIŌPĒA**, æ. f. (Δῖοπέα) *One of the nymphs of Juno*, Virg. Æ. 1, 72.

**DĒIŌTĀRUS**, i. m. I. *A tetrarch of Galatia, afterwards king of Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus, contemporary with Pompey, Cæsar, and Cicero, the last of whom made a speech in his favour*, Cic. Dei. II. *His son*, Cic. Att. 5, 17.

**DĒIPHŌBĒ**, æ. f. (Δηϊφώβη) *A daughter of Glaucus*, Virg. Æ. 6, 36.

**DĒIPHŌBUS**, i. m. (Δηϊφῶβος) *A son of Priam and Hebe, husband of Helen after the death of Paris*, Virg. Æ. 2, 310.

[DĒĪTAS, ātis. f. (deus) *The divine nature, Deity, for divinitas*, Eccl.]

[DĒJECTE. *adv. Lowly*, Tert.]

**DĒJECTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (dejecio) *A throwing or casting down*. I. *Prop.* **\*\*A)** *Gen.*: d. alvi, a purging, Cels. 1, 3: — [*Concr.*: Soil, excrements, NL.] B) *Esp.* **\*1)** *Ejection, a turning out of an estate or possession*: qui illam vim dejectionemque fecerit, Cic. Cæs. 20, 57. **[2)** *In Astron.*: d. stellarum, *A being below the horizon* (opp. 'altitudo'), LL.]

II. *Fig.* **[A)** *D. gradus, degradation*, Dig.] **\*\*B)** *D. animi, mental dejection*, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 59.

[DĒJECTŪNCŪLA, æ. f. (dejecio) *A slight purging*, Scrib.]

[DĒJECTO. v. a. (dejecio) *To hurl down*, Metap. Gell. 20, 19.]

[DĒJECTOR, ōris. m. (dejecio) *One who throws down*, Dig.]

1. **DĒJECTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of dejecio*. **\*\*II.** *Adj.* **A)** *Prop.*: *Low*: equitatus noster d. atque interioribus locis constitit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 46. B) *Fig.*: *Disheartened, dejected, spiritless*. in epilogis plerumque d. et infracti sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.

**\*\*2.** **DĒJECTUS**, ūs. m. (dejecio) I. *A throwing down*: d. arborum, Liv. 9, 2: — d. fluminis, a fall, Ov.: — d. aquæ, Sen. [*Poet.*: *A throwing on or over one's self*, Stat.]

II. *An inclined or downward position, a declivity*: d. collis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 22: — *In the plur.*: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Cæs.

**DEJERATIO**, ōnis. *See DEJURATIO.*

**DEJERO**, are. *See DEJURO.*

**DĒ-JĪCĪŌ** (also written deicio, deicis, deicit, etc.), jēci, jectum. 3. v. a. (jacio) *To throw or cast down, cast to the ground, to throw from*. I. *Prop.* **A)** *Gen.*: d. alqm de ponte in Tiberim, Cic. R. A. 35, 100: — d. alqm de saxo (Tarpeio), Liv.: — d. alqm saxo Tarpeio, Tac.: — d. se de muro, Cæs.: — d. alqm equo, id.: — d. jugum a cervicibus: — d. togam ab (or de) humero, Suet.: — d. librum in mare: — d. elatum securim in caput, to let fall, to drop, Liv.: — d. equum e campo in cavam viam, to drive down, id.: — d. statuas, with depellere, to throw down: — *thus*, tempestas d. signa senea in Capitolio, Liv.: — d. navem ad inferiorem partem insulæ, to drive, Cæs.: — d. antennas, to lower, to let down, Cæs.: — d. libellos, to pull down: — d. sortes, to cast or throw into the urn, Cæs.: — d. alvum, to void, Cat. B) *Esp.* 1) *In Law*: *To turn anybody out of an estate or possession, to eject, throw out*, Cic. Cæs. 8 extr.; 13, 17. 2)

384

*In Milit.*: *To overthrow, to put to flight*, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6; Cæs.: — *thus*, d. castra hostium, Liv. **\*\*3)** *To throw to the ground, i. e. to kill*: his dejectis et coactis cadaveribus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27: — d. juvenecam Thetidi, to offer, to kill as a victim, V. Fl. II. *Fig.*: *To remove*: oculos de isto numquam d., not to take one's eyes off him, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15: — *thus*, d. oculos a rep.: — d. oculos in terram, cast, turn, Quint.: — *thus*, d. vultum, Virg.: — [*Poet.*, dejectus oculos, with a downcast look, Virg.]: — *negligenter scribimus adversaria . . hæc sunt dejecta, merely thrown out, i. e. slightly touched or commented upon*: — d. alqm de sententia, to turn from: — d. alqm de honore or honore, to deprive of, to rob of: — *thus*, d. alqm ædilitate, præturâ: — d. alqm spe, to deprive of hope, Cæs.: — *dejeci conjuge tanta, to be deprived of*, Virg.: — d. alqm de gradu, to put out of his position or place: — d. vitia a se, to remove, to keep distant from one's self: d. cruciatum a corpore, with depellere: — d. quantum mali de humana conditione: — *thus*, d. quantum de doloris terrore.

[DĒ-JŪGIS, e. (jugum) *Inclined, sloping, slanting*, Aus.]

[DĒ-JŪGO. 1. v. a. (prop. to unyoke) *To part*, Pac. ap. Non.]

**DĒ-JUNGO**, ĩre. v. a. [I. *To unyoke cattle*, Inscr.]

**\*\*II.** *Meton.*: *To remove*: d. se a forensi labore, Tac. Or. 11.

[DĒJŪRĀTĪŌ (dejer.), ōnis. f. *An oath*, Tert.]

[DĒJŪRĪUM, ii. n. *An oath*, Gell. 7, 18, 8.]

[DĒ-JŪRO (dejero). 1. v. n. *To swear, to take an oath*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 37; Men. 5, 2, 63.]

[DĒ-JŪVO. 1. v. n. *To withhold help*, Plaut. Tr. 2, 2, 63.]

**DĒ-LĀBOR**, lapsus. 3. v. n. *To fall, sink, flow, slip down, to slip out*. I. *Prop.*: signum de cælo delapsus, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: — *arma delapsa de manibus alcis*: — sinus d. ab humero, Quint.: — d. ex equo, Liv.: — aqua d. ex utraque parte: — d. de cælo in provinciam: — d. ab æthere, to let one's self down, to fly down, Ov.: — d. medios in hostes, to get into, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *To come down, to sink, to let one's self down, to descend, to fall*: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra d., descends, lowers itself, Cic. Læl. 21: — aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur: — d. in idem genus morbi: — d. in hoc vitium scurrile: — d. in similitudinem alcis proclivi cursa: — d. in istum sermonem: — d. in eas difficultates, ut etc.: — d. eo, ut: — *rarely with ad*; d. ad æquitatem et ad rerum naturam: — d. ad Clodium, to incline towards Clodia, i. e. to feel disposed to buy her estates.

[DĒ-LĀBŌRO. 1. v. n. *To work hard*, Afran. ap. Non.]

[DĒ-LĀCĒRO. 1. v. a. *Prop.*: *To tear up or to pieces; hence, to destroy, ruin, mar, spoil*, Plat. Capt. 3, 5, 14.]

**\*\*DĒ-LACRĪMĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A dripping of the eyes (a disease or weakness of the lacrimal glands)*, Plin. 25, 13, 99.

[DĒ-LACRĪMĀTŌRĪUS, a, um. (delacrimo) *Of or belonging to tears*, M. Emp.]

**\*\*DĒ-LACRĪMO** (lacrumo). 1. v. n. *To shed tears; meton., of a vine*, Col. 4, 9 extr.

[DĒ-LAMBO, ĩre. v. a. *To lick, to lick off*, Stat. Th. 2, 681.]

[DĒ-LĀMENTOR, ari. v. a. *To bewail, lament*, Ov. M. 11, 331.]

[DĒ-LANIARE. *To tear to pieces, descendere, acc. to Fest.*]

[DĒ-LĀPĪDO. 1. v. a. I. *To clear from stones*, Cat. R. R. 46, 1. II. *To cover with stones, to plaster, acc. to Fest.*]

1. **DELAPSUS**, a, um. *part. of delabor.*

2. **DELAPSUS**, ūs. m. (delabor) *A fall*: d. aquæ, Varr. R. R. 1, 6.]

[DĒ-LASSĀNĪLIS. e. (delasso) *That may be fatigued*, Manil.]

[DĒ-LASSO. 1. v. a. *To fatigue, tire, weary*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 14: — *Poet.*: d. omnes fabulas poetarum, Mart.

**DĒ-LĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (defero) *An information, accusation*: d. nominis, Cic. Di. C. 20: — *Absol.*: cuicumque vos delationem dedissetis: — *In the plur.*, Tac.; Plin. Pan.

**\*\*DĒ-LĀTOR**, ōris. m. (defero) *An informer, accuser*, Quint. 9, 2, 74; Tac.; Suet.: — d. majestatis, i. e. of



*high treason*, Tac. :—d. Papiae legis, i. e. relating to the violation of this law, Suet.

[DELATORIUS, a, um. (delator) Of an informer, Dig.]

[DELATORIA, æ. f. (defero) An information, Ter.]

[DE-LÄVO. 1. v. a. To wash, to cleanse, Apic.]

[DELEBILIS, e. (deleo) That may be blotted out, Mart. 7, 84.]

DELECTABILIS, e. (delecto) Delightful, agreeable, pleasant: d. cibus, Tac. A. 12, 67:—[Comp., App.]

[DELECTABILITER, adv. Delightfully, Gell. 13, 24, 17.]

\*DELECTAMENTUM, i. n. (delecto) That which serves for delight, an amusement, pastime: inania sunt ista d. pæne puerorum, captare plausus, etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 60:—putare alqm pro delectamento, to think to make sport of, Ter.

DELECTATIO, ònis. f. Delight, pleasure, amusement: homo semper aliquid aut acquirit aut agit videndique et audiendi delectatione ducitur, Cic. Off. 1, 30:—d. convivorum:—Absol.: mira quædam in cognoscendo suavitatis et d.:—jucunditas et d.:—voluptas et d.:—literæ secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, to afford pleasure:—delectationem afferre, the same, Quint.:—In the plur., e. g. Cic. de Sen. 13, 45.

[DELECTIO, ònis. f. for delectus. (deligo) Choice, Vopisc.]

DELECTO. 1. v. a. (delicio) [L. To entice from the right way, Enn. ap. Non.; Quadr.: d. oves, to keep, Cat.]

II. Meton.: To delight, amuse, afford pleasure: non tam ista me sapientis fama d., Cic. Læl. 4, 15:—amicitia ipsa et d. et prodest:—Esp. often in the pass.: delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut honore, ut gloriâ, etc.:—in hoc admodum delector, quod etc.:—me magis de Dionysio delectat, I delight more in, etc.:—[Poet., with subject. clause: me pedibus delectat claudere verba, Hor.; and passive, vir bonus dici delector, id.]

[1. DELECTOR, ari. v. dep. for delecto. To delight, Petron.]

[2. DELECTOR, òris. m. (deligo) One who chooses or selects, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 3.]

1. DELECTUS, a, um. part of deligo.

2. DELECTUS, ùs. m. (1. deligo) A choosing, choice.

I. Gen.: quid interest, expetas an eligas? mihi quidem etiam lautius videtur, quod eligitur, et ad quod d. adhibetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90:—tenetur d.:—habere delectum:—rerum d. atque discrimen:—d. dignitatis:—d. beneficiorum:—delectu alqo aut sapientia duci ad judicandum:—sine ullo d., sine P. R. notione, sine judicio senatus:—\*Cum delectu, with choice, Plin. II. Esp. in Milit. A) A choosing or levying of soldiers: delectum habere, to levy, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, and elsewhere; for which, \*agere delectum, Quint.; Tac.:—d. provincialis, a levy in the province, Cic. Fam. 15, 1. \*B) Concr.: Troops levied, a levy, Tac. H. 2, 57.

DELEGATIO, ònis. f. I. Prop.: An assignment of a debt, an assignation, Cic. Att. 12, 3. \*\*II. Fig.: ipse necesse est laborem tuum impendas, si effici cupis: delegationem res ista non recipit, Sen. E. 27.

[DELEGATOR, òris. m. One who makes an assignment, LL.]

[DELEGATORIUS, a, um. (delego) Of or belonging to an assignment, Cod. Th.]

DE-LĒGO. 1. v. a. To send to a place, to refer.

I. Prop. \*\*A) Gen.: d. alqm in Tullianum (carcerem), Liv. 29, 22:—d. infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac.:—d. alqm ad senatum, Liv.:—d. alqm ad illud volumen, Nep. \*B) Esp.: To refer one to another person for the payment of a debt, to assign over a debt: delegabo tibi Epicurum, ab illo fiet numeratio, Sen. E. 18:—d. debitorem, Dig.:—d. nomen debitoris, id.:—Absol.: Quinto delegabo, si quid æri meo alieno superabit, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 3:—conditio delegandi.

II. Fig. \*\*A) Gen.: To cause to be done by another what one ought to do one's self, to delegate, depute, give in charge: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1:—d. curam, officium alcui, Quint.:—d. ministerium triumviris, Tac.:—d. ordinandas bibliothecas alcui, Suet.:—obsidio delegato in curam alcjs, Liv. \*B) Esp.: (from

I. B) To ascribe, attribute, impute: si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, Cic. Font. 4, 8:—d. causam peccati mortuis, Hirt.:—d. scelera alijs, Tac.:—d. omne rei bene aut secus gestæ decus dedecusque ad alqm, Liv.:—thus, d. servati consulis decus ad servum, id.

[DELENIFICUS (delin.), a, um. (delenio-facio) Charming, captivating, Plant. Mil. 2, 2, 39.]

\*\*DELENIMENTUM (delin.), i. n. (delenio) I. Any thing calculated to soothe, alleviate, or mitigate, an anodyne, Liv. 4, 51:—d. vitæ, a means of relieving, a support, Tac. II. Esp. A charm, blandishment, Liv. 30, 13 extr.; Tac.

DE-LĒNĪO (delin.), 4. v. a. To make or render soft or mild; to soothe, alleviate, mitigate; to please, charm: d. mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, Cic. Cluent. 9:—d. milites blande appellando (with alliteration):—d. alqm blanditijs voluptatum:—d. genus hominum oratione:—d. animos hominum:—conf. animum adolescentis pellerit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa ætas capi ac deliniri potest.

\*DELENITOR (delin.), òris. m. One who soothes or mitigates: ejus (judicis) d. esse debet orator, Cic. Brut. 70, 246.

DE-LĒO, òvi, ètum. 2. [contr. delesset for delevisset, V. Max.: part. perf. delitus, Varr.] v. a. (δαλεω, δηλεωμαι) To wipe away, blot out, efface; hence, to destroy, overthrow, ruin, exterminate, annihilate, kill: Jupiter sæpe hominibus nocuit, urbes delevis, fruges perdidit:—d. ædificia, sepulcrum etc.:—d. magnam Græciam:—d. nomen Æquorum usque ad internecionem, Liv.:—d. scriptum, literas etc., to erase, efface:—d. stigmata in facie, Plin.:—d. omnes leges una rogatione, to abolish, abrogate:—d. omnia morte:—d. præsentia, futura bella, to finish, make an end of, render impossible:—d. omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna, to blot out, obliterate:—d. omnem molestiam:—extinguere et d. improbitatem:—simulatio d. veritatem:—With personal objects. magnæ hostium copiæ multis præliis deletæ:—homines jam morte deletos reponere in deos:—toto animante deleta et facto interitu universo.

[DELETERIUM, i. n. (δηλητήριος) Poisonous matter, NL.]

[DELETICIUS or -TIUS, a, um. (deleo) On which any thing has been wiped or blotted out: d. charta, Dig.]

[DELETILIS, e. (deleo) That blots out, Varr. ap. Non.]

[DELETIO, ònis. f. (deleo) A blotting out, annihilating; hence, a destroying, overthrow, etc., Lucil. ap. Non.]

[DELETRIX, icis. f. (deleo) She that destroys, Auct. Harusp. resp. 23, 49.]

1. DELETUS, a, um. part. of deleo.

[2. DELETUS, ùs. m. (deleo) Destruction, Tert.]

\*\*DE-LĒVO. 1. v. a. To make smooth: d. plagam acutissimo ferro, Col. Arb. 6, 4.

[DELIA, æ. f. I. The Delian, poet. for Diana, Virg. B. 7, 29. II. The name of a mistress, Virg. B. 3, 67; Tib.]

DELĪĀCUS, a, um. (Δηλιακός) Of or belonging to Delos, Delian: D. vasa, Cic. R. A. 46:—D. supellex:—D. æs, Plin.:—d. gallinarius.

[DELIBAMENTUM, i. n. (delibo) A libation, V. Max.]

[DELIBATIO, ònis. f. A taking away, Dig.]

\*\*DELĪBĒRĀBUNDUS, a, um. (delibero) Weighing turning over in one's mind, deliberating, considering, consulting: consules velut d. capita conferunt, diu colloquantur, Liv. 2, 25:—rex velut d., id.

[DELĪBĒRĀMENTUM, i. n. (delibero) Deliberation, Laber. ap. Front., doubtful.]

DELĪBĒRATIO, ònis. f. I. A deliberating, reflecting, considering, deliberation: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de rep., principes civitatis adhibebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2:—d. et consultatio:—res cadit in deliberationem, is taken into consideration:—habet res deliberationem

requires consideration:—d. cum alqo:—d. consilii capiendi, respecting the resolution to be taken:—d. officii. II. In Rhet. for causa deliberativa, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; Quint.

**DĒLIBĒRĀTIVUS**, a, um. (delibero) *Of or belonging to deliberation, deliberative*: d. genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7:—d. causa:—d. pars, Quint.:—*simply, deliberativa, æ. f., the same, id.*

**\*DĒLIBĒRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who deliberates*, Cic. Sest. 34 extr.

**\*DĒLIBĒRĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of delibero.*

**\*II. Adj.**: *Determined upon, fixed*: neque illi quicquam deliberatus fuit quam me evertere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8.

**\*DĒ-LĪBĒRO**. 1. v. a. and n. (libra, libella) *To weigh or turn over in one's mind, to consider maturely; to consult, take counsel, deliberate; usually with de, a relative clause, or absol.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: re deliberata, after due deliberation: Cæs. B. G. 4, 9:—d. maxima de re, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6:—d. etiam atque etiam de geographia:—d., utrum . . an:—d., an, Quint.:—d., quando incipiendum sit, id.:—distrahitur in deliberando animus:—d. cum alqo coram, per literas de salute fortunisque alcjs, to take counsel:—d. cum imperatore Romano de Corintho, Liv.:—cum iudicibus quasi d.:—d. cum ea parte animi, in qua inest ratio, to consult. **\*\*B) Esp.**: *To ask advice, as of an oracle, with consulere*, Nep. Milt. 1; Them. 2. II. *Meton.*: (denoting the result of deliberation) *To determine, take a resolution, resolve, determine upon, to fix, settle; with objective clause*: quod iste statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1:—*Esp. in the part. pass.*: mihi deliberatum et constitutum est, ita gerere consulatum etc.:—*conf.* sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, omnes iudices rejicere:—*certum est deliberatumque omnia dicere.*

**DĒ-LĪBO**. 1. v. a. *To take away a little of any thing, to taste.* **\*I. Prop.**: ne bos extremo iugo truncum d. ramumque deplantet, should pluck, Col. 2, 2, 26:—d. paululum carnis, Petron. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: non sum tam insolens in dicendo, ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, may cull, Cic. Sest. 56:—ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habere:—d. novum honorem, to taste for the first time, Liv.:—d. oscula, to sip, Virg.:—d. omnia narratione, to touch slightly, Quint. B) *Esp.*: *To detract from*: d. alqd de laude alcjs, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2:—d. alqd de gloria sua:—d. alqd de virginitatis integritate, Flor.:—d. pudicitiam, to violate, Suet.

**\*\*DĒ-LIBRO**. 1. v. a. (3. liber) I. *To strip off the bark, to peel*: d. arborem, Col. 5, 11, 10. [II. *Meton.*: *To take away a part, to deduct*, Lucr. 3, 1101.]

**DĒ-LĪBŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. (libuo, lēlŭo) I. *Prop.* *To besmear, anoint, to moisten; usually only in the part. perf.*: multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic. Brut. 60, 217:—d. capillus:—d. dona Medæ, Hor.—[*As a fn. v.*: unguentis eum delibuit, Sol.] **\*\*II. Fig.**: senium luxu delibutum, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

**DĒLĪCĀTE**, adv. I. *Luxuriously, voluptuously*: d. ac molliter vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106:—d. recubans, with molliter. **\*\*II. Dissolutely, sluggishly, quite at one's ease**: d. conficere iter, with segniter, Suet. Cal. 43:—vitis d. se spargit, Plin.

**DĒLĪCĀTUS**, a, um. (deliciæ) I. *That entices or allures the senses; Alluring, charming, sweet, delightful, luxurious, voluptuous*: in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40:—d. voluptates, with molles and obscenæ:—d. convivium:—muliebri et d. ancillarum puerorumque comitatu:—molliores et delicatiores in cantu flexiones:—omnes libidines delicatissimis versibus exprimere. II. *Meton.* A) *That gives way to sensual allurements, addicted to luxury, luxurious, effeminate, voluptuous, delicate, spoilt*. d. adolescens, Cic. Brut. 53:—d. pueri:—d. juvenus:—libidinosæ et d. juvenus:—equeorum cursum

delicati minutis passibus frangunt, effeminate, Quint.:—d. aures, spoiled, over nice, id.:—*thus*, fastidium delicatissimum, too nice. **\*\*B) Tender, soft, gentle**: d. oves, Plin. E. 2, 11 extr.:—d. capella, Catull.:—puella delicatior hædo, id.:—delicatiores teneorque cauliculus, Plin.:—Anio delicatissimus amnium, id.

[1. **DELICIA**, æ. f. *Delight*. See **DELICIE**.]

**\*\*2. DĒLĪCĪA or DĒLĪQUĪA**, æ. f. (deliquo, conf. **COLLICIE**) *A water-spout, gutter*, Vitr. 6, 3.

**DĒLĪCĪÆ**, arum. f. [*sing. delicia, æ. f.* Plaut.: *delicium*, ii. n. Phædr.: *delicius*, ii. m. Inscr.] (delicio) I. *Any thing that gratifies the senses; Delight, enjoyment, pleasure, luxury*: deliciarum causa et voluptatis cives Romanos cum mitella sæpe vidimus:—multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio:—homines deliciis diffuentes, most luxurious:—Herodotus Thucydidesque longissime a talibus deliciis vel potius ineptiis afuerunt:—ecce aliæ d. equitum, foliæ, pretensions:—esse in amore atque in deliciis alcui, to be anybody's favourite:—also simply, esse in deliciis alcui, the same:—*thus*, habere alqd in deliciis. II. *Concr.*: *A favourite, beloved object, sweetheart*: amores ac d. tuæ Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79:—C. Sempronius Rufus mel ac d. tuæ, Cæl. ap. Cic.:—d. Alexandrinæ, favourite slaves, Quint.

[**DELICIARIS** and **DELICIATUS**. (2. delicia) *Of or belonging to a gutter or waterspout, according to Fest.*]

[**DĒ-LĪCĪO**, ěre. (lacio) *To entice, allure*, Titin. ap. Non.]

**\*DĒLĪCĪŌLÆ**, arum. f. dem. (deliciæ) *Delight, favourite, darling*: d. nostræ Tulliola, Cic. Att. 1, 8.

**\*\*DĒLĪCĪŌLUM**, i. n. (deliciæ) I. q. deliciolæ: d. tuum, villici filius, Sen. E. 12.

[**DĒLĪCĪŌSUS**, a, um. (deliciæ) *Voluptuous*, M. Cap.]

[**DELICIUM**, ii. See **DELICIE**.]

[**DELICO**, are. See **DELICUO**.]

[**DELICTOR**, ōris. m. (delinquo) *A delinquent*, LL.]

**DELICTUM**, i. n. (delinquo) *An offence, crime, fault*: quo d. majus est, eo pœna est tardior, Cic. Cæs. 3:—sapientes delicto suo commoveri:—committere d., Cæs.—*In the plur.*, Cic.; Hor.

[**DĒLĪCUS**, a, um. *Weaned*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 16.]

[**DĒLĪGĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A surgical bandage*, NL.]

1. **DĒ-LĪGO**, lēgi, lectum. 3. v. a. (1. lego) I. *To cull, pick, select*: quod si liber populus deligit, quibus se committat, deligetque optimum quemque, Cic. Rep. 1, 34:—ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti propter severitatem:—d. alqm ad eas res sciendās, Cæs.:—d. locum castris, id.—[*Poet.*: d. rosam, to pluck, cull, Ov.] II. *Esp.* A) *In Milit.*: *To select, to detach, send out*: delecta manus, a detachment, a body of picked men, Sall. Jug. 46, 7. [B) *To separate from the rest, set aside, reject*, Virg. Æ. 5, 717.]

2. **DĒ-LĪGO**. 1. v. a. I. *To bind, tie, bind to*: hominem proripi atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62:—d. sarmenta circum cornua boum, Quint.:—d. naviculam ad ripam, Cæs.:—d. epistolam ad amicum, id. **\*\*II. To dress, put a bandage round**: d. brachium superimposito penicillo, Cels. 2, 10:—d. vulnus, Quint.:—propter valetudinem deligatus et plurimis medicamentis delibutus, id.

[**DELIMĀTOR**. *One who files off*, διαβήτης, Gloss.]

**\*\*DĒ-LĪMĀTUS**, a, um. (limo) *Filed off*: delimatum æris scobem aceto spargunt, Plin. 34, 11, 26.

[**DĒLĪNĒTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Delineation, description*, Tert.]

**\*\*DĒ-LĪNĒO**. 1. v. a. (linea) *To sketch, to trace in outline*: d. imaginem in pariete carbone, Plin. 35, 10, 36.

**\*\*DĒ-LINGO**, ěre. v. a. *To lick, lick off or up*: d. cochleare plenum, Cels. 3, 22:—*Prov.*: d. salem, to have poor cheer, Plant.

**DELINIFICUS, DELINIMENTUM, DELINIO, and DELINITOR**. See **DELEN**.

**\*\*DĒ-LĪNO**, no perf., itum. 3. v. a. *To besmear*: delinendus homo est vel gypso vel argenti spuma, Cels. 3, 19.

[**DĒLINQUENTĪA**, æ. f. (delinquo) *A fault, crime*, Tert.]

**DĒ-LINQUO**, liqui, lictum. 3. v. n. and a. *To fail, to omit doing what one ought to do*. [I. Prop.: *For deficere*: frumentum d., Cael. ap. Serv.: — d. aut *superet* aliquid tibi, Tabero, ib.] II. Fig.: *In a moral sense; To commit a fault, do wrong, trespass, offend, be guilty*: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. N. D. 3, 38: — mercede d. (*opp. gratis* 'recte facere'), Sall.: — d. in vita: — d. in bello: — d. in ancilla, Ov.: — d. paullulum, Hor.: — *With acc.*: si quid deliquero: — damnatus flagitiorum, quæ duo deliquerant, Tac.: — *Pass.*: ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem: — adulterium quod pubertate delinquitur, Dig.

**DĒ-LĪQUESCO**, licūi. 3. v. n. *To melt, be dissolved, grow soft or moist, melt away*. \*\*I. Prop.: ubi nix delicuit, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 15: — Hyrie flendo delicuit, id.: — poma d. cum musto, Col. \*\*II. Fig.: *To pine away*: qui nec tabescat molestiis, nec frangatur timore, nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17.

[**DELİQUA**. See 2. **DELICIA**.]

**\*\*1. DELİQUĪUM**, ii. n. (delinquo) I. *A failing, defect, want*: d. solis, i. e. an eclipse (with defectus), Plin. 2, 12, 9: — esse deliquio, to the detriment of, Plaut. [II. In Medic.: d. animi, a fainting, swoon, NL.]

[2. **DELİQUĪUM**, ii. n. (deliquo) I. *A dripping or dropping down*, Prud. II. In Chem.: *Deliquescence*, NL.]

**DE-LĪQUO** and **DĒ-LĪCO**. 1. v. a. (liquo) *To clarify, decant, pour off*. \*\*I. Prop.: Cels. 5, 20, 5. [II. Fig.: *To explain anything*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 31.]

[**DELİQUIS** or **DELİCŪS**, a, um. (delinquo) *Wanting*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 33.]

**\*\*DĒLĪRĀMENTUM** (delēr.), i. n. (deliro) *Non-sense, an absurdity*, Plin. 2, 7, 5.

**\*DĒLĪRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. [I. *A going out of the line in ploughing*, Plin.] \*\*II. Fig.: *Absurdity, folly, madness, dotage*: senilis stultitia, quæ d. appellari solet, senum levium est non omnium, Cic. de Sen. 1, 36: — O d. incredibilem! non enim omnis error stultitia est dicenda.

[**DELİRĪTAS**, ātis. f. (deliro) *Madness*, Laber. ap. Non.]

**\*\*DĒLĪRĪUM**, ii. n. (deliro) I. Prop.: *Madness*, Cels. 2, 8. [II. Esp.: *A delirious fever, delirium*, NL.]

**DĒ-LĪRO**. 1. v. n. [I. *To go crooked in ploughing, or to make a balk*, Aus.] II. Fig.: *To be crazy, foolish, out of one's senses, to rave*: labi, decipi tam dedecet quam d. et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: — desipere, amentem esse, d.: — d. in extis: — quicquid delirant reges, commit folles, Hor.

**DĒLĪRUS**, a, um. (deliro) *Foolish, doting, crazed*: d. senex, doting, in his dotage, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: — d. anus: — d. scriptor, Hor.

**\*\*DĒ-LĪTĒO**, ēre. v. n. (lateo) *To be hid or concealed*: spatia montis in cubiculo d., Plin. 35, 1, 1.

**DĒ-LĪTESCO**, tūi. 3. v. n. (latesco) *To lie hid, hide one's self*. I. Prop.: bestiae in cubilibus d., Cic. N. D. 2, 49 extr.: — d. stella: — ut eo mitteret amicos, qui delitescerent, deinde repente proslirent. II. Fig.: *To shelter one's self behind a person or thing*: qui (Arcesilas) in eorum auctoritate delitesceret, qui negassent etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 15: — d. in ista calumnia: — d. in dolo malo: — d. umbrā magni nominis, Quint.

[**DĒ-LĪTĪO**. 1. v. n. *To quarrel*, Hor. A. P. 94.]

[**DELĪTOS**, ōris. n. (deleo) *One who obliterates*, Att. ap. Prisc.]

**DĒLĪTUS**, a, um. part. of deleo, and of delino.

**DĒLĪUM**, ii. n. (Δήλιον) *A small place on the coast of Boetia, with a temple of Apollo*, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123.

**DĒLĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Delos*: D. Apollo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: — Absol., Delius, the same, Ov.: — D. folia, i. e. a laurel, Hor.: — D. antra, i. e. the oracle, Stat.: — D. furta, the secret amours of Apollo, id.: — D. dea, i. e. Diana, Hor.: — Absol., Delia, the same, Virg.

**DELMATĒE**, **DELMATENSIS**, etc. See **DALMAT**.

**DELMĪNĪUM**, ii. n. (Δελμίνιον) *A town of Dalmatia*, Flor. 4, 12, 11.

[**DĒ-LŌCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A dislocating of a limb*, C. Aur.]

**DĒLOS**, i. f. (Δῆλος) *An island in the Aegean sea, birth-place of Apollo and Diana, now Dili*, Cic. de I. P. 18, 55.

1. **DELPHI**, ōrum. m. (Δελφοί) *A celebrated town of Phocis with an oracle, on the southern declivity of Parnassus, now Kastri*, Cic. Font. 10.

[2. **DELPHI**, ōrum. m. *The people of Delphi*, Just. 24, 7, sq.]

[3. **DELPHI**, ōrum. m. *Delft in the Netherlands*.]

[**DELPHICE**, adv. *In the manner or according to the custom of the oracle of Delphi*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**DELPHICŌLA**, æ. m. (Delphi-colo) *Inhabitant of Delphi; a poet. cognomen of Apollo*, Aus.]

**DELPHĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Delphi*: D. oracula, Cic. Div. 2, 57: — D. mensæ, ornamental tables in form of the tripod at Delphi: — D. Apollo, Plin.: — Absol.: Delphicus, Ov.

[**DELPHIN**, inis. See **DELPHINUS**.]

[1. **DELPHINĀTUS**, ūs. m. *The rank of the French Dauphin*, ML. — Hence, Fr. dauphiné.]

[2. **DELPHINĀTUS**, ūs. m. *Dauphiné in France*.]

[**DELPHINIUM**, i. n. (delphinus) I. *A plant, larkspur, Fam. Ranunculaceae*, NL. II. *A vegetable alkali, obtained from the seeds of Delphinium staphisagria (staves-acre)*, NL.]

**DELPHĪNUS**, i. [delphin, inis, Ov.; Virg.: — delphis, Avien.] m. (δελφίν) I. *A dolphin*, Plin. 9, 8, 7; Cic. N. D. 27, 77. II. Meton. A) *A constellation*, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 113; Ov. B) *A part of an hydraulic machine*, Vitruv. 10, 13. C) *An ornament in that form*, Plin. 33, 11, 53. [D) *The title of the heir apparent to the crown of France*, ML. — Hence, Fr. dauphin.]

**\*\*DELTA**, æ. f. or ind. n. (δέλτα) I. *The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet*, Aus.; Mel. 2, 7, 14. Hence, II. Delta, ind. n. *The part of Lower Egypt between the branches of the Nile*, Plin. 5, 9, 9.

[**DELTOIDĒUS**, i. m. (sc. musculus) (Δ-ειδός) *A muscle of the arm in the shape of a Δ*, NL.]

**DELTOTON**, i. n. (Δελτωτόν) *A constellation in the shape of a Δ*, Cic. Ar. 5.

**DĒLŪBRUM**, i. n. (probably from deluo, a place for cleansing or purification; hence) *A place for expiating a crime, a sanctuary, shrine, temple*: est mihi tecum pro aris et focus certamen et pro deorum templis atque delubris, Cic. N. D. 3, 40: — audita ex delubro vox est, Liv.: — ex alto delubri culmine, Virg.

[**DĒLUCTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A struggle*, M. Cap.]

[**DĒ-LUCTOR**, ari and **DĒ-LUCTO**, are. v. n. *To combat, fight, struggle*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 4; Tr. 4, 1, 20.]

[**DĒ-LŪDRĪCO**. 1. v. a. *To jeer, make sport or game of*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 59.]

**\*DĒ-LŪDO**, si, sum. v. a. and n. I. *To play false, as it were; hence, to deceive, impose upon, cheat, to mock, banter, make sport of*: contemni majestatem populi R., deludi vosmet ipsos a tribuno plebis patiemini? Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: — terra d. arantes, disappoints, Prop.: — somnia d. sopitos sensus, Virg.: — quem spes d., Phædr.: — Absol.: nihil agere atque d. [II. *To cease playing*, Varr. ap. Plin.]

**\*\*DĒ-LUMBIS**, e. (lumbus) I. *Maimed or lame in the loins or hip*: d. coturnix, Plin. 10, 33, 51. [II. Fig.: *Enfeebled, enervated*, Pers. 1, 104.]

**DĒ-LUMBO.** 1. v. a. (lumbus) *To hip, to lame in the hip or loins.* \*\*I. Prop. A) Quadrupede delumbata, Plin. 28, 4, 7. B) Meton. *To bend, curve:* d. radices, Plin. 19, 6, 33: — d. lacunaria ad circinum, *to vault*, Vitr. \*\*II. Fig. *To lame, enfeeble:* nec minutos numeros sequens concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic. de Or. 69.

\*\*DE-LŪO, ěre. v. a. *To wash out, to cleanse:* d. alvum aquā mulsā, Cels. 4, 15.

[DE-LŪSIO, ōnis. f. (deludo) *Mockery, derision*, Arn.]

[DE-LUSTRO. 1. v. a. *To break an evil charm or spell*, App.]

[DE-LŪTO. 1. v. a. I. *To cover with clay, to bedaub with mud:* d. habitationem, Cat. R. R. 128. II. *To clear from mud, to cleanse*, D. Cret.]

**DĒMĀDES**, is. m. (Δημάδης) *An orator who favoured the Macedonian party at Athens, a contemporary of Demosthenes*, Cic. Brut. 9, 36.

[DĒ-MĀDESCO, dūi. 3. v. n. *To become moist*, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 40.]

[DE-MĀGIS. *Very much, greatly*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[DEMANDĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A commendation*, Tert.]

\*\*DĒ-MANDO. 1. v. a. *To entrust, commit, trust to the care of, give in charge:* simul plures pueri unius (pædagogī) curæ demandabantur, Liv. 5, 27: — d. testamentum virginī Vestali, Suet.: — d. curam sauciorum militum legatis, Liv.: — d. alqm in proximam civitatem, *to send for safety*, Suet.; *for which*, d. conjuges liberosque abditis insulis, Just.

**DĒMĀRĀTUS**, i. m. (Δημάρτος) I. *The father of the elder Tarquin of Corinth*, Cic. Rep. 2, 19. II. *A king of Sparta, colleague of Cleomenes*, Just. 2, 10.

[DĒMARCHĪA, æ. f. (δημαρχία) *The dignity of a demarchus*, Inscr.]

[DĒMARCHUS, i. m. (δημαρχος) *The ruler of a demos, a demarch (corresponding to the Roman tribunus plebis)*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6.]

[DE-MATRICĀTUS, a. um. (matrix) *That has lost blood from the matrix*, Veg.]

[DĒMĒACŪLUM, i. n. (demeo) *A subterraneous passage*, App.]

[DE-MEIO, ěre. *To void as urine (ἀπορῶ)*, Gloss.]

**DĒ-MENS**, entis. *Without understanding, mad, silly, foolish:* qua perturbatione animi quæ, sanus quum esset, timebat ne evenirent, ea demens eventura esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 55: — summus viros despere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas: — ego te non furiosum, non mente captum, non Oreste aut Athamante dementiorem putem? — in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est. \*\*Of things: d. manus, Ov.: — d. strepitus, Hor.: — d. discordia, Virg.: — d. ostium, Plin.

[DĒMENSIO, ōnis. f. (demetior) *A measuring*, Aus.]

[DĒMENSUM, i. n. (demetior) *A ration (of food)*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3.]

**DEMENSUS**, a. um. part. of demetior.

\*DĒMENTER. adv. *Foolishly, madly:* tanta res tam d. credita, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: — Sup., d. testari, Sen.

\*DĒMENTĪA, æ. f. (demens) *Madness, folly:* animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: — cives dementia aliqua depravati: — expectare, dum hostium copię augerentur, summæ dementię esse, *would be the greatest folly*, Cæs.: — In the plur.: ejus dementię cave contemnas.

[DĒMENTIO, ire, and DEMENTO, are. v. n. (demens) *To be out of one's senses, to be raving mad*, Lucr. 3, 465; Lact.]

[DĒ-MĒO, are. v. n. *To go downwards, descend*, App.]

**DĒ-MĒRĒO**, ūi, ūtum. 2. v. a. [I. D. alqd. *to deserve any thing*, Gell. 1, 8, 3.] \*\*II. D. alqm, *to oblige, lay under an obligation, to render one's self deserving or meritorious:* d. beneficio tam potentem civitatem, Liv. 3, 18: — thus especially used as a deponent: ut pleniori obse-

quo demererer amantissimos meos, Quint.: — plura sæpe peccantur dum demeremur quam dum offendimus, Tac.

**DĒ-MERGO**, si, sum. 3. v. a. *To sink, plunge into.*

I. Prop.: d. pullos mari, Suet. Tib. 2: — d. vultum in undas, Prop.: — d. dapes in alvum, Ov.: — In the passive: Marius senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic. Sest. 22, 50: — conf. Marius in palude demersus: — plebs in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas demersa, Liv. \*\*II. Fig.: animus cœlestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic. de Sen. 21: — demersæ leges alicujus opibus emergunt aliquando: — plebs ære alieno demersa, in debt, Liv.

[DĒMERSIO, ōnis. f. (demergo) *A sinking:* d. urbium, Sol.]

1. **DEMERSUS**, a. um. part. of demergo.

[2. **DEMERSUS**, ūs. m. (demergo) *A sinking*, App.]

**DEMESSUS**, a. um. part. of demeto.

\*DĒ-MĒTĪOR, ensus. 4. v. a. *To measure, measure out; fig.: ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant*, Cic. de Or. 12.

1. **DĒ-MĒTO**, messui, messum. 3. v. a. *To mow, to cut, reap:* tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: — d. frumentum, Cæs.; Liv.: — d. agros: — d. favos, *to take out*, Col.: — [Poet.: d. caput alicui ense, *to behead*, Ov.: — ferrum d. testes caudamque alicui, Hor.: — d. florem pollice, *to pluck*, Virg.]

2. **DEMETO**, are. See DIMETO.

**DĒMĒTRĪAS**, ādis. f. (Δημητριάς) I. *A town of Thessaly colonised by Demetrius Poliorcetes, formerly called Pagasæ, now Volo*, Plin. 4, 8, 15. [II. *A plant*, App.]

**DĒMĒTRĪUM**, ii. n. (Δημητρίον) *A town of Phthiotis with a temple of Demeter (Ceres)*, Liv. 28, 6.

**DĒMĒTRĪUS**, ii. m. (Δημήτριος) *The name of several distinguished Greeks; e. g. D. Poliorcetes, the son of Antigonus, king of Macedonia*, Cic. Off. 2, 7: — D. Phalereus, an orator, the disciple of Theophrastus, Cic. Brut. 9: — D. Magnes, a contemporary of Cicero, the author of a treatise Περί Ομοιοίας, Cic. Att. 8, 11 extr.: — an enemy of Horace, Hor. S. 1, 10, 79.

\*\*DĒMIGRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Emigration*, Nep. Milt. 1.

**DĒ-MIGRO**, 1. v. n. *To depart, remove, retire from or to a place, to go away, emigrate.* I. Prop. A) d. de oppidis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19: — d. ex agris in urbem, Liv.: — d. in illa loca, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 42: — d. ad virum optimum. B) Esp.: *To depart this life:* vetat dominus ille in nobis deus, injussu hinc nos suo d., Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: — d. ex hominum vita. \*\*II. Fig.: *To depart:* multa mihi dant solatia, nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: — d. ab ore improbo.

[DE-MINGO, ěre. *To make water (ἐξουρῶ)*, Gloss.]

[DE-MĪNORO. 1. v. a. *To diminish, lessen*, Tert.]

**DĒ-MĪNŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. *To diminish, make smaller, lessen, weaken, reduce, enfeeble.* I. Prop.: ne de bonis quæ Octavii fuissent deminui pateretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: — deminutæ copię, Cæs.: — d. vires militum, id.: — arbor arescente trunco deminuta, Tac.: — d. fenus, Suet. II. Fig.: ille quantum de mea auctoritate deripisset, tantum se de hujus præsidii deminuturum putavit, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: — d. de libertate mea: — d. alqd. de jure, Cæs.: — d. partem aliquam juris: — d. sententiam hujus interdicti: — d. dignitatem nostri collegii: — d. se capite, *to renounce or lose one's civil privileges*.

**DĒ-MĪNŪTĪO**, ōnis. f. (deminuo) *A diminishing, lessening, shortening.* I. Gen.: accretio et d. luminis, decrease, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: — d. civium, diminution, decrease: — d. vectigalium: — d. de bonis privatorum: — d. provinciæ, an abridging of the time of administration: — d. libertatis: — d. capitis, the loss of civil rights, Cæs.: — d. sui, loss of honour or dignity, Tac.: — d. mentis, absence of mind, Suet. \*\*II. Esp. in Gramm.: *A diminutive form*, Quint. 1, 6, 6.

[DEMINŪTIVE. adv. *By way of a diminutive*, Mact.]

## DEMINUTIVUS

[**DEMINUTIVUS**, a, um. (deminuo) *In Gramm.*: Of or belonging to a diminutive, Gramm.: — *Subst.*: Deminutivum, i. n. (sc. nomen) *A diminutive*, Gramm.]

**DEMINUTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of deminuo.* II. *Adj.* [A] *Diminished, small*, Tert.] B] *In Gramm.*: Of a diminutive: d. nomen (opp. 'integrum'), Quint. 1, 5, 46.

**DE-MIROR**. 1. v. n. *To wonder, to be amazed at any thing*: hæc ego vos concupisse pro vestra stultitia non miror: sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100: — [demiror, quid sit, *I wonder* (i. e. am curious to know, etc.) what it may be, Plaut.]

**DEMISSE**. adv. *Low, not aloft.* [I. *Prop.*: demissus volare, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 23.] \*II. *Fig.*: *Humbly, in good or bad sense, modestly or abjectly, pusillanimously*: non est ausus <sup>elate</sup> et <sup>ample</sup> loqui, quum humiliter d.que sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9: — ut oppressis omnibus non d., ut tantis rebus gestis parum <sup>fortiter</sup>: — *Sup.*, hæc quam potest d. atque subjectissime exponit, Cæs.

[**DEMISCIUS** or -**RUS**, a, um. (demitto) *Hanging down, long, flowing*: d. tunica, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 24.]

**DEMISSIO**, ōnis. f. (demitto) *A letting down, sinking, lowering.* \*I. *Prop.*: d. storiæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9. II. *Fig.* [A] *Abatement of a disease*, C. Aur.] \*B] *D. animi, faintheartedness, want of courage, dejection*: in quem cadat ægritudo, cadere in eundem timorem et infractionem quandam animi et d., Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

**DEMISUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of demitto.* II. *Adj.* A] *Prop.*: *Lowered, hanging down, low*: campestris ac d. loca, Cæs. B. G. 7, 72: — demisso capite discedere, with head hanging down, downcast, Cic. Cluent. 21, 58: — thus, demisso vultu, Sall.; [for which poet. Dido vultum demissa, Virg.]: — d. humeris, gently falling down from, Ter.: — d. labiis, flabby, id. B] *Fig.* \*1) *Condescending, unassuming, modest, meek*: sit apud vos modestia locus, sit d. hominibus perfigium, sit auxilium pudori, Cic. Mur. 40, 87. 2) *Disheartened, discouraged, dejected, low-spirited*: <sup>erigebat</sup> animum jam d. et oppressum, Cic. Cluent. 21, 58: — esse fracto animo et d.: — animo d. atque humili: — quis P. Sullam nisi mœrentem, d. afflictumque vidit? — *Comp.*, nihilo demissiore animo causa ipse pro se dicta, Liv. \*3) *In low circumstances, indigent*: qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall. Cat. 51, 12.

\***DE-MITIGO**. 1. v. a. *To make more gentle; pass. to grow more gentle*: noemet ipsi, qui Lycergei a principio fuissimus, quotidie demitigamus, relax, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3.

**DE-MITTO**, mīsi, missum. 3. v. a. *To cause to hang or fall down, to let down, to move or send down.*

I. *Prop.*: d. ancilia celo, Liv. 5, 54: — d. currum ab æthere, Ov.: — d. fasces, to lower, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: — d. cibos (sc. in alvum), Quint.: — <sup>tollere</sup> manum, d. infra pectus, id.: — d. equum in flumen: — d. alqm in carcerem, Liv.: — d. sublcas in terram, to fix or strike into, Cæs.: — d. arborem altius, to plant or put deeper into the soil, Plin.: — d. purpuram usque ad talos, to cause to fall or hang down: — d. caput ad fornem Fabii, to bow, stoop, Crass. ap. Cic.: — d. se ad aures alcjs: — d. se in Ciliciam, to march down: — *Prov.*: demitti de celo or celo, to fall from the sky, i. e. to occur supernaturally, Liv.; Quint.: — fugere demissis manibus, i. e. in the greatest haste, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: *To let any thing sink in or settle anywhere*: ut eas voces velut oraculo missas in pectora animosque demitterent, impress upon, Liv. 34, 50: — d. hoc in pectus suum, with an objective clause, id.: — fortuna d. alqm in eum casum, reduces, places, Planc. ap. Cic.: — thus, d. dignitatem in discrimen, Liv.: — d. se penitus in causam, to engage in, meddle with, mix one's self up with: — thus, d. se in res turbulentissimas: — d. se in adulationem, Tac.: — d. se ad minora illa, Quint.: — d. animum, to lose courage, grow disheartened (with contrahere animum and debilitari): — d. se animo, Cæs.: — demissum genus ab alto Ænea, sprung or taking its origin from, descended, Hor.: — thus, Romanus Troja demissus, Tac.

389

## DEMONSTRO

\***DEMŪRGUS** (dām.), i. m. (δημουργός, Dor. δαμ.) *The chief magistrate in some Greek states*, Liv. 32, 22.

**DĒMO**, mpsi, mptum. 3. v. a. (contr. from deemo) *To take away, take off, withdraw.* I. *Prop.*: quum aliquid minutatim et gradatim <sup>additur</sup> aut demitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 16: — d. securæ de fascibus: — d. clipea de columnis, Liv.: — d. medimna DC. de capite, from the capital: — d. alqd ex cibo, Cels.: — d. fetus arbore, Ov.: — d. vincla pedibus, id.: — d. nubem supercilio, Hor. \*II. *Fig.*: d. haud mediocre onus prætori, Liv. 29, 21: — d. sollicitudinem, Cic. Att. 11, 15: — demptum ex dignitate populi, quicquid majestati patrum adjectum esset, Liv.: — lex per se dempto auctore, without its author, id.: — [dempto fine, without end, endless, Ov.: — d. silentia furto, to discover a theft, id.]

**DĒMOCRĪTĒUS** or -**IUS**, a, um. (δημοκρίτης) *Of or belonging to Democritus*: D. Anaxarchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 33: — *Subst.*: Democriti, orum. m. *Disciples of Democritus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34: — Democritæ, orum. n. *The doctrines of Democritus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26.

**DĒMOCRĪTĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Democritus*: D. philosophi, his followers, Cic. de Or. 1, 10.

**DĒMOCRĪTUS**, i. m. (δημοκρίτος) *An Eleatic philosopher of Abdera, who taught that all things are composed of atoms*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11; Fin. 1, 6.

[**DEMŌLĒON**, ontis. m. (δημολέων) *A Centaur slain by Perseus*, Ov. M. 12, 356.]

[**DEMOLIO**, ire. for demolior, Næv. ap. Diom.]

**DĒ-MŌLIOR**, itus. 4. v. a. [I. *To throw down, roll off; fig.*, d. culpam de se, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 16.] II. A] *Prop.*: *To pull down, destroy, demolish, level with the ground*: d. domum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: — d. parietem, columnas, statuas, signum, etc. \*B] *Fig.*: *To destroy, annihilate*: si, quod cuiquam privatim officiet jus, id destruet ac demolietur, Liv. 34, 3: — d. Bacchanalia, id.: — oblitio d. et obscurat arcus et statuas, Plin. Pan.

\***DĒMOLĪTIO**, ōnis. f. I. *Prop.*: *A pulling down, demolishing*: dum ea d. (statuarum) fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67. [II. *Fig.*: d. veritatis, Tert.]

\***DĒMŌLĪTOR**, ōris. m. *One who pulls down; d. corvus, in Milit., an engine for battering walls*, Vitruv. 10, 19.

[**DĒMONSTRĀBĪLIS**, e. *That may be demonstrated*, App.]

**DĒMONSTRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *A showing, pointing out with the hand or in some other manner; an exact description, representation*: gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: — hujus generis d. est et doctrina ipsa vulgaris: — d. temporum horum, Plin.: — *In the plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13. II. *Esp.* A] *In Rhet.* \*1) *A demonstration or proof* (ἐνδείξις), A. Her. 4, 55. 2) *The demonstrative kind of speaking*, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12. [B] *In Law*: *An express declaration of one's will*, Dig.]

[**DĒMONSTRĀTIVE**, adv. *Demonstratively*, Macr.]

**DĒMONSTRĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (demonstro) [I. *Demonstrative, that shows or points out*: d. digitus, the forefinger, C. Aur.] II. *In Rhet.*: *Demonstrative*: d. genus (orationis), Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7: — d. causa: — *Subst.*: Demonstrativa, æ. f. *Demonstrative oratory*, Quint.

\***DĒMONSTRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who shows or demonstrates*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353; Col.

**DĒ-MONSTRO**. 1. v. a. *To show, point out with the finger, as it were.* I. *Prop.* A] *Itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda*, non ut ipse dux essem, sed ut commonstrarem tantum viam, et, ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 extr.: — d. figuram digito: — d. alqd nutu vel manu, Quint.: — d., quid ubique esset. B] *Esp. in Law*: d. fines, to transfer or convey an estate, Cic. Tull. § 17; Dig. II. *Fig.*: *To signify, point out or represent by speech or writing, to describe, demonstrate*: quum ei rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem exposuissem, magnum periculum

summæ reip. demonstrabat, nisi, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 24:—*ostendere* et d. alqd:—*docere* et d. alqd:—d. ipsam causam:—*With an objective or relative clause*: mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogitasse facere:—*quanta prædæ faciendæ facultas daretur, demonstraverunt, Cæs.*:—\*\**With Attraction*: quum essent in quibus demonstravi angustiis, Cæs.:—*Impers.*: naves, de quibus supra demonstratum est, *that have been spoken of*, Cæs.:—*thus, demonstratum est with an objective clause*, id. [Hence, Ital. *dimostrare*, Fr. *démontrer*.]

**DEMOPHOON**, ontis. m. (Δημοφών) Son of Theseus and Phædra, one of the combatants before Troy, Ov. Her. 2.

\*\***DĒ-MORDĒO**, di, sum. 2. v. a. To bite off: d. alqd, Plin. 28, 4, 11.

**DĒ-MŌRĪOR**, mortuus. 3. v. n. To depart this life, to die: quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50:—alii sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui:—in demortui (magistratus) locum creari, *instead of the deceased one*, Liv.—[Of things: To be lost, Plaut.—Poet.: d. alqm, to be dying with love for, id.]

[**DĒMŌRO**. 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut. for demoror: To dwell, sojourn, tarry at a place, ML. II. Act.: To rule, conduct: d. abbatiam suam decem annos, ML.]

[**DĒ-MŌROR**. 1. v. a. and n. \*I. Act.: To keep back, retard, detain, delay: ne diutius vos demoror, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235:—*detinere* alqm et d., Lentul. ap. Cic.: d. iter, Cæs.:—d. hostium eruptiones, id.—[Poet.: d. alqm armis, to keep back from battle, Virg.:—d. annos, to detain the years, i. e. to remain alive, id.:—d. arma, to expect, id.] \*\*II. Neut.: To loiter, linger, Tac. A. 15, 69; Dig.—[Hence, Fr. *demeure*, *demeurer*.]

[**DĒ-MORSICO**. 1. v. a. To bite off, App.]

**DEMOSTHĒNES**, is. m. (Δημοσθένης) I. A celebrated Greek orator, Cic. de Or. 1, 20. II. A general of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, Just. 4, 4 sq.

[**DEMOSTHĒNICUS**, a, um. Of (the orator) Demosthenes, Aus.]

**DĒ-MŌVĒO**, mōvi, mōtum. 2. v. a. To move away, turn away, set or put aside, to remove. I. Prop.: demoveri et depelli de loco eum qui dejiciatur... neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus præcepse intelligatur, Cic. Cæc. 17, 49:—d. hostem gradu, to compel to give ground, Liv.:—Pompeius vestri facti præjudicio demotus, forced to yield, Cæs.:—d. flumen solito alveo, Tac.:—in insulas interdicto igni atque aqua demoti sunt, Tac. II. Fig.: vis ea, quæ formidat animum perterritum loco sæpe et certo de statu demovet, discomposes the mind, Cic. Cæc. 15:—d. alqm de vera et certa sententia, to divert:—d. alqm a causa alcjs, to detach from:—d. odium a se et a suis.

[**DEMPTIO**, ōnis. f. (demo) A taking away, Varr. L.L. 5, 1, 5.]

[**DĒ-MŪGĪTUS**, a, um. part. (mugio) Filled with the lowing of cattle, Ov. M. 11, 375.]

[**DĒ-MULCĀTUS**, a, um. part. (mulco) Soundly beaten, cudgelled, M. Cap.]

[**DĒMULCENS**, entis. n. (sc. remedium) (demulceo) A means of alleviating, an anodyne, NL.]

\*\***DĒ-MULCĒO**, mulsi, mulsum and mulctum. 2. v. a. To stroke with the hand, to caress: d. caput alcui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14:—d. dorsum, Liv. 9, 16:—ita motus et demulctus et captus est, ut etc., Gell.

**DEMUM** [demus, L. Andr.]. adv. Serves to give emphasis to an antithesis, restriction, or the like; it has the force of *Chiefly, exactly, just*: sic sentio, id d. aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic. Att. 8, 8:—vos d. legem antiquastis:—ea sunt enim d. non ferenda, just those things, or those very things:—nunc d. rescribo iis literis, quas etc., not until now, now at length:—quod si convenerit, tum d. decebit ingredi in sermonem, then only, not before:—adeo suis d. oculis credidit, Quint.:—ut non is d. sit veneficus, qui etc. . . sed etiam etc., not only, id.:—si plus humoris excernitur quam assumitur, ita d. secundæ valetudinis spes est, thus only, Cels.

[**DĒ-MURMŪRO**. 1. v. a. To matter over: d. carmen, Ov. M. 14, 58.]

[**DĒ-MUSSĀTUS**, a, um. part. (musso) Borne in silence, swallowed: d. contumelia, App.:—d. injuriæ omnes, Amm.]

[**DĒMŪTĀBĪLIS**, e. Changeable, Prud.]

\***DĒMŪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A changing, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, doubtful (an old reading mutatio), Ecc.

[**DĒMŪTĀTOR**, ōris. m. One who changes, Tert.]

\*\***DĒ-MŪTĪLO**. 1. v. a. To break or lop off: d. cacumina virgarum, Cels. Arb. 11, 2.

**DĒ-MŪTO**. 1. v. a. and n. \*\*I. Act.: To alter, change for the worse: d. orationem suam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 8:—placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari, Tac. A. 4, 16. [II. Neut.: To change, be otherwise or different, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 37; App.]

[**DĒNĀRISMUS**, i. m. (denarius) A kind of impost, Cod. Th.]

**DĒNĀRĪUS**, a, um. (deni) I. Containing the number ten: d. numerus digitorum, Vitr. 3, 1. II. Esp. often, d. numus, or absol. denarius, ii. m. [in the neut., Plaut.] A) 1) A Roman silver coin, so called because it was originally of the value of ten asses (worth about 7½d. or 8d. of our money), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55; Cæs.; Plin.—Gen. plur., denarium and denarium, Cic. 2) An apothecary's weight, for drachma, Plin. 21, 34, 109. \*\*B) A gold coin, of the value of 25 silver denarii, Plin. 33, 3, 13. [C) A copper coin, Macr.]

[**DĒ-NARRO**. 1. v. a. To enumerate, narrate, Hor. S. 2, 3, 315.]

[**DĒ-NASCOR**, nasci. v. n. To die, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 21.]

[**DĒ-NĀSO**. 1. v. a. (nasus) To deprive of the nose, take off the nose, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.]

[**DĒ-NĀTO**. 1. v. n. To swim down, Hor. O. 3, 7, 28.]

**DENDRĀCHĀTES**, æ. m. (δενδραχτης) A kind of agate, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

**DENDRĪTIS**, idis. f. (δενδρίτης) A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

**DENDRŌIDES**, æ. m. (δενδρόειδης) A kind of tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 45.

[**DENDRŌPHŌRUS**, i. m. (δενδρόφορος, bearer of trees, or branches) I. A cognomen of Silvanus, Inscr. II. A college of priests that carried branches of trees in honour of some deity, Inscr. III. A carpenter, Cod. Th.]

**DĒ-NĒGO**. 1. v. a. To say 'no' to any thing, to answer in the negative, to deny entirely. \*\*I. Gen.: d. objecta, Tac. A. 15, 57. II. Esp.: To deny, refuse, decline, not to comply with (e. g. a request, etc.): præmium dignitatis, quod populus Romanus, quum hujus majoribus semper detulisset, huic denegaret, Cic. Fl. 1:—d. omnia naturæ ac necessitati:—Absol.: potest mihi d. occupatio tua.—[Hence, Fr. *dénier*.]

**DĒNI**, æ. a. (decem) I. Every ten, ten by ten, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49; Cæs.—[Sing.: dena luna, every tenth, Ov.]

\*\*II. Meton. for decem, ten: ut bis dena viginti non sint, Plin. 2, 7, 5.

**DĒ-NĪCĀLIS** (denec), e. (nex) Propitiatory with reference to death: d. feriæ, the day on which a family, after having lost one of its members by death, underwent a purification, Col. 2, 22, 5:—Also absol., Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.

[**DĒNIGRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. A blackening, dyeing black, LL. II. A black spot, NL.]

\*\***DĒ-NIGRO**. 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To blacken, make black: d. lanam, Plin. 33, 6, 35:—d. capillum, id. [II. Fig.: d. honorem famamque alcjs, to blacken, Firm.]

**DĒNĪQUE**. adv. (perhaps from dein-que) Denotes sequence or order of succession; And then, and hereupon or hereafter, then, next to that, again. I. Gen.: imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides: d. ei rei constituit diem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 64:—quid d. agitis? what are you doing now? Plaut.:—in enumerating several objects: omnes urbes, agri, regna d., postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, Cic.

**Ag. 2, 23 extr.** — *thus*, mathematicus, musicus, omni d. doctrina eruditus, postremo philosophus: — [*Denoting a consequence; in consequence of which, accordingly, Dig.*] II. **Exp.**: *Denoting the end of a series; At last, lastly, finally, ultimately*: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, et *principiis rerum neglectis ad extremum ipsa d. necessitate excitantur*, Cic. *Sest.* 47: — *quas ego diu ignorans, ex tuis literis d. cognovi: — very often with tum, then at last, only then*: animus posteritatem ita semper prospiciebat quasi, quum excessisset e vita, tum d. victurus esset: — *also separated*: tum se d. errasse sentiunt, quum etc. — \**With nunc*: ut mihi nunc d. amare videar, *antea dilexissae, only now*. — \**With is*: is d. honos mihi videri solet, qui etc., *that only, only that*. — *At the end of an enumeration*: mathematici, poetae, musici, medici d. ex hac tamquam omnium artium officina profecti sunt: — *primum omnium me ipsum vigilare, deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris, deos d. immortales auxilium esse laturos*. — *In briefly resuming or recapitulating what has been said before; In one word, to be brief, all together, in short, in fine*: quis hunc (tyrannum) hominem rite dixerit, qui sibi cum suis civibus, qui d. cum cum omni hominum genere nullam esse juris communionem velit? — *haec in homines alienissimos, d. inimicissimos viri boni faciunt*: — quod malum majus, seu tantum d.?

**\*\*DENOMINATIO, ònis. f.** *In Rhet.*: *The improper use of a word, metonymy* (Liber for vinum, Ceres for fruges), A. *Her.* 4, 32.

**\*\*DĒ-NŌMĪNO, 1. v. a.** *To name, denote, denominate*: propria sunt verba, quum id significant, in quod primum denominata sunt, Quint. 1, 5, 71: — hinc (a Lamio) Lamiae denominati, Hor.

**[DĒ-NORMO, 1. v. a. (norma)** *To render uneven or irregular, to make crooked*, Hor. *S.* 2, 6, 9.]

**[DĒNŌTATIO, ònis. f.** *A pointing out, observation, Tert.*]

**[DĒNŌTATUS, ūs. m.** *A pointing out, observation, Tert.*]

**DĒ-NŌTO, 1. v. a.** *To mark, note, point out*: quis uno nuncio atque una significatione literarum cives Romanos necandos denotavit? Cic. *de L. P.* 3, 7: — d. pedes venalium eretā, Plin.: — quum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habet denotatas.

**DENS, dentis. m. (related to δένος)** I. **Prop.** A) *A tooth*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 54; Plin. 11, 37, 84. — *d. adversi acuti, the sharp front teeth*: — *Absol.*: d. primæ, the same, Plin.: — d. canini, the eye teeth, id.: — d. genuini, the molar teeth or grinders: — *Absol.*: d. maxillares, the same, Cels.: — *fricare, scarificare, scalpere, confirmare, stabilire dentes*, Plin.: — *refigere d.*, Cels.: — *evellere d.*, Plin.: — *eximere, the same*, Cels.: — [d. Indus, the tusk of the elephant, *id.*: ivory, *id.*: d. Libycus Numida, Erythræus etc., the same, Prop.; Ov.; Mart.] — *Prov.*: albis dentibus deridere alqm, to laugh at aloud (because by so doing the teeth become visible), Plaut.: — *venire sub dentem, to get into anybody's clutches*, Petron. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *Also of things in the form of a tooth, e. g. a prong, the tooth of a saw, of a comb, of a wheel, etc.; the coulter of a plough, the edge of an instrument, fluke of an anchor, etc.*, Plin.; Virg. \*II. **Fig.**: *Envy*: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, non illo inimico sed hoc male dico dente carpunt, Cic. *Balb.* 26: — d. invidus, Hor.: — d. ater, id. — [*Hence, Ital. dente, Fr. dent.*]

**[DENSABĪLIS, a.** *Binding, astringent*, C. *Aur.*]

**\*\*DENSATIO, ònis. f.** *A thickening*, Plin. 31, 7, 39.

**[DENSATIVUS, a, um. (denso)** *Constipating*, C. *Aur.*]

**DENSE, adv.** *Thickly, closely, close together.*

**\*\*I. Of space**: d. cæssæ alni, Plin. 16, 37, 67. — *Comp.*, Am.: — *Sup.*, Vitruv. \*II. **Of time**: *Frequently, all at once, one immediately after the other*: quod in perpetuitate dicendi eluceat aliquando, idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse *rarius*, Cic. *de Or.* 2, 7: — d. replicatis questionibus, Amm.

**DENSĒLĒTÆ or DENTĒLĒTÆ, arum. m.** *A people in the west of Thrace*, Cic. *Pis.* 34.

**DENSEO, ēre.** See **DENSO**.

**\*\*DENSITAS, ātis. f. (densus)** *Thickness, density.*

I. **Prop.**: limus spissatur et in densatam coit, Plin. 35, 15, 51: — d. chartæ, humoris, id. II. **Fig.**: d. sententiarum, condensation, Quint. 8, 5, 26: — d. figurarum, id.

**\*\*DENSO, 1. and (for the most part poet.) DENSEO, 2. v. a.** *To make thick, join closely together, set thick, press together.* I. **Prop.**: scutis super capita densatis, Liv. 44, 9: — agmina densentur totis campis, Virg.: — d. lac in pingue butyrum, Plin.: — d. hastilia, to hurl in masses, Virg.: — *thus*, d. ictus, to increase, double, Tac. II. **Fig.**: *To make compact, to condense, render compendious*: instandum quibusdam in partibus et densanda oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 164: — d. nimis figuras, id.

**\*\*DENSUS, a, um.** [*Consisting of closely connected parts (opp. 'rarus')*] *Dense, thick, close, compact, set close.*

I. **Prop.**: densiores, densissimæ silvæ, Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 29; 4, 38: — d. agmen, Virg.: — d. tunica, Plin.: — d. litus, consisting of sands, sandy, Ov.: — d. cœlum, Cels.: — d. nox, Ov.: — densior nebula, Liv.: — d. castra, pitched closely together, Cæs.: — d. hostes, the thickest, Virg. — [*Poet. with Abl.*: Full of any thing, crowded with: specus d. virgis ac vimine, Ov.: — d. ictus, frequent, repeated, Virg.: — *thus*, d. plagæ, Hor.: — d. amores, numerous, Virg.] II. **Fig. of Style**: *Concise, pithy, sententious*: tanta vis in Demosthene, tam d. omnia ita quibusdam nervis intenta sunt, Quint. 10, 1, 76. — *Of an author*: densior ille (Demosthenes), hic (Cicero) copiosior, id.: — d. et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, id.: — Euripides d. sententiis, crowded, id.

**[DENTAGRA, æ. f. (vox hibr., dens-ἄγρα)** I. *An instrument used in drawing teeth, a tooth-forceps*, NL. II. *Toothache*, NL.]

**[DENTALE, is.** See the following Article.]

**\*\*DENTĀLIA [sing. dentale, LL.], ium. n. (dens)** I. *The share-beam of a plough, a plough-share*, Col. 2, 2, 24. [II. *Poet.*: *A plough*, Pers. 1, 73]

**[DENTĀRIA, æ. f. (dentarius)** *A kind of plant*, Fam. *Cru-cifera*, NL.]

**[DENTĀRIUS, a, um. (dens)** *Of or belonging to a tooth*: d. herba, against the toothache, App.: — d. forfex, Gloss.]

**[DENTARPĀGA, æ. f. (vox hibr., dens-ἄρπαξ)** *An instrument for extracting teeth*, Varr. *ap. Non.*]

**DENTĀTUS, a, um. (dens)** I. *Furnished with teeth, toothed*: quosdam et cum dentibus nasci, sicut M. Curium, qui ob id Dentatus cognominatus est, Plin. 7, 16, 15: — male d., having bad teeth, Ov.: — [d. bestiae, wild animals, for the circus, Amm.: — *Prov.*: Biting, Plaut.]: — d. charta, smoothed, Cic. *Q. Fr.* 2, 15, 6. \*II. *Furnished with a prong or edge*: d. crates, Plin. 18, 18, 48: — d. serra, id.

**DENTER, tris. m. (dens)** *A cognomen of the consul M. Livius*, Liv. 10, 1.

**DENTĪCES, um. m. (dens)** *A kind of sea-fish*, Col. 8, 16, 8.

**\*\*DENTĪCŪLĀTUS, a, um. (denticulus)** *Toothed, furnished with a tooth, a prong, an edge, etc.*: d. falces, Col. 2, 20, 3: — d. forcipes, Plin.

**\*\*DENTĪCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (dens)** [I. *A little tooth*, Pall. II. *Meton.* A) *An agricultural implement with sharp edges*, Pall.] B) *In Archit.*: *A small ornament of a column, a modillon*, Vitruv. 1, 2.

**[DENTĪDŪCUM, i. n. (sc. instrumentum) (dens-duco)** *An instrument for drawing teeth*, C. *Aur.*]

**[DENTĪFRANGĪBŪLUS, i. m. and -um, i. n. (dens-frango)** *A tooth-breaker*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 4, 2, 23; 14.]

**\*\*DENTĪFRĪCĪUM, ii. n. (dens-frico)** *Tooth-powder*, Plin. 28, 11, 49.

**[DENTĪLĒGUS, i. m. (dens-lego)** *One who picks up his teeth that have been knocked out, a tooth-gatherer*, Plaut. *Capt.* 4, 2, 18.]

**\*\*1. DENTĪO, 4. v. n. (dens)** I. *To cut or get teeth*, Cels. 2, 1; Plin. [II. *Meton.*: *To have the toothache; also said of the chattering of teeth*, Plaut. *Mil.* 1, 1, 34.]



[2. DENTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (1. dentio) *A cutting of teeth, LL.* [DENTISCALPIUM, ii. n. (dens-scalpo) *A toothpick, Mart. 7, 53.]*

**\*\*DENTĪTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *A teething or cutting of teeth, den- tition, Plin. 28, 19, 78.*

**\*DĒ-NŪBO**, psi, ptum. *v. n. 3.* I. *To marry (esp. if below one's station): d. in domum Rubellii Blondi, Tac. A. 6, 27: — d. in thalamos, Ov.* II. *Meton.: To live un- chastely, Tac. A. 15, 37; Suet.*

**\*DĒ-NŪDO**. 1. *v. a.* *To bare, make naked.* I. *A) Prop.: ne denudetur a pectore, ne cicatrices populus Romanus aspiciat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13. B) Fig.: To dis- close, discover, reveal: d. alciui suum consilium, Liv. 44, 38: — d. in dies magis iudicia sua, id.* II. *A) Meton.: To strip, plunder, pillage: civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15. B) Fig.: ne dum novo et alieno ornatu velis ornare juris civilis scientiam, suo quoque eam concessio et tradito spoliis atque denude, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235.*

**DĒNŪNCĪATĪO** (denunt.), ōnis. *f.* *A disclosing, notifying, announcing, intimation, denunciation: quæ est ista a diis profecta significatio et quasi d. calamitatum? Cic. Div. 2, 25: — d. belli, declaration: — d. periculi, a me- nacing, Cæs.: — d. testimonii, a threatening to call any one to witness: — d. quietis, an intimation by a dream, Vell.: — d. accusatorum, denunciation, Suet.*

[DĒNŪNCĪATOR, ōris. *m.* *A police officer, inspector of police, Inscr.]*

**DĒ-NŪNCĪO** (denunt.). 1. *v. a.* I. *To announce, declare, notify, give notice of, make known, intimate (publicly, in matters of religion or of law): ut omne bellum, quod denunciatum indictumque non esset, id injustum esse judicaretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: — quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denunciabantur, foretold, prophesied: — thus, d. cædem Cæsari, Suet.: — d. testimonium alciui, to call anybody as witness: — Absol.: non denunciavi: — With an objective clause: consul ex auctoritate patrum den-unciavit populo, L. Æmilius collegam cum rege Perseo pug- nasse, Liv.: — With ut, ne, or simply the conj.: d. nationibus, uti auxilia mittant, Cæs.: — d. Fabio senatus verbis, ne saltum Ciminium transiret, Liv.: — d. Gallicis populis, multitudinem suam domi contineant, id.* II. *Gen.: ille inimicitias mihi denunciavit, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: — d. oculis et aspectu vim tribuniciam: — d. proscriptionem, cædem, direptionem: — With an objective or relative clause: Sex. Alfenuus d., sese pro- curatorem esse: — denunciasti homo adolescens, quid de summa reip. sentires: — With ut or simply a conj.: subito denunciavit, ut ad te scriberem, si quid vellem: — moneo, prædico, ante den- uncio, abstinere etc.: — Absol.: monente et denunciante te: — Of things: illa arma non periculum nobis sed præsidium denunciant.*

**\*DĒNŪO**. *adv.* (contr. for de novo; compare the Fr. de nouveau) *Anew, afresh, again, from the beginning, over again, once more: Sicilia censa d. est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56: — recita d.: — Etruria rebellante d., Liv.: — urbes terrarum motu subversas d. condidit, rebuilt, Suet.: — aperi .. continuo operito d., shut it again immediately, Plaut.*

**DENUS**, a, um. See **DENI**.

[DĒOBSTRUENS, entis. *n.* (de-obstruo) *A purgative, NL.]*

**\*\*DĒ-OCCHO**. 1. *To harrow, Plin. 18, 15, 37.*

[DĒŌIS, idis. *f.* (Δῶϊς) *The daughter of Deo (Δῆος, Ceres), i. e. Proserpine, Ov. M. 6, 114.]*

[DĒŌIUS, a, um. *Sacred to Deo (Δῆος, Ceres), Ov. M. 9, 759.]*

**DĒ-ŌNĒRO**. 1. *v. a.* *To unload, discharge.* [I. *Prop.: d. naves, Amm.* \*II. *Fig.: ex illius invidia d. aliquid et in te trajicere, to take off, Cic. Di. C. 14, 46.*

[DĒ-OPHO. 1. *v. a.* *To chose, elect, Hyg.]*

**\*DĒORSUM** [dissyl., Lucr.: a secondary form, deorsus, App.: deosum and jusum, ML.] *adv.* (de-vorsum from verito) I. *Downward; (opp. 'sursum'): naturis 'sursum*

*d., ultro citro commeatibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: — si sang- uis 'sursum d. ve erupit, Cels.: — atomus pondere et gra- vitate directo d. fertur: — specillum demissum descendit aut in latus aut d., Cels.* [II. *Meton.: Underneath, below: d. colere, below, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3: — porticus apud macellum d., Ter.]*: — [from the form deosum and jusum, Ital. *giuso*, and *giù*; old Fr. *jus*.]

[DEORSUS. See the foregoing Article.]

[DĒ-OSCŪLO. 1. *v. a.* I. *To kiss, kiss much, Plant. Cas. 2, 8, 17.* II. *Meton.: To praise much, Gell. 1, 23, 13.]*

[DEOSUM. for deorsum; see that Word.]

[DĒ-PĀCISCOR (depēc.), pactus. (pect.) 3. *v. a.* *To make an agreement, covenant, or bargain: ipse tria prædia sibi depactus est, Cic. R. A. 39: — d. partem suam prædæ: — depactus est cum eis, ut arma et impedimenta relinqueret: — d. ad conditiones alcjs: — [d. morte, to die, Ter.]*

**DEPACTUS**, a, um. *part. of depaciscor and depango.*

**\*\*DĒPĀLĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* [I. *A marking a boundary by fixing pales, a paling, Inscr.* II. *Meton., d. dierum, a marking of the hours by the shadows of the pins on a sundial, Vitr. 9, 5.*

[DĒPĀLĀTOR, ōris. *m.* *One who fixes a boundary by pales; hence, the founder of a town, Tert.]*

[DĒ-PALMO. 1. *v. a.* (palma) *To strike with the palm of the hand, Labeo ap. Gell.]*

[1. DĒ-PĀLO. 1. *v. a.* I. *To fix a boundary, by driving pales in the ground, Inscr.* II. *Meton.: To establish, found, d. civitatem, Tert.]*

[2. DĒ-PĀLO. 1. *v. a.* (palam) *To discover, reveal, Fulg.]*

**\*\*DĒ-PANGO**, no perf., pactum. 3. *v. a.* I. *To fix or drive into the ground: d. malleolum, Col. 3, 16, 1: — quereus in scrobe depactæ, Plin.* [II. *Fig.: vitæ de- pactus terminus, fixed, Lucr. 2, 1087.]*

**\*\*DĒ-PARCUS**, a, um. *Niggardly, Suet. Ner. 30.*

**DĒ-PASCO**, pavi, pastum. 3. *v. a.* I. *A) Of a herdsman: To feed, cause to feed, Col. 2, 10, 31; Virg.: Of cattle: To feed upon, eat up, consume, Virg.: altaria depasta, the contents of which had been consumed, id.: — [Poet.: sepes florem depasta, the flowers of which have been eaten by cattle, Virg.] B) Meton.: Of diseases: To consume: febris depascens, a wasting fever; ulcus depascens, a corrosive ulcer, NL.] \*II. *Fig.: To cull, to pluck: in qua (oratione Sulpicii) interdum, ut in herbis rustici solent dicere, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quædam, quæ stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96: — d. veterem possessionem Academicæ.**

**\*\*DĒPASCOR**, pactus. 3. *v. a.* for depasco, ēre. *To feed upon, eat up, consume, Virg. Æ. 2, 215; Plin.: — [Fig.: d. aurea dicta, Lucr.]*

**\*\*DĒPASTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (depasco) *A feeding, brows- ing: d. animalium, Plin. 17, 24, 37.*

[DĒ-PĀVĪTUS, a, um. *part.* (pavio) *Beaten down; fig., pressed down, Sol.]*

**DEPECISCOR**. See **DEPACISCOR**.

[DĒPECTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (depeciscor) *An agreement, Cod. Th.]*

**\*\*DĒ-PECTO**, no perf., xum. 3. *v. a.* *To comb down or away: d. crines buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229: — d. vellera foliis, Virg.: — ars depetendi digerendique lini, Plin.: — [face- tiously: To beat, to cudgel, Ter.]*

**\*DĒPĒCŪLATOR**, ōris. *m.* *A robber, embezzler. d. ærarii, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2: — d. alcjs.*

**\*DĒ-PĒCŪLO**. 1. *v. a.* (peculium) I. *Prop.: To take anybody's property, to rob, plunder, embezzle: Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17: — [Part. pass., depeculatus, plundered, robbed, Plaut.]* II. *Fig.: qui laudem honoremque tuum familiæ- que tuæ depeculatus est, has diminished, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36.*

**DĒ-PELLO**, pūli, pulsum. 3. *v. a.* *To thrust, cast, or throw down, to drive from one place to another* [I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: demoveri et depelli de loco ne-*



cesse est eum, qui deiciatur, Cic. Cæc. 17, 49: — d. tantum molem a cervicibus: — d. ferrum flammamque ab aris et focus: — d. equitem dorso, frenum ore, Hor.: — d. alqm Italiâ, urbe, to *baniash*, Tac.: — d. fetus ovium, to *drive along*, Virg. B) *Esp.* 1) *In Milit.*: To force an enemy from his position: d. hostem loco, Cæs. B. G. 7, 49: — d. defensores vallo munitionibusque, id.: — d. præsidium facile, Frontin.: — *Meton.*: deligitur aliqui dux contra illos principes afflictos jam et depulsos loco, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. \*\*2) *To wean; an animal*, Virg. B. 3, 82; Col.: a child, Suet. Tib. 44. II. *Fig.*: To drive away, remove, expel, put aside: quem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia nulla contumelia, nullum periculum posset d., Cic. Lig. 9; for which also, d. alqm sententiâ: — d. alqm de spe conatuque, de immortalitate: — d. alqm ex illa crudeli actione: — depulsus ab superioribus consiliis, Cæs.: — thus, d. judicem a veritate, Quint.: — d. alqm, Tac.: — cibo et potione famem sitisque depulsa: — d. quippiam mali (opp. 'nanscisci'), quippiam boni: — d. morbum: — d. pericula: — d. omnes molestias: — d. turpitudinem morte voluntaria: — d. auditiones falsas, Tac.: — d. ostenta a semet in capita procerum, Suet.

\*\*DĒ-PENDĒO, ēre. v. a. To hang from or on. I. *Prop.*: pugio d. a cervicibus ante pectus, Suet. Galb. 11: — hasta d. humero, Quint.: — lychui d. laquearibus, Virg.: — servi laqueo dependentem invenerunt, found him hanging, Liv. [II. *Fig.*: To depend upon anything, to rest upon, Ov. F. 3, 356: — d. origine verbi, to depend upon, id.]

DĒ-PENDO, di, sum. 3. v. a. and n. I. *Act.*: To weigh out, to pay. A) 1) *Prop.*: mi abjurare certius est quam d., Cic. Att. 1, 8: — dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopondisti. 2) *Fig.*: omnes fere reip. penas aut præsentem morte aut turpi exilio dependerunt, Cic. Sen. 67, 140. \*\*B) *Meton.*: To bestow, or spend upon any thing: d. plus in operis servorum avocandis quam in pretio rerum hujusmodi, Col. 11, 1, 20: — [Poet.: d. caput armis, to abandon, give up, Luc.] [II. *Neut.*: To weigh less, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 39.]

[DEPENDŪLUS, a, um. (pendeo) Hanging down, App.]

[DĒ-PENNĀTUS, a, um. (penna) Winged, fig., Varr. ap. Fulg.]

[DEPERDĪTUM, i. n. (deperdo) Damage, loss, damnum, ML.]

DĒ-DEPERDĪTUS, a, um. I. *Part.* of deperdo. [II. *Adj.*: Morally lost, abandoned, corrupt, Gell. 5, 1, 3.]

DĒ-PERDO, dīdi, dītum. 3. v. a. \*\*I. To ruin, destroy, only used in the part. perf.: deperditus inopia, impoverished, Phædr. 1, 14: — d. amore, dying with love, Suet.: — d. fletu, exhausted, Catull. II. To lose, sacrifice: qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperdiderunt, Cic. P. C. 5, 11: — d. nihil sui, Cæs.: — arbores d. folia, Plin.: — d. alqd de existimatione sua, de libertate: — d. nihil de jure civitatis: — d. alqd ex his (rebus): — d. paucos ex suis, Cæs.

DĒ-PĒRĒO, ii. no sup. 4. v. n. I. To go to ruin, perish, be lost: si servus deperisset, had been lost (by death or flight), Cic. Top. 3, 15: — scida d.: — perexigua pars illius exercitus 'superest, magna pars deperit, Cæs.: — aurum igne non d., Plin. \*\*II. *Esp.*, d. amore alcjs or in alqd, to be dying with love for: d. amore mulierculæ, Liv. 27, 15: — in quo deperibat, Curt.: — [d. alqm, alqam, the same, Plaut.; Catull.]

[DĒPĒRĪTUS, a, um. part. of deperdo. Spoiled. Fr. *dépéri*, ML.]

[DEPERSE. Of its own accord; sponte, ultro, ML.]

[DĒPĒRĪGĪŌSUS, a, um. Leprous; λειπός, Gloss.]

[DĒ-PĒRĪGO, īnis. f. Leprosy, scab, Cat. R. R. 157.]

DEPEXUS, a, um. part. of depecto.

[DEPHLEGMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (de-phlegma) A distilling, NL.]

[DEPHLŌGĪSTĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A depriving of phlogiston, NL.]

DEPICTUS, a, um. part. of depingo.

[DĒ-PĪLIS, e. (1. pilus) Without hair, App.]

\*\*DĒ-PĪLO. 1. v. a. (1. pilus) I. To pull off the hair, pluck out the feathers: depilatus struthiocamelus, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17. [II. *Meton.*: Depilatus. Robbed, cheated, Lucil. ap. Non.]

DĒ-PINGO, nxi [contr. perf. depinxit, Plaut.], pictum. 3. v. a. To paint, depict, figure, draw. \*\*I. *Prop.*: d. imaginem in tabula, Quint. 6, 1, 32: — d. pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. II. *Fig.*: To represent, depict by words or in one's mind, to sketch, delineate, describe: in illa (rep.), quam sibi Socrates illo in sermone depinxerit, has depicted to himself, has imagined, Cic. Rep. 2, 29: — d. vitam alcjs, to describe, give a picture of: — minuta quædam nimiumque depicta, elaborately adorned: — mens d. alqd cogitatione, imagines, conceives.

[DĒ-PLANGO, nxi. 3. v. a. To bewail, lament, Ov. M. 4, 546.]

[DĒ-PLĀNO. 1. v. a. To make even, level, Lact.]

\*\*DĒ-PLANTO. 1. v. a. I. To break off by the root, or from the stock or trunk, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4; Col. II. To set, plant, Plin. 17, 16, 26.

\*\*DĒ-PLĒO, ēvi, ētum. 2. v. a. To rack, pour off: d. oleum, Col. 12, 50, 8: — d. sanguinem, to let blood, Plin.

[DĒ-PLEXUS, a, um. (plector) Grasping, embracing, Lucr. 5, 1320.]

[DĒPLŌRĀBUNDUS, a, um. (deploro) Lamenting, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 38.]

\*\*DĒPLŌRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A bewailing, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 9; E. 74.

DĒ-PLŌRO. 1. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.* A) To weep, moan: afflicti et jacens et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 extr.: — d. et conqueri de alcjs improbitate: — d. de suis incommodis. [\*\*B) *Meton.*: Of a vine, Publ.]

II. *Act.* A) To bewail, lament, deplore: si hæc conqueri ac d. vellem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67: — d. multa de alqd. \*\*B) *Meton.*: To give any thing up as lost, to regard as lost: d. spem, Liv. 26, 12: — d. vota coloni, Ov.: — In Medic.: homo deploratus a medicis, given over, Plin.: — thus, d. tusses, d. aurium vitia etc., incurable, id.

[DĒPLŌRŌSUS, a, um. (deploro) Deplorable, ML.]

[DĒ-PLŪIT, ēre. v. n. It rains, Tibull. 2, 5, 72. — Poet. with acc.: Niobe d. lacrimas, is shedding, Prop.]

\*\*DĒ-PLŪMIS, e. (pluma) Without feathers: d. hirundines, Plin. 10, 24, 34.

[DĒ-PLŪMO. 1. v. a. (pluma) 1. To deprive of its feathers, to pluck, ML. II. *Meton.*: To destroy, pillage, ML.]

\*\*DĒ-PŌLĪO. 4. v. a. I. *Prop.*: To polish, smooth: d. pavimentum cote, Plin. 36, 25, 63: — [facetiously, d. alqm virgis, to cudgel, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: depolitus, a, um, perfect; for perfectus, according to Fest.]

[DĒPŌLĪTĪO, ōnis. f. An elegant tasteful building (opp. 'cenaculum'), Varr. ap. Non.]

[DĒPŌMPĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A dishonouring, Hier.]

[DĒ-POMPO. 1. v. a. To dishonour, Hier.]

[DĒ-PONDĒRO. 1. v. n. To weigh down, Petron.]

[DĒPŌNENS, entis. m. (sc. verbum) (depono) In Gramm.: Deponent, Gramm.]

DĒ-PONO, pōsui, pōsitum. 3. [perf. deposivi, Plaut.; Catull.: part. contr., deponitus, Lucil.] To lay down or place aside, to set, lay, or put down; with abl. (rarely with acc.). I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: d. alqd de manibus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1 extr.: — d. onus: — d. mentum in gremiis mimarum: — d. arma, id.: — d. crinem, to have (it) cut off, Tac.: — \*\*With acc.: d. malleolum in terram, to set, plant, Col.: — d. exercitum in terram, to land, put on shore, disembark, Just.: — [Poet., d. vitulam, to lay as a wager, stake, Virg.] B) *Esp.* 1) To deposit, entrust, or commit to the care of any one, give in charge: non semper deposita reddenda. Si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit... si quis apud te pecuniam deposuerit... reddasne depositum? Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: — d. obsides apud alqm, Cæs.: — d. pu-

cuniam in templo, Liv.: — d. impediments citra flumen Rhenum, Cæs.: — d. sancios, to take care of, lodge in a place of safety, id.: — habere alqd in deposito, to have in charge, Dig.: — thus, esse in deposito apud alqm, to be in anybody's charge, id.: — \*\*With in and acc.: d. liberos, uxores, suaque omnia in silvas, Cæs.: — Absol., to deposit money with anybody, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. \*2) Depositus, a, um. (prop.: of a dead body, removed from the bed to the floor; hence) Deceased, dead, Virg. Æ. 12, 395; Ov.: — ægra et prope deposita reip. pars, lost, that cannot be rescued, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2. [3] Poet.: to bear, give birth, Catull. 34, 8; Phædr.] [4. (Of buildings) To demolish, pull down, Dig.] II. Fig. A) Gen.: To lay down, renounce, give up, to forego, lose, allow to escape, decline, refuse: abjicere, aut d. alqd, Cic. R. A. 4, 10: — d. insidias ex memoria, to dismiss from one's memory: — thus, d. memoriam alci rei: — petitoris personam capere, accusatoris d.: — d. amicitias, suspicere inimicitias: — d. simulates: — d. imperium, to resign, lay down: — d. studium dicendi: — d. mororem et luctum: — d. omnes curas doloresque in alcijs sermone: — d. provinciam, to refuse, not to accept, decline. \*B) Esp.: To entrust: populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic. Cæs. 35 extr.: — d. alqd tauribus, Hor.

[DEPONTANUS, i. m. (de-pons) An old man of sixty years, who was not permitted to cross the bridge leading to the comitia, acc. to Fest. See SEXAGENARIUS.]

[DE-PONTO. 1. v. a. (pons) To deprive of the right of voting, Varr. ap. Non.; conf. the foregoing Article.]

DEPŪLATIO, ōnis. f. A laying waste, pillaging, Cic. Rep. 2, 14; Liv.

[DEPŪLATOR, ōris. m. A pillager, Auct. Or. pro dom. 5.]

[DEPŪLO. 1. for depopulo, Enn. ap. Non.; V. FL.]

DE-PŪLOR. 1. v. a. I. To lay waste, pillage: d. agros, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36; Liv.: — d. multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana. — \*\*Part. perf. in a passive sense: depopulati agri, laid waste, pillaged, Cæs.: — omnis ora maritima d. ab Achæis, Liv. \*\*II. Gen.: To destroy, ruin: in qua urbe omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, Tac. A. 16, 13: — d. hereditates, to waste, Dig.

[DEPORTATIO, ōnis. f. I. A carrying or conducting away, Cat. R. R. 144. II. Esp.: Banishment for life, Dig.]

[DEPORTATORIUS, a, um. (deporto) Of or belonging to carrying or conveyance, Cod. Just.]

DE-PORTO. 1. v. a. To carry or convey down, to carry or convey from one place to another, to carry, fetch, bring, convey, conduct, send to or away. I. Prop. \*A) Gen.: Indus magnam vim seminum secum dicitur d., to carry with it, Cic. N. D. 2, 52 extr.: — flumina d. serpentes, Plin.: — d. decumas ad aquam, to bring down: — d. arma Brundisium jumentis, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, extr.: — d. frumentum in castra, Cæs.: — d. corpus Augusti Romam, Suet.: — deportari lecticā per vicos, id.: — d. victorem exercitum, to conduct home: — d. nihil ex tanta præda domum. \*\*B) Esp.: To banish a person to a distant place for life, and with the loss of his citizenship [a stronger term than relegare, which was not attended by such loss]: Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorgrum deportatur, Tac. A. 4, 13: — in reis deportatis, Quint.: — deportari Italiā, Tac. II. Fig. \*A) To carry off any thing, i. e. to acquire, get: si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: — d. nihil ex ista provincia, quod jucundius sit: — thus, ex Asia deportatum flagitium ac dedecus: — d. non cognomen solum (namely Atticum) Athenis, sed humanitatem et prudentiam: — d. tertium triumphum: — d. lauream, Tac. (B) To remove, banish: d. hoc scelus publicitus hinc in solas terras, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 85. (C) To bear, endure, ML.]

DE-POSCO, pōscō. 3. v. a. To demand urgently, to demand as a right: unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. de I. P. 2, 5: — appetere atque d. alqd (opp. 'recusare'): — d. sibi partes istas, sibi officiosam provinciam, sibi has urbanas insidias cædis atque incendiiorum, to demand for one's

self, to demand to the exclusion of another: — d. alqm ad mortem, to require that a person be brought to punishment, Cæs.: — thus, d. alqm ad supplicium, Hirt.: — d. alqm in penam fœderis rupti, Liv.: — d. alqm morti, Tac.: — d. auctorem culpæ et reum criminis, Liv.: — d. alqm sibi, to challenge, id.: — omnibus præmiis deposcunt, qui belli initium faciunt, demand, ask, Cæs.: — Absol.: sicut semper depoposimus, have demanded, required, Cæs.

[DEPŌSITIUS, ii. m. (depono) I. In Law: The keeper of a deposit, a trustee, a depositary, Dig. II. One who makes a deposit, a depositor, Dig.]

DEPŌSITIŌ, ōnis. f. (depono) [I. Prop. A) A depositing, giving in charge, Dig. B) A demolishing or pulling down of a building, Dig. C) A burying, burial, Inscr. D) In Medic.: Depression of the lens in an operation for cataract, NL. II. Fig. A) The deposition of a witness: d. testium, Cod. Just. B) A loss: d. dignitatis, degradation, Dig.] C) In Rhet.: The conclusion of a period (opp. 'inceptio'), Quint. 11, 3, 46.

[DEPŌSITIVUS, a, um. (depono) Of a deposit, Cassiod.]

[DEPŌSTOR, ōris. m. (depono) I. One who deposits a thing or gives in charge, a depositor, Dig. II. One who lays down or surrenders a thing: d. patris, i. e. one who disowns or disclaims, Prud.]

DEPŌSITUM, i. n. (depono) That which is entrusted or given in charge, a deposit: reddere d., Cic. Off. 1, 10: actio depositi, Dig.: — teneri depositi, id.

DEPOSITUS, a, um. part. of depono.

[DEPOST, or DE POST, prep. and adv. I. Behind, after, ML. II. Afterwards, ML. — Hence, Fr. depuis.]

[DEPOSTŪTOR, ōris. m. One who demands a person to be delivered up for punishment, Tert.]

[DE-POSTŪLO. 1. v. a. To demand earnestly, Auct. B. Hisp. 1.]

[DE-PŌTITUR. One has a share in, ἀπολαμβάνει, Gloss.]

[DEPPA, or DIEPPA, æ. f. Dieppe in France.]

[DE-PRECEŪDO. 3. v. a. To cut or lop off: d. manum alci, ML.]

[DEPRĒDATIO, ōnis. f. A pillaging, Cod. Just.]

[DE-PREDOR. 1. v. a. To lay waste, plunder, pillage: d. agros, Just. 24, 6, 3. — In a passive sense, Dict. Cret.]

[DE-PRESENTIARUM, adv. (præsens) At present, Petron.]

[DE-PRESENTO. 1. v. a. (præsens) To represent, ML.]

[DE-PRANDIS, e. (prandeo) Fasting, Næv. ap. Fest.]

\*DEPRĀVATE, adv. Perversely, wrongly: neque d. neque corrupte judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71.

DEPRĀVATIO, ōnis. f. A perverting, distorting; dislocating, spraining. I. Prop.: in quibus motibus corporis si peccetur distortionem et depravationem quadam ac motu statue deformi, distortion, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: — d. oris. — In the plur.: d. pedum, manuum, articularum omnium, Sen. II. Fig.: Deformity: d. et fœditas animi, with deformitas corporis, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: — d. consuetudinem, corruption, depravity: — d. verbi, a misapplication: — \*Without gen., Cic. Div. 2, 67.

DE-PRĀVO. 1. v. a. (pravus) To distort, pervert, disfigure. I. Prop.: ita nati, ut quædam contra naturam depravata habeant, restituntur et corriguntur ab natura, dislocations, Cic. Div. 2, 46: — d. oculos, to contort, Plin.

II. Fig.: To spoil, mar, deteriorate, seduce, mislead: ea, quæ corrigere vult, mihi d. videtur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: — jureconsultorum ingenis pleraque corrupta ac depravata: — nimia rerum copia d. Campanos: — puer indulgentia nostra depravatus: — mores dulcedine corruptelarum depravati: — ferrarum natura depravata: — seductus ac depravatus ab alqo, misled, seduced, Cæs.: — thus, d. plebem consiliis, Liv.

[DEPRĒCABILIS, e. (deprecor) Exorable, Bibl.]

\*\*DEPRĒCĀBUNDUS, a, um. (deprecor) Begging or requesting urgently, Tac. A. 15, 53.

[DEPRĒCĀNEUS, a, um. (deprecor) That may be moved by

*entreaty, exorable.*: d. fulmina, i. e. *that do no injury*, Cæcin. ap. Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.]

**DĒPRĒCĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* I. An urgent prayer or entreaty; esp., a request for pardon or excuse, a deprecation: d. aliqua periculi, a prayer for averting danger, Cic. R. perd. 9, 26:—venia deprecationis, a refusal, Quint.:—d. facti alcijs, a praying for forgiveness:—d. est perfidijs, Plaut.:—d. æquitatis, intercession. II. *Esp.* \*A) A religious imprecation: defigi diris deprecationibus, Plin. 28, 2, 4:—d. deorum, a praying the gods to send punishment on the perjurer, Cic. R. C. 16. B) A figure of Rhetoric, when an orator, as it were, asks pardon, Cic. de Or. 3, 58 extr.

[**DĒPRĒCĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (deprecor) Deprecatory, of or belonging to deprecation, M. Cap.]

**DĒPRĒCĀTOR**, ōria. *m.* One who entreats or deprecates; an intercessor: d. hujus periculi, Cic. Balb. 18:—d. miseriarum:—non solum sui d., sed etiam accusator mei:—d. defensorque adest alci:—d. salutis alcijs:—\*Without gen.: præbere se deprecatorem pro periculo alcijs:—mittere legatos deprecatoresque ad alqm.

[**DĒPRĒCĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. (deprecator) Deprecatory, Bibl.]

[**DĒPRĒCĀTRIX**, icis. *f.* A female intercessor, Tert.]

**DĒ-PRĒCOR**. 1. *v. a.* I. To seek to avert by entreaty, to pray against, beg to be freed from, to deprecate, beg to be excused, decline by entreaty: ut a me quamdam prope justam patriæ queremoniam detester ac deprecer, Cic. Cat. 1, 11:—thus, d. calamitatem ab sese:—d. nullum genus supplicii neque recusare:—d. periculum, Cæs.:—d. iram senatus, Liv.:—d. pro alqo, to ask pardon for anybody, to make excuses for anybody, or to try to excuse him:—\*With ne: primum deprecor, ne me tamquam philosophum putetis scholam vobis aliquam explicaturum, I entreat:—thus, unum petere ac d., ne se armis despoliare, Cæs.:—\*\*non d., quominus and quin, Liv.:—\*\*With an objective clause: errasse regem deprecati, stated or alleged as an excuse, Sall.:—[deprecatus, in a passive sense: d. bellum, averted by prayers, Just.] \*II. To beg or entreat instantly, to beg of anybody, to ask anybody for anything: quam multorum hic vitam est a L. Sulla deprecatus, Cic. Sull. 26:—ad pacem deprecandam:—d. alqm ab alqo, to intercede for a person, to beg or entreat anybody for or in behalf of another.

**DĒ-PRĒHENDO** (deprendo), ndi, nsum. 3. *v. a.* To seize, catch, take or snatch away. I. *Prop.* A) tabellarios meos deprehenderit literasque interceperit, Cæs. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12:—deprehensus ex itinere, to stop or seize on the road, to intercept, Cæs.:—d. literas, Liv.:—d. naves, to seize, take away, Cæs. B) *Meton.*: To catch, detect, discover in the act (of doing any thing wrong), to surprise: quasi esset in aliquo manifesto scelere deprehensus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43:—deprehendi in facinore manifesto:—deprehendi in adulterio, Quint.:—Clodius deprehensus domi Cæsaris:—qui nocte ferro deprehensus fuerit, Quint.:—d. alqos fientes, find in tears, id.:—d. alqm occisum, Suet.:—d. manifesto venenum:—d. gladios, Liv.:—res furtiva in domo deprehensa, Quint. \*II. *Fig.* A) *Pass.*: To be seized or arrested; to be driven into a strait, to get into a dilemma: tum se deprehensum negare non potuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12 extr.:—deprehensum me plane video atque sentio:—testes plus deprehensi nocent, quam firmi et interriti profuisse, Quint. B) *To perceive, observe, comprehend, discover, find out, recognize anything*: cujus ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspitione deprehendi, Cic. Cael. 6:—d. res magnas sepe in minimis rebus:—d. facilius falsa et repellere, Quint.:—thus, d. falsas gemmas, to detect, Plin.:—d. in Livio Patavinatam, Quint.

\***DĒPRĒHENSĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (deprehendo) A seizing, catching, surprising, discovery: manifesta veneni d., of administering poison, Cic. Cluent. 18:—d. in adulterio, Dig.

**DEPREHENSUS** (depreensus), a, um. *part. of* deprehendo.

[**DĒPRENSA**, æ. *f.* (deprehendo) A kind of military punishment, more severe than castigatio, less severe than ignominia, acc. to Fest.]

\***DĒPRESSE**. *adv.* Deeply: depressius pastinare, Col. 4, 1, 5:—d. fodere, Sen.

\***DĒPRESSĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (deprimo) A pressing down, deepening: d. fundamentorum ad solidum, a laying deep, Vitr. 1. 3:—Socratica d. nasi, a flat nose, Macr.

[**DĒPRESSOR**, ōria. *m.* (sc. musculus) (deprimo) A muscle that depresses the organ or part to which its extremity is affixed: d. nasi, d. labii, NL.]

**DĒPRESSUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of* deprimō. \*II. *Adj.* A) Deep, depressed, lying low: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27:—vallis d. in altitudinem, Hirt.—Comp., plerumque altis et excelsis adjacent abrupta:—tutius per plana, sed humiliter et d. iter, Plin. E. \*B) Low (of the voice): in conquestione uti voce d., inclinato sono, A. Her. 3, 14 extr.—Sup., quam sedatissima et d. voce uti, ib.

[**DĒPRĒTĪTOR**, ōria. *m.* One who depreciates, Tert.]

[**DĒ-PRĒTĪO**. 1. *v. a.* (pretium) To value at a low rate, to despise, depreciate, Dig.; Tert.]

**DĒ-PRĪMO**, pressi, pressum. 3. *v. a.* (premo) To press down, weigh down, to lower, let down. I. *Prop.*: tantum propendere illam lancem, ut terram et maria deprimat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17:—animus ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram:—respondere altero ad frontem sublatō, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio:—d. vites in terram, to set, plant, put into the ground, Col.:—d. fossam, to dig deep, to sink, hollow out, Sall.:—d. naves, to sink, Cæs.:—thus, classis superata atque depressa. \*II. *Fig.*: To depress, oppress, keep down: vos, gemine voragine scopulique reip., vos meam fortunam deprimitis, vestram extollitis? reduced, depressed, Cic. Pis. 18:—sepe multorum improbitate depressa veritas emergit:—ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv.:—depressus in ludum, forced, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic.:—d. preces, to silence, Nep.

[**DĒ-PRĒLIANS**, antis. *part.* (prælior) Fighting, waging war: venti d., Hor. O. 1, 9, 11.]

**DĒ-PRŌMO**, prompsi, promptum. 3. *v. a.* To draw out, draw forth, to take from or out, bring out, etc.

I. *Prop.*: d. pecuniam ex arca, Cic. Off. 2, 15:—d. pecuniam ex ærario:—d. Cæcubum cellis, Hor.:—d. tela pharetris, Virg. II. *Fig.* A) E quibus locis quasi thesauris argumenta depromerentur, Cic. Fin. 4, 4:—d. orationem ex jure civili, ex Stoicorum disputationibus:—d. juris utilitatem vel a peritis vel de libris:—de jure civili depromptum. \*B) *Esp.*: To bring forth or forward in a speech, to advance, say: illa deprome nobis unde afferis... depromam equidem, Cic. de Or. 2, 29.—[Hence also, to bring forth (harmonious sounds), i. e. to sing, cantare: d. Hosanna pium, ML.]

[**DĒ-PRŌMITTO**, Ære. *v. n.* Not to keep one's promise, ML.]

**DEPROMPTUS**, a, um. *part. of* depromo.

[**DĒ-PRŌPĒNO**. 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. *Next.*: To hasten, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 17. II. *Act.*: To despatch: d. coronas, to prepare quickly, Hor. O. 2, 7, 24:—d. munus humani, Sil.]

[**DĒPSO**, psui, psum. 3. *v. a.* (δέρω) I. To knead, Cat. R. R. 90. II. *Meton.*: To work: d. coria, to tan, Cat. R. R. 135:—to defile, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.]

[**DĒPSĪCIUS**, a, um. (depsō) Kneaded: d. panis, Cat. R. R. 74.]

[**DĒPSUS**, a, um. *part. of* depsō.]

[**DĒ-PŪBES**. Not of full age: d. porcus, acc. to Fest.]

[**DĒ-PŪBLĪCO**. 1. *v. a.* To divulge, promulgate, ML.]

[**DĒ-PŪDESCO**, Ære. *v. n.* To become shameless, App.]

\***DĒ-PŪDET**, ūit. 2. *v. impers.* I. To be ashamed: quum eum non depuderet mare infestare, Vell. 2, 73. II. To cease being ashamed, to lose all shame: assiduus conviciis depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17:—quæ depuduit ferre, Ov.

[DĒ-PŪDICO. 1. v. a. (pudicus) *To defile*, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.]

[DĒPUGNATIO, ōnis. f. *A combat, struggle*, Cat. ap. Non.; Veg.]

DĒ-PUGNO. 1. v. n. and a. I. Prop.: *To fight, struggle, contend as for one's life, to fight to the last*: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73:—Ajax depugnaturus c. Hectore:—d. acie instructa, Cæs.:—consul haud procul mœnibus ipsorum d., Liv.:—gladiatores sontes d. ferro:—[thus also, d. cum bestiis, Dig.: and with an acc.: d. bestias, feram etc., Dig.]

\*II. Fig.: unum par quod depugnet reliquum est voluptas cum honestate (an expression borrowed from the combats of gladiators), Cic. Ac. 2, 46:—natura atque luxuria d., Plin.:—d. cum animo suo, Plaut.:—[Poet. c. dat.: d. morti, Sil.]

[DĒPULPO. (de-pulpa) *To grow lean*; ἀσραρκῶ, Gloss.]

DEPULSIO, ōnis. f. (depello) \*I. *A letting down*: d. luminum, Cic. Un. 14. II. A) *A driving away, rejecting, warding off, repelling, averting, removal*: beatam vitam non depulsiōne mali, sed adeptiōne boni iudicemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41:—d. doloris:—d. servitutis:—d. pravi. B) *In Rhet.: A defence*, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 79.

[DĒPULSO. 1. v. a. (depello) *To drive away, push aside*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13.]

\*DĒPULSOR, ōris. m. (depello) *One who drives away, removes, repels*: d. dominatus quam particeps esse maluit, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27:—[A cognomen of Jupiter as the averter of evil, Inscr.]

\*DĒPULSŌRIŪS, a, um. (depello) *Serving to avert*: d. sacra, Plin. 28, 2, 3; Amm.

DEPULSUS, a, um. part. of depello.

[DĒ-PUNGO, ēre. v. a. *To mark by pricking*, Pers. 6, 79.]

[DEPURGATIVUS, a, um. (depurgo) *Purgative*, C. Aur.]

\*DĒ-PURGO. 1. v. a. *To purify, purge*: d. quicquid immundi est, Col. 9, 14, 13:—d. terram ab herba, Cat.

DĒ-PŪTO. 1. v. a. I. *To cut off, prune*: d. palmites falce, Col. 4, 7:—[Poet.: d. umbras for ramos, Ov.]

[II. Fig. A) *To esteem, consider*: d. alqd parvi pretii, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1:—d. omne id esse in lucro, to look upon as gain or profit, id.:—d. alqm dignum, id. B) *D. alqd alcuī, To allot, assign, intend for*: d. vaccas steriles aratro, Pall.:—ad deputatam sibi a natura sedem recurrere, Macr. C) *To commission, send out, to depute, ML*:—[Hence, Fr. députer.]

[DĒ-PŪVIO, ire. v. a. (pavio) *To beat*, Lucil. ap. Fest.]

[DĒ-PŪGIS, is. (pyga) *With little or no buttocks*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93.]

DEQUE. *Below, down*. See SUSQUE DEQUE.

[DĒ-QUESTUS, a, um. part. (queror) *Lamenting greatly*, V. Fl. 5, 448.]

\*DĒ-RĀDO, si, sum. 3. v. a. *To rub, scrape, pare, off or down*: d. atramentum scalpro, Cels. 8, 4:—d. corticem, Plin.:—d. caput, to smooth, id.

DERBĒTES, is. m. *An inhabitant of Derbe, a town of Lycaonia*, Cic. Fam. 13, 73.

[DERĒA, æ. f. *A plant, a kind of solanum*, i. q. herba Apollinaris, App.]

DERCĒTIS, is. and DERCĒTO, ūs. f. (Δερκίτης and Δερκέτω) *The Syrian Goddess Astarte*, Ov. M. 4, 45; Plin.

\*DERĒLICTIO, ōnis. f. (derelinquo) *A disregarding, neglecting*: d. communis utilitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30.

1. DERELICTUS, a, um. part. derelinquo.

[2. DERELICTUS, ūs. (derelinquo) *A neglecting*, Gell. 4, 12.]

DĒ-RĒLINQUO, liqui, lictum. 3. v. a. I. *To leave entirely, to forsake, abandon, give up, desert*: ut aratores agros latos ac fertiles desererent totasque arationes derelinquerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51:—naves ab æstu derelictæ, Cæs.:—oram maritimum pro derelicto habere:—perditi atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe

336

derelicti:—derelictus ab amicis:—d. communem causam (with deserere jus suum):—conf. desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere. [II. *To leave behind*: d. præsidium in arce, Curt. 9, 4:—d. libros de gente Romana conscriptos, Arn.:—d. magnum æs alienum, Hier.]

\*DĒ-RĒPENTĒ. adv. *Suddenly, on a sudden*, poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31; Tac. H. 1, 63. (Ap. Cic. Lig. 5, 14, more correctly repente.)

\*DĒ-RĒPO, psi. 3. v. n. *To creep down*: d. ad cubile, Phædr. 2, 4:—With acc.: ursi aversi d. arborem, Plin.

DEREPTUS, a, um. part. of deripio.

[DERĒTRO or DE RETRO. *From behind, retro*, ML.—Hence, Ital. dietro, Fr. derrière.]

DĒ-RĪDĒO, si, sum. 2. v. a. *To laugh at, deride, scoff at*: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54:—derisus a suis:—d. alqd, Hor.:—d. eleganter sententiam alqm, to laugh at, Dig.:—Absol.: patronus despiciat, derideat, Quint.:—derides, you are joking, you are laughing at me, Plaut.:—Prov.: d. alqm albis dentibus (so as to show the teeth), i. e. to jeer, etc., Plaut.

DERIDICULUM, i. See the following Article.

\*DĒRĪDĪCŪLUS, a, um. (derideo) I. *That serves for laughter or a laughing-stock, ridiculous*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14; Gell.:—quæ sibi crimina objiciantur... alterum d. esse, alterum mores suos respicere, Liv. 39, 26. II. Subst.: Deridiculum, i. n. *An object of laughter or ridicule, any ridiculous thing, a laughing-stock*: per d. audiri, Tac. A. 6, 2:—usque ad deridicula, for fun, Quint.

[DĒ-RĪGESCO, gūi. 3. v. n. *To grow stiff*, Ov. M. 6, 303; Virg.]

DĒ-RĪPĪO, rīpi, reptum. 3. v. a. *To pull down, take down with violence or haste, snatch off or away*.

\*I. Prop.: d. alqm de ara, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 5:—d. velamina ex humeris, Ov.:—d. vestem a pectore, id.:—d. pignus lacertis, Hor.:—d. ense vagina, to draw, Ov.:—d. amphoram horreo, to fetch quickly down, Hor. \*II. Fig.: *To impair, lessen*: quantum de mea auctoritate deripisset, might have diminished, detracted from, Cic. Sull. 1, 2.

[DĒRĪSO, ōnis. m. *Mockery, derision, scoffing, scorn*, Eccl.]

\*DĒRĪSOR, ōris. m. (derideo) *A scoffer, mocker, scorner; a jester, buffoon*, Hor. A. P. 433; Quint.; Plin. [DĒRĪSŌRIŪS, a, um. (derisor) *That serves for a laughing-stock or for laughter*, Dig.]

1. DERISUS, a, um. part. of derideo.

\*2. DĒRĪSUS, ūs. m. (derideo) *Derision, mockery, scorn*, Quint. 6, 3, 7; Tac.

DĒRĪVATIO, ōnis. f. *A turning off (into a different channel, as water), a draining*. \*I. Prop.: deductus aquarum, derivationes fluminum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14:—d. solenis (of the Alban Lake), Liv. II. Fig. [A] Gen.: convertere dictum aliquod in usum suum opportuna derivatione, application, Macr. \*B) Esp. 1) *In Gramm. or Etymol.: Derivation of words*, Plin. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 706. 2) *In Rhet.: The use of a more gentle term, euphemism (e. g. liberal instead of prodigal)*, Quintil. 3, 7, 25.

[DĒRĪVATIVUS, a, um. (derivo) *In Gramm.: Of or belonging to the derivation of words, derivative*, Gramm.]

DĒ-RĪVO. 1. v. a. (rivus) *To turn into a different channel, convey from its regular course*. I. Prop.: d. aquam ex flumine, Cæs. B. G. 7, 2, 3:—d. flumen, Hirt.:—d. humorem in colliquias, Col. II. Fig. A) *To draw off, turn away, divert*: d. nihil in suam domum inde, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 72:—d. alia ex his fontibus, Quint.:—d. culpam in alqm:—d. crimen, the same:—d. expectationem largitionis agrariæ in agrum Campanum:—d. partem aliquam curæ et cogitationis in Asiam:—d. responsionem suam alio, to answer something else, or on another or different subject:—d. iram alcjs in se, to draw down upon

one's self, Ter. B) *Esp. in Gramm.: To derive one word from another*, Quint. 1, 6, 38; Gramm.

[DERMATITIS, itidis. f. (δέρμα) *Inflammation of the skin*, NL.]

[DERODO, ere. See DEROSUS.]

[DEROGĀMEN, inis. n. (derogo) *A changing, diminishing*, ML.]

DĒRŌGĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *An alteration made in a law by the repealing of a clause, a restriction*, Cic. Corn. 1; A. Her. 2, 10.

[DĒRŌGĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who depreciates*, Sid.]

[DĒRŌGĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (derogo) *Derogatory*, Dig.]

[DĒ-RŌGĪTO, i. v. a. *To ask repeatedly*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 60.]

DĒ-RŌGO, i. v. a. I. *In Law: To take away from or alter a law, repeal some clause of a law, to qualify or modify it; with dat. or with de: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest*, Cic. Rep. 3, 22: — d. alqd de lege aut legem abrogare. II. *Gen.: To take away or detract from, diminish; with dat. or with de, rarely with ex: non mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, ut putem etc., deny to myself*, Cic. R. A. 32: — d. fidem alicui; also simply d. fidem; and with abstract subjects: cupiditatis suspicio d. fidem et auctoritatem virtuti, generi, rebus gestis in testimonio: — *With de: d. alqd de magnificentia aut de honestate: — d. de testium fide: — \*With ex: accusator d. alqd ex hac aequitate.*

\*DĒ-RŌSUS, a, um. part. (rodo) *Gnawed: d. clipei a muribus*, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 99: — d. ficus a locustis, Plin.

[DERPATUM, DERPTUM, or TORPATUM, i. n. *Dorpat in Russia*.]

DETRŌNA, æ. f. *A town of Liguria, now Tortona*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10.

[DETRŌSA, æ. f. *Tortosa in Spain*.]

[DERŪENTĪA, æ. f. *Derby in England*.]

DETRUNCINO, i. v. a. (runcina) *To smooth with a plane; hence To trick, cheat*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 6.]

DĒ-RŪŌ, rūi. 3. v. a. and n. I. *Act.: To throw down.* \*\*A) *Prop.: hiems immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus d.*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27. \*B) *Fig.: d. cumulum de laudibus alcjs, to take away*, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 2. [II. *Neut.: To fall, rush down*, App.]

\*\*DĒ-RUPTUS, a, um. (rumpo) I. *Precipitous, steep: d. dextra pars maceris in aliquantum altitudinis*, Liv. 42, 15: — d. augustis, id.: — d. ripæ, id.: — d. collis Tac.: — *Comp.*, d. tumulus, Liv. II. *Subst.: Derupta, orum, n. A declivity: in d. præcipitati*, Liv. 38, 2: — per d. et avia, Tac.

DĒ-SACRO or DESECREO, i. v. a. [I. A) *To consecrate, to make or pronounce sacred: d. quercum Trivis*, Stat. Th. 9, 586. B) *Meton.: To deify*, Capitol.] II. *Meton. gen.: To dedicate, devote: chameleon per singula membra desecratus, devoted to single diseases*, Plin. 28, 8, 29.

DĒ-SĒVĪŌ, 4. v. n. \*\*I. *To rage*, Virg. Æ. 10, 569; Hor.; Suet. [II. *To cease raging: ira d.*, Luc. 5, 304.]

\*\*DĒ-SALTO, i. v. a. *To dance: desaltato cantico abiit*, Suet. Cal. 54 extr.: — d. fabulosas libidines, Cypr.

[DESCENDENTES, ium. m. (descendo) *Relations in a descending line, as children, grand-children, great grand-children, etc., (opp. 'ascendentes,' parents, grand-parents, great grand-parents), etc.*, Dig.]

[DECENDENTĪA, æ. f. (descendo) *A descent, declivity*, ML. — Hence, Fr. *descente*.]

DĒ-SCENDO, ndi, nsum. 3. [perf. descendidit, Auct. ap. Gell.] 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To descend, come, go, or fall down, to go or pass from a higher place to a lower.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.: d. de rostris*, Cic. Vat. 11: — thus, d. de palatio et sedibus suis: — d. de templo, Liv.: — d. de cælo, id.; for which, d. ab alto cælo, Virg.; and simply, d. cælo, Hor.: — d. ex equo: — d. e curru, Suet.: — d. e tribunali, id.: — d. ex superioribus locis in

planitiem, Cæs.: — d. in inferiorem ambulationem: — d. in campos, Liv.: — d. in Piræum, Quint.: — d. ad naviculas: — d. ad imas umbras, Virg.: — [Poet.: d. nocti, Erebo, to descend into the infernal regions, Sil.]: — \*\*Of things: ferrum d. haud alte in corpus, did not penetrate deeply, Liv.: — calamus d. in rimam, Plin.: — mare d. in agros, descends, overflows, Curt.: — vestis d. ad genua, goes or comes down to the knees, id.: — coma d. ex humeris, falls or hangs down, Ov.: — cervix d. in armos, bends or inclines, Stat.: — alvus d., is loose, Cels.: — thus, cibus d., Plin.: — uvæ d., fall off, Varr.: — mammæ d., disappear, Plin. 2) *Esp.: To come to a place which lies lower, to go or come down to: d. ad forum, to go or come to the forum, to repair to the market-place*, Cic. ap. Non. 538, 26; Liv.: — d. in forum, the same, Crass. ap. Cic.: — d. ad comitia, Suet. — Absol.: postidie mane d. Verres, repaired to the market-place: — quod non descenderet tribunus, Liv. B) *Fig.* \*\*1) *To descend, i. e. to go or come downwards, to sink down, penetrate, come down, get or sink into: d. gradatim a summa memoria ad hanc ætatem*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3: — *cujus disciplinæ usus in nostram usque ætatem descendit*, Quint.: — vox *attollitur* concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, is lowered, id.: — scriptum d. in alcjs aures, reaches, comes to anybody's ears, i. e. is read, Hor.: — verbum d. altius in pectus alcjs, sinks down into, Sall.: — cura d. in animos Patrum, Liv.; for which metus d. animos, id.: — d. in sese, to examine one's self, Pers. 2) *Esp. a) To proceed to any act (especially if reluctantly), to repair to, to condescend to take a share in: d. in aciem, to advance to the fight, come to the charge*, Liv. 8, 8: — d. in certamen, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: — d. in prælium, Just.: — *Esp. often with ad: sua voluntate sapiens d. ad rationes civitatis non solet: — senes d. ad ludum adolescentium: — d. ad calamitatum societates: — d. ad accusandum, ad inimicitias: — d. ad vim atque ad arma*, Cæs.: — \*With adv.: videte, quo descendam: — Absol.: placet mihi ista defensio: descendo, I enter upon it, take it up. \*\*b) To originate with anybody, take its rise from anybody or any thing: ex gradu *ascendentium* et *descendentium*, Dig.: — ratio subtilitatis a Platone d., Plin. 22, 24, 51. \*\*c) To depart, deviate from, to be unlike, differ from: tantum ab eo *deflebat*, quantum Seneca ab antiquis *descenderat*, Quint. 10, 1, 126. II. *Act.* \*\*A) *To derive from; (only used in a passive form) to descend from, have one's origin from, be derived from*, Plin. 2, 16, 13; Prud. [B) *To let down, demittere*, ML.]

\*\*DĒSCENSĪŌ, ōnis. f. (descendo) I. *A going or stepping down, a descending: d. balnearum, into a bath*, Plin. 20, 17, 69. II. *Concr.: Places for bathing in, to which persons descended by steps*, Plin. E. 5, 6.

[DĒSCENSIVE, adv. (descendo) *In succession*, ML.]

[DĒSCENSŌRIUM, i. n. (descendo) *A distillery*, NL.]

1. DĒSCENSUS, a, um. part. of descendo.

\*\*2. DĒSCENSUS, ūs. m. (descendo) I. *A coming down: sub radicibus montis, qua illi d. erat, where he was to come down*, Sall. Cat. 57, 3. II. *Concr.: A sloping or declining path, a descent: d. difficilis et præruptus*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: — d. facilis Averno, to Avernus, Virg.: — ipso descensu Jovis spelunca, Plin.

[DĒ-SCINDO, ere. v. a. *To tear off*, Inscr.]

[DĒ-SCĪŌ, ire. v. n. I. *Not to know, to be ignorant*, ML. II. *For descisco: To fall away*, ML.]

DĒ-SCISCO, ivi or ii, itum. 3. v. n. I. *To fall away, join an opposite party, to revolt: d. ab alqo*, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21: — d. ab Latinis ad Romanos, Liv.: — d. ad alqm (with deficere), id. — Absol.: quum Fidenæ aperte descissent, Liv. II. *Gen.: To leave, withdraw from, decline from: quod a me ipse non desciverim, have become faithless to myself*, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2: — cur Zeno ab hac antiqua institutione desciverit: — d. a pristina causa: — d. a veritate: — d. a vita, to withdraw: — d. ab excitata fortuna ad

inclinatam et prope jacentem : — d. in regem, *to degenerate*, Flor. : — vitis d., *degenerates*, Col.

[DE-SCOBINO. 1. v. a. (scobina) *To scrape off*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**DĒ-SCRĪBO**, psi, ptum. 3. v. a. I. *To copy, transcribe*: d. librum ab alio, *to copy from anybody's book*, Cic. Att. 13, 21 : — d. epistolam. II. *Meton.* A) *To represent by drawing, to delineate, depict, sketch, draw, describe*. 1) *Prop.*: d. geometricas formas in arena, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 : — d. quædam in pulvere : — d. sphæram : — d. cœli meatus, Virg. : — d. solarium : — d. carmina in foliis, in cortice, Virg. 2) *Fig.*: *To represent or set forth, to describe, depict, designate, define*: d. hominum sermones moresque, Cic. de Or. 40, 138 : — *definienda res verbis et breviter describenda* : — d. oratoris facultatem : — d. alqm latronem ac sicarium, *to represent as a robber and assassin* : — *conf. mulier ejusmodi, qualem ante descripsi*. [With an objective clause, Ov.; Gell.] B) *To class, arrange, distribute*: populum in tribus tres curiasque triginta descriperat . . . quamquam ea Tatio sic erant descripta vivo etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 8 : — d. plebem in clientelas principum : — d. Asiæ civitates in provincias : — d. duodena jugera in singulos homines : — d. stellas in deos, *to allot, assign, destine*, Plin. : — *commode omnes descripti, setates, classes, equitatus* : — d. civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, *to distribute over* : — *thus, d. vectigal Græcis* : — d. jura civitatibus, *to confer upon* : — d. suum cuique munus : — d. officia : — d. vices, Hor. : — *quæ descripta sunt legibus et jure civili*.

\***DĒSCRIPTĒ**, adv. *In order, distinctly*: d. digerere dicta in genus quodque causæ (*opp. 'confuse' et 'permixto' dispergere*), Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49.

**DĒSCRIPTĪO**, ōnis. f. (describo) I. *A representation or delineation of a thing*. A) *Prop.*: explicite descriptionem imaginemque tabularum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77 extr. : — eadem d. cœli : — d. orbis terrarum, *a map*, Vitruv. : — d. volutarum, *a drawing, delineation*, id. B) 1) *Fig.*: *A description, representation, picture, portrait, explanation*: brevis et aperta et ex opinione hominum d. nominis, Cic. Inv. 2, 18 : — d. officii : — d. dilucida locorum, Quint. : — d. convivii luxuriosi, id. 2) *In Rhet.*: *A characterising*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. II. *Distribution, division, disposition, arrangement*: decuriatio tribunum, d. populi, Cic. Pl. 18, 45 : — d. privatarum possessionum : — d. expetendarum fugiendarumve rerum : — d. æquabilis sumptus — *usus, ad quem accommodanda est ædificandi d.* : — d. magistratum : — d. civitatis : — *via descriptionis et ordinis in oratione*.

\***DĒSCRIPTĪUNCŪLA**, æ. f. (descriptio) *A brief description*: d. celebres subtexere, Sen. Suas. 2.

[DĒSCRIPTOR, ōria. m. (describo) *A describer*, Tert.]

**DĒSCRIPTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of describo*. \*II. *Adj.*: *Regular, orderly, well arranged*: materia orationis omnibus locis descripta, instructa ornatæque, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 145 : — d. ordo verborum. — *Comp.*, naturā nihil est aptius, nihil descriptius.

[DĒ-SCROBO. 1. v. a. (scrobs) *To embed*: d. gemmam auro, *to set in gold*, Tert.]

[DĒ-SCULPO, ēre. v. a. *To fashion*: d. simulacrum ligno, Tert.]

\***DĒ-SĒCO**, cūi, ctum. 1. v. a. *To cut off*: d. partes ex toto, Cic. Un. 7 : — d. aures, Cæs. : — d. illud procemium, *to cut out* (*opp. 'agglutinare'*) : — d. particulam undique, Hor.

DESECCO, are. See DESACRO.

\***DĒSECTĪO**, ōnis. f. (deseco) *A cutting off*: d. stramentorum, Col. 6, 3, 1.

\***DĒ-SĒNESCO**, nūi. 3. v. n. *To grow old*, Sall. ap. Prisc. [1. DĒSĒRO, ēre. *To sow, plant*, See DESITUS.]

2. DĒ-SĒRO, rūi, rtum. 3. v. a. (*Prop.*: *to separate one's self from any thing; hence, To leave in the lurch, to fail*. I. *Prov.* A) *Gen.* quum amici partim deserue-

runt me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5 : — d. ac derelinquere alqm : — d. agros fertiles, *derelinquere totas arationes* : — d. exercitum ducesque, Cæs. : — *fratrem ne desere frater*, Virg. : — *lucerna d. me, goes out*. \*\*B) *Esp. In Milit.*: d. absol. *To desert the colours, leave one's standard, to run away, desert*, Quint. 9, 2, 85; Dig.

II. *Fig.*: *To forsake, give up, abandon*: suum jus non deseruit . . . derelinquo jam communem causam, Cic. Cæs. 35 extr. : — *desertorum derelictarumque rerum patrociniū suscipere* : — d. officium, *prætermittere defensionem* : — *desertam ac proditam causam queri*, Liv. : — d. susceptum officium : — d. vitam : — d. spem alqis, *to disappoint* : — d. se, *to despair of one's self*, Cæs. — *Pass.*: deserui potius a re familiarum quam a rep. : — *or with a simple ablat.*: deseror conjuge, Ov. : — *desertus suis cecidit*, Tac.

[DĒ-SERPO, ēre. v. n. *To creep down*, Stat. Th. 6, 586.]

**DĒSERTĪO**, ōnia. f. (desero) [I. *Prop.*: *In Milit.*: *A leaving one's colours or standard, desertion*, Dig.] \*\*II. *Fig.*: *A neglecting, slighting*: d. juris humani, Liv. 41, 24

**DĒSECTOR**, ōris. m. (desero) *One who neglects or forsakes, a deserter*. \*I. *Gen.*: d. amicorum, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3 : — d. communis utilitatis aut salutis. II. *Esp.*: *In Milit.*: *One who leaves his standard, a deserter*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 23, 8; Liv.; Tac. — [Poet. gen.: *A refugee*, Virg.; Ov.]

[DĒSETRIX, icis. f. *She who neglects*: d. legis, Tert.]

\***DĒSERTUM**, i. n. (desero) *A solitary place, a desert, waste land; usually only in the plur.*, Virg. Æ. 1, 384; Plin. — [In the sing., LL.] — [Hence, Fr. *désert*.]

**DĒSERTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of desero*. II. *Adj.*: *Desert, solitary, waste*: urbes dirutæ ac pæne d., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 : — d. via et inculta atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis : — d. loca, Cæs. : — d. alcyones, *solitary, lonesome*, Prop. : — d. arbor, id. — *Comp.*, d. lucus : — *nihil turpius ac d. Sup.*, d. solitudo : — d. oræ Africæ.

**DĒ-SERVĪO**, 4. v. n. *To serve zealously, to be devoted to, to take care of*: valetudini tuæ adhuc, dum mihi deservis, *servisti non satis*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 : — d. civis : — *Epicurei sibi indulgentes et corpori deservientes* : — *Of things*: si officia, si operæ, si vigilie d. amicis, *præsto sunt omnibus* : — *quoddam deserviens oculis ministerium*, Quint.

\***DĒSES**, idis. (desideo) *Inactive, idle, indolent*: sedemus d. domi, Liv. 3, 68 : — d. ab opere suo, Col. — *Of things*: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv. : — *otia desidis vitæ*, Stat. : — *naturā deside torpet orbis*, Luc.

[DĒ-SICCO. 1. v. a. *To dry up*, Plant. Truc. 2, 7, 30.]

\***DĒ-SĪDĒO**, sēdi, sessum. 2. v. n. (sedeo) I. *To sit idle anywhere, to remain long and inactive in any place, to linger*: aquila d. ramis, Phædr. 2, 4, 21 : — d. amœnioribus locis, Quint. : — d. apud alqm, Suet. : — d. in alqo spectaculo, Sen. II. *Esp.* A) *To go to stool*, Cels. 2, 7, and elsewhere. B) *To be idle or negligent about any thing*: d. in discrimine sociorum, Suet. Cæs. 4.

\***DĒSĪDĒRĀBĪLIS**, e. (desidero) *Desirable*: nihil d. concupiscere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 53 : — *Comp.*, d. homo, Suet.

[DĒSĪDĒRĀBĪLITER. adv. *Desirably*, August.]

[DĒSĪDĒRANS, in the Sup., for desideratissimus. *Longed for, ardently desired*, Front.; Inscr.]

[DĒSĪDĒRANTER. adv. *With great longing*, Cassiod. : — *Comp.*, Front.]

\***DĒSĪDĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *A longing, ardent desire or wish for any thing*: d. voluptatum, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47. \*\*II. *An objection raised, which requires an answer from the opposite party*, Vitruv. 2, 6.

[DĒSĪDĒRĀTIVUS, a, um. (desidero) *Expressing desire*: d. verba, *that imply a wish or desire* (e.g. cœnatorium, esurio, *I wish to take a meal*, Mart. 11, 78, 3), Gramm.]

**DĒSĪDĒRĀTUS**, a. um. I. Part. of desidero. \*\*II. Adj.: *Wished for, welcome; in the Sup., blandissima et d. promissa*, Plin. 30, 1, 1: — *A term of endearment, Insor.*

**DĒSĪDĒRĪUM**, ii. n. (desidero) *A longing, ardent desire, wish.* I. A) Prop.: d. est libido ejus, qui nondum assit, videndi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: — d. urbis me tenet: — esse in desiderio alcjs rei, to long for any thing; for which, esse in desiderio alcjs, to be longed for: — teneri, flagrare, incendi desiderio alcjs: — afficere alqm desiderio, to fill with longing: — relinquere d. sui apud alqm, a longing after one's self: — thus, d. tui, after you; [for which, d. tuum, Ter.]: — laborare ex desiderio: — lenire d. crebris literis: — In the plur.: commovere desideria. \*\*B) Esp. 1) *A natural call or necessity: aureis vasis uti in obscenis desiderijs*, Plin. 33, 8, 14: — d. naturale, Liv.: — d. scabendi, Plin. 2) *A petition, request, etc. addressed to a public officer or administration*, Tac. A. 1, 19; Suet. Dig. \*\*II. Concr.: *A person longed after: valet, mea d., valet*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2.

**DĒSĪDĒRO**. I. v. a. (perhaps related to ΕΙΔΩ, ΙΔΩ, to see; conf. CONSIDERO; hence, perhaps, originally, to look eagerly towards any thing, to look to, have one's eyes fixed upon; hence) I. *To desire, long for, to entertain a wish or desire: natura quid velit, inquirat, desideret*, Cic. Læl. 24: — nec sitio honores, nec desidero gloriam: — d. voluptates: — d. vires adolescentis: — d. nihil magnum ab alqo: — d. virtutem in milite, Cæs.: — \*\*With an objective clause: quo ullam rem ad se importari desiderent. — *Of things and abstract subjects: oculi mei d. te, long after you: — quæ d. longiorem orationem: — arbores d. rigari*, Plin. II. Meton. A) *To miss any thing, feel the want of: ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, i. e. what I desired in your speech, or wished your speech to have contained; consequently, what was missing*, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: — d. eloquentiam in Catone: — d. alqd in literis alcjs: — d. animum meum ex meis libris: — non d. congressum alcjs: — d. fortiter suos, to bear the loss of. \*B) *To lose any thing: in eo prælio non amplius CC. milites desideravit (with amittere)*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 99: — *Esp. in the Passive: neque quicquam ex fano præter unum signum desideratum est, was missing*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: — nulla navis desiderabatur, was lost, Cæs.: — milites sunt DCC. desiderati, were lost, id.

I. **DĒSĪDĪA**, æ. f. (desideo) [I. A (long) sitting in a place, a loitering, losing time, e. g. at a dressing-table, Prop. 1, 15, 6.] II. Esp.: *Idleness, inactivity, slothfulness, a doing nothing: ne languori se desidieque dedat*, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: — d., inertia: — d., socordia, Sall.: — d. (opp. 'industria'): — d. agri, a lying fallow, Col.

[2. **DĒSĪDĪA**, æ. f. (desido) *A subsiding, declining*, App.] [**DĒSĪDĪABŪLUM**, i. n. (1. desidia) *A place for idlers, a lounging-place*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9.]

[**DĒSĪDĪES**, ei. f. for 1. desidia. *Idleness, sloth*, Lact.]

[**DĒSĪDĪOSE**, adv. *Inactively, slothfully*, Lucr. 4, 1132.]

**DĒSĪDĪŌSUS**, a. um. (1. desidia) *Idle, inactive, slothful, sluggish, inert, lazy: d. contubernalis*, Col. 12, 1: — *Comp., d. in professione grammatica*, Suet.: — *Sup., d. homo (opp. 'studiosus')*, Plin. E.: — *Of abstract objects: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33 extr.: — d. delectatio: — d. illecebræ cupiditatum: — d. ars, A. Her.: — [Poet.: d. Cupido, causing idleness, enervating, Ov.]

**DĒ-SĪDO**, sēdi. 3. v. n. *To sink, fall or settle down.* I. Prop.: *tantos terræ motus factos esse, ut multa oppida corruerint, multis locis labe factæ sint terræque deserderint*, Cic. Div. 1, 35 extr.: — undæ d. in imum, Just.: — quod d. ex urina, sediment, Cels. \*\*II. Fig.: *To degenerate, grow worse: labente paullatim disciplina, velut desidentes primo mores deinde ut magis magisque lapsi sint*, Liv. proëm.

[**DĒSIDUO**, adv. (desideo) *For a long time, a long while, for diuturno*, Varr. ap. Fulg.]

[**DĒ-SĪGILLO**. I. v. a. (sigilla) *To unseal*, ML.]

[**DĒSIGNĀTE**, adv. *Pointedly*, Gell. 2, 5.]

**DĒSIGNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *A marking out, designation, specification: d. cellarum, a plan*, Vitruv. 5, 5: — d. undarum, a circle formed in water by a stone being thrown into it, id.: — d. personarum et temporum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138.

II. Meton. A) *Regulation, disposition, arrangement: d. et apparatus totius operis*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: — d. librorum meorum. \*\*B) *Nomination to an office, e. g. d. annua, the annual choice of a consul*, Tac. A. 2, 36.

**DĒSIGNĀTOR**, ōris. m. I. *One who orders, regulates, or arranges; e. g. a master of ceremonies*, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 19: *at a funeral, an undertaker*, Sen. Benef. 6, 38; Hor. II. (for βραβεύτης) *One who presides at public spectacles and awards the prize*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2; Dig.

**DĒSIGNĀTUS**, i. m. *Elect, appointed; see DESIGNO, II. C).*

**DĒ-SIGNO**. I. v. a. *To mark out, describe, notify, represent, designate.* \*I. Prop.: *d. omnium rerum descriptionem et modum, to sketch out, plan*, Cic. N. D. 1, 11: — d. urbem aratro, Virg.: — d. urbem suleo, Tac.: — d. fines templo Jovis, to fix for the temple, Liv.: — d. frontem vulnere, to mark, Stat.: — d. Europen, to embroider or weave the figure of, Ov.: — notare et d. alqm oculis ad cædem, to point out, mark: — d. alqm digito, Ov. II. Fig. A) *To mark, denote by speech or discourse, to signify, intimate, designate, denote, represent, etc.: hæc ab hominibus callidis animadversa ac notata, verbis designata, generibus illustrata*, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109: — d. affectus velut primis lineis: — quæ notant et d. turpitudinem aliquam: — d. alqm notā ignavia, Liv.: — d. mundum deum, to indicate as a deity: — d. alqm oratione alqā, to mark out or designate anybody in or by a speech, Cæs. B) *To regulate, arrange, dispose, distribute, ordain: quæ a diis constituta et designata sunt*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 82: — quæ est ista designandi licentia? C) *To appoint, nominate to any thing (e. g. to an office), to choose, fix upon: ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, has appointed to be the decemviri*, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: — si designatus foret, be made consul, Sall.: — *Esp. often designatus, one appointed to an office (before he enters upon duty): d. consul, tribunus plebis: — d. quæstor, Vell.: — Hence, meton.: designatus civis, a future citizen (i. e. an unborn child).* [D] *To design mischief*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 66; Hor. E. 1, 5, 16.] [E] *In Gramm.: To express, signify, mean: significare, Gramm.]*

\***DĒ-SĪLĪO**, ilūi. ultum. 4. *To leap down: d. de rheda*, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: — d. de navibus, Cæs.: — d. exessedis, id.: — d. ex equo, id.; for which, d. ab alto curru, Ov.; and, d. ab equo, Virg.; and with simple abl., d. curru, Virg.: — d. equo, Just.: — d. in mare, Suet.: — d. ad pedes, to dismount, Cæs.: — [Poet.: d. in artum, to get into a strait, Hor.]

**DĒ-SĪNO**, ivi or ii, itum. 3. (contr. desisse, Cic.: desissens, Catull.) v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To leave off from a thing, to cease from, leave alone, leave undone, omit, give over; usually with inf.; rarely with acc. or absol.: illud jam mirari desino, quod multo magis ante mirabar*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: — d. uti alqo teste: — d. defendere: — d. fieri, moveri: — \*With acc.: d. artem, not to practise any longer: — d. versus, Virg.: d. plurā, id.: — \*Absol.: ut 'incipiendi (sc. sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus: — [Imper. desine, leave off, give over, Plaut.; Ter.]: — \*With abl.: d. communibus locis: — [Poet. with gen.: d. querelarum, Hor.]: — In the Passive: veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitæ, are no longer read: — numquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv.: — \*Impers.: desitum est videri iniquum, has ceased: — \*captum per eos qui volebant, desitum est per hunc, qui decessit. II. Neut.: *To cease, come to an end.* \*\*A) Gen.: *desierant imbres*, Ov. M. 5, 285: — bellum 'sumi facile, ægerrime d.', Sall. Jug. 83, 2: — bellum magis desierat quam pax 'ceperat', Tac.: — ira d., Ov.: — cetera occidunt d.que, perish, Plin. E.: — cauda d. in piscem, finishes in the form of a fish, Ov.: — fulgor d. in violam, has a slight tinge of violet, Plin.:



— Pyrenæus desinens, at the end of, Flor. \*B) In Rhet.: Of a period; To end, finish, Cic. de Or. 3, 54; Quint.

[DESIPIENTIA, æ. f. (desipio) Want of understanding, foolishness, Lucr. 3, 498.]

DĒ-SĪPĪO, ūi. 3. v. n. and a. I. A) Neut.: To be silly or without understanding, to act foolishly: summos viros d., delirare, dementes esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: — d. in loco, to play the fool, Hor.: — desipientis arrogantiae est, without sense, foolish: — [d. mentis, to be insane, crazy.] B) In Medic.: d. intra verba, to talk irrationally, as in a fever, Cels. [II. Act.: To render insipid, Tert.]

DĒ-SISTO, stiti, stitum. 3. [perf. destitērunt, Lucr.] v. a. and n. [I. Act.: To place, App.] II. Neut.: To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 28; for which, d. sententiā: — d. de illa mente: — d. causā: — d. hoc conatu, Cæs.: — d. itinere, id.: — d. timere mortem: — d. flagitare regem: — d. causas agere: — \*\*With ab: d. a defensione, Cæs.: — d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.: — \*\*non d., quin, Vat. ap. Cic.: — [With dat.: d. pugnae, Virg.]: — \*\*Absol.: sub occasum solis destitērunt, subsided, ceased, Cæs.: — sonus d. in ore, stuck in my throat, Ov.

1. DESITUS, a, um. part. of desino.

[2. DĒ-SĪTUS, a, um. part. (1. sero) Sown, put in the ground: d. semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6.]

[3. DĒ-SĪTUS, ūs. m. (desino) A subsiding, ceasing, ML.]

[DESŌLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A desolation, desert place, Bibl.]

[DESŌLĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (desolo) Laying waste, turning into a desert, Bibl.]

\*\*DĒ-SŌLO. 1. v. a. To leave alone, forsake, desert: d. agros, Virg. Æ. 11, 367: — thus, d. agros profugiendo, Col.: — desolatæ terræ, laid waste, desolated, Ov.: — desolatus, deserted, Tac.: — thus, desolatus discessionem aliorum, id.: — desolatus servilibus ministeriis, id.: — [Poet. with genit.: gentes d. virorum, Sil.]

[DĒ-SOMNIS, e. (somnia) Sleepless, Petron.]

[DĒ-SORBĒO, ēre. v. a. To suck up, Tert.]

[DESŌXĪDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. Abstraction or separation of the oxygen from a body, a de-oxidising, NL.]

\*\*DĒSPECTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A look out; a prospect, a view, Vitruv. 2, 8 doubtful. (An old form disparationes.)

[DESPECTĀTOR, ōris. m. A despiser, Tert.]

\*DĒSPECTĪO, ōnis. f. (despicio; a looking down upon; meton.) A despising, contemning: d. humanarum opinionum, Cic. ap. Non. 288, 24.

\*\*DĒSPECTO. 1. v. a. (despicio) I. Prop.: To look down upon: d. terras ex alto, Ov. M. 4, 624: — d. procul palantes animos, id.: — oppidum d. regionem, commands, Liv.

\*\*II. Fig.: To despise: d. infra liberos, Tac. A. 2, 43: — ut victi et ignavi despectantur, id.

[DESPECTOR, ōris. m. (despicio) A despiser, Tert.]

[DESPECTRIX, icis. f. She that despises, Tert.]

1. DESPECTUS, a, um. part. of despicio.

\*\*2. DĒSPECTUS, ūs. m. (despicio) I. Prop.: A look out upon a place below: erat ex oppido Alesia d. in campum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 79: — In the plur., id. II. Fig.: A despising, contemning: ludibrio et despectui oppositum esse alui, A. Her. 4, 39, 51. [Hence, Ital. dispetto, Fr. dépit.]

[DESPEŖĀBĪLIS, e. Hopeless, incurable, desperate, Bibl.]

\*DĒSPĒRANTER. adv. Desperately, hopelessly: d. loqui cum alio, Cic. Att. 14, 18.

[DESPEŖĀTE. adv. Desperately, hopelessly, August.]

DĒSPĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. Hopelessness, despair: d. est ægritudo sine ulla rerum expectatione meliorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: — d. omnium rerum (opp. bona

'spes'): — d. victoriæ: — d. magna pacis, Cæs.: — d. recuperandi: — magna desperatione affectum esse: — pervenire ad summam desperationem, Cæs.: — In the plur., Cic. Fam. 2, 16. [II. Desperate boldness, App.]

DĒSPĒRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of despero. II. Adj.: Hopeless, past hope, despaired of, irremediable, desperate, given over: exercitus collectus ex senibus d., ex agresti luxuria, useless, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: — remedium ægrotæ ac prope desperatæ reip., given over, despaired of: — magni et diuturni et jam desperati reip. morbi: — d. pecunias exigere: — Comp., hæc nunc multo desperatiora: — Sup., d. perfugium spes, Balb. ap. Cic.

[DĒ-SPĒRNO, ēre. v. a. To despise: d. opes, Col. poet. 10, 298.]

DĒ-SPĒRO. 1. v. n. and a. To have no hope, to lose or give up all hope, to despair, despond; usually with de, the dat., acc., an objective clause, or absol.: d. de republica, Cic. Att. 8, 11: — d. virtute alcijs, Cæs.: — d. de summa rerum, Liv.: — d. de se, Planc. ap. Cic.: — With dat.: d. salutis: — d. rebus suis: — d. sibi: — With acc.: d. honorem: — d. reditum in hunc locum: — d. pacem: — d. voluntariam deditionem, Liv.: — With an objective clause: non despero, ista esse vera: — thus, non d., fore aliquem aliquando, qui etc.: — Absol.: sive habes aliquam spem de rep. sive desperas: — ne desperet propter ignaviam: — \*With ab: \*spem habere a tribuno plebis, a senatu d.: — In the passive: sive restitui, sive desperamus, they give us up: — salus alcijs desperanda est: — prope jam desperata salute, Cæs.: — desperato jam colloquio, Liv.: — Middle: desperati homines, that give themselves up, Cæs.

[DESPEXE. for despexisse. See DESPICIO.]

[DĒSPĪCĀBĪLIS, e. Contemptible, Amm.: — Comp., Sid.]

[DĒSPĪCĀBĪLITER. adv. Contemptibly, despicably, ML.]

\*DĒSPĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. Contempt: odia, invidiæ, despiciationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67.

1. DĒSPĪCĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of despicio. \*\*II. Adj.: Contemptible: in the Sup., ne contemptissimi ac d. esse videamur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41 extr.: — d. homo.

\*2. DĒSPĪCĀTUS, ūs. m. (despicio) Contempt: si quis despiciatui ducitur, is despised, Cic. Fl. 27, 65.

DĒSPĪCĪENTĪA, æ. f. (despicio) Contempt: in omnium rerum humanarum contemtionem ac d., Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: — d. rerum externarum: — d. in contemendis honoribus.

DĒSPĪCĪO, exi, ectum. 3. [inf. perf. despexe, Plaut.] v. a. and n. I. Act.: To look at any thing from on high, to look down upon. \*A) Prop.: si quis Pacuviano invehens curru multas et varias gentes et urbes d. et oculis collustrare possit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: — Aretos d. populos, Luc.: — d. terras jacentes, Ov. B) Fig.: To look down upon, i. e. to despise, contemn, value at a low rate or below its worth: ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem præ se neminem putet, Cic. R. Am. 46: — d. omnia ac pro nihilo putare: — d. divitias, contemnere honores: — d. legionem propter paucitatem, Cæs.: — d. munus, to reject, refuse to accept, Cæs.: — despiciens sui, despising one's self. II. Neut. \*\*A) To look down: d. de vertice montis in valles, Ov. M. 11, 504: — d. in agros, id.: — d. in vias, Hor.: — Impers.: qua despici poterat, Cæs. \*B) To look away: simul atque ille despexerit, Cic. R. A. 8, 22.

[DĒSPĪCO. 1. for despicio. To despise, contemn, ML.]

[DĒSPĪCOR. 1. v. a. (despicio) To despise, contemn, A. Vict.]

[DĒSPĪCUS, a, um. (despicio) Despised, Næv. ap. Non.]

[DĒSPĪGNĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A redeeming of a pledge, ML.]

[DĒSPLENDESCO, ēre. v. n. To cease to shine, Eccl.]

[DĒSPŪLĪĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A robbing, plundering, Tert.]

[DĒSPŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. A pillager, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 18.]

\*DĒ-SPŪLĪO. 1. v. a. [a secondary form, despolior, ari, Afran. ap. Non.] To rob, plunder: d. templum Dianæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21: — d. alqm: — despoliari triumpho, Liv.



**DĒ-SPONDĒO**, spondi, sponsum. 2. [despondisse, Plaut.: desponderas, id.] 2. v. a. *To promise, engage.* I. *Gen.*: d. librum alciui, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3:—d. Syriam alciui:—d. domum, hortos, Baias alciui:—d. imperium Orientis Romanis, Liv.:—d. consulatum, id.:—spes despondetur anno consulatus tui, *they place their hope in your consulate.* II. *Esp.* A) *To promise in marriage, to betroth*: d. filiam alciui, Cic. Att. 1, 3 extr.; Liv.:—d. filiam alcijs sibi, *to engage one's self with*:—*Ambiguously, as a play on words*: bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondeas, quamvis acrem amatorem inveneris, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4. \*\*B) *To give up*: d. animos, *to lose courage, to despair*, Liv. 3, 38:—*simply d., the same*, Col.:—d. sapientiam, *to give up all hopes of acquiring, id.*

[DĒSPONSĀLE, is. n. (despondeo) *Money paid at a betrothal, ML.*]

[DĒSPONSĀLIA, ium. n. (despondeo) *A betrothal, ML.*]

[DĒSPONSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A betrothal, Tert.*]

[DĒSPONSĪO, ōnis. f. (despondeo II. B) *Despair, C. Aur.*]

\*\*DĒ-SPONSO. 1. v. a. *To betroth*: quæ prætextato desponsata fuerat, Suet. Cæs. 1.

[DĒSPONSOR, ōris. m. (despondeo) *One who betroths, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70.*]

DESPONSUS, a, um. *part. of despondeo.*

[DĒSPROPRIĀMENTUM, i. n. *A legal decision against possession of property, ML.*]

[DĒSPŪMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A taking off the scum, Tert.*]

\*\*DĒ-SPŪMO. 1. v. a. and n. I. *Act.* A) 1) *To take off the scum, to skim*: d. carnem, Plin. 9, 38, 62. 2) *Meton.*: *To rub, smooth, polish*: d. pavimentum cote, Plin. 36, 25, 62. B) *To pour down in a foaming state, to pour forth*: d. lacrimarum aliquid, *to shed*, Sen. E. 99:—d. alqd, Claud.:—d. animal, *to bleed, let blood*, Veg.:—[*Poet.*: d. vinum, *to digest, Pers.*] II. *Neut.*: *To work off the froth, abate, subside*: ut fervor despumet, Sen. de Ira, 2, 20:—ætās jam despumavit, id.

\*\*DĒ-SPŪO, ōre. v. n. and a. *To spit down or upon, to spit out.* I. *Prop.*: sacellum, ubi despui religio est, Liv. 5, 4:—*for the sake of averting evil, esp. in illness*, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *To abominate, disapprove, disdain*: d. voluptates, spernere opes, Sen. E. 104:—d. preces alcijs, Catull.:—d. acre in mores, Pers.

[DĒSPŪTĀMENTUM, i. n. (despuo) *Spittle, Fulg.*]

[DĒSPŪTUM, i. n. (despuo) *Spittle, C. Aur.*]

\*\*DĒSQUĀMĀTA, ōrum. n. (sc. loca) (desquamo) *Parts of the body that have been galled, Plin. 22, 25, 68.*

[DĒSQUĀMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A peeling off (of the skin), NL.*]

\*\*DĒ-SQUĀMO. 1. v. a. I. *To scale, take off the scales*: d. pisces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 1. II. *Meton.*: *To bark, peel, scour*: d. corticem, Plin. 23, 7, 70:—d. corpus vitis, id.:—d. vestem cretā, id.

[DĒ-STERNO, strāvi, strātum. 3. v. a. *To unsaddle*: Bibl.]

[DĒ-STERTO, tūl. no nup. 3. v. n. *To cease snoring, Pers. 6, 10.*]

[DĒSTĪCO. 1. v. n. *To make a noise as the shrew-mouse, Auct. Philom.*]

DĒSTILLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A trickling down, as of humours of the body; hence, rheum.* \*\*I. *Catarrh, cold in the head*, Cels. 1, 2; Plin. [II. *A distilling, NL.*]

\*\*DĒ-STILLO. 1. v. n. I. *To trickle down, to drop or fall in drops*: d. ex æthere, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 12:—humor d. de capite in nares, Cels. II. *Meton.*: *To be dripping wet*: arbores d. odore miræ suavitatis, Plin. 6, 31, 36:—tempora d. nardo, Tibull.

[DĒSTIMULO, are. *more correctly written distim.*]

[DĒSTĪNA, æ. f. (destino) *A support, stay, prop, Arn.*]

[DĒSTĪNĀTE, adv. *Obstinately, Amm.:—Comp., id.*]

\*\*DĒSTĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *An appointing, fixing, establishing; a resolution, determination*, Liv.

32, 35; Plin.; Tac.:—d. consulum, *choice*, Plin.:—d. mortis, *a resolution to die*, Plin. [II. *Esp.*: *A testamentary arrangement, a will, ML.*]

\*\*DĒSTĪNĀTO, adv. *Designedly*, Suet. Cæs. 60.

\*\*DĒSTĪNĀTUM, i. n. I. *A fixed aim*: petere d., *to shoot at a mark*, Liv. 38, 26. II. *Meton.*: *Intention*: componere destinata, *the proposed narration*, Tac. H. 1, 4:—*thus, adversari destinatis, id.*:—*Adv.*: ex destinato, *with purpose or intention, designedly*, Sen. Clem. 1, 6; Suet.

DĒ-STĪNO. 1. v. a. (from the root STA, whence *lordus* and *sisto*: *to set fast*) *To fasten, to make firm, to tie.*

\*\*I. *Prop.*: d. rates ancoris, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25:—d. falces (laqueis), id.:—d. antemnas ad malos, id. II. *Fig.*: *To fix, appoint, assign, establish; to propose to one's self, to take a resolution, determine, intend, destine*: tempore loque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. 33, 37:—ad horam mortis destinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22:—d. diem necis alciui:—d. domos publicis usibus, Vell.:—d. alqm ad mortem, Liv.; *for which, d. alqm aræ, Virg.*:—d. materiam ad scribendum, Quint.:—d. consilia ad bellum, Liv.:—d. saxum in aliud, Tac.:—*thus, d. legatos in provinciam, Dig.*:—d. alqm (consulem), *to elect, choose, appoint*, Liv.:—d. animis auctorem cædis, *to take for certain to be, id.*:—*thus, d. alqm ducem parem Alexandro Magno, id.*:—*certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti*:—d. alqd sibi, *to intend buying*:—[*d. sagittas, to shoot at a mark, to aim, A. Vict.*]:—\*\**With inf.*: quæ agere destinaverat, Cæs.:—d., potiorum populi Romani quam Persei amicitiam habere, Liv.:—sibi destinatum in animo esse, Camillo summittere imperium, id.

[DĒ-STĪPŪLO, ari. v. n. *To deny an agreement, ML.*]

[DĒSTĪTŪDO, (destituo) *A forsaking, abandoning, ML.*]

DĒ-STĪTŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. (statuo) *To place anywhere, put down.* \*I. *Prop.*: d. palum in foro, Græch. ap. Gell.:—d. alqm in convivio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26:—d. armatos in medio, Liv.:—d. alqm ante tribunal, ante pedes, id.:—d. cohortes extra vallum, id. II. *Meton.*: *To abandon, desert, forsake, to leave in the lurch*: T. Roscius non unum socium fefellit, verum novem homines induxit, decepit, destituit, adversariis tradidit, Cic. R. A. 40, 117:—d. alqm in causa, in septemvratu:—d. defensores in ipso crimine, Liv.:—*destitutus consiliis, promissis, præceptis, forsaken by, etc., deprived of, without*:—*thus, d. scientiâ juris, Quint.*; *for which, \*\*with ab:* destitutus ab spe, a re familiari etc., Liv.; Suet.:—[*Poet.*: d. deos mercede pacta, *to cheat out of the stipulated wages, Hor.*]:—\*\**With abstract objects*: d. spem morando, *to deceive, disappoint*, Liv.:—d. conata alcijs, *to disappoint*, Vell.:—*devorare et d. partem verborum, to pronounce slightly*, Quint.:—\*\**Of things and abstract subjects*: ventus d. alqm, *forsakes, fails*, Liv.:—*thus, vadum d. alqm, id.*:—*poplites d. alqm, Suet.*:—*fortuna d. alqm (opp. 'comitata')* est, Vell.:—*sonni d. alqm, Ov.*

\*DĒSTĪTŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (destituo) I. *A forsaking, disappointing*, Suet. Dom. 14; Cic. Un. 26, 71.

[II. *An arrangement contrary to law or reason (opp. 'constitutio'), ML.*]

[DĒSTĪTŪTOR, ōris. m. (destituo) *One who forsakes, Tert.*]

DĒSTĪTŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of destituo.* \*\*II. *Adj.*: *Forsaken, destitute, helpless*: consternatus destitutoque similis, Suet. Galb. 11.

[DĒSTRĪCTIVUS, a, um. (destringo) *In Medic.: Disscussive, discutient (opp. 'constrictivus'), C. Aur.*]

DESTRICUS, a, um. *part. of destringo.*

DĒ-STRINGO, inxi, ictum. 3. v. a. I. *To strip off, pull off, pull out.* A) *Prop.* 1) D. frontem, Quint. 12, 6, 2:—d. oleam, Col.:—d. gladium, *to draw*, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv.:—d. ensem, Hor.:—d. securim, *to wield*, Liv. \*\*2) *Esp.*: *To rub or brush the body*, Plin. 34, 8, 19; Plin. E. 3, 5, 14. \*\*B) *Fig.*: d. alqd et abradere bonis, *to take away, strip from*, Plin. Paneg. 37:—d. severitatem in alqm, *to employ against anybody*, Sen. [II. *To graze, touch gently.* A) *Prop.*: d. æquora alis, Ov. M.

4, 562:— d. pectus arundine, id.:— cuspis d. alqm, id.:— d. vulnus, to graze the skin, Grac. Cyn. B) Fig.: To scoff, jeer at, to criticise sarcastically: d. alqm gravi contumeliâ, Phædr. 1, 29:— d. alqm mordaci carmine, Ov.]

[DESTRUCTIBILIS, e. (destruo) That may be destroyed, destructible, Lact. doubtful. (An old form destructilis.)]

[DESTRUCTILIS, e. (destruo) Destructible, Prud.]

\*\*DESTRUCTIO, ōnis. f. (destruo) I. Prop.: A pulling down or making level with the ground, destruction: d. murorum, Suet. Galb. 12. II. Fig.: d. sententiarum, a refuting, invalidating, depriving of force (opp. 'confirmatio'), Quint. 10, 5, 12.

[DESTRUCTIVUS, a, um. (destruo) Destructive, LL.]

[DESTRUCTOR, ōris. m. (destruo) A destroyer, Tert.]

DĒ-STRŪO, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. To pull down any thing, to destroy, break up, demolish. I. Prop.: navem, ædificium idem d. facillime, qui 'construxit, Cic. de Sen. 20:— d. mœnia, Virg. \*\*II. Fig.: To destroy, subvert, invalidate, upset: d. ac demoliri jus, Liv. 34, 3:— d. tyrannidem, Quint.:— d. finitionem, to refute, invalidate (opp. 'confirmare'), id.:— d. testes, id.:— d. hostem, to weaken, reduce the strength of, Tac.:— [Poet.: d. crinem manumque, to strip of crown and sceptre, Stat.]

[DESTRUBIUM, ii. n. (de-turba) A disturbing, ML.]

[DĒ-SUB, prep. with abl. Below, underneath: d. Alpibus, Flor.:— d. rivo, Agrim.]

\*1. DĒ-SŪBĪTO, or separately, DE SUBITO. All on a sudden, quite suddenly, Cic. Rep. 6, 2; Plaut.

[2. DĒ-SŪBĪTO. 1. v. a. To attack suddenly, to take by surprise, pounce upon, ML.]

[DESUBTER, DESUBTUS. adv. Underneath, below, ML. Hence, Fr. dessous.]

[DĒ-SŪBŪLO. 1. v. a. (subula) To bore, Varr. ap. Non.]

DĒ-SUCTUS, a, um. part. of desugo.

[DĒ-SŪDASCO, ēre. v. n. To sweat much, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 33.]

[DĒSŪDĀTIO, ōnis. f. I. A sweating much, LL. II. Fig.: Trouble, cura, M. Cap.]

DĒ-SŪDO. 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) Prop.: To sweat much, Cels. 6, 6; Stat. \*B) Fig.: To take great pains about any thing: in his exercitationibus ingenii desudans atque elaborans, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38. [II. Act. A) Prop.: To exude: d. sudorem, App. B) Fig.: To perform with labour: d. judicia, Claud.]

\*DĒSŪĒ-FĀCĪO, feci, factum. 3. v. a. (desuesco) To disuse, put out of use: multitudo desuefacta a concionibus, having lost the practice or habit of, out of use, Cic. Cluent. 40:— catulli desuefiunt (a matre), Varr.

[DESUEFIO. See the foregoing Article.]

\*\*DĒ-SŪESCO, sŭēvi, sŭētum. 3. v. a. and n. I. Act. To render unaccustomed, to put out of use; usually in the part. perf.: diu desueta arma, Virg. Æ. 2, 509:— ex tanto intervallo rem d. usurpare, Liv. 3, 38:— in desuendis morari, Quint. II. Neut.: To be unaccustomed: d. honori, Sil. 3, 576:— agmina desueta triumphis, Virg.:— desueto Samnite pati clamorem, Liv. 8, 38.

\*\*DĒSŪĒTŪDO, inis. f. (desuesco) Disuse of a thing: d. armorum, Liv. 1, 19:— desuetudine tardus, Ov.

DESUETUS, a, um. part. of desuesco.

[DĒ-SŪGO, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. To suck up, suck in, Sall.]

[DĒ-SULCO. 1. v. a. To plough up, furrow, Avien.]

[DESULTO. 1. v. n. (desilio) To leap or jump down, Tert.]

\*\*DĒSULTOR, ōris. m. (desilio) I. One who vaults from one horse to another, in the games of the circus, Liv. 23, 29. II. Meton.: One who leaps from one object to another, a fickle person: d. bellorum, Sen. Suas. 1:— d. amoris, one inconstant in love, Ov.

\*DĒSULTŌRIŪS, a, um. (desultor) Of or belonging

to horsemanship in the circus: d. equus, the horse of a desultor, Suet. Cæs. 39:— Subst.: One that practises horsemanship in the circus, Cic. Mur. 27; see DESULTOR.

[DESULTRIX, icia. f. Inconstant: d. virtus, Tert.]

[DESULTŪRA, æ. f. (desilio) A leaping down from a horse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.]

DĒ-SUM, fūi, esse, fore, forem, etc. [poet. deest, per synar. monosyl.; deeram, deesse, etc., disyll.: perf. defuerunt, Ov.: subj. desiet, for desit, Cat.] v. n. To be away or out of the way, to be missing or not present.

I. Gen.: sive deest naturæ quippiam sive 'abundat atque affluit, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61:— nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis:— cui nihil desit, quod quidem natura desiderat:— verba desunt mihi in C. Lænio commendando . . ne 'superesse mihi verba putes, quæ dixeram defutura:— hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit, Cæs.:— omnia deerant, quæ ad reficiendas naves usui sunt, id.:— non desunt, qui etc., there are people, Quint.:— ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso 'redundaret:— duas sibi res, quominus in foro diceret, defuisse:— nihil contumeliarum defuit, quin subiret, Suet.:— \*\*With inf.: nec deerat egentissimus quisque prodere ultro dices, Tac.:— [non defuit, ut, Capitol.] II. Esp.: To take or have no part in any thing, to be wanting or fail in one's part, not to support or assist, to neglect to serve, to desert; usually with dat.: d. amicis operâ, consilio, labore, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17:— d. reip., Cæs.:— d. decori alcis:— d. officio, to be wanting in one's duty, not to do one's duty:— d. tempori, to lose or neglect the opportunity, Liv.:— thus, d. occasione temporis, Cæs.:— d. sibi, to neglect one's own advantage, be wanting to one's self, stand in one's own light:— \*Absol.: non deest reip. consilium . . nos consules desumus, we are wanting (in duty) towards, etc.:— non d. in causis.

\*\*DĒ-SŪMO, mpsi, mptum. 3. v. a. To take for one's self, to take upon one's self, to undertake: sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv. 4, 5, 5:— d. sibi hostes, id.:— d. sibi pugnas, Tac.:— d. sibi Athenas, to choose for an abode, Hor.:— Without sibi, Plin. E.

[DĒ-SŪO, ēre. v. a. To sew, stitch, Cat. R. R. 21, 3.]

\*\*DĒ-SŪPER. adv. Down from above, from on high, above: d. vulnerare alqm, Cæs. B. G. 1, 52:— d. ascendere, id.:— machina (the wooden horse) ventura d. urbi, from above, Virg. [Hence, Fr. dessus.]

[DĒ-SŪPER ESSE. I. To remain, to be remaining (beyond a given number), ML. II. To jut out, project (from the rest), ML.]

[DĒSŪPERIŪS. adj. Farther below, or towards the foot, ML.]

DĒ-SURGO, ēre. v. n. [I. To rise from table, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77.] \*\*II. To go to stool, Plin. 28, 14, 59.

[DESURRECTIO, ōnis. f. (desurgo) A going to stool, Scrib.]

[DESURSUM. adv. From above, Tert.]

[DESUSCEPTUM, i. n. A receipt, acquittance, ML.]

[DĒTECTIO, ōnis. f. (detego) A discovering, revealing, Tert.]

[DĒECTOR, ōris. m. (detego) A discoverer, revealer, Tert.]

DĒ-TĒGO, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. To uncover, lay open, make or lay bare, render visible. \*I. Prop.: d. ædem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv. 42, 3:— nebula d. juga montium, the disappearing mist uncovers or lays open to the eye, id.:— d. corpora, to strip, bare, Tac.:— d. faciem, to uncover, Suet.:— d. plagam, id.:— patefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 122:— [Poet.: puer detectus caput, with his head uncovered, Virg.] \*\*II. Fig.: To discover, disclose, lay open, reveal, betray: nimis d. cladem nudareque, Liv. 23, 5:— d. consilium, id.:— d. animi secreta, proferre mores, Quint.:— mores d. se inter ludendum, id.

\*\*DĒ-TENDO, no perf., sum. 3. v. a. To take down what has been spread out (as a tent): d. tabernacula, to strike, Cæs. B. C. 3, 85; Liv.

DETENSUS, a, um. *part. of detendo.*

[DETENTĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* A tempting, ML.]

[DETENTĀTOR, ōris. *m.* One who detains, Cod. Just.]

[DETENTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (detineo) A detaining, Dig.]

[DETENTO. 1. *v. a.* (detineo) To detain, keep back, Cod. Th.]

[DETENTOR, ōris. *m.* (detineo) One who detains, Cod. Just.]

1. DETENTUS, a, um. *part. of detineo.*

[2. DETENTUS, ūs. *m.* (detineo) A keeping back, Tert.]

[DE-TĒPESCO, ēre. *v. n.* To grow cool, Sid.]

DE-TERGĒO, si, sum. 2. [detergo, ēre, LL.] *v. a.* I. To wipe off or away, to dry up. \*\*A) Prop.: d. sudorem frontis brachio, Suet. Ner. 23: — d. lacrimas pollice, Ov.: — d. situm ferro, Sil.: — d. araneas, Dig.: — [Poet.: d. sidera, to chase away, Cic. Ar. 246: — thus, d. nubila, Hor.] B) Meton. \*\*1) To clean by wiping, to cleanse: d. labra spongiā, Col. 6, 9, 2: — d. falces fibrina pelle, Plin.: — d. cloacas, Liv. \*\*2) To take away, remove: d. pecuniam, to get, Cic. Att. 14, 10: — Fig.: d. fastidia, Col.: — d. somnum, Claud. \*\*II. To break off, break to pieces: d. remos, Cæs. B. C. 1, 58; Liv.: — d. pinnae asseribus falcatis, id.

[DETĒRĒS PORCÆ. Lean, macilentæ, Fest.]

DETĒRĪOR, us. Sup., Deterrimus, a, um. Worse, poorer, meaner, slighter, more insignificant: d. vectigalia, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36: — d. obsonia, Plin.: — d. color, id.: — d. tempus, Cic. Qu. 5: — deteriores jugulari cupio, mediore vincere: — Theophrastus auctor haud d.: — d. erat equitatu, weaker, less strong, Nep.: — cuncta aucta in deterius, magnified for the worse, Tac.: — Sup., genus reip. ex bono in deterrimum conversum: — cogitare optima simul et d., Quint.: — homo d. et impudentissimus.

[DETĒRĪORO. 1. *v. a.* (deterior) To make worse, Claud.]

DETĒRĪUS, adv. Worse, in a worse manner, more poorly, more slightly: de male Græcis Latine scripta d., Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8: — d. valere, Luccei. ap. Cic.

[DETERMINĀBĪLIS, e. That has an end, Tert.]

\*DETERMINĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* An end, boundary: d. mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: — d. totius orationis.

[DETERMINĀTOR, ōris. *m.* One who determines or fixes any thing: d. disciplinae, Tert.]

DE-TERMĪNO. 1. *v. a.* To enclose within boundaries, to prescribe limits, determine. \*\*I. Prop.: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 1, 18: — d. imaginem templi scipione in solo, Plin. \*\*II. Fig.: id quod dicit spiritu non arte d., limits, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175: — d. ætatem oratorum significatione ista (anti-quorum), Tac.: — d. senatoria officia biennio spatio, Suet.

\*\*DE-TĒRO, trivi, tritum. 3. *v. a.* To rub off, to rub to pieces, to wear. I. Prop.: d. vestem usu, to wear out, Plin. 8, 48, 73: — d. frumenta, to tread out, to thresh, Col.: — d. herbam, Plin.: — d. calces, to tread upon, Plaut.

II. Fig.: To lessen, weaken, impair: d. laudes alcjs culpā ingenii, Hor. O. 1, 6, 12: — d. multa sibi, id.: — d. alqd velut usu ipso, Quint.: — d. ferociam militis, Tac.: — Absol.: cura d., Plin. E.

DE-TERRĒO, ūi, itum. 2. To deter, frighten from, keep back, withhold, hinder; usually, alqm ab or de re: ego te, ut ad certam laudem adhortor, sic a dimicatione deterreo, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: — d. alqm a dicendi studio, a scribendo etc.: — d. ferociore annos a licentia, Quint.: — d. a turpi amore, Hor.: — d. alqm de sententia: — d. alqm de statu suo, Brut. ap. Cic. — \*With ne, quominus, an object. clause, or acc.: d. alqm multis verbis, ne auctionetur: — d. alqm, quominus id disputet: — pudore deterreo commorare alqd: — d. alqm magnitudine pœnæ, Cæs.: — deteritis tribunis, Liv.: — in deterrenda liberalitate: — Absol.: mens sapientis ad jubendum et ad deterrendum idonea: — \*\*With acc. of that which is averted: d. vim a censoribus, Liv.: — d. nefas et inhibere bipennem, Ov.

DETERSUS, a, um. *part. of detergeo.*

DETESTĀBĪLIS, e. Abominable, detestable: execratus populo Romano, d., Cic. Phil. 2, 26 extr.: — nihil est tam d. tamque pestiferum quam voluptas: — d. res, tetra, misera: — d. omen: — d. scelus. — Comp., Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57.

[DETESTĀBĪLITER, adv. Abominably, detestably, Lact.]

\*\*1. DETESTĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* I. A detesting, cursing, an execration, curse, Liv. 10, 38; Hor. II. In Law: A solemn discharge from any thing: d. sacrorum, from the sacred rites of a gens, and thus from the gens itself, Gell. 15, 27, 3.

[2. DE-TESTĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (2. testis) Castration, App.]

[DETESTĀTOR, ōris. *m.* One who execrates, etc., Tert.]

DE-TESTOR. 1. *v. a.* I. A) To call to witness (e. g. the gods); to imprecate, curse, abominate, detest, execrate: quum te viderunt, tamquam auspiciū malum detestantur, Cic. Vat. 16, 39: — d. alqm omnibus precibus, Cæs.: — dira execratio ac furiale carmen detestandæ familiæ stirpi compositum, Liv.: — d. exitum belli civilis. — \*Part. perf. pass.: detestata omnia ejusmodi repudianda: — bella d. matribus, Hor.: — d. minas periculaque in caput eorum, Liv. B) Meton.: To keep off, avert, remove, as an evil: O di immortales, avertite ac detestamini hoc omen, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 10: — d. ac deprecari patriæ querimoniam a se: — d. memoriam consulatus alcjs a rep. [II. In Law: To abjure solemnly: d. sacra, to renounce the sacred rites of a gens, and thus the gens itself, Gell. 6, 12.]

\*DE-TEXO, xūi, xtum. 3. *v. a.* To weave off; i. e. to finish or make by weaving, to plait: d. togam. Titin. ap. Non.: — d. vestimentum, Dig.: — d. alqd viminibus mollique junco, Virg.: — [Meton.: d. pallium, to steal, Plaut.]: — Ofa speech: exorsa et potius detexta retexuntur, finished, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.

DETEXTUS, a, um. *part. of detexo.*

[DE-THRŌNO, DE-THRŌNIZO. 1. (thrōnus) To dethrone, ML.]

DE-TĪNĒO, tinūi, tentum. 2. *v. a.* (teneo) To hold or keep back, away or out of, to detain. \*\*I. Gen.: demorari alqm et d., Cæs. B. C. 2, 17: — d. alqm prelio, id.: — d. alqm acerrimo bello, Liv.: — naves tempestatibus detinentur, Cæs.: — d. se miserandis alimentis, to keep, maintain one's self, Tac.: — d. alqm ab incepto alqo, to keep from, prevent, Sall. \*\*II. Esp.: To engage, occupy with any thing: detineri in alienis negotiis, Cic. Inv. 2, 45: — d. alqm nimium in falsa rerum imagine, Quint.: — d. mentes hominum circa alia, Plin.

[DETŌNĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* Detonation, NL.]

\*\*DE-TONDĒO, tōtondi and tondi, tonsum. 2. *v. a.* To shear off, shear, shave, cut out or off: d. oves, Cat. R. R. 96: — d. virgulta, Col.: — d. crines, Ov. — [Poet.: detonsa juvenus, shorn smooth, Pers.: — detonsæ frigore frondes, fallen off, Ov.: — vaccæ d. gramina, eat, feed upon, browse, Nemes.]

DE-TŌNO, ūi. 1. *v. n.* [I. A) Prop.: To thunder down: Juppiter, d., Ov. Tr. 2, 35. B) Fig.: To thunder forth, storm, Flor.] \*\*II. Prop., To cease thundering; hence, Fig. to leave off raging, Virg. Æ. 10, 309; Quint.

[DETŌNSO. 1. *v. a.* (detondeo) To shear off, Tab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 11.]

DETONSUS, a, um. *part. of detondeo.*

\*\*DE-TORNO. 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: To turn by a lathe: d. velares annulos, Plin. 13, 9, 18. [II. Fig.: d. sententiam, to twist, flourish, Gell. 9, 8.]

DE-TORQUĒO, si, tum [detorsum, Cat.]. 2. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: To turn, bend, or twist in another direction, to turn away. A) Prop.: d. ponticulum, to draw up, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: — d. cornua antennarum, Virg.: — d. hastam, id.: — d. lumen (for oculos) ab alqo, Ov.: — detortæ corporis partes, twisted, crooked, distorted: — homo corpore detorto, Tac.: — d. orbis partem a latere in dextram

partem: — d. proram ad undas, Virg.: — d. cervicem ad oecula, Hor. B) Fig.: To turn off or away from, avert, remove; also, to direct to a given point, turn towards: voluntas testium nullo negotio flecti ac detorqueri potest, Cic. Cael. 9 extr.: — voluptates d. animos a virtute: — copiae d. alqm ad segnitium luxumque, Plin. Paneg.: — d. alqm alio (i. e. in aliud vitium), Hor.: — calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta efficere, by distorting or misrepresenting, Liv.: — thus, carpere et d. recte facta, Plin. Paneg.: — d. sermonem in obscenum intellectum, Quint.: — d. verba vultus in crimen, Tac. \*\*II. Neut.: To turn (one's self) in some direction: d. in laevam, declinare ad dextram, Plin. 28, 27.

[DE-TORREO, ēre. v. a. To singe, burn, scorch, Sid.]

DETORSUS and DETORTUS, a, um. part. of detorqueo.

DETRACTATIO and -ATOR. See DETRECT.

[DE-TRACTATUS, ūs. m. A treatise, Tert.]

DĒTRACTŪ, ōnis. f. (detraho) I. A drawing off, a taking away, removal: Praxitelia capita efficiuntur detractone, by taking away from the stone, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: — d. sanguinis, Cels.: — d. loci, departure: — d. alieni, a depriving (opp. 'appetitio'): — d. doloris. II. Esp. A) In Medic.: A purging: d. cibi, Cic. Un. 6: — simply, d., Cels.; Plin. \*\*B) In Rhet.: An ellipsis, Quint. 1, 5, 38.

DETRACTO, are. See DETRECTO.

\*\*DĒTRACTOR, ōris. m. (detraho) One who detracts, a slanderer: d. sui, Tac. A. 11, 11.

1. DETRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of detraho. [II. Adj.: Scalped, ML.]

\*\*2. DĒTRACTUS, ūs. m. (detraho) A taking away: d. aut. adjectio syllabae, Sen. Suas. 7.

DĒ-TRĀHO, xi, ctum. 3. [contr. detraxe for detraxisse, Plaut.] To draw or pull down, to take off or away, draw off, carry off, to take off hastily, to pull or tear off.

I. Prop.: d. alqm de curru, Cic. Cael. 14: — d. alqm ex cruce: — d. alqm ex provinciis: — d. stramenta e mulis, Cæs.: — d. alqm equo, Liv.: — d. amiculum alcu: — d. tegumenta scutis, Cæs.: — d. frenos equis, Liv.: — d. alqm in iudicium: — d. alqm ad accusationem: — d. alqm ad æquum certamen, Liv.: — eripere et d. alqd alcu: — d. multa de suis commodis: — d. binas quinquagesimas de tota summa, to deduct, subtract; for which, d. alqd ex ea summa: — d. nihil de viro: — d. satis materie, to purge the body; to remove or carry off superfluities, Cels.: — thus, absinthium d. bilem, Plin.

II. Fig.: To diminish, to detract or derogate from, disparage: d. majestatem regum ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv. 37, 45: — d. et spoliari dignitatem: — detraxendi causa aut per ridiculum dicere alqd, for the sake of disparaging, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: — d. alqd de nostra benevolentia: — d. tantum sibi de facultate: — d. alqd ex studio (with amittere ex gloria): — d. honorem debitum ordini: — d. opinionem alqm alcu.

[DE-TRANS. adv. Beyond, for trans, ML.]

\*\*DĒTRECTĀTŪ (detract), ōnis. f. A declining, refusal: d. militiæ, Liv. 3, 69: — d. heredis, Plin.

DĒTRECTĀTOR (detract), ōris. m. [I. One who refuses, a refuser: d. ministerii, Petron.] \*\*II. One who detracts or disparages: d. laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15.

\*\*DĒ-TRECTO (detract). 1. v. a. I. To refuse, decline: d. militiam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 14; Liv.; Ov.: — d. certamen, Tac.: — d. officia sua, Quint.: — d. imperata, to refuse, decline, Suet.: — d. principem, id.: — d. juga, Virg.: — Absol.: instruitur acies, nec Etruscæ legiones detractant, Liv. II. To undervalue, lower in estimation, to detract from, disparage: adversæ res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. Jug. 53 extr.: — d. antiquos oratores, Tac.: — d. virtutes, Liv.: — d. laudes, Ov.: — d. gloriam Ciceronis, Virgili, Tac.: — rarely with dat.: sibi primo, mox omnibus detractaturus, Suet.: — Absol., Ov. [III. To quarter any-body or tear to pieces by horses, ML.]

[DĒTRĀCĪTŪ, ōnis. f. A delaying, lingering, ML.]

[DĒ-TRĪCO. 1. v. a. (tricro) To delay, linger, ML.]

[DĒTRĪMENTĀLIS, e. Injurious, detrimental, Gloss.]

\*\*DĒTRĪMENTŪSUS, a, um. (detrimentum) Hurtful, injurious: ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33.

DĒTRĪMENTUM, i. n. (detero) [I. A rubbing off, making smooth: d. limæ, App.] II. Meton.: Loss, harm, damage, injury, detriment: emolumenta et d. (quæ ἀπολέματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: — dolere suo incommodo d. que: — afferre d., to cause, Cæs.: — importare d., the same: — accipere d., to suffer: — facere d., the same; and capere d.: — thus, in particular, the formula by which, in conferring unlimited power upon the consuls, the welfare of the state was entrusted to them: videant (provideant, dent operam, etc.) consules, ne quid res. detrimenti capiat: — reconcinnare, sarcire acceptum d., to heal, make up for, make amends, Cæs.: cum detrimento repulsi, with some loss, id.

[DĒTRĪMŌNĪA, æ. f. and -NĪUM, ii. n. for detrimentum. Damage, loss, detriment, ML.]

[DĒTRĪTŪ, ōnis. f. for detrimentum. (detero) Damage, loss, detriment, ML.]

DĒTRĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of detero. \*\*II. Adj.: Used, worn out, thread-bare; trite: illa in agendis causis jam detrīta, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

[DĒ-TRĪUMPHO. 1. v. a. To triumph over, conquer, Tert.]

DĒ-TRŪDO, si, sum. 3. v. a. To thrust down or away, to push, drive, or force away. I. Prop.: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus præceptis intelligatur, Cic. Cæc. 17, 49: — d. alqm vi de saltu agroque communi, to force, drive out or away: — d. hostem, to force, throw out of his position, to put to flight, Liv.: — d. et compingere alqm in pistrinum: — d. digitos pedum in terram, Ov.: — d. alqm sub inania Tartara, id.: — d. naves scopulo, Virg.: — stomachus depulsum et quasi detrusum cibum accipit, crammed down. II. Fig.: To thrust, drive, or bring to a place: — d. alqm de sua sententia, to put out, turn from, Cic. Fam. 14, 16: — d. alqm in luctum et laborem, to place, reduce, bring to: — d. eloquentiam in angustas sententias, to confine, compel, Tac.: — d. comitia in mensem Martium, in adventum Cæsaris, to put off unlawfully: — d. alqm ad id, quod facere possit, to drive: d. alqm ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac.

[DĒ-TRULLO. 1. v. a. (trulla) To pour out, Apic.]

\*\*DĒTRUNCĀTŪ, ōnis. f. A cutting off, a lopping off: d. ramorum, Plin. 24, 9, 37.

\*\*DĒ-TRUNCO. 1. v. a. To cut off. I. Prop.: d. arbores, Liv. 21, 37: — d. caput, Ov. II. Meton.: To maim, mangle: d. corpora gladio brachiis abscisis, Liv. 31, 34.

[DĒTRŪSIO, ōnis. f. (detrudo) A thrusting down, Hier.]

[DĒTRŪSOR, ōris. m. (sc. musculus) (detrudo) That drives downward: d. urinae, NL.]

DETRUSUS, a, um. part. of detrudo.

[DĒTRŪDES. for detrusos. Crushed, acc. to Fest.]

[DĒ-TŪMESCO, mŭi. 3. v. n. To cease swelling, to subside: d. animi maris, Stat. Th. 5, 468: — Fig. d. odia, Petron.]

[DĒ-TUNDO, tūdi, tūsum or tunsum. 3. v. a. To crush, pound, Lucil. ap. Non.; App.]

[DĒ-TŪNICO. 1. v. a. To discover, reveal, ML.]

[DĒ-TURBO. 1. v. a. To urge or press down or away, thrust or drive away, to throw, cast, beat down. I. Prop.: d. alqm de tribunali, Cæs. B. C. 3, 21: — d. alqm de vallo lapidibus, id.; for which, d. alqm ex vallo, id.: — d. alqm de fortunis omnibus (with dejicere), to drive out, Cic. Quint. 14; for which, d. alqm possessione: — d. statuum, to subvert: — d. ædificium, to pull down, demolish. — [Poet.: d. caput terræ, to strike to the ground, i. e. to cut off, Virg.] II. Fig.: sua quemque fraus de sanitate ac mente d.,

*deprives of understanding*, Cic. Pis. 20, 46:—d. alqm ex magna spe; for which d. alqm spe.

**\*\*DE-TURPO.** 1. v. a. To disfigure, deform: d. comatos occipito raso, Suet. Cal. 35:—d. poma rugis, Plin.

[DĒ-ŮBL. adv. From what place, ML.—Hence, Ital. dove.]

**DEUCALĪON**, ōnis, m. (Δευκαλίων) The son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, who, after the flood sent by Jupiter, became the father of a new generation, Ov. M. 1, 318; Just.—[Deucalionis aquæ, the flood of Deucalion, Ov.:—Deucalionis undæ, the same, id.]

[DĒ-UNDE, adv. Whence, ML.—Hence, Ital. donde, Fr. dont.]

**DĒ-UNX**, uncis, m. Eleven-twelfths of a whole: heres ex deunce et semuncia, of  $\frac{11}{12}$  parts of the whole, Cic. Cæc. 6.—[Poet.: avidi deunces, 11 per cent., Pers.:—potare deunces, i. e. eleven cyathi; a cyathus being one-twelfth of a sextarius, Mart.]

**\*\*DĒ-ŮRO**, ussi, ustum. 3. v. a. I. To burn, consume by fire: d. pluteos turrium, Cæs. B. G. 7, 25:—d. agros, vicos, Liv.:—d. partem Circi, Tac.:—d. frumenta, id. II. Meton.: Of cold: hiems d. arbores, destroys, Liv. 40, 45:—aquilones d. propria mari, Curt.:—serpens d. quancumque incessit, infects with its breath, Sen.

**DĒUS**, i. (plur. dei, dii; and di, deis, diis, and dis [vocat. dee, Prud.: dat. plur. diibus and diibus], Inscr.) m. (δῑός) I. A god, deity, God, the Deity: ab Jove Optimo Maximo ceterisque diis deabusque immortalibus pacem ac veniam peto, Cic. R. perd. 2, 5:—cum dis volentibus, with the assistance of the gods, Plaut.:—per deos, by the gods:—di boni! good gods!—proh deum atque hominum fidem! for which ellipt., proh deum immortalium! Ter.:—di bene vortant, id.:—quod di omen avertant! the gods forbid! Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35:—di averruncant, the same, Att. ap. Cic.; and ellipt., di meliora (sc. ferant or dent), the gods forbid!—di tibi male faciant:—di te ament or amabunt, God bless you! Plaut.:—si di placet, please the gods! Plaut.; for the most part ironically, i. e. if one choose to believe it:—d. aliquis viderit, God only knows:—di hominesque, all the world:—majorum gentium di, the superior gods:—It was also a usual appellation of the chief persons in a state (the patricians).—[Poet. also of a goddess: Venus, Virg.: Aurora, Poet. ap. Cic.: one of the Furies, Alecto, Virg.]

\*II. Of a distinguished or very happy man: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic. de Or. 1, 23:—audiamus Platonem, quasi quendam deum philosophorum:—d. ille notat Plato:—d. sum, si hoc ita est, I shall be a happy man, or as happy as a god, Ter.:—[an epithet of Roman emperors, Inscr.] [Hence, Ital. dio, Fr. dieu.]

[DEUSQUE, or DE USQUE. Until, ML.—Hence, Fr. jusque]

**DEUSTUS**, a, um. part. of deuro.

**\*\*DEUTĒRIUS**, a, um. (δευτέριος) Of or belonging to the second, secondary: d. vina, wine pressed the second time, weak wine, Plin. 14, 10, 12.

[DEUTĒRŌNŌMIUM, ii. n. (Δευτερονόμιον, the Repetition of the Law) The Fifth Book of Mo es, Eccl.]

[DEUTĒRŌPĀTHIA, æ. f. (δευτεροπάθεια) After-pain, NL.]

[DEUTĒRŌPĀTHICUS, a, um. Secondary: malum d., NL.]

[DEUTĒROXĪDUM, i. n. (vox hybr., δευτερο-oxide) The second degree of oxidation, NL.]

**\*\*DĒ-ŮTOR**, ūti, v. n. To make bad use of, to abuse: d. victo, to treat harshly or cruelly, Nep. Eum. 11.

[DĒ-VĀCOR. 1. v. n. To depart or wander from, Dig.]

**\*\*DĒ-VASTO**, 1. v. a. To lay waste, devastate: d. fines, Liv. 4, 59:—d. agmina, Ov.

[DĒ-VASTUS, a, um. Very great, vast, huge: devastiorie nodulo vitis, App., doubtful.]

[DĒ-VECTO. 1. v. a. To carry away, LL.]

**DĒ-VĒHO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. I. To carry down or away, to take or carry along: d. carinas carris junctis millia passuum a castris XXII, Cæs. B. C. 1, 54:—d. legionem equis, id.:—Tiberis d. maximos commeatus, Liv.:—

d. simulacrum alqd Syracusis, Curt.:—d. frumentum Græciam, Liv.:—d. saucios in oppidum, id. II. Middle: devehor, devectus. 3. To go or travel to a place: Veliam devectus, Cic. Phil. 1, 4:—devectus Tiberi, Rheno, Arare flumine, etc., Tac.:—d. in Oceanum, to sail, Just.—[Poet.: d. ad tua astra, to reach, arrive at, Prop.]

**\*\*DĒ-VELLO**, velli, vulsum. 3. v. a. To pull, or tear off or away: d. pennas, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 50:—d. effigies, Tac.:—d. concubinam, to pluck, for depilare, Suet.

[DĒ-VĒLO. 1. v. a. To unveil: d. ora sorori, Ov. M. 6, 604.]

[DĒ-VĒNĒBOR. 1. v. a. I. To reverence, revere, pay divine honour; hence, to worship: d. deos prece, Ov. H. 2, 18. II. To avert by prayers, to deprecate: d. somnia sanctā molā, Tibull. 1, 5, 14.]

**DĒ-VĒNĪO**, vēni, ventum. 4. v. n. To come down, come to a place. \*I. Prop.: d. ab opere quam in partem, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21 extr.:—d. ad legionem decimam, id.:—d. in eum locum, Liv.:—d. in victoris manus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3:—[Poet. with simple acc.: d. speluncam eandem, locos lætos, silvas etc., Virg.; V. Fl.] II. Fig. A) To come to, reach, arrive at; to betake one's self to, turn to: d. consilium in medium rerum omnium certamen atque discrimen (with incidere in perturbationem), Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3:—conf. d. aut potius incidere in alqm:—d. ad hanc rationem extremam, to have recourse to:—d. ad juris studium, to study the law. [B) As evadere, to become any thing, ML.; Fr. devenir.]

[DĒ-VĒNUSTO. 1. v. a. To disfigure, Gell. 12, 1; Aus.]

[DĒ-VERBĒRO. 1. v. a. To beat, thrash, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 13.]

[DĒVERGENTĪA, æ. f. (devergo) An inclining downwards, sloping, Gell. 14, 1, 8.]

[DĒ-VERGO, ēre. 3. v. n. To incline downwards, slope, App.]

[DĒVERRA, æ. f. (deverro) A goddess presiding over the sweeping out of the room of a woman in childbed, Varr. ap. August.]

**\*\*DĒ-VERRO**, ēre. 3. v. a. To sweep away, Col. 7, 4, 5.

[DĒVERĀTO. 1. v. n. (deverto) To stop, Gell. 17, 20, 6.]

[DĒVERSĪTOR, ōris, m. (deversor) A lodger, guest, Petron.]

1. **DĒ-VERSOR** (vorsor). 1. v. n. I. To stay or lodge anywhere as a guest, to dwell: quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22:—d. in domo alqa:—d. parum laute. [II. Fig.: d. in oculis alqjs, App.:—d. in negotiis sordidis, to meddle with, be engaged in, Gell.]

\*2. **DĒ-VERSOR**, ōris, m. (deverto) One who lodges anywhere as a stranger, a guest, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15.

**DĒVERSŌRĪŌLUM**, i. n. dem. (deversorium) A little lodging, Cic. Fam. 12, 20; Suet.

**DĒVERSŌRĪUM**, ii. n. (2. deversor) An inn, a lodging, a lodging-place, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84; Liv.:—Fig.: d. libidinum, flagitiorum, a haunt of vice.

**\*\*DĒVERSŌRĪUS**, a, um. (2. deversor) Of or belonging to a lodging, inn, or lodging-place, fit to lodge in: d. taberna, a place to lodge in, an inn, lodging, Suet. Ner. 27.

[DĒVERSUS, for deorsum versus, acc. to Fest.]

**DĒVERTĪCŪLUM** (divert.), i. n. (deverto) A by-road, by-path, side-way. I. A) Prop., Cic. Pis. 22; Suet.:—d. fluminis, an arm of a river, Dig. \*B) Fig.: A departure from the main subject, a digression, a circuitous mode of expression: a deverticulo repetatur fabula, Juv. 15, 72:—d. aquarum calidarum, a deviation from the simple mode of curing, Plin.:—d. significatio, a derivation of one meaning from another, Gell.:—dare d. peccatis, subterfuges, Cic. Part. 39:—d. fraudis et insidiarum. \*II. A) Meton.: An inn, a lodging-house, lodging, Liv. 1, 51; Tac. B) Fig.: A full stop (in a discourse), Liv. 9, 17.—In a bad sense; A haunt of vice, Quint.; Plin.

**DĒ-VERTO** (vorto), ti, sum. 3. v. a. and n. \*I. Act.: To turn away from a place; usually in the Middle; devertor,

deversus. 3. *to turn aside, to turn away; to put up, to take up lodgings*: [d. comites suo hortatu, Luc. 6, 317: — d. acies, id.: — d. fata suo cursu, id.] — Si qui Cobiama-cho (vico) deverterentur neque Tolosam ire vellet, Cic. Font. 5: — deverti ad amicos suos, Cat. ap. Fest.: — d. huc in tabernam, Plant.: — d. intro domum, id. — [Fig.: d. ad magicas artes, to have recourse to, Ov.] II. Neutr. A) *To turn away from any place, to turn aside, to put up anywhere, to take up lodgings*: d. viâ, Liv. 42, 43; Plin. Paneg.: — devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem, Cic. Div. 1, 27: — d. ad alqm in Albanum: — d. ad (or in) villam suam: — d. domum hospitis: — d. Massiliam: — Absol.: itineris causa ut deverterem, turn in. \*B) Fig.: *To digress from a subject*: redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 4: — d. in alqd, Plin.: — d. in alqm commemorationem, Quint.

[DE-VESCOR, vesi. v. a. *To eat up*, Stat. Th. 1, 604.]

[DE-VESTĪO. 4. v. a. I. *To undress*: d. se, App. II. Fig.: d. se, to dismiss any thing from one's mind, ML.]

[DE-VĒTO. 1. for veto. *To forbid any thing*, ML.]

\*\*DĒVEXĪTAS, âtia. f. (devexus) *A sloping position, declivity*: d. loci, Plin. E. 8, 3: — d. litoris, Plin.

DEVEXUM, i. n. *A declivity*, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 3.

DĒVEXUS, a, um. (deveho) *Hanging, bending, or inclining downwards, sloping, steep*. I. Prop.: Lucus Vestas a Palatii radice in novam viam d. est, Cic. Div. 1, 45: — brachium d. in mare, Liv.: — solum d. leni clivo, Col.: — sol d. paulum a meridie, inclining: — thus, Orion d., i. e. towards his setting, Hor.: — hæc declivia et devexa cernebantur, Cæs.: — Absol.: aqua in devexo fluit, in plano continetur, Sen. — [Comp., d. dies, Claud.] \*II. Fig.: ætas jam a diuturnis laboribus d. ad otium, inclined, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: — ætas d. jam, non tamen præceps, just beginning to decline, Sen.: — Absol.: per devexum ire, easily, Sen.

[DĒVĪAMENTUM, i. n. (devio) *A getting out of the right way, an erring, error*, ML.]

[DEVICTĪO, ōnis. f. (devinco) *A conquering*, Tert.]

[DĒ-VĪGESCO, ēre. 3. v. n. *To lose vigour*, Tert.]

DĒ-VINCĪO, nxi [contr. perf. devinxti, Plaut.], nctum. 4. v. a. *To bind, tie, fetter, shackle*. \*I. Prop.: d. leonem, Plin. 8, 16, 21: — d. alqm fasciis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: — d. opercula plumbo, Liv. — [Poet.: devinctus tempora lauro, encircled, crowned, Tibull.] II. Fig.: *To bind; i. e. to oblige, lay under obligation, put under constraint*: illud vinculum, quod primum homines inter se reipublicæ societate devinxit, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: — conf. totam Italiam omnibus vinculis devinctam et constrictam teneretis: — eloquentia d. nos juris, legum, urbium societate: — d. omnes gentes triumphis, to bind down, to render harmless: — d. urbem suis præsiidiis, to keep in obedience, to maintain: — nec acervatim multa frequentans una complexione devinctet, combine: — d. alqm præmiis, benevolentia, et caritate: — d. alqm sibi præstanti in eum liberalitate: — d. animos centurionum, Cæs.: — d. se cum alqo affinitate: — [d. se vino, to get drunk, Plaut.]

DĒ-VINCO, ici, victum. 3. v. a. *To conquer entirely, to overcome, subdue*. I. Prop.: d. et capere Capuam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: — d. Pænos classe: — d. Crotoniatas maximo prælio. — [Poet.: devicta bella, successfully concluded, Virg.] \*II. Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devinctum, sacrificed to, given up to, Sall. Jug. 25.

[DEVINCĪO, ōnis. f. (devincio) *A binding*, Tert.]

DĒVINCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of devincio. \*II. Adj.: *Devoted to, very much attached to*: quibus studiis uterque nostrum d. est, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 2: — d. uxori, Tac. — Comp., Hor.

[DĒ-VĪO. 1. v. n. *To depart from the right way, deviate* (prop. and fig.), Macr.]

[DĒ-VĪOLO. 1. v. a. I. *To violate, injure*, ML. II. *To violate, dishonour*, ML.]

[DĒVIRĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A deflowering*, Scrib.]

[DĒVIRGINĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who violates or forces a virgin*, διαρπαδευτής, Gloss.]

[DĒ-VIRGINO. 1. v. a. *To violate, deflower*, Dig. — Meton.: *To have passed the age of youth*, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*DĒVĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An avoiding*: d. legionum, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.

\*DĒ-VĪTO. 1. v. a. *To avoid, go out of the way of*: d. procellam temporis, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: — d. dolorem: — d. turpem repulsam, Hor.

DĒ-VĪUS, a, um. (via) *Lying out of the road, out of the way*. I. Prop.: d. oppidum, Cic. Pis. 36: — d. saltus, Liv.: — d. iter, a by-road: — d. homines, dwelling out of the road: — d. et silvestris gens, Liv.: — mihi devio nemus mirari libet, wandering about, in out of the way or remote places, Hor.: — d. scortum, dwelling in a corner, id.: — d. equus, startlish, Stat.: — d. limina, inaccessible, Prop. — \*\*Subst.: per aspera ac devia, by circuitous roads, Suet.: — devia terrarum, Luc. II. Fig.: *Departing from reason, erroneous*: quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam d., quam animus ejus, qui ad alterius non modo sensum ac voluntatem, sed etiam vultum atque nutum convertitur? Cic. Læl. 25, 93: — d. vita: — homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis præceps et d. — [Poet. with gen.: d. pectora recti, Sil.: — d. æqui, id.]

DĒ-VŪCO. 1. v. a. *To call away or down, to call to a place, fetch*. I. Prop. A) *D. alqm de provincia, ad gloriam, triumphum, etc.*, Cic. P. C. 12, 29: — d. suos ad tumultu, ex præsiidiis, Liv.: — d. sidera cælo, Hor.: — d. alqm in certamen, in judicium, V. Max.: — d. alqm (ad cœnam), to invite, Nep. \*B) Meton.: *To call forth, bring or entice forth*: d. lac (e mammis), Plin. 30, 14, 43. II. Fig.: non illum avaritia ab instituto cursu ad prædam aliquam devocavit, non lubido ad voluptatem, Cic. de I. P. 14: — d. philosophiam e cælo: — d. suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium, to hazard, risk, Cæs.: — d. alqm in suspicionem, to render an object of suspicion, A. Her.: — d. alqm in id, ut etc., to bring anybody so far, Sen.: — d. mortales in perniciem, to ruin, Phædr.

\*DĒ-VŪLO. 1. v. n. *To fly down*. I. Prop.: d. de cælo, Liv. 7, 12: — Iris d. per cælum, Virg.: — turdus d. illuc, Hor. II. Meton.: *To fly down, i. e. to hasten down, to fly or hasten towards*: d. de tribunali, Liv. 2, 29: — d. præcipites in forum, id. — Fig.: ab afflictâ amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam d., to turn, Cic. Qu. 30, 93. — Absol.: omnes d., fly away, forsake us, A. Her.

\*DĒ-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum. 3. v. a. *To roll down, to roll*. I. Prop. A) *D. cupas de muro in musculum*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11: — d. clipeos e muris, Curt.: — d. tonitrua, to imitate thunder by the rolling of a ball (in the theatre), Phædr. — [Poet.: d. pensa funis, to spin, Virg.] B) Middle: *To fall or rush down*: velut monte præcipiti devolutus torrens rapitur, Liv. 28, 6: — jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, id.: — d. ex præcipiti, Curt. II. Fig.: d. verba nova per dithyrambos, to roll (as the waves of a stream), Hor. O. 4, 2, 11. — More frequently Middle: *ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, turned, reduced*, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: — d. ad egestatem, to fall into, Sen.: — d. retro ad stirpem, to come down, Liv.: — d. in dedecus, to fall into, V. Max.

[DĒ-VŪMO, ēre. v. a. *To spit or vomit forth*, Cæcil. ap. Gell.]

[DĒVŪRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A devouring, consuming*, Tert.]

[DĒVŪRĀTOR, ōris. m. *A devourer*, Tert.]

DĒ-VŪRO. 1. v. a. *To swallow down, gulp down, to swallow, devour*. I. A) Prop.: d. alqd, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: — d. laseris paululum, Cels.: — d. lapides, Plin.: — d. fumum, id. B) Meton.: *To swallow up, absorb*: sol d. aquas, Plin. 20 præm.: — rotæ devorantur (viarum mollitudine), sink deep into, Vitruv.: — d. omnem pecuniam publicam, to devour, i. e. appropriate to one's self, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76: — d. rem, to lavish, squander, waste: — d. lacrimas, to suppress, check, Ov.: — d. verba, to pronounce indistinctly, Quint.: — vox devoratur, is lost, absorbed, Plin. II. Fig.:

## DEVORTIUM

*To swallow, devour*: oratio a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, was devoured, i. e. not digested, as it were; received but not understood, Cic. Brut. 82: — d. ineptias ac stultitias hominum, to swallow, i. e. to bear, tolerate, put up with: — thus, d. molestiam: — d. tedium illud, to endure, brook, Quint. \*B) *Devour with the eyes or the mind*: d. illos libros, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2: — d. verbum ipsum voluptatis: — d. alqd oculis, Just.

\*\*DEVORTIUM, ii. n. (deverto) *A turning of a road*: d. itinerum, a by-path, by-road, Tac. A. 19.

[DEVOTAMENTUM, i. n. I. q. devotio, Tert.]

[DEVOTE. adv. Devotedly, devoutly, Eccl.]

DEVOTIO, ōnis. f. (deveo) I. A) *A devoting to a god*: Deciorum devotiones, self-sacrifice, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: — d. vitæ. [B] 1) *Meton.*: Close attachment, devotedness, L.L. 2) *Esp.*: Religious reverence, devotion, Lact.— *Concr.*: A vow, App. \*\*II. *An execrating, cursing, execration*, Nep. Alc. 4. — *Concr.*: An incantation, by which a person or thing is devoted to the infernal gods, Tac. A. 2, 69; Suet.

DEVOTO. i. v. a. (deveo) \*I. *To devote to death*: d. filium, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 12. [II. *To enchant, charm*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 36; App. III. *To invoke a deity*: d. numina, App.]

[DEVOTOR and DEVOTRIX. One that prays, Serv.]

DEVOTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of deveo*. \*II. *Adj.*: Devoted or attached to a person, faithful: deditus et d. homo, Sen. Benef. 3, 5: — devotissimus alcuī, Suet.: — equester ordo d. scenæ, addicted or devoted to, id.: — thus, mulier d. vino, Phædr.: — *Subst.*: A devoted or faithful man: cum DC. devotis eruptionem facere, with 600 proved men, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22. [III. *Esp.*: Religious, devout, pious, Prud.]

DE-VŌVEO, vōvi, vōtum. 2. v. a. I. A) *To devote any thing to a deity, as a sacrifice*: d. Dianæ pulcherrimum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: — d. se diis, or simply d. se, to devote one's self as a sacrifice, i. e. to death. \*B) *Gen.*: To dedicate any thing to a person, to give up: d. se amicitia alcuī, devote or attach one's self, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22: — d. suos annos alcuī, Ov. \*\*II. *Esp.*: A) *In a bad sense*: To devote any thing to destruction, to curse, execrate: d. se ipse, Quint. 5, 6, 2: — d. arma, Ov.: — devota arbos, Hor. [B] *To enchant or charm*, Tibull. 1, 8, 18; Ov.]

DEVULSUS, a, um. *Part. of devello*.

DEXTANS, antis. m. (contr. de and sextans: ten-twelfth parts of a whole) *An as less one-sixth, i. e. five-sixths of an as*, Plin. 18, 32, 75; Suet.: — [a weight of ten ounces, NL.]

\*DEXTELLA, æ. f. (dextra) *The right hand*: Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est d., Cic. Att. 14, 20.

DEXTER, tra, trum, seldom tēra, tērum. (dat. plur. f. dextrabus, Liv.) *That is on the right side, right, to the right*. I. *Prop.*: d. manus, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: — d. humeri, Cæs.: — d. cornu, id.: — d. Janus, standing to the right, Liv.: — dexter abis, to the right, Virg. \*Comp., dexterior humerus, Suet.: — d. cornu, Galb. ap. Cic. \*\*Sup., apud dextimos, Sall. \*\*II. *Fig.*: A) *Suitable, convenient, proper*: rem ita dexter egit, Liv. 8, 36: — d. tempus, Hor. B) *Favourable, propitious, fortunate*: d. ac volens assit (numen), Quint. 4 proem: — d. adi pede sacra secundo, Virg.: — d. sidere, Stat.

DEXTERA or DEXTRA, æ. f. (sc. manus) I. *The right (hand)*, Cic. Deiot. 3, and elsewhere: a figure of two right hands in gold or silver, which was given as a present, Tac. H. 1, 54. As a symbol of friendship: renovare dexteras, to renew a covenant or alliance, Tac.: — [Poet. for hand, gen. Hor.] II. *Meton.*: The right side: a dextra, ad dextram, to the right, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; Un. 13; for which, dextra, Cæs.; Sall.

\*\*DEXTERE. adv. *Dexterously, cleverly*: d. obendo officia, Liv. 1, 34. *Comp.*, d. uti fortunā, Hor.

## DIÆTARCHUS

DEXTERITAS, atis. f. (dexter) \*I. *Address, dexterity, aptness, or readiness*, Liv. 28, 18, 37, 7. [II. *Happiness, prosperity*, d. deorum, Arn.]

DEXTIMUS or DEXTUMUS, a, um. *Sup. of dexter*.

[DEXTRALE, is. n. (dexter) *A bracelet*, Cypr.]

[DEXTRALULUM, i. n. (dextrale). *A little bracelet*, Bibl.]

[DEXTRATIO, ōnis. f. (dexter) *A turning to the right*, Sol.]

[DEXTRATUS, a, um. (dexter) *Situate to the right*, Agrim.]

[DEXTRŌCHERIUM, ii. n. (vox hybr., dexter-χείρ) *A bracelet (for the right arm)*, Capitol.]

\*\*DEXTRORSUM or -US. adv. (dexter-versus) *To the right*: d. abire, Hor. S. 2, 3, 50: — d. pergere, Liv. 6, 31.

[DEXTRORSUM and -VORSUM. adv. for dextrorsum. *To the right hand, to the right*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 70; Lact.]

DIA, æ. f. (Δία) I. *The ancient name of the island Naxos*, Ov. M. 3, 690. II. *A town of the Chersonesus Taurica*, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

[DIABATHRĀIUS, ii. m. (diabathrum) *A maker of a kind of light shoes*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39.]

[DIABĀTHEUM, i. n. (διὰθεον) *A kind of light shoe or slipper*, Næv. ap. Varr.]

DIABĒTES, æ. m. (διαβήτης) I. *A siphon, water-pipe*, Col. 3, 10, 12. [II. *A morbid affection of the urinary passages*: d. mellitus: d. insipidus, NL.]

DIABLINTES, um. m. *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, now Mayenne*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9: — called also Diablini, Plin. 4, 18, 32.

[DIABŌLĪCUS, a, um. (διαβολικός) *Diabolic*, Eccl.]

[DIABŌLUS, i. m. (δίαβολος) *The devil*, Tert.]

[DIABŌTĀNON, i. n. (διὰ βοτάνων) *A cataplasm made of herbs*, NL.]

[DIABRŌSIS, ēōs. f. (διαβρώσκω) *A corroding*: d. vasorum, NL.]

[DIACĀTŌCHĪA, æ. f. (διακατοχή) *Possession*, Cod. Just.]

[DIACHYLON, i. n. (διὰ-χύλος) *A plaster of juices; drawing plaster*, NL.]

DIACHYTON, i. n. (sc. vinum) (διαχυτόν) *A kind of sweet wine*, Plin. 14, 9, 11.

\*DIACŌDĪON, i. n. (διὰ κωδείων) *An extract of poppy-heads; syrup of poppy*, Plin. 20, 18, 76.

[DIACŌNĀTUS, ūs. m. (diaconus) *The order of deacon*, Eccl.]

[DIACŌNISSA, æ. f. *A deaconess*, Eccl.]

[DIACŌNUS, i. m. (διάκονος) *A deacon*, Eccl.]

[DIACŌPOS, i. m. (διάκοπος) *An opening in a dam, for the passage of water, a sluice*, Dig.]

[DIĀDELPHĪA, æ. f. (δὲ-ἀδελφός) *A class of plants with stems the filaments of which have coalesced into two masses*, NL.]

DIĀDĒMA, atis. n. [diadēma, æ. f. App.] (διάδημα) *A diadem, tiara*, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85, and elsewhere.

\*\*DIĀDĒMĀTUS, a, um. (diadema) *Adorned with a diadem*: d. Apollo, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

[DIĀDŌCHE, es. f. (διαδοχή) *After-pain*, NL.]

DIĀDŌCHOS, i. n. (διαδοχος) *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 57.

\*1. DIĀDŪMĒNUS, a, um. (διαδούμενος) *Adorned with a fillet or frontlet*: d. juvenis, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

2. DIĀDŪMĒNUS, i. m. *A Roman emperor, the son of Macrinus*.

[DIĀRĒSIS, ēōs. f. (διαίρεσις) *The dividing of one syllable into two*, Gramm.]

DIĒTA, æ. f. (δίαιτα) I. *A prescribed mode of living, diet*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3. \*\*II. *A dwelling-place, room, or apartment*, Plin. E. 2, 17, 15; Dig.

[DIĒTARCHA, æ. m. *An overseer of apartments*, Inscr.]

[DIĒTARCHUS, i. m. *An overseer of apartments*, Inscr.]



[DLĒTĀRĪUS, ii. m. (diāta) *An overseer of apartments, Dig.]*  
 DĪAGLAUCIUM or -ON, ii. n. *An unguent prepared from the plant glaucium, Plin. 27, 10, 59.*

[DĪAGNŌSIS, eos. f. (diagŋōsis) *The art of distinguishing diseases, diagnose, NL.*]

DĪAGŌNĀLIS, e. (diagŋōnios) *Diagonal: d. linea, Vit. 9, 1.*

DĪAGŌNĪUS, a, um. (diagŋōnios) *Diagonal, for diagonalis: d. linea, Vit. 9, 1.*

DĪAGŌRAS, æ. m. (diagŋōras) I. *An atheistical philosopher and poet of Melos, contemporary with Pindar, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.* II. *A celebrated combatant in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46.*

\*\*DĪAGRAMMA, ætis. n. (diagramma) *A (musical) scale, Vit. 5, 4.*

1. DĪĀLECTĪCA, æ. f. (sc. ars) *Dialectics, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 91.*

2. DĪĀLECTĪCA, ōrum. n. *Dialectics, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 41.*

1. DĪĀLECTĪCE, æs. f. *Dialectics, Quint. 2, 20, 7.*

2. DĪĀLECTĪCE, adv. *Dialectically: d. disputare, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: — d. dicta.*

DĪĀLECTĪCUS, a, um. (dialektikos) *Of or belonging to disputing, dialectical: d. captiones, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: — Subst.: Dialecticus, i. m. A logician, Cic. de Or. 32, 113.*

\*\*DĪĀLECTOS, i. f. (dialektos) *A dialect, Suet. Tib. 56.*

[DĪĀĒPĪDOS, (diā-ēpis) *An unguent prepared from the filings of iron, M. Emp.]*

\*\*DĪĀLEUCOS, on. (diāleukos) *Mixed with white: d. crocum, Plin. 21, 6, 17.*

\*\*DĪĀLIS, e. (2. Dis, the same as Jupiter) I. *Of or belonging to Jupiter: D. flamen, a priest of Jupiter, Liv. 5, 52: — D. sacerdos, the same, Suet.; and simply Dialis, Tac.: — conjux sancta D., his wife, Ov.: — D. flaminium, his office, Suet.: — apex D., his mitre, Liv. [II. Of or belonging to the sky, airy, App.]*

[DĪĀLŌGISTA, æ. m. (dialogistēs) *Versed or experienced in disputation, LL.*]

DĪĀLŌGUS, i. m. (dialōgos) *A dialogue, Cic. de Or. 44.*

\*\*DĪĀMETROS, i. f. (diamēpos) *A diameter, Col. 5, 2, 7: — [Adj.: d. radiatio, diametrical, LL.]*

[DĪĀMŌRON, i. n. (diā mōron) *A juice extracted from a kind of mulberries, Pall. Sept. 16.]*

DĪĀNA [Deana and Deiana], æ. f. *Originally an ancient Italian deity, but in later times identified with Artemis of the Greeks, a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the goddess of the moon (Luna), protectress of virginity and of childbirth (Lucina), patron of the chase, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 27: — [Poet. for the moon, Ov.: for a chase, Mart.]*

[DĪĀNĀRĪUS, a, um. (Diana) *Of or belonging to Diana: D. radix, for Artemisia, a plant, Veg.]*

[DĪĀNDRĪA, æ. f. (diā-andrēios) *The second class of plants according to Linnaeus, NL.*]

DĪĀNŪM, ii. n. I. *A place sacred to Diana, Liv. 1, 48.*

II. *A promontory of Spain, now Denia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34.*

[DĪĀNŪS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Diana: D. turba, i. e. hounds, Ov. F. 5, 141: — D. arma, a huntsman's apparatus, Grat.]*

\*\*DĪĀNŌME, es. f. (dianomē) *A distribution of money, Plin. E. 10, 17.*

[DIANTHUS, i. m. (sc. flos) (diā-ēnthos) *A pink, Fam. Caryophyllae, NL.*]

\*\*DĪĀPASMA, ætis. n. (diāpasma) *A vegetable powder, Plin. 13, 2, 3.*

\*\*DĪĀPĀSON, (diā pasōn, sc. chorōn) *In Music: An octave, Vit. 5, 4: conf. DIAPENTE and DIATESSARON.*

408

[DĪĀPEDESIS, (diā-pēdās) *Perspiration, NL.*]

[DĪĀPEGMA, ætis. n. (diā-pēgnō) *A cross-piece on surgical instruments, NL.*]

\*\*DĪAPENTE, (diā pēnte) *In Music: A concord of five notes, Vit. 5, 4: conf. DIATESSARON.*

[DĪĀPHŌRESIS, is. f. (diaphōresis) *Perspiration, LL.: — exhalation, evaporation, NL.*]

[DĪĀPHŌRĒTĪCUS, a, um. (diaphōretikos) *Producing perspiration, diaphoretic, C. Aur.]*

[DĪĀPHRAGMA, ætis. n. (diāphragma) *The midriff, C. Aur.]*

[DĪĀPHRAGMĀTĪS or DĪĀPHRAGMĪTIS, itidis. f. (diāphragma) *Inflammation of the diaphragm, NL.*]

[DĪĀPHŪSIS, eos. f. (diaphō) *A central portion of long bones, NL.*]

[DIAPSALMA, ætis. (diāpsalma) *A pause in music, Hier.]*

DĪĀRĪUM, ii. n. (dies) I. *Daily fare or food, a ration, (in the plur.), Cic. Att. 8, 14.* [II. *A journal, diary, Asellius ap. Gell.]*

[DIARREHA, æ. f. (diarrhē) *Looseness of the bowels, NL.*]

[DĪĀTHRŌSIS, eos. f. (diā-thrōsis) *An articulation admitting of motion in various directions, NL.*]

[DĪĀSTĀSIS, eos. f. (diastasis) *A yielding or relaxing: d. ossium, NL.*]

[DIASTĒMA, (diastēma, Sid.), ætis. n. (diastēma) *An interval, space, Sid.: In Music, M. Cap.]*

[DĪĀSTĒMĀTĪCUS, a, um. (diastēmatikos) *Relating to a space or interval, M. Cap.]*

[DIĀSTŌLE, es. f. (diastallō) *A dilation, especially of the heart and the arterial vessels, NL.*]

\*\*DĪASTYLIOS, on. (diastulos) *Having a wide space between the columns: d. species ædium, Vit. 3, 2.*

[DIĀSTRMOS, i. m. (diastromōs) *Sarcasm, M. Cap.]*

[DIĀSTRŪCE, adv. *Sarcastically, Serv.]*

[DIĀSTRŪTĪCOS, a, um. (diastrutikos) *Sarcastic, Spart.]*

\*\*DĪATESSĀRON, (diā tessārōn) *In Music: A concord of four notes, Vit. 5, 4: conf. DIAPENTE.*

[DĪĀTHESIS, eos. f. (diatēthē) *Predisposition: d. morbi, d. hominis, NL.*]

\*\*DĪĀTHŪRA, orum. n. (diātūra) *A railing before the door of a Greek house, Vit. 6, 10.*

[DĪĀTŌNICUS, a, um. (diatonikos) *In Music: diatonic, M. Cap.]*

\*\*DĪĀTŌNUS, a, um. (diatōnos, spread out) I. *In Archit.: d. lateres, i. e. band-stones which extend through the whole thickness of a wall, Vit. 2, 8.* II. *In Music: diatoni, the natural scale of music, which, proceeding by degrees, includes both tones and semitones, Vit. 5, 4.*

[DĪĀTRĒTĀRĪUS, i. m. (diatretus) *A turner, Cod. Just.]*

[DĪĀTRĒTUS, a, um. (diatretos) *Turned on a lathe; embossed, or ornamented with perforated work, Dig.: — Subst.: Diatreta, orum. n. Fancy articles curiously worked or embossed, Mart. 12, 70.]*

[DĪĀTRĪBA, æ. f. (diatribē) *A place for learned disputation, a school, Gell. 1, 26.]*

[DĪĀTRĪTĒUS, a, um. (diatriptaios) *Of the space of three days, C. Aur.]*

[DĪĀTRĪTĀRĪUS, i. m. (diatriptaios) *One belonging to a class of methodical physicians, who professed to effect cures by imposing an abstinence from food during three days, NL.*]

[DĪĀTRĪTUS, i. f. (diatriptos) *The return of a fever on the third day, C. Aur.]*

[DĪĀTRŪPŌSIS, is. f. (diatrupōsis) *Description, M. Cap.]*

\*\*DĪAULOS, i. m. (diaulos) *A double course, or distance of two stadia, in the races, Vit. 5, 11.*

[DĪĀZEUGMĒNON, i. n. (diāzeugmenon) *In Rhet.: I. q. disjunctum, disjunctio, M. Cap.]*

\*\*DĪĀZŌMA, ætis. n. (diāzōma) *A partition dividing the seats in a theatre, Vit. 5, 7.*



[DI-BALO. 1. v. a. *To injure or destroy by clamour*, Cæc. ap. Varr.]

DĪBĀPHUS, a, um. (διβαφος) *Twice dyed (with scarlet and purple)*: d. purpara, Plin. 2, 39, 63: — *Meton.*: (from the purple stripe on the garment of Roman officers) Dībaphus, i. f. *A public office or dignity*: Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, is aspiring after a public post, after the purple, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

[DIBRĀCHYS. (διβραχys) *A metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables*, v. Gramm.]

[DI-BŪCĪNO, are. v. a. *To blow a trumpet*, LL.]

DĪCA, æ. f. (δικη) *A law-suit, judicial process in a Greek court; usually dicam scribere (alcul)* (δικην γράφειν τινι), *to bring an action against*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14: — d. impingere alcul, *to involve in a suit at law*, Ter.: — d. sortiri, *to select the jury by lot*.

[DĪCĀBŪLA and DĪCĪBŪLA, orum. n. (dicax) *Nonsense, absurd talk*, M. Cap.]

DĪCĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (dicax) *Sarcastic wit, railery*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54; Quint.

[DĪCĀCTĪLE. adv. *Sarcastically, satirically*, App.]

[DĪCĀCŪLUS, a, um. (dicax) I. *Talkative, loquacious*, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 8. II. *Facitious, witty*, App.]

DĪCĒARCHĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Dicæarchia, or Puteoli*, Stat.; Sil.

DĪCĒARCHI, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Dicæarchia*, Lucil. ap. Fest.

DĪCĒARCHIA, æ. f. *The ancient name for Puteoli*, Plin. 3, 5, 9: — *also*, Dicæarchis, idis. f. Petron.

DĪCĒARCHUS, i. m. (Δικαρχος) *A disciple of Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher and geographer*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10.

\*\*DĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A taking up of one's freedom, or acquiring citizenship, in a foreign state*, Cic. Balb. 11.

[DĪCĀTUS, a, um. part. of 1. dico. *Dedicated*, Inscr.]

DĪCAX, ācis. (2. dico) *Satirical, sarcastic, sharp, keen*: Demosthenes non tam d. fuit quam facetus; est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic. de Or. 26, 90: — *populum etiam dicacem in te reddidisti*. — *Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244: — \*\*Sup., Petr.

DĪCHALCUM or -ON, i. n. (δίχαλκον) *A small coin, the fourth part of the obolus*, Vitruv. 3, 1.

[DĪCHŌNEUTUS, a, um. (δισ-χόνευτος) *Cast twice*, Cod. Th.]

[DĪCHŌPHŪIA, æ. f. (δίχα-φύω) *A disease that causes the hair to split*, NL.]

DĪCHŌRĒUS, i. m. (δισ-χορῆος) *A double trochee*, Cic. de Or. 63.

[DĪCHŌTŌMOS, on. (διχότομος) I. *Halved, dimidiatus*, Macr. II. *Split, in two*: caulis d., NL.]

[DĪCIBŪLA, orum. See DICABŪLA.]

DĪCIS. *Only in the following combinations*: d. causa or d. gratia. *In Law*: For form sake, as matter of form: ut posset dicere se emisse, Archagato imperat, ut illis aliquid numulorum d. causa daret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: — si pontifici accidat d. causa epulanti, Plin. 28, 2, 2, 5: — d. gratia, Dig.

I. DĪCO. 1. v. a. [I. *To announce, publish, proclaim*, Lucil. ap. Non.] II. *Esp.* A) *To devote, dedicate, consecrate*: donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72: — *cygni Apollini dicati*: — d. aram, Liv.: — d. vehiculum, Tac.: — d. delubrum ex manubiis, Plin.: — Janus a Numa dicatus, deified, placed among the gods, id.: — *thus*, inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. Hence B) Gen. 1) *To devote, give up, apply one's self to*: d. suum studium laudi alcul, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4: — d. totum diem alcul: — d. se oratori alcul: — d. se civitati, *to become a citizen of; for which also*, d. se in civitatem. \*\*2) *To devote*

*to its first use, to inaugurate*: d. nova signa novamque aquilam illā acie, Tac. H. 5, 16.

2. DĪCO, xi, etum. 3. [imperat. dice, Plaut.: fut. dice for dicam, Cat. ap. Quint.: contr. perf. dixi, Plaut.; also Cic. Cæc. 29, 82, and Quint. 9, 3, 22: conj. dixis for dixeris, Plaut.: inf. dixere for dixisse, Plaut.] v. a. and n. (From the root DIC, Gr. ΔΕΙΚ, dig-itus; originally, *to show or point out; then especially, to indicate by speech*) *To say, speak, pronounce, tell, mention, set forth, report, etc.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: Demosthenes, quum Rho dicere nequiret, exercitatione fecit, ut planissime diceret, Cic. Div. 2, 46: — nihil nec temere d. nec astute reticere: — d. mendacium alcul, Q. Cic.: — d. falsum testimonium: — conf. d. testimonium de ambitu: — non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio: — conf. quum aliter diceret atque sentiret: — d. salutem (multam, plurimam) alcul, *to salute (cordially)*, see SALUS: — d. sententiam, *to pronounce one's opinion, to give one's vote*, see SENTENTIA: — d. sacramentum or sacramento, *to take an oath, to swear*, see SACRAMENTUM: — d. ea, quæ sunt in promptu: — ille quem dixi, whom I made mention of: d. de se ipso senile est: — d. contra alqd: — d. ad voluntatem alcul. — With an objective clause: in his loquitur, ut Scævola te audire dicas, might declare: — *thus also*, dicitur (dicebatur, dictum est, etc.), *it is said, reported, related, affirmed, etc.*: de hoc (Diodoro) dicitur, habere eum perbona toreumata: — quam (pariem) Gallos obtinere dictum est, Cæs.: — *also*, hoc (illud) dicitur, with an objective clause: hoc vere dicitur, parva esse ad beate vivendum momenta ista: vere etiam illud dicitur, perverse dicere homines etc.: — *more frequently* dicor, diceris, dicitur, etc. with a subjective clause: they say, it is said, reported, affirmed, that I (thou, etc.) B) Esp. 1) In Rhet. and Law: *To deliver, as a speech; to make an address, to pronounce*: d. orationem, sententiam de scripto, Cic. Pl. 30; Att. 4, 3, 3: — d. versus: — d. controversias, Quintil.: — d. causam, *to plead, to pronounce a defence, to address a court, etc. in defence of the accused*: — d. causas, on the part of an advocate: — d. jus, *to hold a court, to pronounce sentence, judge*: — Absol. d. apte, distincte, ornate, etc. 2) *To name or call any thing, to apply a name*: Latine dicimus elocutionem, quam Græci φράσιν vocant, Quint. 8, 1, 1: — hic ames dici pater atque princeps, May you delight in being called, Hor. 3) *To nominate, appoint, choose anybody to a public office*: ut consules roget prætor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic. Att. 9, 15: — d. consulem, Liv.: — d. magistrum equitum, id.: — d. arbitrum bibendi, Hor. 4) *To assert or maintain any thing as certain (opp. 'nego')*: quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: — quibus creditum non est negantibus, iisdem credatur dicentibus: \*\*5) *To describe, relate, sing of, celebrate in verse*: d. bella, Liv. 7, 29: — d. laudes Phœbi et Dianæ, Hor.: — d. carmen, id.: — d. silvestrium naturas, Plin.: — d. Dianam, Latonam, Alciden, cælestes etc., Hor.: — d. fata, *to foretell, prophesy, predict*, id.: — conf. d. sortes per carmina, id. \*6) *To fix upon, settle, appoint, name*: d. pecuniam omnem suam doti, Cic. Fl. 35: — d. diem operi: — d. diem exercitui ad conveniendum Pharas, Liv.: — d. locum consiliis, id.: — d. leges victis, id.: — ut dictum erat, as had been settled, Sall. [7] D. alcul. *To say by way of exhortation, to exhort*, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 88: — tibi (ego) dico, warn, caution, Plaut.; Ter.; Ov. [8] Prov.: dictum (ac) factum, no sooner said than done, i. e. without delay, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 7. \*\*9) Prov.: dicto citius, quickly, without delay, Virg. Æ. 1, 142; Liv. 23, 47. II. Meton.: *To mean, to wish to signify or intimate*: hæc duo, vocis dico moderationem et verborum conclusionem, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 174: — mortem dico et deos: — Platonem dicis. — [Hence, It dire, Fr. dire.]

[DĪCŌTŪLEDO, ōnis. f. (sc. planta) (δισ-κοτυληδών) *A class of plants with a double seed-leaf, acc. to Jussieu*, NL.]

[DĪCŌTA, æ. f. (sc. navis) *A galley, or boat, with two banks of oars*, A. B. Alex. 47.]

\*DĪCŌTUM, i. n. (sc. navigium) (δικροτος) *A galley, or boat, with two banks of oars*, Cic. A. H. 5, 11, 4.

[DICROTUS, a, um. (δισ-κρότος) *With double pulsation, NL.*  
[DICTABŌLĀRIUM, ii. n. for dictionem (dicto) *Sarcastic wit, a witticism, sharp saying, Laber. ap. Front.*

[DICTEUS, a, um. (Dicte) *Belonging to Mount Dicte or Crete; hence, poet., Cretan, Virg. Æ. 3, 171.*

DICTAMNUS, i. f. or DICTAMNUM, i. n. (sc. herba) (Dicte) *A plant that grows principally on Dicte and Ida, dittany, Fam. Plutaceæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126; Plin. 8, 27, 41.*

DICTĀTA, orum. n. (dicto) I. *Rules dictated by a teacher, scholastic rules, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4. \*\*II. Gen.: Dictates, precepts, Suet. Cæs. 26; Juv.*

[DICTĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A dictating, dictation, Dig.*

[DICTĀTIUNCŪLA, æ. f. (dictatio) *A short dictation, Hier.*

DICTĀTOR, ōris. *At Rome, an extraordinary magistrate invested with unlimited power, elected only in times of great emergency, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9:—the chief magistrate of other Italian towns, Cic. Mil. 10:—[Meton.: Of Hannibal, as chief of the Carthaginians, Col. Rostr.]*

DICTĀTŌRĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial: d. gladius, Cic. Cluent. 44, 123:—d. majestas, Liv.:—d. juvenis, the son of a dictator, id.*

[DICTĀTRIX, icis. f. *She that dictates, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 18.*

DICTĀTŪRA, æ. f. (dictator) I. *The office or dignity of a dictator, dictatorship, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112. \*\*II. A dictating (with an ambiguous sense, since it also signifies the dictatorship): Syllam nescisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Cæs. ap. Suet. Cæs. 77.*

DICTE, Æs. f. (Δίκη) *A ridge of mountains in the east of Crete, Plin. 24, 17, 102.*

[DICTĒRIUM, ii. n. (δικτήριον) *A sharp witty saying, a satirical bon mot, a witticism, Mart. 6, 44.]*

DICTŌ, ōnis. f. (dico) I. *A saying, speaking, uttering: d. sententiæ, Cic. Inv. 2, 4:—d. testimonii, the right of giving, Ter.:—d. causæ, the defence of a cause, a pleading:—d. multæ, a firing of a fine or mulct. II. Esp. A) In Rhet.: A speech, i. e. that which an orator delivers, a declaration: Græcos video se posuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, quæ in forensibus disceptationibus judiciorum versaretur, kinds of delivery, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22:—d. oratorie:—d. subitæ, extemporaneous. \*\*2) A word, expression, Quintil. 9, 1, 17. \*\*B) A prediction, the response of an oracle, Liv. 8, 24.*

[DICTĪŌSUS, a, um. (dictum) *Satirical, witty, Varr. LL.]*

DICTŌ, i. v. a. (dicto) *To say; especially, to say frequently or emphatically, declare or assert repeatedly, to maintain: qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 4:—Lacedæmonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarunt, quos spiculo possent attingere:—d. causas, to carry on frequent law-suits:—ut dictitabat, as he alleged or pretended, Cæs.*

DICTO, i. v. a. (dico) *To say frequently, declare or assert repeatedly, repeat. \*I. Gen.: rogare me te, ut diceris pro me tu idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, Cic. Fin. 4, 12. II. Esp. A) 1) To say any thing for another person to write down, to dictate for writing, e. g. what a master dictates to his scholars, lectures, lessons, etc.: quod, nisi exercitus sciret, non modo Tironi d. sed ne ipse quidem audere scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 9. \*\*2) To compose by dictating, to cause to be written by dictation, to compose, couch in writing, draw up, write out: d. versus, carmina, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10; E. 2, 1, 110:—d. codicillos, to draw up in writing, compose, Suet.:—d. testamentum, id.:—d. actionem, to draw up an act of accusation, to file a bill, id.:—[In Law: To bring an action, Dig.] \*\*B) To order, command, prescribe, dictate, Quint. 11, 3, 131; Sil.:—ita videtur ratio d., Quint.*

[DICTOR, ōris. m. (dico) *A speaker, August.]*

DICTUM, i. n. *That which has been said; a word, speech. I. Gen.: d. minimum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9:—ex testum*

410

dictis. II. Esp. A) 1) *A sentence: Catonis est d. pedibus compensari pecuniam, Cic. Fl. 29. 2) For facete d., A witty saying, bon mot: materia facilis est in te et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 17:—d. arcessitum, a far-fetched joke. \*\*B) A sentence, order, command, dictate: dicto paruit consul, Liv. 9, 41:—hæc d. dedit, id.:—dicto audire and audientem esse, see AUDIO. [C] Diction: Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 18; Prop.: A prophecy, Virg. Æ. 2, 115.]*

[DICTŪALO, ire. v. desid. *To long to speak, Macr. S. 7, 2.]*

DICTUS, a, um. *part. of dico.*

DICTYNNA, æ. f. (Δικτυννα) *A town of Crete, Mel. 2, 7, 12. [A surname of Diana, Ov. M. 2, 441.]*

\*\*DICTYNNÆUM (-nēum), i. n. (Dictynna) *A place near Sparta, sacred to Dictynna, Liv. 34, 38.*

DICTYNNÆUS, a, um. (Dictynna) *Of or belonging to (the town) Dictynna: D. mons, Plin. 4, 12, 20.*

DICTYS, ōis. m. (Δίκτυς) I. *A sailor, changed by Bacchus into a dolphin, Ov. M. 3, 615. II. A centaur who was slain at the wedding of Pirithous, Ov. M. 12, 334. III. A fisherman of the island Seriphos, by whom Perseus was drawn out of the water, Stat. S. 2, 1, 95. IV. D. Cretensis, a Greek mythographer, the author of a composition on the Trojan war, translated by L. Septimius.*

[DIDASCALĪCUS, a, um. (διδασκαλικός) *Of or belonging to teaching: d. opusculum, Aus.:—Subst.: Didascalici, orum. m. (sc. libri) The title of a book by Attius, ap. Gell. 3, 11, 4.]*

DIDITUS, a, um. *part. of I. dido.*

DĪDĪUS, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens: D. Julianus, a Roman emperor, 193 years after Christ:—Adj.: lex D. sumptuaria, passed a. v. c. 611, Macr. S. 2, 13.*

1. DĪ-DO (disdo), didi, ditum. 3. v. a. *To give out, distribute, spread abroad. [I. Prop.: d. cibum in venas, Lucr. 2, 1136:—Absol.: Cæs. ap. Cic. Cael. 16, 37.]*

\*\*II. Fig.: diditur Trojana per agmina rumor, Virg. Æ. 7, 144:—d. fama per provincias, Tac.:—d. munia (ser-vis), Hor.

2. DĪDO, ūs and ōnis. f. (Διδώ) *The founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, the wife of Sicheus; also called Elisa or Elissa, Virg. Æ. 1, 299, etc.*

[DIDRACHMON, i. and DIDRACHMA, Ætis. n. (δίδραχμον) *A double drachma, Tert.]*

DĪ-DŪCO, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. *To pull or draw apart or asunder, to distend, stretch, strain, to divide, cleave, split, separate. I. Prop. A) Quam compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat... quum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, etc., Cic. de Or. 32, 113:—d. oculum, Cels.:—d. pedem et crus in diversa, id.:—d. nodos manu, Ov.:—d. rictum risu, Hor.:—d. scopulos, to cleave, Tac.:—d. cibum, to digest, Cels.:—maxima flumina in rivis diducuntur, Quint. B) Esp. In Milit.: To separate or divide the forces; to detach, to send out part of a greater body, to weaken by dividing: diductis nostris paullatim navibus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6, 2:—d. copias, id.:—acies diducta in cornua, id. \*\*II. Fig.: To separate, disjoin: disjunctio deploratur ab aliquo, quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic. Inv. 1, 55:—d. amicitias coherentes, Sen.:—d. argumenta, Quint.:—d. litem, to settle, Col.:—d. verba, to pronounce singly, each by itself:—d. omnia in species, Quint.:—d. divisionem in digitos, to reckon with one's fingers, id.:—d. animum in tam multiplex officium, id.*

\*\*DĪDUCTŌ, ōnis. f. (diduco) *An expanding, separating: ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitas ejus et d., Sen. Q. N. 2, 8:—d. rerum, separation of elements, id.*

DIDUCTUS, a, um. *part. of diduco.*

[DĪDŪNĀMĪA, æ. f. (διδυνάμια) *A Linnæan class of plants, with two larger and two smaller stamens, NL.]*

\*DĪĒCŪLA, æ. f. (dies) *A short day, a short time, Cic. Att. 5, 21; Plaut.*

[DI-ERECTE. *adv.* As if stretched out on a cross; hence, abi d., i. e. go and be hanged, Plaut. Tr. 2, 4, 56, etc.]

[DI-ERECTUS, a, um. *part.* (erigo) Stretched out on a cross; hence a term of reproach: abin d., Plaut. Cas. 1, 15, and elsewhere: — Meton.: lien d. est, is gone, Plaut.

DIES, ei (genit. sometimes also, die, Cæs.; Sall.: also, dies, Cic. Sest. 12, 28, according to Gell. 9, 14; and, dii, Virg.: dat. die, Plaut.) m. (in the sing. also fem., especially in the sense of term or day of payment) A day. I. Prop. A) Gen.: hic ille est dies, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 3; — hesterno die, Cic. Cat. 2, 3; — postero die: — in posterum diem, Cæs.; for which in the fem., postera die, Sall.: — altera die, Cæs.: — a qua die, id.: — d. pulchra, Hor.: — d. tarda, Ov.: — post diem tertium ejus diei: — conf. postridie ejus diei, Cæs.: — diem ex die, from day to day, day by day; for which, diem de die, Liv.: — in dies, each day, daily; instead of which we find also in diem, Liv. B) Esp. 1) A day, in a more limited sense (opp. 'the night'): credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, by day, in the daytime, Cic. Att. 13, 26; — nullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, within twenty-four hours: — dies noctesque, day and night, uninterruptedly: — noctes atque dies: — noctes et dies: — diem noctemque, Cæs.: — cum die, at daybreak, Ov.: — de die, in broad day, Suet. 2) A appointed time, a set day, a term (in this sense more frequently fem.): status dies cum hoste, Duodecim Tabulæ, ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12: — dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Cæs.: — conf. certum diem conveniendi dicit, id.: — die constituto, Sall.: — quoniam advesperascit, dabis diem nobis aliquem, ut contra ista dicamus, Cic. N. D. 3, 40: — In the fem.: nostra ad diem dictam fient, Cic. Fam. 16, 10: — d. constituta: — conf. d. pacta et constituta: — d. annua: — esse in lege, quam ad diem proscriptiones fiant: — Masc. and fem., one following the other, Cic. Att. 2, 11; Cæs.; Liv. II. Meton. A) Gen. 1) The events, acts, adventures of a day, result, fate, etc.: is d. honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3: — dirus ille d. Syllanus: — d. Alliensis, i. e. pugna Alliensis, the battle near the river Alia, Liv.: — d. Cannensis, Flor.: — qualem diem Tiberius induisset, disposition of mind, humour, Tac. 2) Time, length of time: diem tempusque forsitan ipsum lenituras iras, Liv. 2, 45: — d. perexigua: — d. debilitat cogitationes, time: — d. indutiarum, the period of a suspension of arms, Liv.: — in diem, some day or other (opp. 'statim'), Q. Cic.: — in diem vivere, for the present, careless about the future. \*\*B) Esp. 1) The light of day, daylight, Ov. M. 7, 411; Plin. E.; Stat.: — sœva d. animi, the conscience, id. 2) (for coelum) A region, climate, Luc. 7, 189: weather: d. aprica, V. Fl. 1, 845: — d. tranquillius, mitis, pestilens, Plin. [Hence, Ital. di.]

\*\*DĪĒSIS, is. f. (diēsus) I. A fourth, in music, Vitr. 5, 4. II. The first audible note of an instrument, Vitr. 5, 3.

[DIĒSPĪTER, tris. m. (Dis-pater) Another name for Jupiter, Hor. O. 3, 2, 29.]

[DIFFĀMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A publishing, divulging, August.]

[DIFFĀMĀ, æ. f. (dis-fama) Defamation, August.]

\*\*DIF-FĀMO, l. v. a. (fama) To make public, spread abroad, divulge, in a bad sense: d. prava, Tac. A. 14: — d. alqm procacibus scriptis, probroso carmine, id.:

— [Gen.: To spread or publish, August.]

[DIFFĀBĒĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (dis-far) An ancient form of Roman divorce (opp. 'confuratio'), Fest. p. 74, Mull.]

DIFFĒRENS, entis. I. Part of differo. \*\*II. Adj.: Different. — Subst.: A difference (opp. 'proprium'), Quint. 5, 10, 55, and elsewhere.

[DIFFĒRENTER. *adv.* Differently, Sol. 1.]

DIFFĒRENTĪA, æ. f. (differo) Difference, distinction: d. honesti et decori, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: — d. naturarum: — Quanta d. est in principiis naturalibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 19: — In the plur., Quint.

[DIFFĒRĪTAS, ātis. f. (differo) A difference, Lucr. 4, 638.]

411

DIF-FĒRO, distūli, dilātum, differre [inf. differrier, Lucr.; also separated, disque tulissent, Plaut.] v. a. and n.

I. Act.: To carry different ways, to carry hither and thither, to disperse, scatter, separate. A)

Prop.: ventus d. ignem, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14: — d. insepulta membra, Hor.: — d. cytisum, to plant in two distinct rows, Varr.: — conf. d. ulmos in versum, Virg. B) Fig. [1]

To disturb mentally, to distract: differor clamore, amore, lætitiā, etc., Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 15, and elsewhere: — d. alqm dictis, to annoy, id.] \*\*2) To spread abroad an evil report; to defame, bring into disrepute: d. male commissam libertatem populo Romano sermonibus, Liv. 34, 49: — rumore ab obrectatoribus dilato, quasi eundem necasset, Suet.: — d. dominos variis rumoribus, Tac. 3) a)

To defer, delay, protract, put off: d. quotidie ac procrastinare rem, Cic. R. Am. 9: — cetera presenti sermoni cesserentur: hoc tamen non queo d.: — d. tempus: — d. diem de die, Liv.: — d. alqm in posterum diem, in posterum, in aliud tempus: — d. alqm ad crudelitatis tempus: — With inf., Hor.; Liv.: — With quin: nihil dilaturi, quin etc., Liv.; Suet. b) With personal objects: To put anybody off, keep in suspense: sin autem differs me in tempus aliud, coram tecum loquar, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: d. alqm in spem impetrandi tandem honoris, Liv.: — d. alqm ad novos magistratus, id.: — dilatus per frustrationem, id.: — d. alqm petentem, Suet.: — d. vivacem anum, to keep alive, Ov. II.

Neut.: To differ, be different, distinguish itself from: ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte d. videatur, Cic. Cæc. 14: — re cōsentire, vocabulis d.: — naturā d., voluntate autem cōsimile esse: — verbo d., re cōsimile: — nihil aut non fere multum d., to make no (or hardly any) difference: — d. ab alqo and ab alqo re: — d. inter se alqo re, to be distinguished by: — non multum differt inter summos et mediores viros: — \*d. cum alqo re: — \*\*d. alcuī rei, Hor.; Plin.

\*\*DIF-FERTUS, a, um. *part.* (disfarco) Crammed full, stuffed, filled up, crowded: erat plena lictorum provincia, d. præceptis atque exactoribus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32, 4: — Forum Appi d. nautis, Hor.

[DIF-FIBŪLO, are. v. a. To unclasp, Stat. Th. 6, 570.]

\*\*DIF-FĪCĪLE. *adv.* With difficulty, Vell. 2, 63; Plin.; (ap. Cic. doubtful.)

DIF-FĪCĪLIS, e. (dis-facilis) I. Difficult, hard, connected with difficulty, troublesome, dangerous, critical: sacrorum diligentiam d., apparatus p̄facilem esse voluit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: — quam graves, quam d. plerisque videntur calamitatum societates! — res arctæ ac d.: — scopulose difficile in loco versari: — iter angustum et d., Cæs.: — d. partus, urina, venter, Plin.: — d. tempus rei publicæ, critical: — res d. ad eloquendum: — d. ad fidem, Liv.: — difficile factu, dictu: — res in difficili est, is difficult, Liv.: — difficile est, with a subjective clause.

II. Of character; Hard to deal or treat with, obstinate, morose, surly, inextorable, creating or making difficulties: usque eo d. ac morosi sumus, ut nobis non satis faciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic. de Or. 29: — moderati, nec d. nec inhumani senes: — \*\*d. in alqm, Att. ap. Cic.: — [d. alcuī, Hor.; Ov.: — thus, d. precibus, Ov.]

\*DIFFĪCĪLĪTER. *adv.* (difficilis) With difficulty or trouble, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49. — Comp., difficilior, Cæs. B. G. 7, 58. — Sup., difficillime, Cic. Læl. 17, 64.

[DIFFICUL. An old form for difficile, Varr. ap. Non.]

DIFFĪCULTAS, ātis. f. (difficilis) I. Difficulty, critical situation, poverty, distress, need, trouble; usually with gen.: d. laborque discendi, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105: — d. dicendi: — d. navigandi: — d. ineundi consilii: — d. rerum: — d. vecturæ: — d. summa navium: — hoc vectigali etiam belli difficultates sustentabantur, difficulties: — d. corporis, complaint, disease, Cels.: — With adj.: d. numaria, scarcity of money: — d. domestica, narrow circumstances: — Absol.: quantum in agendo d. et quantum laboris sit habitura altera pars actionis: — res habet difficultatem: — res affert (magnam) difficultatem ad alqd: — res est in magnis difficul-

3 G 2

tatibus, Cæs. : — delabi in difficultates. \*II. *Of character; Churlishness, moroseness*: multorum stultitiam perperus est, arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorsuit, Cic. Mur. 9.

\*\*DIFFICULTER. *adv.* (difficilis) *With difficulty*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 62; Liv. (ap. Cic. *doubtful*.)

\*DIFFIDENTER. *adv.* *Distrustfully, with diffidence: timide et d. attingere rationem veneficii*, Cic. Cluent. 1. — *Comp. with timidus*, Just.

\*DIFFIDENTĪA, æ. f. (diffido) *Mistrust, distrust, diffidence, want of confidence: fidentie contrarium est d.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: — *diffidentiam rei simulare*, Sall.: — *d. memoriæ*, Quint.: — *facere alqd non tam diffidentia, futurum etc.*, Sall.

, DIF-FĪDO, fīsus. 3. v. n. *To be diffident or distrustful, to distrust, to doubt, have no hope, despair (opp. 'confidere')*; with dat.: eum potius (corrupsisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione *confideret*, Cic. Cluent. 23, 63: — *d. copiis suis*: — *d. perpetuitati bonorum*: — *d. ingenio suo*: — *d. prudentiæ alqis*: — *d. huic sententiæ*: — *homines diffisi ipsi sibi*: — *With an objective clause*: diffidebam satis animo certo me posse in hac causa consistere: — \*\**With abl.*: *d. paucitate cohortium*, Tac.: — [*With ne, Lucr.*]: — *Absol.*: ita graviter ægrum fuisse, ut omnes medici diffiderent, gave up hope. — \**With de*: de Othone diffido.

DIF-FINDO, fīdi, fissum. 3. v. a. *To cleave asunder, to divide.* I. *Prop.*: d. saxum, Cic. Div. 1, 13: — *terra d. semen compressu suo*: — *d. tempora plumbo, to break, cleave*, Virg.: — [*Poet.*: *d. portas urbium muneribus, to open (by bribery)*, Hor.] \*\*II. *Fig.* A) *D. diem somno, to take a mid-day nap*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5. B) *In Law, t. t.*: *d. diem, to put off proceedings to another day, to defer*: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv. 9, 38.

[DIF-FINGO, Ære. v. a. I. *To remodel, make anew, form differently*: d. ferrum incude, to forge anew, Hor. O. 1, 35, 39.

II. *Fig.*: *To change, alter*: d. alqd, Hor. O. 3, 29, 47.]

[DIFFISSIO, ònis. f. (diffindo) *A putting off a business until another day*, Gell. 14, 2.]

DIFFISSUS, a, um. *part. of diffindo.*

DIFFISUS, a, um. *part. of diffido.*

DIF-FĪTEOR, Æri. v. a. (fateor) *To deny, not to acknowledge; with an objective clause*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4; Quint.

[DIF-FLETUS, a, um. *part. (fleo) Wasted away with weeping*: d. oculi, App.]

[DIF-FLO, 1. v. a. *To blow apart, disperse by blowing*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17; Aus.]

DIF-FLŪO, Ære. v. n. *To flow in different directions, to flow asunder, to flow away.* I. *Prop.*: Rhenus d. in plures partes, divides itself, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10: — *ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coherceret, overflowing*, Cic. Brut. 91: — \*\**d. sudore, to run down*, Plin.; Phædr.: — *juga montium d., disappear, vanish*, Sen. II. *Fig.*: *d. luxuriā, to revel, to riot*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: — *d. deliciis*: — *d. otio, to live in complete idleness*: — *In Rhet.*: *diffuens, not periodic, loose*, Cic. de Or. 70.

[DIFFLŪUS, a, um. (diffluo) *Flowing away, overflowing*, Mattius ap. Macr. S. 2, 16.]

\*\*DIF-FLŪVĪO, are. v. a. (fluvius) *To part in different directions (as a stream)*: d. vitem, Col. Arb. 7.

[DIFFLUXIO, ònis. f. (diffluo) *A flowing away*, C. Aur.]

DIFFRACTUS, a, um. *part. of diffingo.*

\*\*DIF-FRANGO (diff.), *no perf.*, fractum. 3. v. a. *To shatter*: d. crura, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 68: — *d. axem*, Suet.

DIF-FŪGĪO, fūgi. 3. v. n. *To fly different ways or hither and thither, to disperse, be lost in a crowd: metu perterriti repente diffugimus*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42: — *d.*

412

passim in vicos suos, to disperse, Liv.: — [*Poet.*: *Of things: stella d., to disappear*, Ov.: — *nives d.*, Hor.]

\*\*DIFFŪGIUM, ii. n. (diffugio) *A flight of several in different directions, a dispersion: turbavere consilium trepidi nuncii ac proximorum d.*, Tac. H. 1, 39.

[DIF-FULGŪO, are. v. a. *To scatter lightning around*, Sid.]

[DIF-FULMĪNO, are. v. a. *To scatter by lightning*, Sil. 5, 276.]

[DIF-FŪMĪGO, are. v. a. *To fumigate*, LL.]

[DIFFUNDĪTO, are. v. a. (diffundo) *To pour out, scatter*, LL.]

DIF-FUNDO, fudi, fūsum. 3. v. a. *To pour out hither and thither, to pour into different places or vessels, to spread by pouring out.* I. A) *Prop.*: glacies æ admixto calore liquefacta et dilapsa diffundit, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: — *sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur*: — *d. vinum de doliiis, to draw off*, Col.; Hor. B) *Meton.*: *Also of solid bodies; To spread abroad*: rami late diffunduntur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 26: — *lux diffusa toto cælo*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37.

II. A) *Fig.*: *To spread*: di vim suam longe lateque d., Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: — *error longe lateque diffusus*: — *conf. laus Cn. Pompeii late longeque diffusa*: — *numerus optumatum late et varie diffusus*: — *gens diffunditur ab alqo per Latium, spreads abroad*, Virg. \*B) *Esp.*: *To cheer up, gladden, exhilarate*: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommotis *contrahantur*, Cic. Læli. 13: — *diffusus nequare*, Ov.: — *d. animos, vultum, id.*: — *d. dolorem flendo, to give vent, id.*

\*DIFFŪSE. *adv.* *Diffusely, widely*: res disperse et d. dietæ unum in locum *coguntur*, Cic. Inv. 1, 52: — *hæc latius aliquando dicenda sunt et d., more extensively.*

[DIFFŪSILIS, e. (diffundo) *Spreading*: d. æther, Lucr. 5, 468.]

\*\*DIFFŪSĪO, ònis. f. (diffundo) *Enlargement, expansion*: *fig.*, d. animi, cheerfulness, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5.

[DIFFŪSOR, òris. m. (diffundo) *One that draws or racks off the contents of a vessel*, Inscr.]

DIF-FŪSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of diffundo.* II. *Adj.*: *Spread abroad, wide, extensive, diffuse*: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: — *corona diffusior*, Plin. E.: — *sus d., thick (opp. 'angusta')*, Plin.

III. *Fig.*: *Scattered about, not joined together, dispersed*: jus civile, quod nunc d. et dissipatum est, in certa genera *coacturum, extended, far spread*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142: — *amplius ac diffusius meritum*, Plin. Paneg.

[DIF-FŪTŪTUS, a, um. (futuo) *Exhausted*, Catull. 29, 14.]

[DĪGĪMĪA, æ. f. (δῆγμα) *A double marriage*, Eccl.]

[DĪGAMMA, Ætis. n. *For digammon*, Gramm.]

DĪGAMMON, i. n. (δῆγμαον sc. στοιχείον) I. *The double gamma of the Æolians, in the form of an F; the emperor Claudius desired to introduce it instead of a V, in an inverted form; as serjus for servus*, Quint. 1, 4, 7; conf. Tac. A. 11, 14. II. *Meton. facetiously*: *An interest-book (perhaps, because Fenus begins with a digamma)*: tuum digamma videram, Cic. Att. 9, 9.

[DIGAMMOS, i. f. *For digammon*, Gramm.]

[DĪGĪMUS, a. (δῆγμος) *That has been married twice*, Eccl.]

[DIGASTRICUS, i. m. (sc. musculus) (δῖς-γαστήρ) *A muscle of the lower jaw, which consists of two fleshy portions, or bellies, with an intervening tendon, i. q. biventer*, NL.]

DĪGENTĪA, æ. f. *A small brook in the Sabine territory, where Horace had an estate, now Licenza*, Hor. E. 1, 18, 104.

[DIGĒRIËS, ei. f. (digero) *Disposition, arrangement*, Macr. S. 1, 16.]

DĪ-GĒRO, gessi, gestum. 3. v. a. I. *To carry in different directions, to separate, disperse, distribute.* \*\*A) *Prop.*: insule interdum ventis digeruntur, Plin. E. 8, 20, 6: — *d. nubes*, (opp. 'congregare'), Sen.: — *d. cibum, to distribute*, Plin.: — *also, to digest*, Cels.; Quint.: — *d. corpus astrictum, to relax*, Cels.: — *d. lentitiam pituitæ, to dissolve, discuss*, id. B) 1) *Meton.*: *To divide, distribute, digest, dispose any thing that is out of*

*order, to introduce order or system into any thing: quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23:—d. cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi:—d. bibliothecam, Suet.:—d. capillos, Ov.:—d. asparagum, to plant in regular rows, Cato; Plin. 2) Fig.: To set in order, to arrange, to set to rights: ut mea mandata digeras, persequere, conficias, may put to rights, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3:—d. omne jus civile in genera:—d. res in ordinem, Quint.:—d. penam suam in omnes, Ov.:—d. annum in totidem species, Tac. \*\*II. To carry about or from one place to another: gestando ægrum d., si parum, intra domum tamen dimovere, Cels. 4, 7.*

[DIGESTA, *orum. n.* I. A collection of writings arranged in paragraphs, etc., a digest, Gell. 6, 5. II. *Esp. A) The Pandects, a collection of Roman laws, made by order of Justinian, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 3. B) The Holy Bible, Eccl. In the sing.: Digestum Lucæ, the Gospel according to St. Luke, Tert.]*

[DIGESTIBILIS, *e. (digero) Of or belonging to digestion. I. Promoting digestion: d. oxygarum, Opic. II. Easy to digest, digestible: d. cibus, C. Aur.]*

[DIGESTIM. *adv. (digero) In order, orderly, Prud.]*

DIGESTĪO, *ōnis. f. (digero) \*\*I. A distribution of food throughout the body, Cels. præf.; Quint. II. A) Disposition, arrangement: d. annorum, Vell. 2, 53. B) In Rhet.: An enumeration of single facts, Cic. de Or. 3, 53.*

[DIGESTIVUM, *i. n. (digestio) A digestive, NL.]*

[DIGESTORIUS, *a, um. (digero) Promoting digestion: d. medicamentum, LL.]*

[DIGESTUM, *i. A book. See DIGESTA, II. B.)]*

[1. DIGESTUS, *a, um. I. Part. of digero. II. Adj.: in an active sense; That has a good digestion: homo digestissimus, M. Empir.]*

[2. DIGESTUS, *ūs. m. (digero) I. A distributing, Stat. S. 3, 3, 86. II. Digestion: Macrobi. Sat. 7, 4.]*

[DIGITABŪLUM, *i. n. (digitus) A sort of finger-stall or glove used in gathering olives, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 3. (An old reading, digitalibus.)]*

\*\*1. DIGITĀLIS, *e. (digitus) Of or belonging to a finger, of the size of a finger: d. gracilitas, Plin. 14, 3, 4:—d. foramen, an inch thick, Vitr.*

[2. DIGITĀLIS, *is. f. A plant, Foxglove, Fam. Scrotularineæ, NL.]*

\*\*DIGITĀTUS, *a, um. (digitus) I. Having fingers: d. aves, Plin. 11, 47, 107. [II. Divided as into fingers: folia d., NL.]*

DIGĪTELLUM, *i. n. (digitus) Houseleek, Col. 12, 7, 1.*

DIGĪTŪLUS, *i. m. (digitus) I. A little finger: Cic. Scaur. fr. § 10. II. Meton.: The foot of a parrot, App.]*

DIGĪTUS, *i. m. (perhaps from the same root as ΔΑΚΤΥΛΟΣ) A finger, also a toe. I. Prop. A) A finger: quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Plant. Stich. 5, 4, 24:—d. pollex, the thumb, Cæs.:—d. index, the forefinger, Hor.:—d. salutaris, Suet.:—d. medius, the middle finger, Quint.; d. impudicus, Mart.; also, d. infamis, Pers.:—d. medicinalis, the finger next to the little one, the fourth finger, on which the ring was worn, Macr.:—d. minimus, the little finger, Gell.:—d. attingere alqm digito, to touch anybody slightly, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55:—d. attingere alqd extremis digitis, to enjoy superficially, to touch merely (corresponding with gustare primoribus labris):—d. digito cælum attingere, to be very fortunate:—d. concrepare digitis, to snap with the fingers (denoting slight exertion):—d. computare digitis, to count with the fingers, Plin.:—d. conf. si tuos digitos novi, your skill in accounts or reckoning:—d. digerere argumenta in digitos, to reckon or count with the fingers, Quint.:—d. intendere digitum ad alqd, to point out with the finger:—d. liceri digito, to lift one's finger in bidding at a sale:—d. monstrari digito, to be distinguished, Hor.:—d. demonstrari digito, the same, Tac.:—d. ne digitum quidem porrigere alcjs rei causa (Greek, οὐδὲ δακτύλον πορεύειν), not to take*

the least trouble about a thing, not to move a finger (opp. 'proferre digitum,' to bestir one's self):—d. scalpere caput digito, to adjust one's hair by passing the fingers through it (said of effeminate persons), Juv.:—d. temperare orbem digito, to rule the world without the least trouble, Suet. B) A toe: erigi in digitos, to tread on anybody's toes, Quint. 2, 3, 8:—constitit in digitos arrectus, stood erect on his toes, Virg.:—d. Of animals; a claw, Varr.; Plin. II. Meton. A) A small branch or bough, Plin. 14, 1, 3. B) A finger's breadth, an inch ( $\frac{1}{4}$  of a foot), Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, and elsewhere:—d. transversus, the breadth of a finger, Cato:—d. Prov.: non (transversum) digitum discedere ab alqa re, not to give way a finger's breadth:—d. Ellipt.: a sententia digitum nusquam, the same. C) As a proper name, Digiti Idæi (Greek, Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαίοι): Priests of Cybele, Cic. N. D. 3, 16; conf. DACTYL. [Hence, Ital. dito, Fr. doigt.]

[DIGLADIABILIS, *e. (digladior) Fighting, contending, Prud.]*

DĪ-GLĀDĪOR, *ari. (gladius) To fight, contend, combat, fight for one's life or to the end. I. Prop.: quibus (siciis) d. inter se vices, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20. II. Fig.: With words; To dispute violently, to have a controversy: de quibus inter se d. solent philosophi, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28:—d. cum alqo tot voluminibus:—d., with depugnare.*

[DIGMA, *ātis. n. (δέγμα) A specimen, Cod. Th.]*

[DIGNANTER. *adv. Courteously, Symm.]*

\*\*DIGNĀTĪO, *ōnis. f. An appreciating, considering worthy. I. Act.: Respect, esteem, Suet. Cal. 24; Just. II. Meton.: Dignity, reputation, for dignitas, Liv. 10, 7; Tac.; Suet.*

\*DIGNE. *adv. Worthily, according to desert, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2:—[Comp., Hor. O. 1, 6, 14.]*

DIGNĪTAS, *ātis. f. (dignus) I. A being worthy, worthiness, fitness, desert: Lamia petit præturam: omnesque intelligunt nec d. ei deesse nec gratiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 17:—d. consularis, fitness for the consulate:—d. imperatoria, fitness or qualification for the chief command or generalship, Just.:—pro dignitate laudare. II. A) Meton.: Dignity (as the result of worthiness), credit, reputation, honour: "d. est alicujus honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia d. auctoritas," Cic. Inv. 2, 55:—venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem:—d. formæ:—in hanc celsissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris multis meis laboribus et periculis ascendi:—ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur deos pervenisse:—est in ipsis (liberis populis) magnus delectus hominum et dignitatum. B) *Esp.: The dignity conferred by a public office, an honour: gratulor letorque tum præsentī tum etiam sperata tua d., Cic. Fam. 2, 9:—majestas est in imperio atque in omni populi Romani dignitate:—\*\*In the plur. concr.: dignitates, men of rank or respectability, Quint. C) Of inanimate objects; Beauty, dignity, magnificence, splendour: Cn. Octavio honori fuisse accepimus quod præclaram ædificasset in Palatio et plenam dignitatis domum, Cic. Off. 1, 39:—d. porticus:—d. verborum:—d. subsequendi, Quint.**

\*\*DIGNĪTOSUS, *a, um. (dignitas) Very respectable: d. homo, Petr. S. 57, 10.*

[DIGNO, *are. for dignor, ari. To deem worthy, Cic. Ar. 34.]*

DIGNOR, *ātus. l. (dignus) To deem worthy: d. alqm honore, Ov. M. 1, 194; Virg.:—d. alqm non sermone, non visu, Tac.:—[With double acc., Ov. Ellipt. with an acc., Stat.] In a passive sense: res consimili laude dignantur, are honoured, Cic. de Or. 3, 7:—tali honore dignati:—\*\*With an object. clause; To deem to do a thing, Virg.; Hor.; Suet.*

[DIGNOSCĒTĪA, *æ. f. (dignosco) The faculty of discerning, knowledge, Eccl.]*

\*\*DĪ-GNOSCO (dinosco), *ēre. v. a. (nosco) To distinguish, to know any thing as differing from another object, to draw a distinction; alqd ab alqa re: vix ut dignosci possit a mastice vera, Plin. 12, 11, 36:—[With simple abl., Hor. E. 1, 15, 31]:—simply, d. alqd: sonis homines,*

ut æra tinnitu dignoscimus, Quint. :— [With a relative clause, Pers.] *absol.*, Ov.; Suet.

**DIGNUS**, a, um. *Worth or worthy of a (good or bad) thing, deserving; fit for, becoming, suitable, corresponding, congruous; with abl.* L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25:— amici d. amicitia:— summa laude d.:— d. omni fortuna optima:— d. mihi res cum omnium cognitione tum nostra familiaritate visa est:— assentatio non amico d.:— d. voces eo viro:— dicendum d. alqd horum auribus:— quod sit quoque d.:— neque decorum est neque dis d.:— *With a relative clause*: qui modesto paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2:— homines d., quibuscum disseratur:— *Absol.*: ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant neve non dignos:— dignum est, it behoves, *becoming* [æquum est, decet, convenit], Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14:— *\*\*With inf.*: auctoribus hoc dedi, quibus d. credi est, Liv. 8, 26:— *\*\*With ut*, Liv. 24, 16:— *\*\*With gen.*: suscipe curam et cogitationem d. tue virtutis, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15:— [With acc. pronom., Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 16.]

**DĪ-GRĒDĪOR**, gressus. 3. v. a. (gradior) *To go apart or asunder, to separate; to depart, go away.* I. Prop.: luna tum *congregiens* cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103:— numquam est a me digressus. II. Fig.: *To digress*: d. ab eo, quod proposueris, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 311:— d. parumper a causa:— d. de causa:— sæpe datur ad commovendos animos digrediendi locus:— longius ab epistola Timarchidi digressa est oratio mea:— eo jam, unde huc digressi sumus, revertamur.

**DĪGRESSĪO**, ōnis. f. (digredior) *A parting, separating, going away, departing.* \*I. Prop.: *congressio*, tum vero d. nostra, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4. II. Fig.: *A digression in speech*: quamquam ista mihi fuit perjucunda a proposita oratione d., Cic. Brut. 85.

1. DIGRESSUS, a, um. *part. of digredior.*

2. DĪGRESSUS, ūs. m. (digredior) *A going asunder, a parting, separating, going away, departing.* I. Prop.: *congressus* nostri lamentationem pertimui, d. vero non tulisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4:— d. (opp. *accessus*):— d. (with discessus). \*\*II. Fig.: *A digression*, Quint. 10, 5, 17.

[DĪ-GRUNNĪO, ire. v. n. *To grunt, grumble*, Phædr. 5, 5, 27 (perhaps de grunnit is the true reading).]

[DIGŶNĪA, æ. f. (δισ-γυνί) *In Botany, having two pistils*, NL.]

[DIAMBUS, i. m. (δίταμος) *A double iambus*, Gramm.]

DIJOVIS, is. See DIOVIS.

\*DĪJŪDĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A deciding, judging*, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56.

**DĪ-JŪDĪCO**. 1. v. a. I. *To judge between, decide, determine*: qui tam calide verbis controversias, non æquitate d., Cic. Cæc. 17, 49:— d. controversiam:— *With a relative clause*: neque d. possit, uter utri virtute antefereendus videretur, Cæs.:— *also*, to decide by arms: vos *incerta* victoria Cæsarem secuti, dijudicata jam belli fortuna victum sequimini, Cæs. II. *To distinguish*: vera et falsa d., Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 107:— d. recta ac prava:— d. jus et injuriam, honesta ac turpia:— d. amorem verum et fictum:— d. vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus (with distinguere):— d. inter has sententias:— *\*\*With a relative clause*: acri intentione dijudicatum est, immodicum sit an grande, alium an enorme, Plin. E.

[DĪJŪDĪCĪO (disj.), ōnis. *A disjoining, separating*, Arn.]

[DĪ-JŪGO (disj.), atum. 1. v. a. *To disjoin, separate*, Arn.]

DIJUNCTIM, DIJUNCTIO, DIJUNCTUS, and DIJUNGO. See DISJ.

\*DĪLĀBĪDUS, a, um. (dilabor) *That easily goes to pieces or falls away*: d. vestes propter brevitem pili, Plin. 8, 55, 81.

DĪ-LĀBOR, lapsus. 3. v. n. *To fall or glide different ways, to fall or go to pieces, fall away*,

*melt away, dissolve, disperse, dwindle away.*

I. Prop. A) Nisi eadem (glacies) se admixto calore liquefacta et dilapsa diffunderet, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. \*\*B) Esp.

1) *Of persons (e.g. soldiers); To separate, disperse*: exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall. Jug. 18, 3. 2) *To decay, go to ruin, to fall down*: ædes d., Liv. 4, 20:— navis putris vetustate d., id. II. Fig.: *To be ruined, to perish, to be lost*: ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10:— præclarissime constituta respublica d.:— d. res familiaris:— sunt alii plures fortasse, sed meâ memoriâ dilabuntur, slip, escape.

[DĪLĀCĒRĀTĪO, ōnia. f. *A dilacerating*, Arn.]

DĪ-LĀCĒRO. 1. v. a. *To tear to pieces, to dilacerate.* \*\*I. Prop.: d. muliebri corpus tormentis, Tac. A. 15, 57. \*\*II. Fig.: d. remp., Cic. Mil. 9, 24:— animus dilaceratur malis consultis, Tac.

[DĪ-LĀMĪNO, are. v. a. (lamina) *To cleave in two*: d. nucæ, Ov. Nux. 73.]

[DĪ-LANCĪNĀTUS, a, um. *part. (lancino) Torn to morsels, dilacerated*, Prud.]

\*DĪ-LĀNĪO. 1. v. a. *To tear to morsels, tear to pieces, dilacerate*: (Clodii cadaver) canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic. Mil. 13.

[DĪLĀPĪDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A squandering, spending*, Cod. Th.]

[DĪ-LĀPĪDO. 1. v. a. (prop., to scatter like stones; hence) *To throw away, bring to nought, destroy, to consume, lavish, waste*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 4:— d. labores hominum grandine, to destroy by hail-storms, Col. poet.]

[DĪLAPSĪO, ōnis. f. (dilabor) *A consuming*, August.]

DILAPSUS, a, um. *part. of dilabor.*

\*DĪ-LARGĪOR, itus. 4. v. a. *To bestow as a present, to give away liberally, to distribute, to make largesses*: L. Sylla, qui omnia sine ulla religione quibus voluit est dilargitus, Cic. Agr. 2, 29:— [Pass., Sall. ap. Gell. 15, 13.]

[DĪLĀTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *An extending*, Tert. II. *An enlarging, laying or splitting open*: d. vulneris, NL.]

[DĪLĀTĀTĪORĪUM, ii. n. (dilato) *A surgical instrument for dilating a cavity*: d. vaginæ:— d. oris, NL.]

DĪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (differo) *A delaying, deferring, putting off*: d. temporis, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2:— d. comitiolum. — *\*\*Absol.*: recentis animi alter (consul) eoque ferocior nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv. 21, 52.

DĪLĀTO. 1. v. a. (differo) *To make broad or broader, to enlarge, dilate, make wider.* I. Prop.: pulmones tum se *contrahunt* aspirantes tum respirant dilatant, Cic. N. D. 2, 55:— *thus, in the pass.*: partes quæ sunt infra, dilatantur, quæ autem supra *contrahuntur*:— d. manum (opp. *comprimere digitos*). II. Fig.: *To extend, enlarge, amplify*: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum *contrahatur* oratio, Cic. Part. 7, 23:— d. orationem:— d. argumentum:— d. literas, to pronounce broad:— quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatari velit:— hæc lex, dilatata in ordinem cunctum, *coangustari* etiam potest.

[DĪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (differo) *A dilatory person*, Hor. A. P. 172.]

[DĪLĀTORĪUS, a, um. (differo) *Dilatory, delaying*, Dig.]

DILATUS, a, um. *part. of differo.*

\*DĪ-LAUDO. 1. v. a. *To praise, to praise greatly*: quos (libros) tu dilaudas, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 9.

[DĪ-LAXO, are. v. a. *To separate*, Lucil.]

[DĪLECTĪO, ōnis. f. (diligo) *Love*, Tert.]

[DĪLECTOR, ōris. m. (diligo) *A lover*, App.]

DĪLECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of diligo.* II. *Adj.*: *Loved, beloved, cherished*, Stat. Th. 8, 99.]

[DĪLEMMMA, ātis. n. (δίλημμα) *An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions, a dilemma*, Gramm.]

DĪLĪGENS, entis. I. *Part. of diligo.* II. *Adj.*: *Attentive, careful, mindful, accurate; industrious, diligent* (opp. *'negligens'*). A) Gen.: *With in or ad*:

qui in re adventicia atque hereditaria tam d., tam *attentus* esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48: — d. in rebus omnibus: — d. in exquirendis temporibus: — d. in ostentis animadvertendis: — quem tu ad custodiendum te d. fore putasti: — d. ad reportandum: — \*With gen.: Q. Pompeio castissimo viro atque omnis officii d.: — \*With dat.: Corinthios publicis equis assignandis et alendis fuisse quondam d.: — *Abol.*: homo navus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator: — *Of things: assidua* ac d. scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 150: — d. literæ de omnibus rebus. \*B) *Economical, frugal*: homo frugi ac d., qui sua servare vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18.

**DILIGENTER**, adv.: *Attentively, industriously, carefully, punctually, diligently*, Cic. Plin. 1, 15. — *Comp.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 22. — *Sup.*, Cic. Læl. 2, 7.

**DILIGENTĪA**, æ. f. (diligens) *Carefulness, mindfulness, assiduity, industry, attention, diligence*.

I. Gen.: reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantia, assiduitate, labore; complectar uno verbo, quo sæpe jam uti sumus, d., qua una virtute omnes virtutes relique continentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150. — *With gen.*: sacrorum ipsorum d. difficilis, apparatus perfacilis, the care for: — adhibenda dignitatis commoditatisque d.: — d. mandatorum tuorum. II. *Attention to domestic affairs, economy, frugality*, Cic. de Off. 2, 24.

**DILĪGO**, lexi, lectum. 3. v. a. (1. lego) *Prop.*: To choose among several things, to select, to value or esteem highly, to have an inclination for any thing; alqm and alqd: nihil est virtute amabilius, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum: quippe quum propter virtutem et probitatem etiam eos, quos numquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus, Cic. Læl. 8, 28: — fidem est complexus, officia observantiamque dilexit: — d. Cæsaris consilia in republica: — d. benevolentiam, diligentiam, prudentiam mirifice. — *Of things*: montes amant cedrus, larix: montes et valles diligit abies, Plin.

[**DILŌGĪA**, æ. f. (δύλογια) *Ambiguity, Gramm.*]

**DĪLŌRĪCO**, 1. v. a. *To rip open*: d. tunicam et judicibus cicatrices adversas ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124.

[**DĪLŌRIS**, e. (vox hibr. ḏls-lorum) *Having two things, Vop.*]

**DĪLŪCĒO**, ēre. v. n. *To be clear, evident, or manifest*: d. brevi fraus cœpit, Liv. 8, 27.

**DĪLŪCESCO**, luxi. 3. v. n. (diluceo) *To begin to dawn, to grow light or clear, to begin to shine; in the perf. to shine; Impers.*: quum jam dilucesceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 3. — *Fig.*: discussa est illa caligo: diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5. — [*Personal*, Hor. E. 1, 4, 13.]

**DĪLŪCĪDE**, adv. *Clearly, brightly*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: d. flagrant, Plin. 37, 3, 12. II. *Fig.*: *Clearly, plainly, distinctly, manifestly, evidently*: d. explicare, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117: — d. planeque dicere: — d. lex vetat. — *Comp.*, Cels. — [*Sup.*, August.]

**DĪLŪCĪDO**, are. v. a. (dilucidus) *To clear up, illustrate, make clear or intelligible, explain*: rei dilucidandæ causa, A. Her. 3, 4, 8.

**DĪLŪCĪDUS**, a, um. (diluceo) *Clear, bright*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: smaragdi in sole d. ac liquidi, Plin. 37, 5, 18. II. *Fig.*: *Clear, evident, manifest*: d. oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: — d. verbis uti. — *Comp.*, omnia dilucidiora, non ampliora facientes, Cic. de Or. 5.

[**DĪLŪCŪLAT**, -ABAT. 1. v. impers. (diluculum) *It grows light or day; it is dawning*, Gell. 2, 29, 7.]

**DĪLŪCŪLUM**, i. n. (diluceo) *Break of day, the dawn*, Cic. R. Am. 7, 19, and elsewhere.

[**DĪLŪDĪUM**, ii. n. (ludus) *Space of intermission between plays, respite allowed to gladiators*, Hor. E. 1, 19, 47.]

**DĪLŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. *To wash, wash away or off, separate or dissolve by moisture, make fluid or thin, to foment or soak*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: d. lateres,

Cæs. B. C. 2, 10: — d. colorem, to wash the colour out, Plin.: — d. absinthia, to dissolve, Liv.: — d. vinum, to temper, dilute, Mart.: — d. mel Falerno, Hor.: — amnes diluuntur, lose their colour, Plin. II. *Fig.* A) *To weaken, lessen, diminish, impair*: quæ cogitatio una maxime molestias omnes extenuat et diluit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: — adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur: — res leves infirmare ac d.: — d. crimen, to do away, refute: — d. auctoritatem alcjs, to destroy, Sen.: — d. injurias ære paucos, to repair, expiate, Gell. [B) *To set forth, to explain*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 64.]

**DĪLŪTŪM**, i. n. (diluo) *A fluid in which any thing has been dissolved; a solution*, Plin. 27, 7, 28.

**DĪLŪTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of diluo*. \*\*II. *Thinned, watery, diluted, weak*. A) *Prop.*: d. potio, Cels. 1, 3: — d. odor, faint, slight (opp. 'acutus'), Plin.: — [*Meton.*: *Intoxicated*, Aus.] [B) *Fig.*: *Clear*, Amm. 15, 12.]

[**DĪLŪVĪALIS**, e. (diluvium) *Of a deluge*, Sol. 9.]

**DĪLŪVĪES**, ēi. f. (diluo) *A deluge, inundation of water*, Plin. 9, 4, 3; Sen.

[1. **DĪLŪVĪO**, ōnis. f. (diluo) *A deluge*, Tert.]

[2. **DĪLŪVĪO**, are. v. a. (diluvies) *To deluge*, Lucr. 5, 388.]

**DĪLŪVĪUM**, ii. n. (diluo) I. *A deluge, inundation of water*, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 27. [II. *Meton.*: *Destruction, overthrow*, Virg. Æ. 7, 228.]

[**DĪMĀCHÆ**, arum. m. (διδυχαί) *Macedonian soldiers, who fought both on foot and on horseback*, Curt. 5, 13.]

[**DĪMĀDESCO**, dui. 3. v. n. *To melt away*, Luc. 6, 479.]

**DĪMĀNO**, are. v. n. *To flow hither and thither, to spread abroad*: meus hic forensis labor vitæque ratio d. ad existimationem hominum paulo latius, Cic. Cœl. 3.

**DĪMENSĪO**, ōnis. f. (dimetior) *A measuring, dimension*: d. quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 51.

**DIMENSUS**, a, um. *part. of dimetior*.

[**DĪMĒTER** (and -trus), a, um. (δίμετρος) *Of two measures or metres*, Dion.]

**DIMETIENS**, entis. f. *The diameter of a circle*, Plin.

**DĪMĒTĪOR**, mensus. 4. v. dep. a. *To measure out*: studium d. cœli atque terræ, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: — d. dinumerare syllabas. — *Pass.*: mirari se sollertiam ejus, a quo essent illa d. atque descripta, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59.

**DĪMĒTO**, 1. v. a. *To measure, fix the limits of any thing*: eorum (siderum) cursus d., Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: — d. signa.

[**DĪMĒTRĪA**, æ. f. (dimeter) *A poem consisting of iambic dimeters*, Aus.]

**DĪMĪCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *In Milit.*: *Fight, combat, struggle, engagement*. I. *Prop. with genit.*: d. prœlii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1. II. *Gen.*: *A contest by way of emulation*: quanto opere mihi esset in hac petitione Milonis non modo contentione, sed etiam d. elaborandum, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: — talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, d.: — *With gen.*: d. vitæ, a dangerous struggle, Cic. Planc. 32: — d. capitis: — d. capitis, famæ fortunarumque omnium: — d. fortunæ (with discrimen).

**DĪMĪCO**, avi, atum. [*perf. inf. dimicuisse*, Ov.] 1. v. n. I. *To fight, combat, struggle, contend*: d. pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19. — *Impers.*: Cic. de Off. 1, 12, 38. II. *Meton.*: *To struggle*; i. e. to take great pains, endeavour, exert one's self: quos ut incolumes conservare possimus, omni ratione erit d., Cic. Div. in Cæs. 22, 72: — sic vester sapiens magno alquo emolumento commotus cum causa, si opus fuerit, d., to engage in a law-suit, Cic. Fin. 2, 17: — de sua potentia d. homines hoc tempore periculo civitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3: — especially implying the collateral notion of risk, hazard, or exposure to danger or loss; to hazard, be in danger: mæstos sordidatos reos, de capite, de fama, de civitate, de fortunis, de liberis d. (instead of which we find shortly before: qui



auderent se et salutem suam in discrimen offerre), Cic. *Sest.* 1: — d. de honore et gloria (instead of which shortly before, de vita, de gloria in discrimen vocantur): — d. de vita gloriæ causa: — d. de vita.

**\*\*DĪMĪDĪA**, æ. f. *A half*: verbenaca decocta in aqua ad d., Plin. 25, 12, 73.

[**DĪMĪDĪARIO**, ōnis. f. *A halving*, Tert.]

[**DĪMĪDĪO**, 1. v. a. (dimidius) *To divide into halves, to halve*, Tert.] — *Part. perf.*, dimidiatus, halved or half: d. mensis, Cic. *Ver.* 2, 2, 52: — exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, d. fere.

**DĪMĪDĪUM**, ii. n. *A half*, Cic. *Att.* 9, 9, 2, etc.

**DĪ-MĪDĪUS**, a, um. (medius) *Half*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 40, 103.

[**DĪ-MĪNĪO**, 3re. v. a. *To split, break*, Plaut. *Most.* 1, 3, 109.]

**DĪMISSĪO**, ōnis. f. (dimitto) I. *A sending out or forth; a sending away*: d. libertorum ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Cic. *Par.* 6, 2, 46: — [d. sanguinis, a bleeding or letting of blood, Gell.] \*II. *A discharging*: (classis) inops et infirma propter d. propugnatorum atque remigum, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 5, 33.

[**DĪMISSOR**, ōris. m. (dimitto) *A forger*, Tert.]

[**DĪMISSORĪÆ LITERÆ**. *A report addressed to a higher department*, Dig.]

**DĪMISSUS**, a, um. *part. of dimitto*.

**DĪ-MITTO**, misi, missum. 3. v. a. I. *To send different ways, to send about, send forth or out in various directions, with acc.*: Nævius pueros circum amicos d., Cic. *Quint.* 6, 2: — *Without acc.*: d. ad amicos, Cic. *Tull. Fr.* § 22. II. *To send away (as a multitude), to cause to separate, dismiss, disband, discharge*: quum senatu dimisso domum reductus, Cic. *Lael.* 3, 12: — d. senatum: — d. concilium. III. *Gen.*: *To send away, let go, dismiss, release, set at liberty*. A) *Prop.*: quam absurdum, eum familiarissimum suum d. ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic. *Sull.* 20, 57: — d. alqm ab se: — discedentem alqm non sine magno dolore d.: — ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, æquos placatosque d. — \*d. uxorem, to send away, separate one's self from, divorce or repudiate, Suet. *Cæs.* 1: — d. Demosthenem e manibus, to put aside, to put out of one's hands, Cic. *de Or.* 30. — *Absol.*, Cic. *de Or.* 1, 28. — *Of things*: d. fortunas morte, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 6, 12: — d. patrimonium. B) *Meton.*: *To give up, renounce, quit, forsake*: ista philosophia, quæ nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic. *Ac.* 2, 4, 11: — d. suum jus, (opp. 'retinere'): — d. vim suam: — d. libertatem: — d. amicitias: — d. commemorationem nominis nostri: — d. questionem: — d. curam.

**DĪMOTUS**, a, um. *part. of dimoveo*.

**\*\*DĪ-MŌVĒO**, ōvi, ōtum. [dismota, S. C. de Bacchan.] *To move from one another, to part asunder, separate, divide*. [I. A) *Prop.*, Virg. *G.* 2, 513.] B) *Meton.*: *To remove by dispersing, as a crowd, to drive away, disperse*: d. turbam, Tac. *H.* 3, 31. — *To move by separating, to separate*: *Prop.*: quos (equites) spes societatis a plebe d., Sall. *Jug.* 42, 1: — [Meton., Hor. *O.* 1, 1, 13.] II. *To move to and fro, to put in motion*: pila similibusque superiores patres d. Cels. 3, 27, 3.

[**DĪNDŪMA**, orum. n. (Δνδυμα, τδ) *A mountain of Mysia, sacred to Cybele*, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 618.]

[**DĪNDŪMENE**, es. f. (Dindymus) (Δνδυμήνη) *Cybele, because she was worshipped on mount Dindymus*, Hor. *O.* 1, 16, 5.]

**DĪNDŪMUS** (os), i. m. (Δνδυμων) *A mountain of Mysia, sacred to Cybele*, Plin. 5, 32, 40.

[**DĪNŌMĀCHE**, es. f. (Δεινομάχη) *The mother of Alcibiades; hence, Dinomachos ego sum, equiv. to, I am a patrician or noble*, Pers. 4, 20.]

**DĪNŪMĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A reckoning, counting, calculation*: d. noctium ac dierum, Cic. *Rep.* 3, 2. — *In Rhet.*, Cic. *de Or.* 3, 54, 201.

**DĪ-NŪMĒRO**, 1. v. a. I. *To count over, compute, number, tell*: d. stellas, Cic. *Off.* 1, 43, 154: — d. annos: — d. syllabas (with dimetiri): — *Absol.*: centuriat Capuæ, d., Cic. *Att.* 16, 9. [II. *To count out, to pay, settle an account*, Plaut. *Epid.* 1, 1, 68.]

[**DĪ-NŪMĪUM**, ii. n. (vox hibr. from *šls* and *numus*) *A tax of two numi*, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2.]

**DĪO** or **-ŌN**, ōnis. m. (Δῖον) *The brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, a disciple and friend of Plato*, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 35.

[**DĪŌBŌLĀRIS**, e. (vox hibr. from *δῖος* and *the Latin termination aris*) *That costs two oboli*, Plaut. *Pæn.* 1, 2, 58.]

**DĪŌCHĀRES**, is. m. *A freedman of Cæsar*, Cic. *Att.* 11, 6. — *Hence*, Diocharinæ literæ, Cic. *Att.* 13, 45.

**DĪŌCLĒTĪĀNUS**, i. m. C. Aurelius Valerius D., a Roman emperor, from A. D. 284 to 305, Aur. *Vict. Cæs.* 38; *Epit.* 39: called before his accession to the throne Diocles, Aur. *Vict. Ep.* 39.

**DĪŌDŌRUS**, i. m. (Διδώρος) *A peripatetic philosopher, a disciple of Critolaus*, Cic. *Fin.* 5, 5; *a logician*, Cic. *Fat.* 6: D. Siculus, an historian, in the time of Augustus, Plin. *H. N.* præf.

**DĪŌDŌTUS**, i. m. (Διδώτορ) *A Stoic, teacher of Cicero*, Cic. *Brut.* 90.

**DĪŌCĒSIS**, is. f. (διοίκησις) *A district or circuit belonging to a jurisdiction*, Cic. *Fam.* 3, 8, 4. — [*A diocese*, Sid.]

**\*DĪŌCĒTES**, æ. f. (διοκτής) *An overseer of the revenue, lord of the treasury*, Cic. *R. Post.* 8, 22.

[**DĪŌCIA**, æ. f. (δῖς-οκία) *A class of plants, the male and female blossoms of which are on different individuals*, NL.]

**DĪŌGĒNES**, is. m. (Διογενής) I. D. Apolloniates, a celebrated Ionic philosopher, a disciple of Anaximenes, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 12. II. A Cynic philosopher of Sinope, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 48. III. A Stoic philosopher, the master of Carneades and Lælius, Cic. *Div.* 1, 3. IV. A friend of M. Cælius Rufus, Cic. *Fam.* 2, 12.

[**DĪŌGMITÆ**, arum. m. (διωγμός) *A kind of light-armed soldiers on the frontiers, who used to pursue robbers*, Am. 27, 9.]

**DĪŌMĒDES**, is. m. (Διομήδης) I. Son of Tydeus, king of Ætolia, the successor of Adrastus in Argos, who went after the destruction of Troy, to Appulia, and there founded Argyrisa (Arzi), Just. 20, 1: Diomedes campus, the country about Arpi, near Cannæ, Liv. 25, 10. II. The king of the Bistones in Thrace, who fed his horses on his prisoners, and was killed by Hercules, Serv. *Virg. Æ.* 8, 300.

**\*\*DĪŌMĒDEUS** or **-ĪUS**, a, um. (Diomedes) *Of or belonging to Diomedes*: [D. furtum, i. e. the taking of the Trojan Palladium, Stat. *Silv.* 5, 3, 179: — D. agni, i. e. Ætolian, Mart.] — D. insula, a group of islands on the coast of Appulia, now St. Domenico, St. Nicola, and Caprara, Mel. 2, 7, 13: — [D. equi, the horses of the king of the Bistones, Claud.]

[**DĪŌNÆUS**, a, um. (Dione) *Of or belonging to Dione*: D. vestis, the garment woven by Dione for her daughter, Claud.: — D. mater, i. e. Venus herself (with relation to Æneas), Virg. *Æ.* 3, 19: — D. Cæsar, as descendant of Iulus, Æneas, and consequently of Venus, id.: — D. flores, Col. 10, 286: — D. antrum, the grotto of Dione, sacred to love, Hor. *O.* 2, 1, 39.]

**DĪŌNE**, es. (a, æ. Cic.) f. (Διώνη) *The mother of Venus*, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 23. — [Venus, Ov. *F.* 2, 461.]

[**DĪŌNŪSĪACUS**, a, um. (Dionysus) *Of or belonging to Dionysus (Bacchus)*: D. Iudi = Liberalia, Aus.]

**DĪŌNŪSĪAS**, ādis. f. (Dionysus) *A precious stone of a dark colour*, Plin. 37, 10, 57.

1. **DĪŌNŪSĪŪS**, ii. m. (Διονύσιος) *The elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse*, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 20: his son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 12. D. Heracleotes, a disciple of



## DIONYSIUS

**Zeno of Citium**, a Stoic philosopher, afterwards a disciple of **Aristippus**, Cic. Fin. 5, 31. **A Stoic philosopher, a contemporary of Cicero**, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11.

2. **DĪŌNŸSĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Dionysius*: [**Dionysia**, orum. n. (Διονύσια, τὰ) (sc. ἑτήρη) *A feast celebrated in Greece every three years (i. q. Bacchanalia)*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 45.] **Dionysia**, æ. f. *A Roman female dancer*, Cic. R. Com. 8.

**DĪŌNŸSUS** or -OS, i. m. (Διώνυσος) *The Greek name of Bacchus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

**\*\*DĪŌPĒTES**, is. m. (διοπέτης, falling from the sky) *D. rana, a kind of frog*, Plin. 32, 7, 24.

**\*\*DĪOPTRA**, æ. f. (διόπτρα) *An optical instrument for measuring distances and heights*, Vitruv. 8, 6. *An instrument for measuring the shadow of the sun*, Plin. 2, 69, 69. [*In Anat.*: *An instrument for dilating any natural cavity*, NL.]

**DĪOS BĀLĀNUS**, i. m. (Διὸς βάλανος) *A kind of large chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

[**DIOSMA**, æ. f. (διός) *A kind of plant*, Fam. Rutaceæ, NL.]

**DĪOS PNEUMA**, ætis. f. (Διὸς πνεῦμα) *A species of rosemary*, App. H. 79.

**DĪOSPŸROS**, i. m. (Διόσπυρος) *A kind of plant, the date-plum*, Plin. 27, 11, 74.

[**DĪŌTA**, æ. f. (διότη) *A stone vessel with two handles, e. g. for wine, a jar*, Hor. O. 1, 9, 8.]

[**DĪŌVIS**, is. m. *The ancient Italian or Umbrian name for Jupiter*, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 20.]

[**DĪŌX**. *A kind of fish in Pontus, acc. to Fest.*]

**DĪPHĪLUS**, i. m. (Δίφιλος) *A Greek writer of comedy, a native of Sinope, who imitated Plautus*, Vell. 1, 16, 3. *An architect employed by Quintus Cicero*, Cic. Qu. 3, 1, 1.

**DIPHŸGES**, is. f. (διφρυγές, τὸ) *A kind of tutty*, Plin. 34, 13, 37.

[**DIPHŸTERĪTIS**, itidis. f. (διφθέρη) *An inflammation of the membrana pituitaria*, NL.]

[**DIPHŸTHONGUS**, i. f. (διφθογγος) *A diphthong*, M. Cap. 3.]

**DĪPHŸES**, is. f. (διφύης) *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 57.

**\*\*DĪPLINTHĪUS**, a, um. (διπλίνθιος) *Of the thickness of two bricks: d. parietes*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

[**DIPLOE**, es. f. (διπλή) *A chemical vessel.—In Anat.*: *A layer of cellular tissue, between the two tables of the flat bones, especially those of the cranium*, NL.]

[**DIPLOIS**, idis. f. (διπλοῖς) *A large cloak or robe that went twice round the body*, Eccl.]

**DĪPLŌMA**, ætis. n. (διπλωμα, a letter doubly folded) *A letter of recommendation given to a person travelling in the name of the state*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3. — **\*\*A diploma**, Suet. Aug. 50.

[**DĪPLŌMĀRĪUS**, ii. m. (diploma) *One bearing a diploma*, Inscr.]

[**DĪPLŌPŌIA**, æ. f. (διπλοοπῶψ) *Double vision (a defect of the organ of sight)*, NL.]

**DĪPSĀCUS**, i. f. (διψακος) *Teasel, Fam. Dipsaceæ*, Plin. 27, 9, 47.

**DIPSAS**, ædis. f. (διψάς) *A kind of serpent, so called because persons bitten by it were said to be always thirsty*, Luc. 9, 610. — *The name of a procuress*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 2.

**\*\*DĪPTĒROS**, on. (διπτερος) *That has two wings: d. ædes*, Vitruv. 3, 1, 7 præf. — [*Diptera*, insects that have two wings, NL.]

[**DĪPTŌTA**, ōrum. n. (διπτῶτα) *In Gramm.*: *Nouns that have but two cases*, Diom.]

[**DĪPTŸCHA**, orum. n. (διπτύχα) *A writing-tablet consisting of two leaves*, Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1.]

## DIREPTUS

**DĪPŸLON**, i. n. (Δίπυλον) *A gate at Athens, leading to the Academy*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1.

[**DĪPŸROS**, on. (διπυρος) *Twice burnt*, Mart. 4, 47.]

**DIRÆ**, nom. prop. *The goddesses of revenge, Furies*, Virg. Æ. 12, 845.

**DIRCA**, æ. See **DIRCE**.

[**DIRCÆUS**, a, um. (Dirce) *Of or belonging to Dirce, Bæotian: D. cygnus, i. e. Pindar*, Hor. O. 4, 2, 25: — *D. heros, i. e. Polynices*, Stat.]

**DIRCE**, æa. f. [acc. **Dircam**, Plaut.] (Δίρκη) I. *A fountain north-west of the Bæotian Thebes*, Ov. M. 2, 239. — [*Poet.*: *The country about this fountain*, Stat.] II. *The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes; on account of her cruelty to Antiope she was tied to a wild bull, and thus dragged about, until at length she was changed into a fountain bearing this name*, Prop. 3, 15, 13.

**DIRCENNA**, æ. f. *A fountain of Spain, near Bilbilis*, Mart. 1, 50.

[**DIRECTĀRĪUS**, ii. m. (dirigo) *A thief, burglar*, Dig.]

**\*DĪRECTE**, adv. *In a straight-forward manner; expressly: d. dicere*, Cic. Part. 7, 24.

[**DIRECTĀNGŪLUS**, a, um. (directus-angulus) *Rectangular*, M. Cap.]

[**DIRECTĪLINĒUS**, a, um. (directus-linea) *Rectilinear*, M. Cap.]

[**DIRECTIM**, adv. (directus) *Straightway, directly*, App.]

**\*\*DĪRECTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (dirigo) I. *Prop.* A) *A making straight or even, a levelling: d. plana coagmentorum*, Vitruv. 7, 3. [B] *Meton.*: *A straight line*, App.] II. *Fig.*: *A directing, aiming: d. quædam rationis ad veritatem*, Quint. 3, 6, 30.

**DIRECTO**, adv. I. *Prop.*: *Directly, in a straight direction: quum pondere et gravitate d. deorsum feratur (atomus)*, Cic. N. D. 1, 25. — *Comp.*, directius gubernare.

II. *Fig.*: *Straightway, immediately: argumentandi duo sunt genera, quorum alterum ad finem d. spectat, alterum se inflectit ad motum*, Cic. Part. 13, 46.

[**DIRECTŌRĪUS**, a, um. (dirigo) *That is directed towards an object*, Cod. Th. 14, 15, 3.]

[**DIRECTUM**, i. n. (dirigo: that is straight; hence) *For rectum and jus, right, law*, ML.—*Hence*, Ital. diritto, Fr. droit.]

**\*\*DĪRECTŪRA**, æ. f. (dirigo) *A making straight or even, a levelling*, Vitruv. 7, 3.

**DIRECTUS**, a, um. I. *Part* of dirigo. II. *Adj.*: *Made straight, direct, lying or running in a straight direction.* A) *Prop.*: *auditus flexuosum iter habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex et directum pateret*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: — *d. ordo (olearum)*: — *d. paries, i. e. cut by another at right angles*: — *urbs ab omni aditu circumcisa atque d.* — *In the neut. subst.*: *in directo, in a straight direction or line (opp. 'in anfracto')*, Varr.: — *in (or per) directum*, Sen.; Plin. B) *Fig.*: *Straight-forward, open, without ceremony, simple, direct: O præclaram beate vivendi et apertam et simplicem et d. viam*, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: — *d. iter ad laudem*: — *vera illa et d. ratio, straight, strict*: — *tristis ac d. senex*: — *quid est in iudicio? d. asperum, simplex*.

[**DĪREMPŸŪŌ**, ōnis. f. (dirimo) *A separating*, Vell. 4, 7, 1.]

1. **DIREMPTUS**, a, um. *part* of dirimo.

2. **DĪREMPTUS**, ūs. m. (dirimo) *A separation*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

**DĪREPTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (diripio) *A plundering: d. urbis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52: — *vexatio d. que sociorum*: — *also in the plur.*, Cic.; Liv.

**\*DĪREPTOR**, ōris. m. (diripio) *A plunderer*, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27.

1. **DIREPTUS**, a, um. *part* of diripio.

[2. **DIREPTUS**, ūs. m. (diripio) *A plundering*, Spart. Sev. 19.]

**DĪRĪBĒO**, *no perf. itum. 2. v. a.* (dishabeo, to hold asunder or apart) I. *To separate the tablets used in voting, i. e. to distribute them:* dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabulæ diribeantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: — d. tabellæ: — [Absol., Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18.] \*\*II. *Gen.: To distribute, divide:* d. gentes et regna, Plin. 36, 15, 24.

**DĪRĪBĪTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* (diribeo) *A distributing of the tablets used in voting,* Cic. Planc. 6, 14.

**DĪRĪBĪTOR**, *ōris. m.* (diribeo) I. *A distributor of the tablets used in voting,* Cic. Pis. 15. [II. *Meton.: One who distributes food at table, a carver,* App. M. 2, 32.]

\*\***DĪRĪBĪTĪŌRĪUM**, *ii. n.* (sc. ædificium) (diribeo) *A building where the tablets for voting were distributed (in later times also used for distributing presents among the people, pay to the soldiers, etc.),* Suet. Claud. 18; Plin.

[DIRIGESCO. See DERIGESCO.]

**DĪ-RĪGO**, *rexi, rectum. 3.* [contr. perf. direxti, Virg.] *v. a. To set any thing straight, to make straight.*

I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: d. tigna ad perpendicularum,* Cæs. B. G. 4, 17: — d. regiones lituo, to describe, Cic. Div. 1, 17: — d. aciem, to draw up the army in a line or in battle array, Cæs.: — [Perhaps i. q. to cleave, split asunder, Plaut. Curc. 3, 54 (doubtful).] B) *To direct in a straight line; or simply, to direct, turn, guide:* se in hostium habiturum loco, qui non ex vestigio ad castra Cornelianæ vela direxisset, Cæs. B. C. 2, 25; 6: — d. cursum ad litora, Cæs.: — \*\**With in:* d. equam in consulem, Liv.: — d. cursum in Africam, Vell. II. *To regulate, dispose, determine, make by a certain rule, to arrange, direct; usually with ad:* meas cogitationes sic dirigo, non ad illam parvulam Cynosuram... sed ad Helicem et clarissimos Septentriones, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66: — d. orationem ad exempla: — in verbis et eligendis et collocandis nihil non ad rationem et tamquam ad artem d., to adapt: — d. vitam ad certam rationis normam: — d. leges hominum ad naturam: — d. artem et manum ad illius (pulchritudinis) similitudinem: — \*\**With in:* tota mente in opus ipsum d. (intentionem), Quint.: — *With abl.:* d. fines utilitate aut voluptate: — d. omnia voluptate: — d. utilitatem honestate: — \**Without an object:* (divinatio) fallit fortasse nonnumquam, sed tamen ad veritatem sæpissime dirigit.

**DĪRĪMO**, *ēmi, emptum. 3. v. a.* (dis-ēmo) *To take to pieces, break up, to separate, part, divide.*

\*I. *Prop.: dirimi corpus distrahivē, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: — d. castra, Liv.: — jugum d. scinditque Sæviā, Tac.: — oppida unius diei itinere dirimuntur, are separated, i. e. distant one from the other, Plin. E.* II. *Fig.: To separate, dissolve, interrupt, break off, put a stop to:* d. controversiam, to put an end to, settle, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: — d. conjunctionem civium: — d. societatem: — d. caritatem, quæ est inter natos et parentes: — d. sermonem: — d. tempus et proferre diem: — *Absol.:* actum est eo die nihil: nox diremit.

**DĪ-RĪPĪO**, *ūi, eptum. 3. v. a.* (rapio) *To tear asunder, to tear to pieces.* [I. *Gen.* A) *To tear or drag different ways,* Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5.] B) *Esp.: To ravage, lay waste, plunder:* d. provincias, Cic. de I. P. 19, 57: — d. patriam: — d. alqm, to pillage, rob, Cæs. \*II. *Fig.: To strive for any thing, to seek to have, to dispute or contend about the possession of any thing:* talos jecit in medium, quos pueri d. cæperant, Quint. 6, 1, 47: — d. libram, to buy rapidly, Suet.: — d. alqm, Sen.

**DIRĪTAS**, *ātis. f.* (dirus) I. *That which brings or is fraught with calamity, a misfortune:* quum ob totius diei diritatem non aliud aspiciendi tempus accommodatius videretur, Suet. Ner. 8. II. *Fierceness, barbarity, cruelty:* quamquam sis omni diritate atque immanitate terribus, Cic. Vat. 3: — *quanta in altero d., in altero comitas.*

**DĪ-RUMPO** (disr.), *rūpi, ruptum. 3. v. a.* *To burst or break to pieces, to tear asunder, to divide or separate forcibly.* I. *Prop.:* quum se in nubem induerint (venti) ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem

cæperint dividere atque d., Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: — homo diruptus, i. e. that has a rupture (with dirutus). II. *Fig.: To sever, break off:* repente in medio cursu amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. Læl. 22: — d. humani generis societatem: — *Passive:* To burst, explode, be ready to burst (with envy, anger, etc.): unum omnia posse dirumpuntur ii, qui me aliquid posse doluerant, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: — non deterreo periculo, sed dirumpor dolore; also d. se, the same, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4.

**DĪ-RŪO**, *rūi, rūtum. 3. v. a.* *To pull to pieces, overthrow, demolish, destroy:* d. urbem, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73: — ære dirutus, (of a soldier) punished with diminution of pay, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13: — homo diruptus dirutasque, become bankrupt, Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

\*\***DĪRUPTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* (dirumpo) *A breaking to pieces, bursting:* d. magnorum corporum, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 15.

**DIRUPTUS**, *a, um. part. of dirumpo.*

**DĪRŪS**, *a, um.* I. *In a religious sense, with reference to evil portents; Ill-omened, boding, portentous, ominous, portending evil:* quæ angur injusta, nefasta vitiosa d. defixerit, irrita infectaque sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: — tristissima exta sine capite fuerunt, quibus nihil videtur esse d.: — *Subst.:* Diræ, arum. f. (sc. res) Dire, ill-boding, signs or portents, any thing fraught with calamity, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29. \*\*II. *Gen.: Dreadful to hear or see, terrible, horrible, abominable:* d. Asphaltites lacus, Plin. 5, 15, 15: — d. quies, Tac.: — [With inf., Sil. 4, 284.]

[DĪRŪTĪO, *ōnis. f.* (diruo) Demolition, destruction, Inscr.]

**DIRUTUS**, *a, um. part. of diruo.*

1. **DIS**, *ditis. Rich; see DIVES.*

2. **DIS** [nom. Ditis, Petr.], *itis. m.* (perhaps from dis = divis, rich, a translation of Πλούτων) *The god of the infernal regions, Pluto; with pater, Cic. N. D. 2, 26; [without pater, Virg. G. 4, 519.]*

3. **DIS**. *An inseparable particle; it remains unaltered before c, p, q, t, and s, with a vowel following; assimilates the s before a consonant (before f), or drops it and lengthens the i. Before emo and habeo, s is changed into r (dirimo, diribeo, from dis-emo and dis-habeo). Before j we find sometimes dis, sometimes di. It denotes, 1) Separation of a whole into parts, or of several objects from each other. 2) Negation or opposition.*

[DĪS-ADVŪCO, *are. Not to acknowledge, to deny, ML. Hence, Fr. désavouer.]*

\*\***DIS-CALCĒATUS**, *a, um.* *Having no shoes, barefoot, Suet. Ner. 51.*

[DĪS-CĀPĒDĪNO, *avi. 1. v. a.* (capedo) *D. manus, to hold the hands apart or asunder, App.]*

[DĪS-CAPELLŌ, *are. (capillus) To strip off the hair, ML. Hence, Ital. scapigliare, Fr. décheveler.]*

[DĪS-CĀVĒO, *ēre. v. n.* *To beware, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 24.]*

**DIS-CĒDO**, *cessi [contr. perf. discesti, Plaut.], cessum. 3. v. n.* I. *To go away in different directions, separate, divide, split.* A) *Prop.:* quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbris, descendit in illum hiatum, Cic. Off. 3, 9: — d. cælum. \*B) *Meton.: To separate one's self from anybody, to abandon:* ne existiment ita se alligatos, ut ab amicis in republica peccantibus non discedant, Cic. Læl. 12, 42: — \*\**Impers. and absol.:* fugæ specie discessum, Tac. A. 6, 44. II. A) 1) *To go away, depart, leave anybody or any thing; with ab, ex, or absol.;* rarely with de: Chrysippum d. a puero insciente me: — d. a senis latere numquam: — d. ab argento digitum: — non modo illum et Gallia non discessisse, sed ne Mutina quidem recessisse: — tum de foro, quum jam advesperasceret, discessimus: — [discedite lecto, Ov.]: — ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum. — *Impers.:* ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Cæsar pateretur, Cæs. — *with a word denoting object or purpose:* d. cubitum. 2) a) *Particularly of an army; to return or escape from battle, to come off, get off or*

**away**: ut se utrique superiores d. existimarent, Cæs.: — d. æquo proelio, Cæs. b) *Meton.*: ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc iudicio ornati auctique discedant: — se, quo impudentius egerit, hoc superiorem discessurum: — d. omnium iudicio probatus: — d. impunita (tanta injuria): — d. nihilo firmior: — d. aut cum summa gloria aut sine molestia: — si possum d., ne causa optima in senatu pereat. B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: *To depart from any thing, leave, quit*: acerba ita ferre, ut nihil a statu naturæ discedas, nihil a dignitate sapientia, robusti animi est, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67: — d. a fide iustitiaeque: — d. longe ab consuetudine mea et cautione ac diligentia: — d. magnitudine timoris a constantia atque a mente, atque a se ipse: — d. a se: — d. a iudiciisque causisque: — d. a literis: — d. ab illa acerrima contentione. \*2) *Esp.*: *To perish, disappear, vanish, cease*: modo audiui, quartanam a te discessisse, *that it has left you*: — numquam ex animo meo discedit illius optimi viri memoria: — hostibus eadem de causa spes potiundi oppidi discessit, studium propagandi accessit, Cæs. \*\*C) 1) D. in alcis sententiam, *to embrace anybody's opinion*, Liv.; *d. in alia omnia*: — quo numquam ante discessum est, *to which one had never proceeded before*, Cæs. 2) D. ab alio, *to make an exception in favour of any one, to except anybody* (syn. excipere): quum a vobis meæ salutis auctoribus discesserim, neminem esse, cujus officio me tam esse devinctum confitear, *if I except you, except yourself*: — ut quum ab illo discesserint me habeant proximum: — amoris erga me, quum a fraterno amore domesticoque discessi, tibi primas deferro: — *[In the part. perf., ap. Cæsar. ap. Prisc.]*

[DISCENTIA, æ. f. (disco) *A learning*, Tert.]

**DISCEPTATIO**, ōnis. f. I. *A quarrel, dispute with words; a debate, disputation, discussion*: cum quibus omnis fere nobis d. contentioque est, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: — *Absol.*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 34: — lator ipse legis, quum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen d. esse voluit: — d. forenses iudiciorum aut deliberationum. \*\*II. *A decision, sentence, judgement*: d. arbitratorum (with publica iudicia), Quint.

**DISCEPTATOR**, ōris. m. *One who decides a matter, a judge, arbitrator*: d. i. e. rei sententiæque moderator, Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10: — juris d., qui privata iudicet iudicative jubeat, prætor esto: — nec vero quisquam privatus erat d. aut arbiter litis: — ut vel severissimis disceptatoribus M. Cælii vitam me probaturum esse confidam.

\***DISCEPTATRIX**, icis. f. *She who decides*: dialecticam inventam esse dicitis veri et falsi quasi disceptatricem et iudicem, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 91.

**DISCEPTO**. 1. v. a. (dis-capio) (properly, to seize and separate contending parties; hence) I. *To decide a suit at law, to judge, pronounce sentence, dijudicare*: d. res iuste sapienterque, Cic. Mil. 9: — hanc causam si in foro dicerem eodem audiente et disceptante te: — Fetiales bella disceptanto, i. e. decide about peace and war: — quum Academicorum controversias disceptarent. II. *To contend, dispute, discuss, debate; to negotiate, treat; with de*: d. non de alio crimine sed de publico jure: — *Impers.*: quanto periculo de jure publico disceptaretur armis: — d. de re: — *Absol.*: erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum: — d. cum palæstritis æquo jure. — *Of things*: quamquam in uno proelio omnis fortuna reipublicæ disceptat, *depends upon, is at stake*.

[DISCERNENTER. *With a distinction*, C. Aur.]

[DISCERNIBILIS, e. (discerno) *That can be distinguished*, August.]

[DISCERNICULUM, i. n. (discerno) *A bodkin for the hair*, Lucil. ap. Non.: — *Meton.*: *A difference*, Gell.]

**DIS-CERNO**, crēvi, crētum. 3. v. a. \*\*I. *Prop.*: *To separate, part, divide*: omnia discrimina talia, quibus ordines discernentur et concordia et libertatis æque minuendæ esse, Liv. 34, 54. II. *Fig.*: *To distinguish, make a difference, discern*: Democritus luminibus amissis alba scilicet et atra d. non poterat: — ubi discerni stultus auditor et credulus ab religioso et sa-

pienti iudice (possit): — d. id quod visum erit a falso: — d. temperantiam duobus modis: — animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius.

**DIS-CERPO**, psi, ptum. 3. v. a. (carpo) *To pluck in pieces, to tear to pieces, break up into bits*. I. *Prop.*: animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: — quem incomptis unguibus bacchantes asperoque ore discerpant: — *[To destroy, disperse, Catull.]* II. *Fig.*: divulsa et quasi discerpta contractare: — quum res ea, quæ proposita est, quasi in membra discerpitur: — *[To revile, Catull.]*

**DISCESSIO**, ōnis. f. (discedo) [I. *A separation, e. g. of married people*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36: *of the people into political parties (with sedition)*, Gell. II. \*\*A) *A going away, departure*: Nonanus desolatus aliorum discessionem, Tac. B) *A going over to a side in voting*: senatusconsultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit: — *Esp.*: discessionem facere, *to divide the house, to cause the votes to be given by a separation of the voters into two parties*, Cic. Phil. 14, 7.

1. **DISCESSUS**, a, um. *part. of discedo*.

2. **DISCESSUS**, ūs. m. (discedo) \*I. *A going asunder, separation, opening*: d. cæli, a flash of lightning, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: — est enim interitus quasi d. et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quæ ante interitum junctio alga tenebantur. II. *A going away, departure, removal*: ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic d. affixit: — d. subitus, with præceptis profectio: — d. ab urbe: — d. præclarus e vita: — d. latronis: — d. ceterorum: — *In the plur.*: solis accessus d. que solstitiis brumisque cognosci: — *In Milit.*: *A marching out or away, decamping*, Cæs.: — *\*Banishment*: omnia discessu meo, religionum jura polluta sunt.

\*\*DISCĒUS, ei. m. (δίσκος, a quoit) *A kind of meteor, so called from its resemblance to a quoit*, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

**DISCIDĪUM**, ii. n. (discindo) [*A tearing asunder, dividing*, Lucr. 1, 221]: — *A separation* [dissidium, discord, disagreement]: divortia atque affinitatum d.: — confirmabat, quod desiderium tui d. ferre non posset, se in exilium iturum: — discidio ac dissensione facta: — ne qua amicorum d. fiant.

[Dis-cido, ēre. v. a. (cædo) *To cut to pieces*, Lucr. 3, 659.]

**DISINCTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of discingo*. [II. *Adj.*: *Loose, careless, slovenly*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73.]

**DIS-CINDO**, cidi, cissum. 3. v. a. *To tear or rend asunder, to cleave, split, tear open*. I. *Prop.*: d. tunicam, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: — d. cotem novacula.

II. *Fig.*: tales amicitia sunt remissione usus dissuenda magis quam discindenda, Cic. Lael. 21.

**DIS-CINGO**, nxi, nctum. 3. v. a. *To ungird, loosen the girdle*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: neque umquam aut die aut nocte aut exalcearetur aut discingeretur, Vell. 2, 41. II. *Mihi crede, in sinu est (Cæsar), neque ego discingor, i. e. I do not neglect him, seek to preserve his friendship*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13.

**DISCIPLĪNA**, æ. f. (discipulus) *Instruction, teaching, tuition*. I. *Prop.*: in disciplinam tradi: — eadem in literis ratio est reliquisque rebus, quarum est d., *that form the subjects of instruction*, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 10: — principio disciplinam puerilem ingenius nullam certam aut destinatam legibus esse voluerunt: — e ludo atque pueritiæ disciplinis: — Lentalum in primis imitatione tui fac erudias: nulla enim erit hac præstantior d. II. *Meton.*: *Doctrine, learning, knowledge, science*: *Objective*: qui hæc (justitia, fides, æquitas) disciplinis informata, alia moribus confirmant, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: — nisi ex ea (epistola) totius familiæ præcepta et instituta et disciplinam cognosceretis: — cujus prima ætas dedita disciplinis fuit: — Q. Scævola, homo omnium disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus: — d. dicendi: — d. militiæ, *the art or theoretical knowledge of warfare, tactics*: — d. bellica: — d. reipublicæ, *political constitution*: — quod gravius ferremus, si quisquam ullam disciplinam philosophiæ probaret præter eam, quam ipse sequeretur, *philosophical doctrine or system*: — *Sub-*

*jective; Manner, custom, method, use:* imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas.

[DISCIPLINATUS, a, um. (disciplina) *Well disciplined*, Tert.]

[DISCIPLINOSUS, a, um. (disciplina) *Docile*, Gell. 4, 8, 12.]

\*\*DISCIPŪLA, æ. f. *A female scholar*, Plin. 35, 11, 40: — *Meton.* of the nightingale: audit d. intentione magna et reddit, vicibusque reticet, Plin. — *Of eloquence:* Latina . . . facundia similis Græcæ ac prorsus ejus d. videtur, Quint.

[DISCIPULATUS, ūs. m. (discipulus) *The condition of a scholar, pupilage*, Tert.]

DISCIPŪLUS, i. m. (for discipulus, from disco) *A scholar, learner, pupil, disciple*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7: — [An apprentice, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4.]

[DISCISSE, ōnis. f. for discidium. (discindo) *A separating, dividing, cleaving, opening*, August.]

[DISCISURA, æ. f. (discindo) *A fissure*, Ambros.]

DISCISUS, a, um. *part. of discindo.*

DIS-CLŪDO, si, sum. 3. v. a. [I. *To separate by shutting up apart, to shut up separately*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4.]

II. *Meton.* *To hold or keep asunder, to separate, divide, part:* Cevenna, qui Arvernus ab Helvetiis discludit, Cæs. — *Of abstract objects:* Plato duas partes (animi) parere voluit, iram et cupiditatem, quas locis disclusit: iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit: — quas (iras libidinesque) semotas a mente et disclusas putat.

[DISCLUSIO, ōnis. f. (discludo) *A separation*, App.]

DISCLUSUS, a, um. *part. of discludo.*

DISCO, didici. 3. [part. fut. disciturum, App. ap. Prisc.] *To learn, to come to know, to experience, with acc.:* ut ego feci, qui literas Græcas senex didici, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: — d. literas apud aliquem: — d. dialectica ab aliquo: — d. fabularum similia: — d. artes: — *Pass.* dum est, unde jus civile discatur, adolescentes in disciplinam ei tradite: — Crassus, quod disci potuit de jure, didici: — *With inf. or an objective clause:* d. palestram et saltare: — d. rapere et clepere: — animadverti et didici ex tuis literis te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut: — sequor eas vias, quas didici ab Antiocho . . . quod ita didici, omne, quod ipsum ex se connexum sit, verum esse: — *With a relative clause:* plures discent, quemadmodum hæc fiant, quam quemadmodum his resistatur: — *Absol.* quamobrem discas tu quidem a principe hujus ætatis philosophorum, et discas quamdiu voles: — quum ipsi discendi aut visendi causa maria transmittant: — discendi causa: — *Ellipt.* discabant enim fidibus antiqui (sc. canere), Cic. de Sen. 8: — *Of things:* (arbores) aive ultro aive ab homine didicere blandos sapes, Plin.

\*\*DISCŌBŌLUS, i. m. (δισκοβόλος) *A thrower of the discus or quoit, a statue by Myron*, Quint. Inst. 2, 13, 10: *another by Naucydes*, Plin.: *a picture by Tauriscus*, Plin.

[DISCOIDEUS, a, um. (δισκος-ειδός) *Like a disc: flos d.*, NL.]

\*DIS-CŌLOR, ōnis. *Of various colours, of a different colour* [opp. 'concolor']. I. *Prop.* with \*\*dat.: neutra pars esse debet d. lanæ (shortly before: si palatum atque lingua 'concolor lanæ est'), Col. 7, 3, 2: — *Absol.* d. signa, Cic. Verr. 1, 13. \*\*II. *Meton.* *Party-coloured, variegated:* d. aves, Plin.: — [different, unlike, Hor.]

\*\*DISCŌLŌRIUS, a, um. *Of various colours, variegated:* d. vestis, Petr. S. 97, 3.

[DISCŌLŌRUS, a, um. *Variegated*, Prud.]

[DIS-CONCINNUS, a, um. *Discordant*, Front.]

[DIS-CONDŪCO, ēre. v. n. *Not to be serviceable or conducive, to be hurtful*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 85.]

[DIS-CONVENIĒNTIA, æ. f. (disconvenio) *Disagreement, inconsistency* [opp. 'convenientia'], Tert.]

[DIS-CONVENIO, ire. v. n. *To disagree, not to harmonize, to be inconsistent*, Hor. E. 1, 1, 99: *Impers.*, Hor. E. 1, 14, 19.]

[DIS-CŌŌPĒRIO, perui, pertum. 4. v. a. *To uncover*, Bibl.]

[DISCŌPHŌRUS, i. m. (δισκοφόρος) *One that carries or serves up a dish*, Hier.]

\*\*DIS-CŌQUO, xi, etum. 3. v. a. *To boil to pieces or thoroughly*, Cels. 6, 9.

[DISCORDĀBILIS, e. (discordo) *Disagreeing*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 42.]

DISCORDĀ, æ. f. (discordo) *Disagreement, disunion, discord*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: — *In the plur.*, Cic. Læl. 7, 23: — *the personified goddess of discord* (the Greek 'Eris', Virg.: — [discordis malum, apple of discord, Just.]

\*\*DISCORDĀLIS, e. (discordia) *Producing discord:* d. Achates domibus, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

\*\*DISCORDĪŌSUS, a, um. (discordia) *Full of discord, disunited, discordant:* volgus (Numidarum) seditiosum atque d. erat, Sall. Jug. 66, 2.

DISCORDIS, is. *See DISCORD.*

[DISCORDYTRAS, ātis. f. (discors) *Discord*, Pacuv. ap. Non.]

DISCORDO, are. v. n. (discors) *To be at variance, to be unlike, dissimilar, different:* d. inter se (with dissidere), Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: — animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans: — *Absol.* d. patria, Tac. A. 1, 9.

\*DIS-CORS, cordis [nom. f. discordis, Pomp. ap. Prisc.], (cor) I. *Discordant, at variance, disagreeing, inharmonious* ['concor'] : homines non contentione, non ambitione d., Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91. \*\*II. *Meton.* *Unlike, different, of another kind or nature:* d. linguae tot populorum, Plin.: — d. æstus marini tempore, i. e. at different times, id.

DISCREPANS, antis. *part. of discrepo.*

DISCRĒPANTĪA, æ. f. (discrepo) *Discordance, difference, disagreement:* d. rerum et verborum: — d. scripti et voluntatis: — in actiones omnemque vitam nullam discrepantiam conferre debemus.

\*\*DISCRĒPATĪŌ, ōnis. f. *Disagreement, difference:* d. inter consules fuit, Liv. 10, 18.

[DISCRĒPITO, are. v. int. n. (discrepo) *Not to agree at all, to disagree entirely*, Lucr. 6, 1104.]

DIS-CRĒPO, ūi. 1. v. n. *To differ in sound, sound differently, of musical instruments, etc.* I. *Prop.* : ut in fidibus aut in tibiis, quamvis paulum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet: sic videndum est in vita, ne forte quid discrepet ['unum sonare'], Cic. Off. 1, 40. II. *Fig.* *To disagree, be different, vary, differ:* peccata, quia discrepant, æque discrepant: — oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis 'congruens': — eadem dicit, nulla in re discrepat: — omnium etiam de ceteris rebus discrepantium philosophorum: — ut hæc duo (honestas et utilitas) verbo inter se d., re 'unum sonare' videantur: — d. duæ leges inter se: — ut intelligatis, d. ab æquitate sapientiam: — facta ejus cum dictis d.: — ipsi sibi singuli discrepantes: — *res discrepat, and impersonal discrepat, it is a disputed point, it is undecided, there exists a difference in opinion* ['convenit']: incidi in rem multum discrepantium auctorum opinionibus, Vell.: — quum de legibus 'conveniret', de latore tantum discreparet, Liv.: — nec discrepat, quin dictator eo anno A. Cornelius fuerit, Liv.

[DIS-CRESCO, crēvi. 3. v. n. *To grow abroad*, Lact.]

[DISCRĒTIM, adv. (discerno) *Separately*, App.]

[DISCRĒTIO, ōnis. f. (discerno) I. *A separation*, Dig.

II. *A difference*, Pall.]

DISCRETUS, a, um. *part. of discerno.*

DISCRĪMEN, inis. n. (contr. for discrimen from discerno) *That which divides or separates two things from each other; hence* I. *Prop.* A) *Space, interval, distance:* erat (Corinthus) posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Græciæ sic, ut . . . duo maria pæne conjungeret, quum peritui discrimine separarentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87. [B] *In Surgery:* A bandage used in the operation of blood-letting from the frontal vein, NL. II. *Fig.* A) *Difference, dis-*

## DISCRIMINALE

*function*: iste, qui omnia jura pretio exæquasset omniumque rerum delectum atque d. pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50: — officia tollebantur delectu omni et discrimine remoto: — non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, non d., non diligentia, the faculty of mental discernment, power of distinguishing: — sit hoc d. inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, ut illi. B) 1) The point which decides a thing; a critical moment, the point round which a matter turns: quoniam res in id d. adducta est, utrum ille pœnas reipublicæ luat, an nos serviamus: — ea res nunc in d. versatur, utrum... an. 2) Danger, by which a thing is decided, or which is likely to determine a result, hazard, risk: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pœne d.: — quod salus sociorum summum in periculum ac d. vocatur: — in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunæ: — in veteris fortunæ d. adducitur: — qui nepos avum in d. capitis adduxerit: — si ei subito sit allatum periculum d. que patriæ.

[DISCRIMINALE, is. n. (discrimino) A hair-pin, Bibl.]

[DISCRIMINĀLIS, e. (discrimino) That serves for division: d. acus, a pin or bodkin to part the hair, Eccl.]

[DISCRIMINĀTĪM, adv. (discrimino) With a difference, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7.]

[DISCRIMINĀTOR, ōris. m. One who discriminates, August.]

[DISCRIMINĀTRIX, icis. f. She who discriminates, Eccl.]

\*DISCRIMĪNO, i. v. a. (discrimen) To divide, part, separate: Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9.

[DISCRUCIĀTUS, ūs. m. Torment, torture, Prud.]

DIS-CRUCĪO, avi, atum. 1. v. a. To torment, torture. I. Prop.: ut ille Trebonium, et si posset, etiam Brutum, Cassium, discruciatos necarit, Cic. Phil. 13, 18.

II. Meton.: d. se, or Middle: To torment one's self, vex one's self: quod enim ipse celeriter arripuit, id quum tarde percipi vidit, discruciat, Cic. R. C. 11.

[DISCRUBĪO, ōnis. f. A place for lying, a couch, Inscr.]

[DISCRUBĪTUS, ūs. m. (discumbo) A reclining at table, V. M. 2, 1, 9.]

DIS-CUMBO, cūbūi, cūbitum. 3. v. n. To lie down in different places, especially to recline at table: discubimus omnes præter illam, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4: — Impera, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: — \*to lie down to sleep: cœnati discubuerunt ibidem.

\*\*DIS-CŪNĒĀTUS, a, um. Cleft, split, or rent asunder: d. conchæ, Plin. 9, 30, 48.

\*\*DIS-CŪPIŌ, ěre. v. n. To desire eagerly, long earnestly: d. te videre, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2.

\*\*DIS-CURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum. 3. v. n. To run to and fro, run about, to run, ride or go about in different ways: tantus exercitus clamor exauditus est, ut in muris armata civitas discurreret, Cæs. B. C. 3, 105, 3: — [to go through, i. e. to treat upon a subject, converse about, Amm. 17, 4.]

\*\*DISCURSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A running to and fro, a running about: d. officiosa per urbem, Sen. Brev. vit. 3.

[DISCURSĀTOR, ōris. m. One that runs about, Amm. 16, 12.]

[DISCURSIM, adv. (discurro) By running about, Macr. S. 7, 1.]

\*\*DISCURSO, are. v. n. (discurro) To run about in haste: multum in agendo discursantem, salientem... non agere dixit (Domitius Afer) sed satagere, Quint. 6, 3, 54.

1. DISCURSUS, a, um. part. of discurro.

\*\*2. DISCURSUS, ūs. m. (discurro) A running to and fro, running about: magno clamore discursusque passim fugæ se mandant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 29, 2: — Meton.: Of things: d. radicum, Plin.: — [conversation, discourse, Cod. Th. 9, 24, 1. Hence, Ital. discorso, Fr. discours.]

DISCUS, i. m. (δίσκος) I. A quoit: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, prov., i. e. prefer trifles or

## DISJUNCTIO

play to serious occupations, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21. [IL. A plate or platter for food, App.]: — \*\*A quadrant, Vitr. 9, 4. [IL. The centre of a flower, a disk, NL.]

[DISCUSSE, adv. Exactly, minutely, closely, M. Cap.]

\*\*DISCUSSĪO, ōnis. f. (discutio) A shaking: in dolis cantantis vox per totum cum quadam discussione percurrit et resonat, Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 9: — [an examination, inquiry, Macr.: — Esp. a revision of the public accounts, Cod. Just.]

[DISCUSSOR, ōris. m. (discutio) An examiner, inquirer, reviser, Macr.: Esp. a reviser of the public accounts, Cod. Just. 10, Tit. 30.]

\*\*DISCUSSŌRĪUS, a, um. (discutio) Dissolving, dis-cutient: d. vis, Plin. 30, 8, 22.

DISCUSSUS, a, um. part. of discutio.

[DISCUTĒNTIA, Discutient (remedies), NL.]

DIS-CŪTĪO, cussi, cussum. 3. v. a. (quatio) To strike asunder, dash to pieces, destroy, disperse, dissipate. I. Prop. A) Gen.: ne aut tela tormentis missa tabulationem perfringerent, aut saxa catapultis lateritium discuterent, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9, 3. \*\*B) Esp.: To discuss the matter of a disease [digerere], Cels. 2, 17: — to drive away, remove, dispel: d. caligo. II. Fig.: de Commagene, quod rem totam discusseram, mirifice mihi blanditur Appianus, I had frustrated the whole affair: d. et comprimere periculum consilio: — d. captiones (shortly before, dissolve interrogationes).

DISDIAPASON. See DIAPASON.

[DISĒMUS, a, um. (δίσσμος) Dissyllabic, M. Cap.]

DĪSERTE, adv. Expressly, clearly, Cic. de Or. 1, 10.

[DISERTIM, adv. Clearly, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 87.]

[DISERTĪTUDO, inis. f. (disertus) Eloquence, Hier.]

DISERTUS, a, um. I. Part. of dissero. II. Adj.: Of persons that deliver their sentiments methodically and clearly; well spoken, eloquent: utilitates non a sapientibus et fortibus viris, sed a disertis et ornate dicentibus constitutæ, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 36: — disertorum hominum oratio: — Comp. (with eloquentior), Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129: — Sup., Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111: — Meton. of Style: illam orationem disertam sibi et oratorium videri, fortem et virilem non videri: — d. historia: — d. epilogus: — \*\*Comp., d. sententia, Sen.: — Sup., d. literæ.

[DIS-OLŪTĪNO, are. v. a. To disjoin, separate [opp. 'conglutino']: d. conjuncta (with dissuere), Hier. E. 66.]

[DIS-GRĒGO, are. v. a. To part, separate [opp. 'congregare'], M. Cap. 3, p. 71.]

[DISGRĒGUS, a, um. (disgrego) Different, unlike (with dispar), M. Cap.]

[DIS-HĪASCO, ěre. v. n. To begin to chink or chap, Cat. R. R. 12.]

[DISJECTO, are. v. int. a. To throw different ways, cast hither and thither, to scatter, disperse, Lucr. 2, 554.]

1. DISJECTUS, a, um. part. of disjicio.

2. DISJECTUS, ūs. m. (disjicio) A scattering, Lucr. 3, 941.]

DIS-JĪCĪO (disjicio), jēci, jectum. 3. v. a. (jacio) To throw asunder. \*\*1. A) Gen.: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disjectis mœnibus, running in different directions, Liv. 24, 2. B) Esp. Milit.: To disperse, scatter, defeat: milites facile hostium phalangem perfrugerunt. Ea disjecta, gladiis districtis, Cæs. \*\*2) To destroy, thwart, ruin. a) Prop.: d. arcem a fundamentis, Nep. b) Fig.: d. rem, Liv.

DISJUGATIO and DISJUGO. See DIJ.

[DISJUNCTE, adv. Separately, Fest.]

[DISJUNCTIM, adv. Separately, Dig.]

DISJUNCTĪO, ōnis. f. (disjungo) A separating, disjoining, disjunction: in tanto luctu meorum, tanta disjunctione, tanta acerbitate, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: — d. amicorum (with alienatio): — non potestatum dissimilitudo, sed animorum

d. dissensionem facit, i. e. *difference*: — d. *sententiæ*: — *Esp.* *an opposition of the parts of a proposition*, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70: — *a figure of rhetoric, when the beginning or the end of single members of a period are expressed by different words of the same meaning*, *διασπέρων*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: — *\*\*The Greek οὐρανία*, Quint.

[DISJUNCTIVUS, a, um. (disjungo) *Placed in opposition to each other*, Gell. 5, 11, 9: — *Gramm.*: *Disjunctive*, i. e. *expressed by disjunctive particles* (aut, vel, sive), Dig.]

DISJUNCTUS, a, um. *part.* (disjungo) *Separate, divided, distinct, remote, distant*. I. *Prop.*: *Ætolia procul a barbaris d. gentibus in sinu pacis posita*, Cic. Pis. 37, 91: — *in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis*.

II. *Fig.*: *quæ vita maxime d. a cupiditate est et cum officio c. conjuncta*: — *homines Græcos, longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjunctos*: — *mores M. Cælii longissime a tanti sceleris atrocitate esse disjunctos*: — *nihil est ab ea cogitatione disjunctius*: — *neque d. doctores sed iidem erant vivendi præceptores atque dicendi*: — *ratio, quæ similitudines transferat et disjuncta c. conjungat*: — *suave genus dicendi conjunctione, quæ neque asperos habet concursus, neque disjunctos atque hiantes*: — *\*\*Of an orator*: *Brutum (oratore) otiosum atque disjunctum, who speaks in measured periods*, Tac.: — *omne, quod ita d. sit, quasi aut etiam, aut non, i. e. logically opposed, disjunctive*, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97.

DIS-JUNGO (also dij.), xi, etum. 3. v. a. *To unbind or untie, separate, disjoin* [*c. conjungo*]. I. *Prop.*, Cic. Div. 2, 36: — [*Of infants; to wean, put from the breast*, Varr.]: — *Meton.*: *To separate, part, remove*; *Absol.*: *intervallo locorum et temporum dijuncti sumus*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: — *With ab*: *nisi (fons) munitione ac mole lapidum disjunctus esset a mari*: — [*With simple abl.*, Virg.]: [*with inter se*, Lucr.]

II. *Fig.*: *Absol.*: *quem (oratore) si patiuntur eundem esse philosophum, sublata controversia est*: — *sin eos disjungunt, hoc erunt inferiores*: — *quæ disjunctis populis tribui solent, connubia*: — *With ab*: *d. eos a colonis*: — *d. populum a senatu*: — *d. Pompeium a Cæsaris amicitia*: — *d. me ab orationibus*: — *d. nos a corporibus (shortly before sevocare, avocare and secernere animum a corpore)*: — *d. honesta a commodis* [*c. commiscere*].

[DISJURGUM, ii. n. (dis-jurgium) *A quarrel, dispute*, Inscr.]

DISMOTUM. See DIMOVĒO.

[DISOMUS, a, um. (δίσωμος) *Containing two bodies*, Inscr.]

[DISPĀLESCO, Ære. v. inchoat. n. (dispalor) *To become generally known, to be divulged*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 123.]

\*\*DIS-PĀLOR. 1. v. dep. n. *To wander about, to straggle, stray*, Nep. Lys. 1, 2: — [*Meton.*, Pseudo-Sall.]

\*\*DIS-PANDO, sum. 3. (another form dispenno, dispassus, Plaut.) v. a. *To spread, extend, expand, stretch out*: *d. arbor vastis ramis*, Plin. 9, 4, 3: — [*Meton.*: *To dwell or expatiate upon*, L. Verus ap. Front.]

DIS-PAR, āris. *Unlike, dissimilar, different, of a different kind or sort*. — *Absol.*: *disparēs mores disparia studia sequuntur, quorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias*, Cic. Læl. 20, 74: — *ostendi, c. parēm dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Mureno atque in Sulpicio fuisse*: — *aliæ (stellæ) disparibus temporibus eadem spatia conficiunt*: — *With dat.*: *sunt his alii multum d.*: — *d. illa oratio huic*: — *With gen.*: *neque haberet (natura) in se quidquam admixtum d. sui atque dissimile*.

\*\*DISPĀRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A separation*: *d. procreantionis, delivery*, Vitr. 2, 9.

\*DIS-PĀRĪLIS, e. *Unlike, different*: *d. aspiratio terrarum*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79.

[DISPĀRĪLITAS, ātis. f. (disparilis) *Unlikeness, difference*, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 169.]

[DISPĀRĪLITER, adv. *Differently*, Varr. R. R. 1, 6.]

\*DIS-PĀRO. 1. v. a. *To part, separate, distinguish*: (Servius Tullius) *populum distribui in quinque*

classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit, eosque ita d., ut, Cic. Rep. 2, 22.

[DISPARTIBILIS, e. (dispartio) *Divisible*, Tert.]

DISPARTIO and DISPARTIOR. See DISPERTIO.

[DISPECTIO, ōnis. f. (dispicio) *A viewing, examining*, Tert.]

[DISPECTO, are. v. int. a. (dispicio) *To view or weigh over carefully, to examine closely*, Arn.]

[DISPECTOR, ōris. m. (dispicio) *One who examines*, Tert.]

\*\*DISPECTUS, ūs. m. (dispicio) *A viewing, considering, examining*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9.

\*DIS-PELLO, pŭlli, pulsum. 3. v. a. *To drive different ways, scatter, disperse*. I. *Prop.*: *quæ (pecudes) dispulsi sui generis sequuntur greges*, Cic. Att. 7, 7. II. *Fig.*: (philosophia) *ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem d.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64.

\*\*DISPENDĪŌSUS, a, um. (dispendium) *Hurtful, prejudicial*: *d. cunctatio*, Col. 2, 20, 1.

\*\*DISPENDĪŪM, ii. n. (dispendio) [*opp.* 'compendium'] *Expense, cost, loss*: *quidquid ex his omittitur, magnum affert domino d.*, Col. 4, 24, 1: — [*Meton.*: *Loss of time*, Virg. Æ. 3, 453.]

[DIS-PENDO, Ære. v. a. *To distribute*, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50.]

DISPENNO, ere. See DISPANDO.

DISPENSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A weighing out to several; hence, management of domestic affairs, charge or oversight of property, etc., economy*. I. *Prop.*: *eripueras senatui ærarii dispensationem*, Cic. Vat. 15, 36.

\*\*II. *Meton.*: *d. annonæ*, Liv. 10, 11: — *the office of an overseer, stewardship, administration, etc.*, Cic. R. Post. 10, 28: — [*in Pharmacy; a dispensing*, NL.]

\*DISPENSĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who keeps accounts, a steward, manager, director*, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 193, 10.

[DISPENSĀTŌRIUM, i. n. (dispensator) *An apothecary's diary or daybook*, NL.]

[DISPENSĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (dispenso) *Of or belonging to administration, management, housekeeping, etc.*, Hier.]

[DISPENSATRIX, icis. f. *A female housekeeper*, Hier.]

DIS-PENSO. 1. v. a. [*to weigh out; hence, to pay, distribute*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 47.] I. *Gen.*: *To manage money affairs, keep accounts of anybody's receipts and expenses, to have the oversight of anybody's income, to act as steward, administer*: *d. res domesticas*, Cic. Att. 11, 1. II. *Of other things*. A) *To manage, distribute, regulate, order, direct, dispense*: (fons) *certis horarum spatiis dispensatur inter incolas*, Plin. 18, 22, 51. B) *Fig.*: *inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque judicio d. atque componere*, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142.

[DIS-PERCŪTĪO, Ære. v. a. *To dash out*, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 18.]

\*DISPERDĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (disperdo) *A demolishing, destroying*: *d. urbis*, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31.

\*DIS-PERDO, didi, ditum. 3. v. a. *To destroy, ruin; also, to squander, waste, dissipate*: *ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet*, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 2.

\*DIS-PĒRĒŌ, ii. 4. v. n. *To go to ruin, perish, be lost or undone*: *unumne fundum pulcherrimum populi Romani d. patiemini?* Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80.

DI-SPERGO (dispargo), si, sum. 3. v. a. *To scatter different ways, scatter about, disperse*. I. *Prop.*: *membrorum collectio dispersa*, Cic. de I. P. 9, 22: — *Middle*: *dispersi, dispersed (of troops)*, Cic.; Cæs. II. *Fig.*: *in præsentia tantummodo numeros et modos et partes argumentandi confuse et permixte d.*: *post descripte... ex hac copia digeremus*, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 39: — *omnia, quæ sunt conclusa nunc artibus, d. et dissipata quondam fuerunt*: — *bellum tam longe lateque d.*: — *membratim oportebit partes rei gestæ d. in causam*, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30.

[DI-SPERNO, Ære. v. a. *To despise*, Juvenec.]

\*DISPERSE. *adv.* *Scatteredly, here and there: d. et diffuse dictæ res, Cic. Inv. 1, 52: — d. multis in locis dicta.*

\*\*DISPERSIM. *adv.* *Scatteredly, Suet. Cæs. 80.*

DISPERSUS, a, um. *part.* of dispergo.

DIS-PERTYŌ (dispart.), *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. 4. v. a. (partio) *To distribute, divide; to scatter, disperse.* I. *Prop.*: d. (conjuratos) municipiis, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: — d. pecuniam iudicibus: — [*Middle*, Plaut. Cure. 1, 3, 33.] II. *Fig.*: Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis laborisque d., Cic. Mur. 35: — mihi tecum ita dispartitum officium fuisse in reipublica salute retinenda, ut: — Ceres et Libera, a quibus initia vitæ atque victus, morum . . . hominibus et civitatibus data ac dispartita esse dicuntur: — \*A *deponent form*: jurisconsulti sæpe quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispartitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 19.

DISPERTIOR, *iri*. See the foregoing Article.

[DISPERTIŌ, *ōnis*. f. A dividing, Tert.]

\*\*DIS-PESCO, *pestum*. 3. v. a. (pasco) (*Prop.*: *To take from a pasture*) *Gen.*: *To part, separate*: oceanus Africam, Europam, Asiamque d., Plin. 2, 68, 68: — [*Meton.*, App. M. 4, p. 296.]

DISPESSUS, a, um. See DISPANDO.

DISPESTUS, a, um. *part.* of dispesco.

DI-SPICŌ, *spexi*, *spectum*. 3. v. n. and a. *To see or look through, to look up, to see.* I. *Prop.*: isti tantis effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispicendum reliquerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: — qui tum etiam, quum has terras incolentes circumfusi erant caligine, tamen acie mentis d. cupiebant: — catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, cæci æque et hi, qui modo nati — Epaminondas, quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, ut primum dispeixit, quæsit. II. *Fig.*: A) *To see through, see clearly, perceive, comprehend, understand*: si imbecilli animi verum d. non possint, Cic. Div. 2, 39: — in ea re Pompeius quid velit, non d. B) *To take into consideration, weigh over in one's mind, reflect upon*: nunc velim d. res Romanas: videas, quid nobis de triumpho cogitandum putes, Cic. Att. 6, 8.

[DIS-PLĀNO, *are*. v. a. *To make smooth*, Varr. ap. Non. 18, 25.]

[DIS-PLĀCĀTUS, a, um. *part.* (plico) *Spread abroad, dispersed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.]

\*\*DISPLĪCENTĪA, *æ*. f. (displaceo) *Dissatisfaction, dislike, displeasure*: d. sui (with tædium), Sen. Tranq. 2.

DIS-PLĪCĒO, *ūi* [displīcitus est, Gell.], *itum*. 2. v. a. (placeo) *To displease (opp. 'placeo', 'complaceo')*: in ea exercitatione non sane mihi displīcet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: — d. sibi, *to be displeased or discontented with one's self*, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3: — *Gen.*: *To be out of humour*, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12.

[DIS-PLŌDO, *ōsum*. 3. v. a. *To burst*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8.]

DISPLOSUS, a, um. *part.* of displodo.

\*\*DISPLUVIATA. (cava sedium) *From which the rain-water ran down the walls*, Vitruv. 6, 3.

[DISPONDENS, *i*. m. (δυσπώνδης) *A double spondee*, Diom.]

DIS-PŌNO, *pōtūi*, *pōsitum* (contr. dispostum). 3. v. a. *To place here and there, set in various places, distribute.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: *To divide, arrange, class; to place or arrange in a certain or systematic order*: Pisistratus primus Homeri libros, confusos antea, sic disponisse dicitur, ut nunc habemus. B) *Esp. in Milit.*: *To set in order, dispose, arrange, draw up*: eo opere perfectio præsidia d., castella communit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8, 2. II. *Fig.*: verba ita disponunt, ut pictores varietatem colorum, paria paribus referunt, Cic. de Or. 19: — [*To appoint, fix, settle*, Dig.]

\*DISPŌSITE. *adv.* *Orderly, in proper order*: d. accusare aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40.

DISPŌSITEŌ, *ōnia*. f. (dispono) *A setting in order*,

*arrangement, disposition*, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: — [*Direction, order, regulation, administration*, Sid.]

\*\*DISPŌSITEŌ, *ōris*. m. (dispono) *One who disposes or arranges*: d. mundi deus, Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 18.

[DISPŌSITEŌRA, *æ*. f. (dispono) *Arrangement*, Lucr. 1, 1026.]

1. DISPŌSITEŌ, a, um. I. *Part.* of dispono. II. *Adj.*: *Properly arranged or disposed*: studia ad honorem disposita, Cic. Mur. 14: — vir d., a methodical speaker, Plin.

\*\*2. DISPŌSITEŌ, *ūs*. m. (dispono) *Arrangement, disposition*: Mucianus dispositu provisuque civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5.

[DIS-PŪDET, *ēre*. v. *impers.* *To be greatly ashamed*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 77.]

DISPULSUS, a, um. *part.* of dispello.

[DIS-PULVĒRO, *are*. v. a. *To pulverize*, Næv. ap. Non. 95, 28.]

[DISPUNCTIO, *ōnis*. f. (dispungo) *An examining or sorting of accounts*. *Prop.*, Dig. — *Fig.*, Tert.]

[DISPUNCTOR, *ōris*. m. (dispungo) *An examiner*, Tert.]

DISPUNCTUS, a, um. *part.* of dispungo.

\*\*DIS-PUNGO, *xi*, *ctum*. 3. v. a. I. *Prop.*: *To distinguish with points; hence, to examine accounts, to revise, settle*: d. rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 32.

II. *Fig.*: neque quisquam Scipione elegantius intervalla negotiorum otio d. (for which we find interpuncta intervalla, Cic. de Or. 16, 53), Vell. 1, 13, 3.

\*\*DISPŪTĀBĪLIS, *e*. (disputo) *That may be disputed*: d. omnis res in utramque partem, Sen. E. 88.

DISPŪTĀTĪŌ, *ōnis*. f. \*\*I. *A computing, calculating, considering*: quoniam diversæ agrorum formæ veniunt in d., ejusque generis species subijciemus, Col. 5, 1.

II. *A conversation on a subject of controversy, a disputation, debate*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23.

\*\*DISPŪTĀTĪUNCŪLA, *æ*. f. (disputatio) *A short treatise or discussion*, Sen. E. 117.

\*DISPŪTĀTOR, *ōris*. m. *A disputant, one who debates a contested point by way of dialogue*: Demetrius Phalereus d. subtilis, orator parum vehemens, i. e. an elegant writer, Cic. de Off. 1, 1, 3.

[DISPŪTĀTORĪE. *adv.* (disputo) *In the manner of disputants*, Sid. E. 9, 9.]

\*\*DISPŪTĀTRIX, *icis*. f. *Pure Latin for dialectica, i. e. the art of disputing*, Quint. Just. 2, 20, 7.

DIS-PŪTO. 1. v. a. [I. *To cast up a sum, to compute*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 55.] II. *Meton.*: *To dispute, debate, discuss, treat on a subject*: ea, quæ disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic. N. D. 3, 40: — neque hæc in eam sententiam disputo, ut: — d. alqd pro tribunali multis verbis: — d. de moribus, de virtutibus, de republica: — d. de omni re in contrarias partes: — ab his, qui contra d.: — d. contra studia alqjs: — d. non inscite ad alqd: — quod quum disputando rationibusque docuisset: — quale sit, de quo disputabitur.

[DIS-QUĪRO, *ēre*. v. a. (quæro) *To examine*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7.]

\*DISQUĪSITEŌ, *ōnis*. f. (disquiro) *An examination, inquiry (by order of a court)*, Cic. Sull. 28, 79.

\*\*DIS-RĀRO, *are*. v. a. *To clear, or open by cutting*, Col. 4, 32, 4. — [*Meton.*: *To make thin*, C. Aur.]

DIRUMPO. See DIRUMPO.

\*\*DIS-SĒCO, *ūi*, *ctum*. 1. v. a. *To cut or hew asunder, cut open*: d. unionem, Plin. 9, 35, 58.

DISSECTUS, a, um. *part.* of disseco.

[DISSEMINĀTĪŌ, *ōnis*. f. *A disseminating*, Tert.]

DIS-SĒMĪNO. 1. v. a. (*To scatter seed; hence, fig.*) *To disseminate, spread abroad, spread*: ego omnia, quæ gerebam, jam tum in gerendo spargere me ac d. arbi-



trahar in orbis terræ memoriam sempiternam, Cic. Arch. 12, 30 : — d. malum latius opinione.

**DISSENSIO**, ōnis. *f.* (dissentio) *Dissension, want of agreement, difference of opinion, discord, strife:* quibus in causis fuit inter peritissimos homines summa de jure d., Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238 : — animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit : — disjuncti eos a colonis, ut hoc dissidio ac dissensione facta : — *Of things* : hæc est illa quæ videtur utilium fieri cum honestis sæpe d., Cic. de Off. 3, 13, 56.

1. **DISSENSUS**, a, um. *part. of dissentio.*

[2. **DISSENSUS**, ūs. *m.* (dissentio) *Disagreement, dissension, Virg. Æ. 11, 455.]*

**DISSENTĀNEUS**, a, um. (dissentio) *Disagreeing, not harmonizing (opp. 'consentaneus'), Cic. Part. 2, 7.*

**DIS-SENTĪO**, si, sum. 4. *v. n.* *To be of a different opinion, to disagree, dissent (opp. 'consentio');* usually with ab alquo, rarely with inter se, cum alquo, a dat. or absol. : soles nonnumquam hac de re a me in disputationibus nostris d., Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5 : — (Galli) tantum a ceterarum gentium more ac natura d., differ or deviate from : — illi inter se d., Cic. de Fin. 2, 6 : — illico d. cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, Sen. E. 18 : — qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe d., Cic. Læl. 9, 23 : — *Of real enmity, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 21. — Of things and abstract objects; To disagree:* vitiositas est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29 : — d. ipsum a se : — [With an objective clause, Lucr. 4, 768. *As a deponent, Cœl. ap. Prisc.*]

[**DISSEPIMENTUM**, i. n. (dissepio) *A partition, Fest.*]

\***DIS-SĒPIŌ** (dissep.), psi, ptum. 4. *v. a.* *To separate by boundaries, to divide; fig.:* tenui muro dissepunt id quod excipiunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 4.

\***DISSEPTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (dissepio) *A partition, Vitr. 2, 8.*

[**DISSEPTUM**, i. n. (dissepio) *A boundary, partition, Lucr. 6, 952: the diaphragm, Macr.*]

**DISSEPTUS**, a, um. *part. of dissepio.*

\***DISSĒRĒNASCO**, avi. 3. *v. inchoat. n.* (dissereno) *To clear up:* quum undique disserenasset, Liv. 39, 46.

\***DIS-SĒRĒNO**, are. *v. n.* *To be serene, to be clear, (as if by the dispersion of clouds):* si cacumina (montium) pura fient, disserenabit, Plin. 18, 35, 82.

\*1. **DIS-SĒRO**, sītum. 3. *v. a.* *To scatter seed, to sow here and there, sow: (lactuca) Cæciliana mense Januario recte disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 26.*

2. **DIS-SĒRO**, rūi, rtum. (*part. perf. disserta, Hier.; but classical disertus*) 3. *v. a.* I. *Prop.:* *To put in here and there:* tales pedem longæ mediocribus intermissis spatiis omnibus locis disseriebantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.

II. *Fig. (like disputare) To speak with care and reflection, to discuss, argue, debate, dispute, treat of:* with acc. : ut in Catone majore Catonem induxi senem disputantem . . . sic idonea mihi Lælii persona visa est, quæ de amicitia ea ipsa dissereret, quæ disputata ab eo meminisset Scævola, Cic. Læl. 1, 4 : — d. alqd de immortalitate animorum : — te, quem ego ad disputandum elicere non potuisssem, permuta de eloquentia cum Antonio disseruisse : — d. hæc cum ipsis philosophis : — quæ inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disseriebantur : — d. alqd subtilius : — *With an objective clause:* qui hæc nuper d. ceperunt, cum corporibus simul animos interire : — malunt d., nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere : — *With de:* triduum d. de republica : — consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi : — *Impers.:* ut, inter quos disseritur, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo disseratur : — [d. super alqa re, Gell.] : — *Absol.:* ut memini Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum et cum Scipione d. : — alii in gerendo probabiles, in disserendo rudes : — disserendi subtilitas.

[**DIS-SĒRO**, ēre. *v. n.* *To spread abroad imperceptibly, Lucr. 6, 547.]*

\***DISSERTĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *An argumentative*

424

*conversation, a debate, dispute, discussion (Abstr. and Concr.), Plin. 10, 68, 87.]*

[**DISSERTĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* *A disputant, Prud.*]

\***DISSERTO**. 1. *v. int. a.* (diassero) *To dispute, debate, discuss a matter, to treat of:* vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac. H. 4, 69 : — d. de alqa re, Tac.

**DISSERTUS**, a, um. *See 2. DISSERO.*

\***DISSĪDĒNTĪA**, æ. *f.* (dissideo) *Difference:* d. rerum, Plin. 29, 4, 23.

**DIS-SĪDĒO**, ēdi, essum. 2. *v. n.* (sedeo) I. *Prop.:* *To sit apart; hence, to be remote, be distant, or at a distance; to be divided or separated, Prop. 1, 12, 4.* II. *Meton.:* *To disagree, be at variance, be of a different opinion or inclination, to think differently;* with ab, cum, inter se, or absol. — *With ab:* nullam esse gentem tam dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque dissidio, Cic. Balb. 13, 30 : — d. a senatu : — d. a tribuno plebis (consules) : — d. a Pompeio in tantis rebus : — d. a nobis (altera pars senatus) : — d. non verbis a Peripateticis sed universa re et tota sententia : — d. ab eo ipso (Polemone) et a superioribus : — animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans : — Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere dicebat : — d. plurimum a sapientia temeritatem : — *With inter se:* quin nunc leviter inter se dissident : — cupiditates in animis inclussæ inter se dissident atque discordant : — *With cum:* cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet : — d. non cum homine, sed cum causa : — [With dat., Hor. O. 2, 2, 18.] : — *Absol.:* de qua (definitione summi boni) qui dissident, de omni vitæ ratione dissident : — verbis non re d. : — dissident olores et aquilæ, live in enmity, Plin. : — spes inceserat dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestem, split into two parties, that of Arminius and Segestes, Tac. : — *Impers.:* histriones, propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. : — *Of things and abstract subjects; To disagree, to be different or dissimilar, to be opposed to one another:* nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic. de Off. 1, 1, 2 : — dissidet scriptum a sententia : — toga dissidet impar, doe not sit well, Hor.

**DISSĪDĪUM**, ii. n. (dissideo) *Disagreement, variance, dissension:* ut quod una non estis, non dissensione ac dissidio vestro, sed voluntate ac judicio tuo factum esse videatur, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7. — *In the plur., Cic. Læl. 7, 23.*

\***DIS-SĪLĪO**, ūi. 4. *v. n.* I. *Prop.:* *To leap or burst asunder, be suddenly split or divided:* mucro d. ictu, Virg. Æ. 12, 740 : — boves d. degustatâ buprestis, burst, Plin. [II. *Fig.:* *To separate, to dissolve:* gratia fratrum dissiluit, was dissolved, Hor. E. 1, 18, 41.]

**DIS-SĪMĪLIS**, e. *Unlike, dissimilar; with gen., dat., atque, et, inter se, or absol. — With gen.:* (P. Crassus) dum Cyri et Alexandri 'similis esse voluit, et L. Crassi et multorum Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 : — d. alejs in tribunatu reliquaque omni vita : — cives d. tui : — d. sui : — d. artificium hoc ceterorum : — d. offensio odii : — *With dat.:* nihil tam d. quam Cotta Sulpicio, Cic. Brut. 56 : — d. homini : — d. illa contentio huic judicio : — d. hoc superiori : — d. proximo : — *With atque:* aut quiescendum, quod est non d. atque ire in Solonium aut Antium : ut etiam adiuvandum, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3 : — *With et:* quamquam d. est militum causa et tua, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59 : — *With inter se:* Atticorum 'similes esse volumus . . . quo modo, qui sunt inter se d. et aliorum, Cic. Brut. 83, 287 : — quum inter vos in dicendo d. sitis : — *Absol.:* quemadmodum in dissimillimis motibus inæquales et varios cursus servaret una conversio, Cic. Rep. 1, 14 : — eos, qui nascuntur eodem tempore, posse in dissimiles incidere naturas propter cœli dissimilitudinem. — *The following is a rare construction:* ætate et forma haud dissimili in dominum, not unlike his master, Tac. A. 2, 39.

\***DISSĪMĪLITER**, adv. *Differently, in a different manner:* d. efficere voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10.



## DISSIMILITUDO

**DISSIMILITUDO**, inis. *f.* (dissimilis) *Unlikeness, difference*, Cic. Læl. 20, 74. — *In the plur.*, Cic.

[**DISSIMULAMENTUM**, i. n. (dissimulo) *A pretence*, App.]

**DISSIMULANTER**, adv. *With dissimulation*, App. *covertly, secretly*: non aperte, nec eodem modo semper, sed variis d.que conclusa, Cic. Brut. 79, 274.

**\*DISSIMULANTIA**, æ. *f.* (dissimulo) *A dissembling; irony*: Socratem opinor in hac ironia d.que longe lepore et humanitate omnibus præstitisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270.

**DISSIMULATIO**, ñnis. *f.* **I.** *A dissembling, a concealing of one's sentiments* d. sui, a disguising, masking, Tac. A. 13, 25. **II.** *Meton.*: *A hiding, concealing*, Cic. Off. 3, 15: *Esp.* of the Socratic irony, Cic. Ac. 2, 5. [*Negligence, carelessness*, Veg.]

**\*DISSIMULATOR**, ñris. *m.* *A dissembler, i. e. one who acts or speaks as though a thing were not what it really is; one who conceals*, Sall. Cat. 5, 4.

**DISSIMULO**, 1. v. a. (dissimilis) **I.** *To dissemble, to act or speak as though a thing were otherwise than it is, to hide or conceal, to keep secret; with acc.*: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam, Cic. Att. 1, 18: — d. alqd (with occultare): — nec quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus: — *With an objective clause*: d. non potero, mihi quæ adhuc acta sunt displicere, Cic. Att. 8, 1: — **\*\*With a relative clause**: nec iudices, a quo sint moti, d., Quint. 12, 9, 7: — [*With quasi*, Plant.]: — *Abol.*, Cic. de Off. 1, 30, 108. **\*\*II.** *A) To disregard a thing, to pass over: d. consonantem, to omit, not to pronounce*, Quint. 11, 3, 34. *B) To neglect, not take notice of*, Veg.]

**\*DISSIPABILIS**, æ. (dissipo) *That may be easily scattered: d. ignis et aer*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12.

**DISSIPATIO**, ñnis. *f.* **I.** *A scattering, distributing*: hic error ac d. civium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: — d. prædæ, sale. **II.** *Esp.* *A) In Rhet.*: *A distribution of an idea into its single parts*, Cic.; Quint. 9, 1, 35. *B) Destruction, annihilation*: interitus et d. atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 25.

**DISSIPATOR**, ñris. *m.* *One who scatters*, Prud.

**DIS-SIPO** (dissipo), 1. [*part. perf.* per tmesin, disque supata, Lucr.] v. a. (supo-jacio, see SUPAT) *To strew in different directions, to scatter, spread, disperse, distribute*. **I.** *A) Prop.*: (Medea dicitur) in fuga fratris sui membra in iis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, Cic. de I. P. 9: — d. ossa Quirini, Hor.: — ignis se dissipavit totis castris, Liv.: — *Middle*: *To be scattered*: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitæ convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: — *dispersi* ac dissipati, Cæs.: — *With an expression denoting the end*: d. aliud alio: — in mille curias dispersa et dissipata respublica, Liv. *B) Esp.* *1) In Milit.*: *To drive or disperse an enemy in different directions, to rout, put to flight*: d. hostes, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: — d. phalangem, ordines pugnantium, Liv.: — d. classem, Lentul. ap. Cic.: — dissipato cursu militum, dispersed, routed, Liv. *2) In Medic.*: *To dissipate or discuss morbid matter, discutere*: d. humorem, Cels. 5, 28, 7. *3) To overthrow, destroy, demolish*: statum deturbant, affligunt, comminuant, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93: — quum agunt, rapiunt, tenent, dissipant, quæ volunt: — ignis, quocumque invasit, cuncta disturbat et d.: — possessiones disperdit et d.: — d. rem familiarem: — d. reliquias reip. **II.** *Fig.*: *To disperse, spread abroad, disseminate, scatter*: omnia fere, quæ sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: — facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere: dissipatum passim bellum, Liv.: — *Of unconnected style*, Cic. de Or. 65: — *Meton.*: *Of a speaker whose style is loose and unconnected*, Cic. Brut. 59: — d. famam, to spread: — thus, d. sermones, with an objective clause, to spread a report that: — [d. curas, to dismiss, Hor.: — d. amplexus, to disturb, interrupt, Stat.]

1. DISSITUS, a, um. *part. of dissero*.

425

## DISSOLVO

[2. Dis-situs, a, um. *Lying separate, distant*, App.]

**DISSOCIABILIS**, e. (dissocio) [*I. Act.*: *Separating, dividing*, Hor. O. 1, 3, 22.] **\*\*II.** *Pass.*: *That does not unite or cannot be united*: d. olim res miscere, Tac. Agr. 3.

[**DISSOCIABILIS**, e. (dissocio) *That cannot be united*, LL.]

**\*DISSOCIATIO**, ñnis. *f.* *A separation*, Tac. A. 16, 34; Plin.

**DIS-SOCIO**, 1. v. a. *To part, divide, separate*.

[*I. Prop.*: d. montes valle, Hor. E. 1, 16, 5.] **II.** *Fig.*: *To set at variance; to disunite, alienate*: morum dissimilitudo d. amicitias, Cic. Læl. 20, 74: — homines antea dissociatos jucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligunt.

**DISSOLUBILIS**, e. (dissolvo) *That may be separated, dissoluble*: d. et dividiuum mortale omne animal, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: — d. coagmentatio: — [*Comp.*, August.]

**DISSOLUTE**, adv. **I.** *Without connective particles; Loosely, unconnectedly*: d. dicere deemptis conjunctionibus, Cic. de Or. 39, 135. **II.** *Carelessly, negligently*: d. et turpiter scribere de restitutione alejs, Cic. Att. 14, 13: — d. vendere decumas: — d. jus suum relinquere: — d. factum alqd.

**DISSOLUTIO**, ñnis. *f.* (dissolvo) *A losing, dissolving, destroying*. **I.** *Prop.*: d. naturæ (mors), Cic. Leg. 1, 11: — d. navigii, a breaking up, Tac. **\*\*In Medic.: d. stomachi, looseness of the bowels, Plin. **II.** *Fig.* *A) Gen.*: *An abolishing, destroying, abrogating*: d. legum omnium, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: — d. imperii, Tac. *B) Esp.* *1) Refutation*: d. criminum, Cic. Cluent. 1, 3. *2) In Rhet.*: *Omission of conjunctions*: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. Part. 6, 21. *3) Weakness of character, effeminacy, laziness*: si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissima injuria (vinducanda) remissio animi ac d., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9: — d. judiciorum: — d. et languor, Sen.**

[**DISSOLUTOR**, ñris. *m.* (dissolvo) *A destroyer*, Cod. Th.]

[**DISSOLUTRIX**, icis. *f.* *She that destroys*, Tert.]

**\*DISSOLUTUM**, i. n. (dissolvo) *In Rhet.*: *Absence of conjunctions*, Gr. ἀσύνδερον, Cic. de Or. 3, 54.

**DISSOLUTUS**, a, um. **I.** *Part. of dissolvo*. **II.** *Adj.*: *Loose, lax*. **\*A)** *Of Style*: *Unconnected*: alterum nimis est vinctum, ut de industria factum appareat; alterum nimis d., ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. de Or. 57. **B) Of Character: *Lax, loose, dissolute; also negligent, careless, inattentive*: negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: — d. in tantis reipublicæ periculis: — (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque: — tam d. in re familiari, tam negligens: — d. animus: — d. consuetudo Græcorum.**

**DISSOLVO**, solvi, solutum. 3. [*per diæresin*, dissolūo, Catull.] v. a. *To loosen what is bound or joined together, to separate, divide into its component parts, to dissolve, take to pieces*. **I.** *Prop.* *A)* *Facilius est apta d. quam dissipata connectere*, Cic. de Or. 71, 235: — opus ipsa suum eadem, quæ coagmentavit, natura dissolvit: — dissolutum navigium vel potius dissipatum: — **\*d.** stomachum, to relax, Plin. *B) Esp.* *1) To pay, clear off, settle*: d. æs alienum prædiis venditis, Cic. Sull. 20, 56: — d. nomen: — d. omne, quod debuit, Roscio: — d. pecuniam publicam ulli civitati: — d. penam sine mutatione et sine versura: — d. et compensare damna: — d. vota: — *Middle*: *Of an accused party*: dissolvi, to clear one's self of a charge. *2) In Medic.*: *Like digerere, discutere; To dissipate, discuss*, Plin. 20, 12, 48. **II.** *Fig.* *A) To dissolve, break up, overthrow, destroy, annihilate, cancel, annul, abrogate, abolish*: utilitas si amicitias congruaret, eadem commutata dissolveret, Cic. Læl. 9, 32: — d. societatem: — d. consortionem: — d. perjuriam: — d. leges, acta Cæsaris: — d. judicia publica: — d. interdictum: — d. argentariam: — d. severitatem. *B) Esp.* *1) In Rhet.*: *To refute, show the fallacy of, disprove*: criminatio

31

tota dissoluta est, Cic. R. Am. 29: — d. contra dicta. [2] To free, set at liberty, *disengage*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 54; Ter.]

[DISSONANTĪA, æ. f. (dissono) *Discordance*, Eccl.]

\*\*DIS-SŌNUS, a, um. (opp. 'consonus') Of different sounds or tones, *dissonant, discordant, confused*. I. Prop.: A) Chorus canentium d. quiddam ac tumultuosum audientibus canere videtur, Col. 12, 2, 4. B) Gen.: *Not agreeing, differing*: gentes dissonæ sermone moribusque, Liv. 1, 18. [II. Fig.: *Disagreeing, hostile*, Sil.]

\*\*DIS-SŌNUS, a, um. (opp. 'consonus') Of different sounds or tones, *dissonant, discordant, confused*. I. Prop.: A) Chorus canentium d. quiddam ac tumultuosum audientibus canere videtur, Col. 12, 2, 4. B) Gen.: *Not agreeing, differing*: gentes dissonæ sermone moribusque, Liv. 1, 18. [II. Fig.: *Disagreeing, hostile*, Sil.]

[DIS-SORS, rtis. (opp. 'consors') Of a different lot, not sharing; hence, *unlike, different*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11.]

DIS-SUĀDĒO, si, sum. 2. v. a. To advise to the contrary, to *dissuade*: quis enim umquam tam secunda concione legem agrariam 'suasit, quam ego dissuasi? Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: — (Regulus) quum de captivis dissuasurus esset: — *Abol.*: (C. Papirius) quum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos.

\*DISSUĀSĪO, ōnis. f. (dissuadeo) An advising to the contrary, a *dissuading*: d. rogationis, Cic. Cluent. 51.

\*DISSUĀSOR, ōris. m. (dissuadeo) One who advises to the contrary, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261.

\*\*DIS-SUĀVĪOR, ari. v. a. To kiss very much or ardently: d. tuos oculos, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27.

[DISSULCUS PORCUS. With bristles divided on the neck, Fest.]

\*\*DISSULTO, are. v. n. (dissilio) To leap or burst asunder, to fly in pieces: d. ferrum utrumque, Plin. 37, 4, 15: — *ripæ d.*, Virg.

DIS-SŪO, no perf., ūtum. 3. v. a. To rip, to un-stitch that which has been sewn. [I. Prop., Ov. F. 1, 408: — d. malas, to open the mouth, Pers.] II. Fig.: To dissolve by degrees: amicitie dissuendæ magis quam discindendæ, Cic. Læl. 21, 76: — d. sensim amicitias (opp. 'repente præcidere.')

DISSUPO, are. See DISSIPO.

DISSUTUS, a, um. part. of dissuo.

[DIS-TĀBESCO, būi. 3. v. inchoat. To melt down or away, Cat. R. R. 24. — Fig., August.]

[DIS-TĀDET (distisum, Fest.). 2. v. impers. To be weary of or disgusted with, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 5.]

\*DISTANTĪA, æ. f. (disto) Distance, interval, intervening space. \*\*I. Prop.: a longissimis distantie suæ (Veneris) finibus, Plin. 2, 15, 12. II. Fig.: Difference, diversity: d. morum studiorumque, Cic. Læl. 20. — In the plur., Gell.

[DIS-TECTUS, a, um. (tego) Quite laid open or disclosed, LL.]

DIS-TENDO, di, tum [distensum, Auct. B. Alex.]. v. a. To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend. I. Prop.: d. hominem, Liv. 1, 28: — d. brachia, Ov.: — d. aciem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 92, 2: — [to fill so as to stretch, to cram, Plaut.]: — \*\*To torment by distending: oneratos fidicularum simul urinæque tormento d., Suet. II. \*\*Fig.: in duo pariter bella distenderant (consules) curas hominum, had divided, Liv. 27, 40: — res distendit animos, distracts, perplexes, id.

[DISTENNO, ěre. For distendo, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14.]

DISTENSUS, a, um. See DISTENDO.

\*\*DISTENTĪO, ōnis. f. (distendo) A stretching out: d. nervorum, Cels. 2, 4.

1. DISTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of distendo. \*\*II. Adj.: Filled up: d. ac madens, crammed, Suet. Claud. 33.

2. DISTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of distineo. II. Adj.: Busy, engaged: tot tantisque negotiis d., Cic. R. 426

Am. 8, 22: — te distentum esse: — fac esse distentam (mentem divinam) cælum versantem, terram tuentem.

\*\*3. DISTENTUS, ūs. m. (distendo) A stretching out, extending: sufflatae cutis distentu, Plin. 8, 38, 58.

[DISTERNĀTOR, ōris. m. A divider, App.]

\*\*DIS-TERMĪNO. 1. v. a. To divide, part, separate: quas (stellas) intervallum binas disternat unum, Cic. poet. Ar. 94: — Arabia d. Judæam ab Ægypto, Plin.

[DISTERNĪNUS, a, um. (disternino) Separated, Sil. 5, 399.]

[DI-STERNO, ěre. v. a. To strew: d. lectum, App.]

[DIS-TĒRO, trivi. 3. v. a. To rub or bruise to pieces. I. Prop., Cat. R. R. 75. II. Meton.: d. alqm clunibus basisque, Petr.]

[DISTICHĪASIS (δισ-στυχος) = districhiasis (dis-σπλή), is. f. A disease induced by the inversion of an internal row of eyelashes, NL.]

\*\*DISTICHON, i. n. A short poem, consisting of two verses, a *distich, couplet*, Suet. Cæs. 51.

\*\*DISTICHUS, a, um. (διστυχος) Consisting of two rows or lines: d. hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16: — [folia d., NL.]: — [Subst.: Distichum, i. n. A building of two stories, Inscr.]

[DI-STĪMŪLO, are. v. a. To prick through; meton., to ruin: d. bona, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 30.]

DISTINCTE. adv. I. Distinctly, methodically, clearly: articulatum d.que dicere alqd, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36: — d. scribere. II. Elegantly, with ornament: qui d., qui explicate, qui abundanter, qui illuminate et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: — Comp., Plin. E.

DISTINCTĪO, ōnis. f. (distinguo) I. A distinguishing: facilis et expedita d., Cic. de Fin. 1, 10, 33: — d. facilis ingenui et illiberalis joci: — d. justorum injustorumque (lex): — d. veri a falso: — Objectively, distinction, a difference: causarum d. ac dissimilitudo: — d. inter ea, quæ gignantur, et ea, quæ sunt semper eadem: quia nulla in visis d. apparet. B) In Rhet.: Interpunction, punctuation, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: a figure of speech, A kind of antithesis or opposition, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206. II. A garnishing; ornament: lunæ siderumque omnium d.

[DISTINCTOR, ōris. m. (distinguo) One who distinguishes, Amm. 22, 3.]

1. DISTINCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of distinguo. II. Adj. A) 1) *Distinct, separate*: urbs delubris d. spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: — concentus ex distinctis sonis. \*\*2) *Of Style: Methodically arranged, clear, regular*: d. oratio, Quint. B) 1) *Ornamented, embellished, studded*: pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: — d. et ornatum cælum astris. 2) Fig.: distincti dignitatis gradus, Cic. Rep. 1, 27: — oratio artificio quodam et expolitione distincta: — Of a speaker: creber et d.

\*\*2. DISTINCTUS, ūs. m. (distinguo) A distinction, difference: animal et ore ac distinctu pinnarum a ceteris avibus diversum, Tac. A. 6, 28.

DIS-TĪNĒO, tīnūi, tentum. 2. v. a. (teneo) To hold or keep asunder; to divide, separate. I. Prop.: tigna binis utrumque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17, 7. II. Fig. of the mind: To distract, to divide, engage in different directions: distineor et divellor dolore, Cic. Pl. 33: — to check, keep back, hinder: celebritate judiciorum et novis legibus distinemur: — Meton. of things: pacem distinere, to prevent, hinder.

DI-STINGUO, nxi, nctum. 3. v. a. I. To separate by means of points; hence, to separate, divide, distinguish, discriminate. [A) Prop., Ov. M. 1, 47.] B) Fig.: To distinguish. 1) Gen.: ea (crimina) quo pacto d. ac separare possim nescio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41: — servos numero d.: — d. cadentes guttas intervallis: — d. oratorum genera ætatibus: — d. status familiarum agnationibus: — qua via, ambigua distinguantur ostendit: — d. discernenda: — dijudicare et d.: — d. vera somnia a falsis: — d. Granum

ant Vargulam a Crasso, a Catulo: — d. artificem ab insecio: — *Impers.*: quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur. 2) *Esp. in Rhet.*: To divide or arrange methodically: incidit has (voces) et distinguit in partes, Cic. Rep. 3, 2. II. To decorate, adorn. \*\*A) Prop.: d. candorem lineis ex auro, Plin. 37, 10, 62. B) Fig.: formare orationem eamque variare et d. quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: — ut variari voluptas distinguere possit.

**DISTISUM.** See **DISTÆDET.**

**DI-STO**, are. v. n. To stand apart, to be separate or distant. I. Prop.: d. multum sidera inter se, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: — d. terra ab hujus terræ continuatione: — \*\*Of time: ætate d. II. Fig.: With reference to quality: To be different, to differ: d. alqd aut ex alpa parte differre videtur, Cic. Cæc. 14: — quia res differrebant, nomina rerum d. voluerunt: — multum inter se distant istæ facultates longeque sunt diversæ atque sejunctæ: — hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum: — quid enim tam distans quam a severitate comitas? — *Impers.*, Quint.

\*\*DIS-TORQUĒO, rsi, rtum. 2. v. a. I. To turn different ways, to twist, distort: d. labra, Quint. Inst. 1, 11, 9. II. To torment, torture. A) Prop., Sen. Ben. 7, 19. B) Meton.: quem repulsa distorqueant (with amore cruciari), Sen. E. 74.

**DISTORTĪO**, ōnis. f. (distorqueo) A distorting: d. membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: — [a spraining, NL.]

**DISTORTUS**, a, um. part. (distorqueo) I. Distorted, misshapen, crooked, deformed: d. ejecta lingua, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: — solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos. II. Meton.: Perverse, unseemly: genus enuntiandi distortum, wrong, Cic. Fat. 8.

**DISTRACTĪO**, ōnis. f. (distraho) A drawing asunder, dividing, separating. I. Prop.: d. humanorum animorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27: — [In Law: A selling, sale, Dig.] II. Fig.: Discord, dissension: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa d. est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32.

[**DISTRACTOR**, ōris. m. (distraho) A seller, dealer in a thing: d. argenti, a money-changer, Cod. Just.]

\*\*1. **DISTRACTUS**, a, um. part. (distraho) Divided. [I. Prop., Lucr. 4, 692.] II. Meton.: Distracted, occupied with several things: distractissimus tantorum onerum (operum?) mole, Vell. 2, 114.

[2. **DISTRACTUS**, ūs. m. (distraho) A dissolving of a contract [opp. 'contractus'], Just. Inst. 4, 28.]

**DIS-TRĀHO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. I. To draw different ways, to pull or tear asunder, divide, to part or separate with violence. A) Prop.: corpus quod dirimi distrahive non possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: — \*\*To sell by retail [divendere]: coemendo quædam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. B) Fig.: qui hæc natura coherentia opinione distraxissent, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 11: — distrahitur in deliberando animus, is drawn different ways, is perplexed: — animi in contrarias sententias distrahuntur: distrahor, tum hoc mihi probabilius, tum illud videtur: — oratoris industriam in plura studia d. nolim: — distrahuntur in contrarias partes impotentium cupiditates: — quæ sententia omnem societatem distrahit civitatis: — controversias d. (i. e. dirimere), to settle, make an end of: — d. voces, i. e. to occasion an hiatus. II. To draw any thing away by separating, to divide, disjoin, separate. A) Prop.: membra divellere ac d., Cic. Sull. 20. B) Fig.: sapientem, temperantiam, fortitudinem copulatas esse docui cum voluptate, ut ab ea nullo modo nec divelli nec distrahi possint, Cic. Fin. 6, 8: — to estrange, alienate: quid ego illum ab eo d. conarar? (preceded by, a conjunctione advocare, and a familiaritate dijungere), Cic. Phil. 2, 10: — d. with divellere.

**DIS-TRĪBŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. To distribute, divide amongst several, to give each his share, to deal out: distribuisti partes Italix, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: — reliquum popu-

lum distribuit in quinque classes: — d. populi partes in tribus: — d. orbem in duodecim partes: — gladiatores Cæsaris commode Pompeius distribuit binos singulis patribus familiarum, allots: — d. pecuniam in judices: — Unusually, of assigning a burden or service to several parties: alterum (genus) emendi, quod præterea civitatibus equaliter esset distributum: — Of abstract objects: quæ observata sunt in usu ac tractatione dicendi, partibus distributa sunt; meministi me ita distribuisse initio causam.

\***DISTRĪBŪTE**, adv. Distinctly, with proper divisions: se neque distincte neque d. neque eleganter neque ornate scribere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: — d. tractare.

**DISTRĪBŪTĪO**, ōnis. f. (distribuo) A distributing: d. invidiæ et criminum, Cic. Cluent. 1: — d. cœli: — In the plur.: ut d., ut genera partium generumque partes, Cic. Part. 2: — as a figure of Rhetoric, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

[**DISTRĪBŪTOR**, ōris. m. (distribuo) A distributor, App.]

**DISTRIBUTUS**, a, um. part. of distribuo.

\*\***DISTRICTE**, adv. Strictly, severely: d. minatus, Plin. E. 9, 21, 4: — [Comp., Tert.]

\*\***DISTRICTIM**, adv. Strictly: d. innocens, Sen. Contr. 7.

[**DISTRICŪO**, ōnis. f. (distingo) Difficulty, Dig.]

**DISTRICŪUS**, a, um. part. (distingo) I. Tightly strained, strict, severe: ut quis districtior accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36. II. Occupied, busy, engaged: videbam, me hoc judicio districtum atque obligatum futurum: — d. mihi videris esse, quod et bonus civis et bonus amicus es: — ut vos ancipiti contentione districti de imperio dimicaretis: — Comp., numquam me a causis et judiciis districtum fuisse.

[**DISTRĪGILLA** me. Περίστροφὴ με, Gloss.]

\*\***DI-STRINGO**, nxi, ctum. 3. v. a. [To pull or stretch asunder, Virg. Æ. 6, 617.] To occupy or engage with several things, to distract the attention: Hannibalem sine mora mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18: — non te, Juppiter, distringimus votis, trouble, or annoy you, Plin.

[**DIS-TRUNCO**, are. v. a. To cut asunder, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 53.]

\***DISTURBĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. Destruction, demolition: d. Corinthi, Cic. Off. 3, 11.

**DIS-TURBO**, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To drive asunder, break up, separate, to throw into confusion or disorder by separating, to separate violently: vidistis, concionem gladiis disturbari, Cic. Mil. 33: — d. sortes: — To demolish, destroy: d. domum meam: — d. porticum Catuli: — ignis cuncta disturbat ac dissipat. II. Fig.: To destroy, annihilate, overthrow; thwart: d. vitæ societatem, Cic. R. A. 38, 11: — d. atque pervertere legem: — d. judicium (with tollere): — d. rem, to frustrate.

\*\***DISYLLĀBUS**, a, um. (δισύλλαβος) Dissyllabic, Quint. Just. 1, 5, 31.

[**DITĀTOR**, ōris. m. One who enriches, August.]

[**DITESCO**, ēre. v. inchoat. n. (dis = dives) To become rich (poet.), Hor. S. 2, 5, 10.]

\***DĪTHŪRAMBĪCUS**, a, um. (διδυραμβικός) Dithyrambic: d. poema, Cic. Opt. gen. Or. 1.

\***DĪTHŪRAMBUS**, i. m. (διδυραμβος) A dithyramb, i. e. a verse in honour of Bacchus, full of enthusiasm; any verse composed in a similar style, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 145.

**DĪTĪO** (dicio is wrong), ōnis. (usual only in the gen., dat., acc. and abl. sing.) (related to deditio) Power over others, rule, dominion, authority: urbes multas sub imperio populi Romani ditionemque subjunxit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21: — (provinciae Galliae) sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque ceciderunt: — quæ (exteræ nationes) in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque essent: — in regno ac ditione esse: — ditioni, judicio, potestateque permisum esse: — respirare contra nutum ditionemque: — in potestate ac ditione tenere.

**\*\*DĪTO**, avi. 1. [divitant, Att. ap. Gell.] v. a. (dis = dives) *To enrich, make rich*: d. socios præmiis belli, Liv. 37, 54: — *Middle*: rex ipse ditari studebat, id.

[DĪTRŌCHÆUS, i. m. (διτρόχος) *A double trochee*, Diom.]

**DĪŪ**, adv. (dies) (old abl.) [By day, Plaut. Casin. 4, 5.] *Long, i. e. a long while, for a time*: neque ea quisquam nisi d. multumque scriptavit... consequetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: — multum d. que: — multum et d.: — sæpe et d.: — Stoici d. mansuros aiunt animos: semper, negant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: — ille vult d. vivere, hic d. vixit. Quamquam, O di boni! quid est in hominis vita d.? — *Comp.*, Cic. Læl. 27, 104. — *By the historians it is often used in the sense of 'longer, in comparisons: ne diutius comœatu prohiberetur, Cæs.: — Sup., (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset: — ut quam d. te jucunda opinione oblectarem: — Long since, a long time ago, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 9: — [A long distance, Mel.]*

[DĪURĒSIS, eos. f. (διουρέσις) *Secretion of the urine*, NL.]

[DĪURĒTICUS, a, um. (διουρητικός) *That promotes urine*, Gell.]

[DĪURNĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the day*, ML. Hence, Ital. giornale, Fr. journal.]

[DĪURNĀRĪUS, ii. m. (diurnus) *One who writes a diary, a journalist*, Cod. Theod.]

[DĪURNO, are. v. n. (diurnus) *To endure or live long*, Quadrig. ap. Gell.]

**DĪURNUS**, a, um. (dies) *Of or belonging to a day, daily*: constituit ut diurna acta conferret et publicarentur, daybooks, diaries, Suet. Cæs. 20: — *By day* [opp. 'nocturnus']: tempus est pars quædam eternitatis cum alcijs annui, menstrui, d., 'nocturnive spatii certa significatione: — labores diurnos nocturnosque. [Hence, Middle Lat. jorum, the day-time. Ital. giorno, Fr. jour.]

**DIUS**, a, um. See **DIUVS**.

[DĪUSCŪLE, adv. (diu) *A little while, August.*

[DĪŪTĪNE, adv. *A little while*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 15.]

**DĪŪTĪNUS**, a, um. (diu) *Lasting, durable*: d. servitus, Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 2.

[DĪŪTŪLE, adv. (diu) *A little while*, Gell. 5, 10, 7.]

[DĪŪTURNĒ, adv. *A long while, long*, Sid. E. 2.]

**DĪŪTURNĪTAS**, ātis. f. (diuturnus) *Length of time, long duration, lastingness*: d. temporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5 [opp. 'brevisitas']: — d. imperii: — d. pacis: — d. memoriæ: — d. reipublicæ: — *Absol. (with longinquitas)*, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40.

**DĪŪTURNUS**, a, um. (div.) *Of long continuance, long, lasting*: quid putet in rebus humanis d., qui cognoverit quid sit æternum? Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — d. gloria [opp. 'æterna']: — d. [opp. 'extremum']: — d. usus: — d. bellum: — d. pax: — d. status reipublicæ: — d. respublica: — d. rex: — *Comp., d. molestiæ, lasting*, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 3.

**DIVA**, æ. See **DIUVS**.

[DĪ-VĀGOR, ari. n. dep. *To wander to and fro*, Lact.]

[DĪVĀLIS, e. (divus) *Divine*, Spart.: *Imperial*, Just. Cod.]

**\*DĪ-VĀRĪCO**, atum. 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To spread or stretch asunder*: d. hominem in ea statua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40. [II. Neut.: *To be or stand asunder*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6.]

**DĪ-VELLO**, velli, vulsum. 3. v. a. I. *To tear asunder, tear to pieces, tear up, to divide forcibly*. A) Prop.: res a natura copulatas audebit d., Cic. Off. 3, 18. B) Fig.: commoda civium non d., Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: — ars, quæ rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinaret: — affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, be dissolved, destroyed: — distineor et d. dolore, I am distracted. II. *To tear away, separate with violence, remove*. A) Prop.: membra d. ac distrahere, Cic. Sull. 20: — d. alqm ab algo. B) Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam... a voluptate distrahere ac d., Cic. Fin. 1, 16: — *Of Persons; To estrange, alienate*: qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat.

**\*DĪ-VENDO**, ditum. 3. v. a. *To sell to several persons, sell separately or in parcels*: d. bona populi Romani, Cic. Agr. 1, 3.

[DĪ-VERBĒRO, atum. 1. v. a. *To strike asunder, cut, cleave, separate*, Curt. 4, 4: — *Meton.*: *To beat soundly, cudgel*, Lact.]

**\*\*DĪ-VERBĪUM**, ii. n. (verbum) *A conversation of two or more actors on the stage, a dialogue*, Liv. 7, 2.

[DĪ-VERGĪUM, ii. n. (vergo) *A point of separation*, S. Fl.]

**DĪVERSE**, adv. *To different parts, hither and thither; in different parts, here and there; in a different manner, differently*: inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re d. dicitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 50.

[DĪVERSĪ-CŌLOR, ōris. (diversus) *Of various colours*, M. Cap. 1. p. 6.]

**\*\*DĪVERSĪTAS**, ātis. f. (diversus) I. *Disagreement, contradiction*: mira d. naturæ, Tac. G. 15. II. *Difference, diversity*: d. tanta per omnes gentes nationesque linguæ, Quint.

**DĪVERSUS** (vorsus), a, um. part. of divertō. I. *Turned opposite ways, opposite, contrary, diverse* [contrarius]. A) Prop.: cinguli maxime inter se diversos et cæli verticibus ipsis ex utraque parte subnixos, i. e. the two polar circles, Cic. Rep. 6, 20. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum, Cic. Cæl. 5: — [Comp., divorcius, Lucr.] 2) Esp.: *Opposed in a hostile manner, differing in opinion*: certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus d. est: — *\*\*ex diverso, on the opposite side*, Quint. II. *Turned a different way; separated, single*. A) Prop.: qui (portus) quum diversos inter se aditus habeant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52: — duobus in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis: — sunt ea innumerabilia, quæ a diversis emebantur, many, several, some, various (of an indefinite number). B) Fig.: Dissimilar, unlike, different, another: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, Cic. de I. P. 10: — variæ et diversæ disputationes: — varia et diversa studia: — d. ac dissimilis pars: — d. studia in dissimili ratione: — hæc videtur esse a proposita ratione d.

[DĪ-VERTO (vorto), ti, sum. 3. v. n. *To turn different ways, part, separate*. I. Prop., Gell. 4, 3. II. *Meton.*: *To vary, be different*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 22.]

**DĪVES**, itis. (a secondary form dis, dite) I. *Rich*: quem intelligimus divitem? Cic. Par. 6, 1: — solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi divites [opp. 'mendici']: — Crassus, quum cognomine d. tum copiis. II. *Meton.*: *Rich, magnificent, costly, valuable*: animus hominis d., non arca appellari solet, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 44: — *\*\*dis, n. dite*: ditem hostem quamvis pauperis victoris præmium esse, Liv.: — *Comp., divitior*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — *\*\*ditior*, Liv. præf.: — *Sup., divitissimus*, Cic. Off. 2, 17: — *ditissimus*, Cæs.: — [Adv. Comp., Stat.: — *Sup., App.*

**\*DĪ-VE XO**, are. v. a. I. Prop.: *To drag about; to pillage, infest*: impetus furentis atque omnia d. et diripere cupientis, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 14: — d. agros civium optimorum. *\*\*II. Fig.*: *To vex, trouble*: d. matrem, Suet. Ner. 34.

[DĪ-VEXUS, a, um. (veho) *Stretched out*, August.]

**DIVICO**, ōnis. m. *A noble Helvetian, general in the war against Cassius, sent as ambassador to Cæsar*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13, 2.

[DĪVĪDĪ, æ. f. (dividus) *Discord*, Att. ap. Non.: *Grief, care, trouble, anxiety, sorrow, vexation*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 11.]

[DĪVIDICULA (divido) *A reservoir*, Fest.]

**DĪ-VĪDO**, visi, visum. 3. [perf. sync. divisse, Hor.] v. a.

I. *To part asunder, divide, separate*. A) Prop. 1) Si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: — d. crassum aerem: — d. populum unum in duas partes. 2) *Meton. for distribuere*: *To divide anything between or among several persons, to distribute*: d. agros, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: — d. bona viritum: — agros, quos bello Romulus ceperat, d. viritum

civibus: — d. tabellas totī Italiæ: — **\*\*Absol.** Liv. 44, 45: — **\*\*with** distrahere et dividere) *To sell separately or by parcels*, Suet. B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: qui bona divisit tripartito, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13: — d. et explanare ambigua: — idem genus universum in species certas partiatur et dividit: — *To divide logically or rhetorically*, Cic.: — **\*\*d.** verba, *to divide at the end of the line*, Suet. 2) *Esp.*: d. sententiam, *to divide a vote which embraces two objects, so that each is voted for singly*, Cic. Mil. 6. 3) *To allot, give as anybody's share*: sic belli rationem esse divisam, Cæs.: — [*To dissolve, destroy* [dissolvere], Hor.] II. *To separate, remove.* A) *Prop.*: seniores a junioribus divisit eosque ita disparavit, ut, Cic. Rep. 2, 22. B) *Fig.*: *To separate, distinguish*: legem bonam a mala naturæ norma d., Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44. — **\*\*for** [distinguere] *To decorate, adorn, embellish*: plurimis liciis texere Alexandria instituit, scutulis d. Gallia, Plin.

[DIVIDUITAS, ātis. f. (dividuus) *Division*, Dig.]

[DIVIDUS, a, um. (divido) *Divided, single*, Att. ap. Non.]

DIVIDŪS, a, um. (divido) *That may be divided, divisible*: animal dissolubile et d., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29. — **\*\*Divided**: d. arbores, *with trunks split*, Plin.

[DIVIGENA, æ. m.) *Θεογής*, Gloss.]

DIVINATIO, ōnis. f. I. *The power of seeing beforehand future events, divination, presentiment, foreboding*, Cic. Div. 1, 1: — d. animi. II. *In a judicial sense*: *An examining and determining who shall be the principal accuser in a criminal cause; hence the title of Cicero's speech against Cæcilius*: d. in Cæcilium.

[DIVINATOR, ōris. m. *Adiviner, soothsayer*, Firm. Math. 5, 5.]

[DIVINATRIX, icis. f. *She that divines*, Tert.]

DIVINE, adv. [I. *In a divine manner, by divine power, divinely*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 21.] II. *By divine inspiration, prophetically*: plura d. præsensa et prædicta reperiri, Cic. Div. 1, 55: — *Comp.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 5.

III. *Divinely, excellently*: d. Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. de Sen. 13.

[DIVINĀ-PŌTENS, entis. (divinus) *Mighty in divination, (with saga)*, App.]

[DIVINĀ-SCIENS, entis. (divinus) *Skilled in divination*, App.]

DIVINĪTAS, ātis. f. (divinus) I. *Divinity, godhead, divine nature*, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34. II. *Power of divination*, Cic. Div. 2, 58. III. *Godlike or extraordinary excellence*, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86. — [Opp. 'humanitas'.]

DIVINĪTUS, adv. (divinus) I. *From God, by divine providence*: non partum per nos, sed d. ad nos delatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: — d. accidere. II. *By divine inspiration*, Cic. Syll. 15, 43. III. *Divinely, excellently*: quæ philosophi (Platonis) d. ferunt esse dicta: — d. scripta: — d. loqui: — d. ille locus inductus a me.

DIVĪNO. I. v. a. (divinus) *To be divinely inspired, to foresee and predict, to prophesy*: non equidem hoc d. sed alqd tale putavi fore, Cic. Att. 11, 8: — mirabiliter a Socrate divinatū est: — d. futura: — *Absol.*, Cic. Div. 1, 3.

DIVĪNUS, a, um. (divus) I. *Divine*: divino consilio negotio præpositum esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: — stellæ divinis animatæ mentibus: — d. studia colere: — animos hominum esse d., *of divine origin*: — hoc d. animal (homo; shortly before, quasi mortalem deum): — d. alqs instinctus inflatusque: — major alqa causa atque d.: — *Sup.*, d. dona, *most worthy of a god or a deity*: — res d., *divine service*: — *In the plur.*, d. res, *matters of religion*: — scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum: — d. res, *nature* (opp. 'humana', *morals*), Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: — *In Law*: d. res, *the law of nature* (opp. 'humana res', *positive right*). II. *A*: *Filled with divine inspiration, inspired, prophetic*: alqd præsagens atque d., Cic. Div. 1, 38: — animus appropinquante morte multo est diviniior: — nihil

somnio divinius: — *Subst.*: Divinus, i. m. *A soothsayer*, Cic. Div. 1, 58: — **\*\*Fem.**: Divina, æ. *A prophetess*, Petr. B) *Divine, celestial, excellent*: maxime rarum genus hominum et pene d.: — ingenio divino: — magni cujusdam civis et d. viri: — *calestes* d.que legiones: — d. senatus in supplicatione deneganda: — d. homo in dicendo: — incredibilis quædam et d. virtus: — d. et incredibili fide: — d. ad-murmuratio senatus: — d. memoria: — hæc in te, Sulpici, d. sunt: — *Comp.*, *ratione nihil est in homine d.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 13. [C] *Imperial*, Inscr.]

[DIVINE, adv. *Distinctly*, Gell. 1, 22, 16.]

[DIVISIBILIS, e. (divido) *That can be divided*, Tert.]

DIVISIO, ōnis. f. (divido) I. *Division*. [A] *Prop. gen.*, Inst. 11, 13, 7. B) 1) *Esp. for distributio*: *A distribution*: divisiones agrorum, Tac. A. 1, 10: — [A share, Dig.] 2) *A violating*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4. II. *A logical or rhetorical division*, Cic. N. D. 3, 3.

DIVISOR, ōris. m. (divido) [One who divides, App.] — *A distributor*: d. Italiæ, Cic. Phil. 11, 16. — *Esp.*: *A person through whom candidates caused money to be distributed at elections*, Cic. Planc. 19, 48.

**\*\*DIVISŪRA, æ. f. (divido) A cleft, Plin. 16, 30, 53.**

[1. DIVISUS, a, um. part. (divido) *Divided*, Lucr. 4, 962.]

**\*\*2. DIVISUS, ūs. m. (divido) Division: quanta Macedonia esset, quam divisui facilis, Liv. 45, 30.**

**\*\*DIVITATĪO, ōnis. f. (dives) An enriching: genus d., Petr. S. 117.**

DIVITENSES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Duizia or Divitia, opposite Cologne*, Amm. 26, 7.

DIVITIA, æ. See DIVITIÆ.

DIVITIACUS, i. m. I. *The brother of Dumnorix, chief of the Ædui at the time of the Gallic war, a friend of the Romans*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3. II. *A chief of the Suesiones*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.

DIVITIÆ, arum. [sing. acc. divitiā, Att. ap. Non.] f. (dives) *Riches, wealth*. I. *Prop.*: superare Crassum divitiis, prov. i. e. *to be exceedingly rich or happy*, Cic. Att. 1, 4. **\*\*II. Fig.**: d. atque ornamenta ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161.

DIVITO, are. See DITO.

DIVŌDŪRUM, i. n. *A town of the Mediomatrici in Gallia Belgica, now Metz*, Tac. H. 1, 63.

[DI-VOLVO, Ære. v. a. *To revolve*, Amm. 26, 4.]

DIVONA, æ. f. *A town near Bordeaux, now Cahors*, Aus. Urb. 14, 32.

DIVORTIUM [divertium, Inscr.], ii. n. (diverto) I. *A separation, a division; especially, a separation of husband and wife, a divorce*, Cic. de Or. 3, 40. — *Meton.*, Cic. Att. 12, 52. II. *A point of separation or divergence; place where two roads meet*: d. aquarum, i. e. *of a river into branches*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3. — *Meton.*: ex communi sapientium iugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, separations.

[DIVULGATIO, ōnis. f. *A publishing, divulging*, Tert.]

DIVULGATUS, a, um. *Common, wide spread*: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, the most common, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 2.

DĪ-VULGO. I. v. a. *To put forth among the people, to publish, divulge, make common*: d. librum, Cic. Att. 12, 40: — d. seria: — d. rem sermonibus: — non est divulgandum de te jam esse factum.

[DIVULSIO, ōnis. f. (divello) *A tearing asunder*, Hier.]

DIVULSUS, a, um. part. of divello.

DIVUS (from *θεός* with the digamma, as *olivum* from *ἐλαιον*) or DIUS (*ἰός*), a, um. [*Divine, belonging to a deity*, Varr. LL. 7, 3, 88.] — *Subst.*: Divus (Dius), i. m. and Diva (Dia), æ. f. *A god, deity*: divus, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: — **\*\*Dius**: Dii Indigetes Dique Mares, *a form of prayer*, Liv. — *Godlike*,

*divine*: est ergo flamen, divo Julio M. Antonius: — [*Departed from this life, deceased (of emperors)*]: — [Divum, i. n. *The sky*, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 72] — *Exp.*: sub d., like sub Jove, in the open air, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19.

1. DO, dēdi, dātum. 1. [another form dānit, Plaut.: dānunt, Plaut.: Conj., duim, Plaut.: duit, id.: duint, id.: Imperat., duitor, XII. Tab.: inf., dāsi, Fest.: dāne = dasne, Plaut.] v. a. To give, bestow, grant, confer, to permit or allow to take place, to suffer, etc.: dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Læl. 8: — ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum: — dī nobis communem patriam secum dederunt: — hominibus animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus: — ea dant (magistratus) magis, quæ etiamsi nolint, danda sint: — d. imperia: — centuria, ad summum usum urbis fabris tignariis data: — Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos d.: — literas ad te numquam habui cui dārem quin dederim: — d. literas (ad alqm), to write to anybody: — d. alqd ad alqm: — d. literas alci (of the writer) to hand a letter to a person for the purpose of delivering it to another: — (of the bearer) to deliver a letter: decus sibi datum esse iustitia regis existimabant: quoniam me quodammodo invitatus et tui spem das: — dabant hæ feræ tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad etc.: — d. ansas alci ad reprehendendum: — d. multas causas suspicionum offensionumque: — d. modicam libertatem populo: — d. consilium: — d. præcepta: — d. tempus alci: — d. operam virtuti: — d. operam, ne: — d. veniam amicitie: — d. vela (ventis), to set sail: — me librum L. Cossinio ad te perferendum d.: — sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est: — d. nomina, to give in one's name for military service, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: — d. manus, to give up, yield, Cic. Læl. 26, 99: — [In Law: do, dico, addico, the words pronounced by a prætor; viz. do, when he appointed judges, and gave the form of a writ, or on conferring a privilege, etc.; dico, when he pronounced sentence; and addico, when he adjudicated property; hence these words were called tria verba, Ov. F. 1, 47.] — In Philos.: To admit, grant: in geometria prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia; dato hoc, dandum erit illud, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83. — To put, place, etc. somewhere; with se, to betake one's self: in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: d. sese in fugam: — d. se fugæ: — Socrates, quam se cunque in partem dedisset, omnium fuit facile princeps: — d. alqd alci, to do any thing in order to oblige anybody, to concede to, sacrifice to: da hunc populo, Cic. Lig. 12, 37: — d. se alci, to give or deliver one's self entirely up to anybody, to devote one's self, to serve, obey, etc.: dedit se etiam regibus: — illum se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis d.: — d. se sermonibus vulgi: — d. se iucunditati: — d. se populo ac coronæ, to be present: — si se dant (judices): — To communicate, report: da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: — d. fabulam, i. q. docere fabulam, to bring out a piece on the stage, to represent: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multas docuerunt, Cic. Brut. 18: — d. verba (alci), to give empty words, i. e. to deceive, disappoint, Cic. Phil. 13, 16: — d. alci (alqd laudi, crimini, vitio), to impute any thing, as praise, a fault, crime, etc.

[2. Do, acc. of domus, Enn.]

DŌCĒO, cūi, ctum. 2. v. a. To teach, inform, instruct, show, point out. I. Gen.: d. alqm literas, Cic. Pis. 30: — d. alqm artem: — d. alqm ejusmodi rem: — ut doceam Rullum in iis saltem tacere rebus: — d. Socratem fidibus (sc. canere): — ut de ejus injuriis judices docerent: — d. alqm de alqa re: — doceant eum, qui vir Sex Roscius fuerit: — studiosus discendi erudiunt atque docent: — d. alqm: — d. alqd: — docui per literas: — quum doceo et expulano: — Tyrannio docet apud me. II. Esp.: d. fabulam, to represent on the stage: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multas d. (Plautus et Nævius), Cic. Brut. 18.

\*DOCHMĪUS, ii. m. (δόχμος, sc. ποῦς) A metrical foot of five syllables, as follows, — — — — —, Cic. de Or. 64.

[DŌCĪLĪS, e. (doceo) Apt to learn, docile, Tert.]

DŌCĪLĪS, e. (doceo) Apt to learn, docile: belua d. et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. Rep. 2, 46.

DŌCĪLĪTAS, ātia. f. (docilis) Aptness to learn or to be taught, docility, Cic. Sest. 42, 91. — [Meton.: Gentleness, Eutr. 10, 4.]

[DŌCĪLĪTER. adv. With docility, Diom.]

[DOCIMASIA, æ. f. (δοκιμασία) An inquiry, examination; d. pulmonum, a sounding of the lungs, NL.]

[DŌCĪS, idis, f. (δοκίς) A kind of fiery meteor, App.]

\*DOCTE, adv. Learnedly, skilfully: Sup., Sall. Jug. 95, 3. — [Prudently, cleverly, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 23.]

[DŌCTĪCĀNUS, a, um. (doctus-cano) That sings scientifically, M. Cap. 2, p. 30.]

[DŌCTĪFICUS, a, um. (doctus-facio) Making or rendering learned, M. Cap.]

[DŌCTĪLŌQUUS, a, um. (doctus-loquor) That speaks learnedly, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89.]

[DŌCTĪ-SŌNUS, a, um. (doctus) That sounds learnedly, Sid.]

[DŌCTĪUSCŪLE. adv. (doctus) More learnedly, Gell. 6, 16, 2.]

DOCTOR, ōris. m. (doceo) A teacher, instructor, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23.

DOCTRĪNA, æ. f. (doctor) Instruction, teaching: non alqa mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208: — Objective: Knowledge, erudition, learning: est unum perflugium d. ac literæ, quibus semper usi sumus, Cic. Fam. 6, 12: — nonnulli literis ac studiis doctrinæ dediti: — malis studiis malisque doctrinis: — Piso Græcis d. eruditus: — me omnis ars et d. liberalis et et maxime philosophia delectavit: — d. dicendi, rhetoric. — \*Habit induced by training: neque id fecit natura solum, sed etiam d., Nep. Att. 17.

DOCTUS, a, um. part. (doceo) Learned, skilled, experienced in any thing: d. vir et Græcis literis eruditus, Cic. Brut. 30, 114: — adolescentes humanissimi et doctissimi: — fuit enim d. ex disciplina Stoicorum: — d. et Græcis literis et Latinis: — [Clever, shrewd, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 35.]

DOCUMENT, inis. See DOCUMENTUM.

[DOCUMENTATIO. Novæstia, Gloss.]

DŌCŪMENTUM, i. n. (another form dōcūmen, Lucr.: dōcimen, T. Maur.) (doceo) A lesson, example, pattern, warning, instance, proof; with genit.: P. Rutilius d. fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiæ, Cic. R. Post. 10, 27: — With a relative or objective clause: dederas enim quam contemneres populares insanias jam inde ab adolescentia d. maxima, Cic. Mil. 8: — d. capere, quid esset victis extimescendum: — habeat me ipsum sibi documento quæ vitæ via facillime viros bonos ad honorem perducat: — \*With ne: d. esse, ne, Liv. 21, 19: — [With ut, Curt. 8, 14.] — Absol.: singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis d.: Cæs. B. G. 7, 4.

DŌCUS, i. f. A meteor like a beam of wood, Plin.

[DŌDECANDRĪA, æ. f. (δωδεκα-ἀνδρείος) In the Linnæan System, a class of plants having twelve stamens, NL.]

[DŌDĒCĀTĒMŌRĪON, ii. n. (δωδεκατημόριον) The twelfth part (of a constellation), Man. 2, 694.]

DŌDĒCĀTHĒON, i. n. (δωδεκάθεον) A kind of plant, American cowslip, Fam. Primulacæ, Plin. 25, 4, 9.

DŌDŌNA, æ. (Dodōne, es, Plin.) f. (Δωδώνη) A city of Epirus, with an oracle, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 95: — [Meton., for a sacred oak-grove near Dodona, Virg. G. 1, 149.] \*For a priest of the oracle of Dodona, Nep. Lys. 3, 2.

DŌDŌNÆUS, a, um. (Dodona) Of or belonging to Dodona: quercus, Cic. Att. 2, 4: D. oraculum: — D. Juppiter.

[DŌDŌNĪGĒNA, æ. (Dodona) D. populi, i. e. people that feed on acorns, Sidon. E. 6, 12.]

[DŌDŌNIS, idis, f. (Dodona) Of Dodona, Ov. M. 13, 716.]

[DŌDŌNIUS, a, um. (Dodona) Of Dodona, Claud.]

[DODRA, *m. f.* (dodrans) *A beverage made of nine different ingredients*, Aus. Epigr. 86. Also, *dodralis potio*, id.]

DODRANS, *antis. m.* *Three-fourths of a whole*: Quintus frater Argiletani ædificii reliquum dodrantem emit, Cic. Att. 1, 14:—*A measure of nine inches*, Plin. 36, 9, 14.

**\*\*DODRANTĀLIS**, *e.* (dodrans) *Of nine inches*: d. stirps, Col. 5, 6, 12.

[DODA, *m. f.* (δοχή) *A kind of vessel*, Vopisc.]

[DOGARIUS, Βουττοπούς, Gloss.]

**\*DOGMA**, *ætia. n.* [*f.*, Laber. ap. Prisc.] (δόγμα) *A philosophical principle, an opinion or tenet of a philosopher, a dogma*, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 133.

[DOGMATĪCUS, *a, um.* (δογματικός) *Of or relating to the tenets of a philosopher, dogmatical*, Aus.]

[DOGMATĪZO, *are. v. n.* (δογματίζω) *To teach a doctrine*, August.]

**\*\*1. DŌLĀBELLA**, *m. f.* (dolabra) *A little axe*, Col.

2. DOLABELLA, *m. m., nom. pr.* *A Roman family name of the gens Cornelia*; *e. g. P. Cornelius D., the son-in-law of Cicero*.—**Hence**, Dolabelliana pira, named after one Dolabella, Col.

**\*\*DŌLĀBRA**, *m. f.* (dolo) *An axe, pick-axe*, Liv. 4, 37. [*A surgical instrument*, NL.]

[DOLABRARIUS, *ii. m.* (dolabra) *A maker of axes*, Inscr.]

[DOLABRĀTUS, *a, um.* (dolabra) *Like an axe*, Pall.]

[DŌLĀMEN, *inis. n.* (dolo) *A heaving*, App.]

[DŌLĀTILIS, *e.* (dolo) *Easy to be heaved*, Agrim. ap. Goes.]

[DŌLĀTORIUM, *ii. n.* (dolo) *A tool for stone-cutting*, Hier.]

[DŌLATUS, *ūs. m.* (dolo) *A heaving*, Prud.]

[DŌLENS, *entis. part.* (doleo) *Painful*, Ov. M. 4, 246.]

DŌLENTER, *adv.* (doleo) *Painfully, grievously, with pain or affliction*: d. hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 22:—*Comp.*, Cic. Sest. 6, 14.

[DŌLENTĪA, *m. f.* (doleo) *Pain*, Læv. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 9.]

DŌLĒO, *ũi. itum. 2. v. n. and a.* *To feel, perceive, or be in pain; of things, to pain, hurt*. I. Bodily: d. pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44.

II. Mentally: *of personal subjects; To feel any thing painfully, to feel sorrow, to grieve, to be afflicted at, with acc.*: quia meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. Sest. 69, 145:—*d. Dionis mortem*:—*d. vicem alcis*:—*d. alqd.*:—*With objective clause*: inferiores non d. (debent), se a suis superari:—*With abl.*: lætari bonis rebus et d. contrariis:—*d. delicto* [*gaudere correctione*]:—*d. laude aliena*:—*With de*: de Hortensio te certo scio d.:—*With ex*: quoniam tum ex me doluisti:—*With quod*: si id doleamus, quod eo jam frui nobis non licet:—**\*\*Absol.**: et desperant et dolent et novissime oderunt, Quint.:—*Of things; to pain, hurt, grieve*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53:—*Impers.*, Cic. Mur. 20, 42:—*[With acc., Prop. 1, 16, 24]*:—**\*\*Absol.**: nec dolent prava, sed frustra voluisse, Sen. Tranq. an. 2:—*[Middle, Inscr.]*. [*Hence, Ital. doglio, Fr. deuil.*]

[DŌLĪARIS, *e.* (dolum) *Of or belonging to a cask*, Dig.]

[DŌLĪĀRĪUS, *a, um.* (dolum) *Of or belonging to a cask*, Inscr.:—*Subst.*: Doliarium, *ii. n.* *A wine-cellar*, Dig.]

[DŌLĪDUS, *a, um.* (dolor) *Painful*, C. Aur.]

**\*\*DŌLĪŌLUM**, *i. n.* *A small cask*, Col. 12, 44, 3:—*[Nom. pr., Doliola, orum. n. A place at Rome, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43]*:—*d. floris, the calyx of a flower*, Plin. 11, 13, 13.

[DŌLĪRO, *are. v. int. n.* (doleo) *To be in pain*, Cat. R. R. 157, 7.]

DŌLĪUM, *ii. n.* [*plur. dolea, Inscr.*] *A cask, barrel*: de dolio haurire, from the wood, Cic. Brut. 83, 288.

1. DŌLO. 1. *v. a.* *To hew or chip with an axe*: d. robur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86:—*e. robore dolatus*:—*[d. fuste, to beat, thrash, cudgel, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23]*:—*Meton.*: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13:—*[dolum d., i. e. to prepare, invent, Plaut. Mil. gl. 3, 3, 64.]*

**\*\*2. DŌLO** or DŌLON, *ōnis. m.* (δόλον) *A kind of sword-cane*, Suet. Claud. 13.—*[A sting, Phædr. 3, 6, 3.]*—*The fore-topsail*, Liv. 36, 44.

3. DŌLO, *ōnis. (acc., Dolum, Plaut.) m. nom. pr.* (Δόλων) *A Trojan spy*, Ov. M. 13, 98. *A son of Priam*, Hyg. F. 90.

[DŌLŌPĒIS, *idis. f.* (Dolopes) *Dolopian*, Hyg. F. 14.]

[DŌLŌPĒUS, *a, um.* (Dolopes) *Dolopian*, V. Fl. 2, 10.]

DŌLŌPES, *um. m.* (*sing. acc.* Dolopem, Liv.) (Δόλωες) *A people of Thessaly*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4.

DŌLŌPĪA, *m. f.* (Dolopes) *A part of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13.

DŌLOR, *ōris. m.* (doleo) *Pain, painful sensation whether of body or mind*. I. Bodily: “d. est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus,” Cic. Tusc. 2, 15:—*d. pedum*:—*d. articulorum*:—*[Esp. the pains of child-birth, NL.]* II. Mental. A) *Pain, grief, vexation, sorrow, tribulation, affliction*: “d. (est) ægritudo crucians,” Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18:—*si cadit in sapientem animi d.*:—*d. (with cura)*:—*ex lætitia improborum dolorem percipere*:—*dolorem ferre*:—*dolorem refricare oratione*:—*magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere*:—*dolore angī*:—*dolori parēre*:—*dolorem deponere*:—*dolorem meminisse et prae se ferre*:—*[A cause or object of pain, Prop. 1, 14, 18.]* B) *Rhet.*: *Empassioned expression*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25.

[DŌLŌRŌSUS, *a, um.* (dolor) *Full of pain, painful*, Veg.]

**\*DŌLŌSE**, *adv.* *Craftily, artfully*, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61.

[DŌLŌSĪTAS, *ætis. f.* (dolosus) *Artifice*, Vulg.]

[DŌLŌSUS, *a, um.* (dolos) *Artful, deceitful*, Plaut. Mil. gl. 2, 2, 43.]

DŌLUS, *i. m.* (δόλος) *An artful contrivance, trick; hence, in Law, esp. with malus, artifice, deceit*: “in quibus ipsis (formulis) quum ex eo (Aquilio) quæreretur, quid esset d. malus? respondebat: quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum,” Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60:—*without malus, cunning, fraud, deceit*: per dolum atque insidias, Cæs.:—*[Dolus, a personified deity, V. Fl. 2, 205.]*

[DŌMA, *ætis. n.* (δῶμα) *A roof*, Hier.]

[DŌMĀBĪLIS, *e.* (domo) *Tameable*, Hor. O. 4, 14, 41.]

DOMATOR, *oris.* See DOMITOR.

**\*\*DŌMĒFACTUS**, *a, um.* (domo-facio) *Tamed, subdued*. Meton.: d. tellus aratro, Petr. S. 99, 3.

**\*\*DŌMESTĪCĀTIM**, *adv.* (domesticus) *In the house, at home*: d. apparare alqd [opp. ‘oblocare macellariis’], Suet. Cæs. 26.

[DŌMESTĪCE, *adv.* *At home, privately*, Tert.]

DŌMESTĪCUS, *a, um.* (domos) *Of or belonging to the house, domestic*. \*I. Prop.: dico intra domesticos parietes, dico extra conventum, Cic. Dei. 2, 5:—*d. vestis, a garment worn in the house, undress*:—*[d. otior, at home, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128.]* II. Meton. A) *Of or belonging to the family or the house, home or homely, domestic, familiar, private*: quis unquam in luctu d., quis in funere familiari cœnavit cum toga pulla? Cic. Vat. 13:—*usu et domesticis præceptis eruditus*:—*d. usus et consuetudo*:—*homo d.*:—*d. prædones (with hospites and amici)*:—*d. mala*:—*Subst.*: Domestici, *orum. m.* *The members of a family, the persons that belong to a house, household, the family itself*, Cic. R. Post. 2, 4. B) *Kept about the house, domesticated; of animals*: quadrupedes, Cels. 2, 18. C) *Esp.*: *Domestic, intestine, not foreign*: d. Furiæ, Cic. R. Am. 24, 67:—*externa lubentius in tali re quam domestica recordeo*:—*genuinæ d. que virtutes*:—*d. mos (opp. ‘adventicia’ doctrina)*:—*insolens domesticarum rerum fastidium*:—*alienigenas domesticis anteferre*:—*d. hostes*:—*d. insidiæ (with intestinum scelus)*:—*thus, d. et intestinum malum*:—*d. ac vernaculum crimen*:—*res d. ac familiares*:—*d. et ‘publica’*:—*sententiam habere aliam domesticam, aliam forensem*:—*d. litteræ*.

DOMI, *adv.* See DOMUS.



**DŌMICĪLIUM**, ii. n. (domus) I. Prop.: *A habitation, place of residence, home*, Cic. Arch. 4, 9.

II. Fig.: *libertas habet d.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 31:—Capuae, in domicilio superbis collocati:—d. honestissimum senectutis (Lacedaemo):—d. imperii et gloriæ (Roma):—d. gloriæ:—d. mentis:—suorum improbiissimorum sermonum d. in auri-bus ejus (Pompeii) collocarant:—cui verbo (fideliter) d. est proprium in officio.

[DŌMICĒNIUM, ii. n. (domus-cœna) *Home fare, a meal at home*, Mart. 5, 78.]

[DŌMIDUCUS, i. m. and DŌMIDUCA, æ. f. (domus-duco) *A goddess presiding over the escorting home of a bride*, August.]

**DŌMĪNA**, æ. f. (abl. plur. dominis, Curt.) (dominus) \*I. *Mistress, a title of Roman ladies, from their fourteenth year*, Quint. 5, 11, 34. II. Gen.: *A mistress, she that rules or gives orders: sit sane Fors d. campi*, Cis. Pis. 2, 3:—*domina et regina virtutum:—voluptates blandissimæ d.:—cupiditas honoris, imperii, provinciarum quam dura est d.!*—\*\*Esp.: *A lady of the imperial family, princess*, Suet. Dom. 13:—[*a matron*, Virg. Æ. 6, 397: *a sweetheart*, Tib. 1, 1, 46]:—[*Ital. donna*.]

[DŌMĪNANS, antis. part. (dominor) *Ruling, Comp.*, Lucr. 3, 398.]

**DŌMĪNĀTĪO**, ōnia. f. *Rule, dominion, authority, sovereignty, power, lordship; despotism*, Cic. Rep. 1, 32 [opp. 'libertas']:—*Meton.*: d. regnumque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35:—d. regia in judiciis:—d. firma et moderata rationis in libidinem.

\*DŌMĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. *A lord, ruler: d. rerum Deus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2.

\*DŌMĪNĀTRIX, icis. f. *A female ruler, mistress: d. cæca ac temeraria animi cupiditas*, Cic. Inv. 1, 2.

**DŌMĪNĀTUS**, ūs. m. (dat. dominatu, Cæs. ap. Gell.) (dominor) I. *Lordship, rule, sovereignty; despotism, tyranny*, Cic. Rep. 1, 27 [opp. 'libertas']. II. *Meton.*: d. animi, Cic. Rep. 1, 38:—d. consilii:—d. cupiditatum:—d. omnium rerum (with principatus and potestas):—d. omnis terrenorum commodorum est in homine.

[DŌMĪNĪLLA, æ. f. (dominicus) *A young mistress, miss, ML. Hence, Ital. donzella, damigella; Fr. demoiselle*.]

\*\*DŌMĪNĪCUS (contr. dominicus, Inscr.), a, um. (dominus) *Of or belonging to a lord or master: d. habitationes*, Col. 9 præf.:—[*Imperial, princely*, Cod. Just.]:—*Subst.*: Dominicum, i. n. *A collection of poetry by the emperor Nero*, Suet. Vit. 11. [D. dies, Sunday, Tert.]

**DŌMĪNĪUM**, ii. n. (dominus) \*I. *A feast, entertainment, banquet*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4. \*\*II. A) *Property in any thing, right of property*, Plin. \*\*B) *Concr.*: *Lordship, power, dominion; hence (for dominus), a ruler, lord: incertissima d.*, Sen. V. B. 5.

**DŌMĪNOR**. I. v. dep. n. (dominus) *To be lord, bear rule, domineer: imperare quam plurimis, pollere, regnare, d.*, Cic. Rep. 3, 12:—*in capite fortunisque hominum d.:—Of things and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem d. et rerum potiri putat:—d. consilium:—fortuna dominatur:—dominatur usus dicendi in libera civitate:—senectus si usque ad ultimum spiritum dominatur in suos:—[Dominor, arl., pass., to be ruled or governed, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139.]*

[DŌMĪNŪLUS, i. m. *A young master*, Dig.]

**DŌMĪNUS** (sometimes domnus), i. m. (domus) I. Prop. A) *The master of the house, master, owner, possessor, proprietor: nec domo d., sed domino domus honestanda est*, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139:—d. rerum suarum:—d. auctionum. B) *Gen.*: *A master, lord, ruler, chief, commander, director: d. atque victor:—quippe qui (populi) domini sint legum, judiciorum, belli, pacis, fœderum, capitū unusquisque, pecuniæ:—dei domini et moderatores omni rerum:—videsne, ut de rege (Tarquinio) d. exstiterit?—d. populi, quem Græci tyrannum vocant:—Esp.: with or*

*without convivii or epulii, as rex, the master of a feast*, Cic. Vat. 13. —\*\*An appellation of the emperor, Suet. Dom. 13. —[*A beloved, sweetheart*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 11. —\*\*As a term of endearment, *My love! my darling!* Sen. E. 3.

II. Fig.: *liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimè d., terrore sempiterno ac nocturno metu*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21.

[DŌMĪPORTA, æ. f. (domus-porto) *She that carries her house, i. e. a mail*, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.]

[DOMISEDA, æ. f. (domus-sedeo) *Sitting at home*, Inscr.]

1. DŌMĪTĪANUS, a, um. I. (Domitius) *Of or belonging to Domitius: D. milites*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 16.

II. (Domitianus) \*\**Of or belonging to the emperor Domitian: D. mensis, i. e. October, in which month the emperor D. was born*, Suet. Dom. 13.

2. DŌMĪTĪANUS, i. m. T. Flavius D., a Roman emperor, whose life has been written by Suetonius.

**DŌMĪTĪUS**, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens; e. g. Cn. D., the conqueror of the Allobrogi*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55:—Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, author of the Lex D. de sacerdotiis, Cic. Agr. 2, 7:—L. D. Ænobarbus, a general of Pompey in the civil war, Cic. Att. 1, 1:—Cn. D. Calvinus, a consul, Cic. Dei. 5.

\*\*DŌMĪTO, are. v. int. a. (domo) *To tame, subdue: d. elephantos*, Plin. 8, 8, 8. [Hence, Fr. dompter.]

**DŌMĪTOR** [an old form, domator, Amm.], ōris. m. (domo) I. *A tamer, subduer, breaker: d. equorum*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90. II. *Meton.*: *A conqueror, victor, vanquisher: vexator furoris, d. armorum*, Cic. Mil. 13:—d. Persarum (with victor).

\*\*DŌMĪTRIX, icis. f. *She that tames or subdues: Meton.*: d. rerum omnium (ferrum), Plin. 36, 16, 25.

\*\*DŌMĪTŪRA, æ. f. (domo) *A taming, subduing, breaking: d. boum*, Col. 6, 2, 1.

1. DOMITUS, a, um. part. of domo.

\*2. DŌMĪTUS, ūs. m. (domo) *A taming, subduing, breaking: d. quadrupedum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

[DOMNÆDIUS, ii. m. (dominus-aedes) *The master of a house*, Inscr.]

[DOMNĪARĪUM, ii. n. *Lordship, power of dominion*, ML. Hence, Fr. danger.]

DOMNICUS. See DOMINICUS.

[DOMNIFUNDA, æ. f. (domina-fundus) *She that possesses a building and the ground on which it stands, a landlady*, Inscr.]

[DOMNIPRÆDIA, æ. f. (domina-prædum) *The mistress of an estate*, Inscr.]

DOMNUS. See DOMINUS.

**DŌMO**, ūi, itum. [domavi, Poeta ap. Charis.: domata, Petr.] I. v. a. *To tame, break* I. Prop.: *d. et condocere feras beluas*, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161. II. *Meton.*: *To subdue, conquer, vanquish: quas nationes nemo umquam fuit, quin frangi d. que cuperet*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13:—*docemur domitas habere libidines*.

[DOMUITIO, ōnis. f. (domus-utio) *A going home*, Poet. ap. A. Her. 3, 21.]

\*\*DŌMUNCŪLA, æ. f. (domus) *A small house*, Vitr. 6, 10.

**DŌMUS**, ūs [genit. domi, Plaut.: domuis, Varr.]. f. (δῶμος) *A house, dwelling*. I. A) Prop.: Cæs., etc. B) Esp. 1) Adv. a) Domi (very rarely domui, Cic.; Cæs.) *At home, in the house*, Cic. Læl. 1, 2, and elsewhere:—*With pronouns: domi meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, etc.:—istius domi (educatus):—domi illius (fuisti):—cujus domi (fueras):—With genit.: domi Cæsaris:—With adj.: aliene domi. b) Domum, home (implying direction towards the house), Cic. Læl. 3, 12, and elsewhere:—*With pronouns: domum meam etc.:—With genit.: domum Roscii:—Pomponii domum:—With adj.: domum regiam (comportare alqd), Sall.:—Also in the plur.: domos, Liv.:—domos suas, Sall. c) Domo, out**



of the house, from home, Cic. Fam. 9, 5: — **\*\*For domi, at home, in the house, Suet.; Nep. \*2)** Domi est alqd, is at home, is at hand, Cic. Att. 10, 14: — *conf. quid ego hæc ad te, cujus domi nascuntur?* — [thus, Domi habere alqd, to be in possession of any thing, Plaut.] **II. Meton.** [A] Home, i. e. place of abode, house: of the gods, Ov. M. 4, 736: of the winds, Virg.: of animals, id.: of a labyrinth, id.: of the body, as the abode of the soul, Ov.] **B) Gen.: Home, i. e. one's own country, native place:** homo ingenuus, domi nobilis, populi Romani socius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17: — Galli domo emigrant, Cæs.: — vel belli vel domi, in war or peace: — in pace et domi. **\*C) Meton.** 1) A house, i. e. a household, family, race: d. te nostra tota salutatur, Cic. Att. 4, 12: hence also, 2) A sect of philosophers, Cic. Ac. 1, 4; Sen. [Hence, Ital. duomo, Fr. dome, Germ. Dom, i. e. a cathedral.]

[DŌNĀBĪLIS, e. (dono) That deserves to be presented with a thing, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 40.]

**\*\*DŌNĀRĪUM, ii. n. (donum)** [I. A place in a temple where votive offerings were kept, App. M. 1, p. 221.

**II. A) A temple, sanctuary, altar, Virg. G. 3, 533.] B) An offering to a deity, a votive offering, Liv. 42, 28.**

[DŌNĀTĪCUS, a, um. (dono) Presented, Cat. ap. Fest.]

DŌNATĪO, ōnis. f. A giving as a present, a donation (abstr. and concr.), Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9, and elsewhere.

**\*\*DŌNATĪVUM, i. n. (dono) A present made by the emperor to his soldiers, a donative, Suet. Cal. 46.**

[DŌNĀTOR, ōris. m. A donor, giver, Sen. Hipp. 1217.]

[DŌNĀTRIX, icis. f. A female donor or giver, Cod. Inst.]

DŌNĀTUS, i. m. Ælius D., a Roman grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of Jerome. Tiberius Claudius D., later than the former, a commentator on Virgil.

DŌNAX, ōcis. m. (δῶναξ) I. A kind of reed, Plin. 16, 36, 66. II. A sea fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

DŌNĒC. conj. [old Latin, donicum] **\*\*L So long as, whilst; with indic., Liv. 2, 49; Tac.; Hor.: — With conjunct., Liv.; Tac. \*II. Until, until at length or at last: usque eo timui, ne... d. ad rejiciendos judices venimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6 fin.: — thus with indic., Liv.; Virg.: with conjunct., Quint.; Tac. — \*\*Especially with negative assertions, that any thing is not to take place before a given point of time; Before, until, Liv. 1, 39; Tac.**

[DONICUM. Old Latin for donec.]

[DŌNĪFĪCO, are. v. n. (donum-facio) To make presents, Hyg. F. 112.]

DŌNO. i. v. a. (donum) I. A) 1) D. alqd (alqm) alqui, to give as a present, make anybody a present, to present with, bestow, confer upon, grant: non pauca suis adiutoribus large effuseque donabat, Cic. R. Am. 8: — munera ista vel civibus tuis vel dīs immortalibus dona: — gratulationem, æternitatem, immortalitatemque d. 2) To give or deliver up, to sacrifice, make a sacrifice of: tu tuas amicitias ut reipublicæ donares, te vicisti, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2. B) 1) Esp.: To remit a debt, release from an obligation: mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Cæs. 2) **\*\*Fig.: To forgive, pardon: noxæ damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribuniciæ potestati, Liv. 8, 35. II. A) D. alqm alqa re, to present one with any thing: d. alqm anulo aureo: — d. alqm civitate. B) [Poet.: d. alqm alqd, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 9.]**

DŌNUM, i. n. (do) A voluntary gift, a present, Cic. Cluent. 9: — [ultima or suprema d., the last honours, funeral obsequies, Ov.]: — **Esp.: An offering to a deity, Cic. Rep. 2, 24.**

DŌNŪSA, æ. f. An island of the Ægean Sea, east of Naxos, now Denusa, Plin. 4, 12, 23.

DORCAS, ōdis. f. [an old form, dorca, æ. m., Grat.] (δορκάς) A gazelle, a doe, Mart. 10, 65.

DORCEUS, ei. m. (Δορκεύς) The name of one of Actæon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 210.

DŌRES, um. m. (Δωρείς) The Dorians, Cic. Rep. 2, 4.

**\*\*DŌRĪCE. adv. (Dores) Like the Dorians: D. Rhodii loquuntur, Suet. Tib. 56.**

**\*\*DŌRĪCUS, a, um. (Dores) Doric: D. gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2: — [Dorici, that speak the Doric dialect, Gell.]**

[DŌRĪENSES, ium. m. (Dores) The Dorians, Just. 2, 6, 16.]

**\*\*DŌRĪS, idia. (Dores) I. Adj.: Doric: D. dialectos, Suet. Tib. 56. II. Subst. A) The district Doris, in Greece, Mel. 2, 3, 4: in Asia Minor, Plin. 5, 27, 29. B) The daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs, Ov. M. 2, 11. C) [Meton. for the sea, Virg. B. 10, 5.] D) A plant, i. q. pseudanchus and echios, Plin. 22, 20, 24.**

**\*\*DŌRĪUS, a, um. (Dores) Dorian: D. moduli, Plin. 7, 56, 57: — [Subst., App. M. 10, p. 254.]**

DORMĪO, ivi or ii, itam. 4. [fut. dormibo, Plaut.: dormibit, Cat.] v. n. To sleep. I. Prop., Cic. Fam. 7, 24. II. Meton.: To repose, be inactive, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70: to be careless, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 17.

[DORMĪTOR, ōris. m. A sleeper, sluggard, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20.]

DORMĪTĪO, ōnis. f. A sleeping, Varr. ap. Non.]

DORMĪTO, avi. 1. v. int. n. (dormio) To be or feel sleepy, to fall asleep. I. Prop., Cic. Att. 2, 16: — [dormitante lucerna, going out, Ov.] II. Fig.: To be careless, dream, talk nonsense: bonus d. Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359: — oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144.

[DORMĪTOR, ōris. m. A sleeper, Mart. 10, 4.]

**\*\*DORMĪTŌRĪUM, ii. n. (dormio) A sleeping-apartment, bedchamber, dormitory, Plin. 30, 6, 17.**

**\*\*DORMĪTŌRĪUS, a, um. (dormio) Of or belonging to sleeping: d. cubiculum, Plin. E. 5, 6, 21.**

[DORONICUM, i. n. (δῶρον) A kind of herb, Leopard's bane, Fam. Compositæ, NL.]

[DORSŪALIS, e. (dorsum) Of or belonging to the back, App. M. 11, p. 266: — Subst.: Dorsualia, ium. n. Cloths to spread over the backs of animals, horse-cloths, etc., Treb.]

DORSUM, i. n. [dorsus, i. m., Plaut.] The back of a man or animal, Plin. 11, 37, 86: — Of other things in that form: d. jugi, i. e. a brow, Cæs. B. G. 7, 44. [Hence, Ital. dosso, Fr. dos.]

DŌRUS, i. m. Son of Hellen, ancestor of the Dores, Vitruv. 4, 1.

DŌRYCNĪON, ii. n. (δορύκνιον) A poisonous plant, Fam. Leguminosæ, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

DŌRŶLÆUM, i. n. A town of Phrygia, now Eski Shehr, Cic. Fl. 17: — Dorylenses, ium. m. The inhabitants, Cic. Fl. 17: **\*\*called also Dorylæi, Plin. 5, 29, 29.**

DŌRŶPHŌRUS (-os), i. m. (Δορυφόρος) The Lance-bearer, a statue of Polyclethus, Cic. Brut. 86, 296.

DŌS, ōtis. f. (dos) A marriage-portion, dowry, Cic. Cæc. 25: — **Meton.: A gift, endowment, quality, property: verborum dote locupletare et ornare alqd, Cic. de Or. 1, 55.**

[DŌSIS, eos. f. A dose (of drugs), NL.]

DOSSENNUS, i. m. Fabius D., a writer of Atellan plays, Plin. 14, 13, 15.

[Dossēnarius, a, um. (dorsum) That carries a load on his back: jumenta d., beasts of burden, Varr. R. R. 2, 10.]

DŌTĀLIS, e. (dos) Of or belonging to a dowry or marriage-portion: d. prædia, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4.]

[DŌTĀRĪUM, ii. n. (dos) Dowry, ML. — Hence, Fr. douaire.]

DŌTĀTUS, a, um. part. of doto. Endued or furnished with any thing, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5. — **\*\*Meton.: d. ulmus vite, Plin. 18, 28, 68.**

[DOTHINENTERITIS, itidis. f. (δοθίν-ερερον) *An eruding inflammation of the Peyerian and Brunnerian glands, NL.*]

\*I. DŌTO, i. v. a. (dos) *To endow, give a dowry, portion: filiam splendidissime maritae d.que, Suet. Vesp. 14.—Meton.: in Arabia et olea dotatur lacrima, is much valued or esteemed, Plin. 12, 17, 38.*

2. DŌTO, ūs. f. (Δωτό) *A sea-nymph, Virg. A. 9, 102.*

[DRABA, æ. f. *A kind of herb, Whitlow-grass, Fam. Cruciferae, NL.*]

[DRACENA, æ. f. (δράκαινα) *A female dragon, Donat.*]

DRACHMA [drachma, Plaut.], æ. f. (δραχμή) I. *A Greek coin, a drachma, about the value of a Roman denarius, Cic. Fam. 2, 17. \*\*II. A weight, the eighth part of an ounce, Plin. 21, 34, 109.*

DRACO, ōnis. [gen. dracontis, Att. ap. Non.: acc. dracontem, id. ap. Charis.] m. (δράκων) I. *A kind of serpent, a dragon, Cic. Div. 2, 30:—[a constellation, Cic. poeta, N. D. 2, 42: the ensign of a cohort, Veg. Mil. 2, 13]: d. marinus, a sea-fish, Plin. 9, 27, 43:—a vessel for water, in the shape of a serpent, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24. \*\*An old grape, a grape of the last year, Plin. 17, 23, 35:—sanguis d., the juice of Pterocarpus, and other trees, NL.] II. Draco, ōnis. m., nom. pr. *A lawgiver of the Athenians, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg. F. 181.**

[DRACŌNĀRIŪS, ii. m. (draco) *A bearer of the ensign of a cohort, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.*]

[DRACŌNIGĒNA, æ. c. (draco-gigno) *Dragon-born, Ov. F. 3, 865.*]

[DRACŌNTĀRIŪM, ii. n. *A wreath like a serpent, Tert.*]

DRACONTĪA, æ. f. or DRACONTIAS, æ. m. (δρακοντίας) I. *Dragon-stone, Plin. 37, 10, 57. II. A kind of wheat, Plin. 18, 7, 12.*

DRACŌNTIOS VITIS. *A kind of vine, Col. 3, 2, 28.*

DRACŌNTĪŪM, ii. n. (δρακόντιον) *A plant, dragonwort, Plin. 24, 16, 9; called also dracontia radix, Veg. 5, 66, 1.*

DRACUNCŪLUS, i. m. (draco) [*A little serpent, Lampr.; a string twisted in the form of a serpent, Inscr.*] *A kind of fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53: a kind of plant, Tarragon, Plin. 24, 16, 91.*

DRAGANTUM, i. See TRAGACANTHA.

[DRĀMA, ātis. n. (δράμα) *A play, a drama, Aus. E. 18, 15.—Hence, Dramaticum poema, Diom.*]

[DRĀPĒTA, æ. m. (δραπέτης) *A runaway slave, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.*]

[DRĀPPUS, i. m. *Cloth, ML.—Hence, Ital. drappo, Fr. drap.*]

[DRĀSTICUM, i. n. (δρᾶσ) (sc. medicamentum) *A purgative, NL.*]

[DRAUCUS, i. m. *I. q. cinædus, Mart. 9, 28.*]

[DRENŌ, are. v. n. *To cry as a swan, A. Phil. 23.*]

DRĒPĀNA, orum. n. (Δρέπανα) I. *A town on the western coast of Sicily, now Trapani, Plin. 3, 8, 14:—[Drepanum, Virg.: Drepane, es. f., Sil.] II. A promontory in its neighbourhood, Promontorium Drepanum, Plin. 3, 8, 14. Drepanitani. *The inhabitants, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 57.**

DRĒPĀNIS, is. f. (δρεπανίς) *A kind of swallow, Plin. 11, 47, 101.*

[DRĒMĪPHĀGĪA, æ. f. (δρεμυφαγία) *An eating of highly seasoned food, C. Aur.*]

[DRINDĪO, ire. v. n. *To cry like a weasel, A. Phil. 61.*]

DRŌMAS, ādis. m. (δρομάς) I. *A dromedary, Liv. 37, 40:—[Dromedarius, ii. m. the same, Hier.] II. Droma, ādis. *The name of one of Actæon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 217.**

DROMEDARIUS, ii. See DROMAS.

DRŌMO, ōnis. m. (δρόμων, a runner) *A kind of fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53. [A fast-sailing vessel, a cutter, Cod. Just.]*

\*\*DRŌMOS, i. m. (δρόμος) *The race-course of the Spartans, Liv. 34, 27.—[Gen.: A race-course, Inscr.]*

[DROPACISMUS, i. m. (δρόπαξ) *A pitch-plaster, NL.*]

[DRŌPAX, ācis. f. (δρόπαξ) *Removal of the hair by means of a pitch-plaster, Mart. 3, 74.]*

DRUIAS, ādis. f. *A priestess or female soothsayer among the Druids, Lampr. A. Sev. 60.*

DRŪIDES, um. (Druidæ, arum. Cic.) m. *The priests of Britain and Gaul, Druids, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13.*

DRUIS, idis. f. *I. q. Druias, Inscr.*

[DRUNGUS, i. m. *A company or troop of soldiers, Veg. Mil. 3, 16.]*

DRŪPA, æ. f. (sc. oliva) (δρόππα) *An over ripe olive, Plin. 15, 1, 2.—Absol.: drupa, æ. f., id. 15, 7, 7: druppa, id. 26, 27, 60. [Any shell-fruit, NL.]*

\*\*DRŪSIANUS, a, um. (Drusus) *Of or belonging to Drusus: D. fossa, Tac. A. 2, 8.*

DRŪSILLA, æ. f. (Drusus) *The name of several females of the gens Livia: e. g. Livia D., the second wife of Augustus: A daughter of Drusus Germanicus, Tac. A. 6, 15.*

DRUSUS, i. m. *A cognomen in the gens Livia, Suet. Tib. 3.*

DRŪĀDES, um. f. (dat. Greek dryasin, Prop.) (Δρυάδες) *Tree or wood-nymphs, dryades, Prop. 1, 20, 45.*

DRYANTIDES. See 1. DRYAS.

1. DRŪAS, antis. m. (Δρύας) I. *The father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, Hyg. F. 132.—Hence, Dryantides, æ. m. i. e. Lycurgus, Ov. Ib. 347. II. One of the Lupithæ, Ov. M. 12, 290. III. One of the parties in the Calydonian hunt, Ov. M. 8, 307.*

2. DRŪAS, ādis. f. *A tree or wood-nymph, Mart. 9, 62.*

DRŪĪTIS, idis. f. (δρυίτις) *A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 73.*

DRŪŌPE, es. f. (Δρυόπη) I. *Mother of Amphisus by Apollo, Ov. M. 9, 331. II. Mother of Tarquinius by Faunus, Virg. A. 10, 551.*

DRŪŌPES, um. m. (Δρύοπες) *A people of Epirus, Plin. 4, præf.—Sing.: Dryops. One of the Dryopes, Ov. Ib. 490.*

DRŪŌPHŌNON, i. n. (δρυόφονον) *A plant, a species of fern, Plin. 27, 9, 49.*

DRŪŌPTĒRIS, idis. f. (δρυοπτέρης) *A plant, a species of fern, Plin. 27, 9, 49.*

DRYOS HYPHEAR. (δρυὸς ὑφεαρ) *Oak-mistletoe, Plin. 16, 44, 93.*

DUA. See DUO.

\*\*DŪĀLIS, e. (duo) *Containing two. In Gramm.: d. numerus, the dual number, Quint. Just. 1, 5, 42.*

[DUBENUS apud antiquos dicebatur qui nunc dominus (dubius?), Fest.]

DŪBĪE. adv. *Doubtfully: potest accidere, ut aliquod signum d. datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Div. 1, 55:—Esp. with negations: non (haud) d., without doubt, indubitably, most certainly: non. d. mihi nunciabatur.*

[DŪBĪETAS, ātis. f. (dubius) *Doubt, uncertainty, Eutr. 6, 19.]*

[DŪBĪŌSUS, a, um. (dubius) *Doubtful, Gell. 3, 3, 3.]*

DŪBIS, is. m. (Δούβης) *A river of Gallia Belgica, now Doubs, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38, 4.*

[DŪBĪTĀBĪLIS, e. (dubito) *Doubtful. I. Pass.: Ov. M. 1, 223. II. Act.: Prud.]*

\*DŪBĪTANTER. adv. I. *Doubtingly: sine ulla affirmatione, d. unum quodque dicemus, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10.*

II. *Doubtfully, with uncertainty or hesitation: illum verecunde et d. recepisce.*

[DŪBĪTĀTIM. adv. *Doubtfully, Sisenna ap. Non.]*

DŪBĪTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. I. *A wavering or fluctuating in one's opinion, judgement, etc., a doubting, state of uncertainty, doubt, uncertainty; absol.: nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, Cic. Fam. 9, 17:—quum res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneatur, neque in causa ulla d. posset esse:—in obscuritate as*

**dubitatione omnium** : — **dubitationem afferre** : — **sine ulla dubitatione, without the slightest doubt, with perfect certainty, most positively**, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 5. — **With genit.** : juris d. (i. e. d. pœnes quem esset jus) : — **With de** : d. de omnibus rebus : — **With a relative or interrogative clause** : d. quale sit id, de quo consideretur : — d., adhibendum fuerit hoc genus : — **With quin** : nihil habet dubitationis, quin homines plurimum hominibus et prosint et obsint. — **\*\*With an objective clause** : hoc a rustico factum extra dubitationem est, Quint. — **A figure of Rhetoric, διαπόρσις**, i. e. a pretending to be at a loss for words to express the enormity, etc., of a thing, A. Her. 4, 29. II. **Meton.** A) **A reflecting, considering, taking into consideration** : indigna d. homine, Cic. Læl. 19 : — d. ad rempublicam adeundi. B) **Hesitation** : æstuabat dubitatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30 : — qui timor ! quæ d. ! quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum ! — **sine ulla dubitatione** : — **sine d.**, without hesitation.

[**DŪBITĀTĪVE**, adv. *Doubtfully*, Tert.]

[**DŪBITĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (dubito) *Doubtful*, Tert.]

[**DŪBITĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who doubts*, Tert.]

**DŪBITO**. 1. v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt) from zwei (two)) *To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence*, I. **Neut.** A) 1) *To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about any thing; absol.* : (vinolenti) dubitant, hesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52 : — ut jam liceat una comprehensione omnia complecti non dubitantem dicere : — **With de** : de judicando d. : — **With a negative** : nec vero de hoc quisquam d. posset, nisi : — d. de aliqua re : — d. de divina ratione : — d. de tua erga me voluntate : — **Impers.** : in quo judicio non de armis dubitatum esse dicatur : — **With acc.** (esp. *pron.*) : hæc non turpe est d. philosophos, quæ ne rustici quidem dubitant : — **In the pass.** : causa prorsus, quod d. posset, nihil habebat : — **With a relative clause** : non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes : — **cur dubitas quid de republica sentias?** — **With an interrogative clause** : desinite d., utrum sit melius : — **honestumne factu sit an turpe d.** : — de L. Bruto fortasse dubitaverim, an : — [**Poet. in pass.**, Ov.] : non d., quin : non hercle dubito, quin tibi ingenio nemo præstiterit : — illud cave dubitas, quin ego omnia faciam : — **With an objective clause** : gratos tibi optatosque esse, qui de me rumores afferunt, non dubito. \*\*2) *Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate* : si tardior manus dubitet, Quint. B) *To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon* : restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter potius Sex. Roscium occiderit. II. **Act.** : *To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.* : non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 4 : — \*non d., quin : nemo dubitat, quin voluntatem spectaret ejus, quem : — nolite d., quin huic uni credatis omnia : — **In a question** : dubitabitis judices, quin ? — **Absol.** : te neque umquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Cæs. — [**Hence**, Ital. *dotta*, Fr. *doute*.]

**DŪBIUS**, a, um. (from duo) *Moving to and fro, fluctuating*. \*\*I. **Prop.** : fluctibus dubiis volvi cæptum est mare, Liv. 37, 16. II. **Fig.** A) **Act.** 1) *Wavering or fluctuating in one's opinion, doubting, doubtful, undecided* [ambigens, hæsitans] : quæ res est, quæ cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic. de J. P. 10 : — \*\*d. sententiæ : — \*\*2) *Fluctuating in one's resolution, undetermined, irresolute* : dubio atque hæsitante Jugurtha. B) **Pass.** 1) *Dubious, uncertain, undecided* : videsne igitur, quæ d. sint, ea sumi pro certis ? — obscura et d. servitus : — d. salus [aperta perniciēs] : — d. spes pacis. — **Neut. absol.** : non (haud) d. est, it is not at all doubtful, or uncertain, or undetermined; there is no doubt, can be no doubt; absol., Cic. Fam. 4, 15 : — **With de** : de Pompeii exitu mihi d. numquam fuit : — d. de eorum jure : — **With an interrogative clause** : illud d. (est), ad id equaniam fieri possit accessio : — d. est, uter nostrum sit verecundior : — an d. vobis fuit inesse vis aliqua videretur nec ne ? — **\*\*Dubium absol. and adv.** : codicilli, d. ad quem scripti, Quint. : — non dubium est, quin : — **\*\*With an objective clause**, Suet. Cæs. 52 : — **Ellipt.** : si exploratum tibi

sit posse te illius regni potiri, non esse cunctandum, si d. sit, non esse conandum : — d. habere, to consider (any thing) doubtful, to doubt about : hæc habere dubia : — in dubium : in d. vocare : — in d. venire : — **\*\*in dubio** : æstate potius quam hieme dandum, non est in d., Plin. : — sine d., without doubt, surely, assuredly, indisputably, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2 : — frequently followed by some adversative particles, sed, verum, at; *Indisputably, surely, to be sure, no doubt... but* : quum te togatis omnibus sine d. anteferet... sed, quod ab eo te mirifice diligi intelligebam, arbitrabar : — **\*\*procul dubio**, Liv. 39, 40 : — \*\*2) **Meton.** : for anceps, that has two sides; hence, critical, dangerous, difficult : quæ (loca) d. nris videbantur, Sall. : — **In the neut. absol.**, Cic. Cæs. 27, 76. [3] *For various* : Manifolds, various, Pacuv. ap. Non.]

[**DŪCĀLIS**, e. (dux) *Of a general*, Val. ap. V. Aur.]

[**DŪCĀLITER**, adv. *Like a general*, Sid. E. 5, 13.]

[**DŪCĀTOR**, ōris. m. (dux) *A leader, chief*, Tert.]

[**DŪCĀTRIX**, icis. f. *A female leader*, App.]

**\*\*DŪCĀTUS**, ūs. m. (dux) I. *Leadership, command*, Suet. Tib. 19. [II. *A duchy, ML.—Hence*, Ital. *ducato*, Fr. *duché, ducat*.]

[**DŪCĒNA**, æ. f. (ducenti) *The office of a ducentarius*, Cod. Just.]

**\*\*DŪCĒNĀRIŪS**, a, um. (ducenti) *Containing or relating to two hundred* : d. pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19 : d. procuratores, i. e. who had a salary amounting to 200 sestertertia. — [Subst. : Ducentarius, ii. n. *A captain of two hundred*, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.]

**\*\*DŪCĒNI**, æ. a. num. distrib. *Two hundred each*, Liv. 9, 19.

**\*\*DŪCĒNTĒSIMA**, æ. f. (sc. pars) (ducenti) *A two hundredth part, one half per cent.*, Tac. A. 2, 42.

**DŪCENTI**, æ. a. (sing. ducentum, Col.) num. (duo-centum) *Two hundred*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 5. I. **Gen.** : ducentum, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15. II. **Meton.** : *A large number*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 10.]

**DŪCENTĪES**, adv. num. (ducenti) I. *Two hundred times*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 40. [II. **Meton.** : *A very large number*, Catull. 29, 15.]

**DUCENTUM**. See **DUCENTI**.

[**DŪCĪANUS**, a, um. (dux) *Of a general*, Cod. Th.—Subst. : Ducianus, i. m. *A general's servant*, Cod. Theod.]

**DŪCO**, xi, etum. 3. [imperat., duce, Plaut. : perf. sync., duxi, Catull.] v. a. *To lead, guide, draw, bring, move on, conduct*. I. **Prop.** A) **Gen.** : suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, Cic. Cat. 2, 10 : — d. aquam per fundum ejus : — d. aerem spiritu : — d. animam spiritu : — d. spiritum, to draw breath, i. e. to live : — d. vitam et spiritum : d. sortem : — **Meton.** : of persons that have been drawn by lot, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 34 : — d. os, to cut faces, make grimaces. — **\*\*Absol.** : sibi quisque d., trahere, rapere, to draw to one's self, i. e. appropriate to one's self, Sall. : — [d. se, to take one's self off, to leave, Plaut.] B) **Esp.** 1) *To take into custody, to put into prison, to imprison. lead away for punishment or judgement* : illos duci in carcerem jubent : — d. ad mortem. 2) *D. uxorem, to lead a woman (home), i. e. to marry*, Cic. Sest. 3 : — **Absol.**, Liv. 4, 4 : — [unusually for nubere, Cod. Just.] 3) a) *In Milit.* : *To lead or command an army, to march out with an army, to order to march* : ut locis apertis exercitum duceret, Cæs. : — **\*\*Absol.** : *Of the general* : *To march, advance, etc.*, Liv. 1, 23. b) a) **Gen.** : *To lead, i. e. to command, have the command of, be commander of* : qua in legatione duxit exercitum : — to bring up a part or detachment of an army, to march before the main force of the army : Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Cæs. : — **\*\*To bring up the vanguard or the van** : pars equitum et auxiliarie cohortes ducebant, Tac. B) **Meton.** : *To lead, to be leader or commander* : accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit : — d. ordines. 4) *To prepare, produce, bring forth*,

*arrange, dispose, regulate*: parietem per vestibulum sororis instituit d., to erect, build, raise, Cic. M. 27:—d. funus. \*\*5) *To get, obtain*: d. situm, Quint. II. Fig. A) *Gen.*: popularis error ad meliora ducendus, Quint. 12, 1, 26. B) *Esp.* 1) *To trace the beginning or origin of a thing, to derive from*: ab alqa re totius vitæ d. exordium:—d. principium disputationis a principe investigandæ veritatis:—d. belli initium a fame:—d. initia causasque omnium ex quatuor temporum mutationibus:—d. honestum ab iis rebus:—d. orationem sæpius ab eodem verbo:—d. nomen ex alqo:—utrumque (amor et amicitia) ducendum est ab amando. 2) a) *To lead, bring, or move to any thing, to impel, induce, incite*: ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio:—*In the pass.*: si quis honore aut gloria ducitur:—duci eloquentiæ laude:—d. quæstu et lucro:—d. hoc errore ut:—d. literis eorum et urbanitate, ut:—omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiæ cupiditatem. b) *[To wheedle, cheat, disappoint, cajole]*, Ov. M. 3, 587 (*with decipere*). 3) a) *To defer, protract*: d. tempus. b) *To pass or spend time*: d. bellum:—d. diem ex die:—ætatem in literis d. 4) a) *To cast up sums, reckon, count, compute*: minimum ut sequamur, quoniam XC. med. duximus, accedant eo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49:—d. rationem alqjs, to calculate anybody's advantage: duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar:—d. suam quoque rationem:—d. rationem officii, non commodi:—d. rationem officii atque existimationis. b) *To estimate, value, consider, judge, reckon*: parvi d.:—pro nihilo d.:—d. alqm despiciat:—nihil præter virtutem in bonis d. (*instead of which we find shortly before in bonis habere*):—d. alqm in numero hostium:—iracundiam seditionem quandam animi d.:—ut omnia tua in te posita esse ducas.

[DUCTABILITAS, ætis. f. (ducto) *Aptness to be duped*, Att. ap. Non.]

\*\*DUCTĀRĪUS, a, um. (ducto) *That draws or pulls*: d. funis, a rope for pulling, Vitruv. 10, 2.

\*\*DUCTĪLIS, e. (duco) *That may be drawn, ductile*: d. æs, that may be beaten thin, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

\*\*DUCTIM, adv. (duco) *By drawing, little by little, leisurely*, Col. 4, 25, 2.

\*\*DUCTĪO, ōnis. f. *A conveying*: d. aquarum, Vitruv. 1, 1.

[DUCTĪRO, avi. 1. v. int. a. (duco) I. *To lead, carry, to carry about with one*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 26: *to lead to one's home*, i. e. to marry, id. Poen. 1, 2, 60. II. *Meton.*: *To cheat*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.]

\*\*DUCTO, 1. v. int. a. (duco) *To lead, lead with one*. I. *Prop.*: d. exercitum per saltuosos loca, Sall. Jug. 38, 1:—*Esp.*, d. alqm, to take home, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 12.] II. Fig. A) *To cheat, deceive*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 159. B) *To judge, consider, take (anybody or any thing) to be*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 85.]

\*DUCTOR, ōris. m. (duco) *A leader, guide*: d. exercitus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37.

1. DUCTUS, a, um. *part. of duco*.

2. DUCTUS, ūs. m. (duco) *A leading, conducting, drawing*. I. *Prop. gen.*: d. aquarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14:—d. muri:—d. oris (*with vultus*):—*In Milit.*: *Lead, generalship, command*, Cic. Men. 21. —[*In Anat.*: *A canal, duct*: d. biliaris, d. choledochus, d. hepaticus, d. lacrymalis, d. Whartonianus:—*a conducting, conveyance*: d. venosus Arantii, of Arantius, NL.] \*\*II. *Meton. of Style*. A) *Connection, coherency*, Quint. Inst. 4, 2, 53. B) *A period*, Quint. 9, 4, 30.

DŪDUM, adv. (*contr. from diu-dum*: it is some time since or ago) I. A) *A short while ago, a short time since, shortly before, not long ago, not long since*: tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, quod tibi d. videbatur, ut verear etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76:—quæ d. ad me scripsisti. B) *Esp. with reference to present time*: *Just now, very*

*lately* (opp. 'nunc'): ut d. ad Demosthenem, sic 'nunc' ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic. Brut. 36, 138:—*Without nunc or any such particle*, Cic. Brut. 72: [*With ut, relating to a time present or just past; Just when, the (very) moment that*, Plaut.]

\*II. *With reference to time more remote*: haud d., not a great while since, not long ago, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 29:—quam d., how long ago, how long, Cic. Att. 14, 12.

[DŪELLA, æ. f. (duo) *The third part of an ounce*, R. Fann. de pond. 23.]

DUELLATOR, DUELLICUS. See BELL.

[DŪELLIS, is. m. (duellum, i. q. bellum) *A warrior*, Arn.]

DŪELLĪUS (also Duilius and Duillius), ii. m. (duellum, i. q. bellum) *The conqueror of the Carthaginians, in whose honour the Columna rostrata was erected*, Cic. Rep. 1, 1.

DUELLONA. See BELLONA.

[DUELLUM, an old form for bellum, Hor.; Ov.—Hence, Fr. duel, Germ. Duell.]

DUIDENS. See BIDENS.

DUILIUS or DUILLIUS. See DUELLIUS.

[DUIM. See DO.]

DUIS. I. See DO. II. See BIS.

[DŪITÆ, ærum. m. (duo) *Heretics who imagined the existence of two gods*, Prud.]

[DŪITAS, ætis. f. (duo) *A number of two things, the number two*, Labeo ap. Javol. Dig.]

[DUITOR. See DO.]

[DULCĀCIDUS, a, um. (dulcis-acidus) *Of a sourish sweet taste or flavour*, S. Samm.]

[DULCAMARA, æ. f. (dulcis-amarus) *A plant, bitter-sweet nightshade*, Fam. Solanæ, NL.]

[DULCĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that sweetens*, P. Nol.]

[DULCÆ, adv. *Sweetly, pleasantly*, Hor. O. 1, 22, 23.]

DULCĒDO, inis. f. (dulcis) *Sweetness*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: *Sweet flavour*: radix amara cum quadam dulcedine, Plin. 25, 6, 30. II. Fig.: *Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm*: d. orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161:—d. gloriæ:—d. iracundiæ.

\*DULCESCO, dulcui. 3. v. inchoat. (dulcis) *To become sweet*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

[DULCIA, orum. n. *Sweetmeats, gingerbread*, Lampr.]

[DULCĪARĪUS, ii. m. (dulcia) *A confectioner, pastrycook*: with pistor, Mart. 14, 222: *without pistor*, Lampr.]

\*DULCĪCŪLUS, a, um. (dulcis) *Sweetish*: d. potio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.

[DULCĪFER, æra, ærum. (dulcis-fero) *Containing saccharine matter or sweetness, sweet*, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 18.]

[DULCĪLOQUUS, a, um. (dulcis-loquor) *Sweetly talking*, Aus.]

[DULCĪMŌDUS, a, um. (dulcis) *Sweetly sounding*, Prud.]

[DULCĪNERVIS, e. (dulcis-nervus) *Sweetly stringed*, M. Cap.]

[DULCĪOLA, ōrum. n. (dulcis) *Sugar-plums*, App. M. 4. p. 115.]

[DULCĪORĒLOQUUS, a, um. (dulcis-os-loquor) *Speaking with sweet mouth*, Næv. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 13.]

DULCIS, e. *Sweet, agreeable*. I. *Prop.* [opp. 'amarus']: (animal) sentit et calida et frigida et d. et 'amara', Cic. N. D. 3, 13. II. Fig.: *Sweet, agreeable, amiable, charming*: d. orator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3:—non quo ea (oratione) Lælii quidquam sit d.:—d. nomen libertatis:—*Sup.*, d. epistola:—quod in amicissimo quoque a. est:—*gentle, dear*: d. amici:—amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior:—*In addresses*: optime et d. frater:—d. Attice:—mi d. Tiro:—d. decus meum, Hor.—[Hence, Ital. dolce, Fr. doux.]

[DULCĪSŌNUS, a, um. (dulcis-sonus) *Sweetly sounding*, Sid.]

[DULCITAS, ætis. f. (dulcis) *Sweetness*, Att. ap. Non.]

## DULCITER

**DULCĪTER.** *adv.* Sweetly, pleasantly, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18. — **\*\*Comp.**, Quint. 12, 10, 27. — *Sup.*, Cic. Brut. 20.

**\*DULCĪTŪDO**, inia. *f.* (dulcis) *Sweetness.* I. *Prop.*: gustatus, qui dulcitudine commovetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99. [II. *Fig.*: Pleasantness, Dig.—Tenderness, Inscr.]

[**DULCO**, atus, are. *v. a.* (dulcis) *To sweeten*, Sid.]

[**DULCOR**, ōris. *m.* (dulcis) *Sweetness*, Tert.] — [Hence, Ital. *dolore*, Fr. *douceur*.]

[**DULCŌRO**, are. *v. a.* (dulcor) *To sweeten*, Hier.]

**DULGIBINI**, orum. *m.* A German tribe near the modern Lippe and Paderborn, Tac. G. 34.

[**DŪLICE**. *adv.* (δουλικῶς) *In the manner of a slave*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 60.]

**DŪLĪCHĪUM**, ii. *n.* (Δουλίχιον) *An island of the Ionian Sea, south-east of Ithaca, belonging to Ulysses*, Mel. 2, 7, 10. — Also *Dulichia*, *s. f.* (*sc. insula*) *Prop.* 2, 14, 4.

[**DŪLICHĪUS**, a, um. (Dulichium) *Of or belonging to Dulichium or Ulysses*, Ov. M. 14, 226.]

**DUM.** *conj.* Denoting relation between two actions, with reference to time. I. *Of coincident actions.* A) *Without reference to any limit: Whilst, during the time that; with an indicative [but in poets and in later prose-writers also with a conjunctive]:* peto a vobis, ut me, d. de his singulis disputo iudicis, attente audiat, Cic. Cluent. 32 extr.: — d. hęc geruntur, Cæsari nuntiatus est, Cæs.: — d. Cyri similis esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus: — d. in unam partem oculos animosque hostium certamen averterat, scalis capitur murus, Liv.: — *Especially of present duration, it is joined to or connected with the negatives non, nec, ne, haud, nihil, nullus, nemo, etc., Yet: see those words. In familiar language it is appended, for the sake of emphasis, to several imperatives and interjections, when it has the force of, Come now, pray, etc.:* adesdum, abidum, dicdum etc., Plaut.; Ter.: — *Esp.*, agedum, Plaut.; Cic.; Liv.: — [separated: sine me dum istęc iudicare, Plaut.] B) *With reference to limit.* 1) *Prop.*: So long as; with an indicative: quem esse natum et nos gaudemus, et hęc civitas, d. erit, lætabitur, Cic. Læl. 4, 14: — tamdiu, dum, Cic.: — tantum d., Liv.: — tantummodo d., Sall.: — usque d., Cic.: — d. postea, Cic.: — d., postquam, Sall.: — d., deinde, Cic.: — d., sed ubi, Cæs. 2) *In conditional clauses; In so far, in as far, if but, provided only, provided that; with a conjunctive:* d. res maneant, verba fiant arbitratu suo, Cic. Fin. 5, 29 extr.: — licet lascivire, d. nihil metuas: — qui vel ipse sese in cruciatum dari cuperet, d. de patris morte quæreretur. — *Rendered emphatic by modo, also as one word dummodo; Provided only, if but:* qui omnia recta et honesta negligunt, dummodo potentiam consequantur, Cic. Off. 3, 21: — *With tamen:* d. illud tamen in utroque teneatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 77: — *with ne, Cic.; Liv.: — also, dummodo ne, Cic. — \*\*It also conveys a collateral idea of causality; Whilst namely, that is to say, whilst:* dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv.

II. *Of actions in sequence; Until; usually with a conjunctive:* exspecta, d. Atticum conveniam, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4: — *different in tempus aliud, d. deferrescat ira:* — *With an indicative:* ego in Arcano opperor, d. ista cognosco, Cic. Att. 10, 3: — d. redeo, pasce capellas, Virg.

[**DŪMĀLIS**, e. (dumus) *Bushy*, M. Cap.]

[**DUMECTA**. See **DUMETUM**.]

[**DUMESCO**, ere. (dumus) *To be thick with shrubs*, Diom.]

**DUMĒTUM**, i. *n.* [another form, dumecta, Fest.] (dumus) *A place set with bushes, a thicket, brake*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. — *Fig.*: in angustias et Stoicorum d. compellimus orationem, Cic. Ac. 2, 35.

[**DŪMICŌLA**, *s. m.* (dumus-cola) *That dwells in thickets*, Avien.]

**DUMMODO**. See **DUM**.

**\*\*DŪMŌSUS** [an old reading, dusmosus, L. Adr. ap. Fest.], a, um. (dumus) *Set with thickets: d. glareosique montes*, Col. 4, 33, 5.

## DUO-DE-VICENI

**DUMTAXAT.** *adv.* See **DUNTAXAT**.

**DŪMUS** (an old form, dusmus; see **DUMOSUS**), i. *m.* A bush, briar, bramble, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65.

**DUNTAXAT** (dumt.), *adv.* (dum-taxat; *prop.* in estimating, or weighing out, etc.) I. *Exactly, just the right measure, not more or less.* A) *Not more than the exact measure, only, merely, simply:* ut consules potestatem haberent tempore d. annuum, genere ipso ac iure regiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 32. — *Gen.*: species d. obicitur quædam, Cic. N. D. 1, 38: — peditatu d. procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Cæs. B) *Not less than the right measure, at least:* ni te in Formiano commodissime expectari viderem, d. ad prid. Non. Mai., Cic. Att. 2, 14. — *Gen.*: valde me Athenę delectarunt, urbs d. et urbis ornamentum, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5: — P. Lentulus ad remp. d. quod opus esset satis habuisse eloquentiæ dicitur, Cic. Brut. 28. II. *To a certain measure or extent, so far: sin autem jejunitatem . . . dummodo sit polita etc., hoc recte d.*, Cic. Brut. 82.

**DŪŌ**, *s. o.* (acc. *m.* duo as often as duos: *genit.* duum, Att. ap. Cic.: *n. dua*, Att. ap. Cic.: *dŭō ap. Aus.*) *num.* (dŭo) *Two*, Cic. Rep. 1, 10.

[**DŪŌDĒCAS**, *ſdia. f.* (δωδεκάς) *The number twelve*, Tert.]

[**DŪŌDĒCENNĪUM**, ii. *n.* (duodecennis) *The age of twelve years*, Cod. Th.]

[**DŪŌDĒCENNIS**, e. (duodecim-annus) *Of twelve years*, Sulp.]

**DŪŌDĒCĪES**. *adv. num.* (duodecim) *Twelve times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75.

**DŪŌDĒCĪM**. *num.* (duo-decem) *Twelve*, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: — D. Tabulę, the Laws of the Twelve Tables, Cic. Off. 1, 12. — *Also, absol.*, D. (or XII.), Cic. Leg. 2, 23.

**DŪŌ-DĒCĪMUS**, a, um. *num.* *The twelfth: d. legio*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 23, 4.

[**DŪŌDĒNĀRIUS**, a, um. (duodeni) *Containing the number twelve*, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10.]

**DŪŌ-DĒNĪ**, *s. a. num. distr.* *Twelve by twelve, twelve each, twelve: d. describit in singulos homines jugera*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85. — [Hence, Ital. *dozzina*, Fr. *douzaine*.]

**DŪŌ-DĒ-NŌNĀGINTA**. *num.* *Eighty-eight*, Plin. 3, 16, 20.

**\*\*DŪŌ-DE-OCTŌGINTA**. *num.* *Seventy-eight*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

**\*\*DŪŌ-DĒ-QUADRĀGĒNĪ**, *s. a. num.* *Thirty-eight each: d. pedum columnę*, Plin. 36, 15, 24.

**\*\*DŪŌ-DĒ-QUADRĀGĒSĪMUS**, a, um. *num.* *The thirty-eighth: d. anno*, Liv. 1, 40.

**DŪŌ-DĒ-QUADRĀGINTA**. *num.* *Thirty-eight*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.

**\*\*DŪŌ-DĒ-QUINQUĀGĒNĪ**, *s. a. num.* *Forty-eight (distributive): d. diebus*, Plin. 2, 8, 6.

**DŪŌ-DĒ-QUINQUĀGĒSĪMUS**, a, um. *num.* *The forty-eighth: d. anno*, Cic. Brut. 44.

**\*\*DŪŌ-DĒ-QUINQUĀGINTA**. *num.* *Forty-eight*, Col. 9, 14, 1.

**\*\*DŪŌ-DĒ-SEXĀGĒSĪMUS**, a, um. *num.* *The fifty-eighth: d. annus*, Vell. 2, 53, 13.

**\*\*DŪŌ-DĒ-SEXĀGINTA**. *num.* *Fifty-eight*, Plin. 11, 9, 9.

[**DŪŌ-DĒ-TRĪCĒSĪMUS**, a, um. *num.* *The twenty-eighth*, Varr. ap. Gell.]

**\*DŪŌ-DĒ-TRĪCĪES**. *adv. num.* *Twenty-eight times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70.

**\*\*DŪŌ-DĒ-TRĪGINTA**. *num.* *Twenty-eight*, Liv. 33, 36.

**\*\*DŪŌ-DĒ-VĪCĒNĪ**, *s. a. num.* *Eighteen (distributive): d. denarius*, Liv. 21, 41.

**DŮŮ-DE-VĪCĒSĪMUS** (or vices.), a, um. *num.* The eighteenth, Plin. 2, 73, 75.

**DŮŮ-DE-VĪGINTI** *num.* Eighteen, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 128.

**\*\*DŮŮ-ET-VĪCĒSĪMĀNI**, *orum. m.* (duo-et-vicesimus) Soldiers of the twenty-second legion, Tac. H. 5, 1.

**\*\*DŮŮ-ET-VĪCĒSĪMUS**, a, um. The twenty-second: d. legio, Tac. H. 1, 18.

[**DUONUS**. An obsolete form for bonus.]

**DUOVIR**. See **DUUMVIR**.

[**DUPLĀRIS**, e. (duplus) Containing double, twofold, Macr.: — d. miles, that receives double pay, Veg. Mil. 2, 7: — thus also, duplarius, Inscr.]

**DUPLEX**, *icis.* (ablat. duplici: duplices, Hor.) (duplico) Double, twofold. I. Prop.: d. cursus (with *duæ* vie), Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: — d. modus [*par and sesquialter*].

**\*\*II. Meton.** Split, cloven, divided: d. folia palmæ, Plin. 16, 24, 38: — [Poet. for ambo or uterque, Lucr. 6, 1145.] — **\*\*Double**, i. e. thick, large, strong: d. amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3: — **\*\*With quam following** (for alterum tantum), twice as much as, Col. 1, 88: — [Poet.: Double-tongued, deceitful, Hor. O. 1, 6, 7.]

**\*\*DUPLICĀRĪUS**, *ii. m.* (duplex) A soldier who received double pay, Liv. 2, 59: — [Also, duplicarius, Inscr.]

**\*\*DUPLICĀTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* A doubling, duplication, Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 8.

**\*\*DUPLICĀTO**, *adv.* Twice as much, Plin. 2, 17, 14.

[**DUPLICĀTOR**, *ōris. m.* One who doubles, Sid. E. 3, 13.]

**DUPPLICARIUS**. See **DUPPLICARIUS**.

[**DUPLICĪTAS**, *ātis. f.* (duplex) A double number, Lact.]

**DUPLICĪTER**, *adv.* Doubly, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104.

**DUPLICŌ** (*ū long*, Virg.), *l. v. a.* (duplex) To double.

I. Prop.: d. numerum dierum, Cic. N. D. 1, 22: — d. numerum: — d. exercitum: — d. verba, to repeat: — d. (with iterare): — **\*\*d.**, to form a compound noun, e. g. androgynus, Liv. 27, 11. II. Meton.: To double; i. e. to magnify, increase: ut in dies magis magisque hæc nascens de me duplicetur opinio, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2 — [Meton. poet.: To bend, bow, Virg. Æ. 12, 927.]

**\*DUPLĪO**, *ōnis. m.* (duplus) The double, Plin. 18, 3, 3.

[**DUPLO**, *are. v. a.* (duplus) To double, Dig.]

**DUPLOS**, a, um. (duplex) Double, twice as much, or twice as large: d. et tripla intervalla, Cic. Un. 7: — d. pars: — Subst.: Duplum, *i. n.* The double, twofold: decrevit, ut in d. iret, Cic. Fl. 21: — [Dupla, *æ. f.* (prop. pecunia) Twice the price, a double price, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39.] — [Hence, Ital. doppio, Fr. double.]

**\*\*DŮPONDĪĀRĪUS**, a, um. (dupondius) Containing two: d. orbiculus, Col. 4, 30, 4: — Subst.: Dupondarius, *ii. m.* (prop. numus) A piece of two asses, Plin. 34, 2, 2: — Meton., as diobolaris, poor, mean, bad: d. dominus, Petr. S. 58, 5.

**DŮPONDĪUS**, *ii. m.* or **DŮPONDĪUM**, *ii. n.* (duo pondo) A coin of two asses, Cic. Qu. 16, 53: — **\*\*Meton.**: Indigence, poverty, Petr. S. 58, 13. — **\*\*As a measure**, Two feet, Col. 3, 13, 5.

**\*\*DŮRĀBĪLIS**, e. (duro) Lasting, durable, Col. 12, 38, 7: — [Comp., App.]

[**DŮRĀBĪLTAS**, *ātis. f.* (durabilis) Durability, Pall.]

**\*\*DŮRĀCĪNUS**, a, um. (durus-acinus) That bears hard berries or grapes: d. vites, Col. 3, 2, 1.

**\*\*DŮRĀMEN**, *inis. n.* (duro) [Hardness, Lucr. 6, 530.] A hardened vine-branch, Col. 4, 22, 1.

**\*\*DŮRĀMENTUM**, *i. n.* (duro) A hardening. I. Prop.: A hardened vine-branch, Col. 4, 21, 1. II. Fig.: Firmness, durability (with robur), Sen. Tr. An. 1.

[**DŮRĀTEUS**, a, um. (δούρατος) Wooden (only of the Trojan horse), Lucr. 1, 477; also, dūrius or dūreus, Auct. Var.]

[**DŮRĀTOR**, *ōris. m.* One who hardens, Pacat.]

**\*DŮRĀTRIX**, *icis. f.* She that renders durable: d. firmitas, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

**DŮRE**, *adv.* Hardly, stiffly. **\*\*I. Prop.**: durius, Vit. 10, 15. II. Fig. A) Harshly, unkindly, rigidly, Cic. Lig. 6; Cæs. B) Roughly, unpleasantly, Hor. E. 2, 1; 66; Quint. **\*\*C)** Unfortunately, unfavourably, Suet. Tib. 14.

**DŮRESCO**, *ruī. 3. v. inchoat.* To grow hard. **\*I. Prop.**: durescit humor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26. **\*\*II. Fig.**: ne quis eos (pueros) in Gracchorum Catonisque lectione durescere velit, to ossify (as it were), Quint. 2, 5, 21.

**\*\*DURETA**, *æ. f.* (a Spanish word) A wooden bathing-pan or tub, Suet. Aug. 82.

[**DŮRĪCORDĪA**, *æ. f.* (durus-cor) Hard-heartedness, Tert.]

[**DŮRĪCŌRIUS**, a, um. (durus-corium) Having a hard skin, Cloatius ap. Macr.]

**\*DŮRĪTAS**, *ātis. f.* (durus) Harshness, roughness: d. orationis (with severitatem), Cic. Or. 16.

**\*\*DŮRĪTER**, *adv.* (conf. DURE) Hardly, i. e. not softly or gently. I. Prop.: Vit. 10, 18. II. Fig. A) Harshly, severely, roughly, Enn.; Ter.; **\*\*B)** Harshly, unskillfully, stiffly, A. Her. 4, 10, 15; Quint. C) Roughly, hardily, Ter. And. 1, 1, 47.]

**DŮRĪTĪA**, *æ. f.* (seldom durities, Cels.) (durus) Hardness. **\*\*I. Prop.**: d. adamantina, Plin. 37, 11, 73: — **\*\*Medic.**: Hardness, i. e. an induration of the body or parts of the body: d. præcordiorum, Cels. 3, 24: — **\*\*Of wine**: Harshness of flavour [opp. 'suavitas'], Plin. 14, 7, 9.

II. Fig.: An austere mode of life, hardness, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: — qui patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamarat, Cic. de Or. 3, 17: — **\*\*Hardness, severity**: d. oris, qui depudere didicerat, Sen.: — **\*\*Hardness, rigour, oppressiveness**: duritiam lenitatemque multarum (legum) ex bono et æquo moderatus est, Suet.

[**DŮRĪTŪDO**, *inis. f.* (durus) Harshness, Cat. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 20.]

[**DURIUS**, a, um. See **DURATEUS**.]

**\*\*DŮRĪUSCŪLUS**, a, um. (durus) Rather harsh, rough: d. Catullus, Plin. H. N. præf.

**DŮRO**, *l. v. a. and n.* (durus) To make hard, harden.

**\*\*I. Prop.** Act.: d. camenta calce [opp. 'interlita luto'], Liv. 21, 11: — d. aqua salibus, i. e. strongly impregnated with, saturated, Col.: — [d. uvam fumo, i. e. to dry, Hor.]: — **\*\*Medic.**: d. corpus, i. e. to bind [opp. 'mollire'], Cels. 2, 14: — [d. t. t. of fullers, to full, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 57]: [Neut., Virg. B. 6, 35.] II. Fig. A) Act.: To harden, make hardy, to inure to hard work: hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes, Cæs. B. G. 6, 23, 3: — **\*\*Neut.**: To be hardened against troubles, i. e. to endure, hold out, Liv. 5, 2, 6. — Impers., Liv. 10, 46: — **\*\*Gen.**: To last, continue: ad posteros virtus durabit, Quint.: — **\*\*Sometimes of persons**, for vivere: narratum ab iis, qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, Tac.: — **\*\*Of local extent or space**: durant colles, continue without break, Tac. **\*\*B)** Act.: To render insensible or callous: is etiam ad plagas, ut pessima quæque mancipia d., Quint.: — Middle: multa vitia, inemendabili in posterum pravitate durantur, become incurable, Quint.: — **\*\*Neut.** to be severe or unfeeling: ut non durat (pater) ultra pœnam abdicacionis, Quint.

**DŮRŌCORTŌRUM**, *i. n.* (Δουρκόρροπα) The capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica, now Rheims, Cæs. B. G. 6, 44.

**DŮRUS**, a, um. Hard, not soft. I. Prop.: vocis genera permulta: ... grave acutum, flexibile d., Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: — [d. mater, the outer membrane of the brain, NL.]: — **\*\*In Rhet.**: Harsh, rough, not smooth or flowing, unpolished: fit frequentissime aspera et d. et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. II. Fig.: Harsh, i. e. rough, unpolished, uncouth: ut vita sic oratione d., incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31: — Attilius poeta d.: — Some-

## DUSMOSUS

*times, hardy, vigorous, strong, inured to labour:* fortes et d. Spartiæ: — *harsh, severe, inflexible, unfeeling, hard-hearted:* quis se tam durum agrestemque præberet, qui: — *quis nostrum animo tam agresti et duro fuit, ut:* — neque sunt audiendi, qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt: — *varius qui est habitus iudei d.:* — duri hominis vel potius vix hominis videtur, periculum capitis inferre multis: — [os d., barefaced, impudent, Ter.]: — *hard, oppressive, troublesome, adverse:* d. servitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: — *d. conditio:* — *d. nomen* [opp. 'molle']: — *d. verbum:* — *Comp.,* hi si quid erat durius, concurrebant, Cæs.

**DUSMOSUS**, a, um. See **DUMOSUS**.

**DUUMVIR**. See **DUUMVIR**.

**[DUUMVIRALĪCŪS**, ii. m. (duumviralis) *One that has been a duumvir*, Inscr.]

**[DUUMVIRĀLIS**, e. (duumviri) *Of or belonging to a duumvir*, Inscr.: — *Subst.: Duumviralis, is. m. One that has been a duumvir*, Dig.]

**[DUUMVIRĀLITAS**, ātis. f. (duumviralis) *The office of a duumvir*, Cod. Just.]

**\*\*DUUMVIRĀTUS**, ūs. m. (duumviri) *The office of a duumvir*, Plin. E. 4, 22, 1.

**DŪUMVĪRI**, orum. m. (duo-vir) *A commission of two persons, appointed to discharge jointly the duties of some office*, Cic. R. perd. 4: *the chief magistrates in municipal towns*, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93.

**DUX**, dūcis. c. (duco) *A leader, conductor*. I. *Gen.: d. regendæ civitatis* [with auctor publici consilii], Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: — *d. isti quondam et magister ad despoliandum Dianæ templum fuit:* — *d. molestiæ, precursor*.

II. *Esp.: A military commander-in-chief, general*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 23, 4 (with qui summam imperii tenebat): *the second in command, general of a division* [opp. 'imperator'], Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99. [Hence, Ital. doge.]

**[DŪAS**, ādis. f. (duās) *The number two, a two*, Macr.]

**DYMÆ**, arum. *An old maritime town of Achaia, west of Olenos, now perhaps Kaminitza*, Liv. 27, 31. Also, *Dyme*, es. f. Plin.

**DYMÆUS**, a, um. (Dymæ) *Of or belonging to Dymæ: d. ager*, Liv. 27, 31: — *Subst. plur.: Dymæi, orum. m. The inhabitants of Dymæ*, Cic. Att. 16, 1.

**DŪMANTIS**, idis. f. (Dymas) *Hecuba, daughter of Dymas*, Ov. M. 13, 620.

**DŪMAS**, antis. m. (Δύμας) *The father of Hecuba*, Ov. M. 11, 767.

**[DŪNĀMIS**, is. f. I. *Plenty, store*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 77.

II. *A square number*, Arn.]

**\*DŪNASTES**, æ. m. (δυνάστης) *The sovereign of a small territory, a prince, ruler*, Cic. Phil. 11, 2.

**DYRRĀCHĪUM**, ii. n. (Δυρράχιον) *A town on the coast of the Grecian Illyria, the usual landing-place for passengers from Italy, more anciently Epidamnus, now Durazzo*, Cic. Pis. 38: — *Dyrrhacini, orum. m. The inhabitants, Δυρραχῖνοι*, Cic. Att. 3, 22: — [also, Dyrracheni, Dig.]

**[DYSÆSTHESIA**, æ. f. (δυσ-αἰσθησις) *A disease by which the sensitive powers are affected*, NL.]

**[DYSCLĀSIA**, æ. f. (δυσ-κλᾶσις) *A bad admixture of animal fluids*, NL.]

**[DYSŒCOIA**, æ. f. (δυσηχοία) *Difficulty of hearing*, NL.]

**\*\*DŪSENTĒRIA**, a, um. (δυσεντερία) *A bloody flux, dysentery*, Plin. 26, 8, 28.

**\*\*DŪSENTĒRĪCŪS**, a, um. (δυσεντερικός) [Of or belonging to dysentery, Pall.]: — *Subst.: Dysentericus, i. m. One suffering from dysentery*, Plin. 22, 24, 55.

**[DŪSĒRŌS**, ōtis. (δύσερος) *Unfortunate in love*, Aus.]

**[DŪSLALIA**, æ. f. (δυσ-λαλία) *A speaking inarticulately*, NL.]

## EBRIUS

**[DYSMĒNORRHŒA**, æ. f. (δυσ-μην-ῥέω) *An impeded or difficult menstruation*, NL.]

**[DYSŒREXIA**, æ. f. (δυσ-ὄρεγω) *Loss of appetite*, NL.]

**[DYSPEPSIA**, æ. f. (δυσπεψία) *Indigestion*, Cat. R. R. 127, 1.]

**[DYSPHAGIA**, æ. f. (δυσ-φάγω) *Difficulty in swallowing*, NL.]

**[DYSPHŌNIA**, æ. f. (δυσ-φώνη) *Faulty pronunciation*, NL.]

**[DYSPHŌRIA**, æ. f. (δυσ-φορέω) *Indisposition*, NL.]

**[DYSPHŌRĪCŪS**, a, um. (δυσφορικός) *Unfortunate*, Firm.]

**\*\*DYSPNŒA**, æ. f. (δύσπνοια) *A difficulty of breathing*, Plin. 23, 4, 47.

**\*\*DYSPNŌĪCŪS**, i. m. (δυσπνοικός) *One who suffers from dyspnœa*, Plin. 24, 6, 14.

**[DYSTŌCIA**, æ. f. (δυσ-τίκτω) *Difficult parturition*, NL.]

**[DŪSŪRIA**, æ. f. (δυσουρία) *Difficulty of voiding urine*, C. Aur.]

**[DŪSŪRĪCŪS**, i. m. (δυσουριακός) *One suffering from dysuria*, Firm.]

## E.

1. **E, e.** *The fifth letter of the Latin alphabet. It is used as an abbreviation for egregius, eques, equus, erexit, etc.*

2. **E.** *prep. for ex.*

**EAPSE**. See **IPSE**.

**[ĒĀRĪNUS**, a, um. (ἐλαρινός) *Of a greenish colour*, Tert.]

**ĒĀ-TENUS**, adv. (is) *So far, so much: hoc civile. quod vocant, e. exerceuerunt, quoad populum præstare voluerunt*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: — *verba persequens e., ut ea non abhorreant a more nostro:* — [hitherto, to that time, Oros.]

**[ĒBĒNĪNUS**, a, um. (ἐβένινος) *Of ebony*, Hier.]

**ĒBĒNUS**, i. m. (ἐβένος) *Ebony*, Plin. 16, 40, 76.

**\*\*E-BĪBO**, bi, bĭtum. 3. v. a. *To drink out or up, exhaust*. I. *Prop.: e. elephantus dracones, drink their blood*, Plin. 8, 12, 12: — [e. imperium, to forget or neglect by drinking, Plaut.] II. *Meton.: To suck up, absorb: a quo (acu) postremo ebibitur amnis*, Plin. 5, 15, 15: — [to spend in drinking, squander, lavish, Hor. S. 2, 3, 122.]

**[Ē-BĪTO**, ĕre. v. n. *To go out*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 4, 28.]

**Ē-BLANDĪOR**, itus. 4. v. n. *To obtain by flattery or coaxing: enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, effice, ut*, Cic. Att. 16, 16: — *part. pass. eblanditus, a, um. Obtained by flattery: eblandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia*, Cic. Pl. 4, 10.

**[ĒBŌRĀRĪUS** (ebur.) ii. m. (ebur) *A worker in ivory*, Inscr.]

**\*\*ĒBŌRĒUS**, a, um. (ebur) *Of ivory: e. Juppiter*, Plin. 36, 5, 4.

**[ĒBRĪCŪS**, a, um. (ebrius) *Intoxicated*, Laber. ap. Non.]

**[ĒBRĪĀMEN**, inis. n. (ebrio) *Intoxicating liquor*, Tert.]

**\*ĒBRĪĒTAS**, ātis. f. (ebrius) *Drunkenness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: — *\*\*Meton. of things: pomi e., excess of juice*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

**[ĒBRĪO**, are. v. a. (ebrius) *To make drunken or int. x. cated, to intoxicate*. I. *Prop.: Macr.* II. *Meton.: id.*

**[ĒBRĪŌLĀTUS**, a, um. (ebriolus) *I. q. ebriolus*, Laber. ap. Non.]

**[ĒBRĪŌLUS**, a, um. (ebrius) *Rather intoxicated, fuddled*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 15.]

**\*ĒBRĪŌSĪTAS**, ātis. f. (ebriosus) *Habitual drunkenness, sottishness, inebriety*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.

**ĒBRĪŌSUS**, a, um. (ebrius) *Addicted to drunkenness, sottish; subst., a drunkard, sot*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: — [Meton., e. acina, juicy, Catull. 27, 4.]

**ĒBRĪŪS**, a, um. (ē-bĭbo) [*prop., one who has finished drinking, is saturated with drink; in which sense it corresponds*

to satur, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3; hence] I. Prop.: *Drunken, intoxicated, inebriated*, Cic. Mil. 24, 65. \*\*II. Fig.: *Gorged, drenched, soaked*: e. jam sanguine civium, Plin. 14, 22, 28:—[Gen.: *Full*, Plaut.] [Hence, Ital. *ebrio*, Fr. *ivre*.]

Ē-BULLĪO, ire. (another form *ebullo*, are) v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To bubble up*. [A] Prop.: Tert. [B] Fig.: App. M. 2, p. 128] II. Act.: *To thrust out*. \*\*A] Prop.: e. animam, to breathe out, exhale, Petr. 42, 3. B] Fig.: e. virtutes, to boast of, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42.

[EBULLITIO, ōnis. f. A boiling up, NL.]

ĒBŪLUM, i. n. and ĒBŪLUS, i. m. Dwarf elder, Fam. Caprifoliaceae, Plin. 25, 10, 71.

ĒBUR, ōnis. n. Ivory, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: [any thing made of ivory, Virg. G. 1, 480: an elephant, Juv. 12, 112.]

[EBURARIUS. See EBORARIUS.]

[ĒBŪRĀTUS, a, um. (ebur) Ornamented or inlaid with ivory, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53.]

\*ĒBURNĒŌLUS, a, um. (eburneus) Of ivory: e. fistula, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225.

ĒBURNĒUS (poet. ēburneus), a, um. (ebur) Of an elephant: e. dentes, Liv. 37, 59:—of ivory: e. signum:—[Poet. meton.: *White as ivory*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 7.]

ĒBŪRŌNES, um. m. (Ἐβουρῶνες) A people of Gallia Belgica, between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.

EBUROVICES. See AULERCL.

ECASTOR. See 2. CASTOR.

ECBŌLAS, ādis. f. (ἐκβολάς) A sort of Egyptian vine that promotes abortion, Plin. 14, 18, 22.

ECCA, ECCAM. See ECCE.

ECCE. adv. demonstr. Behold! see! lo! in pointing to a place, or to any thing new or of unusual occurrence, etc.: e. me, e. nos, Plaut.:—e. tuæ literæ de Varrone, Cic. Att. 13, 16:—e. præsentis duo prope æquales Sulpicius et Cotta:—e. tibi consul, prætor... nova edicta proponunt:—e. quum:—e. repente:—[contracted with is, ille, iste into one word: *ecce, eccum, eccam, eccos*; *eccilla, eccillum, eccillam*; *eccistam* etc., Plaut.: Ter.] [From *eccillum*, Ital. *quello*; from *eccillos*, the old Fr. *cels*, modern, *ceux*.]

[ECCENTROS, i. (ἐκκεντρος) Out of the centre, M. Cap.]

[ECCĒRE or ĒCĒRE (from the demonstrative *e* and *Ceres*) By *Ceres*! Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 4.]

[ECCHŒUMA, ātis. n. (ἐκχέυμα) Effusion, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 88.]

[ECCHYMONA, atis. n. (ἐκχύω-αῖμα) A subcutaneous effusion of blood, suppuration, NL.]

ECCILLAM, ECCILLUM, ECCISTAM. See ECCE.

\*\*ECLĒSĪA [ecclēsía, Venant.: *ecclēsía*, P. Nol.], æ. f. (ἐκκλησία) An assembly of the people (with *bûle*), Plin. 10, 111, 1:—[the Christian community, Eccl.: a place of Christian assembly, a church, Eccl.—Gen.: a place of assembly, Aus.] [Hence, Ital. *chiesa*, Fr. *église*.]

[ECCLESĪASTĪCUS, a, um. (ἐκκλησιαστικός) Of or belonging to the church, ecclesiastical, Tert.:—Subst.: Ecclesiasticus, i. m. A servant of the church, an ecclesiastic, Cod. Th.: the title of the book of Sirach.]

[ECCLESĪECŌCUS, i. m. (ἐκκλησιαστικὸς) A proctor, Cod. Th.]

[ECCĒLĪSIS, eos. f. (ἐκκλίνω) A slipping of a bone, NL.]

[ECCŌPE, es. f. (ἐκκοπή) Wound of the cranial bones by a cutting instrument, NL.]

[ECCOPRŌTICUM, i. n. (ἐκκοπρῶν) A gentle purgative, NL.]

ECCUM, ECCOS. See ECCE.

\*ECDĪCUS, i. m. (ἐκδικός) I. q. cognitor & defensor civitatis, an officer appointed to protect his town against oppression, Cic. Fam. 13, 56.

[ECERE. See ECCEBRE.]

ECETRA, æ. f. (Ἐχέτρα) A town of the Volsci, Liv. 4, 61.—Ecetrani, orum. The inhabitants, Liv. 2, 25.

ECFATUS, ECFERO. See EFF.

\*\*ECHĒA, orum. n. (ἤχεια) Brazen vessels in a theatre to increase the sound, Vitruv. 1, 1.

ECHĒCRĀTES, æ. m. (Ἐχέκρᾶτης) A Pythagorean, a contemporary of Plato, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87.

ĒCHĒNĒIS, idis. f. (ἐχένης) The sucking-fish (Echeneis remora L.), Plin. 9, 25, 41.

ECHIDNA, æ. f. (ἐχίδνα, a viper, snake) I. E. Lerna, the hydra which Hercules killed near Lerna, Ov. M. 9, 69.

II. A monster, half maid, half serpent, the mother of Cerberus, Ov. M. 4, 501.

ECHĪNĀDES, um. f. (Ἐχινάδες) A group of islands in the Ionian sea, now Curzolari, Mel. 2, 7, 10.

[ECHIDNEUS, a, um. (Echidna) Of or belonging to Echidna: canis e., Cerberus, Ov. M. 7, 408.]

\*\*ĒCHĪNĀTUS, a, um. (echinus, a hedge-hog) Furnished with prickles, prickly, e. calyx, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

[ĒCHINOCOCCUS, i. m. (ἐχίνος-κόκκος) A kind of entozoary animalcule, NL.]

ĒCHĪNŌMĒTRÆ, arum. m. (ἐχινώμητραι) A kind of sea-urchins, Plin. 9, 31, 51.

ĒCHĪNŌPHŌRA, æ. f. (ἐχινόφορα) A kind of snail, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ĒCHĪNŌPŪS, ōdis. m. (ἐχινόπους) A kind of plant, globe-thistle, Fam. Compositae, Plin. 11, 8, 8.

ĒCHĪNUS, i. m. (ἐχίνος) I. The common sea-urchin, Plin. 9, 31, 51: A hedge-hog, otherwise called erinaceus, Claud.

II. Meton. [A copper vessel for washing cups in, Hor. S. 1, 6, 117:—the prickly rind of a chestnut, Calp.]:—\*\*In Archit. An ornament on the capital of an Ionic pillar, Vitruv. 4, 3.

1. ĒCHĪŌN, i. n. (ἐχίων) I. A medicament prepared from vipers, Plin. 23, 6, 38. [II. A plant, viper's bugloss, Fam. Boraginæ, NL.]

2. ECHĪŌN, ōnis. m. I. One of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; father of Pentheus, husband of Agave, Ov. M. 3, 526. II. Son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts, who joined in the Calydonian hunt, Ov. M. 8, 311. III. A Greek painter, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.

ECHĪŌNĪDES, æ. m. (Echion) Son of Echion, i. e. Pentheus, Ov. M. 3, 513.

[ECHĪŌNĪUS, a, um. (Echion) Meton. for Cadmean or Theban, V. Fl. 8, 843: Of Echion, Ov. M. 8, 345.]

ĒCHĪŌS, i. f. (ἐχίος) A plant, viper's bugloss, Plin. 25, 9, 58.

ĒCHIS, is. m. A plant (i. q. *Pseudanchusa doris*), Plin. 22, 20, 24.

ĒCHĪTES, æ. n. (ἐχίτης) I. Viper-stone, a stone with viper-coloured spots, Plin. 37, 11, 72. II. A kind of herb, like scammony, Plin. 24, 15.

\*\*ĒCHO, ūs. f. (ἠχώ) I. A reverberation of sound, an echo (pure Latin *imago*), Plin. 36, 15, 24. II. Personified as a nymph, Ov. M. 3, 358.

[ĒCHOICUS, a, um. (ἠχοικός) Repeating, echoing, Sid.]

[ECLAMPŒIA, æ. f. (ἐκλάμπω) An epileptic convulsion: e. parturientium:—e. neonatorum, NL.]

\*\*ECLIGMA, ātis. n. (ἐκλεγμα) A medicine which is dissolved in the mouth, an electuary, Plin. 21, 21, 89: [also *ecligmātium*, ii. n., Theod. Prisc.]

\*\*ECLIPSIS, is. f. (ἐκλειψις) An eclipse: e. solis, a solar eclipse, A. Her. 3, 22:—without solis, Plin. 2, 12, 9 (pure Latin, *defectio* and *defectus*).



**\*\*ECLIPTICUS**, a, um. (ἐκλειπτικός) *Of or belonging to an eclipse*, Plin. 2, 16, 13: [e. linea, the ecliptic, Serv. Virg.]

[ΕΚΛΩΑ, a. f. (ἐκλογή) *A select piece (from a book, etc.)*, Varr. ap. Charis: *Esp. A short poem.*]

**\*ECLŌGĀRIL**, orum, m. i. q. eclogæ. (ecloga) *Select pieces from an author*, Cic. Att. 16, 2.

**\*\*ECNĒPHĪAS**, a. m. (ἐκνεφίας) *A hurricane*, Plin. 2, 48, 49.

**ECONTRĀ**. See CONTRA.

**\*\*ECPHŌRA**, a. f. (ἐκφορά) *A projection*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

[ΕCPIESMUS, i. m. (ἐκπίεσις) *Protrusion of the eyes*, NL.]

[ΕCPLĒXIS, eos, f. (ἐκπληξις) *Stupor*, NL.]

**ECQUANDO**, adv. (ec for ce, and quando) *Ever, at any time: e. te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? e. his de rebus tales viros audituros existimasti?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17: — *with nisi following*, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17.

**ECQUI**, ecquæ or ecqua, equod, pron. interr. (ec for ce, and qui) *Any? Is there any? (in emphatic questions)*, i. q. num qui, quæ (qua), quod: e. pudor est? e. religio, Verres? e. metus? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8: — *e. seditio umquam fuit, in qua non ille princeps? e. seditionis, cui ille non familiaris?* e. turbulenta concio, cuius ille non concitator? — *with nam affixed: ecquænam accessio: — ecquodnam periculum: — quonam modo, ecquonam loco artis indigent?* — [or subst. Plant. Stich. 1, 3, 69.]

**ECQUIS**, ecquid. (abl. equi) pron. interr. subst. *Any one? Is there any?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 62: *ecquid i. q. numquid, num, whether?* Cic. Clu. 26, 71: — **\*\*Rarely (as quid) for cur: quæsitum, e. ita non adessent magistratum, ut, Liv.: — (equi i. q. num aliqui, whether any, Plant.)**

**\*ECQUO**, (i. q. num aliquo) *Whether anywhere, whither, e. te tua virtus provexisset?* Cic. Phil. 13, 11.]

[ΕCΤΛΙΣΙΣ, is, f. (ἐκστασις) *Rapture, ecstasy*, Tert.]

[ΕCΤΛΙΣΙΣ, eos, f. (ἐκτελνω) *A stretching of the skin*, NL.]

[ΕCΤΗΥΜΑ, atis, n. (ἐκθύμα) *A cutaneous eruption*, NL.]

[ΕCΤΙΛΛΟΤΙΚΟΝ, i. n. (ἐκτίλλω) (sc. remedium) *An ointment for removing superfluous hair*, NL.]

**ECTŌMON**, i. n. (ἐκτομον) *Black hellebore*, Plin. 25, 5, 21.

[ΕCΤΟΡΙΑ, a. f. (ἐκ-τόρος) *Change of place*, NL.]

[ΕCΤΟΠΡΟΤΙΚΟΝ. See ECCOPROTICUM.]

[ΕCΤΡŌMA, atis, n. (ἐκτρομα) *An abortion*, Tert.]

[ΕCΤΡŌΡΑ, a. f. (i. q. deversorium) (ἐκτροπή) *An inn, lodging-place, house of entertainment*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[ΕCΤΡŌΡΙΟΝ, i. n. (ἐκτρέπω) *An unnatural eversion of the eyelids*, NL.]

[ΕCΤΡŌΡΕΣΘΗΓΙΟΝ, i. n. (ἐκτρέπω-οισοφάγος) *An instrument for the eversion of the pharynx*, NL.]

**\*\*ECTŲPUS**, a, um. (ἐκτυπος) *Worked in relief, figured, embossed*, Plin. 35, 12, 43.

**ECULANUM**. See ECULANUM.

**ECULEUS**, i. See EQUULEUS.

[ΕCΖΕΜΑ, atis, n. (ἐκζεω) *A pustule on the skin produced by heat; an eruption of the skin consisting of small vesicles, often forming patches or blotches*, NL.]

**\*ĒDĀCĪTAS**, atis, f. (edax) *Greedy eating, voracity*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9.

**ĒDAX**, ācis. (1. edo) *Voracious, greedy*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: — [Poet. consuming, gnawing, Virg. Æ. 2, 758.]

[ΕDĒATRĒ qui præsunt regiis epulis, dicti ἀπὸ τῶν ἑδεσμάτων, Fest.]

[Ē-DEŌMO (decumo), atum. 1. v. a. (To pick out or select the tenth; hence) *To select, choose*, Symm.]

[Ē-DENTO, atum. 1. v. a. (dens) *To knock out the teeth*, Plant. Rud. 3, 2, 48.]

[Ē-DENTŪLUS, a, um. (dens) *Toothless*, Plant. Most. 1, 3, 118: — Meton.: *Of old wine*, id. Pœn. 3, 3, 87.]

**EDEPOL**. See POLLUX.

**EDERA**, a. and its derivatives. See HED.

**ĒDESSA**, a. f. (Ἐδεσσα) I. *A town of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings*, Liv. 45, 29. II. *A town of Mesopotamia, in the province of Osroene, now Roha or Orja*, Plin. 5, 24, 21.

**\*\*ĒDESSÆUS**, a, um. (Edessa) *Of or belonging to Edessa*: E. Antiphilus (dux), Liv. 42, 51.

[ĒDESSEUS, a, um. (Edessa) *Of Edessa*, Amm. 18, 7.]

**Ē-DĪCO**, xi, ctum. 3. [an old form, subj. exdeicatis; ger. exdeicendum: — imperat. edice, Virg.] I. *To speak out, proclaim, publish, declare: consulens e., ut senatus senatusconsulto ne obtemperet ... e. est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret*, Cic. Pis. 8: — *quum tribuni plebis edixissent, senatus adesset: — non proscripita neque edicta die: — e. comitia: — edixit sese iudicium injuriarum non daturum: — Absol.: edixit ita, ut me exciperet nominatum: — Esp. of the prator: est tibi edicendum quæ sis observaturus in iure dicendo.* II. *Gen.: To appoint, name, order: nullus fere ab eo (Demosthene) locus sine quadam conformatione sententiæ e., Cic. de Or. 39: — si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit edixero.*

[ĒDICTĀLIS, e. (edictum) *Of or according to an edict*, Dig.: e. programma, i. e. an imperial edict, Cassiod.]

[ĒDICTŌ, ōnis, f. (edico) *An edict*, Plant. Capt. 4, 2, 31.]

[ĒDICTO, avi. 1. v. int. a. (edico) *To speak out, proclaim, publish*, Plant. Amph. 2, 2, 184.]

**ĒDICTUM**, i. n. I. *A proclamation, manifesto, edict*, Cic. Phil. 9, 7. — *Esp.: An edict of a prator or governor of a province respecting his proposed administration of the government*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41. II. *Meton.* [A] *An order, command*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 10. [B] *An expression, proposition (with effatum and enunciativum)*, Sen. E. 117.

**Ē-DISCO**, didici. 3. v. a. *To learn by heart, commit to memory: ut non legantur modo (poetæ) sed etiam ediscantur*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: — *ad verbum ediscendus libellus: — Lepta ediscat Hesiodem: — to learn, study: qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant; followed by si quis aliam artem didicerit (al. addiscant): — [Poet. in the perf.: I know, I am aware, understand, Tib. 2, 2, 12.]*

**Ē-DISSĒRO**, rūi, rtum. 3. v. n. *To set forth in words, relate, unfold, tell in order: neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quæ finis funestæ familiæ*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22: — *Absol.: quis in docendo edisserendoque subtilior?*

[ĒDISSERTĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who explains*, Aus.]

[ĒDISSERTŌ, ōnis, f. (edissero) *Exposition*, Hier.]

**\*\*Ē-DISSERTO**. 1. v. a. *To set forth, explain, expound: neque aggrediar narrare, quæ edisserendo minora vero fecero*, Liv. 22, 54.

**ĒDĪTĪCIUS** or **-TĪUS**, a, um. (2. edo) *Set forth, announced, published: e. iudices, i. e. the judges proposed by a plaintiff in the causa sodaliorum*, Cic. Pl. 15.

**ĒDĪTŌ**, ōnis, f. (2. edo) [Birth, delivery, Dig.] **\*\*A publishing or bringing out a writing, Sen. Ben. 4, 28. — **\*\*An edition, Quint. 5, 11, 40. — **\*\*A statement, representation, Liv. 4, 23. — *A statement of the kind or form of a prosecution or action: e. tribuam*, Cic. Pl. 16, 39: — [An exhibition or rendering of service, Dig.]******

[ĒDĪTOR, ōris, m. (2. edo) *One who sends forth*, Luc. 2, 423: — *one who exhibits, a manager*, Inscr.]

1. **ĒDĪTUS**, a, um. part. (2. edo) *High, lofty: Henna est loco perexcelso atque edito*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48.

[2. **ĒDĪTUS**, ūs, m. (2. edo) *Animal excrement*, Dig.]

1. **ĒDO**, ādi, āsum. 3. [contr. secondary form, ea, est, estis, Plaut.: subj. præs., edim, edis, edit, edimus, Plaut.: editis, Nov. ap. Non.] v. a. *To eat*. I. *Prop.: mergi eos (pulos) in aquam jussit, quoniam esse nollent*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: — *Prov.: e. multos modios salis simul, to eat together*, 3 L

Cic. Læl. 17: — e. de patella, i. e. to *profane things sacred*: — [e. pugnos, to taste the fists, i. e. to get a sound beating, Plaut.: — [e. bona, to squander, Plaut.:] — [to gnaw, to corrode, waste, destroy, Virg. G. 1, 151.] [II. Meton.: To consume, swallow, devour, Hor. E. 1, 2, 39.]

2. **Ē-DO**, didi, ditum. 3. v. a. To give out, give forth, emit. I. Gen.: e. animam, to breathe out, give up the ghost, to die, Cic. Sen. 38, 83: — e. extremum vitæ spiritum: — e. vitam: — e. clamorem, to raise a shout: — e. miros risus: — e. voces. II. Esp.: To bring into the world, give birth, procreate, produce: crocodilos dicunt, quum in terra partum ediderint, abruere ova, deinde discendere, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: — Of writings or books; To publish, bring out: ut illos de republica libros edidisti: — e. librum contra suum doctorem: — e. annales suos: — e. alqd: — Gen.: To give out, proclaim, publish, make public: apud eosdem (censores) qui magistratu abierint edant et exponant: — quid, ede illa, quæ coepas, et Bruto et mihi: — Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit: — In Law: To set forth in words, deliver, declare, appoint: e. verba, Cic. Qu. 20, 63: — e. iudicium: — e. tribus, of the plaintiff in a causa sodalicium, to propose or nominate the tribes: — socium tibi in huius bonis edidisti Quintum, has indicat: — quantum Apronius edidisset deberi: — mandatum e.: — to make, do, effect, accomplish, perpetrate, occasion: oves nullum fructum e. ex se possent: — e. ruinas: — e. scelus: — e. exemplum severitatis, to furnish an example: — e. scelus in aliquem.

[3. **ĒDO**, ōnis. m. (1. edo) A glutton, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**ĒDOCENTER**, adv. Instructively, Gell. 16, 8, 3.]

**Ē-DŌCĒO**, cūi, ctum. 2. v. a. To instruct, teach, to tell or inform one of any thing, give an exact account, report: producantur ii, quos ille edocuerat, quæ dici vellet, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38, 4: — In the Pass: servi jam ante edocti, quæ interrogati pronuntiarent, Cæs.: — Of abstract subjects: edocuit tamen ratio . . . ut videremus.

\***Ē-DŌLO**, 1. v. a. To hew, or cut smooth with an axe. \*I. Prop.: e. lingulas, Col. 8, 11, 4. II. Fig.: To finish a thing, give a thing a polish, make perfect: quod iusseras edolavi, Cic. Att. 13, 47.

\***Ē-DŌMO**, ūi, itum. 1. v. a. To tame, conquer, subdue, overpower. [I. Prop.: Ov. F. 4, 256.] II. Meton.: vitiosam naturam ab eo sic edomitam et compressam esse doctrina, ut, Cic. Fat. 5, 10 (an old reading, domitam).

**EDON**, ōnis. See **EDONUS**.

[**EDŌNIS** (Edōnus, Sil.), Idis. f. Of Edonus, Thracian, Ov. M. 11, 69: — Subst.: A Bacchanal, Prop. 1, 3, 5.]

1. **EDŌNUS**, i. m. (Ἠδώνος) A ridge of mountains in the south of Thrace, Plin. 4, 11, 18: — [also Edon, Serv. Virg.] Edōni, orum. m. (Ἠδωνοί) The people, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

[2. **EDŌNUS**, a. um. (Edonus) Of or belonging to Edonus, poet. Thracian, Virg. Æ. 12, 365.]

[**EDOR**. I. q. ador.]

**Ē-DORMĪO**, īvi or īi. 4. v. n. and a. I. To sleep out or away: vinolenti dubitant, hæsitant . . . quumque edormiverunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: — edormi crapulam et exhalare. \*II. Act.: To spend or pass in sleeping, Sen. E. 99.

[**ĒDORMISCO**, ěre. v. inch. a. (edormio) To sleep out or away, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 28.]

**ĒDŪCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A bringing up, education, Cic. d. Or. 3, 31, 124. — Also of animals, Cic. Fin. 3, 19: — \*a rearing of plants, trees, fruits, etc., Plin. 16, 25, 39.

**ĒDŪCĀTOR**, ōris. m. He who brings up, an educator, Cic. Pl. 33, 87. — \*A tutor, pedagogue, Tac. A. 11, 1.

\***ĒDŪCĀTRIX**, icis. f. \*She that brings up, a nurse, Col. 8, 11, 14: — Meton.: earum (rerum) parens est eque sapientia, Cic. Leg. 1, 24.

[**ĒDŪCĀTUS**, ūs. m. (2. educo) Education, Tert.]

1. **Ē-DŪCO**, xi, ctum. 3. [imp. educo, Plaut.] v. a. To lead or bring out, lead away: e. gladium e vagina, to draw out, draw, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: — e. sortem: — e. aliquos ex urna: — e. tribus: — e. lacum (with emittere): — Esp. to place before a tribunal or in a court: quum in ius ipsum eduxi: — e. alqm ad consules: — e. alqm: — [to lead out for punishment, Plaut. Trac. 4, 3, 8:] — Of civil officers; to take out with them to their province: quos e. invitos in provinciam non potuit: — to order to march out (of a place): e. exercitum in expeditionem: — Absol.: to march out (of a place): sin maturius ex hibernis educeret, Cæs.: — to put to sea: e. naves ex porta, Cæs.: — \*Of birds; To hatch: e. fastum, Plin. 10, 54, 75 (with excludere): — Meton.: to bring up, educate, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: — [to bear, give birth, Virg. Æ. 6, 765:] — [to bring forth, Catull.:] — [to drink out, empty, exhaust, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 18:] — [to lift up, raise, Ov. M. 5, 641:] — \*to set up, erect: e. turres altius, Tac.: — [Of time; to pass, spend, Prop. 2, 9, 47.]

2. **ĒDŪCO**, 1. v. a. To bring up, nurture, bring to maturity. I. Prop.: Cic. Læl. 20, 75. II. Meton.: neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: — educata huius (epidictici generis) nutrimentis eloquentia: — ars dicendi ea quæ sunt orta jam in nobis educat et confirmat.

[**ĒDUCTIO**, ōnis. f. (1. educo) A leading out, Pall.]

[**ĒDUCTOR**, ōris. m. (1. educo) I. q. educator, Front.]

[**Ē-DULCO**, are. v. a. To sweeten, Matus ap. Gell.]

[**ĒDULCŌRĀTIO**, ōnis. f. A making sweet, sweetening, NL.]

**EDULIA** and **EDULICA**, æ. See **EDUSA**.

\***ĒDŪLIS**, e. (1. edo) Eatable [Hor. S. 2, 4, 43]: — Subst. plur.: Edulia, ium. n. Eatables, Suet. Cal. 40.

[**ĒDŪLIUM**, ii. n. (1. edo) Any thing good for food, Fulg.]

[**Ē-DŪRESCO**, ěre. v. inch. n. To grow hard, Col.]

\***Ē-DŪRO**, are. v. n. To last, endure: fulgor solis edurat, Tac. G. 45.

[**Ē-DŪRUS**, a. um. Very hard, Virg. G. 4, 145.]

**ĒDŪSA**, æ. f. (edo) A goddess presiding over the food of children, Varr. ap. Non.: — Also: Edulia, æ. f. Don.: — Edulica, æ. f. August.

**ĒĒTĪON**, ōnis. m. (Ἠέτιων) The father of Andromache, king of Thebæ, in Cilicia, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 44: — hence, Eetioness Thebæ, Ov. M. 12, 110.

[**EFFĀBĪLIS**, e. (effor) That can be uttered, App.]

[**EF-FĒCATUS**, a. um. (fex) Purified from dregs, App.]

[**EFFĀMEN**, īnis. n. (effor) An enunciation, M. Cap.]

**EF-FARCĪO** and **-FERCĪO**, fertus. 4. v. a. To stuff, cram: intervalla grandibus saxis e., Cæs. B. G. 7, 23, 2.

\***EFFASCĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A charming, bewitching, enchanting, in the plur., Plin. 19, 4, 19.

\***EF-FASCĪNO**, are. v. a. To charm, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

[**EFFĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A speaking, Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 463.]

**EFFĀTUM**, i. n. (effor) An avowed rule, a maxim, a principle, Cic. Ac. 2, 29.

[**EFFĀTUS**, ūs. m. (effor) The act of speaking, Tert.]

[**EFFECTE**, adv. Actually, really, Mart. 2, 27: — in an effective manner, App.]

**EFFECTĪO**, ōnis. f. (efficio) A doing, effecting, performing: e. artis, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: — e. recta: — causa efficiens, an efficient cause, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6.

\***EFFECTĪVUS**, a. um. (efficio) Operative, practical: e. ars, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

**EFFECTOR**, ōris. m. (efficio) One that makes or causes, a maker, author, Cic. Un. 5.

**EFFECTRIX**, icis. *f.* *She that makes or causes, a female maker or author*, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55.

1. **EFFECTUS**, a, um. *part. of efficio*. \*\*I. *Carried out, executed, finished, accomplished: una (materia) diligenter e. plus proderit quam plures inchoatae et quasi degustatae*, Quint. 10, 5, 23: — *Comp., nitidius aliquid atque e. postulantibus*, id. II. *Effected (in the language of philosophy)*, Cic. Top. 18: — *e. res: — Subst.: Effectum, i. n. An effect*, Cic. Top. 3.

2. **EFFECTUS**, ūs. *m.* (efficio) I. *Execution, performance, accomplishment: sunt in effectu*, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: — *sine effectu*. II. *Esp.: Effect, result [opp. 'causa']*: quarum (herbarum) causam ignorares, vim et effectum videres, Cic. Div. 2, 20: — *e. eloquentiae est audientium approbatio*.

[**EFFECUNDO**, are. *v. a.* *To make fruitful*, Vop.]

\***EFFĒMINĀTE**. *adv.* *Effeminately*, Cic. Off. 1, 4.

[**EFFĒMINĀTIO**, ōnis. *f.* *Effeminacy*, Firm.]

**EFFĒMINĀTUS**, a, um. *part. of effemino*. I. *Effeminate, womanish: ne quid e. aut molle sit*, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: — *intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato: — furialis illa vox nefariis stupris, religiosis altaribus e. — e. ac levis opinio*. \*\*II. *I. q. pathicus*, Suet. Aug. 68.

**EFFĒMĪNO**. 1. *v. a.* (femina) *To make a woman of*. \*I. *Prop.: effeminarunt eum (aerem) Junonique tribuerunt quod nihil est eo mollius*, Cic. N. D. 2, 26. II. *Fig.: To make a woman of, i. e. to effeminate: fortitudinis praecepta sunt, quae effeminari virum vetant in dolore*, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: — *nunc quidem cogitationibus molliissimis effeminamur: — e. vultus*.

[**EFFĒRASCO**, ēre. *v. inchoat.* (2. effero) *To grow wild*, Amm.]

[**EFFĒRĀTE**. *adv.* *Wildly, savagely*, Lact.]

\***EFFĒRĀTUS**, a, um. *part.* *Grown wild, fierce, savage: attonito vultu efferturque nihil aliud quam caedem cogito*, Petr. S. 82, 1: — *Comp., e. mores ritusque*, Liv. 34, 24: — *Sup., e. effectus*, Sen. E. 121.

**EFFERCIO**. See **EFFARCIO**.

\***EFFĒRĪTAS** (ecf.), ātis. *f.* (efferns) *Wildness, a savage state: eos ex efferrate illa ad iustitiam atque mansuetudinem transduxerunt*, Cic. Sest. 42, 91.

1. **EFFĒRO** (also **ecfero**), extŭli, ēlātum, efferre. *v. a.* *To bring or carry out, bring forth*. I. *Prop.: e. tela*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: — *e. mucronem: — e. pedem portā: — Esp.: To carry out for interment, to inter, bury*, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80. — *Of the soil: To produce, bear, bring forth: id, quod agri efferrant sui: — e. uberiores fruges ager: — ea, quae efferrant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas quam ea, quae ex iis efferrantur: — To carry: ipse eos in murum extulit, Cæs.* II. *Fig. A) To make known, divulge, declare, publish, proclaim: e. hoc foras*, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: — *e. has meas ineptias: — e. divinitus dicta: — With a relative clause: postquam in vulgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus, Cæs.: — Esp.: To pronounce, express: e. sententias: — quae incisim aut membratim efferrantur. B) Pass.: To be carried away or swayed: e. studio: — e. cupiditate: — e. vi naturae atque ingenii: — e. laetitia, (conf. act.: comitia, quae me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. Fam. 2, 10): — e. incredibili gaudio. C) 1) To lift up, raise, elevate, exalt: animi altius se extulerunt: — qui (populus) te ad summum imperium extulit: — patriam desideram extuli: — suspicere maximisque laudibus effere aliquid: — e. aliquid summis laudibus ad caelum: — e. aliquid maximis laudibus: — e. aliquid verbis: — e. aliquid versibus: — e. aliquid. 2) Esp. a) E. se; To rise, get up, go or come forth: (virtus) quum se extulit: — qua in urbe (Athenis) primum se orator extulit: — volo se efferrit in adolescente fecunditas. b) E. se, or in the pass.; To pride one's self, value one's self, carry one's self high, to be proud: quod aut cupias ardentius aut adeptus efferas te insolenter: —*

(fortunati) efferrantur fere fastidio et contumacia: — *very often in the part. perf.: elatus et inflatus his rebus*. [D] *To bear, suffer, endure*, Att. ap. Cic. Sest.]

\*2. **EFFĒRO**. 1. *v. a.* (ferus) I. *To make wild or fierce; to give a fierce appearance; to irritate, aggravate, exasperate: terram immanitate beluarum efferrari*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99. II. *Of the mind: multas esse gentes immanitate efferratas*.

[**EFFERTUS**, a, um. *part. of effarcio*. *Stuffed full, crammed*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.]

[**EFFĒRUS**, a, um. *Very wild, savage*, Virg. A. 8, 6.]

[**EFFERVENS**, entis. *part.* *Fervent, vehement*, Gell. 2, 27, 3.]

[**EFFERVESCENTIA**, ae. *f.* (effervesco) *Effervescence*, NL.]

**EFFERVESCO**, ferve. 3. *v. n.* I. *To ferment, foam, boil up*. A) *Prop.: aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27. B) *Fig.: To ferment, grow violent, rage: illae undae comitorum, ut mare profundum et immensum, sic effervescunt*, Cic. Pl. 6, 15: — *Pontum armatum, effervescentem in Asiam atque erumpentem: — verbis effervescentibus et paulo nimium redundantibus: — si cui nimium effervisse videtur huius vis: — M. Pontidius, effervescens in dicendo stomacho saepe iracundiaque vehementius*. [II. *To cease fermenting, subside, abate*, Dig.]

[**EFFERVO**, ēre. *v. n.* *To boil up, foam*, Virg. G. 1, 471.]

**EFFĒTUS** (also **effectus**), a, um. \*\*I. *That has brought forth young: quum effetis loca genitalia tument*, Col. 7, 7, 4. \*\*II. A) *Weakened or worn out by bringing forth young: alque (gallinae) in tantum, ut effetis moriantur*, Plin. \*B) *Meton. gen.: Exhausted, impaired, weakened, worn out: effectum corpus: — [Comp., App.]*

\***EFFĒCĀCĪA**, ae. *f.* *Efficacy, virtue*, Plin. 11, 5, 4.

\***EFFĒCĀCĪTAS**, ātis. *f.* (efficax) *Efficacy, effectiveness, power, effect*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.

\***EFFĒCĀCĪTER**. *adv.* *Efficaciously, effectually*, Plin. 24, 6, 14. — *Comp.*, Quint. Inst. 8, 4, 8: — *Sup.* Plin. 26, 12, 79.

\***EFFĒCAX**, ācia. (efficio) *Efficacious, effectual: e. preces*, Liv. 9, 20. — *Comp.*, Quint. 6, 1, 41.

**EFFĒCĪENS**, entis. *part. of efficio*. *Productive of effect, in philosophical language; efficient, operative: proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quae causae appellantur: deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis*, Cic. Top. 14: — *Subst. with genit.: virtus e. utilitatis, productive of [effectrix]: — e. voluptatis (virtus): — ea, quae sunt luxuriosis efficientia voluptatum: — quae (causae) sunt e. pulcherrimarum rerum*.

**EFFĒCĪENTER**. *adv.* *Efficiently, with effect: quod cuique e. antecedit, id ei causa est*, Cic. Fat. 15, 34.

\***EFFĒCĪENTĪA**, ae. *f.* (efficio) *Efficiency, efficacy, influence*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

**EFFĒCĪO**, feci, factum. 3. [*perf. subj. effexis*, Plant.: *inf. pass. efferi, id.*] *v. a.* *To make ready, bring to pass, make, effect, execute, accomplish, complete, finish*. I. *Gen. with acc.: e. facinora*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: — *e. opus: — e. sphæram (Archimedes): — e. columnam: — e. aliquid dignum dono deorum: — e. civitatem: — e. varios concentus, septem sonos: — e. tantos progressus: — e. clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus: — e. munus: — quod a Curione effeceram, had obtained from: — With a double acc.: e. aliquid consulem: — e. aliquid dictatorem: — With ut: eniti et e. ut amici iacentem animum excitet: — neque polliceor me effecturum, ut nequa particula praetermissa sit: — \*\*With ne, Quint. 3, 6, 102: — \*\*With quominus, Quint. 11, 1, 48: — \*\*With an objective clause: vehementer effecit ea coire, Vitruv. 2, 6: — Absol.: se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre. II. *Esp. A) Of the fertility of the soil: (ager Leontinus) plurimum e.,**

*produces, bears, yields*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63: — *ager efficit cum octavo, cum decimo*: — *Melon. of persons*: liciti sunt usque eo, quo ad se e. posse arbitrantur, i. e. *to make some gain*. B) *Of numbers; To make up a sum, amount to a sum*: ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis efficiunt. C) *To demonstrate, show, prove, infer*: quod propositum efficit: — in quibus (libris) vult e. animos esse mortales: — *In the Pass.*: efficitur, (hence) it follows: efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit: — ex quo e., hominem naturæ obediens homini nocere non posse: — ex quo illud e., ne jostis quidem esse natura.

**\*\*EFFICTŪO**, ōnis. f. (effingo) *In Rhet.*: A *representing, portraying*, A. Her. 4, 49, 63.

**EFFICTUS**, a, um. *part. of effingo*.

[**EFFICĪTUS**, ūs. m. (effigio) *A portraying*, App.]

**EFFĪGĪES**, ei. f. [a secondary form, effigia, Plaut.] (effingo)

I. *An imitation, likeness, portrait, effigy, form*. A) *Prop.*: deus e. hominis et imago, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: — *quandam effigiem spirantis mortui*: — vix convenire videretur, quem ipsum hominem cupere evertere, ejus effigiem simulacrumque servare, his *image or picture*: — **\*\*Adverb.**: in, ad effigiem, or effigie, in form or shape of, like, Plin. 5, 10, 11. B) *Fig.*: perfectæ eloquentiæ speciem animo videmus effigiem, auribus quærimus, Cic. de Or. 3: — *consiliorum et virtutum effigiem relinquere*: — reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suæ, filium, an *image, portrait*: — ad effigiem justī imperii scriptus: — ut res ipsas rerum e. notaret. **\*\*II. An image, statue** (in concreto): quæ enim est actoris infantia, qui mutam illam effigiem magis, quam orationem pro se putet locuturam? Quint.

[**EFFĪGĪO**, 1. v. a. (effigies) *To form, fashion*, Prud.]

[**EF-FINDO**, ēre. v. a. *To cleave, split*, Man. 4, 283.]

**EF-FINGO**, finxi, fictum. 3. v. a. I. *To form, fashion, portray*. A) *Prop.*: num etiam Veneris Cœ pulchritudinem e. posse aspersione fortuita putas? Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: — *oris lineamenta e.*: — nec ullam vim esse nature, ut sui dissimilia posset e. B) *Fig.*: *To express, represent*: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. Leg. 1, 9. — *To represent to the mind, imagine, think*: visum impressum effictumque ex eo, unde esset. **\*\*II. To wipe off, to wipe out**: meministis, tum e ferro spongiis effingi sanguinem. [III. *To rub gently*, Ov. Her. 20, 134.]

**EFFIO**, eri. See EFFICIO.

[**EF-FIRMO**, are. v. a. *To strengthen*, Att. ap. Non.]

**\*\*EFFLĀGĪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A demanding, earnest entreaty*, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2.

**\*\*EFFLĀGĪTĀTUS**, ūs. m. (efflagito) *An earnest request*: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29.

**EF-FLĀGĪTO**, 1. v. a. *To demand or ask earnestly*: epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11: — e. misericordiam alcjs (with require): — *quum iste a Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset*, ut se ad regem Nicomedem mitteret: — **\*\*Absol.**: si moribus incompotus cum convicio efflagitat, Quint.

[**EF-FLAMMANS**, antis. (flammo) *Emitting flames*, M. Cap.]

[**EFFLĀTUS**, ūs. m. (efflo) *A breathing through the mouth alone*, NL.]

[**EFFLICTE**, adv. *Very vehemently*, Symm.]

[**EFFLICIM**, adv. *Very vehemently*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 19.]

[**EFFLICTO**, are. v. int. a. (effligo) *To strike dead*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 26.]

**\*\*EF-FLĪGO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. *To strike dead*: e. rabidos canes (with cædere), Sen. Ira, 1, 15.

**EF-FLO**, 1. v. a. and n. I. *Act.*: *To blow or breathe out*: e. animam, *to breathe one's last*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9: — [With object clause, Flor. 4, 7, 11.] [II. *Neut.*: Lucr. 6, 682.]

[**EF-FLŌRĒO**, ēre. v. n. *To bloom*, Tert. (seu potius Cyprian.) de Judic. Domini, v. 209.]

[**EFFLŌRESCENTIA**, æ. f. (effloresco) I. *Chem.*: *The conversion of a solid to a pulverulent substance, by exposure to the air.* II. *Botan.*: *The act of flowering.* III. *Medic.*: *A cutaneous eruption*, NL.]

**EF-FLŌRESCO**, rui. 3. v. inchoat. n. I. *To blow or blossom*. II. *Fig.*: *to flourish, spring up*: si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: — *utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia*.

**EF-FLŪO**, xi. 3. v. n. *To flow or run out, flow forth*. I. *Prop.*: e. una cum sanguine vitam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. II. *Fig.* A) *Tanta est intimorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat, quam novo sit aditus*, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2. B) *To slip or glide away, vanish, pass away*: præterita ætas quamvis longa quum effluxisset, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: — ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo.

[**EFFLŪUS**, a, um. (effluo) *Flowing out*, Avien.]

**\*\*EFFLŪVĪUM**, ii. n. (effluo) *A flowing out, an outlet, efflux*: e. humoris e corpore, Plin. 7, 51, 52.

**\*\*EF-FŌCO**, are. v. a. (faux) *To smother, choke, suffocate, Melon.*: bonis suis e., Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, doubtful. (An old reading, offoco.)

**EF-FŌDĪO**, fodi, fossum. 3. [inf. pass., effodiri, Plaut.: perf. conj., effodint, Plaut.] *To dig out, dig up*: neo ferrum, æs, argentum, aurum effoderentur, Cic. Off. 2, 3: — e. oculos or oculum (alcui), *to tear out, pull out, scratch out*. — *Melon.*: hi duo illos oculos oræ maritimæ effoderunt.

**EFFECUNDO**. See EFFECUNDO.

**EFFETUS**. See EFFETUS.

**EF-FOR**, 1. v. dep. a. *To speak or say out, utter*, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153: — *Esp. Dialect.*: *To enounce, to state, to maintain*: quod ita effabimur, Aut vivet cras Hermachus, aut non vivet, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97. — *Effatus*, a, um. *Pronounced, determined, resolved upon, pull out, scratch out*. — *Melon.*: hi duo illos oculos oræ maritimæ effoderunt.

**\*\*EF-FŌRO**, are. v. a. *To perforate, make hollow*: e truncum, Col. 9, 1, 3.

[**EFFŌSSO**, ōnis. f. (effodio) *A digging out*, Cod. Just.]

[**EFFŌVĒO**, ēre. v. a. *To freshen up (doubtful)*, Veg. 6, 28, 2.]

**\*\*EFFRACTĀRIUS**, ii. m. (effractor) *A housebreaker, burglar*, Sen. E. 68.

[**EFFRACTOR**, ōris. m. (effringo) *A burglar*, Dig.]

[**EFFRACTŪRA**, æ. f. (effringo) *Burglary*, Dig.]

**EFFRĒNĀTE**, adv. *Unrestrainedly, violently, fiercely*, Cic. de Sen. 12, 39. — *Comp.*, Cic. Phil. 14, 9, 26.

**\*\*EFFRĒNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Licentiousness, unrestrained impetuosity*: e. impotentis animi, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22.

**EFFRĒNĀTUS**, a, um. *part. of effreno. Unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained*: homines secundis rebus e. tamquam in gyrum rationis duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: — *populi soluti e. que*: — libido e. et indomita: — cupiditas e. ac furiosa: — mens e. atque præceps: — e. insolentia multitudo: — e. illa ferocia: — e. violentia. — *Comp.*, e. vox (with libera), Cic. de Or. 3, 53. — **\*\*Sup.**, e. affectus, Sen. E. 83.

**EFFRENIS**, e. See EFFRENUS.

**\*\*EF-FRĒNO**, atum. 1. v. a. *To unbridle, set loose*: si effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv. 40, 40.

**\*\*EF-FRĒNUS**, a, um. (effrenis, Plin.) (frenum) *Unbridled, unrestrained*. I. *Prop.*: e. equus, Liv. 4, 33. [II. *Fig.*: *Uncurbed, impetuous, wild*, Virg. G. 3, 382.]

**\*\*EF-FRĪCO**, [xi, Tert.] atum. 1. v. a. *To rub off, to rub*. [I. *Prop.*: App. M. 1, p. 103.] II. *Melon.*: rubigo animorum effricanda est, Sen. E. 95.

EF-FRINGO, frēgi, fractum. 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To break out one thing from another, to break open*: e. januam, Cic. Mur. 15, 33. [II. Neut.: *To break forth*, Sil. 1, 647.]

[EFFRONDESCO, dui. v. inch. n. *To put forth leaves*, Vopisc.]

[EF-FRONS, ntis. *Barefaced, impudent*, Vopisc.]

[EF-FRŪTICO, are. v. a. and n. I. Act. meton.: *To put forth branches*, Tert. II. Neut.: *To grow forth, shoot, id.*]

EF-FŪGIŌ, fūgi. 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To flee away, to escape*: e. e. proelio, Cic. Phil. 2, 29:—e. e. manibus:—e. a quibus:—*Absol.* Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2. II. Act.: *Of persons*: e. alqd, *to flee from*, i. e. *to avoid, shun, escape*: e. impias propinquorum manus:—e. dolores:—*hæc morte effugiuntur*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36:—[*Rarely with a relative clause*, Næv. ap. Cic. Tusc. 6, 1.]:—[*Of things*: res (me) effugit, *a thing escapes me, I do not notice it*:—ubi eum locum omnem cogitatione sepeis, nihil te effugiet. —\*\**Rarely with a subjective clause*: custodis curam non effugiat observare desilientem matricem, Col. 8, 11, 12.]

EFFŪGIŪM, ii. n. (effugio) I. A *fleeing away, flight*: e. mortis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64. II. A *way of escape, a means or opportunity to escape*: alias (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.

[EF-FŪGO, 1. v. a. *To put to flight*, Hier.]

\*\*EF-FULGĒO, si. 2. (inf. effulgere, Virg.) v. n. *To shine forth*, Liv. 22, 1:—*Meton.*: omnis Græciæ fabulositas ex hoc primum sinu effulsit, Plin. H. N. 4, 1.

[EF-FULTUS, a, um. part. of falcio. *Propped up*, Virg. Æ. 7, 94.]

[EF-FŪMIGŪTUS, a, um. part. of fumigo. *Chased or driven away by smoke, smoked out*, Tert.]

[EF-FŪMO, are. v. n. *To smoke, emit smoke*, Auct. Æt. 497.]

EF-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum. 3. [an old form, perf. effusi. Fest.] *To pour out, pour forth, shed, to spread abroad*. I. Prop., Cic. Pis. 10: *Middle*: mare neque redundat umquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116:—*to produce in large numbers*: fruges et herbas e.:—e. copiam:—*to spend, waste, lavish, dissipate, scatter*: per luxuriam e. atque consumere:—e. patrimonium:—e. ærarium:—e. sumptus:—[*Absol.*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34.]

II. Fig.: effudi vobis omnia, quæ sentiebam, *have told you without reserve*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34:—vox in coronam turbamque effunditur:—e. se or Middle: *To give one's self up*: qui se in aliqua libidine effunderit?—(Pompeius) in nos suavissime hercule effusus, *has treated me with marked attention*:—*to pour out or spill, to let go, to waste, lose, throw away*: collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis e.

EFFŪSE, adv. \*\**Far spread, all around or about (the country or spot)*: e. ire, Sall. Jug. 105, 3:—*Lavishly, in great abundance, copiously, profusely*: large eque donabat, Cic. R. Am. 8:—e. vivere.—\*\**Comp.*, affluxere omnis ætas e., Tac.:—*Without restraint, immoderately, vehemently*: quum inaniter e. animus exsultat.—\*\**Comp.*, e. dicere, Plin. E. 1, 20, 20.—*Sup.*, e. diligere, Plin. E. 7, 30, 1.

EFFŪSĪO, ōnis. f. (effundo) *A pouring out, pouring forth*. I. Prop.: e. aquæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 10:—*Meton.*: *A pouring, i. e. a rushing out, as of a crowd*: e. hominum ex oppidis, Cic. Pis. 22:—*Wasting, waste, profusion, prodigality*, Cic. Part. 23, 81.—*Meton.*: *Vehemence, impetuosity*: e. animi in lætitia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

[EFFŪSOR, ōris. m. (effundo) *A spendthrift*, August.]

[EFFŪSORIÆ, adv. (effusus, effundo) *Dispersedly*, Amm. 31, 16.]

EFFŪSUS, a, um. part. (effundo) *Far spread, wide, spread abroad, scattered*. \*\*I. Prop.: e. loca, Tac. G. 30:—*Exp.*: *Prodigal, abundant, profuse, extravagant*: quis in largitione effusior? II. *Meton.*: *Immoderate, violent, impetuous, unrestrained*: e. licen-

tia, Liv. 44, 1.—\*\**Comp.*, e. cultus in verbis, Quint. 3, 8, 58:—*Sup.*, e. laudationes, Petr. S. 48, 7.

[EFFŪTICIUS or -TIUS, a, um. (effutio) *Uttered or formed facetiously or without meaning*, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98.]

EF-FŪTĪO, itam. 4. v. a. (futio, Prisc.) *To blab out, tattle, to chatter forth, prate of a thing*: e. alqd, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84:—e. temere (vaticinia):—e. de mundo:—*Absol.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88.

[EF-FŪTŪO, ūi. 3. v. a. *To spend with harlots*, Poeta ap. Suet. Cæs. 51.]

[Ē-GĒLĪDO, are. v. a. (gelidus) *To thaw*, Sid. E. 4, 1.]

\*\*Ē-GĒLĪDUS, a, um. *Lukewarm*: e. potio et frigida propior, Cels. 4, 18.—[*Extremely cold*, Histor.]

[Ē-GĒLO, atus. 1. v. a. *To make lukewarm*, C. Aur.]

ĒGENS, entis. part. of egeo. *Needy, poor, very indigent, in want*: quocirca (amici) et absentes assumunt et egentes abundant, Cic. Læl. 7 [opp. 'abundans'].—*Comp.*, nihil rege egentius:—*Sup.*, egestates tot egentissimorum hominum.

[ĒGĒNŪLUS, a, um. (egenus) *Needy, poor*, P. Nol.]

\*\*ĒGĒNUS, a, um. (egeo) *Suffering want, needy, very poor, destitute, with gen.*: e. omnium, Liv. 9, 6:—*With abl.*: e. comæatu, Tac.—[*Absol.*: *Poor, necessitous*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 46.]:—*Subst. n.*: in egeno, on poor soil, Col. 3, 10, 4.

ĒGĒO, ūi. 2. v. n. [part. fut., egitura, Tert.] *To suffer want, be poor, indigent, to be in extreme need, to want, absol.*, Cic. R. Com. 8 [opp. 'locupletem esse']:—[*Impers.*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 39.]:—*With abl.*: earum rerum, quibus egeremus, invectio, Cic. Off. 2, 3:—e. copiis:—e. oculis ad cernendum:—e. bibliothecis Græcis:—e. medicina:—e. nullo:—e. consilio, opera nostra:—e. auxilio:—*Of things*: magnum opus est egetque exercitatione non parva:—*With genit.*: e. auxilii, Cæs.:—\*\**Of things*: Quint. 5, 14, 5:—[*With acc.*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 12.]:—*Sometimes Meton.* (for careo) *Not to have or possess, to be deprived of, be without, be wanting*: C. Macer auctoritate semper eguit:—[*Of things*: Lucr. 3, 135.]:—[*To dispense with, to put up with the want of a thing*, Cat. ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1.]:—[*To wish to have, desire, long for*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 1.]

ĒGĒRĪA, æ. f. (ἡγεῖρα) *A nymph, wife of Numa*, Liv. 1, 19.

[ĒGĒRĪES, em. e. f. (egero) *Excrement of cattle, dung*, Sol.]

\*\*Ē-GERMĪNO, avi. 1. v. n. *To sprout forth, bud*: e. oculi (plantarum), Col. 4, 17, 4.

\*\*Ē-GĒRO, gessi, gestum. 3. v. a. *To carry, bear or cast out; to discharge, void, throw off*. I. Prop.: victorem vagum prædam ex hostium tectis egerentem, Liv. 6, 3:—[*to carry to the grave*, Prop. 4, 6, 34.]:—II. *Meton.*: e. sermones i. q. edere, Sen. E. 66.

[ĒGĒRSĪMON, i. n. (ἐγερσιμον) *An encouragement*, M. Cap.]

ĒGESTAS, ātis. f. (egeo) *Indigence, extreme poverty, want*: istam paupertatem, vel potius egestatem ac mendacitatem tuam numquam obscure tulisti, Cic. Par. 6, 1:—*Plur.*: e. tot egentissimorum hominum:—*Of things*: e. animi, Cic. Pis. 11:—\*\**With object. genit.*: e. pabuli, Sall.

\*\*ĒGESTĪO, ōnis. f. (egero) *A carrying out or off*: e. publicarum opum, waste, profusion, Plin. E. 8, 6, 7.

[ĒGESTIVUS, a, um. (egero) *Medic.*: *Purgative*, Macer.]

[ĒGESTŌSUS, a, um. (egestas) *Needy, indigent*, A. V. Epit. 12.]

1. EGESTUS, a, um. part. of egero.

2. \*ĒGESTUS, ūs. m. (egero) *A carrying out or away, an emptying*: e. ventris, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 30.

EGLECPALA, æ. f. *A Gallic word, signifying blue marl*, Plin. 17, 8, 4.

EGNĀTĪUS, i. m. M.—Rufus, the head of a conspiracy against Augustus, Suet. Aug. 19:—\*\**Hence*, Egnatianum

scelus, Vell. 2, 93 : — *Of other persons*: Egnatii, Cic. Cluent. 48; Att. 6, 1, 13, 34. — *A female name*: Egnatia Maximilla, Tac. A. 15, 71.

EGNĀTŪLĒIŪS, i. m. L., a *quaestor*, who deserted with the legio Martia from Antony to Octavius, Cic. Phil. 3, 3.

ĒGO. [an old form of the dative, me for mihi, Enn.; mi in the poets, seldom in prose writers: gen. plur., nostrorum, Plaut.] pron. pers. (tyd) I. I, rendered emphatic by the suffix met: egomet vidi, I myself, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17: — nostri nosmet ponit, Ter.: — mihimet ipsi, Cic.: — nosmet ipsos, Cic.: — [With pte: mihiete, Cato: mepte, Plaut: doubled in the acc. meme, Sil.] II. Meton.: One's dwelling, house, family: a me, from me, i. e. from my house: — ad me, to me: — mecum, with me: — a me solvere, from my own (property), Cic. Att. 5, 21. — [Hence, old Ital. eo, Ital. io: old Fr. ieo, ie; Fr. je.]

EGOMET. See the foregoing Article.

Ē-GRĒDIOR, gressus. 3. [inf. egredier, Plaut.] v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To go out, come out, come forth or forward. A) Prop.: e. e cubiculo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: — e. portā: — e. Romā: — Absol.: e. extra fines, terminos, cancellos: — *To rise, go up, climb, ascend*: jam scalis egressi milites prope summa ceperant, Sall.: — Esp. Milit.: To march out, advance with the army, march forward: e. e castris, Cæsar. B. G. 7, 36, 7: — Naut.: e. (ex) navi, or absol., to leave a ship, etc., to go on shore, disembark, land: e. ex navi: — e. navi, Cæsar.: — Absol., Cæsar. B. G. 4, 23, 4: — e. in terram: — e. e portu, or absol., to go out of harbour, to set sail. \*B) Fig.: To depart from, deviate, digress: ut egrederetur a proposito orrandi, causa, Cic. Brut. 21, 82. II. Act. meton.: To go beyond. A) Prop.: e. fines, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 44, 14. B) Fig.: To surpass: per omnia fortunam hominis egressus, Vell. 2, 40, 2.

[ĒGRĒŌIŪS, ūs. m. (egregius) The rank of an Egregius in the time of the emperors, Cod. Th.]

Ē-GRĒGIĒ, adv. Excellently, surpassingly, exceedingly, pre-eminently: e. pingere, fingere, Cic. Brut. 73: — e. loqui: — With adj.: e. fortis et bonus imperator: — e. subtilis scriptor: — *Absol.*: e., Cæsar, quod lacrimas parentum vectigales esse non pateris, Plin.

Ē-GRĒGIŪS, a, um. (grex) Chosen or selected from the herd; hence, Excellent, surpassing, eminent, extraordinary: est idem in procuratore civitatis e., Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215: — e. Lælius in bellica lande: — e. vir: — e. civis: — e. poeta: — e. et præclara indoles ad dicendum: — *Distinguished, honourable*: egregium Gnæi Pompeii subolem, Tac.: — idque et sibi et cunctis e., id.: — *Subst.*: e. publicum, the honour of the republic, id.: — [E., a title of high state-officers, Your Excellence or Worship, Cod. Th.]

\*\*ĒGRESSIO, ōnis. f. (egredior) A going out, coming forth or forward. [I. Prop.: App.] II. Meton. in Rhet.: A digressing, Quint. 4, 3, 12.

1. EGRESSUS, a, um. part. of egredior.

2. EGRESSUS, ūs. m. (egredior) A going out, going or coming forth or forward. I. Prop.: Progress, abstr.: frequentia sua vestrum egressum (sc. in provinciam) ornando, Cic. Pis. 13: — *Concr.*: A passage, egress: per tenebrosus et sordidum egressum extraho Gitona, Petr.: — Esp.: A disembarking, going on shore, landing, Cæsar. B. G. 5, 8, 3. II. Meton. in Rhet.: A digression, Quint. 4, 3, 12.

EGŪLA, æ. f. A kind of sulphur, Plin. 35, 15, 50.

[Ē-ŪRO, are. v. a. (gurgus) To cast out, throw out, eject, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 12.]

[ĒHEM. interj. Hem! ha! what! Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 43.]

[ĒHEU. interj. Ah! alas! Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 49.]

[ĒHO. interj. Ho! holloa! I say! Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 69: also with the suffix dum, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 10.]

ĒJĀ (also heja) (ēja) [ho! Plant. Rud. 2, 4, 8.] e. vero, ho! ho! Cic. Rep. 3, 5: — *Very well then!* Plin. E. 4, 29: [e. age, come! come on! Virg.]

[ĒJĀCŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. A casting forth, NL.]

\*\*Ē-JĀCŪLOR. 1. v. dep. [act., Gell.] To cast or throw out, eject: e. umbram in forum, Plin. 4, 12, 23: — [ejaculari in a passive signification, Scrib.]

[ĒJACULATORIUS, a, um. (ejaculator) Ejecting, NL.]

\*\*ĒJECTĀMENTUM, i. n. (ejecto) That which is cast out, refuse: e. cetera maria, Tac. G. 45.

\*\*ĒJECTĪCIŪS or -TĪUS, a, um. (ejicio) That casts out: e. vulva, i. e. that suffers abortion, Plin. 11, 37, 84.

\*ĒJECTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (ejicio) A casting out: mortem et ejectionem timeamus, i. e. banishment, Cic. Att. 2, 18.

[ĒJECTO. 1. v. int. a. (ejicio) To cast out, Ov. M. 5, 353.]

1. EJECTUS, a, um. part. of ejicio.

[2. ĒJECTUS, ūs. m. (ejicio) Ejection, Lucr. 4, 961.]

EJERATIO and EJERO. See EJUR.

Ē-JĪCĪŌ, jēci, jectum. 3. [eicit, dissyl., Lucr.] v. a. I. Prop.: To throw or cast out, to remove forcibly, to drive or push away or out, eject, expel, banish: e. alqm e senatu, Cic. de Sen. 12: — e. de collegio: — e. a suis diis penatibus: — e. alqm: — e. alqm in exilium: — e. linguam, to thrust out: — e. se (ex alqo loco), to hurry forth from: e. sese in terram e navi: — Esp. Naut.: To run aground: e. naves, Cæsar. B. C. 3, 25, 4: — e. naves in litore, Cæsar.: — *Of persons suffering shipwreck*: Cic. R. Am. 26, 72. II. Fig.: e. superstitionis stirpes, Cic. Div. 2, 72: — e. se: voluptates subito se nonnumquam profundunt atque e., break forth: — Esp.: To throw out, i. e. to reject: Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda: — To throw out (a theatrical piece), to reject, Cic. de Or. 3, 50.

\*ĒJŪLĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. A wailing, Cic. Leg. 2, 23.

ĒJŪLĀTUS, ūs. m. (ejulo) A wailing, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55.

[ĒJŪLĪŌ, avi. 1. v. a. (ejulo) To wail greatly, Lucil. ap. Varr.]

\*ĒJŪLO, are. v. n. and a. (hei, hen) I. Neut.: To wail, weep aloud, cry mournfully, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19. [II. Act.: To bewail, lament over, App.]

\*\*Ē-JUNCESCO, ēre. v. n. (juncus) To grow or shoot up like a rush: e. vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

\*\*Ē-JUNCĪDUS, a, um. (juncus) Grown or shot up like a rush: e. vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

EJUNO. See JUNO.

\*\*ĒJŪRĀTĪŌ [ejeratio, Tert.], ōnis. f. [An abjuring, laying down, resigning, as of an office, V. M. 2, 7, 7.] — Meton.: A renouncing: e. bonæ spei, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26.

Ē-JŪRO (also ējēro). 1. v. a. To abjure; to reject, refuse, or protest against a thing with an oath: e. forum or judicem iniquum sibi, to reject the jurisdiction of a judge as unjust, to protest by an oath against a court or judge, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60: — *Magistratum, imperium, etc., to lay down an office with the usual oath of having done one's duty, to resign, renounce, to abdicate* [jurando abdicare], Tac. H. 3, 37: — *To give up, renounce*: e. patriam, Tac. H. 4, 28: — e. bonam copiam [opp. 'jurare', bonam copiam], to make (upon oath) a declaration of insolvency, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7.

Ē-LĀBOR, lapsus. 3. v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.: To fall out or from, slip away, escape unobserved, glide or slide out, escape. A) Prop.: quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: — quum (animal) ex utero elapsus excidit: — animi corporibus elapsi: — e. e soceri manibus ac ferro. B) Fig.: To escape, pass one's notice, slip away: ego nihī

# ELABORATIO

unquam vidi, quod tam e manibus elaberetur, quam mihi tum est elapsa illa causa, Cic. de Or. 2, 50: —reipublicæ statum illum elapsum scito esse de manibus: —to escape punishment or the hands of justice, to get off: ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus: —to escape, disappear, vanish: elabatur assensio omnis illa, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: —e. alqd memoriâ. \*\*IL Act. (like effugere): To escape an evil: e. pugnâ aut vincula, Tac. A. 1, 61.

\*\*ELĀBORĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A bestowing of pains on a work, labour, A. Her. 4, 22.

[ELĀBORĀTUS, ūs. m. (elaboro) I. q. elaboratio, App.]

E-LĀBŌRO. 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut. To labour, take pains, endeavour, exert one's self [eniti], with ut: enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice ut, Cic. Att. 11, 16: —Impers., Cic. de Or. 12, 38: —e. in alqa re: (senes) e. in iis, quæ sciunt nihil omnino ad se pertinere: —Impers., Tac. Or. 29: —e. in eo (iis) ut, Cic. Fin. 1, 4: —\*\*e. in alqd: ei non in unam partem alqam, sed in omnia elaborandum est, Quint.: —\*\*With an objective clause: (declamatores) breviores commentarios facere elaborarunt, Quint.

II. Act. To work out, perform, or prepare a thing with great pains, to bestow much pains or labour upon: quidquid elaborari aut effici potuerit ad istorum benevolentiam conciliandam: —a Græcis elaborata dicendi vis atque copia: —causæ diligenter elaboratæ et tamquam elucubratae, carefully executed, performed with great pains or labour: —In Rhet.: elaboratus, too artificial, too elaborate: elaborata concinnitas.

ELĀCĀTĒNES, um. m. (ἐλακτῆνες) Pickled sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53. —Called also elacatæ, Col. 8, 17, 12.

[ELĒEMPŌRIA, æ. f. (ἐλαμπωρία) The oil trade, Dig.]

ELĒŌMĒLLI. n. indecl. (ἐλαυμῆλι) Manna flowing from the branches of olive-trees, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

[ELĒŌN, ōnis. m. (ἐλαῖον) A plantation of olives, Tert.]

[ELĒŌSACCHARUM, i. n. (ἐλαῖον-σάκχαρον) Oil-sugar, NL.]

\*\*ELĒOTHĒSIUM, ii. n. (ἐλαωθέσιον) The anointing-room in a bath, Vitr. 5, 11.

\*E-LĀMENTĀBĪLIS, e. Mournful beyond description: e. gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57.

\*\*E-LANGUESCO, gui. 3. v. inchoat. To grow faint or feeble, to grow languid, to remit, slacken: ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv. 1, 46.

[ELĀPHIA, æ. f. (ἐλαφος) A disease in horses, the stag-evil, NL.]

ELĀPHŌBOSCON, i. n. (ἐλαφόβοσκον) A kind of wild parsnip, Plin. 22, 22, 37.

\*\*E-LĀPĪDATUS, a, um. part. of lapido. Cleared from stones: e. solum, Plin. 17, 4, 3.

ELAPSUS, a, um. part. of elabor.

[E-LĀQUŌ, atum. 1. v. a. To free from snares, disentangle. I. Prop.: Amm. II. Meton.: Sid.]

[E-LABŌIOR, iri. v. dep. n. To present, bestow, Pers. 3, 70.]

\*\*E-LASSESCO, ere. v. inchoat. n. To become exhausted. Meton.: e. nimia germinatio, Plin. 16, 25, 41.

[ELASTICUS, a, um. Elastic: vis e., elasticity, NL.]

1. ELĀTE. adv. Loftily, sublimely; proudly, haughtily: e. et ample loqui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9: —e. dicere [opp. 'summissæ']: —\*\*Comp., e. se gerere, Nep. Paus. 2, 3.

2. ELĀTE, æ. f. (ἐλάτη) A kind of fir-tree (pure Latin, abies), Plin. 12, 28, 62.

[ELĀTEIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Elatus, Ov. M. 12, 497.]

\*\*ELĀTĒRIUM, ii. n. (ἐλατήριον) A medicament prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber, Momordica e., Fam. Cucurbitaceæ, Cels. 5, 12.

[ELĀTĒROMETRUM, i. n. (ἐλατήρ-μετρον) An instrument for measuring elasticity, NL.]

# ELECTUS

ĒLĀTĒNE, æ. f. (ἐλατίνη) A plant, water-wort, Fam. Caryophyllææ, Plin. 27, 9, 50.

ELĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (effero) A carrying out. [I. Prop.: Inscr.—Esp.: A burial, Dig.]—\*\*A lifting or raising up: e. onerum, Vitr. 8, 10. II. Fig.: A transport of passion: lætitia quasi gestientis animi a voluptaria, Cic. Fin. 3, 10: —elevation, loftiness: e. et magnitudo animi: —e. atque altitudo orationis: —parium autem comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem.

ĒLĀTĒTES, æ. m. (ἐλατῆς) A kind of blood-stone, Plin. 36, 20, 38.

[Ē-LĀTRO, are. v. a. To bark out, Hor. E. 1, 18, 18.]

ELĀTUS, a, um. part. of effero. High, raised, exalted, lofty. \*\*I. Prop.: modo in elatiora, modo in depressiora clivi, Col. II. Fig.: animus magnus elatusque, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: —elato animo: —e. verba.

[“ELAUDARE plus quam nominare,” according to Fest.]

ELAUTUS, a, um. part. of elavo.

ĒLĀVER, Æria. n. A branch of the Liger in Gaul, now Allier, Cæs. B. G. 7, 34.

\*\*E-LĀVO, lāvi, lautum and lōtum. 1. v. a. To wash out, wash away, wash clean. I. Prop.: e. cerussa, Cels. 6, 6. [II. Fig.: To lose one's property, to get clear of it, as it were, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 9.]

ELC. See HELC.

ĒLĒA, æ. f. (Ἐλέα) A town of Locumia, the native place of Parmenides and Zeno, Lat. Velia, Cic. N. D. 3, 33.—Hence, Zeno Eleates, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; and, Eleatici philosophi, Cic. Ac. 2, 42.

[ĒLĒCĒBRA (also elcec), æ. f. She who allures or wheedles, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 26.]

[ĒLECTĀRIUM (also electuarium), ii. n. (ecligma) A medicinal substance that dissolves in the mouth, electuary, C. Aur.]

ĒLECTE. adv. With choice or selection, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: —[Comp., Gell. 18, 7, 2.]

[ĒLECTĪBĪLIS, e. (eligo) Choice, select, excellent, App.]

[ĒLECTĪLIS, e. (eligo) Choice, select, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41.]

\*ĒLECTĪO, ōnis. f. (eligo) A choice, selection, Cic. de Or. 20, 68.

1. ĒLECTO, are. v. int. a. (elicio) To worm or coax a secret out of one, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 29.]

2. ĒLECTO, are. v. int. a. (eligo) To choose, pick, cull, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 27.]

\*\*1. ĒLECTOR, ōris. m. (eligo) A chooser, A. Her. 4, 4.

\*\*2. ĒLECTOR, ōris. m. (ἡλέκτωρ) The radiant sun, Plin. 37, 2, 11.

ELECTRA, æ. f. [nom. with long a, Prop.: acc. Electrān, Ov.] (Ἠλέκτρα) I. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades, mother of Dardanus by Jupiter, Ov. F. 4, 31.

II. Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, sister of Orestes, Prop. 2, 14, 5. III. A Danaid, Hyg. F. 170. IV. Wife of Thaumās, mother of the Harpies, Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 212.

[ĒLECTRĒUS, a, um. (electrum) Of amber, Lampr.]

[ĒLECTRĪCĪTAS, ātis. f. (electrum) The power or property of amber, electricity, NL.]

[ĒLECTRĪFER, Æra, Ærum. (electrum-fero) Rich in amber, bearing amber, Claud.]

[ĒLECTRĪNUS, a, um. (electrum) Of amber, T. Poll.]

[ĒLECTRĪUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Electra, V. Fl. 2, 431.]

\*\*ĒLECTRUM, i. n. (ἡλεκτρον) Amber (pure Latin, succinum), Plin. 37, 2, 11. A small ball of amber, Ov. A metallic composition resembling amber, Plin. 33, 4, 23. [Amber-work, Mart.]

1. ĒLECTUS, a, um. part. of eligo. Chosen, picked,

*select*: viri e. civitatis, Cic. Qu. 2: — e. verba: — \*\*Subst.: Electa, orum. n. *Abstracts*, Plin. E. 3, 5, 17.

[2. *ĒLECTUS*, ūs. m. (eligo) *Choice*, Ov. Her. 2, 144.]

[*ĒLĒMŮ* NA, æ. f. (ἐλεμῶν) *Alms*, Tert.]

*ĒLĒGANS* (also *eligans*), antis. (a secondary form of *eligens* from *eligo*) *Chosen, choice*. [*Luxurious, effeminate, too nice*, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 14.] *Tasteful, fine, elegant*: tu *festivus*, tu e., tu *solus urbanus*, quem decet muliebris ornatus, Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5, p. 105: — e. [*opp. 'parcus'*]: — intelligo te hominem in omni iudicio elegantissimum: — *Lysias egregie subtilis scriptor atque e.* — *Comp.*, quis verbis aut orator aut e.: — *Of things*: a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: — *artes e. et ingenue*: — *genus facietum, e., oratorium.* — *Comp.*, ego autem a te elegantiora desidero: — *Sup.*, e. epistola, Cic. Att. 16, 13.

*ĒLĒGANTER*, adv. *With choice or taste, elegantly, finely, beautifully, well, nicely, fitly, properly*: lautiores e. accepti, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 2: — *quiete et pure atque e. acta ætas*: — *Comp.*, quid enim facere potuit e. ad hominum existimationem? — e. aut justius fieri: — *causam accurate e. que dicere*: — *Sup.*, Cic. Brut. 72, 2, 52.

*ĒLĒGANTIĀ*, æ. f. (*elegans*) [*A choosing, making a choice*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 20]: — *Taste, elegance, neatness, grace, politeness, with genit.*: tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinæ segregandam putes, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: — e. verborum Latinorum: — e. Latini sermonis (with subtilitas): — e. scriptorum (with subtilitas): — *Absol.*: qua munditia homines! qua e.! — *quæ agricultura abhorret ab omni politiore e.*: — e. modo et munditia remanebit.

*ĒLĒGATUS*, i. m. *A kind of fish*, Aus. Epigr. 4, 59.

\*\**ĒLĒGI*, ōrum. m. (ἐλεγῖοι) *Elegies*, Tac. Or. 10.

\*\**ĒLĒGĪA* (*elegēa*), æ. f. (ἐλεγεία) I *A tender passionate poem, an elegy*, Quint. 1, 8, 6. II *A kind of reed*, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

[*ĒLĒGĪCŪS*, a, um. (ἐλεγιακός) *Elegiac*, Diom.]

\*\**ĒLĒGĪDĀRĪŌN*, ii. n. (*elegidion*) *A short elegy*, Pers. 8, 109, 8.

[*ĒLĒGĪDĪŌN*, ii. n. (ἐλεγείδιον) *A short elegy*, Pers. 1, 51.]

[*ĒLĒGĪŌN* (*ĒlĒgēŏn*), ii. n. (ἐλεγείων) *An elegy*, Aus.]

\*\**Ē-LĒGO*, avi. 1. v. a. *To bequeath*, Petr. 8, 43, 5.

[*ĒLĒIS*, idis. f. *Of or from Elis*, Virg. Cat. 11, 32.]

[*ĒLĒLEUS*, ei. m. (Ἐλεεύς, from ἐλεεῦ, the cry of the Bacchanals) *A cognomen of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 15. — *Hence*, Eleleides Bacchæ, Ov. Her. 4, 47.]

*ĒLĒLISPĦACŌS*, i. m. (ἐλελίσφακος) *A kind of sage* (*Salvia officinalis* L.), Plin. 22, 25, 71.

*ĒLĒMENTA*, ōrum. n. (*from the root ol; hence, olesco, adulesco, indoles, suboles*) *First beginnings, first principles, elements*. I *Prop.*: Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26: —

\*\**Sing.* *Elementum*, i. *An element*, Plin. 10, 69, 88. II *Meton.*: \*\**The Alphabet*, Suet. Cæs. 56: — *Gen.*: *The elements, as of a science; rudiments*: — e. puerorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: — e. loquendi: — \*\**Esp.*: *The ten categories of Aristotle*, Quint. 3, 6, 23: — \*\**Meton.*: *Of elementary schools*: vix se prima e. ad spem effingendæ eloquentiæ audebunt, Quint. 1, 2, 26: — [*Gen.*: *Elements, beginnings*, Ov.; Hor.]

\*\**ĒLĒMENTĀRĪŪS*, a, um. (*elementa*) *Of or belonging to the first principles, elementary*: e. senex, *An old schoolmaster*, Sen. E. 36.

[*ĒLĒMENTĪCIŪS* or *-rĪŪS*, a, um. (*elementa*) *Of or belonging to elements or rudiments*, Tert.]

[*ĒLĒMI*, indecl. *Gum-lemi from the Amyris elemifera*, Fam. Terebinthaceæ, NL.]

\*\**ĒLENCHUS*, i. m. (ἐλεγχος) I *A pendant for*

448

the ears, Plin. 9, 35, 56. II *A table, syllabus, or index to a book*, Suet. Gramm. 8.

[*Ē-LENTASCO*, ĩre. v. inchoat. n. *To grow tough*, C. Aur.]

*ELEPHANTIA* and *-ACUS*. See *ELEPHANTIASIS*.

\*\**ĒLĒPHANTĪASIS* [*elephantiosis*, Veg.], is. f. (ἐλεφαντίασις) *A kind of leprosy or scurvy*, Plin. 26, 1, 5 [*called also elephas* (see *ELEPHAS*): also *elephantia*, æ. Scrib.: *elephanticus morbus*, Is. Or. — *Elephantiacus and elephantiticus. One afflicted with it*, Firm.]

\*\**ĒLĒPHANTĪNUS*, a, um. (ἐλεφαντίνος) *Of ivory*: e. atramentum, *made of burnt ivory*, Plin. 37, 6, 25.

*ĒLĒPHANTIS*, idis. f. (Ἐλεφαντίς) I *A small island of the Nile, with a town of the same name, now Gezyret-Assuan*, Mel. 1, 9, 2: *called also Elephantine*. II *A voluptuous Greek poetess*, Suet. Tib. 43.]

*ELEPHANTUS*, i. See *ELEPHAS*.

*ĒLĒPHAS*, antis. and *ĒLĒPHANTUS*, i. m. (Ἐλεphas) I *An elephant*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35. — [*Ivory*, Virg. G. 3, 26: *a kind of leprosy*, i. q. *elephantiasis*, Lucr. 6, 1112.] II *A sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 5, 4.

[*ĒLĒŪS*, a, um. *Of or belonging to Elis, also Olympian*, Ov. M. 5, 5, 76]: — *Subst. plur.*: Elei, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Elis*, Plin. 10, 28, 40.

*ĒLĒUSIN*, inis. f. (acc. Eleusin, Frontin.) (Ἐλεῦσιν) *A town of Attica where the mysteries of Ceres were celebrated, now Lepsina*, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 2. — \*\**Hence Eleusina Ceres et Proserpina*, Vitruv. 7, præf.: — [*Subst.* Eleusinia, ium. n. *The mysteries of Ceres at Eleusis, the Eleusinian mysteries*, Tert.]

[*ĒLEUTHĒRIA*, æ. f. (ἐλευθερία) *Liberty*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 21.]

[*ĒLEUTHĒRĪŪS*, i. m. (Ἐλευθερίος, *Liberator*) *The cognomen of a deity, Arn.* — *Hence*, Eleutheria, orum. n. *The feast of Jupiter Eleutherius*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 29.]

*ĒLEUTHĒRŌCĪLĪCES*, um. m. (*free Cilicians*) *A people of Cilicia*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5.

\*\**ĒLĒVĀTĪŌ*, ōnis. f. *In Rhet.: Disparagement, a kind of irony*, Quint. 9, 2, 50.

[*ĒLĒVĀTŌRĪŪM*, i. n. (*elevatio*) *A lever*, NL.]

*Ē-LĒVO*, atum. 1. v. a. I *Prop.*: *To lift up, raise*: e. contabulationem, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9, 5. II *Fig.* A) *To alleviate, assuage*: e. ægritudinem (with obtundere), Cic. Tusc. 3, 16. B) *To lessen, diminish, impair, depreciate, slight*: causas suspitionum offensioŏumque tum evitare, tum e., tum ferre: — e. objectum ab adversario: — e. perspicuitatem: — *With personal objects*: est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod impedit, quod elevat, quod deterret, quod refutat.

[*ĒLĪAS*, ādis. f. *Of Elis; poet. for Olympian*, Virg. G. 1, 59.]

\*\**ĒLĪCES*, um. m. (*e-liquor, conf. COLLICLĒ*) *Drains, gutters*, Col. 2, 8, 3.

*Ē-LĪCĪŌ*, licĪi and *lexi*, licitum. 3. v. a. (*lacio*) *To entice forth, draw or bring out in a gentle manner or by stratagem*. I *Prop.*: e. alqm præmiis ex civitatibus sociorum ad subeunda pericula, Cic. Balb. 9: — e. ferrum e terræ cavernis: — e. ignem lapidum conflictu: — e. literas: — *Esp.*: *To conjure up or call up a departed spirit by magical arts*, Cic. Vat. 6. II *Fig.*: terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (semine) viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: — e. vocem: — e. voces et querelas: — e. verbum ex eo de via ac ratione dicendi: — e. sonos: — e. sententiam alcjs: — e. causas præsensionum, *to find out, trace out*.

*ELICITUS*, a, um. part. of *elicio*.

*ĒLĪCIŪS*, ii. m. (*elicio*) *A surname of Jupiter, as having been called down from heaven*, Liv. 1, 20.

*Ē-LĪDO*, si, sum. 3. v. a. I *To strike, thrust, dash, or force out*. A) *Prop.*: e. aurigam e curru, Cic. Rep. 2, 41. \*\*B) *Fig.*: e. colores repercussu parietum,



# ELIGO

Plin. 37, 9, 52. II. *To break or dash to pieces, to shatter, bruise, crush.* A) Prop.: e. naves, Cæs. B. C. 3, 27, 2. B) Fig.: *To break, destroy, (poetæ) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11: — ægritudine elidi.

ĒLĪGO, legi, lectum. 3. v. a. (lego) *To pick out, choose, select*: ex malis e. minima, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: — ut de tribus Antoniis eligas quem velis: — a multis e. homines commodissimum quodque: — ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis.

[ĒLĪMATĪO, ōnis. f. I. *An explaining, clearing up*, Just. II. *A lessening, reducing*, C. Aur.]

[ĒLĪMĀTOR, ōris. m. *A purifier*, Tert.]

[ELIMES. (ex-limes) ἔρικος, παρόριος, Gloss.]

[Ē-LĪMĪNO, atum. 1. v. a. (limen) I. *To drive over the threshold, to turn out of doors*, Pacuv. II. Meton.: e. dicta foras, to blab, Hor. E. 1, 5, 25.]

\*\*Ē-LĪMO. 1. v. a. I. *To file, polish* [make smooth, Ov. M. 4, 176]. II. Meton.: *To bring to perfection, complete, finish*: e. σχόλιον aliquod, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 16, 7, 3. — [To diminish, C. Aur.]

[Ē-LĪMPĪDO, are. 1. v. a. *To clear out, to cleanse*, Veg.]

\*\*Ē-LĪNGO, ēre. v. a. *To lick out*: e. oculum, Plin. 25, 13, 97.

Ē-LINGUIS, e. I. *Speechless, dumb*, Cic. FL 10, 22. II. *Not eloquent*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100.

[Ē-LINGVO, are. v. a. (lingua) *To take out the tongue*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 72.]

[Ē-LĪNO, lēvi. 3. v. a. *To besmear*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[ĒLĪQUĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A liquefying, dissolving*, C. Aur.: II. *Separation of metals by fusion*, NL.]

[Ē-LĪQUESCO, ēre. v. n. *To become liquid*, Varr.]

\*\*Ē-LĪQUO. 1. v. a. *To purify, clarify*: e. vinum a fæcibus, Col. 12, 27: — [To pronounce softly, Pers.] — [To cause to flow out or forth, App.: To fuse, melt, Prud.]

ĒLIS, īdis. f. (acc. Elin, Ov.: Eliden, Nep.: abl. usually Elide; and sometimes Eli, Cic.) (Ἠλῖς) *A district of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, near Olympia*, Cic. Div. 1, 41.

\*\*ĒLĪSĪO, ōnis. f. (elido) I. *A pushing or thrusting out or forth*: e. lacrimæ, a pressing or squeezing out, Sen. E. 99. [II. In Gramm.: *Elision of a letter*.]

ĒLĪSSA (Elisa), æ. f. (Ἐλισσα) *A name of Dido*, Virg. Æ. 4, 335: — [Hence, Elisæus (Elisæus), a, um., poet. for Carthaginian, Sil. 6, 346.]

ELISUS, a, um. part. of elido.

ĒLĪUS, ī. (plur. Ēlī, orum.) m. *The inhabitants of Elis*, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28.

[ĒLIXĀTŪRA, æ. f. (elixo) *Any thing boiled*, Apic.]

[ĒLIXIR, is. n. (elescir) *An essence, quintessence*, NL.]

[ĒLIXIVĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *The treating of ashes with water, in order to dissolve the alkaline salts which they contain*, NL.]

[ĒLIXO. 1. v. a. (elixus) *To seethe, boil*, Apic.]

\*\*Ē-LIXUS, a, um. (lix) *Sudden, boiled thoroughly*. I. Prop.: Plin. 20, 6. [II. Meton.: *Soaked*, Mart. 3, 7.]

[ELLAGICUM, ī. n. (from galle reversed, i. e. ellag) (sc. acidum) *A kind of acid, obtained from gall nuts*, NL.]

ELLEBORUM. See HELL.

\*\*ELLIPSIS, is. f. (ἐλλειψις) *In Rhet.: A figure of speech, where something is omitted (pure Lat. detractio)*, Quint. 8, 6, 21.

ELLOPS. See HELOPS.

ELLUM, ELLAM. See ECCE.

\*\*ELLYCHNĪUM, īi. n. (ἐλλύχων) *The wick of a lamp*, Plin. 23, 4, 41.

# E-LUCTOR

Ē-LŪCO. 1. v. a. *To let out, let on hire*: e. fundum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22. — Meton.: e. gentem Judæorum, i. e. ejus vectigalia, Cic. FL 28.

[ĒLŪCŪTĪLIS, e. (eloquor) *Eloquent*, App.]

ĒLŪCŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (eloquor) *In Rhet.: Eloquent expression, elocution, delivery*, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9.

ELOCUTUS, a, um. part. of eloquor.

[ĒLŪGĪO. 1. v. a. (elogium) *To describe briefly*, C. Aur.]

Ē-LŪGIUM, īi. n. (logus) I. Gen.: *Any short saying, sentence, inscription, motto, etc.*: e. Solonis, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73. II. Esp. A) *On a tombstone, An epitaph*, Cic. de Sen. 17, 61. B) *A clause in a will*, Cic. Cluent. 48, 135. \*\*C) *A notice taken by a judge, an abstract or specification of an offender, and the charges brought against him*, Suet. Cal. 27.

[ĒLŪGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An extending, drawing out*, NL.]

[ELONGO. μακρύνω, ἀπλοτνμ, Gloss.]

ELOPS. See HELOPS.

ĒLŪQUENS, entis. part. of eloquor. *Eloquent, that speaks with rhetorical ornament*: is est e., qui et humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate potest dicere, Cic. de Or. 29, 100: — M. Antonius disertus ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem: — e. rhetor: — \*\*Comp., Quint. 12, 6, 6. — Sup., Quint. 1, 1, 21.

\*\*ĒLŪQUENTER, adv. *Eloquently*. — Comp., Plin. E. 3, 18, 6. — Sup., id. ib. 2, 11, 17.

ĒLŪQUENTĪA, æ. f. (eloquor) *Eloquence, the art of speaking with energy and dignity*, Cic. Part. 23, 79.

\*\*ĒLŪQUĪUM, īi. n. (eloquor) *Eloquence*, Vell. 2, 68, 1. — [Speech, discourse, Diom.]

Ē-LŪQUOR, lŭcŭtus. 3. v. dep. a. *To speak out any thing, say, tell, pronounce, declare, state, express*.

I. Gen. with acc.: *feri potest ut recte quis sentiat et id quod sentit e. non possit*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: — e. præclare cogitata mentis: — [Absol., Virg. Æ. 3, 39]. II. Esp.: *To speak, deliver a speech, pronounce rhetorically*: et Græce ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic. de Or. 19: — e. copiose melius est, quam vel acutissime sine eloquentia cogitare: — composite, ornate, copiose e.: — [Ēlŭcŭtus, a, um, in a passive sense, Dig.]

ĒLŪRUS (also Hel.), ī. m. *A river of Sicily, now Atellaro*, Virg. Æ. 3, 698: *at its mouth was the town Elorum*, ī. n. Plin. 3, 8, 14. — *A valley near that town*, Heloria Tempe, Ov. F. 4, 477. — *Elorini. The inhabitants*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

ELOTUS, a, um. part. of elavo.

ELPĪNOR, ōris. m. (Ἐλπῖνον) *A companion of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circe*, Juv. 15, 22: *having recovered his natural form, he broke his neck in a state of intoxication*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 19.

[ĒLŪACRUS, a, um. (eluo) *Of or for rinsing*, Cat.]

Ē-LŪCĒO, xi. 2. v. n. *To shine forth, to emit rays, beam forth*. \*I. Prop.: *erat in splendidissimo candore inter flammæ circulus elucens*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16.

II. Fig.: *To be visible, manifest, apparent, or conspicuous, show itself, appear*: non latuit scintilla ingenii, quæ jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: — ex quo elucebit omnis constantia: — hæc (benevolentia) magis elucet inter æquales: — quasi lumen aliquod extinctis ceteris, e. sanctitatem et prudentiam et dignitatem tuam.

[Ē-LŪCĪFĪCO, are. v. a. (lucificus) *To obscure*, Laber. ap. Non.]

\*\*Ē-LUCTĀBĪLIS, e. (eluctor) *From which one may extricate one's self*: e. aquæ nec pediti nec navigio, Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 8.

[ĒLUCTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A struggling*, Lact.]

\*\*Ē-LUCTOR. 1. v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To struggle, work, fight, or press through with diffi-*

culty, Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 2. II. Act.: To free one's self from any thing by struggling, to surmount any thing with labour, to attain or reach with difficulty: e. tot ac tam validas manus, Liv. 24, 26.

Ē-LŪCŪBRO. 1. v. a. (elucubror, dep., Cic.) To compose or prepare by the light of a lamp, at night, or with great labour, Cic. Brut. 90.

[Ē-LŪCUS, i. m. (lux) (one who has watched during the night) A drowsy or dreaming person, Gell. 4, 19.]

Ē-LŪDO, si, sum. 3. v. n. and a. \*I. Neut.: Of water; To wash or flow out: solebat Aquilius litus ita definire, qua fluctus eluderet, Cic. Top. 7. II. Act. [A] To win from one at play, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 31. B) 1) To parry a blow, etc. in fencing: quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio. 2) a) To deceive, disappoint, delude, cheat, Cic. Div. in Cæs. 14. b) Esp.: To mock, jeer, sneer or rail at: et vos ab illo irridemini et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis: — e. alqm.

\*Ē-LŪGEO, xi. 2. v. a. To mourn for anybody the full time, to mourn over: e. patriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

\*\*Ē-LUMBIS, e. (lumbus) Weak in the loins: Ciceronem male audisse a Bruto, ut ipsius verbis utar, tamquam fractum atque elumbem, without energy, Tac. Or. 18.

[ELUMINATIO. An illuminating, Gloss.]

[Ē-LŪMĪNĀTUS, a, um. (lumen) Blind, Sid.]

Ē-LŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. To wash out, wash off, rinse, cleanse, make clean. I. Prop.: Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46. — [Middle: To get through or spend one's property, to consume, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 21.] II. Fig.: ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur: nam elui prædicatio crudelitatis potest? Cic. Phil. 12, 6: — tales amicitias sunt remissione usus eluendæ, we must wash away, get rid of.

ELUSATES, ium. m. A Gallic tribe, Cæs. B. G. 3, 27.

[Ē-LUSCO. 1. v. a. (luscus) To deprive of one eye, Dig.]

ELUSUS, a, um. part. of eludo.

[ĒLŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (eluo) A washing away or off, C. Aur.]

[ĒLUTRIATIO, ōnis. f. A clearing, NL.]

\*\*ĒLUTRĪO, atum. 1. v. a. (eluo) I. To wash out: e. vellus, Plin. 9, 38, 62. II. Meton.: To cleanse, clear from dregs, make clean, Plin. 14, 17, 21.

\*\*ĒLŪTUS, a, um. part. of eluo. Washed off or away; hence, watery, weak, Plin. 34, 13, 33.

ELUVIES. See ELUVIO.

ĒLUVĪO, ōnis. and ĒLŪVĪES, em, e. f. \*I. A washing away of filth, Plin. 2, 82, 84. II. Gen.: An overflowing of water, an inundation, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: — In the plur., Cic. Rep. 6, 21: [i. q. fauces, Curt.]

\*\*Ē-LUXŪRĪOR, ari. v. dep. To grow rank: e. vites pampinis, Col. Arb. 3, 2.

[ĒLŪMUS, i. m. (ἐλῶ) Lyme-grass, Fam. Gramineæ, NL.]

ELYSII, orum. m. An East-Germanic tribe, between the Oder and the Vistula, Tac. G. 43.

ĒLŪSĪUM, ii. n. (ἑλύσιον) The abode of the blessed, Elysium, Virg. Æ. 5, 735. [Hence, Elysian, a, um. Elysian: E. puella, i. e. Proserpine, Mart.] — [Subst.: Elysii, orum. m. (sc. campi) The Elysian fields, id.]

[ĒLYTRĪTIS, itidis. f. (ἐλτρον) Inflammation of the vagina, NL.]

[ĒLYTRŌCĒLE, es. f. (ἐλτρον-κήλη) Vaginal hernia, NL.]

[ĒLYTRORRHĀGIA, æ. f. (ἐλτρον-ῥέω) Vaginal hæmorrhage, NL.]

[ĒLYTRORRHĀPHIA, æ. f. (ἐλτρον-ῥαφή) Vaginal suture, NL.]

[Em. I. q. eum.]

\*\*Ē-MĀCĒRĀTUS, a, um. part. (macero) Emaciated, worn out, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10.

\*\*Ē-MĀCESCO, cūi. 3. v. inchoat. n. To become lean, to waste away, Cels. 2, 2.

\*\*Ē-MĀCĪO, atum. 1. v. a. To emaciate, Col. 2, 10, 25.

\*\*ĒMĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (emac) Eager desire of buying, rage for buying, Col. 4, 3, 1.

\*\*Ē-MACRESCO, crūi. 3. v. inchoat. n. To waste away, Cels. 2, 4.

\*\*ĒMACROR, ari. To waste away, Plin. 18, 10, 25.

\*\*Ē-MĀCŪLO. 1. v. a. To cleanse from spots, Plin. 21, 19, 75: — [Meton., Amm.]

[ĒMĀNĀTIO, ōnis. f. A flowing forth, Vulg.]

\*\*ĒMĀNCĪPĀTĪO (emancup.), ōnis. f. In Law: A setting at liberty, making free, emancipation, Quint. 11, 1, 65: — [e. familie, a fictitious surrender of property, in making a will per æs et libram, Gell.]

[ĒMĀNCĪPĀTOR, ōris. m. One who emancipates, Prud.]

Ē-MANCĪPO (emancupo). 1. v. a. I. In Law: \*\*To emancipate, renounce one's right of property in a person or thing, set free or at liberty, Liv. 7, 16. — To make over to another, to transfer: e. filium in adoptionem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24. II. Meton.: To give up, surrender, sell: (senectus) si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: — venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus.

[Ē-MANCO, avi. 1. v. a. (mancus) To maim, Labien. ap. Sen.]

[Ē-MĀNĒO, nsi. 2. v. n. I. To remain or stay without, Stat. Th. 7, 650. II. In Milit.: To stay out beyond the time of furlough, Dig.]

Ē-MĀNO. 1. v. a. To flow out. I. Prop.: Cic. part. Div. 2, 30. II. Fig. A) To flow from, take rise from, originate, arise, proceed from: alii quoque alio ex fonte præceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7: — ex quo (loco) vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis: — hinc hæc recentior Academia emanavit: — e. istinc mala. [B) 1) To spread, Flor. 4, 9, 5. 2) To come to light, become known, spread abroad: oratio mea exire atque in vulgus e. poterit, Cic. R. Am. 1, 3.

[ĒMANSĪO, ōnis. f. (emaneo) A staying beyond the time of leave or furlough, Dig.]

[ĒMANSOR, ōris. m. (emaneo) One who remains absent beyond the time of his furlough, Dig.]

\*\*Ē-MARCESCO, cūi. 3. v. inchoat. n. To wither away; meton, to disappear, vanish, e. auctoritas, Plin. 15, 29, 36.

\*\*EMARCUS, i. m. (Gallic word) A kind of vine, Col. 3, 2, 25.

\*\*Ē-MARGĪNO, are, v. a. To take away the edge: e. ulcera, Plin. 28, 9, 41.

[ĒMASCŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. I. q. pæderastes, App.]

[Ē-MASCŪLO, are, v. a. (masculus) To castrate, App.]

ĒMĀTHĪA, æ. f. (ἑμαθία) A district of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17. [Macedonia, Virg.: Thessaly, esp. Pharsalia, id.] — [Hence Emāthius, a, um. Emathian, Macedonian, Ov. M. 5, 313: Thessalian, Virg.: Thracian, Lucil.] [Emāthis, idis, for Emathian, i. e. Macedonian. — Subst. Emathides. Daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus, Ov. M. 5. 669. — Thessalian, Luc. — Subst. Emathia, i. q. id.]

\*\*Ē-MĀTŪRESCO, rūi. 3. v. inchoat. To grow ripe, ripen. I. Prop.: e. semen, Plin. 25, 4, 17. [II. Fig.: To grow softer or milder, Ov.]

[Ē-MĀTŪRO, are, v. a. To make ripe, Eumen.]

\*ĒMAX, ācis. (emo) Fond of buying, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51.

\*\*EMBAMMA, ātis. m. (ἐμβαμμα) Sauce, Col. 12, 57.

**\*\*EMBASICETAS**, æ. m. (ἐμβασικτήρ), *I. q. cinædus. Also, a drinking-vessel of an obscene shape*, Petr. S. 24, 1.

**EMBLĒMA**, ātis. n. (*abl. pl. emblematis*, Cic.) (ἐμβλημα) *That which is inlaid or set in any thing, ornaments affixed to vases, etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17: *tessellated or mosaic work*, Cic. de Or. 3, 43.

[**EMBOLA**, æ. f. (ἐβολή) *Shipment*, Cod. Th.]

**\*\*EMBŌLĪARĪA**, æ. f. (*embolium*) *An actress who performed in an interlude*, Plin. 7, 48, 49.

[**EMBŌLĪMEUS**, a. um. (ἐμβολίμαϊος) *Intercalary (pure Lat. intercalaris)*, Aus.]

[**EMBŌLĪMUS**, a. um. (ἐμβόλιμος) *Intercalary*, Sol.]

**EMBŌLĪUM**, ii. n. (ἐμβόλιον) *That which is inserted, an interlude, ballet*, Cic. Sest. 54, 116.

**\*\*EMBŌLUM**, i. n. (ἐμβολον) *The beak of a ship*: e. æneum, Petr. S. 30, 1.

**\*\*EMBŌLUS**, i. m. (ἐμβολος) *The sucker of a pump*, Vitruv. 10, 12.

[**EMBLĀCHE**, es. f. (ἐμβρέχω) *A shower-bath*, NL.]

[**EMBRŌYON**, ōnis. n. (ἐμβρυον) *Any fruit in its undeveloped state, especially in the animal world*, NL.]

[**EMBRŌYOTHLASTES**, æ. m. (ἐμβρυον-θλάστης) *The name of a surgical instrument used in difficult parturition*, NL.]

[**EMBRŌYŌTŌMIA**, æ. f. (ἐμβρυον-τέμνω) *The operation of diminishing the fetus in utero*, NL.]

[**EMBRYULCIA**, æ. f. (ἐμβρυον-ἔλκω) *Extraction of an embryo by means of a curved instrument*, NL.]

[**Ē-MĒDĪTĀTUS**, a. um, *part. of meditor. Studied*, App.]

**\*\*Ē-MĒDULLĀTUS**, a. um. *part. of medullo. Deprived of the marrow. I. Prop.: e. radix*, Plin. 22, 22, 43. [II. Fig.: *Enervated, powerless*, Sid.]

**\*\*Ē-MENDĀBĪLIS**, e. (*emendo*) *Corrigible, that can be amended: e. error*, Liv. 44, 10.

**Ē-MENDĀTE**, adv. *Without fault, correctly, rightly, accurately, purely: e. loqui, scribere*, Cic. O. Gen. 2. — **\*\*Comp.**, e. *facere capillum*, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

**Ē-MENDĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *Correction, amendment*, Cic. Fin. 4, 9 (*with correctio*).

**Ē-MENDATOR**, ōris. m. *A corrector*, Cic. Balb. 8, 20.

[**Ē-MENDĀTŌRĪUS**, a. um. (*emendo*) *Corrective*, August.]

**Ē-MENDĀTRIX**, icis. f. *She that corrects*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58.

**Ē-MENDĀTUS**, a. um. *part. of emendo. Free from faults or errors, correct, pure: e. mores*, Cic. Læl. 17: — e. et Latina locutio.: — **\*\*Comp.**, e. *mulier*, Petr. — *Sup.*, certe enim recentissima quæque sunt correctæ et e. maxime.

**\*\*Ē-MENDĪCO**, atum. 1. v. a. *To obtain by begging*, Suet. Aug. 91.

**Ē-MENDO**, 1. v. a. (*mendum*) *To free from fault, correct, amend, improve, reform: civitas emendari et corrigi solet* continentia principum, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 3: — e. *leviter suum consilium: e. consuetudinem vitiosam* — **\*\*In Medic.**: (*with corrigere*) *To cure, heal: e. dolores capitis*, Plin. 20, 13, 50: — [*To punish, correct, chastise*, Dig.]

**EMENSUS**, a. um. *part. of emetior.*

**Ē-MENTĪŌR**, 4. v. a. *To state or pretend falsely, feign, utter a falsehood, falsify, forge: e. alqd*, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: — *Absol.*: ego hæc omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur: — alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant: — **\*\*Ementitus**, a. um.: *in a passive sense; Invented, feigned, pretended*, Cic. Phil. 2, 35.

[**Ē-MĒŌ**, atum. 1. v. a. *To pass through*, Amm.]

**\*\*Ē-MERCOR**, 1. v. a. *To buy, procure for money*:

451

e. *adulterium ingentibus donis*, Tac. A. 13, 44: — [*In a passive sense*, Amm.]

[*"EMERE antiqui dicebant pro accipere," acc. to Fest.*]

**Ē-MĒRĒŌ**, ūi, itum. 2. v. a. and **Ē-MĒRĒŌR**, itus, 2. v. dep. **\*\*I. To merit by service, deserve, earn: mihi altior sollicitudo, quale iudicium hominum e. accessit**, Quint. 4, proæm.: — [*Passive*, Sil.] — [*e. alqm (as demereri alqm), to deserve well of, to put under an obligation*, Tib. 1, 9, 60.]

II. *In Milit.*: *To serve one's time*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49. — **\*\*Hence Emeritus**, i. m. *One who has served his time, a veteran*, Tac. A. 1, 28. *Meton.* also of other persons: etsi annum tempus (magistratus) prope jam emeritum habebamus, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3: — *annuus mihi operæ a. d. III. Cal. Sext. emerentur: e. Emeritus*, a. um. *That has served its time, worn out: apes fessæ et jam e.*, Plin. 11, 11, 11.

**Ē-MERGO**, si, sum. 3. v. a. and n. I. *Act.*: *To cause to rise up or ascend; mostly used in a Middle form, or for e. se, to come forth, rise (from the deep), to come out, ascend, rise up, emerge. A) Prop.*: tibi (somnia) subito sum visus emersus e. flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 68. B) Fig.: homo emersus subito ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuporibus, Cic. Sest. 9: — tu emersus e. cæno. II. *Neut.*: *To emerge, come forth, come up, rise (from the deep). A) Prop.* 1) Equus emersit e. flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 31: — e. e. vadis: — e. ex alto: — e. ab infima ara (anguis): — emerseram commode ex Antiati in Appiam ad Tres Tabernas, had escaped, got out of the way: — e. e. patrio regno (with Cappadocia latebris se occultare): — *Absol.*: aves quæ se in mari emergerent, quum emersissent piscemque cepissent: — e. sol. 2) *Esp.*: *To come forth, sprout forth, shoot: viriditas e. vaginis emergit. B) Esp.*: *To free or extricate one's self from any thing, work one's self out of, get off or clear: ex sermone emersit*, Cic. Cæl. 31, 75: — e. ex miserrimis naturæ tuæ sordibus: — e. ex peculatus iudicio: — e. ex paternis probis ac vitis: — e. ex mendicitate: — quum tam multa ex illo mari (Ponto) bella emergerint, have arisen: — e. quidem multos vidi emersisse aliquando et se ad frugum bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, have raised themselves, have morally improved: — incredibile est quantum civitates emergerint, have recovered themselves: — quamvis enim demersæ sint leges: emergunt tamen hæc aliquando: — nunc emergit amor: — e. dolor: — ex quo magis emergit quale sit decorum illud, follows, results.

**EMERITUS**, a. um. *part. of emereo.*

1. **EMERSUS**, a. um. *part. of emergo.*

**\*\*2. Ē-EMERSUS**, ūs. m. (*emergeo*) *A coming forth, rising up, emerging, etc.: e. serpentium*, Plin. 22, 22, 46.

**Ē-MĒTĪCA**, æ. f. (ἐμετική) *An incitement to vomiting*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

[**Ē-MĒTĪNE**, es. f. (ἐμέω) *An emetic substance existing in the Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, NL.]

**\*Ē-MĒTĪŌR**, mensus. 4. v. a. *To measure out, or to measure.* [I. Prop.: Virg. Æ. 10, 772.] **\*\*II. Meton.**: *To measure a space; hence, to pass through, go over, traverse*, Liv. 27, 43. — **\*\*Of time**: Galba quinque principes prospera fortuna emensus, surviving, Tac. H. 1, 49: — *To impart, bestow (as by measuring out)*: ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar: — **\*\*Emensus**, a. um. *part. in a passive sense; Passed over*, Liv. 21, 30: *measured out, given out by measure*, Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 4.

[**Ē-MĒTŌ**, ēre. v. a. *To mow down*, Hor. E. 1, 6, 21.]

[**Ē-MĒCĀTĪM**, adv. (*emico*) *By springing forth*, Sid.]

**Ē-MĒCĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A springing forth, projecting*, App.]

**\*\*Ē-MĪCO**, cūi, cātum. 1. v. a. *To spring out or forth; to leap forth quickly, to appear suddenly.* I. Prop.: emicat flamma ex monte, Plin. 2, 88, 89. II. Fig.: Agrippinæ is pavor, ea consternatio mentis emicuit, ut, Tac. A. 13, 16.

[ĒMIGRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A removing from a place, Dig.*]

Ē-MIGRO. 1. v. n. and a. I. *Neut. To remove from a place, depart: e. ex illa domo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12: — e. domo: — e. e. vita.* [II. *Act. e. se, to remove, Titin. ap. Non.: — e. scripturas, to transgress, Tert.*]

[ĒMĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A threatening, menace, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 19.*]

ĒMĪNENS, entis. part. of emineo. *Jutting out, projecting, prominent, high, lofty.* I. *Prop.: e. oculi, Cic. Vat. 2: — e. genæ leviter: — e. nihil (in globo): — Comp., e. trabes, Cæs. — \*\*Sup., e. aliquod (i. e. vertex), Quint.*

\*\*II. *Fig.: Eminent, high, distinguished: e. ingenium, Quint. 6. proem.: — Comp., e. eloquentia, Tac. — Sup., e. auctores, Quint. — [A title under the emperors, Your Eminence or Excellence, belonging to the præfectus prætorio and the magister militum, Cod. Just.]*

[ĒMĪNENTER. adv. *Highly, eminently. — Comp., Sid.*]

Ē-MĪNENTĪA, æ. f. (eminens) *A projection, prominence, protuberance, Cic. N. D. 1, 38 (with soliditas). — In Painting: Light, as opposed to shade (opp. 'umbra'), Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 2. — [Meton.: Distinction, Gell.]*

Ē-MĪNĒO, ūi. 2. v. n. *To project, to stand out, be prominent or conspicuous.* I. *Prop.: quum ex terra nihil emeretur, quod contemplationi cœli officere posset, Cic. Div. 1, 42: — e. globus terræ e mari: — Esp. of paintings; To stand out, be in the light or in the foreground, Cic. de Or. 3, 26. II. Fig. A) Animus eminebit foras, will make its way out, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: — ii quorum eminet audacia atque projecta est: — eminet et apparet, comes forth, is visible. B) Esp.: To be eminent, to distinguish one's self: excellit atque eminet vis: — Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi.*

[Ē-MĪNISCOR, mentus. 3. v. dep. a. *To think out, Gloss.*]

[Ē-MĪNOR, ari. v. dep. n. *To menace, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 11.*]

[ĒMĪNŪLUS, a, um. (emineo) *Jutting out a little, Varr.*]

Ē-MĪNUS, adv. (manus) I. *Aloof, at a distance (e. g. to fight) (opp. 'comminus'): quotidie utrimque e. fundis, sagittis, reliquisque telis pugnabatur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26, 1.*

II. *Meton.: From afar, from a distance, distantly: alii faces in aggerem e. jaciebant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24.*

[Ē-MĪROR, ari. v. a. *To be amazed at, Hor. O. 1, 5, 8.*]

[Ē-MISCĒO, ěre. v. a. *To mix, mingle, Manil.*]

ĒMISSĀRIŪM, ii. n. (emitto) I. *A flowing out or off: e. (lacus), a drain, outlet, Cic. Fam. 16, 16. [II. A weir, sluice, flood-gate: e. Santorini, minute cranial veins for the transmission of blood to the dura mater, NL.]*

ĒMISSĀRIŪS, ii. m. (emitto) I. *A spy, emissary, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8. \*\*II. In Bot.: A young branch, Plin. 17, 23, 35.*

[ĒMISSĪCTUS or -rĭus, a, um. (emitto) *Prying, looking all round, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2.*]

\*ĒMISSĪO, ōnis. f. (emitto) I. *A sending out or forth: e. anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29. II. Impulse, force of any thing hurled: e. graviore telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57.*

1. EMISSUS, a, um. part. of emitto.

[2. ĒMISSUS, ūs. m. (emitto) *A sending forth, Lucr. 4, 206.*]

\*\*Ē-MĪTESCO, ěre. v. inch. n. *To grow mild: e. mel, Col. 9, 14, 10.*

Ē-MITTO, misi, missum. 3. v. a. *To send out, send forth, to let loose, let go, put forth.* I. A) *Prop.: quibuscum tamquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic. Læl. 27, 101: — e. alqm e carcere: — e. alqm e custodia: — e. alqm de carcere: — e. alqm de manibus: — e. alqm e manibus: — e. alqm manibus: — ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed ěmissus in urbem esse videatur, sent away or out of, ordered out: — e. lacum: — e. fulmina: — si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, id esse fulmen, has come*

forth. \*\*B) *Esp.: manu e. alqm, for manu mittere alqm, to set at liberty, to set free, Suet. Vit. 6. II. Fig.: quum illud facetum dictum emissum hærere debeat (taken from the image of hurling a weapon), Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: — e. argumenta: — nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur.*

[EMMĒNĀGŌGŌUM, i. n. (ἐμμηνογόω) *A medicine promoting menstruation, NL.*]

ĒMO, ěmi, emptum. 3. [perf. subj. emissim, Plaut.] *To buy.* I. *Prop.: e. tanti, quanti, Cic. de Off. 3, 14, 59: — e. minoris aut pluris: — e. duobus millibus numum: — e. magno, parvo: — e. bene, cheap: — e. male, dear: — quæ ex empto aut ěvendito contra fidem fiunt, by purchase or sale.*

II. *Fig.: To purchase, i. e. to gain, acquire: aliquando desinat ea se putare posse e., quæ ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jururandum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62: — Op- pianicum iudici ad emendas sententias dedisse pecuniam.*

[Ē-MŌDĒROR, ari. v. a. *To moderate, Ov. R. Am. 130.*]

[Ē-MŌDŪLOR, ari. v. a. *To tune, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30.*]

EMOLIMENTUM, i. See EMOLUMENTUM.

\*\*Ē-MŌLĪOR, 4. v. a. I. *To move or force out: e. nausam pituitæ per nares, Col. 8, 5, 21 [II. To effect, carry out, perfect, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2.]*

\*\*Ē-MOLLĪO, ii. itum. 4. v. a. *To make soft, soften.* I. *Prop.: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41: — e. colores, to make softer, Plin. II. Fig.: To make mild, mollify, tame, moderate, soften: [e. mores, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 48]: — to effeminate, enervate: e. exercitum (Capua), Liv. 27, 3.*

[Ē-MŌLO, itum. 3. v. a. I. *To grind out, grind up, Veg. II. To consume by grinding, Pers. 6, 26.*]

ĒMŌLŪMENTUM (emolim.), i. n. (emolior) I. A) *Endeavour, effort, labour: neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque e. in unum locum contrahere posse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 34, 3. [B) A work, concr., Cod. Th.] II. Favourable result or success, advantage, utility, profit; absol.: et e. et ědetrimenta (quæ ὀφέληματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse vulerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: — e. (opp. 'detrimentum'): — e. (with præmium): — e. (with utilitas): — boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem: — With gen.: e. rerum fallacibus iudiciis vident ... pœnam non vident, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36.*

\*Ē-MŌNĒO, ěre. v. a. *To exhort, admonish: e. alqm ut, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9.*

Ē-MŌRĪOR, mortuus. 3. [inf., an old form, emoriri, Plaut.] v. dep. n. *To die away, die off, to perish by dying, etc.* I. *Prop.: Cic. Pis. 7, 15. — \*\*To die (of a limb), to lose the sense of feeling: e. membrum, Cels. 5, 26, 34. \*\*II. Fig.: To die, i. e. to perish, pass away, vanish, cease: mors iis non terribilis, quorum laus e. non potest, Cic. Par. 2, 18.*

[ĒMORTŪALIS, e. (emior) *Of or relating to death or dying, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 139.*]

EMORTUUS, a, um. part. of emior.

EMOTUS, a, um. part. of emoveo.

\*\*Ē-MŌVĒO (exmov., Plaut.), mōvi (perf. sync. emostis, Liv.), mōtum. 2. v. a. *To move from, move out of the way, remove, drive out.* I. *Prop.: e. multitudinem e foro, Liv. 25, 1. II. Fig.: Si morbus pestilentiaque ex agro Romano e. esset, an old formula in Liv. 41, 21.*

EMPĒDŌCLES, is. m. (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς) *A natural philosopher, of Agrigentum, about B. C. 460, Cic. N. D. 1, 12. — Hence, Empēdocleus, a, um. Of Empedocles: E. sanguis (i. e. the soul, according to his doctrine), Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: — Subst.: Empedoclea, orum. n. The doctrines of Empedocles, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11.*

EMPĒTROS, i. m. (ἐμπετρος) *A plant (pure Lat. cal-cifraga), Plin. 27, 9 51.*

**\*\*EMPHASIS**, is. f. (ἐμφασίς) *In Rhet.: Emphasis, oratorical stress*, Quint. 9, 2, 64.

[**EMPHRAOMA**, ātis. n. (ἐμφραγμα) *Obstruction, Veg.*]

[**EMPHYSEMA**, ātis. n. (ἐμφυσῆμα) *An inflated swelling: e. pulmonum, pulmonary emphysema, NL.*]

[**EMPHYTEUSIS**, eos. f. (ἐμψυτεύσις) *Planting. In Law: A farming or taking an estate for one hundred years, by which the law conferred the right of retaining it as long as a fixed yearly rent was paid; an inheritable lease, defined by Hygin. de Limit. Const. p. 205: e. ducere agrum in annos centum, Cod. Just.*]

[**EMPHYTEUTA**, ē. m. (ἐμψυτεύτης) *One who takes an estate on an inheritable lease, Cod. Just. — Also, Emphyteuticarius, ib. — Adj.: Belonging to an inheritable lease, ib.*]

[**EMPHYTEUTICUS**, a, um. (ἐμψυτευτικός) *Of or belonging to an inheritable lease, Cod. Just.*]

**\*\*EMPİRICE**, es. f. (ἐμπειρία, sc. τέχνη) *The art of medicine founded on mere practice*, Plin. 29, 1, 4.

1. **EMPİRICUS**, i. m. *A physician who derives his skill from mere practice, an empiric*, Cic. Ac. 2, 39.

**\*\*2. EMPİRICUS**, a, um. *That is founded on mere practice, in medicine, empiric. Subst. plur.: Empirica, orum. n. The writings of empiric physicians*, Plin. 20, 12, 48.

[**EMPLASTICUM**, i. n. (ἐμπλαστώ) *A topical remedy, which adheres to the surface like a plaster, NL.*]

**\*\*EMPLASTRATIO**, ōnis. f. *An inoculating with the emplastrum*, Col. 5, 11, 1.

**\*\*EMPLASTRO**, i. v. a. *To inoculate with the emplastrum*, Col. 5, 11, 10.

**\*\*EMPLASTRUM**, i. n. [emplastra, ē. f., Gell.] (ἐμπλαστρον) I *In Medic.: A plaster*, Cels. 5, 17. II *In Grafting: A band which surrounds the engrafted eye, a piece of bark fitted in with the eye*, Col. 5, 11, 10.

**\*\*EMPLECTON**, i. n. (ἐμπλεκτον) *A kind of masonry, i. e. when the space between two walls is filled up with broken stones and rubbish*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

**\*\*EMPÖRETICUS**, a, um. (ἐμπορητικός) *Of or belonging to trade: e. charta, i. e. brown paper for packing or wrapping up articles*, Plin. 13, 12, 23.

**EMPÖRIUM**, ii. n. (ἐμπόριον) *A commercial place, a market town, mart*, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2.

[**EMPÖRUS**, i. m. (ἐμπορος) *A merchant*, Aus.]

[**EMPRESMUS**, i. m. (ἐν-πρήσω) *Spontaneous combustion, NL.*]

[**EMPROSTROTÖNUS**, i. m. (ἐμπροσθεν-τείνω) *A variety of tetanus, wherein the body is drawn forward by a permanent contraction of the muscles, NL.*]

[**EMPTICUS** (emt.) or -TIVS, a, um. (emo) *Bought: e. coquus, Petron.*]

**EMPTIO** (emt.), ōnis. f. (emo) I. *A buying, purchase*, Cic. Cæc. 6, 17. [II. *A contract*, Dig.]

**\*\*EMPTITO** (emt.), i. v. a. *To buy up*, Col. 8, 10, 6.

**EMPTOR** (emt.), ōris. m. *A buyer*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51.

[**EMPTRIX** (emtr.), icis. f. *She that buys*, Dig.]

[**EMPTURIENS** (emt.), entis. (emo) *Desirous to buy*, Varr.]

**EMPTUS** (emt.), a, um. *part. of emo.*

[**EMPYEMA**, ātis. n. (ἐμπύημα) *An accumulation of pus, NL.*]

[**EMPYOMPHALUS**, i. m. (ἐμπύος-δμφαλος) *An umbilical abscess, NL.*]

[**EMPYREUMA**, ātis. n. (ἐμψυρεώ) *Odour of animal or vegetable substances when burning, NL.*]

**\*\*E-MÜGIO**, ire. v. a. *To bellow forth*, Quint. 2, 12, 9.

**\*\*E-MULGEO**, sum. 2. v. a. *To milk out: e. exiguam lactis*, Col. 7, 3, 17:—[*Poet.: To suck out, exhaust*, Catull.] —[*To clean, cleanse: vasa e., NL.*]

453

[**EMULSINE**, es. f. (emulsio) *Milky matter, NL.*]

[**EMULSIO**, ōnis. f. (emulgeo) *Milk of almonds, NL.*]

**EMULSUS**, a, um. *part. of emulgeo.*

**\*\*EMUNCTIO**, ōnis. f. (emungo) *A clearing or blowing of the nose: e. frequentior*, Quint. 11, 3, 80.

[**EMUNCTORIUM**, ii. n. (emungo) *A pair of snuffers, Bibl.*]

**EMUNCTUS**, a, um. *part. of emungo.*

[**EMUNDATIO**, ōnis. f. *A cleaning, cleansing, Tert.*]

**\*\*E-MUNDO**, i. v. a. *To cleanse: e. bubilia*, Col. 2, 15, 7.

**\*\*E-MUNGO**, nxi [perf. sync., emunxti, Plaut.], actum. 3. v. a. *To clear or blow the nose.* I. *Prop.: e. se*, A. Her. 4, 54. II. A) *Meton.: emunctæ naris, of nice discernment*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8:—*limati quidam* (Attici) et emuncti, fine, delicate, Quint. 12, 10, 17. [B) *Esp. To cheat out of any thing*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15.]

**\*\*E-MÜNIO**, ii. itum. 4. v. a. *To fortify, secure.* I. *Prop.: e. locum arcis in modum*, Liv. 24, 21. II. *Gen.: To prepare, make ready: e. silvas ac paludes, to make a road through*, Tac. A. 31:—*e. toros ostro, to prepare*, Stat.

**\*\*E-MUSCO**, i. v. a. (muscus) *To clean or clear from moss: e. oleas*, Col. 11, 2, 41.

**\*\*EMUTATIO**, ōnis. f. *A changing*, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

**\*\*E-MÜTO**, i. v. a. *To change, alter: e. dicendi figuras in perversum*, Quint. 8, 2, 19.

**EMYS**, ydis. f. (ἐμύς) *A kind of tortoise*, Plin. 32, 414.

**EN**, interj. *See! lo! look there! here is! there are, there you see, etc.; used in speaking emphatically or to attract attention; usually with the nomin., seldom with the acc.: en crimen, en causa, cur etc., Cic. Del. 6, 17; for which, en causam, cur, id. Phil. 5, 6:—en Varus et legiones, Tac.:—en hic:—conf. consul en hic est, Liv.:—en ego, Ov.:—also with whole clauses: en cum magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo millia jugerum immunia?—thus, en umquam, etc.?—will it ever be, etc.?—[With imperat., come on! well then! Virg.]*

[**ENALLAGE**, es. f. (ἐναλλαγή) *A change in the common modes of speech, enallage, Gramm.*]

**\*\*ENARRABILIS**, e. (enarro) *That may be represented, related, or explained: e. motus*, Quint. 6, 3, 6.

[**ENARRATE**, adv. (only in Comp.) *With explanation, at large, in detail, explicitly: e. scribere*, Gell. 10, 1.]

**\*\*ENARRATIO**, ōnis. f. *A relation, narration, explanation, exposition*, Quint. 1, 4, 2.

[**ENARRATOR**, ōris. m. *One who narrates or explains; an interpreter*, Gell. 13, 30.]

**\*E-NARRO**, i. v. a. *To narrate in detail or explicitly; to explain, expound, interpret*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26.

[**ENARTHROSIS**, eos. (ἐν-ἄρθρον) *A sort of diarthrodial joint, the ball and socket joint, NL.*]

**\*\*E-NASCOR**, atus. 3. v. n. *To grow out or forth, to spring, arise*, Liv. 32, 1; Quint.

**E-NATO**, i. v. n. *To swim out, to escape by swimming.* \*\*I. *Prop.: Hor. A. P. 20; Vitruv.* \*\*II. *Fig.: To get one's self out of a difficulty, etc., to extricate, disentangle one's self*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 87.

**ENATUS**, a, um. *part. of enascor.*

**\*\*ENAVATUS**, a, um. *part. (navo) Carried out, accomplished, performed: e. operæ præmia*, Tac. H. 3, 74.

**\*E-NAVIGO**, i. I. *Neut.: To sail out of or away from, to set sail from, depart from.* A) *Prop.: e. Rhodum*, Suet. Tib. 11. B) *Fig.: tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. \*\*II. *Act.: To sail through: e. undam*, Hor. O. 2, 14, 11:—*e. sinum*, Plin.

[ENCÆNIA, orum. n. (ἐγκαίνια) *A festival of consecration or dedication, August.*]

[ENCÆNIO, 1. (encænna) *To consecrate, dedicate, August.*]

[ENCANTHIS, idia. f. (ἐγκανθίς) *An excrescence of the lacrimal caruncle, NL.*]

ENCARDĪA, æ. f. (ἐγκαρδία) *A precious stone, with the form of a heart upon it, Plin. 37, 10, 58.*

ENCARPA, orum. n. (ἐκάρπα) *In Archit.: Clusters of fruit, etc., on a chapter, festoons, Vitruv. 4, 1.*

[ENCAUMA, ætis. n. (ἐγκαύμα) *A mark left by a burn, the vesicle raised by a burn. Also, an ulcer of the cornea, NL.*]

\*\*ENCAUSTĪCA, æ. f. (ἐγκαυστική) *Encaustic painting, as practised by the ancients with melted wax instead of oil colours, Plin. 35, 11, 39.*

\*\*ENCAUSTĪCUS, a, um. (ἐγκαυστικός) *Of or belonging to encaustic painting: e. pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 39.*

[ENCAUSTĪUM, i. n. (encaustus) *Enamel, NL.*]

[ENCAUSTUM, i. n. (encaustus) *A kind of purple ink with which the later Roman emperors signed their rescripts, Cod. Just. — [Hence, Ital. inchostro, Fr. encre.]*

\*\*ENCAUSTUS, a, um. (ἐγκαυστος) *Burnt in: e. genus pingendi, encaustic painting, Plin. 35, 11, 41.*

[ENCĒLĪDUS, i. m. (Ἐγκέλαδος) *One of the giants on whom Jupiter hurled Etna, Virg. Æ. 3, 578.*]

[ENCĒPHĀLĪTIS, itidia. f. (ἐγκέφαλος) *Inflammation of the brain, NL.*]

[ENCĒPHĀLŌCELE, æs. f. (ἐγκέφαλος-κήλη) *Hernia of the brain, NL.*]

[ENCHĒIRĒSIS, eos. f. (ἐγχιρεύω) *Surgical manipulation, NL.*]

[ENCHĒIRĒDĪON, ii. n. (ἐγχιριδιον) *A manual, LL.*]

[ENCHYTUS, i. See ENCYTUS.]

\*\*ENCLĪMA, ætis. n. (ἐγκλίμα) *Inclining of the equator, elevation of the pole, Vitruv. 9, 9.*

[ENCOLPĒ, ægum. m. (ἐγκολπίαι άνεμοί) *Winds originating in a bay, App.*]

[ENCOMBŌMĀTA, um. n. (ἐγκομβήματα) *A white garment worn by maidens, Varro. ap. Non.*]

[ENCŌMĪŌGRĀPHUS, i. m. (ἐγκωμιογράφος) *The author of a laudatory speech, a panegyrist, M. Aur. ap. Front.*]

[ENCŌPE, es. f. (ἐγκοπή) *An incision made with a cutting instrument, NL.*]

[ENCRĪNŌMĒNOS, i. m. (Ἐγκρινόμενος) *The Elected or Chosen One, the name of a statue, Plin. 34, 8, 19.*]

\*\*ENCYCLĪOS, on. (ἐγκύκλιος) *Meton.: In the form of an orb or circle: e. disciplina (Greek, ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία), the circle of the arts and sciences, Vitruv. 1, 1.*

[ENCYTUS (enchyt.), i. m. (ἐγχυτος) *A kind of sweet-meat or pastry, Cat. R. R. 80.*]

[ENDO. *An old form of the prep. in.*]

[ENDOGREDIOR, ENDUPERATOR, etc., *for ingredior, imperator, etc.*]

[ENDRŌMĪDĪTUS, a, um. *Wearing an endromis, LL.*]

[ENDRŌMIS, idia. f. (ένδρωμις) *A woollen cloak which racers threw over them after exercise, Mart. 4, 19.*]

ENDŪMĪON, ōnis. m. (Ένδυμιών) I. *A handsome youth of Mount Latmos in Caria, condemned by Jupiter, on account of his love towards Juno, to everlasting sleep, and passionately beloved by Luna, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92. [II. Gen.: Any handsome youth that is beloved, Juv. 10, 318.]*

[ENDŪMĪŌNEUS, a, um. *Of Endymion: E. sopores, Aus.*]

[ĒNĒCĀTRIX, icis. f. (eneco) *She that kills, Tert.*]

Ē-NĒCO (enico), cūi [enicavit, Plaut.], ctum. (enecatus, Plin.) [an old form of fut. exact, enicasso, Plaut.] *To kill, deprive of life, murder, slay. \*\*I. Prop.: Plin. 23, 2, 31. \*\*II. A) Gen.: To exhaust, to enervate, destroy, Cic. Div. 2, 35: [to torture to death, torment greatly,*

*Plant.] \*B) Fig.: ea pars animi, quas voluptate alitur, nec inopia enecta nec satietate affluenti, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61.*

ENECTUS, a, um. *part. of eneco.*

[ĒNĒMA, ætis. n. (ένεμα) *A clyster, LL.*]

[ĒNERGĒMA, ætis. n. (ένέργημα) *Efficiency, effect, Tert.: έnergima, Prud.*]

[ĒNERGIA, æ. f. (ένεργία) *Energy, NL.*]

[ĒNERVĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Enervation, state of weakness, Arn.*]

ENERVATUS, a, um. *See ENERVO.*

\*\*Ē-NERVIS, e. (nervum) *Enervated, without strength: e. compositio (with effeminata), Quint. 9, 4, 142.*

Ē-NERVO. 1. v. a. (enervis) *To deprive of the nerves, take out the nerves or sinews. [I. Prop.: App.]*

II. *Meton.: To weaken, enervate, enfeeble, render delicate or effeminate; usually in the part. pass.: non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: — e. orationem compositione verborum: — e. incendium belli: — In the part. pass.: Enervated, enfeebled, effeminate, unmanly: quum enervatis atque exsanguibus consulatus tamquam gladius esset datus: — e. philosophus (with mollis and languis): — e. ratio et oratio (with mollis): — e. muliebrique sententia.*

[ENGEIBŌMA, ætis. n. (ένγελισμα) *A fracture of the skull with impression inwards, NL.*]

\*\*ENGĪBĀTA, um. n. *Certain hydraulic machines, in the shape of two human figures, made of glass, that move up and down in a vessel filled with water, Cartesian devils, Vitruv. 10, 12.*

[ENGŌNĀSI or ENGŌNĀSIN (Έν γόνασιν, on the knees) *The Kneelers, a constellation (pure Lat. Nixus), Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42.]*

\*\*ENGŌNĀTON, i. n. *A kind of sun-dial, Vitruv. 9, 9.*

ENGŪĪON (also Engŷion), i. n. (Έγγιον) *A town of Sicily, Sil. 14, 249. — Enguina civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43: —*

*Enguini, orum. m. The inhabitants, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44.*

\*\*ENHĀEMON, i. n. (έναιμων, sc. φάρμακον) *A remedy for staunching blood, a styptic, Plin. 12, 17, 38.*

[ENHARMŌNICUS or ENHARMŌNIUS, a, um. (έναρμονικός or έναρμόνιος) *Enharmonic: e. genus melodiæ musicæ, in which the modulation proceeds by quarter tones, Macr.*]

ENHYDRIS, idia. f. (ένυδρίς) *A kind of water-snake, Plin. 30, 3, 8.*

ENHYDROS (-us), i. m. (ένυδρος) *A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 73.*

ENICO, are. *See ENECO.*

ĒNIM. conj. *Assigns a reason for an assertion, or strengthens it; For, truly, indeed. It is usually placed after one or more words in a sentence; (in the comic writers it is sometimes at the beginning).*

I. A) *In assigning a reason, For: mihi omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum: numquam enim sunt illi occupati, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: — quocirca (discendum est enim sapius) etc. — It often refers to some thought which must be supplied from the context: quid enim? for what (can be objected to what has been said)? B) Meton.: In explanation, or in giving an instance in support of an assertion; Namely, for instance: antiquissimam sententiam, tum omnium populorum consensu comprobata sequor. Duo sunt enim divini generis etc., Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11. II. In strengthening an assertion; Truly, verily, indeed: in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, in fact, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: — id enim ferendum esse negat, Liv.: — Pol, enim, yes truly, Plaut.: — certe enim, Ter.: — Ironical: multorum enim civium capita viderat: — isti enim videlicet: — enim vero; see the following Article.*

ĒNIM-VĒRO (also written as two words, enim vero). adv. (conf. ENIM, II.) *In deed or in fact, truly, forsooth, to be sure, surely: e., inquit Crassus, mirari satis non queo etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 36: — ille e.: — hic e.: — iste e.: — aio e., Plaut.: — Ironically used: e. ferendum hoc qui-*

dem non est, indeed, to be sure:—e. senatus indignari, tantum consulem ausum, Liv.

ĒNĪPEUS (trisyll.), i. m. (Ἐνίπεός) A river of Thessaliois, that falls into the Peneus, Virg. G. 4, 368. The god of the said river, father of Pelias and Neleus, by Tyro, Prop. 1, 13, 21.

ENISUS, a, um. part. of enitor.

Ē-NĪTĒO, tui. 2. v. n. To shine or glitter forth, to beam, emit or shoot forth rays. [I. Prop.: Virg. G. 2, 211.] II. Fig.: To shine forth, i. e. to be eminent, conspicuous, distinguished: quod in eis orationibus, quæ Philippicæ nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, Cic. Atr. 2, 1, 3:—e. virtus in bello:—e. oratio Crassi.

\*\*Ē-NĪTESCO, tui. 3. v. n. To send forth rays or beams, to shine forth. I. Prop.: ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint. 1, 3, 75. II. Fig.: To shine forth, i. e. to distinguish one's self: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus e. possit, Sall. Cat. 54.

Ē-NĪTOR, isus or ixus. 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To struggle or endeavour to get out, to work one's way out, to mount, ascend, climb. A) 1) Prop.: adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile eniterentur, Cæsa. B. C. 2, 34, 5. [2] Fig.: Curt. 7, 11.] B) Gen.: To make an effort, to exert one's self, endeavour eagerly, to strive: enitare, contendere, efficere, ut etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 29:—illud pugna et enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur:—e. in alqa re, Cic. de Or. 2, 72:—e. ad dicendum:—quod (acc. resp.) quidem certe e., Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2:—Pass.: ab iisdem summa ope enisum, ne etc., Salt. \*\*II. Act. A) To bring forth, to give birth: plures enisa partus decessit, Liv. 40, 4:—thus, enixa, with the acc. or absol., Quint.; Tac.:—[enixus, passive, born, Just.] B) To ascend with difficulty, to climb: e. Pyrenæum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia ægre, Tac. H. 1, 23:—e. aggerem, id.

ĒNIXE (enise). adv. With pains or exertion, strenuously, zealously, earnestly, vigorously, Cic. Sect. 16, 38.—\*\*Comp., Liv. 29, 1.—Sup., Suet. Cæsa. 5.

[ĒNIXIM. adv. I. g. enixe. Sisenn. ap. Non.]

1. ĒNIXUS (ēnisus), a, um. I. Part. of enitor.

\*\*II. Adj.: Strenuous, zealous, earnest, vigorous: faciebat enixo studio ne, Liv. 42, 3:—Comp., e. opera, Sen. Benef. 6, 17:—enixa, that has ceased bearing or bringing forth, Col. 6, 22, 1.

\*\*2. ĒNIXUS, ūs. m. (enitor) The act of bringing forth, birth, Plin. 7, 6, 5.

ENNA, ENNACUS and ENNENSIS. See HENN.

[ENNANDRIA, æ. f. (ἐννά-ἡνδρεϊος) The ninth class of plants, in the system of Linnaeus, NL.]

[ENNĀPHTHONGOS, on. (ἐννᾶφθγγος) That has nine tones or sounds, M. Cap.]

ENNĒAPHYLLON, i. n. (ἐννᾶφυλλον) A kind of plant that has nine leaves, Plin. 27, 9, 54.

[ENNĒAS, ādis. f. (ἐννᾶς) The number nine, Censor.]

[ENNĀNISTA, æ. m. An imitator of Ennius, Auct. ap. Gell. 8, 5, 3.]

\*\*ENNĀNUS, a, um. Of Ennius: E. versus, Sen. E. 108.

ENNĪUS, i. m. (Q. E.) The greatest of Roman poets of the ante-classic period, the father of the Roman epic, born at Rudia in Calabria, A. U. C. 515, died 585.—(L. E.) A Roman knight, Tac. A. 3, 70.

[ENNĒA, æ. f. (ἐννοία) A notion, idea, Tert.]

[ENNŌSĖGĒUS, i. m. (Ἐννοστῆγος) Earth-shaker, a surname of Neptune, Juv. 10, 182.]

\*\*Ē-NO, avi. 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To swim out of or away, to escape by swimming: e. e. concha, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63. II. Act.: To swim or sail through, V. Fl. 5, 316.]

455

ĒNŌDATE. adv. Clearly, plainly: e. narrare, Cic.; Juv. 1, 21:—Comp., e. explicare, Cic. Fin. 5, 9:—[Sup., August.]

ĒNŌDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. An unravelling; a developing, explanation, Cic. Top. 7, 31.

[ĒNŌDĀTOR, ōris. m. One who explains, Tert.]

\*\*ĒNŌDIS, e. (nodus) Without knots, free from knots. I. Prop.: e. nitor arborum, Plin. 5, 1, 1:—[supple, pliant, Claud.] II. Fig.: Clear, plain, perspicuous, smooth: e. elegi, Plin. E. 5, 17, 2.

Ē-NŌDO. 1. v. a. To free from knots. \*\*I. Prop.: Col. 5, 6, 14. II. Fig.: To unravel, explain, make clear: e. nomina, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62:—e. præcepta.

ĒNORCHIS, is. f. (ὀρχις) A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

\*\*Ē-NORMIS, e. (norma) I. Not according to rule, irregular, uncommon: e. toga, Quint. 11, 3, 139. II. Immoderate, enormous, very great: breves sunt (umbrae) malis pirisque; eadem e. cerasia, lauris, Plin. 17, 12, 17:—[Comp., Spart. Æl. Ver.]

\*\*ĒNORMĪTAS, ātis. f. (enormis) I. Irregularity, enormity, Quint. 9, 4, 27. II. Extraordinary or disproportionate greatness, hugeness, Sen. Const. sap. 18.

\*\*ĒNORMĪTER. adv. Irregularly, immoderately, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 7.

\*\*Ē-NŌTESCO, tui. 3. v. inch. n. To become known: ut eloquentia per gentes enotesceret, Sen. Benef. 3, 32.

\*\*Ē-NŌTO. 1. v. a. To mark out, note down: meditar alqd enotabamque, Plin. E. 1, 6, 1.

\*\*ENS, entis. n. (sum) A being, Quint. 8, 3, 33.

[ENSICŪLUS, i. m. (ensicula, æ. f., Probus ap. Prisc.) (ensis) A little sword, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 112.]

[ENSĪFER, ēra, ērum. (ensis-fero) Sword-bearer, a surname of Orion, Ov. F. 4, 388.]

[ENSĪFORMIS, e. (ensis-forma) In the shape of a sword, sword-shape: cartilago e., the xiphoid cartilage, NL.]

\*\*ENSIS, is. m. A sword, Liv. 7, 10: [Meton. for war, Sil. 7, 167: royal authority, id. 5, 61:—[Ensis, as a constellation, Sword of Orion, V. Fl. 2, 68.]

[ENTĒLĒCHIA, æ. f. (ἐντελέχεια) (in the philosophy of Aristotle) Incessant activity, Tert.]

ENTĒLLĪNI, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Entella, a town in Sicily, Plin. 3, 8, 14.—In the sing.: Entellinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87.—Adj.: E. senatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87.

[ENTĒRĪTIS, itidis. f. (ἐντερων) Inflammation of the bowels, NL.]

\*\*ENTĒRŌCĒLE, ēa. f. (ἐντεροκήλη) Intestinal hernia, Plin. 26, 13, 83.

\*\*ENTĒRŌCĒLĪCUS, i. m. One suffering from enterocoele, Plin. 26, 8, 49.

[ENTEROCYSTOCĒLE. Hernia formed by the intestine and bladder, NL.]

[ENTEROEPIFLOCĒLA. Hernia containing both intestine and omentum, NL.]

[ENTEROHYDROCĒLE. Complication of intestinal hernia with dropsy of the sac or with hydrocele, NL.]

[ENTEROMPHĀLUS, i. m. (ἐντερον-μφαλός) Umbilical hernia formed by intestine, NL.]

[ENTĒRŌRHĀPHIA, æ. f. (ἐντερον-ραφή) Suture of a wound of the intestines, NL.]

[ENTĒRŌSTĒNŌSIS, ēos. f. (ἐντερον-στένωσις) Contraction of the intestines, NL.]

[ENTĒRŌTŌMĪA, æ. f. (ἐντερον-τέμνω) Dissection of the intestines; incision of the bowel, NL.]

[ENTHĒĀTUS, a, um. (entheus) Divinely inspired, Mart. 12, 57.]

[ENTHĒCA, æ. f. (ἐνθήκη) *A coffer, repository, August.*  
[ENTHĒUS, a, um. (ἐνθεός) I. Pass.: *Divinely inspired, Mart. 11, 84.* II. Act.: *Inspiring, Mart. 5, 41.*

ENTHŪMĒMA, ātis. n. (ἐνθύμημα) I. *Reflection, argumentation; a thought, conception, reason (pure Latin, commentatio), Cic. Top. 14.* II. *A conclusion drawn from contraries, Cic. Top. 13, 55.* III. *In Logic: A syllogism in which the major or minor is omitted, Quint.*

[ENTHŪMĒSIS, is. f. (ἐνθύμησις) *Reflection, Tert.*

[ENTRŌPIŪM, ū. n. (ἐντρέπω) *A turning inward of the eyelid, NL.*

[Ē-NŪBĪLO, 1. v. a. *To take away the clouds, to make clear.* I. Prop.: *Tert.* II. Fig.: *Pont.*

\*\*Ē-NŪBO, psi. 3. v. n. I. *To marry from one family or rank into another: e. e. patribus, Liv. 4, 4.* II. Gen.: *To marry, Liv. 26, 34.*

[“ENUBRO, i. g. inhibenti,” according to Fest.]

ĒNUCLĒATE, adv. *Clearly, plainly; accurately, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3:—[Sup., August.]*

ĒNUCLĒTUS, a, um. part. (enucleo) I. *Accurate: e. suffragia [opp. ‘eblandita’], i. e. given from pure conviction, free from interested motives, Cic. Pl. 4, 10.* II. *Of Style: Pure, clear, neat; plain, unadorned: e. genus dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 9.*

ĒNUCLĒO, 1. v. a. [I. *To take out the kernels or stones, Scrib.*] II. *Meton.: To clear from obscurity, to explain, lay open, unfold, to set forth accurately, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23.*

ĒNŪMĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A recounting of several things in succession, enumeration: e. malorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 10:—e. singulorum argumentorum:—e. oratorum.* II. *In Rhet.: A summing up, repetition of preceding arguments, recapitulation, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 45.*

ĒNŪMĒRO, 1. v. a. I. *To reckon, count, calculate, sum or cast up, specify, enumerate, reckon up in succession: e. pretium, to sum up, to pay, Cic. R. Am. 46, 133.* II. *Esp.: To narrate, recite: e. praelia; e. familia a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine, Nep.*

ĒNUNCIĀTĪO (enuntiat), ōnis. f. *In Rhet.: A declaration, exposition, enunciation, Cic. Fat. 1.*

\*\*ĒNUNCIĀTĪVUS (enuntiat), a, um. (enuncio) *Of or belonging to enunciation, declarative, Sen. E. 117.*

\*\*ĒNUNCIĀTRIX (enuntiat), icis. f. *She that declares or expresses: e. ars (rhetorice), Quint. 2, 15, 21.*

ĒNUNCIĀTUM, i. n. *A proposition, sentence [enunciatio], Cic. Fat. 9, 19.*

ĒNUNCĪO (enuntio), 1. v. a. I. *To say out, tell (a secret), spread abroad, disclose, divulge: e. mysteria, Cic. Mur. 11, 25:—e. sociorum consilia adversariis.*

II. Gen.: *To declare, state, express: quum inflexo commentatoque verbo res eadem enuntiaturn ornatius, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168:—e. sententias breviter:—fundamentum dialecticæ est, quicquid enuntietur (id autem appellat ἀξιωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse, aut falsum, Cic. Ac. 2, 29.*

[Ē-NUNDĪNO, are. v. a. *To buy:—Meton., Tert.*

ENUNTIATIO, ENUNTIATIVUS, etc. See ENUNC.

\*\*ĒNUPTĪO, ōnis. f. (enubo) *A marrying out of one's family or rank: e. gentis, Liv. 39, 19.*

[ĒNŪRĒSIS, eos. f. (ἐν-ὀρησις) *Incontinence of urine, NL.*

\*\*Ē-NŪTRĪO, ivi or ii, itum. 4. v. a. *To nourish, feed, bring up.* I. Prop.: *e. purpuræ lutense genus, Plin. 9, 37, 61.* II. Fig.: *unde origines edificiorum sint institutæ, et quibus rationibus enutritæ et progressæ sint gradatim ad hanc finitionem, Vitruv. 2, 1.*

ĒNŪŌ, ūs. f. (Ἐνώ) *The goddess of war (pure Latin, Bellona), Sil. 10, 203:—[Meton. for battle, war, Mart.]*

1. ĒO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (isse, issem, etc. for ivisse, ivissem or iissem, etc., Cic.) [inf. pass., irier for iri, Plaut.] v. n. *To go, move on, proceed, travel, etc.* I. Prop.: eo ad forum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 95:—iens in Pompeianum, Cic. Att. 4, 9 extr.:—subsidio suis ierunt, Cæs.:—ire cubitum, to go to sleep:—[Poet. with acc. of the end: ire hinc Afros, Virg.—With homogeneous objects: ire vias, Prop.:—ire exsequias, Ter.]:—ire pedibus, to walk, go on foot, Liv.:—ire equis, curru, to go on horseback, to ride in a carriage, etc., id.:—ire cum classe Pisas, to go by water, to sail, id.:—conf. ire puppibus, Ov.—Of things: alvus non it, Cato:—sudur it per artus, Virg.:—sanguis it in succos, changes into, Ov.:—asparagus it in semen, goes to seed, Cato. II. Fig. \*A) Gen.: *To go, proceed: in alteram causam præcepis ierat, Liv. 2, 27:—ire in dubium imperii servituti que aleam, id.:—ire in rixam, Quint.:—ire in lacrimas, Virg.:—ire per singula, to go through, Quint.:—ire infitias, to deny (for infitiæ). B) Esp. 1) Polit. t. t. a) (pedibus) *Ire in aliquam sententiam, to join or concur in an opinion at an election or in voting: quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8:—quando pars major in eandem sententiam ibat, bellum erat consensu, id.:—Impers.: ibatur in eam sententiam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1. b) Ire in alia omnia, to vote against a measure, Cic. Fam. 10, 12. \*\*2) Mercant. t. t. To go, go off, be sold, Plin. 18, 23, 53. 3) To go on, proceed, succeed, go, take a turn: incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att. 14, 15:—prorsus ibat res:—sic eat, such be the fate (of every woman), Liv. [4] To go away, pass, disappear, vanish: homo it paullatim, Lucr. 3, 525:—it dies, Hor.:—eunt anni, id.] \*\*5) Imperat. i. eas, eat, as exclamation of contempt, go on, then; be off, Virg. Æ. 4, 381; Liv.**

2. EO, adv. See IS.

EODEM, adv. See IDEM.

EON, ōnis. f. *An unknown tree, Plin. 13, 22, 39.*

EOPSE, See IPSE.

ĒŌS, f. (Ἠώς) *The morning dawn (pure Lat. Aurora), Ov. F. 3, 877:—[Meton.: The east, Luc.] Hence,*

[ĒŌUS, a, um. *Of the morning, Virg. G. 1, 221:—Eastern, easterly, Prop. 2, 18, 8:—Subst.: ĒŌus, i. m. (Ἠφώς, sc. ὀρθή) The morning star, Virg. G. 1, 288:—An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 22.—The name of one of the horses of the sun, Ov. M. 2, 153.]*

ĒPĀMĪNONDAS, æ. m. (Ἐπαμεινώνδας) *A celebrated Theban general, victor at Leuctra and Mantinea, Cic. de Or. 3, 34.*

[ĒPĀPHRĒSIS, is. f. (ἐπαφρῆσις) *A repeated taking away, Mart. 8, 52.]*

ĒPĀPHUS, i. m. (Ἐπαφος) *The son of Jupiter Ammon and Io, founder of Memphis in Egypt, Ov. M. 1, 7, 148.*

[Ē-PASTUS, a, um. part. of pascō. *Eaten away, Ov. Hal. 119.]*

[ĒPENDŪTES, æ. m. (ἐπενδύτης) *An upper garment, Hier.]*

ĒPĒUS (Ēpius, Plaut.), i. m. (Ἐπειός) *The maker of the Trojan horse, Virg. Æ. 2, 264.*

[ĒPHALMĀTOR, ōris. m. (vox hibr. from ἐφάλλομαι and the Latin termination ator) *A leaper, tumbler, dancer, Firm.]*

\*\*ĒPHĒBĒUM or -IUM, n. (ἐφηβείον) *A hall for the youth in the palaestra, Vitruv. 5, 11.*

[ĒPHĒBĪCUS, i. m. (ἐφηβικός) *Of a youth, App.]*

[ĒPHĒBITUS, i. m. (ephebus) *One that has reached the age of youth, Varr. ap. Non.]*

ĒPHĒBUS, i. m. (ἐφηβος) *A youth from the 18th to the 20th year, Cic. Fl. 21, 51.*

ĒPHĒDRA, æ. f. (ἐφέδρα) *A plant, shrubby horse-tail, Plin. 26, 7, 20.*

\*\*ĒPHĒLIS, ūdis. f. (ἐφηλῖς) *A freckle, Cels. 6, 5.*



[ĒPHĒMĒRA, æ. f. (ἐφ-ήμερα) *An ephemeral fever*, NL.]

ĒPHĒMĒRIS, idis. f. (ἐφημερίς) *A diary, journal, day-book*, Cic. Qu. 18, 57.

ĒPHĒMĒRON, i. n. (ἐφήμερον) *A plant, probably meadow-saffron*, Plin. 25, 13, 107.

ĒPHĒSUS, i. f. (Ἐφεσος) *A city of Ionia with a temple of Diana, now Aja-Salouc*, Plin. 5, 29, 31. — Hence, Ephēsius, a, um. *Ephesian*, Cic. Div. 1, 23. — Subst.: Ephēsii, orum. m. *Ephesians*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105.

ĒPHĒALTĒS (Ephialta, Sid.), æ. m. (Ἐφιάλτης) I. *One of the Alolida, who was killed by Apollo, while attempting to storm Olympus*, Claud. B. Get. 75. II. *The betrayer of the Spartans at Thermopylae*, Front. [III. *The night-murderer*, Alp, NL.]

[ĒPHIDRŌSIS, eos. f. (ἐφιδρωσις) *A slight perspiration*, NL.]

ĒPHIPPĒTUS, a, um. *Furnished with an ephippium*: e. equites, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2.

ĒPHIPPŪM, ii. n. (ἐφίππιον) I. *A horse-cloth*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15. [II. *The extremity of the sphenoid bone*, NL.]

ĒPHŌRUS, i. m. (ἐφορος) I. *A Spartan magistrate, an ephor*, Cic. Leg. 3, 7, 16. II. *Nom. prop.: A Greek historian of Cumæ, pupil of Isocrates*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13.

ĒPHŶRA, æ. and (poet.) ĒPHŶRĒ, es. f. (Ἐφύρα, Ion. Ἐφύρη) *The ancient name of Corinth*, Plin. 4, 4, 5.

[ĒPHŶRĒUS, a, um. *Corinthian*, Stat. Th. 6, 253.]

[ĒPHŶRĒĪDES, æ. m. *A Corinthian*, Stat. Th. 6, 652.]

[ĒPHŶRĒIAS, ædis. f. *Ephyræan, Corinthian*, Claud.]

[ĒPHŶRĒIUS, a, um. *Ephyræan, Corinthian*, Virg. G. 2, 464.]

[ĒPHŶRĒUS, a, um. *Ephyræan, Corinthian*, Sil.]

\*\*ĒPĪBĀTA, æ. m. (ἐπιβάτης) *A marine*, A. B. Alex. 11, 4.

[ĒPĪCARPĪUM, ii. n. (ἐπι-κάρπος) *A blister on the wrist*, NL.]

[ĒPĪCEDĪON, ii. n. (ἐπι-κεδίων) *A dirge*, Stat. Silv. 2 præf.]

ĒPĪCHARMUS, i. m. (Ἐπιχάρμος) I. *A Pythagorean philosopher and writer of comedies, a native of Cos, but chiefly resident at Syracuse (hence Siculus)*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8. II. *The name of a poetical work of Ennius*, Cic. Ac. 2, 16.

\*\*ĒPĪCHĪRĒMA, ætis. n. (ἐπιχίρημα) *A rhetorical syllogism; a probable proof*, Quint. 5, 10, 2.

[ĒPĪCHŌRĪON, ii. n. (ἐπι-χόριον) *An outer membrane*, NL.]

[ĒPĪCHRŌSIS, eos. f. (ἐπιχρώς) *A speckled skin*, NL.]

[ĒPĪCHŶSIS, is. f. (ἐπιχυσίς) *A vessel out of which wine was poured, a bowl*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.]

[ĒPĪCĪTHĒRĪSMA, ætis. n. (ἐπι-κιδήρισμα) *Music after a play, finale*, Tert.]

[ĒPĪCENUS, a, um. (ἐπικοινός) *In Gramm.: That is of the common or epicene gender (pure Lat. promiscuus)*, Donat.]

\*ĒPĪCŌPUS, a, um. (ἐπικώπος) *Furnished with oars*: e. phaselus, Cic. Att. 14, 16.

[ĒPĪCRĀNIUS, ii. m. (ἐπικρανίος) (sc. musculus) *The occipito-frontal muscle, with its tendinous expansion*, NL.]

ĒPICRĀTĒS, æ. m. (Ἐπικράτης) I. *Most powerful, all-powerful, almighty*, Cic. Att. 2, 3. II. *A philosopher and rhetorician at Athens*, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21. III. *A native of Aggium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 9.

[ĒPICRĪSIS, eos. f. (ἐπικρίσις) *A judgement of a disease and its probable issue*, NL.]

[ĒPICRŌCUM, i. n. (ἐπικροκόν) I. *A fine transparent lady's dress*, Næv. ap. Varr. II. *Meton. Adj.: Transparent, fine, thin*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 16.]

ĒPĪCŪRĒUS, a, um. *Epicurean: E. medicamenta doloris, pleasure*, Cic. Fin. 2, 7: — Subst.: Epicurei, orum. m. *Epicures, sensualists*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25.

ĒPĪCŪRUS, i. m. (Ἐπικούρος) *A Greek philosopher, of Gargettus in Attica, founder of a philosophy which regarded pleasure as the summum bonum*, Cic. Fin. 1, 9.

ĒPĪCUS, a, um. (ἐπικός) *Epic: e. poeta (Ennius)*, Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 2.

[ĒPĪCYCLUS, i. m. (ἐπικύκλος) *A circle having its centre on the circumference of another circle*, M. Cap.]

[ĒPĪCYSTŌTŌMĪA, æ. f. (ἐπικύστις-τέμνω) *A cutting of the abdominal bladder*, NL.]

ĒPĪDAMNUS, i. m. (Ἐπίδαμνος) *The ancient name of Dyrrhachium, now Durazzo*, Plin. 3, 23, 26. [Hence, Epidamnus, a, um. *Of Epidamnus*, Plaut.; Epidamniensis, e. the same, id.]

ĒPĪDAPHNA or ĒPĪDAPHNES, æ. f. (Ἐπιδάφνη or Ἐπὶ Δάφνης) *A suburb of Antioch*, Tac. A. 2, 83.

[ĒPĪDAURĒUS, a, um. *Of Epidaurus*, Avien.]

\*\*ĒPĪDAURĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Epidaurus: E. litus*, Mel. 2, 7, 10.

[ĒPĪDAURĪTIS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Epidaurus*, Ov. M. 15, 643.] — \*\*Subst.: Epidaurii, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Epidaurus*, Mel. 2, 3, 8.

ĒPĪDAURUS, i. f. (Ἐπίδαυρος) *A town of Argolis on the Saronian Gulf (Saronicus Sinus), with a temple of Æsculapius, now Pidauro*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83.

[ĒPĪDĒMUS, a, um. (ἐπιδήμιος) I. *Epidemic*, Amm. [II. *Ruling*, NL.]

[ĒPĪDERMIS, idis. f. (ἐπιδερμís) I. *A hardening of the skin, crust over a sore*, Veg. II. *The thin upper skin, scarfskin*, NL.]

[ĒPĪDESMUS, i. m. (ἐπιδεσμος) *An upper bandage*, NL.]

ĒPĪDĪCUS, i. m. *The title of a comedy of Plautus*.

[ĒPĪDĪDŶMIS, idis. f. (ἐπιδιδυμός) *An oblong body on the superior border of the testicle*, NL.]

[ĒPĪDĪDŶMITIS, itidis. f. (epididymis) *Inflammation of the epididymis*, NL.]

\*\*ĒPĪDIPNIS, idis. f. (ἐπιδειπνίς) *A dessert*, Petr. S. 69, 6.

ĒPĪDĪUS, ii. m. I. *A Roman rhetorician, teacher of M. Antonius and Augustus*, Suet. Rhet. 4. II. *E. Marullus, a tribune of the people in Caesar's time*, Suet. Cæs. 79.

[ĒPĪDIXIS, is. f. (ἐπιδειξις) *A rehearsal*, Inscr.]

\*\*ĒPĪDRŌMUS, i. m. (ἐπιδρομός) I. *A small rope used in extending and contracting nets*, Plin. 19, 1, 2. [II. *A sail at the stern of a ship*, Is.]

[ĒPĪGASTRĪCUS, a, um. (epigastrium) *Of or belonging to the upper part of the abdomen, epigastric*, NL.]

[ĒPĪGASTRĪUM, ii. n. (ἐπὶ-γαστήρ) *The upper abdomen*, NL.]

\*\*ĒPĪGLOSSIS, idis. f. (ἐπὶ-γλωσσίς) *The cover or flap of the windpipe*, Plin. 11, 37, 66. [Also epiglottis, NL.]

ĒPĪGŌNI, orum. m. (Ἐπίγονοι) I. A) *After-born, the descendants of the seven princes who went against Thebes*, Hyg. F. 71. B) *The name of a tragedy of Æschylus, translated into Latin by Attius*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 18. II. *The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women*, Just. 12, 4.

ĒPĪGRAMMA, ætis. n. (dat. plur., epigrammatis, Cic.: gen. plur., epigrammaton, Mart.) (ἐπίγραμμα) I. *A title, inscription*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57. II. *An epigram*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84.

[ĒPĪGRAMMĀTĀRIUS, ii. m. (epigramma) *An epigrammatist*, Vopisc.]

[ĒPIGRAMMĀTĪCŪS, a, um. (ἐπιγραμματικός) *Epigrammatic*, Spart.]

[ĒPIGRAMMĀTĪON, ii. n. (ἐπιγραμματίον) *A short epigram*, Varr.]

[ĒPIGRAMMĀTISTA, æ. m. (ἐπιγραμματίστης) *A writer of epigrams*, Sid.]

\*\*ĒPIGRĪ, orum. m. *Wooden pegs or pins*, Sen. Benef. 2, 12.

[ĒPILEPSĪA, æ. f. (ἐπιληψία) *The falling sickness, epilepsy*, Lampr.]

[ĒPILEPTĪCŪS, i. m. (ἐπιληπτικός) *Epileptic*, ML.]

ĒPILĒUS, i. m. *A kind of hawk*, Plin. 10, 8, 9.

[ĒPILŌBĪUM, i. n. (ἐπι-λοβός) *A plant, willow-herb*, Fam. Onagracea, NL.]

[ĒPILŌGISMUS, i. m. (ἐπιλογίζω) *A diagnostic method of drawing a conclusion*, NL.]

ĒPĪLŌGUS, i. m. (ἐπιλογος) *The conclusion of a speech, an epilogue (pure Lat. peroratio or conclusio)*, Cic. Brut. 33.

ĒPĪMĒDĪON, ii. n. I. *A plant, barren-wort*, Fam. Berberideæ, Plin. 27, 9, 53. [II. *The balustrade of a staircase*, Inscr.]

ĒPĪMĒLAS, antis. m. (ἐπιμέλας) *A precious stone of a black colour, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ĒPĪMĒNĪDĒS, is. m. (Ἐπιμενίδης) *A Greek poet and soothsayer of Crete*, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28: *from his name perhaps is epimenidium genus bulborum*, Plin. 19, 7, 30.

ĒPĪMĒTHEUS, ei. m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς) *Son of Jupiter and Clymene, husband of Pandora*, Hyg. F. præf.

ĒPĪMĒTHIS, idis. f. (Ἐπιμηθίς) *The daughter of Epimetheus, Pyrrha*, Ov. M. 1, 390.

\*\*ĒPĪNĪCĪA, ōrum. n. (ἐπινικία, τὰ) *Songs of victory, triumphal songs*, Suet. Ner. 43.

\*\*ĒPĪNYCTIS, idis. f. (ἐπυνυκτίς) I. *A kind of pustule*, Plin. 20, 2, 6. II. *A kind of swelling in the corner of the eye, called also syce*, Plin. 20, 6, 21.

ĒPĪPACTIS, idis. f. (ἐπιπακτίς) *A kind of herb, called also helleborine*, Plin. 13, 20, 35.

ĒPĪPĒTRON, i. n. (ἐπιπέτρον) *A plant that grows on rocks*, Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ĒPĪPHĀNES, is. m. (Ἐπιφάνης) *The son of Antiochus, king of Commagene*, Tac. H. 2, 25.

ĒPĪPHĀNĪA or -ĒA, æ. f. (Ἐπιφάνια) *A town of Cilicia*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 7.

\*\*ĒPĪPHŌNĒMA, ātis. n. (ἐπιφώνημα) *A rhetorical exclamation*, Quint. 8, 5, 11.

\*\*ĒPĪPHŌRA, æ. f. (ἐπιφορά) *A flux of the lacrymal vessels*, Plin. 20, 12, 48.

[ĒPĪPHŪSIS, ōs. f. (ἐπίφους) *An excrescence separated by cartilage from the body of a bone*, NL.]

[ĒPĪPLŌCELE, ēs. f. (ἐπίπλοον-κήλη) *Hernia formed by omentum, omental hernia*, NL.]

EPIPLOON. See OMENTUM.

\*\*ĒPĪRENSIS, e. *Of Epirus*: E. Alexander, Liv. 8, 17.

[ĒPĪRHĒDUM, ii. n. (vox hibr. ἐπὶ-ῥηδα) *A thong by which the horse was fastened to a carriage*, Juv. 8, 66.]

\*\*ĒPĪRŌTĒS, æ. m. (Ἐπειρώτης) *Of Epirus, an Epirote*, Plin. 3, 11, 15 (Epirotēs, Aus.):—[Adj.: Veg.]

ĒPĪRŌTĪCŪS, a, um. (Ἐπειρωτικός) *Of or from Epirus, Epirotic*: E. res, Cic. Fam. 13, 18:—E. literæ.

ĒPĪRUS, or -OS, i. f. (Ἐπειρος) *A district in the north of Greece, now in Albania*, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 5.

\*\*ĒPĪSCĒNĪUM, ii. n. (ἐπισκήνιον) *The upper part of the stage in a theatre*, Vitruv. 7, 5. Also Episcenos, Vitruv. 5, 7.

[ĒPĪSCŌPĀLIS, e. (episcopus) *Episcopal*, Prud.]

[ĒPĪSCŌPĀLĪTER, adv. *Episcopally*, August.]

[ĒPĪSCŌPĀTUS, ūs. m. (episcopus) *The office of a bishop, episcopal dignity*, Tert.]

[ĒPĪSCŌPUS, i. m. (ἐπισκοπος) I. *An overseer, steward, warden*, Dig. II. *Esp.*: *A bishop*, Eccl.]

[ĒPĪSCŪNĪUM, ii. n. (ἐπισκύνιον) I. *The eyebrows*. II. *Meton.*: *Strictness, severity*, Tert.]

[ĒPĪSPADĒUS. See ANASPADĒUS.]

[ĒPĪSPĀSTĪCUM, i. n. (ἐπισπάω) (sc. remedium) *A blister*, NL.]

[ĒPĪSTĀTES, æ. m. (ἐπιστάτης) *An overseer, steward*, Tert.]

[ĒPĪSTAXIS, ōs. f. (ἐπιστάξω) *A bleeding of the nose*, NL.]

[ĒPĪSTŌLA, æ. f. (ἐπιστολή) I. *A written communication, a letter, epistle*: venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3:—\*\*Narcissus ab epistolis, a secretary, Suet. Claud. 28:—[sometimes like literæ, in the plur., of a single letter, Just. 1, 6, 1.] II. *An imperial rescript*, Front.]

[ĒPĪSTŌLĀRIS, e. (epistola) I. *Of or belonging to a letter, epistolary*: e. chartæ, letter paper, Mart. 14, 11. II. *Subst.*: Epistolares, ium. m. *Imperial secretaries*, Cod. Just.]

[ĒPĪSTŌLĪCŪS, a, um. (ἐπιστολικός) *Epistolary*, Gell. 7, 10, 2.]

[ĒPĪSTŌLIUM, ii. n. (ἐπιστόλιον) *A short letter, a note, a billet*, Catull. 68, 2.]

[ĒPĪSTŌMA, ātis. n. (ἐπὶ-στόμα) I. *A stopple; a tap, spigot, cock*, NL. II. *A vent, small air-hole*, NL.]

\*\*ĒPĪSTŌMĪUM, ii. n. (ἐπιστόμιον) *A cock, tap, spigot; a bung, stopple*, Vitruv. 9, 6.

[ĒPĪSTRŌPHEUS, i. m. (ἐπιστρέφω) *The second cervical vertebra*, NL.]

\*\*ĒPĪSTŪLIUM, ii. n. (ἐπιστόλιον) *An architrave*, Vitruv. 3, 1.

[ĒPĪTĀPHISTA, æ. m. (ἐπιταφίστης) *A writer of epitaphs or funeral orations*, Sid.]

ĒPĪTĀPHĪUM, ii. n. (ἐπιτάφιον) *An epitaph, a funeral oration*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36.

\*\*ĒPĪTHĀLĀMĪUM, ii. n. (ἐπιθαλάμιον) *A nuptial song*, Quint. 9, 3, 16.

[ĒPĪTHĒCA, æ. f. (ἐπιθήκη) *An addition*, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 18.]

[ĒPĪTHĒLIUM, ii. n. (ἐπὶ-θηλή) *The upper cuticle of a mucous membrane*, NL.]

[ĒPĪTHĒMA, ātis. n. (ἐπίθεμα) *In Medic.*: *A kind of cataplasm or poultice*, Scrib.]

[ĒPĪTHĒMĀTĪUM, ii. n. (ἐπιθεμάτιον) *In Medic.*: *A small epithema*, M. Emp.]

\*\*ĒPĪTHĒTON, i. n. (ἐπιθετον) *In Gramm.*: *An adjective*, Quint. 8, 2, 10.

ĒPĪTHŪMON, i. n. (ἐπιθυμον) *A parasitical plant, dodder of thyme*, Fam. Convolvulaceæ, Plin. 26, 8, 35.

[ĒPĪTŌGIUM, ii. n. (vox hibr. from ἐπὶ and toga) *A garment worn over the toga*, Quint. 1, 5, 68.]

ĒPĪTŌMA, æ. or ĒPĪTŌMĒ, ēs. f. (ἐπιτομή) *A short extract or summary, an epitome*, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3.

[ĒPĪTŌMO, i. v. a. (epitome) *To compress into a short summary, to epitomise*, Veg.]

\*\*ĒPĪTOXIS, idis. f. (ἐπιτοξίς) *The groove of the catapult, in which the rope was placed*, Vitruv. 10, 15.

[ĒPĪTRĀPĒZIUS, a, um. (ἐπιτραπέζιος) *At table*, Stat.]

[**ĒPĪTRĪTOS**, a. um. (ἐπιτρίτος) I. Numerus, expresses the ratio of four to three, when the greater number is one and a third of the smaller, as twelve to nine, forty to thirty, Gell. 18, 14, 5. II. Pes, a foot consisting of one short and three long syllables, Diom.]

[**ĒPĪTRŌPOS** or -os, i. m. (ἐπιτροπος) An overseer, Aus.]

\*\***ĒPĪTŪRUM**, i. n. (ἐπιτύρον) A dish of preserved olives, Col. 12, 49, 9.

[**ĒPĪCROS**, i. m. (ἐπίκρος) A wooden peg or pin, Pall.]

\*\***ĒPIZŪGIS**, īdis. f. (ἐπιζυγίς) Ferreus axiculus qui officio modiolī apponitus transversos nervos continet, dum in ipsa modiolī versione torquentur, atque intenduntur, Vitr. 10, 17. Freund adopts this meaning; others give, "the hole in which the nut of the steel-bow lies."

**ĒPŌDES**, um. m. A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

\*\***ĒPŌDOS**, i. m. (ἐπὸδος) A kind of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, proceeding alternately in long and short verses, Quint. 10, 1, 96.

[**ĒPOGDOOS**, a. um. (ἐπόγδοος) Numerus, expressing the ratio of nine to eight, when the larger number is one and an eighth of the smaller, Macrobian. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.]

**EPOLONUS**. See **EPULO**.

[**ĒPŌNA**, æ. f. The tutelary goddess of asses and horses, Juvenal, 8, 157.]

**ĒPOPS**, ōpis. m. (ἐποψ) A hoopoe, Ov. M. 6, 674.

[**ĒPOPTÆ**, arum. m. (ἐπόπται) Those who in the Eleusinian mysteries had reached the highest degree, namely, that of intuition, Tert.]

**ĒPŌRĒDĪA**, æ. f. (Ἐπορῆδια) A Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, in the territory of the Salassi, on the Duria, now Ivrea, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20.

[**ĒPOREDIAS** Galli bonos equorum domitores vocant," Plin. 3, 17, 21.]

**ĒPŌRĒDŌRIX**, īgis. m. (Ἐπορῆδορις) I. A noble of the Ædui, who followed Cæsar, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38. II. Another of the Ædui, Cæs. B. G. 7, 67.

[**ĒPOS** (only in nom. and acc.). n. (ἔπος) An epic or heroic poem, Hor. S. 1, 10, 43.]

[**Ē-PŌTO**, avi, pōtum (potatum, Sid.) 1. v. a. To drink out, empty, Mart. 2, 29.]

**Ē-PŌTUS**, a. um. part. (e-poto) Drunk out, off, or up; emptied: celerius potuit comestum quam epotum (venenum) in venas permanere? Cic. Cluent. 62, 173: — quem (adolescentem) statim epoto poculo mortuum esse dixistis.

**EPULÆ**, arum. See **EPULUM**.

**ĒPŪLĀRIS**, e. (epulum) Of or belonging to a feast or banquet: e. accubitus amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 13: — e. sacrificium ludorum: — Subst.: ["Epulares appellabantur, qui in quibusdam ludis nocte epulabantur," Fest.]

\*\***ĒPŪLĀTIO**, ōnis. f. The act of feasting, Col. 12, 3, 2.

[**ĒPŪLIS**, is. f. (ἐπι-ὄδλον) A tumour on the gum, NL.]

**ĒPŪLO**, ōnis. (another form epolonus, i. acc. to Fest.) m. (epulum) I. A guest at a feast or banquet, App. II. Esp.: triumviri or septemviri e., a college of priests who prepared the sacrifices to the gods, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: — Epŭlo, ōnis. m. also nom. pr., Virg. Æ. 12, 459.

**ĒPŪLOR**. 1. v. dep. n. and a. (epulum) To feast, banquet; to give an entertainment or banquet. I. Neut.: ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16.

\*\*II. Act.: e. pullos, Plin. 8, 43, 68.

**ĒPŪLUM**, i. n. (and in the plur. heterocl. ēpŭlæ, arum. f. "epulum antiqui etiam singulariter posuerunt," acc. to Fest.) I. Costly food or dishes: mensæ conquisitissimis  
459

epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: — Fig.: ea pars animi erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: — e. discendi. II. A meal, feast, entertainment, banquet (in the sing. usually, if of a religious character); in the sing.: e. funebre, Cic. Vat. 12: — e. dare: — In the plur.: quæ (carmina) in epulis esse cantitata: — in quibusdam neque pecuniæ modus est neque honoris... neque epulorum nec reliquarum cupiditatum: — e. regis: — A solemn, public, feast or banquet, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63: — e. (with viscerationes).

**ĒQUA**, æ. f. (equus) A mare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10.

[**ĒQUĀRIUS**, a. um. (equus) I. Of or belonging to a horse, V. M. 9, 15, 2. II. Subst.: Equarius, ii. m. A groom or stable-boy, Sol. Equaria, æ. f. (sc. res) A stud of horses, Varr.]

**ĒQUES**, itis. m. (equus) I. Gen.: A person on horseback, a horseman, rider, Liv. II. Esp.: A horse-soldier [opp. 'pedes', a foot-soldier], Cæs. B. G. 1, 15, 3: — \*\*The cavalry, horsemen: plurimum in Ætolis e. præsidii fuit: is longe tum optimus e. in Græcia erat, Liv. 33, 7. III. Equites, The order of knights, knighthood, in rank between the senate and the plebs, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: — \*\*In the sing. collectively; The knights, Suet. Aug. 34.

**ĒQUESTER**, tris, tre. (m. equestris, Liv.) (eques) Of or belonging to a rider, equestrian. I. Gen.: e. status inauratæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61. II. Esp. A) Of or belonging to horse-soldiers or cavalry: e. pugna, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55: — e. copiæ [opp. 'pedestres']. B) Of or belonging to the knights or to knighthood: e. ordo, Cic. Pl. 35, 87: — e. loco natus, ortus: — e. census: — e. splendor: — \*\*Subst.: E. for eques, Tac. A. 12, 60: — \*\*Subst. plur.: Equestris, ium. n. (sc. loca) The seats of the knights at the theatre, Sen. Benef. 7; Suet.

**ĒQUIDEM** adv. (from the demonstrative e and quidem; see the Article CE) An emphatic demonstrative particle, an intensive quidem: Certainly, surely, assuredly, indeed, no doubt [certe, revera]. I. Gen.: nihil, inquit. e. novi, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11: — e. et ante hoc tempus te dilexi: — e. etiam illud mihi animum advertisse video. II. Esp. A) Perhaps, most probably, very likely: sic ego... nolim e. apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: — quibus epistolis sum e. abe te lacessitus ad scribendum: — Followed by sed tamen, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32. B) For my part, as far as regards myself: de urbanis rebus plura tu scis; sæpius et certiora audis, e. doleo non me tuis literis certior fieri, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4.

\*\***ĒQUĪ-FĒRUS**, i. m. (equus) A wild horse, Plin. 28, 10, 45.

\*\***ĒQUĪLE**, is. n. (equus) A stable, Suet. Cal. 55.

[**ĒQUIMENTUM**, i. n. (equus) Money paid for covering a mare, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**ĒQUĪ-MULGA**, æ. m. (equum-mulgeo) One that milks mares, Sid.]

**ĒQUĪNUS**, a. um. (equus) Of or belonging to a horse: e. seta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.

\*\***ĒQUĪO**, ire. v. n. (equus) In rabiem agi or lascivire in Venerem (of a mare), Plin. 10, 63, 83.

[**ĒQUĪA**, ōrum. n. (equus) Horse-races in honour of Mars, Ov. F. 2, 859.] ["Equirine iurandum per Quirinum," acc. to Fest.]

**ĒQUĪSETUM**, i. n. (equus) A plant, horse-tail, Fam. Equisetaceæ, Plin. 26, 13, 83: called also, equisetis, id., 18, 28, 67.

[**ĒQUĪSO**, ōnis. m. (equus) A groom, stable-boy, App.]

[**ĒQUĪTĀBĪLIS**, e. (equito) That can be ridden over, fit to ride over, Curt. 4, 9.]

\*\***ĒQUĪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A riding, Plin. 28, 4, 14.

1. **ĒQUĪTĀTUS**, ūs. m. (equito) \*\*I. Abstr.: Riding: femina atteri adriue equitatu notum est, Plin. 28, 15, 61.

II. *Concr.* A) *Cavalry*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15, 1. — *Dat.*: equitatu, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18. — *In the plur.*, Cic. Font. 2. \*\*B) *The order of knights*, Plin. 33, 2, 9.

[2. *ĒQUITĀTUS*, ū. m. (equio) *Desire of copulation (said of mares)*: hinnitus, Lucil. ap. Varr.]

[*ĒQUITĀRIUS*, ū. m. (equitum) *A groom or overseer of a stud of horses*, Firm.]

\*\**ĒQUITĪUM*, ū. n. (equus) *A stud of horses*, Col. 6, 27, 1.

*ĒQUITO*, 1. v. n. and a. (eques) *To ride*. I. *Neut.*: quum in illo nostro exercitu equitate cum suis delectis equitibus, Cic. Dei. 10: — e. in equaleis: — ["e. antiqui dicebant equum publicum merere," acc. to Fest.]: — *to walk (of a horse)*, Lucil. ap. Gell.]: — [also, in an obscene sense, Juv.]

[II. *Act.*: *To ride through or over a space*, Flor. 2, 4, 5.]

[*ĒQUŪLA*, æ. f. (equis) *A young mare*, Varr. ap. Non.: *said of a voluptuous woman*, Plaut. Fr. ap. Prisc.]

*ĒQUŪLEUS* (also *eculeus*), i. m. (equus) I. *A young horse, a foal*, Cic. ap. Non. 105, 11. — *Meton.*: e. argentei nobiles, as works of art, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20: — *shortly after, sarcastically, jactabit se et in his equitabit equuleis*. II. *A rack, in the form of a horse*, Cic. Mil. 21.

*ĒQUŪLUS*, i. m. (equus) *A small or young horse*, Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38.

*ĒQUUS*, i. m. I. A) *A horse, steed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 43. *Esp.* equis virisque, lit. with horse and man, i. e. with main force, with might and main, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: — *viris e.que*, Cic. de Off. 3, 33: — cum viris equisque decerandum: — *Of the horses in the circus, meton.*: ego cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum vero, quoniam scribis poema ab eo nostrum probari, quadrigis poeticis, i. e. in prose and verse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: — e. fluviatilis, the river or Nile horse, hippopotamus, Plin. 8, 21, 30: — [e. ligneus, a ship, Plaut.]: — [e. the Trojan horse, Virg. Æ. 2, 112.] \*\*B) *Meton.*: *A conspiracy, plot (with reference to the Trojan horse)*, Cic. Mur. 37, 78. \*\*II. *A war-engine, a battering-ram in the shape of a horse, afterwards called aries*, Plin. 7, 56, 57. \*\*III. *The constellation Pegasus*, Plin. 18, 26, 65.

*EQUUS TUTICUS*, i. m. *A small town of Samnium, now Castel Franco*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1.

*ERA*, æ. See *HERA*.

[*ĒRĀDICĀTO*, ōnis. f. *An uprooting, eradicating*, Tert.]

[*ĒRĀDICĀTUS* (extrad.). adv. *From the very root*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 63.]

[*ĒRĀDICO* (extr.). 1. (inf., eradicari, Plaut.) v. a. *To pull up by the roots, to eradicate*. I. *Prop.*: Varr.: *To ruin, destroy*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38. II. *Fig.*: *eradicabam hominum aures*, i. e. *deafen with talk*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 53.]

\*\**ĒRĀDO*, si, sum. 3. v. a. *To scratch or rub out*. I. *Prop.*: e. muscum, Col. 4, 24, 6. II. *Fig.*: *To eradicate, extirpate*: e. vitia, Sen. E. 11.

*ĒRĀNA*, æ. f. *A small town of Cilicia*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8.

[*ĒRANTHIS*, idis. f. (ἔρ-άνθος) *A plant, winter aconite, Fam. Ranunculaceæ*, NL.]

[*ĒRĀNUS*, i. m. (ἐρανος) *A collection of money*, Plin. 10, 93.]

*ĒRĀSĪNUS*, i. m. (Ἐρασίνος) *A river of Argolis, now Kephalaria*, Mel. 2, 3, 9.

*ĒRĀSISTRĀTUS*, i. m. (Ἐρασίστρατος) *A physician of Alexandria in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, the head of a medical school*, Cels. præf.

[*ĒRĀSTES*, æ. m. (ἐραστής) *A lover*, M. Anr.]

*ERASUS*, a, um. part. of *erado*.

*ĒRĀTŌ*, (only in the nom.) f. (Ἐράτω) I. A) *The muse of lyric and erotic poetry*, Ov. F. 4, 195. B) *Gen.*: *A muse*, Virg. Æ. 7, 37. II. *A queen of Armenia*, Tac. A. 2, 4.

*ĒRĀTOSTHĒNĒS*, is. m. (Ἐρατοσθένης) *A geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria, under Ptolemy Evergetes*, Cic. Att. 2, 6.

*ERCISCO* and *ERCTUM*. See *HERCISCO*.

[*ĒREBEUS*, a, um. *Of or belonging to Erebus*, Ov. Ib. 270.]

*EREBINTHUS*. See *CICER*.

*ĒREBUS*, i. m. (Ἐρεβος) I. *The god of darkness, son of Chaos and brother of Night*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17. [II. *The infernal regions*, Virg. G. 4, 471.]

*ĒRECHTHEUS* (trisyll.), ði. m. (Ἐρεχθεύς) *A fabulous king of Athens, father of Procris, Orithyia, Chthonia, and Crensa*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116.

[*ĒRECHTHIDÆ*, arum. n. *Poet. for Athenians*, Ov. M. 7, 430.]

[*ĒRECHTHIS*, idis. f. *Daughter of Erechtheus*; e. g. *Orithyia*, Ov. Her. 16.]

[*ĒRECHTHIUS*, a, um. *Of or belonging to Erechtheus*; also *poet. for Athenian*, Ov. F. 5, 204.]

[*ĒRECTE*, adv. *Boldly, freely*, Gell. 7, 3.]

\*\**ĒRECTĪO*, ōnis. f. (erigo) *A setting up, erecting*: e. tignorum, Vitruv. 10, 5.

[*ĒRECTOR*, ōris. m. (erigo) *A muscle producing erection*, NL.]

*ĒRECTUS*, a, um. part. of *erigo*. *Upright, erect, standing up*. I. *Prop.*: primum eos (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: — *erectus et celsus status*: — e. viriditas culmo geniculato.

II. *Fig.* A) *High, lofty, exalted, elevated: celsus et e. et ea quæ homini accidere possunt omnia parva ducens*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: — e. animus (with magnus): — e. homo. B) *Of lofty or noble carriage, of imposing attitude: orator erectus et celsus*. C) *Observant, attentive, intent, on the stretch: e. iudices*: — e. vos ad libertatem recuperandam (with ardentibus): — e. studium in legendo. D) *Encouraged, animated: legiones nostras in eum sæpe locum alacri animo et erecto*: — nunc vero multo sum erectior.

\*\**Ē-RĒMĪGO*, 1. v. a. *To row through, navigate*: e. septentrionem, Plin. 2, 67, 67.

[*ĒRĒMĪTA*, æ. m. (ἐρημίτης) *A hermit*, Sulp.]

[*ĒRĒMĪTIS*, idis. f. (ἐρημίτης) *Like a hermit, solitary*, Sid.]

[*ĒRĒMŌDĪCIUM*, ū. n. (ἐρημοδίκιον) *Default of appearance on the day appointed, and hence, a nonsuit*, Dig.]

[*ĒRĒMUS* (ēremus, Prud.), a, um. (ἐρημος) *Desert*, Cod. Just.—*Subst.*: *Eremus*, i. m. (sc. locus) or f. (sc. regio) *A solitary place, a desert*, Tert.]

\*\**Ē-RĒPO*, psi. 3. [plusquam perf. subj. sync., erepsemus, Hor.] v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: [To creep or crawl out or forth, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1]: *To creep or crawl up to*, Suet. Tib. 60. [II. *Act.*: *To creep or crawl through*, Juv. 6, 526: *to climb or clamber up*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.]

\*\**ĒREPTĪO*, ōnis. f. (eripio) *A depriving or robbing of an estate, robbery*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5.

\*\**ĒREPTO*, are. v. int. n. (erepo) *To creep out, meton.*: e. pecunia ex paupertate, is spent imperceptibly, Sen. E. 101.

*ĒREPTOR*, ōris. m. (eripio) *A robber, plunderer*: e. bonorum, Cic. Quint. 8: — e. libertatis.

*EREPTUS*, a, um. part. of *eripio*.

[*ĒRES*, ēris. m. (ἔρως) *A hedge-hog*, Nemes. Cyneg. 57.]

[*ĒRĒTHISMUS*, i. m. (ἐρεθισμός) *A state of excitement*, NL.]

*ĒRETRĪA*, æ. f. (Ἐρετρία) *A town of Eubœa, birthplace of the philosopher Menedemus*, Cic. A. 2, 42.

*ĒRETRĪĀCI*, orum. m. I. q. *Eretrici*, Cic. A. 2, 42.

*ĒRĒTRĪCI*, ōrum. m. *The followers of Menedemus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17: — *In the sing.*: *Eretricus*. *An Eretrian philosopher*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.

# ERETRIENSIS

**ĒRĒTRĪENSIS**, e. *Of or from Eretria*: E. Gonylus, Nep. Paus. 2: — *Subst.*: Eretrienses, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Eretria*, Liv. 35, 38.

**ĒRĒTRĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Eretria*: E. creta, Plin. 33, 13, 57: — *Subst.*: Eretria, æ. f. Plin. 35, 6, 21.

**ĒRĒTUM**, i. n. (Ἐρετριον) *An ancient town of the Sabines, now Rimane*, Virg. Æ. 7, 711.

**ERGĀ**, prep. (allied to vergo) *Towards, against*. [I. Prop.: med. e. opposite me, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 52.]

II. Fig.: e. alqm (more rarely e. alqd), of sentiment, behaviour, or feeling displayed towards a person: ut eodem modo e. animum affecti simus, quo e. nosmet ipsos... ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum e. nos benevolentia pariter aequaliterque respondeat, Cic. Læl. 16: — divina bonitas e. homines: — *Of things*: quum in universam rempublicam, tum etiam e. meam salutem fide ac benevolentia singulari, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1. — *\*\*Denoting hostility, for contra or adversus*, Nep. Alc. 4, 4. — *\*\*Gen.*: Denoting any mental relation towards a person: anxii e. Sejanum, cujus durior congressus, Tac. A. 4, 74.

[**ERGASTERIUM**, ñ. n. (ἐργαστήριον) *A workshop*, Cod. Just.]

[**ERGASTULĀRIS**, e. *For ergastularius*, Sid.]

[**ERGASTULĀRĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to a bridewell*, Amm.] *\*\*Subst.*: Ergastularii, orum. m. (sc. servi) *Overseers of a bridewell or a house of correction*, Col. 1, 8, 17.

**ERGASTŪLUM**, i. n. (ἐργαστήριον) I. *A bridewell, a house of correction*, Cic. Cluent. 7, 21. II. *In the plur.*: Ergastula, orum. n. *The inmates of a bridewell or house of correction*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 22, 2.

[**ERGASTŪLUS**, i. m. *A slave in an ergastulum; a prisoner in bridewell*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

*\*\*ERGĀTA*, æ. m. (ἐργάτης) *A windlass*, Vitr. 1, 1.

**ERGŌ** [ergō, Ov.]. adv. (related to vergo, turned towards, proceeding from any thing, i. e.) *In consequence of, by reason of; \*with genit.*: ejus legis e., Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2: — *Abso.*: for which reason, on which account, wherefore, therefore, consequently: Polemoni et jam ante Aristoteli ea prima visa sunt, quæ paullo ante dixi. E. nota est sententia veterum Academicorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: — *accordingly, hence, therefore, according to that*: nullum dicere causæ esse genus amentia est... relinquatur e., ut omnia tria genera sint causarum: quis est enim, in quo sit cupiditas, quin recte cupidus dici possit? E. et avarus erit, sed finite: — quis tam esset ferreus qui eam vitam ferre possit? Verum e. illud est, quod a Tarentino Archyta dici solitum — *in interrogative clauses, when it may be rendered by Then, as it seems, actually, really*: e. hæc veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: — e. illi intelligunt, quid Epicurus dicat, ego non intelligo? — e. Ennio licuit vetera contemneri dicere... mihi de antiquis eodem modo non licebit? — e. in iis adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus, quos etc.? — nam e. is excæcat nos aut orbat sensibus, si? — quid ergo? why then? how then? quid e.? hujusne vitæ propositio et cogitatio aut Thyesten levare poterit aut Æetam? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: — *With imperatives; However, but... only*: vide e., hanc conclusionem probaturus sis, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: — *As a continuative particle; Then, as I just said, I say*: tres viæ sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut... tres e. ut dixi viæ, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22.

[**ERGŌLĒUS**, i. m. (ἐργολάος) *One who undertakes a work for another person, a contractor*, Cod. Just.]

*\*\*ĒRĪCĒUS*, a, um. (erice) *Of or from heath*: e. mel, called also mel silvestre, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

**ĒRĪCE**, æ. f. (ἐρίκη) *Heath*, Fam. Ericæ, Plin. 24, 9, 39.

**ĒRĪCHTHŌ**, us. f. (Ἐριχθῶ) *A Thessalian enchantress who was consulted by Pompey*, Luc. 6, 508. — *Meton.*: another enchantress, Ov. Her. 15, 139.

# ERIPHO

I. **ĒRĪCHTHŌNĪUS**, i. m. (Ἐριχθόνιος) I. *A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, the inventor of the quadrigæ*, Plin. 7, 56, 57. II. *A son of Dardanus, the father of Tros, king of Troy*, Ov. F. 4, 33.

[2. **ĒRĪCHTHŌNĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Erichthonius, Erichthonian*: E. populus, i. e. Athenian, Prop. 2, 6, 4: — E. arces, i. e. Trojan, Virg. Cul. 333.]

**ĒRĪCĪUS**, ii. m. (eres) [I. *A hedge-hog*, Varr. ap. Non.]

II. *Meton.*: Chevaux de frise, Cæs. B. C. 3, 67, 5.

**ĒRĪDĀNUS**, i. m. (Ἐριδάριος) I. *The Greek name for the river Po*, Plin. 3, 16, 20. [II. *The constellation Eridanus*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 32.]

**ĒRĪĜĒRON**, ontis. m. (ἡρύκρον) *The plant groundsel, called also senecio*, Fam. Synanthrea, Plin. 25, 13, 106.

**Ē-RĪGO**, rexi, rectum. 3. v. a. *To raise, up, set up, erect*. I. Prop. A) *E. arborem (with extollere)*, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: — *e. hominem, to shape or form in an erect position*: — e. oculos, to lift up: — e. se, or Middle; *To raise one's self*: quum paullum firmitatis accesserit, conitantur (pueri), ut sese erigant et manibus utuntur. B) *To erect, build, construct*: e. turres cum ternis tabulatis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26, 1. II. Fig. A) *To raise, elevate*: erigite mentes auresque vestras et attendite, Cic. Sull. 11, 33: — e. aures (with animum attendere): — e. animos ad audiendum: — e. aculeos severitatis in rem: — oppressa libertas caput extollit et se erigit: — paullulum se erexit, et addidit historiæ majorem sonum vocis. B) *Esp.*: *To raise up, i. e. to encourage, incite, cheer, rouse* [recreari, respirare, refici]: e. animum, to take courage, i. q. se e. (with respirare a metu), Cic. Cluent. 70, 200: — e. animum jam demissum et oppressum: — illam tu provinciam afflictam et perditam erexisti atque recreasti: — non dubito quin tuis literis se magis etiam erexerit ab omni sollicitudine abstraxerit, Cic. Dei. 14.

**ĒRĪĜŌNE**, æ. f. (Ἠρύκων) I. *The daughter of Icarus, who hanged herself through grief at her father's death, and was changed into the constellation Virgo*, Hyg. F. 130. II. *The daughter of Ægistheus and Clytemnestra*, Hyg. F. 122.

[**ĒRĪŌNĒUS CANIS**. *The dog of Icarus, Mara, changed into a constellation (Canicula) at the same time with Erigone*, Ov. F. 5, 723. *For this we find Canis Erigones*, Col. 10, 400.]

**ĒRĪNĀCĪUS** (herin.), i. m. (eres, ericius) *A hedge-hog*, Plin. 8, 37, 56.

**ĒRĪNĒOS**, i. f. (ἐρίνως) *A plant*, Plin. 23, 7, 65.

**ĒRĪNNA**, æ. (genit. Erinnes, Prop.) f. (Ἠριννα) *A Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho*, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

**ĒRĪNNYS** (Erinys), ños. f. (Ἐρινύς, Ἐρινύς) *One of the Furies*, Virg. Æ. 7, 447. [acc. Erinny, Ov.] *In the plur.*: Erinnyes. *The Furies*, Prop. 2, 20, 29. [acc. Erinnyas, Stat.] [*Meton. of Helena*: *A fury, scourge*, Virg. Æ. 2, 573. — *Appel.*: frenzy, rage [furor], Virg. Æ. 2, 337.]

**ĒRĪŌPHŌROS**, i. m. or **ERĪOPHORUM**, i. n. (ἐριόφορος, that bears wool) *A kind of bulbous plant*, Fam. Cyperaceæ, Plin. 19, 2, 10.

**ĒRĪPHĪA**, æ. f. (ἐρίφεια) *A plant*, Plin. 24, 18, 103.

**ĒRĪPHĪLA**, æ. or -E, æ. f. (Ἐριφύλη) *Daughter of Talaua, and wife of Amphiarauus, whom she betrayed, for a gold necklace, to Polynices, on account of which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18.

[**ĒRĪPHĪLĒUS**, a, um. *Of Eriphyla*, Stat. Th. 4, 211.]

**ĒRĪPĪO**, ip̄ti, eptum. 3. (rapio) *To snatch, tear, pull, or drag out, away, forth, or along; to snatch or carry off; to remove, withdraw, rescue, etc.*

I. Prop.: e. alqm ex ista morte, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6: — e. filium a morte: — e. istum de vestra severitate: — e. se, to snatch or tear one's self away, remove, deliver, or extricate one's self, take one's self off,

*flee*: e. se ab illa miseria: — e. se flammā: — [Poet.: *To, be snatched or carried off by death*, Ov. M. 1, 358.] II. *Fig.*: e. potestatem hominis omnino aspiciendi [opp. 'superpeditare' omnium rerum abundantiam], Cic. Læl. 23, 87: — e. tetrarchiam alui: — e. alui errorem: — e. alui timorem: — e. omnibus omnem illius victoriae παρρησίαν: — e. lucem: — [e. fugam, poet. for e. se fuga, or for the simple rapere fugam, Virg. Æ. 2, 619]: — [Poet. with an objective clause, Ov. M. 2, 483.]

**ĒRISICHTHON** (also **ERYS**), ōnis. m. (Ἐρισίχθων) Son of the Thessalian king Triopas, who cut down the sacred grove of Ceres, and was punished with such intolerable hunger that he was forced to eat his own flesh, Ov. M. 8, 739.

**\*ĒRISMA**, æ. f. (ἔρισμα) A buttress, Vitruv. 6, 11.

**ĒRISTĀLIS**, is. f. A precious stone, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

**ĒRITHACE**, es. f. (ἐριθάκη) Bee-bread, called also sandaraca and cerinthus, Plin. 11, 7, 17.

**ĒRITHACUS**, i. m. (ἐριθακος) A kind of bird, unknown to us, Plin. 10, 29, 44.

**ĒRITHALĒS**, is. n. (ἐριθαλές) A plant, little house-leek, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

[**ERITUDO**. I. q. servitudo, according to Fest.]

**\*Ē-RĪVO**, are. v. a. To draw off (water) by drains: e. pluvies aquas auctumni, Plin. 17, 26, 40.

[**ERNEUM**, i. n. Placenta in artopta cocta, Cat.]

**Ē-RŌDO**, sum, ēre. v. a. I. To gnaw off; gnaw or bite away, eat into, eat away, consume: e. vites (animalia), Cic. Fr. ap. Plin. 30, 15, 52. **\*\*II. Meton.**: To corrode: e. æs, ferrum (aqua), Plin. 31, 2, 19.

**\*ĒRŌGĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. Expense, expenditure; hence, payment, distribution: e. pecuniæ, Cic. Att. 15, 2: — [Repeal, abrogation, Tert.]

[**ĒRŌGĀTOR**, ōris. m. One who gives out, Cod. Just.]

[**ĒRŌGĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. (erogo) Of distribution, Front.]

[**Ē-RŌGĪTO**, are. v. int. a. To ask, demand, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 32.]

**Ē-RŌGO**. 1. v. a. I. A) To take a sum of money out of the public treasury after having asked the consent of the people; to expend, pay out, lay out: volo, uti mihi respondeas, erogarisne pecunias ex ærario tuis legibus, Cic. Vat. 12: — e. pecuniam in classem: — e. in æs alienum. B) Gen. 1) To pay, spend: tironem Curio commendas, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum erogat. [2] To deliver up or expose to death, Tert. [II. To move by prayers, prevail on by entreaties, entreat, App.]

**ĒROS**, ōtis. m. (Ἔρως) I. A common name of Roman slaves, Cic. Fam. 12, 26. II. The name of an actor in the time of Cicero, Cic. R. Com. 11.

**\*ĒRŌSĪO**, ōnis. f. (erodo) A gnawing or eating off or away: in the plur., e. genarum, Plin. 23, 3, 34.

**EROSUS**, a, um. part. (erodo.)

[**ĒRŌTŌMĀNĪA**, æ. f. (ἔρωτ-μανία) Passionate love, NL.]

[**Ē-RŌTUNDĀTUS**, a, um. part. (rotundo.) Rounded, Sid.]

**ĒRŌTŪLUS**, i. m. (ἔρωτύλος) A precious stone, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

**\*ĒRRĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (erro) Wandering to and fro: nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur, Liv. 1, 29.

[**ERRANTĪA**, æ. f. (erro) A wandering, Att. ap. Non.]

**\*ERRĀTĪCUS**, a, um. (erro) Wandering, moving about: **\*\*e.** sanguis, i. e. impetigo, Plin. 26, 13, 84: — e. stellæ, planets, Sen.: — **\*\*Esp.** in Botany: Of plants that grow wild in various places; i. q. silvestris: e. cucumis, Plin. 20, 2, 4: — **Meton.**: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: — [Of a fever: febris e., an irregular fever, NL.]

**ERRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A wandering or roving about. I. Prop.: Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56. [II. Fig.: Lact.]

[**ERRĀTIVUS** (al. erraticus) animus est, qui solet errare et desinit, Front.]

**ERRĀTUM**, i. n. An error, mistake: illud de Flavio et fastis, si secus est, commune e. est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18: — nullam ob turpitudinem, nullum ob totius vitæ non dicam vitium, sed e.

**\*\*ERRĀTUS**, ūs. m. (erro) A wandering, roving about. [I. Prop.: Ov. M. 4, 567.] II. Fig.: An error, mistake: vitia demonstrari oportet in tam proclivi erratu, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

[**ERRĒINUM**, i. n. (ἔρ-ῖν) A substance which produces sneezing, a sternutatory, NL.]

1. **ERRO**. 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To go in no direct path, to go hither and thither, wander or stray about, stroll about. A) 1) Prop.: quum vagus et exsul erraret atque undique exclusus Oppianicus in Falernum se contulisset, Cic. Cluent. 62, 175: — circum villulas nostras e.: — [Impers.: Virg. G. 3, 249]: — Of inanimate objects: (stellæ) quæ errantes et quasi vagæ nominantur. 2) Fig.: quid illud sit, de quo disputetur, explanetur, ne vagari et errari cogatur oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 209: — errans et vaga sententia [opp. 'stabilis certaque']: — eo fit, ut errem et vager latius: — ut licenter videatur e.: — ut nostram 'stabilem conscientiam contemnamus, aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur. B) Esp.: To miss the right way, wander out of the way, go astray, wander. [1] Prop.: Virg. Æ. 2, 739.] 2) Fig. a) To deviate or depart from truth, to be mistaken: in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 9: — e. vehementer: — e. valde: — e. malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire: — videte ne utilius nobis sit illis ducibus e. quam hoc magistro erudiri: — Impers.: si erratur in nomine, Cic. Fin. 4, 20: — In the ablat. part. pass.: cui errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus. **\*\*b)** To be in fault, to err: nobis demeres acerbam necessitudinem pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, Sall. Jug. 112, 5. [II. Act.: Poet. (only in the part. pass.) To wander over, to traverse, Ov. F. 4, 573.]

**\*\*2. ERRO**, ōnis. m. (1. erro) [One that strolls about, a rover, vagrant, vagabond, Tib. 2. 6. 6.] Of the queen bee: e. dux, Col. 9, 10.

**\*ERRŌNĒUS**, a, um. (erro) Straying, roving, strolling about: e. canes, Col. 7, 12, 5.

**ERROR**, ōris. m. (erro) I. A wandering, strolling about; a going hither and thither. A) Prop.: e. ac dissipatio civium (sc. mercatorum), Cic. Rep. 2, 4. **\*\*B)** Fig.: Uncertainty (with genit.): e. viarum, uncertainty, ignorance, Liv. 27, 17: — e. veri, Tac. II. Esp.: A departing from the right way, a straying, going wrong. [A) Prop.: Curt. 5.] B) Fig.: A departing or deviating from truth, a false notion, mistake, error, delusion: — opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43: — inducere imperitos in errorem: — errore quodam fallimur in disputando: — si errorem velis tollere: — e. deponere: — e. eripere alui: — e. mentis, a wandering of the mind, distraction, insanity. [A moral error, i. e. a fault, offence, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 20.]

[**ĒRUBESCĒNTĪA**, æ. f. (erubesco) A blushing for shame, shamefacedness, shame, Tert.]

**ĒRUBESCO**, būi. 3. v. inchoat. n. and a. [I. Gen. To grow red, redden, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 16.] II. Esp.: To blush with shame or modesty, turn red for shame, be ashamed. — Absol., with prep. or abl., Cic. R. Com. 3, 8: — e. in alga re: — **\*\*With acc.**: e. solæcisum, Sen. E. 95: — Often with an objective clause: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: — [Erubescendus, a, um. That one ought to be ashamed of, Hor. O. 1, 27, 15.]

**ĒRŪCA**, æ. f. I. A caterpillar, canker-worm, Plin. 17, 24, 37. II. A kind of cabbage, Fam. Crucifera, Plin. 19, 8, 44.

# ERUCTATIO

[ĒRUCTĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* *A throwing or casting up, App.*]

Ē-RUCTO, are. *v. a.* I. *To belch or vomit forth, throw up:* unde tu nos turpissime eructando eiecisti, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: — *Meton.*: e. cædem sermonibus suis, i. e. *to talk of murder in their drunkenness*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10. \*\*II. *Gen.*: *To cast or throw up:* e. noxium virus, Col. 1, 5, 6.

ERUCTUS, a, um. *See* 2. ERUGO.

[Ē-RŪDĒRO, atum. 1. *v. a.* *To clear from rubbish, Varr.* — *Fig.*: Sid.]

Ē-RŪDĪO, īvi or īi, itum. 4. *v. a.* *To free from rudeness, to cultivate, instruct, teach, form the mind:* studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: — e. alqm (*with docere*): — e. (*with instituere*): — e. filios ad majorum instituta (*with instituere*): — e. alqm artibus: — e. alqm artibus ad Græcorum disciplinam: — e. alqm in iure civili: — obviæ mihi velim sint tuæ literæ, quæ me erudiant de omni republica, *give information*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. — \*\**Of inanimate objects*: Polyclethus consummasse hanc scientiam judicatur, et toreuticen sic erudisse, ut Phidias aperuisse, *carried to perfection*, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

ĒRŪDĪTE, adv. *Learnedly, in a learned manner. Comp.*, Cic. de Sen. 1. — *Sup.*, Cic. de Or. 52.

ĒRŪDĪTĪO, ōnis. *f.* I. *Instruction, teaching:* de ejus eruditione quod labores, nihil est, quoniam ingenium ejus nosti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4. II. *Meton.*: *Knowledge, learning, erudition:* qui præclara eruditione atque doctrina aut utraque re ornat, Cic. Off. 1, 33.

[ĒRŪDĪTOR, ōris. *m.* *An instructor, teacher, Tert.*]

[ĒRŪDĪTRIX, icis. *f.* *She that instructs, Flor.* 2, 6, 38.]

[ĒRŪDĪTŪLUS, i. *m.* *Somewhat learned, Catull.* 57, 7.]

1. ĒRŪDĪTUS, a, um. *part. of* erudio. *Learned, instructed, well-informed, skilled, experienced:* est non satis politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditii appellantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: — Græculus otiosus et loquax, et fortasse doctus atque e.: — e. homines oratorem celeriter complexi sumus nec eum primo eruditum aptum tamen ad dicendum, post autem eruditum nec sicut vulgus sed ut eruditii solent appellare sapientem: — transmarinis nec importatis artibus e., sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus: — homines non literis ad rei militaris scientiam, sed rebus gestis ac victoriis e.: — e. doctrina atque optimarum artium studiis: — e. Socraticis disputationibus: — *Comp.*, literis e. quam curio: — *Sup.*, Scævola, homo omnium et disciplina juris civilis e., Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 180: — *Of things and abstract subjects:* quod ceteri minus eruditis hominum seculis fuerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: — e. tempora (*with docti homines*): — e. aures: — e. animus: — e. oratio [*popularis*].

[2. ĒRŪDĪTUS, ūs. *m.* (*erudio*) *Instruction, Tert.*]

\*\*ĒRŪGĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* *A clearing from wrinkles:* e. cutis, Plin. 28, 12, 56.

\*\*1. Ē-RŪGO, are. *v. a.* *To clear from wrinkles, make smooth, Plin.* 13, 12, 26.

[2. ERUGO, ēre, semel factum significat, quod eructare sæpius, according to Fest. — Hence ēructus, a, um. *part. Impure, unclean, Gell.* 11, 7, 3.]

Ē-RUMPO, rūpi, raptum. 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *Act.*: *To cause to break or burst forth, to let loose, discharge with violence.* A) *Prop.*: portis se foras erumpunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14, 1. B) *Fig.*: ne in me stomachum erumpant, vent their passion, Cic. Att. 16, 3. II. *Neut.*: *To break or burst forth, to rush out with great noise or vehemence, to sally forth.* A) *Prop.*: qui (ignes) ex Ætnæ vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: — abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. B) *Fig.*: *To break forth, come to light, become public:* quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sen. 4: — si illustrentur, si erumpunt omnia? — risus quo pacto con-

# ERYTHIUS

citetur, atque ita repente erumpat, ut: — e. aliquando vera vox: — odia occulta in fortunæ optimi ejusque erumpunt: — e. vitia in amicis: — omnia, quæ per hoc triennium agitata sunt, in hos dies, in hos menses, in hoc tempus erumpunt: — nunc tanto in odio est omnibus (dominatio), ut quorsus eruptura sit horreamus.

\*\*Ē-RUNCO, are. *v. a.* *To weed, clear from weeds:* e. herbas, Col. 2, 10, 28.

Ē-RŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. *v. a.* *To dig up, root up, turn up, to pull, draw or tear out or forth.* I. *Prop.*: qui sciet, ubi quidque positum sit, quaque eo veniat, is, etiam si quid obrutum erit, poterit e., Cic. Fin. 4, 4: — e. mortuum: — [*To demolish, to level to the ground, Virg. Æ.* 2, 612.] II. *Fig.* A) *Scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or.* 2, 34, 146: — si quid est, quod indagaria, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris: — ex annalium vetustate eruenda est memoria nobilitatis tuæ: — e. memoriam: — mi sic unde potes, erues, qui decem Legati Mummio fuerint: — fanum erui volo: neque hoc mihi erui potest, *I cannot be dissuaded from it.* \*\*B) *Esp.*: *To overthrow, destroy:* e. civitatem, Tac. H. 4, 72.

ĒRUPTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (*erumpo*) *A breaking out or forth, an eruption.* I. *Prop.* \*\*A) *Gen.*: universi eruptionem tentavere, Plin. 8, 7, 7. B) *Esp. in Milit.*: *A sally:* ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33, 2: — \*\**In Medic.*: *An eruption, Plin.* 33 præcem. \*\*II. *Fig.*: e. vitiorum, Sen. Clem. 1, 2.

[ĒRUPTOR, ōris. *m.* (*erumpo*) *One who makes a sally, Amm.*]

ERUPTUS, a, um. *part. of* erumpo.

ERUS, i. *See* HERUS.

ERUTUS, a, um. *part. of* eruo.

ERVĪLĪA, æ. *f.* (*ervum*) *I. q. ervum, Col.* 2, 13, 1.

ERVUM, i. *n.* (ερῡος) *A kind of pulse like vetches, Fam. Papilionacea, Col.* 2, 10, 34.

ĒRYCĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Eryx:* E. Venus, Cic. Div. in Cæs. 17: — [*Subst.* Erycina, æ. *f.*, i. e. Venus, Hor. O. 1, 2, 33]: — \*\*Erycini, orum. *m.* *The inhabitants of the town Eryx, Plin.* 3, 8, 14.

ĒRYCŪS, i. *m.* *A high mountain on the western coast of Sicily, near Drepanum, Cic. Verr.* 2, 2, 8.

[ĒRYMANTHĒUS, a, um. *Erymanthian, V. Fl.* 1, 374.]

[ĒRYMANTHĪAS, ādis. *f.* *Erymanthian, Stat. Th.* 4, 329.]

[ĒRYMANTHIS, īdis. *f.* *Erymanthian, Ov. M.* 2, 499.]

ĒRYMANTHĪUS, a, um. *Of Erymanthos, Erymanthian:* E. belua, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 2: — E. aper.

ĒRYMANTHUS, i. *m.* (Ερμάνθος) I. A) *A mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules killed the wild boar, Ov. Her.* 9, 87. B) *A river which takes its rise in this mountain, Mel.* 2, 3, 5. II. *A river of Persis, Plin.* 6, 23, 25.

ĒRYNGĒ, ēs. *f.* and ĒRYNGĪON, īi. *n.* (ήρύγγη and ήρύγγιον) *A kind of thistle, Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin.* 22, 7, 8.

ĒRYŚĪMUM, i. *n.* (έρυσμον), called also irio. *A kind of plant, hedge-mustard, Fam. Cruciferae, Plin.* 18, 10, 22.

[ĒRYŚĪPĒLĀCĒUS, a, um. (*erysipelas*) *Like erysipelas, NL.*]

\*\*ĒRYŚĪPĒLAS, ātis. *n.* (ερυσίπτελας) *A cutaneous inflammation, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, Cels.* 5, 28, 11.

ĒRYTHĒA or -ĪA, æ. *f.* (Ερύθεια) *An island in the Gulf of Cadiz, the abode of the giant Geryon, Mel.* 3, 6, 2.

[ĒRYTHĒIS, īdis. *f.* *Erythean, Ov. F.* 1, 543.]

[ĒRYTHĒMA or ĒRYTHRĒMA, ātis. *n.* (ερυθρῶμα) *A cutaneous eruption, a kind of erysipelas, NL.*]

ĒRYTHĪNUS, i. *m.* (ερυθίνος) *A sea-fish, a kind of roach or rochet, Plin.* 9, 16, 23.

[ĒRYTHĪUS, a, um. *Erythean, Sil.* 16, 195.]

ĒRYTHRÆ, arum. f. (Ἐρυθραί) I. A town of Boeotia, near Mount Cithæron, Plin. 4, 7, 12: — One of the twelve principal cities of Ionia, a colony of the former, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9. II. The harbour of Eupalium in Locris, in the Gulf of Corinth, Liv. 28, 8.

1. ĒRYTHRÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Erythræ: E. Sibylla, Cic. Div. 1, 18: — \*\*Subst.: Erythræa, æ. f. The Erythraean territory, Liv. 37, 12. — Erythræi, orum. m. The inhabitants of Erythræ, Liv. 38, 39. — \*\*E. Mare, the Red Sea (pure Lat. Mare Rubrum), Mel. 3, 8, 1: — [Poet. for Indian, Stat. Th. 7, 566.]

2. \*\*ĒRYTHRÆUS, a, um. (ἐρυθραῖος) Reddish: e. aries, Col. 7, 2.

ĒRYTHRĀICON, i. n. (ἐρυθραῖον) A species of the plant satyrium, Plin. 26, 10, 63.

ĒRYTHRĀNUM, i. n. (ἐρυθρανόν) A kind of ivy with red berries, Plin. 16, 34, 62.

ĒRYTHRAS, æ. m. (Ἐρυθράς) A fabulous king of the south of Asia (Arabia or Persia), from whom the Red Sea or the Arabic and Persian Gulfs took their name, Mel. 3, 8, 1.

\*\*ĒRYTHRŌCŌMOS, on. (ἐρυθρόκομος) Red-haired: e. genus, a kind of pomegranate-tree, Plin. 13, 19, 34.

ĒRYTHRŌDĀNUS, i. m. (ἐρυθρόδανος) A red dye, madder (i. q. rubia), Plin. 24, 11, 56.

\*\*ĒRYTHROS, on. (ἐρυθρός) Red: e. rhus, the seed of the sumach-tree, Plin. 24, 11, 55.

ĒRYX, ŷeis. m. (Ἐρυξ) A mountain on the western coast of Sicily, famous for a temple of Venus, near Drepanum, with a town of the same name, now S. Giuliano, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

ESCA, æ. [old form genit. escas, L. A. ap. Prisc.], f. (edo) I. Prop.: Food: dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 28: — \*\*Esp.: A bait, Petr. S. 3. II. Fig.: divine Plato escam malorum voluptatem appellat, quod ea videlicet homines capiantur, ut hamo pisces, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44. [Escalis, e. (esca) Of or belonging to food, Dig.: of or belonging to a bait, Poet. Anth. Lat.]

\*\*ESCĀRĪUS, a, um. (esca) Concerned with or belonging to food: e. vasa, Plin. 36, 26, 67: — Absol. escaria, Juv. — \*\*Eatable: e. uvæ, Plin. 14, 3, 4: — [Of or belonging to a bait, Plant. Men. 1, 1, 18.]

[Escātilis, e. (esca) Eatable, Tert.]

Ē-SCENDO, di, sum. 3. v. n. and a. (scando) I. Neut.: To mount up, mount, climb up. A) Gen. 1) Prop.: e. in rotam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: — e. in rostra: — e. in concionem. \*\*2) Fig.: utque ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non descendit, Liv. 7, 30. \*\*B) Esp.: To disembark, land: legati Asiam petentes Delphos quum escendissent, Liv. 29, 11, 5. \*\*II. Act.: To ascend, mount: e. vehiculum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23.

\*\*ESCHĀRA, æ. f. (ἐσχάρα) I. The carriage of a war-engine, Vitruv. 10, 17, 20. [II. In Medic.: A hard crust or scar made by caustic applications, an eschar, C. Aur.]

[ESCHĀRŌTICUS, i. m. (ἐσχαρῶτικός) That produces an eschar, escharotic, C. Aur.]

[ESCIFER, ēra, ērum. (escafero) Bringing food, P. Nol.]

[ESCRIT, i. q. erit. See SUM.]

[ESCO, are. v. a. To eat, Sol.]

ESCŪLENTUS, a, um. (esca) I. Eatable: e. frusta, Cic. Phil. 2, 25. \*\*II. Full of food: Crocodilus semper e. ore, i. e. filled with food, Plin. 8, 25, 37: — [Comp., Hier.]

[ESCŪLĒTUM (æsc.), i. n. (esculus) A forest of oaks (esculi), Hor. O. 1, 22, 14.]

[ESCŪLĒUS (æsc.), a, um. (esculus) Of or made of bay-oak: e. frons, an oaken wreath, Ov. M. 1, 449.]

\*\*ESCŪLĪNUS (æsc.), a, um. (esculus) Made of bay- (or holm-) oak: e. axes, Vitruv. 7, 1.

ESCŪLUS (æsc.), i. f. (esca) A kind of oak, bay-oak, or holm-oak, sacred to Jupiter, Virg. G. 2, 290; Hor.; Plin.

[ESCUNT. i. q. erunt. See SUM.]

[ĒSĪRO. 1. v. a. (edo) To use to eat, Gell. 4, 11, 1.]

[ĒSOR, ōris. m. (edo) An eater, Front.]

ĒSOX, ōcis. m. (τοῦ) A fish found in the Rhine, a kind of pike, Plin. 9, 15, 17.

ESQŪILĒ (Exquil), arum. f. The largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several summits (hence plur.), joined to the urbs by Servius Tullius, Liv. 1, 44.

\*\*ESQŪILĀRĪUS (Exqu.), a, um. Of or belonging to the Esquilæ, Esquilian: E. collis, Liv. 1, 48.

ESQŪILĪNUS (Exqu.), a, um. \*\*Of or belonging to the Esquilæ, Liv. 45, 15: — Subst.: Esquilina, æ. f. (sc. porta) The Esquilian Gate, Cic. Pis. 23.

[Esquilus, a, um. Esquilian, Ov. F. 2, 435.]

ESSEDA, æ. See ESSEDUM.

ESSĒDĀRĪUS, ii. m. (essedum) A Gallic or British war-chariot fighter, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. — \*\*A gladiator, Petr. S. 36, 6. — \*\*In the fem.: mulier e., Petr. S. 45, 7.

ESSĒDUM, i. n. [poet. only pl. esseda, orum] (essedā, æ. f. Sen.) (A Celtic word) A two-wheeled war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons, Cæs. B. G. 432: it was used by the Romans as an article of luxury, and in the circus, Cic. Phil. 2, 24.

\*\*ESSENTĪA, æ. f. (sum) I. Essence (a translation of οὐσία): hæc interpretatio (rhetorices) non minus dura est, quam illa Flavii e. atque entia, Quint. 2, 14, 2. [II. An essence, i. e. extract, NL.]

[ESSENTĪALIS, e. (essentia) Essential: sal e. Tartari, NL.]

[ESSENTĪALĪTER, adv. (essentia) Essentially, August.]

[ESSORA, æ. f. (sora) The nettle-rash, NL.]

ESSŪI, ōrum. m. A Gallic people, Cæs. B. G. 5, 24, 2.

[ESTHĪŌMĒNOS, on. (ἐσθίων) Eating: herpes e., NL.]

[ESTRIX, icis. f. (esor) A female glutton, Plant. Cas. 4, 1, 20.]

[ESTUR. i. q. editur. pass. from 1. edo.]

ESUBII, orum. m. A Gallic tribe to the west of the Sequana, Cæs. B. G. 3, 7.

[ĒSŪRĪALIS, e. (esurio) Of or belonging to hunger, hungry, Plant. Capt. 3, 1, 8.]

[ĒSŪRIENTER, adv. (esurio) Hungrily, with hunger, App.]

ĒSŪRĪES, ēi. f. (1. esurio) Hunger. \*\*I. Prop., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1. [II. Fig.: Sid.]

[ĒSŪRIGO, inis. f. (1. esurio) Hunger, Varr. ap. Non.]

1. ĒSŪRĪO, itum, ire. [fut. esuribo, bis, Pompon. and Novius ap. Non.] v. n. and a. (1. edo) I. Neut.: To hunger, be hungry, i. e. to desire to eat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: — \*\*vellera esuriunt, i. e. take the colours, Plin. 9, 39, 56. \*\*II. Act.: nisi totum Parthorum esurisset aurum (Crassus), had longed after, Plin. 33, 10, 47.

[2. ĒSŪRĪO, ōnis. m. (1. esurio) A hungry man, Petr. S. 44, 2.]

[ĒSŪRĪTĪO, ōnis. f. A being hungry, hunger, Gell. 16, 3, 3.]

[ĒSŪRĪTOR, ōris. m. A hungry person, Mart. 3, 14.]

1. ĒSUS, a, um. part. of 1. edo.

[2. ĒSUS, ūs. m. (1. edo) An eating, Gell. 4, 1, 20.]

ĒT. conj. And. I. Gen.: ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere nunquam discederem, Cic. Læl. 1: — qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit: — hæc pueris et mulierculis et servis et servorum simillimis libris esse grata: — optime vero, frater: et fieri sic decet: — qua de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, quæ relicta jam videntur. II. Esp. A) And indeed, and rather, and especially, and generally, and even: te enim jam appello, et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis, Cic. Mil. 25: — at laudat, et sæpe, virtutem:



— errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas: — ne majorem largiar ei, qui contra dicturus est, libertatem et licentiam: — nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est: — cur eo non estis contenti? et cur id potius contenditis? — si te ipse et tuas cogitationes et studia perspexeris: — studiose ab his siderum magnitudines, intervalla, cursus acquirantur et cuncta cœlestia: — et appetendi et refugendi et omnino rerum gerendarum initia proficiuntur aut a voluptate aut a dolore. B) *After words which express similarity or contrariety and opposition, instead of the usual atque: nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: — omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et in Coriolano: — Clodius eadem hora Interamnæ fuerat et Romæ: — similem sibi videri vitam hominum et mercatum eum, qui: — non enim alia causa est æquitatis in uno servo et in pluribus: — aliter doctos loqui et indoctos?* C) *It is also used in connecting the minor term in a syllogism, or a logical conclusion; But: eorum, qui videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum, id percipi non potest: nullum igitur est etc., but now, whatever is false, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 13, 40.* D) *It sometimes also is used for etiam; And also, and even, and at the same time, and moreover: Terentia te maxime diligit, salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciæ nostræ. Cic. Att. 1, 5: — hæc ipsa mihi sunt voluptati et erant illa Torquatis: — ubi tunc eras? Romæ. Verum quid ad rem? et alii multi.* E) *Et... et, as well... as, as well... as also: ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur, Cic. de Off. 1, 38, 137: — non et legatum argentum est et non est legata numerata pecunia: — quo facilius et hujus hominis innocentissimi miseria et illorum audaciam cognoscere possitis et reipublicæ calamitatem: — With a subordinate que or atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit, et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic. Fam. 13, 22: — qui et studio acriore et otio ac facultate dicendi majore ac maturiore et labore atque industria superiore etc.: — \*Aleo sometimes et... que for et... et: id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2: — sometimes et... et i. q. quum... tum: homo et in aliis causis exercitatus, et in hac multum et sæpe versatus, Cic. Qu. 1, 3: — et... neque, or neque... et if one of the clauses is negative: ego vero et expectabo ea quæ polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic. Brut. 4: — nec amicis deliberantibus deerat, et Græcam scribebat historiam: — nec miror et gaudeo.*

ĒT-ĒNIM. conj. *And surely or assuredly, and indeed, for truly: praeclare dicis; etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, Cic. Rep. 3, 32: — Parenthetically: ejus legationis princeps est Heius (e. est primus civitatis).*

ĒTĒOCLES, is and ἔτος. m. (Ἐτεοκλῆς) Son of Œdipus and Jocasta, brother of Polyneices, who became the occasion of the Theban war, described by Statius in a poem of twelve books, Stat. Th. 3, 214. — [Hence, Eteocles contention, App.]

\*ĒTĒSĪACUS, a, um. (ἑτησιακός) Of or belonging to the annual winds: e. vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4.

ĒTĒSĪÆ, arum. m. (ἑτησία, sc. ἄνεμοι) Annual winds that blow for forty days, Cic. N. D. 2, 53.

[ĒTĒSĪUS, a, um. Of the annual winds, Lucr. 5, 741.]

\*ĒTHĪCĒ. ēs. f. (ἠθική) Moral philosophy, ethics, Quint. 12, 2, 15: [also, Ethica, æ. f. Lact.]

[ĒTHĪCŪS (ēthicus, Prud.), a, um. (ἠθικός) Moral, ethic, Gell. 1, 2, 4.]

[ĒTHMŌIDĒUS, a, um. (ἠθμοειδὺς) In the form of a sieve: os e., the ethmoid bone, NL.]

[ĒTHNĪCĒ. adv. In the manner of the heathen, Tert.]

[ĒTHNĪCŪS, a, um. (ἠθνικός) Heathenish. — Subst.: Ethnicus, i. m. A heathen, Ecl.]

\*ĒTHŌLŌGĪA. æ. f. (ἠθολογία) The art of depicting an individual's character, a portraying of character, characteristics, Quint. 1, 9, 3.

\*ĒTHŌLŌGUS, i. m. (ἠθολόγος) One who imitates by gestures, voice, etc., the manners of another person, generally in order to amuse; a mimic: e. mimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244.

[ĒTHŌS. n. (ἦθος) I Manners, morals, ethics, Sid. II. A characteristic, Varr. ap. Non.]

ĒT-ĪAM. conj. I Likewise, besides, and also, also, yet, too: atque alias e. dicendi quasi virtutes sequitur, Cic. de Or. 40: — mihi quidem e. Appii Cæci carmen.. Pythagoreorum videtur. Multa e. sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis: — Especially in the following connection: non modo (solum)... sed (verum) e.: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed e. imperium in suos: — inveteratas non solum familiaritates extinguere solere, sed odia e. gigni sempiterna: — neque solum ut quieto, sed e. ut magno animo simus hortantur, neque auxilium modo defensionis meæ, verum e. silentium pollicentur. II. Esp. A) *Nay even, even: quæ omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam e. sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic. Dei. 13, 37: — nos defendimus, e. insipientem multa comprehendere: — si infantes pueri, mutæ e. bestię pæne loquuntur: — hoc idem nostri sæpius non tulissent, quod Græci laudare e. solent: — quid, si ne dives quidem? quid, si pauper e.? — With comparatives, for the sake of emphasis; Still: ut in corporibus magnæ dissimilitudines sunt: sic in animis existunt majores e. varietates, still greater, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: — sunt autem e. clariora vel plane perspicua: — dic, dic e. clarior: — plusculum e. quam concedet veritas.* B) *Denoting affirmation; So it is, just so, certainly, really: ut sequens probabilitatem, ubicunque hæc aut occurrat aut deficiat, aut etiam aut non respondere possit, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104: — "misericordia commotus ne sis." E.: — Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? E., inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam.* C) *Of time; Still, even still: quum iste e. cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: — quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu e. furor iste tuus nos eludet? how long still? — With negations: non dico fortasse e. quod sentio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12.* D) *Etiam atque etiam, in succession, repeatedly, again and again, over and over again: faciendum videtur, ut diligenter e. atque e. argumenta cum argumentis comparemus, Cic. Div. 1, 4: — optimus quisque confitetur, multa se ignorare et multa sibi e. atque e. esse discenda: — e. atque e. commonefacere, considerare, videre: — hoc te vehementer e. atque e. rogo: — hæc quamquam nihilo meliora sunt, nunc e. atque e. multo desperatiora, more and more desperate from day to day.*

ĒTĪAM-NUM, and better ĒTĪAM-NUNC (also separately written e. num and e. nunc). conj. *Now, till now, even till now, still, even to the present time: de materia loquor orationis etiam nunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. de Or. 34, 119: — ut mihi permirum videatur quemquam exstare, qui e. credat iis, quorum: — quo de homine nihil e. dicere nobis est necesse, nothing more: — Of past time, i. q. etiam tunc; Up to that time, till that time, even then: cujus rei non modo non præterit tempus, sed ne maturum quidem e. meo quidem iudicio fuit: — dixisti, paululum tibi esse e. moræ, quod ego viverem: — \*Sometimes for etiam: Again, besides, also, in addition: his addemus e. unam Græcæ inventionis sententiam, Plin. 6, 33, 392.*

ĒTĪAM-SI. (sometimes separately written) *If even, even if, although.* I) *With indic.:* ista veritas e. jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. Att. 3, 24: — quibus e. ingenium, ut tu putas, non maxime defuit, doctrina certe et otium et hercule etiam studium illud discendi acerrimum defuit: — eundem igitur esse creditote, e. nullum videbitis. II) *With conjunct.:* quæ e. essent, quæ nulla sunt, pelleret se ipsa fortasse possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: — quod, e. nobilitatum non sit, tamen honestum est quodque vere dicimus, e. a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile.

ĒTĪAM-TUM and (less frequently) ĒTĪAM-TUNC. conj. *Still or even at that time, even then, even up to that time: omnes e. retinebant illum Pericli succum; sed erant paullo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22: — quum viderem,*

ne vobis quidem omnibus re e. probata, si illum morte multassem, fore, ut ejus socios . . . persequi non possem : — quum isti e. de Sthenio in integro tota res esset.

ETRŪRĪA, æ. f. *A district in central Italy, now Tuscany*, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92.

ETRUSCUS, a, um. *Etruscan, Tuscan* : E. disciplina, the Etruscan religion, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 3. — Subst. : Etrusci, orum, m. *The Etruscans*, Cic. Div. 1, 42.

ET-SI conj. I. *Even if; if even*. A) *With indic.* : e. abest maturitas ætatis, jam tamen personare aures ejus etc. Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 4. B) *With conjunct.* : e. cupidissime expetitur a me sit, tamen non est nostra contentione perfectum, Cic. Att. 7, 3 : — e. nihil aliud Sullæ nisi consulatum abtulisset, tamen eo vos contentos esse oportebat : — *Without a verb* : atque ei, e. nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut pro nostro tamen studio meritam gratiam debitamque referamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14. II. *Although* : habet res deliberationem : — e. ex parte magna tibi assentior, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 3 : — do, do pœnas temeritatis meæ, e. quæ fuit illa temeritas ? — lectis tuis literis admiratus equidem sum, te etc. . . . e. quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profecutionis meæ, approbator certe fuisti.

ËTYMŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (ἐτυμολογία) *Etymology*, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 32.

[ËTYMŌLŌGĪCÆ, æ. f. (ἐτυμολογική) *Etymology*, Varr.]

[ËTYMŌLŌGĪCUS, a, um. (ἐτυμολογικός) *Etymological*, Gell.]

[ËTYMŌN, i. n. (ἐτυμὼν) *The origin of a word*, Varr.]

[Eυ. interj. (εὐ) *Well done! bravo!* Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 26.]

EUBŒA, æ. f. (Εὐβοία) *An island of the Ægean Sea, now Negropont*, Plin. 4, 12, 21.

[EUBŒUS, a, um. *Eubæan*, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 137.]

[EUBŌICUS, a, um. *Eubæan*, Prop. 2, 26, 38.]

[EUBŌIS, idia. f. *Eubæan*, Stat. Ach. 1, 414.]

[EUCHĀRĪSTĪA, æ. f. (Εὐχαριστία) *The Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist*, Cypr.]

[EUCHĀRĪSTĪCON, i. n. (εὐχαριστικόν) *A thanksgiving, Fest.*]

[EUCHLŌRĪNĒ, æ. f. (εὐ-χλωρός) *The protozide of chlorine*, NL.]

[EUCHYMĪA, æ. f. (εὐ-χυμός) *A good condition of the animal fluids*, NL.]

EUCLĪDĒS, is. n. (Εὐκλείδης) I. *A philosopher of Megara, a disciple of Socrates, founder of the Megarian school of philosophy*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129. II. *A mathematician of Alexandria under Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33.

EUDÆMON, ðnis. c. (Εὐδαίμων, happy) *A Greek appellation of south Arabia (Arabia Felix)*, Mel. 3, 8, 6 ; and its inhabitants, Vopisc. Aur. 33.

EUGALACTON, i. n. *A kind of plant*, Plin. 27, 9, 58.

[EUGE. interj. (εὖγε) *Very well! excellent! admirable! bravo!* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 75.]

\*\*EUGĒNĒUS or -IUS, a, um. (εὐγενής) *Of noble birth, noble; hence of a superior kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 16.

[EUGEPÆ. interj. perhaps f. *Euge papæ!* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24.]

EUMEUS, i. m. (Εὐμαιος) *The swineherd of Ulysses*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1.

EUMĒCĒS, is. n. (εὐμήκης) I. *Very long, a kind of balm-tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54. II. *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

EUMĒDĒS, is. m. (Εὐμήδης) *The herald of the Trojans, father of Dolon*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 27.

EUMĒNĒS, is. m. (Εὐμένης) *A general under Alexander the Great, afterwards governor of Cappadocia*, Nep. Eum.

EUMĒNĪDES, um. f. (Εὐμενίδες) *The Gracious or Mer-*

*ciful Ones; a euphemistic name for the Furies*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46. [In the sing. : *A Fury*, Sil. 2, 559.]

EUMITHRES, æ. m. *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

EUMOLPĪDÆ, arum. m. (Εὐμολπίδαι) *A family of priests at Athens*, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 35.

EUMOLPUS, i. m. (Εὐμολπος) I. *A fabulous Thracian poet and priest of Ceres, who introduced the Eleusinian mysteries into Attica*. II. *Another, the son of Musæus*, Ov. M. 11, 93.

EUNĒOS, i. m. *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

[EUNŌCHĪNUS, a, um. (eunuchus) *Of a eunuch*, Hier.]

EUNŪCHĪŌN, ii. n. (εὐνούχιον) *A kind of lettuce*, Plin. 19, 8, 38.

[EUNŌCHISMUS, i. m. (εὐνούχισμός) *A castrating*, C. Aur.]

[EUNUCHĪZĀTUS, a, um. part. (εὐνουχίζω) *Castrated*, Hier.]

[EUNŪCHO, are. v. a. (eunuchus) *To castrate*, Varr. ap. Non.]

EUNŪCHUS, i. m. (εὐνούχος) I. *A eunuch*, Cic. de Or. 70, 232. II. *The name of a comedy of Terence*.

EUPĀTŌRĪA, æ. f. (εὐπατορία) *Agrimonia e. The herb agrimony*, Fam. Rosaceæ, Plin. 25, 6, 29.

EUPĒTĀLOS, i. f. (εὐπέταλος) I. *A plant, called also daphnoides*, Plin. 15, 30, 39. II. *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

EUPHORBĪA, æ. f. *A plant, spurge*, Fam. Euphorbiaceæ, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

EUPHORBUS, i. m. (Εὐφορβος) I. *The son of Panthus, a Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras believed he possessed, by way of μετεμψύχωσις*, Ov. M. 15, 161. II. *A Greek physician, from whom a plant derived its name euphorbia*.

[EUPHORIA, æ. f. (εὐ-φορὰ) *A state of good health*, NL.]

EUPHŌRĪŌ and -ON, ðnis. m. (Εὐφωρίων) *An obscure tragedian of Chalcis in Eubæa, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Evergetes*, Cic. Div. 2, 64, 132.

EUPHRĀNOR, ðris. m. (Εὐφράνωρ) *A painter and statuary in the time of Praxiteles*, Quint. 12, 10, 9.

[EUPHRĀSĪA, æ. f. (εὐφρων) *A plant, eye-bright*, Fam. Scrophularinææ, NL.]

EUPHRĀTES, is. m. (Εὐφράτης) *A river of Syria*, Plin. 5, 24, 20. [Poet. for the inhabitants of the banks of the Euphrates, Virg. G. 1, 509.] *A philosopher in the time of Pliny the younger*, Plin. E. 1, 10.

EUPHRŌSŸNUS, i. n. (εὐφρόσυνον) *A plant, otherwise called buglossus*, Plin. 25, 8, 40.

[EUPŌN, onis. m. (εὐ-πίον) *A kind of viscous animal matter*, NL.]

EUPLEA, æ. f. *A plant unknown to us*, Plin. 25, 10, 81.

[EUPLOCĀMUS, i. m. (εὐπλόκαμος) *Having beautiful locks of hair*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

EUPŌLIS, idia. m. (Εὐπολῖς) *A writer of comedy in the time of Aristophanes*, Plin. E. 1, 20, 17.

\*\*EURĪNUS, i. m. (εὐρων) *Easterly*, Col. 11, 2, 14.

EURĪPĪCE, æ. f. (εὐριπική) *A kind of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 71.

EURĪPĪDES, is. m. (Εὐριπίδης) *The name of a celebrated Greek tragedian*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26.

EURĪPĪDĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Euripides* : E. carmen, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25.

EURĪPUS or -OS, i. m. (εὐριπός) I. *A strait, channel or sound*, Cic. Mur. 17. — Esp. : Euripus, i. (Εὐριπός) *A strait between Boeotia and Eubæa, now Golfo di Negroponte*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10. II. *Meton*. A) *Any artificial canal or passage of water* : "ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et e. vocant," Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2. \*\*B) *Esp.* : *A ditch or trench surrounding the circus*, Suet. Cæs. 39.

**\*\*EURŌNŌTUS**, i. m. (εὐρόνοτος) *The south-south-east wind*, Plin. 2, 47.

**EURŌPA**, æ. and **EURŌPE**, es. f. (Εὐρώπη) I. *Daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, in the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete*, Ov. M. 2, 836. — [Poet. meton. of the portico on the Campius Martius, which was ornamented with work representing the rape of Europa, Mart. 2, 14.] II. *A part of the world, Europe*, Plin. 3, proœm.

**\*\*EURŌPÆUS**, a. um. [Of or belonging to the daughter of Agenor, i. e. Europa, Ov. M. 8, 23]: — *European*: E. adversarii, Nep. Eum. 3.

[EURŌPENSIS, e. *European*, Vopisc.]

**EURŌTAS**, æ. m. (Εὐρώτας) *The principal river of Laconia, now Basilipotamo*, Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 96.

**EURŌTĪAS**, æ. m. (εὐροτίας) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

[EURŌUS, a. um. (eurus) *Of or relating to the east, eastern*, Virg. Æ. 3, 533.]

**\*\*EURUS**, i. m. (εὐρος) *The south-east wind, called also Vulturius*, Plin. 2, 47, 46. — [In the plur., Ov. Her. 11, 9.] [Meton. for a morning wind or breeze, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 27 [opp. 'Zephyrus']. — Poet. for the east, V. Fl. 1, 539. — Gen. for the wind, Virg. G. 3, 382.]

**EURŪDĪCĒ**, æa. f. (Εὐρύδικη) I. *The wife of Orpheus; she died of the bite of a serpent. Orpheus fetched her back from the infernal regions; but since, contrary to his promise, he looked round after her on the road, he lost her again*, Ov. M. 10, 31. II. *A daughter of Danaus*, Hyg. F. 170.

III. *A slave of Rhea Silvia*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20.

**EURŪLŌCHUS**, i. m. (Εὐρύλοχος) *The only one of Ulysses' companions who resisted the effects of the enchantment of Circe*, Ov. M. 14, 252.

**EURŪMĪDĒS**, æ. m. *The son of the soothsayer Eurymus, i. e. Talamus*, Ov. M. 13, 771.

**EURŪMUS**, i. m. (Εὐρύμος) *A soothsayer, father of Talamus*, Hyg. F. 125.

**EURŪNŌME**, es. f. (Εὐρυνόμη) *Daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, mother of Leucothea*, Ov. M. 4, 210.

[EURŪPYLIS, idia. f. *Of or belonging to Eurypylus, poet*, i. q. Coan, Prop. 4, 5, 23.]

**EURŪPYLUS**, i. m. (Εὐρύπυλος) I. *A son of Hercules, king of Cos*, Ov. M. 7, 363. II. *A son of Evæmon of Thessaly*, Ov. M. 13, 357.

**EURYSTHEUS** (trisy.), ði. m. (Εὐρύσθεϊς) *A son of Sthenelus, grandson of Perseus, king of Mycenæ, who imposed the twelve labours on Hercules*, Ov. Her. 9, 7.

**\*\*EURYTHMĪA**, æ. f. (εὐρυθμία) *In Archit.: A tasteful disposition of parts, symmetry*, Vitruv. 1, 1, 2.

**EURŪYTIS**, idia. *Daughter of Eurytus, i. e. Iole*, Ov. M. 9, 395.

**EURŪYTUS**, i. m. (Εὐρύτος) I. *A king of Æthalia, the father of Iole*, Ov. M. 9, 356. II. *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 220; called also Eurythion, Ov. A. A. 1, 593.

[EUSCHĒME, adv. (εὐσχήμως) *Gracefully, prettily*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58.]

**EUSĒRĒS**, is. n. (εὐσερής) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

**\*\*EUSTŪLOS**, on. (εὐστύλος) *With columns at a proper and regular distance*, Vitruv. 3, 2.

**EUTERPĒ**, es. f. (Εὐτέρπη) *The Muse of music or harmony*, Hor. O. 1, 1, 33.

[EUTHĀNĀSĪA, æ. f. (εὐθανάσιος) *An easy and tranquil death*, NL.]

**\*\*EUTHŪGRAMMUM**, i. n. (εὐθύγραμμον) *An architect's rule*, Vitruv. 1, 1.

[EUTŌCĪA, æ. f. (εὐτόκος) *Easy birth*, NL.]

**EUTRŌPIŪS**, ii. m. (Flavius) *A Roman historian who lived in the middle of the fourth century; he is the author of a Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ*.

**EUXĪNUS**, a. um. (usually with Pontus) (Εὐξείνος, hospitable) *A name given to the Black Sea; E. Mare*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 42: — Absol.: Euxinus, i. (sc. Pontus), Ov. Tr. 2, 197.

**EUZŌMON**, i. n. (εὐζωμον) *A kind of cabbage (pure Lat. eruca)*, Plin. 20, 13, 49.

[ĒVĪCŪTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *An emptying; hence, a weakening*, Tert.]

**\*\*Ē-VĀCŪŌ**, atum. 1. v. a. *To empty, purge*. I. Prop.: e. alvum, Plin. 20, 6, 23. [IL Fig.: *To make void, cancel*, Cod. Just.]

**ĒVADNĒ**, æa. f. (Εὐδδνη) *Daughter of Iphis, wife of Capaneus; she threw herself into the flames of the funeral pile erected for her husband*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41.

**Ē-VĀDO**, si [perf. sync. evasti, Hor.], sum. 3. v. n. and a.

I. Neut.: *To go out or forth*. A) 1) Prop.: e. ex balneis, Cic. Cœl. 27, 65: — abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit: — ex abditis sedibus e. atque exire. 2) *To escape, get away or out of*: aut e morbo evasurum ægrotum, aut e periculo navem: — e. ex indicio. B) 1) Fig.: accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aere eumque perumpat, quod, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19: — e. ex corpore (animus): — tene, evaseris ad eos venire qui. 2) Esp.: *To turn out, to become, to have an issue or end, result*: ex communibus proprii, ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 35: — quos iudicabit non posse oratores e.: — quod tu ejusmodi evasisti. — Of abstract subjects: ut ita fastidiosæ mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: — si quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit non id fortuito accidisse. 3) *To be fulfilled, come to pass*: aliquando id, quod somniavimus, e.: same as si somnium verum evasit aliquod. \*\*II. Act. A) Prop.: e. annem, Tac. A. 12, 35: — e. ardua, to climb, mount up, ascend, Liv. 2, 65: — Esp.: *To fly from, escape, get away* [effugere]: e. angustias, Liv. 21, 32. B) Fig.: si hæc quoque jam lenius supina perseverantibus studiis evaseris, hæc climbed to, Quint. 12, 10, 72: — Esp.: *To escape*: e. gravem casum, Tac. A. 14, 6.

**\*\*ĒVĀGĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A wandering*: e. stellarum, Plin. 2, 17, 14.

[Ē-VĀGĪNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (evagino) *An unsheathing; a spreading*, Just.]

[Ē-VĀGĪNO, ātum. 1. v. a. (vagina) *To draw from a scabbard, to unsheath*, Just. 1, 9.]

**Ē-VĀGOR**. 1. v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To wander out of the way, to ramble*. \*\*A) Prop.: nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. 22, 47. B) Fig.: qui appetitus longius evagantur et tamquam exsultantes non satis a ratione retinentur, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102. [IL Act.: *To transgress*, Hor. O. 4, 15, 10.]

**\*\*Ē-VĀLESCO**, ūi. 3. v. inchoat. n. *To become strong, grow or increase in strength, to increase, grow*: vix illa, quæ παρὰ γὰρ vocant... nobis permittimus... Sed hoc feliciter: evaluit, Quint. 8, 6, 32. I. Prop.: quum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, Plin. 17, 15, 25. II. Fig.: adjuncta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint. 2, 8, 5: — In the perf.: *To be equal to a thing, to be able*: ut ne ipsa quidem natura in hos ita evaluerit, ut non, Quint. — [Of price; *To cost*, Macr.]: *To prevail, be current*: ita rationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac. G. 2.

[1. Ē-VALLO, āvi. 1. v. a. (vallum) *To throw or cast out*, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*2. Ē-VALLO, ðre. v. a. (2. vallus) *To free from the husk or shell, winnow (corn), clean*, Plin. 18, 10, 23.

**ĒVAN**. m. (Εὐάν) *A surname of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 15.

**EVANDER**, dri. m. (Ἐβανδρος) I. A son of Carmentis of Pallantium, in Arcadia; he migrated sixty years before the Trojan war into Italy, and there founded a town named Pallantium, Liv. 1, 5. II. A Greek artist, whom M. Antonius brought with him from Alexandria to Rome, Plin. 36, 5, 4.

[**EVANDRIUS**, a. um. Of or belonging to Evander: E. enis, i. e. of Pallas, the son of Evander, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 394.]

[**EVANDRUS**, nom. Gr. for Evander, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 100.]

**EV-VĀNESCO**, nūi. 3. (part. fut. evaniturus, Lact.) v. n. To vanish, pass away, disappear, be lost, perish.

I. Prop.: e. vinum et salsamentum vetustate, i. e. loses its strength, becomes vapid, Cic. Div. 2, 57. II. Fig.: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95:—e. orationes:—e. Hortensius:—e. sententiæ Aristonis, Pyrrhonis [opp. 'stabilitatem habere'] postea quam extenuari spem nostram et e. vidi.

[**EVANGELĪCUS**, a. um. (εὐαγγελικός) Evangelical, Tert.]

[**EVANGELISTA**, a. m. (εὐαγγελιστής) An Evangelist, Prud.]

[**EVANGELIUM**, il. n. (εὐαγγέλιον) The Gospel, Eccl.]

[**EVANGELIZĀTOR**, ōris. m. (evangelium) A preacher of the Gospel, Tert.]

**EVĀNĪDUS**, a. um. (evanesco) Vanishing, passing away. I. Prop.: e. viriditas, Plin. 37, 5, 18. II. Fig.: e. gaudium (with leve), Sen. E. 35.

[**EV-VANNO**, ēre. v. a. (vannus) To winnow corn. I. Prop., Varr. II. Meton.: To throw out, Pomp. ap. Non.]

[**EVANS**, antis. Exclaiming Evoe! (at the festival of Bacchus), Virg. *Æ.* 6, 517.]

**EVĀPŌRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. An evaporating, evaporation: e. terræ, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 1.

[**EVĀPŌRĀTĪVUS**, a. um. (evaporo) Evaporating, C. Aur.]

[**EV-VĀPŌRO**, are. v. a. To evaporate, Gell. 19, 5, 7.]

**EV-VASTO**, 1. v. a. To lay waste, devastate: ibi duo consulares exercitus omnia evastarunt, Liv. 10, 15.

[**EVAX**, interj. Well done! bravo! Plant. Curc. 1, 2, 3.]

[**EVECTĪO**, ōnis. f. (eveho) I. A going or flying aloft, App. II. In Law: A written permission to travel with the public post, Cod. Just.]

1. **EVECTUS**, a. um. part. of eveho.

**2. EVECTUS**, ūs. m. (eveho) An export of goods, exportation, Plin. 18, 5, 6.

**EV-VĒHO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. To carry or convey out or forth. I. Prop.: omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustis evecta exportataque esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20:

—\*\*Middle: To ride or drive out or forth; of ships, to sail out or forth: evectus effreno equo, rushing forth at full gallop, Liv. 4, 33:—in ancoras e., to sail against the anchors, i. e. against the wind (the anchors were at the stern), id. II. Fig.: ut semel e Piræo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13, 51.

**EV-VELLO**, velli [vulsi, Flor.], vulsum. 3. v. a. To tear, pull, or pluck out. I. Prop.: linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic. Sest. 28. II. Fig.: To pull up, i. e. eradicate, destroy, extirpate: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic. Sest. 14:—e. scrupulum ex animo:—e. aculeum severitatis:—e. omnem eorum importunitatem ex intimis mentibus.

[**EVĒNINUS**, a. um. Of the river Evenus: Ov. M. 8, 528.]

**EV-VĒNĪO**, vēni, ventum. 4. [præs. subj. evenat, Enn. ap. Non.] v. n. To come out or forth. \*\*I. Prop.: tota arundo serius predicto tempore evenit, comes forth, grows up, Col. 4, 32, 2. II. Fig.: To come forth, i. e. to come to pass, occur, happen: e. alui, to come to anybody (as his share), to be anybody's fate, befall anybody, fall to anybody's lot [accido, contingo]: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44:—timebam ne evenirent ea, quæ

acciderunt:—quid viro potest miserius aut acerbius ~~venire~~ quod tantum e. dedecus, quæ tanta calamitas inveniri potest?—quem (tyrannum) si optimates oppresserunt, quod ferme evenit, habet, etc.:—quod evenit sæpius:—quod plerumque e.:—hoc in hac juncta confirmatione reipublicæ non ferme sine magnis principum vitis evenit:—ut alia Tusculi, alia Romæ eveniat sæpe tempestas:—quota enim quæque res evenit predicta ab istis? aut si evenit quippiam, quid afferri potest, cur non casu id eveniret?—vereor, ne idem eveniat in meas literas, that my letter will have the same fate:—*Impers. with ut following*: Cic. Inv. 1, 35:—*with dat.*: quum mihi nihil improvise evenisset:—quibus (improbis) utinam ipsis evenissent ea, quæ tum homines precabantur!—\*\*si quid sibi eveniret, if any thing should happen to him, i. e. in case he should die, Suet. Cæs. 86:—*Esp.*: To turn out, *issue, result* [evado, of persons or things; e., only of things]: eventus est alcis exitus negotii, in quo queri solet, quid ex quaque re eveniret, eveniat, eventum sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42:—quæ (auspicia) sibi secunda evenirent:—ut ea res meo populo plebique Romanæ bene atque feliciter eveniat:—e. prospere (with cadere):—vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse.

**EV-VENTĪLO**, atum. 1. v. a. To purify by airing.

I. Prop.: (aerem graviozem) emendant assiduo linteorum jactatu eventilando, Plin. 36, 3, 28:—e. frumenta, to ventilate, to purify by winnowing, Col. [II. To dissipate, Sid.]

**EVENTUM**, i. n. (evenio) \*I. That which has come to pass, an event, occurrence: plurimorum sæculorum et eventorum memoria, Cic. Rep. 3, 19. II. An end, issue, result (most frequently in the plur.): consilia eventis ponderare:—e. (opp. 'facta'):—e. (opp. 'causæ'):—quorum (Chaldæorum) predicta quotidie videat re et eventis refelli:—In the sing.: existimato, me stultitiæ meæ penam ferre gravius quam eventū.

**EVENTUS**, ūs. m. (evenio) I. An event, occurrence: mihi a peritis in Asia predictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic. Div. 1, 28:—morerere hoc ejus (Scipionis) eventu vereor ne invidi magis quam amici sit. II. Issue, result, consequence: "e. est alcis exitus negotii, in quo queri solet, quid ex quaque re eveniret, eveniat, eventum sit:"—in rebus magnis memoriaque dignis consilia primum, deinde acta, postea e. expectantur:—sceleris est pœna tristis, et præter eos e., qui sequuntur, per se ipsa maxima est:—e. orationis:—e. dicendi:—\*\*Personified: Bonus E., a tutelary deity of the Roman country people, i. e. Success, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

**EVĒNUS**, i. m. (Ἐβηνος) A river of Ætolia near Calydon, now Fidari, Ov. M. 9, 104.

**EV-VERBĒRO**, 1. v. a. To strike out. I. Prop.: e. os oculosque hostis, Quint. 2, 4, 18. [II. Fig.: To incite, Gell.]

**EV-VERGĀNĪUS**, a. um. (evergo) Well compacted: e. trabes, Vitr. 5, 1.

**EV-VERGO**, ēre. v. a. To turn out: montes nullos apertos evergunt rivos, send forth, Liv. 44, 33.

**EVERRĪCULUM**, i. n. (everro) That by which things are swept or drawn out, a fishing-net, a drag-net. [I. Prop.: Varr.] II. Meton.: e. malitiarum omnium, that which removes entirely, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74:—quod umquam hujuscemodi e. ulla in provincia fuit? plunderer, with sarcastical allusion to Verres.

**EV-VERRO**, verri, versum. 3. v. a. To sweep out.

\*\*I. Prop.: e. purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col. 8, 17, 12. II. Meton.: To plunder thoroughly, to pillage, with allusion to Verres: O Verria præclara!... quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21.

**EVERSĪO**, ōnis. f. (everto) An overthrowing. I. Prop.: e. columnæ, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5. —\*\*A destroying: e. templorum, Quint. 5, 10, 97:—[Ejection, expulsion, Flor. 3, 13, 9.] II. Fig.: Overthrow, destruction, ruin:

hinc patris prodictiones, hinc rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic. de Sen. 12:—e. omnis vitæ.

**EVERSOR**, ōris. m. (everto) *A destroyer.* \*\*I. Prop.: e. Carthaginis et Numantiae, Quint. 8, 6, 30. II. Fig.: e. civitatis, Cic. Part. 30:—e. hujus imperii.

**EVERSUS**, a, um. I. Swept or turned out; see **EVERRO**. II. Overthrown; see **EVERTO**.

**Ē-VERTO** (vorto), ti, sum. 3. v. a. *To cast or drive out, to turn forth or out, to bring, push, or drive forth or out.* I. Prop. [Gen.: e. cervices, to twist, to turn one way and the other, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131:—Esp.: *To upset*: e. navem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174:—*to overthrow, destroy*: de evertendis diripiendisque urbibus valde considerandum est, ne:—e. Carthaginem:—*to thrust anybody out of an estate, to eject*: e. pupillum fortunis patriis:—e. eos fortunis omnibus:—e. hunc funditus bonis. II. Fig. A) *To overthrow, upset*: alqm non iudicio neque deceptione, sed vi atque impressione e., to ruin, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8. B) *To overthrow to the very foundation, to destroy utterly*: labefactat vehementer aratores jam superior annus, proximus vero funditus everterat:—e. funditus civitates:—e. funditus amicitiam:—e. penitus virtutem:—e. totum genus hoc regis civitatis:—e. leges, testamenta, to invalidate, annul:—e. constitutam philosophiam:—e. definitionem.

[**Ē-VESTIGATUS**, a, um. part. (vestigio) *Traced or searched out*, Ov. M. 15, 146.]

[**ĒVEXUS**, a, um. (eveho) *Rounding upwards*, M. Cap.]

[**ĒVĪAS**, ōdis. f. *A Bacchanal*, Hor. O. 3, 25, 9.]

[**Ē-VIBRO**, are. v. a. *To set in motion*, Gell. 1, 11, 1.]

[**ĒVICITO**, ōnis. f. (evinco) *In Law: A recovering of one's property by a judicial decision*, Dig.]

**EVICTUS**, a, um. part. of **evinco**.

**Ē-VĪDENS**, entis. (video) *Clear, visible, apparent, evident, manifest* [perspicuus]: ego neque in causis, si quid est e., de quo inter omnes conveniat, argumentari soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 4:—plerique tamen definitiones ipsarum etiam evidentium rerum non improbant:—perspicua et evidentes res:—Comp., Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5. \*\*Sup., Liv. 8, 9. \*\*Of persons: e. auctores, those most to be depended upon, most credible, Plin. 19, 3, 15.

\*\***ĒVIDENTER**, adv. *Clearly, plainly, manifestly*, Liv. 6, 26. —[Comp., Dig.]—Sup., Plin. 13, 4, 9.

**ĒVIDENTĪA**, æ. f. (evidens) *Clearness, evidence*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 17.

[**Ē-VIGESCO**, ēre. v. n. *To lose vigour or liveliness*, Tert.]

[**ĒVIGILATIO**, ōnis. f. *An awaking*, August.]

**Ē-VĪGĪLO**, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: \*\**To awake*, Plin. E. 1, 5, 8:—*to be wakeful, attentive, or vigilant*; meton.: in quo evigilaverant curæ et cogitationes meæ, si etc.? Cic. Par. 2, 17. II. Act.: [To spend or pass one's time without sleep, Tib. 1, 8, 64: *to labour at or compose any thing by night* (conf. **ELUCUBRO**), Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 108:—Fig.: at tua consilia quam evigilata tuis cogitationibus! Cic. Att. 9, 12:—etsi nobis, qui id ætatis sumus, evigilatum fere est, tamen, although we have ceased caring or watching for our own persons.

[**Ē-VIGORATUS**, a, um. part. (vigoro) *Deprived of vigour or liveliness*, Tert.]

\*\***Ē-VĪLESCO**, lūi. 3. inchoat. n. *To become worthless, mean, or despicable*: cujus criminationibus evolvissent pericula sua, Tac. H. 3, 53.

\*\***Ē-VINCIO**, nxi, nctum. 4. v. a. *To bind or wind round with any thing*: simul diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac. A. 15, 2.

\*\***Ē-VINCO**, vici, victum. 3. v. a. *To conquer entirely, overcome thoroughly, to cease or finish con-*

*quering*: evicit omnia assuetus prædæ miles, Liv. 10, 17:—*to carry a point, to succeed in accomplishing an object*: evincunt instando, ut literæ sibi ad Tarquinos darentur, Liv. 2, 4:—[In Law: *To recover one's possessions by judicial sentence*, Dig.]—[for convinco, to prove, demonstrate, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.]

**EVINCTUS**, a, um. part. of **evincio**.

\*\***ĒVĪRATIO**, ōnis. f. *A castrating*: e. pilorum, a taking away, depriving of, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

[**ĒVĪRATUS**, a, um. part. of **eviro**. *Unmanly, womanish, effeminate*, Mart. 5, 41, 1.]

[**Ē-VĪRESCO**, ēre. v. inchoat. n. *To fade*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**Ē-VIRO**, 1. v. a. *To castrate*, Catull. 63, 57.]

[**Ē-VISCERO**, atum. 1. v. a. I. *To take out the entrails, to disembowel*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107. II. Gen.: *to tear to pieces*, Virg. Æ. 11, 723. —Meton.: *To squander*, Cod. Just.: *to take out of the bowels*, Sol.]

[**ĒVITABILIS**, e. (1. evito) *Avoidable*, Ov. M. 6, 234.]

\*\***ĒVĪTATIO**, ōnis. f. *An avoiding*: e. malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33.

1. **Ē-VĪTO**, 1. v. a. *To avoid, shun*: quas (causas suspicionum offensionumque) tum e. tum elevare tum ferre sapientis est, Cic. Læl. 24:—e. dolorem:—e. continuatos pedes.

[2. **Ē-VIRO**, 1. v. a. (vita) *To take away life, to kill*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35.]

**ĒVĪUS**, ii. m. (Εἰς) *A surname of Bacchus*, Cic. Fl. 25, 66:—[Adj., Stat. Ach. 2, 154.]

**ĒVŌCATIO**, ōnis. f. *A calling out, calling forth*, \*\*I. Gen.: e. inferorum, a summoning, calling, Plin. 30, 1, 2. \*\*II. Esp.: *A summoning of a debtor*, Hirt. B. Al. 56: *a calling to arms in case of emergency*, A. H. 3, 2, 3.

\***ĒVŌCATOR**, ōris. m. *One who calls to arms or to enlist*: e. servorum et civium perditorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 11.

[**ĒVŌCATORĪUS**, a, um. (evoco) *Citing, summoning*, Sid.]

**Ē-VŌCO**, 1. v. a. *To call out or forth, to entice forth*. I. Prop.: sic te iis (literis) evocabam, ut nihil acrius neque incitatus fieri posset, Cic. Att. 2, 24. \*\*A) Esp. t. t. in the language of religious ceremony: e. deos, to call the tutelary gods out of a besieged town, Liv. 1, 55. B) In Milit.: *To summon, to call out*: (Metellus) evocat ad se Centuripinorum magistratus et decemprimos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67:—*Evocati*. Soldiers who, having served their time, were called upon to serve as volunteers in case of emergency, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 5. II. Fig.: probitas non præmiorum mercedibus evocata, called forth, incited, Cic. Fin. 2, 31:—misericordia nullius oratione evocata, called forth, produced.

[**ĒVŌE**, (dissyl), interj. (εβοῖ) *A shout of joy at the feast of Bacchus*, Ov. A. A. 1, 563.]

\*\***Ē-VŌLITO**, are. v. freq. n. *To fly out*: e. adquirendos cibos (columbæ), Col. 8, 8, 1.

**Ē-VŌLO**, 1. v. a. *To fly out or forth*. I. Prop. A) E. ex quercu (aquila), Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2. B) *To appear, come forth, hasten forth*: qui ex corporum vinculis, tamquam ecarcere evolaverunt:—exanimatus evolat e senatu:—quum rus ex urbe, tamquam e vinculis evolavissent:—evolaverat jam e conspectu fere.

II. Fig.: ii, quorum animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114:—questiones omnium perrumpat, evelet ex vestra severitate:—e. ex pœna:—quem illi esse in principibus facile sunt passi, e. altius certe noluerunt, to rise:—sic evolavit oratio, ut, rushed forth.

\***ĒVŌLŪTIO**, ōnis. f. (evolvo) *The finding of a passage in a book by turning the leaves; hence, a reading*: quid historiarum cognitioque rerum, quid poetarum e. voluptatis affert? Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25.

**EVOLUTUS**, a, um. part. of **evolvo**.

**Ē-VOLVO**, volvi, vōlūtum. 3. [*per dieresin*, ēvōlūam, Catull.: ēvōlūtisse, Ov.] v. a. *To roll out or forth, to roll.* I. Prop.: e. volumen epistolarum, *to turn the pages or leaves, in order to find a passage*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: —*se or evolvi, to roll, move on, forth, or out of; roll down*: Danubius in Pontum vastis sex fluminibus evolvitur, Plin. 4, 12, 24: —*to unroll a parchment, to read whilst unrolling a book, etc.*: evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo: — e. volumen: — e. poetas: — [*Poet.*: *To spin out, to spin to an end*, Ov. Her. 12, 4.]

II. Fig. A) Si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem a., *to unfold, develop*, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: — *cujus (criminis) ego neque principium invenire neque e. exitum possum*: — *te aliquando evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuæ nudatumque perspicio, stripped.* B) *Exp.*: *To develop, to set forth, relate, etc.*: naturam rerum omnium e.

**Ē-VŌMO**, ōi, itum. 3. v. a. *To spit or vomit out or forth, to discharge by vomiting.* I. Prop., Cic. N. D. 2, 49: — *Meton.*: quod (urbs) tantam pestem evomuerit forasque eiecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: — e. pecuniam devoratam, i. e. *to return, disgorge*: — *Nilus in Ægyptium mare se evomit, falls or empties itself into the sea*, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

II. Fig.: ut inquit aliquem, apud quem evomat virus acerbitalis suæ, Cic. Læl. 23, 87: — *in me absentem orationem ex ore impurissimo evomit.*

**ĒVŌNŸMOS**, i. f. (ἐβώνμος) *A plant, the spindle-tree (Fam. Celastrineæ)*, Plin. 13, 22, 38.

**\*Ē-VULGO**, l. v. a. *To divulge, make public*: civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv. 9, 46.

**\*ĒVULSŸO**, ōnis f. (evello) *A pulling or tearing out*: e. dentis, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.

**EVULSUS**, a, um. *part. of evello.*

**EX** or **E**. (the latter used only before consonants) *præp. with abl. Out of, from.* I. Prop.: *Of space*: influxit non tenuis quidam e Græcia rivulus in hanc urbem, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: — *ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidisse*: — *cecidisse e. equo dicitur, from the horse*: — *e. curru trahitur*: — *globum terræ eminentem e mari, out of the sea*: — *Denoting origin or descent*: quod erat ex eodem municipio: — *Without a verb*: negotiator ex Africa: — *Epicurei e Græcia*: civis Romanus e conventu Panormitano: — *Denoting a place whence any thing proceeds*: ex hac parte illinc: — *ut ille ex cruce Italiam cernere posset*: — *ex hoc ipso loco permuta item contra legem eam verba fecisti*: — *ex itinere, from a journey, i. e. on the road, in the course of a journey*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: — *ex fuga, during flight*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 35, 6.

II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Of time*: *Immediately after, after, directly after*: Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic. Brut. 92, 318: — *ex prætura*: — *tanta repente vilitas annonæ ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariæ consecuta est*: — *aliud ex alio, one after the other*: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit: — *diem ex die expectabam, one day after another.* 2) *Denoting a certain point in a space of time*: *From, since, ever since*: itaque ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium cæpit: — *nec a republica deiciebam oculos, ex eo die, quo*: — *ex ea die ad hanc diem quæ fecisti, in judicium voco.* 3) *In stating a date*: Romæ vereor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3: — *hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus*... e. Kal. Jan. non judicabant. B) *Gen.*: *Out of, from*: majores ex otio fructus capere, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: — *majorem lætitiæ ex desiderio bonorum percipere, quam ex lætitiâ improborum dolorum*: — *ex alio or aliqua re quærere, requirere, audire, intelligere, sperare etc.* C) *In speaking of a multitude*: *Out of, from amongst, out of the number of*: qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis propter severitatem, Cic. R. Am. 3: — *e. vectoribus sorte ductus*: — *homo ex numero disertorum postulabat, ut*: — *unus ex illis decemviris*: — *ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum*: —

aliquis ex vobis: — *id ei ex ovo videbatur aurum declarasse; reliquum, argentum, of the egg*: — *ex his, qui assunt, bella copia*: — *ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum iudices*: — *Sometimes instead of a genit.*: has (turres) altitudo puppiæ aut barbaris navibus superabat, Cæs. D) *Denoting the material a thing is made of*: statua ex ære facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21: — *ex ære fuit quoddam (simulacrum)*: — *non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus*: — *homo ex animo constat et corpore*: — *cum Epicuro hoc est plus negotii, quod e duplici genere voluptatis conjunctus est.* E) *Denoting a cause, occasion, or origin of a thing*: *Out of, from, on account of, through, by means of*: quum esset ex ære alieno commota civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: — *ex vulnere æger*: — *quum e. renibus laboraret*: — *ex se nati*: — *ex quodam conceptus*: — *ex hac maxima libertate tyrannus gignitur*: — *ages victor ex inimicorum dolore triumphum iustissimum*: — *qua ex causa quum bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent*: — *ex eo fieri, ut*: — *ex quo fit, ut*: — *e quo efficitur, non ut*: —

*\*In denoting the object from which a thing derives its name*: quorum ex disparibus motionibus magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: — *quam urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari.* F) *Ex or e re, ex usu, ex injuria, to anybody's advantage or disadvantage*: id Brutum bene et e re publica pro sua majorumque suorum dignitate fecisse, *for the welfare of the state*, Cic. Phil. 10, 1, 25: — *exque re publica*: — *ex usu, Cæs.*: — *ex nullius injuria, Liv.* G) *Denoting conformity*: *After, according to, in conformity with*: majores primum jurare ex sui animi sententia quemque voluerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 47: — *ex senatus sententia*: — *ex sententia, i. q. ex voluntate, according to one's wish*: — *vir optimus suavitatem rogationem, me ex senatus consulto ferente*: — *ex edicto, ex decreto*: — *ex lege*: — *ex jure*: — *ex consuetudine*: — *quod esse volunt e virtute, id est honeste vivere*: — *ut magis ex animo rogare nihil possum*: — *nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico æstimabat*: — *nunc quæ scribo, scribo ex opinione hominum atque fama*: — *quamquam hæc quidem res non solum ex domestica est ratione; attingit etiam bellicam.*

[**EX-ĀBŪSUS**, *part. (abutor) Abusing greatly, Amm.*]

[**EX-ĀCERBESCO**, ēre. v. inchoat. n. *To become angry or vexed, to be irritated, App.*]

**\*\*EX-ĀCERBO**, l. v. a. *To irritate, provoke, make angry*: recenti alga ira exacerbantur animi, Liv. 2, 35: — [*In Law*: *To aggravate, render more severe (of punishment), Dig.*]

[**EX-ĀCERVANS**, *antis. part. (acervo) Accumulating greatly, Amm.*]

**\*\*EX-ĀCESCO**, ācti. 3. v. inchoat. n. *To become sour*: e. ficus, Col. 12, 17, 1.

**EXACON**, i. n. *A Gallic name for the herb centaureum*, Plin. 25, 6, 31.

**\*\*EXACTE**, *adv. Exactly, precisely, accurately. Comp., e. dicere, Mel. proæm.*

**EXACTŸO**, ōnis f. (exigo) *\*A driving out, expelling*: e. (regum), Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: — *\*A demanding*: e. operis, Col. 11, 1, 26: — *Exp.*: *A demanding of payment, collecting of debts*, Cic. Att. 5, 1: — *An impost, tax*: ne in venditionem tributorum et illam acerbissimam exactionem capitum atque ostiorum inducerentur sumptus minime necessarij, *a poll and door tax*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: — *\*An accomplishing*, Vitruv. 3, 1.

**EXACTOR**, ōris m. (exigo) *\*One who drives out or expels*: e. regum (Junii Valerique), Liv. 9, 17: — *\*One who demands*: e. operis, i. e. *one who sees that a sufficient quantity of work is done; an overseer, superintendent*, Liv. 45, 37: — *\*e. supplicij, one who fulfils or puts into execution*, Liv. 2, 5: — *Exp.*: *A collector of taxes, a tax-gatherer*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32, 4.

[**EXACTRIX**, icis f. *She who demands, August.*]

# EXACTUS

1. EXACTUS, a, um. I Part. of exigo. \*\*IL Adj.: *Exact, accurate*: difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. 3, 5, 12: — Comp., e. cura, Suet. Tib. 18. — Sup., e. vir, Plin. E. 8, 23, 5. — [With genit., Ov. F. 3, 383.]

[2. EXACTUS, ūs. m. (exigo) A driving away: e. mercis, i. e. sale, Auct. Decl. 12, 19.]

EX-ĀCŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. To make very sharp or pointed, to sharpen or point. I Prop.: qua (cote) ferramenta saepe exacta sunt, Plin. 28, 4, 12. II Fig.: nisi mucronem aliquem tribunicium exactisset in nos? Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 21: — e. ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem: — Esp.: To rouse, incite, instigate, encourage: velim cohortere et exactas Clustium, Cic. Att. 12, 36: — e. alqm (opp. 'deterere').

\*\*EXĀCŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (exacuo) A sharpening, pointing: e. calami, Plin. 17, 14, 24.

\*EX-ADVERSUM (also adversum) and EX-ADVERSUS. adv. and prep. Over against, opposite. [I Adv.: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44. — With a dat., Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 38.]

II Prop. with acc.: ara Aio Loquenti e. eum locum consecrata est, Cic. Div. 1, 45.

[EX-ADVOCATUS, i. m. One who has been an advocate, Ang.]

\*EX-ĒDĪFĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A building, erecting; hence, meton., structure of style: ipsa autem e. posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 63.

EX-ĒDĪFĪCO. 1. v. a. To finish building, to construct, erect. I Prop.: e. Capitolium (with efficere), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19: — e. hunc mundum. II Fig.: To complete, finish: ne graveris e. id opus, quod institisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 35. [To turn out of doors, Plant. Tr. 5, 2, 3.]

\*\*EXĒQUĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A putting on a level, equalling.

I Prop.: A level: deinde insuper eam exæquationem pila struat, Vitr. 5, 12. II Fig.: A levelling, equality: hanc ipsam exæquationem non fero (shortly before, æquato omnium cultu), Liv. 34, 4.

EXÆQUO. 1. v. a. and n. I Act.: To make level, plain, smooth, even, or equal; to equalise. \*\*A) Prop.: deinde inferior pars (ex transtillis) sub aqua exæquanda... Iaque pulvinus exæquata struat planitie... Tunc proclinatione ea impletur arena, et exæquetur cum margine et planitie pulvini, Vitr. 5, 12. B) Fig.: To put on the same footing, treat as equal or the same, make equal: si, qui sunt in amicitia conjunctionisque necessitudine superiores, e. se cum inferioribus debent, Cic. Læl. 20: — qui, quum plures erant, paucis nobis e. non poterant: — \*\*e. facta dicta, the words must come up to the facts, i. e. facts have to be represented in adequate words, Sall. Cat. 3, 2: — qui omnia jura pretio e. omniumque rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset. II Neut.: To be equal to, to come up to, reach; with acc. (conf. Æquo): ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum (syllabarum) multitudinem alterius assequatur et exæquet, A. Her. 4, 20, 28.

[EXĒSTŪTĪO, ōnis. f. A boiling up, fermenting, fermentation. I Prop.: Sol. II Fig.: Non.]

\*\*EX-ĒSTŪO. 1. v. n. and a. To be in a ferment; to rise or swell, as the sea. I Neut. A) Prop.: (peninsula) incertæ altitudinis utrumque exæstuat aut deficit mare, Liv. 26, 42: — Esp.: To boil up with heat, to glow: latere convulso et, ut exæstuarat, afflatus aura, in graviorem recidit morbum, Suet. Tib. 72. B) Fig.: e. irā, Ov. M. 6, 623.] [II Act.: To cause to boil up, Lucr. 6, 817.]

[EXAGGĒRANTER. adv. With many words, Tert.]

\*EXAGGĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A throwing up of mounds. [I Prop. concr.: A mound, Just. 2, 1.] II Fig.: Exaggeration, amplification; elevation: amplitudinem animi et quasi quandam exaggerationem quam altissimam animi unam esse omnium rem pulcherrimam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.

# EX-AMEN

[EXAGGĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. One who increases, Hier.]

\*\*EXAGGĒRĀTUS, a, um. part. of exaggero. Heaped up, amplified: e. verborum volubilitate, Petr. 8, 124, 3.

EX-AGGĒRO. 1. v. a. To raise a mound, dam, or dike, to throw up earth, to heap up. I Prop.: To increase, augment: e. rem familiarem, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92. II Fig. \*\*A) To heap up: hic alteri alteris non solum mortem morti exaggerabant, sed tumulos tumulis exæquabant, heaped, as it were, death on death, A. B. Hsp. 5. B) To exalt, amplify, heighten: nihil est ad exaggerandam et amplificandam orationem accommodatius, quam: — oratio nimis alta et exaggerata (opp. 'humilis et abjecta'): — quasi exaggerata altius oratio (with elatio et altitudo orationis), amplified: — e. artem oratione: — e. beneficium verbis: — siquidem animo excelso et alto et virtutibus exaggerato sumus: — Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, extenuans cetera et abjiciens: — cogitate, quanta deorum benignitate auctas exaggeratasque fortunas una nox quam pæne deleat.

\*EXAGĪTĀTOR, ōris. m. A censurer: Plato e. omnium rhetorum hunc miratur unum, Cic. de Or. 13, 42.

EX-ĀGĪTO. 1. v. a. To drive out, to drive from one place to another, to expel. \*\*I Prop.: ut quicquid facis subsederit, exagitet et in summum reducat, Col. 12, 19, 4. II Fig.: To hunt up, i. e. to persecute, harass, disturb, torment. Gen.: insectandis exagitandisque numariis judiciis omnem omnibus studiosis ac fautoribus illius victoriæ παθησάτω eripui, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: — istius injuriis exagitati: — Esp.: To attack violently with words, to scold, revile, censure, rebuke, rail, or jeer at: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus: — inventi sunt, qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagiterent atque contemnerent: — in rebus palam a consularibus exagitati et in summam invidiam adducti: — exagitantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciæ: — quod apud Lucilium scite exagitat in Albucio Scævola, quam lepide lexeis composita: — To rouse passionately, excite the passions, to incite: ut hujus (Platonis) et aliorum philosophorum disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus: — Of the mind; To excite, disturb: ne et meum maiorem exagitem, et te in eundem luctum vocem.

[EXĀGĪUM, ūi. n. (ex-ago) A standard weight, Theod.: — Hence, Fr. essay, an attempt.]

[EXĀGĒGA, æ. f. (ἐξάγω) An export or shipping of goods, exportation, Plant. Rud. 3, 2, 17.]

EX-ALBESCO, būi. 3. v. inch. n. To turn or become white. [I Prop.: Gell.] II Fig.: To grow pale, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48.

\*\*EX-ALBĪDUS, a, um. Whitish, white: e. rami (arboris), Plin. 12, 17, 39.

[EX-ALBO, atum. 1. v. a. (albus) To make white, Tert.]

\*\*EX-ALBURNATUS, a, um. (alburnum) Deprived of the inner bark or white sap: e. robur, Plin. 16, 40, 76.

[EXALTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. A raising, elevating, Tert. II. A being beside one's self, NL.]

\*\*EX-ALTO. 1. v. a. I To raise: deus alia exaltat, alia submittit, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, proem. II To deepen: fodiunt (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, Col. 3, 13, 4.

\*\*EX-ĀLŪMĪNĀTUS, a, um. Of the colour of alum: e. uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

[EX-AMBĪO, ūi. itum. 4. v. n. and a. I Neut.: To go round begging or asking for any thing, to beg, ask for any thing, Cypr. II Act.: To approach anybody with a request, Symm.]

EX-AMEN, inis. n. (contr. from agmen) I. (A crowd going or flying out; hence) A swarm, crowd, shoal, multitude, a swarm of bees: res rusticæ lætæ sunt, tum pecudum pastu, apium examinibus, florum omnium varietate, Cic. de Sen. 15. [II. A proving, testing; hence, the tongue

of a balance, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 725.] [*Fig.*: An inquiry, inquest, examination, Ov. *M.* 9, 552.]

[EXAMINĀTE. *adv.* With care, considerably, Tert. — *Comp.*, Amm.]

\*\*EXAMINĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* I. *Prop.* i. q. libratio: A weighing; balance, equilibrium, Vitruv. 10, 8. [*II. Fig.*: An investigation, inquiry, examination, Dig.]

[EXAMINĀTOR, ōris. *m.* I. *Prop.*: One that weighs, Cæs. II. *Fig.*: An examiner, Tert.]

[EXAMINĀTORĪUS, a, um. (examinō) Of or belonging to examination, Tert.]

[EXAMINĀTUS, a, um. *part.* (examinō) Weighed over, carefully looked into, examined, August.]

EXAMĪNO. 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (examen) \*\*I. *To make a swarm, to swarm*: ab exortu Vergiliarum ad solstitium fere examinant alvi, Col. 9, 14, 5. II. *To weigh out.* A) *Prop.*: tamquam paribus examinatus ponderibus nullam in partem movetur, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 19, 43: — \*\**Neut.*, e. alciui: *To be in a state of equilibrium, to be balanced*, Vitruv. 10, 8. B) *Fig.*: *To weigh over (in one's mind), ponder, consider, inquire into, investigate, examine*: quæ non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinantur, Cic. *de Or.* 2, 38, 159: — qui suo quodam more loquitur, ut omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet: — e. alqd suis ponderibus: — e. diligenter verborum omnium pondera.

\*\*EX-AMPLEXOR, ari. *v. dep. a.* *To embrace, clasp*: tu, per deos, inquit, hunc e., A. *Her.* 4, 52.

[EX-AMURCO, are. *v. a.* (amurca) *To cleanse from dregs, to dry*, App.]

[EX-AMUSSIM. *adv.* (amussis: according to rule, by a ruler; hence) Exactly, accurately, Plaut. *Most.* 1, 2, 19.]

[EX-ANCILLĀTUS, a, um. *part.* of ancillor. *Serving as a slave*, Tert.]

EX-ANCLO (*less correctly written antlo*). 1. *v. a.* *To carry, bring, or take out as a servant, to care for.*

[I. *Prop.*: Pacuv. ap. Non. — *Esp.*: *To draw out, exhaust, exhaustio*, Plant. *Stich.* 1, 3, 116.] II. *Fig.*: *To go through, endure, suffer [perferre]*: Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Carneade, Cic. *Ac.* 2, 34: — quum exanclavisset omnes labores, tum incideret in mortis malum sempiternum.

[EX-ANIMĀBĪLĪTER. *adv.* (exanimō) *Half dead through terror*, Nov. ap. Non.]

[EX-ANIMĀLIS. *e.* I. *Pass.*: *Deprived of life, dead*. II. *Act.*, *killing, mortal*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 4, 8, 7: — id., Rud. 1, 4, 2.]

EXANIMĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: *A depriving of breath, a suffocating*: e. vulvarum, i. e. hysterics, Plin. 32, 3, 13 (*for which we find suffocatio and strangulatus, id.*). II. *Fig.*: *Terror, fright*: e. metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 8: — si cavebimus, ne in perturbationes atque examinationes incidamus.

\*\*EX-ĀNĪMIS, e. and EX-ĀNĪMUS, a, um. (*the latter form mostly used in the plur.*) (anima) *Without breath, lifeless, without life*. I. *Prop.* A) *Exanimis*: ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv. 25, 34. B) *Exanimus*: tum convulsos lanatosque et partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum projiciunt, Tac. *A.* 1, 32. [*II. Fig.*: *Dead with fright, greatly terrified or alarmed, terror-struck, panic-struck*, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 672.]

EX-ĀNĪMO. 1. *v. a.* [I. *To deprive of air or wind*: folles, Auct. *Ætnæ.*] II. *To deprive of breath or of life*. A) *Prop.*: e. se taxo, Cæs. *B. G.* 6, 31: — *In the pass.*: *To be deprived of life, to be killed, to die*: (Epaminondas) quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. *Fin.* 2, 30, 97: — *Part.*, exanimatus, killed, dead, Cæs. *B. G.* 5, 44, 6: — *Also*, *to be exhausted, deprived of strength*: simul fore ut duplicato cursu Cæsaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Cæs.: — *Of abstract objects*: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, volo inflata

et quasi anhelata gravius, without breath, power, or life, Cic. *de Or.* 3, 11, 41. II. *Fig.*: *To deprive of life or spirit; to kill with fear, grief, etc.; to discourage*:

te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum, Cic. *Par.* 2, 18: — adolescentulus sic initio accusationis exanimatus sum, ut: — me exanimant et interimunt hæc voces Milonis: — Tullius meæ morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat: — *In the part. pass.*, Cic. *Mil.* 23.

EXANIMUS, a, um. *See* EXANIMIS.

[EXANTHĒMA, ātis. *n.* (ἐξάνθημα) *A cutaneous eruption*, M. *Emp.*]

EXANTLO. *See* EXANCLO.

[EX-ĀPĒRIO, ire. *v. a.* *To open wide, August.*]

[EX-APTO, are. *v. a.* *To fit, adjust, App.*]

\*\*EX-APTUS, a, um. *Joined, fastened, or appended to*: ex quo orbe pendeant e. catenis tintinnabula, Plin. 36, 13, 19.

[EX-ĀQUESCO, escēre. *v. inch. n.* *To turn to water*, Cens.]

[EX-ĀRĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* I. *A ploughing out or up*, M. *Cap.* II. *Meton.*: *A writing*, Sid.]

[EXARCHUS, i. m. (ἑραρχος) *An overseer, governor*, Just. *Nov.*]

EX-ARDESCO, arsi, arsum. 3. *v. inchoat. n.* *To take fire, to be kindled, become hot*. I. *Prop.*: nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, quæ, nisi admoto igni, ignem concipere possit, Cic. *de Or.* 2, 45. II. *Fig.*: *To take fire, i. e. to be kindled or inflamed, burn*: e. iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 2, 20: — e. gravior: — in omni genere amplificationis e.: — hodierno die ad spem libertatis e.: — e. ad alqd: — *Of things and abstract subjects*: ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia, Cic. *Lael.* 27: — admirabilis quædam exardescit benevolentis magnitudo: — ira exardescit, libido concitatur: — e. injuria: — e. tanta ista importunitas inauditi sceleris: — quamquam tum propter multorum delicta etiam ad innocentium periculum tempus illud exarserat: — [*Part. pass.*, EXARSUS, a, um. *Burnt*, Cod. *Just.*]

\*\*EX-ĀRĒFĪO, ēri. *v. pass.* (arefacio) *To become dry, to dry up*: juncus marinus omnibus articulorum morbis impositus priusquam exarefiat, Plin. 26, 10, 66.

\*\*EX-ĀRĒNO. *v. a.* (arena) *To cleanse from sand*: e. æs, Plin. 33, 3, 20.

EX-ĀRESCO, rūi. *v. inchoat. n.* *To become dry, dry up*. I. *Prop.*: E. amnes, Cic. *Pis.* 33, 82: — e. lacrimæ, dry up. II. *Fig.*: *To pass away, disappear, decay, lose vigour*: si omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. *Brut.* 4, 16: — quum vetustate exaruit (opinio): — e. vetus urbanitas: — e. facultas orationis.

[EX-ĀRĪDUS, a, um. *Dried up, quite dry, meton.*, Tert.]

\*\*EX-ARMO. 1. *v. a.* *To deprive of arms, to disarm*. I. *Prop.* A) *E. cohortes*, Tac. *H.* 2, 76: — e. navem, *to take down the rigging, to unrig*, Sen. *E.* 30. B) *To strip of power, debilitate, weaken, enervate*: quo quidem (bello Italico) Romani victis afflictique ipsi exarmati quam integris universis civitatem dare maluerunt, Vell. 2, 17. II. *Fig.*: *To disarm*: e. nautas mirabili forma, Petr. *S.* 105, 7.

EX-ĀRO. 1. *v. a.* I. *To plough or dig up, dig out*. A) *Prop.*: e. sepulcra, Cic. *Leg.* 2, 23, 58: — e. deum, puerum. B) *Fig.*: *To raise, gain, or acquire by tillage*: (aratores) tantum labore suo frumenti exarabant, ut populo Romano totique Italiae suppeditare possent, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 5, 38. \*\*II. *Gen.*: *To plough, till, cultivate, work*, Plin. 18, 3, 3. B) *To write on a wax tablet, to put or mark down, to note down*: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literularum exaravi, Cic. *Att.* 12, 1: — novum proœmium e.: — quum ad te harum exemplum in codicillis exaravi.

[EXARTHĒMA, ātis. *n.* (ἐξάρθημα) *A dislocation*, NL.]

[EXARTICULĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (exarticulatus) *A dislocation*, NL.]



## EX-ARTICULATUS

[EX-ARTICULATUS, a, um. *Without articulation, irregular, disorderly*, Tert.]

[EX-ASCIATUS, a, um. *part. (ascio) Cut with a carpenter's axe; hence, gen., well arranged*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 93.]

[EXASPERATIO, ōnis. *f. Roughness*, Scrib.]

[EXASPERATRIX, icis. *f. She who exasperates*, Vulg.]

**\*\*EX-ASPERO.** 1. *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To make rough, roughen, to make uneven.* I. *Prop.: aquae frigidae cyathi tres bibendi sunt, nisi tamen vomitus fauces exasperavit*, Cels. 1, 3. II. *Fig.: To irritate, provoke, exasperate: duratos eos (Gallogræcos) tot malis exasperatosque accepit terra, savage, infuriated*, Liv. 38, 17.

[EXAUCTORITAS, atis. *f. (exauctor) Milit.: A discharging from service*, Cod. Th.]

**\*\*EX-AUCTORO.** 1. *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To dismiss from service, discharge from military duty, to discharge or dismiss from office [dimittere]: omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur*, Liv. 32, 1: — *Esp.: To dismiss with disgrace, cashier: (legiones) immodeste missionem postulantes citra commoda emeritorum exauctoravit*, Suet. Aug. 24. [II. *Fig.: Macr.*]

[EXAUDIBILIS, e. (exaudio) *Worthy of being heard favourably*, August.]

**EX-AUDIO,** ivi or ū, itum. 4. *v. a.* I. *To hear from or at a distance: quum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnitum*, Cic. Div. 1, 33: — *maxima voce, ut omnes e. possint, dico semperque dicam.* II. *Meton. A) To perceive by hearing, to perceive: quam multa, quæ nos fugiunt in cantu, exaudiunt in eo genere exercitati*, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20. **\*\*B) To hear favourably, to grant**, Plin. 28, 2, 3. [C] *To listen to, give heed to, pay attention to*, Hor. E. 1, 20, 14. [D] *To comprehend, understand*, Dig.]

[EXAUDITIO, ōnis. *f. A hearing favourably*, August.]

[EX-AUGĒO, ēre. *v. a.* *To increase greatly*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 9.]

**\*\*EXAUGURATIO,** ōnis. *f. A depriving of sanctity, profaning: quum omnium sacellorum exaugurationes admitterent aves, in termini fano non addixere*, Liv. 1, 55.

**\*\*EX-AUGŪRO.** 1. *v. a.* *To deprive of sanctity, to profane, desecrate*, Liv. 1, 55.

[EX-AUSPICO, avi. 1. *v. n.* *To take auspices from any thing*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108.]

[EX-BALLISTO, are. *v. a.* (ballista) *Facetè, To settle with the ballista, to overcome by force*, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 1, 10.]

[EXBIBO, ēre. *for* bibo, ēre. Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19.]

[EXCÆCATOR, ōris. *m. One who blinds*, August.]

**\*\*EX-CÆCO.** 1. *v. a.* *To blind, make blind.* I. *Prop.: num ergo is excæcat nos aut orbat sensibus?* Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: — **\*\*Of trees and plants; To deprive of eyes or buds**, Plin. 17, 22, 35: [To stop up a river, Ov. M. 15, 272]: — **\*\*To obscure or weaken a brilliant colour, to darken: fulgor (argenti) excæcatus**, Plin. 33, 9, 46. **\*\*II. Fig.: excæcabat ingens fama oculos animosque miserorum**, Petr. S. 141, 5.

**\*\*EX-CALCĒO** (calcio). 1. *v. a.* I. *To deprive of shoes, to unshoe, take off the shoes: a Messalina petiit, ut sibi pedes præberet excalcianos*, Suet. Vit. 2: — *Esp. part. pass.: jussit posthæc excalcios cursitare, without shoes, barefoot*, Suet. Vesp. 8: — *Middle, as verb. finit.: neque umquam aut nocte die excalcietur aut discingeretur*, Vell. 2, 41: — [verb. dep., Varr. ap. Non.] II. *Esp.: Of a tragic actor; to take off the cothurnus: quum præsentem populo elati incesserunt et cothurnati simul exierunt, excalciantur et ad staturam suam redeunt*, Sen. E. 76: — *hence, excalcietur (opp. 'cothurnati'), comic actors: quam multa Publii non excalcietis sed 'cothurnatis' dicenda sunt*, Sen. E. 8.

[EXCALDATIO, ōnis. *f. Warm bathing or washing*, Capit.]

[EX-CALDO. 1. *v. a.* (caldu) *To wash or bathe in warm water*, M. Emp.]

## EXCELLENTER

**\*\*EX-CALFACIO,** actum. 3. *v. a.* *To warm, heat: sæx magis exalfacit quam crocum ipsum*, Plin. 21, 20, 82.

**\*\*EXCALFACTIO,** ōnis. *f. (exalfacio) A warming, heating*, Plin. 31, 9, 45.

**\*\*EXCALFACTORIUS,** a, um. (exalfacio) *Warming, heating, that warms or heats*, Plin. 21, 18, 72.

[EXCALFIO. *To grow warm*, Scrib.]

[EX-CANDEFACIO, feci. 3. *v. a.* *To heat, inflame; hence to increase, raise*, Varr.]

**\*EXCANDESCENTIA,** æ. *f. (excanDESCO) Choler, irritability, irascibility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21.

**\*EXCANDESCO,** dūi. 3. *v. inchoat. n.* *To grow hot or heated, take fire, to glow.* **\*\*I. Prop.: e. vitæ pilæ sole adverso, Plin. 36, 26, 67. II. *Fig.: To be inflamed, e. g. by anger or passion: hæc nullam habent vim, nisi ira excanduit fortuito*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.**

**\*\*EX-CANTO.** 1. *v. a.* *To draw forth by enchantment, to charm out*, Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 7.

**\*EX-CARNIFICIO,** atum. 1. *v. a.* *To cut in pieces.* I. *Prop.: e. alqm*, Cic. N. D. 3, 33. **\*\*II. Fig.: To torture, torment: qualia excarnificati animi verba! Sen. de Ira, 3, 4.**

[EX-CASTRATUS, a, um. (castro) *Castrated.* I. *Prop.: Gell. 9, 9, 10. II. Fig.: Deprived of a husk or shell*, Scrib.]

[EX-CAUDICO (codico), are. *v. a.* (candex) I. *To hoe up, extirpare*, Front. II. *For ablaqueare*: Pall. III. *Meton.: Tert.*

**\*\*EXCĀVATIO,** ōnis. *f. A hollowing out: e. lapidis*, Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 3.

**EX-CĀVO,** atum. 1. *v. a.* *To hollow out: e. trullam*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27.

**EX-CĒDO,** cessi, cessum. 3. (*subj. perf. sync. excessis*, Ter.) *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To go out, forth, or away, to leave a place.* A) *Prop. gen.: e. ex Italia*, Cic. Phil. 12, 6: — *e. ex illa circumscriptione: — Absol.: abijt, excessit, evasit, erupit. — With an expression denoting the end: ex his tenebris in lucem illam e.: — Esp.: To go beyond or pass a certain limit, to project, stand or jut out: sic omnes partes collocatæ sunt, ut nulla excederet extra*, Cic. Un. 5: — *To depart this life, to die [decedo]: sic ille quum undequadragesimo annos regnavisset, excessit e. vita: — \*\*also, simply, e.*, Plin. 7, 13, 11. B) *Fig. 1) Gen.: quum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit*, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53. 2) *Esp.: To exceed a given boundary or measure, to go beyond, pass a certain limit, to overstep, exceed [procedere, progredi]: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias: — To disappear, vanish: quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit.* **\*\*II. Act. A) Prop.: To leave a place: facto senatus consulto, ut urbem excederent Volsci, præcones dimittuntur, Liv. 2, 37: — *Impers.: ita Crotonem excessum est*, Liv. 27, 3. B) *Fig.: To exceed the proper boundaries or measure, to overpass [egredi]: statura, quæ justam excederet*, Suet. Tib. 68: — *Absol.: excessit Fronto ac postulavit, digressed*, Tac. A. 2, 33: — [*conf. egredi relationem, id.*]: — [*pass., Tert.*]**

**EXCELLENS,** entis. *part. (excello) Raising itself, standing out, projecting.* **\*\*I. Prop.: High: oppida excellentibus locis constituta, A. B. Hisp. 8, 4. II. *Fig.: Distinguished, excellent, superior, surpassing: deos rerum omnium præstantia e.*, Cic. Div. 2, 63: — *Brutus noster e. omni genere laudis: — e. in omni genere: — ejus e. in re militari gloria: — Galba fuit inter tot æquales unus e.: — pie sancteque colimus naturam excellentem atque præstantem: — tua scientia e. atque singularis: — hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit: — e. pulchritudo muliebri formæ: — \*\*Comp., ova e.*, Plin. 29, 3, 11: — *Sup., ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quæque libavimus*, Cic. Inv. 2, 2.**

**EXCELLENTER.** adv. *Excellently*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: — *Comp.*, Cic. Sest. 45.

**EXCELLENTĪA**, æ. f. (excello) *Excellence, superiority*: nobis personam imposuit ipsa natura magna cum excellentia præstantique animantium reliquarum, Cic. Off. 1, 28:—animi e. magnitudoque:—*In the plur.*, Cic. Læl. 19, 69.

**EX-CELLO**, llūi, lsum. 3. [after the 2. conjug., pres. ind. excellet, M. Æmil. ap. Dion.: subj. excellet, Cic. Fr. ap. Prisc.] v. a. and n. [I. Act.: To raise on high, according to Fest.] II. Neut.: To raise one's self, or to be raised; then meton., to distinguish one's self, excel, surpass; usually in a good sense: ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate infimis par esse videatur, Cic. de I. P. 14, 41:—in quibus (jocis) tu longe aliis mea sententia, Cæsar, excellis:—ut inter quos posset e., cum iis se pateretur æquari:—e. nunc inter omnes:—e. ingenio scientiæ:—e. animi magnitudine:—e. actione:—e. hoc genere virtutis:—artem illudere, in qua excellit ipse:—e. in alga arte et facultate:—e. in alia parte orationis:—e. maxime in amicitiiis expetendis colendisq.:—*Abso.*: excellit atque eminet vis potestas nomenque regium, Cic. Rep. 2, 28:—*In a bad sense*: qui singulis vitiis excellunt aut etiam pluribus, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51:—quum hæc (flagitia) quæ excellunt me nosse videas.

**EXCELSE**, adv. On high, loftily. \*\*I. Prop.: si vitis scandit e., Col. 4, 1, 5. II. Fig.: Haughtily, loftily: e. magnificentissime et dicet et sentiet, Cic. de Or. 34:—\*\*Sup., e. floruit (Sparta), above all, Vell. 1, 6, 3.

**EXCELSITAS**, ætis. f. (excelsus) *Height*. \*\*I. Prop.: e. montium, Plin. 2, 64, 64. II. Fig.: Loftiness, sublimity: magis est secundum naturam e. animi et magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 24.

**EXCELSUS**, a, um. part. (excello) *High, elevated, lofty*. I. Prop.: e. locus, Cic. Rep. 6, 11:—e. porticus:—e. basis (statue):—e. signum:—e. aves (lbes):—Comp., quod in excelsiore loco Velæ cæpisset ædificare:—Sup., e. mons, Cæs.:—Subst. neut.: simulacrum Jovis facere majus et in e. collocare:—in e. II. Fig.: High, noble, sublime, lofty, grand: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11:—magnus homo et e.:—animus e. magnificusque:—excelsio et illustri loco sita est laus tua:—Comp., quo grandior sit et quodammodo e. (orator):—quo tua in me humanitas fuerit e. quam in te mea:—\*\*Sup., e. et multiplices eo bello viciæ, Vell.:—\*\*Subst. neut.: qui magno imperio præditi in excelsio ætatem habent, i. e. in a high position, Sall.:—\*\*A title under the emperors, e. g. of the præfectus prætorio, Highness.

[EXCEPTĀCULUM, i. n. (excepto) *A receptacle*, Tert.]

**\*\*EXCEPTĪCIUS** or **-TĪUS**, a, um. (excipio) *That is kept back*: e. alica, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

**EXCEPTŌ**, ōnis. f. (excipio) I. An exception, a limitation, restriction: consiliorum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic. Læl. 17:—sine or cum (ulla) e.:—P. Dolabella, Prætor, interdixit, ut est consuetudo, de vi, hominibus armatis, sine ulla e.:—quorum (populorum) in fœderibus exceptum est, ne quis eorum a nobis civis recipiatur. Quod si exceptionem facit, ne liceat, ibi necesse est licere, ubi non est exceptum:—sunt in tota lege exceptiones duxæ. II. In Law: An exception, i. e. a form containing an objection on the part of the defendant respecting the statement of the plaintiff, as being incorrect, illegal, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 19.

**\*\*EXCEPTŪNCŪLA**, æ. f. (exceptio) *A slight limitation or restriction, a restrictive clause*, Sen. E. 20.

**\*EXCEPTO**. 1. v. int. a. (excipio) *To take out, to take up, to catch*: barbatulos nullos exceptans de piscina, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38.

[EXCEPTOR, ōris. m. (excipio) *One that takes any thing up*; e. g. one who takes down notes, an amanuensis who transcribes what is dictated, Dig.: under the emperors, a copyist, scribe, Inscr.]

[EXCEPTŌRIUS, a, um. (excipio) *That serves for taking or receiving*, Dig.:—Subst. "*Exceptorium, excipulum, conceptaculum, ἐκδοχάριον*."]

**EXCEPTUS**, a, um. part. of excipio.

[EX-CĒRĒBRĀTUS, a, um. (cerebrum) *Deprived of brains, hence, deprived of sense or feeling, stunned*, Tert.]

**\*\*EX-CERNO**, crēvi, crētum. 3. v. a. *To sift out, separate by sifting, to separate, put or set apart*, ubicunque ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv. 28, 39:—Part. pass. subst.: excreta tritici, that which is left after sifting, i. e. chaff, Col. 8, 4, 1:—Esp.: *To secrete, discharge, carry off*: venter e. mollia, Cels. 2, 8.

**EX-CERPO**, psi, ptum. 3. v. a. (carpo) *To take or pick out, select, choose*. [I. Prop.: Hor. S. 2, 3, 272.]

II. Fig. A) *To pick out, select, cull* [eligere]: non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam e. ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic. de Off. 3, 1, 3:—quod quisque (scriptorum) commodissime præcipere videbatur, excerptissimus. \*\**To make extracts from writings, to extract*: nihil umquam legit, quod non excerptet, Plin.:—paucos enim, qui sunt eminentissimi, e. in animo est, to make extracts from, Quint.:—solebam e., quid mihi cum adversario conveniret, to extract, id. B) *To take out in order to omit, to strike or leave out, except, exempt*: non enim, si est facilius, eo de numero quoque est excerptendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 47:—quid si nos hominum consuetudini cæperimus e.? to withdraw ourselves from, Sen.; or simply e. se, to separate one's self, i. e. to be singular, id.

[EXCEPTŌ, ōnis. f. (excerpo) *An extract*, Gell. 17, 21, 1.]

**EXCERPTUS**, a, um. part. of excerpto.

[EX-CERVICĀTŌ, ōnis. f. (cervicatus) *Obstinacy, stubbornness*, Hier.; conf. CERVICOSITAS.]

**EXCESSUS**, ūs. m. (excedo) I. A departure; e. g. from life: in his esse et excessum et vita et in vita mansionem, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60; for which also, e. vitæ:—post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli:—\*\*Death, Tac. A. 1, 7. II. A going beyond a given limit, excess.

A) Prop.: os calcis quadam parte sinatur, quadam excessus habet, projects, Cels. 8, 1. B) Fig.: A deviating from a topic, a digression: egressio vel (quod usitatius esse cæpit) e., sive est extra causam, Quint. 3, 9, 4.

**\*\*EXCĒTRA**, æ. f. I. A snake, serpent [Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 3] II. Meton. as term of reproach, Liv. 39, 11.

[EXCIDŌ, ōnis. f. for excidium (exscindo) *Destruction*, Plaut. Cure. 4, 3, 2.]

**\*\*1. EXCĪDĪUM**, ii. n. (for excidium, from exscindo) *Destruction, overthrow*: magnum se excidio ejus urbis terrorem ceteris iniecurum, Liv. 27, 39.

**\*\*2. EXCĪDĪUM**, ii. n. (excido) *A falling out, falling down*: e. vulvæ, Plin. 36, 21, 39:—[A going down, setting, e. g. of the sun, Prud.]

1. EX-CĪDO, cidi. 3. v. n. (cado) *To fall out or down, fall from*. I. Prop. gen.: quod (animal) quum ex utero elapsus excidit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 728:—sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur:—omnes illi nefarii gladii de manibus crudelissimis exciderunt. \*\*Esp. of a lot; To be drawn: ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. II. Fig. A) *To fall or slip away, escape, get away*: verbum ecquod umquam ex ore hujus excidit, unde quisquam posset offendi? Cic. Sull. 26:—quod verbum tibi non excidit, ut sæpe fit, fortuito:—scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, qui me imprudente et invito excidit, et pervenit in manus hominum, escaped undesignedly:—\*\*omnes ii (versus), qui in breves excidunt, minus erunt stabiles, end in, finish in, Quint. 9, 4, 106:—[To dissent or differ from anybody's opinion, Lucil. ap. Non.] B) *To be lost, perish, vanish*: neque enim verendum est, ne quid excidat aut nequid in terram defuat, Cic. Læl. 16, 58:—To escape recollection, slip one's memory: O miram memoriam, Pomponi, tuam! at mihi ista exciderant:—quæ cogitatio,

quam mihi non omnino excidisset, erat aliquantum labefactata atque convulsa: — *\*\*With a subjective clause: non excidit mihi, scripsisse me in libro priore, I have not forgotten that, etc., Quint. 2, 3, 10: — [excidit, ut peterem, I forgot to request, Ov. M. 14, 139.] — \*\*Also (but not usually) of a person, excidens, one who forgets easily, forgetful: nam etiam excidentes unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 19: — \*\*e. (ex) alqa re, to lose, to miss, forfeit: [excidit ausis, misses, forfeits, Ov. M. 2, 328]: — e. fine medicinae, Quint.: — formulā e., to lose a lawsuit, instead of the more usual cadere formulā or causā, Suet. Claud. 14.*

2. EX-CĪDO, idi, isum. 3. v. a. (caedo) *To cut or hew out, hew or cut off or down. I. Prop.: e. lapides e terra, Cic. Off. 2, 3: — excisa enim est arbor, non evulsa: — \*\*e. virilitatem, to castrate, Quint.: — [e. se, Ov.]: — \*\*e. vasa anaglypta in asperitatem, ornamented with embossed figures, Plin. 33, 11, 49: — Gen.: To destroy, lay waste, demolish: qui domos inimicorum suorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit: — e. Numantiam: — \*\*e. exercitum, to rout, Vell.*

II. Fig.: *To take out, remove: alqd ex animo e., Cic. P. Cons. 18, 43.*

EX-CIEO, ere. See EXCIO.

*\*\*EX-CĪO, ivi or ii, itam. [An old form, from cīō, ēre, exciet, Plaut.: inf. exciere, Liv.: imperf. excibat, id.: excibant, Sil.] To call or entice out or forth, to bring out or forth. I. Prop.: auxilia e Germania Britanniaque excivit segniter, Tac. H. 2, 97: — To produce, Tac. A. 11, 2. II. Fig.: To move, put in motion, excite: clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, roused, Liv. 4, 27: — To cause, occasion: terrorem e., Liv. 10, 4.*

EX-CĪPIO, cēpi, ceptum. 3. v. a. (capiō) *I. To take or draw out or forth. \*A) Prop.: quod insepultos reliquissent eos, quos e mari propter vim tempestatis e. non potuissent, could not take out, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 293, 26. \*\*B) Fig. 1) Gen.: commemorantes obsidione se esse ab eo liberatos, plerosque etiam, quum apud hostes essent, servitute exceptos, freed from slavery, Liv. 33, 23, 2: — nihil jam cupiditati, nihil libidini exceptum, freed from, Tac. 2) Esp.: To except, make an exception, let pass or take as an exception: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter: — qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri, Hæc loquor de universis, nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur: — qui negaret quicquam esse, quod perciperetur, eum nihil e. ita necesse esse, ne id ipsum quidem, quod exceptum non esset, comprehendere et percipi ullo modo posse: — Lacedæmonii ipsi, quum omnia concedunt in amore juvenum præter stuprum, tenui sane muro dissepunt id, quod excipiunt: — Licinia lex, quæ non modo eum, qui... sed etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit: — With ut: quum nominatim lex exciperet, ut ad templum monumentumque capere (pecunias) liceret: — excepti de antiquis præter Xenophanem neminem: — ut in summis tuis laudibus excipiant unam iracundiam: — In the abl. absol.: omnium mihi videor, exceptis, Crasse, vobis duobus, eloquentissimos audisse Ti. et C. Sempronios, you two excepted: — vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut ea excepta nihil amicitia præstabilius esse putetis: — \*\*Neut. absol.: excepto, si obscena nudis nominibus enuncientur, Quint.: — [In Law: of the defendant; To bring forward a legal exception against the accusation of the plaintiff, Dig.]*

II. *To take to one's self, receive, catch, take away. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: quum taurum immobilis, excipit sanguinem patera, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: — labentem excipit, fulsit et sustinuit: — \*\*e. se in pedes, i. e. to get on one's feet, Liv. 4, 19, 4: — ut filiorum extremum spiritum ore e. liceret: — aut omnium tela excipiat necesse est: — e. vulnera: — O terram illam beatam, quæ hunc virum exceperit: — Mithridatem in timore et fuga Tigranes excipit. 2) Esp.: To take or receive in its turn or in order, i. e. to follow upon any thing, to join any thing, be next to: linguam ad radices ejus hærens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: — \*\*In Medic.: e. alqd alqa re, to receive any thing of the same nature, to mix with: quæ (medica-*

menta) excipiuntur cerato ex rosa facto, Cels. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *To take any thing, to catch, apprehend, receive: genus divinationis naturale, quod animus arripit aut excipit extrinsecus ex divinitate, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26: — posteaquam vidit, illum excepisse laudem ex eo, quod, i. e. obtained: — subire coegit et e. pericula, to endure, suffer: — e. vim frigorum hiememque: — e. labores magnos: — præcepta ad excipiendas hominum voluntates, to captivate. 2) Esp.: To catch at, hear, listen to, overhear: maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur: — idem dixit, quod exciperent improbi cives: — qui rumores exciperent. — Of time and order; To follow a person or thing, to ensue, to follow in succession, to succeed in a train of events or in course of time: Hercules vitam et virtutem immortalitatis excepisse dicitur, Cic. Sen. 68, 143: — Absol.: utrimque clamore sublato, excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, ensued, Cæs.: — e. alqd, to continue, keep up, prolong: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19.*

*\*\*EXCĪPŪLA, orum. n. (excipio) (sc. vasa) Receptacles: in e. ejus fluminis, beds or basins, Plin. 9, 22, 38.*

*[\*\*EXCĪPUUM. Quod excipitur, ut præcipuum quod ante capitur, according to Fest.]*

*[ExcĪSĀTUS, a, um. (excisus, from excido) Cut out or off, Plaut. Fr. ap. Non.]*

*\*\*EXCĪSĪO, ōnis. f. (excido) [I. A cutting out; a part cut out, Pall.] II. A destroying, destruction, A. Or. pro Dom. 58.*

*\*\*EXCĪSŌRIŪS, a, um. (excido) That serves for cutting off or out: e. scalper, Cels. 8, 3.*

EXCĪSUS, a, um. part. of excido.

*[ExcĪTĀBĪLIS, e. (excito) Encouraging, C. Aur.]*

*\*\*EXCĪTĀTE. adv. Briskly, violently. — Comp., e. fulgent gemmæ, Plin. 37, 7, 31.*

*[ExcĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. An encouraging, Arn.]*

*[ExcĪTĀTOR, ōris. m. An encourager, Prud.]*

*\*EXCĪTĀTUS, a, um. part. of excito. Strong, lively, animated, vigorous, vehement: summus ille cæli stellarum cursus, cujus conversio est concitator, acuto et excitato movetur sono, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: — \*\*Comp., e. clamor, Liv. 4, 37, 9: — \*\*Sup., e. odor, Plin. 26, 17, 71.*

EXCĪTO. 1. v. int. a. (excio) *To arise out or forth, to hunt out or up, to rouse, stir up, awake, call up.*

*I. Prop.: queso, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: — ita vero excitandus nobis erit ab inferis C. Marius, to be called from the dead: — e. alqm ab inferis: — e. alqm a mortuis: — non dubitavit e. reum consularem, et ejus diloricare tunicam, to bid to stand up: — e. reos: — e. testes: — suntne igitur insidiæ tendere plagas, etiam si excitatus non sis (feras) nec agiturus? — To hunt up; of things and abstract objects, to cause to rise, ascend: vapores, qui a sole ex aquis excitantur: — Esp.: To build, erect, construct: exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius, quam... nec e lapide excitari amplius, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: — nova sarmenta cultura excitantur, forced: — e. incendium: — e. maximos fluctus.*

*II. Fig. gen.: To awaken, rouse, enliven, excite, stir up, spur on, stimulate, kindle: qui ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscerem, high, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: — eniti et efficere, ut amici jacentem animum excitet inducatque in spem cogitationemque meliorem: — ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum unumquemque confirmans, excitans... senatum ad pristinam suam severitatem revocavi atque abjectum excitavi: — animos e. atque inflammare ad persequendi studium: — quæ scripsit poeta, ut nos et nostros liberos ad laborem et ad laudem excitaret: — te quoque, etsi admonitore non eges, ad memoriam nostrarum rerum excito: — e. languentem labentemque populum ad decus: — e. gallos alacritate ad canendum: — nisi tibi hortanti et illius memoriam mihi coram excitanti non parere nefas esse duxissem, inciting, stirring up, Cic. de Or. 10, 35: — dicendum est, quonam modo hominum*

studia ad utilitates nostras allicere atque e. possimus: — **\*\*soni excitandi, to be sharpened.** Quint.: — *Exp.: To excite, call forth: priusquam docuero, quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sint: — qui, quemcunque in animis hominum motum res et causa postulet, eum dicendo vel e. possit vel sedare: — quantos e. risus! — e. plausum: — e. fletum etiam inimicis: — e. amores: — e. suspicionem alci: — e. quantas tragedias: — e. vim ad dolorem bonorum omnium.*

1. EXCITUS, a, um. *part. of excio.*

[2. EXCITUS, ūs. m. (excido) *A calling out, call, App.*]

EXCLAMATIO, ōnis. f. **\*\*A loud call, exclamation: acutas vocis e. vitare debemus, A. Her. 3, 12, 21: — Exp.: As a figure of Rhetoric; Exclamation, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207.**

EXCLAMO. 1. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To call aloud, to call out with a loud voice, to cry out, exclaim: hic quum exclamasset Lælius ingemuissentque ceteri vehementius, leniter arridens Scipio, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: — in stadio cursores exclamant, quam maxime possunt: — qui volunt e. majus, num satis habent latera, fauces, linguam intendere? to applaud, or applaud loudly: — conciones saepe e. vidi.* II. *Act.: To say or cry with a loud voice: with an objective clause: itaque mihi libet e., ut ille in Synephebis, Proh deum! Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13: — With ut: quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo: — \*\*With acc.: ut lugentes disertissime quædam e. videantur, Quint.*

**\*\*EX-CLARO, are. v. a. To light up: ea cæli regio neque exclaratur neque obcuratur solis cursu, Vitr. 1, 2.**

EX-CLŪDO, si [*perf. sync. exclusi for exclusisti, Ter.*], sum. 3. (cludo for claudio) v. a. *To shut out, not to admit, to cut off, to keep at a distance or apart, separate.*

I. *Prop.: ipsæ illæ (literæ) e. me a porta et perfigio videntur, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 3: — Gaditani Pœnos mœnibus excluserunt: — [To drive out, keep out, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 95.] Exp.: To hatch: ex ovis pullos e.: — e. pullos: — Ambiguously, of the disciples of the rhetorician Corax (raven): Coracem istum patiamur pullos suos e. in nido, qui evolent, clamatores, odiosi ac molesti, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 87: — [To conclude, finish, Stat.] II. *Fig.: To shut out from obtaining, or from the enjoyment of any thing; to except, to remove, repulse, hinder, exclude: Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: — excludi ab omni doctrina: — exclusit illum a re publica: — ab hereditate excludi: — exceptione excludi: — e. multas actiones prætoris exceptionibus: — locat circiter Idus Septembr.; angustis temporis excluduntur omnes: — tempore exclusus, prevented or hindered, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31, 1: — si qui se in hoc iudicium forte projecerint, excluditote eorum cupiditatem: — e. consuetudinem libere dicendi.**

**\*\*EXCLŪSIO, ōnis. f. (excludo) A shutting out, excluding: e. ventorum, Vitr. 1, 6.**

[EXCLŪSOR, ōris. m. (excludo) *One that shuts out, drives out, August.*]

[EXCLŪSŌRIUS, a, um. (excludo) *Exclusive, Dig.*]

[EXCLŪSUS, a, um. *part. of excludo. Shut out, excluded, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 24.*]

[EXCOCTIO, ōnis. f. (excoquo) *A baking thoroughly, Cod. Just.*]

EXCOCTUS, a, um. *part. of excoquo.*

EXCODICO, are. f. *See EXCAUDICO.*

EXCŌGĪTATIO, ōnis. f. *A contriving, inventing, finding out: quid? illa vis quæ tandem est, quæ investigat occulta, quæ inventio atque e. dicitur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: — illa, quæ tota ab oratore pariuntur, excogitationem non habent difficilem, are easy to be found.*

[EXCŌGĪTATOR, ōris. m. *One that invents, Arn.*]

**\*\*1. EXCŌGĪTATUS, a, um. *part. of excogito. Choice, select, picked: sacerdotes et excogitatissimas hostias instituit, Suet. Cal. 22.***

[2. EXCŌGĪTATUS, ūs. m. (excogito) *A contriving, inventing, Gell. 5, 10, doubtful.*]

EX-CŌGĪTO. 1. v. a. *To contrive, invent, find out by reflection, devise: quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: — ad hæc igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita: — quid igitur causæ excogitari potest, cur? — novam interregni ineundi rationem e.: — et alqd dignum dono deorum aut efficere aut e.: — O callidos homines! O rem excogitatam!*

1. EX-CŌLO, cōlūi, cultum. 3. v. a. *To work at with care, to cultivate, grow, train or rear up.*

**\*\*I. Prop.: e. vineas, Plin. 14, 4, 5: — To polish, improve, adorn: emas marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin. E. 9, 39, 3. II. *Fig.: To polish, refine, to finish, perfect: nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione et tamquam excolatur, Cic. Par. procem.: — C. Tuditanus omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus: — mansuetus et excultus: — ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus: — excultus doctrina: — demus nos philosophiæ excolendos: — nisi animos doctrina excolamus: — hæc ætas autem jam exulta præsertim eludens omne, quod fieri non potest: — quibus rebus exulta hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum: — an victus hominum Atheniensium beneficio excoli potuit, oratio non potuit? — [for colere] To venerate, worship, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 59.]***

[2. EX-CŌLO, are. v. a. *To strain, filter, Pall.*]

[EX-CŌMĒDO, ēre. v. a. *To eat up, consume, App.*]

[EXCOMMŪNICATIO, ōnis. f. *Excommunication, August.*]

[EX-COMMŪNICŌ, 1. v. a. *To excommunicate, Hier.*]

[EX-CONDO, ēre. v. a. *To represent, Tert.*]

[EX-CONSŪLĀRIS, is. m. *One who has been consul, Inscr.*]

**\*\*EX-CŌQUO, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. To boil out, melt out, bring any thing out by means of fire, to dry out. I. Prop.: e. testudinem vino, to boil, Plin. 32, 4, 14: — [e. ferrum (ignis), hardens, Ov. M. 14, 712]: — [e. argentum, i. e. purified, Gell.] — Imagines e. flammis, melted, dissolved, destroyed, Plin. [II. *Fig.: To prepare, devise, invent, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 53.*]**

[EXCŌRIATIO, ōnis. f. *Abrasion of the skin, NL.*]

[EX-CŌRIŌ, are. v. a. (corio) *To remove the skin, App.*]

[EX-CORNIS, e. (cornu) *Without horns, Tert.*]

EX-CORS, cordis. (cor, the heart, as the seat of understanding) *Without sense or understanding, foolish, silly, dull, stupid: aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo exordes, recordes, concordæque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: — An quod aspexit (taurus) vestita purpureo excoedem Cæsarem, ipse corde privatus est? — quæ anus tam e. inveniri potest, quæ illa extimescat? — hoc qui non videt, e. est: — aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est e.*

[EXCORTICIATIO, ōnis. f. (ex-cortex) *The act of peeling, or taking off a rind or bark, NL.*]

**\*\*1. EXCRĒMENTUM, i. n. (excerno) The refuse of a sieve, refuse, Col. 8, 5, 25: — That which passes from the body; stool, excrement, Plin. 11, 26, 32: — e. oris, spittle, Tac. H. 4, 81: — e. narium, secretion from the nose, id. A. 16, 4.**

[2. EXCRĒMENTUM, i. n. (excreco) *An excrescence, Sid.*]

[EX-CRĒMO, are. v. a. *To burn, Tert.*]

EXCREO, are. *See EXSCREO.*

[EXCRESCENTIA, æ. f. (excreco) *An excrescence, NL.*]

**\*\*EX-CRESCO, ēvi, etum. v. inchoat. n. To grow out or forth, to grow up. I. Prop. gen.: e. abies, larix, palma in longitudinem, Plin. 16, 30, 54: — Exp. of the body: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. — Subst.: Excrecentia, ium. n. Excrescences, protuberances, Plin. 20, 9, 36. II. *Fig.: To grow, increase: nec minus***

## EXCRETUS

evitanda est immodica ejus proemii longitudo, ne in caput e. videatur, Quint. 4, 1, 62.

1. EXCRETUS, a, um. *part. of excerno. Sifted out.*

[2. EXCRĒTUS, a, um. *part. of exresco. Grown up, Virg. G. 3, 398.*]

[EXCRŪCIABĪLIS, e. (excrucio) I. *Pass. : Deserving of torment or torture, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 1. II. Act. : Tormenting, torturing, Prud.*]

[EXCRŪCIĀTIO, ōnis. f. A tormenting, torturing, August.]

[EXCRŪCIĀTUS, ūs. m. (excrucio) Torment, torture, Prud.]

EX-CRŪCĪO. 1. [old form inf. *præs.*, excruciarier, Ter.] v. a. To torture, torment, rack. I. *Prop.*: vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciat, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 5, 11:—hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum semivivum reliquit:—[to force out by torture, extort, Tert.]

II. *Fig.*: nec meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tua, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 1:—non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem:—temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper sollicitant.

[EXCRŪCIŌ, ōnis. f. A watching, keeping watch. I. *Prop.*: Dig. II. *Fig.*: V. M.]

EXCŪBĪĒ, arum. f. (excubo) A lying out of the house. [I. *Gen.*, Plaut. Casin. prol. 54.] II. *Esp.*: A being on guard, a watching, keeping watch: si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si e., si vigiliae, Cic. Mil. 25, 67:—\*\**Concr.*: A watch, persons on guard, or keeping watch: num excubias transiret, Tac. A.

[EX-CŪBĪCŪLĀRIUS, ūi. m. A groom of the bedchamber, Cod. Just.]

\*EXCŪBĪTOR, ōris. m. (excubo) One that watches, a watchman, guard; esp. a soldier that mounts guard or keeps watch, a sentinel: haec eadem (castella) noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 69.

EXCŪBĪTUS, ūs. m. (excubo) A watching, a being on watch: ubi pedestris copia in statione et in excubitu castris praesidio esse possent, A. B. Hisp. 6, 4.

EX-CŪBO, būi, būim. 1. v. n. To lie from or out of a house or camp. \*I. A) *Gen.*: moniti Lacedaemonii, ut urbem et tecta liquerent armatique in agro excubarent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112. [B) *Fig.*: Just. 8, 4.]

II. *Esp.*: To keep or hold watch, to watch, be on guard (of soldiers). A) *Prop.*: instituto Caesaris dux semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24, 5. B) *Fig.*: To watch, be watchful or on one's guard: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18:—sapiens semper animo sic excubat, ut nihil ei improvisum accidere possit:—\*\**Impers.*, Plin. 35, 7, 32.

\*EX-CŪDO, di, sum. 3. v. a. To strike or hammer out. \*I. *Prop.*: ad excudendum ignem non semper lapidis occasio est, Plin. 16, 40, 77:—[To beat or forge out, Virg. A. 6, 848:—*Gen.*: To prepare, compose, make, Virg. G. 4, 57.] II. *Fig. of a writing*: excudam alqd 'Hpaκλeβeiv, quod lateat in thesauris tuis, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 2.

[EXCULCĀTOR, ōris. m. Milit. : A scout, Veg.]

[EXCULCĀTUS, a, um. *part. of exculco. (trodden out; hence) Used, worn out, Gell. 11, 7, 1.*]

EX-CULCO. 1. (calco) [I. To tread out, force out by treading, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.] \*\*II. To tread in, tread close, to fill by treading: simul confirmandi et stabilendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, made firm by treading, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, 7.

[EXCULTOR, ōris. m. (1. excolo) A cultivator, dresser, Tert.]

EXCULTUS, a, um. *part. of 1. excolo.*

[EX-CŪNĒTUS, a, um. (cuneus) One who can find no seat in the theatre, and so must stand, App.]

[EXCŪRĀTUS, a, um. *part. (curo) Carefully tended; well trimmed, Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 6.*]

## EXCUSATIO

[EX-CŪRIO, are. v. a. (curia) To throw out of the curia or out of the senate, Varr. ap. Non.]

EX-CURRO, cūcurri (more rarely curri), cursum. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: To run out, to run forth, to hasten or come quickly forth. A) *Prop.*: excurrat alqs, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nunciet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 67:—mandavi utrique eorum, ut ante ad me excurrerent ut tibi obviam prodire possem:—ego, dum panes et cetera in navem parantur, excurro in Pompeianum, make a digression or excursion:—[in crucem e., to go and be hanged, Plaut.:—*Esp. in Milit.*: To make an irruption or invasion, to make an onset: Carthago e. ex Africa videbatur:—Of abstract objects: quorum animi spretis corporibus evolvant atque excurrunt foras:—\*\*Of localities: To jut out, stand out, run out, project: ab intimo sinu pennisula excurrit, Liv.:—[to be beyond, (of measurement) to be over and above, Dig.] B) *Fig.*: To spread, extend or display itself: nullum vobis sors campum dedit, in quo e. virtus cognoscere posset, Cic. Mur. 8, 18:—quid est, cur insistere orationem malint quam cum sententia pariter e.? to keep pace with:—ne oratio insistat interius, ne excurrat longius, digress:—quædam (in periodo) quasi decurtata... productiora alia et quasi immoderatus excurrentia, projecting, jutting out, as it were. \*\*II. *Act.*: [To run through, meton., Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6] To pass over or omit any thing: disertus homo et dicax, a quo multa improbe sed venusta dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, et ad Parrhasium revertor, Sen.

[EX-CURSĀRIO, ōnis. f. (curso) A hostile irruption or invasion, attack, onset, V. M. 2, 3, 3.]

[EX-CURSĀTOR, ōris. m. (curso) Milit. : A scout, Amm.]

EXCURSIO, ōnis. f. (excurro) A running out or forth. I. *Prop.*: status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: rarus incessus, nec ita longus; e. moderata eaque rara, stepping forward, Cic. de Or. 18, 59:—\*\*an intentione rei familiaris obeundæ crebris excursionibus avocaris? journeys, excursions, Plin.:—*Esp. in Milit.*: An irruption, invasion, inroad, onset, attack: copiae, quibus fines suos ab excursionibus hostium et latrociniiis tuebantur:—quum una e. equitatus perbrevis tempore totius anni vectigal auferre possit:—via excursionibus barbarorum infesta. II. *Fig.*: relinquendæ erunt vacuæ tabellæ, in quibus libera adjicienda sit e., i. e. there is much field or room for additional matter, Quint. 10, 3, 32:—ne qua ex ea narratione fiat e., digression, id.:—*Esp.*: The beginning of a speech: sed hæc fuerit nobis, tamquam levis armatura, prima orationis e.:—proemium, proxima huic narratio; propositio post hanc, vel ut quibusdam placuit, e., Quint. 2, 13, 1.

EXCURSOR, ōris. m. (excurro) A scout, spy, Cic. Verr. 4, 8.

1. EXCURSUS, a, um. *part. of excurro.*

2. EXCURSUS, ūs. m. (excurro) A running out. [I. *Prop. in the plur.*: Travels, excursions, Virg. G. 4, 194:]—*Esp. in Milit.* [excursio]: A sally, irruption, onset, attack: ut primus e. visque militum infringeretur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 92, 2:—\*\*Of localities: A projection, jutting out: promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. \*\*II. *Fig. of Style*: A digression: hæ (egressiones) sunt plures, quæ per totam causam varios habent excursus, ut laus hominum locorumque, Quint. 4, 3, 12.

[EXCŪSĀBĪLIS, e. (excuso) That may be excused, excusable, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 41.—*Comp.*, V. M.]

[EXCŪSĀBĪLĪTER, adv. In an excusable manner, August.]

[EXCŪSĀBUNDUS, a, um. (excuso) That excuses itself, App.]

[EXCŪSĀMENTUM, l. n. (excuso) An excuse, M. Cap.]

\*\*EXCŪSĀTE, adv. With excuse: fieri id videtur e., Quint. 2, 1, 13:—*Comp.*, quod exoratus e. facies, Plin. E. 9, 21, 3.

EXCŪSĀTIO, ōnis. f. An excusing, apologising, excuse, with object. or subject. genit., absol., cur, quominus:—With genit. object.: nulla est igitur e. peccati, si amici causa peccaveris, Cic. Læl. 11, 37:—etsi justa et idonea

usus es excusatione intermissionis literarum tuarum:—valent apud me excusationes injuriæ tuæ:—*With genit. subj.*: pauca ejusdem generis adit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta (*shortly before*: velle Pompeium se Cæsari purgatum), Cæs.:—*In connection with obj. genit.*: quod si excusationem Ser. Sulpicii legationis obeundæ recordari volueritis, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8:—*With causal genit.*: e. pietatis, necessitatis, ætatis:—quæ (vitia) adolescentiæ, qui vellet, excusatione defenderet:—me neque honoris neque ætatis e. vindicat a labore:—e. valetudinis:—e. oculorum:—e. familiaris funeris:—e. amicitie:—e. necessitatis:—e. summæ stultitiæ:—*Absol.*: turpis enim e. est, si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, Cic. Læl. 12, 40:—jam illa perfugia, quæ sumunt sibi ad excusationem, quo facilius otio perfruantur:—Sappho, quæ sublata de prytanio est, dat tibi justam excusationem:—*With cur.*: accipio excusationem tuam qua usus es, cur sæpius ad me literas uno exemplo dedisses:—*With quominus*: nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem esse visam:—*With inf.*: habent excusationem legitimam, exsilii causa solum vertisse nec esse postea restitutos, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14. [II. *Fig. pass.*: A being released or exempt from any thing, exemption, Dig.]

[EXCUSATOR, ōris. m. One who excuses, August.]

\*EXCŪSĀTUS, a, um. part. of excuso. *Excused*: hoc et ego e., si forte sum lapsus, et tu dignior laude, Plin. E. 8, 14, 11.

EX-CŪSO. I. v. a. (causa) *To excuse*. I. *Prop.* A) *With a personal object*: Atticæ mææ velim me ita excusare ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic. Att. 15, 28:—collegæ mandasti, ut te mihi per literas excusaret:—his omnibus me vehementer excusatum volo:—Titium excusavit Veapa Terentius, quod eum "brachium fregisse" diceret:—primum me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te *accuso*:—e. se apud alqm:—*In the passive*: cura, ut excuser morbi causa in dies singulos:—si citatus judex non responderit excuseturque Areopagites esse. B) *With inanimate and abstract objects*: Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem literarum mearum:—\*\*e. reditum, i. e. the not having returned, Tac. A. 1, 44. II. *Meton.*: e. alqd (alcul) *To allege or bring forward as an excuse, to excuse one's self with any thing, with acc.*: antequam sententiam diceret, propinquitatem excusavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 1:—\*\**With an objective clause*: excusanti minus datum ad occultandam facinoris invidiam, Suet.:—\*\*e. alqm ab alqa re, alqa re, or alcul rei, *to absolve or acquit of any thing; to excuse, remit, not to exact*: nequaquam decorum pudori suo, legere alqd aut evitare ex eo, cui in universum excusari mallet, Tac.:—[e. se ab alqa re, *to shelter one's self*, Pall.]

\*EXCŪSOR, ōris. m. (excudo) *A coppersmith, a worker in metals*, Quint. 2, 21, 10.

\*EXCUSSE. *adv.* *With violence or force*: e. mittere pilam (*with rigide, languidius*), Sen. Ben. 2, 17.

\*EXCUSSŌRIŪS, a, um. (executio) *That serves for shaking out*: e. cribra e lino, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

\*1. EXCUSSUS, a, um. part. of excutio. *Stretched out, extended*: interest, utrum tela excusso lacerto torqueantur, an remissa manu effluant, Sen. Ben. 2, 6.

[2. EXCUSSUS, ūs. m. (executio) *A beating out, beating*, Prud.]

EXCUSUS, a, um. part. of excudo.

EX-CŪTĪO, cussi, cussum. 3. v. a. [*old form perf. subj.* excussit for excusserit, Plaut.] (*quatio*) *To shake out or off, to drive, throw or cast out or forth*. I. *Prop. gen.*: posse ex his (literis) in terram excussis annales Ennii, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, shaken out, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 94. B) *Esp.*: *To search a person (because this was done by shaking the toga)*: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti: non scrutor, Cic. R. Am. 34, 97. II. *Fig. gen.*: quamobrem excutiemus omnes istorum delicias, omnes ineptias, si proderint, remove, get out of the way, Cic. Cæl. 28, 67:—noli aculeos orationis mææ, qui reconditi sunt, excussos arbitrari, remote:—omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutuntur,

wrested or torn away:—hanc e. opinionem mihimet volui radicitus:—tu adeo mihi excussam severitatem veterem putas, ut?—excutit tibi istam verborum jactationem:—*Esp.*: *To investigate, inquire into*: explicando excutiendoque verbo:—pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, searched through or all over.

EXDECIMATA. See EDECIMO.

EXDICO. ere. See EDICO.

[EX-DORSŪO, are. v. a. (dorsum) *To take out the backbone*, Plant. Aul. 2, 9, 2.]

[“EXDUTÆ, EXUVIÆ,” according to Fest.]

EXĒBĒNUS. i. f. (ἐξέβηνος) *A precious stone, used by goldsmiths in polishing*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

EXECO, EXECROR, etc. See EXSEQ.

EX-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum. 3. [*an old form præ. conj.* exedint, Plaut.: *a post-classic form, præ. indic.* exedit for exest, Ser.] v. a. *To eat up, eat through, gnaw through; to consume, waste, destroy*. I. *Prop.* [Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 32]:—*Gen.*: *To destroy, annihilate*: deus id eripiet, vis alqa conficiet aut exedet, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37:—apparebat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, destroyed by age. II. *Fig.*: *To gnaw, i. e. to destroy, consume, devour*: ægritudo lacerat, exedit animum planeque conficit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27:—accedunt ægritudines, molestiæ, maceror, qui exedunt animos conficiuntque curis:—quibus (solicitudinibus) eorum animi noctes atque dies exeduntur:—illi beati, quos nulli metus terrent, nullæ ægritudines exedunt.

EXĒDRA, æ. f. (ἐξέδρα) *An open or covered place furnished with seats, where philosophers and orators assembled*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17.

EXĒDRĪUM, il. n. (ἐξέδριον) *A small exedra*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

EXEDUM, i. n. *A plant unknown to us*, Plin. 24, 19, 115.

[EX-ĒDŪRĀTUS, a, um. part. (edurus) *Deprived of hardness*, Tert.]

EXEMPLAR, āris. n. [exemplare, is. n., Lucr.] (exemplum) I. *A pattern, model, original, example*: speciem quæ semper est eadem, intueri atque id sibi proponere e., Cic. Un. 2:—videndum, ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi) utrum sit imitatus e. (*with exemplum*):—ad imitandum tam mihi propositum e. illud est quam tibi (*with exemplum*):—reliqui disseruerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque rei publicæ:—M. Catoni, quo omnes, qui iisdem rebus studemus, quasi exemplari ad industriam virtutemque ducimur, certe licuit:—falcula e. antiquæ religionis. II. *A copy (of a writing), a transcript*: urgebar ab eo, ad quem misi, et non habebam e.:—*Meton.*: *An impression, image*: verum amicum qui intuetur, tamquam e. aliquid intuetur sui.

EXEMPLARE, is. See EXEMPLAR.

[EXEMPLĀRIS, e. (exemplum) *That serves for or belongs to a pattern, model, etc., exemplary*, Macr.:—*Subst.*: Exemplares, ium. m. (i. e. libri) *Copies (instead of the usual exemplaria)*, Front.]

[EXEMPLĀRIUM, il. n. for exemplar (exemplar) *An original, model, pattern*, Arn.: *a copy*, Dig.]

[EXEMPLĀTUS, a, um. (exemplum) *Copied, transcribed*, Sid.]

EXEMPLUM, i. n. (eximo) \*\*I. *An example*: si quis dicat: sume a me, sed hujus e. aliunde rogabo, tibi quod ostendam. Si merces ipsi qui venditant, aliunde e. querunt: aut in areis acervos se dicant tritici habere et eorum e. pugno non habeant, quod ostendant, A. Her. 4, 6, 9. II. A) *An image, portrait, copy, transcript, imitation*: Pompeii literarum ad consulem e. attulit: Literæ mihi a I. Domitio allatæ sunt: earum e. infra scripsi... Deinde supposuit e. epistolæ Domitii, quod ego ad te pridie miseram, a copy, transcript, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1. B) 1) *A model, pattern, archetype or prototype, exemplar*: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali e. veritas transferatur,

*from a living model, original*: — feruntur enim ex optimis naturæ et veritatis exemplis: — propones illi e. ad imitandum: — domesticum te habere dixisti e. ad imitandum (*with exemplar*): — exposita ad e. nostra re publica: — illustribus in personis temporibusque exempla hominum rerumque definitio: — ex hoc numero nobis exempla sumenda sunt: — unum alqm te ex barbaris illis e. imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columnen rei publicæ dices intueri: — unicum e. antiquæ probitatis et fidei: — quod in juventute habemus illustrius e. veteris sanctitatis? quum esset ille vir e. innocentie: — qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, *for a pattern or model*: — eum virum, unde pudoris pudicitieque exempla peterentur: — \*\**constantibus exemplis, for constantia*, Tac. A. 16, 35: — vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, *by their example*: — (Tullus Hostilius de imperio suo, exemplo Pompilii, populum consuluit curiatum: — quod autem exemplo nostræ civitatis usus sum: — divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, quo effert, *by that instance, by that case*: — hinc illa et apud Græcos exempla: — levitatis Atheniensium crudelitatisque in amplissimos cives e. — edere e. severitatis: — exempli causa paucos nominavi; genus infinitum immanitatemque ipsi cernitis reliquorum, *for the sake of example*: — quia in alcis libris exempli causa id nomen invenerant, putarunt: — hujus modi, ut certum quiddam et breve exempli causa ponamus. \*\*2) *Exp. A warning example, punishment*: quibus liberi sunt, statuite e., quantæ pœnæ in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparatæ, A. Her. 4, 35, 47: — novissima e., i. e. *punishment of death*, Tac. A. 12, 20. 3) *Gen. Manner of proceeding, manner, way, mode, custom*: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Cæs.: — *Tenor, purport, contents*: accipio excusationem tuam qua usus es, cur sæpius ad me literas uno exemplo dedisses, i. e. *of the same tenor*: — de quo et tu mihi allatæ hoc exemplo: antea scripseras, bis eodem exemplo: — Capua literæ sunt Pompeius mare transit: quarum (epistolarum) ego jam e. ab istis compositum arbitror.

\*\*EXEMPTILIS, e. (eximo) *That may be taken out*: e. peticæ, Col. 8, 11, 4.

\*\*EXEMPTIO, ònis. f. (eximo) *A taking out*: e. favorum, Col. 3, 18, 5: — [*In Law*: *The detention of a person summoned before a court or judge*, Dig.]

\*\*EXEMPTOR, òris. (eximo) *One who takes out*; *said of a quarryman*, Plin. 36, 15, 24.

1. EXEMPTUS, a, um. *part. of eximo*.

\*\*2. EXEMPTUS, ùs. (eximo) *A taking out, taking away*: e. cuneorum [*opp. 'adjectus'*], Vit. 9, 9.

[EXENTERO. 1. v. a. (ἐξεπέρω) *To embowel, eviscerate, draw out the entrails*. I. *Prop.*: Just. 1, 5. II. *Meton. gen.*: *To empty*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3: — *to torment*, id. ib. 3, 1, 1.

EX-ĒO, īi (rarely īvi), itum. 4. [*fut. exiet for exhibit, Tert.*] v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To go out, go away, go forth, to leave a place*. A) *Prop.*: e. ex urbe, oppido, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: — e. e. patria: — e. de triclinio, de cubiculo: — e. de balneis: — e. de navi: — nunciavit, venire ad eum Lælium domoque jam e.: — Herculem dicunt exisse in solitudinem: — in alias domos tamquam in colonias e.: — e. in terram, i. e. *to land, go on shore*: — *Of things or abstract subjects*: quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset: — cujus nomen exisset: — numi, qui per simulationem ab isto exierant: — populo albæ folia vetustiora in angulis exeunt, *finish in*, Plin.: — *Exp. in Milit.*: *To set out on a march, march, advance*: e. ex Italia ad bellum civile: — *Impers.*: non posse clam exiri, Cæs.: — [*In Law*: e. potestate, de or a potestate alcis, out of anybody's power (potestas), to quit, i. e. *to be freed or emancipated, be liberated or freed from*, Dig.]: — \*e. de vita, *to depart this life* (synonym. excedere or decedere de vita): quem (me) fuerat æquus ut prius introieram sic prius e. de vita: — e. e. vita, tamquam e. theatro: — \**To go or come forth in a certain manner, make one's appearance*: Isocrates magister istorum omnium, cujus e.

ludo tamquam ex equo Trojano meri principes exierunt: — *Of things*: libri quidem ita exierunt ut: — *To come forth (of plants), to bud, germinate, sprout or grow forth, spring up*: e. semina e. terra in fruges, Plin.: — \*\**To rise, ascend*: e. in altitudinem (comæ palmarum), Plin. B) *Fig. gen.*: *exisse ex potestate* dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine aut iracundia... Qui igitur e. ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: — itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente: — hominem ridiculum qui se e. ære alieno putet posse, quum vendat aliena: — quantum pondus in verbis! quam nihil non consideratum exibat ex ore: — nequaquam similiter oratio mea: — e. atque in vulgus emanare poterit: — *Esp. of time*: *To draw to an end or close, to go or pass by*: quinto anno exeunte: — \*\**To go beyond a certain measure, to pass the limit, to digress, extend*: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, in artissimum contrahetur, Sen.: — \*\**To vanish, perish, disappear*: opus laudabile numquam a memoria hominum exiturum, Sen. Ben. 3, 38. [II. *Act.*: *To go beyond a certain limit, to transgress*. A) *Prop.*: Ov. M. 10, 52: *to avoid, escape, ward, parry off*, Virg. Æ. 5, 438. B) *Fig.*: *To transgress*, Ov. M. 9, 632.]

EXEQUIÆ, EXEQUOR, etc. See EXSEQUE.

EX-ERCĒO, ūi, itum. 2. v. a. (arceo) *To put in action, to exercise, practise; also, of things, to move, work*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: e. vineas, arbusta, campos (*with curare*), Plin. E. 1, 20, 16: — [e. diem, i. e. *to occupy the day in the day's work, to perform a day's work*, Virg. Æ. 10, 808.] II. *Fig.* A) *To occupy, exercise, alqm or alqd (in alqa re, ad alqd, alqa re)*: (Hortensius) me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis exercuit, Cic. Brut. 64, 230: — quod genus belli esse potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicæ: — a Diodoto studiosissime in dialectica exercebar: — in hoc genere pueri apud magistros exercentur omnes: — hanc (animi vim) tu exerce in optimis rebus: — maxime autem hæc ætas (juvenum) a libidinibus arcenda est exercendaque in labore patientiaque et animi et corporis: — plerique in hoc vocem modo et vires exercent suas: — Aristoteles adolescentes... ad copiam rhetorum in utramque partem exercuit, Cic. de Or. 14, 46: — ad hanc te amantiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit: — *With a simple acc.*: quid te exercuit Pammenes, vir longe eloquentissimus Græciæ? — exercendum corpus et ita efficiendum est, ut obediens consilio rationique possit: — exercendæ memoriæ gratia: — e. se, or in the Middle; in one instance we also find e. by itself in a middle signification: at vero hic noster, si ad hoc unum est natus aut in hoc solo se exercet: — e. se vehementissime in his subitis dictionibus: — e. se in consultationibus: — omissis ceteris studiis unum id egit seseque quotidianis commentationibus acerrime exercet: — Jovem Olympicum, eum ipsum, cui se exercebit, implorabit: — quum athletas se exercentes in curriculo videret: — *Middle*, ut exerceamur in venando: — faciunt idem, quum exercentur athletæ: — Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, discunt, exercentur: — *Act. with middle sig.*: quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubisset. B) *To practise, exercise, follow (as an occupation or profession), to employ one's self about or make use of any thing*: medicinæ exercendæ causa: — sed hoc civile jus quod vocant eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum præstare voluerunt: — e. atque exigere vectigalia: — e. iudicium, to administer: — e. questionem inter scarios: — ut suam insatiabilem crudelitatem exercuerit non solum in vivo, sed etiam in mortuo: — e. inimicitias: — e. facilitatem et lenitudinem animi: — [e. pacem et hymenæos, to celebrate, Virg.]: — \*\*e. nomen patris, to take the father's name, Plin. C) *To disturb, trouble, torment*: meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit: — nunc me reliquiæ vestræ exercent: — te de prædio Oviæ exerceri moleste fero: — *Part. pass.*: quid nobis duobus laboriosius, quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici potest? Cic. Mil. 2, 5: — candidati exerciti omnibus iniquitatibus.



[EXERCIBILIS, e. (exerceo) *That can be exercised*, C. Aur.]

[EXERCITAMENTUM, i. n. (exercito) *Practice, exercise*, App.]

**\*\*EXERCITATE.** *adv.* With practice, in a practised manner: quæ ab imprudentissimis aut æque fieri videmus aut perituri aut e., Sen. E. 90.

**EXERCITATIO,** ònis. *f.* *An exercising, practising, exercise:* corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: — ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uteremur: — juventutis e. quam absurda in gymnasiis: — L. Apuleium video hominem non ætate, sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tironem: — in quo quid tibi juris civilis e. profuerit, non intelligo: — propter hanc exercitationem usumque dicendi: — e. dicendi: — e. linguæ: — vir egregia exercitatione in dialecticis: — e. rhetoricæ: — magnum opus est egetque exercitatione non parva: — aptissima omnino sunt arma senectutis artes e.que virtutum.

**\*\*EXERCITATOR,** òris. *m.* *One who exercises others, a master:* Pythagoras e. primus ad carnes athletas transtulit, Plin. 23, 7, 63.

**\*\*EXERCITATRIX,** icis. *f.* *She that exercises others:* quod duas partes civilitatis corpori assignet (Plato), medicinam et quam interpretantur exercitatricem... adulationem autem medicinæ vocet coquorum artificium, et exercitatricis mangonium, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

**EXERCITATUS,** a, um. *part. of exercito.* I. *Exercised, well versed, practised:* si de officio multisque aliis de rebus, in quibus versatus e.que sit, nescire se dicat, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 110: — homo et in aliis causis e. et in hoc multum et sæpe versatus: — Vestorius, homo remotus a dialecticis, in arithmeticis satis e.: — e. in re militari: — e. in illo genere: — e. in propagandis, in regendis finibus: — e. in uxoris necandis: — sunt optimæ curæ de salute patriæ; quibus agitatur e. animus: — illi miseri glebis subigendis e.: — *Comp.*, paratiores erunt et tamquam e. ad bene de multis promerendum (an sum) *crudis* in re publica? quis e.? — *Sup.*, Carthaginienses homines in maritimis rebus e. paratissimi: — lictores valentissimi et ad pulsandos verberandosque homines e.: — Etrusci ostentorum e. interpretes. **\*\*II.** *Very much troubled, disturbed, agitated*, Hor. Ep. 9, 31: — senex exercitati vultus, troubled, afflicted, Petr.: — *Comp.*, non sane alias e. magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac.

[EXERCITE. *adv.* With exercise or practice, App.]

[EXERCITIO, ònis. *f.* (exerceo) *An exercising, exercise*, Dig.]

**\*\*EXERCITIUM,** ii. *n.* (exerceo) *Exercise:* e. equitum, Tac. A. 2, 55.

**\*\*EXERCITO.** 1. *v. int. a.* (exerceo) *To exercise frequently:* Achilles ibi se ac suos cursu exercitavisse memoratur, Mel. 2, 1, 5.

[EXERCITOR, òris. *m.* (exerceo) *One who exercises others in any thing, a master*, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 9: *one who practises any thing*, Dig.]

[EXERCITORIUS, a, um. (exercitor) I. *Relating to exercise, Tert.* II. *Belonging to one who carries on a trade*, Dig.]

[EXERCITUALIS, e. (2. exercitus) *Relating to an army*, Cass.]

**\*\*1. EXERCITUS,** a, um. *part. of exercito.* *Troublesome, hard:* finem tam e. militiæ orabant, Tac. A. 1, 35.

2. **EXERCITUS,** ùs [*gen. sing.* exerciti, Næv. ap. Char.]. *m.* (exerceo) I. [A] *Practice, exercise*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7.] B) 1) *An army:* Cæsar fertur in cælum, qui contra te e. comparavit, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6: — e. conscribere, comparare: — e. conficere: — e. facere: — e. conflare: — e. ducere. [2] *Poet. gen.:* A host, swarm, crowd, large assembly, Virg. G. 1, 382.] [II. *Disquietude, torment*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 60.]

**EXERO,** ãre. See **EXSERO.**

[EX-ERRO, are. *v. n.* To err, to deviate. I. *Prop.* Stat. Th. 6, 444. II. *Fig.* Cypr.]

**EXERTUS,** a, um. See **EXSERTUS** under **EXSERO.**

[EXESOR, òris. *m.* (exedo) *One that eats out or away, that gnaws away, a consumer*, Lucr. 4, 221.]

[“EXESTO, i. q. extraesto. Sic enim lictor in quibusdam sacris clamitabat: *Hostis, Vincrus, Mulier, Virgo, Exesto;* scilicet interesse prohibebatur,” acc. to Fest.]

**EXESUS,** a, um. *part. of exedo.*

[EX-FIBULO. 1. *v. a.* To unclasp, unbuckle, Prud.]

[EXFIR, i. q. purgamentum, unde adhuc manet suffitio, Fest.]

[EXFOLIATIO, ònis. *f.* A depriving of leaves; hence, the exfoliation of infected bones, NL.]

[EX-FOLIO. 1. *v. a.* (folium) To deprive of leaves, App.]

[EX-FUNDATUS, a, um. *part.* (fundo) Destroyed from the foundation, Antipater ap. Non.]

[EXFUTI, i. q. effusi, ut merlat pro mersat, acc. to Fest.]

[EX-FUTURUS, a, um. *part.* (futuo) Worn out by profligacy, Catull. 6, 13.]

**\*EXHALATIO,** ònis. *f.* *Exhalation:* cælum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres ventique coguntur, quod et humidum et caliginosum est propter exhalationem terræ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43.

**EX-HALO.** 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *Act.:* To breathe out, exhale, evaporate: edormi crapulam et exhala, become sober, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: — e. crapulam: — quamquam tu quidem vini exhalandi non ingenii acuedini causa declamatis: — [Absol. Exhalans. Breathing out (life), dying, Ov. M. 7, 581.] [II. *Neut.:* To emit steam, to fume, vapour, Lucr. 3, 433.]

**EX-HAURIO,** haus, haustum. 4. *v. a.* To draw out, to empty. I. *Prop.* A) *Of fluids:* quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, alii sentinam exhauriant, pump out, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: — tantum vini in Hippie nuptiis exhauseras ut, drunk: — e. poculum, to drain. B) *Also of other things:* To exhaust, empty, make empty; to take out, carry away, remove: quum omnem pecuniam ex ærario exhaussissetis: — e. ærarium, to exhaust: — quam (prædam) ex agris urbibusque sociorum exhauserat: — spiritum e.: — e. vitam sibi manu: — non sumptu exhauriri homines, exhausted: — e. provinciam sumptibus et jacturis.

II. *Fig.* A) *To take away, remove, withdraw:* libentius omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4: — non facile exhauriri tibi istum dolorem posse universum puto. B) *To exhaust (e. g. a subject), i. e. to bring to an end:* tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria: — amicorum benignitas exhausta est in ea re, quæ: — unius ambulationis sermone e. (quæ sollicitant anguntque), to exhaust, i. e. to say all that can be said on the subject, to go through: — exhaustus est sermo hominum: — deinde exhauriri mea mandata, to be accomplished: — mandavi omnia, quæ quidem tu, ut polliceris, exhaures.

**EXHAUSTUS,** a, um. *part. of exhaurio.*

**\*\*EX-HERBO.** 1. *v. a.* (herba) *To free from grass, to stub up herbs or weeds:* e. locum, Col. 11, 3, 11.

**\*\*EXHEREDATIO,** ònis. *f.* *A disinheriting*, Quint. 7, 1, 53.

**EXHEREDO.** 1. *v. a.* (exheres) I. *To disinherit:* igitur fratrem exheredare faciebat heredem, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: — e. alqm. **\*\*II. Meton.: To deprive an heir of anything: ut mensam ejus exheredaret, Plin. 37, 2, 7.**

**EX-HĒRES,** edis. *Disinherited. Subst.:* A disinherited person: paternorum bonorum e. filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175: — [Facetiously: exheredem fecero vitæ suæ, deprive of life, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 8.]

**EXHIBĒO,** ūi, ūtum. 2. *v. a.* (habeo) *To hold out, to give or deliver up.* I. *Prop.* A) Quæstori suo custodes misit, ut omnia sibi integra quam primum exhiberentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, 63: — exhibe, quæso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarium illud: — fratres saltem exhibe. B) *To exhibit, show, represent:* Pompeius se non solum auctorem meæ salutis, sed etiam supplicem populo Romano exhibuit: — *\*It is also used without se:* quid me putas populo nostro ex-



hibiturum? *how shall I show myself?* [C] *To maintain, support, sustain*, Just. 9, 2.] II. *Fig. : To exhibit*, i. e. *to cause, occasion, make*: jam e. mihi molestiam destiterunt, *to cause, occasion*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2: — qui deum nihil habere ipsum negotii (dicunt), nihil e. alteri: — quum audisset adolescens filius negotium exhiberi patri.

[EXHIBITIO, ōnis. f. (exhibeo) I. *A delivering up, handing over*, Gell. 14, 2. II. *A maintaining, supporting*, Tert.]

[EXHIBITOR, ōris. m. (exhibeo) *One who exhibits*, Arn.]

[EXHIBITORĪUS, a, um. (exhibitor) *Relating to delivery*, Dig.]

EXHIBITUS, a, um. *part. of exhibeo*.

[EXHILARATIO, ōnis. f. *A rejoicing, delighting*, August.]

\*EX-HILĀRO. I. v. a. I. *To make merry or joyous, cheer, gladden, delight*: miraris tam exilaratam esse servitum nostram? Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1. \*\*II. *Meton. : Of things*: neque ilex, picea, larix, pinus ullo flore exhilarantur, *are enlivened*, Plin. 16, 25, 40: — colore hominis frequentiores in cibo lupini exhilarant, *freshen*, id.

[EX-HINC. *adv. Hereupon, afterwards*, App.]

[EX-HONORO, are. v. a. *To dishonour*, August.]

[EX-HORREO, ēre. v. n. *for exhorresco. To be terrified or frightened, to be struck with terror or horror*: nec mutata loco siccus exhorreat aestus, Col. poet. 10, 154.]

EXHORRESCO, rūi. 3. v. *inchoat. n. and a. (exhorreo)* I. *Neut. : To feel a shudder, tremble, shake, to shudder, be frightened or terrified*: in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: — sapientia nos e metu non sinit. [II. *Act. : To shudder or be terrified at any thing*, Virg. A. 7, 265.]

\*\*EXHORTATIO, ōnis. f. *An exhorting, encouraging, exhortation*: strepere cuncta clamoribus et tumultu et exhortatione mutua, Tac. H. 1, 36: — *With object gen.*: sufficit ad exhortationem studiorum, Quint. 12, 11, 25.

\*\*EXHORTATIVUS, a, um. (exhortor) *Of or belonging to exhortation*: e. status, Quint. 3, 6, 47.

[EXHORTATOR, ōris. m. *He that exhorts*, Tert.]

[EXHORTATORĪUS, a, um. (exhortator) *Hortatory*, Hier.]

\*\*EX-HORTOR. I. v. *dep. a. I. To exhort, encourage*: e. in hanc spem, Quint. 10, 7, 19. II. *To excite, stimulate*: virtutes e., Sen. E. 121.

[EX-HUMORO, are. v. a. (humor) *To free from moisture or humours*, C. Aur.]

[EXHYDRIÆ, arum. m. (venti) (ἔνδραϊς ἔνεμοι) *Rainy winds*, App.]

EXIBILO, EXICCO, etc. See EXSIB., EXSICC., etc.

[EX-IGNEO, ēre. v. *inchoat. n. To become ignited*, Censor.]

EX-IGO, ēgi, actum. 3. v. a. (ago) *To drive out or away, to hunt or chase out or away, to turn or get out, to put away*. I. *Prop.* A) *Neque reges ex hac civitate exigi sine nobilium dissensione potuisse*, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199: — e. reges, *to expel*: — Tarquinio exacto: — *claves ademit*: exegit, *turned out of the house*: — [Esp.: *To throw out a piece, to hiss out or down*, Ter. And. prol. 27.] B) *Esp. : To demand, exact, require, call or get in, demand payment, collect*: ad pecunias exigendas: — e. pecunias ab alio: — e. quaternos denarios: — e. tributa: — e. pensionem: — e. nomina sua: — e. mercedem: — *quam tu viam tensors atque pompæ ejusmodi exegisti ut, demanded the construction of a road*: — \*\**To go past, pass*: Troglodytæ hibernum mare exigunt circa brumam, Plin.: — \*\**To export, sell*: e. fructus, Liv.: — *To weigh, examine, measure*: ad perpendicularum columnas e. II. *Fig.* [A] *To drive out, to expel*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 4.] B) *Esp. : To demand, ask, call for*: ego vero et expectabo ea quæ polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic. Brut. 4, 17: — *ne id quod petat, e. magis quam rogare videatur*: — longiores literas expectabo vel potius exigam: — omnibus ex rebus voluptatem quasi mercedem e. — ab

hoc acerbius exigit natura quod dederat, *reclaims*: — non ut a poeta, sed ut a teste veritatem exigunt: — *exigerem ex te cogere, ut responderes*: — hanc exigam te operam, ut audias me: — *Absol.*: in exigendo non acerbum esse: — \*\**To pass, spend*: e. tristissimam noctem, Petr. S. 115: — \*\**To bring to an end or a conclusion, to finish, end*: commentarii ita sunt exacti, ut, Quint.: — \*\**To weigh over, examine, inquire into; to consider maturely*: nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta e. ea, quæ Lacedæmone fiunt, Liv.: — \*\**To reflect, take counsel*: e. cum alio, Plin. 6, 12, 3.

EXIGŪE. *adv. Slightly, sparingly, scarcely*: hoc quidem est nimis e. et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, too minutely, Cic. Læl. 16, 58: — *celeriter e. que dicere, briefly, shortly, poorly*: — epistola e. scripta.

EXIGŪITAS, ātis. f. (exiguus) *Paucity, littleness, fewness, small number, slowness; with genit.*: itaque in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem obscuratio consequitur: — temporis tanta fuit e., ut, Cæs. — *Absol.*: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Cæs.

[EXIGŪO. *adv. Slightly, sparingly, scantily*, Scrib.]

\*\*EXIGŪUM. *adv. Slightly, sparingly, poorly*: e. dormire, Plin. 10, 75, 97.

EXIGŪUS, a, um. (exigo: *prop. measured, exact; hence*) *Short, small, little, slight, trifling, scanty, mean, poor*: exile et e. et vietum cor et dissimile cordis fuisse, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: — *ex ingenti quodam oratore immensoque campo in e. sane gyrum compellitis*: — quoniam exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus circumdediti: — *alteram partem, nimis exiguum atque angustam esse voluisti*: — *literæ tuæ exiguum significationem tuæ erga me voluntatis habebant*: — e. pars terræ: — e. numerus oratorum: — e. copiarum amicorum: — e. fructus: — e. tempus: — e. pars unius anni: — e. laus: — [With genit. Eutr. 2, 381]: — \*\**Comp.*, cytisum aridum si dabis, exiguis dato, Col. Arb. 28: — \*\**Sup.*, exiguius legata, Plin. E. 7, 24, 7: — \*\**Subst.*: Exiguus, l. n. *A trifle, a little*: e. campi ante castra erat, Liv.: — \*\**exiguo post obitum ipsius, a short time after*, Plin. 31, 2, 3.

EXILIO, ire. See EXSILIO.

EXILIS, e. (contr. for exigilis, from exigo; conf. EXIGUUS) *Small, thin, lean, slight*: e. et exiguum et vietum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: — *jecur horridum et e.*: — quod solum tam e. et macrum est, quod aratro præstringi non possit? *poor, bad*: — genus sermonis e., aridum, concisum ac minutum, dry, jejune: — [With genit. Empty, bare, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 21.] — \*\**Comp.*, e. caro prunorum, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

\*EXILITAS, ātis. f. (exilis) *Thinness, weakness; meagreness, poorness*: e. in dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: — *inde erat illa e., quam ille de industria consequabatur*.

EXILITER. *adv. Thinly, meagrely, meanly, slightly*: nolo verba e. exanimata exire, without energy or force, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: — *annales sane e. scripti*: — e. disputare (with jejune): — [Comp., Varr.]

EXILIUM. ii. See EXSILIUM.

\*EXIMĪE. *adv. Exceedingly, extremely*: C. Marius L. Plocium e. dilexit, Cic. Arch. 9, 20.

[EXIMĪETAS, ātis. f. (eximius) *Excellence*, Symm.]

EXIMĪUS, a, um. (eximo) \*I. *That deserves to be set apart or distinguished*: neque esset verisimile, quum omnibus Siculis faceret injurias, te illi unum eximium cui consuleret fuisse, Cic. Div. in Cæs. 16, 52.

II. *Choice, select, excellent; extreme, exceeding; extraordinary, uncommon*: ea quæ eximia plerisque et præclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67: — hæc ipsa semper in te eximia et præstantia fuere: — Pompeii singularis e.que virtus: — mulier facie e.: — pulchritudine e. femina: — e. ingenium: — propter eximiam belli gloriam: — e. gloria virtutis: — quo e. collegio laus est

illa e. C. Julii, qui:—[*Poet. with partitive genit.*, Stat. Th. 6, 15. — *With inf.*, Luc. 3, 697.]

EX-ĪMO, ěmi, emptum. 3. v. a. (emo; *conf.* ADIMO and DEMO) *To take out, except, exclude, take away, remove.* I. *Prop.* A) Eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, 139: — ne tu ex reis eximerere: — e. alqm de reis. B) *Esp.*: *To free from any thing, exempt*: eum tamquam e vinculis e.: — e. aliquos ex obsidione: — e. agrum de vectigalibus. II. *Fig.* A) *To take away, snatch away, rescue*: quod si eximeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, Cic. Læl. 7, 23: — illud, quod me angebat, non eximis: — *Impers.*: plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cuiusque ortu ventura destinatur, *cannot be taken*, Tac. B) *To free, release, or deliver from any thing; with ex, \*abl. and \*dat.* — *With ex*: iis (rationibus) accusator ad alios ex culpa eximendos abutetur: — *With abl.*: alqm crimine e., Livr.: — *With dat.*: e. morti, Tac. A. 14, 48: — *With absol.*: nec sorte (opus fuisse) nisi quod se quisque e. voluerit, Quint.: — *Of time*: *To spend, pass*: Clodius rogatus diem dicendo e. cepit: — Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit.

EXIN. *adv.* See EXINDE.

EX-ĪNĀNĪO, ivi or ii, itum. 4. v. a. *To empty, make void, exhaust*: Siciliam provinciam C. Verres per triennium depopulatus esse, Siculorum civitates vastasse, domos e., fana spoliassse dicitur, Cic. Div. in Cæc. 4, 11: — e. agros (with vastare): — e. navem: — regibus atque omnibus gentibus e.

\*\*EX-ĪNĀNĪTĪO, ōnis. f. *An emptying*: e. alvi, Plin. 13, 22, 38: — e. florescendi, i. e. *an exhausting*, id. 17, 2, 2.

EX-INDE and EXIN. (*dein etiam sæpe et exin pro deinde et exinde dicimus*, Cic.) *adv.* *From thence.* \*\*I. A) *Of place*: regionem Commagenam, e. Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. A. 15, 12. B) *Of (local) succession*: *Thereupon, hereupon*: at vero quanta maris est pulchritudo! ... e. mari finitimus aer etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: — hinc Equus summum contingit caput albo ... e. contortis Arias cum cornibus hæret. II. A) *Of time*: *Hereupon, afterwards, then*: populi partes in tribus distribuunt; e. pecunias, ævitates, ordines partiunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: — e. cuidam rustico Romano dormienti visus est venire qui diceret: D. filium ejus esse mortuum: — [*With ubi*: Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 84. — *With postquam*: id. Truc. 1, 1, 63.] \*\*B) *Denoting succession of events*: *Next, then*: per eos dies P. Ælio consule comitia habente creati consules P. Salpicus Galba, C. Aurelius Cotta. Prætores e. facti Q. Minucius Rufus, Livr.: — [*Since that time*, Just. 1, 2.] [*Hereafter*, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 14.]

[EXINFULABAT, i. q. exserbat: infulas enim sacerdotum filamenta vocabant, acc. to Fest.]

[EXISTIMABILIS, e. (existimo) *Credible, probable*, C. Aur.]

EXISTIMATĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A forming of a judgement; judgement, opinion*: re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum condemnatus, Cic. Clu. 20, 56: — non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum: — in hoc genere facilius est e. quam reprehensio: — aut taciturno existimatione reprehendor: — nec illum ante tibi satis facere, quam tu omnium existimationi satis fecisses: — vir optimus omnium existimatione.

II. *Reputation, name, credit, esteem*: nihil eum fecisse scientem, quod esset contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 1: — homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine censu: — homo fortuna egens, vita turpis, existimatione damnatus: — judicia summæ existimationis et pæne dicam capitis: — nisi quid existimas in ea re violari existimationem tuam: — e. offendere: — e. oppugnare: — e. alcis consulere: — ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, the credit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 1, 3.

EXISTIMĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who gives his opinion or judgement, a judge, connoisseur*: ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic. de Or. 31, 112:

— e. doctus et intelligens: — e. intelligens dicendi: — e. stultus alieni artificii: — in augendo, in ornando, in refellendo magis e. metuendus quam admirandus orator.

EX-ISTĪMO (existumo). 1. v. a. (æstimo) *To form a judgement or opinion of, to judge, esteem, be of opinion, believe, consider, think (anybody or any thing), to be so; with acc., objective or relative clauses, with de, or absol.* — *With acc.*: quod eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus e., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, 190: — *In the pass.*: M. Fulcinus domi suæ honestus existimatus est, Cic. Cæs. 4, 10: — P. Cornelius, homo, ut existimabatur avarus et furax: — *With an objective clause*: si majores nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rulli similem futurum: — non possum e., plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari: — ego sic existimo, hoc oratores fuisse maximos: — *In the passive with a subjective clause*: fuit hoc in utroque eorum, ut Crassus non tam existimari vellet non didicisse, quam illa despicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 4: — *Impers.*: huic (insulæ) millia DCCC. in longitudinem esse existimatur, Cæs.: — *With a relative clause*: nunc vos existimate, facta an dicta pluris sint, judge, Sall.: — *With de*: de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, e. non possumus: — ex eventu homines de tuo consilio existimatos videmus: — de alqo male e.: — de isto Diczærho non minus bene existimabat (Dionysius) quam tu de C. Vestorio: — *Impers.*: exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis eorum potest, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: — *With absol.*: ut Cicero existimat, Quint.: — *Impers.*: ita intelligimus vulgo existimari, Cic. Rep. 2, 15.

EXISTO, ere. See EXISTO.

\*EXĪTĪĀBĪLIS, e. (exitium) *Pernicious, destructive, ruinous*: bellum civibus e., Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3.

\*EXĪTĪĀLIS, e. (exitium) *Destructive, pernicious*: exitus e. habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, 12.

[EXĪTĪĀTER. *adv.* *Destructively*, August.]

[EXĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (exeo) *A going out*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 30.]

[EXĪTĪŌSE. *adv.* *Ruinously, destructively*. — *Sup.*, August.]

EXĪTĪŌSUS, a, um. (exitium) *Causing destruction, fraught with ruin, destructive*: hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus, numquam putavi, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: — quibus a servis eadem fieri senatus et bonorum reipublicæ exitiosum fuisset: — quod et fieri posse et e. fore, si evenisset, videbam: — *Comp.*, Otho luxu, sævitia, audacia reipublicæ exitiosior ducebatur, Tac. H. 2, 31: — [*Sup.*, Tert.]

EXĪTĪUM, ii. n. [*genit. plur.* exitium, Pacuv. ap. Cic.] (exeo: *prop.* *an egress, going out; hence*) *A perishing; ruin, destruction*: qui de meo nostrumque omnium interit, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: — quum de perniciæ populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbè tamque crudeliter cogitarit: — me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero: — *plur.*: civitatum afflictarum perditis jam rebus, extremi exitiorum exitus: — quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit: — metu crudelissimorum exitiorum carere non possumus: — id querebatur caput esse exitiorum omnium.

1. EXĪTUS, a, um. *part. of exeo.*

2. EXĪTUS, ūs. m. (exeo) *A going out or forth, departure.* I. A) *Prop.*: reditum mihi gloriosum in injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic. Par. 4, 29. B) *Concr.*: *A place for going out, an egress, outlet, out-gate, passage*: quum angusto portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, Cæs. II. *Fig.* A) *An end, close, termination*: hujus orationis difficilior est exitum quam 'principium invenire, a conclusion, end, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 3: — quemadmodum expediam exitum hujus institutæ orationis, non reperio: — tragici poetæ, quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum: — adducta ad exitum questio est, has been brought to an end, has been settled: — numquam ad exitum perveniri potest, one can never finish: — verbo quæ casus habent in exitu similes, at the termination: — fugam quærebamus omnes, quæ ipsa exitum non habebat, end, aim:

— *plur.*: tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: — *esse* causae sunt plenissimae, quae plurimos exitus dant ad ejusmodi depressionem, give opportunities for digressing. B) *Esp.*: The end of life, death: natura ad humanum exitum eum abripuit, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: — *In the plur.*: nonnumquam bonos exitus habent boni: — non igitur fatales exitus habuerunt: — *A result, issue, event* [eventus]: si mihi alterutrum de eventu atque exitu rerum promittendum est: — *plur.*: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus.

[EX-JURO, 1. v. a. To swear solemnly, Plaut. Fr. ap. Non.]

EXLECEBRA, æ. See ELECEBRA.

\*\*EX-LEX, ægis. Under no law, without law, released from or not subject to law, lawless: non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, Cic. Cluent. 34, 94.

EXMOVEO, Ære. See EMOVEO.

[EX-OBVŪTUS, a, um. (obruo) Dug up, App.]

[EX-OBSĒCRO, 1. v. n. To beg earnestly, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 93.]

[EXŌCHĀDIUM, ii. n. (ἐξοχάδιον) A swelling on the rectum; probably, piles, M. Emp.]

[EXŌCHAS, ædis. f. (ἐξοχός) I. q. exochadium, August.]

EXŌCÆTUS, i. m. (ἐξοκαίτος) A fish that sleeps on the shore, Plin. 9, 19, 34.

[EX-ŌCULO, 1. v. a. (oculus) To deprive of the eyes or sight, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26.]

[EXŌCYSTE, æs. f. (ἐξοκύστις) Eversion of the bladder, NL.]

[EXŌDĪARIUS, ii. m. (exodium) A performer in an exodium, Amm.]

\*\*EXŌDĪUM, ii. n. (ἐξόδιον) I. An after-piece in the theatre, introduced chiefly after the Atellan plays, Liv. 7, 2. [II. Meton.: An end, conclusion, Hier.]

EXŌDUS, i. f. (ἔξοδος, a going out) The Second Book of Moses, so called from the departure out of Egypt, Eccl.

EX-ŌLESCO, ævi, ætūm. 3. v. inchoat. n. I. To grow out, i. e. to attain its full size, grow up; only used in the part. pass., exoletus, grown up, mature, ripe [Plaut. Fr. ap. Prisc.], especially said of grown up youth: Clodius, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, Cic. Mil. 21, 55. \*\*II. A) Prop.: To cease growing, to grow no more: multa sunt quae negligentia exoleant et fiunt sterilia, Col. 2, 18, 3. \*\*B) Fig.: To fall into disuse, get out of fashion, grow obsolete, be lost, perish: ferreis ac pene jam exolescentibus literis hoc nomine inscriptum, almost erased, Suet. Aug. 7: — *In the part. pass.*: exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv. 4: — *Absol.*: exoleta revocavit, Suet.

EXŌLĒTUS, a, um. part. of exolesco.

EXOLVO, ere. See EXSOLVO.

[EXOMIDES sunt comici vestitus exsertis humeris, Fest.]

[EXŌMŌIDŌGĒSIS, is. f. (ἐξομολόγησις) A confession, Tert.]

[EXOMPHĀLUS, i. m. (ἐξομφαλός) Umbilical hernia, NL.]

[EXŌNĒRĀTIO, ōnis. f. An unloading, lightning, Dig.]

[EXŌNĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. One who unloads, Inscr.]

\*\*EX-ŌNĒRO, 1. v. a. To free from a burden, unload, disburden, discharge. I. Prop.: e. navem, A. Afr. 8, 1. II. Fig.: To free, release, lighten, ease, deliver: exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu, Liv. 2, 2, 7.

[EXOPHTHALMĪA, æ. f. (ἐκ-ὀφθαλμός) Protrusion of the eyeball from the socket, NL.]

[EXOPHTHALMUS, i. m. (ἐκ-ὀφθαλμός) One who is affected with protrusion of the eyeball, NL.]

[EXOPTĀBĪLIS, e. (exopto) Desirable, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67.]

EXOPTĀTUS, a, um. part. of exopto. Wished for, desired: ut exoptatum inimico nuncium primus afferret, Cic. R. Am. 7, 19. — *Comp.*, nihil exoptatus adventu meo, nihil carius, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 1. — *Sup.*, e. gratulatio, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 2.

EX-OPTO, 1. v. a. To wish or long for, to be very desirous of any thing: — *With acc.*: quae majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: — omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, wish you: — *With an objective clause*: multis de causis te exopto quam primum videre: — *With ut*: ut sempiternae laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus, exopto: — *Absol.*: neque nobis cupientibus atque exoptantibus fructus otii datus est.

EXŌRĀBĪLIS, e. (exoro) I. Pass.: That can be moved by entreaty, exorable, placable: si implacabiles iracundiæ sunt, summa est acerbitas; sint autem e., summa levitas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: — in se expertus est illum esse minus exorabilem. — \*\**Comp.*, in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis, Sen. Clem. 1, 20. [II. Act.: Having power to persuade by entreaty, V. Fl. 1, 782.]

[EXŌRĀBŪLA, orum. n. (exoro) Means, motives, or arguments to move or persuade, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 6.]

[EXŌRĀTOR, ōris. m. One who obtains by entreaty, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2.]

[EXŌRĀTRIX, icis. f. She who obtains by entreaty, Salv.]

[EXORBITĀTIO, ōnis. f. An overstepping, deviating, Tert.]

[EXORBITĀTOR, ōris. m. A transgressor, violator, Tert.]

[EX-ORBITO, 1. v. n. and a. (orbita) I. Neut.: To go out of the track, to deviate. A) Prop.: August. B) Fig.: Tert. II. Act. fig.: To turn aside, Sid.]

[EXORCISMUS, i. m. (ἐξορκισμός) A driving away of evil spirits by adjuration, exorcism, Tert.]

[EXORCISTA, æ. m. (ἐξορκιστής) One who drives away evil spirits, an exorcist, Cod. Just.]

[EXORCIZO, 1. v. n. (ἐξορκίζω) To drive away evil spirits, to exorcise, Dig.]

EX-ORDĪOR, orsus. 4. v. dep. a. Of weavers: To lay the warp. \*I. Prop.: pertexe, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 145. II. Fig. gen.: To begin, commence, especially a speech; with acc., inf., ab, or absol. — *Thus*, \*\**With acc.*: e. bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv. 4, 17, 6: — *With inf.*: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat: — tunc dicere exorsus est: — tunc ego rursus quasi ab alio principio exorsus sum dicere: — *With ab*: e. ab ipsa re: — e. a veritate, a dignitate: — *Absol.*: jubent e. ita, ut eum, qui audiat, benevolam nobis faciamus: — quid clamore exorsa (soror), verbis parvam rem magnam facis? — *Pass.*: Exorsus, a, um. Begun, commenced: reperiunt ea, quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope, retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: — [Subst. plur.: Exorsa, orum. n. A beginning, commencement: longa e., prolixity in discourse, Virg. G. 2, 45: — e., a beginning, i. e. undertaking, id. Æ. 10, 111.]

EXORDĪUM, ii. n. (exordior) \*\*I. Prop.: The warp of a web: non possum togam prætextam sperare, quam e. pullum videam, Quint. 5, 10, 71. II. Meton. A) A commencement, beginning: hujus quoque e. mali, quoniam principium boni diximus, explicemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 3: — institutæ reipublicæ clarum ac omnibus notum e.: — a qua totius vitæ ducat e.: — a quibus temporibus scribendi capiat e. B) *Esp. of a speech*: sæpe animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 122: — ergo ita nascetur e.: — *An introduction*: tum denique id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, Cic. de Or. 2, 77. — \*\**Gen.*: A writing, treatise, Col. 5, 11, 13.

EX-ŌRĪOR, ortus. 3. and 4. v. dep. n. To come forth, come in sight, become visible, show itself, appear, rise. I. Prop.: post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93: — exortus est servus, qui, rose, got up: — \*\**Part. pres. subst.*: Exoriens (sc. sol) [The rising sun, morn, morning, Prop. 3, 5, 27:] the quarter of the heavens in which the sun rises, the Orient, East: plantaria facito ab ex-oriente, Col. Arb. 3, 3. II. Fig. A) Exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, appears, rises, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 52: — ego nunc paulum exorior, am getting up my strength, am recovering. B) *Esp.*: To arise, derive its origin, be-

*come, take its existence; to show itself, appear.* 1) *Prop.*: ipse novas assignationes instituit, et repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 10: — sic repente anuli beneficio rex exortus est Lydiæ (Gyges), *became.* 2) *Fig.*: honestum, quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 64: — horum (decemvirum) ex injustitia subito exorta est maxima perturbatio: — subito exorta est nefaria Catonis promulgatio: — amicitias exorta alqa offensione dirumpimus.

[EXORMISTON, i. n. (ἐξορμιστόν) *A fish, perhaps a kind of murena, a lamprey, L.L.*]

EXORNĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* *An adorning, decorating, embellishing.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: quæ ad lavationem, quæ ad exornationem, quæ ad mensam quotidianam atque epulationem pertinent, to ornament, Col. 12, 3, 2. II. *Fig.*: *Embellishment of a discourse: ipsa inventa exponitur simpliciter sine ulla exornatione (corresponding to expolitio),* Cic. Inv. 2, 3: — *Esp.*: *A figure of rhetoric,* Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10.

\*EXORNĀTOR, ōris. *m.* *One who adorns or sets off. — Meton. of Style:* ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54.

\*\*EXORNĀTUS, a, um. *part. pass. of exorno. Adorned:* (citharædus) citharam tenens e., A. Her. 4, 47, 60.

EX-ORNO. 1. *v. a.* \*\*I. *To fit out, equip, furnish:* dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall. Cat. 36, 1: — *Absol.*: consul omnibus exploratis, credo dis fretus tamen pro rei copia satis providenter exornat, *makes suitable arrangement,* Sall. Jug. 90, 1: — [*Meton.*: *To employ, suborn,* Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 65.] II. *To adorn, embellish, decorate.* A) *Prop.*: ea signa emere soleo, quæ ad similitudinem gymnasiarum e. mihi in palæstra locum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2: — domum ejus exornatam atque instructam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem. B) *Fig.*: Pythagoras exornavit Græciam præstantissimis artibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: — philosophiam falsa gloria e.: — ad illustrandam atque exornandam orationem: — mea ratio in dicendo hæc esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, exornem, exaggerem; ibi commorer: — e. philosophiam, *to magnify.*

EX-ŌRO. 1. [*an old form of the inf. præ. pass., exorari, Plaut.*] *v. a.* *To pray, entreat, supplicate; to obtain by entreaty; to move, prevail upon, persuade or overcome by entreaty:* quem ego, ut mentiat, inducere possum; ut pejeret, e. facile potero, Cic. R. Com. 16, 46: — nunc te exoremus necesse est, ut nobis explices: — [*To soften, appease,* Ov. Tr. 2, 22.] — officii duxit, e. filie patrem frequentibus literis, *to reconcile the father and the daughter,* Suet. Tib. 11: — [*e. a. cæde, to turn aside, divert,* Just. 9, 7.] — [*With double acc.,* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 82: — *In the pass.,* Ov. M. 9, 700: — *Absol.,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 22.]

EXORS, ortis. *See* EXORSA.

1. EXORSUS, a, um. *part. of exordior.*

\*2. EXORSUS, ūs. *m.* (exordior) *A beginning:* quoniam is est e. orationis meæ, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 11.

\*\*EXORTĪVUS, a, um. (2. exortus) *Of or belonging to the rising of a star or constellation:* e. mensura, Plin. 7, 49, 50. — *Meton.*: *Towards sunrise, easterly or eastern:* e. pars, Plin. 18, 34, 77: — *Subst. neut. plur.*: Narbonensis Galliæ e. *The eastern part,* Plin. E. 34, 39.

1. EXORTUS, a, um. *part. of exorior.*

\*2. EXORTUS, ūs. *m.* (exorior) *A rising, going up:* e. solis, A. Her. 3, 22, 36.

[EX-os, ossis. *adj.* (another form exossis, is, App.) *Without bone,* Lucr. 3, 721. — *Fig.*: *Flexible, pliant,* App.]

\*\*EXOSCŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* *A kissing:* e. columbarum. *Also of doves,* Plin. 10, 34, 52.

\*\*EX-OSCŪLOR. 1. *v. dep. a.* *To kiss much, to kiss to pieces, as it were:* multum ac diu e. adolescentem, Plin. E. 5, 17, 4: — [*Fig.*: *To praise much, admire,* Gell.] — [Exosculatus, a, um. *pass.* *Well kissed,* App.]

[EXOSSIS, is. *See* EXOS.]

[EXOSSO. 1. *v. a.* (exos) *To take out bones, deprive of bones,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 163. — *Exossatus, a, um. poet.* *Without bone, i. e. pliant,* Lucr. 4, 1267: e. ager, i. e. *without stones, cleared of stones,* Pers. 6, 52.]

[EXOSTŌSIS, ōs. *f.* (ἐξ-ὀστέον) *An osseous tumour on the surface, or in the cavity, of a bone; a node, NL.*]

EXOSTRA, æ. *f.* (ἐξόστρα) *I. A machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators; meton. of any thing public: quibuscum jam in e. helluatur,* Cic. P. Cons. 6, 14. [II. *A kind of draw-bridge used by besiegers, Veg.*]

[EX-ŌSUS, a, um. (odi) *I. Act.*: *That hates, hating,* Virg. Æ. 5, 687. *II. Pass.*: *Very much hated,* Eutr. 7, 23.]

[EXŌTĒRICUS, a, um. (ἐξωτερικός) *Of or belonging to the exterior, external, exoteric, Gell.* 20, 5, 2.]

[EXŌTĪCUS, a, um. (ἐξωτικός) *Foreign,* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41: — *plantæ e., NL.* — *Subst.*: *Exoticum, i. n.* *A foreign dress,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48.]

\*\*EX-PALLESÇO, lūi. 3. *v. inchoat.* *To grow very pale:* erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse... signa conscientie sunt, A. Her. 2, 5, 8: — [*Poet. with acc.*: *expalluit haustus, was terrified or frightened at,* Hor. E. 1, 3, 10.]

[EX-PALLĪĀTUS, a, um. (pallium) *Divested of a mantle or upper garment,* Plaut. Casin. 5, 3, 6.]

\*\*EX-PALLĪDUS, a, um. *Very pale:* statura fuit eminenti, expallido colore, Suet. Cal. 50 (*al. pallido*).

[EX-PALPO, are. *v. a.* and EXPALPOR, ari. *v. dep. a.* *To obtain by coaxing,* Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 144; Plaut. Fr. ap. Non.]

[EXPALPŌNĪDES, æ. *See* NUMORUM EXPALPONIDES.]

\*\*EX-PANDO, pandi, passum or pansum. 3. *v. a.* *To spread out, spread, stretch or lay open.* I. *Prop.*: e. vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin. 2, 103, 106: — *expasæ delubri fores, i. e. wide open,* Tac. H. 5, 13: — *Middle:* *vagus ille, quum e., amnis (Nilus),* Plin. Paneg. 30, 4. [II. *Fig.*: *To develop, explain,* Lucr. 1, 127.]

[EXPANSĪO, ōnis. *f.* (expando) *An expanding,* C. Aur.]

EXPANSUS, a, um. *part. of expando.*

[EX-PAPILLĀTUS, a, um. (papilla) *Bared to the breast,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 44.]

[EX-PARTUS, a, um. (pario) *Past bearing young,* Varr.]

EXPASSUS, a, um. *part. of expando.*

EXPATIOR, ti. *See* EXPATIOR.

[EX-PATRĪCIUS, ii. *m.* *An ex-patrician,* Cod. Just.]

[EX-PATRO. 1. *v. a.* *To spend in revelry,* Catull. 29, 17.]

[EX-PAUSĀTUS, a, um. *part.* (pausa) *Refreshed, Veg.*]

\*\*EX-PĀVĒFĀCĪO, fēci, factum. 3. *v.* *To terrify, frighten:* domitores ferarum sævissima animalia ad occursum expavescientia hominem docent pati jugum, Sen. E. 85.

[EX-PĀVĒO, ēre. *v. a.* *To be greatly alarmed at, to be affrighted or scared at,* Stat. Silv. 3 præf.]

\*\*EX-PĀVESÇO, pāvi. 3. *v. incho. n. and a.* *To become terrified or afraid; absol.*: neque expavescentibus repente nec spasticis aut rursus torpentibus, Plin. 23, 1, 24: — *With acc.*: tonitrua præter modum e., Suet. Aug. 90.

[EX-PĀVIDUS, a, um. *Very much terrified,* Gell. 1, 8, 6.]

EXPECTATIO, EXPECTO, etc. *See* EXPECT.

[EXPECTŌRANS, antis. *n.* (sc. remedium) *A remedy for promoting expectoration, NL.*]

[EXPECTŌRĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* *Expectoration, NL.*]

[EX-PĒCTŌRO, are. 1. *v. a.* (pectus) *To throw out or discharge from the breast, to expectorate,* Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19.]

[EX-PĒCŪLĀTUS, a, um. (peculium) *Deprived of property,* Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 21.]

EX-PĒDĪO, ivi or ii, itum. 4. [*an old reading, fut. expedibo,* Plaut.] *v. a.* (pes) *To set free or deliver one*

*that is caught by the feet, as a bird; hence, to extricate, free, disengage, loose, set at liberty.* I. A) Prop.: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expediet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, 102: — videte, ut dum e sese vult, induat: — *Of things and abstract objects: aggere et cratibus fossas explent, aditus expediunt, make passable, open a passage, Cæs.* B) Meton.: To get ready, prepare: hominem nudari et virgas expediri iubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, 161: — e. pecuniam, to procure, raise, provide: — e. arma, to keep at hand or by one's self, to keep in readiness for fighting, get ready for fight, Cæs.: — *\*\* Absol. for e. se: to get ready or prepare for battle or action, Tac. H. 1, 10.* II.

Fig. A) To bring out, i. e. unravel, extricate, develop, disentangle, free, deliver: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se e., Cic. R. Post. 9, 24: — hærerem, nisi tu me expedisses: — quod te in tanta hereditate ab omni occupatione expeditis, valde mihi gratum est: — aut expedit nos omni molestia aut eris particeps: — me multa impedierunt, quæ ne nunc quidem expedita sunt: — si vita nostra in aliquas insidias incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendæ salutis, *of freeing from danger.* B) To put in order, adjust, arrange: cum Antonio loquere velim et rem, ut poteris, expedia, Cic. Att. 11, 18, 2: — e. et conficere res: — e. negotia (with explicare): — nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, settle, pay: — e. nomen: — e. Faberianum: — quem admodum expedit exitum hujus institutæ orationis, non reperio, execute, perform, carry out: — expediti quoque restant, vix poterunt: — *\*\* To bring forth: i. e. to narrate, relate, report: priusquam hujusmodi rei initium expedit, Sall.: — Absol.: res expedit (or impers. expedit), it is expedient, profitable, useful, to the purpose, advantageous: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expedit? Immo intelligat, nihil nec e. nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: — ex utilitatis varietatibus, quum aliis aliud expedit nasci discordias: — ut non idem expeditet, incidere sæpe: — With a subjective clause: omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam: — quum eam (pecuniam) in prædiis collocari maxime expeditet: — [With ut and ne: Just.] — Absol.: tu, si ita expedit, velim quamprimum conscendas.*

EXPEDITĒ, adv. Easily, without difficulty, promptly, quickly: in iis rebus celeriter e. que percipiendia, Cic. Fin. 5, 12: — e. explicans quod proposuerat: — Comp., non implicite et abscondite, sed patientius et e.: — e. navigare: — Sup., ex quo te, quocumque opus erit, facillime et e. conferas, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 2.

EXPEDITĪO, ònis. f. I. Milit.: An undertaking against an enemy, a campaign, military expedition: quum C. Postumius haruspex oraret illum (Sullam), ut in expeditionem exercitum educeret, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: — *\*\* Meton.: Of bees: apes noctu deprehensæ in expeditione, excubant supinæ, Plin. 11, 8, 8.* *\*\* II. Rhet. A) A development, clear exposition: habet paucis comprehensa brevitatis multarum rerum expeditionem, A. Her. 4, 54, 68.* *\*\* B) A figure of Rhetoric: A setting aside, clearance, A. Her. 4, 29, 40.* *\*\* III. In Archit.: A constructing, making, Vitruv. 6, 5, 3.*

[EXPEDITĪONĀLIS, e. (expeditio) Of or belonging to a military expedition, Spart.]

EXPEDITUS, a, um. part. pass. of expedito. Free, unimpeded, disengaged, free from obstacles or difficulties, easy, ready, at hand: cum ceteris quæ habebat vadimonia differt, ut e. in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic. Qu. 6, 23: — obviam fit ei Clodius e. in equo, lightly clothed: — legiones e., without baggage, Cæs.: — expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, ready, at hand: e. ad cædem: — e. ad pronuntiandum: — fuit etiam facilis et e. ad dicendum: — *Of things or abstract objects: quum illam viam sibi videant expeditiorem ad honores, Cic. Fl. 41, 104: — reditum in cælum patere optimo et justissimo cuique expeditissimum: — pecunia expeditissima quæ erat, tibi decreta est, nearest at hand, most at disposal: — e. rationes: — e. erat et per facile currens oratio: — e. ac præfluens dicendi celeritas: —*

inops ad ornandum, sed ad inveniendum e. Hermagoræ disciplina: — *In the n. absol.: in expedito habere integras copias ad opem ferendam, ready for battle, Liv. 36, 16.*

EX-PELLO, pūli, pulsum. 3. v. a. To drive or cast out or away, to thrust out or away, chase away, expel. I. Prop.: hæc tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? Cic. Mil. 37, 101: — e. me ex re publica: — exturbari et expelli plebem ex agris: — e. a patria: — me domo mea expulisti, Pompeium domum suam compulisti: — e. me civitate: — expulso Tarquinio (shortly after, pulso): — (Themistocles) quum propter invidiam in exilium expulsus esset: — expulsa atque exturbata filia, put away or repudiated: — [e. sagittam arcu, to discharge, shoot, Ov. M. 3, 381: — e. se in auras (pondus), to come forth, Ov. M. 9, 705]: — *\*\* ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, forced, compelled, Suet.* II. Fig.: ut ... non ante, quam illum vita expulsi, bellum confectum judicaret, Cic. Mur. 16, 34: — quæ res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulsi, removed, Cæs.

EX-PENDO, di, sum. 3. v. a. To weigh. I. Prop. A) E. baccam, nucem, Cels. 5, 19, 12. B) Esp.: To weigh out; hence, to pay, lay out (because the ancients weighed their gold and silver in making payments): ante pedes prætoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. Fl. 28, 68: — ferre alui expensam, or pecuniam expensam, to enter any thing in an account-book as having been paid: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit ... Quid proderat tibi te expensum illis non tulisse? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, 100: — hæc pecunia necesse est aut data aut expensa lata aut stipulata sit: — [To set in the balance with any thing, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 1.] II. Fig.: To weigh, to estimate, judge of, weigh over, ponder, reflect upon: equidem quum colligo argumenta causarum, non tam ea numerare soleo quam e., Cic. de Or. 2, 76: — in dissensione civili ... expendendos cives non numerandos puto: — omnia expendet ac seliget: — vos in privatis minimarum rerum judicii testem diligenter expenditis: — e. hæc arte alqua: — quæ contemplantes e. oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui: — *\*\* To pay, suffer: e. pœnas capite, Tac. A. 12, 19.*

[EXPENSA, æ. f. (expendo) (ac. pecunia) Expense, Dig.]

[EXPENSE, adv. Richly, very much, Theod.]

[EXPENSIO, ònis. f. (expendo) Expenditure, Cod. Th.]

[EXPENSO, avi. 1. v. int. a. (expendo) I. To pay, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 31. II. To equalise, Macr.]

EXPENSUM, i. See EXPENDO.

EXPENSUS, a, um. part. of expendo.

\*EXPERGĒ-FĀCĪO, feci, factum. 3. v. a. (expergo) To awaken, rouse from sleep. *\*\* I. Prop.: expergefactus e. somno Tiberius est gratulantium vocibus, Suet. Cal. 6.* II. Fig. gen.: To rouse, excite, encourage, bestir: si forte e. te posses, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, 38: — [flagitium e., i. e. to commit, Plaut. Cure. 1, 3, 42.]

[EXPERGĒFACTĪO, ònis. f. (expergefacio) A rousing, Aug.]

EXPERGEFIO, factus, pass. of expergefacio.

[EXPERGĒFĪCĪO, are. v. a. (expergeficus) To awaken, meton.: Gell. 17, 22.]

[EXPERGĒFĪCUS, a, um. (expergo-facio) Awakening, App.]

[EXPERGISCOR, ere. See EXPERGISCOR.]

EXPERGISCOR, perrectus. 3. [an old form, inf. præss., expergiscier, Plaut.] dep. [act. in imperf. subj., expergisceret, Pomp. ap. Non.] n. (expergo) To wake up, to awake.

I. Prop.: si dormis, expergiscere: si stas, ingredere, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3: — itaque simul ut experrecti sumus, visa illa contemnimus. II. Fig.: To awake, rouse one's self: experrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recuperavit, Cic. R. Am. 49, 141.

[EXPERGĪTE, adv. Watchfully, actively, App.]

EXPERGITUS, a, um. part. of expergo.

[EXPERGO, gi, gitum. 3. v. a. To awaken, arouse. I. Prop.: Lucr. 3, 942. II. Fig.: Gell. 6, 10.]

**EXPĒRIENS**, entis. *part. of experior. Trying; hence, enterprising, active, industrious:* homo gnauus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, 53: — promptus homo et e.: — vir acer et e.: — [With gen.: e. laborum, undergoing, Ov. M. 1, 414.]

**EXPĒRIENTĪA**, æ. *f. (experior) I. Proof, trial, experiment, attempt:* equitem Romanum non libidine... sed experientia patrimonii amplificandi labentem excepit, Cic. R. Post. 16, 43: — quis id approbare possit, ægritudinem suscipere pro experientia, si quid habere velis? i. e. as an attempt, to see whether it can be obtained. \*\*II. Melon.: Experience, exercise or practice: ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam e., Cels. præf.

\***EXPĒRĪMENTUM**, i. *n. (experior) A trial, attempt, experiment:* nimirum hoc maximum est e., quam constat ægritudinem vetustate tolli etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 74.

**EX-PĒRIOR**, pertus. 4. *v. dep. a. To try any thing.*

I. *To attempt or try by examining, to prove, to try or endeavour to find out, to make an attempt or trial, to put to the proof or trial, with acc., relative clause, or absol. — Thus, with acc.: habuisse aiunt domi (venenum), vimque ejus esse expertam in servo quodam, ad rem ipsam paratum, Cic. Cael. 24, 58: — te arbitrator malle ipsum tacere, quam taciturnitatem nostram experiri: — facile patior datum tempus, in quo amorem experieret tuum: — With a personal object: tum se denique errasse sentiant, quum eos (amicos) gravis aliquis casus e. cogit: — in periclitandis experiendisque pueris: — With a relative clause: in me ipso experior, ut exallesciam: — Absol.: de me experior, cujus idem consilium, quod tuum, sentio quam reprehendatur: — experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi: — judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum: experiendum autem est in ipsa amicitia: ita præcurrit amicitia judicium tollitque experiendi potestatem: — In the perf. tenses: To have tried or made a trial, to know by experience, to have learnt by practice: omnia quæ dico de Plancio, dico expertus in nobis: — qui (motus communium temporum) quam crebro accidit, experti scire debemus. II. *To try or attempt, to try one's self in any thing, try one's hand at any thing:* qui desperatione debilitati e. id nolent, quod se assequi posse diffidunt: sed par est omnes omnia e., qui res magnas et magno opere expetendas concupiverunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 4: — non tam perficiendi spe quam experiendi voluntate: — Esp. in Law: To contend at law, to go to law: intra parietes aut summo jure e.: — a me diem petivit: ego e. non potui: latitavit: — [Gen.: e. cum alquo, to contend with any body, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11.]*

\*\***EXPERRECTUS**, a, um. *part. of expergiscor. Roused, vigilant:* ut sint apes e.: nam frigus ignaviam creat, Col. 9, 7, 5.

**EX-PERS**, tia. (*pars*) I. *That takes or has no part in a thing, not partaker in, not sharing or concerned in; with genit.:* et in regnis nimis expertes sunt ceteri communis juris et consilii, et in optatum dominatu vix particeps libertatis potest esse multitudo, Cic. Rep. 1, 27: — sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, judicii delectorum judicium: — omnes nos ἀποσφύρωτος expertos sui tanti tam inusitati consilii relinquebat. II. *Melon. gen.: That has not a thing, deprived or destitute of, devoid or free from a thing, without a thing; with genit. and \*\*abl. — With genit.:* solum est ex tot animantium generibus atque naturis particeps rationis et cogitationis, quum cetera sint omnia expertia, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: — omnis eruditionis e. atque ignarus: — homines expertes veritatis: — omnes negotii publici e.: — humanitatis e.: — feræ rationis et orationis e.: — ut nulla ejus vitæ pars summæ turpitudinis esset e.: — \*\*With abl.: omnes fama atque fortunis expertes sumus, Sall.

\***EXPERTŪ**, ōnis. *f. (experior) A trial, Vit. 8, 5.*

\***EXPERTUS**, a, um. *part. of experior. (Pass.) Known by experience, tried:* cujus igitur audita virtus dubitationi locum non daret: hujus præsens, experta atque perspecta obrectatorum voce lædatur? Cic. Balb. 6, 16: — \*\**(Act.) With genit.:* nec subitum militem sed veterem expertumque belli, Tac.

[**EXPĒTSSO** or **EXPĒTSSO**, ēre. *v. a. (expeto) To desire, long for, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 13.]*

[**EXPĒTITOR**, ōris. *m. (expeto) One who desires or longs after any thing, Symm.]*

**EXPETITUS**, a, um. *part. of expeto.*

**EX-PĒTO**, ivi or ii, itum. 3. *v. a. and n. I. Act.: To desire, request, demand; to long for, strive after, endeavour to attain, aim at; with acc.: nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut e. debere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: — anum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatore deprecari atque expeti: — Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit: — nunc a Flacco Lentuli pœnæ per vos expetuntur: — e. pœnas ab alquo: — pecunia tantopere expetitur: — expetuntur divitiæ ad usus vitæ necessarios: — mortem e. pro vita civium: — ea vita expetitur, quæ sit animi corporisque expleta virtutibus: — e. honestam gloriam: — non ficto crimine insectari, non e. vitam, non capitatis arcessere, to aim at anybody's life: — Of things: mare medium terræ locum expetens, tending towards: — [Also poet. with an objective clause, Hor. Ep. 11, 3]: — Absol.: ne legaretur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti: — [To reach any thing; Of time, to last, endure, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 23.] \*\*II. *Neut.: To befall anybody, fall to his lot, occur:* e. omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Liv. 1, 22, 7.*

\***EXPĪATĪO**, ōnis. *f. Expiation, atonement:* at vero scelcerum in homines atque impietatum nulla e. est, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40.

[**EXPĪATOR**, ōris. *m. One who expiates, Tert.]*

[**EXPĪATORĪUS**, a, um. (*expiator*) Expiatory, August.]

[**EXPĪATRIX**, icis. *f. A priestess presiding over expiatory sacrifices, acc. to Fest.]*

[**EXPĪATUS**, ūs. (*expio*) An expiating, expiation, Tert.]

**EXPICTUS**, a, um. *part. of expingo.*

**EXPĪLĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f. A plundering:* tanta sublati legibus et judiciis e. direptione sociorum, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75: — hinc furta, peculatus, expilationes direptionesque sociorum et civium.

\***EXPĪLĀTOR**, ōris. *m. A plunderer:* quum domus hospitem, non expilatorem recepisse videatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, 9.

**EX-PĪLO**. 1. *v. a. I. Prop.: To plunder, pillage, rob:* si socios spoliis, ærarium expilas, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 43: — regem spoliatum expilatamque dimisit: — ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias: — e. armarium. \*\*II. *Fig.: sumenda sunt nobis ab iis ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123.*

\***EX-PINGO**, pinxi, pictum. 3. *v. a. To paint with colours, to represent by painting, to adorn by painting or with colours. \*\*I. Prop.: quoniam et pericula expingimus ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 31. II. Fig.: With words, i. e. to describe with rhetorical ornament, to represent in a picturesque manner, to depict: qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut quæ ipse non viderit, nos ut videremus, effecerit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.*

[**EX-PINSO**, ēre. *v. a. To pound, crush, bruise, Cat.]*

**EX-PIO**. 1. *v. a. To purge any thing that is defiled with vice or crime, to purify. I. Prop.: sacrum commissum quod neque expiari poterit, impie commissum esto: quod expiari poterit, publici sacerdotes expiant, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: — tua scelera dii immortales in vestros milites expiaverunt, have taken vengeance for: — in iis sine illius suffragiis expiati sumus: — quæ violata sunt, expiabuntur: — expiandum forum Romanum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis. II. *Gen.: To make satisfaction, make amends or compensation for, to atone for, expiate:* hæc superioris ætatis exempla expiata Saturnini atque Græchorum casibus docet, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7, 5: — To pacify, appease: a me etiam pœnas expetistis, quibus conjuratorum manes mortuorum expiaretis.*

EXPIRO, are. See EXSPIRO.

\*EX-PISCOR. 1. *v. dep. a. (prop. to fish out; hence also fig.) To fish out (i. e. to find out):* nescis ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: — simulatque audit, a philosopho voluptatem tantopere laudari, nihil expiscatus, did not ask or inquire any further.

\*\*EXPLĀNĀBĪLIS, e. (explano) *Clear, plain:* vox est quidem, sed non e. et perturbata et verborum inefficax, Sen. de Ira, 1, 3.

\*EXPLĀNĀTE. *adv. Clearly, plainly. — Comp., ut definire rem possit, neque id faciat presse et anguste, sed quum explanatus, tum etiam uberius, Cic. de Or. 33, 117.*

EXPLĀNĀTĪO, ōnis. *f. I. An explanation, exposition, interpretation:* somniis, vaticinationibus, oraculis quod erant multa obscura, explanationes adhibita sunt interpretum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 11: — nihil esse tam regale, quam explanationem æquitatis, in qua juris erat interpretatio. — *Esp. as a figure of Rhetoric:* Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202.

\*\*II. *A clear pronunciation, distinct expression:* dentes, quum defuere, explanationem omnem adimentes, Plin. 7, 16, 18.

EXPLĀNĀTOR, ōris. *m. An explainer, interpreter:* sunt enim explanatores, ut grammatici poetarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116.

[EXPLĀNĀTORIUS, a, um. (explano) *Explanatory, C. Aur.*]

\*EXPLĀNĀTUS, a, um. *part. of explano. Clear, plain, distinct, articulate:* claritas in voce, in lingua etiam explanata vocum impressio, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19.

EX-PLĀNO. 1. *v. a. \*\*I. Prop.: To make even or flat, to spread, extend:* suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Plin. 16, 8, 13. II. *Fig.: To make clear, plain, or intelligible; to develop, explain, tell, relate:* qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: — rem latentem explicare definiendo, obscuram e. interpretando: — e. apertius quædā dicere alqd: — docere et e.: — e. alqd conjectura: — verbum aut rem e.: — \*\*Impers.: juxta quod flumen, aut ubi fuerit, non satis explanatur, Plin.

\*\*EX-PLANTO. 1. *v. a. To pull up a plant: (pamini) ne ventis e., Col. 4, 14, 1.*

EXPLAUDO, ere. See EXPLAUDO.

\*\*EXPLĒMENTUM, i. n. (expleo) *That whereby any thing is filled up, a complement. I. Prop.: Of nourishment; Food, fodder:* si scieris, cacumina arborum e. esse ventris, Sen. E. 110. II. *Fig. of Style: A complement, additional clause:* Messala aiebat, hic Virgilium debuissse desinere: quod sequitur *Et in decimum...* e. esse, Sen. Suas. 2.

EXPLENDESCO, ere. See EXSPLENDESCO.

EX-PLĒO, ēvi, ētum. 2. [in old Latin, *explenunt* for *explet*, according to Fest.: *inf. pres. explier, Lucr.*] (*contr. explieris, Cic.: explessent, Liv.*) *v. a. (pleo: whence plenus, compleo) To fill up, to fill, make full or complete; to satiate, supply abundantly. I. Prop.: neque inferciens verba, quasi rimas expleat, Cic. de Or. 69, 231: — ut aliquando ex eorum agris expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quæstus decederent, satiated: — deum bonis omnibus e. mundum: — sic et habet quod uterque eorum habuit, et explevit, quod utrique deficit. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To fill up, i. e. to complete, accomplish, bring to perfection: id autem ejusmodi est, ut additum ad virtutem auctoritatem videatur habiturum et expleturum cumulate vitam beatam, to render entirely perfect or complete, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42: — e. damnationem: — partem relictam e.: — explet concluditque sententias: — e. sententias mollioribus numeris. B) Esp.: To fulfil a desire, to satisfy one who desires or demands: quas (litteras Græcas) sic avidè arripui quasi diuturnam sitim e. cupiens, to appease, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: — e. cupiditates, satiare odium: — e. libidinem: — e. omnem expectationem diuturni desiderii nostri: — e. avari-*

tiam pecunia: — non enim vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1. — *To fulfil an engagement, to perform, satisfy:* multos modos salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit: — e. rei publicæ munus: — e. officium scribendi. — *Of time; To accomplish, bring to a close, complete, finish:* tum signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, expletum annum habeto. — [To empty, discharge, Enn.]

\*EXPLĒTĪO, ōnis. *f. (expleo) A filling, fulfilling, satisfying:* in ea expleatione naturæ summi boni finem consistere, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40.

[EXPLĒTIVUS, a, um. (expleo) *That fills up. — In Gramm.: e. conjunctiones; as quidem, equidem, autem, quoque, Donat.*]

EXPLĒTUS, a, um. *part. of expleo. Perfect, complete:* quod undique perfectum e. que sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 37: — undique e. et perfecta forma honestatis: — ea e. cumulatque habere: — vitia animi corporisque e. virtutibus: — e. rerum comprehensio.

\*\*EXPLĪCĀBĪLIS, e. (explico) *That may be explained, explicable:* haud e. mensura, Plin. 4, 13, 28.

[EXPLĪCĀBĪLITER. *adv. Explicably, Diom.*]

\*EXPLĪCĀTE. *adv. Plainly, clearly:* qui distincte, qui e., qui abundanter et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

EXPLĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. *f. An unfolding, uncoiling, unravelling. \*I. Prop.: est quasi rudentis e., Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127. II. Fig. of Style: An explication, exposition; clear statement, perspicuity:* multum ad ea, quæ quærimus, e. tua ista profecerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14: — e. naturæ: — e. fabularum et enodatio nominum: — e. illustis perpolitæque: — e. mira in disserendo.

EXPLĪCĀTOR, ōris. *m. An expounder, explainer:* ut rerum e. prudens, severus, gravis.

\*EXPLĪCĀTRIX, icis. *f. She who explains:* hinc quasi ex altera parte oratoria vis dicendi adhibebatur, e. orationis perpetuæ ad persuadendum accommodatæ, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 32.

1. EXPLĪCĀTUS, a, um. *part. of explico. \*I. Prop.: Spread out, that extends itself:* Capua planissimo in loco e., Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96. II. *Fig.: That is in good order, well regulated:* mihi in causa facili atque e., perdifficilis, judices, et lubrica defensionis ratio proponitur, Cic. Pl. 2, 5: — *Without difficulty or obscurity, clear:* litteræ tuæ, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, nihil perfectius. — [Sup., August.]

2. EXPLĪCĀTUS, ūs. *m. (explico) An unfolding, spreading out. \*I. Prop.: mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, a throwing out of the legs (of horses), Plin. 8, 42, 67. \*II. Fig. of Style: An explication, exposition: (natura deorum) quam esset obscura et quam difficiles explicatus haberet, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93.*

[EXPLĪCT. *probably contracted from explicatus (est liber) The book is finished or at an end, Hier.*]

\*EXPLĪCĪTUS, a, um. *part. of explico. Prop.: Well arranged, in good order, unimpeded, easy:* in his erat angustis res; sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicatus videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78, 3.

EX-PLĪCO, avi or explicui, ātum or itum. 1. *v. a. To unfold, unroll, unfurl, spread out, open, undo. I. Prop. A) (domus) non explicata veste neque proposito argento, spread out, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: — e. volumen, to open or unroll: — ex laqueis se e., to extricate one's self. B) To spread, extend: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, extend. II. Fig. A) Explicata atque excute intelligentiam tuam, ut videas quæ sit, unfold, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81: — periculis e. alqm, to set free from. B) Esp.: To set right, put in order, to adjust, settle: peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices et expedias: — e. negotia: — e. belli rationem: — e. rationem salutis: — nomen e., i. e. to discharge, pay: — e. Faberianum: — rem e. — [To accomplish, Hor. S. 2, 3, 270.] — *Of Style: To develop any**



*thing, to expound, expose, explain, interpret, make clear, to show, treat of:* in mentem tibi non venit, quid negotii sit... vitam alterius totam e.: — *hæc dilatare et e.* — *e. excutereque verbum:* — *e. expedire:* — *e. alqd. apertissime planissimeque:* — *e. alqd. definitione:* — *e. philosophiam:* — *e. philosophiam diligentissime Græcis literis:* — *e. Græcas orationes:* — *e. geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum (corresponding to expedire):* — non de ægritudine solum, sed de omni animi perturbatione explicabo. — *\*\*Impers.:* quæ vero auxilia sunt capitis, ex loco explicitum est, Cels. 4, 2.

**EX-PLŌDO** (*also written explaudo*), si, sum. 3. v. a. I. *To drive out by clapping the hands, to hiss off:* histrio, si paulum se movit extra numerum, exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic. Par. 3, 26: explosa Arbuscula, Hor. S. 1, 10, 77: — *Æsopum explodi video:* — *convicio e.* II. *Meton.* \*\*A) *To throw or chase out, to expel:* (alios) luctatos cum fluctibus ne in arenam quidem aut litus explodet, throw up, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10. B) *To reject, disapprove:* te illud quidem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror: — *explosæ ejectæque sententiæ:* — hoc genus divinationis vita exposcit: — quibus est explosus.

**EXPLŌRĀTE**, adv. *With safety or certainty, securely:* hæc ita sentio, judico, ad te e. scribo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: — *satis e. perceptum et cognitum:* — *e. navigare.* — *Comp.,* quum e. possem promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5.

**\*\*EXPLŌRĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. I. *An examination, investigation:* quidquid moræ est, in exploratione surculi absumitur, Col. 3, 9, 5. [II. *Esp. in Milit.:* *A spying, espionage, Dig.*]

**EXPLŌRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *An examiner, investigator, one who searches out or explores.* [I. *Gen.:* Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 71. — *Adj.:* exploring, Mart. 8, 51, 4.] II. *Esp. in Milit.:* *A spy, scout,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 12, 2: — *\*\*e. viæ, a precursor, to clear the road,* Suet. Tib. 60.

**\*\*EXPLŌRĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. (explorator) *That relates to or serves for exploring or spying:* e. coronæ, Suet. Cal. 45.

**EXPLŌRĀTUS**, a, um. part. of explorō. *Tried, sure, certain, determined:* ut ei jam e. et domi conditus consulatus videretur, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: — *magna et prope e. spes:* — *e. spes:* — *e. ratio:* — *literæ e. a timore, giving security:* — *de quo mihi exploratum est, I am sure, am convinced:* — *cui possit exploratum esse?* — *cui sit e.:* — *in qua (amicitia) nihil fidum, nihil e. habeas:* — *exploratam habere pacem:* — (deus) habet e. — *Comp.,* Brundisium cogito: facilius enim et explorator devitatio legionum fore videtur quam piratarum. — *\*\*Sup.,* longe ante quam dimicaretur, exploratissima Julianarum partium fuit victoria, Vell. 84, 1.

**EX-PLŌRO**. 1. v. a. *To examine, investigate, search or spy out, explore, reconnoitre.* I. *Gen. with acc.:* explora rem totam, ut consilium capere possimus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 5: — *e. fugam:* — *\*\*With relative clauses:* quum diligenter explorarem, qui homines inhabitarent, Petr.: — *In the part. perf.:* Investigated, discovered, known: jam e. nobis sunt ea, quæ ad domos nostras pertinent: — *perspecta et e. perscribere:* — *\*\*Absol.:* explorato, after having found out or being informed: e., jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac. II. *Esp. A)* *In Milit.:* *To reconnoitre, find out by spies:* nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: — *\*\*In the neut. absol.:* ante explorato et subsidiis positis et sub signis ad populandum ducebant, Liv. \*\*B) *To prove, try, put to the proof (synonym. experiri),* Liv. 37, 7, 10.

**\*\*EXPLŌSIŌ**, ōnis. f. (explodo) I. *A driving off (by manifesting disapprobation):* multa transi, in primis ludorum explosiones et funerum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4. [II. *An exploding, explosion, NL.*]

**EXPLOSUS**, a, um. part. of explodo.

**EXPŌLĪŌ**, ivi or ii, itum. 4. v. a. *To smooth, make smooth, polish.* \*I. *Prop.:* hac (i. e. herinacei) cute expoliuntur vestes, Plin. 8, 37, 56: — [Middle: Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 11.] II. *Fig.:* *To adorn, embellish, decorate:* Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139: — *vir omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus:* — *nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit:* — *e. partitiones.*

**EXPŌLĪTŌ**, ōnis. f. *A polishing, making smooth or bright.* I. *Prop., e. urbana, of a house in town,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 6. II. *Fig. of Style:* *An adorning, embellishing:* in verbis inest quasi materia quædam: in numero autem e., Cic. de Or. 55, 185. — *\*\*Esp. as a figure of rhetoric,* A. Her. 4, 42, 55.

**\*\*EXPŌLĪTUS**, a, um. part. of expolio. *Polished; hence, smooth, clean:* frumenta quanto sunt expolitiora, minus a curculionibus exeduntur, Col. 2, 20, 6.

**EX-PŌNO**, pōui, pōsitum. 3. [ante-class. perf. exposivit, Plaut. contr. expostus, Virg.] v. a. *To set or put out, expose.* I. *Prop. A)* Stravit pelliculis hædinis lectulos, et exposuit vasa Samia, laid out, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: — *e. vasa.* B) *Esp. of children:* *To expose, leave to perish,* Cic. Rep. 2, 2: — *To put on shore, disembark, land:* adveni frumentum, exposui, vendo meum, unladen, discharged. — [To throw overboard, Dig.]: e. pecuniam, to place at anybody's disposal: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC. exposuisti (for which also aperuisti). — *\*\*To lay open, abandon, expose:* ne inermes provinciæ barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac.

II. *Fig. A)* Totam causam, iudices, explicemus atque ante oculos expositam consideremus, Cic. R. Am. 12, 34: — *vitam e.:* — *disciplina puerilis publice exposita:* — *orationem e., to publish:* — *capita exposita nec explicata:* — *præmium e., to propose:* — *vitam suam e. ad imitandum juventuti:* — *exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica.* B) *Esp.:* *To set forth by words, to show, declare, publish, describe, to speak or treat of a thing, develop:* capiti rationem huius operis scientissime Gallus e., Cic. Rep. 1, 14: — *que exposui:* — *memoriter, dilucide e.:* — *e. rem pluribus verbis:* — *e. rem breviter:* — *e. mandata in senatu:* — *e. narrationem:* — *e. sententias ejus disputationis:* — *e. artes rhetoricas:* — *e. disputationem alicui:* — *e. sermonem de amicitia alicui:* — *expone igitur primum, animos remanere post mortem, tum, . . . set forth:* — *apud eosdem (censores), qui magistratu abierint, edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint:* — *ex memoria e.:* — *ab initio e.:* — *de quo ceperam e.:* — *expone de reprehendendo:* — *Cæsar concione advocata . . . exposito, quid iniquitas loci posset, Cæs.*

**EXPORRECTUS**, a, um. part. of exporrigo.

**\*\*EX-PORRĪGO**, rexi, rectum. 3. [contr. imperat. exporge, Ter.] v. a. *To stretch or spread out, extend.*

I. *Prop.:* Pacidius suos equites e. cepit in longitudinem, A. B. Afr. 78, 4: — [e. frontem, to clear up, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53.] II. *Fig.:* quid in tanta temporum fuga lentus menses tibi et annos et longam seriem exporrigis? Sen. Brev. Vit. 9.

**\*EXPORTĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. I. *A carrying out, exportation:* jam vero earum rerum, quibus abundarem, e., ut earum quibus egeremus invecio certe nulla esset, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13. \*\*II. *Banishment, exile, transportation,* Sen. Tranq. 11.

**EX-PORTO**. 1. v. a. *To bear or carry out, to export goods, to transport, forward, etc.:* quum aurum quotannis ex Italia et ex omnibus provinciis Hierosolymam exportari solet, Cic. FL. 28, 67: — *e. aurum argentumque inde:* — *e. frumentum in fame:* — *e. magnum numerum frumenti:* — *O portentum in ultimas terras exportandum!*

**\*EXPOSCO**, pōposci. 3. v. a. I. *To desire a thing of any one; to ask, request earnestly or urgently, beg instantly; to implore, to demand clamorously or impatiently:* quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem repugnante hoc et imploro et e., Cic. Mil. 34, 92.

\*\*II. *Esp. (for deprecare):* *To demand anybody to*



*be delivered up for punishment:* ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedaemonem missi sunt, Liv. 38, 31.

[EXPOSITE. *adv.* Clearly, plainly, Gell. 3, 2.]

[EXPOSITICUS, -RUS, a, um. (expono) *Exposed, cast out*, Plant. Cas. in prol. 79.]

EXPOSITIO, ōnia. *f.* (expono) [I. *An exposing of a child*, Just. 1, 4.] \*II. *Of Style: An explication, exposition, declaration*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

[EXPOSITUNCULA, æ. *f.* (expositio) *A short exposition*, Hier.]

[EXPOSITOR, ōris. *m.* (expono) *An interpreter*, Firm.]

\*\*EXPOSITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of expono*. II. *Adj.* *Exposed, open to, subject to*. A) *Prop.*: amari ab eo laboravi: etsi non erat laborandum: est enim obvis et e. plenusque humanitate, Plin. E. 1, 10, 2. [B] *Fig.*: *Affable, easy of access*, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 246: *vulgar, common*, Juv. 7, 54.]

\*EXPOSTULATIO, ōnia. *f.* *An expostulating, making a complaint, a complaint*: quum esset e. facta, Cic. Cluent. 59, 161: — *In the plur.*: fuerunt nonnulli aculei in C. Cæsarem, contumeliæ in Gellium, e. cum absente Pompeio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1.

[EXPOSTULATUS, ūs. *m.* for expostulatio. (expostulo) *A complaint*, Symm.]

EXPOSTULO, 1. *v. a. and n.* \*\*I. *To demand violently or urgently*: quæ ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, Tac. A. 1, 19. — \*\**Exp.*: *To demand any one to be delivered up for punishment* [exposco]: Marium Celsum ad supplicium expostulabant, Tac. II. *E. cum alqo (de alqo re, alqd), or absol.*: *To complain respecting any one, to make complaints, to contend with anybody about any thing, to expostulate*: lenis a te et facilis existimari debeo, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9: — *alienum tempus tecum expostulandi*: — ne illum quidem Juventium tecum expostulavi: — *regna omnia de nostris cupiditatibus et injuriis expostulant*: — \*\*mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur, Tac.: — *ne expostulent et querantur, se a beata vita esse relictos*.

EXPOTUS, a, um. *See EPOTUS*.

\*\*EXPRESSE. *adv.* [I. *Prop.*: *With pressure*, Scrib.] II. *Fig.*: *Expressly, clearly, plainly, explicitly*: in præcipiendo e. conscripta ponere oportet exempla, A. Her. 4, 7, 10. — [Of clear pronunciation; Distinctly, V. M. 8, 17, 1.]

[EXPRESSIM. *adv.* (expressus) *Expressly, clearly*, Dig.]

\*\*EXPRESSIO, ōnis. *f.* (exprimo) *A pressing out, expressing*. I. *Gen.*: e. spiritus, Vitr. 9, 9. II. *A pressing or forcing upwards, e. g. of water*, Vitr. 1, 1: — *In Archit.*: *A projection, projecting part*, Vitr. 4, 4.

[EXPRESSOR, ōris. *m.* (exprimo) *One who presses out*, Tert.]

1. EXPRESSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of exprimo*. II. *Adj.*: *Apparent, clear, evident, manifest*. A) *Prop.*: species deorum, quæ nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: — *literæ lituræque assimilatae, e.*: — \*\*e. infans, *fully formed*, Quint. 2, 4, 6. B) *Fig.*: habuit Catilina permulta maximarum non e. signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Coel. 5, 12: — *est gloria solida quædam res et e., non adumbrata*: — *judicia solida et e.*: — *veri juris germanæque justitiæ solida et e. effigies*: — *e. sceleris vestigia*: — *e. et illustriora*: — *Of affected pronunciation*: sonus erat dulcis; literæ neque e. neque oppressæ, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum.

\*\*2. EXPRESSUS, ūs. *m.* (exprimo) *A raising by pressure, as water*, Vitr. 8, 7.

EX-PRIMO, pressi, pressum. 3. *v. a.* (premo) *To squeeze or press out or out of, to force out, to bring out by force*. I. *Prop.*: A) Si nubium conflictu ardor, expressus se emisit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: — *quantum has (turres) quotidianus agger expresserat, had raised*, Cæs.: — *tu si tuis blanditiis tamen a Sicyoniis numulorum aliquid*

expresseris, extorted, exacted: — *pecuniam vi expressam et coactam*. \*\*B) *To express, i. e. to make an impression of any thing, as in metal, wax, by colours, etc., to portray, figure*: Aristonidas artifex cum e. vellet Athamantis furem... æs ferrumque miscuit, ut rubigine ejus per nitorem æris relucente exprimeretur verecundie rubor, Plin. II. *Fig.*

A) *To extort, constrain, get or obtain by force, compel, exact, elicit, occasion*: lex quam ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: — *quum in jus ipsum eduxi, expressi, ut conficere se tabulas negaret*. B) 1) *To express by words, to describe, portray, delineate, represent*: ... quum magnitudine animi tum liberalitate vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserit, imitated, Cic. R. Post. 2, 4: — *lex expressa ad naturam*: — *vitia imitatione ex alqo e.*: — *hanc speciem Praxiteles cælarum argento, et noster expressit Archias versibus*: — *e. mores alqis oratione*: — *imagines fortissimorum virorum e.*: — *in Platonis libris omnibus fere Socrates exprimitur*: — *bellum expressum est, clearly represented*. 2) *To express or render by translating into another language, to translate*: si modo id e. Latine potuero: — *prorsus expressa sunt a te, quæ dicta sunt ab illo*: — *κατάληψιν verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus*: — *fabellæ Latine ad verbum de Græcis expressæ*: — *To pronounce, articulate*: nolo exprimi literas putidius aut obscurare negligentius.

[EXPROBRABILIS, e. (exprobro) *Deserving reproach*, Vulg.]

\*\*EXPROBRATIO, ōnis. *f.* *A reproaching, upbraiding*: ne qua e. cuiquam veteris fortunæ discordiam inter ordines sereret, Liv. 23, 35, 7: — *Gari desideria etiam in exprobratione erant*, Plin.

\*\*EXPROBRATOR, ōris. *m.* *One who reproaches or upbraids*, Sen. Contr. 3, 21.

\*\*EXPROBRATRIX, icis. *f.* *She that reproaches or upbraids; reproaching*: e. memoria, Sen. Ben. 7, 22.

EX-PROBRO, 1. *v. a.* (probrum) *To reproach, upbraid*: plerique (inferiores amici) aut queruntur semper aliquid aut etiam exprobrant, ... odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic. Læl. 20, 71: — *casus bellicos e. aut obicere*: — *e. vitia adversariis (al. in adversariis)*: — *exprobrantibus consulibus, nihilo plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse*, Liv. 2, 29, 6. — \*\**Absol.*: eadem verba mutata pronuntiatione indicant, affirmant, exprobrant, Quint.

[EXPROMISSOR, ōris. *m.* (expromitto) *A surety, bail*, Dig.]

[EX-PRŌMITTO, misi. 3. *v. a.* *To give security or bail*, Varr.]

EX-PRŌMO, mpsi, mptum. 3. *v. a.* *To draw out, bring forth*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: mox inde sensim ad mandandum manibus expromit, Plin. 10, 72, 93. II. *Fig.* A) *To bring forth, i. e. to bring to light, show, display*: in meo inimico crudelitatem expromisti tuam, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: — *e. vim eloquentia in ea causa*: — *e. omnem industriam vitæ et vigilandi laborem in antelucanis cœnis*: — *e. suum odium*. — [Absol.: Plant. Bacch. 4, 4, 9.] B) *Exp.*: *To disclose, discover, reveal*: sed jam exprome, si placet, istas leges de religione, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17: — *expromit repertum in agro suo specum altitudine immensa*, Tac.: — *conferre causas et quid in quamque sententiam dici possit, e.*

EXPROMPTUS, a, um. *part. of expromo*.

[EXPRŌPĒRATUS, a, um. *part. (propere) Accelerated*, Inscr.]

\*\*EX-PŪDŌRATUS, a, um. (pudor) *Shameless, barefaced*: e. frons, Petr. S. 39.

\*\*EX-PUGNABILIS, e. (expugno) *That may be stormed*: urbs terra marique e. est, Liv. 33, 17, 8.

[EXPUGNANS, antis. I. *Part. of expugno*. II. *Adj.* *Overpowering, efficient*, Ov. M. 14, 20.]

EXPUGNATIO, ōnis. *f.* *A carrying by assault, a taking by storm*: ut ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili e. differant, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 5, 13. — *In the plur.*: e. nocturnæ ædium, Cic. Att. 11, 23, 3.

EXPUGNATOR, ōris. *m.* I. *One who carries by assault, or takes by storm*: e. urbis, Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 13.

## EXPUGNATORIUS

II. *Fig.*: non adulterum, sed expugnatorem pudicitiae in vestrum iudicium adduximus, *a violator*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, 9.

[EXPUGNATORĪUS, a, um. (expugno) *Overpowering*, Tert.]

EX-PUGNO. 1. [an old form of the inf. fut. expugnassere, Plaut.] *v. a. To carry by assault, take by storm, to take, capture, reduce (a place).* I. *Prop.*: id (opidum Noviodunum) ex itinere oppugnare conatus, e. non potuit, Cms. B. G. 2, 12, 2.

II. *Fig.*: *To overcome, vanquish, obtain by force*: sapientis animus magnitudine consilii, tolerantia, virtutibus... vincetur et expugnabitur, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: — e. pecuniā: — fortunas patrias e.: — e. pudicitiam: — quanta iste cupiditate illam sibi legationem expugnavit, *obtained with trouble*: — aliqua ratione e., ut dies tollerentur.

[EXPULSĪM, adv. (expulsus from expello) *By striking or beating away*, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*EXPULSĪO, ōnis. *f.* (expello) *A thrusting out*: e. vicinorum, latrocinia in agris, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46.

[EXPULSO. 1. *v. int. a.* (expello) *To drive back; to vanquish, overcome, take by force, carry*, Mart. 14, 46.]

\*EXPULSOR, ōris. *m.* (expello) *One who drives out or away; an expeller*: iste, homo acerrimus, bonorum possessor, e., ereptor, Cic. Q. 8, 30.

EXPULSUS, a, um. *part. of expello.*

\*EXPULTRIX, icis. *f.* (expello) *She that drives out or away*. O vitæ philosophia dux, O virtutis indagatrix eque vitiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.

[EX-PŪMICO, are. *v. a.* *To rub off with pumice-stone*, Tert.]

EXPUMO, are. *See* EXPUMO.

[EXPUNCTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (expungo) *Accomplishment*, Tert.]

[EXPUNCTOR, ōris. *m.* (expungo) *One who blots out or expunges; a destroyer*, Tert.]

EXPUNCTUS, a, um. *part. of expungo.*

\*\*EX-PUNGO, unxi, unctum. 3. *v. a.* I. *To erase, e. g. from a wax tablet; hence, to blot out, strike or cross out, to cancel, expunge; to dismiss or discharge a soldier*: e. decurias iudicium, Suet. Claud. 15. — [Meton.: *To remove, set aside*, Pers. 2, 12.] II. *To count up*: ausus est annuenerare posteris stellas ac sidera ad nomen e., to reckon, enumerate, Plin. 2, 26, 24. — [Meton.: *To execute, accomplish*, Tert.]

EXPUO, ere. *See* EXPUO.

[EXPURGATĪO, ōnis. *f.* *A cleansing; a vindicating*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 10.]

EX-PURGO. 1. *v. a.* *To cleanse, purify, clean.*

\*I. *Prop.*: e. sordida ulcera, Plin. 26, 14, 87. \*II. *Fig.*: expurgandus est sermo, Cic. Brut. 74, 259. — \*Esp.: *To vindicate, justify, to show to be innocent*: requirens objecta et expurgaturum asseverans, Tac.

[EX-PŪTESCO, ēre. *v. inch. n.* *To putrefy*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 26.]

\*EX-PŪTO. 1. *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To prune, lop*: e. veteranam vitem, Col. 3, 15, 3. [II. *Fig.*: *To think over, consider, examine*, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 8]: *to investigate*: quæ mens eum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria avocarint, e. non possum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 6.

EXQUÆRO, ēre. *See* EXQUIRO.

EXQUĪLĪÆ, arum. *and its derivatives. See* ESQUILLÆ.

EX-QUĪRO, sivi, situm. 3. *v. a.* [exqueria, exquæsihero, exquæsitum, Plaut.] *To search, search into, search or examine diligently, inquire into, ask, obtain information, find out by inquiry, investigate*: quum ex te causas divinationis exquirerem, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: — nihil certi exquiro: — hæc non nimis exquiro a Græcis, *I do not look for among the Greeks*: — secum et cum aliis, quid in eo peccatum sit e.: — ipsa re ac ratione e. veritatem: — verum e., *to examine, inquire into*: — cogitatio in vero exquirendo maxime versatur: — facta ad religionis rationem e.: — verba e. ad sonum: — rationes agitare et e.: — exquire de

## EXSCREATUS

Blesamio, numquid ad regem contra dignitatem tuam scripserit: — de Varrone diligenter e.: — e. honores, *to seek*.

EXQUĪSITE, adv. *Exactly, carefully, nicely, accurately*: quum de eo crimine accurata et e. disputavisset, Cic. Brut. 80, 277. — *Comp.*, Cic. Brut. 13, 322. — [Sup., Gell.]

[EXQUĪSĪTĪM, adv. (exquisitus) *I. q. exquisite*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[EXQUĪSĪTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (exquiro) *An investigation*, Cod. Just.]

EXQUISĪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of exquiro*. II. *Adj.*: *Carefully sought after, choice, select, excellent, exquisite*: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: — reconditæ eque sententiæ: — e. iudicium literarum: — exquisitis rationibus confirmare: — summis ingeniis exquisitaque doctrina philosophi: — e. ars: — e. supplicia: — e. magistri: — munditia non odiose neque e. nimis, *too choice, far-fetched, over-nice*: — nihil elegans, nihil e. — *Comp.*, accuratus et exquisitus dicendi genus. — Sup., laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, quæ te reliquerunt: — e. consuetudo Græcorum.

EXRADICITUS, adv. *See* ERADICITUS.

EXRADICO, are. *See* ERADICO.

[EX-SACRĪFICO (exacr.), are. *v. n.* *To sacrifice*, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42.]

\*\*EX-SÆVĪO (exæv.), ire. *v. n.* *To cease raging*: stetit ibi, dum reliquum tempestatis exsæviret, Liv. 30, 39.

\*\*EXSANGUĪNĀTUS (exangu.), a, um. (exsanguis) *Bloodless, without blood, having lost all blood*: e. et exsucta animalia, Vitruv. 8, præf.

EX-SANGUIS (exang.), e. *Bloodless, without blood*.

I. *Prop.*: jacens et concisus plurimis vulneribus extremo spiritu e. et confectus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: — e. et mortuus concidisti: — enervati atque e.: — e. corpora: — [Pale, wan, Ov. M. 9, 224: — that renders pale, Hor. E. 1, 19, 18.]

\*II. *Fig.*: *Weak, feeble, powerless*: aridum et e. orationis genus, A. Her. 4, 11, 16.

\*\*EX-SĀNĪO (exan.), are. *v. a.* (sanies) I. *To draw out matter or corruption, cause to suppurate*: e. vulnus (sal aridus), Cels. 5, 27. II. *Fig.*: ut omnem amaritudinem et pallorem exsaniet, *take away*, Col. 12, 55.

\*EX-SARTIO (also written exarcio, exsercio, or exercio), sartum. 4. *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To patch up; hence, to mend, repair, replace*. II. *Meton.*: aliis te id rebus exsartum esse persuadeas, Qu. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 45.

\*\*EX-SĀTĪO (exat.). 1. *v. a.* *To satisfy, satiate, sate, saturate*: e. cibo vinoque, Liv. 40, 28, 2.

\*EX-SĀTŪRO (exat.). 1. *v. a.* *To satiate*: quum ejus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque e. vellent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26, 65.

EXSCENDO, ere. *See* ESCENDO.

\*\*EXSCENSĪO (excens.), ōnis. *f.* (escendo) *A debarkation, landing*: quinquere milibus septem profectus ad Erythras excensionem fecit, Liv. 28, 8, 8: — *In the plur.*: priusquam in continentem excensiones faceret, Liv.

EX-SCINDO (excindo), idi, issum. 3. *v. a.* *To tear out; to destroy utterly, extirpate*. I. *Prop.*: e. urbes, Numantiam, Cic. Mil. 33, 90; Rep. 6, 11; Planc. 41, 97; Phil. 4, 5, 13: — e. hostem, Tac. A. 2, 25. II. *Fig.*: excidisti intestinum malum et provida severitate cavisti, Plin. Pan. 34, 2.

\*\*EXSCREĀBĪLIS (excr.), e. (exscreo) *That may be coughed out*: e. vitia pulmonum, Plin. 20, 14, 55.

\*\*EXSCREĀTĪO (excr.), ōnis. *f.* *A spitting out with coughing or hawking*: e. sanguinis, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

[EXSCREĀTUS (excr.), ūs. *m.* (exscreo) *I. q. exscreatio*, C. Aur.]

**\*EX-SCRĒO** (excr.). 1. v. a. *To spit out with coughing or hawking, to spit up*: e. pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92: — *Absol.*: ut numquam e. ausus, Suet. Ner. 24.

**\*EX-SCRĪBO** (excr.), psi, ptum. 3. v. a. I. A) *To write out, write off, copy*: tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo: adhibentur in exscribendo ex conventu viri primarii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, 189. \*\*B) *To copy by painting, to copy paintings*: petit, si sunt istic (imagines Corneli Nepotis et Titi Cassii) exscribendas pingendasque delegem, Plin. E. 4, 28, 1. — [Gen.: *To write or note down*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 15.] \*\*II. Meton.: *To represent as by a copy, to resemble*: filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin. E. 5, 16, 9.

**EXSCRIPTUS**, a, um. *part. of exscribo.*

**EX-SCULPO** (exculp.), psi, ptum. 3. v. a. *To cut or carve out, to carve*. \*I. Prop.: nescio quid a quercu exculperam, quod videretur simul simulacri, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 2. [IL Fig.: *To press out, extort*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45.] \*\*To erase, to scratch out: hos versus Lacedæmonii e., Nep. Paus. 1.

**EX-SĒCO** (execo: exsico, Plaut.), cūi, ctum. 1. [perf. subj. exsecoveris, Cat.] v. a. *To cut out; to cut off, from, or away*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: non minus esset probanda medicina, quæ sanaret vitiosas partes, quam quæ exsecaret, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7: — e. pestem aliquam tamquam strumam civitatis: — e. linguam: — e. nervos: — e. fundum armarii. B) Esp.: *To castrate, yeld*: vetus hæc opinio Græciam opplevit, exsectum Cælam a filio Saturno, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63. \*\*II. Fig.: quid enim miserius quam exsectum et exemptum honoribus senatoriis, labore et molestia non carere? Plin. E. 2, 12, 3.

**\*EXSĒCRĀBĪLIS** (excr.), e. (exsecror) I. Pass.: *Exsecrable, detestable, deserving imprecations or curses*: nihil exsecrabilius, Plin. 9, 48, 72. II. Act.: *Exsecrating, detesting*: præeuntibus e. carmen sacerdotibus, Liv.: — odium e., terrible, raging, violent, id.

[EXSĒCRĀBĪLITAS (excr.), ātis, f. (exsecror) *Execrable-ness*, App.]

[EXSĒCRĀBĪLĪTER (excr.), adv. *With execration*, August.]

[EXSĒCRĀMENTUM (excr.), i. n. (exsecror) *Execration*, Tert.]

**EXSĒCRĀTĪO** (excr.), ōnis, f. *An imprecation, execration, malediction, curse*: Thyestea ista e. est: ut tu naufragio expulsus, Cic. Pis. 19, 43: — malis omnibus atque execrationibus: — an asseveration or oath, joined with execrations or imprecations: hunc Pompeius omni cautione, fœdere, execratione devinxerat, nihil contra me esse facturum, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: — ubi fides? ubi e.? ubi dextræ complexusque?

[EXSĒCRĀTOR (excr.), ōris, m. *One who execrates*, Tert.]

**EXSĒCRĀTUS**, a, um. *pass.* I. *Part. of exsecror.*

\*II. Adj.: *Cursed, detestable, execrable*: non te exsecratum populo Romano, non detestabilem . . . scias, Cic. Phil. 2, 26: — e. columna. — \*\*Sup., e. auguria, Plin.

**EX-SĒCROR** (excr.). 1. v. dep. a. and n. *To wish evil to any one, to execrate, curse*: te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: — e. (with male) precari: — \*\*respexisse (Hannibalem) sæpe Italiæ litora et deos hominesque accusantem, in se quoque ac suum ipsius caput exsecratum, Liv.: — exsecratur Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atræus: — [to take an oath with imprecations, Hor. Ep. 16, 36.] [Act., a secondary form, Afr. ap. Non.]

**EXSECTĪO** (exect.), ōnis, f. (exseco) *A cutting out or off*: illa conscelerata e. linguæ, Cic. Cluent. 67, 191: — e. fundi in armario.

[EXSECTOR (exect.), ōris, m. (exseco) *A castrator*, App.]

**EXSECTUS** (exect.), a, um. *part. of exseco.*

**\*EXSĒCŪTĪO** (exec.), ōnis, f. (exsequor) *An accomplishing, performance, execution*: e. instituti operis, Plin. 35, 8, 34: — Syriæ e., administration, Tac. A. 15, 25: — [Esp. in Law: *A prosecution*, Dig.] *Of the subject of a dis-*

*course; Full treatment, particular discussion*: differam hoc in præsentii: desiderat enim propriam et longam executionem, Sen.

**\*EXSĒCŪTOR** (exec.), ōris, m. (exsequor) *One who fulfils or accomplishes*: e. acerrimus malorum propositorum, Vell. 2, 45: — *Esp. in Law: A punisher, avenger*: e. offensarum inimicitarumque, Suet. Vesp. 14: — [One who executes a legal sentence, Cod. Just.]

**EXSECUTUS** (exec.), a, um. *part. of exsequor.*

[EX-SENSUS (exen.), a, um. *Void of feeling*, Næv. ap. Gell.]

[EXSĒQUENS (exeq.), entis. I. *Part. of exsequor.* II. Adj.: *Eager after, zealous*, Gell. 10, 12, 9.]

**EXSĒQUĪÆ** (exequ.), arum, f. (exsequor) *The act of following a corpse to the place of sepulture; A funeral, funeral procession*: funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias conestandas, to attend or follow a funeral procession, Cic. Qu. 15, 50: — exsequias funeris prosequi: — justæ e.: — [for reliqua: *The mortal remains*, Eutr. 7, 18.]

[EXSĒQUĪĀLIS (exequ.), e. (exsequiæ) *Of or belonging to a funeral, or a funeral procession*, Ov. M. 14, 430: — *Subst. plur.*: Exsequialia, ium, n. *Funeral solemnities*, Stat. Th. 11, 610.]

[EXSĒQUĪOR (exequ.), 1. v. dep. n. (exsequiæ) *To celebrate a funeral*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**EX-SĒQUOR** (exequ.), cūtus, 3. v. dep. a. *To follow to the end, to follow up, to prosecute*. \*\*I. Prop. [A] Gen.: Catull. 63, 15. B) Esp.: *To follow a corpse to the grave, attend a funeral*, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115. — *To persecute, as an enemy*: vos, dii, testes facio, me Lucium Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, quancunque dehinc possim, exsecuturum (al. exacturum), Liv. 1, 59, 1. II. A) Fig.: *To follow, follow after, strive after, pursue*: non igitur dubium, quin æternitatem maluerit e., pursue, Cic. Un. 2: — fatum e., to follow, to submit to: — e. cladem fugamque. B) Esp.: *To follow out; i. e. to fulfil, perform, execute, accomplish*: est difficile, id non e. usque ad extremum, Cic. R. Post. 2, 5: — e. mandata: — e. officia et munera: — e. munus officii (with tueri): — e. munus (with fungi): — e. negotia. — *To go through with words, to relate, say, describe, expound, develop*: habeo multa occultiora, quæ vix verbis e. possum. — \*\*To pursue, to defend or maintain by law, to avenge, punish a wrong: quum deorum hominumque simul violata jura exsequemur, Liv.: — \*Absol.: pater cædetur? defendam? cæsus est? exsequar, Sen.: — [exsecutus (exec.), a, um., in the passive, Just. 7, 3.]

**\*EX-SĒRO** (exer.), rūi, rtum. 3. v. a. *To stretch out, thrust out or forth, to put forth*. I. Prop.: Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv. 7, 10. — *Esp. of parts of the body*, Exsertus, a, um. *Uncovered, bare*: tametsi dextris humeris exsertis animadvertabantur, Cæsa.

II. A) Fig.: *sumam personam magistri exseramque in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, use, exercise*, Plin. E. 8, 7, 2. B) Esp.: *To disclose, reveal*: paullatim principem exseruit, showed himself, Suet.]

[EXSERTE (exert.), adv. *Clearly, plainly*, App. — Comp., Amm. — Sup., Spart.]

[EXSERTO (exert.), are, v. int. a. (exsero) *To stand or jut out, project*, Virg. Æ. 3, 425: — *To bare*, Stat. Th. 1, 412.]

**\*EXSERTUS** (exert.), a, um. I. *Part. of exsero.*

II. Adj.: *Standing out, projecting*: e. dentes apro, elephanto, Plin. 11, 37, 61: — [evident, apparent, open, Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 39.]

**EX-SĪBĪLO** (exib.). 1. v. a. *To hiss forth*. \*\*I. Gen.: tremantia labra interdumque compressa ad dirum quiddam exsibilantia, Sen. de Ira, 3, 4. II. Esp.: *To drive away by hissing, as an actor from the stage; to hiss off*: histrio si paulum se movit extra ordinem, exhibetur et exploditur, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26.

\*EXSICCĀTUS (exicc.), a, um. I. Part. of exsicco. II. Adj.: *Dried up, dry, jejune*: sincerum et solidum et e. orationis genus, Cic. Brut. 84, 291.

\*\*EX-SICCESCO (exicc.), ēre. v. inchoat. n. To dry up: uti per eam exsiccescat stillando succus, Vitr. 2, 9.

EX-SICCO (exicc.), i. v. a. To dry up, make dry: arbores hiemali tempore exsiccatæ, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33. — \*\*Of abstract subjects: ebrietas, donec exsicceatur, dementia est, abated, Sen. — \*\*Esp.: To drink dry, drain, empty: lagensæ furtim exsiccatæ.

EXSICO (exic.), ara. See EXSECO.

\*\*EX-SIGNO (exign.), i. v. a. To seal, seal up: pontifici sacra omnia exsignataque attribuit, Liv. 1, 20, 5.

EX-SILĪO (exil.), ilūi. i. v. n. (salio) To spring out or forth, to jump up: properans de sella exsiluit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, 75: — impetu perturbatus exsiluisti.

EXSILĪUM (exil.), īi. n. (exul: a being sent out of one's native land) I. Exile, banishment: e. enim non supplicium est, sed perfrugium portusque supplicii, Cic. Cæc. 54, 100: — exigere in e. innocentes: — expulsus in e.: — pulsus in e.: — ejicere alqm in e.: — ire, proficisci in e.: — esse in exilio: — de exilio reducere. \*\*II. Meton.: A place of exile: Octavium et Antistium egressos e., in eadem insulas redegit, Tac. H. 4, 44. — \*\* (abstr. pro concr.) In the plur.: Exsilia. Banished persons, exiles: plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

[EX-SINCĒRĀTUS, a, um. (sincerus) Corrupted: e. tergum, i. e. soundly cudged, Plant. Most. 4, 1, 11.]

[EX-SINŪO. i. v. a. To unfold, spread out, Aus.]

EX-SISTO (existo), stīti, stitum. 3. v. n. I. A) To step out or forth, to make its appearance, emerge: quid exspectas? an dum ab inferis ipse in Malleolis existat atque abs te officia tutelæ flagitet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, 94: — anguem ab ara existisse: — vocem ab æde Junonis ex arce existisse (shortly before: voces ex occulto missæ and exaudita vox est), hoc vero occultum, intestinum, ac domesticum malum, non modo non existit, verum etiam opprimit, does not make its appearance. B) Esp.: To arise, spring or start up; to become, come into existence: ut si qui dentes et pubertatem natura dicat e., ipsum autem hominem, cur ea existant, non constare natura, non intelligat, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33: — ex licentia e. et quasi nasci tyrannum: — ex luxuria existit avaritia: — existit ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio: — de rege dominus extiterit: — ex quo existit id civitatis genus: — hujus ex uberrimis sermonibus extiterunt doctissimi viri: — ex qua (disserendi ratione) summa utilitas existit: — sermo admirantium, unde hoc philosophandi studium existisset: — existit hoc loco quæstio subdificilis: — poetam e.: — existit illud, ut, it follows, that, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 67: — ex quo existit, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat. II. Meton.: To appear, show itself, be visible or manifest, to be extant, to exist: in animis existunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: — idque in maximis ingeniis existit maxime et apparet facillime: — magnæ extiterunt res bellicæ: — irarum existit ardor: — officium e.: — ullum ingenium tantum existit, ut: — talem e. eloquentiam: — fautor, adjutor existit: — huic causæ patronus existit: — timeo ne existam crudellior.

[EX-SŪLESCO (exol.), ēre. v. inchoat. n. To become disused, to get out of the way of, Tert.]

[EXSOLŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (exsolvo) A freeing, discharging, according to Fest. — Esp.: Payment, Dig.]

EXSOLUTUS, a, um. part. of exsolvo.

EX-SOLVO, olvi, ōlūtum. 3. [per diæresin, exsolviatur, Lucr. and exsolviisse, Or.] v. a. To loose, loosen, to unbind, make loose. I. Prop. \*\*A) Gen.: e. pugionem a latere, to untie, Tac. H. 3, 68: — exsoluta alvus, looseness of the bowels, id. B) Esp.: \*\*To set free, liberate by untying, to release, deliver, free: exsolutus vinculis,

Suet. Ner. 49. To pay off, to pay, discharge one's debts: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve (for which we find, soon after, hoc quod debeo plane expedias et solutum relinquo), Cic. Att. 16, 6, 3. II. Fig. \*\*A) Gen.: To remove, set aside: exsoluti plerique legis nexus, Tac. A. 3, 28. B) Esp.: To free, deliver: quibus (occupationibus) si me relaxaro: nam ut plane exsolvam, non postulo: — To fulfil or discharge an obligation or duty, to perform, accomplish: de tertio genere se scripsit dicturum, nec exsolvit quod promiserat: — [To solve (a riddle); to explain, expound, Lucr. 2, 381.]

\*\*EX-SOMNIS, e. (exomn.), e. (somnus) Sleepless, awake, wakeful: vir, ubi res vigiliam exigeret, sane e., Vell. 2, 88, 2: — animo exsomni, id.

\*\*EX-SŌNO, ōi. i. v. n. To resound: ceteri convivæ ingenti clamore exsonabant, Petr. 8, 73.

EX-SORBĒO (exorb.), ōi. 2. v. a. To suck out, suck up, suck in. I. Prop.: gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: — exsorbetur sanguis.

II. Fig.: multorum stultitiam perpersus est, arrogantiam pertulit, difficultates exsorbuit, emptied to the dregs, drained, i. e. endured, Cic. Mur. 9, 19.

[EX-SORDESCO (exord.), ēre. v. inchoat. n. To become foul or polluted. Meton.: Gell. 2, 2.]

\*\*EX-SORS (exors), sortis. [I. That for which no lot is cast, without lot, Verr. Æ. 5, 534.] II. Gen.: Not sharing in, not partaking of, free from; with genit.: e. amicitie et fœderis, Liv. 23, 10, 3: — [with dat.: Sid.]

\*\*EX-SPĀTĪOR (exp.), i. v. dep. n. To wander from the course, to spread out, extend. I. Prop.: expatiantur arbores latissima umbra, Plin. 16, 30, 53. II. Fig.: finis non erit, si e. parte in hac et indulgere voluptati velim, expatiate, Quint. 2, 17, 1.

\*\*EXSPECTĀBĪLIS (expect.), e. (expecto) That is or was to be expected. Juvenalium ludicro parum expectabilem operam præbuerat, Tac. A. 16, 21.

EXSPECTĀTĪO (expect.), ōnis. f. An expecting, waiting for, expectation; with genit. obj.: si spes est e. boni, mali expectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: — rerum e.: — e. reliquorum: — e. animi vel ingenii: — e. imitandæ industriæ: — e. convivii: — e. mei: — e. Cæsaris: — e. rerum novarum: — e. belli: — audiendi e.: — In the plur.: crebras expectationes nobis tui commoves, Cic. Att. 1, 4, 1. — With de: quantum tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli! — e. de Pompeio. — With a relative clause: quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, eo me major e. tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur. — In the plur.: nunc has expectationes habemus duas: unam, quid Cæsar acturus sit; alteram, quid Pompeius agat. — Absol.: pendeo animi expectatione Corfiniensi, in qua de salute rei publicæ decernitur: — plebem Romanam cæca expectatione pendere: — omnia spe et expectatione laudata: — in summam expectationem adducere: — permagnam expectationem imponere orationi: — præter expectationem, contrary to expectation: — explore omnem expectationem desiderii: — In the plur.: expectationibus decipiendis et naturis aliorum irridendis risus moventur.

[EXSPECTĀTOR (expect.), ōris. m. One who expects, P. Nol.]

[EXSPECTĀTRIX (expect.), icis. f. She that expects, Tert.]

EXSPECTĀTUS (expect.), a, um. I. Part. of exspecto. II. Adj.: Expected, wished for, welcome, desired: carus omnibus e. que venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: — venies e. omnibus: — sensi ego in expectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, who were expected to attain the first public offices, Cic. de Sen. 19, 68. — [Comp., Plaut. Most. 2, 12.] — Sup., ut hoc ipsum significarem, mihi tuum adventum suavissimum expectatissimumque esse, Cic. Att. 4, 4: — e. literæ. — \*\*In the neut. absol.: quis non diversa præsentibus contrariaque expectatis aut speret ut timeat? Vell.: — ille ad patrem patræ expectato revolavit maturius, than was expected, id.

**EX-SPECTO** (expect.). 1. v. a. *To look out for, to look for, to long for any thing to occur or happen, to expect.* I. *Objective: To wait for any thing that is likely to take place, or to come to pass; to wait for, to wait for the end of a thing, await, etc.; with acc., with relative clauses, with dum, si, ut, quin, or absol.* A) *Gen., with acc.:* quum ea Scipio dixisset silentioque omnium reliqua ejus expectaretur oratio, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: — e. injurias: — transitum tempestatis e. — *With relative clauses:* ne utile quidem, quam mox judicium fiat, e. — *With dum:* ut amicorum causa honesta faciamus, ne expectemus quidem, dum rogemur: — expectas dum dicat: — expectandum est, dum respondeam. — *With si:* hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes expectabant, Cæs. — *With ut:* in reliquis provincias prætores mittuntur, neque expectant, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, Cæs.: — *With quin and impers.:* quum omnium voces audirentur, expectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, Cæs. — *Absol.:* comites ad portam e. dicunt: — diem ex die e. [B] *Meton. of abstract subjects [maneo]:* To await any one, impend, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58.] II. *Subjective: To look to or look out for whilst hoping, fearing, desiring, etc., to wait for, hope, fear, long for; to expect with desire or eagerness; to anticipate, have a presentiment of; with acc.:* reliquum est, ut tuam protectionem amore prosequar, reductum spe expectem, Cic. Fam. 15, 21: — magna cum spe e.: — aut rem aut ne spem quidem e.: — quam (rem) avidissime e.: — longiores epistolas e.: — multis de causis Cæsar majorem Galliæ motum expectans, Cæs. — *With personal objects:* video jam illum, quem expectabam, virum, cui præficias officio et muneri, Cic. Rep. 2, 42: — e. alqd ab (rarely ex) alqo (rarely alqare): a te hoc civitates vel omnes potius gentes non expectant solum, sed etiam postulant: — omnia a me et postules et expectes: — alimenta e. a nobis: — a quibus e. gloriam potestis: — quo dedecus majus a philosopho nullum exspecto. — \**Absol.:* quum mihi nihil improvise, nec gravius quam expectavissem pro tantis meis factis evenisset. — [Poet. meton. of things: To demand, require, Virg. G. 2, 27.]

[**EX-SPERGO** (experg.), spersum. 3. v. a. I. *To scatter, disperse*, Lucr. 3, 827. II. *Meton.:* To besprinkle, Virg. Æ. 3, 625.]

**EXSPERSUS** (expers.), a, um. part. of exsperso.

**\*\*EX-SPES** (expes), (only in the nom. sing.) *Hopeless, without hope; with genit.:* ubi e. vitæ fuit, Tac. A. 6, 24: — [*Absol.*, Ov. M. 14, 217.]

**\*EXSPIRATIO** (expir.), ñis. f. *Exhalation:* terre expirationibus aer alitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

**\*\*EX-SPIRO** (expiro). 1. v. a. and n. I. *Act.:* To breathe out; to emit, send forth: e. colorem (uni-ones), Plin. 9, 35, 56. II. *Neut.* A) 1) *To come forth by blowing, to rush forth, blow forth:* e. unguenta, Plin. 13, 3, 4. [2. *Fig.:* To evaporate, Catull.] B) 1) *To breathe one's last, expire, die:* inter primam curationem e., Liv. 2, 20, 9. — *Impers.:* quoniam membrana cerebri incisa statim expiretur, Plin. 11, 37, 67. 2) *Fig.:* To cease, perish, expire: si ego morerer, mecum expiratura respublica erat, Liv. 28, 28, 11.

**\*\*EX-SPLENDESCO** (expl.), ðui. 3. v. inchoat. n. *To shine forth, glitter.* I. *Prop.:* e. ignis, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 23. II. *Fig.:* To shine forth, i. e. to be excellent or distinguished: clarius exsplendescibat, quam condiscipuli æquo animo ferre possent, Nep. Att. 1.

[**EXSPOLIATIO** (expol.), ñis. f. *A robbing, plundering*, Aug.]

[**EXSPOLIATOR** (expol.), ñis. m. *A robber, plunderer*, Salv.]

**EX-SPOLIO** (expol.). 1. v. a. [*dep. expoliatur*, Poet. ap. Don.: expoliabantur, Quadr. ap. Non.] *To rob, plunder, spoil.* I. *Prop.:* Deiotarus auctionatus est seseque e. maluit quam tibi pecuniam non suministrare, Cic. Dei. 9, 25. II. *Fig.:* quum illi certissimum sit, si possit, e. exercitu et provincia Pompeium, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3.

**\*\*EXSPUITIO** (exp.), ñis. f. (expuio) *A spitting out:* e. sanguinis, Plin. 23, 1, 14.

**\*\*EX-SPŪMO** (expum.), are. v. n. *To froth or foam out:* donec inde humor aliquis expumet, Cels. 6, 7, 8.

**\*\*EX-SPŪO** (expuo), ði, ðtum. 3. v. n. and a. *To spit out, spew up.* I. *Neut.:* non respirasse in hauriendo neque expuisse, Plin. 14, 22, 28. II. *Act.* A) *Prosunt sanguinem expuentibus*, Plin. 35, 16, 53. B) *Meton.:* To emit, cast forth: argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, ceteras ejus sordes expuens crebro jactatu, Plin. 33, 6, 32: — [To throw or push out, remove, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16.]

**\*\*EXSTANTIA** (ext.), ñs. f. (exsto) *A projection, standing out:* capita sine ulla e. neque atrato neque bubus obnoxia, Col. 5, 5, 12.

[**EXSTASIS**, ños. f. (ἐξίστασις) *An ecstasy*, NL.]

[**EX-STERNO** (ext.). 1. v. a. (sterno, ðre., acc. to the analogy of consterno, are., and with its signification) *To drive beside one's self, i. e. to terrify, frighten*, Ov. M. 1, 641.]

**\*\*EX-STILLO** (ext.). 1. v. n. *To drop or trickle out:* sic triginta dies pati condascere (olivam) atque omnem amuream e., Col. 12, 50, 2.

**\*\*EXSTIMULATOR** (ext.), ñis. m. *An exciter, instigator:* e. accerrimus rebellionis, Tac. A. 3, 40.

**\*\*EX-STIMŪLO** (ext.). 1. v. a. *To pierce with a sting.* I. *Prop.:* illæ aculeo extimulatæ claudunt sese, Plin. 9, 37, 61. II. *Fig.:* To sting, goad: e. armentum libidinis furis, Col. 6, 27, 3.

**\*EXSTINCTIO** (ext.), ñis. f. (extinguo) I. *Extinction, annihilation:* supremus ille dies non extinctionem sed commutationem affert loci, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117. [II. *Also of metals when mixed with a large quantity of extraneous matter*, NL.]

**EX-STINCTOR** (ext.), ñis. m. (extinguo) *An extinguisher, one who puts out or down, or one who quells any thing.* I. *Prop.:* prope a meis sedibus sedebas, non e. sed auctor incendii, Cic. Pis. 11, 26: — *a destroyer:* ne e. patriæ, ne proditor, ne hostis appelletur. \*\*II. *Fig.:* A suppressor: e. conjurationis [opp. 'auctor et dux'], A. Or. pro Dom. 38, 101.

1. **EXSTINCTUS** (ext.), a, um. part. of extinguo.

\*\*2. **EXSTINCTUS** (ext.), ñs. m. (extinguo) *An extinguishing:* quum plerumque abortus causa fiat odor a lucernarum extinctu, Plin. 7, 7, 5.

[**EXSTINGUIBILIS** (ext.), e. (extinguo) *Destructible, that may be destroyed*, Lact.]

**EX-STINGUO** (ext.), ñxi, netum. 3. [an old form perf. subj., extinxit for extinxerit, Plant.: contr. extinxisti, Virg.: extinxem, id.] v. a. *To extinguish, put out what is burning.* I. *Prop.* A) ut, si posset, ea, quæ ante scripserat, plane extingueret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 172: — extincta lumina: — ignis extinguitur, goes out, is extinguished: — e. incendium: — sol extinguitur: — extincto colore ipsi extingimur: — calx extincta, slaked, Vitruv. 2, 5. B) *Meton.:* To deprive of life or strength, to kill: nolite, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius extingui vulnere vestro, Cic. Cæl. 32, 79: — vir extinctus, deceased, dead. II. *Fig.:* To annihilate: tyrannis institutis leges omnes extinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5: — improbitas extinguenda atque delenda: — potentiam e. atque opprimere: — extinctæ potius amicitie quam oppresse: — ad sensus animorum atque motus vel inflammandos vel etiam extinguendos: — sermo oblivione posteritatis extinguitur: — salutem e.: — e. nomen populi Romani: — e. memoriam publicam: — e. gratiam: — e. familiaritatem: — e. invidiam: — e. infamiam: — e. consuetudinem: — e. reliquias belli.

**\*\*EXSTIRPATIO** (ext.), ñis. f. *A plucking up, rooting up:* e. filicis, Col. 2, 2, 13.

**EX-STIRPO** (ext.). 1. v. a. (stirps) *To pluck up by the roots, to root out.* [I. *Prop.* A) *Arbores extirpantur*, Curt. 7, 8.] \*\*B) *Meton.:* silvestris ager decrecente luna utilissime extirpatur, cleared from stubble, etc.,

Col. 11, 2, 52. II. Fig.: *To eradicate, i. e. to root out, blot out, destroy entirely*: vitia e. et funditus tollere, Cic. Fat. 5, 11:—e. humanitatem:—perturbationes e.

EX-STO (extr.), are. v. a. I. A) Prop.: *To stand out or forth, to project, to stand or be above*: (milites) quum capite solo ex aqua exstant, Cæsar. B. G. 5, 18, 5. B) Fig.: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, e. atque eminere videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101. II. Meton.: (*causa pro effectu*) *To be visible, show itself, appear, be conspicuous*: qui locus est, in quo non exstant huius fortitudinis impressa vestigia? Cic. Balb. 5, 13:—exstant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum:—e. literæ:—leges e.:—e. officium:—e. meritum:—studium e.:—\*Impers. with subjective or relative clause: quem vero exstet et de quo sit memoriæ proditum eloquentem fuisse, Cic. Brut. 15, 57:—apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes an didicerimus.

EXSTRUCTIO (extr.), ōnis. f. (exstruo) I. A) *building up, erecting, a structure*: e. tectorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150:—ea e., quæ sit ad memoriæ æternitatis.—\*\*In the plur.: e. fastigiorum, Vitr. 7, 1. [II. Meton.: *An adorning, embellishing*, Tert.]

[EXSTRUCTORIUS (extr.), a, um. (exstruo) *That builds up, fig.*, Tert.]

[EXSTRUCTUS (extr.), a, um. I. Part. of exstruo. II. Adj.: *Built high, high*, App.]

EX-STRŪO (extr.), xi, ctum. 3. v. a. *To build up, rear, erect, pile or heap up*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: magnum acervum (librorum) Dicæarchi mihi ante pedes exstruxeram, Cic. Att. 2, 2:—mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, *were copiously furnished*:—e. mensas (dapibus). B) Esp.: *To put together, construct, compose; to erect, build up, raise*: exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68:—e. ædificium in alieno:—e. monumentum, molem opere magnifico:—e. rogam:—quas (divitias) profundant in exstruendo mari et montibus cœquandis, *filling up with buildings, building upon*, Sall.:—aream sibi sumpsit, in qua civitatem exstrueret arbitrato suo. II. Fig. \*\*A) Gen.: verba sint ad poetum quendam numerum exstructa, *heaped up*. B) Esp.: exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutem, *erect, raise*: non modo fundata sed etiam exstructa disciplina.

[EX-SŪCIDUS (also exucid. and exsuccid.), Juiceless, Tert.]

[EX-SŪCO (also exuco and exsucco). 1. v. a. (sucus) *To deprive of juice*, C. Aur.]

\*\*EX-SŪCUS (also exucus and exsuccus), a, um. *Without juice, sapless*. [I. Prop.: Tert.] II. Fig.: (oratores) aridi et e. et exsanguis, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

[EXSUCTUS (exuct.), a, um. I. Part. of exsugo. II. Adj.: *Exhausted, dried up*, Varr.]

EXSUDATIO. See EPIDROSIS.

\*\*EX-SŪDO (exudo). 1. v. n. and a. [I. Neut.: *To exude, come forth by sweating*, Virg. G. 1, 88.] II. Act.: *To sweat out, exude*. A) Prop.: e. sucum (arbor), Plin. 24, 9, 37. B) Fig.: *To perform, endure, to go through with sweat or toil*: id unum dignum tanto apparatu consiliorum et certamine, quod ingens exsudandum esset, præmium fore, Liv. 4, 13.

[EX-SUFFLO (exufflo), are. v. a. *To blow upon*, Tert.]

\*\*EX-SŪGO (exug), xi, ctum. 3. [A rare form of the future, after the second conjugation, exsugebo, Plaut.] v. a. *To suck out, dry up*: e. liquorem de materia, Vitr. 2, 8.

EX-SUL (exul), ūlis. c. (solum: *one driven from his native land or place of abode*). I. An exile, banished person: omnes scelerati atque impii, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutarint, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 31:—quum Hannibal Carthagine expulsus Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset e.:—quum vagus et e. erraret atque undique exclusus:—exsules restituti:—exsulem reducere.—\*\*Also fem.: non alia e. visentium oculis maiore misericordia afficit

494

(quam Octavia), Tac. [II. Fig.: e. mentisque domusque, *deprived of sense, without understanding*, Ov.]

[EXSŪLĀRIS (exul.), e. (exsul) *Of or relating to exile or to a banished person*, Amm.]

[EXSŪLĀTIO (exul.), ōnis. f. *Banishment*, Flor. 1, 22, 3.]

[EXSŪLĀTUS (exul.), ūs. m. (exsulo) *Banishment*, M. Corv.]

EXSŪLO (exulo). 1. v. n. and a. (exsul) I. Neut.: A) *To be in exile or banishment, to live in exile*: qui Romam in exsiliū venisset, cui Romæ e. jus esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177:—ad exsulandum locus:—exsulans atque egens:—apud Prusiam exsulans. B) Meton.: quum omnes meo discessu exsulasse rempublicam putent, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 30. [II. Act.: *To banish, send into exile*, Hyg. F. 26.]

[EXSULTĀBUNDUS (exult.), a, um. (exulto) *Leaping or skipping with joy, exulting*, Just. 18, 7.]

\*\*EXSULTANS (exult.), antis. I. Part. of exsulto.

II. Adj. A) *Of short syllables; Hopping*: paululum moræ damus inter ultimum ac proximum verbum... alioqui sit exsultantissimum et trimetri finis, Quint. 9, 4, 108. B) *Of a speaker or of Style: Diffuse, florid*: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi... lætis corrupti, compositis exsultantes, Quint. 10, 2, 16.

\*\*EXSULTANTER (exult.), adv. *Diffusely*: quæ hilaris et quasi exsultantius scripsi, Plin. E. 3, 18, 10.

[EXSULTANTIĀ (exult.), æ. f. (exsulto) *A springing up; a hostile attack*, Gell. 12, 5.]

\*\*EXSULTĀTIO (exult.), ōnis. f. *A springing up, bounding*. I. Prop.: agnum claudi oportebit, ne velut puerili nimia exsultatione macescat, *frisking*; Col. 7, 3, 18. II. Fig.: *Petulance, exultation*: gaudium enim e., exsultationem tumor et nimia aestimatio sui sequitur, Sen. de Ira, 2, 21.

[EXSULTIM (exult.), adv. (exsilio) *With a bound; frolicsomerely, friskily*, Hor. O. 3, 11, 10.]

EXSULTO (exult.). 1. v. int. n. (exsilio) *To spring, leap, or jump up*. I. Prop.: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90:—exsultantes loligines:—e. pisciculi.—\*\*Of things: breves (syllabæ) si continuantur, exsultant, *are hopping*, Quint. 9, 4, 91. II. Fig. A) *To expatiate in speaking, to be diffuse*: quum sit campus, in quo e. possit oratio, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112:—in orationibus exsultavit (Demosthenes). B) Esp.: *To exult, rejoice exceedingly, to be petulant or frolicsome, to be greatly excited, to rave, vaunt*: rex ille (Tarquinus) victoriis divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentiā, Cic. Rep. 2, 25:—e. insolentiā libertatis:—e. eam (partem animi) in somno immoderateque jactari:—e. voluptate:—e. lætitiā, triumphare gaudio (*with temere gestiens*):—e. gaudio:—e. victoriā:—e. in ruinis nostris:—in crudelitate e.:—Græci exsultant quod:—illa theatra (i. e. spectatores) exsultant:—furorem exsultantem reprimere:—exsultantem lætitiā comprimere.

[EXSŪPĒRĀBĪLIS (exup.), e. (exsupero) I. Pass.: *That may be overcome*, Virg. G. 3, 39. II. Act.: *That overcomes*, Quadr. ap. Gell.]

[EXSŪPĒRANS (exup.), antis. I. Part. of exsupero. II. Adj.: *Distinguished, excellent*, Gell. 6, 8.—Comp., Gell. 14, 3.—Sup., App.]

\*EXSŪPĒRANTIĀ (exup.), æ. f. (exsupero) *Pre-eminence, excellence*: an hoc non ita fit omni in populo? nonne omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt? Cic. Tus. 5, 36, 105.

\*\*EXSŪPĒRĀTIO (exup.), ōnis. f. *Excess; a figure of rhetoric*: significatio fit per exsuperationem, A. Her. 4, 5, 3, 67.

[EXSŪPĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who overcomes, a conqueror*, Num. ap. Eckhel.]

[EXSŪPĒRĀTŌRIUS (exup.), a, um. (exsuperator) *Of or belonging to conquest, victorious*, Lamp.]

## EX-SUPERO

**\*\*EX-SUPĒRO (exup.)**. 1. *v. n. and a.* [I. *Neut.* A) *To be or come out or over any thing; to stand out, jut out, project in height*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 759. B) *Fig.*: *To get the upper hand, to gain the mastery, prevail*, Ov. *F.* 6, 372.] II. *Act.*: *To project above or over any thing, to go beyond, surmount*. A) *Prop.*: *vites exsuperant ulmos*, Plin. 14, 1, 3. B) *Fig.* 1) *To exceed, surpass (in quality)*: *e. omnes Tarquinius superbia*, Liv. 3, 11, 13: *— e. aetatem, to outlive*, Plin. 14, 2, 4. 2) *To conquer, overpower, subdue*: *multitudo Gallorum, sensum omnem talis damni exsuperans, velut nova rursus exoriente acie*, Liv. 7, 24.

**\*\*EX-SURDO (exurdo)**. 1. *v. a. (surdus)* *To deafen, stun*. I. *Prop.*: *peniculæ flos si aures intraverit, exsurdat*, Plin. 32, 10, 52. [II. *Meton.*: *To make blunt or dull (with regard to taste)*, Hor. *S.* 2, 8, 38.]

**EX-SURGO (exurgo)**, surrexi. 3. *v. n.* *To rise up, rise, get up (e. g. from a seat)*. I. *Prop.*: *quum exurgeret simul arridens*, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265: *— paulisper exsurge*: *— exsurge, quæso*. — **\*\*Of inanimate subjects**: *ubi Taurus ab Indico mari exsurgit*, Plin. 5, 27, 27. II. *Fig.*: *To recover strength, raise its head again*: *pe quando recreata e. atque erigere se possent*, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: *— (causa) numquam exsurgeret*: *— respublica exsurget*.

**\*\*EXSUSCITATIO (exusc.)**, ōnis. *f.* *An awakening, arousing; a figure of rhetoric*: *mutatur res tractando, si traducitur ad exsuscitationem*, A. Her. 4, 43, 55.

**EX-SUSCITO (exusc.)**. 1. *v. a.* *To rouse from sleep, awaken*. I. *Prop.*: *A) Te gallorum, illum bucinarum cantus exsuscitat*, Cic. Mur. 9, 22. **\*\*B) Meton. of fire**: *To stir*: *ne parvus ignis ingens incendium exsuscitet*, Liv. 21, 3, 6. II. *Fig.*: *To stir up, excite, rouse*: *quæ cura exsuscitat animos et majores ad rem gerendam facit*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12.

**EXTA, orum. n.** [gen. plur. extum. Pacuv. ap. Cic.: *an old form*, extæ, arum. Inscr.] *The entrails; especially the heart, lungs, liver, etc. (whereas by viscera is understood the lower intestines, etc.) The exta were consulted in divination*; Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28, and elsewhere.

**\*EX-TĀBESCO**, bti. 3. *v. inchoat. n.* *To consume away by degrees, pine or waste away, to disappear, vanish*. **\*I. Prop.**: *is fame extabuit*, Suet. Galb. 7. II. *Fig.*: *videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5.

[EXTĀLIS, is. *m.* (exta) *The rectum*, Veg. 5, 5.]

EXTANTIA, æ. See EXSTANTIA.

[EXTĀRIS, e. (exta) *Of or belonging to the entrails*: *e. aula (i. e. olla), for cooking entrails*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 47.]

**\*EXTEMPLO** [without contraction extempulo, Plaut.]. *adv.* (ex-tempulum, dim. of tempus: *prop. at first sight or the first moment; hence, like ex tempore*) *Immediately, forthwith, without delay*: *erubescit: quid responderet nescit: quid fingat e. non habet*, Cic. R. Com. 3, 8: *— [corresponding to the conjunctive particles ubi, quum, quando, postquam, si, Plaut.] — \*\*With ut*: Plin. Paneg. 55, 9: *— [quum e., as soon as, as soon, Plaut. Mort. 1, 2, 18.]*

**\*\*EXTEMPORĀLIS, e. (ex tempore; see TEMPUS)** *Extemporary; i. e. that is done at the moment or without previous meditation, unprepared, delivered extempore, belonging to extemporaneous speaking or delivery*: *adeo ut, etiamsi reliqua scripta atque elaborata sint, tamen plerumque videatur tota e. oratio, cujus initium nihil præparatum habuisse manifestum est*, Quint. 4, 1, 54.

**\*\*EXTEMPORĀLITAS, atis. f. (extemporalis)** *The faculty of extemporaneous speaking*: *Latine Græcæque vel in orando vel in fingendis poematibus promptus et facilis ad extemporalitem usque*, Suet. Tit. 3 (*for which, extemporalis facultas, id.*).

[EXTEMPORĀLITER. *adv.* *Extemporally*, Sid.]

[EXTEMPULO. *adv.* See EXTEMPLO.]

## EXTER

**EXTENDO**, di, tum and sum. 3. *v. a.* *To stretch out, spread out, extend*. I. *Prop.*: *idem Crassus, Per tuas statuas quum dixit et extento brachio paullulum etiam de gestu addidit, vehementius risimus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: *— extensis digitis*. — **\*\*Middle**: *quum ad summum palum vitis extenta est*, Col. 4, 20, 3. II. *Fig.* A) *To extend, amplify, increase, enlarge, magnify*: *quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, exerted*, Cæc. B. C. 3, 77. **\*\*B) Esp.**: *To prolong, continue*: *ab hora tertia quum ad noctem pugnam extendissent*, Liv. 27, 2, 6.

[EXTENSE. *adv.* *Broadly, widely, copiously*, Tert.]

[EXTENSIO, ōnis. *f.* (extendo) *An extending, widening*, Veg. Vet. 5, 14, 2, doubtful.]

[EXTENSIVUS, a, um. (extensus, from extendo) *Extending, prolonging, extensive*, Dig.]

[EXTENSOR, ōris. *m.* (extendo) *An extending muscle, the extensor*: *e. pollicis, NL.*]

EXTENSUS, a, um. *part. of extendo.*

[EXTENTE. *adv.* *In an extended manner, widely*, Amm. 23, 4, doubtful (al. extensius).]

**\*\*EXTENTIO, ōnis. f. (extendo)** *A stretching out, extension*: *radii solis extentionibusque porrecti*, Vitruv. 9, 4.

[EXTENTO. 1. *v. a. (extendo)* *To stretch out, extend*. I. *Prop.*: *Lucr. 3, 489*. II. *Fig.*: *To exert*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 3. — *Abol.*: *id. Most. 3, 1, 66.*]

1. EXTENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of extendo.* **\*\*II. Adj.**: *Stretched out, wide*: (oculi) rigidi et e. aut languidi et torpentes, wide open, Quint. 11, 3, 76: *— sonus (lusciniæ) e., prolonged*, Plin. — *Sup.*, castra inter confragosa omnia præruptaque quam extentissima potest valle locat, Liv.

[2. EXTENTUS, ūs. *m.* (extendo) *Extension, width*, Sil. 4, 619.]

EXTĒNŪĀTIŌ, ōnis. *f.* *A thinning.* **\*\*I. Prop.**: *e. vitium*, Plin. 17, 26, 39: *— [e., a making lean, NL.]* II. *Fig.*: *Diminution, extenuation, as a rhetorical figure*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202.

[EXTĒNŪĀTŌRIŪS, a, um. (extenuo) *Thinning*, Theod.]

**\*\*EXTĒNŪĀTUS, a, um. adj.** *Weakened, weak*. I. *Prop.*: (copiæ mæ) sunt e. et inopia omnium rerum pessime acceptæ, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2. II. *Fig.*: *hujus modi in rationibus non universa neque absoluta, sed e. ratione expositio confirmatur*, A. Her. 2, 24, 37.

**EX-TĒNŪO**. 1. *v. a.* *To thin, make thin, to make small or smaller, diminish, reduce in size*. I. *Prop.* A) *Aer extenuatus sublime fertur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: *— dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus*. **\*\*B) Esp. in Medic.**: *To reduce a disease: e. pituitam*, Cels. 6, 6, 8. II. *Fig.*: *To diminish, weaken, reduce, extenuate*: *neque verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: *— census e., to make the returns too low*: *— spes extenuatur et evanescit*: *— quæ cogitatio molestias extenuat et diluit*: *— crimen e.*

**EXTER** or EXTĒRUS, tēra, tērum. (ex) *That is without, outward, external, exterior; of another country, family, etc., foreign*. I. *Posit. in the plur.*, hæc lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est, Cic. Di. Cæc. 5, 18: *— exteris nationibus*: *— apud exteræ civitates*. — **\*\*In the neut. plur. with genit.**: *ad externa Europæ noscenda missus Himilco*, Plin. II. *Comp.*, Exterior, us. *Without, exterior*: *quum alterum fecisset exteriorem, interiorem alterum amplexus orbem*, Cic. Un. 7. III. *Sup. has two forms, viz. Extremus and \*Extimus*. A) Extrēmūs, a, um. [which is again capable of a comparative degree, extremior, App.: *Sup. extremissimus, Tert.*] *The extreme, the last, uttermost, outermost*. 1) *Prop.*: *in extrema fere parte epistolæ*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 20: *— in codicis extrema cera*: *— quibus (litteris) in extremis, at the end of which*: *— in qua (epistola) extrema*: *— in extremo libro tertio*: *— in e. oratione*: *— in e. Cappadocia*: *— extremis digitis attingere, to touch with the fingers' ends or tips of the fingers*. — *Subst.*: *divitias alii præponunt, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates: beluarum hoc quidem extremum*, Cic. Læl. 6, 20: *— quod finitum est,*



habet e. — *With genit.* : cœlum ipsum, quod e. atque ultimum mundi est. — *\*\*In the plur.* : e. agminis, Liv. 6, 32, 11. 2) *Fig.* a) *Of time and order* : *The extreme, the last* : mensis e. anni Februarius, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54 : — matres ab extremo conspectu liberorum exclusæ : — manus e. non accessit operibus ejus : — e. illud est, ut te orem et obsecrem. — *Denoting the last portion of a thing* : ita tantum bellum Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit : — e. pueritia. — *\*\*Subst.* : an Neronem e. dominorum putatis ? Tac. — [*Adverb.* : alloquor e., *for the last time*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15 : — e. tabuit, *at last, ultimately*, id. M. 14, 431] : — quum diu occulte suspirasset, postea jam gemere, ad e. vero loqui omnes et clamare cœperunt, *at last, in the end* : — ad e. : — *Strengthened by denique* : ad e. ipsa denique necessitate excitantur : — *different from this* is decimo loco testis expectatus et ad e. reservatus dixit, *until the end, until the last* : — *\*\*Extremo, lastly*, Nep. Ham. 2. b) *Of quality and degree* : *The extreme, like ultimus, denoting the highest or lowest degree of any thing; the extreme, highest, greatest* : quum e. hoc sit (sentis enim, credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Græci dicunt, id dicere tum e., tum ultimum, tum summum : licebit etiam finem pro e. aut ultimo dicere) quum igitur hoc sit e., congruenter naturæ vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26 : — ad extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurres : — *\*\*Subst.* : si nihil in Lepido spei sit, descensurum ad extrema : — *\*\*Adv.* : improbus homo, sed non ad e. perditus, *in the highest degree*, Liv. : — *In a bad sense* : *The lowest, meanest, worst* : e. mancipia, Sen. E. 70. \*B) Extimus, a, um. *Extreme* : novem orbes, quorum unus est cœlestis, e., qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 : — *\*\*Subst.* : Apuliæ extima, Plin. 6, 34, 39.

\*EX-TĒRĒBRO, atum. 1. v. a. *To bore out*. I. *Prop.* : ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48. [II. *Fig.* : *To force, constrain, bring about by force*, Plant. Pers. 2, 2, 55.]

\*EX-TERGĒO, si, sum. 2. [*A secondary form, after the third conjugation, præ. subj. extergantur, Dig.*] v. a. I. *To wipe out, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe or rub down* : extersa æra rubiginem celerius trahunt, Plin. 34, 9, 21.

II. *Meton.* : *To plunder, strip* : O Verria præclara!... quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris ? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21.

EXTERIOR, us. See EXTER, II.

EXTERIUS. See EXTER, and EXTRA.

[EXTERMENTARIUM, linteum quod teritur corpore, Verr.]

[EXTERMINIUM, ii. n. (extermio) *A driving away, Tert.*]

EX-TERMIŊO. 1. v. a. (terminus : *prop. to drive beyond the boundaries; hence*) *To drive away, banish*.

I. *Prop.* : C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic. Sest. 4, 9 : — hæc tanta virtus (i. e. Milo) ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? — hoc genus ex hominum communitate exterminandum est : — e. alqm de civitate : — e. alqm a suis diis penetibus (with expellere a patria) : — e. alqm urbe atque agro : — eosque e. : — e. alqm.

II. *Fig.* : *To drive out, send away, remove, put out of the way* : ut non ante attigerint (provincias) quam auctoritatem vestram e. civitate exterminaverint, Cic. P. Cons. 2, 3 : — questiones exterminandas puto.

[EX-TERMIŊUS, a, um. *Driven away, banished, Tert.*]

[EXTERNATUS, a, um. (externus) *Alienated, meton., App.*]

EXTERNUS, a, um. (exter) *External, outward*.

I. *Gen.* : nec enim ille e. et adventicius habendus est tepor, sed ex *e. intimis maris* partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26 : — e. et adventicia visio : — corpore externo : — pulsu agitatur externo : — domina rerum externarum : — e. commoda vel incommoda : — *Subst.* : nos autem illa e. cum multis : hæc *e. interiora* cum paucis ex ipso sæpe cognovimus, *external things*. II. *Esp. with regard to a family or the state; Foreign, alien, strange* : qui (dii) jam non procul ab externo hoste atque propinquo, sed hic præsentis sua templa defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 29 : — neque hæc e. vobis est religio neque aliena : — apud externos populos : —

in externis locis : — *Subst.* : canum tam amans dominorum adulatio tantumque odium in externo, *against strangers*, Cic. N. D. 2, 68, 158 : — externa libentius quam *e. domestica* recorder : — *\*\*Externa armis falsis velant, hostilities*, Tac. : — e. moliri, id.

\*EX-TĒRO, trivi, tritum. 3. v. a. *To rub out, to rub off or away, to take away by rubbing*. I. *Prop.* : e. messem, Plin. 18, 30, 72. II. *Fig.* : *To use, to wear away by use* : tabes mercium aut fraus Seplasiæ sic extertitur, Plin. 34, 11, 25.

EX-TERRĒO, ūi, itum. 2. v. a. *To arouse any one by fright, to frighten, terrify* : exporrecta nutrix animadvertit puerum... quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 77 : — præter modum exterritus.

EXTERSUS, a, um. *part. of extergeo*.

EXTERUS, a, um. See EXTER.

[EX-TEXO, ěre. v. a. *Prop.* : *To unweave; hence, to cheat out of one's money*, Plant. Bacch. 2, 3, 5.]

EXTILLO. See EXSTILLO.

EX-TĪMESCO, mŭi, 3. v. *inch. n. and a. To be much afraid about any thing, to fear greatly, to look forward to any thing with fear*. I. *Neut.* : equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. de Sest. 59, 126 : — de fortunis communibus e. : — e., ne : — *\*\*Imper.* : si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac.

II. *Act.* : nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 4 : — e. cerulas tuas miniatulas : — nec ob eam causam fatum aut necessitas extimescenda est : — periculum extimescendum est.

EXTIMULO, are. See EXSTIMULO.

EXTIMUS, a, um. See EXTER, III. B).

EXTINCTUS, etc. See EXSTINCTUS, EXSTINGUO, etc.

EXTIRPO. See EXSTIRPO.

EXTISPEX, icia. [extispicus, i. Inscr.] m. (exta-specio) *One who divines from the entrails of animals, a soothsayer* : artificiosæ divinationis illa fere genera ponebas, extipicum, eorumque qui ex fulguribus ostentisque prædicere, tum augurum, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26.

\*EXTĪSPĪCĪUM, ii. n. (extispex) *An inspection of entrails, in augury*, Suet. Ner. 56.

[EXTISPICUS, i. See EXTISPEX.]

EXTO, are. See EXSTO.

[EXTOLLENTIA, æ. f. (extollo) *Pride, Bibl.*]

EX-TOLLO, ěre. v. a. *To lift out, to lift up, raise up, elevate, lift on high*. I. *Prop.* A)

1) *Gen.* : Cæsare interfecto statim cruentum alte extollit M. Brutus pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28 : — *Absol.* : quæ sit scientia atque ars agricolarum quæ circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur. [2) *Esp.* : *To erect, as a building*, Plant. Most. 1, 2, 41.] II. *Fig.* A) *To raise, erect, lift up* : ubi illa antiqua libertas, e. jam caput et aliquando recreata se erigere debebat ? Cic. Planc. 13, 33 : — fortunam e. [opp. 'fortunam deprimere'] : — inferiores e. [opp. 'summittere se'] : — e. alqm ad cœlum : — e. meritum alcjs verbis : — e. animos : — animus remissione sic urgetur, ut se nequeat e., Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54. [B) *To defer, put off*, Plant. Pœn. 2, 52.]

[EX-TORPESCO, pŭi. 3. v. *inchoat. n. To grow numb, LL.*]

EX-TORQUĒO, si, tum. 2. v. a. *To force away, wrest, take or force away by wresting*. I. *Prop.* A) quum e. arma posset e. manibus iratorum civium boni civis auctoritas et oratio, Cic. Brut. 2, 7 : — tibi sica de manibus extorta est. B) *Esp.* \*1) *To wrench, put out of joint, dislocate* : fregit crus aut extorsit articulum, Sen. 2) *To extort* : a Cæsare per Herodem talenta Attica quinquaginta extorsistis : — pecunia extorta atque erepta : — nihil exprime ab egentibus, nihil illa via miseris e. potuit : — vi et metu extortum. II. *Fig.* : *To elicit by force, extort*,



*force*: hoc est vim afferre, Torquate, sensibus, e. ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16: — sententias vi orationis e.: — opinionem veritas extorquebit: — e. humanitatem: — errorem e.: — extorta mihi veritas est: — quoniam extorsisti, ut faterer.

**\*\*EX-TORRĒO**, ēre. v. a. *To burn, parch*: si ardens febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7, 2.

**\*EXTORRIS**, e. (*probably from ex-terra, like exsul from ex-solum*) *Driven away from a place, especially from one's native land or place of abode; banished, exiled*: hinc (sc. agro Herbitensi) CXXXII. patres familias extorres profugerunt, Cic. de Verr. 2, 3, 51, 120.

[**EXTORTOR**, ōris. m. (extorqueo) *An extortioner*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 27.]

**EXTORTUS**, a, um. *part. of extorqueo*.

**EXTRĀ** [*old reading extrad, S. C. de Bacchan.*] *adv. and prep. (contr. for exterā (sc. parte), fromexter)* I. *Adv.*: *On the outside, without*. A) *Prop.*: et in corpore et e. esse quædam bona, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: — aut in corporibus aut e. — ea, quæ e. erunt: — illa, quæ sunt e., *external goods*: —

*\*With verbs denoting motion*: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederit e., Cic. Un. 5: — *\*\*Comp.*, vasa intrinsecus et e. crasse picari, on the outside, Col. 12, 44, 5. B) *Meton.*: *Except, excepted*. 1) *Exceptional*. a) *In the connection* e. quam, and usually in conditional clauses, e. quam si (as præterquam) *Except if, or except in case* (usually in phrases of *lucro* or *polit.*): e. quam si quis reipublicæ causa exercitum non tradiderit, Cic. Inv. 1, 33, 56: — e. quam si ita negotium gestum est: — postulat is, quicum agitur, a prætoris exceptionem: e. quam in reum capitis præjudicium fiat, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 59. b) *Also in more common language*: negant, sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicæ partem, e. quam si eum tempus et necessitas coegerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: — e. quam si nolint fame perire. *\*\*2) Additional (for the usual præterea)*; *Besides, moreover*: quædam, inquit, pluris sunt quam venierunt, et ob hoc aliquid mihi e. pro illis, quamvis empta sint, debes, Sen.

II. *Prep. with acc. [in low Latin with ablat., Hyg.] Without, beyond*. A) *Prop.*: nōstis e. portam Colliam ædem Honoris, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: — e. Peloponnesum: — e. ostium: — *With abstract subjects*: seponi et occultari possint, ut e. ruinam sint eam, quæ impendit: — id e. causam est: — e. contentionem: — e. ordinem: — e. modum: — e. jocum, *without joking*: — *With verbs of motion*: certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, e. quos egredi non possim, si maxime velim: — e. cancellos egredi. B) *Meton. for præter*. 1) *Exceptional: Except, excepted, with the exception of*: e. duces paucosque præterea reliqui primum in ipso bello rapaces, deinde, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: — e. tumultum Gallicum. [2] *Additional: Besides, Varr.* — *\*\*Placed after the noun*: ventitabat illuc Nero, quo salutis urbem e. lasciviret, Tac. A. 13, 47.

[**EXTRA-CLŪSUS**, a, um. *part. (claudio) Excluded*, Front.] **\*\*EXTRACTŌRĪUS**, a, um. (extraho) *That draws out*: e. vis arundinis, Plin. 24, 11, 50.

[**EXTRACTUM**, i. n. (extraho) *An extract*, NL.]

**EXTRACTUS**, a, um. *part. of extraho*.

**EX-TRĀHO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. *To draw out, to draw forth, to pull or drag out or forth*. I. *Prop.*: e. telum e corpore, Cic. R. Am. 7, 19: — aratra e., *to draw along, to draw*: — *Of persons*: extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manilio, Cic. Cluent. 13, 39. II. *Fig.* A) *To free, extricate, liberate*: urbem ex periculis maximis e., Cic. Sest. 4, 11: — Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicibus religionem: — e. opinionem et temeritatem. B) *Esp.*: *To protract, prolong, to put off from time to time, to defer*: res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumniis, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1: — Catone acerrime repugnante et pristina consuetudine dicendi mora dies extrahente, Cæs.

[**EXTRĀ-MUNDĀNUS**, a, um. *Beyond the world*, M. Cap.]

[**EXTRĀ-MŪRĀNUS**, a, um. (murus) *Without the walls*, Lampr.]

[**EXTRĀ-NĀTŪRĀLIS**, e. *Not natural, unnatural*, Tert.]

[**EXTRĀNĒO**, avi. 1. v. a. (extraneus) *To treat as a stranger, not as one's own child*, App.]

**\*\*EXTRĀNĒUS**, a, um. (extra) *That is without, external, extraneous*. I. *Gen.*: deliberationes partim ipsæ propter se consultandæ sunt, partim propter aliquam extraneam causam veniunt in deliberationem, *external reason*, A. Her. 3, 2, 2. II. *Esp.*: *Foreign, strange, not related*: filiam extraneam cœtu adeo prohibuit, ut, Suet. Aug. 69.

**EXTRA-ORDĪNĀRĪUS**, a, um. *Not agreeable to order, or the common course of things, extraordinary*: hinc illæ e. pecunias, quas nullo duce investigamus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, 100: — e. pecunia: — e. petitio consulationis: — e. imperium, prædium: — e. munus: — e. cupiditates.

**EXTRĀRĪUS**, a, um. (extra) *That is without, external, that comes from without*. I. *Gen.*: utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168. *\*\*II. Esp.*: *Foreign, strange*: sub extrario accusatore et legibus agente [in domesticis disceptionibus], Quint. 7, 4, 9.

[**EXTRĀVĀBĀTUM**, i. n. (extra-vado) *Escape of the animal fluids from their proper vessels, extravasation*, NL.]

**EXTREMĪTAS**, atis. f. (extremus) *The extremity or end of any thing*: infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est ora, nulla e., Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: — omnis e., *the whole outer circumference*: — e. et quasi libramentum, *outer surface, superficies*. — *\*\*In the plur.*: e. Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 30, 35. — *\*\*Abstr.*: febrium accessiones cum frigore extremitatum, *of the extremities*, Plin. 23, 1, 24.

**EXTREMUS**, a, um. *See EXTER*, III. A).

**\*\*EX-TRĪCO**. 1. v. a. [*deponent secondary form, extricor, Plant.*] (trīco) *To disentangle, extricate, clear, free*.

[I. A) *Prop.*: Hor. O. 3, 5, 31.] B) *Meton.*: silvestris ager etiam si fructibus aut arboribus obsessus est, facile extricatur, *is easily cleared*, Col. 3, 11, 3. II. *Fig.*: de Dionysio tuo adhuc nihil extrico, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1: — [*In deponent form, Plant. Epid. 1, 2, 49.*]

[**EXTRICOR**, ari. *See EXTRICO*.]

[**EXTRILĪDUS**, a, um. *Undaunted*, Gell. 19, 1, doubtful.]

**EXTRIN-SECUS**. *adv. (extrin, as adverb, like exter)*

I. A) *From without, extrinsically*: si qui tremere vel ipsi per se motu mentis alio vel objecta terribili re e., Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48: — e. querere: — e. spiritum adducere: — humor allapsus e.: — excipere e.: — cernitur e. B) *Meton.* 1) *On the outside*: deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit e., Cic. Un. 6: — e. inaurata (columna): — est id e. 2) *Fig.* *\*\*a) Not to the purpose*: hæc etsi e., non tamen intempestive videor hoc loco retulisse, Col. [b] *Moreover*, Eutr.] [II. *Adj.*: *Exterior*, Tert.]

**EXTRĪTUS**, a, um. *part. of extero*.

[**EXTRO**. 1. v. a. (extra; *analogous with intro, are*) *To overstep any thing, go beyond*, Afr. ap. Non.]

**EX-TRŪDO**, si, sum. 3. v. a. *To thrust or drive out or forth, to drive away, to push or press forth or forward*. I. *Prop.*: te in viam, simulac perpericulum gustaris, extrudam et ejiciam, *throw out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 234: — pollicem e.: — furcilla e.: — extrudi a senatu in Macedoniam. — *Of things*: extruso mari aggere ac molibus, *thrust back*, Cæs. [II. *Fig.*: *To displace, supplant*, Lucr. 3, 977.]

**EXTRUO**, ēre. *See EXTRUDO*.

**EXTRUSUS**, a, um. *part. of extrudo*.

**\*\*EXTŪBĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A tumour, swelling*: luxatis imponitur sal cum farina et melle: item extuberationibus, Plin. 31, 9, 45.

**\*\*EX-TŪBĒRO**. 1. v. n. and a. (tuber) I. *Neut.*: *To swell out, bunch out, rise as a swelling*: radice fo-

liosa, ex qua media veluti malum extuberat, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

II. Act.: *To cause to swell, to raise*: defert montes, surgit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 4.

[Ex-tūmēo, ēre. v. n. *To swell up*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 79.]

\*\*EX-TŪMESCENS, entis. part. (tumesco). *Swelling up*: e. smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

[Ex-tūmēus, a, um. *Swollen, raised by swelling*, Varr.]

\*\*EX-TUNDO, tūdi, tūsum. 3. v. a. *To beat out, form by beating with a hammer*. I. Prop.: alium distortet, alium delumbat; ulterius deminuit scapulas in deformem tuber extundit, Sen. Contr. 5, 33:—frequens tussis sanguinem quoque extundit, Cels. 4, 4, 5. II. Fig.: ea demum extudit magis convicio quam precibus vel auctoritate, Suet. Vesp. 2:—alios (discentes) continuatio extundit, in aliis plus impetus facit, forms (like a statuary), Quint. 1, 3, 6.

EX-TURBO. 1. v. a. *To thrust or drive out, force out, drive away*. I. Prop.: e. homines e possessionibus, Cic. Sull. 25, 71:—e. hominem e civitate:—e. et expellere plebem ex agris:—expulsa atque exturbata filia:—nudum eiecit domo atque focus patriis disque penatibus praecipitem Sextum exturbat:—Antiochus praiceps provincia exturbatus:—exturbari fortune omnibus. \*\*Of things: radix ex vino pota calculos quoque exturbat, Plin. 20, 10, 42.

\*\*II. Fig.: multa convenerunt, quae mentem exturbarent meam, decompose, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4.

\*\*EX-TUSSIO, itum. 4. v. a. *To cough up*: vomitum excitat sic ut extussiat, Cels. 2, 8.

[Ex-ūbērantia, ē. f. (exubero) *Superfluity, superabundance*, Gell. 2, 26.]

\*\*EX-ŪBĒRATIO, ōnis. f. *Superfluity, superabundance, in the plur. (opp. 'defectiones')*, Vitruv. 1, 4.

\*\*EX-ŪBĒRO. 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To come forth, appear or grow abundantly, to be abundant, to abound*: ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30. II. Act.: *To produce in abundance, to cause to abound, render abundant*: quae favorum ceras exuberant, Col. 9, 4, 5.

EXUCCUS, EXUCTUS. See EXSUC.

EXUDO, are. See EXSUDO.

EXUGO, ēre. See EXSUGO.

EXUL. See EXSUL.

\*\*EXULCERATIO, ōnis. f. *Exulceration, festering*. I. Prop.: si nulla e. est, Cels. 4, 22.—In the plur.: e. vesicarum, Plin. 20, 3, 8. II. Fig.: verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed e. esset, i. e. a fretting, as of a wound; a renewing of pain, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1.

\*\*EXULCERATORĪUS, a, um. (exulcero) *That makes sore or exulcerates*: e. medicamentum, fretting, provoking, Plin. 23, 7, 64.

EX-ULCĒRO. 1. v. a. *To make sore; also, to bring to a wound, to cause to suppurate*. \*\*I. Prop.: e. cutem, Cels. 4, 16.—Absol.: omnis agitato exulcerat, Cels. 4, 15. II. Fig.: *To make worse, irritate, displease, offend, fret, embitter*: quum aut adversariorum adjumenta confirmant, aut ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant? Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 303:—e. gratiam:—in rebus ab ipso rege clam exulceratis:—ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret.

EXULO, are. See EXSULO.

EXULTO, are. See EXSULTO.

[Ex-ūlūlo. 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To howl, to howl aloud*, Ov. M. 1, 233.—Dep.: Ov. F. 4, 1, 42. II. Act.: *To call with howling*, Ov. A. A. 1, 507.]

[EXUNCTUS, a, um. part. of exungo.]

\*\*EXUNDATIO, ōnis. f. *An overflowing of a river*: e. fluminum invento semine, Plin. 19, 3, 13.

\*\*EX-UNDO, avi. 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To overflow, break out*. A) Prop.: fons tertia noctis hora in

sextam e., Plin. 2, 103, 106. [B) Meton.: *To come forth or show itself in rich abundance, to overflow with any thing*, Sil. 14, 62]:—ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30. [II. Act.: *To pour forth in rich abundance as in a stream*, Sil. 2, 631.]

[EX-UNGO, unctum. 3. v. a. *To anoint; to spend in ointments*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22.]

[EX-UNGUIS, e. *Without claws, talons, or nails*, Tert.]

[EX-UNGŪLO, avi. 1. v. n. *To lose the hoof*, Veg. 2, 57.]

EX-ŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. *To strip off, pull or put off*. I. A) Prop.: si ex his te laqueis exueris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, 151. B) Meton. gen.: *To strip, deprive of any thing, make bare or naked*: omnibus hostium copiis suis armisque exutis se in castra recipiant, Cass. B. G. 3, 6, 3. II. Fig. A) *To lay aside, cast off or away, remove, divest one's self of any thing*: si clamare cepisses, Caesar, cave ignoscas, cave te fratrum misereatur: nonne omnem humanitatem exuisses? Cic. Leg. 5, 14:—e. hominem ex homine:—With an objective clause. mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos. \*\*B) *To make empty or free*: e. se omnibus vitiis, Sen.

EXUPERO, are. See EXSUPERO.

[EX-URĒO, ēre. v. a. *To squeeze out*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 69.]

EXURGO, ēre. See EXSURGO.

EX-ŪRO, ussi, ustum. 3. v. a. *To burn out, to consume by burning*. I. Prop. A) Domi suus vivus exustus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 70:—e. vicos complures. \*\*B) Meton.: *To parch, dry up*: loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall. II. Fig.: *To consume, destroy*: sic omnis fetus repressus exustusque flos veteris ubertatis, dried up, Cic. Brut. 4, 16.

EXUSCITO, are. See EXSUSCITO.

\*\*EXUSTIO, ōnis. f. (exuro) *A burning up, a consuming by fire*: propter eluviones exustionesque terrarum, quas accidere tempore certo necesse est, Cic. Rep. 6, 21:—\*\*A parching, or scorching: e. solis, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

EXUSTUS, a, um. part. of exuro.

[EX-ŪTŌRIUM, ii. n. (exuo) *An artificial ulceration, as by issue-peas, seton-strings, etc.*, NL.]

EXUTUS, a, um. part. of exuo.

\*\*EXŪVĪÆ, arum. f. (exuo) I. *That which is put off or laid aside, or which is stripped off or taken away, as clothes, armour, arms, etc.*: cum fulmine et sceptro exuviisque Jovis, Suet. Aug. 94. II. Esp.: *Spoils taken from an enemy, whether arms or any thing else, booty*: quum eum (locum, i. e. Rostra) nobis majores nostri exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatum reliquissent, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 18, 55.

EXVAPORO, are. See EVAPORO.

EXVEHO, ēre. See EVEHO.

EXVIBRISSO, are. See VIBRISSO.

## F.

F, f. *The sixth letter of the alphabet. As an abbreviation it denotes filius, functus, fecit, fieri, faciundum, felix, faustum, etc.*

FABA, ē. f. I. *A kind of pulse, a bean*, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62.—[Also the fruit of other leguminous plants: f. St. Ignatii, the fruit of the Strychnos nux vomica, NL.]—[istac in me cudetur f., that I shall have to suffer for, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89]. \*\*II. Meton.: *Of other things, e. g. an ear of corn*, Plin. 18, 10, 19: f. caprini fimi, goat's dung, id.]

[FĀBĀCĒUS (fābācius), a, um. (faba) *Of or belonging to beans*, Pall.] \*\*Absol.: Fabacia, ē. f. (sc. puls), Plin. 18, 12, 30.

[FĀBĀGĪNUS, a, um. (faba) *Of beans*, Cat.]

[FĀBĀLIS, e. (faba) *Of or belonging to beans*, Ov. F. 4, 725.]—Subst.: Fabalia, ium. n. *Beanstalks*, Plin. 22, 25, 69.

**FĀBĀRIS**, is. m. *A small river in the Sabine territory, falling into the Tiber, now Farfaro or Farfa*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 715.

[**FĀBĀRIUS**, a, um. (fabā) *Of or belonging to beans*, Cat.]

[**FĀBĀTĀRIUM**, ii. n. (fabatus) *A vessel in which beans were served up*, Lampr.]

[**FĀBĀTUS**, a, um. (fabā) I. *Prepared with beans*, Fest.]

II. *Fabatus, a Roman cognomen*, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2.

**FĀBĒLLA**, æ. f. (fabula) *A short narrative or story, a tale*. I. *Gen.*: nihil debet esse in philosophia commentarii fabellis loci, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80. [II. A) *Esp.*: *A short fable, fairy tale, etc.*, Phædr. 4, 6, 22.] B) *A short play*: *Συμβόλιος Σοφοκλέους*, quamquam a te actam fabellam vides esse festive, nullo modo probavi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: — hæc tota f. quam est sine argumento!

1. **FĀBER**, bri (genit. plur., fabrum: "jam, ut censoriae tabulæ loquuntur, fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non *fabrorum* et *procorum*," Cic.). m. I. *Any artist or mechanic that works in metal, wood, stone, or other hard materials; as a carpenter, joiner, smith, etc.; but usually with an adjective, denoting the material, etc.*: tamen ego me Phidiam esse malle, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium, carpenter, Cic. Brut. 73, 257: — f. ferrarii, smiths, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: — f. ærarii, coppersmiths, Plin. 34, 1, 1: — *Absol.*: hominem pro fabro aut protectore emere: — fabri ad ædificandam rem publicam, handicraft-men, workmen: — cogere fabros. II. *Meton.*: *A kind of fish*, the John Dory, Plin. 9, 18, 32.

[2. **FĀBER**, bra, brum. (1. faber) *Artificial, ingenious, workmanlike, clever*, Ov. M. 8, 159.—*Sup.*, App.]

**FĀBERĪANUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Faberius, a debtor of Cicero's*: F. negotium, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 1.

**FĀBIĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fabius*: F. fornix, a well or fountain constructed by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the Via Sacra, near Regia, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19: — *\*\*called also* F. arcus, Sen. C. Sap. 1. — *\*\*Subst.*: Fabiani, orum. m. *Persons of the Fabian tribe*, Suet. Aug. 40.

**FĀBYUS**, a. I. *A Roman family name; e.g. Fabius Pictor, an historian*. Q. F. Maximus Cunctator, a dictator in the second Punic war. M. F. Quintilianus, the author of the Institutiones Oratoriae. II. *Hence*, Fabius, a, um. *Of or belonging to a Fabius*: F. lex, de ambitu and de plagiaris, Cic. Mur. 34, 71: — F. fornix, constructed by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the Via Sacra, near Regia, Cic. Pl. 7, 17: — *called also* Fornix Fabii, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267. — [F. tribus, one of the rural tribes, Hor. E. 1, 6, 52.]

**FĀBRĀTĒRIĀ**, æ. f. (fabula) *A small town of Latium, now Falvaterra*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 1.—*Fabraterni*, orum. m. *The inhabitants*, Cic. Cluent. 68, 192.

[**FABRE**, adv. *In a workmanlike or masterly manner, ingeniously, skilfully*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 23.]

*\*\*FABRE-FĀCIO*, fēci, factum. 3. v. a. (2. faber) *To make according to art, to construct, build, etc.*: levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis, Liv. 37, 27, 5.

**FABREFACTUS**, a, um. *part. pass. of fabrefacio.*

**FĀBRĪCA**, æ. f. (1. faber) I. *The workshop of an artist who works in hard materials, as a carpenter, joiner, smith, etc.*: Vulcanius, qui Lemni fabricæ traditur præfuisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55. II. A) *Meton.* 1) *The art, trade, or profession of an artificer*: pictura et f. ceteræque artes habent quandam absoluti operis effectum, architecture, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35: — materia quid jure, nisi connectionis ejus fabricam haberemus? — natura effectum esse mundum: nihil opus fuisse fabrica: — f. æris et ferri. 2) *Gen.*: *Of any work of art; A working, framing, or making*: admirabilis f. membrorum animantium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: — hanc naturæ tam diligentem fabricam imitata est hominum verecundia: — [A cunning or crafty device or measure; a stratagem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 69.] B) *Concr.*: *That which has been produced by a faber, i.e. buildings, etc.*, Pall.]

*\*FĀBRĪCĀTĪO*, ōnis. f. *A making or framing by rules of art, an executing with artistical skill*, 499

*formation, fabrication.*

I. *Prop.*: si erit tota hominis f. perspecta omnique humanæ naturæ figura atque perfectio, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 133: — *\*\*In the plur.*: f. ædificiorum, Vitruv. 2, 1. II. *Fig. of Style*: ne illa quidem traductio atque immutatio in verbo quamdam fabricationem habet, sed in oratione, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167.

*\*FĀBRĪCĀTOR*, ōris. m. *An artificer, framer, maker, contriver*. I. *Prop.*: rursus igitur videndum, ille f. tanti operis (mundi) utrum sit imitatus exemplar, Cic. Un. 2: — opusculorum f. [II. *Fig.*: *One who causes a thing to be done, an originator*, Lucr. 3, 473.]

[**FĀBRĪCĀTRIX**, icis. f. *A female author or maker, she that contrives or devises*, Lact.]

[**FĀBRĪCĀTUS**, ūs. m. (fabricor) I. q. fabricatio, Sid.]

[**FĀBRĪCENSIS**, is. m. (fabrica) *A maker of arms*, Cod. Just.]

**FĀBRĪCĪANUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fabricius*: F. venenum, prepared by C. Fabricius, a friend of Oppianicus, Cic. Cluent. 66, 189.

**FĀBRĪCĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name;—C. F. Luscinus, consul a. u. c. 472 and 476, sent as general against Pyrrhus, celebrated for his great moderation and noble conduct*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268. — *Hence*, Fābricius, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fabricius*: F. pons, a bridge over the Tiber, built by L. Fabricius, now Ponte di quattro capi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36.]

**FABRICO**, are. *See Fabricor.*

**FĀBRĪCOR**, 1. v. dep. a. or **FĀBRĪCO**, 1. v. a. (fabrica) *To make any thing of wood, metal, stone, etc.; To forge, build, etc.* I. *Prop.* A) *Fabricor*: ut enim pictores et ii, qui signa fabricantur, suum quisque opus a vulgo considerari vult, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: — Capitolii fastigium necessitas fabricata est: — f. gladium: — fulmen f.: — (mundum) globosum f. [B) *Fabrico*: Ov. M. 13, 683.] — *\*\*In the pass.*: simulacra ex auro vel argento fabricata, cast, Suet. Ner. 32.

II. *Meton. gen.*: *To prepare, construct, fashion, frame*. A) *Fabricor*: jam illa præclara, quanto artificio esset sensus nostros mentemque et totam constructionem hominis fabricata natura!... Hoc affirmare potes, Luculle, esse aliam vim cum prudentia et consilio scilicet, quæ finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quæ fabricata sit hominem? qualis ista fabrica est? ubi adhibita? Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 87: — f. animal: — ad usum hominum f.: — hoc natura est f.: — quod nihil esset clarius *ἐναργεῖα*, ut Græci: *perspicuitatem* aut *evidentiam*, nos, si placet, nominemus; fabricemurque, si opus erit, verba. *\*\*B) Fabrico*: philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen. E. 16: — *\*\*In the pass.*: dum illa verba fabricentur et memoriæ insidant, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

[**FĀBRĪFĪCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (faber-fācio) I. q. fabricatio, Tert.]

*\*FĀBRĪLIS*, e. (faber) *Of or belonging to an artificer in wood, stone, metal, or other hard material: f. erratum, of a statuary, artist, etc.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: — *Subst. neut.*: Fabrilis, ium. *The works or tools of workmen*, Hor. E. 2, 1, 116.]

[**FĀBRĪLĪTER**, adv. *In a workmanlike manner*, Prud.]

[**FĀBRĪO**, ivi. 4. v. a. (faber) I. q. fabricor, Venant.]

1. **FĀBŪLA**, æ. f. (fari) *Any thing told or narrated, a narrative, tale, story*. *\*\*I.* A) *Gen.*: additur fabulæ, quo vulgo Sabini aureas armillas brachio lævo habuerint, pepigisse eam, Liv. 1, 11, 8: — *With an objective clause*, Gell. 19, 12, 6. — [f. fias, talk, chat, Hor. E. 1, 13, 9.] B) *Meton.*: *Tale, i.e. subject, thing*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 11. II. *Esp.* A) *A fictitious story, a fable, tradition, a nursery-maid's tale*: num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? quæ delectationis habeant quantum voles... auctoritatem quidem nullam debemus nec fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: — *fictis fabulis*: — a fabulis ad *facta* veniamus: — minorque fabulis fides: — [Fabulæ! *Nonsense! stuff!* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 95. B) *Esp.* 1) *A dramatic poem, a play*: Odyssea Latina est tamquam opus aliquod Dædali, et Livianæ fabulis non satis dignæ, quæ iterum legantur... Livius... fabulas docuit, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: — *peragere fabulam*: — nova f.: — in f. —

*Meton.*: si meus stilus ille fuisset, ut dicitur, mihi crede, non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem. 2) *A fable*: quæ (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliam continet irrisionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: — *Prov.*: lupus in fabula, (*from the fable of the wolf*) said of a person that makes his appearance just when he is spoken of, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

2) [FABŪLA, æ. f. (faba) *A small bean*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.]

\*\*FABŪLARIS, e. (fabula) *Fabulous*: maxime curavit notitiam historiæ f., i. e. *mythology*, Suet. Tib. 70.

[FABŪLATIO, ōnis. f. *A conversing, gossiping*, M. Cap.]

\*\*FABŪLATOR, ōris. m. *One who narrates any thing, whether true or false*. I. Gen.: Pedonem Albino-vanum narrantem audieramus (erat autem f. elegantissimus), habitasse se, Sen. E. 122. [II. *A composer or narrator of fables, a fabulist*, Gell. 2, 29.]

FABŪLINUS, i. m. *A deity supposed to take care of young children when beginning to speak*, Varr. ap. Non.

FABULIS, e. See FABALIS.

\*\*FABŪLOR, i. v. dep. [an old form inf. præ., fabul-  
rier, Plaut.: *Act. secondary form*, fabulaverit, Afr. ap. Non.]  
(fabula) *To converse, speak, talk, gossip*: tu miles,  
quid de imperatore Paulo senatus decrevit potius quam quid  
Servius Galba fabuletur audi, Liv. 45, 39.

\*\*FABŪLŌSE, adv. *Fabulously, by way of fable*:  
accedat his Taprobane insulæque aliæ Oceani f. narratæ,  
Plin. 32, 11, 53. — *Sup.*, f. narrata colonia, id. 5, 1, 1.

\*\*FABŪLŌSITAS, atis. f. (fabulosus) *Fabulous in-  
vention*, Plin. 7, 52, 53.

\*\*FABŪLŌSUS, a, um. (fabula) *Fabulous*: f. aut com-  
menticia res, Suet. Cæs. 81. — *Comp.*, f. anululus, Plin. 33, 1,  
4. — *Sup.*, f. mons Atlas, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

[FABŪLUS, i. m. (faba) *A small bean*, Gell. 4, 11.]

FACELARE, is. See FASELARIA.

[FACĒLINUS, a, um. (φακῆλος, a bundle of brushwood)  
Belonging to Diana, Sil. 14, 260 (al. Phacelina).]

FACESSO, cessi, itum. 3. v. int. a. and n. (facio) I.  
*Act.*: To do or perform zealously, accomplish, exe-  
cute, occasion, be the cause of. [A] Gen.: Ov.  
A. A. 3, 367. B) *Esp. in a bad sense*: To give one  
trouble, to bring any thing unpleasant or evil  
to pass, to work evil: de temeritate eorum, qui tibi  
negotium facesserent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1. — *In the pass.*: si  
cui forte hac lege negotium facessetur, Cic. Cluent. 57, 158:  
—negotium f.: —periculum f. II. *Neut.*: To depart, go  
away, to take one's self off: ab omni societate reipublicæ  
paullisper facessant, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: — operæ f.

FACĒTE, adv. [I. *Apptly, appositely*, Plaut. Pers.  
4, 1, 7.] II. *Wittily, facetiously*: numquam tam  
male est Siculis, quin alqd f. et commode dicant, Cic. Verr.  
2, 4, 43, 95: — f. et urbane Stoicos ridere: — colligere ridi-  
cule ac f. — *Comp.*, nos ab isto nebulone f. eludimur. — *Sup.*,  
noster hic f. tres de jure civili libellos tribus legendos dedit.

FACĒTĪE, arum. [also in the sing., facetia, æ. Plaut.] f.  
(facetus) [I. *Humorous or droll conduct*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 88:  
— hæc f.'st, that is a good joke, id. Stich. 5, 4, 47.] II. *Pol-  
ished wit, pleasantry, humour, a clever or agreeable  
mode of representing a thing, wit, drollery*: "qui (sales)  
in dicendo nimium quantum valent: quorum duo genera sunt,  
unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis. Utetur utraque: sed  
altero in narrando alqd venuste, altero in jaciendo mitten-  
doque ridiculo," Cic. de Or. 26, 87: — duo genera facetiarum:  
— f. delectari: — sale facetiisque superare: — festivitate et  
facetiis præstare: — sale et lepore et politissimis facetiis pel-  
licere: — lepos quidem f. que: — facie magis quam facetiis  
ridiculus: — capior facetiis: — \*\*asperis facetiis illusus, witti-  
cisms, Tac.

[FACĒTIOR, ari. v. dep. n. (facetus). To be facetious, Sid.]

FACĒTUS, a, um. *Fine, elegant, graceful*. \*\*I.  
*Prop.*: nec illi sunt pedes faceti ac deliciis ingredienti molles,  
500

Brutus ap. Quint. 6, 3, 20. II. Fig. [A] *Well-mannered,  
polite*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 84. B) *Of Style*. \*\*1) *Elegant,  
tasteful*: decoris hanc et exultatæ ejusdam elegantis appella-  
tionem (faceti) puto, Quint. 6, 3, 20. 2) *Facetious, witty,  
jocose, humorous*: dulcem et facetum festivoque sermonis  
atque in omni sermone simulatorem, quem εἰρῶνα Græci nomi-  
narunt, Socratem accepimus: — elegantes, f.: — esse f. atque  
salsum in altercando cum alqo aculeo et maledicto f.: — narra-  
tor f.: — duplex omnino est jocandi genus: unum illiberale,  
petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum; alterum elegans, urbanum,  
ingeniosum, f.: — ironiam facetam et elegantem: — f. et  
urbana: — f. sermo: — f. dictum. — [Comp., Lucil. ap. Fest.]  
— *Sup.*, Aristophanes facetissimus poeta veteris comædiæ,  
Cic. Leg. 2, 15.

FACĪES, ei [old forms of the genit. sing., facies and  
facii, Gell.: genit. plur. facierum, Cat.]. f. (probably from  
facio) I. A) *External form, figure, shape*: non  
est formosa, ejus crura laudatur, aut brachium; sed illa,  
cujus universa f. admirationem singulis partibus abstulit,  
Sen. E. 33: — \*\*Of things: intermissa tecta villarum, quæ  
præstant multarum urbium faciem, Plin. E. 2, 17. B)

*Esp.*: The face, countenance: non quærentur ea, quæ  
nobis non possumus fingere, f., vultus, sonus, Cic. de Or. 1,  
28, 127: — qua facie, qua statura: — affers faciem novam: —  
ne de facie quidem nostri: — [Poet.: A fine or handsome  
face; i. e. beauty, beauty of countenance, Ov. A. A. 3, 105.] —

\*\*Prov.: perfricare f., to lose all shame: — hanc igitur (auda-  
ciam) tibi imputabis, et in nostra culpa tibi ignoscas. Per-  
fricui faciem nec tamen profeci, Plin. H. N. præf. II.

Fig. A) 1) *Form, shape, condition, look, aspect,  
sight, external appearance*: fateantur, in Mæandrii perso-  
na esse expressam faciem civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22, 13: — sena-  
tus faciem legatus secum attulerat: — formam quidem ipsam  
et tamquam faciem honesti vides: — [ad istam faciem, Plaut.  
Cist. 1, 1, 73.] \*\*2) *Esp. for species: Mere appearance,  
in opposition to what is real*: quod publici consilii facie dis-  
cessum Mutina desertæque partes forent, Tac. \*\*B) *Meton.*

for aspectus: Aspect, look: f. decora, Plin. Pan. 56, 5.

FACĪLE, adv. I. *Easily, without difficulty  
or pains, without hesitation*: quis hæc non vel f.  
vel certe alqo modo posset ediscere? Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232:  
— f. convertuntur. — *Comp.*, cave putes, aut mare ullum aut  
flammam esse tantum quam non f. sit sedare quam effrenatam  
insolentia multitudinem: — f. otio perfruantur. — *Sup.*, ut op-  
timi cujusque animus in morte f. evolet tamquam e. custodia,  
Cic. Læl. 4, 14: — f. fingi: — f. deciderit. II. A) *Certainly,  
indisputably, without contradiction, surely*:  
virum unum totius Græciæ f. doctissimum, Platonem, Cic.  
R. Post. 9, 23: — f. deterimus: — f. primus: — f. principes:  
— *Also used with verbs that denote excellence* (vincere, supe-  
rare): post illum (Herodotum) Thucydides omnes dicendi  
artificio, mea sententia, f. vicit: — scientia f. vincere: — usum  
rerum f. omnes vincere: — magnitudinem f. vincere: — subi-  
tam orationem commentatio f. vincit: — omnes scriptores f.  
superavit: — eruditissimos indoctus f. superabit: — *Of a large  
sum or number*: huic hereditas f. ad H.S. tricies venit testa-  
mento propinqui sui, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, 35: — *With a nega-  
tion*, non f. or hand f.: not easily, i. q. hardly, scarcely:  
in inveniendis componendisq. rebus mira accuratio ut non  
f. in ullo diligentiore majoremq. cognoverim: — sed haud  
f. dixerim, cur, Cic. Rep. 1, 3. B) 1) *Willingly, gladly,  
without hesitation*: te de æternitate dicentem aberrare a  
proposito f. patiebar. — *Comp.*, locum habeo nullum, ubi f.  
esse possim quam Asturæ. 2) *Advantageously, well*:  
ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem  
non f. diduci, not easily, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23, 7.

FACĪLIS, e. (facio) *That maybe done, easy to be done,  
practicable, without difficulty*. I. Gen. A) *For  
the most part absol.*: mihi in causa facili atque explicata per-  
difficilis et lubrica defensionis ratio proponitur, Cic. Pl. 2, 5:  
— f. et prompta defensio: — f. et expedita distinctio: — f.,  
proclivia, jucunda: — proclivi cursu et facili delabi. — *Comp.*,  
cui censemur cursum ad deos faciliorem fuisse quam Scipioni?  
— faciliore et commodiore judicio. — *Sup.*, neque ad mare

admovit (urbem), quod ei fuit facillimum, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: — f. concordia: — *With ad and a gerund*: nulla materies tam f. ad exardescendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: — f. ad subigendum: — f. ad credendum: — *\*\*Comp.*, f. ad intelligendum, Quint. — *Sup.*, hæc ad iudicandum sunt facillima: — [*With a supine*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 26. — *Comp.*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 70.] — *With inf.*: materia f. est, in te et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: — *Very often in the neut.*, f. est, *with a subjective clause*: quod illis prohibere erat f., Cæs.: — *\*\*Comp.*, plerumque f. est plus facere quam idem, Quint. — *\*\*Sup.*, stulta reprehendere f. est, Quint.: — *\*\*With ut following*: f. est, ut esse aliquis successor tuus possit, quam ut velit, Plin. Pan. 44, 3: — *\*\*With dat.*: campus operi f., Liv. 33, 17, 8. — *\*\*Adv.* in facili, ex (e) facili, and (de) facili, *easily*: quum exitus hand in f. essent, Liv. 3, 8, 9: — ita adducendum, ut ex f. subequatur, Cels. 7, 9: — [e. f., Ov. A. A. 1, 356: — de f., Firm.] B) *Meton.*: *Of persons who easily adapt themselves to any circumstance or action*: — f. et expeditus ad dicendum T. Junius, Cic. Brut. 48, 180. II. *Esp. A) Of character*: *Easy to be treated, yielding, tractable, submissive*: comes, benigni, f., suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: — f. et liberalis: — lenis et f.: — *facilem populum habere*: — *facilem se præbere*: — f. in causis recipiendis: — f. in suum cuique tribuendo: — f. ad concedendum. — *\*\*Comp.*, nec ullo tempore f. aut indulgentior traditur, Suet. — *Sup.*, quid dicam de moribus f. B) *Of fortune*: *Propitious, favourable*: res et fortunæ tuæ mihi maximæ cursu sunt: quæ quidem quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 1.

**FACILITAS**, *âtis f. (facilis) Facility in doing any thing.* I. *Gen.*: “hæc in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, f. nominetur, in malis proclivitas,” *readiness, aptness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28: — *\*\*f. oris, easy pronunciation*, Quint. 10, 7, 26: — *\*\*f. corporis, a proneness to blush*, Sen. E. 11: — f. soli, *lightness, so that it is easily cultivated*, Plin. II. *Esp. \*\*A) Of Style*: *Readiness, fluency of expression*: Fabianus disputabat expedite magis quam concitate, ut possis dicere, facilitatem esse illam, non celeritatem, Sen. E. 40. B) *Of character*. 1) *In a good sense*: *Tractableness, friendliness, sociableness, easy manners, gentleness*: si illius comitate et facilitatem tuæ gravitati severitatisque asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66: — *comitas f.que*: — *pro tua facilitate et humanitate*: — f. in audiendo: — f. et lenitudo animi: — *facilitate parem infirmis esse*: — f. sermonis: — *id facilitate contigit*: — *actio facilitatem significans*. \*\*2) *In a bad sense*: *Levity, flippancy*: in quinque et triginta senatores trecentosque amplius equites Romanos tanta facilitate animadvertit, Suet. Claud. 29.

**\*\*FACILITER**. *adv. Easily*, Vitr. 1, 4, 2, 1.

**FACINOROSUS**, a, um. (facinus) *Full of crime or vice, vicious*: quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: — *injuriosa f.que vita*: — [*Comp.*, Just.]: — *Sup.*, res publica a facinorosissimis sicariis oppressa, Cic. Sest. 38, 81.

**FACINUS**, *ôris n. (facio) A deed, act.* I. *Gen.* A) *Id f. pulcherrimum esse arbitraretur*, Cic. R. perd. 6, 19: — *In the plur.*: inaudita et singularia f. sceleris, audacia, perfidia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72: — *mirabilia f. wonderful exploits*. B) *Meton.*: *A thing, matter*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 24. II. *A) Esp.*: *A bad act, crime*: f. est vincere civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare: quid dicam in cruce tollere? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, 170: — *scelus et f.*: — *ad vim, f. cædemque*: — *nec in facinore, nec in libidine*: — f. facere: — f. obire: — f. committere: — *ad omne f. impellere alqm.* — *In the plur.*: furie vindices facinorum et sceleris, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 66. B) *Meton. concr.*: *A thing which leads to a crime*, Ov. M. 7, 423.]

**FACIO**, *feci, factum. 3. v. a. and n. (in the pass., fio, factus, fieri) [imp., face, Plaut.: fut., facie for faciam, Cat. ap. Quint.: faxo, Plaut.: faxit, id.: faximus, id.: faxitis, Liv.: faxint, Plaut.: faxem for faciessem, Plaut.: in the pass., faciatur, Nigid. ap. Non.: faciatur, Titin. ib.: fitur, Cat. ap. Prisc.: fiebantur, id. ib.: fitum est, L. Andr. ap. Non.]*

*To make, in the widest signification of the word; to do, accomplish, prepare, effect, produce, commit, bring to pass, perform, carry out or into effect, etc.* I. *Act.* A)

*Gen.* 1) *With acc.*: ut faber, quum quid ædificaturus est, non ipse facit materiam, sed ea utitur, quæ sit parata, fictorque item cera: sic isti providentia divinarum materiam præsto esse oportuit, non quam ipsa faceret, sed quam haberet paratam: — quod si non est a deo materia facta, ne terra quidem et aqua et aer et ignis a deo factus est, Cic. N. D. Fr. ap. Lact. 2, 8: — (sphæram) f.: — f. idem: — f. ædem: — f. castra: — cœnas et f. et obire: — *ignem f.*: — *poema f.*: — f. sermonem: — *literam f.*: — *ludos f.*: — f. messem, Col.: — *pecuniam f., to raise*: — f. manum (*with parare copias*): — *iter f.*: — f. aditum, Quint.: — f. alienationem disjunctionemque: — f. audientiam orationi: — f. auctoritatem: — f. bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: — f. clamores, *to raise, get up*: — f. consuetudinem alicui cum altero: — f. contentionem cum alqo: — f. controversiam: — f. convicium magnum alicui: — f. corpus, *to grow fat or corpulent, to increase in size*, Cels. 7, 3: — f. damnum, *to suffer*, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: — f. detrimentum: — f. dolorem alicui: — f. facinus, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 25: — f. facultatem recte iudicandi alicui: — f. fidem alicui: — f. finem: — f. fraudem: — f. gradum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: — f. gratulationem alicui: — f. gratum alicui: — f. gratissimum alicui: — f. hospitium cum alqo: — f. impetum in hostem: — f. iudicium, *to pronounce*: — f. inducias, *to conclude*: — f. initium: — f. initia ab alqo: — f. injuriam, *to offend, hurt* [opp. ‘accipere’]: — f. insidias alicui: — f. iacturam, *to suffer, be a sufferer*: — f. indicium: — f. iudicatum, *to fulfil*: — f. lætitiæ, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: — f. largitiones: — f. valde magnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 7: — f. mentionem: — f. missum alqm: — f. moram: — f. mutationem: — f. multa alicui: — f. naufragium, *to suffer*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1: — f. nomina: — f. omnia summo studio, Cic. Læl. 10, 35: — f. opinionem alicui: — f. pacem, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: — f. planum: — f. potestatem: — f. promissum: — f. sermonem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 66: — f. spem: — f. stomachum alicui: — f. suspicionem: — f. vadimonium, Cic. Qu. 18, 57: — f. verbum, verba, *to speak*: — f. vestigium: — f. vitium. 2) *With ut, ne, quin following, or simply with subj.* *With ut*: ea, quantum potui, feci, ut essent nota nostris, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8: — *facito ut sciam*: — *fac ut mittas*. — *With quin*: f. non possum, quin ad te mittam, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 2. — *With ne*: fecisti, ut ne cui innocenti moror tuus calamitatem et falsum crimen afferret, Cic. Cluent. 60, 168: — *fac, ne quid aliud cures*. — *With subj. only*: fac cupidus mei videndi sis, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 5: — *fac cogites*. — *In the pass.*: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et id quod sentit polite eloqui non possit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: — f. possit, ut alienatio facta sit. — *\*\*With inf.*: quæ audita Panormitanos dedere Romanis f., Sall. Fr. ap. Sen. E. 114: — *Absol.*: ego plus, quam feci, f. non possum, Cic. Fam. 11, 14, 3: — *faciam ut potero*: — *ut facit Socrates*. B) *Esp* 1) *With a double predicate; to make any thing for such or such a purpose, or to make any thing in such or such a manner*: senatum bene sua sponte firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: — *te disertum f.*: — *iratum iudicem f.*: — *f. heredem filiam*: — *absentem reum f.*: — *animum dubium f.*: — *injurias irritas f.*: — *hi consules facti sunt*: — *disciplina doctior facta civitas*: — *dii ex hominibus facti*. 2) *To have anybody or any thing in estimation, to esteem to such or such a degree, to make much or little of*: in quo perspicere posses, quanti te, quanti Pompeium, quem unum ex omnibus facio, ut debeo, plurimi, quanti Brutum facerem, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2: — *pluris f.*: — *minimi f.* 3) *To make, assert, maintain, represent*: in eo libro, ubi se exeuntem e senatu et cum Pansa colloquentem facit, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: — f. Socratem disputantem, *to let Socrates speak*: — *verbis se locupletem f.*: — *Herculem conveniri f. ab Ulixæ*: — *Plato construi a deo mundum facit, maintains that the world was made by God*: — *Isocratem laudari f. a Socrate*. 4) *To do for appearance sake, to pretend*: facio me alias res agere, Cic. Fam. 15, 18: — *me unum ex iis feci*. 5) *Imp. Fac. Suppose (so and so) to be the case, supposing, let us suppose, let us take for granted*: fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te, supponis, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1: — *fac potuisse*: — *fac animos non remanere*.

6) *To carry on a business*: quum mercaturas facerent aut aliam ab causam navigarent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, 72: — f. argentariam: — f. topiariam: — f. haruspicinam: — f. præconium. 7) *To go through or perform a religious ceremony, to offer (a sacrifice)*: res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidie facere vidisti: — sacra f.: — f. sacrificium publicum. — *Absol.*: nolite a sacris patriis Junonis Sospite, cui omnes consules f. necesse est, domesticum et suum consulem potissimum avellere. — *\*\*With abl.*: f. catulo, Col. — *Impers.*: quum pro populo fieret. *\*\*8)* *In Gramm.*: *To make*, i. e. *take a (certain) form*: cur aper apri et pater patris facias? Quint. 9) *Observe the following phrases*: a) Quid faciam (facias, fiet, etc.)? *with abl., dat. or (rarely) with de*: *What is to be done? what shall one do with anybody or any thing?* quid hoc homine facias? — quid tu huic homini facias? — quid tibi faciam? — quid faceret huic conclusioni? *how should he refute or disprove it?* — *\*\*miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep.* — *In the pass.*: quid Tulliola mea fiet? Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3: — quid illo fiet? quid me? — quid fiet artibus? — [quid mihi fiet? Ov. A. A. 1, 536] [quid de illa fiet? Plaut.] *\*\*b)* fit, factum est alio alio alio re, *it happens, it has happened, to anybody*: nec quid deinde iis (elephantis) f. sit, auctores explicant, Plin.: *hence*, c) Si quid factum sit alio, *if any thing should happen to one, as a euphemistic expression for to die (like si quid acciderit humanitus)*: si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri? d) Ut fit, *as happens to be the case, as usual*: præsertim quum, ut f., fortuito aliquid concludere apteque dicerent: — queri, ut f., incipiunt: — dum se uxor, ut f., comparat. [e] Fiat, *as expressive of assent; Be it so! Well!* Plaut.] *II. Neut. A)* (with an adjective) *To do or act in such or such a manner, to proceed, do*: bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 1: — di male faciant: — f. amice: — f. humaniter: — f. imperite. B) F. cum or ab alio, *to be on anybody's side, to speak in anybody's favour* [opp. 'f. contra alqm.' to be against anybody]: si respondisset, idem sentire et secum f. Sullam, Cic. Sull. 13, 36: — cum illo consulem f.: — secum consules f.: — auctoritatem hominum f. nobiscum: — sententiam mecum f.: — veritas cum hoc facit: — commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam e nobis facit: — omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos illac (a or cum Cæsare) f.: — quæ res in civitate duæ plurimum possunt, eæ contra nos ambæ faciunt in hoc tempore. *\*\*C)* F. ad alqd, alicui, or *absol.*, *To be good, serviceable, fit, or proper for any thing*: chamæleon facit ad difficultatem urine, Plin. 22, 18, 21: — radix coronopi celiaci præclare facit, Plin.: — facit autem commode ea compositio, Col.: — [nec cælum, nec aquæ faciunt, do not benefit me, Ov.]: — *with a subjective clause*: plurimum facit, totos diligenter nosse causas, Quint. 6, 4, 8.

\*FACTEON. *facetiously formed after the Greek analogy for faciendum*. Quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci f., Cic. Att. 1, 16, 13.

[FACTICIOSUS. πολυμήχανος, Gloss.]

\*\*FACTICIOSUS or -TIUS, a, um. (facio) *Made by art, artificial*: f. sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39: — [In Gramm.: f. nomen, formed after the natural sound, as, turtur, Prisc.]

FACTIO, ònis. f. (facio) *\*I. A making, doing, preparing*: tabulæ, quas si instituisset cui testamenti f. nulla est, i. e. *the right of making a will*, Cic. Top. 11, 50: — f. testamenti: — [quæ hæc f. est? procedure, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 15.] *II. A sect, order, company, party.* *\*\*A)* Gen.: alia (medicorum) f. (ab experimentis cognominant empiricem) cepit in Sicilia, i. e. *a kind, sort*, Plin. 29, 1, 4. B) Esp. 1) *Adherents, partisans, party, side, faction*: in qua (Scævola oratione) invidia incitatur in iudicem et accusatorum factionem: — per vim et factionem: — triginta illorum consensus et factio, *an oligarchy*: — est f.: — fit illa f.: — aut factiones aut tyranni: — ex optimatibus f.: — in factionis potestate. *\*\*2)* *A division or party of charioteers in the Circensian games, of which there were four, viz. albata, prasina, russata, veneta*, Suet. Cal. 55.

[FACTIÖNARIUS, ii. m. (factio) *The head of a party of the charioteers*, Cod. Th.]

[FACTIÖSE. adv. By force, Sid.]

FACTIÖSUS, a, um. (factio) *That has a party or many adherents, that is at the head of a faction; mighty, powerful*: vel optimatum vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, i. e. *belonging to an oligarchy*, Cic. Rep. 1, 29. — [Comp., Aurel. Vict.] — *\*\*Sup.*, dicerem causas, quibus factiosissimum quemque offendisset, Plin. E. 4, 9, 5.

[FACTITAMENTA, orum. n. (factio) *Things made, Tert.*

[FACTITATIO, ònis. f. *A making, producing, Tert.*

[FACTITATOR, òris. m. *A maker, Tert.*

FACTITIUS, a, um. See FACTICIUS.

FACTITO. 1. v. int. a. (facto) *To make, do, or perform frequently, use to make, etc.* I. Gen.: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Græci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: — hæc apud majores nostros factitata: — alterum factitatum est, alterum *novum*: — accusationem f. II. Esp. A) *To make anybody any thing, i. e. to declare, appoint him to be*: quem palam heredem semper factitatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41. *\*\*B)* *To exercise, practise, carry on (a trade or profession)*: f. medicinam, Quint.

[FACTO, are. v. int. a. (facio) *To make, do, Plaut. Truc. 5, 23.*

[FACTOR, òris. m. (facio) *A maker, doer, agent, author.*

I. Gen.: Pall. II. Esp. A) *One that presses olives and makes oil*, Cat. B) *In the game of pila, he who strikes the ball*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18.]

[FACTÖRIUM, ii. n. (facio) *An oil-press*, Pall.]

FACTUM, i. n. *Any thing that has been done, a deed, action*: equod hujus f. aut commissum non dicam audacius, sed quod cuiquam paulo minus consideratum videretur? Cic. Sull. 26, 72: — quod forte f. exstitit? — f. præclarum: — f. egregium: — a facto abfuit: — d. factis illustribus: — [f. boum, i. e. *work, labour*, Ov. Her. 10, 60.] — Bonum f., *a form at the beginning of an edict (as with us, In the name of God, etc.)*, Suet. Cæs. 80.

\*\*FACTŪRA, æ. f. (facio) I. *A making, doing, preparing, formation*: in nostro orbe aliubi vena bonitatem hanc præstat, aliubi f., Plin. 34, 14, 41. II. *Meton. pass.*: *A thing made, a creature*, Prud.]

[1. FACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of facio. II. Adj. *Made, done*: factius nihilo facit, he is no nearer accomplishing it, it is of no advantage to him, Plaut. Tr. 2, 3, 6.]

\*\*2. FACTUS, ūs. m. (an old form, factum, i. n., Col.) [I. *A making, preparing, Varr.* II. *A pressing of oil, i. e. as much as is made at one pressing*, Plin. 15, 6, 6.

[FACUL. adv. for facile. *Easily*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[FACŪLA, æ. f. (fax) I. *A small torch*; i. e. *a piece of wood used as such, a faggot*, Prop. 2, 29, 5. II. *Meton.*: Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.]

FACULTAS, atis. f. (facul, facilis) *The power of doing any thing; ability, opportunity of doing any thing, means, possibility, faculty.* I. Prop.: "facultates sunt, aut quibus facilis fit, aut sine quibus alqd confici non potest," Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 41. — *With genit.*: Hortensius, cui summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. Qu. 2, 8: — manendi nulla f.: — f. suscipiendi maleficii: — arripere facultatem lædendi: — redimendi f.: — f. iudicandi facere. — *With genit. nominis*: talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56. — *With ad*: ne irato f. ad dicendum data esse videatur: — dabant hæc feris tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas literas. — *In the plur.*: multæ mihi ad satisfaciendum relinquo tempore facultates dabuntur. — *With ut*: nonnumquam improbo f. dari, ut, Cic. Cæs. 25, 71: — utinam hanc mihi facultatem causa concederet, ut: — Quintius oblatam sibi facultatem putavit, ut: — si res facultatem habitura videtur, ut: — erit hæc f. in eo, ut: — [With inf.: Stat. Th. 4, 513.] — *Absol.*: cave quidquam,

quod ad meum commodum attingat, nisi maximo tuo commodo et maxima tua facultate cogitaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4: — *urges istam occasionem et facultatem: — poetica quadam f., poetical talent, poetic vein: — f. ex ceteris rebus comparata: — si f. erit: — quoad f. feret, as much as will be possible.* II. *Meton. concr. for copia, opes: A sufficient quantity or number, a store; in the plur., property.* A) *Sing.*: Romae sibi numerum facultatem esse, quam si saperet, communem existimaret, Cic. Qu. 4, 16. B) *Plur.*: anquirunt ad vitae commoditatem jucunditatemque, ad facultatem rerum atque copias, ad potentiam, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: — *mutandisque facultatibus et commodis.*

[FACULTATULA, æ. f. (facultas) *Small ability, Hier.*]

[FACULTEB. adv. *For facile, according to Fest.*]

\*\*FACUNDE. adv. *Eloquently: f. alloqui, Liv. 28, 18, 6. — Sup., f. describere locum, Sen. Suas. 2.*

\*\*FACUNDIA, æ. f. (facundus) *Eloquence, the power of speaking well: f. Græcos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. Cat. 53, 3. — [In the plur.: Gell.]*

[FACUNDIOSUS, a, um. (facundia) *Eloquent, Asell. ap. Gell.*]

[FACUNDITAS, ætis. f. (facundus) *Eloquence, Plant. Truc. 2, 6, 13.*]

\*\*FACUNDUS, a, um. (fari) *Eloquent, that speaks fluently or well: Sulla f., callidus et amicitia facilis, Sall. Jug. 95, 3. — Comp., in omnibus gentibus alius alio f. habetur et in loquendo dulcis magis, Quint. — Sup., in exemplum dicendi facundissimum quemque proponet sibi ad imitandum, Quint. — Of inanimate objects: ut ingenia humana sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv.*

[FACIUS, a, um. (fæx) *Of or belonging to dregs, Cat.*]

\*\*FECATUS, a, um. (fæx) *Made or pressed from dregs: f. vinum, Plin. 14, 10, 12.*

\*\*FECINIUS or FECINUS, a, um. (fæx) *That makes or leaves dregs: f. uvæ, Plin. 14, 2, 4.*

FECINUS, a, um. *See FECINIUS.*

[FECULA, æ. f. (fæx) *Dregs or lees, Hor. S. 2, 8, 9.*]

[FECULENTIA, æ. f. (fæculentus) *Lees, dregs, filth, Sid.*]

\*\*FECULENTUS, a, um. (fæx) *Abounding in dregs or sediment, feculent, impure, thick, dull.* I. *Prop.*: f. vinum, Col. 2, 2, 20. — [Comp., Sall. — Sup., August. II. *Fig.*: Arn.]

FÆSULÆ (also Fes.). f. *A town of Etruria, now Fiesole, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14. Also, Fæsula, æ. f. sing., Sil. 8, 479.*

FÆSULANUS (Fes.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Fæsulæ: F. ager, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14.*

FÆX, fæcis. f. I. *Prop.* A) *Sediment, dregs of liquids: f. aceti, Plin. 28, 16, 62. [B] Meton.* 1) *Lees of wine, Hor. S. 2, 4, 55. 2) A thick sauce, liquor, or brine (of pickles), Ov. M. 8, 666. \*\*3) Sediment or impurity of dry things: f. salis, Plin. 31, 7, 42. — [In Medic.: Excrements, NL.]* II. *Fig.*: apud illam perditissimam atque infimam fæcem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 5: — apud sordem urbis et fæcem: — in Romuli fæce: — f. legationis: — de fæce hauris, of the worst orators.

\*\*FAGĒUS, a, um. (fagus) *Beechen, of beech: f. glans, Plin. 16, 5, 6.*

[FAGINĒUS, a, um. (fagus) *Beechen, of beech, Ov. M. 8, 654.*]

\*\*FAGĪNUS, a, um. (fagus) I. *Beechen, of beech: f. arculæ, Col. 12, 47, 5. [II. Subst.: for fagus. A beech-tree, Calp.]*

[FAGOPŪTRUM, i. n. (φῆγός-πυρός) *Buck-wheat, Polygonum f., Fam. Polygonac., NL.*]

FĀGUS, i (us, Virg.). f. (φῆγός) *A beech-tree, Fam. Cupuliferæ, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12, 5.*

[FĀGŪTAL, ætis. n. *A shrine of Jupiter on the Esquiline hill, with a sacred beech-grove, Fest.*]

FĀGŪTĀLIS, e. (fagus) *Prop.: Of or belonging to a beech-tree: F. lucus, a grove sacred to Jupiter on the Esquiline hill, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 15: — F. Juppiter, because he was worshipped there, Plin. 16, 10, 15.*

[FĀLA, æ. f. I. *A kind of wooden tower used in sieges, Enn. II. One of the seven wooden cones at the extremity of the spina of the circus, Juv. 6, 590.*]

[FALACER. Flamen a divo patre Falacre, Varr.]

\*\*FĀLĀRĪCA (also phal.), æ. f. *A kind of missile, bound round with tow and smeared with pitch, which, when set on fire, was discharged against a besieged place, Liv. 21, 8, 10.*

FALCĀRĪUS, ii. m. (falx) *A maker of scythes: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8.*

\*\*FALCĀTUS, a, um. (falx) I. *Provided with scythes: f. curtus, Liv. 37, 41, 5. II. Meton.: In the form of a scythe: f. cauda, Plin. 10, 21, 24.*

[FALCĪCŪLA, æ. f. (falx) *A small scythe, a sickle, Pall.*]

FALCĪDĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Falcidius: F. crimen, Cic. Fl. 36, 90.*

FALCĪDĪUS, a. *A Roman family name: C. F., a tribune of the people, contemporary with Cicero, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 58.*

[FALCIFER, æra, ærum. (falx-fero) I. *That carries a sickle or scythe, Ov. M. 13, 130. II. Esp.: A surname of Saturn, Ov. Ib. 218.*]

[FALCIGER, æra, ærum. (falx-gero) I. q. *falcifer, Aus.*]

[FALCO, ōnis. m. (φῶλκον) *A falcon, Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 146.*]

\*\*1. FALCŪLA, æ. f. (falx) I. *A small sickle or pruning-knife, Col. 12, 18, 2. II. Meton.: A claw or talon, Plin. 8, 15, 17.*

2. FALCŪLA, æ. m. *A Roman cognomen, Cic. Cæs. 10, 28.*

[FĀLERE, is. n. (fala) *A pile or buttress, Varr.*]

FĀLĒRĪI, orum. m. *The capital of the Falisci, an Etruscan tribe, now Civita Castellana, Liv. 5, 27.*

\*\*FĀLĒRĪNUS TRIBUS, in Campania, Liv. 9, 20.

FĀLERNUS AGER. *The territory of the Falerii in Campania, at the foot of Mount Massicus, celebrated for its excellent wine, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66. — [Subst.: in F., in the territory of the Falerii or Falisci, Varr.] Hence, I.*

[Adj.: Fālernus, a, um. *Of or belonging to the territory of the Falerii, Hor. O. 3, 1, 43. II. Subst.: Falerium, i. n. A) (sc. vinum) Wine grown on the Falerian plain, Hor. O. 1, 27, 10. B) (sc. prædium) The name of an estate of Pompey, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11.*

[1. FĀLISCA, æ. f. *A wooden rack in which fodder is placed for cattle, Cat.*]

2. FĀLISCA, æ. *See FĀLISCI.*

FĀLISCI, orum. m. *A people of Etruria, called also Æqui Falisci, Liv. 5, 26. Their principal town was Falisca, æ. f., Plin. 3, 5, 8; [or Falisci, orum, Eutr.]; called also Falerii. \*\*Hence, Adj.: Faliscus, a, um. *Of or belonging to Falerii, Liv. 10, 12: — F. venter, a Falerian sausage, Mart. 4, 46, 8.**

[FALLA, æ. f. for fallacia. (fallo) *A trick, deceit, Nov. ap. Non.*]

FALLĀCĪA, æ. f. [abl. fallacie, App.] (fallax) *An artifice, trick intended to deceive, jugglery, a trick of jugglers, cheat, deceit (ap. Cic. only in the plur.): nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? Cic. R. Com. 7, 20: — doli, machinæ, fallaciæ, præstigiæ: — fraudes atque fallaciæ: — simulatione et fallaciis: — sine fuco ac fallaciis. \*\*In the sing.: Petr. S. 125. — \*\*Of things: nonnulli gustu explorare uvæ maturitatem tentaverunt: sed hæc ipsa res habet aliquam fallaciam, deception, Col. 11, 2, 68.*

[FALLACIES, ei. *See FALLACIA.*]

\*\*FALLĀCĪLŌQUUS, a, um. (fallax-loquor) *Deceitful or deceiving by word, speaking falsely or deceitfully: ex ea difficultate illæ f., ut ait Attius, malitiæ natæ sunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 68.*



[FALLACIOSUS, a, um. (fallacia) *Fallacious*, Gell. 7, 3.]

FALLACITER. *adv.* With deceit, deceitfully: ratio hoc postulat, ne quid insidiose, ne quid simulate, ne quid f. Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68. — *\*\*Sup.*, myrrha f. adulteratur, Plin. 12, 16, 35.

FALLAX, ācis. [gen. plur. fallacum, Catull.] (fallos) *Deceitful, fallacious, false, deceiving*: age, barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces: num etiam Graiorum historia mentita est? Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: — levium hominum atque fallacium: — vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non f., non erudita artificio simulationis. — *Of things and abstract objects*: ut tamquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Læl. 19, 68: — f. et fucosæ merces: — spe falsa atque fallace: — f. et captiosæ interrogationes: — f. imitatio simulatioque virtutis: — malitia est versuta et f. nocendi ratio. — [Comp., Ov. M. 13, 799.] — *Sup.*, oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicant ea, quæ ratione atque animo videre debebant, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91. — *\*\*With genit.*: homines specie bonarum artium falsi et amicitiae f., Tac. A. 16, 32.

FALLO, fēlli, falsum. 3. [inf. pres. pass. fallier, Pers.] v. a. (related to φαλλω) *To deceive, impose upon, trick, dupe, cheat.* I. Gen. A) *Of living objects*: recte majores eum, qui socium fefellisset, in viro bonorum numero non putari haberi oportere. At vero T. Roscius non unum rei pecuniariæ socium fefellit, verum novem homines honestissimos ejusdem muneris . . . induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidiâ fefellit, Cic. R. Am. 40, 116: — is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, qui vigiliis, curis perfecterim, ut: — num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox . . . verum, id quod multo magis est admirandum, dies: — nisi me fallit animus: — quæ me spes fallat: — nisi me omnia fallunt: — si quid me fallit in scribendo: — *Middle*: errore quodam fallimur in disputando: — spe falsi. — *Of things and abstract objects*: (Regulus) ad supplicium redire maluit, quam fidem hosti datam f.: — spem f.: — f. opinionem: — *Absol.*: qui, quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur: — divinatō fallit. B) *Impers.*: fallit (me). *I am mistaken or deceived*: sed nos, nisi me f., jacebimus: — nisi me propter benevolentiam forte f.: — nec eum f. II. *Esp.* A) *To deceive by swearing, to swear falsely: si sciens fallo*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2. B) 1) (for latere) *To be unobserved, pass unnoticed, escape, to act or do unexpectedly; with acc.*: neque enim: — hoc te, Crasse, fallit quam multa sint et quam varia genera dicendi: — *\*\*Absol.*: speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romæ deprehensus, Liv. 2) *Impers.*: fallit (me). *It escapes me, I do not know*: in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, te non f. *\*\*C)* *To pass away or spend (time) imperceptibly; to alleviate, assuage*: amaritudinem f., Plin.

*\*\*FALSARIUS*, ii. m. (falsus from fallo) *A forger, one who forges*, Suet. Ner. 17.

[FALSĀRIO, ōnis. f. (falsatus) *A falsifying, Hier.*

[FALSĀTUS, a, um. (falsus) *Falsified, Hier.*

*\*FALSE*. *adv.* *Falsely*: cui si assensus sim, non assentiar sæpe f., Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 141. — [*Sup.*, August.]

[FALSĪDICUS, a, um. (falsus-dico) *Speaking falsely, lying, Blaut. Capt. 3, 5, 13.]*

[FALSIFICĀTUS, a, um. (falsificus) *Falsified, Prud.]*

[FALSĪVICUS, a, um. (falsus-facio) *That acts falsely, working deceit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.]*

[FALSĪJURIUS, a, um. (falsus-juro) *That swears falsely, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.]*

[FALSĪLOQUĪUM, ii. n. (falsiloquus) *A falsehood, August.]*

[FALSĪLOQUUS, a, um. (falsus-loquor) *That speaks falsely, lying, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.]*

[FALSĪMŌNĪA, æ. f. (falsus from fallo) *Trickery, deceit, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12.]*

[FALSĪPĀRENS, entis. (falsus) *That has a pretended father, Catull. 68, 112.]*

[FALSĪTAS, ātis. f. (falsus) *Falsehood, untruth, Arn.]*

FALSO. *adv.* *Falsely, erroneously*: non possum quemquam insimulare f., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41: — f. memoriæ proditum: — f. diceretur: — f. in me conferri: — *Ellipt.*: F.: nam eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis est regula.

FALSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of fallo.* II. *Adj.*: *False, not true, deceitful, not genuine, pretended, counterfeited, spurious, feigned*: testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: — f. est id totum: — ementita et falsa plenaque erroris: — pro certa spem falsam domum retulerunt: — spe falsa atque fallaci: — f. spes: — f. et mendacia visa: — f. et inania visa: — f. et imitatione simulatum: — f. judices: — f. argumentum: — f. nuncius: — pœna falsarum et corruptarum literarum: — fama f. — *\*\*Comp.*, nihil est hominum inepta persuasione falsius nec ficta severitate ineptius, Petr. — *\*\*Sup.*, id autem f. est, Col. — *\*\*With genit.*: felix appellatur Arabia, f. et ingrata cognominis, Plin. — *Esp. absol.*: ex falsis verum effecti non potest: — f. scripseram. — *\*\*Adv.*: telisque in falsum jactis, in vain, without effect, Tac.

FALX, falcis. f. I. *A sickle, reaping-hook; a scythe*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65. II. *Meton.*: *Any instrument in the shape of a sickle*: falces præcutæ insertæ affixæque longioris: non assimili falces muralium falcium, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14, 5. — [*In Anat.*: *A process of the dura mater, that arises from the crista galli, separates the hemispheres of the brain, and ends in the tentorium: f. cerebri, the larger one; f. cerebelli, the smaller one, NL.]*

FĀMA, æ. f. (φήμη) I. A) *Any thing which people say or tell concerning a thing or a person; a rumour, report, saying, tradition; absol.*, with de, or an objective clause; seldom with genit. — *Absol.*: a Brundisio nulla adhuc f. venerat, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 2: — tristis f.: — at fuit f.: — f. hominum: — *With de*: si quid ipsi audistis communi f. atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis: — f. de interitu: — de Afranio f.: accipere fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum: — f. fert: — f. nunciabat: — vix ad aures meas istius suspitionis f. pervenit. [B] *Personified, fama, as a deity, the daughter of Terra*, Ov. M. 12, 43.] II. *The voice of the people, public opinion, good or bad reputation.* A) *Gen.*: fama popularis, the favour or good opinion of the people, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: — ad forensem famam: — bona f.: — bene loquendi f.: — f. sapientie: — f. inconstantie: — *\*\*In the plur.*: inter arma civilia æqui boni famas petit, Sall. Fr. ap. Sen. B) *Esp.* 1) *Good reputation, renown, fame*: fundamentum est perpetuæ commendationis et famæ justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: — f. et existimatio: — ut ante collectam famam conservet (shortly after: habet existimationem multo sudore collectam): — f. ingenii: — hac tanta celebritate famæ quum esset jam absentibus notus: — f. (with gloria): — f. ingenii abjicienda: — de f. detrahere: — (ut amicorum) aut caput agatur aut f.: — loco, fortuna, f. superiores. [2] *Bad reputation, ill fame, infamy*, Virg. Æ. 4, 172.]

*\*FĀMĀTUS*, a, um. (fama) *In bad repute, ill-famed*: quibus criminibus hæc causa famata est, Cic. Scur. 13.

[FAMEL. See FAMULUS.]

[FĀMĒLICE. *adv.* *Hungrily, Gloss.]*

[FĀMĒLICOSTUS. (famelicus) *Βουλμωδης, Gloss.]*

*\*\*FĀMĒLĪCUS*, a, um. (fames) *Hungry, famished*: f. ales et rapacissima (milvus), Plin. 10, 10, 12.

[FAMELLA. Diminutivum a fama, according to Fest.]

FĀMES, is. f. [another form of the nom. sing., famis, Varr.: gen. fami, Cat.: abl. fame, Virg.] *Hunger.*

I. A) *Prop.*: quum cibo et potione f. sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: — cibi condimentum esse famem: — bestiae fame monitæ: — fame atque inopia rerum omnium confici: — fame enecari: — fame necare. B) *Meton.* \*1) *Famine*: f., quæ tum erat in hac mea Asia, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: — in fame frumentum exportare. [2] *Gen.*: *Indigence, poverty, Ter.* II. *Fig.* *\*\*A)* (like sitis) *An ardent desire, thirst, insatiableness*: utinam posset (aurum) e vita in totum abdicari, sacrum fame, ut celeberrimi auctores



dixere, Plin. 33, 1, 3. \*B) *Of Style: Poverty, je-juneness*: jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3.

[FAMESCENS, entis. part. (fames) *Suffering hunger*, LL.]

\*\*FAMEX, icis. m. *Blood corrupted by contusion*, Col. 6, 12, 2.

[FAMIGER. (fama-gero) ἀγγελαφόρος, Gloss.]

[FAMIGERABILIS, e. (fama-gero) *Celebrated*, App.]

[FAMIGERATIO, ōnis. f. (famigeratus) *A tale-bearing, spreading abroad a report or rumour*, Plaut. Tr. 3, 2, 66.]

[FAMIGERATOR, ōris. m. (famigeratus) *A tale-bearer*, Plaut. Tr. 1, 2, 178.]

\*\*FAMIGERATUS, a, um. part. *Celebrated, renowned, notorious*: Crete multis f. fabulis, Mel. 2, 7, 12.

[FAMIGERO. (fama-gero) διαφημίς, Gloss.]

FAMILIA, æ. f. (famulus) I. *The whole number of slaves under one master, a household, establishment, servants, domestics*, Cic. Cæc. 19, 55: qui emeret eam familiam a Catone: — quum insimularetur f. societas ejus: — conjugum et liberorum et familiarum suarum causa: — *Also of the servants of a temple*: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, Cic. Client. 15, 43. II. *Meton.*: According as the notion of the house or of its inmates prevails.

A) 1) a) *Gen.*: *The whole domestic property, the house*: idem eriscundæ familiæ causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: — arbitrum familiæ eriscundæ postulavit: — [*property, means of support*, Ter.] b) *Paterfamilias, materfamilias, or paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc. (also separated, pater f., mater f.), the father of the house, the master of the house, the mistress, landlady; son, daughter of the house, etc.* a) *Form* familias: paterf., Cic. Qu. 3, 11: — quemcunque patremfamilias arripere: — *In the plur.*: patresf., qui liberos habent: — (Demaratus) quum de matref. Tarquiniensi duos filios procreavisset: — matref.: — matrumf.: — illum filium f. patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum non potes: — \*\*ta filiaf. locupletibus filiis ultro contulisti, Sen. B) *Form* familiæ: ex Amerina disciplina patrisf. rustici: — *In the plur.*: ut pauci milites patresque f. recepti in Siciliam incolumes pervenirent: — matres f., Cæs. \*\*y) *In the genit. plur.*: patresfamiliarum, Suet.: matresf., Sall.: filiif., id. 2) a) *A family, as part of a gens; near relations*: qua in familia laus aliqua forte floruerit, hanc fere, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, cupidissime persequantur: — commune dedecus familiæ: — Læliorum f.: — nobilissima f.: — ex f. vetere: — in eam familiam attulit consulatum: — hospes familiæ. b) *Meton.*: libros summovere f., permiserunt sibi, Quint. B) *A society, fraternity, sect, company, association, a school of philosophers, etc.*: singule familiæ litem tibi intenderent, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: — f. tota Peripateticorum: — Aristoteles, Xenocrates, tota illa f.: — familiæ dissidentes inter se: — f. gladiatorum: — f. Fausti: — ducere familiam, to be the head of an association, to be the chief: Lucius quidem frater ejus familiam ducit: — sententia familiam ducit.

[FAMILIARESCO, Ære. v. inch. a. (familiaris) *To grow familiar*, Sid.]

\*\*FAMILIARICUS, a, um. (familiaris) I. *Of or belonging to slaves or domestics*: f. cellæ, dwellings for slaves or servants, Vitr. 6, 10. [II. *Of or belonging to a house or family*, Varr.]

FAMILIARIS, e. [abl. sing. familiare, Varr.] (familia) \*\*I. *Belonging to slaves or servants*. — Subst.: Familiaris, ia. m. *A slave, servant*: majores nostri servos familiares appellaverunt, domestica, Sen. E. 47. II. A) *Of or belonging to the house, the family, or domestic affairs*: mores et instituta vitæ resque domesticæ ac familiares nos præfecto et melius tuemur et lautius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: — quis umquam in luctu domestico, quis in funere familiari cœnavit cum toga pulla? — f. Iar. B) *Meton.* 1) *That, as it were, belongs to the family, i. e. fa-*

*miliar, intimate, friendly, well-known; subst. a familiar friend.* a) *Subst.*: videmus Papum Æmilium C. Luscino familiarem fuisse etc.: — factus est mihi f.: — familiares conferre sermones. — Comp., qui f. nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est. — Sup., an in tantis rebus... hominem amantissimum sui, familiarissimum, conjunctissimum officii, usu, consuetudine dimitendum esse arbitrareretur? — homo f. et mihi omnibus rebus conjunctissimus. b) *Absol.*: valde hominem diligo: est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus: — f. meus: — Cœlii f.: — pauci f. — Sup., quod M. Æmilius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius: — intimus, proximus, f. quisque: — f. meus: — f. ejus. \*2) *Of or relating to ourselves, our friends, or the state (opposed to what is foreign, e. g. in divination, of the entrails, which were divided into two parts, whereof one related to the party that sacrificed, the other to the enemy) [opp. 'hostilis']*: (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, Cic. Div. 2, 13.

FAMILIARITAS, atis. f. (familiaris) I. *Intimacy, familiar intercourse, familiarity, close acquaintance*: f. tanta nullo cum hospite... ut nihil sit familiaritate nostra conjunctius, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 1: — summa f.: — summa f. consuetudoque: — f. conjuncti: — memorabilis f.: — digna res nostra familiaritate: — Virginii familiaritate delector: — familiaritatem consuetudo affert: — in familiaritatem venire: — in f. intrare penitus: — in f. se insinuare: — in f. sese dare: — in f. recipere alqm: — ad f. se applicare: — versatus in intima f.: — *In the plur.*: consuetudines et f.: — inveteratas f. extinguere: — a sapientium familiaritatibus. \*\*II. *Meton. concr. in the plur. (for familiares) Confidants, friends*: omnes amicitias et f. intra breve tempus affixit, Suet. Tib. 51.

FAMILIARITER, adv. [I. *By families*, Front.]

II. *Familiarly, intimately, on intimate terms*: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum f. vixeris, Cic. Læl. 21, 77: — f. loqui: — f. scribere. — Comp., licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domino vivere, Cic. Cæl. 23, 57: — f. factum. — Sup., esse cum Verre, cum eo familiarissime et amicissime vivere.

[FAMILIOLA, æ. f. (familia) *A small family*, Hier.]

[FAMIS, ia. See FAMES.]

[FAMOSE, adv. *Famously, with renown*, Tert.]

\*\*FAMOSUS, a, um. (fama) *That is much talked of, whether favourably or unfavourably; well-known.* I. *In a good sense*: *That has a good name, renowned, famous*: f. mors Junii Bræsi, Tac. H. 3, 38. II. A) *In a bad sense*: *Infamous, notoriously bad*: famosum veneficiis Martinam, Tac. A. 3, 7. B) *Meton. Act.*: *That destroys a person's good name*: cognitionem de famosis libellis tractavit, libels, lampoons, Tac. A. 1, 72.

[FAMUL. See I. FAMULUS.]

FAMŪLA, æ. f. *A female servant, handmaid*: si virtus f. fortunæ est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: — ministra et f.

[FAMŪLABUNDUS, a, um. (famulor) *Serving zealously*, Tert.]

[FAMŪLANTER, adv. *Servilely*, Att. ap. Non.]

\*FAMŪLĀRIS, e. (famulus) *Of or belonging to servants or slaves*: qui (Codrus) se in medios immisit hostes veste famulari, ne posset agnoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116.

[FAMŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (famulus) *A body of domestics*, App.]

[FAMŪLĀTORIUS, a, um. (famulor) *Servile, slavish*, Tert.]

[FAMŪLĀTRIX, icis. f. (famulor) *A female servant, a handmaid*, Sid.]

\*FAMŪLATUS, ūs. m. (famulor) *The condition or service of a slave or servant, servitude, slavery*: ut in fabulis qui aliquamdiu propter ignorantiam stirpis et generis in famulatu fuerint, Cic. Læl. 19, 70: — virtutis f.

[FAMŪLITAS, atis. f. (famulus) *Servitude*, Att. ap. Non.]

[FAMŪLITUM, il. n. (famulus) I. *Abst.*: *Servitude, acc. to Fest.* II. *Concr.*: *A body of servants*, Macr.]

[FAMŪLO, are. v. a. (famulus) *To make one a servant*, Tert.]

**\*FĀMŪLOR.** 1. *v. dep. n.* (famulus) *To serve, wait:* quum autem hi famulantur, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 109, 6:—  
**\*\*Meton.** of things: terra omnibus cruciatur horis, multoque plus, ut deliciis, quam ut alimentis nostris famuletur, Plin.

1. **FĀMŪLUS** [an old form famul, Enn. ap. Non., instead of which in the dialect of the Osci it was famel; conf. "famuli origo ab Oscis dependet, apud quos servus famel nominabatur, unde et familia vocata," according to Fest.], i. m. (genit. plur. famulum, Stat.) *A slave, attendant, servant:* sit sane adhibenda sēvitia, ut heris in famulos, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24:—Idem matris f.

[2. **FĀMŪLUS**, a, um. (1. famulus) *Serving, attending, subject, servile*, Ov. F. 1, 286.]

[**FĀNĀTICE**, adv. *Frantically, madly*, App.]

**FĀNĀTICUS**, a, um. (fanum) *Enthusiastic, inspired.* **\*\*I. Prop.**: jam subeuntibus armatis maros f. Galli primum cum solenni habitu ante portam occurrunt, Liv. 37, 9, 9. **\*\*II. Meton.**: *Frantic, furious, mad*: isti philosophi superstitiosi et pene f., Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118.

**FANNIĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to a Fannius*: conturbat me epitome Bruti F., Cic. Att. 12, 5, 8.

**FANNIUS**, a. *A Roman family name*—C. Fannius Strabo, the son-in-law of Lælius, introduced by Cicero as a speaker in his De Rep. and Læli. —The son of the latter, consul a. v. c. 632, Cic. Brut. 26, 99. —[Adj. Fannius, a, um. *Of or belonging to a Fannius*, Gell. 2, 24.]

[**FĀNO**, 1. v. a. (fanum) *To consecrate, dedicate*, Verr.]

**FĀNUM**, i. n. (fari) *I. A place consecrated or dedicated to a deity, a sanctuary, temple*: Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium f. jussisse dicitur, Cic. Rep. 3, 9:—pro patriis fanis atque delubris:—de fanis ac templis:—propter fani religionem:—f. antiquissimum et sanctissimum:—f. Junonis:—Eumenidum f. *II. Also nom. pr.*, Fanum, a town of Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea, now Fano, Cæs. B. C. 1, 11:—called also F. Fortunæ, Tac. H. 3, 50.

**\*\*FĀR**, fartis, n. *I. Any kind of corn or grain*, Plin. 18, 8, 19. *II. Meton.*: *Coarse meal, grits*, Col. 8, 11, 14.

[**FARCIMEN**, inis, n. (farcio) *A sausage*, Varr.]

[**FARCIMINOSUS**, a, um. (farciminum) *That has the farcy*, Veg.]

[**FARCINUM**, i. n. (farcio) *A disease of horses, the farcy*, Veg.]

[**FARCĪNO**, are, v. a. (farcio) *To cram full, fig.*, M. Cap.]

**FARCĪO**, farsī, fartum (also written fartum, another form fartum, Petr.) 4. v. a. *To stuff full, fill up, cram.* *I. Gen.* A. Pulvinus perlicudus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, 27. **\*\*B) Esp.**: *To fatten an animal*, Col. 8, 7, 4. **\*\*II. Meton.** A) *Gen.*: *To fill or overload with any thing*: neque is rex ab inopia hoc fecit: infinitis enim vectigalibus erat fartus, Vitruv. 2, 8. B) *To stuff or cram any thing into*: in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen. Ira. 3, 19.

**FARTUS**, a, um. *part. of farcio.*

1. **FARFĀRUS**, i. m. *A plant, called also farfagium or chamæleuce, colt's-foot, Fam. Synantheræ, Plin. 24, 15, 85.* —[Another form, farferus, Plaut.]

2. **FARFĀRUS**, i. m. *A river, i. q. Fabaris*, Ov. M. 14, 330.

**FARFUGIUM**, ii. See 1. FARFĀRUS.

**\*\*FĀRĪNA**, æ. f. (fari) *I. A) Ground corn, flour, meal*, Plin. 18, 9, 20. B) *Meton.*: *Dust, powder*: folia myrti sicantur in farinam, Plin. 23, 9, 81. *II. Fig.*: *Quality, kind, sort* (as we say, kidney): materna tibi f. ex crudissimo Aricie pistrino, Auct. ap. Suet. Aug. 4.

[**FARINACEUS** ἀλευράτης, Gloss.]

[**FARINARIUM** ἀλευράριον, Gloss.]

**\*\*FĀRĪNĀRĪUS**, a, um. (farina) *Of or belonging to or concerned with meal or flour*, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

[**FĀRĪNOSUS**, a, um. (farina) *Full of meal, mealy*, Veg.]

[**FĀRĪNŪLA**, æ. f. (farina) *A small quantity of flour* Bibl.]

[**FĀRĪNŪLENTUS**, a, um. (farina) *Full of meal, mealy*, App.]

**FĀRĪO**, ōnis, m. *A salmon-trout*, Aus. Mos. 130.

[**FĀRIOR**, ari, v. dep. a. (for) *To say*: XII. Tab. ap. Gell.]

[**FARNĒUS**, a, um. (farnus) *Of the ash-tree*, Ap.]

**\*\*FARNUS**, i. f. (probably for franus, contr. for fraxinus) *An ash*, Vitruv. 7, 1. doubtful (al. fraxinus).

**\*\*FARRĀCĒUS** or **-IUS**, a, um. (far) *Of corn or grain*: f. pollen, Plin. 24, 7, 22.

**\*\*FARRĀGO**, inis, f. (far) *I. Prop.*: *A mixture of several kinds of corn, given to cattle*, Plin. 18, 16, 41.

*II. Meton.* A) *A medley, confused jumble of things*, Juv. 1, 86. B) *Trifles, bagatelles*, Pers. 5, 77.

**\*\*FARRĀRĪUS**, a, um. (far) *I. Of or belonging to corn or grain*, Cat. *II. Subst. plur.*: Farraria, orum. n. *Corn-lofts*, Vitruv. 6, 9.

[**FARRĀTUS**, a, um. (far) *I. Filled with grain*, Pers. 4, 30. *II. Made of meal, as pap, etc.*, Juv. 11, 109.]

[**FARRĒRĪUS**, a, um. (far) *Of or belonging to corn*, Cat.]

**\*\*FARRĒUS**, a, um. (far) *I. Made of grain or meal*: f. vel triticeus panis, Col. 7, 12, 10. *II. Subst. neut.*: Farreum, i. (sc. libum) *A cake made of spelt*, Plin. 18, 3, 3.

[**FARRĪCŪLUM**, i. n. (farreum) *A small cake*, Pall.]

[**FARRĪLIS**, e. (farcio) *Fattened, crammed*, App.]

[**FARSŪRA**, æ. f. (farcio) *I. q. fartura*, Tert.]

**FARSUS**, a, um. *part. of farcio.*

[**FARTĪCŪLA**, ōrum, n. (fartum) *A little stuffing*, Tit. ap. Non.]

**\*\*FARTĪLIS**, e. (farcio) *I. Prop.*: *Stuffed, crammed, fattened*: f. anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27. *II. Fig.*: *Fartilia*, plur.: *A medley*, Tert.]

[**FARTIM**, adv. (farcio) *With stuffing*.—Poet.: App.]

**\*\*FARTOR**, ōris, m. (farcio) *I. Prop.* [A] *A sausage-maker*, Ter. Eun. 2, 26. B) *One that crams or fattens*, e. g. fowls, which was done by a slave of the familia rustica, Col. 8, 7, 1. *II. Meton.*, acc. to Fest.]

**\*\*FARTUM** (fartum), i. n. *That which is stuffed into another thing, stuffing, the inside*: intestina et f. eorum, quum id animal nullo cibo vivat, Plin. 28, 8, 29.

**\*\*FARTŪRA** (also fartura), æ. f. (farcio) *I. A fattening, cramming of fowls*, Col. 8, 9, 1. *II. That with which any thing is stuffed or filled up, stuffing*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

1. **FARTUS**, a, um. *part. of farcio.*

[2. **FARTUS** (fartus), ūs, m. *for fartum. Stuffing*, Arn.]

**FAS**, ind. n. (fari) *\*I. That which is right in the sight of God, divine law (as distinguished from 'jus,' i. e. human law): 'jus ac f. omne delere, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6:—contra f., contra auspicia, contra omnes divinas atque humanas religiones. II. Meton.* [A] *Of the day on which a court of law sits, i. q. fastus*, Varr.] B) *Gen.*: *That which is right, whether by law, equity, custom, or permission, right, justice, equity*: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam f. esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43:—quoad f. esset, quoad liceret:—nec obrogari f. est neque derogari licet:—f. esset optare:—leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare f. non putant, Cæs.

**FASCĪA**, æ. f. (same root as fascia) *I. A long, narrow strip of cloth for swathing or binding, a fillet, a bandage for a wound or weak part of the body, a roller*: devinctus erat fasciis, Cic. Brut. 66, 217:—vincire pedes fasciis:—f. lecti, a bed-girth:—**\*\*Prov.**, non es nostræ fasciæ, i. e. of our sort or class, Petr. *II. Meton.* [A] *I. q. antepagamentum ostiorum*, Varr. ap. Non.] B) *In Archit.*: *A wreath round a pillar*, Vitruv. 3, 3. [C] *A long narrow cloud or streak in the sky*, Juv. D) *A celestial zone*, M. Cap. E) *Any band*: f. uniens colli, NL. F) *In Medic.*: *A term employed to denote certain aponeuroses*; e. g. f. lata, a femoral or crural aponeurosis, NL.]

## FASCIATIM

**\*\*FASCIĀTIM**, adv. (fascia) *In bundles*, Quint. 1, 4, 20.  
[FASCIŪLĀRIA, orum, n. (fasciulus) *Any thing which is carried like a bundle*, Veg.]

[FASCIŪLĀTUS, a, um. (fasciulus) *In the form of a bundle: folia f., NL.*]

**FASCIŪLUS**, i. m. (fascia) *A small bundle or parcel: f. epistolarum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4: — fasciculum ad naves admovere, *of flowers; a bouquet, nosegay.*

[FASCIŌER, ēra, ērum. (fascis-gēro) *Carrying fasces*, P. Nol.]

[FASCINA, ē. f. (fascis) *A bundle of brushwood*, Cat.]

**\*\*FASCIŪNĀTĪO**, ōnis, f. *A bewitching, enchantment, incantation*, Plin. 28, 2, 5.

[FASCIŪNATOR, ōdōnator, Gloss.]

[FASCIŪNĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (fascino) *Of or belonging to enchantment or incantation*, Serv. Virg.]

**\*\*FASCIŪNO**, 1. v. a. (βασκαίνω) *To enchant or bewitch, by the eyes or by other means: contra f., Plin. 13, 4, 9.*

[FASCIŪŌUS, a, um. (fascinum) *Magno fascino praeditus*, A. Priap.]

**\*\*FASCIŪNUM**, i. n. [an old form fascinus, i. m., Virg.] (fascino) *L. A bewitching, enchantment, especially by means of the eyes or the tongue*, Plin. 7, 2, 2. *II. Meton.: I. q. membrum virile*, Petr.: — *personified*, Fascinus, i. as a deity, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

**FASCIS**, is, m. (same root as fascia) *A bundle, parcel, packet.* *\*I. Gen.: fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6. *II. A) 1) Esp. in the plur.: Fasces. A bundle of rods with an axe in the middle, which was carried by the lictors before the chief magistrates; with these rods malefactors were beaten before their execution: ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret*, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: — *fasces praetoribus praeferebantur: — secures de fascibus demere: — demissi populo fasces, lowered before the people as a mark of respect: — fasces demittere: — cum fascibus laureatis: — f. laureati.* [2] *Meton.: Denoting a high office, especially the consulate*, Virg.] *\*B) Fig.: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet fascesque submitteret, i. e. yields to thee*, Cic. Brut. 6, 22.

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

[FASCIŪ, atum, 1. v. a. (fascia) *To swathe*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.]

[FASCIŪLA, ē. f. (fascina) *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs which served as stockings*, Hor. 8, 2, 3, 255.]

## FASTUS

*disdainful, scornful.* *\*\*A) Prop.: aurium sensus f.*, A. Her. 4, 23, 32. *B) Fig.: ex hac infinita licentia hanc summa cogitur, ut ita fastidiosos mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut*, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: — *f. Crassus: — f. Latinarum (litarum), despising.* [II. *Producing disgust, loathsome, disagreeable*, Hor. O. 3, 29, 9.]

**\*\*FASTĪDĪTUS**, a, um. *part. of fastidio. Scorning, scornful: ne me putes studia fastiditum*, Petr. 8, 48.

**FASTĪDĪUM**, ii. n. (*contr. from fastus tedium*) *Nausea or distaste for food, loathing of food.* *I. A) Prop.: cibi satietas et f. aut subamara aliqua re relevatur, aut dulci mitigatur*, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25. *\*B) Meton. of the sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate f.*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2. *II. Fig. A) Loathing, squeamishness, fastidiousness, aversion, dislike, disgust: ab alqua re celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98: — *quantum afferat hominibus fastidii, quantum satietatis: — satiari fastidio similitudinis: — f. delicatissimum: — vitiosa offensio atque f. — audiendi f.: — domesticarum rerum f.: — fastidio meo: — In the plur.: non tam ea, quae recta essent probari, quam quae prava sunt, fastidiis adhaerescere.* *B) Esp.: Haughtiness, disdain, disgust, scornful contempt: ex eorum (divitiarum) fastidio et superbia (regna) nata esse commemorant*, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: — *f. arrogantiamque fugere: — ex fastidio nasci: — ferre f.: — efferi fastidio et contumacia.*

**\*\*FASTĪGĀTĪO**, ōnis, f. *A pointing, sharpening to a point: ut f. laevi descendat cuneo*, Plin. 17, 14, 24.

[FASTĪGĪTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of fastigio. II. Adj.: Pointed, peaked; high, elevated*, Sid.]

**FASTĪGĪUM**, ii. n. [2. fastus-ago] *I. A) A projecting point, top or gable end of a building, etc.: Capitoli f. illud et ceterarum aedium non venustas, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180: — *multorum f.: — pulvinar, simulacrum, f.: — quoniam operi inchoato, prope tamen absoluto, tamquam f. imponimus*, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33. *B) Meton. 1) The extreme point or extremity of any thing, either uppermost or undermost. a) A top, height, end: (colles) pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 69, 4. [b] *Depth*, Virg. G. 2, 288. 2) (from the form of a pediment) *A slanting position, steepness, slope, inclination, declivity, descent: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat*, Cæs. [3] *In Gramm.: Accent*, M. Cap.] *\*\*II. Fig. A) 1) A summit, point, height, the highest degree, any eminence, the extreme or highest part of any thing: quidquid numinum hanc Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis f. extulit*, Vell. 2, 131, 1. 2) *Gen.: Dignity, rank, situation, post: ad honorem ejus, cui curatio altior fastigio suo data esset*, Liv. [B] *A chief or principal point*, Virg. Aen. 1, 342.]

**FASTĪGO**, 1. v. a. (2. fastus-ago; *conf. FASTIGIUM*)

*I. Prop.: To make high or pointed, to raise to a point, to point; esp. in the part. perf. meton. Fastigatus: A) Made pointed or sloping, inclined, descending: collis leniter f. paulatim ad planitiem redibat*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8, 3. [B] *In Gramm.: Accented*, M. Cap.] *[II. Fig.: To elevate, exalt, Sid.]*

**\*\*FASTŌSUS**, a, um. (2. fastus) *Full of pride, proud, haughty: quid est, fastose? ecquid bonam mentem habere cœpisti? Petr. 8, 131. — [Meton. of things: Sumptuous, Mart.]*

**1. FASTUS**, a, um. (*fari: prop. that which can be spoken; hence*) *Fasti dies, and usually absol. Fasti, orum, m. [after the fourth decl. acc. fastus, Col.: abl. fastibus, Luc.] I. A day on which the prator sat in judgement, court-day [opp. 'nefasti']*: (Cn. Flavius) fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut quando lege agi posset, sciretur, Liv. 9, 46, 5.

*II. Meton. gen.: A book in which the dies fasti et nefasti, festivals, and the names and acts of the magistrates, were registered, a calendar, chronicle: etenim ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: — *diem fastum ludorum de*

fastis suis sustulissent: — in codicillorum fastis: — ex fastis evellere: — *thus*, Fasti, *The Calendar, a poem of Ovid on the Roman festivals.*

\*\*2. FASTUS, ūs. m. *Pride displayed in looking down upon others with contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, disdain.* I. Sing.: superbo simul ac procaci fastu ut regina, meretrix, Plin. 9, 35, 58. [II. Plur.: Ov. M. 14, 762.]

3. FASTUS, ūm. *A calendar.* See 1. FASTUS.

FĀTĀLIS, e. (fatum) *Of or belonging to fate, determined or ordained by fate, that determines fate, containing fate or destiny, fatal, decisive.*

I. Gen.: illa f. necessitas, quam εἰμαρμένην dicitis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: — f. et immutabilis continuatio ordinis semperiterni: — summam fatalem conficere: — divina atque fatālia: — f. casus: — consulatus f.: — annus f.: — tam fatale est, medicum adhibere, quam convalescere. \*\*II. Esp. in a bad sense; *Fatal, unfortunate, causing misfortune*: f. hora, Suet.

[FĀTĀLITAS, ātis. f. (fatalis) *Fatality*, Cod. Just.]

\*FĀTĀLĪTER adv. *According to fate or destiny, fatally*: omnia, quæ fiunt quæque futura sunt, ex omni æternitate definita dici esse f., Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19.

FĀTĒOR, fassus. 2. [inf. præ., faterier, Hor.] v. dep. a. (fari) I. *To confess, acknowledge, own, not to deny, to admit; usually with an objective clause, more rarely with acc., de, or absol.* A) *With acc.*: multi in tormentis mori maluerunt falsum fatendo quam infitendo dolere, Cic. Part. 14, 50. B) *With an objective clause*: fateor atque etiam profiteor et præ me fero, te etc.: — se fecisse f.: — eas rerum copias comparatas fatendum est. C) *With de*: quum de facto turpi alio aut inutili aut utroque fateatur. D) *Absol.*: ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum f., sed etiam profiteri videatur. \*\*II. Meton. A) Gen.: *To discover, utter, show, manifest, maintain*: Laterensis nostri et fidem et animum singularem in rem publicam semper fatebor, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4: — patinarum calore pisces vitalem motum f., Plin. B) *In Gramm.*: fatendi modus, indicative, Quint. — *In a passive sense*: hunc (agrum) excipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fateatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57.

[FĀTĀCANUS, a, um. (fatum-cano) *That foretells future events, prophetic*, Ov. M. 9, 418.]

[FĀTĀCINUS, a, um. (fatum-cano) I. q. faticanus, prophetic, Ov. M. 15, 436.]

FĀTĪDĪCUS, a, um. (fatum-dico) *That foretells fate or future events, prophetic*: audite non futiles sententias, non anum f., Stoicorum πρόνοιαι, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18. — *Subst.*: Fatidicus. A *prophet, diviner*: alterum (genus sacerdotum) quod interpretatur fatidicorum et vatium effata incognita, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20.

[FĀTĪFER, ēra, ērum. (fatum-fero) *Fatal, destructive, deadly*, Ov. M. 12, 492.]

[FĀTĪGĀBĪLIS, e. (fatigo) *That may be fatigued*, Tert.]

\*\*FĀTĪGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *Fatigue, weariness*: exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quæ citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2. [II. Fig.: *A jeer, banter*, Eutr. 9, 19.]

[FĀTĪGĀRĪALIS, a, um. (fatigo) *Jeering, bantering*, Sid.]

FĀTĪGO. 1. v. a. (fatis-ago, prop.: *to drive enough; hence*) *To weary, fatigue, tire, plague, torment.*

I. Prop. \*\*A) Act.: per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat, Vell. 2, 34, 1: — dextram osculis f., Tac. B) Pass.: verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati quæ dicunt, ea videtur veritas ipsa dicere: — vinclis et carcere f. II. Fig. A) *To rouse or incite; to vex, harass, disturb, trouble, torment; to wear out, exhaust*: punire aliquem aut verbis f., to chastise, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88. [B) Esp.: *To jeer, banter, make sport of*, LL.]

[FĀTĪLEOUS, a, um. (fatum-lego) *Gathering or collecting death*, Luc. 9, 821.]

[FĀTĪLOQUĪUM, ūi. n. (fatiloquus) *A prophecy*, App.]

\*\*FĀTĪLOQUUS, a, um. (fatum-loquor) *Prophetic*: Carmenta mater, quam fatiloquam ante Sibyllas in Italiam adventum mirate hæ gentes fuerant, Liv. 1, 7.

[FĀTĪM. adv. (from fatis, from which also affatim and fatigo) *Sufficiently*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 123.]

\*\*FĀTISCO, ēre. v. n. I. Prop.: *To open in chinks, chaps, or clefts, to split*: camelo ungues in longiore itinere sine calceatu fatiscunt, Plin. 11, 45, 105. II. Fig.: *To grow weary, tired, or exhausted*: solum quod prædictorum leguminum setigebus fatiscit, Col. 2, 13, 3.

[FĀTOR. πολυλογία, Gloss.]

FĀTUA, æ. f. See 1 and 2. FATUUS.

\*\*FĀTŪE. adv. *Foolishly*: plerumque studio loquendi f. modo accedendum, Quint. 6, 4, 8. (al. fatui.)

FĀTUELLUS, i. See 2. FATUUS.

[FĀTUINA ROSA. *Another name for pæonia*, App.]

FĀTŪITAS, ātis. f. (1. fatuus) *Foolishness, silliness, simplicity*: definitionibus ostendere, non hanc imprudentiam, aut casum aut necessitudinem, sed inertiam, negligentiam, fatuitatem nominari oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99: — fatuitate contextus.

FĀTUM, i. n. [fatus, i. m., Petr.] (for) I. *That which has been spoken or pronounced; esp. a declaration respecting a future event, a prophecy, prediction, response of an oracle, χρησμός*: ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: — ex fatis, quæ Veientes scripta haberent: — oblitus fatorum, Virg. II. Meton. A) *Fate, inevitable appointment, destiny*; μοῖρα εἰμαρμένη, Cic. Fat. 9, 20. B) Esp. 1) *Unlucky fate, misfortune*: quibus impendere f. aliquod et poenas jamdiu improbitati, nequitie debitas instare, Cic. Catil. 2, 5, 11: — suum f. querebantur, Cæs.: — si jam f. extremum rei publicæ venit: — *More esp.*: *Death*: hunc maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato: — fato obire, to die, Tac.: — *Sometimes in the plur.*: si me fata interceptissent, Quint. \*2) *A person that causes misfortunes, a plague, pest*: duo illa rei publ. pæne fata, Gabinius et Piso, Cic. Sest. 43.

\*\*1. FĀTŪOR, ari. v. dep. (1. fatuus) *To talk or act foolishly, play the fool*: audi me et desine f., Sen. Apoc.

[2. FĀTŪOR, ari. v. dep. (2. fatuus) *To be divinely inspired*, Just. 43, 1.]

1. FATUS, a, um. *part. of for.*

[2. FĀTUS, ūs. m. (for) *A word, speech*, Prud. (al. fastus.))

3. FĀTUS, i. *Fate.* See FATUM.

1. FĀTŪUS, a, um. I. *Silly, simple, foolish (a stronger term than stultus)*: non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam f. et amens es, Cic. Dei. 7, 21: — monitor f.: — f. puer: — nisi plane f. sint: — [Poet. meton.: *Inspid, tasteless (of viands)*, Mart.] \*\*II. Subst.: *Fatuus, i. m. and Fatua, æ. f. A fool, jester*: Harpasten, uxoris meæ fatuam scis hereditarium onus in domo mea remansisse ... si quando fatuo delectari volo, Sen.

[2. FĀTŪUS, i. m. *Another name for the prophetic Faunus, called also Fatuellus; his sister, who prophesied their fate to women only, was called Fauna Fatua and Fatuella*, Lact. 1, 22.]

FAUCES, ūm. f. [poet. abl. sing., fauce, Ov.] *The gullet or entrance of the stomach, the pharynx, throat.* I. Prop.: quum faucibus premeretur, when he was seized by the throat, Cic. Cluent. 31, 84: — premit fauces defensionis tuæ: — ex impurissimis faucibus cupiditatem eripere: — urbem totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse.

II. Meton. A) *A narrow way, narrow pass, defile; or simply, a pass, way, passage, entrance*: Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Græciæ, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: — f. macelli. \*B) *A chasm, abyss, precipice*: patefactis terræ faucibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 37.

[FAUNA, æ. f. (usually called Bona Dea) *A prophetess, the sister of Faunus*, Macr. S. 1, 12.]

[FAUNALIA, ium. n. *A feast celebrated in honour of Faunus on the nones of December, Acro ap. Hor. O. 3, 18, 1.*]

[FAUNIGENÆ, æ. (Faunus-gigno) I. Descended from Faunus, Sil. 5, 7. II. Subst.: Faunigenæ, arum. m. The descendants of Faunus, Sil. 8, 358.]

FAUNUS, i. m. (faveo) *A fabulous person, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus, regarded as the tutelary deity of husbandry, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: from the identity of Faunus with Pan, we find also Fauni identified with Panes, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6.*

\*FAUSTE. adv. *Luckily, fortunately, favourably, successfully: ut eis quoque hominibus ea res f., feliciter prospereque eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1.*

\*\*FAUSTIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Faustus Sulla: F. ager, celebrated for its good wine, Plin. 14, 6, 8.*

[FAUSTITAS, atis. f. (faustus) *Good fortune, personified as a deity, Hor. O. 4, 5, 18.*]

FAUSTŪLUS, i. m. *A herdsman who brought up Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 4, 7.*

FAUSTUS, a, um. (faveo: prop., favouring; hence) I. *Of propitious auspices or a favourable omen: Fortunate, lucky, auspicious, favourable, good: "quod bonum f. felix fortunatumque esset," Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: — eo simus animo, ut horribilem illum diem (supremum) aliis nobis faustum putemus. II. Faustus, a cognomen of L. Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator, called also F. Sulla, Cic. Cluent. 34, 94. — In the fem., Fausta, æ. The daughter of Sulla, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 2.*

FAUTOR (a secondary form without contr., favior, Cic.), ōris. m. (faveo) I. *A patron, favourer, protector, promoter. A) With genit.: cuius ego dignitatis ab adolescentia f., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11: — f. laudis: — f. victoriæ: — nobilitas f.: — f. flagitii. B) With dat.: quum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Plancii) honori viderem esse fautores. [II. One who applauds an actor, Plant.]*

FAUTRIX, icis. f. *She that favours, promotes, or is propitious, a protectress. — With genit.: amicitie non modo fautrices fidelissimæ, sed etiam effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: — f. regio. — [With dat.: Ter.]*

[FAUX. See FAUCES.]

[1. FĀVENTĪA, æ. f. (faveo) *A being favourable, Att. ap. Non.*]

2. FAVENTĪA, æ. f. *A town of Gallia Cisalpina, celebrated for its manufacture of linen, now Faenza, Liv. Epist. 83.*

\*\*FĀVENTĪNUS, a, um. *Of Faventia: F. lina, Plin. 19, 1, 2.*

FĀVEO, fāvi, fautum. 2. v. n. *To be favourable, well disposed or inclined towards; hence, to favour, forward, promote, protect any thing, to be a patron of, etc. I. Gen. A) With dat.: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. R. Com. 10, 29: — tibi favemus: — me ei f.: — patriæ f.: — f. rei publicæ: — laudi f.: — voluntati f.: — f. sententiæ: — honoribus f. — Impers.: non modo non invidetur illi ætati, verum etiam faveatur. \*\*B) Absol.: maxime faveat iudex, qui sibi dicentem assentiri putat, Quint.*

II. Esp. A) *With reference to religious acts or ceremonies, f. linguæ, f. lingua, ore etc., to abstain from words of ill omen; hence, to be mute or silent, to say nothing: jam illa: favete linguis etc., Cic. Div. 2, 40, 83. \*\*B) To applaud: tum clamore, qualis ex insperato fœventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum (Horatium), Liv. 1, 25, 9.*

\*\*FĀVILLA, æ. f. I. A) *1) Hot cinders or ashes, embers: quum contactus ignis ex se favillam discutit scintillamque emittit, Plin. 18, 35, 84. [2] Esp.: The glowing ashes of a funeral pile, Ov.] B) Meton.: f. salis, a grain of salt, Plin. [II. Fig.: A spark, i. e. beginning, origin, Prop.]*

[FĀVILLĀCEUS, a, um. (favilla) *Of or like ashes, Sol.]*

[FĀVILLĀTICUS, a, um. (favilla) *Of or like ashes, Sol.]*

[FĀVILLESKO, ōre. v. inch. n. (favilla) *To turn to ashes, Fulg.]*

[FAVISSÆ, arum. f. *Subterranean places or caves of a temple, serving as a reservoir for water and for keeping such sacred vessels as were out of use, Varr. ap. Gell.]*

FAVITOR, ōris. See FAUTOR.

[FĀVŌNĪĀLIS, e. Favōnios, Gloss.]

FĀVŌNĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a Favonius, Plin. 15, 15, 16.*

FĀVŌNĪUS, ū. m. (foveo) I. *The west wind, otherwise called Zephyrus; it began to blow at the beginning of spring, i. e. in the middle of February, and promoted the growth of plants, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 27. II. A Roman proper name; esp. M. Favonius, a contemporary of Cicero, who attempted to imitate M. Cato, whence he obtained the name of simius Catonis, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5.*

\*FĀVOR, ōris. m. (faveo) *Favour, good will, inclination. I. Gen.: quæ sunt autem varie et ad tempus descripta populis, favore magis quam re, legum nomen tenent, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11. II. Esp.: Applause, acclamation, of spectators in a theatre: quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? Cic. R. Com. 10, 29.*

\*\*FĀVŌRĀBĪLIS, e. (favor) *That is in favour, beloved, popular; pleasing, agreeable, welcome: Luculli et Metelli triumphum invidia Pompeii apud optimum quemque fecit favorabilem, Vell. 2, 34, 2. — Comp., ut deprecari magis (id enim favorabilis et tutius) quam defendi videretur, Plin.*

\*FĀVŌRĀBĪLĪTER. adv. *With applause, favourably: in aliquem lætum ac plausibilem locum quam maxime possint f. excurrere, Quint. 4, 3, 1. — [Comp., Dig.]*

FĀVUS, i. m. I. *A cell of a honeycomb; also, a honeycomb, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157. — \*\*Prov.: crescere tamquam f., i. e. easily, Petr. \*\*II. A) Meton.: A kind of six-cornered tile, for pavements, Vitruv. 7, 1. [B] For anchor, NL.]*

FAX [an old form of the nom. sing., faces, acc. to Fest.], faciis. f. *A torch, which the ancients usually made of pine-wood or some other resinous wood. I. A) Prop.: obviare cum gladiis curiam, malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: — faces extinguere: — accendere f.: — f. incendere: — f. ferre: — ardentem facem præferre. [B] Meton. 1) From the use of torches at weddings, a wedding, marriage, nuptials, wedlock, Or. M. 7, 49: — inter utramque facem, between marriage and death, Prop.] [2] The light of the stars, Hor. O. 4, 6, 38. 3) A fiery meteor: tum facibus visis cælestibus, tum: — [f. prima (noctis), the setting in of the evening, Macr.] II. Fig.: A cause of mischief or destruction, a fire-brand; also, an incitement, stimulus: quum corporis facibus inflammari soleamus ad omnes fere cupiditates eoque magis incendi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: — dicendi faces, fire of eloquence: — quasi quasdam verborum f. admove: — f. invidiæ: — ad libidinem facem præferre: — incendiorum f., author of: — dolorum quum admoventur f.: — ardentes f. intentare: — (Agrippinæ) Gaium et Domitium Neronem principes genere totidem faces generis humani, Plin.*

[FAXIM, faxo. See FACIO.]

[FEBRESCO, ōre. v. inch. n. (febris) *To catch a fever, Sol.]*

[FEBRĪLIS, e. (febris) *That produces fever, C. Aur.]*

\*\*FEBRĪCĪTO. 1. v. a. (febris) *To be sick of a fever: scire oportet non f. eum, cuius venæ naturaliter ordinatæ sunt, Cels. 3, 6.*

[FEBRĪCŌSUS, a, um. (febris) *Sick of a fever, Veg.]*

\*FEBRĪCŪLA, æ. f. (febris) *A slight fever: erat in extremo (epistolæ), febriculam tum te habentem scripsisse, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: — \*\*In the plur.: lentis febriculis diu detineri, Cels. 2, 17.*

[FEBRĪCŪLENTUS, a, um. *That is sick of a fever, M. Emp.]*

[FEBRĪCŪLŌSUS, a, um. (febris) I. Pass.: *Sick of a fever, Catull. 6, 4. II. Act.: Producing fever, Front. de Or.]*

## FEBRIFUGIA

[**FEBRIFUGIA**, *æ. f.* *A plant, called also centaurea, App.*]  
[**FEBRIFUGUS**, *a. um.* (febris-fugo) *That dispels fever:* Eoenbeckia *f.*, NL.—*Subst.*: Febrifugum, *i. n.* *A remedy against fever, a febrifuge, NL.*]

**\*\*FEBRŪO**, *ire. v. n.* (febris) *To have a fever:* si non febrit, venter solvendus est, Cels. 4, 4, 2.

**FEBRIS**, *is. f.* (acc. sing., febrem and febrim; ablat., febris)  
I. A) *A fever; an ague:* si cui venæ sic moventur, hic habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15: — febrim habere: — æstu febrique jactari: — cum febris domum redire: — febris carere: — sine febris laborare: — tamquam in febris: — [f. continua, *a continuous fever*; f. intermittens, *an intermittent ague*, f. quotidiana, tertiana, quartana, *an ague lasting one, two, or three days*; f. nervosa, *a nervous fever*; f. putrida, *a putrid fever*; f. typhosa, *typhus fever*; f. castrorum, *camp-fever, NL.*] — In the plur.: vide, ne tertianas quoque f. et quartanas divinas esse dicendum sit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24. B) Febris, personified as a deity, having three temples at Rome; the principal of which was on the Palatine, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 63. [II. Fig.: Torment, torture, Plaut.]

**FEBRUA**, *orum.* See FEBRUUM.

**FEBRUALIS**, *e.* See FEBRULIS.

[**FEBRŪMENTUM**, *i. n.* (februo) *A purification, Cens.*]

**FEBRŪARIUS**, *ii. m.* or **FEBRUARIUS MENSIS**. (februum) *The month of purification (so called, because in it the purification of the living and the appeasing of the dead took place, called Februa), the month of February: until the time of the decemviri (A. V. C. 304) it was the last month of the year; from that time, the second, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54. — \*\*Adj.: ab Idibus Februariis in æquinodium, Plin.*

**FEBRUATA**, *æ.* See FEBRUUM.

[**FEBRŪATIO**, *ōnis. f.* *A purification, expiation, Varr.*]

**FEBRUATUS**, *a. um.* See FEBRUUM and FEBRUO.

**FEBRULIS**, *e.* See FEBRUUM.

[**FEBRŪO**, *atum. i. v. a.* (februum) *To purify, Varr. ap. Non.*]

[**FEBRŪM**, *i. n.* (a Sabine word) *Prop.: A means of purification. Hence, Februa, orum. n.* *An annual lustration or purification, held at the end of the year, on the 15th of February (which was originally the last month); hence, Februalis, Februlis, and Februta, epithets of Juno, who was especially worshipped at this festival; Februatus, the feast-day or festival itself; Februa, an epithet of the priest (Lupercus), who presided at the feast, Ov. F. 2, 19.]*

**FECIALIS**. See FETIALIS.

[**FECUNDATIO**, *ōnis. f.* (fecundus) *A making fertile, NL.*]

**\*\*FECUNDE**, *adv.* *Fruitfully:* arundo recisa f. re-surgit, Plin. 16, 36, 65.

**FECUNDITAS**, *ātis. f.* *Fertility, fruitfulness.*

I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: — f. terrarum: — f. agrorum: — mulieris f. \*\*2) Fecunditas, personified as a deity, Tac. A. 15, 23. \*\*B) Meton.: Plentia, plentifulness, abundance: Galactitis nutricibus lactis fecunditatem facit, Plin. \*II. Fig.: volo se efferat in adolescente f.: — Also of the mind; fertility of ideas, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88.*

[**FECUNDO**, *are. v. a.* (fecundus) *To fertilise, Virg. G. 4, 291.]*

**FECUNDUS**, *a. um.* (from obcol. feo (related to φῶς); whence also fetus, femina, fenus) *Fruitful, bearing or producing fruit.* I. *Prop.* A) *fossiones agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: — segetes f. et uberis: — sue, quod erat ad vescendum hominibus apta, nihil genuit natura fecundius.* B) *Meton.* 1) *Rich in any thing, full of, abounding in:* f. gens, rich in corn, etc., Plin.: — Æmilium genus f. bonorum civium, Tac. 2) *Fertilising, rendering fertile:* Nilus certis diebus aucta magno per totam spatiatu Ægyptum, f. innatit terræ, Plin. II. *Fig.: Fertile, abundant, rich: a quo (Anaxagora) eum (Periclem), quum alia*

## FEMELLA

præclara quædam et magnifica didicisset, uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. de Or. 4, 15.

**FEL**, *fellis. n.* (related to bilis and χολή) I. A) *The gall; the gall-bladder: f. gallinaceum, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29. \*\*B) Meton.* [1) *A poisonous fluid, poison, Ov.* 2) *F. terræ, a plant, fumitory (Fumaria officinalis L.), Plin.* [II. A) *Fig. poet.: Bile, i. e. bitterness, enmity, hatred, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 71. B) Bile, i. e. anger or wrath, Virg.]*

**FĒLES** (an old form of the nom. fellis, Plin.: also felles), *is. f.* I. A) *A cat: Ægyptii quamvis cornificinam prius subierint, quam aut felem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: — [An animal of the feline tribe: f. leo: — f. tigris, NL.] \*\*B) Meton.: A marten, ferret, polecat, Col. [II. Fig.: A robber, thief, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43.]*

**FELICATUS**, *a. um.* See FELICATUS.

**FĒLICĪTAS**, *ātis. f.* (1. felix) **\*\*I. Fertility, fruitfulness:** similis ratio, sed f. major Babylonie Seleucie, Plin. 18, 18, 47. II. *Happiness, felicity:* neque enim quidquam aliud est f. nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic. Fr. ap. Amm. 21, 16: — f. in re militari: — In the plur.: ea vis ipsa, quæ sæpe incredibiles huic urbi f. atque opus attulit. **\*\*III. Felicitas, as a deity, Suet. Tib. 5.**

**FĒLICĪTER**, *adv.* [I. *Fruitfully, abundantly, Virg. G. 1, 54.]* II. *Meton.* A) *Prosperously, favourably:* quæ deprecatus a diis immortalibus sum, ut ea res mihi magistratuique meo, populo plebique Romanæ, bene atque f. eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: — Also in exclamations and wishes: *Good luck! "faciam quod volunt," f. velim, inquam, teque laudo.* B) *Happily:* omnes sapientes semper f., absolute, fortunate vivere: — res publica et bene et f. gesta. — Sup., bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit.

**\*\*FĒLĪNUS**, *a. um.* [A secondary form, felineus, *a. um.*, Serv. Virg.] (feles) *Of or belonging to a cat: f. stercus, Cels. 5, 18, 15, doubtful.*

[**FĒLIO**, *ire. v. n.* *To cry as panther, A. Carm. Phil.]*

**FELIS**, *is.* See FELES.

1. **FĒLIX**, *icis* (from feo; whence fetus, fecundus, femina, fenus) *Bearing fruit, fertile, fruitful.* **\*\*I. A) Prop.: nulla f. arbor, nihil frugiferum in agro relictum, Liv. 5, 24, 2. [B) 1) Esp. in the ancient religious language, f. arborea, the fruit of which were sacred to the superior gods [opp. 'infelices', i. e. such as were devoted to the infernal gods], Macr.] 2) Felix, also adj. prop., Arabia Felix, the fertile part of Arabia [opp. 'Arabia Deserta' and 'Petraea']; see ARABIA. II. *Meton.* A) *Act.: Auspicious, favourable, propitious, of good omen [faustus]: quod bonum faustum f. fortunatumque esset, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102. B) Pass.: Happy, fortunate: Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant: — ad casum fortunamque felicem: — ab omni laude felicior: — Asia f.: — f. in diligendo: — 1) With genit.: Virgilius beatus f. que gratia, Plin.: — [2) With inf.: Virg. Æ. 9, 772.] 3) Felix, a Roman cognomen, first given to L. Sulla, Plin.***

2. **FĒLIX**, *icis.* See FELIX.

[**FELLATOR**, *ōris. m.* *One that sucks, Mart. 14, 74.]*

[**FELLEBRIS**, *e.* (fello) *Sucking, Sol.]*

**\*\*FELLĒUS**, *a. um.* (fel) *Of gall, full of gall: f. sudores, Plin. 26, 12, 76.*

[**FELLICO** or **FELLITO**, *are. v. a.* (fello) *To suck, to suck out, Arn.]*

[**FELLIDUCUS**, *a. um.* (fel-duco) *Carrying off gall, C. Aur.]*

[**FELLIFLŪS**, *a. um.* (fel-fluo) *Flowing with gall, C. Aur.]*

[**FELLITUS**, *a. um.* (fel) *Imbued with gall, Avien.]*

[**FELLO**, *avi. i. v. a.* I. *To suck, Varr. ap. Non.* II. *Meton.: In an obscene sense, Mart. 2, 50, 1.]*

[**FELLŌSUS**, *a. um.* (fel) *Full of gall, C. Aur.]*

**FELSINA**, *æ. f.* I. *q. Bononia.*

[**FĒMELLA**, *æ. f.* (femina) *A young female, a girl, Catull. 55, 7.]*

[FEMEN, *in*ia. See FEMUR.]

FĒMĪNA, *æ. f.* (from *feo*; whence also *fetus*, *fecundus*, *felix*, *fenus*: *prop.*, she that bears fruit; hence) Any female.

L A) *Prop.*: Of living creatures: A woman, female: ut a prima congressione *maris* et *feminae*; deinde a progenie et cognatione ordiari, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: — et *mares* dii et *feminae*: — in claris *viris* et *feminis*: — pulchritudine *eximia f.*: — *pecunia* modus statuendus *feminis*: — bona *f.*: — *præstantissima omnium f.*: — *f. sanctissima atque optima*: — *f. probatissima*: — *f. primaria*. B) *Of animals*: The female: (bestiarum) *aliæ mares*, *aliæ f. sunt* ... et in *mare* et in *femina* commiscendorum corporum miræ libidines, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: — porco *f.* (shortly before porca): — *f. anguia*. \*\*II. *Meton.*: Of plants and minerals: *mas* in palmito floret, *f. citra* florem germinat tantum spicæ modo, Plin. 13, 4, 7: — in omni genere (carbuncolorum) *masculi* appellati acris, at *feminae* languidius refulgentes, Plin.: — *In Mechanics*: *cardo f.*, the socket in which the pivot turned (opp. *cardo masculus*), Vitruv.

[FĒMĪNAL, *ālis. n.* (femina) L *q. pudendum muliebre*, App.]

\*\*FĒMĪNĀLĪA, *ium. n.* (femur) Bandages or coverings for the thighs: hieme quaternis tunicis et feminalibus et tibialibus muniebatur, Suet. Aug. 82.

[FĒMĪNĀTUS, *a, um.* (femina) Effeminate, Cic. Poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 21.]

\*\*FĒMĪNĒUS, *a, um.* (femina) I. *Of or belonging to women; woman-like, feminine*: *f. sexus*, Plin. 36, 16, 25. II. *Meton. in a contemptuous sense*: Woman-like, womanish, effeminate, unmanly: non puerum aut *feminae* vocis exilitate frangi volo aut similiter tremere, Quint. 1, 11, 1.

[FĒMĪNĒ, *adv.* Effeminately, womanishly, Arn.]

\*\*FĒMĪNĪNUS, *a, um.* (femina) In Gramm.: Feminine, of the feminine gender, Quint. 1, 5, 54.

FĒMUR, *ōris* and (from an old form *femen*) *inis. n.* I. The thigh: frons non percussa, non *f.*, Cic. Brut. 50, 278: — *feminibus*, *cruribus*. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) In Archit.: The space between the cavities of a triglyph, Vitruv. 4, 3. B) *F. bubulum*, a plant, Plin.

[FĒMĪRUS (fæn.), *a, um.* (fenum) Of hay, Varr.]

[FĒNDĪCÆ, *arum. f.* (findo) Sausages, or chopped meat for sausages, Arn.]

FENDO, *ēre*. The simple word, now found only in the compounds *defendo*, *offendo*, *infensus*, and *infestus*, *conf.* *Prise*.

\*\*FĒNEBRIS (fæn.), *e.* (fenus) Of or belonging to interest or usury: quum multis *fenebris* legibus constricta avaritia esset, Liv. 35, 7, 2.

[FĒNĒRĀRĪUS, *ii. m.* for *fenorator* (fenus) One who lends money on interest, a money-lender: Firm.]

[FĒNĒRĀTĪCŪS (fæn.) or -TĪUS, *a, um.* (fenoro) Of or belonging to interest, Cod. Just.]

FĒNĒRĀTĪO (fæn.), *ōnis. f.* A lending on interest or usury: hæc pecunia tota ab honoribus translata est in *quæstum* et *fenorationem*, Cic. Fl. 23, 56.

[FĒNĒRĀTO, *adv.* With interest, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 40.]

FĒNĒRĀTOR (fæn.), *ōris. m.* One who lends money on interest, a money-lender: improbantur *ii quæstus*, qui in odia omnium incurrunt, ut *portitorum*, ut *fenoratorum*, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: — *f. acerbissimi*.

[FĒNĒRĀTŌRĪUS (fæn.), *a, um.* (fenorator) That lends money on interest, relating to money-lending, V. M. 2, 6, 11.]

[FĒNĒRĀTRIX (fæn.), *icis. f.* She that lends money on interest, V. M. 8, 2, 2.]

FĒNĒRO (fæn.), *i. v. dep.* or *FENERO*. I. *v. a.* (fenus) To lend money on interest. I. *Prop.* A) *Dep.*: *pecunias istius* extraordinarias grandes suo nomine *f.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 170: — *binis centesimis f.*, at two per cent a month, consequently twenty-four a year. [B] *Act.*: Mart. \*C) *Meton.*

1) To exhaust by usury or high interest: *dimissiones libertorum* ad *fenandas* diripiendasque *provincias*, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46. [2] To borrow money on interest, Dig. \*\*3) *Gen.*: To impart, communicate, lend: *sol suum lumen ceteris* quoque *sideribus* *fenarat*, Plin. \*II. *Fig.*: neque enim *beneficium* *feneramur*, carry on a trade with, Cic. Læl. 9, 31.

\*\*FĒNESTELLA, *æ. f.* (fenestra) I. A small aperture or opening in a wall to admit light, a little window: *granaria* modicis *fenestellis* *Aquilonibus* *inspirentur*, Col. 1, 6, 10. II. *Fenestella, æ., nom. propr.* A) *F. Porta*, a gate at Rome, Ov. B) *Masc.*, L. *Fenestella*, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

FĒNESTRA, *æ.* [contr. form, *fenestra*, Petr.] *f.* (related to *φῶν*, *φαῖνν*, *φανερός*) I. An aperture or opening in a wall to admit light, a window: *fenestrarum* *angustias* quod reprehendis, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2: — *f. ad tormenta mittenda*, i. e. port-holes, loop-holes. [II. *Fig.*: An opening, i. e. an opportunity, occasion, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72.]

\*\*FĒNESTRO. I. *v. a.* (fenestra) I. *Prop.*: To furnish with openings or windows, Plin. 11, 37, 55.

II. *Fig.*: oportuit *hominum* *pectora* *fenestrata* et *aperta* esse, Vitruv. 3, præf.

[FĒNESTRŪLA, *æ. f.* (fenestra) A little window, App.]

\*FĒNĒUS (fæn.), *a, um.* (fenum) Of hay: *homines f.* in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, stuffed with hay, Cic. Fr. Or. Corn. 1, 1.

FĒNĒCŪLĀRIUS (fæn.), *is.* Of or belonging to fennel: *F. (sc. campus)* Fennel-field, a place of Hispania *Tarraconensis* (so called on account of its abounding in fennel): scribe, quæso, quid referat *Celer* *egisse* *Cæsarem* cum *candidate*, utrum ipse in *Fenicularium* an in *Martium* *campum* cogitet, i. e. the war in Spain, or the field of Mars for the *Comitia*, Cic. Att. 12, 8.

FĒNĒCŪLUM (fæn.), *i. n.* (fenum) Fennel (*F. dulce*, *Fam. Umbellifera*), Plin. 20, 23, 95.

\*\*FĒNĒLĪA (fæn.), *ium. n.* (fenum) A place where hay is kept, a hay-loft, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258.

FENISECA (fæn.), *æ.* See FENISEX.

[FĒNĒSECTA (fæn.), *orum. n.* (fenum-seco) Cut grass, a heap of hay, Varr.]

\*\*FĒNĒSECTOR (fæn.), *ōris. m.* (fenum-seco) A mower of grass, hay-maker: *optimus* *fossor* aut *f.*, Col. 11, 1, 12.

\*\*FĒNĒSEX (fæn.), *ēcis.* [another form, *feniseca, æ.*, Pers.] *m.* (fenum-seco) A mower of grass, a hay-maker: igitur *cornu* propter *oleum* ad *crus* *ligato f.* *incedebat*, Plin. 18, 28, 67: — [Poet. gen.: A husbandman, *peusant*, Pers. 6, 40.]

\*\*FĒNĒSĪCĪA (fæn.), *æ. f.* and *orum. n.* (fenum-seco) Cut grass, a heap of hay; hay-harvest, Col. 2, 17, 6.

FĒNUM (fæn.), *i. n.* (feo, acc. to Fest.) I. Hay: *f. alios* *aliebat esse oportere*, must be mere blockheads, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: — [Pron.: *f. habet* in *cornu*, he is a dangerous fellow (from the practice of putting hay on the horns of dangerous cattle), Hor. S. 1, 4, 34.] II. *Meton.*: *fenum* (fæn.) *Græcum*, also *fenum-græcum*, *fenugræc* (*Trigonella f. Græcum*, *Fam. Papilionacea*), Plin. 18, 16, 39.

FĒNUS (fæn.), *ōris. n.* (feo; see FĒCUNDUS: *prop.* the produce of any thing, that which is produced; hence) I. Interest of money: *idem* *pecunias* *his* *fenori* *dabat*, lent money on interest, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 170: — *pecuniam* *fenore* accipere: — *renovare f.*: — *f. ex triente*: — *iniquissimo* *fenore* *versuram* *facere*: — *solvere* *tolerabili* *fenore*: — *grandi* *fenore*.

II. *Meton.* \*A) 1) Capital lent on interest: *f. et impendium* *recusare*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4. \*\*2) *Meton.*: *quam bona* *fide* *terra* *creditum f.* *reddidit*! Plin. B) *Gen.*: Profit, gain, advantage: *terræ*, *quæ* *numquam* *recusat* *imperium*, *nec* *umquam* *sine* *usura* *reddidit* *quod* *accepit*, *sed* *alias* *minore* *plerumque* *maiore* *cum* *fenore*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.

[FĒNUSCŪLUM (fæn.), *i. n.* (fenus) Low interest on money, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 53.]



**FĒRA**, æ. f. *A wild animal*: quocumque vult, levi admonitu, non actu, inflectit illam feram. Cic. Rep. 2, 40: — feris corpus obicere: — natura f.: — ipse f. — [*Of a sea-monster, Ov. — Of constellations, the Great and Little Bear, Ov.*]

**\*FĒRĀCĪTAS**, ātis. f. (ferax) *Fertility*: ubi nihil erit, quod proritet, feracitatem potius sequemur, Col. 3, 2.

**\*FĒRĀCĪTER**, adv. *Fruitfully*: velut ab stirpibus lætius f.que renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1, 3.

**FĒRĀLĪA**, ium. n. *An annual festival celebrated at Rome on the 19th of February, in honour of the dead*: eodem die video Cæsarem a Corfinio profectum esse, id est, Ferilibus, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 1.

**\*FĒRĀLIS**, e. I. A) *Of or belonging to the dead or to corpses*: f. Enyo, Petr. S. 120. [B] *Esp.*: *Of or belonging to the festival Feralia*: f. dies, the days of the Feralia, Ov. F. 2, 34. II. *Meton. gen.*: *Deadly, fatal* [*funestus*]: f. bellum, Tac. H. 5, 25: — [*In the n. adv.*: Claud.]

[**FĒRĀLĪTER**, adv. *Fatally*, Fulg.]

[**FERATRINA**, formed like moletrina; perhaps, a park or place where wild animals are kept, ap. Non.]

**FĒRAX**, ātis. (fero) *That bears fruit, fruitful*.

I. A) *Prop.*: agri sunt f., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, 104. **\*B)** *With genit.*: f. terra arborum, Plin. [C] *With abl.*: Ov. II. *Fig.*: nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: — nihil est feracius ingenia.

**FERCTUM**, i. See **FERTUM**.

**\*FERCŪLUM**, i. n. (*contr. for fericulum from fero*) I. *That on which any thing is borne or carried, a bier*: ut pomparum ferculis similes esse videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. **\*II.** *A frame on which several dishes are brought to table; hence, a course of dishes, a service*, Petr. S. 35.

**FĒRĒ** [fērē, Aus.], adv. (fero) *Almost, nearly, for the most part*. I. *Nearly, almost, about*: quum ad te quinta f. hora cum C. Pisone venissem, about the fifth hour, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: — hora f. tertia: — sexcentos f. annos: — decimo f. anno: — anno f. ante: — anno f. centesimo: — anno quinquagesimo f.: — decem f. annis: — ejus auditur, meus f. æqualis: — fuit ejus f. æqualis: — ipsa Peloponnesus f. tota in mari est: — rerum omnium f. modus: — quam f. omnium constans ratio vitæ: — omnes f.: — extremum f.: — semper f.: — satis f.: — tantum f., almost only: — hæc f. dicere: — hæc erant f.: — hæc f.: — exposui f. II. A) *Quite, exactly, just*: quod statuas quoque videmus ornatu f. militari, quite military, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: — evigilatum f. est, quite, sufficiently: sermo qui tum f. multis erat in ore, just at that time. B) *Esp.* 1) *With negation*: *Not exactly, not quite or entirely, hardly*: ætates vestræ, ut illorum, nihil aut non f. multum differunt, Cic. Brut. 40, 150: — nihil f. intelligit: — non f. labitur: — non f. consequi: — orationem non f. reddere: — nec adhuc f. inveni: — quod non f. contingit: — in qua (disputatione) nihil f., quod magno opere ad rationes omnium rerum pertineret, prætermisum puto: — tum est Cato locutus, quo erat nemo f. senior temporibus illis, nemo prudentior: — neque ullum f. totius hiemis tempus sine sollicitudine Cæsaris intercessit, Cæs.: **\*With a negative question**: nam quid f. undique placet? Quint. 2) *As a general rule, commonly, generally, for the most part*: fit f.: — jam hoc f. sic fieri: — quod f. solet fieri: — in eum f. est voluntas propensor: — in contraria f. converti: — singuli f.: — nominata f. referri: — *Made emphatic by plerumque*: fortuna eos plerumque efficit cæcos, quos complexa est: — itaque efferrantur f. fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Læl. 15, 54: — or by plerique: — non sunt vitiosiores, quam f. plerique, qui avari avaros... reprehendunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73: — **\*[opp. 'raro,' 'interdum,' 'sepe']**: f. prædicta ætas læto solo truncoque tres materias, 'raro' quatuor desiderat, Col.: — ipse Cirienses ex amicorum f. libertinorumque cœnaculis spectabat, inter-

dum e pulvinari, Suet.: — in consulatu pedibus f. extra consulatam sæpe ad aperta sella per publicum incessit, Suet.

**\*FĒRENTĀRIŪS**, ii. m. (fero) I. *Plur.*: *A kind of light troops*: postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis prælium committi posset, Sall. Cat. 60, 2. [II. *Meton.*: *One who assists quickly or readily*, Plaut. Tr. 2, 4, 55.]

**\*FĒRENTĪNAS**, ātis. m. *Of or belonging to Ferentinum*: Hernicorum tribus populis, Alatrinati, Verulano, F. sum leges redditæ, Liv. 2, 43, 23: — *Subst. plur.*: Ferentines, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Ferentinum*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

[**FĒRENTĪNĀTIS**, I. q. Ferentinas, Titin. ap. Prisc.]

[**FĒRENTĪNENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Ferentinum*, Front.]

**FĒRENTĪNUM**, i. n. I. *A small town of the Hernici in Latium, now Ferentino*, Liv. 4, 51. [*Also a general appellation for any small town*, Hor. E. 1, 17, 8.] II. *A small town in Etruria, birthplace of the emperor Otho*, Suet. Oth. 1.

**\*FĒRENTĪNŪS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ferentinum*: F. aqua, in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum, Liv. 1, 51: — F. caput, probably, Ferentinum, id. — [*Subst.*: Ferentini, orum. n. *The inhabitants of Ferentinum (in Latium)*, Sil. 8, 345: (in Etruria), Plin. 3, 5, 8.] — *Ferentina*, æ. f. *A goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum*: Lucus F., Liv. 1, 50.

**\*FEREOLA VITIS**. *A kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 28.

**FĒRETRĪUS**, ii. m. (ferio) I. *An epithet of Jupiter, as vanquisher, to whom they offered the spolia opima*, Liv. 1, 10. [II. *Meton. of Cupid*: Poet. ap. T. Maur.]

[**FĒRETRUM**, i. n. (φέρτρον) *That on which any thing is carried; a barrow, hand-barrow (pure Lat. ferculum)*. Poet.: *A bier*, Ov. M. 3, 508.]

**FĒRĪÆ**, arum. f. [*in the sing. feria, Fest.*] *Days of rest, holidays, vacation*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29. — [*longæ f., peace and quietness*, Hor. O. 4, 5, 37:] — [*Prov.*: sine ullis f., without any rest, i. e. without ceasing, Arn.]

**FĒRĪĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of ferio*. II. *Adj.*: *Keeping holiday, unoccupied, at leisure*: deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: — voluntate sua feriat: — et charta adhuc superest, et dies f. patitur plura contexi, a day of leisure, Plin.

**FĒRĪTAS**, ātis. f. (ferus) *Wildness, savageness, roughness*. I. *Prop.*: ista in figura hominis f. et immunitas beluæ a communi tamquam humanitatis corpore segreganda est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: — f. quedam et immunitas. **\*II.** *Meton. of things*: f. mitigata arboris, Plin. 16, 12, 23.

[**FĒRĪTANS**, antis. part. (fero) *Carrying*, Sol., dñtfl. (al. ferentia).]

**FERMĒ**, adv. (*from fere with the superlative suffix*)

I. *Almost, nearly, for the most part*: erant ejusmodi f. situs oppidorum, ut, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12, 1. II. A) [*Just, exactly*, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18.] B) *Esp.* 1) *With negations*: *Not just, not exactly, hardly*: hoc non f. sine magnis principum vitis evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 45: — non f.: — nec f.: — ut eo nihil f. quisquam addere posset: — non f. facilius tenere. 2) *As a general rule, i. e. commonly, usually*: quem (tyrannum), si optimates opprimerent, quod f. evenit, habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, Cic. Rep. 1, 42.

[**FERMENTĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *A fermenting*, NL.]

**\*FERMENTĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of fermento*.

II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.*: *Loose, soft*: si deprimitur scobis in regesto, quod est f. dipondio semisse, Col. 4, 1, 3. [B.] *Fig.*: *Loose (as to manners), corrupt, bad*, Prud.]

**\*FERMENTESCO**, ēre. v. inch. n. (fermentum) *Prop.*: *To ferment; hence, fig. of the earth; to swell, rise, become loose*: tellus quoque illo modo (i. e. ab nive diutius sedente) fermentescit, Plin. 17, 2, 2.

**\*FERMENTO**, i. v. a. (fermentum) *To cause any thing to ferment, swell, or rise*. I. *Prop.* A) *In the pass.*: quum fieret panis hordeaceus ervi aut cicerculæ farina ipse fermentabatur, Plin. 18, 11, 26. B) *Meton.*: *To make*



## FERMENTUM

*loose*: f. terram, Col. 2, 14, 1. [II. Fig.: *To mar, spoil*, P. Nol.]

**\*FERMENTUM**, i. n. (contr. for *fervimentum*, from *fervo*, *ferveo*) I. A) *A means of fermenting, leaven, ferment, yeast*, Plin. 18, 11, 26. B) *Meton.* 1) *A making loose*, Plin. 17, 21, 35. [2] *A beverage made of barley; beer*, Virg.] [II. Fig.: *Anger, passion*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 17: *Vexation*, Juv.]

**FĒRO**, tūli, lātum, ferre. [*A secondary form of the perfect tenses, with reduplication*, tetuli, Plant.: tetulisti, Att. ap. Non.: tetulit, Plant.: tetulerunt, Lucr.: tetulissem, Ter.: tetulisse, Plaut.: tetulero, id.: tetulerit, id.] (*fero*, related to *φέρω*; tuli and tetuli, from tulo, tolo, i. e. tollo; lātum for tlatum, related to *τλάω*, *τλητός*) *To carry, bring, bear*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: si te in Capitolium faces f. vellet, Cic. Læl. 11, 37: — latus est ut mortuus: — Prov.: f. alqm in oculis, or simply oculis, to cherish anybody, love dearly, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11. B) Esp. 1) a) *To move, set in motion, carry to a place, lead, conduct, or drive anywhere; with se, or simply ferre in a middle signification, to move quickly, go, ride, proceed quickly, to hasten; also of inanimate objects, to flow, run, etc.*: castra moveri ac signa ferri jussit, to move the standards, i. e. to march away, break up, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39: — Absol.: jam conversis in eam partem navibus, quo ventus ferebat, blew, Cæs. b) F. se, or Middle: cum ipsa pæne insula mihi sese obviam f. vellet: — se tempestativus obvium f.: — Middle: nunc quidem jam, quocunque fereremur, danda nimirum vela sunt: — *Of things*: in eam (tellurem) feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera. [2] *To carry off by force*, Virg.] 3) *To bear fruit, to bring forth, produce*: quæ autem terra fruges fert, et, ut mater, cibos suppeditare possit. \*\*4) *Of a woman: To be pregnant, be with child*: ignorans nurum ventrem f., Liv. [5] *To bring as an offering or sacrifice; to offer*, Ov.] 6) *To carry off any thing, i. e. to acquire, as a possession; to obtain, to gain*: fructus ex sese (i. e. republica) magna acerbitate permixtos tulisse: — partem prædæ f. II. Fig.. A) Gen.: *To carry, bear, bring*: veterrima quæque, ut ea vina, quæ vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima, have, Cic. Læl. 19, 6, 7: — nomen f.: — opem auxiliumque f.: — conditionem f. B) Esp. 1) *To move, take, drive, bring, convey to a place; absol.*: nisi illud, quod eo, quo intendas, ferat deducatque, cognoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: — in cœlum f.: — f. laudibus: — supra f. quam fieri possit, to elevate, raise, magnify: — eloquentia cursu magno sonituque fertur. [2] *To carry off, to take away*, Virg.] 3) *To bring forth, produce, yield, bear*: hæc ætas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit. 4) *To get, obtain, acquire, carry off*: Cotta et Sulpicius omnium judicio facile primas tulerunt: — f. palmam: — f. centuriam, tribus, i. e. to obtain their votes: — f. responsum ab alqo: — f. repulsam a populo: — f. repulsam. 5) *To bear as a burden or any thing unpleasant, to endure, suffer*. a) *To bear in a certain manner, followed by an acc.*: modice ac sapienter omnia f.: — ægre f. repulsam: — hoc moderatiore animo f.: — clementer id f.: — quod f. animo æquo: — *With an objective clause*: ut si quis ægre ferat, se pauperem esse: — hoc ereptum esse, graviter et acerbè f.: — quomodo ferant (veterani) exercitum Brutum habere: — *With de*: de Lentulo scilicet sic fero, ut debeo: — quomodo ferret de auctoritate perscripta: — moleste f. de illo: — Absol.: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus: — animo iniquo f. b) *To bear, suffer, endure, submit to, put up with, with an acc.*: qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam numquam tulerim, ferrem hujus assecræ? — cogitandi non f. laborem: — *Of personal objects*: quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? Ter.: — *With an objective clause*: illa quidem in hoc opere præcipi quis ferat? Quint. 6) a) *To exhibit, show, manifest, display*: eum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius: — lætitiā apertissime f. b) *Præ se f., to carry before one, to manifest, display*: cuius rei facultatem secutum me esse, præ me fero: — noli præ te f., vos plane expertes esse doc-

## FEROCITER

trina: — *\*\*Of things or abstract subjects*: (comæ) turbatæ præ se f. alqd affectus videntur, Quint. 7) a) *To carry about, i. e. to make public, to divulge*: hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Cæs.: — Hence, ferunt, fertur, feruntur, etc.: *People say, they say or report, it is said or reported that*: quin etiam Xenocratem ferunt, quum quaereretur ex eo... respondisse: — fuisse quendam f. Demaratum: — quem f. advenisse: — homo omnium in dicendo, ut ferebant, acerrimus et copiosissimus: — qui dixisse fertur: — si ornate locutus est, sicut fertur et mihi videtur: — ut temporibus illis ferebatur. b) *To give one's self or any thing out publicly as such or such, to pretend to be, call, assert, profess*: hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorum artium ferunt, Cæs.: — Pericles, cujus scripta quodam feruntur: — multa ejus vel provisā prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Læl. 2, 6. 8) *Observe the following phrases*: a) F. suffragium or sententiam, to carry one's vote to the urn, to give one's vote, to vote: ferunt enim suffragia, mandant imperia, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: — de quo fœdere sententiam non tulit. b) F. legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or absol.: *To bring in, as a bill; to make a proposal, propose, bring forward*: perniciose Philippus in tribunatu, quum legem agrariam ferret: — lex ferri cepta numquam: — rogationem de se nolle f.: — f. rogationem de alqo, contra or in alqm, ad populum, ad plebem: — nescia, te ipsum ad populum tulisse ut quintus dies Cæsari tribueretur? — f. ad plebem: — quod Sulla ipse ita tulit de civitate, ut: — nihil de judicio f.: — ut absentis ratio haberetur, ferebamus: — *\*\*Impers.*: lato ut solet ad populum, ut equum ascendere liceret, Liv. c) F. judicem, to propose a judge to the defendant: quem ego si ferrem judicem, refugere non deberet: — *\*\*Hence, f. judicem alcuī, gen.*: to bring an action against anybody, to accuse: se iterum ac sæpius judicem illi f., Liv. 9) *To enter (a sum into an account-book) etc.; to book*: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, entered as paid; paid or settled, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, 100. 10) Absol. of abstract subjects: *To require, to permit, allow*: ita sui periculi rationes f. ac postulare: — gravioribus verbis uti quam natura fert: — quamdiu voluntas Apronii tulit: — ut ætas illa fert: — ut amor tuus fert: — ita tempora reipublicæ f.: — si ita commodum vestrum fert: — prout hominis facultates ferunt: — ut opinio et spes et conjectura nostra fert, according to our opinion, hopes, and supposition: — ut mea f. opinio, in my opinion: — in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu perspicies: — *\*\*With an objective clause* [fert animus dicere: *Literally, my mind bears a wish, i. e. I wish, desire*, Ov. M.]: — tulerat animus post adoptionem statim castra occupare, Suet.

**FĒRŌCĪA**, æ. f. (ferox) *A wild or unbridled spirit, in good or bad sense*. I. *In a good sense; High spirit*: infirmitas puerorum et f. juvenum et gravitas jam constantis ætatis et senectutis maturitas naturale quiddam habet, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33. II. *In a bad sense*. A) *Fierceness, savageness, ferocity*: qui comperit ejus vim et effrenatam illam ferociam, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 492, 3: — arrogans atque intoleranda f. \*\*B) *Meton. of wine: Roughness, harshness of flavour*: sapis infusus ferociam vini frangunt, Plin. [FĒRŌCĪO, ivi or ii. 4. v. n. (ferox) *To be spirited or fierce; to rage, storm*, Gell. 1, 11.]

**FĒRŌCĪTAS**, ātis. f. (ferox) *A wild or uncurbed spirit, in good or bad sense (conf. FEROCIA)*. I. *In a good sense*: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris præstare, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: — equi ferocitate exultantes. II. *In a bad sense; Fierceness, savageness, ferocity*: ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimerem, et audaciam frangerem, Cic. Vat. 1, 2: — ferocitatem reprimere.

**FĒRŌCĪTER**. adv. *\*\*L With courage or spirit, spiritedly, courageously*: strenue et f. facta in bello plura memorari possunt, Liv. 3, 47, 2. — Comp., pamei ferocius decernunt, Sall. — Sup., cum quo ferocissime pro Romana societate adversus Punicum fœdus steterat, Liv. II. *Fierce-*

ly, savagely, ferociously: *aspere* et f. et libere dicta. — *Comp.*, C. noster Lamia paulo f. (exagitat). — [Sup., Curt. 10, 2.]

[FĒRŌCŪLUS, a, um. (ferox) Somewhat spirited or fierce: quid tu, miles tiro, tam f. es? A. B. Afr.]

FĒRŌNĪA, æ. f. (a Sabine word) An ancient Italian deity, the guardian of plants and of freedmen, Liv. 1, 30, 5.

FĒRŌX, ōcis. [gen. plur., ferocum, Alb.] (from the same root as fero; rushing forward, as it were; hence) High-spirited, mettlesome, fierce. I. In a good sense: nimium es vehemens *æque natura*, Cic. Vat. 2, 4: — magna gens et f. et rebus populi Romani imminens. — \*\*Sup., cum globo ferocissimorum juvenum Romulus impetum facit, Liv.

II. In a bad sense: indulgentia ferocem fortasse atque arrogantem et infestum facit, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 3. — *Comp.*, victoria civilis, eos ipsos ferociore impotentioresque reddit: — ne ferociorem eum faciant. — [Sup., Gell. 1, 3.] — \*\*With genit.: ignavissimus quisque nimii verbis, linguæ feroces, Tac. — [With inf., Plaut.]

[FĒRRĀMENTĀRIUS, ii. m. (ferramentum) A blacksmith, Firm.]

FĒRRĀMENTUM, i. n. (ferrum) Any implement or tool wholly or partly made of iron, an iron instrument: semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: — f. prospicere.

FĒRRĀRIA, æ. f. I. An iron mine; an iron foundry, Cæs. B. G. 7, 22, 2. II. [æc. herba] The plant vervain (verbena L.), App. H. 65.]

\*\*1. FĒRRĀRIUS, a, um. (ferrum) Belonging or relating to iron: f. metalla, an iron mine, Plin. 34, 14, 41: — f. aqua, intended for cooking or tempering red hot iron, id.

[2. FĒRRĀRIUS, ii. m. A blacksmith, Inscr.]

[FĒRRĀTILIS, e. (ferratus) Of or relating to iron, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 18.]

\*\*FĒRRĀTUS, a, um. (ferrum) Furnished, covered, or shod with iron, that has an iron point, etc.: f. hasta, Liv. 1, 32, 12: — f. aqua, impregnated with iron, Sen. — Subst.: Ferrati, orum. m. (æc. milites) Soldiers in iron armour, Tac. A. 3, 45.

FERREA, æ. See FERREUS, I.

FĒRRĒUS, a, um. (ferrum) I. A) Made or consisting of iron, iron: Britanni utuntur aut ære aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12, 4: — f. furcæ, Varr.: — [absol. ferreæ, Cat.] \*\*B) Meton.: Of the nature of iron, like, resembling, or containing iron: f. fabrica, the trade or profession of a blacksmith, Plin. II. Fig. A) Iron; i. e. harsh, without feeling, unfeeling, cruel, hard-hearted: qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, Cic. Læl. 13, 48: — durus et f., inhumanus: — f. essem: — ferus et f.: — os f., shameless, impudent. \*\*B) Firm, that cannot be shaken: (Cato) in parsimonia, in patientia laboris periculique, ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv. 39, 40, 11.

[FĒRRĒRĒPINUS, a, um. (ferrum-crepo) Clanking with iron, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 21.]

[FĒRRĒTĒRIUM, ii. n. (ferrum-tero) A place where irons (or chains) clank, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55.]

[FĒRRĒTĒRUS, i. m. (ferrum-tero) One that has been, or is, in chains, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 14.]

[FĒRRĒTĒBAX, æcis. (vox hybr. from ferrum-rpīssu, i. e. tero) That rubs iron, i. e. chains, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 9.]

\*\*FĒRRŪGĒNĒUS, a, um. [an old form, ferrugineus, Lucr. 4, 74] (ferrugo) [I. Of the colour of iron, of a deep blue or green, Virg. Æ. 6, 303 (for which, cærulea, id.). II. Resembling iron: f. sapor fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 8.]

\*\*FĒRRŪGO, inis. f. (ferrum) I. A) Rust of iron: illitque inde f. incipientes lichenas sanæ, Plin. 23, 8, 79. B) Meton.: A colour resembling that of the rust of iron; a dark colour: nucleis, vestiti alia ferruginis tunica, Plin. 15, 10, 9. [II. Fig.: Envy, LL.]

FĒRRUM, i. n. I. Iron, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151. II. A) Meton.: Any iron instrument, esp. a sword: Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: — cum ferro invadere: — f. recipere, a cut with a sword: — f. et ignis, fire and sword: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur. B) Force of arms or weapons; hence, combat, war, battle: decernere ferro.

\*\*FĒRRŪMEN, inis. n. (ferrum) I. Cement: quod furto calcis sine ferrumine suo cæmenta componuntur, Plin. 36, 23, 55. II. Iron-coloured rust: (crystalla) infestantur plurimis vitis, scabro ferrumine, maculosa nube, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

[FĒRRŪMĒNĒTĒO, ōnis. f. A cementing, Dig.]

\*\*FĒRRŪMĒNO, i. v. a. (ferrumen) I. To cement: ita ferruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin. 35, 15, 21. [II. Meton.: f. labra labelis, Plaut.]

FĒRTĒLĒS, e. (fero) I. That bears much fruit, fruitful, fertile. A) Prop. 1) Absol.: Asia tam opima est ac f., ut etc., Cic. de J. P. 6, 14: — agri opimi et f.: — agri uberrimi maximeque f.: — agri lati et f. — \*\*Comp., uberius solum fertiliorēve segetem, Quint. — Sup., quæ fertilissima sunt Germaniæ loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Cæs. 2) With a genit.: proferre possum multos f. agros alios aliorum fructuum. — \*\*Comp., incolas (Taprobanes) auri margaritarumque grandium fertiliores quam Indos, Plin. \*\*3) With abl.: ager a litore arboribus f., Plin. \*\*4) With ad: tractus f. ad omnia, Plin. \*\*B) Fig.: Abundant, rich: tanto priscorum cura fertilior et industria felicior fuit, Plin. H. N. 14 præf. \*\*II. That makes fruitful, fertilising: majores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt, Plin.

\*FĒRTĒLĒTAS, ætis. f. (fertilis) Fruitfulness, fertility. I. Prop.: quæ sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel f. futura, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131. \*\*II. Fig.: artis ejus (Protopenis) summa intentio, et ideo minor f., Plin. 35, 10, 36.

\*\*FĒRTĒLĒTER, adv. Fertilely, fruitfully: derelicta metalla f. reviviscunt, Plin. 34, 17, 49.

[FĒRTŌRIUS, a, um. (fero) I. That serves for carrying, C. Aur. II. Subst.: Fertorium, ii. n. A sedan-chair, id.]

[FĒRTUM (ferctum), i. n. A kind of offering-cake, Pers. 2, 48.]

[FĒRTUS, a, um. (fero; conf. FĒRTILIS) Fertile, fruitful, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 49, 163.]

FĒRŪLA, æ. f. I. A plant, giant fennel (Fam. Umbellifera), Plin. 13, 22, 42. \*\*II. Meton. A) A thin branch of a tree, Plin. — A splint for setting broken bones, Cels. B) The branch of an antler, Plin.

\*\*FĒRŪLĒCĒUS, a, um. (ferula) I. Made or prepared from the plant ferula: f. rudens, Plin. 34, 18, 50.

II. Of the nature of the plant ferula: f. genus, Plin.

[FĒRŪLĒO, inis. f. (ferula) A species of ferula, C. Aur.]

\*\*FĒRŪLĒUS, a, um. (ferula) [I. Made or prepared from the plant ferula, C. Aur.] II. Of the nature of, or like the plant ferula: f. vena, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

FĒRUS, a, um. (related to *φῆρ*, *Æol. φῆρ*) Wild.

I. Prop. A) Quæ vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel *cicurus* vel ferarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: — in bestiis *cicuribus*, feris: — immanes et f. beluæ: — f. et immanis beluæ.

[B) Subst.: FĒrus, i. m. A wild or untamed animal, Virg. Æ. 2, 51.] II. Fig.: Wild, uncivilised, rude, uncultivated, rough, unpolished; hard, cruel: ipsis in hominibus nulla gens est neque tam *mansueta* neque tam f., quæ non etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24: — nulla gens tam f.: — ex feris et immanibus *mites* reddidit et *mansuetos*: — nimis f. et immanis: — f. atque *agrestis*: — inhumani ac f. testes: — f. et *ferreus*: — animus immanis ac f.: — mores f.: — f. *agrestisque* vita: — f. victus.

FĒRVĒ-FĒCĒO, fĒci, factum. 3. [in *tesis*, Cat.] v. a. (ferveo; to cause to boil; hence) To make hot or warm, to heat: præusta et præacuta materia et pice fervefacta, hot pitch, Cæs. B. G. 7, 22.

**FERVEFACTUS**, a, um. *part. of fervefacio.*

**FERVENS**, entis. I. *Part. of ferveo.* II. *Adj.* *Hot, glowing, burning, boiling.* A) 1) *Prop.* : aqua denique f. a Rubrio ipso Philodamus perfunditur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 67 : — *\*\*Subst.* : si f. os intus exusserint, Plin. *\*\*2)* *Meton. of sound* : *Rebounding, resounding, re-echoing, roaring* : eodem (sono) fluctuante in stagnantibus, fervente contra solida, Plin. *\*B)* *Fig.* : *Heated, hot, violent, fervent* : fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec sapiente f. plerumque est, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46.

*\*\*FERVENTER. adv.* *Hotly, warmly, violently* : et de damnatione f. loqui est coeptum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2.

**FERVĒO**, būi. 2. or **FERVO**, vi. 3. v. n. *To be very hot, to boil, glow, burn.* *\*\*I. Prop.* A) 1) *Ferveo* : quum alqa jam parte mustum excoctum in se ferveret, Col. 12, 19, 5. [2] *Ferveo* : Lucil. ap. Quint. 3) *Either ferveo or servo* : osculo in aquam ferventem dejecto refrigerari vas, nec postea f. nisi exempto, Plin. 32, 5, 18. [B] *Poet. meton.* 1) *To be carried on busily, to be done with eagerness or vehemence*, Virg. 2) *Of a crowd* : *To be in violent commotion, to move in great numbers, swarm about*, Ov. *\*II. Fig.* : *To glow, burn, be heated or agitated; to rage, be inflamed or transported, to break out in a passion.* 1) *Ferveo* : usque eo fervet efforturque avaritia, Cic. Qu. 11. [2] *Ferveo* : Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 8.]

*\*\*FERVESCO*, ēre. v. inch. n. (*ferveo*) I. *Prop.* : *To begin to boil, to become boiling hot, to grow warm* : f. materia, Plin. 33, 6, 35. [II. *Fig.* : Lucr. 3, 290.]

**FERVĪDUS**, a, um. (*fervor*) *Glowing, hot, heated, boiling, fermenting.* I. *Prop.* : quarta pars mundi (i. e. ignis) tota natura f. est, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27. — [Comp., Hor. Ep. 11, 14.] — [Sup., Curt. 3, 5.] II. *Fig.* : *Glowing, i. e. fiery, hot, violent, passionate, ardent, fervent* : f. quoddam et petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68, 241 : — f. oratio : — volubilis et f. oratio.

**FERVO**, ēre. See **FERVEO**.

**FERVOR**, ōris. m. (*ferveo*) *Heat, fervour, fermentation.* I. *Prop.* : mundi ille f. purior, perucidior mobiliorque multo quam hic noster calor, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30 : — *\*\*In the plur.* : f. capitis, Plin. II. *Fig.* : *Heat, vehemence, ardour, glow, passion* : quum hic f. concitatio animi inveteraverit : — f. mentis : — f. ætatis : — f. maris, disturbed state of the sea, i. e. unsafety on account of pirates, Cic. P. Cons. 12, 31 : — [In the plur. : Gell.]

**FESCENNĀ**, æ. f. A town of Etruria on the Tiber, now Galese, where a peculiar kind of facetious and satirical verses was invented, Plin. 3, 5, 8.

[**FESCENNĪCŌLA**, æ. (*Fescenninus-colo*) *That admires the Fescennine verses*, Sid.]

*\*\*FESCENNĪNUS*, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fescennia* : F. versus, Liv. 7, 2, 7 : — [Subst. : Fescennini, orum. m. A kind of verses peculiar to the people of Fescennia, i. e. Fescennine verses, Macr. S. 2, 4.] [B] *Meton.* : Fescenninus, i. m. A kind of lampoon, Cat. ap. Fest.]

[**FESCENNĪUM**, ii. n. For Fescennia, Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 695.]

[**FESSŌNĀ**, æ. f. (*fessus*) *A goddess invoked by the weary*, August.]

[**FESSŪLUS**, a, um. (*fessus*) *Somewhat tired or fatigued*, App.]

**FESSUS**, a, um. *part. (fatis, fatigo, fatiscor)* I. *Weary, fatigued, tired, exhausted, weak, feeble* : nisi de via f. esset, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1 : — f. inedia fluctibusque : — bello f. : — plorando f. sum. II. A) *With genit.* : f. rerum, exhausted, worn out by misfortunes, Virg. *\*\*B)* *Meton. of inanimate and abstract objects* : alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv. : — Veaspiamus fessis rebus subveniens, unprosperous events, Plin.

[**FESTĀTUS**, a, um. (*festus*) *Festively adorned*, F.P. ap. Gell.]

[**FESTĪCE**, adv. (*festus*) *Cheerfully*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**FESTĪNĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (*festino*) *Making haste*, Vell. 2, 8, 5.]

**FESTĪNANS**, antis. I. *Part. of festino.* II. *Adj.* *Hastening, in haste* : ille propere, f., mandata vestra conficere cupiens, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6 : — f. scripsi.

**FESTĪNANTER**, adv. *Hastily, quickly* : improbe, turbide, f., rapide omnia videtis esse suscepta, Cic. Scaur. § 37 : — nimium f. dictum. — *\*\*Comp.*, compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac.

[**FESTĪNĀNTĪA**, æ. f. (*festino*) *Haste*, Cod. Th.]

[**FESTĪNĀTIM**, adv. (*festino*) *Hastily*, Pomp. ap. Non.]

**FESTĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Haste, speed* : quid hæc tanta celeritas f.que significat? Cic. R. Am. 34, 96 : — mea f. : — epistola plena festinatione : — omni f. : — ignoscere f. : — f. tollere : — In the plur. : cavendum est, ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates.

*\*\*FESTĪNĀTO*, adv. *With haste, hastily* : quam nihil præparato, nihil f. fecisse videtur Milo, Quint. 4, 2, 58.

[**FESTĪNIS**, e. for *festinus*, a, um. *Hasty, quick*, Tit. ap. Non.]

**FESTĪNO**, i. v. n. and a. (*fero*) I. *Neut.* : *To hasten, make haste, be quick, to be in haste* : plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent, Cic. Fam. 12, 22, 4 : — solent nautæ f. : — ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio.

II. *Act. meton.* : *To make haste with any thing, to hasten, accelerate, hurry.* A) *With an objective clause* : ut migrare tanto opere festines, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. *\*\*B)* *With acc.* : ni id festinaret in summo periculo suam salutem fore, Sall. : — *\*\*In the pass.* : quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall. [C] *F. se, to hasten, make speed*, Gell.]

[**FESTĪNUS**, a, um. (*festino*) *Speedy, hasty*, Ov. M. 11, 347 : — *With genit.* : Stat.]

**FESTĪVE**, adv. *Agreeably, pleasantly, elegantly, wittily* : quamquam a te actam fabellam video esse f., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3 : — quam f. crimen contextitur! — quam f. dissolvitur (argumentum)! — f. odorari : — f. tradere : — A particle of concession : quare bene et præclare quamvis nobis sæpe dicatur : *belle et f. nimium sæpe nolo*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101.

**FESTĪVĪTAS**, ātis. (*festivus*) *Pleasantness, pleasure, festivity.* [I. *Prop.* : Plant. II. *Meton.* A) *As term of endearment* : *My charmer! My angel!* Plaut. B) *Politeness, complaisance, courtesy*, Ter. C) *Cheerful wit or humour* : in illo genere perpetuus festivitatis ars non desideratur, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219 : — festivitate et facetiis omnibus præstare : — oratio lepore et festivitate conditor (shortly before, faceta et urbana) : — summa festivitate et venustate : — imago antiquæ et vernaculæ festivitatis (corresponding to facetiæ and lepores) : — In the plur. : Gorgias autem avidior est generis ejus, et his festivitatis (sic enim ipse censet) insolentius abutitur, witty sayings. [D] A festivity, i. e. festival, feast, Cod. Th.]

[**FESTĪVĪTER**, adv. (*festivus*) *Agreeably, pleasantly, humorously, wittily, jocosely*, Gell. 1, 2, 7.]

[**FESTIVO**, toprdfm, Gloss.]

**FESTĪVUS**, a, um. 1. (*festus* prop., festive, belonging to a feast; hence) *Festive, cheerful, joyous.* [I. *Prop.* : Plaut. Casin. 4, 1, 3.] [A] *Subst.* : *Festivum, i. n. Pleasure, delight*, Lampr. II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.* : *Agreeable, pleasant, handsome, fine, beautiful* : nonne igitur sunt ista f.? Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38 : — f. copia librorum : — Of manners or character : *Well-behaved, polite* : puer f., anagnostes noster decesserat : — f. filius : — f. homo. B) *Exp.* : *Witty, pleasant, humorous* : de Græcis dulcem et facetum festivumque sermonis atque in omni oratione simulatorem, quem εἰρωτα Græci nominant, Socratem accepi-mus : — poema f. : — f. oratio : — f. acroama.

[**FESTRA**, æ. See **FENESTRA**.]

*\*\*FESTŪCA*, æ. f. I. A stalk, stem, blade of grass, Plin. 10, 41, 51. — [A staff (called also vindicta) with which the prætor or a lictor touched such slaves as were to be made free, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15.] II. *Meton.* : A kind of weed that grows among barley, otherwise called ægilops, fescus-grass, Fam. Gramineæ, Plin. 18, 17, 44.

[FESTŪCĀRIUS, a, um. (festuca) *Of or belonging to the liberation of a slave*, Gell. 20, 10.]

[FESTŪCŪLA, æ. f. (festuca) *A small stalk or blade*, Pall.]

1. FESTUS, a, um. I. A) *Festive, festival, solemn*: qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium f. atque solennes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: — diem festum celeberrimum et sanctissimum. [B) Subst.: Festum, i. n. *A feast, festive entertainment, festival*, Ov. F. 4, 877. II. Meton.: *Festive, cheerful, joyous*, Stat. S.]

2. FESTUS, i. m. *A Roman cognomen*; e. g. Sex Pompeius F., a Roman grammarian.

FESULÆ, arum. and FESULANUS, a, um. See FÆSUL.

1. FĒTĪALES, ium. m. *A Roman college of priests by whom treaties were sanctioned and solemnly ratified, and who also before the formal declaration of war demanded satisfaction in the name of the state*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21.

2. FĒTĪALIS, e. *Of or belonging to the fetiales*: f. religio, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: — f. jus.

\*\*FĒTĪFER (fæt.), ěra, ěrum. (2. fetus-fero) *Fertilising*: f. potu Nilus amnis, Plin. 7, 3, 3.

\*\*FĒTĪFĪCO (fæt.), are. v. n. (2. fetus-facio) *To bring forth young*: accipitres humi fetificant, Plin. 10, 8, 9.

\*\*FĒTĪFĪCUS (fæt.), a, um. (2. festus-facio) *That fertilises, fertilising*: humorem iis fetificum lactis modo effluere, Plin. 9, 51, 74.

\*\*FĒTO. (fæt.) 1. v. n. and a. (2. fetus.) I. *Neut.*: To bring forth young, to breed, hatch: in quibus (paludibus) plerumque fetant (anates), Col. 8, 15, 7. [II. Act.: *To fructify, impregnate*, August.]

[FĒTŌSUS (fæt.), a, um. (2. fetus) *Prolific*, Bibl.]

[FĒTŌSUS (fæt.), a, um. for fetosus. *Prolific*, Hier.]

\*FĒTURA (fæt.), æ. f. (2. fetus) I. [A] *A bringing forth of young, a breeding, procreation, propagation*, Virg. G. 3, 62. B) Meton. 1) *Concr.*: Young offspring: alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaque servo, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20. \*\*2) Meton.: *Of young vines*: ut omnis f. sub eo exeat, Plin. \*\*II. Fig.: *The production of a literary work*: (libri) nati apud me proxima fetura, Plin. H. Nat. præf.

[FĒTŪRĀTUS (fæt.), a, um. (fetura) *Made fruitful*, Tert.]

\*1. FĒTUS (fæt.), a, um. (part. of obsol. feo; see Fecundus: *prop. made fruitful*; hence) [I. *Pregnant, with young or child*. A) 1) *Prop.*: Hor. O. 3, 27, 5. 2) Meton. a) *Of plants*: Fruitful, fertile: terra f. frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156. [b] Gen.: *Filled with any thing, full*, Virg.] [B) Fig.: Sil.] \*\*II. *That has borne or brought forth*: ut neque agiles et fetus, dum procurant, separari a ceteris sinat, Col. 7, 3.

2. FĒTUS (fæt.), ūs. m. [another form of the abl. plur., fetis, Att. ap. Non.] (obsol. feo) I. A) *A bringing forth of young*; also of birds, a hatching: quarum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem quum cernimus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63. B) Meton.: *Of plants*; To bear fruit: quæ frugibus atque baccis terræ fetu profunduntur.

II. *Concr.* A) 1) *Offspring, young, brood, progeny*: quæ (bestiæ) multiplices fetus procreant, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128. 2) Meton.: *Of plants*; Fruit: ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere: — omnis f. repressus exustusque flos. B) Fig.: nec ulla estate uberior oratorum f. fuit, growth: — animi f.

FEX, fecis. See FÆX.

[1. FI. interj. *Pah! foh!* (at a bad smell), Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 7.]

2. FĪ. imperat. of fio: fi cognitor ipse, Hor. S. 2, 5.

1. FĪBER, bri. m. *A beaver, castor*, Plin. 8, 30, 47.

[2. FIBER, extremus, Varr.]

[FIBLA, æ. f. See FIBULA.]

[FIBRA, æ. f. I. *A fibre, filament*; of roots,

plants, etc.: viriditas herbescentes, nixa fibris stirpium, sensim adolescit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: — radicum f. evellere: — quid fissum in extis, quid f. valent, accipio: — fibræ cinciunorum madentes. \*\*II. Meton.: *Entrails*: persequimur omnes ejus (terræ) fibras, Plin. 33 præf.: — neque enim mihi cornea fibra est, Pers. 1, 47.

[FIBRĀTUS, a, um. (fibra) *Fibrous*, A. Priap.]

FIBRĒNUS, i. m. *A small river of Latium near Arpinum, which flowed round an estate of Cicero's, now Fibreno*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1.

[FIBRĪNE, es. f. (fibra) *A peculiar organic compound, found both in vegetables and animals*; fibrin, NL.]

\*\*FIBRĪNUS, a, um. (1. fiber) *Of a beaver or castor*: f. pelles, Plin. 32, 9, 36.

FIBŪLA [contr., fibla, App.], æ. f. (contr. for figibula from figo) *Any thing by which two things are joined or fastened together, a clasp, buckle, button, brace, band, cramp*. I. Gen.: trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, brackets, braces, cramps, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17, 6. \*\*II. Esp. in Surg. A) *An instrument for contracting the lips of a wide-gaping wound, when it does not admit of being sewn up*, Cels. B) *A long bone of the leg, outside the tibia: its lower end forms the outer ankle*, NL.]

\*\*FĪBŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A joining together by clasps, braces, etc.*, Vitruv. 10, 3.

[FĪBŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (fibula) *That may be clasped or joined together, furnished with clasps or braces*, Claud.]

\*\*FĪBŪLO. 1. v. a. (fibula) I. *To join or fasten with a clasp, buckle, etc.*: omnes parietum et soli juncturae testaceis pulvinis fibulentur, Col. 1, 6, 13. [II. Fibulatus, a, um. *Furnished with clasps or braces*, LI.]

FICANA, æ. f. *A small town of Latium near Rome, on the road to Ostia*, Liv. 1, 33.

[FICĀRIA, æ. f. *A place planted with fig-trees*, Pall.]

\*\*FĪCĀRIUS, a, um. (ficus) *Of or belonging to figs*: f. culices, Plin. 11, 35, 41.

[FĪCĀTUM, i. n. (ficus) (æ. secur) *The liver of an animal that has been fed with figs*, App.]

FĪCEDŪLA, æ. f. (ficus) *The fig-pecker, beccafico* (Motacilla ficedula, L.), Plin. 10, 29, 44.

[FĪCEDŪLENSES, ium. m. (ficedula) *A fictitious name, applied to a kind of militia*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 60.]

FICELIÆ, arum. f. *A place on the Collis Quirinalis*, Mart. 6, 27, 2.

\*\*FĪCĒTUM, i. n. (ficus) *A place planted with fig-trees*, Plin. 15, 19, 21. — [Meton.: partes obscenæ ulceribus et tuberculis plenæ, Mart. 12, 33, 2.]

[FĪCĪTAS, ātis. f. (ficus) *Abundance of figs*, Næv. ap. Non.]

[FĪCĪTOR, ōris. m. (ficus) *A grower of figs*, Næv. ap. Non.]

[FĪCOLEA. i. q. palus ficulneus, acc. to Fest.]

\*\*FĪCOLENSES, ium. m. *The people of Ficulea*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

[FĪCŌSUS, a, um. (ficus, IL) *Full of or affected with ulcers*, Mart. 7, 71, 1. — Sup., A. Priap.]

FICTE. adv. *Feignedly, with pretence*: f. et simulate quæstus causa insurrare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, 13: — f. reconciliata gratia.

\*\*FĪCTĪCĪUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (fictus) *Feigned, fictitious, not genuine*: f. gemmæ, Plin. 37, 13, 76.

[FĪCTĪLIĀTUS, ūi. m. (fictilis) *A potter*, Inscr.]

FĪCTĪLIS, e. (fictus) I. *Made of clay, earthen*: si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 71: — f. Summanus: — f. vasa. \*\*II. Subst.: Fictile, i. a. and often plur., fictilia, ium. n. *Earthen vessels, earthenware*: balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

\*\*FĪCTĪO, ōnis. f. (fingo) I. *A making, forming, framing, fashioning*: tam frigida, quam est nomen f.

adjectis, detractis, mutatis literis, Quint. 6, 3, 53. II. *Esp.* A) *A feigning, fiction*: in figura totius voluntatis f. est, apparet magis quam confessa, Quint.: — *fictiones personarum, quae personarum dicuntur*, Quint. B) *A fictitious or assumed case, a supposition*: "adhuc est subtilior illa ex simili translatione, quum, quod in alia re fieri solet, in aliam mutantur. Ea dicatur sane f.," Quint. 6, 3, 61. [C] *In Law*: f. legis, a fiction, i. e. a taking or presuming a case without its being literally true, a supposition for the sake of deducing a legal argument or proof, Dig.]

FICTITIUS, a. um. See FICTICIUS.

FICTOR, ōris. m. (fingo) I. A) *One who makes, forms, or fashions any thing, one who makes images of wax, clay, wood, stone, etc., a statuary, sculptor, image-maker*: deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81: — f. que item e cera. [B] *Esp.*: A) *baker of sacrificial cakes*, Varr. [II. Fig. A) Gen.: Plaut. B) *Esp.*: *One who feigns or counterfeits*, Virg.]

\*FICTRIX, icis. f. (fingo) *She that forms or fashions any thing*: ejus universae materiae f. et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92.

[FICTURA, ae. f. (fingo) *Formation*, Plaut. Tr. 2, 2, 86.]

FICTUS, a. um. I. Part. of fingo. II. Adj.: *Invented, supposed, feigned, made up, false*: in amicitia nihil f. est, nihil simulatum, Cic. Læl. 8, 26: — *fictio officio*: — in re f.: — falsum est neque solum f., sed etiam imperite absurdeque f.: — *communicii* et f. dii: — f. et *communicia* fabula: — in rebus fictis et adumbratis: — \*Of persons: alii fictum (eum), ingratum, immemorem loquuntur, Plin.: — [Poet. Subst. neut.: Fictum, i. n. *Illusion, deceit*, Ov.]

[FICULA, ae. f. (ficus) *A small fig*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.]

FICULĒA, ae. f. *A small Sabine town*, Liv. 1, 38.

[FICULĒITES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Ficulea*, Varr.]

FICULĒNSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Ficulea*, Inscr. — Subst.: in Ficulensi, estate near Ficulea, Cic. Att. 12, 34, 1.

FICULNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Ficulea*: Via Nomentana, cui tum F. nomen fuit, Liv. 3, 52, 3.

\*FICULNĒUS, a. um. (ficula) *Of or belonging to a fig-tree*: f. folia, Col. 6, 3, 7.

[FICULNUS, a. um. another form for ficulneus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 1.]

FICUS, i and ūs. f. I. *A fig-tree*: homini Phrygi, qui arborem fici numquam vidisset, fascinam fidorum objecit, Cic. FL 17, 41: — quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de fici. II. Meton. A) *The fruit of the fig-tree, a fig*: ex fici tantulo grano, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: — [Also m.: Lucil. ap. Non.] [B] *A soft, wartlike excrescence, that appears about the anus* (i. q. κονδυλωμα), Mart.: — also, one affected with this disease, Mart.

[FIDĀMEN, inia. n. (fido) *Faith, confidence*, Tert.]

\*FĪDE. adv. *Faithfully, trustily*: quae mihi a te ad timorem fidissime atque amantissime proponuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4. (Sup., fidelissime.)

[FĪDĒICTOR, ōris. m. (1. fides-dico) *A surety, bail, [fidejussor]*, August.]

[FĪDĒICOMMISSĀRIUS, a. um. (fidei-committo) *Of or belonging to a fidei commissum*, Dig.] — [Subst.: Fideicommissarius, ii. m. (sc. heres) *An heir by fideicommissum*, Dig.]

\*FĪDĒICOMMISSUM, i. n. *A fidei commissum in trust* (see FĪDĒICOMMITTO), Suet. Claud. 23.

[FĪDĒI-COMMITTO (also separately fidei committo), misi, missum. 3. v. n. and a. (fides: prop. to commit a thing to anybody's fidelity or honour) *To entrust a person with any thing, that he may in due time deliver it to the lawful owner; especially in a last will, to leave in trust*, Dig.]

[FĪDĒ-JUBEŌ (also separately fide jubeo), jussi, jussum. 2. v. n. (fides) *In Law*: *To be surety for any one*, Dig.]

[FĪDĒJUSSŌ, ōnis. f. (fidejubeo) *In Law*: *Bail*, Dig.]

[FĪDĒJUSSOR, ōris. m. (fidejubeo) *In Law*: *A surety*, Dig.]

[FĪDĒJUSSŌRIUS, a. um. (fidejussor) *Of or belonging to sureties or suretyship*, Dig.]

[FĪDĒLE. adv. *Faithfully*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79.]

\*FĪDĒLĪA, ae. f. *A vessel, jar, pot*, Col. 12, 58, 1. — *Esp.*: *A whitewash-pot; hence, Prov. duo parietes de eadem f. dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

FĪDĒLIS, e. (1. fides) I. A) *Trusty, faithful, sincere, that can be relied upon, firm, constant; absol.*: quum et civis mihi bonus et firmus amicus ac f. videatur, Cic. Cael. 6, 14: — socius f.: — f. conjux: — multorum opes praepotentium excludunt amicitias fideles: — f. consilium: — f. opera. B) *With dat.*: qui (Cn. Pompeius) unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano judicavit. — C) *With in and acc.*: qui (servi) animo fideli in dominum et praesenti fuerunt. \*D) 1) *With in and ablat.*: in amicis f. erant, Sall. 2) *Subst.*: Fidelis, is. m. *A trusty person, a confidant, one who may be relied upon or trusted*: si quem tuorum fidelium voles, ad me mittas. II. Meton. gen.: *Of things; Sure, safe, firm, durable, to be depended upon*: nam et doctrina et domus, et ars et ager etiam f. dici potest: ut sit, quomodo Theophrasto placet, verenda tralatio, Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1: — in nave tuta ac fideli.

FĪDĒLĪTAS, atis. f. (fidelis) *Faithfulness, fidelity, trustiness, probity*: simpliciter praeterea et communem et consentientem... eligi par est: quae omnia pertinent ad fidelitatem, Cic. Læl. 18, 65: — studio et fidelitate: — opera et f.: — amicorum f.: — f. benevolentiaque.

FĪDĒLĪTER. adv. I. A) *Faithfully, trustily, honourably, honestly, conscientiously*: vivere simpliciter, f. vitaeque hominum amice, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: — f. curare. \*B) *Comp.*, neque quemquam fidelius judicaturum, possetne sanari, Plin. \*C) *Sup.*, ut is optime te laudasse videatur, qui narraverit fidelissime, Plin. \*II. *Surely, firmly*: per quorum loca f. mihi pateret iter, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. — *Comp.*, memoriae quoque plerumque inheret fidelius, Quint. — *Sup.*, fortunae inaurato fidelissime simulacro, very strongly, Plin.

FĪDĒNĒ, arum. f. (another form sing. Fidenā, ae. Tac.: Fidenā, Virg.) *A very ancient town of Latium, on the Tiber, now Castro Giubileo*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96.

FĪDĒNAS, atis. *Of or belonging to Fidenae*. Tiberis Veientem agrum a Crustumino, dein Fidenatem Latinumque a Vaticano dirimens, Plin. 3, 5, 9. — *As cognomen*: L. Sergius F., Liv. 4, 17. — *Subst. plur.*: Fidenates, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Fidenae*, Liv.

FĪDENS, entis. I. Part. of fido. II. Adj.: (prop. trusting to, or confiding in, one's self; hence) *Courageous, bold*: qui fortis est, idem est f.; qui autem est f., is profecto non extimescit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: — fidenti animo.

FĪDENTER. adv. *Boldly, fearlessly, confidently*: timide fortasse signifier evellebat, quod f. inflexerat, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: — agere f.: — f. confirmare: — f. inquit: — *Comp.*, paullo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse.

\*1. FĪDENTĪA, ae. f. (fidens) *Trust, assurance; self-confidence, courage*: f. est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiducia certa cum spe collocavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: — fidentis contrarium est *diffidentia*: — f. est firma animi confisio.

2. FĪDENTĪA, ae. f. *A small town of Gallia Cisalpina, to the west of Parma, now Borgo S. Donino*, Vell. 2, 28.

\*FĪDENTĪNI, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Fidentia*, Plin. 3, 15, 20.

[FĪDĒPRŌMISSOR, ōris. m. (fidepromitto) *In Law*: *A surety, bail*, Just.]

[FĪDĒPRŌMITTO, ēre. v. n. (1. fides) *In Law*: *To be bail, to be surety*, Just.]

1. FĪDES, ei [gen. sing., fidēi, Lucr.: gen. sing., fide, Plaut.: dat., fide, Hor.] f. (fido) *Trust in any one's honesty or honour, confidence, credit*,

*faith, reliance.* I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: f. ut habeatur, duabus rebus effici potest, give rise to confidence, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: — fidem habere, to have faith in, to have confidence or trust in: — minor fabulis habetur f.: — cui maximam fidem suarum rerum habet: — fidem commentionis rebus adungere, to attach faith: — f. tribuere: — iisdem rebus f. tribuit: — et auctoritatem orationi affert et fidem: — f. confirmare: — constituere f.: — f. facit oratio, produces confidence: — minorem f. faceret oratio. — 2) With an objective clause: fac fidem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum querere: — fidem in testimonio cupiditatis derogare: — abrogare fidem juris iurandi: — omnibus abrogatur f.: — imminuere orationis fidem. B) 1) Esp. in transactions of commerce, etc.: Credit: scimus, Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: — f. de foro sublata: — f. defecere cepit: — res f.que, goods and credit, Sall. \*\*2) Also more generally, credit: fallax unius anni f., Plin. II. Meton.: (causa pro effecta) of that which produces faith or credit. A) 1) Faithfulness, honour, fidelity, honesty, veracity, conscientiousness, truth: fundamentum iustitiae est f., id est, dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23: — credamus quia fiat, quod dictum est, appellatam fidem, id.: — creditis in rebus f.: — exemplum antiquae probitatis et fidei: — summa probitate ac fide: — singularis f.: — f. est laudata: — iustitia et f.: — cuius virtuti, fidei commendata est: — aequitas et f.: — hinc f., illinc fraudatio: — mea erga te f. et benevolentia: — optima f.: — praestare f. 2) Of things and abstract objects: nam quum Gabinii levitas... omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, trustworthiness, veracity, credibility, authority, Cic. Arch. 5, 9: — auctoritatem et fidem habere. 3) Esp. in Law: bona fides, sincere intention, etc.; hence, ex f. bona, or simply bona f., sincerely, honestly, conscientiously: "arbitrium illud adegit quicquid sibi dare facere oporteret ex f. bona:" — de fide mala, with deception or fraud. B) A promise, engagement, word, vow. 1) Gen.: atque etiam, si quid singuli temporibus adducti hosti promiserunt, est in eo ipso f. conservanda, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: — f. dare, violare, in f. stare: — obligare f.: — f. liberare: — f. frangere: — f. decipere. 2) Esp. a promise of protection or security; hence, in general, protection, security, assistance, guardianship: fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, promised him the protection of the state, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 8: — contra interpositam fidem: — se in Chrysogoni fidem et clientelam contulerunt: — in cuius fide et clientela: — in vestra fide ac potestate: — in f. mea: — ea societas in mea f. est: — (jura) fidei suae commissa: — civitas in Bruti fide locata: — recipere in fidem: — in fidem necessitudinemque recipere: — fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judices, protection, assistance, help, support: — deum atque hominum f. implorare. — [di vestram fidem! for Heaven's sake! Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58.] — pro deorum atque hominum fide: — \*\*per fidem! Petr. III. Fides, personified as a deity: "praeclare Ennius: O F. alma, apta pinnis et ius iurandum Jovis!" Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104.

2. FIDES (another form fidis, Col. 11, 2, 14), is, and mostly in the plur., fides, ium. f. (σφις) A catgut string, a string of a musical instrument. [I. Prop.: Prud. Cath. 3, 81.] II. Meton. gen.: A stringed instrument, a lute, lyre, cithern, guitar. A) Plur.: ut in fidibus atque ut in cantu ipso ac vocibus concentus est quidam tenendus ex distinctis sonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 42: — f. et tibiae: — fidibus canere: — fidibus uti: — fidibus dicere: — fidibus docere alqm. [B) Sing.: Ov. Her. 15, 23.] C) Fides, the constellation Lyra: cedit clara F. Cyllenica, Cic. Ar. 381.

FIDICEN, inis. m. (2. fides-cano) One who plays on a stringed instrument, a harper, minstrel: Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis f., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: — f. (with tibiae). — [Poet. meton.: A lyric poet, Hor. E. 1, 19, 33.]

[FIDICINA, ae. f. (fidicen) She that plays upon a stringed instrument, a female harper, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 45.]

[FIDICINARIUS, λυριστής, Gloss.]

[FIDICINO, are. v. n. (fidicen) To play upon the lyre or any other stringed instrument, M. Cap.]

[FIDICINUS, a, um. (fidicen) Relating to a lyre, or to music upon a stringed instrument, Plaut. Rud. prol. 43.]

FIDICULA [contr. fidicula, Prud.], m. and frequently fidiculae, arum. f. (2. fides) I. A) A small stringed instrument; a small lute, cithern, guitar: quid si platani fidiculas ferrent numeroe sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22. \*\*B) Meton.: Fidicula. A constellation, Fides or Lyra, the Lyre, Plin. 18, 26, 59. \*\*II. A stringed instrument of torture: apparatus illi reddendus est suus eulei et fidiculae et ergastula et cruce, Sen. de Ira, 3, 3.

[FIDICULARIUS, a, um. (fidicula) That is wound or twisted like a cord; hence, twisted, contorted, subtle, Front.]

FIDIS, is. See 2. FIDES.

FIDIUS, m. (1. fides) An epithet of Jupiter (Ζεύς Πίσυρος); identical with the Sabine Sancus; always in connection with deus or medius (i. e. dius, or deus, with the demonstrative particle me), as an exclamation, God knows it! Upon my honour I unum, medius f. tecum diem libentius posuerim, Cic. de Fam. 5, 21, 1.

FIDO, fisis. 3. [another form of the fut., fidebo, Næv. ap. Non.] v. n. (πίθω) To trust, confide or place confidence in. I. With dat.: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 4. II. With abl.: haec sunt opera magni animi et prudentia consilioque fidentis. [III. With inf.: Hor.] [IV. Absol.: Plaut.]

FIDUCIA, ae. f. (fido) Trust, confidence, reliance, I. Prop. A) Haec enim tyrannorum vita, nimirum in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentia potest esse f., Cic. Læl. 15, 52: — fiduciam conturbare. B) Esp. for fiducia sui; Self-confidence, courage, boldness: omnes alacres et f. pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 67, 5. II. Meton. [A] Obj.: Trustworthiness, Plaut.] B) A deposit, pledge, mortgage: si tutor fidem praestare debet, si socius, si cui mandaris, si qui fiduciam acceperit, debet etiam procurator, Cic. Top. 10, 42: — f. committere: — fiduciae rationem fraudare: — formula fiduciae.

[FIDUCIALITER, adv. (fiducia) With confidence, August.]

FIDUCIARIUS, a, um. (fiducia) [I. In Law: In trust, that is given to any one, not as his own property, but on condition of its being delivered to another person at a fixed time, Dig.] II. Meton.: Entrusted, given in trust: neque se ignorare, quod esset officium legati, qui fiduciarium operam obtineret, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17, 2.

[FIDUCIO, 1. v. a. (fiducia) To pledge, mortgage, Inscr.]

FIDUS, a, um. (fido) I. Trusty, faithful, to be depended upon, sure, certain, safe: nihil est enim stabile quod infidum... neque enim f. potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum, Cic. Læl. 18, 65: — quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos: — fidissima atque optima uxor: — nihil f., nihil exploratum habere: — familiaritates f.: — f. custodia. \*\*II. Meton.: Of things and abstract objects; Safe, sure, firm: qui (pontem) ingredi ausi sunt, validum et f. intellexere, Tac. A. 15, 15.

\*\*FIGLINA, ae. f. I. The trade of a potter, potter's work, Plin. 7, 56, 57. II. A potter's shop, a pottery, Plin. 3, 6, 12.

\*\*FIGLINUM, i. n. Earthenware, Plin. 31, 3, 27, \*\*FIGLINUS (figulus). Of or belonging to a potter: f. opera, Plin. 35, 10, 36.

[FIGMEN, inis. n. (figo) A forming, formation, Prud.]

[FIGMENTUM, i. n. (figo) Any thing formed or shaped, a formation, copy. I. Gen. A) In abstr., Gell. 20, 9. B) In concr.: An image, copy, figure, Gell. 5, 12. II. Esp.: A poem, fiction, Lact.]

FIGO, xi, xnm. 3. [an old form part. perf., fecta, Lucr.] v. a. To fix, fasten, make firm, thrust in, set up.

## FIGULARIS

I. Prop. A) Dubitare, utrum mucrones in cive an in hoste figantur, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: — tabulam f., to fix: — f. legem: — cruce[m] f., to fix in the ground: — arma quæ fixa in parietibus fuerant, ea sunt humi inventa, hung up: — scuta sublime fixa: — \*\*f. domos, to fix an abode, to settle in an abode, Tac. \*\*B) Meton.: To hit, pierce, transfix; to shoot, kill, slay: f. hostes telis, Auct. B. Al. 30.

II. Fig. A) To fix, establish: ego omnia mea studia, omnem operam, curam, industriam, cogitationem, mentem denique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3: — beneficium trabali clavo f. B) To rally, taunt, rail at: Zeno non eos solum, qui tum erant, Apollodorum, Syllum, ceteros figebat maledictis, sed Socratem ipsum scurram Atticum fuisse dicebat, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: — adversarios f.

\*\*FIGULĀRIS, e. (figulus) Of or belonging to a potter or his trade, Plin. 31, 3, 28.

[FIGULARIUS, κεραμεύς, Gloss.]

[FIGULĀTĪO, ōnis, f. A forming, framing, Tert.]

[FIGULATOR FABER, κεραμεύς, Gloss.]

[FIGULĀTUS, a, um. (figulus) I. Turned into Figulus, Asin. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 32. II. Formed, fashioned, Tert.]

\*\*FIGULĪNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a potter: f. opus, Plin. 31, 11, 47.

[FIGULŌ, l. v. a. (figulus) To form, shape, frame, Tert.]

\*\*1. FIGŪLUS, i. m. (figo) A potter, Plin. 35, 12, 43.

2. FIGULUS, i. A Roman cognomen in the gentes Marcia and Nigidia; esp. P. Nigidius F., a learned contemporary of Cicero, Cic. Un. 1.

FIGŪRA, æ. f. (figo) That which has been shaped; concr., a figure, form, shape, fashion. I. Prop. A)

Gen.: corporis nostri partes totaque f. et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: — forma et f.: — quæ f. humana potest esse pulchrior? — omnium animantium formam vincit hominis f.: — f. pulcherrima: — humana specie et f.: — in muliebrem figuram habitumque: — f. et lineamenta hospitis: — conformatio quædam et f. totius oris et corporis: — pulmonum vis et f.: — formæ f.: — et navium f. et remorum motu permoti barbari (shortly before, navium species), Cæsa. \*\*B) Esp. 1) Of atoms: illas figuras Epicuri, quas a summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15. [2) Poet.: A shade, the soul of a departed person, Virg.] II. Fig.: Quality, form, nature, kind, mode. A) Gen.: majus et minus et æque magnum ex vi et ex numero et ex f. negotii, consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41: — f. orationis: — suam quandam expressit quasi formam figuramque dicendi. B) Esp. \*\*1) In Gramm.: The termination or form of a word, mode of declining and conjugating: quædam (verba) tertie demum personæ f. dicuntur, ut licet, piget, Quint. 1, 4, 29. 2) a) In Rhet.: A figure of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 53. Esp. \*\*b) A figurative manner of speaking, a hint, covert allusion, Suet.

[FIGURĀLĪTAS, ātis, f. (figura) A figurative mode of speaking, Fulg.]

[FIGURĀLĪTER, adv. (figura) Figuratively, Tert.]

[FIGURĀTE, adv. Figuratively, Sid.]

\*\*FIGURĀTĪO, ōnis, f. I. Prop.: A figuring, forming, shaping, fashioning: nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit f., Plin. 11, 37, 88. II. Fig. A) Imagination: si spei f. tardius cadit, Quint. [B) The formation of a word by declension or conjugation, Gell. C) Figurative speech, the use of figures in speech, Front.]

[FIGURĀTO, adv. Figuratively, Tert.]

[FIGURĀTOR, ōris, m. One who forms or fashions, Arn.]

FIGURĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of figuro. II. Adj. A) Prop.: Formed, shaped: boum ipsa terga declarant, non esse se ad onus accipiendum f., cervices autem natæ ad jugum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: — (hominis) ita f. corpus. \*\*B) Meton.: Figurative: f. controversiæ, Quint.

512

## FIMBRIANUS

[FILĀGO, inis, f. (filum) A kind of plant, cotton rose, Fam. Compositæ, NL.]

[FILĀMENTUM, i. n. (filum) A filament, NL.]

[FILĀRIA, æ. f. (filum) A kind of entozoary worm, NL.]

[FILĀTIL, adv. (filum) Thread by thread, Lucr. 2, 831.]

FĪLĪA, æ. f. (dat. and abl. plur., filiabus, Liv.) I. A daughter: Namæ Pompilii nepos ex f. rex a populo est Ancus Marcius constitutus, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: — In apposition: quum Decimus quidam Virginius virginem filiam ... in fore sua manu interemisset. [II. Meton. poet.: A female offspring, Hor. O. 1, 14, 12.]

FĪLĪCĀTUS, a, um. (filix) Furnished with fern: f. patere, ornamented with figures of fern-leaves, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11.

FILICINA, æ. f. A plant, i. q. radicles, App. H. 83.

\*\*FĪLICTUM, i. n. (filix) A place abounding with fern, Col. 2, 2, 8.

FĪLĪCŪLA (fel.), æ. f. (filix) A plant, otherwise called polypodium, rock-fern, Plin. 26, 8, 37.

FĪLĪŌLA, æ. f. (filia) I. A little daughter: L. Paullus filiolam suam Tertium animadvertit tristiculam, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 103: — quoniam mihi videris hanc scientiam juris tamquam filiolam osculari tuam. II. Meton.: Of an effeminate person: totus ille grex Catilinæ, duce filiola Curionis, i. e. C. Curione C. F., Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5.

\*\*FĪLĪŌLUS, i. m. (filius) A little son: filiolo me auctum scito salva Terentia, Cic. Att. 1, 2, 1.

[FĪLĪPENDŪLA, æ. f. (filum-pendulus) Dropwort, Spiræa f., Fam. Rosaceæ, NL.]

FĪLĪUS, i. m. [voc., filie, L. Andr. ap. Prisc.] I. A son: ut condemnaretur f. aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90. II. Meton. A) Terræ f., an obscure person, a person without birth: et huic terræ filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audes, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 4: — [fortunæ f., a lucky person, Hor.: Celtiberiæ f., i. e. an inhabitant of Celtiberia, Catull.] \*\*B) 1) Gen.: filii, children: "αὐτὴς ἐν γυναικὶ jungit et diversos sexus, ut quum marem feminamque filios dicimus," Quint. 9, 3, 63. \*\*2) Meton.: Of animals: ejusmodi admissarius nepotibus quam filiis utilior est, Col.

FĪLIX (felix), icis, f. I. Fern, Plin. 27, 9, 55.

[II. Meton.: Pers. 4, 41.]

[FILTRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. A straining, filtering, NL.]

[FILTRUM, i. n. A filter, cloth for filtering, NL.]

FĪLUM, i. n. [another form, filus, i. m. Arn.] (related to fibra and fimbria) I. A thread. Cels. 7, 16. \*\*A)

A thread of wool round the upper part of the head-dress of the flamen; in general, a fillet: legatus ... capite velato filo (lanæ velamen est), Audi, Jupiter, inquit, Liv. 1, 32, 6. \*\*B) Meton. 1) Any thing slender or resembling a thread: foliorum exilitas usque in fila attenuata, Plin. 2) The outline of any thing, form, fashion, shape: ingeniosus est et bono filo, Petr. II. Fig.: A sort, kind, species, stamp, description: sed ego hospiti veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo ejusmodi ipsius solent esse munera, i. e. of a strong rough texture, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2: — argumentandi tenuis f.: — paulo uberiore filo: — f. orationis.

FIMBRĪA, æ. m. (fimbriæ) A cognomen of the gens Flavia; thus, C. Flavius F., consul a. u. c. 650, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, 181: another consul, the enemy of M. Crassus, Cic. Brut. 66, 233.

\*FIMBRĪÆ, arum, f. (related to fibra and filum) I. A fringe on the border of a garment, etc.: erant illi compti capilli et madentes cincinnorum f., extremities of locks of hair, Cic. Pis. 11, 25. [II. A border, hem, or the like, NL.]

FIMBRĪĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a Fimbria: F. seditio, Sall. Fr. ap. Non. 215, 32.



1. FIMBRIĀTUS, a, um. (fimbriæ) *Furnished with a fringe: f. folii*, Plin. 21, 15, 55: — *f. capillus, curled*.

[2. FIMBRIĀTUS, a, um. (Fimbria) *Turned into a Fimbria*, Asin. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 32.]

\*\*FĪMĒTUM, i. n. (fimū) *A dunghill, or rather a pit dug for that purpose, a dung-pit*, Plin. 10, 54, 75.

\*\*FĪMUM, i. n. (for fimus) *Dung*, Plin. 28, 17, 70.

\*\*FĪMUS, i. m. I. *Excrement of animals, dung, ordure*, Plin. 28, 17, 71. [II. *Poet. meton. for lutum*, Virg.]

[FĪNALIS, e. (finis) I. *Of or belonging to a boundary*, Dig. II. *Relating to an end, at the end, final*, Macr.]

FINDO, fidi, fissum. 3. v. a. *To cleave, split, part, divide, separate*. I. *Prop.* A) Hoc enim quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus et divisus æqualiter in duas partes latera hæc alluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6. [B) *Middle, poet.: To burst*, Pers. 3, 8. II. *Fig. poet.: To divide, separate*, Hor. O. 4, 11, 16.]

[FINGIBILIS, e. (fingo) *That may be imagined*, C. Aur.]

FINGO, finxi, fictum. 3. v. a. *To form, shape, fashion, to make by forming or fashioning, to prepare*. I. *Prop.* A) Gen.: esse aliquam vim, quæ finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quæ fabricata sit hominem, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 87: — ab aliquo deo fictum: — *f. et construere nidos: — f. favos*. B) *Esp.* 1) *Of works of art; To give shape to any thing, to form, fashion, to work in stone, wax, etc.: quorum alterum f. opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, 30: — in ceris f. aut fictilibus figuris: — ex argilla et luto f.: — Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi et a Lysippo fingi volebat ... qui neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse: — fingendi ars, *statuary*. [2] *To adorn, decorate; to arrange in a proper and ornamental manner; to dress, trim [componere, excolere, ornare]*, Ov. R. Am. 341. \*\*3) *To assume (falsely), to put on*: hi neque vultum f., neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39, 4. II. *Fig.* A) 1) *Gen.: To form, frame, prepare*: natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: — animos f., *formare*: — moderari et f. mentem ac voluntatem: — ex qua me f. possim, *to take measures accordingly*: — ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant: — ea (verba) nos sicut molliissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus: — arbitrio f.: — quam (vitam) solam videtis subito flecti fingique non posse, *to be formed*: — lingua vocem immoderate profusam fingit et terminat, *forms*. 2) *Esp.* a) *With a double predicate; To form, shape, or create for any given purpose or like any thing*: finxit it ipsa natura ad honestatem, gravitatem, etc. [b) *To form by way of instruction, to inform, teach, educate, train*, Hor.] c) a) *To imagine, conceive, think, represent to one's self, to suppose, sketch, frame*: fingite animis ... fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus conditionis mee, Cic. Mil. 29, 79: — quæ cogitatione nobismet ipsi possumus f.: — *f. animo*: — animo et cogitatione f.: — ex sua natura ceteros f., *to imagine, represent to one's self*: — quid magis exercitum dici aut f. potest? — *f. maleficium*: — *f. amicitias, to accept*: — principatum sibi ipse opinionis errore finxerat, *had fancied*: — in summo oratore fingendo, in representing. B) *With an objective clause*: finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose: in the pass. with a subject. clause*, qui naufragus fingitur se suspendisse, Quint. B) (especially of any thing not consistent with truth) *To invent, devise, feign*: si mihi aliquam (republicam), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse finxero: — ex eventis f.: — crimina f.: — quæ finguntur aut optantur.

FĪNĪENS, entis. I. *Part. of finio*. II. *Adj.: f. orbis, the horizon*: "illi orbis, qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, qui a Græcis ὁρίζοντες nominantur, a nobis finientes rectissime nominari possunt," Cic. Div. 2, 44, 92: — \*\*Also, f. circulus, Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 17.

FĪNĪO, ivi or ii, itum. 4. v. a. (finis) *To enclose within bounds, to bound, to fix or determine by boundaries*. I. *Prop.*: in ore sita lingua est, finita

520

dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149. II. *Fig.* A) *To set bounds to, restrain, check, limit*: equidem illud ipsum non nimium probo, philosophum loqui de cupiditatibus finiendis. An potest cupiditas finiri? Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27. B) *For definitio: To fix, appoint, assign, point out, define*: sepulcris novis finivit modum: — hoc sphaeræ genus in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, *could not be defined*. — \*\*Impers.: de pecunia finitur, *Ne major causa ludorum consumeretur quam*, Liv. C) 1) *To put an end to, to determine, close, finish; in the pass., to finish, close*: ut sententiæ verbis finiantur, *may end in some verb.* \*\*2) *Esp.* a) *To end, finish, to give over speaking*: ut semel finiam, *to close the subject at once*, Quint. b) *To end, i. e. to die*: sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo ætatis anno, Tac.: qui morbo finiuntur, Plin.

FĪNIS, is. (abl. regular fine: fini, Lucr.) m. (f., Cic.) *A boundary, limit, landmark [terminus]*. I. *Prop.* A) Accessit propius et jam ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, quem oleæ terminabant, Cic. Cæs. 8, 22: — *In the plur.: Nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus: — f. terminare: — f. proferre, to extend the boundaries: — f. propagare*. B) *Meton.* 1) *In the plur.: A piece or tract of land marked out by boundaries; a territory, land*: per agrum Sequanorum iter in Sentonium fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatim finibus absunt, Cæs. 2) *Adv. fine or fini, As far as, up to*: matres familiæ de muro vestem argentumque jactabant et pectoris f. prominentes passis manibus obtabantur Romanos, Cæs. II. *Fig.* A) *A boundary, limit*: oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus, immensis pæne, describere, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: — certos f. terminosque constituere: — finem et modum transire, *to exceed all measure or all bounds*: — modum alqm et finem orationi facere, *to put a boundary or limit*. B) *Meton.* 1) a) *An end*: in hoc (æquo judicio) uno denique falsæ infamiae f. alqs atque exitus reperiatur: — dicendi f. facere: — f. disputandi facere: — facere f. scribendi: — vitæ f. afferre: — vivendi f. habere: — f. judicariæ controversiæ constituere: — oratio lecta ad eum f.: — *Adv.*: ad eum finem, *so long as*: — amor bestiarum in educandis custodiendisq; iis, quæ procreaverunt, usque ad eum f., dum possint se ipsa defendere: — mansit in conditione usque ad eum f., dum iudices rejecti sunt: — quem ad finem, *how long? quem ad f. esse effrenata jactabit audacia?* b) *Esp.* \*\*a) *The end or term of life, death*: nec quidquam jam de fine, si fata poscerent, recusans, Vell. B) *The highest or furthest point, the extreme*: sentis enim, credo, me jam diu, quod télōs Græci dicunt, id dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum: licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere: — quid sit f., quid extremum, quid ultimum: — f. bonorum, the highest good: — fines bonorum et malorum: — *Hence the title of Cicero's treatise, De Finibus, like the Greek περί τελών*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4: — honorum populi f. est consulatus. γ) *End, design, aim, purpose, tendency*: domus f. est usus: — f., persuadere dictione: — ad illum Ennii f. \*\*2) *In Rhet.: i. q. finitio and definitio. An explanation, definition*: dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. [3] *In Law: Measure, proportion*, Dig.]

\*FĪNĪTE, adv. I. *To a certain extent, with limitation or restriction*: ergo et avarus erit, sed f., Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27. [II. *Definitely*, Gell.]

FĪNĪTĪMUS, a, um. (finis) *Neighbouring, bordering upon*. I. *Prop.* A) 1) *With dat.*: sumus enim finitima Atinatis, Cic. Pl. 9, 22: — *f. regnum Ariobarzani vestris vectigalibus: — f. aer mari*. 2) *Absol.*: Romanos ea loca finitimæ provinciæ adjungere, Cæs. B) *Subst.*: Finitimi, orum. m. *Neighbours, i. e. those who live on the borders of a country*: bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit: — *f. ac vicini*. II. *Fig.: Connected, allied, related*. A) *With dat.*: sic unicuique virtuti f. vitium reperietur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: — (motus) finitimi sunt et propinqui his animi perturbationibus: — *f. metus ægritudini: — f. falsa veris: — f. deterrimum genus optimo: — f. consensus principum administrationi: — f. poeta oratori:*



## FINITIO

**f.** historia huius generi: — Antronii nomen **f.** maxime est huius periculo et crimini, *is very near, closely connected with.* **B)** *Abso.* illa, quæ propinqua videntur et **f.** esse: — artium studiorumque quasi **f.** vicinitas: — **f.** malum.

**\*\*FĪNĪTĪO**, ōnis. **f.** I. *An enclosing within limits; a limit, boundary.* Vit. 2, 1. II. *A defining, determining.* [A] *Prop.*: A division, part, Hyg. B) *Fig.* 1) *An explanation, definition*: "f. est rei propositæ propria et dilucida et breviter comprehensa verbis enuntiatio," Quint. 7, 3, 2. 2) *A rule, law*: illam quasi finitionem veluti quandam legem sanxerunt, Col. [3] *The end of life, death, Inscr.*

**\*\*FĪNĪTĪVUS**, a. um. (finio) *In Rhet. and Gramm.* I. *In Rhet.*: Defining by explanation, definitive: **f.** status, Quint. 3, 6, 5. [II. *In Gramm.* A) **F.** modus, that which indicates; hence, the Indicative, Diom. B) **F.** litera, a final letter, M. Cap.]

**FĪNĪTOR**, ōris. **m.** I. A) *One who fixes and measures boundaries, a surveyor [decempedator]*: questori permittant, finitorem mittant; ratum sit, quod finitori uni illi, a quo missus erit, renunciaverit, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34. **\*\*B)** *Meton.*: **f.** circulus, the horizon, Sen. [II. *One who finishes, Stat. Th.*]

**FĪNĪTUS**, a. um. I. *Part. of finio.* II. *Adj.*: *Of words; With full and proper termination*: qui apta et **f.** pronuntiatur, Cic. de Or. 51, 170.

**FIO**, eri. See **FACIO**.

**FIRCUS**, i. See **HIRCUS**.

[**FIRMĀMEN**, inia. **n.** poet. for firmamentum. (firmo) *A support, Ov. M.* 10, 491.]

**FIRMĀMENTUM**, i. n. (firmo) *Any thing used for supporting; a prop, stay.* I. A) *Prop.*: transversaria tigna injiciuntur, quæ firmamento esse possint, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15, 2. [B) *Meton.*: The heavens, firmament, August.] II. *Fig.* A) *A prop, support*: eum ordinem, qui exercet vectigalia, **f.** ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: — **f.** ac. robor totius accusationis: — multo plus firmamenti ac roboris: — parum firmamenti et parum virium: — **f.** rei publicæ: — **f.** imperii populi Romani: — **f.** stabilitatis constantisque: — **f.** dignitatis: — **f.** in teste ponere: — *In the plur.*: Romulus quum hæc egregia duo **f.** rei publicæ peperisset, auspicia et senatum. B) *Esp. in Rhet.*: That which supports an argument; a proof, main point, Cic. Inv. 1, 14.

**FIRMĀNI**, orum. **m.** *The inhabitants of Firmum, Cic. Phil.* 7, 9, 23. **\*\*Castellum Firmanorum, the port of Firmum, separate from the town, now Porto di Fermo, Plin.** 3, 13, 18.

**FIRMĀNUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Firmum*: L. Tarutius F—, of or from Firmum, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98: — audi ex Gario hoc F.: — **F.** fratres.

**\*\*FIRMĀTOR**, ōris. **m.** *A confirmer, establisher*: missus tamen Drusus paci **f.**, Tac. A. 2, 46.

**FIRME**. *adv.* *Firmly, with firmness, steadily*: qui eam (vocem naturæ) sic **f.** graviterque comprehenderit, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: — satis **f.** concipere animo: — **f.** sustinere assensus suos.

**\*\*FIRMĀNUS**, a. um. *Of Firmus*: **F.** vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

**FIRMĪCUS**, i. m. *Julius Maternus F—, a mathematician, under Constantine the Great, author of Matheseos Libri Octo.*

**FIRMĪTAS**, ātis. **f.** (firmus) *Firmness, strength, durability, solidity.* I. *Prop.*: ea, quæ Epicurus propter firmitatem στερεότης appellat, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: — gladiatoria totius corporis **f.**: — *In the plur.*: pulvis Puteolanus ædificiis præstat **f.**, Vit. II. *Fig.*: *Firmness, steadfastness, strength, constancy*: firmitatem et constantiam, si modo fuit aliquando in nobis, eandem cognoscere, quam reliquisti, Cic. Fam. 9, 11, 1: — **f.** animi: —

## FISCELLUS

**f.** sapientis: — ut quisque minimum firmitatis haberet minimumque virium, ita amicitias appetere maxime.

**FIRMĪTER**. *adv.* (firmus) *Firmly, solidly, strongly*: ubi in suo quisque est gradu **f.** collocatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 45: — **f.** stabilita matrimonia. **\*\*Comp.**, ut firmius durent calce addita, Plin. **\*\*Sup.**, pulvinus quam firmissime statuatur, Vit.

**FIRMĪTUDO**, inia. **f.** (firmus) *Firmness, durability, strength.* I. *Prop.*: tanta in eis (navibus) erat **f.**, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, 8. II. *Fig.*: *Firmness, steadfastness, energy*: quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: — non quod salus ab isto data quicquam habitura sit firmitudinis: — hæc constitutio habet firmitudinem: — (translationes) per se minus habent firmitudinis.

**FIRMŪS**, ii. m. *A proper name: e.g. F. Catus, Tac. A.* 2, 27.

**FIRMO**. 1. *v. a.* (firmus) *To make firm or fast.* I. *Prop.*: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To secure, make durable, stable, or firm*: (Romulus) urbem auspicio condere et **f.** dicitur primum cogitavisse rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: — urbem colonis **f.**: — **f.** novam civitatem: — **f.** provinciam pace præsidis: — latronum opes **f.** atque augere: — **f.** imperium: — **f.** vocem: — firmata ætate: — animus nondum consilio ac ratione firmatus: — firmata stirpe virtutis: — opinio omnium gentium firmata consensu. B) *Esp.* 1) *To encourage, animate*: ejus adventus Pompeianos compressit nostrosque firmavit, ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 65, 2. **\*\*2)** *To confirm in allegiance*: C. Fabius legatus complures civitates in fidem recipit, obsidibus firmat, Hirt. 3) a) *To confirm by argument or proof, to show, prove, assert, assure [confirmo]*: quum intelligat, quam multa firmentur jure jurando: — si vis et natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur. **\*\*b)** *With an objective clause*: seque et ibi futurum, ubi præscriperit, et ea facturum, quæ imperavit, obsidibus datis firmat, Hirt.: — [In the pass., with a subjective clause: Pall.]

**FIRMUM**, i. n. *A town of Picenum, now Fermo, Mel.* 2, 4, 6.

**FIRMUS**, a. um. *Firm, durable, fast, strong, not easily shaken.* I. *Prop.*: te penitus rogo, ne te tam longæ navigationi per hiemem nisi bene firmum committas, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1: — si **f.** esses: — nondum satis firmo corpore. II. *Fig.*: *Firm, immovable, steadfast, constant, inflexible*: quæ enim domus tam stabilis, quæ tam **f.** civitas est, quæ non odiis et dissidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Læl. 7, 23: — respublica **f.** atque robusta: — **f.** et splendidissima colonia: — potentissimi ac **f.** populi: — evocatorum **f.** manus: — concordii populo nihil esse immutabilis, nihil firmius: — præsidia **f.**: — fundamenta **f.**: — **f.** fortuna: — constitutio **f.**: — illud ratum, **f.**, fixum fuisse vis: — officii præcepta **f.**, stabilia: — opinio **f.** et stabilis: — **f.** et constans assensus: — ne in maximis quidem rebus quicquam adhuc inveni **f.**: — spem firmam habere: — **f.** candidatus, i. e. who is almost sure to be elected: — literæ **f.** i. e. containing positive intelligence: — senatum sua sponte bene firmum, firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis: — vir in suscepta causa **f.**: — accusator **f.** verusque: — in sententia **f.**: — sunt igitur **f.** et stabiles et constantes (amici) eligendi: — ex **f.** infidelissimis sociis firmos reddere: — **f.** et perpetua amicitia. [III. *Poet. with inf.*: Capable, fit, Hor.]

**\*\*FISCĀLIS**, e. (fiscus) I. *Fiscal*: **f.** calumniae, informations for the purpose of enriching the treasury by the fines to be paid by the accused, Suet. Dom. 9. [II. *Subst.*: Fiscalia, ium. **n.** Money belonging to the treasury, Inscr.]

[**FISCĀRIUS**, ii. m. (fiscus) *A debtor to the treasury, F. Math.*]

**\*\*FISCELLA**, æ. **f.** (fiscus) *A little basket or frail, Plin.* 18, 19, 49.

**\*\*1.** **FISCELLUS**, i. m. (fiscus) *I. q. fiscella, Col.* 12, 38, 6.

**2.** **FISCELLUS**, i. m. *A ridge of mountains in the Sabine territory, now Monte Fiscello, or Monte della Sibilla, Plin.* 3, 12, 17.

**FISCĪNA**, æ. f. (fiscus) *A small basket or hamper: homini Phrygi, qui arcibrem fici numquam vidisset, fiscinam fœorum objecisti, Cic. Fl. 17, 41.*

**FISCUS**, i. m. *A wicker vessel, basket, frail. I. Used in pressing oil, Col. 12, 52, 22. II. A) A money-bag, purse: fiscos complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos: ex his quasi decem f. ad senatorem illum relictos esse, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22. B) Esp. 1) The public treasury, public funds: quaternos HS. ego habeo et in cistam transferam de fisco, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, 197:—fiscum sustulit:—de fisco agere. \*\*2) The imperial treasury or revenues; priny purse of the emperor, as distinguished from the ærarium, the public treasury: quantum pecuniæ in ærario et fiscis et vectigalibus residuis, Suet.:—f. Judaicus, a tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury, id.*

[**FISCULŪ**, atom. 1. v. a. (fissum from findo) *To make a division in the entrails for the purpose of divination, App.]*

**FISSĪLLIS**, æ. (findo) *I. That may be split: f. lignum, Plin. 16, 39, 73. II. Split: sive teres arboris truncus, sive, ut crassitudo postulavit, f. stipes, Col. 9, 1, 3.*

**FISSĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (findo) *A splitting, cleaving: quibus (aratis) quum terræ subigerentur fissione glebarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.*

[**FISSIPES**, pēdis. (fissus from findo) *I. That has split hoofs, cloven-footed, Aus. II. Meton. gen.: Split, id.]*

**FISSUM**, i. n. (findo) *A cleft, fissure (only used in divination, of the liver when split): non placet Stoicis, singulis jecorum fissis aut avium cantibus interesse deum, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 118:—f. in extis:—f. jecoris:—f. familiare et vitale.*

**FISSŪRA**, æ. f. (findo) *A cleft, fissure, chink: quorum in digitos pedum f. divisa est, Plin. 10, 63, 83:—[Esp.: In Anat.; A slit which traverses the substance of a bone, or which separates the two portions of a soft part. In Pathol., this term is employed to denote certain lesions of the skin and mucous membranes, NL.]—In the plur.: efficax asini sevim laborum fissuris, for chapped lips, Plin.*

**FISŪS**, a, um. part. of findo.

**FISTŪCA**, æ. f. *A beetle, rammer, Cas. B. G. 4, 17.*

**FISTŪCĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A ramming down or driving into the earth; also, a levelling of the ground with a beetle, Vit. 7, 1.*

**FISTŪCO**, atom. 1. v. a. (fistuca) *To ram, drive down, or make level with a rammer or beetle: f. solum, Plin. 36, 25, 63.*

**FISTŪLA**, æ. f. *I. A pipe, Cic. R. perd. 11, 31.—*

*\*\*The windpipe, Plin. 11, 37, 66. II. Esp. A) 1) A reed or cane, Plin. 12, 22, 48. 2) Meton. a) A shepherd's pipe, composed of reeds: f. eburneola, a kind of pitch-pipe for the voice:—itaque et ludis et gladiatoribus mirandas ἐκφυλακας sine ulla pastoricia f. auferebamus, i. e. not to be whistled at, as a mark of disapprobation. [b) A pen made of reed, Pers.] \*\*B) A long and sinuous ulcer that has a narrow opening, a fistula [f. ani, a fistula of the rectum; f. lacrymalis, a lacrymal fistula; f. urinaria, a fistula of the bladder, NL.], Cels. 7, 4. \*\*C) F. sutoria, a shoemaker's knife, Plin. \*\*D) F. serrata, a hand-mill for grinding corn, Plin. 18, 10, 23.*

[**FISTŪLĀRIA**, æ. f. (fistularius) *I. Herba pedicularis. See PEDICULARIS. II. A kind of fish, trumpet-fish, NL.]*

[**FISTŪLĀRIUS**, e. (fistula) *I. In the shape of a shepherd's pipe, Diom. II. Of or belonging to a fistula, Veg.]*

[**FISTŪLĀRIUS**, ii. m. (fistula) *A player on a pipe, Inscr.]*

[**FISTŪLĀTIM**, adv. (fistula) *In the shape of pipes, App.]*

**FISTŪLĀTOR**, ōris. m. (fistula) *A player on a pipe: f. domi relinquetis, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227.*

[**FISTŪLĀTORIUS**, a, um. (fistulator) *Of or belonging to a player on a flute or pipe, Arn.]*

**\*\*FISTŪLĀTUS**, a, um. (fistula) *I. Furnished with pipes: f. tabula, Suet. Ner. 32. [IL In the shape of a reed, reed-like, Sid.]*

[**FISTŪLESCO**, ēre. v. n. (fistula) *To become full of holes, Fulg.]*

**\*\*FISTŪLŌSUS**, a, um. (fistula) *I. Hollowed as pipes, porous: terra bibula et pumicis vice f., Plin. 18, 11, 29:—[folia f., NL.] [IL Affected with fistula, Cat.]*

**FISUS**, a, um. part. of fido.

[**FIXE**, adv. *Firmly, August.]*

[**FIXULAS**, i. q. fibulas, acc. to Fest.]

[**FIXŪRA**, æ. f. (figo) *A fastening in, fixing, Tert.]*

**FIXUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of figo. II. Adj.: Fastened, fast, fixed, immoveable. \*A) Prop.: quum obrem illud maneat et f. sit, quod neque moveri neque mutari potest, Cic. R. Post. 9, 25. B) Fig.: cujus (integritatis) ego nuper in Macedonia vidi vestigia non pressa leviter ad exigui prædicationem temporis, sed f. ad memoriam illius provincie sempiternam, Cic. Sect. 5, 13:—non ita f.:—f. et statutum:—consilium f.:—decretum stabile, f. firmum:—f. in animis tenere.*

[**FLABELLĪFERA**, æ. f. (flabellum-fero) *She that carries a fan, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 22.]*

[**FLABELLO**, are. v. a. (flabellum) *To fan, Tert.]*

**FLABELLUM**, i. n. (flabrum) *A fan; also fig., a exciter: cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, Cic. Fl. 2, 3, 54.*

**FLABĪLIS**, e. (flo) *Airy, of the nature of air.*

*I. Prop.: nihil ne aut humidum quidem aut f. aut igneum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66. [II. Fig.: Spiritual, Prud.]*

[**FLĀBRA**, orum. n. (flo) *A blowing of the wind, a blast, puff; or concr. poet., blowing winds, Lucr. 5, 218.]*

[**FLĀBRĀLIS**, e. (flabro) *Blowing, windy; hence, a fresh breeze, Prud.]*

[**FLABRARIUS**, i. q. custos corporum, Gloss.]

**FLACCĒŌ**, ēre. v. n. (flaccus: to be withered or faded; hence, meton.) *To be faint, weak, or languid; to flag.*

*[I. Prop.: Lact.] II. Fig.: To lose all courage or spirit: Messala flaccet, languishes, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15.*

**FLACCESCO** (flaccisco), cūi. 3. v. inch. n. *To become withered or dry; to wither, dry up. \*\*I. Prop.: fœniculum quum legeris, sub tecto exponito, dum flaccescat, Col. 12, 7, 4. II. Fig.: To lose vigour or vivacity, to become faint or feeble, droop, languish: flaccescebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 24, 93.*

**FLACCĪANUS**, a, um. *Of Flaccus, Vell. 6, 3.*

**\*\*FLACCĪDUS**, a, um. (flaccus) *Withered, hanging down, flaccid, flabby. I. Prop.: f. folium, Plin. 15, 30, 39. [II. Fig.: Languid, feeble, weak, Lucr. 5, 631.]*

**FLACCUS**, a, um. *I. Withered, flaccid, flabby, hanging down; also of people that have flabby ears: equos deos petulos esse arbitramur? equos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones, quæ sunt in nobis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.*

*II. Flaccus, a Roman cognomen: "aures homini tantum immobiles: ab iis F. cognomina," Plin. 11, 37, 50:—Esp. in the gentes Valeria, Cornelia, and Horatia.*

[**FLĀGELLĀTĪCIUS**, i. m. *One that deserves to be flogged, Gloss.]*

[**FLĀGELLĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A flogging, scourging, Tert.]*

**\*\*FLĀGELLO**, i. v. a. (flagellum) *To scourge, lash, flog.*

*I. Prop.: conjestorem suum in conjuracione nominatum flagellavit, Suet. Cal. 26:—Absol.: in tergum f., Quint.*

*II. Meton.: prout aliquis prævalens manceps annonam flagellet, hold back, and thus raise the price, Plin. 33, 13, 57.*

**FLĀGELLUM**, i. n. (flagrum) *I. Prop. 1) A scourge, lash, stronger than scutica, Cic. R. perd. 4, 12. [2) The thong of a javelin, Virg.] \*\*3) A young branch or shoot*

## FLAGITATIO

of a tree, especially of a vine, Col. [4] Plur.: The fangs of the polydus, Ov.] [5] An instrument for thrashing corn, Hier.] [IL Fig.: The lash or sting of conscience, Lucr.]

\*FLĀGĪTĀTĪO, ōnia f. A demanding, requesting earnestly: nolui deesse ne tacitū quidem flagitationi tuæ, Cic. Top. 1, 5 — \*\*In the plur.: crebræ populi f., Tac.

\*FLĀGĪTĀTOR, ōris m. One who demands earnestly (as a payment), a dun; also one who reminds another of his promise: hunc video flagitatore non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduum tamen et acrem fore, Cic. Brut. 5, 18: — With a genit.: triumphante victoriam f., Liv.

[FLĀGĪTĀTRIX, icis f. She who demands earnestly, August.]

FLĀGĪTĪOSE, adv. Basely, flagitiously, infamously: impure et f. vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: — turpiter et f. dicta: — iudicia male et f. tueri: — sumus f. imparati, shamefully unprepared: — f. desciscere ab alquo: — f. obita legationes: — [Comp., Arn.] — Sup., ut turpissime flagitiosissimeque discedat: — f. servire aliorum amoris.

FLĀGĪTĪŌSUS, a, um. (flagitium) Shameful, infamous, base: f. sunt, qui eas (voluptates) inflammato animo concupiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: — homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus nequissimisque: — ut miser (esse videretur), si in vitiosa et f. vita afflueret voluptatibus: — f. libidines: — f. emptio, possessio bonorum: — verba flagitiosa.

FLĀGĪTĪUM, il n. (flagito) I. Any shameful action or thing, a shame, infamous act: quæ (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, 71: — stupra ac f.: — domesticis vitis atque flagitiis se inquinare: — homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus: — tantum sceleris et flagitii admittere: — f. facere et dicere: — in tot flagitia se ingurgitare. II. Meton. A) Gen.: Any thing disgraceful, a disgrace: quum loquimur terti, nihil flagitii dicimus: at quum bini, obœcnum est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: — f. rei militaris: — præesse agro colendo f. putare: — quantum flagitii commississet: — hæc f. concipere animo, disgraceful assertions. [B] Concr.: Vice, blemish, spot, Plant. Casin.] \*C) (causa pro effectu) Shame, disgrace: id erat meum factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris: — magnum dedecus et f.

FLĀGĪTO, 1. [an old form for inf. præ. pass. flagitari, Plant] v. int. a. (from an old root flag; hence flagro) To demand earnestly, to press or insist upon any thing, to urge, to call for loudly or imperatively.

I. Gen.: alqd alqm; alqd (alqm) ab alquo or alqm; with ut or absol.; poet. with an objective clause: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Pl. 19, 48: — f. testes: — reliquos poscere et f.: — causa postulat, non flagitat: — munus f.: — admonere te, non flagitem: — admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum: — consulis auxilium implorare et f.: — tempus et necessitas flagitat: — Pass.: ne ejus sceleris in te ipsum quæstio flagitaretur: — populus desiderio Romuli regem f. non destitit: — a te quum tua promissa per literas flagitabam: — mercedem gloriæ f. ab iis: — quid artes a te flagit: — hæc sunt illa, quæ me ludens Crassus modo flagitabat: — semper flagitavi, ut convocaremur: — f., ut: — sed flagitat tabellarius. Valebis igitur, urges. \*\*II. Esp. A) To summon before a court or judge, to accuse: compertum pecuniam publicam avertisse et peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac. H. 1, 53. [B] To solicit unchastely, Dig.]

FLAGRANS, antis. I. Part. of flagro. II. Adj.: Burning, flaming, glowing, hot. \*\*A) Prop. 1) Flagrantissimo æstu, Liv. 44, 36, 7. [2] Meton.: Glittering, shining, refulgent.] B) Fig.: Burning, i.e. moved by passion, lively, ardent, vehement: quibus etiam te incendi, quamquam flagrantissimum acceperam, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: — studiis f.: — sine flagranti cupiditate.

\*\*FLAGRANTER, adv. Ardently, vehemently: destinare consules specie recussantis f. capiverat, Tac. A. 1, 3.

## FLAMMA

\*FLAGRANTĪA, æ f. (flagro) A burning, glowing, intense heat. I. Prop.: non f. oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, Cic. Col. 20, 49. [IL Fig.: Ardour, heat, vehemence, Prud.—Concr.: Plant.]

[FLAGRĪFER, æra, ærum. (flagrum-fero) Carrying a lash, Aus.]

[FLAGRĪTRĪBA, æ m. (flagrum-tero) Lit. one who wears out the scourge, i.e. that is continually flogged, Plant. Psend. 1, 2, 5.]

FLAGRO, 1. v. a. (from an old root flag, whence also flagito and flagitium; related to fla, flare) To burn, blaze, flame, be on fire. I. Prop.: noctu flagrantes onerarias, quas incendebant milites, videbat, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69. II. Fig. A) 1) To glow or burn with passion, desire, etc.; to be lively or excited, to be on fire (as it were), be inflamed towards an object: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 1: — f. desiderio tui: — dicendi studio f.: — f. cupiditate atque amentia cœpit: — f. amore: — f. odio: — bello flagrans Italia: — domesticis stupris flagitiisque f.: — flagrant vitia libidinis apud illum: — [Poet. with acc.: Prop.] (2) Poet. v. a.: To inflame anybody, kindle his passion, etc., Stat.] B) To be keenly affected with an evil, to suffer from it: consules flagrant infamia, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2: — invidia et infamia f.

\*\*FLAGRUM, i. n. (from an old root flag; related to plecto) A scourge, lash, Liv. 28, 11, 6.

1. FLĀMEN [another form, flamen, Inscr.] Inis m. (filum) The priest of some particular deity (whose head-dress consisted of a woollen fillet). divinis aliis alii sacerdotes, omnibus pontifices, singulis flamines sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: — est ergo f., ut Jovi, ut Marti, ut Quirino, sic divo Julio M. Antonius: — flaminem prodere.

[2. FLĀMEN, Inis n. (flo) I. A blowing, blast, esp. of the wind (poet. esp. in the plur.). Ov. Am. 1, 6, 54. II. Meton. concr.: The wind, Ov. F. 3, 599.]

[FLĀMENTUM, i. n. (flo) The blowing of the wind, Fulg.]

[FLĀMĪNA, æ f. (1. flamen) The wife of a flamen, usually called flaminica, Inscr.]

[FLĀMĪNĀLIS, is m. (1. flamen) One who has been a flamen, Inscr.: also used adjectively, id.]

[FLĀMĪNĀTUS, ūs m. (1. flamen) The office of a flamen, Inscr.]

[FLĀMĪNĪA, æ f. I. The house of a flamen Dialia, Gell. 10, 15, 7. II. A young female in service of the wife of a flamen Dialia, according to Fest.]

\*\*FLĀMĪNĪCA, æ f. (1. flamen) The wife of a flamen, who officiated at a sacrifice: f. Dialia, Tac. A. 4, 16.

FLĀMĪNĪNUS, i. m. A Roman cognomen in the gens Quintia: F. Quintius F., the conqueror of Philip king of Macedonia, Cic. Verr. 1, 21, 55.

FLĀMĪNĪUM, il n. The office or dignity of a flamen, Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 41.

[1. FLĀMĪNĪUS, a, um. (1. flamen) Of or belonging to a flamen, according to Fest.]

2. FLĀMĪNĪUS, a. A Roman family name. I. C. F. Nepos, who, when censor, A. U. C. 534, built a circus and made a high road, and was in his consulship defeated and slain by Hannibal at the lake Trasimene, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 52. II. Adj.: Flaminus, a, um. Of or belonging to a Flaminus: F. via, leading from Rome to Ariminum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22.

FLAMMA, æ [an old form genit. sing. flammai, Lucr.] f. (for flagma, from flag; whence flagro and flagito) A blazing fire, a blaze, a flame. I. Prop. A) Dicere aiunt Ennium, flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi quam bona dicta teneat, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 222: — f. tanta: — inter flammæ, i.e. among the glittering stars. \*\*B) Meton.: A burning, glowing, or fiery colour: reddit flammam excellentis purpure. Plin. II. Fig. A) Flame, fire, glow, the heat of passion, vehemence, ardour, etc.: amoris turpissimi f., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, 92: — omnis illa vis

et quasi f. oratoris. B) *Flame, danger*: incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiæ vel potius belli: — invidiæ f.: — se eripuit flamma.

[FLAMMABUNDUS, a, um. (flamma) *Flaming*, M. Cap.]

[FLAMMATRIX, icis. f. *She that inflames or kindles*, M. Cap.]

[FLAMMÆRĪUS, ii. m. (flammeum, from flammeus) *One that makes bridal veils*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36.]

[FLAMMĒOLUM, i. n. (flammeum, from flammeus) *A small bridal veil*, Juv. 10, 334.]

\*\*FLAMMĒOLUS, a, um. (flammeus) *Of a fiery colour*: pressaque f. rumpatur fescina caltha, Col. 10, 307.

[FLAMMESCO, ãre. v. inchoat. n. (flamma) *To become inflamed*, Lucr. 6, 670.]

\*\*FLAMMĒUM, i. n. (prop. velum) (*fiery-red*) *A (red or flame-coloured) bridal veil*, Plin. 21, 8, 22. — [Poet.: f. contere, i. e. to marry often, Juv.]

FLAMMĒUS, a, um. (flamma) I. Prop. A) *Flaming, fiery*: sunt stellæ naturæ f., Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118 \*\*B) *Meton. of colour: Fiery, flame-coloured*: viola, alba, purpurea, f., Plin. [II. Fig.: *Flaming, glowing*, Sid.]

[FLAMMĒOMANS, antis. (flamma-como) *Having fiery hair, blazing, flaming*, Juvenc.]

[FLAMMĒOMUS, a, um. (flamma-coma) I. q. flammicomans, Prud.]

[FLAMMICRĒMUS, a, um. (flamma-cremo) *Burnt with fire*, Fort.]

[FLAMMĪDUS, a, um. (flamma) *Fiery, burning, flaming*, App.]

[FLAMMĪFER, ãra, ãrum. (flamma-fero) *Bearing flames or fire, fiery, flaming*, Ov. M. 15, 849: — f. nox, i. e. lighted or illumined by torches, Luc.]

[FLAMMĪGĒNA, æ. n. (flamma-gigno) *Fire-born*, Sid.]

[FLAMMĪGER, ãra, ãrum. (flamma-gero) *Carrying flames, fiery, flaming*, Stat. Th. 8, 676.]

[FLAMMĪGO, are. v. n. (flamma-ago) *To flame*, Gell. 17, 10, 11.]

[FLAMMĪ-PES, pēdis. (flamma-pes) *Fire-footed*, Juvenc.]

[FLAMMĪPŌTENS, entis. (flamma-potens) *Powerful by fire, a surname of Vulcan*, Arn.]

[FLAMMĪVŌLUS, a, um. (flamma-volo) *Flying with flames*, Arat. in A. Apost.]

[FLAMMĪVŌMUS, a, um. (flamma-vomo) *Vomiting flames*, Juvenc.]

\*\*FLAMMO. I. v. n. and a. [I. Neut.: *To flame, burn, blaze*, Ov. F. 4, 727.] II. Act.: *To inflame, set on fire, burn*. [A] 1) Prop.: Lucr. 2, 672. [2] *Meton. of colour: To make or dye flame-coloured*: flammata toga, of a fiery red colour, Mart. B) Fig.: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, i. e. had inflamed with passion, Tac. H. 2, 74.

[FLAMMŌSUS, a, um. (flamma) *Fiery, burning*, C. Aur.]

FLAMMŪLA, æ. f. (flamma) *A little flame*. I. Prop.: Timagoras negat sibi umquam, quum oculum torisisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80. [II. *Meton.*: *A kind of banner used by the cavalry (only latterly)*, Veg. III. *A kind of plant*, Ranunculus f., lesser spearwort, NL.]

[FLĀTĪLIS, e. (flo) *Produced by blowing*, Amm.]

[FLĀTO, are. v. int. a. (flo) *To blow*, Arn.]

[FLĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that blows (an instrument or a metal)*, Gloss.: — auri f., a melter, caster, Dig.]

[FLĀTULENTĪA, æ. f. (flatus) *Flatulence, emission of intestinal gas*, NL.]

\*\*FLĀTŪRA, æ. f. (flo) *A blowing*: f. æris, a melting or casting of metal, Vitruv. 2, 7.

[FLĀTŪRĀLIS, e. (flatura) *Blowing, containing air*, Tert.]

[FLĀTŪRĀRĪUS, ii. m. (flatura) *A melter, caster, or founder of metal*, Cod. Th.]

FLĀTUS, ūs. m. (flo) *A blowing, breathing, snorting*. \*\*I. Prop. A) F. ventris (with crepitus), in-

testinal wind or gas, Suet. Claud. 32. [B) *Meton. concr.* *The breath of life, vital breath, soul, spirit*, Prud.] II. Fig. A) *A breath, breeze*: quum prospero flatu fortunæ utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: — f. ostenditur. [B) *Haughtiness, pride*, Ov.]

[FLĀVĒDO, inis. f. (flavus) *Something yellow, a yellow substance*: f. corticis aurantium, NL.]

[FLĀVĒO, ãre. v. n. (flavus) *To be yellow, yellowish, or of a light gold colour*, Ov. M. 8, 671.]

\*\*FLĀVESCO, ãre. v. inchoat. n. (flaveo) *To become or turn yellow, or of a light gold colour*: folium fagi celerrime flavescens, i. e. withering, fading, Plin. 16, 6, 7.

\*\*FLĀVĪĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to a college of priests instituted by Domitian in the gens Flavia*: assidentibus Diali sacerdote et collegio Flaviali, Suet. Dom. 4.

[FLĀVĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Flavius*, Dig.]

[FLĀVĪCŌMANS, antis. (flavus-comans) *Having golden or flaxen hair*, Prud.]

\*\*FLĀVĪCŌMUS, a, um. (flavus-coma) *Flaxen- or golden-haired*: f. corymbion, Petr. S. 110.

\*\*FLĀVĪDUS, a, um. (flavus) *Of a gold colour, yellowish, yellow*: f. rapacia, Plin. 18, 13, 34.

FLĀVĪNA, æ. *A town of Etruria*, Sil. 8, 492.

[FLĀVĪNUS, a, um. *Of Flavina*, Virg. Æ. 7, 696.]

[FLĀVĪSSÆ. *An incorrect reading for flavissæ*, ap. Non.]

FLĀVĪUS, a. *A Roman family name*. I. Cn. F., the amanuensis of Appian Cæcus, who published the Fasti. The emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian belonged to this family, Suet. Vesp. 1. — [Poet.: F. ultimus, for Domitianus, Juv.] [II. Adj.: *Flavianus*, a, um. *Of or belonging to Flavius*, Mart. 9, 2, 8.]

[FLĀVUS, a, um. I. Adj.: *Of the colour of gold, honey, etc., yellowish, flaxen*, Ov. M. 6, 118. II. Subst. plur.: *Gold coins (just as we say, "yellow boys," in familiar conversation)*, Mart. 12, 65, 6.]

FLĒBĪLIS, e. (fleo) I. Pass.: *Worthy of tears or commiseration, lamentable, deplorable*: ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: — O flebiles vigilias! II. Act. [A] *That causes or draws tears*, Ov. Her. 13, 48. B) *Weeping, tearful, mournful, doleful*: sin erit ille gemitus lamentabilis, si imbecillus, si abjectus, si f.: ei qui se dederit, vix eum virum dixerim, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: — ægritudo f.: — [Neut. adv.: *Lamentably, mournfully, dolefully*, Ov.]

FLĒBĪLĪTER, adv. *Mournfully, dolefully*: vide, quam non f. respondeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: — f. lamentari: — f. canere.

FLECTO, xi, xum. 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round*. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: *animal omne membrum quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit*, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: — curram f.: — \*\*flexum mare, a bay. Tac.: — flexi fractique motus, bent, curved, inflected: — hinc se f. sinistrorsus, Cæs.: — \*\*Middle: sol ad aquilonem scandens, ab ea (cancri) meta incipit f. et digredi ad austrum, Plin. 2) Esp.: *To double a cape or promontory*: quum in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maximas sæpe sentiant: — Leucaten f. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *To turn, direct, guide, alter, change*: qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: — imbecillitatem animorum torquere et f.: — suam naturam huc et illuc torquere ac f.: — vitam f. fingereque: — mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque f. 2) Esp. a) *To prevail upon, turn from a purpose, move, touch, affect*: quibus rebus ita flectebat animo atque frangebat, ut: — oratione f.: — fata f.: — animos commutare atque omni ratione f.: — \*\*Middle: miseration, quæ judicem flecti cogit, to allow himself to be moved, Quint. b) *To turn away from, avoid*: ut eam (viam) flectas te rogo. \*\*c) In Gramm. a) *To form a word from another by inflexion*: verba derivare, f., con-

## FLEGMA

jungere, Quint. 8) F. syllabam, to mark a syllable with the circumflex, id. \*\*II. Neut. To go, turn, move, march towards a place. A) Prop.: ex Gabino in Tusculano flexere colles, Liv. 3, 8, 6. B) Fig.: To turn one's self to a spot or object: est viri et ducis, non deesse fortunæ præbenti se et oblata casu f. ad consilium, Liv. 28, 44.

FLEGMA, atis. See PHLEOMA.

\*\*FLĒMĪNA, um. n. A swelling of the ankles from over fatigue: bryonia in jumento homineque f. aut sanguinem, qui se ad talos deiecerit, circumligata sanat, Plin. 23, 1, 7.

FLĒO, flēvi, flētum. 2. (flesti for flevisi, Ov.: flerunt, Virg.: flessit, Stat.: flesse, Liv.) v. n. and a. I. A) Neut.: To weep: ille me complexus atque osculans f. prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: — complexus esset filium, flensque eum centumviris commendasset: — \*\*Impers.: minus est, quod flendum meo nomine quam quod gaudendum illius est, Quint. \*\*B) Meton. 1) Of horses: To neigh mournfully, to moan: equorum greges comperit ubertim f., Suet. [2] As it were to weep, i. e. to drop, trickle, Lucr. 1, 350. \*\*II. Act.: To weep or lament over anybody or any thing, to bewail any thing: f. filii necem, Tac. A. 6, 10. [With an objective clause: Prop. 1, 7, 18.]

[FLĒTIFER, ēra, ērum. (2. fletus-fero) Weeping, trickling, Aus.]

[1. FLĒTUS, a, um. I. Part. of fleo. II. Adj. A) Weeping, App. B) Trickling, Lucr. 2, 632.]

2. FLĒTUS, ūs. (fleo) A weeping: quod usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota f. gemitusque fieret, Cic. R. Am. 9, 24: — lugubris lamentatio f.que mœrens: — f. mulierum: — f. cum singultu: — præs. fletu et dolore: — assiduus f. sonoris: — f. movere, to excite, call forth, move: — f. reprimere, to suppress.

[FLĒXĀNĪMUS, a, um. (flecto-animus) (poet.) I. Act.: Touching, affecting, moving the heart or soul: f. atque omnium regina rerum, oratio, Pacuv. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187. II. Pass.: Touched, moved, Pacuv. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 80.]

FLĒXĪBĪLIS, e. (flexus from flecto) Flexible, pliant. I. Prop.: materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem et commutabilem, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92. II. Fig. A) Flexible, i. e. pliant, tractable: genera vocis permutata, grave, acutum; f. durum, pliant, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: — oratio f.: — f. ad bonitatem. \*\*B) Inconstant: quid potest esse tam f., tam devium quam animus ejus.

[FLĒXĪBĪLITAS, ātis. f. (flexibilis) Flexibility, Sol.]

\*\*FLĒXĪLIS, e. (flexus from flecto) I. Flexible: f. ulmus et fraxinus, Plin. 16, 40, 79. [II. Bent, curved, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26.]

\*\*FLĒXĪLŌQUUS, a, um. (flexus-loquor) Speaking ambiguously, equivocal: oraculus Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, partim falsis, partim casu veris, partim flexiloquis et obscuris, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115.

FLĒXĪO, ōnis. f. (flecto) A bending, turning, winding, curving, a turn, twist, bend. I. Prop.: trunco toto se ipse moderans et virili laterum flexione, Cic. de Or. 18, 59. II. Fig. A) Quæ deverticulis flexionesque quaesisti! subterfuges, shifts, Cic. Pis. 22, 53. B) Esp. of the voice: Modulation, inflexion by way of embellishment, ornament of grace and expression: quum alter alteri objicit vocis flexiones: — deliciores in cantu f.: — modorum f.

[FLĒXĪPES, pēdis. (flexus from flecto) That has crooked legs, curve-footed, Ov. M. 10, 99.]

[FLĒXIVICE. adv. (flexus-vicis) With turns or windings, Pac. ap. Non.]

[FLEXO, are. v. int. a. (flexus from flecto) To bend, Cat.]

[FLEXOR, ōris. m. (flecto) (sc. musculus) A muscle, the office of which is to accomplish the flexion of the part or organ into which its moveable extremity is inserted, NL.]

\*\*FLEXUMINES. The ancient name of the Roman knights: "equitum nomen sæpe variatum est... Celeres sub

## FLORENS

Romulo regibusque appellati sunt, deinde f., postea Trossuli," Plin. 32, 2, 9.

\*\*FLEXŪŌSE. adv. With turnings or windings, crookedly, tortuously: si f. volitet flamma, Plin. 18, 35, 84.

\*FLEXŪŌSUS, a, um. (2. flexus) Full of windings, tortuous. I. Prop.: f. iter habet auditus, ne quid intrare possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: — \*\*Sup., intestina flexuosissimi orbibus, Plin. [II. Fig.: Prud.]

\*\*FLEXŪRA, æ. f. (flexus from flecto) A bending, turning, winding. I. Prop.: offensus angustiis flexurisque vicorum, Suet. Ner. 38: — virtus recta est; flexuram non recipit, Sen. E. 71. [II. Fig.: In Gramm.: An inflecting, declining, Varr.]

\*\*1. FLEXUS, a, um. I. Part. of flecto. II. Adj. [A) Prop.: Bent, M. Cap. — Subst. n. plur.: Minuc.] B) Fig.: Pronounced bent, lengthened: infinito magis illa flexa et circumducta sunt, Quint. 11, 3, 172.

2. FLEXUS, ūs. m. (flecto) A winding, turning, bend. I. Prop.: aures duros et quasi corneolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: — f. ad iter. II. Fig. A) Gen.: A turning, changing, transition from one state into another: id enim est caput civis prudentia, videre itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: — in hoc flexu quasi ætatis fama adolescentis paululum hæsit ad metas (with allusion to turning round the meta in a race-course): — ætatis f. \*\*B) Esp. 1) Of Style: A turn, change, variation: hinc mille f. et artes desiderantur, Quint. 2) Of the voice: Modulation, variation: citharædi simul et sono vocis et plurimis flexibus serviunt, Quint. 3) In Gramm.: A conjugating, declining, inflexion: quid vero? quæ tota positionis ejusdem in diversos flexus eunt? Quint.

[FLICTUS, ūs. m. (figo) A striking or dashing against, collision, Sil. 9, 322.]

[FLĪOO, ēre. v. a. To dash against, L. Andr. ap. Non.]

FLO. 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To blow: belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 1. \*\*II. Act. 1) To blow, i. e. to blow upon, blow out, blow away etc.; blow up, raise by blowing; to breathe out: pulvis vento flatus omnium prospectui offecit, A. B. Afr. 52, 4: — Phrygius lapis flatur foliibus, donec rubescat, is blown upon, Plin. [2] Meton.: To blow, found, cast, or melt metals, Varr. \*\*B) Fig. 1) Omissio magna semper flandi tumore, inflated diction, Quint. [2] To puff at, reject with disdain, Prud.]

[FLOCCŌSUS, a, um. (floccus) Full of locks of wool, App.]

FLOCCUS, i. m. I. A flock or lock of wool or the like: si quis in veste floccos legit ambriarve diducit, Cels. 2, 6. II. Meton.: Any thing of a trifling nature, a bagatelle, a trifle, mite; esp. with a negative, and in the phrase flocci facere. A) With a negative: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen f. facio, Cic. Att. 13, 50, 3: — totam rem publicam f. non facere: — consulatus non f. facteon. [B) Without a negative: Plaut. — In the pass.: Titin. ap. Non.]

[FLOCES, um. f. The dregs of new wine, Gell. 11, 7, 6.]

FLŌRA, æ. f. (flos) The goddess of flowers, whose feast was celebrated on the 28th of April, sometimes with great debauchery, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, 36.

[1. FLŌRĀLIA, ium. n. (flos) A flower-garden, Varr.]

\*\*2. FLŌRĀLIA, ium and ōrum. n. The feast of Flora: (Prisci) F. quarto Calendas Maii instituerunt urbis anno dxvi. ex oraculis Sibyllæ, ut omnia bene deflorescerent, Plin. 18, 29, 69.

[FLŌRĀLĪCIUS or -TĪUS, a, um. Pertaining to the Floralia, Mart. 8, 67.]

[FLŌRĀLIS, e. Of or belonging to Flora, Ov. F. 4, 947.]

FLŌRENS, entis. I. Part. of floreō. II. Adj. [A) Prop.: Blossoming, Virg. Æ. 7, 804.] B) Fig.: Blooming, flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute or esteem, fine, excellent; Of living objects:

## FLORENTER

1) *With abl.*: complecti hominem florentem ætate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propinquis, affinis, amicis, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 2: — gratia atque hospitii f. 2) *Absol.*: qui te beatum, qui florentem putas: — f. atque integer: — *Of things and abstract objects*: \*\*a) *With abl.*: f. anni vigore, Petr. b) *Absol.*: (maiores nostri) ex minima tenuissimaque republica maximam et florentissimam nobis reliquerunt: — invidetur præstanti florentique fortunæ: — f. amicitia: — f. castra: — *Comp.*, nostrum opus tibi probari lætor; ex quo *ἡνὶ* ipsa posuisti, quæ mihi florentiora sunt visa tuo iudicio: — modus f.

[*FLÖRENTER. adv.* *Bloomingly, Hier.*]

*FLÖRENTĪA, æ. f.* I. *A town of Etruria, now Florence, Flor. 3, 21.* \*\*II. *Hence, Florentia, æ. A kind of vine, Plin. 14, 3, 4.*

\*\**FLÖRENTĪNI, orum. m.* *The inhabitants of Florentia, Plin. 3, 5, 8.*

[*FLÖRENTĪNUS, a, um.* *Of or belonging to Florentia, Front.*]

*FLÖRĒO, ūi. 2. v. n. (flos) To blossom, flower, be in bloom.* I. *Prop.* A) *Hæc arbor una (lentiscus) ter f., Cic. Div. 1, 9, 16: — uno tempore f.* \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *Of wine; To froth: si vinum f. incipiet, Col. 12, 30.* [2) *To get the first down or early beard, Mart. [3) To be full or replete, to abound, Lucr. — With genit.: Lucr.]* II. *Fig.*: *To flourish, to be in a flourishing condition, to be prosperous or in repute, to be conspicuous or eminent; with abl. or absol.* A) *Of living objects.* 1) *With abl.*: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, 118: — privatis officiis et ingenii laude f.: — f. omni genere virtutis: — f. acumine dicendi: — f. honoribus et rerum gestarum gloria: — f. gratia, auctoritate, gloria: — f. nobilitate discipulorum: — f. omnibus copiis. 2) *Absol.*: ergo in Græcia musici floruerunt: — floret Epicurus: — inter illos floruit: — ille vir, qui in Curia, in Rostris, in republica floruit: — f. in foro: — f. in sententiis senatoriis et in omni actione atque administratione reipublicæ: — in senectute f. B) *Of things and abstract objects.* 1) *With abl.*: illa vetus (Græcia), quæ quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit, hoc uno malo cecidit, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: — domus floret doctissimorum hominum familiaritatibus. 2) *Absol.*: quæ magna (Græcia) nunc quidem deleta est, tunc florebat, Cic. Læl. 4, 13: — auctoritas f.

*FLÖRESO, ære. v. inchoat. n. (floreo) To begin to blossom or bloom, to be coming into flower.* I. *Prop.*: puleium aridum f. ipso brumali die, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33. II. *Fig.*: *To begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute: nolite hunc nunc primum f., firmata jam stirpe virtutis, tamquam turbine aliquo pervertere, Cic. Cæl. 32, 79: — cui quidem ad summam gloriam eloquentiæ florescenti ferro erepta vita est: — \*\*Of inanimate objects: patria nostra florescit, Plin.: — [Part. fut. pass. in a neuter signification, Inscr.]*

[*FLÖRĒUS, a, um. (flos)* I. *Of or made of flowers, full of flowers, flowery (poet.), Virg. Æ. 1, 430.* II. *Meton.*: *Blooming, Pacuv. and Att. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 605.]*

[*FLÖRICOMUS, a, um. (flos-coma)* *Having the hair decorated with flowers, Aus.]*

[*FLÖRIDE. adv.* *Beautifully, bloomingly, App.]*

[*FLÖRIDULUS, a, um. (floridus)* *A little florid or blooming, Catull.]*

*FLÖRIDUS, a, um. (flos)* *Full of or abounding in flowers; also, consisting of flowers.* I. *Prop.* A) *Hydrauli hortabere, ut audiat voces potius quam Platonis? expones, quæ spectet, florida et varia? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43.* \*\*B) *Meton. of colour: Lively, bright, gay: f. colores, Plin.* II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *Blooming, flourishing: Galatea, Ov.: — ætas, Catull.* B) *Esp.*: *Florid, flowery (of rhetorical expression): Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, more florid, Cic. Brut. 82, 285.*

[*FLÖRIFER, æra, ærum. (flos-fero)* *Bearing flowers, Lucr. 3, 11.]*

## FLUCTIGER

[*FLÖRIGĒNUS, a, um. (flos-gigno)* *That brings forth blossoms or flowers; also, poet., of the first beard, Anth. Lat.]*

[*FLÖRIGER, æra, ærum. (flos-gero)* *Carrying flowers, Sedul.]*

[*FLÖRILĒGUS, a, um. (flos-lego)* *Gathering flowers, Ov. M. 15, 366.]*

[*FLÖRIFĀRUS, a, um. (flos-pario)* *Producing flowers, Aus.]*

[*FLÖRIFĒO, ōnis. f. (floreo)* *A blossoming, flowering, Hier.]*

[*FLÖRĪUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Flora, Gell. 9, 12, 7.]*

[*FLÖRĪULENTUS, a, um. (flos)* I. *Prop.*: *Rich or abounding in flowers, Sol.* II. *Fig.*: *Blooming, flourishing, Prud.]*

[1. *FLÖRUS, a, um. (flos)* I. *q. floreus, Gell. 3, 9, 3.]*

2. *FLÖRUS, i. m. A Roman cognomen.* I. *Julius F., an orator of Gaul, a pupil of Portius Latro, Quint. 10, 3, 13.* II. *L. Annæus F., a Latin historian, under Trajan or Hadrian.*

*FLOS, ōris. m. The flower of a plant, blossom.*

I. *Prop.* A) *Florum omnium varietas, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: — lætissimi f.* \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *The juice of a flower, Plin. 11, 6, 7.* 2) *Gen.*: *The best or first part, the flower or cream of anything.* a) *The principal or most excellent part, the best kind or quality, Plin.* b) *The upper part, blossom, or crown; also of the froth of wine, Plin. — The bubbles formed in melting metals, id. — [The first down of the beard, Virg. — The top or point of a flame, Lucr. 1, 898.]* 3) *In Archit.*: *An ornament on the capital of a Corinthian column, Vitruv.; also an ornament of a cupola, id.* II. *Fig.*: *Bloom or blossom, flower, ornament, the prime of any thing, the crown, i.e. chief ornament, finishing, the best.* A) *Gen.* 1) *Sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti f. veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: — f. nobilitatis ac juventutis, the flower of the nobility: — f. legatorum: — f. optimorum civium: — f. Italici: — f. dignitatis: — f. vitæ, splendour, glory: — Græciæ f., a flourishing or prosperous state, prosperity: — non venire contra gratiam, non virtutis spe, sed ætatis flore collectam, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 3: — videmus Virgilium ea de causa hortorum dotes fugisse, et e tantis, quæ retulit, flores modo rerum decerpisse, the cream or flower, Plin.* \*\*2) *Meton.*: *f. ætatis, the prime of life, flower of age, youth: Hasdrubal flore ætatis, uti ferant, primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv.* B) *Esp.*: *Grace or beauty of language, rhetorical ornament, flower: ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: — f. aut lumen eloquentiæ: — nullus f. tamen neque lumen ullum: — florem et colorem defuisse.*

[*FLOSCĒLLUS, i. m. (flos)* *A little flower, App.]*

[*FLOSCŪLE. adv. (flosculus)* *Bloomingly, C. Aur.]*

*FLOSCŪLUS, i. m. (flos)* *A little flower, floweret, blossom.* I. *Prop.* A) *Ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43.* \*\*B) *Meton.*: *The part of fruit where the blossom was, Col.* II. A) *Fig.*: *Blossom, flower, ornament: non enim flosculos ... sed, jam decimum ætatis ingressus annum, certos atque deformatos fructus ostenderat, Quint. 6 præf.* B) *Esp.* 1) *Grace or beauty of language, rhetorical ornament: omni ex genere orationem aucupari et omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare.* \*\*2) *A sentence taken from a work (for its beauty), a selection, Sen.*

[*FLUCTICŌLA, æ. m. and f. (fluctus-colo)* *An inhabitant of the waves, Sid.]*

[*FLUCTI-CŌLOR, ōris. m. (fluctus)* *Sea-coloured, M. Cap.]*

[*FLUCTICŪLUS, i. m. (fluctus)* *A little wave, App.]*

[*FLUCTIFRANGUS, a, um. (fluctus-frango)* *Breaking the waves, Lucr. 1, 306.]*

[*FLUCTIGĒNA, æ. m. (fluctus-gigno)* *Born in the waves, M. Cap.]*

[*FLUCTIGĒNUS, a, um. (fluctus-gigno)* *I. q. fluctigena, Avien.]*

[*FLUCTIGER, æra, ærum. (fluctus-gero)* *Bearing or rolling waves, Cic. poet. Fr. ap. Isid.]*

## FLUCTIO

## FLUOR

**\*\*FLUCTĪO**, ōnis f. for the more common fluxio. (fluō) *A flow*: fluctatione occulta laborare, Plin. 31, 11, 47.

[**FLUCTĪSŌNUS**, a, um. (fluctus-sonus) *Roaring with waves*, Sil. 12, 355.]

[**FLUCTĪVĀUS**, a, um. (fluctus) *Driven by waves*, Stat. 8, 1, 84.]

[**FLUCTO**, are. v. n. (fluctus) *To move in waves*, Lucr. 4, 75.]

[**FLUCTŪATIM**, adv. (fluctuo) *In a wavering or fluctuating manner*, Afran. ap. Non.]

**\*\*FLUCTŪATĪO**, ōnis f. I. Prop.: *The motion of waters; hence, in general, a restless motion*: tunc artus trepidi, inquietæ manus, totius corporis f., Sen. de Ira, 2, 35.

II. Fig. A) *A wavering, hesitation, irresolution*: in ea fluctatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25, 6. [B] *In Pathology: Movement of a fluid in the cavity which contains it*, NL.]

**FLUCTŪO** or **FLUCTŪOR**, i. v. n. (fluctus) *To move like waves, to move to and fro in waves or in a tempestuous manner, to wave, undulate; also, to float, be tossed about by waves*. I. Prop. A) *Fluctuo*: Quadrirremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, 91: — mare f. \*\*B) *Fluctuor*: deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur, Sen.

II. Fig.: *To be disturbed, be in suspense, be doubtful or irresolute, to waver, hesitate*. A) *Fluctuo*: non debere eos (Academicos) in suo decreto, sicut in ceteris rebus, f., Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 29: — fluctuantem sententiam confirmare. \*\*B) *Fluctuor*: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv.

**FLUCTUOR**, ari. See **FLUCTUO**.

**\*\*FLUCTŪŌSUS**, a, um. (fluctus) *Full of waves*. [I. Prop.: mare f., i. e. stormy, Plut. Rud. 4, 2, 5.]

II. Meton.: *Streaked (as it were) with waves, watered*: f. smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

**FLUCTUS**, ūs. [an old form gen. sing. fluctnis, Varr. ap. Gell.: nom. plur. flucti, Pacuv. and Att. ap. Non.] m. (fluō) *A flowing as of waves, a streaming, flow*. [I. Prop.: Lucr.] II. A) *Meton.* 1) *Water rolling in waves, a wave, billow*. a) Sing.: fons qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisi etc., the tide, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 118: — f. a saxo frangi: — ad fluctum, at the flow of the tide. b) *Plur.*: excitatis maximis fluctibus: — insules fluctibus cinctas: — Massilia fluctibus alluitur: — hiemi sese fluctibusque committere: — sedatis fluctibus. — Prov.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, to make much ado about nothing: to raise a storm in a teapot. [2] *Poet. meton.*: *The exhalation of perfume*, Lucr.] B) *Fig.* [tempestas, unda] *Waves, flood*; i. e. commotion, disturbance, danger: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Pl. 4, 11: — f. concionum: — hoc omne tempus post consulatum abieciimus iis fluctibus: — placatis fluctibus.

**FLŪENS**, entis. I. Part. of fluo. II. Adj. \*\*A) *Relaxed, effeminate*: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quint. 1, 2, 8. B) *Of language*: 1) *Flowing evenly, smooth*: sed in his tracta quædam et f. expetit, non hæc contorta et acris oratio. 2) *Diffuse, prolix*: ne immoderata aut angusta aut dissoluta aut f. sit oratio: — dissipata et f. oratio. [FLŪENTER, adv. *Flowingly*, Lucr. 6, 520.] [FLŪENTĪA, æ. f. (fluō) *A flowing, fluency, fig.*, Amm.] [FLŪENTĪSŌNUS, a, um. (fluentum-sono) *Resounding with waves*, Catull. 64, 52.] [FLŪENTO, are. v. a. (fluentum) *To water, wash*, Ven.] [FLŪENTUM, i. n. (fluō) I. *Flowing or streaming water, a flood, waves*, Virg. Æ. 4, 143. II. *Meton.*: *A stream of fire*, App.] [FLŪESCO (fluisco), ēre. inchoat. n. (fluō) *To become fluid*, August.] [FLŪIBUNDUS, a, um. (fluō) *Fluid, dissolving*, M. Cap.] [FLŪIDO, are. v. a. (fluidus) *To render fluid*, C. Aur.]

527

**\*\*FLŪĪDUS**, a, um. (fluō) *Flowing, fluid*. I. Prop.: quid enim tam contrarium est quam terrenum fluïdo? Col. 8, 16, 1. II. Meton. A) *Slack, languid, soft*: mollia et f. Gallorum corpora, Liv. [B] *Act*: *Enfeebling, rendering languid, slackening*, Ov.]

**FLUISCO**, ere. See **FLUESCO**.

**\*\*FLŪĪTO**, i. v. int. n. (fluō) *To float about on the water, to float*. I. Prop. A) *Navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus*, Cic. de Sest. 20, 46. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *To wave, undulate, move in the form of waves*: vestis non fluitans sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, waving, i. e. wide, Tac. \*\*II. Fig.: *To be doubtful, irresolute or uncertain*: to waver, hesitate: unde primum creditur Cæcinæ fides fluitasse, Tac. H. 2, 93.

**FLŪMEN**, inis n. (fluō) *A streaming or flowing of water; a stream, flood, running water*. [I. Gen.: Ov. R. Am. 651. — In the plur., Ov.] II. Esp.: *A river*. A) 1) *Prop.*: ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: — frigidus f.: — f. arcere, dirigere, avertere: — secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere cepit, down the stream, with the stream, Cæs.: — magnum ire agmen adverso flumine, up the stream, against the stream, id. [2] *Meton.*: *A stream, flood, gush*: largum f., a flood or gush of tears, Virg.] B) *Fig.*: *A stream of eloquence, copiousness of words, fluency of speech*: orationis flumine reprehensoris convicia diluuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: — f. orationis aureum: — f. orationis et varietas: — f. verborum volubilitasque: — f. gravissimorum optimorumque verborum: — f. inanum verborum.

**\*\*FLŪMENTĀNA PORTA**. *A gate at Rome, near the Tiber*, Liv. 35, 9, 3.

[**FLŪMĪCELLUM**, i. n. (flumen) *A rivulet*, Agrimens.]

[**FLŪMĪNALIS**, e. (flumen) I. q. flumineus, C. Aur.]

[**FLŪMĪNĒUS**, a, um. (flumen) *Of or belonging to a river; poet., that is found in a river*, Ov. M. 14, 599.]

**FLŪO**, xi, xum. 3. v. n. [an old form in the fut. perf. fluieris, Lucr.: in the supine, fluctum, Prisc.] *To flow*. I. Prop. A) *Ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint atque in amnes mare influxerit*, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: — Fluvius Eurotas propter Lacedæmonem fluit: — natura f. atque manare: — [f. ignibus aurum, becomes liquid, melts, Ov.] B) *Meton.* 1) *To flow or run over, overflow, drop, drip*: quum fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit: — Without abl.: erant illi compti capilli fluentes cerussatæque buccæ, dripping with ointment. \*\*2) a) *To move in the way of fluids; To wave, undulate, flow*: balteus nec strangularet nec fluat, Quint. b) *To fall away or out, to vanish, disappear*: excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus: — demonstravi digito pictum Gallum in Mariano scuto distortum, ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, fallen in, flabby. II. Fig. A) *Gen.*: *To flow, move, go forth, go on or forward, proceed*: ex ejus (Nestoris) lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio, Cic. de Sen. 10, 31. — *Meton. of an author*: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit: — multa ab ea (luna) manant et fluunt, quibus animantes alantur angescantque: — ex eodem fonte f.: — ab isto capite f. necesse est omnem rationem bonorum et malorum. — Pythagoræ doctrina quum longe lateque flueret, spread itself: — in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, going on: — res fluit ad interregnum. B) *Esp.* 1) *To float about, to wander from its limits*: ne fluat oratio, ne vegetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190. 2) *To pass away, vanish, disappear*: qua (voluptate) quum liquescimus fluimusque molitia: — cetera nasci, occidere, f., labi, nec diutius esse uno et eodem statu: — fluit voluptas corporis et prima quæque avolat.

[**FLŪŌNĪA**, æ. f. (fluō) *An epithet of Juno, so called a retinendo sanguinis fluore in conceptu*, Varr. ap. August.]

**\*\*FLUOR**, ōris m. (fluō) [I. *A flowing, flow; hence flux*, Arn.] II. *In Med.*: *Diarrhæa*: quisquis fluore seger est, Cels. 3, 6. [An increased discharge of a white mucous



secretion from the vagina: f. albus, the whites. III. In Mineralogy: A fusible substance: f. calcium, NL.]

[FLUSTRA, orum. n. (fluo) The calm state of the sea, Tert.]

FLŪTA, æ. f. (πλωτή, she that swims) A kind of murena of a large size, Col. 8, 17, 8.

[FLŪO, are. v. n. (constr. from fluo) To flow, float, Lucr. 3, 190.]

[FLŪVIA, æ. f. for fluviu. (fluo) A river, Sisenn. ap. Non.]

\*\*FLŪVIALIS, e. (fluviu) Of or belonging to a river: f. aqua, Col. 6, 22: — f. lupus, Col. 8, 16, 4.

\*\*FLŪVIATĪCUS, a, um. (fluviu) Of or belonging to a river: f. arena, Vitr. 1, 2.

FLŪVIATĪLIS, e. (fluviu) Of or belonging to a river: f. testudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124.

\*\*FLŪVIATUS, a, um. (fluviu) Steeped in river-water, Plin.

[FLŪVIDUS, a, um. (fluo) I. q. fluidus, Lucr.]

FLŪVĪUS, ū. [gen. plur. fluviu, V. Fl.: fluviōrum, (trisyllab.), Virg.] m. (fluo) I. A river, stream: apud Hypanim f., qui ab Europæ parte in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: — f. Eurotas: — f. Sagra: — f. Atratus. \*\*II. Meton. gen.: [flumen] Flowing or running water, flood: perfusa certo fluviu terra, Plin.

[FLUXE. adv. Slackly, remissly, negligently, Amm.]

[FLUXILIS, e. (fluxus from fluo) Fluid, Tert.]

\*FLUXĪO, ōnis. f. (fluo) A flowing: aquarum fluxiones, floods, inundations, Civ. Div. 1, 49, 111. (al. eluviones.)

[FLUXĪPĒDUS, a, um. (fluo-pes) Falling down to the feet, Avien.]

\*\*FLUXŪRA, æ. f. (fluo) A flowing, Col. 3, 2, 17.

1. FLUXUS, a, um. I. Part. of fluo. II. Adj. \*\*A) Prop. 1) Flowing, fluid: f. sacus, Plin. 9, 38, 62. 2) Meton. a) Waving, loose, slack, flowing: ipsa crine fluo thyrsu quatens, Tac. A. 11, 31. \*\*b) Not firm or durable, weak: Germanos fluxis corporibus mutationem soli cœlique haud toleraturos, Tac. B) Fig. \*\*1) Slack, remiss, negligent: animi molles et state fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. Cat. 14, 5. 2) Fleeting, perishable, changing, transient: res nostræ ut in secundis fluxæ, ut in adversis bonæ, unstable.

\*\*2. FLUXUS, ūs. m. (fluo) A flowing, flow. I. Prop. A) (echeinis piscis) F. gravidarum utero sistens, Plin. 9, 25, 41: — ventus non aliud intelligitur quam f. aeris, id. [B) A flowing out, discharge: f. hepaticus, of the liver: f. cœliacus, a degree of diarrhœa or flux, NL.] II. Fig.: A fleeting, passing away of time: f. auctumni, Tac. H. 5, 23.

[FŌCĪCUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (focus) Of or on the hearth, Isid.]

\*\*FŌCALE, is. n. (for faucal from fauces) A neck-cloth for sick or effeminate people, Quint. 11, 3, 144.

\*\*FŌCĀNĒUS, a, um. (for faucaneus from fauces) In the shape of or like a throat: f. palme, a branch growing between two other sprouts, Col. 4, 24, 10.

[FŌCĀRIA, æ. f. (focus) I. A female cook, Dig. II. Meton.: A housekeeper, Cod. Just.]

[FŌCĀRIUS, ū. m. (focus) A kitchen-boy, Dig.]

[FŌCĪLE, is. n. (focus) The ulna and radius have been designated by the barbarous terms focile majus and minus. The tibia and fibula have likewise been so called, NL.]

\*\*FŌCĪLLO. I. v. a. and FOCILOR. I. v. dep. (focus) To revive or refresh by means of warmth or heat, etc.: pudet me sic tecum loqui et tam levibus remediis te f., Sen. E. 13: — [also, dep., Varr. ap. Non.]

FOCULA, orum. See FOCULUS.

[FOCULO, are. I. q. fovere, Non.]

\*\*FŌCŪLUS, i. m. [in the plur. also heterocl., focula, orum, n., Plaut.] (focus) I. A little hearth, a coal-pa, chafing-dish, a portable grate for coals: arrepto carbone, extincto foculo, imaginem in pariete delineavit, Plin. 35, 10, 30: — dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo iniecit, Liv. [II. Meton.: Fire, Juv.]

FŌCUS, i. m. (from an old root fo; whence also foveo: a place or vessel for warming) I. Any place for holding fire; hence, a hearth, fireplace: Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites quum attulissent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 55: — The hearth, i. e. the house, family: nudum eiecit domo atque focis patriis disque penatibus præcipitem Sextum exturbat. \*\*II. A) A vessel for coals, a portable grate, chafing-dish, Sen. [B) The point of concentration of light or rays, a focus, NL.]

\*FŌDĪCO. I. v. a. (fodio) To pierce, bore. [I. Prop.: Hor. E. 1, 6, 51.] II. Fig.: non est in nostra potestate, fodicantibus iis rebus, quas malas esse opinemur, dissimulatio vel oblivio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35.

\*\*FŌDĪNA, æ. f. (fodio: a place from which any thing is dug; hence) A pit, mine, Vitr. 7, 7.

FŌDĪO, fōdi, fossus. 3. (another form of the inf. pres. pass., fodiri, Col.) [another form 1. conj., fodo, Enn.] v. a. To dig, to work or prepare by digging, to dig up or out. I. Prop.: fodit, invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: — [f. murum, to undermine, Ov.]: — f. puteo, Cæs.: — ager frugifer, argentum etiam incolæ fodiunt, Liv.: — f. ora hastis, Liv. II. Fig.: To sting, pierce, fill with anguish, excite, incite: num expectas, dum te stimulis fodiām? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: — dolor f.

FŌCUNDE, FŌCUNDITAS, etc. See Fec.

\*FŌEDE. adv. Foully, disgracefully, horribly: causa agitur f., Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4.

FŌEDĒRĀTUS, a, um. (fœdus) Allied, confederate: si qui fœderatis civitatibus ascripti essent, Cic. Arch. 4, 7: — f. populus. — Absol.: ut omnium beneficiorum nostrorum expertes faciat fœderatos: — Also of things: Mamertinorum f. atque pacatum solum.

[FŌEDĒRO. I. v. a. (fœdus) To establish by treaty, Amm.]

\*FŌEDĪFRĀGUS, a, um. (fœdus-frango) That breaks a treaty: Peni f., crudelis Hannibal, reliqui (hostes) justiores, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38.

FŌEDĪTAS, ātis. f. (1. fœdus) Foulness, ugliness, horridness, deformity. I. Prop.: multas beluæ insectantes odoris intolerabili fœditate depellunt, stench, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: — vestitus f., military cloak. II. Fig.: si turpitudine in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensivæ, quanta illa depravatio et f. turpificati animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

\*FŌEDO. I. v. a. (1. fœdus) To disfigure, mar, deform, disgrace, defile, render horrid or hideous.

\*\*I. Prop.: fœdati agri, terror injectus urbi est, laid waste, devastated, Liv. 3, 26, 1: — \*Of inanimate subjects: nulla tectoria eorum rimæ fœdare, Plin. II. Fig.: Romam ipsam fœdavit adventus tuus, Cic. Pis. 22, 53.

1. FŌEDUS, a, um. (related to fœtoe) Foul, ugly, dishonourable, deformed, detestable, abominable, disgraceful, horrid, hideous. I. Prop.: immanissimum et f. monstrum, Cic. Pis. 14, 31. — \*\*With dat.: pestilentia f. homini, f. pecori, Liv. — \*\*In the neut. absol.: spoliati vulneratique in agris fœdiora iis, quæ oculis subiciebantur nunciabant, Liv. II. Fig.: quo (tyranno) neque tetrius, neque fœdus, nec diis hominibusque invisus animal ullum cogitari potest, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: — nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil fœdus: — luxuria senectuti f. est: — bellum f.: — f. genus interitus: — f. et perniciosus exitus iudicii. — In the nom., with a subjective clause: ludos vero non facere, quid fœdus? (shortly before: quid turpius?).

2. FŌEDUS, ēris. [fidus for fœdus, Enn. ap. Varr.: gen. plur., fœdesum, Varr.] n. A league, treaty. I. Be-

*troen states, etc.*: *fæderum, pacis, belli, induciarum oratorum fetiales judicave sunt*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: — *pacem f.que facere*: — *oratrices pacis et fæderis*: — *societatem fædere confirmare*: — *federibus devincitur fides*: — *in eo fædere*: — *f. facere*: — *f. negligere, violare, rumpere*: — *nominis Latini jura negligere ac fædera*: — *f. rescindere*, Vell.: — *contra f. facere*. II. *Meton. gen.*: *A covenant, agreement, compact*: id autem f. meo sanguine ictum sanciri posse dicebant, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: — *f. frangere*: — *f. inter se facere*: — *amorum turpissimorum f. ferire*. [B] *Poet.*: *Of things and abstract objects*; *A law*, Virg.]

## 3. FÆDUS. See HÆDUS.

FÆN. See FEN.

**\*FÆTĒŌ**, ēre. v. n. I. *To have an offensive smell, to stink*: *abstineat a fetentibus acrimoniis allii vel cæparum*, Col. 9, 14, 13. [II. *Fig.*: *Plaut.*]

[FÆTESCO, ēre. v. inch. n. (fæteo) *To become fetid*, Isid.]

**\*FÆTĪDUS**, a, um. (fæteo) I. *That has an offensive smell, stinking, fetid*: *quum isto ore fetido teterimam nobis popinam inhalasses*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13. — **\*\*Comp.**, f. dejectiones, Cels. [II. *Fig.*: *Foul, horrid, Prud.*]

**\*FÆTOR**, ōris. m. (fæteo) I. *An offensive smell, stink*: *jacebat in suorum Græcorum fætores atque vino*, Cic. Pis. 10, 22. — **\*\*II. Fig.**: *Offensiveness, nauseousness, loathsomeness*, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 86.

[FÆTULENTUS, a, um. (fæteo) *That has an offensive smell, fetulent*, App.]

FÆTUS. See FET.

[FÆTŪTĪNA, æ. f. (fæteo) *A stinking place, a puddle*, App.]

**FŌLĪA**, æ. f. *The name of a sorceress of Ariminum*, Hor. Ep. 5, 42.

**\*FŌLĪACĒUS**, a, um. (folium) *Leafy, of or like leaves*: *f. semen*, Plin. 19, 3, 15.

[FŌLĪĀTILIS, e. (foliatus) *Of leaves*, Ven.]

**FŌLĪĀTUM**, i. n. (folium) (sc. unguentum) *An unguent prepared from nard*, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

**\*FŌLĪĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (foliatus) *The shape of leaves, ornamental work in the shape of leaves*: *arboris ejus sunt similes cupressæ f.*, Vit. 2, 9.

**\*FŌLĪĀTUS**, a, um. (folium) *Having leaves, leafy*: *caule f. est et crepis et lotos*, Plin. 21, 16, 59: — [terra f. tartari (i. q. potassæ acetæ, Kali acetatum, sal diureticus), acetate of potash, NL.]

**\*FŌLĪŌSUS**, a, um. (folium) *Leafy, full of leaves*: *aizoum fruticosum a radice et f. usque ad cacumen*, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

**FŌLĪUM**, ii. n. (related to φύλλον) *A leaf*. I. *Prop.*: A) *Of plants*: *quid in arboribus?* in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 179: — *folia arida laureæ*: — *nec me consules movent, qui ipsa pluma aut folio facilius moventur*, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2. [B] *A trifle, bagatelle*, App.] — **\*\*II. Meton.**: *A leaf of paper*: *chartarum f.*, Plin. 37, 7, 29.

[FŌLLĒTUS, a, um. (follis) *That opens and shuts as a pair of bellows, moveable*, Isid.]

[FŌLLĒŌ, ēre. v. n. (follis) *To move to and fro as a pair of bellows*, Hier.]

[FŌLLICANS, antis. part. (follis) *Widening and contracting as a pair of bellows*, App.]

[FŌLLICŪLŌSUS, a, um. (folliculus) *Full of skins*, App.]

**FŌLLICŪLUS**, i. m. (follis) I. A) *A small leathern bag or pouch*: *ei statim... os obvolutum est folliculo et præligatum*, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149. — **\*\*B) Esp.**: *A windball, as distinguished from pila (filled with some substance)*: *post bella civilia ad pilam folliculæque transiit*, Suet.

**\*\*II. Meton. gen.**: *A husk, pod, shell, follicle, skin*: *quum spica se exserit folliculo*, Sen. E. 124: — [Poet.: *The*

*shell of an egg*, Lucr.] [In Bot.: *The capsule containing the seed*, NL.]

[FŌLLĪGĒNA, æ. f. (follis-gigno) *Produced by a pair of bellows, sounding hollow*, Poet. in A. Lat.]

**FOLLIS**, is. m. (orig., *a leathern bag or pouch; hence*) I. *Prop.* A) *A pair of bellows*: *formæ, quas vos effici sine follibus et sine incudibus non putatis*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: — *hircinis follibus*, Hor. 1, 4, 19: — *folle premis ventos*, Pers. 5, 10. [B] *A ball filled with wind, a wind-ball*, Plaut.] [C] 1) *A leathern money-bag or purse*, Juv.] [2] *Meton.*: *A small coin*, Lampr.] [D] *A cushion filled with air, an air-cushion*, Lampr.] [II. *Meton.*: *The stomach*, Macr. — *Poet.*: *Distended cheeks*, Juv. 7, 111.]

[FŌLLĪTĪM, adv. (follis) *With money-bags or purses*: *f. alqm ducitare, to cheat one out of his money*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.]

FOLUS. See OLUS.

[FŌMENTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A fomenting, fomentation*, Dig.]

[FŌMENTŌ, are. v. a. (fomentum) *To foment*, C. Aur.]

**FŌMENTUM**, i. n. (for fovimentum from foveo) I. A) **\*\*Any thing used for the purpose of warming, a warm application, fomentation**: *f. calida*, Cels. 2, 17. [B] *Meton. for fomes*: *Tinder*, Clod. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ.] II. *Fig.* A) *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation, remedy for or against any thing, an anodyne*: *hæc sunt solatia, hæc f. summorum malorum*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: — *fortitudinis f.* [B] *Poet. meton.*: *A nourishing, nutriment*, Hor.]

**\*FŌMES**, itis. m. (foveo, *a means of kindling*) *Tinder, fuel*. I. *Prop.*: *Plin. 16, 40, 77.* [B] *Fig.*: *Gell.*] [II. *Meton.*, according to Fest.]

**FONS**, fontis. m. (from fundo, Varr.) *A source, spring, fountain*. I. *Prop.*: *f. aquæ dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 118: — *locus fontibus abundans*: — *quum tui fontes vel inimicis tuis pateant*. [B] *Poet. meton. for spring-water*, Virg.] [II. *Fig.*: *A source, i. e. origin, beginning of any thing, cause, primitive cause*: *meos amicos, in quibus est studium... ad Græcos ire jubeo, ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consecantur*, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8: — *f. maledicti*: — *hic f., hoc principium est movendi*: — *ab illo fonte et capite, Socrate*: — *oratorum partus atque f.*: — *hæc omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt*: — *omnes omnium rerum fontes animo ac memoria continere*: — *philosophiæ f.*: — *benevolentia est amicitia f.*: — *Fons, personified as a deity*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52.

[FŌNTĀNA, æ. f. *A source, spring*, Agrim.]

FONTANALIS, e. See FONTINALIS.

[FŌNTANELLA, (fons) *A little fountain. In infancy, the interstices between the bones of the head, junctures of the skull*, NL.]

[FŌNTĀNĒUS, a, um. (fons) *From a fountain or spring*, Sol.]

**\*FŌNTĀNUS**, a, um. (fons) *From a fountain or spring*: *aqua levissima pluviæ, deinde f.*, Cels. 2, 18.

**FŌNTĒIUS**, a. *A Roman family name*: e. g. M. F., a prætor in Gaul, for whom Cicero made a speech, which has been partly preserved. — *Fontēia, his sister, a priestess of Vesta*, Cic. Font. 17, 37.

[FŌNTĪCŪLA, æ. (fons-colo) *Inhabitant of a spring*, August.]

**\*FŌNTĪCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (fons) I. *A little fountain*: *exsiliante dulci fonticulo*, Plin. 31, 10, 46. [II. *Surg. t. t.*: *A suppurating artificially produced, an issue, fontanel*, NL.]

[FŌNTĪGĒNA, æ. m. and f. (fons-gigno) *Fountain-born*, M. Cap.]

**\*FŌNTĪNĀLIS** (fontan.), e. (fons) I. *Of or belonging to a fountain or spring*: *f. aqua*, Vit. 8, 3: — *Hence*, II. A) *F. Porta, perhaps the same as Porta Capena*, Liv. 35, 10, 12. [B] *Subst.* 1) *Fontinalis, is. m. The god of a fountain*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 17. 2) *Subst.*: *Fontinalia, ium. n. A feast celebrated in honour of the foun-*

*tains on the 13th of October, when they were hung round with flowers, Varr.]*

**FOR, fātus.** 1. *v. defect. (related to φάω, φημι) To speak, say.* I. *Gen.* A) *Neut.*: tum ad eos is deus, qui omnia genuit, fatur, Cic. Un. 11: — ne fando quidem auditum est, *hear-say.* [B] 1) *With acc.*: Virg. 2) *With relative clause*: id. II. *Esp.* A) *To prophesy, foretell, predict*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 261. B) *To sing, celebrate by song, Prop.* — *In pass. signification*: Suet. ap. Prisc. — [*Of sooth-saying, Pacuv. ap. Cic.*] — [*Fandus, a, um. That may be pronounced or uttered, right, just, correct [opp. 'nefandus,' unlawful], Virg. Æ. 1, 543.*]

**[FÖRÄBILIS, e. (foro) That may be bored through or perforated, penetrable, Ov. M. 12, 170.]**

**[FÖRÄIGO, inia. f. (foro) A thread by which spinners mark the quantity of work done in a day, Symm.]**

**FÖRÄMEN, inia. n. (foro) A bored aperture or hole, a hole or opening made by boring: f. illa quæ patent ad animum a corpore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47.**

**[FÖRÄMİNÄTUS, a, um. (foramen) Bored, pierced, Sid.]**

**[FÖRÄMİNÖSUS, a, um. (foramen) Full of holes, Tert.]**

**FÖRAS, adv. (related to forum) Forth, towards the outside, out of doors: quæ (urbis) lætari mihi videntur, quod tantum pestem evomerit, f.que projecit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: — f. perferre: — efferri f. et ad populi Romani aures pervenire: — eminere f.: — iustitia f. spectat et projecta tota est atque eminet: — f. dare: [f. gerones, that carry out, Plaut.] — [With genit.: App. — With acc.: Hier.]**

**[FÖRÄTUS, ūs. m. (foro) A boring, piercing, Lact.]**

**\*\*FORCEPS, cīpis. m. and f. 1. A pair of tongs, pincers, nippers; e. g. as an instrument for extracting teeth, Cels. 7, 12. — In Surg.: Forceps used in midwifery, and in other operations, id. 7, 5: — f. ferrei, an instrument or machine for winding up any thing, such as stones, etc., Vitr. 10, 2 (al. forfices). II. Meton. A) The proboscis of a beetle (on account of its shape like a pair of tongs), Plin. 11, 28, 34. [B] A kind of battle-array, Cato ap. Fest.]**

**FORCTIS, e. See FORTIS.**

**[FORCŪLUS, i. m. (for foriculus from 1. foris) A deity, guardian of house-doors, Tert.]**

**\*\*FORDA, æ. f. A cow in calf: post unum coitum f. non admittit taurum, Col. 6, 24, 3: — [an old reading, horda, acc. to Fest.]**

**[FORDICIDIA, ōrum. n. (an old reading hordicidia, acc. to Fest.) (forda-cædo) A sacrifice, consisting of a cow in calf, offered in honour of Tellus on the 16th of April, Varr.]**

**[FORDUS, a, um. (old Latin, hordus) With young; (of a cow) in calf, Ov. F. 4, 6, 30.]**

**FORE and FOREM. See SUM.**

**FÖRENSIS, e. (forum) Of or belonging to the market-place, or to public life, esp., to the Roman forum: habet nomen invidiam, quum in oratione judiciali et forensi numerus, Græce *πυβός*, inesse dicitur, i. e. made or delivered in the forum, Cic. de Or. 51, 170: — f. concertatorium, iudiciale genus: — iudicia f.que certamen: — f. rhetorica: — f. dictio: — f. species: — f. negotia: — f. res [opp. 'domestica litera']: — f. sententia [opp. 'domestica']: — ut vestitum, sic sententiam habes aliam 'domesticam, aliam forensam: — \*\*Absol.: forensia et calceos numquam non intra cubiculum habuit, dress which he wore in public, Suet.: — \*\*Subst.: rusticus, f., negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud efficiunt, any one who carries on business in the market, Quint.: — Also in a contemptuous sense: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud f. factio tenebat, i. e. the rabble of the forum, Liv.**

**\*\*FÖRENTĀNI, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Forentum, Plin. 3, 11, 16.**

**FÖRENTUM, i. n. A small town of Apulia, now Forenza, Liv. 9, 20, 9.**

**\*\*FORFEX, ficiis. f. I. A) A pair of shears or scissors: forcibus amputare, Col. 12, 44, 4. [B] An instrument for extracting teeth, NL.] II. Meton. A) The claws of a crab, etc.: cancris bina brachia denticulatis forcibus, Plin. 9, 31, 51. B) Perhaps: A kind of battle-array, a body of men in the form of V, to receive the cuneus (see CUNEUS), Veg.**

**\*\*FORFICŪLA, æ. f. (forfex) A small pair of shears or scissors: quod incisum forficulis cribrant, Plin. 25, 5, 23.**

**FORI, orum. See FORUS.**

**[FÖRIA, æ. f. A kind of flux (a disease of swine), Varr.]**

**[FÖRICA, æ. f. (forum) A dépôt for goods, a warehouse, (but some say, a public jakes), Juv. 3, 38.]**

**[FÖRICĀRIUS, ii. m. (forica) One who rents a forica, Dig.]**

**[FÖRICŪLA, æ. f. (foris) Plur.: Window-shutters, Varr.]**

**[FÖRICŪLĀRIUM, ii. n. (forica) (ac. vectigal) A duty or custom paid on goods that pass through a country, Inscr.]**

**\*\*FÖRINSECUS, adv. (foris-secus) I. From without, without, on the outside: quarundam naturæ lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est f., Plin. 13, 22, 42. [II. Meton. for foras: Towards the outside, i. e. out of doors, App.]**

**[FÖRIŪLUS, i. m. (foria) Troubled with a looseness or flux of the bowels, Lacer. ap. Non.]**

1. **FÖRIS, is. (and more frequently in the plur., föres, um) f. I. A) A door, gate; in the plur., a folding door. 1) Sing.: quum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59. 2) Plur.: ex quo (fano) fores in liminibus profanarum ædium januæ nominantur: — ad fores: — extra fores. B) Meton.: Any entrance or opening: æneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent: quibus apertis. II. Fig.: qua commendatione quasi amicitiae fores aperiantur, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 4: — f. apertæ artis.**

2. **FÖRIS, adv. (an abl., related to forum) From without.**

I. A) *Without, on the outside, out of doors, not at home* [opp. 'intus', 'domi']: ille relictus 'intus, expectatus f., Cic. Sull. 5, 17: — hi igitur his majoribus ab alienis potius consilium peterent quam a suis? et f. potius quam 'domo'? — f. cenare: — f. cenitare: — esse f.: — hæc studia delectant 'domi, non impediunt f., in public life: — fuit ille vir f. clarus: — f. auctoritas retinetur, abroad: — f. plauditur, in public: — f. esse Gabinium, in people's hands, in debt. [B] Prep. with an acc.: Without, A. de Lim.] II. *From without: sed quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed f. ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic. Part. 14, 48: — assumere f.: — f. aliquid defensionis assumere: — f. petere. — \*\*Hence also strengthened by ab: quoniam in ulcus penetrat omnis a f. injuria, Plin.*

**FORMA, æ. f. (μορφή, transposed) Form (more general than facies, figura, species, statura), external appearance, fashion, shape. I. Prop. A) Gen.: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et f. et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: — omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura: — f. ac species liberalis: — fingit formam quandam et speciem deorum: — eadem specie ac f.: — sine ulla f.: — hoc dico, non ab hominibus formæ figuram venisse ad deos: — species formæ, a sketch, or the outlines of a form: — eximia f.: — muliebris f.: — f. literarum: — geometricæ f.: — clarissimorum virorum f., forms, i. e. images: — igneæ f., fiery bodies. \*\*B) Esp. 1) *Beauty of form, beauty: plus esse formæ putant quam possit tribuere incorrupta natura, Quint. 2, 5, 12. 2) That after which any thing is formed or modelled: A form, model, mould, pattern, impression of a coin, a (shoemaker's) last, stamp, etc.: ex iis (silicibus) formæ fiunt, in quibus æra funduntur, Plin. 3) a) A form, frame: opus tectorum propter excellentiam picturæ ligneis formis inclusum, Plin. [b] Meton.: An aqueduct, Front.] [4] A formulary, an imperial rescript, Cod. Just.] II. Fig. A) Gen.: A form, figure, image, outline, sketch, design, draught, etc.: ad me quasi formam communium temporum et totius***

rei publicæ misisti expressam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4: — formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides: — innumerabiles quasi f. figuræque dicendi: — quæ f. et quasi naturalis nota cuiusque sit: — quæ sit in ea species et f. et notio viri boni: — f. ingenii: — f. rei publicæ: — exemplar f.que rei publicæ: — f. et species et origo tyranni: — f. rerum publicarum: — officii f. B) *Esp.* 1) *Philos. t. t.*, like species: A kind, description: f. est notio, cuius differentia ad caput generis et quasi fontem referri potest, Cic. Top. 7, 31: — formam generis interdum partem licet nominare: — duæ f. \*\*2) *In Gramm.* a) *The form of a word, in an etymological point of view*, Quint. 10, 1, 10. [b] *Difference of gender, declension, conjugation, etc.*, Varr.]

[FORMABILIS, e. (formo) *That may be fashioned*, Prud.]

\*\*FORMACEUS, a, um. (forma) *Brought or reduced to a certain form, formed, shaped*: parietes, quos appellant formaceos, Plin. 35, 14, 48.

\*\*FORMALIS, e. (forma) I *Of or belonging to a model or form*: f. temperatura æris, proper or fit for making forms or models, Plin. 34, 9, 20. II. A) *After a set form, usual, customary, formal*: quum procuratorum suorum nomine formale dictaret epistolam, Suet. [B] *Meton.*: *Normal*, Dig.]

[FORMAMENTUM, i. n. (formo) *A forming, shaping; a form, shape*, Lucr. 2, 819.]

[FORMASTER, tri. m. (forma) *A dandy, dressy fellow, puppy*, Titin. ap. Fest.]

\*\*FORMATIO, ònis. f. *A giving or imparting a form, fashioning; framing, sketching, a draught*. I. *Prop.*: formationem puto probandum, locum improbandum, Vit. 2, præf. II. *Fig.*: ista jam a formatione morum recesserunt, Sen. E. 117.

\*\*FORMATOR, òris. m. *A former*. I. *Prop.*: f. universi, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8. II. *Fig.*: præceptor rector est alienorum ingeniorum ac f., Quint. 10, 2, 20.

[FORMATRIX, icis. f. *She that forms or fashions*, Tert.]

[FORMATURA, æ. f. (formo) *A fashioning*, Lucr. 4, 552.]

[FORMELLA, æ. f. (forma) *A shape, mould (for baking)*, Apic.]

FORMIÆ, Ærum. f. *A very ancient town of Latium, on the borders of Campania, now Mola di Gaeta*, Cic. Att. 2, 13, 2.

FORMIĀNI, òrum. m. *The inhabitants of Formiæ*, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2.

FORMIĀNUM, i. n. *An estate of Cicero's, near Formiæ*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 7.

FORMIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Formiæ*: F. fundus P. Rutillii, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86.

FORMICA, æ. f. (ὄμικρον, *Æol.* for ὄμικρον) I. *An ant, emmet, pismire*, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 21. II. *In Medic.*: *A black wart, the pain of which resembles the stinging of ants*.

[FORMICABILIS, e. (formica) *Of the nature or in the manner of an ant*: f. pulsus, quick and short in its motion, C. Aur.]

\*\*FORMICATIO, ònis. f. (formica) *A violent itching or pricking on the skin, like the stinging of ants, usually accompanied with the rising of small pimples*: sanguinem sistit illico et formicationes corporum, Plin. 28, 7, 20.

[FORMICINUS, a, um. (formica) *Like ants*, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 12.]

\*\*FORMICO, i. v. n. (formica) I. *To move quickly about, like ants*: venarum inæquali aut formicante percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52. II. *To itch, as with the stinging of ants*: in sole, donec formicet cutis, tolerandæ sunt, Plin. 30, 13, 41.

\*\*FORMICOSUS, a, um. (formica) *Full of ants*: f. arbor, Plin. 10, 74, 75.

[FORMICULA, æ. f. (formica) *A little ant*, Front.]

[FORMIDABILIS, e. (1. formido) *Formidable, terrible, dreadful*, Ov. M. 2, 857. — *Neut. adv.*: Stat. Th.]

[FORMIDAMEN, inis. n. (1. formido) *Terror, fright*, App.]

1. FORMĪDO, i. v. a. and n. *To feel a shudder or dread, to fear, dread, to be afraid of*. A) *With acc.*: quicquid fecerit, ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53: — iracundiam f.: — ἀνδρεία f.: — *In the pass.*: quo etiam satietas formidanda est magis. [B] *With an objective clause*: Hor. E. 1, 19, 46. C) *With ne*: Plaut. \*\*D) *Absol.*: neque prius desinam f., quam tetigisse te Italiam audiero, Cæsar. ap. Cic.: — [auro f., *fears or is afraid for the gold*, Plaut.]

2. FORMĪDO, inis. f. (1. formido) *Terror, dread*.

I. *Prop.* A) "Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: — tanta f.: — subita atque improvisa f.: — formidinem alci injicere: — turpis f. mortis: — *In the plur.*: pericula intenduntur, formidines opponantur: — horribiles f. [B] *Esp. poet.*: *Religious awe, veneration, reverence*, Virg. Æ. 7, 608. \*\*II. *Meton. concr.*: *That which occasions fear; a terror, fright, bugbear*. [A] *Gen.*: Virg. [B] *Esp.*: *A thing set to frighten wild animals or birds, a scarecrow*: "quum maximos ferarum greges linea pennis distincta contineat et in insidias agat, ab ipso effectu dicta f.," Sen. de Ira, 2, 12.

\*FORMIDŌLOSE, adv. I. *In a frightful or alarming manner, frightfully, dreadfully, formidably*: eos, qui plurimum possent, opponi omnibus concionibus, falso, sed f. tamen, auctores ad perniciem meam, Cic. Sest. 19, 42. [II. *Fearfully, timorously*, Cat. ap. Charis.]

FORMIDŌLŌSUS, a, um. (2. formido) *Full of fear or terror*. I. *Act.*: *That causes or excites fear, fearful, formidable, terrible, terrific*: hunc locum consessumque vestrum, quem illi horribilem A. Cluentio ac formidolosum fore putaverunt, Cic. Cluent. 3, 7: — dubia et f. tempora: — f. bellum. \*\*II. *Neut.*: *Feeling terror or fear, timorous*: boves ad ingredienda flumina aut pontes f., Col. 6, 2, 14.

[FORMĪDUS, a, um. (formus) *Warm*, Cat. ap. Fest.]

FORMIX. See LUPUS.

FORMO, i. v. a. (forma) *To give shape to any thing, to form, fashion, arrange*. I. *Prop.*: materia, quam fingit et format effectio, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6: — pueros animare atque f.: — *Absol.*: (individua corpora, i. e. atomi) f., figurare, colorare, animare se ipsa non possent. II. *Fig.*: *To form by instruction, cultivate, train, teach*: verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177: — f. orationem: — consuetudinem partim exercitationis assidue partim ratione f.: — epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno f. ingenio, Suet.: — cogitet oratorem instituti, rem arduam, etiam quum ei formando nihil defuerit, Quint.: — \*\*in admirationem formata, composed [simulans], Suet.

\*\*FORMŌSE, adv. *Beautifully, in a beautiful manner*: (olea) in orbem se f. fundet, Quint. 8, 3, 10.

\*FORMŌSITAS, atis. f. (formosus) *Beauty*: decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126.

[FORMŌSULUS, a, um. (formosus) *Pretty*, Varr. ap. Non.]

FORMŌSUS, a, um. (forma) *Beautiful in form, handsome, well-shaped*: mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel conici vel pyramidis forma videtur esse formosior, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: — f. an c' deformis: — virgines f.

FORMŪLA, æ. f. (forma) [I. *Form, shape; hence, handsome form, beauty*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47. II. A) *A small model*, Amm. B) *Meton.*: *Any thing formed or shaped*, Pall. III. *A tube or conduit of an aqueduct*, Front. IV. A) *In Law*: *Any set form or rule, a formula, such as was given by the prætor to judges or a plaintiff, according to which the accusation was conducted; also for any legal rule or instrument*: ut stipulationum et iudiciorum formulas componam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4: — testamentorum f.: — antiquæ f.: — f. postulationum: — f. angustissima sponsionis: — f. fiduciæ: — de dolo malo f.: — f. de omnibus rebus constitutæ: — ex f. B) *Meton.* \*\*1) *Gen.* (for causa). A

*suit at law, a lawsuit, action:* ut f. cedisse videatur, Sen. E. 48. 2) Also, more generally, \*\*a) Any formula or set form of words, as of an agreement or compact: Acarnanas restitutum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac ditionis eorum, Liv.: — [A recipe, prescription, NL.] b) Gen.: A rule, principle, form; a model: erit autem hæc f. Stoicorum rationi disciplinæque maxime consentanea, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19: — certa quædam disciplinæ f.: — formulam exprimere: — cuiusque generis nota et f.: — f. consuetudinis nostræ.

\*\*FORMŪLĀRIŪS, ii. m. (formula) A common lawyer or advocate, who studied only set forms of law: quorum alii se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt et f. vel ut Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, Quint. 12, 3, 11.

[FORMUS, a, um. (related to *φῶψός*) Warm, acc. to Fest.]

\*\*FORNĀCĀLIĀ, ium. n. The feast of the goddess Fornax, the baking-feast, Plin. 18, 2, 2.

[FORNĀCĀLIS, e. (fornax) Of or belonging to an oven: f. dea, i. e. the goddess Fornax, Ov. F. 6, 314.]

[FORNĀCĀRIŪS, a, um. (fornax) Of or belonging to an oven: f. servus, i. e. one who heats an oven, Dig.]

[FORNĀCĀTOR (furnacator), ōris. m. (fornax) One who heats an oven or stove, Dig.]

[FORNĀCŪLA, æ. f. (fornax) I. Prop.: A little stove, or oven, Juv. 10, 82. II. Fig.: An instigator, App.]

FORNAX, æcis. f. (from the same root as fornus and furnus) I. A furnace, or oven, for heating, melting, baking, etc.: f. ardentes, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: — [Poet. meton.: Mount Etna, Ov. M. 15, 340. II. Personified Fornax, i. e. the goddess who presided over the baking of bread, Ov. F. 2, 526.]

[FORNĀCĀRIA, æ. f. (fornix) A harlot, Tert.]

[FORNĀCĀRIŪS, ii. m. (fornix) A fornicator, Tert.]

\*\*FORNĪCĀTIM. adv. (fornicatus) In the form of an arch or vault, Plin. 16, 42, 87.

\*\*I. FORNĪCĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (fornicatus) An arching, constructing in the form of an arch, a vaulting: f. parietum, Vitruv. 6, 11.

[2. FORNĪCĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (fornix) Fornication, Tert.]

[FORNĪCĀTOR, ōris. m. (fornix) A fornicator, Tert.]

[FORNĪCĀTRIX, icis. (fornix) A harlot, Is.]

FORNĪCĀTUS, a, um. (fornix) I. Arched, vaulted: paries vel solidus vel f., Cic. Top. 4, 22. \*\*II. Adj. pr.: Via F., a street so called in Rome, leading to the Campus Martius, Liv. 22, 36, 8.

[FORNĪCOR. I. v. dep. n. (fornix) To commit fornication, Tert.]

FORNIX, icis. m. I. A) An arch, vault: si quis in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti promiserit, non debet prestare, quod f. vitii fecerit, Cic. Top. 4, 22. — [In Anat.: The superior portion of the cranium; also a part of the brain beneath the corpus callosum, NL.] B) Esp.: F. Fabii, a triumphal arch, erected by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the Via Sacra, near the Regia, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: — Fabii F.: — F. Fabianus. \*\*II. Meton.: [A brothel, bagnio, inasmuch as it was in a vault underground, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30.] — Also said of a lewd person: (Cæsarum) Curio stabulum Nicomedis et Bithynicum fornicem dicit, Suet.

FORNUS, i. See FURNUS.

\*\*FŌRO. I. v. a. To bore, pierce. I. Prop.: amygdala si parum ferax erit, forata arbore lapidem adjicito, Col. 5, 10, 20. II. Fig.: forati animi, that have holes in them, i. e. that retain nothing, or are empty, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

\*\*FOROJULIENSIS, e. Of or belonging to the Forum Julii: f. colonia, i. e. Forum Julii, Tac. H. 2, 14: — In the plur.: Forojulienses. The inhabitants of Forum Julii, Tac. A. 4.

[FORPEX, icis. f. Fire-tongs, Cat.]

532

FORS, fortis. f. (fero: prop. any thing that happens) I. A) An unexpected accident, chance, hap (as an appellate, only in the nom. and abl.): sed hæc, ut f. tulerit, Cic. Att. 7, 14: — hæc f. viderit. B) Personified: Fors, i. e. the goddess of Chance; identified with F. Fortuna, whose temple was outside Rome, on the Tiber: sit sane F. domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2, 3: — F. (different from Fortuna): — F. viderit. [II. Adv. in the nom., for fors sit, prop. it may happen or come to pass, i. e. perhaps, Virg. Æ. 5, 232: — f. et [fortasse etiam], perhaps also, Virg. Æ. 11, 50.]

\*\*FORS-AN. adv. (ellipt. for fors sit an) Perhaps, possibly: quem decreto sermonem præterderit, f. alqm verum auctores antiqui tradiderint, Liv. 3, 47, 5.

[FORSIT. adv. (contr., fors sit) Perhaps, Hor. S. 1, 6, 49.]

FORSĪTAN. adv. (contr., fors sit an) Perhaps: longiorem orationem causa f. postulat, tua certe natura brevior, Cic. Lig. 12, 38: — f. quærat: — f. quispiam dixerit: — f. occurrat illud: — major ars alqa f. esset requirenda: — hæc ipsa f. fuerint (al. fuerunt) non necessaria: — nimium f. hæc illi mirentur atque effarent: — ut f. quibusdam videar: — quæ f. vobis parvæ esse videantur: — f. (with sed): — f. (with verumtamen).

\*FORTAN. adv. (contr., forte-an) Perhaps: quare cogitato Romulum aut Pompiliū aut Tullum regem, f. non tam illius te rei publicæ penitebit, Cic. Rep. 3, 35.

FORTASSE (another form, fortassis, Plin.). adv. (forte an) I. Perhaps, perchance, peradventure, probably, possibly: dicam, me hercule, et contemnere a te f., quum tu etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 19: — fuerat f. alqa ratio: — esse videbantur f. angustiae: — f. dices: — requiretur f. nunc: — f. dixerit quispiam: — sed hæc longiora f. fuerant quam necesse fuit: — habes epistolam verbosiorum f. quam velles: — sustines enim non parvam expectationem imitandæ industriæ nostræ, magnam honorum, nonnullam f. nominis: — poterimus f. dicere: — quod tamen f. non nollem: — iis incommodis mederi f. potuisset: — et f. fatuum: — loquaci et f. docto atque erudito: — Marso f. sed Romano facillimus: — f. (with sed tamen): — f. (with verumtamen): — id nos f. non perfecimus, conati quidem sæpissime sumus: — res enim f. veræ, certe graves non ita tractantur, ut debent, sed aliquanto minutius. — [Also elliptically used, as fors, with a subjective clause, Plaut.] II. Ironically; Forsooth: sed ego f. vaticinor et hæc omnia meliores habebunt exitus. . . eos ego f. nunc imitor et utor ætatis vitio, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6. III. With numbers, denoting an amount as near as possible; About: elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta f. versus, Hieronymus: — biennio quam nos f. major: — HS. D. millia f.: — horas duas f.

[FORTASSE-AN (also separately). adv. Perhaps, Att. ap. Non.]

FORTASSIS. adv. See FORTASSE.

[FORTAX, æcis. m. (φώραξ, a bearer) The basis of a furnace or oven, Cat.]

FORTE. adv. By chance, accidentally (often with casu, temere, fortuna). I. Prop.: quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut f. fortuna putemus? Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: — f., temere, casu pleræque fierent: — casu, f., temere concurrerent: — quum casu diebus iis itineris faciendi causa Puteolos f. venissem: — f. evenit. II. Meton.: Perhaps, perchance, peradventure. A) With si: si quis vestrum, iudices, aut eorum qui assunt, f. miratur: — si f. eos primus aspectus mundi conturbaverat: — si te Latina f. deficient: — si quæ te f. res aliquando offenderit: — si f. tibi visus es irasci alicui. B) With nisi: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi f. insanit: — nisi f. erunt digni calamitate: — nisi f. se intellexerit errasse in deligendo genere vitæ: — nisi ubi memoria f. defecerit. \*\*In an indirect phrase, with the infinitive: nisi f. clarissimo cuique plures curas majora pericula subeunda, delentem curarum et periculorum carendum esse, Tac.: — Ironically: Indeed, forsooth: Eruci criminatio tota, ut arbitror, dissoluta est, nisi f. expectatis, ut illa diluam: — nisi f. Manilius interdictum aliquod inter duo soles putat esse componendum: — nisi quid ad hæc f. vultis:

## FORTESCO

— *With* ne : qui metuo, ne te f. flagitent : — ne f. id ipsum verbum ponam : — ne f. me in Græcos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere : — ac ne f. hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur : — *\*\*With* ut non for ne : ut ea, quæ discit, effingit, non habitum f. et ingressum, et si quid in pejus notabile esse Quint. III. Gen. : in uno illo aut f. in liberis ejus manet gratia : — quare vi aut clam agendum est, et si vi, f. et cum tempestate : clam autem istis, *perhaps also*, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 5.

[FORTESCO, Ære. v. *inch. n.* (fortis) *To become brave*, Gell. 19, 7, 8.]

\*FORTĪCŪLUS, a, um. (fortis) *Somewhat courageous* : quamvis idem (Epicurus) forticulum se in torminibus et in stranguria sua præbeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45.

[FORTIFICATIO, ñis. f. *A strengthening*, C. Aur.]

[FORTIFICO. 1. v. a. (fortis-facio) *To strengthen*, C. Aur.]

FORTĪS. [an old form fortis, Fr. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. : fortis, ap. Fest.] (fero : *prop. that which carries or bears much; hence*) *Strong, durable*. I. *Physically* : antecedeat testudo pedum LX., facta item ex fortissimis lignis, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2, 4. II. A) *Mentally*; *Stout-hearted, courageous, brave, valiant, gallant, intrepid, undaunted, whether in arms or under difficulties* : f. et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80 : — *imbellibus*, f. : — *f. animosus* : — *civis f.* : — *vir f.* : — *boni et f.* : — *sapientissimi et fortissimi* : — *vir liber ac f.* : — *vir ad pericula f.* : — *vir contra audaciam f.* : — *vidi in dolore podagræ hospitem meum fortem* : — *si fortes fueritis in eo, if you had proceeded with energy*. — [Poet. with inf. : Hor. O. 1, 38, 26.] — *Prov.* : fortes enim non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in vetere proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, *well begun is half way done*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 11. — *Ellipt.* : sedulo, inquam, faciam : *ad* fortuna fortes. Quare conare, quæso. B) *Of things and abstract objects* : ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior : — *fortibus oculis, with spirit-sparkling eyes* : — *fortissimo et maximo animo ferre* : — *fortissimo quodam animi impetu* : — *fortissima populi Romani libertatis recuperandæ cupiditas* : — *acerrimæ ac f. sententiæ* : — *f. et virilis oratio* : — *genus dicendi f., vehemens*.

FORTĪTER. *adv.* *\*\*I. Physically*; *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously, stoutly, well* : sublati f. manibus, Petr. S. 9. II. *Mentally*; *Stoutly, i. e. bravely, valiantly, gallantly, manfully, undauntedly, boldly, intrepidly* : quæ (vincla, verbera etc.) tulisse illum f. et patienter ferunt, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7 : — *f. et sapienter ferre* : — *f. excellenter gesta* : — *f. facere quippiam (with animose)* : — *f. repudiare alqd (with constanter)* : — *f. bellum gerere*. — *Comp.*, fortius pugnare, Cæs. — *Sup.*, Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic.

FORTĪTUDO, ñis. f. (fortis) *Strength, power, firmness*. [I. *Of the body*: Phædr. 4, 16, 6.] II. *Of the mind*; *Manliness, bravery, courage, valour, intrepidity, fortitude* : “f. est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpessio,” Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163 : — *f. est dolorum laborumque contemptio* : — *fortitudinem tradunt rationem negligendæ mortis, perpetiendi doloris* : — *fortitudinem virtutem esse dicunt propugnantem pro æquitate* : — *magnitudinis animi et fortitudinis est* : — *in laboribus et periculis f.* : — *hoc facere, fortitudinis est* : — *In the plur.* : sunt igitur domesticæ f. non inferiores militariis.

[FORTIUSCULUS, a, um. (fortis) *Pretty strong or vigorous*, Suetrius ap. Fulg.]

FORTŪITO. *adv.* *By chance or accident, casually, accidentally, fortuitously* : ut mihi ne in deum quidem carere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et f. futurum sit, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18 : — *non enim temere nec f. sati et creati sumus* : — *partitio non est f. nec temere facta* : — *non f., sed consilio* : — *consulto, non f.* : — *immoderate et f.* : — *hoc ita fit f.* : — *quod verbum tibi non excidit f.* : — *f. in sermonem incidisse* : — *f. alqd concludere apteque dicere*.

[FORTUITU. *adv.* (an old form for fortuito) *By mere chance or accident, haply*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 41.]

533

## FORULI

FORTŪITUS a, um. [i long, Hor. O. 2, 15, 17 : *short*, Juv. 13, 25; Petr.] (forte) *That happens by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous* : concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic. Top. 19, 73 : — *f. concursus atomorum* : — *subita et f. oratio* : — *f. bonum* : — *præsentiones non f.* : — *\*\*Absol. neut.* : etiam illa f. aderant omnia, Quint. 6 præf.

FORTŪNA, æ [an old form genit. sing. fortunæ, Næv. ap. Prisc.] f. (fors) *Hap, chance, luck, fortune, accident, lot, fate, whether good or bad*. I. *Prop.* A) Quo modo ergo id, quod temere fit cæco casu et volubilitate fortunæ præsentiri et prædici potest? Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15 : — *quid est tandem quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus?* — *contrarium rationi f.* : — *nulla f. est* : — *est f.* : — *ad casum fortunæque felix* : — *in casu atque f.* : — *plus fortunam quam consilium valere* : — *in fortunæ temeritate* : — *adversante f.* : — *se fortunæ committere* : — *fortunæ rotam pertimescere* : — *f. prospera, adversa* : — *spoliata fortunam conferre cum florente f.* : — *integra f. et afflicta* : — *fortunæ conditio* : — *f. optima* : — *f. fatalis* : — *In the plur.* : et secundas fortunas amittere coactus est, et in adversis sine ullo remedio permanere. B) *Personified*, Fortuna, i. e. the goddess of Fortune : quo in genere vel maxime est F. numeranda : — *Fortunæ fanum* : — *Fortunæ in gremio* : — *Bona F.* : — *Mala F.* II. *Esp.* A) *Without secunda or adversa, i. e. good or bad luck or fortune*. 1) a) (for fortuna secunda) *Good luck, fortune* : Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni... non solum propter virtutem sed etiam propter fortunam sæpius imperia mandata, Cic. de J. P. 16, 47 : — *f. deo petenda* : — *diuturna cum f.* : — *superbum se præbuit in f.* : — *f. cæca est*. b) *Per fortunas, lit.* : *By thy fortune, i. e. For luck's sake! For heaven's sake!* ne provincia nobis prorogetur, per f. ! dum ades, quicquid provideri potest, provide. [2] (for fortuna adversa) *Misfortune, bad luck, mishap*, Hor. O. 3, 3, 62.] B) 1) *Situation, position, lot, condition, state [status, conditio]* : est autem infima conditio et f. servorum : — *in infimi generis hominum conditione atque f.* : — *conditio socii, f. servi* : — *omnis fortunæ ac loci* : — *infima f.* : — *inferiorem esse f.* : — *spes amplificandæ fortunæ*. 2) *Meton. concr.* : Fortunæ, arum. (seldom in the sing., Fortuna, æ) *The gifts of fortune, fortune, possessions, property, wealth, riches*. a) *Plur.* : nunc dedm immortalium benignitate omnium f. sunt certæ : — *bona f.que* : — *pecunia f. que* : — *fortunas morte dimittere* : — *fortunis facile civitatis suæ princeps*. *\*\*b) Sing.* : adiri nomen invidiosæ fortunæ Cæsaris, Vell.

\*FORTŪNATE. *adv.* *Luckily* : omnes sapientes semper feliciter, absolute, f. vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26.

[FORTŪNATIM. *adv.* (fortunatus) *Luckily*, Enn. ap. Non.]

FORTŪNATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of fortunatus*. II. *Adj.* A) 1) *Fortunate, lucky* : quam est hic f. putandus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 : — *nec quicquam insipiente fortunato intolerabilius fieri potest* : — *laudat senem et f. esse dicit* : — *Scipiones comitatu nobilium juvenum fortunati* : — *O hominem fortunatum!* : — *O fortunatum rem publicam!* : — *f. exitus*. — *Comp.*, Carneades dicere solitus est, numquam se fortunatiorem quam Præneste vidisse Fortunam. *Sup.*, qui tum f. haberetur. — [Poet. with a genit. : f.que laborum, happy in suffering, Virg. Æ. 11, 416.] 2) *Esp.* : *In good circumstances, rich, wealthy* : gratia fortunati et potentis? Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69 : — *apud Scopam, f. hominem et nobilem*. *\*\*B)* Fortunatæ Insulæ, according to Mythology, certain islands of the Atlantic Ocean, supposed to be the abode of blessed souls; according to some, the Canary Islands, Plin. 6, 32, 37.

\*FORTŪNO. 1. [an old form for the perf. subj., fortunassint, Afran. ap. Non.] v. a. (fortuna) *To make or render happy or fortunate; to bless, to cause to be happy; to prosper* : tibi patrimonium dii fortunent, Cic. Fam. 2, 2 : — *eumque honorem tibi deos f. volo*. — [Absol., Afran. ap. Non.]

[FÖRULANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Foruli*, Inscr.]

\*1. FÖRŪLI, òrum. m. (forus) *Cases or shelves*

for books: lidros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet. Aug. 31.

2. FÖRÜLI, örüm. m. *A village in the Sabine territory, now Civita Tomassa, Liv. 26, 11.*

1. FÖRUM, i. n. [an old form *forus*, i. m. Lucil. ap. Charis.] (same root as *forus*, *foras*, and *foris*, from *fero*: also, prop. any thing leading to the outside; hence, meton.) Any thing that is on the outside, outside space or room, a public place, a market-place, market.

\*I. *A fore-court, a place before the entry of a mausoleum, vestibule of a sepulchre*: "quod (lex XII. Tabularum de sepulchris) f., id est, vestibulum sepulchri, bustumve usucapi vetat, tuetur jus sepulchrorum," Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. II. *Esp.*: *A public place, a market-place.* A) [A market, Plaut.] Also, of places where markets are held; *A market-town*: Clodius, pharmacopola circumforaneus, qui properaret, cui fora multa restarent, simul atque introductus est, rem confecit, Cic. Cluent. 14, 40. — [Prov.: scire uti foro, i. e. to seize an opportunity, Tert.] B) *Meton.*: *Any public place for the transaction of business, such as a court of justice, an exchange, etc.*: in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 17: — arripere verba de foro, to pick them up, as it were, in the street: in foro dicere: — in forum descendere: — f. attingere, i. e. to meddle with state affairs: — ut pacem cum bello, leges cum vi, f. et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis: — f. agere, to hold a court, to hold the assizes: — in id f. convenire, to that court: — extra suum f. vadimonium promittere, beyond or out of one's jurisdiction. — [Prov.: res vertitur in meo f., the matter falls within my jurisdiction or province, concerns me, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 10: — in alieno f. litigare, not to know whence to take counsel, to be at a loss how to act, Mart. 12 præf.] — also of business transacted in the forum: hæc fides atque hæc ratio pecuniarum, quæ Romæ, quæ in foro versatur: — annos hunc triginta in foro versaris: — sublata erat de f. fides: — nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, he would have failed long ago. C) *Nom. pr.* Forum, the name of a great number of market towns, or places where assizes were held. *Esp.* 1) F. Appii, a small market town of Latium, on the Via Appia, near Tres Tabernæ, now S. Donato, Cic. Att. 2, 10. 2) F. Aurelium, near Rome, on the Via Aurelia, now Monte Alto, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24. 3) F. Corneliæ, a town of Gallia Cispadana, now Imola, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2. — \*Hence, Forocorneliensis ager, Plin. 4) F. Gallorum, a town of Gallia Cispadana, usually Mutina and Bononia, now Castel Franco, Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 2. 5) F. Julii, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Frejus, Plin. 6) F. Voconii, in the Pyrenees, according to some the modern Canet, but according to others Luc, Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1.

\*2. FORUM, i. n. *A tub or vessel used in pressing wine, Col. 11, 2, 71.*

1. FÖRUS, i. m. (an old form *forum*, i. n. and *fori*, orum, m.) (related to *forum*, *foras*, and *foris*, from *fero*: that is turned towards the outside, or is on the outside; hence) I. *The gangway of a ship*: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17. — [Neut., an old form *fora*, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis.] \*II. *Meton.* A) *Plur.*: *Rows of seats in the circus*: "loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent, ... fori adpellati," Liv. 1, 35, 8. B) *A garden-bed, flower-bed*: angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, Col. [C] *A cell in a beehive, Virg.* D) *A gaming-board or -table*: forum aleatorium calfecimus, August. ap. Suet.

2. FORUS, i. for forum. See 1. FORUM.

FOSSA, æ. f. (fossus from *fodio*) I. *Prop.* A) 1) *A ditch, trench*: ut unus aditus maximo aggere objecto fossa cingeretur vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: — (oppidum) vallo et fossa circumdedit: — circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto: — fossam ducere, to make or dig a ditch or trench, Cæs.: — deprimere fossam, to dig deeper, make deeper, Hirt. [2] *Esp.*: *A tomb, grave, Inscr.* [B] *Meton.*: *I. q. pendulum muliebri*, A. Priap. 84: — in an obscene sense, Juv. 2, 10. II. *Fig.*: *A frontier, boundary, Tert.*

[FOSSĀTUM, i. n. *A pit, ditch, Pall.*

[FOSSĀTUS, i. m. *A border, boundary, A. Rei Agr.*

\*FOSSYCIUS or -TIUS, a, um. (fossus from *fodio*) *Dug up*: f. arena, Plin. 36, 23, 54.

\*FOSSYLIS, e. (fossus from *fodio*) *That is dug out of the earth*: f. arena, Plin. 36, 26, 66: — [Subst.: Fossilia, orum. n. *Minerals, NL.*

\*FOSSIO, ōnis. f. (*fodio*) *A digging*: et apidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, et recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25. — *In the plur.*: quid ego irrigationes, quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

[Fosso. 1. v. int. a. (*fodio*) *To dig, pierce, bore, Varr.*

\*FOSSOR, ōris. m. (*fodio*) I. A) *A digger, labourer*, Col. 11, 2, 38. [B] *Esp.* 1) *A grave-digger, Inscr.* 2) *A whoremonger, fornicator, Aus.* II. *Meton.*: *An uncultivated or ignorant person, Catull. 22, 10.*

\*FOSSULA, æ. f. (fossa) *A little ditch*, Col. 11, 3, 54.

\*FOSSURA, æ. f. (*fodio*) I. *A digging*: hanc planam fossuram maxime nos probamus, Col. 4, 14, 2. — *In the plur.*: complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet. II. *Meton. concr.*: *A pit*: summa f. operiatur arundinibus, Vitruv. 8, 1.

FOSSUS, a, um. part. of *fodio*.

[FOSTIA, FOETIS. *Old forms for hostia, hostia.*

1. FOTUS, a, um. part. of *foveo*.

\*2. FÖTUS, ūs. m. (foveo) I. *A warming, fomenting (usual only in the ablat.)*: decoctum eorum cæliacos juvat et potione et fotu, Plin. 23, 1, 10. — [In the plur.: M. Cap. II. *Fig.*: *Prud.*

\*FÖVĒA, æ. f. (related to *favissæ*) *A small pit, e. g. for wild beasts.* [I. Gen.: Virg. G. 3, 558. — *Meton.*: *The womb or matrix, Tert.*] II. *Esp.* A) *A pitfall*: tetra belua, quæ quoniam in foveam incidit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12. [B] *Fig.*: *A snare, Plaut.*

[FÖVĒLA, æ. f. (foveo) *Recreation, Tert.*

FÖVĒO, fōvi, fōtum. 2. v. a. *To warm, to keep warm.* I. *Prop.*: ut et pennis foveant, ne frigore lædantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: — pulli a matribus exclusi fotive. II. *Meton.*: *To care for, nurse, foster.*

\*A) *Of the body*: *To foment*: nares exulceratas f. oportet vapore aquæ calidæ, Cels. 6, 8. B) *Of the mind*: *To cherish, favour, caress, support, treat kindly.* *espouse, assist, encourage*: hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque poterimus rebus augebimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 9: — Faberium f.: — ... tu mihi gubernacula rei publicæ petas fovendis hominum sensibus et deleniendis animis et adhibendis voluptatibus? by flattery: — nam dum illud tractabam, de quo antea scripsi ad te, quasi fovebam dolores meos (an image taken from fomenting the body), Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1.

\*FRĀCES, um. m. (sing. frax) (related to *frango*, from an old root *frag*) *The dregs of oil*, Plin. 15, 6, 6.

\*FRĀCESCO, cūi. 3. v. inch. n. (fraces) *To grow mellow; to rot*: f. oleum, turns rancid, Col. 1, 6, 18.

[FRĀCĪDUS, a, um. (fraceo, whence *fracesco* and *fraces*) *Over-ripe, rotting, Cat.*

[FRACTIO, ōnis. f. (frango) *A breaking in pieces, Hier.*

[FRACTOR, ōris. m. (frango) *A breaker, Sid.*

\*FRACTŪRA, æ. f. (frango) I. A) *A breach, i. e. a broken part, fracture, fissure, cleft*: quo propior f. capiti (ossis) vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo pejor est, Cels. 8, 10. [B] *Esp.*: *A fracture of a bone, NL.* II. *A broken bit, fragment*: fracturis (silicem) CL. libras fere agentibus, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

FRACTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of frango.* II. *Adj.*: *Weak, feeble, faint, powerless*: quod me audis fractionem esse animo, i. e. weak, effeminate, unmanly, Cic. Att.



11, 12, 4: — spes amplificandæ fortunæ fracta: — quid est tam f., tam minutum, tam in ipsa concinnitate puerile?

FRÆNO, FRÆNUM, etc. See FRÆN.

[FRĀGĀRIA, æ. f. (fraga) *A strawberry-plant* (F. vesca L. Fam. Rosaceæ), NL.]

[FRĀGESCO, ēre. v. inch. *n.* (same root as frango) *To become broken or bent, fig., Non.*]

FRĀGĪLIS, e. (same root as frango) *Easily broken, brittle, fragile.* \*I. Prop.: f. ses malleis, Plin. 34, 8, 20. II. Meton.: *Frail, weak, delicate, pliant, supple, perishable*: f. corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: — quis enim confidit, sibi semper id stabile et firmum permanens, quod f. et caducum sit? — res humanæ f. caducæque: — f. et caduca: — f. fortuna populi.

FRĀGĪLITAS, ātis. f. (fragilis) *Brittleness, fragility.* \*I. Prop.: tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin. 12, 14, 32. — [Aptness to break: f. vitrea ossium, NL.] II. Meton.: *Frailty, weakness, inconstancy*: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3.

[FRĀGIUM, ii. n. (same root as frango) *Fracture of a part of the body (instead of the usual fractura), App.*]

\*\*FRAGMEN, inis. n. (same root as frango) [I. *A piece broken off, a fragment, V. Fl. 3, 477.* II. *Usually in the plur.: Fragmenta, um. (for fragmenta) Broken pieces, remnants, fragments.* A) *Plur.: f. subselliorum, Suet. Ner. 26. — [Absol.: Small pieces or shavings of wood, splinters, Ov. M. 8, 459.]* B) *Sing.: Virg. Æ. 9, 569.]*

FRAGMENTUM, i. n. (same root as frango) *A piece broken off, a fragment (mostly in the plur.).* I. *Plur.: inermem atque imparatum tribunum alii gladiis adoriuntur, alii fragmentis septorum et fustibus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79.* II. *Sing.: gleba aut f. lapidis aut alqd ejusmodi, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82.*

\*FRĀGOR, ōris. m. (same root as frango) *A breaking to pieces.* [I. Prop.: Lucr. 1, 748.] II. Meton.: *A crackling sound, a crashing: terra continens adventus hostium repentinos multis indicibus et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denunciat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3. — [Poet. for rumor: A rumour, report, V. Fl. 1, 753.]*

\*\*FRĀGŌSE, adv. *With a crash: f. sidunt, ægrius revelluntur, Plin. 16, 10, 19.*

\*\*FRĀGŌSUS, a, um. (fragor) I. *Broken to pieces or fragments, broken in bits, crumbled to pieces.* [A) 1) Prop.: Lucr. 2, 860. 2) Meton.: *Full of pieces or broken stones; hence, rough, uneven, Ov. M. 4, 778.*] B) *Fig. of style: Rough, abrupt, not well connected: f. atque interrupta oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 7.* II. *Poet.: Crackling, rattling, Virg. Æ. 7, 566.*

[FRAGRANS, antis. I. Part. of fragro. II. Adj.: *Fragrant, App.*]

[FRAGRANTER, adv. *With a scent, fragrantly, Sol.*]

[FRAGRANTIA, æ. f. (fragro) *Scent, fragrance, perfume, V. Max. 9, 1, 1.*]

\*\*FRAGRO, i. v. n. *To emit a scent or smell, to smell of any thing.* I. *Of a pleasant smell or perfume: fragrat adolescentulus unguento, Suet. Vesp. 8.* [II. *Of a bad smell or stench, Mart. 1, 88, 1.*]

[FRAGUM, i. n. I. *A strawberry* (Fragaria vesca L.), plur. fraga, Plin. 15, 24, 8; Virg. II. *A strawberry bush, i. q. comaron, App.*]

[FRAMBESIA, æ. f. (from framboise (French) a raspberry) *The yaws, a disease endemic in the Antilles and Africa, with excrescences like mulberries, NL.*]

\*\*FRĀMĒA, æ. f. (a German word) I. *A German spear, lance, or javelin, Tac. G. 6.* [II. *A sword, Aug.*]

FRANCI, ōrum. m. *The Franks, a German tribe on the Rhine, Claud. 1. Laud. Stil. 189.*

[FRANCIĀ, æ. f. *The land of the Franks, Franconia, Aus.*]

FRANCĪCUS, *A cognomen of the emperor Probus, from his victories over the Franks, Vop. Prob. 11.*

[FRANCUS, a, um. *Of the Franks, Franconian, Hier.*]

FRANGO, frēgi, fractum. 3. v. a. (from an old root frag) *To break, break in pieces, smash, dash to pieces or atoms.* I. Prop. A) *Ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: — anulus fractus et comminutus est: — domus primo fracta conjectu lapidum: — f. cervices civium Romanorum in carcere: — brachium f.* B) *Meton. gen.: To make small, grind, bruise, pound, crush, to lessen: quam (fortunam) existimo levem et imbecillam ab animo firmo et gravi tamquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere.* II. *Fig.: To break, bend, weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, diminish, injure; to allay, soften, make milder: quem (Viriathum) C. Lælius prætor ita fregit et comminuit, broke, i. e. subdued, tamed, checked, Cic. Off. 2, 11: — nationes f. domareque: — te ut ulla res frangat, bend, move: — frangi metu, cupiditate: — fractus ac debilitatus metu: — flecti animo atque frangi: — frangi dolore: — f. misericordiā: — f. pudore: — auctoritate f.: — f. alqm patientiā: — hoc est non dividere, sed f.: — bellum præliis f.: — f. dignitatem: — animos frangi et debilitari molestia: — contudi et fregi exultantis prædonis audaciam: — f. furorem et petulantiam alcjs: — f. libidines: — f. consilium alcjs: — f. sententiam alcjs: — fœdus f.: — f. fidem: — quum frangere jam ipse me cogereque illa ferre toleranter: — animus tantis se laboribus frangeret: — calor se frangit.*

[FRANGULA, æ. f. (frango) *Berry-bearing buck-thorn, Rhamnus f. Fam. Rhamneæ, NL.*]

FRĀTER, tris. m. I. *A brother: mi f., mi f., mi f., tunc id veritus es? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: — amabo te, mi f., ne: — fratres gemini, twins or twin brothers: — f. germanus, one's own brother.* II. Meton. A) 1) *Brother, as a term of endearment, for friend: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide... "Volo, mi f., fraterculo tuo credas," Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, 155: — Of lovers: nisi intercederent mihi inimicitie cum istius mulieris viro: fratre volui dicere: semper hic erro.* 2) *Esp.: A title of honour, for an ally: non modo hostes, sed etiam fratres nostri Ædui.* \*B) *Fratres, brother and sister: f. non incestum sed incustoditum amorem ad infamiam trahit, Tac. A. 12, 4.* C) *Of relations by blood.* 1) *F. patruelis, or simply f. A cousin-german: hic illius f. patruelis et socer T. Torquatus.* \*2) *Perhaps also for levir, a brother-in-law, i. e. a sister's husband: prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisso agit, Liv.* D) *Fratres Arvales, a college of priests; see ARVALIS.* [E) *F. Solis et Lunæ, a title of the Parthian kings, Amm.*] [F) *Of things that match; A fellow, match, Ov.*] G) *As nom. pr., Plin. 5, 2, 1.*

[FRĀTERCŪLO, i. v. n. (fraterculus) *To grow up together like brothers (analog. to sororare), Plaut. Fr. ap. Fest.*]

FRĀTERCŪLUS, i. m. (frater) [I. *A little brother: f. Gigantis, i. e. of uncertain parentage; as it were, sprung out of the earth, Juv. 4, 98.*] II. Meton.: *As a term of endearment in addressing a friend: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide... "Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas," Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, 155.*

FRĀTERNE, adv. I. *In a brotherly manner: quare facis tu quidem f. quod me hortaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2.* II. *Dearly, with all one's heart: tibi persuadeas, te (Atticum) a me f. amari, Cic. Att. 1, 5.*

\*\*FRĀTERNITAS, ātis. f. (fraternus) *Brotherhood, fraternity: Ædui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac. A. 11, 25.*

FRĀTERNUS, a, um. (frater) *Brotherly, fraternal.* I. Prop.: tametsi in ipso fraterno parricidio nullum scelus prætermisum videtur, tamen etc., Cic. Cluent. 11, 31.

II. Meton. [A) *Related, akin, consanguineous, Ov. M. 13, 31.*] B) *Brotherly, friendly, closely allied or attached: propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1,*

1, 3, 10: — pro fraterna illa necessitudine. [C] *Poet. of animals yoked together: fraterna morte, of the companion*, Virg. G. 3, 518.]

**\*FRĀTRĪCĪDA**, æ. m. (frater-cædo) *A fratricide*, Nep. Tim. 1.

[FRĀTRĪCĪDĪUM, ñ. n. (fratricida) *Fratricide*, Tert.]

[FRĀTRISSA, æ. f. (uxor fratris) *A sister-in-law*, Is.]

[FRĀTRŪELIS, is. m. (frater) *A cousin-german*, Hier.]

**\*FRAUDĀTĪO**, ñis. f. *A deceiving, defrauding, cheating, imposing upon: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc fides, illinc f.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25.

**\*FRAUDĀTOR**, ñis. m. *A cheat, deceiver, defrauder: f. creditorum Trebellius et homo diruptus dirutusque*, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: — *fraudatorum et infitiatorum impudentia*.

[FRAUDĀTORĪUS, a. um. (fraudo) *Of or belonging to imposition or fraud*, Dig.]

[FRAUDĀTRIX, icis. f. *She that cheats or defrauds*, Tert.]

[FRAUDĪGER, æra, ærum. (fraus-gero) *Deceitful, fraudulent* [fraudentus], Tert.]

**FRAUDO**. 1. [old perf. subj. fraudassis, Plaut.; pass., fraudus sit, id.] v. a. (fraus) I. *To defraud, deceive, or cheat anybody, to cheat out of any thing, deprive of by deceit or fraud, to rob of any thing, to spoil.* A) Alqm alqa re: quum Cæcilius a Vario magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3: — grano uno f. decumanum: — f. multos minutis mutationibus: — (animus) mutila sentit quædam et quasi decurtata; quibus, tamquam debito fraudetur offenditur: — f. suo veteri nomine. B) Simply alqm: quis sit, qui socium fraudaret et fefellerit, consideremus: — f. quempiam: — f. creditores: — f. alqm in hereditaria societate. [C] Absol. Plaut. D) With homogeneous object, id.] II. *Meton.: To withdraw; to lessen or diminish fraudulently: stipendium equitum f.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 59, 3: — *saturitate fraudata, lessened, weakened*, Plin.

**\*FRAUDŪLENTER**, adv. (fraudentus) *Deceitfully, fraudulently, artfully: nullum animal f. invidere homini tradunt*, Plin. 30, 10, 27.

[FRAUDŪLENTĪA, æ. f. (fraudentus) *A disposition to deceive or defraud, fraudulence*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34.]

**FRAUDŪLENTUS**, a. um. (fraus) *Full of fraud, deceitful, fraudulent: Carthaginenses f. et mendaces*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: — f. homo: — f. venditiones: — [Comp., Tert.] — *Sup.*, magice fraudulentissima artium, Plin. 30, 1, 1.

[FRAUDŪLŌSUS, a. um. (fraus) *Fraudulent*, Dig.]

**FRAUS**, fraudis. f. [an old form of the plur. frudes, Næv.] (gen. plur., fraudium, Cic.; fraudum, Tac.) *Deceit, deception, artifice, guile, dishonesty, fraud.* I. *Prop.* A) Quum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, f. quasi vulpeculæ, vis leonis videtur, Cic. Off. 1, 13: — ex fraude, fallaciis: — per summam fraudem et malitiam: — in fraudem impelli: — facio fraudem senatus consulto, evade: — In the plur.: exagitantur omnes ejus f. atque fallaciæ, deceptions, deceptions: — frons fraudium. II. *Meton.* [A] *Concr.*: A deceiver, cheat, Plaut. B) *Gen.*: An evil deed, a fault, trespass, crime: est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis (rebus divinis) impia fraude aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div. 1, 4: — fraudem capitalem admittre: — scelus fque. — suscepta f.: — In the plur.: f. inexpiabiles concipere. C) *Pass.* 1) *Deceit practised upon one's self: self-deception, delusion, mistake, error: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus... hic in fraudem homines impulit: — in hanc fraudem incidi: — in eam fraudem delabi.* 2) *Loss, injury, detriment, caused by delusion, mistake, or error: id mihi fraudem tulit: — esse fraudi, to turn out to anybody's loss or injury: — quæ res nemini umquam fraudi fuit: — [se (sed) fraude, for sine f., without injury, detriment, or loss, Fr. XII. Tab. ap. Gell.]* III. *Fraus, personified as a goddess*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44.

[FRAUSUS, a. um. See FRAUDO.]

**FRAX**. See FRACES.

**\*FRAXĪNĒUS**, a. um. (1. fraxinus) *Of or made of ash, ashens: f. frons*, Col. 6, 3, 6.

1. **FRAXĪNUS**, i. f. I. *A ash-tree* (F. ornus, Fam. Jasmineæ), Plin. 16, 13, 24. [II. *Meton.: A javelin made of ash* [fraxinea hasta], Ov. M. 5, 143.]

[2. **FRAXĪNUS**, a. um. (usually fraxineus) (1. fraxinus) *Of or made of the wood of the ash-tree, ashens*, Ov. Her. 11, 76.]

**FRĒGELLÆ**, ærum. f. I. *A town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the river Liris, now Ceprano*, Liv. 8, 22. [II. *A quarter at Rome inhabited by the people of Fregellæ*, Fest.]

**FRĒGELLĀNUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Fregellæ: F. ager*, Cic. Fam. 13, 76, 2: — *F. bellum: L. Papirio F—, from Fregellæ. Subst. plur.: Fregellani, orum.* The inhabitants of Fregellæ, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11.

**FRĒGĒNÆ**, ærum. f. (Φρεγγία, ἡ) *A town of Etruria, near Alsium, now Castel Guido*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, Liv.

[FRĒGĒBUNDUS, a. um. (fremo) *Resounding, roaring, murmuring, muttering, clamorous* (poet.), Ov. M. 12, 128.]

**FRĒMĪTUS**, ūs. m. (fremo) *A grumbling, murmuring, or muttering; a droning or humming noise; a roaring, loud noise, clash: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: — *f. murmurantis maris: — terræ f.: — f. egentium et motus quidam temerarius Græculæ concionis: — ex fremitu equorum illata suspicione, loud neighing*, Cæs. — *In the plur.: Demosthenes consuebat concionum fremitus non expavescere*, Quint.

**FRĒMO**, ūi, itum. 3. v. n. and a. (Φρέμω) I. *Neut.: To make a hollow, droning, murmuring noise; to resound, clash, make a clamour, roar: fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio, mutter*, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195. II. *Act.: To grumble or murmur about any thing, express indignation or dissatisfaction at any thing.* [A] *With acc.: Virg.* B) *With an objective clause: jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3.

[FRĒMOR, ñis. m. (fremo) I. q. fremitus, Virg. Æ. 11, 297.—In the plur.: App.]

**\*FRĒNĀTOR**, ñis. m. *One who tames or restrains; a curber, restrainer, ruler, guide.* [I. *Prop.: Stat. Th. 1, 27.*] II. *Fig.: infinitæ potestatis domitor ac f. animus*, Plin. Pan. 55, 9.

**\*FRENDO**, frēsū and fressū. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To gnash the teeth: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse*, Liv. 30, 20, 1: — [Poet. meton.: Sen.—With acc.: Plaut. Fr. ap. Non.] II. *Act.* A) *To bruise, grind, break, or crush to pieces: fressi et aqua macerati ervi sextarius*, Col. 6, 3, 4. B) *To gnash the teeth at any thing*, Pacuv. ap. Non.]

[FRENDOR, ñis. m. (frendo) *A gnashing of the teeth*, Tert.]

**FRENI** (frēni), orum. See FRENUM.

[FRĒNĪGER (fræn.), æra, ærum. (frenum-gero) *Bearing a bridle, bridled*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 98.]

**FRĒNO** (fræno). 1. [an old form inf. præss. pass., frenarier, Prud.] v. a. (frenum) *To furnish with or put on a bridle, to bridle.* II. *Prop.* A) *Equites frenatis equis in stationibus disponit*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 4. B) *Meton. gen.: As it were, to bridle, i. e. to pull up, check*, Virg. Æ. 1, 54. II. *Fig.: To curb, restrain, check: ejus (Clodii) furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis f. poteramus*, Cic. Mil. 28, 77.

**FRENTĀNI**, ñrum. m. *An Italian tribe in Samnium on the Adriatic Sea, now Abruzzo Citra*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 23.

**\*FRENTĀNUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Frentani: F. ager*, Liv. 27, 43.

## FRENULUM

[FRENULUM, i. n. (frenum) *A small ligament, a band: f. linguae: — f. labiorum, NL.*]

FRENUM (frēnū), i. n. (*more frequently in the plur., frena, orum. n.: and heterocl. in the plur., freni, orum. m.*) *A bridle, bit, or curb.* I. Prop. A) Plur.: equus, equa, quae frena recipere solet, Cic. Top. 8, 36. [B] Sing.: Hor. E. 1, 10, 36. C) Prov.: frenum mordere, *To show one's teeth, i. q. to offer resistance, to show fight:* sed ut moneas, f. momordi, Cic. Fam. 11, 24, 1. II. Meton. A) *A curb or bit, restraint, limit, hindrance, check.* 1) Plur.: ac ne Lycurgi quidem disciplina tenuit illos in hominibus Græcis frenos: — *calcaria* adhibere, alteri frenos: — Mutinam illi exsultanti tamquam frenos furoris iniecit: — quod dicebat Isocrates, se *calcaribus* in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere: — alter frenis eget, alter *calcaribus*. \*\*2) Sing.: voluptates tenere sub freno, Sen. [B] Poet.: *A steed or charger, Prop.* [C] Gen. 1) *A band, Stat. Th.* \*\*2) In Anat.: *Any ligament which binds down or restrains the motion of a part:* subter a summa ora cutis inciditur recta linea usque ad frenum, Cels. 7, 25, 2.

FRĒQUENS, entis. *That happens or occurs often, frequent.* I. Prop. A) *Of persons; that is often at a place or with something, that often does a thing:* erat ille Romæ f., in foro et in ore omnium quotidie versabatur, Cic. R. Am. 6, 16: — quibuscum si frequentes sunt: — f. auditor, *a regular hearer, one who attends regularly:* — f. te audiendi atque affui: — [Poet. with inf., Stat. Th.] B) *Of things and abstract objects; frequent, common, usual, often occurring, repeated:* (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: — iambum et trochæum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles. II. Meton. A) *Assembled in great numbers, numerous; much frequented, visited frequently or by many:* videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes præterea cives atque socios, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7: — f. fuimus: — senatus f. convenit: — senatus f. in curiam venit: — frequentissimo senatu: — populi f. suffragia: — f. in gradibus concordiae steterunt: — \*\*f. ibi hic piscis et celeriter capitur, Plin. B) *Filled, full, crowded, populous, well-inhabited; absol., with abl., and ap. Tac. also with genit.* 1) Absol.: idque frequentissimo theatro incredibili clamore et plausu comprobatum, Cic. Div. 1, 28: — Italia frequentior, *more thickly populated:* — f. municipium. \*\*2) With abl.: quum situm mœniaque et frequentem tectis urbem vidissent, Liv.: — \*\*Comp., *utra pars frequentior vicis esset, Liv.: — \*\*3) With genit.: quod talis silvæ f. fecundusque erat (mons), Tac.*

[FRĒQUENTĀMENTUM, i. n. (frequentio) *Frequent repetition, Gell. 1, 11, 12.*]

FRĒQUENTĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. *Frequency, frequent use; a heaping or crowding together.* [I. Gen.: Gell. 1, 6, 6.] II. A) *Esp. in Rhet.: f. argumentorum et coarservatio universa, Cic. Part. 35, 122.* \*\*B) *A recapitulation, a summing up, close repetition:* "f. est, quum res in tota causa dispersæ coguntur in unum, quo gravior aut criminiosior oratio sit," A. Her. 4, 40, 52.

[FRĒQUENTĀTIVE adv. *Frequentatively, acc. to Fest.*]

[FRĒQUENTĀTIVUS, a, um. (frequentio) In Gramm.: *Denoting frequency, frequentative, Gell. 7, 6, 1.*]

[FRĒQUENTĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that repeats a thing or resorts to a place frequently, a frequenter, App.*]

\*FRĒQUENTĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of frequentio.

II. Adj. \*\*A) *Frequent, usual, common:* f. pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61. B) *Full of, rich or abounding in any thing:* aliud genus est non tam sententiis f. quam verbis volucres atque incitatum, Cic. Brut. 95, 325.

FRĒQUENTER adv. I. *Frequently, often:* quum f. per eos dies ventituros se esse dixissent, often, repeatedly, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: — \*\*Comp., quod et M. Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, Quint.: — Sup., translatione frequentissime sermo omnis utitur. \*II. In great

## FRICATURA

numbers, numerously, by many: huic f. interceditur, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 5.

FRĒQUENTĪA, æ. f. (frequens) *A being present in great numbers, a great number, numerous assembly, multitude, concourse, throng.* I. With genit.: testis est hujusce Q. Mucii janua et vestibulum, quod maxima quotidie f. civium ac summorum hominum splendore celebratur, Cic. de Or. 1, 45: — summa hominum f.: — sed hæc epistolarum f. non tam ubertate sua quam celeritate delectavit: — f. magna sepulcrorum: — \*\*f. cœli, i. e. *density of the air, closeness, Vitruvius:* — Thucydides ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur: — f. communium. II. Absol.: domum reduci e campo cum maxima f. ac multitudine, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 18: — f. et plausus: — usitata f.: — magna f.: — assiduam frequentiam præbere.

FRĒQUENTO. 1. v. a. (frequens) I. *To go or come to often, to visit frequently:* sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 1: — *In the pass.:* si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari (domus): — hæc frequentat Phalerens maxime: — *In the pass.:* verbi translatio instituta est inopie causa, frequentata delectationis: — (exempla levitatis) nata et frequentata. II. A) *To make numerous or populous, to fill, people, occupy:* urbes sine hominum cœtu non potuissent nec ædificari nec frequentari, become peopled, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15: — Italiam solitudinem f.: — quos quum casu hic dies ad ærarium frequentasset, had assembled in great numbers: — acervatum multa frequentans, bringing together, heaping, collecting: — est quasi luminibus distinguenda et frequentanda omnis oratio sententiarum atque verborum. \*B) Esp.: [celebro] *To celebrate in great numbers; to frequent:* publicum est, quod civitas universa alpa de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 40.

FRĒSSUS and FRĒSUS, a, um. part. of frendo.

[FRĒTĀLE, is. n. *A kind of frying-pan, Apic.*]

[FRĒTĀLIS, e. (fretum) *Of or belonging to a strait, Amm.*]

FRĒTENSIS, e. F. mare, i. e. the straits of Sicily, Cic. Att. 10, 7, 1.

FRĒTUM, i. n. *A strait, channel, sound.*

I. Prop. A) Gen.: quid de fretis aut de marinis æstibus plura dicam? Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: — f. angustiae: — f. Sciliense, the straits of Sicily: — \*\*f. nostri maris et Oceani, the straits of Gibraltar, Sall. B) Esp.: The straits between Sicily and Italy: quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5. [II. Poet. meton. A) Gen. for the sea, Virg. B) The sky, Enn. ap. Non. C) Of spring, as the time of passing from the cold season to a warm one, Lucr. 6, 364. D) Furiousness, heat, glow, vehemence, Lucr. 4, 1027.]

1. FRĒTUS, a, um. *Confiding in, having confidence in, relying or depending upon, trusting in; with abl., rarely with dat., and poet. with inf.* A) With abl.: quod vobis f. huic sæpe promisi, Cic. Pl. 42, 103: — f. intelligentiæ vestræ: — f. conscientiæ officii mei: — f. gratiæ Bruti: — f. ingenio. \*\*B) With dat.: multitudo hostium, nulli rei præterquam numero f., temere prælium iniit, Liv. 6, 131. [C] With inf.: Daring, bold, Stat. Th.]

[2. FRĒTUS, ūs. m. (1. fretus) *Reliance, confidence, Symm.*]

\*3. FRĒTUS, ūs. *A strait:* ut perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, 169.

\*\*FRĪABĪLIS, e. (frio) *That may be rubbed, broken, or crumbled to pieces, friable:* f. tofus, Plin. 17, 4, 3.

[FRICĀ, ūrum. f. *A kind of friable stones in Sicily, A. Ætn.*]

[FRICĀMENTUM, i. n. (frico) *A rubbing, C. Aur.*]

\*\*FRĪCĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. *A rubbing, friction:* f. omnibus vertebrae utilis est, Cels. 4, 3.

[FRĪCĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who rubs, C. Aur.*]

\*\*FRĪCĀTŪRA, æ. f. (frico) *A rubbing, rubbing off:* non erit exacta f., Vitruvius 7, 1.

**\*\*FRICĀTUS**, ūs. m. (frico) *A rubbing, rubbing off*: emendat dentium vitia crebro fricatu, Plin. 23, 7, 63.

[FRICĪUM, īi. n. (frico) *Tooth-powder*: albi bulbi cinis dentibus f. est, Plin. Val. 1, 36.]

**\*\*FRĪCO**, cūi, cātum et etum. 1. v. a. (frio) *To rub, make smooth*: alopecias fricuere tuis cæpis, Plin. 20, 5, 20.

**\*\*FRICTĪO**, ōnis. f. (frico) *A rubbing, friction*: f., si vehemens fit, durari corpus; si lenis, molliri, Cels. 2, 14.

[FRICTRIX, icis. f. (frico) *She that rubs*, Tert.]

[FRICTŪRA, æ. f. (frico) *A rubbing*, Apic.]

FRICTUS, a, um. I. Part. of frico. Rubbed. II. Part. of frigo. Roasted.

[FRIGĒDO, inis. f. (frigeo) *Frost*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[FRIGĒ-FACTO, are. v. a. (frigeo) *To make cold; to cool*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 15.]

FRIGĒO, ēre. v. n. (rigeo: prop., to stick out like bristles; hence) *To be rigid with cold; to be stiff, be benumbed* [opp. 'calere,' to be hot, to glow], (on the contrary, algere, subjective, to feel cold [opp. 'æstare,' to feel hot]). I. Prop.: Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60. II. Fig. A) *To be inactive, to stop, to come to a standstill*: valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernia, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: — \*\*f. (ul., frigida) videntur ista plerisque, to be tame, Quint. B) *To be received or treated coolly, to be in no favour with anybody*: quare tibicen Antigenidas dixerit discipulo sane frigenti ad populum: Mihi cane et Musia, Cic. Brut. 50, 187: — plane f.: — friget patronus: — (prima concio Pompeii) .. ita frigeat, remained unnoticed: — quum omnia consilia frigerent, remained without effect.

[FRIGĒRO, 1. v. a. (frigus) *To cool; to refresh*, Catull. 61, 30.]

**\*\*FRIGESCO**, frixi. 3. v. inch. n. *To become or grow cool or cold*. I. Prop.: ubi f. pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. A. 15, 70. II. Fig. A) *To lose ardour or energy; to become inactive, languid, or faint*: vis illa dicendi solvitur et frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133. [B) *To grow cool or cold towards anybody; to withdraw one's favour*, Pers.]

**\*\*FRIGĪDĀRIUM**, īi. n. I. *A room to cool one's self in after a hot bath*, Vitr. 5, 11. [II. Frigidaria, orum. A cool pantry or larder, Lucil. ap. Prisc.]

**\*\*FRIGĪDĀRIUS**, a, um. (frigidus) *That serves for cooling*: athena super hypocaustum tria sunt componenda, unum calderium, unum tepidarium, tertium f., i. e. containing cold water, Vitr. 5, 10.

**\*\*FRIGĪDE**, adv. I. *Without force or point; without life or animation, flatly*: quæ cupiunt, tamen ita f., agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3. II. *Coldly, frigidly, insipidly*: quæ sunt in Verrem dicta frigidus, Quint. 6, 3, 4.

[FRIGĪDE-FACTO, 1. v. a. (frigidus) *To cool, make cold*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39.]

[FRIGĪDŪSCŪLUS, a, um. (frigidus) *Somewhat cold*, Gell. 3, 10, 16.]

[FRIGĪDO, 1. v. a. (frigidus) *To make cold, to cool*, C. Aur.]

[FRIGĪDŪS, a, um. (frigidus) I. *Somewhat cold, cool* (poet.), Virg. Cir. 250. II. *Faint, languid*, Catull. 64, 131.]

FRIGĪDUS, a, um. (frigeo) *Cold, cool, frosty* [opp. 'calidus']. I. Prop. A) 1) *Ut 'calida' et f., et amara et dulcia*, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: — f. flumen: — [prov.: aquam f. suffundere, literally, to pour cold water under, i. e. to slander anybody, Plaut. \*\*2) Subst.: Frigida, æ. f. (sc. aqua) *Cold water* [gelida], (opp. 'calida' or 'calda,' æ. warm water): ne ex hac quidem causa sudanti frigidam bibendam esse, Cels. 1, 5, 15. [B) Esp.: *Of corpses, or of persons in anxiety or fear; cold, chilled*, Ov.] II. Fig. A) *Cold, inactive, without ardour or energy; flat, faint, remiss, dull; without feeling or affection*: T. Juventius nimis ille quidem lentus in dicendo et pæne f., Cic. Brut. 48, 178: — accusatoribus frigidus utitur, indifferent, without any interest: — quum is frigidus sane et

inconstantes recitasset literas Lepidi, dull. B) *Frigid, jejune, insipid, without force or point* [jejunus, inanis; 'salus,' 'facetus]: cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic. Cœc. 21, 61: — aut frigida aut 'salus': — verba f.: — quæ plerumque sunt f.: — genus f., interdum 'facetum'.

**\*\*1. FRĪGO**, xi, etum or xum. 3. v. a. (related to φρίγω) *To roast or dry by the fire; to parch*: frigunt hordeum, deinde molis frangunt, Plin. 18, 7, 14.

[2. FRĪGO, ēre. v. n. (the root of frigitio) *Denoting the sound uttered by little children*, Afr. ap. Non.]

[3. FRĪGO, ēre. v. n. I. q. erigo, Att. and Varr. ap. Non.]

[FRĪGOR, ōris. m. (frigeo) *Cold*, LL.: — Another form frigidor (contr. for frigidior from frigidus), LL.]

[FRĪGŌRIFICUS, a, um. (frigus-facio) *Cooling*, Gell. 17, 8, 14.]

[FRĪGŌRO, are. v. a. (frigus) *To cool*, C. Aur.]

[FRĪGŪLO, are. v. n. A word denoting the natural sound of a jackdaw, A. Carm. Phil.]

FRĪGUS, ōris. n. (with the digamma, from φρύγος) *Cold, coldness, frost* [opp. 'calor']. I. Prop. A) *Quum esset vincetus nudus in aere, in imbri, in frigore*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, 87: — f. vitatur. — In the plur.: ut tectis septi f. 'caloresque pellamus': — frigoris vis pellitur. [B) Esp. poet. 1) *The cold of winter, winter itself* [opp. 'calor'], Virg. B. 2, 22. 2) *The coldness of death, death*, Ov. 3) *The chill or cold of fright, cold shivers or trembling*, Virg. \*\*II. Fig. A) *Coldness in business or acting, inactivity, remissness, indifference*: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciant, nos hic frigore frigesimus, Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5. B) *Cool behaviour towards friends, diminution of affection, a withdrawing of one's favour*: montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore, Sen.

[FRĪGUSCŪLUM, i. n. (frigus) *Slight cold*. I. Prop.: Tert. II. Fig.: *Coldness, indifference*, Dig.]

[FRĪGŪTIO (also frigitio, fringutio, frigultio and fringutio), ire. v. n. and a. (from 2. frigo) *To twitter or chirp*.

I. Neut. A) Prop.: *Of birds*, App. B) Meton.: *Of men that do not speak articulately; to mutter, murmur*, Front.

II. Act.: *To mutter any thing*, App.]

FRINGILLA (also frigilla and frinquilla), æ. f. *A kind of small bird, probably a robin redbreast; but according to others, a chaffinch*, Mart. 9, 55, 7.

[FRINGUTTIO and FRINGUTTIO, ire. See FRIGUTTIO.]

**\*\*FRĪO**, 1. v. a. *To rub, crumble, break into small pieces*: ut inter se tritum tarde frietur, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

FRĪSĪL, ōrum. m. (φρίσσω or φρίσσω) *in the middle ages Frisones and Fresones. A people between the Rhine and the Ems, in the modern West-Friesland*, Plin. 4, 15, 27.

**\*\*FRITILLA**, æ. f. *A kind of pap, used at sacrifices*, Plin. 18, 8, 19.

[FRITILLĀRIA, æ. f. (fritilla) *A kind of plant, fritillary*, Fam. Liliacea, NL.]

**\*\*FRĪTILLUS**, i. m. *A dice-box*, Sen. Apoc.

[FRĪTINNIO, ire. v. n. I. *To chirp or twitter*, Varr. ap. Non. II. Meton.: *Also of young children*, Poet. A. Lat.]

FRIVOLARIA, æ. f. *The title of a comedy of Plautus, of which some fragments only are preserved.*

**\*\*FRĪVŌLUS**, a, um. I. *Of little or no worth, worthless, trivial, trifling, poor, pitiful, frivolous*: f. hic quidem jam et illiberalis est sermo, A. Her. 4, 11, 16. II. Subst. plur.: Frivola, orum. n. *Poor or trifling things, bagatelles*: nec inter f. mea tam altus incedo, Sen. Tranq. 1.

[FRĪXŌRIUM, īi. n. (1. frigo) *A frying-pan*, Plin. Val. 2, 7.]

[FRĪXŪRA, æ. f. (1. frigo) I. q. frixorium, Ven.]

FRĪXUS, a, um. part. of 1. frigo.

**\*\*FRONDĀRIUS**, a, um. (1. frons) *Of or belonging to leaves*: f. fisciæ, Plin. 18, 31, 74.

**\*\*FRONDĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (1. frons) *A lopping or pruning of trees*, Col. 5, 6, 16.

**\*\*FRONDĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* (1. frons) *A pruner, vine-dresser*, Plin. 18, 31, 74; Virg. B. 1, 57.

**\*\*FRONDĒO**, ēre. *v. n.* (1. frons) *To have leaves, be in leaf*: vitis multa materia frondens, Col. 3, 1, 5.

**FRONDESCO**, dūi. 3. *v. inch. n.* (frondeo) *I. To put forth leaves, shoot or sprout forth*: alia hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37, [II. *Fig. of Style: To be flowery*, Hier.]

**\*\*FRONDĒUS**, a, um. (1. frons) *Of or covered with leaves or branches*: f. corona, Plin. 16, 4, 5: — [f. cuspis, a toothpick made of a twig, Mart. 14, 22.]

[**FRONDĪCOMUS**, a, um. (1. frons-coma) *Leafy*, Prud.]

[**FRONDĪFER** (an old form frund.), ēra, ērum. (1. frons-fero) *That bears leaves, leafy*, Lucr. 2, 359.]

[**FRONDĪFLŪS**, a, um. (frons-fluo) *With falling leaf*, Boeth.]

[**FRONDĪUM**, īi. *n.* (frons) *A fillet, frontlet*, NL.]

[**FRONDŌSUS** (an old form frund.), a, um. (1. frons) *Full of leaves or green boughs, leafy*, Ov. M. 8, 409.]

1. FRONS [an old form fruns: another form of the nom. frons or frus, Varr.: and frondis, Serv. Virg.], dis. *f.* *I. The foliage of a tree, leaves together with the twigs, a green bough, a leafy twig.* **\*\*A)** Sing.: ne caules allii in frondem luxuriant, Plin. 19, 6, 34. **B)** Plur.: deserta via et inculata atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur. [II. *Poet. meton.*: *A chaplet of leaves or green boughs*, Ov. M. 1, 449.]

2. FRONS, frontis. *f.* (m., Vitruvius) *The forehead.* *I. A) Prop.* 1) Tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta contractio frontis, Cic. Sect. 8, 19: — frontem contrahere, *to knit one's brows*: — ut frontem ferias, *may beat your brow (as expression of vexation)*: — f. non percussa. 2) a) *The brow, as denoting affection of the mind*: non solum ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et fronte, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere potuisses, Cic. Att. 14, 13: — verissima f.: — ferre alqd fronte et vultu bellissime: — f., oculi mentiuntur: — fronte occultare sententiam: — f. tranquilla et serena: — reliquæ pristinæ frontis. — *In the plur.*: si populo grata est tabella, quæ frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegat. [b] *Poet., esp. as denoting chastity*, Pers. 5, 103. **\*\*3)** Prov.: f. occipitio prior est, *lit. the brow is before the skull, i. e. the master's eye is worth two other eyes*, Plin. **B) Meton.** 1) *The fore part of any thing, the front, esp. in the phrase a fronte, from before, in front, from the front side* [opp. 'a tergo' and 'a latere']: a tergo, a f., a lateribus tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32. [2] *The edges of a book*, Ov. **\*\*3)** *The periphery of a wheel*, Vitruvius. [4] *Breadth, in measuring land*, Hor.]

II. *Fig.*: *The outside, outer part of any thing, the exterior, appearance* [facies, species]: Pompeius Scauro studeat: sed utrum fronte an mente, dubitatur, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7.

**\*\*FRONTĀLĪA**, ium. *n.* (2. frons) *An ornament for the forehead, a frontlet, e. g. of horses*, Liv. 37, 40, 4.

[**FRONTĀLIS**, e. (frons) *Of or belonging to the brow or forehead, frontal*: musculus f., the frontal muscle: — sinus f., a cavity of the forehead, a frontal sinus, NL.]

**\*\*FRONTĀLĪ**, ōrum. *m.* (2. frons) (sc. lapides) *In Archit.*: *Binding or coping stones*, Vitruvius 2, 8.

**FRONTĪNUS**, i. *m.* *A Roman cognomen.* *I. Sex. Julius F—, an overseer of the aqueducts under the emperor Nerva, the author of some writings, viz. De Aquæ Ductibus and Strategica.* *II. Julius F—, the author of some writings, viz. De Agrorum Qualitate and de Limitibus Agrorum.*

1. FRONTO, ōnis. *m.* (frons) *One who has a broad forehead*: equos nævum habere? equos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitone? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.

2. FRONTO, ōnis. *m.* *A Roman proper name; e. g. M. Cornelius F—, a Roman orator of the second century, a native of Citra in Numidia.*

[**FRONTŌNIĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fronto*, Dig. — *Subst.*, Frontoniani, ōrum. *m.* *A disciple of Fronto*, Sid.]

[**FRONTŌSUS**, a, um. (2. frons) *I. That has two or more foreheads, as Janus*, August. *II. Fig.*: *That has a brazen face, impudent*, August.]

[**FRONS**. See 1. FRONS.]

[**FRUCTĒTA**, ōrum. *n.* *a later form for fructecta. A shrubbery*, Serv. Virg. B. 1, 41.]

**\*\*FRUCTĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (fructus-fero) *Bearing fruit, fertile*, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

[**FRUCTĪFICĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *A bearing fruit*, Tert.]

[**FRUCTĪFĪCO**, are. *v. n.* (fructus-facio) *To bear fruit*, Calp.]

**\*\*FRUCTŪĀRĪUS**, a, um. (fructus) *I. Of or belonging to fruit, bearing fruit*, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

[II. *A) Of or belonging to usufruct*, Dig. *B) Subst.*: Fructuarius, ii. *m.* and Fructuaria, æ. *f.* *One who has the use of a thing that belongs to another, an usufructuary*, Dig.]

[**FRUCTŪŌSE**. adv. *Usefully*, August.]

**FRUCTŪŌSUS**, a, um. (fructus) *Fruitful, bearing fruit, abundant or rich in fruit, productive; profitable, advantageous, useful.* *I. Prop.*: ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura f. esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: — ager optimus et f.: — fundus f.: — prædia tam pulchra, tam f.: — f. insulæ: — erat ei pecuniaria res ampla et rustica sane bene culta et f.: — orationes f. *II. Fig.*: quum tota philosophia frugifera et f., nec ulla pars ejus inculata ac deserta sit, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: — quod f. sit: — virtutes generi hominum f.

1. FRUCTUS, a, um. *part. of fruor.*

2. FRUCTUS, ūs [an old form gen. sing. fructuis, Varr. ap. Non.; fructi, Ter.]. *m.* (fruor) *Enjoyment of any thing.* *I. Abstr.* [A) *Prop.*: Plaut.] **\*\*B)** *Fig.*: hoc tam singulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque lætitiā duco esse permagnum, *for my intellectual enjoyment*, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: — **\*\*f.** oculis, *feast for the eyes*, Nep. *II. Meton. concr.*: *The produce of land or trees, i. e. fruit; returns, fruit of one's industry, gain, receipts, reward of one's exertions, profit, earnings.* *A) Prop.*: quod earum rerum videatur ei levis f., exiguus usus, incertus dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — frugum fructuumque perceptio: — qui denique ex bestiis f. aut quæ commoditas, nisi homines adjuvarent, percipi posset? — f. prædiorum: — quæ (oves) neque ali neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum possent: — non serendis, non percipiendis, non condendis fructibus: — ver ostendit f.: — tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata: — Asia multos annos vobis f. Mithridatico bello non tulit: — vectigal fructibus varium: — cuius f. exercitum alere non posset, i. e. revenues: — totius anni f. — an partus ancillæ in fructu sit habendus: — qui vobis fructui (al. fructuosi) sunt. *B) Fig.*: *Fruit, i. e. result, effect*: ego f. ex re publica non lætos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tuli, Cic. Pl. 38, 92: — f. pietatis: — ex otio f. capere: — diligentis f.: — f. amoris: — f. auctoritatis: — modestiæ f.: — f. veræ virtutis: — divitiarum f., *enjoyment of riches*: — f. liberalitatis: — pecuniæ f.: — vitæ f.: — f. voluptatum: — f. jucunditatis.

**FRŪGĀLIS**, e. (frux) [I. *Of or belonging to fruit, of fruits*, App.] *II. Of persons: Thrifty, careful, economical, provident, frugal, saving; only in Comp. and Sup. (for the Posit., frugi): quum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset*, Cic. de Or. 2,

71, 287: — homines f.

**FRŪGĀLĪTAS**, ātis. *f.* (frugalis) *I. Temperance, thriftiness, frugality; parsimony; also moderation, honesty, probity: omnes in illo sunt rege virtutes, sed præcipue singularis et admiranda f.*, Cic. Dei. 9, 26: — sed haud scio an recte ea virtus (σωφροσύνη) f. appellari possit ... reliquas etiam virtutes f. continet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16.

[II. *Concr. for fruges: The fruits of the earth*, App.]

**FRUGĀLĪTER**, *adv.* *Economically, savingly, moderately, temperately*: quia quod bene, id recte, f., honeste: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter cōnabat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: — loqui f. — [*Comp., Lact.*]

**FRUGES**, *um.* See **FRUX**.

[**FRUGESCO**, ēre. *v. inch. n.* (frux) *To bear fruit*, Tert.]

**FRUGI**. See **FRUX**, II. B) 1) a) a).

**FRŪGĪFER**, ēra, ērum. [*old genit. sing. fem. frugifera*, Enn. ap. Charis.] (frux-fero) *That bears or produces fruit, fruitful, fertile.* I. *Prop.*: ut agri non omnes f. sunt, qui coluntur, sic animi non omnes culti fructum ferunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: — spatia f. et immensa camporum: — [f. numen, i. e. Ceres, Ov. P. 2, 1, 5: — Frugifer, an epithet of the Egyptian Osiris, Arn.] II. *Fig.*: quum tota philosophia f. et fructuosa nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5.

[**FRŪGĪFERENS**, *entis.* for frugifer. (frux-fero) *That bears fruit, fruitful, fertile*, Lucr. 1, 3.]

[**FRŪGĪLEGUS**, a, *um.* (frux-lego) *That gathers fruit, an epithet given to the ant*, Ov. M. 7, 624.]

[**FRŪGĪPARENS**, *entis.* (frux-pario) *That yields fruit*, Ven.]

[**FRŪGĪPARUS**, a, *um.* (frux-pario) *That yields fruit*, Lucr. 6, 1.]

**\*\*FRŪGĪPERDUS**, a, *um.* (frux-perdo) *That loses its fruit*, Plin. 16, 26, 46.

**FRUITUS**, a, *um.* *part. of fruor.*

[**FRŪMEN**, *inis. n.* (fruor) I. *A kind of pap used at sacrifices*, Arn. II. *I. q. gula*, Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 18.]

[**FRŪMENTĀCEUS**, a, *um.* (frumentum) *Made of corn*, Veg.]

**FRŪMENTĀRIUS**, a, *um.* (frumentum) I. *Of or belonging to corn; also Milit. of or relating to the supply of provisions, fodder, or forage*: f. res, the commissariat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, 11: — f. provinciae, rich or abounding in corn: — f. lex, relating to the selling or distribution of corn at low prices: — f. magna largitio C. Gracchi: — f. causa: — f. lucra. II. *Subst.*: Frumentarius, ii. m. A) *A corn-dealer, corn-chandler*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57. **\*\*B)** *In Milit.*: A purveyor of corn, commissary of the military stores, Hirt.

**FRŪMENTĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. I. *A providing of corn; in Milit. a foraging*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 39, 1. — *In the plur.*: pabulationes f.que, id. **\*\*II.** *A distributing of corn*, Suet.

**\*\*FRŪMENTĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A forager*, Liv. 2, 34, 4.

**FRŪMENTOR**. I. *v. dep. n. and a.* (frumentum) I. *Neut.*: *To go foraging*: erat eodem tempore et materiam et f. et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, 1. [II. *Act.*: *To supply anybody with corn*, Tert.]

**FRŪMENTUM**, i. n. (*contr. for frugimentum, from fruges, frux*) I. *Corn, grain*: Galli turpe esse ducunt f. manu querere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: — f. ex agris in loca tuta comportatur: — *In the plur.*: siquidem est eorum gemmare vites, latas esse segetes, luxuriosa f. **\*\*II.** *Meton.*: frumenta, the stones or grains of figs, Plin.

**FRUNDIFER** and **FRUNDOSUS**. See **FROND**.

[**FRUNISCOR**, frunitus. 3. *v. dep. n.* (a lengthened form of fruor) *To enjoy*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 73.]

[**FRUNITUS**, a, *um.* *part. of fruniscor.*]

[**FRUNS**, ntis. See I. **FRONS**.]

**FRŪOR**, fructus and frūitus. 3. *v. n.* *To take pleasure or find enjoyment in, to enjoy, any thing; to delight in any thing, be delighted with; with abl., rarely with acc. or absol.* I. *Gen.* A) *With abl.*: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: — plurimis maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur: — luce f.: — ævo sempiterno f.: — f. vitā: — f. voluptatibus: — f. recordatione amicitiae: — f. usu alcijs et moribus: — f. securitate: — voluptatibus f.: — neque

te fruimur et tu nobis cares, enjoy your society, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4. B) *With acc. in the part. fut. pass.*: nobis hæc fruenda relinqueret, quæ ipse servasset, Cic. Mil. 23, 63: — ad quem fruendum. C) *Absol.*: cupidis rerum talium odiosum fortasse est carere: satiatis vero et expletis jucundius est carere quam f. II. *Esp. in Law*: *To have the use of any thing, enjoy the usufruct of it*: quid? si constat, hunc certis fundis patre vivo f. solitum esse? Cic. R. Am. 15, 44.

**FRŪSĪNAS**, ātis. *Of or belonging to Frusino*: F. fundus, near Frusino, Cic. Att. 11, 4, 1. — *Subst. plur.*: Frusinates, *um. m.* *The inhabitants of Frusino*, Liv. 10, 1.

**FRŪSĪNO**, ōnis. m. *A town of the Hernici in Latium, now Frosinone*, Liv. 27, 37.

**\*\*FRUSTĀTIM**, *adv.* (frustum) *By pieces, in pieces*: coquitur in olla, aut f. in patinis, Plin. 20, 9, 39.

[**FRUSTILLĀTIM**, *adv.* (frustillum) *In or by small pieces*, Plant. Curc. 4, 4, 20.]

[**FRUSTILLUM**, i. n. (frustum) *A little piece, a bit*, Arn.]

[**FRUSTO**. I. *v. a.* (frustum) *To cut into bits*, Flor. 2, 2, 32.]

**FRUSTRĀ**, *adv.* (*abl. of an obsol. frusus i. q. frausus, from fraudo, with the demonstrative suffix terus: and so prop. with or by deceit; hence*) **\*\*I.** *Prop.*: *In a deceitful manner, deceitfully; erroneously, by mistake*: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi f. sint, Sall. Jug. 85, 6: — f. habere alqm, to deceive anybody, Tac. II. *Meton.*: *In vain, to no purpose, without any use or effect.* A) 1) *Without result*: neque ipse auxilium suum sæpe a viri bonis f. implorari patitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144. **\*\*2)** *Ellipt.*: equites et auxilarios pedites in omnes partes mittit etc. ... Nec f., Hirt. B) 1)

*Without object or end, in vain, without reason*: nec f. ac sine causa quid facere dignum deo est: — f. tempus contero: — quæ (disputatio) ne f. haberetur: — nec f. siderum motus intueremur: — multum f. laborarunt. **\*\*2)** *Ellipt.*: hanc equidem apostrophen putant. F. Nam, Quint.

[**FRUSTRĀBĪLIS**, e. (frustror) *Deceitful, vain*, Arn.]

[**FRUSTRĀMEN**, *inis. n.* (frustror) *Deception*, Lucr. 4, 418.]

**\*\*FRUSTRĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. *A disappointing, deceiving*: clamant, fraude fieri, quod foris teneatur exercitus: frustrationem eam legis tollendæ esse, Liv. 3, 24, 1.

[**FRUSTRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A deceiver; defaulter*, Symm.]

[**FRUSTRĀTŌRIUS**, a, *um.* (frustrator) *Deceitful*, Tert.]

[**FRUSTRĀTUS**, ūs. m. (frustror) *A deceiving, deception*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21.]

**FRUSTROR**. I. *v. dep.* [*act. frustror, are.*] a. (frustra)

I. *To disappoint, deceive, trick, frustrate.* A) *In the Dep. form*: aut certare cum alijs pugnaciter aut f. quum alios tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 65: — *Absol.*: Coccæus vide ne frustretur. [B) *In the Act. form*: Plaut. Mil.]: — **\*\*Pass.**: frustratus spe continuandi consulatus, Vell.: — [*With genit.*: Gell.] **\*\*II.** *Meton.*: *To make vain or useless, to frustrate*: imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensas, Col. 1, 1, 2.

[**FRUSTŪLENTUS**, a, *um.* (frustum) *Full of little bits*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 34.]

[**FRUSTŪLUM**, i. n. (frustum) *A little piece or bit*, App.]

**FRUSTUM**, i. n. (fruor) *A little piece or bit.* I. *Prop.*: *Of food*: necesse est, offa objecta cadere f. ex pulli ore quum pascitur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: — f. esculentia. **\*\*II.** *Meton.*: *A piece, as forming the part of a whole*: unde soluta fere oratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis illata, structura caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27: — [*facetè*, f. pueri, a bit of a boy, Plaut.]

**\*\*FRŪTECTŌSUS** [frutetosus], a, *um.* (frutectum) *Full of bushes, bushy*: f. et rubricosus locus, Plin. 18, 17, 46.

**\*\*FRŪTECTUM** [frutetum], i. n. (*contr. for fruticetum*) I. *A place full of bushes or shrubs, a copse, thicket*: rosa silvestris in frutecto, Plin. 25, 2, 6. [II. *Meton.*: *A shrub, bush*, Sol.]

## FRUTEX

**\*\*FRŪTEX**, *icis. m.* [*f.*, *M. Cap.*] I. A) *A shrub, bush*: *f. olea*, Plin. 23, 3, 35. B) *Meton.* 1) *Perhaps. The lower part of the trunk of a tree: quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit*, Suet. Vesp. 5 (*al. radice*). 2) *As a term of reproach: A blockhead, loggerhead [cauder, stipes]*, Plaut. II. *Esp.*: *A tree resembling a cedar, a native of Phrygia*, Plin. 13, 5, 11.

[*FRUTL. See FRUTIS.*]

**\*\*FRŪTĪCĀTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* *A sprouting, shooting forth of sprigs*: *ita (sc. stolo) appellatur in ipsis arboribus f. inutilis*, Plin. 17, 1, 1.

**\*\*FRŪTĪCESCO**, *ēre. v. inchoat. n.* (*frutex*) *To become bushy, put forth many shoots*: *quia (hæc arbores) celeriter fruticescunt*, Plin. 17, 27, 45.

**\*\*FRŪTĪCĒTUM**, *i. n.* (*frutex*) *A place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket*, Suet. Ner. 48.

**FRŪTĪCO** [*ū long, Tert.*]. *i. v. n. and FRUTICOR, ari. v. dep. n.* (*frutex*) *To put forth shoots, become bushy, shoot forth*: *excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides*, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2.

**\*\*FRŪTĪCŌSUS**, *a, um.* (*frutex*) *Full of shrubs or bushes, bushy*: *f. aizoum a radice*, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

[*FRŪTIS* (*Etrusc. secondary form, Fruti*), *is. f.* *The Etruscan name for Venus*, Sol. Hence, "*Frutinal templum Veneris Fruti*," according to Fest.]

**FRUX** [*an old form of the nom. sing. frugis*, Varr.], *frūgis. (and often in the plur. frūges, um.) f.* (*fruor*) (*any thing that may be enjoyed as an eatable*) *The fruit of the earth, produce of the field, especially pulse [fructus, the fruit of trees; frumentum, fruit growing on stalks or blades, i.e. corn]; and also in general, fruit.*

I. *Prop.* A) *Plur.*: *terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: — *f. terræ*: — *nos fruges serimus, nos arbores*: — *ubertas frugum et fructuum*: — *frugum fructuumque perceptio*: — *oleam frugesve ferre*: — *ut quum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum*: — *inventis frugibus*. B) *Sing.*: *ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis*: — *fundit frugem spici ordine structam*. II. *Fig.* \*A) *Gen.*: [*fructus*] *Fruit or fruits, i. q. result, use, advantage, value: quæ virtutis maturitas et quantæ fruges industriæ sint futuræ*, Cic. Cæl. 31, 76. B) *Esp.*: *Of moral character.*

1) *a)* *Frugi* (*probably dat., good for fruit, being of use*: *frugi aptus, economical; hence*) *Fit, proper, good, thrifty, temperate, honest, discreet (in the Comp. and Sup. frugalior and frugalissimus are usual)*: *frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege*, Cic. Del. 9, 26: — *f. nominari*: — *cogis me dicere inimicum meum f.*: — *ut f. ille Piso*: — *plane f. ac sobrii*: — *f. factus est*: — *servus f. atque integer*. B) *Also strengthened by bonæ*: (*Fabius Luscus*) *satis acutus et permolestus ac bonæ f.* \*\*b) *Of things and abstract objects: cuius (Bruttii) quum f. severaque est vita, tum etiam jucundissima convictio, orderly, good, well conducted*, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 2) *Ad frugem or ad bonam frugem se recipere, to correct one's self, to reform*: *equidem multos vidi et in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus deditissent, emersisse aliquando et se ad f. bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse*.

[*FŪCĀTĒ. adv.* *With paint or colour*, Aus.]

**FŪCĀTUS**, *a, um.* I. *Part. of fucō*. II. *Adj.*: *Painted, coloured, embellished, adorned: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia, quam omnia f. et simulata a 'sinceris atque veris*, Cic. Læl. 25, 95: — *'naturalis, non f. nitor*: — *fucati medicamenta candoris*: — *signa probitatis non f. forensi specie, sed domesticis inusta notis veritatis*: — *iisdem ineptiis f. sunt illa omnia*. — [*Comp.*, Gell. 13, 26.]

\*\*1. **FŪCĪNUS**, *a, um.* (1. *fucus*) *Dyed with fucus*: *si adhibeas fucinis sulphura*, Quint. 12, 10, 76.

541

## FUGAX

2. **FŪCĪNUS**, *i. m.* *A lake of Latium in the territory of the Marsi, now Lago di Celano*, Virg. Æ. 7, 759: — *called more usually Lacus F.*, Liv. 4, 57.

**\*\*FŪCO**. *i. v. a.* (1. *fucus*) *To dye, paint, colour.*

I. *Gen.*: *f. tabulas colore*, Tac. A. 2, 14. II. *Esp.*: *To paint for the sake of beautifying*. A) *Prop.*: *corpora vulsa atque fucata*, Quint. [B] *Fig.*: Gell. 7, 14.]

**FŪCŌSUS**, *a, um.* (1. *fucus*) *Painted, coloured; counterfeit, pretended, not genuine [fucatus]: visæ merces, fallaces quidem et fucosæ, chartis et linteis et vitro delatæ*, Cic. R. Post. 14, 40: — *vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non f., non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis*: — *ambitosæ fucosæque amicitia*.

1. **FŪCUS**, *i. m.* (*φῦκος*) \*\*1. *A kind of shrub used by the Romans for dyeing red* (*Lichen roccella L.*), Plin. 13, 25, 48. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *Red dye, purple*. A) *Gen.*: *infici vestes scimus admirabili fucō*, Plin. 22, 2, 3. B) *Esp.* 1) *Red paint*. \*\*a) *Prop.*: Quint. b) *Fig.*: *Colour, paint, i. e. external ornament, false or deceptive appearance, deception, pretence, mere show*: *his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fucō illitus, sed sanguine diffusus debet color*, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: — *sententiæ tam sine pigmentis fucocque puerili*: — *in oratoris aut in poetæ cincinnis ac fucō*: — *sine fucō ac fallaciis*: — *si eum, qui tibi promiserit, audieris fucum ut dicitur, facere velle aut senseris, to deceive, practise deception or fraud*, Cic. [2] *Also i. q. propolis, bee-glue*, Virg.]

\*\*2. **FŪCUS**, *i. m.* *A drone-bee*, Col. 9, 15, 5.

[*FŪE* (*an old form, fu, acc. to Charis.*) *An interjection expressing disgust*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37.]

**FŪFĪDIĀNUS**, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to Fufidius*: *F. prædia*, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 3: — *F. coheredes*.

**FŪFĪDIŪS**, *a.* *A Roman family name.* I. *Thus, F.—*, Cic. Pis. 35, 86. II. *Another of the same name*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3. III. *L. F.—, an orator of that name*, Cic. Brut. 30, 113. IV. *Q. F.—, a knight of Arpinum*, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1.

**FŪFĪUS**, *a.* *A Roman family name. Esp.* I. *Q. F.— Calenus, a tribune of the people, a. v. c. 692*, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 1; *author of the F. lex*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 5. II. *An actor*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 60.

**FŪGA**, *æ* [*an old form genit. sing. fugaī, Lucr.*]. *f. (φύγη) A fleeing, flight.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) *Mittam illa, fugam ab urbe turpissimam*, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: — *desperata f.*: — *sese in fugam dare, to take to flight, save one's self by flight*: — *in f. se conferre*: — *in f. se conicere*: — *f. parare*: — *impellere in f., to put to flight*: — *esse in fuga*: — *reprimere f., to prevent, impede*. 2) *Esp. flight from one's native country: Exile, banishment, transportation: quum sibi non incolumem fortunam sed exilium et fugam deprecaretur*, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9: — *f. Metelli*: — \*\**In the plur.*: *quoties fugas et cædes jussit princeps*, Tac. [B] *Meton. gen.*: *A flight, i. e. a swift course or motion, speed*, Virg.] II. *Fig.*: *A fleeing, i. e. desire of escaping, an avoiding, aversion: simili sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum f.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: — *f. laboris (with desidia)*: — *f. turpitudinis [opp. 'appetentia honestatis']*: — *quomodo enim vester Azilla Ala factus est, nisi fuga literæ vastioria*.

**\*\*FŪGĀCĪTER. adv.** *By fleeing, with flight: vix rationem iniri posse, utrum ab se audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum*, Liv. 28, 8.

[**FŪCĀLĪA**, *iūm. n.* (*fuga*) *A feast celebrated annually at Rome on the 24th of February, in commemoration of the expulsion of the kings*, August.]

[**FŪGĀTOR**, *ōris. m.* *He that puts to flight*, Tert.]

[**FŪGĀTRIX**, *icis. f.* *She that puts to flight*, Tert.]

**\*FŪGAX**, *acis. (fugio) Apt to flee or escape, hastening, fleeing, swift, fleet. \*\*1. *Prop.*: *ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis*, Liv. 5, 28, 8. II. *Fig.* A) *Fleeing, transitory: hæc omnia, quæ habent speciem gloriæ,**



contemne; brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 5: — **\*\*Comp.**, non illud pomum fugacius, Plin.: — **\*\*Sup.**, fugacissima bona, Sen. **\*\*B)** *With genit.*: *That avoids or declines any thing*: f. gloriæ, Sen.

[FUGELA, æ. f. for fuga (fugio) *Flight*, App.]

**FŪGIENS**, entis. I. *Part. of fugio*. II. *Adj.*: *That flees or is fleeing, that shuns or avoids; fleeting*. A) *Prop.* 1) Qui vinum f. vendat sciens, debeat dicere? *flat or insipid*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91. [2] A *defendant*, Cod. Just. B) *Fig.*: nemo erat adeo tardus aut f. laboris, *afraid of work*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 69, 3.

**FŪGIŌ**, fugi, fugitum. 3. *v.n. and a.* (φύγῃ, φύγῃ, φεύγω) *To flee, take to flight, escape, avoid, go or run away from, run away*. I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.* 1) Qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se contulisse Tarquinius, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: — *Æneas fugiens*: — f. ex prelio: — [*Prov.*: ita fugias ne præter casam, *do not run into the lion's mouth*, Ter.] **\*\*a)** *Esp.*: *To flee, i.e. leave one's native land, go into exile or banishment*: fugiendum de civitate, cedendum bonis aut omnia perferenda, Quint. **\*\*2)** *Meton.* a) *To flee or pass away quickly, to come to an end*: numquam Virgilius diem dicit ire, sed f., quod currendi genus concitatissimum est, Sen. **\*\*b)** *To flee, disappear, or vanish*: memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, Liv. **\*\*B)** *Fig.*: nos naturam sequamur et ab omni, quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, fugiamus, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128: — f. a quibusdam. II. *Act.*: *To flee from any thing, to seek to avoid, to shun, be afraid of*. A) *Prop.* 1) Quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Cæs. B. C. 1, 19, 2. [2] *Meton.*: *To escape by avoiding, to escape [effugio]*, Hor. B) *Fig.* 1) a) *Ignominiam f. ac dedecus*, Cic. Rep. 5, 4: — f. recordationes: — f. vituperationem tarditatis: — *In the pass.*: simili incititia mors fugitur, quasi dissolutio naturæ: — fugiendas esse nimias amicitias: — fugienda injuria: — genus fugiendum. b) *Poet. with an objective clause*: *To avoid or forbear doing any thing, to omit, leave alone, take care not to do it, forbear [omittere, cavere]*, Ov. Her. 2) *Meton.* a) *To escape by avoiding or shunning*: tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50. b) *Esp.*, res me fugit, *something escapes me or my notice, is unknown to me, I leave it unnoticed*: novus ille populus vidit tamen id, quod fugit Lacedæmonium Lycurgum: — illos id fugerat: — hominem amentem hoc fugit: — quæ (ratio) neque Solonem fugerat, neque senatum: — nisi quæ me forte fugiunt, hæ sunt fere de animo sententiæ: — *With a subjective clause*: de Dionysio, fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 3: — quam sit difficile, te non fugit.

[FŪGITANS, antis. I. *Part. of fugio*. II. *Adj.*: *Fleeing, escaping, avoiding, with genit.*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 18.]

[FŪGITIVĀRIUS, ii. m. (fugitivus) I. A) *One who looks out for runaway slaves; a kind of catchpole*, Flor. 3, 19, 7. B) *Meton.*: Varr. II. *A runaway slave*, Cod. Th.]

**FŪGITIVUS**, a, um. (fugio) *That has escaped, fugitive; usually subst.* Fugitivus, i. m. *A fugitive, runaway, deserter*. I. *Adj.* A) *Dicitur mihi tuus servus agnostos f. cum Vardæis esse, a runaway slave*, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2. B) *With ab*: neque tam f. illi (servi) a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus. **\*\*C)** *With genit.*: polliceris, futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris, statimque ad nos evoluturum, Plin. II. *Subst.* A) *A runaway slave, a fugitive*: vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63. B) *In Milit.*: *A soldier that has run away, a deserter*: ea res per fugitivos L. Æmilii, decurionis equitum Gallorum, hostibus nunciatur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 23.

**\*FŪGITO**, i. (fugio) *To flee in great haste*. [I. *Neut.*: Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 8.] II. *Act.* A) *To flee, avoid, shun*: qui quæstionem fugitant, bona possident, Cic. R. Am. 28, 78. [B] *Poet. with an objective clause*: *To flee any thing, i.e. to omit, forbear doing*, Ter.]

[FŪCTOR, ōris. m. (fugio) *A runaway*, Plaut. Tr. 3, 2, 97.]

**FŪGO**, i. v. a. (fugio) *To cause to flee, to put to flight, drive away; also to drive into exile*: qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, averterit, Cic. Cæc. 12, 33: — fugatus, pulsus: — *fusi et fugati*.

[FULCIMEN, inis. n. (fulcio) *That upon which any thing rests, a pillar; also a prop, stay, or support*, Ov. F. 6, 269.]

FULCIMENTUM, i. n. (fulcio) I. q. fulcimen, App.]

**FULCIO**, fulsi, fultum. 4. v. a. [*perf.* fulcivit, Inscr.: *part. perf.* fulcitus, C. Aur.] *To prop by stays, pillars, or any other kind of support, to keep erect or upright, to bear or carry*. I. *Prop.* A) Qui f. putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75: — vitis fulta. **\*\*B)** *Meton.*: *To make strong or firm, to fasten, secure, invigorate, refresh by eating and drinking*: f. stomachum cibo, to strengthen, Sen. II. *Fig.* A) *To support, stay, keep up, uphold, countenance, assist*: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, Cic. R. Post. 16, 43: — labentem et prope cadentem rem publicam f.: — hic consilio et quasi senatu fultus et munitus: — literis f.: — magnis subsidii fulta res publica: — imperium gloria fultum et benevolentia sociorum: — causa gravissimis et plurimis rebus fulta. [B] *Poet.*: *To molest, trouble*, Pers.]

[FULCITUS, a, um. See FULCIO.]

**\*\*FULCRUM**, i. n. (fulcio) *That upon which any thing rests; a prop, stay, support; e.g. of a bed or couch, a post*. I. *Prop.*: tricliniorum pedibus fulcrisque, Plin. 34, 2, 4. [II. *Meton.* A) *A couch, bed*, Prop. 4, 7, 3. B) *A small leaf growing on the side of the principal one*, NL.]

**\*\*FULGENS**, entis. I. *Part. of fulgeo*. II. *Adj.* *Fig.*: *Illustrious*: Messala f. juvenis, proximus in illis castris Bruti Cassique auctoritati, Vell. 2, 71, 1.

**\*\*FULGENTER**, adv. *Resplendently*. I. *Prop.*: quia sic fulgentius radiant, Plin. 10, 20, 22. II. *Fig.*: fulgentius instrui poterat luxuria, certe innocentius, Plin. 22, 3, 3.

**FULGENTIŪS**, ii. m. Fabius Planciades F—, a Roman mythologist and grammarian, in the beginning of the 6th century.

**FULGĒO**, fulsi. 2. [*Poet. third conj.*: fulgit, Lucr.: fulgēre, id.] v. n. *To lighten, to throw or cast lightning*. I. *Prop.* A) Si fulserit, si tonuerit, si tactum alqd erit de cælo, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: — Jove fulgente: — Jove f., tonante: — cælo f., tonante. **\*\*B)** *Fig.*: *Of the brilliant orations of Pericles*: qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, numquam ab Aristophane poeta f., tonare, permiscere Græciam dictus esset, Cic. de Or. 9, 29. II. *Meton.*: *To glitter, glisten, shine brightly, beam, be refulgent*. A) *Prop.*: qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpurâ: — marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia. **\*\*B)** *To shine, be conspicuous or illustrious, distinguish one's self*: fulgebat jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, Nep.

[FULGERATOR, I. q. fulgurator II., Inscr.]

[FULGESCO, ěre. v. inch. n. (fulgeo) *To shine, glitter*, Firm.]

**\*\*FULGETRUM**, i. n. (f. in the plur. acc. fulgetras, Plin.) [*An old form in the plur. fulgtrua, Hyg.; perhaps fulgetra*] *A flash of summer lightning*, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 56.

**\*\*FULGĪDŪS**, a, um. (fulgidus) *Somewhat shining*, T. Maur.]

[FULGĪDUS, a, um. (fulgeo) *Shining, glittering*, Lucr. 3, 364.]

**FULGĪNAS**, ātis. *Of or belonging to Fulginia*: C. Anchorius Rufus fuit e municipio Fulginate, Cic. Fr. ap. Prisc. p. 768: — in prefectura F.: — **\*\*Subst. plur.**: Fulginātes, um. m. *The inhabitants of Fulginia*, Plin.

**FULGĪNĪA**, æ. f. *A town of Umbria between Prusia and Spoletium, now Foligno*, Sil. 8, 462.

[FULGO, ěre. See FULGEO.]

**\*FULGOR**, ōris. m. (fulgeo) I. *Lightning, a flash of lightning (mostly poet. for fulgur)*: (anhelitus terræ) quum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrua existere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44. II. *Meton.*: *Brightness*,

## FULGORA

*splendour, gleam, effulgence.* A) Prop. 1) Cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, 71. 2) Concr.: A brilliant star or constellation: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille f., qui dicitur Jovis. \*\*B) Fig.: Splendour, glory, dignity: omnibus fulgore quodam suæ claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint.

[FULGORA, æ. f. (fulgur) A goddess presiding over lightning, Sen. ap. August.]

FULGUR (nom. sing., fulgur, according to Fest.), ūris. n. (fulgeo) I. A flash of summer lightning [fulmen, a flash of lightning which strikes]: cæli fulgura regionibus ratis temperant, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21:—fulgurum vi:—fulgura interpretantes. [II. Meton. A) 1) (for fulmen) A flash of lightning that strikes, Hor. O. 2, 10, 12. 2) Esp.: condere fulgur, to bury an object struck by lightning, Juven. 6, 586. B) (for fulgor) Splendour, sheen, effulgence, Lucr. 2, 163.]

FULGURĀLIS, e. (fulgur) Of or belonging to lightning: Etruscorum et haruspici et f. et rituales libri, treating on lightning as an omen, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72.

\*\*FULGURĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. A flash of summer lightning: "f. est late ignis explicitis: fulmen est coactus ignis et impetu jactus." Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 16:—In the plur.: nubes mediocriter collisæ fulgurationes faciunt, Sen.

FULGURĀTOR, ōris. m. (fulgur) I. An interpreter of lightning as an omen, Cic. Div. 2, 53, 109. [II. One who sends forth lightning, App.]

[FULGURĀTŪRA, æ. f. (fulguro) Interpretation of lightning, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 42.]

[FULGURĒUS, a. um. (fulgur) Full of lightning, charged with lightning, M. Cap.]

[FULGURĪATOR, a secondary form for fulgurator. One who interprets lightning as an omen, Inscr.]

[FULGURĪŌ, 4. v. n. and a. (fulgur) I. Neut.: To lighten, Næv. ap. Non. II. Act.: To strike with lightning, Plaut. Fr. 2, 4, 138.]

\*FULGŪRO. 1. v. n. used impersonally. (fulgur) To lighten (more rare than fulgeo). I. Prop.: Jove tonante, fulgurante comitia populi habere nefas, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43.

\*\*II. Fig. A) Of brilliancy of speech: fulgurat in nullo umquam verius dicta vis eloquentiæ, Tribunicia potestatis facundia, Plin. H. Nat. præf. [B) To shine, beam, glitter, glisten, Stat. Th.]

\*\*FULŪICA, æ. f. A kind of water-fowl, a coot, Plin. 11, 37, 44.

[FULŪGINĀTUS, a. um. (fuligo) Covered with soot or black paint, Hier.]

[FULŪGINĒUS, a. um. (fuligo) Of or like soot: omnia lineamenta fuliginea nube confundere, Petr. 8, 108.

[FULŪGINŌSUS, a. um. (fuligo) Sooty, Prud.]

FULŪIGO, inis. f. Soot. I. Prop.: idem tamen, quasi fuligine abstera, reliquis diebus in Capitolio præclara senatusconsulta fecisti, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91. [II. Meton.: A kind of black powder or cosmetic [stibium], Juv.]

[FULŪIX, icia. a secondary form for fulica; see FULICA: Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14.]

\*\*FULLO, ōnis. m. I. A) A fuller, Plin. 28, 6, 18. [B) The title of a mimic poem composed by Laberius, Gell. 16, 7.] II. A white-spotted beetle, Plin. 30, 11, 30.

[FULLŌNICA, æ. f. I. (sc. ars) The trade or business of a fuller, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 57. II. (sc. officina) A fuller's shop, Dig.]

[FULLŌNICUS, a. um. (fullo) Of or belonging to a fuller, Cat.]

\*\*FULLŌNĪUS, a. um. (fullo) Of or belonging to a fuller: f. ars, the art or business of a fuller, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

FULMEN, inis. n. (contr. for fulgimen, fulgmen) Lightning that descends and strikes any thing, a thunderbolt. 543

## FULVUS

[fulgur, a flash of summer lightning]. I. Prop.: si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, id esse f., Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44:—f. fabricari:—inter fulmina et tonitrua:—ictu fulminis deflagrare:—fulminis ictu concidere:—fulmine percussus:—f. emitte:—f. jacere.

II. Fig.: A shock, violent stroke; hence, an overwhelming calamity or misfortune: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus ac pæne fulminibus ipsis obvium ferre conservandorum civium causa, Cic. Rep. 1, 4:—f. fortuna:—Of the power of oratory: quod imitere verborum meorum, ut scribis, fulmina:—fulmine superiorum (al. flumine):—[Poet.: Any irresistible power that carries every thing before it, Ov.] A cognomen or epithet of the Scipiones, as destroyers of Carthage: quum duo fulmina nostri imperii, subito in Hispania, Cn. et P. Scipiones, exincti occidissent, two thunderbolts, Cic. Balb. 15, 34.

[FULMENTA, æ. f. (contr. for fulcimenta from fulcio) I. A prop or support, e. g. of a building, Cat. II. Esp.: The heel of a shoe, Plaut.]

\*\*FULMENTUM, i. n. (contr. for fulcimentum from fulcio) A support, stay, prop. I. Gen.: supra trabes contra capitula ex fulmentis dispositæ pilæ sunt collocatæ, Vitruv. 5, 1. II. Esp.: Of a bed or couch, a bed-post: ut certi uni pedi subjiciendum f. est, atque ita lectus huc et illuc manu impellendus, Cels. 2, 15:—[Prov.: fulmenta lectum scandunt, of any thing preposterous; as we say, beggars ride on horseback, Varr. ap. Non.]

[FULMINĀRIS, e. (fulmen) That has the effect of lightning: argentum f., i. q. argentum fulminans, NL.]

\*\*FULMINĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. A darting of lightning, a fulminating: fulguratio ostendit ignem, f. emitit, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 12.

[FULMINĀTOR, ōris. m. One that casts forth lightning, a thunderer, an epithet of Jupiter, Arn.]

[FULMINĀTRIX, icis. f. She that casts forth lightning, a thunderer, an epithet of the twelfth legion, Inscr.]

[FULMINĒUS, a. um. (fulmen) Of or belonging to lightning (poet.) I. Prop.: Ov. M. 11, 523. II. Fig.: Destructive, crushing, murderous, Ov. M. 11, 36.]

\*\*FULMĪNO, are. v. n. and a. (fulmen) I. Neut.: A) Prop.: To lighten, to hurl or cast forth lightnings (for fulgeo): minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est quam ad fulminandum, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 23:—fulminantem pejerant Jovem, Plin. [B) Fig.: Ov.] II. Act. A) To strike, kill, or blast with lightning: vulnera fulminatorum frigidiora reliquo corpore sunt, Plin. B) Fig.: fulminatus hac pronunciatione in lectulum decidi, thunder-struck, Petr.

[FULTOR, ōris. m. (fulcio) A supporter, fig., Ven.]

\*\*FULTŪRA, æ. f. (fulcio) A prop, stay, support.

I. Prop.: fundamenta pro fultura et substructione fungentur, Col. 1, 5, 9:—In the plur.: vehemens aquæ vis supplantavit fulturas, Vitruv. II. Meton.: A strengthening, refreshing: corpori vaco, ejus fulturis animus sustinetur, Plin. E. 1, 9, 4.

FULTUS, a. um. part. of fulcio.

[FULVASTER, tra, trum. (fulvus) Yellowish, App.]

FULVĪA, æ. f. The daughter of M. Fulvius Bambalio, who was in turn the wife of P. Clodius, C. Curio, and M. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 11.

\*\*FULVĪĀNUS, a. um. Of or from Fulvius or Fulvia: F. herba, named after Fulvius, Plin. 26, 8, 57.

FULVĪASTER, tri. m. An imitator of Fulvius, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 4.

FULVĪUS, a. A Roman family name, Cic. Pl. 8, 20.—Esp.: M. F.—Flaccus, a friend of C. Gracchus, who was killed with him, Cic. Brut. 28, 108.

\*\*FULVUS, a. um. Of a deep yellow colour, reddish-yellow, gold-coloured: f. boves, Plin. 22, 5, 5.

[FUMARIOLUM, i. n. (fumarium) *A hole for letting out smoke, Tert.*]

\*\*FUMARIUM, ii. n. (fumus) *A chamber in which wine was mellowed by smoke, Col. 1, 6, 19.*

[FUMUS, a, um. (fumus) *Full of smoke, smoky, smoking, Virg. Æ. 6, 593.*]

[FUMICUS, a, um. (fumus) *Smoky, smoking, Sid.*]

\*\*FUMIDUS, a, um. (fumus) *Full of smoke or fume, smoky, smoking. I. Prop.: f. caligo, Plin. 2, 42, 42.*

II. Meton. A) *Smoke-coloured: f. cautes, Plin. B) Smelling of smoke: f. virus, Plin.*

[FUMIFER, Æra, Ærum. (fumus-fero) *Emitting or producing smoke, smoking, Virg. Æ. 9, 522.*]

[FUMIFICO, are. v. n. (fumus-facio) *To cause or emit smoke, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2.*]

[FUMIFICUS, a, um. (fumus-facio) *Causing or emitting smoke, smoking (poet.), Ov. M. 7, 114.*]

[FUMIGABUNDUS, a, um. (fumigo) *Smoking, Bibl.*]

[FUMIGUM, ii. n. (fumigo) *A fumigation, LL.*]

\*\*FUMIGO. I. (fumus-ago) I. Act.: *To cause to smoke, to fumigate: hoc tempore decimo quoque die alvi aperiendæ et fumigandæ sunt, Col. 9, 14, 7. [II. Neut.: To produce or emit smoke, to smoke, Gell. 19, 1.]*

FUMO. v. n. (fumus) I. *To emit smoke, to smoke, fume: recenti fossione terram f. calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: — quod ita domus ipsa fumabat, smoked, fumed (with the viands of a feast). [II. Fig.: Sil.]*

FUMOSUS, a, um. (fumus) *Full of smoke or fume, smoky, smoked. I. Prop.: f. imagines (blackened by smoke), Cic. Pis. 1, 1. \*\*II. Meton.: Smelling of smoke, smoky: f. defrutum, Plin. 18, 31, 74.*

FUMUS, i. m. I. A) *Smoke, fume, vapour: ibi hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, 45: — in illo ganeorum tuarum nidore atque fumo. B) Prov. 1) Flamma fumo est proxima: fumo comburi nihil potest, flamma potest, even the slightest approach to evil leads to vice, Plaut. 2) Tendere de fumo ad flammam, out of the frying-pan into the fire, Amm. 3) Fumum or fumos vendere, to sell smoke, i. e. to amuse with empty promises, to deceive, Mart.; for which, per fumum or fumis vendere alqd, Lamp. [II. Fig.: Smoke (as an image of destruction), Hor.]*

FUNALE, is. n. \*\*I. *A thong, or cord of a sling: funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. 42, 65, 10.*

II. A) *A wax-taper or torch: C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibiae. [B) Meton.: A chandelier [candelabrum], Ov.]*

\*\*FUNALIS, e. (funis) *Of a cord or rope: f. equus, a horse that is not yoked to a carriage, but joined by a trace, a trace-horse, Suet. Tib. 6.*

FUNAMBULUS, i. m. (funis-ambulo) *A rope-dancer, Suet. Galb. 6. — [Called also funiambulus, August.]*

[FUNARIUS, a, um. (funis) I. *Of or belonging to a rope or cord, Is. II. Subst.: Funarius, ii. m. A surname of Gratianus, father of Valentinianus (because five men were not able to twist a rope out of his hands), Amm.]*

\*FUNCTIO, ñis. f. (fungor) *A performing, executing or discharging, function. I. Gen. A) Labor est quedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris f., Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: — muneris f. B) Meton. of things: Dig. [II. Esp. A) Payment of taxes, Cod. Just. B) The end of life, i. e. death, Arn.]*

FUNCTUS, a, um. *part. of fungor.*

FUNDA, æ. f. (fundo) I. *A sling: inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25, 1. II. Meton. A) A drag-net or fishing-net loaded with leaden balls at its edges, Virg. \*\*B) The bezel*

*of a ring, Plin. [C) A small money-bag or purse, Maer. 1 [D) The cord of a sling: f. Galeni, NL.]*

[FUNDALIS, e. (fundo) *Of or belonging to a sling, Prud.*]

[FUNDAMEN, inis. m. (2. fundo) *A foundation (poet. for fundamentum, mostly in the plur.): Ov. M. 5, 361. — In the sing.: Ov. M. 14, 808.]*

FUNDAMENTUM, i. n. (2. fundo) *A foundation, basis, groundwork (mostly used in the plur.). I. Prop. [A) In the Sing.: Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 69.] B) Plur.: qui parietem sic per vestibulum sororis instituit ducere, sic agere fundamenta, ut sororem vestibulo privaret, Cic. Mil. 27, 75.*

II. Fig. A) *Sing.: meo judicio pietas f. est omnium virtutum, Cic. Pl. 12, 29: — f. justitiæ est fides: — narratio est quedam quasi sedes et f. constituendæ fidei: — f. eloquentiæ: — f. philosophiæ: — initium ac f. defensionis. B) Plur.: quibus initiis ac fundamentis hæ tantæ summis in rebus laudes excitatæ sunt: — f. libertatis: — virtutum f.: — f. consulatus: — f. adolescentiæ: — f. actionum: — f. jacere pacis, to lay the foundation: — f. defensionis: — f. salutis: — causæ f.: — f. verecundiæ.*

1. FUNDANUS, a. *A Roman family name; e. g. C. F., a friend of Cicero's, defended by him, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, 10. — Fundania, æ. f. The wife of Varro, Varr.*

[2. FUNDANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fundi, Inscr.]*

FUNDANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fundi: F. ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66.*

\*\*FUNDATIO, ñis. f. *A laying a foundation, a founding: f. ædium, Vitruv. 5, 3.*

[FUNDATOR, ñis. m. I. *A founder, Virg. Æ. 7, 678.*

II. *Fig.: Inscr.]*

FUNDATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of fundo. \*\*II. Adj.: Firm, durable: quo fundator erit ex arenato directura etc., Vitruv. 7, 3.*

FUNDI, ñrum. m. *A town on the coast of Latium, near the Via Appia, between Formia and Terracina, now Fondi, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1.*

[FUNDIBALARI. σφενδαίρειναι, Gloss.]

[FUNDIBALUS, i. n. or FUNDIBALUS, i. m. (vox hibr. from funda and בלל) *A military machine by which weapons were hurled, Bibl. — Fundibali, λιθοβόλοι, Gloss.]*

[FUNDIBULUM. A funnel, χάρη, Gloss.]

[FUNDITO. I. v. int. a. (1. fundo) I. *To hurl as with a sling, etc., to sling at, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 36. II. Fig.: f. verba, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 61.]*

FUNDITOR, ñis. m. (funda) *A slinger (plur.: a kind of light-armed troops), Cæs. B. G. 2, 7, 1.*

FUNDITUS, adv. (fundus) I. *From the foundation [a fundamento, ab radicibus, radicitus]. A) Prop.: qui non obstraxit aliqua ex parte monumento P. Scipionis, sed id f. delevit ac sustulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, 79: — Carthaginem et Numantiam f. sustulerunt. B) Fig.: From the foundation or bottom, i. e. entirely, completely, totally: quæ domus tam stabilis, quæ tam firma civitas est, quæ non odiis et dissidiis f. possit everti? — præcepta f. evertunt amicitias: — amicitias f. tollere e vita: — f. tollere veritatem et fidem: — Lacedæmonios f. vicit: — earum rerum f. esse expertem: — f. est repudiandus. [II. Meton.: At the bottom, below, in the depth, Lucr. 5, 498.]*

1. FUNDO, fidi, fûsum. 3. v. a. *To pour, to pour out, spill, shed. I. Prop.: Of liquids. A) Gen. 1) Mercurium e patera, quam dextra manu teneret, sanguinem visum esse f., Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46. — Middle: sanguis in corporibus fusus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 310. \*\*2) Esp. a) Of metals: To melt, found, cast, make liquid; to make by casting or founding: exolevit fundendi æris pretiosus ratio, Plin. b) In Medic.: f. alqm, to open the bowels by medicine [opp. 'comprimere']: si 'compresserit alqm morbus aut fuderit, Cels. B) Meton. [1] To sprinkle, moisten, wet, Tib. 2) Also of solid bodies. a) Gen.: To pour out in abundance, to spread, extend, diffuse, throw,*

**Aur!** picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, Cæs. — *Middle*: ne (vitia) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spread itself*: — fusi per agros ac dispersi. **b)** *Esp.* **a)** *To bring forth, produce (easily or copiously)*: quæ (terra) cum maxima largitate fundit, ea ferarumne an hominum causa gignere videtur? — f. flores aut fruges aut baccas: — f. frugem: — fetum f.: — beluam ex utero f. **β)** *To throw or cast to the ground (in a hostile manner or otherwise), to overthrow, vanquish*: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit: — exercitus cæsus fususque: — Latini fusi et fugati: — magnas copias hostium f.: — Sabinos equitatu fudit. **II. Fig.** **A)** *Gen.*: *To spread, enlarge, or extend itself*: tum se latius fundit orator, enlarges, Cic. de Or. 36, 125. — *Middle*: quamquam negant, nec virtutes nec vitia crescere: et tamen utrumque eorum fundi quodammodo et quasi dilati putant: — latissime f.: — fundit numerose et volubiler oratio. **B)** *Esp.*: *Of Style*: *To rush forth, to flow, be fluent*: per quam (arteriam) vox principium a mente ducens percipitur et funditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149: — elici vocem et fundi videmus: — sonum f.: — poetarum more verba f.: — versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris f. ex tempore: — grave plenumque carmen f.: — f. tam bonos septenarios ad tibiam: — oracula f.

**2. FUNDO, i. v. a. (fundo)** *To furnish with a bottom, to bottom.* [*I. Prop.* **A)** *Or.* Pont. 4, 3, 5. **B)** *Meton. gen.*: *To fasten, secure, make firm*, Virg.] **II. Fig.**: *To found, lay the foundation of any thing, to consolidate*: — illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium et populi Romani nomen auxit, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: — quantis laboribus fundatum imperium: — (reipublicæ status) bonorum omnium conjunctione et auctoritate consulatus mei firmus et fundatus: — accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina: — res publica præclare fundata: — fortunæ fundatæ atque optime constitutæ opes: — veritate fundatum.

**\*\*FUNDŪLUS, i. m. (fundus)** [*I. A kind of sausage*, Varr.] **II. In Mechan.**: *A kind of moveable wooden plug; the sucker of a pump*: f. ambulatiles, Vitruv. 10, 13.

**FUNDUS, i. m. The bottom of any thing, ground.** **I. Prop.** **A)** *Gen.*: *armarii fundum* exsecuit et auri quinque pondo abstulit, the bottom of a press or chest, Cic. Cluent. 64, 179. — *Prov.*: largitio fundum non habet, has no boundary or limit. [*2)* *Meton. (pars pro toto)* *A goblet, cup*, Mart. 8, 6, 9.] **B)** *Esp.*: *A piece of ground, a field, a farm, estate*: cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? **II. Fig.** [**A)** *Gen.*: *fundo, from the bottom*, Virg.] **B)** *Esp.*: *One that approves of a thing, or ratifies it [auctor]*: negat ex fœderato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus f. factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, Cic. Balb. 8, 19.

**FŪNEBRIS, e. (funus)** *Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal.* **I. Prop.** **A)** *F. epulum*, Cic. Vat. 12, 30: — f. vestimentum: — f. concio. **\*\*B)** *Subst.*: *Funeraria, ium. n. A funeral*, Plin. **\*\*II. Meton.**: *That occasions funerals; deadly, mortal, mournful, calamitous*: f. vulva, Plin. 11, 37, 84.

**[FŪNERĀRIUS, a. um. (funus)** **I. Belonging to or concerned with a funeral**, Dig. **II. Subst.**: *Funerarius, ii. m. An undertaker of funerals*, Firm.]

**[FŪNERĀTICIUS or -TIUS, a. um. (funus)** **I. Of or belonging to a funeral**, Dig. **II. Subst.**: *Funeratīcium, ii. n. Funeral expenses*, Inscr.]

**[FŪNERĀTIO, ōnis. f. A funeral**, M. Cap.]

**[FUNERATOR. κηδεντης νεκρου, Gloss.]**

**[FUNEREPIUS, i. See FUNIREPIUS.]**

**[FŪNERĒUS, a. um. (poet. for funebris) (funus)** *Of or belonging to a funeral.* **I. Prop.**: Virg. Æ. 11, 143. **II. Meton.**: *Deadly, mortal, calamitous*, Ov. M. 8, 511.]

**\*\*FŪNERŌ, i. v. a. [Dep. funeratus est, Capit.] (funus)** **I. To bury, inter (with a solemn procession)**: qui funerari se jussit sestertii undecim millibus, Plin. 33, 10, 47. **II. Meton.**: *(consequens pro antecedente)* *Funeratus, a,*

*um. Carried to the grave, i. e. killed, slain*: f. est pars illa corporis, qua quondam Achilles eram, Petr. 8, 129.

**[FUNEROR, ari. See FUNERO.]**

**\*FŪNESTO, i. v. a. (funestus)** **I. To pollute or stain (by murder), to contaminate**: qui (Galli) humanis hostiis eorum (deorum) aras ac templa funestant, Cic. Font. 10, 21: — aram f.: — f. concionem contagione carnificis. [*II. Meton. gen.*: *To pollute, dishonour, stain*, Cod. Th.]

**FŪNESTUS, a. um. (funus)** **I. Act.** **A)** *Occasioning death or any great destruction, calamity, or misfortune; hence, deadly, dangerous, dreadful, dire, mournful, dismal, calamitous*: quos (Siculos) ad C. Verris nefariam immanitatem et ad ejus funestam securem esse servatos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, 123: — funestos ac nefarios ignes inferre. — *Comp.*, majores nostri funestorem diem esse voluerunt Alliensis pugnae quam Urbis captæ, quod hoc malum ex illo. — [Sup.: Entr.] **B)** *With dat.*: *aquilam argenteam, quam tibi perniciosam et funestam futuram confido*: — O diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! — nox f. nobis. **II. Neut.**: *Fraught with death, mourning, calamity, or misfortune; hence, ominous, inauspicious, unlucky, etc.*: f. familia, in mourning, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55: — funestum est, a forti atque honesto viro jugulari, funestius, ab eo, cujus vox etc.

**\*\*FŪNETUM, i. n. (funis)** *A vine tied up in the shape of an arch, forming an arbour*, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

**[FUNGIDUS. συμφορς, Gloss.]**

**[FUNGĪNUS, a. um. (fungus)** *Of a mushroom or fungus*, Plant. Tr. 4, 2, 9.]

**FUNGOR, functus, fungi. v. dep.** *To occupy one's self with, or be occupied or engaged in any thing; to do, execute, perform, administer, discharge, observe, fulfil, perform an office, duty, or function, to officiate, etc.; with abl. (rarely with acc. or absol.)* **I. Gen.** **A)** *With abl.*: *valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corpora*, Cic. Læl. 6, 22: — *populari munere f.*: — *virtutis perfectæ perfectio f. munere*: — f. magnificentissima ædilitate: — f. officio. — *Of things*: possunt aliquando oculi non f. suo munere. **\*B)** *With acc. in the part. fut. pass.*: *muneris fungendi gratia*. **\*\*C)** *Abol.*: *pro futura et subtractione fungentur (fundamenta), serve for, are used instead of*, Col. 1, 5, 9. **II. Esp.**: *To perform, accomplish, fulfil any duty that devolves upon one*: hoc vobis est statuendum, quid oratorem ipsum orationis nomine muneris in republica f. ac sustinere velit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, 199: — [Pass.: Dig.]

**\*\*FUNGŌSUS, a. um. (fungus)** *Fungous, full of holes*: f. raphanus, Plin. 19, 5, 26. — *Comp.*, f. arundo, Plin.

**[FUNGŪLUS, i. m. (fungus)** *A small fungus*, Apic.]

**\*\*FUNGUS, i. m.** **I. A mushroom, fungus**, Plin. 22, 23, 47. [*II. Meton.* **A)** *As term of reproach, a blockhead, loggerhead*, Plaut.] **B)** *A fungus protuberance or excrescence on the body*: fungo simile ulcus. Cels.: — *A fungus on an olive-tree*, Plin. [*C)* *The snuff of a candle*, Virg.] [*D)* *In Botany*: *A fungus, any plant of the nature of a fungus*: Fungi, Fam. Nat., NL. *E)* *In Medic.*: *A luxuriant unhealthy growth, of a texture softer than is natural to the part from which it springs*: f. articularum, of the joints: f. medullaris, of the marrow, NL.]

**FŪNĪCŪLUS, i. m. (funis)** *A little rope or cord, a string*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154.

**[FŪNĪREPUS (funerep.), i. m. (funus-repo)** *A rope-dancer [funambulus]*, App.]

**FŪNIS, is. m. (f., Lucr.)** **I. A cord, rope, line**, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, 5. [*II. Prov.* **A)** *Funem ducere or sequi, to lead the rope or follow it, i. e. to rule or to obey*, Hor. **B)** *Funem reducere, to draw back the rope, i. e. to retract what one has said*, Pers. **C)** *Funem in diversa distendere, to dispute, debate*, Tert.] **\*\*D)** *“Ut, quod aiunt Graeci, ex incomprehensibili parvitate arenæ f. effici non possit,” to make a rope of sand (said of a thing impossible)*, Col.

**FŪNUS**, ſria. n. (funis: *prop. any thing that is drawn or moved along; hence, esp.*) *A funeral, a burial or interment attended by a solemn procession, funeral ceremonies, obsequies.* I. *Prop.* A) F., quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Qu. 15, 50: exsequias funeris prosequi: — mercedem funeris ac sepulture constituere: — mœrore funeris: — f. ornare: — paterno funeri omnia justa solvere: — funeri operam dare: — venire in f.: — funere efferri: — *In the plur.*: quum senatus auctoritatem suam in virorum fortium funeribus ornamentisque ostenderit. \*B) *Meton.* [1] *Poet.*: *A dead body, corpse.* Virg. Æ. 9, 491: — *In the plur.*: Hor. 2) *Death, esp. if caused by an act of violence; hence, murder, assassination:* quæ (belua) in omni crudelitate sic exultat, ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satiatur. \*\*II. *Fig.*: *Destruction, ruin, death:* casum illum meum f. esse reipublicæ, sed f. iustum et indictum, Cic. P. Cons. 19, 45. — *Concr. also of a person who causes destruction:* Gabinium et Pisonem, duo reipublicæ portenta ac pœne funera.

[Fuo, ſre. See SUM.]

**FŪR**, fūria. c. *A thief.* I. *Prop.*: quodsi Duodecim Tabulæ nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interficere impune voluerunt, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: — si fures venerint: — furem se videre respondit: — f. magnus, i. e. an extortioner. [II. *Meton.* A) *As a term of contempt; Thief, knave, rascal,* Plaut.; Virg. B) *A drone bee, usually called fucus* (see FUCUS), Varr.]

[FURA, æ. f. *An unknown goddess* (al. Furia), M. Cap.]

\*\*FŪRĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (furax) *An inclination to stealing, thievish disposition:* cui soli avi (monedulæ) f. auri argentique præcipue mira est, Plin. 10, 29, 41.

\*FŪRĀCĪTER. *adv.* Thievishly: quum omnium domos, apothecas, naves f. scrutavere, Cic. Vat. 5, 12.

[FŪRĀTOR, ōris. m. *A thief,* Tert.]

[FŪRĀTRĪNA, æ. f. (1. furor) I. *Prop.*: *A theft, stealing,* App. II. *Fig.*: f. conjugalis, i. e. adultery, App.]

\*FŪRAX, ācis. (1. furor) *Inclined to stealing, of a thievish disposition:* ridiculum est illud Neronianum vetus in furace servo, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248: — homo avarus et f.: — furacissimis manibus.

**FURCA**, æ. f. I. *A two-pronged fork,* Cæs. B. C. 2, 11, 2. \*\*II. *Meton.* of any thing that is forked. A) *A forked prop used in mines; a two-pronged instrument on which burdens were carried; a kind of crotchet serving as a support of the seats in a theatre,* Liv. B) *An instrument of torture, composed of two pieces of wood in the form of a V or II, which pressed upon the neck of a culprit, whilst his hands were bound to the two ends:* servum quidam paterfamilias sub furca cæsum medio egerat Circo, Liv. 2, 36, 1. C) *A gallows in the shape of a V:* canes vivi in furca, sambucea arbore fixi, Plin. D) *A forked yoke for taming young bullocks,* Varr. E) *Furcæ cancrorum, claws.* F) *F. Caudinæ, the narrow pass or defile of Caudium, usually called Furculæ Caudinæ,* V. Max.]

**FURCĪFER**, ſri. m. (furca-fero) *One that carries a furca; hence used as term of reproach, slave, rascal, villain, scoundrel:* id tu tibi, f., sumes? Cic. Vat. 6, 15.

[FURCĪFERA, æ. f. (furca-fero) I. q. membrum virile, Petr. Poet. 8, 132, 8.]

**FURCILLA**, æ. f. (furca) *A little fork:* quoniam f. extrudimus, Brundisium cogito, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.

[FURCILLĀTUS, a. um. (furcilla) *In the shape of a fork,* Varr.]

[FURCILLO. 1. v. a. (furcilla) *(to support, as it were, with a furca)* To support, fig.: Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 36.]

[FURCŌSUS, a. um. (furca) *Forked,* App.]

\*\*FURCŪLA, æ. f. (furca) I. *A forked prop or stay, used to support an undermined wall:* suspensio furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv. 38, 7, 9. II. *Furculæ Caudinæ, two narrow passes in the shape of a V, near Caudium, where*

*the Roman army* (A. U. C. 434) *was shut up by the Samnites, near Val d'Arpaja,* Liv. 9, 2.

\*FŪRENTER. *adv.* Madly, furiously: pueri autem aiunt eum f. irasci, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 12.

\*\*FURFUR, ſria. m. I. *Bran* (in the sing. and plur.): per cribrum effuso furfure, Plin. 22, 25, 70: — *In the plur.*: f. excreti modice a farina, Col. II. *Meton.*: *Small scales on the skin, the head, etc.*: fædo cutis furfure, Plin. 26, 1, 2: — *In the plur.*: f. capitis, Plin.

[FURFŪRĀCŪS, a. um. (furfur) *Like bran,* Fulg.]

[FURFŪRĀRIUS, a. um. (furfur) *Of bran,* Inscr.]

[FURFŪRĒUS, a. um. (furfur) *Of bran,* Gell. 11, 7, 3.]

[FURFŪRICŪLÆ, ārum. f. (furfur) *Fine bran,* M. Emp.]

\*\*FURFŪRŌSUS, a. um. (furfur) *Like bran, of a brownish colour:* f. color (styracis), Plin. 12, 25, 55.

**FURIA**, æ. See the following Article.

**FŪRĪÆ**, ārum. (rarely sing.) f. (furo) *Rage, madness, fury, violent passion, raging or furious anger,* [I. *Appell.* (poet. for furor or rabies): Ov. A. A. 2, 478.] II. A) *Also nom. pr.*: FŪRĪÆ. *The three goddesses of revenge* (Alecto, Megara, and Tisiphone), the Furies, Eumenides: F. deæ sunt speculatricæ, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: — eos agitent insectenturque f. B) *Meton. gen.*: Furies, tormentors.

1) *Plur.*: itaque eos non ad perficiendum scelus sed ad luendas rei publicæ pœnas furis quædam incitaverunt, Cic. Sull. 27, 76. 2) *Sing. also of violent or dangerous persons,* e. g. Clodius: illa f. ac pestis patriæ: — illa f. muliebrium religionum: — ad illam furiam verbum rescribere.

\*FŪRĪĀLIS, e. (furis) I. *Neut.*: Furius, raging, outrageous, dreadful, dire: f. illa vox nefariis stupris effeminata, Cic. Pl. 35, 86: — [Adv. n.: Stat. Th.] [II. *Act.*: To put in a rage, Cic. Poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.]

[FŪRĪĀLĪTER. *adv.* Ragingly, outrageously, Ov. F. 3, 637.]

[FŪRĪĀNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Furius,* Gell. 18, 11, 4: — \*\*Subst.: FŪRĪĀNI, ōrum. m. *The soldiers of M. Furius Camillus,* Liv. 6, 9.]

[FŪRĪĀTILIS, e. (furis) *Raging, mad,* Ven.]

[FŪRĪBUNDÆ. *adv.* In a raging manner, furiously, Hier.]

\*FŪRĪBUNDUS, a. um. (furo) I. *Furious, raging, outrageous, mad:* f. homo ac perditus (Clodius), Cic. Sest. 7, 15: — Cæsaris incredibilis ac divina virtus latronis impetus crudeles ac furibundos retardavit. II. *Inspired, enthusiastic:* hariolorum et vatium f. prædictiones (shortly before: furente modo and furor), Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4.

**FURĪNA** (also Furrina), æ. f. *A goddess worshipped in ancient Rome:* "quarum (Eumenidum) et Athenis fanum est et apud nos, ut ego interpretor, lucus Furinæ," Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 18, 46.

[FURĪNĀLIS (Furrin.), e. *Of or belonging to Furina,* Varr.: — Subst. plur.: FŪRĪNĀLIA (Furrin.), ium. n. *A feast celebrated on the 25th of July in honour of Furina,* Varr.]

[FŪRĪNUS, a. um. (fur) *Of thieves,* Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 2.]

[1. FŪRĪO. 1. v. a. (furis) *To enrage, infuriate, madden, inspire* (poet.), Ov. F. 2, 761.]

[2. FŪRĪO, ire. v. n. (furis) *To be mad, to rage,* Sid.]

FŪRĪŌSE. *adv.* Furiously, madly: etsi solet eum, quum alqd f. fecit, ponitire, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1. — [Comp., Spart.]

FŪRĪŌSUS, a. um. (furis) *Full of madness or rage, mad, raging, furious* (whether actually deprived of reason or otherwise): itaque non est scriptum: si insanus, sed: si f. exit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: — ego te non recordem, non furiosum, non mente captum putem: — ut erat f.: — furiosorum visa: — mulier scelere f.: — cupiditas effrenata ac f.: — fervido quodam et petulanti et furioso genere dicendi. — [Comp., Ov.] — Sup., conciones turbulentæ Metelli, temerariæ Appii, furiosissimæ Publii, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4.

## FURIUS

**FŪRĪUS** [an old form, *Fusius*]. a. *A Roman family name.* I. M. F.—*Camillus, the liberator of Rome from the Gauls*, Cic. Rep. 1, 3.—M. F.—*Bibaculus, a Roman poet of Cremona, a contemporary of Cicero.*—A. F.—*Antias, a Roman poet, friend of the elder Q. Lutatius Catulus*, Cic. Brut. 35, 132.—L. F.—*Philus, a consul in A. V. C. 618, whom Cicero introduces as a speaker in his Republica.*—C. *Fusius Cotta, master of the provisions under Caesar in the Gallic war*, Cms. B. G. 7, 3. II. Adj.: *Furius (Fusius), a, um. Of or belonging to a Furius (Fusius): cedo mihi leges Atinias, F., Fufias*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, 109.

**FURNACARIUS**, ii. See **FORNACARIUS**.

**\*FURNĀCĒUS**, a, um. (*furnus*) *Of or belonging to a n oven: f. panis*, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

**\*FURNĀRĪA**, æ. f. (*furnus*) *A bakehouse; the business of a baker: mulier vulgaris, Antiochi cujusdam furnariam exercentis filia*, Suet. Vit. 2.

[**FURNĀRĪUS**, ii. m. (*furnus*) *A baker, Dig.*]

**FURNĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name; e. g. C. F.—, a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 5.

**\*FURNUS** (*fornus*, Varr. ap. Non.), i. m. (*related to fornax*) *An oven*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

**FŪRO**, ūl. 3. v. n. I. *To rage, be mad or out of one's mind; to act like a madman; to be transported with passion; to rave, be furious; hence, to be inspired, e. g. of a soothsayer: quo genere Athamantem, Alcæmonem, Ajacem, Orestem f. dicimus*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11:—*qui valetudinis vitio furant et melancholici dicuntur: insanire ac f.:—f. et bacchari:—f. luctu filii:—acerime f.—With an objective clause: (Clodius) furebat, a R. cilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.—[*With acc.: Virg.*—II. *Meton. of things and abstract objects: nec copia tantum argenti furuit vita, sed validius pœne manipretis*, Plin. 33, 11, 53.—[*With an objective clause, Sil.*]

1. **FŪROR**. I. v. dep. a. [*supin.*, *furatum*, Plaut.: *furatus in a p. sense, App.*] (*fur*) I. *To steal, take away by stealth, to pilfer; also of literary theft or plagiarism: solet hæc, quæ rapuit et furatus est, dicere se emisit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, 60:—*furatur alqd aut eripit.*—*Absol.: ut iste in furando manibus suis uteretur:—furatum me abs te esse.* II. *Meton. gen.: To obtain by stealth; to remove secretly or by stealth: non enim furatus esse civitatem, non genus suum ementitus dicitur*, Cic. Balb. 2, 5.

2. **FŪROR**, ōris. m. (*furo*) I. *Madness, fury, rage, violent passion, furious or passionate conduct, extravagance, vehement desire: "hanc insaniam (μῆλας), quæ juncta stultitiæ patet latius, a furore disjungimus... quem nos furorem, μέλαγχολίαν illi (Græci) vocant,"* Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 11:—*cujus f. consederit:—hic si mentis esset suæ, nisi penas patriæ furore atque insaniam penderet:—se comitem illius furoris præbuit:—Atheniensium populi potestatem ad furorem multitudinis licentiamque conversam:—Also of the inspiration of a soothsayer or a prophet: ea (præ-sagatio) si exarsit acrius, f. appellatur, quum a corpore animus abstractus divino instinctu concitatur*, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66:—*negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poetam magnum esse posse.*—\*\**With inf.: f. est, mensuram ejus (mundi) animo quosdam agitare atque prodeire ansos... f. est, profecto f., egredi ex eo*, Plin. 2, 1, 1. [II. *Furor, personified as a deity, the attendant of Mars, Sil.*]

**FURRINA**, æ. and **FURRINALIS**, e. See **FURIN**.

[**FURRIFICUS**, a, um. (*furtum-facio*) *Thievish*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 10.]

**\*FURTIM**, adv. (*furtum: by stealth*) *By stealth, secretly, privily, clandestinely: ut f. decemviris traditur!* Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41:—*f. et cursim.*

**\*FURTĪVE**, adv. *By stealth, secretly: quidam f. agunt gratias et in angulo et ad aurem*, Sen. Ben. 2, 23.

**\*FURTĪVUS**, a, um. (*furtum*) *Stolen, pilfered.*

**\*I. Prop.: an noctu tamquam furtiva in ærarium de-**

547

## FUSTERNA

portabuntur (signa aurea)? Liv. 45, 39, 6. II. *Meton. gen.: Done by stealth, secret, clandestine, hidden: occultus adventus, furtivum iter per Italiam*, Cic. Pis. 40, 97.

**FURTUM**, i. n. (*fur*) *Stealing, theft, robbery.* I. *Prop.: f. facere (alci), Cic. Cluent. 64, 179:—f. apertum:—cujus rei f. factum erat?* II. *Meton. A) Coner.: A thing that is stolen: quæ furtis sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata.* \*\**B) Any thing hidden or secret, artifice, trick, stratagem.* 1) *Gen. a) etiam si, quid scribas, non habebis, scribito tamen, ne furtum cessationis quævisse videaris, a subterfuge, pretext, pretence*, Q. Cic.: *hence, b) Furto. adv. (i. q. furtim) Secretly, clandestinely: (hyænsæ) gravidæ latebras petunt et parere f. capiunt*, Plin. [2] *Esp.: Stolen love, or a stolen meeting of lovers, an intrigue (mostly in the plur.), Ov.*]

**FŪRUNCŪLUS**, i. m. (*fur*) *A paltry or petty thief, a pilferer.* I. *Prop.: olim f. nunc etiam rapax*, Cic. Pis. 27, 66. \*\**II. Meton. A) A sort of tubercle, a boil, Cels. B) A tendril close by the principal shoot*, Plin.

[**FURVESCENS**, entis. part. (*furvus*) *Dark-coloured, dusky*, M. Cap.]

**\*FURVUS**, a, um. *Dark-coloured, dark, dusky, gloomy; also, dressed in black.* [I. *Prop.: Ov.*] II. *Fig.: Terrible, frightful: audivimus detestabili paricidio furvum diem*, Sen. Contr. 1, 1.

[**FUSCĪTOR**, ōris. m. *One that darkens*, Luc. 4, 66.]

**FUSCĪNA**, æ. f. (*related to furca*) *A three-pronged instrument, a trident: dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, hastam, clipeum, fuscinam, fulmen*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101.

[**FUSCĪŪLA**, æ. f. (*fuscina*) *A small three-pronged fork*, Vulg.]

**\*FUSCĪNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fuscus: F. explicationes*, Sen. Suas. 4.

[**FUSCĪTAS**, ātis. f. (*fuscus*) *Darkness, obscurity*, App.]

[**FUSCO**. I. v. a. and n. (*fuscus*) I. Act. A) *To make dark or dusky; to blacken, obscure (poet.)*, Ov. A. A. 1, 513. B) *Fig.: Symm. II. Nunt.: To become dusky*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 66.]

**FUSCUS**, a, um. (*related to furvus*) I. A) *Of a dark brown colour, blackish, dark, dusky: purpura plebeia ac pœne f.*, Cic. Sect. 8, 19.—\*\**Comp., altera (fraxinus) brevis, durior fusciorque*, Plin. B) *Meton. of the voice: Hoarse, low [candidus]: et vocis genera permulta: candidum (al., canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146. II. *Fuscus, i. m. A Roman family name; e. g. Aristius F.—, a friend of Horace.*

**FŪSE**, adv. \*\**I. Widely: (manus) f. paulo in diversum resolvitur*, Quint. 11, 3, 97. II. *Copiously, at length, diffusely: quæ f. olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur:—multa dici f. lateque:—f. lateque dicendi facultas:—f. et copiose augere et ornate alqd [brevia et acuta].—Comp., hæc quum uberius disputantur et fusius [brevius angustiusque concluduntur]*, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20.

[**FŪSIFORMIS**, e. (*fusus-forma*) *In the form of a spindle: radix f., a fusiform root*, NL.]

**FŪSĪLIS**, e. (*fundo*) *Molten, fluid, liquid: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes jacere cœperunt, i. e. of soaked clay, afterwards made red hot*, Cms. B. G. 5, 43.

**\*FŪSĪO**, ōnis. f. (*fundo*) I. *A pouring out: Chrysippus ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, effusion, emanation*, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39. [II. *Esp.: A melting, casting, or founding of metals*, Cod. Th.]

**FUSIUS**, a, um. See **FURIUS**.

[**FŪSOR**, ōris. m. (*fundo*) *A founder of metals*, Cod. Just.]

[**FŪSŌRIUM**, ii. n. (*fundo*) *A sink or drain*, Pall.]

[**FŪSŌRĪUS**, a, um. (*fundo*) *Founded, cast*, Gloss.]

**\*FUSTERNA**, æ. f. (*contr. for fusterina (sc. pars), from fustis*) *The upper part of a fir-tree*, Plin. 16, 39, 76.

[FUSTIBĀLATOR, ōris. m. (fustibalus) *One who throws stones etc. by means of a fustibalus, Veg.*]

[FUSTIBĀLUS, i. m. (vox hibr. from fustus and βῆλλω) *A military machine for hurling darts, stones, etc. Veg.*]

[FUSTICULUS, i. m. (fustis) *I. A small piece of wood, App. II. A stalk or stem of a plant, Pallad.*]

[FUSTIGATIO, ōnis. f. *A beating with a stick, August.*]

[FUSTIGO. ξυλοκοπῶ, τύπτω τῇ ῥάβδῳ, Gloss.]

FUSTIS, is. (abl. usually fusti: fuste, Hor.) m. *A long knotty piece of wood, a cudgel, stick, staff: male mulctati clavibus ac fustibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 94: non opus est verbis, sed fustibus.*

[FUSTITUDINUS, a. um. (fustis-tundo) *A fictitious comic word; fustitudines insulae, i.e. ergastula, Plant. Asin. 1, 1, 21.*]

FUSTUĀRIUM, ii. n. (fustis) *A military capital punishment, a cudgelling to death, inflicted on deserters etc.: f. meruerunt legiones, quas consules reliquerunt, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14. In later times this punishment was not always capital, and not confined to military offenders.*

\*\*FŪSŪRA, æ. f. (fundo) *A melting or casting (of metal): f. plumbi, Plin. 33, 6, 35.*

1. FŪSUS, a. um. I. Part. of fundo. II. Adj.: *Spread out, extended. A) Prop.: (aer) tum f. et extenuatus sublimis fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101. B) Fig.: genus sermonis non liquidum, non f. ac profluens, sed exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: — quam late f. sit.*

[2. FŪSUS, ūs. m. (fundo) *A pouring, pouring out, Varr.*]

\*\*3. FŪSUS, i. m. I. *A spindle, Plin. 8, 48, 74.*

II. Meton. in *Mechan.*: *A rundle, Vitr. 10, 6.*

[FŪTĀTIM. adv. *Copiously, Plant. Truc. 4, 4, 29.*]

[1. FŪTĪLE, is. n. (fundo) *A vessel, broad at the top and pointed at the foot, that spilt all put into it if set on the ground, used at the sacrifices of Vesta, Don. Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 19.*]

[2. FŪTĪLE. adv. *Vainly, uselessly, Plant. Stich. 2, 2, 13.*]

FŪTĪLIS, e. (fundo) I. Prop.: [That may be easily poured out; meton., not stable, not durable, transient, Phædr. 4, 18, 33.] II. Fig.: *That cannot be relied upon; vain, empty, not good of its kind, poor, worthless: servon'... futili, Ter. A. 3, 5, 3: — irrideamus haruspices: vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36: — leves, f.: — f. commentitiasque sententiæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: — f. alacritas: — f. lætitiæ.*

\*FŪTĪLITAS, ātis. f. (futilis) *Worthlessness, emptiness, vanity: hæc et dicuntur et creduntur stultissime, et plena sunt futilitatis summæque levitatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.*

[FŪTĪLITER. adv. *Uselessly, vainly, App.*]

[FŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (fundo) *A pouring out, acc. to Prisc.*]

[FŪTIS, is. f. (fundo) *A water-vessel or urn, Varr.*]

[FŪTĪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. *To cohabit with, Catull. 97, 9. — Absol.: Mart. 9, 3, 10.*]

FUTURUS, a. um. part. of sum.

[FŪTŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (futuo) *A cohabiting, Catull. 32, 8.*]

[FŪTŪTOR, ōris. m. (futuo) *He that cohabits, Mart. 1, 91, 6.*]

[FŪTŪTRIX, icis. f. (futuo) *She that cohabits, Mart. 11, 22, 4.*]

[FUTUUS, a. um. part. of futuo.]

[FUVL. See SUM.]

## G.

G, g. *This letter was not introduced into the Roman alphabet until nearly the end of the second Punic war: it was formerly written C. It is frequently suppressed, e.g. before n: thus we find natus, notus, for gnatus, gnotus; conf. COGNATUS, COGNOSCO.*

548

GĀBĀLI, ōrum. m. (Γαβῆλεις) *A people of Gallia Aquitania, now Gevaudan, Cæs. B. G. 7, 64.*

\*\*GĀBĀLĪCUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Gabali: G. pagus, Plin. 11, 42, 97.*

[GĀBĀLĪTĀNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Gabali, S. d. — Subst. plur.: GĀBĀLĪTĀNI, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of the principal town of the Gabali, Sid.*]

\*\*GĀBĀLĪUM, ii. n. *An aromatic plant, a native of Arabia, Plin. 12, 21, 45.*

[GĀBĀLUS, i. m. (the German word Gabel) I. (Like furca) *A kind of gallow, Varr. ap. Non. II. Meton. of persons, as a term of reproach: Rascal, scoundrel, Macr.*]

GĀBĀON, ōnis. f. (Γαβῶν) *A town of Judæa, Bibl.*

[GĀBĀONITĪCUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Gabaaon, Sid.*]

[GĀBĀTÆ, ārum. f. *Dishes, platters, Mart. 7, 48, 3.*]

\*\*GĀBĪENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Gabii: G. ager, Plin. 2, 94, 96.*

GĀBĪI, ōrum. m. *A town of Latium, near the modern Lago di Castiglione, Liv. 1, 53.*

GĀBĪNĪANUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Gabinius: G. milites, i. e. of A. Gabinius, Cæs. B. C. 3, 4.*

GĀBĪNĪUS, a. I. *A Roman family name; e.g. A. G.—, a consul, with L. Calpurnius Piso, A. U. C. 696; proconsul in Syria; during the civil war, in the army of Cæsar, Cic. Pis. 11, 25. P. G.—, a prætor, A. U. C. 665, Cic. Arch. 5, 7. P. G.— Capito, one of the conspirators with Catiline, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. Q. G.—, author of a law respecting the voting in the Comititia.*

II. Hence, Gābīnūs, a. um. *Of or belonging to Gabinius: G. lex, of A. G., Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57.*

GĀBĪNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Gabii: G. vicinitas, Cic. Pl. 9, 23: — \*\*Subst. plur.: Gābini, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Gabii, Liv. 1, 54.*

GĀDES, ium. f. *A colony of the Phœnicians in Hispania Bætica, the modern Cadiz, Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1; \*\*called also Gadir (τὰ Γάδαρα), Sall. Fr. ap. Prisc.*

GĀDĪTĀNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Gades: G. populus, Cic. Balb. 18, 42. — Subst.: Gaditani, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Gades, Cic. Balb. 17, 39. — \*\*In the fem.: Gaditanæ, ārum. Women of Gades, Plin. E. 1, 15, 3. — In the sing.: Gaditanus, i. L. Cornelius Balba of Gades, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6.*

[GĀSĪTI, ōrum. m. (gæsum) *Gallie mercenary troops armed with a gæsum, Oros.*]

GÆSUM, i. n. (A Celtic word) *A long heavy javelin of the Gauls, Cæs. B. G. 3, 4, 1.*

GĀTŪLĪA, æ. f. *The land of the Gætuli, Plin. 5, 4, 4.*

GĀTŪLĪCUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Gætuli: G. purpura, Plin. 6, 31, 36. — Subst.: Gætulicus, i. m. A cognomen of Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, who subdued the Gætuli, Tac. A. 4, 42.*

GĀTŪLI, ōrum. m. (Γατοῦλοι) *A people in the north-west of Africa, to the south of the Mauri and Numidæ, in the modern Morocco, Plin. 5, 8, 8. — [In the sing.: Gætulus, i. One of the Gætuli, a Getulian, Luc. 4, 678.]*

GĀTŪLUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Gætuli, Getulian: G. pastor, Plin. 18, 16, 21.*

GĀGĀTES, æ. m. (γαγάτης (λίθος)) *A kind of bitumen or jet, Plin. 36, 19, 34.*

GAIUS, a. See CAIUS.

GĀLACTĪTES, æ. m. and GĀLACTĪTIS, idis. f. (γαλακτίτης and γαλακτίτης) I. *A precious stone of a milk-white colour, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 59. II. In Medic.: A calcareous mineral used by the ancients as a promoter of milk (γάλα).*

[GĀLACTOPHŌRUS, a. um. (γάλα-φῆρω) *That carries milk: ductus g., the milky ducts: — remedia g., for producing milk, NL.*]

[GĀLACTORRHEA, æ. f. (γάλα-ῥέω) *A milky flux, NL.*]



## GALESUS

## GALLIA

**GĀLĒSUS** (also Gales.) i. m. (Γαλαῖος) *A river of Græcia Magna, near Tarentum, now Galeo, Liv. 25, 11.*

**[GĀLANGA, æ. f. (gallingia)]** *An aromatic plant, Kæmferia g. L., NL.*

**[GĀLANTHIS, idis. f.]** *A female attendant of Alcmena, who was changed by Lucina into a weasel (γαλήν), Ov. M. 9, 316.]*

**GĀLĀTĒ, ærum. m. (Γαλάται)** *A people of Celtic extraction who migrated to Phrygia, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3.*

**[GĀLĀTEA, æ. f. (Γαλάτεια)]** I. *A sea-nymph, Ov. M. 13, 738.* II. *A country girl, Virg. B. 1, 31.* III. *A friend of Horace, O. 3, 27.]*

**\*\*GĀLĀTIA, æ. f. (Γαλατία)** I. *The district inhabited by the Galatæ, now Ejalet Anatoli and Koraman, Plin. 5, 32, 42.* II. *A strong-hold near Capua, Liv. 26, 5.*

**[GĀLĀTICOR, æri. v. dep.]** *To mix, like the Galatians, Jewish and Christian ceremonies, Tert.]*

**\*\*GĀLĀTĪCUS, a. um. Galatian:** *G. lana, Plin. 29, 2, 9.*

**GĀLAXĪUS, æ. m. (γαλαξίας)** I. *A precious stone, i. q. galactitis, Plin. 37, 10, 59.* [II. *The milky way, the galaxy, via lactea, Macr.]*

**\*\*GĀLBA, æ. f.** I. *A kind of worm (perhaps the Bombyx æsculi L.), Suet. Galb. 3.* II. *In the Gallic language: i. q. præpinguis, Suet. Galb. 3.* III. *Nom. pr. Galba.* A) *The name of a chief of the Suesiones, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4, 7.* B) *A cognomen in the gens Sulpicia, Suet. Galb. 3.* Ser. Sulpicius G—, a consul, A. U. C. 610:—also, an emperor, Suet. Galb.

**[GĀLBĀNĀTUS, a. um. (1. galbanus, II.)]** *Dressed effeminately or like a woman, Mart. 3, 82, 5.]*

**[GĀLBĀNĒUS, a. um. (galbanum)]** *Of or made of galbanum, Virg. G. 4, 264.]*

**GĀLBĀNUM, i. n. (γαλβάνη)** *The resinous juice of the plant ferula, Fam. Umbellifera, Plin. 12, 25, 56.*

**[1. GĀLBĀNUS (galbinus), a. um.]** I. *Green-yellowish, yellowish, Juv. 2, 97.* II. *Meton.: Effeminate, Mart. 1, 97, 9.]*

**[2. GĀLBĀNUS, i. m. I. q. gallanus, Bibl.—An old form, chalbāne, æs. f. (γαλβάνη), Dig.]**

**\*\*GĀLBĒUM, i. n. or GALBEUS [an old form calbeus], i. m.** *A kind of bracelet: alii (cognomen Galba inde trahunt), quod in diuturna valetudine galbeo, id est remediis lana involutis assidue uteretur, Suet. Galb. 3.*

**[GĀLBĒNĀTUS, a. um. (1. galbanus, II.)]** *Womanish clad, womanish, effeminate, Mart. 3, 82, 5.*

**[GĀLBĒNĒUS, a. um.]** *Yellowish, Veg.]*

**GĀLBŪLA, æ. f.** *A small bird, a witwall, or perhaps the great spotted woodpecker, picus varius major, Plin. 30, 11, 28 (al. gulgulus).*

**[GĀLBŪLUS, i. m.]** *The nut of a cypress tree, Varr.]*

**[1. GĀLVUS, γλωρός, Gloss.]**

**2. GĀLVUS, a. um.]** *Smooth; see CALVUS.*

**GĀLĒA, æ. f.** I. *A helmet (usually of leather): ut non modo ad insignia accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeas induendas tempus defuerit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21, 5.—Also a brazen helmet: loricae galeæque æneæ celatæ opere Corinthio.*

**\*\*II. Meton.: The comb of the Guinea fowl, Col. 8, 2, 2.**

**[III. In Anat.: The amnion, because it surrounds the fetus and guards it like a helmet, NL.** IV. *The cone of a plant, NL.]*

**[GĀLĒĀRĪ, ōrum. m. (galea)]** *A kind of soldiers, Veg.]*

**[GĀLĒĀRIS, e. (galea)]** *Of a helmet, Quadr. ap. Non.]*

**[GĀLĒGA, æ. f. (galea)]** *An herb, goat's rue, G. officinalis, Fam. Leguminosæ, NL.]*

**\*\*GĀLĒNA, æ. f.** I. *A kind of lead glance, Plin. 34, 18, 53.* II. *Dross that remains after melting lead, Plin. 34, 16, 47.*

**GĀLĒO, i. v. a. (galea)** I. *Prop.: To furnish or cover with a helmet: et barbati quidem Jovis, galeatæ*

*Minervæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100:— [Galeatus, a. um. Helmet-shaped (of plants, leaves, etc.), NL.]— [Subst.: Galeatus, i. m. A soldier wearing a helmet, Juv. 1, 169.* II. *Fig.: g. prologus, i. e. intended or composed for a defence, Hier.]*

**[GĀLĒŌLA, æ. f. (galea)]** *A kind of hollow vessel in the shape of a helmet, Varr. ap. Non.]*

**GĀLĒOPSIS, is. f. (γαλιψίς)** (also galeobdolon or galion) (γαλεόβολον and γάλιον) *A kind of nettle, Plin. 27, 9, 57.*

**GĀLĒOS, i. m. (γαλέος)** *A kind of lamprey, Plin. 32, 2, 12.*

**GĀLĒŌTĒ, ærum. m. (Γαλῶται)** *A sort of diviners in Sicily: huic (Dionysio) interpretes portentorum, qui G. tum in Sicilia nominabantur, responderunt, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.*

**GĀLĒŌTES, æ. m. (γαλεώτης)** *A kind of lizard, Plin. 29, 4, 28.*

**GĀLĒRĪA, æ. f.** I. *The wife of the emperor Vitellius, Tac. H. 2, 60.* II. *G. tribus, one of the tribus rusticæ, Liv.*

**\*\*GĀLĒRĪCŪLUM, i. m. (galerum)]** *A kind of peruke, periwig, Suet. Oth. 12.*

**\*\*GĀLĒRĪTUS, a. um. (galerum)]** *Wearing a galerum. [I. Prop.: Prop. 4, 1, 29.]* II. *Meton.: g. avis, a kind of lark (Alauda cristata L.), Plin. 11, 37, 44.— [Subst.: Galeritus, i. m. (sc. ales), Varr.]*

**GĀLĒRĪUS, A Roman family name.** Thus, G. Maximianus, the joint emperor with Constantius Chlorus, from A. C. 305 to 311, Eutr. 9. G— Trachalus, an orator in the reign of Otho, Tac. H. 1, 90.

**\*\*GĀLĒRUM, i. n. [galerus, i. m., Virg.: galera, æ. f., C. Gracch. ap. Charis.] (galea)]** I. *A head-dress of red leather in the shape of a helmet, Suet. Ner. 26.* II. *Meton. A) A kind of periwig, Suet. Ner. 26.* [B) *A rose-bud, Aus.]*

**[GALERUS, i. See GALERUM.]**

**GALESUS, i. See GALEUS.**

**GAIGULUS, i. m. See GALBULA.**

**GĀLĪLĒA, æ. f. (Γαλιλαία)]** *The district of Galilee, in the north of Palestine, Plin. 5, 14, 15.*

**\*\*GĀLĪLĒUS, a. um.]** *Of or belonging to Galilee; Subst.: Gālīlæi, ōrum. m. The Galileans, Tac. A. 12, 54.*

**GĀLION, i. See GALEOPSIS.**

**\*\*1. GALLA, æ. f.]** I. *A gall-nut, Plin. 16, 6, 9.* [II. *Meton.: Bad wine, Lucil. ap. Non.]*

**\*\*2. GALLA, æ. f.]** *A woman of Galatia: inter quæ (sacrificia extraordinaria) Gallus et G., Græcus et Græca in foro boario sub terra vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57, 6.*

**[3. GALLA, æ. f.]** *A priest of Cybele (so called from their being castrated), Catull. 63, 12.]*

**GĀLLĒCI (Callæci and Callaici), ōrum. m. (Καλλαῖκοι)]** *A people in the west of Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4.*

**\*\*GĀLLĒCĪA (Call), æ. f.]** *The country of the Gallæci, Plin. 4, 20, 34.*

**\*\*GĀLLĒCUS (Gallaicus and Callaicus), a. um.]** *Of or belonging to the Gallæci: G. gens, Plin. 8, 42, 67:— Gallæcus, a cognomen of A. Brutus on account of his conquering the Gallæci, Vell.*

**[GĀLLANS, antis. part. (3. Gallus, analogous to bacchantes, from bacchor)]** *Revelling, like the priests of Cybele, Varr. ap. Non.]*

**1. GĀLLI, ōrum. m.]** *The Gauls, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1.*

**\*\*2. GĀLLI, ōrum. m.]** *The priests of Cybele, Plin. 5, 32, 42.*

**GĀLLĪA, æ. f.]** *The country of the Gauls, on the Rhine and Upper Italy. Hence in the plur. Gallie duæ (provincie) quas hoc tempore uno imperio videmus esse conjunctas, Cic. P. Cons. 2, 3.*

**GALLICA**, æ. f. *A kind of shoe, worn by the Gauls*, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76.

**GALLICĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Roman province Gallia*: G. legiones, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5:—G. ratio atque res:—G. ager (*al. Gallicus*):—[*In general, Gallic, Catull. 42, 6.*]—[*Subst.: Gallicāni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of the province Gallia, Varr.*]—*In the sing.: prius enim Gallus, dein G., extremo Semiplacentinus haberi cœptus est, Cic. Pis. init.*

[**GALLICĀ**, adv. *After the manner of the Gauls*, Gell. 11, 7, 4.]

[**GALLICĪNIUM**, ii. n. (1. gallus-cano) *Cock-crowling, i. e. the part of the night in which the cocks crow, the break of day, towards morning, App.*]

[**GALLICRUS**, ūris. n. (1. gallus-crus) *A plant, a kind of prickly-grass, App.*]

**GALLICUS**, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the Gauls, Gallic*: G. ager, Cic. Sull. 19, 53. II. *Poet.: Of or belonging to the river Gallus, i. q. Phrygian, Trojan, Catull. 2, 13, 48.* III. *Of or belonging to the priests of Cybele; hence also of the priests of Isis, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 18.*

**GALLIDRAGA**, æ. f. I. q. *Dipsacus fullonum* L., Plin. 27, 10, 62.

**GALLĪ-IAMBUS** (gallīamb.), i. m. *A hymn sung by the priests of Cybele*, Quint. 9, 4, 6.

1. **GALLĪNA**, æ. f. (1. gallus) I. *A hen*, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56. \*\*II. *Meton.: Ad Gallinas, a villa near Rome*, Plin. 15, 30, 40.

2. **GALLĪNA**, æ. m. *The name of a gladiator*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 44.

**GALLĪNĀCĒUS**, a, um. (gallina, 1. gallus) *Of or relating to poultry*: g. gallus, a poultry cock, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74. —\*\**Prov.: ut vel lactis gallinæ sperare possis haustum, said of something unusual, Plin. H. N. præf.*

**GALLĪNĀRĪUM**, ii. n. *A coop for poultry*, Plin. 17, 9, 6.

1. **GALLĪNĀRĪUS**, ii. m. *One who keeps poultry*, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86.

\*\*2. **GALLĪNĀRĪUS**, a, um. (gallina, 1. gallus) *Of or belonging to poultry*: g. scala, a roost, Cels. 8, 15.

3. **GALLĪNĀRĪUS**, a, um. I. G. insula, *an island in the Tuscan Sea, now Galinara or Isola d'Albengo*, Col. 8, 2, 2. II. G. Silva, *a forest near Cumæ*, Cic. Fam. 8, 23.

[**GALLĪNŪLA**, æ. f. (gallina) *A young hen, chick, App.*]  
[**GALLĪUM**, ii. n. (Gallius) *A plant, bed-straw, Fam. Rubiaceæ, NL.*]

1. **GALLĪUS**, a, um. *Gallic, Non.*

2. **GALLĪUS**. *A Roman family name; e. g. M. G., who was prætor A. U. C. 711, Cic. Att. 10, 15, 4.*

**GALLŌGRÆCI**, ōrum. m. (Galli-Græci) *The Gallo-græci, i. e. a portion of the Gauls who migrated and settled in Phrygia (called also Galatæ)*, Liv. 37, 40.

**GALLŌGRÆCĪA**, æ. f. *The land of the Gallogræci; called also Galatia*, Liv. 37, 8.

[**GALLŌHISPĀNI**, ōrum. m. (1. Galli-Hispani) *A name formed after the analogy of Gallogræci, for Celtiberi, Hier.*]

**GALLŌNĪUS**. *A Roman family name; e. g. C. G., a friend of Pompey in the civil war, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18.*

[**GALLŪLASCO**, Ære. v. inch. n. (1. gallus) *To begin to sound manly (i. e. of the voice of a grown up youth)*, Næv. ap. Non.]

[**GALLŪLUS**, a, um. *Gallic, Aus.*]

1. **GALLUS**, i. m. *A cock, a poultry cock*, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56. —\*\**Prov.: g. in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, every cock crows on his own dunghill, Sen. Apoc.*

2. **GALLUS**, i. m. *A Gaul: idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delegit Gallum ex his, quos auxilii causa secum habebat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19, 1.*

[3. **GALLUS**, a, um. *Gallic, Mart. 5, 1, 10.*]

4. **GALLUS**, i. m. (Γάλλος) *A tributary river of the Sagaris in Phrygia, the water of which was said to make those who drank it mad (now Gatipo)*, Plin. 5, 32, 42.

5. **GALLUS**, i. m. *A Roman cognomen of the gentes Cornelia, Aquilia, and Sulpicia; esp. C. Cornelius G., of Forum Julii, a Roman poet, the friend of Virgil, Virg. B. 10.*

[**GĀLUMMA**, ātis. n. (κάλυμμα) *A covering, M. Cap.*]

[**GAMBA**, æ. f. *A hoof. Hence, Fr. jambe.*]

[**GAMBŌSUS**, a, um. (gamba) *Swollen at the hoof, Veg.*]

\***GĀMĒLĪO**, ōnis. m. (Γαμηλιών) *The seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding with the latter end of our January and the first half of our February: quod satis sit ad diem agendum natalem suum quotannis mense Gamelione*, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101.

[**GAMMA**, æ. f. (γάμμα) I. *The Greek letter Γ, Aus.*

II. *Meton.: With land-surveyors, the right-angled form of a field, A. de Lim.*]

**GAMMARUS**, i. See **CAMMARUS**.

[**GAMMĀTUS**, a, um. (gamma, II.) *That has the form of a gamma, A. de Lim.*]

**GĀNEA**, æ. f. (γάσιον from γάνυμι, to live well) *A pot-house, inn, eating-house: paulisper stetimus in illo gane-arum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13.*

[**GĀNĒĀRĪUS**, a, um. (ganea) I. *Of or belonging to a pothouse, Varr.* II. *Subst.: "Ganearius, āsuros," Gloss.*]

**GĀNĒO**, ōnis. m. (ganea) *A glutton, debauchee: quis parricida, quis g., quis nepos, quis adulter... inveniri potest, qui etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.*

[**GĀNEUM**, i. n. (γάσιον from γάνυμι, to live well) *A pot-house or inn, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 3.*]

[**GANGABA**, æ. m. (a Persian word) *A carrier of burdens, porter [bahulus], Curt. 3, 13.*]

**GANGĀRĪDÆ**, ārum. m. (Γαγγαρῖδαι) *An Indian tribe near the Ganges, in the modern Bengal, Plin. 6, 17, 22.*

**GANGES**, is. m. *A well-known river in India, Cic. Rep. 6, 20.*

**GANGĒTĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Ganges*: G. aves, Col. 8, 8, 10.

[**GANGĒTIS**, idia. *Of or belonging to the Ganges*: G. terra, i. e. India, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 41.]

[**GANGLĪON**, ii. n. (γάγγλιον) *A kind of swelling.—In Anat.: An encysted tumour containing a fluid like the white of an egg.—In Pathol.: A natural knottlike enlargement in the course of a nerve, Veg.:—systema gangliosum, a ganglionic system, NL.*]

**GANGRĒNA**, æ. f. (γάγγραινα) I. *Prop.: A kind of cancer, gangrene, mortification, Cels. 5, 26, 34.* II. *Fig.: Varr. ap. Non.*]

[**GANNATOR**. χλευαστής, Gloss.]

[**GANNĪO**, ire. v. n. I. *To yelp, yell, whine, Hier.* II. *Meton. A) Poet. of persons: To make a noise, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17. B) Gen.: To prate, chatter, App.*]

**GANNĪTUS**, ūs. m. (gannio) [I. *Of dogs; A yelping, whining, Lucr. 5, 1069.* II. *Meton. A) Of other animals, as the chirping of birds, etc., App. B) Also of men; A snarling, Mart.—A chattering, prattling, App.*—*A mournful weeping: g. Nereidis morientis, Plin. 9, 5, 4.*

**GANTA**, æ. f. (German Gans) *A goose: "(anse-res) e Germania laudatissimi. Candidi ibi, verum minores, g. vocantur," Plin. 10, 22, 27.*

**GĀNYMĒDES**, i. [a secondary form Catamitus, Plaut.] I. *Son of Laomedon, the cupbearer of Jupiter; also as a constellation (Aquarius), Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65.* II. *One of Arsinoë's eunuchs, an enemy of Caesar, A. B. Alex. 4.*

[**GĀNYMĒDEUS**, a, um. *Of Ganymede, Mart. 9, 17, 6.*]

**GĀRĀMANTES**, um. m. (Γαράμαρες) *A people in the interior of Africa, Plin. 5, 5, 5.—[In the sing.: Garamas, antis, Sil.]*

**\*\*GĀRĀMANTĪCUS**, a. um. *Of the Garamantes; poet. i. q. African: G. carbunculi*, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

[GĀRĀMANTIS, idis. f. *Of the Garamantes*, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 198.]

**GĀRĀMANTĪTES**, æ. m. *A kind of precious stone, otherwise called sandaresus*, Plin. 37, 7, 28.

1. **GARGĀNUS**, i. m. *A ridge of mountains in Apulia, now Monte Gargano, or Monte di S. Angelo*, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

[2. **GARGĀNUS**, a. um. *Of Garganus*, Hor. *E.* 2, 1, 202.]

**GARGĀPHĒ**, æa. f. (*Γαργαφῆ*) *A valley in Boeotia, sacred to Diana*, Plin. 4, 7, 12.

**GARGĀRA**, ōrum. nom. plur. (*Γάργαρα*, τὰ) *The upper part of Mount Ida in Troas, with a town at its foot*, Plin. 5, 30, 32.

[**GARGĀRĪCUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Gargara*, Aus.]

[**GARGARIDIO**, are. See **GARGARIZO**.]

[**GARGĀRISMA**, ātis. n. (*γαργαρίσμα*) *A gargle*, LL.]

[**GARGĀRISMĀTĪUM**, īi. n. (*γαργαρίσματων*) *A gargle*, M. Emp.]

**\*\*GARGĀRĪZĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A gargling: gargarizationes aut levandi causa fiunt aut reprimendi aut evocandi*, Cels. 5, 22.

**\*\*GARGĀRĪZĀTUS**, ūs. m. (*gargarizo*) *A gargling: linguae exulcerationi et arteriarum prodest jus omisi gargarizatu*, Plin. 28, 12, 51.

**\*\*GARGĀRĪZO** [*a secondary form gargaridio*, Varr. ap. Non.: *gargarisso*, Varr.]. 1. v. n. and a. (*γαργαρίζω*) I. *To gargle: g. (ex) alpa re*, Cels., alqd, Plin., *to gargle with any thing: — g. iis, quæ salivam movent*, Cels. 4, 2, 1. [II. *Meton.: Varr.*]

**GARGETTĪUS**, īi. m. (*Γαργητήτιος*) *The philosopher Epicurus, born at Gargettus (Γαργηττός, a place in Attica)*, Cic. *Fam.* 15, 16, 1.

[**GARGĪLIĀNUS**, a. um. *Of Gargilius*, Dig.]

**GARGĪLŪS**, a. *A Roman family name. I G—, a hunter*, Hor. *E.* 1, 6, 58. II *G— Martialis, a Roman writer in the third century.*

**GARĪTES**, um. m. *A people of Gallia Aquitania, neighbours of the Ausci*, Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 27.

**GARRĪO**, ivi or īi, itum. 4. v. a. *To prattle, discourse as friends, gossip, have a talk or chat together, etc.; also, to babble, talk idly, prate. I Prop.: quum coram sumus et garrimus quicquid in buccam*, Cic. *Att.* 12, 1, 2:—*Absol.: seculis multis ante gymnasia inventa sunt, quam in his philosophi g. coperunt: — impanitas garrīendi*. [II. *Of frogs: Mart.*]

[**GARRĪTOB**, ōris. m. *A tattler, prater*, Amm.]

[**GARRĪTUS**, ūs. m. (*garrīo*) *A babbling, prating*, Sid.]

[**GARRŪLANUS**, antis. part. (*garrulus*) *Prattling, babbling, etc.*, Fulg.]

**\*\*GARRŪLĪTAS**, ātis. f. (*garrulus*) *Loquacity, talkativeness. I Prop.: quem non abducat inflexum cogitationibus illa neminem satiatu*, Sen. *C. Helv.* 16.

II. *Meton.: cornix inauspicatæ garrulitatis*, Plin. 10, 12, 14.

**\*\*GARRŪLUS**, a. um. (*garrīo*) *Talkative, prattling, prating, babbling, garrulous. I Prop.: ut huius infantis garrulam disciplinam contemneremus*, A. *Her.* 2, 11, 16. II. *Meton.: Of animals and inanimate objects: g. noctua in imbre*, Plin. 18, 39, 87.

**\*\*GĀRUM** or **GĀRON**, i. n. (*γάρον*) *A rich kind of sauce, prepared from several kinds of salted sea-fish, particularly the scomber*, Plin. 31, 7, 43.

**GĀRUMNA** (also *Garunna*), æ. m. [*f.*, Aus.] (*ὁ Γαρουνῶς*) *A river in Gaul, now the Garonne*, Cæs. *B. G.* 1, 1.

**GĀRUMNI**, ōrum. m. *A Gallic tribe on the banks of the Garonne, now St. Bertrand de Cominges*, Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 27.

**GĀRUS**, i. m. (*γάρος*) *A fish, from which a pickle, or sauce (garum) was made, a kind of lobster*, Plin. 31, 7, 43.

**GĀRŸOPHYLLON**, i. n. (*καρύφυλλον*) *An Indian spice, the clove*, Plin. 12, 7, 15. See **CARYOPHYLLUS**.

**\*\*GASTER**, tēris and tri. f. (*γαστήρ*) [I. *The belly (pure Latin, venter)*, C. *Aur.*] II. *Meton.: A bellied vessel*, Petr. 8, 70.

[**GASTEROPODA**, (*γαστήρ-πούς*) *A class of molluscous animals, having a foot on the abdominal surface*, NL.]

[**GASTRĪCISMUS**, i. m. (*γαστήρ*) *Pains in the stomach*, NL.]

[**GASTRĪCUS**, a. um. (*γαστήρ*) *Of or relating to the stomach: succus g., gastric juice: febris g., a gastric fever*, NL.]

[**GASTRĪTIS**, itidis. f. (*γαστήρ*) *An inflammation in the lower stomach*, NL.]

[**GASTRŌCELE**, ēs. f. (*γαστήρ-κήλη*) *Hernia of the stomach, occasioned by protrusion of the stomach through the abdominal parietes*, NL.]

[**GASTRŌCNĒMIUM**, īi. n. (*γαστήρ-κνήμη*) *The calf of the leg: musculi g., the muscles of the calf*, NL.]

[**GASTRŌDNĪA**, æ. f. (*γαστήρ-δύσση*) *Spasmodic pains in the stomach*, NL.]

[**GASTRŌELŶTHRŌTŪMĪA**, æ. f. (*γαστήρ-ἐλντρον-τομή*) *t. t. for a surgical operation in the region of the stomach*, NL.]

[**GASTRŌEPĪPLŌCUS**, a. um. (*γαστήρ-ἐπίπλοον*) *Of or belonging to the stomach and omentum*, NL.]

[**GASTRŌRHĀPHĪA**, æ. f. (*γαστήρ-ρῆφῆ*) *Suture of wounds in the stomach or abdomen*, NL.]

[**GASTRŌRRHĒGĪA**, æ. f. (*γαστήρ-ῥήγνυμι*) *Gastric hæmorrhage, exudation of blood from the internal surface of the stomach*, NL.]

[**GASTRŌTŪMĪA**, æ. f. (*γαστήρ-τομή*) *Incision of the stomach or abdomen*, NL.]

**\*GAUDENS**. I. *Part. of gaudeo. \*IL Adj.: Cheerful, happy: interea cum Musis nos delectabimur animo æquo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti*, Cic. *Att.* 2, 4, 2.

**GAUDĒO**, gāvisus. 2. [*an old form perf. gavisus*, L. *Andr.* ap. *Prisc.*] v. n. and a. I. A) *To rejoice, be glad or joyful; to delight in, take pleasure in, delight or rejoice in any thing [but lætari, to show one's self cheerful, manifest pleasure or joy]: ut confidere decet, timere non decet: sic g. decet, lætari non decet*, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 31, 66:—*Usually with an objective clause, quod, abl. or absol.; seldom with acc., quum, qui, genit., si.* 1) *With an objective clause, or simply with inf.: quæ perfecta esse et suum cuique honorem et gradum redditum gaudeo vehementerque lætor: — quem tamen esse natum et nos gaudemus et hæc civitas dum erit lætabitur.* 2) *With quod: sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi: — quod scribis te a Cæsare quotidie plus diligere, immortaliter gaudeo: — bonis viris quod ais probari, quæ fecerimus, valde gaudeo.* 3) *With abl.: ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiæ gaudemus, omne autem id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est: — correctione g.: — illis g.: — æquitate justitiæque g.: — hoc scientiæ genere g.* 4) *Absol.: si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus: — de Bursa, te g. certo scio.* \*\*5) *With acc. (usually with homogeneous or general objects): puto et suum gaudium gauderemus, Cæl. ap. Cic. *Fam.*: — nunc furit, tam gavisos homines suum dolorem, ibid. 6) *Tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te amo, am rejoicing.* \*\*B) *To like any thing, be fond of, delight in: humore omnia hortensia gaudent*, Plin. II. *Esp.* \*A) *G. in sinu or g. in se: To rejoice in secret; to feel a secret joy: ut in sinu gaudeant, laugh in their sleeve.* [B) *Like χαίρειν, as a salutation, greeting (i. q. salvere)*, Hor.]*

[**GAUDĪALIS**, e. (*gaudium*) *Glad, joyful*, App.]

[**GAUDĪBUNDUS** (*gaudeb.*), a. um. (*gaudeo*) *Rejoicing*, App.]

[**GAUDIFICO**, χαροποιέω, Gloss.]

**\*\*GAUDĪMŌNĪUM**, īi. n. (*gaudeo*) *Joy: jamdudum gaudimonio dissilio*, Petr. 8, 61.

[**GAUDĪVIGENS**, entis. (*gaudium-vigeo*) *Joyful*, Inscr.]

**GAUDĪUM**, īi. n. [*apocop. gau*, Aus.] (*gaudeo*) *Inward joy, delight [lætitia, manifested joy, hilarity]. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) Sing.: nam quum ratione*

animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud g. dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: — non dicitur *letitia* nec g. in corpore: — exsultare *letitia*, triumphare gaudio: — cumulari maximo gaudio: — tanto gaudio afficere: — exsilui gaudio: — incredibili gaudio sum elatus: — nimio gaudio pæne desipere. — \*\*With a genit. of the object: præter g. periculosi saltus superati contemptus quoque hostium accessit, Liv. 2) Plur.: quibus gaudiis exsultabis? B) Esp.: *Sensual pleasure or delight*: dediti corporis gaudii per luxum et ignaviam ætatem agunt, Sall. Jug. 2, 4. — \*\*In the sing.: Sex. est Tarquinius, qui, si vos viri estis, pestiferum hinc abstulit g., Liv. [II. Meton.: Joy, delight, i. e. an object which causes joy, Ov.] \*\*B) Of inanimate and abstract objects: non omnes (arbores) florent, et sunt tristes quædam, quæque non sentiant gaudia annorum, Plin.

GAUGĀMĒLA, ðrum. n. (Γαυγάμηλα, τὰ) *A small place in Assyria, where Alexander vanquished Darius, now Karmelis*, Plin. 6, 26, 33.

[GAULUS, i. m. (γαῦλος) I. *A kind of round boat or galley*, Fest.; Gell. 10, 25, 5. II. *A bucket*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.]

[GAUNĀCĀRĪUS, ii. m. (gaunacum) *A dealer in fur*, Inscr.]

[GAUNĀCUM, i. n. (καυδάκη) *A Persian or Babylonian shag or frieze*, Varr.]

\*\*GAURĀNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to mount Gaurus*: G. vites, Plin. 14, 3, 4.

GAURUS, i. m. *A mountain of Campania, famous for its vines, now Monte Gauro*, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36.

\*\*GAUSĀPA, æ. f. or GAUSAPES, is. m. also GAUSAPE, is. n. and GAUSAPUM, i. n. (γαυδάπη) I. *A kind of thick shaggy woollen cloth used for clothing, for tablecloths, etc.*: gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. S. 2, 8: — involutus coccinā g., Petr. S. 28. [II. Meton.: *A thick beard*, Pers. 4, 37.]

\*\*GAUSĀPĀTUS, a. um. (gausapa) I. *Wearing or covered with a gausapa*: mitto me in mare, quomodo psychrolutam decet, g., Sen. E. 53. II. Meton.: *As if covered with a cloth*: g. apri opera pistoria, Petr. S. 38.

\*\*GAÜSĀPĪNA, æ. f. (sc. vestis) *A garment made of gausapa*, Petr. S. 21.

[GAUSĀPĪNUS, a. um. (gausapa) *Of gausapa*, Mart. 14, 145.]

GĀVĪA, æ. f. *A sea-mew, sea-gull*, Plin. 10, 32, 48.

[GĀVĪANUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Gavius*, Lact.]

GAVISUS, a. um. *part. of gaudeo*.

GĀVĪUS, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. L. G., who was crucified by Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 61.

1. GĀZA, æ. (a Persian word; Gr. γάζα) I. *The royal treasure in Persia*: g. regia, Nep. Dat. 5. II. Meton. gen.: *A treasure, riches, wealth*: qui ab auro g. que regia manus cohibere possit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 66: — Troia gaze per undas, Virg. Æ. 1, 123.

2. GĀZA, æ. f. *The name of several cities*. I. *Gaza in Palestine*, Plin. 5, 13, 14. II. *Gaza in Africa, on the Arabian gulf*, Plin. 6, 29, 34.

[GĀZĒTĪCUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Gaza*, Sid.]

GĒBENNA (Cebenna and Cevenna), æ. f. *A ridge of mountains in Gaul, now Cevennes*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8.

\*\*GĒBENNĪCUS (Ceb. or Cev.), a. um. *Of or belonging to the Cevennes*: G. montes, Mel. 2, 5, 1.

GEDRŌSI (Cedrosi), ðrum. m. (Γεδρωσί and Γεδρωσί or Γεδρωσίοι) *An Asiatic people in the modern Mekan, Plin. 6, 23, 25: — (also Gedrosii, Curt.: Gedrusi, Plin.)*

GEDRŌŚĪA, æ. f. (Γεδρωσία or Κεδρωσία) *The country of the Gedrosi*, Plin. 21, 11, 36.

GEDUSANUS AGER. *An unknown territory of Asia*, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 50 doubtful.

[GĒHENNA, æ. f. (γέεννα) *Hell*, Tert.]

GEIDŪNĪ, ðrum. m. *A people dependent on the Nervii*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 39. (al., Gorduni.)

GĒLA, æ. f. (Γέλα) I. *A town of Sicily, originally Lindos, afterwards Gela or Gelas, from the river Gela, on which it was situate, now Alicata or Terra Nuova*, Plin. 31, 7, 39. II. *The river Gela*, æ. m., Ov. F. 4, 470: *another form Gelas*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

\*\*GĒLĀNI, ðrum. m. *The people of Gela*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

\*\*GĒLASCO, ðre. v. inch. n. (gelo) *To turn to ice; to freeze*: vini natura non gelasceit, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

[GĒLĀSĪANUS, i. m. (γελᾶσῖνος, one that laughs; from γελᾶν, to laugh) *A merry-body, joker, jester*, Sid.]

[GĒLĀSINUS, i. m. (γελᾶσῖνος) *The little dimple formed on the cheek, when one laughs or smiles*, Mart. 7, 25, 6.]

[GĒLĀTĪNA, æ. f. (gelatio) *A glutinous substance obtained by decoction, jelly, glue*, NL.]

\*\*GĒLATĪO, ðnis. f. *A freezing, frost*: si protinus editis fructibus g. magna consecuta est, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

GELDŪBA, æ. f. *A fortress in Gallia Belgica on the Rhine, now Gell or Gellep*, Plin. 19, 5, 28.

GĒLENSES, ðum. m. *The inhabitants of Gela*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, 103.

\*\*GĒLĪCĪDĪUM, ii. n. (gelu-cado) *Frost*: g. nocturna, night frosts, Col. 11, 2, 6.

[GĒLĪDE, adv. *Coldly, coolly, faintly*, Hor. A. P. 171.]

GĒLĪDUS, a. um. [another form genit. f. sing., gelidai, Lucr.] (gelu) *As cold as ice, extremely cold, freezing* [a stronger term than frigidus]. I. Prop. A) (Fibrenus) statim præcipitat in Lirem... eumque multo gelidior rem facit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: — fontium gelidæ perennitate. [B] Subst.: Gelida, æ. f. (sc. aqua) *Ice-cold water* [frigida; opp. 'calida' or 'calda', warm water], Hor. [II. Esp.: *Of corpses, of old age, fear, etc.; as cold as ice, cold and stiff* (poet., like frigidus), Ov.]

[GĒLĪANUS, i. m. *Slave of Gellius*, Labeo ap. Gell. 13, 12.]

GĒLLĪUS, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. the historians Gellii, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55. L. G.—, a friend of Cicero, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: esp. A. G.— (through the abbreviation A. G. erroneously written Agellius), a grammarian in the beginning of the second century, author of Noctes Atticæ.

\*\*1. GĒLO. l. v. a. and n. (gelu) I. Act. A) *To cause to freeze or to congeal; in the pass., to freeze, congeal*: si gelent frigora, quarto die premendam (olivam), Plin. 15, 6, 6: — In the pass.: amnes gelati lacusque, Plin. [B] Esp.: *To be chilled with fear, etc.*: In the pass.: *To be numbed or stiff*, Stat. Th.] II. Neut.: *To freeze, congeal*: pruina perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet gelatque, Plin. — Impers.: non ante demetuntur quam gelaverit, id.

2. GĒLO or GĒLON, ðnis. m. (Γέλων) *A king of Syracuse, son of Hiero*, Liv. 23, 30.

GĒLŌNI, ðrum. m. (Γέλωνοι) *A Scythian tribe on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine*, Plin. 4, 12, 26. — In the sing.: Gēlōnus, i. m. collectively, Virg. G. 3, 461.

[GĒLŌNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Geloni*, Grat.]

GĒLŌTŌPHŪE, ðs. f. (γελωτοφυή) *A plant, otherwise called batrachion*, App.

GĒLŌTŌPHYLLIS, ðdia. f. (γελωτόφυλλος) *A kind of plant, said to possess the property of exciting laughter (probably a species of ranunculus)*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

[GĒLŌUS, a. um. (Γέλως) *Of Gela*, Virg. Æ. 3, 701.]

\*\*GĒLU, ðs. n. [gelus, m., Cat.: gelum, n., Lucr.] *Frost, intense cold*. I. Gen.: (vulpem) aure ad glaciem apposita conjectare altitudinem gelus, Plin. 8, 28, 42. [II. Esp.: *Coldness or chill produced by death; old age, sudden fright, torpor* (poet.), Virg.]

[GĒMĒBUNDUS, a. um. (gemo) *Groaning*, Ov. M. 14, 188.]

**\*\*GEMELLAR**, āria. n. (gemellus) *A vessel for holding oil*, Col. 12, 52, 10.

[**GEMELLĀRIA**, æ. f. I. q. gemellar, Aug.]

[**GEMELLĀRA**, æ. f. *That bears twins*, Ov. M. 6, 315.]

**GEMELLUS**, a, um. (geminus) *Twin, born at the same time*. [I. Prop. A) Ov. M. 9, 453. B) Subst.: Gemellus, i. m. *A twin*, Ov. M. 11, 316.] II. Meton. A) Gen.: *Consisting of two, double, paired*: g. legio, composed of two legions: unam (effecerat legionem) ex Sicilia veteranam, quam factam ex duabus Gemellam appellabat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 4, 1. [B) *Resembling, like*, Hor.]

[**GEMINĀTĪM**, adv. (geminio) *In a twofold manner*, Dion.]

**\*GEMINĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A doubling*: et g. verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206.

[**GEMINĪRŪDO**, inis. f. (geminus) *A mark of difference between twins*, Pacuv. ap. Non.]

**GEMĪNO**, i. v. a. and n. (geminus) I. Act. A) *To double*: tum sole geminato, quod Tuditano et Aquillio consilibus venerat, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14:—g. verba. \*\*B) Meton.: *To join or unite two things, to match, make a pair of*: geminari legionum castra prohibuit, two legions to be together in the same camp, Suet. Dom. 7:—geminata cacumina montium, of equal height, Liv. [II. Neut.: *To exist twofold, to be double*, Lucr.]

**GEMĪNUS**, a, um. *Double by birth, i. e. born at the same time, twin*. I. Prop. A) C. et L. Fabricii fratres g. fuerunt ex municipio Aletrinati, twin brothers, Cic. Cluent. 16, 46. B) 1) Subst.: Geminī, ōrum. m. *Twins*: fac antiquos illos Servilios, qui g. fuerunt, tam similes, quam dicuntur:—geminorum formas esse similes. \*\*2) Esp. a) *The constellation Gemini*, Plin. 18, 27, 69. [b) *Testicles* [testiculī], Sol.] II. Meton. A) Gen.: *Double, twofold, two* [duplex, duo]: gemino lucernæ lumine declarari, dissensionem et seditionem moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120:—geminī nominis errore servatus est:—vos, geminæ voragine scopulique reipublicæ:—percussiones numerorum geminæ. B) *Like twins; hence, similar, like*: volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas: gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audaciā:—g. in scelere par, a couple, companions:—par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, g. audacia:—simillima et maxime g. societas hereditatis:—(memoria) est g. literaturæ quodammodo, a twin-sister (as it were), a partaker:—illud geminum consiliū Catilinæ et Lentuli, common, belonging to both.

[**GEMISCO**, ēre. v. inch. n. (gemo) *To begin to sigh*, Claud.]

**GEMITES**, æ. m. *A gem unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

**GEMITORIUS**, a, um. See GEMONIUS.

**GEMĪTUS**, ūs [an old form gen. sing., gemiti, Plaut.]. m. (gemo) I. *A sighing, sigh*: ut urbe tota fletus g. que fieret, Cic. R. Am. 9, 24:—cum lacrimis gemitaque:—g. in dolore, g. elamentabilis:—g. toto foro. [II. Meton. of things: *A hollow groan or noise; in the plur.*: Ov.]

**GEMMĀ**, æ. f. I. *A bud, the eye of a plant*: ineunte vere existit tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea, quæ g. dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53. II. Meton. A) 1) (from the shape and colour of buds) *A precious stone, a gem; esp. a jewel cut for a ring etc.*: nego in Sicilia toto... ulla gemmam aut margaritam, quicquam ex auro aut ebore factum... quin conquiritur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, 1:—pocula ex auro gemmis distincta clarissimis:—\*\*g. vitrea, Plin.; or g. facticia, a counterfeit gem, id. 2) Meton. a) *Also, a vessel made of a precious stone*. Thus \*\*b) *A drinking-vessel, cup, etc.*: gemma ministrare, Sen. \*\*c) *A seal-ring or signet*: ut Polycrati Samio... felicitatis suæ satis piamenti unius gemmæ voluntario damno videretur, Plin. [3) *Also, poet.*: *A pearl*, Prop. 4) *Of the eyes on a peacock's tail*, Ov. [B) Fig.: *A trinket, ornament*, Mart.]

[**GEMMĀRIUS**, ii. m. (gemma, II.) *A jeweller*, Inscr.]

**\*\*GEMMASCO**, ēre. v. inch. n. (geminio, I.) *To bud, to get buds*: ut g. incipiens legatur calamus, Plin. 17, 15, 25

**\*\*GEMMESCO**, ēre. v. inch. n. (gemma, II.) *To become a gem*: draconites sive draconia e cerebro fit draconum, sed nisi viventibus abscisso numquam gemmescit, Plin. 37, 10, 57.

**GEMMĒUS**, a, um. (gemma, II.) I. *Of or made of precious stones, set, studded, or adorned with gems or jewels*: mittit etiam trullam gemmeam rogatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, 63. \*\*II. Meton. A) *Like a jewel or precious stone*: radix gemmæ rotunditatis, Plin. 18, 17, 13. B) *Glittering, shining*: Euripus viridis et g., Plin.

**\*\*GEMMĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (gemma-fero) *Bearing jewels, containing gems or precious stones*: g. amnes sunt Acesinus et Ganges, Plin. 37, 13, 76.

**GEMMO**, i. v. n. and a. (gemma) I. Neut.: *To begin to bud, to put forth buds or gems*: g. vites, luxuriam esse in herbis, lætas segetes etiam rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or. 38, 155.

\*\*II. Neut.: *To be set with precious stones, to glister or sparkle with gems or jewels*. [A) Prop.: Ov. M. 3, 264.] B) Meton.: *To sparkle or glitter like precious stones*: Memphites (lapis) gemmantis naturæ, Plin. 36, 7, 11. III. Act.: *To set, stud, or adorn with gems*: gemmati anuli, Liv.

[**GEMMŌSUS**, a, um. (gemma) *Full of or set with gems*, App.]

[**GEMMŪLA**, æ. f. (gemma) I. A) *A small bud*, App. B) Meton.: *The pupil of the eye*, id. II. *A small gem*, Front.]

**GĒMO**, ūi, itum. 3. v. n. and a. I. A) Neut.: *To sigh, groan, utter a sigh, etc.*: quum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam g., ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare cœperunt, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2:—hos pro me lugere, hos g. videbam:—g. desiderio alicujus. B) 1) Meton. of things: *To groan, to creak, crackle, sound*: stridunt funes, curvatur arbor, gubernacula gemunt, Plin. [2) Gen. of animals: *To emit a sound, make a mournful noise*, Avien.]

II. Act.: *To bemoan, bewail, or lament any thing*. A) With acc.: hæc gemeabant boni, sperabant improbi:—In the pass.: atque hic status est, qui una voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur. [B) With inf. (poet.): Hor. E. 1, 20, 4.]

**GĒMŌNĪÆ SCALEÆ** or absol. GEMONIÆ, ārum. f. *A precipice leading to the Tiber, close to Mount Aventine; from which the corpses of malefactors were thrown into the Tiber*: nemo punitorum non et in Gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet. Tib. 61: for which, gradus Gemitiorum, Plin.

[**GĒMŪLUS**, a, um. (gemo) *Sighing, groaning*, App.]

**\*\*GEMURSA**, æ. f. *A corn or swelling between the toes*, Plin. 26, 1, 5.

**GĒNA**, æ. and more usually GĒNÆ ārum. f. I. *A cheek, the cheeks*: genæ deinde ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectæ leniterque eminentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143. [II. Meton. A) *Also used by Ennius for palpebra, the eyelid or eyelids, acc. to Fest.* B) *For the eyes* (poet.), Ov.]

**GĒNĀBENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Genabum*: G. cædes, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28, 4:—In the plur.: GĒnābenses, Inm. m. *The inhabitants of Genabum*, id.

**GĒNĀBUM**, i. n. (Γῆναβον) *A town of the Carnutes in Gallia Lugdunensis on the Loire, afterwards Aurelianensis Urbs, or Civitas Aurelianorum, the modern Orleans*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 3.

**GĒNAUNI**, ōrum. m. (Γεναῖνοι) *A German tribe in Rætia, neighbours of the Breuni*, Hor. O. 4, 14, 10. *The same are also called Genaunes*, Inscr. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24.

[**GĒNĒĀLŌGĪA**, æ. f. (γενεαλογία) *A genealogy*, LL.]

**\*GĒNĒĀLŌGUS**, i. m. (γενεαλόγος) *A genealogist*: qui (dii) genealogis antiquis sic nominantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44.

**GĒNER**, ēri. m. [an old form for dat. plur. generibus, Att. ap. Non.] I. *A daughter's husband, son-in-law*: cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129:—g. Lælii:—[*The future husband of a daughter*, Virg.] \*\*II. Meton. for progenitor: *The husband of a grand-daughter or great grand-daughter*, Tac. A. 5, 6. \*\*III. *A sister's husband, a brother-in-law*, Nep. Paus. 1.

**\*\*GĒNĒRĀBĪLIS**, e. (genero) I. Act.: *Capable of producing, creative, procreative*: hic est ille g. rerum naturæ spiritus, Plin. 2, 45, 45. [II. Pass.: *That can be begotten or procreated*, Manil. 1, 143.]

**\*GĒNĒRĀLIS**, e. (genus) I. *Of or belonging to a kind or species, generic*: quum qualis sit res, queritur, quia et de vi et de genere negotii controversia est, constitutio g. vocatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10. II. *Relating to what is general or universal, relating to all; hence, general* [opp. 'singuli', 'specialis']: et g. quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur, et aliud huic subiectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 96.

[**GĒNĒRĀLĪTAS**, ātis, f. (generalis) *Generality*, M. Cap.]

**\*GĒNĒRĀLĪTER** adv. *Generally*: tempus est, id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem g. definire difficile est) pars quedam æternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39.

[**GĒNĒRASCO**, ēre. v. inch. n. (genero) *To be produced, grow after its kind*, Lucr. 3, 745.]

**GĒNĒRĀTIM** adv. (genus) I. *According to certain genera or classes, by kinds, species, or divisions*: ergo ab universa provincia g. que ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, 168:—exponam g. argumenta:—illa artificiose digesta g. componere. \*II. *In general, generally, on the whole*: quid ego de ceteris civium Romanorum suppliciis \*singillatim potius quam g. atque universe loquor?:—ut omnia g. amplectamur:—non nominatim, sed g. informatam proscriptio.

**\*\*GĒNĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis, f. *A begetting, engendering, procreating, generation*: nec satis est generationi piscium, nisi editis ovia, Plin. 9, 50, 74:—*In the plur.*: cibo rutæ generationes impediri, Plin.

**\*GĒNĒRĀTOR**, ōris, m. *He that begets or engenders, father, generator*: nosse autem generatores suos optime poterant, Cic. Un. 11.

[**GĒNĒRĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. (generator) *Of or belonging to engendering or generation*, Tert.]

**\*\*GĒNĒRĀTRIX**, icis, f. *She that brings forth, or produces, etc.*: (Ægyptus) hominum aliorumque animalium perfeunda g., Mel. 1, 9.

**GĒNĒRO**. 1. v. a. (genus) *To produce, bring forth, beget, engender, create, procreate, generate; in the pass., to take its existence, spring up, arise.*

I. Prop.: hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27:—Herculis stirpe generatus:—ita generati a natura sumus:—a quo populum Romanum generatum accepimus:—(mundus) semperne fuerit, nullo generatus ortu:—semina, unde essent omnia orta, generata:—\*\*Absol.: quæ (asina) non primo initu g. cæperit, Plin.

\*\*II. Fig. A) Cetera forsitan tenuis quoque et angusta ingenii vena... g. atque ad frugem alquam perducere queat, Quint. 6, 2, 3. B) *Esp. of the mind; To bring forth, create, produce*: quæ (ætates) nihil dum ipsæ ex se g. queunt, Quint.

[**GĒNĒRŌSE** adv. *Nobly, generously*, Hor. O. 1, 37, 21.]

**\*\*GĒNĒRŌSITAS**, ātis, f. (generosus) *A noble quality, disposition, or appearance, excellence*: in ipsa ove satis generositatis ostenditur brevitatis erum, ventris vestita, superior race or breed, thorough breed, Plin. 8, 48, 75.

**GĒNĒRŌSUS**, a, um. (genus) *Noble*. I. Prop.: *Of noble birth*. A) Lapsa est libido in muliere \*ignota... si petulans fuisset in alga generosa ac nobili virgine, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20:—O generosam stirpem:—humilem relinquunt et minime generosum ortum amicitia. \*\*B) *Meton. of animals and things: Of a good or excellent kind or description, good, excellent, superior*: suæ g. duodenas mammas habent, vulgares binis minus, of superior breed, Plin. II. Fig.: *Noble, i. e. noble-minded, generous, magnanimous, of noble sentiments*: quum de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86:—quedam g. virtus:—forma magnifica et g. quodammodo.

**\*\*GĒNĒSIS**, is, f. (γένεσις) I. A) *Generation, creation, birth*: in basi (statue Minervæ) quod cælatum est, Pandoræ genesin appellavit (Phidias), Plin. 36, 5, 4. [B) *Genesis, the name of the First Book of Moses, because it contains the history of the creation.*] II. *Meton.*: *A nativity, the constellation or star that was rising at the time of a person's birth*, Suet. Vesp. 14.

[**GENESTA**, æ. See GENISTA.]

[**GĒNETHLIACUS**, a, um. (γενεθλιακός) I. *Relating to a nativity*, Arn. II. Subst. A) *Genethliacus, i. m. One that casts nativities*, Gell. 14, 1, 1. B) *Genethliace, æs, f. The art of casting nativities*, M. Cap. C) *Genethliacon, i. n. A birthday poem, i. e. the title of a poem by Statius*, Stat. S. 2, 7.]

**\*\*GĒNETHLIŌLŌGĪA**, æ, f. (γενεθλιολογία) *The art of casting nativities*, Vitruv. 9, 6, 2.

**\*\*GĒNĒTRIX** (rarely genitrix), icis, f. (genitor) *She that produces or brings forth, a mother*. I. Prop.: Suet. Cæs. 61. II. *Meton.*: *She that produces or causes, a mother*: Miletus, Ionie caput, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria g., mother town, metropolis, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

**GENEVA**, æ, f. *A town of the Allobroges, on the borders of the Helvetii, now Geneva*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6.

[**GENEVENSIS** (Genavensis), e. *Of or belonging to Geneva*, Inscr.—*In the plur.*: Genevenses (Genav.), ium, m. *The inhabitants of Geneva*, Inscr.]

**GĒNĪĀLIS**, e. (genius) I. A) *Of or belonging to birth, nuptial, connubial*: lectum illum genialem, quem biennio ante filie suæ nubenti straverat, the nuptial bed (placed in the atrium), sacred to the tutelary genii of a married couple, Cic. Cluent. 5, 14. [B) Subst.: *Geniālia, ium, n. A nuptial bed*, Arn. II. *Genial, cheerful, delightful, joyous, festive*, Ov.]

[**GĒNĪĀLITAS**, ātis, f. (genialis) *Festivity*, Amm.]

[**GĒNĪĀLITER** adv. *Festively, cheerfully*, Ov. M. 11, 95.]

[**GĒNĪĀRIUS**, ii, m. (Genius) *A maker or carver of images representing tutelary gods or genii*, Inscr.]

[**GĒNĪĀTUS**, a, um. (Genius) *Cheerful, joyous*, Capit.]

**\*\*GĒNĪCŪLĀTIM** adv. (geniculum) *By knots*: vin-capervinea in modum lineæ foliis g. circumdata, Plin. 21, 11, 39.

[**GĒNĪCŪLĀTIO**, ōnis, f. (geniculatus) *A bending of the knee, kneeling*, Tert.]

**GĒNĪCŪLĀTUS**, a, um. (geniculum) \*\*I. A) *With bent knees. Also, Subst.*: Geniculatus, i, m. *The Kneeling One, a constellation (sc. Hercules), i. q. Engonasi*, Vitruv. 9, 6. [B) *Meton. gen.*: *Bent, curved*, Amm. II. *Having knots, knotted, jointed*: culmus g., Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.

[**GĒNĪCŪLOSUS**, a, um. (geniculum) *Full of knots*, App.]

**\*\*GĒNĪCŪLUM**, i, n. (genu) *A knee*. [I. Prop.: Varr.] II. *Meton.*: *A knot or joint in the stalk of a plant*, Plin. 26, 11, 71.

**\*\*GĒNĪCŪLUS**, i, m. (genu) *In Archit.*: *A little knee, i. e. an angle or corner, as in water-pipes*, Vitruv. 8, 7.

[**GĒNĪMEN**, inis, n. (geno, gigno) *Offspring, progeny*, Vulg.]

[**GĒNĪOGLOSSUS**, i, m. (γένειον-γλῶσσα) *A muscle of the lower jaw, passing to the interior surface of the hyoid bone and tongue*, NL.]

[**GĒNĪOHYŌDEUS**, i, m. (γένειον-δοειδής) (sc. musculus) *A muscle which extends from the internal tubercles of the lower jaw to the anterior part of the body of the hyoid bone*, NL.]

**GENISTA** (genesta), æ, f. *A kind of broom or furze*, Plin. 24, 9, 40.

[**GENITA MANA**. See MANA.]

[**GĒNĪTĀBĪLIS**, e. (geno, gigno) *I. q. genitalis*, Lucr. 1, 11.]

**\*\*GĒNĪTĀLIS**, e. (geno, gigno) I. *Serving to beget, generate, or produce, fertilising, fruitful; also, bringing forth*: g. profuvium, Plin. 20, 13, 51:—g. dies, a birth-day (i. q. dies natalis), Tac. A. 16, 14:—g. solum,

*one's native land*, Vell. II. Subst. [A] Genitalis, *is. f. A cognomen or epithet of Diana, as presiding over childbirth*, Hor. C. S. 16.] B) Genitale, *is. n. (sc. membrum) The genital organs, genitals*, Cels. 4, 1.

[GENTILITER, *adv. Productively*, Lucr. 4, 1254.]

\*\*GĒNĪTIVUS, *a. um. (genitus from gigno) Of or belonging to procreation or birth.* I. Gen.: corpore traditur maculoso, dispersis per pectus atque alvum genitivis notis, Suet. Aug. 80. II. Esp. in Gramm.: *g. casus, the genitive case*, Quint. 1, 5, 62:—*Absol.*: Genitivus, *i. m. the same, id.*

GĒNĪTOR, *ōris. m. (gigno) A begetter, father, creator; also, any one who produces, an author, etc.* \*I. Prop.: quo (animo) nihil ab optimo et praeantissimo genitore melius procreatum, Cic. Un. 8. \*\*II. Meton.: Graeci vitionum omnium genitores, Plin. 15, 4, 5.

[GENITRIX, *icis. See GENETRIX.*]

\*\*GĒNĪTŪRA, *ae. f. (gigno) A begetting, procreating, giving birth, etc.* I. Prop.: in alitum quadrupedumque genitura esse quosdam ad conceptum impetus et terrae, Plin. 18, 24, 56. II. Meton. A) *The seed of generation: semen (caucalis) menses feminarum adjuvat... datur et contra profuvia geniturae viris*, Plin. 22, 22, 40. [B] *Any being begotten or brought forth, a creature, Arn.* C) *A star or constellation rising at anybody's birth; hence, natal hour, nativity, birth: reticere ipse genituram suam perseverabat*, Suet.

1. GENITUS, *a. um. part. of gigno.*

[2. GĒNĪTUS, *ūs. m. (gigno) A begetting, birth, App.*]

GĒNĪUS, *īi. m. (gigno) I. A protecting or tutelary deity or genius, a good genius or spirit: jurat per genium meum, se omnia facere*, Sen. E. 12. [II. Esp. A) *Inclination to luxury or enjoyment, appetite for pleasure*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81. B) *Talent, taste, genius*, Juv. 6, 562.]

[GENO, *ēre. See GIGNO.*]

GENS, *gentis. f. (geno, gigno) I. A generation, race, a clan (as it were), i. e. a number of persons bearing the same family name; thus the gens Cornelia comprehended the families of the Scipios, the Lentuli, etc.; the term gens was especially used of the nobility: quum Marcelli ab liberti filio stirpe, Claudii patricii ejusdem hominis hereditatem, gente ad se rediisse dicerent*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176:—*g. Tarquiniorum:—majorum gentium:—patricii minorum gentium.* II. Meton. A) *Ipsi illi majorum gentium dii qui habentur, hinc a nobis profecti in cœlum reperientur, the superior gods (the consents)*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29:—*quasi majorum gentium Stoicus.* [B] *Poet. (like genus and stirps): Offspring, descendant, one of a race, Virg.* \*C) *Contemptuously: A set, crew, race: si illo die g. ista Clodiana, quod facere voluit, effecisset.* \*\*D) *Of animals: A race, tribe, herd, swarm, shoal, etc.: intestino bello totæ gentes consumuntur*, Col. E) 1) *A nation, race, including several clans or tribes (populi) or towns: ut ab illa infinita (societate) discedatur, propior est ejusdem gentis, nationis, linguae, qua maxime homines conjunguntur: interius etiam est ejusdem esse civitatis:—nationes et g.:—bello subegit Æquorum magnam gentem et ferocem:—g. Sabina aut Volsca:—g. Transalpinæ:—g. Allobrogum:—non quærimus gentem, ingenia quærimus:—in illa incorrupta maxime gente Ægyptiorum:—jus gentium.* 2) *Esp. a) In the genit. partit.: gentium (like terrarum); see TERRA. b) Emphatically, conveying the figurative notion of 'world': ubicunque terrarum et g. violatum jus civium Romanorum sit? where in all the world? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, 143:—ubique g.:—ubinam g.:—res est in manibus: tu autem abes longe g.:—longe g. absunt.* \*\*c) *Gentes, foreigners, foreign nations, as opposed to 'Romans': maneat, quæso, duretque gentibus si non amor nostri at certe odium sui, Tac.* [d] *With ecclesiastical writers, gentiles, heathen, Vulg.* \*\*3) *Meton.: A country, district, region: quæ g. jacet supra Ciliciam*, Nep. Dat. 4.

GĒNĪŪA, *ae. f. A city on the coast of Liguria, now Genoa*, Plin. 3, 5, 7.

[GĒNĪŪLIA, *īum. n. (genu) Garters (below the knee)*, Ov. M. 10, 593.]

[GĒNŪATES and GĒNŪENSES, *Inhabitants of Genua, Inscr.*]

\*1. GĒNŪINUS, *a. um. (geno, gigno) I. Innate, native, natural: g. domesticæque virtutes*, Cic. Rep. 2, 15.

[II. Meton.: *Unmixed, unadulterated, genuine*, Gell. 3, 3.]

2. GĒNŪINUS, *a. um. (genus) Of or belonging to the cheek: g. dentes, the jaw-teeth*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134.—[Prov.: *genuinum frangere in alquo, to backbite*, Pers. 1, 115.]

1. GĒNŪS, *ēris. n. (γένος) Birth, descent; concr. a race, i. e. all who bear the same name; a tribe, family, stock.* I. Prop. A) *li, qui nobili genere nati sunt*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, 180:—*genere regio natus:—malo genere natus:—genere et nobilitate facile primus:—genere divino:—hic g., hic majorum multa vestigia.* B) *Esp.: Birth, i. e. high birth: quum certi propter divitias aut g. aut alios opes rem publicam tenent, est factio.*

II. Meton. [A] *(like gens and stirps) A descendant, one of a family, a son; also poet. posterity, descendants*, Ov.] B) *A kind, sort, stock, class, species.* 1) *Gen. a)*

\*\*GĒNTĪCUS, *a. um. (gens) Of or belonging to a nation, national: quibus more gentico continuum ferri tegimen*, Tac. A. 3, 43.

\*\*GĒNTĪLĪCIUS or -TĪUS, *a. um. (gentilis) I. Of or belonging to a particular clan or gens: an g. sacra ne in bello quidem intermitteri, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deserui placet? Liv. 5, 52, 4.* [II. *Of, belonging, or peculiar to a nation, national*, Gell.]

GĒNTĪLIS, *e. (gens) I. Of or belonging to the same stock, clan, or family (gens); also bearing the same family name: "g. sunt, qui inter se eodem nomine sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt, quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, qui capite non sunt deminuti," Cic. Top. 6, 29:—homines deorum immortalium quasi g.:—tuus pæne g., your name's sake.—Facile: fuit enim (Pherecydes) meo regnante gentili (i. e. Ser. Tullio):—\*\*Adj.: g. nomen, Suet.* \*\*II. Meton. A) *Said of slaves who bear the name of their master: apud antiquos singuli Marci poros Luciporeæve dominorum gentiles omnem victum in promiscuo habebant*, Plin. 33, 1, 6. [B] *Poet. of plants: Calp.* \*\*C) 1) *Of or belonging to the same nation, national.—Subst.: A fellow-countryman; multis et validis propinquitatibus subnixus turbare g. nationes promptum haberet*, Tac.—[Subst.: Gell. 17, 17. 2) *Esp. a) Foreign; hence, subst., A foreigner*, Cod. Th. b) *Heathenish, gentile.—Subst.: A heathen*, Prud.]

GĒNTĪLITAS, *ātis. f. (gentilis) The relationship of those who bear the same name.* I. Prop.: *jactare se in causis centumviralibus, in quibus usucapionum, tutelæ, gentilitatum, agnationum... jura versentur*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173:—*de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure.* \*\*II. Meton. A) *Concr.: Kindred, i. e. relatives who bear the same name; plur.: sparsas atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere*, Plin. Pan. 39, 3. B) *Of plants: That have the same name: herba, quam Græci erineon vocant, reddenda in hoc loco propter gentilitatem*, Plin. 23, 7, 65. C) 1) *Heathenism*, Lact. 2) *Concr.: The heathen, gentiles*, Prud.]

[GĒNTĪLITER, *adv. I. According to the custom, or in the language, of a country*, Sol. II. *Heathenishly*, Fulg.]

[GĒNTĪLĪTUS, *a. um. See GENTILICIUS.*]

GĒNU, *ūs. n. [masculine secondary form nom. sing. genus, Lucil. ap. Non.: next. nom. and acc. sing. genus, Cic. Ar.: plur. genua, dissyll., Virg.: genit. plur. genuorum, Vitruv.: dat. plur. genubus, Sen.] I. A knee: g. mehercule M. Antonium vidi, quum contente pro se ipse lege Varia diceret, terram tangere*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57. II. *Meton. of plants (usually geniculum) A knot, joint: a genibus (ferule) exeuntia folia maxima, ut quæque terræ proxima*, Plin. 13, 22, 42.

GĒNŪA, *ae. f. A city on the coast of Liguria, now Genoa*, Plin. 3, 5, 7.

[GĒNŪLIA, *īum. n. (genu) Garters (below the knee)*, Ov. M. 10, 593.]

[GĒNŪATES and GĒNŪENSES, *Inhabitants of Genua, Inscr.*]

\*1. GĒNŪINUS, *a. um. (geno, gigno) I. Innate, native, natural: g. domesticæque virtutes*, Cic. Rep. 2, 15.

[II. Meton.: *Unmixed, unadulterated, genuine*, Gell. 3, 3.]

2. GĒNŪINUS, *a. um. (genus) Of or belonging to the cheek: g. dentes, the jaw-teeth*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134.—[Prov.: *genuinum frangere in alquo, to backbite*, Pers. 1, 115.]

1. GĒNŪS, *ēris. n. (γένος) Birth, descent; concr. a race, i. e. all who bear the same name; a tribe, family, stock.* I. Prop. A) *li, qui nobili genere nati sunt*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, 180:—*genere regio natus:—malo genere natus:—genere et nobilitate facile primus:—genere divino:—hic g., hic majorum multa vestigia.* B) *Esp.: Birth, i. e. high birth: quum certi propter divitias aut g. aut alios opes rem publicam tenent, est factio.*

II. Meton. [A] *(like gens and stirps) A descendant, one of a family, a son; also poet. posterity, descendants*, Ov.] B) *A kind, sort, stock, class, species.* 1) *Gen. a)*



*Of men*: quod ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta res est, of the human race, Cic. Læl. 5, 20: — opes generis humani: — consulere generi hominum: — solivagum g.: — virtus propria Romani generis atque seminis: — pauci nostri generis: — cuius generis est magna penuria: — g. tyrannorum: — iudicium g. et forma: — cedat consulari generi prætorium. b) *Of animals*; in the plur.: quæ vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum. c) *Of things and abstract objects*: quum is (sol) quoque efficiat, ut omnia floreat et in suo quæque genere pubescant: — hoc sphaeræ g.: — hoc triplex rerum publicarum g.: — g. regale civitatis: — g. totum regiae civitatis: — g. novum imperii: — dulce orationis g.: — bellum genere ipso necessarium: — potestas annua (consulum) genere ipso ac jure regia: — g. vitæ: — g. ætatis: — g. dicendi: — *In a relative clause, repeated*: erat hæc (ratio) ex eodem genere, quod ego maxime g. ex sociorum literis reperire cupiebam: — *In the plur.*: disserere de generibus et de rationibus civitatum: — genera juris institutorum, morum consuetudinumque: — g. furandi: — *In acc. of reference*: scis me ante orationes aut alqd id g. solitum scribere, of this kind or description: — quod g., which kind: — quod g. pactum, par, iudicatum. — *Gen. i. q. res or alqd*: ut in omni genere hujus populi (Græci) consuetudinem videretur imitatus, in every respect, in all things: — domus in omni genere diligens, in every way: — in alqo genere inconcinnus aut multus, in any respect: — de hoc genere toto: — [*Adv.*: in genere, on the whole [generaliter], Gell. 4, 1.] 2) *Esp. a) In Philos.* [*species, partes*]: A general term, a logical genus which includes several species: "g. est id, quod sui similes communiore quadam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes," Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189: — "g. est quod partes aliquas amplectitur": — "g. est notio ad plures differentias pertinet": — g. universum in "species certas parti ac dividere: — formæ dicendi specie disparet, genere laudabiles: — perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures. \*\*b) *In Gramm.*: Gender: in nominibus tria g., Quint.

[2. GENUS, us. The knee; see GENU.]

**GĒNŪSUS**, i. m. A river in Grecian Illyria, north of Apollonia, now Ishkumi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 75. Also, Genusuum, Liv. 44, 30, 10.

**GĒŌDES**, is. m. (γῆθος, of the nature of earth) A kind of stone, hollow, and containing loose earth, Plin. 36, 19, 32.

**\*GĒŌGRAPHĪA**, æ. f. (γεωγραφία) Geography: de g. dabo operam ut tibi satis faciam, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 3.

[**GĒŌGRAPHĪCUS**, a, um. (γεωγραφικός) Geographical, Amm.]

**\*GĒŌMETRES**, æ. [gĕōmetra, æ. Sid.: geometer, tri., Sen.: geometrēs, trisyll., Juv.] m. (γεωμέτρης) A geometrician: quomodo g. cernere ea potest quæ aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt? Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22: — *Plur.*: geometræ.

**GĒŌMETRIA**, æ. f. (γεωμετρία) Geometry: in musicis numeri et voces et modi, in g. lineamenta, formæ, intervalla, magnitudines, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187.

**\*\*GĒŌMETRICE**, æ. f. Geometry, Plin. 35, 10, 36.

**GĒŌMETRĪCUS**, a, um. (γεωμετρικός) I. Relating to geometry, geometrical: si velim geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: — g. quadam de dimensione: — g. formæ: — g. rationes.

II. *Subst.* \*\*A) Geometricus, i. m. A geometrician: reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. B) Geometrica, orum. n. Geometry: ut eodem perveniat, quo si g. dedisset.

**\*\*GĒŌRGĪCUS**, a, um. (γεωργικός) Of or belonging to husbandry: g. carmen: — Georgica, orum. n. the title of a poem by Virgil on husbandry, The Georgics, Col. 7, 5, 10.

**GĒRĀNĪON** or -UM, ii. n. (γεράνιον) A plant, geranium, or crane's-bill, Fam. Geraniaceæ, Plin. 26, 11, 68.

**GĒRĀNĪTIS**, idis. f. (γεράνις) A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

[**GĒRĪUS**, ū. m. (γέρδιος) A weaver, Lucil. ap. Non.]

**GĒRENS**, entis. I. Part. of gero. \*II. Adj.: Per-forming any thing; with genit. negotii bene g., Cic. Qu. 19, 62.

**GERGŌVĪA**, æ. f. (Γεργούλα) I. A town of the Ar-verni in Aquitania, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4. II. A town of the Boii, north of the Loire, Cæs. B. G. 7, 9.

**GERMĀLUS** (also Cerm.) A tract of low land at the foot of the Palatine, towards the Tiber, forming a part of the Septimontium, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3. [Hence, Germalense Quinticeps apud ædem Romuli, Varr.]

**\*GERMĀNE**, adv. Genuinely, truly: g. fraterneque rescribam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15.

**GERMĀNI**, ōrum. m. (Γερμανοί) The Germans, a people between the Rhine, Danube, Vistula, and the sea, to the east of the Gauls, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.

**GERMĀNĪA**, æ. f. Germany, Cæs. B. G. 4, 4.

**\*\*GERMĀNĪCĪĀNUS**, a, um. That is, is found or is stationed, in Germany: g. exercitus, Suet. Oth. 8: — Absol.: Germaniciani, ōrum. m., Suet. Tib. 25.

**GERMĀNĪCUS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Germany or the Germans: G. bellum, Cæs. B. C. 4, 16. \*\*II. Subst. A) Germanicus, i. m. A cognomen of generals that fought successfully against the Germans, after Nero Claudius Drusus G., the son of Livia, Suet. Claud. 1. [B) (sc. numus) A gold coin struck under the emperor Domitian, Juv. 6, 205.]

**GERMĀNITAS**, ātis. f. (1. germanus) Relationship between children of the same parent or parents; brotherhood, sisterhood. I. Prop.: moveat te horum lacrimæ, moveat pietas, moveat g., Cic. Lig. 11, 33. \*\*II. Meton. A) A relationship of the inhabitants of towns sprung from the same mother city: ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, Liv. 37, 56, 7. B) Of things and abstract objects: A close resemblance, similarity, or union: unde nomen ambobus (Bosporis) et jam quædam in dissociatione g. concors, Plin. 6, 1, 1.

[**GERMĀNITUS**, adv. (1. germanus) In a brotherly manner, faithfully, sincerely, Non.]

1. **GERMĀNUS**, a, um. Of brothers and sisters that have the same father and mother, or at least the same father; Full, true, germane. I. Prop. A) G. frater, Cic. Font. 17, 36: — amore g.: — cum sorore germana. \*\*B) Subst.: Germanus, i. m. and Germana, æ. f. An own or true brother or sister. — Ambigū (with Germanus), the German: Germanum Cimber occidit, Quint. II. Meton. [A) Of brothers and sisters; Brotherly, sisterly, Plaut.] B) Real, true, pure, genuine: illi veteres g. que Campani: — g. Thucydides: — magni et g. Attici: — g. hujus artis magistri: — g. Luperci: — scio me asinum g. fuisse, a downright ass. — hæc est mea et hujus fratris mei g. patria: — g. justitia: — hæc g. ironia est. — Sup., erat quidem, si per-pauca mutavisset, germanissimus Stoicus.

[2. **GERMĀNUS**, a, um. Germanic (poet.), Ov. A. A. 3, 163.]

**\*\*GERMEN**, inis. n. A bud, sprig, shoot, twig, off-spring. I. Prop.: serotino germine malus, tardissimo suber, Plin. 16, 25, 41. [II. Fig.: Germ, seed, Lucr.]

**\*\*GERMĪNĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. A springing or sprouting forth, a budding. I. Prop.: g. surculi, Plin. 17, 14, 24. II. Meton. concr.: That which springs or sprouts forth, a bud, shoot: accumuletur g. terrā, donec robur planta capiat, Plin. 17, 17, 28.

**\*\*GERMĪNĀTUS**, ūs. m. (germino) A sprouting: Oleam, si capra depaverit primo germinatu, sterilesce-re, auctor est Marcus Varro, Plin. 15, 8, 8.

**\*\*GERMĪNO**, i. v. n. and a. (germen) I. Neut.: To sprout forth, bud, germinate: asparagus altissime germinat, Plin. 19, 8, 42. II. Act.: To put forth: g. pennas, Plin. 30, 11, 30.

1. **GERO**, gessi, gestum. 3. v. a. To wear, carry, or have any thing about one or on one's person, to carry

*about.* \*\*I. Prop. A) Gen.: g. (with induere) vestem, Nep. Dat. 3. B) Esp. 1) To carry, bring, take, or convey towards a place: (feminae puerique) saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, Liv. 28, 19, 13. [2] To bear, bring forth, produce, Ov.] II. Fig. A) Gen.: To bear, have, show, entertain: ipsi autem g. quam personam velimus, a nostra voluntate proficiscitur, to act or represent a certain character, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 115: — g. personam civitatis: — M. Catonem illum Sapientem cum multis graves inimicitias gessisse accepimus: — g. muliebres inimicitias cum alga: — g. inimicitias hominum more: — thus, amicitiam g.: — \*\*Absol.: ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit, Sall. B) Esp. 1) a) G. se alquo modo, to behave, act towards anybody: in maximis rebus quoniam modo gererem me adversus Cæsarem, usus tuo consilio sum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 5: — quemadmodum nos adversus homines geramus: — tanto nos geramus submissius: — g. se liberius: — g. se valde honeste: — g. se perdit: — g. se turpissime: — eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive. \*\*b) G. alqm (agere alqm), to act the part of anybody: privato iudicio principem geris, Plin. \*\*c) G. se et alqm, to treat, behave towards: ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. 2) G. prae se alqd [prae se ferre], to show, display, make show of, exhibit: affectionis ratio perspicuam solet prae se g. conjecturam, ut amor, iracundia, molestia: — prae se quandam g. utilitatem. 3) To be engaged in any thing, take an active part in; to do, accomplish, perform; to transact, manage, conduct, administer, rule, govern; also in the pass., to happen, to be done (hence res gesta, an act; and res gestæ, events): omnia nostra, quoad eris Romæ, ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut nihil a me expectes: — g. et administrare rem publicam: — g. magistratum: — g. potestatem: — g. consulatum: — g. duumviratum. — Of public or state business: magnæ res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris belli domique gerebantur: — a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit: — nulla spe rerum gerendarum, public affairs: — res gestæ, public events: — qui a spe gerendi absunt: — ut pleraque senatus auctoritate gererentur: — hæc dum Romæ geruntur: — geri illa sterique: — si ipse negotium meum gererem, nihil gererem: — g. negotium bene, male: — quid negotii geritur? — bello illo maximo, quod Athenienses et Lacedæmonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, were carrying on: — bella g.: — bella felicissime multa g.: — g. bellum cum alquo: — geram tibi morem et ea quæ vis, ut potero, explicare, yield to your will, comply with your wishes: — g. morem alcu (in alqa re): — In the pass.: ut utrique a me mos gestus esse vidatur: — Ambiguit: "magna," inquit, "bella gessi: magnis imperiis et provinciis præfui." Gere igitur animum laude dignum, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37: — Absol.: quum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpolit, quorum res gestæ nullæ invenirentur, alii in gerendo probabiles, in disserendo rudes. \*\*4) Of time; To pass, spend: ut (Tullia) cum alquo adolescente primario conjuncta ætatem gereret, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3.

[2. GERO, ònis. m. (1. gero) A porter; foras-gero, a carrier, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.]

GERONTEA, æ. f. (γερωντεία) A plant, otherwise called senecio and erigeron, groundsel, App.

[GERONTOCŌMIUM, ii. n. (γερωντοκομειον) An hospital or almshouse for old and infirm people, Cod. Just.]

[GERONTOXON, i. n. (γερωντος-τόξον) A kind of glaucoma or amaurosis produced by old age, called also Arcus senilis, NL.]

[GERRE, ñrum. f. (γέρρα: prop. a kind of hurdle; hence) Trifles, bagatelles, trumpery, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 9; also interj. gerræ! Plaut. Tr. 3, 3, 31.]

\*\*GERRES, ia. m. A kind of inferior pickled fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53. — [Prov.: addere garo gerrem, to mix good and bad together, Arn.]

[GERRO, ònis. m. (an old form cerrones, leves et inepti, acc. to Fest.) (gerræ) An idler, trifler, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.]

\*\*GËRÛLA, æ. f. A working bee, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

[GËRÛLIFŌGÛLUS, i. m. (gero-fingo) An accomplice, abettor Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 14.]

[GËRÛLO, ònis. One who carries, a porter, App.]

[GËRÛLUM, i. n. A bearer, carrier, porter, Sol.]

\*\*GËRÛLUS, i. m. I. One who carries, a porter, Suet. Col. 40. [II. A doer, agent, Gloss.]

[GËRUNDIUM, ii. n. (gero) In Gramm.: A gerund, Diom.]

[GËRUNDIVUS MODUS. In Gramm.: A gerund, Serv.]

\*\*GËRÛSÛA, æ. f. (γερύσια) A kind of asylum for old men of merit, in Sardis, Vitr. 4, 8.

GËRYON, ònis. and GËRYŌNES, æ. [an old form, gen. sing. Geryonai, Lucr.: abl. Geryōne, Sid.] m. (Γερών and Γερύων) In Myth.: A king of Spain, said to have had three bodies, Ov. Her. 4, 92. — With the verb in the plur.: in hac (Erythia insula) Geryones habitasse a quibusdam existimantur, Plin. 4, 31, 36.

[GËRYŌNACËUS, a. um. Geryonian, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 18.]

[GËRYONES, æ. See GËRYON.]

[GËRYŌNIUS, a. um. Relating to Geryon, App.]

[GËSEORETÆ, ñrum. f. A kind of boats, Gell. 10, 25, 5?]

[GËSTABÛLIS, e. (gesto) That may be carried, portable, Cass.]

\*\*GËSTĀMEN, inis. n. (gesto) I. That which is carried or worn, as, a burden, arms, clothes, trinkets, ornaments, etc.: haruspices religiosum id g. (sc. margaritas) amolendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11. II. That in which one carries any thing, a sedan, etc.: signi equorum cura, quotiens per urbem incederet, lecticæ gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2.

\*\*GËSTĀTĪŌ, ònis. f. [I. A carrying or bearing, Lact.] II. Pass. A) A being carried about, as in a carriage, or in a sedan; a taking exercise, taking an airing, etc.: g. quoque longis etiam inclinatis morbis aptissima est, Cels. 2, 15. B) Meton.: A place for taking an airing, a promenade, etc.: g. in modum circi, Plin.

\*\*GËSTĀTOR, òris. m. I. A carrier, porter: delphinus g. collusorque puerorum, Plin. E. 9, 33, 8. [II. One who takes an airing, Mart. 4, 64, 19.]

\*\*GËSTĀTŌRĪUS, a. um. (gesto) Of or belonging to an airing: g. sella, a litter or sedan-chair, Suet. Ner. 26.

[GËSTĀTRIX, icis. f. She that carries, V. Fl. 4, 605.]

\*\*GËSTĀTUS, ūs. m. (gesto) A bearing, carrying: adeo teneris cerasis, ut gestatum non tolerent, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

[GËSTĪCÛLĀRIA, æ. f. A female pantomime, Gell. 1, 5.]

[GËSTĪCÛLĀRIUS, ii. m. (gesticulus) One who makes gestures, a pantomime, Amm.]

\*\*GËSTĪCÛLĀTĪŌ, ònis. f. A making of gestures, gesticulation: nec sine molli quadam digitorum gesticulatione, Suet. Tib. 68.

\*\*GËSTĪCÛLĀTOR, òris. m. One who makes gestures: g. corporis, a dancing-master, Col. 1 præf.

\*\*GËSTĪCÛLOR, l. v. dep. n. and a. (gesticulus) To make gestures as a pantomime, to gesticulate: scissor ad symphoniam gesticulatus laceravit obsonium, Petr. S. 36: — jocularia carmina lasciveque modulata, quæ vulgo notuerunt, etiam gesticulatus est, he acted like a pantomime, Suet.: — [gesticulatus, a. um, in the pass. sense, Sol.]

[GËSTĪCÛLUS, i. m. (2. gestus) Gesticulation, Tert.]

\*1. GËSTĪŌ, ònis. f. (gero) I. A doing, performing: in gestione autem negotii, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38. [II. A comporting one's self, behaviour, Dig.]

2. GËSTĪŌ, ivi or ii, itum. 4. [an old form imperf, gestibant, Plaut.] v. n. (2. gestus) To express joy or other passions by motions of the body, to exult, be transported; to make gestures; to be cheerful, lively, merry. I. Prop. A) 1) With abl.: quorum alter lætitia gesticat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: — voluptate nimia g.: — inani lætitiā exsultans et temere

gestiens:—cur non gestiret taurus equae contractatione, equus vaccae. 2) *Abol.*: hac (eloquentia) deducimus perterritos a timore, hac gestientes comprimimus:—quum lætitia, ut adepta jam alqd concupitum, efferatur et gestiat. \*\*B) *Fig.*: To digress in speaking, enlarge freely: quapropter historiæ nonnumquam ubertas in alqa exercendi stili parte ponenda, et dialogorum libertate gestiendum, Quint. 10, 5, 75. II. *Meton.*: To long for or demand any thing passionately; to desire earnestly; usually with *inf.*, rarely with *abl.* or *absol.* A) With *inf.*: gestio scire ista omnia:—senatum delere gestit:—mutare g.:—g. alqd agere in re publica. —\*\* With *pass. inf.*: principes a singulis rogari gestiebant, Plin. Pan. 39, 2. [B) With *abl.*: Virg. C) *Abol.*: Plaut.]

[*Gestito*, 1. v. int. a. (gesto) To carry much or frequently, to be in the habit of carrying, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83.]

\*GESTO, 1. v. int. a. and n. (gero) I. *Act.*: To carry about one, to have or carry about one's person. A) *Prop.*: 1) Post cervicibus fractis caput absceidit, idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5. \*\*2) *Esp.* gestari: To be carried, as on horseback or in a vehicle, etc.; to ride, sail, etc.; to take exercise: nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus, Sen. [B) *Fig.* 1) Animum g.: To know, Plaut.] \*\*2) *Esp.*: To carry about, report, blab out: pessimum genus hominum videbatur, qui verba gestarent: sunt, qui vitia gestant, Sen.

\*\*II. *Neut.*: [veho] To be carried by way of recreation; hence, to ride, take an airing in a carriage, etc.; to take exercise: simul gestanti conspecto delatore ejus, Vis, inquit, Suet. Dom. 11.

[*Gestor*, ōis. m. (gero) I. A carrier or bearer, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 12. II. A performer, Dig.]

[*Gestūsus*, a, um. (gestus) Full of gesture, Gell. 1, 5.]

1. GESTUS, a, um. part. of gero.

2. GESTUS, ūs. m. (gero) I. *Prop.*: A carrying; hence, carriage, posture or gesture of the body, attitude, motion of the body. A) *Gen.*: a forma removeatur omnis viro non dignus ornatus, et huic simile vitium in gestu motuque caveatur, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 130:—hoc gestu conficiebat:—gratificatur mihi gestu. B) *Esp.*: Gesticulation, motion made with the hands, e. g. by an orator or actor (opp. 'motus', i. e. motion of the whole body): nunquam agit hunc versum Roscius eo gestu, quo potest:—g. histrionis:—vox et g. subito sumi et aliunde arripi non potest.—In the plur.: histrionum nonnulli g. ineptis non vacant:—quæ (conciinnitas) verborum colloca-tionem illuminat his luminibus, quæ Græci quasi alios gestus orationis ῥήματα appellant, Cic. de Or. 25, 83. [II. *Fig.*: A performing, managing, administration, Dig.]

[*Gesum*, l. See *GÆSUM*.]

GĒTÆ, ārum. m. (Γῆται) I. The Geta, a Thracian people on the banks of the Danube, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3.—[Sing.: Geta, æ. m. One of the Geta, Ov. P. 1, 8, 6: in the Greek form, Getes, æ. m. P. 2, 1, 66.] II. *Meton.*: Geta, æ. m. A Roman cognomen: C. Licinius G., consul a. v. c. 638, and censor 646, Cic. Cluent. 42, 119; and Geta, the brother and co-regent of the emperor Caracalla; also the name of a Greek slave, Ter. Ad. and Thorm.

[*GĒTES*, æ. m. Of or belonging to the Geta, Ov. P. 4, 13, 17.]

GĒTHŪM, yi. n. (γῆθον) A kind of bulbous plant, a scallion, Plin. 19, 6, 32.

[*GĒTICE*, adv. Like the Geta, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 58.]

[*GĒTICUS*, a, um. Of or belonging to the Geta; poet. also for Thracian, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 13.]

[*GETULL*, and its derivatives. See *GÆTULL*.]

GĒUM, i. n. A kind of plant, bennet, Plin. 26, 7, 21.

\*\*GIBBA, æ. f. A hunch on the back, Suet. Dom. 23.

\*\*1. GIBBER, ēra, ērum. I. Hunch-backed, hump-backed: g. genus gallinarum, Plin. 10, 26, 36. [II. *Meton.*: Protuberant, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*2. GIBBER, ēris. m. (1. gibber) I. q. gibba: Syriacis (bubus) non sunt palcaria, sed g. in dorso, Plin. 8, 45, 70.

\*\*GIBBERŌSUS, a, um. (2. gibber) Having hunches or protuberances. I. *Prop.*: Orbilius Pupillus, gibberosus se de sole in umbram transferre, respondit, quod Murena gibber erat, Suet. Gramm. 9. [II. *Fig.*: Front.]

[*GIBBŌSUS*, a, um. Very hump-backed, Dig.]

\*\*1. GIBBUS, a, um. Protuberant, gibbous: calvaria ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus g., Cels. 8, 1.

[2. GIBBUS, i. m. I. q. gibba, Juv. 10, 309. II. *Meton.*: Any protuberance, Amm.]

GĪGANTES, um. m. (Γίγαντες) Myth.: The sons of Earth and Tartarus, represented as giants, with serpents instead of feet; when storming the heavens they were struck by Jupiter with a flash of lightning, and were buried under Mount Etna, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

[*GĪGANTĒUS*, a, um. Of or relating to the giants, Ov. Tr. 2, 71.]

GĪGANTŌMĀCHĪA, æ. f. (Γιγαντομαχία) The War of Giants, the title of a poem by Claudian.

GIGAS, antis. See GIGANTES.

\*\*GIGERĪA, ōrum. n. The entrails of poultry, Petr. S. 66.

\*\*GIGNENTĪA, ium, n. (gigno) Organic bodies, plants: ubi per loca æqualia et nuda g. ventus coortus arenam humo excitavit, Sall. J. 76, 6.

GIGNO, gēnūi, gēnĭtum. 3. [the old form of præ. gēno, ēre, genunt, Varr. ap. Prisc.: genitur, A. ap. Cic.: genuntur, Lucr.: *inf.*, geni, Lucr.: *genit. gerund.*, genendi, Varr.: *perf.*, genuit, Enn.: *inf. præ. pass.*, gignier, Lucr.] To beget, procreate, bear, bring forth, produce; in the pass. also, to take rise, spring up, come forth.

I. *Prop.*: Sextus (Hercules) hic ex Alcumena, quem Juppiter genuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42:—Alexandrum g.:—ova g.:—omnia quæ terra gignit:—ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi genuisse videatur:—natura nos genuit et conformavit:—deus animum ex sua mente et divinitate genuit.—In the pass.: quæ in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari:—quod gigneretur aliunde.—*Abol.*: ut in gignendo, in educando perfacile appareat.

II. *Fig.*: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Cœl. 17, 41:—hæc virtus amicitiam gignit:—g. dicendi copiam.—In the pass.: quum ipse (Cato) sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet.—ex hac maxima libertate tyrannus gignitur:—perturbationes omnes gignantur ex intemperantia:—natura gigni sensum diligendi et benevolentie caritatem:—odia gigni [extingui] familiaritates:—in animorum permotione gignenda.

[*GILLO*, ōnis. m. A cooler (for liquids), Poet. in A. Lat.]

[*GILVUS* (gilbus), a, um. Light yellow, Virg. G. 3, 83.]

[*GINDES*, is. See *GYNDES*.]

GINGĪDĪON or -UM, ii. n. (γγιδιον) A small Syrian plant, the French carrot (Daucus g., Fam. Umbellifera), Plin. 20, 5, 16.

\*\*GINGĪLISMUS, i. m. (γγιλισμός) Loud laughter, Petr. S. 73, 4.

\*\*GINGĪVA, æ. f. A gum: inter dentem et g., Cels. 6, 13.

[*GINGIVŪLA*, æ. f. (gingiva) A small gum, App.]

[*GINGLYMUS*, i. m. (γγιλυμος) A hinge-like joint, NL.]

[*GINGRIATOR*. I. q. tibicen, acc. to Fest.]

[*GINGRĪNA*, æ. f. A kind of small flute, Sol.]

[*GINGRĪTUS*, ūs. m. (gingrio) The cackling of geese, Arn.]

[*GINUS*, i. See *HINNUS*.]

GIT (gith, giti, or githi). ind. n. A plant, i. q. melanthion, Fennel-flower (Nigella sativa L.), Plin. 20, 17, 71.

[*GLĀBELLA*. The part of the forehead above the nose, NL.]

[*GLĀBELLUS*, a, um. (glaber) Without hair, bald, App.]

\*\*1. GLĀBER, bra, brum. Smooth, bald, without hair, wool, or feathers: g. colla boum, Col. 6, 14, 7.

**\*\*2. GLĀBER**, bri. m. (without beard) *A young slave, a favourite slave*, Sen. E. 47.

[GLĀBRĀRIA, æ. f. (glaber) *A woman that deprives herself of her property*, Mart. 4, 28, 7.]

**\*\*GLĀBRESCO**, ēre. v. n. (glaber) *To grow bald: atque ita glabrescit et fit idonea trituri area*, Col. 2, 19, 2.

**\*\*GLĀBRĒTA**, ōrum. n. (glaber) *A bare place where nothing grows: ea g. signis adhibitis notari convenit*, Col. 2, 9, 9.

GLABRĪO, ōnis. m. (glaber) *A cognomen in the gens Acilia*.

[GLĀBRITAS, ātis. f. (glaber) *Bareness, baldness*, Arn.]

**\*\*GLĀBRO**, i. v. a. (glaber) *To make bald, to deprive of hair: sues glabratur*, Col.

**\*\*GLĀCĪĀLIS**, e. (glacies) *Of or belonging to ice, icy, full of ice: g. regio* [perferida], Col. 3, 1, 3.

**\*\*GLĀCĪES**, ēi. f. I. *Ice: g. lubrica*, Liv. 21, 36, 7. [II. *Meton.: Hardness, rigidity*, Lucr. 1, 494.]

**\*\*GLĀCĪO**, i. v. a. and n. (glacies) I. *Act: To make or turn into ice; to freeze, congeal*. A) *Prop.* 1) *Humor glaciatur arescit in gemmas*, Plin. 8, 38, 57. 2) *Meton.: To make hard, solid, or stiff: nec dubium quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat*, Col. 7, 8, 2. [B] *Fig.: Stat. Th.* II. *Neut.: To become solid or hard: (unguentum) fit hieme, quoniam aestate non glaciatur nisi accepta cera*, Plin. 29, 3, 13.

[GLĀDIĀRIUS, a. um. (gladius) *Of or belonging to a sword: g. negotiator, one who deals in armour and swords*, Inscr.—Subst.: *Gladiarius, ii. m. A sword-cutter*, Inscr.]

GLĀDĪĀTOR, ōria. m. (gladius) I. A) *A public fighter, gladiator: athletæ et g.*, Cic. de Or. 68, 228: *gladiatorum spectaculum: — emere g.: — ut gladiatoribus imperari solet: — g. nobiles: — bonus g.: — As term of reproach: Gracchorum potentiam majorem fuisse arbitramini quam hujus gladiatoris (i. e. Antonii) futura sit?* [B] *Meton.: A public performance of gladiators, a gladiatorial show: gladiatores dare: — locum gladiatoribus dare: — abl. abs., gladiatoribus, during the gladiatorial shows.* [II. *A sword-cutter*, Dig.]

[GLĀDĪĀTORIÆ. adv. *In the manner of gladiators*, Lampr.]

GLĀDĪĀTORĪUS, a. um. (gladiator) I. *Of or belonging to gladiators: g. ludus*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: *— g. certamen: — g. familia, a company of gladiators: — g. consessus, spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows: — g. locus, a stand or elevated place for witnessing these shows: — tu istis faucibus, istis lateribus, ista gladiatoria totius corporis firmitate, tantum vini in Hippie nuptiis exhauseras.* \*\*II. *Subst.: Gladiatorium, ii. n. (sc. premium, auctoramentum), The pay received by gladiators: vix gladiatorio accepto decem talentis ab rege rex, ut in eam fortunam recideret*, Liv. 44, 31.

**\*\*GLĀDĪĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (gladius, gladiator) *A gladiatorial fight: adduntur e servitiis gladiatorum destinati*, Tac. A. 3, 43.

[GLADIOLUM, i. See GLADIOLUS.]

**\*\*GLĀDĪŌLUS**, i. m. (gladius) I. A) *A little sword, in the plur. heterocl.: "nec gladiola (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit."* Quint. 1, 6, 42. B) *Gladiolus, i., the title of a comedy by L. Andr.* II. *A plant, corn-flag, Fam. Iridea*, Plin. 21, 11, 38.

[GLADIUM, i. See GLADIUM.]

GLĀDĪUS, ii. m. [an old reading glādium, ii. n., Lucil.]

I. A) *A sword: g. stringere, to draw*, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: *— g. dstringere: — g. educere e vagina: — g. recondere in vaginam.* B) *Prov.: aut tuo, quemadmodum dicitur, gladio aut nostro, defensio tua conficiatur necesse est, to be beaten with one's own weapons.* C) *Quum illum (Clodium) plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret (Hortensius), with ease, with little trouble.* II. *Meton. A) Murder, assassination: quum tanta præsertim gladiatorum sit impunitas:*

*— magna gladiatorum est licentia.* B) *A fight of gladiators: qui quum maxime dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum*, Sen. \*\*C) *G. vomeris, a ploughshare*, Plin. \*\*D) *The sword-fish, called also xiphias*, Plin. 9, 2, 1.

[GLĒBA, and its derivatives. See GLEBA.]

[GLANDĀRIUS, a. um. (glans) *Of or belonging to acorns*, Cat.]

**\*\*GLANDĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (glans-fero) *Bearing acorns*, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2.

[GLANDĪŌNĪDA, æ. f. (glandium) *A delicate (glandulous) piece of meat*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.]

**\*\*GLANDĪUM**, ii. n. (glans) *A kernel in the flesh, a delicate piece of meat, especially of pork*, Plin. 8, 51, 77.

[GLANDO, inis. f. (glans) *An acorn*, Avien.]

[GLANDŪLA. In Anal. and Pathol.: *A gland.—In Botany: A tubercle; esp. an organ which secretes the fluids peculiar to different species of plants*, NL.]

**\*\*GLANDŪLÆ**, ārum. f. (glans) *Prop. small acorns: then, meton.* I. A) *The glands of the neck (called also tonsillæ): in ipsis cervicibus g. positæ sunt*, Cels. 4, 1. B) *A glandulous swelling in the neck*, Cels. 2, 1. [II. *A savoury piece of meat, esp. pork*, Mart. 8, 82, 21.]

**\*\*GLANDŪLŌSUS**, a. um. (glandulæ) *Full of kernels, glandulous: g. cervix suis*, Col. 7, 9, 1.

GLANIS, idis and glanus, i. m. (γλάνis, γλάνος) *A kind of fish, described by Plin. 9, 43, 67.*

GLANS, glandis. f. I. *Any kernel-fruit; as a date, chestnut, walnut, etc., especially an acorn*, Cic. de Or. 9, 31. II. *Meton. A) A ball of lead or clay*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43, 1. \*\*B) *Summa pars penis*, Cels. 7, 25.

GLARĒA, æ. f. *Gravel, coarse sand: eo loco pulvis non g. injecta est*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2, 4.

**\*\*GLĀRĒŌSUS**, a. um. (glares) *Full of gravel, gravelly: g. rivi*, Plin. 26, 8, 56.

GLASTRUM, i. n. *A plant used in dyeing blue, woad, otherwise called vitrum*, Plin. 22, 1, 2.

GLAUCE, ēs. f. (Γλαῦκη) I. *The mother of the third Diana*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58. II. *Creusa, the wife of Jason*, Hyg. F. 25. III. *An Amazon*, Hyg. F. 163.

GLAUCEO. See GLAUcoma.

GLAUCEŪM, i. n. (γλαῦκειον) I. *g. glaucion*, Col. poet. 10, 104.

[GLAUCEŪS, a. um. (glaucion) *Of the plant glaucion*, Scrib.]

GLAUCĪA, æ. m. (1. glaucus) *A Roman cognomen in the gentes Servilia and Mallia.*

[GLAUCĪCŌMANS, antis. [1. glaucus; 2. como] *That has bluish gray hair*, Juvenc. 3, 622.]

[GLAUCĪNA, ōrum. n. (γλαῦκινα) *An unguent prepared from the plant glaucum*, Dig.]

GLAUCĪŌN, ii. n. (γλαῦκιον) *A plant, horn-poppy, Fam. Papaveraceæ*, Plin. 27, 10, 59.

GLAUCISCUS, i. m. (γλαυκίσκος) *A fish of a blue colour, unknown to us*, Plin. 32, 10, 46.

[GLAUCĪTO. I. v. n. *To yelp as a puppy*, A. Carm. Phil.]

**\*\*GLAUCŌMA**, ātis. n. [an old form glaucoma, æ. f., Plaut.] (γλαῦκωμα) I. *An disease of the eye; in ancient pathology i. q. cataracta*, Plin. 29, 6, 38. [II. *In modern pathology this term denotes a peculiar opacity of the vitreous humour, with morbid alteration of the retina*, NL.]

**\*\*1. GLAUCUS**, a. um. (γλαῦκος) *Of a bluish gray colour, glaucous: g. oculi*, Plin. 8, 21, 30.

2. **GLAUCUS**, i. m. (γλαῦκος) *A fish of a bluish colour, unknown to us*, Plin. 9, 16, 25.

3. **GLAUCUS**, i. m. (Γλαῦκος) *A Greek proper name.* I. *The son of Sisyphus, who was torn to pieces by his own horses*, Virg. G. 3, 267. II. *The chief of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of Diomedes*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 17. III. *A*

*fisherman of Anthedon in Eubœa, who was changed into a sea-god, Ov. M. 13, 906.*

**GLAUX**, cia. f. (γλαύξ) *A plant, black salt-wort, Fam. Salicaria, Plin. 27, 9, 58.*

**GLĒBA** (glēba), æ. f. *A small lump of earth, a clod. I. Prop.* : si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquid de fundo præcipitem egeris : non esse arma cespites neque glebas, Cic. Cæc. 21, 60 : — qui ullam agri glebam possiderent : — non adimi cuiquam glebam. *II. Meton.* [A] (*pars protota*), *A field, glebe, Virg.* B) *Of other things; A piece, lump, mass* : qui per manus sevi ac picis transitas glebas in ignem e regione turris projiciebat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 25, 2.

[**GLĒBĀLIS** (glēb.), e. (gleba) *I. Consisting of clods, Amm.* *II. In Law* : *Of or belonging to lands, Cod. Th.*]

[**GLĒBĀRIUS** (glēb.), a, um. (gleba) *Of or belonging to clods of earth; subst., a plough-ox, Varr.*]

[**GLĒBĀTIM** (glēb.), adv. (gleba) *By clods, Lact.*]

[**GLĒBĀTIO** (glēb.), ōnis. f. (gleba) *A land-tax, Cod. Th.*]

**GLĒBŌSUS** (glēb.), a, um. (gleba) *Full of clods, cloddy* : terra g., Plin. 35, 16, 53.

**GLĒBŪLA** (glēb.), æ. f. (gleba) *A small clod or lump of earth. I. Prop.* : frumenta lapillisque carent et glebulis, quas per tritum fere terrena remittit area, Col. 1, 6, 23. *II. Meton.* [A] *A small field, Juv.* B) *Of other things, a small piece* : g. myrrhæ, Vitruv. 8, 3.

[**GLĒBŪLENTUS** (glēb.), a, um. (gleba) *Cloddy, App.*]

**GLĒCHON**, ōnis. m. (γλήχων) *A plant, penny-royal (Mentha pulegium L.), App. H. 92.*

**GLECHŌNĪTES**, is. m. (γληχωνίτης) *Wine seasoned with penny-royal, Col. 12, 35.*

[**GLĒŌIDĒUS**, a, um. (γλην-ειδος) *In the form of a hollow or cavern* : cavitas g., the glenoid cavity, NL.]

**GLĒSARIÆ** (glēs.) **INSULÆ**. *Some islands of the Baltic, celebrated for their amber, Plin. 37, 3, 11.*

**GLĒSUM** (glēsum and glēsūm), i. n. (German Glas; conf. glänzen, to glitter) *Amber, Tac. G. 45.*

**GLEUCĪNUS**, a, um. (γλεύκινος) *Of must, or new wine, Plin. 15, 7, 7.*

**GLĪNON**, i. n. (γλίνος) *A kind of maple, Plin. 16, 15, 26.*

[**GLĪRĀTIUM**, ū. n. (gliis) *A place where dormice are kept, Varr.*]

**GLĪS**, gliris. m. *A dormouse, considered a delicate dish with the Romans, Plin. 8, 57, 82.*

**GLISCO**, ēre. v. n. *To grow or spread imperceptibly, to swell. \*I. Prop.* : asellus foliis spinisque alitur : palei vero etiam gliscit, grouis fat, Col. 7, 1, 1. *II. Fig.* : *To grow, increase, spread, rise up* : ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, ut ignis oleo, Cic. Hort. Fr. ap. Non. 22, 22. — [In the pass. : Sempr. Asellio ap. Non.]

[**GLĪBĀTIM**, adv. (globus) *By bands or troops, Amm.*]

**GLŌBO**, 1. v. a. (globus) *To form into the shape of a ball, to make round or spherical. I. Prop.* : dependentes ubique guttas parvas globantur orbibus, Plin. 2, 65, 65. *II. Meton.* : *To form into a body or heap, to crowd together* : si ante exortum solis nubes globantur, hiemem asperam denunciabant, Plin. 18, 35, 78.

[**GLŌBŌSITAS**, ātis. f. (globosus) *Rotundity, spherical form, Macr.*]

**GLŌBŌSUS**, a, um. (globus) *Round as a ball, spherical* : (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, quod σφαῖροειδὲς Græci vocant, Cic. Ūn. 6 : — stellæ g. et rotundæ : — g. mundus : — g. forma (mundi) : — g. terra.

[**GLŌBŪLĀRIA**, æ. f. (globula) *A plant, bearing flowers with globe heads, the French daisy, Fam. Globularina, L.*]

**GLŌBŪLUS**, i. m. (globus) *A small round ball, globule. I. Prop.* : chrysocollæ globulis sudore resolutis,

Plin. 33, 5, 27. *II. Fig.* : *Rotundity of periods* : g. melliti verborum, Petr. 8, 1.

**GLŌBUS**, i. m. (related to glomus) *Any body in the form of a ball, a globe, bowl, sphere, spherical body.*

*I. Prop.* A) *Gen.* : "quum duæ formæ præstantes sint, ex solidis g. (sic enim σφαῖρα interpretari placet), ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Græce dicitur," Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47 : — g. terræ : — stellarum g. : — in cœlo animadversus globi, balls of fire. [B] *Esp.* 1) *A dumpling, pudding, Varr.* 2) *In Milit.* : *A close order of battle, platoon (Fr. peloton), Cat. ap. Fest.* \*\**II. Any round mass, lump, etc.* : Tac. A. 2, 23 : — *A dense crowd or mass of people* : extrema concio et circa Fabium g. increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32, 13. — [G. hystericus, a spasm, attended with a sensation as of a ball forcing its way up the throat, NL.]

**GLŌCŪO**, ire. v. n. *To cluck as a hen* : ut ova quam recentissima supponantur glorientibus, Col. 8, 5, 4.

[**GLŌCTŪRO**, 1. v. n. *To cry as a stork, A. Carm. Phil.*]

[**GLŌMĒRĀLIS**, e. (glomer) *Rounded, round, Man. 4, 520.*]

[**GLŌMĒRĀMEN**, īnis. n. (glomer) *A round shape; in concr., a round body, a ball (poet.), Lucr. 2, 686.*]

[**GLŌMĒRĀTE**, adv. *Thickly, closely, Aus.*]

[**GLŌMĒRĀTIM**, adv. (glomer) *In heaps, troops, or crowds [turmatim], Macr.*]

**GLŌMĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Of horses; A throwing of the legs, as it were, with a globulous motion, an ambling* : Asturcones, quibus non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu g., Plin. 8, 42, 67.

[**GLŌMĒRĀTUS**, a, um. *Of a globular shape, NL.*]

**GLŌMĒRO**, 1. v. a. (glomus) *To wind or form into a ball, collect together into a round heap, to glomerate. I. Prop.* A) *Ubi venæ inter se implicatæ glomerantur, Cels. 7, 22.* B) *Meton.* : *To compress together, or form into a round body* : legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac. [II. Fig.] : *glomerans annus, as it were rolling away or along, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 19.*

**GLŌMĒRŌSUS**, a, um. (glomus) *In the shape of a ball, round* : vastus sed g., Col. 9, 3, 1.

**GLŌMUS**, ēris. n. (related to globus) *A ball, e. g. of cotton* : g. lini, Plin. 36, 13, 19.

**GLŌRĪA**, æ. f. (related to clarus) *Glory, fame, renown. I. Prop.* A) *Absol.* : non tulit ullos hæc civitas aut gloriâ clariores aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154 : — est enim g. solida quedam res et expressa, non adumbrata : — optimus quisque maxime gloriâ ducitur : — de contemnenda g. : — immortalis g. : — bello quæritur g. : — maximam gloriam capere : — esse in g. sempiterna : — excellens in re militari g. : — summa augur g. : — g. disparet : — maxime g. excellit : — *In the plur.* : memorare veteres Gallorum glorias quæque Romanis adversa intulissent, gloriores actiones, exploits, Tac. A. 3, 45. B) *With genit. obj.* : nemo, qui fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis et malitia, laudem est adeptus : — legum et publicæ disciplinæ g. : — rerum gestarum g. : — eximia virtutis g. : — imperii g. : — dicendi g. *II. Meton. subj.* : *A thirst or passion for glory, ambition.* A) *Absol.* : moriar, ni, quæ tua g. est, puto te malle a Cæsare consuli quam inaurari, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1 : — genus ostentationis et gloriæ : — [In the plur. : Vain boasting, ostentation, Plaut. B) *With genit. obj.* : Virg.]

[**GLŌRĪABUNDUS**, a, um. (glorior) *Vaunting, Gell. 5, 5.*]

**GLŌRĪĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A vaunting, boasting* : ex quo efficitur, gloriatione, ut ita dicam, dignam esse beatam vitam, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 28.

[**GLŌRĪĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A boaster, App.*]

[**GLŌRĪFICĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A glorifying, August.*]

[**GLŌRĪFICO**, 1. v. a. (glorificus) *To glorify, Tert.*]

[**GLŌRĪFICUS**, a, um. (gloria-facio) *Glorious, Cod. Just.*]

**GLŌRĪŌLA**, æ. f. (gloria) *Slight glory or fame* :

nosmet ipsi vivi g. nostra perfuamur, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 9 : — ornare gloriolæ insignibus.

**GLŌRĪOR**, i. v. dep. a. and n. (gloria) *To glory in, boast or brag of, pride one's self in, to place one's glory in any thing; with acc. or an objective or relative clause, with abl., de, in alqa re, or absol.* A) *With acc.* : vellem equidem idem posse g. quod Cyrus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32 : — ut de me ipso alqd gloriatur : — *In the part. fut. pass.* : beata vita glorianda et prædicanda et præ se ferenda est : — *prædicabile alqd et gloriandum ac præ se ferendum.* B) *With an objective or relative clause* : is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum ? — omnes provincias se peragrasse gloriatur : — *in eo multum g., se etc.* : — seque alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Cæs. \*\* *With a relative clause* : gloriatus est expurgatus somno Cæsoniæ, quantum egisset, dum ea meridiaret, Suet. \*\*C) *With abl.* : nominibus veterum g. : — quibus rebus gloriemini. D) *With de* : de tuis divitiis intolerantissime gloriaris : — de misera vita g. : — de tot Fulviis g. E) *With in* : non pudet philosophum in eo g., quod : — *in hoc g.* : — *in virtute g.* F) *Abso.* : licet enim mihi, Marce fili, apud te g., ad quem et hereditas hujus gloriæ pertinet : — tu ipse mihi g. videbare : — ut jure quisquam gloriatur : — non gloriandi causa : — mentitur in gloriando.

**GLŌRĪŌSE**, adv. I. *With glory, gloriously* : g. triumphare, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 3. — \*\* *Comp.*, quia reliqua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. Fr. ap. Gell. — *Sup.*, quod per ipsos confici potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime confecerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 2. II. *Boastfully, vauntingly* : exorsus es non g. magis a veritate quam, Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 31 : — g. mentiri.

**GLŌRĪŌSUS**, a, um. (gloria) I. *Full of glory, glorious* : de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis satis hoc loco dictum, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37 : — quæ si gloriosa sunt : — magnificum illud et g. : — fuga nobis g. : — g. mors : — g. consilia : — quod ipsi Agamemnoni fuit honestum, habere . . . mihi vero g., te juvenem consulem florere laudibus : — bene de re publica mereri, g. est. II. *Boastful, vaunting, bragging, vain-glorious, conceited, ostentatious* : nisi essent milites g., Cic. Læl. 26, 98 : — magnifica et g. ostentatio civitatis : — præpotens et g. philosophia : — Miles G., the title of a comedy of Plautus : with allusion to that comedy ; deforme est, de se ipsum prædicare, falsa præsertim, et cum irrisione audentium imitari Militem gloriosum, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137.

[**GLOS**, glōris, f. (concr. from γλῶσσος, Attic γλῶσς) *The sister of a husband, sister-in-law* [cf. fratria, the wife of a brother], Dig.]

[**GLOSSA**, æ. f. (γλῶσσα) *An ancient or foreign word which requires explanation* [usually glossema], Ans. — *Hence*, Glossæ. *Collections and explanations of such words*, Varr.]

[**GLOSSAGRA**, æ. f. (γλῶσσα-ἄγρα) *Pain in the tongue*, NL.]

[**GLOSSANTHRAX**, æcis. m. (γλῶσσα-ἄνθραξ) *Carbuncle of the tongue*, NL.]

[**GLOSSARIUM**, ii. n. (glossa) *A dictionary of obsolete words with explanations, a glossary*, Gell. 18, 7.]

\*\***GLOSSEMATA**, ætis. n. (γλῶσσημα) *An obsolete or obscure word requiring explanation* : "Circa glossemata etiam, id est voces minus usitatas, non ultima ejus professionis diligentia," Quint. 1, 8, 15 : — [Hence, Glossemata, ðrum. n. *A collection of such words with explanations, acc. to Fest.*]

[**GLOSSEMATICUS**, a, um. (γλῶσσηματικός) *Of or relating to obsolete or foreign words*, Diom.]

[**GLOSSEITIS**, itidis, f. (γλῶσσα) *Inflammation of the tongue*, NL.]

[**GLOSSEOCATOCHUS**, i. m. (γλῶσσοκάτοχον) *An instrument employed to depress the tongue, in examination of the fauces, i. q. speculum oris*, NL.]

[**GLOSSELYSIS**, ðom. f. (γλῶσσα-λύσις) *A loosening of the tongue*, NL.]

**GLOSSŌPĒTRA**, æ. f. (γλωσσόπετρα) *A precious stone with spots resembling tongues*, Plin. 37, 10, 59.

**GLOTTIS**, idis, f. (γλωττίς) I. *A small bird*, Plin. 10, 23, 33. [II. *The aperture of communication of the larynx and trachea with the buccal cavity*, NL.]

[**GLŪBO**, ðre. v. a. and n. I. *Act.* : To peel or strip off the bark, Cat. II. *Neut.* : To peel off, Cat.]

[**GLŪMA**, æ. f. (glubo) *The husk of corn, etc.*, Varr.]

[**GLŪS**, ūtis, f. (gluo) *Glue* [usually gluten], Aus.]

[**GLUT GLUT**. *A word denoting the natural sound of water falling through a narrow opening*, Poet. A. Lat.]

[**GLŪTÆUS**, i. m. (γλουτός) *A muscle of the nates*, NL.]

\*\***GLŪTEN**, inis, n. [m., M. Cap.], and **GLŪTĪNUM**, i. n. (gluo) I. *A* *Glue*, Cels. [An immediate principle of vegetables, NL.] B) *Meton.* : Tie, ligament, Prud. II. *Fig.* : Hier.]

\*\***GLŪTĪNĀMENTUM**, i. n. (glutino) *A part glued together, e. g. of paper*, Plin. 13, 12, 25.

[**GLŪTĪNĀTUS**, ii. m. (gluten) *A glue-manufacturer*, Inscr.]

\*\***GLŪTĪNĀTĪŌ**, ōnis, f. *In Medic.* : A gluing together : neque desperari debet solida g. vulneris, closing of a wound, Cels. 7, 27.

[**GLŪTĪNĀTIVUS**, a, um. (glutino) *In Medic.* : That closes or draws together, App.]

**GLŪTĪNĀTOR**, ōris, m. *One that glues together, e. g. the leaves of a book ; a bookbinder*, Cic. Att. 4, 4.

[**GLŪTĪNĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. (glutino) *I. q. glutinativus*, LL.]

[**GLŪTĪNĒUS**, a, um. (gluten) *Glutinous*, LL.]

[**GLŪTĪNUM**, ii. n. *Glue*. I. *Meton.* : A tie, connection. II. *Fig.* : App.]

\*\***GLŪTĪNO**. I. v. a. (gluten) *To glue, glue together*. I. *Prop.* : g. chartas, Plin. 22, 25, 60. II. *Meton.* *In Medic.* : To close any orifice, esp. of a wound, to join : ei fibulæ glutinantia medicamenta superdanda sunt, Cels. 7, 4.

\*\***GLŪTĪNŌSUS**, a, um. (gluten) *Full of glue, gluey, glutinous, viscous* : g. terra, Col. 1 præf. — *Comp.*, g. sus et sanguine et sanie, Cels. — *Sup.*, g. terra, Col. 3, 11, 10.

**GLUTINUM**, i. See **GLUTEN**.

\*\***GLŪTĪŌ** (gluttio), ivi or ii, itum. 4. v. a. *To swallow, devour*. [I. *Prop.* A) Juv. 4, 29.] B) *Meton.* : Also of sound ; To emit inarticulately : pessima eorum (corvorum) significatio (in auspiciis), quum glutint vocem velut strangulati, make a rattling noise in their throats, Plin. 10, 12, 15. [II. *Fig.* : Tert.]

[**GLŪTO** (glutto), ōnis, m. (glutio) *A glutton*, Pers. 5, 112.]

\*\***GLUTUS** (gluttus), a, um. part. (gluo) *Well beaten together, close (of soil)*, Plin. 17, 18, 29.

**GLŪCYMĒRIS**, idis, f. (γλυκυμερίς) *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

**GLŪCYRRHĪZA**, æ. f. (γλυκέρριζα) *A plant with a sweet root, from which liquorice is made*, Fam. Leguminosæ, Plin. 22, 9, 11.

**GLŪCYRRHĪZON**, i. n. (γλυκέρριζον) I. q. glycyrrhiza, Plin. 11, 54, 119.

**GLŪCYŚIDE**, ðs, f. (γλυκυσίδη) *The peony*, Plin. 25, 4, 10.

**GLYSSOMARGA**, æ. f. *A kind of marl*, Plin. 17, 18, 4 (al. glissomarga).

[**GNÆUS**, i. See **CNÆUS**.]

**GNAPHĀLĪON**, ii. n. (γναφάλιον) *A plant, everlasting*, Fam. Compositæ, Plin. 27, 10, 61.

\*\***GNARĪTAS**, ætis, f. (gnarus) *Knowledge*, Sall. ap. Non. 116, 22.

[**GNARURIS**, e. See **GNARUS**.]

**GNĀRUS**, a, um. [another form gnaruris, e, Plaut. : another form, narus, Cic.] (related to gnatus, notus, nosco)

*Skilful, practised, learned, knowing in any thing; with genit., relative or objective clause.* I. A) With genit.: L. Sisenna, doctus vir, g. rei publicæ, Cic. Brut. 64, 228. B) With relative clause: Periclem uberem et fecundum fuisse gnarumque, quod est eloquentiæ maximum, quibus etc. \*\*C) With object. clause: Hasdrubal satis g., Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum, Liv. D) With acc.: Plant.] \*II. Meton. pass.: Known: in paludem gnaram vincentibus, iniquam nesciis, Tac. A. 1, 63.

GNATHO, ðnis. m. *The name of a parasite in the Eunuch of Terence, hence gen. for a parasite, Cic. Læl. 25, 93.*  
[GNATHŌNICI, ðrum. m. *As it were, The disciples of Gnatho, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.*  
[GNATUS, a, um. *See NATUS.*  
[GNAVE, GNAVITAS, GNAVITER, GNAVUS. *See NAV.*

GNĪDIUS (Cn.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Gnidus: Subst. plur.: Gnidii (Cn.), ðrum. m. The inhabitants of Gnidus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, 135.*  
GNĪDUS or GNĪDOS (Cnid.), i. f. (Κνίδος) *A Doric town of Caria, celebrated for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, now Cnido, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 33.*  
[GNOBILIS, e. *See NOBILIS.*  
[GNŌME, ðs. f. (γνώμη) *A brief motto or saying (pure Latin, sententia), Front.]*

\*\*GNŌMON, ðnis. m. (γνῶμων) *The index of a sundial, gnomon, Plin. 2, 72, 74.*

\*\*GNŌMŌNICA, æ. and GNŌMŌNICE, ðs. f. (γνῶμωνική) *The art of dialling or making dials, Vitruv. 1, 3.*

\*\*GNŌMŌNĪCUS, a, um. (γνῶμωνικός) *Of or belonging to a sun-dial: g. rationes, Vitruv. 9, 3:—[Subst.: Gnomōnīci, ðrum. m. (γνῶμωνικοί) Persons skilled in the art of dialling, Sol.]*  
[GNOSCO, ere. *See NOSCO.*  
[GNŌSĪLCUS (Gnos.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Crete: G. rex, i. e. Minos, Ov. M. 8, 52.*  
[GNŌSĪAS (Gnos.), ðdis. f. *Of or belonging to Gnosus or to Crete, Cretan, Ov. A. A. 293.—Subst.: i. q. Ariadne, Ov. A. A. 1, 556.*  
[GNŌSIS (Gnos.), ðdis. f. *Of or belonging to Gnosus or to Crete: G. corona, i. e. the constellation Corona Septentrionalis, Ov. F. 3, 460.—Subst.: i. q. Ariadne, Ov. H. 15, 25.]*

GNŌSĪUS (Gnos.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Gnosus or to Crete, Cretan: G. Ctesiphon, of Gnosus, Plin. 7, 37, 38.—[Subst.: Gnōsīa. æ. f.: i. e. Ariadne, Prop. 1, 3, 2]:—In the plur.: Gnōsīi, ðrum. m. The inhabitants of Gnosus, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15.*  
[GNOSTICI, ðrum. m. (γνωστικοί) *The Gnostics, a sect in the first century, August.]*

GNŌSUS or GNŌSOS (Gnos. and Cnos.), i. f. (Κνωσός and Κνωσσός) *A very ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos, now Cnosson, Plin. 4, 12, 20.*  
[GNOTUS, a, um. *See NOSCO.*

GŌBĪUS (cob.), ii. and GŌBĪŌ, ðnis. m. (κωβίος) *A gudgeon, Plin. 9, 57, 53.*

GŌMORRA or GŌMORRHA, æ. f. (Γόμορρα) *A city of Palestine, Bibl.; called also Gomorrhum, Tert.*

[GŌMORRHÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gomorra, Prud.]*  
GOMPHENSES, ðum. m. *The inhabitants of Gomphi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 81.*

GOMPHI, ðrum. m. (Γόμφι) *A town of Thessaly, on the Peneus, now Kalabaki, Cæs. B. C. 3, 80.*

[GOMPHĪSIS, ðos. f. (γομφίς) *A looseness of the teeth, NL.]*  
GOMPHENSES, ðum. m. *The inhabitants of Gomphi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 81.*

GOMPHI, ðrum. m. (Γόμφι) *A town of Thessaly, on the Peneus, now Kalabaki, Cæs. B. C. 3, 80.*

[GOMPHĪSIS, ðos. f. (γομφίς) *A looseness of the teeth, NL.]*  
[GOMPHŌSIS, ðos. f. (γομφώ) *An immovable articulation, NL.]*

[GOMPHUS, i. m. (γόμφος) *A nail, peg, Tert.]*  
[GŌNLĀRA, æ. f. (γόνα-κρη) *Gout in the knee, NL.]*

GONGŸLIS, ðdis. f. (γογγυλίς) *A turnip, Col. Poet. 10, 421.*

GONĪÆA, æ. f. *A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 59.*  
[GŌNORRĒA, æ. f. (γονόρρη) *A disease of the seminal vessels, Firm.]*

GORDĪANUS, i. m. *A Roman proper name, esp. of three Roman emperors, Capit.*

GORDĪUM, ði. n. (Γόρδιον) *A town of Phrygia Major, on the Sangaris, Plin. 5, 32, 42.*

GORDĪUS, ði. m. (Γόρδιος) *A king of Gordium, in Phrygia Major, celebrated for the knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut in two, Curt. 3, 1.*

GORGE, ðs. f. *Daughter of Æneus and Althæa, sister of Meleager and Deianira, changed into a bird, Ov. M. 8, 543.*

GORGĪAS, æ. m. (Γοργίας) I. *A Greek sophist of Leontium, a contemporary of Socrates, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7.* II. *A rhetorician of Asia, teacher of the son of Cicero, author of a work from which excerpts were made by Rutilius Lupus, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6.* III. *A statuery of Sparta, Plin. 34, 8, 19.*

GORGO or GORGON [Gorgōna, æ., Prud.], ðnis. f. (Γοργώ) *The serpent-haired daughter of Phorcus, called also Medusa, said to petrify all who looked on her, killed by Perseus; her head was fixed in the shield of Minerva, and Pegasus sprang from her blood, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, 124.*

[GORGŌNÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gorgo, Ov. M. 4, 801.]*

GORGŌNĪA, æ. f. *A kind of coral, so called because it hardens when exposed to the air, Plin. 37, 10, 59.*

[GORGŌNĪFER, ðri. m. (Gorgo-fero) *The bearer of Gorgon, i. e. Perseus, Inscr.]*

GORTŸNA, æ. and GORTŸNE [Cortynia, æ., Varr.: Gortyn, ðnos, V. Fl.], ðs. f. (Γορτύνη) *A very ancient town of Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20.*

[GORTŸNĪLCUS, a, um. *Of Gortyna, Cretan, Ov. M. 7, 778.]*

[GORTŸNIS, ðdis. f. *Of Gortyna, Cretan, Luc. 6, 214.]*

GORTŸNĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gortyna; poet. also gen. for Cretan: G. index, from Gortyna, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13.—\*\*Subst. plur.: GortŸni, ðrum. m. The inhabitants of Gortyna, Liv. 33, 3.*

GOSSYPĪNUS, i. f. *The cotton-tree, Plin. 12, 10, 21.*

GOSSYPĪON and GOSSIPĪON or -UM, ði. n. (γοσσύπιον) *The cotton-tree, Plin. 19, 1, 2.*

GŌTHĪ, ðrum. m. (Γόθοι) *The Goths, a great tribe of the north of Germany, Inscr.; formerly called Gothones or Gotones, Tac. A. 2, 62; and Guttones, Plin. 4, 14, 28.*

[GŌTHĪA, æ. f. *The country of the Goths, Amm.]*

[GŌTHĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Goths, Gothic, Treb.—Subst.: Gothicus, i. m. Conqueror of the Goths, Inscr.]*

GŌTHĪNI, ðrum. m. *A Celtic tribe, in the modern Cracovia, Tac. G. 43.*

[GOTHONES and GOTONES, um. *See GOTH.]*

[GRĀBĀTŪLUS, i. m. (grabatus) *A small couch, App.]*

\*GRĀBĀTUS, i. m. (κράβατος) *A small or low couch, a field-bed, Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129.*

GRACCHĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gracchus: G. judices, i. e. the knights, who were made judges by a law proposed by C. Gracchus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128.*

GRACCHUS, i. m. *A Roman family name in the gens Sempronia. The most celebrated are the two brothers. Ti. and C. Cornelius Gracchus, sons of Ti. Sempronius, and Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder.*

[GRĀCĪLENS, entis. *For gracilis, Næv. ap. Non.]*

[GRĀCĪLENTUS, a, um. (gracilis) *Slender, thin: g. equus, leon, Gell. 4, 12, 2.]*

[GRĀCĪLES, ðre. v. inch. n. (gracilis) *To grow thin, Amm.]*

[GRĀCĪLĪPES, pēdis. (gracilis-pes) *Slender-footed, P. Syr. ap. Petr. 8, 55.]*



**\*\*GRĀCĪLIS**, e. [*fem. gracila*, Lucil. ap. Non.: *plur. gracilae*, Ter.] *Thin, slight, slender, lean.* I. *Prop.* A) Equi hominesque paulluli et g., Liv. 35, 11, 7. — *Comp.* glans brevior et gracilior, Plin. — *Sup.*, fuit (Nero) ventre projecto, gracillimis cruribus, Suet. B) *Meton.* *Lean, meagre, poor*: juga altiora, quo lætior ager et quo planior... contra humiliora gracili et arido, Plin. II. *Fig. of Style: Simple, plain*: inter g. validumque tertium alqd constitutum est, Quint. 12, 10, 66: — [*Gracilis, is. m. In Anat.*: (sc. musculus) *A long, straight, and slender muscle on the inside of the thigh*, NL.] [*Hence, Ital. gracile, Fr. grêle.*]

**GRĀCĪLITAS**, ātis. f. (*gracilis*) *Thinness, slenderness, leanness, meagreness.* I. *Prop.*: erat eo tempore in nobis summa g. et infirmitas corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: — *In the plur.*: habet certos sui studiosos (Lysias), qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quam gracilitates consequuntur, *slenderness.* II. *Fig. of Style: Simplicity, want of ornament*: quid Pericles? similemne credimus Lysiacæ gracilitati? Quint. 12, 10, 24.

**\*\*GRĀCĪLĪTER**, adv. *Slenderly.* [I. *Prop.*: App.] II. *Fig.*: Quint. 9, 4, 130.

[**GRĀCĪLĪTUDO**, inis. f. *For gracilitas*, Att. ap. Non.]

[**GRĀCĪLLO**, i. v. n. *To cluck as a hen*, A. Carm. Phil.]

**GRĀCŪLUS** (*gracc.*), i. m. (*from the natural sound gra, gra*, Quint.) *A jackdaw*, Plin. 11, 37, 79. [I. *Prov.*: "vetus adagium est: Nihil cum fidibus graculo," the ignorant have nothing to do with poetry, Gell. II. G. Æsopi, the jackdaw in the fable, that adorned itself with the feathers of other birds; said of those who assume to themselves what does not belong to them, Tert.] [*Hence, Fr. graille, Ital. gracchio.*]

[**GRĀBĀLIS**, e. (*gradus*) *Step by step*, Diom.]

**\*\*GRĀDĀRĪUS**, a, um. (*gradus*) *Of or belonging to a step, going or proceeding step by step.* [I. *Prop.*: Lucil. ap. Non.] II. *Fig. of Style: Even, regular*: Cicero quoque noster g. fuit, Sen. E. 40.

**GRĀDĀTIM**, adv. (*gradus*) *Step by step, by degrees, little and little*: ita pedetentim et g. tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: — g. ascendere: — ascendunt g.: — g. istuc pervenire: — g. respondens: — g. ad pauciores deducere: — quum alqd minutatim et g. additur aut demitur.

**\*GRĀDĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (*gradus*) **\*I. Prop.**: *The making of a staircase; a flight or series of steps in a theatre*: lapideis et marmoreis copis gradationes (theatri) ab substructione fieri debent, the seats rising by degrees, Vitruv. 5, 3. II. *Fig. in Rhet.*: A gradation, a climax, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

**\*\*GRĀDĀTUS**, a, um. (*gradus*) *Furnished with steps*: densis gradatibus corticum pollicibus ut orbibus, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

[**GRĀDĪLIS**, e. (*gradus*) *Having steps*, Amm.]

**GRĀDĪOR**, gressus. 3. v. n. (*gradus*) I. A) *To take steps, to step, walk*: jam vero alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: — quasdam (bestias) esse gradientes: — fidenti animo g. ad mortem. **\*\*B)** *With a homogeneous object*: uterque sexus (mulus et mula) viam recte graditur, Col. [II. *Poet. of inanimate and abstract objects*: Lucr.]

[**GRĀDĪVĪOLA**, æ. m. (*Gradivus*) *A worshipper of Mars*, Sil. 4, 222.]

**GRĀDĪVUS**, i. m. *A cognomen of Mars*: (Numa) Salios item duodecim Marti Gradivo legit, Liv. 1, 20, 4: — [*Absol.*: Grādivus, Ov. F. 3, 677: also Grādivus, Ov.]

**GRĀDUS**, ūs [*genit. sing. graduis*, Varr. ap. Non.: *dat. gradu*, Lucil. ap. Fest.]. m. (*gradior*) *A step.* I. A) *Prop.*: ad hanc conversionem, quæ pedibus et gradu non egeret, ingrediendi membra non dedit, Cic. Un. 6: — g. facere. B) *Fig.*: hunc quasi gradum quandam atque aditum ad cetera factum intelligitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 38: —

g. imperii factus est: — quasi hunc gradum mei reditus esse, one step towards my return: — (spondeus) habet stabilem quandam et non expertem dignitatis gradum, pace. II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Prop.*: *Position, footing*: obnois vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12, 8. 2) *Fig.*: *Firm attitude or posture*: de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, to allow one's self to be put out, to lose one's composure: — dejectus de g. B) *That which one steps over*, i. e. a step, stair. 1) *Prop.* a) G. templorum: — g. templi tollebantur. **\*\*b)** *Sing.*: cum dextropede primus g. ascenditur, Vitruv. **\*\*c)** *Meton. of things that rise by steps.* a) *A braid or tress of hair*: caput in gradus atque anulos compitum, Quint. β) *As much as is dug by a single stroke of the spade or pickaxe*, Col. [γ) *The mathematical degree of a circle*, Man. δ) *Plur.*: *The wrinkles on the roof of a horse's mouth*, Veg.] 2) *Fig.*: *Of rank; A degree, step*: ille princeps variabit et mutabit, omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, Cic. de Or. 18, 59: — quod tanta penuria est in omni vel honoris vel ætatis gradu: — qui (populus) te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit: — g. dignitas: — ex tam alto dignitatis gradu: — g. altior, altissimus, amplissimus dignitatis: — summum in præfectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratis: — a senatorio gradu longe abesse: — ascendens g. magistratum: — without genit. etenim quis est civis, præsertim hoc gradu, quo me vos esse voluistis, tam oblitus beneficii vestri: — omni gradu amplissimo dignissimus: — g. officiorum: — temporum servantur g.: — necessitudinum g.: — g. societatis hominum: — peccatorum g.: — oratorum ætates et g.: — g. et dissimilitudines Atticorum. [*Hence, Ital. grado, Fr. degré.*]

[**GRÆCĀNICE**, adv. *In the manner of the Greeks*, Varr.]

**\*\*GRÆCĀNĪCUS**, a, um. *Grecian*: G. torcula, Plin. 18, 31, 74.

[**GRÆCĀTIM**, adv. (*Græci*) *In the Greek manner*, Tert.]

[**GRÆCĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of græcor.* II. *Adj.*: *Made or composed in the Greek manner*, App.]

**GRÆCE**, adv. *In the Greek manner, in the manner of the Greeks*: quum ea, quæ legeram G., Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: — G. scripsit historiam: — G. loqui: — G. optime scire: — G. nescire.

**GRÆCI**, ōrum. m. (*Γραικοί*) *The Greeks*: eos septem, quos G. sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: — apud Græcos: — *In the sing.*: Græcus, i. m. *A Greek*: processit ille, et G. apud Græcos non de culpa sua dixit, Cic. Fl. 7, 17.

**GRÆCĪA**, æ. f. I. *Greece*: quod de Corintho dixi, id haud scio an liceat de cuncta G. verissime dicere, Cic. Rep. 2, 4. II. *Meton.*: *Magna G., Lower Italy, which was colonised by the Greeks*, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: — *Absol.*: G., Cic. Arch. 5, 10.

**\*\*GRÆCĪENSIS**, e. *Greek*: G. mare, Plin. 4, 21, 8.

[**GRÆCĪGENA**, æ. m. (*Græcus-gigno*) *Greek by birth*, Aug.]

[**GRÆCISSE**, are. v. n. (*γραικίσω*) *To imitate the Greeks*, Plaut. Men. Prolog. 11.]

[**GRÆCITAS**, ātis. f. (*Græcus*) *The Greek language*, Cod. Th.]

[**GRÆCOR**, i. v. dep. n. (*Græci*) *To live like a Greek*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11.]

[**GRÆCOSTĀDĪUM**, īi. n. *Perhaps i. q. Græcostasis*, Capit.]

**\*GRÆCOSTĀSIS**, is. f. (*Γραικοστάσις*) (*The Grecian place or stand*) *A building at Rome near the Curia and the Comitium, where originally Greek, but afterwards also other ambassadors, resided; the Greek embassy, the foreign embassy*: deinde ejus operæ repente a Græcostasi et gradibus clamorem satis magnum sustulerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

**\*\*GRÆCŪLĪO**, ōnis. m. *A little Greek*, Petr. S. 76.

**GRÆCŪLUS**, a, um. *Greek, Grecian* (for the most part contemptuously): ineptum sane negotium et G., thorough Greek, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: — motus temerarius Græculæ concionis: — G. cautio chirographi, not to be relied upon: —

G. homines:—*Subst.*: Græculus, i. m. *A little or young Greek*, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102.

1. GRÆCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian*: plus te operæ Græcis dedisse rebus video... deinde nullam Græcarum rerum significationem daret, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 152:—G. literæ:—*Neut. absol.*: Græca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus:—G. lingua [*Latina*], Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10:—G. ludi, *of Greek subjects* [*Osci*]:—G. homines, *Greeks*:—G. testis:—Græco more bibere, *to drink healths*:—G. via, *perhaps leading to Græcia Magna*:—\*\**Prov.*: ad Calendas Græcas, i. e. *never, because the Greeks did not reckon by calends*, August. ap. Suet.

[2. GRÆCUS, i. See GRÆCI.]

\*GRÆII, ōrum [*genit. plur.*: Graium, Lucr.]. m. (*rarely f.*) for Græci. *The Greeks*: si ut Græci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, Cic. Rep. 1, 37:—*In the sing.*: Graius, i. m. *A Greek*, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91.

GRÆIŌCĒLI (Garoceli), ōrum. m. *A Gallic people in the valleys of Mont Cenis*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10.

\*\*GRÆIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Greeks*: G. Alpes, *the Grecian Alps*, Plin. 3, 17, 21.

[GRÆIŪGĒNA, æ. m. (Graius-gigno) *A Greek by birth* (poet.), Virg. Æ. 3, 550.—*Adj.*: Stat. Th. 6, 215.]

[GRALLÆ, ærum. f. (contr. for gradula from gradus) *Stilts*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[GRALLĀTOR, ōris. m. (grallæ) *One that walks on stilts*, Arn.]

\*\*GRĀMEN, inis. n. I. *The grass, turf*, Liv. 1, 24, 5. II. *Meton.* A) *A plant, herb*: gustu ejusdam apud Iothophagos graminis, Quint. 5, 8, 1. B) *Esp.*: Dog-grass, Plin.

\*\*GRĀMĪÆ, ærum. f. (from γράμη) *The sordes of the eyes*, Plin. 25, 13, 96.

GRĀMĪNĒUS, a, um. (gramen) *Of grass or herbs, covered with turf*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: g. corona obsidionalis, presented by those delivered from a blockade to their deliverers, which was the highest military honour with the Romans, Liv. 7, 37, 2. II. *Fig.*: Made of Indian reed or bamboo: g. hasta (Minervæ), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, 125.

\*\*GRĀMĪNŌSUS, a, um. (gramen) *Full of grass, abounding in grass*: g. ager, Col. 1 præf.

[GRĀMĪŌSUS, a, um. (gramise) *Full of pus*, ap. Non.]

[1. GRAMMA, æ. f. (γραμμή) *A line*, Macr.]

[2. GRAMMA, ætis. n. (γράμμα) *A weight of two oboli*, Fann.]

[GRAMMĀTEUS, eos. m. (γραμματέυς) *A writer, scribe*, App.]

GRAMMĀTĪAS, æ. m. (γραμματίας) *A kind of jasper, crossed by white lines*, Plin. 37, 9, 37.

1. GRAMMATĪCA, æ. f. (γραμματική) *Grammar* (in the widest sense of the word), philology, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5.

2. GRAMMĀTĪCA, ōrum. n. (γραμματικά) *Grammar, philology*: in grammaticis poetarum pertractatio, historia rum cognitio, verborum interpretatio, pronunciandi quidam sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187.

[GRAMMĀTĪCĀLIS, e. (grammatica) *Of or belonging to grammar, grammatical*, Sid.]

[GRAMMĀTĪCĀLĪTER. adv. *Grammatically*, Treb.]

\*\*1. GRAMMĀTĪCE, æs. f. (γραμματική) *Grammar* (in the widest sense), philology: g., quam in Latinum transferebunt litterarum vocaverunt, fines suos novit, Quint. 2, 1, 4.

\*\*2. GRAMMĀTĪCE. adv. *According to grammatical or philological rules, grammatically, philologically*: mihi non invenuste dici videtur aliud esse Latine, aliud g. loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

[GRAMMĀTĪCŌMASTIX, igris. m. (γραμματικομαστίξ) *A scourge* (i. e. a persecutor, satirist) of grammarians, Aus.]

\*\*1. GRAMMĀTĪCUS, i. m. (γραμματικός) *Of or belonging to grammar, grammatical*: hæc qua ratione vitare possimus, in arte g. dilucide dicemus, A. Her. 4, 12, 17.

564

2. GRAMMĀTĪCUS, i. m. *A grammarian* (in the widest sense), a philologist: ut si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12:—g. poetarum (explanatores):—g. ea.

\*\*GRAMMĀTISTA, æ. m. (γραμματιστής) *A teacher of grammar or of languages*: sunt qui literatum a literature distinguant, ut Græci grammaticum a g., Suet. Gramm. 4.

[GRAMMĀTŌDĪDASCĀLUS, i. m. (γραμματοδιδασκαλος) for grammatista, M. Cap.]

[GRAMMĀTŌPHĪLĀCIUM, ii. n. (γραμματοφύλακτον) *Archives*, i. e. a place where public records are kept, Dig.]

\*\*GRAMMĪCUS, a, um. (γραμμικός) *Consisting of lines, linear*: g. deformationes, designs, draughts, Vitruv. 3 præf.

GRĀNĀRĪA, ōrum. n. (granum) *A granary, dépôt for corn*, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84.—[Hence, Fr. grénier.]

[GRĀNĀTIM. adv. (granum) *Grain by grain, by grains*, App.]

GRĀNĀTUM, i. m. (sc. malum) *A pomegranate*, Plin. 15, 28, 43.

\*\*1. GRANĀTUS, a, um. (granum) *Having grains*: g. mala, quæ Punica vocantur, pomegranates, Col. 12, 42, 1.

[2. GRANĀTUS, i. m. (granata) *A garnet*, NL.]

[GRANDÆVĪTAS, ætis. f. (grandævus) *Longevity, great age*, Pacuv. and Att. ap. Non.]

\*\*GRANDÆVUS, a, um. (grandis-ævum) *In years, aged, very old*: g. senes, Tac. H. 3, 33.

\*\*GRANDESCO, ēre. v. inch. n. (grandis) *To grow or become great, to grow*: g. lignum intus, Plin. 15, 3, 3.

[GRANDĪCŪLUS, a, um. (grandis) *Somewhat large*, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 35.]

[GRANDĪFER, ēra, ērum. (grandis-fero) *Producing great things*: great, Nazar.]

[GRANDĪFĪCUS, a, um. (grandis-facio) *Behaving in a great or noble manner*, Amm.]

GRANDĪLŌQUUS, i. m. (grandis-loquor) *Speaking loftily*: et grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt cum ampla et sententiarum gravitate et majestate verborum, Cic. de Or. 5, 20:—*In a bad sense*: qui tandem isti grandiloqui (i. e. Stoici) contra hæc duo, quæ maxime angunt, melius se habent, quam Epicurus? boasters, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 89.

\*\*GRANDĪNAT, are. v. impera. (grando) *It hails*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.

[GRANDĪNĒUS, a, um. (grando) *Full of hail*, Alcim.]

\*\*GRANDĪNŌSUS, a, um. (grando) *Full of hail*: g. qualitas cœli, Col. 3, 1, 6.

[GRANDĪŌ, ire. v. a. and n. (grandis) I. *Act.*: To make great, allow to grow, Paul. Aul. 1, 1, 10.—*Middle*, grandiri, to become great, Pacuv. ap. Non. II. *Neut.*: To increase, grow, become great, Cat.]

GRANDIS, e. *Full grown, large, great, of full size*. I. *Prop.* A) Quo meliores fetus possit et g. edere, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131:—ad Hirtium dederam epistolam sane grandem:—sane g. libri:—grandibus literis nomen incisum:—g. vas:—g. patella:—g. conchæ:—g. pecunia:—g. fenus:—g. pondus argenti. B) *Of persons*: Grown up, old, advanced in years; also with addition of natu or ævo. 1) *Absol.*: videras g. jam puer bello Italico, Cic. Pis. 36, 87:—legibus annalibus quum grandiore ætatem ad consulatum constituebant, adolescentiæ temeritatem verebantur (shortly after, progressus ætatis), of a greater age:—With natu or ævo: quamquam eum (Q. Maximus) colere cepi non admodum grandem natu, sed tamen jam ætate provecum. \*\*2) G. ævo, parens, Tac.

II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: Great, strong: subellia grandiore et plenior vocem desiderant, Cic. Brut. 84, 289:—perspicuo et grandi vitio præditum exemplum:—exemplis grandibus uti:—[In neut. adv.: Loudly, Stat. Th. B) *Esp. of Style*: Sublime, lofty [sublimis]: genus quoque dicendi grandius quoddam et illustrius esse adhibendum

videtur:—*Of a speaker*: (oratores Thucydidi æquales) g. erant verbis, crebri sententiis:—causidicus amplius atque g.:—[Hence, Ital. *grande*, Fr. *grand*.]

**\*\*GRANDISCĀPIUS**, a, um. (grandis-scāpius) *Having a large trunk*: arbores, ut ita dicam, g., Sen. E. 86.

[GRANDISŌNUS, a, um. (grandis-sonus) *High-sounding*, Sed.]

**\*GRANDĪTAS**, ātia. f. (grandis) *Greatness*. [I. Prop.: Sisenn.] II. *Fig. of Style: Loftiness, sublimity*: idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, Cic. Brut. 31, 121.

[GRANDĪTER. adv. *Sublimely, greatly*, Ov. Her. 15, 30.]

[GRANDĪUSCŪLUS, a, um. (grandis) *Pretty well grown up*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 19.]

**GRANDO**, inis. f. [m., Varr. ap. Non.] I. A) *Hail, a shower of hail*, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86.—*In the plur.*: quæ (causa) terret animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, vastitate. [B] *Meton. poet.*: A *multitude, shower, etc.*, Sil. II. *Fig.*: *Powerful oratory*, Aus.]

[GRĀNĒA, æ. f. (granum) (sc. puls) *A pap or frumenty made of grain*, Cat.]

**GRĀNĪCUS**, i. m. (Γρανικός) *A small river of Mysia, flowing from Mount Ida, celebrated on account of the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians*, Plin. 5, 32, 40.

[GRĀNĪFER, æra, erum. (granum-fero) *Carrying corn or grains, a poet. epithet for ants*, Ov. M. 7, 638.]

[GRANŪS, i. m. *An epithet of Apollo*, Inscr.]

**\*\*GRĀNŌSUS**, a, um. (granum) *Full of grains*: g. folliculi, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

[GRĀNŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Granulation*. I. *In Chemistry*: *An operation whereby the various metals are reduced into grains*, NL. II. *In Pathology*: *An organic lesion which consists in the formation of small round tumours of hard substance*, NL.]

**GRĀNUM**, i. n. *A grain of corn, or the like; a small kernel in fruits*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78:—g. fici.—[Hence, Ital. *grano*, Fr. *grain*.]

[GRĀPHĪĀRIŪM, īi. n. (graphium) *A case for writing-stylus*, Mart. 14, 21.]

**\*\*GRĀPHĪĀRIŪS**, a, um. (graphium) *Of or belonging to the style used for writing*: g. theca, a case for writing-stylus, Suet. Claud. 35.

[1. GRĀPHĪCE. adv. *Graphically*, Plant. Pers. 4, 2, 3.]

**\*\*2. GRĀPHĪCE**, ēs. f. (sc. ars) (γραφική) *The art of drawing*, Plin. 35, 10, 36.

**\*\*GRĀPHĪCUS**, a, um. (γραφικός) *Belonging to painting or drawing; drawn to the life, exquisite, perfectly finished; also of persons, clever, fine, nice*: eminentes expressiones graphicoteram (Greek comp.) efficient in aspectu delectationem, more exquisite, Vitruv. 4, 4.

**\*\*GRĀPHIS**, idis and idos. (γραφίς) [I. *An instrument for drawing, a drawing-pencil*, Seren. ap. Diom.] II. *Meton.*: *The art of drawing or designing*: architectum oportet graphidos scientiam habere, Vitruv. 1, 1.

**\*\*GRĀPHĪŪM**, īi. n. (γραφίον) *An instrument for writing on wax-tablets, a style*, Sen. Clem. 1, 14.

**\*\*GRASSĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Street robbery*: g. nocturnæ, Plin. 13, 22, 44.

**GRASSĀTOR**, ōris. m. [I. *An idler*, Cat. ap. Gell.] II. *A street robber, pick-pocket (esp. by night)*: hoc modo viator quoque bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicitur, cur ab eo spoliaretur, Cic. Fat. 15, 34:—g. agit rem, Juv. 3, 305.

**\*\*GRASSĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (grassor) *Street robbery*, Suet. Tib. 37.

**\*\*GRASSOR**. I. [inf. præss. grassari, Prud.] v. n. and a. (gradior) *To go, go about*. I. Prop. A) Plant. — *Of things*: (araneus) quanta arte celat pedicas scutulato rete grassantes, moving about, Plin. 11, 24, 28. B) *Esp.* 1)

*To go or walk about idly; hence, of parasites (i. q. adulari), to pay court to anybody: se in juventutem grassantem in Subura incidisse, Liv. 2) To wander about in a thievish manner, to prowl about: quicquid Lycurgi villa grassantibus præbuisse, Petr. — Hence, with acc.: To attack in a hostile manner, Stat.] II. Fig. A) *To proceed or act in any manner*: ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall. Jug. 1, 3. — [G. obsequio, to show one's self obedient to, Hor. 2, 5, 93.]:—g. dolo, to proceed craftily, Tac. B) *Esp.: To proceed with violence, act violently*: trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanæ, ut in te hac via grassaremur, Liv.*

[GRĀTĀTER. adv. (grator) *With joy, joyfully*, Amm.]

[GRĀTĀTŌRIŪS, a, um. (grator) *Congratulatory*, Sid.]

**GRĀTE**. adv. I. *Willingly, with pleasure, agreeably*: nam et præterita g. meminit, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62.

II. *Gratefully, thankfully*: confiteare aliquando me, quod faciam, et g. et pie facere, Cic. Pl. 41, 98:—g. facere aut ferre. — *\*\*In the Sup.*, id munus inter censoria opera gratissime acceptum est, Plin. 7, 60, 60.

**\*GRĀTES**. (usually only in nom. and acc.; in the abl. gratibus, Tac.) (gratus) *Thanks given to anybody (especially to the gods)*: g. tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui cœlites, Cic. Rep. 6, 9.

1. GRĀTĪĀ, æ. f. (gratus) I. A) *Favour which one finds with others; good graces, good will, friendly disposition, friendship*: ut majores ejus (Plancii) summum in præfectura florentissima gradum tenuerint dignitatis et gratiæ, Cic. Pl. 13, 32:—gratiā atque hospitii florens:—nulla g., nulla caritate teneri:—gratiam sibi conciliare:—restituere in gratiam:—restituere in veterem g.:—in g. reducere:—in g. redire:—summam inire g.:—magnam inire g.:—te apud eum quanta in g. posui!—apud Patronem te in maxima g. posui:—apud Lentulum ponam te in g.:—cum alio in laude et in g. esse:—in hac summa tua g. ac potentia, influence, esteem:—*In the plur.*: L. Murenæ provincia multas bonas gratias cum optima existimatione attulit, demonstrations or manifestations of favour, Cic. Mur. 20, 42:—excellentiibus gratiis paucorum. \*\*B) 1) *Meton. object.*: *Grace; i. e. amiability, pleasantness, agreeableness, charm [for venustas]*: g. formæ, Suet. Tit. 3. \*\*2) *Nom. pr.* Grātis, ærum. f. *The Graces*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3. — *In the sing.*: Gratia, æ, collect., Ov. M. 6, 429.] II. *Favour towards another, kindness, readiness or disposition to render service*. A) *Gen.*: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiæ, ut, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, 189:—beneficii gratiæque causa. — [juris iurandi volo gratiam facias, permit, Plant.] — *\*\*In g. ducis, out of compliment to*, Liv. 28, 21, 4. B) *Esp.*: *Thanks, gratitude (with agere, i. q. to return thanks; it may be used in the plural; but it is found for the most part in the sing.)*: “g. est, in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluntas continetur:—immortales gratias agere:—referre g.:—mirificas g. agere:—amplissimis verbis g. agere:—agere per literas g. diligenter:—justissimas g. agere:—gratiarum actio:—nunc tecum sic agam, tulisse ut potius injuriam, quam retulisse gratiam videar, to have returned a favour:—gratiam referre:—præclaram referre g.:—me omnibus, si minus referenda g. satisfacere poterim, at prædicanda et habenda certe satis esse facturum, by repaying, Cic. Balb. 1, 2:—non modo habere gratiam, verum etiam cumulissime referre:—maximas gratias omnes et agere et habere:—[tam g. est, I am much obliged to you (ironically, in declining an offer), Plant.] — [Hence, Ital. *grazia*, Fr. *grâce*.]

2. GRĀTĪĀ. (abl. of the foregoing) *In favour of, or from consideration towards anybody or any thing; hence, for the sake of, on account of; it is, however, less frequently used than causa: it usually follows the genitive. With genit.*: ipsas bestias hominum g. generatas esse videamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158:—honoris g.:—ut dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum g. — *Ellipt.*: si, exempli g., vir bonus Alexandria Rhodum

magnum frumenti numerum advexerit:—verbi g.—\*\**Be-ore the genit.* idque faciunt g. decoris, Quint. 8 præf. — [With a pronoun: mea g., Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 64.]

GRATIÆ, arum. See 1. GRATIA.

\*\*1. GRATIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to* Gratius: G. vasa ex argento, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

2. GRATIĀNUS, i. m. *The son of* Valentinian I., joint emperor with him, A. D. 367—383.

\*GRATĪFICĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An obliging, gratifying; showing a kindness, a kindness:* conjungitur impudens g. cum acerba injuria, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 6.

GRATĪFICOR. 1. v. n. and a. (gratus-facio) *To do a favour or show a kindness to, to gratify in any thing; to present, give:* gratificatur mihi gestu accusator, Cic. Balb. 6, 14: — Pompeio g.: — bonis g.: — gratificandi liberalis voluntas: — aliis g.: — deus nihil cuiquam tribuens, nihil gratificans omnino: — g. cuiquam: — tibi g.: — audax, impurus, populo gratificans et aliena et sua, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: — nimis in gratificando jure liber.

[GRATĪFICUS, a, um. (gratus-facio) *Kind, obliging, Paul.*]

GRATIIS (trisyll., Ter.), and contr. GRATĪS. (abl. plur. of gratia) *Out of kindness, from good feeling, as a favour, without payment or reward, for nothing:* ne g. in provincia male audires, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 118: — communem factum esse g. cum Roscio: — g. polliceri: — g. servire: — virtutes omnes per se ipsas g. diligere: — is repente, ut Romam venit, g. prætor factus est: — habitare g. in alieno.

[GRATILLA, æ. f. *A kind of cake, unknown to us, Arn.*]

\*GRATIŌSE. adv. *Out of mere favour, gratuitously:* hoc in Sicilia fecit g. in decumano, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4.

[GRATIŌSITAS, ātis. f. (gratiosus) *Agreeableness, Tert.*]

GRATIŌSUS, a, um. (gratia) *Full of favour.* I. *Enjoying anybody's favour, being in favour, favoured, liked, beloved, agreeable, pleasant:* ego Plancium et ipsum gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, Cic. Pl. 19, 46: — homo g.: — adversarius g.: — splendidi homines et aliis prætoribus g.: — Pythius, qui esset ut argentarius apud omnes ordines g.: — viri boni, apud tribales suos g.: — g. eram apud illum: — ut ego doceo gratiosum esse in sua tribu Plancium: — et suo splendore et nostra commendatione g. in provincia: — of impersonal objects: vidi et cognovi, causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus. \*\*II. *Showing or bestowing favour upon; kind, obliging, complaisant:* g. scribæ sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic. Brut. 84, 290.

[GRATIS. adv. See GRATIIS.]

GRATIŪS. a. *A Roman family name.* E. g., Gratius, ii. m. the accuser of the poet Archias, Cic. Arch. 4, 8. G— Faliscus, a contemporary of Ovid, author of a poem on hunting.

\*\*GRATOR. 1. v. n. (gratus) *To feel or manifest joy; to rejoice; to congratulate:* tuum sequentes curam Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv. 7, 13.

GRATŪITO. adv. *Without payment, reward, or profit; for nothing, gratuitously:* multorum causas et non gravate et g. defendetis, without recompense, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66: — g. civitatem impertire, without any particular reason.

GRATŪITUS, a, um. (gratiis for gratia) *That is done or given for nothing, without pay, reward, or profit, gratuitous:* quid? liberalitas g. ne est an mercenaria? si sine præmio benigna est, g.: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: — prohibitas g.: — caritas et amicitia g. est: — ne g. quidem suffragia, free, spontaneous: — comitia g., i. e. in which the votes were not bought: — pecuniam gratitum dare, i. e. without interest, Plin.: — g. loca, free places for the people, Suet.: — g. subsellia, free seats, id.

\*\*GRATŪLĀBUNDUS, a, um. (gratulor) *Congratulating:* quo se omnis multitudo g. effudit, Liv. 7, 33, 18.

GRATŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An expressing of joy, esp. a wishing one joy, congratulation; joy.* I. *Gen.* nunciatur mihi tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21: — g. habere: — unius diei g.: — laudis nostræ g.: — in sua gratulatione, in congratulationes addressed to him on his obtaining the consulate: — (signum Dianæ) in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium et lætitia reponitur: — quanta g. consecuta est! — g. in victoria fuit. II. *A public thanksgiving:* conservatæ rei publicæ g., Cic. Catil. 4, 10, 20: — diis immortalibus non erat exigua eadem g.: — gratæ nostræ diis immortalibus gratulationes.

[GRATŪLĀTŌRIE. adv. *In a congratulatory manner, August.*]

[GRATŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (gratulor) *Congratulatory, Cap.*]

GRATŪLOR. 1. v. n. (gratus) I. *To express joy, wish one joy, congratulate, to rejoice:* alcuī, (alcui) de alga re or alqd, quod; more rarely in, pro alga re, re, with objective clause, or absol.: unum illud nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 2: — g. tibi, vereque g.: — ipse mihi gratulatus sum: — quod mihi de filia et de Crassipede gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam: — quod mihi de nostro statu gratularis: — vehementer g. de judicio ambitus. — Cæsare interfecto, M. Brutus Ciceronem nominatim exclamavit atque ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus: — ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur: — mihi gratulatus es illius diei celebritatem: — tibi quum pro rerum magnitudine, quas gessisti, tum pro opportunitate temporis gratulor: — quod abes, gratulor: — tibi etiam in hoc gratulor: — qua in re tibi gratulor ita vehementer: — itaque inter se impii cives, quasi vicissent, gratulabantur, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18: — ad me venerunt gratulatum: — læto vultu g.

\*II. *To give or return thanks [grates, gratias agere]:* quapropter illi dolori gratulor, Quint. 6 præf.

GRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Pass.* A) *Beloved, dear, welcome, pleasant, agreeable, acceptable (only of impers. objects: gratiosus is used esp. of persons):* non ille (amor tuus) quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen g. et optatus, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: — mihi id g.: — esse g. necesse est: — veritas g.: — officia g.: — hoc extremum g. fuit: — with jucundus: populo Romano g.: — g. acceptumque: — simplicitas pontificum diis immortalibus g.: — g. in re publica virtus: — g. res: — feceris nobis g. omnibus, something agreeable to us, i. e. do or show us a favour: — utrique nostrum g. admodum feceris: — gratissimum mihi feceris: — hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes, no greater pleasure or favour. \*\*B) *Of persons.* 1) *With dat.* prout domino patronove g. quis esset, Suet. Cæs. 27. 2) *Absol.* qua industria, qua modestia quaestor consulibus suis non minus jucundus et g. quam usui fuit! Plin.: — Subst. Gratus, i. m. *A favourite:* quam (classem) non amicorum sed gratorum appellabat, Suet. II. *Act.* Grateful, thankful; also, deserving thanks: cognovi te gratissimum omnium, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 1: — ubi g., si non eum ipsum cernunt grati: — te esse g.: — g. me præbeo: — g. ac memores beneficii: — memor et g. — quam gratissimum erga te esse: — gratissimis animis prosequi nomen clarissimi adolescentis: — g. memoria: — didicisse, quam sit re pulchrum, beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, deserving thanks, acceptable. — [Hence, Ital. grado, Fr. gré, bon gré, agréer.]

[GRĀVĀBĪLIS, e. (gravo) *Oppressive, troublesome, C. Aur.*]

[GRĀVĀMEN, inis. n. (gravo) *Trouble (esp. bodily), Cass.*]

[GRĀVĀSTELLUS, i. m. *A gray-headed old man, Plaut. Ep.* 5, 1, 14.]

GRĀVĀTE. adv. *With difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly:* g. respondere, Cic. de Or. 48, 208: — g. [opp. 'gratuito']: — g. [opp. 'benigne'].

\*\*GRĀVĀTIM. adv. *for gravate (gravo)* With difficulty: haud g. socia arma Rutulis junxit, Liv. 1, 2, 3.

[GRĀVĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Heaviness, C. Aur.*]

\*GRĀVĒDĪNŌSUS, a, um. (gravedo) I. *Frequently afflicted with or subject to a catarrh or*

cold, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27. \*\*IL Meton.: *Causing or bringing on a catarrh*: g. ervum, Plin. 18, 15, 38.

GRĀVĒDO, inis. f. (gravis) I. *Heaviness of the body, esp. of the head, a catarrh*, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 6. [II. *Pregnancy*, Nemes.]

[GRĀVĒOLENS (grave olens), entis (gravis, 1. oleo) I. *Smelling strongly*, Virg. G. 4, 270. II. *Having a disagreeable smell*, Virg. A. 6, 201.]

\*\*GRĀVĒOLENTĪA, æ. f. (graveolens) A. *unpleasant smell, stink*: g. alarum, Plin. 22, 22, 43.

\*\*GRĀVESCO, ēre. v. n. (gravis) *To become heavy or heavier*. [I. Prop. A) Virg. G. 2, 429. B) *Esp.* *To become pregnant*: camelī lac habent, donec iterum gravescent, Plin. 11, 41, 96. II. Fig.: *To become worse or more violent*: gravescit valetudo Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 5.

\*GRĀVĪDITAS, ātis. f. (gravidus) *Pregnancy*: ab eo (sole) luna illuminata graviditates et partus afferat maturitatesque gignendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119.

\*GRĀVĪDO, 1. v. a. (gravidus) *To load*. [I. Gen.: ap. Non. II. *Esp.* *To impregnate*, A. V.] — *Meton.*: quæ (terra) gravidata seminibus omnia pariat et fundat ex sese, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

GRĀVĪDUS, a, um. (gravis) I. *Pregnant, with young*: quum esset g. uxor et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Cluent. 11, 31: — Latona g.: — \*\*Subst.: Gravidā, æ. f. *A pregnant woman*, Plin. [II. *Meton. poet.* *Loaded, filled, full*. A) Absol.: Ov. B) *With abl.* id. C) *With genit.*: Sil.]

GRĀVIS, e. *Heavy, weighty, not light, loaded* [opp. 'levis, light'. I. Prop. A) 1) In eo etiam cavillatus est, æstate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83. \*\*2) *Esp.* a) *Of value, worth, or number*: Heavy, strong; e. g., æs g. coin struck according to the old standard or weight, according to which a Roman 'as' weighed one pound: et quia nondum argentum signatum erat, æs g. planstris quidam (ex patribus) ad ærarium convenerunt, Liv. 4, 60, 6: — g. argentum, i. e. uncoined [rude]: placet argentum g. rustici patris sine ullo opere et nomine artificis, Sen.: — graviore fenore, at a higher interest, Suet.: — g. pretium, a high price, dear, Sall. b) *For gravidus*: With young, pregnant, with cub: balenæ utero graves parientive pœnis invalidæ (shortly before, gravidæ), Plin. B) *Meton.* 1) *Of hearing or sound*: Deep, low, bass [opp. 'acutus, soprano']: ab 'acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum vocem recipiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: — 'acuta cum gravibus temperans: — g. syllaba, i. e. that has not the accent, Quint. \*\*2) *Of smell or taste*: Strong, unpleasant, loathsome, nauseous: g. odor calthæ, strong, Plin. 3) *Of the state of the body or health*: Unhealthy, sick, troubled, afflicted. (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam g., quin is die et nocte concoquatur, unwholesome: — anni tempore gravi. II. Fig. A) *In a bad sense*: Heavy, troublesome, inconvenient, oppressive, burdensome, hard, severe, disagreeable: quod numquam tibi senectutem gravem esse senserim, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: — onus g.: — facilior et minus aliis g. aut molesta vita: — se gravissimis tempestatibus ac pœne fulminibus ipsis obvium ferre: — gravia aut acerba: — g. est homini pudenti petere alqd magnū: — est in populum Romanum g., non posse uti sociis: — senatusconsultum in te vehemens et g.: — g. bella: — numquam me gravem vobis esse voluisse: — g. adversarius imperii: — odiosi et g. B) *In a good sense*: Of weight, weighty, important, strong, considerable, great, worthy, grave: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud iudicem g. et sanctum esse ducetur, Cic. R. Com. 2, 6: — (honestas) omni pondere gravior: — gravibus seriæ rebus satisfacere: — vir maximis gravissimisque causis cognitis: — auctoritas g. et magna: — sententiæ g.: — g. oratio: — nihil sibi gravius esse faciendum, quam etc.: — omnium gravissimum et severissimum esse: — homo prudens et g.: — g. auctor: — g. testis: — g. civitas. — [Hence, Fr. grave, grief; Ital. grievé.]

GRĀVITAS, ātis. f. (gravis) *Weight, heaviness, gravity*. I. Prop. A) 1) *Tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: — moveri gravitate et pondere. \*\*2) *Esp.* a) *Of high price; Dearness*: g. annonæ, Tac. [b] *Pregnancy, poet.*; also meton., an embryo, Ov. M. 9, 287.] B) *Meton.* \*\*1) *Of smell; loathsomeness, nauseousness*: quorundam odorum suavitati g. inest, Plin. 2) *Of the state of the atmosphere; Unwholesomeness*: corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus cœli. 3) *Of disease; Heaviness, sickness; severity, violence*: g. morbi: — an quod corporis gravitatem et dolorem animo iudicamus, animi morbum corpore non sentimus? bad health, indisposition: — g. membrorum. II. Fig. A) *In a bad sense; troublesomeness, inconvenience, heaviness, burden*: gaudere gravitate linguae sonoque vocis agresti, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42. B) *In a good sense; Importance, dignity, weight of character, weight*: imperii gravitatem ac nomen sustinere, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: — sententiarum g., significance, weight, energy: — genus hoc sermonum plus videtur habere gravitatis: — quanta illa, di immortales, fuit g. I quanta in oratione majestas! — tristitia et in omni re severitas habet gravitatem: — comitate condita g.: — gravitate mixtus lepos: — gravitatem tenere: — gravitatis severitatisque persona: — hæc genera dicendi gravitatem habent.

GRĀVĪTER, adv. [I. Prop. A) *Weightily, heavily*, Ov. P. 1, 7, 49.] B) *Meton.* 1) *Of sound; Deeply*: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte g., ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. 2) *Strongly, violently, with violence*: quæ g. afflicta verant naves, Cæs. II. Fig. A) *Violently, strongly, exceedingly, greatly, very much; reluctantly, unwillingly*: interim g. ægrota re filius cœperit: — g. se habere: — g. dissentire: — g. angere: — tulit hoc commune dedecus familiæ g., bore it uneasy, or with great affliction: — g. et acerbe ferre: — g. accipere: — severe et g. agere. B) *Gravely, with propriety, with dignity, seriously*: his de rebus tantis tamque atrocibus neque satis me g. congeri neque satis libere vociferari posse intelligo: — agere g., with dignity: — narrare g.: — locum g. et copiose tractare.

\*\*GRĀVĪTŪDO, inis. f. (gravis) *A catarrh*, Vitruv. 1, 6.

[GRĀVĪUSCŪLUS, a, um. (gravis) *Somewhat heavy, somewhat deep*, Gell. 1, 11.]

GRĀVO, 1. v. a. (gravis) \*\*I. *To weigh down, make heavy, load, oppress, burden*. A) Prop.: præfectum castrorum sarcinis gravant aguntque primo in agmine, Tac. A. 1, 20. B) Fig.: *To aggravate, to render worse*: quo gravaret invidiam matris, Tac. A. 14, 12. II. *Meton.* (also, v. dep. gravor. 1.): *To be or become angry, vexed, or irritated at any thing; to feel one's self troubled with or incommoded by, to be reluctant or unwilling, to consider any thing a burden*, A) Absol.: primo gravari cœpit, quod invidiam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic. Cluent. 25, 69: — non gravarer si. B) *With an objective clause*: rogo, ut ne graveris exædificare id opus, quod institui. \*\*C) *With acc.*: at illum acerbum et sanguinarium necesse est graventer stipatores sui, Sen.

GRĒGALIS, e. (grex) *Of or belonging to the same flock or herd*. \*\*I. Prop.: g. eque, Plin. 10, 63, 63.

II. *Meton. gen.*: *Of or belonging to the great mass of people*. A) *In a good sense*: Subst.: Grēgales, ium. m. *Comrades, companions*: nos nihil sumus, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amissis, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 1. \*\*B) *In a bad sense*: *Of a common kind, common, ordinary, indifferent*: gregali sagulo amictus, i. e. of a common soldier or a private, Liv. 7, 34.

GRĒGĀRIUS, a, um. (grex) *Of or relating to a flock or herd, gregarious*. I. Prop.: gregarium pastorum disciplinam repudiassē, Col. 6 præf. II. *Meton. gen.*: *Of a common kind, common or ordinary*, e. g. in Milit.: g. milites, as opposed to officers: id etiam g. milites faciunt inviti, Cic. Pl. 30, 72.

**GRĒGĀTIM**, *adv.* (grex) *In flocks, herds, or swarms.*  
 \*\*I. *Prop.*: Of animals: apes rem publicam habent, consilia privatim ac duces g., Plin. 11, 5, 4. II. *Meton.*: *In troops or crowds*: videtis cives Romanos g. coniectos in lautumias, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, 148: — \*\*g., i. q. among the common people, Plin. 26, 1, 3.

[GRĒGO, i. v. a. (grex) *To collect in flocks, collect*, P. Nol.]

**GRĒMIUM**, *ii. n.* *A lap.* I. *Prop.*: (Juppiter) puer lacteus Fortunae in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86. II. *Meton.*: terra gremio molli et subacto semen sparsum excipit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: — *Ætolia medio fere Græciæ gremio continetur, i. e. in the middle or the heart of*: — g. consularis: — g. patriæ: — in fratris gremio. [Hence, Ital. grembo.]

[GRESSIO, *ōnis. f.* (gradior) *I. q. gressus*, Pacuv. ap. Macr.]

1. **GRESSUS**, *a, um. part. of gradior.*

[2. **GRESSUS**, *ūs. m.* (gradior) *A step, pace, gait*: tendere gressum ad mœnia, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 414.]

**GREGX**, *grēgia. m.* [*f.*, *Lucr.*] *A flock, herd, swarm, drove.*

I. *Prop. of animals*: pecudes dispulsæ sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7: — greges armentorum reliquique pecoris: — greges nobilissimarum equarum. II. *Meton.* A) 1) *A company or society of men, a crowd, troop, band, etc.*: in hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his honestissimorum hominum g. rejicietis? Cic. Sull. 28, 77: — g. amicorum: — g. philosophorum: — ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer. \*\*2) *Esp. of actors or of charioteers in the circus*, Petr. [B) *Of things*: Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 99. [Hence, Ital. gregge.]

[GRĒPHUS, *i. m.* (γρῆφος, *a net*; hence) *An intricate matter or task, a riddle*, Gell. 1, 2, 4.]

[GRŌMA (grūma), *æ. f.* I. *A rod used by land-surveyors, acc. to Fest.* II. *Meton.*: *The centre of a Roman camp, where the measuring-rod was fixed in the ground, in order to divide it into four equal parts*, Hyg.]

[GRŌMĀTICUS (grum.), *a, um.* (groma) I. *Of or belonging to measuring a camp, field, etc.*, Cass. II. *Subst.*: *Gramatica* (grum.), *æ. f.* (sc. ars) *The art of land-surveying and castrametation*, Hyg.]

**GROMPHÆNA**, *æ. f.* *A kind of amaranth*, Plin. 26, 7, 23.

**GROMPHENA**, *æ. f.* *A bird of Sardinia, resembling a crane*, Plin. 30, 15, 52.

1. **GROSPHUS**, *i. m.* (γρόσφος) *The point of a javelin*, Arn.]

2. **GROSPHUS**, *A Roman cognomen*, Hor. O. 2, 16.

[GROSSITUDO, *inis. f.* (2. grossus) *Thickness*, Bibl.]

[GROSSULĀRA, *æ. f.* (grossus) *A gooseberry*, Ribes g., Fam. Grossulariceæ, NL.]

\*\*GROSSŪLUS, *i. m.* (grossus) *A small unripe fig*, Col. 5, 10, 10.

\*\*1. **GROSSUS**, *i. m. and f.* *An unripe fig*, Plin. 23, 7, 63.

[2. **GROSSUS**, *a, um.* *Thick*. — Hence Ital. grosso, Fr. gros.]

[GRUIS, *is.* See GRUS.]

**GRUDIĪ**, *ōrum. m.* *A people of Gallia Belgica*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 39.

[GRUMA, *æ. and GRUMATICUS.* See GROM.]

\*\*GRŪMŪLUS, *i. m.* (grumus) *A little heap, hillock*, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

\*\*1. **GRŪMUS**, *i. m.* *A heap, hillock*, Col. 2, 17, 4.

[2. **GRŪMUS**, *ūs. m.* *A curd or clot of blood*, NL.]

[GRUNDILES or -ILES, *ium. m.* *An epithet of the lares*, Arn.]

**GRUNĪUM**, *ii. n.* *A fortress of Phrygia*, Nep. Alc. 9.

\*\*GRUNNĪO [another form grandio, Quadrig. ap. Diom.], *ivi or ii. itum. 4. v. n.* I. *To grunt, as swine*: Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum: g. eam, quum capiatur, Plin. 32, 2, 9. [II. *Meton. of other creatures*, Cæcil. ap. Non.] [Hence, Ital. grugno, Fr. grogner.]

**GRUNNĪTUS**, *ūs. m.* (grannio) *A grunting*: nec grunnitum (audiunt), quum jugulatur, suis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 40, 116.

[GRŪO, *ere. v. n.* *To cry like a crane, to crank*, A. Carm. de Phil.]

**GRUS** [nom. sing., gruis, Phædr.], *grūis. f.* I. *A crane*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125. II. *Meton.* A) *An instrument for pulling down a wall, an iron crow*, coonus, Vitruv. 10, 19. [B) *A surgical instrument with a hook*, NL.] [Hence, Ital. gru.]

[GRYLLO, *are. v. n.* (gryllus) *To chirp like a cricket*, A. Carm. de Phil.]

1. **GRYLLUS** (grillus), *i. m.* (γρύλλος) I. *A cricket*, Plin. 29, 6, 39. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *A griffin, a fabulous bird with four feet*, Plin. 35, 10, 37. [Hence, Fr. grillon.]

2. **GRYLLUS**, *i. m.* (γρύλλος) (a proper name) I. *A son of Xenophon, who was slain in the battle of Mantinea. He was celebrated by Aristotle in a treatise bearing the title γρύλλος: Aristoteles quædam subtilitatis suæ argumenta excogitavit in Gryllo*, Quint. 2, 17, 14. II. *A Roman proper name*, Mart. 1, 60, 3.

[GRŪNEUS, *a, um.* (Γρύνειος) *Of Grymia*, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 345.]

**GRŪNĪA**, *æ. f.* and **GRŪNĪUM**, *ii. n.* (Γρύνεια and Γρύνιον) *A town of Æolis, with a temple of Apollo*, Plin. 5, 30.

**GRYPS**, *grŷphis.* (gryphus, i. Mel.) *m.* (γρύψ) *A fabulous bird with four feet, a griffin*, Plin. 10, 49, 69.

[GRŪPUS, *i. m.* (γρυπός) *One who has a crooked nose*, Just. 39, 1.]

[GUAIACUM, *i. n.* (Guaiac) *The lignum-vitæ-tree*, Fam. Rutaceæ, NL.]

["GUBER. κυβερνήτης," Gloss.]

**GŪBERNĀCŪLUM** [poet. contr. gubernaculum, Virg.], *i. n.* (gubernio) *A helm, rudder.* I. *Prop.*: hic ille naufragus ad g. accessit, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154. II. *Meton.*:

*A helm, i. e. steering, ruling, government, esp. of the state (mostly in the plur.)*: clavum tanti imperii tenere et g. rei publicæ tractare, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: — ad g. rei publicæ sedere: — recedere a gubernaculo. [Hence, Ital. governale, governaglio.]

**GŪBERNĀTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* *A steering or guiding of a ship, or the art of steering.* I. *Prop.*: si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76: — gubernatione similis sapientia. II. *Meton. gen.*: *A ruling, guiding, managing, directing*: summi imperii gubernatione districtus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 131: — g. civitatis: — tantarum rerum g.: — consilii g.: — g. summi consilii.

**GŪBERNĀTOR**, *ōris. m.* *One that steers a ship, a steersman, pilot.* I. *Prop.*: g. clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17. II. *Meton.*: *A leader, ruler, governor*: custodes g. que rei publicæ, Cic. R. perd. 9, 26: — rector et g. civitatis.

**GŪBERNĀTRIX**, *icis. f.* *She who rules or governs*: ista præclara g. civitatum eloquentia rem publicam dissipaverunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38.

**GUBERNI**, *ōrum. m.* *A people of Germany*, Tac. H. 4, 26.

[GŪBERNĪUS, *ii. m.* *For gubernator*, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 10.]

**GŪBERNO**. I. v. a. *To pilot or steer a ship.* I. *Prop.*: ut si nautæ certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: — tranquillo mari g. — \*\*Prov.: g. e terra, said of a person who, being in safety, pretends to teach others how to act in danger, Liv. 44, 22, 14. II. *Meton. gen.*: *To direct, lead, rule, guide, govern*: quid miramur L. Sullam, quum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque terrarum gubernaret, Cic. R. Am. 45, 131: — melius gubernari et regi civitates: — g. rem publicas: — in gubernanda re publica: — omnia g. ac moderare: — illa tormenta gubernat dolor: — petitionem g.: — hæc deus aliquis gubernavit: — motum ratione quadam g.: — iter meum rei publicæ et rerum urbanarum ratio gubernabit.

[GŪBERNUM, *i. n.* *For gubernaculum*, Lucr. 4, 440.]

*the eyes*: — ut peccatum hæreat non in eo, qui monuerit, sed in eo, qui non obtinuerit. — *With dat.*: potest hoc homini huic h. peccatum? — dedecus hæret infamiae: — hæret in tam bona causa tam acerba injuria: — quum ante illud facietum dictum emissum h. debeat, quam cogitari potuisse videatur, *must have hit*: — hæsit in iis penis, incurred the punishment: — in hoc flexu quasi ætatis fama adolescentis paulum hæsit ad metas (*fig., an idea borrowed from the race-course*), *stuck fast*, ran against the goal, could not get on. B) *Esp.* \*\*1) *To be near anybody, to be with him, attached to him, at his side, to follow anybody*: obtinenti Africam comes hæserat, Plin. E. 7, 27, 2. a) *In a bad sense*: h. in tergis, also simply, h. tergis, literally, to stick to anybody's back; i. e. to press him, be at his very heels: se cum exercitu tergis eorum hæsurum, Tac. 2) *To abide by any thing, to remain for a long time, linger, stay*: volitare in foro, h. in jure ac prætorum tribulibus, to remain, sojourn: h. in eadem commorarique sententia: — ibi habitem, ibi hæream: — in bonis hærebit et habitabit suis: — in libris h. 3) *To stick fast, to be in suspense, hesitate, to be perplexed or embarrassed, be at a loss, be doubtful what course to adopt, etc.*: hærebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat: — hærebat in tabulis publicis reus et accusator: — in his iniquitatibus h.: — h. in media stultitia: — h. alqo loco: — in altero illo h.: — hærerem nisi tu me expedias: — si me hærentem videbis.

[HÆRES, edis. See HERES.]

[HÆRESCO, Ære. v. inch. n. (hæreo) *To adhere*, Lucr. 2, 477.]

[HÆRĒSĪARCHA, æ. m. (ἀρσιάρχης) *An arch-heretic, heresarch*, Sid.]

HÆRĒSIS [hērēsis, Prud.], is and Æos. f. (ἀρεσις).

I. *A sect, e. g. of philosophers, a school*: Cato in ea est hæresi, quæ nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic. Par. proem. — *Facetè*: loca tua plena facetiarum de hæresi Vestoriana... risisse me satis, profession. [II. *A business, trade*, Cod. Th. III. *Heresy*, ML.]

[HÆRĒTĪCUS, a, um. (ἀρρητικός) I. *Heretical*, Tert.

II. *Subst.*: Hæreticus, i. m. *A heretic*, Tert.]

\*\*HÆSĪTĀBUNDUS, a, um. (hæsito) *Stammering, hesitating*: expalluit notabiliter et h. inquit: *Interrogavi*, Plin. 1, 5, 13.

\*HÆSĪTANTĪA, æ. f. (hæsito) *A stammering*: h. lingue, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16.

\*HÆSĪTĀTĪO, ònis. f. *A wavering, hesitating*.

I. *In speech; Stammering*: qui timor! quæ dubitatio! quanta h. tractusque verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202. II. *Uncertainty, irresolution*: si facile inveneris quid dicas, noli ignorare hæsitati meæ, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2.

HÆSĪTĀTOR, òris. m. *One who hesitates*: sum et ipse in edendo (libros) h., Plin. E. 5, 11, 2.

HÆSĪTO. I. v. int. n. (hæreo) *To stick, stick fast, remain where one is, or fixed in a place, not to be able to get on*. I. *Prop.*: ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, hæsitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19, 2. II. *Fig.*: *To be uncertain, waver*. \*A) *In speech; To stammer*: sunt quidam aut ita linguâ hæsitantes aut ita voce absoni, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115. B) *To be doubtful, uncertain, hesitate, be at a loss, be perplexed*: dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum: — quum hæsitaret, quum teneretur: — in novis rebus h.: — h. in majorum institutis: — h. ob eam causam: — non tam h.: — non hæsitans respondebo. — \*Impera: de mutando rei publicæ statu hæsitatum erat, Suet.

[HÆSĪTOGRĀPHA, òrum. n. (Ἀγιογράφα) *The portion of the Old Testament not included in the Pentateuch or the Prophets*, Hier.]

[HÆLES, HÆLESIMUS, and HÆLESUS. See HÆLES.]

[HÆLĀTUS, ūs. m. (halo) *Odour*, M. Cap.]

[HÆLEDO. See ALCEDO, etc.]

[HÆLEC and HÆLEX. See ALEX.]

HALES, Ætis. m. *A river of Lucania, now Halente*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1.

HĀLĒSA (Halesa and Alesa), æ. f. (Ἀλασσα) *A town on the southern coast of Sicily, on the river Halesus, now S. Maria delle Palate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, 19.

HĀLĒSĪNUS (Hales and Ales), a, um. *Of or belonging to Halesa*, H. civitas, Cic. Fam. 13, 32, 1: — H. Dio, of Halesa: — \*\*Subst. plur.: HĀLĒSĪNI, òrum. m. *The inhabitants of Halesa*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

HĀLĒSUS (Halesus and Alesus), i. m., (Ἀλαίος) I. *Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra or Briseis, the founder of Falisci*, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 31. II. *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 42, 462. III. *A river on the south coast of Sicily, on which the town Halesa was situate*, Col. poet. 10, 268.

HĀLĪACMON (Aliacmon), ònis. m. *A river between Macedonia and Thessaly, now Platamone*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 37.

HĀLĪĒTOS, i. m. (ἁλῆετος) *A sea-eagle*, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

HĀLĪARTUS, i. f. (Ἀλῆαρος) *A town of Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12. Hence, \*\*Haliartii, Liv. 42, 46.

[HALICA, æ. See ALICA.]

HĀLĪCĀCĀBUS, i. f. (ἁλικάκος) (sc. herba) *A plant, i. q. vesicaria*, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

\*\*HĀLĪCARNASSENSIS, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Halicarnassus*, Liv. 33, 20.

HĀLĪCARNASSEUS, ði and Æos. m. (Ἀλικαρνασσεύς) *Of Halicarnassus*: H. Scylax, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88.

\*\*HĀLĪCARNASSĒI, òrum. m. *The inhabitants of Halicarnassus*, Tac. A. 4, 55.

HĀLĪCARNASSUS or -OS, i. f. (Ἀλικαρνασσός) *A town of Caria, birth-place of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius; celebrated for its Mausoleum*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.

HĀLĪCŸENSIS, e. (Ἀλικύαι) *Of or belonging to Halicyæ, a town of Sicily*: H. civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, 13: — H. Sopater, of Halicyæ: — Hence, Hālicŷenses, ium. m. Plin. 3, 8, 14.

[1. HĀLĪEUTĪCUS, a, um. (ἁλιευτικός) *Of or belonging to fishing*, Gallien.]

\*\*2. HĀLĪEUTĪCA, òrum. n. *The title of a poem on fishes*, by Ovid, Plin. 32, 2, 5.

HĀLĪPHLŒOS, i. f. (ἁλῖφλοιος) *A kind of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8.

HĀLĪPLEUMON, ònis. m. (ἁλιπλεῖμον) *A fish unknown to us*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

[HĀLĪTO, are. v. int. a. (halo) *To breathe out, exhale*, Enn. ap. Diom.] — [Hence Ital. *halitare*, Fr. *haliter*.]

\*\*HĀLĪTUS, ūs. m. (halo) *Exhalation, breath*.

I) *Prop.*: A pulmone h. graveolentia, i. e. bad breath, Plin. 28, 12, 53. [II. *Meton.* *The soul*, Prud.]

[HALLEX, icis. See ALLEX.]

[HALLŪCĪNĀTĪO, ònis. f. *Illusion of the senses*, NL.]

[HALLUCINOR, ari. and its derivatives. See ALUC.]

[HALLUS. See ALLUS.]

HALMYRĪDĪON, ñi. n. (ἁλμυρίδιον, rather salt) *A kind of cabbage*, Plin. 19, 8, 41.

HALMYRRHAX, ægis. m. (ἁλμύρραξ) *A kind of saltpetre*, Plin. 31, 10, 46.)

[1. HĀLO, i. v. n. and a. *To breathe* (poet.). I. *Neut.*: *To breathe, emit vapour or breath*, Virg. Æ. 1, 417. II. *Act.*: *To breathe forth, exhale*, Lucr. 2, 848.]

[2. HĀLO. *A red circle round an ulcer or tumour*, NL.]

[HĀLŌPHANTA, æ. m. (ἁλοφάντης) *One who informed against unlicensed exporters of salt; hence, a rascal, scoundrel*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 2.]

\*\*HĀLOS, o. f. (ἅλως) *A round threshing-floor; hence, a halo round the sun or moon, i. q. corona*, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 2.



**\*\*HĀLŌSIS**, *is. f.* (ἅλωσις) *A taking by storm, capture*, Petr. 89, 1.

[**HALTER**, *ēris. m.* (ἀλτήρ) *Plur.: Leaden balls which leapers held in their hands to increase the impetus*, Mart. 14, 49.]

[**HALUCINATIO**, **HALUCINOR**. See **ALUC**.]

[**HALUM**, *i.* See **ALUM**.]

[**HALUNTUM**, *ii.* See **ALUNTUM**.]

[**HALUX**, *ūcis. f.* (hallus) *The great toe*, NL.]

[**HALLYATES**, *is.* See **ALLYATES**.]

[**HĀLYMUS**, *i. m.* (ἅλς) *A plant, sea-purslain*, Fam. Chenopodeæ, NL.]

**HĀLYS**, *fos. m.* (ἅλυσ) *A river of Asia, between Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, now Kizil-Ermak*: Cræsus H. penetrans magnam pervertet opum vim, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115.

[**HĀLYSIS**, *is.* *A halo round the sun or moon*, App.]

**\*\*HĀMA** (*ama*), *æ. f.* (ἄμη) *A water-bucket, hand-bucket, used in putting out a fire*, Plin. E. 10, 42, 2.

**HĀMĀDRYAS**, *ādis. f.* (ἡμαδρύς) *A wood-nymph*, Ov. M. 1, 690:—[*dat. plur. Græc.* Hamadryasin, Prop.]

[**HĀMĀTILIS**, *e.* (hamatus) *With hooks*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10.]

**HĀMĀTUS**, *a, um.* (hamus) *Furnished with a hook, like a hook, hooked*. [I. A] Prop.: Ov. M. 12, 563.] B] Meton.: *Bent like a hook*: hamatis uncinateque corporibus concreta hæc esse dicat, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121.

\*\*II. Fig.: *hos ego viscatis hamatisque muneribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere, alluring, taking or catching by a bait*, Plin. E. 9, 30, 2.

[**HĀMAXĪGŌGA**, *æ. m.* (ἡμαξιαγωγός) *One who conveys any thing on a waggon*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 2.]

[**HĀMAXO**, *are. v. a.* (ἡμαξα, waggon) *To yoke to a waggon*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.]

**HĀMAXŌBĪ**, *orum. m.* (ἡμαξόβιοι, living in waggons) *A Scythian tribe*, Plin. 4, 12, 25.

**HAMILCAR** (Amilcar), *āris. m.* *The father of Hannibal*, Nep. Ham.

[**HĀMIŌTA**, *æ. m.* (hamus) *One who fishes with a hook*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.]

**HAMMĪTIS**, *īdis. f.* (ἡμμίτις) *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

[**HAMMOCHRYBUS**, *i.* See **AMMOCHRYBUS**.]

[**HAMMON**, *ōnis. and HAMMONTIACUS, *a, um.* See **AMMON**.]*

[**HĀMŪLA**, *æ. f.* (hama) *A small bucket*, Col. 10, 367.]

**\*\*HĀMŪLUS**, *i. m.* (hamus) [*A small hook*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 17.] *A surgical instrument*, Cels. 7, 7, 4. [In Anat.: *Any hooklike process, as the hamulus of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone*, NL.]

**HĀMUS**, *i. m.* *A hook*. I. Prop. A] Gen.: *talem pedem longæ, terreis hamis infixis, totæ in terram infodiebantur*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73. B] Esp. 1) a) *A fishing-hook*: *divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiuntur, ut pisces hamo*, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44. \*\*b) Meton.: *munera illitos cibis hamos æmulabantur*, Plin. \*\*2) *A surgical instrument in the shape of a hook*: *ductis per retusos hamos oris cutis*, Cels. [II. Meton.: *Of other things in the shape of a hook*, Ov.] [Hence, Fr. hameçon.]

**HANNĪBAL** (Annibal), *ālis. m.* (Ἀννίβας) *A Carthaginian proper name; esp. the son of Hamilcar, general of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war*.

**HANNO** (Anno), *ōnis. m.* (Ἄννων) *A Carthaginian proper name; esp. a Carthaginian general, who sailed round the coast of Africa* (B. C. 500), Plin. 5, 1, 1.

[**HAPALA**, *orum.* See **APALA**.]

**\*\*HĀPHE** (aphe), *ēs. f.* (ἄφῃ, touching) [*Yellow sand or dust with which the athleta were sprinkled before they began a contest*, Mart. 7, 67, 5.] Meton.: *Also the dust of the roads*: *a ceromate nos h. exceptit*, Sen. E. 57.

**\*\*HAPSUS**, *i. m.* (ἄψος, a joining) *A compress of lint, etc. for securing a wound*: h. lanæ, Cels. 4, 6.

**HĀRA**, *æ. f.* *A small pen or coop for animals; esp. a hog-sty*: *confer nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola, etc.*, Cic. Epic. 16, 37.

[**HARENA**, *æ.* See **ARENA**.]

[**HĀRIŌLA**, *æ. f.* *A female soothsayer*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.]

[**HĀRIŌLATIO** (ar-), *ōnis. f.* *A soothsaying, prophesying*, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66.]

**HĀRIŌLOR** (ariolus), *i. v. dep. n.* (hariolus) *To divine, prophesy, as a soothsayer*. I. Prop.: *προβουλίῳ igitur, non hariolans, ut illa, cui nemo credidit, sed conjectura prospiciens*, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 3:—*questus causa h.* [II. Meton.: *To speak foolishly, talk idly*, Plaut.]

**HĀRIŌLUS** (ariolus), *i. m.* *A soothsayer, diviner, prophet*: *ut haruspices, augures, h., vates et conjectores nobis essent colendi*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55.

**\*\*HARMŌGE**, *ēs. f.* (ἁρμονία) *A proper mingling of colours*, Plin. 35, 5, 11.

**HARMŌNĪA**, *æ* [an old form genit. sing. harmoniai, Lucr.: acc. Harmonien, Ov.] *f.* (ἁρμονία) I. A] *A mutual agreement of different sounds; concert, harmony*, i. q. *concentus*: *velut in cantu et fidibus, quæ h. dicitur*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20:—*harmoniam ex intervalis sonorum nosse*:—*ad harmoniam canere mundum*:—*numeros et geometriam et harmoniam conjungere*. [B] Meton. 1) *Agreement of things, in general*, Lucr. 3, 132. 2) *A song, Prud.* II. *Personified*: *Harmonia, æ. f.* *The daughter of Mars and Venus, wife of Cadmus, and mother of Semele, Ino, Agave, and Polydorus*, Hyg. F. 6:—[acc., Harmonien, Ov.] [III. *Agreement, unity, concert*, NL.]

**\*\*HARMŌNICE**, *ēs. f.* (ἁρμονική) *The principles or theory of harmony*, Vitruv. 5, 3.

**\*\*HARMŌNĪCUS**, *a, um.* (ἁρμονικός) *Of or belonging to agreement, concert, or harmony*: *h. ratio, quæ cogit rerum naturam sibi ipsam congruere*, Plin. 2, 109, 113.

[**HARPA**, *æ. f.* (ἄρπη, a sickle; hence, from its shape) *A harp*, Ven. Hence. Ital. arpa, Fr. harpon.]

**\*\*HARPACTĪCON**, *i. m.* (ἁρπακτικός) *That draws to itself; said of any attractive power*: *h. sulfur*, Plin. 35, 15, 50.

[**HARPĀGA**, *æ. f.* (ἁρπάγη) *A hook (instead of the usual harpago)*, Sisen. ap. Non.]

**\*\*HARPĀGĪNĒTŪLUS**, *i. m.* (harpago) *A small hook*, Vitruv. 7, 5 (doubtful).

[1. **HARPĀGO**, *i. v. a.* (ἁρπάγω) *To rob*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 24.]

2. **HARPĀGO**, *ōnis. m.* (ἁρπάγη) *A hook formed for drawing things towards one's self, for pulling down, or boarding ships, a grappling-hook*. I. Prop.: Cæs. B. G. 7, 81, 1. [II. Meton.: *A rapacious person*, Plaut.]

**HARPĀLYCE**, *ēs. f.* (Ἀρπαλύκη) *The warlike daughter of the Thracian king Harpalyces*, Virg. Æ. 1, 317.

[**HARPASTUM**, *i. n.* (ἁρπαστόν) *A kind of hand-ball*, Mart. 4, 19, 6.]

**\*\*HARPAX**, *āgis. m.* (ἁρπᾶξ) I. *Rapacious, robbing; seizing*, Plin. 37, 2, 11. [II. *Harpax, the name of a slave*.—*Another form for the voc.: Harpage*, Plaut.]

**HARPE**, *ēs. f.* (ἄρπη) I. *A crooked sword, scimitar*, Ov. M. 5, 69. II. *A species of falcon, go sh a w k* (Falco gentilis L.), Plin.

[**HARPŌCRĀTES**, *is. m.* (Ἀρποκράτης) I. *The God of silence, represented with his finger on his mouth; but, according to others, a Greek philosopher who recommended silence respecting the nature of the gods*, Varr. II. Meton.: *A silent person, in general*, Catull. 74, 4.]

[**HARPŪLÆ** (trisyll.:—also quadrisyll. Harpyiās, Rutil.) *arum. f.* (Ἀρπυιαί, as it were, the snatchers) I. In Myth. A] *A kind of rapacious monsters, half birds, half women*, Virg. 3, 212.—*In the sing.: Harpvia Celæno*, Virg. Æ. 3, 365. B]

*Meton. in the sing.: A rapacious person, a harpy, Sid. II. Also in the sing.: The name of one of Actæon's hounds, Ov.]*

[HARUGA and HARVIGA. See ARVIX.]

[HABUNDO. See ARUNDO.]

**HĀRUSPEX** (aruspex), icis. m. *A kind of Etrurian soothsayer or diviner, who foretold future events from the entrails of beasts, from lightning, etc. I. Prop.: quid enim habet h., cur pulmo incisus etiam in bonis extis dirimat tempus et proferat diem? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85:—Etrusci h.:—h. ex tota Etruria convenissent. [II. Meton.: A prophet, Prop.]*

[HĀRUSPICA (ar.), æ. f. (haruspex) *A female soothsayer, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.*

**HĀRUSPĪCĪNUS** (ar.), a. um. (haruspex) *I. Relating to the art of soothsaying: quod Etruscorum declarant et h. et fulgurales et tonitruales libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72.*

*II. Subst.: Hāruspicina, æ. f. (sc. ars) The art of soothsaying, divination: oratio, quæ haruspicinæ disciplina continetur, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50.*

**\*\*HARUSPĪCIUM** (ar.), ii. n. (haruspex) *The art of soothsaying, divination, Plin. 7, 56, 57.*

**HASTA**, æ. f. *A spear. I. Prop. A) 1) A lance, javelin: nec minus hastis aut cominus gladiis uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19:—evellere hastam:—amentatas hastas torquere:—h. vibrare:—h. jactare:—h. pura, made of iron, as a present made to a brave soldier, Plin. 2) Meton.: jacet, diffidit, abiecit h., has lost his courage. B) A lance or spear, as a mark of magisterial authority, which was fixed in the ground at a public sale, or at the tribunal of the centumviri, when they acted as judges (it was originally the symbol of spoils taken from an enemy): hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subjicere præconis:—h. posita pro sede Jovis Statoris, bona voci acerbissimæ subjecta præconis:—illa infinita h.:—emptio ab h. \*\*Meton.: As a mark of centumviral dignity: ut centumviralem hastam quam quæsturâ functi consueverant cogere, decemviri cogerent, Suet. [C) A kind of hair-pin, used to part the hair of a bride, Ov. D) A spear, a gymnastic weapon, Plaut.] \*\*II. Meton. A) A comet in the shape of a spear, Plin. 2, 25, 22. B) I. q. membrum virile, A. Priap. 45, 1.—Hence, Fr. hante, Germ. C̃hajt.]*

[HASTĀRIUM, ii. n. (hasta) *A list of articles to be sold by public auction, a catalogue, Tert.]*

[HASTĀNIUS, a. um. (hasta) *Of a public auction, Inscr.]*

**HASTĀTUS**, a. um. (hasta) *Armed with a spear or javelin. \*\*I. Gen.: prima utcumque acies h.: ceteris præstata aut brevia tela, Tac. A. 2, 14. \*\*II. Esp. A) In Milit.: Hastati, ōrum. m. The first rank of the Roman line of battle, Liv. 8, 8, 6. \*\*B) Meton. (also said of the ten ordines (companies), of the hastati, viz.) 1) Primus, secundus etc. ordo h.; and often absol., primus, secundus etc. h., the first, second, etc. company of the hastati: in eo exercitu miles gregarius fui: tertio anno virtutis causa, mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, made me captain of the tenth company of the hastati, Liv.:—quum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco. [2) a) Primus, secundus, etc. h., captain of the first, second, etc. company of the hastati, Veg. b) Hastatus, i. m. The captain of the first company, Flor. 1, 18.]*

**HASTĪLE**, is. n. (hasta) *The whole body or force of the hastati (collectively). I. Prop.: hastili nixus, Cic. R. perd. 7, 21. \*\*II. Meton. [A) (pars pro toto) A spear, javelin (poet.), Ov.] B) Gen.: A piece of wood in the form of a shaft, a stake, prop, Plin. 17, 23, 35.*

**\*\*HASTŪLA**, æ. f. (hasta) *[I. A small spear, a little branch, Front.] II. Meton. A) A small branch, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 31. B) H. regia, a plant, asphodel, Plin. 21, 17, 68.*

[HĀU (au). interj. An exclamation of pain or complaint, Ha! Oh! Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 47.]

**HAUD** (haut). adv. *An emphatic particle of negation, 575*

*not, not at all, by no means; mostly with an adverb. seldom with an adj., pron., or verb. — With an adverb: cuius (sapientiæ) studium qui vituperat, h. sane intelligo, quidnam sit, quod laudandum putat, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5:—rem h. sane difficilem admirari:—h. sane facile:—h. paulo plus:—h. facile. — With an adj.: h. mediocris hic, ut ego quidem intelligo, vir fuit. — [With a pronoun: Plaut.] — With a verb: tum ille h. dubitavit.*

**\*\*HAUDDUM**. *Not yet at all, Liv. 2, 52.*

**HAUDQUĀQUAM**. *By no means, in no way, not at all, not any how, not by any means: h. id est difficile Crasso, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 143:—h. boni est:—h. eloquens:—h. mediocre condimentum amicitiae.*

**HAURĪO**, hausi, haustum. [old imperf. hauribant, Lucr.: perf. subj. haurierint, Varr. ap. Prisc.: part. perf. hauritus, App.: sup. hauritu, id.: part. fut. hauritura, Juvenc.: haururus, Virg.: dep. perf., Sol.] 4. v. a. *To draw (a liquid).*

*I. Prop. A) To draw up, out, or forth: quum vidisset haustum aquam de jugi puteo, terræ motum dixit instare, Cic. Div. 1. 50, 112:—Absol.: num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet? — Prov.: de fœce h., to draw up the dregs, i. e. to choose the worst of any thing: tu quidem de fœce hauris, are speaking of the worst orators. B) Meton. 1) To draw forth, shed, spill: statim me perculso ad meum sanguinem hauriendum, et spirante republica ad ejus spolia detrahenda advolaverunt, to draw, i. e. spill, shed, Cic. Sest. 24, 54. 2) Gen.: To draw from, take; to consume, devour: sumptum haurit ex ærario, suppeditat a sociis, draws or takes from. II. Fig.: To draw (as from a well); i. e. to take from, derive from; to obtain, receive; to empty, drain, exhaust: sequimur potissimum Stoicos, non ut interpretes, sed, ut solemus, e fontibus eorum judicio arbitrioque nostro, quantum quoque modo videbitur, hauriemus, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6:—fontes unde haurietis:—a fontibus h.:—reconditis atque additis e fontibus h.:—h. e fonte naturæ:—eodem fonte h. laudes suas:—quas (artes) quum domo h. non posses, accessivisti ex urbe ea:—animos hominum quadam ex parte extrinsecus esse tractos et haustos:—h. cogitatione:—libertatem sitiens h.:—voluptates undique h.:—h. dolorem:—incredibiles h. calamitates:—luctum h.*

[HAURITUS, a. um. See HAURIO.]

[HAUSTOR, ōris. m. (haurio) *A drawer, Firm. — Post. A drinker, Luc. 9, 591.]*

[HAUSTRUM, i. n. (haurio) *A machine or vessel for drawing water, a bucket, Lucr. 5, 517.]*

1. HAUSTUS, a. um. part. of haurio.

\*2. HAUSTUS, ūs. m. (haurio) *A drawing. I. Prop.: aquæ ductus, h., iter, actus a patre, sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur, i. e. the privilege or right of drawing, Cic. Mæc. 26, 74. [II. Meton. A) A drinking, swallowing, imbibing; concr. a drink, draught, Ov.] [A draught to be taken at one time, NL.] \*\*B) Fig.: hinc mihi ille justitiæ h. bibat, Quint. 12, 2, 31.*

[HAUT. See HAUD.]

[HAVE and HAVEO. See 2. AVEO.]

**HĒAUTONTĪMŌRŪMĒNOS**, i. m. (ἡαυτὸν-τιμωρόμενος) *The title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero Ipse se puniens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65.*

[HEBDŌMADA, æ. See HEBDOMAS.]

[HEBDŌMĀDĀLIS, e. (hebdomas) *Of a week, weekly, Sid.]*

**HERDŌMAS**, ādis. f. [acc. sing. hebdomadam, Gell.] (ἡβδομας) *The number seven, seven days; also the seventh day of a disease, when the crisis takes place: symphoniam Lysonis vellem vitasses, ne in quartam hebdomada incideres, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3.*

[HEBDŌMĀTĪCUS, a. um. (ἡβδοματικός) *Of or belonging to the number seven, Firm.]*

**HĒBE**, ēs. f. (Ἥβη, youth) *The goddess of youth (i. q. Juventas), daughter of Juno, and cup-bearer of the gods after the deification of Hercules, whose wife she was, Ov. M. 9, 400.*

[HEBENUS, i. See EBENUS.]

**\*\*HĚBĚŮ**, ěre. v. n. *To be blunt.* I. Prop.: ferrum nunc hebet? an dextera torpent? Liv. 23, 45, 9. II. Fig.: *To be dull, heavy, slow or sluggish, not lively:* delegata domus cura feminis sensibusque, ipsi hebet mirā diversitate nature, are languid, Tac. G. 15.

**HĚBES**, ětis. [a secondary form for the acc. sing. hebem, Enn. ap. Charis.] adj. (hebeo) *Blunt.* I. Prop. A) Cujus (lunæ) et nascentis et insenscentis alias hebetiora alias *acutiora* videntur cornua, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 122, 1. B) Meton.: *Of the organs of sight, hearing, smelling, taste; Blunt, i. e. impaired, not sharp or acute:* posteaquam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse *acres* atque *acutos*. II. Fig.: *Blunt, i. e. dull, heavy, impaired, enfeebled, stupid, slow:* sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrantur, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31: — quem hebetem et rudem dicere solent: — me hebetem molestiæ reddiderunt: — spondeus quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior: — esse paulo hebetiorem, i. e. superficial: — hebeti ingenio est: — hebetiora hominum ingenia.

**HĚBESCO**, ěre. v. inch. n. (hebeo) *To grow blunt, dim, or dull, to become languid.* \*\*I. Prop.: hebescent sensus, membra torpent, præmoritur visus, auditus, incessus, Plin. 7, 50, 51. II. Fig.: sic mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnumquam hebescit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: — nosmetipsos h. et languere nolumus.

**\*\*HĚBĚTĀTĪŮ**, ōnis. f. *Dulness, bluntness:* medetur et oculorum hebetationi, Plin. 28, 6, 16.

**\*\*HĚBĚTĀTRĪX**, icis. f. *That makes dull:* h. umbra, i. e. obscuring (shortly before, umbra terræ lunam hebetari), Plin. 2, 13, 10.

**\*\*HĚBĚTESCO**, ěre. v. inch. n. (hebes) *To grow blunt or dull:* aciem in culttris tonsorum h., Plin. 28, 7, 23.

**\*\*HĚBĚTO**. 1. v. a. (hebes) *To make blunt, to enfeeble, weaken.* I. Prop.: quum hastas aut perfriggsent aut hebetassent, Liv. 8, 10, 3. II. Fig.: animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet. Claud. 2.

[HĚBĚTUDO, inis. f. (hebes) *Bluntness, dulness*, Macr.]

[HĚBĚI, ōrum. m. (Ἑβραῖοι) *The Hebrews*, Tert.]

**\*\*HEBRÆUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hebrews:* H. terræ, Tac. H. 5, 2.

[HEBRÆICE. adv. *In the Hebrew language*, Lact.]

[HEBRÆICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hebrews*, Lact.]

**HEBRUS**, i. m. (Ἑβρος) I. A river of Thrace, rising in Mount Hæmus, and falling into the Ægean Sea, now Marizza, Plin. 4, 11, 18. II. The name of a handsome youth, Hor. O. 3, 12, 6.

**HĚCĀLE**, ěs. f. (Ἑκάλη) *An old woman who hospitably received Theseus, celebrated by Callimachus*, Plin. 22, 22, 14.

**HĚCĀTE**, ěs. f. (Ἑκάτη) *The daughter of Perseus and Asteria, sister of Latona, patron of witchcraft etc., often identified with Diana and Luna, and represented with three heads*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46.

[HĚCĀTEYS, idos. f. *Of or belonging to Hecate:* H. herba, a kind of magical herb, Ov. M. 6, 139.]

[HĚCĀTEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hecate:* H. carmina, formulæ of enchantment, Ov. M. 14, 44.]

[HĚCĀTOMBE, ěs. f. (ἑκατόμβη) *A great sacrifice of a hundred bullocks;* a hecatomb, Varr. ap. Non.]

[HĚCĀTOMBĪŮN, īl. n. I. q. hecatombe, Sid.]

[HĚCĀTOMPŪLOS, ōn. (ἑκατόμυλος) *That has a hundred gates*, Amm.]

[HĚCTRĪCA, æ. f. (ἑΐς) *A consumptive fever*, NL.]

**HECTOR**, ōris. m. (Ἑκτωρ) *The son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, who was killed by Achilles, and dragged three times round Troy*, Virg. Æ. 1, 483.

[HĚCTŌRÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hector, or (poet.) to the Trojans or the Romans (as descending from the Trojans)*, Ov. M. 12, 67.]

**HĚCŪBA**, æ. and HĚCŪBE, ěs. f. (Ἑκάβη) *The wife of Priam; after the destruction of Troy she became the slave of Penelope, and was changed into a bitch*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63.

**HĚCŪRA**, æ. f. (Ἑκύρα) *The Mother-in-law, title of a comedy of Terence.*

**HĚDĚRA** (edera), æ. f. Ivy, F. helix (Fam. Araliaceæ). *This plant was sacred to Bacchus; hence it was wound round the thyrsus: it was also used in crowning poets*, Plin. 16, 34, 62. — [Hence, Ital. edera, ellera, Fr. lierre.]

**\*\*HĚDĚRĀCĚUS** (ed.) or -IUS, a, um. (hedera) I. *Of ivy:* h. folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38. II. Meton.: *Of the colour of ivy*, V. Aur.]

[HĚDĚRĀTUS (ed.), a, um. (hedera) *Adorned with ivy*, P. Nol.]

[HĚDĚRĪGER (ed.) ěra, ěrum. (hedera) *Bearing ivy*, Catull. 63, 23.]

[HĚDĚRŌSUS (ed.), a, um. (hedera) *Full of ivy*, Prop. 4, 4, 3.]

[HĚDŌNE, ěs. f. (Ἠδονή) *Pleasure; one of the Æons of Valentinian*, Tert.]

**\*HĚDŸCHROM**, i. n. (ἡδύχρουν) *A kind of unguent for improving the complexion, etc.: collocemus in culcita plumea; psaltriam adducamus, h. intendamus*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46.

**HĚDŸSMOS**, i. m. (ἡδύσμος) *A plant, wild mint*, Plin. 35, 15, 51.

**HĚDYPNŌIS**, īdis. f. (ἡδυπνόις) *A kind of succory*, Plin. 20, 8, 31: — [a kind of plant, Fam. Synanthereæ, NL.]

[HĚDŸSĀRUM, i. n. (ἡδὺ-ἀρώα) *A kind of plant*, Fam. Papiaceæ, NL.]

**\*\*HĚDYSMA**, ātis. n. (ἡδυσμα, odour) *The odoriferous ingredient of an ointment*, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

[HEI. interj.: *Ah, alas! denoting sorrow, fear, etc.; often followed by mihi*, Ov. M. 6, 227.]

[HEJA. interj. See EJA.]

[HEIC. adv. See 2. HIC.]

[HELĀRĪUS, īi. m. (helcium) *One who draws barges or other small craft against the stream*, Mart. 4, 64, 22.]

[HELĀIUM, īi. n. (ἑλκίον) *That by which a burden is drawn; a horse-collar; or, a towing-rope*, App.]

[HELCOMA, HELCOSIS, HELCOS. See ULCUS.]

**\*\*HELCSYMA**, ātis. n. (ἑλκυσμα) *The dross of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

**HĚLĚNA**, æ. or HĚLĚNE, ěs. f. (Ἑλένη) I. A) *The daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytemnestra, the wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris to Troy, and hence the cause of the Trojan war*, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 55. \*\*B) Meton.: *A single star appearing to navigators, which was taken as an unfavourable omen, opposed to a double constellation, which was called by the name of Castor and Pollux*, Plin. 2, 37, 37. II. *A surname of the mother of Constantine*, Eutr. 10, 5.

**HĚLĚNĪUM**, īi. n. (ἑλένιον) *A plant, perhaps elecampane*, Fam. Synanthereæ, Plin. 21, 10, 33.

**HĚLĚNUS**, i. m. (Ἑλένος) *The son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated diviner*, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89.

**HĚLĚŌSĚLĪNŌN** or **HĚLĪŌSĚLĪNŪM**, i. n. (ἑλειο-σέλινον) *A kind of smallage, celery*, Plin. 19, 8, 37.

**\*\*HĚLĚPŌLIS**, is. f. (ἑλέπολις, that takes towns) *A warlike machine, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes*, Vitr. 10, 22.

**HĚLERNUS**, i. m. *A grove on the Tiber, the birth-place of Carna*, Ov. F. 6, 105.

**HĚLĪADES**, um. f. (Ἥλιάδες) *The daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaethon, who were changed into poplars and their tears into amber*, Hyg. F. 154.

[HĚLIANTHEMUM, i. n. (ἡλίανθος) *A plant, the sun-rose*, Fam. Cistineæ, NL.]

**HĒLĪANTHES**, is. n. (ἡλιανθές) *The sun-flower*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

[**HELLAS**, adis. f. See **HELIADÆ**.]

[**HĒLĪCĀON**, ōnis. m. (Ἑλικῶν) *Son of Antenor, founder of Patavium (Padua)*: H. oræ, *Patavian*, Mart. 10, 93, 1.]

[**HĒLĪCĀONĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Helicaon or Patavium*, Mart. 14, 152, 2.]

**HĒLĪCE**, es. f. (Ἑλική, a winding) I. *A kind of convolvulus or bindweed*, Plin. 16, 37, 69. II. *Nom. pr.*: Helice. A) *A constellation, the Great Bear*, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66. — [*Meton. for the North, a northern region*, Grot.] B) *A town on the coast of Achaia, which was swallowed up by the sea*, Plin. 2, 12, 94.

**HĒLĪCON**, ōnis. m. (Ἑλικὼν) *A mountain of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, now Zagara*, Plin. 4, 3, 4.

[**HĒLĪCŌNĪADES**, um. f. *The Heliconian maids, a poetical term for the Muses*, Lucr. 3, 1050.]

[**HĒLĪCŌNIS**, idis. f. *Of Helicon*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 90. — *Subst. plur.*: Hēlicōnides, um. *The Muses*, Pers. proem.]

[**HĒLĪCŌNIUS**, a, um. *Heliconian*, Ov. Am. 11, 15.]

**HĒLĪCŌCALLIS**, idis. f. (ἡλιοκαλλίς) *A plant, otherwise called helianthes, a sun-flower*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

**HĒLĪCĀMĪNUS**, i. m. (ἡλιοκάμινος) *A room with a southern aspect, inhabited in winter*, Plin. 2, 17, 20.

**HĒLĪCHRYŒOS**, i. m. and **HĒLĪCHRYŒUM**, i. n. (ἡλίχρυος) *A plant, marsh gold-flower*, Plin. 21, 11, 38.

**HĒLĪPŌLIS**, is. f. (Ἡλιόπολις) I. *A town of Lower Egypt*, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 54. II. *A town of Caesaryia at the foot of Mount Lebanon, now Baalbec*, Plin. 5, 22, 18.

**HĒLĪPŌLĪTÆ**, ārum. m. *The inhabitants of Heliopolis*, Plin. 36, 26, 67.

[**HĒLĪPŌLĪTĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Heliopolis*, Amm. — *Subst. plur.*: HēlĪpŌlĪtāni, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Heliopolis*, Inscr.]

**HĒLĪPŌLĪTES**, æ. *Of Heliopolis*: H. nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9.

**HĒLĪSCŌPĪON**, ū. n. (ἡλιοσκόπιον) *A kind of heliotropium*, Plin. 22, 21, 29.

**HĒLĪSCŌPĪOS**, ū. m. (ἡλιοσκόπιος) *A kind of tithymalus, cypress spurge*, Plin. 26, 8, 42.

[**HELIOSELINUM**, i. See **HELESELINON**.]

**HĒLĪOTRŌPIUM**, ū. n. (ἡλιότροπιον) I. *The plant turn sole*, Plin. 2, 41, 41. II. *A precious stone with brown and green lines; a kind of jasper*, Plin. 37, 10, 60: [called also heliotropios, M. Cap.]

**HĒLĪX**, icis. f. (ἑλίξ, that is wound or twisted) I. *A kind of creeping ivy: hedera h.*, Plin. 15, 34, 62: — [*A species of willow: salix h.*, NL.] \*\*II. *In Archit.*: An ornament on the capitals of Corinthian columns, Vitruv. 4, 1. — [*In Anat.*: *The fold or border which surrounds the cartilage of the external ear, the helix*, NL.]

**HĒLLĀDĪCUS**, a, um. (Ἑλλαδικός) *Of or from Hellas (i. e. Greece)*, Greek: picturæ duo genera fuere, H. et Asiaticum, Plin. 35, 10, 36.

**HELLAS**, adis. f. (Ἑλλάς) I. *The continent of Greece*, Plin. 4, 7, 11. II. *A female proper name*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 277.

**HELLE**, es [genit., Helliis, S.]. f. (Ἑλλη) *The daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus; she fled with the latter from her step-mother Ino on a golden ram to Colchis, but was drowned in the Hellespont, which derives its name from her (i. e. Sea of Helle)*, Ov. M. 11, 195.

**HELLĒBŌRĪNE** (ell.), es. f. (ἡλλεβορίνη) *A plant resembling hellebore*, Plin. 13, 20, 35.

**HĒLLĒBŌRĪTES** (ell.), æ. m. (ἡλλεβορίτης) *Wine seasoned with hellebore*, Plin. 14, 16, 19.

577

[**HELLĒBŌRO** (ell.), are. v. a. (helleborus) *To purify with hellebore*, C. Aur.]

[**HELLĒBŌRŌSUS** (ell.), a, um. (helleborus) *That takes a great deal of hellebore; not in his senses*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 67.]

**HELLĒBŌRUS** (elleborus), i. m. and **HELLEBORUM** (ell.), i. n. *A plant, hellebore*, Fam. Ranunculaceæ, Plin. 25, 5, 21.

[**HELLESPOINTŪCUS**, a, um. *Of the Hellespont*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24.]

**HĒLLESPOINTŪAS**, adis. f. *Another name for the wind Cæcias*, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

**HĒLLESPOINTŪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hellespont*: H. fretum, Mel. 1, 2, 2.

**HELLESPOINTŪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hellespont*: si quid habebit cum alqo Hellespontio controversæ, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 2.

**HELLESPOINTUS**, i. m. (Ἑλλησποντος) *The sea of Helle, who was drowned there (see HELLE), the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles*, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112.

[**HELLUO**, **HELLUOR**, and **HELLUATIO**. See **HELUO** etc.]

[**HELMINTHĀCŌGUM**, i. n. ((ἐλμυνς-ἔγω) *A remedy against worms, an anthelmintic or helminthagogue*, NL.]

[**HELMINTHĪSIS**, is. f. (ἐλμυνς) *A disease proceeding from worms*, NL.]

[**HELMINTŌCHORTOS**, i. m. (ἐλμυνθος-χόρτος) *A kind of moss*, NL.]

**HĒLOPS** (ēlops and ēllops), ōpis. m. (ἐλλοψ) *A kind of sea-fish, perhaps the sword-fish*, Plin. 9, 17, 27.

[**HELORUS**, i. See **ELORUS**.]

[**HĒLŌSIS**, es. f. (ἐλωσις) *Eversion of the eyelids*, NL.]

**HĒLŌTES**, um. m. (ἑλωτες) *The original inhabitants of Helos (Ἑλος) in Laconia; afterwards vassals of the Spartans, Helots*, Nep. Paus. 3: called also Ilotæ, Liv. 34, 27.

**HĒLŪĀTĪO** (hell.), ōnis. f. *Gluttony, gormandising*: in lustris et heluacionibus, Pseudo-Cic. de Or. post red. in sen., 6, 13.

**HĒLŪO** (hell.), ōnis. m. *A glutton, gormandiser*: ille gurgis atque h. natus abdomini suo, Cic. Pis. 17, 41: — h. impurus: — me ipsum ut contempsit h. patriæ.

**HĒLŪOR** (hell.). I. v. dep. n. and a. (heluo) I. *To gormandise, eat like a glutton*: cum Græcis jam in exostra heluabatur, Cic. P. Cons. 6, 14: — quo magis tum in summo otio maximaque copia quasi h. libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, videbatur (sc. Cato), Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7. \*\*II. *Act.*: *To lavish*: ille gurgis heluatus tecum simul rei publicæ sanguinem, Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 47, 124.

[**HELUS**. See **OLUS**.]

**HELVELLA** (also helvela, Fest.), æ. f. (helus, i. q. olus) *A small kitchen-herb, pot-herb*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2.

**HĒLVĒNĀCĪUS**, a, um. (helvus) *Of a pale yellow colour*: h. vites, Col. 3, 2, 25.

**HĒLVĒNĀCUS**, a, um. (helvus) *Pale yellow: h. vitis, a peculiar kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 2, 4.

[**HELVĒŌLUS**, a, um. (helvus) *Pale yellow, yellowish*, Cat.]

**HELVĒTĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Helvetians, or Swiss*: H. prælium, Cæs. B. G. 7, 9.

**HELVĒTĪI**, ōrum. m. *The Helvetians, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, now Switzerland, the Swiss*, Cic. P. Cons. 13, 33.

**HELVĒTĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Helvetians, or Swiss*: H. ager, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2.

**HĒLVĪCUS**, a, um. *Of the Helvii*: h. vinum, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

**HELVĪI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose capital was Alba Helvorum or Alba Helvia, in the modern department Ardennes*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 7.

4 E

**\*\*HELVINUS**, a, um. *Of a pale yellow colour: h. vinum*, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

**\*\*HELVÖLUS**, a, um. (helvus) *Pale yellow*, Plin. 14, 2, 4. [HELVUS, a, um. *Of the colour of honey*, Varr.]

**HELXINE**, ēa. f. (ἐλξίνη) I. *An unknown prickly plant*, Plin. 21, 16, 56. II. *A plant, i. q. perdicium, wall pellitory (parietaria officinalis L.)*, Plin. 22, 17, 19.

**HEM**. *interj.* *An exclamation of surprise or astonishment, of sudden joy or sorrow, or the like; Oh! Ah! See! Look! miserum me! quanto hæc dixi cum dolore! H. Postume, tunc es*, Cic. R. Post. 17, 45.

[**HĒMĒLŌPIA**, ēa. f. (ἡμέρα-ῶπ) *Blindness by night*, NL.]

**\*\*HĒMĒRĒSĪOS**, on. (ἡμερήσιος) *Of one day, lasting one day, ephemeral*, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

**HĒMĒRIS**, idis. f. (ἡμέρις) *A kind of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8.

**\*\*HĒMĒRŌBĪON**, il. n. (ἡμερόβιον) *An animal that lives only one day, an ephemera*, Plin. 11, 36, 43.

**HĒMĒRŌCALLES**, is. n. (ἡμεροκάλλες, *beautiful only one day*) *The day-lily, Fam. Liliaceæ*, Plin. 21, 10, 33.

**\*\*HĒMĒRŌDRŌMUS**, i. m. (ἡμεροδρόμος, *one that runs all day*) *A courier: nisi speculator (hemerodromos vocant Græci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium*, Liv. 31, 24.

**\*\*HĒMĒCILLUS**, i. m. (ἡμικύλλος) *Half an ass: ridicale h.*, Cic. Att. 13, 51, 1.

[**HĒMĒCRĀNĪA**, ēa. f. *A headache affecting one side of the head*, NL.]

**\*\*HĒMĒCRĀNĪUM**, il. n. (ἡμικράνιον) *A pain on one side of the head, megrim*, Plin. Val. 4, 8.

**HĒMĒCYCLĪUM**, il. n. (ἡμικύκλιον) I. *A semicircle*, Vit. 9, 8. II. *Esp. A) A semicircular arm-chair*, Cic. Læ. 1, 2. **\*\*B) A semicircular place, with rows of seats, intended for learned discussions**, Suet. Gramm. 17. C) *A semicircular sun-dial*, Vit. 9, 9.

**\*\*HĒMĒCYCLUS**, i. m. (ἡμικύκλος) *A semicircle*, Plin. E. 5, 6, 33.

**\*\*HĒMĒCYLINDRUS**, i. m. (ἡμικύλινδρος) *A semicylinder*, Vit. 9, 3.

[**HĒMĒCĒRĒLUS**, i. m. (ἡμὲ-ἐγκέφαλος) *A monstrous birth, without the organs of sense*, NL.]

1. **HĒMĒNA**, ēa. f. (ἡμίνα) *A measure, the half of a sextarius*, Sen. de Ira. 2, 33.

2. **HĒMĒNA**, ēa. m. *A cognomen of the historian L. Cassius*.

**\*\*HĒMĒNĀRĪA**, ōrum. n. (hemina) *Presents consisting of the measure of a hemina*, Quint. 6, 3, 52.

**\*\*HĒMĒŌLĪOS**, on. (ἡμιόλιος) *One and a half (pure Latin, sesquialter)*, Vit. 3, 1.

**HĒMĒŌNĪON**, il. n. (ἡμόνιον) *A plant, otherwise called asplenum, spleenwort*, Plin. 27, 5, 17.

[**HĒMĒŌPĒIA**, ēa. f. (ἡμιὸν-ῶπτομαι) *Half-vision*, NL.]

[**HĒMĒPĒŌIA**, ēa. f. (ἡμιὸν-πλήσσω) *Paralysis affecting one-half of the body*, NL.]

**\*\*HĒMĒSPHĒRĪUM**, il. n. (ἡμισφαίριον) [I. *A hemisphere*, Varr.] II. *A cupola*, Vit. 5, 10.]

[**HĒMĒSTĒCHĪUM**, il. n. (ἡμιστίχιον, *a half verse*) *A hemistich: Ennian hemistichio usus est*, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18.]

[**HĒMĒTĒUS**, i. m. (ἡμίθεος) *A demi-god*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*HĒMĒTŌNĪUM**, il. n. (ἡμτόνιον) *A semitone: intervalla tonorum et hemitoniorum*, Vit. 5, 4.

**\*\*HĒMĒTRĪGLŪPHUS**, i. m. (ἡμπτρίγλωφος) *Archit: Half a triglyph*, Vit. 4, 3.

[**HĒMĒTRĪTĒUS**, i. m. (ἡμπτριταῖος) I. *A semitertian æque*, Mart. 12, 91, 2. II. *One afflicted with this æque*, Mart. 4, 81, 3.]

[**HĒMĒTRĪTĒUS**, a, um. (ἡμπτριταῖος) *Of or belonging to a semitertian æque*, M. Emp.]

[**HĒMO**, onis. See HOMŌ.]

**\*\*HĒNDĒCĀSYLLĀBI**, ōrum. m. (ἑνδεκάσλλαβοι) *Verses consisting of eleven syllables*, Plin. E. 4, 14, 8.

**HĒNĒŌCHI**, ōrum. m. (Ἠνίοχοι) *A people of Asiatic Sarmatia*, Plin. 6, 4, 4.

**\*\*HĒNĒŌCHĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Heniochi: H. montes*, Plin. 6, 9, 10.

[**HĒNĒŌCHUS**, i. m. (Ἠνίοχος, *the rein-holder, i. e. driver of a chariot*) *The constellation Auriga*, Plin. 18, 31, 74.]

**HENNA** (Enna), ēa. f. (Ἐννα) I. *A town of Sicily with a temple of Ceres, where Pluto carried off Proserpine; now Castro Giovanni*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 107. II. *An oriental plant used as a dye (Lawsonia inermis L.)*, alkanna, henna.

[**HENNĒUS** (Enn.), a, um. *Of Henna*, Ov. M. 5, 385.]

**HENNENSIS** (Enn.), e. *Of or belonging to Henna: H. Ceres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, 107. — *Subst. plur.: Hennenses* (Enn.), ium. m. *The inhabitants of Henna*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 106.

[**HĒNŌSIS**, is. f. (ἦνωσις, *union*) *One of the Æons of Valentinian*, Tert.]

[**HĒNŌTES**, etia. f. (ἑνώτης, *unity*) *One of the Æons of Valentinian*, Tert.]

**HĒPAR** (epar), etia. [I. *Neut. (ἥπαρ): The liver, i. q. jecur*, M. Emp.] II. *Masc. (ἥπατος): The liver-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

[**HĒPĀTALGĪA**, ēa. f. (ἥπαρ-ἄλγος) *Pain in the liver*, NL.]

[**HĒPĀTĀRIUS**, a, um. *Of the liver*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 24.]

**\*\*HĒPĀTĪA**, ōrum. n. (ἥπατια) *A small liver*, Petr. S. 66.

**\*\*1. HĒPĀTĪCUS**, i. m. (ἥπατικός) *One affected with a disease of the liver*, Plin. 20, 14, 55.

[2. **HĒPĀTĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the liver: vasa h., the vessels of the liver: ductus h., the hepatic duct*, NL.]

[**HĒPĀTĪSĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (hepar) *A transformation of the lung into a liver-like substance: h. pulmonum*, NL.]

**HĒPĀTĪTIS**, idis. m. (ἥπατίτις) I. *A precious stone, unknown to us, so called from its resemblance to the liver*, Plin. 37, 11, 71. [II. *Inflammation of the liver*, NL.]

**\*\*HĒPĀTĪZON**, ontis. n. (ἥπατίζον) *Of the form or colour of the liver: h. ses Corinthium*, Plin. 34, 2, 3.

[**HĒPĀTŌCELE**, ēs. f. (ἥπαρ-κήλη) *Rupture of the liver*, NL.]

**HĒPHĒSTĪO**, ōnis. m. (Ἡφαιστῖον) *A general and favourite of Alexander the Great*, Nep. Eum. 2.

**HĒPHĒSTĪTIS**, idis. f. (Ἡφαιστῖτις) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

**\*\*HEPSĒMA**, etia. n. (ἑψημα) *Young wine boiled down to syrup, i. q. sapa*, Plin. 14, 9, 11.

**\*\*HEPTĀPHŌNOS**, on. (ἑπτάφωνος) *That resounds seven times: h. porticus (Olympiæ)*, Plin. 36, 15, 23.

**HEPTĀPHYLLON**, i. n. (ἑπτάφυλλον, *heptafoil*) *A plant unknown to us*, App.

**HEPTĀPLEUROS**, i. f. (ἑπτάπλευρος, *that has seven sides*) *The plant broad-leaved plantain (Plantago major L.)*, Plin. 25, 8, 39.

[**HEPTĀPYLOS**, on. (ἑπτάπυλος, *that has seven gates*) *An epithet of the city of Thebes*, App.]

[**HEPTAS**, etia. f. (ἑπτάς) *The number seven*, M. Cap.]

[**HEPTĀDEMON**, on. (ἑπτάδημος) I. *q. septenarius*, Diom.]

[**HEPTASTĀDIUM**, il. n. (ἑπταστάδιον) *A dam seven stadia in length, which joined the isle of Pharos with the continent*, Amm.]

**\*\*HEPTĒRIS**, is. f. (ἑπτήρης, *sc. ναῦς*) *A galley with seven banks of oars on each side*, Liv. 27, 23.

[1. **HĒRA**, ē (an old form genit. sing. herāi, Aus.) f. (herus) *The mistress or lady of the house*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 44. — *Gen.: A mistress, lady*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12.]

## HERA

2. **HĒRA**, æ. f. (Ἥρα) *The Greek goddess corresponding to Juno of the Romans*, Sol.

**HĒRACLĒA** or **HĒRACLĪA**, æ. f. (Ἡράκλεια, *Hercules-town*) *The name of several towns; esp.* I. *A maritime town of Lucania, now Policoro*, Cic. Arch. 4, 6. II. *A town of Sicily, now Capo Bianco*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, 125.

III. *A town on the coast of Pontus, now Erakli or Eregri*, Plin. E. 1, 1. IV. *A town of Macedonia, near Candavia*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 79.

**HĒRACLĒENSES** or **ĪENSES**, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Heraclea*, Cic. Arch. 4, 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

**HĒRACLĒOTES**, æ. m. (Ἡρακλειώτης) *Of or belonging to Heraclea; born at Heraclea*: H. Dionysius ille, a disciple of Zeno, perhaps from Heraclea in Lucania, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 71; H. Zeuxis. — *Subst. plur.*: **HĒRACLĒOTÆ**, ærum. m. *The inhabitants of Heraclea*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2.

**HĒRACLĒOTĪCUS**, a. um. (Ἡρακλειωτικός) *Of or belonging to Heraclea*: H. origanum, Plin. 20, 16, 62.

[**HĒRACLĒUM**, i. n. (Heraclea) *A kind of plant with healing properties, cow-parsnip*, Fam. Umbellifera, NL.]

**HĒRACLĒUS** or **HĒRACLĪUS**, a. um. *Of Heracles*: H. lapis, otherwise called Lydius, Plin. 33, 8, 43: *the magnet*, Plin. 36, 16, 25.

[2. **HĒRACLĒUS** or **HĒRACLĪUS**, a. um. (Ἡρακλῆος or Ἡρακλῆος) *Of or relating to Hercules*, Juv. 1, 52.]

**HĒRACLĒIDES**, æ. m. (Ἡρακλίδης) *A male descendant of Hercules*: exclusi ab H. Orestis liberi, Vell. 1, 2.

[**HĒRACLĒITÆ**, ðrum. m. *The disciples of Heraclitus*, App.]

**HĒRACLĒTUS**, i. m. (Ἡρακλῆτος) I. *A Greek philosopher of Ephesus (ὁ σκοτεινός, the obscure)*: nec consulto dicis occulte tamquam H., Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74. II. *A disciple of Clitomachus and Philo*, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12. III. *An ambassador from King Philip to Hannibal*, Liv. 23, 39.

**HĒRĒUS**, a. um. *Of Juno*: **HĒRÆA**, ðrum. n. (Ἡραία, τὰ) *The feast of Juno*, Liv. 27, 30.

**HERBA**, æ. f. *Any green stalk or blade, herbage, grass*: quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: — *abjicere se in herba*: — *ex quibusdam stirpibus et herbis*: — *ex asperis herbis et agrestibus*: — *herbæ omnes*: — *in herbis non fallacibus*. — **Prov.**: *herbam dare, to own one's self conquered*, Plin. 22, 4, 4.

**HERBĀCĒUS**, a. um. (herba) *Grassy, green as grass, herbaceous*: porri sectivi duo genera: h., alteram genus pallidioris folii, Plin. 19, 6, 33.

[**HERBANS**, antis. part. (herba) *Bringing forth herbs or grass*, App. (ul. herbentia).]

**HERBĀRĪA**, æ. f. (herba) (sc. ars) *The science of botany*: herbariam et medicamentariam a Chirone volunt repertam, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

[**HERBĀRĪUM**, ñ. n. (herbarius) *A collection of dried plants*, NL.]

**HERBĀRĪUS**, ñ. m. (herba) *A botanist*, Plin. 20, 17, 73.

[**HERBĀTĪCUS**, a. um. (herba) *That feeds on grass or herbs*, Vopisc.]

**HERBESCO**, ãre. v. inch. n. (herba) *To form into stalks or blades*: elicere herbescentem viriditatem, green corn springing up, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.

[**HERBĒUS**, a. um. (herba) *Grassy, green as grass*, Plant. Cur. 2, 1, 16.]

**HERBĪDUS**, a. um. (herba) I. *Full of grass or herbs*, Liv. 9, 2, 7. II. *Grassy, green as grass*: h. color, Plin. 12, 14, 31.

**HERBĪFER**, ãra, ãrum. (herba-fero) *Bringing forth grass, abounding in grass*: h. Pelius mons, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

[**HERBĪGRĀDUS**, a. um. (herba-gradior) *That walks or moves on the grass (of a snail)*, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.]

## HERCYNIA

[**HERBĪLIS**, e. (herba) *Fed with grass*, Lucil. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 129.]

[**HERBĪPOTENS**, entis. (herba-potens) *Mighty in the use of herbs (poet.)*, Boeth.]

**HERBĪTA**, æ. f. (Ἑρβίτα) *A town of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 32.

**HERBĪTENSIS**, e. *Of Herbita*: H. ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, 47: — *Subst. plur.*: **HERBĪTENSES**, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Herbita*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, 156.

[**HERBŌSUS**, a. um. (herba) I. *Full of grass or herbs*, Ov. M. 2, 689. II. *Grassy, green as grass*, Sid.]

**HERBŪLA**, æ. f. (herba) *A small herb or blade*: cervæ perpurgant se quadam h., quæ seselis dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127.

[**HERBUSCŪLA**, æ. f. (herba) *A small herb or plant*, M. Cap.]

[**HERCŒUS**, i. m. (Ἡρκῆος) *Of or belonging to the precincts of a house; hence, an epithet of Jupiter, as guardian of the house*, i. q. Penetralis, Ov. Ib. 286.]

**HERCISCO** (ercisco), ãre. v. a. (contr. from herctum and cisco, inch. of cieo; conf. **HERCTUM**) *In Law: To proceed to divide an inheritance*: iccirco qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem herciscundæ familiæ causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: — *arbitrum familiæ herciscundæ postalavit*.

**HERCLE** (rarely hercule). *An exclamation or oath*, By *Hercules!* sane quidem h., Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: — *minime h.*: — *handquaquam h.*

**HERCTUM** (erctum), i. n. *In Law: An inheritance (only used in connection with cieri; whence herciscere, to divide an inheritance)*, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237.

**HERCŪLĀNENSIS**, e. *Of Herculanum*: H. fundus, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: — [*Subst. plur.*: **HERCŪLĀNENSES**, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Herculanum*, Inscr.]

**HERCŪLĀNĒUM** [Herculanum, Plin.], ãi. n. (Ἡρακλῆιον) *A town on the coast of Campania, between Naples and Pompeii, buried with the latter town by an eruption of Vesuvius*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

1. **HERCŪLĀNĒUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Herculanum*: H. via, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36.

**HERCŪLĀNĒUS**, a. um. *Of Hercules, Herculean*: H. formicæ, Plin. 30, 4, 10.

[**HERCŪLĀNUS**, a. um. *Of Hercules, Herculean*, Gell. 1, 1, 3.]

**HERCŪLE**. *An exclamation or oath*, By *Hercules!* et h. ita fecit, vel plus etiam quam dixit, Cic. Læl. 11, 37: — *non h.*: — *itaque h.*: — *atqui nactus es, sed me h. otiosiore opera quam animo*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: — *dicam me h.*: — *cognoscere me h.*

1. **HERCŪLES**. *An exclamation or oath; By Hercules!* et h. hæ quidem exstant, Cic. Brut. 16, 61: — *licet h.*

2. **HERCŪLES**, is. and i. m. (Ἡρακλῆς) *Son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe: he was celebrated for his twelve labours while on earth, and was afterwards regarded as the god of strength, and the protector of riches; whence they offered him the tenth part of property: as head or leader of the Muses his name is Mæagetes; the poplar-tree was sacred to him: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, si sapiens factus esset*, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: — [*Prov.*: *Herculi quæstum contere, to spend all (even the tithe of Hercules)*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 68.]

[**HERCŪLEUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Hercules*: H. hospes, Croto, who received Hercules hospitably, Ov. M. 15, 8.]

**HERCYNĪA SILVA**. (Ἡρκύνιος Ἀρμός) *The Hercynian Forest in ancient Germany, sixty days' journey long and nine in breadth, extending from the Black Forest (Schwarzwald) to the Hercynian Mountains*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 24: — *Also, Hercynius Saltus*, Plin. 4, 12, 25: and *Hercynium Jugum*, Plin. 4, 14, 28: — *Absol.*: *Hercynia*, æ. f. *Maroboduus Hercynius latebris defensus*, Tac. A. 2, 45.

[HERE. adv. See HERI.]

**\*\*HERĒDĪŌLUM**, i. n. (heredium) *A small patrimony*, Col. præf.

**\*\*HERĒDĪPĒTA**, æ. m. (heredium-peto) *A legacy-hunter*: incidimus in turbam hereditetum, Petr. S. 124.

**HERĒDĪTĀRĪUS**, a, um. (hereditas) *Of or relating to an inheritance*: quum esset hæc auctio h. constituta, Cic. Cæc. 5, 13: — quod habes h.

**HERĒDĪTAS**, ætis. f. (heres) *Heirship, an inheritance, patrimony*. I. *Abstr.*: quoniam habes istum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas aut, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 84. II. *Concr.* A) "H. est pecunia, quæ morte alcijs ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento aut possessione retenta," Cic. Top. 6, 29: — h. permagna: — communem hereditatem concedere: — hereditatem adire, obire: — capere hereditatem ab alio: — h. tradere alci: — quem nisi in via caducæ hereditatis retardasset, that come to heirs that have children: — [Prov.: h. sine sacris, great advantage without trouble and expense (because the sacra of the family were furnished at great cost), Plaut.] B) *Fig.*: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit h., Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: — h. hujus gloriæ: — optima h. gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum.

**\*\*HERĒDIUM**, ïi. n. (heres) *An hereditary estate*: in Sabinis h. a patre relictum habebat, Nep. Cat. 1.

**HERENNĪĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Herennius*: H. coheredes, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 2.

**HERENNĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name*. I. C. H., to whom the Rhetorica (which some attribute to Cicero) are dedicated. II. M. H., an orator, Cic. Brut. 45, 166. III. H. — Senecio, An historian under Domitian, Tac. Agr. 2.

**HERĒS**, ædis. m. [an old form acc. sing., herem, Næv. ap. Non.] I. A) *An heir*: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Cæcinam, ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Cic. Cæc. 6, 17: — me fecit heredem: — palam heredem facitare: — testamento fecit h. filiam: — scripserunt heredes secum: — heredem testamento reliquit: — h. instituere: — h. ex parte dimidia et tertia: — ex asse h., a sole heir, Quint. 7, 1, 20: — h. est fratri: — virgini h.: — suis bonis h.: — repentinus h.: — h. secundus, the second heir, i. e. who comes to the property in case of the death of the first: qui me quum tutorem tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit: — possessio heredum secundorum: — scribare secundus hæres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 49: — [h. suus et necessarius, the natural heir, who was in the potestas of the deceased, Dig. opp. 'h. extraneus.'] **\*\*B) Meton.** [1) *A possessor, owner, master*, Plaut.] 2) *A branch, descendant*, Ov. Met. 9, 72: — alni cæssæ densius in numero herede prosunt, Plin. **\*\*II. Fig.**: illa vetus Academia atque ejus h. Aristus, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: — [Hence, Ital. crede.]

**HERĪ** or **HERĒ**. adv. I. *Yesterday*. A) *Heri*: hoc h. effecit: hodie autem in Ærarium transire constituit, Cic. Att. 10, 13, 1 (al. here): — h. vesperi: — quum h. dixeris. [B) *Here*: Hor. S. 2, 8, 2.] [II. *Meton.*: *Latterly, newly, lately*, Catull.] — [Hence, Ital. ieri, Fr. hier.]

**[HERĪFŪA (er.)**, æ. m. (herus-fugio) *A runaway slave*, Catull. 63, 51.]

**[HERĪLIS (er.)**, e. (herus) *Of or belonging to the master or mistress of the house*, Ov. M. 10, 502.]

**HERĪLLĪ**, òrum. m. *Disciples of Herillus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62.

**HERĪLLUS**, i. m. (Ἡρίλλος) *A Greek philosopher of Chalcedon, disciple of Zeno*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129.

**\*\*HERMĒUM**, i. m. *A temple of Mercury*. I. *The name of a garden-hall*: "in dietam, cui nomen est H., recesserat," Suet. Claud. 10. II. *A small place on the borders of Boeotia, near Eubœa*, Liv. 35, 50.

**HERMĀGŌRAS** and **HERMĀGŌRA**, æ. m. (Ἑρμαγόρας) I. *A Greek rhetorician of Rhodes*, Cic. Brut. 78,

271. II. *A rhetorician of Temnos in Æolis, in the time of Augustus*, Quint. 3, 1, 19.

**\*\*HERMĀGŌRĒI**, òrum. m. *The disciples of Hermagoras*, Quint. 3, 1, 16.

**\*\*HERMĀPHRŌDĪTUS**, i. m. (Ἑρμαφρόδιτος) I. *The son of Hermes and Aphrodite (Mercury and Venus), who in bathing became one person with the nymph Salmacis*: gignuntur et utriusque sexus, quos hermaphroditos vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos et in prodigijs habitos, nunc vero in delicijs, Plin. 7, 3, 3. II. *Meton. adj.*: ostentabat (Nero) hermaphroditas subjunctas carpento suo equas, Plin. 11, 49, 109.

**HERMĀTHĒNA**, æ. f. (Ἑρμῆς-Ἀθηνᾶ) *A double bust of Mercury and Minerva*, Cic. Att. 1, 4, 3.

**\*\*HERMĒNEUMA**, ætis. n. (Ἑρμηνεῦμα) *Explanation, interpretation*, Sen. Exc. Contr. 9, 3.

**HERMĒRACLES**, is. m. (Ἑρμῆς-Ἡρακλῆς) *A double bust of Mercury and Hercules*, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3.

**HERMES** or **HERMA**, æ. m. (Ἑρμῆς, *Hermes, Mercury*) *A statue of Mercury, consisting of a four-cornered stone with a head of Mercury on it. Such images of Mercury were erected, especially at Athens, in public places, and before private houses*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65.

**[HERMĒTĪCUS**, a, um. *Derived from Hermes (Mercury)*: ars h., chemistry: medicina h., hermetic chemistry, NL.]

**HERMĪŌNE**, æs. and **HERMĪŌNA**, æ. f. (Ἑρμιόνη) I. *The daughter of Menelaus and Helena, wife of Orestes*, Ov. P. 2, 11, 15. II. *A town on the coast of Argolis, now Castri*, Plin. 4, 5, 9.

**HERMĪONES**, um. m. *A general appellation of the people inhabiting the centre of Germany, namely, the Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti, and Cherusci*, Plin. 4, 14, 28.

**[HERMĪŌNEUS**, a, um. *Of Hermione*, Virg. Cir. 471.]

**\*\*HERMĪŌNĪCUS**, a, um. *Of Hermione*, Liv. 31, 44.

**\*\*HERMĪŌNĪUS**, a, um. *Of Hermione*: H. ager, Plin. 4, 12, 19.

**HERMŪBŌTĀNE**, æs. f. (Ἑρμού Βοτάνη) *A plant, otherwise called hermubasilion, mercury*, App.

**HERMUNDŪRI**, òrum. m. (Ἑρμούνδοροι) *A Germanic tribe on the banks of the Elbe, neighbours of the Chatti*, Plin. 4, 14, 28.

**HERMŪPŌA**, æ. f. (Ἑρμού Πόα) *A plant, otherwise called hermubasilion, mercury*, Plin. 25, 5, 18.

**HERMUS**, i. m. (Ἑρμος) *A river of Æolis, now Sarabat*, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

**\*\*HERNĪA**, æ. f. *A rupture*, Cels. 7, 18. — [h. congenita, a congenital rupture: h. cruralis, crural rupture: h. inguinalis, inguinal rupture: h. umbilicalis, & rupture about the navel, NL.]

**[HERNĪĀRIA**, æ. f. (hernia) *A herb applied as a cure for rupture, rupture-wort*, Fam. Amaranthaceæ, NL.]

**HERNĪCI**, òrum. m. *An Italian tribe, in Latium, between the Æqui and the Volsci*, Liv. 2, 22.

**\*\*HERNĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging the Hernici*: H. ager, Plin. 3, 5, 9: — [Subst.: Hernicus, i. m. *The Hernici (collectively)*, Juv. 14, 180.]

**[HERNĪŌSUS**, i. m. (hernia) *One who has a rupture*, Lampr.]

**HERŌ**, ūs. f. (Ἥρᾱ) I. *A priestess of Venus in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos*, Ov. H. 18. II. *One of the Danaïdes*, Hyg. F. 170. III. *A daughter of Priam*, Hyg. F. 90.

**HERŌDES**, i. m. (Ἡρόδης) I. *A king of Judæa*, Hor. E. 2, 2, 184. II. *A Greek sophist under the Antonines, surnamed Atticus*, Gell. 1, 2. III. *A freedman of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25.

**HERŌDŌTUS**, i. m. (Ἡρόδοτος) *A Greek historian of Halicarnassus, about B. C. 450: quamquam et apud H., patrem historie, et apud Theopompum sunt innumerabiles fabulæ*, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 5: — H. ille.



[HĒRŌICE *adv.* *Heroically*, Macr.]

HĒRŌĪCUS, *a. um.* (ἡρώϊκος) *Of or belonging to the heroes or demi-gods; heroic:* vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1:—*h. ætates:*—*h. personæ:*—*interim et sublimitate heroici carminis animus assurgat, of epic poetry*, Quint. 1, 8, 5.

[HĒRŌINA, *æ. f.* (ἡρώϊνη) *A heroine*, Prop. 1, 13, 31.]

HĒRŌĪON, *ii. n.* (ἡρώϊον) *A plant, called also asphodelus, asphodel*, Plin. 22, 22, 32.

\*\*HĒRŌIS, *idiv. f.* (ἡρώϊς) *I. A heroine, demi-goddess:* heroidum ac deorum personis effictis, Suet. Ner. 21. [II. *Herōides, title of the Epistles of Ovid, acc. to Prisc.*]

HĒRŌPHĪLE, *æs. f.* (ἡρώφιλη) *A priestess of Apollo*, Tib. 2, 5, 58.

HĒROS, *ōis. m.* (ἥρως) *I. A hero, a demigod: qui non heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus vellem imitari*, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 194. *II. Meton.:* *h. ille noster Cato*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9:—*cum heroibus nostris (i. e. Bruto et Cassio):*—*illorum fuit heroum (i. e. Platonis et Aristotelis):*—*Ironically of Clodius: ignari, quantum in illo heroe esset animi, quantum etiam consilii*

HĒROSTRĀTUS, *i. m.* (Ἡρόστρατος) *An Ephesian, who, from a false desire of renown, set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus*, Sol. 40.

[1. HĒRŌUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Hero*, Luc. 9, 955.]

2. HĒRŌUS, *a. um.* (ἥρως) *I. Of or belonging to a hero or demi-god; heroic:* *h. versus, an heroic or epic verse*, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68:—*h. pes, an heroic or epic metre.*

\*\*II. *Subst.:* *Hērōum, i. n. A memorial of a hero or demi-god, a monument*, Plin. 10, 5, 6.

\*\*HERPES, *ētis. m.* (ἑρπης) *I. A kind of cutaneous eruption*, Plin. 26, 14, 87. *II. "H. quoque animal a Græcis vocatur, quo præcipue sanantur quæcumque serpunt," Plin. 30, 13, 39.*

[HERPESTĪCUS, *a. um.* (ἑρπῆστικος) *Spreading like a herpes*, Lucil. ap. Non. (*al. herpes*).]

HERPYLLUM, *i. n.* (ἑρπυλλον) *A kind of creeping evergreen plant, Fam. Cruciferae, otherwise called sisymbrium, App. Called also herpyllus, id.*

HERSE, *æs. f.* (Ἑρση) *A daughter of Cecrops, beloved by Mercury*, Ov. M. 2, 559.

HERSĪLĪA, *æ. f.* *The wife of Romulus*, Liv. 1, 11.

HERTHA, *æ.* See NERTHUS.

HĒRŪLI (Eruli), *ōrum. m.* *A people of Northern Germany, who invaded Italy and put an end to the Western Roman Empire*, C. Mam.—[*In the sing. coll.*, Sid.]

HĒRUS (erus), *i. m.* *I. The master of a house or family, especially in respect of slaves: iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda sævitia, ut heris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24:—*non heros nec dominos:*—[*h. major, h. minor, the old, the young, gentleman or master*, Plant.] *II. Meton.:* *A master, lord, owner*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 129.]

HERVUM, *i.* See ERVUM.

HĒSĪŌDEUS or -IUS, *a. um.* (Ἡσιόδειος) *Of Hesiod: illud Hesiodium laudatur a doctis*, Cic. Brut. 4, 15.

[HĒSĪŌDICUS, *a. um.* *Of Hesiod*, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 176.]

HĒSĪŌDUS, *i. m.* (Ἡσιόδος) *Hesiod, a well-known Greek poet*, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 98.

HĒSĪŌNE, *æs. and HĒSĪŌNA, æ. f.* (Ἡσιόνη) *Daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy; she was delivered by Hercules from a sea-monster, and became the wife of Telamon, to whom she bore Teucros*, Ov. M. 11, 211.

[HĒSPĒRIA, *æ. f.* (*sc. terra*) *The land of the eve or west, Hesperia; poet. also for Italy (according to the Greeks)*, Virg. Æ. 1, 530, or Spain (according to the Romans).]

HĒSPĒRYDES, *um. f.* *I. The daughters of Hesperus or of Erebus and Nox, who, on a group of islands in the Western Ocean, kept watch over a garden planted with golden apple (i. e. orange) trees*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44. *II. A group of islands in the Atlantic*, Mel. 3, 10, 3: *called also H. insule*, Plin. 6, 31, 36.

[HĒSPĒRIDINE, *æs. f.* (Hesperidæ) *A peculiar crystallisable matter found in unripe bitter oranges*, NL.]

HĒSPĒRIE, *æs. f.* (Ἑσπερίη) *A daughter of the river Cebren*, Ov. M. 11, 769.

[HĒSPĒRIA, *idiv. f.* *I. Relating to sunset or the west, western, westerly, occidental*, Virg. Æ. 8, 77.] *II. Subst.:* *Hespéria, idiv. f. The night violet: "h. noctu magis olet, inde nomine invento," Plin. 21, 7, 18:—[H. matronalis, Fam. Cruciferae, NL.]*

[HĒSPĒRIUS, *a. um.* *Towards sunset or the west, western, westerly*, Ov. M. 11, 258.]

HĒSPĒRUS or -OS, *i. m.* (Ἑσπερος) (*the evening, eve, i. q. vesper*) *I. The evening-star*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53. *\*\*II. Meton.:* (*like vesper*) *The western part, the west: ad Hesperum jacentes terræ*, Plin. 18, 25, 57.

HĒSTERNUS, *a. um.* *Of yesterday, belonging to yesterday: h. et hodiernus dies*, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81:—*hesterno die: hesterno sermone: hesterna disputatione:—h. ex potatione:—[In the abl. adv. hesterno (sc. die), yesterday, Sisenn. ap. Charis.]*

[HĒSUS, *i.* See ESUS.]

\*\*HĒTĒRYIA, *æ. f.* (ἑταίρια) *A (religious) fraternity or brotherhood*, Plin. E. 10, 97, 7.

[HĒTĒRŌCLĪTUS, *a. um.* (ἑτερόκλητος) *Gramm.:* *Deviating from general rules, varying in declension, heteroclitic*, Charis.]

\*\*HĒTĒRŌCRĀNĒA or -ĪA, *æ. f.* (ἑτεροκρανία) *A headache affecting one side of the head, i. q. hemi-crania*, Plin. 31, 9, 45.

[HĒTRURIA, *æ. and HĒTRUSCUS, a. um.* See ETRURIA.]

[HĒTĒMĀTĪCUS, *a. um.* (ἡττηματικός) *Inferior, mean, Firm.*]

HEU! *interj.* *I. An exclamation of grief or pain: Ah! oh! alas!* Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14. [II. *Also of admiration, Oh!* Plant. Rud. 2, 4, 2.]

[HĒURĒSIS, *ēs. f.* (ἑύρησις, *a finding out*) *A Roman feast-day in November*, Inscr.]

[HĒURĒTES, *æ. m.* (ἑυρήτης) *An inventor*, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 9.]

HEUS! *interj.* *An exclamation, claiming attention: Hol-lo! hol! soho therel I say: h. tu, Rufio, cave sis mentiaris*, Cic. Mil. 22, 60.

\*\*HEXĀCHORDOS, *on.* (ἑξάχορδος) *That has six strings or chords: h. machina*, Vitruv. 10, 13.

[HEXACLĪNON, *i. n.* (ἑξάκλινον) *A couch for six persons*, Mart. 9, 60, 9.]

\*\*HEXĀGŌNUM, *i. n.* (ἑξάγωνον) *That has six corners, a hexagon: esto h. quoquo versus lineis pedum XXX.*, Col. 5, 2, 10.

HEXĀMĒTER [hexāmētrus], *tri. m.* (ἑξάμετρος, *having six feet*) *with or without versus: A verse consisting of six feet, hexameter: Antipater ille Sidonius solitus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 194:—*hexametrorum instar versuum.*

\*\*HEXĀPHŌROS, *on.* (ἑξαφόρος) *One of six bearers*, Vitruv. 10, 8.

[HEXĀPHŌRUM, *i. n.* (ἑξάφορον) *A sedan, carried by six persons*, Mart. 2, 81, 1.]

[HEXAPTŌTA, *ōrum. n.* (ἑξάπτωτα) (*sc. nomina*) *Gramm.:* *Nouns that have six cases*, Prisc.]

HEXĀPYLON, *i. n.* (ἑξάπυλον) *A gate of Syracuse, with six entrances*, Liv. 24, 21.

[HEXAS, *adis. f.* (ἑξς) *The number six*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*HEXASTYCHUS**, a. um. (ἑξάστιχος) *H. hordeum, a kind of barley, with six rows of corn in each ear, Col. 2, 9, 4.*

**\*\*HEXASTYLOS**, on. (ἑξάστυλος) *That has six columns or rows of pillars, hexastyle, Vit. 3, 2.*

**HEXĒCONTALĪTHOS**, i. m. (ἑξῆκοντάλιθος, a stone of sixty colours) *A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 60.*

**\*\*HEXĒRIS**, ia. f. (ἑξήρης, sc. ναῦς) *A galley with six banks of oars, hexereme, Liv. 37, 23, 5.*

[HĪANTĪA, æ. f. (hio) *An opening, gaping, Tert.*]

[HĪASCO, ēre. v. inch. n. (hio) *To gape or open, Cat.*]

**HĪĀTUS**, ūs. m. (hio, to gape, yawn; hence) *An opening, aperture, cleft.* I. Prop.: animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: — repentinī terrarum h.: — descendit in illum hiatum. II. Fig. **\*\*A** Gen.: *An eager desire, cupidity:* libidine sanguinis et hiatu prēmiorum ignotum adhuc ingenium cæde nobili imbuisti, Tac. H. 4, 42. **B** Esp. in Gramm.: *Hiatus*; habet enim ille tamquam h. concursa vocalium molle quiddam et quod indicet non ingratam negligentiam, Cic. Or. 23, 77.

[HĪBER, HĪBERIA, etc. See IBER.]

**HĪBERNA**, ōrum. n. (sc. castra) *Winter-quarters: tres (legiones), quæ circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10, 3.*

**\*\*HĪBERNĀCŪLUM**, i. n. (hiberno) *A habitation or apartment used as a winter residence.* I. Gen.: Vit. 1, 2. II. Esp. in Milit.: *Hibernacula, ōrum. n. Tents for winter-quarters, winter-quarters: h. Carthaginiensis, Liv. 30, 3, 8.*

**HĪBERŪA**, æ. f. (Ιουερπία) *Ireland, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13, 2: — Also Iverna, sc. Mel. 3, 6, 6: — [Juverna, æ. Juv. 2, 160]: — [Ierna, App.]*

**HĪBERNO**. 1. v. n. (hibernus) *To pass the winter, to winter.* **\*\*I** Gen.: (thygni) ubicumque deprehensi usque ad æquinoctium, ibi hibernant, Plin. 9, 15, 20. II. Esp. in Milit. **A** *To have winter-quarters, to winter:* jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, quotidie sermones ac literæ perferuntur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 39. **B** *Poet. meton.: To take rest, repose, Pers. 6, 1.*

**HĪBERNUS**, a. um. (hiems) I. *Winterly; looking or feeling like winter; wintry:* in aprico maxime pratuli loco, quod erat h. tempus anni, considerent, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: — temporibus hibernis: — h. menses: — h. navigatio: — h. ignis: — h. cubiculum. [II. Neut. adv.: Plaut.] — [Hence, Ital. verno; Fr. hiver.]

[HĪBERUS. See IBERUS.]

**HĪBISCUM** (ibiscum), i. n. (ἱβίσκος) *Marsh-mallow (Althæa officinalis L.), Plin. 20, 4, 14: — compellere hibisco, i. e. with a stick of this plant, Virg. E. 2, 30.*

**\*\*HĪBRĪDA** (hybrida and idrida), æ. c. (probably related to ἑβρίω, ἑβρίς) *Of ambiguous origin.* I. *Of animals, esp. of the offspring of a tame sow and wild boar:* “in nullo genere æque facilis mixtura cum fero (quam in suis) qualiter natos antiqui híbridos vocabant seu semiferos,” Plin. 8, 53, 79. [II. Meton.: *Of persons whose father was a Roman or a free-born person, but the mother a foreigner or a slave:* equites Germanos Gallosque, ibique postea ex híbridis, libertinis servisque conscripserat, A. B. Afr. 19, 4.]

1. HIC, hæc, hoc. [dat. sing. f. hæ rei, Cat.] *pron. dem. (from the pronominal root I, whence we get is, combined with the demonstrative suffix ce.)* I. *It denotes an object which is within our reach, or near, with regard to another object which is more distant from the speaker. This.* **A** 1) *With Subst.:* quid præclarum putet in rebus humanis, qui hæc deorum regna perspexerit? Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — genus h.: — hoc avunculo: — in hac tam clara re publica: — huic civitati: — ætatis hujus memoria. 2) *Abso.:* non mihi videtur, quod hi venerunt, alius nobis sermo esse querendus, sed agendum accuratius, et dicendum dignum alqd horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 1,

13: — pro his: — docere hoc: — hæc dicere: — hæc dicta sunt. **B** *Strengthened by adding ce:* hicce, hæcce, hocce [genit. sing. hujusque: apocop. num. plur. f. hæc for hæce: genit. plur. horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce], and with the interrogative particle, hiccine, hæccine, hoccine, *this (of a near object), this one:* atque hujusce rei judicium jam continuo video futurum, Cic. Div. in Cæs. 14, 47: — *With the interrogative particle:* hiccine vir patriæ natus usquam nisi in patria morietur? Cic. Mil. 38, 104: — huncce hominem! hancce impudentiam! — *thus, Fortuna hujusce diei, as a peculiar deity.* **C** *Joined to other pronouns:* hos eosdem motus perturbationes dixerimus: — idem hoc visum: — hoc ipsum civile jus: — ad hunc eum ipsum: — idem h. ipsum: — huic illi legato: — hic est ille vultus: — hujus istius facti: — hunc talem virum: — callidum quendam hunc. **D** 1) [*ille, iste, rarely hic, alter, alius etc.*] *Denoting the nearer object (it must be observed, however, that the object denoted as being the nearer is not always so with regard to the place it holds in the sentence, but its proximity must rather be judged of by the order which it holds in the speaker's mind, so that hic may relate to objects distant as to their position in the sentence, but nearest to the speaker as to their relative importance; and hence it must sometimes be rendered not “this” but “that,” “the first,” “the former”):* ejusdem esse, qui in illa re peccarit, hoc quoque admisisse, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 50: — in his undis et tempestatibus maluit jactari quam in illa tranquillitate juncundissime vivere: — quum tu *ista* cælestia de Scipione quæsieris, ego autem hæc, quæ videntur ante oculos, esse magis putem querenda: — si hoc loco scripisset, *isto* verbo usus non esset: — has igitur tot sententias ut omittamus, hæc nunc videamus, quæ diu multumque defensa sunt: — h. versus Plauti non est, *h. est, this...that.* 2) *Relating to objects which in the mind of the speaker are the nearer, although more distant as to their position in the sentence:* quomobrem cave Catoni anteponas ne istum quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum judicavit (*i. e.* Socratem). Hujus enim (*i. e.* Catonis) facta, illius (*i. e.* Socratis) dicta laudantur, Cic. Læl. 2, 10: — priorem autem illi (*i. e.* Peripatetici) egregie tradiderunt, hi (*i. e.* Stoici) ne attigerunt quidem. **E** *Subst. neut. sing. with genit.:* hoc commodi est, quod ita dixerant. [**F**] *Hoc, with impers. verbs as subject, pleonastically used:* lucescit h. jam, it is already getting day, Plaut.] [**G**] *Hoc (usually huc), hither, to this place, Virg.* [**H**] *Esp.: This, this one here, used often by a speaker instead of ego, Tert.* 1) *Of time; Present, of this time, in our times, modern:* quum his temporibus non sane in senatum ventitarem, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 1: — hujus nostri Catonis: — hæc vituperare, present conjunctures. II. *It frequently relates to a subsequent thought, which may be expressed by a relative, objective, or causal clause, consequently by the relative pronoun qui, quæ, quod, by an acc. with inf., or by quod, ut, ne (which form is more expressive than the relative is, ea, id).* **A** 1) *With relative clauses:* eos, qui his urbibus consilio atque auctoritate præsumt, his, qui omnis negotii publici expertes sint, longe duco esse anteponendos, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: — his contentus, quæ reliquerunt: — non est tibi his solis utendum estimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum: — hæc, quæ sunt in hoc genere: — mundus h. totus, quod domicilium dii nobis dederunt: — in his libris, quos legistis: — quam norit artem, in hac se exerceat: — hoc primum videamus, quid sit id ipsum, quod querimus. 2) *With objective clauses:* erat tunc h. nova et ignota ratio, solem lunæ oppositam solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: — hoc sensit ac vidit, non esse: — unum hoc definitio; tantam esse necessitatem. 3) *With quod or quia:* de hoc, quod duo soles visos esse constaret: — quod hoc etiam mirabilis debet videri, quia. 4) *With ut or ne:* nec enim hoc suscepi, ut tamquam magister persequeretur omnia: neque hoc polliceor me facturum, ut: — neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit ut educavit, ut. . . sed ut: — homines sunt hac lege generati, qui tuerentur: — fuit h. quasi quoddam jus inter illos, ut. **B** *Hoc est is also used explicatively with reference to a preceding proposition; That is to say, namely, to wit:* in hac causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, h. est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriæ

factae sunt, Cic. Div. in Cæc. 4, 11 : — h. est, ex quo tempore fundus veniit. — *Sarcastically* : ut haberet (Clodius) ad prætorum gerendam, h. est, ad evitendam rem publicam plenum annum, Cic. Mil. 9, 24. \*\*C) Hoc est, or erat, quod, implying reproach or indignation; Is it then? or, Is, or was, it for this purpose that, etc. : h. est, inquam, quod promiseras, ne quem hodie versum faceres? Petr. S. 93.

2. HIC [an old form heic; with the demonstrative suffix *ce* and the interrogative particle *ne*, *hiccine*]. *adv. loci*. (1. hic) *At this place, on this spot, here*. I. A) *Of place*: h. tui omnes valent, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 3 : — non modo h., ubi : — [With a *genit.* following: Plaut.] B) *Meton.* Hereupon, i. e. on this occasion, under present circumstances : h., si quid erit offensum, omnes homines, etc. : — h. vos dubitatis : — h. miramur : — h. plura non dicam : — ut quum h. tibi satisfecerimus, istic quoque nostram in te benevolentiam navare possimus. [II. *Of time* : Then, upon this, hereupon, Ter.]

HICCE, hæcce, hocce. See 1. Hic, I. B).

1. HICCINE, hæccine, hoccine. See 1. Hic, I. B).

2. HICCINE. *adv.* See 2. Hic, I.

[HIDRŌA, æ. f. (ἰδρῶς) A small pustule produced by heat, NL.]

HĪEMĀLIS, e. (hiems) I. *Of or relating to winter, wintry, winterly*: arbores ut hiemali tempore tempestive cædi putantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33 : — hiemalem vim perferre : — navigatio h., i. e. stormy. [II. *Subst.*: HĪEMĀLIA, ium. n. for Hiberna. Winter-quarters, Valer. ap. Vopisc.]

[HĪEMĀTIO, ōnis. f. A passing the winter, a wintering, Varr.]

HĪEMO. 1. v. n. and a. (hiems) I. *Neut.* A) *Of persons*: To pass the winter, to winter, to be in winter-quarters : ubi piratæ quotannis h. soleant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, 104 : — cupio scire quid agas et ubi sis hiematurus : — quomodo hiemaria. \*\*B) 1) *Of inanimate objects*: To be like winter, be cold, frosty, stormy, frozen, etc. : hiemantes aquæ, Sall. Fr. ap. Sen. \*\*2) *Impers.*: hiemat, it is winter, it is cold, freezes, etc. : si coronam circa se habebit (luna), non ante plenam lunam hiematurum ostendit, Plin. \*\*II. *Act.*: To cause to freeze or congeal, to make any thing turn to ice : decoquant alii aquas, mox et illas hiemant, Plin. 19, 4, 19.

HĪEMPSAL, ālis. m. The son of Micipsa, king of Numidia, Sall. Jug. 5.

HĪEMS (hiemps), ěmis. f. (χειμῶν) I. *Prop.* A) *Winter*, i. e. a rainy or stormy season : hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix hujus urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, Cic. R. Post. 15, 42 : — h. summa : — hiemis magnitudo : — hieme et estate, winter and summer, i. e. at all seasons. \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *Rainy or stormy weather, storm, tempest*, Nep. Att. 10. [2] *Gen.*: A shower, storm, violence, Ov. [II. *Fig.*: Ov.]

[1. HĪERA, æ. f. (sc. antidotus) (λεπά, sacra) An antidote or remedy against poison, Scrib. In Med.: h. picra, holy bitter.]

\*\*2. HĪERA, æ. f. (λεπά) A word of unknown meaning: quod raro cursoribus evenit, hieram fecimus, Sen. E. 83.

HĪERĀBŌTĀNE (hiera botane), ěs. f. (λεπά βοτάνη, sacred plant) A plant, otherwise called sideritis or verbenaca (Verbena trifoliata L.), vervain, Plin. 25, 9, 59.

HĪERĀCĪA, æ. f. (λεπάκια) A plant, hawk-weed, Plin. 20, 7, 26.

HĪERĀCĪTIS, idis. f. (λεπάκις) A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

HĪERĀCĪUM, ii. n. (λεπάκιον) I. A sort of eye-salve, Plin. 34, 11, 27. [II. A plant, hawk-weed, Fam. Compositæ, NL.]

\*\*HĪERĀTĪCUS, a. um. (λεπάτικός) Of or belonging to a religious ceremony: charta h., Plin. 13, 12, 23.

HĪĒRO, ōnis. m. (ἱέρων) I. A king of Syracuse, friend of the poet Simonides, Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60. II. Another

king of Syracuse towards the end of the third century, a friend of the Romans, Liv. 21, 49.

\*\*HĪĒRŌCÆSĀRĪA or -ĒA, æ. f. (ἱεροκαρδία) A town of Lydia, Tac. A. 2, 47.

\*\*HĪĒRŌCÆSĀRĪENSES, ium. m. The inhabitants of Hierocæsaria, Tac. A. 3, 62.

HĪĒROCLES, is. m. (ἱεροκλῆς) An orator of Alabanda, contemporary with Cicero, Cic. Brut. 95, 325.

[HĪĒRŌDŪLUS, i. m. (ἱερδούλος) An attendant or servant in a temple, Firm.]

[HĪĒRŌGLŪPHĪCUS, a. um. (ἱερογλυφικός) Hieroglyphic, Macr.]

[HĪĒRŌGRĀPHĪCUS, a. um. (ἱερογραφικός) I. q. hieroglyphicus, hieroglyphic, Amm. (doubtful, al. hieroglyphicus.)]

\*\*HĪĒRŌNĪCA, æ. m. (ἱερώνικη) A conqueror in religious games : Neapolin albis equis introit, disjecta parte muri, ut mos hieroniarum est, Suet. Ner. 25.

HĪĒRŌNĪCUS, a. um. Hieronic : H. lex frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13.

HĪĒRŌNŪMUS, i. m. (ἱερώνυμος) I. A king of Syracuse, grandson and successor of Hiero the younger, Liv. 24, 4. II. A Greek Peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8. III. Jerome, an ecclesiastical writer of the fifth century.

\*\*HĪĒRŌPHANTA or -TES, æ. m. (ἱεροφάντης) A priest and teacher of religion with the Greeks and Egyptians, a hierophant, Nep. Pel. 3.

[HĪĒRŌPHANTĒA, æ. f. (ἱεροφάντης) A priestess, Inscr.]

[HĪĒRŌPHĪLAX, ācis. m. (ἱεροφύλαξ) A guardian of a temple, i. q. sedituus, Dig.]

HĪĒRŌSŌLŪMA, ōrum. n. (ἱεροσόλυμα) [a secondary form fem. acc. Hierosolymam, Tac. : neut. secondary form, Jérusalem, Prud. : abridged, Sōlŷma, ōrum. n., Mart.] I. Jerusalem in Palestine, Cic. Fl. 28, 67. II. Hence, A) HĪĒRŌSŌLŪMĀRIUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Jerusalem : of Pompey, as the captor of Jerusalem : ut sciat hic noster H. traductor ad plebem, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1. [B) Sōlŷmus, a. um., Juv.]

[HĪĒRO, are. v. int. n. and a. (for hiatō, from hio) I. *Neut.* : To open the mouth wide, yawn, gape, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 4. II. *Act. meton.* : To open, to tear wide open, Laber. ap. Diom.]

HĪLĀRE. *adv.* Joyfully, cheerfully, merrily : dicimus alqm h. vivere, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92 : — res severas h. tractare.

[HĪLĀRESCO, ěre. v. incho. n. (hilaris) To grow merry or cheerful, Varr. ap. Non.]

[HĪLĀRIA, ōrum. n. The feast of Cybele, celebrated at the vernal equinox, Macr.]

HĪLĀRIS, e. and HĪLĀRUS, a. um. (ἱλαρός) Joyful, gay, jocund, cheerful, merry, blithe. A) *Hilaris* : damnatus ab ephoris, quum esset vultu hilari atque læto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100 : — hilari animo esse. B) 1) *Hilarus* : hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, sed, si me amas hilaris et bene acceptis : — h. vita : — h. Saturnalia. 2) *Comp.*, hilarioribus oculis, quam solitus eras, intuens : — attulit literas hilariores. [3] *Sup.* : Plaut.]

HĪLĀRĪTAS, ātis. f. (ἱλαριότης) Joyfulness, gaiety, cheerfulness, mirth, hilarity : hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisit, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 3 : — hilaritate et lascivia : — hilaritatis plenum iudicium so latitia : — h. et suavitas : — multa h.

\*\*HĪLĀRĪTER. *adv.* Joyfully, merrily, cheerfully, blithely, gaily : deinde modo acriter, tum clementer mæste, h. in omnes partes commutabimus, A. Her. 3, 14, 24.

[HĪLĀRĪTUDO, inis. f. (hilaris) Hilarity, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56.]

HĪLĀRO. 1. v. a. (hilaris) To make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate : omnes jucundum motum, quo sensus hilaretur, Græce ἡδονή, Latine voluptatem vocant, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8 : — hilaratæ Athenæ : — cum cælo hilarata.

\*HILÄRULUS, a, um. (hilaris) *Somewhat cheerful, gay, merry:* Atticæ, quoniam, quod optimum in pueris est, hilarula est, meis verbis suavius des, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

HILARUS, a, um. See HILARIS.

\*\*HILLÆ, Ærum. f. (hira) I. *The smallest intestines of animals*, Plin. 11, 37, 79. [II. Meton. A) Gen.: *The intestines, entrails*, Non. B) *A kind of sausage*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 60.]

[HILUM, i. n. (from which nihilum (i. e. ne- h.) and nihil) I. *Some say, a small scar or point by which a seed is attached to the pericarp*, Fest. II. *The least whit, a trifle; mostly used with a negation*, e. g. not the least, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10.]

HİMELLA, æ. f. *A small river in the Sabine territory*, Virg. Æ. 7, 714.

HİMĒRA, æ. m. and f. (Ίμερα) I. *A river of Sicily, which divides itself into two branches, of which the northern is now called Fiume Grande, and the southern Fiume Salso*, Plin. 3, 18, 14. II. *A town on the northern branch of the river Himera, between Lilybæum and Peloris*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, 86. [Himēra, Ærum. n., Ov.]

\*\*HİMĒRÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Himera*: H. Demophilus, from Himera, Plin. 35, 9, 36.

HINC. adv. (hic) *Hence, from this point*. I. A) *Of place*: in ea via, quæ est h. in Indiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: — qui h. Roma veneramus: — h. a nobis profecti: — et h. homines maxime illustres. B) *Meton. (i. q. ab or ex hac parte) From this side, on this side, here; followed frequently by illinc (on that side): ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: h. pudicitia, illinc stuprum: h. fides, illinc fraudatio*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25. \*\*II. *Of time*.

A) *On this, hereupon, afterwards, then, from this time: puerum in specu septem et quinquaginta dormisse annis: h. pari numero dierum senio ingruente*, Plin. B) *For abhinc; Since, before: septimo h. anno inventa est vitis uno die deflorescens*, Plin. III. *Denoting cause, origin, inducement, beginning; From this cause, from this, out of this, hence: h. quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur, effingis atque efficit: — h. sicæ, h. venena, h. falsa testamenta nascuntur: h. furta, h. opum nimiorum potentia non ferendæ: — h. sollicitationes, h. quæstiones: — [Hence, Ital. quinci.]*

[HINNĪBĪLIS, e. (hinnio) *Neighing*, App.]

[HINNĪBUNDE. adv. (hinnio) *With neighing*, Quadr. ap. Non.]

[HINNĪENTER. adv. *With neighing*, Non.]

\*\*HINNĪO. ire. v. n. *To neigh*, Quint. 7, 3, 3. — [Hence, Fr. hennir.]

HINNĪTUS, ūs. m. (hinnio) *A neighing: subito exaudivit hinnitum, respexitque et equum alacrem lætus aspexit*, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73.

[HINNŪLĒA, æ. f. (hinnuleus) *A fawn*, Arn.]

\*\*HINNŪLĒUS, i. m. (hinnus) *A young stag or roebuck*, Plin. 28, 9, 42.

[HINNŪLUS, i. m. (hinnus) *A young mule*, Mæcen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.]

\*\*HINNUS, i. m. (ἵννος) I. *A mule, the offspring of a horse and a she-ass; whereas mulus is said, if of an ass and a mare*, Plin. 8, 44, 69. II. *Meton. an old form: Ginnus, i. m. (γῖννος) A poor crippled mule*, id. 8, 44, 69.

HĪO. i. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To open, stand or be open, to gape or yawn*. A) *Prop. 1) Gen.: quum pisciculi in concham hiantem innataverunt*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123. \*\*2) *Esp.: To open the mouth: perdicæ hiantes, exserta lingua sestuant*, Plin. B) *Fig. 1) To make an hiatus in speaking or writing, to be ill connected: qui (poetæ), ut versum facerent sæpe hiant; ut Nævius: Vos, qui accollitis Histrum fluvium atque algidum, etc.* Cic. de Or. 45, 152: — concursus hiantes: — hiantia loqui. 2) *To desire greatly, long for, to open one's mouth at any thing,*

*to be amazed at or struck dumb by any thing, to stand gaping: huic homini si ejus domus patet, utrum ea patere an h. ac poscere alqd videtur? — avaritia hiant.* [II. Act.: *To utter with the mouth wide open*, V. Fl. 6, 706.]

\*\*HIPĀCE, Æs. f. (ἱπᾶκη) I. *Cheese made of mare's milk*, Plin. 28, 9, 34. II. *A plant unknown to us*, Plin. 25, 8, 44.

\*\*HIPĀGŌGI, Ærum. f. (ἱπᾶγος) *A horse-transport, horse-boat: naves, quas hippagogos vocant*, Liv. 44, 28, 7.

\*\*HIPĀGOS, i. f. (ἱπᾶγός) *A horse-transport, horse-boat: hippagum invenere Samii aut Pericles Atheniensis*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

HIPĀLUS, i. m. *Another name for the wind Favonius, in the Indian Ocean*, Plin. 6, 23, 26.

HIPPARCHUS, i. m. (Ἱππάρχος) I. *Son of the tyrant Pisistratus of Athens, brother of Hippias, slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton*, Gell. 17, 21, 7. II. *An astronomer of Nicaea*, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1.

\*\*HIPPEUS (dissyl), Æi. m. (Ἱππέως) *A kind of comet: h. equinas jubar (habet), celerrimi motus*, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

HIPPĪAS, æ. m. (Ἱππίας) I. *Son of the tyrant Pisistratus of Athens, brother of Hipparchus, after whose assassination he fled to the Persians, and was killed in the battle of Marathon*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3. II. *A philosopher of Elis in the time of Socrates*, Cic. Brut. 8, 30. III. *A painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

HIPPO, ōnis. m. (Ἱππών) *The name of several towns.*

I. *A town of Numidia, called also Hippo Regius (Gr. Ἱππὼν Βασιλεύς) It was in later times the see of a bishop, now Bona*, Liv. 29, 3, 7. II. *H. Diarrhytus (Ἱππὼν Διάρρυτος) A town of Zeugitania, to the west of Utica, now Ben Zert*, Plin. 5, 4, 3.

III. *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, near Toletum*, Liv. 39, 30. IV. *An ancient name of the town Vibo, in the territory of the Brutii*, Plin. 3, 5, 10.

[HIPPOCĀMĒLUS, i. m. (Ἱπποκάμηλος) *A fabulous animal, half horse, half camel*, Aus.]

HIPPOCAMPUS or -OS, i. m. (Ἱπποκάμπος) I. *A sea-horse*, Plin. 32, 11, 53. [II. *In Anat.: A part of the brain.*]

HIPPOCENTAURUS, i. m. (Ἱπποκένταυρος) *A fabulous creature, half horse, half man, hippocentaur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5.

[HIPPOCŌMUS, i. m. (Ἱπποκόμος) *A groom*, Cod. Th.]

HIPPOCRĀTES, is. m. (Ἱπποκράτης) *A Greek physician of Cos, the father of Medicine*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132.

[HIPPOCRĀTICA FACIES. *The physiognomy of the dying, so called after the best author on that subject*, NL.]

[HIPPOCRĀTICUS, a, um. *Of Hippocrates*, Prud.]

HIPPOCRĒNE, Æs. f. (Ἱπποκρήνη) *A fountain sacred to the Muses on Mount Helicon, according to fable struck out by the hoof of Pegasus*, Ov. F. 5, 7.

[HIPPOCRĒNEUS, a, um. *Of Hippocrène*, A. de Laud. Herc.]

[HIPPOCRĒNIDES, um. f. *The Muses, so named after the fountain Hippocrène*, Serv. Virg. B. 7, 21.]

HIPPODĀMANTĪUM VINUM. *A kind of wine unknown to us*, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

HIPPODĀME, Æs. and HIPPODĀMĪA, æ. f. (Ἱπποδάμη or Ἱπποδάμεια) I. *Daughter of Enomæus, king of Elis, and of Asterope, and wife of Pelops, who won her in a race*, Ov. H. 8, 70. II. *Daughter of Adrastus, wife of Perithous, at whose marriage the combat of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ took place*, Ov. Met. 12, 210.

[HIPPODĀMUS, i. m. (Ἱπποδάμος) *Tamer of horses, a poetical epithet of Castor*, Mart. 7, 57, 2.]

[HIPPODRŌMOS, i. m. (Ἱπποδρόμος) *A race-course (for horses), hippodrome*, Plant. Bacch. 3, 3, 27.]

HIPPOLĀPĀTHON, i. m. (Ἱππολάπαθον) *A plant, garden patience, monk's rhubarb (Rumex patientia L.)*, Plin. 20, 21, 85.

## HIPPOLYTE, ἥs. and HIPPOLYTA, ἡ. f. (Ἱππολύτη)

I. An Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken prisoner by Theseus, to whom she bore Hippolytus, Hyg. F. 30. II. The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia, who, being in love with Peleus, and not finding her love responded to, accused the latter before her husband of an attack on her chastity, Hyg. F. 14.

HIPPOLYTUS, i. m. (Ἱππόλυτος) Son of Theseus and Hippolyte, beloved by his stepmother Phædra, who finding no return, accused him before Theseus of a design on her chastity; having received the imprecations of his father, he was torn to pieces by his horses, but recalled to life by Æsculapius, and afterwards carried by Diana to a grove near Aricia, where divine honours were paid to him under the name of Virbius, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32.

\*\*HIPPOMANES, is. n. (Ἱππομανής) A kind of rage produced in horses from a desire of copulation. [I. A slimy humour that makes its way through the groin of a mare, Virg. G. 3, 280. II. A kind of plant, Serv. ad Virg.] III. A viscous substance on the forehead of a new-born colt, used in love-potions, and for other superstitious purposes, Plin. 8, 42, 66.

HIPPOMARATHRUM or -ON, i. n. (Ἱππομαράθρον) A kind of plant, horse-fennel, Plin. 20, 23, 96.

HIPPOMENEIS, Idia. f. (Ἱππομενής) Daughter of Hippomenes of Athens, thrown to a horse to be devoured for the crime of incest, Ov. Ib. 337 (al., Hippomeneia.)

HIPPOMENES, ἡ. m. (Ἱππομένης) Son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, daughter of Schæneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife, Ov. M. 10, 375.

HIPPONACTEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Hipponax: H. præconium, i. e. a sarcastic poem by Licinius Calvus, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1.—Subst.: Hipponacteus, i. m. (sc. versus) A kind of iambic metre invented by Hipponax: senarios et Hipponacteos effugere vix possumus, Cic. Or. 56, 189.

HIPPONAX, actia. m. (Ἱππώναξ) A writer of iambic verses, a native of Ephesus, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91.

\*\*HIPPONENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Hippo: H. colonia, Plin. E. 9, 33, 2.—Subst. plur.: Hipponenses, ium, m. The inhabitants of Hippo, Plin. 9, 8, 8.

\*\*HIPPOPERÆ, ærum. f. (Ἱπποπήραι) A saddle-bag: M. Cato Censorius canterio vehebatur, et hippoperis quidem impositis, ut secum utensilia portaret, Sen. E. 87.

\*\*HIPPOPHÆSTON, i. n. (Ἱπποφαιστόν) A kind of prickly plant, Plin. 27, 10, 66.

HIPPOPHYES, is. n. (Ἱπποφύες) A plant, a species of euphorbia, spurge, Plin. 22, 12, 14.

HIPPOPOTĀMUS, i. m. (Ἱπποπόταμος) A river-horse, hippopotamus, Plin. 8, 25, 39.

HIPPOSELĪNUM, i. n. (Ἱπποσέλινον) A kind of plant, common Alexander, Plin. 19, 8, 37.

HIPPOTĀDES, ἡ. m. (Ἱπποτάδης) A male descendant of Hippotes, i. e. Æolus, Ovid. M. 4, 863:—Hippotades regnum, i. e. the Æolian islands, id. ib. 14, 86.

HIPPOTOXOTÆ, ærum. m. (Ἱπποτοξόται) Cavalry armed with bows, mounted archers, Cæs. B. C. 3, 4, 5.

[HIPPOURICUM, i. n. (Ἱπποουρίκον) (sc. acidum) An acid discovered in the urine of horses and other herbivorous animals.]

HIPPURIS, Idia. f. (Ἱππούρις) The plant horse-tail, i. q. equisetum, Plin. 26, 13, 83.

HIPPURUS, i. m. (Ἱππούρος) A kind of fish (perhaps the Coryphæna Hippurus L.), Plin. 6, 16, 24.

HIPPUS, i. m. (Ἱππος) I. A sea-fish, unknown to us, Plin. 32, 11, 53. [II. A repeated dilatation and alternate constriction of the pupil of the eye, caused by a spasmodic affection of the iris, NL.]

[HIR (IR), ind. n. (χῆρ) A hand, Lucil. ap. Fin. 2, 8, 23.]

[HIRA, ἡ. f. (Greek ῥῆσις) A gut, the intestinum jejunum, Plaut. Cure. 2, 1, 23.]

\*\*HIRCINUS (hirquinus), a, um (hircus) Of or belonging to a goat: h. sanguis, Plin. 20 præcon.:—[h. alæ, i. e. having the smell of a goat, Plant.]

[HIRCIPES, pēdis, m. (hircus-pes) Having goats' feet, goat-footed (said of Pan), M. Cap.]

\*\*HIRCŌSUS, a, um. (hircus) That smells like a goat: licet scripti sint inter hircosos, possint tamen inter unguentatos placere, Sen. Fr. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 11.

HIRCŪLUS, i. m. (hircus) [I. A little goat, Catull. 19, 16.] II. An unknown kind of plant, Plin. 12, 12, 26.]

\*\*HIRCUS (hirquus and ircus, and in a Sabine form fircus), i. m. I. A he-goat, Plin. 37, 4, 15. [II. Meton.: A) Like caper, i. e. the rank smell under the armpits, Hor. S. 1, 2, 27. B) A term of reproach applied to a voluptuous person, Plant. C) Of a lewd person, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 1.]

[HIRNĒA (irnēa), ἡ. f. A kind of vessel, a pot or jar, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 273.]

HIRNŪLA, ἡ. f. (hirnea) A small pot or jar: h. fictiles, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11.

[HIRPEX, icia. See IRPEX.]

HIRPI, ōrum. m. A Sabine family near Rome, in the territory of the Falisci, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

HIRPINI (Irpini), ōrum. m. A people of Lower Italy, between Campania, Lucania, and Apulia: in Hirpinis, in the territory of the Hirpini, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79.

HIRPINUS (Irp.), a, um. Of or belonging to the Hirpini: H. ager, fundus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8.

HIRQUINUS, a, um. See HIRCINUS.

[HIRQUITALLIO, ire. v. n. (hircus) Said of infants, or of youths, when their voice grows stronger, Censor.]

[HIRQUITALLUS, i. m. See the foregoing Article.]

HIRQUUS, i. See HIRCUS.

[HIRRIO (irrio), ire. v. n. Of dogs; To growl, snarl, Sid.]

[HIRRITUS (irr.), ūs. m. (hirrio) A growling, snarling, Sid.]

[HIRSŪTIA, ἡ. f. (hirsutus) Shagginess, Sol.]

HIRSŪTUS, a, um. I. Rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly, hirsute: quarum (animantium) aliæ villis vestitæ, aliæ spinis hirsutæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121.—[Poet. also said of people of ancient times, when the hair and beard were suffered to grow [intonus, incomptus], Mart. II. Fig.: Rough, unadorned, unpolished, Ov. Tr. 2, 259: Juv. 5, 55.]

HIRTINUS, a, um. See HIRTUS.

HIRTĪUS, a, um. A Roman family name: esp. A. H—, a consul A. V. C. 711, author of the eighth book of Cæsar's Commentaries of the Gallic War; he was killed at Mutina (hence called Hirtinum prælium), Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4.

[HIRTŌSUS, a, um. (hirtus) Very shaggy or rough, App.]

\*\*HIRTUS, a, um. I. Prop.: Rough, hairy, shaggy [hirsutus]: hirtio corde quosdam homines nasci produit, Plin. 11, 37, 70. II. Fig.: Rough, rude, unpolished: Marius h. atque horridus, vita sanctus, Vell. 2, 11.

HĪRŪDO, inia. f. (sanguisuga) A leech, blood-sucker. \*\*I. Prop.: Plin. 32, 10, 42. II. Meton.: illa concionalis h. ærarii, misera ac jejuna plebecula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11.

[HIRUNDINARIA, ἡ. f. Swallow-wort. See ASCLEPIAS.]

[HIRUNDĪNEUS, a, um. (hirundo) Of a swallow, Sid.]

\*\*HĪRUNDĪNĪNUS, a, um. (hirundo) Of or belonging to a swallow: h. sanguis, fel, Plin. 30, 14, 46.

HĪRUNDO, inia. f. I. A swallow, Plin. 10, 33, 49. II. Meton.: A flying sea-fish, Plin. 9, 26, 43.

[Hence, Ital. rondine.]

\*HISCO, ēre. v. inch. n. and a. (hio) \*\*I. Neut. A) To open, gape, be open: rima hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24. 4 F

B) *Esp.*: To open the lips, to mutter: respondebisne ad hæc? aut omnino h. audebis? Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111.

[II. Act.: To speak or discourse of (poet.), Ov.]

**\*\*HISPĀLENSIS** or **HISPĀLIENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Hispalis*: H. conventus, Plin. 3, 1, 3: — *Subst. plur.*: Hispalienses, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Hispalis*, Tac. H. 1, 78.

**HISPĀLIS**, is. f. *A town of Hispania Bætica, now Seville*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18.

[**HISPĀNE**, adv. *After the manner of Spain*, Enn. ap. Charia.]

**HISPĀNI**, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Spain, Spaniards*, Plin. 18, 11, 28.

**HISPĀNIA**, æ. f. *Spain*: H. citerior, on this side the Ebro, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23: H. ulterior, on the other side the Ebro: also (from its being thus divided) used in the plur.; **Hispāniæ**, ārum: Carthago nixa duabus Hispaniis, Cic. Balb. 15, 34.

**\*\*HISPĀNĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish*: H. verbum, Suet. Aug. 82.

**HISPĀNĪENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish*: æstus maritimi vel H. vel Britannici, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: — H. legatus: — H. bellum: — H. casus.

**HISPĀNUS**, a, um. *Spanish*: H. equites, Cæs. B. G. 5, 26.

[**HISPĪDO**, are. v. a. (*hispidus*) *To make shaggy*, Sol. dbyl.]

**\*\*HISPĪDUS**, a, um. I. Prop.: *Rough, hairy, bristly, prickly, shaggy* [hirsutus]: h. corpus Nereidum squamis, Plin. 9, 5, 4. [II. Fig.: Gell.]

[1. **HISTER**, tri. See **ISTER**.]

[2. **HISTER**. See **HISTRIO**.]

[**HISTĪOLOGĪA**, æ. f. (*ιστορίας*) *The history of the laws which regulate the formation and arrangement of organic tissues*, NL.]

[**HISTON**, ōnis. m. (*ιστόν*) *The place of a weaver's loom*, Varr.]

**HISTŌRIĀ**, æ. f. (*ιστορία*) I. *History, a relation of actions and events*: erat enim historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51 (see the whole passage): — quantum munus sit oratoris h.: — historiæ lex: — huic generi h. finitima est: — in historia: — h. testis temporum: — Italici belli et civilis h.: — flagitatur h.: — h. institui potest: — pater historiæ: — obscura h.: — *In the plur.*: simiæ improbitatem historiis Græcis mandatam esse demiror. II. *Meton. gen.*: A) *Any particular history, a record, narrative, tale*: si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, scribe quam primum, ne ignoremus, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 1: — hence, Naturalis H., the title of an encyclopædic work of Pliny the elder: and H., the surname of C. Julius Hyginus, on account of his Polyhistoria, Suet. Gr. 20. [B] *Concr.*: *The subject or topic of a narrative*, Prop. 1, 15, 24.: — [h. naturalis, natural history, NL.] — [Hence, Ital. storia, Fr. histoire.]

[**HISTŌRIĀLIS**, e. (*historia*) *Of history, historical*, Sid.]

**\*\*1. HISTŌRIŌCE**, adv. *Historically*: descriptiones locorum non h. tantum, sed prope poetice prosequi fas est, Plin. E. 2, 5, 5.

**\*\*2. HISTŌRIŌCE**, ōs. f. (*ιστορικῆς*) *The explanation of authors, interpretation*: "et finitæ quidem sunt partes duæ, quas hæc professio pollicetur, id est ratio loquendi et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam methodicem, hanc historien vocant," Quint. 1, 9, 1.

1. **HISTŌRIŌCUS**, a, um. (*ιστορικός*) *Of or belonging to history, historical*: eorum rerum historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit, Cic. Brut. 83, 286: — h. sermo: — homines literati et historici.

2. **HISTŌRIŌCUS**, i. m. *One who makes historical researches, a writer of history, historian*: oratores et philosophi et poetæ et historici, Cic. Top. 20, 78.

[**HISTŌRIŌGRĀPHUS**, i. m. (*ιστοριογράφος*) *A writer of history, historian*, Capit.]

586

[**HISTRIA**, æ. See **ISTRIA**.]

[**HISTRĪCUS**, a, um. (*hister, histrio*) *Of or belonging to stage-players: imperator h., the manager of a company of stage-players*, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 4.]

**HISTRĪO**, ōnis. m. [from the Etruscan hister, Liv.] I. *Gen.*: *A stage-player, actor* [comædus, a comedian]: ex pessimo histrione bonum comædum fieri, Cic. R. Com. 10, 30. **\*\*II. Meton.**: *A boaster, vain-glorious person*: histronis est parvam rem attollere, quo plus præstitisse videatur, Cels. 5, 26, 1.

**\*\*HISTRĪŌNĀLIS**, e. (*histrio*) *Of or belonging to stage-players or actors*: h. studium, Tac. A. 1, 16.

[**HISTRĪŌNĪA**, æ. f. (*histrio*) (sc. ars) *The art of stage-playing, the dramatic art: facere histroniam, i. e. to be an actor*, Plaut. Amph. prol. 90.]

[**HISTRĪŌNICUS**, a, um. (*histrio*) *Of stage-players*, Dig.]

**HISTRĪX**, icis. See **HYSTRĪX**.

**\*HĪULCE**, adv. *In a gaping manner, with an hiatus*: non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, non h., sed presse et æquabiliter et leniter (loqui), Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45.

[**HĪULCO**, atum. 1. v. a. (*hiuleus*) *To cause to gape or chink, to cleave, chap, break into chinks*, Catull. 68, 62.]

**HĪULCUS**, a, um. (*hio*) *Chapped, gaping, open in chinks*. [I. Prop. A) H. ... arva, Virg. G. 2, 353. B) *Meton. act.*: *Cleaving, chapping*, Stat. Th.] II. *Fig.* A) *Of words so connected as to occasion hiatus*: struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve h. sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: — hialcæ voces. [B) *To desire or long for greedily, to snap at with open mouth*, Plaut.]

[**Hoi** interj. *An expression of astonishment, Oh!* Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 52.]

**HŌDĪĒ**, adv. (*contr. for hoc die, on this day*) *To-day*.

I. Prop.: quem quidem negat Eros h.: cras mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 2: — h. mane: — qui dies h. est: — nonæ sunt h. Sextiles. II. *Meton. gen.*: *Now-a-days, to-day, at present, now*: ut omnes, qui tam eos agros, ubi h. est hæc urbs, incolebant, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: — id quod retinemus h.: — qualis h. sit: — h. omnes sic habent: — [Hence, Ital. oggi; Fr. hui, aujourd'hui.]

**HŌDIERNUS**, a, um. (*hodie*) *Of this day*. I. Prop.: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 7: — h. dies: — hodierno die: — ante hodiernum diem: — [Poet. for hodie, Tib.] II. *Of to-day, present, modern*: (Servio Tullio regnante) . . . multo diutius Athenæ jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, Cic. Brut. 10, 39: — **\*\*In the neut. absol.**: servatumque in hodiernum est, ne quis, until the present day, Plin.

[**HŌDĒPŌRĪCON**, i. n. (*ὁδοπορικόν*) *An itinerary*, Hier.]

**HŌDUS**, i. and its derivatives. See **HÆD**.

[**HOLCE**, æ. f. (*δραχμή*) *A Greek weight i. q. drachma*, LL.]

**HOLCUS**, i. m. (*ὄλκος*) *A kind of grass, soft-grass* (Fam. Gramineæ), Plin. 27, 10, 63.

[**HOLMISCUS**, i. m. (*ὀλμίσκος*, dim. of *ὀλμός*) I. *A small mortar*. II. *Plur.*: *The alveolar cavities or sockets of the teeth*, NL.]

[**HŌLŌCAUSTŌMA**, ōtis. n. (*ὁλοκαύτωμα*) *An offering that was all burnt, a holocaust*, Tert.]

[**HŌLŌCAUSTUM**, i. n. (*ὁλόκαυστον*) I. q. holocaustoma, Prud.]

**HŌLŌCHRYŌSUS**, i. f. (*ὀλόχρυσος*) *A plant unknown to us*, Plin. 21, 8, 24.

**HŌLŌCŪRON**, i. n. (*ὀλόκυρον*) *A plant, i. q. chamæpitys, the common ground pine*, App.

[**HŌLŌGRĀPHUS**, a, um. (*ὀλόγραφος*) *That is written at full length: h. epistola, entirely autograph*, Hier.]

[**HŌLŌPORPHŪSUS**, a, um. (*ὀλόπορφυρος*) *All purple*, Varr.]

**HŌLOSCHENOS**, i. m. (*ὀλόσχωνος*) *A kind of rush, used for making baskets* (Juncus Mariscus), Plin. 21, 18, 69.

[HŌLŌSĒRICUS, a. um. (ὁλοσηρικός) *That is all silk*, Lampr.]

[HŌLŌSIDĒRUS, a. um. (ὁλοσίδηρος) *That is all iron*, Theod.]

\*\*HŌLOSPHŪRĀTUS, a. um. (ὁλοσφύρατος, Doric for ὁλοσφύρηντος, entirely worked with hammers) *Solid*: h. æs, Plin. 33, 4, 24.

HŌLOSTĒON, i. n. (ὁλόστεον) *A kind of plantain*, Plantago albicans L. Plin. 27, 10, 65.

HŌLŌTHŪRĪA, ōrum. n. (ὁλοθύρια, τὰ) *A kind of zoophytes or sea animals resembling a sponge*, Plin. 9, 47, 71.

[HŌLŌVĒRUS, a. um. (vox hibr. from ὅλος-verus) *Quite genuine; quite or all purple*, Cod. Th.]

[HOLUS, eris. See OLUS.]

[HŌMĒRĪCUS, a. um. *Of Homer, Homeric*, A. Priap.]

HŌMĒRĪCUS, a. um. (Ὅμηρικὸς) *Of Homer*: H. versus, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52: — H. Ajax: — H. Agamemnon.

\*\*HŌMĒRISTA, æ. m. (Ὅμηριστής) *A Homeric rhapsodist*, Petr. S. 29.

\*\*HŌMĒRĪUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Homer, Homeric*: duos scyphos gratissimi usus, quos Homērios a cælatura carminum Homēri vocabat, solo illis, Suet. Ner. 47.

[HŌMĒRŌCENTO, ōnis. m. (Homerus-cento) *A poem composed of Homeric verses*, Hier.]

\*\*HŌMĒRŌMASTIX, igitis. m. (Ὅμηρομάστιξ, *Homer's scourge*) I. *A critic, censurer of Homer; said of Zoilus*, Vit. 7 præf. II. *Meton*: Any severe critic or censorious person: ut obiter caveam istos Homēromastigas, Plin. H. N. præf.

[HŌMĒRŌNĪDES, æ. m. *An imitator of Homer*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4.]

HŌMĒRUS, i. m. (Ὅμηρος) *Homer, a celebrated Greek poet*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3.

HŌMĪCĪDA, æ. c. (homo-cædo) *A manslayer, homicide, murderer*: statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi, qui istam rem gesserunt homicidæne sint, an vindices libertatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30.

[HŌMĪCĪDĀIUS or HŌMĪCĪDĪRĪUS, a. um. (homocida and homicidium) *Of or relating to murder*, A. Paneg. ad Const.]

\*\*HŌMĪCĪDĪUM, īi. n. (homicida) *Manslaughter, homicide*: si quis homicidii accusetur, Quint. 3, 10, 1.

HŌMO, inis. c. [an old form hēmōnem for hominem, acc. to Fest.: hēmōnem, Enn.: hēmōnes, Næv.] (*related to hūmus, made of earth*) I. A) 1) *A human being, person, man or woman*: animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, quem vocamus hominem, præclara quadam conditione generatum esse a summo deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: — bonus h.: — h. omni doctrina eruditus: — h. iners: — h. contemptus et abjectus: — h. insulsus: — hic h.: — consulere generi hominum, the race of man, the human race: — genus hominum: — natura hominem conciliat homini: — hominum cœtus: — ad usum hominum: — homines hominum causa esse generatos: — homines hominibus prosunt: — homines Romani: — lege conciliati homines cum dis: — In apposition, or explicatively: quum ex persona mihi ardere oculi hominis histrionis viderentur: — h. nemo: — Of female persons: mater, cujus ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem, ea vis, ut nemo feminam, ea erudititas, ut nemo matrem appellare possit. 2) *Prov.*: quot homines, tot sententiæ, every one has his own opinion. B) *Esp.* 1) *In good or bad sense.* a) *In a good sense*: A man, i. e. a rational and moral being: si h. esset, eum potius legeret, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2: — nox te hominem reddidit: — si vis h. esse: — homines visi sumus: — exuens hominem ex homine: — nihil hominis, no particular person. b) *In a bad sense*: Man, i. e. a weak mortal, subject to error, and esp. as compared with any superior being: te ut hortarer rogare, ut et hominem te et virum esse mēnissēs etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: — also, a man-servant: hominem P. Quinti deprehendis in publico, conaris abducere, the man (i. e. slave and servant) of Quintus. [2] A man, as op-

posed to woman, Plaut.] 3) *In Milit.*: Homines, mēn, i. e. infantry, as opposed to cavalry: multa præterea spolia præferrebantur: capti h. equitesque producebantur, Cæsar. 4) *Peculiar idioms.* a) *Paucorum hominum esse* (Hor. S. 9, 44), to keep company with few persons only, to be particular in one's choice of companions, etc.; hence, facetè of a rare fish, acipenser iste paucorum h. est, Cic. Fr. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12. b) *Inter homines esse* (agere), to be among the living: Hercules numquam abiisset ad deos, nisi quum inter h. esset, eam sibi viam munivisset. II. *Meton.*: A man, i. q. this one, he, the same person: dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello ne hominis quidem causa negaturum: — venas hominis incidere: — mittit homini munera: — [Hence, Ital. uomo, Fr. on, homme.]

[HŌMĒŌMĒRIA, æ. f. (ὁμοιόμεια) *In the philosophical language of Anaxagoras, a likeness of primordial elements*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 625.]

[HŌMĒŌRĀTHĪA, æ. f. (ὁμοιοπάθεια) *Homœopathy*, NL.]

[HŌMĒŌRŌPHĒRON, i. n. (ὁμοιορρόφρον) *A faulty sameness of sound in consecutive words*, M. Cap.]

[HŌMĒŌPTŌTOS, ōn. (ὁμοιόπτωτος) *In the same case*, M. Cap.]

[HŌMĒŌTĒLEUTON, i. n. (ὁμοιοτέλευτον) *A rhyme*, M. Cap.]

HŌMŌLE, æs. f. (Ὄμολη) *A high mountain of Thessaly, near Tempe*, Virg. Æ. 7, 675.

[HŌMŌLŌIDES, um. f. (sc. portæ) (Ὄμολιδες πύλαι) *A gate at Thebes, named after Mount Homole*, Stat. Th. 7, 252.]

\*\*HŌMŌNŪMUS, a. um. (ὁμόνυμος) *That has the same name, homonymous*, Quint. 8, 2, 13.

[HOMOPATA. See SCAPULA.]

\*\*HŌMŌTŌNUS, a. um. (ὁμότροπος) *That has the same sound, tuned to the same pitch*: h. nervi, fuses, Vit. 1, 1.

[HŌMŌŪSĪUS, a. um. (ὁμοούσιος) *Of the same nature or substance* (i. q. consubstantialis), Hier.]

[HŌMULLŪS, i. m. (homullus) *A very little man*, Prisc.]

HŌMULLUS, i. m. (homo) *A little man, a mannikin, mean fellow*: quid cessat hic h. ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59.

HŌMUNCĪO, ōnis. m. (homo) I. q. homullus: h. hic, qui multa putat præter virtutem homini cara esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 134.

HŌMUNCŪLUS, i. m. (homo) I. q. homullus: neque tam desipiens fuisset, et homunculis similem deum fingeret, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123: — h. unus e multis: — humilis h.

\*\*HŌNĒSTĀMENTUM, i. n. (honesto) *An ornament, grace*: nullo honestamento egit virtus, Sen. E. 66: — In the plur.: omnia h. pacis et præmia belli, Sall. Or. ad Cæs. 2.

HŌNĒSTAS, ātis. f. (honestus) *Honourableness*.

I. A) *Honourable character, dignity, high reputation* [opp. 'turpitudō']: unde pudor, continentia, fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis? Cic. Rep. 1, 2: — fugiendæ turpitudinis adipiscendæque honestatis causa: — laus atque h.: — h., gloria: — decus, h.: — honestas amplitudinisque gratia, for honour's sake: — honestate spoliatus: — honestatem omnem amittere, respect, esteem: — vitæ h.: — In the plur.: ceteris ante partis honestatibus atque omni dignitate fortunaque alqm. privare. B) *Meton. concr.*: in qua omnes honestates civitatis, omnes ætates, omnes ordines una consentiunt, respectable persons, Cic. Sen. 51, 109. II. A) *Honourable feeling, honesty, goodness, dignity, virtue*: ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi h.? Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1: — ab omni honestate relictus: — h. et pudor: — honestate metitur: — honestatem expetere: — omnis h.: — perfecta forma honestatis. B) *Meton. of things*: Beauty, ornament, grace: nunc hæc vel honestate testudinis valde boni æstivi locum obtinebit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, 2: — h. in rebus ipsis.

HŌNĒSTE. adv. \*\*I. *Honourably, nobly*: adolescentulus Lucius h. natus, of high birth, Suet. Aug. 43.

II. *Becomingly, decently, with dignity or grace, with decorum, virtuously*: Thermum, Silium vere audis



laudari: valde se h. gerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: — non satis h. fit alqd: — recte h. que dicere: — beate et h. vivere: — fastidium nunc h. vergit in tectum inferioris porticus.

**HÖNĒSTO.** 1. v. a. (honestus) *To honour, make respectable, dignify, adorn, embellish:* tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestatis, nemo est assecutus, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: — ad eum augendum atque honestandum: — uno basilicæ spatio honestamur, *honoured*: — se h.: — nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 13: — currum h.

[**HÖNĒSTŪDO**, īnis. f. (honestus) *I. q. honestas*, Att. ap. Non.]

**HÖNĒSTUS**, a, um. (honus or honor) *Honourable, full of honour.* I. *That is in honour or repute, enjoying honour or credit, looked up to, honoured, esteemed [honoratus]:* qui honorem sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et h. et *honoratus* videtur, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: — h. homo et nobilis: — cum honesto alqo homine: — amplæ et honestæ familiæ, *high and distinguished families*: — honesto loco natus: — eques Romanus in primis h. et ornatus, *distinguished, noble*: — homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi: — honestius iudicium, *more honourable*: — dies h. II. A) *That gains, procures, or confers honour, worthy of or deserving honour, respectable, creditable, virtuous, worthy:* ut (civium vita) opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute h. sit, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1: — convivium moderatum atque h.: — æqua et h. postulatio: — h. ac probabile nomen: — h. certatio: — h. res: — homines honestissimi: — vita h.: — vitæ instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Ætoli latrocinari honestum putent: — honestus est de amicorum pecunia laborare: — neque rectum neque h.: — honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut etc.: — h. solum bonum: — forma ipsa et quasi facies honesti: — honesta et turpia: — honestis similia sunt quædam non honesta. \*\*B) *Meton. of things: Noble, handsome, beautiful:* h. facies, Suet. Tib. 68.

**HÖNOR** or **HÖNOS**, ōris [an old form genit. *hönōrus*, Inscr.]. m. *Honour, mark of distinction, respect shown, regard.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: "quum h. sit præmium virtutis iudicio studioque civium delatum ad alqm, qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur," Cic. Brut. 81, 281: — is h. mihi videri solet: — h. elucet: — amplissimus h.: — qui vere appellari potest h.: — h. alit artes: — h. (with gloria): — si h. is fuit: — amplissimis honoribus et præmiis decorari: — h. maximus: — suum cuique honorem reddere: — apud eum sunt in honore et in pretio: — honorem accipere: — honori summo Miloni fuit: — *Of things and abstract objects: Honour, reputation, estimation, esteem: physicas quoque non sine causa tributus idem est h.: — in honorem adducere: — ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia.* B) Esp. 1) *Any post of honour, high office, dignity, preferment:* ita quæstor sum factus, ut mihi honorem illum tum non solum datum, sed etiam creditum ac commissum putem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, 35: — ille honoris gradus: — *In the plur.: populum Romanum hominibus novis industriis libenter honores mandare semperque mandasse: — ascendere ad h.: — honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis perfungi.* 2) *Peculiar idiomatic phrases.* a) *Honoris causa, out of respect:* C. Curio, quem ego hominem h. potius quam contumeliæ causa nominatum volo: — quem h. causa nomino. b) *Præfari or dicere honorem, to beg leave, ask pardon, in uttering any thing that may be distasteful:* si dicimus: *Ille patrem strangulavit*, honorem non præfamur. Sin de Aurelia alqd aut Lollia, h. præfandus est. 3) *Honor, personified as a deity*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54, 121. II. *Meton.* A) *Concr.: An honourable present, reward, acknowledgement, offering, fee:* Curio misi, ut medico h. haberetur et tibi daret quod opus esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3. [B) *An ornament, embellishment, grace, any thing that sets off or adorns (poet.)*, Virg.] — [*Hence, Ital. onore, Fr. honneur.*]

\***HÖNORABILIS**, e. (honoro) *Honourable, that brings or confers honour:* hæc ipsa sunt h. quæ viden-

tur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 62.

[**HÖNORABILITER**, adv. *With honour, honourably*, Amm.]

\*\***HÖNORĀRIŪM**, īi. n. (sc. donum) *A present, as a mark of distinction or acknowledgement, a fee, salary:* h. decurionatus, Traj. ap. Plin. E. 10, 114.

**HÖNORĀRIUS**, a, um. honor) *That is done for the sake of conferring honour, honorary.* I. Gen.: h. frumentum, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: — h. arbiter, *chosen by the parties as a mark of distinction (in opposition to 'chosen by the judge')*: — h. arbitria [opp. 'judicia legitima']: — h. opera [opp. 'severitas iudicis']: — docere debitum est, delectare h., permovere necessarium, *is done out of respect to the spectators.* [II. *Esp. in Law: Of or belonging to prætorial law or usages (in opposition to the statute or written law)*, Dig.]

\*\***HÖNORĀTE**, adv. *With honour, in an honourable manner:* quam illam ut h. nec secure continet? Vell. 2, 129, 3. — [Comp.: Just — Sup.: V. Max.]

[**HÖNORĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. *Honour, a mark of respect*, Arn.]

**HÖNORĀTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of honor. II. Adj.: *Honoured, respected, esteemed.* A) Gen.: qui honorem sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et *honestus* et h. videtur, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: — qui h. sunt: — clari et h. viri: — h. homo et princeps: — h. et nobilis Thucydides: — h. præfectura. — Comp., Dionysius apud me h. fuit, quam apud Scipionem Panætius. — \*\*Sup., C. Velleius honoratissimo inter illos CCCLX. iudices loco a Cn. Pompeio lectus, Vell. 2, 76, 1. \*\*B) *Esp.: Honoured by some high office, distinguished, honourable:* qui vir quum summum ei a militibus deferretur imperium, honoratori parere maluit, Vell. 2, 54.

[**HÖNORĀDES**, æ. m. *A son or other male descendant of the emperor Honorius*, Claud.]

[**HÖNORĀNUS**, a, um. *Of the emperor Honorius*, Cod. Th.]

[**HÖNORĀS**, ædis. f. *A daughter or other female descendant of the emperor Honorius*, Claud.]

**HÖNORĪFICE**, adv. *With honour or respect, in an honourable manner, honourably:* quæ de illo viro (Deiotario) Sulla, quæ Murena... quam ornate, quam h., quam graviter sæpe in senatu prædicaverunt! Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 33: — h. respondere alci: — h. consurgitur: — h. promittere (with large). — Comp., ut nemini sit triumphus honorificentius quam mihi salus restituitoque perscripta: — nec liberalius nec h. tractare. — Sup., numquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat: — literæ h. scriptæ.

[**HÖNORĪFICENTĪA**, æ. f. (honorificus) *Honour*, Symm.]

[**HÖNORĪFICO**, 1. v. a. (honorificus) *To honour*, Lact.]

**HÖNORĪFICUS**, a, um. (honor) *That brings honour, honourable:* numquam ab eo mentio de me nisi h., Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39: — rebus amplissimis atque honorificentissimis ornari: — oratio h.: — h. verba.

[**HÖNORĪGER**, æra, ærum. (honor-gero) *Honourable, that brings or confers honour*, Tert.]

[**HÖNORĪPĒTA**, æ. m. (honor-peto) *That strives after honour or distinction, ambitious*, App.]

[**HÖNORĪUS**, īi. m. *Son of the emperor Theodosius I., brother of Arcadius, first emperor of the western Roman empire.*]

**HÖNORO**, 1. v. a. [dep.: Sol.] (honor) *To invest with honour, to distinguish with honour; to honour, adorn, embellish, set off:* mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 5: — ornandi honorandique potestas: — Amphiarum sic honoravit fama Græciæ: — virtutem h.

\*\***HÖNORUS**, a, um. (honor) [I. *Honourable, worthy of honour*, Stat. Th. 5, 40.] II. *That brings honour, honourable, respectable:* quæ in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, Tac. A. 3, 5.

**HONOS**, oris. See **HONOR**.

[**HONUS** and **HONUSTUS**. See **ONUS**.]

**\*\*HOPLĪTITES**, æ. m. (from ὁπλίτης) *One who contended at the Olympic games in running completely armed: sunt et duæ picturæ ejus nobilissimæ, h. alter, alter arma deponens*, Plin. 35, 10, 36.

**\*\*HOPLŌMĀCHUS**, i. m. (ὁπλομάχος) *A heavy-armed combatant, a kind of gladiator*, Suet. Cal. 35.

1. **HŌRA**, æ. [old genit. sing. horāi, Lucr.: abl. plur. horabus, Inscr.]. f. (ῥα) I. A) 1) *An hour: horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo moliebantur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95: — *in hora: — horas tres: — ad horas tres: — h. secunda: — ad horam octavam: — h. diei decima: — h. undecima: — post horam primam noctis: — decem horis nocturnis: — hic tu fortasse eris diligens, ne quam ego horam de meis legitimis horis remittam, of the hours allowed to the speaker*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, 25. 2) *Prov. a) In horam vivere, to live from hand to mouth. \*\*b) Omnium horarum homo, one who is active, expert, and ready for any thing at any time: illa potius urbana esse dixerim, quæ sunt generis ejusdem, quo ridicula dicuntur et tamen ridicula non sunt: ut de Pollione Asinio seriis jocisque pariter accommodato dictum est, Esse eum omnium horarum*, Quint. 6, 3, 110 (*for which, cuivis temporis hominem esse*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 271). B) *Meton. in the plur.: Horæ, arum. A dial. clock: quum machinatione quadam moveri alqd videmus, ut spheram, ut horas: — mittentem ad horas, to look at the clock. \*\*II. Time, time of the year, season: has (conchas) ubi genitalis anni stimula verit h.*, Plin. III. *Personified: Hōræ, arum. f. (ῥα) The Horæ, daughters of Jupiter and Themis*, Ov. M. 2, 26. [Hence, Ital. hora, Fr. heure.]

2. **HORA**, æ. f. *The wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess*, Ov. M. 14, 851.

[**HŌRÆUM**, i. n. (ῥαῖον, sc. τάρχος) *The pickle of salt fish*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.]

[**HŌRĀLIS**, e. (hora) *Of or belonging to an hour*, LL.]

[**HŌRĀRIUM**, ii. n. (hora) *A dial. clock*, Cens.]

[**HŌRĀTĪANUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to the poet Horace*, Horatian, Gell. 2, 22, 25.]

1. **HŌRĀTĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name; e. g. I. Horatii, the three brothers who, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, fought against the Curiatii*, Liv. 1, 24. — *Fem.: Hōrātia, æ. The sister of the Horatii*, Liv. 1, 26. II. H — Cocles, who, in the war against Porsena, stood alone in defending a bridge, Liv. 2, 10. III. Q. H — Flaccus, a poet in the reign of Augustus.

**\*\*2. HŌRĀTĪUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to an Horatius: H. gens*, Liv. 1, 26.

**HORCONĪA**, æ. f. *A sort of vine that grows in Campania*, Plin. 14, 2, 4.

[**HORDA**, æ. f. (an old form, i. q. forda) *A cow in calf*, Varr.]

**\*\*HORDĒACĒUS**, a. um. (hordeum) *Of or belonging to barley: h. panis*, Plin. 18, 11, 26.

**\*\*HORDĒĀRIUS** (ordearius and hordiarius), a. um. (hordeum) *Of or belonging to barley: h. pira, pears that are ripe at barley-harvest*, Plin. 15, 15, 16: — *hunc eundem (L. Plotium Gallum) M. Cælius hordearium rhetorem appellat, deridens ut inflatum ac levem et sordidum*, Suet. Rhet. 2.

[**HORDĒĀTUM**, i. n. (hordeum) *Barley-water, emulsion*, NL.]

[**HORDĒUS**, a. um. (hordeum) *Of or belonging to barley*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 58.]

[**HORDĒŌLUS**, i. m. (hordeum) *A styte on the eyelid*, M. Emp.]

**HORDĒUM** (ordeum), i. n. *Barley: hordea quum tardissime septem (diebus florere incipiunt)*, Plin. 18, 7, 10. [Hence, Fr. orge, Ital. orzo.]

[**HORDICALIA**, ium. n. *A festival at which cows big with young were sacrificed*, Varr.]

[**HŌRĪA** (oria), æ. f. *A fishing-boat, a smack*, Plant. Rud. 4, 2, 5.]

[**HŌRĪŌLA**, æ. f. (horis) *A small fishing-boat, skiff*, Plaut. Tr. 4, 2, 100.]

[**HŌRĪOR**, hori. v. dep. *To incite, push on, encourage*, Diom.]

**\*\*HŌRĪZON**, ontis. m. (ὁρίζων κύκλος or ἄηρ) [I. *A circle which divides the heavens into two parts, and bounds our view, i. q. finiens and finitor, the horizon*, Macr.] II. *On a sun-dial, a line drawn through the centre*, Vitr. 9, 8.

**HORMĒNOS**, i. m. (ὄρμενος) *The Greek name for wild asparagus*, Plin. 19, 8, 42.

**HORMĒSĪON**, ii. n. (ὄρμησιον) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

**HORMĪNŌDES**, is. m. (ὄρμινῶδης) *A precious stone resembling horminum*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

**HORMĪNUM**, i. n. (ὄρμινον) *The herb garden clary, sage (Salvia horminum L.)*, Plin. 22, 25, 76.

[**HORNO**, adv. *In or during this year*, Plant. Mart. 1, 8, 3.]

**HORNŌTĪNUS**, a. um. (hornus) *Of this year: h. frumentum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, 45.

[**HORNUS**, a. um. (contr. for horinus, i. q. ἔρνος, from ῥα) *Of this year, of one year's growth*, Hor. O. 3, 23, 3.]

[**HŌRŌLŌGĪARIS**, e. (horologium) *Of a clock*, Inscr.]

[**HŌRŌLŌGĪCUS**, a. um. (ὁρολογικός) *Of or belonging to a clock, horological*, M. Cap.]

**HŌRŌLŌGĪUM**, ii. n. (ὁρολόγιον) *Any instrument for measuring time, a water-clock, sun-dial*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2.

[**HŌROSCŌPIUM**, ii. n. (ὁροσκοπίον) *An instrument used in the casting of nativities, a horoscope*, Sid.]

[**HŌROSCŌPO**, are. v. n. (ὁροσκοπέω) *To take the time of one's nativity*, Man. 3, 296.]

**\*\*1. HŌROSCŌPUS**, a. um. (ὁροσκόπος) *Pointing out the hour: h. vasa*, Plin. 2, 72, 74.

[2. **HŌROSCŌPUS**, i. m. *The ascendant of one's nativity, the astrological sign of one's natal hour, a nativity*, Pers. 6, 18.]

[**HORĒĀRIUS**, ii. m. (horreum) *The superintendent of a storehouse or magazine*, Dig.]

[**HORĒĀRICUS**, a. um. (horreum) *Of or belonging to a magazine or storehouse*, Cod. Th.]

**\*\*HORRENDUS**, a. um. I. *Part. of horreo*. II. *Adj. A) Dreadful, frightful, dire, full of horror: truces h. que imaginea*, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: — [Naut. adv.: Virg.] B) *Amazing, astonishing, awful (poet.)*, id.]

[**HORRENS**, entis. I. *Part. of horreo*. II. *Adj.: Dreadful, terrific, fearful*, Virg. Æ. 1, 165.]

[**HORRENTĪA**, æ. f. (horreo) *I. q. horror*, Tert.]

**HORRĒO**, Ære. v. n. and a. *To stand on end, to bristle. \*\*I. Prop.: horrentibus per totum corpus villis ingenti latratu intonuit (canis)*, Plin. 8, 40, 61. II. *Meton. A) To be in a quivering or trembling motion, to quiver, move with tremulous motion*. [1] *Gen.: To tremble*, Ov.] 2) *Esp. \*\*a) To shudder with cold, to shiver [rigere]: sola pruinosis horret facundia pannis*, Petr. b) *To be terrified or affrighted, to shudder or tremble with fear. It is often used in the active voice with an object: To shudder at, quake with fear-at, be afraid of, tremble at*. [a] *Absol.: Ov.*

β) *With acc.: si qui illum (Theophrastum) secuti imbecillius horrent dolore et reformidant: — h. sollicitudines: — h. judicium et crimen: — h. ingrati animi crimen: — h. victoriam*. γ) *With an objective or relative clause: non horrai in hunc locum progredi: — dominatio tanto in odio est omnibus, ut quorsus eruptura sit, horreamus: — quemadmodum acceptari sitis, horreo. \*\*δ) With ne: eo plus horreo, ne illas magis res nos ceperint, quam nos illas*, Liv. c) *To be struck with amazement, to be amazed, shudder with awe: quæ mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, h. soleo*. B) 1) *Prop.: To be of a rough aspect; to look or be fearful, terrific, or awful: possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim h. terra*. [2] *Fig.: Ov.*

[**HORRĒŌLUM**, i. n. (horreum) *A small granary*, V. Max.]

**HORRESCO**, horrūi. 3. v. *inch. n. and a.* (horreo) *To stand on end, to bristle, present points, to be rough or uneven, to present a horrible appearance.*

**I. Prop.**: ut ille qui navigat, quum subito mare cepit h., Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 423, 4. **II. Meton.** [A] 1) *To get into tremulous motion, Ov.* 2) *Esp.*: *To begin to fear or shudder, to tremble at, be afraid of, dread.* a) *Absol.*: quin etiam feræ, sibi injecto terrore mortis, horrescunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31. [B] *With acc.*: Virg.] [B] *To become or grow horrid, frightful, or alarming, Lucr.*

**HORRĒUM**, i. n. *Any place for laying up stores, esp. corn; A granary, magazine, barn, warehouse, storehouse*: illi Capuam cellam atque h. Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: — in horreis.

**HORRĪBĪLIS**, e. (horreo) **I. Horrible, terrible, dreadful, frightful, alarming, producing horror**: quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicæ pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: — h. aut pertimescendum: — tempestas h.: — h. formidines: — h. casus: — Mars rutilus h.que terris: — illud h. **II. Fearful, dire, amazing, awful**: sed hoc tēpas (i. e. Cæsar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, Cic. Att. 8, 9.

[**HORRĪBILITER** adv. *Dreadfully, fearfully, M. Aur. ap. Front.*]

[**HORRĪCŌMIS**, e. (horreo-coma) *With hair standing on end, bristly, App.*]

**HORRĪDE** adv. *Roughly, sternly, severely*: vixit semper inculte atque h., Cic. Qu. 18, 50: — h. inculteque dicere: — ornamentis uti h.

**HORRĪDŪLUS**, a, um. (horridus) *Somewhat bristly, shaggy, rough.* [I. Prop.: Plaut.] **II. Fig.**: quamquam tua illa: — legi enim libenter: — h. mihi atque incomta visa sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: — h. orationes.

**HORRĪDUS**, a, um. (horreo) **I. Standing on end, that presents projecting points, bristly, rough, shaggy**: non hac barbula, qua ista delectatur, sed illa h., quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Cæl. 14, 33. **II. Meton. gen.**: *Rough, uncultivated, wild, rude in appearance.* A) *Prop.*: pecudis jecur h. et exile, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: — (ager) sic erat deformis atque h., ut. B) *Fig.* 1) *Rough in manners, rude, blunt, uncouth, harsh, unpolished*: ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, h. Cic. Brut. 31, 117: — vita h.: — aspera, tristi, horrida oratione, Cic. Or. 5, 20: — horridiora verba: — h. res. 2) *Producing horror, fearful, terrific, horrible*: atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugna aspectu, Cæs.

[**HORRĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (old genit. plur. horriferum, Pacuv. ap. Cic.) (horror-fero) *That causes a shudder, tremor, or horror, terrible, horrible, terrific* (poet.), Ov. M. 1, 65.] [**HORRĪFĪCĪLIS**, e. (horrificus) *Causing a shudder or terror, horrible, frightful, Att. ap. Non.*]

[**HORRĪFICE** adv. *With trembling or horror, Lucr. 2, 610.*]

[**HORRĪFICO** 1. v. a. (horrificus) *To make rough, uneven, shaggy; also to render terrible or frightful, Catull. 64, 271: — Absol.*: Virg. Æ. 4, 465.]

[**HORRĪFICUS**, a, um. (horror-facio) *That causes a shudder, dread, or horror, terrific, horrible, horrid, Virg. Æ. 12, 851.*]

[**HORRĪPĪLĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A standing on end (of hair), Bibl.*]

[**HORRĪPĪLO**, are. v. n. (horreo-pilus) *To be rough or bristly, to have rough or shaggy hair, App.*]

[**HORRĪSŌNUS**, a, um. (horreo-sonus) *Sounding fearfully, frightfully, etc., that makes or produces a horrid noise or sound* (poet.), Virg. Æ. 9, 55.]

**HORROR**, ōris. m. (horreo) *A standing on end or erect, a bristling.* [I. A) *Prop.*: V. Fl. 1, 229.] \*\*B) *Fig.*: *Uncouthness of speech*: veterem illum horrorem malim quam istam novam licentiam, Quint. **II. Meton.** A) *A tremulous motion, a shaking.* [1] *Gen.* (poet.): Ov.] 2) *Esp.* a) *A cold shivering*: Atticam doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, Cic. Att. 12, 6. b) *A shuddering, shudder, terror, dread, horror*: di immortales, qui me h. perfudit! \*\*c) *Dread, veneration, re-*

*ligious awe*: nec is, qui aperta religione propalam et quæstum et disciplinam profitendo animos horrore imbueret, Liv. [B] *A cause of fear, a terror* (poet.), Lucr.]

[**HORSUM** adv. (contr. for huc vorsum) *Hitherward, towards this place, this way, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36.*]

**HORTĀLUS**, i. m. *A surname of the orator S. Hortensius and his descendants, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1.*

\*\***HORTĀMEN**, inis. n. (hortor) *An incitement, encouragement*: ibi auditur P. Decii eventus, ingens h. ad omnia pro republica audenda, Liv. 10, 29, 5: — *In the plur.*: cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac.

\*\***HORTĀMENTUM**, i. n. (hortor) *An encouragement, incitement*: ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. Jug. 98, 7: — *In the plur.*: in conspectu parentum conjugumque ac liberorum, quæ magna etiam absentibus h. animi, Liv.

**HORTĀNUM**, i. n. *A town of Etruria, now Orte, Plin. 3, 5, 8.*

**HORTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *An exhorting, encouraging, exhortation, etc.*: jam hoc loco non hortatione neque præceptis, sed precibus tecum fraternis ago, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, 41: — h. necessaria: — grata h.: — Hortationes ad Philosophiam, the title of a treatise of Augustus, Suet.

\*\***HORTĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (hortor) *That serves for exhortation or encouragement, hortative*: h. genus (dicendi), Quint. 5, 10, 83.

**HORTĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who incites, encourages, or instigates to any thing, an exhorter, encourager, instigator*: quum ejus studiū tibi et h. et magister esset domi, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234: — iste h.: — hortatore non egetis.

\*\***HORTĀTRIX**, icis. f. *She that incites or encourages*: supra humeri altitudinem elata cum quodam motu velut h. manus, Quint. 11, 3, 103.

**HORTĀTUS**, ūs. m. (hortor) *Encouragement*: hæc vox hujus hortatu præceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando salutis fuit, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: — aliorum hortatu.

**HORTENSĪANUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hortensius*: quod me admones, ut scribam illa Hortensiana, i. e. the treatise entitled Hortensius, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 3.

\*\***HORTENSIS**, e. (hortus) *Of or belonging to a garden*: h. lira, Col. 9, 4, 4.

\*\*1. **HORTENSĪUS**, a, um. (hortus) *Of or belonging to a garden*: h. bulbi, Plin. 20, 9, 40: — *Subst. plur.*: Hortensia, ōrum. n. *Garden herbs, id.*

2. **HORTENSĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name, e. g. Q. H. Hortalus, an orator in the time of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 88, 301. Hortensia, æ. f. His daughter, also celebrated for oratory, Quint. 1, 1, 6.*

\*\*3. **HORTENSĪUS**, a, um. *Of Hortensius, Plin. 16, 10, 15.*

[**HORTINUS**, a, um. *Of Hortanum, Virg. Æ. 7, 716.*]

**HORTOR**. 1. [an old form inf. præ. hortārier, Plaut.] (contr. for horitor from horior) **I. To incite anybody to any kind of action, to urge on, impel, exhort, instigate to any thing, encourage**; alqm, alqm ad, or in alqd, ut, ne, with simple subj., de alqa re, alqd, with inf., or absol. A) *With acc. pers.*: hæc, quæ supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut te hortor et suadeam, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 3. B) *With ad or in alqd*: milites ad laudem hortari: — \*\*hortarentur in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. 43, 19, 14. C) *With de alqa re*: iisdem de rebus etiam atque etiam hortor, quibus superioribus literis hortatus sum: — de Antidiano nomine nihil te hortor. D) *With ut, ne, or simple subj.*: Pompeium et h. et orare et jam liberius accusare et monere, ut magnam infamiam fugiat, non desistemus: — magno opere te hortor ut: — ego vos h. tantum possum, ut: — hortatur (Nervius), ne sui in perpetuum liberandi occasionem dimittant, Cæs.: — Labienum Treboniumque hortatur, si rei publicæ commodo facere possint, ad eam diem revertantur, id. E) *With alqm alqd, or simply alqd*: sin tu (quod te jam dudum hortor) exieris: — equidem pacem h. non desino. \*\*F) *With inf.*

## HORTUALIS

or objective clause: (Chariclem medicum) remanere ac recumbere hortatus est, Suet. G) *Absol.*: Sigambri fuga comparata, hortantibus iis, Cæs. — *Of inanimata and abstract subjects*: mihi ante oculos obversatur rei publicæ dignitas, quæ me ad sese rapit, hæc minora relinquere hortatur. — *Prov.*: h. currentem, to urge any one who does not require exhortation. II. *Esp. in Milit.*: To encourage, kindle, inflame for combat: Sabinus suos hortatus cupientibus signum dat, Cæs. [A] *Act. (secondary form)*: Horto, are, acc. to Prisc. [B] *Pass.*: Hortor, ari.: ita paucis commodis hoste hortato majores augebantur copiae, A. B. Hisp.]

[Hortūlis, e. (hortus) *Of or belonging to a garden, App.*]

[Hortūlanus, a, um. (hortulus) I. *Of or belonging to a garden, Tert.* II. *Subst.*: Hortūlanus, i. m. A gardener, Macr.] — [Hence, Ital. ortolano.]

HORTŪLUS, i. m. (hortus) I. *Prop.*: A little garden; in the plur. hortuli, grounds laid out as gardens, property in gardens, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58. II. *Fig.*: cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 120.

HORTUS, i. m. (χῆρος, any place surrounded by a fence, an enclosure) I. A garden, a pleasure-garden, a kitchen-garden, an orchard, a vineyard: horti Epicuri, in which Epicurus taught, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) For villa, a country seat, country-house, villa, Plin. [B] (for olera) Plants or herbs that grow in a garden, Hor. C) I. q. pudendum muliebri, Poet. in A. Lat.] — [Hence, Ital. orto.]

HÖRUS, i. m. (Ἥρος) I. With the Egyptians; The sun, Macr. S. 1, 21. II. A certain astrologer, Prop. 4, 1, 79.

HOSPES, itis. m. (hospita, æ. f.) (related to hostis, a stranger) I. A welcomed or well-received stranger, a stranger that visits and in turn is visited by another, a guest: in domo clari hominis, in quam et hospites multi recipiendi et admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: — tamquam hospites: — recipere hospites: — accipere hospitem: — jam non h., sed peregrini: — et hostem et hospitem vidit: — h. et amicus meus: — h. familie vestre: — homo multorum hospitem: — In the fem., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3. II. *Meton.* A) A friend who welcomes a guest in his house, a host: alterum ad caupem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum: — hence it is used for both guest and host: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro h. hospiti perrexisti, as a friend to a friend: — in the fem.: femina primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita: — figura et lineamenta hospite: — [fem., a concubine, Inscr.] B) (in opposition to a native) A foreigner: adeone h. hujusce urbis es, ut hæc necias? — peregrinus atque h. in agendo: — tamquam h. tui libri: — also in addressing a stranger or foreigner: h. non pote minoris, ap. Cic. Brut. 46, 172. [C] *Of things and abstract objects, adj.*: Hospitable, friendly. 1) *Hospes*, Stat. Th. 2) *Hospita* in the f. and n. plur., Ov.] — [Hence, Ital. oste, ostello, osteria; Fr. hôte.]

[HOSPITA. See HOSPES.]

[HOSPITACŪLUM, i. n. (hospitor) An inn, Dig., doubtful.]

HOSPITĀLIS, e. (hospes) I. A) *Of or belonging to guests or friends* when a league of hospitality exists, hospitable, that willingly receives a guest: illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicam populi Romani esse dicet, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 46: — h. Juppiter, the protector or guardian of hospitality: — h. dei: — Cimon h.: — homo h.: — h. Venus. \*\*B) *Subst.* 1) *Hospitalis*, is. m. A friend, guest: injuriæ potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venientium, Hipponenses in necem ejus (delphini) compulerunt, Plin. 2) *Hospitālia*, ium. n. a) A chamber for guests, a hospitable habitation or roof, Vitruvius. b) In the theatre, two entries (to the right and left) for strangers, Vitruvius. \*\*II. *Meton. of things; Hospitable*: (fluvii) trans Alpes superiores in Italia multorum millium transitu hospitales suas tantum nec largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, flowing hospitably, Plin.: — [Hence, Ital. ospitale, Fr. hôtel.]

## HOSTIS

\*HOSPĪTĀLĪTAS, ātis. f. (hospitalis) I. *Hospitality*: recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata h., Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64. [II. *Residence in a foreign country as a guest, Macr.*]

\*\*HOSPĪTĀLĪTER, adv. *Hospitably*: invitati h. per domos, Liv. 1, 9, 9.

[HOSPĪTĪŪLUM, i. n. (hospitium) A small inn or place of entertainment, Dig.]

HOSPĪTĪŪM, ii. n. (hospes) I. *Hospitality*: quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaque conjungi dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 16: — h. voluntas utriusque conjunxit: — hospitii florens: — cum Metellis erat ei h.: — pro hospitio: — vetus h. renovare: — h. publice fit: — clientelæ h. que provincialia. II. A hospitable reception, or conc. a hospitable abode; also, a place where strangers are entertained, an inn, hotel, a room for guests or visitors, a lodging: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4: — magnificentissimo hospitio accipi: — hospitio invitare: — tamquam ex hospitio: — liberale h.: — paratum est h.: — [Hence, Ital. ospizio.]

[HOSPĪTĪVUS, a, um. (hospes) *Of a guest, Spart.*]

\*\*HOSPĪTOR, 1. v. dep. (hospes) To put up, stay, or reside anywhere as a guest. [I. *Prop.* A) Cod. Th.] B) *Meton.*: Gangem in quodam lacu h.: inde lenem fluere, Plin. 6, 18, 22. II. *Fig.*: quid aliud voces animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen. E. 31.

HOSTĪA, æ. f. (2. hostio, acc. to Fest.) I. A sacrifice, victim: illud ex institutis pontificum et haruspicum non mutandum est, quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: — hostias immolare: — hostias ad sacrificium quoddam præbere: — hostias redimere: — cæsis hostiis: — humanæ h. II. *Meton.*: Hostia, a group of stars near the constellation Centaur, Hyg. Ast. 3, 37.

[HOSTĪĀTUS, a, um. (hostia) Provided with victims, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12.]

\*\*HOSTĪCUS, a, um. (hostis) *Of or belonging to an enemy*: h. ager, Liv. 44, 13: — *Neut. absol.*: Hosticum. i. The territory of the enemy: castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv.: — [Hostile feeling, Tert.]

[HOSTĪFER, æra, ærum. (hostis-fero) Hostile, Man. 1, 4, 20.]

[HOSTĪFICE, adv. Hostilely, Att. ap. Non.]

[HOSTĪFICUS, a, um. (hostis-facio) Hostile, Att. ap. Non.]

[HOSTĪLĪNA, æ. f. (hostio i. e. æquo) A goddess supposed to cause the ears of corn to grow of an equal size, August.]

HOSTĪLIS, e. (hostis) I. A) *Of or belonging to an enemy, proceeding from an enemy, hostile*: h. conditiones pactionesque (with bellicæ), Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: — *Neut. absol.*: prior Parthus apud Gaium in nostra ripa, posterior hic apud regem in hostili epulatus est, Vell. [B] *Esp. in divination*: h. pars [opp. 'pars familiaris'], the part that points towards the enemy, Luc. II. In the manner of enemies, hostile, inimical: hominis hostilem in modum seditiosi imago, Cic. R. perd. 9, 24: — hostilem in modum vexare: — in hunc hostili odio est.

\*HOSTĪLĪTER, adv. In a hostile manner, like an enemy: quid ille fecit h., Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25.

1. HOSTĪLĪUS, a. A Roman family name; e. g. I. Hostus H—, who fought victoriously against the Sabines, Liv. 1, 12.

II. Tullus H—, his grandson, the third king at Rome.

\*\*2. HOSTĪLĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hostilius*: H. Curia, built by the king Tullus Hostilius, Liv. 1, 22.

[HOSTĪMENTUM, i. n. (1. hostio) A requital [compensatio], Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 20.]

[1. HOSTĪO, ire. v. a. To requite, return like for like, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 110.] — [Hence, Fr. ôter.]

[2. HOSTĪO, ire. v. a. To strike, Enn. ap. Fest.]

HOSTIS, is. c. I. Originally, a stranger, foreigner; afterwards meton., an enemy: "h. enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc 'peregrinum' dicimus," Cic. Off.

1, 12, 37. II. A) *An armed enemy, an enemy of the state* [inimicus, a private enemy or enemy in heart]: qui (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste confixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: — nos statuit non inimicos, sed hostes: — hostes nefarios prostravit: — intra hostium moenia: — ex hostium telis: — adventus hostium: — neque quisquam potest h. advolare: — in hoste etiam: — inimicis quoque et hostibus ea indigna videri: — sibi inimicus atque h.: — communis h. praedoque: — tam diis hominibusque h.: — \*\*In the fem.: ut, quo die captam hostem vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv. B) *Meton. of animals or things*: rhinoceros genitus h. elephanto, Plin.

[HOSTORIUM, li. n. (1. hostio) A strickle, acc. to Prisc.]

[1. HOSTUS, i. m. The produce of an olive-tree, Cat. R.R. 6, 2.]

2. HOSTUS, i. m. A Roman praenomen; e. g. I. H. Hostilius, Liv. 1, 12. II. H. — Lucretius Tricipitinus, Liv. 4, 30.

HUC. adv. (hic) *Hither, to this place, to this spot (of a place where the speaker is or which he points out)* I. Prop.

A) Quid moror in terris? quin h. ad vos venire propero? Cic. Rep. 6, 15: — hinc profecti h. revertuntur. [B) With genit.: Tert.] C) H. illuc, h. atque illuc, h. et illuc; also h. et illo and h. et h., *hither and thither*: ne cursem h. illuc via determinata: — h. atque illuc intuentem vagari: — tum h., tum illuc volant: — h. et illuc passim vagantes. \*\*D) H. usque or hucusque, *thus far, so far*: h. Sesostris exercitum duxit, Plin. II. Fig. A) *Meton.*

*To this degree, to this point or extent*: ut hanc multo ante meditare, h. te pares, hanc cogites, ad hanc te exerceas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: — accedat h. suavitas: — h. libidinem esse prolapsam: — rem h. deduxi, ut. \*\*B) With genit.: h. arrogantiae venerat, ut, Tac. C) H. et illuc: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque h. et illuc torquere ac flectere: — h. et illuc rapit: — verses te h. atque illuc. \*\*D) H. usque or hucusque: mirum esset profecto, h. profectam credulitatem antiquorum, Plin. E) *With the demonstrative*

*ce and interrogative ne, hucine? Hither? to this place? so far? h. tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis caderetur?*

HUCCINE. adv. See Huc, II. E)

HUCUSQUE. adv. See Huc, I. D) and II. D.)

HUI! interj. *An exclamation of amazement or surprise*: Ah! oh! videbam sermones: h. fratrem reliquit? Cic. Att. 6, 8, 3: — h. quam diu de nugis!

HUJUSCEMODI and HUIJUSMODI. See Modus.

HŪMĀNE. adv. [I. Agreeably to human nature, humanly, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 65.] II. *Humanely, kindly, benignly*: Hirtium alqd ad te συγκαθῆς de me scripsisse facile patior: fecit enim h., Cic. Att. 12, 44, 1.

HŪMĀNITAS, ātis. f. (humanus) *Humanity, human nature or condition, human feeling, the sentiments of mankind, anything human*. I. Gen. A) Magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic. R. Am. 22, 63: — humanitatis societas: — humanitatis corpus: — communis humanitatis jus: — communis humanitatis causa: — ex humanitate communi: — humanitatis prima species: — humanitatis parum habere: — humanitatem tuam reditus celeritas declarabit: — id quod est humanitatis tuæ, what you owe to yourself as a human being: — sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittere: — humanitatem omnem exuere: — ex animo extirpare humanitatem: — proprium humanitatis. [B) *Meton. concr.*: i. q. humanum genus, the human species, human society, App.] II. Esp. A) *The duty of one human being towards another, philanthropy, humane behaviour, kindness, civility, politeness*: quemquamne existimas Catone proavo tuo commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: — pro tua facilitate et humanitate: — gravitas cum humanitate: — summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur: — ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocare animos hominum: — aequitas h.que: — summa erga nos h.: —

humanitatem suavitatemque desidero. B) *Human refinement, liberal education, elegant manners, etc.*: homo communium literarum et politionis humanitatis expertus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: — esse politum propriis humanitatis artibus: — humanitate politiores: — in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari: — sine ulla bona arte, sine humanitate: — doctrinae studium atque humanitatis: — in omni genere sermonis et humanitatis: — orator inops quidam humanitatis atque inurbanus: — quæ multum ab humanitate discrepant, are not in accordance with good manners: — Socratem opinor in hac ironia dissimulantiaque longè lepore et humanitate omnibus præstitisse, polished or elegant style: — (epistolæ) humanitatis sparsæ sale: — literis et urbanitate, literis et humanitate delectari.

HŪMĀNĪTER. adv. (humanus) I. *Humanly, in a manner conformable to human nature*: docebo profecto, quid sit h. vivere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5: — h. ferre. — Comp., siqui forte, quum se in luctu esse vellent, alqd fecerunt h., aut si hilarius locuti sunt. II. Esp.: *Philanthropically, humanely, politely, courteously, kindly*: inivitus literas tuas scinderem: ita sunt h. scriptæ, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. — Sup., quod se sua voluntate erga Cæsarem h. diligentissimeque locutus esses.

HŪMĀNĪTUS. adv. *Humanly, in a human manner, as is customary with mankind*. I. Gen.: si quid mihi h. accidisset, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 10. [II. Esp.: [humane, humaniter] Humanely, kindly, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 47.]

HŪMĀNUS [an old form, "hemona humana et hemonem hominem dicebant," acc. to Fest.], a, um. (homo) *Properto man, of mankind, of men, human*. I. Gen.: esse aliquam humanā specie et figurā, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, ut, Cic. R. Am. 22, 63: — h. simulacra: — h. hostiæ, a human sacrifice: — genus h., the human race: — vita h.: — divinæ h.que res: — amor h.: — h. natura: — h. virtus: — h. casus: — h. cultus: — h. voluptas: — qui vim fortune, qui omnia humana, quæcumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat: — omnia h. II. Esp. A) *Humane, gentle, kind*: Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lyсандrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: — homo fucillimus atque h. B) *Polished, courteous, civil, polite, amiable, gentle*: gentem quidem nullam video neque tam humanam atque doctam neque tam immanem atque barbaram, quæ non significari futura posse censeat: — homo doctissimus atque h.: — homines periti et h.: — homo bellus et h.: — h. sermo.

\*HŪMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A burying, interment: ut alqd etiam de humatione et sepultura dicendum existimem... h. ad corpus pertinet, sive occiderit animus sive vigeat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102.

[HŪMĀTOR, ōris. m. One who buries or inters, Luc. 7, 799.]

\*\*HŪMECTO. i. v. a. and n. (humectus) I. Act.: *To moisten, wet*: ejus (agni) os pressis h. papillis, Col. 7, 13, 17. II. *Neut.*: *To be moist*: ardent (oculi), intenduntur, humectant, convivent, Plin. 11, 37, 54.

[HŪMECTUS, a, um. (humeo) Moist, wet, Lucr. 4, 634.]

\*\*HŪMĚFĀCĪO, factum. 3. v. a. (humeo-facio) *To moisten*: spongia crebro humefacta, Plin. 32, 10, 48.

\*\*HŪMĚO, ēre. v. n. *To be moist, damp, or wet*: necdum satis humentes tærræ (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30, 4.

[HŪMĚRĀLE, is. n. (humerus) Milit.: *A garment to cover the shoulders, a kind of small cloak, a cape*, Dig.]

[HŪMĚRŪLUS, i. m. (humerus) A little shoulder, Bibl.]

HŪMĚRUS (umerus), i. m. \*\*I. *The upper bone of the arm*, Cels. 8, 1. II. *Meton.* [A) *The upper part of the arm* [lacertus], Prop.] B) 1) *The shoulder (of persons, whilst arms is that of quadrupeds)*: sagittæ pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, 74. — In the plur.: scutum, gladium, galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam humeros, lacertos, manus: — humeris sustinere bovem vivum: — filium pæne in humeros suos extulisset: — tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, humeris

sustineret: — rem publicam humeris sustinere: — quum tot sustineas, Hor. E. 2, 1, 10. \*\*2) Meton.: *The middle part of any thing; the shoulder, hack*: certum est ab humeris arborum surculos petendos, Plin. 17, 14, 24. [Hence, Ital. omero.]

\*\*HUMESCO, ēre. v. inch. n. (humeo) *To become moist or wet*: cortex non humescit, Plin. 17, 14, 24.

HŪML adv. *On the earth; down on, or to, the ground*: jacere h. non modo ad obsidendum stuprum, verum etiam ad facinus obeundum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: — quousque h. defixa tua mens erit? *fixed to the earth*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17.

[HŪMIDE adv. *Moistly, wetly*, Plant. Most. 1, 2, 67.]

[HŪMIDULUS, a, um. (humidus) *Somewhat moist, damp, or wet*, Ov. A. A. 3, 629.]

HŪMIDUS, a, um. (humeo) *Damp, moist, wet*. I. Prop.: simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel h., Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34: — terrena et h.: — ligna h.: — \*\*Neut. absol.: pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, Tac. [II. Fig.: *Watery, faint, weak*, Gell.] [Hence, Ital. umido.]

[HŪMIFER, ēra, ērum. (humor-fero) *Containing moisture, moist*, Cic. Poet. Div. 1, 9, 15.]

[HŪMIFICO, are. v. a. (humificus) *To moisten, wet*, Aus.]

\*\*HŪMIFICUS, a, um. (humor-facio) *That renders moist, moistening*: h. spiritus lunæ, Plin. 2, 101, 1.

[HŪMILITĀTIO, ōnis. f. *An humbling, humiliation*, Tert.]

[HŪMILIFICO, are. v. a. (humilis-facio) *To humble*, Tert.]

[HŪMILIO, i. v. a. (humilis) *To humble*, Tert.]

HŪMILIS, e. (humus) *Low, not high*. I. Prop.: arbores et vites et ea quæ sunt h. neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: — h. habitare casas, Virg. E. 2, 29. II. Fig. A) *Low as to condition, rank, birth, power, etc.; mean, humble, obscure, poor, insignificant, without power, inferior*: ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, Cic. Læl. 17, 90: — h. et obscuri homines: — ab inferiore atque h.: — humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiarum: — res h. atque contempta: — nihil h.: — h. ars. — *Of low style*: iambus frequentissimus est in iis, quæ demisso atque humili sermone dicunt: — h. et abjecta oratio: — verbum h. B) *Little (in mind), abject, base, low, mean, degraded*: quis umquam apparitor tam h.? tam abjectus? Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 82: — ut ille tum h., ut demissus erat! — succumbere doloribus eosque humili animo imbecilloque ferre miserum est: — obsecratio h. ac supplex: — fractus animus atque h. [Hence, Ital. umile, Fr. humble.]

HŪMILITAS, ātis. f. (humilis) *Lowness, want of elevation*. I. Prop.: aliorum animalium ea est h., ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: — sidera humilitate distantia: — quanta humilitate luna feratur.

II. Fig. A) *Lowness of station, birth, power, value, etc.; weakness, want of influence or power, insignificance*: malorum turba quædam, paupertas, ignobilitas, h., solitudo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: — propter humilitatem et obscuritatem: — humilitatem cum dignitate contendere: — humilitatem despiciere. B) 1) *Littleness of mind; abjectness, baseness; lowness of expression; submissiveness*: habet levitatem lætitiæ gestiens, humilitatem metus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: — huic humilitati fuisse mortem anteponendam: — h. et obsecratio. (2) *Humility*, Lact.]

HŪMILITER adv. *Lowly*. \*\*I. Prop.: eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tolluntur altissime vel h. deprimuntur, *to a great depth*, Plin. E. 6, 24, 1.

II. Fig.: *Abjectly, basely, meanly, humbly, submissively*: non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum h. demissèque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24.

HŪMO. i. v. a. (humus) I. *To cover with earth, inter, bury*: in terram cadentibus corporibus iisque humo tectis, e quo dictum est h., Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 36: — h. corpora.

\*\*II. Meton. gen.: *To bury, to carry to the grave*: militari honestoque funere humaverunt, Nep.

HŪMOR [hūmos, Lucr.], ōris. m. (χυμός) *Any moisture or liquid, as water, wine, milk, etc.*: itaque et aquilonibus reliquisque frigoribus durescit h. et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: — h. et calor: — a terra, ab humore: — marini terrenique h.: — h. allapsus extrinsecus: — nares humorem habent: — nimis concreti h.: — h. mollis: — [h., *the fluid of an organised body*: h. crystallinus, *crystalline humour*: h. vitreus, *vitreous humour*: h. aqueus, *aqueous humour*, NL.]

[HŪMOROSUS, a, um. (humor) *Full of moisture, wet*, App.]

HŪMUS, i. [an old form abl. sing. hūmū, Varr. ap. Non.] f. [m., Læv. ap. Prisc.] I. *Earth, soil, the ground*: h. erat immunda, lutulenta vino, coronis languidulis et spinis cooperta piscium, Cic. Fr. pro Gall. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: — h. subacta atque pura: — h. injecta. [II. Meton. gen. [solum]: *A land, country, region* (poet.), Ov.]

[HUNNI (Chunni and Chuni), ōrum. m. *The Huns, a people of Sarmatia, who afterwards settled in Pannonia*, Amm.]

[HUNNISCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hunni*, Veg.]

[HŪACINTHŒUS, a, um. (δακνθαος) *Of a hyacinthus*, Ven.]

[HŪACINTHŒA, ōrum. n. *The feast of Hyacinthus, in Sparta*, Ov. M. 10, 219.]

[HŪACINTHINUS, a, um. (δακνθινος) *Of or belonging to a hyacinthus*, Catull. 61, 93.]

\*\*HŪACINTHIZONTES, um. m. (δακνθίζοντες) *Of the colour of a hyacinthus*: h. berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 20.

1. HŪACINTHUS or -OS, i. m. (Ἰάκυνθος) *A Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, and killed by his quoit*, Ov. M. 10, 162.

2. HŪACINTHUS or -OS, i. m. I. *A kind of plant, called also vaccinium; probably, a kind of fleur de luce* (Iris Germanica L.), or a corn-flag (Gladiolus communis L.), or rocket larkspur (Delphinium Ajacis L.), Plin. 21, 11, 28. II. Meton.: *A precious stone, a sapphire, or a sort of amethyst*, Plin. 37, 9, 41.

HŪADES, um. f. (Ἰάδες, raining) *The Hyades, the seven stars at the head of Taurus* (i. q. sucullæ), Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: — [Sing.: HŪas, ādis, *the Hyades collectively*, Stat.]

HŪÆNA, æ. f. (βαῖνα) I. *A hyena*, Plin. 8, 30, 44.

II. *A kind of flat sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

\*\*HŪÆNĪUS, a, um. (hyæna) *Of the hyena*: h. gemma, *a precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

[HŪALINUS, a, um. (βάλινος) I. *Of glass, glassy*, M. Cap. II. *Of a glass-green colour, bottle-green*, M. Cap.]

[HŪALITIS, itidis. f. (hyalus) *An inflammation of the membrana hyaloidea*, NL.]

[HŪALŌDŒUS, a, um. (βαλος-εἶδος) *Glass-like: membrana hyaloidea, the hyaloid membrane of the eye*, NL.]

[HŪALUS, i. m. (βαλος) I. *Glass*, Virg. G. 4, 335. II. Meton.: *A glass-green colour, bottle-green*, Prud.]

HŪAMPŌLIS, is. f. (Ἰάμπολις) *A town of Phocis, on the borders of Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12.

HŪANTES, um. m. (Ἰάαντες) *The ancient name of the Boeotians*, Plin., 4, 172.

[HŪANTĒUS, a, um. *Boeotian*, Ov. M. 8, 310.]

[HŪANTĪUS, a, um. I. q. Hyanteus, Stat. S. 2, 7, 8. — Subst.: HŪantĭus, ii. m. i. e. *Actæon, grandson of Cadmus*, Ov. M. 3, 147.]

HŪARŌTIS, idis. f. (Ἰάροτις) *A river of India, a tributary of the Indus*, Curt. 9, 1.

1. HŪAS, antis. m. (Ἰάας) *A son of Atlas, father (or brother) of the Hyades*, Hyg. F. 192.

[2. HŪas, ādis. See HYADES.]

HYBLA, æ. and HYBLE, ēs. f. (Ἰαλη) *A mountain of Sicily abounding in flowers and honey, with a town of the same name*, Plin. 11, 13, 13.

[HYBLEUS, a, um. *Of mount Hybla*, Virg. B. 1, 55.]

HYBLENSES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Hybla*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, 102.

[HYBRIDA, æ. See HIBRIDA.]

[HYDARTHROS, i. m. (ὕδαρ-ἄρθρον) Dropsy in the joints, NL.]  
 HŪDASPES, is. m. A river of India, a tributary of the Indus, now Bohut, Plin. 6, 20, 23.

[HYDASPĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Hydaspes (poet. for Indian), Claud.]

HŪDĀTIS, idis. f. (ὕδατις) A water-coloured precious stone, M. Cap.:—[A kind of small blister; an entozoary animal, formed of a membrane containing a water-like fluid, a hydatid, NL.]

HYDRA, æ. f. (ῥῆρα) I. The serpent killed by Hercules on the lake of Lerna; i. e. a monster in the form of a serpent, with seven heads (otherwise called Echidna): vide ne in istis duabus generibus h. tibi sit et pellis; Hercules autem et alia opera minora, ne in illis rebus quas prætermittis relinquuntur, an easier task. II. Meton. A) A constellation, i. q. Anguis, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114. [B] A monster with fifty heads, at the entrance of the infernal regions, Virg. Æ. 6, 576.]

[HYDRACHNIS, itis. f. (ὕδαρ-ἄχνη) The chicken-pox, NL.]

[HYDRÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the hydra, M. Cap.]

[HYDRAGŌGŌIA, æ. f. (ὕδαρ-γῶγια) An aqueduct, a channel, canal, Varr. ap. Non.]

[HYDRAGŌGŌIUM, ii. n. (ὕδαρ-ἄγῳγιον) A remedy that carries off water from the organic tissues of the animal body, NL.]

[HYDRAGŌGŌUS, a, um. (ὕδαρ-γῶγός) I. That carries off water, C. Aur. II. Subst.: Hydragogus, i. A plant, i. q. chamædaphne and daphnites, App.]

\*\*HYDRALĒTES, æ. m. (ὕδαρ-ἄλῆτης) A water-mill (al. hydraulæ), Vitr. 10, 10.

[HYDRARGŪRĀSIS, ðos. f. (hydrargyrum) An eruption attributed to the abuse of mercury, the mercurial disease, NL.]

\*\*HYDRARGŪRUS, i. m. (ὕδαρ-γυρὸς) Quicksilver, prepared mercury, Plin. 33, 8, 41.

\*\*HYDRAULA, a. or HYDRAULES, æ. m. (ὕδαρ-αὐλῆς) A player on the water-organ, Suet. Ner. 54.

\*\*HYDRAULĪCUS, a, um. (ὕδαρ-αὐλικός) Of or belonging to a water-organ, hydraulic: h. machinæ, water-organs, Vitr. 9, 9.

HYDRAULUS, i. m. (ὕδαρ-αὐλος) A musical instrument that played by the motion of water, a water-organ, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43.

\*\*HYDREUMA, ætis. n. (ῥῆρευμα) A place where water is drawn, a watering-place, esp. for caravans, where water is drawn for the camels, Plin. 6, 23, 26 (al. Hydreum).

HYDRĪA, æ. f. (ὕδρια) A stone water-bottle, an urn: h. argentæa, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, 47:—in hydriam sortes conjicere.

[HYDRĪNUS, a, um. (hydrus) Of a water-serpent, Prud.]

[HYDRĪUS, a, um. (ὕδωρ) Relating to water, Prud.]

[HYDROCARDIA. See HYDROPERICARDIA.]

[HYDRŌCĒLE, ðs. f. (ὕδροκῆλη) In Surg.: A watery rupture, hydrocele, Mart. 12, 84, 3.]

\*\*HYDRŌCĒLĪCUS, i. m. (ὕδροκῆλικός) A sufferer from hydrocele, Plin. 30, 8, 22.

[HYDRŌCĒPHĀLUS, i. m. (ὕδρορ-κεφαλῆ) Dropsy of the head, dropsy of the brain, NL.]

[HYDRŌCHŌUS, i. m. (ῥῆροχός) A water-power, i. e. the zodiacal sign Aquarius, Catull. 66, 94.]

[HYDŌCRĪTHE, ðs. f. (ὕδωρ-κριθή) Barley-water, NL.]

[HYDŌGĀRĀTUS, a, um. (hydrogarum) Mixed or impregnated with hydrogarum, App.]

[HYDŌGĀRUM, i. n. (ὕδρω-γάρων) Water and garum, Lampr.]

[HYDŌGĒNIUM, ii. n. (ὕδωρ-γένω) Hydrogen gas, NL.]

HYDŌGĒRON, ontis. m. (ὕδρογέρων) A plant, i. q. senecio, App.

HYDŌLĀPĀTHUM, i. n. (ὕδρω-λάπαθον) A plant, water-dock (Rumex aquaticus L.), Plin. 20, 21, 85.

\*\*HYDRŌMANTIA, æ. f. (ὕδρομαντία) Divination by means of water, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

\*\*HYDRŌMĒLI, itis. n. (ὕδρομελί) A kind of mead prepared from water and honey, Plin. 14, 17, 20.

[HYDRŌMĒTRA, æ. f. (ὕδρορ-μήτρα) Dropsy in the uterus, NL.]

[HYDRŌMĒTRUM, i. n. (ὕδρορ-μέτρον) An instrument employed to determine the specific gravity and other properties of fluids, hydrometer, NL.]

[HYDRŌMPHĀLUS, i. m. (ὕδρορ-μφαλος) A tumour formed by accumulation of serum in the sac of umbilical hernia, NL.]

[HYDRŌPĒRICARDIA, æ. f. (ὕδρορ-περικάρδιος) Dropsy of the pericardium, NL.]

[HYDRŌPHŌBĪA, æ. f. (ὕδροφοβία, dread of water) A disease consequent on the bite of a rabid animal, C. Aur.]

[HYDRŌPHŌBĪCUS, a, um. (ὕδροφοβικός) Of or relating to hydrophobia, C. Aur.]

\*\*HYDRŌPHŌBUS, a, um. (ὕδροφόθος) Affected with hydrophobia: (limas salivæ) datus in potu fieri hydrophobus non patitur, Plin. 29, 5, 32.

[HYDRŌPHTHALMĪA, æ. f. (ὕδρορ-φθαλμός) Dropsy of the eyeball, NL.]

[HYDRŌPHŪLAX, æcis. m. (ὕδροφύλαξ) An inspector of water, Cod. Just.]

[HYDRŌPĪCUS, a, um. (ὕδρωπικός) Dropsical, Hor. E. 1, 2, 34.]

\*\*HYDRŌPĪSIS, is. f. (ὕδρωπις) Dropsy, Plin. 20, 1, 3.

[HYDRŌPISMUS, i. m. (ὕδρωπισμός) Dropsy, C. Aur.]

\*\*HYDROPS, ōpis. m. (ὕδρωψ) Dropsy, Cels. 3, 21.

[HYDRORRHĀCHIS, itis. f. (ὕδρορ-ράχης) Dropsy of the spinal canal, NL.]

[HYDRŌSACCĀRUM, i. n. (ὕδωρ-σάκχαρ) Sugar-water, NL.]

HYDRŌSĒLINUM, i. n. (ὕδρωσέλινον) A plant, a kind of apium, Fam. Umbellifera, App.

[HYDRŌTHŌBAX, æcis. m. (ὕδρορ-θώραξ) Dropsy of the chest, NL.]

1. HYDRUS or HYDROS, i. m. (ὕδρος) I. A water-serpent, Plin. 29, 4, 22. [II. Meton. A) The poison of a serpent, Sil. B) Hydros, i. A constellation, i. q. Anguis, Germ.]

2. HYDRUS, untis. f. (ῥῆρὸς) A town of Calabria on a mountain of the same name, now Otranto, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2. Another name of the town is Hydruntum, i. n., Liv. 36, 21, 5.

[HYEMALIS and HYEMS. See HIEM.]

HŪGĒA or HŪGĪA (Hŷgĕia), æ. f. (ῥῆγία) A daughter of Æsculapius, goddess of health, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

[HŷGĒINE, ðs. f. (ὕγιεινή, sc. τέχνη) The art of preserving health, NL.]

HYGĪNUS (Higinus), i. m. A surname of two Roman authors. I. C. Julius H—, a freedman of Augustus, the author of fabulous narratives and a treatise on astronomy. II. The author of a work De Limitibus Constituendis.

[HYGRA, æ. f. (ὕγρᾱ, fluid) A kind of eye-salve, Scrib.]

\*\*HYGREMPLASTRUM, i. m. (ὕγρῃμπλαστρον) A moist plaster, Plin. 34, 15, 46.

[HYGRŌMA, ætis. n. (ὕγρὸς) A watery tumour, NL.]

[HYGROPHŌBĪA, æ. f. (ὕγροφοβία) A dread of all kinds of liquids, as water, wine, etc., C. Aur.]

HŪLĒUS, i. m. (ῥῆλαος) I. A Centaur who was killed by Atalanta, Ov. A. A. 2, 191. II. One of Actæon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 213.

HŪLAS, æ. m. (ῥῆλας) A beautiful youth of Æchalia (or Argos), companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition; he was carried off by some nymphs on the coast of Mysia, when in the act of drawing water, Virg. B. 6, 44.

[HŷLE, ðs. f. (ὕλη) Matter, materials, Att. Philol. ap. Suet.]

HYLLUS (Hylus), i. m. (ῥῆλλος or ῥῆλος) A son of Hercules and Dejanira, husband of Iole, Ov. M. 9, 279.



**HÝMEN**, ἥνις and **HÝMĒNĒUS** or -OS, i. m. (Ἥμην, Ἥμεναίος) I. The god of matrimony, Hymen, Ov. M. 1, 480. [IL Meton. A) A wedding hymn, nuptial song, Ov.] [B) 1) A wedding, Virg. A. 4, 127. 2) Meton. of animals: Copulation, Virg.] III. In Anat.: A thin circular or semilunar membrane at the entrance of the vagina.

**HYMENĒUS**, i. See **HYMEN**.

[**HÝMĒNĒUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Hymenaeus, M. Cap.]

**HÝMETTĪUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Hymettus: H. mel, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 240, 33.

**HÝMETTUS** or -OS, i. m. (Ἥμηττός) A mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble and honey, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112.

[**HÝMNIO**, ire. v. a. (hymnus) To sing hymns, Prud.]

[**HÝMNISÓNUS**, a, um. (hymnus-sonus) Singing hymns, P. Nol.]

[**HÝMNODÝCUS**, a, um. (ὕμνοδίκος) Singing hymns, Firm.]

[**HÝMNOLÓGUS**, i. m. (ὕμνολόγος) One who sings hymns, Inscr.]

[**HÝMNUS**, i. m. (ὕμνος) A hymn, Prud.]

[**HÝOGLOSSUS**, i. m. (ὕ-γλωσσα) A muscle which extends from the hyoid bone to the tongue, NL.]

[**HÝOIDES**, is. n. (ὕ-ειδος, v-shaped) A bone between the base of the tongue and the larynx, the hyoid or tongue bone, NL.]

[**HÝOPHTHALMOS**, i. m. (ὕοφθαλμος, hog's-eye) A plant, i. q. Aster Atticus, App.]

**HÝOSCÝÁMINUS**, a, um. (ὕοσκύμνος) Of henbane: h. oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

**HÝOSCÝÁMUS**, i. m. (ὕοσκύαμος) The herb henbane, Fam. Solanaceae, otherwise called Apollinaris and altercum, Plin. 25, 4, 17.

**HÝÓSÍRIS**, is. f. (ὕοσιρίς) A plant like succory, Plin. 27, 10, 64.

[**HÝOTHÝRĒOÍDEUS**, i. m. (ὕ-θυρεός-ειδος) A muscle extending from the hyoid bone to the thyroid cartilage, NL.]

**HÝPĒPA**, ōrum. n. (Ἥπα) A town of Lydia, now Birghe, Ov. M. 6, 13.

**HÝPĒPĒNI**, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Hypaea, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

**HÝPĒTHRUS** or -OS, a, um. (ὕπαθρος) In the open air, without shelter, uncovered: h. ambulationes, Vittr. 5, 9:—Subst.: Hýpēthra, ōrum. n. Uncovered walks, Vittr. 1, 2.

[**HÝPALLÁGE**, ēs. f. (ὕπαλλαγή) A rhetorical figure, consisting in a change of construction, e. g. dare classibus austros instead of classes austria, Serv. Virg. A. 3, 61.]

**HÝPĀNIS**, is. m. (Ἥπανις) A river of Sarmatia, now the Bog, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.

**HÝPĀSIS** or **HÝPHĀSIS**, is. m. (Ἥπασις) A river of India, a tributary of the Indus, Plin. 2, 73, 75.

**HÝPĀTA**, ē. f. (Ἥπάτη) A town of Thessaly on the Peneus, Liv. 36, 16.

**HÝPĀTĒI**, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Hypata, Liv. 36, 14.

**HÝPĀTE**, ēs. f. (ὕπάτη) The lowest or last string of a musical instrument, Vittr. 5, 4.

**HÝPĒCŌON** or -UM, i. n. (ὕπηκoon) A kind of plant, wild cumin (Hypocoum procumbens L.), Plin. 27, 11, 67.

**HÝPĒLĀTE**, ēs. f. (ὕπελδή) A plant, i. q. hypoglotton and carophyllum, broad-leaved butcher's-broom (Ruscus hypophyllum L.), Plin. 15, 30, 39.

**HÝPĒNĒMĪUS**, a, um. (ὕπνημιός) That contains wind, windy: h. ova, wind-eggs, Plin. 10, 58, 79.

**HÝPERBĀTON**, i. n. (ὕπερβατον) In Rhet.: A transposition of words, i. q. transgressio, Quint. 9, 3, 91.

**HÝPERBŌLĒUS**, a, um. (ὕπερβόλαιος) Excessive, hyperbolic: h. soni, Vittr. 5, 4.

**HÝPERBŌLE**, ēs. f. (ὕπερβολή) In Rhet.: An exaggeration of any thing in discourse, hyperbole (i. q. superlatio and superjectio), Quint. 8, 6, 67.

[**HÝPERBŌLICE**, adv. Excessively, hyperbolically, Hier.]

[**HÝPERBŌLÍCUS**, a, um. (ὕπερβολικός) Excessive, hyperbolic, Sid.]

[**HÝPERBŌRĒANUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to the Hyperborei, hyperborean, ultra-north, Hier.]

**HÝPERBŌRĒI**, ōrum. m. (Ἑπερβόρειοι) A fabulous people living in the extreme north, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57.

[**HÝPERBŌRĒUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to the Hyperborei, hyperborean, ultra-north, Ov. M. 15, 356.]

[**HÝPERCĀTĀLECTUS** or **HÝPERCĀTĀLECTÍCUS**. (ὕπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός) (sc. versus) Metr.: That has a syllable or foot too much at the end, Serv.]

[**HÝPERCĀTHARSIS**, ēos. f. (ὕπερ-καθάρσις) Excessive purgation, NL.]

[**HÝPERCRÍSIS**, ēos. f. (ὕπερ-κρίσις) A violent critical effort or evacuation, NL.]

[**HÝPĒRĒMĒSIS**, ēos. f. (ὕπερ-ἔμεσις) An excessive vomiting, NL.]

**HÝPĒRĪCON** or -UM, i. n. (ὕπερικόν) St. John's wort, Fam. Hypericinea (i. q. Chamæpitys and Coris), Plin. 26, 8, 53.

**HÝPĒRĪDES**, is. m. (Ἑπερίδης) An orator at Athens, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58.

**HÝPĒRĪON**, ōnis. m. (Ἑπερίων) I. Son of one of the Titans and Earth, the father of the Sun, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54. [II. The sun, Ov. M. 8. 565.]

[**HÝPĒRĪŌNIA**, idis. f. A female descendant of the Sun, by Aurora, Ov. F. 5, 159.]

[**HÝPĒRĪŌNĪUS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Hyperion, Avien. II. Of or belonging to the Sun, Sil.]

**HÝPERMNESTRA** (Hypernestra), ē. and **HÝPERMNESTRE**, ēs. f. (Ἑπερμήστρη) The only one of the daughters of Danaus who did not slay her husband, Ov. H. 14, 1.

[**HÝPĒRŌCHA**, ē. (ὕπεροχη) A remainder, remnant, Dig.]

[**HÝPĒRŌSTŌSIS**, ēos. f. (ὕπερ-ὀστίον) An excessive morbid growth of bone, i. q. exostosis, NL.]

[**HÝPĒRSARCŌSIS**, ēos. f. (ὕπερ-σαρκώσις) An excessive growth of granulations on a sore, NL.]

**HÝPERTHÝRUM**, i. n. (ὕπερθυρον) The ornaments above a lintel, Vittr. 4, 6.

[**HÝPERTŌNIA**, ē. f. (ὕπερ-τόνω) Excess of tone in the tissues of the living body, NL.]

**HYPHASIS**, is. See **HÝPĀSIS**.

**HÝPHĒAR**, ātos. n. (ὕφεαρ) Mistletoe, Plin. 16, 44, 93.

[**HÝPNĀLE**, ēs. f. (ὕπναλη) A kind of adder, Sol.]

[**HÝPŌBĀSIS**, is. f. (ὕπόβασις) The basis or foundation of a monument, base of a pillar, Inscr.]

**HÝPŌBŌLĪMĒUS**, i. m. (Ἑποβολίμαίος) The Supposititious; the title of a comedy by Menander and Cæcilius, Gell. 15, 4, 5.

[**HÝPOBRÝCHĪUM**, īi. n. (ὕποβρύχιον) A gush of water, a whirlpool, Tert.]

**HÝPŌCAUSIS**, is. f. (ὕποκαυσις) A heating from below (said of a stove or oven), Vittr. 5, 10.

**HÝPŌCAUSTUM** or -ON, i. n. (ὕποκαυστον) A bathing-room heated from below, a sudorific bath (vapourarium), Vittr. 5, 10.

[**HÝPŌCHĒRIS**, idis. f. (ὕποχέραις) A kind of plant, cat's ear, Fam. Compositæ, NL.]

[1. **HÝPŌCHONDRIA**, ē. f. (ὕποχόνδριος) A morbid affection of the organs in the hypochondriac region, NL.]

[2. **HÝPŌCHONDRIA**, ōrum. n. (ὕποχόνδρια, τὰ) The part of the body between the ribs and the abdomen, Theod.]

[HYPŌCHONDRIACUS, i. m. (hypochondria) *One afflicted with hypochondria*, NL.]

[HYPŌCHŪMA, ātis. n. (ὀφθαλμία) *A disease of the eye, amaurosis or cataract*, M. Emp.]

\*\*HYPŌCHŪSIS, is. f. (ὀφθαλμῖς) *I. q. hypochyma*, Plin. 25, 12, 91.

HYPŌCISTIS, idia. f. (ὀπκιστὶς) *A parasitic plant growing on the roots of the cistus*, Plin. 24, 10, 31.

[HYPŌCŪRĪSIS, is. f. (ὀποκυρίσις) *A disease under the pupil of the eye in cattle*, Veg.]

[HYPŌCŪRISMA, ātis. n. (ὀποκύρισμα) *In Gramm.: A diminutive*, Charis.]

[HYPŌCRĀTĒIFORMIS, e. (vox hibr., ὑποκράτηρ-форма) *In the form of a crater or goblet, salver-shaped: corolla h.*, NL.]

[HYPŌCRĪSIS, is. f. (ὀποκρίσις) *An imitation of the speech, gestures, etc., of a person*, Don.]

\*\*HYPŌCRĪTA or -ES, æ. m. (ὀποκρητής) *An actor who represents by dancing that which another expresses by singing*, Suet. Ner. 24.

[HYPŌDĪCŌNUS, i. m. (ὀποδιάκωνος) *A subdeacon*, Cod. Th.]

HYPŌDĪASCĀLUS, i. m. (ὀποδιδάσκαλος) *An under teacher, an usher in a school*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 1.

[HYPOGÆUM, i. See HYPOGÆUM.]

[HYPŌGASTRĪCUS, a. um. (ὑπο-γαστήρ) *Of or belonging to the lower part of the belly: regio h., the lower part of the belly: —vasa h., the vessels of the lower belly*, NL.]

[HYPŌGASTRĪUM, īi. n. (ὑπο-γαστήρ) *The lower belly*, NL.]

\*\*HYPŌGÆUM (hypogæum), i. n. (ὕπογειον, ὑπόγειον) *A place or vault underground*, Vitruv. 6, 11.

HYPŌGĪSON, i. n. (ὕπογισσον) *Great houseleek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

HYPŌGLOSSA, æ. f. (ὀγλωσσον) *Double-leaved butcher's broom (Ruscus hypoglossum)*, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

[HYPOGLOSSIA. See RANULA.]

[HYPŌGLOSSUS, i. m. (ὑπο-γλώσσα) (sc. nervus) *The ninth cerebral nerve, so called from the distribution of its branches principally beneath the tongue*, NL.]

HYPOGLOTTŌN, īi. n. (ὀπογλωττίον) *A plant, called also carpophyllum and hypelate, broad-leaved butcher's broom (Ruscus hypophyllum)*, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

[HYPŌGRĀPHUM, i. n. (ὀπγράφων) *A rough sketch*, August. ap. Don.]

HYPŌLYSOS, i. f. (ὀπλύσος) *A plant, i. q. Artemisia*, App.

[HYPŌMĒLIS, idis. f. (ὀπομηλὶς) *A kind of sour fruit*, Pall.]

\*\*HYPŌMNĒMA, ātis. n. (ὀπομνημα) *That by which any thing is brought to remembrance, a note, memorandum: in exscribendis hypomnematis*, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 8.

[HYPŌMNĒMĀTŌGRĀPHUS, i. m. (ὀπομνηματογράφος) *One who takes notes, etc.*, Cod. Th.]

\*\*HYPŌMOCHLŌN, īi. n. (ὀπομόχλιον) *A roller laid under a lever, or the like*, Vitruv. 10, 8.

[HYPŌRHŌRA, æ. f. (ὀπορορά) *In Rhet.: The objection of an adversary*, M. Cap.]

[HYPŌRYŌN, i. n. (ὀπ-ρύον) *A small abscess of the eye*, NL.]

[HYPŌRCHĒTŌMĪA, æ. f. (ὀπδ-ρχεον-τομή) *A method of castration, usually called Daumont's method*, NL.]

[HYPŌSPĀDĪZUS, i. m. (ὀποσπάδω) *A person who has the orifice of the urethra under the glans penis*, NL.]

[HYPŌSTĀSIS, is. f. (ὀπόστασις) *I. Substance, personality*, Cod. Just. [II. See SEDIMENTUM.]

[HYPŌTHĒCA, æ. f. (ὀποθήκη) *That which is given as a pledge or security, esp. of immovable things, a mortgage (pignus is used of movable things, a pledge)*, Dig.]

[HYPŌTHĒCĀRUS, a. um. (hypothea) *Of or belonging to a mortgage*, Dig.]

[HYPŌTHĒTĪCUS, i. m. (ὀποθετικός) *A hypothetical mathematician*, App.]

\*\*HYPŌTRĀCHĒLĪUM, īi. n. (ὀποτραχήλιον) *In Archit.: The neck of a column*, Vitruv. 3, 2.

[HYPOTRIMMA, ātis. n. (ὀποτρυμμα) *Porridge made of various herbs*, Apic.]

HYPŌPŪLE, æs. f. (ὑπὸπύλη) *Daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos at the time of the Argonauts; she saved her father when the women killed all the men, and hospitably received Jason and the Argonauts*, Ov. H. 6, 1.

[HYPŌPŪLEUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Hypsipyle: H. tellus, i. e. Lemnos*, Ov. F. 3, 82.]

[HYPŌMA, ātis. n. (ὕψωμα) *Height*, Tert.]

HYRCĀNI, ōrum. m. (Ἰρκανοί) *A people on the borders of the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 13, 15; Macedones H., the Hyrcani mixed with Macedonians in Lydia, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

HYRCĀNĪA, æ. f. *A country of Asia, near the Caspian Sea, now Korhan*, Mel. 3, 5, 7.

\*\*HYRCĀNĪUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Hyrcani: H. mare*, Plin. 6, 13, 15.

\*\*HYRCĀNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Hyrcani: H. montes*, Plin. 31, 3, 26.

HŪRĪE, æs. f. (Ἰρή) *A lake and town of Bæotia*, Ov. M. 7, 2, 71.

1. HŪRĪEUS (trisyll.), ei. m. (Ἰριεύς) *A poor Bæotian, the father of Orion*, Ov. F. 5, 499.

[2. HŪRĪEUS (quadrisyll.), a. um. *Of Hyrieus*, Ov. F. 6, 719.]

HYRTĀCIDES, æ. m. (Ἰρτακίδης) *Son of Hyrtacus, i. e. Nisus*, Ov. Ib. 631.

HYSGĪNUM, i. n. (ἡσγινον) *A dark red colour, crimson, obtained from an insect (cochineal) found on the herb ἡσγη*, Plin. 9, 41, 65.

\*\*HYSSŌPĪTES, æ. m. (ὕσσωπιτες, sc. οἶνος) *Wine flavoured with hyssop*, Plin. 14, 16, 19.

HYSSŌPUM, i. n. (ἡσσωπος) *Hyssop (Fam. Labiate)*, Plin. 25, 11, 97; hyssopus, i. f., Cels. 4, 8: — [hysōpum, A. Mac.]

HYSTĀSPES, is or i. m. (Ἰσδάσπης) *The father of the Persian king Darius*, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

[HYSTĒRALGIA, æ. f. (ὀστέρα-ἀλγία) *Pain in the uterus*, NL.]

[HYSTĒRIA, æ. f. (ὀστέρα) *Hysterics*, NL.]

[HYSTĒRĪCUS, a. um. (ὀστερικός) *Hysterical, troubled with hysterics*, Mart. 11, 71, 1.]

[HYSTERITIS. See METRITIS.]

[HYSTĒRŌCELE, æs. f. (ὀστέρα-κῆλη) *Rupture of the uterus*, NL.]

[HYSTĒRŌTŌMĪA, æ. f. (ὀστέρα-τομή) *Incision of the uterus*, NL.]

[HYSTĒRŌTŌMĪON, īi. n. (ὀστέρα-τομήιον) *A surgical instrument or lancet used in the operation of hysterotomy*, NL.]

[HYSTRĪCĪSIS, is. f. (hystrix) *A disease of the skin*, NL.]

[HYSTRĪCŌSUS, a. um. (hystria) *Prickly, fig.*, Hier.]

[HYSTRĪCŪLUS, a. um. (hystrix) *Prickly, bristly*, Gloss.]

HYSTRIX (hystrix), icis. f. (ὀστρίξ) *A porcupine*, Plin. 8, 35, 53.

## I.

I, i, a vowel distinguished even by the ancients from the consonant Jod, although one and the same sign was used for both. It is closely related to u; hence the more ancient orthography optumus, maxumus, lacruma, etc.; afterwards optimus, maximus, lacrima, etc. The letter o is changed into i; e. g. cognitus from nosco, notus. As a numeral, I = 1.

ĬACCHUS, i. m. (Ἰακχος) I. A poetical name for Bacchus, Ov. M. 4, 15. [II. Meton. poet. (same as Bacchus) for vinum, Virg. B. 6, 15.]

[ĬAMBĖUS, a. um. (ἰαμβεῖος) Iambic, Hor. A. P. 253.]

[ĬAMBĬCĬNUS, a. um. (iambus) Iambic, M. Cap.]

[ĬAMBĬCUS, a. um. (ἰαμβικός) Iambic, Diom.]

ĬAMBUS, i. m. (ἰαμβος) I. An iambic foot, consisting of one short and one long syllable (⏏ –), Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182.

II. Meton.: An iambic verse, a poem in iambics: quem Hipponactis i. læserat, aut qui erat Archilochi versu vulneratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: — quem criminosis cunque voles modum pones iambis, Hor. O. 1, 16.

\*\*ĬANTHĬNUS, a. um. (ἰανθινός) Violet-coloured: i. color, Plin. 21, 8, 22. — [Subst. plur.: lanthina, örüm. n. Violet-coloured garments, Mart. 2, 39.]

[ĬANTHIS, idis. f. (ἰανθίς) A violet-coloured flower, M. Emp.]

ĬAPĖTĬDES, æ. m. A player on the cithern or lute, Ov. M. 5, 111 (doubtful, al. Lampetide).

ĬAPĖTĬÖNĬDES, æ. m. A male descendant of Iapetus: I. Atlas, Ov. M. 4, 632.

ĬAPĖTUS, i. m. (Ἰαπετός) A giant, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus, Ov. M. 1, 82.

ĬAPIS, idis. m. The physician of Æneas, Virg. Æ. 12, 391.

ĬAPĬDES, um. m. (Ἰαπιδες) A people of Illyria, Cic. Balb. 14, 32. — [Adj. sing., Virg. G. 3, 475.]

ĬAPĬDĬA, æ. f. The country of the Iapydes, Plin. 3, 19, 23.

[ĬAPĬGĖUS, i. m. (sc. ventus) I. q. Iapyx, App. (al. Iapyx).]

ĬAPĬGĬA, æ. f. The southern part of Italy (Apulia or Calabria) governed by Iapyx, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

ĬAPĬGĬUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Iapygia: I. Acra, a promontory of the Gulf of Tarentum, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

1. ĬAPYX, ḡgis. m. (Ἰάπων) I. Son of Dædalus, who reigned in the south of Italy (Apulia or Calabria), Plin. 3, 11, 16.

II. Meton. A) A river in the south of Italy, Plin. 3, 11, 16. B) A wind blowing from the south of Italy, the west-north-west wind of the Greeks, Virg. Æ. 8, 710.

[2. ĬAPYX, ḡgis. Of or belonging to Iapyx or Iapygia: I. Daunus, as king of Apulia, Ov. M. 14, 510.]

ĬARBA or -AS, æ. m. A king of Mauritania, Ov. F. 3, 552.

ĬARBĬTA, æ. m. An inhabitant of Mauritania, a Mauritanian, Hor. E. 1, 19, 15.

ĬARDĬNIS, idis. f. Daughter of Iardanus, i. e. Omphale, Ov. H. 9, 113.

ĬÄSĬDES, æ. m. Descendant of Iasius: I. Palinurus, Virg. Æ. 5, 843.

ĬÄSION. See 1. IÄSIUS I.

ĬÄSĬÖNE, æs. f. (ἰασώνη) A white-blossoming plant (perhaps, Convolvulus sepium L.), Plin. 21, 17, 65.

ĬÄSIS, idis. f. Daughter of Iasius, Atalanta, Prop. 1, 1, 10.

1. ĬÄSĬUS, ii. m. (Ἰάσως) I. Son of Jupiter and Electra, lover of Ceres, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 25: called also Iasion, Ov. M. 9, 423. II. A king of Argos, the father of Atalanta, Hyg. F. 70.

\*\*2. ĬÄSĬUS, a. um. [I. Of or belonging to Iasius; poet. i. q. Argive, V. Fl. 4, 353.] II. (also Iassius) Belonging to Iassus, Plin. 5, 29, 29.

ĬÄSON or ĬÄSO, önis. m. (Ἰάσων) I. Jason, a Greek hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, leader of the Argonauts, and a party in the Calydonian chase of the wild boar, husband of Medea, afterwards of Creusa, Ov. M. 7, 5. — The title of a poem by Varro Atacinus, Prop. 2, 34, 85. II. A prince or king of Phæra in Thessaly, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108.

ĬÄSÖNĬDES, æ. m. Descendant of Jason: I. juvenes, i. e. Thoas and Euneus, sons of Jason, Stat. Th. 6, 340.

[ĬÄSÖNĬUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Jason, Ov. P. 3, 1, 1.]

ĬÄSPÄCHÄTES, æ. m. (ἰασπαχῆτης) Jasper agate, anciently used in hepatic diseases, dropsies, etc., Plin. 37, 10, 54. (al. antachates.)

\*\*ĬÄSPĬDĖUS, a. um. (iaspis) Of the nature of agate: i. gemmæ, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

ĬÄSPIS, idis. f. (ἰασπίς) A subspecies of rhomboidal quartz, jasper, Plin. 37, 8, 37.

[ĬÄSPĬUS, a. um. (iaspis) Of jasper, Poet. in A. Lat.]

ĬÄSPÖNYX, ḡchis. f. (ἰασπώνυξ) A kind of jasper, Plin. 37, 9, 37.

ĬÄSENSES, ium. m. Inhabitants of Iassus, Liv. 37, 17.

ĬÄSSUS or ĬÄSUS, i. f. (Ἰασσός or Ἰασός) A town of Caria, Plin. 5, 29, 29.

\*\*ĬÄTRÄLĬPTA or -ES, æ. m. (ἰατραλεῖπτης) A physician who cures by anointing and rubbing, Cels. 1, 1.

\*\*ĬÄTRÄLĬPTĬCE or -LEPTĬCE, æs. f. (ἰατραλεῖπτῆς) The art of curing by anointing, Plin. 29, 1, 2.

[ĬÄTRÖCHŲMĬA, æ. f. (ἰατρὸς-χυμῖα) A method of healing chemically: persons who practise it are called iatrochymici, NL.]

[ĬÄTRÖMĖA, æ. f. (ἰατρόμαϊα) A midwife, Inscr.]

\*\*ĬÄTRÖNĬCES, æ. m. (ἰατρονίκης) A conquerer of physicians, Plin. 29, 1, 5.

ĬÄZŲGES or JÄZŲGES (trisyllab.), um. m. (Ἰάζυγες) A Sarmatian tribe on the Danube, Plin. 4, 12, 25.

ĬBĖRES (Hiberes), um. m. (Ἰήρες) I. The Greek name for the Hispani, Catull. 9, 6, 6. — [In the sing. collect.: Hor. O. 2, 20, 20]

II. An Asiatic people on the Caucasus, neighbours of the Colchi, in the modern Georgia, Mel. 3, 5, 6. — [In the sing. collect.: V. Fl.] — called also Ibëri, örüm, Mel. 1, 2, 5. — [In the sing., Ibërus. An Iberian, V. Fl.]

[ĬBĖRI (Hib.), örüm. m. I. q. Iberes, Virg. G. 3, 408.]

ĬBĖRĬA (Hib.), æ. f. (Ἰβήρη) I. The Greek name for Hispania, Plin. 3, 3, 4. II. A country on the Caucasus, now Georgia, Plin. 6, 4, 4.

[ĬBĖRĬCUS (Hib.), a. um. Iberian, Spanish, Sil. 13, 510.]

\*\*ĬBĖRĬCUS (Hib.), a. um. Iberian, Plin. 3, 1, 2.

[ĬBĖRĬNA, æ. f. A woman of Iberia or Hispania, Juv. 6, 53.]

ĬBĖRIS, idis. f. (ἰβήρις) A kind of plant, candy-tuft, Fam. Crucifera, Plin. 25, 8, 49.

[1. ĬBĖRUS (Hib.), a. um. Iberian, Ov. M. 7, 324.]

2. ĬBĖRUS (Hib.), i. m. (Ἰβήρος) A river of Spain, now Ebro, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60.

IBEX, icis. m. A kind of wild goat, Plin. 8, 53, 79.

ĬBL. adv. (from the pronominal root I, is) I. There, in that place: Demaratus fugit Tarquinius Corintho et i. suas fortunas constituit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109: — With a corresponding relative adverb, ubi, unde: nemo est, quin ubi vis quam I, ubi est, esse malit: — i. esse, ubi: — ubi est, i.: — meliora apud nos quam I, unde: — \*\*With genit.: i. loci terrarum orbe portis discluso, Plin.: — [for hac: Dig.]

II. Meton. A) Of time; Then, at that time, thereupon; Pleonast. with tum: quum Æbutius Cæcinæ malum minaretur, i. tum Cæcinam postulasse, Cic. Cæs. 10, 27. B) In that case: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, i. nos quoque paratiores periet.

ĬBĬDEM [ibidem, P. Nol.] adv. In the same place.

I. Prop.: cænati discubuerunt I, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: — i. incumbere: — i. custodire: — i. trucidare: — i. has exaravi, i. e. on the spot, immediately: — [With corresp. ubi, Just. 2, 2. — With genit.: Plant. — Also used with verbs of motion, Plaut.] II. Meton.: In the same thing: læsit in eo Cæcinam, sublevavit I, Cic. Cæs. 9, 23.

**IBIS**, is and *Idis*. *f.* (ἰβίς) I. A kind of aquatic bird held sacred by the Egyptians, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101. II. *Meton.*: Ibis, the title of a satirical poem by Ovid (after Calimachus, who called Apollonius of Rhodes Ibis).

[**IBISCUM**, i. See **HIBISCUM**.]

**IBYCUS**, i. *m.* (Ἰβυκος) I. A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71. II. A certain poor man, Hor. O. 3, 15, 1.

**ICADYUS**, ii. *m.* (Ἰκάδιος) A famous robber, Cic. Fat. 3, 5.

[**ICARİOTIS**, *idis*. *f.* (Ἰκαριώτις) Daughter of Icarus, i. e. Penelope, Prop. 3, 13, 10.—*Adj.*: Ov. P. 3, 1, 113.]

[**ICARIS**, *idis*. *f.* (Ἰκαρίς) I. q. Icariotis, Ov. Ib. 393.]

**ICARİUS**, a, um. Of Icarus: I. Mare, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

**ICARUS**, i. *m.* (Ἰκαρος) I. Son of Dædalus, who, in his flight from Crete, fell into the Ægean Sea, Ov. M. 8, 195.

II. Son of Œbalus, king of Sparta, father of Erigone and Penelope; placed in the constellation Boötes, Hyg. F. 224.

**ICAS**, *adis*. *f.* (ἰκάς, the number twenty) The twentieth of the month, celebrated in honour of Epicurus, Plin. 35, 2, 2.

**ICCIRCO** or **IDCIRCO**. *adv.* (id-circa) On that account, therefore. I. *Abso.*: quod id, quod factum sit, aliud alii videatur esse, et i. alius alio nomine id appellet, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11. II. A) With a relative clause: negant, sapientem i. virum bonum esse, quod eum sua sponte bonitas delectet: — non i., quod — quia natura mutari non potest, i. veræ amicitie sempiternæ sunt: — i. quia: — non, si Opimium defendisti, i. te isti bonum civem putabant. B) Followed by an objective clause, ut, ne, or relat. *prom.*: i. nemo superiorum attigit, ut ipse tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, 7: sese i. ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu plebs propter imprudentiam laberetur, Cæs.

**ICĒLOS**, i. *m.* (ἰκέλος, similar) Brother of Morpheus (creating visions in dreams), Ov. M. 11, 646.

**ICHNEUMON**, *onis*. *m.* (ἰχνημὼν) I. An animal, which destroys the eggs of the crocodile, the ichneumon, Egyptian rat, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101. II. An insect that kills caterpillars (Sphinx sabulosus L.), Plin. 10, 74, 95.

**ICHNŌBĀTĒS**, *æ*. *m.* (ἰχνοβάτης, going on a track) One of Actæon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 209.

**ICHNŌGRĀPHĪA**, *æ*. *f.* (ἰχνογραφία) A ground-plan or drawing, e. g. of a building, Vitruv. 1, 2.

**ICHNŪSA**, *æ*. *f.* (ἰχνοῦσα) The ancient Greek name of Sardinia, Plin. 3, 7, 13.

[**ICHOR**, *oris*. *m.* (ἰχὼρ) A thin, aqueous, and acrid discharge from a wound, NL.]

**ICHTHŪCOLLA**, *æ*. *f.* (ἰχθυόκωλλα) I. A fish (acipenser huso L.) from the air-bladder of which isinglass is made, Plin. 32, 7, 24. II. Isinglass, Cels. 5, 2.

[**ICHTHYOSIS**, *is*. *f.* (ἰχθύς) A cutaneous eruption like scales, the fish-skin disease, NL.]

**ICO**, *ici*, *ictum*. 3. *v. a.* To strike, beat, smite, hit; *esp.* to kill, slay [ferio]. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quum Ptolemæus in prælio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135: — e. cælo ictus. B) *Esp.*: i. fœdus [ferire fœdus], to make a treaty, form an alliance: fœdus, quod meo sanguine in pactione provinciarum iceras, frangere noluit, Cic. Pis. 12, 28: — fœdus icisse. \*\*II. *Fig.*: nova re consules icti, disquieted, Liv. 27, 9, 8.

**ICON**, *onis*. *f.* (εἰκών) An image: Mutianus (tradit simias) et latrunculos lusisse, fictas cera icones usu distinguente, Plin. 8, 54, 80.

**ICŌNĪCUS**, a, um. (εἰκονικός) Drawn or represented to the life: i. duces, of the natural size, Plin. 35, 8, 34.

**ICŌNĪUM**, ii. *n.* (Ἰκόνιον) A town of Lycæonia, now Koniah, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4.

[**ICŌSĀPROTI**, *orum*. *m.* (εἰκοσάπρωτοι) The twenty chief men in the municipal towns and colonies, Dig.]

[**ICŌSĀPROTIA**, *æ*. *f.* (εἰκοσάπρωτία) The dignity or rank of the icosaproti, Dig.]

**ICTĒRĪCUS**, i. *m.* (ικτερίκος) Jaundiced, Plin. 20, 9, 34.

**ICTĒRUS**, i. *m.* (ικτερος) I. A bird with yellow plumage, the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice, Plin. 30, 11, 29. [IL The jaundice: i. spasticus, NL.]

**ICTIS**, *idis*. *f.* (ικτίς) A kind of weasel, Plin. 29, 4, 16.

1. **ICTUS**, a, um. part. of ico.

2. **ICTUS**, ūs [genit. sing. icti, Quadr. sp. Gell.]. *m.* (ico) A blow, stroke, thrust, beat, stab, hit, etc.

I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: a bestia i., morsus, impetus, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: — pro ictu gladiatoris: — ictu comminus: — ictu fulminis, flash of lightning, thunderbolt. \*\*B) *Esp.*: A beating time with the fingers or the feet: et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. II. *Fig.*: sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu alio novæ calamitatis, sed suspitione, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8: — illum habet ictum.

**ICUNCŪLA**, *æ*. *f.* (icon) A small image or figure: i. puellaris, Suet. Ner. 56.

**IDA**, *æ*. or **IDE**, *ēs*. *f.* (Ἰδα or Ἰδη) I. A high mountain of Crete, where the new-born Jupiter was concealed and guarded by the Curetes, and nursed by Amalthea, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 25.

II. A high mountain of Phrygia near Troy, Plin. 5, 30, 32.

III. A woman of Troy, Virg. Æ. 9, 177.

**IDĒUS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to mount Ida (in Crete): I. Digi, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42. II. Of or belonging to the Phrygian Ida; poet. also for Phrygian or Trojan: I. pastor, i. e. Paris, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4.

**IDĀLĪA**, *æ*. *f.* I. q. Idalium, Virg. Æ. 1, 693.

**IDĀLĪE**, *ēs*. *f.* Venus, Ov. M. 14, 694.

**IDĀLĪUM**, ii. (Ἰδάλιον) A town in the mountainous part of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, Plin. 5, 31, 35.

[**IDĀLIUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Idalium; poet. also for Cyprian, Virg. Æ. 10, 52.]

**IDCIRCO**, *adv.* See **ICCIRCO**.

**IDĒA**, *æ*. *f.* (ἰδέα) An idea, notion; an ideal model, Sen. E. 58.

[**IDĒALIS**, e. (idea) Existing in idea, ideal, M. Cap.]

**IDEM**, **ĒADEM**, **IDEM**. *pron.* (from the pronominal root I (whence is) and the demonstrative suffix dem.) The same, the very same, just the same, the very.... deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque i. iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici, docuit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: — Marcellus i.: — i. vultus: — i. vultus, e. frons: — eodem modo: — in iisdem causis: — eundem spiritum obtinere: — oratio splendida et e. faceta: — vir innocentissimus i. que doctissimus: — i. imperator, i. augur optimus: — viros fortes, eosdem bonos esse volumus: — i. et i. noster: — tamquam alter i., another self, as it were: — ad idem expectandum paratio. II. Connected with ego, tu, hic, ille, iste, qui, and unus: i. ego ille (non enim mihi videor insolenter gloriari) i. inquam ego recreavi afflictos animos, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: — ego i. qui: — de eodem me: — ejusdem illius inimici de me eadem concio: de me eodem: — tu i.: — eundemque te: — huic eidem Sopatro i. inimici ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt: — ab hisce iisdem permotionibus: — in iisdem illis locis: — i. iste Mithridates: — exitus unus et i.: — omnes sentient unum atque idem: — verset sæpe eandem et unam rem, et hæreat in eadem. III. It is also used by way of comparison, followed by et, ac, que, ut, qui (quæ quod), quam, qua, quasi, cum or poet. with dat.: si queratur, i. ne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, Cic. Top. 23, 87: — qui i. ornate ac graviter, i. versute et subtiliter dicent: — i. valere debet ac si: — eisdem fere verbis, ut: — i. abeunt, qui venerant: — e. fortuna atque conditio, quæ: — i. servulus quod familia: — moribus iisdem, quibus... et eodem genere ac loco nati: — eandem potesta-

## IDENTIDEM

tem quam si:—eodem loco res est, quasi:—*newt. with genit.*: si idem nos juris haberimus quod ceteri:—tibi idem consilii do quod. *Hence*, \*A) Eadem, *By the same way*: at the same spot, just there: ut ventum est in trivium, e. qua ceteri, fugere noluit, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123. B) Eodem, *adv.*, to the same spot or situation: addendum e. est, ut ne, Cic. Læl. 18, 65.

**IDENTIDEM.** *adv.* (idem-*idem*, as it were, one and the same) Repeatedly, at intervals, ever and anon, often, frequently: hæc ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram i., Cic. Rep. 6, 18:—in motu i. recipiendo:—i. fieri:—recitare i.:—i. querere.

**IDĒO.** *adv.* (id-*eo*, on that account; hence) Therefore. 1. *Relat.* A) Followed by the causal particles, quod, quia, quoniam. 1) With quod: re quidem ipsa i. mihi non satis facio, quod nullam partem tuorum meritorum consequi possum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 6:—i. quod:—quod habui, i. 2) With quia: ut mulieres i. bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur:—quia confido, i. \*\*3) With quoniam: i. supervacaneum esse contendunt, quoniam comprehensibilis natura est, Cels. pref. B) Followed by particles denoting purpose: ut, ne, quo, quin. 1) With ut: i. C. Claudius Pulcher retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre?—hanc i. rationem subiecit, ut: i. disputabo ut. 2) With ne: an i. alqd contra mulieres scripsit, ne totum edictum ad Chelidonis arbitrium scriptum videretur. [3] With quo, Varr. \*\*4) With quin: non, quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, non recipi reges, i. potius delectos patrum ad eum missos etc., Liv. C) Non (nec) i., followed by the conjunctive particle si, or relating to an *abl. absol.*: vestræ sapientiæ est, iudices, non, si causa justa est viris fortibus oppugnandi M. Caelium, i. vobis quoque vos causam putare esse justam.

\*II. *Absol.*: i. enim ille summum bonum *εἰδωμῶν* appellat, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87.

[**IDŌGRĀPHUS**, a, um. (*ἰδιογράφος*) Autograph, Gell. 9, 14, 7.]

[**IDŌMA**, *ἴδις* n. (*ἰδίωμα*) An idiom, Charis.]

[**IDŌPĀTHĪA**, æ. f. (*ἰδιος-πᾶθος*) Primary disease, i. e. originating without intermediate or secondary cause, NL.]

[**IDŌPĀTHĪCUS**, a, um. (*idiopathia*) Primary: morbi i., NL.]

[**IDŌSYNCRĀSĪA**, æ. f. (*ἰδιος-σύνκρσις*) A peculiar state of temperament and constitution of body, idiosyncrasy, NL.]

**IDŌTA**, æ. m. (*ἰδιώτης*) An illiterate, ignorant, person, an ignoramus: quæ non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, 4:—ab idiotarum divitiis.

[**IDŌTĪCUS**, a, um. (*ἰδιωτικός*) Illiterate, ignorant, Tert.]

\***IDŌTISMUS**, i. m. (*ἰδιωτισμός*) A vulgar mode of speaking, a common expression, Sen. Contr. 3 præf.

**IDISTAVISUS**, i. m. (According to Grimm from a supposed superlative 'idista' (the fairest) and 'wiese' (a meadow), hence Schönwiese, fair meadow) A plain on the Visurgis, perhaps near the modern Minden in Germany: "sic accensus et prælium poscentes in campum, cui Idistaviso nomen, deducunt," Tac. An. 2, 16.

**IDMON**, *ἴδης* m. (*Ἴδμων*) I. The father of Arachne, Ov. M. 6, 8. II. A soothsayer of Argos, son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts, Ov. Ib. 506.

[**IDMŌNĪUS**, a, um. Of Idmon, Ov. M. 6, 133.]

[**IDŌLEUM** or **-IUM**, i. n. (*εἰδωλεῖον*) The temple of an idol, Tert.]

[**IDŌLĪCUS**, a, um. (*εἰδωλικός*) Of or belonging to idols, Tert.]

[**IDŌLŌLATRES**, æ. m. (*εἰδωλολάτρης*) An idolator, Tert.]

[**IDŌLŌLATRĪA**, æ. f. (*εἰδωλολατρεία*) Idolatry, Tert.]

[**IDŌLŌTHĪTUS**, a, um. (*εἰδωλόθης*) Of idol-worship, Tert.]

\***IDŌLUM** or **-ON**, i. n. (*εἰδωλον*) I. An image or form of a thing or person present to our eyes or to the mind: mox apparebat i., senex macie et squalore confectus, Plin. E. 7, 27, 5. [II. An idol, Tert.]

## IGITUR

**IDŌMĒNEUS** (*quadrisyll.*), *ἴδης* m. (*Ἰδομενεύς*) King of Crete, leader of the Cretans before Troy, Ov. M. 13, 358.

[**IDŌMĒNIUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to the Macedonian town Idomene, Catull. 64, 178.]

\***IDŌNĒE.** *adv.* Fitly, suitably: exordium est oratio animum auditoris i. comparans ad reliquam dictionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20.

[**IDŌNĒITAS**, *ātis* f. (*idoneus*) Fitness, suitability, August.]

**IDŌNĒUS**, a, um. Fit for any thing (esp. for an action), suitable, convenient, proper, becoming, befitting, sufficient; with *ad*, *qui*, *dat.*, or *absol.*, rarely with *in* alqd, *abl.*, or *inf.* A) With *ad*: non essem ad ullam causam i., iudices, si hoc non viderem, Cic. Cluent. 6, 17:—ad amicitiam i.:—est enim (lex) ratio mensque sapientis, ad iubendum et ad deterrendum i.:—ad captandos lacertos tempestates i.:—consilia i. ad hoc negotium. B) With *qui* or a relative *adv.*: utrum ille (Pompeius) i. non est, qui impetret:—i., quem imitare:—i. mihi Lælii persona visa est, quæ de amicitia dissereret:—res i., de qua queratur. C) With *dat.*: Falernum mihi semper i. vinum est deversorio. D) *Absol.*: cujus (Cethegi) eloquentiæ est auctor, et i. quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, a sufficient authority:—i. homo, deservens, meritorius:—servi conscii, tempus i., locus opportune captus ad eam rem.—[Comp., Dig.]—Subst.: in deligendis idoneis iudicium et diligentiam adhibere. \*\*E) With *in* alqd: infirmi et in nullam spem i., Sen. \*\*F) With *abl.*: res idoneæ dignitate alcijs. [G] With *inf.* (post.): Hor.]

\*\***IDŌS**, n. (*ἴδως*) A form, shape, Sen. E. 58.

**IDŪMĒA**, æ. f. (*Ἰδουμᾶ*) A district of Palestine, Plin. 5, 13, 15.

[**IDŪMĒUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Idumæa; also, of Palestine, Jewish, Virg. G. 3, 12.]

**IDŪME**, æ. f. A district of Palestine, V. Fl. 1, 12.

[**IDŪ**, *are*. An Etruscan word, i. q. dividere, from the root *vid*, whence viduus and divido: it is the root of idus, Macr. S. 1, 15.]

**IDUS** [*eidus*, Inscr.], *ūm* f. (*iduo*) The fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth of other months, the ides: res ante idus acta sic est: nam hæc idibus mane scripti, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3:—postidie idus:—idibus:—i. Martiæ:—iduum Martiarum consolatio:—and because interest was then due, diem pecuniæ i. Novembres esse:—numeret idibus:—proximis idibus.

**IDŪIA** (*trisyll.*), æ. f. The wife of Æetes, mother of Medea, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.

**IDŪLLĪUM** or **ĒDYLLĪUM**, *īi* n. (*εἰδύλλιον*) An Idyl, the title of some short poems by Ausonius.

[**IERNE**, æ. f. See **HIBERNIA**.]

[**IGASŪRICUM**, i. n. (*sc. acidum*) Igasuric acid, which is found combined with strychnia in the nux vomica and Ignatius's bean, NL.]

**IGILĪUM**, *īi* n. A small island of the Tuscan Sea, now Giglio, Cæs. B. C. 1, 34.

**IGĪTUR** *conj.* Accordingly, therefore. [I. Gen.: Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 55.] II. Esp. A) In logical conclusions; Consequently; atqui res cōlestes omnesque eæ, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est i. id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16:—mentiris autem, mentiris i.:—moderatus i. ferre debuit:—corresponding to ergo:—si i. B) In consecutive interrogative clauses: Therefore, then: qui potest i. habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92:—in quo i. loco est?—ubi i. locus fuit?—totiesne i. sententiam mutes?—cur has i. sibi tam graves leges imposuerit?—In ironical or sarcastic interrogative clauses: Then, I see, etc.: hæc i. est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes?—oblitusne es i. fungorum. C) It is also used in resuming a sentence that was interrupted by a parenthetical clause: quum Q. Metellus L. F. causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, ille, ille vir, cui patriæ salus dulcior quam conspectus fuit, qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia

maluit: hoc i. causam dicente, Cic. Balb. 5, 11:—hæ disciplinæ i. — *Esp. after a parenthesis: recta effectio* (κατὰ ὁμοίαν enim ita appello, quoniam rectum factum κατὰ ὁμοίαν) recta i. effectio crescendo accessionem nullam habet:—quid merearis i. D) *Also in briefly resuming what has been set forth before; So then, in one word, to be brief: ut quum videmus speciem primum candoremque cœli, deinde conversionis celeritatem tantam, quantam . . . tum . . . tum . . . tum . . . tum . . .*; hæc i. et alia innumerabilia quum cernimus. E) *It is also used upon entering into the particulars of what had been previously expressed in general terms; Then: de hominibus dici non necesse est. Tribus i. modis video:—nunc juris principia videamus. I. doctissimis viris proficisci placuit a lege:—It is sometimes placed after several words in a sentence: referamus nos i. ad eum quem volumus inchoandum:—eamne rationem i.:—quid dicis i.:—videndum est i.:—huic homini parceris i.?—ne nymphæ quidem deæ i.:—ne in animo quidem i.:—quæ est melior i.*

IGNARUS, a, um. [a secondary form, "ignarures, ἀγνοῦρες," Gloss.] (in-gnarus) I. *That knows not, that is unacquainted with a thing, unskilled in, inexperienced in, ignorant of; with genit.; seldom with a relative or objective clause, or absol.* A) *With genit.: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic. de Or. 34, 119:—physicæ rationis i. —\*\*Of things and abstract objects: non i. philosophiæ grammaticæ, Quint.* B) *With a relative clause: i., quid gravitas, quid integritas . . . quid denique virtus valeret:—ad quod pertineret, i.* C) *With an objective clause: quamquam non sumus i., multos studiose contra esse dicturos.* D) *Abso.:* tu me ignaro nec opinante, inscio notes et tuos et tuorum amicorum necessarios. \*\*II. *Meton.* [A) 1) *Not thinking of, unmindful of, Virg.* 2) *In the pass. (like gnarus): Not known, unknown [ignotus]: mare magnum et i. lingua, commercia prohibebant, Sall.* B) *With dat.: pauci interiere: plerosque velocitas et regio hostibus i. tutata sunt, Sall. Jug. 52, 4.*

[IGNATIA, æ. f. (Ignatius) Ignatius's bean, Fam. Strychnæ, NL.]

IGNAVE, adv. *Sluggishly, slowly, without spirit or activity: ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid i., ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55.*

[IGNAVESCO, 3re. v. inch. n. (ignavus) To grow slothful or inactive, Tert.]

IGNAVIA, æ. f. (ignavus) I. *Inactivity, laziness, idleness, sluggishness* [opp. 'fortitudo,' 'alacritas']: contraria 'fortitudini i. et justitia injustitiæ, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165:—i. [opp. 'fortitudo']:—timiditas et i. \*\*II. *Meton. of things or abstract objects: i. odoris, i. e. weakness, Plin. 12, 25, 54.*

[IGNAVO, ire. v. a. (ignavus) To make or render inactive, slothful, or dispirited, Att. ap. Non.]

\*\*IGNAVITER, adv. (ignavus) I. q. ignave, Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2.

IGNAVUS, a, um. (in-gnavus, i. q. navus) *Lazy or inactive in body or mind, remiss, indolent.* I. A) *Of persons: homo inertior, i., magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, 192:—i. miles ac timidus.—Subst.: cedentibus ignavis et imbecillis et arrogantibus divitum succumbentibus:—pœna ignavis constituitur.* \*\*B) *With genit.: legiones operum et laboris i., populationibus lætantes, Tac.* II. A) *Of things and abstract objects: quæ vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavæ, somniculosæ senectutis.* B) *Meton.: That renders slothful or inactive: recte genus hoc interrogationis i. et iners nominatum est, quod eadem ratione omnis e vita tolletur acti, lazy, Cic. Fat. 12, 28.*

[IGNĒOLUS, a, um. (igneus) Fiery, Prud.]

\*IGNESCO, 3re. v. inch. n. [in the pass.: Iaber. ap. Non.] (ignis) *To take fire, turn to fire, become inflamed, burn, kindle.* I. Prop. A) *Ex quo eventum nostrum putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118.* \*\*B) *Meton. of colour: To glow, burn: purpura et candor et tertium ex utroque i., Plin. 37, 2, 8.* [IL

Fig. A) *Of passion: To glow, become violent or inflamed* (poet.), Virg. Æ. 66, 9. B) *With inf.: Sil.]*

IGNĒUS, a, um. (ignis) *Of fire, on fire, fiery, burning, burning hot.* I. Prop. A) *Sidera tota esse i., Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40:—i. vis, fire, as a primordial element, according to the system of Heraclitus:—i. celeritas, motus.* \*\*B) *Meton.: Fiery, bright, radiant: gemmæ igneo colore fulgentes, Plin.* [II. Fig.: *Fiery, glowing, ardent, fervent, vehement, eager* (poet.), Ov.]

\*\*IGNIĀRIUM, ii. n. *An apparatus or instrument for kindling fire, a tinder-box, or the like, Plin. 16, 40, 76.*

[IGNIĀRIUS, a, um. (ignis) *Of fire, fiery, M. Emp.]*

[IGNICOLOR or -ORUS, a, um. (ignis-color) *Fire-coloured, Juven.*]

[IGNICOMANS, antis. (ignis-coma) *I. q. ignicomus, Avien.]*

[IGNICOMUS, a, um. (ignis-coma) *Having fiery hair, Aus.]*

IGNICŪLUS, i. m. (ignis) *A little fire, a small flame, a spark.* \*\*I. Prop. A) *Quædam exigua animalia i. videntur in tenebris, Quint. 12, 10, 76.* \*\*B) *Meton. of colour: A gleam, glistening, glittering: onyx Indica igniculos habet, Plin.* II. Fig.: *quo tolerabilis feramus igniculum desiderii tui, the glow, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 2:—(natura) parvulus nobis dedit igniculos, quos celeriter malis moribus opinionibusque depravatis sic restinguimus, ut nusquam naturæ lumen appareat, sparks, gleams [scintillas], Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2:—tanquam i.:—quasi virtutum i. et semina.*

[IGNIFER, 3ra, 3rum. (ignis-fero) *Carrying fire, fiery* (poet.). I. Prop.: Ov. M. 2, 59. II. Fig.: Sil. 17, 224.]

[IGNIFLUUS, a, um. (ignis-fluo) *Flowing with fire, Claud.]*

IGNIGĒNA, æ. m. (ignis-gigno) *Fire-born, son of fire, an epithet of Bacchus, whose mother Semele was killed by lightning, Ov. M. 4, 12.*

[IGNIGĒNUS, a, um. (ignis-gigno) *Generating fire, App.]*

[IGNIO, ivi or ii, itum. 4. v. a. (ignis) *To ignite, Prud.]*

[IGNIPES, pēdis. (ignis-pes) *Having fiery feet, fire-footed* (poet.), Ov. M. 2, 392.]

IGNIPŌTENS, entis. (ignis-potens) *Mighty with fire; ruler of fire, an epithet of Vulcan, Virg. Æ. 12, 90.—Abso.:* ignipotens, id. ib. 8, 710.

IGNIS, is. m. *Fire.* I. Prop. A) 1) *Lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25:—admoto igni ignem concipere:—ab igne ignem capere:—ignis periculum:—subditis ignibus:—ex illis sempiternis ignibus:—ignem circum subjicere:—i. in aquam coniectus.* \*\*2) *Esp.: A disease, an inflammation, a kind of erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, Cels.* \*\*B) *Meton.: Fire, i. e. brightness, splendour, glitter, lustre, glow, redness: quum i. oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os ofusus, redness.* \*\*II. Fig. A) 1) *The fire or flame of love, desire, passion, heat, ardour: quum odium non restingueritis, huic ordini ignem novum subijci non sivistis, Cic. R. Post. 6, 13.* [2) *Meton. [amores], also said of the beloved object: A flame* (poet.), Virg.] \*\*B) *Denoting any thing destructive: Fire, flame, fire-brand, destruction, ruin: quem ille obrutum ignem (i. e. bellum) reliquerit, Liv. 10, 24.*

\*\*IGNISPICIUM, ii. n. (ignis-spicio) *Divination by fire, Plin. 7, 56, 57.*

[IGNITĀBŪLUM, i. n. (ignio) I. Prop.: *An apparatus for kindling fire, a fire-box, tinder-box, Sol.* II. Fig.: Macr.]

[IGNITIO, ōnis. f. (ignis) *A burning (of lime), NL.]*

[IGNITŪLUS, a, um. (ignitus) *Rather fiery, Tert.]*

[IGNITUS, a, um. I. Part. of ignio. II. Adj.: *Glowing like fire, fiery.* A) Prop.: App. B) Fig.: Prud.]

[IGNIVĀGUS, a, um. (ignis-vagor) *That spreads like fire, M. Cap.]*

[IGNIVŌMUS, a, um. (ignis-vomo) *Vomiting fire, Lact.]*

IGNŌBĪLIS, e. (in-nobilis) *Unknown. I. Un-known to fame, not renowned, not noted: quod inglo-*

*rius* sit atque i. ad supremum diem perventurus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57:—i. dicendi magister:—M. Fulcinus Romæ argentarium non ignobilem fecerat. II. *Of low birth, of mean parentage, low-born*: quo in oppido non isti ex aliqua familia non ignobili delecta ad libidinem mulier esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, 11.

IGNOBĪLĪTAS, ātia. f. (ignobilis) I. *Want of renown, reputation, or fame, obscurity*: num igitur i. aut humilitas aut etiam popularis offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103. II. A) *Lowness of birth, low origin*: multis viris fortibus ne i. generis objiceretur, Cic. Mur. 8, 17. \*\*B) *Meton. of things: Inferior quality, inferiority*: i. vini, Col. 3, 21, 10.

[IGNOBĪLĪTER. adv. *Meanly, poorly*, Eutr. 7, 23.]

IGNŌMĪNĪA, æ. f. (in-nomen, as it were, a want of a good name or of honour; hence) Ignominy, disgrace, infamy.

I. *Esp.*: Infamy produced by civil or military punishment: "censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert. Itaque, ut omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, animadversio illa i. dicta est." Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 24, 9:—ad ignominiam sortiri:—qui ignominiam notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent:—\*\*In the plur.: pro cetero delictorum genere variis ignomininis affecit, Suet.

II. Gen. A) In quibus (civitatibus) expetunt laudem optimi et decus, ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4:—i. (with dedecus):—i. (with infamia):—per summam injuriam ignominiamque:—injuria sine ignominia:—in-signis i.:—ignominia mortuum afficere:—In the plur.: ut homines castigacionibus, reprehensionibus, ignomininis affici se in delicto dolerent:—judicii ignomininisque concisus. B) With gen.: i. senatus, ignominy or degradation ordered by the senate:—labes i. que mortis.

[IGNŌMĪNĪATUS, a. um. (ignominia) Degraded, Gell. 8, 15.]

[IGNŌMĪNĪOSE. adv. *Ignominiously, disgracefully*, Eutr. 4, 24.]

\*IGNŌMĪNĪŌSUS, a. um. (ignominia) Full of ignominy, disgraceful, shameful, ignominious. \*\*I. *Of persons*: exsul eras i., disgraced, Quint. 7, 1, 8:—Subst.: nec concilium inire ignominiose fas, Tac. II. *Of things and abstract objects*: i. et flagiosa dominatio, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 34.

\*IGNŌRĀBĪLIS, e. (ignoro) Unknown: separare, quod levius, facilius, non i., non fortuitum, non necessarium fuerit, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99.

[IGNŌRĀBĪLĪTER. adv. *In an unknown manner*, App.]

IGNŌRANS, antis. I. Part. of ignoro. II. Adj.: Not knowing, unaware, ignorant: reversus ille, eventus belli non i., unum questus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 42.

[IGNŌRANTER. adv. *Unknowingly, unwittingly*, Cypr.]

\*IGNŌRANTĪA, æ. f. (ignorans from ignoro) Want or absence of knowledge or information, ignorance.

I. With genit. obj.: munitionem dextri Cæsaris cornu cohortes ignorantia loci sunt secutæ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 68, 2.

\*\*II. Absol.: errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opinionem a virtute sapientiaque removebat, Cic. Ac. 1, 11.

IGNŌRĀTĪŌ, ōnia. f. Want of knowledge or acquaintance, ignorance. A) With genit. obj.: timentibus ceteris propter ignoracionem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17:—i. sui:—i. stirpis et generis:—i. dialecticæ:—i. causarum:—i. juris:—i. maximarum rerum (with summus error):—i. virtutis:—i. decori. B) With de: cuius scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus i. de alio purgatio debet videri, Cic. Suet. 13, 39.

IGNŌRO, i. [an old form inf. præ. pass. ignōrārī] v. a. and n. (ignarus) Not to know, to be ignorant, to have no knowledge of a thing; with acc.: si quidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18:—qui illum ignorabant:—et illum et me vehementer ignoras, misunderstand me:—si hæc ignoremus, multa nobis ignoranda sint:—voluptatem Epicurus ignorat:—In the pass.: Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum:—eloquentia ignorata:—With an objective clause:

601

quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse fœdus, eadem in causa esse Mancinum?—With a relative clause: quum id quam vere fiat ignores:—ignorante rege, uter:—si ignorat sapientia sit necne:—non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis:—With de: ignorat etiam de filio:—With quin: quis ignorat, qui modo umquam mediocriter res istas scire curavit, quin tria Græcorum genera sint vere?—Absol.: an vero vos soli ignoratis?

[IGNOSCENS, entis. I. Part. of ignosco. II. Adj.: Ready to pardon, placable, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.]

[IGNOSCĒTĪA, æ. f. (ignosco) Forgiveness, Gell. 7, 3, 47.]

[IGNOSCĪBĪLIS, e. (ignosco) Pardonable, Auct. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 1.]

IGNOSCO, nōvi, nōtum. 3. [plusqpf. sync. ignosset, Sil.: part. fut. ignoscitūrus, Piso Frugi ap. Prisc.] v. a. (in-gnosco, nosco, prop., not to desire to know, not to inquire into) To pardon. A) Alcuī (alqd, quod, si): hoc ignoscant dii immortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13:—mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo:—ignoscas huic festinationi:—Impers.: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum:—quibus non sit ignotum:—illis ignoscendum fuisse. [B) With a simple acc.: Plaut.—In the pass.: Ter.] C) Absol.: ad ejus facti deprecationem ignoscendi petenda venia est:—[Impers.: Ter.]

1. IGNŌTUS, a. um. part. of ignosco.

2. IGNŌTUS, a. um. (in-gnōtus i. q. notus) I. Pass. A) Unknown: dubitabis, judices, quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? Cic. Fl. 17, 40:—i. homines:—homo i. et novus:—pluribus i. gentibus:—jus applicationis obscurum sane et i.:—nova et i. ratio:—(dies) in vulgus i.:—non i. cursus animi. [B) Esp. (see IGNOBILIS) of low birth, rank, or condition: Unknown to fame (poet.), Ov.] \*II. Act.: Unacquainted with a person or a thing, ignorant, inexperienced, that does not know any thing [ignarus]: illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nata faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7.

IGŪVĪNĀTES, ūm. m. I. q. Iguvini, Cic. Balb. 20, 47.

IGŪVĪNI, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Iguvium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 12.

IGŪVĪUM, ī. n. A town of Umbria, Gubbio, Cic. Att. 7, 13.

\*\*ILĒOS, i. m. (ἐλεός) The iliad passion, Plin. 30, 7, 20.

ILĒRDA, æ. f. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Sicoris, now Lerida, Cæs. B. C. 1, 41.

\*\*ILĒRDENSES, ūm. m. The people of Ilerda, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

ILĒRGĒTES, ūm. m. A people of Hispania Tarraconensis, whose principal town was Athanagia, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

[ILĒUM, i. n. (ἐλεός) Literally, the twisted gut; the last of the small intestines, terminating at the valve of the cæcum, the ileum, NL.]

ILĒX, icis. f. A kind of evergreen oak, holm-oak, holly: I. aquifolium, Fam. Aquifoliaceæ, Plin. 16, 6, 8:—[Poet.: ilice pastus, on acorns. Mart. 14, 70.]—[Hence, Ital. elice, etc.]

\*\*1. ILĪA, ūm. [heterocl. dat. sing. ilīo, Poet. ap. Serv.: dat. plur. ilīis, Cels.] n. I. The part of the body from the lowest ribs to the groin, the flanks, the loins: i. trahere, to drag the loins, i. e. not to walk easily or freely, Plin. 26, 6, 15:—[os ilium, i. q. coxa, os coxæ, NL.] [II. Meton.: The intestines of animals, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30.]

2. ILĪA, æ. f. The poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus, Ov. F. 2, 383.

[1. ILĪACUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Troy, Ov. F. 6, 227.]

[2. ILĪACUS, a. um. (ilia) Of or belonging to the ilium, iliac: passio i., i. q. ileos:—musculus i., NL.]

ILĪADES, æ. m. I. A Trojan: e. g. Ganymede, Ov. M. 10, 160. II. Son of Ilia, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 40.

ILĪAS, ādis. f. I. A Trojan woman: e. g. Helena, Ov. Tr. 2, 371.—In the plur.: Ilīades, ūm. Trojan women, both wives and maidens, Virg. Æ. 3, 65. II. The Greek

4 H



*heroic poem relating to the siege of Troy, the Iliad, Ov. A. A. 3, 414: — non multo secus possum vaticinari: tanta malorum impendet Iliads, great multitude, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 3.*

[**ILICET**, adv. (i. (from ire) and licet) I. A) You may go, it is all over, Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 31. B) Meton. 1) Let us go now, let us be gone! Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 35. 2) It is all over, it is a lost affair, id. II. [ilico] Immediately, forthwith, instantly, Virg. Æ. 8, 223.

[**ILICETUM**, a. n. (ilex) A thicket or grove of holm-oak or holly, Mart. 12, 18, 20.]

[**ILICĒUS**, a. um. (ilex) Of or made of holm-oak or holly, Stat. Th. 6, 106.]

**ILĪENSES**, ium. m. The Trojans, Suet. Tib. 52.

**ILIGNĒUS**, a. um. (ilex) Of or consisting of holm-oak or holly: i. frons, Col. 6, 3, 7.

[**ILIGNUS**, a. um. (ilex) Of or made of holm-oak or holly, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46 (al. iligneis).]

**ILĪON**, ii. See **ILIUM**.

**ILĪŌNA**, æ. and **ILĪŌNĒ**, es. f. (Ιλιόνη) I. Eldest daughter of Priam, wife of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88. II. The title of a comedy of Pacuvius, Hor. S. 2, 3, 61.

**ILĪŌNEUS** (quadrisyl.), æi. m. (Ιλιονεύς) I. The younger son of Niobe, Ov. M. 6, 261. II. A Trojan who accompanied Æneas, Virg. Æ. 1, 521.

[**ILĪOS**, ii. See **ILIUM**.]

**ILĪŌSUS**, i. m. (i. ilia) One afflicted with the iliac passion, Plin. 20, 4, 13.

**ILĪTHĪYA** (quadrisyl.), æ. f. (Ελειθία) A Greek goddess of women in labour, the Latin Juno Lucina, Ov. M. 9, 283.

**ILĪUM** or **ILĪON**, ii. n. (Ιλιον) The poetical name for Troy, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24.—[**ILĪOS**, i. f., Ov. M. 14, 467.]

[**ILĪUS**, a. um. Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan, Virg. Æ. 9, 285.—Subst.: **ILĪi**, ōrum. m. Trojans, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27.]

**ILLĀ**, adv. There, that way, in that direction: ac ne pervium i. Germanicis exercitibus foret, obseperat, Tac. H. 3, 8.

[**IL-LĀBĒFACTUS** (inl.), a. um. (in-labefactus) Not shaken, unshaken, firm, fast, unimpaired, Ov. P. 4, 8, 10.]

**IL-LĀBOR** (inl.), psus. 3. v. n. To fall, slip, slide, flow, or glide into. I. Prop.: quo (i. e. in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quæ accepta sunt ore, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135. II. Fig.: si ea sola voluptas esset, quæ quasi titillaret sensus, ut ita dicam, et ad eos cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: — perniciēs illapsa civium in animos.

**IL-LĀBŌRĀTUS** (inl.), a. um. (in-laboratus) Not wrought or laboured, uncultivated, acquired without labour: i. terra, Sen. E. 90: — fructus, Quint. 12, 10, 79.

**IL-LĀBŌRO** (inl.), are. v. n. (in-laboro) To labour at: venari beatius arbitrantur quam ingemere agris, i. domibus (i. e. ædificandis), to labour in building houses, Tac. G. 46.

**ILLAC**, adv. I. There, that way: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos i. facere, to be on that side, i. e. belong to the other party, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5. II. Thither, Ov. F. 6, 395.]

[**IL-LĀCĒRĀBĪLIS** (inl.), e. (in-lacerabilis) That cannot be torn, Sil. 5, 138.]

**IL-LĀCESSĪTUS** (inl.), e. (in-lacessitus) Unprovoked, unattacked: marcentem diu pacem i. nutrierunt, Tac. G. 36.

[**IL-LĀCRĪMĀBĪLIS** (inl.), e. (in-lacrimabilis) I. Unwept, unlamented, Hor. O. 4, 9, 26. II. Not moved by tears, that cannot be moved by tears, inexorable, Hor. O. 2, 14, 6.]

**IL-LĀCRĪMO** (inl.), 1. v. n. and **IL-LĀCRĪMOR** (inl.), 1. v. dep. (in-lacrimo) I. To weep at or over any thing,

to bewail. A) With dat.: quid dicam de Socrate? cuius morti i. soleo Platonem legens? Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82. [B) With acc.: Just.] C) Absol.: qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse. [IL. Also poetically of things: To drop, distil, emit moisture, Virg. G. 1, 480.]

[**ILLACTENUS**, adv. See **ILLATENUS**.]

[**ILLESE**, adv. Without injury or harm, P. Nol.]

[**ILLESIBĪLIS** (inl.), e. (in-lædo) Inviolable, Lact.]

**IL-LÆSUS** (inl.), e. (in-lædo) Uninjured, inviolate, unhurt: i. corpus, Suet. Claud. 16.

[**IL-LÆTĀBĪLIS** (inl.), e. (in-lætabilis) Unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy, cheerless (poet.), Virg. Æ. 3, 707.]

[**ILLEVIGATUS**, a. um. See **ILLEVIG**.]

[**IL-LĀMENTĀTUS** (inl.), a. um. (in-lamentor) Unlamented, Bibl.]

1. **ILLAPSUS** (inl.), a. um. part. of illabor.

**2. IL-LAPSUS** (inl.), ūs. m. (illabor) A falling, slipping, sliding, gliding, or flowing into: ne præclatur humoris i. atque exitus, Col. 2, 2, 11.

[**IL-LĀQUĒO** (inl.), 1. v. a. (in-laqueo) To ensnare. I. Prop.: Prud. II. Fig.: Hor. O. 3, 16, 16.]

[**IL-LARGIO** (inl.), ire. v. a. (in-largio) To spend profusely, Cat. ap. Non.]

[**IL-LĀTĀBĪLIS** (inl.), e. (in-latus) Without breadth, Gell. 1, 20, 9.]

[**IL-LĀTEBRO** (inl.), are. v. a. (in-latebro) To hide in a corner or a lurking-place, Quadr. ap. Gell.]

[**IL-LĀTĒNUS** or **ILLACTĒNUS**, adv. (ille-tenus) So far, in as far, Gell. 16, 19, 11.]

[**IL-LĀTĪO** (inl.), ōnis. f. (infero) A carrying or bringing in. I. A) Prop.: Dig. B) Esp.: An impost, duty, Cassiod. II. A) Fig.: i. stupri, Paul. B) Esp.: A logical conclusion, inference, App.]

**ILLĀTĪVUS** (inl.), a. um. (infero) Concluding logically, inferring from premises, illative: i. particulæ (such as quamquam, quamvis, etsi), Plin. ap. Diom. p. 416.

[**IL-LĀTRO** (inl.), are. v. n. (in-latro) To bark at, Luc. 6, 729.]

**ILLATUS** (inl.), a. um. part. of infero.

[**IL-LAUDĀBĪLIS** (inl.), e. (in-laudabilis) Not praiseworthy, Stat. S. 5, 5, 33.]

[**IL-LAUDANDUS** (inl.), a. um. (in-laudo) I. q. illaudabilis, Tert.]

**IL-LAUDĀTUS** (inl.), a. um. (in-laudo) I. Not praised or commended, without praise or fame: gubernator i., inglorius subit portum, Plin. E. 9, 26, 4. [IL. Poet. (for illaudabilis) Unworthy of praise, detestable [abominandus], Virg. G. 3, 5.]

**ILLAUTUS**, a. um. See **ILLOTUS**.

**ILLE** [old Latin, olle], a. ud. [an old secondary form, ollus, a. um., Virg.: genit. sing. m. illi, Cat. ap. Prisc.: Fem. illæ or ollæ, Lucr.] prom. dem. That; that man (he), that woman (she), that thing (it). I. Gen. A) Subst.: in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: — in illa vita. B) Absol.: ergo i., cives qui id cogit: — i., Non sum, inquit, nescius: — tum i.: — de illius discessu: — **Neut. with genit.**: Galba erat negligentior, quam conveniret principi electo atque illud ætatis, Suet. C) Combined with other pronouns: itaque quum primum audivi, ego i. ipse factus sum: scis quem dicam: — cum illis una ipsum illum audierat: — huic illi legato: — hic est i. vultus semper idem: — idem i. tyrannus: — eandem illam esse descriptam. II. Esp. A) That (one), in speaking of a known object: si Antipater i. Sidonius, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: — Socraticus i.: — Medea i.: — honestum i. B) Peculiar idioms. 1) Hic et ille, lit. This and that, i. e. the one and the other, in speaking of separate objects in contradistinction to a whole: non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud. 2) Ille aut, or et ille, such or such a one, so and so: quæsisse, num i. aut i. defensurus esset. 3) Ille quidem ... sed (autem): philo-

sophi quidam, minime mali i. quidem, sed: — joco uti illo quidem licet, sed: — non injustum illum quidem, suis tamen civibus exitiabile: — illud quidem verum. [4] Ex illo, from that time (poet.), Ov.]

**ILLĒCĒBRA** (inl.), æ. f. (illicio) I. Any thing that entices or serves for enticement, an enticement, allurements, inducement, bait, decoy. A) With genit. (subj. or obj.): quæ tanta in ullo homine juventutis i. fuit, quanta in illo? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: — i. turpitudinis: — In the plur.: habet etiam amœnitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum: — i. voluptatis: — i. vitiorum (with lenocinia cupiditatum): — i. corruptelarum. B) Absol.: ad quam illecebram quum commoveretur nemo, Liv.: — In the plur.: suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus. II. Meton. concr. [A] Of a seducing person: An allurer, decoy bird, Plaut. B) A plant, i. q. Andrachne agria, wild purslain, Plin.

[ILLĒCĒBRO (inl.), are. v. a. (illecebra) To entice, August.]  
[ILLĒCĒBRŌSE. adv. Enticingly, alluringly, attractively, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 36 doubtful.]

[ILLĒCĒBRŌSUS (inl.), a. um. (illecebra) Full of allurements, attractive, enticing, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 54.]

[ILLĒCĒBRUM, i. n. (illicio) A plant, knot-grass, Fam. Amaranthæ, NL.]

[ILLECTĀMENTUM (inl.), i. n. (illecto) An allurements, App.]

[ILLECTĀTIO (inl.), ōnis. f. An alluring, Gell. 18, 2, 1.]

[ILLECTO (inl.), i. v. int. a. (illicio) To allure, Tert.]

1. ILLECTUS (inl.), a. um. part. of illicio.

[2. ILLECTUS (inl.), a. um. (in-lectus, from lego) I. Not collected or gathered together, Dig. II. Not read, Ov. A. A. 1, 469.]

[3. ILLECTUS (inl.), ūs. m. (illicio) An alluring, a charm, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21.]

[IL-LĒGĪTĪME (inl.), adv. (in-legitimus) Illegitimately, Dig.]

\*\*IL-LĒPĪDE. adv. Inelegantly, rudely, Plin. 8, 51, 77.

\*IL-LĒPĪDUS (inl.), a. um. (in-lepidus) Unpolite, rude, ill-mannered: parens avarus, i., in liberos difficilis, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72.

[IL-LĒVĪGĀTUS (illæv. or inl.), a. um. (in-lævīgatus) Not smooth, rough, Diom.]

[1. ILLEX (inl.), ēgis. (in-lex) Without law, contrary to law, lawless, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4.]

[2. ILLEX (inl.), icis. (illicio) I. Alluring, enticing, attractive, App. II. Subst. A) A decoy bird, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 67. (al., illix.) B) Meton.: An allurer, enticer, Plaut.]

[IL-LĪBĀBĪLIS (inl.), e. (in-libo) Incapable of diminution, Laet.]

\*IL-LĪBĀTUS (inl.), a. um. (in-libo) Undiminished, uninjured, unhurt, unimpaired, entire: veteres illibæque divitiæ, Cic. Sest. 43, 93.

IL-LĪBĒRĀLIS (inl.), e. (in-liberalis) Not worthy of, fit for, or becoming a gentleman, ignoble, ungenerous, mean, low, that acts or thinks ungenerously: i. et sordidi quæstus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operæ, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: — i. labor: — jocandi genus i.: — res i.: — non te in me illiberalem, sed me in se negligentem putabit, unkind.

IL-LĪBĒRĀLĪTAS (inl.), ātis. f. (illiberalis) Conduct or behaviour unworthy of a gentleman, meanness, lowness, indecency, etc.: ut illiberalitatis avaritiæque absit suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: — i. Curii.

IL-LĪBĒRĀLĪTER. adv. Ignobly, in a mean or ungenerous manner, unhandisomely: me audiat ut unum e togatis, patris diligentia non i. institutum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: — i. factum: — valde i., i. e. stingily, niggardly.

[ILLĪBĒRIS (inl.), e. (in-liberi) Childless, Tert.]

[1. ILLIC, Illæc, Illuc or Illoc. pron. (ille-ce) I. 603

That one there, the one at that place, Plaut. Amp. prol. 148.

II. It is sometimes used with the particle ce, and the interrogative ne, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 44.]

2. ILLIC. adv. (1. illic) I. There, in that place: cives Romani, qui i. negotiarentur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102, 6.

\*\*II. Meton.: With that person or thing: civile bellum a Vitellio cæpit et . . . initium i. fuit, Tac. H. 2, 47.

[ILLICCINE. See 1. ILLIC, II.]

[ILLICET. See ILICET.]

\*ILLĪCĪO (inl.), lexi, lectum. 3. [inf. perf. sync. illece, Poet. ap. Cic.] v. a. (in-lacio) To allure, attract, decoy, entice, seduce, mislead [allicere in a good sense]: quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, seduced, misled, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 3.

ILLĪCĪTĀTOR (inl.), ōris. m. (in-lcito) One who (at a public sale) bids only to make others bid higher, a puffer, a nominal purchaser: non illicitatorem venditor, non, qui contra liceatur, emptor apponit, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61.

[ILLĪCITE. adv. In an unlawful manner, illicitly, Dig.]

\*ILLĪCĪTUS (inl.), a. um. (in-lcitus) Not allowed, illegal, unlawful: i. amor, Tac. A. 12, 5.—[Sup.: August.]

[ILLĪCĪUM (inl.), ii. n. (illicio) I. An attracting, enticing, allurements, Varr. II. A convening of the people, id.]

ILLĪCO. adv. (in-loco) On the spot, i. e. in that place. [I. Prop.: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2.] II. Meton. [A] To that place, i. e. thither, Non. B) On the spot, i. e. instantly, immediately: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes i. nostræ conticescunt, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: — sequitur i.: — i. ne convenit?

\*\*IL-LĪDO (inl.), si, sum. 3. v. a. (in-lædo) I. To strike or dash against or upon: i. caput foribus, Suet. Aug. 23. II. Meton.: To strike or dash to pieces: serpens compressa atque illisa morietur, A. Harusp. Resp. 25.

[ILLĪGĀTIO (inl.), ōnis. f. A binding, fastening, Arn.]

IL-LĪGO (inl.), i. v. a. (in-ligo) To bind or tie to any thing, to join or fasten to any thing. I. Prop. A) Emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, 54: — ambitus i.: — in sphaeram i., to fix to the globe.

\*\*B) Esp.: To entangle, impede, embarrass: metu, ne impeditis locis seque et equestres copias illigaret, Tac.

II. Fig. A) Gen.: To connect, combine, insert: (pæon) quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem i., Cic. de Or. 64, 215: — in quo omnes sententiarum illigantur lepores: — i. sententiam verbis: — sermonibus persona i. B) Esp.: To oblige, bind, fetter, engage: magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet: — angustis et concisis disputationibus i.

\*ILLIM. adv. for illinc (i. e. illim-ce). From that place, thence: equidem Gnæum i. profectum puto (al., illinc), Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: — quid i. afferatur: — (al., illinc): — omnem se amorem abjecisse i. (al., illinc.)

\*\*IL-LĪMĀTUS (inl.), a. um. (in-limus) Fastened by or besmeared with rich soil: i. frondes, Col. 9, 7, 4.

[IL-LĪMIS (inl.), e. (in-limus) Without mud, Ov. M. 3, 407.]

ILLINC. adv. (ille) Thence, from that place. I.

Prop.: i. equidem Gnæum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2.

II. Meton.: From that person or thing, from that part or side: si i. beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4.

[ILLĪNĪMENTUM (inl.), i. n. (illinio) An anointing, C. Aur.]

\*ILLĪNO (inl.), livi, litum. 3. [a secondary form, 4. conj. illinire, Col.: illiniri, Plin.: illinivit, id.] v. a. (in-lino) To smear upon, to lay over or on any thing. \*\*I. Prop.: i. psyllion fronti, Plin. 25, 12, 91.

\*\*II. Meton. A) Prop.: i. alqd alqa re, to besmear, bedaub, anoint: i. ventrem sanguine, Plin. B) Fig.: venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, covered with paint or rouge, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 119.

\*IL-LĪQUĒFACTUS (inl.), a. um. part. of in-liquefacio.

*Liquefied, melted*: quæ sunt omnes unius generis ad perfundendum animum tamquam i. voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

[IL-LIQUOR (inl.), i. v. dep. n. (in-liquor) *To flow into*, Symm.]

[ILLISIO (inl.), ōnis. f. (illido) *A dashing against*, Hier.]

1. ILLISUS (inl.), a, um. part. of illido.

\*\*2. ILLISUS (inl.), ūs. m. (illido) *A dashing against* (abl. sing.): illisu reperiens ventus, Plin. 2, 48, 49.

IL-LITĒRĀTUS (inl.), a, um. (in-literatus) I *Unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, unpolished*: quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illiteratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25. — *Of things*: incidunt in sermone vario multa, quæ fortasse illis quum dixi nec i. nec insulsa esse videantur. [IL. Not written, not couched in writing, Gell.]

1. ILLĪTUS (inl.), a, um. part. of illino.

\*\*2. ILLĪTUS (inl.), ūs. m. (illino) *A daubing, besmearing, anointing* (abl. sing.), Plin. 26, 50, 90.

[ILLIX, icia. See 2. ILLEX.]

ILLO. adv. *Thither, to that place*. I. Prop.: nam i. non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147. II. Meton. A) *Thither, to that matter*: hæc omnia Cæsar eodem i. pertinere arbitrabatur ut, *to the same thing*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 11, 4. [B] (*for ibi*) *There*, Dig.]

1. ILLOC. n. pron. See ILLIC.

[2. ILLOC. adv. *Thither*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 3.]

[ILLŌCABĪLIS (inl.), e. (in-loco) *That cannot be disposed of in marriage, that nobody will marry*, Varr.]

\*\*IL-LŌTUS (inl., illautus, and illutus), a, um. (in-lotus) *Not washed, unwashed, unclean, impure*. I. Prop. A) *Illotus*: i. cochleæ, Plin. 30, 6, 16. [B] *Illautus*, Plaut.: *illutus*, Cat.] [IL Fig.: I.L.]

[IL-LUBRICANS (inl.), antis. part. (in-lubrico) *Moving in a slippery or gliding manner*, App.]

[1. ILLUC. n. pron. See 1. ILLIC.]

2. ILLUC. adv. (ille) *Thither, to that place*. I. Prop.: huc atque i. intuens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184. [II. Meton.: *To that person, party, or matter*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 23.]

[IL-LŪCĒO (inl.), ēre. v. n. (in-luceo) *To light or shine in or with, to shine upon, give light to*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 4, 65.]

IL-LŪCESCO or ILLŪCISCO (inl.), luxi. 3. v. inchn. n. and a. (inlucesco) I. Neut. A) *Of the day or the sun*. 1) *To begin to be light or to shine, to become light or clear, to show its light, to dawn*: illucescet ille aliquando dies, quum etc., Cic. Mil. 26, 69: — qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti: — i. dies (alci) quum sol illuxisset: — \*\*2) *Impers.*: Illuxit. *It is light, it is day*: ubi i., Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. B) *Fig.*: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 24. [IL] Act.: *To shine upon*, Plaut.]

[ILLUCTANS (inl.), antis. part. (in-luctor) *Struggling with* (poet.), Stat. Th. 4, 790.]

[IL-LŪCUBRĀTUS (inl.), a, um. (in-lucubratus) *Not composed by night*, Sulp.]

[ILLŪCŪLASCO (inl.), ēre. v. inchn. n. (in-luceo) *Of the day; To appear, to grow light*, Front.]

[ILLŪDĪA (inl.), ōrum. n. (illudo) *An illusion*, Tert.]

IL-LŪDO (inl.), si, sum. 3. [After the first conj.: illudiabant, Gell.] (in-ludo) I. Neut.: *To joke at or with*. [A] Gen.: Hor. S. 1, 4, 139. B) Esp. 1) *To jest, make sport*. a) *With dat.*: ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunæ et horum virorum talium dignitati i., Cic. R. Am. 19, 54. b) *In alqm or algo*: quæ quum dixisset in Albi-cium illudens, ne a me quidem abstinuit. c) *Absol.*: illuseras heri inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse. \*\*2) *To sport with any thing in a destructive manner, to destroy, ruin, disgrace*. a) *With dat.*: tamquam in summa abundantia pecuniæ i., Tac.: — C. Cæsar etiam matri ejus illudit, id. [b] *Absol.*: Virg.] II. Act. [A] Gen.: *To*

*play with*, Virg. G. 2, 464.] B) Esp. 1) *To mock, treat as an object of ridicule, make a laughing-stock of*: ut is, qui illusus sit plus vidiisse videatur, Cic. Læl. 26, 99: — miseros i.: — sæpe illusi ac destituti: — pergisne eam, Læli, artem i., in qua primum excello ipse? — i. præcepta: — i. acumen. \*\*2) *To destroy, ruin, abuse, dishonour*: quia Quintilii Vari corpus i. dicebatur, Tac.

\*ILLŪMĪNĀTE. adv. *Clearly, luminously*: i. dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

[ILLŪMĪNĀTIO (inl.), ōnis. f. *An illuminating, a setting off, making conspicuous*. I. Prop.: Macr. II. Fig.: Tert.]

[ILLŪMĪNĀTOR (inl.), ōris. m. *He that enlightens*, Tert.]

ILLŪMĪNO (inl.) 1. v. a. (in-lumino) *To enlighten, make clear or light, illuminate*. I. Prop. A) *Luna illuminata a sole*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *To adorn with any thing light or bright*: corona aurea fulgentibus gemmis illuminata. II. Fig.: *To throw light upon, clear up, explain*: translatus, quod maxime tamquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 170: verborum collocationem i. luminibus: — i. orationem sententiis: — illuminata sapientia.

[ILLŪMĪNUS (inl.), a, um. (in-lumen) *Without light*, App.]

\*\*IL-LŪNIS (inl.), e. (in-luna) *Without a moon or moonlight*: i. nox, Plin. E. 6, 20, 14.

[IL-LŪNUS, a, um. *Without moonlight*, App.]

[ILLŪRĪCUS, a, um. and ILLŪRĪ, ōrum. See ILLŪR.]

ILLŪSĪO (inl.), ōnis. f. (illudo) *A bantering, jeering*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202.

[ILLŪSOR (inl.), ōris. m. (illudo) *A mocker, jeerer*, Tert.]

\*\*ILLUSTRAMENTUM (inl.), i. n. (illustro) *A means of adorning*: hæc sunt vel i. pronunciationis vel vitia, Quint. 11, 3, 149.

\*\*ILLUSTRĀTĪO (inl.), ōnis. f. *In Rhet.*: *A vivid representation, an illustration*, Quint. 6, 2, 32.

[ILLUSTRĀTOR (inl.), ōris. m. *One who enlightens, lacer.*]

\*ILLUSTRE. adv. *Clearly, plainly*, Cic. Fam. 10, 19, 1.

ILLUSTRIS (inl.), e. [nom. sing. masc. illuster, V. Max.] (in-lustro) *That is in the light; hence, clear, light, bright, luminous*. I. Prop.: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: — habitare bonis et illustribus domiciliis: — i. et pellucida stella. — Comp., solis candor i. est quam ullius ignis. II. Fig. A) *Clear, evident, manifest, visible*: præter hæc, quæ testata sunt et i., habeo multa occultiora, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: — rationibus illustribus: — illustribus rebus insistis... a certis et illustrioribus cohibes assensum: — factum i. notumque omnibus: — visus insignis et i.: — i. oratio: — cadunt in hunc illustrem omnia: — plus aliquanto i. B) *Bright, distinguished, illustrious, famous, celebrated*: illustrium hominum setates et tempora (shortly after, de clarorum virorum laudibus), Cic. Brut. 19, 74: — illustribus in personis temporibusque: — i. orator: — Themistoclis nomen est quam Colonis illustrior: — causarum illustrium conficio orationes.

IL-LUSTRO (inl.) 1. v. a. (illustris) I. *To set any thing in the light, to make light or bright, enlighten, illuminate*. I. Prop.: sol cuncta sua luce illustret et compleat, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. (al. collustret.) II. Fig. A) *To make clear, evident, or manifest; to throw light upon, render perspicuous, illustrate, explain*: ut ea consilia, quæ clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20: — illustrantur, erumpunt omnia: — omnia illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me: — jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et i.: — philosophiam Latinis literis i.: — illustrant eam (orationem) quasi stellæ quædam translata verba atque immutata, adorn, embellish: — distinguunt oratio atque illustratur. B) *To render famous or renowned; to celebrate, make known; to glorify*: illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria.

ILLUSUS (inl.), a, um. *part. of illudo.*

[ILLŪTIBARBUS (inl.), a, um. (illutus-barba) *Having a filthy beard, App.*

[ILLŪTIBILIS (inl.), e. (in-luo) *That cannot be washed out, Plaut. Men. 1, 21, 57 doubtful.*

ILLUTUS (inl.), a, um. *See ILLOTUS.*

\*\*ILLŪVIES (inl.), ēi. f. (in-luo) *as it were, a washing up or forth, i. e. mud or dirt washed up or forth; hence, gen.) I. Dirt, filth, mire: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. A. 4, 28. II. An overflow, inundation: i. placida. water which has overflowed, id.*

ILLŪRIĀ, æ. f. *A country between the Hadriatic and Pannonia, now Dalmatia and Albania, Prop. 1, 8, 2: since it consisted of Greek and Roman Illyria, it is also used in the plur., Illŷriæ, ærum, Prop. 2, 16, 10.*

[ILLŪRICĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Illyria, Cod. Th.*

ILLŪRICUS (Illuricus, Plaut.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Illyria: I. mare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35. — Subst.: Illŷricum, i. n. Illyria, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 3.*

ILLŪRII (old form Illŷrii, Plaut.), ærum. m. (Ἰλλυριοί) *A people on the Hadriatic: in Illyria, in Illyria, Plin. 2, 103, 106.*

[1. ILLŷRIIS, idia. f. *Illyrian, Ov. Tr. 2, 225.*

\*\*2. ILLŷRIS, idia. f. *Illyria, Mel. 1, 3, 4.*

ILLŪRICUS, a, um. *Illyrian: Iatro, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.*

İLUS, i. m. (Ἴλος) *I. Son of Tros, brother of Assaracus and Ganymede, father of Laomedon, founder of Ilium, Ov. M. 11, 756. II. An epithet of Ascanius, Virg. Æ. 1, 268.*

ILVA, æ. f. *The island Elba in the Mediterranean, Plin. 3, 6, 12.*

[Im. *I. q. eum. See Is.*

[İMĀGINĀBUNDUS, a, um. (imāginor) *That represents or figures to himself, App.*

[İMĀGINĀLIS, e. (imago) *Figurative, Interpr. Iren.*

[İMĀGINĀLITER. adv. *Figuratively, by an image, August.*

[İMĀGINĀRIE. adv. *According to imagination, Sid.*

\*\*İMĀGINĀRIUS, a, um. (imago) [I. A) *Of or belonging to an image, LL. B) Subst.: İmāginārius, ii. m. I. q. imaginifer. Bearer of the imperial image (used as a standard), Veg.] II. That consists only in imagination or appearance, imaginary: i. fasces, Liv. 3, 41, 1.*

\*\*İMĀGINĀTİO, ōnis. f. *A forming an image of any thing in one's mind, imagination, phantasy: (lactuce) semine trito ex vino potio et libidinum i. in somno compesci, Plin. 20, 7, 26.*

[İMĀGINĒUS, a, um. (imago) *Relating to an image, Ven.*

[İMĀGINĒFER, ēri. m. (imago-fero) *The bearer of the image (i. e. the standard) of the emperor, Veg.]*

[İMĀGINO, ātum. 1. v. a. (imago) *To form an image, Gell.*

\*\*İMĀGİNOR. 1. v. dep. a. (imago) *To picture to one's self, fancy, imagine: imaginatur ac fingit, Quint. 12, 1, 21: Venerem crebro per somnia imaginantes, Plin.*

İMĀGO, İnis. f. (from the root im, whence imitor) *An image, likeness, form, picture, portrait. I. Prop. A) 1) Spartiates Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse . . . Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: — ex imagine ejus quam ex ipso notior. 2) Esp.: The ancestral image of a noble Roman (of one who had been ædile, consul, prætor), usually made of wax, kept in the hall of the house (in atrio), and brought forth at funerals (usually in the plur.): obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil præter colorem, of smoky (i. e. ancient) images of ancestors: — nullæ sunt i, I count no ancestors: — qui imagines familiæ suæ consecuti sunt. — In the sing.: jus imaginis: — imaginis ornandæ causa. [B) Meton.: A echo (poet.), Ov.] II. Fig. A)*

*Gen.: An image in the mind, thought, idea, imagination: Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic. Læl. 27, 102: — i., quæ εἰδωλα nominant: — imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros irrumpere: — imaginem antiquitatis intueri, a picture of the olden times, a form, representation: — expressam imaginem vitæ quotidianæ videre: — naturæ imagine utendum est nobis. B) Esp. 1) In Rhet.: A representation by words, description, comparison: "i. est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem," Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49. 2) A mere form or resemblance, a shade, shadow (as opposed to substance): manus effugit imago, Virg. Æ. 2, 793: — consecratur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriæ: — umbra et imaginibus utimur: — umbram equitis Romani et imaginem videtis: — i. judiciorum, a mere shadow or form of courts of justice: — imaginem rei publicæ nullam reliquissent. — [Hence, Fr. image, Ital. immagine.]*

\*\*İMĀGUNCŪLA, æ. f. (imago) *A little image: i. ærea puerilis, Suet. Aug. 7.*

[İMBALNĪTES, ēi. f. (in-balneum) *Neglect of the bath, Lucil. ap. Non.]*

\*İMBĒCILLE. adv. *Weakly, faintly: iis, quæ videntur, i. assentiuntur, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: — i. horrent dolorem.*

İMBĒCILLĪTAS (imb.), ātis. f. (imbecillus) *Weakness, infirmity. I. A) Of the body: Tulliæ meæ morbus et i. corporis me exanimat, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 4: — i. virum (with infirmitas laterum): — i. valetudinis: — i. Nicie (with mollitia). B) Meton.: Bad circumstances, want of property: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, Cic. Læl. 8, 26: — humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere. II. Of the mind, Imbecility: i. consilii: — i. magistratum.*

İMBĒCILLUS (imb.), a, um. [a secondary form, 3 decl. abl. sing. imbecilli, Plin.] *Weak. I. Prop. A) Of persons: quum homo i. a valentissima bestia laniatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: — i. senes: — i. filius: — et valetudine et naturâ i. B) Of things: nescio quomodo i. est medicina quam morbus. II. Fig., of the mind: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: — i. vel animo vel fortuna: — præresse imbecillioribus: — ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari: — Subst.: cedentibus ignavis et imbecillis et arrogantiae divitum succumbentibus.*

\*\*İMBELLĪA (imb.), æ. f. (in-bellum) *Unfitness for war: hominem i. cingit, want of arms, Sen. Ben. 4, 18. (al., imbecillitas.)*

\*İMBELLIS (imb.), e. (in-bellum) *Not fit for or adapted to war or fighting, unwarlike; also, without war, peaceable. I. Of persons: ut i. timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83. II. Of things and abstract objects: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes.*

İMBER, bris. m. (ὄμβρος) *Rain, esp. a heavy shower or storm. I. Prop.: erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, i. maximus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, 86: — ita magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus: — maximo imbrī: — lapideus aut sanguineus i.: — lapidum, sanguinis, terræ, lactis i.*

\*\*İL. Meton. A) *Rain-water: piscine cisternæque servandis imbribus, Tac. H. 5, 12. [B) Gen. poet.: Water, or any other liquid, Ov. C) A shower of any thing that falls like rain, Virg. D) A rain-cloud (poet.), Virg.]*

İMBERBIS (imb.), e. (in-barba) *Without a beard, beardless: non convenie barbatus esse filium (Æsculapium), quum pater (Apollo) i. esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83.*

[İMBERBUS, a, um. (a secondary form for imberbis) *Without a beard, beardless, Lucil. ap. Non.]*

[İMBİBĪTİO, ōnis. f. (imbibo) *The power of imbibing, NL.]*

İM-BİBO (imb.), bi. 3. v. a. (in-bibo) *To drink in, suck in, imbibe. \*İ. Prop. A) Nidor per infundibulum imbibitur in vetere tussī, Plin. 24, 15, 85. [B) Meton.: Nazar.] II. Fig. A) To suck in, i. e. to receive, conceive, be impressed with: nisi de vobis*

malam opinionem animo imbibisset? B) *Esp.*: To determine or resolve on (usually with an objective clause): quod si facere nolit atque imberit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas condiciones perducere, Cic. Qu. 6, 72.

[IMBITO (inb.), ēre. v. a. (in-bito) To go into, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 42.]

[IM-BONITAS (inb.), ātis. f. (in-bonitas) Inconvenience, Tert.]

[IM-BRACTEO (inbr.), ātum. i. v. a. (in-bracteo) To overlay with a leaf of metal, Amm.]

\*\*IMBREX, icis. f. [m. Plin.] (imber) I. A hollow tile, gutter-tile, Plin. 35, 12, 46. II. Meton. of other things in the shape of a gutter-tile. A) A gutter, Plin.

[B) A part of a hog, Mart.] [C) I. narium, the partition of the nose, Arn.] D) A kind of clapping with hollow hands, invented by Nero, Suet. Ner. 20.

[IMBRĪALIS, e. (imber) Of or belonging to rain, C. Aur.]

\*\*IMBRĪCĀTIM, adv. (imbrex) In the form of a gutter-tile: distinctione virgulata . . . pectinatim, i. undata, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

[IMBRĪCITOR, ōris. m. (imber-cio) Raising showers, Enn.]

\*\*IMBRĪCO, ātum. i. v. a. (imbrex) [I. To cover with gutter-tiles, Sid.] II. To make in the form of a gutter-tile: i. camenta inter se, Vitr. 2, 8.

[IMBRĪCUS, a, um. (imber) Rainy, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 35.]

[IMBRĪDUS, a, um. (imber) Rainy, Sol.]

\*\*IMBRĪFER, ēra, ērum. (imber-fero) That bears or brings rain, rainy: i. cælum, Col. 5, 5, 4.

[IMBRĪFICO, are. v. a. (imber-facio) To rain upon, M. Cap.]

IMBROS and IMBRUS, i. m. (Ἰμβρος) A small island of the Aegean Sea near the Chersonesus Thracia, now Imbro, Plin. 4, 12, 23. [Also, Imbria terra, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 18.]

[IM-BUBINO, are. IMBULBITO, are. v. a. To pollute with ordure, etc., Fest.]

IMBUO (inb.), ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. (in-bi, whence bibo) To moisten, wet, steep, or soak any thing; to imbue, imbue. I. Prop.: imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, wetted, or rather dripping, with blood, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To fill with any thing, fill up; to steep, soak, stain, imbue, saturate: gladium scelere imbueret, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: religione imbuti: crudelitate imbutus: i. superstitione: bellum macula sceleris imbutum. B) *Esp.* 1) To impress early, to inure or accustom to any thing; to give or endeavour to give a taste for any thing: quibus ille studiis ab ineunte ætate se imbuerat: animum tenerum opinionibus i.: cujus mentem non imbuere deorum opinio. 2) In the part. perf.: nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, ut: alqo i. usu: quibus i. sumus: dialecticis i.: ad quam i. sumus.

[IMBŪTAMENTUM, i. n. (imbuo) Instruction, Fulg.]

IMBUTUS, a, um. part. of imbuo.

\*IMĪTĀBĪLIS, e. (imitor) That may be imitated: orationis subtilitas i. illa quidem videtur esse existimanti, Cic. de Or. 23, 76.

[IMĪTĀMEN, inis. n. (imitor) An imitation, Ov. M. 11, 626.]

\*\*IMĪTĀMENTUM, i. n. (imitor) Imitation, Tac. A. 14, 57.

IMĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. An imitating, imitation: æmulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit; nam et i. virtutis æmulatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17: virtus imitatione digna: ad imitationem sui: periculosa exempli i.: vincit imitationem veritas: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre. II. In Rhet. A) An imitation or copying of an orator's style, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 22. \*\*B) The imitation or expression of a natural sound by a word, A. Her.

IMĪTĀTOR, ōris. m. An imitator. A) With genit.: imitatores principum: facinorum i. B) Absol.: natura

figit nomines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219.

\*IMĪTĀTRIX, icis. f. She that imitates: i. boni (voluptas), Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: i. gloria.

[IMITO, are. See IMITOR.]

IMĪTOR. 1. [old inf. pres. imitārier, Plaut.] v. int. dep. [from the root im, whence imago] To imitate. I. To represent, draw, portray, express, delineate: summum luctum penicillo i., to portray, depict, Cic. de Or. 22, 74: imitandi spes: pulchritudinem i.: i. veritatem: chirographum i.: populi speciem et nomen i.: i. antiquitatem: fictos luctus i. II. To imitate, copy after, to seek to equal or resemble: imitabor ergo Aratam, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat: imitor Archytam: Platonem i.: illum imitando effingat atque exprimat: dignus ad imitandum: populi consuetudinem i.: consuetudo imitanda medicorum: quod faciendum imitandumque est: factum expositum ad imitandum. [Act. Imito, are. L. Andr. ap. Non.] \*Imitatus, a, um. pass.: i. et efficta simulacra, Cic. Un. 3.

[IMĪTUS, adv. (imus) From the bottom, Gell. 17, 10, 13.]

[IM-MĀCŪLĀBĪLIS (inm.), e. (in-maculo) That cannot be stained, Aus.]

[IM-MĀCŪLĀTUS (inm.), a, um. (in-maculo) Unstained, immaculate, Luc. 2, 736.]

[IM-MĀCŪLO (inm.), are. v. a. (in-maculo) To stain, Firm.]

\*\*IM-MĀDESCO, dūi. 3. (usual only in the perf.) v. inch. n. (in-madescō) To become wet or moist: quum terra a siccitate continua immaduit imbre, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

[IMMĀNE, adv. Dreadfully, hideously, Virg. Æ. 10, 726.]

[IM-MĀNEO (inm.), ēre. v. a. (in-maneo) To remain at or near any thing, August.]

IMMĀNIS (inm.), e. [in-ma (i. e. magnus)] Monstrous in respect of size, enormous, immense, huge, vast, exceedingly great, immeasurable. I. Prop.: ingens i. que præda, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, 110: pecunia i.: in immanibus poculis: ambitus i.: \*Neut. absol.: civilis lapsu equi prostratus i. quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit, Tac. H. 4, 34. II. Fig.: Monstrous in respect of ferocity, wild, savage, fierce, cruel, inhuman, heinous, enormous, shocking: hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et i., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 51: nemo tam i.: ex feris et immanibus: revocavit animos immanes ac feros: i. belua (with fera): i. (with tætra): i. et vasta belua: populus i.: i. atque importuna natura: i. ac barbara consuetudo: i. facinus. [Comp., Virg.] — Sup., voluptatem i. quisque acerrime sequitur.

IMMĀNITAS, ātis. f. (immanis) \*I. Monstrous size, immensity, enormity: tot vitiorum tanta i., Cic. Cael. 6, 14. II. Savageness, fierceness, wildness, cruelty, heinousness: ista in figura hominis feritas et i. beluæ a communi tamquam humanitatis corpore segreganda est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: feritas atque agrestis i.: esse gentes sic immanitate efferatas: omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus: asperitas et i. naturæ: morum i.: i. in animo: temperantiam i. imitatur: tanta i.: tanti facinoris i.: i. verborum.

[IMMĀNITER, adv. Monstrously, immoderately, Amm.]

\*\*IM-MANSUĒTUS (inm.), a, um. (in-mansuetus) Untamed, not tamed, wild: rabidos effligimus canes, truces atque immansuetum bovem cædimus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 15.

[IMMARCESCĪBĪLIS (inm.), e. (in-marcesco) Unfading, Tert.]

\*\*IM-MĀTŪRE, adv. Untimely, unseasonably, Col. 11, 2, 3. — [Comp., App.]

\*IM-MĀTŪRĪTAS (inm.), ātis. f. (immaturus) \*I. Unripeness: i. sponsarum, Suet. Aug. 34. II. Untimely haste, overhastiness: quid hæc festinatio, quid hæc i. tanta significat? Cic. Qu. 26, 82.

IM-MĀTŪRUS (inm.), a, um. (in-maturus) Untimely, unripe, before the time or season, unseason-

*able.* \*\*I. *Prop.* of plants: i. pira, Cels. 2, 30. II. *Meton.*: mors i., *premature, early*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119. — i. interitus Gracchi.

[IM-MEDICABILIS (inm.), e. (in-medicabilis) *Incurable* (poet.). I. *Prop.*: Ov. M. 1, 190. II. *Fig.*: Sil. 1, 147.]

[IM-MEDICATUS (inm.), a, um. (in-medicor) *Painted*, App.]

[IM-MEDITARE. *adv.* Without premeditation, Gell.]

[IM-MEDITATUS (inm.), a, um. (in-meditatus) *Unpremeditated, unstudied, inartificial, natural*, App.]

[IM-MEIO (inm.), ēre. v. n. (in-meio) *To make water into*, Pers. 6, 73.]

IM-MEMOR (inm.), ōris. [nom. sing. immemōris, Cæc. ap. Prisc.] (in-memor) I. *Unmindful, forgetful, regardless, neglectful; with genit., rarely absol., or with an objective clause.* A) *With genit.*: adeo i. rerum a me gestarum esse videor? Cic. Sull. 30, 83: — i. mandati: — i. istius mandati: — nec Romanarum rerum i., not unacquainted with Roman history. B) *Absol.*: magna hæc immemoris ingenii signa. \*\*C) *With an objective clause*: i., Chæream Cassium nominari, not thinking that, not imagining that, Suet. [II. *Meton.* A) *That of which one does not think, forgotten*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17. B) *That causes forgetfulness*: amnis, i. e. Lethæ, Stat.]

[IM-MEMORABILIS (inm.), e. (in-memorabilis) I. *Pass.*: A) *Not deserving of mention, unimportant*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 56. B) *Indescribable, inexpressible*, Lucr. 6, 48. II. *Act.*: *That will not tell or relate*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3.]

[IM-MEMORATUS (inm.), a, um. (in-memoratus) *Not mentioned, not narrated* (poet.), Hor. E. 1, 19, 33.]

[IM-MEMORIA (inm.), æ. f. (in-memoria) *Unmindfulness, forgetfulness*, Dig.]

[IMMEMORIS, e. See IMMÉMOR.]

IM-MENSUS (inm.), a, um. (in-mensus) I. *Immeasurable, immense, immensely great, vast, boundless*: si immensum et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: — aera deum statuit eumque esse immensum et infinitum: — ex ingenti quodam immensoque campo: — in mari immenso: — i. fines ingenii: — i. pondus et auri: — observata sunt hæc tempore immenso: — i. vorago aut gurgis vitiorum. \*\*II. *Absol.* A) *Subst.*: Immensum, i. n. *An immense size, extent, depth, plain, etc.; a boundless surface or extent*: i. loci, Liv. B) *Adv.*: immensum attolli, Tac.

\*\*IM-MEIO (inm.), are. v. n. (in-meio) *To go into*: delphini immeantes Nilo, Plin. 8, 25, 38.

\*\*IM-MERENS (inm.), entis. [in tmesi: inque merentes, Lucr.] (in-mereo) *Undeserving, innocent*: multum conquesus, eripi sibi vitam immerenti, Suet. Tit. 10.

[IM-MERENTER. *adv.* Undeservedly, though innocent, V. Max.]

\*IM-MERGO (inm.), si, sum. 3. [perf. sync. immersti, Plaut.: after the 2 conj. inf. pres. pass. immergēri, Col.] v. a. (in-mergo) *To dip or plunge into, to immerse*.

I. *Prop.*: immersus in flumen, Cic. Un. 13. \*\*A) *Middle*: ubi Ister amnis immergitur, empties itself into the sea, Plin. [B) *Meton. gen.*: i. se aliquo, to betake one's self to any place, to throw one's self into, Plaut.] II. *Fig.*: qui ut se blanditiis et assentionibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immerisit, Cic. Un. 13, 36.

\*IM-MERITO. *adv.* Undeservedly: ex re, si præter opinionem, si i., si misera, si ingrata, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322.

\*\*IM-MERITUS (inm.), a, um. (in-meritus) I. *Act.*: *Undeserving (of harm), guiltless, innocent*, Quint. 6, Præf. II. *Pass.*: *Undeserved, unmerited*: laudibus haud immeritis onerare alqm, Liv. 4, 13.

[IM-MERSABILIS (inm.), e. (in-meriso) *That cannot sink*; poet. i. q. unconquerable, Hor. E. 1, 2, 22.]

[IM-MERSO (inm.), ōnis. f. (immergo) *Immersion*, Arn.]

IMMERSUS, a, um. part. of immergo.

[IM-METATUS (inm.), a, um. (in-meto) *Unmeasured*, Hor. O. 3, 24, 9.]

[IMMETUENS. ἀφοβος, ἀμέτρωτος, Gloss.]

\*IM-MIGRO (inm.). 1. v. n. (in-migro) *To remove or go into*. I. *Prop.*: paucis diebus et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: — i. in domicilium. II. *Fig.*: pleraque (verba) translata: sic tamen, ut ea non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceret, Cic. Brut. 79, 274.

[IMMINENTIA (inm.), æ. f. (immineo) *Imminence, nearness*, Nig. ap. Gell.]

IM-MINĒO (inm.). ēre. [in tmesi, Lucr.] v. n. (in-mineo) *To project or hang over or near any thing*. \*I. *Prop.* A) *Quum ageretur togata, simulans, caterva tota clarissima concione in re impuri hominis imminens concionata est*: Huic vitæ tuæ, bending towards, Cic. Sest. 55, 118: — gestu imminenti, projecting, bending towards, i. e. as if to attack. B) *Meton.*: *To border upon, be near or close at hand (by projecting towards)*. \*\*1) *Gen.*: carcer imminens foro, close by, Liv. 1, 33, 8. 2) *Esp.* [impendere, instare]: *To threaten (by being near)*: nimis imminerebat propter propinquitatem Ægina Piræo: — Carthago i. insulis videbatur: — imminenti toti Asiæ: — subegit gentem rebus populi Romani imminentem. II. *Fig.* A) *To strive or endeavour after any thing with desire or hope, to have a view to, be intent upon, be eager for*: hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminerebat, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: — Verres avaritia semper hianti atque imminenti fuit. B) *Meton.* 1) *To be near, be at hand, be imminent*: sunt qui ea, quæ quotidie imminenti, non videant: — mors imminet. \*\*2) *Esp. in a hostile sense*: *To threaten, menace*: periculum, quod i. ipsi portenderetur, Suet.

IM-MINŪO (inm.), ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. (in-minuo) *To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken*. I. *Prop.* A) *Si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris*, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2. \*\*B) *Esp.*: *To impair, injure*: animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To diminish, reduce, lessen, abate*: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19: — imminuitur alqd de voluptate: — verbum imminutum, shortened. B) *Esp.*: *To derogate from, encroach upon, violate, ruin, destroy*: nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violavit et imminuerit, Cic. R. Am. 38, 109: cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata: — bellum attenuatum atque imminutum: — i. auctoritatem: — i. jus legationis: — i. laudem alcjs: — i. libertatem.

\*IM-MINŪTĪO (inm.), ōnis. f. (imminuo) *A lessening, weakening, impairing, diminution*. I. *Prop.*: si pravitate imminutionemque corporis propter se fugiendam putamus, mutilation or weakness, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47. II. *Fig.*: sine ulla imminutione dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2.

1. IM-MINŪTUS (inm.), a, um. I. *Part. of imminuo*. [II. *Adj.*: *Diminished, less, smaller*, Sol.]

[2. IM-MINŪTUS (inm.), a, um. (in-minutus) *Undiminished, unlesened, unimpaired, unviolated, not encroached on*, Dig.]

\*\*IM-MISCĒO (inm.), scūi, xtum or stum. 2. [old form inf. pres. pass. immiscēri, Virg.] v. a. (in-misceo) *To mingle with, intermingle, mix up*. I. *Prop.*: immixti turbæ militum togati, Liv. 3, 50, 10. II. *Fig.*: quibus adhuc necessitudinibus i. te mihi parem, omitam ad præsens referre, Tac. A. 4, 40.

[IM-MISERABILIS (inm.), e. (in-miserabilis) *Unpitied*, Hor. O. 3, 5, 17.]

[IM-MISERICORDIA (inm.), æ. f. (immisericors) *Unmercifulness*, Tert.]

[IM-MISERICORDITER. *adv.* Unmercifully, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28.]

\*IM-MISERICORS (inm.), ordis. (in-misericors) *Unmerciful*: ipsum immisericordem superbum fuisse, Cic. Inv. 2, 36, 108.

[IM-MISEROR (inm.), ari. v. dep. a. (in-miseror) *To pity*, Plaut. Fr. ap. Non. 138, 30. (*al. miserantur.*)]

**\*IMMISSARIUM** (ium.), ii. n. (immitto) *The reservoir of an aqueduct, a cistern*, Vitruv. 8, 17.

**\*IM-MISSIO** (inm.), ōnis. f. (immitto) *A letting in or into: sarmentorum ea, quam dixi, aliorum amputationi, aliorum i., a letting them grow*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

1. **IMMISSUS** (inm.), a, um. part. of immitto.

[2. **IMMISSUS** (inm.), ūs. m. (immitto) *A letting in*, Macr.]

[IM-MITIGABILIS (inm.), e. (in-mitigo) *That cannot be assuaged or pacified*, C. Aur.]

**\*IM-MITIS** (inm.), e. (in-mitis) *Not mild, sharp, harsh*. I. Prop.: *Of plants: i. fructus [opp. 'dulcis']*, Plin. 13, 4, 6. II. Meton. gen.: *Not soft, rough, hard, severe, rigid, inexorable, fierce, wild, cruel, unmerciful: natura et moribus i. ferusque*, Liv. 23, 5, 12: — *Comp.*, antiquam duramque militiam revocabat, vetus operis ac laboris, et eo i., quia toleraverat, Tac.: — *Sup.*, serpentes i. animalium genus, Plin.

**IM-MITTO** (inm.), isi, issum. 3. [*contr. perf. immisti*, Sil.] v. a. (in-mitto) *To send or let in or to a place, cause to go into or to a place, discharge at or into*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: *servos ad spoliandum fanum i.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, 101. — *servi in tecta immissi: gladiatores in forum i.* — *Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, rushed into*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116. — *i. se in hostium manum multitudinemque: i. in hostium copias*. \*B) Esp. \*1) *To send (secretly) or employ against any one, abet, set on, incite, suborn, instigate [subornare]*. alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, ne Crassus rem publicam conturbaret, Sall. \*2) *To suffer any thing to have its free course; hence, to let grow, not to hinder its growth: cupressus immittitur in perticos asseresque*, Plin. 3) I. alqm in bona alcjs, *to put into the possession of any thing, to give possession: scilicet tu prator in mea bona quos voles, immites?* II. Fig.: *jactam et immissam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi*, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 28: — *i. senarium, to let escape or drop*.

1. **IMMIXTUS** (inm.), a, um. part. of immisceo.

[2. **IM-MIXTUS** (inm.), a, um. (in-mixtus) *Unmixed*, Aus.]

**IMMO** (imo). (*related to imus: prop. that which is on the under or opposite side; hence*) *On the contrary, just the reverse, by no means; or it may be rendered by yea, to be sure, nay even, nay rather, etc.* I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) "Non igitur faciat," dixerit quis "quod utile sit, quod expediat?" i. intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 76: — *i. optima: i. gravissimum: i. constantissimum: i. alienissimum: i. omnia*. 2) *Rendered emphatical by edepol, hercle, ecastor, vero, potius: quid? si patriam prodere conabitur pater: silebitne filius? i. vero obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat: i. vero nolui: i. vero etiam*. [B) Esp. 1) *Nay! Ter. And. 4, 2, 25. 2) I. si scias or i. si audias, if you did but know, if you would but hear, etc.*, Plaut. \*II. Meton. [*vel potius*]: *Nay rather, nay even. simulacra deum, deos i. ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablato esse*, Liv. 48, 43, 6: — *\*\*It sometimes, but rarely, follows a word: nihil i., id*.

1. **IMMIXTUS** (inm.), a, um. part. of immisceo.

[2. **IM-MIXTUS** (inm.), a, um. (in-mixtus) *Unmixed*, Aus.]

**IMMO** (imo). (*related to imus: prop. that which is on the under or opposite side; hence*) *On the contrary, just the reverse, by no means; or it may be rendered by yea, to be sure, nay even, nay rather, etc.* I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) "Non igitur faciat," dixerit quis "quod utile sit, quod expediat?" i. intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 76: — *i. optima: i. gravissimum: i. constantissimum: i. alienissimum: i. omnia*. 2) *Rendered emphatical by edepol, hercle, ecastor, vero, potius: quid? si patriam prodere conabitur pater: silebitne filius? i. vero obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat: i. vero nolui: i. vero etiam*. [B) Esp. 1) *Nay! Ter. And. 4, 2, 25. 2) I. si scias or i. si audias, if you did but know, if you would but hear, etc.*, Plaut. \*II. Meton. [*vel potius*]: *Nay rather, nay even. simulacra deum, deos i. ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablato esse*, Liv. 48, 43, 6: — *\*\*It sometimes, but rarely, follows a word: nihil i., id*.

**IM-MOBILIS** (inm.), e. (in-mobilis) *Immovable*.

I. Prop.: *terra i. manens, ima sede semper hæret*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. \*II. Fig.: *Immovable, unchangeable, inexorable: donec principis immobilem se precibus et invitiæ juxta ostendit*, Tac. A. 16, 10.

[**IMMÖBILITAS** (inm.), ätis. f. (immobilis) *Immovableness*. I. Prop.: *Iust. II. Fig.: Lact.*]

[**IMMÖDERANTIA** (inm.), æ. f. (in-moderor) *Excess*, Tert.]

**IMMÖDERATE**. adv. I. Prop.: *Without measure, without rule or method: i. et fortuitu*, Cic. Un. 13: — *vox i. profusa*. II. Fig.: *Immoderately, intemperately, extravagantly: i. et imtemperate vivere*, Cic. Un. 12: — *i. jactari: i. et ingrate abuti facilitate: Comp., i. ferre casum incommodorum: [Sup., Spart.]*

**\*IMMÖDERATIO** (inm.), ōnis. f. (immoderatus) *Want of moderation, excess: interdum effertur immoderatione verborum, expression carried to excess (when a speaker is carried too far in expressing any thing)*, Cic. Sull. 10, 30.

**IM-MÖDERATUS** (inm.), a, um. (in-moderatus) *That exceeds proper measure*. [I. Prop. (poet.): Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 25, 65.] II. Fig.: *Immoderate, excessive, intemperate, unrestrained: ipsum illum Aristotelis discipulum, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse*, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 3: — *i. homo et turbulentus: i. mulier: i. intemperantia: i. immoderato potu et pastu pars animi obstupescit: ne i. aut augusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio: i. tempestates i.*

**\*IM-MÖDESTE**. adv. *Immoderately: i. gloriari (with immodice)*, Liv. 22, 27, 2: — *Comp., i. procedere*, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 17.

**\*IM-MÖDESTIA** (inm.), æ. f. (immodestus) *Intemperate conduct, excess, intemperance, want of modesty: i. publicanorum, avidity, avarice*, Tac. A. 13, 50.

**\*IM-MÖDESTUS** (inm.), a, um. (in-moderatus) *Immoderate, intemperate: ipsum genus jocandi non profusum nec i., sed ingenuum et factum esse debet*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103.

**\*IM-MÖDICE**. adv. *Excessively, immoderately: si sanguis ex vulnere i. fluat*, Plin. 30, 13, 38.

**\*IM-MÖDICUS** (inm.), a, um. (in-moderatus) *That exceeds proper measure or bounds, immoderate, excessive*. I. Prop.: *continuum et i. tempestates*, Suet. Aug. 47. II. Fig. A) *Valerius Antias, qui magis i. in numero augendo esse solet, prone to extravagant statements*, Liv. 38, 23, 8. B) *With genit.: i. gloriæ*, Vell.

[**IM-MÖDLATUS** (inm.), a, um. (in-modulatus) *Not well measured, inharmonious*, Hor. E. 263.]

[**IMMÖLATICIUS** or **-TIUS** (inm.), a, um. (immolo) *Of or belonging to sacrifice*, August.]

**\*IMMÖLATIO** (inm.), ōnis. f. *An offering up in sacrifice: in ipso immolationis tempore eas partes quæ absint interiisse*, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119.

**\*IMMÖLATOR** (inm.), ōris. m. *A sacrificer: ut se extra ad immolatoris fortunam accommodent*, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36.

**\*IM-MÖLITUS** (inm.), a, um. part. of in-molior. *Built in or at some place, raised, erected: quæ in loca publica inædificata immolitive privati habebant, intra dies tringinta demoliti sunt*, Liv. 39, 44.

**IMMÖLO** (inm.). 1. v. a. (in-mola) [I. Prop.: *To sprinkle with the sacrificial meal or bran (mola salsa)*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 57.] II. Meton. A) *To offer, sacrifice, immolate: Pythagoras, quum in geometria quiddam novi invenisset, Musis bovem immolasse dicitur*, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: — *Dianæ vitulum i.: i. hostias: i. homines: Absol.: quum Sulla in agro Nolano immolaret ante prætorium: Impers.: quum pluribus diis immolatur: With an abl. of the victim: quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, cui majoribus, cui lactentibus*. [B) Poet.: *To sacrifice, kill*, Virg.]

[**IM-MÖRDEO** (inm.), di, sum. 2. v. a. (in-mordeo) *To bite into* (poet.), Hor. S. 2, 4, 61.]

**\*IM-MÖRIOR** (inm.), mortuus. 3. v. dep. n. (in-morior) *To die near, at, or in any thing*. I. Prop.: *stellio immortuus vino*, Plin. 29, 4, 22. [II. Fig.: *To die away, vanish*, Hor. E. 1, 7, 85.]

**\*IM-MÖROR** (inm.). 1. v. dep. n. (in-moror) *To remain at or near, to linger*. I. Prop.: *quum puer meridiano immorans fragmentis panis allexisset (delphinum)*, Plin. 9, 8, 8. II. Fig.: *ne terrenis immorer*, Quint. 2, 16, 6.

**IMMORSUS**, a, um. part. of immordeo.

**IM-MORTALIS** (inm.), e. (in-mortalis) *Immortal*. I. Prop.: *si nullum corpus i. sit, nullum esse corpus sempiternum: corpus autem i. nullum esse*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12,



29: — i. dii: — i. animi: — i. natura [opp. '*mortalis fortuna*.']

**II. Meton.** A) *Imperishable, eternal, endless:* quorum (imperatorum) vivit i. memoria et gloria, Cic. Balb. 17, 40: — immortalem memoriam alcijs reddere: — immortalem fructum capere amoris. [B] *Poet.: Divine, like the gods, i. e. extremely fortunate or happy, Prop.]*

**IM-MORTĀLĪTAS** (inm.), ātia. f. (immortalis) *Immortality.* I. *Prop.:* quæ Socrates supremo vitæ die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: — vita beata nulla alia re nisi immortalitate: — *In the plur.:* vide igitur, ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, *immortal natures.* II. *Meton.* A) *Immortality, eternity, immortal glory:* non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam i. consequatur, Cic. de Sen. 20, 74: — mihi eternitatem immortalitatemque donavit: — historia immortalitati commendatur: — immortalitati tradere. [B] *The life of the immortals, godlike happiness, Ter.]*

**\*IMMORTĀLĪTER.** adv. *Immortally:* i. gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 9.

[**IMMORTĀLĪTUS** (inm.), adv. (immortalis) *Proceeding from a deity, by the gift of the gods, Turp. ap. Non.]*

[**IMMORTŪS** (inm.), a, um. part. of immorior.]

**\*\*IM-MŌTUS** (inm.), a, um. (in-motus) *Unmoved, immovable, motionless, quiet.* I. *Prop.:* i. supercilia [opp. '*mobilia*'], Quint. 11, 3, 79. II. *Fig.:* *Unmoved, unchanged, firm, unshaken, undisturbed, steadfast:* i. iis, Tac. A. 15, 59: — [Neut. Virg.] — *With an objective clause:* immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit non omittere caput rerum, Tac.

[**IM-MŪGIO** (inm.), ivi or ii. 4. v. n. (in-mugio) *To bellow in a place or near any thing, to roar, resound, Virg. Æ. 3, 674.]*

**\*\*IM-MULGEŌ** (inm.), ēre. v. a. (in-mulgeo) *To milk into:* in dolore (oculi) et epiphoris si immulgeatur (lac), plurimum prodest, Plin. 28, 7, 21.

[**IMMUNDĀBĪLIS** (inm.), e. (in-mundo) *That cannot be cleansed, Tert.]*

[**IMMUNDE.** adv. *Uncleanly, impurely, Jul.]*

**\*\*IMMUNDĪTĪA** (inm.), æ. f. (immundus) *Uncleanliness, filth; found only in the plur., Col. 1, 6, 11.*

[**IM-MUNDĪTES**, ēi. f. *Uncleanliness, filth, Tert.]*

**IM-MUNDUS** (inm.), a, um. (in-mundus) *Unclean, filthy, foul.* I. *Prop.:* humus erat i. lutulenta vino, Cic. Fr. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: — *\*\*Comp.,* superne deciduo immundiore lapsu alio polluta, Plin.: — *\*\*Sup.,* liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. [II. *Fig.:* Hor. A. P. 247.]

[**IM-MŪNIFICUS** (inm.), a, um. (in-munificus) *Not liberal, stingy, Plaut. Tr. 2, 2, 69.]*

**\*\*IM-MŪNĪO** (inm.), ivi. 4. v. a. *To fortify:* ne jussa exuerent, præsidium immuniv, placed a strong guard or garrison over them, Tac. A. 11, 19.

**IM-MŪNIS** (inm.), e. (in-munus) *Free from service to the state, free or exempt from any obligation, as military service, etc.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49: — sine fœdere i. civitates ac liberæ: — i. nemo: — qui agros immunes liberosque arant, free or exempt from taxes or tribute: — i. commodiore conditione sunt. \*\*2) With genit.:* i. portiorum, Liv. \*B) *Meton.* 1) *Free, exempt, that contributes nothing, that makes no presents:* non enim est inhumana virtus neque i. neque superba, inactive. [2] *With genit.:* Ov.]

**\*\*II. Fig.:** *Not taking share or a part in, not partaker of, clear of, free or exempt from, with genit., abl., with ab, or absol.* A) *With genit.:* i. delictorum paternorum, Vell. 2, 7. B) *With abl.:* animum immunem esse tristitiâ, Sen. C) *With ab:* (domus) i. ab omnibus arbitris, Vell. [D] *Absol.:* Hor.]

**IMMŪNĪTAS** (inm.), ātia. f. (immunis) *Freedom or exemption from public services or taxes, immunity.* I. *Prop.:* i. et libertas provinciæ, Cic. Font. 8,

17: — *In the plur.:* Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1. II. *Fig.:* *Freedom from obligations or duties:* qui det isti deo immunatatem magni muneris, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121.

**\*IM-MŪNĪTUS** (inm.), a, um. (2. in-munitus) *Not fortified:* i. via, open, passable, Cic. Cæc. 19, 54.

[**IM-MŪRMŪRO** (inm.), are. v. n. (in-murmuro) *To murmur in, at, or against (poet.), Ov. M. 6, 558.]*

[**IM-MŪSICUS** (inm.), a, um. (2. in-musicus) *Unmusical, Tert.]*

**IMMUSSŪLUS** (immusul.), i. m. *A kind of bird, a species of vulture or falcon, Plin. 10, 7, 8.*

1. **IM-MŪTĀBĪLIS** (inm.), e. (2. in-mutabilis) *Unchangeable:* esse causas immutabiles easque æternas, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: — i. et æterna res: — i. res (with stabilis): — i. comprehensio: — i. spatia: — *Comp.,* concordi populo nihil esse immutabilis, nihil firmius.

[2. **IMMŪTĀBĪLIS** (inm.), e. (immuto) *Changed, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 8.]*

**\*IMMŪTĀBĪLĪTAS** (inm.), ātia. f. (immutabilis) *Unchangeableness:* in factis immutabilitatem apparere, in futuris non item, Cic. Fat. 9, 17.

[**IMMŪTĀBĪLĪTER.** adv. *Unchangeably, Dig. 45, 1, 99.]*

**IM-MŪTĀTĪO** (inm.), ōnis. f. *A changing, exchange:* nihil novi reperiens, sed emendans superiores immutatione verborum, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16: — i. ordinis: — verborum i.: — i. crebriores, frequent metonymies.

[**IM-MŪTĀTOR** (inm.), ōris. m. *One who changes, LL.]*

\*1. **IM-MŪTĀTUS** (inm.), a, um. (2. in-mutatus) *Unchanged:* veritas est, per quam i. ea, quæ sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162.

2. **IMMUTATUS**, a, um. part. of immuto.

**\*\*IM-MŪTESCO** (inm.), tui, 3. v. inch. n. (in-mutesco) *To become speechless:* immutescamus alioqui, si nihil dicendum videatur, Quint. 10, 3, 16.

**\*\*1. IMMŪTĪLĀTUS** (inm.), a, um. (1. in-mutilo) *Mutilated:* immutilato corpore, Sall. Fr. ap. Non. 366, 18.

[2. **IMMŪTĪLĀTUS** (inm.), a, um. (2. in-mutilatus) *Unmutilated, unmangled, not curtailed, Cod. Th.]*

**IM-MŪTO** (inm.), 1. (an old form inf. præ. immūtārīer, Ter.) v. a. (1. in-muto) I. *To change, alter, exchange, put one thing for another; to change for the worse, deteriorate, reverse altogether:* imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic. Lel. 15, 54: — ad immutandi animi licentiam: — ut ejus orbis (i. e. signiferi) unaquæque pars alia alio modo moveat immutetur cælum: — verborum ordinem immuta: — alqd i. de institutis. II. *Esp. in Rhet.:* *To use metonymically:* immutata (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, sumptum ex re aliqua consequenti, Cic. de Or. 27, 92.

**IMO.** adv. *See IMMO.*

**\*\*IM-PĀCĀTUS** (inp.), a, um. (2. in-pacatus) *Not peaceable, not quiet:* i. vita, Sen. de Ira, 3, 27.

**\*\*IMPACTĪO** (inp.), ōnis. f. (impingo) *A striking against, collision, concussion:* dissimilis crepitus fit ob dissimilem impactationem nubium, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 12.

**IMPACTUS**, a, um. part. of impingo.

**\*\*IMPĀGES** (inp.), is. f. (in-pag, i. e. pango) *An edge or border about the panel of a door, Vitr. 4, 6.*

[**IMPALLESCO** (inp.), lūi. 3. v. inch. n. (inpallesco) *To turn pale at any thing, Pers. 5, 62.]*

[**IMPALPĒBRĀTĪO** (inp.), ōnis. f. (2. in-palpebræ) *A being unable to move the eyelids, C. Aur.]*

**IM-PAR** (inp.), āria. (2. in-par) *Uneven, not equal in number or quality, different.* I. *Gen.* A) *Stellarum numerus* 'par' an i. sit, nescitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 32: — intervallis conjunctus imparibus: — quos quidem ego ambō unice diligo: sed in Marco benevolentia impari. [B] *With dat.:* Hor.] **\*\*II. Absol.:** *Not a match for anybody or any thing, unequal in power, inferior, weaker,*

unable to sustain, not sufficient for, unfit. 1) With dat.: Threecem mirmilloni *parum*, munerario impari dixerat, Suet. 2) With or without abl. resp.: *par* audacia Romanus, consilio et viribus i., Liv. [3] With abl.: Ov. [B] Meton. (poet.) 1) *Unequal*, i. e. to which one is not equal, Ov. 2) With inf. Grat.]

[IMPARIATIO (inp.), ōnis. f. (2. in-paro) Want of digestion, M. Emp.]

IM-PĀRATUS (inp.), a. um. (2. in-paratus) Not prepared or ready, not well prepared, not furnished with necessities, unprepared, unfit: (Antonius) i. semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur: sed ita erat *paratus*. Cic. Brut. 37, 139: — *paratus* in imparatos: — inermem atque imparatum adiungunt: — breve tempus longum est imparatis. — Sup., qui (Cn. Pompeius) omnibus rebus i., Cæsa.

[IMPĀRENTIA or IMPĀRIENTIA, æ. f. (2. in-pareo) Disobedience, Gell. 1, 13, 3. (al. impatentia.)]

[IM-PĀRILIS (inp.), e. (2. in parilis) Unequal, A. Vict.]

[IMPĀRILITAS (inp.), ātis. f. (imparilis) Inequality, Gell. 5, 20, 1.]

[IM-PĀRITER. adv. Unequally, Hor. A. P. 75.]

IMPARTIO, ire. See IMPERTIO.

\*\*IM-PASCOR (inp.), sci. v. pass. (in-pasco) To be pastured in any place: in ea loca perducendi sunt, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2.

[IM-PASSIBILIS (inp.), e. (2. in-passibilis) Incapable of suffering, impassible, Lact.]

[IMPASSIBILITAS (inp.), ātis. f. (impassibilis) Incapability of suffering, impassibility, Hier.]

[IM-PASTUS (inp.), a. um. (2. in-pastus) Unfed, hungry (poet.), Virg. Æ. 9, 339.]

\*IMPĀTIBĪLIS (inp.) (impetib.), e. (2. inpatibilis) I. Pass.: Intolerable, insupportable: dolorem vos, quum improbis penam proponitis, impatibilem facitis, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 57. [II. Act.: Impassible, Lact.]

\*\*IM-PĀTĪENS (inp.), entis. (2. in-patens) I. That cannot or will not bear or endure any thing, not enduring or suffering, impatient, not moderating or governing one's self; with genit., rarely with inf. or absol. A) Of persons. 1) With genit.: miles i. solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac. H. 2, 99. — Sup., sues ex omnibus pecudibus impatientissimæ famis sunt, Col. [2] With inf. Sil. [3] Absol.: Gell. B) Of things: i. esculus humoris, Plin. — Sup., pisum i. frigorum, id. II. A) That does not feel, insensible: Epicurus et hi. quibus summum bonum visum est animus i., Sen. B) [Botan.: a kind of herb, i. q. Noli me tangere, Fam. Balsamineæ, NL.]

\*\*IM-PĀTĪENTER. adv. With impatience, impatiently: amavi juvenem tam ardentem quam nunc i. requiro, Plin. E. 2, 7, 6. — Comp., id. — Sup., id.

\*\*IM-PĀTĪENTĪA (inp.), æ. f. (impatiens) I. Inability to endure or suffer, impatience. A) With genit.: quum Silanus impatientiam nauseæ vitasset et molestiam navigandi, Suet. Cal. 23. B) Absol.: ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, Tac. II. Insensibility, impassibility, Sen. E. 9.

[IMPAUSABILIS (inp.), e. (2. in-pausa) Unceasing, Fulg.]

[IMPAUSABILITER. adv. Without ceasing, incessantly, C. Aur.]

\*\*IM-PĀVĪDE. adv. Undauntedly, without fear: i. exhausto poculo, Liv. 39, 50, 8.

\*\*IM-PĀVĪDUS (inp.), a. um. (2. in-pavidus) Undaunted, fearless, intrepid: pellis asini injecta impavidos infantes facit, Plin. 28, 19, 78.

[IMPECCABILIS (inp.), e. (2. in-pecco) Without faults or sins, impeccable, Gell. 17, 19.]

[IMPECCANTĪA (inp.), æ. f. (2. in-pecco) Freedom from faults, faultlessness, sinlessness, Hier.]

\*\*IMPĒDĀTĪO (inp.), ōnis. f. (impedo) A propping, supporting with props, stays, or poles, Col. 4, 13.

[IM-PĒDICO (inp.), are. v. a. (in-pedica) To ensnare, entangle, Amm.] [Hence, Fr. empêcher.]

IMPĒDĪMENTUM (inp.), i. [old form, "impedimentum impedimenta dicebant." acc. to Fest.] n. (impedio) That by which one is entangled or impeded, a hindrance, check, impediment. I. Gen.: Demosthenes impedimenta naturæ diligentia industriaque superavit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: — moram atque i. præceptis inferre: — legitimus i.: — leve i. II. Esp. in plur.: Luggage; baggage of an army: nullis impedimentis, nullis Græcis comitibus [magno et impedito comitatu], Cic. Mil. 10, 28: — diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potius, Cæsa.

IMPĒDĪO (inp.) 4. [in tmesi, Lucr.] v. a. (in-pes: prop. to entangle by the feet, as a bird caught in a snare; hence) To entangle, ensnare, hold fast, check or arrest, to hamper, hinder, impede. [I. A) Prop.: Ov. F. 1, 410. B) Meton. gen.: To embrace, encircle, surround, Ov. M. 2, 433.] II. Fig. A) To entangle, i. e. to embarrass, trouble, disturb, perplex: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit se *expedire*, Cic. R. Post. 9, 24: — ipse te impedit: — i. mentem dolore. B) Meton.: To detain, obstruct, impede, hinder, check; with acc., ab, in, alqua re, or simply with abl., ne, quin, quominus, inf., or absol. 1) With a simple acc.: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit: sed si me *expedire*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 2: — studiis impediuntur: — etate et morbo impediti. — With inanimate or abstract objects: mea dubitatio aut i. profectionem meam videbatur aut certe tardare: — i. res magnas: — belli rationem prope jam explicatam perturbare atque i.: — vitæ jucunditas impeditur. 2) With ab alqua re, or simply with abl.: sibi non fuisse dubium, quin nullo fœdere a re publica bene gerenda impeditur: — i. alqm a suo munere. 3) With ne, quin, quominus: id in hac disputatione de fato casus quidam, ne facerem, impedit: — impedi, ne dicam: — nec setas impedit, quominus agri colendi studia teneamus. 4) With inf.: quid est igitur, quod me impediat ea quæ probabilia mihi videantur sequi: — me impedit pudor hæc exquirere. [5] With dat.: Varr. 6) Absol.: omnia remouentur, quæ obstant et impediunt: — nihil enim impedito.

\*IMPĒDĪTĪO (inp.), ōnis. f. An entangling, ensnaring (by the feet), a hindering, impeding: viget animus in somniis libereque est sensibus et omni impeditione curarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115.

[IMPĒDĪO (inp.), i. v. int. a. (impedio) To hinder, Stat. Th. 2, 590.]

[IMPĒDĪTOR (inp.), ōris. m. One who hinders, August.]

IMPĒDĪTUS (inp.), a. um. I. Part of impedio. II. Adj.: Hindered, embarrassed, perplexed; encumbered, full of difficulties. A) Of persons: omnes optimates sunt, qui neque nocentes sunt nec natura improbi nec malis domesticis i., Cic. Sest. 45, 97. — \*\*Comp., quod, si durior accidisset casus, i. fore videbantur, A. B. Alex. B) Of things or abstract objects: neque enim occupata opera neque impedito animo res tanta suscipi potest, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: — i. tempora rei publicæ. — Comp., longius impeditioribus locis secuti, Cæsa. — Sup., quid horum non i.? full of impediments.

\*\*IM-PĒDO (inp.), i. v. a. (in-pedo) To pale, furnish or prop with pales or poles: vehementioribus statuminibus vinea statim impedanda est, Col. 4, 16, 2.

IM-PELLO (inp.), pūli, pulsū. 3. [inf. pres. pass. impellier, Lucr.] v. a. (1. in-pello) To push, drive, force or strike against, into, at, or upon; to hit. I. Prop. \*\*A) Gen.: impulsū ab eo dextri pedis pollicie, Suet. Col. 57. B) Esp.: To set in motion by pushing any thing, drive forward, impel: præcipientem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus, throw to the ground. — With a clause denoting direction or tendency: quum ignavix ratio te in fugam atque in latebras impelleret. II. Fig. A) To move to a thing, i. e. impel, incite, instigate, urge, persuade, stimulate, influence, constrain, induce; with alqm in, or ad alqd, and ut, rarely with an adverb denoting tendency,

*inf.*, a simple acc., or *absol.* 1) *Alqm in alqd*: nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut: — in fraudem i.: — in sermonem i. 2) *Alqm ad alqd*: facile ad credendum i.: — i. alqos ad omne facinus: — i. ad injuriam faciendam: — i. ad scelus: — i. ad bellum. 3) *With ut*: quæ causa nos impulerit, ut hæc tam sero literis mandarem. 4) *With an adverb denoting tendency*: voluntates i. quo velit, unde autem velit deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30. \*\*5) *With inf.*: quendam ex ministris Octaviæ impulsit servilem ei amorem objicere, Tac. [6] *With a simple acc.*: Hor. — *In the pass.*: ut iis locis uti liceat, quibus animorum impetus eorum qui audiunt aut impelluntur aut reflectantur. 7) *Absol.*: cui (*δαμονίον*) semper ipse paruerit, numquam impellenti, sæpe revocanti. \*\*B) *To precipitate, overturn, overthrow, ruin*: impulsit ruentem, i. e. completed his ruin, Tac.

IM-PENDĒO (inp.), ēre. (in-pendo) *To hang over or above, to overhang, hover over anything.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.*: ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: — i. saxum Tantalō: — impendunt montium altitudines. [B] *Act.*: Lucr. II. *Fig.*: *To impend, be near, hover or hang over, be imminent, threaten.* A) *Neut.*: licet undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, Cic. R. Am. 11, 31: — omnibus semper aliqui talis terror impendit: — penas i. iis: — quid sibi impenderet, cepit suspicari: — i. Parthi videbantur: — tanta malorum impendit *Ἰλιδς*: — belli timor impendit: — contentio impendit: — magnum bellum impendit a Parthis. [B] *Act.*: Ter.]: [part pass. impensus, a, um. poet. for impendens, Lucr.]

[IMPENDIA, æ. See IMPENDIUM.]

\*IMPENDĪO. *adv.* *Richly, by much; much, very much, a good deal.* I. At ille i. nunc magis odit senatum, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 9. [II. *With verbs*: App.]

[IMPENDĪŌSUS (inp.), a, um. (impedium) *Expensive, incurring or going to great expense*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 12.]

IMPENDĪUM (inp.), ū. n. [sem. de sua impendia, Inscr.] (impendo) *Cost, expense, outlay (mostly in the plur.)*. I. A) *Gen.*: qui quæstum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic. Qu. 3, 12. \*\*B) *Meton.*: nulla fodiendi i.

II. *Esp.* A) 1) *A sum paid for a loan; hence, interest*: fenus et i. recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4: — plebes impendiis debilitata. 2) *Meton.*: ut impendiis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui muneris. \*\*B) *Abl.* impendio, at the expense, with expense, loss, or detriment: multatio non nisi ovium boumque i. dicebatur, Plin.

IM-PENDO (inp.), di, sum. 3. v. a. (in-pendo) *To weigh out for any purpose; hence to lay out, expend, to employ.* I. *Prop.*: non erunt tam amentes, ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res quas vobis gratas fore non arbitrentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30, 68: — quod dicis impensum: — impendit et in commune contulit: — sumptus impenditur. II. *Meton. gen.*: *To lay out upon, to bestow upon, employ, apply*: i. operam, curam in alqd.

\*\*IM-PĒNĒTRĀBĪLIS (inp.), e. (2. in-penetrabilis) *Impenetrable.* I. *Prop.*: i. silex ferro, Liv. 36, 25. II. *Fig.*: *That cannot be overcome, unconquerable*: i. blanditiis, Sen. Q. Nat. 4 præf.

IMPENSA, æ. f. (sc. pecunia) *A laying out of money, cost, expense.* I. *Prop.*: quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: — nullam impensam fecerant: — orationes magna impensa tueri: — *In the plur.*: atque etiam i. meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus etc. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) I. officiorum, Liv. 37, 53, 12. B) *Esp.*: *Expense*: i. e. that which is expended or consumed in the preparation of a thing; materials or ingredients; also, of the offering at a sacrifice, Petr.

\*IMPENSE (inp.). *adv.* \*I. *Prop.*: *With expense, at great charge or cost*: bibliothecas incendio absumptas i. reparari curavit, Suet. Dom. 20. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *Abundantly, considerably, very much, greatly.* A) *With verbs*: milites in perniciosam, si quis i. retineret, seditionem

exarsuri, Liv. 40, 35, 7: — *Comp.*, nunc eo facis id i., quod ejus causam Nero suscepit. [B] *With adjectives*: Plaut.]

1. IMPENSUS (inp.), a, um. I. *Part. of impendo.*

II. *Adj.*: (*prop.*, richly bestowed; hence) *Rich or abundant, considerable, great, large.* A) *Prop.*: impenso pretio, at a great price, dearly, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5: — [Absol.: impenso, Hor.] B) *Meton.*: *Considerable, great; costly, expensive, dear*: in his rebus unus est solus inventus, qui ab hac tam impensa voluntate bonorum palam dissideret, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: — \*\**Comp.*, i. cura, Tac. 1, 31: — \*\**Sup.*, i. preces, Suet.

[2. IMPENSUS (inp.), ū. m. (impendo) *I. q. impensa*, Syntum.]

[IMPĒRĀTĪVUS (inp.). *adv.* *Imperatively*, Ulp.]

[IMPĒRĀTĪVUS (inp.), a, um. (impero) *Of or belonging to command, imperative*, Macr. — *Gramm.*: i. modus, Imperative.]

IMPĒRĀTOR (inp.), ōris. m. [an old form endoperator or induperator, Lucr.; Juv.] I. A) *Originally a military term, a commander, commander-in-chief, general*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: — sapiens et callidus i.: — i. bonus ac fortis: — i. egregie fortis et bonus. — eosdem labores non æque esse graves i. et militi: in summo i.: — unum i. deposci: — nomen invicti i.: — ad hæc se Romanus, Graiusque ac Barbarus induperator erexit, Juv. 10, 137: — i. bello Persico: — as a title it is placed after the name: Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno Imperatori. B) *Esp.*: *In the time of the republic it was an honorary title bestowed upon a general after an important victory*, Cic. Phil. 14, 4, 11. II. *Meton.*

A) *Gen.*: *A chief, commander, leader, head, master, lord.* nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem et portitorum esse terrarum, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 24, 22. B) *Esp.* 1) *An epithet of Jupiter*. [2] *The party that beats at chess*, Vopisc. Proc. 13. \*\*3) *A permanent title of the Roman emperors, always placed before the proper name*, Suet.: — *Absol.*: Imperator, a Roman emperor: velut præsagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit I., Suet. — [Hence, Ital. imperadore, Fr. empereur.]

[IMPĒRĀTŌRIA, æ. f. (imperatorius) *A kind of herb, masterwort*, I. ostruthium, Fam. Umbellifera, NL.]

[IMPĒRĀTŌRIÆ. *ado.* *Like a general*, Treb.]

IMPĒRĀTŌRIŪS (inp.), a, um. (imperator) I. *Of or belonging to a general*: quod ipse honos laborem leviorer faceret imperatorium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: — i. jus: — i. nomen: — i. consilium: — i. laus: — i. manubiæ.

\*\*II. *Imperial*: i. genesis, Suet.

\*IMPĒRĀTRIX (inp.), icis. f. *She that rules or commands, a mistress*: deinde fortes viros ab imperatrice (i. e. Clodia) in insidiis atque in præsidio balnearum locatos, Cic. Cæl. 28, 67. — [Hence, Ital. imperatrice, Fr. impératrice.]

[IMPĒRĀTUS (inp.), ū. m. (impero) *A command*, Inscr.]

[IM-PERCEPTUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-perceptus) *That cannot be discovered, unknown*, Ov. M. 9, 711.]

[IMPERCO (inp.), ēre. v. n. *To spare*, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 12.]

[IM-PERCUSSUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-percussus) *Not struck*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 52.]

[IM-PERDĪTUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-perditus) *Not killed or destroyed (poet.)*, Virg. Æ. 10, 430.]

[IM-PERFECTE. *adv.* *Incompletely*, Gell. 2, 8.]

\*IM-PERFECTUS, a, um. (2. in-perfectus) *Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished*: sunt omnia in quædam genera partita aut inchoata nulla ex parte perfecta, Cic. Un. 4.

[IM-PERFOSUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-perfossus) *Not transfixed, unpierced*, Ov. 12, 496.]

[IMPERFUNDĪS (inp.), ēi. f. (2. in-perfundo) *Filth*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[IMPĒRĪABĪLĪTER (inp.). *adv.* (imperium) *Like a commander or master, imperiously*, Cat. ap. Charis.]

[IMPĒRĪĀLIS (inp.), e. (imperium) *Of or belonging to an emperor, imperial*, Dig.]

[IMPĒRĪĀLĪTER. *adv.* *Imperially*, Cod. Just.]

[IMPERIOSE. *adv.* Imperiously, tyrannically, Gell. 2, 29.]

IMPERIOSUS (inp.), a, um. (imperium) *Ruling over others, possessed of command, powerful, mighty.*

I. *Gen.*: urbes magnæ atque imperiosæ, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: — i. populi. II. *Esp. in a bad sense.* A) *Imperious, domineering, tyrannical*: cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam l., quam vehementem, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: — nimis i. philosophus. B) *Imperiosus, i. m.* A *surname of the dictator L. Manlius Torquatus and his son the consul T. Manlius Torquatus, on account of their severity*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60.

IM-PĒRĪTE. *adv.* Unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly: falsum est enim id totum, neque solum fictum, sed etiam i. absurdeque fictum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: — dicebat i.: — *Ellipt.*: hoc i. (sc. factum), Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81: — *Comp.*, quid potuit dici i.? — *Sup.*, quum est illud i. dictum.

\*\*IMPĒRĪTĪA (inp.), s. f. (imperitus) *Inexperience, want of knowledge, unskilfulness*: Jugurtha, cognita vanita atque imperitia legati, subdoluus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. Jug. 38, 1: — [*In the plur.*: Gell.]

\*\*IMPĒRĪTO (inp.), i. v. int. n. and a. (impero) I. *To command, to have the command, exercise strict command, to rule or govern imperiously.* II. [A] *With acc.*: Plant. Capt. 2, 1, 47.] B) *With dat.*: galli gallinæci imperant suo generi, Plin.: — *Impers.*: quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse, Liv. C) *Absol.*: Veleda, virgo nationis Bructeræ, late imperabat, Tac.: — *Impers.*: quod mihi quoque exsequendum reor, quanto sit angustus imperitatum, Tac.

IM-PĒRĪTUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-peritus) I. *Inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant of any thing, without experience, knowledge, etc., unacquainted with the world; with genit. or absol., rarely with in.* II. A) *With genit.*: summi juris *peritissimus*, civilis non i., Cic. Rep. 5, 3: — i. fœderis: — i. dicendi: — homo i. morum, without practical knowledge. B) *Absol.*: quum in theatro i. homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique conserderunt: — callidam i. fraudasse dicitur: — apud indoctos imperitosque: — quum i. facile ad credendum impellerentur: — concio quæ ex imperitisimis constat: — *\*\*Of things*: poema imperito quodam initio fustum, Quint. *\*\*C)* *With in*: nec in ceteris doctrinis singulariter excellens, sed in his non i., Vitruv.

IMPERĪUM (inp.), ii. n. (impero) *An order, command, decree, mandate, manifesto.* I. *Prop.*: quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 2. II. *Meton.*: *The right or power of commanding, lordship, dominion, power, authority, command, control.* A) *Gen.*: Appius et cæcus et senex tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam i. in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: — i. domesticum: — agricolæ habent rationem cum terra, quæ numquam recusat i. B) *Esp.* 1) *Polit.* a) *The highest power in a city or state, supreme civil authority, the chief command or government of a state, rule, sway, government, supreme power, sovereignty, empire, dominion.* a) *Sing.*: ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curiatam legem tulit, Cic. Rep. 2, 13: — i. singulare, *monarchy, despotism*: — i. singulare et potestas regia: — summum i. et potestas: — summo imperio: — i. extra ordinem dare: — quod i. potest esse præstantius: — commodis esse moribus, imperio, potestate: — ad deponendum i.: — expertes imperii: — sub populi Romani i. ditio nemque cadere: — sub populi Romani i. redigere: — ad i. populi Romani adjungere: — de imperio decertare: — de imperio dimicare: — spes diuturnitatis atque imperii: — sedem et domum summo imperio præbere. ß) *Plur.*: nec vero i. expetenda ac potius aut non accipienda interdum, aut deponenda nonnumquam, *public offices, posts of authority*: — mandant i.: — i. amicitias antepone: — ita cepi et gessi maxima i.: — tyranni satellites in imperiis. b) *Meton.* a) *Empire, realm, state*: urbes inimicissimæ huic imperio: — ut me imperii nostri poneret: — fines imperii propagare, *of the Roman empire.* ß) *A commander, ruler, public officer*: erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, differta præceptis

atque exactoribus, Cæs. c) *Fig.*: *Dominion*: illud vide, si in animis hominum regale i. sit, unius fore dominatum, consilii scilicet: — i. judiciorum tenere. 2) *In Milit.* a) *The chief command of an army.* a) *Sing.*: censet enim etiam ex iis, qui cum imperio sint, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: — nostri imperii dignitas. ß) *Plur.*: ferunt (cives) suffragia, mandant i., magistratus; ambiuntur, rogantur, *military and civil charges or offices*: — i. amicitias antepone. b) *Meton.* a) *Concr.*: imperia i. q. imperatores, *commanding officers, commanders*: i., potestates, legationes, quum senatus creverit populusve jusserit, ex urbe exeunto. *\*\*ß)* *The charge of government, government*: tandem quasi coactus recepit i., Suet.

[IMPERJURATUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-perjuratus) *That is never falsely sworn by; poet., an epithet of the Styx*, Ov. Ib. 78.]

[IM-PERMISSUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-permissus) *Not permitted, unallowed*, Hor. O. 3, 6, 27.]

[IM-PERMIXTUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-permixtus) *Unmixed*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

IMPĒRO (inp.), i. v. a. and n. [*An old form imperassit, Cic.*] (in-paro) *To order or command any thing, to issue or give orders respecting any thing, to prescribe, enjoin, dictate.* I. *Gen.* A) *With acc.*: nonnumquam etiam puerum vocare: credo, cui cenam imperaret, *ordered to serve up*, Cic. R. Am. 21, 59: — infinite cogunt atque imperant: — *In the pass.*: quod ipsum i. optimum est, Quint. B) *With inf. or objective clause*: has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, Cæs. [C] *With a relative clause*: Ter. And. 3, 2, 10.] D) *With ut, ne, or simply with the subj.*: his, uti conquirent et reducerent, imperavit, Cæs.: — Cæsar suis imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent, id. [E] *With simple dat.*: Plaut.] F) *Absol.*: Ter.] II. *Esp.* A) *Polit.*: *To command, prescribe, i. e. to fix the number of things to be furnished*: quum frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset (Verres), Cic. Div. in Cæs. 10, 30: — pecuniam in remiges i.: — i. obsides. B) *Polit. and Milit.* 1) C. alci, or absol.: *To command, to be commander, to rule, govern*: (magistratibus) præscribendus est imperandi modus: — qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse: — in pace et domi i.: — omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique i. 2) *Ad imperandum, to receive instructions or commands*: nunc ades ad i., vel ad parendum potius. 3) *Meton.*: *To rule, govern, command, have command over, to control or restrain*: quum igitur præcipitur, ut nobismet ipsis imperemus, hoc præcipitur, ut ratio coerceat temeritatem etc.: — cupiditatibus i.: — *\*\*Absol.*: permittat, an *vetet*, an imperet (lex), Quint. [C] *Polit.*: *To summon, convoke, or call the citizens to an assembly*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 52.] *\*\*D)* *In Medic.*: *To order, prescribe; make out a prescription*: non idem imperassem omnibus per diversa ægotantibus, Sen. [E] *In Gramm.*: imperandi declinatus, i. e. conjugation of the imperative m., Varr.: — *Hence, Subst.*: Imperatrum, i. n. *That which is enjoined or commanded, a command or order*: jussus arma abjicere, i. facit, executes the command, obeys (it), Cæs.: — *In the plur.*: i. facere, id.: — ad i., at the command, id.

\*\*IM-PERPĒTŪS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-perpetuus) *Not perpetual*: cui quid abscedere potest, id. est, Sen. E. 72.

[IM-PERSŌNĀLIS (inp.), e. (2. in-personalis) *Impersonal*, Charis.]

[IM-PERSŌNĀLĪTER. *adv.* Impersonally, Dig.]

[IM-PERSŌNĀTĪVUS (inp.), i. m. (sc. modus) (2. in-persona) *The impersonal mood, i. e. the Infinitive, Diom.*]

\*\*IM-PERSPĪCŪS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-perspicuus) *Obscure, dark, not clear*: non minus i. sunt judicium ingenia, Plin. E. 1, 20.

[IM-PERTERRĪTUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-perterritus) *Not terrified* (poet.), Virg. Æ. 10, 770.]

[IM-PERTĪLIS (inp.), e. (2. in-partilis) *Indivisible*, August.]

[IM-PERTĪNENS (inp.), entis. (2. in-pertinens) *Not pertaining or belonging to*, M. Cap.]

IM-PERTĪO (inp., impart.), 4. [*An old dep. form imper-*

tiri, Ter.] v. a. (in-partio) I. *To make partaker of, to communicate, let anybody have a share in:* si quam præstantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunæ consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic. Læl. 19, 70: — oneris partem nemini impertio: — mihi suavitatis alqd impertias: — imperti populo potestatis alqd: — alqd impertivit tibi consilii: — dolorem i. nobis: — impertit tibi salutem: — hominibus indigentibus de re familiari i.: — a te peto, ut alqd impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi: — i. alqd suorum studiorum philosophiæ quoque: — (ignis) ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem: — *In the pass.*: huic plausus maximi, signa præterea benevolentis permulta a bonis impertiuntur: — viro laus impertitur: — [Absol.: Hor.] \*\*II. Meton.: i. alqm alga re, to make anybody partaker of any thing, to bestow, confer upon, to give to anybody: neque quemquam osculo impertiit, ac ne resalutatione quidem, Suet. Ner. 37.

[IMPERTITIO (inp.), ōnis. f. An imparting, Arn.]

IMPERTITUS, a, um. part. of impertio.

[IM-PERTURBABILIS (inp.), e. (2. in-perturbabilis) Undisturbed, August.]

[IM-PERTURBATIO (inp.), ōnis. f. (2. in-perturbatio) Freedom from suffering, tranquillity, Hier.]

\*\*IM-PERTURBATUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-perturbatus) Undisturbed: i. publicis occupationibus quies, Sen. E. 73.

\*\*IM-PERVIVUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-pervivus) Impassable, impervious. I. Prop.: i. iter, Quint. 12, 11, 11. II. Meton.: i. lapis ignibus, Tac. A. 15, 43.

[IMPETE (inp.). See IMPETUS.]

[IMPETIGINOSUS (inp.), i. m. (impetigo) Troubled with an eruption on the skin, Dig.]

\*\*IMPETIGO (inp.), ōnis. f. (impeto) A cutaneous disease, a humid or running tetter, Cels. 5, 28, 17: — also, as a disease of the bark of trees, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

[IM-PETO (inp.), ēre. v. a. (in-peto) To attack, full upon, assail (poet.). I. Prop.: Stat. Th. 8, 523. — Absol.: Varr. II. Meton.: To accuse, Sid.]

\*\*IMPETRABILIS (inp.), e. (impetro) I. Pass.: Easy to be obtained, attainable: cui postulanti triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv. 39, 29, 4. [II. Act.: That easily obtains, attains, or effects, effective, successful, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 40.]

[IMPETRABILITER. adv. In a way likely to attain, Symm.]

\*IMPETRATIO (inp.), ōnis. f. An obtaining by request: illud molestius, istas impetrationes nostras nihil valere, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 1.

[IMPETRATIVUS (inp.), a, um. (impetro) Of or belonging to acquisition or attaining, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 190.]

[IMPETRATOR (inp.), ōris. m. One that obtains, Cod. Th.]

[IMPETRIO (inp.), ire. See the following Act., II. A)]

IMPETRO (inp.). I. [an old form inf. præ. pass., impetrarier, Plaut.] v. a. (in-patro) To accomplish, bring to pass, effect; to obtain, get, procure. I. Gen. A) With acc.: a me istam exceptionem numquam impetrabant, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97: — civitatem a Cæsare i.: — uti ea, quæ vellent, impetrarent, Cæs. B) With ut, ne, or simple subj.: impetrabis igitur a Cæsare, ut tibi abesse liceat et esse otioso: — suadeo, a te impetres, ne sis nugax, Petr.: — Impers.: ut ex literis ad senatum referretur, impetrari non potuit, Cæs. C) Absol.: quid attinet dicere, si contendisset, impetraturum non fuisse, quum etc.? — simul, ut, si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent, Cæs. II. Esp. A) In religious language, t. t., esp. in the form impetrio, itum, ire; to obtain or seek favourable omens: ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnæ res i. solebant, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 28: — in impetriendis consulendisque rebus: — qui i. velit: — \*\*Hence, Subst.: Impetratum, i. Favourable auspices, Plin. — \*\*In the usual form: exstat annalium memoria, sacris quibusdam et precationibus vel cogi fulmina vel i., Plin. [B) To win by entreaty, Plaut.]

[IM-PETULANS (inp.), antis. (in-petulans) I. q. petulans or valde petulans, M. Cap. (ul., petulans.)]

[IMPETUOSE (inp.). adv. (impetus) Impetuously, A. de Prog.]

IMPETUS (inp.), ūs [an ancient and poet. form after the 3 decl. genit. sing. impetis, Lucr.: abl. impete, id.]. m. (impeto) An attack, assault, onset. I. Prop. A) Gen.: incursio atque i. armorum, Cic. Cæs. 15, 44: — fracto impetu: — nec tantum (cupiditates) in alios cæco impetu incurrent. \*\*B) Esp. 1) In Medic.: An attack, fit, paroxysm: i. febris, Cels. 2) In Mech.: Pressure or weight, Vitruv. II. Meton. gen.: A violent inclination or sway, violent motion, violence, vehemence. A) Of bodies: quum impetum cæli cum admirabili celeritate moveri vertique videamus, rapid motion, revolution, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 97. B) Of the mind. 1) Sing.: impetu animi incitatus, impetuosity, strong inclination, passion, ardour, impulse: — tota mente omnique animi impetu in rem publicam incumbere: — in oratione i. esse potest: — ad omnem impetum dicendi: — sustinere impetum benevolentis: — non divini impetus. 2) Plur.: animalia, quæ habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, appetite, instinct: an fortitudo impetus suos non habebit? — insanos atque indomitos impetus vulgi cohibere.

\*\*IM-PEXUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-pexus) Uncombed.

[I. Prop.: Virg. G. 3, 366.] II. Meton.: antiquitas tristis et i., Tac. Or. 20.

[IMPĪAMENTUM (inp.), i. n. (impio) Contamination, Cypr.]

\*\*IM-PICO (inp.), are. v. a. (in-pico) To pitch over, cover with pitch: i. amphoram diligenter, Col. 12, 29.

IM-PIE. adv. Impiously, without conscience, undutifully: quæ qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam i. faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44: — i. commissum: — tam i. ingratus: — [Sup., Salv.]

IM-PIËTAS (inp.), âtis. f. (impius) Impiety, ungodliness, irreligion, undutifulness: nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam i. et scelus, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66: — impietatis duces, of a crime against the country.

IM-PİGER (inp.), gra, grum. (2. in-piger) Not idle, strenuous, diligent, active, quick: præbebat se sapientem atque impigrum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 27: — in scribendo i.: — ad labores belli i.: — [With partit. genit.: Flor.] — \*\*With genit. resp.: Quirinus i. militiæ et acrisbus ministeriis consulatum adeptus, Tac. — With inf.: Hor.]

\*\*IMPİGRE (inp.). adv. Actively, promptly, quickly, readily: Marius i. prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, Sall. Jug. 88, 2.

\*IM-PİGRITAS (inp.), âtis. f. (impiger) Activity, diligence, promptness, quickness: viri fortissimi fortitudinis, impigritatis, patientiæ, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 125, 22.

[IM-PİGRITIA (inp.), æ. f. (impiger) Activity, ap. Non.]

\*\*IMPİLĪA (inp.), ium. n. (in-pilus) Felt slippers or socks, Plin. 19, 2, 10.

\*IM-PINGO (inp.), pēgi, pactum. 3. v. a. [an old form inf. præ. pass. impingier, Plaut.] (in-pingo) To push, strike, thrust, throw, or dash against any thing.

\*\*I. Prop. A) A paucioribus Othonianis quominus in vallum impingerentur, might be pushed on, Tac. H. 2, 41: — i. laqueum alcuī, Sen.: — pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impigit, Quint.: — i. se in columnas, to dash against, Sen.: — Prov.: calcem i. alcuī rei, to give it a kick, send it packing, bid good bye to, Petr. B) Gen.: To thrust upon, inflict upon: huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, i. epistolam. \*\*II. Fig.: illum libido in contraria impinget, Sen.: — i. naturæ munus suum, to throw in her face, id.: — i. beneficium, id.: — quocumque visum est, libido se impingit, id.: — si tu illam attigeris... dicam impingam tibi, I will bring an action against you, Ter. Phorm. 2, 91.

[IMPINGUO (inp.), âtum. 1. v. a. and n. (inpinguis) I. Act.: To render fat, Tert. II. Neut.: To grow fat, Apic.]

[IMPĪO (inp.), 1. v. a. (impious) *To pollute with sin, render impious, to stain, contaminate*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 8.]

IM-PĪUS (inp.), a, um. (2. in-pius) *Impious, wicked, ungodly*. I. Prop.: me fugerat, deorum immortalium has esse in impios et consceleratos poenas certissimas constitutas, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: — (deos) \*piorum et impiorum habere rationem: — i. ne audet placare: — impium se esse fateatur: — [Sup., Dig.] II. Fig. A) *Meton. of things and abstract objects*: si impias propinquorum manus effugeris: — bellum injustum atque i. B) *Esp.*: i. herba, a plant, perhaps Gnaphalium Gallicum, cotton-weed, Plin.

IM-PLACABILIS (inp.), e. (2. in-placabilis) *Implacable*: seque mihi implacabilem inexpiabilemque praeberet, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: — in te tam i. essem: — i. iracundiæ.

[IMPLACABILITAS (inpl.), ātis. f. (implacabilis) *Implacability*, Amm.]

\*\*IMPLACABILĪTER. adv. *Implacably, inexorably*: cui i. irascebatur, Tac. A. 1, 13.

[IM-PLACĀTUS (inpl.), a, um. (2. in-placatus) *Implacable; unsatisfied* (poet.), Ov. M. 8, 847.]

[IM-PLACĪDUS (inpl.), a, um. (2. in-placidus) *Not gentle, fierce, wild* (poet.), Hor. O. 4, 14, 10.]

[IM-PLĀCO (inpl.), are. v. a. (in-plaga) *To bring into a net or toils, to entangle, ensnare*, Sidon.]

[IM-PLĀNUS (inpl.), a, um. (2. in-planus) *Uneven*, A.V.]

[IMPLEBĪLIS (inpl.), e. (impleo) *Filling up*, C. Aur.]

[IMPLECTĪCUS (inpl.), a, um. *That turns with difficulty or trouble*, Veg. doubtful.]

\*\*IM-PECTO (inpl.), xi, xum. 3. v. a. (in-plecto) *To plait into, wind or twist into or among, fold together, twist or wrap round* (usually in the part. perf.) I. Prop.: dracones quaternos quinosque inter se cratium modo implexos, Plin. 8, 13, 13. II.) Fig.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, Tac. A. 16, 10.

[IMPLEMENTUM (inpl.), i. n. (impleo) *Repletion (as a state of disease)*, C. Aur.]

IM-PLĒO (inpl.), 2. [sync. implērant, Virg.: implēris, Hor.: implērint, Cic.: implērat, Ov.: implesem, Virg.: impleset, Ov.] v. a. (in-pleo) *To make full, to fill, fill up, make quite full*. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) *Alqd (alqm) alqa re*: is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: — oraculis totum volumen i. 2) *Alqd alcjs rei*: aestimationes tuas vendere non potes neque ollam denariorum i. 3) *With a simple acc.*: alter de ipsa iustitia quatuor implevit sane grandes libros: — de quibus volumina impleta sunt. \*\*B) *Esp.* 1) *To fill, give one his fill, satisfy with victuals and drink*: praeprata nos implevimus cœna, Petr. 2) *To make fleshy, fat, or well-conditioned; to fill out, distend*: si aqua inter cutem quem implevit, Cels.: — sues implentur uno coitu, are made pregnant, Plin. 3) *Of a measure; To fill up, make up a full measure*: arboris crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, Plin. II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To fill*. 1) *Alqd (alqm) alqa re*: quum sese sociorum, quum regum sanguine impleverint, filled, covered themselves, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 47. \*\*2) *Alqd (alqm) alcjs rei*: celeriter adolescentem suæ temeritatis implet, Liv. 3) *With a simple acc.*: non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, satisfies, contents. B) *Esp.* \*\*1) *To fill up, i. e. complete a time or number, to accomplish, finish*: i. octavam et nonagesimum annum, Quint. 2) *Also with a collateral notion of activity; To fulfil any thing, perform, execute, accomplish, perfect*: ne aut id profiteri videar, quod non possim i., quod est impudentiæ: — \*\*With a person. obj.: quum Paulus vix posset i. censorem, support the dignity of a censor, Vell.

IMPLETUS (inpl.), a, um. part. of impleo.

[IMPLEXIO (inpl.), ōnis. f. (implecto) *An entwining, entangling, twisting about*, M. Cap.]

1. IMPLEXUS (inpl.), a, um. part. of implecto.

\*\*2. IMPLEXUS, ūs. m. (implecto) *A twisting, plaiting, entwining* (only in the abl. sing.): polypos cavernam cancellato brachiorum implexu claudit, Plin. 9, 51, 74.

[IMPLICAMENTUM (inpl.), i. n. (in-plico) *An entwining, entanglement* (fig.), August.]

IMPLICĀTIŌ (inpl.), ōnis. f. *An entwining, entangling, twisting about*: nervorum i. toto corpore pertinens, Cic. N. D. 3, 55, 139: — oportebit per locorum communium implicationem demonstrare, an intermiring: — propter implicationem rei familiaris, confusion, Sest.

[IMPLICĀTŪRA (inpl.), æ. f. (implico) *An entangling*, Sid.]

IMPLICĀTUS (inpl.), a, um. I. Part. of implico.

II. Adj.: *Entangled, confused, perplexed, intricate*: nec in Torquati sermone quicquam i. aut tortuosum fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: — (partes orationis) i., variæ. — [Comp., Amm. — Sup., Gell.]

[IMPLICISCOR (inpl.), sci. v. dep. n. (implicio) *To fall into disorder*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 95: — Act.: Poet. ap. Front.]

\*IMPLICĪTE (inpl.), adv. *Intricately, confusedly*: i. et abscondite, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

\*\*IMPLICĪTO (inpl.), 1. v. int. a. (implico) *To entwine*: delphinus exsilit, mergitur. variosque orbes implicitat expeditque, forms, folds, Plin. 9, 33, 5.

IMPLICĪTUS (inpl.), a, um. part. of implico.

IM-PLĪCO (inpl.), āvi, ātum or (especially after the Augustan period) ūi, itum. 1. v. a. (in-plico, to fold into; hence) *To involve, entangle, entwine, enfold, envelop, envelope, encircle, embrace, grasp*. \*\*I. Prop.

in the part. perf.: quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Cæs. II. Fig. A) *Dii immortales vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, quam tum terræ cavernis includunt, tum hominum naturis implicat*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: — qui contrahendis negotiis implicat: — nullo se i. negotio: — ipse te impedit, ipse tua defensione implicabere: — multis i. erroribus: — cum partibus i., to mix with or become connected with: — Part. perf.: dum rei reipublicæ quædam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat: — nullis occupationibus i.: — i. molestis negotiis et operosis: — animo suis angoribus et molestiis implicatos: — (voluptas) penitus in omni sensu i. insidet: — quæ inter se colligata atque i.: — i. ad severitatem: — hæc fides atque hæc ratio pecuniarum, quæ Romæ, quæ in foro versatur, implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohæret. B) *Esp.* 1) Act.: *To attach or unite closely, connect intimately or inseparably, join*. 2) Pass.: *To be connected with, be intimately connected or related*: (homo) profectus a caritate domesticorum ac suorum serpat longius et se implicet civium societate: — familiaritatibus i.: — oratoribus i.: — Part. perf.: omnes Cæsaris familiares satis opportune habeo implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia: — i. amicitias: — i. familiaritate: — i. usu diuturno. — [Hence, Fr. employer.]

[IM-PLŌRĀBĪLIS (inpl.), e. (in-ploro) *That is to be implored or called upon for help*, V. Fl. 1, 572.]

\*IMPLŌRĀTIŌ (inpl.), ōnis. f. *A calling or crying for help*: omnium deorum et hominum et civium et sociorum i., Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 196: — acerba i.

IM-PLŌRO (inpl.), 1. [an old form "endoplorato implo-rato," Fest.] v. a. *To call upon or implore for help, to ask or entreat for any thing in an imploring manner*. I. *With personal objects*: quem obtester? quem implorem? Cic. Fl. 2, 4: — vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello: — deos deasque omnes imploro atque obtester: — deos precari, i. II. *Of things or with abstract objects; To call upon, sue, ask for in an imploring manner, to implore, pray, supplicate*: cujus hominis fides imploranda est? Cic. Qu. 30, 94: — misericordiam i.: — religionem in judicando i.: — implorarem sensus vestros: — Heracliti memoriam implorans: — implorantes jura libertatis et civitatis: — mater filii nomen implorans, calling out with tears: — quæ (altera pars) non oratoris ingenium, sed consulis auxilium implorat et flagitat: — auxilium a viris

bonis i. : — unius opem i. \*\*III. Also (but rarely) *absol.* : mederis erroribus, sed implorantibus, Plin. Pan. 46, 8.

\*\*IM-PLUMBO (inpl.), āvi. 1. v. a. (in-plumbo) *To solder or fasten with lead*: ferreos enodaces uti subscaudes in capitibus scaporum implumbavit, Vitr. 10, 6.

\*\*IM-PLŪMIS (inpl.), e. (2. in-pluma) *Without feathers, unfledged, callow.* I. Prop.: i. fetus columbarum, Plin. 11, 37, 64. II. Meton.: *Without hair, bald*, Plin. 8, 55, 81.

\*\*IM-PLŪO (inpl.), ūi, ūtum. 3. v. n. and a. (in-pluo) I. Neut.: *To rain upon or into*: fanum Veneris, in caju quondam aream non impluit, Plin. 2, 96, 97. [II. Act. A) *To cause to rain upon*, Ov. M. 1, 573. B) Fig.: Plaut.]

IMPLUTUS (inpl.), a, um. *part. of impluo.*

[IMPLŪVĪTUS (inpl.), a, um. (impluvium) *In the form of an impluvium, i. e. square with a rim all round*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 40.]

IMPLŪVĪUM (inpl.), ii. n. (impluo) I. A square basin or cistern in the atrium of a Roman house, into which the rain-water was conveyed from the compluvium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23, 61. \*\*II. Meton. gen.: *An uncovered place or court in the middle of a Roman house, comprising the compluvium*, Vitr. 6, 4.

[IM-PŒNĪTENDUS (in-p.), a, um. (2. in-pœnitet) *Not to be repented of*, App.]

[IM-PŒNĪTENS (in-p.), entis. (2. in-pœnitens) *Impenitent*, Hier.]

[IM-PŒNĪTENTĪA (in-p.), æ. f. (2. in-pœnitentia) *A being impenitent, impenitence*, Hier.]

IMPŒNITUS (in-p.) See IMPUNITUS.

\*IM-PŒLĪTE. adv. *Without ornament*: quum tibi senatus breviter i. que dicenti maximis sit de rebus assensus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214.

[IMPŒLĪTĪA, æ. f. (impolitus) *Want of elegance or ornament, slovenliness*, Gell. 4, 12, 2.]

IM-PŒLĪTUS (inpl.), a, um. (2. in-politus) *Unpolished, rough, unwrought.* I. Prop.: *structuræ lapidum impolitorum*, Quint. 8, 6, 63. II. Fig.: *Unpolished, uncultivated, unembellished, rude, unrefined.* orationes Catonis valde laudo; significant enim quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: — genus hebes atque i.: — Timæus non i.: — i. vero res et acerbæ si erunt relictæ, efferent se aliquando, incomplete.

\*\*IM-POLLŪTUS (in-p.), a, um. (2. in-pollutus) *Unpolluted, unstained*: i. virginitas, Tac. A. 14, 35.

[IM-PONDĒRĀBĪLE, is. n. (im-pondus) *That cannot be weighed; as, light, sound, etc.*, NL.]

IM-PŒNO, sūi, sūtum. 3. [an old form of the perf. impōsiv, Plaut.: impōsisse, id.: *syncope. form of part. perf. impōstus*, a, um. Virg.] v. a. *To lay, set, put, or place in or into, to put, lay, etc., at some place or spot: usually, alqd in alqum rem or alcuī rei: rarely in alqum re.* I. Prop.

A) Gen.: Metellum multi filii, filia, nepotes, neptes in rogum impōserunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: — quum coronam auream literis imponebant: — collegæ diadema i.: — operi fastigium i. B) Esp. 1) *Abso.*: *To put on board a ship, to ship*, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84. \*\*2) *In Medic.*: *To apply a medicament externally, to lay upon wounds or other sores*: allium imponitur in vulnera, Plin. \*\*3) *Of animals*: *To cover*: ita efficitur, ut (asinus) fastiditæ imponatur eque, Col. II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To put or lay upon, impose, assign, enjoin*: ne magnum onus observantiæ Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic. Att. 13, 11, 1: — i. onus alcuī: — plus militi laboris i.: — illi illud negotium i.: — mihi personam hanc i.: — mihi necessitatem volui i. huius novæ conjunctionis: — i. vulnus rei publicæ, to strike: — quibus injurias contumeliasque impōsuisti: — servitute fundo illi impōsita: — leges civitati per vim i.: — i. nimis duras leges huic ætati: — huic prædæ ac direptioni cellæ nomen imponis, give the name. B) Esp. 1) *To set anybody in an office, to set or place over, as an overseer, commander, etc.*:

si emimus, quem villicum imponeremus, quem pecori præficeremus, Cic. Pl. 25, 62: — consul est impositus nobis: — impōsuisti in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum. 2) *To lay upon, as a burden or tax*: omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal i.: — i. vectigal fructibus: — i. frumentum. 3) I. alcuī, to impose upon, deceive: Catoni egregie impōsuit Milo noster: — \*\*Impers.: utcumque imponi vel dormienti posset, Petr.

[IMPŒCĪTOR (in-p.), ōris. m. (imporco) *A deity supposed to preside over the making of furrows*, F. Pict. ap. Serv.; Virg. G. 1, 211.]

\*\*IMPORCO (in-p.), ātum. 1. v. a. (in-porca) *To put into furrows*: semen importatum occabimus, Col. 2, 10, 6.

[IM-PORTĀBĪLIS (in-p.), e. (2. in-portabilis) *That cannot be borne or carried*, Tert.]

\*\*IMPORTĀTĪCĪUS or -TĪUS (in-p.), a, um. (im-porto) *Imported*: i. frumentum, A. B. Afr. 20.

IM-PORTO (in-p.). 1. v. a. (in-porto) *To bring, carry, or convey in or into; to import.* I. Prop.: qui (D. Lælius) commeatus Bullide atque Amantia i. in opidum prohibebat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 40, 5. II. Fig.: *To cause or occasion, to bring on*: importantur non merces solum adventitiæ, sed etiam mores, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: — non esse nos transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditus: — detrimenta publicis rebus importata: — i. calamitatem alcuī: — i. pestem aut incolumen famam alcuī: — (perturbationes animi) important ægritudines anxias atque acerbæ.

IMPORTŪNE. adv. *Unsuitably, unseasonably, inopportunately*: confidere suis testibus et i. insistere, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80. — [Comp., Lact. — Sup., Gell.]

IMPORTŪNĪTAS (in-p.), ātis. f. (importunus) [I. Gen.: *Unfitness, inconvenience*, Ter. And. 1, 4, 4.] II. Esp.: *Impropriety of behaviour, unpoliteness, incivility, rudeness, insolence, importunity*: i. et inhumanitas omni ætate molesta est, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: — i. et superbia: — homo incredibili importunitate atque audacia: — ex tuo scelere, importunitate: — i. matris: — i. tanta inauditi sceleris.

IMPORTŪNUS (in-p.), a, um. [coportunus, from porto: as it were, not endurable; hence] *Unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient, improper.* \*\*I. Gen.: *aggribus turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus i.*, Sall. Jug. 92, 7. II. Esp. \*\*A) *Troublesome, inconvenient, burdensome, dangerous*: neque alius i. acutiorque morbus est, Cels. B) *Troublesome in manners or behaviour, unmannerly, rude, uncivil, harsh, churlish; also, restless, unquiet, unrestrained.* 1) *Of persons*: tam enim esse clemens tyrannus quam rex i. potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: — i. atque amens tyrannus: — crudelis atque i. mulier: — plebei i. 2) *Of things*: singularem quandam pœnam istius immanis atque i. natura desiderat: — i. libidines: — i. clades civitatis.

\*\*IMPORTŪŒSUS (in-p.), a, um. (2. in-portuosus) *Without harbour*: i. mare, Sall. Jug. 20, 5.

[IMPOS (in-p.), ōtis (2. in-potis) [opp. 'compos'] *Not master of, without power over any thing*, Plaut. Tr. 1, 2, 94.]

IMPŒSĪTĪCĪUS or -TĪUS (in-p.), a, um. (impono) I. *Attributed, attached, imposed*, Dig. II. Fig. Varr.]

\*\*IM-PŒSĪTĪO (in-p.), ōnis. f. (impono) *A laying upon, attributing.* I. Prop.: succus vel semen impositione spicula e corpore ejicit, by laying, Plin. 27, 13, 115. [II. Fig. in Gramm.: *Application of a word*, Varr.]

\*\*IM-PŒSĪTĪVUS (in-p.), a, um. (impono) I. q. impositiuus: i. nomina, original, not derived, Plin. 28, 4, 6.

[IM-PŒSĪTOR (in-p.), ōris. m. (impono) *One who imposes*, Varr.]

IMPŒSĪTUS (in-p.), a, um. *part. of impono.*

IM-POSSĪBĪLIS (in-p.), e. (2. in-possibilis) *Impossible*: non enim longum tantum, sed etiam i. aut potius infinitum est, Quint. 5, 10, 18.



[IMPOSSIBILITAS (inp.), ātis. f. (impossibilis) *Impossibility*, App.]

[IMPOSTOR (inp.), ōris. m. (impono) *A deceiver*, Dig.]

[IMPOSTURA (inp.), æ. f. (impono) *Deceit, imposture*, Dig.]

[IMPOSTUS (inp.), a. um. See IMPONO.]

IM-PŌTENS (inp.), entis. (2. in-potens) *Not powerful, not master of, powerless, weak.* I. Gen. A) *Absol.*: neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducent, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52: — ad opem impotentium. \*\*B) *With genit.*: gens i. rerum suarum prae domesticis seditionibus, Liv. II. *Esp.*: *That cannot govern his passions, passionate, without restraint, uncurbed, immoderate.*

A) *Of persons.* 1) Victoria eos ipsos ferociore impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: — homo i., ardens odio. [2] *Poet. with inf.*: Hor. B) *Of things and abstract subjects*; quae effrenatio impotentis animi motus i.: — i. lætitia: — i. dominatus.

\*\*IMPŌTENTER. *adv.* I. *Weakly, impotently*: elephantos i. regi et inter duas acies versari, Liv. 27, 48, 11.

II. *Passionately, furiously, violently*: ne quid i. faciat, monendus est puer, Quint. — *Sup.*, quæ i. fecit, Sen.

IMPŌTENTĪA (inp.), æ. f. (impotens) [I. *Poverty, indigence, meanness of condition*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16.] II. *Passionate behaviour, violence, fury*: i. quædam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. [III. *Incapacity for copulation, impotence*, NL.]

[IMPRÆGNATIO, ōnis. f. (imprægno) *An impregnating*, NL.]

[IMPRÆPĒDITE. *adv.* *Without hindrance*, Amm.]

[IMPRÆPĒDITUS (inpr.), a. um. (2. in-præpeditus) *Unhindered*, Amm.]

[IM-PRÆPŪTATUS (inpr.) a. um. (2. in-præputatus) *Uncircumcised*, Tert.]

[IM-PRÆSCIENTĪA (inpr.), æ. f. (2. in-præscientia) *Want of prescience, a not knowing beforehand*, Tert.]

\*\*IM-PRÆSENTĪARUM (inpr.), *adv.* (in-præsentia) *At present, for the present, now*: i. hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, A. Her. 2, 11, 16. (*al.* in præsenti.)

[IM-PRÆSTABILIS (inpr.), e. (2. inpræstabilis) *Unfit*, Firm.]

[IM-PRÆNSUS (inpr.), a. um. (2. in-pransus) *That has not breakfasted, fasting*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7.]

\*\*IM-PRĒCATIO (inpr.), ōnis. f. *An imprecating, imprecation*: execrari enim illum et caput sanctum tibi dira imprecatione defigis, cursing, curse, Sen. Ben. 6, 35.

\*\*IM-PRĒCOR (inpr.). 1. *v. dep. a.* (in-precor) I. *To wish anybody (good or evil)*: ut totus mihi populus bene imprecetur, Petr. S. 78. [II. *To pray to, invoke*, App.]

[IMPRENSIBILIS (inpr.), e. (2. in-prehendo) *Incomprehensible*, Gell. 11, 5.]

[IMPRESSE. *adv.* *Impressively, forcibly, strongly*, Tert.]

IMPRESSIO (inpr.), ōnis. f. (imprimo) *An impressing, impression.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quum visa in animis imprimantur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quasdam formas eorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58. B) *Esp.* 1) *An attack, onset, assault, irruption, invasion, inroad*: non iudicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione alqm evertere. [2. *A pressure as of a crowd, a press*, Front.]

II. *Fig.* A) *A section, division*: si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis et vocibus quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis æqualibus, i. e. divisions of time, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185. B) *Meton.*: *Clear articulation, expression*: in lingua explanata vocum i.

1. IM-PRESSUS, a. um. *part of imprimo.*

[2. IM-PRESSUS, a. um. (2. in-premo) *Not pressed*: i. ubera, not milked, Prop. 2, 25, 70.]

[3. IMPRESSUS, ūs. m. (imprimo) *Impression*, Prud.]

IM-PRĪMIS (*also as two words*, in primis). *adv.* (1. in-primus) *Before all others, principally, chiefly, especially*: ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, Cic. Verr. 616

2, 1, 26: — quem nos i. amamus carumque habemus: — in omnibus artibus i. que in hac.

IM-PRĪMO, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. (1. in-premo) *To press into or upon, to stick or stamp into, impress, imprint.* \*\*I. *Prop.* A) *Exempta scutula cortici, imprimitur ex alia cortex par, is pressed into*, Plin.: — radix ephemeris cavis et exesis dentibus imprimitur, id.: — i. tabulas parieti, to fix pictures in the walls, id.: — humidaque impressa siccat lumina lana, by applying the wool to her eyes, Prop. 3, 4, 17: — ubi acutissimam videt stirpem, imprimens corpus, pressing upon, Plin.: — impresso genu, with the knee bent upon it, Virg.: — pes collo impressus, id.: — impresso pollice nere stamina, pressed upon, Ov. [B] *Poet. meton.*: non levior cippus nunc imprimit ossa? does not the tombstone now press the mortal remains with less weight? Pers. 1, 37.]

\*\*II. A) *To cause to penetrate by pressing upon, to press upon effectually, or in such a manner as to leave a trace or vestige*: os cucurbitulae corpori aptare et imprimere, Cels. 2, 11: — i. aratrum muris, to cause to pass over the walls, Hor.: — *Poet.*: impressit dentes hæmorrhoids aspera Tullo, seized with fury, Luc.: — litteris anulus imprimebatur, was stamped upon, Curt. B) *Meton.* 1) a) *To make an impression upon by digging into, imprint; i. orbitam*, Cic. Att. 2, 21: — i. sulcum altius, plough more deeply: — i. osculum, to imprint a kiss (on anybody's lips), Mart.: — i. morsum, to bite (of serpents), Col.: — impressum vulnus falce, dente, ungue, id.; Plin.: — i. foramen, to bore into, Pall.: — i. puteum, to dig, id.: — *With dat.*: i. solo piscinas, to dig in, id. b) *Esp.*: *To form a figure by pressing upon an object, to impress upon, brand, mark, stamp, make an impression*: i. sigillum in cera: — i. humi rostro A. literam: — i. signum pecori, numerum acervis, Virg.: — i. ovi nomina sua, Calp.: — epistolam ignoti anuli sigillo impresso (bearing an impression), Siseni dari iusserat, Curt.: — i. notam labris dente, Hor.: — memoria tabulis publicis impressa: — *Fig.*: quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur reipublicæ dedecus, a double disgrace was stamped upon, etc., Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16: — hence. 2) *Fig. in Philos.*: *Of the impressing of ideas, notions, etc., on the mind*: visum obiectum imprimit illud quidem et signabit in animo suam speciem, impress a visible object or its form upon the soul: — primum esse deos, quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura, because nature itself had impressed the idea (or notion) of them upon the minds of all: — quum visa in animis imprimantur, whenever external appearances may impress themselves on the mind: — quæ in animis imprimuntur inchoate intelligentiæ, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, impress themselves on the mind, or are conceived by the mind: — notitiæ ejusmodi visis impressæ, resting or founded on such appearances: menti subtiliter impressa, acutely conceived by the mind. C) *To impress upon, i. e.* 1) *To write upon*: an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? to receive impressions like a wax-tablet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61. \*\*2) *To seal*: epistola sigillo sui annuli impressa, Curt.: — signo suo impressæ tabulæ, Liv. [3] *To inlay with*: crater impressus signis, Virg.: — impressæ auro exuvie, Luc. [4] *To tread upon, Fig.*: horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, præfecturas etc. impressit, of such crimes he left traces in all municipal towns, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58. \*\*III. *To press down*: ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus solum, Col. 3, 13, 1.

\*IM-PRŌBĀBĪLIS, e. (in-) *Objectionable, unworthy of approbation*: i. visio, Cic. Acad. 2, 11, doubtful: — i. argumentum, Plin.: — i. rationes, Cels.

[IM-PRŌBĀBĪLITER. *adv.* *In an objectionable manner*, Sid.]

\*IM-PRŌBĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Disapprobation, blame*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 74.

[IM-PRŌBĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who disapproves*, App.]

IM-PRŌBE. *adv.* I. *Wrongly, improperly.* [A] *Prop.*: i. dicere, Gell. [B] *Fig.*: *Wrongly, improperly, dishonestly*: i. facere multa, to do much evil, Cic. R. A. 36: — i. de alqo dicere: — i. parere prædam: — *Comp.*, est aliquid, quod improbus fieri potest, in a more impudent manner: — *Sup.*, improbiissime respondere: — i. alqm tractare.

**\*\*IL. Immoderately, excessively:** quibus intestinum i. prominet, M. Emp. 31:— *Comp.*, improbius natus, Suet. Vesp. 23.

**IM-PROBĪTAS**, ātis. *f.* (improbus) *Bad quality or nature.* **\*\*I. Prop.:** i. malorum silvestrium, of wild apples, Plin. 15, 14, 15. **IL Meton.** A) *Iniquity, wickedness, ungodliness, impiety:* i. hominis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13:— i. cordis humani, Plin. B) *Impudence, boldness, audacity:* i. simiae:— i. alitum, Plin.

**\*\*IM-PROBĪTER.** *adv.* I. *g.* improbe, Petron. 66.

[**IM-PROBĪTO**, are. *v. a.*, *intens.* (improbo) *To disapprove of, reject entirely*, Gell.]

**IM-PROBŌ.** 1. *v. a.* (2. in-) *To prove a thing to be bad or useless, to reject, blame, disapprove:* i. alqd, Cic. Font. 4; Ov.:— i. iudicium, to upset, quash.

[**IM-PROBŪLUS**, a, um. *dimin.* (improbus) *Somewhat wicked, impious, imprudent, or bold*, Juv. 5, 73.]

**IM-PROBŪS**, a, um. (2. in-probus) **I. A)** *Below the proper measure; hence, not as it ought to be, not of good quality, bad:* i. merces, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 43:— i. panis, Mart.:— i. defensio, Cic.:— *Comp.*, postes improbiore, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139. **B) Meton.:** *Morally bad, wicked, unjust, dishonest, impious:* i. homo:— i. factum, Plaut.:— i. testamentum:— *lex* improbissima. **\*\*II. Exceeding the proper measure; hence, A) Of extraordinary size: i. patibulum, very high, Sall.:— i. arva, enormous, extensive, V. Fl. **B) a) Excessive, immoderate, bad: i. labor, continued work, Virg.:— i. rabies ventris, insatiable appetite or hunger, id.:— i. anser, anguis, voracious, insatiable, id.:— i. puer, cruel, wicked, id.:— i. amor, unhappy love, id.:— i. somnus, Mart.:— i. spes, Quint. **b) Bold, audacious,** i. annis, Juv. 3, 282:— i. Aeneas, Virg.:— i. ales, id.:— i. ausum, Plin.:— *Esp.:* *An euphemistic expression for impious, sceleratus, bold, shameless, impudent:* fugit i., Hor. S. 9, 73: i. Siren, Hor.:— i. facies, Quint. **[c) Voluptuous:** i. verba, Ov.:— i. Satureia, exciting passion, Mart.]****

**\*\*IM-PROCĒRUS**, a, um. (in-) (2. in-procerus) *Not tall:* i. corpora, Gell. 4, 19:— i. pecora, Tac. G. 5.

[**IM-PROCĒRĀBILIS**, e. (2. in-procreo) *That cannot be procreated*, App.]

**\*\*IM-PROFESSUS**, a, um. **I. Act.:** *That has not openly professed or declared himself:* i. servus, Marc. Dig. 39, 5, 16, § 1:— *Subst.:* Improfessi, orum. *That do not profess Judaism*, Suet. Dom. 12. **[II. Pass.:** *Not professed*, Quint. Decl.]

[**IM-PRŌMISCŪS** or **IM-PRŌMISCUS**, a, um. (2. in-promiscuus) *Unmixed, unmingled*, Gell. 1, 7, 6.]

**\*\*IM-PROMPTUS**, a, um. (2. in-promptus) **I. Not ready, not quick**, Tac. A. 2, 21, 1. **II. Not skilled, unapt:** lingua impromptus, Liv. 7, 4:— i. sermone, Aus.

[**IM-PRŌPE.** *adv.* (2. in-prope) *Very nearly:* i. cælo, Tert.]

[**IM-PRŌPERANTER.** *adv.* (2. in-properanter) *Gradually, by degrees, not hastily*, Aus.]

[**IM-PRŌPERĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-properatus) *Not hasty or quick:* i. vestigia, Virg. A. 9, 798.]

[**IM-PRŌPERĪUM**, īi. *n.* (2. in-propero) *Reproach*, Lact.]

[**I. IM-PRŌPĒRO**, are. *v. n.* (1. in-propero) *To hasten into, enter with haste*, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91.]

**\*\*2. IM-PRŌPĒRO**, are. *v. a.* (probably corrupted for im-probro) *To make reproaches:* i. alui, Petron. 38, 11.

[**IM-PRŌPĒRUS**, a, um. (2. in-properus) *Not hastening, slow*, Sil. 3, 96.]

**\*\*IM-PRŌPRĒ.** *adv.* *Improperly*, Plin. 8, 10, 10; Gell.

[**IM-PRŌPRIĒTAS**, ātis. *f.* (improprius) *Impropriety, improper usage:* i. verbi, Gell. 1, 22.]

**\*\*IM-PRŌPRIŪS**, a, um. (2. in-proprius) *Improper, not belonging to anything properly:* i. cognomen, Plin. 37, 8, 37:— i. ratio, Quint. 12, 10:— *Ahol.:* imprōpriūm, īi. *n.* *That which is faulty (opp. 'proprietas'):* non tamen,

quicquid non erit proprium, protinus et improprii vitio laborabit, Quint. 8, 2, 4.

[**IM-PRŌPUGNĀTUS** (inp.), a, um. (2. in-propugnatus) *Not defended by arms*, Amm.]

[**IM-PROSPECTE.** *adv.* *Improvidently*, Tert.]

[**IM-PROSPECTUS**, a, um. (2. in-prospicio) *Unseen*, Sev. Aetn.]

**\*\*IM-PROSPER**, ēra, ērum. (2. in-prosper) *Unfortunate:* multa claritudine generis sed improspera, Tac. A. 4, 44:— i. moles insidiarum, id. ib. 14, 65:— i. fama, id.

**\*\*IM-PROSPĒRE.** *adv.* *Unfortunately*, Tac. A. 1, 8.

[**IM-PRŌTECTUS**, a, um. (2. in-protego) *Uncovered, unprotected*, Gell.; Amm.]

**\*\*IM-PRŌVĪDE.** *adv.* *Improvidently*, Liv. 27, 27; Col.

[**IM-PRŌVĪDĒTĪA**, æ. *f.* (improvidus) *Improvvidence, inconsiderateness*, Tert.]

**IM-PRŌVĪDUS**, a, um. (2. in-providus) **I. That does not foresee.** **\*\*A) Not anticipating; with genit.:** i. futuri certaminis, Liv. 26, 39:— i. mali, Plin. **B) Improvident, inconsiderate:** i. dux, Cic. Att. 7, 20:— i. senex:— i. hostis, Liv.:— i. mens:— i. sctas:— i. pectora, Virg.— **\*\*With genit.:** i. consilii, Tac. H. 3, 56:— i. futuri, careless, unthoughtful of, id.:— [With inf.]: hasta improvida servasse spatium campi distantis, Sil. 4, 286.]

**\*\*II. Coming unawares:** i. tela Plin. E. 4, 22, 5.

[**IM-PRŌVISE.** *adv.* *Unexpectedly*, Tert.]

**IM-PRŌVĪSO.** *See the following Article.*

**IM-PRŌVĪSUS**, a, um. (2. in-provideo) *Unforeseen, unexpected.* **[I. Of persons:]** improvisi aderunt, Virg. A. 2, 182:— cunctisque repente i. ait, id. ib. 1, 595. **II. Of things and abstract subjects:** i. mala, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14:— i. amor:— i. bella.— **\*\*Comp.**, pestis improvisor, Tac. A. 2, 47:— i. præcipitatio (nimbi), App.:— *Subst.:* Improvisum, i. n. *Something unforeseen or unexpected; in the plur.:* delectos— ad improvisa, for unforeseen events, Tac. H. 5, 16:— *Hence, de improviso, unexpectedly*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 23; Cic. R. Am. 52: or, ex improviso, Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 2; Cic. Verr. 1, 43: or simply improviso, Cic. Div. 1, 24; Cæs.— *Pleonastically joined with præter opinionem:* homini præter opinionem improviso incidi, contrary to expectation Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74.

**IM-PRŪDENS**, tia. (*contr. from improvidens*) **I. Not foreseeing, not expecting, not prepared for, unaware of, without knowing or noticing.** **A) Of persons:** horum facta i. depinxit, without knowing it, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 38:— plus hodie boni feci i., quam sciens unquam, id.:— i. Servilius præterisse videris, Cic.:— omnes imparatos atque imprudentes offendit, Nep.:— i. atque inopinantes hostes, Cæs.:— imprudente Sullâ, contrary to the expectation of Sylla. **B) Of things:** ne imprudentes suæ naves in classem adversariorum inciderent. **II. A) Not knowing, ignorant; with genit.:** i. rerum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 56:— i. legis:— i. religionis, Liv.:— i. maris, id.:— nec sum adeo ætatum imprudens, ut, am not so unacquainted with, Quint.:— antiquitatis i. consuetudo, Col.:— *With acc. and inf.:* non i., usurum eum rabie, Curt. **[B) Meton. of a vine:]** i. laborum, not yet skilled or practised, Virg.] **\*\*III. A) Not wise, imprudent (opp. 'sapient'):** multa enim facit (sapient), quæ ab imprudentissimis aut æque fieri videntur, aut peritius aut exercitatus, Sen. E. 90:— *thus*, ab imprudentioribus:— ab imprudentibus, id. **\*\*B) Meton.:** *Imprudent, rash:* i. consilium, Petr. 102, 3.

**IM-PRŪDENTER.** *adv.* **I. Unawares, out of ignorance, ignorantly, unknowingly:** illud i., si alios esse Academicos, alios Peripateticos arbitrantur, happens through ignorance, Cic. Acad. 1, 6:— i. interemptus est, Vell.

**II. Imprudently, inconsiderately, unwisely:** non i. feceris, si, Nep. Hann. 2; Cæs. ap. Cic. ad Attic. 10, 8.— *Comp.*, Ter.

**IM-PRŪDĒTĪA**, æ. *f.* (imprudens) **I. Ignorance**, Cic. Inv. 2, 31.— *With genit.:* ab imprudentia eventus,

because the issue was unknown, Liv. : — per imprudentiam, out of ignorance, unawares, Cic. de Or. 56, 189. II. *Inconsiderateness, imprudence*: i. praeiorum, Nep. : — per imprudentiam, through imprudence, Cic. Verr. 2, 93: — i. teli emissi, too great haste in throwing javelins or lances, not taking a proper aim: — quo imprudentiam oculorum adici fas fuit, upon which it was held a crime to cast even a thoughtless look: — quo ne imprudentia quidem possit intrare.

IM-PŪBES, ēris. and IM-PŪBIS, e. (2. in-pubes) I. *Not having attained the age of manhood, below the age of puberty, not yet marriageable*: filium ejus impuberem, legatum a patre missum, in carcere necatum esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: — elegisse impubes (acc.) dicitur, Liv.: — puer impubes, Ov.: — puer impubis, Plin.: — impubi, Suet.: — impubem, Hor.: — i. corpus, id.: — i. malæ, beardless, Ov.: — i. anni, id. \*\*II. *In a state of celibacy*: qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferant laudem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 21.

\*\*IM-PŪBESCO, ēre. v. n. (impubes) *To grow up*: corticem ejus (caprifici) impubescentem puer impubis si defracto ramo detrahat dentibus, Plin. 23, 7, 64.

IM-PŪDENS, tis. (2. in-pudens) *Without shame, shameless, impudent*. I. *Prop.*: qui semel verecundiae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3: — nemo ita in manifesto peccato tenebatur, ut, cum impudens fuisset in agendo, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret. II. *Meton.*: i. os, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 22: — i. audacia, id.: — i. mendacium: — impudentior sermo: — impudentissimæ literæ: — impudentissimum nomen: — satis grandem pecuniam et satis impudentem esse, i. e. an amazing sum of money.

IM-PŪDENTER, adv. *Shamelessly, impudently*: i. facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 54. — *Comp.*, impudentius. — *Sup.*, impudentissime.

IM-PŪDENTĪA, æ. f. (impudens) *Shamelessness, impudence*: habere impudentiam oculorum, Cic. Dom. 38: — i. impudica: — suscipere impudentiam scribendi.

[IM-PŪDICE, adv. *Unchastely*, Tert. — *Sup.*, Eutrop.]

\*\*IM-PŪDĪCĪTĪA, æ. f. (impudicus) *Want of chastity, incontinence, esp. an unnatural love towards the same sex* (whilst libidines signifies unchaste love towards the female sex), Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 189; Quint.; Tac.; Gell.

IM-PŪDĪCUS, a, um. (2. in-pudicus) [I. A] *Shameless, impudent*: i. facinus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 62. B) *Meton.*: i. odor, foul, Mart.] II. *Unchaste*. A) *Of persons*: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique versantur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: — i. mulieres. — *Comp.*, impudicior osculando, Plaut. — *Sup.*, impudicissimus: — [also for stupratus: i. ibis, Priap.] B) *Of things and abstract subjects*: i. digitus, the middle finger, Mart.: — i. impudentia.

\*IM-PUGNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A storming, attacking*: ipse domum P. Sullæ pro castris ad eam impugnationem sumserat, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

[1. IM-PUGNĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-pugno) *Unattacked, unassailed*, Gell. 1, 6, 4.]

2. IMPUGNĀTUS, a, um. *part. of* impugno.

IM-PUGNO. 1. v. a. (1. in-pugno) *To fight against a person or thing, to attack hostilely*. I. *Prop.*: A) I. terga hostium, Liv. 3, 70: — i. patriam, id.: — i. Syracusas, to beleague, Just.: — *Absol.*: Cæs. B. G. 3, 26. B) *Meton.*: veneficiis impugnari, Suet. II. *Fig.*: *To attack, oppose*: i. alqm: — i. dignitatem alcjs, Hirt.: — i. meritum et fidem, Ov.: — i. sententiam, Tac.: — i. morbum, Plin.: — [Impers.: cum commodis eorum impugnaretur, Inser.]

IM-PULSĪO, ōnis. f. (impello) I. *Prop.*: *A pushing; hence, an outward influence or impression, a pressure from without*: omnis enim coagmentatio corporis vel calore vel frigore vel aliqua impulsione vehementi labefactur et frangitur, Cic. Un. 5. II. *Fig.*: A) *An*

incitement, instigation to any thing: i. ad hilaritatem. B) *A sudden transport of passion, vehement affection, impulse*, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 17, 19.

IM-PULSOR, ōris. m. (impello) *One that incites or instigates to any thing*, Cic. Prov. 8; Tac. — *With genit.*: i. et suavor protectionis: — me impulsore, at my instigation, Ter.

1. IM-PULSUS, a, um. *part. of* impello.

2. IM-PULSUS, ūs. m. (impello) I. *Prop.* \*\*A) *A putting in motion, moving*: i. corporum, a moving, propelling, Plin.: — i. turbæ, a press, Suet. B) *A pushing or striking against any thing*: i. scutorum, a striking of the swords upon the shields before an attack, Cic. Cæc. 15: — i. orbium: — [Poet.: dolor impulsu gravi anhelum pectus quatit, Sen.] \*\*C) *A swelling*: i. velorum, Plin. II. *Fig.*: A) *An incitement, instigation*: i. hominum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 25: — i. libidinum: — i. temeritatis, V. Max. B) *An inward impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection*, Cic. Inv. 2, 5.

[IM-PULVĒREUS, a, um. (2. in-pulvereus) *Without dust; meton., without trouble*: i. victoria, Gell. 5, 6.]

[IM-PUNCTUS, a, um. (2. in-punctus) *Without points or spots, clear*: i. crystallum, App.]

IM-PŪNE, adv. I. *Without punishment, without fear of punishment or harm*: i. facere, Cic. Fin. 2, 17: — i. habere, Ter.: — i. ferre, to have done any thing without punishment, or with impunity: — i. occidere. — *Comp.*, impunius. — [Sup., impunissime, Plaut.] II. *Without danger or loss, securely*: i. in otio esse: — i. revisere æquor, Hor.: — i. jacet lupinum, Plin.

[IM-PŪNIS, e. (2. in-pœna) *Unpunished, free*: i. mulier, Sol.: — impunem me fore, App.: — i. scelus, Ov.: — impune est viro, Plaut.]

IM-PŪNĪTAS, ātis. f. (impunis) I. A) *Impunity, security or freedom from punishment*: i. peccatorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20: — impunitatis spes: — impunitatem alicui dare: — impunitatem habere. B) *Gen.*: *Fearless security or freedom*: i. a judicio. II. *Want or absence of restraint, licentiousness*: i. gladiatorum: — i. flagitiorum: — superfluens juvenili quadam impunitate et licentia, licence, Cic. Brut. 91.

[IM-PŪNIRE, adv. *With impunity, without punishment*: i. dolere, Mat. in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 3. — *Comp.*, impunitus, Fest.]

IM-PŪNĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-punio) *Unpunished, without punishment*. I. *Prop.*: i. injuria, Cic.: — injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittere, not to resent: — i. ac libera direptio: — i. scelera. — *Comp.*, quo impunitior sit (libido), Liv. 3, 50. II. *Meton.*: *Unrestrained, exceeding, (and also in a bad sense) licentious*: i. libertas: — i. mentiendi licentia: — i. mendacium.

IM-PŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* impuro. [II. *Adj.*: *Base, vile, infamous, flagitious, wicked, impious, &c., as term of reproach*: i. ille, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 64: — i. bellus, Plaut. — *Sup.*, impuratissime, id.: — i. illa capita, App.]

IM-PŪRE, adv. *Impurely, filthily; hence, fig., basely, vilely*: i. vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11: — multa facere i., to commit many base actions. — *Sup.*, impurissime despicit, most vilely.

[IM-PURGABILIS, e. (2. in-purgabilis) *Inexcusable*, Amm.]

\*IM-PŪRĪTAS, ātis. f. (impurus) *Impurity, baseness*: cum omnes impuritates susciperes, Cic. Phil. 2, 3.

[IM-PŪRĪTĪA, æ. f. (impurus) *Impurity*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7.]

\*\*IM-PŪRO. 1. v. a. (impurus) *To defile, render impure or unclean*: i. pecuniam, Sen. E. 87, 14.

IM-PŪRUS, a, um. (2. in-purus) *Impure, filthy, foul* [I. *Prop.*: i. mater, Ov.] II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *Impure, defiled*: i. libidine omni, Petr. 81. B) *Absol.*: *Vile, dirty, base, flagitious, infamous, impious*. 1) *Of persons*: i. homo, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: — homo non i., not a bad fellow, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 3: — anus haud i., id. — *Comp.*, impurius. — *Sup.*, impurissimus. 2) *Of things or abstract*

*subjects: os impurissimum:—i. adulterium, Catull. —i. mores, id.:—i. historia, Ov.:—i. animus, Sall.*

[IM-PŪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An entry of payment, Callistr. Dig.*]

[IM-PŪTĀTĪVUS, a, um. (imputo) *Accusatory, Tert.*]

\*\*IM-PŪTĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who reckons up: i. beneficii, who makes great account of a benefit conferred, Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 5.*

1. IMPŪTĀTUS, a, um. *part. of imputo.*

\*\*2. IM-PŪTĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-puto) *Not lopped or pruned: i. buxus, Plin. 17, 21:—i. vinea, not trimmed or cultivated, Hor.*

\*\*IM-PŪTO, 1. v. a. (1. in-puto) *To bring into a reckoning, enter in an account, reckon, charge.*

I. *Prop.*: longe plus imputant seminis jacti, quam quod severint, Col. 1, 7:—i. sumptus alculi, Ulp. Dig.,—i. viaticae et vecturas, ib. II. *Fig.* A) *Fatum dies imputat, Sen.:—i. soles, Mart.* B) *Meton.* 1) *To reckon any thing as a merit: i. officia alculi, Sen.:—i. beneficium alculi, Phædr.:—i. imputant, quod transeant, Plin. E.:—i. data, Tac.:—i. perfidiam, id.:—i. With acc. c. inf.: potuisse tunc opprimi legiones, et voluisse Germanos, sed dolo a se flexos, imputavit Civilis, id. 2) *To impute, ascribe, lay to the charge of any one: i. alculi natum, Ov.:—i. culpam alculi, Plin.:—i. audaciam alculi sibi, id.:—i. alculi initium belli, Tac.:—i. ambiguum fortunae, id.:—i. alculi moras belli, id.:—i. eadem, Quint.:—i. tibi imputabis, si, Plin. E.* 3) *Meton.*: *To make anybody a present, dedicate to anybody: quis mihi plurimum imputet, serve, render, Tac. H. 1, 38:—i. alculi nectar, otia, Mart.**

\*\*IM-PŪTRESKO, trūi. 3. v. n. (1. in-putresco) *To putrefy or rot in any thing, Col. 6, 17.*

[IM-PŪTĀIBILIS, e. (2. in-putresco) *Incorruptible, Eccl.*]

[IM-PŪTĀIBILĪTER, adv. *Incorruptibly, Aug.*]

[IMŪLUS, a, um. dimin. (imus) *The lowest, Catull. 25, 2.*]

IMUS, a, um. (*sup. of inferus, and contr. from infimus*) *That is the lowest or at the bottom, undermost.* [I. *Of persons: "superis imisque deorum, Ov.:—i. conviva, in the lowest place, Hor."* II. *A) Of things and abstract subjects: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem "sumum, from top to toe, Cic. R. Com. 7:—i. sedes:—i. in fundo imo, in the lowest deep, Virg.:—i. sonus "summus, medius, i., deepest, Plin.:—i. imo de pectore, from the bottom of my heart, Mart.:—i. ab imo pectore, Virg.:—i. sub imo corde, deep in the breast, id.:—i. imis infixa medullis, Ov.:—i. ad imam quercum, at the foot of the oak, Phædr.:—i. in aure ima (i. q. in ima auri parte), on the lappet of the ear, Plin.:—i. pes i., i. e. ima pars pedis, id.*

*Subst.*: Imum, i. n. *The lowest part, bottom: ima maris, Plin. 32, 6, 21:—i. ima montis, id.:—i. petere ima, Hor.:—i. aque perspicue imo, at the bottom, Ov.:—i. instabiles imo, id.:—i. ima "summis mutare, to turn topsy-turvy or upside down, Hor.; and ima "summis miscere, Vell.:—i. ab imo, from below: nam ut, si in ordine stantes notos complures viderimus, nihil nostra intersit, utrum "a summo, an ab imo, an a medio nomina eorum dicere incipiamus, A. Her. 3, 18:—i. locus erat castrorum editas, et paulatim ab imo acclivis, Cæs.:—i. ab imo ad "sumum, Hor.:—i. suspirare ab imo, to fetch a deep sigh, Ov.* [B] *The last: i. mensis, Ov.:—i. Subst.*: Imum, i. n. *The last, the end: ad imum, until or to the last, Hor. A. P. 126:—i. ad imum, at last, at length, id. E. 1, 18, 35.]*

1. IN. *prep. with acc. and abl.* I. *With acc.: In to the interior of a space (whereas ad denotes only approximation).* A) 1) *Of place, or a material object, or any thing regarded under that idea: ad urbem vel potius i. urbem exercitum adducere, Cic.:—i. deus ad homines venit, immo, quod propius est, i. homines, Sen.:—i. humeros suos efferre, on the shoulders:—i. aram confugere, to an altar (so as to be upon the steps of the altar), Nep.:—i. mittere i. Asiam, id.:—i. abire i. terras.* 2) *Of a multitude, considered as a space: sei medios hostes immittere:—i. deos referre.* \*\*a) *Denoting direction: Towards, to: conspiciere sursum i. cælum, Plaut.:—i. agrum, Hor.:—i. orientem, Tac.:—i. i. latus, sideways, Cels.;*

*Quint.:—i. dextrum, i. sinistrum (lævum), to the right, to the left, Cels. Stat.:—[i. ventum, towards the wind, Luc.]* b) *I. . . versus (for a more accurate determination of the direction), Towards: i. Galliam versus, Sall.:—i. Italiam versus, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam.:—i. meridiem versus, Curt.* B) *Of time.* 1) *To denote the period to which any thing extends or endures: Until, up to: dormire i. lucem, until day, Hor.:—i. dicere i. noctem, until night, Plin. E.:—i. boves pariunt i. decem annos, until the tenth year, Col.:—i. alqd i. omne tempus perdidiisse, for ever.* 2) *To denote a point of time fixed for any thing, or for which any thing has been fixed: For: alqm invitare i. postero diem:—i. magistratum creare i. annum:—i. i. crastinum differre alqd, Hor.:—i. \*\*With usque, Until: usque i. adventum ejus tenuit urbem, Liv.:—i. Esp.: i. diem, a) For the day, for a short time, Liv.; Ov.: i. diem vivere, only for the present day. \*\*b) For a definite or fixed day: fundum emere i. diem solvendum, Nep. \*\*c) Day by day, daily: i. diem raptō vivere, Liv.:—i. diem et horam, day by day, and hour by hour, daily and hourly, Hor.:—i. thus, i. dies or i. singulos dies, a) For a single day, from day to day (opp. 'in perpetuum'). B) Every day, daily. So likewise, i. horas, hourly, Hor.:—i. singulos annos, from year to year, Liv.:—i. tempus, for circumstances:—i. præsens i. tempus:—i. Observe also the adverbial phrases: i. futurum, for the future; i. posterum, for a later period; i. perpetuum, for ever.* C) *Denoting other relations.* 1) *Dimension in a certain direction: In: sex pedes i. altitudinem, in height, Cæs. B. G. 7, 88:—i. pedes CC. in longitudinem, in length, id.:—i. latitudinem, in width, id. \*\*2) Transition from one form or condition to another: Into: mutare viros i. deformem animal, Ov.:—i. marem, Plin.:—i. pictores faciem i. pejus effingunt, represent it as worse than it is, Plin. E.:—i. sic omnia i. pejus ruere ac retro sublapsa referri, became worse, Virg.:—i. sollicitudinem versa fiducia est, Curt.* 3) a) *The boundaries of a division or the extent of a distribution: Into: Gallia est omnis divisa i. partes tres, Cæs.:—i. duodecim menses describere annum.* b) *The individuals among whom anything is distributed: For: describere censores binos i. singulas civitates, two censurers for each town:—i. sextantes conferuntur i. capita, for each man, Liv.:—i. quaternos denarios i. singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exigere, id.:—i. frumentum assibus i. modios aestimatum, id.* 4) *To denote the end, design, or destination of any thing: To, for: pecunia data est i. rem militarem:—i. alquo mitti i. praesidium, for a garrison, to serve as a garrison, Liv.:—i. supplementum classis dari, id.:—i. alqm i. id certamen legere, id.:—i. venire i. funus, to a funeral:—i. precepta dare i. alqd, with reference to any thing:—i. hæc obides dati, for this, to this end:—i. hæc obides accepti, Liv.:—i. obligari i. alqd, id.:—i. sponsorem esse i. alqd, for any thing, id.:—i. hæc civitas mulieri redimicula præbeat, hæc i. collum, hæc i. crines, one for a necklace, another for a head-dress, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33:—i. hence also, to denote an issue or result, whether designed or unintentional: To: i. familiæ luctum atque i. privignorum funus nupsit, Cic. Cluent. 66.* 5) a) *To denote suitability, the way or mode in which any thing happens or is done: According to, for: i. rem esse, to be for one's interest, Sall. Cat. 20, 1:—i. tradere regnum i. fidem alculi, according to his word, upon his word, id. b) After, in: vaticinantis i. modum, Liv.:—i. hostilem i. modum, in a hostile manner, id.:—i. præclara classis i. speciem:—i. eandem sententiam loqui:—i. iudicium accipere i. ea ipsa verba, quæ Nævius edebat, according to the formula which Nævius had drawn up: fœdus i. hæc verba fere conscriptum, Liv.:—i. jurare i. verba alculi, after the words, Hor.:—i. \*\*i. plumam, in the manner of a feather, like a feather, Virg.:—i. i. barbarum, in the manner of a barbarian, like a barbarian:—i. i. mortuum, like a corpse, App.:—i. thus likewise the adverbial phrases: i. universum, in general, on the whole; i. vicem, in turns; i. vices, Ov.* 6) *To denote an object (or place) to which actions or dispositions, friendly or unfriendly, are directed: To, towards.* a) *Of actions: alqm i. os laudare, to one's face, Ter.:—i. de servis querere i. dominos:—i. consules designatos legem decernere:—i. carmen scribere i. alqm,*

upon any one: — invehī i. alqm, against or upon, Nep. b) *Of dispositions*: bono animo esse i. alqm, Cæs.: — voluntas i. alqm, id.: — impietas i. deos: — amor i. patriam, indulgentia i. liberos: — munificentia i. alqm, Sall.: — perindulgens in patrem, acerbe severus i. filium: — merita i. rempubl.: — obsequia i. homines, cærimonias religionesque i. deos. \*7) *In with the acc. is sometimes found where the verb to which it relates seems to demand, not a specification of the direction whither, but an answer to the question Where? and so in with an ablative rather than with an accusative; but this is, in fact, a pregnant construction, including the idea of motion*: alqm i. carcerem asservari jubere, to bring to a prison and cause to be confined there, Liv.: — i. Tusculanum futurum esse, to desire to come to: — adesse i. senatum, to have come into the senate: — esse (i. q. venisse) i. potestatem ea, to be in, i. e. to have come into, the power of: — habere i. potestatem, to have obtained, Sall.: — alqui esse i. mentem, to come into the mind, Plaut.: — alqui i. conspectum esse, Suet.: — *We may explain the following as accusatives of the end or destination*: Galliam retinere i. senatus populiue Romani potestatem: — ferre lecticulā ut i. funebrem pompam, Tac.: — i. medium relinquere, to leave undecided, id.: — probari i. vulgus, i. vulgus gratum esse, i. vulgus ignotus, with the people: — res in vadinomium esse cepit, came to. II. *With abl.*: To denote the being within a space, or in the interior of a thing; *In, on.* A) *In a space.* 1) a) *In*: aliorum fructus i. terra est, aliorum et extra, Plin.: — hence; *Within*: copias i. castris continere, Cæs.: — rarum i. dumis olus, Virg. b) *In, on*: i. Sicilia esse: — i. agris esse: — sedere i. solio: — dicere i. senatu: — i. lætitia degere, Ter.: — i. spe esse: — i. summo honore esse: — i. eo esse, to be on the point of: — i. oculis, i. ore esse, before: — [bibere i. ossibus, out of, from, Flor.]: — *A among, with*: i. barbaris, Cæs.: — i. Brutiis, Liv.: — i. juvenibus, Quint.: — *At, near, on*: errare i. antris, Prop.: — castra i. limite locat, Tac.: — i. ea (statua) Sopatrum divaricari ac deligari jubet, at, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40: — coronam habebat i. collo, on the neck: — turdos versare i. igne, on the fire, Hor.: — i. ripa, on the bank, Liv.: — i. litore, Virg.: — pugna i. Leuctris for ad Leuctra: — *On*: coronam habebat i. capite: — quid legati i. equis? — i. eo flumine pons erat, Cæs.: — pontem facere i. flumine, Nep. 2) *Of clothing; In, with*: esse i. veste domestica, Ov.: — esse i. Tyriis, id.: — i. crepidis, Suet.: — i. Persico et vulgari habitu, Curt.: — formari i. cornibus, Ov.: — *Of arms; In, with, under*: patriis ad Trojam missus i. armis, Virg.: — horridus i. jaculis, id.: — excubare i. armis, Cæs.: — i. vinculis et catenis esse, in bonds and chains, Liv. B) *Of time.* 1) a) *To denote a period during which any thing happens; In the course of, within, during*: i. hoc tempore, Cic. Qu. 1: — i. iis annis: — ter i. anno: — i. sex mensibus: — i. decem mensibus: — i. pueritia or adolescentia, Nep.: Suet.: — *\*i. tempore, at the right time, in time*, Liv. 33, 5; Tac.: Ter.: — thus also: i. bello: — i. pace et per inducias, Sall.: — semel i. vita: — i. itinere, Cæs.: — i. qua potestate (during which office), Pheras cepit, Nep. Hence also, b) *With the ablative of gerunds or gerundives; During*: i. deliberando, during deliberation: — i. querendis suis, while seeking, Cæs. 2) *To denote a certain definite (and esp. a decisive or critical) point of time, or certain circumstances*: nolo me videat hoc i. tempore, just now, Ter.: — i. tali tempore, Liv.: — i. ipso tempore, at the right time, just at the right moment, Ter. C) *In other connections.* 1) a) *To denote circumstances or any certain condition in which a thing is, or under which it takes place; In, during, under*: i. hac solitudine careo omnium colloquio: — i. vino (with the glass) immodicum esse, Ter.: — potare i. rosa, crowned with roses: — qui magno i. ære alieno (under great debt, notwithstanding great debt) majores etiam possessiones habent: — factum i. perniciosis legibus, i. vi tribunicia, i. secessione populi, Cæs.: — sed i. magna copia rerum aliud alii natura ostendit, Sall.: — i. tanti paupertate decessit ut, Nep.: — followed by tamen: quod i. summis tuis occupationibus mihi tamen (i. q. etsi summæ sint tuæ occ.). b) *To denote persons or things to whose circumstances or situation any thing is referred; With regard to, concerning*: i. hoc homine non accipio ex-

cusationem: — ausurum se i. tribunis, quod princeps familiæ ausus i. regibus esset, Liv.: — idem i. bono servo dici solet: — i. una urbe capta (when you have taken one city), universam ceperitis Italiam, Liv.: — and without reference to the verb of the principal clause: i. reliquis officiis (with regard to), cui tu tribuisti præter me, ut domum ventitares? 2) *With an ablative of a verbal substantice or adjective, in order to denote the state or condition in which any thing is; In*: i. motu esse: — i. maximis esse luctibus: — i. integro tota res est: — moderatio i. difficili est, is difficult, Liv.: — i. facili esse, to be easy, id. 3) *To denote a subject of instruction or education; In*: erudire i. jure civili: — i. bonis literis educatus: — exercere mentem i. alqa re. 4) *With esse and inesse, to denote the person or thing in which any thing is or to which it belongs*: quanta auctoritas fuit i. Metello: — hæc est societas, i. qua omnia insunt: — quibus i. rebus ipsi interesse non possumus. 5) *To denote a class or number of persons or objects to which a person or thing belongs; A among*: i. magnis viris non est habendus, Cic. Off. 1, 19: — esse i. civibus clarissimis: — numerari i. septem sapientibus: — creant decem prætores, i. eis Miltiadem, Nep.: — cum multa invectus esset in Thebanos... i. eisque hoc posuisset, and among other things had said the following, id. 6) *We sometimes find in with the abl., where we might have expected in with the acc., and in English we should use into*: introrumpere i. ædibus, into the house, Plaut.: — infundere i. naribus, Col.: — gratum esse i. alqo, towards.

2. IN, as an inseparable particle (ἀνεν or the privative ἀν) with nouns and participles. Without, un-: infans, indoctus, ignotus, illiberalis, etc.

[IN-ABSÖLÜTUS, a, um. (2. in-absolvo) Unfinished, App.]

[IN-ACCENSUS, a, um. (2. in-accendo) Not kindled or inflamed. I. Prop.: i. ignes, Sil. 1, 96. II. Fig.: i. pectus, Claud.]

[IN-ACCESSIBILIS, e. (2. in-accessibilis) Unapproachable, inaccessible, Tert.]

\*\*IN-ACCESUS, a, um. (2. in-accedo) Unapproachable, inaccessible. I. Prop.: i. lucus, Virg. Æ. 7, 11: — mare scopulis i. Plin.: — i. montes, id.: — i. aditus, Sil. [II. Fig.: i. imitationi, Macr. Sat. 5, 17.]

[IN-ACCRESO. 3. v. n. (1. in-acresco) To grow up, Tert.]

[IN-ACCUSATUS, a, um. (2. in-accuso) Not accused, Tert.]

\*\*IN-ACESCO, cūi. 3. v. n. (1. in-acesco) To become or turn thoroughly sour. I. Prop.: Plin. 28, 9. [II. Fig.: hæc tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, sour (thy temper), i. e. vex or annoy thee, Ov. Rem. 307: — si tibi inacuūt nostra contumelia, App.]

[INACHIDES, æ. m. (Ἰναχίδης) Descendant of Inachus.

I. Epaphus (grandson of Inachus), Ov. M. 1, 763. II. Perseus, id. ib. 4, 719. — Plur.: Inachidæ, i. e. the Argives, Stat. Th. 3, 365.]

[INACHIS, idis or idos. f. Of Inachus: I. ripa, of the river Inachus, Ov. M. 1, 640: — Subst.: Daughter of Inachus, i. e. Io, id. — Plur.: Inachides, Argive women, Claud.]

[INACHUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Inachus: I. juvenca, Virg. G. 3, 153: — I. Perseus, the descendant of Inachus, Claud.: — I. undæ, of the river Inachus, V. Fl. 4, 397: — on the contrary, I. undæ, of the lake Lerna, near Argos, Luc. 4, 934: — I. Argi, built by Inachus, Virg. II. Argive, Grecian: I. urbes, Virg. Æ. 11, 286: — I. litus, Ov.: — I. rates, id.: — I. rex, i. e. Adrastus, Stat.]

INACHUS or -OS, i. m. (Ἰναχος) A river-god, and the first king of Argos, son of Oceanus and Tethys, father of Phoroneus and Io; he gave its name to the river Inachus (now Najo) in Argolis, Hor. O. 3, 19, 1: Ov.: Mel.

[IN-ACTUOSUS, a, um. (2. in-actuosus) Inactive, August.]

IN-ACTUS, a, um. part. of inigo.

INADC. See INACC.

IN-AFFECTATUS, a, um. See INAFFECTATUS.

[IN-ADIBILIS, e. (2. in-adeo) *Unapproachable*: i. lacus, Sid.]  
INADP. See INAPP.

INADSCENSUS, a, um. See INASCENSUS.

INADSP. See INASP.

INADSUETUS, a, um. See INASSUETUS.

INADT. See INATT.

[IN-ADULABILIS, e. (2. in-adulabilis) *That refuses to be flattered*: i. iudex, Gell. 14, 4, 3.]

[IN-ADUSTUS, a, um. (2. in-adustus) *Unburnt, unsinged*, Ov. Her. 12, 93; Prud.]

[IN-ÆDIFICATIO, ñis. f. *A building*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54.]

IN-ÆDIFICO. I. v. a. (1. in-ædifico) I. A) *To build on, in, at, or upon*: i. menia in muris, Cæs.: — i. alqd in locum publicum, Liv.: — i. parietes clivulo, Col.: — [i. supra pilas, Pomp. Dig.]: — \*\*Abol.: celeriter erant inædificata, built up, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *To insert into*: i. lapidem nido, Plin. 10, 3, 4: — [Poet.: nubila nubilis inædificata, towered up, Lucr.] [II. *To build upon, cover or occupy with buildings*: i. locum, Scæv. Dig. 13, 7, 43.] [III. *To build up, block up with buildings*: i. sacella, Auct. Harusp. 15: — i. portas, Liv.: — i. vicos plateasque, Cæs.: — i. castra coronis, Hirt.]

\*IN-ÆQUABILIS, e. (2. in-æquabilis) *Uneven*: i. locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6: — i. percussus venarum, Plin.: — i. varietas, Cic. Part. 4.

[IN-ÆQUABILITAS, atis. f. I. *Unevenness*, Arn. 2, p. 102. II. *In Gramm. t. t.*: (ἀνωμαλία) *Anomaly*: i. sermonis, Varr. L. L. 9, 1, § 1, ed. Muell.]

\*IN-ÆQUABILITER, adv. *Unevenly*: ova i. maturescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: — i. regere provinciam, Suet.

\*IN-ÆQUALIS, e. (2. in-æqualis) *Uneven, unequal, unlike*. I. *Prop.*: i. loca, Tac. Agr. 36: — i. mensa, that does not stand well because of having one leg too short, Mart.: — calices siccare inæquales, to drink at pleasure filled or half-filled cups, Hor. — *Comp.*, nihil est inæqualius, Plin. E. 9, 5. II. *Meton.* [A] 1) *Of persons*: vixit i., inconstant, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10.] 2) *Of things and abstract subjects*: i. auctumni, changeable, Ov. M. 1, 117. — *Sup.*, res inæqualissimæ, of very unequal value, Suet. Aug. 75. [B] *Act.*: *Making uneven*: i. tonsor, that does not cut even, Hor. E. 1, 1, 94: — i. procellæ, raising the sea, id.]

\*IN-ÆQUALITAS, atis. f. (inæqualis) *Unevenness, disparity*. I. *Gen.*: *Unlikeness, dissimilarity*: i. coloris, Quint. 12, 9, 17: — *Plur.*: i. temporum, Plin. 2, 70, 70. [II. *Esp. in Gramm. t. t.*: *Want of uniformity, anomaly*: i. declinationum, Gell. 2, 25.]

\*IN-ÆQUALITER, adv. *Unevenly, unequally*: per i. eminentia rupis, Liv. 28, 20: Cels.: Col.

[IN-ÆQUALIS, a, um. (2. in-æquo) *Unequal, uneven*: i. onus, Tib. 4, 1, 43. *Some say, equal* (from 1. in-æquo).]

IN-ÆQUO. I. v. a. (1. in-æquo) *To make equal or even*: hæc levibus cratibus terræque inæquat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27.

IN-ÆSTIMABILIS, e. (2. in-æstimabilis) \*\*I. A) *That cannot be valued or judged*: nihil tam incertum nec tam inæstimabile, quam animi multitudinis, can be so little judged of, Liv. 31, 34: — i. perjurium, that cannot be duly estimated regarding its baseness, i. e. the worst, id.: — Hence, B) *Invaluable, extraordinary*: i. (homo), inestimabile, Liv. 35, 14: — i. gaudium, id.: — i. monumentum, V. Max. \*\*II. *That does not deserve to be held in high estimation*: æstimabile esse dicitur... quod aliquod pondus habeat dignum æstimatione... contrarium i. quod sit superiori contrarium, Cic. Fin. 3, 6.

[IN-ÆSTIMABILITER, adv. *Inestimably*, Cassiod.]

[IN-ÆSTIMATUS, a, um. (2. in-æstimato) *In Law*: *Not taxed or rated*: prædia i., Dig.: — i. fundus, ib.]

[IN-ÆSTUO, are. v. n. (1. in-æstuo) *To foam or boil in*

*any thing; fig.*: quod si meis inæstuat præcordiis libera bilis, if then a glowing wrath foam within my bosom, Hor. Ep. 11, 15.]

\*\*IN-AFFECTATUS (inadf.), a, um. (2. in-affecto) *Unaffected, not forced, natural*: i. oratio, Quint. 11, 1: — i. iucunditas Xenophontis, id.: — gratia simplicis et inadfectati coloris, id.: — i. veritas verborum, Plin.

[IN-AGGERO. I. v. a. (1. in-aggero) *To heap up anywhere, to heap up*, Sid.]

\*\*IN-AGITABILIS, e. (2. in-agitabilis) *Immovable*: i. aer, Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 5, 2.

\*\*IN-AGITATUS, a, um. (2. in-agito) *Not set in motion, unmoved*, Sen. E. 75.

[IN-ALBEO, ère. v. n. (1. in-albeo) *To be white or clear*: dies inalbebat, App.]

\*\*IN-ALBESCO, ère. (inalbeo) *To grow or become white*: venæ inalbescent, Cels. 2, 7.

[IN-ALBO, are. v. a. (1. in-albo) *To make white*, Enn.]

\*\*IN-ALGESCO, ère. v. n. (1. in-algesco) *To become cold, to freeze*: extremæ partes membrorum inalgescent, Cels. 3, 3.

[IN-ALIENATUS, a, um. (2. in-alieno) *Uncorrupted*, Scrib.]

\*\*IN-ALPINUS, a, um. (1. in-alpinus) *Living on the Alps*: i. gentes, Suet. Aug. 21: — i. populi, Plin.: — *Abol.*: Inalpini (sc. populi or homines), òrum m. *Inhabitants of the Alps*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5.

[IN-ALTERO. I. v. a. (1. in-alter) *To comprehend the one in the other*, Tert.]

[IN-ALTO. I. v. a. (1. in-alto) *To raise, exalt*. I. *Prop.*: App. ad Asclep. p. 85, 41. II. *Fig.*: i. humiles, Eccl. [Hence, Ital. *inalzare*, from *inaltare*.]

\*IN-AMABILIS, e. (2. in-amabilis) *Not amiable or lovely, disagreeable, hateful*. [I. *Of persons*: i. homo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3.] II. *Of things and abstract subjects*: i. palus, i. e. Styx, Virg. Æ. 6, 438: — i. regnum (sc. inferorum), Ov.: — i. feritas, id.: — i. genus, Plin. E. — *Comp.*, nihil est inamabilius quam diligens stultitia, Sen. Contr. 3, 20.

[IN-AMARESCO, ère. v. n. (1. in-amaresco) *To grow or turn bitter*: inamarescunt epulæ, Hor. S. 2, 7, 107.]

[IN-AMATUS, a, um. (2. in-amatus) *Not loved, disliked*: Iaccho haud i. ager, rich in wine, Sil. 2, 725.]

[IN-AMBITIOSUS, a, um. (2. in-ambitosus) *Not ambitious*: i. rura, Ov. M. 11, 765.]

IN-AMBULATIO, ñis. f. I. *A walking or pacing up and down (the rostra), as the gesture of an orator*, Cic. Brut. 43; ad Her. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *A place for walking up and down in*, i. e. a walk, Plin. 14, 1, 3; Vitruv.

IN-AMBULO, are. v. n. (1. in-ambulo) *To walk or pace up and down*, Cic. Att. 6, 2: — i. per muros, on the walls, Liv.

[IN-AMISSIBILIS, e. (2. in-amissibilis) *That cannot be lost*, August.]

[IN-AMENUS, a, um. (2. in-amœnus) *Disagreeable, unpleasant in appearance, disgusting, offensive*: i. regna (sc. inferorum), Ov. M. 10, 15: — i. Cocytus, Stat.]

[IN-ANESCO, ère. v. n. (inanis) *To become empty*, Amm.]

[IN-ANIA, æ. f. (inanis) *Emptiness; plur.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 5.]

[IN-ANILOGUS, a, um. (vox hibr.: inanis-ἀνύω) *That talks to no purpose*: i. es, a vain babbler, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 24.]

[IN-ANIMALIS, e. (2. in-animalis) *Inanimate, lifeless*, App.; Macr.; Tert.]

\*\*IN-ANIMANS, tis. (2. in-animans) *Inanimate, lifeless*: aut *animata* sunt aut i., Sen. E. 58, 9.

IN-ANIMATUS, a, um. (2. in-animatus) *Inanimate, lifeless*: *animata* ex inanimatis, Cic. Top. 18: — i. res.

## INANIMENTUM

[**INANIMENTUM**, n. (inanio) *Emptiness*; plur., Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19.]

[**IN-ANIMUS**, e. (2. in-anima) *Without breath, breathless; inanimate, lifeless*. I. Prop.: i. ventus, that does not or cannot blow, App. II. Fig.: *Without life, inanimate, i. e. without feeling, almost dead*, App.]

**IN-ANIMUS**, a, um. (2. in-anima) *Inanimate, lifeless, without life or soul*: cum inter animum et animal hoc maxime intersit, quod inanimus nihil agit, animal agit alqd, Cic. Ac. 2, 12; Liv. Tac.

**INANĪO**, 4. v. a. (inanis) *To empty, make void or empty*: i. spatium, Lucr. 6, 1003: — inanimus locus, id.: — *In Medic.*: *To evacuate, purge*: i. alvum, Plin. 20, 3, 8: — i. vesicam, id.

**INANIS**, e. *Void, empty* [opp. 'plenus']. I. Prop. A) I. vas, Cic. Fat. 11: — i. domus: — i. pars subselliorum: — i. horea, Ov.: — i. granum, Plin.: — i. navigium, id.: — [i. homo, without burden, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 174]: — cum inanes redissent, empty-handed, Cic. Att. 14, 3: — so also i. ad Antiochum revertuntur: — si pulset i., without a present (gift), Prop.: — [With an empty stomach, hungry, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 78]: — i. equus, without a rider: — i. umbra, (of the dead) without body, Ov.: for which, i. imago, id.: — thus also, i. vulgus, id.: — i. tumultus, Virg.: — i. regna Ditis, the infernal regions, or the realms of the dead, id.: — i. Tartara, the realms of the shades, Ov.: — i. corpus, inanimate, dead: — i. vultus, without eyes, Sen.: — lumina i., blind, Ov.: — i. galea, i. e. sine capite, Virg.: — i. leo, a lion's skin, Stat.: — i. vulnus, hollow, Ov.: — i. Gaurus, full of clefts, Juv.: — With abl.: nulla epistola i. alqa re utili, empty, void of . . . , Cic. Att. 2, 8: — ager 170 aratoribus inanior, having 170 labourers less: — With genit.: i. verborum, poor in words, Cic. de Or. 1, 9: — i. sanguinis, Ov.: — i. tymphae dolium, Hor.: — inanimissima prudentia reperta sunt. B) Subst.: Ināne, is. n. *Emptiness, i. e. an empty space*: nullum i., Cic. N. D. 1, 23: — i. infinitum: — vacuum, quod i. vocatur, Lucr.: — i. natura, Plin.: — Esp.: *A vacant or airy space, the air, atmosphere*: magnum per i., Virg. E. 6, 31: — vacuum per i., id.: — per i., through the air, Ov.: — and so in the plur., per inania, id. II. Meton. A) *Empty, poor, without means*: Apulia pars inanisima Italiae, the poorest, least populous, or deficient in provisions, Cic. Att. 8, 3. B) *Empty, void of meaning or value, frivolous*: i. cogitatio, Cic. Mil. 29: — i. elocutio: — i. literae: — i. verba, Virg. C) *Empty, vain, useless, unprofitable*: O cogitationes i. meae! Cic. Mil. 34: — i. concentiones: — i. minae, Hor.: — i. spes, Virg.: — tempus i., leisure, id.: — i. decus, Hor.: — i. nomen, id.: — i. cause, Virg.: — i. doli, id.: — i. opera, Hos.: — i. cupiditates: — **Subst. plur.**: Inānia, ūm. n. *Idle, vain, or unfounded things*: i. famae, idle reports, Tac. A. 2, 76. D) *Vain, i. e. boastful, arrogant, puffed up, haughty*: nihil est in me i., Auct. E. ad Brut. 3: — animus pusillus et i., vain, weak, silly, narrow-minded: — i. homines, Lucr.: — i. et regia superbia, Sall.: — inania ingenia, Liv.

**INANĪTAS**, ātis. f. (inanis) *Empty space, a void*. I. A) Prop.: Cic. Fat. 9: — [Emptiness: inanimate intestina murmurant, Plaut.] \*B) *Hollowness*: i. oris, Quint. 2, 11, 6. II. Meton.: *Unprofitableness, vanity*: circumcisa omni inanitate, Cic. Fin. 1, 13.

[**INANĪTIO**, ōnis. f. *Absence of nutrition through want of food, inanition*, NL.]

**INANĪTER**, adv. I. *Vainly, in a vain manner, without ground or reason*: i. exsultare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6: — i. angere, Hor.: — vere i. ve moveatur (animus), rightly or wrongly. [II. *Uselessly, fruitlessly*: et medicas exercet i. artes, Ov. M. 2, 618.]

**IN-ANTE**. See ANTE.

[**IN-APERTUS**, a, um. (2. in-apertus) *Not open or exposed*: i. fraudi, Sil. 7, 26.]

## IN-AUDIBILIS

**IN-APPARĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (2. in-apparatio) *Want of preparation*, A. Her. 2, 4.

[**IN-APPREHENSIBILIS**, e. (2. in-apprehensibilis) *Incomprehensible, inconceivable*, Tert.]

[**IN-ĀQUO**, are. v. a. (1. in-aqua) *To turn into water*, C. Aur.]

[**IN-ĀQUOSUS**, a, um. (2. in-aquosus) *Not watery, waterless*: arida et i., Tert.]

[1. **IN-ĀRĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-aro) *Unploughed*, Virg. G. 1, 83; Ov.; Stat.]

2. **IN-ĀRĀTUS**, a, um. *part. of inaro.*

**IN-ARDESCO**, ūi. 3. v. n. (1. in-ardesco) *To kindle, take fire*. [I. Meton.: *To begin to glow, grow red, blush*: nubes in ardescit solis radiis, Virg. A. 8, 623: — inardescunt genae, Sen.] II. Fig. A) 1) *To burn, begin to glow*: affectus omnes languescant necesse est, nisi voce, vultu, totius prope habitu corporis inardescant, Quint. 11, 3. 2) *Of persons*: cupidine vindictae i., Tac. [B) *To burn on any thing, i. e. to adhere to any thing whilst burning*: inaruit humeris, Hor. Ep. 3, 18.]

**IN-ARĒFACTUS**, a, um. (1. in-arefacio) *Dried*: i. sanguis, Plin. 32, 10, 43.

**IN-ARESCO**, rūi. 3. v. n. (1. in-aresco) *To become dry in any place; or simply, to become dry*. I. Prop.: cenum inarescat sole, Plin. 31, 6, 32: — i. in sole, id.: — i. capiti, id.: — quum tectorium inaruit, Col.: — i. fructum, Plin.: — opus i., Vitruv.: — nihil facilius quam lacrimas i., Quint. II. Fig.: liberalitas inarescat, dry up, be discontinued, Plin. E. 2, 4.

**IN-ARGENTĀTUS**, a, um. (1. in-argentatus) *Covered or plated with silver*: i. lamina, Plin. 21, 2, 3.

[**IN-ARGUTE**, adv. *Not acutely*, Gell. 11, 13, 19.]

[**IN-ARĠUTUS**, a, um. (2. in-argutus) *Not acute or subtle*, Dig.]

**INĀRĪME**, ēs. f. *An island of the Tuscan Sea, near Campania, under which Typhæus was said to lie after being struck by Jupiter; now Iachia*, Virg. A. 9, 716; Ov. M. 14, 89.

**IN-ĀRO**, 1. v. a. (1. in-aro) I. *To plough into the earth*: i. sarmenta, Cat. R. 37: — i. finum, Col.: — i. semina, Plin. II. *To plough, till, cultivate*: i. solum, id. 18, 14, 36: — i. agrum, Ūp. Dig.

[**IN-ARTĪCŪLĀTUS**, a, um. *Inarticulate, not distinct* (of the voice), Arn.]

**IN-ARTĪFĪCĪĀLIS**, e. (2. in-artificialis) *Inartificial, not technical*: i. probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 4: — *artificiale* et i. argumentum, M. Cap.

**IN-ARTĪFĪCĪĀLĪTER**, adv. *Inartificially, not technically*: i. se gerere, Quint. 2, 17.

**IN-ASCENSUS**, a, um. (2. in-ascendo) *That has not been climbed*: i. locus, Plin. Pan. 65, 3.

[**IN-ASPECTUS**, a, um. (2. in-aspicio) *Unseen*, Stat. Th. 1, 50.]

[**IN-ASPICŪS**, a, um. (2. in-aspicio) *Invisible*, Aus.]

**IN-ASSĀTUS**, a, um. (1. in-asso) *Properly roasted or fried*: i. pulmo, Plin. 30, 8, 22: — corpus i., id.

[**IN-ASSUĒTUS**, a, um. (2. in-assuetus) *Unaccustomed*, Ov. F. 4, 450; Sil.]

[**IN-ATTĀMINĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-attamino) *Uninjured, without damage*, Tert.]

[**IN-ATTENTE**, adv. (2. in-attentus) *Inattentively*, Amm.]

[**IN-ATTĒNŪTUS**, a, um. (2. in-attenuo) *Undiminished, unweakened*: i. fames, Ov. M. 8, 343.]

[**IN-ATTRĪTUS**, a, um. (2. in-attero) *Not worn by rubbing*: i. aurum, P. Nol.]

[**IN-AUDAX**, ācis. (2. in-audax) *Not bold, cowardly, dastardly*: i. raptor, Hor. O. 3, 20, 3.]

[**IN-AUDIBILIS**, e. (2. in-audio) *Inaudible*, Censor.]



[**IN-AUDIENTĪA**, æ. (2. in-audentia) *Disobedience*, Cypr.]

**IN-AUDĪO**, 4. v. a. (1. in-audio) *To hear any thing, esp. that is a secret*: i. consilia, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: — i. alqd de alqo: — i. alqd de alqo re ex alqo: — [With acc. and inf., Plaut.] — *Hence*, re inaudita, fore, ut, Cic. Balb. 18.

[**IN-AUDĪTUNCŪLA**, æ. f. (1. in-audituncula) *A little lecture or lesson*: i. disciplinæ grammaticæ, Gell. 5, 21, 4.]

1. **IN-AUDĪTUS**, a, um. (2. in-audio) I. *Unheard, unheard of, strange, new*, Cic. Or. 1, 31: — sacra i.

\*\*II. *Without a hearing, unheard, in a forensic sense*: alqm punire inauditum, Suet. Vit. 14: — alqm inauditum damnare, Just.: — i. res, Tac.

2. **IN-AUDĪTUS**, a, um. *part. of inaudio.*

[**IN-AUGŪRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A beginning, Tert.*]

\*\***IN-AUGŪRĀTO**, adv. *After having taken omens by the flight of birds, with augury*, Liv. 1, 36.

**IN-AUGŪRO**, 1. v. n. and a. \*\*I. *Neut.*: *To take omens by the flight of birds, to divine from augury*: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6: — [Impers.: inauguratum est, Plaut.] II. *Act.*: *To give a certain sanctity by consulting the flight of birds, to consecrate a temple, etc.*: i. templum, Cic. Dom. 53: — i. locum, Liv.: — *To inaugurate, instal, invest*: i. flaminem, Cic. Phil. 2, 43: — i. augurem, Liv.: — i. regem sacrificum, id. [Meton.: *To instal as a leader of a band of thieves*, App.]

[**IN-AURĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A gilder, Firm.*]

[**IN-AURĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (inauro) *Gilding, Front.*]

1. **IN-AURĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-auratus) *Not gilded, without gold, not ornamented with gold*: i. mulier, Titinn. ap. Charis.]

2. **IN-AURĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of inauro.* II. *Adj.*: *Gilded, gilt*: i. statua, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21: — i. columna: — Romulus (i. e. statua Romuli) i.: — i. vestis, embroidered with gold, Ov.: — i. palla, A. Her.: — [Meton.: omni patagio inaurator pavo, Tert.]

[**IN-AURĪO**, ire. v. a. (1. in-auris) *To impart the power of hearing to any one*: i. surdos, Lact.]

\*\***IN-AURIS**, is. f. (1. in-auris) *An earring, pendant*: Antonia murenæ in aureas addidit, Plin. 9, 55, 81.

[**IN-AURĪTUS**, a, um. (2. in-auritus) *Without ears*, Gell. 7, 6, 2.]

\***IN-AURO**, 1. v. a. (1. in-aurum) *To overlay or adorn with gold.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: i. argentum, æs, Vit. 7, 8: — laquearia i., Plin.: — tegulas æreas i., id. II. *Fig.*: *To gild, make rich*: puto te malle a Cæsare consuli, quam inaugurari, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1; Hor. E. 1, 12, 9.

**IN-AUSPĪCĀTO**, adv. *Without having consulted the auspices*: quod i. pomerium transgressus esset, Cic. Div. 1, 17.

\*\***IN-AUSPĪCĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-auspicio) *At which no auspices were taken.* I. *Prop.*: i. lex, Liv. 7, 6.

II. *Meton.*: *Inauspicious, unlucky, of bad omen or portent*: i. nomen, Plin. 3, 23, 26: — i. garrulitas, id. — Sup., bibente conviva mensam tolli, inauspiciatissimum iudicatur, Plin. 28, 2, 5.

\***IN-AUSUS**, a, um. (2. in-audeo) *Not essayed, untried*: ne quid i. sceleris fuisset, Virg. Æ. 8, 205: — i. nefas, V. Fl. — *With dat.*: nihil i. esse fortunæ, Sen. E. 91; Tac. — [In the plur.: Sen. Thyest. 20.]

[**IN-ĀVERSĪBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-averto) *Unchangeable*, App.]

INB. See IMB.

[**IN-CĀDĪTUS**, a, um. (2. in-cāduns) *Not hewn, not cut or lopped*: i. silva, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 1: — i. lucus, id.]

[**IN-CĀLCĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-calco) *Untrodden*: i. humus, P. Nol.]

\*\***IN-CĀLESCO**, lūi. 3. v. n. (1. in-calesco) *To grow warm or hot, to glow.* I. *Prop.* A) *Tempus anni in-*

calescens, Col. 2, 4. B) *Meton.*: *Of persons*: vino i., Liv. 1, 37. [II. *Fig.*: *To glow with affection*: ipsa quoque incalui, was glowing with love, Ov. Her. 11, 25: — i. deo, id.: — populi favore ingenium quodvis incaluisse potest, id. — *Of horses*: acres incaluere animi, id.]

[**IN-CALFĀCTIO**, ēre. v. a. (1. in-calefacio) *To warm, heat*: i. cultros, Ov. M. 15, 735: — culmos Titan incalfacit, id.]

\***IN-CALLĪDE**, adv. *Awkwardly, not cleverly*: non i. tergiversantur, Cic. Off. 3, 33.

**IN-CALLĪDUS**, a, um. (2. in-callidus) I. *Unskilful, awkward, stupid*: i. homines, Cic. Inv. 1, 3: — in jure, Capitol. II. *In a bad sense; Not cunning*: i. servus, Cic. Cluent. 16.

[**IN-CALLO**, are. (1. in-callum) *To render callous*, Veg.]

[**INCĀLO**, are. (1. in-calo, are) I. q. invocare: e. g. incalanto, i. e. invocanto, Fest.]

\*\***IN-CANDESCO**, dūi. 3. v. n. (1. in-candesco) I. *To grow warm or hot*: pars magna terrarum alto pulvere incanduit, Plin. Pan. 30, 3: — torta remigio spumis incanduit unda, foamed up white, Cat. II. *To grow hot, to begin to glow, take fire, ignite.* [A] *Prop.* 1) Plumbum incandescit eundo, Ov. M. 2, 728: — incanduit ignibus ara, id.: — tempestas toto autumnu incanduit æstu, Virg.] 2) *Meton.*: æstus suo tempore incanduit, came with its heats, Sen.: — ortus solis incanduit, the sun rose red, Sol. B) *Fig.* 1) Studii mei ardor incanduit, Symm.] 2) *Of persons*: *To grow angry*, Cæsar. ap. Cic. Fam.

[**IN-CANDĪDO**, are. v. a. (1. in-candidus) *To make white*: i. maculas, Firm.]

[**IN-CĀNESCO**, nūi. 3. v. n. (in-canescio) *To grow white.*

I. *Prop.*: ornus incanuit albo flore piri, Virg. G. 2, 71: — spumis incanuit unda, Cat.: — gelu magnoque incanuit imbre Caucasus, V. Fl. II. *Meton.*: *To become gray*: cum pigra incanuit ætas, Sil. 3, 328.]

\*\***IN-CANTĀMENTUM**, i. n. (incanto) *A charm, spell, enchantment*: verba et i. carminum, Plin. 28, 2, 3.

[**IN-CANTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Enchantment, witchcraft, Tert.; Firm.*]

[**IN-CANTĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One that charms or enchants, Tert.*]

[**IN-CANTO**, 1. v. n. and a. (1. in-canto) I. *Neut.*: *To sing in any place*: i. sepiculæ (i. e. in sepicula), App. II. *Act.* A) *To repeat or chant a magical form of words*: i. carmen malum, XII. Tab. Legg. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17. B) *Meton.* 1) *To charm*: i. vincula, bonds of love, Hor. S. 1, 8, 49. 2) *To bewitch*: quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi (sc. illam)? App.: — incantanta mulier, id.]

\***IN-CĀNUS**, a, um. (1. in-canus) *Quite gray; hoary (of plants)*: i. mentum, Virg. G. 3, 311: — i. crines, Cat.: — i. barba, Col.: — i. herba, Plin.

[**IN-CĀPĀBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-capio) *Incomprehensible*, August.]

[**IN-CĀPAX**, ācis. (2. in-capax) *Not capable of; with genit.*: i. sacramenti, Prud. — *With inf.*: i. solvi, that cannot be untied, indissoluble, id.]

[**IN-CĀPISTRO**, 1. v. a. (1. in-capistro) *To put on a halter or muzzle; fig., to catch, entangle*: i. erroribus, App.]

[**IN-CASSUM** or **IN CASSUM**. See **CASSUS**.]

\***IN-CASTE**, adv. (2. in-caste) *Unchastely*, Sen. Contr. 2, 13.

[**IN-CASTIGĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-castigatus) *Unpunished, unchastised*: nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor. E. 1, 10, 45.]

**IN-CAUTE**, adv. I. *Inconsiderately, without foresight*, Cic. Att. 7, 10. — *Comp.*, incautius subire murum, Liv. 21, 7. — [Sup., incautissime, August.] \*\*II. *Unreservedly*: potes apparatus cenare apud multos; nusquam hilarius, simplici, incautius, but nowhere with less restraint, Plin. E. 1, 15.

[**IN-CAUTĒLA**, æ. f. (2. in-cautela) *Inconsiderateness*, Salv.]

**IN-CAUTUS**, a, um. (2. in-cautus) *Incautious, improvident, inconsiderate*: [cautus, 'preparatus'].

I. *Prop.*: Cic. Phil. 11, 2: — ut 'preparati incautos aggredi possent, Liv.: — i. ab secundis rebus, on account of,

id. — i. a fraude, *with regard to*, id. — *With genit.*: i. sui, Stat. Th. 6, 766: — i. futuri, Hor. — *Comp.*: incautio, Liv. — [*Sup.*, incautissimus, Sid.] \*\*II. Meton. [A] *Unsafe, dangerous*: i. tenebræ, Luc. [B] 1) *Unexpected, unforeseen*: sic est incautum, quidquid habetur, amor, Prop. 2, 1, 80: — i. ictus, Sil.: — iter hostibus i., Tac. 2) *Not guarded against*: quia, quod neglexeris, i. atque apertum habebas, Liv. 25, 38.

\*\*IN-CĀVO, are. v. a. (1. in-cavo) *To hollow out*: i. alqd, Col. 4, 25, 3.

IN-CĒDO, essi, essum. 3. v. a. (1. in-cedo) *To walk or stride with a slow or measured pace; to step, march, advance, proceed; to go along or on* (ἐκβαίνω). I. Prop. A) 1) a) *Absol.*: si pedes incedat, goes on foot, Liv. 28, 9: — molliter i., to step lightly, have an easy gait, id.: — i. durius, to have an awkward clumsy gait, id.: — i. pedibus or equis, on foot or on horseback, Just.: — pueri incedunt (sc. equis), are riding, are on horseback, Virg.: — non ambulamus, sed incedimus, i. e. do not walk, but move with a measured step, move along elegantly, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31, 5. — [*Poet.*: To walk about, to show one's self publicly, appear in public: ego, quæ divum regina incedo, show myself as, Virg. Æ. 1, 50: — incedis superbus meo malo, you strut about (i. e. are haughty) in my misfortune, Hor.] b) *Denoting tendency towards a place or object*: bellum, quacunque incederet, Cic. Div. 1, 24: — i. a foro domum, Plaut.: — i. sessum, to sit down, take a seat, id.: — i. ad portas urbis, Liv.: — i. per vias, Plaut.: — i. super fretum, Luc.: — i. itineri et prælio, to set out on the march and for battle, Tac.: — i. propius, to step nearer, to approach, id. — *With acc.*: i. locos mæstos, to tread upon, set one's foot on, id.: — i. scenam, id.: — i. Ægyptum, Just. \*\*2) *To advance to an attack, rush upon*: i. percussos Romanos acris, Sall. Jug. 101, 7. \*\*B) Meton. 1) *Of twilight, etc.*: To approach, set in: ubi crepusculum incesserit, Col. 11, 1, 18: — cum majora frigora incesserunt, when the cold has become more severe, id.: — postquam tenebræ incedebant, Luc.: — i. noctis tenebræ dolet, Sil. 2) *Of reports; To be spread abroad*: oculatus rumor incedebat; *with acc. and inf.*, Tac. A. 2, 55. II. Fig. A) *Gen.*: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet, will more readily take up, Cic. Inv. 2, 44: — [malitiæ lenonis contra i., to go against, Plaut.] \*\*B) *Esp. of circumstances and mental emotions*: To come upon anybody, to happen to, befall, seize; *with in and acc.*: incescit in castra vis morbi, Liv. 28, 10. — *With dat.*: sterilitas annonæ incescit hominibus, Col. 2, 10, 1: — cura patribus incescit, Liv.: — licentia cuique incedebat, Tac. — *With a simple acc.*: To seize: admiratio, cupido incescit alqm, Liv.

[IN-CĒLEBER, bris, bre. (2. in-celber) *Not known, not celebrated*: i. advocatus, Gell. 1, 22: — libri non i., id.: Sil.]

\*\*IN-CĒLĒBRĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-celebro) *Not made known*: plera quæ i., Tac. A. 6, 7.

[INCENDĒ-FĀCIO, Ære. v. a. (incendo-facio) *To kindle*, Tr. Poll.]

\*\*INCENDĀRIŪS, a, um. (incendium) *That causes conflagration, inflammatory*: i. avis, Plin. 10, 13, 17: — i. telum, Amm. — *Subst.*: Incendiarius, ii. m. *An incendiary*, Tac. A. 15, 67; Suet.; Quint.

[INCENDIŌSUS, a, um. (incendium) *Burning, hot*: folia i., App. — *Comp.*, Fulg.]

INCENDIŪM, ii. n. (incendo) *A burning fire, conflagration*. I. Prop. A) 1) *Excitare*, Cic. Mur. 25: — i. conflare, Liv.: — i. facere: — incendio frumentum corrumpere, Cæs.: — incendio conflagrare. [B] 1) *Meton.*: Heat, e. g. in the stomach, Lucr. 4, 870. 2) *Concr.*: A fire-brand, torch: incendia poscit, Virg. Æ. 9, 71: Tib. 2, 5, 47: Ov. M. 14, 539.]

II. Fig. A) *Fire, heat, glow of passion*: i. cupiditatum, Cic. Fin. 5, 24: — i. animorum: — excitare i., fire of love, Ov. B) 1) *Fire, i. e. great danger (esp. if threatening the state), destruction, ruin*: i. excitare, Cic. Mur. 25: — i. belli civilis: — i. invidiæ: — i. miseriarum: — i. civitatis: — i. meum, the fire that consumes me (or my fortune), Sall. [2] *A raising the price of any thing*: i. annonæ, rise in the price of

corn, Man. 4, 168.] — [3. In Medic.: A burning fever or inflammation, i. q. phlogosis, NL.]

IN-CENDO, di, sum. 3. [incensit for incenderit, Fest.] v. a. (1. in-candeo) *To kindle, set fire to*. I. Prop. A) 1) *I. cupas pice refertas*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11: — i. tus et odores, Cic.: — i. lychnos, Virg.: — i. classem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35: — i. naves: — i. vicos, oppida, Cæs.: — i. lucum, Nep. \*\*2) *Medic. t. t.*: To produce a fever: i. febriculam, Cels. 3, 21: — incensus æstus, fever heat, Virg. G. 3, 459. B) *Meton.* [1] *To make or kindle a fire on any thing*: i. altaria, Virg. Æ. 8, 285: — i. aras votis, to kindle the fire of the altar, under a vow, id.] 2) a) *To put fire to or into any thing, to heat, make hot*: i. fornacem, Col. 12, 19. b) *Of fire itself; To make bright or shining, to illumine*: luna incensa radiis solis, Cic. N. D. 1, 31: — squamam incendeat fulgor, Virg.: — sol incendit aurum, Ov.: — digitos i. gemmis, Stat. II. Fig. A) *To enkindle, inflame, incite, provoke, irritate, exasperate, enrage*: i. alqm, Sall. Jug. 25: — i. animos iudicum in alqm, to inflame or incense against: — acris ubi me natura incendit, Hor.: — i. alqm ad facinora, id.: — i. alqm querelis, Virg.: — i. alqm morando, Sall.: — i. plebem largiundo, id.: — i. alqm donis, Virg.: — [to inflame with love, id., Æ. 1, 660; Ov.] — hence, incendi, to become inflamed, incited or incensed: i. amore, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: — i. desiderio: — i. gloriæ ad studia: — i. iræ, Ter.: — i. dolore, Nep.: — i. odio, Sall.: — i. dictis, Virg.: — equus incensus calcaribus, Hirt. — *Absol.*: adeo erat incensus, embittered, incensed, enraged, Nep. Eum. 10: — *With abstract objects; To kindle, excite, provoke*: i. cupiditatem, Cic. Fam. 15, 21: — i. odia improborum: — i. libidinem alcjs, Ter.: — [With inf.: me incendit facere pietas, excites me, Enn. ap. Non.] [B] *To raise the price of any thing; to produce a dearth*: i. annonam, to raise the price of corn, Varr. R. R. 3, 2: — i. vires, Virg.: — i. luctus, id. C) *As it were to set on fire, to fill*: i. cælum clamoribus, Virg. Æ. 190, 85: — i. regiam luctu, Just. D) *To ruin, destroy, lay waste (as if by fire)*: i. campos, Stat. Th. 1, 631.]

[INCENSE, adv. *With fire, vehemently* (doubtful, an old reading impense), Gell. 10, 3, 13.]

INCENSĪO, ōnis. f. (incendo) *A setting on fire*: i. Capitoli, Cic. Cat. 3, 4: — i. urbis: — i. turis, Arn.

[INCENSOR, ōris. m. (incendo) *An incendiary*. I. Prop.: Dig.; App. II. Fig.: *An inciter, instigator*, Amm.]

1. IN-CENSUS, a, um. (2. in-censeo) *That has not made any return of his property, etc., to the censor*, Cic. Cæs. 34: Liv.

2. INCENSUS, a, um. *part. of incendo*.

[INCENTĪO, ōnis. f. (incino) I. *A blowing on a musical instrument*: incentiones tibiarum, Gell. 4, 13, 3. II. *A charm, enchantment, plur.*, id. 16, 11, 2.]

[INCENTĪVUS, a, um. (incino) I. A) *Sounding or singing to accompany*: i. tibia, a treble [*succentiva*], Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15. B) *Fig.*: Leading, chief, best, id. II. *That provokes or incites*: i. lues, Prud. — *Subst.*: Incentivum, i. n. *An incentive*, Eccl.]

[INCENTOR, ōris. m. (incino) I. Prop.: *A singer*, P. Nol. II. Fig.: *One that incites or stimulates*, Amm.]

INCEPTĪO, ōnis. f. (incipio) I. *A beginning*: i. operis, Cic. Ac. 2, 38; App. [II. *An undertaking, attempt*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13.]

[INCEPTO, are. v. intens. (incipio) I. *To begin; with inf.*: i. loqui, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 23; Gell. II. *To undertake, attempt*: i. facere, Plaut. Cure. 1, 1, 23: — quid inceptas? Ter.]

[INCEPTOR, ōris. m. (incipio) *A beginner*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 5.]

INCEPTUM, i. n. (incipio) *An undertaking, enterprise, attempt*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12; Liv.

1. INCEPTUS, a, um. *part. of incipio*.

[2. INCEPTUS, ūs. m. (incipio) *An undertaking, in the plur.*, V. Fl. 6, 124.]

**\*\*INCERNICULUM**, i. n. (incerno) [L. A sieve, Lucil. ap. Non. 88, 26; Cat. R. R. 13, 2.] **IL** A literal translation of the word *ἡλεια* (a sieve), then also a kind of square box on which the flour-dealers among the Greeks sold flour and meal; a flour-tray, Plin. 8, 44, 69. [In Anat.: (from its office as a strainer) The pelvis of the kidney, NL.]

**\*\*IN-CERNO**, crēvi, crētum. 3. v. a. (1. in-cerno) To sift into, to bestrew by sifting, to sift: eo terram incernito, Cat. R. R. 48: — i. terram cribro, Col.: Vitruv.: — i. liba faris semine, to sprinkle over through a sieve, Varr. ap. Non.: — piper cum sale incretum, mixed with salt by a sieve, Hor.

**\*\*IN-CĒRO**, i. v. a. (1. in-cero) To spread or overlay with wax: i. canaliculum, Cels. 8, 8: — [Facetè: i. genua deorum, to make vows to the gods, or to pray very earnestly to them (prop., to affix to the knees of the gods one's vows written on small wax-tablets), Juv. 10, 55.]

[IN-CERTE. adv. Uncertainly, Enn. ap. Gell.; Pacuv. ap. Non.]

[1. IN-CERTO. adv. (incertus) Not certainly: i. scio, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 7: — i. autumo, id.]

[2. INCERTO, are. v. a. (incertus) To render doubtful: i. animum, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18: — Meton.: i. sermonem singultu lacrimoso, to render unintelligible, App.]

IN-CERTUS, a, um. [incertum for incertorum, Pacuv. ap. Non.] (2. in-certus) Uncertain. I. Objectively:

A) Uncertain, not sure, not safe, not to be relied upon: i. iter, Cæc. B. G. 5, 36: — stas (puerilis) lubrica et i., Cic.: — i. casus: — i. tempora, Cæs.: — i. responsum, Liv.: — nihil incertius vulgo: — spes incertissima: — amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, in need, Enn. ap. Cic.: — i. sol, the sun in spring (when often obscured by clouds), Ov.: i. luna, Virg.: — tres soles i., dark or dull days, id. B) Esp.

[1] That does not strike with a sure blow: i. securis, Virg. Æ. 2, 224.] 2) Without a firm hold or footing: i. acus, not firm or well fixed, Mart. 2, 66, 2: — i. crines, disorderly, not put to rights, dishevelled, Ov.: — i. vultus, disturbed features, Cic. Cluent. 19. II. Subjectively: A) 1) Uncertain, that one has no certainty about: i. infans, masculus an femina esset, a child whose sex could not be ascertained, Liv. 31, 12: — i. os, unintelligible, Ov.: — i. clamor, in which the different voices cannot be discerned, Liv.: — incerti, quidnam esset, left in uncertainty, Sall. Jug. 49, 5. 2) Subst.: Incertum, i. n. That which is uncertain, an uncertainty: ne cuius incerti auctor esset, Liv. 4, 13: — in incerto esse, to be in uncertainty, Sall.: — hence, in incerto habere, id.: — in incerto habebatur, they were uncertain, or one did not know for certain, id.: — in incerto relinquere, to leave undecided, Tac.: — ad or in incertum revocare, to render uncertain, leave in uncertainty: — in incertum creatus, for an uncertain time, Liv.: — Plur.: incerta belli, the chances of war, id. 30, 2: — i. fortunæ, Plin. E.: — i. maris et tempestatum, variations, changes, Tac.: — \*\*Abl.: incerto absol. for cum incertum esset: incerto, quid peterent, since it was uncertain, Liv. 28, 36. \*\*3) Adv.: incertum. Without its being known, without knowing: Alexander, incertum quâ fide, pacem fecit, no one knows with what, id. 8, 17: — incertum, utrum quia . . . , an quia . . . , it is uncertain whether etc., Plin. E.: — incertum sua an suorum manu perempti, id. B) Meton.: Also of a person that is in uncertainty; Doubting, doubtful, without or having no certain information: quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. Att. 1, 9: — i. sum, quid dicam, I am uncertain, do not know, what I shall say, Ter.: — Romani milites i. ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall.: — consul i., quoniam modo aciem instrueret, id.: — \*\*With genit.: incertus animi, irresolute, undetermined, Tac. A. 6, 46: — i. sententiæ, fluctuating, wavering in one's opinion, Liv.: — i. rerum suarum, in uncertainty respecting one's situation, id.: — i. veri, id.: — i. salutis, Ov.: — i. locorum, a stranger to the country or locality, Hirt.: — [me incerto, without my knowledge, Plaut.]

[IN-CESSABĪLIS, e. (2. in-cesso) Incessant, C. Aur.] [INCESSABĪLITER. adv. Incessantly, perpetually, Hier.]

625

[IN-CESSANTER. adv. (incesso) Incessantly, perpetually, Cod. Just.; Sid.]

**\*\*INCESSO**, ivi and ii, ēre. v. intens. (incedo) To fall upon anybody or any thing, to pounce upon, assail, attack, to break in or enter by force. I. Prop. A) Infestior in erumpentes incessit, Liv. 9, 21: — quæ (pars) corporis cum jaculis saxisque incesseretur, id.: — sævisque parant i. (illam) telis, Ov.: — i. muros, Virg.: — i. alqm cæno, to bedaub with, Suet. B) Meton. 1) To attack or assail with words, to reproach, upbraid, Ov. M. 13, 132; Suet.: — senex juvenes objurgatione justâ incessivit, Gell. 2) To accuse, charge, bring a charge or accusation against: i. alqm variis criminibus, Tac. H. 2, 23. II. Fig.: admiratio incessit homines, seized, Liv. 9, 8: — cupido incessit eum, he was seized with a desire, id.: — timor patres incessit, ne, they were seized with fear, id.: — indignatio incessit Æquos, seized them, id.: — With dat.: cura patribus incessit, id. 4, 57: — With in and acc.: nova nunc religio in te istæc incessit? Ter. And. 4, 3, 15.

INCESSUS, ūs. m. (incedo) I. A) A going, gait: status, i., sessio, accubitus, vultus, oculi, manuum motus teneant illud decorum, Cic. Off. 1, 35: — incessum fingere, to form one's gait: — i. citus, Sall.: — i. tardus, id.: — i. fractus, unmanly, Quint.: — i. erectus, Tac.: — incessu patuit dea, Virg. \*\*B) The course of the heavenly bodies, Plin.

\*\*II. A going or pressing forward, a hostile approach: primo incessu solvit obsidium, Tac. A. 4, 24: — hence, an irruption, invasion: i. Parthorum, id. ib. 12, 50. \*\*III. An entrance, approach, way of access: incessus claudere, id. ib. 6, 33.

INCESTE. adv. Impurely, unchastely, wickedly: Cic. Cæl. 14.—[Comp., Arn.]

[INCESTĪFICUS, a, um. (incestus-facio) That defiles himself, that commits a bad action, Sen. Phœn. 223.]

**\*\*INCESTO**, are. v. a. (1. incestus) I. To render impure, contaminate, defile: i. classem funeri, Virg. Æ. 6, 150: — i. diem, Stat.; Claud. II. Esp.: To dishonour: i. puellam, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 136: — i. filiam, Tac.: — i. se, Suet.

INCESTUM, i. n. (1. incestus) Impurity, incest: i. facere, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: — i. committere, Paul. Dig.: incesti reus, Vell.: — incesti damnata, Quint.: — In the plur.: Cic. Tusc. 4, 35: — with regard to the Vestals: incestum summo supplicio sancire, id. Leg.

1. IN-CESTUS, a, um. (2. incestus) Impure. \*\*I. Gen.: i. aves, that feed upon dead bodies, Stat. Th. 9, 28: — concessa apud Judæos, quæ nobis i., unlawful, Tac. H. 5, 4.

II. Esp.: Unchaste. [A) Of persons: i. prædo, i. c. Paris, Stat. Ach. 1, 45: — i. (Vestalis), Ov.] B) Of things and abstract subjects: i. os, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: — i. voces, Ov.: — i. sermo, Liv.: — i. nuptiæ, Tac.: — i. flagitium: — i. amor, Tac.

2. INCESTUS, ūs. m. (1. incestus) Impurity, incest, Cic. Brut. 32, 124.

[INCHĀRAXO, are. (ἐχάρᾶσθω) To scratch open, Apic.]

[INCHŌĀMENTUM, i. n. (inchoo) A rudiment: i. scholaria, M. Cap. 3: — of the elements, id.]

[INCHŌĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A beginning, August.]

[INCHŌĀTIVUS, a, um. (inchoo) Denoting a beginning, Diom.]

[INCHŌĀTOR, ōris. m. A beginner: i. mortis, Prud.]

INCHŌĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of inchoo. II. Adj.: Incomplete, imperfect, unaccomplished: i. cognitio, defective, Cic. Off. 1, 43: — i. comœdia, Plaut.: — rem tam præclaram inchoatam relinquere: — i. natura [perfectæ], imperfect, in the lowest scale of creation: — officium i. [perfectum]: — i. Dindymi domina or magna mater (i. e. Cybele), a poem on Cybele, Catull.

INCHOO. 1. v. a. and n. I. Act. A) 1) To lay the foundation of any thing, begin, commence [ab-solvere, perficere]: i. delubrum, Cic. Dom. 51: — i. initium, Liv.: — i. prælium, id.: — i. vindemiam, Plin.: — i. men-

4 L

tionem affinitatis, to mention by the way (*en passant*), Liv.: — i. res: — i. oratorem: — *With inf.*: i. fodere, Sall. 13, 2: Luc.: — **\*\*ab inchoato domum extruere, from the foundation**, Col. 4, 3. **\*\*2) To erect, build, construct**: i. aram, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 252: — inchoatum templum, Liv. **\*\*B) Meton. of bees**: reges plures inchoantur, ne desint, *divers are chosen*, Plin. 11, 16, 16. [*Il. Neut.* A) *To begin, commence, take a beginning*: inchoante mense, Pallad. 3, 25: — ut munus inchoet a etc., Sid. B) *Esp.*: *To begin to speak*, Stat. Th. 8, 623.]

[IN-CICUR, ūris or ōris. (2. in-cicur) *Not tame, wild*, Pacuv. ap. Fest.]

1. IN-CIDO, ūdi, āsum. (incāsūrus, Plin.) 3. v. n. (in-cado) I. *Prop.* A) *To fall into or upon, to rush upon, light upon*: i. in foveam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: — saxum in crura ejus incidit: — turre super agmina incidit, Virg.: — *With dat.*: i. portis, *to rush into the gates*, Liv. 5, 11: — i. capitibus, *upon their heads*, id.: — i. arā, Ov.: — jacenti i., Stat. B) *Meton.* 1) *To fall upon or into, get into, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with*: quocunque oculi incidunt, Cic. Mil. 1: — i. in manus alcis: — i. in insidias: — i. inter catervas armatorum, Liv.: — i. in morbum: — i. in sermonem: — quoniam in eadem reipubl. tempora incidimus: — homini improvise incidi, *I took him by surprise, surprised him*: — si morbus incidit in vetustatem, *grows old, lasts long*, Cels.: — *Simply with acc.*: i. periculum, *to fall into danger*, Nep. Att. 10. 2) *Of time*: *To fall on or upon*: quorum setas in eorum tempora incidit, Cic. de Or. 12: — eum in Cal. Jan. Compitaliorum dies incidisset: — in quem diem incidant mysteria. II. *Fig.* A) *To occur to one's mind*: quā cogitatio si non incidisset (mihi), Cic. Att. 13, 32: — incidit mihi in mentem, Ter.: — mihi incidit suspicio, id. B) *To strike or stumble against any thing, to blunder upon*: i. in alterum genus justitiæ, Cic. Off. 1, 9. C) *To coincide or agree with*: ne incidat in Diodorum. D) *To occur, come to pass, happen*: incidit de uxoris mentio, Liv.: — i. bellum, Cæs.: — quæcunque res inciderit, *whatever may have happened*: — *With ut or ne*: eum inciderit, ut id fieri possit, Cic. Fin. 1, 3: — forte ita inciderat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimonio jungerentur, Liv.: — *With dat. pers.*: *To meet with, happen to, befall*: multis tales casus incidisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 10: — si quid durius tibi inciderit, Prop. III. A) *To fall upon, assail, assault, attack*: i. in milites, Cic. R. Am. 52: — i. in hostem, Liv.: — *With dat.*: i. ultimis, id. 28, 13. B) *Meton.*: tantus terror incidit exercitui, *seized the army*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 13: — pestilentia incidit in urbem, Liv.: — bellator deus animos incidit, *seizes*, Virg.

2. IN-CIDO, ūdi, isum. 3. (1. in-cædo) I. A) *To cut into, make an incision in any thing*: teneris arboribus incisus atque inflexis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 17: — inciditur (arbor) vitro (with glass), lapide, osseive cultellis, *we make an incision in a tree*, Plin.: — folia incisa, *that have incisions*, id.: — i. venam, *to open a vein, to bleed by a vein*, id. B) *Esp.* 1) *To cut or carve into, engrave or imprint upon*: i. leges in æs, Cic. Phil. 1, 10: — i. nomina in tabula: — i. verba ceris, Ov.: — i. amores arboribus, Virg.: — i. nomen saxi, Plin.: — fœdus in columna incisum: — i. literas cortici, Plin.: — i. leges (sc. in æs). **\*\*2) To form any thing by cutting**: i. dentes, *to cut the teeth in a saw*, Ov. M. 8, 245: — i. faces, Plin. 3) *To lop, cut, trim*: i. pinas, *the feathers*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: — i. palmitem ad medullam, Plin.: — in vites falce, Virg. II. *To cut up, cut open.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Nos incidimus linum, legimus*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: — i. funem, Virg.: — i. venas, *to open the veins*, Tac. 2) *Esp.*: *To cut into pieces, divide*: pulmo incisus, Cic. Div. 1, 39. **\*\*3) In Medic. t. t.**: *To dissect*: i. corpora mortuorum, Cels. præf. B) *Fig.* 1) *To interrupt, check, hinder*: i. sermonem, Liv. 32, 37: — i. ludum, Hor.: — i. deliberationem: — genus vocis incidens, *as it were, cutting into, pausing here and there*. 2) *To take away, deprive of*: i. spem, Liv.: — i. media, *to leave out, omit*. 3) *To cancel, annul*: i. poema: — i. horam, Sen.: — i. testamentum, Marc. Dig.: — i. tabulas (testamenti), Pap. Dig.

[IN-CIDŪS, a, um. (2. incido) I. q. incæduus, Stat. Th. 6, 90.]

**\*\*INC. ENS**, tis. *Pregnant, with young*: quo incientes secludere possis, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8: — i. pecus, Col.

INCĪLE, is. n. (incilis) A *trench, ditch*. **\*\*I. Prop.**: Col. 5, 9: — i. ducere, *to make*, Ulp. II. *Fig.*: in incili adhæserunt, Cæl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5.

[INCILIS, e. (contr. for incillilis, from incido) *Cut into: fossa i., a ditch or trench for conveying water*, Cat. R. R. 155.]

[INCĪLO, are. v. a. *To scold*, Acc.; Pacuv. ap. Non.; Lucr.]

INCINCTUS, a, um. *part. of incingo.*

[INCĪNĒRĀRIUM, ūi. n. (in-cinis) (sc. ministerium) A *crisping or curling of the hair*, Charis.]

[INCĪNĒRATIO, ōnis. f. (incinis) A *reducing to ashes*, NL.]

INCINGO, ūxi, nctum. 3. v. a. (1. in-cingo) *To gird, gird about, surround*. I. *Prop.*: incingi zonā, Ov. Her. 9, 66: — i. aras verbenis, id.: — i. se serpentibus, Cat.: — i. lauro, Ov.: — incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv.: — i. pallio, Petr. II. *Meton.*: i. urbes mœnibus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 47.]

[INCINGŪLUM, i. n. (incingo) I. q. cingulum, Non.]

[IN-CINO, ūi, ēre. v. n. and a. (1. in-cano) I. *Neut.* A) *Gen.*: *To blow or play upon a wind instrument*: i. modulis lenibus, Gell. 4, 13, 1. B) *Esp.*: *To sound a signal (on a trumpet, etc.)*: signa incinuerunt, Varr. R. R. II. *Act.*: *To cause to sound*. A) *To sing*: i. ore modos, Prop. 2, 22, 6. B) *To blow*: i. modos et frequentamenta varia, Gell. 1, 11, 12.]

[INCĪPESSO. See INCIPISKO.]

IN-CĪPŪO, ēpi, eptum. 3. [incepsit for inceperit, Fest.] v. a. and n. (1. in-capio) *To take hold of, to take in hand*. Hence, I. *Act.* **\*\*A) To undertake**: quid incipiam? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 25: — i. facinus, Sall. B) 1) *Gen.*: *To commence, begin, i. e. to make a beginning with any thing*: Cic. Off. 1, 37: — i. amicitiam, Ter.: — i. iter, Plaut.: — i. oppugnationem, Cæs.: — *With inf.*: i. gerere, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: — i. facere, Cæs.: — i. esse, id. **\*\*2) Esp.: *To begin or commence speaking or singing*: Sall. Jug. 109: Virg. E. 3, 58. II. *Neut.*: *To begin, commence, make a commencement*: annus incipit, Plant. Capt. 5, 3, 3: — ex epistola, quam incipiente febricula scripseras: — quies incipit, Virg.: — juvenia incipiens, Plin.**

[INCĪPISKO or INCĪPESSO, ēre. (incipio) *To commence*: i. alqd, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 17: — *With inf.*: id. ib. 4, 2, 22.]

[IN-CIRCUMCISUS, a, um. (2. in-circumcido) *Uncircumcised*, Eccl.]

[IN-CIRCUMSCRIPTUS, a, um. (2. in-circumscribo) *Unlimited, uncircumscribed*, Prud.]

INCĪSE and INCĪSIM. adv. (2. incido) *In short clauses or members of a sentence*: i. dicere, Cic. de Or. 63 and 67.

INCĪSĪO, ōnis. f. (2. incido) I. *In Gramm. t. t.*: A *small unperiodical member of a sentence (i. q. incisum)*, κόμμα, Cic. de Or. 62. II. A *gripping*, Veg. 1, 39.]

[INCĪSIVUS, a, um. (incisio) *Of or belonging to cutting or incision*: dentes i., the incisors, NL.]

[INCĪSOR, ōris. m. (2. incido) *One of the four front teeth*, NL.]

[INCĪSORĪUM, ūi. n. (2. incido) A *table on which a patient is laid for an operation*, NL.]

IN-CĪSUM, i. n. (2. incido) *In Gramm. t. t.*: A *small unperiodical member of a sentence, κόμμα*, Cic. de Or. 62; Quint. 8, 4, 22.

**\*\*IN-CĪSŪRA, æ. f. (2. incido) I. A cutting into, an incision, Plin. 11, 39, 94: Col. 12, 56, 1. II. A) *A notch or hollow in any thing that appears to have been formed by an incision, e. g. in the hand, in insects, leaves*, Plin. 11, 52, 113: — insecta appellata ab incisuris, id. ib. 1, 1; id. 26, 8, 29; id. 15, 11, 10. B) *In Painting: The division between light and shade*: ratio in pictura ad incisuras, hoc est, umbras dividendas ab lumine, id. 23, 13, 57.**

## IN-CISUS

1. IN-CĪSUS, a, um. *part. of incido.*

\*\*2. IN-CĪSUS, ūs. m. (2. incido) *A cutting into, an incision*, Plin. 16, 12, 23.

[IN-CĪTĀBŪLUM, i. n. (incito) *An incentive, excitement*: i. ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2, 3.]

\*\*IN-CĪTĀMENTUM, i. n. (incito) *An incentive, incitement, inducement, motive*: i. irarum, of anger, Tac. A. 1, 55: — i. non libidinis sed gloriæ, Curt.: — i. ad honeste moriendum, id. — *Of persons*: uxor, quæ i. mortis et particeps fuit, who instigated, Tac.

INCĪTĀTE. *adv.* *Quickly, violently*: incitatus feratur, Cic. de Or. 20, 67: — fluit incitatus: — sic te evocabam, ut nihil acius neque i. fieri posset.

IN-CĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A setting in motion.* I. *Act.*: *A rousing, inciting, instigating*: i. populi languentis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: — acris et vehemens i.: — mentis divina i., *enthusiasm*: — est enim (illud carmen Sibyllæ) magis artis et diligentie, quam incitationis et motus, *enthusiasm*.

II. *Pass.*: *Violent motion, rapidity, swiftness, quickness*: sol tanta incitatione fertur, ut celeritas ejus, Cic. Ac. 2, 26. — *Fig.*: i. animi, an impulse, Cæs. B. C. 3, 92.

[IN-CĪTĀTOR, ōris. m. *An inciter, instigator*, Amm.: Prud.]

[IN-CĪTĀTRIX, icis. f. *She that incites or instigates*: i. alcis rei, Lact.: — i. ad alqd, Arn.]

1. INCĪTĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of incito.* II. *Adj.*: *Running, walking, flowing, sailing, flying, etc. quickly.* A) *Prop.*: lintres i., Cæs. B. G. 7, 60: — i. equi, id.: — equo incitato, at full gallop. B) *Fig.*: Herodotus quasi sedatus amnis fluit: Thucydides incitator fertur, Cic. de Or. 12: — cursus in oratione incitator, quick, rapid [opp. 'moderata ingressio']. — *Sup.*, incitatissima conversio.

\*\*2. INCĪTĀTUS, ūs. m. (incito) *A quick motion (pass.)*: assiduo mundi incitatu, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

IN-CĪTO. 1. v. a. (1. in- 2. cito) I. *To set or put in rapid motion, to spur on.* A) *Prop.*: 1) I. equos, Cæs. B. C. 2, 41: — i. hastas, V. Fl.: — i. saxa per pronum, Sall. 2) *Reflex.*, se i., and *Middle*, incitari, to put one's self in rapid motion; to hasten, to go, run, fly, flow, sail, etc.: nostri ex castris se incitant, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14: — scaphæ se in hostes incitaverunt, id.: — stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. B) *Fig.*: *To excite, rouse, stimulate; also in a bad sense, to provoke, incense, irritate, exasperate*: i. studium, Cic. Div. 2, 2: — i. sitim, Ov.: — i. aviditatem, Plin.: — i. celeritatem: — i. milites, Cæs.: — i. civitatem, id.: — i. alqm cupiditate imitandi: — i. ad bellum, Cæs.: — i. alqm ad studium et laborem: — i. in alqm: — i. contra alqm: — mente incitatus, inspired, Cic. Ac. 2, 5. II. A) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.*: *To cause to grow, augment, increase, enlarge*: amnis hibernis pluviis i., swollen, Liv. 34, 8: — æstus se incitat, rises, comes in, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12. \*\*2) *Esp. as t.t.*: *To promote the growth of a thing*: i. vitem, Col. 3, 21, 7: Pall. B) *Fig.*: *To increase*: i. celeritatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: — i. pœnas, Tac.

[1. IN-CĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-citus) *Unmoved, immovable*: calx i., a piece (on a chess-board) that cannot be moved, from being blocked up; hence, ad incitas redigere, to bring a chessman to a point whence it cannot be moved; and fig., to bring to a standstill, reduce to an extremity, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 8: for which, ad extremas incitas deducere, App.: — thus, ad incitas deprimere, Mamert.: also, ad incita adigere, Lucil. ap. Non.; and ad incita redire, to come to an extremity, id. ib.]

[2. IN-CĪTUS, a, um. (1. in-cieo) *Put in motion, moved, agitated*: i. vis venti, Lucr. 1, 272: — i. hasta, Virg.]

[IN-CĪVĪLIS, e. (2. in-civilis) *Unmannerly, unpolite, rude, uncivil*: i. verba, Gell. 10, 6: — i. ingenium, Eutr.]

[IN-CĪVĪLĪTĀS, ātis. f. *Incivility, uncourteousness*, Amm.]

\*\*IN-CĪVĪLĪTER. *adv.* *Without civility, roughly*: i. tractare, App. — *Comp.*, Suet. Tit. 6: Flor.

[INCLĀMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A calling out against any one*, Tert.]

## IN-CLINO

[IN-CLĀMĪTO, are. v. *intens.* (inclamo) *To call out against any one*: inclamator quasi servus? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 46.]

IN-CLĀMO. 1. v. a. (1. in-clamo) *To cry out, to call to or upon any one.* I. *Gen.*: *To call to*: comitem suum inclamavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: — i. Valerium, Liv.: — ut, si inclamaro, advoles: — i. Curiatius, Liv.: — delphinus inclamatus a puero, Plin.: — i. nomen alcis, Cæl. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124. II. *Esp.* A) *To call out for help or assistance*: nemo inclamavit patronorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: — i. deum atque hominum fidem, Gell. \*\*B) *To scold, chide, rebuke*: i. alqm, Liv. 10, 4: — i. in alqm, Gell.: — i. alci, Ov.

\*\*IN-CLĀRESCO, rūi. 3. v. n. (1. in-claresco) *To become famous or renowned*: his artibus inclarusse, Plin. Pan. 82: — i. in auro cœlando, id.: — i. docendi genere, Suet.

[IN-CLĀRUS, a, um. (2. in-clarus) *Unknown*, Symm.]

\*\*2. IN-CLĒMENS, tis. (2. in-clemens) *Unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough*: i. dictator, Liv. 8, 32. — *Comp.*, verbo inclementiori appellare, id. 9, 34. — [Sup., inclementissimus, Macr.]

\*\*IN-CLĒMENTER. *adv.* *Rigorously, severely, roughly*: i. in alqm dicere, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 110: — i. censere, Plin. — *Comp.*, inclementius, Liv. 3, 48.

[IN-CLĒMENTĪA, æ. f. (inclemens) *Rigour, severity, roughness*: i. divum, Virg. Æ. 2, 602. — *Meton.*: i. cœli, cold air, severe climate, Just.: — i. mortis, Virg.: — i. fati, Stat.]

\*\*IN-CLĪNĀBĪLIS, e. *That easily inclines to any thing, prone*: animus in pravum i., Sen. E. 94.

[INCLĪNĀMENTUM, i. n. (inclino) *Inclination*: i. verbi, the termination of a word, Nigid. ap. Gell.]

IN-CLĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An inclining, bending.*

I. *Prop.* A) *Ingressus, cursus* i., Cic. N. D. 1, 34: — i. lateris unius, Plin.: — i. cœli, the elevation of the pole, Vitruv.: — vertebrarum, quæ in spina sunt, inclinationes, the inclinations of the spine, Cels. [B] *Meton.*: *The termination of words; derivation*, Varr. L. 8, 1. II. *Fig.* A) *Variation, change*: i. vocis, Cic. Brut. 43: — i. temporum: — i. temporis: — utendum inclinatione eâ ratus, Tac. B) *An inclination, tendency, propensity*: i. voluntatum, Cic. Mur. 26: — i. voluntatis: — i. in alqm, an inclination for any one, Tac.: — i. animi ad asperiora, Sen.

\*\*1. IN-CLĪNĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of inclino.*

II. *Adj.*: i. deterioribus (dat.), inclined to the worse, Liv. 42, 30. — *Comp.*, quæ (plebs) ante inclinatio ad Pœnos fuerat, id. 23, 46: — animus ad pacem i., id.

[2. INCLĪNĀTUS, ūs. m. (only in abl. sing.) (inclino) *A termination*, Gell. 3, 12, 2.]

[1. INCLĪNIS, e. (2. in-clino) *Unbending*, Manil. 1, 596.]

[2. IN-CLĪNIS, e. (inclino) *Inclining, bending*: i. cervix, V. Fl. 4, 308; Minuc. Fel.]

IN-CLĪNO. 1. (1. in-clino) *To bend, incline.* [I.

A) *To bend inwards.* 1) *Prop.* a) *To bend, incline, curve*: i. genua arenis, Ov. M. 1, 355: — i. super Actæas arces cursus, id. [b] *Meton.*, Gramm. t.t.: *To vary a word, form by derivation, etc.*: ingeniosus formosus . . . quæ pariter ab ingenio et forma inclinata sunt, Gell.] 2) *Fig.*: *To give a turn or direction to*: i. rem, Liv. 3, 61: — res inclinata est, is near a crisis, Cic. B) 1) *Prop.* [a] I. se, or inclinare, or *Middle*, inclinari, to incline itself, to be inclined to, incline: terra inclinatur, Lucr. 6, 572.] \*\*b) *Of a battle-array; To lose ground, to fall back*: acies inclinat in neutram partem, gives way, Liv. 8, 33: — i. in fugam, id.: — res inclinatur in fugam, id. \*\*c) *Of the sun (or the time of day); To be near setting or going down*: sol se inclinavit, was near its setting, id. 9, 32: — merides inclinat, Hor.: — inclinatio die, Plin. E. d) *Meton.* \*\*a) *Of a disease; To draw towards its end or close, to abate, diminish*: morbus inclinatus, declining, on its decline, Cels. 3, 2; Plin.: — febris se inclinat, Cels.: — inclinata quidem febre, sed adhuc tamen in hærentem, id.

B) *Of the voice*: vox inclinata, a deep or bass voice, Cic. de

Or. 8. [7] *Of age; To decline:* inclinata senectus, the advanced or declining age of an old man, Calp. 2) Fig. a) Gen.: inclinari paululum timore, give way, waver, Cic. Att. 3, 13:—i. se, to give way, i. e. to change, be on the decline: fortuna se inclinat, Cæs. b) Esp.: inclinari, to go to ruin, sink, perish: inclinata domus, Virg.:—res inclinatæ, weakened, enfeebled, Liv.:—fortuna inclinata, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. II. [A] Prop.: To bend, turn, direct towards a given point: i. aquas ad litora, Ov. M. 11, 208:—Middle: inclinari, to approach, advance towards: inclinatio in pomeridianum tempus die, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3:—colore ad aurum inclinato, of a gold colour, Plin.:—coloris in luteum inclinati, id. B) Fig.: To incline, turn, dispose: i. culpam in alqm, to lay the blame upon, Liv. 5, 8:—i. rem in causam plebis, id.:—inclinavit animos in hanc sententiam, gained over or disposed the minds in favour of this opinion, id.:—hæc animum inclinant, ut credam, inclines or disposes me to believe, id.:—i. se, and simply i., to be in favour of, to be favourably disposed towards: i. se ad Stoicos, Cic. Fin. 3, 3:—sententia inclinat ad alqd:—i. eo, Liv.:—With inf.: inclinavit sententia, suum in Thessaliam agmen demittere, Liv.:—animus inclinat, I am inclined, am willing, id.:—i. pluribus, to be inclined, Hor.:—i. deterioribus, to turn to the worse, Liv. 42, 30.

**\*\*INCLĪTUS** (inclūtus, inclŷtus), a, um. (1. in-clueo) Much spoken of, famed. I. *Of persons:* i. Jupiter, Plant. Pers. 2, 3, 1:—i. armis, renowned in arms, Virg.:—i. leti Lucretia, Sil.:—dux inclitissimus, Col. II. *Of things and abstract subjects:* i. fluvius, Plin. 6, 1, 1:—lacus i., id.:—i. mœnia, Virg.:—i. iudicium, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 50:—i. iustitia, Liv.:—i. disciplina, id.:—inclitissima claritudo, Cat. ap. Gell.

**IN-CLŪDO**, si, sum. 3. v. a. (1. in-claudio) I. *To shut up, confine, keep in.* A) Prop. 1) I. alqm in cella, Cic. Phil. 3, 12:—i. homines in custodias:—i. corpora lateri, Virg.:—i. animal in mundo:—i. alqm in carcere; for which also, i. alqm in carcerem, id.; and, i. alqm carcere, id.:—i. se Heracleam, Liv.:—i. se Heracleam, id. *Of inanimate objects:* i. emblemata in scyphis, to encase, Cic. Verr. 4, 24:—i. smaragdum auro, to set in gold, Lucr.:—i. typos in tectorio:—i. suras auro, to encase, Virg.:—i. germen, to engraff, id. \*\*2) To bound, limit: unam (Asiæ partem) inclusit ab oriente Phrygiâ (with determinare), Plin. 5, 27, 28. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To put in, insert, enter: i. verba versu, to put in a verse, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184:—i. tempora fastis, to enter, designate, mark, Hor.:—orationem in epistolam, to insert:—i. alqd orationi. \*\*2) Esp.: To confine, restrain: nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustiis, limited neither by time nor law, Liv. 24, 8. II. A) 1) To close or stop up, to block up, hinder: i. os alcui spongiâ, Sen. de Ira, 3, 19:—i. viam, Liv.:—i. vocem, to impede the speech, Cic. R. Post. 17:—i. spiritum, Liv.:—dolor includit lacrimas, Stat. [2] Meton.: To cover all over: emplastrum prioris gemmæ locum includat, Pall. \*\*B) Of time; To determine, close, finish: hujus actionem vespera inclusit, Plin. E. 2, 11:—forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop.:—i. mellationem Idibus Novembria, Plin.:—i. tempora, Hor.:—i. omnes potiones aquâ frigidâ, Cels.

**\*INCLŪSĪO**, ōnis. f. (includo) A shutting up: i. hominis, Cic. Vat. 10.

[INCLŪSOR, ōris. m. (includo) One that encloses: i. auri, gemmarum, a setter, Hier.]

[INCLŪSŪRA, æ. f. (includo) A sluice, ML. Fr. *écluse*.]

**IN-CLŪSUS**, a, um. part. of includo.

**INCLŪTUS**, a, um. See INCLITUS.

**IN-CLŪTUS**, a, um. See INCLITUS.

**\*\*IN-CŌACTUS**, a, um. (2. in-coactus) Not compelled: honestum i., Sen. E. 66.

**\*\*INCOCTĪLIS**, e. (incoquo) Overlaid or washed

with a metal.—Subst.: Incoctilia, ium. n. (sc. vasa) Tinned vessels, Plin. 34, 17, 48.

[INCOCTĪO, ōnis. f. (incoquo) A boiling, an incoction, C. Aur.]

[1. IN-COCTUS, a, um. (2. in-coquo) Not cooked or dressed, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53:—i. caro, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell.]

2. IN-COCTUS, a, um. part. of incoquo.

[IN-CŒNĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-cœnatus) That has not supped or taken any meal, hungry: i. senex, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 9.]

[IN-CŒNIS, e. (2. in-cœna) That has not supped or taken any meal (impransus): i. senex, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 18.]

**\*\*IN-CŒNO**, are. (1. in-cœno) To take food in any place: incœnante eo (doubtful, ul. cœnante), Suet. Tib. 39.

[IN-CŌGITĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-cogitabilis) I. Act.: Inconsiderate, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63; Lact. II. Pass.: Incomprehensible, Amm.; M. Cap.]

[IN-CŌGITĀNS, tis. (2. in-cogito) Thoughtless, inconsiderate, heedless, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 3.]

**\*\*IN-CŌGITĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-cogito) Unpremeditated. I. Pass.: Unstudied: i. opus, Sen. Ben. 6, 23:—i. alacritas, id.:—incogitata dicere, App. [II. Act.: Unthinking, inconsiderate, rash Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1; Lampr.]

[IN-CŌGITRO, are. (1. in-cogito) To think of, design, contrive: i. fraudem alcui, Hor. E. 2, 1, 122.]

**IN-COGNĪTUS**, a, um. (2. in-cognitus) I. Not examined, untried: i. causa, Cic. N. D. 2, 29:—i. res.

II. A) Unknown: ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic. Off. 1, 6:—vocalia nobis i.:—illi mihi fratrem, incognitum, qualis futurus esset, dederunt, of whom I did not know:—incognitus famæ, of whom one has never heard, obscure, Liv.:—habere alqm incognitum, not to know anybody, Suet.:—hence, abl. incognito, without knowledge: contineo igitur me, ne i. assentiar, Cic. Ac. 2, 43. \*\*B) Not acknowledged as one's own, unclaimed.—Subst.: Incognita, ōrum. n. plur. Things unclaimed: incognita sub hasta veniunt, whose owners are not known, Liv. 5, 16. [C] Act. 1) (for ignarus) Inexperienced, ignorant, ML. 2) (for immemor, ingratus) Unthankful, ML.]

[IN-COGNOSCO, ěre. (1. in-cognosco) To learn to know, to experience, (doubtful, ul. cognosceret), App.]

[IN-CŌHĪBĒO, ěre. v. a. To comprise, Lucr. 3, 445.]

[IN-CŌHĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-cohibilis) I. That cannot be kept together: i. onus (al. incohibile, i. e. that cannot be combined), Gell. 5, 3, 4. II. That cannot be restrained, Amm.]

[IN-CŌINQUĪNĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-coinquinatus) Unstained, undefiled: i. corpus, Bibl.]

**INCŌLA**, æ. c. (incolo) An inhabitant. I. Gen.: *Of persons:* i. mundi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37:—i. insulæ, Nep.:—[Poet.: turba incolæ for incolæ, Ov. Fast. 3, 582.]:—*Of animals:* i. aquarum:—rana stagni i.:—\*\**Of things:* i. arbor, native, belonging to one's own country, Plin. 12, 3, 7:—i. Padi, rivers that empty themselves into the Po, id.:—i. Aquilo, native, Hor. II. Esp.: One who resides anywhere without being admitted to the rights of citizenship [opp. 'civis']: peregrini et incolæ officium est, Cic. Off. 1, 34:—non ut i. atque habitatores:—Pythagoreos, incolas pæne nostros, almost countrymen of ours, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78.

[INCŌLĀTUS, ūs. m. (incolo) A dwelling in any place, Dig.:—Fig.: per incolatum Spiritus Sancti, indwelling, Tert.]

[INCOLLĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-collum) Without a collar: i. vestis, ML.]

1. IN-CŌLO, cōlŷi, cultum, 3. v. a. and n. (1. in-colo)

I. Act.: To inhabit: i. Delum, Cic. Verr. 1, 17:—i. urbem:—i. locum:—i. terras:—incessum i., inhabitare, Plin. E.:—i. atque habitare, Sil. \*\*II. Neut.: To dwell or abide in a place: qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1:—cis Rhenum i., id.:—inter mare Alpesque i., Liv.:—i. inter Appenninum Alpesque, id.

[2. IN-CŌLO, are. To inhabit: i. paradisum, Tert.]

[IN-COLORATE. *adv.* (2. in-colorate) *Without alleging a cause, Dig.*]

IN-CŌLŪMIS, *e.* (*abl. sing.*, incolumē, Cic. *Fragm. ap. Charis.*), (1. in-columis) *Unimpaired, uninjured, without loss*: cives sint i., florentes, Cic. *Mil.* 84: — se et *salvum* et incolumem velle: — urbem et cives *integros* incolumesque servari: — transducere incolumem exercitum, Cæs.: — vitam famamque tueri incolumem, Hor.: — i. et solida (hedera), Plin.: — ædes i. [*ædes vitiosæ*], in good condition, Dig.: — dos i., *entire, whole*, Plant.: — With *ab.*: i. a calamitate, Cic. *Pl.* 5: — [*Comp.*, incolumiores, *Quadrig. ap. Gell.*]

IN-CŌLŪMŪTAS, *âtis. f.* (incolumis) *Good condition, perfect soundness, safety, preservation*: i. est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic. *Inv.* 2, 56: — mundi i.: — ad incolumitatem pervenire, to a state of safety, Nep.: — incolumitatem polliceri, Cæs.: — *salus* i. que, Tac.: — pro incolumitate principis vota suscipere, id.: — [*plur.*, Arn.].

[IN-CŌMES, *itis.* (2. in-comes) *Without attendants, Fest.*]

[IN-CŌMIS, *e.* (2. in-comis) *Unpleasant*: i. vita, Macr.]

[IN-CŌMITATUS, *a, um.* (2. in-comitatus) *Unattended, without attendants*: i. virgines, Varr. *R.* 2, 10, 9: — i. funera, Lucr.: — virtus i., Ov.: — i. vestigia ferre, to go without attendance, Sil.]

[IN-CŌMITIO, *are.* (1. in-comitio) *Perhaps, to insult or rebuke in public*, Plant. *Cure.* 3, 30.]

[INCOMIUM, *ii. n.* *An ingredient of an ointment, Veg.*]

[IN-COMMĒABILIS, *e.* (2. in-commēabilis) *Impassable*: i. via, Amm.]

[IN-COMMENDATUS, *a, um.* (2. in-commendatus) *Not commended, disregarded; poet. given up, exposed*: tellus i. (sc. ventis), Ov. *M.* 11, 434.]

[IN-COMMINOR, *âri.* (1. in-comminor) *To threaten, pass.*: incomminatâ nece, App.]

[IN-COMMISCIBILIS, *e.* (2. in-commiscibilis) *That cannot be mingled, Tert.*]

[IN-COMMŌBILITAS, *âtis. f.* (2. in-commoveo) *Immovableness, insensibility, App.*]

IN-COMMŌDE. *adv.* I. *Inconveniently, incommodiously, not well, unfortunately*: i. venire ad alqm, Cic. *Att.* 7, 8: — i. persequi reliqua: — i. dicere, Varr.: — i. opposita signa, Liv.: — i. accidere, to happen unfortunately, Cæs. *B. G.* 5, 33: — cum illo actum *optime*: mecum incommodius, not at all well: — incommodiissime navigare. \*\*II. *Unseasonably, at an unseasonable time*: i. (fit) obviam, Ter. *Eun.* 2, 3, 37: — i. adversari, Liv.

[IN-COMMŌDISTICUS, *a, um.* (2. in-commodus) *A word formed on the occasion for in-commodus*, Plaut. *Capt.* 1, 1, 19.]

\*IN-COMMŌDITAS, *âtis. f.* (incommodus) I. *Inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness*: i. alienati animi, Cic. *Att.* 1, 17: — i. temporis, Liv.: — incommoitate abstinere apud convivas, *unbecomingness, uncomeliness, indecency*, Plaut.: — [*plur.*, Plaut.; Arn.]. \*\*II. *Prejudice, injury*, Ter. *And.* 3, 3, 35.]

IN-COMMŌDO, *i. v. n. and a.* (incommodus) \*I. *Neut.*: To occasion inconvenience or trouble, to be a means of inconvenience: i. alcuī, Ter. *And.* 1, 1, 135: — i. alcuī nihil, Cic. \*\*II. *Act.*: To incommode, hurt, injure, hinder: navigationem i., Dig.]

IN-COMMŌDUM, *i. n.* (incommodus) I. *Inconvenience*: tu igitur, ut scripsisti; nec id incommodo tuo, that it may be inconvenient to you, Cic. *Att.* 12, 47: — quod ipse qui delet, incommodo exacturum negat, not against your inclination.

II. *Unpleasantness, trouble, adversity; it is also used euphemistically for damage, loss, misfortune, defeat*: incommoda corporum, sufferings, Plin. 24, 17, 102: — i. pulmonum, id.: — i. vesicæ, id.: — te commoveri incommodo valetudinis tuæ, at the bad state of your health: — incommodo affici: — i. ferre alcuī: — i. afferre alcuī, Cæs.

IN-COMMŌDUS, *a, um.* (2. in-commodus) *Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, troublesome*,

*disagreeable, unfavourable*: colloquium non i., Cic. *Att.* 14, 6: — non incommodâ voce, without one unpleasant word, without a harsh word, Liv.: — i. valetudo, indisposition: — in rebus ejus incommodis, unpleasant situation, need: — incommodum esse alcuī, to be troublesome to anybody, Plaut.: — [*Comp.*, Dig.] — Sup., Cic. *Cluent.* 59.

[IN-COMMŌTE. *adv.* (2. in-commotus) *Immovably, unchangeably, firmly*, Cod. *Just.*]

[IN-COMMŪNIS, *e.* (2. in-communis) *Not common*, Tert.]

\*IN-COMMŪTĀBĪLIS, *e.* (2. in-commutabilis) *Unchangeable*: i. status rei publicæ, Cic. *Rep.* 2, 33.

[IN-COMMŪTĀBĪLITAS, *âtis. f.* (incommutabilis) *Unchangeableness*, August.]

[IN-COMMŪTĀBĪLĒTER. *adv.* *Unchangeably*, August.]

\*\*IN-COMPĀRĀBĪLIS, *e.* (2. in-comparabilis) *That cannot be compared, incomparable*: i. magister, Quint. 1, 2, 11: — sublimitas i., Plin.

[IN-COMPĀRĀBĪLĒTER. *adv.* *Without comparison*: i. plura, incomparably more, August: — i. pulchrior, id.]

[IN-COMPĀRĀTUS, *a, um.* for in-comparabilis. (2. in-comparo) *Incomparable*: i. conjux, Inscr.]

[IN-COMPASSĪBĪLIS, *e.* (2. in-compassibilis) *That cannot suffer together with another*: i. pater, Tert.]

[IN-COMPASSĪBĪLITAS, *âtis. f.* *Incapacity of suffering together with another*, ML.]

\*\*IN-COMPERTUS, *a, um.* (2. in-compertus) *Of which we have no information, unknown*: inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum (est), Liv. 4, 23: — origo atque natura ejus i. est mihi, Plin.: — qualis sit ea, incompertum habeo, I have no intelligence, id.

[IN-COMPĒTENS, *tis.* (2. in-competo) *Not sufficient*, LL.]

[IN-COMPĒTENTER. *adv.* *Incompetently, inadequately*, Dig.]

[IN-COMPLĒTUS, *a, um.* (2. in-completus) *Incomplete*, LL.]

\*\*IN-COMPŌSITE. *adv.* I. *Without order, disorderly*: i. venire, Liv. 25, 37. II. *Inelegantly, harshly; horrid* atque i. efferre alqd, Quint. 10, 2, 17.

\*\*IN-COMPŌSĪTUS, *a, um.* (2. in-compositus) *Not well or properly put together or composed, out of order, disordered*. I. *Prop.*: i. agmen, Liv. 5, 28: — i. (hostes), id. II. *Fig.*: *Esp. of Style; Inelegant, clumsy, not well arranged*: Æschylus rudis et i., Quint. 10, 1, 66: — i. oratio, id.: — i. pes, Hor.: — incompositus moribus, Quint.

\*\*IN-COMPRĒHENSĪBĪLIS, *e.* (2. in-comprehensibilis) *That cannot be held or seized*. I. *Prop.*: i. parvitas arenæ, Col. 10 præf. 4. II. *Fig.* A) *That cannot be caught hold of or refuted, not tangible*: in disputando i. et lubricus, Plin. *E.* 1, 20, 6. B) *Incomprehensible, that cannot be comprehended or understood*: i. natura, Cels. præf. C) *Indomitable, that cannot be subdued*: i. arbitrium consuetudinis, Sen. ad *Helv.* 11, 1. D) *Endless*: i. opus, Sen. *E.* 94, 14.

[IN-COMPRĒHENSĪBĪLĒTER. *adv.* *Incomprehensibly*, Hier.]

\*IN-COMPRĒHENSUS (contr. incomprehensus), *a, um.* (2. in-comprehendo) *Not comprehended, incomprehensible*: quæ nos i. et non percepta dicimus, Cic. *Ac.* 2, 29: — i. præcepta, Quint.: — [incomprensa virtus, Prud.]

[INCOMPTE (incompt.). *adv.* *Without ornament*, Stat.]

IN-COMPTUS (incompt.), *a, um.* (2. in-comptus) *Undorned, undressed*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: incompitor capillus, Suet. *Aug.* 69: — i. caput, Hor. II. *Meton.*: i. oratio, Cic. de *Or.* 23: — i. versus, rough verses, Virg.

[IN-CONCESSĪBĪLIS, *e.* (2. in-concedo) *Inadmissible*, Tert.]

\*\*IN-CONCESSUS, *a, um.* (2. in-concedo) [I. *Unallowed, forbidden*: i. Hymenæi, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 651.] II. *Not conceded, impossible*: cum totum exprimere pæne sit homini inconcessum, Quint. 10, 2, 26.

[IN-CONCĪLIQ 1. (2. in-concilio) *To disturb the peace, to*



make an enemy, to alienate, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 84. — But also (1. in-conc.) To entice one over to one's side, id. Tr. 1, 2, 99.]

[IN-CONCINNE. *adv.* Awkwardly, absurdly, App.]

**\*\*IN-CONCINNITAS**, ātis. *f.* (inconcinnus) Awkwardness, inelegance: i. sententiarum, Suet. Aug. 86.

[IN-CONCINNITER. *adv.* (inconcinnus) Inelegantly, Gell.]

**\*IN-CONCINNUS**, a, um. (2. in-concinnus) Awkward, inelegant: i. homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 4: — i. asperitas, Hor.

[IN-CONCĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-concicio) Not quick: i. gradus, Amm.]

[IN-CONCRĒTUS, a, um. (2. in-concretus) Bodiless, incorporeal: i. substantia, LL.]

[IN-CONCŪPISCO, ēre. *v. a.* (1. in-concupisco) To wish for: i. amicitiam, App.]

[IN-CONCUSSE. *adv.* Undisturbedly, firmly, Cod. Th.]

**\*\*IN-CONCUSSUS**, a, um. (2. in-concussus) Unshaken, undisturbed. I. Prop.: Plin. Pan. 82, 2. II. Fig.: Unshaken, i. e. firm, constant, unchanged: i. homo, Sen. de Ira, 3, 25: — i. pax, Tac.: — i. otium, Sen. E.

IN-CONDĪTE. *adv.* Confusedly, Cic.; Gell.

IN-CONDĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-condo) [I. Not made, not created, Tert.] II. **\*\*A** 1) Not laid up in a storehouse: i. fructus, Col. 1, 5. **\*\*2**) Not buried, uninterred: i. corpora, Luc. 6, 101: — i. cineres, Sen. B) Disordered, confused, out of order: i. acies, Liv. 44, 39: — i. ordo ramorum, Plin.: — i. turba, an unmannerly crowd, Suet.: — i. clamor, Plin. E.: — i. res, Liv.: — i. dicendi consuetudo, Cic. de Or. 3, 44: — i. jus civile: — i. carmina, not artificial, rude, Liv.: — i. verba, inelegant, badly formed: — i. libertas, without order, Liv.

**\*\*IN-CONFECTUS**, a, um. (2. in-conficio) Not wrought, undigested: intestina inconfectum reddunt (al., imperfectum), Cels. 4, 16.

**\*\*IN-CONFŪSUS**, a, um. (2. in-confusus) Unconfused. I. Prop.: i. mundus, Sen. Q. Nu. 2, 45. II. Fig.: Unembarrassed, not disconcerted: intrepidus ique animus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 12.

[IN-CONGĒLĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-congelo) That cannot be frozen: i. mare, Gell.]

[IN-CONGRESSĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-congredior) Unapproachable, inaccessible, Tert.]

[IN-CONGRŪE. *adv.* Unsuitably, inconsistently, Maer.]

**\*\*IN-CONGRŪENS**, tis. (2. incongruens) Inconsistent, unsuitable: Plin. E. 13. — [With dat.: i. sibi, Gell.]

[IN-CONGRŪENTER. *adv.* Unsuitably, Tert.]

[IN-CONGRŪENTĪA, æ. *f.* (incongruens) Unsuitableness, Tert.]

[IN-CONGRŪUS, a, um. (2. in-congruus) Inconsistent, unsuitable, incongruous: propositiones inter se i., App.]

[IN-CONNEXUS, a, um. (2. in-connecto) Unconnected, Aus.]

[IN-CONNĪVENS, tis. (2. in-conniveo) I. Prop.: That does not close the eyes, Gell. 2, 1, 2. II. Fig. of the eyes: Not closing: i. oculus iustitiæ, Amm.]

[IN-CONNĪVUS, a, um. (2. in-conniveo) I. Not closing the eyes: i. vigilantia, App. II. Of the eyes: Not closing, App.]

[IN-CONSENTĀNEUS, a, um. (2. in-consentaneus) Unsuitable, unfit, M. Cap.]

[IN-CONSEQUENS, tis. (2. in-consequens) Without due consequence or connection: i. locutio, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 9: — hence, per insequens, want of consequence, Gell.]

**\*\*IN-CONSEQUENTĪA**, æ. *f.* (insequens) Want of consequence, inconclusiveness, Quint. 8, 8, 10.

[IN-CONSIDĒRANS, tis. (2. in-considero) That acts inconsiderately; in the Sup., Tert.]

[IN-CONSIDĒRANTER. *adv.* Inconsiderately, Hier.]

**\*IN-CONSIDĒRANTĪA**, æ. *f.* (inconsiderans) Inconsiderateness, indiscretion, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9; S. t.

IN-CONSIDĒRĀTE. *adv.* Inadvertently, inconsiderately, Cic. Off. 1, 29. — [Comp., V. Max.]

[IN-CONSIDĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* for inconsiderantia, LL.]

IN-CONSIDĒRĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-considero) I. Unadvised, not well considered: i. cupiditas, Cic. Qu. 25: — inconsideratissima temeritas. II. Of persons; Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate: nos ita leve, atque i. sumus, Cic. Div. 2, 27: — Comp., Nep.

[IN-CONSĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-consitus) Not sown upon: i. ager, Varr.]

[IN-CONSŌLĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-consolabilis) Inconsolable, that cannot be mitigated; poet., incurable: i. vulnus, Ov. M. 5, 426.]

[IN-CONSŌNANS, antis. (2. in-consonans) Inharmonious, Gramm.]

[IN-CONSPĒCTUS, a, um. (2. in-conspectio) Not well considered, Gell.]

[IN-CONSPĪCŪS, a, um. (2. in-conspicius) Not conspicuous or remarkable: i. mors, Flor.]

IN-CONSTANS, tis. (2. in-constans) Inconstant, capricious, changeable: visus es esse i., Cic. R. Com. 6: — quid inconstantius deo? — populus in omnibus inconstantissimus, Sen.: — Meton.: i. venti, Plin.: — i. literæ: — inconstantissimus vultus, Gell.

IN-CONSTANTER. *adv.* Inconsistently, changeably, inconstantly, capriciously: i. loqui, not logically or consistently, Cic. Ac. 2, 17: — i. et turbide: — hæc inconstantissime dicuntur, without the least logical consequence.

INCONSTANTĪA, æ. *f.* (inconstans) Inconstancy, capriciousness, fickleness, changeableness: i. fulgoris, Plin. 37, 13: — i. artis, id.: — i. mensuræ, id.: — i. frontis, ac luminum, Quint.: — esp. as a fault, with mutabilitas, mobilitas, levitas, temeritas: i. mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35: — i. levitate implicata: — i. et temeritas: — quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? — fama inconstantia.

[IN-CONSTO, are. (1. in-consto) I. q. constare, ML.]

**\*\*IN-CONSŪĒTUS**, a, um. (2. in-consuetus) I. Unusual: i. salsitudo, Vitruv. 1, 4: — i. sermo, id. [II. Unaccustomed, not accustomed to: i. mensæ optimæ, Sil.]

IN-CONSULTE. *adv.* Inconsiderately, unadvisedly: i. dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 26: — i. vivere, Sen.: — prælium incaute i. que committere, Liv.: — Comp., Cæs.

[INCONSULTUM, i. n. (1. inconsultus) Inconsiderate conduct, thoughtlessness: i. senatus, Sil. 8, 217.]

1. IN-CONSULTUS, a, um. (2. in-consulo) **\*\*I.** Not consulted: inconsulto senatu, Liv. 36, 36, 2. [II. That has not taken, or is without, advice, Virg. Æ. 3, 452.]

III. Unadvised, inconsiderate, of persons and things: i. homo, Cic. Dei. 6: — i. turba, Liv.: — i. ratio, inconsiderate proceeding: — i. largitio, Liv.: — i. aures (plebis), Sen.: — i. motus, Gell.: — [Comp. and Sup., LL.] — **\*\*Abl.** *adv.* inconsulto, thoughtlessly, inconsiderately, A. Her.

[2. IN-CONSULTUS, ūs. *m.* (only in the abl. sing.) (2. in-consulo) A not taking advice or counsel: inconsultu meo, without taking or asking my advice, Plaut.]

[IN-CONSUMMĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (inconsummatus) Imperfection, incompleteness, Tert.]

[IN-CONSUMMĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-consummatus) Not completed, imperfect, incomplete, Amm.]

[IN-CONSUMPTUS, a, um. (2. in-consumo) Unconsumed, undiminished, Ov. M. 7, 592.]

[IN-CONTĀMINĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-contaminabilis) That cannot be defiled, incontaminable, Tert.]

[IN-CONTĀMINĀBĪLĪTER. *adv.* Without capability of contamination, August.]

**\*\*IN-CONTĀMINĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-contamino) Untamined, unpolluted, undefiled, Liv. 4, 2.]

[INCONTANTER. See INCUNCTANTER.]

## IN-CONTEMPLABILIS

[IN-CONTEMPLABILIS, e. (2. in-contemplabilis) *That cannot be looked upon or contemplated, Tert.*]

[IN-CONTEMPTIBILIS, e. (2. in-contemptibilis) *Not contemptible, Tert.*]

\*IN-CONTENTUS, a, um. (2. in-contentus) *Unstretched, not strained*: i. fides, Cic. Fin. 4, 27.

[IN-CONTIGUUS, a, um. (2. in-contiguus) *That cannot be touched*: deus tactu i., Arn.]

\*\*IN-CONTINENS, tis. (2. in-continens) I. *Not holding or retaining*: i. uterus urinam reddit, Plin. 8, 43, 68. II. *Meton.*: *Intemperate, immoderate, incontinent*: i. homo, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 9; Hor. O. 3, 4, 77: — i. manus, id.: — *With genit. following*: i. sui, Sen.

\*IN-CONTINENTER, adv. *Intemperately, immoderately, incontinently*: nihil i. facere, Cic. Off. 3, 8: — i. bis die cibum sumere, Cels.

IN-CONTINENTIA, æ. f. (incontinens) \*\*I. *Inability of holding or retaining*: i. urinæ, an involuntary discharge, Plin. 20, 15, 57. \*II. *Fig.*: *Inability of restraining one's desires, intemperance, incontinence*: i. intemperantique, Cic. Cael. 11, 25: — et cupiditas et i.

[IN-CONTRA, adv. and prep. (1. in-contra) I. *For juxta, ML.* II. *Opposite, i. transiens, ML. Hence, Fr. encontre.*]

[IN-CONTRADICIBILIS, e. (2. in-contradico) *That cannot be contradicted, Tert.*]

[INCONTRAM. I. q. in contra, ML.]

\*\*IN-CONVENIENS, tis. (2. inconveniens) I. *Prop.*: *Inconsistent, unsuitable*, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13: — *inconvenientia inter se jungere*, Sen. — [i. corpus, dissimilar, Phædr.] II. *Fig.*: *Improper, unbecoming, App.*

[IN-CONVENIENTER, adv. *Unsuitably, Aug.*]

[IN-CONVENIENTIA, æ. f. (inconveniens) *Inconsistency, Tert.*]

[IN-CONVERTIBILIS, e. (2. in-converto) *Unchangeable, Tert.*]

[IN-CONVOLUTUS, a, um. (1. in-convolvere) *Heaped together*: i. casus, Amm.]

[IN-CŪPIŌSUS, a, um. (2. in-copiosus) *Not furnished with provisions*: i. solitudo, Tert.]

[IN-CŪPRIO, are. (ἰγκοπρίω) *To stain, defile, ML.*]

\*\*IN-CŪQUO, xi, etum. 3. v. a. (1. in-coquo) I. A) *To boil in or with any thing*: i. radices Baccho, in wine, Virg. G. 4, 270: — i. cotonea melle, Plin.: — i. glessum adipi, id.: — i. alium fabæ, id.: — i. cruorem herbis, Hor.: — succum incoqui sole, Plin.: — i. succum cum melle, Cels. B) *Meton.*: (1) *To dip, dye, colour*: vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Virg. G. 3, 307: — incocti corpora Mauri, coloured, made brown by the heat of the sun, Sil. \*\*2) *To cover or plate with metal*: i. stannum æreis operibus, to tin, Plin. 39, 17, 48: — i. argentum, to silver, id. [II. *Fig.*: *To fill with any thing*: incoctum generoso pectus honesto, Pers.]

[IN-CŌRAM, adv. (1. in-coram) I. *In the presence of*: i. omnium, App.: — i. sui, id. II. *Abso.*: *Publicly, App.*]

[IN-CORDATUS, a, um. (2. in-cordatus) *Unmindful, ML.*]

[IN-CŪRŌNATUS, a, um. (2. in-coronatus) *Uncrowned*: i. simulacra, App.]

[IN-CŪRŌNO, are. (1. in-corono) *To crown*; for coronare, ML.]

[IN-CORPŌRABILIS, e. (2. in-corporo) *Incorporeal, Tert.*]

\*\*IN-CORPŌRĀLIS, e. (2. in-corporalis) *Incorporeal, immaterial*, Sen. E. 90: — nomina i., such as indicate something not bodily (abstract, e. g. virtus), Prisc.

[IN-CORPŌRĀLITAS, ætis. f. (incorporalis) *Incorporality, Macr.*]

[IN-CORPŌRĀLITER, adv. *Incorporally, without a body, LL.*]

[IN-CORPŌRĀTIO, ōnis. f. I. *Formation into a body; bodily constitution, ML.* II. *In Medic.*: *Digestion, ML.* III. *In Law*: *Confiscation, the imperial treasury, ML.*]

[IN-CORPŌREUS, a, um. (2. in-corporeus) *Incorporeal, Gell.*]

[IN-CORPŌRO, 1. v. a. (1. in-corporo) I. *To unite with the body, Sol.* II. *To furnish with a body, Prud.* III. *To join to, to incorporate; for adjungere, aggregare, ML.*]

## IN-CREDUNDUS

[IN-CORRECTUS, a, um. (2. in-correctus) *Unimproved, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 23.*]

[IN-CORRIGIBILIS, e. (2. in-corrigo) *That cannot be improved or corrected, incorrigible, LL.*]

IN-CORRUPTUS, adv. *Uncorruptly, purely, justly*: i. iudicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: — i. loqui, Gell.

[IN-CORRUPTĒLA, æ. f. (2. in-cor.) I. q. incorruptio, Eccl.]

[IN-CORRUPTIBILIS, e. (2. in-corruptibilis) *Incorruptible, imperishable, Eccl.*]

[IN-CORRUPTIBILITAS, ætis. f. (incorruptibilis) *Incorruptibility, imperishableness, Tert.*]

[IN-CORRUPTIBILITER, adv. *Imperishably; Comp., August.*]

[IN-CORRUPTIO, ōnis. f. (2. in-corruptio) *Incorruptibility, imperishableness, Eccl.*]

[IN-CORRUPTIVUS, a, um. (2. in-cor.) *Imperishable, Hier.*]

[IN-CORRUPTŌRIUS, a, um. (2. in-cor.) *Imperishable, Tert.*]

IN-CORRUPTUS, a, um. (2. in-corruptus) *Uncorrupt*. I. *Prop.*: i. succus et sanguis, Cic. Brut. 9: — i. aqua, Plin.: — i. materia, sound wood, not worm-eaten etc., id.: — i. templum, uninjured, not overthrown, Liv.: — lignum incorruptius, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *Uncorrupt, uninjured, unadulterated, unbrided, pure, genuine*. A) *Of persons*: i. testis, Cic. Fin. 1, 21: — i. virgo: — i. adversus blandientes, incorruptible, that cannot be bribed or led astray, Tac.: — custos incorruptissimus, Hor. B) *Of things*: i. sensus, Cic. Ac. 2, 7: — i. animus: — i. integritas Latini sermonis: — i. vita, irrefragable, Tac.: — i. iudicium, Liv.: — i. origo, pure, genuine, Plin.: — i. præda, undiminished, Tac.: — quoniam id modo i. foret, secum agitabat, how to arrive in the surest manner at the truth, id.

[IN-COXO, are. (1. in-coxa) *To squat, cower (as an animal), Pomp. ap. Non.*]

[IN-CRASSO, are. (1. in-crasso) *To make thick, thicken, Tert.*: to fatten: i. aucas et pullos, ML.]

IN-CRĒBRESCO or -BESCO, brūi or būi, ēre. v. n. (1. in-crebresco) *To become frequent or strong, to increase, grow, spread, prevail, gain ground*: increbrescit ventus, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: — increbuit auster, Cæs.: — increbescunt undæ, Cat.: — increbrescit nemorum marmur, Virg.: — consuetudo increbuit: — sermo increbuit: — increbuit fama, Liv.: — increbuit numerus: — *Abso.*: proverbio increbuit, has become a proverb, Liv. 8, 8.

[IN-CREBRO, 1. v. n. (1. in-crebro) *To do any thing frequently, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 29.*]

[IN-CRĒDENDUS or -DUNDUS, a, um. (2. in-credo) *Incredible, App.*]

[IN-CRĒDENS, entis. (2. in-credo) *An unbeliever, infidel*: i. Saraceni, ML.]

IN-CRĒDIBILIS, e. (2. in-credibilis) I. *Incredible*. A) *Prop.*: i. est, it is incredible, Cic. Phil. 27: — i. res: — i. auditu, incredible to hear: — i. dictu, Nep.: — i. memoratu, incredible to relate, Sall.: — *With a relative clause*: i. est, quanta me molestia affecerit: — i. quantum coaluere, in an incredible manner, uncommonly, Just. — \*\*Comp., Sen. B) *Meton.*: *Incredible, extraordinary*: i. fides, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: — i. vis ingenii: — i. furor: — incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt. [II. *That deserves no faith or credit, or that is not believed*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3. III. *Unbelieving*: i. cogitur credere, App.]

[IN-CRĒDIBILITAS, ætis. f. (incredibilis) I. *Incredibility, Dig.* II. *Incredulity, App.*]

IN-CRĒDIBILITER, adv. *In an incredible manner, incredibly, extraordinarily*, Cic. de Sen. 15.

\*\*IN-CRĒDĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-credo) *Disbelieved*: i. inertia, Sen. Contr. 5, 30.

[IN-CRĒDŪLITAS, ætis. f. (incredulus) *Incredulity, App.*]

\*\*IN-CRĒDŪLUS, a, um. (2. in-credulus) I. *Act*: *Unbelieving, incredulous*, Hor. A. P. 188: i. patronus, Quint. [II. *Pass.*: *Incredible*: i. res, Gell.]

[INCRĒDUNDUS, a, um. See INCRĒDENDUS.]

[INCREMENTULUM, i. n. dem. (incrementum) *A little increase, App.*]

INCREMENTUM, i. n. (increso) *Growth, increase.*

I. A) Prop.: i. vitium, Cic. de Sen. 15:—animalia parvi incrementi, size, Col.:—herbæ validioris incrementi, id.:—i. urbis, Liv.:—i. lucis, Plin.:—i. capere, of the moon, Col. B) Fig.: summo bono afferre i., to further or promote the growth:—\*\*Also of an increase of honour, a rising in dignity: illis incrementis (dignitatis) fecit viam, Vell.:—causam incrementorum patri fuisse, Suet. \*\*2) In Rhet., a figure: An advance from weaker to stronger terms (ἀλλήλοις), Quint. 8, 4, 3. \*\*[I. Concr. A) That by means of which any thing grows; Growth, increase: incremento novare exercitum, Curt. 5, 8:—i. præfectorum et ducum, the young nobility (as growing up to be made prefects, generals, etc.), id.:—legata cum incremento restituere, with the interest, Suet. B) Poet.: That from which any thing springs or takes its origin: dentes populi i. futuri, Ov. M. 3, 103:—a pupil, disciple: i. Jovis, Virg.]

[IN-CREMO. 1. (1. in-cremo) *To consume by burning, Flor.*]

[IN-CRĒPĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A chiding, Tert.*]

[IN-CRĒPĀTĪVE. adv. (increpo) *Chidingly, Sid.*]

[IN-CRĒPĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (increpo) *Chiding, Sid.*]

\*\*IN-CRĒPĪTO. 1. v. n. and a. (increpo) [I. Neut. *To call to or upon, to cry out; to encourage, Virg. Æ. 1, 738: to blame, censure: tibi increpantem, Prop.* II. Act. A) *To chide, blame, rebuke: i. atque incusare Belgas, Cæs. B. G. 2, 15:—i. vocibus, id.:—i. verbis, Liv.:—i. æstimate seram, Virg.:—i. alqm moræ, Sil.:—[to reproach: i. rugas alicui, Prop.:—i. ignaviam alicui, V. Max. B) To beat, strike: i. pectora dextra, Stat.]*

1. IN-CRĒPĪTUS, a, um. *part. of increpo.*

[2. INCRĒPĪTUS, ūs. m. (increpo) *A chiding, rebuking, App.*]

IN-CRĒPO, pūi (rarely āvi), pītum (rarely ātum). v. n. and a. (1. in-crepo) I. Neut. A) *To make a noise or sound, to sound, resound: simul ut discus increpuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 5:—i. clipeo, Virg.:—Umber (canis) increpuit malis, was grinding his teeth, id.:—increpat ultro, calls out, id.:—increpuere arma, Liv. B) Fig.: *To sound, make a noise, be noised abroad: increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic. Mur. 10:—si quid increpet erroris, Liv.:—quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, at the least noise.* II. Act. [A) *To strike against with noise, to make a noise against a person or thing: increpuit unda latus, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 24:—sonitus aures increpat, Enn. ap. Non.:—totus timeo, ita me increpuit Jupiter, thundered against me, Plaut.] \*\*B) 1) *To call or cry out to one, to call upon: Tullium nomine increpans, Liv. 2) Esp. a) To chide, rebuke, upbraid, reprove, blame loudly: i. omnes bonos male dictis, Sall. Cat. 21:—i. alqm voce gravissimā, Suet.:—i. omnes, Liv.:—Phœbus volentem prælia me loqui increpuit lyrā, admonished or warned me, Hor.:—i. vallum saltu, to leap over the rampart, uttering terms of contempt, Flor. b) *To stimulate, excite, encourage: i. boves stimulo, Tib.:—morantes æris rauci canor increpat, Virg. c) To shake, disturb, frighten: i. pectus, Hor.] C) 1) *To cause to sound or resound, to utter: i. minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6:—i. sonitum, Virg.:—i. lyram, Ov.:—hæc in regem increpans, Liv.:—With acc. and inf.: increpans, timeri hostes, id. 3, 3. 2) To upbraid or reproach one with a fault: illis versibus increpat eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Ac. 2, 23:—i. perfidiam:—i. fugam:—i. molliem ignaviamque, Liv. D) *To resound with any thing, to make one's self heard by any thing: i. Ityn, Prop.]******

IN-CRESCO, ōvi. 3. v. n. (1. in-creso) [I. *To grow to or upon any thing: squamæ cuti increscunt, Ov. M. 4, 476.*]

\*\*II. A) Prop.: *To grow, increase: maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels. 1, 3:—arbor i., Col.:—increscunt æquora ventis, Ov. B) Fig.: increscit morbus, Cels. 3, 2:—increscit audacia, Liv.:—dolor increvit, Ov.:—sententiam i. et invalescere videmus, Dig.:—esp. of an orator: To*

*make use of stronger expressions, advance from weaker to stronger terms, Quint. 8, 4, 2.*

\*\*IN-CRĒTO. 1. (1. in-creta) *To besmear or whiten with chalk: i. faciem, Petr. 102.*

[1. IN-CRĒTUS, a, um. (2. in-cerno) I. *Not sifted: i. furfures, coarse, App. II. Not separated, undivided: piper album i. cum sale nigro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 74.]*

2. IN-CRĒTUS, a, um. *part. of incerno.*

[IN-CRĪMĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (2. in-criminatio) *Innocence, blamelessness, Tert.*]

[IN-CRISPĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (1. in-crispo) *A crisping or curling of the hair, Eccl.]*

[1. IN-CRŪENTĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-cruento) *Unbloody, not stained with blood: inque cruentatus Cæneus, Ov. M. 12, 497.]*

[2. IN-CRŪENTĀTUS, a, um. (1. in-cruentatus) *Besmear with blood, bloody, Tert.*]

[IN-CRŪENTE. adv. *Without blood, without bloodshed, Prud.]*

\*\*IN-CRŪENTUS, a, um. (2. in-cruentus) I. *Pass.: Bloodless, i. e. in which little or no blood has been shed (usually with haud, neque): haud i. prælium, Liv. 2, 56:—i. victoria, id. II. Act.: Bloodless, i. e. that sheds no blood, without bloodshed: i. miles, Liv. 8, 29:—Alexander i. Darium devicit, id.:—i. exercitus, Sall.]*

[IN-CRUSTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An encrusting with plaster, chalk, marble, etc.: i. parietum, a parieting, Dig.]*

[IN-CRUSTO. 1. (1. in-crusto) *As it were, to cover with a crust, coat, or rind; To encrust: i. ollam sapā, Varr. R. R. 3, 14:—i. parietem, to cover or overlay with a coat of gypsum or cement, Dig.:—i. vas sincerum, poet., as it were, to daub over virtues with the names of vices, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56.]*

\*\*IN-CŪBĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A sitting upon eggs, a brooding, Plin. 10, 54, 75.—[A lying on skins in a temple, an Egyptian mode of curing diseases, incubation, NL.] II. Fig.: An unlawful possession, Cod. Just.]*

[IN-CŪBĀTOR, ōris. m. I. *One that lies anywhere: i. fani, one that lies or sleeps in a temple, Tert. II. An unlawful possessor of property, Macr. III. One who entirely devotes himself to any matter, ML.]*

\*\*IN-CŪBĪTO. 1. (1. in-cubo) I. *To lie in or upon any thing: asini incubitant nonnisi spatiosa laxitate, Plin. 8, 43, 68. II. Esp.: To sit on eggs, Col. 8, 14, 9.—[Of cohabitation, Plaut.]*

1. IN-CŪBĪTUS, a, um. *part. of 1. incubo.*

\*\*2. IN-CŪBĪTUS, ūs. m. (1. incubo) I. *A lying on or upon any thing: i. lateris, on the side, Plin. 28, 4, 14. II. Esp.: A sitting on eggs, Plin. 10, 54, 75.*

1. IN-CŪBO, ūi (rarely āvi), ītum (rarely ātum). 1. (1. incubo) *To lie in or upon any thing.* \*\*I. Gen.: i. super fomentum, Sen. de V. B. 25:—i. cortici, Liv.:—i. stramentis, Hor.:—i. vesti, Just.:—[With abl.: i. purpura atque auro, Sen. Poet.:—hasta i. humero, rests on the shoulder, Ov.:—With acc.: i. folles, App.:—i. cæspitem ut torum, Front.]

II. Esp. A) *To lie down or sleep in a temple, in order to receive communications from a deity, or to recover from a disease: i. in Pasiphææ fano (an old reading excubare), Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97:—i. pellibus, Virg. Æ. 7, 88:—i. tumulis, Mel. 1, 8, 8:—i. Jovi, in the temple of Jupiter, Plaut. B) 1) Prop.: *To sit upon eggs, to brood, hatch: i. ovis, Col. 8, 8:—i. fetibus, the same, id.:—i. ova, Plin.:—ova incubanda subicere, id.:—ova incubita, id.:—Absol.: i., to brood, hatch, id. 10, 60. 2) Fig. a) *To brood over, as it were (a possession, etc.), i. e. to watch anxiously, to guard, lie on it in order to keep watch: i. pecuniæ, Cic. Cluent. 26:—i. eloquentiam velut clausos thesauros (an old reading, clausis thesauris), Quint. b) To threaten incessantly: i. Italia, Flor. c) To possess unlawfully: i. rei alienæ, Dig.] [C) To reside, dwell, abide at: i. Erymantho, Ov. Her. 4, 87: i. tabernulam, App.:—i. lucos consitos, id.:—ponto nox incubat atra, rests on, i. e. broods or hovers over, Virg.] \*\*D) *To be near or contiguous to, to bor-****

*der upon*: jugum incubans mari, Plin. 6, 17, 20. [E] *To be on the throne, to rule, govern*: sedente Gregorio papa, incubante Philippo rege, in the reign of, ML.]

**\*\*2. IN-CŪBO, ōnis. m. (1. incubo) I. One that lies upon any thing, Petr. 38. [IL A nightmare, Tert.]**

[INCŪBUS, i. m. (1. incubo) A nightmare, August.]

[IN-CŪDO, di, sum. 3. (1. in-cudo) *To forge, form by the hammer, fabricate*: incusa auro dona, Pers. 2, 52: — lapis incusus, a sharpened stone for a handmill, Virg.]

[IN-CULCĀTO, ōnis. f. An inculcating, Tert.]

[IN-CULCĀTOR, ōris. m. One that tramples upon, Tert.]

**IN-CULCO. 1. (1. in-calco) I. To tread down, tread in. \*\*A) Prop.**: i. aream, Col. 2, 20: — i. lapides, id.: — i. semen obrutum paviculā, id. **B) Meton.**: *To cover any thing by treading upon it, to stamp or tread down or in, make firm by treading upon*: i. foramen cinere, Pall. 1, 35, 8: — quicquid nimis inculcatum obitumque alqā re erat, Gell.] **II. To stuff, press, or thrust into. \*\*A) Prop.**: i. lanam moribus canis, Plin. 29, 2, 9: — i. pannos, Col. **B) Fig. 1) To stuff or cram in, insert: i. verba Græca, Cic. Off. 1, 31: — i. postrema: — i. leviora: — i. inanias verba: — ἀπεχέτω inculcatum crebris locis et refectum, furnished or improved with additions, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1. **2) To impress upon the memory or the mind in general; to inculcate**: i. alqd memoris iudiciis, Quint. 6, 4, 5: — tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28: — i., ut etc.: — i. oculis imagines, to urge or force upon, to obtrude: — i. se alcis auribus, to intrude, press one's self upon.**

[IN-CULPABILIS, e. (2. in-culpabilis) *Unblamable*: i. numen, Prud.: — i. lapis, spotless, unstained, without flaws, Sol.]

[IN-CULPĀTIM. adv. (inculpatus) *Without blame*, Cod. Th.]

[IN-CULPĀTUS, a, um. (2. inculpo) *Blameless, inculpable*, Ov. M. 9, 671. — Sup., Gell.]

**INCULTE. adv. I. Inelegantly, uncouthly, roughly, clownishly, without refinement**: i. vivere, without elegance or luxury, Cic. Qu. 18: — incultus agere and agitare, Sall. **II. Of style; Without rhetorical ornament, aphoristically**: i. dicere, Cic. Brut. 28.

**1. IN-CULTUS, a, um. (2. in-colo) Uncultivated, unpolished, inelegant, unadorned, rude**: i. ager, Cic. R. Com. 12: — i. via, unpaved: — i. regio: — i. locus [locus cultus or consitus]: — i. trames, uncultivated, solitary, Prop.: — quid incultus oppidis? — i. comæ, uncombed, disorderly, Ov.: — i. canities, Virg.: — i. genæ, filthy, squalid, Ov.: — homines intonsi et i., unpolished, rough, Liv.: — i. versus, unpolished, Hor.: — i. ingenium, uncultivated, uneducated, id.: — indocti i. que, without instruction and polish, Sall.

**\*\*2. IN-CULTUS, ūs. m. (2. in-cultus) Want of cultivation**: incultu, tenebris, etc., squalor, filth, Sall. Cat. 55: — ingenium incultu torpescere, id. Jug. 2: — honores desertos per incultum et negligentiam, Liv.

**\*\*INCUMBA, æ. f. (incumbo) The impost, part of a pier from which the arch springs, Vitruv. 6, 11.**

**IN-CUMBO, cūbui, cūbitum. 3. (1. in-cubo) I. A) Prop.** 1) *Gen.*: *To lay one's self upon any thing, to lean or recline upon*: i. toro, Virg. Æ. 4, 650: — i. remis, id.: — i. olivæ tereti, on a staff of olive-tree, id.: — i. ad alqm, to lean or bend towards, Ov.: — i. in alqm, to lean upon, rest or repose against, Curt.: — i. super brachium, Petr.: — i. in gladium, to throw one's self upon one's sword, Cic. Inv. 2, 50; for which, i. gladio, A. Her.; — i. ferro, Phædr.: — i. arma sua, to lean or rest on one's arms, Sall.: — Ajacem suum in spongiā incubuisse, that his Ajax threw himself upon a sponge, i. e. had been blotted out or destroyed by a sponge (facete), Aug. ap. Suet.: — Absol.: incumbunt alia (signa), have a self-supporting position, Quint. **\*\*2) Esp. a) To press upon, fall upon, rush upon, attack**: i. in hostem, Liv. 30, 34: — i. in Macedoniam, id. **b) Of things; To lean against, i. e. to stand near, to be adjacent or contiguous to**: laurus incumbens aræ, Virg. Æ. 2, 514: — incumbit silex ad amnem, id.: — Helles-

pontus mare incumbit, joins the sea, Plin.: — i. in parietem, Dig.: — magna vis venti incubuit in mare, Quint.: — maria incubuere, rushed into the dry land, Plin.: — incubuit terris cohors februm, Hor.: — tempestas incubuit silvis, Virg. **B) Fig.**: *To lean or incline towards any thing, i. e. to exert one's self, apply one's self to, pay attention to, take pains with or about; with in, or ad alqd*: i. in bellum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 76: — i. in aliquod studium, Cic. de Or. 1, 8: — i. in causam: — i. omni cogitatione curāque in remp., to exert one's self for the state: — i. ad laudem: — i. ad ulciscendas injurias: — huc incubat orator, Quint.: — municipia i. eodem: — i. ceris et stilo, Plin. E.: — i. labori, Sil.: — quocunque incubuerit (orator), to whatever side he turns: — voluntatum inclinatio incubuit ad bonum virum, has leaned towards: — hi mores ad nimiam lenitatem et ad ambitionem incubuerint, be inclined to: — oratio i. iudici jam inclinato, presses, urges: — **\*\*With ut**: incubuit, ut se consulem dicerent, took pains, exerted himself, Liv.: — **\*\*With inf.**: incubuit pervertere delatorem, Tac.

**\*\*II. A) Prop. (for incubo) To lie, or to lie on or upon any thing**: præda super quam solus incumbis, Petr. 80. **[B] Fig.**: *To be incumbent as a duty*: iudici incumbit officium, Dig.: — ei incumbit probatio, id.]

**IN-CŪNĀBŪLA, ōrum. n. The cradle-bed; swaddling-clothes. [L. A) Prop.**: Plaut. Truc. 5, 163. **B) Meton.** **\*1) A birth-place, early abode, cradle**: in montes patrios et ad i. nostra pergā, Cic. Att. 2, 15: — i. Jovis, Ov. **\*\*2) Birth, earliest age, infancy**: hanc (proscriptionem) vero, quæ ad eorum liberos jam inde ab incunabulis imbutus odio tyrannorum, from the very cradle, Liv. 4, 36. **\*\*II. Fig.**: *Origin, beginning*: de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic. de Or. 13: — i. doctrinæ: — velut i. dicendi, Quint.

[IN-CUNCTĀBILIS, e. adj. (2. in-cunctor) *That admits not of hesitation or delay*, Dig.]

[IN-CUNCTANS, antis. adj. (2. in-cunctor) *Unhesitating*, LL.]

[IN-CUNCTANTER. adv. *Without delay or hesitation*, App.]

[IN-CUNCTĀTUS (incont.), a, um. adj. (2. in-cunctor) *Without delay*, App.]

[IN-CŪPIDUS, a, um. (1. in-cupidus) *Very desirous*: incupidores liberum, Afran. ap. Non.]

[IN-CŪRĀTUS, a, um. adj. (2. in-curo) *I. Not cared for*, Vop. Aurel. **II. Uncured, unhealed, Hor. E. 1, 16, 24.]**

**\*IN-CŪRĪA, æ. f. (in-cura) Want of care, carelessness, negligence**: vituperanda rei maxime necessaria tanta i., Cic. Læl. 23: — i. magistratum, Tac.: — Absol.: milites incuriā, fame, morbo, vastitate consumti: — quas (maculas) i. fudit, Hor.

**\*\*IN-CŪRĪOSE. adv. Carelessly, negligently**: castra i. posita, Liv. 8, 38. — Comp. cohortes incuriosius agentes, Tac.

**\*\*IN-CŪRĪOSUS, a, um. (2. in-curiosus) I. Careless, negligent, unconcerned, neglectful**: i. in capite comendo, Suet. Aug. 79: — *With abl.*: i. serendis frugibus, Tac.: — *With genit.*: i. famæ, Tac.: — i. recentium, id.

**II. Meton.**: *Not cared for, neglected, not done or performed with due care*: i. finis, Tac. A. 6, 17: — i. historia, Suet.

[IN-CURRĒMENTUM, i. n. (incurro) *An incurring a fine; hence, confiscation of property*, ML. Hence, Fr. encourrement.]

**IN-CURRO, curri and cūcurri, cursum. 3. To run to or towards any person or thing; to rush upon, assail, assault, make an attack. \*\*I. Prop.** **A) I. in Romanos**, Liv. 5, 49: — i. in latus hostium, id.: — i. in Macedoniam, to make an incursion or inroad, id.: — *With dat.*: i. cornibus, Liv.: — i. Mauris, Sall.: — *With acc.*: i. hostes a tergo, to attack, Sall.: — i. novissimos totā vi, Tac.: — Absol.: suos jam incurrentes tubā revocavit, Nep. **B) Meton.** **1) To hit upon, i. e. fall in with, meet accidentally**: qui in me incurrit et incidit, Cic. Pl. 7: — in me incurrit. **\*2) To border upon, be contiguous or near to**: agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. Agr. 2, 30.

4 M

[3] I. alqm, to cohabit, App.: — i. servia, Juv.] II. Fig. \*A) To mock, jeer, banter: in quos tanta libertate verborum incurreret, Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16: — i. in tribunos, Liv. B) To come in collision with, clash with, hurt, offend: i. in genus injustitiæ, Cic. Off. 1, 9: — i. in alqm bene meritum, to hit, injure: — Absol.: qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat. C) To hit upon, fall upon, come to, meet with, touch, befall, happen, occur to: neque quemquam offenderet oratio mea, nisi qui se ita obtulerit, ut in eum non invasisset sed incurrisse videamur, Cic. Sest.: — i. in oculos, to occur to the sight, to be visible: — Conf. i. non solum in oculos, sed etiam in voculas malevolorum: — i. in morbos, in damna, in dedecora: — i. memoriam: — i. illum annum: — i. odia hominum: — i. in varias reprehensiones: — i. in maximam fraudem: — i. in crimen: — casus, qui in sapientem potest i., happen: — nec ullam esse disputationem, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, nec fere omnes locos incidere in omnem questionem: — Absol.: subseciva quædam tempora incurrun, occur: — hæsitatio i., Dig.: — [With acc.: i. nihil vitii, to commit, Dig.: — In the part. perf. incursus angor, befallen, come upon, taken place, Sid.] D) To happen or take place at a certain time, incide: quem in diem incurrat (febris), Cic. Att. 7, 7: — navigatio i. in ipsos Etesias: — natalem suum i. Circensibus, Suet.

[INCURSATIO, ònis. f. An incursion, attack, Non.]

[INCURSAX, æcis. (incurso) That makes frequent inroads: i. Massagetæ, Sid.]

[INCURSIM. adv. (incurro) With a run, quickly, Cæc. ap. Non.]

INCURSIO, ònis. f. (incurro) A running to or against.

\*I. Gen.: i. atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114. II. Esp. A) Prop.: An hostile attack, assault, irruption, inroad, incursion: i. atque impetus armatorum, Cic. Cæc. 15 extr.: — facere incursionem in fines, Liv.: — prohibere hostes ab incursionibus, Cæs.: — sustinere subitas hostium incursiones, Hirt. \*B) Fig. 1) An attack, assault: i. seditionis, Cic. Cluent. 37. 2) Confiscation, ML.; see INCURRIMENTUM.]

\*\*INCURSITO. I. (incurso) I. Prop.: To attack, assault, rush upon: i. in alqm, Sen. V. B. 27: — Absol.: incursitans, instans, raving or storming about, Sen. II. Fig.: To dash against, clash with: totâ vitâ incursitans, Sen. E. 110.

INCURSO. I. (incurro) To run to or upon, to run against, to dash or strike against; to assault, attack in a hostile manner. \*I. Prop. A) I. in agmen Romanum, Liv. 26, 14: — i. in hostem, id.: — i. in aciem, id.: — i. in latera, id.: — With acc.: i. aciem, Tac.: — i. agros, to make an inroad or incursion, Liv.: — i. alqm pugnis, to make an irruption into, i. e. attack with fists, Plaut.: — ubi vivos homines mortui boves (thongs made of ox-hide) incurrant, id.: — In the pass.: agmen incursum ab equitibus hostium, attacked, Liv.: — [i. alqm, to assault, Tert.] \*B) Gen.: To come or fall under, to occur to, strike, meet: quæ oculis vel auribus incurrant, strike the eyes, Quint. 10, 3, 28: — cui (lanæ ovis nigre) nullus alius color incuraverit, mixed with no other colour, Plin.: — i. rupibus, to dash against rocks, Ov.: — thus, i. ramis, id.: — Absol.: febris i., attacks, Cels. \*II. Fig.: To attack, befall: incurabit in te dolor meus, will come upon you, Cic. Att. 12, 41: — i. in omnes amicos atque inimicos, to treat hostilely, A. Her.

1. INCURSUS, a, um. part. of incurro.

\*2. INCURSUS, ùs. m. (incurro) I. A running or rushing into or upon; hence, an inroad, attack, assault, onset, etc.: impetum armati (Antiochi) ceterorumque tela atque incursum refugit, Cic. Cæc. 8, 22: — i. equitum, Cæs.: — primo statim incursum, at the first onset, Liv.: — i. luporum, Virg.: — i. undarum, a rushing of the water (into a ship), Ov.: — i. solis, Col.: — i. tempestatum, Quint. [II. A confiscation of property, ML.; conf. INCURRIMENTUM.]

\*\*INCURVATIO, ònis. f. A bending, curving: i. materia, Plin. 17, 23, 35. § 207.

[INCURVESCO or -VISCO, ãre. (incurvus) To bend or curve: i. bacarum ubertate, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38.]

[INCURVICERVICA, a, um. (incurvus-cervix) Having a crooked or wry neck, Pacuv. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67.]

INCURVO. I. (incurvus) To curve, bend. \*I. Prop. A) Inflexum et incurvatum bacillum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11: — i. arcus, Virg.: — Middle: robur et olea incurvantur, bend, Plin.: — [i. alqm, to lay down, Mart.] B) To subject (to one's dominion), ML. \*II. Fig.: To bow or cast down, discompose, disturb: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. de Ira, 3, 5 extr.: — [i. alqm querelâ, to excite to pity, Pers.]

IN-CURVUS, a, um. (1. in-curved) Bent, crooked, curved: i. et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: — i. statua: — i. aratrum, Virg.: — i. falx, Ov.: — i. folium, Plin.: — i. carina, Ov.: — incurvi humeris, having the shoulders bent, Plin.

INCUS, ùdis. f. (incudo) An anvil. I. Prop.: Cic. N. D. 1, 20; Virg.; Hor.: — Prov.: eandem incudem tundere, to be always labouring at the same thing. \*II. Fig.: male tornatos incudi reddere versus, to revise, retouch, Hor. A. P. 441: — juvenes in ipsa studiorum incude positi, still at school, that have not finished their education, Tac.

[INCUSABILIS, e. Blameworthy. — Comp., Tert.]

\*INCUSATIO, ònis. f. Accusation, blame: i. aut querela, Cic. de Or. 3, 27.

[INCUSATIVUS CASUS, or absol. I. The accusative, Gramm.]

[INCUSATOR, òris. m. An accuser, Cod. Just.]

\*\*INCUSO. I. (1. in-causa) To accuse, complain of a person or thing, blame: i. alqm, quod etc., Cæs. B. G. 1, 40: — i. alqm probri, Plaut.: — i. alqm superbie, Tac.: — i. injurias Romanorum, Liv.: — i. factum alcjs, Virg.: — Pass.: Augusto incusatæ liberorum mortes, laid to the charge of, Plin.

[INCUSSOR, òris. m. (incutio) One who strikes, LL.]

1. INCUSSUS, a, um. part. of incutio.

\*2. INCUSSUS, ùs. m. (incutio) A dashing or striking against: i. arietis, Sen. Const. Sap. 6: — i. armorum, Tac.

\*\*IN-CUSTODITUS, a, um. (2. in-custodio) I. Pass.: A) Not watched or guarded: i. ovile, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 10: — per noctem huc illuc cursaret incustoditus, without a watch or guard, Tac.: — i. urbs, unguarded, id.: — i. amor, not concealed or kept secret, id. B) Fig.: Not observed, disregarded: i. observatio dierum, omitted, neglected, Tac. A. 15, 55. II. Act.: heedless, inconsiderate, improvident: vir i. et incautus, Plin. E. 6, 29.

1. INCUSUS, a, um. part. of incudo.

[2. INCUSUS, a, um. (2. in-cusus) Unwrought, rough, Aus.]

INCUTIO, cussi, cussum. 3. (1. in-quatio) To strike upon. \*I. Prop. A) I. Scipionem in caput, Liv. 5, 41: — i. pedem terræ, Quint.: — i. alci colaphum, to give anybody a box on the ear, Juv. B) Meton. 1) To hurt or injure by striking: incussi articuli, Plin. 30, 9, 23: — hence, absol. incussa (sc. membra): medetur contusis incussisque, inustus et strumis, tumoribus, id. 2) To throw, cast, or hurl to a place: i. facies et hastas, Tac. H. 1, 31: — imber grandinem incutens, Curt. II. Fig. A) To strike into, inflict, inspire with: i. alci timorem, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: — i. alci dolorem: — i. alci errorem: — i. alci metum, terrorem, pavorem, Liv.: — i. alci desiderium urbis, Hor.: — i. alci alqd negotii, id.: — i. alci minas, to utter threats against anybody, to threaten, Ov.: — i. fœdum nuntium, to bring bad news, Liv. [B) To shake, cause to tremble: i. mentem, V. Fl.]

INDAGATIO, ònis. f. A searching or tracing out, an investigating, exploring: i. atque inventio veri, Cic. Off. 1, 5: — i. initiorum: — i. verbi rarioris, Gell.

\*\*INDAGATOR, òris. m. One who searches or traces out, an investigator, explorer: i. celati, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 15: — i. aquarum, Col.: — i. naturæ, Sol.

\*INDAGĀTRIX, iois. *f.* *She that explores or traces out*: — i. virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2.

[INDĀGĀTUS, ūs. *m.* *An exploring, tracing out*, App.]

[INDĀGES, is. *f.* *I. q.* indagatio, Prud.]

I. INDĀGO. 1. *To trace out.* I. *Prop.*: *Of dogs in hunting*: ut ad arandum bovem, ad indagandum canem, sic hominem ad duas res... esse natum, Cic. Fin. 2, 13: — i. feras, App. II. *Fig.*: *To trace out, explore, investigate*: i. et odorari, quid cuique esset necesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54: — i. inusitatas vias: — i. iudicia: — i. de rep.

\*\*2. INDĀGO, inia. *f.* *A series of toils or nets placed round a wood, for the purpose of hunting.* I. *Prop.* A) Saltus indagine cingere, Virg. A. 4, 121: — velut indagine hunc insidiis circumdederunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18. [B] *Meton.*: *An enclosure, as by fortifications or a line of circumvallation*, Luc. II. *Fig.* A) *An enclosure*: delatores mille pœnarum indagine inclusi, Plin. Pan. 35. B) *An investigation*: indagine cupediarum, Gell.: — multis persuasisse doctrinæ indaginis, by learned investigations or researches, Plin.: — ampliorem exposcere indaginem, Cod. Just.

[INDAMNUM, i. *n.* (1. in-damnum) *I. q.* damnum, ML.]

INDĒ. *adv.* (is.) *Thence, from that place.* I. *Prop.*, *of place*: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39: — mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi: — haud procul inde, unde, Liv.: — nec longius abfuit inde, quam quantum novies mittere funda potest, Ov. B) *Meton.* 1) *Of things*: *Thence, from that thing, from that matter, circumstance, etc., therefrom*: erumpat audacia: inde scelera gignuntur, *from that source*, Cic. R. Am. 27: inde initium sumetur: — i. tibi quod imitere capias, Liv.: — i. numeres originem, quia, id.: — i. vescitur, upon this, Ov.: — i. for ab ea parte, on (from) that side, Liv. 8, 6. [2] *Of persons*: *From or of those persons*: filii duo: inde ego hunc adoptavi, of these or them, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 21. II. *Of time.* A) *Hereupon, thereupon, hereafter, afterwards, next*: eodem impetu altera (castra) sunt adorti, inde tertia et quarta, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9: — i. fœdus ictum, Liv.: — thus, deinceps inde, Cic. Brut. 90: — [i. loci, thereupon, Lucr.] B) *From that time forth, thenceforward, ever since*: i. usque repetens, Cic. Arch. 1: — thus, inde ab, from, or commencing from (a given time): — inde a principio imperii, from the beginning: — jam inde ab initio, Liv.: — jam inde a cunabulis, from the very cradle, id.: — i. usque a pueritia, Ter.: — jam inde ab adolescentia, id.: — [Hence Ital. indi; Fr. en.]

[INDEBITE. *adv.* *Unduly*, Dig.]

[INDEBITUS, a, um. *That is not owed*: non indebita regna posco meis fati, Virg. A. 6, 66: — indebita prægna, Ov.: — hence, Indebitum, i. *n.* *That which is not due, the performance or payment of which is not due*: i. solvere, Dig.: — abl., indebito, unduly, without being owed, Dig.]

\*\*IN-DECENS, entis. (2. in-decens) *Unbecoming, indecent, disgraceful*: i. nasus, Mart. 2, 11, 4: — i. homo, id.: — i. mora, Quint.: — i. risus, Suet.: — *Comp.*, nihil indecentius, Sen. Contr.: — [Sup., Sid.]

\*\*IN-DECENTER. *adv.* *Unbecomingly, disgracefully*: non i. efferri, Quint. 1, 5, 64: — *Comp.*, numquam vidi hominem beatum indecentius, Sen. — Sup., Quint.

\*\*INDECENTĪA, æ. *f.* (indecens) *Unbecomingness, indecency, disgracefulness*: vitium indecentiæ, Vitruv. 7, 5.

\*\*IN-DECĒO, v. n. 2. *To misbecome*: juvenes confusa quædam non indecent, Plin. E. 3, 1.

\*\*IN-DECLINĀBĪLIS, e. I. *Inflexible, unchangeable*: virtus, quæ animum rectum et inclinabilem præstat, Sen. E. 66: — i. iustitia, id.: — i. series rerum, Gell.: — i. iudex, Amm. 1. [II. *Exp.*: i. nomen, indeclinable, Gramm.]

[INDECLINĀBĪLITER. *adv.* *Unavoidably*, Cassiod.]

[INDECLINĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-declinatus) *Unchanged, firm*: i. amicitia, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 24: — i. homo, id.]

[INDECORĀBĪLITER. *adv.* *i. q.* indecore, Att. ap. Char.]

INDECŌRE. *adu.* *Unbecomingly, unsuitably*: cavet ne quid i. effeminate faciat, Cic. Off. 1, 4: — haud i., Tac.

\*\*IN-DECŌRIS, e. (2. in-decor) *Indecent, unbecoming, disgraceful*: non erimus regno indecores, Virg. A. 7, 231: — indecores genus, id.: — i. obitus, V. Fl.: — vir indecoris atque humilis, Tac. Agr. 16.

[IN-DECŌRO. 1. *To disgrace, dishonour*: i. alqm, Att. ap. Non.: — indecorant bene nata culpæ, Hor. O. 4, 4, 36.]

IN-DECŌRUS, a, um. *Unseemly, not fair, unhandsome, ugly.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: uva indecora visu, Plin. 14, 2, 4. n. 3: — charta indecora visu, id. II. *Fig.*: *Unbecoming, indecorous, unsuitable*: quam indecorum est, de majestate populi Romani submisisse (dicere), Cic. Fin. 3, 4: — turpe, indecorum: — i. gestus, Quint. — *Plur. absol.*: indecora dicere, indecencies, Quint.

\*\*INDEFĀTĪGĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-defatigo) *Unwearied, indefatigable*: alius contentus brevi somno vigiliam indefatigabilem extendit, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12.

\*\*IN-DEFĀTĪGĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-defatigo) *Unwearied*: intrare urbem indefatigata cœlestium officia volentem, Sen. Cons. Marc. 18.

[IN-DEFECTUS, a, um. *Unfailing, unwearied*, Tert. 1.]

[IN-DEFENSE. *adv.* *Without defence*, Cod. Just.]

\*\*IN-DEFENSUS, a, um. *Undefended, unguarded*: hic præbituri vos telis hostium estis indefensi, inulti? Liv. 4, 28: — i. conjux, Tac.

[INDEFESSE. *adv.* *Unweariedly*, Spart.]

[INDEFESSIM. *adv.* (indefessus) *Unweariedly*, Sid.]

\*\*IN-DEFESSUS, a, um. *Unwearied*, Virg.; Ov.; Tac.

[IN-DEFĪCĪENS, entis. *Unfailing, incessant*, Eccl.]

[INDEFĪCIENTER. *adv.* *Continually, incessantly*, August.]

[INDEFĪNITE. *adv.* *Indefinitely*, Gell.]

[IN-DEFĪNĪTUS, a, um. *Indefinite*, Gell. 1, 7.]

[IN-DEFĪLĒTUS, a, um. *Unwept*: indefetæque vagantur natarum matrumque animæ, Ov. M. 7, 611.]

\*\*IN-DEFLEXUS, a, um. *Unchanged*: i. maturitas ætatis, Plin. Pan. 4.

[IN-DEJECTUS, a, um. *Not thrown down*: i. domus, Ov. M. 1, 289.]

[IN-DELAŖĀTUS, a, um. *Unwearied*: i. labor, Manil.]

[IN-DELEBĪLIS, e. *Indelible*: i. nomen, Ov. M. 15, 876.]

\*\*IN-DELECTĀTUS, a, um. *Not delighted*: i. aliqua re, Petr. 37.

[IN-DELĪBĀTUS, a, um. *Uninjured*: i. opes, Ov. Tr. 1, 5: — i. virgo, untouched, Sil.]

[IN-DELICTUS, a, um. *Not criminal*, Att. ap. Fest.]

\*INDEMNĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-damnatus) *Uncondemned*: ut, quam damnatis servis crucem fixeras, hanc indemnatis civibus Romanis reservares, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6.

\*\*INDEMNIS, e. (damnum) *Unhurt, free from injury*: admirabilior vir, qui per ferrum et ruinas et ignes illæsus et i. evasit, Sen. E. 9.

[1. INDEMNĪTAS, ātis. *f.* *Security from loss*, Dig.; Amm.]

[2. INDEMNĪTAS, ātis. *I. q.* damnum, ML.]

[IN-DEMONSTRĀBĪLIS, e. *That cannot be demonstrated*, App.]

[IN-DEMŪTĀBĪLIS, e. *Unchangeable, unalterable*, Tert.]

\*\*IN-DĒNŪNCĪĀTUS, a, um. *Not declared or announced*: i. sors, Sen. Suas. 2.

[INDEPISCOR. *for* indipiscor. *I. q.* adipiscor, acc. to Fest.]

[IN-DEPLŌRĀTUS, a, um. *Unwept*: indeploratum (me) barbara terra teget? Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 46.]

\*\*IN-DEPRĀVĀTUS, a, um. *Uncorrupt*: i. virtus, Sen. E. 76.

[IN-DEPRECĀBĪLIS, e. *That cannot be averted by prayer*: i. pena, Gell.]

[IN-DEPREHENSĪBĪLIS, e. *Not to be discovered*: i. error, LL.]

[IN-DEPRĒHENSUS and IN-DEPRENSUS, a, um. *Unobserved, undiscovered*: i. error, Virg. *Æl.* 5, 591.]

INDEPTUS, a, um. *part. of indispiscor.*

\*\*IN-DESCRIPTUS, a, um. *Not divided or distinguished*: i. vites, 3, 21:—i. agri, Sid.

[IN-DESERTUS, a, um. *Not forsaken*: i. regna, Ov. *Am.* 2, 9, 52.]

[IN-DESES, idis. *Not sluggish*: i. homo, Gell.]

[IN-DESINENS, entis. *Not ceasing, incessant*, ML.]

[IN-DESINENTER, adv. *Incessantly*, Eccl.]

[IN-DESPECTUS, a, um. *Where one cannot look down*: i. Tartara, Lucan.]

[IN-DESTRICUS, a, um. *Unhurt*: i. abito, Ov. *M.* 12, 92.]

[IN-DETERMINABILIS, e. *That cannot be defined*, Tert.]

[IN-DETERMINATUS, a, um. *Unlimited, undefined*, Tert.]

[IN-DETONSUS, a, um. *Unshorn*, Ov. *M.* 4, 13.]

[IN-DEVITUS, a, um. *Not worn out*, Tert.]

[IN-DEVITATUS, a, um. *Unavoided*: i. telum, Ov. *M.* 2, 605.]

[INDEVOTE, adv. *Irreligiously, impiously*, Justin.]

[INDEVOTO, ōnis, f. *Irreligion, impiety*, Dig.; Eccl.]

[IN-DEVOTUS, a, um. *Without reverence or respect towards God and the laws, irreligious, impious*, Cod. Just.; Eccl.]

INDEX, icis, c. (indico) *One that points out*. I. *Prop.*: An informer, discoverer, discoverer, betrayer: hæc omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, Cic. *Cat.* 4, 3:—Catilinam stipatum choro juventutis, vallatum indicibus atque sicariis:—qui stipatus semper sicariis, septus, armatus, munitus indicibus fuit, quorum hodie copia redundat. II. *Meton. of things*. A) An index, sign, mark, any thing that betrays or discloses: vocem indicem stultitiæ, Cic. *R. perd.* 6:—imago animi vultus, indices oculi:—digitus index, the fore-finger, Hor.; and simply i.: sed plane pollex, non index, no index (i. e. a discrete person, from whom one can learn nothing), Cic. *Att.* 13, 46. B) A register, catalogue, list: i. philosophorum, Sen. *E.* 39:—i. poetarum, Quint.: also, i. liber, Varr. C) A title-page; table of contents: iis (librariolis) imperes, ut sumant membranulam, ex qua indices fiant, Cic. *Att.* 4, 4, 6:—deceptus indicibus librorum:—i. orationis, Liv.:—tabula cum indice hoc, an inscription, id. [D] A touchstone, Ov. *M.* 2, 706. E) The hand of a clock, ML.]

INDI, ōrum, m. (Indol) *The inhabitants of India, the Indians*, Mel. 1, 2, 3: Cic. *Div.* 2, 46. —Sing.: Indus. An Indian, Virg.; Ov.; conf. INDUS.—[Poet.: An Ethiopian, Virg.: an Arab, Ov.]

INDĪA, æ, f. (India) *India*, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 27: Plin.; Virg.

[INDĪANUS, a, um. *Indian*, Inscr.]

[INDICABILIS, e. *That denotes or marks out*, C. Aur.]

\*\*INDICĀTĪO, ōnis, f. I. *An indicating or marking out; hence, a fixing of a price, an estimating of the value, etc.*: i. mellis, Plin. 22, 24, 50. [II. *Indication respecting the treatment of a disease*, NL.]

[INDICĀTIVUS, a, um. *Of or relating to indication, indicative*: i. modus, or simply i., the indicative mood, Gramm.]

[INDICĀTOR, ōris, m. *One that points out or indicates* i. naturæ, Sol.]

\*\*INDICĀTŪRA, æ, f. *A fixing of a price*: neque hodie murrhini alterius præstantior indicatura, Plin. 37, 2, 7:—i. dolorum, a medical rate of fees, id.

\*\*IN-DICENS, entis, m. *That does not say*: me indigente, without my saying it, Liv. 22, 39: Ter. *Ad.* 3, 5, 62.

[INDICĪNA, æ, f. (index) *A notice, information*, App.]

INDICĪUM, ii, n. (index) *A discovery or disclosure of a thing*. I. *Gen.*: i. conjurationis, Cic. *Div.* 2, 20:—i. dare, Varr.:—i. facere, Plant.:—esse indicio, Ter. II. *Esp.* \*A) An accusation before a court, a charge: i. ad Fulcinium detulit, Tac. A. 2, 28. B) A deposition made before a court, evidence: si tibi indicium postulas

dari, quod tecum fecerit, concedo... sin autem de 'accusatione' dicimus, etc., Cic. *Di. C.* 11:—legere indicium:—i. alcijs:—i. indicio alcijs convictus, Sall.:—i. profiteri, to give evidence, to depose, id.:—i. offerre, to offer one's evidence, Tac. C) Also, permission to give evidence against accomplices: erat indicium postulaturus, Cic. *Att.* 2, 24. D) A remuneration for giving evidence or informing: partem indicii accipere, Cic. *R. Am.* 37:—i. alicui dare, Dig. E) A mark, sign, proof, token: i. veneni, Cic. *Cluent.* 10:—i. parricidiorum:—i. benevolentiae:—i. sceleris.

1. IN-DICO, i. To discover, betray, disclose, make known, inform, show. I. *Gen.*: vultus indicat mores, Cic. *Leg.* 1, 9:—i. alqd in vulgus:—i. alqd de epistolis:—i. alqd in vulgus, to make publicly known, spread abroad among the people:—amnis i. iter, Liv.:—hoc res ipsa indicat, Ter.:—i. genera malorum nominatum, Plin. II. *Esp.* A) To give evidence in a court of justice against the accused, to depose, inform against: i. consocios de lendæ tyrannidos, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 22:—i. rem alciui:—Catilina non se purgavit sed indicavit:—i. de conjuratione, Sall.:—i. conjurationem, id.:—i. de alqo, id.:—i. alqm, id. \*B) To put a price upon any thing to be sold, to value: cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus indicaretur, Cic. *Off.* 3, 15:—i. pisces magnis pretiis, to ask a high price for, App.:—modo ut sciam quanti indicet (eam), Plaut.

2. IN-DICO, xi, etum, 3. [imper., indice for indic, Plant.: perf., indixi for indixisti, Front.] To declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, appoint. I. *Gen.*: i. inimicitias, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 5, 31:—i. iustitiam:—i. bellum populo:—i. concilium, Cæs.:—diem concilii, Liv.:—i. comitia, id.:—i. diem comitiis, id.:—i. supplicationem, Cæs.:—i. sibi exilium, Liv.:—i. castus in domos tribunorum, id.:—i. exercitum Aquileiam, to order the army to A., id.—Conf., exercitus Aquiloniam est indictus, id.; and in agrum Pomptinum, quo a Volscis exercitui indictum audierat, id.:—i. exercitum ad portam, id.:—indictus, ut ad diem certam conveniant, id. \*\*II. To enjoin, order by proclamation: i. alciui tributum, Liv. 4, 60:—i. multam, Plin.:—i. servorum numerum et argenti pondus alciui, Tac.:—i. cenam alciui, to invite one's self as a guest, Suet.

[INDICTĪCUS and -RĪUS, a, um. (2. indico) *Declared, proclaimed*, Cassiod.]

INDICTĪO, ōnis, f. \*\*I. *A declaring, proclaiming; hence, the imposition of a tax, a tax, impost*: nec novis indictionibus pressi ad vetera tributa deficient, Plin. *Pan.* 29. [II. *In computation of time, a space of fifteen years*, Cod. Th. III. *pro anima, a legacy to the church for reading mass for a deceased person*, ML.]

[INDICTĪŌNALIS, e. (indictio) *Of an impost or tax*, Amm.]

[INDICTĪVUS, a, um. (2. indico) *Proclaimed*, Varr.]

1. INDICTUS, a, um. *part. of 2. indico. Proclaimed, publicly declared, appointed.*

2. IN-DICTUS, a, um. (2. in-dico) *Not said, unsaid*. I. *Prop.* A) Quæ tum cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, Liv. 5, 15:—nescio quid aliud indictum inscitumque sit, i. e. unusual, Gell.:—indictus carminibus nostris, uncelebrated by song, Virg. B) *Esp.* indicta causa: Without any defence, without the matter being heard: indicta causa civem condemnare, Cic. *R. perd.* 4. [II. *Fig.*: Un-speakable, ineffable, i. deus, App.]

[INDICŪLUS, i. m. dem. (index) *A short list*, Symm.]

INDĪCUS, a, um. (Indi) I. *Indian*: i. elephantus, Ter. *Eun.* 3, 1, 23:—pecus Indica, an elephant, Mart.:—i. dens, ivory, id.:—hence, Indicum cornu, id. II. *Subst.*: Indicum, i. n. (sc. pigmentum) Indigo, Plin. 33, 13, 6.

INDĪDEM, adv. (inde-idem) *From the same place*.

I. *Prop.*: i. Ameriā, likewise from America, Cic. *R. Am.* 27:—i. ex Celtiberia, Liv.:—i. ex Aventino, id. \*\*II. *Meton.*: From the something: i. verbum unum, Cic. *de Or.* 3, 40:—i. venena, Liv.:—i. de potionē gustat, App.

INDĪES, adv. for in dies; see DIES. From day to day.



**IN-DIFFĒRENS**, entis. (2. in-differens) **I.** *In which there is no difference, that has no difference, indifferens*: id definiunt, quod sit indifferens cum aestimatione mediocri: quod enim illi ἀδιάφορον vocant, id mihi ita occurrit, ut indifferens dicerem, *that is neither good nor bad, indifferent*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16: — quod mortem inter indifferētia, quae ἀδιάφορα Graeci vocant, Sen.: — i. circa victum, *indifferent to*, Suet. Caes. 53. **\*\*II.** *In Gramm.*: i. syllaba, *that may be short or long* (anceps), Quint. 9, 4, 93.

**\*\*INDIFFĒRENTER**, adv. **I.** *Without distinction*: i. uti utrāque appellatione, Quint. 11, 3, 1: — i. uti his literis, Gell.: — i. vivere, *to eat every thing alike*, C. Aur. **II.** *With indifference*: i. ferre aliquid, Suet. Dom. 23.

[**INDIFFĒRENTĪA**, æ. f. (indifferens) *Want of distinction or difference, likeness*: i. utriusque vocabuli, Gell. 13, 3.]

[**IN-DIFFICULTER**, adv. *With no difficulty*, LL.]

**INDĪGĒNA**, æ. c. (indu., i. q. 1. in-geo) *Indigenous, native; made, grown, or born in a given country; also, subst. a native of a country*: i. Latini, Virg. Æ. 12, 823: — i. bos, Col.: — i. aper, Ov.: — i. virum, Plin.: — i. potio, Flor.: — *Subst.*: ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed *advenas*, Liv. 21, 80.

**\*INDĪGENS**, entis. (indigeo) **I.** *Needy, indigent*: Africanus i. mei? at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. Læl. 9, 30: — **\*\*With abl.**: cotes i. oleo, Plin.: — *disceptatio i. multa cura*, Gell. **II.** *Subst.*: *A needy person, one suffering from want*: opem ferre indigentibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 35: — aut operā benigne fit indigentibus, aut pecuniā.

**\*INDĪGENTĪA**, æ. f. (indigeo) **I.** *Need, want, indigence*: a natura potius quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic. Læl. 8, 27. **II.** *Insatiable desire*: i. libido inextinguibilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: — i., desiderium.

[**INDĪGĒNUS**, a, um. (indigena) *Native*: i. sermo, App.]

**INDĪGĒO**, ūi. 2. (indu. for in-geo) *To need, stand in need of, want*. **I.** *Prop.*: **A)** *With genit.*: i. artis, Cic. de Or. 1, 34: — i. consilii: — i. ingenii et virtutis: — i. alterius, Ter. **B)** *With abl.*: i. existimatione, Cic. R. Com. 5: — i. aliis: — i. rebus, Cæs.: — **\*\*Impers.**: indigetur præsidio alcjs, Plin. **(C)** *With acc.*: i. nihil, Varr.: — i. alqm, Afran. ap. Non.]: — [**With inf.**: i. addiscere, Gell.] **\*\*II.** *Fig.*: *To long for, desire ardently*: non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, *not to care for*, Cic. Sull. 8, 25.

**\*\*1.** **INDĪGES**, etis. m. *Indigenous, native*: dii indigetes, *tutelary deities; also, deified ancestors*, Liv. 8, 9: — situs est Æneas super Numicum flumen: Jovem indigetem appellat, id.: — indigetem Æneam debere cælo, Virg.

**[2.** **INDĪGES**, e. (indigeo) *Needy, indigent*, Pacuv. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46.]

[**INDĪGESTE**, adv. *Confusedly, without arrangement*, Gell.]

[**IN-DĪGESTĪBĪLIS**, e. *Indigestible*, LL.]

[**IN-DĪGESTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Want of digestion*, Hier.]

**IN-DĪGESTUS**, a, um. **\*\*I.** *Confused, without order or method*: i. turba, Plin. 17, 10, 12: — i. simplicitas, id.: — i. moles, Ov. [**II.** *Undigested*: i. et crudum, quod egeritur (e corpore), Macr.]

[**INDĪGĒTO** (indigito). **1.** **I.** *A religious t. t.*: *To invoke, call upon (a deity)*: i. deam, Varr.: — qui Patrocles indigitatur, Arn.: — virgines Vestales ita indigant: Apollo Medice etc., Macr. **II.** *I. precem, to utter a prayer*, Tert.]

[**INDĪGĪTAMENTUM**, i. n. (indigito) *A register wherein the names of the gods and the worship peculiar to each of them was entered*, Censor.; Arn.]

[**INDĪGĪTO**. See **INDĪGETO**.]

**\*\*INDIGNĀBUNDUS**, a, um. *Indignant, full of indignation*: illa muliebritur indignabunda, Liv. 38, 57: — i. et clamitans, Suet.

[**INDIGNANDUS**, a, um. (indignor) *That at which one may be indignant, that deserves indignation*, Ov. M. 8, 660.]

**INDIGNANS**, antis. **I.** *Part. of indignor*. **\*\*II.** *Adj.*: *That cannot endure any thing, impatient*: i. venti, Virg. Æ. 1, 53: — i. pectus, Ov.: — *Sup.*, malorum genus mollissimum et indignantisimum servitutis, Col.

[**INDIGNANTER**, adv. *Indignantly*: i. ferre, Amm.]

**INDIGNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Indignation, disdain*. **\*\*I.** *Prop.*: indignationem movere, Liv. 4, 50: — publicæ indignationes, id.: — indignationem alcjs in se convertere, Plin.

**II.** *Meton.* **A)** *An exciting of indignation by rhetorical art*: i. est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in aliquem hominem magnum odium, aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 53: — tractare indignationem: — præcipere de indignatione. **(B)** *Unbecomingness, unseemliness*, LL. **(C)** *Injury of a limb, a hurt*, Veg.]

**\*\*INDIGNĀTĪUNCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (indignatio) *A slight indignation*: indignatiunculam capere, Plin. E. 6, 17.

[**INDIGNĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (indignor) *Indignant*, Tert.]

[**INDIGNĀTOR**, ōris. m. (indigno) *The adductor muscle (of the eye)*, NL.]

**INDIGNE**, adv. **I.** *Undeservedly, unworthily, contrary to desert, unbecomingly*: cervices civium in carcere frangebantur indignissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57: — milites indignissime interierunt, Cæs.: — an quicquam factum est indignius? Ter. **II.** *Indignantly, unwillingly, with reluctance*: i. pati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12: — i. ferre, *to take offence at, not to like*, Nep.

**INDIGNĪTAS**, atis. f. **I.** *Unworthiness*: si quid affert præterea hominis aut *dignitas*, aut i., Cic. de Or. 2, 32: — nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est. **II.** *Meton.* **A)** *Unbecoming, uncomely, or unworthy behaviour, meanness, baseness*: i. hominum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: — i. tua: — qui indignitate servos, temeritate fugitivos, scelere barbaros, crudelitate hostes vicerit: — cum multa indignitate pressare singulos, Liv.: — indignitatem perferre, *indignant or unworthy treatment; also, indignity which one endures*, Cæs.: — indignitatibus compulsus, Liv. **B)** *Of things*: *Unsuitableness, impropriety, enormity, heinousness*: i. rei, Cic. Mur. 25: — i. calamitatis: — i. injuriæ: — *infamia* atque indignitas rei, Cæs.: — i. illius adeundi: — rei foedissimæ per se adjecta est, Liv. **(C)** *Indignation produced by unworthy treatment*: tacita esse poterit i. nostra, Cic. Att. 10, 8: — tum i. impensius his crescere, Liv.: — i. atque ex eā ira cepit animos, id.

[**INDIGNĪTER**, adv. (indignus) *In an unworthy manner*, Inscr.]

**INDIGNOR**. **1.** (indignus) *To esteem as incongruous, disreputable, or unseemly, to be indignant at, to disdain*. **I.** *Prop. with acc.*: ea, quæ indignatur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic. Inv. 1, 17: — i. factum: — i. vicem suam, Liv.: — **\*\*With quod**: indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19, 2: — **\*\*With si**: nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: — *With an objective clause*: queri atque indignari cœpit, regem ad dicendam causam evocari, Cæs. B. C. 3, 108: — i. cedere peritis, Quint.: — i. discere, id.: — i. vinci, Ov.: — [**With quandoque**: Hor. — **With dat.**: Dig.] **[II.** *Meton. of things*: *Not to suffer, not to bear*: pontem indignatus Araxes, *not suffering*, Virg. Æ. 8, 728.]

**IN-DIGNUS**, a, um. **I.** *Unworthy, undeserving; absol.*: divitias quivis quamvis indignus habere potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16: — i. homo, *who does not deserve a misfortune that has befallen him, undeserving*: — *With abl.*: te omni honore indignissimum indicat: — *With qui* and *subj.*: indigni qui impetrarent: — *With ut*: Liv. — [**With inf.**: indigna referri, Ov.: — *With supine*: i. relatu, Virg.: — *With genit.*: i. avorum, Virg.] **II.** *Meton.* **A)** *That one has not deserved, undeserved*: indigna pati, Liv. 31, 30: — i. mors, Virg. **B)** *Cruel, harsh, intolerable, severe*: i. hiems, Virg. **C)** *Intolerable, disgraceful, shameful*: i. facinus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 118: — hoc uno sol quicquam vidit indignus, Cic. Off. 2, 8: — lictores indignum in modum mulcati, Liv.: — indignum est, a pari vinci aut superiore:

# INDIGNUM

— indignus ab inferiore, *more disgraceful*: — non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, *not improper*, Sall.

[INDIGNUM. *As an exclamation, Oh! shame! Ov.*]

**\*\*INDIGUS**, a, um. (indigeo) *Needy, in want*. I. Prop.: i. praeconii, Plin. 4, 7, 11: — i. stipendiorum, id.: — i. opis, Virg.: — [With abl.: i. auxilio, Lucr.: — *Absol.: pauper et i., Stat.*] II. Meton.: *Desirous: i. servitii, Lucan.*

[INDIGŪS, a, um. (indigeo) *Needy, indigent*. I. With genit.: App. II. With abl.: P. Nol.]

**\*\*IN-DILIGENS**, entis. (2. in-diligens) *Careless, heedless, negligent*. I. Prop.: si indiligentiores fuerint etc., Cæs. B. G. 7, 71: — vero ne indiligens nimis sis, Ter.: — i. memorie rerum, Gell. II. Meton.: *Neglected, not taken proper care of: i. hortus, Plin. 19, 4, 19.*

**\*INDILIGENTER**, adv. *Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly: nihil i. factum, Cic. Att. 16, 3. — Comp., Cæs.*

**\*INDILIGENTĪA**, æ. f. (indiligens) *Want of carefulness; carelessness, heedlessness, negligence: i. hominis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: — i. literarum missarum, in letters, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: — i. veri, in the examination of truth, Tac.*

[INDIMENSUS, a, um. (2. in-dimensus) *Immeasurable, Amm.*]

[IN-DIMISSUS, a, um. *Not divorced or put away: i. uxor, Tert.*]

[INDIPISCO, ēre. I. q. indipiscor, Plant.]

**\*\*INDIPISCOR**, deptus. 3. (indu for i. in-ispiscor) *To attain, reach, overtake*. I. Prop. A) I. navem, Liv. 26, 39. B) Meton. [1] *To get, acquire, receive: i. divitias, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 15: — i. de cibo, id.: — i. largiter mercedis, id.* [2] *To begin, commence: i. pugnam, Gell.*

II. Fig.: *To obtain, reach: i. occasionem quadrigis albis, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 13: — i. amonitates verborum Latinā faciendā, to reach, express, Gell.: — i. animo, to think over, Gell.: — part. pass. indeptus, reached, obtained: i. dignitas, Cod. Just.*

**\*\*IN-DIRECTUS**, a, um. *Not straightforward, not direct: i. actio, Quint. 5, 13, 2.*

**\*\*IN-DIREPTUS**, a, um. *Unplundered: i. Capitolium, Tac. H. 3, 71 extr.*

[INDISCIPLINĀTE, adv. *Disorderly: i. loqui, LL.*]

[INDISCIPLINĀTŌ, ōnis. f. (2. in-disciplina) *Want of discipline, Cassiod.*]

[INDISCIPLINĀTUS, a, um. (disciplina) *Without discipline, undisciplined, Eccl.*]

[IN-DISCISSUS, a, um. *Not cut to pieces, undivided, Hier.*]

**\*\*INDISCRĒTE**, adv. *Without distinction: ut avium et animalium vocis i. edatur imitatio, Plin. 11, 37, 65: — i. repleta subellia, Spart.*

[INDISCRĒTUM, adv. (indiscretus) *I. q. indiscrete, Sol.*]

**\*\*INDISCRĒTUS**, a, um. (2. in-discerno) *Undivided, unseparated, connected*. I. Prop.: in quibusdam indiscretum caput est, ut cancris, Plin. 11, 37, 46: — suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, every one is most closely connected with his own blood (i. e. children), Tac. II. Meton. A) *That is not distinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate: multos occidere et indiscretos, Sen. Clem. 1, 26: — indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, Cels.* B) *That cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable: indiscreta veri similitudo, Plin. 34, 7, 17: — i. effigies hominum, id.: — simillima proles indiscreta suis, Virg.: — concolor (anguis) atque indiscretus arenis, Lucan.: — i. dignitas, equal, Cod. Th.*

[INDISCRĪNĀBĪLIS, e. (discrimino) *That cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable, C. Mam.*]

[IN-DISCRĪNĀTUM, adv. *Without distinction, Varr.*]

[IN-DISCUSSUS, a, um. *Not discussed, C. Mam.*]

**\*IN-DĪSERTE**, adv. *Ineloquently: orationem non i. laudavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1.*

**IN-DĪSERTUS**, a, um. *Ineloquent: i. homo, Cic. N. D. 2, 1: — i. prudentia: — i. interpres, at a loss for words.*

[IN-DISJUNCTUM, adv. *Immediately, C. Mam.*]

638

# IN-DOCILIS

[IN-DISPENSĀTUS, a, um. *Not properly distributed, immoderate: i. nixus, Sil.*]

**\*\*INDISPŌSITE**, adv. *Without order, confusedly: i. moveri, Sen. E. 124.*

**\*\*IN-DISPŌSĪTUS**, a, um. *Without order, not properly arranged: apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta etc., Tac. H. 2, 68.*

[IN-DISSĪMĪLIS, e. *Not unlike, Varr.*]

[INDISSĪMŪLABĪLIS, e. (dissimulo) *That cannot be concealed or dissembled: i. veritas, Gell.*]

[IN-DISSŌCĪABĪLIS, e. *Inseparable, Lact.*]

**IN-DISSŌLŪBĪLIS**, e. *Indissoluble, that cannot be dissolved or loosed*. \*\*I. Prop.: i. nodus, Plin. 11, 24, 28. \*\*II. Fig.: quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic. Un. 11.

[INDISSŌLŪBĪLITER, adv. *Indissolubly, C. Mam.*]

[INDISTINCTE, adv. *Without distinction: i. atque promiscue annotare, Gell.*]

**\*\*IN-DISTINCTUS**, a, um. *Without distinction or arrangement, indistinct*. I. Gen.: si neque pauciora, quam oportet, neque plura, neque inordinata aut indistincta dixerimus, Quint. 8, 2, 23: — i. et promiscua defensio (opp. 'iustis terminis dividitur'), Tac. A. 6, 8. II. Meton. A) *Not clear or plain in signification: i. vocabulum, Gell.* B) *Indistinct or obscure in delivery, Quint. 12, 10, 39.*

[INDIVIDŪITAS, ātis. f. *Indivisibility, Tert.*]

**IN-DĪVĪDŪS**, a, um. *Indivisible*. I. Prop.: *That cannot be divided or separated, indivisible, inseparable: corpora individua, atoms, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: — hence Absol.: individua, pro corpora individua: — cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, two atoms: — ex illis individuis, unde omnia gigni: — ipsius individui hanc esse naturam, ut, etc.: — i. ille comitatus virtutis, Sen.* \*\*II. Meton.: *Not divided or separated: Rhodum secuti et apud Capreas individui, always with him, Tac. A. 6, 10: — arbores quædam dividua, ut sambuci; quædam individua, ut picea, Plin.*

[INDIVISE, adv. *Undividedly, Ascon.*]

[IN-DIVISĪBĪLIS, e. *Indivisible, inseparable, Tert.*]

[INDIVISĪBĪLITER, adv. *Indivisibly, inseparably, Tert.*]

**\*\*IN-DĪVĪSUS**, a, um. *Undivided, unseparated, not cloven, split, etc.* I. Prop.: indivisa ungula equorum, Varr.: — Hence, Indivisum, i. n. Community: pro indiviso possidere, in common, Plin. 17, 1, 1. II. Meton.: *Not distinct, not distinguished: pectus in quod omnes curæ pro indiviso transferuntur, indiscriminately, without distinction, Sen. Cons. Helv. 17: — pro indiviso valere, just as much, or the same, Plin.: — jus temperatur aqua et pro indiviso humani potus excremento, in the same proportion with wine, id.*

[IN-DĪVULSUS, a, um. *Not separated: i. comes, Maer.*]

**\*\*IN-DO**, didi, ditum. 3. *To put, set, or place into*. I. Prop. A) I. guttam vini in os, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 31: — i. salem in aquam, id.: — i. cervicem vinculo fascias, Tac. A. 3, 14: — i. alqm lecticæ, id.: — i. alqd potioni, Curt.: — i. fenestras, Plaut.: — i. cataplasmata in dentem, Cels. B) Meton.: *To put, set, or lay in a place, put, set, lay on or upon: i. ignem in aram, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: — i. alcuī compedes, id.: — i. alcuī vincula, Tac. A. 11, 2: — i. pontes, to construct bridges, id.: — custodes inditi, given, added, id.: i. urbem monti, to build on a mountain, Flor. II. Fig. A) *To give: puero ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, given, Liv. 1, 34: — thus, i. cognomen alcuī, id.: — cognomen inditum prætextans, Gell.: — i. vocabulum, Tac. B) To introduce: i. novos ritus, Tac. H. 5, 4. C) To occasion: i. alcuī pavorem, Tac. H. 4, 34.**

[INDŌCĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (2. in-docibilis) *Unaptness to learn, App.*]

**IN-DŌCĪLIS**, e. *That learns with difficulty, that has not learned; unteachable, indocile*. I. Prop. A) I. homo, Cic. N. D. 1, 5: — i. hirundo, Plin. B) With

## INDOCTE

*genit.* : i. pacis, Sil. C) *With dat.* : i. imitandis turpibus, Juv. D) *With inf.* : i. pauperiem pati, Hor. : — i. loqui, Lucan.]

II. *Meton.* \*\*A) *Unapt, unfit for any thing*: arbores indociles nasci alibi, Plin. 14 præf. : — terra indocilis Cereri, Sil. \*\*B) *Unskilful, inexperienced, ignorant, unlearned, stupid*: indocile genus, Virg. : — i. animus, Ov. : — agricola indocilis cæli, Plin. 18, 25, 60. \*C) *That cannot be taught*: sed incredibilis quædam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usus disciplinam, Cic. Ac. 2, 1. [D) *That has not been taught, untaught*: i. via, Prop.]

\*INDOCTE. *adv.* *Unlearnedly, unskilfully*: quæ qui videat non indocte solum, verum etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic. N. D. 2, 16. [Comp., Gell.]

[INDOCTOR, *ôris. m.* (doceo) *An overseer of slaves*, Plaut.]

INDOCTUS, a, um. (2. indoctus) *Uninstructed, unlearned, awkward.* I. *Prop.* A) I. homo, Cic. Brut. 48. — indoctor : — indoctissimus. [B) *With genit.* : i. pilæ discive, Hor. C) *With acc.* : i. pleraque alia, Gell. D) *With inf.* : i. ferre jugâ, Hor.] \*\*II. *Meton. Unskilled*: indoctæ manus, Quint. 1, 11, 19 : — canet indoctum, Hor.

[IN-DOLĀTĪLIS, e. *That cannot be cut with an axe; hence, that cannot be fashioned or prepared*: i. homo, Sid.]

[IN-DOLĀTUS, a, um. *Not cut, unhewn*, Arn.]

\*INDOLĒNTĪA, æ. f. (2. in-doleo) *Freedom from pain*, Cic. Fin. 2, 4.

INDOLĒS, is. f. (indu- (for l. in) oleo) *Native or inbred nature of a thing, natural quality, nature.*

\*I. *Gen.* : i. frugum, pecudum, Liv. 38, 17 : — i. arborum, Gell. : — quæ l. in savio est i. natural charm, Plaut.

II. *Esp.* A) *Natural talents or disposition, talents, genius, inclination, abilities*: i. major ad virtutem, Cic. Or. 13 : — bona i. : — i. virtutis : — i. virtutum ac vitiatorum, Liv. : — i. segnis, Tac. : — [Plur. : bonæ animi indoles, Gell.] [B) *Indoles, a title of young princes*, ML.]

INDOLĒSCO, lūi. 3. (1. in-doleo) *To feel pain or trouble, to be grieved.* \*\*I. *Prop.* : locus indolescit tactu, feels pain, hurts, pains, Cels. 8, 9 : — oculi indolescunt, Plin. — [With acc. : i. tactum hominum velut vulnera, to feel painfully, Just.] \*\*II. *To feel grief or affliction, be afflicted, grieved*: quis fuit, qui non indoluerit, with an objective clause, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 : — videtur veterinosi et infelicis animi sæpe indolescere, Sen. — [With acc. : id indoluit Juno, Ov.]

[INDOLŌRĪA, æ. f. (2. in-dolor) *Absence of pain*, Sid.]

[INDOLŌRĪUS, a, um. (1. in-dolor) *Anodyne*, C. Aur.]

[IN-DŌMĀBĪLIS, e. *That cannot be broken in or tamed, untameable*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12.]

IN-DŌMĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-domo) *Untamed, not broken in, wild.* I. *Prop.* A) I. bos, Varr. : — i. equus, A. Her. 4, 46 : — i. pastores, Cæs. : — i. mulier, Plaut. : i. adolescens, id. : — i. mare, Tibull. B) *Meton.* : *That cannot be checked or restrained, untameable*: mula indomitæ tarditatis, Plin. 8, 44, 49 : — i. vis adamantis, id. : — i. Hercules, Plin. Pan. : — i. Mars, Virg. : — i. dextra, Ov.

II. *Fig.* : *Unchecked, unrestrained, wild, unbridled or uncurbed*: i. cupiditates, Cic. R. Am. 24 : — i. libido : — i. ingenia Gallorum, Liv. : — i. ingenium, Quint. : — i. rabies, Hor. : — i. amor, Ov.

[IN-DŌNĀTUS, a, um. *Without a present*, Lampr.]

IN-DORMĪO, 4. *To sleep or fall asleep at, upon, or over any thing.* [I. *Prop.* A) I. congestis saccis, Hor. : — i. cubilibus, id.] [B) *Meton.* : *To sleep (of a member of the body), i. e. to be numb or torpid*, Veg.] II. *Fig.* : *To sleep over any thing, i. e. to do a thing negligently*: i. causæ, Cic. Phil. 2, 12 : — i. tempori : — i. in homine colendo, to be careless : — animus segnis, sibi indormiens, Sen. : — i. desidiæ longæ, Plin. E. : — i. malis suis, Curt.

[INDORSO, are. (1. in-dorsum) I. *To place any thing on the back*, ML.] II. *To write on the back of any thing*, ML. Hence, Fr. *endorser*; Eng. *to indorse, as a bill.*

## IN-DUCO

IN-DŌTĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-dotatus) *That has no dowry or portion.* [I. *Prop.* A) I. soror, Hor. E. 17, 46. B) *Meton.* : i. corpora, that have not received the usual honours, Ov. M. 7, 609.] \*\*II. *Fig.* : i. ars, unwadorned, poor, Cic. de Or. 1, 55.

[INDU. an old form for in : i. mari, Enn. ap. Macr. : — frequently used in composition, as induperator, the ancient form for imperator; and indigeo, indipiscor.]

\*\*IN-DŪBĪTĀBĪLIS, e. *That cannot be doubted, indubitable*: i. genus causæ, Quint. 4, 1, 55.

[INDŪBĪTĀBĪLĒTER, *adv.* *Doubtless, without doubt*, Arn.]

[IN-DŪBĪTANDUS, a, um. *Indubitable*, August.]

[IN-DŪBĪTANTER, *adv.* *Without doubt, certainly*, Dig.]

[IN-DŪBĪTĀTE, *adv.* *Without doubt*: indubitissime, LL.]

\*\*IN-DŪBĪTĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-dubito) *Beyond all doubt, undoubted, quite certain*: spes indubitata, Plin. 31, 3, 27 : — in iis ero, quæ indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint. : — indubitatis notis discrimen signare, Plin. : — i. est, id.

[INDŪBĪTĀTO, *adv.* *Without doubt*, Tert.]

[IN-DŪBĪTO, 1. *To doubt of*: i. viribus tuis, Virg. Æ. 8, 404.]

\*\*IN-DŪBĪUS, a, um. *Not doubtful, certain*: i. innocentia, Tac. A. 14, 45 : — (perhaps also i. exempla, Quint. 5, 13, 24.)

INDŪCĪÆ. See INDUTĪÆ.

[INDŪCĪTĪLIS, e. (induco) *Of or belonging to breeding cattle*: i. porcus, a sow for breeding, ML. ; i. q. ductrix scrofa.]

IN-DŪCO, xi, ctum. 3. [perf. induxi, for induxisti, Ter. : imp. inducē, Varr.] *To lead or bring in, into, or to a place.* \*I. *Prop.* A) 1) I. exercitum in Macedonia, Liv. 31, 28 : — i. exercitum Ægyptum, id. : — i. milites in pugnam, id. : — i. in agrum, id. : — i. in saltum, id. : — i. cohortem in medios hostes, Sall. : — i. gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic. Opt. Gen. 6 : — thus, i. elephantos in circum, Plin. E. : — i. turmas, to lead, head, Virg. \*\*2) *With dat.* : i. mare urbi, Suet. : — i. filiæ novæcam, to bring home a stepmother (by marrying a second time), Plin. E. : — i. mesorem arvis, Virg. B) *Meton.* \*1) *To overlay with any thing as a covering*: i. tectorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55 : — i. coria super lateres, Cæs. : — pulvis, velut inducta nube omnia compleverat, Liv. : — i. picturæ colore, Plin. : — i. cuti nitorem, id. : — i. ceram Punicam parietis, id. : — i. capiti plumas, Hor. : — i. acuta pelliibus, Cæs. : — i. brachia pennâ, Ov. : — i. calceum, to put on, Suet. : — inducta cornibus aurum victima, that has gilded horns, Ov. : — i. pontem flumini, to throw a bridge over, Curt. 2) a) *To make level by overlaying, to fill up*: i. solum, Plin. 2, 80, 82 : — i. cicatricem, Cels. Hence b) *To strike out, erase what has been written on a wax-tablet with the broad end of the style; hence, to annul, cancel, abrogate*: nomina jam facta sunt : sed vel induci vel mutari possunt, Cic. Att. 13, 14 : — i. senatus consultum : — ita multa et deleta et inducta et superscripta inerant, Suet. 3) *To enter into an account-book, to bring any thing into account*: i. in rationibus, Cic. Fam. 3, 10 : — i. pecuniam in rationem : — i. agros alcuī pecuniâ ingenti, to put on anybody's account. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.* : *To lead into, bring to, introduce*: i. alqm in hanc scribendi consuetudinem, Cic. Pis. 29 : — i. novum verbum in linguam Latinam : — i. discordiam in civitatem : — i. novum morem judiciorum in rempublicam : — i. alqd in nostros mores : — amici jacentem animum excitare inducereque in spem cogitationemque meliorem : — induci in errorem. B) *Esp.* 1) I. animum or in animum, to bring one's mind to any thing, i. e. [a] I. in animum aliquem, to imagine anybody, Ter.] 2) *To make up one's mind to*: i. animum contemnere opes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 30 : — i. animum, ut oblivisceretur : — induxisse in animum ut proderent, Liv. : — non potuisse se inducere in animum, quin vindicaret, id. c) *To take any thing into one's head, to resolve, determine*: i. animum dicere, Cic. Div. 1, 13 : — i. animum defendere : — quod animum induxerat, non tenuit : — i. animum præstare, Liv. [d) I. animum ad aliquam rem, to fix one's mind or affections upon any thing : — i.

animum ad meretricem, Ter.] 2) a) *To bring to any thing*, i. e. *to move, excite, rouse, to persuade, prevail upon, entice, induce to anything*: i. alqm oratione ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic. Brut. 50: — i. multos in peccatum, A. Her.: — i. alqm, ut mentiat: — vide quo me inducas, Ter.: — Absol.: i. alqm pretio, spe, promissis: — inductus familiaritate: — inductus odio: — inductus auctoribus certissimis: — hence, b) *To mislead anybody, deceive, cajole*: socios induxit, decepit, destituit, Cic. R. Am. 40: — eos decepit, fefellit, induxit. 3) *To bring in, introduce, as a speaker*: i. Tiresiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: — i. personam: — Gyges inducitur: — i. sermonem hominum, *to introduce certain parties conversing with each other, as in a dialogue*. 4) *To mention, relate, quote, cite, bring forward*: i. consuetudinem, Cic. Cael. 11: — i. approbationem: — i. causam: — i. rationem. [5] *To do (an injustice)*: i. injuriam adversus liberos suos testamento, Dig.]

[INDUCTIBILIS, e. (induco) *That may be overlaid or drawn over any thing*, C. Aur.]

INDUCTIO, ōnis. f. *A bringing into, introducing, leading, conducting, drawing, or letting into*. \*I. Prop. A) i. juvenum (in circum), *a bringing forward*, Liv. 44, 9: — aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditate dare, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. B) Meton. [1] *An overlaying of a wall with lime, a plastering*, Plaut. [2] *A cancelling, erasing, striking out of a writing*, Dig. [3] Concr.: *A drawing over or overspreading, as, of the theatre with canvass, to shelter it from the sun*, Vitruv. 10 præf. \*II. Fig. A) *I. animi, inclination, will, purpose, resolution*, Cic. Fam. 1, 8; Q. Fr. 1, 11, 32: — i. erroris, *a misleading*, Cic. de Or. 13, 53, 205. B) *In Rhet. t. t.*: Inductio, Cic. Inv. 1, 31.

[INDUCTIVE, adu. (induco) *By submission*, C. Aur.]

[INDUCTRIX, icia. f. (induco) *She that misleads*, App.]

[INDUCTURA, æ. f. (induco) *A drawing over*, C. Aur.]

1. INDULTUS, a, um. I. Part. of induco. \*II. Adj. A) *Fetched or introduced from a foreign country, foreign, not native, strange*: i. sermo, Plin. E. 4, 3. B) *Foreign, extraneous, not belonging to a given subject or place*, Plin. E. 5, 6, fin.

2. INDULTUS, ūs. m. (only in the abl. sing.) *An inducement, persuasion*: utrum velitis casu illo itinere Varenum usum esse, an hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69: — inductu alieno facere alqd. A. Her.

[INDŪCŪLA, æ. f. (induo) *A kind of under garment worn by women*, Plaut.]

[INDŪGREDIOR (gradior) *for ingredior*, Lucr.]

[IN-DULCITAS, ātis. f. *Want of sweetness*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[IN-DULCO, 1. *To make sweet, sweeten*, Eccl.]

INDULGENS, entis. I. Part. of indulgeo. II. Adj. \*A) Act.: *Indulgent, fond, kind, tender, friendly*: civitas i. in captivos, Liv. 22, 16: — nomen amantius, indulgentiusque maternum, Cic. Cluent. 5: — quorum indulgentiores patres erant, Quint.: — indulgentissimus avunculus, Sen.: — i. alse, *given to dice or gaming*, Suet. [B] Pass.: *Tenderly beloved, dear*, LL.]

INDULGENTER, adu. *Tenderly, kindly, indulgently*: i. loqui, Cic. Att. 9, 9: — i. habere captivos, Liv.: — \*Comp., tractare alqm indulgentius, Sen.: — \*Sup., omnia quæ fortuna in me indulgentissime conferebat, Sen.

INDULGENTĪA, æ. f. (indulgens) *Indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, favour, kindness*. I. Gen.: *homines naturali i. et benevolentia contineri*, Cic. Leg. 1, 13: — i. corporis: — obsequio i. que discedere: — i. fortunæ, Vell.: — i. cœli, *mild weather*. II. Esp. A) *Tender love, affection, fondness towards one's relations, etc.*: indulgentiā filiarum commoveri, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44: — i. in suos, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. [B] *Remission of punishment*: indulgentias petere, Capitol.: — of taxes, Amm.: — *Remission of sin, absolution, indulgence*, ML.]

INDULGĒO, si, tum. 2. (dulcis: *to be sweet or pleasant; hence*) I. Neut. A) *To be courteous or complaisant to, to be kind or indulgent to, to humour, indulge, gratify, overlook, wink at*. 1) With dat.: i. sibi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18: — sic sibi induluit, ut, so indulged himself that, etc.; i. e. *took such liberties, etc.*, Nep.: — i. peccatis: — i. legioni, Cæs.: — i. ardori alicujus, Liv.: — i. amoris suo, Plin. E.: — i. precibus alicujus, id. [2] With acc.: i. te, Ter.: — i. me, id.: — i. nos, Afran. ap. Non. B) *To give one's self up to, to be given to, to indulge in, not to resist, yield to a thing*: veteres amicitias spernere, i. novis, Cic. Læl. 15: — i. somno, Tac.: — i. vino, Virg.: — i. non plus sextario vini, *not to drink more than, etc.*, Just.: — i. animo, Ov.: — i. genio, Pers.: — i. gaudio suo, Plin. E.: — i. valetudini, *to take care of, attend to*: — i. ordinibus, *to spread the vine branches*, Virg.: — [Pass.: animus eorum lazari indulgerique potuisset, *for indulgerique ei*, Gell.]

II. Act. \*A) 1) *To concede, grant, allow, permit, give*: i. nomen oratoris malis artibus, Quint. 2, 17, 32: — i. alcuī ornamenta, Suet.: — i. damnatis arbitrium moriendi, *to permit them to choose how to die*, id.: — i. alcuī usum pecuniæ, id.: — i. alcuī exilium, id.: — i. patientiam flagello, *to submit to patiently*, Mart. [2] With inf., Sil. 3) Pass.: *abolitio, quæ publice indulgetur*, Dig.: — privilegio naviculariis indulto, ib. [B] *To give up*: i. se tribuno, Juv.: — i. se videndum alcuī, Stat.]

[INDULGĒITAS, ātis. f. (indulgeo) *I. q. Indulgentia, Sisenn. ap. Non.*

[INDULTOR, ōris. m. (indulgeo) *A favourer, Tert.*

[INDULTUM, i. n. (indulgeo) *Concession, permission, grace, leave*: i. principis, i. legis, Cod. Th.]

1. INDULTUS, a, um. part. of indulgeo.

[2. INDULTUS, ūs. m. (indulgeo) *Leave, permission*, Sid.]

[IN-DŪMENTUM, i. n. (induo) I. *A covering, garment*: indumenta induere, Gell.: — animalia munita indumentis naturalibus, Lact.: — i. oris, *a mask*, Bass. ap. Gell. [II. Meton.: i. carnis, *the flesh, body*, Prud.]

INDŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. (ἐνδύω) *To put on or into*. I. Prop. A) I. Herculi tunicam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: — i. vestem, Ter.: — i. vestes humeris, Ov.: — i. arma alcuī, Liv.: — i. galeam, *to put on*, Cæs.: — i. calceamentum, Plin.: — i. anulum, *to put on*: — thus, i. anulum articulis, Ov.: — i. smaragdos, Plin.: — i. crines, *to put on*, Virg.: — Pass., indutus soccis, *dressed, furnished with*: — indutus galea, Virg.: — indutus quidlibet, *in any dress or garment*, Hor. [B] Meton. 1) *To clothe, i. e. to surround, cover, or furnish with any thing*: dii induti specie humana, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: — i. homines in vultus ferarum, *to change into animals*, Virg.: — arbor induit se in florem, *veils itself with flowers*, i. e. *flowers, blossoms*, Virg.: — vites se induunt uvis, *are full of*, Colum.: — terra gramine induta, *covered with*, Petr.: — in flore novo pomis se induit arbor, *shows the fruit in the blossom*, Virg.: — Ægyptus induebatur segetibus, Plin. Pan.: — i. cratera corona, *to crown*, Virg.: — i. scalam, *to put one's head between the steps of a ladder*, i. e. *to take a ladder on one's head*, Ov.: — induitur aures aselli, *gets asses' ears*, id. 2) I. se, *to fall into or upon, be entangled in, to stick fast in, be retained in*: cum venti se in nubem induerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 19: — i. se acutissimis vallis, Cæs.: — i. se hastis, Liv.: — i. se mucrone, *to stab one's self*, Virg. II. Fig. A) *To invest with, furnish or endue with, impart, give*: inductus duabus quasi personis, *having two characters, as it were, to perform*, Cic. Off. 1, 30: — i. eloquentiam pueris, Liv.: — i. alcuī speciem latronis, *to represent any one as a robber*, id.: — i. vino vetustatem, Plin.: — i. alcuī mores severos, id.: — i. alcuī amorem sui, Gell.: — i. causas personis, Quint.: — i. orationem fictam personis, id.: — i. cunctis pavorem, Sil.: — hence, i. alqd (sibi), *to assume, take upon one's self, make use of*: i. sibi personam judicis, Cic. Off. 3, 10: — i. sibi cognomen: — i. sibi novum ingenium, Liv.: — i. sibi simulationem ingenii, id.: — i. societatem alcjs, Tac.: — i. proditorem et hostem, id.: — i. sibi munia ducis, id.: — i. mores

**Persarum, Curt.:** — i. sibi auctoritatem veræ sententiæ, Quint. — i. imaginem mortis (somnum), *to take*: — i. seditionem, *to engage in, take a share in*, Tac.: — i. hostilia, id. 2) **I. se, to involve one's self in:** videte in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se umquam *expediet*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42: — in id ipsum se induit quod timebat: — videte ut dum *expedire sese* vult, induat (sc. se): — i. se in captiones: — i. se reipublicæ, *to entangle one's self in public business*, Sen.: — indui confessione suâ: — indui pœnas legum, Quint.

[INDŪ-PĒDĪO, ire. *for impedio*, Lucr.]

[INDŪ-PĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. Lucr.; Juv. *See IMPERATOR.*]

[INDŪRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A hardening.* I. Prop.: NL.] II. Fig.: *Obstinacy, hardness of heart*, Eccl.]

\*INDŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *induro*. \*\*II. Adj.: *Hardened, injured*: Germanis quid induratus ad omnem patientiam? Sen. de Ira, 1, 11.

\*\*IN-DŪRESCO, rūi. 3. *To become hard.* I. Prop.: antequam grana indurescant, Col. 2, 21, 2: — condyloma jam induruit, Cels.: — corpus induruit usu, *hardens itself*, Ov.: — sub hoc venter indurescit, Cels.: — induruit (ipse) artus, Lucan. II. Fig.: frangas citius, quam corrigas, quæ in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 4, 12: — miles induruerat pro Vitellio, *was of unshaken fidelity*, Tac.

\*\*IN-DŪRO, 1. *To harden, indurate.* I. Prop.: i. costas attritu arborum, Plin. 8, 52, 78: — paludibus ungulas jumentorum indurari, id.: — i. nivem, Ov.: — carnes induratas sale, Plin.: — induratus palmes, Stat. II. Fig.: i. frontem, *to render shameless*, Sen. Ben. 7, 28: — i. vultum, Tac.: — i. animum, Sen.: — induratus resistendo hostium timor, *hardened*, Liv.: — adhortare se et iadversus omnia, Sen.

1. INDUS, i. m. (Ἰνδός) I. *A river of India*, Cic. N.D. 2, 52, and elsewhere. II. *A river of Caria*, Liv. 38, 14.

2. INDUS, a, um. I. *Of India, Indian*: I. ebur, ivory, Virg. Æ. 12, 67: — I. dens, the same, Catull.: — I. conchæ, Prop. II. Subst.: Indus, i. m. A) *An Indian*, Virg. *See IND.* B) *The driver of an elephant*, Liv. 38, 14.

[INDŪSIĀRIUS, ūi. m. (indusium) *A maker of indusia*, Plant.]

[INDŪSIĀTA, æ. f. *I. q. indusium*, Plant.]

[INDŪSIĀTUS, a, um. *Clothed or dressed in an indusium*, App.]

[INDŪSIŌ, 1. *To clothe*: i. alqa re, M. Cap.]

[INDŪSIŪM (intūsium), ūi. n. (induo) I. *A kind of under garment with sleeves, worn by women*, Varr. II. *The amnios (from its covering the fetus like a shirt)*, NL. III. *The involucrium or thin membranous covering of the fructification of ferns*, NL.]

INDUSTRIĀ, æ. f. (industrius) *Diligence, activity, assiduity, constant exertion or activity, industry*: i. in agendo, Cic. de I. P. 11: — ponere tantum industriæ in scribendo, *to take such pains in writing*: — odistis hominum novorum industrias: — summis opibus atque industriis, Plaut.: — i. itineris, on the journey (i. e. displayed there), Suet.: — de industria, with intention, on purpose: — thus, ex industria, Liv.: — industria, Plin.; and ob industriam, Plaut.

\*\*INDUSTRIĒ, adv. *Diligently, industriously*: castra i. defendebantur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 95: — [Comp., quis de illius dignitate industrius dixit? Auct. Or. pro Domo 11.]

\*\*INDUSTRIŌSE, adv. *Very diligently, with great industry*, Suet. — [Sup., Cat. ap. Char.]

\*\*INDUSTRIŌSUS, a, um. *Diligent, industrious*: cui non industrioso otium pœna est? Sen. Prov. 2.

INDUSTRIŪS, a, um. (perhaps for indu-starius, for instarius, like instans from insto) *Diligent, industrious, assiduous*: homo gravis et i., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21: — homines vigilantes, sobrii, i.: — vir acer et i. in rebus gerendis: — i. gens, Just.: — [Comp., industrior, Plaut.: — industrior, Cat. ap. Prisc.]

INDŪTĪÆ or INDŪCĪÆ, ærum. f. *A space of time during which hostilities are suspended; a suspension of arms*, 641

*truce, armistice.* I. Prop. A) *Inducias facere, to make a truce*, Cic. Phil. 8, 7: — inducias inire, Plin. Pan.: — inducias dare, Liv.: — inducias impetrare, id.: — inducias petere, Nep.: — inducias conservare, id.: — i. agitabantur, took place, Sall.: — per inducias, during the truce or suspension of arms, id. [B) *Meton.*: *Stillness*: i. noctis, App.] \*\*II. Fig.: *A standing still, rest, pause*: postulabam, ut tribus sententiis constaret suus numerus, nec se brevibus induciis duæ jungerent, Plin. E. 8, 14: — in amore inimicitias, induciæ, Ter.: — i. parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Plaut.

[INDŪTĪLIS, e. (induo) *That can be inserted*, Cat.]

[INDŪTŌRIUS, a, um. *That can be put on (as dress)*, LL.]

1. INDŪTUS, a, um. part. of *induo*.

\*\*2. INDŪTUS, ūs. m. (induo) *A putting on of dress.* I. Prop.: vestis quam indutui gerebat, Tac. A. 16, 4.

[II. Concr.: *A vesture, garment, apparel*: indutibus imperatoris majestatis ornatus, Amm.]

[INDŪVĪÆ, ærum. f. (induo) *Apparel, clothes*, Plaut.: Symm.]

[INEBRÆ AVES. *Birds that hindered the auguries*, Fest.]

[INEBRĪATOR, ōris. m. *One that makes drunk*, Tert.]

\*\*IN-EBRĪO, 1. *To make drunk.* I. Prop. A) palmes vescentes inebriat, Plin. 12, 12, 47: — inventum est, quomodo aqua quoque inebriaret, id. B) *Meton.* 1) *To fill or saturate with liquor*: uvæ vino suo inebriantur, Plin.: — inebriatæ radices, id. (2) *Meton.*: *To fill, fill up*: spiritus æris flatibus venenatis inebriatur, Sid. [II. Fig.: i. aurem, *to weary with talking*, Juv.]

INĒDĪA, æ. f. (2. in-edo) *An abstaining from eating, fasting*: vigiliis et inediâ necatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 27: — inedia vitam finire, *to starve one's self*, Plin. E.: — inediâ ferre, sustinere, Plin. Pan.: — Plur.: inedias durare, Plin.

[INĒDĪTUS, a, um. (edo) *Not made known, still unknown*, Ov.]

\*\*IN-EFFĀBĪLIS, e. *Unspeakable*: i. nomina, Plin. 5 præf.: — i. verba, id.

[INEFFĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *Unspeakably*, Aug.]

[INEFFĪCĀCĪTER, adv. *Without effect, ineffectually*, Dig.]

\*\*IN-EFFĪCAX, æcis. I. *Ineffectual, of no force or strength*: i. ratio, Sen. de Ira, 1, 10: — i. dii, id. II. With genit.: vox i. verborum, incapable of producing, Sen.: — Comp., Plin.

[INEFFĪGLĀBĪLIS, e. (effigio) *That cannot be portrayed*, Tert.]

[INEFFĪGLĀTUS, a, um. (effigio) *Unformed, without shape*: i. fetus, Gell.: — i. anima, Tert.]

[INEFFŪCĪBĪLIS, e. (effugio) *Inevitable, unavoidable*, App.]

[INEFFŪSUS, a, um. (effundo) *Not spread, not loose*, App.]

\*\*INĒLĀBŌRĀTUS, a, um. (elaboro) *Unlaboured*: i. oratio, Sen. Tranq. 1: — i. narratio, Quint.

\*\*IN-ĒLĒGANS, antis. *Inelegant, void of taste or neatness*: copia orationis non inelegans, Cic. Brut. 81: — ratio non i., a theory not without some foundation: — sermo non i., Suet.: — odor non i., not a bad smell, Plin.

INĒLĒGANTER, adv. *Without elegance or taste, inelegantly, badly*: i. dividere, *to make a bad or clumsy division*, Cic. Fin. 2, 9: — i. scribere.

[IN-ĒLŌQUAX, æcis. *Unutterable*: i. gemitus, Eco.]

[IN-ĒLŌQUENS, tis. *Ineloquent*, Lact.]

[INĒLŌQUĪBĪLIS, e. (eloquor) *Unutterable*, Lact.]

IN-ĒLUCTĀBĪLIS, e. *From which one cannot extricate one's self.* [I. Prop.: i. cœnum, Stat.] \*\*II. Fig.: *Unavoidable, inevitable*: i. servitus, Sen. N. Q. 3 præf.: — i. vis fati, Vell.: — i. tempus, Virg.

[INĒLŪBĪLIS, e. (eluo) *That cannot be washed out*, Lact.]

\*\*IN-ĒMENDĀBĪLIS, e. *That cannot be amended or improved*: i. pravitas, Quint. 1, 1, 2: — i. affectus, Sen.

[**INEMERIBILIS**, e. (emereo) *That cannot be merited*, Tert.]  
 [**IN-EMORIOR**, i. *To die in or at*: i. spectaculo, Hor. Ep. 5, 34.]  
**IN-EMPTUS**, a, um. *Unpurchased, unbought*. [I. Gen.: i. dapes, Virg. G. 4, 133.] \*\*II. *Esp.*: *Not acquired by bribery*: i. consulatus, Tac. H. 2, 60.

\*\***IN-ENARRABILIS**, e. *That cannot be related or described, indescribable*: i. labor, Liv. 44, 5:—i. natura fluminum, Sen.:—i. habitus, Plin.:—i. duritia, id.

\*\***INENARRABILITER**, adv. *Indescribably*: jecur i. absumtum, Liv. 41, 15.

[**IN-ENARRATUS** a, um. *Unexplained*: i. verbum, Gell.]

[**INENATABILIS**, e. (enato) *From which one cannot swim out*: i. profundum, Tert.]

**INENODABILIS**, e. (enodo) *That cannot be unravelled or loosened, intricate*. [I. Prop.: i. capillus, App.] \*\*II. *Fig.*: *That cannot be explained, inexplicable, perplexed*: i. res, Cic. Fat. 9.

[**IN-ENORMIS**, e. *Not irregular*: i. proceritas, App.]

[**INENUNCIABILIS**, e. (enuncio) *Unutterable, Censor*.]

**IN-EO**, i, i (more frequently ii), itum. 4. v. a. and n. *To go into, enter (a place)*. I. Prop. A) I. domum, Cic. Dei. 3:—i. convivia, to go to feasts:—i. pericula praeliorum:—i. agrum Romanum, Liv.:—i. urbem, id.:—i. in urbem, id.:—i. viam, to enter upon, proceed on:—*Abso.*: ut ovans iniret, should enter with an ovation, Tac.:—*Pass.*: nenus initur nullis equis, is entered by no horses, Ov.:—*Impers.*: inibitur tecum, I will enter with you, Plaut. B) Meton. 1) *To proceed to, to make a beginning*: i. praelium, to commence a battle, Cic. Off. 1, 11:—i. praelium cum alquo, Liv.:—i. bellum, id.:—i. cursus, Virg.:—*hence, to enter upon (an office)*: i. magistratum:—i. consulatum, Liv.:—i. interregnum, id.:—i. honorem, Suet. 2) *To begin, commence*: ab ineunte ætate, Cic. de Or. 1, 21:—*ineunte adolescentia*: ineunte anno, Suet.:—*hoc decus ævi inibit, will commence*, Virg. \*\*3) *To cohabit*. a) *Of men*: i. alquam, Anton ap. Suet.:—*feminæ, pati natæ, ultro viros ineunt*, Sen. b) *Of animals*: *To cover, copulate*, Varr.:—*Pass.*: vaccam æneam a tauro initam, Liv.:—*ineuntur (canes)*, Plin. II. *Fig.* [A] *To attack, seize*: iniiit te nunquam febris, Plaut. [B] *To think upon, invent a means, to devise, meditate, reflect upon, consider, to take one's measures, to undertake any thing, to begin*: mihimet ineunda ratio et via reperienda est, qua ad Apronii quæstum possum pervenire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46:—i. rationem de re:—*ut multa depelleretur, a me inita ratio est*:—*inita et subducta ratione, after due consideration*:—i. viam, to find out a way or means, Liv.:—i. consilium contra alqm, to form a plan or resolution:—i. consilium facinoris:—i. consilium de sua salute, Cæs.:—i. consilium multæ calliditatis:—*consilia inibat, quemadmodum discederet, he considered*, Cæs.:—i. et subducere rationem, to make a calculation, to calculate:—i. numerum, to calculate, count, cast up, Cæs.:—i. quæstum, to make an estimate:—i. estimationem, to estimate, value, Sen.:—i. mensuram agrorum, to measure, Col.:—i. gratiam ab alquo, to conciliate the friendship, gain the favour of any one:—i. gratiam apud alqm, Liv.:—*plures ineuntur gratiæ*:—i. suffragia, to vote, Liv.:—i. societatem, to make, form:—i. fœdus, to conclude, make:—i. inducias, Plin. Pan.:—i. nexum, Liv.

**INEPTE**, adv. *Improperly, awkwardly, absurdly, foolishly*. I. Gen.: i. sane (disserunt), Cic. Tusc. 1, 6:—i. dicere.—[Comp., i. delirare, I. act.]—\*\**Sup.*, ineptissime feci, cum in aures alicujus loquuntur, Quint. \*\*II. *Esp.*: *At the wrong time, inconveniently*: i. nocere, Cæcin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7.

**INEPTIA**, æ. f. (ineptus) *Silly behaviour, absurdity, folly*. [I. Prop.: Plaut.] II. *Meton. in the phr.* ineptiæ, trifles, fooleries, absurdities: quid ad istas ineptias abis? Cic. R. Am. 16, 47:—i. aniles:—i. sententiarum, Suet.:—i. hominis, Ter.

[**INEPTIA**, ire. *To say or do what is absurd or foolish, to play the fool, trifle*, Ter.]

[**INEPTIOLA**, æ. f. dem. (ineptia) *Absurdity, folly*, Aus.]

[**INEPTITUDO**, inia. f. I. q. ineptia, Cæcil. ap. Non.]

**INEPTUS**, a, um. (2. in-aptus) I. *Of things*: *Improper, inconsistent, impertinent, absurd, foolish, silly*: nihil insolens aut ineptum, Cic. de Or. 9:—i. negotium:—i. via, wrong:—i. risus, Catull.:—i. chartæ, blotting-paper, Hor.:—*discursare ineptissimum est*, Quint.:—*res ineptior*, Catull. II. *Of persons*: *Displaying no taste, awkward, that acts foolishly*: qui aut tempus quid postulet non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscumque est, vel dignitatis, vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in aliquo genere aut inconcinuus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17:—i. homo:—*quid est, inepta? what is the matter, you foolish woman?* Ter.:—*sine vivat ineptus*, Hor.

[**IN-EQUITABILIS**, e. *Not fit for cavalry*: i. campus, Curt.]

[**IN-EQUITO**, are. *To ride about, in, or upon a place*. I. Prop.: aurora celum inequitabat, was riding in the skies, i. e. appeared, App.:—*aurora inequitante*, id. II. *Fig.*: *To insult*: i. alcui:—i. philosophiæ, Mact.]

**INERMIS**, e. and \***INERMUS**, a, um. (2. in-arma) *Unarmed, without weapons, defenceless*. I. Prop. A) *Inermes armati judicarentur*, Cic. Cæc. 22:—*cum paucis inermis (al., inermibus)*:—i. milites, Cæs.:—i. eques, Liv. \*\*B) *Meton. of things*: i. ager ac nudus præsidii, Liv. 29, 4:—*Nilus famâ tantum, inermi quæstu cognitus, without war*, Plin.:—i. gingiva, toothless, without teeth, Juv. II. *Fig.*: i. philosophia, not well versed, not practised, Cic. Fin. 1, 7:—i. carmen, that does not hurt, Ov.

[**INERMO**, are. (inermis) *To disarm, acc. to Fest.*]

[**INERRABILIS**, e. (erro) *Not erring*, App.]

\***IN-ERRANS**, antis. *Not wandering about or erring*: stellæ eæ quæ inerrantes vocantur, fixed stars, Cic. N. D. 2, 21:—i. orbis, the region of the fixed stars, App.

\*\***IN-ERRO**, are. v. n. and a. *To wander about in a place*. \*\*I. *Neut.* A) Prop.: i. montibus, Plin. E. 1, 6:—[ignis i. ædibus, touches, reaches, Stat.] B) *Fig.*: memoria rei inerrat oculis, swims before the eyes, Plin. E. 7, 27. [II. *Act.*: *Of persons dancing*: i. decores ambitus, i. e. to move in elegant or graceful figures, App.]

**INERS**, tis. 2. (2. in-ars) *Unskilled in an art, unskilful, not clever, not cunning*. I. Prop.: artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 34:—*tendis iners docto retia nota mihi*, Prop. II. *Meton.* A) Gen.: *Inactive, idle, sluggish*: i. senectus, Cic. de Sen. 11:—*homo inertior*:—*otium inertissimum et desidiosissimum*:—*conf. segnitia inertissima*:—*ignavia et i. genus interrogationis, empty, idle*:—*gallinæ inertes ad incubandum*, Col.:—i. in Venerem, id.:—i. vulgus, the shades in the infernal regions, Claud.:—i. stomachus, a weak stomach, Ov.:—*inertes glebæ, that bear or produce nothing, neglected*, Virg.:—i. aqua, stagnant, Ov.:—i. somnus, Ov.:—i. terra, immovable, Hor.:—i. victoria, without pain or trouble, Quædrig. ap. Non.:—i. ignis, faint, Sil.:—*inertes avenæ, growing in a wild state, i. q. avena fatua L., Calp.* B) *Esp. of food*: *Inspid to the taste, without flavour*: i. caro, Hor.:—*blitum i. videtur ac sine sapore* aut acrimonia ulla, Plin.:—i. sal, id.: i. horæ, idle, unoccupied, Hor.:—i. frigus, Ov.:—i. censoria nota, to no effect, ineffectual, Liv.:—*serrarum dentes replent æqualitate inerti, fill up the spaces between the teeth of the saw with saw-dust, and thus make it unfit for cutting*, Plin.

**INERTIA**, æ. f. (iners) *Unskilfulness, awkwardness*. I. Prop.: i. hominis, Petr.:—*plur. inertia*, Cic. Part. 10. II. *Meton.*: *Idleness, inactivity*: me ipsum inertia nequitiaque condemno, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4:—i. laboris, unwillingness to work:—i. operis, Liv.

**INERTICULA**, æ. f. dem. (iners) *A kind of grape that yielded wine of a good quality, not intoxicating*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, 31.

**\*\*INĒRŪDĪTE.** *adv. Unlearnedly, illiterately:* non i. ad declamandum ficta materies, Quint. 1, 10, 17.

**IN-ĒRŪDĪTUS**, a, um. *Unlearned, illiterate:* non Epicurus i., sed ii. indocti, qui etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 21: — ne quis illud tam ineruditum absurdumque respondeat: — i. voluptates, rude, unpolished, inelegant, Quint. — **\*\*Sup.**, Suet.

[**INĒSCĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f. A baiting; satiating*, August.]

**IN-ESCO**. 1. *To fill with food, to feed.* [I. A] *Prop.*: App.] [B] *Meton.*: *To satiate, fill*: inescatus odore sulfuris, App.] **\*\*II. Fig.**: *To catch with a bait, to entice, decoy*: specie parvi beneficii inescamur, Liv. 41, 23: — inescandae multitudinis causa, Vell.

[**IN-ĒVECTUS**, a, um. *Mounted upon any thing*, Virg. Cul.]

**\*\*IN-ĒVĪTĀBĪLIS**, e. *Inevitable, unavoidable*: i. malum, Sen. N. Q. 2, 50: — i. crimen, Tac.: — i. sonus, Quint.

[**INĒVĪTĀBĪLĪTER** *adv. Inevitably, unavoidably*, August.]

[**INĒVŌLŪTUS**, a, um. (evolvo) *Not rolled out or unfolded, not opened or unfurled*: i. liber, Mart.]

[**INĒVULSĪBĪLIS**, e. *Undivided, inseparable*, August.]

[**IN-EXĀMĪNĀTUS**, a, um. *Unexamined*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*IN-EXCĪTĀBĪLIS**, e. *From which one cannot be aroused*: i. somnus, Sen. E. 83, 13.

[**IN-EXCĪTUS**, a, um. *Not put in motion, calm*, Virg. A. 7, 623.]

[**IN-EXCŌCTUS**, a, um. *Not exhausted or drained*, Sid.]

[**INEXCŌGĪTĀBĪLIS**, e. (excogito) *Inconceivable*, Eccl.]

**\*\*IN-EXCŌGĪTĀTUS**, a, um. *Not thought of or invented*: novum et i. antea remedium, Plin. 36, 15, 24. § 107.

[**IN-EXCULTUS**, a, um. *Unadorned*, Gell.]

[**IN-EXCŪSĀBĪLIS**, e. *That cannot be excused, inexcusable*: i. homo, Hor. E. 1, 18, 58: — i. tempus, Ov.: — i. onera, from which one cannot be exempt, Dig.]

[**IN-EXCUSSUS**, a, um. *Unshaken*. I. *Prop.*: i. juvenis, Virg. Cul. II. *Fig.*: *Not examined, unexamined*, Dig.]

**IN-EXERCĪTĀTUS**, a, um. *Unexercised, unpractised, undisciplined*. I. *Prop.*: i. homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 17: — i. miles: — i. histrio: — i. eloquentia, Tac. Or. 5.

**\*\*II. Meton.**: *Unoccupied, not busy*: i. homo, Cels.

[**IN-EXERCĪTUS**, a, um. *Unexercised; unoccupied*, Macr.]

[**IN-EXĒSUS**, a, um. *Unconsumed*, M. Fel.]

**IN-EXHAUSTUS**, a, um. *Unexhausted*. [I. *Prop.*: i. urbes, not plundered, Sil.: — i. metalla, Virg.] **\*\*II. Fig.**: *Unimpaired*: i. pubertas, Tac. G. 20.

**\*IN-EXŌRĀBĪLIS**, e. *That cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable*. I. *Prop.*: i. in alqm, Cic. Sull. 31: — i. adversus alqm, Liv.: — leges esse rem inexorabilem, id.: — i. disciplina, inexorably severe, Tac.: — i. odium, Ov.: — i. claustra arcæ, V. Max. [II. *Meton.*: *Not to be obtained by entreaty*: neque inexorabile quod petimus, V. Fl.]

[**IN-EXŌRĀTUS**, a, um. *Unasked, not desired*, Arn.]

**INEXPECTĀTUS**. See INEXSPECTATUS.

[**INEXPEŊĪBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-expedio) *Inexplicable; unavoidable*: i. mora, Amm.]

[**IN-EXPĒDĪTUS**, a, um. I. *Not ready or quick at any thing*: i. in alqa re, Arn. II. *Meton.*: *Inexplicable, difficult*: inexpeditissimum est traducere, Arn.]

[**IN-EXPĒRIĒTĪA**, æ. *f. Inexperience*, Tert.]

[**IN-EXPERRECTUS**, a, um. *Not availed*: jacebat sopius vinis et inexpectatus, Ov. 12, 317.]

**\*\*IN-EXPERTUS**, a, um. I. *That has not made trial of a thing, unacquainted with, unused to, inexperienced, unpractised*: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor. E. 1, 18, 86: — animus i. ad contumeliam, Liv.: — *With dat.*: exercitus bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, id.: — i. bellis, Tac.: — *With genit.*: i. lascivi-

vis, Tac. II. *Untried, not proved*: i. genus questionis, Plin. E. 8, 14: — *inexpertum alqd relinquere*, Virg.: — i. carmen, new, Stat.: — i. fides, Liv.

**IN-EXPIĀBĪLIS**, e. *That cannot be expiated or atoned for, inexpiable*. I. *Prop.*: i. religio, inviolable, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: — i. fraus, unpardonable: — i. scelus. II. *Meton.* A) *Implacable, irreconcilable*: sese implacabilem inexpiabilemque præbere alci, Cic. Pis. 33. **\*\*B)** *Obstinate*: i. bellum, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: — i. odium, Liv.

[**INEXPIĀBĪLĪTER** *adv. Inexpiably, irremediably*, August.]

[**IN-EXPIĀTUS**, a, um. *Unexpiated, not atoned for*, August.]

[**IN-EXPLĀNĀBĪLIS**, e. *Inexplicable*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*IN-EXPLĀNĀTUS**, a, um. *Unintelligible, not distinct or articulate*: i. lingua, not distinct, Plin. 11, 37, 65.

**INEXPLĒBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-expleo) *That cannot be filled, insatiable*. **\*\*I. Prop.** A) i. stomachus, Sen.: i. potu, Plin. [B] *Act.*: *Not satiating, unsatisfying*, App.]

II. *Fig.*: i. cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: — *vir inexplebilis virtutis*, Liv. 1: — i. desiderium, Just.: — *With genit.*: i. colloquiorum, Sen.

[**IN-EXPLĒTUS**, a, um. *Not filled, not satisfied, insatiable*.

I. *Prop.*: i. alvus, Stat. II. *Fig.*: i. lumen, Ov.: — i. amor, Stat.: — i. questus, id.: — i. cædes, id.: — i. mors, id.: — *inexpletum, adv.*: i. lacrimans, insatiably, Virg.]

**IN-EXPLĪCĀBĪLIS**, e. *Inextricable, from which one cannot disengage one's self*. I. *Prop.*: i. laqueus, Quint. 5, 10, 101: — i. vinculum, Curt. II. *Fig.* A) *Intricate, perplexed, connected with insuperable difficulties*: i. res, Cic. Att. 8, 3: — i. legatio, impracticable: — i. via, impassable, Liv.: — i. bellum, endless, Tac.: — i. morbus, incurable, Plin. E. B) *Meton.* 1) *Inexplicable*: hæc quidem inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic. Ac. 2, 29. **\*\*2)** *Impossible*: de singulis disserere, inexplicable est, Plin. 23, 1, 19. **\*\*3)** *Innumerable, that cannot be counted*: i. multitudo, Plin. **\*\*4)** *That leads to no result, useless*: i. facilitas, Liv. 37, 52.

[**INEXPLĪCĀBĪLĪTER** *adv. Inexplicably*, App.]

[**IN-EXPLĪCĀTUS**, a, um. *Unexplained*, Arn.]

[**IN-EXPLĪCĪTUS**, a, um. *Unexplained; obscure, inexplicable*: i. dicta, Stat.: — i. Platones, Mart.]

[**INEXPLŌRĀTE** *adv. Without examining or exploring*, Gell.]

**INEXPLŌRĀTO**. See the following Article.

**\*\*INEXPLŌRĀTUS**, a, um. *Unexamined, untried, not known*: i. vada, Liv. 26, 48: — *inventio inexplorata mihi*, Plin.: — *hence, abl. inexplorato, without previous examination, without obtaining previous information*, Liv. 22, 25.

**IN-EXPUGNĀBĪLIS**, e. *That cannot be taken by assault, or conquered; impregnable*. **\*\*I. Prop.**: i. locus, Liv. 2, 7: — i. gramen, that cannot be uprooted or rooted out, Ov.: — i. terra, not to be broken, hard, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *Unconquerable, firm, i. e. that resists all attacks*: i. homo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: — *naturalis affectio inexpugnabilis rationi*, Sen.: — i. via, impassable, Liv.: — i. probatio, irrefutable, Quint.: — i. pectus amoris, Ov.

[**IN-EXPUGNĀTUS**, a, um. *Unconquered*, P. Nol.]

**\*\*IN-EXPŪTĀBĪLIS**, e. (exputo) *That cannot be computed or numbered*: i. numerus, Col. 9, 4, 6.

[**IN-EXSĀTŪRĀBĪLIS**, e. *Insatiable*, Arn.]

**IN-EXSPECTĀTUS**, a, um. *Unexpected*: i. vis, Cic. de Or. 2, 55: — i. hostis, Ov.

[**IN-EXSTINCTUS**, a, um. *Unextinguished, inextinguishable*.

I. *Prop.*: i. ignis, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *Imperishable*: i. nomen, Ov.: — i. fames, libido, id.]

[**IN-EXSTINGŪBĪLIS**, e. I. *Inextinguishable*: i. flamma, Lact. II. *Fig.*: i. consuetudo, Varr.]

**\*\*INEXSTIRPĀBĪLIS**, e. (exstirpo) *That cannot be rooted out*: i. radix, Plin. 15, 20, 22.



**IN-EXSŪPĒRĀBĪLIS**, e. *That cannot be crossed or passed, insurmountable.* I. Prop.: i. Alpes, Liv. 21, 30: — i. monumentum, id.: — i. ripa, id.: — i. altitudo, id.: — quid inexsuperabile militi armato, id. II. Fig. A) *Unconquerable, invincible*: i. vis fati, Liv. 8, 7: — i. homo, Sen. B) *Not to be surpassed*, Liv. 37, 53: — i. bonum, Sen.

[**INEXTERMINĀBĪLIS**, e. (extermino) *That cannot be exterminated, everlasting*, C. Mam.]

**INEXTRICĀBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-extrico) *Inextricable, from which one cannot disengage one's self.* [I. Prop. A) I. error, irrecoverable, Virg. Æ. 6, 27.] \*\*B) Meton.: *That cannot be loosened or severed*: i. cortex, Plin. 16, 39, 74. \*\*II. Fig.: *comperta et i., that cannot be made out or cleared up*, Plin.: — i. vitia stomachi, incurable, id.

[**INEXTRICĀBĪLITER** adv. *Inextricably*, App.]

**INFABRE** adv. *Unskilfully, not in a workmanlike manner, without art, rudely*: vasa non i. facta, Liv. 36, 40: — i. sculptum, Hor.

[**INFABRICĀTUS**, a, um. *Unwrought*, Virg. Æ. 4, 400.]

**INFĀCĒTE** or **INFĪCĒTE** adv. *Without wit or humour, rudely, coarsely, insipidly*: i. dicere alqd, Suet. Tit. 20: — *Sup.*, inficetissime pictum, Plin.

[**INFĀCĒTĪS** or **INFĪCĒTĪS**, ārum. f. (infacetus) *Low wit, rude jests or puns*: pleni ruris et infacetiarum annales, Catull.]

**INFĀCĒTUS** or **INFĪCĒTUS**, a, um. *Without wit or humour, insipid; unmannerly, rude*: eques Romanus nec i. et satis literatus, Cic. Off. 3, 14: — i. mendacium: — i. dictum, Suet.: — [*Comp.*, inficetior rure inficeto, Catull.]

[**INFĀCUNDĪA**, æ. f. *Want of eloquence, rudeness of speech*, Gell.]

**INFĀCUNDUS**, a, um. *Ineloquent*, Liv. 4, 49: — *Comp.*, infacundior, Liv.

[**INFŒCO**, are. (fæx) *To pollute*, Tert.]

[**INFALSĀTUS**, a, um. (falso) *Falsified*, August.]

**INFĀMĪA**, æ. f. (infamis) *Ill fame, ill report of a person, discredit, blame, loss of character, dishonour, disgrace.* I. Prop. A) *Ignominiam et infamiam ferre sine dolore, to endure, submit to*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20: — infamiā flagrare, to be in very bad repute: — infamiā urgeri: — infamiam inferre alicui: — quod privatarum rerum dedecus non hæret infamiæ tuæ? — latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, are no disgrace, Cæs.: — infamiam sarcire, to repair, id.: — i. expiare, Just.: — i. movere alicui, to cause, bring upon anybody or bring anybody into, id.: — infamiam ferre alicui, Tac.: — i. parare alicui, id.: — in infamiam trahere alqd, to bring into bad repute, id.: — i. refutare, Suet.: — i. discutere, id.: — res est mihi infamiæ, brings me into disgrace, gives me a bad name, Ter.: — in i. esse, id.: — infamiā adspargi, to come into bad repute, Nep. \*\*B) Plur.: infamias subire, Tac. [II. Meton.: *One who brings any thing into bad repute*: i. silvæ, Virg.: — i. sæcli nostri, the disgrace, Ov.]

**INFĀMIS**, e. (2. in-fama) *That is ill spoken of, infamous, notorious.* I. Prop.: i. mulier, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: — homines i. vitiiis: — familias infames flagitiis tuis fecisti, have brought them into disgrace: — turpis adolescentia, vita i.: — transfugam ... infame corpus esse, Liv.: — i. annus, id.: — i. frigorigibus, id.: — infames legationes, id.: — i. causa, Quint.: — domus i. et pestilens, said to be haunted, Plin. E.: — [*Sup.*, i. utilitas, Cod. Just.] II. Meton.: *That causes an ill report, disreputable*: i. materia, Gell.: — i. digitus, the middle finger (because used in pointing at persons scornfully), Pers.

[**INFĀMITER** adv. *Infamously*; *Sup.*, infamissime adhaerere, Capitol.]

**INFĀMO**. 1. *To bring into bad repute, to brand with infamy; to accuse, charge*: i. injuriam aliorum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: — i. rem, Liv.: — i. officia oratoris, Quint.: — i. fidem alajs, id.: — funera infamantia bellum, Stat.: — i. alqm temeritatis apud alqm, to accuse him of it, Sen.

**IN-FANDUS**, a, um. *That cannot be uttered or expressed, unspeakable, inexpressible; hence, shocking*

*ing, abominable, detestable, unnatural*: i. res, Cic. de Or. 2, 79: — corpus impurum atque i.: — i. epulæ, of human flesh, Liv.: — i. mors, Virg.: — i. labor, id.: — i. dolor, id.: — i. amor, id.: — i. casus, id.: — i. bellum, id.: — infandissima fero, Varius ap. Quint.: — [*Also*, infandum, interj., terrible! dreadful! navibus, infandum, amissis, Virg.]

**INFANS**, antis. (2. in-for) *That cannot speak, speechless, not (yet) able to speak, mute.* \*I. Prop. A) *Cræsi filium, cum infans esset, locutum esse*, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: — i. status, Hor. Hence B) *Of children that cannot yet speak, young, little, infant*: i. filius, Cic. Cluent. 9: — i. puer: — i. pupilla: — i. natus, Liv. C) *Subst.*: A) *a young child, infant*: movet infantem, Cic. Fin. 2, 11: — infanti-bus parcere, Cæs.: — i. ingenuus, semestris, Liv.: — infantem suam reportavit, Quint.: — defuncta infante, Tac.: — infantes parentibus orbatæ, Plin. E.: — ab infante, from childhood, Sen.: — thus also, of several, ab infantibus, Cels. \*\*D) *A child unborn*, Liv. 24, 10. [E] *Of or belonging to a child, childlike, infantine*: pectora infantia, Ov.: — i. manus, id.: — i. umbræ, the shades of departed infants, id.: — i. os, id.] \*\*F) *Of animals and things*; *Young, new*: infantes catuli, Plin.: — pulli infantes, id.: — i. boletus, a young fungus or mushroom, id. II. Meton. \*A) *Childish, absurd*: illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic. Att. 10, 18. B) *Without rhetorical talents, ineloquent*: i. homo, Cic. Inv. 1, 3: — nihil accusatorum Lentulo infantius: — ne infantissimus existimar: — *Of things*: Fannii historia neque nimis est infans, neque perfecte diserta, Cic. Brut. 24: — i. pudor, Hor. [C] *I. q. infandus, unspeakable, unheard of*: i. facinus, Att. ap. Non.]

[**INFANTĪA**, æ. f. (infans) *She that is fond of or takes much notice of children*, Mart.]

[**INFANTĪUS**, il. m. (infans) *One that has to do with children. The early Christians were called by this name from a charge brought against them of sacrificing children*, Eccl.]

**INFANTĪA**, æ. f. (infans) *Inability to speak.* [I. Prop. A) *I. lingue, Lucr.*] \*\*B) Meton. 1) *The age of childhood, infancy*: in infantia, Quint. 1, 1, 19: — prima ab infantia, from infancy, Tac. 2) *The youth of animals, plants, etc.*: i. asini, Plin.: — cervi ab i. educati, id.: — i. pomi, id.: — i. vini, Col.: — est sua etiam studiis i., Quint. 3) *Concr.*: *Children, youth*: irritare infantiam ad discendum, Quint.: — surculi curalii infantiss adalligati, Plin.

II. Fig.: *Want of eloquence, rudeness of speech*: i. accusatorum, Cic. Att. 4, 16: — dummodo hoc constet, neque i. ejus, qui rem norit, sed eam explicare dicendo non queat, neque incientiam illius, cui etc.: — i. actoris, Quint.

[**INFANTICĪDA**, æ. m. (infans-cædo) *An infanticide*, Tert.]

[**INFANTICĪDIUM**, il. n. (infanticida) *Infanticide*, Tert.]

[**INFANTĪLIS**, e. *Belonging to children.* I. Prop.: i. vestis, Dig.: — i. blandimenta, Justin. II. Meton.: *Young, little, small*, App.]

[**INFANTO**, are. (infans) *To nourish or feed as a child*, Tert.]

[**INFANTŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (infans) *A little girl*, App.]

[**INFANTŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (infans) *A little boy*, App.]

**IN-FARCĪO** (infercio), si, sum, tum, or ctum. 4. *To stuff into.* \*I. Prop.: i. salem, Col. 12, 53: — i. parietes, Plin.: — inferciens verba, Cic. de Or. 69. \*\*II. Meton.: *To fill up*: i. bractæas leviori materiâ, Plin. 33, 1, 6: — infertæ malæ, stuffed cheeks, Enn. ap. Don.

[**INFARTUS**, ūs. m. (infarcio) *A stuffing*: i. hepatis, NL.]

[**INFASTĪDĪTUS**, a, um. *Not loathsome or disagreeable*, Sid.]

**IN-FĀTĪGĀBĪLIS**, e. *Indefatigable*: i. cursus, Plin. 28, 19, 78; Sen.

[**INFĀTĪGĀBĪLITER** adv. *Indefatigably, unweariedly*, Aug.]

[**INFĀTĪGĀTUS**, a, um. *Unwearied*, M. Cap.]

**INFĀTŪO**. 1. (fatuus) *To render foolish, infatuate*: i. alqm, Cic. Flacc. 20: — infatuat alqm adulatione, Sen.

[**INFĀVORĀBĪLIS**. *Unfavourable, unpleasant*, Dig.]

[**INFĀVORĀBĪLITER** adv. *Unfavourably, unpleasantly*, Dig.]

**\*\*IN-FAUSTUS**, a, um. *Unfortunate*: homo i. bellis, Tac. A. 12, 10: — i. castra, id.: — i. amicitia, id.: — i. dies, id.: — i. introitus, id.: — i. gradus, Ov.: — *Subst.*: Infaustum, i. n. *Misfortune*, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

[1. **INFECTIO**, ōnis. f. (2. in-facio) *A not performing any thing, a doing nothing*: i. fortunæ, LL.]

[2. **INFECTIO**, ōnis. f. (inficio) *I A dyeing, tinging, LL. II An infecting, infection, NL.*

**\*\*INFECTIVA**, ōrum. (inficio) *Dyeing matter, colouring matter, tincture*, Vitr. 7, 14.

**\*INFECTOR**, ōris. m. (inficio) *A dyer*: Curtius dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: — i. lanarum, Plin.: — i. succus, dyeing matter, id.

[**INFECTORIUS**, a, um. *That serves for colouring*, M. Emp.]

1. **INFECTUS**, a, um. (2. in-facio) *I Unwrought, not made, not done, unperformed, unfinished, unaccomplished*: i. argentum, Liv. 34, 10: — pro infecto habere alqd, to esteem as undone, or as not having taken place, Cic. Inv. 2, 27: — omnia pro infecto sint, Liv.: — infecta dona facere, to take back, Plaut.: — facta infecta referre, to deny, id.: — bene cum lauta est, infecta est tamen (mulier), is not yet quite ready, id.: — infecta re redire, without accomplishing one's purpose, Liv.: — infectis iis proficiscitur, Cæs.: — infecta victoria, without having carried the day or won the victory, Liv.: — infecto bello, without having finished the war, id.: — damnum infectum, an injury or loss not yet sustained but expected, Dig.: — conf., si quis in pariete communi demolendo damni infecti (nomine) promiserit, non debet præstare, quod fornix vitii fecerit, Cic. Top. 4: — and satis dare alci damni infecti, to give security against damage, Plin.

**\*\*IL Meton.** *Not feasible, impossible*: rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall. Jug. 76.

2. **INFECTUS**, a, um. *part. of inficio.*

3. **INFECTUS**, ūs. m. *A dyeing, colouring*: i. lanarum, Plin. 8, 48, 73.

[**INFECUNDE** (infec.) *adv. Unfruitfully; fig., coldly*: i. atque jejune laudare, Gell.]

**\*\*IN-FECUNDUS** (infec.), a, um. *Unfruitful*: quæ infecunda surgunt, Virg.: — i. arboribus ager, Sall. Jug. 17: — folia i. (sc. lanæ), Plin.: — infecundior materia, Col.

**\*\*INFELICITAS**, atis. f. (infelix) *I Unhappiness, calamity, misfortune*, Liv. 40, 55: — *Plur.*: miseria et infelicitates, App. **\*\*II Poverty**, Quint. 10, 2, 8.

**\*\*INFELICITER** *adv. Unhappily*, Liv. 1, 45: — *Comp.*, infelicius, Quint. — [*Sup.*, infeliciissime, August.]

[**INFELICITO**, are. (infelix) *To render unhappy*, Plaut.]

[**INFELICO**, are. (infelix) *To render unhappy*, Plaut.]

**IN-FELIX**, icis. **\*\*I Unfruitful**: vulgus infelicem arborem eam appellat, quoniam nihil ferat, nec seratur umquam, Plin. 24, 9, 41: — i. tellus frugibus, Virg.: — i. oleaster, id. **II Meton.** A) *Unfortunate, hapless, unhappy*: i. homo, Cic. Quint. 30: — crux infelici et ærumnoso comparabatur: — infelicio domi, Liv.: — homine miserrimo et infeliciissimo: — i. ingenium, Plin.: — i. patria, Virg.: — i. fama, id.: — [i. animi, Virg.: — i. fidei, Sil.: — i. ausi, id.] B) *Bringing misfortune, unfortunate for any one, calamitous, unlucky*: i. roipublicæ, Cic. Phil. 2, 26: — i. arbor, the gallows: — i. Prometheo terra, Prop.: — i. thalamus, Virg.: — i. exilium, id.: — i. balteus, i. vates, id.: — i. lolium, injurious to the seed, id.

**\*\*INFENSE** *adv. Hostilely*, Tac. A. 5, 3. — *Comp.*, infensus adversari alci, Cic. de Or. 51.

**\*\*INFENSO**, are. (infensus) *I Act.*: *To treat in a hostile manner*: i. Armeniam, to disturb, Tac. A. 13, 37: — i. pabula, id. **II Neut.: *To act in a hostile manner, to be hostile*: quasi infensantis diis, Tac. A. 13, 41.**

**INFENSUS**, a, um. (2. in-fendo) *Hostile, inimical, enraged*: infenso animo atque inimico, Cic. Verr. 2, 61, 149: — i. hostis, Liv.: — i. hasta, Virg.: — i. valetudo, illness,

*bad health*, Tac.: — opes i. principibus, id. — *Comp.*, infensor, Tac.: — servitium infensus, id.

**INFER** (infērus), ēra, ērum. (*Comp.*, infērior; *Sup.*, infimus) *That is below, beneath, or underneath, the lower.* \***I Posit.** A) Caliginem dispulit, ut omnia *supera, infera, prima, ultima, media* videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26: — limen *superum* inferumque, Plaut.: — aqua infera, rain-water, Varr.: — fulmina infera, lightnings said to proceed from the earth, Plin.: — thus, i. ictus, id.: — i. mare, the Tuscan sea [*superum* mare, the Adriatic sea]: — infera lumborum, the abdomen, Cic. Ar.: — i. in loca obire, to set (of a constellation), id. B) *Infernal, of or belonging to the infernal regions*: inferi, the dead, the inhabitants of the infernal regions: ab inferis excitare, to raise from the dead, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: — ab inferis revocare, evocare: — infero animas elicere, to call up the spirits of the dead: — Cerberus apud inferos: — ad inferos pœnas luere, in the infernal regions: — ab inferis exsistere, to rise from the dead, Liv.: — dii inferi, the gods of the infernal regions, id. **II Comp.**, infērior. A) *Of place*: i. pars, Cæs. B. C. 7, 35: — i. locus, id.: — inferius spatium, id.: — i. aqua, that is in the lower part of the town, Hirt.: — i. exercitus, i. e. of lower (i. e. the lower parts of) Germany, Tac.: — i. vultu, with the eyes turned to the ground, Stat. B) *Meton.* [1] *In respect of order or series*: i. versus, a pentameter (as following the preceding hexameter), Ov.: — inferiores quinque dies, the last, Varr.]

2) *Of number*: i. numero navium, smaller, inferior, Cæs. B. C. 1, 57. 3) *In respect of time*: Later, younger, subsequent: erant inferiores quam illorum ætas, qui etc., lived afterwards or in a later age, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: — ætate inferior, younger: — inferioris ætatis esse. 4) *Of family descent, rank, etc.*: Inferior: indignum est a *patri* vinci aut *superiore*, indignus ab inferiore et humilior, Cic. Quint. 31, 95: — non inferior quam magister: — dignitate, auctoritate, existimatione non inferior, quam qui umquam fuerunt *amplissimi*: — suplices inferioresque: — inferior fortuna: — quemadmodum causa inferior dicendo fieri *superior* posset, the weaker cause: — ordines inferiores, Cæs.: — i. copii, weaker or inferior in troops, Nep.: — i. duro iudice turpis eat, lose the law-suit, Prop.: — inferiorem esse, to be beaten, Curt. **III Sup.**, infimus, a, um. *The lowest, last.* A) *Prop.*: terram esse infimam, Cic. N. D. 1, 6: — cum scripsissem hæc infima, the lowest, i. e. the last part (at the foot of the letter): — ab infimo, from below, Plaut. 2) *Denoting the lowest part of an object*: ab infima ara, from the lowest part of the altar, Cic. Div. 1, 33: — i. collis apertus, Cæs.: — in infimo foro, at the lowest or extreme end of the forum, Plaut. B) *Fig.*: The lowest in rank, the meanest, poorest, basest: i. fœx populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: — infimo loco natus, of very low descent: — i. conditio servorum: — *summos* cum infimis (hominibus) retinebat: — adversus infimos iustitiam servare: — i. natalium humilitas, Plin.: — precibus infimis petere, with the humblest petitions, Liv.

[**IN-FERAX**, acis. *Unfruitful*, Hier.]

**INFERCIO**. See **INFARCIO**.

**INFERI**, ōrum. See **INFER**.

**INFERIÆ**, ārum. f. See 1. **INFERIUS**.

[**INFERIÄLIS** e. *Of or belonging to a funeral*, App.]

**INFERIÖR**. See **INFER**.

1. **INFĒRĪUS**, a, um. (infero) [*I. That is offered or sacrificed*: vinum inferium, a portion of wine offered to the gods before the person so doing tasted any himself: Jupiter macte vino inferio esto, Cat.] **II Infēriæ**, ārum. f. *Sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead, xol*: afferre alci inferias, Cic. N. D. 3, 16: — inferias facere, Virg.: — inferias dare, Ov.: — inferias mittere, id.: — inferias instituere, Suet.: — mactare inferias homines alci, Sil.: — nepotes retulit inferias Jugurthæ, Hor.

2. **INFĒRĪUS** n. comp. See **INFER**.

3. **INFĒRĪUS** *adv.* See **INFRA**.

[**IN-FERMENTATUS**, a, um. *Unleavened*, P. Nol.]

INFERNA, ōrum. See INFERNUS.

[INFERNĀLIS, e. (infernus) I. Infernal: i. Juppiter, Pluto, P. Nol. II. Lapis i., i. e. lapis qui carnem edit, quem *σαρκοφάγος* Græci vocant, Cels. 2, 24, p. 256, Bip., NL.]

\*\*INFERNAS, ōtia. (infernus) Of or from the lower country, lowland: i. arbor, a fir or kind of pine from the shores of the Tuscan sea (mare inferum), Plin. 15, 39, 76.

[INFERNE. adv. Below, underneath, Lucr.]

INFERNI, ōrum. See INFERNUS.

\*\*INFERNUS, a, um. (infer) Lower, situate beneath or under. I. Gen. A) I. stagna, which are in the lower parts or lowlands, Liv. 8, 24: — i. mare, the Tuscan sea, Lucan: — infernis de partibus se erigere, from below, Cic. Arat.: — i. fulmina, lightnings from the earth, Sen.: — auster i. ex imo maris spirat, Plin. B) Subst.: Inferna, ōrum. n. The abdomen, lower parts of the body: helleborum nigrum purgat per i., by purging, Plin. 25, 5, 21. II. A) Esp.: Infernal, i. e. of or belonging to the lower or infernal regions: dii superi infernique, Liv. 23, 38: — i. rex, Pluto, Virg.: — i. Juno, Proserpine, id.: — i. rota, of Ixion, Prop.: — i. palus, the Styx, Ov.: — i. ratis, of Charon, Prop.: — i. ara, devoted or sacred to the infernal gods, Sil.: — i. sorores, the Furies, Claud.: — velut i. aspectus, a diabolic look, Tac. B) Subst. [1] Inferni, ōrum. m. The spirits of the infernal regions, the shades below: Theseus infernalis, superis testatur Achilles, etc., Prop.] 2) Inferna, ōrum. n. The infernal regions, Tac. H. 5, 5. [Hence, Ital. inferno; Fr. enfer.]

IN-FĒRO, intŭli, illātum, inferre. To carry, bear, bring, throw, etc. into or to a place; and hence, to throw, bring, place, put, etc. upon any thing. I. Prop. A) I. ignes tectis, to set fire to, Cic. Cat. 3, 9: — i. alqd in ignem, Cæs.: — i. templo spolia opima, Liv.: — i. scalas ad mœnia, to apply, fir, id.: — fuga infert pavidos in mediam cœdem, carries, id.: — i. in scopulam, to strike against, id.: — i. vallum usque ad stationem, to advance, id.: — i. in equum, to set on a horse, Cæs.: — i. fontes urbi, to lead or conduct to the town, Tac.: — i. semina arvis, to scatter, id.: — i. ignem gentibus, to introduce among the people, Hor. B) Esp. 1) I. alqm, To bring to a place for interment, to bury, inter: i. alienum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: — i. corpus eodem, Nep.: — i. sepulcro alcjs, Suet. \*\*2) To place or set upon a table, serve up: i. lancem, Plin. 9, 35, 68: — i. mensam secundam, id. 3) To bring into account: i. rationes, to enter accounts, Cic. Flacc. 9: — i. rationibus, to enter in a ledger or account-book, Col.: — i. in rationes, Dig.: — hence, i. sumptum civibus, to bring into account, put to anybody's charge or account. \*\*4) To contribute, pay: i. vicesimam, Plin. Pan. 39: — i. pecuniam ærario, id.: — i. tributum alcui, Col. 5) In Milit. a) I. signa, to carry the standards against the enemy, i. e. to advance to the charge, to attack: i. signa in hoster, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26: — i. trepidantibus signa, Liv. b) I. bellum alcui, to make or bring war upon, to invade, to begin a war: i. bellum Italiæ, Cic. Att. 9, 1: — i. bellum patriæ: — i. bellum alcui: — i. bellum contra patriam: — i. bellum in Italiam, Nep.: — so also, i. arma, to commence a war, make war, Liv. 6) I. pedem, to set foot upon, to go into or towards: pedem cum intulero atque in possessionem vestigium fecero, Cic. Cæs. 14: — [hence, i. gressus, Virg.: — i. pedem limine, to set foot within or to cross the threshold, Prop.: — hence, also, milit., to advance, assault, assail, attack: deinde inferunt pedem ærgenteque, Liv.: — i. acriter pedem alcui, Curt.: — thus, i. gradum, Liv.: — i. pugnam, id. 7) Se inferre, to go, go into, or to a place; to repair to or betake one's self to a place, esp. with the notion of haste or rapidity: to rush or throw one's self into: lucus, quo se inferebat, where he entered, Liv. 1, 21: — i. se foribus, Virg.: — i. se per medios, id.: — in iis regionibus, quo se Catilina inferebat, Cic. Sull. 19. — Absol. viden' ignavum, ut se inferat, how he strides about, Plant.: — i. sese magnifice, id. — Middle: inferri, to rush into a place: i. urbem, Liv.: — i. in medios ignes equo, id.: — flumen mari inferitur, id. II. Fig.: To bring down to, reduce, precipitate, etc. A) I.

se in periculum capitis, to bring into or expose to danger, Cic. Balb. 10: — i. alqm in paupertatem, to reduce to poverty, Plant. B) To offer one's self, meddle, obtrude one's self: ipse se inferebat et intro dabat, Cic. Cæs. 5, 13. C) To utter, make, deliver: i. sermonem, Cic. Off. 1, 40: — i. crimina: — i. causam, to allege a pretext, Cæs.: — i. urbibus causam belli: — i. mentionem, to make mention, Liv. D) To do, occasion, cause; inflict, bring upon; use against anybody: i. vim et manus alcui, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: — i. mortem alcui per scelus: — i. vulnera hostibus, to inflict, Cæs.: — i. calamitatem, id.: — i. turpitudinem alcui: — i. alcui infamiam, probum, labem: — i. alcui rei moram et impedimentum: — i. suspicionem alcui, to raise, Cæs.: — i. spem alcui, id.: — i. vulnera alcui, id.: — i. timorem alcui, to cause fear, Liv.: — i. certamen alcui, to begin a quarrel, id.: — i. injurias in socios: — i. periculum in socios: — i. facinus in alqm: — i. injuriam, to offend, injure, Cæs.: — i. nullam moram ad insequendum: — i. misericordiam, invidiam, iracundiam, to excite.

INFERSUS, INFERTUS. part. of infarcio.

INFĒRUS. See INFĒR.

\*\*IN-FERVĒFĀCĪO, feci, factum. 3. To cause to boil in any thing, Cat. — Pass.: infervēfio, factum, fieri, Col. 12, 17, 2; 9, 13, 5.

\*\*IN-FERVĒO, ēre. To boil in any thing; or simply, to boil, i. e. to grow hot: facito bis aut ter inferveat, Cat. R. R. 108: — cum eo humore passum misceatur inferveatque, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

\*\*INFERVESCO, ferbŭi. 3. (inferveo) To boil in, boil, to grow hot: fabæ tertia pars infervescat, boil in, Col.: — ne infervescat aqua sole, be heated, Plin. 19, 12, 60: — hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor.: — i. solem fronti, to burn into, Sil.

[INFESTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A disturbing, troubling, Tert.]

\*\*INFESTĀTOR, ōris. m. A troubler, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

\*\*INFESTE. adv. Hostilely, with bitterness: i. facere alqd in alqm, Liv. 26, 13. — Comp., Liv. — Sup., inimicissime atque i. contendere, Cic. Quint. 21.

[INFESTĪVĪTER. adv. (infestivus) Without humour or wit, inelegantly: non i., Gell.]

[IN-FESTIVUS, a, um. Not humorous or witty, not polished: subagresti ingenio et infestivo, Gell.]

\*\*INFESTO. 1. (infestus) To act in a hostile manner, to harass, annoy, molest, infest. \*\*I. Prop.: i. latus dextrum, Ov.: — infestatum latrocinis mare, Vell. 2, 73: — eas (insulas) infestari belluis, Plin. — Absol.: duo corvi hinc et inde infestantes, Suet. II. Meton.: To attack, assail, assault; to destroy, spoil, hurt, impair: aloë non infestat stomachum, Plin. 27, 4, 5: — vinum minus infestat nervos, id.: — i. saporem, id.: — fons amaritudine infestatur, id.: — i. rudes animos, to injure, spoil, Col.: — i. rem familiarem, to impair, id.

INFESTUS, a, um. (for infestus, infestus, from 2. infendo) Insecure, unsafe, made or rendered unsafe; disturbed, molested, annoyed, unquiet. I. Pass.: i. vita, Cic. R. Am. 11: — i. iter: — via i. barbarorum incursionibus: — agrum i. reddere, to render unsafe, Liv.: — omnia infesta serpentibus, Sall.: — sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium, Liv.: — mare i. habere, to disturb, render insecure: — infestior salus: — infestior senectus, Liv.: — infestissima pars Cilicia.

II. Act.: That renders insecure or unsafe, vexatious, troublesome, hostile, inimical: i. Gallia, Cic. Phil. 10, 10: — pestis i. reipublicæ: — i. homo: — i. clamor: — i. scelus: — cum ei omnia inimica atque i. fuerint: — oculis infestis conspici: — exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti, Liv.: — tempora virtutibus infesta, Tac.: — animo infestissimo: — infestissimum bellum, Liv.: — infestis speculatoribus dimicare, i. e. when the spectators require the gladiators to fight till one is dead, Suet.: — Esp. milit.: infestis signis impetum facere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 93; Liv.: — infestis pilis procurrare, Cæs.: — infesto spiculo alqm petere, Liv.

## INFIBULATIO

[**INFIBULATIO**, ōnis. f. (infibulo) *Joining of the lips of wounds, etc., by clasps (fibulae), NL.*]

**\*INFIBULIO**, are. *To buckle or clasp together:* i. adulescentulos valetudinis causa, Cels. 7, 25, 3.

**INFICĒTUS**, etc. *See INFACETUS*, etc.

**INFICĪE**. *See INFITĪE*.

[**INFICIENS**, entis. (2. in-facio) *Inactive, doing nothing, Varr.*]

**INFICĪ**(o), fēcī, fectum. 3. (1. in-facio) *To mix, admix, mix up with.*

**\*I. Prop.** A) *Gen.*: hoc (dictamno) fusum labris splendentibus amnem i., *mizes or impregnates the water with dictamnium*, Virg.: — quum pinnas, quas meo gremio nectarei fontis infeci, *prætonderim, wetted, moistened*, App.: — odorem non aliud, quam infectum aera intelligi posse, *nothing else than infected air*, Plin.: — mel infectum fronde, *that has taken the flavour of the leaves*, id.: — alieno sapore infici, *to assume a strange flavour*, id. **\*\*B) Esp.** 1) *To dip into a liquid, to steep, soak, drench; to stain, colour, dye, tinge*: Britanni vitro se inficiunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14: — infecta conchylio lana, Plin.: — palpebras mulieribus infectæ, id.: — quem locum Galba moriens sanguine infecerat, Tac.: — i. æquor sanguine, Hor.: — infectas sanguine habere manus, Prop.: — infecti jugulis civilibus enses, Claud.: — *Of the colour produced by the sun on the skin: infecti sole populi*, Plin.: — *Of smoke*: velut infecta fumo iaspis, Plin.: — nigri volumina fumi infecere diem, *obscured, darkened*, Ov.: — nox oculorum infecerat ignes, *had obscured*, Claud.: — virgo inficit teneras ore rubente genas, *blushed*, Tibull.: — ora pallor albus inficit, *turns pale*, Hor. 2) *To spoil, corrupt, infect, taint, poison*: nos sagittas tingimus, flamma inficimus, Plin.: — pocula veneno infecta, Just.: — Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, i. e. *with hair consisting of serpents*, Virg.: — *[To infect by the breath, or the seeds of disease]*, Virg.; Ov.]

**II. Fig.** **\*A) Gen.**: *To instruct in any thing, make acquainted with*: puer jam infici debet iis artibus, quas si combiberit ad majora veniet peritior, Cic. Fin. 3, 2: — i. et flectere animos teneros ut volant, *to imbue and form*. **B) Esp.** **\*\*1)** *To cover or coat, as it were, with a colour*: quemadmodum lana quosdam colores semel ducit, quosdam nisi macerata et recocta non perhibet: sic alias disciplinas ingenia, quam accipere, protinus præstant; hæc (sapientia) nisi alte descendit et diu sedit, animum non coloravit sed infecit, *only imparts to it an external covering*, Sen. E. 71. 2) *In a bad sense: To infect, poison, stain, spoil*: nos umbris, deliciis, otio, languore animum inficimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: — infici cupiditatibus: — hoc quod infectum est, *the present infection*: — inficimur opinionum pravitate: — diu in istis vitiis jacuimus; elui difficile est; non enim cinginati sumus, sed infecti, Sen.: — qui cingenti et cingenti Romam eunt... imbuti illinc et infecti Romanis deleumentis redeunt, Liv.: — infectus hostium artibus, Tac.: — infectus superstitione, id.: — muliebribus blandimentis infectæ literæ, id.: — [aliis sub gurgite infectum eluitur scelus, *the crime with which they are infected*, Virg.]

**INFICIOR**. 1. *See INFITOR*.

**INFIDĒLIS**, e. *Without faith, that cannot be*

*confided in, not trustworthy, faithless, perfidious, false.* **I. Prop.**: nullam esse fidem, quæ infideli data sit, Cic. Off. 3, 29: — ut ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos redderem: — non infideles arbitri nox et Diana, Hor.: — [Comp., Plaut.]: — **\*\*Of things**: silex i. ad structuram, Plin.: — i. magister recti est metus, Plin. Pan. [II. *Unbelieving, infidel (in the Christian sense)*, Eccl.]

**INFIDĒLITAS**, atis. f. *Faithlessness, falsehood, perfidy, infidelity*: i. amicitiarum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: — quantæ infidelitates in amicis: — infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, Cæs.

[**INFIDĒLITER** ad. *Faithlessly, perfidiously, LL.*]

**INFIDIBULUM**. *See INFUNDIBULUM*.

**\*INFIDUS**, a, um. *Not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false*: quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic. Læl. 15: — mathematici genus homi-

## INFIRMATIO

num potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, Tac.: — i. scurra, Hor.: — i. civitas, Sall.: — i. societas regni, Liv.: — i. pax, id.: — sedes i. instabilisque, *not safe or stable*, Plin.

**INFIGO**, xi, xum. 3. *To fix or thrust in.* **I. Prop.** A) *I. gladium hosti in pectus*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22: — i. signum: — i. hamos, Cæs.: — hasta infixa stomacho, Virg.: — infigitur sagitta arbore, *sticks*, id.: — in quorum terga infixa stetera pila, Liv. [B] *Meton.*: *To impress upon*: i. oscula natis, Sil.: — i. vulnus, Virg.] **II. Fig.**: *To infix, impress, imprint*: i. alqd animis, Quint.: — i. alqd auditori, id.: — i. alqd repetitione, id.: — res memoriæ infixa, Liv.: — quod in hominum sensibus positum atque infixum est, Cic. Cluent. 6: — quod infixum et ingenitum est, Sen.: — quæ sint inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. E.: — infixus pectori dolor hæret, id.: — hæc mihi erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov.: — hence, **\*\*infixum est mihi, it is my firm resolution**: Vologesi vetus et penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, Tac.: — [the same, with inf.: Sil.]

[**INFIGURABILIS**, e. (figuro) *Deformed, unshapely, Amm.*]

[**INFILIO**, are. (1. in-filum) **I.** *To put on a string, to string, ML.* **II.** *To tie together with a thread or cord, ML. Hence, Fr. enfler.*]

[**INFILTRATIO**, ōnis. f. (infiltrum) *Infiltration, NL.*]

[**INFIMATIS**, e. (infimus) *One of the lowest condition: ego infimatis infimus, Plaut.*]

[**INFIMITAS**, atis. f. (infimus) *Lowness: i. sortis, Amm.*]

[**INFIMO**. 1. (infimus) *To lower, bring down: i. deos, App.*]

**INFIMUS**. *See INFER*.

[**INFINDO**, fidi, fissum. 3. **I.** *To cleave, cut asunder: i. salum, to cut or sail through, V. Fl.* **II.** *To make any thing by cleaving: i. sulcos tellari, to cut into, Virg.: — i. sulcos mari, to navigate, id.*]

[**INFINIBILIS**, e. (finio) *Endless, App.*]

**\*INFINITAS**, atis. f. *Endlessness, infinite nature, number, or space: i. locorum innumerabilitasque mundorum, endless space*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26: — in infinitatem omnem perigrinari, *through the boundless universe*.

**INFINITE** adv. **I.** *Without bounds or limits, without end: i. concupiscere, Cic. Par. 6, 3: — i. dividere: — quod et inter media argumenta faciendum est et pæne infinite in perorando, incessantly.* [II. *Meton.*: *Indefinitely, universally: i. referre de rep., Gell.*]

**\*INFINITIO**, ōnis. f. (infinitus) *Endlessness, infinitude: i. ipsa, quam æreaplas vocant, Cic. Fin. 1, 6 extr.*

[**INFINITIVUS**, a, um. *Undetermined, indefinite: i. modus, the infinitive, Gramm.*]

**INFINITUS**, a, um. *Without bounds or limits, boundless, unlimited.* **I. Prop.**: i. potestas, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: — i. imperium: — i. odium: — i. spes. **II. Fig.** A) *Infinite, numberless, very numerous: i. multitudo*, Cic. Off. 1, 16: — i. altitudo: — i. tempus: — i. labor: — si cui nimis infinitum videtur, *too prolix: — hence, \*\*Infinitum, i. n. The infinite, endless number or quantity, infinitude: i. auri, Eutrop.*: — ad i., *without end*: ad i. crescere, Plin.: — ad i. efflorescere, id.: — thus, in infinitum: sectio in infinitum, Quint.: — in infinito, *without limits, everywhere*, Dig.: — infinitum quantum, *endlessly, i. e. beyond all measure, very much, exceedingly*, Plin.: — infinito, *exceedingly, very much*: infinito præstare ceteris, Plin.: — infinito plus cogitare, Quint. B) *Indefinite: infinitior distributio*, Cic. Top. 8. — *Esp. indefinite, i. e. without respect of persons or time, general, universal: i. res: — i. questio: — i. conjunctiones et infinita connexa, general conclusions: — negationes infinitarum conjunctionum: — i. verbum, an infinitive, Quint.: — i. pronomen, Varr.*

**INFIRMATIO**, ōnis. f. **I.** *An invalidating: i. rerum judicatorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 8.* **II. Meton.**: *A refuting, disproving: judicatio est, quæ ex infirmatione et confirmatione rationis nascitur controversia, Cic. Inv. 1, 13: — i. est rationis: — i. hæc erit: non est una pecunia.*

**INFIRME**. *adv.* *Weakly, slightly, faintly.* I. *Prop.*: i. animatus, *weak in attachment*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 3. \*\*II. *Fig.* A) *Feebly, without rhetorical ornament*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21. B) *Superstitiously: expavescere infirmus*, Suet.

[**INFIRMUS**, *e.* *Weak, Amm.*]

**INFIRMITAS**, *ātis*. *f.* *Weakness, infirmity.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gracilitas et i. corporis*, Cic. Brut. 91:—i. puerorum:—i. virium, Cæs.:—i. oculorum, Plin. E.:—i. ædificii, Dig. B) *Meton.* 1) *Indisposition, malady: i. valetudinis*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1:—*infirmities meorum*, Plin. E. \*\*2) *The weaker sex or age: hæc infirmitas, i. e. women*, Liv. 34, 7:—*Of children*: Quint. \*\*3) *I. vini, i. e. wine that does not bear age*, Col.:—*hordeo candido contra tempestates maxima i.*, Plin. 18, 7, 18. II. *Fig.* A) *Weakness of mind, imbecility: i. animi*, Cic. R. Am. 4, 10:—i. memoriæ, Dig.:—i. mentis, Sen.:—*Absol.*: i., *weakness of understanding*, Cæcin. ap. Cic. B) *Fickleness, inconstancy: i. Gallorum*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3.

[**INFIRMITER**. *adv.* (*infirmus*) *Weakly, infirmly*, Arn.]

**INFIRMO**. 1. (*infirmus*) *To weaken, enfeeble.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: i. munimenta, Sall. Fr.:—i. legiones, *to weaken, lessen*, Tac. A. 15, 10:—i. hominem, Cels. II. *Fig.* A) *To weaken, diminish: i. fidem testis*, Cic. R. Com. 15:—i. robur imperii, Amm. B) *To invalidate, disprove, refute: i. alqd*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59:—i. res leves:—*quæ vos Academici infirmatis atque tollitis.* \*\*C) *To annul, make void: i. legem*, Liv. 34, 3:—i. testamentum, Dig.

**IN-FIRMUS**, *a, um.* *Weak.* I. *Prop.* A) *I. vires*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43:—i. caput, Hor.:—i. homines ad resistendum, Cæs.:—\*\**Subst.*: *Infirmum, i. n. That which is weak: usque ad infirma linæ, the weak parts*, Plin. B) *Meton.* i. classis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 93:—*valetudo i.*:—*valetudo infirmissima:—sum admodum infirmus, very infirm, in very delicate health:—infirmissimæ arbores*, Plin.:—*panis infirmior, less nourishing*, Cels.:—*panis infirmissimus, id.*:—*vinum saporis infirmi, without flavour, flat*, Col.:—*infirmæ nuptiæ, i. e. not durable*, Ter. II. *Fig.* \*A) *Weak, timid, fearful: animo infirmo esse, faint-hearted, timid*, Cic. Pis. 26:—*infirmiores*, Cæs.:—*sum paulo infirmior*, Hor. \*\*B) *Inconstant, fickle, not to be relied upon: homines infirmissimi*, Col. 3, 10, 6. C) *Of no weight, credit, or authority: weak, inconclusive: res infirma ad probandum*, Cic. Cæc. 23:—*quod apud omnes leve et infirmum esse:—i. cautiones:—fama infirmissimum telum adversus fortes viros*, Curt.

**IN-FIT**. *v. def.* [*infiunt*, M. Cap.] *He (she, it) begins.*

[I. *Gen.*: i. postulare, Plaut.:—i. erigere, Lucr.:—*ita farier i.*, Virg.:—i. solatus, id.] II. *Esp.* \*A) *He (she) begins: ibi infit*, Liv. 3, 71:—i. talibus, Ov. [B) *He (she) speaks*, Prud.]

[**INFITERI**, (*in-fateor*) *Not to confess, acc. to Fest.*]

\*\***INFĪTĪÆ** (*inficiæ*), *ārum*. *f.* (*fateor*) *A denying; only in the acc., in the phrase infitias ire, to deny any thing; with acc., or an objective clause: infitias ire omnia*, Plaut.:—*infittias ire cœpit filio*, Plaut.:—*neque ego neque infittias eo, nos enixe operam dedisse*, Liv. 6, 40:—*conf. neque infittias eo, quasdam esse, etc.*, Quint.:—[*With quin*: Gell.]

\***INFĪTĪĀLIS**, *e.* *Negative, consisting in denial: i. quæstio*, Cic. Top. 24:—i. status, Quint.

\***INFĪTĪĀTĪO**, *ōnis*. *f.* (*infittior*) *A denying.* \*I. *Gen.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 25. \*\*II. *Esp.*: *A denying or disowning of a debt*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9.

**INFĪTĪĀTOR**, *ōris*. *m.* *One who denies; one who refuses to restore a deposit, a bad payer, a cheat: ille i.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 37:—i. lentus.

[**INFĪTĪĀTRIX**, *icis*. *f.* *She that denies or disowns*, Prud.]

**INFĪTĪOR**. 1. (2. *in-fateor*) *To deny, disown.* I. *Gen.*: i. alqd, Cic. Cat. 3, 5:—i. verum:—[i. de

re, Varr.:—*fama factis infittienda tuis, which your deeds must refute*, Ov.:—*progenies haud infittienda parenti, id.*:—*Absol.*: aut infittiendo aut *definiendo*:—*eadem petentium et infittiantium ratio est*, Quint. \*\*II. *Esp.*: *Not to stand to any thing, to refuse to fulfil (a promise or engagement): quid si infittitur, quid si omnino non debetur?* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, 10:—i. depositum, Juv.:—i. vitia, *not to be answerable for the faults of an article sold*, Cic. Off. 3, 16:—i. prædas, *to keep back promised booty or spoil*, Flor.

**INFIXUS**, *a, um.* *part. of infigo.*

[**IN-FLABELLO**, *are.* *To blow or breathe into*, Tert.]

[**INFLĀBĪLIS**, *e.* *That may be inflated: i. viscus, i. e. the lungs*, Lact.]

[**IN-FLACCĒO**, *ēre.* *To be flaccid or weak; fig.: conditiones inflaccabant, became useless*, Enn.]

[**IN-FLAGRO**, *are.* *To kindle: nullo inflagrante halitu*, Sol.]

[**INFLAMMANTER**. *adv.* *In an inflammatory manner: incense, acriter, atque i. facere alqd*, Gell.]

**INFLAMMĀTĪO**, *ōnis*. *f.* *A kindling, inflaming.*

[I. *Prop.* A) *Inferre i. tectis, fire, a torch*, Auct. Har. 2:—*diluvio et i. corripere*, Flor.] \*\*B) *Esp.*: *An inflammation (as a disease): i. aurium*, Plin. 22, 25, 64:—i. reprimere, id.:—i. lenire, id.:—i. discutere, id.:—i. sedare, id.:—i. refrigerare, id. II. *Fig.*: *Fire, flame, ardour: i. animorum, poetical fire*, Cic. de Or. 2, 46.

[**INFLAMMĀTRIX**, *icis*. *f.* (*inflammo*) *She that kindles or inflames (fig.)*, Amm.]

**IN-FLAMMO**. 1. *To set on fire, kindle.* I. *Prop.* A) *I. tædas*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48:—i. classem:—i. urbem:—i. epistolam. \*\*B) *Med. t. t.*: *To inflame: i. vulnera ac morbos*, Plin. 25, 2, 5:—*buprestis bovem ita inflamat, ut rumpat, id.*:—*Hence, Inflammātus, a, um. Kindled, inflamed: inflammata omnia sedat fimi vitulini cinis*, Plin.

II. *Fig.*: *To inflame, kindle, rouse, incite: i. populum*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46:—i. cupiditates:—i. sensus animorum:—i. odium:—i. invidiam senatus:—*Pass.*: *Inflammari, to be inflamed, roused, incited, etc.*: i. ad cupiditates:—i. ad gloriam:—i. cupiditate honorum:—i. scelere et furore:—i. amore in patriam:—i. in alqm.

\*\***INFLĀTE**. *adv.* *In an inflated manner, pompously; hence, fig.* I. *With exaggeration: inflatus multo quam res erat gesta fama percubuerat*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 79. II. *Proudly: inflatus perscribere*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17.

**INFLĀTĪO**, *ōnis*. *f.* *A blowing up, inflating; hence, [L] A bubbling, of boiling water: aqua in re recipiens fervoris validam inflationem*, Vitr.] II. *Flatulence: inflationem magnam habet cibus, causes wind in the stomach*, Cic. Div. 1, 30:—i. fit ex cibo, Sen.:—*inflationes discutere*, Plin.:—*inflationes parere, id.*:—*inflationes sedare, id.*:—*inflationes levare*, Cels.

1. **INFLĀTUS**, *a, um.* I. *Part. of inflo.* II. *Adj.*: *Swollen, inflated, puffed up.* A) *Prop.*: *inflatum collum*, Cic. Vat. 2:—i. capilli, *flowing*, Ov.:—*inflatior vestis*, Ter. B) *Fig.* 1) *Angry: i. animus*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. 2) *Puffed up, elated, proud: i. lætitia atque insolentia*, Cic. Phil. 14, 6:—i. spe atque animis:—i. spe atque promissis:—i. errore:—i. opinionibus:—i. assentationibus, Liv.:—i. jactatione, id.:—*inflatior juvenis, id.* \*\*3) *Bombastic, turgid: i. Cicero*, Tac. Or. 18:—*Asiani inflati*, Quint.

2. **INFLATUS**, *ūs*. *m.* (*inflo*) *A blowing into, blowing.* I. *Prop.*: primo i. tibicinis, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20:—*ess (tibicis) si inflatum non recipiunt.* \*\*II. *Fig.*: *A breathing into: i. divinus, divine inspiration*, Cic. Div. 1, 6.

**IN-FLECTO**, *xi, xum*. 3. *To bend, curve.* I. *Prop.* A) *I. bacillum*, Cic. Div. 1, 17:—i. radices in nodum, Col.:—*cum ferrum se inflexisset*, Cæs.:—i. genu, *Prop.*:—i. colla ad theatrum, id.:—i. leniter capillum, *to curl, crisp*, Suet.:—*Middle: inflecti, to bend, turn, be curved: sinus ad urbem inflectitur:—montes inflexi theatri modo*,

Plin. B) *Meton.* 1) *To change by bending, turning, etc.*: i. vestigium sui cursus, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: — i. vestros oculos. 2) *Esp.*: *To change or deflect the voice, to modulate*: volet (orator) inclinata voce videri gravis, et inflexa miserabilis, a plaintive voice, Cic. de Or. 2, 46: — sonus inflexus, soft, plaintive: — i. voces cantu, Tibull.: — inflexa ad miserabilem sonum voce, id.: — spiritus inflexus, Plin.

II. *Fig.* A) *To bend, i. e. to warp, alter*: i. jus, Cic. Di. C. 26. [B) *To touch, move*: i. sensus, Virg.: — i. precibus nostris, id.: — i. alqm lacrimis, Stat.] [C) *In Gramm.*: *To mark with a circumflex accent*, Arn.]

[IN-FLETUS, a, um. *Unwept, unlamented*: inhumata i. que turba, Virg. Æ. 11, 372]

\*\*IN-FLEXĪBĪLIS, e. I. *Prop.*: *Inflexible, not to be bent*: i. dolor (cervicum), Plin. 28, 12, 52. II. *Fig.*: *Unchangeable*: i. obstinatio, Plin. E. 9, 97: — i. iudicium, Sen.

\*INFLEXĪO, ōnis. f. *A bending*: laterum inflexione forti ac virili, by strong and manly exercise, Cic. de Or. 3, 59.

1. INFLEXUS, a, um. *part. of inflecto.*

2. INFLEXUS, ūs. m. *A bending, turning, twisting.* [I. *Prop.*: i. vicorum, Juv.] \*\*II. *Fig.*: *vocem inflexu modulationis torquere, by variations*, Sen. Vit. beat. 12.

[INFLECTĪO, ōnis. f. (inflecto) *A laying upon, inflicting, imposing*: i. multæ, Cod. Th.]

[INFLECTUS, ūs. m. *A striking on or against*: i. labiorum et dentium, Arn.]

INFLĪGĒO, xi, ctum. 3. *To strike one thing on or against another.* I. *Prop.* A) *I. alcuī securim, Cic. Pl. 29: — navis inflata vadis, struck on shallows, Virg.: — inflata terga, beaten, scourged, V. Fl.* B) *Meton.*: *To inflict or make by striking*: i. alcuī plagam, to strike a blow, Cic. Vat. 8: — i. alcuī vulnus. II. *Fig.* A) *To let any thing fly against anybody, direct against, hurl*: quum (ex verbo adversarii) aliquid in ipsum infigitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 63. B) *To inflict, attach*: i. alcuī turpitudinem, Cic. Pis. 26: — i. detrimenta alcuī, Just. [C) *To impose upon, lay upon*: i. alcuī usuras graviores, Dig.]

IN-FLO. 1. *To blow or breathe into or upon any thing.* [I. *Prop.* A) *I. alcuī aquam in os, Cat.* B) *Meton.* 1) *To breathe into*: i. tibiam, to play upon the flute, Cic. Brut. 51: — i. buccinam, Ov.: — also absol.: *inflare, to blow*: paulo inflavit vehementius, Cic. Leg. 1, 2: — Hence, 2) *To produce by blowing*: i. sonum, to give a tone, Cic. de Or. 3, 60. \*\*3) *To blow up, inflate, cause to swell*: i. utrem, Hor.: — i. buccas, id.: — carbasus inflatur austro, Virg.: — amnis inflatus aquis, Liv. 40, 33. \*\*4) *To blow up, inflate, make flatulent*: legumina inflant corpus, make flatulent, Cels. 2, 26. II. *Fig.*: *To render proud or haughty*: — i. animos, to elate, raise, increase: — i. animos ad intolerabilem superbiam, Liv.: — i. regis spem, (with erigere), id.: — i. alqm gloriā, Quint.: — i. locationem vectigalium ultra modum solitæ conductionis, to run it up, Dig.]

[INFLORESCENTĪA, æ. f. *A flowering state*, NL.]

[IN-FLŌRESCO, rūi. 3. *To commence blossoming, begin to blossom*: pristina Romuleis infloruit arcibus ætas, Claud.]

IN-FLŪO, xi, xum. 3. *To flow or run into or to a place.* I. *Prop.* A) *I. in pontum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39: — in quem ventriculum (cordis) sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit: — mare influxit in amnes: — Rhenus multis capitibus influit in Oceanum, Cæs.: — i. lacum, id.: — a mari quo Rhenus influit: — huc Lycus, huc Sagaris influit, Ov.: — amnis gemino ore influens, Plin.* B) *Meton.*: *To flow into, i. e. to come into, rush into or invade in great numbers*: influentes in Italiam Gallorum copie, Cic. P. Cons. 13: — influxisse eo Scythas, Plin. II. *Fig.* A) *To come unobservedly into, to insinuate one's self into, steal into*: i. in aures, Cic. Læl. 25: — i. in animos: — sermone Græco in civitates Asiæ influente, Quint. \*\*B) *To come to, to come on thickly, to crowd in*: negotia influentia, a press of busi-

ness, Plin. Pan. 81: — nobis tantum bonum influere, fall to one's lot, Sen.: — [fortuna influens, kind, favourable, Sen. Tr.]

[INFLŪUS, a, um. (influo) *Flowing or streaming in*, P. Nol.]

[INFLUXĪO, ōnis. f. *Influx*: i. materialis, Macr.]

[INFLUXUS, ūs. m. *Influence*: i. stellarum, Firmic.]

\*\*IN-FŌDĪO, ōdi, ossum. 3. *To dig in, bury in the earth.* I. *Prop.*: i. taleas in terram, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: — i. fruges, Virg.: — i. puerum, Hor.: — i. hominem mortuum, Nep.: — i. gemmas corpori, Plin. II. *Meton.* \*\*A) *To dig out, dig up, make or effect by digging*: i. sulcum, Col.: — i. lacum, id.: — i. locum alte duos pedes, id. [B) *To cause to penetrate into*: vulnera infossa penitus cerebro, Stat.: — saxum perfractæ cassidis æra penitus infodiens, Sil.]

INFECUNDUS. See INFEC.

[IN-FŌDĒRATUS, a, um. *Not allied, Tert.*]

[IN-FORMĀBĪLIS, e. *Insusceptible of form*: i. deus, Tert.]

INFORMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A copy or prototype of any thing.* I. *Prop.*: *An outline, sketch, plan, etc., of a building, etc.*, Vitruv. 4, 6. II. *Fig.*: *A representation, idea, conception*: i. dei, of God, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: — i. deorum: — i. rei: — i. totius sententiæ, a developing: — i. verbi, declaration of the sense of a word.

[INFORMĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that fashions*: i. populi, Tert.]

[IN-FORMĪDĀBĪLIS, e. *Not formidable*: i. iudex, LL.]

[IN-FORMĪDĀTUS, a, m. *Not feared*: i. adire ductor, Sil.]

\*\*INFORMIS, e. (forma) *That has no form, or that has not a proper form.* I. *Prop.*: i. alveus, Liv. 21, 26: — mola est caro i., Plin. II. *Meton.*: *Unshapen, ugly, horrid*: i. exitus, Tac. A. 4, 49: — sors mea mihi i., tib. magnifica, id.: — i. hiems, Hor.: — i. situs, id.: — i. color, Tibull.: — i. letum, death by hanging, Virg.: — i. facies imbre cruento, Lucan.

[INFORMĪTAS, ātis. f. *Deformity, ugliness*, Sol.]

[INFORMĪTER, adv. *Disagreeably, horribly, hideously*, Aug.]

INFORMO. 1. *To give form to any thing, to form, shape, fashion, sketch.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: i. Martem cerā, Plin. Ep.: — i. clypeum, Virg.: — i. effigiem, Sil.: — i. aream, to prepare, Col.: — quarta hebdomade caput et spina informatur, Varr. II. *Fig.* A) *To form, cultivate, mould*: animus bene a natura informatus, Cic. Off. 1, 4: — i. iudicium: — i. proscptionem: — i. causam, Quint. B) *To sketch, depict, describe; to form a notion of, conceive*: i. oratorem, Cic. de Or. 9: — i. deum conjecturā: — ut eos ne conjecturā quidem i. possimus, imagine: — i. cogitationem, to form a plan: — quod ita sit informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris. C) *To form by instruction, educate*: i. ætatem puerilem ad humanitatem, Cic. Arch. 3.

[IN-FŌBO, are. (forum) *To accuse in court (facetè)*, Plant.]

\*IN-FORTŪNĀTUS, a, um. *Unfortunate*: i. homo, Ter.: — Comp., nihil me infortunatus, Cic. Att. 2, 24: — [Sup., infortunatissima filia, App.]

[INFORTŪNĪTAS, ātis. f. (fortuna) *Misfortune*, Gell.]

\*\*INFORTŪNĪUM, ūi. (fortuna) *Misfortune; esp. punishment, chastisement*: habiturum infortunium esse, he would come badly off, Liv. 1, 50: — i. invenire, Plaut.: — i. ferre, Ter.: — infortunio alqm mactare, multare, Plaut.: — cavere infortunio, id.: — vitare infortunio, id.

[INFŌSSĪO, ōnis. f. (infodio) *A digging in*, Pall.]

INFRA, adv. and præp. (infer) I. *Adv.*: *Below, beneath.* A) *Prop.*: i. scripsi, have added below (i. e. at the foot), Cic. Fam. 6, 8: — i. nihil est nisi mortale: — e supra i.: — i. quo committitur, below where, Cels.: — si i. quam rami fuere, præcidatur (abies), below the spot where etc., Plin.: — paulum subsedit et i. quam solet esse fuit, Ov.: — Comp., inferius, lower, underneath, deeper: i. currere, Ov.: — i. sidere, Hor.: — i. adducere, Sen.: — i. persequi, to relate further below, Tac.: — [Poet.: *Under the earth, in the infernal regions*, Tibull.] \*\*B) *Fig.*: *As to rank or character*: Below, under: liberos ejus, ut multum i., despectare, Tac.

A. 2, 43. II. *Præp. with acc.*: Below, under. A) *Prop. of place or situation*: i. oppidum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: — i. eum locum, Cæs. B) *Meton.* 1) *Of time*: After: Homerus non i. Lycurgum fuit, Cic. Brut. 10. 2) *Of size*: magnitudine i. elephantos, below elephants, i. e. smaller than, Cæs. B. G. 6, 28. 3) *Of value*: res humanas i. se positas arbitrari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7: — omnia i. se esse: — id i. grammatici officium est, below, Quint. [C] (*for inter, intra*): Within, between, amongst: i. breve, within a short time, ML.: — i. se legere, to one's self, ML. — Hence, Ital. fra.]

\*INFRACTIO, ñis. f. (infringo) *A breaking to pieces*: fig., a weakening: i. animi, dejection, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

[INFRACTURA, æ. f. (infringo) *Infraction of the law*, ML.]

1. INFRACTUS, a, um. *part. of infringo.*

[2. IN-FRACTUS, a, um. *Unbroken, unimpaired*, Symm.]

\*\*IN-FRÄGILIS, e. *That cannot be broken to pieces*. I. *Prop.*: i. adamas, Plin. præf. II. *Fig.*: Strong, unbroken: i. animus, Sen. V. B. 9: — i. vox, Ov.

[INFRA-SPINATUS, a, um. (infra-spina) *Infra-spinous*: fossa i. A cavity on the posterior surface of the scapula, below the spine: — i. musculus, a muscle which fills up that cavity, NL.]

[IN-FRĒMO, ñi. 3. *To roar, growl, bellow*. I. *Prop.*: aper infremuit, Virg. Æ. 10, 711. II. *Fig.*: bellum infremuit, was roaring, Sil.]

[INFRENATIO, ñis. f. *A bridling, taming*: i. libidinis, Tert.]

\*\*IN-FRENATUS, a, um. (2. in-frenatus) *Without a bridle*: i. equites, on unbridled horses, Liv. 21, 44.

[IN-FRENDO, 3. or IN-FRENDĒO, 2. I. *Prop.*: *To gnash the teeth*: i. dentibus, Virg. II. *Fig.*: i. alciui, to be enraged at, attack angrily, Stat.: — infrendite, inspumate, Tert.]

[INFRENIS, e. and INFRENUS, a, um. (frenum) *Without bridle*. I. *Prop.*: infrenis equus, Virg. Æ. 10, 750: — Numidæ infreni, on unbridled horses, id. II. *Fig.*: Unchecked, unrestrained: i. lingua, Gell.]

IN-FRĒNO, 1. *To furnish with a bridle*. I. *Prop.*: A) I. equum, Liv. 37, 20: — infrenatus equus, id.: — [Poet.: i. currus, to put the horses to a chariot, Virg.: — infrenati manipuli, on unbridled horses, Sil.] \*\*B) *Meton.*: To fasten, moor: i. navigia ancoris, Plin. 9, 31, 51. \*\*II. *Fig.*: To curb, check, restrain, tame: sic fuisse infrenatum conscientia scelerum, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: — i. impetus et domat mundi rabiem, Plin.

[INFRENUS. See INFRENIS.]

IN-FRĒQUENS, tis. *Not frequent; not frequented*.

I. *Of space*. A) *Act.*: Not numerous, not in a mass, in small number: copie infrequentes, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2: — i. hostes, Liv.: — i. agmen, id.: — i. senatus, not full i. e. not sufficiently numerous to make a decree, Cic. Fr. 2, 12. B) *Pass.*: That is seldom visited or but thinly inhabited, lonesome, solitary: pars urbis i. ædificiis erat, Liv. 37, 32: — signa infrequentia armatis, standards to which but few soldiers belong, id.: — alvi paucitate plebis (apum) infrequentes, Col.: — infrequentissima urbis, the least inhabited parts of the town, Liv.: — i. causa, the pleading of which is attended by few hearers only, Cic. de Or. 2, 79. II. *Meton. of time*. A) That is seldom at a place or that seldom does a thing: i. Romæ sum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: — i. deorum cultor, not diligent, not regular, Hor.: — i. miles, that does not always appear at his standard, Plaut.: — thus, i. rei militaris, A. Her. [B] Not usual, not general or customary, rare: i. usus, Gell.: — i. verbum, id. C) Unacquainted with, unaccustomed to any thing: i. vocum Latinarum, Gell.]

[INFREQUENTATUS, a, um. *Not often used*, Sid.]

INFREQUENTIA, æ. f. *Smallness of number, fewness*. I. *Prop.*: i. senatus, an incomplete number, i. e. a number not sufficient to constitute a house, and consequently incompetent to pass a decree, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: — senatus consultum per infrequentiam factum, Liv.: — i. legionum, Tac.: — i. signorum, id. \*\*II. *Meton.*: Small number of people in a place, small population: i. locorum, Tac. A. 14, 37.

650

\*\*IN-FRICO, cûi, ctum and cätum. *To rub in*: i. faginem ulceri, Col.: — sal infricatus juvat, Plin. 31, 9: — infricus naribus, M. Emp.

\*\*INFRICTIO, ñis. f. (infrico) *A rubbing, friction*: frictionem adhibere ei membro, Cels. 8, 11 extr. doubtful. (al. frictionem.)

INFRICTUS, a, um. *part. of infrico.*

\*\*IN-FRIGESCO, xi. 3. *To become cold*: quum infrixit, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

[INFRIgidATIO, ñis. f. *A cooling*: i. sudoris, Veg.]

[IN-FRIGIDO, are. *To render cold or cool*, C. Aur.]

IN-FRINGO, ãgi, actum. 3. (frango) *To break, break to pieces*. I. *Prop.*: A) I. remum, Cic. Ac. 2, 25: — i. articulos, to snap the fingers, Quint.: — i. manus, Petr.: — radii infracti resiliunt, Plin.: — i. lumbos postibus, to make sore, Hor.: — infringitur unda genibus, V. Fl.: — fluctus murmur dant infringendo, in breaking, Plin. [B] *Meton.*: To strike or dash one thing against another: i. alciui cratera, Ov.: — i. digitos citharæ, Stat.: — i. alciui colaphum, to give a box on the ear, Ter.: — i. aulam in caput, Plaut.] II. *Fig.*: To break, interrupt, check, restrain, weaken, impair, enfeeble, lessen, diminish, assuage: i. improbitatem hominum, Cic. de Or. 2: — i. florem dignitatis: — i. gloriam: — i. tribunalum alcijs: — i. numerum: — i. ambitum verborum, to interrupt: — vehementius esse quiddam suspicor, quod te cogat cedere et propemodum infringat: — i. vim militum, Cæs.: — i. conatus adversariorum, Cæs.: — i. animum, Liv.: — i. potentiam, Tac.: — i. jus consulis, id.: — i. ferociam, id.: — i. linguam (metu), Lucr.: — i. vocem, Sen. Contr.: — Hence, Infractus, a, um. Impaired, wearied, enfeebled: infracta oratio, Liv.: — infracta ira, Ov.: — infracti Latini, Virg.: — infracta vox, effeminate, Gell.: — infracta loquela, Lucr.: — infracta loqui, broken, lisping, Cic. de Or. 51: — fel aqua infractum, tempered, weakened, Plin.

\*\*IN-FRĪO, 1. *To rub into, crumble into, strew upon*: i. farinam in aquam, Cat.: — i. sal vulneribus, Col.

[IN-FRONS, dis. *Without foliage*: i. ager, without trees or shrubs, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 31.]

[INFRACTŪSE, adv. *Fruitlessly, without use*, Eccl.]

\*\*IN-FRUCTŪŌSUS, a, um. *Without fruit, not bearing fruit, unfruitful*. I. *Prop.*: i. vitis, Col. Arb. 8. II. *Fig.*: Unprofitable, useless: i. preces, Plin. E. 8, 23: — i. militia, Tac.: — i. cultura, Col.

\*\*INFRUNĪTUS, a, um. (fruniscor, fruor) *Without taste, tasteless, silly, foolish*: i. animus, Sen. V. B. 23: — i. mulier, id.

1. INFŪCATUS, a, um. (1. in-fucatus) *Painted or coloured*: i. oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 25.

[2. INFŪCATUS, a, um. (2. in-fucatus) *Not painted*, Arn.]

INFŪLA, æ. f. *A bandage, band*. \*I. *Gen.*: infulis tantum rem depingere, Cic. de Or. 4, 21, 81. II. *Esp.*: A) *Prop.*: 1) A sacred fillet made of wool, and worn by priests, victims, and supplicants taking refuge in a temple, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, and elsewhere. [2] *Meton.*: The priest himself, Prud. [3] A head-dress of Christian clergy, called also casula and planeta, ML. B) *Fig.*: Any ornament: infuls imperii Romani, lands belonging to the Roman state (i. e. domains), Cic. Agr. 1, 2: — infulse domus, carved work, Lucr.: — i. honorum, the insignia of an office, Cod. Just.: — infularum loco esse, to be sacred, in great respect or esteem, Sen.: — infularum loco habere, id.

\*\*INFŪLĀTUS, a, um. *Adorned with the infula*: cunctantem pueris tradidit verbenatum infulatumque, adorned as a victim, Suet. Cal. 27.

\*\*IN-FULCĪO, si, tum. 4. *To cram into*. I. *Prop.*: i. alciui cibum, Suet. Tib. 53. II. *Meton.*: To foist in: i. alqd epistolæ, Sen. E. 24: — i. verbum ubique, id.: — i. aliud, id.: — i. deum, ubicunque illustre nomen defecit, id.

\*\*INFŪMATUS, a, um. (fumus) *Smoked*: cerebrum asini infumatum, Plin. 18, 16, 63.



[**INFUNDIBULIFORMIS**, e. (infundibulum-forma) *In the form of a funnel*: i. corolla, NL.]

[**INFUNDIBŪLUM** (infund. and infid.), i. n. (infundo) I. *A funnel*, Col. 3, 18, 6. II. *Meton.* A) *A tunnel in a mill, through which the grain is poured; a hopper*, Vitr. 10, 10.] B) *L. cerebri, a conical process of the pituitary gland, extending to the brain*, NL.]

**IN-FUNDO**, fūdi, fūsum. 3. *To pour in, into, down, or upon any thing, to cause to flow upon.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *I. alqd in vas*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: — *i. succum auribus*, Plin.: — *i. aurum alcui in os*, id.: — *i. alqd in nares*, id.: — *i. alqd per aurem*, Plin.: — *i. alqd clystere*, id.: — *i. venenum alcui, to pour into*: — *i. poculum alcui, to fill a cup or glass*, Hor.: — *bibunt aves velut sibi infundentes*, Plin.: — *i. merum super altaria*, Suet.: — *i. nimbū desuper alcui, to let down upon anybody*, Virg.: — *i. ceram tabellis, to pour upon*, Ov.: — *Middle*: infundi, *to pour itself, be poured, flow, spread over*: maria infusa terrae, Plin.: — *oceanus infusus in multos sinus*, id. \*\*2) *To pour upon any thing, to moisten, besprinkle*: i. olivas aceto, Col. 12, 47: — [Poet.: vino infusus, drunk, intoxicated, Mart.] B) *Of dry things.* [1] *To pour upon, strew upon*: i. iumentis hordeas, Juv.: — *i. pulverem*, Catull. [2] *To lay along*: infusus gremio, *resting on her lap*, Virg.: — *collo infusus amantis*, Ov.: — *humoris infusa capillis, with the hair falling down on the shoulders*, id.] [3] *To throw or cast to a place*: i. vim sagittarum ratibus, Curt.: — *gemmas margaritasque mare litoribus infundit*, id. \*\*4) *To cause to enter or break into, etc.*: i. agmen urbi, Curt.: — *agnina infusa (in Græciam)*, id.: — *tepor solis infusi*, Plin. E.: — *sole infuso (terris), at daybreak*, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *To pour or throw into, to spread, communicate, impart*: i. orationem in aures alcjs, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: — *i. vitia in civitatem*: — *i. detrimenta civitati*, Just.: — *nihil ex illius animo, quod semel esset infusum, unquam effluere potuisse, had been impressed on his mind*: tunc in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, *invaded, made way*: — *homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunduntur genus*.

**INFURNIBŪLUM**, i. n. (furnus) *A small pipe or tunnel, for conveying smoke which one inhales*, Plin. 24, 15, 85.

**IN-FUSCO**. 1. *To make dark, darken, blacken.* \*\*I. *Prop.* A) *I. aquam effuso atramento*, Plin. 9, 29, 45: — *infuscatur arena sanie*, Virg. G. 3, 493: — *i. colorem rubrum nigro*, Gell.: — *i. vellera maculis pullis*, Virg.: — *vinacea jam infusata et nonnulla propemodum nigra*, Col. \*\*B) *Meton. of the voice*: *To check, modify, modulate*: sonus (lusciniæ) infuscatur, Plin. 10, 29, 43: — *vox infuscata, not clear*, Sen. II. *Fig.*: *To obscure, sully, tarnish, stain*: nec eos aliqua domestica barbaries infuscaverat, *had disfigured their language*, Cic. Brut. 74: — *vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia*: — *i. victoriæ gloriæ sævitie macula*, Just.: — *ne quid infuscaverit, that he might spoil nothing*, Plaut.

\*\***IN-FUSCUS**, a, um. *Dark, dusky, blackish*, Col. 9, 3.

\*\***INFŪSĪO**, ōnis. f. (infundo) *A pouring in or into.* I. *Prop.* A) *I. in oleo, a clyster of oil*, Plin. 20, 21, 84. [B] *Infusion of blood (i. e. an experiment in case of death caused by loss of blood), infusion*, NL. [II. *Meton.*: *A sprinkling*: i. cœlestis, rain, Pall.: — *i. theriacæ*, id.]

[**INFŪSŌR**, ōris. m. *One who pours in*: i. fidei, Prud.]

[**INFŪSORIUM**, ii. n. (sc. animal) *Plur.*: *A class of animalcules found in infusions of organic substances and in stagnant waters, infusory animalcules*, NL.]

1. **INFŪSUS**, a, um. *part. of infundo.*

\*\*2. **INFŪSUS**, ūs. m. *A pouring in, an infusing*: sonitus aurium emendat infusus, strumas illita, Plin. 24, 6, 15.

**INGÆVŌNES**, um. m. *A tribe of the German lowlands, near the North Sea*, Tac. G. 2.

**INGAUNI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Liguria*, Liv. 28, 46.

[**IN-ŌMĪNO**. 1. v. a. and n. *To double.* I. *Act.*: i. voces, *ictus, to repeat, reiterate*, Virg.: — *i. terrorem*, id.: — *i. vulnera*

lateri, Ov.: — *ingeminat me miserum, he repeats the words, "O wretch that I am!"* Virg. II. *Neut.*: *To be redoubled, to multiply, increase*: i. ignes, Vir.: — *i. curæ*, id.: — *i. clamor*, id.: — *i. plausu, to applaud repeatedly*, id.]

**IN-ŌMISCO**, mīi. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To sigh or groan on account of any thing*: pueri ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: — *in quo tu ingemiscis*: — *puto te in hoc aut crisisse aut ingemuisse*: — *una illa in re civitas ingemuit*: — *i. conditioni suæ*, Liv.: — *ingemiscamus illis quæ patiebamur*, Plin. Pan.: — *i. ulli lamen*, Cic. poet.: — *i. ad alqd*, Suet.: — [Of things: i. limen, solo, Ov.] [II. *Act.*: *To besmear*: i. interitum, Virg.: — *i. jacentem*, Stat.: — *With inf.* Mart.]

\*\***IN-ŌMŌ**, ōre. *To sigh or groan on account of any thing*: ingemens laboribus, Hor.: — *i. agris*, Tac. G. 46.

**IN-ŌNĒRO**. 1. *To implant.* I. *Prop.*: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: — *natura ingenerat amorem*: — *hæc astro (by a constellation) ingenerata*: — *ingenerata familiæ frugalitas, natural, inbred*. II. *Meton.*: *To create, generate*: animus esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 8: — *societas quam ingeneravit natura*, Liv.

[**INGĒNĪTUS**, a, um. (ingenium) *Disposed, apt by nature*: lepide ingeniatus, Plaut.: — *i. ad astutiam*, App.]

**INGĒNĪCŪLĀTUS**, i. m. (geniculum) *The Kneeler*: i. Hercules, *a constellation*, i. q. Engonasi, Vitr. 9, 6.

[**INGĒNĪCŪLO**. 1. (geniculum) *To bend the knee*, Lampr.: — *i. se*, Hyg.]

[**INGĒNĪCŪLUS** or **INGĒNĪCLUS**, i. m. (geniculum) *The Kneeler, the name of a constellation*, i. q. Engonasi, Firm.]

[**INGĒNĪLUM**, i. n. dem. (ingenium) *Talent*, Eccl.]

**INGĒNĪŌSE**, adv. *Acutely, ingeniously, wittily*: i. res tractare, Cic. Ac. 2, 27: — *i. verba collocare*. — \*\*Comp., Plin. — \*\*Sup., Vell.

**INGĒNĪŌSUS**, a, um. (ingenium) *Of good natural talents, of quick genius, clever.* [I. *Prop.*: ager i. ad segetes, Ov.: — *terra i. colenti, fertile*, id.: — *vox i. sonis mutandis*, Amm.] II. *Meton.* A) *Ingenious, acute, subtle, shrewd, witty, inventive*, Cic. Fin. 5, 13: — *Comp.*, ingeniosior: — *Sup.*, ingeniosissimus: — *i. in pœnas*, Ov.: — *i. in re*, Mart.: — *i. simulatio*, Plin. Pan. \*\*B) *Of things*: res est ingeniosa dare, *to give is a matter of judgement (i. e. requires good judgement)*, Ov.: — *i. argumentum, fine, subtle, acute, ingenious*, Plin. 35, 16, 36.

[1. **IN-ŌNĪTUS**, a, um. *Unbegotten, unborn*: i. dens, Arn.]

2. **INGĒNĪTUS**, a, um. *part. of ingigno.*

**INGĒNĪUM**, ii. n. (ingeno) *Innate or natural quality, nature.* \*\*I. *Of things*: i. arvorum, Virg.: — *i. montis*, Tac. H. 5, 14: — *i. loci*, Sall.: — *ingenia soli*, Plin.: — *lactis ingenia et proprietates*, Gell. II. *Of persons.* A) *Natural disposition, temper, manner; mode of thinking, character, temperament*: novi ingenium mulierum, Ter.: — *i. liberale*, id.: — *i. lene in liberos*, id.: — *invrecundum i. animi*, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: — *antiquum ingenium obtinere, to retain the old character*, id.: — *etsi meum ingenium non moneret*, Liv. 3, 68: — *vivere suo ingenio*, id.: — *redire ad ingenium, to return to the old manners, agreeable to the natural disposition*, Ter. B) 1) *Gen.*: *Talents, understanding, parts, abilities, capacity*: i. tardum, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: — *i. acerrimum*: — *i. acutum aut retusum*: — *i. eximium*: — *i. magnum*: — *i. illustre*: — *acies ingenii*: — *versari cum ingenio in aliqua re*: — *i. poeticum*, Quint.: — *i. promptum*. 2) *Esp.* a) *Genius, acuteness, faculty of invention, wit, acumen, talent*: i. accusatoris, Cic. R. Am. 22: — *divinitus illis ingenium*, Virg. G. 1, 415: — *i. ad fingendum*: — *motus celeris ingenii*: — *ingenio abundare*. \*\*b) *Concr.*: *A genius, i. e. a person of genius*: certis ingeniis immorari et innutiri oportet, Sen. E. 2: — *intentatum Romanis ingeniis opus*, id. \*\*c) *Also concr.*: *A lucky thought, good idea*: obtulit ingenium Anicetus, Tac. H. 3, 28: — *exquisita ingenia cœnarum*, Plin. Pan. [d] *Any kind of machine that displays the inventor's*

genius, e. g. a military engine, agricultural implement, fishing-tackle, etc., ML.] [Hence, Fr. *engin*.]

[IN-GENO. 3. An old form for *ingigno*: inque genuntur, by imesis for *ingenunturque*, Lucr.]

INGENS, tia. Great, extraordinary, huge, vast, strong, enormous, of great extent, immense. I. Prop.: i. campus, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: — i. immanisque præda: — i. numerus: — i. pecunia: — ingentes aquæ, enormous overflow of water, Liv.: — i. clamor, id.: — [ingentissimæ rotæ, Veg.]: — \*\*With abl.: i. viribus, Liv. 8, 8: — i. eloquio, Stat.: — \*\*With genit.: i. animi, Tac.: — i. rerum, id.: — [With inf.: i. ferre mala, Sil.] II. Fig.: Very great, enormous, extraordinary, remarkable, famous: i. flagitium, Ter.: — ingentes gratiæ, id.: — satis erat respondere magnas (gratias): ingentes inquit: semper auget assentator, Cic. Læl. 26: — i. genus, Virg.: — i. fama vir, id.: — i. bellum, Ov.: — i. exitus, Virg.: — ingentior armis, id.

INGĒNŪE, adv. Befittingly, in a gentlemanly manner, as becomes persons of good birth.

I. Prop.: i. educatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 11. II. Fig.: Freely, boldly, candidly, open-heartedly: i. confiteri, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: — i. agere: — i. pro suis dicere, Quint.

INGĒNŪITAS, atis, f. (ingenuus) The condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth. \*\*I. Prop.: ornamenta ingenuitatis. II. Meton.: Honourable sentiment, noble-mindedness: probitatem quandam et ingenuitatem præ se ferre, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33: — præstare ingenuitatem et ruborem suum.

INGĒNŪUS, a, um. (ingenio) Inborn. [I. Gen. A) Native, of one's country or place of residence, not foreign or exotic: i. fons, Lucr.: — i. topus, Juv. B) Innate, engrafted, as it were, by nature: i. indoles, Plaut.: — i. color, Prop.] II. Esp. A) Free-born, born of free parents who have never been slaves, of good birth: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: — cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente natus, dum i., Hor. B) Meton.: Suitable to a free-born man. 1) Noble, respectable, gentlemanly: i. animus, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: — i. vita: — i. ars: — i. studia: — i. doctrinæ: — i. timiditas: — i. dolor: — i. iocus: — i. oblectatio: — nihil ingenuum: — i. amor, Hor.: — i. pudor, Juv. 2) Generous, open-hearted, candid, frank: i. homo, Cic. Læl. 18: — i. fastidium: — i. leo, Hor. [3) Weak, delicate, tender, that cannot endure much: vires invalidæ ingenuæque, Ov.: — i. gula, Mart.]

IN-ĠĒRO, essi, estum, 3. To carry, pour, throw or put into, upon, or to a place. \*\*I. Prop.: i. nunc tela, nunc saxa, Liv. 9, 35: — i. aquam in salinas, Plin.: — i. hastas in tergum, Virg.: — i. ligna foco, Tibull.: — i. insulam membris, throw thereon, Ov.: — i. stercus vitibus, Colum.: — i. manus capiti, Sen.: — i. alcuī oscula, to give, impress upon, Suet.: — i. equis ocymum, to give (in the shape of physis), Plin.: — i. lapides contra alqm, Plin.: — i. saxa in subeuntes, Liv.: — i. pugnos in ventrem, to deal blows, beat, Ter.: — i. verbera, Curt.: — inger mi calices amariore, pour out, fill, Catull.: — i. se omnium oculis, to show one's self publicly or to all, Just.: — i. se periculis, to rush into, Sil.: — facies ingesta sopori, appearing in sleep, Claud. II. Fig. \*\*A) To utter, say, throw out against anybody, throw into anybody's face: i. probra, Liv. 2, 45: — i. convicia alcuī, Hor.: — i. contumelias, Tac.: — i. multa mala, Ter.: — i. omne probi genus, Suet.: — i. dicta in alqm, Plaut.: — vocis verborumque quantum voletis ingerent, proffer, Liv. B) To obtrude or force upon: i. alqm, to force a judge upon the parties, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28: — i. alcuī nomen, Tac.: — i. alcuī omnia imperia, Just.: — i. se, Juv.: — without se: Plin. Pan.

\*\*IN-GESTĀBĪLIS, e. That cannot be borne or carried: i. onus, Plin. 7, 6, 5.

[INGESTIO, ōnis, f. (ingero) An uttering: i. vocis, M. Cap.]

[INGESTO, are. To bear, carry, App. doubtful.]

1. INGESTUS, a, um. part. of *ingero*. — [Plur. *Ingesta*, orum, n. Aliments taken into the body [opp. 'egesta'], NL.]

[2. INGESTUS, ūs, m. A giving, conferring, bestowing: i. immortalitatis, a putting on, clothing with, Tert.]

IN-ĠIGNO, gēni, gēnitum, 3. To instil by birth or nature, to implant, engender: natura homini ingenuit cupiditatem etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 21: — i. notitias: — i. custodiam animantibus: — Hence, \*\*Ingēnitus, a, um. Inborn, innate, implanted: ingenta nobilitas, Tac.: — ingenta vitia, Suet. [IN-ĠLŌMĒRO. To heap or gather up: i. noctem, Stat.]

INGLŌRĪUS, a, um. (gloria) Without glory or fame, not glorious, inglorious. I. Prop.: i. homo, Cic. Leg. 1, 11: — vita inhonorata et i.: — i. imperium, Tac.: — vincere inglorium arbitrabatur, id.: — i. militiæ. [II. Meton.: Without ornament, unadorned: i. cassia, without a crest or plume, Stat.: — i. rex apum, Virg.]

INGLŪVĪES, ei, f. I. The gullet, swallow, crop (of birds), Col. 8, 5. — [The first stomach of animals that chew the cud, NL.] [II. Meton.: Gluttony, voraciousness: notabilis ingluvie atque voracitate, Eutr.: — præclaram rem stringit ingluvie, Hor. — Fig.: i. fenoris, high interest, Petron.]

\*\*IN-GRANDESCO, dūi, 3. To become great, Col. 3, 6, 3.

INGRĀTE, adv. \*\*I. Against one's will, unwillingly: sunt quibus i. timida indulgentia servit, Ov.: — gemma i. viridis et intus sordida, Plin. 37, 5, 19: — non i. nominare, not reluctantly, id. II. Ungratefully, with ingratitude: immoderate quidam et i. nostra facilitate aluntur, Cic. Fam. 12, 1: — quamvis i. et impie necessitudinis nomen repudiaritis: — i. ferre alqd, to take unthankfully, Tac.: — [Uselessly, to no purpose: succus qui i. his possit impendi, Pall.]

INGRĀTĪA, æ, f. (ingratus) Ingratitude, unthankfulness. [I. Prop.: Tert.] II. Abl. plur. ingratiis. [A) I. alcjs, against anybody's will or intention: ingratiis amborum, Plaut.: — i. tuis, id.] B) Simply ingratis (or contr. ingratis) [opp. 'gratius' or 'gratis'], against one's inclination, unwillingly, with reluctance: extorquendum est invito atque ingratiis, Cic. Quint. 14: — nisi plane cogit ingratiis: — reticebunt quæ poterunt libenter: dicent quæ necesse erit ingratis.]

[INGRĀTĪFICUS, a, um. (ingratus-facio) Ungrateful: i. Argivi, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57.]

IN-GRĀTĪIS and IN-GRATIS. See INGRATIA.

[IN-GRĀTĪTŪDO, inis, f. (ingratus) I. Ingratitude, Cassiod. II. Displeasure, id.]

IN-GRĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-gratus) Disagreeable, unpleasant. I. Subjective. [A) Unpleasant, offensive, loathsome: i. forum, Ov. A. 1, 15, 6: — i. frons, Prop.: — i. ingluvie, Hor.] B) Unthankful, ungrateful: i. homo, Ter. And. 1, 5, 43: — i. in alqm, Cic.: — i. contra alqm, Prud.: — vir adversus merita ingratusissimus, Vell.: — i. animus, ingratitude: — ingratum amas, that does not return love, Plaut.: — ingrata tua, that is not easily pleased, Prop.: — nihil ingratus: — [With genit.: i. salutis, on account of, Virg.] — [Of inanimate subjects: ager non i., not ungrateful, i. e. fertile, Mart.: — cinis i., that cannot return the service rendered to it, Virg.] \*\*II. Objective. A) For which no thanks are given, thankless, not acknowledged: et id erit i., you will receive no thanks for it, or you will not be thanked for it, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 60: — sin ingrata esse sciam: — omnia sunt i., Cat. [B) That receives no thanks: i. humeri, Stat. Th. 1, 700.]

[IN-GRĀVĀTE, adv. Not grudgingly, willingly, Amm.]

[INGRĀVĀTIO, ōnis, f. Trouble, burden, Cod. Th.]

IN-GRĀVESCO, ãre, 3. (1. in-gravesco) \*\*I. Prop.: To grow heavy or more heavy: (sal) vix credibili pondere ingravescit, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79. — [Meton.: To become pregnant (in tmesi): inque gravescunt, Lucr.] II. Fig. A) To increase, grow larger: ingravescit studium philosophiæ, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: — ingravescit ætas. B) To

become more oppressive, grow worse: Caesar ingravescit, Cic. Att. 10, 4: — ingravescit morbus: — ingravescit annona: — ingravescit malum: — fenus ingravesces, Liv. C) 1) *To be troubled or inconvenienced*: corpora defatigatione ingravescent, Cic. de Sen. 11. \*2) *To be oppressed*: i. falsis, to approach one's ruin by believing false reports, Tac. H. 3, 54.

[IN-GRĀVIDO, are. 1. (in-gravido) I. *To trouble, clog, August. II. To make pregnant, impregnate, P. Nol.]*

\*\*IN-GRĀVO. 1. (in-gravo) [I. *To weigh down anybody or any thing, to trouble, incommodate, be a burden to*: i. puppem, Stat. Th. 5, 402: — ingravatus morbo, weighed down by, Spart.] — *Absol.*: *To oppress, cause its weight to be felt*: sævitia hiemis ingravat, comes on, Plin. 19, 8: — ingravitibus annis, Phædr. [II. *To render worse*: i. alqd, Virg. Æ. 11, 220: — i. casus, Ov.]

IN-GRĒDIOR, essus sum. 3. v. n. and a. (1. in-gradior) I. *Neut.* A) 1) *Prop.*: *To go into, enter*: i. intra finem loci, Cic. Cæc. 8: — i. intra munitiones, Cæs.: — i. ad deos penates, home, Just.: — i. castris, Virg.: — i. in vitam. 2) *Fig.*: *To engage in, to give one's self up to any thing, indulge in*: i. in orationem, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: — i. in sermonem, Cæs.: — i. in bellum: — i. in spem: — i. in causam: — i. in rempublicam, to enter the civil service, Hirt. B) 1) *Prop.*: *To go, walk, proceed, advance*: i. tardius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: — si stas, ingredi: si ingrederis, curre: — i. in arvis, Virg.: — i. campo, id.: — i. per funes, Quint.: — elephantum gregatim ingrediuntur, Plin. 2) *Fig.*: *i. vestigiis patriis, to walk in the steps of, i. e. to imitate, Cic. Somn. Scip. 8. [C] Meton. of time: To begin, commence: vere ingressus, at the beginning of spring, Luc. 10, 224.] II. Act. A) Prop. 1) Gen.*: *To go into, enter, set foot or tread upon*: i. domum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: — i. viam: — i. pontem: — i. mare, to go to sea. — *Fig.*: *i. vestigia patriis, to tread in the steps of, i. e. to imitate, Liv. 37, 53: — i. pericula. 2) Esp.*: *To enter upon, set out on*: i. iter, Cic. de Sen. 10: — i. consulatum, Quint.: — i. annum sætatis decimum, id. B) *Fig.*: *1) Gen.*: *To begin, commence, enter upon*: i. alqd cum spe magna, Cic. R. Post. 2: — priusquam ingrediatur hanc partem, Quint.: — *With inf.*: i. dicere, Cic. Att. 15, 11: — i. mandare: — i. facere: — i. describere: — i. scribere: — [*Absol.*: *To begin, begin to speak, Virg. Æ. 4, 107.] 2) Esp.*: *To rush upon, make an onset, attack, assail*: i. alqm, Cic.: — *forensic t. t., Tac.*

INGRESSIO, ōnia f. (ingredior) I. A) *Prop.*: *A going into or entering upon any thing*: i. fori, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9. B) *Fig.*: *An entrance, i. e. commencement, beginning, Cic. de Or. 3, 11. II. A walk, gait, pace, Cic. de Or. 59, 201.*

1. INGRESSUS, a, um. *part. of ingredior.*

2. IN-GRESSUS, ūs m. (ingredior) I. A) *A going into, entering*: ingressu prohiberi, Cæs. B. C. 1, 84: — ingressum præbere, Front. [2] *Meton.*: *An entrance, door, Prud. Psych. 843.] \*B) Fig. 1) An entrance, beginning*: in ingressu, Quint. 9, 4: — i. causæ, id.: — i. operum, Vitruv.: — [ingressus capere, to have a beginning, to begin, Virg. G. 4, 316.] 2) *A performing, executing, performance*: i. operis, Vitruv. II. *A walk, gait, Cic. N. D. 1, 34: — i. celsior, Plin.*

\*\*IN-GRŪO, ūi. 3. (as congruo, from κρῶν) *To break or rush into violently, to come upon violently. I. Of men and animals*: Æneas ingruit Italis, Virg. Æ. 12, 628: — fera ingruens, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *Of things*: *To burst or break in, to fall upon, invade, assail*: morbi ingruant in remiges, Liv. 37, 23: — i. gentibus, Plin.: — frigus ingruit, Col.: — imber ferreus ingruit, Virg.: — bellum ingruit, id.: — periculum ingruit, Liv.

\*\*INGUEN, inis n. I. *The groin*: inguen, Cels. 7, 20; Virg.: — *often plur.*: inguina, Cels. 7, 20; Ov.; Virg.

II. *Meton.* A) *The place where the branches are joined to the stalk or trunk, e. g. of a vine, a reed, etc., Plin. 16, 36. [B] The abdomen, Stat. Th. 6, 897. C) Euphem.*: *The*

privy parts, Ov. F. 2, 346: — nihil ab inguine tutum, i. e. a libidine, Juv.] D) *A swelling in the groin, Cels. 2, 7.*

INGUINĀLIS, e. (inguen) *Of or belonging to the groin or privy parts*: i. herba, a kind of herb, App. H. 60: — *Hence Subst.*: Inguinalis, is. f., Plin. 26, 9, 59: — [hernia i., a rupture in the groin, inguinal hernia: glandulæ i., the glands near the groin, NL.]

[INGURĀTĪO, ōnis f. *Gormandizing, gluttony, LL.]*

IN-GURGĪTO. 1. v. a. and n. (1. in-gurges) *Prop.*: *To dip, throw, or plunge into. I. Act. [A] To steep, as it were, in drink, etc., i. e. to cram food and pour drink into, to cram, glut*: i. singulos crebris poculis, App.: — i. ingenium crebris poculis, to drown one's understanding in, etc., drink one's understanding away, Gell.: *esp. i. se*: *To glut one's self, gormandize, guzzle, Cic. Fin. 2, 8: — [i. se in vinum, Plaut.: — i. se vino, Lact.]*: — *thus, middle*: temeto ingurgitari, to drink one's self full, to fuddle, Macr.: — anus ingurgitata, Petr. 2) *Fig.*: *i. se in flagitia*: *To throw one's self into the abysses of vice, Cic. Pis. 18: — i. se in alcis copias, to revel in or satiate one's self with anybody's property: — i. se in philosophiam, to intoxicate one's self with, lose one's self in philosophy, Gell. [B] To pour any thing down one's throat, to gulp down*: i. merum ventri suo, App.] \*II. *Neut.*: *To overflow, flow copiously*: humor ex his non universus ingurgitans... sed quomodo sititur destillans, Plin. 17, 2, 2. § 15.

\*\*IN-GUSTĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-gusto) *Not to be tasted, that cannot be eaten or drunk, Plin. 16, 26, 43.*

[IN-GUSTĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-gusto) *Not tasted, not tasted before, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30.]*

[IN-GUSTO, are. a. (1. in-gusto) *To give any thing to taste, to give a taste of any thing*: i. sanguinem, Tert.]

\*\*IN-HĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-habilis) *That cannot be easily managed or turned about, unwieldy. I. Prop.*: *i. navis, unmanageable, Liv. 33, 30: telum i. ad remittendum, id.: — i. corporum moles, an unwieldy mass, as an elephant, Curt. II. Fig.*: *Improper, unfit, unapt, incapable of any thing*: i. ad consensum, Liv. 26, 16: — i. studiis, Sen. E.: — i. pro generandis fœtibus, Col.: — boves labori non i., id. — [*With inf.*, Dig.]

1. IN-HĀBĪTĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-habitabilis) *Uninhabitable, Cic. N. D. 1, 10; Mel.*

[2. INHĀBĪTĀBĪLIS, e. (inhabito) *Inhabitable, Arn.]*

[IN-HĀBĪTĀTĪO, ōnia f. *An inhabiting; a dwelling, Tert.]*

[IN-HĀBĪTĀTOR, ōris m. *An inhabitant, Dig.]*

\*\*IN-HĀBĪTO. 1. (1. in-habito) I. *To dwell in or at a place, to inhabit*: i. solum, Petr. 116: — regio inhabitatur, Plin. — [*Neut.*: *i. in corio asini, to harbour in, App.] — Part. subst.*: Inhabitantes, ium. m. *Inhabitants, Plin. E. 7, 27. [II. Meton.*: *To wear (garments), Tert.]*

IN-HÆRĒO, hæsi, hæsum. 2. (1. in-hæreo) *To stick, hang, cleave, or cling on or to any thing; to adhere to, inhere, be fixed in. I. Prop.*: *ad saxa inhærentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: — sidera sedibus suis inhærent: — animi corporibus non inhærent: — i. visceribus: — lingua inhæret, is grown on. II. Fig.*: *i. alui semper, to adhere to faithfully, Ov. A. 3, 561: — i. lineamentis statuæ, to gaze at, be intent upon, have one's thoughts or eyes fixed upon, Petr.: — i. prioribus vestigiis, to follow, Col.: — i. studiis, to abide by, adhere to, Ov.: — i. oculis, to have always before one's eyes, id.: — virtutes virtutibus inhærent, are closely connected with each other: — i. in mente, to remain, not be dismissed from: — i. in rei natura: — i. oculis animisque, Vell.: — i. voluptatibus: — i. vultibus alcis, to hang, as it were, on anybody's looks, i. e. not turn one's eyes from him, Ov.: — i. patris eervicibus, Plin. E.: — inhæret in visceribus illud malum, has settled itself: — opinio inhærens.*

IN-HÆRESO, hæsi, hæsum. 3. (inhæreo) *To remain fixed, stick fast to or in. I. Prop.*: *in sordibus*

aurum, tamquam in visco i., Cic. N. D. 2, 57: — ignis inhaerescit, comes to a stand, i. e. is checked, spreads no further, Cæs.: — dextram amplexus inhæsit, Virg.: — canis inhæsure similis, as if he were on the point of catching it (i. e. a hare), Ov. II. Fig.: poetæ leguntur, ediscuntur et inhærescunt in mentibus, abide in the memory, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2.

[ĪN-HĀLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. An inhaling, NL.]

[ĪN-HĀLĀTUS, ūs. m. (inhalo) A breathing at, breath: i. oris, App.]

\*ĪN-HĀLO. I. v. n. and a. (I. in halo) [L. Neut.: To breathe at or upon: i. ceræ, Lact.] II. Act. [A] To breathe upon any thing: i. alqd, App.] B) To blow or breathe a thing to any one: i. alci popinam, the smell of the food eaten, Cic. Pis. 6, 13.

[ĪN-HĪANTER. adv. With open mouth; fig., eagerly, August.]

[ĪN-HĪĀTĪO, ōnis. f. An opening of the mouth, as in astonishment, T. Poll.]

ĪN-HĪBĒO, ūi, itum. 2. (I. in-habeo) prop. to hold any thing close to one's self; hence) \*I. To perform, exercise, carry out or into effect, to use, practise, employ, set in operation: i. imperium in deditis, Liv. 3, 38: — i. damnum (a fine), aliamque coercionem: — i. supplicia alci, Cic.: — i. modum, to limit, fix a measure, Liv. II. A) To keep back, hold in, hinder, check, arrest, curb, stop, restrain: i. tela, Liv. 30, 10: — i. frenos, id.: — i. equos, Ov.: — i. impetum victoris, Liv.: — i. cursum, Curt.: — i. alqm: — \*\*With inf.: — i. agere rectum cursum, Plin. 2, 16: — \*\*With quominus: i. non potuit, quominus, hinder, prevent, Plin. 34, 6. B) Esp. 1) Nautic. t. t.: To back water, propel back by rowing: i. puppem remis, Luc. 3, 659: — or simply, i. remis, Curt.: — and also absol. i. (sc. navem remis), Cic. Att. 13, 21: — or navem retro i., to row backwards, so that the enemy may not perceive one's flight, Liv. \*\*2) In Medic.: To check, arrest, stop: i. alvum, Plin. 19, 8: — i. cruorem, Ov.

\*ĪN-HĪBĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (inhibeo) A checking, stopping: i. remigum, a rowing backwards, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3.

\*ĪN-HĪO. I. (I. in-hio) [I. To stand open: ora inhiasse luporum, Stat. Th. 1, 626.] II. A) To open the mouth widely. [1) In amazement, Virg. G. 4, 483.] 2) With desire after any thing; with dat.: i. uberibus, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: — pistris adest, miseræque inhiat jam proxima prædæ, V. Fl. [B] Fig. 1) To desire eagerly, to long for: i. aurum, Plaut.: — i. postes, Virg.: — i. gazis, Sen. 2) To seek earnestly: pectoribus reclusis i., Virg. Æ. 4, 63. 3) To listen eagerly: i. dictis, V. Fl. 5, 469. 4) To look upon with the mouth wide open, to gaze at: i. in alqm, Lucr.: — i. alci rei, Hor.: — saccis indormis inhians, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71.]

[ĪN-HŌNĒSTĀMENTUM, i. n. (inhonesto) That which causes disgrace or dishonour, Gracch. ap. Isid. and App.]

[ĪN-HŌNĒSTAS, ātis. f. (inhonestus) Disgrace, dishonour, Tert.]

ĪN-HŌNĒSTE. adv. Dishonourably, disgracefully, Cic. Att. 2, 1: — [Comp., Capitol.]

[ĪN-HŌNĒSTO, are. (inhonestus) To disgrace, dishonour: i. palmas adeptas, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 19.]

ĪN-HŌNĒSTUS, a, um. (2. in-honestus) I. Dishonourable, disgraceful: i. homo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36: — homo inhonestissimus, Cic. R. Am. 18: — injustum ac i.: — i. mors, Prop.: — cupiditas inhonestissima. [II. Ugly, offensive, loathsome, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65: — vulnus, i., Virg.]

[ĪN-HŌNŌRĀBĪLIS, e. Not honoured, Tert.]

ĪN-HŌNŌRĀTUS, a, um. \*I. Without external honour, unhonoured, not respected: i. vita, without any honorary office or post of honour, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34: — honoratus atque i., with or without a post of honour, Liv.: — inhonorator triumphus, id. \*\*II. Unrewarded, without presents: alqm inhonoratum dimittere, Liv. 37, 54: — omnium inhonoratissimi, id.

\*ĪN-HŌNŌRĪFĪCUS, a, um. (2. in-honorificus) Dishonourable: i. factum dictumque, Sen. de Const. 10.

[ĪN-HŌNŌRO, are. (inhonorus) To dishonour, Tert.]

\*ĪN-HŌNŌRUS, a, um. (2. in-honorus) I. Unhonoured, not honoured or respected, inconsiderable: i. Hercules, Plin. 36, 5: — i. civitas, id.: — i. pomum, id.

II. Ugly, unsightly: i. facies, bad appearance or looks, Sil. 10, 391: — i. signa, without ornaments, Tac.]

\*ĪN-HORRĒO, ēre. 2. (I. in-horreo) I. Prop.: To stand on end, stand erect, bristle: haud secus quam vallo insepia inhorret acies, was bristling all round with pointed poles (chevaux de frise), Liv. 8, 8, 10. [II. Meton.: To raise its points: aper pilis inhorrentibus, App.]

\*ĪN-HORRESCO, horrui, 3. (inhorreo) \*\*I. A) To become or grow rough (as the body, etc.), to be stiff, to bristle with hair, etc.: bombycas... fieri primo papilionem parvos nudosque, mox frigorum impatientiā villis i., to grow rough and hairy, Plin. 11, 28: — gallinæ inhorrescant et se excutiant, shake themselves (i. e. their feathers), id.: — aper inhorruit armos, raised his bristles, Virg.: — trifolium i. et folia contra tempestatem surrigere, certum est, Plin.: — [Of a corn-field; spica jam campis messis inhorruit, put forth sharp points (i. e. the ears of corn), Virg. G. 1, 314: — Of waters; inhorrescit mare, foams up, rises in waves, Pacuv. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14: — inhorruit unda tenebris, rose in the darkness, Virg.: — ruptis riparum terminis aucti inhorruere torrentes, Amm.] B) Esp.: To be stiff, rigid, with cold or frost: aer inhorrescit nivibus et glacie, App.: — gelatus humor rigore frigoris inhorrescit, id.] \*\*II. Meton. A) To rise erect, raise its points, bristle, be horrent: mihi pili inhorruerunt, Petr. 63. B) Of persons. \*\*1) To shudder, shake, tremble, with cold, or as in a fever: inhorruui frigore, id. 17: — tenui exceptus inhorruit aurā, Stat.: — of a fever: antequam i. possit, Cels. 3, 12. 2) To shudder, tremble, or shake, with fear or horror: dicitur inhorruisse civitas, Cic. ap. Non.: — domus principis inhorruerat, Tac.: — inhorrescit vacuis, id.: — [Act.: To tremble or shudder at any thing: i. vim, A. Vict. de Cæs. 24: — Post. meton. of things; To shake, tremble, have a tremulous motion: inhorruit aer et ingemuit parvo mota fenestra sono, Ov. P. 3, 3, 9: — ter inhorruit æther, V. Fl.: — mobilibus veris adventus inhorruit foliis, Hor.]

[ĪN-HORTOR, ātus. 1. (I. in-hortor) To set at, as a dog; to incite, instigate: i. canes alci, App.: — Pass.: canes in eorum exitium inhortati, id.]

\*ĪN-HOSPĪTĀLIS, e. (2. in-hospitalis) I. That does not receive strangers, inhospitable: i. Caucasus, Hor. O. 1, 22, 6: — i. litas, Plin. Pan.: — i. feritas, Plin.: — Meton.: i. duritia, of a tree that does not admit of engraving, id. 17, 14. II. That is contrary to the rights of hospitality: i. injuriæ potestatem, Plin.

\*ĪN-HOSPĪTĀLITAS, ātis. f. Inhospitability, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 25.

[ĪN-HOSPĪTĀLITER. adv. Inhospitably, Tert.]

[ĪN-HOSPĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-hospitis) Inhospitable: i. tecta, Ov. M. 15, 15: — i. Syrtis, Virg.: — Poet.: terra i. Baccho, where no vines grow, Sil.: — Subst.: Inhospita, ōrum. n. plur. (sc. loca) Uninhabitable tracts, id. 4, 753.]

[ĪNHŪMĀNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (inhumanatus) Incarnation, Cod. Just.]

[ĪNHŪMĀNĀTUS, a, um. (I. in-homo) Incarnate, Cod. Just.]

ĪN-HŪMĀNE. adv. Inhumanly, contrary to the affections or duty of mankind, Cic. Off. 3, 6: — Comp., inhumanus, Cic. Læl. 13.

ĪN-HŪMĀNĪTAS, ātis. f. (inhumanus) I. Inhumanity, inhuman conduct, unkindness of conduct or behaviour, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44. II. A) Want of politeness, uncourteousness, Cic. de Or. 1, 22. B) Esp.: Niggardliness, Cic. Mur. 36, 76.

\***IN-HUMANĪTER**, adv. (inhumanus) *Inhumanly; unpolitely, uncourteously*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6. § 21.

**IN-HUMANUS**, a, um. (2. in-humanus) I. A) *Inhuman, not human*: i. homo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46: — i. scelus: — vox, an expression unworthy of man. B) *Meton.* 1) *Unpolite, unmannerly, uncourteous*: i. homo, Cic. de Sen. 3: — i. negligentia: — i. ingenium, Ter.: — *Comp.*, inhumanior, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78: — [*Sup.*, inhumanissimus, Ter.] 2) *Uncivilised*: i. barbaria, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 2: — i. aures. [IL *Superhuman, godlike*, App.]

**IN-HUMĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-humo) *Unburied, not interred*, Cic. Div. 2, 69; Virg.

[**IN-HUMECTUS**, a, um. (2. in-humectus) *Not moist, dry*: i. corpus, C. Aur.]

[**IN-HUMIGO**, are. (1. in-humigo) *To moisten, wet*, L. Andr. ap. Non.]

\***IN-HŪMO**, are. (1. in-humo) *To bury in the earth, cover with earth*: i. taleas, Plin. 17, 18, 30.

\***IN-IBI**, adv. (1. in-ibi) *There*. I. *Of place*: *Just there, at the very place or spot*, Cic. Agr. 1, 7. II. *Meton.* 1) *Of time*. [a] *Therein, at the very moment, just then, for illico*: cum eum i. mors occuparet, when he was at the point of death, Gell. 1, 3. [b] *I. est (for in eo est), it is near, will soon happen, is on the very point of*: quod sperare debemus aut i. esse aut jam esse confectum, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 5. [2] *In that matter, i. e. concerning it, therein*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 45.]

\***IN-ĪGO**, ēgi, actum, 3. (1. in-ago) I. *Prop.*: *To drive into or to a place*: i. capram in arcem, Varr.: — i. in stabula, id.: — *Absol.*: anus eum praeceps inegit, threw him down, App.] II. *Fig.*: *To drive, instigate, urge*, Sen. E. 103.

[**INIMICĀLIS**, e. (inimicus) *Hostile*: i. stimuli, Sid.]

**IN-IMĪCE**, adv. *Hostilely, inimically*, Cic. Phil. 2, 14: — *Sup.*, inimicissime, Cic. Qu. 21.

[**INIMICITER**, adv. (inimicus) *an old form for inimice*. *Hostilely*, Att. ap. Non.]

**INIMICITĪA**, æ. f. (inimicus) *Enmity, hostility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: — *Usually in the plur.*, intercedunt mihi inimicitias cum alqo, Cic. Cael. 13: — sunt mihi i. cum alqo, I have: — inimicitias gerere: — inimicitias exercere cum alqo, Sall.: — inimicitias capere in familiam, Ter.: — inimicitias suscipere: — inimicitias subire: — inimicitias facere, Tac.: — inimicitias deponere, Anton. ap. Cic. Fam.: — inimicitias ponere, to give over, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam.: — inimicitias denunciare alicui: — inimicitias contrahere, Quint.

[**INIMICO**, 1. (inimicus) *To set at variance, render hostile, make enemies*: hostiles inimicent classica turmas, Stat. Th. 2, 419: — ira inimicat urbes, Hor.]

**IN-IMĪCUS**, a, um. (2. in-amicus) I. *Unfriendly, unfavourable, contrary, adverse, at enmity, inimical (but not said of parties carrying on war)*: i. animus, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 61: — i. alicui, against anybody: — Gallia infesta i. que: — quum ei omnia i. atque infesta fuerint: — qui mihi tam crudeliter i. sunt: — inimicos in se omnes habent, Plaut.: — consilia tum patriæ tum sibi i., Nep.: — nec quicquam inimicus: animorum motus inimicissimi: — *Of things*: *Injurious, hurtful, prejudicial*: rapham dentibus i., Plin. 19, 5: — odor nervis i., Hor.: — i. imber, Virg.: — i. lux, id.: — maritare ulmos, nisi validas, inimicum (est), is not good for, Plin. 17, 23: — *Subst.*: *Inimicus, i. m. An enemy*: plenior inimicorum, Cic. Prov. 8: — i., *hostis*: — alqm insectari tamquam inimicum et hostem, Liv.: — *Inimica, æ. f. A female enemy*: i. cujusquam, Cic. Cael. 13: — i. libidinum: — virtutis i.: — *Sup.*, inimicissimus suus, his greatest enemy, Cic. Mil. 9: — inimicissimi Sthenii, the greatest enemies. [II. (for hostilis) *Of parties that carry on warfare*: *Hostile*: terra i., Virg. Æ. 10, 295: — i. tela, id.: — i. nomina, id.: — i. insigne, id.: — i. ignes, id.]

\***IN-ĪMITĀBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-imitabilis) *Inimitable, that cannot be imitated*: i. sapor, Quint. 1, 10: — i. auctoritas, id.: — quædam sunt i., id.: — i. morum dulcedo, Vell.]

[**IN-ĪNĪTĪĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-initio) *Not begun*, Claud. Mam.]

[**IN-INTELLIGĪBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-int.) *Unintelligible*, Ambr.]

[**IN-INTERPRĒTĀBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-int.) *Inexplicable*, Eccl.]

[**IN-INTERPRĒTĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-int.) *Uninterpreted*, Hier.]

[**IN-INVENTĪBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-invenio) *Inscrutable*, Tert.]

[**IN-INVESTĪGĀBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-investigabilis) *Unsearchable*, Tert.]

**INĪQUE**, adv. *Unequally*. I. *Prop.*: i. dividere, A. Vict.: — concertatio iniquius comparata, Ter.: — iniquissime comparatum est, quod in morbis medicus nobilissimus queritur, in periculis capitis deterrimus patronus adhibetur, Cic. Cluent. 21. II. *Fig.* A) *Unequally, unfairly*: i. comparo Castorem cum Domitio, Cic. Dei. 11: — expulsi i., with wrong, unjustly. \*\*B) *Not contentedly*: iniquissime ferre, to bear with great repugnance, Suet. Cæs. 45; Lact.

**INĪQUĪTAS**, ātis. f. (iniquus) I. A) *Prop.*: *Inequality, want of smoothness or level, roughness*. i. loci, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, Liv. B) *Fig.*: *Difficulty, hardness*: i. loci, id. 2, 65, 5: — i. temporis, Cic. R. Am. 29: — i. temporum, Liv.: — i. rerum, Cæs.: — i. operis, Col. [II. A) *Prop.*: *Disproportion*: i. ponderis, App.] B) *Fig.*: *Unfairness, injustice, severity*: i. hominis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: — i. exitii, Tac.: — ad iniquitates obtinendas, id.

[**INĪQUO**, are. (iniquus) *To render unwilling*: i. æquum animum alicui, Laber. ap. Non.]

**INĪQUUS**, a, um. (2. in-æquus) I. *Not even; hence, fig.* A) *Incommodious, disadvantageous, unfavourable*: i. locus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 45: — i. adscensus, Liv.: — i. dorsum, a dangerous sand, Virg.: — palus i. nesciis, Tac.: — *Comp.*, locus iniquior, Cæs.: — vina i. capiti, Plin.: — defensio angustior et iniquior, as it were, on unfavourable ground, Cic.: — *Sup.*, iniquissimus locus, Cæs. \*\*B) *Of time*: *Inconvenient, not in right or proper time, unfavourable*: i. tempus, Liv. C) *Of temper*: *Not even or placid, not cool*: iniquo animo ferre, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2: — iniquissimo animo mori. II. *Unlike or unequal in nature or properties; hence*, [A) *Prop.*: *Not of the right measure*. 1) *Too large, immoderate*: i. pondus, Virg. G. 1, 164: — i. sol, heat of the sun, id.: — i. passus, V. Fl.: — i. poculum, LL.: — i. pretium, Dig.: — i. merum, taken or drunk in too large quantities, V. Fl. 2) *Too small, of too small a size*: i. pondus, Ulp. Dig.: — i. lumina, Pers.] B) *Fig.* 1) *Unfair, unjust*: i. iudex, Ter. H. 2, 1, 1: — i. lex, Hor.: — i. causa, Ter.: — i. conditio: — i. sors, Virg.: — i. casus, id.: — quid iniquius dici potest? 2) *Disinclined, unfavourable, ill-disposed, unkind, hostile*: homines omnibus i., Cic. Plane. 16: — iniquum esse in alqm, Ter.: — obscurus i.: — animo iniquissimo: — *Subst.*: *Iniquus, i. m. An enemy*: i. nostri, Cic. Plane. 23.

[**INĪTĪĀLIS**, e. (initium) *Original, incipient*, App.]

\***INĪTĪĀMENTUM**, i. n. (initio) *Initiation into sacred mysteries*: i. sapientiæ, Sen. E. 90, 29.

\***INĪTĪĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A celebration of sacred mysteries*: i. sacrorum Eleusiniarum, Suet. Ner. 34.

[**INĪTĪĀTOR**, ōris. m. *He that initiates or originates*, Tert.]

[**INĪTĪĀTRIX**, icis. f. *She that initiates or originates*, Tert.]

**INĪTĪŌ**, 1. (initium) [I. *To begin*, Tert.: *jurgium initiatum*, Cod. Just.] II. A) *To initiate, admit to sacred rites, particularly to those of Ceres*: i. alqm Cereri eo ritu, Cic. Leg. 2, 15: — non initiati templum Cereris ingressi sunt, Liv.: — initiatus es (iis), quæ tradantur mysteriis: — i. alqm Bacchis, to initiate into the rites of Bacchus, admit as a Bacchanal, Liv.: — i. alqm magicis cœnis, Plin.: — [Meton.: i. puerum, to enrol among the citizens, Ter.] \*\*B) *Fig.*: *studii*, Quint. 1, 2: — alius literis initiatus sum, have attended to other studies, Plin. E. [C) *To baptize*, Tert.]

**INITIUM**, ii. n. (ineo) *Prop.*: A going in, entrance; hence, I. *Gen.*: A beginning: i. belli, Cic. Att. 9, 9: — i. dicendi sumere, to make a beginning: — i. orationis: — i. cædis facere: — i. confiligiendi facere: — i. dare, Quint.: — i. capere ab or ex, Cæs.; Quint.: — i. ducere ex alga re, id.: — ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur: — ab initio rerum, at the beginning or commencement, at first: — initio accusationis, at the beginning of the accusation: — primis initiis, at the first beginning, Just.: — inter initia regni, at the beginning of a reign, id.: — ab ultimo initio rem repetere, A. Her.: — primum i., Liv. II. *Esp.* in the plur. A) The principles or elements of a science: i. mathematicorum, the first rules or principles of mathematics, Cic. Ac. 2, 36: — i. omnis disciplinæ, Quint. B) In *Natural Philosophy*: The elements, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26. \*\*C) Natus obscurissimis initiis, of very low extraction or origin, Vell. 2, 72. \*\*D) The beginning of a reign: initiis Tiberii auditis, Tac.: — novis initiis opus est, a new king, Curt. \*E) Initium cognoscendi, a principle of cognition, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 29. F) 1) Initia, sacred rites or worship of a deity; e. g. the Eleusinian mysteries, Cic. Leg. 2, 14; Varr.; Just. — Also the Bacchanalia, Liv. 39, 8. 2) Meton.: Things used in such mysteries are called initia, Catull. 61, 9.]

[**IN-ITRO**, are. (ineo) *To go into, enter*: i. loca, Pacuv. ap. Diom.]

1. **IN-ITUS**, a, um. *part. of ineo.*

2. **IN-ITUS**, ūs. m. (ineo) [I. *An arrival, coming, approach*, Lucr. 1, 13.] II. *Copulation*, Plin. 8, 44, 64.

**IN-JECTIO**, ōnis. f. (injicio) *A throwing into.* [I. *An injection*, NL.] II. *A laying on.* A) *Prop.*: i. manus, Quint. 7, 7. B) *Fig.* 1) In vera bona non est manus i., real goods are beyond the grasp of fortune, Sen. Const. 5. [2] *An instigation, suggestion*, Tert. 3) *An objection*, Tert.]

[**IN-JECTO**, are. (injicio) *To lay or put on, to apply*: i. dextram, Stat. Th. 9, 133.]

1. **IN-JECTUS**, a, um. *part. of injicio.*

\*\*2. **IN-JECTUS**, ūs. m. (injicio) I. *A throwing into*: i. pulveris, Plin. 11, 17, 18. II. *Meton.* A) *A throwing over*, e. g. of a garment, Plin. 8, 16, 21. B) *A laying on, seizing*: i. unguum, i. e. striking into, Plin. 8, 17, 21. [C] *A throwing on*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 22. D) *A putting in or into*: i. animi in corpus, Lucr. 2, 739.]

[**IN-JEXIT**, for *injiceret*, Plaut. 1, 2, 18; see **INJICIO**.]

**IN-JICIO**, jēci, jectum. 3. [inicit for *injicit*, Sil.: *injexit for injecerit*, Plaut.] (I. in-jacio) I. A) *To throw, cast, or put in or into*: i. semen, Plin. 18, 18: — i. ignes (sc. in domum), Cic. Pis. 11: — i. viscera flammis, Quint.: — i. manum foculo, Liv.: — i. se in ignem, Ter.: — se per ignem i. salta, to leap through the fire, Virg.: — i. se in hostes medios, to rush into the midst of the enemy. B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: animus se injiciens, thinking, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. 2) *Esp.*: *To inspire, occasion, cause*: i. alui formidinem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28: — i. spem: — i. suspicionem, Nep.: — i. admirationem, id.: — i. curam, Liv.: — i. terrorem: — i. tumultum: — i. mutationem animis, Liv.: — i. religionem: — i. scrupulum: — i. studium pugnandi, Cæs.: — i. iras, Virg.: — i. alui causam et moram: — i. alui mentem: — i. cogitationem: — i. pavorem, Liv.: — i. periculum: — i. contentionem, to occasion, Liv.: — i. amentiam: — i. certamen, Liv.: — i. verba, to add, speak between, Ter. II. A) *To throw to, upon, or at any thing*: i. securim alui, Cic. Mur. 24: — i. tædas ad fastigia, V. Fl.: — i. pontem flumini, to throw across, Liv.: — i. terram alui, upon any one, Virg.: — i. brachia collo, to embrace, throw one's arms around, Ov.: — injectis manibus, the same, Prop. B) *To put or lay on*: i. sibi vestem, Ov. A. 2, 618: — i. pallium alui: — or i. in alqm, Plaut.: — i. togam, Quint.: — i. frenos alui: — i. manicas alui, Plaut.: — i. vincula, Virg.: — thus also, i. vincula animo: — i. laqueum, to throw round a snare or halter, in order to bind, Liv.: — i. manum alui, to lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one, 1) In order to make him stand still, Petr. 115; hence fig., mihi veritas manum in-

jecit, Cic. R. Com. 16. \*\*2) *Or thereby to signify one's right of possession in him*, Liv. 3, 44. i. in sua jura, Ov.: — fig.: *injecere manum* Parcæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 419: — *quieti ejus manus injeci*, have torn him away from his retirement, Plin. E. [3] *In summoning one before a court*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18.] C) *To throw out a hint, suggest*: Bruto sæpe injecissem, Cic. Att. 16, 5: — imperitis injecerat meum nomen: — nuper injecit.

**IN-JŪCUNDE**, adv. *Unpleasantly*: injucundius, Cic. Att. 1, 20.

**IN-JŪCUNDITAS**, ātis. f. (injucundus) *Unpleasantness*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

**IN-JŪCUNDUS**, a, um. (2. in-jucundus) *Unpleasant*: i. labor, Cic. Fin. 1, 1: — i. rumor: — i. odor, Plin.: — i. auctor, Quint.: — i. adversus malos, severe, bitter, Tac. Agr. 22.

**IN-JŪDICĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-judico) [I. *Not formally tried by a judge, not adjudicated*, Cat. ap. Gell.] II. *Undecided*, Quint. 10, 1.

[**IN-JŪGĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-jugo) *Not yoked*, Sid.]

[**IN-JŪGIS**, e. (2. injugis) *Not yoked, that has borne no yoke*: i. hostia, Macr.: — i. boves, Fest.: — *Meton.*: *Without connection*: versus i., Diom.]

[**IN-JUNCTIO**, ōnis. f. (injungo) *A command, injunction*, Sid.]

1. **IN-JUNCTUS**, a, um. (2. in-jungo) *Not joined*, Tert.]

2. **INJUNCTUS**, a, um. *Part. of injungo.*

**IN-JUNGO**, xi, ctum. 3. (1. in-jungo) \*\*I. *To join into*: i. tignos in asseres, to let in, Liv. 34, 5: — i. arborem scrobi, to set or plant into, Pall. II. *To join.* \*\*A) *Prop.*: i. aggerem muro, to bring into connection, join with, unite or attach to, Liv. 37, 26: — i. vineas mœnibus, id.: — i. scandulas fenestellis, Col.: — i. marem feminæ, to admit, copulate with, id.: — i. sarmenta, to bind or fasten to, not to cut off, Pall.: — i. pondus, to add, Col.: — domus injuncta mari, in connection with, having a communication with, Dig.: — area injuncta domi, ib. B) *Fig.* \*\*1) *To occasion, inflict, bring upon*: i. alui injuriam, Liv. 3, 65: — i. ignominiam, id.: — i. sibi tormentum, to chastise, punish one's self, Plin. E.: — i. detrimentum reip., Brut. in Cic. E.: — i. alui pœnam, Dig. 2) *To impose upon, lay upon as a burden*: i. civitatibus servitutem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: — i. alui laborem, Liv.: — i. onus, id.: — i. leges, id.: — i. plebiscita patribus, id.: — i. militiam alui, id.: — i. tributum, Tac.: — i. delectus, id.: — i. alui munus comitorum habendorum, to commit, commission, Liv.: — i. officia, Plin. E.: — nec sibi ullius rei moram necessitatemque injungebat, quin, he delayed not, suffered not himself to be detained by any thing, Hirt.: — \*\*With ut: injungo mihi, ut mittam, I make it my business to, etc., Plin. E. 10, 55.

**IN-JŪRĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-juro) *That has not sworn, unsworn*: i. homo, Cic. Cæs. 1.

**INJŪRIĀ**, æ. f. (injurius) I. *Gen.*: *Any thing that is done unjustly or contrary to equity, whether in word or deed; Wrong, injustice, injury, violence*: alui injuriam inferre, to do anybody wrong, Cic. Off. 1, 7: — injuriam imponere: — injuriam immittere in alqm: — injuriam jacere in alqm: — injuriam offerre alui, to wrong, Ter.: — injuriā alqm afficere, id.: — injuriam accipere, to suffer wrong: — injuriam pati: — injuriam ferre, Ter.: — injuriam propulsare, to avert: injuriam repellere, Liv.: — injuriam defendere, Cæs.: — defendere alqm ab injuria, to protect from wrong, id.: — injuriam persequi, id.: — injuriam condonare, id.: — injuriam ulcisci, id.: — injuriis onerare, Ter.: — tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, id.: — spretā i. formæ, insult offered to, Virg.: — i. judicii, of a sentence; unlawful, hard, severe judgement, Liv.: — injuriam facis, quum etc., you do wrong, if, Ter.: — i. tua, which you have committed, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 29: — i. sua, done to him, Sall. Jug. 51, 11: — i. sociorum, done or committed against them, id. ib. 52, 6: — prætor decernit injuriam, an unlawful act: — hence, per injuriam, with injustice, unlawfully: — injuriā, without reason or cause, undeservedly: — nec injuriā. II. *Esp.* A) *Unjust conduct, injus-*

*tice*: i. prætoris, Cic. Qu. 2:—*tus* tibi occurrunt i. \*\*B) *A dishonouring of a woman*: me injuriam fecisse filie, that I (should) have dishonoured her, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 64:—*injuriam accipere, to be dishonoured*, Petr.:—*injuriam pati, id.* C) *Gen.*: *Seduction, debauching*: teneriores annos ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. D) *In Law, t. t.*: *An injury, wrong*: actio injuriarum, an action for personal injuries or affronts, Cic. Cæc. 12:—*injuriarum dicam alci scribere, to institute an action for personal injuries*, Ter.:—*agere injuriarum, to bring an action for personal injuries*, Dig.—*injuriarum teneri, to have an action brought against himself for personal injuries*, ib.:—*injuriarum multam alci dicere*, Plaut.:—*una i. est tecum, an action for a personal injury or affront*, Ter. E) *Unjust severity, harshness, rigour*: i. paterna, id. \*\*F) *Any damage, harm, hurt, injury in general*: i. frigorum, æstuum, Plin. 13, 24:—*raphani desinunt injurias sentire, id.*:—*opportuna injuriæ, exposed to damage or injury, id.*:—*injurias (serpentium), bites of a serpent, id.*:—*ab injuria oblivionis alqm asserere, to rescue from oblivion*, Plin. E.:—*sine injuria, without injury*, Col. \*\*III. *Meton.* A) *That which has been taken in an unlawful manner*: injuriam obtinere, to endeavour to obtain or acquire, Liv. 29, 1, 17. B) *Revenge or punishment for an injury inflicted*: i. cædis, Virg. Æ. 3, 256:—*consulis justa i.*, Liv.

[IN-JURIE. *adv.* *Unjustly, unlawfully*, Næv. ap. Non.:—*Sup.*, injuriissime, Amm.]

\*\*IN-JURĪOR. 1. (injuria) *To do an injury*: fortuitum sedit atque injuriatur, Sen. de Const. 9:—[*Impers.*: injuriatum est, Tert.]

INJURĪŌSE. *adv.* *Unlawfully, unjustly*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7.—*Comp.*, Cic. de J. P. 5, 11.—[*Sup.*, August.]

IN-JURĪŌSUS, a, um. (injuria) I. *Acting unjustly, unjust, insolent, petulant*: i. in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14:—*i. vita*:—*adversus patrem injuriosior*, Sen.:—[*Sup.*, Hadrian ap. Vopisc.—*Meton.*: i. ventus, Hor. Ep. 17, 34:—*i. pes, id.*] \*\*II. *Injurious, hurtful, noxious*: i. icus, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

\*IN-JURĪUS, a, um. (2. in-jus) *Unjust*: i. es, Ter. H. 2, 3, 79:—*injurius est, it is unjust*, Cic. Off. 3, 23; Ter.:—[*injurius for perjurium*, ap. Fest.]

[INJUBUS, a, um. *for injurium*, Plant. Pers. 3, 3, 4.]

\*1. IN-JUSSUS, a, um. (2. in-jubeo) *Uncommanded, voluntary, of one's own accord*. I. A) *Of persons*: i. desistant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3. B) *Of animals*: i. veniunt ad muletra capellæ, Hor. Ep. 16, 49. II. *Of things*: i. virescent gramina, Virg. G. 1, 55:—*injussi consternitur (tellus) ubere mali*, Col.

2. IN-JUSSUS, ūs. m. (only in abl. sing.) (2. in-jussus) *Absence of command*: injussu imperatoris, Cic. de Sen. 20:—*injussu suo*:—*suo atque populi injussu*, Sall.:—*injussu pugnam inire*, Liv.:—*injussu ac temere progressi*, Hirt.

IN-JUSTE. *adv.* *Unjustly, unfairly, wrongly*: i. facere, Cic. Fl. 17:—*i. imperare alci*, Plaut.:—*i. dicere in alqm, id.*:—*loqui i. alci, id.*:—*multa i. fieri possunt, many acts of injustice may be committed*:—*i. facta, acts of injustice*:—*morbis non i. terret, not without reason or cause*, Cels.:—\*\**Sup.*, injustissime, Sall.

IN-JUSTĪTĪA, æ. f. (injustus) I. *Injustice, unjust proceeding*, Cic. Off. 1, 7:—*totius injustitiæ nulla capitalior est, of all injustices there is none that etc.* [II. *Severity, rigour, harshness*, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 82.]

IN-JUSTUS, a, um. (2. in-justus) I. *Unjust, wrongful*: i. homo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20:—*i. noverca, harsh, severe*, Virg.:—*i. iracundia*:—*multa i. sunt*, Ter.:—*injustus homine imperito, id.*:—*incommoda injustissima*:—*i. regna, lawfully acquired, obtained by just means*, Ov. M. 5, 277:—*i. deus (i. e. envy), id.*:—[*Subst.*: *Injustum, i. n. for injustitia*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 111.] II. *Meton.* A) *Oppressive, burdensome, troublesome*: i. onus, Cic. de Or. 10:—*i. fascis*, Virg. B) *Unequal*: i. vites, Stat. Th. 6, 767.]

INL. See ILL.

INM. See IMM.

[IN-NĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-no) *In which one cannot swim*: i. unda, Ov. M. 1, 16.]

[IN-NARRĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-narrabilis) *Unspeakable, that cannot be narrated, indescribable*, Lact.]

[IN-NASCĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-nascibilis) *That cannot be born*, Tert.]

IN-NASCOR, nātus. 3. (1. in-nascor) *To grow, be born, spring up in a place*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37:—*hedera innata in cornibus cervi*, Plin.:—*aquis herbæ virentes innascuntur, id.*:—*eodem solo innati*, Just. II. *Fig.*: *To arise, have its origin in, originate in, be produced in or with*: in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic. Off. 1, 19:—*cupiditas belli gerendi innata est*, Cæs.

IN-NĀTO. 1. (1. in-nato) I. *To swim or float into or to a place*: i. in concham, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123. II. A) *To swim or float in or upon; or simply, to swim*: belluæ innatantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39:—*homines flumini innatant*, Plin.:—[*With acc.*: undam innatat alnus, Virg.] \*\*B) *Fig.*: innatans verborum facilitas, floating, as it were, on the surface, without entering at any depth into the essence of a matter, Quint. 10, 7, 28. \*\*C) *Meton.*: *To flow, to spread its waters over any thing*: Nilus innatat terre, Plin. 5, 9:—*innatat unda dulcis freto (i. e. Ponto Euxino)*, Ov.:—*innatat undâ crinis, floats about*, V. Fl.

[1. IN-NĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-nascor) *Not born, unborn*, Eccl.]

2. IN-NĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of innascor*. II. *Adj.*: *Inborn, innate, natural*: i. cupiditas, Cic. Fin. 4, 2:—*animis insitum atque i.*:—*i. atque insita*:—*temeritas illi hominum generi i. est*, Cæs.:—*i. alacritas, id.*:—*carbunculi innato fulgore radiantes*, Plin.:—*affectatio i.*, non carcessita, natural, not far-fetched, Quint.

\*\*IN-NĀVĪGĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-navigabilis) *Not navigable*: i. Tiberis, Liv. 5, 13.

\*\*IN-NĀVĪGO, are. v. n. (1. in-navigo) *To navigate or sail anywhere*, Mel. 2, 1.

\*\*IN-NECTO, xūi, xum. 3. (in-necto) *To tie, join, or fasten to, together, or about*. I. *Prop.*: i. comas, Virg. Æ. 7, 353:—*i. fances laqueo*, Ov.:—*i. colla lacertis, id.*:—*i. tempora sertis, id.*:—*i. palmas armis*, Virg.:—*i. cornibus aventes ramos, to tie upon*, Sil.:—*i. vincula gutturi*, Hor.:—*innecti cervicibus, to embrace*, Tac. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *i. causas morandi, to bring forward one after the other or in turn*, Virg. Æ. 4, 51:—*i. fraudem clienti, id.* B) *Esp.* 1) *To entangle, implicate*: innexus conscientiæ alejs, Tac. A. 3, 10. 2) *To join, connect*: Hyrcanis innexus per affinitatem, Tac. A. 6, 37.

IN-NEXUS, a, um. *part. of innecto*.

IN-NĪSUS, a, um. *part. of innitor*.

IN-NĪTOR, nixus and nisus. 3. (1. in-nitor) *To rest or lean upon any thing, to support one's self by any thing*.

I. *Prop.* A) I. *scutia*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27:—*i. in cubitum*, Nep.:—*cubito innixa*, Virg.:—*templa innixa columnis*, Ov.:—*i. in fratrem*, Plin.:—*arbores innituntur radicibus, id.*:—*i. cothurnis*, Ov.:—*i. baculo, id.*:—*innisus patri*, Tac.:—*i. hastâ*, Liv.:—*i. hastæ*, Stat.:—*avis innixa alis*, floating, Ov.:—*innixum sidus for Engonasi*, Avin. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *syllabæ innituntur in b, terminate in*, Quint. 12, 10, 32. \*\*II. *Fig.*: *vix hæc in omnium nostris humeris innixa*, Auct. Har. 27:—*salutem suam incolumitate Pisonis i.*, Tac.:—*omnia curæ unius innixa*, Quint.

IN-NIXUS, a, um. *part. of innitor*.

\*\*IN-NO. 1. (1. in-no) I. *To swim or float in or upon*: i. aquæ, Liv. 21, 29:—*i. fluvio*, Virg.:—*i. pelago, id.*:—*i. aquâ*, Suet.:—[*Poet. with acc.*: i. fluvium, Virg.]

II. *Meton.* A) *To navigate or sail upon*: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac.:—[*Poet. with acc.*]



i. Stygius lacus, Virg.] [B] *To flow upon or wash*: innat-tem Mariæ litoribus Lirim, Hor. O. 3, 17, 8.]

[IN-NOBILITATUS, a, um. (2. in-nob.) *I. q. ignobilis*, Lampr.]

IN-NOCENS, tis. (2. in-nocens) *That does no harm, that is noxious to no one, harmless.* \*\*I. Prop.: innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. O. 1, 17, 21: — vinum innocentius, Plin.: — cibus innocenter, id.: — uvæ innocentiores, id. II. Fig. A) *Harmless*: i. epistola, Cic. Fam. 5, 18: — i. contentiones, *carried out without acrimony*, Vell. B) *Innocent, guiltless, faultless*: i. homo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: — homo innocentissimus: — vitâ innocentissimus, *that leads a most irreproachable life*, Vell.: — vita i. et beata, Plin.: — sanguis i., *innocent blood*, Tac.: — \*\*With genit.: i. factorum, in respect of etc., Tac. A. 4, 34: — i. patricii, Flor. C) *Esp.: Disinterested, not selfish*: i. prætor, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4: — i. abstinentia, Sall.

\*\*INNOCENTER. adv. *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently*: i. vivere, Quint. 7, 4: — innocentius agere, Tac.: — innocentissime acta vita, Auct. Decl. in Sall.

INNOCENTIA, æ. f. (innocens) \*\*I. *Harmlessness*, Plin. 37, 13: — i. fumi, Pall. II. Fig. A) *Innocence, good moral character*, Cic. de J. P. 13; Cæs. B) *Esp.: Uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness*, Cic. de J. P. 13.

\*\*IN-NOCŪE. adv. *Without harm, not injuriously*, Suet. Dom. 19: — i. vivere, *without injuring others*, Ov.

\*\*IN-NOCŪUS, a, um. (2. in-nocuus) I. A) *Act: Not injurious, harmless*: i. herbæ, Ov. M. 14, 299: — luporum genus i. hominibus, Plin.: — imber leguminibus i., id.: — i. litus, *safe*, Virg. [B] Fig.: *Inoffensive, harmless*, Ov. M. 1, 327: — vicinus innocuus, id.: — agere causas innocuas, *of the innocent*, id. [II. Neut. poet.: *Unhurt, uninjured*: i. carinæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 301: — i. turres, Claud.: — i. iter, *safe, not dangerous*, Ov.]

[IN-NODO. 1. (1. in-nodo) I. *To fasten with a knot*: i. guttur laquei nexibus, Amm. II. Fig.: i. questiones spiris categoriciæ, Sid.: — causa ambagibus innodata, intricate, Cod. Just.]

[IN-NOMINABILIS, e. (2. in-nomino) *That cannot be named, nameless*, App.]

[IN-NOMINATUS, a, um. (2. in-nomino) *Nameless*: i. os, *a large irregular bone at the side of the pelvis, divided into three portions, viz. the iliac, ischiatic, and pubic*: — arteria i., *the first branch given off by the aorta*: — i. nervi, *the fifth pair of nerves*, NL.]

\*\*IN-NOTESCO, tui. 3. (1. in-notesco) *To become known, come into notice*: i. alqa re, Ov. A. 3, 12, 7; Suet.; Plin.: — ut innotesceret prætor, *might become known*, Ulp. Dig.: — thus, innotuit tutor, id.

[IN-NOTITIA, æ. f. (2. in-notitia) *Ignorance*, Gell. 16, 13.]

[IN-NOTO. 1. (1. in-noto) *To mark, observe (doubtful)*, Hyg.]

[IN-NŌVATŪO, ōnis. f. *An altering, innovation*: i. rerum, App.]

\*IN-NŌVO. 1. (1. in-novo) *To renew, alter.* [I. Prop.: animas corporibus innovatis suscipere, Lact.] II. Fig.: i. se ad suam intemperantiam, *to recommence*, Cic. Pis. 36.

\*\*IN-NOXŪE. adv. I. Prop.: *Harmlessly, without harm*: i. emollire alvum, Plin. 31, 9, 45. [II. Fig.: *Innocently, blamelessly*, M. Fel. Oct. 33.]

\*\*IN-NOXŪUS, a, um. (2. in-noxius) I. Act. A) Prop.: *Harmless, innocuous*: animalia indigenis i., Plin. 8, 59: — vitis viribus i., id.: — i. medicamenta, id.: — i. vulnera, curabile, id.: — i. saltus, *safe, without danger*, id.: — i. iter, Tac. B) Fig.: *Guiltless, innocent*, Nep. Milt. 8; Liv.; Ov.: — innocens servus atque i., Plant.: — animus innoxior (innoxior), Cat.: — With genit.: i. irriti consilii, *not guilty of*, Curt. 8, 8, 21. II. Neut. A) Prop.: *Not injured, free from harm, unhurt*: i. homo, Sall. Cat. 39: — faba a curculionibus i., Col.: — i. ab injuria pecorum, id. B) Fig.:

1) I. magistratus, *not responsible*, Sall. 2) *Not guilty*: i. paupertas, Tac. A. 13, 34, 1.

[IN-NŪBŪLO, are. (1. in-nubilo) *To cover with clouds, overcast, make gloomy, meton. and fig.*, Sol.; August.]

[IN-NŪBŪLUS, a, um. (2. in-nubilus) *Without clouds, not overcast, not gloomy*: i. æther, Lucr. 3, 21.]

[IN-NŪBIS, e. (2. in-nubes) *Cloudless*: i. dies, Sen. poet.]

\*\*IN-NŪBO, psi, ptum. 3. (1. in-nubo) *To marry into*: ea, quæ innupisset, *for in quæ, i. e. in quam familiam, the rank and family into which she had married*, Liv. 1, 34, 4: — i. nostris thalamis, *to marry our wives*, Ov. 7, 856.

[IN-NŪBUS, a, um. (2. in-nubo) *Unmarried*: i. Sibylla, Ov. M. 14, 142: — Poet. meton.: i. laurus, *because Daphne, changed into a laurel-tree, was unmarried*, id. ib. 10, 92.]

IN-NŪMĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-numerabilis) *Innumerable, numberless*: i. multitudo, Auct. Or. in Sen. 5: — i. pecunia: — i. mundi: — i. homines: — i. series annorum, Hor.: — i. numerus annorum, Gell.: — i. multiplicatio, Plin.

IN-NŪMĒRĀBĪLITAS, atis. f. *An infinite number, an infinitude*: i. mundorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 26: — i. atomorum.

\*IN-NŪMĒRĀBĪLITER. adv. *Innumerably*, Cic. Div. 1, 14.

[IN-NŪMĒRĀLIS, e. (2. in-num.) *Innumerable*, Lucr. 2, 1085.]

\*IN-NŪMĒRUS, a, um. (2. in-numerus) I. *Innumerable*: monumenta i., Cic. Marc. 9: — i. numerus, Lucr.: — i. multitudo, Plin.: — i. gentes, Virg.: — i. hostes, Ov.: — i. miles, id.: — i. equi, V. Fl.: — i. cura, Plin. [II. Prosaic, without metre: i. numeri, Auson. Id. 4, 48.]

\*\*IN-NŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. (1. in and the obso. nuo, whence nutum) *To give a nod, nod to*: i. alcuī, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 9: — Without dat.: *To give a sign, to intimate, hint*: aqua innuetur his signis esse tenus, Vitr. 8, 5.

[IN-NUPTUS, a, um. (2. in-nubo) *Unmarried (only of females)*: i. puella, Virg. G. 4, 476: — i. Minerva, id.: — Meton.: i. bos, Sen. CEd. 373: — Subst.: Innupta, æ. f. *An unmarried female, a virgin*, Catull. 62, 6: — Esp.: nuptiæ innuptæ (γάμος γάμος, Eurip. Helen. 698), *an unfortunate marriage*, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58.]

[IN-NŪTRĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-nutribilis) *Not nourishing*: i. jusculum, C. Aur.]

\*\*IN-NŪTRĪO. 4. (1. in-nutrio) I. Prop.: *To nourish or bring up, in, or at any thing*: castris innutriti, *to be brought up in a camp*, Sil. 2, 286: — homo innutritus mari, Plin. E.: — innutritus magnis opibus, Suet. II. Fig.: ingeniis certis innutriti oportet, Sen. E. 2: — innutritus disciplinis, id.: — pessimis innutriti, Tac.

[1. IN-NŪTRĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-nutrio) *Not nourished, without nourishment*, C. Aur.]

2. INNŪTRĪTUS, a, um. part. of innutrio.

INO, ūs and ōnis. f. nom. pron. (Ἰνώ) *Daughter of Cadmus, wife of the Theban king Athamas, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, and stepmother of Helle and Phryxus; also, as a goddess, called Leucothea*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28.

[IN-ŌBAUDIENTIA, æ. f. (2. in-obaud.) *Disobedience*, Tert.]

[IN-ŌBAUDIO. 4. (2. in-obaudio) *Not to obey, to disobey*, Tert.]

[IN-ŌBEDIENTER. adv. (2. in-obed.) *Not obediently*, August.]

[IN-ŌBEDIENTIA, æ. f. (2. in-obedientia) *Disobedience*, Eccl.]

[IN-ŌBLECTOR. 1. (1. in-oblector) *To take delight in any thing*: i. in alqo, Tert.]

[IN-ŌBLITERATUS, a, um. (2. in-oblittero) *Not obliterated, not forgotten*: i. scientia, Tert.]

[IN-ŌBLĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-obliviscor) *Mindful, not forgetful*, Ov. P. 4, 15, 36.]

[IN-ŌBRŪTUS, a, um. (2. in-obruo) *Not covered, not overwhelmed*, Ov. M. 7, 356.]

[**IN-OBSCURABILIS**, e. (2. in-obscuro) *That cannot be obscured*, Tert.]

[**IN-OBSEPTUS**, a, um. (2. in-obsepio) *Not enclosed, open: i. foramina*, Lact.]

\*\***IN-OBSEQUENS**, tis. (2. in-obsequens) *Not yielding, stubborn*, Sen. N. Q. præf.

\*\***IN-OBSERVABILIS**, e. (2. in-observabilis) *Not to be observed, unobservable: i. cursus*, Plin. 2, 17: — i. error, Catull.

[**IN-OBSERVANS**, tis. (2. in-observo) *Unobservant*, Pall.]

\*\***IN-OBSERVANTIA**, æ. f. (in-observans) I. *Negligence, indifference*, Quint. 4, 2, 107. II. *Want of punctuality, irregularity*, Suet. Aug. 76.

\*\***IN-OBSERVATUS**, a, um. (2. in-observo) *Unobserved, unperceived: i. sidera*, Ov. F. 3, 111: — i. tempus, Sen.: — i. columba, Mart.

[**IN-OBSELETUS**, a, um. (2. in-obseletus) *Not grown old, not obsolete: i. vestimenta*, Tert.]

[**IN-OCCEIDUS**, a, um. (2. in-occidus) *Not setting, not perishing: i. axis, the North Pole*, Luc. 8, 175: — ignes i., inextinguishable, Claud. — Fig.: i. visus, always awake, Stat. Th. 6, 277.]

\*\***IN-OCCHO**, 1. (1. in-occho) *To harrow in, cover with earth: i. semen*, Col. 2, 8: — i. id. quod sparseria, id.: — i. modios lupini, id.: — i. pastinonem, id.

\*\***IN-OCULTUS**, a, um. (2. in-ocultus) *Not hidden or secret (doubtful)*, Quint. 7, 9, 5.

\*\***IN-OCULATIO**, ònis. f. I. *An inoculating, ingrafting*, Plin. 17, 14; Col.; Cat. [II. *Medical inoculation: i. vaccina, vaccination*, NL.]

\*\***IN-OCULATOR**, òris. m. *An inoculator*, Plin. 18, 33, 76.

\*\***IN-OCULO**, 1. (1. in-oculo) I. *Prop.: To inoculate: i. arborem fici*, Col. 11, 2, 592. — [Fig.: i. justitiæ affectum pectoribus, to implant, Macr.] [II. *Meton.: To adorn: bullis aureis inoculatus*, App.]

\*\***IN-ODORO**, are. (1. in-odoro) *To give a smell to: i. halitum mandentium*, Col. 11, 3, 22.

[**IN-ODORUS**, a, um. (2. in-odoros) I. *Without smell or odour: i. flos*, Ov. M. 4: — i. ossa, Pers. II. *Without the faculty of smelling: animalia i.*, Gell. 7, 6.]

[**IN-OFFENSE**, adv. *Without stumbling, without hindrance: inoffensus*, Gell. 6, 2, 8.]

\*\***IN-OFFENSUS**, a, um. (2. in-offensus) [I. *Prop. A) Without stumbling, without hindrance, at which one does not stumble: i. pes*, Tib. 1, 8, 62: — pedem inoffensum referre, to return without hindrance, id.: — i. meta, Luc.] B) *Meton.: Free from hindrance or obstruction, unimpeded, uninterrupted: i. via*, Mart. 14, 209, 2: — i. mare, Virg.: — i. lumen oculorum, a good face, Pall.: — ecquid regionis abundantiam inoffensa (without obstruction or trouble) transmitteres, Plin. E. II. *Fig.: i. cursus honorum, uninterrupted*, Tac. H. 1, 48: — i. validudo, Gell.: — i. oratio, Sen. E.: — i. vita, without misfortune, fortunate, Ov.

\*\***IN-OFFICIOSUS**, a, um. (2. in-officiosus) [I. A) *Not observant of one's duty: i. dei, towards God*, Tert.: — i. patrono, towards one's patron, Ulp. Dig.] B) *Not obliging, disobliging: i. in alqm*, Cic. Att. 13, 27. II. *Meton.: Not according to duty: i. testamentum, when the testator neglects his nearest relations*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42.

[**IN-OLENS**, tis. (2. in-olens) *Without smell*, Lucr. 2, 849.]

\*\***IN-OLESCO**, lèvi. 3. v. n. and a. (1. in-olesco) I. *Neut. A) Prop.: To grow in, at, or upon any thing: i. libro, to unite with the bark*, Virg. G. 2, 77. — *Of a scion or graft; To effect a vital union with the stock, to strike*, Col. [B) *Fig.: inoleverat linguæ vox, the word remained in his memory*, Gell.: — meditando i. menti, Au.: — in plures

libros mende indoles inolevit, has found its way into, Gell.]

[II. *Act.: To implant; fig.: i. amorem alcu, id.: — i. semina amoris*, Aus.: — in moribus inolescendis, Gell.]

[**IN-OMINALIS**, e. (omen) *Inauspicious: i. dies*, Gell. 5, 17, 3.]

[**IN-OMINATUS**, a, um. (omen) *Unfortunate, inauspicious: i. cubilia*, Hor. E. 16, 38.]

\*\***IN-OPACO**, are. (1. in-opaco) *To overshadow: i. alqd*, Col. 8, 15, 4.

[**IN-OPÉRATUS**, a, um. 1. (2. in-oporor) *Unoccupied*, Tert.]

[**IN-OPÉROB**, atus sum. 1. v. dep. (1. in-oporor) *To operate, effect, produce: i. valentiam*, Tert.]

\*\***IN-OPERTUS**, a, um. (2. in-opertus) *Uncovered, bare*. I. *Prop.: i. caput*, Sen. V. B. 13. II. *Fig.: i. veritas, bare, undisguised*, id. ib.

**IN-OPĪA**, æ. f. (inops) I. *A want of necessities, poverty, need, indigence*. A) *Absol. 1) Want of property or riches: amicitiam ex inopia natam*, Cic. Læl. 9: — suis copibus aliorum inopiam levare, Nep.: — inopiam tolerare mercede manuum, Sall.: — ad extremum inopiæ venire, Tac.: — vixit in summa paupertate ac pene inopia, Suet. — \*\**Meton.: i. ærarii, exhausted finances*, Liv. 29, 16. 2) *Prop. a) Want of provisions*, Liv. 23, 19; Cic. Off. 3, 12. — \*\**Meton.: i. locorum*, Vell. \*\*b) A poor supply: revolutus ad dispensationem inopiæ, Liv. 4, 12. 3) *Fig.: Poverty of expression or of ideas in an orator*, Cic. Brut. 55, 204. B) *Relative: Want, lack, scarcity of any thing: i. frumentaria, of corn*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 24: — i. argentaria, Plaut.; or with genit.: i. argenti, id. Curc. 2, 3, 55: — i. loci, of room, Liv.: — i. tecti: — i. frugum: — i. rei frumentariæ: — i. rerum omnium, Cæs.: — i. criminum: — i. consilii, want of counsel: — illud, cuius i. est, that I have want of, Plaut. II. *Helplessness*, Cic. Qu. 1 and 27.

[**IN-OPINABILIS**, e. (2. in-opinabilis) I. *That no one would have supposed, inconceivable: i. latebra*, Gell. 17, 9: — i. res, A. Vict. II. *Not highly spoken of: i. materia*, Gell. 17, 12.]

**IN-OPINANS**, tis. (2. in-opinor) *Not expecting, contrary to expectation, unexpected: alqm inopinantem aggredi*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 12: — alqm inopinantem opprimere, id.: — inopinante Curione, contrary to the expectation of, etc.

\*\***IN-OPINANTER**, adv. *Unexpectedly*, Suet. Tib. 60.

\*\***IN-OPINATE**, adv. *Unexpectedly*, Sen. ad Helv. 5, 3.

**INOPINATO**. See the following Article.

**IN-OPINATUS**, a, um. (2. in-opinor) *That happens contrary to expectation, that was not expected: i. res*, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 4: — i. malum, Cæs.: — i. præda, Just.: — i. fraus, Sil.: — i. finis vitæ, Suet.: — nec hoc est i.: — quum hoc illi improvisum atque i. accidisset. — [Sup., inopinatissimus sensus, Aug.]: — Subst. Inopinatum, i. n. *Any thing unexpected: nihil inopinati*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31: — nova tibi hæc sunt et i.: — plura inopinata, Plin.: — hence, ex inopinato, contrary to expectation, unexpectedly, Cic. N. D. 2, 48; for which, inopinato (abl.), Liv.

\*\***IN-OPĪNUS**, a, um. (2. in-opinor) *Unexpected: i. visus*, Ov. M. 4, 232: — i. quies, Virg.: — i. facies, id.: — i. siccitas, Plin. Pan.

[**INOPĪOSUS**, a, um. (inopia) *In want of any thing: i. consilii*, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 2.]

[**IN-OPPIDATUS**, a, um. (2. in-oppidum) *That has no town, that does not dwell in a town*, Sid.]

\*\***IN-OPPORTUNUS**, a, um. (2. in-opportunus) *Inconvenient for any thing, unseasonable: sedes i. sermoni*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5: — *Absol.: i. tempus*, id. ib. 2, 5.

**IN-OPS**, òpis. (2. in-ops) I. *Destitute, without means, poor*. A) *Absol. of persons. 1) Prop.: i. homo*, Suet. Ner. 6: — inopem iter ingressum, without money, Liv. — *Meton.: ærarium i. et exhaustum, entirely drained or exhausted*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70. 2) *Fig. a) Poor, void of*

words or ideas, jejune (of a speaker) [*copiosus, abundans*]: i. lingua Latina, Cic. Fin. 1, 3:—i. oratio:—i. disciplina:—i. causa. \*\*b) *Poor, mean, pitiful, bad, miserable, empty*: i. senecta, Ov. M. 7, 2:—res pauperes i.que, Plaut.:—i. sturnus, Mart.:—i. vita, Vell.:—inopis animi esse, Hor. B) *Relative*. 1) *Prop.*: *Poor in any thing; with genit. or abl., or with a (ab)*: i. somni cibique, that neither sleeps nor has an appetite, Ov. M. 14, 424:—i. amicorum:—i. ab amicis:—i. verbis:—i. auxilii, Liv. 2) *Fig.*: i. humanitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 10:—ferra i. pacis, without peace, Ov.:—i. mentis, without understanding, id.:—i. animi, Virg. \*\*II. A) *Powerless, weak, unable*: nihil cum *potentiore* juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv. 9, 1:—[*With inf.*: i. conscendere carmen, Prop. 2, 8, 27.] B) *Helpless*: inopes relictus a duce, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34:—solari inopem, Virg.

[*IN-OPTABILIS*, e. (2. in-optabilis) *Not desirable, unpleasant*: i. officina, App.]

\*\**IN-OPTATUS*, a, um. (2. in-opto) *Not wished for, unpleasant*: i. res, Sen. Contr. 8, 6.

*INÖPUS*, i. m. (*Ἰνῶρος*) *A river of Delos*, Plin.; V. FL.

[*IN-ÖRABILIS*, e. (2. in-oro) *Inexorable*, Att. ap. Non.]

\**IN-ÖRATUS*, a, um. (2. in-oro) *Not formally proposed or pleaded*: re inoratâ, without a hearing, Cic. R. Am. 9.

[*IN-ÖRDINÄLITER*, adv. (2. in-ordinalis) *Disorderly*, C. Aur.]

\*\**IN-ÖRDINÄTE*, adv. *Without order, disorderly*: i. agere, Cels. 4, 25:—febris i. redire, id.

[*IN-ÖRDINÄTUM*, adv. (-atus) *Disorderly*: i. incedero, Amm.]

[*IN-ÖRDINÄTIO*, önis. f. (2. in-ordinatio) *Disorder*: i. hominum, App.]

\**IN-ÖRDINÄTUS*, a, um. (2. in-ordino) *Disorderly, confused, without order, of soldiers that are not drawn up or marching in close ranks [but incompotus signifies not in regular divisions]: inordinati atque incompotus*, Liv. 22, 50:—exercitus incompotus i.que incedit, id.:—dicere inordinata aut indistincta, Quint.:—inordinatissimi, Plin.:—*Subst.*: Inordinatum, i. n. *Disorder*: idque ex inordinato in *ordinem* adduxit, Cic. Un. 3.

\*\**IN-ÖRDİNO*, are. v. a. (1. in-ordino) *To arrange, bring into order*: i. solum, Col. 11, 3, 9.

\*\**IN-ÖRİÖR*, iri. (1. in-orior) *To show one's self*: quid si memoria eorum inoriretur, qui, how, if those were recalled to memory, who, Tac. A. 11, 23.

[*INÖRMİTAS*, ätis. f. for enormitas, Cod. Th.]

\*\**IN-ÖRNÄTE*, adv. *Without ornament*: i. dicere, A. ad Her. 4, 31.

*IN-ÖRNÄTUS*, a, um. (2. in-ornatus) *Unadorned, without ornament*. I. *Prop.*: i. mulier, Cic. de Or. 23:—i. comæ, Ov. II. *Fig.*: i. orator, Cic. de Or. 9:—i. verba, unadorned, simple, without flourish, Hor.:—[*Not praised, unrenowned*, id. Ö. 4, 9, 31.]

[*IN-ÖRNO*, are. (1. in-orno) *To adorn*, Tert.]

[*IN-ÖRO*, are. (1. in-ora) *To crown (the brim of a drinking-vessel)*: i. calicem, Tert.]

[*IN-ÖRUS*, a, um. (2. in-os) *Dumb, speechless*: i. animalia, Gell. 7, 6, 1.]

*INÖSCULÄTİÖ*, önis. f. (1. in-osculum) *The union of the extremities of vessels, anastomosis*, NL.]

\*\**IN-ÖTİÖSUS*, a, um. (2. in-otiosus) *Without leisure, much occupied* (*ἀσχολος*): i. actio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

[*INÖUS*, a, um. (Ino) *Of or belonging to Ino*, Ov. M. 4, 496; Virg.:—i. undæ, the sea about Thebes, V. FL.]

INP. See IMP.

IN-PRİMIS. See PRIMUS.

[*IN-QUÆSİTUS*, a, um. (2. in-quæro) *Unsought for*, Tert.]

INQUAM. See INQUITO.

\*\*1. *IN-QUİES*, ätis. (2. in-quiet) *Unquiet*: vir i., Vell. 2, 68:—humanum genus i., Sall.:—animus i., Plin.

\*\*2. *IN-QUİES*, ätis. f. (2. in-quiet) *Unquietness, restlessness*: i. nocturna, Plin. 14, 22.

\*\**IN-QUİËTÄTİÖ*, önis. f. *Disturbance, agitation*, Sen. Suas. 2.

[*IN-QUİËTÄTOR*, öris. m. *One who disturbs*, Tert.]

[*IN-QUİËTE*, adv. *Without rest, restlessly, without ceasing*, Solin. — *Comp.*, Amm.]

\*\**IN-QUİËTÖ*, i. (inquietus) *To disturb*: i. alqm, Suet. Aug. 53:—i. alqm litibus, id.:—i. mentem, Sen.:—i. victoriam, Tac.

\*\**IN-QUİËTÜDÖ*, inis. f. (inquietus) *Disquietude*, Sen. Ben. 2, 8.

\*\**IN-QUİËTUS*, a, um. (2. in-quietus) *Without rest, restless, tempestuous*: i. animus, Liv. 1, 46:—i. ingenium, id.:—*Comp.*, Sarmatæ inquietiores, Amm.:—*Sup.*, inquietissimus, Sen.

[*INQUİLİNA*, æ. f. (inquilinus) *A female inhabitant of a hired house, fig.*, Varr. ap. Non.; Tert.]

[*INQUİLİNÄTUS*, üs. m. (inquilinus) *An inhabiting on payment of rent without right of property*, Tert.]

*INQUİLİNUS*, i. m. (for incolinus from incolus) I. *An inhabitant of a place which is not the person's own property; esp. a dweller in a hired house, a tenant* [opp. 'dominus,' the landlord]: te inquilino (non enim domino) personabant omnia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41:—i. privatarum ædium et insularum, Suet.:—i. prædiorum alcjs, id.:—qui nunc i. videantur, quandoque 'dominos' regionum futuros, Just.:—hence Catiline calls Cicero i. civis Romæ (because the latter was not born in Rome), Sall. Cat. 31:—also of students who, although regularly attending lectures, make but little progress: quos non discipulos philosophorum sed inquilinos voco, Sen.

\*\*II. *Meton.*: *An inhabitant, gen.*: i. Padi, Plin. 21, 12:—i. carcerum, Amm.

\*\**INQUİNÄMENTUM*, i. n. (inquino) *Filth*, Vitr. 8, 5.

\**INQUİNÄTE*, adv. *Impurely (with regard to the choice of words)*: i. loqui, Cic. Brut. 37 and 74.

*INQUİNÄTUS*, a, um. I. *Part. of inquino*. II. *Adj.*: *Contaminated, defiled, impure, filthy, foul, sordid, base*: hominem ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquinatum, Cic. Cael. 32:—quis in voluptatibus inquinatio?—inquinatio in accusando:—nihil illo homine inquinatus:—ratio inquinatissima:—sermo inquinatissimus, most filthy:—Hence, of expression; *Low, lewd*: i. verba, Cic. de Or. 49.

*INQUİNO*, i. \*\*I. A) *To daub over, to be daubed*: i. parietem luto, Vitr.:—*Contemptuously*: vellus murice bis inquinatum, coloured, dyed, Mart. B) *Fig.*: i. alqm literis, to instruct superficially, Petr. 46. II. A) *To daub over; hence, to stain, defile, pollute, contaminate*: i. vestem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 17:—i. aquas venenis, Ov.:—i. segetem (injiciendo lolio), Ulp. Dig.:—aqua cada-veribus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34:—luto (by loam or clay in building ramparts) inquinari, si sanguine nollent jubebantur, Flor. B) *Fig.* 1) *I. agros turpissimis possessoribus*, Cic. Phil. 2, 17:—i. se vitii:—i. se parricidio:—i. amicitiam nomine criminoso:—i. urbis jura sua immanitate. [2] *To deteriorate or adulterate by admixture, fig.*: i. tempus aureum ære, Hor. E. 16, 64.]

*INQUİÖ* and *INQUİAM*, is, it. verb. def. *I say; it is placed after one or more words of the speaker, and is used,*

I. *In oblique narration, i. e. in quoting what another person said*: Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victoriæ repugnas, since thou, said Alcibiades, Nep. Alc. 8:—est vero, inquam, signum, it is a token, said I, or it is (said I) a token, Cic.:—ecce me, inque, say, here I am, Ter.:—ita dii faxint, inquit, Plaut.:—ergo, inquiet aliquis, donavit:—inquimus, Hor.:—inquit, Arn.:—inquiet, inquibat, in-

quisti, inquit, Catull.: — inquit, id.: — *With dat.*: inquit mihi: — inquit puellas, Catull.: — *It is sometimes used so as to be equivalent to our* "—": exclamati, Adspice, imperator, inquit, Liv. **II** *In repetitions*: hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem defende, *this one day, this one day*, I say, Cic. Phil. 2, 44: — mihi, per, inquam, gratum mihi feceris, si: — delector enim; quamquam te non possum corrumpere; delector, inquam: — *After a parenthesis*: nostra est enim (si nos... principes sumus), nostra est, inquam, omnis ista, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: — idem ego ille (non enim mihi videor gloriari, quum de me apud te loquor) idem, inquam ego.

**III** *In objections, such as, you will say, you may reply, etc.*: nos solemus, inquit, ostendere, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 60; and thus, Cic. Fin. 124; 4, 24, 67; Clu. 34, 92.

**IN-QUIRO**, sivi, situm. 3. v. a. (1. in-querō) **I** *A* *To seek, demand, search for, endeavour to obtain*: i. corpus alcjs, Liv. 22, 7: — i. sedes, Just. **B** *Fig.*: veram illam honestatem expetens, quam unam natura maxime inquit, *alone is able to find out*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. **II** *A* *To examine, institute an inquiry respecting any thing; ask, demand, inquire*: i. in ea, quæ sunt memoriæ prodita, Cic. Leg. 1, 1: — i. in se: — i. in se atque Herculem, i. e. de se atque Hercule, Tac.: — i. in annos, Ov.: — i. in totum orbem, id.: — i. de alga re, Curt.: — i. de opere, Quint.: — *With acc.*: priusquam omnia inquisissent, *before they may have inquired into every thing*, Liv. 22, 7: — i. vitia alcjs, Hor.: — *Followed by an interrogative clause*: quum inquiritur, quid sequatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 29: — *Absol.*: vitia occulta erunt non inquirenti, Cic. Phil. 11, 4. **B** *As a forensic t. t.*: *To take cognizance of a matter, to inquire into the nature of the case, to find grounds for accusation*: i. in competitores, Cic. Mur. 21.

**IN-QUISITIO**, ōnis. f. (inquirō) **\*I** *A seeking or searching for*: i. corporum, Plin. 8, 30: — i. novorum militum, Curt.: — cave, ne inquisitioni mihi sis, *take care that I may not have to look for you, take care to be at hand*, Plaut. **II** *A* *An examination, investigation*: i. veri, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13. **B** *As a forensic t. t. of a plaintiff*: *A seeking for documents or proofs in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition*: i. candidati, against a candidate, Cic. Mur. 2: — i. accusatoris, of the plaintiff against the defendant: — i. in alqm, Plin. E.: — alci inquisitionem dare, id.: — inquisitionem annum impetrare, a year to be employed for this purpose, Tac.

**IN-QUISITOR**, ōris. m. (inquirō) **\*I** *A kind of policeman or inquisitor, under the emperors, appointed to seek for suspected persons, a catchpole, secret spy, etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 1: — inquisitores algæ, *who make a search even among the sea-weeds*, Juv. **\*B** *Also a hunter of wild beasts*, Plin. 8, 40, 61. **\*II** *A* *An investigator, examiner*: i. rerum, Cic. ap. Aug. adv. Ac. 2, 11: — i. rerum naturæ, Sen. **B** *Esp.* 1) *A plaintiff or advocate employed in searching for documents or proofs in support of an accusation*, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6. **\*2** *One who leads to a judicial examination*, Tac. A. 15, 66.

[1. **IN-QUISITUS**, a, um. (1. in-querō) *Inquired into, investigated*: i. res, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 217: — i. quæstio, id.]

2. **INQUISITUS**, a, um. *part. of inquirō*.

**INR.** See **IRR.**

**\*IN-SĀLUBRIS**, e. (2. in-salubris) **I** *Prop.*: *Unwholesome, not conducive to health*: i. ager, Plin. 18, 5: — vinum insaluberrimum, id.: — [Comp., insalubrius, ap. Gell.] **II** *Fig.*: *Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless*: meridiem vineas spectare colono insalubre est, Plin. 17, 2, 2.

[**IN-SĀLUBRITER** adv. **I** *Unwholesomely*, Macr. **II** *Unserviceably, unprofitably*, Salv.]

[**IN-SĀLŪTĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-saluto) **I** *Not saluted or greeted*, Sid. **II** *Without taking leave*: (in tmesi) inque salutatam linquo, Virg. Æ. 9, 288.]

**\*IN-SANABILIS**, e. (2. in-sanabilis) *That cannot*  
661

*be cured or healed, incurable*. **I** *Prop.*: i. morbus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1: — caput tribus Anticyris i., Hor.: — i. venenum, Plin.: — i. vulnus, Col. **II** *Fig.*: *Incurable, i. e. incapable of improvement*: i. contumelia, Cic. de Or. 26: — i. ingenium, Liv.: — i. homo, Curt.: — *Comp.*, insaniabilis, Liv.

[**IN-SĀNE** adv. *Madly, insanely, without reason*: i. amare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20: — i. esurire, id.: — *Comp.*, Hor.]

**INSĀNĪA**, æ. f. (insanus) **\*I** *Madness, phrensy (as disease)*, Cels. 3, 18. **II** *A* *Madness, as displaying itself in a person's actions, mad or insane behaviour*: i. insaniam incidere, Cic. Pis. 20: — alqm ad insaniam adigere, Ter.: — i. belli, a mad desire after any thing, Virg.: — i. purpure, Plin.: — concupiscere alqd ad insaniam, even to madness, i. e. very vehemently: — favere alci ad insaniam, Suet.: — i. orationis: — *Plur.*: noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias, mad tricks. **B** *Esp.* 1) *Extravagant luxury, waste, excess*: i. villarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 23: — i. vestium, Plin.: — i. mensarum, id.: — i. libidinum, excess, extravagance: — res ad hanc insaniam (extravagant waste, dissipation) venerit, Liv. [2] *Poetic enthusiasm, inspiration or rapture*, Hor. O. 3, 4, 5.]

**INSĀNĪO**, ivi and ii, itum. 4. (insanus) **\*I** *As Med. t. t.*: *To be mad, lunatic, or insane, to be without reason, as a malady, of persons*, Cels. 3, 18: — also, of animals, Plin. 27, 11, 76. **II** *A* *To be mad or foolish, to act as a madman; of violent affections of the mind*: i. ex amore, with love, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 52: — i. amore, the same, Plin.: — i. ex injuria, on account of a wrong received, Ter.: — ut i. ac furere omnibus videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18: — nisi ego insanio: — i. juvat, of unrestrained joy, Hor.: — i. cum ratione, to be a fool in one's right mind (of a thing impossible), Ter.: — i. certa ratione modoque, to have a method in one's madness, Hor.: — [Meton. of things]: insaniens Bosphorus, Hor. O. 3, 4, 30. **B** *Esp.*: homo insanibat, was mad, i. e. asked too much, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 37: — i. tibi videris, of an imitation made to no purpose: — in Tusculano cœpi i., to have a mania for building, A. ad Her.: — insanit statuas emendo, Hor.: — insanit in libertinas, foolishly squanders his money upon etc., id.: — *With acc.*: i. similem (errorem), to be mad in a similar manner, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: — i. sollempnia, to be a fool after the fashion or the usual manner, id.: — i. seros amores, to fall in love late, Prop.: — i. hilarem insaniam, Sen.

**\*IN-SĀNĪTAS**, ātis. f. (insanus) *Unhealthiness, unsoundness, disease*: insipientia quasi i. quædam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10.

[**IN-SĀNĪTER** adv. (insanus) *Insanely*, Pomp. ap. Non.]

**IN-SĀNUS**, a, um. (2. in-sanus) *Not sound or well, ill in body; hence*, **I** *Pass.* **A** *Prop.* 1) *Diseased in mind, i. e. mad, insane, lunatic, without reason*: quod idem contingit insanis, Cic. Ac. 2, 17. 2) *Insane, mad, i. e. that acts insanely, that acts or speaks like a madman, without reason, silly, frantic*: homo flagitiis i., Cic. Sext. 7: — homo insanissimus: — insanissima concio: — i. mens, Tib. [3] *Meton.* a) *Raging, furious*: i. fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43: — i. venti, Tib. b) *Full of raging noise*: i. forum, Prop. 4, 1, 134. **B** *Fig.* 1) *Excessive, violent, vehement, very great*: insanæ moles, enormous, immense, huge masses, i. e. buildings, Cic. Mil. 31: — cupiditas insanior: — i. trepidatio, Liv.: — i. amores, Hor.: — [dives insanum in modum, immensely rich, Aus.: — Hence, neut. sing. adv. Insanum. Excessively, beyond comprehension]: i. magnus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 1: — porticus i. bona, id.: — i. valde deamat, id.] [2] *Enthusiastic, enraptured*: vates insana, Virg. Æ. 3, 443. [II. *Act.*: *That causes madness*: i. aqua, Ov. F. 4, 364: — i. herba, i. e. hyoscyamus, Ser. Samm.]

**IN-SĀTĪABĪLIS**, e. (2. insatio) **I** *Insatiable, that cannot be satisfied*: i. cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19: — i. avaritia, Sall.: — i. crudelitas; animus humanus est i. eo, quod, Liv.: — [With genit.]: i. sanguinis, Just.: — i. laudis, V. Max.] **II** *Unsatisfying, of which one cannot*

*have enough*: i. pulchritudo, Cic. ap. Non. 402, 17: — i. varietas: — i. gaudium: — insatiabilior species.

[INSATIABILITAS, ātis. f. *Insatiableness*, Amm.]

**\*IN-SATIABILĪTER**, adv. *Insatiably, without satisfying*, Plin. E. 9, 6.

[IN-SATIATUS, a, um. (2. in-satio) *Insatiable, not satisfied*: i. ardor eundi, Stat. Th. 6, 305.]

[IN-SATIETAS, ātis. f. (2. in-satietas) *Insatiableness*; plur., ap. Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 13.]

**\*IN-SĀTŪRĀBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-saturo) *Insatiable*: i. abdomen, Cic. Sest. 51: — [With genit.: i. sanguinis, Oros.]

**\*IN-SĀTŪRĀBĪLĪTER**, adv. *Insatiably*, Cic. N. D. 2, 25.

[IN-SĀTŪRĀTUS, a, um. (2. in, saturo) *Unsatisfied*: noverca i. odiis, Avien.]

**\*\*IN-SCALPO**, psi, ptum. 3. (1. in-scalpo) *To engrave, etch in*, Plin. 36, 5.

**\*\*IN-SCENDO**, di, sum. 3. (1. in-scando) I. A) *To go or step into, go up or mount to or upon*: i. in curram, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 110: — i. in lectum, id.: — i. in arborem, id. — Act.: i. quadrigas, id.: — i. scenam, Tac.: — i. equum, Suet.; for which pass., inscenso equo, id.: — [Absol.: i. (sc. navem), to embark, go on board ship, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 37.] B) *Of animals, for inire*: i. alqm, of an ass, App. II. *To tread upon any thing*: i. pixes, id.]

[IN-SCENŌ, ōnis. f. (inscendo) *An ascending, mounting, embarking*: i. in navem, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19.]

1. IN-SCENSUS, a, um. *part. of inscendo*.

[2. IN-SCENSUS, ūs. m. (inscendo) *A covering* (i. q. initus): i. equarum, App.]

[IN-SCIĒ. adv. *Unknownly, through ignorance*, App.]

IN-SCIĒNS, tis. (2. in-sciens) *Unknowning, without knowledge*. I. *Without thinking, through inadvertence*: feci i., Ter. H. 4, 1, 18: — utrum inscientem vultis contra fœdera fecisse an 'scientem? unknowingly or knowingly, Cic.: — me inscientem, without my knowing it: — inscientem Antigono, without the knowledge of A., Nep.: — inscientibus cunctis, without anybody knowing it, Liv. [II. *Ignorant, simple, silly*: abi, i., you simpleton! Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 9.]

**\*INSCIĒENTER**, adv. *Unknownly, ignorantly; hence, stupidly, unskilfully*: i. facere, Cic. Top. 8: — i. inflare tibiam, Liv.: — [inscientissime, Hyg.]

INSCIĒNTĪA, æ. f. (insciens) I. Gen.: *Ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience*: i. mea, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: — in tenebris insciētiæ: — multa i.: — deo ne excusatio quidem est insciētiæ: — With genit. A) *Subjective*: i. vulgi, Cæs. B. G. 7, 43: — i. medicorum, Plin. B) *Objective*: i. belli, in war, Nep. Epam. 7: — i. locorum, Cæs.: — i. usus lini, id. II. Esp.: *Philosophical ignorance, as opposed to profound knowledge*, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 41.

IN-SCIĒTE, adv. *Clumsily, awkwardly*: i. nugari, Cic. Div. 2, 13: — i. comparari: — naves i. factæ, Liv.: — Comp., quid autem est inscitius? what can be less consistent? — [Sup., inscitissime, Gell.]

INSCIĒTĪA, æ. f. (inscitus) I. *Ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness; with genit.* A) *Subjective*: i. ceterorum, Tac. H. 1, 54. B) *Objective*: i. negotii gerendi, Cic. Prov. 5: — i. artis, ignorance, Suet.: — i. rerum: — i. legum, want of legal knowledge, a not understanding the law, Hor.: — i. rei publicæ, Tac.: — i. temporum, Plin.: — i. regendi, Tac.: — i. ædificandi, id.: — \*\*With erga: i. erga donum, id. II. *Stupidity, simplicity; inconsiderateness, want of reflection*: i. barbarorum, Cic. ad Div. 9, 3.

[INSCIŪLUS, a, um. demin. (inscitus) *Somewhat unskilful or rude*: i. ancillula, Afran. ap. Non.]

**\*IN-SCĪTUS**, a, um. (2. in-scitus) [I. *Ignorant, unskilful*: inscitiores, Gell. 19, 10.] II. *Stupid, awkward, foolish*: i. mulier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 51: — i. homo, id.: — i. jocus, Suet.: — quid inscitius? Cic.: — inscitissimus, Plaut.

IN-SCIŪS, a, um. (2. in-scius) I. *Not knowing, ignorant of a thing*. A) *Absol.*: i. homo, Cic. Ac. 2, 7: — i. medicus: — inscii, quid gereretur, Cæs.: — non i., not without knowledge: — quem inscii misistis, without knowing it: — tu, me inscio, notes, without my knowledge: — omnibus insciis, without anybody's knowledge, Hirt. B) *With genit.*: i. omnium rerum, Cic. Brut. 85: — [Fig.: i. culpæ, free from, without, Virg.: — equus i. ævi, that knows not the strength of his youth, id.] C) *With de*: i. de malitia, Tryph. Dig. D) *With inf.*: i. facere, Varr. E) *With acc.*: quæ fuisti i., Turpil. Frgm.] [II. *Unknown*: i. trames, App]

IN-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum. 3. (1. in-scribo) I. *To write in, on, or upon any thing*. A) *Prop.*: i. nomen suum monumentis, Auct. Har. 27: — i. alqd in basi: — i. in statua: — i. alci stigmata, Sen. B) *Fig.* 1) *To impress upon*: i. in animo, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: — sit inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque civis, it must be written upon the forehead of every citizen. 2) *To ascribe, attribute*: i. sibi nomen philosophi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26: — i. alqd sibi, Sen.: — i. vitiis suis sapientiam, id. [3] *To write (as it were) the author's name upon any thing, to indicate one as the author*: i. deos sceleri, to make the gods a pretext for wickedness (namely, by pretending that it was committed in honour of them), Ov. M. 15, 128: — i. dextram alcijs leto, id.] II. *To inscribe*. A) 1) *Prop.*: *To write upon a thing, to write something upon a thing, put an inscription upon any thing*: i. status, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69: — i. aras, Suet.: — i. epistolam patri, to direct a letter to one's father: — libros inscripsi rhetoricos, have inscribed or entitled, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: — oratorem meum, sic enim inscripsi, for this is the title I have given to the book: — cogito meas nugas ita i., to give them this title, Plin. E.: — liber, qui Economicus inscribitur, that has for its title: — oratio, quæ inscribitur Pro Sardis, Suet.: — oratio, inscripta Pro Metello, bearing the inscription of, id.: — deceptus indicibus librorum, quod sunt inscripti (libri) de rebus notis, because they bear the title of: — i. sedes venales, to offer publicly for sale (prop. to write on a house that it is for sale), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132: — i. sedes meroede, to give notice that it is to be let, Ter.: — i. alqm literaturem, to offer any one as a literary assistant (because slaves were offered with a kind of badge stating their abilities), Suet. [2] *Fig.*: *To indicate, etc.*: sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, Ov. M. 6, 74.] \*\*B) *Meton.* [1] *To mark: versa pulvis inscribitur hasta, is marked*, Virg. Æ. 1, 478.] 2) *To brand*, Plin. 18, 3.

INSCRIPTĪO, ōnis. f. (inscribo) I. Act. A) *A writing upon, inscribing*: i. nominis, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 20. B) *Meton.*: *An accusation*, Dig. II. *Passive*: *A being written upon; hence, A) Meton.* 1) *An inscription on a statue, building, tomb, etc.*, Cic. Phil. 13, 4: — i. monumenti, Plin.; Vell. 2) *The title of a book*, Cic. Top. 1; Plin. E. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *A branding upon the forehead*: i. frontis, Sen.; Petr.

[INSCRIPTUM, i. n. (inscribo) *An inscription, title, of books, etc.*: inscripta nimis lepida, Gell. præf.]

[INSCRIPTURA, æ. f. (inscribo) I. q. inscriptio, dñfl., Tert.]

\*\*1. IN-SCRIPTUS, a, um. (2. in-scribo) I. *Unwritten*, Quint. 3, 6, 36. [II. *Not entered at the custom-house, i. e. on which no duties have been paid*, Lucil. ap. Non.: — i. pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16.] III. *Concerning which nothing is appointed by law*: i. maleficium, Sen. præf.; Quint. 7, 4, 36.

2. INSCRIPTUS, a, um. *part. of inscribo*.

[IN-SCRŪTĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-scrutor) *Inscrutable*, Eccl.]

IN-SCULPO, psi, ptum. 3. (1. in-sculpo) *To engrave, imprint, cut into*. I. *Prop.*: *sortes in robore insculptæ*, Cic. Div. 2, 41: — i. summam patrimonii saxo, in stone, Hor.: — i. fœdus columna senæ, Liv.: — i. elogium tamulo, Suet.: — i. formam postibus, Ov.: — i. literas tabellas, Quint. II. *Fig.*: *To impress upon, inculcate*: natura in mentibus insculpsit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17: — res habere insculptas in animo: — omnibus innatum est et quasi insculptum, esse deos.

**\*\*IN-SECABILIS**, e. (2. in-secabilis) *That cannot*

*be cut up or divided, inseparable, indivisible*, Sen. E. 118: — i. corpora, *atoms*, Quint.

**\*\*1. IN-SĒCO**, cūi, ctum. 3. (1. in-seco) *To cut into*: i. alqd dentibus, A. ad Her. 4, 49: — i. corpora mortuorum, *to dissect*, Plin.: — folia insecta pectinum modo, id.: — i. corticem, Col.

[2. IN-SĒCO or IN-SĒQUO. *To say on*; thus, imperf. in-seco, Enn.: gerund. in-secoendo, Cat.; see Gell. 18, 9, 1.]

[INSECTANTER. *adv.* (insector) *Acrimoniously, bitterly*: i. vituperari, Gell. 19, 3, 1.]

**\*\*INSECTATIO**, ōnis. f. I. *Prop.*: *A pursuing*: i. hostis, Liv. 21, 47, 2. II. *Fig.*: *A pursuing with words, a censuring, reproaching, rebuking, railing, reviling*: i. principum, id. 22, 34: — hominum i. nostri, Brut. ap. Cic.: — i. studiorum alcijs, Suet.: — i. fortunæ, Quint.: — alqm petere insectationibus, Tac.

**\*\*INSECTATOR**, ōris. m. *One who pursues or censures*: i. plebis, Liv. 3, 33: — i. vitiatorum, Quint.

[INSECTIO, ōnis. f. (2. in-sēco) *A narration (obsol.)*, acc. to Gell. 18, 9.]

**\*\*IN-SECTO**, are. *To pursue*: insectabit nos lapidibus, Plant. Capt. 3, 4, 61: *part. pass.* insectatus, Auct. B. Afr. 71.

**IN-SECTOR**, 1. I. *Prop.*: *A To pursue, attack, assault*: aquila insectans alias aves et agitans, Cic. Div. 2, 70: — impios insectantur furia. [B] *Meton.* poet.: i. herbam rastria, *to root up weeds with a hoe*, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *To pursue with words, censure, blame, rebuke, rail at*: i. alqm maledictis, Cic. Fin. 2, 25: — i. contumeliis, Tac.: — i. criminibus, Dig.: — i. alqm vehementius: — i. alqm inimice: — i. audaciam improborum: — i. injuriam alcijs: — i. fortunam miserorum, Brut. ap. Cic.: — insector ultro et into accusatori, *I am pursuing*.

**\*\*INSECTUM**, i. n. (1. in-seco) *An insect, so called from the incisions on its body*: insecta, appellata ab incisuris, Plin. 11, 1, 1.

[1. IN-SECTUS, a, um. (2. in-seco) *I. q. non sectus*, Fest.]

2. INSECTUS, a, um. *part. of* 1. in-seco.

[INSECTŪIO, ōnis. f. (insequor) *A pursuing*, App.]

[INSECTOR, ōris. m. (insequor) *A persecutor*, App.]

[IN-SĒDABİLITER. *adv.* (2. in-sedo) *Unquenchably, unceasingly*, Lucr. 6, 11, 74.]

**\*\*IN-SĒMĪNO**, 1. (1. in-semīno) [I. A] *To sow or plant in or into, to implant*: inseminati et nati sunt, Arn. B] *Meton.*: i. morbum visceribus, Gell. 19, 5, 3. II. *Fig.*: *To fructify, fertilize, impregnate, and thus to produce, beget*: terra inseminata, Vitr. 8, præf. 1.

**\*\*IN-SĒNESCO**, nūi. 3. (1. in-senesco) *To grow old in or at, spend one's life in*: i. libris, Hor. E. 2, 2, 82: — i. negotiis, Tac.: — i. singulis partibus actionum, Quint.

[IN-SĒNSĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-sensatus) *Irrational*, Eccl.]

[IN-SĒNSĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-sensibilis) I. A] *Prop.*: *Insensible*: i. morbus, Seren. Samm. B] *Fig.*: *Incomprehensible*, Gell. 17, 10, 17. II. *Incapable of feeling, insensible, senseless*: i. simulacrum, Lact.]

[INSENSIBILITER. *adv.* *Insensibly, unobservedly*, Cassiod.]

[IN-SĒNSĪLIS, e. (2. in-sensilis) *Imperceptible*, Lucr. 2, 865.]

[IN-SĒNSŪĪLIS, e. (2. in-sena) *Imperceptible*: i. res, Cassiod.]

**\*\*IN-SĒPĀRĀBĪLIS**, e. (1. in-separabilis) *Inseparable*, Sen. E. 85. — [Comp., Aug.]

[IN-SĒPĀRĀBĪLITAS, ātia. f. *Inseparability*, Aug.]

[IN-SĒPĀRĀBĪLITER. *adv.* *Inseparably*, Lact.]

[IN-SĒPĀRĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-separo) *Not separated*, Tert.]

**\*\*IN-SĒPĒLĪO**, pultum. 4. (1. in-sep.) *To bury, inter*: virtus nec oblivione insepulta esse poterit, Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 38.

**\*\*IN-SĒPĪO**, ptum. 4. (1. in-sepio) *To hedge round, surround*: insepum muro, Sen. Ben. 4, 19.

[1. IN-SEPTUS, a, um. (2. in-sepio) *Not hedged, acc. to Fest.*]

2. IN-SEPTUS, a, um. *part. of* insepio.

1. IN-SĒPULTUS, a, um. (2. in-sepelio) *Unburied, not interred*: insepultos projecit, Liv. 29, 9: — insepulti acervi civium, Cic.: — mors i., *without burial*, Sen.: — sepultura i., i. e. *not performed with the proper ceremonies, and so undeserving the name of a burial*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5.

2. IN-SĒPULTUS, a, um. *part. of* insepelio.

[IN-SĒQUE. See 2. IN-SECO.]

[IN-SĒQUENTER. *adv.* (2. in-sequor) *Without proper consequence, i. e. unconnectedly, inconsequently*, Gell. 10, 29, 4.]

**IN-SĒQUOR**, sĕcūtus sum. 3. (1. in-sequor) [I. Gen.: *To follow up, follow close upon, follow*: proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, insequitur, Virg. Æ. 5, 320: — i. pinum (i. e. navem) oculis, *to follow the ship with unaverted eyes*, Ov.] II. Esp. A) 1) *To pursue, follow in a hostile manner; esp. to follow close upon an enemy, to follow upon the heels of, press upon, harass*: i. agmen, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15: — i. alqm gladio stricto, Cic.: — i. hostem, Liv.: — i. ora alcijs manibus, *to assail*, Ov.: — i. alqm clamore et minis (with clamour and threats): — [Poet.: i. arva jacto semine, *to work at incessantly or without intermission*, Virg.]: — i. alqm bello, *to make war upon*, id.: — i. alqm irridendo, *to sneer or rail at*: — i. turpitudinem vitæ: — Absol.: itaque insequabatur, *plied with questions*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44. 2) *To come after or follow anybody, either in time or order*. a) *In time*: hunc Themistocles insecutus est, Cic. Brut. 10: — Absol.: annus insequens, *the year following*, Liv.: — dies insequens, id.: — anno insequenti, Plin. b) *In turn*: postremam litteram detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequabatur, *followed*, Cic. de Or. 48: — ex prioribus geometria probat insequentia, Quint. 3) *Meton.*: *To overtake or reach anybody*: at mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. Div. 2, 29. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *pergam atque insequar longius, will pursue the subject*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20. 2) Esp.: *To follow an aim, have an object, have in view*: non te insequor ut erudiam, *it is not my object*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3: — convellere vimen insequor, *I am endeavouring*, Virg.

[IN-SĒRENUS, a, um. (2. in-serenus) *Not clear or serene, overcast*: i. Hyas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 21.]

1. IN-SĒRO, sĕvi, sītum. 3. (1. in-sero) \*I. *Prop.* A) *To sow or plant in*: i. frumentum, Col. 5, 7, 3. \*\*B) *To graft, ingraft*: i. pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: — i. omne genus surculi omni generi arboris, Col.: — i. sarmentum, id.: — i. hortos surculorum, id. C) *To furnish with grafts, put a graft upon*: i. vitem, Col. Arb. 8; Cat.: — i. arbutum fructu nuncijs, Virg.: — insita mala, *grafted*, id.: — insita arbor, Col. \*\*D) Subst.: Insitum, i. n. *That which is ingrafted, a graft, scion*: recenti insito, Varr. R. R. 1, 41: — ex insito, Col.: — usque ad ipsum i., id. E) *Meton.*: *As it were to ingraft*: stirps alcijs generis insita (utero mulæ), Col. 6, 36, 2: — hence, in Calatinos insitus, *incorporated, embodied*, Cic. Sest. 33. II. Fig. A) *To implant*: hæc (eloquentia) inserit novas opiniones, *evellit insitas*; i. vitia, Hor.: — Esp. part.: Insitus, a, um. *Implanted by nature or education, inbred, innate, natural, proper, peculiar*: i. virtus, Cic. Mur. 14: — i. opinio: — I menti cognitionis amor: — i. homini libido, Liv.: — notiones rerum i. et quasi consignatæ in animis: — notio quasi naturalis et i. in animis nostris: — odium i.: — hoc naturā i. est, ut: — animis insitum atque innatum: — ut esset insitum militibus vincere, Cic. Off. 3, 32: — huic populo ita fuerat libertas insita. B) *To unite*: i. corpora animis, Cic. Un. 12.

2. IN-SĒRO, sĕrūi, sertum. 3. (1. in-sero) *To put, bring, or introduce into, to insert*. I. *Prop.* A) I. collum in laqueum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17: — i. caput in tentoria, Liv.: — i. alqd in ignem, Cæs.: — i. oculos in pectora, *to look into*, Ov.: — i. oculos alci rei, *to see any thing*, V. Max.: — i. cibum alci in os: — i. ferrum pectori, *to stab*, Sen.: — i. rostrum lagenæ, *to put into the flask*, Phædr.: — i. gemmas soleis aureis, Curt.: — i. alci manum

in sinum, Ter.: — i. grana ciceris in acum, Quint.: — sera inserta posti, *placed or put against*, Ov.: — falces insertæ atque affixæ longioribus, Cæs.: — pinna per transversas inserta nares, Plin. \*\*B) *Esp.: To ingraft: surculus insertus*, Col. de Arb. 8, 3. \*\*IL Meton. A) 1) *To bring into, introduce, mix up or mingle with: i. alqm sensum medio sermone*, Quint. 8, 2, 15: — i. jocos historie, Ov.: — i. rationes orationibus, Tac.: — i. narrationes orationibus, Quint.: — i. expositioni brevem defensionem, id.: — i. se, *refl., to mingle with, join one's self with, go into: i. se turbæ*, Ov. A. 1, 605: — i. se bellis, id.: — i. se viris, V. Max.: — *Absol.: Tac. H. 2, 19.* 2) *To embody, incorporate: i. stellis, to place among the stars, render immortal*, Hor.: — insertus familia, numero civium, Suet. Tib. 3 and Aug. 42. \*\*B) *Fig.: i. deos rebus minimis*, Liv. 27, 23: — [Poet.: i. alqm vitæ, *to preserve anybody's life*, Stat.]: — i. nomen famæ, *to render famous*, Tac. Or.

[IN-SERPO, psi, ptum. 3. (1. in-serpo) Meton.: *To creep in or to a place: i. murmur arenis*, Claud. Pros. 1, 256: — ei commodum lanugo malis inserpebat, *the down just showed itself on his cheeks*, App.: — somnus inserpit curis, Stat.]

[INSERTA, æ. f. (2. inserto) Ornament, embellishment: i. rumoris boni, P. Syr. ap. Gell. 17, 14, 4.]

[INSERTATIO, ònis. f. An inserting, C. Aur.]

[INSERTIM, adv. (2. inserto) By putting into: i. fundere, *to pour into*, Lucr. 2, 114.]

[INSERTIO, ònis. f. (2. inserto) An ingrafting, Macr.]

[INSERTIVUS, a, um. (2. inserto) Ingrafted: i. stirps, Calp.]

\*\*INSERTO. 1. v. inf. (2. inserto) To put into, insert: i. sinistram clypeo, Virg. Æ. 2, 672: — i. securis commissuris, Petr.: — i. manum leonibus, *into the jaws of*, Sen. E.

INSERTUS, a, um. part. of 2. inserto.

IN-SERVIO. 4. [imp. inservibat, Sil. fut. inservibis, Plaut.] (1. in-servio) \*\*I. To serve, i. e. to be a slave or vassal: rex inserviens, Tac. H. 2, 81, 1. II. Meton. A) To serve, i. e. to be devoted or attached to, endeavour to please or to pay court to, to assist: i. alcu, Cic. Off. 1, 15: — i. plebi, Liv.: — i. auribus, Gell.: — [i. alqm, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 33]: — i. temporibus, *to adapt one's self to circumstances*, Nep.: — *conf. pass.: nihil est inservitum a me temporis causa, I have not truckled, there has been no tergiversation on my part*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12. B) To be devoted to a thing, to attend to, take care of: i. commodis, Cic. Fin. 2, 35: — i. artibus: — i. honoribus: — i. famæ, Tac.: — i. hortorum amœnitati, id.: — alcu rei studere atque i., Hirt.: — omnibus rebus i., *to employ all means*, id.: — inservi et fac omnia, *take all possible pains*.

[IN-SERVO, are. (1. in-servo) To observe, give attention to: i. volucres, Stat. Th. 8, 194: — inservante novercâ, id.]

[INSESSOR, òris. m. (insideo) One who sits anywhere or keeps possession of a place: i. viarum, *that infests the high roads*, Symm.]

1. INSESSUS, a, um. part. of insideo.

[2. INSESSUS, ùs. m. (insideo) A bath to sit in, NL.]

[IN-SIBILO, are. v. n. and a. (1. in-sibilo) I. Neut.: To hiss, whistle, or blow gently, in or towards any place: ubi insibilat Euris, *murmura pinetis fiunt*, Ov. M. 15, 603: — membris insibilat ignis, Sil. II. Act.: To breathe with a hissing noise: i. ore atros tumores, id. 2, 626.]

[IN-SICCABILIS, e. (2. in-siccabilis) That cannot be dried, Sid.]

[IN-SICCATUS, a, um. (2. in-sicco) Undried: i. cruor, Stat. Th. 8, 246: — i. vulnera, id.]

[IN-SICIA, æ. f. and INSCICUM (insicium), ìi. n. (inseco) A kind of sausage, or some other kind of dish of minced meat, Varr. L. L. 5, 22; Macr.; Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: — insicia minuta, quadrata, Apic.]

[INSCICATUS, ìi. m. (insicia) A maker of insicicæ, Hier.]

[INSCICATUS, a, um. (insicia) Furnished with or made like insicicæ, Apic.]

[INSCICULUM (insic.), i. n. (insicium) A small kind of sausage or dish of minced meat, Apic.]

IN-SIDĒO, sēdi, sessum. 2. (1. in-sedeo) I. A) Prop.: To sit in or upon anything: i. toro, Ov. Her. 12, 134: — i. equo, Liv. B) Fig.: To be in, to be fixed in, adhere to, rule or govern in: voluptas in mente insidet, Cic. Leg. 1, 17: — insidet mihi desiderium, Lucr.: — insidebat in mente species: — fictum crimen insidet in animo, *makes an impression upon the mind*: — vapor insedit Apulie, *has settled upon*, Hor.: — dolor pedibus insidebat, Plin. E.

\*\*II. A) [To sit on anything: i. currum, Varr. L. L. 5, 22: — i. grabatum, App.: — i. saxum, Sen.: — equus insidetur, Gell.] To occupy, keep possession of: i. locum, Liv. 21, 54: — i. partem, id.: — i. fauces, id. B) Meton. 1) Joppe insidet collem, *is situated on a hill*, Plin. 5, 13, 14. 2) To inhabit: i. ea loca, Tac.

INSIDIÆ, ñrum. f. (insidia, æ. f. sing., Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv.) (insideo) I. Prop.: A troop of men who secretly lie in wait, an ambush, ambuscade. A) Of persons: insidias equitum collocare, Cæs. B. C. 3, 37: — insidias locare, to lay, Liv. B) Of place: milites in insidiis collocare, Cæs. B. G. 3, 20: — intrare insidias, id.: — insidias præcipitare, Liv.: — in insidiis subsistere, id.: — ex insidiis consurgere, Cæs.: — signa in insidiis ponere, Cic.: — illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus: — ex insidiis invadere alqm, Sall. II. Fig.: A) Artifice, crafty device, plot, snare: insidias facere vitæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: — insidias alcu parare: — insidias ponere alcjs vitæ: — insidias ponere contra alqm: — insidias opponere: — insidias tendere: — insidias collocare: — insidias locare alcu, Plaut.: — insidias componere, Tac.: — insidias struere in omni loco: — insidias comparare: — insidias adhibere: — insidias afferre, Calp.: — insidias disponere, Quint.: — insidias dare (for facere), Plaut.: — per insidias, by artifice or stratagem: — insidiis, or ex insidiis, the same, Sall.: — With obj. genit.: insidias cædis atque incendiorum depescere, *the part of effecting assassination, etc. in the town*, Cic. Cat. 2, 3. [B) Meton.: insidiæ maris, V. Fl.]

INSIDIATOR, òris. m. \*\*I. A soldier lying in ambush, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18. II. Meton.: One that lies in wait for any thing: i. via, Cic. Cat. 2, 12: — in foro positus: — i. imperii, Nep.

[INSIDIATRIX, icis. f. She that lies in wait: i. manus, Amm.]

[INSIDIO. 1. (for insidior) I. q. insidior, Callistr. Dig.]

INSIDIOR. 1. (insidiæ) Prop.: To lie in ambush; hence, I. Meton.: To lie in wait: i. alcu, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: — i. apris: — *Absol.: neque precibus neque insidiando nec speculando*, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: — in legatis insidiandis, Cic. Cæl. 21, 51. II. Fig.: To wait for or expect any thing: i. somno maritum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10: — i. tempori, Liv.: — i. temporibus, Vell.

INSIDIÖSE, adv. Cunningly, artfully, Cic. R. Post. 12: — Sup., insidiosissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 9, 3.

INSIDIÖSUS, a, um. (insidiæ) Cunning, artful; mischievous, dangerous, treacherous. I. Of persons: quis insidiosior? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78: — insidiosissimus princeps, Plin. II. Of things and abstract subjects: facies oculis i. meis, Ov. Her. 15, 22: — i. pocula Circes id.: — i. verba, id.: — capraria i. naufragiis, Plin.: — i. clementia: — conditio insidiosissima, Plin.

IN-SIDO, sēdi, sessum. 3. (1. insido) To sit down in or on, settle down upon. \*\*I. Gen.: apes floribus insidunt, Virg. Æ. 6, 708: — inscia Dido, insidat quantus miseræ deus, id.: — With acc.: i. locum, Stat.: — apex insidit astris, id.: — inessum diris avibus Capitolium, birds have settled on it, Tac.: — litera sibi insidit, *is doubled and yet pronounced as one syllable*, Quint.: — [Poet.: digitos i. membris, *make an impression upon*, Ov.] II. Esp. [A) To settle in a place in order to dwell there: i. jugis Etruscis, Virg. Æ. 8, 479: — With acc.: i. cineres patriæ, id.] B) To occupy, take possession of: i. iniquis silvis, 1) Prop. a) With dat.: i. iniquis silvis,



Virg. *Æ*. 11, 531. b) *With acc.*: i. tumulos, Liv. 8, 24:—i. Aventinum, id.:—i. viam, id.:—i. arcem, id.:—i. collem, Flor.:—ad itinera insidenda, Liv.:—i. fauces, id.:—saltus ab hoste insessus, id.:—montes insessi, Tac.:—jugum cervicibus insadat, *may fit closely to, be firm*, Col.:—semen in locis insedit, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 51. 2) *Fig.*: *To be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to*: i. in memoria, Cic. *de Or.* 2, 28:—insedit in animo oratio:—tibi insedisset suspicio:—macula insedit in nomine:—hic fervor in venis insederit:—in animo forti contra mortem habita insedit oratio:—morbus longus, cum penitus insedit, *is entirely rooted*, Cels.

IN-SIGNE, *is. n.* I. *Gen.*: A mark, token, sign: i. veri, Cic. *Ac.* 2, 11:—inducium atque i. fortunæ:—Minnerva singulare est i. ejus gymnasi:—mœoris insignia:—i. nocturnum, a signal by night, Liv. II. *Esp.* A) A mark, i. e. a peculiar distinction, badge: insigne vestis latus clavus, Suet.:—insigne inimicum humeris gerebat (the girdle of Pallas, which Turnus wore as a badge), Virg. *Æ*. 12, 944:—more frequent in the plur.: Insignia, the badges of office, insignia: detractis imperatoris insignibus, Cæs. *B. C.* 3, 96:—i. sacerdotum, Liv.:—i. pontificalia, id.:—i. regia, Cic.:—i. militaria, of military officers (perhaps on the helmet), Cæs.:—quasi verborum et sententiarum insignibus, brilliant points. B) *Fig.*: insignia, distinctions: i. virtutis, Cic. *Fam.* 3, 13:—i. laudis:—i. gloria.

\*\*INSIGNIO. 4. [insignibat, Virg.] (insignis) I. *To mark, put a mark upon*: pueri insigniti, marked with some bodily defect, Plaut. *Mil.* 3, 1, 127:—Hence part. subst. Insignita, ñrum. n. pl. Contusions, bruises, black and blue spots, Plin. 27, 4, 4. II. A) *Prop.*: To distinguish above others, to make conspicuous; pass. insigniri, to be marked or distinguished, to make one's self conspicuous, distinguish one's self: i. agros tropæis, Virg. *Æ*. 10, 385:—i. clypeum auro, id.:—i. oratorem vestibus fucatis vel meretriciis, to adorn, set off, Tac. *Or.*:—nulli insigniuntur barbâ geminâ inferiori labro, are marked, Plin. 9, 17, 30:—nec insigniri, not to distinguish one's self by dress, nec misceri omnibus, Sen. B) *Fig.* 1) As it were to mark, by some distinction or badge: Postumius nullâ tristi notâ est insignitus, P. alone has no such direful mark for a distinction, Liv. 4, 29:—Hence, to mark a period of time by any dreadful event, as if by way of distinction: tot facinoribus fœdum annum etiam dii tempestatibus et morbis insignivere, Tac. *A.* 16, 13:—annus funeribus insignitur, id.:—tempora nullis calamitatibus insignirentur, id.: Suet. 2) *To describe, make known*: i. alqm, Plin. *E.* 8, 22.

IN-SIGNIS, *e.* (1. in-signum) That is or may be distinguished by a mark, in good or bad sense. I. *Prop.*: bos maculis i. et albo, Virg. *G.* 3, 56:—uxores i. auro et purpurâ, Liv.:—Phœbus i. crinibus, Ov.:—i. debilitate alqâ corporis, remarkable by some bodily defect, Suet.:—i. ad deformitatem puer, excessively ugly, Cic. *Leg.* 3, 8:—vestis i. auro et purpurâ, Curt.:—i. vestis, a distinct or peculiar dress, Liv. II. *Fig.*: Eminent, remarkable, noted, distinguished: homo omnibus i. notis turpitudinis, branded:—studium i., Cic. *Fin.* 2, 22:—i. impudentia:—i. improbitas:—i. vis:—i. virtus:—i. gaudia, Liv.:—i. annus, id.:—insignior contumelia, id.:—[Sup., insignissima religio, Tert.:—[alqd insigne facere, something remarkable, Tert.:—[Hence, Fr. enseigne.]

INSIGNITE. *adv.* Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner, notably: i. impudens, Cic. *Phil.* 3, 4:—i. improbus:—i. laudare et vituperare:—i. injuria facta est, Plaut.:—Comp. quo insignitius omissa res Æmilio exprobraretur, Liv. 8, 13.

\*INSIGNITER. *adv.* Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner: i. diligere, Cic. *Part.* 23:—i. alqd facere, Plin. *E.*:—i. dicere pro alqo, id.:—graviter i. que accusare alqm, Gell.:—pallus i. cristatus, Suet.:—i. clarus, Just.:—i. dimicare, id.:—Comp., insignius ornare, Nep. *Ag.* 3.

1. IN-SIGNITUS, *a. um.* I. *Part. of insignio.* II. *Adj.* A) *Clear, plain*: i. imago, Cic. *de Or.* 2, 87:—i. conformatio:—i. notæ veritatis. \*\*B) *Striking, remarkable*: i. injuriæ, Cat. *ap. Gell.* 10, 3:—insignitius nomen, Liv.:—ignominia insignitor, id.:—insignitor infamia, Tac.:—insignitius flagitium, id.

[2. IN-SIGNITUS, *a. um.* (1. in-signum) *Furnished with a standard*: milites i., ranged under standards, Enn. *ap. Prisc.*]

[IN-SILA, *is. n.* (insilio) *The treadle of a loom, navée, arrier*, Lucr. 5, 1352.]

\*\*IN-SILIO, silii (silivi, silii), sultum. 4. (1. in-salio) I. *Prop.* A) *To leap into or upon any thing*: i. in scapham, Plaut. *Rud.* 2, 3, 36:—i. in phalangas, Cæs.:—i. in equum, Liv.:—i. tergo, Ov.:—i. proræ puppique, id.:—i. ramis, id.:—i. supra tignum, Phædr.:—\*\*With acc.: i. Ætnam, Hor. *A. P.* 465:—i. undas, Ov.:—i. tauros, Suet.:—i. quinqueremem, Just.:—i. equos, App.:—\*\*Absol.: leo insilit saltu, attacks, Plin. 8, 16, 19. \*\*B) *Meton.*: palmes in jugum insilit, mounts, id. 17, 22. [II. *Fig.*: i. in malum cruciatum, to come to, Plaut. *Mil.* 2, 3, 8.]

INSIMULO, *are.* See INSIMULO.

[IN-SIMUL. *adv.* (1. in-simul) *At the same time*, Flor.; Stat.]

IN-SIMULATIO (insimul), ñnis. *f.* An allegation against any one, charge, accusation: i. criminis, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 5, 9:—alqm in falsam atque iniquam probro- rum insimulationem vocare, to accuse wrongfully.

[IN-SIMULATOR (insimil), ñris. *m.* One who alleges any thing against another, an accuser, App.]

IN-SIMULO (insimul), 1. (1. in-simulo) D) A) *To allege or maintain any thing against a person*: quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic. *Cæs.* 1:—nolo insimulari that it should be alleged, Plaut.:—non istuc, quod tu insimulas, what you maintain or say, id.:—queruntur, quod eos insimulemus omnia incerta dicere:—insimulant hominem disces- sisse. \*\*B) *Esp.*: To blame or lay the fault upon anybody: neque aliud, quam patientia aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv. II. A) *To blame, accuse*: i. alqm flagitii, Cic. *Att.* 10, 19:—i. alqm cupiditatis:—i. alqm peccati:—i. alqm proditiōis, Cæs.:—i. alqm falso:—i. alqm crimi- nibus falsis, Ov.:—[With acc. of the obj.: i. alqm malum facinus, Plaut. *Amph.* 2, 2, 229.] \*\*B) *Esp.*: To accuse in court, bring an action against: i. alqm repetunda- rum crimine, Quint.

[IN-SINCERUS, *a. um.* (2. in-sincerus) I. *Prop.*: Not genuine, not in its natural state, adulterated: i. cruor, Virg. *G.* 4, 285:—i. acies (oculorum), Prud. II. *Fig.*: Not honest, not candid, unfair: i. philosophus, Gell. 5, 3.]

\*IN-SINUATIO, ñnis. *f.* [I. *Prop.*: An entrance through a narrow or crooked way: i. ponti, Avien. *Perieg.* 397.] II. *Fig.* A) *An ingratiating one's self into favour, as of an orator at the commencement of his speech*, Cic. *Inv.* 1, 15; Quint. [B) *A notification, publishing*, Cod. *Just.* 8, 54, 32.]

[IN-SINUATOR, ñris. *m.* I. One that introduces: i. deo- rum, Tert. II. One that insinuates, Arn.]

[IN-SINUATRIX, icis. *f.* She that makes known or pub- lishes: epistola rei novæ i., Aug.]

IN-SINUO. 1. (1. in-sinuo) [I. *To put into the bosom or sinus*: i. manum, Tert.; App.] II. A) *Prop.*: To cause or allow anybody or any thing to enter deeply, or to penetrate by windings or turnings: i. æstium per septa domorum, to let in, Lucr. 6, 806:—i. terris ratem, to land, Avien.:—ordines quacunque intervallo data essent, i., to make the ranks enter into the vacant spaces of the enemy, Liv.:—extrinsecus insinuata anima, poured in from without, Lucr.:—[Poet.: tibi insinuentur opes, may be allotted to thee, Prop.:—Refl. se i., and simply i., and middle, insinuari, to enter into, penetrate: quâ te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv. 9, 2:—Tigris mari se insinuat, joins, falls into, Curt.:—flumen inter valles se insinuat, Liv.:—i. in forum, Cic. *Phil.* 3:—i. se inter corpus et

arma, Liv.: — i. se in equum turmas, Cæs.: — [Middle: vox in aures insinuata, Lucr.] B) Fig. 1) Gen.: i. alqm animo Caesaris, to bring into favour with Caesar, Plin. Pan. 62: — Refl. (with or without se): i. se in familiaritatem alcjs, to insinuate one's self into the good graces of, to ingratiate one's self with, Cic. Cæc. 5: — i. in familiaritatem alcjs: — i. in consuetudinem alcjs: — i. se in familiarem usum, Liv.: — i. alcui, to establish one's self in anybody's favour, to gain anybody's favour: — se i. alcui, Just.: — se i. ad alqm, Plant.: — Middle: insinuari Augusto, to become intimate with Augustus, Suet.: — i. se in sermonem hominum familiariter, to get on terms of intimacy with, Cic. Agr. 2, 5: — i. se in causam: — i. se ad causam, Auct. ad Her.: — i. se in antiquam philosophiam: — frandis suspicio animis insinuat, had made itself way, had seized their minds, Liv.: — cunctis insinuat pavor, fear seizes all, Virg. [2] Esp.: To initiate into sacred mysteries: adest tibi dies, quo . . . per istas meas manus piissimis sacrorum arcanis insinueris, App. [3] To inculcate, implant, instil into: i. mores feris mentibus, A. Vict. de Orig. Gent. 3, 3. 4) To make known, publish: i. voluntatem suam heredibus, Ulp. Dig.] [5] Gen.: To instruct, ML. Hence, Fr. enseigner.]

[IN-SIPIDUS, a, um. (2. in-sapidus) Tasteless, insipid: i. sapor, Jul. Firm. 2, 12.]

IN-SIPĪENS, tis. (2. in-sapiens) Unwise, foolish, Cic. Fin. 2, 15. — Comp., insipientior, Cic. Div. 2, 23. — \*\*Sup., insipientissimus, Sen.

IN-SIPĪENTER, adv. Unwisely, foolishly, Cic. de Sen. 9; Plant.

IN-SIPĪENTĪA, æ. f. (insipiens) Want of wisdom, folly, stupidity, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15.

[IN-SIPO, ūi. 3. To throw into: i. ligna, Pomp. ap. Non.: Cat.]

IN-SISTO, stiti. 3. (1. in-sisto) I. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: To tread upon, set foot upon, to tread, step; with in and acc. or abl., with dat., acc., and absol.: i. in sinistram pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 125: — australis ille (cingulus terræ), in quo qui insistent, stand upon, Cic.: — i. in iugo, Cæs.: — i. jacentibus, upon those that have fallen, id.: — i. alternis pedibus, now on the right and now on the left, Quint.: — i. plantam, on the foot, Plant.: — i. limen, to set one's foot on the threshold, Virg.: — i. nequibat, to step or tread upon, to stand, Tac.: — ubi quisque institerat, concidit, had stepped, i. e. stood, Plant.: — firmiter i., to stand fast, get a firm footing, Cæs.: — i. pedum primis vestigia plantis, to learn to stand (of young children), Virg. \*\*2) Esp. a) To set foot upon, a path, etc., enter upon, enter: i. iter, Plant. Cist. 4, 2, 11; Liv.: — i. vestigia certa via, Lucr. b) To follow up closely as an enemy, to pursue, be at anybody's heels: effusis (hostibus) institerunt, Liv. 26, 44: — i. referentibus pedem, id. B) Fig. [1] Gen.: i. viam, to strike out a way, adopt a means, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 34; Virg.: — i. viam domandi, id.: — i. vestigiis, to tread in the footsteps of, to imitate: — Absol.: ne prave insistas, take to a bad way, go wrong, Ter.] 2) Esp.: To undertake with great zeal, to pursue eagerly: totus et mente et animo in bellum insisit, turns all his attention to war, applies himself to, Cæs. B. G. 6, 5: — i. in dolos, Plant.: — With simple acc.: i. munus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45: — i. rationem belli, to pursue a plan, Cæs.: — i. negotium, Plant.: — \*\*With dat.: i. rei, Liv. 37, 60: — i. rebus magnis, Tib.: — i. perdomandæ Campaniæ, Tac.: — i. studiis, Quint.: — i. funeri, Plin.: — i. curæ rerum, id.: — [Absol.: sic institit ore, i. e. began to speak, Virg. Æ. 12, 47.] II. A) Prop.: To stand still, halt, stop: stellæ insistent, apparently stand still, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: — exercitus insistent certe: — quæ quum dixisset paulumque institisset, had paused (in speaking): — ut interdum insisteres. B) Fig. 1) To stand still, to stop: oratio insistent interius, Cic. de Or. 3, 49: — citius insistentum: — orationem i. 2) To dwell upon; with dat.: ut si singulis (peccatorum) gradibus i. velim, progredi iste non possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47: — i. vitis amice, Ov.: — i. arbori, to consider attentively, Plin. 3) To abide by any thing, persevere, persist in any thing: importune i., Cic. Ac. 2, 25: — i. crudelitati,

Tac.: — With inf. following: i. flagitare: — i. sequi. \*4) To hesitate, doubt: in reliquis rebus non poterit eodem modo i., Cic. Ac. 2, 33.

\*\*IN-SITĪCĪUS (insitit), a, um. (1. insero) [I. That is inserted: i. somnus, a mid-day nap, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5.]

II. Engrafted; meton.: i. mulus, hybrid, Varr. R. R. 2, 8: — i. sermo, foreign, not native, Plin. E.

IN-SITĪO, ōnis. f. (1. insero) I. A grafting or ingrafting, Cic. de Sen. 15; Col. \*\*II. Meton. A) That which is ingrafted, id. Arb. 8, 3; Pall. [B] The time of engraving, Ov. Ren. 195.]

IN-SITĪTUS, a, um. See IN-SITICIVS.

\*IN-SITĪVUS, a, um. (1. insero) [I. Prop.: Ingrafted: i. pira, Hor. E. 2, 19.] II. Meton.: Not genuine, spurious, bastard: i. Gracchus, Cic. Sen. 48: — i. liberi, Phædr.: — i. heres, adopted, Sen.: — i. alimentum lactis, of another person than the mother, Gell.

\*\*IN-SĪTOR, ōris. m. (1. insero) One who ingrafts, Plin. 18, 33, 86; Prop. 4, 2, 17.

1. IN-SĪTUS, a, um. part. of 1. insero.

\*\*2. IN-SĪTUS, ūs. m. (only in abl. sing.) (1. insero) An ingrafting, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

\*\*IN-SŌCĪABILIS, e. (2. in-sociabilis) That cannot be united: homines generi humano i., Liv. 27, 39: — i. gens, id.: — mulier i. nurui, Tac.: — diversæ ique naturæ arborum, unsociable, incompatible, Plin.: — i. regnum, Tac.

[IN-SŌLĀBLĪTER, adv. (2. in-solor) Inconsolably: i. dolere, Hor. E. 1, 14, 8.]

\*\*IN-SŌLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A setting or placing in the sun: i. ceræ, a bleaching, Plin. 21, 14, 49: — [i. a stroke of the sun, NL.]

IN-SŌLENS, tis. (2. in-soleo) [I. A) Contrary to custom: quid tu Athenas i. ? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 4.] B) That is not accustomed to any thing: i. infamiae, Cic. Att. 2, 21: — i. belli, Cæs.: — ea, quorum sum ignarus atque i.: — i. malarum artium, Sall.: — i. ruris colendi, Gell.: — i. audiendi alqd, Tac.: — i. in dicendo, not practised in speaking: — [Poet.: emiratur i., gazes or stares at it, unaccustomed to the sight, Hor. O. 1, 5, 8.] C) Unusual, not in use: i. verbum, Cic. de Or. 8; Quint.: — i. principium, Gell.: — i. loca, App. II. A) Immoderate, too great, excessive: i. ostentatio, Cic. Par. 6: — i. alacritas: — i. lætitia, Hor. B) Of persons. 1) Haughty, arrogant: i. homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 84: — homines insolentiores secundis rebus, Hirt.: — homines insolentissimi, Cæl. ap. Cic. Fam. 2) Extravagant, lavish: i. in aliena re: — in sua re ægentissimus. [III. Regio i., lonely, uninhabited, Pall. 12, 4, 2.]

IN-SŌLENTER, adv. I. Contrary to custom, unusually: i. et raro, Cic. Inv. 1, 28: — i. fingere verbum, Gell. — [Comp., id.] II. A) Too greatly, immoderately, excessively, too frequently: alqd læte et i. ferre, to hear with immoderate joy, Cic. Phil. 9, 3: — insolentius abutitur, to excess. B) Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly: i. gloriari, Cic. Att. 1, 16; Cæs.: — i. hostem insequi, id.: — efferre se i., to behave arrogantly, to be haughty. — Comp., insolentius, Cæs. B. C. 3, 46; Cic. — [Sup., insolentissime, V. Max.]

IN-SŌLENTĪA, æ. f. (insolens) I. A) A want of being accustomed to a thing, want of use: i. fori, Cic. R. Am. 31: — i. loci: — i. voluptatum: — i. rerum secundarum: — i. disputationis: — i. itineris, Sall.: — \*\*Absol.: ex insolentia impotentes lætitie insanire, Liv. 30, 42. B) Strangeness, novelty: i. verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 13: — i. peregrina. II. A) Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, insolence: i., superbia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41: — mæneque terra cedet insolentiae, Hor.: — [plur., Phædr.; Gell.] B) Waste, luxury, expensiveness in dress, show, etc. [continentia], Cic. R. Am. 8; conf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

[IN-SŌLEO. 2. (1. in-soleo) To be in the habit, Cæcil. ap. Gell.]

\*\*IN-SŌLESCO, ēre. (insolens) To grow insolent or

*arrogant, to be elated:* per licentiam i. animum humanum, Sall. Cat. 6: — *rebus secundis* i., Tac.

[IN-SOLIDUS, a, um. (2. in-solidus) *Not solid, tender, weak:* i. herba, Ov. M. 15, 203.]

[IN-SOLITE, adv. *Contrary to custom, unusually,* August.]

IN-SOLITUS, a, um. (2. in-solitus) I. *Unaccustomed to a thing:* i. rerum bellicarum, Sall. Jug. 39: — i. servitii, id.: — i. ad laborem, Cæs.: — *Absol.* feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas invitasque (*against their custom and our inclination*) prodire cogis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37: — i. fugiunt in flumina phocæ, *contrary to their nature*, Virg.

II. *Unusual, uncommon:* i. mihi loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 88: — i. adolescentibus gloria: — i. verbum: — i. victoria: — i. labor, Quint.: — i. spectaculum, Tac.: — paratu ante illum diem insolito, id.: — *\*\*insolitum est, with ut following, it is unusual, that etc.*, Plin. Pan. 60: — [With inf.: Callistr. Dig.] — *\*\*Subst.* Insolitum i. n. *Something unusual, a strange thing:* i. audere, Tac. H. 4, 23.

*\*\*IN-SOLO.* 1. (1. in-sol) *To expose any thing to the sun in order to warm, dry, or bleach it:* i. uvas, Col. 12, 39, 2: — *humus insolatur, is warmed, id.:* — dies insolatus, a clear day, when the sun is out, id.

*\*\*IN-SOLUBILIS, e. (2. in-solubilis)* [I. *That cannot be loosened, indissoluble:* i. vinculum, Macr.: — i. eternitas, that never comes to an end, App.] II. *That cannot be refuted, incontestible:* i. signum, Quint. 5, 9, 3. III. *That cannot be paid:* i. creditum, Sen. Ben. 4, 12.

[IN-SOLUBILITAS, ætia. f. *Indissolubleness, Sid.*]

[IN-SOLUBILITER, adv. *Indissolubly, Macr.*]

*\*\*IN-SOMNIA, æ. f. (insomnis) Sleeplessness, want of sleep:* incitabatur insomnia, Suet. Col. 50. — *Esp. in the plur.:* insomniis carere, to have no sleepless nights, Cic. de Sen. 13: — insomniis fatigari, Sall.

[IN-SOMNIETAS, ætia. f. *I. q. insomnia, LL.*]

[IN-SOMNIOSUS, a, um. (insomnia) *Sleepless, without sleep,* Cat. R. R. 157, 8.]

*\*\*IN-SOMNUS, e. (2. in-somnus) Sleepless:* quum oberrarent tentoriis, i. magis quam pervigiles, Tac. A. 1, 65: — i. agit noctes, he has sleepless nights, Hor.: — i. draco, Ov.: — i. nox, Virg.: — i. oculi, Stat.: — i. juvenus, Pers. 3, 54.

*\*\*IN-SOMNIUM, ñ. n. I. (1. in-somnus) A dream:* [per insomnium, in a dream, Arn.]: — *Often in the plur.:* Plin. 5, 8, 8; Virg.; Tib.; Sil. II. (2. in-a) *Sleeplessness:* (brassicam) insomnia etiam vigiliæque tollere, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

*\*\*IN-SONO, ñi, itum. (1. in-sono) To make a noise in, to cause to sound or resound:* i. calamis, Ov. M. 11, 161: — Boreæ spiritus insonat Ægeæ, Virg.: — unda insonuit, Ov.: — nervus insonuit ab arca, id.: — insonuere tubæ, Luc.: — insonuere cavernæ, Virg.: — i. flagello, to crack a whip, id.: — *With acc.:* i. verbera, id. — *Esp. absol.:* To clear one's throat, to hawk, Quint. 11, 3, 121.

*\*\*IN-SONS, tis. (2. in-sons) Innocent.* I. *That has done no harm, guiltless,* Sall. Cat. 16: — i. crimine regni, Liv.: — i. probrî, Plaut.: — i. culpæ, Liv.: — i. publici consilii, id.: — i. fraterni sanguinis, of a brother's murder, Ov. [II. *Poet. meton.:* Innocent, harmless: i. Cerberus, Hor. O. 2, 19, 29: — *casæ* i., Ov.: — i. aratrum, V. Fl.: — i. oliva, Stat.]

[IN-SONUS, a, um. (2. in-sonus) *That produces no sound, noiseless, still:* i. vestigium, App.: — i. passus, Amm.: — i. litera, i. e. muta, App.]

[IN-SOPITALIS, e. (2. in-sopio) *That cannot be lulled to sleep:* i. flamma, inextinguishable, M. Cap.]

[IN-SOPTUS, a, um. (2. in-sopio) *That is not, or cannot be, lulled to sleep; sleepless:* i. draco, Ov. M. 7, 36; Luc.: — *Meton.:* i. ignis, inextinguishable, Claud.]

[IN-SORDESCO, dñi, ère. (1. in-sordesco) *To become foul, Sid.*]

*\*\*IN-SPARGO, si, sum. 3. for inspergo. (1. in-spargo) To strew upon.* I. *Prop.:* gypsi pari quarta inspargi-

tur, Plin. 18, 11: — *farina ejus insparsa, id.* [II. *Fig.:* quæ semper insparis mendaciis alitur, M. Fel.]

INSPARSUS, a, um. *part. of inspargo.*

[IN-SPATIOR, ari. (1. in-spatior) *To walk in or to a place, Prud.*]

[IN-SPECIATUS, a, um. (2. in-speciatus) *Unformed, unshapen:* substantia informis et i., Tert.]

*\*\*IN-SPECIOSUS, a, um. (2. in-speciosus) Ugly, unseemly:* i. puer, Petr. 74, 8.

*\*\*IN-SPECTATIO, ñia. f. I. A looking at, considering:* quorum est adeo mihi dulcis i., Sen. N. Q. 6, 4, 3. II. *Meton.:* inspectiones, points upon which the sun is shining, id. ib. 1, 7, 3.

[IN-SPECTATOR, ñia. m. *for inspector, Symm.*]

*\*\*IN-SPECTIO, ñia. f. (inspicio) A looking in or into, a viewing.* I. *Prop.:* i. tabularum, Quint. 5, 5: — *ager prima inspectione, at first sight, Col.:* — i. rationum, Trajan. in Plin. E.: — i. speculi, App. II. *Fig.:* A considering, examining, contemplating, Quint. 2, 17: — i. fulminis, observation of lightning, Sen.: — *hence, theory, as opposed to practice, Quint.*

IN-SPECTO. 1. *intens. (inspicio) To look at, view, behold:* i. alqd, Plant. Pen. 3, 3, 69: — i. timorem, Brut. ap. Cic.: — *Absol.:* me inspectante, in my sight, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 53: — *inspectante exercitu, in the sight of the army, before the army:* — *inspectante ipso, before his eyes, Cæs.*

*\*\*IN-SPECTOR, ñia. m. (inspicio) I. A beholder, inspector, Plin. 37, 7, 28; Ulp. Dig. II. An overseer, examiner, Cod. Just.]*

1. IN-SPECTUS, a, um. *part. of inspicio.*

*\*\*2. IN-SPECTUS, ñs. m. (inspicio) An inspecting, looking into:* i. universi, Sen. E. 92: — i. jecoris, Amm.

[IN-SPERABILIS, e. (2. in-sperabilis) *That cannot be hoped for:* i. pax, Gell. 4, 18, 3.]

IN-SPERANS, tis. (2. in-spero) *Not hoping for, not presuming or expecting, contrary to expectation:* insperanti mihi cecidit, Cic. de Or. 1, 21. — quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti, *contrary to expectation:* — *fierent nuptiæ insperante Pamphilo, Ter.:* — optanti obigit insperantique, Catull.

[IN-SPERATE, adv. *Unexpectedly. Comp., insperatus, V. Max.]*

IN-SPERATO. *See the following Article.*

IN-SPERATUS, a, um. (2. in-spero) *Unhoped for, unexpected, in good or bad sense.* [I. *Of persons:* o salve insperate frater, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 72. — *Hanno insperatissime mihi, salve, id.*] II. *Of things and abstract subjects:* i. pecunia, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: — i. præsidium: — i. gaudium, Ter.: — i. omnibus consilium: — i. occasio, Ter.: — *insperata accidunt magis sæpe, quam quæ speres, Plaut. Of unpleasant things:* i. et nec opinatum malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13: — *nihil tam nec opinatum nec i. accidere potuit, Liv.:* — *\*\*ex insperato, unhoped for, unexpectedly, Liv. 1, 25; Plin.:* — [insperato (abl.), the same, Plaut.; Lucil.]

IN-SPERGO, si, sum. 3. (1. in-spargo) I. A) *To scatter or sprinkle into or upon:* i. molam et vinum, Cic. Div. 2, 16: — i. farinam potioni, Plin.: — i. stercoris partem oleis et ceteris arboribus, Col. [B) *Meton.:* naevos corpore inspersos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67.] *\*\*II. To bestrew, besprinkle:* i. oleam sale, Cat. R. R. 65: — *inspersa vino, Plin.*

[INSPERSIO, ñia. f. (inspergo) *A scattering or strewing upon, a besprinkling:* i. cineris, Pall.]

1. IN-SPERSUS, a, um. *part. of inspergo.*

[2. INSPERSUS, ñs. m. I. q. insperatio: i. cineris, App.]

IN-SPICIO, exi, ectum. (1. in-specio) I. A) *To see or look into:* i. tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: — *quum Romam inspexerit Eos, Ov.* B) *Esp. 1) To look into or at, i. e. to read:* i. leges, Cic. Balb. 14; Liv.: — i. verba, Ov. 2) *To look at, see, behold, view, contemplate:* i. can-

delabrum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28: — i. ovum: — i. equos, Hor.: — i. rem, Liv.: — i. sedes, Plaut.: — i. agrum, Col.: — i. domum venalem, Suet.: — i. exta, Ov.: — i. singulos milites, to inspect, review, Liv. II. Fig.: To consider, contemplate, muse upon, ponder, weigh, become acquainted with, understand, comprehend: i. alqm a puero, anybody's life from his youth, Cic. Phil. 2, 17: — i. morbum alcjs, Plaut.: — i. ingenia Græcorum, Plin.: — querelam judex inspiceret, Petr.: — i. mores alcjs, Quint.: — \*\*With an interrogative clause: i. quid deceat, id. 11, 1, 8.

[IN-SPICIUM, ñ. n. for inspectio. (inspicio) An inspecting: i. extorum, Tert.]

[IN-SPICO, are. (1. in-spico) To make pointed, sharpen: i. facies, Virg. G. 1, 292.]

[IN-SPIRAMENTUM, i. n. (inspiro) A blowing or breathing into, inspiration, C. Aur.]

[IN-SPIRATIO, ñis. f. I. A blowing or breathing into, inspiration. — In Pathol.: The act of drawing the air into the lungs, NL. II. Fig.: Inspiration, Sol.; Tert.]

[IN-SPIRATOR, ñis. m. An inspirer, C. Aur.]

[IN-SPIRITUALIS, e. (2. in-spiritualis) Not spiritual, P. Nol.]

\*\*IN-SPIRO, i. v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) To blow or breathe in or upon: inspirantes ramis arborum auræ, Quint. 10, 3, 24: — i. conchæ, to blow on a shell, Ov. [B] Gramm. t. t.: To aspire, pronounce with the rough breathing: i. primæ litteræ, Gell. 2, 3, 2. II. Act. A) 1) To blow or breathe into: i. foramen, into a hole, Plin. 10, 29: — granaria aquilonibus inspiuntur, Col. 2) A) To blow or breathe into, i. e. to bring into or cause to enter by blowing: i. alqd gravitatis aurium per fistulas, Plin. 34, 12, 32. b) Meton.: To blow or breathe into, to infuse: i. alcui animam, Col. 3, 10, 9: — i. alcui ignem, Virg.: — i. venenum, id. B) Fig. 1) To incite or produce in any one, as a passion, etc.: i. iram, misericordiam, Quint. 12, 10, 63: — i. mentem, Virg.: — i. amorem, Stat.: — i. fortitudinem alcui, Curt. [2] To bring forth or produce by blowing on a wind instrument: i. fistulâ brevi graviusculum sonum, Gell. 1, 11, 13. 3) To inspire: vates inspirati, Just. 18, 5: — Meton.: Of a speaker, i. e. to animate, inflame, set on fire, etc.: quibus viribus inspiet (orator), Quint. 2, 5, 8.

[IN-SPISSO, i. (1. in-spisso) To thicken, Veg.]

\*\*IN-SPÖLIĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-spolio) Not plundered: non prædæ gratia, quia i. est, Quint. 7, 1, 33: — i. pauper, Sen.: — i. fanum, Sall.: — i. arma, Virg.

[IN-SPŪMO, are. (1. in-spumo) To foam, Tert.]

\*\*IN-SPŪO, ñi, ūtum. 3. (1. in-spuo) To spit into, spit upon: i. alcui in frontem, Sen. de Ira 3, 38: — i. in faciem alcjs, to spit in anybody's face, id.: — i. oculis, Plin.: — Pass.: si inspuatur (serpens), id. 22, 21, 25.

[IN-SPŪTO, are. intens. (inspuo) To spit upon: me insputat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 21: — quibus insputari, id.]

\*\*IN-STĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-stabilis) I. Act. A) Prop.: That does not stand fast, unsteady, not firm: ubi pedes i. ac vix vado fidens... perverti posset, Liv. 21, 5: — i. cymbæ, Virg.: — i. naves, Curt. B) Meton. 1) Prop.: Tottering, wavering, unsafe: gradus lubricus et i. id. 8, 11, 13: — i. ingressus, Liv.: — i. volutatio, the irregular motion of a ship, Plin.: — hostis i. ad conferendas manus, that does not keep his ground when charged, Liv. 27, 18: — i. acies, not keeping ground, unsteady, id. 2) Fig.: Unstable, inconstant, fickle: manus avaræ et i., rapacibus, Curt. 7, 8: — i. motus (rerum maritimarum), Cæs.: — i. animus, Virg.: — nihil tam instabile, quam fama, Tac.: — [Comp., instabilior, A. Vict.] II. Pass.: Not proper or fit to stand upon, on which one cannot stand: locus ad gradum i., Tac. A. 1, 64: — i. tellus, Ov.

\*\*IN-STĀBĪLITAS, ñis. f. (instabilis) Want of firmness or steadiness, instability, inconstancy: i. mentis, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

[IN-STĀBĪLITER, adv. Unsteadily, August.]

IN-STANS, tis. I. Part. of insto. II. Adj. A) Present: i. tempus, Auct. ad Her. 2, 5: — [Gramm. t. t.: tempus i., the present tense, Charis.] Subst. plur.: Instantia, ium. n. Present occurrences, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. \*\*B) Pressing, urgent, vehement, Comp., instantior cura, Tac.: — gestus instantior, Quint.

\*\*INSTANTER, adv. Vehemently, earnestly, with great vehemence: intente i. que pronunciare, Plin. E. 5, 19, 6: — i. petere, id.: — i. dicere, Quint.: — Comp., instantius concurrere, to fight more vehemently, Tac. A. 6, 35: — [Sup., instantissime desiderare, Gell.]

\*IN-STANTĪA, ñ. f. (insto) Prop.: A being or standing very near, or close upon any thing; hence, I. Presence, Cic. Fat. 12, 27. \*\*II. Fig. A) Activity, persevering diligence, Plin. E. 3, 5, 18; Sol. B) Vehemence in speaking, Plin. E. 5, 8, 10. [C] Importunity, urgency, Scæv. Dig.]

INSTAR, n. indecl. I. A sketch, resemblance, image: quod primum operis i. fuit, Plin. 34, 7, 18: — equi i., the picture of a horse, Suet.: — est tamquam i. animi in corpore, is that which the soul is to the body, Cic. de Or. 14: — parvum i. eorum, merely a shadow of, a faint sketch of, Liv.: — Hence, A) [Ad instar, as, like, after the manner of: ad i. speculi, App.]; and simply, i. fuit non vici i., sed urbis, was not like a village, but, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 4: — i. muri, Cæs.: — i. montis equus, Virg.: — i. veris, Hor.: — epistola i. voluminis, as large as a (whole) volume. B) About: habet i. septuaginta (epistolarum), Cic. Att. 16, 5: — cohortium trium i. exposuit, Hirt. II. A) Form, shape, look, appearance: quantum i. in ipso est! Virg. Æ. 6, 866: — navis urbis i. habere videtur: — cohortes quædam, quod i. legionis videretur, that appeared to be a legion, Cæs.: — terra quasi puncti i. obtinet, appears like a point. B) Value, amount: vix minimi momenti i. habeant, Cic. Off. 3, 3: — scelus hoc meriti pondus i. habet, Ov.: — habet i. innumeri militis, comes or amounts to the same, is equivalent to, id.: — hence, instar, as, like, as good as: erat mortis i., was as good as dead, Cic. R. per. 8: — i. vitæ: — Plato est mihi i. omnium, is worth them all.

[INSTAURĀTĪCŪS, a, um. (instauro) Renewed: dies i., on which games are renewed, Macr.]

\*INSTAURĀTĪO, ñis. f. I. A renewal, repetition: i. ludorum, Auct. Har. 11; Liv.: — i. pugnæ, Gell. [II. A renewing, restoring: i. templorum, Eumen.]

\*INSTAURĀTĪVUS, a, um. (instauro) Renewed or repeated: i. ludi, Cic. Div. 1, 16.

[INSTAURĀTOR, ñis. m. One who renews or restores: i. veterum, Amm.]

IN-STAURO, i. I. Of religious rites, t. t.: To renew, repeat, celebrate anew; of sacrifices, games, etc., which are repeated at certain intervals: i. sacrificium, Auct. Har. 10: — i. epulas, Virg.: — i. ludos diem unum, id. II. Meton. A) Gen.: To renew, repeat: i. scelus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4: — i. cædem: — i. bellum, Liv.: — i. prælium, Virg.: — pugnam i., Juv. \*\*B) To renew, restore, repair: i. templa, Eumen.: — i. vina, Plin. \*\*C) To erect, make: i. monumenta sibi, id. 31, 2, 3: — i. sibi tunicas, id. [D] To repay, requite: dii, talia Graiis instaurate, Virg. Æ. 6, 530.]

\*\*IN-STERNO, strāvi, strātum. 3. (1. in-sterno) I. Prop.: To cover: instrati ostro alipedes, Virg. Æ. 7, 277: — equus tuus speciosus instratus erit (more splendidly caparisoned) quam uxor vestita? Liv.: — torus modice instratus, a couch with a poor covering, Suet.: — instrata cubilia fronde, Lucr. [II. Meton. A) To lay upon as a covering: i. pulpita medicis tignis (dat.), to erect a stage on, Hor. A. P. 279: — Part. pass. subst.: Instrātum, i. n. A covering or shed for cattle: instrata asinis tria, Cat. R. R. 10, 3. B) To throw into: i. se ignibus, Stat. Th. 12, 800.]

\*\*INSTĪGĀTĪO, ñis. f. An instigation, incitement, excitement: i. auditorum, A. Her. 2, 30.

[INSTĪGĀTOR, ñis. m. One who instigates, Dig.]

**\*\*INSTIGATRIX**, *icis. f. Shethatexcites*, Tac. H. 1, 51.

**\*INSTIGO**, *i. (from instinguo, as jugo from jungo) To stimulate, rouse up, incite, instigate.* I. Prop.: *i. canem in alqm*, Petr. 95:—*i. alqm*, Ter.:—*i. Romanos in Hannibalem*, Liv.:—*i. in arma*, Vell.:—[*With inf. following: i. laedere*, Lucr.]:—*Abol.*: *instigante te, at your instigation*, Cic. Pis. 11. [II. Fig.: *mentes instigat furor*, Sen.:—*i. vires, to incite, stir*, Stat.]

**\*\*INSTILLATIO**, *onis. f. A dropping into: i. canini lactis sedat dolorem (aurium)*, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

**IN-STILLO**, *i. (1. in-stillo) I. A) Prop.: To pour in by drops, to drop in or into: i. oleum lumini*, Cic. de Sen. 11:—*i. oleum caulibus*, Hor.:—*i. merum in ignes*, Ov.:—*i. auribus succum brassicae*, Plin. **\*\*B) Fig.: To instil: i. praeceptum auribus, Hor. E. 1, 8, 16:—*aliqua instillavit ac tradidit*, Sen. [II. *To fall on or into by drops: i. saxa*, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10.]**

**\*INSTIMULATOR**, *oris. m. One who incites or stimulates: i. seditiois*, Cic. Dom. 5, doubtful.

[*IN-STIMULO*, *are. (1. in-stimulo) To incite, stimulate: i. alqm*, Ov. F. 6, 508; Marc. Dig.]

**\*\*INSTINCTOR**, *oris. m. (instinguo) One who incites or stimulates: i. belli*, Tac. H. 4, 68:—*i. sceleris*, id.

1. **INSTINCTUS**, *us. m. (instinguo) (mostly in the abl. sing.) I. Incitement, impulse, instigation: oracula, quae, instinctu divino afflatuque funduntur*, Cic. Div. 1, 18:—*alqo instinctu inflatuque divino futura praenunciat:—instinctu decurionum*, Tac.:—*instinctu vaticinantium*, Suet.:—*plura fecimus instinctu quodam*, Plin.:—*instinctibus daemonum*, Lact. [II. *Natural impulse, instinct*, NL.]

2. **INSTINCTUS**, *a, um. part. of instinguo.*

**\*IN-STINGUO**, *nxi, nctum. 3. To instigate, incite: instinxit nos ad elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis affectandam*, Gell. 17, 20, 7:—*Esp. part.: Instinctus, a, um. Instigated, excited, impelled: furore et audacia i.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72:—*i. vocibus*, Liv.:—*i. furis*, id.:—*i. amore*, Lucr.:—*i. divino spiritu*, Quint.:—*i. injuria*, Suet.:—*i. in bellum*, Vell.

[*IN-STIPO*, *are. (1. in-stipo) To stuff or cram into*, Marc. Emp.—*Meton.*: *i. vinum in culleum, to fill*, Cat. R. R. 113.]

[*IN-STIPULOR*, *atus sum. 1. (1. in-stipulor) To stipulate, bargain for: i. minas viginti*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 7.]

**\*\*INSTITA**, *ae. f. [I. A) A fringe or border on the robe of a Roman lady*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29. B) *Meton.: A noble lady or matron*, Ov. A. A. 1, 32 and 2, 600.] II. Gen. A) *Any bandage, e.g. for the hands or feet*, Petr. 20:—*for the abdomen, in case of a rupture, a truss*, Scrib. Larg. B) *Of beds, couches, etc., a girth*, Petr.

**\*INSTITIO**, *onis. f. (insisto) A standing still: i. stel-larum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62.

**\*\*INSTITOR**, *oris. m. (insto) I. Prop.: Any one that sells goods on account of merchants etc., a factor, broker, agent, seller, hawker, retailer, vender: amata nautis multum et institutoribus*, Hor. E. 17, 20:—*i. hybernæ tegetis*, Juv. 7, 221:—*ipse i. mercis, the owner himself, who carries his goods about for sale*, Liv.:—*i. cauponum, a waiter at an inn*, Ulp. Dig. II. Fig.: *i. eloquentiae, one that displays or makes a show of his eloquence*, Quint. 8, 3, 12.

**\*\*IN-STITORIUM**, *ii. n. (institor) The trade of an institor (q. v.)*, Suet. Ner. 27.

[*IN-STITORIUS*, *a, um. (institor) Of or belonging to institores: i. actio*, Dig.:—*simply, institoria, ae. f. (sc. actio)*, id.]

**IN-STITŪO**, *ui, ūtum. 3. (1. in-statuo) [I. To put, set, or place into: i. argumenta in pectus multa, to introduce, to turn over in one's mind*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 2:—*i. alqd in animum (al. in animo), to set one's heart upon any thing*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 13.] II. A) *Prop.: Also with the collateral notion of preparing or getting ready. 1) Milit. t. t.: To draw up: i. aciem duplicem*, Cæs.:—*i. partem copiarum*

*pro vallo*, Hirt. 2) *To erect, build, make, fabricate, construct, to undertake the building or construction of any thing: i. turres*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 50:—*i. naves*, id.:—*i. pontem*, id.:—*i. vineas, to plant, cultivate, lay out*, Cic.:—*i. plantaria, plantations, nursery grounds*, Plin.:—*i. laureas, to plant*, Suet.:—*i. bibliothecam*, Plin.:—*i. dapes*, Virg.:—*i. convivia*, Suet.:—*i. metalla, to work mines*, Liv.:—*Meton.*: *i. remiges ex provincia, to procure, get*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 8. B) *Fig. 1) To make arrangements respecting a matter, to make certain regulations, to regulate, arrange, institute, begin, undertake, etc.: i. delectum, to order*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 16:—*i. historiam, to begin, undertake, take in hand*:—*i. iter, to set out on*:—*i. viam, the same*:—*i. conditionem, to establish, make, fix*:—*i. sibi quæstum, to procure to one's self*:—*With inf. following: To make arrangements, begin, set to work, to determine upon, resolve: i. conscribere*, Cic. Fam. 7, 19:—*i. historias scribere*, Nep.:—*i. sacrificare*, id.:—*i. oppidum oppugnare*, Liv.:—*i. tempus ejus interficiendi quærere*, Nep. 2) *Esp. a) To order, institute, appoint, ordain, decree, make, establish: i. portorium*, Cic. Font. 5:—*i. censum*, Liv.:—*i. dies festos*, id.:—*i. ludos*, Ov.:—*i. ferias diesque festos*, Plin.:—*i. collegium figulorum*, id.:—*i. legem*:—*i. penam*:—*i. alqm heredem, to make, appoint*:—*i. tutorem*:—*in re militari multa instituit, introduced many new regulations, made several innovations*, Suet.:—*With ut following: To manage or contrive in a certain manner: i. ut*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20:—*Arceas instituit, ut, has made the rule, that etc.*:—*\*\*With a simple subj.: instituit quotannis... subseortio a prætoris fieret*, Suet. Cæs. 41:—*With inf. To be wont or accustomed: ut quotannis facere instituerat*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1. b) *To regulate, manage, arrange: i. civitates*:—*ita ab adolescentia vitam instituisse, had so regulated his life*, Sall.:—*familia bene instituta*, Quint.:—*i. civitatum mores*, id. c) *To instruct, form, train up, educate for any given purpose: i. oratorem*, id. 1, 1, 21:—*i. alqm artibus*, id.:—*i. alqm lyrâ*, id.:—*i. alqm ad dicendum*:—*i. alqm ad omne officii munus*:—*i. alqm disciplinis Graecis*, Quint.:—*i. alqm literis*, id.:—*i. alqm a puero, from his youth*:—*i. alqm Latine loqui, to teach*, Col.:—*i. atque erudire*.

**INSTITŪTIO**, *onis. f. (institutio) I. Arrangement, disposition, contrivance: i. rerum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 13:—*institutionem suam conservare, to abide by one's custom or habit*. II. *Instruction, education*, Cic. Off. 1, 2:—*i. puerilis, in boyhood or childhood*, Quint.:—*i. Cynica, principles*, Tac.:—*quædam genera institutionum (methode)*, Suet.

[**INSTITUTOR**, *oris. m. (institutio) I. One who arranges any thing, an institutor, founder: i. urbium*, Amm.:—*Abol.*: Tert. II. *An instructor, teacher*, Lampr.]

**IN-STITŪTUM**, *i. n. (institutio) I. A) An arrangement, regulation, custom, civil, political, or domestic (often with lex): i. majorum*, Cic. Agr. 2, 1:—*i. meretricium*:—*i. vitæ capere, to lay down a plan for one's future life*. B) *A purpose, design, plan, tendency, object: ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent*, Cic. Top. 6:—*non ad nostrum institutum pertinet, does not enter into our plan*. II. A) *Instruction; in the plur., principles inculcated by instruction: præcepta institutaque philosophiæ*, Cic. Off. 1, 1:—*mores, instituta, facta*:—*mentem infantium optimis institutis informare*, Quint. **\*\*B) An agreement: ex instituto, according to agreement, Liv. 6, 10, 6.**

**INSTITŪTUS**, *a, um. part. of instituo.*

**IN-STO**, *stīti, are. (1. in-sto) [I. A) To stand in or upon: i. saxo globoso*, Pacuv. ap. Anct. ad Her. 2, 23, 37. B) *Fig.: rectam instas viam, you are in the right way*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 39.] II. *With some peculiar collateral meaning. A) Implying proximity: To be at anybody's heels, to follow his very steps (as it were): i. vestigiis*, Liv.—*Hence, 1) To follow anybody close up, to pursue, urge, be hard upon, press upon anybody, harass, attack: i. alqui*, id. 2, 65:—*i. hostes*, Nep.:—*Abol.*: *i. acrius* or *cupidius*, Cæs.:—*i. ferro*, Cic.:—*Pass. imper.*: *si instetur*, Liv.:—*ubi instaretur cades*, Tac. 2) *Meton. of time*

and circumstances; To be very near or at hand, to be at the door, impend, threaten: iter instat, Cic. Att. 13, 23:—instat nox, Sall.:—instat hiems, Liv.:—instat pœna:—partus prope instat, Ter.:—instat periculum, Brut. in Cic. E.:—instat bellum, Liv.:—quæ instent in præsentia:—instantes clades, a calamity that is before one's eyes, Liv.:—nihil mihi instat, id.:—[With acc. pers.: tantum eum instat exitii, Plaut.] 3) Fig. a) To apply one's self to any thing, take great pains about, devote one's self to with much zeal etc.: i. operi, Virg. Æ. 1, 504:—i. curram, to work at, id. 8, 433:—i. mercaturam, Næv. ap. Non.:—Absol.: i. de Milone, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2:—With inf. following: Not to leave off, to insist upon, persist in, maintain: i. poscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59:—ego illud sedulo negare factum (esse), ille instat factum (esse), Ter. b) To urge, press, with a request; to demand earnestly: alciui instanti negare (alqd), Cic. Font. 1:—With ut, Cic. Qu. 10:—[With ne: Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 33.]—With inf. pass.: instat capi stationes, insists upon the taking of, Liv.:—\*Hence, sibi i., to exert one's self, to be zealous, Auct. ad Her. 4, 56, 69. \*\*B) To stand, stand still: i. jugia, Virg. Æ. 11, 529:—i. in medio triclinio, Suet.:—Absol.: instare instructos, Liv.

[IN-STRĀGŪLUM, i. n. (interno) A coverlet, upper covering (of a bed), Cat. R. R. 10.]

[1. IN-STRĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-sterno) Not strewed or covered, Virg. G. 3, 230.]

2. IN-STRĀTUS, a, um. part. of insterno.

[IN-STRENUŒ. adv. Not courageously, Just. 17, 2.]

[IN-STRENUUS, a, um. (2. in-strenuus) Inactive, sluggish, slow, remis: i. homo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 23:—i. animus, Ter.]

[IN-STREPIŒTO, are. intens. (instrepi) To make a noise anywhere: i. floribus, Ven. Fort. 3, 9, 26.]

[IN-STREPO, ūi, itum. 3. (1. in-strepi) To make a noise, to rattle, creak, resound, etc.: sub pondere axis instrepat, Virg. G. 3, 173:—With acc.: i. lamentabiles questus, to utter, send forth, App.]

IN-STRICHUS, a, um. part. of instringo.

[IN-STRIDO, ěre. To make a hissing noise anywhere: i. pelago, Sil. 14, 437.]

\*\*IN-STRINGO, nxi, ictum. 3. (1. in-stringo) I. Prop.: To bind: i. captivum vinculis, Quint. Decl. 5, 16; App. [II. Fig.: To incite, stimulate, id.]

\*\*IN-STRUCTE. adv. With great preparation: instructus facere ludos, Liv. 1, 35:—instructus accusare, App.

[IN-STRUCTĪLS, e. (2. in-struct.) Not joined together, Tert.]

IN-STRUCTŪS, ōnis, f. (instruo) \*\*I. A constructing, erecting, building: i. novi balinei, Traj. in Plin. E. 10, 35:—i. tubulorum in cloacas, a letting in or inserting, furnishing with, Vitr. \*\*II. An arranging, placing in order, disposing: i. signorum, Cic. Cæc. 13:—i. militum, Auct. ad Her.

\*IN-STRUCTOR, ōris, m. (instruo) One who prepares: i. conviviū, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6.

[IN-STRUCTŪRA, æ, f. (instruo) An arranging, putting in order. I. Of troops; Array, disposition, front. II. Of a speech; Structure, arrangement, id.]

1. IN-STRUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of instruo. II. Adj. A) Furnished or provided with any thing: Græcia i. copiis, Cic. Phil. 10, 4:—domicilia i. omnibus rebus:—copiis omnibus rebus ornata atque i.:—convivium omnibus rebus i.:—decem vitis instructor, Hor.:—rebus instructissimus. B) Informed, taught, instructed: i. in jure civili, Cic. de Or. 1, 58:—i. ad mortem contemnendam:—instructor a jure civili, ab historia, concerning, with regard to:—ad dicendum instructissimus a natura.

\*2. INSTRUCTUS, ūs, m. (instruo) Arrangement, preparation, provision: oratio eodem est instructu ornataque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23.

IN-STRŪMENTUM, i. n. (instruo) I. Prop.: Any tool, implement, or instrument. A) Sing.: i. villæ, Auct. Dom. 24:—i. rusticum, an agricultural implement, Phædr.; for which simply i., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21:—i. regium, Suet.:—in instrumento ac suppellectili Verris:—i. venatorium, Plin. E.:—i. piscatorium, Dig.:—i. balnearium or balnearium, ib.:—i. cauponium, ib.:—i. hibernorum, Cæs.:—i. militare, id.:—i. belli:—i. triumphorum, dresses kept for use in triumphal processions on the stage, Suet.:—i. imperii, decrees of the senate, or of the people, etc., which were kept in the Capitol, id.:—Absol.: Travelling equipage, Cic. Att. 12, 32. \*\*B) Plur.: instrumenta necis, Ov. M. 3, 698:—i. corporis, Col.:—i. ciborum, Plin.:—i. anilia, dress, attire, Ov. M. 14, 767:—Absol.: Embellishments, ornaments, as of books, id. Tr. 1, 1, 9. II. Fig. A) Any thing at one's command, stock, supply, provisions, matter: i. oratoria, Cic. de Or. 1, 36:—i. causarium. B) Means, aid, furtherance, assistance, promotion, advancement: i. bonitati, of beneficence or benignity, Cic. R. Post. 2:—i. regnis:—i. artium:—In the plur.: i. virtutis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5:—i. ad obtinendam sapientiam:—i. luxuriæ, means of maintaining luxury, Sall.:—i. oratoria, arts and accomplishments, Quint.:—i. vitæ nitidioris, Plin.

IN-STRŪO, xi, ctum. 3. (1. in-struo) I. To put together in layers, to put on one another. A) 1) To put together in order, compose, build, erect: i. muros, Nep. Them. 6:—i. aggeres, Hirt.:—i. mensas, to prepare the board, Virg.:—i. insidias, to lay an ambush, Liv.:—fig.: To lay snares, Cic. Client. 66:—i. fraudem, to lay a trap, Liv. [2] To procure, give: i. alciui aurum et ornamenta, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 34. B) With the collateral notion of bringing into a certain order. 1) a) In Milit.: To draw up in battle array: i. aciem, Cic. Mur. 9; Cæs.:—i. copias:—i. elephantos, Liv.:—in plures ordines i., id.:—i. legiones, Plaut. b) In Oratory, i. e.: To arrange, dispose, or order a speech in its proper parts: in instruendo (sc. orationem) dissipatus, incoherent, rambling, Cic. Brut. 59. 2) a) Prop.: To prepare, equip, fit out, furnish with necessities: i. domum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5:—i. agrum, Liv.:—emit instructos (hortos), well-stocked:—ædes instructas locare, furnished:—omnibus curat rebus instructum et paratum ut sit convivium:—omnium rerum, quæ vitam instruunt, diligens, that adorn life, give a polish to it, Sen.:—i. alqm armis, Virg.:—i. classem, Just.:—instructus exercitus, armed, equipped, Liv.:—instructi paratique cum ingenti exercitu equipped and ready for action, id.:—Romanus dimicationi ultimæ instructus intentusque, prepared and equipped, id.:—statio composita instructaque in subitis tumultus, ready or prepared for any unexpected attack, id. b) Fig. a) Gen.: To take proper or necessary measures for the performance of any thing, to furnish anybody with necessary means, documents, instruction, etc.: i. accusationem, to prepare the necessary documents, evidences, etc. for a law-suit, Cic. Cluent. 7:—i. testes, to inform the witnesses what they have to do, to furnish them with the necessary documents, proofs, etc.:—ad cædem instructus, hired for murder, Liv.:—Refl. i. se ad alqd, to get ready or prepare for, Cic. de Or. 2, 7. B) Esp.: To instruct with knowledge, inform, teach, impart instruction: i. alqm artibus, Cic. Cæl. 30:—i. alqm dei ritibus, Ov.:—i. alqm notiiti rerum, Quint.:—i. scientiâ rei, id.:—i. alqm præceptis, Petr.:—i. ignorantiam alcijs, Plin. E.:—artes, quibus instituitur ad usum forenssem.

\*\*II. To put into, insert: i. contabulationem in parietes, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9:—i. tubulos in parietibus, Vitr.

[IN-STŪDĪŒSUS, a, um. (2. in-studiosus) Not earnest or eager in any thing, that does not take pains: i. medicinæ, App.]

\*\*IN-STŪPĒŒO, ěre. (1. in-stuideo) To grow benumbed or rigid: membro instupente, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

[IN-SŪLŒSUS, i. n. A kind of dark colour, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16.]

IN-SUĀVIS, e. (2. in-suavis) Unpleasant, disagreeable. I. To the senses: i. aqua, Vitr. 8, 1:—i. odor, Col.:—herba cibo non i., Plin.:—quid insuavius, quam

clamor, Auct. ad Her.:—litera insuavissima, Cic. de Or. 49.  
 II. *To the feelings*: i. homo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 85:—i. vita.

[IN-SUAVITAS, ātis. f. (insuavis) *Unpleasantness, disagreeableness*, Gell.; Tert.]

INSÜBER, ris. *Of or belonging to the Insübres*: I. eque, Liv. 22, 6:—*Subst.*: Insüber, ris. m. *One of the Insübres*, Cic. Pis. 15, 84.—*Plur.*: Insübres, ium. m. (Ἰνσουβροί) *The Insübres, a people in the neighbourhood of modern Milan*, Cic. Balb. 14, 32.

[IN-SÜBIDE. adv. *Foolishly, silly*, Gell.; Macr.]

[IN-SÜBIDUS, a, um. (2. in-subidus) *Foolish, silly*, Gell.—*Comp.*, id.]

INSUBRES. *See* INSÜBER.

[IN-SÜBTILIS, e. (2. in-süb.) *Not subtle, not clever*, Papin. Dig.]

[IN-SÜBTILITER. adv. *Not cleverly, coarsely*, Ulp. Dig.]

[INSUBULUM, i. n. *for insule*, Isid.]

\*\*IN-SUCCO. (1. in-succus) *To soak, steep*, Col. 9, 13, 5.

\*\*IN-SÜDO, are. (1. in-sudo) [I. *To sweat in, at, or on*: libellis insudat manus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 72:—i. labori, Calp.] II. *Gen.*: *To sweat*: si corpus insudat, Cels. 2, 2.

\*\*INSUE-FACTUS, a, um. (from obsol. insueo, and facio) *Accustomed or habituated to any thing, inured to*: i. equi, Cæs. B. G. 4, 24.

\*\*IN-SUESCO, ēvi, ētum. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To accustom one's self to any thing, to become accustomed, habituated, or inured to*: i. mentiri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 30:—i. potare, Sall.:—i. corpori, Tac. II. *Act.*: *To accustom or habituate anybody to any thing*: insuevit pater hoc me, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105:—i. pecus aqua, Col.:—insuesci debent, id.:—ita se insuetos, accustomed, inured, Liv.

[IN-SUETE. adv. *Contrary to custom*, C. Aur.—*Comp.*, August.]

[IN-SUETÜDO, inis. f. (2. insuetus) *A being unaccustomed to a thing*: i. cibi, Spart.]

1. INSUETUS, a, um. *part. of insuesco.*

2. IN-SUETUS, a, um. (2. in-suesco) I. *Act.* A) *Unaccustomed, i. e. that is not accustomed to a thing*: i. contumelia, Cic. Att. 2, 21:—i. laboris, Cæs.:—i. operum, id.:—i. navigandi, id.:—i. male audiendi, Nep.:—i. moribus Romanis, Liv.:—i. audire vera, id.:—i. vinci, id.:—i. ad onera portanda, Cæs.:—i. ad tale spectaculum, Liv. \*\*B) *Inexperienced in, etc.*: i. rerum majorum, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4. \*\*II. *Pass.*: *Unaccustomed, i. e. to which one is not accustomed, unusual*: i. solitudo, Liv. 3, 52:—i. iter, Virg.:—i. studium, Suet.:—quibus i. liberatio victus esset, Liv.:—[*Poet.*: Insueta. adv. acc. plur. *Unusually*: i. rudere, Virg. Æ. 8, 248.]

[IN-SUFFICIENS, tis. (2. in-sufficiens) *Insufficient*, Tert.]

[IN-SUFFICIENTIA, æ. f. (insufficiens) *Insufficiency*, Tert.]

[IN-SUFFLATIO, ñis. f. *A blowing into*, C. Aur.; Hier.]

[IN-SUFFLO. 1. a. (1. in-sufflo) *To blow into or upon*, Eccl.]

INSÜLA, æ. f. I. *An island, isle*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16.

II. A) *A house that stands by itself, having no fore-court or adjoining building*. The insulæ at Rome were, for the most part, situate in rows behind the mansions (domus) of the wealthy Romans, and they were let wholly or partly to tenants of limited circumstances, who were called inquilini, and latterly insularii; the slave who collected the rents was called insularius, Cic. Off. 3, 16:—insulæ ac domos, Suet.—*This term was applied also to several such houses standing close together, in so far as they belonged to one proprietor* (insulæ dominus): i. Clodii, Cic. Cæl. 7, 17; Suet. Cæs. 41. [B) *A temple (as being isolated)*, Eccl.] [Hence, Ital. isola, Fr. île.]

INSÜLÂNUS, i. m. (insula) *An inhabitant of an island, an islander*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20.

[INSÜLÄRS, e. (insula) *Of or belonging to an inland, insular*: i. ambitus, Amm.:—i. pœna, banishment to some island, id.:—*Subst.*: Insüläres, ium. m. plur. *The occupants and keepers of a temple*, Just. 32, 2, 2. *see* INSÜLA, II. B).]

[INSÜLÄRUS, il. m. (insula) I. *A tenant of an insula* Ulp. Dig. (*see* INSÜLA, II.) II. *A slave, who is the overseer of an insula, a kind of second landlord*, Dig.]

[INSÜLÄTUS, a, um. (insula) *Made an island, insulated*, App.]

[INSÜLENSIS, e. (insula) *Of or belonging to an island*: ab insulensi (from an island), ut consequens est, ad continentem (the continent), doubtful, Sol.]

[INSÜLÖSUS, a, um. (insula) *Full of islands*: mare i., Amm.]

INSULSE. adv. *Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, stupidly*: i., arroganter dicere, Cic. Att. 5, 10:—i. interpretari.—[*Comp. and Sup.*, ap. Gell.]

IN-SULSITAS, ātis. f. (insulsus) *A want of sense or taste, absurdity, folly, stupidity*: i. Græcorum, Cic. R. Post. 13:—i. harum rerum:—i. orationis:—i. villæ, tasteless structure.

IN-SULSUS, a, um. (2. in-salsus) \*\*I. *Prop.* A) *Unsalted, without salt*: i. amurca, Col. 2, 9, 10. [B) *Meton.*: *Tasteless, insipid*: cibus insulsior, Hier.] II. *Fig.* *Without taste, insipid, absurd, silly*: i. adolescens, Cic. Cæl. 29:—acutus nec i. homo, not without or void of wit:—i. genus ridiculi:—multa (in sermone) i. videantur:—[insulissimus homo, Catull.]

[INSULTABUNDUS, a, um. (insulto) *Scoffing, reviling*, August.]

\*\*IN-SULTATIO, ñis. f. [I. *Prop.*: *A springing, leaping, or jumping over any thing*, Sol.] II. *Fig.*: *An insulting, scoffing, reviling*, Quint. 8, 5, 11.

[INSULTATORIE. adv. *Scornfully, insultingly*, Sid.]

[INSULTATORIUS, a, um. (insulto) *Scornful, ironical*, Tert.]

IN-SULTO. 1. v. *intens.* (insilio) \*\*I. *Prop.*: *To leap, jump, or spring at, on, or upon any thing*: i. fores, at the door, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54:—i. floribus, on the flowers, Virg.:—i. busto, Hor.:—i. fluctibus, in the waves, Ov.:—i. aquis, in the water, Tac.:—nemora insultant matres, through the forests, Virg.:—*Absol.*: cernis, ut insultant Rutuli? are jumping or leaping about, i. e. behave insolently, id.] II. *Fig.*: *To behave insolently towards any one, to insult, scoff at, revile, rail at*: i. alciui in calamitate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50:—i. iacenti, Ov.:—i. casibus alcijs, id.:—i. multos bonos, Sall.:—i. patientiam alcijs, Tac.:—i. in rempublicam:—i. in alcijs miseras, Auct. ad Her.:—i. morte mea, at my death, Prop.:—i. omnium capitibus, lit. to dance on the heads of all, i. e. to treat wantonly, Suet.

[INSULTURA, æ. f. (insilio) *A leaping, jumping, or springing at, on, or upon any thing*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.]

[INSULTUS, ūs. m. (insulto) *An attack of a disease, a fit*: i. febrilis, NL.]

IN-SUM, fūi, esse. (1. in-sum) [I. *Prop.*: *To be in or upon*: numi octingenti in marsupio infuerunt, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 26:—annulus digitis inest, Ov.:—comæ insunt capiti, id.] II. *Fig.* A) *To be contained in or within, to be in, to dwell or reside in*: in superstitione inest timor, Cic. N. D. 1, 42:—severitas inest in vultu, Ter.:—in vita nihil inest:—in uno homine tantam i. dissimilitudinem, Nep.:—quo major auctoritas sermoni inesset, Sall.:—columbis inest quidam gloriæ intellectus, Plin.:—imagines i. universitati rerum:—\*\**Absol.*: multus lepos inerat, Sall. \*\*B) *To be (accidentally) found in, to have place*: admonitio frequens inerat, took place, Suet.

IN-SÜMO, mpei, mptum. 3. (1. in-sumo) I. *To take for any thing; hence, to expend upon any thing, employ for or apply to a given purpose*: i. truncum in alqm, Cic. Att. 5, 17:—sumptum in rem:—i. sestertios in cenam, Gell.:—i. dies paucos reficiendæ classi, Tac.:—operam i. frustra, Liv.:—i. operam in alqa re, Tac. Or.:—i. operam libellis, Tac.:—i. vitam versibus, id.:—i. curam ad speculandum malum, Plin. [II. A) *Prop.*: *To take, take to or for one's self*: i. medium latus (for an abode), Stat. Th. 2, 39.] \*\*B) *Fig.*: i. mentes dignas ceptis, to embrace, id.:—i. animum interficiendi, to take the resolution, Tac. A. 14, 44.

[IN-SUMPTIO, ñis. f. (insumo) *Expense, cost*, Cod. Th.]



IN-SŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. (1. in-suo) I. Prop. A) Gen.: *To sew into, sew up*: i. alqm in culeum, *to sew up in a sack (as punishment for patricide)*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: — i. culeo, Sen.: — *insutus pelle*, Ov. [B] Esp.: *To sew into, to embroider*: i. aurum vestibibus, id.] \*\*IL Meton.: *To join to or into, put into*: i. pilos vulnere, Plin. 29, 5, 32: — *terga boum insuto (i. e. adjecto) plumbo, loaded with lead, said of the cestus*, Virg.

\*\*IN-SŪPER. (1. in-super) I. Prop. A) *Above, on the upper part*: humum i. injicere, Liv. 34, 5: — *With acc.: Over, above*: i. arbores trabem planam imposito, Cat. R. R. 18, 5: — i. coronas, Vitr. [B] *From above*, Luc. 3, 610.] II. Fig. A) *Besides, moreover*, Liv. 3, 67; Virg.; Suet.: — i. quam, *besides that, etc.*, Liv. 23, 7. [B] I. habere, *to be above, i. e. to slight, not to mind or notice*: i. habere alqd, Gell.; App.: — *With inf.*: i. habere discere, *to despise, contempt*, Gell.]

\*\*IN-SŪPĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-superabilis) I. Prop.: *That cannot be passed or surmounted*: i. transitus, Liv. 21, 23: — i. via. II. Fig.: *Unconquerable, insurmountable, that cannot be overcome*: i. genus bello, Virg. Æ. 4, 40: — i. valetudo, *incurable*, Plin. E.: — i. fatum, *unavoidable, inevitable*, Ov.: — i. necessitas fati, *irresistible*, Gell.

[IN-SŪPĒRĀBĪLITER. adv. *Unconquerably*, August.]

[IN-SŪPĒRĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-supero) *Unconquered, unconquerable*, LL.]

\*\*IN-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum. 3. (1. in-surgo) *To rise, raise one's self, to get up*. I. Prop. A) 1) *Of men or animals: si forte prolapsus est, attolli et i. haud licitum, to allow himself to be lifted up and rise*, Tac. G. 39, 8. [2] Esp.: *To raise one's self for the sake of performing any thing with more vigour*. a) *Of combatants, in fetching a blow*: ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem, altior insurgens, *raising himself higher*, Virg. Æ. 12, 902: — *ostendit dextram insurgens (raising himself)*, Entellus et alte extulit se (*etched a wide compass*), id.: — *hence*, b) *Of a serpent: arduus insurgens, rising high*, id.: — *sibilat insurgens capiti... serpens*, Sil. 2) *Of rowers: To rise before making a stroke with the oar, for the sake of adding to its force: insurgite remis, ply your oars vigorously, row hard*, Virg. Æ. 5, 189: — i. transtris, V. Fl. 3) *With an acc.: i. jugum, to climb, mount*, App. B) Meton.: *Of inanimate subjects: To rise*. [1] *Of the darkness produced by a cloud of dust: hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem prospiciunt Teucrici ac tenebras i. campis, night ascending or spreading over the fields*, Virg. Æ. 9, 34.] 2) *Of localities, etc.: pone tergum insurgebat silva*, Tac. A. 2, 16: — *acuta silex spelunca dorso insurgens*, Virg.: — *crista niti insurgens cono*, Sil. [3] *Of the wind: To rise: aquilo in surgit*, Hor. E. 10, 7: — *fremitus i. opertos*, V. Fl.]

II. Fig. A) *Of persons: To rise, increase, grow in power: Cæsar paulatim i.*, Tac. A. 1, 2: — *Romanas opes i.*, id. B) *Of poetical or oratorical style: To become sublime: Horatius insurgit aliquando*, Quint. 10, 1, 96: — *insurgit mens, id.: — insurgit oratio, id.* C) *Of effort or energy: To rise for or against any thing*. 1) *In a good sense: invigilare publicis utilitatibus et i., to take pains about any thing*, Plin. Pan. 66, 2. [2] *In a bad sense: To rise against anybody or any thing: i. regnis*, Ov. M. 9, 444: — *sævior in miseros fatis Delius insurgit, shows itself, proceeds against, Stat.*

[IN-SUSCEPTUS, a, um. (2. in-suscipio) *Not taken upon one's self*, Auct. Consol. ad Liv.]

[IN-SUSTENTĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-sustento) *Unbearable*, Lact.]

[IN-SŪSŪRRĀTŌ, ōnis. f. *A whispering to, Capitol.*

IN-SŪSURRO, i. (1. in-susurro) *To whisper in or into*. I. Prop.: i. alcuī, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36: — i. in aures: — i. ad aurem, *into one's ear*: — i. alcuī cantilenam. II. Meton.: *Favonius insusurrat, whispers to us, i. e. reminds us*, Cic. Ac. 2, 48.

[IN-SŪTĪCIUS, a, um. (insuo) *Fit for sewing any thing up in*: i. asinus. App.]

\*\*IN-TĀBESCO, būi. 3. (1. in-tabesco) *To waste or melt away by degrees, to consume, pine away*: *cera igni intabescit*, Ov. M. 3, 487: — *intabescit glans medio cælo, id.: — vitis intabescit, dies, withers*, Col.: — *Of persons: i. dolori, to pine away, die with grief*, Sen. Cons. ad Pol. 24: — [Poet.: *of envy (personified): intabescit videndo*, Ov. M. 2, 780.]

[IN-TACTĪLIS, e. (2. in-tactilis) *That cannot be touched, not tangible*, Lucr. 1, 438.]

\*\*1. IN-TACTUS, a, um. (2. in-tango) I. Prop. A) *Untouched*: i. nix, *not melted away, i. e. of former years*, Liv.: — i. regio, *unhurt (by war)*, Curt.: — *thus, ab alieno imperio i.*, Just.: — i. cervix juvenæ, *untouched by the yoke*, Virg.: — i. homo, *uninjured*, Liv.: — i. Britannus, *unvanquished*, Hor.: — i. Pallas, *virgin, chaste*, Virg.: — *and thus, intactior omni Sabinā, more chaste than*, Juv.: — *bellum i. trahi, without doing any thing for its continuance, or for putting an end to it*, Sall.: — *intactis assidere muris, without attacking them*, Liv.: — i. profugit, *uninjured*, Sall.: — *integri i. que fugerunt*, Liv.: — *intactum alqm inviolatumque dimittere, id.* B) Esp.: *intactus alqa re, intact, untouched, free from*: *intactus infamiā*, Liv. 38, 51: — i. cupiditate, id.: — i. religione, id.: — i. superstitione, Tac. II. Fig.: *Untouched, not treated of, untrod*: i. carmen, Hor. S. 1, 6, 66: — *nova intactaque ratione*, Plin.: — i. saltus, *not celebrated by song*, Virg.

[2. IN-TACTUS, ūs. m. (2. in-tactus) *The property of not being perceived by the touch, intangibility*, Lucr. 1, 455.]

[IN-TĀMINĀTUS, a, um. (2. in- and the obsol. tamino, whence contaminatio) *Uncontaminated, undefiled*: i. honores, Hor. O. 3, 2, 18: — i. virgo, Inscr.]

[IN-TARDO. 1. (1. in-tardo) *To abide, linger*, C. Aur.: — *Part. pass. subet.*: *intardata corporibus emovere, id.*

\*\*1. IN-TECTUS, a, um. (2. in-tectus) I. Prop.: *Uncovered*: pedes i., Tac. A. 2, 59: — i. corpus, id.: — *Of persons: i. homo, id.* II. Fig.: *Frank, open-hearted, candid (obsecutus)*, Tac. A. 4, 1, 2.

2. INTECTUS, a, um. part. of intego.

\*INTĒGELLUS, a, um. demin. (integer) *Tolerably uninjured or uncorrupt*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10; Catull.

INTĒGER, gra, grum. (prop., intāger, from 2. in and tago for tango, to touch) *Untouched, whole*. I. Prop. A) *Uninjured, not wounded, unhurt, not violated; unchanged, that remains entire or in its original condition*: [saucius, vulnere affectus, truncus], Cic.; Cæs.: — *with intactus*, Liv.: — *integros pro saucius arcescere*, Sall.: — *ex integris truncos (infantes) gigni*, Plin.: — *cecidit Cetheus i., un mutilated*, Juv.: — [i. nasus, id.: — i. aper, *fresh, as opposed to 'intatus'*, Hor.] B) *Undiminished, whole*: *subicæ, quarum pars inferior i. remanebat, remained quite whole*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 35: — *recens et i. malum, a fresh and whole apple*, Suet.: — *sedes i. [sedes vitiosæ]*, Ulp. Dig.: — *Esp. of property: Whole, full, undiminished, unimpaired, not reduced: i. opes [opp. accies]*, Hor.: — *integris patrimoniis exsulare*, Suet.: — i. fortuna [afflicta f.] C) *Unimpaired, in energy or power; not tired or exhausted, fresh, vigorous, in full strength* [fessus, defessus, fatigatus, affectus] 1) *Of living beings; especially of soldiers*, Cæs.: — *integrior exercitus*, Nep.: — i. a labore, Cæs.: — *Romanus i. satiatuque somno productus in aciem*, Liv.: — i. in voce, *that has full power or strength of voice*, Auct. ad Her. 2) *Of the body, etc.: integris corporibus animisque fessos adorti*, Liv.: — *diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi prælio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant*, Cæs.: — *integerrimas vires militi servabat*, Liv. D) *Untouched, unpolluted, undefiled, spotless; pure, virgin, chaste*: i. filia, Plaut.: — i. virgo, Catull.: — *virgo ab se i. siet, Ter.: — liberos conjuges suas integras ab istius petulantia conservare, undefiled*. E) 1) *Uninjured (as to health), in full or perfect health, quite sound and healthy, quite well, blooming*: si i. futurus esset æger, Cels. 3, 4: — *Hence, lively, not crammed with food [conustus cibo vinoque]*, Cic. Div. 1, 29. \*\*2) *Of the*

body, etc.; sound, healthy, uncorrupted [*corruptus*, *vitiatus*]: i. corpus, Cels. 3, 4:—i. caput, id.:—corpora sana et integri sanguinis, Quint.:—si sanguis crassus et niger est, *vitiatus* est; si rubet et pellucet, i. est, Cels. 3) *Of health and age*; *Blooming*: i. valetudo, Cic. Fin. 2, 20:—i. ætas, Ter.; Suet.:—integrâ ætate ac valetudine, in the prime of his life and health, id.:—i. ævi or ævo, in the prime of his age, Virg.; Albinov.:—i. annorum, Stat. F) 1) *Undiminished as to its original property, full, whole, fresh, of bodily and external circumstances or conditions*: integram famem ad ovum affero, I come with a full appetite (so as to commence with the first dish, i. e. the egg), Cic. Fam. 9, 20:—illud principium novi et integri laboris, thus the work began again from its commencement, Liv.:—rursus tamquam ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, a new war, Sall.:—i. causa, a fresh excuse or pretext, Ter.:—Hence, de integro, quite afresh, quite anew, or from the beginning, Cic. Cluent. 60; for which, ab integro, and ex integro, Suet. 2) *A Law t. t.*: alqm or alqd in integrum restituere, to place again in its former state or condition, Cic. Cluent. 36; Cæs.:—in integrum restituere damnatum:—in integrum restituere prædâ:—in integrum restituere civitatem, Just. II. *Mentally and morally*. A) 1) *In its original state, undecided, undetermined*: ut uti possum causâ hac integrâ, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5:—causam integram aloui reservare:—re integrâ:—non scilicet re integrâ, sed certe minus *infractâ*:—iudicium integrâ re, an *perditâ* fieri:—in integro mihi res est, or est (mihi) integrum, I am not yet tied down, it is yet in my power, I am still at liberty; and thus, ut id i. jam non esset:—integrum dare, to give free or unlimited power or control, Cic. Part. 38:—Hence, 2) *Of one who is a novice in any thing*; *Fresh, raw*: rudem me et integrum discipulum me accipe, Cic. N. D. 3, 3:—populi suffragiis i., Sall. Fr.:—i. urbis, unacquainted with the ways of the town, V. Fl. B) *Morally or intellectually sound, healthy, or unimpaired; vigorous, reasonable, without passion, unbiassed, free from prejudice, uncorrupted, without blemish, spotless, pure, irreproachable, virtuous*: i. mentis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 65:—i. animi, id.:—i. mens, id.:—adhuc i., not yet beguiled by love, id.:—integris animis, of unprejudiced minds, Tac.:—integrum se servare, impartial, Cic. Att. 7, 26:—i. laudo, disinterested, Hor.:—i. iudicium, Tac.:—i. consultatio, id.:—i. et sinceri [*imbuti Romanis delinimentis*], Liv.:—i. ingenium, Sall.:—bona i. que natura, Tac.:—se integros castosque conservare:—i. homo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3:—i. testis:—nemo integrior:—i. vitæ, of a blameless life, Hor.:—i. a conjuratione, innocent of the conspiracy, Tac.:—quo facilius ab integris *sumptuosos* discerneret, of good stewards or housekeepers, Curt.:—vita integerrima, Cic. Pl. 1.

\*IN-TĒGO, xi, etum. 3. (1. in-tego) *To cover, to lay over*: i. (turres) coriis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 22.

[INTEGRASCO, 3re. (integer) *To renew itself*: malum integrascit, begins anew, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 5.]

[INTEGRĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A renewal, restoring*: i. amoris, Ter. Andr. 3, 23; Symm.]

[INTEGRĀTOR, ōris. m. *A renewer, restorer*, Tert.]

INTEGRE. adv. *Unimpairedly*. I. *Of style*; *Uncorruptly, correctly, purely*: i. dicere, Cic. Opt. gen. 4:—i. loqui, Gell.:—i. scribere, id. II. *Mentally and morally*. A) *Without bias, impartially*: i. iudicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9:—i. sordem atque avaritiam alcjs mutare, Tac. B) *Irreproachably, disinterestedly*: in privatorum periculis caste i. que versari, Cic. de I. P. 1:—ubi i. sancteque egit, Tac.:—i. Africam integerrime administrare, Suet.

INTEGRĪTAS, ātis. f. (integer) *The unimpaired condition of a thing*. I. *Physical*. A) 1) *Entireness, completeness*: i. corporis, Cic. Fin. 2, 11:—i. unguiculorum:—integritatis testes mihi desunt, Phædr. [2] *Meton* *The whole, entire* [*spar*], Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, p. 171, ed. Bip.] B) *Correctness, uncorruptness, purity*: i. sermonis Latini, Cic. Brut. 35. C) *Vigour, freshness (of mind and sentiment)*, Cic. Ac. 2, 17.

D) *Sound or unimpaired condition of a thing*: i. valetudinis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34:—i. mentis, Labeo Dig.:—*Absol*: health, Cels. 3, 3. II. *Moral*: *Irreproachableness, honesty, probity, innocence, disinterestedness*, [*fraus*]: i. mulieris, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25:—i. et continentia:—i. vitæ.

[INTEGRĪTUDO, inis. f. for integritas. (integer) *Uncorruptness*: i. animi, honesty, integrity, Traj. ap. Ulp. Dig.]

INTEGRO. (1. integer) \*\*I. A) *To restore, heal*: i. artus in pravum elapsos, Tac. H. 4, 51. [B] 1) *To supply*: amnes integrant mare, Lucr. 1, 1031. \*\*2) *To renew, begin again*: i. lacrimas, Liv. 1, 29:—i. seditionem, id.:—i. pugnam, id.:—i. carmen, Virg. \*\*II. *To recreate (mentally), to refresh*: animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17:—modicis honestisque inter bibendum remissionibus refici i. que animos ad, Gell.

INTEGŪMENTUM, i. n. (integer) \*\*I. *Prop*. A) *A covering, envelope, e. g. of a statue*, Liv. 40, 59, 8. [B] *Meton*: *A cover, i. e. protection*: illius sum i. corporis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 19. II. *Fig*: i. dissimulationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 86:—i. flagitiorum.

\*INTELLECTĪO, ōnis. f. (intelligo) *An understanding (of a whole by a given part); rhet. synecdoche*, Auct. ad Her. 4, 33.

[INTELLECTOR, ōris. m. (intelligo) *One who understands*, August.]

[INTELLECTŪALIS, e. (intellectus) *Of or belonging to the understanding, intellectual*: i. philosophia, App.]

[INTELLECTŪALITAS, ātis. f. for intellectus, Tert.]

\*\*1. INTELLECTUS, ūs. m. (intelligo) I. *Prop*. A) *An understanding, perceiving, seeing, insight into a thing*: elephantis est i. patrii sermonis, they understand it, Plin. 8, 1, 1:—intellectum habere, to be understood, Tac.:—carere intellectu, to be unintelligible, Quint.:—i. in cortice peritis, the bark is the criterion for connoisseurs, Plin. B) *Meton*: *A discerning by the senses, perception, sense*: i. saporum, id. 11, 37, 65:—i. acrimonias, id.:—i. Corinthiorum, knowledge, Vell. II. *Fig*. A) *Reason, i. e. the faculty of understanding*, Sen. E. 120. B) *Meaning, signification, of a word*: duplex eorum (verborum) i. est, Quint. 1, 4, 2.

2. INTELLECTUS, a, um. part. of intelligo.

INTELLĪGENS, tis. I. Part. of intelligo. II. *Adj*: *Intelligent, sensible, acute*: i. vir, Cic. Fin. 3, 5:—homo ingeniosus atque i., a connoisseur, man of taste:—*With genit*: i. cuiusvis generis ejus, Cic. Fin. 2, 20:—i. immimentium, Tac.:—i. in rebus.—*Meton*: i. iudicium:—*Subst*: *A connoisseur (one acquainted with the fine arts, and with matters of taste)*, Cic. Brut. 49.

\*INTELLĪGENTER. adv. *With judgement or understanding, intelligently*: ut amice, ut i., ut attente audiamur, Cic. Part. 8, 28:—i. lectitare, Plin. E. 5, 16, 3.

INTELLĪGENTĪA, æ. f. (intelligo) I. *Discernment, penetration, understanding, knowledge*, Cic. R. Am. 7:—habere intelligentiam ruris:—i. in gustu et odoratu. II. *Meton*. A) *Gen*: *Intellect, power of mental comprehension, understanding*, Cic. Inv. 2, 53:—i. communis, common (good) sense. B) *Esp*. 1) *Acquaintance with objects of art acquired by judgement or reasoning; exercise of the mind on such objects; art, taste*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21. 2) *Idea, notion, knowledge*: i. animi, of the soul or mind, Tusc. 1, 22.

\*INTELLĪGĪBĪLIS, e. (intelligo) I. *That can be understood by reason; conceivable, comprehensible*, Sen. E. 124; August. [II. *That affects the senses, or is perceived by them*, Macr.]

[INTELLĪGĪBĪLITER. adv. *In such a manner as to be intellectually perceived, intelligibly*, August.]

INTELLĪGO, exi, ectum. 3. (inter-lego) I. *To understand, comprehend, have an insight into; have a*

*knowledge, notion, or idea of any thing*: i. alqd, Cic. Att. 8, 12: — difficile intellectu est, Nep.: — facile intellectu est, quam, id.: — i. magna ex parvis: — de gestu intelligo, quid respondeas: — intellexi ex tuis literis, te audisse: — acriter intelligens, that has an acute understanding. II. *To see, perceive or observe with the understanding*: videre atque i., Cic. Fam. 6, 5: — propositio ex se intelligitur, is clear by itself, is self-evident: — also of philosophers, non intelligendi solum, sed etiam dicendi auctor, a great master both in reasoning and in delivery. — Also, to perceive with the senses: i. ignes, Ov. M. 8, 456: — i. vestigia alcjs, Plin.: — ex quo intelligitur, hence we see, or from this it is evident, Cic. Off. 1, 4: — Hence, [A] Intellexisse, to know: intellexin? Ter.] B) *Volo intelligi, I give to understand*, Cic. Pis. 30.

**INTEMĒLĪ** (Intimēlī), ōrum. m. plur. *A tribe of the Ligures*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: — Intemelii Ligures, Liv. 40, 41, 6.

**INTEMĒLIUM**, ū. n. *The chief town of the Intemelii, on the coast of Liguria, now Ventimiglia*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17; Tac.: — Albium I., Plin. 3, 5, 7.

[**IN-TĒMĒRĀBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-temero) *Inviolable*, Claud. Mam.] [**IN-TĒMĒRANDUS**, a, um. (2. in-temero) *That cannot be or is not to be violated or profaned*: i. templa, V. Fl. 5, 642.]

[**IN-TĒMĒRĀTE**. adv. *Incorruptly*, Cod. Th.] \*\***IN-TĒMĒRĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-temero) *Undeified, inviolate, pure*: i. fides, Virg. A. 2, 143: — munera i., pure wine, id.; Tac.: — [Comp., M. Cap.]

[**IN-TĒMĒRĀBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-tempero) *Not to be moderated*, C. Aur.]

**IN-TEMPĒRANS**, tis. (2. in-temperans) *That cannot govern himself; without moderation, unrestrained, intemperate, rash*: i. homo, Cic. Ac. 1, 1: — fui paullo intemperantior fortasse quam debui, I ought perhaps to have displayed rather more moderation: — i. ferus, Sen.: — i. animus, Liv.: — Esp. profligate, debauched: viri i., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: — intemperantissimæ pecudis cœnum, of Piso.

**INTEMPĒRANTER**. adv. *Without moderation, intemperately, immoderately*, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: — Comp., intemperantius, Cic. Phil. 5, 8; Liv.: — [Sup., intemperantissime, App.]

**INTEMPĒRANTĪA**, æ. f. (intemperans) \*\*I. Prop.: *Immoderate quality or property, intemperateness*: i. cœli, inclemency, Col.; Sen. II. Fig.: *Want of moderation, intemperance, immoderation; hence, of the behaviour of superiors towards their inferiors, undue or assuming manners, haughtiness, arrogance* [æquitas]; of the behaviour of inferiors towards their superiors, insubordination, impudence, unruliness [obtemperantia], Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: — i. Pausaniæ, Nep.: — In speaking, Tac.: — With genit.: i. libidinum, Cic. Off. 1, 34: — i. risus, Plin.: — i. linguæ, Tac.

\***INTEMPĒRATE**. adv. *Immoderately, without moderation*: i. vivere, Cic. Un. 12.

\***IN-TEMPĒRĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-tempero) [I. Unmixed: i. vinum, C. Aur.] II. *Immoderate*: i. benevolentia, Cic. Læl. 20: — Comp., ap. Sen.

[**INTEMPĒRĪÆ**, ārum. f. plur. for intemperies. *Intemperateness, inclemency, of weather*, Cat. R. R. 141, 2: — Fig.: quæ te i. tenent? What possesses you? are you crazy? Plaut.: — intemperiarum negotiorumque pleni, disturbances, Gell.]

\***IN-TEMPĒRĪES**, ēi. f. (2. in-temperies) *Intemperate property or quality, intemperateness*. \*\*I. Prop.: *Of the weather*: i. solis aut anni, too great heat of the sun, or unseasonable weather, Col. 11, 2, 6, 7: — i. cœli, unhealthy weather Liv.: — i. aquarum, immoderate rains, id.: — [i., dyscrasy (see DYSCRASIA), NL.] II. Fig. A) *Calamity, misfortune*: i. in nostram advenit domum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 3. B) 1) *Intemperance*: i. ebrietatis, Just. 12, 13. 2) *Meton.*: *Want of moderation, intemperate behaviour*: i. amicis, Cic. Att. 4, 6: — i. mulierum, Gell.: — i. cohortum, Tac.

**IN-TEMPESTIVE**. adv. *Out of season, unseasonably*: i. accedere, Cic. Off. 1, 25: — i. adire ad alqm.

[**INTEMPESTIVITAS**, ātis. f. (intempestivus) *Unseasonableness*, Gell. 3, 16]

[**IN-TEMPESTIVITER**. adv. (intempestivus) *Unseasonably*, Gell. 4, 21, in the title.]

**IN-TEMPESTIVUS**, a, um. (2. in-tempestivus) I. A) *Unseasonable, untimely, inconvenient*: i. epistola, Cic. Att. 4, 14: — i. amicitia: — i. cupido, Ov.: — i. timor, id.: — [Comp., intempestivus, V. Max.] \*\*B) *Unbefitting, improper*: i. honor, Tac.: — i. convivium, Curt.; Suet. \*\*II. Act.: *That acts or does a thing at a wrong time or unseasonably*: anseres clangore intempestivi, that made a noise at a wrong or unseasonable time, Plin. 18, 33, 87.

**IN-TEMPESTUS**, a, um. (2. in-tempestus) I. *Unseasonable, unfavourable, as to time*: i. nox, the silent night not divided into periods by the labours of men, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: — [Personified: Nox i. (dismal Night), the mother of the Furies, Virg. A. 12, 846.] II. *Unfavourable, as to weather*. A) *Unwholesome, unhealthy*: i. Gravisca, Virg. A. 10, 184. B) *Stormy, tempestuous*: i. tonans, Stat. Th. 2, 154.]

[**IN-TEMPĒRĀLIS**, e. (2. in-temporalis) I. *Without time, i. e. eternal*, App.; Prud. II. *Untimely, unseasonable*: i. cibus, C. Aur.: — i. somnus, id.]

[**IN-TEMPĒRĀLĪTAS**, ātis. f. (intemporalis) *Unseasonableness*: i. somni, C. Aur.]

[**IN-TEMPĒRĀLITER**. adv. *Unseasonably*, C. Aur.]

**INTENDĪTUS**, a, um. for intentus, Front.

**IN-TENDO**, di, sum and tum. 3. (1. in-tendo) *To stretch out, extend, spread out*. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) a) I. cutem, Plin. 8, 35, 53: — i. dextram ad statuum, Cic.: — i. brachia remis, Virg.: — i. arcum, id.: — i. chordas: — i. corpus: — i. fauces, to stretch, strain, exert: — hence, i. tabernacula velis, to pitch. \*\*b) *Meton.*: *To furnish with any thing by stretching or straining*: i. sellam loris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: — i. citharam nervis, id., to string: — i. brachia tergo, to wrap round with the cestus, Virg.: — i. collo, id. \*\*2) *Esp.*: *To stretch out against any one in a threatening manner*: i. telum in jugulum, Plin. E. 3, 9, 21: — stans telo intento, with a drawn sword, Liv.: — i. hastas, id.: — i. ictus, Tac. B) *Meton.* \*\*1) *To stretch, lay, or join to or upon any thing, to put upon*: i. vincula stupea collo, Virg. A. 2, 237: — i. folia scarificationi, Col. 2) *To direct to a place, turn or bend towards*: i. aciem acrem in omnes partes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: — i. sagittam, to discharge (from the bow), Virg. \*\*3) *To spread, stretch, increase, magnify, raise, extend*: se intenditibus tenebris, the darkness increasing, Liv. 1, 57: — nox interdiu visa intendi, id.: — i. alimentorum pretia, Tac.: — i. formidinem, id.: — i. leges, to make more severe, Plin. E.: — i. syllabam, to pronounce long, Gell.: — id, quod supra consuetudinem intenditur, Cels. II. Fig. A) Gen.: i. animum, to stretch, exert, Cic. Ac. 2, 15; Liv.; Sall.; Plin.: — thus, i. ingenium, Sall.: — i. se ad firmitatem, to brace one's self for a new display of energy. B) *Esp.* 1) *Of motion to a place; To direct*: incerti quam in partem intenderent iter, Liv. 10, 3, 13: — i. iter in Italiam, id.: — hence (se) i. or intendi in locum, to direct one's way or course to a place, to go, move, march to a place: quacumque se intendisset, Liv. 4, 19: — in quam se injiciens animus et intendens ita late longeque peregrinatur: — quo intendit: — quo intendam? which way am I to turn? Ter. 2) a) *To direct one's thoughts or mind to any thing*: i. animum ad alqd, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3; Sall.; Liv.: — i. animum in regnum alcjs, Sall.: — i. animum studiis, Hor.: — i. cogitationes ad alqd, Liv.: — i. considerationem in alqd. b) *Se i. in alqd, and simply i. ad alqd or alcu rei, to direct or turn one's attention to any thing, to mind, notice, be intent on*: i. in rem, Quint. 4, 1, 39: — i. in tribunatum, Cael. ap. Cic.: — quo te dicis i.: — i. ad nuptias, Just.: — ita, quocumque intenderat, res adversæ erant, Sall.: — i. libro, Plin. E. \*\*c) *With an acc. or inf. of the aim or object; To*

*undertake any thing with zeal or earnestness, to have any thing in view, intend, purpose, endeavour or exert one's self:* i. longiorem fugam, Liv. 7, 37: — i. fugere, id.: — i. persequi, id.: — i. ducere, id.: — in potestatem redigere animo intendit, Tac. 3) *To threaten with any thing, to endeavour to afflict with (any thing bad), to bring upon:* i. fallaciam in alqm, to practise deceit, deceive anybody, Ter.: — i. alcuī litem, to involve in a law-suit, Cic. de Or. 1, 10: — i. alcuī periculum, or i. periculum in alqm, to endeavour to expose to danger: i. alcuī actionem perduellionis, to prepare or bring an action against any one. 4) *To maintain, assert (in the face of opposition), with acc. and inf:* hunc se intendit esse, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 19: — lupus i. cepit, se oportere... facere: — *Absol.*: quomodo nunc intendit, Cic. Qu. 29.

**\*\*INTENSIO, ōnis. f. (intendo) An extension, expansion:** i. aeris, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 2.

**\*\*INTENTATIO, ōnis. f. I. Prop.: A stretching (one's hands) out against or after any thing:** ne oculi ad intentionem subitam digitorum (a threatening to thrust the fingers into anybody's eyes) comprimentur, Sen. de Ira, 2, 4, 2. [II. Fig.: A threatening: i. criminum, Tert.]

**\*1. IN-TENTATUS, a, um. (2. intento) Untried, attempted, untouched:** nil intentatum nostri liquere poetae, Hor. A. P. 285: — i. iter, Tac.

**2. IN-TENTATUS, a, um. part. of intento.**

**\*\*INTENTE. adv. I. Intently, very attentively:** i. audire, Quint. 2, 13: — [exspectare intensissime, Lampr.]

**II. With earnestness, with all one's power, with great effort or exertion:** intensius bellum apparare, Liv. 8, 1: — i. se excusare, Tac.: — i. pronunciare, Plin. E.

**INTENTIO, ōnis. f. (intendo) I. Prop. A) A stretching out, straining:** i. corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10: — i. nervorum, Col. **\*\*B) Meton.: Intensity, vehemence:** i. doloris, Sen. E. 78: — i. febris, Cels. **II. Fig. A) 1) Exertion, endeavour, effort:** i. animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: — haec i. tua, ut libenter revoces, Plin. Pan.: — *Hence*, **\*\*2) Carefulness, care:** i. rei familiaris obeundae, Plin. E. 1, 3: — i. rerum, Quint.: — i. operis destinati, id. **\*\*3) A directing of the mind to an object; hence, a) Application, attention:** i. iudicis, Quint. 4, 1, 38: — i. auditorum, Plin. E.: — *With genit. obj.*: i. lusus, to the game, Liv. 4, 17. **b) A purpose, design, intention:** haec i. tua, Plin. Pan. 78. **B) A charge or accusation before a court** [depulsio], Cic. Inv. 1, 10; Quint.: — i. facti [perdere intentionem, to lose one's cause, to have it thrown out of court, ML.] **\*\*C) The first or major premiss in a syllogism**, Quint. 5; 24, 6.

**INTENTO. 1. intens. (intendo) \*\*1. To stretch out, to turn or direct to a given point:** i. manus ad sidera, Petr. 122: — i. oculos in alqm, id. **II. Esp. A) Prop.: To hold out or direct towards anybody in a threatening manner:** i. manus in Appiam, Liv. 3, 47: — i. alcuī, Hirt.: — i. alcuī volumen, to present or hold out (with a threat), Cic.: — i. sicam alcuī, to half draw: — i. ardentem facies. **\*B) Fig. \*\*1) To threaten with any thing, hold out in a threatening manner, to endeavour to bring any thing against or upon anybody, or to inflict any thing bad or hurtful:** i. arma Latinis, to threaten with war, Liv. 6, 27: — i. alcuī mortem, Virg.: — *and thus*, periculum intentatur ab alga re, is at hand, portends, Quint.: — i. verbera, Just.: — i. terrorem alcuī, Tac. **2) Esp.: To threaten anybody with an action or suit at law, to bring an action or accusation against:** i. crimen invicem, Quint. 3, 10, 4: — *Absol.*: quasi intentantis loco, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 125.

**1. INTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of intendo. II. Adj. A) Prop. 1) Bent, stretched, strained:** i. arcus, Cic.: — i. oculi. **\*\*2) Meton.: Intense, violent, strong:** i. febris, Cels. 3, 18: — impetus intentior, Sen. **B) Fig. 1) Fixed, bent, full of expectation:** animus i., Cic. Phil. 11, 9: — *Hence*, a) I. in, ad, or adversus alqd, or with dat.: Intent upon, waiting for,

*attentive, watching any thing attentively:* i. in omnem occasionem, Liv. 2, 11: — *intention ad parendum*, id.: — i. ad certamen, id.: — i. ad alqd, Cæs.: — i. ad id tantum, id.: — i. adversus omnes motus Philippi, id.: — *intentiones utrimque custodiæ, both parties were more on their guard*, id.: — *mens i. malis, inclined or prone to evil*, Ov.: — *\*\*With quam:* i., quam mox signum daretur, Liv. 5, 45: — *\*\*With sive... sive:* i., sive Etruria se interim, sive Latini aut Hernici moverint, watching, id. 6, 6. **\*\*b) I. alcuī rei or alga re, bent upon, intently occupied with: i. operi agri, id.: — i. servilibus officiis, Sall.: — alqd negotio i., id. **\*\*2) Meton.: Strict, careful, accurate, punctual:** intensissima cura, Liv. 25, 22: — i. silentia, V. Fl.**

**\*2. INTENTUS, ūs. m. (intendo) A stretching out:** i. palmarum, Cic. Sest. 55, 117.

[IN-TĒPĒO, ūi. 2. (1. in-tepeo) To be lukewarm, Prop. 4, 1, 124; Stat.]

**\*\*INTĒPESCO, ūi. 3. inch. (intepeo) To become lukewarm. I. Prop.: intepescit cibus, Sen. E. 78: — intepescit annus, Col.: — intepuere comæ, Ov. **II. Fig.: To cool:** paulatim intepescente sævitia, Petr. 94.**

**INTER. prep. with acc. (placed after the acc., si quos i., Cic.: it is also placed between two acc., Fæstulas i. Arretumque, Liv.: transposed, desine i. ludere virgines, Hor.; i. errem nuda leones, id.) (in and the adverbial ending ter) Between, among, in the midst of, surrounded by, etc. I. Of space: mons est i. Sequanos et Helvetios, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2: — erat i. ceteram planitiem mons saxeus, Sall.: — i. Eubæam continentemque cum classariis regis confligit, Nep.: — ager Tarquiniorum, qui i. urbem ac Tiberim fuit, Liv.: — moror i. aras, templa, Cic.: — assequitur i. lucos hominem: — insula i. vada sita, Tac.: — i. vicus aut i. vias manere, on the roads, in the streets, Suet.: — i. signa atque vexilla, surrounded by, id.: — denoting the being among a crowd: quum i. homines esset, Cic. R. Am. 28: — i. multos saucios consul relictus, Liv.: — i. multitudinem sociorum Italici generis... tres Campani equites erant, id.: — unus eminet i. omnes in omni genere dicendi: — i. alia prodigia et carnem pluit, Liv.: — *Denoting a place of abode:* i. falcarios, with the scythe-makers, i. e. in their street, Cic. Cat. 1, 4: — i. lignarios, with the wood-dealers, i. e. in the Wood-dealers' Street: — *\*\*Denoting motion; Between, among, towards:* te magna i. præmia ducet, Virg. Æ. 12, 437: — i. densas fagos assidue veniebat, id.: — i. stationes hostium emissi, Liv. **II. Of time. A) Denoting two points of time between which any thing occurs; Between:** aut dies quadraginta i. binos ludos tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: — luce i. horam tertiam et quartam tenebræ obortæ fuerant, Liv.: — facito i. nonas et idus Martias, Col.: — i. Lavinium et Albam Longam coloniam deducam triginta fere interfuerit anni, Liv. **B) Denoting a space of time within which any thing occurs; During, in the course of, within:** Frusinone i. noctem lux orta, Liv. 32, 29: — i. ipsum pugnae tempus, id.: — quum i. omne tempus pater spectaculo esset, id.: — i. tot annos ne interpellavit quidem Quintium, Cic. de I. P. 23: — *Also, of actions or events regarded as occurring in a certain space of time; During, whilst, at, by:* i. illud negotium, whilst it was going on, or at, Plaut.: — i. hunc tumultum, Liv. 1, 41: — i. prælium, id.: — i. dimicationem, id.: — Casilinum i. colloquia cunctationemque captum est, id.: — hæc i. conam Tironi dictavi, at table or dinner: — canit i. opus, at the work, or whilst at work, Tibull.: — *\*\*With a gerund or gerundive; Whilst, at:* i. agendum, Virg. E. 9, 24: — i. bibendum, Just.: — i. canendum, Suet.: — i. ludendum, at the game, whilst at play, Quint.: — i. rem agendam, Plaut. **III. Also in other connections. A) Denoting circumstances, conjunctures, etc. under which any thing takes place; At, by, during, etc.: i. verbera et cruciatus, Liv.: — i. fagos pugnaeque consilium oppressi, id.: — i. tanta vitia imbecilla ætas... tenebatur, was kept in check by so great vices, Sall.: — nobis i. has turbas (at, notwithstanding) senatus tamen frequens flagitavit triumphum: — minari i. jocum, whilst carrying on a joke, Suet.: — i. ambiguos, quis, etc., whilst hesitating, which****

of them, Tac.: — hęc parata atque decreta, whilst these preparations were being made (or going on), Sall. B) Denoting an order, rank, class, or number: 1) Among which any one appears or shows himself in a certain character: feroces et inquieti i. socios, ignavi et imbelles i. hostes erant, Liv.: — potens vir i. sui corporis homines: — adolescens i. suos et honestus et nobilis: — in oratoribus admirabile est quantum i. omnes unus excellat, Cic. de Or. 2: — i. primores, Liv.: — Iris Africana amplissima i. omnes, Plin.: — And so also with comparatives or superlatives (instead of a partitive genitive): quę celebrior i. ceteras ac nobilior habetur, Lact.: honestissimus i. suos numerabatur: — peritissimus i. duces artium belli, Curt. \*\*) Denoting a class among which anybody is to be numbered: i. philosophos reddendus est, Quint.: — i. patres lectus, Liv.: — i. patricios allecti, Suet. \*\*) C) Denoting distribution; Among: i. viginti viros agrum Campanum plebi lege Julię divisit, Suet. Oct. 4. D) Denoting the parties or objects among which a choice is to be made; Between, among: i. Marcellos et Claudios patricios judicare: — i. has sententias dijudicare: — i. diversas opiniones difficilis est electio, Quint.: — i. duas leges quęrere, id. E) Denoting objects between which a difference has place: nihil interest i. te et quadrupedem: — multa sunt alia, quę i. locum et locum plurimum differunt, in which one place materially differs from another: — sit hoc discrimen i. gratiosos cives atque fortis. \*\*) F) Denoting two properties or inherent qualities between which a species is contained; Between: colorem i. aquilum candidumque, Suet.: — craterites i. chrysolithum et electrum colorem habet, Plin. G) Denoting two circumstances or conditions between which one finds one's self placed; Between: i. metum et iram cunctatus, Tac.: — bellum i. et pacem dubitabant: — anceps crimen est inter retinentem et exigentem, Curt. H) Of persons between whom a friendly or hostile relation exists or is to be effected; Between: quę sępissime i. me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur: — pacem i. duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit, Nep.: — amicitiam, nisi i. bonos, esse non posse: — i. quos est contentio, Nep. Milt. 4: — i. fortissimos viros certamen sequante fortunę, Curt.: — i. Hectora ... atque i. Achillem ira fuit capitalis, Hor. I) Followed by or in conjunction with a pronoun denoting reciprocity, in the following and similar instances: i. se, i. nos, i. vos, i. ipsos, one among another, reciprocally, with one another. 1) a) With verbs: amare i. se, Cic. Att. 6, 1; Ter.: — i. se diligere: — i. se aspicere: — i. se colere: — i. se sepelire, Plin.: — i. se consalutare: — nos i. nos complecti: — i. se complecti, Liv.: — timere i. se, Nep.: — quasi nunc non norimus nos i. nos, Ter.: — hoc mirabilis, quod vos i. vos risum tenere possitis: — neque i. se contingant trabes, touch one another, Cęs.: — ne uvę i. se contingerent, Col.: — colloqui i. se, with one another or together: — ludere i. se (nos), Plaut.; Suet.: — i. se cornibus pugnare, Varr.: — i. se repugnare. b) With subst.: ita efficit complexionem atomorum i. se: — non patior, ut cędes civium i. se fiat: — auxerat i. se opinionem, reciprocal esteem, Liv.: — circa quem (tropum) et grammaticis i. ipsos et philosophis pugna est, Quint. \*\*) c) With adj. and adv.: i. se nondum satis noti, Liv.: — i. se inimicos esse, Hyg.: — placide modesteque i. se remp. tractare, with reciprocal feelings of peace and moderation, Sall. 2) I. se, denoting reciprocal relationship in which persons are placed by foreign or external influence: ratio et oratio conciliat homines i. se: — quę res eos in magno diurnoque bello i. se habuit, Sall. 3) I. se, i. ipsos, denoting reciprocal proximity, similitude, or dissimilitude; One another, from one another: Marius colles propinquos i. se occupat, Sall.: — postquam haud procul i. se erant, id.: — duobus locis haud longe i. se castra faciebant, id.: — res i. se similes, Cic.; Quint.: — quamquam et ii ipsi i. se dissimiles fuerunt, Quint.: — pessuma ac diversa i. se mala, Sall.: — diversa causarum i. ipsas conditio, Quint.: — i. se contrarię opiniones, id. IV. Also found in various peculiar phrases and adverbial clauses. A) I. manus auferri, with or upon the hands, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: — hęc villa i. manus meas crevit, under my hands, Sen. B) I. viam, on the road, Cic. Att. 4, 3: — i. vias, the same, Plaut.; Ter. \*\*) C) I. exempla esse, to serve as an example, Tac.;

Sen.: — and thus, i. exempla haberi, Sol. D) I. sicarios, as a murderer, on the charge of assassination: — i. sicarios defendere, Cic. Phil. 2, 4: — i. sicarios accusare: — i. sicarios quęstionem exercere: — iudicium i. sicarios: — \*\*) i. peregrinos, i. e. prętores peregrina, prętores provincias sortiti ... prętores Papirius Maso urbanam, M. Aburius i. peregrinos sortiti sunt, Liv. 41, 15. \*\*) E) I. pauca and (of persons) i. paucos, quite singularly, Liv.: — i. paucos disertus, eloquent as but few are, Quint. \*\*) F) I. cuncta, before, or in preference to all, Hor. E. 1, 18, 96: — i. omnia, the same, Curt. 3, 3, 17: — i. cetera, before every thing, i. e. especially, Liv. 37, 12, 8. \*\*) G) I. hęc for interea, in the mean time, Liv. 1, 29: — i. quę, the same, Cęs.; Tac.: — or i. id, Varr. \*\*) H) I. moras, meanwhile, Plin. E. 9, 13, 20. \*\*) I) I. initia, at the beginning, Cęs. 38: — i. principia, id.: — i. exordia, A. Vict. V. In composition. A) Between, e. g. intercedere, interponere. B) At intervals, here and there, now and then: interęstare, intermittere, intervisere. C) Down, low, to the ground; e. g. interire, interficere. — [Hence, Fr. entre.]

[INTER-ĘSTIMATIO, 6nis. f. Estimation, valuation, Pomp. Dig.]

\*\*INTER-ĘSTUO, are. To boil up or bubble at intervals, or to and fro: frequenter interęstans stomachus, that causes frequent eruptions, Plin. E. 6, 16, 19.

\*\*INTERAMENTA, 6rum. n. plur. The timber of the lower part of a man of war, Liv. 28, 45, 15. (An old reading Inceramenta, 6rum. n. Resin and pitch for coating the planks of a ship.)

INTERAMNA, ę. f. (Ἰντεραμνία) I. A town of Umbria, on the river Nar, surrounded by a canal made from that river; it was the birth-place of the historian Tacitus, and also of the emperor Tacitus; now Terni, Cic. Mil. 17, 46; Tac.

II. A town of Latium on the river Liris; according to some, the modern Terano, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105.

[INTER-AMNĀNUS, ę, um. for interamnus, ę, um. (inter-annis) That is or lies between two rivers: interamnanas terras (al. interamnas), Lampr.]

INTERAMNAS, ętis. (Interamno) Of or belonging to the town Interamna, Liv. — Subst. Interamnatę, ium. m. plur. The inhabitants of Interamna, Cic. Att. 4, 15.

[INTER-AMNUS, ę, um. (inter-annis) That is between two rivers: i. spatium, Sol.]

[INTERĀNĒUS, ę, um. (intra) Interior, inward, internal: i. vomicę, Scrib. Larg.] — \*\*) Subst. InterĀnĒum, i. n. An intestine, gut: procidens i., the rectum, Plin. 32, 9, 33: — Plur.: InterĀnĒę, 6rum. n. The intestines, guts, Plin. 20, 6, 23; Col.

INTER-ĀRESCO, ęre. 3. \*\*) I. Prop.: To become dry, Vitr. 7, 8. \*\*) II. Fig.: To dry up, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14.

[INTER-BĪBO, ęre. 3. To drink up, or away, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22.]

[INTER-BĪTO, ęre. for intereo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47.]

INTER-CĀLĀRIS, e. (intercalo) Of or belonging to, or proper for inserting; intercalary: i. dies, an intercalary day, Plin. 2, 8, 6: — [i. dies, the day on which a fever intermits, NL.] — i. mensis, an intercalary month, Liv.: — calendę i., the first day of an intercalary month, Cic. Qu. 25; Liv.: — i. calendę priores, the first day of the first intercalary month (Julius Cęsar inserted two months): — i. versus, a verse, the last line of which is repeated, Serv. Virg. 8, 21: — \*\*) Meton.: i. annus, an intercalary or leap year, Plin. 2, 47, 48.

\*\*INTERCĀLĀRĪUS, ę, um. for intercalaris. Intercalary: i. mensis, Liv. 37, 59; Suet.: — Absol.: IntercĀlĀrius, ii. m. (sc. mensis) An intercalary month, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52.

\*\*INTERCĀLĀTĪO, 6nis. f. An insertion or intercalation of a month, day, etc., Plin. 2, 47, 47.

INTERCĀLĀTOR, 6ria m. See INTERCALO.

\*\*INTER-CALCO, are. To step between, Col. 12, 43, 10.

INTER-CĀLO. 1. I. Prop.: To proclaim or make known that any thing has been or is to be inserted, to in-

## INTERCAPEDINO

*tercalate*: i. diem, Suet. Cæs. 40: — *Impers.*: intercalatur, any thing (e. g. a day) is inserted: cum scies, Romæ intercalatum sit necne, Cic. Att. 5, 21: — *pugnes*, ne intercaletur: — [dies intercalantes pro intercalares, *intercalary days*, Macr. 1, 13. (An old reading intercalatores.)] \*\*II. *Meton.*: To delay, put off, defer: pœna intercalata, Liv. 9, 9.

[INTERCĀPEDĪNO. 1. (intercapedo) To interrupt, Fulg.]

\*INTER-CĀPEDŌ, inis. f. (inter-capio) An intermission, interval, pause: i. molestiæ, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: — i. jurisdictionis, Suet.: — intercapedinem scribendi facere, to allow an intermission to take place in writing, Cic. Fil. in Cic. E.: — post longam intercapedinem, Suet.: — post intercapedinem temporis, Plin. E.

\*\*INTER-CARDĪNĀTUS, a, um. (inter-cardo) Let into each other, mortised: intercardinatis trabibus, Vitruv. 10, 14, 2. (An old reading interordinatis.)

INTER-CĒDO, cessi, cessum. 3. I. To go or come between, intervene. \*\*A) Prop. 1) Intercedente lunâ, Plin. 2, 11, 8. 2) *Meton. of time*: To intervene, pass between: intercessere pauci dies, passed over, Liv. 2, 64: — nox nulla intercessit; interfectus est Gracchus, Cic.: — vix annus intercesserat, quum: — unus et alter dies intercesserat: — nullus dies intercessit, quo non scriberet, Nep. B) Fig. 1) To interfere, contradict, hinder obstruct, withstand; to be against, to protest against any thing (esp. of the tribunes of the people who put their veto upon decrees of the senate, etc.): i. rogationi, Cic. de Or. 2, 47: — i. auctoritati senatus: — i. legi: — i. prætori: — i. de provinciis: — Absol.: quemquam intercessurum putet, about to raise an objection, Cic. Agr. 2, 12: — si intercessum sit, if any objection be raised: — \*\*With quominus: se prætori non i., quominus, Liv. 38, 60. — \*\*With ne: Auct. ad Her. 2, 28. 2) To interpose, to become surety for any one: promisit, intercessit, dedit, Cic. Att. 1, 16: — i. pro alquo: — i. pro alquo magnam pecuniam, to give security: — i. tantum pro eo. II. To come up or to. [A] Prop.: si tertius intercedat, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 57: — si nulla ægritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter. B) Fig. 1) To be added: vestra auctoritas intercessit, Cic. Fam. 15, 2. 2) To happen, come to pass, occur: nullum dictum intercessit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21: — sæpe in bello magni casus intercedunt, Cæs.: — inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. III. To be or lie between. A) Prop.: palus intercedebat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 26: — silva paludisque intercedebant, id.: — inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum i., id.: — intercedente via, Plin. B) Fig.: To be or exist between: inter nos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: — magna inter nos officia intercedunt: — intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum viro: — huic cum reliquis bella intercesserant, Cæs.: — obtratio tanta intercedebat, Nep.

\*INTERCEPTŌ, ōnis. f. (intercipio) A taking away: i. poculi, Cic. Cluent. 60, 167.

\*\*INTERCEPTOR, ōris. m. (intercipio) One that takes any thing away from another: i. prædæ, Liv. 4, 40: — i. donativi, Tac.: — i. litis alienæ, Liv.

1. INTERCEPTUS, a, um. part. of intercipio.

[2. INTERCEPTUS, ūs. m. (intercipio) A taking away, Fulg.]

INTERCESSŌ, ōnis. f. (intercedo) [I. Prop.: An intervention, Gell. 14, 2, 7.] II. Fig. A) An objection, protestation, protest against any thing, Cic. Agr. 2, 12: — intercessionem facere, Gell.: — intercessionem remittere, to renounce, Liv. B) 1) An interposition, mediation: mea i. parata et est et fuit, Cic. Att. 1, 4. 2) Esp. in money matters; A giving surety for any one: intercessiones pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, Cic. Par. 6, 2. [C] Fulfilment, performance, Cod. Just.]

INTERCESSOR, ōris. m. (intercedo) I. A) One who protests against, one who hinders: intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura, Cic. Agr. 2, 12. — Esp. of the tribuni plebis: utinam esses tribunus! intercessorem non quæres, i. e. one to protest and

## INTERCISE

*interfere*: i. legis, Liv.: — legi intercessorem fore. B) Gen. One who hinders: i. rei, Cic. Leg. 3, 4: — i. dictatura.

II. A mediator, Cic. R. Am. 38, 110: hence, a surety, bondsman, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 1; in money matters, Sen. E. 119. [III. An accomplice, Cod. Just.]

[INTERCESSUS, ūs. m. (only in abl. sing.) (intercedo) An intervention, intercession, V. Max. 5, 4, 2.]

\*1. INTER-CĪDO, idi, isum. 3. (inter-cædo) I. To cut through in the middle, to pierce through, dig through, in such a manner as to break the connection of parts: i. olivas acuto calamo, Pall.: — qua (securiculâ) intercidantur radices, Plin.: — i. montem, to bore or cut through, Cic. Att. 4, 15: — i. Isthmon, to dig through, Quint.: — i. pontem, to break down, Liv.: — i. sedes, to pull down, demolish, Ulp. Dig.: — i. venas fontis cuniculis, to cut off, Hirt. — *Meton.*: colles intercisi vallibus, separated, id.: — insula ab Italia freto intercisa, cut off from, separated from, Sen.: — [sententias i. (to cut up, mangle (as it were), mutilate) et verba corrupte pronunciare, Gell.]: — [intercisi dies, days on which no public business was transacted in the morning or evening, half holidays, Varr.] \*\*II. A) Gen.: To cut off parts here and there: i. arundinetum, to thin, Col. 4, 32, 4. B) Esp.: To cut leaves out of an account-book, and thus falsify it: i. commentarios, Plin. E. 6, 22, 4: — i. rationes dominicas, Ulp. Dig.

\*2. INTER-CĪDO, idi. 3. (inter-cado) \*\*I. Prop.: To fall between, Liv. 3, 10, 6. II. Fig. A) To fall out, happen, come to pass: si quæ (old reading qua) interciderunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 8. \*\*B) To be lost, fall to ruin, perish: intercidunt ova, Plin. 9, 51, 74: — intercidunt inimici, Poet. ap. Cic.: — intercidunt verba, fall into disuse, become obsolete, Quint.: — si tibi interciderit alqd, should have escaped you, you should have forgotten it, Hor.: — i. memoriâ alqjs, to be forgotten, Liv.

INTERCIDŌNA, æ. f. (1. intercido) One of the three tutelary deities (Intercidona, Pilumnus, and Deverra) who were supposed to preside over the house of a woman in childbed, to protect the woman from Silvanus. To represent these three deities three men went at night round the woman's house. One of these struck an axe into the threshold, the second stamped upon it with a pestle, and the third swept it with a broom. These signs themselves were meant to represent the cultivation of the soil; for trees are felled with an axe, corn was bruised by means of a pestle and mortar, and the produce of the earth swept together with a besom; Varr. ap. Aug. C. D. 6, 9; conf. Voss. Virg. E. 10, 24.

[INTER-CĪNO, Ære. (inter-cano) To sing between or at intervals, Hor. A. P. 194.]

INTER-CĪPŌ, ĕpi, ptum. 3. (inter-capio) I. Prop. A) Gen.: To catch any thing (before it arrives at its place of destination), to intercept, catch up, as with the hands: i. pila, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21: — i. alqd sago, ne tellurem attingat, Plin.: — i. naves, Cæs.: — i. commeatus, id.; Liv.: — i. literas, to intercept, take away, Cic.: — i. complures hostium, Cæs.: — columbæ ab accipitre interceptæ, Varr.: — i. venenum, to take the poison which was intended for another, Cic. Cluent. 60: — i. hastam, to be struck by a spear that was aimed at another person, Virg. B) Esp. 1) To snatch away from anybody what belongs to or is meant for him, to deprive of, rob anybody of: i. honorem, Cic. Agr. 2, 2: — i. agrum ab alquo, Liv.: — i. alci urbem, Ov.: — i. pecunias e publico, to embezzle, Tac.: — Hence, intercepta colla, cut off between the backs and the heads, without neck, Ov. \*\*2) To carry off, destroy, overthrow, especially in an unexpected manner, or before the due time: i. Cererem, Ov. M. 8, 292: — i. alqm veneno, Tac.: — rex mortalitate interceptus, Plin. E.: — urbs intercepta, swallowed up, destroyed, ruined, App.: — si me fata interceptissent, Quint.: — interceptus (carried off unexpectedly by death) quoque magnum sibi vindicat locum, id. \*\*II. *Meton.*: To interrupt, hinder: i. iter, Liv. 25, 39; Curt.: — i. sermones medios, Quint.: — i. usum aurium, id.

\*INTERCĪSE. adv. In a broken or interrupted

*manner, confusedly, piecemeal*: i. dicere, Cic. Part. 7: — i. commemorasse, Gell.: — i. dictum, curtailed, id.

[INTERCISIO, ōnis. f. (1. intercido) *A cutting up*, Varr. ap. Aug.]

INTERCISIVUS, a, um. See INTERSECIVUS.

INTERCISUS, a, um. part. of 1. intercido.

[INTER-CLAMO, are. *To cry between*, Amm.]

INTER-CLŪDO, si, sum. 3. (inter-claudio) I. A) Prop.: *To block up, stop a passage; to cut off, hinder, deprive of, take away*: i. alcuī fugam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 11: — i. alcuī aditus ad alqm, Cic.: — i. alcuī exitum, Liv.: — i. animam, the breath, id.; — i. spiritum, the same, Curt. B) Fig.: i. omnes seditionum vias, Cic. R. perd. 1. II. A) Prop.: *To cut off or separate a person from any thing*: i. alqm ab exercitu, Cæs. B. G. 7, 1: — i. re frumentaria, id.: — i. itinere, id.: — i. nostros commeatibus, id.: — i. exercitum ab auxilio, Liv.: — i. alqm a castris, id.: — i. ab oppido et ponte et commeatu, Cæs.: — i. a præsidio, id. B) Fig.: intercludor dolore, quo minus, am prevented, Cic. Att. 8, 8. III. *To shut up, blockade*: ne angustiis intercluderentur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 69: — [Poet.: i. latus peltā, to cover, guard, Stat.]

\*INTERCLŪSIO, ōnis. f. (intercludo) I. Prop.: *A stopping up, checking, blocking up*: i. animæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181. \*\*II. Meton.: *A parenthesis*, Quint. 9, 3, 23.

INTER-CLŪSUS, a, um. part. of intercludo.

[INTER-CŌLO, ūi, ultum. 3. *To plant or cultivate between*: interculi fines, Sicul. Flacc.]

INTER-CŌLUMNĪUM, ūi. n. (inter-columna) *The space between two columns*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2; Vitruv.

\*\*INTER-CONCĪLIO, are. (inter-concilio) *To gain the favour of any one*, Quint. 12, 10, 59.

[INTER-COSTĀLIS, e. (inter-costa) *That is between the ribs*: i. arteria, the artery running between the ribs: — i. musculus, NL.]

INTERCULCO, are. See INTERCALCO.

INTER-CURRO, cūcurri and cursum. 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) 1) Prop.: *To run between*; \*\*meton. *to run through, to lie or be between*: latitudine freti intercurrentis, Plin. 3, 11, 13: — intercurrit distantia formis, i. e. intercedit, Lucr.: — folium intercurrentibus spinis, Plin.: — gemma intercurrentibus venis, id. \*2) Fig. a) *To step between, to intercede*, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 17. b) *To be intermingled with, to be among*: exercitationibus dolor intercurrit, id. Tusc. 2, 15: — alterum genus intercurrit nonnumquam, Auct. ad Her. \*\*B) *To run to a place in the meantime*: i. Veios, Liv. 5, 19, 4. [II. Act.: *To run through*: intercurso spatio maris, Amm.]

\*\*INTER-CURSO, are. [in tmesi, Lucr. 3, 263] (inter-curro) I. *To run between, to throw one's self between*, Liv. 21, 35. II. Meton.: *To be, lie, be situate between*, e. g. of countries, Plin. 5, 18, 6.

1. INTER-CURSUS, a, um. part. of intercurro.

\*\*2. INTER-CURSUS, ūs. m. (only in abl. sing.) (inter-curro) *A running between, interposition*, Liv. 2, 29, 4.

INTER-CUS, ūtis. (inter-cutis) I. Prop. A) *Under the skin*: aqua i., the dropsy, Cic. Off. 3, 24; Suet. [B] Meton.: *Inward, internal*: i. vitia, Gell. 13, 8. II. Fig.: aquam te in animo habere intercutem, Lucil. ap. Non.]

\*\*INTERCUSSUS, ūs. m. (only in abl. sing.) (\*inter-cutio, from inter-quatio) *A striking between*: intercussu luminis diri, a flashing between, Sen. N. Q. 3, 27, 10.

INTER-DĀTUS, a, um. part. of interdo.

[INTER-DĀNUS, a, um. (interdiu) *During the day, daily*: i. cibus, C. Aur.]

INTER-DĪCO, xi, etum. 3. (inter-dico) I. A) Gen.: *To interdict, forbid*. i. feminis usum purpuræ, Liv. 34, 7: — i. alcuī usum coloris, Suet.: — i. histrionibus scenam, id.: — i. alcuī patriam, Just. — Esp., i. alcuī alqa re: omni

Gallia Romanis i., Cæs. B. G. 1, 46: — i. patribus commercio plebis, Liv.: — Pass.: interdicti non poterat socero gener, Nep. Han. 3: — nulli interdicti misericordiam, Sen.: — præmio interdicto, Cic.: — religio interdicta civibus, Suet.: — amoribus interdictum iuventuti: — With ne: Pythagoricis interdictum putatur, ne fabā vincerentur, Cic. Div. 1, 30; Cæs.: — With ut ne: Cic. de Or. 1, 49. B) Esp. 1) I. alcuī aquā et igni, *to forbid one the use of fire and water*, i. e. to banish, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: — Pass.: interdicamur aquā et igni, Brut. in Cic. E. 2) Absol.: sacrificiis i., *to exclude from the services of the gods (like our word to excommunicate)*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13. II. A) Of the prætor, t. t.: *To forbid, interdict, esp. to make a decree respecting the possession of disputed goods until the right of property be decided*, Cic. Cæs. 8, 13; Dig. \*\*B) Meton.: *To bring forward a complaint respecting the right of possession, according to an edict of the prætor respecting that point*, Quint. 3, 6, 70; Dig.

INTER-DICTIO, ōnis. f. (interdico) *A prohibiting, interdicting*: i. finium, Liv. 41, 24: — i. aquæ et ignis, banishment pronounced in due form, Cic. Dom. 30.

[INTER-DICTOR, ōris. m. (interdico) *One who forbids*, Tert.]

INTER-DICTUM, i. n. (interdico) I. Gen.: *A prohibition*: i. deorum, Cic. Pis. 21; Plaut. II. Esp. in Law, t. t.: *A decree issued by the prætor respecting the possession of disputed property until the right of legal possession be decided*, Cic. Agr. 3, 3: — venire ad i., i. e. in jus ad prætorem, Petr.

INTER-DICTUS, a, um. part. of interdico.

[INTER-DIGITIA, ōrum. n. plur. (inter-digitus) *Excrescences (warts, etc.) between the fingers and toes*, M. Emp.]

INTER-DĪU. adv. (inter-dies) *By day* [noctu or nocte], Cæs. B. G. 7, 69; Nep.: — i. an noctu, Liv.: — nocte an i., id.

[INTER-DĪUS, for interdiu, Plant. Aul. 1, 1, 33.]

[INTERDO, dēdi, dātum. (inter-do) *To distribute*: cibus interdatus (through the whole system or body), Lucr. 4, 866.]

INTER-DUCTUS, ūs. m. (inter-duco) *A pointing between; hence, inter punctuation*, Cic. de Or. 68, 228.

[INTER-DŪM. See INTERDUO.]

INTER-DUM. adv. (inter-dum) I. *At times, now and then, occasionally*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54; Quint. [II. In the meanwhile, Sil. 4, 493.]

[INTER-DŪO, for interdo: nihil interduo, *I would give nothing for it, care nothing about it*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 36: — Subj. interdūm: ciccum non interdūm, *I would not give a pin for it, do not value it in the least*, id. Rud. 2, 7, 22.]

INTĒ-ĒĀ. adv. (inter- and abl. of is) I. Prop.: *In the meanwhile, during that time*, Cic. Qu. 6: — [i. loci, meanwhile, Plaut.; Ter.] — i. quum, in course of time when, when in course of time, Cic. Cluent. 62, 175. II. Meton.: *Meanwhile, notwithstanding, however*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: — quum i., Cic. Cluent. 30, 82: — tamen i., Catull. 101, 7.

[INTĒREMPĪBĪLIS, e. (interimo) *Destructible*, Tert.]

[INTĒREMPĪO, ōnis. f. (interimo) *A destroying, killing*, LL.]

\*\*INTĒREMPTOR, ōris. m. (interimo) *He that kills or destroys, a slayer, murderer*: i. sui, Sen. E. 70: — i. puellæ, Vell.

[INTĒREMPTRIX, icia. f. (interimo) *She that destroys or kills*: i. fratris, Lact. — Fig.: i. pudoris, id.]

INTĒREMPŪS, a, um. part. of interimo.

INTĒ-ĒO, ūi, itum. (part., intērītus, a, um. Quadr. Fragn.: Sid.) I. Prop.: *To go among several things so as to be no longer distinguished; hence, to be lost, to perish, to fall to ruin or decay, to die*: muris stilla interit magnitudine maris, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: — saxa intereunt venis, i. e. miscentur venis, Sever. in Ætna: — intereunt sacra: — interit pecunia, Nep.: — interit ignis: — corpora intereant: — intereunt segetes, Virg.: — res frumentaria, commeatu — salus urbis interit: — literæ i. possunt



## INTER-EQUITO

—naves naufragio intereunt, Cæs. :—tormentorum usum i., be in vain, id. :—interit æstas, Hor. :—intereunt omnes res :—interit possessio, the right of possession is at an end, Papin. Dig. II. Fig. : Of persons : fame aut ferro i., Cæs. B. G. 5, 30 :—interii, I am lost, am unfortunate, Ter. :—inteream, I will perish, or may I perish (on the spot) if, etc., Hor.

**\*\*INTĒR-ĒQUITO**, are. (inter-equit) To ride between, Liv. 34, 15 :—With acc. : i. ordines, id. 6, 7 :—i. agmina, Curt.

[**INTĒR-ERRO**, are. (inter-erro) To wander between or among, to come or be between, Prud.]

**\*INTER-FĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (interfor) A speaking between, Cic. Sest. 37; Quint.

[**INTERFĒTĪBĪLIS**, e. (interficio) Deadly, App.]

[**INTERFĒCTĪO**, ōnis. f. (interficio) A killing, murdering, Pseudo-Cic. E. ad Brut. 3.]

[**INTERFĒCTĪVUS**, a, um. (interficio) Deadly : i. cibus, C. Aur.]

**\*INTERFECTOR**, ōris. m. (interficio) I. Prop. : A murderer : i. alcjs, Cic. Mil. 27; Nep.; Vell.; Tac. :—Absol., Sen. E. 7. [II] Fig. : A destroyer : i. veritatis, Tert.]

**\*\*INTERFECTRIX**, icis. f. (interfector) She that kills or murders : i. alcjs, Tac. A. 3, 17.

[**INTER-FĒMĪNIUM**, ūi. n. (inter-femen), I. q. cunnus, App.]

**INTER-FĪCĪO**, ēci, ectum. 3. (inter-facio) I. To destroy, bring to nought. A) Gen. : herbas arecere et interfici, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. :—i. messes, Virg. :—[Fig. : i. usum, fructum, Plaut.] B) Esp. 1) To kill, slay, murder : i. anum siti fameque, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 35 :—i. alqm insidiis :—i. se, Serv. in Cic. Epp. : Curt. :—i. feras, Lucr. :—i. exercitum, to destroy, defeat, cut to pieces, Nep. :—interfecto duce Cratero, (with reference to his death that afterwards ensued), Nep. Eum. 4, 3. [2] To consume : i. panem, Lucil. ap. Non. :—ubi torris interfectus est, consumed, burnt up, Att. ap. Non. [II. To interrupt : i. sermonem, App. :—i. negotium, Cod. Th.]

[**INTER-FĪO**, ēri. (pass. of interficio for interficior) To be destroyed, perish, pass away, Plaut.; Lucr.]

**\*\*INTER-FLŪO**, xi, xum. 3. To flow between, Plin. 3, 5, 11 :—With acc., Liv. 27, 29.

**\*\*INTER-FLŪUS**, a, um. (interfluo) Flowing between, Plin. 6, 26, 30.

[**INTER-FŌDĪO**, ōdi, ossum. 3. (inter-fodio) To dig or pierce to pieces : i. pupillas, Lucr. 4, 270 :—i. radices, Pall.]

**\*\*INTER-FOR**, ātus sum. 1. v. dep. (inter-for) To speak between, to interrupt one in speaking : i. alqm, Liv. 32, 34; Plin. E. :—Absol., Liv. 3, 47.

**INTER-FOSSUS**, a, um. part. of interfodio.

[**INTER-FRANGO**, ēgi, actum. 3. (inter-frango) To break to pieces, Cat. R. R. 44.]

[**INTER-FŪGĪO**, ēre. To flee between or into, Lucr. 6, 331.]

**\*\*INTER-FULGĒO**, ēre. To shine between : aurum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv. 28, 23, 4.

**\*\*INTER-FUNDO**, fūdi, fūsum. 3. I. To pour between; middle, interfundi, to flow between : Styx interfusa, Virg. G. 4, 480 :—interfusus mare, Plin. :—[With acc. : pelagus interfunditur oras, Avien.] [II. Meton. : maculis (sanguineis) interfusa genas, with cheeks stained with blood, Virg. Æ. 4, 644 :—nox interfusa, being between, Stat.]

[**INTER-FŪRO**, ēre. To rage between : i. orbem, to rage between both worlds, i. e. Europe and Asia, Stat. Ach. 1, 395.]

[**INTER-FŪSĪO**, ōnis. f. (interfundo) A flowing between, Lact.]

**INTER-FŪSUS**, a, um. part. of interfundo.

[**INTER-GARRĪO**, ūvi, itum. 4. To prate between, App.]

**\*\*INTER-GĒRĪNUS**, a, um. (intergero) [That is placed between : i. paries, a partition wall, Fest. p. 82 (ed. Lind., intergerivi parietes)]—Subst. : Intergerinus, i. m. (sc. paries) A partition wall, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

679

## INTERIOR

**\*\*INTER-GĒRĪUM**, ūi. n. (intergero) That which is placed between, Plin. 13, 12, 26.

[**INTER-GĒRO**, ēre. To place between, insert, ap. Fest.]

[**INTER-GRESSUS**, ūs. m. (inter-gradior) A coming between, intervention, M. Fel.]

[**INTĒR-HĪO**, are. To be open between, Tert.]

[**INTĒR-IBI**, adv. In the mean time, Plaut.; Gell.]

[**INTĒR-IBĪLIS**, e. (intereo) Transitory, perishable, Tert.]

**INTĒRIM**, adv. I. A) 1) In the mean time, meanwhile, Cic. Lig. 1; Ter. \*\*2) Between whiles, Ter.; Suet. \*\*3) Beforehand, first of all, Quint. B) Meton. : However, but for all that, notwithstanding : i. velim mihi ignoscas, Cic. Att. 7, 12; Quint. \*\*II. Sometimes, occasionally, at times : quum i. et vitiosa pluribus placeant, Quint. 10, 1, 18; Plin.; Sen.; Col. :—hence, i. . . i., sometimes . . . sometimes, at one time . . . at another, Quint. 5, 10, 35.

**INTĒR-ĪMO**, ēmi, emptum (emtum). 3. (inter-emo) To take away from the midst; hence, I. To destroy, bring to nought, annihilate. A) Prop. : i. sacra, Cic. Mur. 12 :—i. vitam, Plaut. :—i. sensum, to deprive of, Lucr. [B] Fig. : i. dilationem, Ulp. Dig. II. To kill, slay, assassinate. A) Prop. : i. alqm, Cic. N. D. 1, 19 :—i. se, to kill one's self, Plaut.; Hirt. :—i. stirpem fratris virilem, Liv. B) Meton. : illuc interemit me modo oratio, nearly caused my death, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 22 :—me exanimant et interimant hæ voces Milonis, these expressions of Milo kill me, i. e. greatly distress me.

**INTĒRĪOR**, intĒrius. Comp. (from the obsol. intĒrus, a, um) Sup. intimus, a, um. I. Interior, interius. A) 1) Prop. a) Gen. : Inner, interior : i. pars ædium, Cic. Sest. 10 :—interiore epistolâ, towards the middle of the letter :—i. torus or sponda, i. e. nearer to the wall of the chamber [prior, the foremost], Ov.; Suet. :—i. rota, i. e. the wheel on the left and nearest to the goal, since they drove from right to left, Ov. :—[Poet. : Falernum interiore notâ, i. e. that was in the back part of the cellar, and was of the best quality, Hor.] :—[et medius juvenum, non indignantibus ipsis, ibat; et i., si comes unus erat, i. e. walking to the right of the attendant (as a mark of distinction), Ov.] :—\*\*i. ictibus, too near to be hit, Liv. 24, 34. b) Esp. : More remote, further up the interior of a country, more distant from the sea, that dwells in the interior : i. nationes, Cic. de I. P. 21 :—Subst. : Interiora regni, the interior part of the empire or kingdom, Liv. 42, 39. [c] Interiora, um. n. plur. The interior parts of the body, i. e. the intestines, Pall. 2) Fig. \*\*a) Gen. : i. periculo vulneris, (as it were) out of reach, free from danger, Liv. 7, 10. b) More close or intimate : i. societas, Cic. Off. 3, 17 :—i. amicitia :—interius est ejusdem esse civitatis :—i. potentia, secret influence, Tac. c) Deeper. a) Entering more deeply : i. timor, Cic. de Or. 2, 51. \*\*b) More secret : i. consilia, Nep. Hann. 2. γ) Demanding a closer investigation : i. literæ, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. B) Meton. : Nearer to the centre, smaller, shorter, of a circular course : i. gyrys, Hor. :—i. cursus, Cic. Ac. 2, 20.

II. Sup., Intimus, a, um. A) Prop. : The inmost, usually to denote the interior part of a thing : in intimam Macedoniam, into the inmost part (or the interior) of Macedonia, Cic. Fam. 13, 29 :—in eo sacratio intimo, in the inmost part of the chapel :—thus, ex intimo ventre, Plaut. B) Fig. 1) Innermost, most deeply fetched : i. vis Scipionis, Cic. Dom. 34 :—i. vires, Tac. 2) Most profound, deepest, i. e. that requires the deepest investigation : i. disputatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 21 :—i. artificium :—i. philosophia, the most profound branch of philosophy, i. e. the more abstruse part : disputatio est intimæ artis, belongs to the more abstruse region of the arts. [Intima, ōrum. n. pl. The inward parts, intestines, Pers. 1, 21.] 3) The most intimate, most secret, closest : i. familiaritas, Nep. Att. 12 :—i. amicitia, id. :—Subst. : Intimus, i. m. A most intimate friend : ex meis intimis, Cic. Fam. 13, 27 :—in intimis est meis :—i. alcuī, Nep. :—i. alcjs consiliis, Ter. [Intima, ōrum. n. plur. The inward parts, intestines, Pers. 1, 21.]

\***INTERĪTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (interreo) *Destruction, ruin*: i. oratorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54: — i. centurionum, Hirt.

1. **INTERĪTUS**, a, um. *part. of interreo.*

2. **INTERĪTUS**, ūs. *m.* (interreo) *Ruin, destruction, annihilation*: i. rerum omnium, Cic. Div. 2, 16: — i. individuorum corporum: — i. exercitus: — i. reipublicæ: — i. legum: — i. pravitatis: — Gracchi immaturus i.: — ruere ad interitum voluntarium: — interitum parare alui.

**INTERĪUS**. I. *Comp. of interior.* II. *Comp. of intra.*

\*\***INTER-JĀCĒO**, ēre. *To lie between*: interjacebat campus, Liv. 37, 41: — interjacet via, Plin. E.: — *With inter*: hæc inter eam et Rhodum interjacet, Plin. 4, 12, 20: — *With acc.*: id. ib. 5, 4. — *With dat.*: Liv. 21, 30.

\*\***INTER-JECTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (interjicio) I. *A throwing or placing between*: i. verborum, *interposition in the middle of a sentence*, Auct. ad Her. 1, 6. II. *In Rhet. and Gramm. t. t.* A) *A parenthesis*, Quint. 8, 2, 15. B) *An interjection*, id. 1, 4, 19.

[**INTER-JECTIVUS**, a, um. (interjicio) *Placed between, LL.*]

1. **INTER-JECTUS**, a, um. *part. of interjicio.*

\*2. **INTER-JECTUS**, ūs. *m.* (interjicio) [I. *A throwing or putting between*, App.] II. *A coming between*: interpositu interjectuque terræ (between sun and moon), Cic. N. D. 2, 40: — interjectu temporis, after some time, Tac.: — interjectu noctis, after one night, id.: — paucorum dierum interjectu, after a few days, id.: — Hence, interjictibus capere, at different times, Col.

**INTER-JĪCĪO** (inter-jacio), jĕci, jectum. 3. (inter-jacio: *prop. to throw or cast between; hence*) I. *To put, set, or place between*. A) *Prop.*: i. legionarias cohortes, Cæs. B. C. 1, 73. — *Of time*: i. librum, to write or compose between, Cic.: — *Frequently part. pass.*: Interjectus, a, um. *Placed between, lying or situate between*: i. solitudines, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6: — i. flumen, Tac.: — aer i. inter mare et cælum: — nasus oculis i.: — regio i. inter Romam et Arpos, Liv.: — anno interjecto, after a year: — interjictis aliquot diebus, Cæs.: — paucis interjictis diebus, Liv.: — interjecto spatio, after some time, Cæs.: — interjecto longo spatio, at a great distance. \*\*B) *Fig.*: si moram interjicerent, were this delay granted, Tac. H. 3, 81: — i. preces et minas, to introduce, intermix, id. [II. *To disperse, scatter*: erat interjecta comas, Claud.]

\*\***INTER-JUNGO**, nxi, nectum. 3. (inter-jungo) I. *To join together, unite*: i. dextras, Liv. 22, 30: — i. equum equis, Stat. II. [A] *Prop.*: *To yoke*: i. equos, Mart. 3, 67, 7. [B] *Fig. absol.*: *To yoke (one's self)*, i. e. to take rest: i. ad Camenas, id. 2, 6, 16: — brevissimo somno utor et quasi interjungo, Sen.: — i. medio die, id.

[**INTER-LĀBOR**, psus sum. 3. (by tmesis, inter enim labentur aquæ, Virg.) (inter-labor) *To fall, slip, glide, or flow between*: stellæ interlabentes, Stat. Th. 2, 649.]

\*\***INTER-LĀTĒO**, ēre. *To lie hid between*, Sen. N. Q. 6, 16.

[**INTER-LATRO**, are. (inter-latro) *To bark between*, P. Nol.]

[**INTER-LECTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (interlego) *A reading between*, Tert.]

[**INTER-LĒGO**, ēgi, ectum. 3. (by tmesis, frondes interque legendæ, Virg.) I. *poma, to pluck off here and there*, Pall.: — thus also, i. frondes, Virg.]

[**INTER-LĪDO**, si, sum. 3. (inter-lædo) I. *To thrust out of the midst*: i. literam, Macr. II. *To strike against*: i. dentem, P. Nol.]

[**INTER-LĪGO**, are. *To bind between*, Stat. Th. 7, 571.]

**INTER-LĪŇO**, lēvi, litum. 3. \*\*I. *To smear between, intersmear, to do over with any thing between or here and there*: i. caseum oleo, Plin. 28, 9, 34: — camenta interlita luto, Liv.: — murus bitumine interlitus, Curt. II. *To falsify writings by smearing single words*, i. e. to make erasures, etc. (in our sense): ta-

bulas corrumpere atque i., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42: — i. testamentum: — i. codicem.

**INTER-LĪSUS**, a, um. *part. of interlido.*

**INTER-LĪTUS**, a, um. *part. of interlino.*

\*\***INTER-LŌCŪTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (interloquor) I. *A speaking between*, Quint. 5, 7, 26: plur., Gell. [II. *A judicial interlocutory sentence*, Dig.]

[**INTER-LŌQUOR**, cŭtus (quutus) sum. 3. I. *To speak between, interrupt in speaking*: i. alui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13: — *Absol.*: Gell. 14, 2, 19. II. *To pronounce an interlocutory sentence while a cause is pending*, Pandect.]

\*\***INTER-LŪCĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *A cutting or lopping off, a thinning of trees*, Plin. 17, 27, 45.

\*\***INTER-LŪCĒO**, xi, ēre. (inter-luceo) I. *Prop.*: *To shine or glitter forth*: duos soles visos, et nocte interluxisse, Liv. 29, 14. II. *Meton.* A) *To shine forth*, i. e. to appear, show itself: loci interlucet, Auct. ad Her. 3, 19: — rari per vias interlucet, Quint. — *Fig.*: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunæ alqd interlucet, a difference is visible, Liv. 1, 42. [B) *To shine through, be transparent, from want of density or number*: interlucet corona (militum), Virg. Æ. 9, 508: — interlucet acies, Front.]

\*\***INTER-LŪCO**. 1. (inter-lux) *To clear or thin a tree (by lopping off unnecessary branches)*: i. arbores, Plin. 17, 12, 19: — i. densitatem ramorum, id.

[**INTER-LŪDO**, ēre. *To play between*, Aus.]

[**INTER-LŪNIS**, e. (inter-luna) *At new moon*: i. nox, Amm.]

\*\***INTER-LŪNĪUM**, ii. n. (sc. tempus) *The change of the moon*, Plin. 7, 5, 4.

\*\***INTER-LŪO**, ūi, ēre. 3. v. a. and n. [I. *Act.*: *To wash between or while doing any thing*: i. manus, Cat. R. R. 132.] II. *Neut.*: *To flow between*, Liv. 41, 23. — *With acc.*: fretum quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit, Tac.

[**INTER-LŪVĪES**, ēi. *f.* (interluo) *Water that flows between two places, a strait*, Sol.]

[**INTER-MĀNĒO**, ēre. *To remain between*, Luc. 6, 47.]

[**INTER-MĒDĪUS**, a, um. *That is between two, the middle*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11. Hence, Ital. intermezzo.]

\*\***INTER-MENSTRŪUS**, a, um. *Between two months*: luna i., new moon, Plin. 18, 32, 75: — [Subst.: Intermenstrum, i. n. (sc. tempus) *The time of new moon*, Varr.]

\*\***INTER-MĒO**, are. (inter-meo) *To go, run, or flow between or through; with acc.*: Plin. 5, 30, 33.

\*\***INTER-MESTRIS**, e. (inter-mensis) *That is between two months*: i. luna, new moon, Plin. 16, 39, 75.

[**INTER-MĪCO**, ūi, are. *To glitter forth from between apertures, or through transparent spots*: rutilum squamis intermicat aurum, Claud.: — *With acc.*: tenebras nimboque intermicat agnis, V. Fl.: — *Absol.*: cernis, ut e speculis moriens intermicet ignis, Stat.]

[**INTER-MĪNĀBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-termino) *Endless, interminable*: i. ætas, Tert.: — i. jurgium, Sid.]

[**INTER-MĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *A threatening*, Cod. Th. 8, 7, 21.]

\*1. **INTER-MĪNĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-termino) *Unbounded*: i. magnitudo, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: — i. cupiditas, Vell. [2. **INTER-MĪNĀTUS**, a, um. See the following Article.]

[**INTER-MĪNO**. 1. I. *To threaten, to call out in a threatening manner*: quis homo interminat? Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 42: — interminata pœna, Cod. Th. II. *To forbid with threats*: interminatus cibus, Hor. E. 5, 39.]

[**INTER-MĪNOR**, ātus sum. I. *To threaten, menace*: i. alui vitam (to take it), Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 28: — *With acc. and inf.*: id. II. *To forbid with threats*, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14: — *With ne*: Plaut.; Ter.]

[**INTER-MĪNUS**, a, um. (2. in-terminus) *Without bounds, boundless, endless*: i. oceanus, Avien.: — i. felicitas, Aus.]

**\*\*INTER-MISCEŌ**, scūi, stum and xtm. 2. *To intermix, mix up with*, Liv. 21, 46. — *With dat.*: id. 10, 20.

**INTER-MISSŌ**, ōnis. *f.* (intermitto) I. *Act.*: *An intermitting*: i. officii, Cic. Læl. 2: — i. epistolarum, an omitting to send: — i. consuetudinis: — i. forensis operæ.

II. *Neut.*: *A ceasing, leaving off, discontinuing, discontinuance*: sine ulla intermissione, *without interruption*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: — a qua (actione) sæpe fit i.: — per intermissiones has intervallaque [si uno tenore peragitur], *by such interruptions and pauses*, Liv.: — sine ulla temporis intermissione, *with any intermission*: — i. febris, Cels.: — si furiosus habet intermissionem, *has a lucid interval*, Dig.: — i. verborum, *an abrupt breaking off*.

1. **INTER-MISSUS**, a, um. *part. of intermitto*.

**\*\*2. INTER-MISSUS**, ūs. *m.* (only in abl. sing.) (intermitto) I. *q.* intermissio, Plin. 10, 29, 43.

**INTER-MISTUS**, a, um. *part. of intermisceo*.

[INTERMITTENS, entis. *Leaving off, discontinuing, intermitting*: i. pulsus: — febris i., *an intermittent fever*, Cels.: — intermittentes morbi, NL.]

**INTER-MITTO**, misi, missum. 3. *v. a. and n.* (intermitto) I. *Act.* A) 1) *To leave off for a time; To intermit, break off, interrupt*, (whilst omittit de notes an entire leaving off or cessation; *conf.* Sen. E. 72, 3): i. studia, Cic. de Or. 10: — i. admirationem: — i. investigationem novarum rerum: — i. prælum, Cæs.: — i. iter, id.: — i. laborem, Ov.: — i. otium, Plin. Pan.: — *with inf.*: i. mittere: — i. dare obsides, Cæs.: — i. libertas: — i. cursus, Ov.: — i. ordo, Plin. E.: — planities i. collibus, *broken*, Cæs.: — qua erat opus i., *i. e. open*, id.: — non certis spatiis intermissis, *since no interval was left, no interval being left*, id.: — intermissis passibus CCCC., *at a distance of four hundred paces*, id.: — pars a flumine i., *where the river is not*, id.: — i. mœnia, *a gap or opening, where there is no wall*, Liv. b) *Not together, unconnected*: trabes i., Cæs. B. G. 7, 23. B) 1) *To let pass, suffer to elapse*: i. diem, Cic. Att. 9, 16: — nullum i. diem, *quin, to let no day pass without*, etc.: — i. tempus, Plaut.: — triduo intermisso, *three days having passed between*, Cæs.: — brevi tempore intermisso, *after the lapse of a short time*, id.: — nullo puncto temporis intermisso. 2) *To omit, leave out, exclude from participation in any thing*: intermissis magistratibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33, doubtful. \*\*3) *To neglect, leave without*: i. locum custodiis, *not to occupy with, not to station, guards*, Liv. 7, 36.

II. *Neut.*: *To leave a space or interval, break off, cease, stop*: qua flumen intermittit, *where the river does not flow*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: — gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere cœpisse, *ut nihil intermitterent, without intermission or leaving off*, Cic. Div. 1, 34: — aves intermittentes bibunt, *not with one continued draught*, Plin.: — febris intermittit, *comes and goes (of an intermittent fever)*, Cels.

**INTERMIXTUS** or **-ISTUS**, a, um. *part. of intermisceo*.

**INTER-MŌRIŌR**, tūus sum. 3. (inter-morior) **\*\*I. Prop.** A) 1) *To perish, to fall to decay, die away gradually*, Suet. Ner. 42. 2) *To faint, swoon, to be near dying*: intermortuus paulo post expiravit, Liv. 37, 53: — intermorientes vino reficiendi sunt, Cels.; Plin. **\*\*B) Meton.**: *To die away, become extinct, perish*; e. g. of plants, Cat. R. R. 161: — radices intermoriuntur, Plin.: — intermoritur ignis, Curt. II. *Fig.*: intermoritur civitas, Liv. 34, 49: — intermoriuntur mores, Plaut.: — intermoriuntur reliquæ conjurationis, Cic.: — memoria intermorta: — conciones intermortuæ, *dead, without life*.

**INTER-MORTŪUS**, a, um. *part. of intermorior*.

[INTER-MŌVĒŌ, ēre. *To move between*, Symm.]

**INTER-MUNDĪA**, ōrum. *n. plur.* (inter-mundus: i. q. μετὰ κόσμος) *Regions between the worlds, where Epicurus supposed the gods to reside, leading an eternal life of bliss*,

*without troubling themselves about mortals, or being exposed to danger by the destruction of the visible frame of things*, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 75.

**\*\*INTER-MŪRĀLIS**, e. *Between walls*: i. amnis, Liv. 44, 46.

[INTER-MŪTO, ātum, are. *To interchange*: intermutatis manibus, *crossed*, Tert.]

**\*\*INTER-NASCOR**, nātus sum. 3. *To grow among*: virgulta internata, Liv. 28, 2: — internatum corpus, Plin.: — internascentes herbæ, id.: — internatus palmes, Col.

**INTER-NĀTUS**, a, um. *part. of internascor*.

[INTERNE. *adv.* *Inwardly, internally*, Aus.]

**INTER-NĒCĪNUS**, a, um. *See INTERNECIVUS*.

**INTER-NĒCĪŌ**, ōnis. *f.* (interneco) *A general carnage or slaughter, a massacre, utter destruction or extermination*: i. civium, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: — i. improborum: — neque resisti sine internecione posse arbitrantur, *without fighting until destroying each other*: — facere interneciones hostium, Col.: — solam internecionem gentis finem bello fore, *complete extirpation*, Tac.: — i. hominum, Plin.: — ad internecionem adducere gentem, Liv.: — ad internecionem deleri, *to be totally defeated*, id.: — Lucerni ad internecionem cæsi, id., *put to the sword to a man*: — prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Cæs.: — inter se ad internecionem concurrunt, *fight until one of the parties is destroyed*, Suet.: — persequi alqm ad internecionem, Curt.: — *Hence, meton.*: vineta ad internecionem perducere, Col.: — i. memoriæ, *an entire loss of memory*, Plin.

[INTER-NĒCĪVE. *adv.* *With utter destruction*, Amm.]

**\*INTER-NĒCĪVUS** or **INTER-NĒCĪNUS**, a, um. (internecio) *Deadly, murderous, destructive*: i. bellum, Cic. Phil. 14, 3; Liv.: — odia i. bellorum, Just.: — i. genus morbi, Gell.

[INTER-NĒCŌ, ātum. 1. I. *Prop.*: *To kill*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 34. II. *Meton.*: *To destroy*: culmum i., Prud.]

[INTER-NECTŌ, ēre. 3. *To bind together*, Virg. Æ. 7, 816.]

**INTER-NĪCĪŌ**, ōnis. *for internecio*, Col.

**\*\*INTER-NĪDĪFĪCŌ**, are. *To nestle between*, Plin. 10, 33, 49.

[INTER-NIGRŌ, are. *To be interspersed with black*, Stat. Th. 6, 336.]

**\*\*INTER-NĪTĒŌ**, ūi, ēre. I. *Prop.*: *To shine forth through apertures, or through thin transparent spots*: etiamsi qua sidera internitebant, Curt. 5, 4, 23: — nunc internitente lucis fulgore, nunc condito, id.: — quicquid lucis internitebat, id.: — smaragdi internitentes, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *To shine or glitter at single spots*: gemmæ internitentes, Curt. 3, 3. — cœli fulgor internitentes, *shining here and there*, id.

**\*\*INTER-NODĪUM**, ūi. *n.* (inter-nodus) *The space between two joints or knots, in plants*, Plin. 7, 2, 2: — [In men and animals; e. g. of the thighs, Ov. M. 6, 256.] [II. *Poet. plur. meton.*: *the legs*: internodia longa, Calp.]

**INTER-NOSCO**, ōvi, ōtum. 3. (nosco) *To distinguish from each other*: ut mater geminos internoscit, Cic. Ac. 2, 18: — i. ova: — i. (illos) secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest: — quæ internosci a falsis non possunt: — ut internoscat, *visa vera sint, anne falsa*: — qua nota internoscantur, *scire sane velim*.

**\*\*INTER-NUNCĪŌ** (nuntio), are. *To send messengers from one to the other*, Liv. 42, 39.

**INTER-NUNCĪUS** (nunt), a, um. *That carries or brings intelligence from one to the other, a messenger, negotiator, mediator, go-between*. I. Internuncius, ūi. *m.* Internunciis ultro citroque missis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 20: — totius rei i. et minister, Liv.: — i. pacis, Curt.: — Jovis interpretes i. que, *of the augurs*, Cic.

II. Internuncia, æ. *f.*: aves i. Jovis, Cic. Div. 2, 34: — columbæ i. fuere, Plin. [III. Internuncium ūi. *n.*: internuncia sentiendi, *the organs of sense*, App.]

[INTER-NUNDINIUM, *ii. n.* (inter-nundinae) *The space of time between two nundinae*, M. Vict.]

**\*\*INTERNUS**, *a, um.* I. *Interior, internal* [*externus*]: *i. ignis*, Sen. N. Q. 6, 27: — *i. bellum*, Tac.: — *i. maria*, Plin.: — *i. discordia*, Tac.: — *i. certamina*, id. II. *Subst. Interna, orum. n. plur.* A) *Prop. The interior, inward parts*: *i. mundi*, Plin. 2, 1, 1: — *Fig. Internal* (*i. e. domestic or home*) *affairs*, Tac. A. 4, 32. [B] *Entrails*: *i. boum*, Veg.]

**\*\*IN-TĒRO**, *trivi, tritum. 3.* (1. in-tero) I. *Prop.* A) *To rub or crumble into*: Plin. 30, 9, 23: — *i. alqd potioni*, Plin.: — [Part. pass.: *Intritus, a, um.* *Broken or crumbled into*: *panis i. in aquam*, Varr.: — *hordeum i. in aqua, soaked in*, id.: — *panis i. in lacte*, id. B) *Subst.* 1) *Intrita, æ. f. a) A cold dish, consisting of any liquid with bread-crumbs soaked in it*: *i. panis e vino*, Plin. 9, 8, 9; Cels. b) *A mass of chalk, loam, clay, etc., used in making bricks*, Plin. 36, 23, 55: — *i. laterum*, id.: — [2] *Intritus, i. n. A mash*: *i. lacte confectum*, App.] [II. *Fig.*: *tute hoc intristi, tibi omne est exedendum*, used proverbially to denote that a man ought to take upon himself the consequences of his own actions; as we say, *You have made a hard bed for yourself, and you must lie upon it* (or, as you have made your bed so you must lie), Ter. Ph. 2, 4.]

**\*\*INTĒR-ORDĪNĀTUS**, *a, um.* *Two together, in a certain order*: *i. trabes, beams mortised into each other*, Vitruv. 10, 14.

**\*\*INTĒR-ORDĪNIUM**, *ii. n.* (inter-ordeo) *The space between two rows*, Col. 3, 13, 3.

[INTĒR-OSSĒUS, *a, um.* (inter-os) *That is between the bones*: *i. ligamentum, a ligament that combines two bones*, NL.]

[INTĒR-PĀTĒO, *ēre.* *To be open between or among*, Macr.]

[INTĒR-PĒDĪO, *ire. i. q.* *impedio. To hinder, impede*, Macr.]

**INTER-PELLĀTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* I. *A speaking between, an interrupting another in speaking*, Cic. de Or. 2, 10. II. *An interruption, hindrance*: *sine ulla interpellatione, without any interruption*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. [III. *An accusation before a judge or court*, Dig.]

**\*INTER-PELLĀTOR**, *ōris. m.* **\*\*I.** *One who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter*, Auct. ad Her. 2, 11. II. *Gen. A disturber*, Cic. Off. 3, 14: — [i. *matrimoniorum, a seducer of married women*, Dig.]

[INTER-PELLĀTRIX, *icis. f.* *She that disturbs*, Hier.]

[INTERPELLATUS (*sc. morbus*) *A disease attended by irregular or uncertain paroxysms*, LL.]

**INTER-PELLO**. 1. I. *Prop.*: *To interrupt a person whilst in the act of speaking; absol. to raise an objection, contradict*: *nihil te interpellabo; continentem orationem audire malo*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8: — *i. crebro dicentem*, Cæs.: — *i. loquentem ducem (with clamour)*, Liv.: — *interpellando (by interrupting remarks or objections) trahere tempus*, Sall. II. *Meton.* A) *To bring any thing forward as an objection*: *quod interpellavit Hortensius*, Cic. Verr. 1, 28, 71. B) *To disturb by raising objections, etc., to hinder, impede, obstruct, molest*: *i. alqm in jure suo*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44: — *so also, interpellatur*, id.: — *i. alqm*, ne, Liv.: — *or i. quin*, Mat. in Cic. E.: — *or with quominus*, Brut. ib.: — *i. comitia*, Liv.: — *i. otium bello*, Curt.: — *conf.*: *tota res interpellata bello*: — [With *inf.*: *i. durare*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127.] **\*\*C.** 1) *To apply to or address anybody, e. g. for assistance, etc., to beset anybody with requests, urge, molest, annoy with demands or entreaties*: *ne ream quidem i. desiit, Ecquid paniteret*, Suet. Tib. 45: — *quum a Ceballino interpellatus sum, since offers have been made to me by C.*, Curt.: — *qui adiri ique posset, that can be applied to for assistance, etc., that is open to requests or accessible*, Suet. [2] *Esp.* a) *To tempt, to solicit unlawfully*: *i. mulierem*, Plaut. Dig. 47, 11, 1. b) *To demand payment, dun*, Dig.]

**\*\*INTER-PENSĪVUS**, *a, um.* (inter-pendeo) *That is*

*suspended or inserted between.* — *Subst.*: *Interpersiva, orum. n. plur.* *Cross-beams*, Vitruv. 6, 3.

[INTER-PLĪCO, *ara.* I. *To plait or fold between, interweave*, Stat. Th. 2, 282. II. *To surround*, id. ib. 4, 218.]

[INTER-PŌLĀMENTUM, *i. n.* (interpolo) *An admixture, a plaiting or weaving between*, C. Mam.]

**\*\*INTER-PŌLĀTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* *An alteration made here and there*, Plin. 13, 11, 23.

[INTER-PŌLĀTOR, *ōris. m.* *One who alters (for the worse), a falsifier*: *i. veritatis*, Tert.: — *i. seculi*, id.]

[INTER-PŌLĀTRIX, *icis. f.* *She that alters or spoils (esp. the appearance of a thing)*, Tert.]

**\*\*INTER-PŌLIS**, *e. and a secondary form INTERPŌLUS, *a, um.* (inter-polio) [I. *Prop.*: *That is altered or changed in appearance by being polished, rubbed or brushed up, etc.*, e. g. *old clothes, etc.*: *i. vestis* [*sincera*], Front.: — *interpola vestimenta* [*nova*], Marc. Dig.] II. *Meton.* A) *Veteres (mulieres) i., dressed up, rigged out*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 117: — *i. ars, newly formed*, Plin. 29, 1, 5. [B] *Not genuine*, Front.]*

**INTER-PŌLO**. 1. (interpolis) I. *To give a new form or shape to any thing, to furbish, polish, dress out, brush up*: *i. togam prætextam, to get dyed afresh, brush up*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: — *i. tura*, Plin.: — *also of slaves, to add to their appearance by artificial means*, Ulp. Dig. II. *To spoil by freshening up; hence, to spoil, falsify*: *i. tabulas*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61: — *i. opus novâ picturâ*, Plaut.

**INTER-PŌNO**, *pōui, pōitum. 3.* *To put, lay, place, or set between.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *I. alqd*, Cic. Læl. 1: — *i. Numidas inter eos*, Hirt.: — *i. equitatu præsidia levis armaturæ*, id.: — *i. elephantos*, Liv. 2) *Esp.* a) *To put, insert, or join between*: *i. menses intercalares*, id.: — *iis (sonis), quos interposuerunt, inserunt alios*, Quint. b) *To insert into or add to a speech or writing, to mix up with*: *ne inquam et inquit sæpius interponeretur*: — *licet i., Nep.*: — *subinde interponenti precibus, Quid respondebo patri meo?* Quint.: — *i. nullum verbum*. B) *Meton.* 1) *To cause or suffer a space of time to elapse between*: *i. spatium ad recreandos animos*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 74: — *spatio interposito, after some time*: — *diebus aliquot interpositis, after some days*, Varr.: — *interposita nox, night having intervened or intervening*, Cic. ap. Liv. **\*\*2)** *To take between (of time)*: *i. frigidam (cibis)*, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 55.

II. *Fig.* A) *To cause to enter or come between, to interpose*: *i. moram, to delay*, Cic. Phil. 6, 1; Cæs.: — *nullam moram i., quin, to lose not a moment, lest, etc.*: — *tridui morâ interpositâ, after a delay of three days*, Cæs.: — *i. cunctationem, to delay, cause delay*, Tac.: — *illo tantum interposito discrimine, only with this difference, the only difference being, etc.*, Cels.: — *neque ullâ belli suspitione interpositâ, no suspicion being raised*, Cæs.: — *i. operam*: — *i. studium*: — *i. laborem*. B) *To interfere by way of mediating or impeding, to interpose, offer one's mediation, to interfere, oppose any thing, oppose one's self to.* 1) *Of a sentence, verdict, punishment, etc.*: *i. iudicium suum*, Cic. Div. 2, 72: — *i. decretum, to issue, give, or pass a decree*: — *i. pœnas compromissaque*: — *i. suum consilium*, Liv.: — *i. exceptionem actioni*, Dig.: — *i. auctoritatem*: — *i. intercessionem suam (of the tribunus plebis)*, V. Max.: — *res multis querelis de republica interponendis nulla transacta est.* 2) *To allow any thing to serve as an excuse or reason*: *colloquium causâ interpositâ tolli vellet, by a pretext*, Cæs.: — *causam interponens, se collegas expectare, to allege as a cause, plead as an excuse*, Nep.: — *gladiatores interpositi sunt, were brought forward as a pretext for making the complaint.* 3) *To pledge one's word, take one's oath with regard to anything*: *i. in alqd or in alqa re fidem suam, to give one's word*, Cæs.: — *i. iusjurandum, to take one's oath (e. g. to keep a secret)*, Liv.: — *sponsio interponeretur, the promise or assurance might be given*, id. C) 1) *To call upon or admit any person as a witness, mediator, assistant, partaker, etc.*: *quam sancta sit societas civium diis immortalibus interpositis tum iudicibus*

tum testibus, when the gods appear as judges and witnesses:—  
i. accusatorem, to bring forward, bring over or above, add to  
the rest:—i. alqm convivio, to invite to one's table, Suet.:—i.  
epulis familiaribus, id. 2) *Esp.*: se i. in alqd or alcuī rei,  
to mix one's self up with, whether by assisting or hinder-  
ing any thing, to offer one's mediation, to press one's  
self upon, to come forward without being called for: i.  
se in pacificationem:—i. se bello, Liv.:—i. se scriptis  
Cæsaris, (as one who continues what has been begun) to intrude,  
Hirt.:—i. se audaciæ alcjs, to oppose one's self to:—*Absol.*  
semper se interposuit, Nep. Att. 2. D) To falsify, in-  
terpolate: i. rationes, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 75, 175.

INTER-POSITIO, ōnis. f. (interpono) I. A putting  
between: i. columnarum, Vitruv. 6, 5:—i. personarum, Cic.  
II. A) An insertion of words in a writing, Cic.  
Fam. 16, 22. \*\*B) A parenthesis, Quint. 9, 3, 23.

1. INTER-POSITUS, a, um. part. of interpono.

\*2. INTER-POSITUS, ūs. m. (only in abl. sing.) A  
putting between, coming between: luna interpositu in-  
terjectuque terræ (between the sun and the moon) deficit, Cic.  
N. D. 2, 40:—luna interpositu suo radios solis auferens terræ,  
between the sun and the earth, Plin. 2, 10, 7.

INTER-PRES, ōtis. c. I. An intermediate person  
through whom one speaks or transacts business with another; a  
mediator, arbitrator, agent, go-between: i. pacis, Cic.  
Cluent. 36; Liv.:—i. iudicii corrumptendi:—i. divum, the  
messenger of the gods (deorum nuncius, Hor.). i.e. Mercury,  
Virg.:—i. harum curarum (i. e. amoris), i. e. Juno, because  
the goddess of marriage, id. II. A) An expounder,  
explainer, interpreter: i. juris, Cic. Top. 1:—i. poeta-  
rum:—i. internuncii Jovis, i. e. the augurs:—i. divum,  
a prophet, Virg.:—i. divum, a prophetess, Liv.:—i. comi-  
tiorum, the haruspices, because they determined whether the  
comitia were properly held:—alqo uti interprete de alqā re, to  
acquire a closer insight into any thing by means of anybody,  
Suet. B) *Esp.* 1) An interpreter, dragoman: i.  
meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 54:—appellare alqm per interpretem:  
—loqui sine interprete. 2) A translator, interpreter of  
the true meaning, Cic. Fin. 3, 4.

[INTER-PRĒTĀBĪLIS, e. That can be explained, Tert.]

\*\*INTER-PRĒTĀMENTUM, i. n. (interpretor) An  
explanation, interpretation, translation, Petr. 10.

INTER-PRĒTĀTIO, ōnis. f. I. A) An inter-  
preting, explaining: i. juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10:—i. fulgurum,  
Plin.:—i. ostentorum et somniorum, id.:—i. est facilis. Liv.  
B) Meton.: Signification, import, meaning: i. fœderis,  
Cic. Balb. 6:—i. nominis, Plin. \*\*II. In Rhet.: The ex-  
plaining of a term by one that follows, Auct. ad Her. 4, 28.

[INTER-PRĒTĀTUNCŪLA, æ. f. demin. (interpretatio) A  
short explanation, Hier.]

[INTER-PRĒTĀTOR, ōris. m. An explainer, Tert.]

[INTER-PRĒTIUM, ūi. n. (interpretes) Brokerage, gain of a  
broker, Amm.]

INTER-PRĒTOR, i. v. n. and a. [with tmesis, Lucr. 4,  
830.] (part. perf. passive, Cic.) (interpretes) [I. Neut.: To  
act as interpreter or mediator: i. memoris alcjs, to assist the  
memory of any one, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 25.] II. Act. A) 1)  
To explain, expound, interpret: i. jus alcui, Cic. Leg. 1,  
4:—i. nomen legis:—i. monstra aut fulgura:—i. religiones,  
to give information concerning:—i. somnia:—With acc. and  
inf.: pomerium postmerium interpretantur esse, Liv. 1, 44.  
2) To interpret (but according to the sense rather than liter-  
ally): i. epistolam, Cic. Fin. 2, 31:—i. scriptores:—ubi ex  
Græco carmine interpretata recitavit, Liv. B) Meton. 1)  
a) To put a certain interpretation upon, understand or  
conceive in such or such a manner, to judge of or in-  
terpret as such or such: male i., Cic. N. D. 3, 31:—i. in  
partem mihiore:—ita i. de liberalitate:—alcjs felicitatem  
grato animo i., to acknowledge with great satisfaction or joy:  
—beneficia grate i., Plin. E.:—vindemiarum maturitatem  
alii aliter interpretantur, by maturity, etc., some understand

one thing and others another, Col.:—i. victoriam ut suam, to  
claim the victory, Vell.:—i. clementiam pro sua virtute, to  
regard the clemency of the conqueror as the effect of one's  
own merit, id.:—With acc. and inf.: reditu in castra libera-  
tum se esse jurejurando interpretabatur, he interpreted his  
return to the camp in such a manner as to be disengaged from  
his oath, Cic. Off. 3, 32:—hence, b) To conclude from  
any thing, to infer from, draw an inference: i. consili-  
um ex necessitate, voluntatem ex vi, to judge of the purpose  
from the necessity, of the will from the power, Cic. R. Post. 11.  
2) To apprehend, comprehend: i. voluntatem alcjs, Cic.  
Inv. 2, 47:—i. sententiam alcjs:—i. famam alcjs, to com-  
prehend, explain to one's self, understand, Tac. \*\*3) To de-  
cide, pronounce an opinion upon: neque, recte an  
perperam, interpretor, Liv. 1, 23, 8.

[INTER-PRĒMO, essi, essum. 3. (inter-premo) I. To  
squeeze, crush: i. alcui fauces, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 46. II.  
To suppress, conceal, M. Fel.]

\*INTER-PUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (interpungo) A distin-  
guishing by points, interpunctuation, Cic. Mur. 11, 25.

\*INTER-PUNCTUM, i. n. (interpungo) I. q. inter-  
punctio: interpuncta verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 46.

\*INTER-PUNGO, xi, ctum. 3. To distinguish words by  
points, to interpunctuate, point: cum scribimus, i. con-  
suevimus, Sen. E. 40:—interpuncta narratio, well divided, Cic.

\*\*INTER-PURGO, are. To cleanse or clear here and  
there: ficus i., Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 243.

\*\*INTER-PŪTO, are. To prune here and there: i.  
oleam, Varr. R. R. 1, 30:—i. ficos, Cat.:—i. rosam, Col.

\*\*INTER-QUĒROR, estus sum. 3. To complain in  
doing any thing, to mix complaints with, Liv. 33, 35.

\*INTER-QUĒSCO, ēvi, ētum. 3. To rest between  
whiles. I Prop.: quum hæc dixissem et paulum inter-  
quiescissem, during a short pause, Cic. Brut. 23. \*\*II. Fig.:  
lites interquiescunt, Plin. E. 8, 21:—dolor interquiescit, Sen. E.

\*\*INTER-RĀDO, si, sum. 3. To scrape or polish here  
and there. I To work in basso rilievo (ἀνγλῶφον):  
i. latera vasorum, Plin. 33, 11, 49:—marmor interrassum,  
ornamented with figures, id. II. To prune here and  
there: i. oleas, id. 15, 1, 2:—i. arbores, Col.

[INTERRĀGIUM, ūi. n. (1. in-terra) I. Burial, interment,  
ML. see TERRAGIUM. II. A burial-fee, ML.]

\*\*INTER-RĀSĪLIS, e. (interrado) Scraped or po-  
lished here and there; worked in basso rilievo.  
(ἀνγλῶφος): i. aurum, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

INTER-REGNUM, i. n. A space of time between the  
death of one king and the election of another; during which time,  
every five days, one of the senators was invested with royalty,  
whose title was interrex. In the time of the republic it was  
the time between the death or the retirement from office of one  
consul and the election of a new one, or the time during the ab-  
sence of the consuls; in which case a senator was elected inter-  
rex, who conducted the election of new consuls, or was invested  
with supreme power: res ad i. venit, an interregnum takes  
place, Cic. Att. 9, 9:—res ad i. reddit, Liv.:—rem adduci  
ad i.:—i. inire (of a senator), to become interrex, Liv.

INTER-REX, ægis. m. A temporary regent (see  
INTERREGNUM): interregem nominare, to appoint anybody  
interrex or regent, Liv. 1, 32:—interregem prodere, the same,  
Cic.:—interregem creare, to make, elect, Liv.

[IN-TERRĪTE. adv. (2. in-terreo) Undauntedly, M. Cap.]

\*\*IN-TERRĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-terreo) Undaunted,  
not alarmed, unterrified, Virg. Æ. 11, 837:—i. vultus,  
Quint.:—classis i. fertur, unobstructed, without hindrance,  
Virg.:—With genit.: mens i. leti, Ov. M. 10, 616.

[INTER-RIVATIO, ōnis. f. A drawing off water between two  
places, M. Cap.]

[INTER-RIVATUS, a, um. (inter-rivo) Drawn off between  
two places (of water), M. Cap.]

## INTER-ROGATIO

**INTER-RŌGĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* A questioning, interrogating. I. A judicial interrogation or examination: i. testium, the hearing of witnesses, Tac. A. 6, 47:—*Absol.*: i. mea, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7; Quint.:—[the trial of a malefactor, Marc. Dig.] \*\*II. Rhet. t. t.: An interrogation, Quint. 9, 2, 15. III. Dialectic t. t.: An argument, syllogism, Cic. Fat. 13; Sen.:—i. captiosa:—aptā interrogatione concludere.

**INTER-RŌGĀTĪUNCŪLA**, æ. *f. dem.* (interrogatio) Dialectic t. t.: A brief argumentation: minutæ i., Cic. Par. proem.:—i. angustæ, a drawing of criminating inferences:—interrogatiunculasnectere, to draw inferences from an interrogatory, Sen. E.

[**INTER-RŌGĀTĪVE**, adv. By way of interrogation, interrogatively, Ascon.; Tert.]

[**INTER-RŌGĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (interrogatio) Interrogative, i. e. pertaining to a question or interrogatory: i. particula, Diom.]

[**INTER-RŌGĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* One who asks, Dig.]

[**INTER-RŌGĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. (interrogator) Interrogative, interrogatory, Tert.; Callistr.; Dig.]

**INTER-RŌGO**, i. v. a. I. Gen.: To ask, question, interrogate: i. alqm de alqa re, Cic. Part. 1:—interrogabat suos, quis esset:—i. alqm alqd:—i. alqd, concerning any thing, Liv.:—sententiæ interrogari cœptæ, opinions were asked, id.:—interrogatus sententiam, being asked for his opinion, id.:—interrogatus testimonium, Suet.:—interrogatus causam, Tac.:—casus interrogandi, the genitive case, Gell.:—[Meton.: i. aurem suam, to consult, id.]:—Subst. part. pass.: Interrogātum, i. n. That which is asked, the question, Dig.:—ad interrogata respondere, Cic. de Or. 40. II. Esp. A) 1) To interrogate, examine, hear the evidence of witnesses: i. bene testem, when counsel of the opposite party puts questions to a witness by which the latter is confused and contradicts himself, to cross-examine, Cic. Flacc. 10:—i. testes in reos, Plin. E. 1, 5, 6. 2) Meton.: To go to law with anybody, bring an action against, sue: i. lege, Cic. Dom. 39:—i. legibus, Liv. 38, 50; Sall.:—*Absol.*: Tac. A. 13, 14. \*\*B) To conclude, reason by way of syllogism, Sen. E. 87.

**INTER-RUMPO**, ūpi, uptum. 3. [with tmesis, Lucr. 5, 288.] I. Prop. A) To tear or break down, to tear off, break up: i. pontem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 34:—venæ interruptæ, cut, opened, Tac. B) Meton.: To separate, isolate: ignes interrupti, at intervals, Virg. Æ. 9, 239:—hos interruptos esse, separate, Cic.:—interruptæ voces, interrupted, broken.

II. Fig. A) To interrupt, break off: i. iter amoris, Cic. Att. 4, 2:—i. orationem, Cæs.:—i. ordinem, Col.:—i. sermonem, Plaut.:—i. contextum, Quint.:—i. somnos, Plin.:—i. querelas, Ov.:—i. possessionem, Pand.:—interruptum officium:—interrupta consuetudo:—interrupta opera, Virg. [B) Meton.: To interrupt, disturb: ni medici adventus nos interrupisset, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 1.]

\***INTER-RUPTE**, adv. With interruption, interruptedly: i. narrare, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

\*\***INTER-RUPTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (interrumpo) [An interrupting, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2.]—In Rhet.: A ceasing or breaking off abruptly in a speech for the sake of producing an effect (ἀποσπασμός), Quint. 9, 2, 14.

**INTER-RUPTUS**, a, um. part. of interrumpo.

\*\***INTER-SCALMŪM**, ii. n. (inter-scalmus) The space between two oars, Vitr. 1, 2, 4.

[**INTER-SCĀPŪLUM**, ii. n. (inter-scapula) The space between the shoulders, App.; Hyg.]

**INTER-SCINDO**, idi, issum. 3. I. Prop. A) To cut asunder, to break off: i. pontem, Cæs. B. G. 2, 9; Cic.:—i. aggerem, Cæs.:—i. opera, Hirt.:—i. venas, to open, Tac. \*\*B) Meton.: To separate, cut off, interrupt: ruina (terræ) interscindit aquas, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11:—Chalcis adeo arcto interscinditur freto, ut, Liv. II.

684

## INTER-STITIO

**Fig.**: To break up, interrupt, disturb: i. vinculum animi, Gell. 12, 1:—i. lætitiā, Sen. E.

\*\***INTER-SCRĪBO**, psi, ptum. 3. I. Prop.: To write between, Plin. E. 7, 9, 5. [II. Meton.: interscribentes eum (i. e. the agate) venæ, crossing it, Sol.:—interscribitur nitor, runs between, id.]

[**INTER-SĒCLIVUS** or **INTER-CLĪVUS**, a, um. (interseco) Separated, cut off, Front.]

\*\***INTER-SĒCO**, cūi, etum. 1. I. Prop. A) To cut asunder: i. lateres, Vitr.:—i. telas, Claud. [B) Meton.: To cut through, Amm.] II. Fig.: i. res in animis auditorum, to cut into, i. e. impress upon, Auct. ad Her. 3, 4.

\*\***INTER-SECTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (interseco) Archit. t. t.: The space between two parts in indented work, an intersection, Vitr. 3, 5, 11.

[**INTER-SĒMINO**, are. To sow between, App.]

**INTER-SĒPIO**, psi, petum. 4. v. a. I. Prop.: To fence about, hedge in; to stop up, inclose, secure: i. foramina, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20:—i. quædam operibus, Liv.:—legio densis arbutis intersepta, Tac. II. Meton.: To cut off, separate; to hinder, prevent: i. iter, Cic. Balb. 18:—i. insulam munimento a cetera urbe, Liv.:—i. urbem vallo ab arce, id.:—intersepta Germanorum auxilia, Tac.:—i. alcuī conspectum abeuntis exercitus, to prevent anybody from observing the retreat, Liv. 1, 27.

**INTER-SEPTUS**, a, um. part. of intersepio.

\*\*1. **INTER-SĒRO**, ēvi, itum. 3. To sow, or plant, between: i. malleolum vitibus, Col. 3, 9, 7:—pomis intersita, Lucr.

\*\*2. **INTER-SĒRO**, sērui, sertum. 3. v. a. To put between, interpose. [I. Prop.: i. oscula mediis verbis, Ov. M. 10, 559.] II. Fig.: causam interserens, pleading as an excuse or pretence, Nep. Milt. 4, 1.

\*\***INTER-SISTO**, ēre. To stop in the middle of a speech; of the speaker, Quint. 8, 3, 45: of a speech, id. 9, 4, 53.

\*\*1. **INTER-SĪTUS**, a, um. That is or lies between: nullis ossibus intersitis, Plin. 9, 15, 17:—quatuor venti, Gell.

2. **INTER-SĪTUS**, a, um. part. of 1. intersero.

[**INTER-SŌNO**, are. To sound between: i. remigiis, Stat. Th. 5, 344.]

[**INTER-SPERGO**, si, sum. 3. (inter-spargo) I. To strew upon between, to besprinkle between: interspersus rarā canitie, App. II. To strew between: sunt multa naturæ munere interspersa, id.]

[**INTER-SPĪNĀLIS**, e. (inter-spina) That is between the interstices of the spine, interspinal: interspinalia ligamenta, the interspinal ligaments, NL.]

**INTER-SPĪRĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* A fetching of breath between, Cic. de Or. 3, 44.

[**INTER-SPIRO**, are. v. n. To fetch breath between; meton., to admit air (of vessels that are not air-tight), Cat. R. R. 112, 1.]

\*\***INTER-STERNO**, strāvi, strātum. 3. To strew or lay between or amongst: bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2:—assulis interstratis, Plin.

[**INTER-STES**, itis. That stands between or amongst, Tert.]

[**INTER-STINCTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (interstinguo) Distinction, Arn.]

**INTER-STINCTUS**, a, um. part. of interstinguo.

\*\*1. **INTER-STINGUO**, xi, etum. 3. To variegate or chequer with any thing: lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Plin. 36, 8:—spatia interstincta columnis, Stat.:—aureum capitis arietini figmentum interstinctum lapillis, Amm.:—facies interstincta medicaminibus, patched all over, Tac.

[2. **INTER-STINGUO**, ēre. I. Prop.: To put out; pass. to be extinguished, become extinct: ignem interstingui, Lucr. 5, 760. II. Fig.: To kill, slay: i. alqm, App.]

[**INTER-STĪTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (intersisto) I. A pause, respite, Gell. 20, 1, 43:—i. negotiorum, id. II. Dissimilarity, difference, Arn.]

## INTER-STITIUM

[INTER-STITIUM, *il. n.* (intersisto) *A space between, interval, interstice, break, Macr.*]

[INTER-STO, *sti, are.* *To stand or be between: tempus interstat, Amm.:* — *With acc.:* Avien.]

INTER-STRĀTUS, *a, um.* *part. of intersterno.*

[INTER-STRĒPO, *sti, itum.* 3. *To make a shrieking noise anywhere: i. olores, Virg. E. 9, 36: — i. undis, Claud.*]

[INTER-STRINGO, *strinxi, strictum.* 3. *To squeeze, strain: i. alci gulam, to strangle, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 31.*]

[INTER-STRŪO, *ŕe.* I. *To join together: i. artus, Sil. 10, 150.* II. *To join to, add, Tert.*]

INTER-SUM, *fui, esse.* I. *To be between, to lie between.* A) *Prop.:* Tiberis inter eos interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: — interest amnis, Liv.: — via interest, id.: — regio, quæ interest, Plin.: — thus also, quæ intererant, Mel. B) *Meton. of time:* inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt, Cic. de Sen. 17: — anni triginta interfuerunt, elapsed between, Liv. II. *To be distant or remote.*

[A) *Prop.:* clatros i. oportet pede, Cat. R.R. 4.] B) *Fig. 1) To be different, to differ: hoc pater ac dominus interest, herein, i. e. on this point or in this respect, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51: — quod ab eo nihil intersit, differs in nothing: — qui illa visa negant quicquam a falsis i. — neque rem ullam nisi tempus i., nothing but time to differ, Nep.: — With dat.:* i. Satyris, Hor. A. P. 232: — *With genit.:* quoniam *rd vespas* interest *roû pphoriv*, there is a difference between ill-will and malice, Cic. Att. 5, 19. 2) Interest, there is a difference: nihil interest, there is no difference, Cic. Ac. 2, 13: — interest alqd, there is some difference, i. e. a slight difference: — nihil differat, nihil intersit: — inter ceteras res nihil omnino interest, there is no difference at all: — ut inter eos nihil prorsus intersit: — nihil in his rebus esse, quod interesset: — tantum id interest, the only difference is this, Liv.: — vide, quantum interfuturum sit inter meam atque tuam accusationem, what great difference there will be between: — inter hominem et belluam hoc interest, this difference exists, there is this difference: — ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, not the least difference exists, or there is not, etc. III. *To be present at, to be present, to assist, attend, take an active share or part in any thing; with in and abl.:* i. in convivio, Cic. R. Am. 14: — i. in rebus: — i. in testamento faciendo: — *With dat.:* i. negotiis, Cic. Fam. 1, 6: — i. prælio, Cæs.: — i. rebus divinis, id.: — i. consiliis: — i. coitionibus: — interfuit sacrificanti, remained with him also while he was offering (a sacrifice), Suet.: — *Absol.:* ac si ipse interfuerit, as if he were present himself, Cic. Inv. 1, 54. — *Meton. of things and abstract subjects:* ratiocinatio dicitur interfuisse. IV. *Impers.:* Interest, it is of importance or consequence, it matters, it is of import. A) *With genit. of the person to whom any thing is of importance; but if that person be represented by a pers. pron., the abl. fem. mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, is sometimes used, or cuja (for cujus):* vehementer interfuit reipublicæ, nullam videri dissensionem esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4: — *cujus intersit:* — i. illius: — mea i.: — mea et tua i.: — vestra i.: — nostra i.: — sua i.: — quod eos scire aut nostra aut ipsorum interesset: — quis est hodie, cuius intersit istam legem manere: — ea cædes crimini detur ei, cuja interfuit: — *Instead of a person to whom a thing is of importance, the thing itself of importance to any one may be added by the preposition ad:* i. ad laudem civitatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 4: — *ad operationem meam quiddam interest non te expectare.* B) *The degree how much any thing is of importance is also expressed by neuter adjectives:* multum interest, te venire, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: — tantum interest, quemadmodum dicas: — nihil interest: — ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat, militem insuescere, Liv.: — quid illius interest, ubi sis? what does it matter to him? — *Or by an adv., as maxime, quantopere:* quantopere intersit, opprimi Dolabellam. — *By a genit. of the value:* illud mea magni interest, ut te videam, it is of importance or consequence to me, Cic. Att. 11, 22: — utriusque nostrum magni interest, ut: — interest permagni, it is of very great consequence, or it matters to a very great degree: — interest parvi, it is of little im-

## INTER-VALLUM

*portance: — magni interest, it is of great importance: — With acc. and inf. following: magni interest, me venire, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: — [minoris vel pluris i., to be of less or greater importance, Dig.] C) The matter which is of importance may be expressed by an inf., or acc. and inf., or by a final or interrogative clause, introduced by ut or ne, or by an interrogative particle: interest omnium, recte facere: — quantum salutis communis intersit, duos consules esse, Cic. Mur. 2: — illud mea magni interest, ut te videam: — vestra interest, ne imperatorem pessimi faciant, Tac.: — in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest qualis primus aditus sit, et qua commendatione quasi amicitiae fores aperiantur. — \*Seldom by a subst.: in Epirum statui me conferre, non quo mea interesset loci natura, Cic. Att. 3, 19, 1. — More frequently by the neuter pronoun: vestra hoc maxime interest, it concerns you most, is your affair more than any one's else, Cic. Sull. 28. — Also with reference to a clause following: illud mea interest, ut te videam. \*\*D) Non tam interest, quo animo, Cæs. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7.*

\*\*INTER-TEXO, *xui, xtum.* 3. *v. a.* [I. *To interweave, intertwine: i. flores hederis, Ov. M. 6, 128.*] II. *To interweave with any thing by way of adorning, to adorn by weaving: vestis intertexta notis, Quint. 8, 5, 28: — chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.* [III. *To interweave, i. e. combine, join: i. partes animæ, Macr.*]

INTER-TEXTUS, *a, um.* *part. of intertexo.*

\*\*INTER-TIGNŪM, *il. n.* (inter-tignum) *The space between two beams, Vitr. 4, 2, 4.*

[INTER-TRĀHO, *xi, etum.* 3. (inter-traho) *To draw away from between, take away: i. alci alqd, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 41.*]

\*\*INTER-TRĪGO, *inis. f.* (inter-tero) *A galling, chafing, or fretting of the skin, by rubbing against any thing; inflammation of the skin by friction, Varr. L. L. 4; Cat. R. R. 159; Col. 6, 32; plur.: Plin. 20, 40, 43. — Hence, the chafe-gall in sheep, Col. 7, 5.*

\*INTER-TRĪMENTUM, *i. n.* (inter-tero) \*\*I. *Prop.:* Loss or decrease occasioned by rubbing, fallings off, waste, e. g. of metal: i. argenti, waste, loss of silver (i. e. the fourth part which it loses in substance through melting), Liv. 32, 2: — purpura teritur, absumitur: in auro præter manus pretium nihil intertrimenti fit (no waste takes place, nothing is lost), id.: — i. culeorum, wear and tear, Scæv. Dig. II. *Fig.:* Loss, damage sustained on both sides (but detrimentum is used if only one of the parties is a sufferer): sine ullo intertrimento, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50: — sine magno intertrimento, Ter.

[INTER-TRĪTURA, *æ. f.* (inter-tero) *Waste, wear and tear by rubbing, Scæv. Dig.*]

\*\*INTER-TURBĀTĪO, *ōnis. f.* *Disquietude: patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, alleging his confusion to be the cause, Liv. 23, 8, 7.*

[INTER-TURBO, *are.* *To cause disturbance or disquietude: ne interturba, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 81; Ter.*]

\*\*INTER-VĀCO, *are.* *To be empty between, Col. 4, 32, 2.*

[INTER-VALLĀTUS, *a, um.* (intervallum) *That has space between, or intervals: i. febris, an intermitting fever, Gell. 17, 12: — intervallato brevi tempore, after a short time, Amm.*]

INTER-VALLUM, *i. n.* (inter-vallus: *prop. the room or space between two stakes; hence, meton.*) I. *Gen. A) A space between, interval: i. signi, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: — pari intervallo, at equal distances, or at an equal distance (as the case may be), Cæs.: — i. locorum et temporum: — i. sonorum: — per intervalla digitorum, the openings, Suet.: — ex intervallo, from afar, Liv. B) An interval of time, a pause, space: i. literarum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: — i. annum regni, the interregnum, Liv.: — sine intervallo loquacitas, incessant, without ceasing: — hoc intervalli datum, time, delay, respite, Liv.: — sine intervallo cibum dare, without loss of time, Varr.: — intervallo dicere, with pauses: — longo intervallo, after a long while: — ex intervallo, soon after, Gell.: — ex tanto intervallo, after so long a time, Liv.;*



tanto intervallo, the same. \*II. Fig.: Difference, dissimilitude, Cic. Agr. 2, 33.

\*\*INTER-VELLO, velli and vulsi, vulsum. 3. To pluck, pull, or pick out between, pluck out here and there; to lop, prune: i. arboris, to lop, Col. 5, 10, 5: — i. semina: — i. poma, Plin.: — i. barbam, to thin by plucking out hair here and there, Sen. E. 114.

INTER-VĒŅĪO, vēni, ventum. 4. To come between or step in between. I. Prop. A) To come in while any thing is doing or going on, to make its appearance between or during a given time: i. orationi, Liv. 1, 48: — i. bellis Germanicis, incendio, to be present at or make one's appearance during the war, at the conflagration, Suet.: — neminem curiosum i. nunc mihi, qui, comes in my way, crosses me, Ter.: — Absol.: quam orationem quum ingressus esset, Cassius intervenit, Cic.: — casu Germani equites interveniunt, appear meanwhile, Cæs.: — secretum denegavit nisi ut interveniret Macro, might be present, or attend, Suet.: — Pass. impers.: ubi de improvviso interventum est mulieri, the woman was taken by surprise, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40. \*\*B) Meton. of inanimate objects. 1) To be, lie, flow, etc. between: via publica, medius paries intervenit, Dig.: — flumine interveniente, Plin.; Dig.: — interveniente candida gemma, that is found among others, Plin. 2) Of time; To fall or happen between, to intervene, and thus to interrupt; with dat.: nox intervenit praelio, Liv. 23, 18: — hiemem asperam rebus gerendis intervenisse, id.: — plangor intervenit verbo omni, at every word he uttered he beat his breast, Ov.: — With acc.: ludorum dies, qui cognitionem interveniant, had intervened and stopped, Tac. A. 3, 23.

II. Fig. A) 1) Of events; To take place while any thing is doing or going on, to come between, i. e. to stand in the way of, to hinder, obstruct, oppose, resist, prevent, disturb; with dat.: intervenit his cogitationibus malum avitum, regni cupido, took place while these projects were on foot, interfered with them, Liv. 1, 6: — Sabinum bellum coepit intervenit, interrupted the undertaking: — narrabit omnem rem, quæ inter nos intervenierit, that has taken place between us, Ter.: — Absol.: mirificus quidem casus intervenit, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: — ira interveniunt, arise with disturbing effect, Plant.: — quamquam et offensis intervenientibus, even in case of offences occurring, Suet.: — hæc quum fabula data est, novum intervenit vitium et calamitas, Ter. Hec. prol. 1, 2: — ultimum de cælo, quod comitia turbaret, intervenit, there occurred moreover at the end one of those signs in the heavens by which the comitia are dissolved, Liv.: — affinitatem, cognationem, præterea fœdus intervenisse, had intervened or come to pass (in a disturbing manner), Sall. 2) With dat. pers.: To come (as it were) in anybody's way, to befall, occur to anybody, fall to anybody's share or lot: nulla mihi res posthac potest jam i. tanta, quæ, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40: — exigua fortuna intervenit sapienti (translation of Epicurus's saying: ὀραξεία σοφῷ τύχη παρεμπίπτει), a scanty fortune falls to the share of the wise: — conf. raro sapienti intervenit fortuna, fortune seldom falls to the lot of the wise, Sen. \*\*B) Of persons. 1) Gen.: To interpose, interfere, act as mediator, to mix one's self up with, to embrace anybody's cause, etc.: interveniente villico, Suet. Claud. 38: — intervenientem et quasi studiosiorum partis alterius, id.: — i. rebus nepotis, App.: — [quis vestro deus interveniebat amori, frustrated your love, interfered with it, Calp.] 2) Esp. a) Of public authorities; To decide, to interfere, exercise official power, of a prince, senate, prætor, etc., Suet.; Dig.: — With ne following: eatenus interveniebat, ne quid perperam fieret, Suet. [b] To give surety for anybody in court, to take up anybody's cause: i. pro alquo, i. in alqd, and absol., Dig.]

\*\*INTER-VĒŅĪUM, ii. n. (inter-vena) The space between two veins; e. g. in stones, etc., Vitruv. 2, 6; Pall.

[INTER-VĒŅĪO, ōnis. f. (intervenio) An intercession, mediation, interference, Ulp. Dig.]

\*INTER-VENTOR, ōris. m. (intervenio) I. A disturbing visitor, an interrupter, Cic. Fat. 1. [II. A

mediator. A) A bondsman, surety, Ulp. Dig. B) A solicitor, one who requests, Lampr.; P. Nol.]

INTER-VENTUS, ūs. m. (intervenio) I. Prop.: An intervention, a coming in: i. hominis, Cic. Part. 8: — i. amnis, Plin.: — i. noctis, Cæs.: — i. malorum: — i. lunæ (at an eclipse of the sun), Plin. \*\*II. Fig.: An interference, mediation, interposition, assistance: i. spon-sorum, Suet. Cæs. 18: — i. iudicii, Pomp. Dig.

[INTER-VERSO, ōnis. f. (interverto) I. An overthrowing, annulling, nullifying, thwarting, Tert. II. A purloining, pilfering, embezzling, Cod. Just.]

\*\*INTER-VERSO, are. intens. (interverto) To turn hither and thither: intersersando (sc. se), Plin. 9, 50, 74.

[INTER-VERSOR, ōris. m. (interverto) An embezzler, pilferer, purloiner, Cod. Just.]

[INTER-VERSURA, æ. f. (interverto) A bending, Hyg.]

INTERVERSUS, a, um. part. of interverto.

INTER-VERTO (vorto), ti, sum. 3. v. a. \*\*I. A) To turn aside, turn or draw in another direction: in extremis partibus semicanaliculi intervertantur, on the two corners let concave ornaments be added, Vitruv. 4, 3, 5. B) Fig.: To turn round, to change, to alter (in a bad sense): neque enim recta ingenia qualem in adolescentia spem sui fecerant, usque in senectutem pertulerant; sed interversa plerumque sunt, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22.

II. Esp.: To turn any thing from the purpose it was intended for, to divert into another channel. A) 1) To take away, intercept, embezzle, purloin: i. donum regale, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30: — i. argentum, Plaut.: — i. pecuniam vestram, Petr.: — i. publica vectigalia, Suet.: — i. rationes, Front.: — i. aquæ ductum, to turn off, give a different direction to, deprive the public of it, Scæv. Dig. [2] Meton.: To cheat anybody out of any thing: i. alqm, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 10: — i. alqm alqa re, id.: — i. alqm muliere, id.: — i. alqm possessione fundi, Gell.: — quomodo argentum intervertam, et adventorem, et Sauream, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92.] 3) Fig. a) As it were, to turn aside, i. e. to take away, deprive of: promissum et receptum (consulatum) i. et ad se transferre, Cic. Phil. 2, 32: — interversa redidit, being passed over. [b] Also, in a public or official sense, to suppress: i. querelam (a complaint), Dig.: — i. fideicommissum, id.: — i. publica iura, id.] \*\*B) To squander, instead of employing to different and more useful purposes, Tac. H. 2, 95.

[INTER-VIBRO, are. To glitter between or among, M. Cap.]

[INTER-VIGILO, are. To watch at or between, Lampr.]

[INTER-VIRĒO, ere. To be green here and there, Stat. Th. 4, 98.]

INTER-VISO, si, sum. 3. I. To look after: crebro intervisto, I often look after, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: — intervissam domum, si, i. e. I shall go home, Plaut. II. To visit from time to time, or sometimes: i. alqm, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

[INTERVULUS, a, um. dem. (from obsol. interus) Inward, inner, interior: i. nexus, M. Cap.: — Esp., tunica i., and subst. Interula, æ. f. The inner or under tunica, i. e. an under garment or kind of shirt or shift of linen or cotton worn by persons of both sexes, App.]

[INTER-UNDATUS, a, um. Striped in the form of waves here and there, watered, Sol.]

[INTER-VOCALITER, adv. Loudly, App.]

\*\*INTER-VOLITO, are. intens. (intervolo) To fly about among, Liv. 3, 10, 6.

\*\*INTER-VOLIO, are. To fly between or among. I. Prop.: Of birds, Col. 8, 10. [II. Meton.: medias

intervolat urbes (navigates among), V. Fl.: — intervocat aures hasta, Stat.: — With dat.: oculis intervocat Idmon, swims before the eyes, V. Fl.

[INTER-VOMO, ere. To pour out amongst, to throw up, eject: i. undas, Lucr. 6, 894.]

[INTER-ŪSŪRIUM, ii. n. (inter-usura) Interest enjoyed during a given space of time, Ulp. Dig.]

INTER-VULSUS, a, um. part. of intervallo.

## IN-TESTABILIS

**\*\*IN-TESTĀBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-testabilis) [I. Prop.: *That is not able or permitted to appear as a witness or to make a will, on account of bearing a bad character*, XII. Tab. Legg. ap. Gell.; Ulp. Dig.] II. Meton. [A] *Dishonest, dishonourable*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 30. [B] *Accursed, abominable, vile*: i. homo, Sall. Jug. 71; Tac.; Gell.: — i. sœvitia, Tac.: — ars magica i., Plin.: — reliqua i., nefanda, id.: — Comp., ap. Sall. Tac.

1. **IN-TESTĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-testatus) I. *That has made no testament or will, intestate*. si i. esset mortua, without having made a will, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22: — Hence, intestato (abl.) mori, without a will, Cic. de Or. 1, 40: — ab intestato, without a will: — ab intestato heres, Ulp. Dig. [II. Not convicted by witnesses, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17.]

[2. **IN-TESTĀTUS**, a, um. (2. testis) *Castrated*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 23.]

**INTESTĪNA**, ōrum. n. See **INTESTINUS**.

[**INTESTINĀRIUS**, ii. m. (intestinus) (sc. artifex) *A joiner who makes inlaid work, an artist-joiner*, Cod. Th.]

**INTESTĪNUS**, a, um. (intus) *Inward*. I. Prop. **\*\*A** I. opus, joinery, joiner's work in the interior of a building, inlaid or chequered work, Vitruv. 4, 4: — Plur.: i. opera, Plin.: — [thus, Subst. plur.: Intestina, ōrum. n., ap. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 109.] B) Intestinum, i. n. *A gut; plur., Intestina, ōrum. The guts, intestines in the lower part of the abdomen; whilst exta are the intestines in the upper part of the abdomen: intestinum medium, the mesentery*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: — i. tenuius, crassius, jejunum, cœcum, rectum, Cels.: — ex intestinis laborare, to be disordered in the bowels: — creberrimo frigidae aquæ usu intestina vitare, Suet.: — **\*\*Absol.**: Intestinus, i. m. (sc. canalis), Plin. 11, 37, 78; Varr. II. Meton.: *Intestine, domestic, civil (opp. 'externus')*: i. bellum, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: — i. malum: — i. perniciēs: — i. incommodum, Liv.: — i. discordia, Just.: — i. fraus, Curt.: — i. facinus, id.

[**IN-TESTIS**, e. (2. in-2. testis) *Castrated*, Arn.]

**IN-TEXO**, xūi. xtum. 3. (1. in-texo) I. *To weave into, inweave*. **\*\*A** Prop.: i. purpureas notas filis, Ov. M. 6, 577: — i. lilia violis, Claud.: — i. diversos colores picture, Plin. B) Meton. *To interweave, to join to, add to: venæ toto corpore intextæ*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: — i. facta chartis, to commit to writing, Tibull.: — i. alqd in causa, Cic. de Or. 2, 116: — i. parva magnis. **\*\*II**. *To plait, join together, interlace, intermingle*. A) Prop.: chlamys intexta coloribus, embroidered, Auct. ad Her. 4, 47: — stragula auro intexta, Suet.: — i. hastas foliis, Virg. E. 5, 31: — i. ulmos vitibus, id.: — i. antrum vitibus, Claud.: — sidera intextentia mundum, surrounding, Plin.: — cameræ intextæ (sc. arundine), covered with reed, Vitruv.: — hederæ solent i. truncos, wind round, embrace, Ov. B) Meton.: *To join by interweaving or plaiting round*: i. nidum ex lino, Plin. 10, 33, 50: — i. calamos, Calp.

1. **IN-TEXTUS**, a, um. part. of intexo.

**\*\*2**. **IN-TEXTUS**, ūs. m. (intexo) I. *A weaving into, inserting, adding, of words*, Quint. 8, 4, 8. II. *A joining together*, Plin. 2, 8, 50.

**INTIBILLI**. *A town of Spain at the mouth of the Ebro, Liv. 23, 49; called also Indibile, Front.*

[**INTĪMĀTŌ**, ōnis. f. *An announcing, declaring*, Cod. Just.]

[**INTĪMĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who announces*, Capitol.]

**\*INTĪME**. adv. [I. Prop.: *In the inmost part, internally*, App.] II. Fig. **\*\*A** *Most intimately: utabatur i. Hortensio*, Nep. Att. 5: — arto contubernio i. junctus, App. B) *Heartily, vehemently*: i. commendari, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1.

**INTĪMĒLII**. See **INTĪMĒLII**.

[**IN-TĪMĒDE**. adv. (2. in-timide) *Fearlessly*. — Comp., Amm.]

[**INTĪMO**. 1. (intimus) I. *To put or bring into*: i. partem gurgiti, Sol.: — Nilus mari intimatur, empties itself into, id. II. *To announce, make known, intimate*, Cod. Just.]

## IN-TORQUEO

**INTĪMUS**, a, um. See **INTERIOR**.

[**IN-TINCTIO**, ōnis. f. (intingo) *A dipping in*, Eccl.]

1. **INTINCTUS**, a, um. part. of intingo.

**\*\*2**. **INTINCTUS**, ūs. m. (intingo) *A dipping in: concr. sauce, etc., into which food is dipped*, Plin. 15, 29, 35.

**\*\*IN-TINGO** or **INTINGUO**, nxi, nctum. 3. (1. in-tingo)

I. Gen.: *To dip in*: i. faces sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 260: — i. alqd in aqua, Vitruv.: — i. calamus, Quint.: — sevim oleo intinctum, Plin. II. Esp. A) *To dip into a sauce, to pickle*: i. brassicam in acetum, Cat. R. R. 156: — omnibus, quæ condiuntur, quæque intinguntur, Plin. [B] *to baptize*, Tert.]

**IN-TŌLĒRĀBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-tolerabilis) I. *Unbearable, insupportable, intolerable*: intolerabilior homo, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: — intolerabilior nihil est quam femina dives, Juv.: — i. frigus: — odoris fœditas i. — i. tributa: — i. dolor: — i. verba: — i. vitium: — i. sumptus, Plaut.: — i. sœvitia, Liv. [II. *Impatient*, Afran. ap. Non.]

**\*\*IN-TŌLĒRĀBĪLĪTER**. adv. *Unbearably, intolerably, insupportably*, Col. 1, 4, 9.

**IN-TŌLĒRANDUS**, a, um. (2. in-tolero) *Intolerable, insupportable*: i. tyrannus, Cic. Vat. 9: — i. res: — i. licentia: — i. potentia: — i. sœtus, Curt.: — i. labor, Tac.: — i. factum, Sall.: — [Adv.: intolerandum, intolerably, insupportably, Gell. 17, 8, 8.]

**\*\*IN-TŌLĒRANS**, tis. (2. in-tolero) I. Act.: *Not capable or inclined to bear any thing, that cannot bear or endure any thing, with genit.*: vir æqualium i., Tac. H. 4, 80: — intolerantior (secundarum) rerum, Liv.: — corpora intolerantissima laboris, id. II. Pass.: *Intolerable*: intolerantior, Tac. A. 3, 45; Gell.

**IN-TŌLĒRANTER**. adv. *Intolerably, intolerantly, beyond measure, immoderately*: i. dolere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9: — intolerantius insequi, Cæs.: — intolerantius se jactare: — intolerantissime gloriari.

**IN-TŌLĒRANTĪA**, æ. f. (intolerans) [I. Act.: *Impatience*, Gell. 17, 19.] II. Pass.: *Insufferable pride, intolerable conduct, want of moderation*: i. regis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: — superbia atque i. — i. morum, Suet.

[**IN-TŌLĒRĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-tolero) *Not nourished or refreshed by food*: i. æger, C. Aur.]

[**IN-TOLLO**, ēre. (1. in-tollo) *To raise*: i. clamores, App.]

**\*\*IN-TONDĒO**, ēre. (1. in-t) *To clip, lop*, Col. 11, 3, 31.

**\*IN-TŌNO**, ūi (ātum) v. n. and a. 1. (1. in-tono) I. Neut. [A] Prop.: *To thunder*: pater ab alto intonuit, Virg.: — intonuere poli, id. B) Meton. 1) *Of an orator: To thunder, i. e. to speak loudly*: vox tribunum intonuit, Cic. Mur. 38. **\*\*2**) Gen.: *To make a noise, resound*: canis intonuit latratu, Plin. 8, 40, 61: — Eurus intonat Ægeō, V. Fl.: — armis intonat urbi, makes his arms resound against the city, Sil. **\*\*II**. Act. A) *To thunder forth*: quum hæc intonuisset plenus iræ, Liv. 3, 48: — i. minas, Ov.: — i. Phlegreos tumultus, to celebrate on a loudly sounding lyre, Prop. [B] *To thunder at, against, or upon*: clavam i., V. Fl. 3, 169: — intonata fluctibus, hiems, Hor.]

**\*IN-TONSUS**, a, um. (2. in-tondeo) [I. A) *Unshorn*: i. capilli, Hor. E. 15, 9: — i. caput, Ov.: — i. deus, i. e. Apollo, id. B) Esp. 1) *Of the ancient Romans, who wore their hair uncut, and suffered their beards to grow*: i. avi, unshorn, bearded, Ov. F. 2, 30; Tib.: — i. Cato, unshorn (hence, strictly adhering to ancient customs), Hor. 2) *Rough, uncultivated, unmannered, uncivilised, unpolished, uncouth*: homines i., Liv. 21, 32: — i. Getæ, Ov.: — i. Cilices, Tib. [II. Meton.: *Covered with leaves, leafy*: i. capita quercuum, Virg. Æ. 9, 681: — i. myrtus, Stat.: — i. montes, leafy, overgrown with grass, shrubs, etc.; bushy, grassy, Virg.]

**\*IN-TORQUĒO**, torsi, torsum. 2. (1. in-torqueo) **\*\*I**. A) *To twist, turn round, turn to, wreath, bend*: prono in pollice torquens (by thesis for prono pollice inter-

quena) libratum tereti versabat turbine fustum, Catull.:—procella nubis intorsit se, winds or wreathes itself into the clouds, Lucr.:—i. undas remis, to twist, turn, or throw up, V. Fl.:—i. paludamentum circum brachium, to wrap round the arm, Liv.:—intortu capilli, curled or crisped hair, Mart.:—vertice muricatum intorto, twisted, Plin. B) a) Meton.: intortus (lusciniæ) sonus, a shake (in music or singing), id.:—intortum (noctuum) carmen, shrill, App.:—[b] Meton.: To twist, to make by twisting one thing into another, to splice: rudentes or funes intorti, Catull.; Ov.:—intorto verberare (with a twisted lash), terga seca, Tib.] 2) Esp.: \*\*a) To swing by twisting; hence, to brandish, hurl: i. telum in hostem, Sen. E. 45; Virg.:—i. hastam equo, id.:—i. hastam tergo, id. b) Meton.: i. ardentis oculos, to roll one's eyes fiercely, id.:—and thus, ῥή μοι γοργεῖν κεφαλῇν intorqueat, should cast upon me a Gorgon's look, Cic.:—i. diram vocem, to make a hideous noise, Sil.:—alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliæ, attack one another with the most serious rebukes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. II. A) Prop.: To distort: i. mentum in dicendo, to make a wry mouth, to turn up one's lip, distort one's features, Cic. de Or. 2, 66:—i. talum, to sprain, dislocate, Hirt.:—i. caulem, to twist in two, spoil or break by twisting, Plin.:—i. ramulos, Col. [B] Fig. 1) To confuse, contort, make crooked: i. orationem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63. 2) To distort, corrupt: i. mores, Pers. 5, 38.]

\*\*INTORTE. adv. Windingly, crookedly: intortus, Plin. 16, 16, 27.

[IN-TORTŪO, ōnis. f. (intorqueo) A crimping, curling: i. capillorum, Arn.]

INTRĀ (for interā (sc. parte), abl. of \*interus, a, um). adv. and prep. Within. I. Adv.: Within, on the inside: ea pars, quæ i. paulo longior esse debet, quam quæ extra (est), Cels. 7, 15; Col.; Quint.:—Comp., intērius, Ov.:—Fig.: interius attendere, exactly, carefully, Juv.:—spatium vitæ interius flectere, to take the shortest way, to restrain one's self, Sen.:—ne insistat interius, be too short or brief, Cic. de Or. 3, 49:—Sup., intime, see INTIME. II. Prop. with acc.: Within, on the inside of [extra]. A) Prop. 1) Of place: i. montem, Cic. Sest. 27:—i. oceanum:—i. parietes:—i. Apenninum, Liv.:—i. se, within himself, one's self, itself, etc., Plin. 2) Into: ingredi i. finem loci, Cic. Cæc. 8:—regiones, i. quas venias:—se recipere i. fines, Cæs.:—compulsus i. mœnia, Liv. B) Meton. 1) Of time: Within: i. annos quatuordecim, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36:—i. Calendas, before the expiration of the Calends, Plin.:—i. juventam, in the course of my youth, Tac.:—\*\*With quam following: i. decimum diem, quam venerat, Liv. 36, 10. \*\*2) Of number or quantity: Under, below, i. e. less than, fewer than: i. centum, id. 1, 43. 3) Of measure, limits, etc.: i. se consumunt, among themselves (i. e. they do not let any one else buy, they buy up the whole), Plin. 12, 21, 45:—i. nosmet componimus, among ourselves, Quint.:—i. vos futura, to remain with you, secret, Plin. E.:—se i. silentium tenere, to keep silence, Plin. E. 4, 17:—i. verba desipiunt, in their words only, Cels.:—i. aquam manere, to keep to water, i. e. drink nothing but water, id.:—i. famam esse, to be without or below the mark of fame, Quint.:—i. legem epulari, more frugally than the law prescribes, Cic. Fam. 9, 26:—\*\*Sometimes intra follows its case: lucem i., Tac. A. 4, 48.—[Hence, Ital. tra.]

\*\*INTRĀBĪLIS, e. (2. intro) That may be entered, accessible, Liv. 22, 19.

\*\*IN-TRACTĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-tractabilis) Not to be managed, intractable: genus i. bello, fierce, unmanageable, unconquerable, Virg. Æ. i. 339:—ætās alcjs jam dura et i., not yielding, stubborn, Sen. E.:—homo naturā intractabili, Gell.:—i. bruma, rough, Virg.:—i. loca, uninhabitable, Just.

IN-TRACTĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-tracto) Not handled: i. equus, not broken in, Cic. Læl. 19:—Fig.: i. scelus, untried, Virg.

[IN-TRĀHO, xi, etum. 3. (1. in-traho) I. Prop.: To drag, trail along: i. gressus, to go slowly, App. II. Fig.: To draw in: i. vesperam, id.]

[INTRĀ-MŪRĀNUS, a, um. (intra-murus) That is within the walls, Ascon.; Lampr.]

\*\*IN-TRĒMISCO, mīi, ēre. inch. (intremo) To begin to tremble or quake, Cels.; Plin.

\*\*IN-TRĒMO, ūi, ēre. (1. in-tremo) To tremble, shake, quake: corpus intremi, Cels. 3, 3:—genua intremuere, Ov.; Virg.:—[With acc. or dat., to tremble, quake, etc. at any thing: i. regum eventus, Sil.:—i. Hannibali, id.]

[IN-TRĒMŪLUS, a, um. (1. in-tr.) Trembling: i. manus, Aus.]

\*\*IN-TRĒPĪDE. adv. Without trembling, undauntedly, Liv. 26, 4; Gell.

\*\*IN-TRĒPĪDUS, a, um. (2. in-trepidus) That does not tremble, undaunted, intrepid: homo i. minantibus, Tac. H. 1, 35:—i. vultus, Ov.:—hiems i., undisturbed winter-quarters, Tac.

\*\*IN-TRĪBŪO, ēre. (1. in-tribuo) To pay tribute, pay scot and lot, or taxes, Trajan. in Plin. E. 10, 22.

[INTRĪBŪŪO, ōnis. f. (intribuo) A paying of tribute, or scot and lot, contribution, Dig.]

\*IN-TRĪCO, (āvi), ātum, are. (1. in-tricor) To entangle, throw into confusion, perplex: Chrysippus intricatur, Cic. ap. Gell. 6, 2:—lenonem intricatum dabo, involve in difficulties, Plaut.:—i. peculium, Ulp. Dig.

INTRIGO. for intertrigo, Varr. L. L. 5, 36.

[INTRĪMENTUM, i. n. (intero) That which is rubbed in, App.]

\*\*INTRINSECUS. adv. (intra-secus) I. Within, internally, on the inside: i. et extra, Col. 8, 3, 6.

II. Inwards, towards the inside, Suet. Aug. 95.

INTRĪTA, æ. See INTERO.

\*\*1. IN-TRĪTUS, a, um. (2. in-tero) Not worn away or worn out, whole, entire, sound: i. oliva, Col. 12, 49, 2:—cohortes i. ab labore, Cæs. B. G. 3, 26.

2. IN-TRITUS, a, um. part. of intero.

1. INTRŌ. adv. (prop. for intero (sc. loco), abl. of \*interus, a, um) I. Into: i. vocare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Ter. [II. (for intus) Inwardly, internally, Cat.]

2. INTRO. I. (1. intro) I. A) To go, walk or step into, to enter, enter upon: i. regnum, Cic. R. Post. 8:—i. pomerium:—i. limen:—i. maria, Virg.:—intratæ silvæ, Liv.:—i. eo, Plin.:—quo qui intraverant, Cæs.:—i. in hortos, Ov.:—i. in portus, id.:—i. ad se, Hirt.:—i. ad Alexandrum, Curt.:—i. ad munimenta, Liv.:—i. intra præsidia, Cæs.:—Impers.: quo intrari posset, id. B. G. 2, 17:—[With dat.: i. turribus, Stat.:—\*\*Absol.: intraverunt, stepped in, i. e. made their appearance before the magistrates, Plin. E. 5, 4. B) Fig.: To enter, penetrate: i. in rerum naturam, Cic. Fin. 5, 16:—i. in alcjs familiaritatem, to become anybody's intimate friend, enter into anybody's friendship:—terram i., to enter into the earth, i. e. to have a minute knowledge of its interior organisation:—intravit animum gloriæ cupidō, he became ambitious, Tac.:—[Poet.: Phœbo intrata sacerdos, inspired, Sil.] [II. Poet. meton. A) To attack: i. hostem, Stat. Th. 6, 773. B) To stab through, perforate, transfix: i. aprum, Mart. 7, 26, 3:—i. ursos, id.]

[INTRŌ-CĒDO, essi, essum. 3. (1. intro-c.) To go into, App.]

[INTRŌ-CURRO, ēre. (1. intro-curro) To run into: i. per fretum, Næv. ap. Non.]

INTRŌ-DŪCO, xi, etum. 3. (1. intro-duco) I. Prop.: To lead into: i. copias in fines Bellovacorum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 5:—i. exercitum in Ligures, Liv.:—i. naves eo, Cæs.

II. Fig. A) Gen.: To introduce: i. philosophiam in domos, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4:—i. consuetudinem, to start, introduce, bring into practice or vogue, Cic. Fil.:—i. exemplum,

## INTRO-DUCTIO

Liv.: — i. senatus consulta, Ulp. Dig. B) *Esp.* 1) *To set or bring forth or forward, maintain (by way of argument):* i. mundum natum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: — i. sermones, Quint.: — i. fictam narrationem, id. \*2) *To start a proposition, with acc. and inf.*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42.

\*INTRO-DUCTIO, ōnis. f. (introduco) *A leading in, an introduction:* i. mulierum, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5.

[INTRO-DUCTOR, ōris. m. (introduco) *One who leads in, an introducer; also, a leader, LL.*]

INTRO-ĒO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (1. intro-eo) *To go into, enter:* i. in urbem, Cic. Att. 7, 7: — i. ad alqm, Ter.: — *With acc.:* i. domum, Cic. Phil. 2, 28: — i. urbem, Suet.: — domum introitum esse, Ulp. Dig.: — *With in and abl.:* i. in naso, Cat.: — *absol. i. porta, through the gate:* — [Impers.: cum periculo introitur, Varr.]

\*INTRO-FĒRO, tūli, lātum, ferre. (1. intro-fero) *To carry into:* lecticā in urbem introferri solitus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13.

[INTRO-GRĒDIOR, gressus. 3. (1. intro-gradior) *To go into, enter*, Virg. *Æ* 1, 520.]

1. INTRO-ĪTUS, a, um. *part. of introeo.*

2. INTRO-ĪTUS, ūs. m. (introeo) I. *Prop.* A) *A going in or into, an entering, entrance:* alqm introitu prohibere, Cic. Cæc. 13: — i. in urbem: — i. Smyrnam. B) *Meton.:* *An entrance, ingress, place of entrance, passage, mouth, avenue:* ad omnes introitus, qua adiri poterat, Cic. Cæc. 8: — i. atque ostium portus: — omnes i. erant præclusi, Cæs. II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *An entering upon an office, an entering a college, etc.*, Plin. *E* 10, 113; Suet. B) *An entrance, i. e. beginning, introduction, prelude:* i. fabulæ Clodianæ, Cic. Att. 1, 18: — i. defensionis: — in introitu hujus operis, Plin.

INTRO-MISSUS, a, um. *part. of intromitto.*

\*INTRO-MITTO, isi, issum. 3. (1. intro-mitto) I. *Prop.:* *To let into or in, to suffer to come into or in, permit to enter*, Cic. Sull. 18: — i. legiones (in oppidum), Cæs. [II. *Fig.:* i. verba in usum linguæ, introduce, Gell. 19: — i. controversiam (εισάγειν δίκην), to lead to the argument itself, to introduce, Amm.]

[INTRO-RĒPO, ěre. (1. intro-repo) *To creep into or in*, App.]

\*\*INTORSUM or INTORSUS. *adv. for introver-sum.* I. *Inwards, into, towards the inside:* ut non facile i. perspicere posset, Cæs. B. G. 2, 18. II. *Inwardly, internally*, Liv. 25, 21.

INTRO-RUMPO, ūpi, uptum. 3. (1. intro-rumpo) *To break or burst into, break in*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 51.

[INTRO-SPECTO, are. (introspectio) *To look into*, Plaut. *Most.* 4, 2, 27.]

INTRO-SPĪCĪO, spexi, spectrum. 3. (1. intro-specio) I. *Prop.:* *To look into:* i. domum, Auct. *Har.* 15: — i. omnium casas, to look into people's houses, i. e. to observe what is going on there. II. *Fig.:* *To look into, observe, view, behold:* i. penitus in omnes reipublicæ partes, to inspect or examine closely, make or undertake a close inquiry, Cic. Font. 15: — introspecte in mentem tuam ipse, examine your own sentiments or feelings: — i. fortunam suam, to survey their fate, Tac.: — \*\*i. aliorum felicitatem ægris oculis, look upon or at, view, id. H. 2, 20: — i. verba, Gell.

[INTRO-SUSCEPTIO, ōnis. f. (intro-suscipio) *The slipping of one portion of an intestine within another, invagination, introsusception, NL.*]

[INTRO-TRŪDO, ěre. (1. intro-trudo) *To thrust or push into*, Cat. *R. R.* 157, 14.]

[INTRO-VERSUS. *for introrsus*, Lucil. *ap. Non.*]

\*INTRO-VŌCO or INTRO VOCO, are. (1. intro-voco) *To call in or into*, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 1, 26.

\*INT-TRŪDO, si, sum. 3. v. a. (1. intrudo) *To thrust in:* i. se, to press one's self upon, to obtrude one's self (old reading intro dabat), Cic. *Cæs.* 5.

## INTUS

\*\*INTŪBĀCĒUS, a, um. (intubus) *Of or belonging to endive:* i. folia, Plin. 27, 12, 82.

INTŪBUS, i. c. and INTŪBUM, i. n. (ἵνυβος) *Cichorium i., Fam. Synantheræ, Succory; both that which grows wild with a blue flower (Cichorium intybus L.), Virg. G. 1, 120; and also that which grows in gardens; Endive (Cichorium endivia L.) id. ib. 4, 120.*

IN-TŪĒOR, itus sum, ěri. (1. in-tueor) I. *Prop.* A) *To look at, upon, or towards any thing with attention, or minutely:* i. solem, Cic. *Sonn. Scip.* 5: — i. alqm: — i. in alqm: — i. nutum alcjs: — i. huc atque illuc. \*\*B) *Meton. of localities:* *To look or be situate towards, have an aspect towards:* cubiculum montes intueatur, Plin. *E* 5, 6, 28. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* *To look at or upon (mentally), to observe, reflect upon, consider, contemplate:* i. voluntatem, Cic. *de Or.* 8: — i. causam, Liv.: — id i., Nep. B) *Esp.* 1) *To look at anybody with amazement:* i. alqm, Cic. *de J. P.* 14, 41; *Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 2, § 7. 2) *To have respect for, pay attention to, keep before the eyes, weigh over, think upon:* quo intuens ab eo... minus aberret, turning the attention towards (a given object), Cic. *de Or.* 1, 32: — i. alqd.

1. IN-TŪĪTUS, a, um. *part. of intueor.*

[2. IN-TŪTUS, ūs. m. (intueor) *Consideration, only in abl. sing.:* intuitu pietatis, in consideration of, considering, Dig.]

\*\*IN-TŪMESCO, mŭi, ěre. (1. in-tumescō) I. *Prop.* A) *To swell:* venter intumuit, *Ov. F.* 1, 215: — si partes corporis in vesicas intumuerint, Plin. B) *Meton.* 1) *To rise:* intumescere fluctu, id. 2, 81, 83: — loco paululum intumescente, Col. 2) *To grow, increase:* intumescit vox, Tac. *G.* 3: — intumescere motu (commotion), id. II. *Fig.:* *To be elated or puffed up, to be haughty, or overbearing:* i. superbiā ferociāque, id. *H.* 4, 19: — numquam secundis rebus intumuit, never was elated in prosperity, Plin. *E.* [IN-TŪMŪLATUS, a, um. (2. in-tumulo) *Unburied, not interred*, *Ov. Her.* 2, 136.]

[IN-TUNDO, ěre. (1. in-tundo) *To bruise, pound*, Scrib.]

\*\*INTŪOR, i. for intueor. I. *To look upon:* i. alqm, Ter. *Heaut.* 2, 4, 23: — i. alqd, Nep. [II. *To see, behold:* i. cornicem, Plaut. *Most.* 3, 2, 150: — i. monstrum, Sen.]

\*\*IN-TURBĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-turbatus) *Undisturbed, calm, at ease:* homo i., Plin. *Pan.* 64, 2.

\*\*IN-TURBĪDUS, a, um. (2. in-turbidus) I. *Undisturbed, calm:* i. annus, Tac. *A.* 3, 52. II. *Indisposed to tumult or commotion, quiet:* vir i., Tac. *H.* 3, 39: — i. juvenas, id.

[IN-TURGESCO, ěre. (1. in-turgesco) *To swell up*, Veg.]

INTUS. *adv.* (1. in and tus, from; *conf. ἔντός*) *Inwards*

\*\*I. *From within, from the inside or interior:* i. egredi, Plaut. *Epid.* 3, 2, 44: — i. prodire, id.: — i. pateram foras proferre, id.: — evocare alqm i. ad se, id.: — obsero ostium i., on the inside, Ter.: — i. eminere, to project or jut out from within or on the inside, Cels. II. A) 1) *Within, inwards (esp. within a town, house, body, etc., foris, extra):* i. sunt insidiæ: i. est, Cic. *Cat.* 2, 52: — quum extra et i. hostem haberent, Cæs.: — pascantur i. et foris, Varr.: — si infans i. (in the mother's womb) decessit, Cels.: — i. habes quod pascis, within thee, *Ov.*: — *With in:* — i. in corpore esse, Cic. *Fin.* 3, 5: — [Poet. with abl. membris i., Lucr.: — tali i. templo, Virg.: — *With a genit. (like ἔντός):* i. ædium, App.] \*\*2) *Within or inwards, i. e. in the interior of a country*, Varr.; Plin. 3) *Prov.:* i. canere, to play inwards, i. e. towards himself, so that the player can hear the music better than the audience, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 1, 20: — hence, fig.: *To care only for one's own interest*, Cic. *Agr.* 2, 26: — [adductos i. agere equos, to keep close to the winning-post or goal (said of a poet), *Ov. Fast.* 6, 586: — i. agere lacrimas, to moderate, Albin.] B) *Meton.:* *In the inmost soul, etc.:* nec hæ (cupiditates) sese foris solum jactant: sed i. etiam in animis inclusæ inter se dissident: — utrum foris habeat exemplar, an i., whether the proto-

type be within or without his own person, Sen.: — et i. paveo et s'foris formido, I am trembling all over, am all in a tremor, Plaut.: — ego te i. et 'in cute novi, inside and outside, every inch of you, to the back-bone, Pers.: — i. palliat infelix, in his inmost soul, id. III. A) *In, into, within, towards the inside*: i. ire, Cæs. B. C. 3, 26: — duci i., Ov.: — [With acc.; *Into*: injicere i. narem, Scrib.] \*\*B) *Denoting a direction towards the inside*: pollice i. inclinato, Quint.: — ima pars ejus i. ad fracturam, cornua ad os interum spectent, Cels.

[INTUSIUM. See INDUSIUM.]

[INTUS-SUSCEPTIO, ōnis. f. (intus-susceptio) I. *I. q. intro-susceptio*. II. *Nutrition; the interstitial deposition of particles, by which the existence of living bodies is sustained, and their waste supplied; intus-susception, NL.*

\*\*IN-TŪTUS, a, um. (2. in-tutus) I. *Unguarded*: i. castra, Liv. 5, 45: — i. urbe, id.: — [intutior, LL.] II. *Unsafe*: i. amicitia, Tac. A. 2, 42: — i. latebræ, id.: — stilo scribere intutum (est), Plin.

INTŪBUS, INTŪBUM. See INTUBUS.

[ĪN-ŪBER, ēris. (2. in-uber) *Ill-fed, poor*, Gell. 20, 8, 3.]

ĪNŪLA, æ. f. (ἰνύλη) *The herb elecampane* (I. helle-nium), Hor.; Plin.; Lucr.

[ĪN-ULCĒRO, are. (1. in-ulcero) *To make sore, to ulcerate*: i. pellem jumenti, Veg.]

ĪN-ULTUS, a, um. (2. in-ultus) I. A) *Unrevenged*: ne i. esset, Cic. Sest. 22: — i. imperatores, Liv.: — preces i., calling for revenge without being heard, Hor. \*\*B) *Without danger, safe, secure, unhurt, without injury*, Curt. 3, 4, 4: — ferre i. Hor. II. *Unpunished*: i. Asellius, Cic. Cluent. 62: — i. hostes, Sall.: — i. rex: — i. injuriæ: — id inultum numquam auferet, Ter.: — scelus curia inultum habuit, i. e. non ulta est, V. M.

[ĪN-UMBRĀTIO, ōnis. f. *An overshadowing, darkness*, M. Cap.]

\*\*ĪN-UMBRO, i. (1. in-umbro) I. A) *To cast a shade upon, to shade*: i. toros obtentu frondis, Virg. A. 11, 66: — i. forum velis, Plin. B) *Meton.* [1] *To cover*: i. ora coronis, Lucr. 3, 926. [2] *To darken, obscure*: i. sidera, Plin. Pan. 19. 3) *To occasion shades or darkness*: vespera inumbrante, evening setting in, Tac. H. 3, 19. [II. A) *To draw a sketch of any thing by its shadow, to sketch*: i. solarium, Varr. L. L. 5, 2. B) *Fig.*: inumbrata quies, apparent, Cels. Dig.]

\*ĪN-UNCO, i. v. a. (1. in-unco) [I. *To catch by a hook, to hook*: i. agnum unguibus, App.] — *Middle*, inuncari, to be caught as it were by a hook, to adhere to: lana rubis velut hamis inuncata, Col. 7, 3, 10. [II. *Fig.*: *To seize, lay hold of*: i. numos, Lucil. ap. Non.]

\*\*ĪN-UNCTIO, ōnis. f. (inungo) I. *A besmearing with an ointment, an anointing*, Plin. 29, 6, 38. II. *An applying, laying on*: i. medicamentorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14.

ĪN-UNCTUS, a, um. part. of inungo.

\*\*ĪN-UNDATIO, ōnis. f. *An overflowing, inundating*, Suet. Aug. 28. — *With genit. obj.*: i. terrarum, Plin. 5, 13, 14.

ĪN-UNDO, i. v. a. and n. (1. in-undo) I. Act. A) *Prop.* 1) *To overflow, inundate*: terram inundet aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: — campis inundantes imbres, Liv.: — Tiberis agros inundavit, id.: — *Hyperbol.*: Cilicia inundata cruore Persarum, Curt.: — vestro sanguine Enna inundabitur, Liv.: — *Absol.*: qua fluvius inundaverat, id. [2] *Meton.*: *Of a large multitude*: *To rush forth, inundate, spread like a torrent or flood*: Cimbro inundasse Italiam, Just.: — Troes inundant, spread themselves like a torrent all over the country, Virg.] \*\*B) *Fig.*: lacrimæ pectus inundavere, Petr. 113: — mens inundata flumine literarum, id.: — inundatus invidia, id. [II. *Newt.* A) *To be deluged or inundated by any thing, to swim in any thing*: urinâ ejus omnes Asiaticas gentes inundasse,

Vell. 1, 7, 5. B) *To overflow, to be over full: inundant sanguine fossæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 24.]*

[ĪN-UNGŪTO, are. (inungo) *To anoint*, Cat. ap. Charis.]

\*\*ĪN-UNGO (inunguo), nxi, nctum. 3. (1. in-ungo) I. *To besmear with unguent, to anoint*, Plin. 29, 6, 38; Hor. II. *To besmear*, Plin. 25, 13, 103.

[IN-UNIO. 4. (1. in-unio) *To unite*, Tert.]

ĪN-URBĀNE, adv. *Rudely, inelegantly, in an unpolished manner; usually with a negative preceding*: non i., Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Plin.; Quint.

ĪN-URBĀNUS, a, um. (2. in-urbanus) *Rude, inelegant (usually with a negative preceding)*. I. *With respect to appearance, etc.; Not comely, unseemly*: i. homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 90: — aspectus et habitus oris et gestus non i., not without some grace, not unpleasing or ungraceful, not awkward, Quint.: — habitus orationis non i., not without an elegant attitude. II. A) *With regard to manners; Rude, unmannerly, unpolished*: non essem tam i. ac pæne inhumanus. B) *Of Style; Not witty, inelegant, blunt*, Cic.

[ĪN-URGĒO, si, ēre. v. a. and n. (1. in-urgeo) I. Act.: *To thrust or push into*: i. linguis susurros, to be always whispering something, that others may not hear, App. II. *Newt.*: *To thrust, push*, Lucr. 5, 1034.]

\*\*ĪN-ŪRĪNO, are. (1. in-urino) *To let one's self down in the water, to dive or plunge into*: i. piscinis, Col. 8, 14, 2.

ĪN-ŪRO, ussi, ustum. 3. (1. in-uro) I. *To burn in or into*. \*\*A) *Prop.*: i. picturas (of encaustic painting), Plin. 35, 7, 31: — i. notam, to brand-mark, to burn in a mark, to mark, Virg.: — thus, signa inusta, Lucr.: — i. foramen, to make an uneven hole (as by burning), Col. B) *Meton.*: *To mark any thing; to stamp, as it were, with a certain mark*: inuri notâ censoriæ severitatis, to be marked with censorial severity, Cic. Cluent. 46: — signa prohibitatis . . . domesticis inusta notis veritatis, impressed with the marks, or bearing the impressions of truth. C) *Fig.*: *To brand, to attach or imprint indelibly*: i. alciui leges, Cic. Mil. 12: — i. notam turpitudinis vitæ alcijs: — i. alciui dolorem: — i. mala reip.: — i. maculam Claudiæ genti, Liv.: — i. alciui ignominiam: — i. alciui famam superbiæ et crudelitatis: — odium inisum penitus et inustum animis hominum, deeply rooted: — motus in ipso oratore impressi esse atque inusti videbuntur. \*\*II. A) *To burn, consume by burning*: i. sanguinem vulnere, Ov. M. 12, 272: — i. calcaria ferro candenti, Col.: — quicquid vitiosi est, i., to burn away, destroy by burning, id.: — ros inustus sole, dried up, Plin.: — *Subst. part. pass.*: Inusta, ōrum. n. Burns (in the body), parts injured by burning, Plin. 22, 14, 16. \*\*B) *To burn, heat, make hot, scorch, parch*: sol inurens, Cels. 1, 3, 28: — i. urinam testis candentibus, Col.

ĪN-ŪSĪTĀTE, adv. *In an unusual manner, unusually*: i. loqui, Cic. Brut. 75: — i. scribere: — inusitatus: — [inusitatissime, Macr.]

ĪN-ŪSĪTĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-usitatus) *Not customary, unusual, contrary to custom, unheard of (of any thing new and rarely occurring)*: i. magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 9: — i. ratio belli, Cæs.: — lepos i. nostris oratoribus: — species navium inusitator, Cæs.: — magna et i. gloria, Plin. Pan.

[ĪN-USQUE, adv. for usque. (1. in-usque) Stat. Th. 1, 440.]

1. ĪN-USTUS, a, um. (2. in-ustus) *Unburnt*, Luc. 8, 787.]

2. IN-USTUS, a, um. part. of inuro.

ĪN-ŪTĪLIS, e. (2. in-utilis) I. *Useless, fit for no purpose, unprofitable, unserviceable*: i. homo, Cic. Off. 3, 6: — ad usus civium non i.: — rami i., Hor.: — homo i. bello, Cæs.: — i. ad pugnam, id.: — naves i. ad navigandum, id.: — tempestas i. ad capiendum consilium, id. — *Sup.*, ap. Col. II. *Hurtful, injurious*: i. civis, Cic. Inv. 1, 49: — i. factum: — i. res, Liv.: — oratio i., id.: — i. aqua, Sen.: — i. fungus, Cels.: — inutile est: — sibi inutilior, Ov.: — trucidatio (arborum) inutilissima, Plin.

## IN-UTILITAS

**IN-ŪTĪLITAS**, ātia. *f.* (inutilis) [I. *Uselessness, unprofitableness, unserviceableness*, Lucr. 5, 1273.] II. *Hurtfulness, injuriousness*, Cic. Inv. 2, 52: — i. facti.

**\*\*IN-ŪTĪLĪTER**. *adv.* I. *Uselessly, unprofitably*: non i. respondere, Liv. 3, 51; Quint. II. *Hurtfully, injuriously*: male et i. administrari, Auct. B. Alex. 65. — [Comp., inutilius, Varr.]

**INŪS**, i. m. (ineo) *A Roman name for Pan*, Liv. 1, 5, 2; *conf. Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 6, 775.

[**IN-UXŌRUS**, a, um. (2. in-uxor) *Unmarried, single*, Tert.]

**IN-VĀDO**, vāsi, vāsum. 3. *To go to or set out for a place, to get or come into, to enter upon, set foot upon.* I. *Gen.* A) *Prop.*: i. in eas urbes vi cum exercitu imperioque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20: — i. urbem, Virg.: — i. portum, id.: — i. viam, id.: — *Hence*, i. tria milia stadiorum, to advance 3000 stadia, Tac.: — [invasus ramus, ingrafted, Pall.] (B) *Fig.*: *To set to work, start, undertake boldly*: i. alqd magnum, Virg. Aen. 9, 186: — i. Martem (i. e. pugnam), id. II. *Esp.*: *To rush or pounce upon, assault, assail, attack, invade.* A) *Gen.* 1) *I.* in Asiam, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: — i. in hostem: — i. Europam, Nep.: — i. urbem, Liv.: — i. castra, Sall.: — i. alcui barbam, to take hold of his beard, Suet.: — i. agmen, Cæs.: — canes alqm invadunt, Col.: — *Absol.*: adeo acriter invaserunt, ut, Liv.: — *Pass.*: hostis invaditur, Sall. \*\*2) *To attack with words, to use hard language against, address vehemently, etc.*: i. alqm minaciter, Tac.: — consules invasit, cur, id.: — continuo invadit (with oratio recta following): tu nunc extruis etc., Virg. Aen. 4, 265. 3) *Meton. of inanimate objects, as of fire, wind, etc.*: *To penetrate into, reach or spread to a place*: quocumque ignis invasit, Cic. N. D. 2, 15: — ventus invasit nubem, Lucr. 4) *Of a disease; To come upon, befall, attack, seize*: nec major in corpus meum vis morbi, quam in mentes vestras invasit, Liv.: — dolor in oculos invasit, Lucr.: — *With a simple acc.*: morbus alqm invadit, anybody is seized by, Plaut.: — pestilencia populum invasit, Liv. 5) *Fig.*: in arcem causae illius i., to attack the strongest point of that party (i. e. Caesar and Pompey), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 8. — *Of passions and the like; To make way into, fall upon, attack, make itself master of, seize*: vis avaritiae in animos eorum invasit, Sall.: — pestis in vitam invasit: — *With dat.*: furor invaserat improbis: — *With a simple acc.*: alqm lubido, metus, terror invadit, seizes, takes possession of, Sall.; Liv.: — eos atrox belli fama invasit, spread among them, id.: — *Absol.*: *To make way*: tantus terror invasit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14: — invadit lubido, avaritia, Sall. B) *Esp.* 1) *To fall upon anything rapaciously, to seize upon*: i. in fortunas alcjs, Cic. R. Am. 5: — i. in praeda alcjs: — i. in pecuniis multas: — i. in nomen Marii: — i. pallium, Petr.: — i. dictaturam, Suet.: — i. fasces et jus praetoris, Tac. 2) *To embrace*: i. in collum alcjs, to throw one's arms round anybody's neck, Cic. Phil. 2, 31: — i. alcjs pectus amplexibus, to embrace, Petr.: — i. alqm basiliis, id.: — alqm i. et osculari, to embrace and kiss, id.

[**IN-VĀLENTIA**, ae. *f.* (2. in-valentia) *Weakness, inability, indisposition*, Gell. 20, 1, 27; App.]

[**IN-VĀLEO**, ēre. (1. in-valeo) *To be strong; (by tmesis) inque valebunt*, Lucr. 2, 301.]

**\*IN-VĀLESCO**, lūi, ēre. *v. inch. n.* (invaleo) *To become strong; only fig.* I. *To increase in strength or power, to become mightier*: tantum opibus invaluit, Cic. Mur. 15: — prout invaluisse, Tac. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *To increase, prevail, get the better, get the upper hand*: invaluit libido, Suet. Vesp. 11: — consuetudo invalescit, Quint. B) *To come into use*: verba invalescunt, Quint. 10, 2, 13.

**\*IN-VĀLĒTŪDO** (invalidudo), īnia. *f.* (2. in-v.) *Indisposition*: i. tua me valde conturbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2. (*al. valet.*)

[**IN-VĀLIDE**. *adv.* *Weakly*, Arn.]

**\*\*IN-VĀLĪDUS**, a, um. (2. in-invalidus) I. *Prop.* A) *Weak, without strength, impotent, feeble*: i. senecta,

## IN-VENIO

Liv. 6, 8: — i. milites, id.: — i. homines, id.: — i. ad ingrediendum, Gell.: — i. vires, Ov.: — invalidissimum urso caput, Plin. B) *Meton.* 1) *Weak, not well defended*: i. statio, Liv. 41, 2: — invalidiores Parthi, Just.: — mœnia i. adversus irrumpentes, Tac. 2) *Weak, ineffectual*: i. ignes, Tac. A. 1, 65: — i. venenum, Claud. [II. *Fig.*: *Weak*: i. causa, argumentum, Ulp. Dig.]

**IN-VĀLĪTŪDO**. See INVALETUDO.

[**IN-VĀŖIO**, ōnis. *f.* (invado) *An onset, attack*, Symm.]

[**IN-VĀSOR**, ōris. *m.* (invado) *One who attacks*, A. Vict.]

1. **IN-VĀSUS**, a, um. *part. of invado.*

[2. **IN-VĀSUS**, ūs. *m.* (only in abl. sing.) (invado) *An onset, attack*, C. Aur.]

**\*IN-VECTĪCIUS** (invectit), a, um. (inveho) *Imported or introduced from another country, not home or native*: i. columbæ, Plin. 29, 41: — i. gaudium, not hearty or sincere, pretended, Sen. E.

**IN-VECTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (inveho) I. *An importing of goods* [exportatio], Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13. II. *An attacking or assailing with words*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54.

**IN-VECTĪTŪS**, a, um. See INVECTICIUS.

[**IN-VECTĪVĪLĪTER**. *adv.* (invectivus) *In a reviling manner, with high words, invectives, or contumely*, Sid.]

[**IN-VECTIVUS**, a, um. (invehor) *Contumelious, reproachful, full of invectives*: i. oratio, Amm.: — i. volumen, id.]

[**IN-VECTOR**, ōris. *m.* (inveho) *An importer*: i. pecoris, Symm.]

1. **IN-VECTUS**, a, um. *part. of inveho.*

\*\*2. **IN-VECTUS**, ūs. *m.* (inveho) *A carrying or bringing in, an importing; only in abl. sing.*: *With genit. obj.*: terræ invectus, Plin. 4, 1, 2: — *With genit. subj.*: fluminum invectus, by mud carried down by the rivers, id.

**IN-VĒHO**, exi, ectum. 3. (1. in-veho) I. *Act.* A) *Prop.*: *To bring, bear, or carry into or to a place*: i. pecuniam in ærarium, Cic. Off. 2, 22: — i. vinum in Galliam, Liv.: — i. frumenta (in horrea), Plin.: — terræ motus mare fluminibus invexit, Liv.: — invecta (et) illata, furniture, etc. brought into a house by a tenant or lodger, Dig. B) *Fig.*: *To bring in or on, occasion or produce, a misfortune, etc.*: quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: — quæ (mala) tibi casus invexerat, had occasioned: — divitiæ avaritiam invexere, Liv. II. A) *Refl. se i., and Middle, invehi.* 1) *Middle*: *To ride, sail, fly, etc. into or to a place*: i. curru Capitolium, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2: — i. curru per urbes, Virg.: — i. carpento in forum, Liv.: — i. corporis patris vehiculo, id.: — triumphans urbem invehitur, enters the town, id.: — quacumque equo invectus est, ibi pavebant, id. 8, 9: — delphinus in arenam invectus, got upon, Plin.: — angues invectas, flown: — i. litori, to approach or put in to shore, Liv.: — i. flumine, to sail upon: — i. in portum: — i. portum, Plin.: — i. nave ad ostium portus, Liv.: — *Part. præ.*: Invehens. *Riding upon*: Triton piugitur i. belluis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28: — i. quadrigis. 2) *Refl. and Middle*: *To press into hostilely, to break into, rush upon with hostile intent.* B) \*\*1) *Prop.* a) *Utrunque i. hostes*, Liv. 5, 8; Curt.: — invehitur eques, id. \*\*b) *Meton.*: invehunt se fluctus, break into, force their way into, id. 2) *Fig.*: i. in alqm, to assail or attack with words, to inveigh against: i. in alqm, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: — *Absol.*: Ov. Tr. 2, 133: — petulanter in alqm i., to mock at, gibe: — *With acc. n.*: multa (very much) i. in alqm, Nep.: — i. nonnulla, to some degree, id.

[**IN-VĒLĀTUS**, a, um. (2. in-velo) *Unveiled, uncovered*, M. Cap.]

[**IN-VENDĪBĪLIS**, e. (2. in-vendibilis) *Unsaleable*: i. merx, that has not ready sale, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 128.]

[**IN-VENDĪTUS**, a, um. (2. in-vendo) *Unsold*: i. prædia, Dig.]

**IN-VĒŪO**, vēni, ventum. 4. (1. in-venio) I. A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: *To come upon or light on any thing; hence, to find, hit upon, meet with*: i. oratores tolerabiles, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: — i. naves, Cæs. \*\*2) *Esp.*: *To find by*

reading, to find any thing written: apud auctores invenio, Liv. 3, 23: — *Pass.*: invenitur in annalibus, Plin. B) Fig. 1) To find out, discover: i. alqm in culpa, Ter.: — Pamphilam inventam esse civem, was discovered to be a citizen's daughter, id.: — ipsis durior inventus est, Cæs. 2) To happen to come by or obtain any thing, to acquire, earn, gain, get: qui primus hoc cognomen invenit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: — nomina i.: — i. laudem, Ter.: — ex quo illi gloria opesque inventæ, Sall.: — labore inventa bona, Ter.: — i. veniam ab hoste, to find grace, Just.: — si emptorum inveniit, if by chance a buyer may be found, Sall. II. (Implying the notion of seeking for any thing) A) Prop.: To find by looking out for any thing, to look up, find out, raise, procure: i. alqm, Nep.: — i. locum, ubi esset, id.: — and thus, i. argenti venas penitus abditas: — i. argentum, Plaut. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To effect, bring to pass, accomplish, to render possible or practicable: multa inventa sunt, Cic. Dom. 1: — per me inventa salus: — unde tam incredibilem cursum inventum, has been made possible: — inventis auspiciis, established, introduced: — and thus, non inventas solum (artes), sed etiam perfectas, not only established or founded. 2) Esp. a) To hear, learn, ascertain, find out, discover: i. ex captivis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 16: — i. conjurationem, to find out, detect. b) To find out by meditation, to devise, contrive, invent, hit upon: i. fallaciam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 35: — nihil acute inveniri potuit in eis causis, quod ille non viderit: — [With inf. following: i. succumbere, Tib.] \*\*c) Se i., to find one's self at home in any thing, Petr.; Sen. — Meton.: dolor se invenit, appeared, Ov.

[INVENTARIUM, ñ. n. (invenio) An inventory, list, Ulp. Dig.]

INVENTIO, ñis. f. (invenio) I. An inventing, invention, Cic. Inv. 1, 7; Quint. II. The faculty of inventing or discovering, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.

INVENTUNCULA, æ. f. dem. (invenio) A trifling invention, Quint. 8, 5, 22.

INVENTOR, ñis. m. (invenio) One that finds out or invents: i. oleæ, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: — i. artium, Cæs.: — i. veritatis: — i. disputationis: — i. novorum verborum: — i. legis, Liv.: — i. Stoicorum.

INVENTRIX, icis. f. (inventor) She that invents or is the cause of any thing: i. doctrinarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 4: — i. belli: — i. oleæ, Virg.

IN-VENTUM, i. n. (invenio) That which is found out, an invention, Cic. Mur. 29.

1. IN-VENTUS, a, um. part. of invenio.

\*\*2. IN-VENTUS, ùs. m. (only in abl. sing.) (invenio) An invention, Plin. 17, 21, 35.

[IN-VĒNUSTE. adv. Not gracefully, not elegantly, Gell.]

IN-VĒNUSTUS, a, um. (2. in-venustus) I. Not graceful or elegant, without grace or charm, of persons and things: i. actor, Cic. Brut. 67: — i. scortum, Catull.: — i. res, id. [II. Unfortunate in love, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 10.]

\*\*IN-VĒRECUNDE. adv. Shamelessly, without shame, impudently, Sen. E. 114: — i. dicere, Quint.: — i. postulare, Ulp. Dig.: — inverecundus, Hier.

[INVĒRECUNDIA, æ. f. (inverecundus) Shamelessness, Eccl.]

\*IN-VĒRECUNDUS, a, um. (2. in-verecondus) Shameless, without shame, immodest: i. ingenium, Cic. Inv. 1, 45: — i. frons, Quint.: — i. animus, Sall.: — i. deus (of Bacchus), i. e. impudent, shameless, Hor.: — [inverecundum est, betrays little shame and modesty, Paul. Dig.] — [Comp., ap. V. Max. — Sup., ap. Plaut.] [I. os, an obsol. name of the frontal bone, as the seat of impudence, NL.]

[IN-VERGO, ãre. (1. in-vergo: prop. to incline or turn to) A word used in sacrifices and expiatory rites, i. e. to pour upon: i. vina fronti, Virg. Æ. 6, 244: — i. liquores in me, Plaut.: — super invergens carchesia, Ov.]

[INVERMATIO, ñis. f. (1. in-vermis) A disease called the worms, NL.]

IN-VĒRSĪBĪLIS, e. Unchangeable; see INAVERSIBILIS.

IN-VĒRSĪO, ñis. f. (inverto) A turning about, inverting: verborum. I. Irony, Cic. de Or. 2, 65.

\*\*II. Allegory, Quint. 8, 6, 44. \*\*III. Transposition (as quoque ego for ego quoque), Quint. 1, 5, 40.

[IN-VĒRSOR, ari. (1. in-versor) To be in or among, to be occupied about, Lucil. ap. Lact.]

\*\*IN-VĒRSŪRA, æ. f. (inverto) A bend, Vitr. 5, 3, 5.

IN-VĒRSUS, a, um. part. of inverto.

IN-VERTO (invert), ti, sum. 3. (1. in-vertō) To turn upside down, turn about, turn up. I. Prop. A)

Gen.: in locum annulum i., to turn round into its former place (so that the seal is turned upwards), Cic.: — alveus navium inversus, Sall.: — inversa manus [supina], Plin.: — inversa charta, the back of a sheet or slip of paper, Mart.: — [Poet.: in-vertum contristat Aquarius annum, the turn of the year, Hor.] — \*\*Ref. i. se, to turn on its back (said of a fish), Plin. 32, 2, 5. [B) Esp. 1) To plough up. a) Prop. of a ploughman: i. vomere terras graves, Virg.: — i. pingue solum, id.: — i. campum, id. b) Of the wind; To disturb: i. mare, Hor. Ep. 10, 5. 2) To turn upside down, and thus to empty: i. vinaria, id. S. 2, 8, 39. 3) To wrench, dislocate, App.] II. Fig. A) Gen.: To turn round, pervert, Cic. Part. 7:

— inversa consuetudo, a perverse habit, habit of doing things the wrong way, Quint.: — inversi mores, perverted manners, Hor.: — inversa verba, awkwardly placed words (so as to obscure the sense), Ter.; Lucr. B) Esp. 1) To turn or change any thing, so as to give it a different meaning; to pervert, to interpret wrongfully: i. virtutes, i. e. to give them a bad interpretation, Hor. S. 1, 3, 55: — i. verba, to use ironically. \*\*2) a) To change, alter, with respect to its essence or nature: quas i. supersedes, to express in different words, Tac. A. 15, 63: — i. lanas, to dye, Sil. [b) To exchange, give one for another: i. res, LL.]

\*\*IN-VĒSPĒRASCIT, ãre, v. n. (1. in-vesperasco) It becomes evening, evening is approaching, Liv. 39, 50.

[IN-VĒSTĪGĀBĪLIS, e. Investigable, Eccl.]

IN-VĒSTĪGĀTĪO, ñis. f. An inquiring into, investigation: i. rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4: — i. veri.

IN-VĒSTĪGĀTOR, ñis. m. He that inquires into, an investigator: i. rerum, Cic. Un. 1: — i. conjurationis.

[IN-VĒSTĪGĀTRIX, icis. f. (investigator) She that investigates, inquires, or searches into, M. Cap.]

IN-VĒSTĪGO. 1. (in-vestigo) I. Prop.: To track out (as a dog), Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158. II. Fig.: To trace out, i. e. to find out by inquiry or meditation, to discover or detect by reflecting upon: i. omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21: — i. hominem: — i., sitne ita: — investigatum est, quod latebat: — i. certam viam: — i. nihil, Ter.: — i. nihil de muliere, Plaut.: — i., ubi sit: — literas per notas scriptas i., to decipher, Suet.

\*\*IN-VĒSTĪO. 4. (1. investio) I. To clothe, cover: i. porticum picturâ, Plin. 35, 7, 33: — investita saxo, Enn.: — i. focum, to surround, to step round, Mæcen. ap. Sen. [II. To take possession of, ML.]

[IN-VĒSTIS, e. (2. in-vestis) I. Prop. A) Unclothed Tert. B) Meton.: Without beard, App. — Hence, unmarried, Tert. II. Fig.: Deprived of: i. dotalibus, id.]

[IN-VĒSTĪŪRA, æ. f. (investio) A delivery of possession, investiture, ML.]

IN-VĒTĒRASCO, rāvi, ãre. (invetero) I. To grow old, continue for a long time, gain a firm footing, to grow upon (as a habit, etc.): æs alienum inveterascit, Nep. Att. 2: — and thus, exercitum i. in Gallia, has taken a firm footing, is settled, Cæs.: — macula inveteravit, has taken root, Cic.: — opinio inveteravit: — inveterascit consuetudo, Cæs.: — Impers.: inveteravit, it is an ancient custom, it has grown into use: intelligo inveterasse jam, ut, Cic. Off. 2, 16.

II. To grow old, fall into oblivion: si (res) inveterarit, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3.



\*INVĒTĒRĀTĪO, ōnia. *f.* A taking root (of a disease), inveteracy, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

IN-VĒTĒRO. 1. (1. in-vetero) *I.* To render old, give age or duration to a thing, to allow or suffer to grow old: i. allium cēpamque, Plin. 19, 6, 34: i. aquam, id.: — i. novitatem, Curt.: — *Middle:* inveterari, to become old, to acquire age or durability (an old reading, inveterare, used in a neuter sense), Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; Plin.: — *Part. pass.:* Invētērātus, a, um. *That has lasted a long time, old, rooted, inveterate:* i. amicitia, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: — i. malum: — i. conglutinatō: — i. licentia, Nep.: — i. virtus, Curt.: — i. codex, Col.: — i. vinum, Plin. [II. To abolish, cause to cease, Lact.]

[IN-VĒTĒRUS, a, um. (2. inveto) Unforbidden, Sil. 2, 442.]

INVĒCEM. *adv.* (1. in-vicis) *I.* Alternately, by turns: defatigatis i. integri succedunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 85: — multis i. casibus victi victoresque, Liv.: — cum timor atque ira i. sententias variassent, id.: — totos dies, simul eramus i. *I with him and he with me by turns*, Cic. Att. 5, 10. \*\*II. Among each other, reciprocally, mutually: i. diligere, to love one another, Plin. E. 7, 20: — hæc i. ob stare, each other, Quint. \*\*III. On the contrary, on the other hand: habes res urbanas; i. rusticas scribe, Plin. E. 2, 11: — uratur evasteturque i. Africa, Liv.

[INVICTE. *adv.* Irrefutably, invincibly: invictissime, Aug.]

[1. IN-VICTUS, ūs. m. (2. in-victus) (βλος & βλος) A disagreeable or insupportable life, Lucr. 5, 1104.]

2. IN-VICTUS, a, um. (2. in-vinco) Unconquered; hence *I. Prop.* A) Unconquerable, that cannot be overpowered or overcome: Hannibal i. armis, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: — i. homo: — i. animus: — animus a civibus hostibusque i., Liv.: — in hostem et in mortem i. animus, Just.: — invictum se a labore præstare: — invictissimus imperator: — i. contra alqd, Plin.: — i. ad alqd, Ov.: — [With genit.: hiemis i., Sil.: — With inf., id.] \*\*B) Meton. of inanimate objects: i. spartum, incorruptible, Plin. 19, 2, 7: — i. adamant, Ov.: — i. necessitas, unavoidable, unchangeable, Sen. E.: — i. quedam, unalterable, Liv. II. Fig.: Irrefutable: i. defensio, Auct. de red. in Sen. 2: — ratio invictus, August.

IN-VIDENTĪA, æ. *f.* (invideo) An envying, envy, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 21.

IN-VIDĒO, vidi, visum, ēre. (1. in-video) [*I. Prop.* (i. q. βαλκαλνεν, fascinare) To regard with an evil eye, to cast a mischievous look upon: i. florem liberum meum, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 20; and ap. Non.: — Absol.: ne quis malus i. possit (have an evil eye), cum tantum sciat esse basiorum, Catull. 5, 12.] II. Meton.

A) Gen.: (i. q. φθονῆν τὴν τιμὴν) To envy or grudge anybody any thing; and thus, to deny or refuse from a feeling of envy; to hinder, prevent anybody from having, enjoying, possessing, etc.; to be jealous of. 1) With simple dat.: i. homini, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: — i. honori: — i. commodis alcjs, Plaut.: — i. virtuti. 2) I. alcui alqd; i. alcui naturam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2: — i. honorem alcui, Hor.: — i. laudes suas mulieribus, Liv.: — Meton.: vinum Africæ natura invidit, Plin. 3) I. alcui in alqa re: i. in hoc Crasso, Cic. Fl. 29: — in qua (sc. purpura Tyria) tibi invideo. \*\*4) I. alcui alqa re: i. alcui voluptate, Plin. E. 2, 10: — i. rogi igne miseris, Luc.: — With simple abl.: i. sepulturâ, Tac.: — i. spectaculo prælii, id. [5] Poet. with a Greek construction: i. alcui alcjs: i. illi rei ciceris, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84. 6) With inf., or acc. and inf.: i. aliis bene esse, Plaut.: — i. deduci triumpho, Hor.: — i. alcui rem secundam obtingere, Plin. E. 7) Absol.: qui invidet, Cic. Fl. 3: — ne invideris, Plin. E. 8) Pass. impers.: invidetur commodis hominum, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: — [Pass.: ego cur invideor, Hor. A. P. 56.] — [Hence: Invidendus, a, um. To be envied, enviable: i. aula, Hor.: — i. postes, id.] \*B) Esp.: To slight or disregard any one from a feeling of envy: i. alcui, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 2.

INVIDĪA, æ. *f.* (invidus) *I. Act.* Envy, grudge, jealousy; and thus (as a consequence of the latter) hatred,

Cic. Phil. 14, 6; Nep.: invidiæ fuimus, we were an object of envy, i. e. too happy, Prop.: — sine invidia, willingly, Mart.: — absit i. verbo, without boasting, Liv. II. Pass.: bad repute; esp. on the part of the people against a statesman, public odium (opp. 'favor'), Cic. Cat. 1, 11: — i. facti, on account of what he had done, Sall.: — i. temere commissi belli, Just.: — alcui invidiam facere, Brut. in Cic. E.: — invidiam confiare: — alcui esse invidiam, Liv.: — habere invidiam: — esse minori invidiâ, Nep. — [Hence, Ital. invidia, Fr. envie.]

INVIDĪOSE. *adv.* In an envious or hateful manner, with dislike or ill-will, with envy or bad feeling, enviously: i. dicere, Cic. Ac. 2, 47: — i. criminari: — i. alqd possidere, Sen. E.: — i. queri alqd, to make bitter complaints about any thing, Suet.: — invidiosus, Vell.

INVIDĪŌSUS, a, um. (invidia) [*I. Act.* Full of envy, envious: i. vetustas, Ov. M. 15, 234: — With dat.: Prop.]

II. Pass. \*A) That raises envy, enviable, to be envied, subject to envy: i. spes, Ov. 4, 794: — non i. voluptas, not liable to envy (δυσφθόρος), id.: — pecunia non i., Cic.: — herba non i., little, small, Ov. B) Odious: i. homo, Cic. Cluent. 58: — homo i. a superiore vita, on account of, Cœl. in Cic. E.: — i. agri: — i. possessiones: — copia non i., sufficient, satisfactory, Ov.: — damnatio invidiosior: — crimen invidiosissimum: — invidiosum vobis est, brings odium upon you, Liv.: — Ceres stetit i., not without reproach or odium, Ov.: — i. jocus, a malicious or bitter joke, Suet.

INVIDŪS, a, um. (invideo) Full of envy, envious.

I. Prop.: i. homo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11: — With dat.: i. potentia, respecting power, Nep.: — Subst.: Invidus, i. m. One that envies, an envious person: invidis meis, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: — i. laudis. [II. Meton. also of inanimate objects: i. ætas, Hor. O. 1, 11, 7: — i. cura, id.: — i. taciturnitas, id.: — i. fatum, unpropitious, unfavourable, Phædr.: — i. natura, Lucr.: — i. paupertas, Calp.: — nox ceptis i. nostris, envious or jealous of, Ov.]

\*\*IN-VĪGĪLO. 1. (1. in-vigilo) [*I. Prop.* To watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of any thing: i. rati, V. Fl. 2, 374: — i. malis, during illness, Ov.] II. Fig. [A) To be watchful in, over, or on account of any thing: mens invigilat curis, Sil. 10, 331.] B) To be intent on, pay great attention to, bestow pains upon any thing: i. venatu (dat.), Virg. Æ. 9, 605: — i. victu (dat.), id.: — Absol.: Col. 10, 159: — [With pro: i. pro casibus nostris, Ov.: — With inf.: i. prohibere, V. Fl.]

[IN-VINCĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-vincibilis) *I.* Unconquerable: i. malum, Tert. II. Irrefutable, App.]

[IN-VINCĪBĪLĪTER. *adv.* Irrefutably, App.]

[IN-VĪNĪUS, a, um. (2. in-vinum) Abstaining from wine, App.]

[IN-VĪO, are. (1. in-vio) To tread or set foot upon, Sol.]

[IN-VĪŌLĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-v.) Inviolable, Lucr. 5, 306; Sil.]

[IN-VĪŌLĀBĪLĪTER. *adv.* Inviolably, Cod. Just.]

\*IN-VĪŌLĀTE. *adv.* Inviolably: i. servare memoriam alcjs, Cic. de Sen. 22; Gell.

\*IN-VĪŌLĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-violatus) *I.* Inviolable, unhurt: i. homo, Cic. Sest. 67: — i. corpus: — i. amicitia: — i. terra, not ploughed, Varr.: — i. vita, free from misfortune, happy, pleasant, Sil.: — alqd integrum atque inviolatum præstare. \*\*II. Inviolable: i. tribunus plebis, Liv. 3, 55: — i. templum, id.

[INVISCANS. *I. q.* incrassans, NL.]

[IN-VISCĒRO. 1. (1. in-viscero) *I. Prop.* To put into the entrails: i. alqd canibus, Nemes. II. Fig.: caritas inviscerata in cordibus nostris, deeply rooted, August.]

\*\*IN-VĪSĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-visibilis) Invisible: i. forma, Cels. præf.; Lact.

[IN-VĪSĪBĪLĪTAS, ātis. *f.* Invisibility, Tert.]

[IN-VĪSĪBĪLĪTER. *adv.* Invisibly, Tert.; P. Nol.]

\*\*IN-VĪSĪTĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-visito) Unseen. *I.* Invisible ['visitatus]: omnia 'visitata et i., Vitr. 9, 4. II. Not visited or frequented: i. civitas, Quint.

decl. 12, 18.—N.B. *In the sense of unseen (i. e. unusual) the reading (ap. Cic., Liv., etc.) is at present Inusitatus, a, um.*

IN-VĪSO, si, sum. 3. (1. in-viso) I. Gen.: *To look any whither, i. e. to go to see how things are there, or how matters stand; with acc.: domum nostram invisās (look after my house, i. e. the building of it), Cic. Att. 4, 6:—i. res rusticas:—i. sacrificium:—[With ad: ad meam filiam invisam domum, Plaut.:—ad eum invisō, id.]* II. Esp. A) *To go to a place in order to see or to visit any person or the place itself, to go and see, go to visit, to look after any thing, take a view of: invisās nos, Cic. Att. 1, 20:—Delum invisit Apollo, Virg.:—i. urbes, id.* [B) *To look into in a consulting or inquiring manner: i. speculum, App.]*

[INVISOR, ōris. m. (invideo) *One that envies, an envier, App.]*

1. IN-VĪSUS, a, um. (2. in-video) I. *Unseen: sacra maribus non i. solum sed etiam inaudita, Auct. Har. 27:—i. res, Cæs.:—morbī visi i. que, unknown, Cat.* [II. *Invisible: cantavit i., App.]*

2. INVĪSUS, a, um. (invideo) I. *Part. of invideo.* II. *Adj.: Hated, Cic. de J. P. 16; Ter.; Flor.—Comp., invisior, Cic. Off. 2, 9; Suet.:—Sup., invisissimus, Plin. E.; Sen. E.:—[Esp. of enemies; Hated on account of injuries received, Virg.; Luc.]*

[INVITABILIS, e. *Charming, alluring: sermones i., Gell. 13, 11, 4.]*

\*INVĪTAMENTUM, i. n. (invito) *A charm, an allurements: i. ad tempus, Cic. Fam. 10, 10:—Pur.: i. naturæ, Cic. Fin. 5, 6:—i. ad res necessarias.*

INVĪTATIO, ōnis. f. I. *Prop.* A) *An invitation: i. in Epirum, Cic. Att. 9, 12:—ad invitationes hospitum, for treating his guests.* \*\*B) *A feast, a banquet: i. benigna, a large feast, Liv. 40, 7:—i. vini largior, an immoderate carousal, Gell.* II. *Meton.: An inviting anybody or calling upon anybody to do a thing: i. ad dolendum, a working upon one's feelings, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34:—With ut: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26.*

[INVĪTATĪUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (invitatio): i. vini, a moderate banquet, ap. Gell. 15, 2.]

[INVĪTATOR, ōris. m. *One who invites to a feast, Mart. 9, 93.]*

[INVĪTATORĪUS, a, um. (invito) *Inviting, invitatory, Eccl.]*

[INVĪTRIX, icis. f. (invitor) *She that invites, Symm.]*

\*INVĪTATUS, ūs. m. (only in abl. sing.) (invito) *An invitation: invitatu tuo, at your invitation, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2.*

IN-VĪTE. adv. *Unwillingly, contrary to one's will: i. cepi Capuam, Cic. Att. 8, 3:—invitius, Cic. de Or. 2, 89.*

[IN-VITĪABILIS, e. (2. in-v.) *Inevitable, imperishable, Prud.]*

INVĪTO. 1. I. *Prop.* A) *To call upon anybody to do anything, to request to do or accept: i. alqm in legationem (to accept the office of a legate), Cic. Att. 2, 18:—i. hostes ad deditiōem, Hirt.:—i. ad dimicandum, id.:—i. alqm ad audiendum, Suet.:—i. ad spectaculum, id.:—[With inf., Virg. G. 4, 23.]* B) *Esp.* 1) *To invite anybody as a guest: i. ad cenam, Cic. Fam. 7, 9:—i. alqm hospitio:—i. in hospitium, Liv.:—i. alqm domum suam:—invito eum, ut apud me deversetur, to put up at my house.* 2) *Meton.* a) *To treat, regale, entertain anybody: i. alqm tecto ac domo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11:—i. hospitaliter per domos, Liv.:—i. comiter regios juvenes, id.:—i. alqm apparatus epulis, id.:—[Facet., meton.: i. alqm gladio, to treat with cold steel, or the sword, i. e. to seek to kill, Plaut.:—thus, i. alqm clavā, to treat with a club, i. e. to cudgel soundly, id.]—[b] I. alqm poculis, to drink to or pledge a person frequently for the sake of making him drunk, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 31.]—\*\*c) *I. se, to indulge one's self in eating and drinking, to eat freely, pamper one's self: i. se plusculum, id. Amph. 1, 1, 126:—se cibo vinoque largius i., Sall.:—largissime se i., Suet.* II. *Fig.: To invite, i. e. to incite, allure, induce, attract, encourage, stimulate anybody: i. alqm præmiis ad alqd, Cic. Leg. 4:—ingenia, quæ gloriā invitantur:—i. et allicere appetitum animi, to call**

*forth, incite:—senectus invitat ad agrum fruendum:—fides me invitat, ut faciam, Plaut.:—hiems invitat, Virg.:—i. assentationem, to encourage flattery, Cic. Læl. 26:—i. luxuriam, Vell.:—i. culpam, Ov.:—i. somnos, Hor.:—i. mare fossis, to lead to trenches, Sol.*

[IN-VITŪPĒRABILIS, e. (2. in-vit.) *Unblameable, Tert.]*

IN-VĪTUS, a, um. I. *Prop.: That does any thing against his will, reluctant, unwilling, involuntary: ut nihil faciat i., Cic. Par. 5, 1:—feci i., ut... ejicerem:—eum invitissimus dimisi, very reluctantly or unwillingly:—invitissimi paruerunt:—pecunia coacta ab invitissimis:—Fannium invitum dicere cogo, against his own will or inclination: verba non i. sequentur, Hor.:—invitis oculis aspicere, Ov.:—hence, me (te, se) invito, against my (your, etc.) own will: si, se invito, conentur, against his own will, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8:—diis hominibusque invitis:—omnibus invitis, contrary to the will of all:—me invitissimo, entirely against my own will:—non i., not unwillingly, Cic. Læl. 1:—[With genit.: non invitum fore solutionis, shall not be sorry to see the payment made, Ulp. Dig.]* II. *Poet. meton.: That happens contrary to one's wish: invitā ope, involuntary, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 16:—invito sanguine, V. Fl.]*

\*\*IN-VĪUS, a, um. (2. in-via) *Without a road, impassable.* I. *Prop.: i. saltus, Liv. 9, 14:—maria i. Teucris, Virg.:—regua i. vivia, id.:—i. virtuti nulla est via, Ov.:—regio undique rupibus i., Plin.:—i. exitus Flor.:—Subst.: Invia, ōrum. n. plur. (sc. loca) Impassable places, Liv. 21, 35:—[invio, on an untrodden path, Front.]*

II. *Meton.: lorica i. sagittis, impenetrable, Mart. 7, 1, 5:—and thus, tecta bellis i., Sil.]*

\*\*IN-VŌCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An invoking: i. dearum, Quint. 10, 1:—i. deorum, id.*

IN-VŌCĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-voco) I. *Uncalled for: veniunt i. (imagines), Cic. N. D. 1, 38.* \*\*II. *Uninvited, Nep. Cim. 4.*

IN-VŌCO. 1. (1. in-voco) I. *To call or call upon anybody, esp. as a witness, for help or assistance, etc; to appeal to: i. alqm ad crudeles pœnas, Sall. Or. 1. ad Cæs. 6:—i. deos testes, Liv. 35, 31:—i. Junonem in pariendo, Cic.:—i. deos in auxilium, Quint.:—i. sibi deos, Plaut.:—i. deos precibus, Tac.:—Meton.: i. opem deorum, Liv.:—i. leges, Tac.* [II. *To call by name, to name: hoc sublime, quem invocant Jovem, Enn. Frgm.:—i. alqm dominum, Curt.]*

\*IN-VŌLĀTUS, ūs. m. (only in the abl. sing.) (involo) *A flying, flight, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 7.*

INVOLGO, are. See INVULGO.

[INVŌLĪTO, are. (involo) *To fly in or to a place.* I. *Prop.: i. terris, Prud.* II. *Meton.: Of inanimate objects: comæ involitant humeris, are waving, Hor. O. 4, 10, 3.]*

\*IN-VŌLO. 1. (1. in-volo) \*\*I. *Prop.: To fly into or towards a place: i. in villam, Varr. R. R. 3, 7:—i. nidis, Col.* II. *Meton.* A) *To fall, pounce, or rush upon any thing, assail, fly at: i. in capillum, to pull another's hair, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20:—i. alqui in oculos, id.:—i. ad alqm, to fall upon anybody, Hirt.:—i. in alqm, App., the same:—With acc., to attack, seize upon: i. alqm, Plin. 9, 59, 85:—i. castra, Tac.:—Of abstract objects: animos involat cupido eundi, seizes, attacks, id.* B) *Esp.: To seize, pounce upon a property, take forcible possession of: i. in possessionem, Cic. de Or. 3, 31:—\*\* With simple acc.: i. pallium, to carry off, Catull. 25, 6:—i. alqui annulum, Petr.:—i. puerum, id.*

[IN-VŌLŪCER, cris. cre. (2. in-volucer) *Unfledged, unable to fly: i. pulli, Gell. 2, 29, 5.]*

[IN-VŌLŪCRE, is. n. (involvere) *A cloth or napkin tied round the neck while shaving, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17. (old reading involucrum.)]*

IN-VŌLŪCRUM, i. n. (involvere) *A cover, case, wrapper.* I. *Prop.: i. clypei, Cic. N. D. 2, 14:—i. candelabri:—i. chartarum, Plin.* [A] *In Anat: The peri-*

*cardium, a membrane that covers any part.* B) In Bot.: *A leafy calyx remote from the flower (chiefly of umbelliferous plants), NL.* II. Fig.: i. ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 35: — i. simulationum.

[INVOLVENS, entis. n. (involvere) *Enveloping, NL.*]

[INVOLUMENTUM, i. n. (involvere) *I. q. involucrum, August.*]

[IN-VOLUNTARIUS, adv. *Undesignedly, Marc. Dig.*]

[IN-VOLUNTARIUS, a, um. (2. in-v.) *Involuntary, C. Aur.*]

[IN-VOLUNTAS, atis. f. (2. in-v.) *Unwillingness, Tert.*]

IN-VOLVO, vi, ūtum. 3. (1. in-volvere) I. *To roll to or upon:* (cupæ) involutæ labuntur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10: — i. Olympum Ossæ, Virg.: — mons silvas secum involvens, id.: — involvitur aris in caput, id.: — involuti canales, *twisted, Vitruv.* II. A) Prop.: *To wrap up, enwrap, envelope:* i. sinistras sagis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 75: — i. manum ad digitos usque, Liv.: — i. poma argillâ, in clay, Pall.: — i. se farinâ, Phædr.: — i. alqd corpori, Plin.: — i. nemus flammis, Virg.: — nox involvit umbrâ diem, id.: — i. se suâ virtute, to enwrap one's self in one's virtue, Hor.: — i. bello Italiam, Sil.: — bellum pacis nomine involutum, *concealed or cloaked under the name of peace:* — homo involutus fraudibus, *full of deception, deceiver, Tac.*

[INVOLŪTE, adv. *Ambiguously, obscurely:* i. queri, Spart.]

\*\*INVOLŪTIŌ, ōnis. f. (involvere) *A winding; concr. that which is enwrapped, Vitruv. 10, 11, 2.*

INVOLŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part of involvo.* II. *Adj.: Wrapped up, cloaked; fig., dark, obscure:* res involutas explicare, Cic. de Or. 29: — *occulta quædam et quasi involuta aperire:* — res omnium involutissima, Sen.

INVOLVŪLUS (involvolus), i. m. (involvere) *A caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63.*

\*IN-VULGO (involvere). 1. (1. in-vulgo) I. *To make a deposition or declaration, to give evidence, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.* [II. *To make public, bring before the public, publish:* i. disciplinas libris foras editis, Gell. 20, 5: — *Hence:* Invulgatus, a, um. *Known, common:* nova ique, id.]

\*\*IN-VULNERĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-v.) *That cannot be wounded, invulnerable:* i. hostis, Sen. Ben. 5: — *meton.:* i. animus, id.

\*IN-VULNERĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-vulnero) *Unwounded, Cic. Sest. 67.*

\*\*1. IŌ! interj. (iō, iō) I. *An expression of joy, huzzat! oh! ah!* Hor. O. 4, 2, 49. [II. *Also of pain, oh! alas!* Ov. M. 3, 442.]

2. IŌ, ūs. and IŌ (Iōn), ōnis. f. (iō) *Daughter of the Argive king Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, changed into a cow through the jealousy of Juno, and delivered to the custody of the hundred-eyed Argus; after many misfortunes she at last resumed her human form in Egypt, where she gave birth to Epaphus, and was afterwards identified with Isis (wife of Osiris), Ov. M. 1, 588. See ISIS.*

IŌCASTA, æ. or -Ē, es. f. (iōkastē) *Wife of Laius and mother of Œdipus, whom she married unknowingly, and to whom she bore Eteocles, Polynices, and Antigone, Hyg. Fab. 66.*

[IŌDINE, es. f. (iō) *Iodine: tinctura i., NL.*]

IŌLĀUS, i. m. (iōlaos) *Son of Iphiclus, a constant companion of Hercules, Ov. M. 8, 310; Hyg. Fab. 14.*

[IŌLCI, ōrum. m. *The people of Iolcus, Serv. Virg. E. 4, 34.*]

[IŌLCIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Iolcus, Ov. M. 7, 158.*]

IŌLCOS or -US, i. f. (iōlakos) *A town in the Thessalian district of Magnesia, the residence of Pelias, the native place of Jason (who built there the ship Argo), Liv. 44, 12.*

IŌLĒ, es. f. (iōlē) *Daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia; she was carried off by Hercules, and given in marriage by him to his son Hyllus, Ov. M. 9, 140; Hyg.*

1. IŌN, i. n. (iōn) I. *The purple violet, Plin. 21, 11, 38.* II. *Meton.:* A precious stone unknown to us, of the same colour, id. 37, 10, 61.

2. IŌN, ōnis. f. *See Io.*

IŌNES, um. m. (iōnes) *The Ionians, i. e. one of the four principal Hellenic tribes, which under Xuthus, son of Hellen, made a settlement in Attica, and received its name from his son Ion; they were afterwards driven out of Attica, and settled at a later period in Aigialos (Achaia): after the Trojan war one part returned to Attica, and the other emigrated to the coast of Asia Minor, where they founded some colonies, to the people of which the name Ionians was especially applied, Cic. Fl. 27, 64; Vitruv. 4, 1, 4 (with a Greek acc., Ionas); Claud.*

IŌNĪA, æ. f. (iōnīa) *A district of Asia Minor, between Caria and Æolis, Liv. 33, 38.*

[IŌNĪCUS, a, um. *Ionian, Ionic:* L. puellæ, Ov. Her. 9, 73.]

[IŌNICE, adv. *In the manner of the Ionians, Gell. 6, 15.*]

\*\*IŌNĪCUS, a, um. (iōnikos) *Ionian, Ionic:* I. gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2: — I. attagen, Hor.: — motus I., dances, id.: — Ionica, Plaut.: — Ionicus (sc. saltator), id.

[IŌNIS, ōdis. f. (iōnis) *Ionian, Ionic.* — Subst.: *An Ionian woman, Sen. Ir. 361; Avien.*]

IŌNĪUS, a, um. (iōnīus, epic iōnīos, with Latin poets Iōnīus, Sil. 15, 157) *Ionian, Ionic:* L. attagen, Plin. 10, 48, 68: — mare I., i. e. 1) *The Ægean Sea:* V. Fl. 1, 24. 2) *Usually, the sea between Italy, Sicily and Greece, Liv. 23, 33: — æquor I., Ov.: — sinus I., Hor.: — simply Ionium, ii. n., Virg.* 3) *The Adriatic Sea, Cic. de Or. 3, 19.*

[IŌNUS, a, um. *Ionian.* — Subst.: *Iona, æ. f. An Ionian woman, Prop.*]

IŌS, i. f. (iōs) *One of the Sporades in the Ægean sea, now Nio, Plin. 4, 12, 23: — [iētæ, arum, m. (iōtras) i. e. the inhabitants of this island, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 11, 7.]*

IŌTA, n. indecl. [iōta, æ. f. Aus.] (iōtra) *The Greek letter iota, Cic. de Or. 3, 12.*

[IŌTĀCISMUS, i. m. *A too frequent repetition of the letter i., M. Cap.*]

[IPECACUANHA, æ. f. (hipocacuanha) *A root of emetic properties; Cephaelis l., Fam. Rubiaceæ, NL.*]

[IPIHĪNASSA, æ. f. *for Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 86.*]

[IPIHĪAS, ōdis. f. (iōphās) *Daughter of Iphis, i. e. Evadne, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 38.*]

IPHĪCLUS, i. m. (iōphēlos) *Son of Pylæus and Cleomene, a native of Phylace in Thessaly, an Argonaut and famous racer, Ov. Her. 13, 25.*

IPHĪGĒNĪA, æ. f. (iōphēneia) *A daughter of Agamemnon; she had been ordered to be offered as a sacrifice to Artemis (i. e. Diana) to expiate an offence of her father's, who had killed a hart in the sacred grove of this goddess; when, however, the sacrifice was about to commence, Iphigenia was removed by the goddess in a cloud to Tauris, where she served her afterwards as priestess, and in her stead a hart stood before the altar at Aulis (conf. ORESTES), Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 146.*

IPHĪMĒDĪA, æ. f. (iōphēdia) or IPHĪMĒDE, es. f. (iōphēdē) *Wife of Aloeus, mother of Otus and Ephialtes by Neptune, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 582.*

IPSE [in comic writers ipsus: by way of climax, we also find Sup. ipsissimus (i. e. αὐτότατος), i. e. the self-same, the very same, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 145], a, um. genit., ipsius (poet. ipsius). (formed from is and the postfix pse, i. e. the Greek σφι) *He himself (hence, originally, they said, more correctly, eapse, campse, for ipsa, ipsam), self, in his, etc. own person, personally.* I. Gen. A) Ego i. cum eodem ipso erraverim, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: — i. ille dicet: — i. ille Gorgias: — i. veni, come thyself, Ov.: — qui i. miser esset: — i. intervivo: — tute i. præscripsisti: — agam per me i.: — mihi i. assentor: — in me ipso probavi: — ne me ipsum irrideam: — se ipsos diis devoverent: — ei loco

praesidioque C. Volcatium Tullum praefecit (Cæsar): i. (*he himself*) ad bellum profectus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 29: — ravis tantum jactura facta, incolumes i. (*the crew itself*) evaserunt, Liv. B) It is likewise emphatic when speaking of a principal person; thus, for example, the master or mistress of a house, a preceptor, etc. are called ipse or ipsa (*our he, she, when a stress is laid on the words*); e. g. ipsa, the mistress: ego eo, quo me ipsa misit, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 10: — suam norat ipsam (mistress) tam bene, quam puella matrem, Catull.: — ipse dixit (Gr. αὐτὸς ἔφα), he has said so, i. e. the (i. q. our) master, which was the usual formula observed by the disciples of Pythagoras in speaking of their teacher, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 10. \*\*C) Et i. (like καὶ αὐτὸς), also himself, he likewise or too; when a predicate refers to two or more subjects: victor ex Æquis in Volcos transit et ipsos bellum molientes, who were on their part also preparing for war, Liv.: — qui et i. crux fragerat, who had also (like the others) broken his leg, Suet. II. Esp. A) 1) It is used, moreover, for making an object prominent in comparison with another of minor importance; The very, the true, the identical: eque i. causa belli fuit, and that was the very cause of the war, Liv. 1, 57: — Sometimes ipse by itself is used instead of is ipse, the or that one exactly, just the one or that one: ego ex ipsius (just or precisely from his virtue) virtute voluptatem cepi, Cic. Att. 11, 17: — philosophorum disciplinae habent ex ipsis vocabula, Ser. 2) Esp.: For the exact definition of time or number; Just, exactly: triginta erant dies i., just thirty days, Cic. Att. 3, 21: — ipso vicesimo anno: — ea ipsa hora: — sub ipsa protectione, at the very moment of departure, Cæs.: — hence, nunc ipsum, just now. B) Even himself, very: in his ipsis rebus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14: — i. virtus contemnitur. C) Because nobody can be considered a free agent who acts under foreign influence; hence, of himself etc., of (her, etc.) own accord, for his (her etc.) own part: valvæ se i. aperuerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 34: — delapsa arma i. ceciderunt: — animus i. ægrotus, Ter.: — With sponte, Liv. D) 1) Because the word "self" excludes any other individual; hence, By himself (herself etc.) alone, (like the Greek αὐτὸς for μόνος): his actis, aliud genitor secum i. volutat, Virg.: — lectica plena ipso, with his person alone, Juv.: — Hence, 2) I. per se (αὐτὸς καὶ αὐτὸν), and simply i.; In or of himself, itself, etc.: per se ipsa maxima est, Cic. Leg. 2, 17: — moventur ipsa per se: — erat i. immani acerbæque naturæ Oppianicus, incendebat ejus amentiam infesta atque inimica filio mater: — ignoratio rerum, e qua ipsa (of itself) horribiles existunt sæpe formidines. E) Instead of the reflexive, in order to make the reference to the object more emphatic, esp. in an antithesis: quem si parum pudor ipsius defendebat (his own), debebat familiæ nostræ dignitas satis sublevare: — Jugurtha legatos ad Metellum mittit, qui ipsi (for him) liberissime vitam peterent, Sall.: — nihil umquam audiui, quod mihi de jure subtilius dici videretur, ... nihil de ipso moderatius.

[IPSUS, a, um. See IPSE.]

IRA, æ. f. I. A) Any passionate emotion of the mind; Anger, wrath, rage, heat, violence, bitterness, revenge; also in a milder sense, sensibility, irritability: i. defervescit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36: — i. deflagrat, Liv.: — i. deccedit, Ter.: — iram concire, id.: — iram acuire, Virg.: — iram concitare, Ov.: — iram evomere in alqm, Ter.: — iræ indulgere, Liv.: — alui esse iræ. to be hated, Virg.: — iræ cœlestes, the wrath of the gods, Liv.: — With obj. genit., on account of any thing: i. fugæ, id.: — i. prædæ amissæ, id.: — i. dictatoris creati, id.: — i. domini interfecti, id.: — i. provincie ereptæ, id.: — Hence, iræ suæ et paternæ, towards his own person and his father, id. \*\*B) Meton. of inanimate and abstract objects; Violence, bitterness: i. belli, Sall. ap. Prisc. 10: — i. ventorum, Sil.: — i. maris. V. Fl. — i. flagelli, id. — dant mucronibus iras, sharpen them, Sil. [II. Meton.: A cause of passion or anger, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 21.]

IRACUNDE, adv. Angrily, in anger, wrathfully: i. agere cum alqo, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: — iracundius docere: — i. ferre, to take ill, feel offended at, Plin.

IRACUNDIA, æ. f. (iracundus) I. A proneness to anger, natural inclination to be angry, irascibility, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; Sen. de Ira, 1, 4, 1. II. Violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion, cholera: iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 47: — iracundiâ ardere, id.: — iracundiâ exardescere, Cic.: — iracundiâ efferri: — iracundiâ inflammari: — iracundiam reprimere, Ter.: — iracundiam omittre, id.: — iracundiam remittere, to give up: — iracundiam cohibere: — esse summâ iracundiâ, Cæs.: — suam iracundiam reipublicæ dimittere, to dismiss it out of love to his country, id.

[IRACUNDITER, adv. (iracundus) I. q. iracunde, Cæcil. ap. Non.]

IRACUNDUS, a, um. Prone to anger, irascible, irritable, passionate, vehement, of a hot or hasty temper: i. in se, Cic. Pl. 26: — senes i.: — i. homo: — i. leones, Ov.: — i. fulmina, Hor.: — iracundior, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29: — iracundissimus, Sen. — Subst.: Iracundus, i. m. (sc. musculus). The abductor muscle of the eye (as contributing to the expression of anger), NL.]

[IRASCENTIA, æ. f. (irascor) Anger, App.]

[IRASCIBILIS, e. (irascor) I. q. iracundus, Firm.]

IRASCOR, iratus. 3. (ira) I. Prop.: To be angry, to be in a rage: numquam sapiens irascitur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9: — i. in cornua, to butt, Virg.: — i. amicis: — i. inimicis, Cæs.: — i. alui de alqo: — i. alui ob alqd, Plaut.: — i. admonitioni alqis, Quint. — \*\*With acc.: i. id, on that account, Cat.: — i. nostram vicem, Liv. \*\*II. Meton. of things: ventus irascitur, Petr. 104: — irascens mare, Plin.

\*\*IRATE, adv. Angrily, Phædr. 4, 24, 14: — Comp., iratus, Col. 7, 12, 5.

IRATUS, a, um. I. Part. of irascor. II. Adj.: Angry. A) Prop.: habere alqm iratum, one's enemy, Cic. Att. 14, 19: — i. de judicio et de villico: — qua ex re i., Nep.: — i. quod, Plin. E.: — i. adversario, with: — sum tibi i., Ter.: — Comp., iratio alui: — Sup., iratissimus alui: — iratis diis \*propitiisque, Sen. B) Meton. of things: i. mare, stormy, Hor. E. 2, 6: — i. venter, hungry, id.: — i. sitis, violent, Prop.: — i. ventus, id.: — i. manus, id.: — i. fluctus, Petr.

[IRÉNARCHES or -CHA, æ. m. (ἐιρηναρχης) A magistrate appointed to keep the peace in the provinces, a justice of the peace, Dig.]

[IRI-COLOR, ōris. (iris-color) Of the colour of the rainbow, that contains the prismatic colours, Aus.]

[IRIDECTOMIA, æ. f. (ἰρις-ἐκτέμνω) Excision of a portion of the iris, for the formation of an artificial pupil.]

[IRIDENCEISIS, ōs. f. (ἰρις-ἐγκλείσις) An enclosing of the iris, for the formation of an artificial pupil, NL.]

[IRIDIUM, īi. n. (iris) A metal found with another (osmium), in the black powder left after dissolving platinum, NL.]

[IRIDODIÁLISIS, ōs. f. ((ἰρις-διάλυσις) A loosening of the iris, for the formation of the pupil, NL.]

\*\*IRĪNUS, a, um. (ἱρις) Of or belonging to the plant iris: i. oleum, Scrib. Larg.: — unguentum i., iris ointment, Plin. 13, 1, 2: — Usually Subst.: Irinum, i. n., id. 20, 17, 71.

IRĪO, ōnis. m. A kind of winter-cresses, i. q. sisymbrium, Plin. 22, 25, 75.

1. IRIS, idis. f. [acc. Irim, Virg.: Irin, App.] (\*ἱρις) Daughter of Thaumás (hence, Thaumantias) and of Electra, sister of the Harpies, swift-footed (cita), the messenger of the gods, also goddess of the rainbow (hence, Aeria, the airy one; Roscida, the dewy one); she is represented with wings and garments like the rainbow, Virg. Æ. 4, 700.

2. IRIS, idis. f. (ἱρις) I. A fragrant plant; perhaps fleur-de-luce, sword-lily, I. pseudacorus, Fam. Irideæ, Plin. 21, 7, 19. II. A kind of precious stone, probably a pure hexagonal prismatic crystal, Plin. 37, 9, 52. [III. In Anat.:

The septum between the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye, which is perforated in the middle by the pupil; the iris, NL.]

[IRITIS, idis. f. Inflammation of the iris, NL.]

IRNĒA, æ. f. See HIRNEA.

IRŌNĪA, æ. f. (εἰρωνεία) Irony, a figure of speech, when we mean quite the contrary to what we say, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

[IRŌNICE. adv. (εἰρωνικός) Ironically, Ascon. Cic. I. Verr. 13.]

[IRPEX, icis. m. An agricultural implement with iron teeth, used for the same purposes as that of our modern harrow, which latter instrument is to this day called erpice by the Italians, Varr. — An old form urpex, ap. Cat.] — [Hence, Fr. herse.]

IRPĪNUS. See HIRPIN.

IR-R. In composition for in-r.

[IR-RĀDIO. 1. v. a. and n. (1. in-radio) I. Act.: To illumine, irradiate, Stat. Th. 6, 64. II. Neut.: To shine forth, beam forth, send forth rays: dies irradiat, breaks, Sedul.]

[IR-RĀDO, si, sum. 3. (1. in-rado) I. To scrape into, Cat. R. R. 187. II. To scrape, shave, make smooth: caput irrasum, shorn, bald, Plant. Rud. 5, 2, 16.]

[1. IR-RĀBUS, a, um. (2. in-rado) Not shaved or smoothed, unpolished: i. clava, Sil. 8, 585.]

2. IRRĀSUS, a, um. part. of irrado.

[IRRĀTĪŌNĀBĪLIS. An incorrect reading for irrationalis; see Spald. Quint. 2, 16, 16.]

[IRRĀTĪŌNĀBĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (irrationabilis) Unreasonableness, irrationality, App.]

[IRRĀTĪŌNĀBĪLĪTER. adv. Unreasonably, Tert.]

\*\*IR-RĀTĪŌNĀLIS, e. (2. in-rationalis) I. Irrational, Sen. E. 22. II. Without the exercise of reason: usus i., mechanical exercise, Quint. 10, 7, 11.

\*IRRAUCESCO, ausi, ěre. (irraucus) To become hoarse: si irrauserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61.

[IRRAUCUS, a, um. (1. in-r.) Hoarse: i. vox, Plin. Val.]

[IR-RĒCĪTĀBĪLĪTER. adv. (2. in-recito) Inexpressibly, unspeakably, Ven. Fort.]

[IR-RĒCŌGĪTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (2. in-recogitatio) Thoughtlessness, forgetfulness, Tert.]

[IR-RĒCORDĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-rec.) Not to be remembered, Arn.]

[IR-RĒCŪPĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-recupero) Irrecoverable, irreparable, unalterable, Tert.]

[IR-RĒCŪSĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-rec.) Not to be refused, Cod. Just.]

[IR-RĒDĪVIVUS, a, um. (2. in-redivivus) Irreparable, that cannot be restored: i. ponticulus, Catull. 17, 3.]

[IR-RĒDUX, ūcis. (2. in-redux) That does not bring back: i. via, Luc. 9, 480.]

[IR-RĒFORMĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-reformo) Unalterable, Tert.]

[IR-RĒFŪTĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-refuto) Irrefutable, Arn.]

[IR-RĒFŪTĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-refuto) Unrefuted, Lact.]

[IR-RĒGĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-regibilis) I. Ungovernable, Veg. II. Extremely great, unwieldy, C. Aur.]

[IR-RĒGRESSĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-regredior) From which there is no return or regress, August.]

[IR-RĒLĪGĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-religio) Unbound, untied, Ov. A. A. 1, 530: — i. ratis, not tied (to the shore), Albin.]

\*\*IR-RĒLĪGĪŌ, ōnis. f. (2. in-religio) Impiety, irreligion, A. ad Her. 2, 21.

\*\*IR-RĒLĪGĪŌSE. adv. Impiously, irreligiously: si qua i. dixisset, Tac. A. 2, 50; Arn.]

[IR-RĒLĪGĪŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (irreligiosus) Irreligion, Tert.]

\*\*IR-RĒLĪGĪŌSUS, a, um. (2. in-religiosus) Not according to religion, irreligious, impious, Liv. 5, 4: — Comp., irreligiosus, Arn.: — Sup., irreligiosissimum est, Tert.]

[IR-RĒMĒBĪLIS, e. (2. in-remeo) From which one cannot return: i. unda, i. e. Styx, Virg. — i. error, id. — i. via, Sen.]

\*\*IR-RĒMĒDĪĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-remediabilis) Incurable, for which there is no remedy: i. cicuta, Plin.]

[IR-RĒMISSĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-rem.) Unpardonable, Tert.]

[IR-RĒMŌTUS, a, um. (2. in-removeo) Unremoved, Prud.]

[IR-RĒMŪNĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (in-remuneror) That cannot be repaid or compensated, App.]

[IR-RĒMŪNĒRĀTUS, a, um. (2. in-remunero) Unremunerated, uncompensated, not rewarded, Cassiod.]

\*\*IR-RĒPĀRĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-reparabilis) Irreparable, that cannot be restored, Virg.; Sen. E. 123.

[IR-RĒPERCUSSUS, a, um. (2. in-repercutio) Not retorted; fig. not refuted, Tert.]

[IR-RĒPERTUS, a, um. (2. in-reperio) Not found, Hor.]

[IR-RĒPLĒTUS, a, um. (2. in-repleo) Not filled, P. Nol.]

IR-RĒPO, psi, ptum. 3. (1. in-repo) \*\*I. Prop.: Of persons, animals, and things; To creep or steal into, upon, or to a place, to creep in: i. arbori, up the tree, Plin.: — draconem irrepsisse ad eam, Suet.: — irrepentibus aquis. Col.: — [With acc.: App.] II. Fig.: To creep into, come into imperceptibly, steal into, insinuate itself: i. in mentes hominum, Cic.: — i. intestamenta locupletium: — irrepsit hæc ines in Italiam, Plin.: — dolor irrepsit animo, Sen.: — \*\*With acc.: i. militares animos, to make way into, Tac.: — \*\*Absol.: To insinuate or introduce one's self as a friend, id.]

[IR-RĒPOSCĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-reposco) That cannot be demanded back, App.]

[IR-RĒPRĒHENSĪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-rep.) Unblameable, Tert.]

[IR-RĒPRĒHENSUS, a, um. (2. in-reprehendo) Without blame, blameless, Ov. M. 3, 340.]

[IR-RĒPTO, are. (irrepto) To creep or steal into or to a place: i. humeris, Stat.: — With acc.: i. Mycenæ, id.]

[IR-RĒPTOR, ōris. m. (irrepto) One who creeps into or upon, an encroacher: i. agorum, Cod. Th.]

[IR-RĒQUĒBĪLIS, e. (2. in-requiesco) That cannot be stilled: i. sitis, Scrib. Larg.]

[IR-RĒQUĒS, ētis. f. (2. in-requires) Restless, Aus.; P. Nol.]

\*\*IR-RĒQUĒTUS, a, um. (2. in-requietus) Unquiet, restless, Ov.; Plin.]

[IR-RĒSECTUS, a, um. (2. in-reseco) Not lopped, uncut: i. pollex, Hor. Ep. 5, 47.]

[IR-RĒSŌLŪBĪLIS, e. (2. in-resolubilis) Insoluble, App.]

[IR-RĒSŌLŪTUS, a, um. (2. in-r.) Not loosed, Ov. P. 1, 2, 22.]

[IR-RĒSPĪRĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-respiro) In which one cannot breathe, Tert.]

[IR-RĒSTINCTUS, a, um. (2. in-rest.) Unextinguished, Sil.]

IR-RĒTĪŌ. 4. (1. in-rete) To catch or entangle in a net. I. Prop. A) Quid ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te an loquentem, Cic. Ac. 2, 29.

\*\*B) Meton.: To cover as with a net: solum pluribus impeditum et quasi irretitum, Col. 3, 11. II. Fig.: To entangle, involve: i. alqm illecebris corruptelarum, Cic. Cat. 1, 6: — i. homines iudicii iniquissimis: — loquacitas interrogationibus irretita: — Stoici disputationum suarum atque interrogationum laqueis irretitum te tenerent: — i. se erratis.

[IR-RĒTORTUS, a, um. (2. in-retorqueo) Not turned or twisted back: oculo irretorto spectare alqd, without looking back, Hor. O. 2, 23.]

[IR-RĒTRACTĀBĪLIS, e. (2. in-retracto) Irrevocable, August.]

\*\*IR-RĒVĒRENS, entis. Irreverent, disrespectful: i. operis, indifferent about it, Plin. E. 8, 21, 3: — [With dat. Spart.: — i. in aliquem, Tert.: — i. est, assidere, id.]

\*\*IR-RĒVĒRENTER. adv. Without due reverence, irreverently: i. et temere, Plin. E. 2, 14, 2.

\*\*IR-RĒVĒRENTĪA, æ. f. (irreverens) Want of due respect, irreverence: i. juventutis, Tac. A. 3, 31: — i. studiorum, Plin. E.

**\*IR-RĒVŌCĀBĪLIS, e.** *That cannot be recalled, irrevocable.* I. Prop. A) I. *etās prāterita*, Lucr.:—i. *semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum*, Hor. E. 1, 18, 71:—in casum irrevocabilem se dare, Liv. 42, 62:—i. *constantia*, Plin. E.:—i. *donatio*, Dig. B) *Meton.*: *That cannot be drawn back*: *ancorae pondere irrevocabili jactae, that cannot be drawn back on account of their weight*, Plin. 30, 1, 1:—i. *hamus*, id. II. Fig.: *Domitiani natura praecipis in iram et quo obscurior eo irrevocabiliior, so much the more irreconcilable*, Tac. Agr. 42.

[**IR-RĒVŌCĀBĪLITER, adv.** *Irrevocably, irretrievably*, Aug.]

[**IR-RĒVŌCANDUS, a, um.** I. *q. irrevocabilis*, Claud.]

[**IR-RĒVŌCĀTUS, a, um.** *Not called back; hence, I. Not asked to repeat a thing*: *cum loca recitata revolvimus irrevocati*, Hor. E. 2, 1, 223. II. *That cannot be called or kept back*: i. *lupus*, Ov.]

[**IRRIDENTER, adv.** *Jeeringly, scoffingly*, Laber. ap. Char.]

**IR-RĪDĒO, si, sum. 2. v. n. and a.** *To laugh at any thing or anybody, to jest, to joke.* I. *Neut.*: *Cassari mihi i. visus est*, Cic. Att. 12, 6:—*Cynici irridenti, quod etc.*:—*illi irridentes responderunt*, Tac. II. *Act.*: *To laugh at, scoff at, ridicule, laugh to scorn, make sport of*: *per jocum deos irridens*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3:—i. *alqd et condemnare*:—*vos ab illo irridemini, et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis*: *Stoico Epicureis irridendi sui facultatem dedisse*:—i. *Romam*:—*rursus procos, irrisa, experiar, an object of derision, a laughing-stock*, Virg.:—*irrisum habere alqm, to make sport of, scoff at*, Plaut.

**\*IRRĪDĪCŪLE, adv.** *Without humour or pleasantry*: *non i. dicere*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42.

[**IR-RĪDĪCŪLUS, a, um.** *Laughable, ridiculous, serving as a laughing-stock*: *habere alqm irridiculo, to make sport of anybody, to scoff at, gibe*, Plaut.:—*irridiculo case, to make a laughing-stock of, id.*]

**\*IRRĪGĀTĪO, ōnis. f.** *A watering, irrigating*: i. *fluminis*, Plin.—*Plur.*: *irrigationes agrorum*, Cic. Off. 2, 4.

[**IRRĪGĀTOR, ōris. m.** *One that irrigates or waters*, August.]

**IR-RĪGO, 1.** *To draw or conduct water or any fluid to a place.* I. Prop.: i. *aquam in areas*, Cat.:—i. *imbres (plantis)*, Virg. II. *Meton.* A) *To water, irrigate*: i. *hortulos fontibus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 43:—*Ægyptum Nilus irrigat*. \*\*B) *To inundate*: *Circus Tiberi superfluo irrigatus*, Liv. 7, 3. [C] *Poet.*: *To moisten, pour over, wet*: *sol irrigat cælum candore*, Lucr.:—i. *quietem per membra, to pour slumber over the limbs, infuse rest*, Virg.:—*fessos sopor irrigat artus*, id.:—i. *vino etatam, to strengthen*, Plaut.:—i. *alqm plagis, to cudgel soundly, id.*

**\*IR-RĪGŪS, a, um.** *Provided with water, watered.* I. Prop. A) I. *hortus*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16:—i. *regio fontibus*, Plin. 5, 14, 15.—*Subst.*: *Irrigūm, i. n.*: *irrigua aquarum, swampy places or morasses, fens*, id. [B] *Poet. act.*: *Irrigating, serving for watering*: i. *fons*, Virg.:—i. *aqua*, Ov. [II. *Meton. poet.*: *Moistening, pouring over; and pass., poured over*: i. *corpus mero*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 9:—i. *carmen, sounds produced by an hydraulic organ*, Auct. Ætn.:—i. *ignis, fire from a volcano, lava, id.*:—*irriguo mavult turgescere somno, refreshing the limbs like dew*, Pers.]

[**IR-RĪMOR, ari.** *To grope or search for*, Pacuv. ap. Non.]

[**IR-RĪSĪBĪLIS, e.** (irrideo) *Deserving of ridicule*, August.]

**IRRĪSĪO, ōnis. f.** (irrideo) *A deriding, mocking*, Cic. Off. 1, 38:—*cum irrisione audientum, amidst the scoffs of*.

[**IRRĪSĪVE, adv.** (irrideo) *With derision, scoffingly*, Amm.]

**\*IRRĪSOR, ōris. m.** (irrideo) *A scoffer, derider, jester*, Cic. Par. 1, 4.

[**IRRĪSŌLUS, a, um.** *Scornful, scoffing*, M. Cap.]

[**IRRĪSUS, a, um.** *part. of irrideo.*

**\*\*2. IRRĪSUS, ūs. m.** *A laughing or scoffing at any thing; mockery, derision*: *suam virtutem irrisui fore, become a laughing-stock, be scoffed at*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15:—

*ib irrisa, out of mockery*, Liv.:—i. *audientiam*, Tac.:—[*irrisui habere alqm, to make sport of anybody*, App.]

**\*IRRĪTĀBĪLIS, e.** (irrito) I. *Pass.*: *Easily excited, incensed, or enraged; irritable, passionate*: i. *animus hominis*, Cic. Att. 1, 17:—*genus i. vatium*, Hor. [II. *Act.*: *Easily exciting, Lact.*

[**IRRĪTĀBĪLITAS, ātis. f.** I. *Excitability, e.g. to anger, irritability, irascibility*: *excandescantiam vel irritabilitatem*, App. II. *Animal irritability, i. e. of the muscles*, NL.]

[**IRRĪTĀMEN, inis. n.** (irrito) *A means of exciting, an incitement, provocative*, Ov.]

**\*IRRĪTĀMENTUM, i. n.** *A means of exciting, an incitement, incentive, provocative*: *quibuscumque irritamentis poterat, iras militum accebat*, Liv. 40, 27:—i. *certaminum*, id.:—i. *gulæ*, Sall.:—i. *irarum*, Plin. Pan.:—i. *invidia*, Tac.:—*opes i. malorum*, Ov.:—i. *pacia, towards peace*, id.:—*Of things*: (Nilus) *subinde insulis impactus, totidem incitatus irritamentis, hindrances, impediments*, Plin.

[**IRRĪTĀRE, adv.** *In an irritated manner*, Comp., Amm.]

**\*IRRĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f.** *An inciting, exciting, instigating*: i. *animorum*, Liv. 31, 14:—i. *conviviorum*, Tac.:—*irritationes edendi, that provoke an appetite*, Gell.:—i. *naturalis (ad amicitiam)*, Sen.

**\*IRRĪTĀTOR, ōris. m.** *An inciter, inducer, instigator*: *quum i. accesserit*, Sen. E. 108.

[**IRRĪTĀTRIX, icis. f.** *She that incites or instigates*, Bibl.]

**1. IRRĪTO, 1.** [irritassis for irritaveris, Plant.] *To incite, irritate, instigate, stimulate, excite.* I. Prop. A) *Gen.*: i. *ad certamen*, Liv. 6, 27:—i. *ad delendam memoriam*, id.:—i. *infantiam ad discendum*, Quint.:—i. *alqm ad iram*, Ov. B) *Esp.*: *To excite to anger, to irritate, enrage, anger, provoke*: i. *alqm*, Cic. Mil. 31:—i. *canem*, Plaut.:—i. *animum*, Just. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *To incite, excite, stir up, inflame*: i. *iram*, Liv. 29, 15:—i. *voluptatem, amores, vitia*, Ov.:—i. *bellum*, Sall.:—i. *virtutem animi*, Lucr.:—i. *sibi simulates*, Liv.—*Poet.*: *fera diluvies irritat amnes, stirs up*, Hor.

[**2. IRRĪTO, are.** (irritus) *To invalidate*, Cod. Th.]

**IRRĪTUS, a, um.** (2. in-ratus) *Invalid.* I. Prop.: *irritum testamentum facere*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42:—*injurias alcijs irritas facere*:—*quæ gessisti, sustulit atque irrita jussit esse*:—*irrita infectaque sunt*:—*quod erat ratum irritum est*, Ter.:—*ingrata atque irrita omnia esse intelligo*, id.:—*pro irritato habere alqd, to look upon as void*, Suet. \*\*II. Fig. A) *Meton.*: *Vain, useless, without effect*: i. *inceptum*, Liv. 39, 35:—i. *preces*, Plin. Pan.:—i. *labor*, Quint.:—i. *præda*, Tac.:—i. *lingua (Cassandræ), because her prophecies were not believed*, Prop.:—i. *remedium*, Tac.:—i. *tela*, Virg.:—*cuspid non i. adhæsit*, Ov.:—i. *ova, wind-eggs*, Plin.:—*Hence*: *Irritum, i. n.* *Fruitlessness, nought, vanity*: *spes ad irritum cadens, coming to nought*, Liv.:—*spes ad irritum redacta, id., disappointed*:—*victoria ad irritum revolvebatur, was lost*, Tac.:—*labores cecidere in irritum*, id.:—[*Irrito, adv.* *In vain, to no effect*, Eumen.] B) *Of persons that do any thing in vain or to no purpose; That does not attain his object*: i. *domum rediit*, Sen. Ben. 6, 11:—*legati irriti remittuntur*, Tac.:—i. *urget*, Virg.—*With genit.*: i. *legationis, unfortunate in*, Tac.:—i. *consilii*, Vell.:—i. *spei*, Curt.:—i. *incepti*, Sil.:—[*homo irritus, a good-for-nothing fellow*, Cat.]

[**IR-RŌBŌRASCŌ, āvi. 3.** *To acquire strength, take root, be confirmed*: *verbi significatio irroboreavit*, Gell.]

**\*IRRŌGĀTĪO, ōnis. f.** *An adjudicating or imposing (of a penalty or fine)*: i. *multæ*, Cic. R. perd. 3:—i. *dupli vel quadrupli*, Plin. Pan.

**IR-RŌGO, 1.** [irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6, ex XII. Tab.] *To demand any thing, sue for.* [I. Prop.: i. *auxilium principis*, Eum.] II. *Meton.* A) *To propose any thing to the people against any one*: i. *alciui multam*, Cic. Mil. 14:—i. *privilegium*. \*\*B) *Gen.*: *To impose, inflict, appoint, adjudicate*: i. *supplicium*, Tac. A. 15,

5 : — i. auxilium, id. : — i. pœnam, id. : — i. tributum, Plin. Pan. : — i. pœnas æquas peccatis, Hor. : — i. imperium in alqm, to exercise, Plin. : — i. plagas asino, to cudgel, App. : — i. plus labore, to bestow more pains upon, Quint. : — i. sibi mortem, to destroy himself, Tac.

**\*IR-RŌRO.** 1. To moisten with dew, to bedew.

I. Prop. : vas tegendum erit, ne irroretur, Col. 12, 24 : — Africanus irrorat, id. [II. Meton. A] To moisten, besprinkle, wet : i. crinem aquis, Ov. : — i. oculos lacrimis, Sil. : — Zephyrus irrorat flatibus annuum, Claud. : — With dat. : lacrimæ irrorant foliis, Ov. B) To drop or trickle upon : i. liquores capiti, Ov. : — i. liquorem mensis, Sil.]

[IR-RŪTO, are. To roll along : i. testam super undas, LL.]

[IR-RŪDESCO, būi. 3. To grow red, Stat.]

[IR-RUCTO, are. To belch into : i. alci in os, Plant.]

[IR-RŪFO. 1. To redder, make red, Eccl.]

[IRRŪGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (irruigo) A wrinkling, Serv.]

[IR-RŪGO, are. I. To wrinkle, contract into wrinkles : i. sinum, Stat. II. Gen. : i. æquor ventis, Gell.]

[IRRŪMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. Actus irrumandi, Catull.]

[IRRŪMĀTOR, ōris. m. Qui irrumat, Firm. — Meton. : A deceiver, impostor, Catull.]

[IRRŪMO, are. (ruma) I. Prop. : To give the breast, sensu obsceno, Catull. : — irrumata unda, defiled, Mart. II. Fig. : To insult, Catull.]

**IR-RUMPO,** ūpi, uptum. 3. To break, burst, or rush in or into; to force one's way into. I. Prop. A)

I. in castra, Cic. Div. 1, 24 : — i. in partem hostium, Cæs. : — mare in terras irrupit, Plin. : — tellurem irrupentem in sidera, rising to the stars, Sil. : — i. ad alqm, Sall. : — i. ad domum alqis, Cæs. : — i. portam, Sall. : — i. Carthaginem, Plin. : — i. stationes hostium, Tac. : — i. convivium, id. : — i. Italiam, id. : — i. thalamo, Virg. : — i. trepidis, Sil. : — Absol. : ne qua minima bestiola conaretur irrumperere (in aurem) : — [i. se, to throw one's self into or upon, Varr. ap. Non.] \*\*B) Meton. : To separate by breaking into; to disturb, interrupt : i. pontem inchoatum, to break off, Tac. H. 5, 20 : — i. quietem alqis, id. : — [i. legem, to break, Tert.] II. Fig. : To break into, force one's way into, enter by force : atrocitas ista tua, quomodo in Academiam irrupit, nescio, Cic. Ac. 2, 44 : — imagines in animos per corpus irrupant : — luxuries in domum irrupit : — i. in patrimonium alqis, to seize, or put one's self in possession of : — i. in fletus alqis, to endeavour to prevent : — quomodo istas calamitates removeam, quæ ad me irruerunt, Sen. : — grammatici ad prosopopeias usque irrupunt, go so far as, Quint. : — fama irrupit animos, Lucan. : — Phœbe, hanc dignare i. mentem, to inspire, Stat. : — i. deos, to find out their will, id. : — Absol. : irrupunt curæ, Ov. : — irrupet adulation, Tac.

**IR-RŪO,** ūi. 3. To rush in or into, force one's way, enter by force. I. Prop. A) I. in medium aciem, Cic. Fin. 2, 19. [B] With dat. : i. flammis, Claud. C)

I. se, to throw one's self into, Ter. D) Absol. : quam mox irruimus, Ter.] II. Fig. A) To make or force one's way into, penetrate, get into : i. in alienas possessiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 41 : — i. in odium offensionemque alqis, to incur : — verecunda debet esse translatio ut deducta esse in alienum, non irruisse videatur. \*B) To hit upon, run against : multa in causis, in omni parte orationis circumspectanda, ne quid offendas, ne quo irruas, Cic. de Or. 2, 74.

**\*IRRUPŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (irrumpo) A rushing or bursting in, an inroad, invasion, irruption : irruptionem facere, Cic. de I. P. 6 : — i. ferarum, Plin. Pan. : — i. luminis, Pall. : — subita i. belli, Flor.**

1. IRRUPŪTUS, a, um. part. of irrumpo.

[2. IR-RUPŪTUS, a, um. Unbroken : i. copula, Hor. O. 1, 13, 17.]

**IRTĪŌLA VITIS.** A kind of vine, Plin. 14, 3, 4, 7.

**ĪRUS** (Īroa), i. m. (Īpos, a beggar in the house of Ulysses in Ithaca; hence, appellat.) A beggar : Irus est subito qui

699

modo *Cræsus erat*, Ov. : — I. binomis, double-named (because he was also called Cirmæus), id.

**ĪS, æ, id. [genit. ejus, Prisc. : eii for ei, Plant. : ææ for ei, Cat. : iibus and ibus for iis, Plant. : æibus for iis, Cat. : iisce for iis, Plant.] (from the old Greek pron. t or ts) I. A) Gen. : He, she, it, the same person or thing : mihi venit obvium pater tuus : is mihi litteras reddidit, Cic. Att. 2, 1 : — placuit dictatorem dici Camillum ; is Serv. Ahalam magistrum equitum dixit, Liv. : — P. Cornelius Scipio interrex et post eum Camillus iterum : i. tribunos militum consulari potestate creat, id. : — Cæsar Apolloniam proficiscitur : ejus adventu cognito, Staberius aquam comportare cœpit, Cæs. — Also with verbs in the first and second person : hæc omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellæ eram, Cic. Fam. 12, 14 : — qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, is per municipia cucurristi. B) Esp. 1) Id (n.) is frequently used substantively, and so with a genit. : quando verba vana ad id locum fuerint, rebus standum esse, as yet, hitherto, Liv. 9, 45 : — thus, ad id (sc. tempus), i. e. up to that time, as yet, to the present time, id. : — ad id diei, at that time of day, Gell. : — Hence, id, therefore, for that reason : id ego gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 : — id misera mœsta est, Plant. : — idne estis auctores mihi? do you advise me to that? Ter. : — in id, for that purpose : in id fide a rege accepta, Liv. : — eo, wherefore, on which account : eo institutum manet, ut etc., Liv. : — in eo est, it is so far gone (i. e. it has come to such a point) : quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, it has not come so far as that (i. e. it is not true), Cic. Att. 12, 40 : — cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. : — si viderent in eo jam esse ut urbs caperetur, id. : — in eo est, also, it consists in, depends on rests upon such or such a thing or circumstance : totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit concinnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1 : — sic velim enitare quasi in eo mihi sint omnia : — ex eo, from that, hence : sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur amplexari sæpe vehementius etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 9 : — cum eo, with the condition, Liv. 8, 14 : — eo, adv. with comparatives ; this we render in English by "the" : unde eo plus opis auferret, quo minus adtulisset gratiæ, Cic. Quint. 9 : — quarum rerum eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major : — quo erant suaviores, eo majorem dolorem illius casus afferebat : — eo, also adverbially, thither, so far, prop. and fig. : eo se recipere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25 : — eo reverti : — eo pervenire : — eo accedebat hortator assiduus Sallustius : — eo accessit, ut : — eo res crevit, ut, Liv. : — eo rem adducam, ut : — Also with a genit. : eo consuetudinis res adducta est, Liv. : — eo usque, dum, so long as, until, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 : — Also with docec : Liv. : — eâ (sc. parte, viâ), at the same place, there, Liv. 26, 32. 2) Adj. : in eum locum convenire, Cæs. : — is denique mihi honos videri solet, Cic. Fam. 10, 10 : — ea causa belli fuit, Liv. 3) It is used with a substantive in the same number, gender, and case, although it refers to another word : quæ vectigalia locasset, ea rata locatio (for eorum), Liv. 23, 11 : — ea libera conjectura est, id. : — quæ pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio (for ejus), id. — It also frequently agrees with a substantive which immediately follows the relative qui, quæ, quod : existit ea, quæ gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15. — It is often redundant before qui, quæ, quod ; particularly, id quod is used for quod : sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 20 : — si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat : — si, id quod facile facta fuit, vi armique superassem : — diem consumi volebant, id quod est factum : — nihil acerbius ferre soliti sunt, quam, id quod perraro accidit, ex urbe exire juberi. — It is sometimes apparently redundant after substantives : urbem novam, conditam vi et armis, jure eam condere parat, Liv. 1, 19 : — cultum, quem habebat, eum defigit, id. — It is sometimes redundant after the relative : quorum eorum unus, Plant. : — quorum eorum ope, Liv. : — quod ne id facere posses, idcirco dixeram, Cic. Ac. 2, 25. 4) Et is (ea, id), isque (eque, idque), and (that, and indeed, and besides, and what is more, and in addition to that; and, nec is (ea, id), and that not, and indeed not, not that indeed : cum una legione eaque vacillante, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 : — vincula eaque sempiterna : —**



inprimis nobis sermo isque multus de te fuit: — expectabam tuas litteras idque cum multis: — uno atque eo facili bello, Liv.: — certa flagitii merces nec ea parva: — erant in eo plurimæ litteræ, nec eæ vulgares: — ne ex antiquo præter sonum linguae, nec eum incorruptum retinerent, Liv. 5) *It is used instead of the pron. recipr.*: Helvetii Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6: — tirones, jurejurando accepto nihil iis hostes nocituros, se dederunt, id.: — se meruisse, ut ei etc. II. *Meton.* A) *The same, that, the man (woman, etc.), the one, that one, etc., as a correlative of qui, quæ, quod: si is, qui erit adductus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89: — ea quæ pertinerent, Cæs.: — is, qui physicus appellatur. — Also with verbs in the first person: hæc tibi scribo... is, qui fleui, Sen. 1.* B) 1) *Such (a man, woman, etc.), of such quality or kind, of such a nature, so disposed, etc.: est is vir iste, ut etc., Cic. Flacc. 15: — is in illum sum, quem tu me vis: — neque enim tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias.* 2) *Adj.: nec tamen eas cœnas quæro, ut magnæ reliquæ fiant: — mater, cujus ea stultitia, ut eam nemo hominem, ea vis, ut nemo feminam, ea crudelitas, ut nemo matrem appellare possit.*

ISÆUS, i. m. (*Isalos*) I. *A Greek rhetorician of Chalcis, instructor of Demosthenes, Quint. 10, 10, 22.* II. *A rhetorician of Assyria, contemporary with Pliny the younger, Plin. E. 2, 3.*

[*Ἰσαγόγε*, æ. f. (*isagōgē*) *An introduction, Gell.*]

[*Ἰσαγόγις*, a, um. (*isagoge*) *Of an introduction, Gell.*]

[*Ἰσαΐας*, æ. m. *The prophet Isaiah, Eccl.*]

ISĀRA, æ. m. *A river of Gaul, in the territory of the Allobroges, now Isère, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23.*

ISĀTIS, is and idis. f. (*isātis*) *A plant used in dyeing, wood, Plin. 20, 7, 25.*

ISĀURĪA, æ. f. (*Isauria*) *A district between Cilicia and Pamphylia. Hence,*

ISĀURĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Isauria: Isauricum forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21: — I. gens, Plin.: — Isauricus, i. m. A surname of P. Servilius Vatia, on account of a victory gained over the pirates of Isauria, Liv. Epit. 93.*

ISĀURUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Isauria, Ov. — Subst.: Isauri, ōrum. m. Inhabitants of Isauria: ita facere per Isauros, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: — Isaura, ōrum. n. A town of Isauria, Plin.*

ISCA, æ. f. (*Isca*) *A fungous excrescence growing on the oak and the hazel, used by the ancients as the moderns use moxa.*

ISCHĀEMON, ōnis. f. (*ischāmon*) I. *A kind of styptic herb, Plin. 25, 8, 45.* [II. *Any medicine that restrains bleeding, NL.*]

[*Ἰσχυλικός*, a, um. (*ischylikós*) *Affected with pain in the hip, Cels.*]

ISCHĪĀDŪCUS, a, um. (*ischyadikos*) I. *Of or belonging to the hip-gout or ischias: i. dolores, pains in the hips, Plin. 26, 7, 27: — Subst.: Ischiādici, ōrum. m. Persons afflicted with pains in the hips, Plin.* [II. *Of the hip: os ischiadicum, the hipbone: — i. arteria, NL.*]

[*Ἰσχιᾶθροκάκη* (*ischyathorokakē*) *A widening of the joint of the hip, NL.*]

\*\*ISCHĪAS, ōdis. f. (*ischias*) I. *A pain in the hip, the hip-gout, Plin. 27, 5, 16.* II. *Meton.: A plant good for the ischias, otherwise called leucacantha, Plin. 22, 16, 28.*

[*Ἰσχιῦν*, ii. n. (*ischion*) *The hip: os ischii, a bone of the pelvis in the fœtus, a part of the os innominatum in the adult, NL.*]

ISCHŌMĀCHE, æ. f. (*ischomachē*) *The wife of Pirithous, otherwise called Hippodamia, Prop. 2, 2, 9.*

[*Ἰσχορροΐα*, æ. f. (*ischorrorhē*) *A stammering, stuttering, impediment in the speech, NL.*]

[*Ἰσχυρία*, æ. f. (*ischyria*) *A stoppage of urine, Veg.; NL.*]

\*\*ISĒLASTĪCUS, a, um. (*eisēlastikós*) *Of or belonging to an entrance: i. certamen or i. agon, public games on the occasion of a triumphal entrance, Plin. E. 10, 119: — Subst.: Iselastium, i. n. A present made by the emperor to a victorious general on his entering Rome, Trajan. ap. Plin. E. 10, 120.*

ISĪĀCUS, a, um. (*Isiakós*) *Of or belonging to Isis: I. conjectores, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58: — I. focus, Ov.: — I. lenæ (because lovers used to meet in the temple of Isis), Juv.: — Subst.: Isiacus, i. m. A priest of Isis, Suet. Dom.*

ISĪDŌRUS, i. m. *The name of several Roman authors. E. g. Isidorus Hispalensis, archbishop of Hispalis, in Spain, in the seventh century.*

ISIS, is and idis. f. (*Isis*) I. *An Egyptian goddess, wife of Osiris, mother of Horus, frequently confounded with Io and Demeter (see Io); her worship was celebrated by festive processions and in secret meetings, often of an immoral nature; it was transplanted to Rome at a very early age, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.* II. A) *Isidis crinis, an exotic plant, Plin. 13, 25, 52.* B) *Isidis sidus, perhaps Venus, Plin. 2, 8, 6.*

[*Ἰσμηλικός*, a, um. (*Ismarus*) *Thracian, Avien.*]

[*Ἰσμηρίτις*, a, um. (*Ismarus*) *Of or belonging to Ismarus, i. e. Thracian: i. tyrannus, Terentius, Ov.: — I. vinum, Prop.*]

ISMĀRUS (-os), i. m. (*Ismaros*) and plur. *Ismarus, ōrum. n. A mountain of Thrace on the Hebrus, with a town of that name, Virg. B. 6, 30; G. 2, 37.*

[*Ἰσμενίς*, idis. f. (*Ismenus*) *A Theban woman, Ov.*]

[*Ἰσμενίτις*, a, um. (*Ismenus*) *Ismenian, i. e. Theban, Ov.*]

ISMĒNUS (-os), i. m. (*Ismnós*) *A river of Boeotia near Thebes, Plin. 4, 7, 12; Ov.*

ISŌCINNĀMON, i. n. (*Isokinnamon*) *A kind of odoriferous shrub, otherwise called Casia daphnoides, Plin. 12, 20, 43.*

ISŌCRĀTES, is (genit. *Isocrati*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1). m. (*Isokráτης*) *A celebrated rhetorician of Athens, disciple of Gorgias and Prodicus, and friend of Plato, Cic. de Or. 52.*

ISŌCRĀTĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Isocrates: I. more dicere, Cic. de Or. 61: — I. ratio oratoria.*

[*Ἰσωκράτις*, a, um. *Of Isocrates, Lucil. ap. Gell. — Subst.: Isocrātii, ōrum. m. The disciples of Isocrates, Gell.*]

\*\*ISŌDŌMOS, on. (*isodomos*) *Equally built: genus isodomon, a style of building in which the stones are of regular size: cum ita fecerint (Græci) isodomon genus structuræ vocant, Plin. 36, 22, 51: — ex his (generibus) unum isodomon, alterum pseudisodomonum, Vitruv.*

ISŌĒTES, is. n. (*Isœtēs*) *A kind of aquatic plant, quillwort, Plin. 25, 13, 102.*

[*Ἰσόπλευρος*, on. (*isopleuros*) *Equilateral, Anson.*]

ISŌPŪRON, i. n. (*Isopyron*) *A plant, perhaps Isopyrum aquilegioides L., Plin. 17, 11, 70. — [A kind of flower, I. thalictroides, Fam. Ranunculaceæ, NL.]*

[*Ἰσοςκέλης*, is. (*isoskelēs*) *That has equal legs, Aus.*]

[*Ἰσραήλ*, ōlis. m. *A name given to the patriarch Jacob, Eccl.*]

[*Ἰσραηλίτης*, ōrum. m. *The Israelites, Eccl.*]

[*Ἰσραηλίτις*, a, um. *Israelite, Eccl.*]

ISSA, æ. f. (*Issa*) I. *The name of a little dog, Mart.* II. *An island near Illyria, now Lissa, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9.*

ISSENSIS, e. (*Issa*) *Of or belonging to Issa: I. naves, Liv. 43, 9: — Subst.: Issenses, ium. The inhabitants of Issa, Liv. 45, 26.*

ISSÆUS, a, um. (*Issa*) *Of or belonging to Issa. — Subst.: Issæi, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Issa, Liv. 31, 45.*

ISSAÏCUS, a, um. (*Issa*) *Of or belonging to Issa: I. lembi, Liv. 32, 21.*

ISSĪCUS, a, um. *Of Issa: I. sinus, Plin. 2, 108, 112. From, ISSUS (-os), i. f. (*Issós*) *A maritime town of Cilicia, celebrated on account of the victory of Alexander over Darius, now Lajazzo, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3. Hence,**

[ISTAC. *adv.* *There, that way*, Plaut.]

[ISTAC-TĒNUS. *So far*, Plaut.]

ISTÆVŌNES, um. m. *A Germanic tribe on the Rhine*, Tac. G. 2.

ISTE, ista, istud. [*genit. isti*, Cat. ap. Prisc.: *dat. fem. istae*, Plaut.: *istice emphatic for istis*, Plaut.: *istius, with short penultima*, Virg.] *pron. demonstr. (is-te) The same (man, woman, etc.), this, that.* I. *Gen.*: homines sapientes et ista auctoritate p̄dītos, qua vos estis, his rebus mederi convenit, Cic. R. Am. 53: —putaresne umquam accidere posse ut mihi verba deessent, neque solum ista vestra oratoria, sed *hæc* etiam levīa nostratia: —quare cum ista sis auctoritate, non debes accipere maledictum ex trivio: —hos ad magistros, si qua te fortuna, Cato, cum ista natura detulisset: —me tuus sonus et suavitās ista (*that gentleness of yours*) delectat. II.

*Esp.* A) *It denotes or refers to various circumstances, such as locality, etc., which relate to the person addressed by letter or word of mouth: quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt (those, i. e. on which or where you are now sitting)*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: —quid quod omnes consulares simul atque assediti partem istum subselliorum nudum atque inanem reliquerunt: —perfer istam militiam (*continue in your military post there*) et permāne; ego enim desiderium tui spe tuorum commodorum consolabor: sin autem ista sunt inaniora, recipe te ad nos: —Lysandro quendam agrum diligenter consitum admiranti ferunt Cyrum respondisse: atqui ego omnia ista sum dimensus: mei sunt ordines, mea descriptio: multæ enim istarum arborum mea manu sunt satæ. B) *In speaking of or referring to the accused or defendant before a court of justice or a judge: perfecerat iste imperio ut pro suffragio Theomnastus in tribus illis renunciaretur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, 127. C) *It is also used by way of contempt in speaking of a person, as in English, That fellow, etc.: quamquam isti, qui Catilinam Massiliam ire dictitant, non tam hoc queruntur, quam verentur*, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: —cur pro isto, qui laudem honoremque familiæ vestræ depeculatus est, pugnas: —nos vero iudices, non et multis et firmis præsiidiis, vobis adiutoribus, isti immani atque intolerandæ barbariei resistemus: —nunc intelligo, si iste, quo intendit pervenerit: —illi multo mihi hoc facilius remisissent, si istum non nossent, aut si iste apud istos quæstor non fuisset: —animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam ferre paulisper non posse, Cæs.: —iste tuus vates, Ov.: —tuus iste frater, Petr. [*From ecc'iste, Ital. questo; Fr. cet, ce, cette, ces.*]

ISTER (Hister), tri. m. (Ἰστρος) *The Greek name of the river Danube, i. e. the part towards its mouth (whereas the upper part towards the falls of Orsova was named Danubius)*, Plin. 4, 12, 24: —I. binomis, Ov.: —[*A dweller on the Danube*, Claud.]

[ISTHMIÆCUS, a, um. (Isthmus) *Of or belonging to the isthmus of Corinth*: I. arena, Stat.: —I. coloni, Syracusians, colonists of Corinth, Sil.]

[ISTHMIÆCUS, a, um. I. q. Isthmiacus: I. spectaculum, V. Max.]

ISTHMIŪS, a, um. (Isthmus) *Of or belonging to the isthmus of Corinth*: I. Dione (*because she had a temple at Corinth*), Stat.: —I. labor, *of the Isthmian games*, Hor.: —Subst.: Isthmia, ōrum. n. *The games of the isthmus of Corinth*, Liv. 33, 32; Hor. O. 4, 3, 3.

ISTHMUS (-os), i. m. (ἰσθμός) I. *A small strip of land between two seas, an isthmus, but esp. that of Corinth*, Cic. Fat. 1; Cæs. B. C. 3, 55: —I. bimarīs, Ov. [II. *Meton.*: Isthmi, ōrum. m. *Straits, e. g. the Dardanelles*, Prop.]

1. ISTIC (isthic), æ, oc and uc. (iste-hic) (*frequently made emphatic by the suffix ce, and in interrogations by cine*, Plaut.) *This, the same, the one you see here or there (as the case may be), the one here, the one there; by Cicero only used in the neuter: quisquam istuc negat*, Cic. N. D. 3, 28: —istuc considerabo: —jam istuc, coacti a te, paulo ante concessimus: —feci istuc quidem et sæpe facio: —non posse istæc sic abire: —istuc humile: —istic servus, Plaut.: —iane istuc fuit? id.: —quid istic narrat? Ter.: —istæc

res, id.: —quid istuc est verbi, Plaut.: —[*Neut. with genit.*: homo istuc ætatis, Plaut.]

2. ISTIC (isthic). *adv.* *There, in that place.*

I. *Prop.*: ibi malis esse... quam istic, ubi etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 10: —te istic invitum non esse: —scribite quid istic agatis: —cum *hic* tibi satisfecerimus, istic quoque: —intelligo te re istic prodesse, *hic* ne verbo quidem levare me posse: —quocumque istic loco seu volens seu invitum constitisti, Liv.: —quid tibi istic negotii est, Ter. [II. *Meton.*: *Herein, i. e. in this affair or concern: quid istic (faciendum est)? Ter.: —istic sum, exspectoque quid respondeas, I am listening to what you say*, Cic. Fin. 5, 26.]

\*ISTIM. *adv.* (iste) *To that place: nōsti jam in hac materia sonitus nostros: tanti fuerunt, ut ego brevior sim, quod eos usque istum exauditos putem*, Cic. Att. 1, 14.

[ISTIMŌDI. *For istiusmodi*, Plaut.]

\*ISTINC (isthinc). *adv.* (iste-hinc) *Thence, from that place (esp. of the place where the person addressed happens to be at the time).* I. *Prop.*: qui istinc veniunt, *that come from your place*, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: —istinc enim emanant: —i. clamor incipiet, Liv.: —i. loquare, *from the spot where you now are*, Plaut.: —alter istinc, alter hinc adistite, id.: —i. excludere, Ter.: —ire istinc foras, hence, Plaut.: —non tu istinc abis, id.: —illico, istinc, Enn. ap. Cic. [II. *Meton.*: *Thereof, of it, of this matter or thing: dimidium istinc dare*, Plaut.: —partem posco mihi istinc, id.]

\*ISTĪUS-MŌDI. (*also as two words, istius modi*) [istimōdi, Plaut.] *Of that kind, species, or nature, such, of that description: ratio istiusmodi*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11: —nihil istiusmodi suspicabantur: —istiusmodi virtutes, Plaut.: —vos esse istiusmodi, Ter.

ISTO. *adv.* *Thither, to that place, esp. of the place where the person addressed happens to be.* I. *Prop.*: i. venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: —i. usque penetrasse, Plin. E. II. *Meton.*: *Thereinto: Trebatium quod isto admisceas nihil est*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

[ISTOC. *adv.* *Thither: i. intromittere*, Plaut.: —istoc intro ituram, id.: —accede illuc: nimium istoc abisti, Ter.]

[ISTORSUM. *adv.* (*prop. istoversum*) *Thitherwards, towards that place: abi sane istac istorsum, quo vis*, Ter.: —concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum sodes, id.]

ISTRI (Histri), ōrum. m. (Ἰστροί) *The inhabitants of Istria*, Liv. 1, 10.

ISTRĪA (Hist.), æ. f. *A district on the borders of Illyria, incorporated with Italy under the emperors*, Plin. 3, 19, 23.

ISTRĪCUS (Hist.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Istria: I. bellum*, Liv.: —I. ostrea, Plin.

1. ISTUC. *Neut. of istic.*

2. ISTUC (isthuc). *adv.* *Thither, thitherwards, to that place (esp. where the person addressed resides or happens to be).* I. *Prop.*: dabo operam, ut istuc veniam antequam plane ex animo tuo effluam, Cic. Fam. 7, 14: —i. reverti, Plaut.: —i. ire, id. [II. *Meton.*: *Thither, i. e. to that matter: post istuc veniam*, Ter.: —i. ibam, *I was just about to speak of that subject*, id.]

ISTUCCINE. *See* ISTIC.

ĪTA. *adv.* (is-ta) *Thus, so, in this manner.* I. *Gen.*: ita te mandasse aiebat, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: —te ita velle certe scio: —quæ quum ita sint, *under such circumstances, as matters stand now*: —quod si ita est: —ita fit, inquit, *thus it happens*: —et hercule ita fecit. II. *Esp.* A) *Used by way of introduction, or in preparing the hearer for what follows: quum ita dieis et ita constituis: si Cæcilia, cum in fundo esset etc.*, Cic. Cæs. 12, 35: —qui heres institutus esset ita: mortuo filio: —in tertio de Oratore ita scriptum est: in perpetua autem oratione, etc., Quint.: —It is especially used in the antecedent of a clause with an acc. and inf.: ita statum habebas, me tui memoriam tenere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: —cum ita sibi persuasisset, meas litteras etc.: —is ita sibi persuadet, se habiturum: —ita constitui fortiter esse agendum: —qui ita

dictat, iis esse metuendum: — id omen auguriumque ita acceptum est: non motam Termini sedem, Liv. B) Est ita, factum est ita, it is so, the matter is so in fact, it is a fact, is true, etc., used in affirmative answers: est ita ut dicitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52: — investigates sitne ita: — non est ita: — factum est ita: — ita ut dicis facta haud nego, I do not deny the fact, or what you assert, Plaut.: — Hence, simply ita, also used as a simple affirmation, yes, true, to be sure, you say it: quidnam? inquit, Catulus, an laudationes? ita, inquit, Antonius, Cic. de Or. 2, 11: — sed tibi hoc video non posse videri? Ita prorsus, certainly, surely: — mihin' ita, Ter.: — Davusne? ita Davus, yes, it is Davus, Hor. C) In interrogative clauses, expressive of reality: itane censes? really, then? Cic. Div. 2, 32: — quid ita? how? and why, pray? how no? accensatis, Sex. Roscium: quid ita? Cic. R. Am. 12, 34. D) 1) In comparisons: So, in such a manner or degree: me consulam ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 1: — ita, quemadmodum: — neque ita se gessit, tanquam, sed ita, quasi etc.: — ita praesto fuit, ut si a me manumissus esset: — ejus rationem ita haberi, prout. 2) Ut ... ita, or ita ... ut, as well ... as, not only ... but also: ut Titanis, ita Gigantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 28: — seniores patrum, ut nimis feroces suos credere juvenes esse, ita malle, si modus excedendus esset, suis, quam adversariis, superesse animos. 3) In oaths or asseverations: As truly as I wish that; with a subjunctive, followed by ut with an indicative denoting affirmation, but by ut with a subjunctive when a new wish is expressed: ita mihi meam voluntatem spemque reliquæ vitæ vestra populique Romani existimatio comprobet, ut ego, quos adhuc mihi magistratus populus Romanus mandavit, sic eos accepi, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14: — ita mihi republica perferri liceat, ut ... moveor: — ita vivam, ut ... facio: — ita deos mihi velim propitios, ut perhorresco: — Also without ut: sæpe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi, so help me gods! as true as there are gods! — ita me dii ament! honestus est, Ter.: — atque ita sim felix! primo contendis Homero, Prop. E) 1) Explicitly, with respect to certain facts already alluded to; Under such circumstances, thus, in this manner: dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies ægrotasse et ita esse mortuum, Cic. Cluent. 60: — dextra lævæque a porta Collina, illinc ab Nævæ redditus clamor; ita cæsi in medio prædators, Liv. 2) In stating simply the reason why any thing happened, etc.; Thus, on that account, and so it happened that, and thus, etc.: ne Crustumini satis se impigre movent; ita per se ipsum nomen Cæninum in agrum Romanum impetum faciunt, Liv.: — thus also itaque (et-ita), Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 14; id. Fat. 4, 7. 3) Denoting a consequence inferred from any preceding statement or premises; And thus, and in consequence of this, and consequently: virtus autem actiosa est, et deus vester nihil agens: expers igitur virtutis: ita ne beatus quidem, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: — si igitur non sunt, nihil possunt esse: ita ne miseri quidem sunt. F) Denoting a restriction or condition under which any thing is done or takes place; With this restriction, on that condition, in such a manner, with a full understanding that: tibi imponam (onus), ita tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 56: — qui vobis ita summam ordinis consilii concedunt ut vobiscum de amore rei publicæ certent: — verum tamen hoc ita utile est, ut ne plane illudamur: — quod ita libenter accipio, ut tibi tamen non concedam: — ita elatus ut nullum ferox verbum excideret, Liv.: — ita admissi, ne tamen iis senatus daretur, id.: — amicos ita magnos et potentes in civitate voluit, ut tamen pari jure essent, Suet.: — thus, ita-quod: in quibus (codicibus) ita intercessit, quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat, decrevisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: — thus, ita-quum, so far, in so far as: — ita-si, on condition, if: — ita tamen-si, with the supposition however, taking however for granted. G) 1) Denoting a certain degree in which any thing is done or exists; To such a point, extent, or degree, so, thus: ne non habeas quod cures: ita sunt omnia debilitata, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: — neque quid agam, neque quid facturus sim scio: ita sum perturbatus: — de Latinis vero quo me verum nescio: ita mendose et scribantur et veneunt. 2) With negations; Not exactly, not precisely, not in particular:

non ita diu, not so very long, not so long as all that, Cic. Brut. 66: — non ita lato mari: — rarus incessus nec ita longus: — non ita deserti: — non ita antiqua: — non ita valde moventur: — haud ita multum datum, Liv.: — nec ita multo post: — post, neque ita multo, Nep.: — haud ita multo ante, Liv.

ITÆOMĒLIS. A kind of made wine, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 111.

ITĀLĪA, æ. f. (from *ἰταλός*, a steer or young bullock; so called from the excellence of its horned cattle) I. Italy, Cic. Fam. 11, 24. II. Meton.: The inhabitants of Italy: totam Italianam esse effusam, Cic. Dei. 4, 11.

ITĀLĪCA, æ. f. (Italicus) I. The name of Corfinium, because it was the principal place of rendezvous of the allied forces during the Italian or Social War, Vell. 2, 16. II. A town of Hispania Bætica, founded by Scipio, Cæs. B. C. 2, 20.

[ITĀLĪCÆ. adv. (Italicus) In the manner of Italy, LL.]

ITĀLĪCENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Italica: I. homines, Auct. B. Hisp.: — Subst.: Itālicenses, ium. m., the inhabitants of Italica, Gell.

ITĀLĪCUS, a, um. Italian: Italicum jus, Plin. 3, 21, 25: — I. labyrinthus, built by Porsena near Clusium, id.: — I. bellum, the Social War, Cic.: — legio Italica, composed of Italians, Tac.: — Italica Syracusiarum mensæ, i. e. sumptuous: — Subst.: Italicus es an provincialis, Plin. E.: — Italici, the inhabitants of Italy, but especially of the town Italica, whence the Social War was carried on against Rome, Vell.

[ITĀLIS, idis. f. Italian: I. ora, Ov.: — Subst.: Itālides, Italian women, Virg.]

[ITĀLIUS, a, um. Italian: Italium genus, Virg.]

1. ITĀLUS, a, um. Italian: I. tellus, Hor.: — I. oræ, Virg.: — Subst.: Italus, i. m. An inhabitant of Italy, Virg.]

[2. ITĀLUS, i. m. (*ἰταλός*) I. g. taurus, bos, Varr.]

ITĀ-QUE. adv. I. (for et ita) And so, and thus quum quæstor in Sicilia fuisset itaque ex ea provincia discessissem, ut etc. Cic. Di. C. 1: — itaque fecimus: — ita nostri acriter in hostes impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celementer procurrerunt, ut etc., Cæs. II. Meton.: It also denotes a consequence; Hence, and for that reason, therefore, consequently, in consequence: itaque multa ab eo prædenter disputata memoris mandabam, Cic. Læl. 2: — Dumnorix apud Sequanos plurimum poterat: itaque rem suscipit, Cæs.: — partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit; i. T. Labienum legatum in Treviros mittit, id.: — \*\* With ergo: invidiam tamen res ad exercitum fuit; i. ergo dies dicta est Romilio, Liv.: — i. ergo perpaucis effugium patuit, id.: — It is sometimes found as the second word of a clause: est i. id genus totum, etc.: — \*\* and even as the fourth: omnium sententiis absolutus i. est, Plin.

[ITĀ-TĒNUS. adv. So far, LL.]

ITEM. adv. (is-tem) Just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also. I. Gen.: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. Div. 1, 48: — hunc meum esse dico. Tr. et ego i. aio esse meum, Plaut.: — quæso æquo animo patitor. L. patitor tu item, id.: — the predicate is often omitted with item: spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non i., Cic. Att. 2, 21: — altitudo (arborum) nos delectat, radices stirpesque non i.: — inter autes autem et inter hebetes interest, quod ingeniosi in morbum et incident tardius et recreantur ocios; hebes non item, not so: — aiunt nonnulli, Sallustius item, me oportuisse judicare. II. Meton. A) In comparisons, with ut (uti), sicut, quemadmodum, quasi: fecisti item ut prædones solent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9: — i., ut in versu: — ut de sensibus hesterno sermone vidistis i. faciunt de reliquis: — ita causa componitur, ut i. palæstritæ Bidini paterent ab Epicrate hereditatem, quemadmodum, etc.: — i. ... quasi, Liv.: — quasi, i., Plaut.: [with qui: — prognatum patre eodem, quo ego sum, forma, ætate i. qua ego sum, Plaut. B) Itemque, In enumerations; and also, and in the same or in a similar manner: solis defectiones itemque lunæ prædicantur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17: — multo magis est secundum

naturam excelsitas animi et magnitudo, itemque comitas, justitia: — indicant Duodecim Tabulae, ut: status dies cum hoste; itemque: adversus hostem æterna auctoritas: — *Also item simply*, Suet.; and *et item*, Cat.; Plaut. [C] Denoting a quality: *Or the like, or something of that sort*: lapides subternendi aut quid i., Varr.: — subternitur eis acus aut quid i. aliud, id.: — neque ego hac nocte longiorem me vidiase censeo, nisi i. unam, verberatus quam perpenti perpetem, Plaut.]

ĪTER, itinēria. [an old form nom. itiner, Enn.; Plaut.: gen. itēris, Næv.: abl. itēre, Lucr.] n. (ire, to go) *A going, a way, walk, a journey, march.* I. Prop. A) I. hac habui, my way led me past this place, Ter.: — dicam in itinere, on the road (en passant), id.: — i. illi sæpius in forum, he often went to the forum, Plin. Pan.: — in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28: — committere se itineri, to go or set out on a journey, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: — i. facere in Apuliam: — habere iter Capuam: — Pompeius i. ad legiones habuit, Cæs.: — i. intendere in Italiam, to set out for, bend one's way towards, Liv.: — i. contendere, to make a forced march: quæ res una nocte tantum itineris contendere coegit? to take so long a journey: — i. in provinciam convertere, to make one's way towards, Cæs.: — i. maturare, id.: — i. properare, Tac.: — i. agere in rectum, Ov.: — i. tenere, to direct towards, Virg.: — i. petere Brundisium terra, to bend one's way towards, i. e. set out for B.: — i. conficere: — i. avertere, to change one's route, turn from the original direction, Liv.: — i. tendere ad alqm locum, id.: — thus, i. flectere, Virg.: — i. frangere, Stat.: — i. continuare die ac nocte, Cæs.: — i. pergere, Sall.: — i. extendere, to quicken, Liv.: — in itinere, on the journey, on his, etc. march, Cæs. B) Meton. [1] The course of a river: amnes iter quod cœperunt, percurrunt, Curt.] 2) A march, said of a given distance, or space to be travelled over, a day's journey, a day's march, etc.: quum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: — latitudo silvæ patet expedito novem dierum iter, Cæs.: — quum dierum iter sexaginta processerit, id.: — magnis itineribus contendere, id. 3) The right of way, passage: jura finium, possessionum, aquarum, itinerumque, Cic. Cæc. 26, 74: — hence, permission to go to a place: negat se posse iter per provinciam dare, Cæs. 4) Concr.: A way, path, road, leading to a place: patefacere alicui iter in locum, Cic. de J. P. 11: — itineribus devii proficisci: — erant omnino duo itinera, Cæs.: — aditus atque itinera duo quæ etc., id.: — itinera intercludere, to shut, block up, Liv.: — i. facere, to cut or make a road, id.: — refertis itineribus agrestium turba, the streets of a town, id.: — a gallery, passage, or corridor in houses, leading to various apartments, Vitr.: — i. urinæ, the passage of the urine, Cels.: — i. aquæ, passage, Col.: — i. vocis, Virg. II. Fig. A) Gen.: A course, way, road, direction which any thing takes: ut (occupatio) interrumpat iter amoris nostri et officii mei, obstruct my course, i. e. be an obstacle in my way, Cic. Att. 4, 2: — i. pronum ad honores, beaten, easy, Plin. E.: — recto itinere lassi plerumque devertunt, Quint.: — i. facere sceleri, Ov.: — fortuna salutis monstrat i., Virg.: — secretum i. et fallentis semitis vitæ, Hor.: — senectæ i. declive, Ov. B) Esp.: Way, i. e. course, mode of proceeding, method, means: patiamur illum nostris ire itineribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: — naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire: — i. hujus sermonis quod sit, vides: — novis et exquisitis eloquentiæ itineribus opus est, per quæ etc., Tac.: — duo itinera audiendi, id.

[ĪTERABILIS, e. (itero) That may be repeated, Tert.]

ĪTERATIŌ, ōnis. f. A repeating, reiterating: i. verborum, Cic. de Or. 25: — reditus ad propositum et iteratio (dictorum): — lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita, Quint.: — i. arationis, a second ploughing, Col.: — i. sarrionis, id.

[ĪTERATIVUS, a, um. (itero) Repeating: i. verbum, Gramm.]

[ĪTERATO. adv. Again, a second time, Dig.]

1. ĪTĒRO. I. To do any thing a second time. I. Gen.: itera dum eadem ista mihi; non enim satis intelligo quid dicas, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19: — i. verba: — ut quod dixit iteret: — i. pugnam, to fight a second battle, renew the fight,

Liv.: — i. agrum, to plough a second time: — viginti diebus interpositis, iteratos esse oportebit ac deinde tertiatos, Col.: — i. segetes, to sow a second time, Plin.: — i. tumulum, to raise again, throw up again, Tac.: — i. catenas, to double, or load with double chains, id.: — i. locum fossione, to dig up again, Col.: — i. lanam muricibus Tyriis, to dye twice, Hor.: — i. mella, to sing again, id.: — i. æquor, to navigate or sail upon again, id.: — cras ingens iterabimus æquor, Hor. O. 1, 7, 32: — i. januam, to find the door again, i. e. to go out again, Ov.: — iterata muris saxa, a double wall of rocks, Val. Flacc.: — i. vitam morte, to rise to life again, Plin.: — iterant jactata, they again throw overboard, Ov. [II. Esp.: To repeat a narration; hence, to relate by word of mouth, to narrate: dum mea facta iterō, Plaut.: — bis iterare, to narrate repeatedly, id.: — scribere bellum et quæ gesta sunt iterare, Asell. ap. Gell.]

[2. ĪTĒRO. for iterum, Inscr.]

ĪTĒRUM. adv. Again, a second time. I. Prop.: i. legere, Cic. Brut. 18: — Flaminius consul i.: — consules... Sergius i., Liv.: — vina i. consule Tauro diffusa, when Taurus was consul the second time, in his second consulship, Hor.: — iterum deinde, Liv.: — i. nunc, Plaut.: — i. jam, Sall.: — nunquam iterum, never again, never any more, Plaut.: — semel atque i., Cæs.: — semel iterumque: — i. ac tertium: — i. ac tertio: — iterumque et tertio, Plin.: — i. iterumque, again and again, over and over again, Plin. Pan.: — iterumque iterumque, Virg.: — in enumerationes: semel... iterum... tertio, Cic. Inv. 1, 39: — primum... iterum, Plaut. \*\*II. Meton.: On the other hand, on the contrary: i. sinu effuso, Liv.: — pares i. accusandi causas esse, Tac.

ĪTHĀCA, æ. [īthācē, ūs, Hor.] f. (Ἰθάκη) An island of the Ionian Sea, where Ulysses reigned, Cic. Leg. 2, 1.

[ĪTHĀCENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Ithaca: I. Ulixes, Hor.]

[ĪTHĀCĒSIUS, a, um. Of Ithaca: I. sedes Baii, i. e. Baie (because the pilot of Ulysses was buried there), Sil.]

[ĪTHĀCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Ithaca, Ov. — Subst.: Ithacus, i. m. Ulysses, Virg.]

[ĪTHĪPHALLĪCUS, a, um. (ithyphallus) Ithyphallic: i. carmen, a kind of hymn in a peculiar metre (three trochees), which was chanted during the ceremony of carrying about the ithyphallus, Gramm.]

[ĪTHĪPHALLUS, i. m. (ἰθίφαλλος) I. Lignum efformatum in modum fascini, Arn. II. Meton.: Priapus, Col. poet.]

\*ĪTĪDEM. adv. I. In like manner, likewise, just so: i. duplex, Cic. Part. 22: — quia nunc itidem ab eodem capienda primordia. [II. Followed by ut or quasi: ut dolet tibi itidem, ut mihi dolet, Ter.: — i. olent, quasi cum multa jura confudit cocus, Plaut.]

[ITINER. See ITER.]

[ĪTINĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (iter) Of or belonging to a journey or march: i. sumptus, Lampr.: — i. scriptum, an account of a journey or travels; an itinerary, Veg. — Subst.: Itinērarium, ii. n. A signal for marching, Amm.]

\*ĪTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (eo) A going: obviam itio, a going to meet, Cic. Att. 11, 16: — reditum ac domum itionem dari: — itiones, Ter.

[ĪTĪŌ, are. (ito) To go, Næv.]

ĪTĪUS (Iccius) PORTUS. A port of Gaul, where Cæsar embarked for Britain; supposed to be Boulogne or Calais, Cæs. B. G. 5, 2.

\*ĪTŌ, are. (eo) To go: i. ad cœnas, Cic. Fam. 9, 24: — i. ad legionem, Plaut.

ĪTŌNĒ, æs. f. and ĪTŌNUS, i. m. (Ἰτὼν and Ἰτῶνος) A Boeotian town, celebrated for a temple of Minerva, Stat.; Catull.

[ĪTŌNÆI, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Itone, Stat.]

ĪTŌNĪUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Itone: templum Minervæ Itoniæ, Liv. 36, 20.

**ITŪRÆA** (Itŷr.), æ. f. (Ἰτροπᾶ) *A district of Cælo-Syria, on the east of Mount Lebanon*, Plin. 5, 23, 19.

**ITŪRÆUS** (Itŷr.), a. um. *Of or belonging to Ituræa*. I. arcus, Virg.—*Subst.*: Itŷræi, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Ituræa, Ituræans*, Cic. Phil. 2, 44.

**\*ITUS**, ūs. m. (eo) *A going, usually joined with reditus*. I. Prop.: noster itus, 'reditus, vultus, journey, Cic. Att. 15, 5:—pro itū et reditu, Suet.:—nec repentis itum cuiusviscumque animantium sentimus, Lucr. [II. Fig.: *The right or privilege of going or passing, right of road*, Inscr.]

**ITŶLUS**, i. m. (Ἰτυλος) *A son of the Theban king Zethus, and Œdon; he was killed through the carelessness of his mother; (erroneously confounded with Itys)*, Catull. 65, 14.

**ITYRÆI, ITYREI**. See ITURÆI.

**ITYS**, ŷos. m. *A son of the Thracian king Tereus, and Progne; he was killed by his mother and her sister Philomela, and served up by them as food to his father, whereupon Progne was changed into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, Tereus into a hoopoe, and Itys into a pheasant*, Ov. M. 6, 620.

**[IULÆUS, a. um. I. Named after Iulus, son of Æneas: I. mons, the Albanian, Mart.:—Iulēi avi, Ov. II. Of or from Julius Cæsar. A) Relating to Cæsar or his family: Iulæ Calendæ, the first of July, Ov.:—Iulea carina, the fleet of Augustus, Prop. B) Imperial: Iulea oliva, the olive garland distributed by Domitian, Mart.:—Iulæ habennæ, the imperial dominion, id.]**

**IŪLIS**, idis. f. (ἰουλῖς) *A kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 9, 31.

**1. IŪLUS**, i. m. (ἰουλος) *The woolly part of certain plants; a catkin*, Plin. 32, 9, 31.

**2. IŪLUS** [dissyll., Hor.]. *Son of Æneas, Virg. Phrygii Iuli, of Cæsar and his fleet, because he was descended from Iulus, the son of Æneas*, Val. Flacc.

**IUM**. See I. ION.

**IXĪA**, æ. f. (ἰξία) *A plant, otherwise called chamæleon*, Plin. 22, 18, 21.

**IXĪON**, ōnis. m. (ἰξίων) *King of the Lapithæ, father of Pirithous and of the Centaurs, by a cloud which he mistook for Juno: on account of this pretended intercourse he was bound to an ever-revolving wheel in the infernal regions*, Ov. M. 4, 640:—Ixione natus, Pirithous, id.:—matre dea et Ixione nati, the Centaurs, id.

**IXĪONÆUS** and **ĪUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Ixion: rota orbis Ixionii, Virg.:—Ixionii amici, facietē, that are tied to a wheel, Lampr.*

**IXĪONĪDES**, æ. m. *Son of Ixion, i. e. Pirithous, Ov.—Ixionidæ, the Centaurs, Lucr.*

**ĪYNX**, iyngis. f. (ἰυνξ) *A kind of bird, the sight of which was said to excite a return of love*, Plin. 11, 47, 107; App.

## J.

**J, j.** *This consonant was distinguished by the ancients from the vowel i, with regard to sound. As an abbreviation, J. O. M. stands for Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R., for Juno Regina.*

**JABOLĒNUS** (Javolēnus), i. m. *A celebrated Roman lawyer under Antoninus Pius.*

**[1. JACEA, æ. f. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle, a rack: cratis, quæ jacea vocatur a vulgo, Veget. 1, 56.**

**[2. JACEA, æ. f. A kind of centaury, crown knapweed, Centaurea j., Fam. Synantheræa, NL.]**

**JĀCĒO**, cūi, cītum. 2. *To have been thrown down (from jacere, to throw; hence) To lie, lie down or prostrate.*

**I. Prop.** A) J. humi, on the ground, Cic. Cat. 1, 10:—j. ad pedes:—j. in limine:—j. super corpus alcjs, Ov.:—j. per vias, id.:—j. silvis, id.:—j. in lecto:—j. unā, Petr. B) Esp. 1) *Of sick persons; To lie ill or sick, be bed-ridden: te jacente, Cic. Fam. 9, 20:—graviter jacet, lies*

*very ill*, Plin. E. \*\*2) *Of a dead body; To lie dead, to have fallen: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv. 44, 45:—j. pro patria, Ov. \*3) To stay or remain anywhere for a length of time: j. Brundisii, Cic. Att. 11, 6. \*\*4) Of countries and places: To have a certain geographical situation, to lie, be situate anywhere: terras jacentes ad Hesperum, Plin.:—urbes in planis campis jacent, Just. [5] To extend in width, length, etc. (of land or water); to stretch: tantum campi jacet, Virg.:—planities ignota jacet, id.:—jacent inter solem et montes immania ponti æquora, Lucr. \*6) To be low, to be situate or lie low: domus depressa, cæca, jacens, Cic. Fr.:—jacentia et plana urbis loca, low parts of a country, low country, Tac. [7] To be laid (i. e. to lie) waste or in ruins: quoi nec aræ patriæ domi cstant fractæ et disjectæ jacent, Enn. ap. Cic.:—jacet Ilion ingens, Ov.] [8] To lie quiet, i. e. be calm (of the sea): jacet sine murmure pontus, Lucr.:—stagna jacentis aquæ, id.:—jacentia stagna, Sil.] [9] Of garments that trail on the ground: præverunt jactas veste jacentes vias, Ov.:—nimium demissa jacent tibi pallia terre, id.] [10] Of the hair; To hang down loose and disorderly, Ov.] [11] Of the members of the body; To hang down: tarda gravitate jacentes vix oculos tollens, Ov.:—in ore jacens rictum, Lucr. 6, 1193, dtfl.] II. Fig. A) To be down, i. e. to be deprived of power or influence, be in a state of ruin: priora tempora in ruinis reipublicæ nostrisque jacuerunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 17:—dum timent ne aliquando c cadant, semper jacent, Quint.:—j. sub alqa re, to be exceeded or surpassed by, to hold the second rank, Ov.:—infra alqd j., Plin. E. B) Esp. 1) To be neglected, not to be exercised or practised, to be in a low condition, etc.: si jacens vobiscum ageret, Cic. Phil. 12, 2:—justitia jacet omnesque virtutes:—extollere jacentem:—ab hoc igitur viro quisquam bellum timet, qui in pace j. quam in bello cvigere maluit:—per se afflictum et jacentem:—pauper ubique jacet, Ov. [2] To be dejected, discouraged, low spirited, downcast: animus amici jacentem cexcitare, Cic. Læl. 16:—me ita dolere ut non jaceam:—Gneus ut totus jacet.] [3] To fall to the ground (of refuted points in argument): jacet tota conclusio, Cic. Div. 2, 51:—jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum:—Of persons: jacent hi suis testibus. 4) To be low (in value, price, etc.): pretia prædiorum jacent, Cic. R. Com. 12:—nunc ista omnia j. puto, propter numerorum caritatem:—hence, agri jacent, produce but little, afford little profit, Petr. 5) To be little or not at all in use, to lie idle, i. e. not to be applied to a proper purpose, not to be made a proper use of, to lie unemployed, not to be put out at interest, etc.: (verba) jacentia sustulimus de medio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177:—quomodo tibi tanta pecunia jacet:—vereor ne pecunie otiosæ jaceant, Plin. E.:—cur tam diu nomen jacet in adversariis? is not announced:—ne bona jaceant, may not remain without a proprietor, Dig. 6) To be sunk in any state: j. in oblivione, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39:—j. in merore:—j. in silentio:—j. in amore, Lucr. \*\*7) To be idle or inactive, to be drowsy or lazy: probus puer ab illo segni et jacente plurimum aberit, Quint.:—si modo ita cexplorata aure homo sit non surda nec jacente, Gell.:—ut sonis tam placidis tam citatis aut demissam jacentemque orationem erigeret, aut ferocientem cævientemque cohiberet, id.:—[Hence, Ital. giaccio, Prov. jazer, jazir; Fr. géisir, gire, gît.]*

**JĀCĪO**, jeci, jactum. 3. *To throw, cast, fling, hurl.*

**I. Prop.** A) J. lapides, Cic. Mil. 15:—j. fulmen in mare:—j. scyphum de manu:—j. talos, to throw or cast the dice:—j. aleam, Suet.:—j. arma de muro, Cæs.:—j. tela tormentis, id.:—j. oscula, to throw (i. e. by kissing the hand), Plin.:—j. ancoram, to cast, id.:—ciconis pedes ante se jaciunt, throw them out, Plin.:—j. fundamenta urbi, to lay, Liv. 1, 12:—j. aggerem, to throw up, raise, Cæs.:—j. se in profundum, to throw one's self:—j. se e culmine turris, Ov.:—j. semen, to scatter, cast, Virg.:—j. farra, Ov.:—j. humorem in corpus, Lucr.:—j. genu ad alqm, to push anybody with one's knee, Plaut. \*B) Meton.: To cast, emit, send forth: j. odorem, Lucr.:—j. poma, to bear, Ov.:—j. voces, Lucr.:—j. igniculos, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 2. II.

**Fig. A)** *To throw or cast out; to bring forth, utter, declare, mention; to hint, intimate, rumour:* j. adulteria, *to lay to anybody's charge*, Cic. Planc. 12:—j. crimen:—j. injuriam:—j. ridiculum:—j. suspicionem:—j. querelas:—j. contumeliam:—j. voces:—j. terrores:—illud quod jacies obscure:—jacet ad extremum:—vera an falsa jaceret, Liv.:—j. conditiones pacis, id.:—j. probra, id.:—j. minas, id.:—j. mentionem:—j. de lacu Albano, id.:—\*\**With an objective clause*: jecit, oportere rescindi etc., Sall. **B)** *Gen. To lay: j. fundamenta causæ*, Cic. Flacc. 2:—j. fundamenta pacis:—j. fundamenta futuro oratori, Quint.:—[j. salutem in arte, to place, Virg.] [Hence, Ital. *gettare*, Fr. *jetter*.]

[JACOB and JACOBUS, i. m. *The patriarch Jacob*, Bibl.] [Hence, Ital. *Giàcomo*, Fr. *Jaques*.]

[JACTABUNDUS, a, um. (jacto) *Tossing about*. I. Prop.: j. mare, *stormy, agitated*, Gell. II. Fig.: *Boasting, bragging*: j. homo in facundia gloria, Gell.]

**JACTANS**, antis. I. Part. of jacto. II. Adj. \*A) *Boasting, bragging, boastful, vaunting: insolens, arrogans*, jactans, Cic. ap. Non.:—j. sui, Quint.:—epistolæ jactantes, Plin. E.:—Comp., jactantior, Hor.:—Sup., jactantissimus, Spart. [B) *Splendid, magnificent*: jactantior Roma, Stat.:—jactantior aula, Claud.]

\*\*JACTANTER, adv. *Boastingly, boastfully, in a bragging manner*:—Comp., jactantius, Tac. A. 2, 77.

\*\*JACTANTIÀ, æ. f. *A boasting, bragging; ostentation*: Quint. 1, 6, 20:—j. militaris, Tac.:—j. sui, id.

[JACTANTICULUS, a, um. (jactans) *Somewhat boastful*, Aug.]

**JACTATĪO**, ōnis. f. *A throwing or tossing to and fro, a shaking, moving violently*. I. Prop. A) *Ex magna jactatione terram videre, the tossing of a ship*, Cic. Mur. 2, 4:—ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa jactationem, Liv.:—j. maritima, *the rolling of a ship from one side to the other*, id.:—j. vulneris, *shaking*, id. B) *Esp.: The motion of the body (or gestures) in speaking*: j. corporis, Cic. de Or. 25:—j. manus, Quint. II. Fig. \*A) *Bragging, boasting, ostentation, vain show or display, vanity*: j. est voluptas gestiens et se effersens insolentius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9:—j. et insolentia nonnullorum hominum, Cœl. ap. Cic.:—j. verborum, Brut. ap. Cic.:—extemporalis garrulitas circulatoris jactationis est, Quint. B) *Esp.: j. popularis, i. e. a public display of one's self to obtain popularity*, Cic. Cluent. 35:—eloquentia jactationem habuit in populo.

\*\*JACTĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who makes an ostentatious display of himself; a boaster, bragger*: j. rerum gestarum, Quint. 11, 1, 17:—j. civilitatis, Suet.

[JACTĀTRIX, icis. f. *She that boasts*, Sid.]

**JACTĀTUS**, ūs. m. (jacto) *A throwing to and fro, a tossing, shaking*: j. pennarum, Ov.:—j. maris, Plin. 14, 18, 22.

[JACTĀBUNDUS, a, um. *Boasting, bragging*, Sid.]

\*JACTĪTO, are. (jacto) *To throw out, utter*: j. ridicula intexta versibus, Liv. 7, 2, 11.

**JACTO**, āvi, ātum. 1. (jacio) *To throw, cast, or hurl frequently or hastily*. I. Prop. A) *J. hastas*, Cic. de Or. 2, 78:—j. vestem de muro, Cæs.:—j. fulmina, Ov.:—j. ossa post tergum, id.:—j. se e muris in præceps, Curt.:—j. cestus, *to throw the cestus at any one, i. e. to fight*. B) *Esp. 1) To throw or move to and fro, to swing backwards and forwards, to toss about, shake, flourish, wave, etc.*: i. cerviculam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19:—j. brachium, Cæs.:—j. pennas, Ov.:—j. duras bidentes, *to work freely with*, Virg.:—j. oculos, *to cast one's eyes about*, Lucr.:—jactari fluctibus:—tempestate in alto jactari:—jactari æstu febrique. \*\*2) *To throw away, to cast off*: j. arma, Liv. 1, 27:—j. se suaque omnia, Sen.:—j. jugum, Juv.:—j. pecunias, *to throw away, pay without any cause*, Dig. 3) *To strew, scatter, spread*: j. semen, Varr.:—j. semen per undas, Ov.:—j. odorem late, Virg. 4) *To move as an orator, to make gestures, to throw himself*

*about*: j. brachia in numerum, Lucr.:—j. manus, Ov.:—j. se, Cic. Brut. 60. [5] *Of a volcano; To throw out, eject, vomit*, Ov.] II. Fig. A) *To throw out words, to speak out, declare, mention, drop, utter*: j. rem in concione, Cic. Cluent. 47:—j. terrorem, *to speak of terror*:—j. minas:—j. rem pluribus præsentibus, Cæs.:—j. voces, Liv.:—j. probra in alqm, id.:—j. querimonias, id.:—j. preces, id.:—j. rem in senatu, id.:—j. rem sermonibus, id.:—j. accusationem, id.:—cum hæc jactarentur, id.:—j. versus, *to recite*, id.:—j. promissa alqis, id.:—j. munus irritum, id.:—jactatum est in conditionibus, id.:—fabula jactaris in urbe, *you will become the talk of the town*, Ov. B) *To speak in high terms of; to extol, to boast of, brag of, pride one's self upon*: j. urbanam gratiam, Cæs. B. C. 3, 83:—j. genus et nomen, Hor.:—j. regna et virtutem, Ov.:—jactavit victoriam sui operis fuisse, Curt.:—j. se, *to boast, make ostentatious display, vaunt, pride one's self*: j. se intolerantius, Cic. de Or. 2, 52:—j. se de Calidio:—j. se in populari ratione:—j. se in concione:—j. se in hac urbe:—j. se in bonis Roscii:—j. se supplicio levando:—j. se insperatis pecuniis. [C] *To revolve, cast in one's mind*: j. curas pectore, Virg.] D) *J. se or jactari, to employ one's self in anything frequently, to be often engaged in*: j. se in causis centumviralibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 38:—jactari forensi labore:—in qua tu non valde te jactas. E) *J. se, to move, stir*: te jactare non audebis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. F) *J. se or jactari, to totter, not to be firm*: jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10:—jactabatur nummus, i. e. *its value fluctuated*. G) *To torment, disquiet, disturb*: jactari clamore convicioque, Cic. Fam. 1, 5:—j. alqm:—æquitas jactata:—jactatur domi suæ:—jactari morbis, Lucr.

**JACTŪRA**, æ. f. (jacio) *A throwing; hence, a casting of goods out of a ship into the sea, a throwing overboard*.

I. Prop.: si in mari j. facienda sit, equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciat an servuli vilis? Cic. Off. 3, 23:—[jacturæ summa, loss occasioned by casting goods overboard, Dig.]

II. Meton.: *Loss, damage, detriment*: rei familiaris jacturam facere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24:—jacturam dignitatis facere:—jacturam suarum tribuum facere:—jacturam temporis accipere, Liv.:—jacturam pati, Col.:—jacturam criminum facere, *to omit (in the charge)*:—jacturam gravissimam feci, si j. dicenda est tanti viri amissio, Plin. E.:—qua cupiditate homines in provincias, quibus jacturis et quibus conditionibus proficiscantur, *great expense, cost*.

1. JACTUS, a, um. part. of jacio.

2. JACTUS, ūs. m. (jacio) *A throwing, casting, hurling, a throw, cast*. I. Prop.: j. fulminum, Cic. Cat. 3, 8:—j. tesserarum, Liv.:—j. radiorum, Plin.:—intra teli jactum, *within reach*, Virg.:—extra teli jactum, Curt.:—ad teli jactum pervenire, id.:—fortuitus j. vocis, *a word accidentally dropped, a slip of the tongue*, V. Max.

[II. Meton. A) *J. retis, a draught, i. e. all the fish caught at one draught*: emere jactum retis, Dig.:—and simply, jactus, V. Max. B) 1) *A throwing overboard (for jactura)*: favere jactum mercium navis levandæ gratiâ, Dig. 2) *Concr.: That which is thrown overboard*: jactum ex nave factum ferre, Dig.]

[JĀCŪLĀBĪLIS, e. (jaculor) *That may be thrown or hurled*: j. telum, Ov.:—j. pondus, Stat.]

\*\*JĀCŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (jaculor) *A throwing, casting, hurling*. I. Prop.: j. equestris, Plin. 8, 42. II. Fig.: *An uttering of a word, dropping a word*: velut jaculatio verborum, Quint.

**JĀCŪLĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who throws, hurls, or darts any thing*. [I. Gen.: Enceladus jaculator (truncorum) audax, Hor.:—i. fulminis, Stat.] II. Esp. \*\*A) *Plur.: A kind of light-armed troops*, Liv. 22, 21. B) *A fisherman, fisher*, Plaut.]

[JĀCŪLĀTORĪUS, a, um. (jaculor) *That belongs to throwing or shooting*: i. campus, Dig.]

[JACULATRIX, icis. f. (jaculator) *She that hurls or darts; hence, an epithet of Diana, Ov.*]

[JACULATUS, ūs. m. (jaculor) *I. q. jaculatio, Tert.*]

JACULOR. 1. [jaculator, a, um. pass., hūlud, Luc.] (jaculum) *To hurl, throw, cast.* I. Prop. A) 1) *Neut. To hurl a spear or javelin, Cic. Off. 2, 13. \*\*2) Act. To throw, cast, hurl: j. silicem in hostes, Ov.: — j. ignes, Virg.: — j. fulmina. Plin.: — j. se in tela, to throw one's self or rush into or upon, Flor.: — in quas partes se jaculetur cometes, pursues its rapid course, Plin.: — j. imbrem, to send down, precipitate, Col. B) Meton. To throw at any thing; to aim at, shoot at a mark: j. sacras arces, Hor.: — j. cervos, id.: — j. pedes elephantorum, Plin. II. Fig. \*A) To emit, give or send out, produce: j. sententias, Quint. 11, 3, 120: — j. lucem, to shine, Plin.: — j. verbum, Lucr. \*B) To attack or assail with words, revile, gibe: j. probris in alqm, Liv. 42, 54: — j. sententiis obliquis in uxorem, Quint. [C) To endeavour or strive after, to aim at: quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo multa, Hor.]*

JACULUM, i. n. *See the following Article.*

JACULUS, a, um. (jacio) *That is thrown.* [I. Adj.: rete jaculum, a casting-net, of a fisherman, Plaut.; of a gladiator, according to Isid.] II. Subst. A) Jaculus, i. m. [1] (sc. anguis) *A kind of serpent that darts suddenly from a tree, Luc.* 2) (sc. funis or laqueus) *A sling thrown over the horns of oxen, Col. 6, 2, 4 (an old reading laquei.)* B) Jaculum, i. n. 1) *A javelin, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42. [2] (sc. rete) A net, Ov.]*

JAM. adv. (is, at this time, i. e.) I. A) *Now, just now, at present, already: videamus nunc, quam sint præclare illa his, quæ jam posui, consequentia, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: — hermæ, de quibus ad me scripsisti, jam nunc me admodum delectant: — reddere qui voces jam scit puer, Hor.: — plenum vino, non plenum vini jam dicitur, Quint.: — jam jamque, instantly, at this very moment, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7: — jam tum, just then, or at that time: — quum jam, just at the moment when: — jam... quum, jam ut, as soon as, Plaut. [B) Esp. 1) Immediately, instantly, soon: ocludere sis fores: jam ego hic ero, Plaut.: — jam dabitur, Ter.: — jam te premet nox, Hor.: — jam faciam quod vultis, id.] 2) In commands or exhortations; Now: jam parce sepulto, Virg.: — sed jam age, carpe viam, id.] II. Meton. A) Denoting the connection of the present with the past or the future. 1) With the past: sunt duo menses jam, Cic. R. Com. 3: — jam a prima adolescentia: — septingentos jam annis amplius unis moribus vivunt: — jam non longius aberant, cum etc., Cæs.: — thus, jam diu, long since: — jam dudum, jam pridem, a long while ago. 2) With the future: Now, from this time or moment: jam concedo, non esse miseros, qui mortui sunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: — nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanta, Ter.: — jam tempus agi res, Virg.: — thus, jam non and non jam, no more, not any longer: — jam nemo, no one else. B) Denoting that a thing happens earlier or later than was expected. 1) Earlier; Already, so soon: omnes jam istius generis legationes erant constitutæ, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: — jamne abis? Plaut.: — jam scio, quid vis dicere, Ter. 2) Later; At last, at length, not before, only now: putamus enim utile esse, te aliquando rem jam transigere, Cic. Att. 1, 4: — jam sero diei, not before, or only towards, the latter end of the day, Tac.: — jam tandem ades illico, Plaut.: — thus, jam nunc, jam tum, jam ante. C) 1) Denoting that a thing is sure to come to pass under certain circumstances; Then, then indeed, then no doubt: jam intelliges cum in Galliam veneris, Cic. Brut. 46: — jam antepones: — da mihi hoc, jam tibi maximam partem defensionis præcideris: — ut semel inclinavit pugna, jam intolerabilis Romana vis erat, Liv.: — si jubet eo dirigi, jam in portu fore classem, id. 2) It also serves as a connecting particle between an antecedent proposition and what follows as a consequence; Now, so now: jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quæ potest par inveniri oratio, Cic. de J. P. 11, 29: — idem et perornatus et brevis: jam in altercando invenit neminem: — quæ quum ita sunt, jam prædico,*

eum etc., Liv.: — thus, jam porro, jam denique, et jam. 3) *It sometimes implies gradation; Even, moreover: si hoc idem P. Sestio dixissem, jam mihi consuli senatus vim et manus intulisset, Cic. Cat. 8, 21: — jam illa, quæ natura non literis assecuti sunt, neque cum Græcia neque ulla cum gente sunt conferenda: — jam vero, but even: — et jam, and even, and what is more. D) In enumerations and transitions: Again, moreover, besides: jam quantum consilio valeat: — hoc ipso ex loco sæpe cognostis, Cic. de J. P. 14, 42: — testudines autem... jam gallinæ avesque reliquæ: — et aures itemque nares: jam gustatus: — hence, jam... jam, now... then, at one time... at another, Hor. E) In either limiting or extending an idea; Even, entirely: jam hoc quoque iniquissime comparatum est, Cic. Cluent. 21: — jam illud non sunt admonendi: — non scire quidem barbarum jam videtur: — With Comp., still, yet: quid est, quod jam amplius expectes: — hic jam plura non dicam: — With numerals; Just, exactly: sunt duo menses jam: — With particles: non jam, not precisely: — ut jam, if even: — si jam, if just: — nunc jam, now exactly: — tum jam, exactly at that time, etc. — [Hence, Ital. già, Prov. and old Fr. ja; and from Ital. di già, Fr. déjà. From jam magis, Ital. giammai, Prov. jamas, jamais; Fr. jamais.]*

[JANA, æ. f. (for Diana) *The goddess of the moon, Varr.*]

[JANALIS, e. (Janus) *Of Janus: J. virga, Ov.*]

[JANICULARIS, e. *Of Janiculum: J. mons, Serv.*]

JANICULUM, i. n. (Janus) *One of the seven hills of Rome, where, according to the tradition, Janus built a fortress, Liv. 1, 33.*

[JANIGENA, æ. c. (Janus-gigno) *A descendant of Janus, Ov.*]

JANITOR, ōris. m. (janua) *A porter, door-keeper.*

I. Gen.: j. carceris, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4: — janitores ex equestri loco. [II. Esp. A) Janus, as the door-keeper of heaven: j. cœlestis aula, Ov. B) Cerberus, because he watched the entrance of the infernal regions, Virg.] [C) In Anat.: The pylorus (from its being at the entrance to the intestines), NL.]

[JANITRICES, um. f. (ἐὐναιρέες) *The wives of two brothers, Dig.*]

JANITRIX, icis. f. (janitor) *A female door-keeper or porter.* [I. Prop.: Plaut.] \*\*II. Meton.: laurus janitrix Cæsarum, that stands before the palace, Plin. 15, 30, 39. [III. In Anat.: The vena porta, NL.]

JANUA, æ. f. *A door, house-door.* I. Prop. A) Cic. N. D. 2, 27: — januam aperire, Ov.: — januam ocludere, Plaut.: — januam pultare, id. [B) Meton.: An entrance, approach, access: j. Ditis, Virg.: — j. regis inferni, id.: — j. maris gemini, the Thracian Bosphorus, Ov.] II. Fig.: Access, approach: qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam, Cic. Pl. 3: — facillime ad ea, quæ cupitis, perventuros ab hoc aditu januaque patefacta: — frons est animi j., Q. Cic.: — januam famæ patefacere, Plin. E.

[JANUAL, ālis. n. *See JANUALIS.*]

JANUALIS, e. (Janus) *Of or belonging to Janus.* I. Adj.: j. porta, Varr. II. Subst.: janual, ālis. n. (sc. libum) *A cake offered to Janus, Fest.; conf. Ov. Fast. 1, 127.*

JANUARIUS, a, um. (Janus) *Of or belonging to Janus: J. mensis, January, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: — Absol.: Januarius, ii. m., Cæs. B. C. 1, 5: — [Hence, Ital. Gennaio, Fr. Janvier.]*

JANUS, i. m. I. *An ancient Italic deity, represented with two faces (O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinxit, Pers. 1, 58); he was, according to fable, king of Latium, and founder of the citadel Janiculum: the month of January (Jani mensis, Ov.), and the beginnings of things in general, were sacred to him; wherefore at solemn sacrifices they offered to him first: he had the name of pater (Virg. Æ. 8, 357), and that of matutinus pater, (Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 20). His temple had two doors, which were shut in time of peace, but open in time of war. II. Meton. A) A covered passage, arched portico. 1) A passage of the porta Carmentalis: infelici via dextro Jano portæ Carmentalis, Liv. 2, 49. 2) An arched walk or passage leading from one street into another, Suet. Dom. 13: — Espe-*



cially, three of the arched passages which led from the Forum into the adjoining streets were designated by the names of Janus summus, medius, imus: under the J. medius the merchants, money-changers, etc., had their stand, Hor. E. 1, 7, 54; Cic. Off. 2, 25, extr. [B] Poet. a year: totidem venturos Janos, Aus.]

[JANUSPATER, tris. m. Old Latin for Janus pater, Gell.]

[JASMINUM, i. n. (Arab. jâsmen) Jessamine, NL.]

JAVOLENUS. See JABOLENUS.

JAXĀMĀTĒ, ārum. m. A people on the Maotic Lake, V. FL.

JAXARTES, is. m. A river of Sogdiana; now Syr-Daria, Mel. 3, 5, 6.

[JĒCĪNŌRŌSUS, a, um. (jecur) Diseased in the liver, M. Emp.]

[JĒCŌRĪTICUS, a, um. (jecur) I. q. jecinorosus, M. Emp.]

[JĒCŌRŌSUS, a, um. (jecur) Diseased in the liver, Sid.]

JĒCUR, JĒCŌRIS (jēcīnōris, or jēcīnōris). n. (ἥπαρ) The liver, Cic. N. D. 1, 35; Cels. 2, 8: — [As the seat of the passions and affections, Hor.]

JĒCUSCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (jecur) A little liver: musculorum jecuscula, Cic. Div. 2, 14.

[JĒCŪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (jejunus) A fasting, Tert.]

[JĒCŪNĀTOR, ōris. m. One who fasts, Eccl.]

JĒJŪNE. adv. Meagrely, dryly, jejutely: j. disputare, Cic. de Or. 1, 11: — j. agere: — Comp.: jejuniis dicere, Cic. Fin. 3, 5.

[JĒJŪNĪŌSUS, a, um. (jejunium) That has not broken his fast, hungry. — Comp.: jējūnōsior, Plaut.]

JĒJŪNĪTAS, ātis. f. (jejunus) Hungeriness, emptiness of the stomach. [I. A) Prop.: Plaut.] \*\*B) Meton.: Dryness: i. tegularum, Vitr. II. Fig.: Jejuneity, poorness, barrenness (of style); also, weakness of delivery or expression: inopia et i., Cic. Brut. 55: — j. et famem se malle quam ubertatem et copiam: — j. et siccitas et inopia: — j. bonarum artium.

\*\*JĒJŪNĪUM, ii. n. (jejunus) Abstinence from food, fasting, a fast. I. Prop.: j. instituire Cereri, Liv. 36, 37: — jejunio vexare ægrum, Cels.: — jejunia solvere, to break, Ov.: — jejunia ponere, to leave off, Ov. II. Meton. A) Hunger: jejunia satiare, Ov.: — j. sedare, id.: Poet.: — j. undæ, thirst, Luc. B) Leanness, of an animal, Virg. C) Infertility, barrenness of land, Col. 3, 12.

[JĒJŪNO, are. I. To fast, Eccl. II. J. alicui rei, to abstain from, Eccl.] — [Hence, Ital. giunare, digiunare; Prov. jeonar: dejunar; Fr. déjeuner.]

JĒJŪNUS, a, um. Fasting, that has not eaten or drunk. I. Prop. A) Ita jejunus, ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: — j. saliva, fasting spittle, Plin.: — j. venenum, of a scorpion, id. B) Meton. 1) Hungry: j. plebecula, Cic. Att. 1, 16: — j. aviditas, Plin.: — j. deus, Hor. [2] Thirsty: vitem jejunæ saepe negavit aquam, Prop.: — j. cupido, thirst, Lucr.] \*\*3) Empty, void: corpora succo jejunna, Lucr.: — j. intestinum, the jejunum, or empty gut, Cels. 4) Poor, dry, unfruitful, barren: j. ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37. — Comp.: i. pars agri, Col.: — quid jejunus (hoc saxo), Sen.: — [j. sanies, scanty, scarce, trifling, Virg.] II. Fig. \*A) Suffering want, in want: aures jejunæ hujus orationis, Cic. de Or. 30, 106: — jejunis oculis consurgere, without having seen any thing, Varr.: — avidi j.que imperii, Just. B) Meton. 1) Gen.: Needy, empty, poor, without strength, miserable, etc.: ut quosdam nimis j. animo et angusto monerem, Cic. Phil. 14, 6: — illud pusilli animi atque ipsa malevolentia jejuni atque inanis: — frigida et j. calumnia: — solivaga cognitio et j.: — humile et j. alqd: — j. hoc nescio quid et contemnendum. 2) Esp.: Of a discourse or a speaker: Poor, faint, without nerve or energy, dry, weak: j. concertatio verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 16: — j. orationes: — j. res, poor materials: — jejunna cognitio: — jejunna calumnia: — si quis Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse c. pleniorē putet.

JĒNTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (jento) A breakfast, taken immediately after rising, by children, persons of a weak constitution, etc. (prandium, taken towards noon), Suet. Vit. 13.

[JĒNTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (jento) A breakfasting, LL.]

\*\*JĒNTŌ. 1. To breakfast, Suet. Vit. 7.

JĒSUS (dissyll. and trisyll.), u. m. (Ἰησοῦς) I. Jesus, the name of our blessed Saviour, Eccl. II. Joshua, Prud.

[JŌCĀBUNDUS, a, um. (jocor) Jocular, V. Max.]

JŌCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (jocor) A joking, joke: nihil præter jocationem, Cic. Att. 2, 8. — Plur.: nunc venio ad jocationes tuas.

[JŌco, are. for jocor. To joke, Plaut.]

JŌCOR, ātus. 1. v. n. and a. (jocus) To jest, joke.

I. Neut.: j. cum alqo de aliqua re, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: — j. cum alqo per litteras: — j. in valetudinem oculorum Phaneæ, Liv.: — j. in morbum, Hor.: — duplex jocandi genus, Cic. Off. 1, 29: — voluit fortuna joculari, Juv. II. Act.: To say any thing in a jocular manner, or as a joke: hæc jocatus sum, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: — j. permuta, Hor.

JŌCŌSE. adv. Jestingly, jocularly, humourously, facetiously: j. eludere alqm, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. — Comp., jocosius dicere alqd, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.

JŌCŌSUS, a, um. (jocus) Jocos, facetious, humorous, jocular, amusing, funny, droll: j. res, Cic. Off. 1, 37: — j. dicta, jocular language, Liv.: — j. Mæcenæ, Hor. — [Poet.: j. imago, jesting echo, Hor.: — j. Nilus, full of jests, with reference to the hilarity of the Egyptians, Ov.]

[JŌCŪLĀTER. adv. (joculor) Jestingly, jokingly, Sid.]

JŌCŪLĀRIS, e. (joculus) That is done in jest or in a joke, facetious, jocular, laughable, droll: j. licentia, Cic. Fat. 8: — jocularē illud quidem: — j. convicium, Sen. — Subst.: JŌcŪlāria, ium. n. Jests, jokes: inconditis versibus jocularia fundere, Liv.: — i. ridens percurrere, Hor.

\*\*JŌCŪLĀRĪTER. adv. In a merry, facetious, jocos, or ludicrous manner: j. canere carmina, Suet. Cæs. 49: — j. objicere alicui alqd, Plin.

[JŌCŪLĀRĪUS, a, um. Ludicrous, droll, Ter.]

[JŌCŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (joculor) A jesting, joking, LL.]

\*JŌCŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. A jester, joker, witty fellow, wit: huic joculatorem senem illum interesse nolui, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3. [Hence, Ital. giocolare, quillare; Prov. joglar: Old Fr. jonglères, Fr. jongleur; Engl. juggler; Germ. Gaufler.]

[JŌCŪLĀTŌRĪUS, a, um. (joculator) Facetious, droll, jocular: Subst.: JŌcŪlātōria, ōrum. n. Jokes, fun, Diom.]

\*\*JŌCŪLŌR. 1. (joculus) To joke, to say in joke. joculariter incondita quædam, Liv. 7, 10.

\*\*JŌCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (jocus) [I. A slight jest or joke, a poor joke, hardly a joke at all: oblectare alqm per joculum et ludum, Plaut.: — joculo dicere alqd, in a joke, id.] II. Concr. Joculi, ōrum. m. Toys, play-things, Vitr. 4, 1.

JŌCUNDUS, a, um. See JUCUNDUS.

JŌCUS, i. m. (in the plur. joci. m. and joca. n.) A jest, joke. I. Prop.: joca tua, Cic. Att. 14, 15: — joca multa: — historiae turpes jocos inserere: — hospes multi joci, fond of jokes: — joci causa, for a joke: — per jocum, by way of a joke: — per ludum et jocum: — extra jocum, or remoto joco, without joke or joking: — thus, omisissis jociis, without joke, i. e. seriously speaking, Plin. E.: — jocum movere, to crack a joke, Sall.: — jocum movere alicui, to divert, Hor.: — jocos dare alicui, to give rise to a joke, Hor.: — jocum esse alicui, Prop.: — in jocos effundi, Suet. II. Meton. [A] A game, pastime, sport, Ov. \*\*B) Amorous pastime: propter lasciviorē cum marito jocum, Plin. 8, 40. \*\*C) Play, mere sport, a trifle: ludus et jocus fuisse Hispania tuæ videbuntur, a mere joke, a trifle, nothing at all, next to nothing, Liv. 28, 42. [Hence, Ital. giuoco, Prov. jocs; Fr. jeu; Germ. Sur.]

[JOHIA! *interj.* Oh! Plaut.]

JOPPE or JÖPE, *æ. f.* (Ἰόπη) *A town and harbour of Judæa, now Jaffa, Plin. 5, 13, 14.*

JOPPĪCUS, *a. um.* *Of Joppa, Plin. 5, 14, 15.*

JORDĀNES and JORDĀNIS, *is. m.* *Jordan, the principal river of Palestine, Tac. H. 5, 6, 4.*

[JÖVĪĀLIS, *e.* (Jupiter) *Of or belonging to Jupiter: J. stella, the planet Jupiter, Macr.]*

[JÖVĪANUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Diocletian (see Jovius).* — *Subst.*: Joviani, *orum. m.* *Soldiers belonging to the legion named after Diocletian, Amm.]*

[JÖVIS, *is. m.* *old Latin for Jupiter, Varr.]*

[JÖVIS-JÖRANDUM, *i. n.* *An oath taken by Jupiter, Enn.]*

[1. JÖVĪUS, *a. um.* (Jupiter) *Of or belonging to Jupiter, Arn.]*

[2. JÖVĪUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Diocletian (who was called also Jovius): J. cohors, named after Diocletian, Claud.]*

1. JÜBA, *æ. f.* *The mane (e. g. of a horse).* I. *Prop.* A) Cic. Div. 1, 33. B) *Meton.* [1] *The crest of a bird, also a tuft of feathers, or any thing of a similar description which projects on the head, as of a serpent, fish, etc.; also the crest of a helmet, Virg. Æ. 2, 412, and elsewhere.* \*\*2) *The hair of the head, of men and animals, Sen. V. B. 12; V. Fl. \*\*3) The tail of a comet, Plin. 2, 25. 4) Also of the boughs and foliage of trees, Plin. 6, 22. \*\*II. Fig.: Of style: hanc (historiam) ossa, musculi, nervi; illam (orationem) tori quidam et quasi jubæ decent, Plin. E. 5, 8.*

2. JÜBA, *æ. m.* *The name of two Numidian kings.* I. *Son of Hiempal, king of Numidia, a partisan of Pompey, who destroyed himself after Cæsar's victory at Thapsacus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 25; Hor. O. 1, 22, 15. II. Son of the former, taken to Rome by Cæsar; he was the author of several literary works; he married the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, and was restored to his kingdom by Augustus, Tac. A. 4, 5; Plin.; Suet.*

[JÜBĀB, *æ. m.* (Enn.) (sc. lumen, from 1. juba I. B) \*\*3) I. *The radiant light of the heavenly bodies, any radiance, brilliancy: j. extulit Lucifer, Ov.: — j. hoc radiis insigne, id.: — i. cristarum galeæ, Stat. II. Meton. A) Any luminous body, a luminary: exorto jubare, Virg. B) Gen.: A beam, ray, splendour: purpureum j. fundens Cæsar ab ore, Mart.]*

JÜBĀTUS, *a. um.* (juba) I. *Having a mane or a crest: j. anguis, Liv. 41, 21: — j. leo, Plin.: — j. cervix, Liv. [II. Meton.: j. stella, a comet, Varr.]*

JÜBĒO, jussi, jussum. 2. [perf. justī, Ter.: fut. exact. jussio, Virg.: jussitur for jubetur, Cat.] *To say that any one shall do any thing, or that any thing may or shall be done; To order, decree, command.* I. *Gen.* A) *With acc. and inf.*: Cæsar te sine cura jussit esse, Cic. Att. 12, 6: — sperare nos amici jubent: — hunc jubet sine cura esse: — valde jubeo gaudere te: — Dionysium jube salvere, salute him for me, commend me to him: — Also ellipt.: jubeo Chremetem, Ter.: — jussi valere illum, I took leave, bade him farewell: — eos exspectare jussit: — *With inf. pass.* (when it has no subject): Martii sitas reliquias apud Anienem dissipari jussit Sulla: — Cæsar jubet pontem rescindi, Cæs.: — filium necari jussit, Sall. \*B) *With dat. and inf.*: interroganti scribæ, quid signis fieri vellet, deos iratos Tarquinis relinqui jussit, Liv. 27, 16: — hæ mihi Dolabellæ litteræ jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 2. C) *Pass.*: quod jussi sunt faciunt, Cæs.: — consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv.: — locus lautique legatis præberi jussa, id.: — opto ut ea jubear (sc. facere) quæ etc., Plin. E.: — tantum jussus sum, Ter. D) *Also with a simple inf.*, if the accusative is easily understood from the context: lex recte facere jubet, *vetat* delinquere, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19: — illud Hesiodum eadem mensurâ reddere jubet, qua acceperis: — caste jubet lex adire deos: — pronunciare jusserunt (sc. præcones), Cæs.: — receptui canere jubet (sc. tabicines), id.: — signum observare jubet (sc. milites), id. E) *With ut*: hic tibi in mentem non venit jubere, ut hæc quoque referret, Cic. Verr.

2, 4, 12: — quibus jusserat, ut resisterent, Tac.: — alter consul cum Boiis jussus bellum gerere, alterum (consulem), ut mitteret Romam, Liv. \*\*F) *Also simply with a conjunct.*: jube maneat, Ter.: — legati Perseum regem vel cum tribus venire jubebant, vel obides daret, Liv.: — jube famulos apparent, Plaut.: — Britannico jussit, exsurgeret, Tac. \*\*G) *With acc. of the object*: j. fratris necem, Tac.: — j. prandia, Spart.: — j. alci tributum, Tac. \*H) *With an acc. of a person or thing*: litteræ quæ te aliquid jubent, Cic. Fam. 13, 26. II. *Esp.* [A] *In Medic.*: To order, prescribe: quod jussi, ei date bibere, et quantum imperavi, date, Ter.] B) *Polit. t. t.* 1) *To order, decree, ratify, approve*: senatus decrevit, populusque jussit, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67: — sciscerent jubentque, ut senatus decerneret, Liv. 2) *With acc. and inf.*: senatus dictatorem dici jussit, Liv.: — vellent jubent Philippo regi bellum indici, id. 3) *With acc.*: j. legem, Cic. Balb. 17: — j. rogationem, to assent to, pass., Sall.: — j. societatem, Liv.: — j. fœdus: — j. regem, Liv.: — quod bellum senatus Perseo jussisset, id.: — j. alci provinciam, to give or allot to anybody, Sall. 4) *Absol. with de*: populus jussit de bello, Liv. 38, 45.

JUBERNA. See JUVERNA.

[JÜBĪLEUS ANNUS. (ἑβδομαετος) *The year of jubilee, among the Israelites, Eccl.]*

[JÜBĪLATIO, *ōnis. f.* *A shouting, App.]*

[JÜBĪLO, *are. v. n. and a.* (jubillum) *To shout, huzza.* I. *Neut.*: Varr. II. *Act.*: To cry aloud to any one, to call upon, etc., ap. Varr.]

[JÜBĪLUM, *i. n.* *A shout, shepherd's cry or song, Sil.]*

JÜCUNDE *adv.* *Agreeably, pleasantly, with pleasure: j. vivere, Cic. Cœl. 6: — herba jucunda olet, Plin. — Comp., jucundius bibere, with greater relish, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. — Sup., jucundissime vivere, Cic. Fin. 2, 22.*

JÜCUNDITAS, *âtis. f.* *Agreeableness, pleasantness, enjoyment, delight: j. vitæ, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: — epistola plena jucunditatis: — delectatio et jucunditas audiendi: — ex quo est j. sapienti: — jucunditate perfundi: — dare se jucunditati: — erat in homine j.: — \*Plur.: jucunditatibus tuis, obliging services, or readiness to render service.*

JÜCUNDUS (joc.), *a. um.* (jocus; *al. juvo, conf.* Cic. Fin. 2, 4) *Agreeable, pleasant, delightful, pleasing: j. amor, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: — comes j. alci: — jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra voluntas: — patriæ solum dulce et j.: — j. agri: — j. odor: — militibus fuit pergratum et jucundum, Cæs.: — nihil visum illo pane jucundius: — officia jucundiora: — conspectus jucundissimus.*

JÜDĒA, *æ. f.* (Ἰουδαία) I. *Gen.*: *Palestine, Plin. 12, 25, 54. II. Esp.*: *The land occupied by the tribes of Benjamin and Judah, Plin. 5, 12, 13.*

JÜDĒUS, *a. um.* *Of Judæa, Jewish: J. resina, Plin.: — Subst.: Jüdæi, *orum. m.* The Jews, Cic. Fl. 28. [Hence, Ital. Giudeo, Prov. Juzien, Juzen; Fr. Juif.]*

[JÜDĪCKE *adv.* *Jewishly, superstitiously, Cod. Just.]*

JÜDĪCUS, *a. um.* *Jewish: J. aurum, Cic. Fl. 28: — J. superstitio, Quint.: — J. exercitus, that is in Judæa, Tac.: — J. victoria, over the Jews, id.*

[JÜDĪSMUS, *i. m.* *Judaism, Tert.]*

[JÜDĪZO. 1. *To live after the manner of the Jews, Bibl.]*

[JÜDAS, *æ. m.* (Ἰούδας) *One of the Apostles, Eccl.]*

JÜDEX, *icis. m.* *A judge.* I. *Prop.*: dare judicem, to give or appoint a judge (on the part of the prætor), Cic. Verr. 2, 12: — petere judices, Plin. E.: — judicem ferre alci, to propose a judge to any one: — optionem judicis adversario permittere: — dicere judicem, to name a judge (on the part of the defendant), Liv.: — j. quæstionis, a judge that presided over a trial in place of the prætor: — alqm judicem sumere or habere: — judices sortiri per prætorem urbanum: — apud judicem causam agere: — judicem esse de alqa re: — judicem esse inter alqos: — judicem sedere: — judices nullos habere, to have no judges at all, i. e. bad judges:

—*Inus ad judices, a game at judges, i. e. played by children, when they made one among them a judge, Spartian.* — [*Also of females: lis ad forum delata est judice vespa, Phædr.*]

II. *Meton. A judge in any matter, i. e. one who gives a decisive opinion on any subject, an umpire: æquissimus eorum studiorum æstimator et j., Cic. Fin. 3, 2: — j. multarum rerum: — ut æquum te judicem dolori meo præbeas: — judice me non sordidus auctor, Hor.: — grammatici certant, et adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. [Hence, Ital. giudice, Fr. juge.]*

[*JUDICABILIS, e. (judico) That may be judged of, M. Cap.*]

*JUDICATIO, ñis. f. A judicial inquiry or investigation, a judging. I. Prop.: j. longi subsellii, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: — Hence, in forensic language, the examination of a plea in defence, Cic. Inv. 1, 13. II. Gen.: A judgement, opinion, sentence: hæc opinatio est judicatio, se scire, quod nesciat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: — j. arbitralis, arbitration, Macr.*

[*JUDICATO. adv. (judicatus) Deliberately, considerately, Gell.*]

[*JUDICATORIVS, a, um. Judicial, August.*]

\**JUDICATRIX, icis. f. (judico) She that judges or decides, Quint. 2, 15, 21.*

*JUDICATUM, i. n. (judico) A matter adjudged or decided, A. Her. 2, 13; Quint.*

\**JUDICATUS, ūs. m. The office of a judge, Cic. Phil. 1, 8.*

*JUDICIALIS, e. (judicium) Of or belonging to judgement, judicial: j. molestia, Cic. Att. 103, 6: — j. jus: — j. causa: — j. genus dicendi: — j. consuetudo: — j. ille annus, i. e. in which Pompey altered the form of trials: — j. laudatio, testimony given in court in favour of a defendant, Suet.*

[*JUDICIALITER. adv. Judicially, Sid.*]

*JUDICIARIUS, a, um. (judicium) Judiciary, judicial: j. lex, relating to courts of justice, Cic. Pis. 39: — j. controversia: — j. leges, Suet.: — j. dies, Capit.*

[*JUDICIOLUM, i. n. dem. (judicium) A poor or weak judgement: non est judicium mei, Amm.*]

*JUDICIUM, ii. n. (judex) Judgement, i. e. a legal trial, a judicial inquiry. I. A) Prop.: j. dare, to grant, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27: — j. reddere: — j. inter sicarios committitur: — crimen versatur in judicio: — in j. vocare, to bring into court, accuse, bring an action against: — causam in j. deducere: — alqm in j. adducere: — alqm judicio arcesere: — revocare in j.: — j. accipere, to submit to the decision of a court: — j. committere: — j. exercere, to institute: — j. de fide mala: — j. injuriarum, concerning personal injuries: — j. consulis designati, in the matter of: — j. nullum habuit, has never been tried: — ad j. cogere, Cæs. B) Meton. 1) A process, suit at law: in familiarissimi tui judicio, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 3: — judicia contraria, reciprocal, i. e. between a ward and his guardian: — j. fortunarum habere: — j. vincere, to gain a cause. \*\*2) The office of a judge, jurisdiction, Sall. \*\*3) The place where a court is held, a court of justice: in judicium venire, Nep. \*4) The judges, a body of judges: j. sortiri, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18: — j. implorare, Sall. 5) A sentence or decision of a judge or a court of justice, a judicial sentence or decision: multis optimis viris injustis judiciis tales casus invidisse, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 5: — magis me hoc judicio lætatum: — j. facere de alqa re, to give an opinion, as a judge: — j. senatus, Cæs.: — j. populi, Liv.: — decemviri domi judicium conflabant, forged judgements, id. II. Fig. A) Any judgement, decision, opinion, view taken of a case, etc.: meum semper judicium fuit omnia nostros invenisse per se sapientius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: — meo judicio, according to my judgement: — ex vestro judicio: — ex Chrysogoni judicio. B) 1) Gen.: The power of judging, discernment, judgement: quicquid judicii habuerim, Cic. Fam. 6, 18: — habere intelligens j.: — est mei judicii, I can or am able to judge of it: — neque sui esse judicii, discernere, Cæs. 2) Esp.: Consideration, discretion: judicio alqd facere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: — Ambiorix*

copias suas judicione non conduxerit, an tempore exclusus, dubium est, Cæs.

*JUDICO. I. [judicasset for judicaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3.] (jus dico) I. To investigate a cause judicially; to judge, to be judge: hi homines non judicabunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10: — qui judicant, i. e. judges: — qui judicarat.*

II. A) Gen.: To give sentence, pass judgement, decide, determine (of a judge): j. falsum, to pass an unjust sentence, Cic. FL 21: — j. alqd contra alqm, to pronounce sentence against any person in a matter, to condemn: — j. rem, to decide a matter: — in rebus judicandis: — With acc. and inf.: j. deberi dotem: — j. alqm, to condemn: ut judicetur, qui... incenderit, Cic. N. D. 3, 30: — j. alci perduellionem, Liv.: — j. alqm capitis vel pecuniæ, to pass sentence of life or death, or to fine, id.: — Absol.: turpe sibi existiment, non j., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9: — Part. pass.: Judicatus. 1) Of persons; Sentenced, condemned: judicatum duci, Cic. de Or. 2, 63: — j. pecuniæ, on account of debts, Liv. 2) Of law-suits, etc.; Decided: j. causa, Cic. R. Post. 4: — j. res. B) Meton. 1) To give a verdict, decide, fix, settle, pronounce a decision: disserere malui quam j., Cic. N. D. 3, 40: — j. sibi ipsi, arbitrarily, Cæs.: — cui liceat j.: — ita diis immortalibus judicantibus, ut, Just.: — Impers.: judicatum est, it is decided, determined, certain: — victoria belli judicavit. 2) a) To judge, think: recte j., Cic. R. Am. 48: — j. de alqo: — j. de alqa re: — With acc. and inf.: Cæs.; Sall. b) To judge of, judge, esteem, value, appraise: j. alqd sensu oculorum, ratione, Cic. Div. 2, 43: — j. alqd non numero sed pondere: — j. alqd a vero sensu, Brut. in Cic. E.: — j. alqd ex æquo, according to equity: — j. alqm ex aliorum ingenii, after, Ter. 3) a) To judge, deem, believe, suppose, be of opinion: quod antea judicaram, Cic. Fam. 3, 4: — With acc. and inf.: sic statuo et judico, neminem habuisse: — j. alqd pulcherrimum, Cæs. b) To declare, proclaim, pronounce publicly: j. alqm hostem, Nep. Con. 4: — j. alqm sapientissimum: — j. alqm exsulem, Nep.: — judicari hostem ab alqo, Just.: — j. alqd dignum pœnâ, Phædr.: — ipse judicavit, quam etc. [Hence, Ital. giungere, Prov. jutgar; Fr. juger.]

[*JUGABILIS, e. That may be joined together, Macr.*]

\**JUGALIS (jog-), e. (jugum) I. A) Yoked together: equi j., horses yoked together, Curt. 9, 10, 22: — [Subst.: Gemini j. Two horses yoked together, Virg.] B) Matrimonial, nuptial: j. vinculum, Virg. Æ. 4, 16: — j. lectus, id.: — j. dona, Ov.: — j. tæda, Catull.: — ignes j., Paris, who kindled a war in Asia by carrying off Helen, Virg. [II. Fastened to the loom: j. tela, Cat. R. R. 10.] III. J. os, a bone of the head above the ear, near the temple, Cels. 8, 1.*

[*JUGAMENTO, JUGAMENTUM. See JUGUM.*]

\**JUGARIUS, ii. m. (sc. servus) (jugum) One who tends or feeds oxen, Col. 1, 6, 6.*

[*JUGATINUS, i. m. (jugo) The god of matrimony, Aug.*]

*JUGATIO, ñis. f. I. A binding (e. g. of vines) to rails, Cic. de Sen. 15; Varr. [II. A kind of land-measure, perhaps jugerum, Dig.]*

[*JUGATOR, ñis. m. One who yokes: j. boum, Arn.*]

[*JUGX. adv. (2. jugis) Continually, Prud.*]

[*JUGERALIS, e. (jugerum) Of an acre, Pall.*]

\**JUGERATIM. adv. (jugerum) Acre by acre, Col. 3, 3, 3.*

[*JUGERATIO, ñis. f. (jugerum) I. A dividing of land into acres, Front. II. A kind of land-measure, perhaps i. q. jugerum, Cod. Th.*]

*JUGERUM, i. also is. n. (jūgis) I. A measure of land, containing 28,000 square feet, or 240 feet in length and 120 in breadth, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47; Varr.; Plin.; Col. \*\*II. A translation of the Greek πλεθρον, i. e. a measure of length 100 Greek feet or 104 Roman, Plin. 36, 12, 17.*

[*JUGIFLUVIUS, a, um. (jugis-fluo) Always flowing, P. Nol.*]

\*I. *JUGIS, e. (jungo) Joined together: j. auspicium, i. e. cum junctum jumentum stercus facit, which was regarded*

as an unfavourable omen, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77: —j. angurium, Serv. Virg. *Æ*. 3, 537.

2. JŪGIS, *e. Living; hence, perpetual, lasting, perennial*: j. puteus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: —j. aqua, Sall.: —j. pluvia, App.: —j. thesaurus, Plaut.: —j. concordia, Gell. [JŪGĪRAS, *ātis. f. Perpetuity, long duration, continuance*: j. lacrimarum, M. Emp.: —j. temporis, Cod Just.]

[JŪGĪTER, *adv. I. Perpetually, continually, App. II. Immediately, instantly, Aus.*]

JŪGLANS, *dis. f. (i. q. Jovis glans, Gr. Διδς βάλανος)* I. A walnut, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: —nux J., Plin. II. A walnut-tree, id. 16, 18, 30.

\*JŪGO. 1. (jugum) \*\*I. Prop.: Of vines; To tie to rails or cross laths: j. vites, Col. 4, 26; Varr.: —Meton.: j. palos peticis, Col. II. Fig. A) To join together, to connect: virtutes inter se jugatæ sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: —verba jugata, derived from each other (as justus, juste), Quint. [B] Poet.: To marry: j. alqm or alqm alcuī, Catull.: —primisque jugarat ominibus, Virg. *Æ*. 1, 349.]

[JŪGŌSUS, *a, um. (jugum) Mountainous*: j. silvæ, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 9.]

[JŪGŪLÆ, *ārum. f. (jungo) I. Prop.: The three stars that form the belt of Orion; hence, the whole constellation Orion*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 119: —for which afterwards the sing. jŪgŭla, *æ. f. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 50. II. Two stars in the constellation Cancer, otherwise called aselli, Man. 5, 175.*]

[JŪGŪLĀRIS, *e. (jugulum) Of the throat or neck*: vasa j., NL.]

\*\*JŪGŪLĀTĪŌ, *ōnis. f. A cutting of one's throat, murdering, slaying*: j. oppidanorum, Auct. B. Hisp. 18.

JŪGŪLO. 1. (jugulum) I. Prop. A) To cut anybody's throat, to murder, slay, kill: j. suem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: —j. hominem: —in flammam jugulant pecudes, slaughter and throw into the fire, Virg.: —fœtum j. capellæ, Juv. 15, 12. \*\*B) Meton.: quartana (febris) neminem jugulat, kills nobody, Cels. 3, 15. II. Fig. A) To confute, convict, silence; to destroy, ruin: j. alqm factis decre-tisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26: —jugulari sua confessione: —his literis te jugulatum esse: —j. hominem (dictis), Ter.: —j. reum, Plin. E. [B] Poet. meton. 1) To spoil: j. Faler-num, Mart. 1, 19, 5. 2) To banish: j. curas, Mart. 8, 51, 26.]

JŪGŪLUM, *i. n. and sometimes JŪGŪLUS, i. m. (jungo)*

\*\*I. The collar-bone, Cels. 8, 1: —plur., juguli, Plin. 11, 43, 78. II. Usually, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; the throat, or anterior part of the neck: j. concava, Cic. Fat. 5: —j. dare, to hold forth, present (in order to be killed): —j. porrigere, the same, Hor.: —jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110: —thus also, præbendus est jugulus, Quint.: —jugulum resolvere, to cut, Ov.: —jugulum petere, to aim at, sc. in order to kill; fig. to attack the chief points, (as it were) to put a knife to the throat, Quint.: —thus also, j. causæ, the main point, chief argument, Plin. E.

JŪGUM, *i. n. (ζύγον) I. A) A yoke for oxen; also, a yoke or collar for horses, etc.: nos juga imponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: —juga tauris solvere, Virg.: —juga demere, Hor.: —juga ferre, Ov.: —demere juga equis, id.: —frena ferre jugo, of horses, Virg.: —j. asinarum, Cat.: —of mules, Phædr.: —leones jugo subdere, Plin. B) Meton. 1) a) A yoke (of oxen): j. boum, Plin. 18, 3, 3: —absol. mula juga, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51: —and hence, [B] The quantity of land that can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day, an acre, Varr. R. R. 1, 10. b) a) Two horses yoked together, a team of horses, Virg. *Æ*. 5, 146: —and hence, B) A chariot itself, id. ib. 10, 594.] 2) Meton.: A pair, couple: j. aquilarum, Plin. 10, 4, 5: —j. impiorum nefarium (Antonius and Dolabella). 3) Fig. \*\*a) Gen.: pari jugo niti, to work with equal efforts, Plin. E. 3, 9, 9: —ferre jugum dolosi pariter, to remain attached to a friend with like affection in misfortune, Hor.: —par. j. caritatis, equal ties of tenderness, V. Max.: —colla jugo subtrahere, Ov.: —tu bene conve-*

niens non sinis ire jugum, dost not let us live in harmony, Prop. [b] The yoke of marriage: jugum ferre, Hor. O. 2, 5, 1; Plaut.] c) The yoke of a slave: j. servile, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: —j. exuere, Liv.: —j. accipere, Just. II. Any transverse piece of wood which joins or connects two things. \*\*A)

A cross-lath or cross-beam, i. e. a lath or beam fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular poles or laths, on which vines were fastened, a frame: vineam ad jugum perducere, Plin. 17, 22: —palmes in jugum insilit, id.: —sub jugum mittere, to fasten or tie to, Col. B) Meton.: The yoke under which vanquished enemies were made to pass as a mark of disgrace (see Liv. 3, 28): sub jugum mittere, Cic. Off. 3, 30; Liv.: —sub jugum mittere, the same, id.: —\*\*Fig.: calamitates terroresque mortalium sub jugum mittere, to overcome, get the better of, Sen. de Prov. 4. 2) The beam of a balance or pair of scales; hence, meton. a) The constellation Libra: in jugo cum esset luna, Cic. Div. 2, 47. \*\*b) The bar or beam of a chariot: circa temonem ab jugo, Liv. 36, 41. [3] The beam of a weaver's loom, Ov. M. 6, 55.] [4] Juga (like ζυγὰ), rower's benches, Virg. *Æ*. 6, 411.] 5) The summit, highest point, or ridge of a mountain, a chain of mountains: in jugo consistere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 40: —summum jugum nacti, id.: —omnibus ejus jugi collibus occupatis, id.: —j. Alpium, id.: —\*\*Fig.: j. sapientum, Cic. de Or. 3, 18. [Hence, Ital. giogo, jugo; Prov. jog: Fr. joug; Germ. Soch.]

\*\*JŪGŪMENTO or JŪGĀMENTO, *are. To fasten by a yoke, to join together*: i. parietes, Vitr. 2, 1, 3.

[JŪGŪMENTUM or JŪGĀMENTUM, *i. n. (jugo) A cross-beam (with which one joins things together)*, Cat. R. R. 14, 1.]

JŪGURTHA, *æ. m. A king of Numidia, against whom the Romans carried on a long war; he was at last subdued by C. Marius, Sall. Jug. 5; Flor. 3, 1.*

JŪGURTHĪNUS, *a, um. Of or belonging to Jugurtha*: J. conjuratio, patricians corrupted by Jugurtha to embrace his cause, to the detriment of their own country, Cic. N. D. 3, 30: —J. bellum, Hor.: —Sallustii historia J., Gell.: —conditor Jugurthinæ historiæ, i. e. Sallust, Quint.

[JŪGUS, *a, um. (jugo) Belonging together, matching*: j. vasa, Cat. R. R. 145.]

[JULĀPIUM, *ii. n. A term derived from the Persian or Arabic, signifying "mild beverage," and employed in pharmacy to denote soothing, acidulated, or mucilaginous potions, NL.*]

\*\*JŪLIĀNUS, *a, um. Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar*: J. vectigalia, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 15: —J. equites, Auct. B. Afr.: —J. partes, the party of Cæsar, Vell.: —Juliāni, ōrum. m. (sc. milites or homines) The adherents of Cæsar, Suet.

JŪLIŪS, *a, um. I. The name of a Roman gens, among whom were C. Julius Cæsar, and his adopted son, Octavius, who bore the same name, C. Julius Cæsar (Octavius); see CÆSAR. Among the females was Julia, daughter of Augustus, who was successively the wife of Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. II. Adj.: Julian: J. lex, established by a Julius, esp. by the dictator Julius Cæsar, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: —J. sidus, Julius Cæsar, after his apotheosis, Hor.: —mensis J., or simply Julius, the month of July, so called in honour of Julius Cæsar (formerly called Quintilis), Mart.: —portus J., between Puteoli and the promontory Misenum, Suet.*

[JŪMENTĀRIŪS, *a, um. (jumentum) Of or belonging to draught cattle*: mola j., worked by draught cattle, Javolen. Dig.: —j. contubernium, App.]

JŪMENTUM, *i. n. (for jumentum, from jungo) I. A) A beast used for drawing or carrying; draught cattle, a beast of burden (esp. a horse, a mule, or an ass): undique conquistis jumentis, frumentum in castra deportant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60: —jumentis junctis vehi, to ride, Nep.: —j. oneraria, beasts of burden, Liv.: —jumento nihil opus est, i. e. equo, Cic.: —j. sarcinaria, beasts of burden, Cæs.: —non j. solum, sed etiam elephanti, Liv.: —j. bovesque, Col. [B] Esp.: The animal, as opposed to the rider (rector),*

Amm.:—jumento statim desiluit, id.] [II. *Meton.*: A vehicle, carriage, Gell. 20, 1, 28.]

[JUNCĒTUM, i. n. (juncus) A bed of rushes, Varr. R. 1, 8, 3.]

**\*\*JUNCĒUS, a, um. (juncus)** I. Consisting or made of rushes: j. cratis, Plin. 21, 14, 49:—j. fusus, id. II. Like a rush: caulis, id. 25, 8, 47:—j. virgo, as slender as a reed, Ter.

**\*\*JUNCĪNUS, a, um. (juncus)** Consisting or made of rushes: j. oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

**\*\*JUNCŌSUS, a, um. (juncus)** Full of rushes: j. ager, Plin. 18, 6:—j. litora, Ov.

**\*\*JUNCTIM, adv. (junctus)** Unitedly. [L. Together, Gell. 12, 8, 2.] II. Following closely after one another: j. gerere consulatus, Suet. Claud. 14.

**\*JUNCTĪO, ōnis. f. (jungo)** Union, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

**\*\*JUNCTŪRA, æ. f. (jungo)** I. A) A joining, uniting, Quint. 9, 4, 32:—j. verborum, Hor.:—j. membrorum, Quint.:—laterum junctura, the two ends of a girdle which meet, Virg.:—[Fig.: j. generis, relationship, consanguinity, Ov. Her. 4, 135.] B) *Esp.*: A yoking together: j. boum, Col. II. *Concr.* A) A place where two things are joined together, Plin. 13, 15, 29. [B) A yoke, a team, Paul. Sent.]

1. JUNCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of jungo. II. Adj.; Connected, united, joined. A) Prop.: junctor cum exitu, Cic. Fat. 16:—junctor ponto, nearer, Ov.: Sup., ap. Ov.; Tac. B) *Meton.*: of a style; Well-connected, rhythmic: oratio j., Cic. de Or. 3, 43.

[2. JUNCTUS, ūs. m. I. q. junctio, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, § 47.]

JUNCUS, i. m. (from *oxyōvos*) I. A rush, Juncus effusus, Fam. Juncaceæ, Plin. 21, 18, 69; Virg.; Ov.; Col. II. Any small twig like a rush, Plin. 26, 8, 46.

JUNGO, nxi, nctum. 3. (ζύνω, σύνω, i. e. ζεύνωμι, as jugum from ζυγόν) I. Prop.: To bind, join, unite, tie together. A) Gen.: j. res inter se, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2:—j. dextram dextræ, Virg.:—j. libellum epistolæ, to join, add, Plin. E.:—j. equum equo, to bring near, bring into contact, Cæs.:—j. naves, to fasten together or one to the other, id.:—j. carros, to yoke together, id.:—j. membra, to join again. Ov.:—crescendo jungi, to grow together, id.:—jungī humero, to be joined, id.:—jungī lateri alcjs, to attach one's self to, join, id.:—est pes cum pede junctus, one close to the other, id.:—j. oscula, to kiss each other, Petr.:—juncta facere, to bind:—fluvium ponte j., to throw a bridge over a river, Liv.:—j. pontem, the same, Tac.:—j. fossas saltu, to leap over, Stat.:—j. verba, to connect, join, compound, Quint.:—verba juncta, connected together (composita), i. e. phrases; but verba j. tria, to speak, Mart.:—j. gradus, to walk together, Sil.:—j. ostia, to shut, to close, Juv. B) *Esp.* 1) To yoke or put to. a) J. equos ad currum, Plin.:—or j. curru (dat. for curru), Virg.:—jungentur gryphes equis, id.:—Absol.: j. equos, id.:—frequently in the part. pass.: juncti boves, a yoke of oxen, Ov.:—thus also, juncta juga, Cat.:—and juncta juga bina, teams of two, Ov.:—juncti cynci, id.:—junctæ columbæ, id.:—junctis (sc. equis) vehi, to ride in a carriage, Plin. E. b) To put (horses, etc.) to a carriage, etc.: rheda equis juncta, Cic. Att. 6, 1:—junctum vehiculum, Liv. \*\*2) To cure or heal (wounds, etc.): j. vulnera, Scrib. Larg.:—oræ junctæ, Cels. [3] To cohabit, copulate: j. corpus, and absol., Lucr.; Ov. \*\*4) To cause to join: j. fundos, to buy them all together, to possess them all, Petr.:—j. longos fines agrorum, Luc.:—Pass. or Middle (of localities) To join a place, i. e. to border upon it, to be near: Italia Dalmatis juncta, Vell.:—Jano loca juncta, Ov.:—Poet.: juncta aquilonibus Arctos (the north pole), id.:—And hence, meton. \*\*5) To join, connect (in point of time), to cause to follow immediately one after the other: j. diei noctem pervigilem, Just.:—j. somnum morti, Petr.:—j. consularem prætextam prætoris, Vell.:—j. consilio belli bellum, Vell.:—junge puer cyathos,

Stat.:—j. laborem, to pursue without interruption, Plin. E. \*\*6) Milit. t. t.: To join one body of troops to another, to draw together, concentrate: j. sibi exercitum, Vell.:—j. socia arma Rutulis, Liv.:—j. alcjs castris sua, Vell.:—si Hannibali Asdrubal junctus esset, Liv. II. Fig. A) Gen.: indignatio juncta conquestioni, Cic. Inv. 2, 11:—religio juncta cum cognitione:—improbis scelere juncta: defensione juncta laudatio:—cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat:—juncta cum viribus ars, Ov. B) *Esp.* \*\*1) To unite, match, i. e. to marry: j. alqm secum matrimonio, Liv. 30, 14:—j. in matrimonio, Curt.:—j. alqm alci, Ov.:—jungi cum impari, Ov.:—j. amanti, Ov.:—columbæ in amore junctæ, Prop.:—*Meton.*: juncta vitis ulmo, Ov.:—j. amores, Tibull. 2) a) To join, unite by friendship, relationship, etc.: j. se ad alqm, Cic. R. Am. 47:—Rosianum artissimo vinculo tua in me beneficia junxerunt, Plin. E.:—Frequently in the part. pass.: a sanguine materno junctus, Ov.:—amicitiâ vetustâ puer puero junctus, id.:—ab usu modico tibi junctus, id.:—amici juncti, Hor. b) To make an alliance, contract relationship: j. cum alqo pacem, affinitatem, Liv. 1, 1:—j. amicitiam cum alqo. \*\*3) To connect by alliance: societate quadam naturali sunt juncta inter se, Liv. 5, 4:—fœdere alci jungi, id. 4) To conclude a treaty: i. fœdus, id.:—[Hence, Ital. giundo, Fr. joindre.]

JŪNĪĀNUS, a, um. Named after one Junius: J. causa, Cic. Cluent. 1:—J. cerasa, Plin.

JŪNĪCŪLUS, i. m. An old hard branch of a vine, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

JŪNĪOR. See JUVENIS.

[JŪNĪPĒRĒUS, a, um. (juniperus) Of juniper, Sicul. FL.]

JŪNĪPĒRUS, i. f. J. sabina, Fam. Crucifera, The juniper-tree, Plin. 16, 21, 33.

JŪNĪUS, a, um. I. The name of a Roman gens: e. g. I. Junius Brutus, who abolished royal power at Rome, Liv. 1, 56; and the two Bruti, M. Jun. Brutus and D. Jun. Brutus, who killed Caesar, Suet. Cæs. 81; Vell. 2, 56. II. Adj.: Junian: J. lex, Cic. de Or. 3, 11:—mensis J. the month of June:—and simply Junius, Ov.

[JŪNĪX, icis. f. (juvenis) A young cow, calf, heifer, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 33; Pers.]

JŪNO, ōnis. f. (from Jovino, qu. Ζηνώ) Daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, regarded by the Romans as the queen of the gods, dispenser of riches and royal power, goddess of marriage and of childbirth, guardian deity of women, by whom accordingly they swore (Petr. 25); according to naturalists, sometimes the atmosphere, sometimes the queen of heaven and the stars, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66; Varr.:—J. Regina, Cic. Verr. 5, 72, 184:—Sometimes for Lucina (see LUCINA), or for Proserpine; hence, J. inferna, Proserpine, Virg. Æ. 6, 138:—J. Aversa, Ov. M. 14, 114; or J. infera, Stat. S. 2, 1, 147:—J. profunda, Claud.:—J. Stygia, Stat.:—stella Junonis, the planet Venus, Plin. 2, 8, 6:—urbs Junonis, Argos, Ov. Her. 14, 28. —[Facet, for wife: mea J., Plaut. Cas. 2, 13, 14.]

[JŪNŌNĀLIS, e. (Juno) Junonian: J. tempus, i. e. mensis Junius, Ov. F. 6, 63.]

[JŪNŌNĪ-CŌLA, æ. (Juno-colo) A worshipper of Juno, Ov. F. 6, 49.]

[JŪNŌNĪ-GĒNA, æ. m. (Juno-gigno) Son of Juno, said of Vulcan, Ov. M. 4, 173.]

**\*\*JŪNŌNĪUS, a, um. (Juno)** Of or belonging to Juno, Junonian: J. custos, i. e. Argos, Ov. M. 1, 678:—J. mensis, i. e. Junius, id.:—J. hospitia, i. e. Carthago (where Juno was especially worshipped), Virg.:—thus also, J. Samos, Ov.:—J. ales, i. e. pavo, id.:—J. Hebe, because she was said to be the sister of Juno, id.:—J. stella, the planet Venus, App.:—insula J., one of the Insulæ Fortunatæ, Plin.

JUPPĪTER (better than Jupiter), Jōvis, m. (Jovis-pater) I. Prop.: Jupiter, son of Saturn, brother of Neptune and Pluto, husband of his sister Juno, chief god in the mythology of

the Romans (J. Capitolinus, J. Optimus Maximus), the Zeus of the Greeks, lord of heaven, dew, rain, snow, thunder, and lightning, guardian of the commonwealth, the family, and the house (hence J. herceus, penetralis): his companion and messenger was the eagle, Cic. Un. 11; N. D. 2, 18, 42:—J. altus, on high, Virg.:—J. conservator, custos, Tac.:—Jovis satelles, the eagle, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106:—called also Jovis ales, Ov.:—[J. Stygius, Pluto, Virg.] II. Meton. A) The planet Jupiter, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; Luc. B) The sky, the air (and this, in fact, was the object which the ancients deified, and worshipped as Jupiter); sub Jove, in the open air, Ov. F. 2, 299:—sub Jove frigido, Hor.:—J. malus, id.:—J. metuendus, i. e. pluvius, Virg.:—æthera, quem homines Jovem appellat, Cic. N. D. 1, 15:—[From Jovis dies, Ital. giovedì, Fr. jeudi.]

JŪRA, æ. m. A large chain of mountains, stretching northwards from the Rhone, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2; Plin.

[JŪRĀMENTUM, i. n. (juro) An oath, Amm.:—j. præstare, to take an oath, Cod. Just.]

[JŪRANDUM, i. n. (juro) An oath, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26.]

[JŪRĀTIO, ōnis. f. The act of swearing or taking an oath, an oath, Eccl.]

[JŪRĀTIVUS, a, um. (juro) Of swearing, used in taking oaths: j. adverbia, Prisc.]

[JŪRĀTO. adv. (juratus) With an oath, Paul. Dig.]

[JŪRĀTOR, ōris. m. I. One who swears or takes an oath, Macr. II. Esp. A) A sworn judge, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 58:—a censor, id. Trin. 4, 2, 80. B) A sworn witness, Symm.]

[JŪRĀTORIUS, a, um. (juro) Of or relating to swearing or an oath: j. cautio, Cod. Just.]

JŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of juro and juror. II. Adj.: That has sworn or taken an oath, bound by oath, under oath, Cic. Sull. 11:—j. in leges:—j. in arma, Ov.:—jurato mihi crede, believe me on my oath:—eligi a magistratibus juratis, Tac.:—juratissimus auctor, most credible, that can be depended on, Plin.

JŪRE-CONSULTUS. See JURIS-CONSULTUS.

\*\*JŪRĒ-JŪRO. 1. (jus-juro) To swear, Liv. 41, 15.

[JURENSIS, e. Of Jura, Sid.]

JŪRĒ-PĒRĪTUS. See JURIS-PERITUS.

[JŪRĒUS, a, um. (1. jus) Of broth.—Subst.: JŪrĒa, æ. f. (sc. placentia) a cake, thin as broth, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 17.]

[JURĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (jurgo) Quarrelsome: i. sonus, Amm.]

[JURĀTRIX, icis. f. A quarrelsome woman, vixen, Hier.]

[JURĀTŌRUS, a, um. (jurgium) Quarrelsome: uxor j., Gell. 1, 17, 1:—facundia j., id.]

JURGĪUM, ii. n. (jurgo) I. Gen.: A dispute, altercation, debate, high words [opp. rixa, a quarrel, in which the contending parties proceed to threats, or even blows; convicium, a squabble, in which the parties revile each other]: ex inimicitiiis j., maledicta gignantur, Cic. Læl. 21:—maledicta jurgii petulantis:—litibus et jurgiis se abstinere:—in jurgio alqui respondere:—per jurgia alqd dicere, Ov.:—jurgio alqm corripere, Suet.:—vixit cum uxore sine jurgio, Plin. E.:—jurgia jactare, Virg.:—jurgia nectere cum alquo, to quarrel, Ov.:—causam jurgii inferre, to begin an altercation, Phædr.:—erumpere in jurgia, Just.:—jurgio contendere cum alquo, to quarrel:—magnis certatum inter imperatores jurgiis, Vell.:—jurgio lacessere alqm, Sall. [II. Esp. A law-suit, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45:—fisci jurgia, Amm.]

\*\*JURGO. 1. v. n. and a. (jure ago) [I. A) Neut.: To quarrel: j. cum alquo, Ter. And. 2, 3, 15:—ne jurgares, quod, Hor. B) Esp.: To litigate, sue at law: apud ædiles adversus lenones j. (old reading jurgari), Just.:—j. in proprio foro, Cod. Th.] II. Act.: To chide, censure, blame: jure Transius istis jurgatur verbis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 100:—hæc jurgans, Liv.:—equiti jurganti liberius, Suet.

712

JURGOR, ari. See JURGO.

JŪRĪDĪCĪĀLIS, e. (juridicus) Relating to right or justice: i. constitutio, Cic. Inv. 1, 11:—i. questio.

[JŪRĪ-DĪCĪNA, æ. f. (juridicus) I. q. jurisdiction, Tert.]

\*\*JŪRĪ-DĪCUS, a, um. (jus-dico) I. That administers justice.—Subst.: Juridicus, i. m. A judge, Sen.:—Esp.: An administrator of justice in Egypt (Alexandria), Ulp. Dig. II. Relating to the administration of justice, judicial: j. conventus, a town in which justice was administered, an assize-town, Plin. 3, 1, 3.

JŪRIS-CONSULTUS or JŪRĒ-CONSULTUS, i. m. One versed in the law (that may be consulted on a legal point), a lawyer, counsel, Cic. Mur. 11, 12.

JŪRIS-DICTĪO, ōnis. f. (jus-dico) I. A) The administration of justice in civil matters; civil jurisdiction of the prætor urbanus and the prætor peregrinus, in Rome, who were invested with the power of granting permission to lodge a complaint, to move for a legal exception, and to bestow a right (do); to pronounce judgement (dico); to adjudge, allot, adjudicate (addico): jurisdictionem confeceram, Cic. Fam. 2, 13:—j. urbana et peregrina, Liv.:—thus also, j. urbana et inter peregrinos, i. e. peregrina, id.:—j. utraque, the same, id.:—j. inter cives et peregrinos, the same, id.:—jurisdictionem intermittere:—j. Asiatica, in the province of Asia. B) Meton.: Jurisdiction, might, power: sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem . . urbes subjungeretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36:—quæ ruant urbes, quæ oriantur, i. mea est, that is within my province (i. q. rests with me to decide), Sen. \*\*II. Meton.: An assize-town, Plin. 5, 28, 29.

JŪRIS-PĒRĪTUS or JŪRĒ-PĒRĪTUS, a, um. (jursperitus) Versed or experienced in the law: juris et literarum bene peritus, Cic. Brut. 21:—jure peritior:—Crassus eloquentium juris peritissimus.

[JŪRIS-PRŪDĒNTĪA, æ. f. (jus-prudentia) Jurisprudence, learning in forensic matters, Ulp. Dig.]

JŪRO. 1. v. n. and a. (jus) I. Neut. A) To swear, to take an oath: qui si juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36:—j. ex sui animi sententia:—j. alqui, Plin. Pan.:—j. per Jovem deosque penates, by Jupiter:—j. per cineres patroni, Quint.:—j. per propugnatores Marathonis, id.:—j. per deos, Sall.:—j. per patrem, Ov.:—j. in verba alqis, after a set form, Hor. E. 1, 1, 14; Liv.:—j. in certa verba:—Esp.: j. in verba principis, to swear allegiance to a prince. Tac.:—j. in nomen principis, the same, Suet.:—j. in litem, to take one's oath on a litigated point:—j. in legem:—j. in fœdus, Liv.:—jurantia verba, the terms in which an oath is couched, Ov. B) To conspire, to get up a conspiracy: j. inter se, Cat. ap. Plin.:—j. in facinus, Ov.:—j. in alqm, id. II. Act. A) To swear or take (an oath): j. verissimum jusjurandum, Cic. Fam. 7, 2. B) To affirm or declare on oath: j. morbum, that anybody is sick, Cic. Att. 1, 1:—falsum j., to swear falsely:—j. alqd in se, Liv.:—cineri juret patrio Laurentia bella, Sil.:—followed by acc. and inf.: jurat, se eum non deserturum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 13; Cic.; Liv.:—[followed by nom. and inf., Prop.]—\*\*Followed by ut:—juro, ut rempublicam non deseram, Liv. 22, 53:—In the pass.: quod juratum est, id servandum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29:—juratum bellum, war declared by solemn oath (with the Romans), Sil. C) To swear by anybody, to invoke him as witness: j. deos, Ov. Her. 21, 2:—j. numina id.:—j. Jovem lapidem, by the statue of Jupiter Capitolinus:—[hence juror, they swear by me: jurabere, Stat.:—in a similar manner, jurata numina, deities by whom one has sworn, Ov.:—diis juranda palus, i. e. Styx, id.]

\*\*D) To abjure, to renounce upon oath, swear not to do, etc.: j. calumniam, to swear that one is not guilty of, Cœl. in Cic. E.

\*JŪROR. 1. for juro. To swear: quid juratus sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 43:—j. in legem:—followed by acc. and inf., Liv.

[JŪRŪLĒNTĪA, æ. f. (jurulentus) Broth, gravy, Tert.]

**JURULENTUS**, a, um. (1. jus) *With or in broth or gravy*: j. cibus, Cels. 1, 6:—j. res, id.

1. JŪS, jūris. n. (ζῶς, from ζῆω, ζῶω, like tus from δῖος) I. Prop.: *Broth, gravy soup*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20; Ter.:—j. Verrinum, ambigū, swine-broth, pork-gravy; also i. q. jurisdictio Verris, of Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46.—[Plur.: Seren. Samm.] II. Meton.: *The juice of the purple-fish*, Plin. 35, 6, 26.

2. JŪS, jūris. n. [gen. plur. jūrum, Cat. Char.] (from the same root as jubeo, jussi: prop. jussum) I. Objective. A) 1) *Right, the tenor of laws, institutions and customs, in as far as they are binding and determine what is lawful and what is not; law, statute-law*: principia juris, Cic.:—j. anceps novi, causas defendere possum, Hor.:—j. ac fas (human and divine right) colere, Liv.:—j. delere:—fas ac jura (religion and law), Virg.:—contra j. fasque, Sall.:—contra fas ac j., against right and duty; or, contra j. fasque:—j. bonumque (right and justice), Sall.:—condere nova jura, Liv.:—jura dare, to give laws, id. 2) *Law, rights belonging to a certain class, etc.*: j. gentium, the law of nations, Cic. Off. 3, 5; Liv.:—j. civile, civil law:—j. necessitudinis, Suet.:—jura conjugalitatis, Ov.:—j. pontificum:—j. prædicatorum. 3) *A legal formula with the ancient jurists*:—j. Flavianum (see FLAVIUS). B) *Right, as that which is conformable to the laws*: summum j. (strict right, the utmost rigour of the law), summa injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 10:—j. uti, to proceed according to law:—summo jure agere cum alio, to proceed against anybody according to the severity of the law:—j. ratumque esto, let it be valid in law or legal, an old form, Cic. Leg. 3, 3:—j. dicere, to judge, to pass sentence (of a judge, prætor, governor of a province, etc), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47:—j. reddere, Liv.:—j. petere, to ask for one's right, to demand justice:—j. or de jure respondere, to lay down the law (of a professional person, whose opinion has been asked on a point of law). C) *Meton.*: A court of justice: in jus vocare, Cic. Qu. 19:—in jus rapere, Plaut.:—in jus ire, Nep.:—illum in jure relinquo:—ad prætorem in jus adire:—in jus adire:—in jus ambulare, Ter. II. Subj. A) *A right, privilege or claim founded on nature, laws, or customs*: j. publicum, common right, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 65:—jura communia, rights or privileges common to several persons, equal rights:—divina ac humana j.:—j. belli:—jura belli.—[With obj. gen.: j. cœli, a claim for heaven, Ov.]:—j. est, pugnare, Cic. Off. 1, 11:—j. non est depellere:—j. est, ut istuc excusare possis:—j. uti, with right, justly, or in a just manner, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8:—merito ac jure:—j. ac merito j. uti:—j. meritoque, Sen.:—j. optimo, with full right:—j. an injuriâ, right or wrong:—j. erat semper idem:—id videor meo jure vindicare:—suo jure:—omnia pro suo jure agere, to be very tenacious of one's rights, Ter.:—jus suum tenere or obtinere, to defend one's own right, not to recede from it:—jus suum persequi, to pursue one's right:—jus suum armis exsequi, to maintain one's right by force of arms, Cæs.:—de suo jure cedere, to yield one's right:—de jure suo decedere, the same; or jure suo decedere, Liv. B) *Esp.*: Right. 1) *Prerogative, privilege of a whole body or of a single individual*: qui optimo jure rex Romæ creatus sit, Liv. 9, 34:—optimo jure censor creatus, id.:—domus jure optimo:—jura populi, Sall.:—j. libertatis, id.:—j. petendorum honorum, Liv.:—jura muliebria, the rights of women, id.:—j. metallorum, the privilege of working mines on one's own estate, Suet.:—j. osculi, id. 2) *A right, authority or power arising from or being the consequence of any right enjoyed*: j. retinendi, Liv. 2, 24:—j. agendi cum plebe:—sub jure et imperio consulis esse:—j. patrium, over the life of one's children, Liv.:—alciui jus de alio dare, id.:—homines recipere in jus ditionemque, id.:—sub jus judiciumque regis venire, id.:—(homo) sui juris, one's own master, acting for one's self or according to one's own pleasure, independent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7; Sen.:—alqm sui or proprii juris facere, to make anybody independent, to put him in a position to do as he likes, Vell.; Just.:—in paucorum jus atque ditionem concedere, Sall.:—j. ad mulieres, over the women, Plaut.:—j. de tergo vitæque, power of life and death,

Liv.—[With obj. gen.: Power over any thing: j. corporis, Ov.:—j. equorum, id.:—or with in: j. in æquora, id.]

[JUSCELLUM, i. n. dem. I. q. jusculum, Theod. Prisc.]

[JUSCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (1. jus) *Broth, gravy soup* (Fr. bouillon), Cat.]

**JUS-JURANDUM** (separated, jurisque jurandi, Cic.: plur., jura juranda, Pacuv.), jurisjurandi. n. (2. jus-juro) *An oath*: dare jusjurandum alciui, to take an oath, Cic. Off. 3, 31:—j. dare inter se, Cæs.:—j. accipere, to make a person take his oath of any thing, id.:—j. conservare, to keep one's oath:—j. servare, Nep.; or jurejurando stare, the same, Quint.:—gratiam facere jurisjurandi, to exempt from oath, Plaut.:—adigere alqm ad jusjurandum, to put anybody on his oath, to swear anybody, Cæs.:—j. negligere, to break:—jurejurando interposito, by [taking] an oath, Liv.

[JUSQUĪMUS, incorrectly for hyoseyamus, Pall.; Veg.]

[JUSSIO, ōnis. f. (jubeo) *An order, command*, Lact.]

[1. Jusso, ēre. (jubeo) *To command*: jussitar, Cat. R. R. 14.]

[2. Jusso. for jussero. See JUBEO.]

[JUSSULENTUS, a, um. for jurulentus, App.]

**JUSSUM**, i. n. (jubeo) *An order, command, commandment*. I. Gen.: jussa deorum, Cic. Læl. 24:—jussa efficere, to execute, to perform, Sall.:—jussa capessere, to pay attention to, to follow, Virg. II. Esp. [A] *A medical prescription*, Ov. [B] *A resolution, decree of the people*: quæro abs te, putesne, si populus jusserit me tuum, aut item te meum servum esse, id jussum ratum atque firmum futurum? Cic. Cæc. 33, 95:—scita ac jussa.

1. JUSSUS, a, um. part. of jubeo.

2. JUSSUS, ūs. m. (only in the abl. sing.) (jubeo) *An order, command, ordinance*: jussu vestro, Cic. de I. P. 9:—jussu populi, Nep.; Liv.:—jussu senatus, Sall.

**JUSTE**. adv. *Justly, with right, fairly, properly*: j. et legitime imperare, Cic. Off. 1, 4:—j. facere:—justius fieri:—justius reprehendi, Hor.—Sup., Quint.

[JUSTIFICATRIX, icis. f. (justifico) *She that justifies*, Tert.]

[JUSTIFICATUS, a, um. I. Part. of justifico. II. Adj. *Justified*, Prud.—Comp., Tert.]

[JUSTIFICO, are. (justificus) I. *To do justice to, act justly towards anybody*: j. alqm, Tert. II. *To justify*, Coripp.]

[JUSTIFICUS, a, um. (justus-facio) *Doing justice, acting justly*: j. mens, Catull. 64, 407.]

[1. JUSTINIĀNUS, a, um. *Relating to the emp. Justin*, Coripp.]

2. JUSTINIĀNUS, i. m. *A Roman emperor of the sixth century, by whose order the well-known collection of laws (Corpus juris) was made.*

**JUSTINUS**, i. m. I. *A Roman historian, who composed an abridged history, from the writings of Trogus Pompeius. He is supposed to have been contemporary with the Antonini.* II. *A Roman emperor.*

**JUSTITIĀ**, æ. f. (justus) I. *Justice*, Cic. Fin. 2, 23. II. A) *Meton.*: *Love of justice, equity*: j. et lenitas, Auct. Or. Marc. 4. B) *Mildness, clemency, gentleness*: j. et æquitas, Cæs. B. C. 1, 32.

**JUSTITIŪM**, ii. n. (for juristitium from jus and sisto) I. *A formal closing of the courts, suspension of judicial sittings, vacations*: j. edicere, to order the courts to be closed (on critical occasions, when all occupations and traffic used to be suspended, the shops shut, etc.), Auct. Her. 26:—j. indicere, the same. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *Stagnation or suspension, in general*: j. omnium rerum, Liv. 26, 26. B) *Meton.*: *Public or general mourning*, Tac. A. 2, 82.

**JUSTUS**, a, um. (2. jus) I. *Just, righteous*: vir j. et bonus, Cic. de Off. 2, 12:—j. in socios:—sanctissimus et justissimus judex. II. *Meton.* A) *That which is according to strict law*: Legitimate, legal, lawful, right: j. supplicium, Cic. Cat. 1, 8:—j. bellum, Liv.:—j. imperium,



**Cæs.** :—causa justissima, id. :—j. uxor, *lawful wife* :—j. liberi, *born in wedlock* [*spuri*], Dig. :—j. hostis, *who has the right of carrying on war* :—Subst. : justum colere, *to do what is right, to exercise justice*. B) 1) *Legitimate, just, well-grounded* : j. timor, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48 :—j. ira, Ov. :—j. preces, id. 2) *Equitable, fair* : j. servitus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9 :—ut justioribus iis utamur :—jure justo, Liv. 3) *Formal, in proper order, right* : j. bellum, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 ; Liv. :—j. praelium, id. :—j. pugna, id. :—j. victoria :—j. acies, Liv. :—iter j., *that may be accomplished in one day*, Cæs. :—justo jure alqd repetere, *with good or full right*, Liv. 4) *Proper, sufficient, right* : j. numerum, id. 42, 35 :—j. exercitus, *complete, in full number*, id. :—j. arma, id. :—j. altitudo, Cæs. :—j. reditus, *sufficient to cover the necessary expense*, Tac. :—[plus justo, *more than is proper*, i. e. too much, Hor. :—thus also, longior justo, Ov. :—præter justum, *beyond what is fair, too much*, Lucr.] :—Subst. plur. : Justa, örüm, n. a) *What is fair, or just* : j. tua, *your rights, prerogative*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 50 :—justa præbere. b) *The proper usages* : j. militaria, Liv. 24, 48 :—j. ludorum :—omnia justa perficere, Liv. :—Esp. of funerals : j. funebria, id. :—j. exsequiarum :—j. facere alui :—j. solvere funeri paterno :—j. ferre alui, Ov.

**JÜTURNA**, æ. f. *A fountain of Latium ; a nymph, and sister of Turnus, who had a temple at Rome in the ninth region*, Virg. Æ. 12, 146 ; Cic. Cluent. 36, 101.

**JÜTUS**, a, um. part. of juvo.

[JÜVÄMEN, inis. n. (juvo) *Help*, Æm. Mac.]

[JÜVÄMENTUM, i. n. (juvo) *Help*, Veg.]

**JÜVĖNĀLIS**, e. (juvenis) *Juvenile, youthful, fit for young people* : j. corpus, Virg. Æ. 5, 475 :—j. lusus, Liv. :—ludi juvenales, Suet. :—Subst. : JüvĖnālia, ium. n. *A sort of games, introduced by Nero, originally of a dramatic kind, but which, in course of time, underwent various changes*, Tac. A. 14, 15.

**JÜVENCA**. See JUVENCUS.

[JÜVENCŪS, a, um. dem. (juvencus) *Young*, Tert.]

**\*JÜVENCUS**, a, um. (genit. plur., juvencum, Virg. Æ. 9, 509) (*for juvenicus, from juvenis*) I. *Young* : j. (gallinæ), Plin. 10, 74 :—j. equus, Lucr. [II. Subst. A) *Juvenis, i. m. 1) (sc. homo) A young man*, Hor. O. 2, 8, 21. 2) (sc. bos) *A young bullock, whether it has been used at the plough or not*, Varr. :—j. æquoreus, *a sea-calf*, Sil. 3) *Poet. meton. : Neat's leather*, Stat. Th. 3, 591. B) *Jüvenca, æ. f. 1) A girl*, Ov. Her. 5, 117. 2) *A young cow, heifer*, Virg. G. 3, 219.]

2. **JÜVENCUS**, i. m. *A Spanish priest in the time of Constantine, who wrote a metrical version of the Gospels*.

**\*JÜVĖNESCO**, nüi, ěre. (juvenis) [I. *To reach the age of youth, to grow up* : vitulus juvenescit, Hor. O. 4, 2, 55.] II. A) *To grow young again* : juvenescit homo, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 41 :—rosa juvenescit, Plin. :—glires juvenescunt, id. [B) *Meton. : j. corpus regni, to recover*, Claud. :—gladius juvenescit, Stat.]

**JÜVĖNĪLIS**, e. (juvenis) I. *Prop. : Youthful* : j. dicendi impunitas et licentia, Cic. Brut. 91 :—j. redundantia :—j. anni, Ov. :—j. caput, id. :—j. opus, id. :—juvenilior annis, id. [II. *Fig. : Violent, strong* : præceps j. pericli, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50.]

[JÜVĖNĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (juvenilis) *The age of youth, juvenility*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**\*JÜVĖNĪLĪTER** adv. *Youthfully, in a youthful manner* : j. exsultare, Cic. de Sen. 4 :—jecit j., *with all the vigour or fire of youth*, Ov.

**JÜVĖNIS**, is. (juvo) **\*I. Young, juvenile** : j. anni, Ov. M. 7, 295 :—j. ovis, Col. :—Cornelia j. est, Plin. :—Comp., jüvĖnior, Plin. E. 4, 8 ; and jünior (opp. 'senior'), Liv. 1, 43. II. Subst. : JüvĖnis, is. c. A) *A young man, a youth (usually from twenty to forty years)*, Cic. de Sen. 10 ; Hor. ; Quint. :—juvenes utriusque sexus, *young*

714

*people of both sexes*, Suet. :—j. afflatus, Æsculapius (Ophiuchus), *because he was killed by Jupiter with lightning*, Ov. F. 6, 735. B) *Esp. : A citizen able to carry arms*, Liv. 1, 43. —[j., *a young woman, a maid*, Ov. :—pulchra j., Phædr.] [Hence, Ital. giovane, Prov. jove ; old Fr. jeune, Fr. jeune.]

[JÜVĖNOR, ari. (juvenis) *To act like a youth*, Hor. A. P. 246.]

**\*\*JÜVENTA**, æ. f. (juvenis) I. *Youth, youthful age, the age of youth*. A) *Of mankind*, Liv. 35, 42 :—ab juvena, *from youth*, Suet. :—citra juventam, *before the age of youth, i. e. in boyhood*, Ov. :—prima j. *for lanugo*, Virg. B) *Of animals*, Plin. 8, 10, 10. C) *Of trees*, id. 16, 23, 25. [II. *Meton. : Young people*, Mart. 2, 90, 1.]

**JÜVENTAS**, ātis. f. (juvenis) [I. *Youth, the age of youth*, Luc. 5, 886.] II. *Personified, The goddess of youth, Hebe*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65.

**JÜVENTUS**, ūtis. f. (juvenis) I. *The time of youth, early period of life, from about twenty to forty*, Cic. de Sen. 6 ; Sall. II. *Meton. : Young men ; also of soldiers, men fit for military duty* : j. dediceret, Cic. de Or. 3, 24 :—j. convenerant, Cæs. :—robur in juventute, Liv. :—Trojana j., Virg. :—j. delecta, *the élite (consisting of warlike youth)*, id. :—Hence, principes juventutis, A) *In the time of the republic, the first of the knights*, Cic. Vat. 10 :—hence, the knights are called principes juventutis, Liv. 42, 61. \*\*B) *In the time of the emperors, the emperor's son, the prince*, Tac. A. 1, 3. [III. *Personified ; The goddess of youth, Hebe*, Hyg.]

**JÜVERNA** or **JÜBERNA**, æ. f. *Ireland*, Mel. 3, 6 ; Juv. 2, 160.

**JÜVO**, jüvi, jütum. (juerint for juverint, Catull. 66, 18 : *part. fut. act., jüvātūrus*, Plin. E.) I. A) *To help, to assist, to be of use* : j. alqm in alqa re, Cic. Fam. 11, 17 :—j. alqm apud alqm :—j. alqm auxilio, Ov. :—j. alqm in petitione :—j. alqm auxilio laboris :—j. hostes frumento, Cæs. :—Abso. : j. vitā magis quam morte, *to avail, be of use*, Ov. :—juvante deo, *with the help of God* :—diis juvantibus, *or diis bene juvantibus*, Liv. :—Pass. : proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47 :—and thus, part. pass., jütus, a, um., *supported, Tac.* B) *Meton. of inanimate objects*. 1) *To further* : j. disciplinam beatæ vitæ, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. 2) *To give a lift, to assist in carrying a burden* : j. onera principis, Vell. [3] *In Med. : Juvantia, örüm. n. Things that benefit the sick* [opp. 'lædientia'], NL.]

II. A) *To delight, to give pleasure, to please* : nec me vita juvaret, Liv. 28, 27 :—juvit me tibi profuisse :—juvari, *to be delighted*. B) *Impers. : juvat, it gives me pleasure, it pleases (me, etc.)* : sin me astutum juvat fingere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 8 :—id scire juvat, Sen.

**\*\*JUXTA** adv. and prep. (*related to jungo*) I. Adv. A) *With reference to space*. 1) *Close together* : theatra duo j. fecit, Plin. 36, 15, 24. 2) a) *Close by, close to, near to, adjoining, hard by* : legio, quæ j. constitit, Cæs., B. G. 2, 26 :—sellam j. ponere, Sall. :—fuit j. tumultus, Virg. [b] *Near at hand, near* : j. accedere, Ov. M. 8, 811. B) *Meton. [1] Of order ; Immediately after* : quæ deinde Cato j. dicit, Gell. 7, 3. [2] *Denoting equality ; Just so, in a like or similar manner, equally* : ceteri j. insontes, Liv. 24, 5 :—i. periculorum, seu ficta seu vera promeret, Tac. :—aliaque castella j. ignobilia, Liv. :—per dubios infestosque populos j. intentus ad Hasdrubalem pervenit, id. :—Hence, in connection with particles denoting comparison : qui me omnibus rebus, j. ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, Auct. de Red. Sen. 8 :—j. invia ac devia discurrere, Liv. :—litteris Græcis j. atque Latinis eruditus, Sall. :—reipublicæ j. ac sibi consulere, id. :—innocentes ac noxios j. cadere, Tac. :—parere atque imperare j. paratos, Liv. :—hiemem et æstatem j. pati, Sall. :—j. obsidentes obsesosque inopia vexavit, Liv. :—eorum ego vitam mortemque j. æstumo, Sall. :—j. ac si hostes adessent, Liv. :—j. quam, id. :—With dat. : j. illis errare, Lucr. :—plebi patribusque j. carus, Sall. :—rem j. magnis difficilem, Liv. :

—\*\*Joined with cum: j. tecum æque scio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 75:—j. mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall. II. Prep. with acc. (in Virg. and Tac. placed after its case). A) With reference to space. 1) Of persons; Next to, by the side of: quum faceret j. ancillas lanam, Varr. ap. Non.:—occurantes domini j. conjuges et liberos, Tac. 2) Of localities; Hard or close by, by the side of: j. murum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 16:—j. viam sepultus est, Nep.:—j. genitorem adstat virgo, Virg.:—j. focum agere, Tac.:—j. suam quisque centuriam armis fulgentes, id. B) Meton. 1) Denoting order of succession; Immediately after, next: apud quos j. divinas religiones fides humana colitur, Liv. 9, 9:—j. deos, Tac.:—inedia j. satietatem, Cels. 2) Denoting similitude. a) Near: velocitas j. formidinem, Tac. G. 30:—periculosiores sunt amicitiae j. libertatem, id. b) Nearly as, just as: j. se conjuges vexari, Liv. 41, 6. [3] Denoting conformity; After, according to: j. nocturnum visum, Just.:—j. præceptum, id.:—j. siderum disciplinam, Sol.]

[JUXTANGINA, æ. f. (juxta-angina) Inflammation of the muscles of the pharynx, NL.]

[JUXTIM. adv. and prep. (like juxta, related to jungo) I. Adv. A) Near, near to us, Lucr. 4, 504. B) Next, hard by, L. Andr. ap. Non. II. Prep. with acc.: Near, hard by: j. flumen, Sisenn. ap. Non.]

## K.

K, k, is a Greek letter, for which the Romans used C.

KALENDÆ. See CALENDÆ.

[KALI. ind. (kili) The vegetable alkali; Salsola k., Fam. Chenopodea, NL.]

[KERMES. etis. f. I. Round reddish grains about the size of peas, found in Spain, Italy, and the south of France, adhering to the branches of the scarlet oak. They are the nest of a minute red animalcule called coccus quercus ilicis. II. K. mineralis, a hydro-sulphuretted oxide of antimony, NL.]

KOPPA (k) A letter of the old Greek alphabet, used in later times as the numeral sign for ninety, Quint. 1, 4, 9.

## L.

L, l. As an abbreviation it generally stands for Lucius: [on inscriptions also for libens and locus: thus, L. S. loco sigilli, instead or in place of the seal (i. e. where the seal ought to be affixed to a document); l. c., loco citato, at the place quoted, etc.] As a numeral it denotes 50.

[LĀBĀRUM, i. n. The Roman imperial standard or banner, introduced by Constantine, having on it a crown, a cross, and the monogram of the name of Christ, Prud.]

[LĀBASCO, 3. (labo) I. Prop.: To waver, to be ready to fall, to totter, Lucr. 4, 1280. II. Fig.: labascit, victus uno verbo, he gives way, yields, Ter.:—leno labascit, is pronounced to be in the wrong, Plaut.]

[LĀBASCO, for labasco, Att.; Varr. ap. Non.]

[LABDA, æ. m. A lewd sensualist, Varr. ap. Non.]

[LABDĀCIDES, æ. m. (Labdacus) A descendant of Labdacus; Polynices, Stat.—Pur.: the Thebans, id.]

[LABDĀCISMUS or LABDĀCISMUS, i. m. (λαβδακισμός or λαμδ.) A faulty pronunciation or doubling of the letter L. (A). Gramm.]

[LABDĀCIUS, a, um. Of or descended from Labdacus, Labdacean: L. dux, Eteocles, Stat.]

LABDĀCUS, i. m. (Λαδδακος) A king of Thebes, father of Laius, Sen. Herc. Fur. 494.

[LĀBĒA, æ. f. i. q. labium. The lip, Pomp.; Gell.:—of an oil-press, Cat.]

\*LĀBĒCŪLA, æ. f. (labes) A small spot, a blemish fig., opprobrium: aspergere alci labeculam, Cic. Vat. 17, 41

LĀBĒFĀCIŌ, æci, actum. 3. [pass., labefio, factus] (labo and facio, pass. fio) I. Prop.: To make ready to fall, to cause to totter, to shake: l. partem muri, Cæs. B. C. 2, 22:—l. epistolam a suis vinclis, to break the seal, to open (a letter), Ov. II. Fig.: To shake anybody (mentally), to affect strongly: l. alqm, Cic. Sest. 47:—l. fidem, to injure anybody's credit, Suet.:—l. classarios, to cause to mutiny, Tac.:—l. ceteros contagione, Col.

\*\*LĀBĒFACTĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. I. Prop.: Shaking, a shock: l. dentium, looseness of the teeth, Plin. 23, 127.

II. Fig.: A political shock, Quint. 8, 4, 14.

LĀBĒFACTŌ, 1. (labefacio) I. Prop.: To cause to totter, to shake: demoliri et l. signum vectibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43:—[Meton.: l. onus gravidi ventris, to cause an abortion, Ov.] II. Fig.: To shake, to overturn, to destroy, to ruin: l. et pervertere amicitiam, justitiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 70:—l. fidem:—l. rempublicam:—l. concordiam, æquitatem:—l. orationem alqjs:—l. vitas hominum, to trouble:—Middle: labefactari, to waver, to shake.

LĀBĒFĪŌ, factus. See LABEFACIO.

\*1. LĀBELLUM, i. n. (1. labrum) A little lip, Cic. Liv. 1, 36. [In Bot.: The barba, or inferior lip of ringent and personate plants, NL.]

\*2. LĀBELLUM, i. n. (2. labrum) A small bathing-pan, Cic. Leg. 2, 26.

[1. LĀBĒŌ, ōnis. m. (labes) One that has large lips, Arn.]

2. LĀBĒŌ, ōnis. m. Cognomen of the Fabii and Antistii; thus, Antistius Labeo, a celebrated lawyer, Gell., Tac.

LĀBĒRĪANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Labe-rius or the Labeii: L. versus, Sen. de Ira, 2, 11.

LĀBĒRĪUS, a. Name of a Roman gens: D. Laberius, author of a mimic poem, Hor. S. 1, 10, 6; Suet.

LĀBES, is. f. [abl. labi for labe, Lucr.] (1. labor) A fall, shock, overthrow. \*I. Prop.: l. terræ, Liv. 42, 15:—l. agri, Cic. Fam. 1, 43:—ut multis locis l. factæ sint.

II. Meton. A) Fall, ruin, destruction, misfortune: innocentiae l. ac ruina, Cic. Fl. 10:—prima l. mali, Virg.:—l. atque perniciæ provinciæ, of a dangerous person, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1:—[of a disease, contagion, Sil.] B) A spot, blot, dirt. 1) An ink-blot, Hor. E. 2, 1, 235:—victima labe carens, Ov. 2) Fig. a) Spot, blemish, stigma, disgrace: l. conscientiae in animo habere, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 85:—l. civitatis:—labem alqjs dignitati aspergere, inferre, imponere:—l. atque macula. b) Concr.: Wretch, disgrace (of a person): cænum illud æo l.

[LĀBĪA, æ. f. A lip, App.]

[LĀBĪALIS, e. By word of mouth, viva voce [opp. 'scriptus']: l. possessio, ML.]

[LĀBĪATÆ, ārum. Lip-shaped plants, NL.]

[LĀBĪATĪFLŌRUS, a, um. (labium-floreo) That has a lip-shaped flower, NL.]

[LĀBĪATUS, a, um. (labium) In the shape of a lip, lipped: l. corolla, l. perianthium, NL.]

LABĪCANUS (Lav), a, um. Of or belonging to Labici, Labican, Liv. 4, 49.—Subst.: Labicanum (Lav.), i. n. The territory of Labici, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50:—an estate near Labici, Suet.—Labicani, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Labici, Liv. 4, 45.

LABĪCI or LAVĪCI, ōrum. m. and LABĪCUM, i. n. A town of Latium, near Tusculum, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96.

\*\*LĀBĪDUS, a, um. (labor) Slippery: l. iter, Vitruv. 6, præf.

LĀBĪENĪANUS, a, um. Relating or belonging to Labienus; Labieniani milites, A. B. Afr. 29.

LĀBĪENUS, i. m. A general (legatus) of Caesar, who went over to Pompey, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52.

# LABILIS

[LABILIS, e. (labor) Ready to fall, Amm. — Fig.: Perishable, transient, Arn.]

[LABILITAS, ātis. f. Weakness: l. memoriae, ML.]

[LABINA, ae. f. (l. labor) An avalanche, ML. Hence, perhaps, the Fr. lavange.]

[LABIO, ōnis. m. l. q. labiosus, Verr. Fl. ap. Char.]

[LABIOSUS, a, um. (labium) That has large lips,lobber-lipped, Lucr. 4, 1162.]

[LABIUM, ii. n. (lambo) l. A) A lip: labia demissa, hanging down, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: — labia ductare alqm, to make a lip (as a mark of contempt), Plant. B) 1) L. leporinum, hare-lip, NL: — l. pudendi, NL. 2) Botm.: The incision in a lip-shaped flower, NL. II. (like labrum) An edge, brink, rim, ML.]

LĀBO. 1. To totter, to be ready to fall, to be on the point of falling. I. Prop.: labat signum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: — labat litera, is written with a trembling hand, Ov.: — l. sermone, not to speak plainly, of persons in a state of intoxication, Plin. II. To waver, to be at a loss, to hesitate: cum ei Antonius l. videretur, Cic. Phil. 7, 1: — labat disciplina: — socii labant, Liv.: — causā labante, id.: — ut labent omnia: — memoria labat, begins to fail, becomes weak, Liv.

1. LĀBOR, lapsus. 3. To glide, to slip, to slip down, to fall. I. Prop.: lacrimae labuntur per genas, Ov. H. 7, 185: — folia lapsa cadunt, Virg.: — flumina labuntur, are flowing, rolling on, Ov.: — amnis labitur ripā, rushes or makes way over its banks, Hor.: — labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum, Hor. E. 1, 2, 43: — serpens labitur, glides, steals, or creeps into, Ov.: — dolor lapsus ad ossa, Virg.: — somnus labitur in artus, Ov. II. Fig. A) To fall, to go to ruin, to sink: homo labitur, Cic.: — labuntur mores, Liv.: — labi spe, to be disappointed in one's hope, Cæc. B) Of time: To escape, to slip away: labitur ætas, Ov. C) To get into, to fall into: l. in vitium, Hor.: — labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic.: — l. longius, to go too far, in speaking. D) To fall into error, to be mistaken: l. per errorem, Cic.: — l. in officio: — l. mente, to lose one's senses, to go mad, Cels.

2. LĀBOR, ōris. m. I. Labour, pains combined with physical effort: laborem sibi sumere, to undertake, or to take upon one's self, Cic. Mur. 18: — laboribus defensionum liberatum ease: — quod in ea arte tu plus laboris consumperas: — res est magni laboris: — laborem subire, obire, to undergo: — labores belli, warlike exploits, Virg.: — l. militiæ, exertion, toil: — in labore patientiæ animi et corporis alqm exercere: — labores et pericula: — labores et molestia. — [Esp.: Agricultural labour, labour in the field, ML.] II. Meton. A) Activity, industry: summus l. in publicis privatisque rebus: — vivere in studiis laboribusque. B) Hardship, misfortune, trouble, distress: in labore meo, Cic. Fam. 15, 8: — labor et dolor: — Trojæ supremum audire laborem, Virg.: — [labores solis, lunæ, solar, lunar eclipses, Virg.]: — [hence, disease, pain, Plant.] [Hence, Ital. lavoro, Fr. labeur.]

[LĀBORĀGIUM, ii. n. (labor) Agriculture, ML. Hence, Fr. labourage.]

[LĀBORĀTŌRIUM, ii. n. (labor) A workshop, laboratory, NL.]

1. LĀBORĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of laboro. [II. Adj. A) Troublesome, connected with labour: custodia laborator, Tert. B) Miserable, full of trouble: l. vita, Stat.: — l. ævum, V. Fl.]

[2. LĀBORĀTUS, ūs. m. I. Mean work, service, ML. II. The produce of labour, ML.]

[LĀBORĀTER, ēra, ērum. (labor-fero) Bearing or undergoing labour or fatigue: l. Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 285.]

LĀBORĪNUS, a, um. Esp. campi L., or campi Lābōriāni, ōrum. m. or Lābōriæ, ārum. f. A district of Campania, near Capua and Nola, now Terra di Lavoro, Plin. 17, 4, 3.

\*LABŌRĪŌSE, adv. With labour or fatigue; labo-

716

# LABS

riously, wearisomely, Catull. 38, 2. — Comp., laboriosius docere, Cic. R. C. 11. — Sup., l. accusare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21.

LĀBŌRĪŌSUS, a, um. (labor) I. Full of labour, toilsome, wearisome, troublesome: nihil erit his domo sua dulcius, nec laboriosius molestiusque provinciā, Cic. Leg. 3, 8: — Comp., utrum laboriosius an gloriosius, Nep.: — l. segritudo: — Sup., opus laboriosissimum, Liv. \*II. Industrious, pains-taking: homo l., Cic. Tusc. 2, 15.

\*III. That has to contend with toil, that endures hardship: quid nobis laboriosius? Cic. Mil. 2. [IV. L. terræ, fit to be tilled, arable, soil for sowing, ML. V. L. sermo, a sermon on the sufferings of Christ, ML.]

[LĀBŌRIUM, i. n. (labor) Arable land, a field, ML.]

LĀBŌRO. l. v. n. and a. (labor) I. Neut. A) To work, labour, to take pains, to exert one's self for any given purpose: sese (aratores) sibi l., work for themselves, for their own benefit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52: — laboro idem quod tu, for the sake of the very same thing: — l. de re, in alqa re (with ut, ne), Cic.: — With inf.: Plin. E. 1, 10. B) To care, to trouble one's self about: de se nihil laborat, Cic. Phil. 8, 9: — alienis malis l.: — nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis. C) To suffer, to be troubled or afflicted, to be embarrassed or oppressed, to labour under: l. morbo, to suffer from illness, Cic. Att. 7, 2: — l. ex pedibus, to have the gout: — l. ex intestinis, to have a pain in the stomach: — laborant artus: — l. utero, to suffer the pains of childbirth, Hor.: Ov.: — l. frigore, fame, Plin.: — l. annonā, Liv.: — l. ex invidia, Liv.: — l. odio, to be hated: — l. ex ære alieno, to be oppressed with debt, Cæs.: — Absol.: To be in distress or danger: undique suis laborantibus succurrebant, Cæs.: — Of inanimate and abstract objects: luna laborat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: — triremes laborant, Cæs.: — veritas laborat, Liv.

\*\*II. Act. A) 1) To work, to produce by labour, to elaborate: l. alqd, Hor. E. 5, 60: — actio laborata studio, Quint. [2] To till, to cultivate the soil: l. terram, ML. 3) To gain something, ML.] B) To direct one's efforts to a given object, to labour at: l. frumenta, Tac. G. 45.

\*\*LĀBOS, ōris. m. Old form for labor, Plant.; Sall.

[LĀBŌSUS, a, um. i. q. laboriosus. Full of trouble, troublesome, Lucil. ap. Non.]

\*LABRANDEUS (trisyll.), ēi and ēos. m. A surname of Jupiter, from a temple near the small town Labranda in Caria, Plin. 32, 2, 7.

[LĀBRĀTŌRIUM, ii. n. (2. labrum) A bathing-pan or tub, ML.]

LĀBROS or -US, i. m. (λάβρος, voracious) I. The name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 224. II. Of a fish, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

\*LĀBRŌSUS, a, um. (l. labrum) Having large lips,lobber-lipped, Cels. 7, 26, 2.

1. LĀBRUM, i. n. (lambo) I. Prop. A) A lip: memorem notam labris dente imprimere, Hor. O. 1, 13, 12: — labrum superius, the upper lip, Cæs. B) Meton.: The brim of a vessel, Cæs.; the edge of a ditch, id.; Liv. C) Labrum Venerium, a plant growing on the banks of rivers, Plin. 25, 13, 108; called also, l. Veneris, Ser. Samm. 1038. II. Fig.: primoribus labris gustare, adtingere rem, only to taste, to take a mere sip of, i. e. not to have a deep knowledge of, Cic. Cael. 12. [Hence, Ital. labbro, Fr. lèvre.]

2. LĀBRUM, i. n. (lavo) A large open vessel, a basin, vat, Cic. Fam. 14, 23: — marmoreo labro aqua exundat, Plin.: — used as a wine-press; spumat plenis vindemia labris, with full vats, Virg. Georg. 2, 6.

LĀBRUS, i. m. See LABROS.

\*LABRUSCA VITIS or UVA, or simply LABRUSCA, æ. f. A wild vine or grape, Plin. 12, 13, 28. [Hence, Fr. lambruche.]

[LABRUSCUM, i. n. The fruit of the wild vine, Virg. Hence, Ital. abroscino.]

[LABRUSCUS, a, um. i. q. stolidus. Stupid, ML.]

[LABS, a brazen vessel, ML.]

[LABUNDUS, a, um. (labor) *Falling*, Att. ap. Non.]

\*\*LABURNUM, i. n. *A kind of cytisus*, *Cytisus* L., *Fam. Leguminosae*, Plin. 16, 18, 34.

[LABYRINTHĒUS, a, um. (λαβυρινθίος) *Belonging to a labyrinth*, Catull. 64, 114.]

[LABYRINTHĪCUS, a, um. *Of a labyrinth: insolubilitas*, Sid.]

LABYRINTHUS, i. m. (λαβυρινθος) *A Labyrinth*.  
I. *A building erected by Psammetichus on the lake Meris, consisting of 3000 compartments*, Plin. 36, 13, 19. II. *That of Dedalus at Gnosso, in Crete*, Plin. ib.; Virg. *Æ.* 5, 588; Ov. *M.* 8, 139. [III. *In Anat.: That part of the internal ear which is behind the cavity of the tympanum, it is formed by the cochlea vestibulum and the semicircular canals*, NL.]

LAC [nom. lacte, Plaut.], lactis. n. I. A) Prop.: *Milk: lacte atque pecore vivunt*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1: — *l. dare alciui, to give suck, to suckle*: — *Prov.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, to have imbibed an error with the mother's milk, i. e. from infancy*, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 1. \*\*B) Fig.: *satiari, velut quodam jucundioris disciplinæ lacte*, Quint. 2, 4, 5. \*\*II. *Meton.: The white juice of plants: l. herbarum*, Ov. *M.* 11, 606: — *a milk-white colour, id.* [Hence, Ital. *latte*, Fr. *lait*.]

LACÆNA, æ. f. (Λακεωνα) *Lacedæmonian, Spartan: L. virginæ*, Virg. *G.* 2, 487: — *Subst. fem.: A Spartan*, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 42. — *Esp.: Helen, virg.: Clytemnestra*, V. Fl.

[1. LACCA, æ. f. *Sealing-wax*, ML.]

[2. LACCA, æ. f. I. *A swelling of the veins in the legs of cattle*, Veg. II. *A plant*, App.]

[1. LACCĀRĪUS, ñ. m. (Λακκος) *A digger, delver*, ML.]

[2. LACCĀRĪUS, ñ. m. (lacca) *A maker of sealing-wax*, ML.]

LACĒDÆMON, ñnis. f. [acc. *Lacedæmonia*, Nep.: *abl. Lacedæmoni*, id.] (Λακεδαίμων) *A city of the Peloponnesus, called also Sparta, the territory of which was called Laconia. From the severe mode of living of its inhabitants: dura* L., Cic. *Leg.* 2, 15: — *patiens* L., Hor.

LACĒDÆMŌNĪUS, a, um. (*Lacedæmon*) *Belonging to Lacedæmon; from, in, or near Lacedæmon; Lacedæmonian, Spartan: L. marmor*, Plin. 36, 7, 11: — *L. Tarentum, built by Spartans*, Ov.; Hor.: — *Subst.: Lacedæmonius. Lacedæmonian*, Nep. *Paus.* plur., Cic.

\*\*LACER, æra, ærum. (lacro) I. *Pass.* A) 1) Prop.: *Torn, lacerated, cut up into morsels, mangled: l. corpus*, Liv. 1, 28: — *l. homo*, Ov.: — *l. vestis*, Tac. 2) Fig.: *l. gentilitates*, Plin. *Paneg.* 39: — *l. urbs*, Sen. [B] *Mutilated: caput l. cornu*, Ov. II. *Act.: Tearing, cutting: morsus* L., Ov. *M.* 8, 878.]

[LACĒRĀBĪLIS, e. *That may be easily torn to pieces; apt to be torn: l. corpus*, Aus.]

[LACĒRĀMEN, ñnis. n. (lacro) *The act of tearing up*, ML.]

LACĒRĀTĪO, ñnis. f. *Laceration, a cutting up, tearing, rending: l. corporis*, Cic. *Pis.* 18: — *l. genarum*, id.

[LACĒRĀTOR, ñris. m. *One who tears up or lacerates*, Aug.]

LACĒRNA, æ. f. *A thick upper garment of the Romans, worn over the toga*, Cic. *Phil.* 2, 30.

\*\*LACERNĀTUS, a, um. (lacerna) *Wearing a lacerna* (see the preceding Article), Vell. 2, 80; Juv.

[LACERNŪLA, æ. f. dem. (lacerna) *A small lacerna*, Arn.]

LACĒRO. 1. (lacer) *To tear, to cut or tear to pieces or into morsels, to mangle, to lacerate*. I. Prop. A) *L. genas, vestem*, Ov. *Tr.* 3, 3, 51: — *l. os alciui*, Suet.: — *l. tergum virgine*, Liv.: — *l. viscera morsu*: — *l. osonium, to cut up, to carve*, Petr. B) *Meton.: l. reliquias vitæ, to distribute*, Cic. *Quint.* 15. II. Fig. \*\*A) *To cut up with words; to abuse, to rail at, to censure: l. famam sepulti, to defame, to detract*, Liv.: — *tum ipsum hostiliter lacerant*, Liv. B) *To ruin, to destroy, waste, dissipate: res lacerat, exeat planeque conficit animum*, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 13, 27: — *patriam* L.: — *l. rem suam, to squander*,

*to lavish*, Plaut.: — *l. rempublicam largitionibus*, Sall.: — *l. pecuniam*: — *hæc te lacerat oratio*: — *l. diem*, Plaut.

LACERTA, æ. f. *A lizard* (σαῦρα), Cic.; Plin.; Hor. [Hence, Prov. *lasert*, Fr. *lézard*.]

LACERTŌSUS, a, um. (lacertus) *Fleshy, muscular, brawny: l. centurio*, Cic. *Phil.* 8, 9: — *l. equus*, Varr.

LACERTUS, i. m. I. A) Prop.: *The muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow: lacertorum tori*, Cic. *poet. Tusc.* 2, 9: — *adspexisse lacertos suos: for the whole arm; lacertos circa collum implicare*, Ov. *A.* 2, 18, 8: — *lacertum excutere, to throw out the arm*, Ov.; Sen.: — *hence, a blow*, Sil. 1, 262. B) Fig. 1) *Muscular power, muscles, strength: in Lysia sunt lacerti*, Cic. *Brut.* 16: — *hastas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquere*. [2] *Concr. (for vis) A power, great number: lacertos judicum mittit*, ML.] \*\*II. (i. g. lacerta) *A lizard*, Virg.; Plin. III. *A sea-fish unknown to us*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

[LACCĒSĪTĪO, ñnis. f. *A challenging*, Amm.]

LACCĒSSO, ñvi and ñi, ñtum. 3. (lacio) *To provoke, to incite, to stimulate; to attack, assail*. I. A) Prop.: *l. alqm ferro*, Cic. *Mil.* 31: — *laccassit injuria: l. proelio alqm*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 11: — *l. alqm scripto, to induce or get anybody to give an answer, by writing to him: l. ad scribendum: l. alqm capitaliter apud centumviro, to have anybody capitally tried*, Plin.: — *l. alqm jocis petulantibus: l. deos precibus*, Hor.: — *Absol.: cursu ictuque laccassunt*, Virg. \*\*B) *Meton.: To try, to venture, essay: l. pelagus carinā, to venture one's self out at sea*, Hor.: — *equus pede laccassit fores, tries the door, kicks against it to get out*, Ov.: — *pax laccassita, disturbed*, Tac. \*\*II. *Esp.: To challenge, to dare, to invite: l. pugnam*, Liv.: — *l. prolium*, Cæs.: — *l. sermones: l. risum*, Quint.

\*\*LĀCHĀNĪZO or LĀCHĀNĪSSO. 1. (λᾶχων, olus) *In vulgar style, i. g. langueo*, Suet. *Aug.* 87.

LĀCHĒSIS, ña. f. (Λαχεσις) *One of the three Fates, who spin the thread of life*, Ov. *Tr.* 5, 10, 45.

[LĀCHRĪMA. I. q. *lacrima*, Gell.]

LĀCĪĀDES, æ. m. (Λακιδᾶς) *One of the Lacian district in Attica*, Cic. *Off.* 2, 18.

LĀCĪNĪA, æ. f. (from *laxis*) I. A) Prop.: *The flap or lappet, fringe, of a gown, etc.: servare in lacinia semina ex mensa secunda*, Cic.: — *l. togæ*, Suet.: — *sume laciniam atque absterge sudorem tibi*, Plaut.: — *alqm tenere lacinia, id.: answering to our pocket, for carrying things in it: allium serunt in lacinia colligatum*, Plin. B) Fig.: *obtinere lacinia, merely by the lappet; hence, scarcely, hardly*, Cic. *de Or.* 3, 28. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *The dewlap in cattle: lacinia dependentes*, Plin. B) *A garment: lacinias omnes exuunt*, App. C) *Any small division, a small piece, part: brevis lacinia, a small portion of land*, Plin. [D] *A scrap of paper*, NL.]

[LĀCĪNĪĀTĪM. adv. (lacinia) *By pieces, piecemeal, not together*, App. *M.* 8, p. 208.]

\*\*LĀCĪNĪŌSE. adv. *In the shape of a flap or lappet: vena l. crispa*, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

\*\*LĀCĪNĪŌSUS, a, um. (lacinia) I. *Full of plaits or folds, crumpled, not straight: Alexandria ad effigiem Macedonicæ chlamydis, orbe gyrate laciniosa*, Plin. 5, 10, 11: — *l. folia*, id. [II. Fig.: *Prolix, full of redundancies: l. sermo*, Tert.: — *l. vita*, id.: — *animi imbecillitas* L. est, App.]

LĀCĪNĪŪM, ñi. n. *A promontory of the Bruttii near Croton, celebrated for its temple of Juno, now Capo della Colonne*, Liv. 27, 25.

LĀCĪNĪŪS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lacinium: L. Juno*, Cic. *Fam.* 1, 24: — *L. templa*, Ov.

[LĀCĪŌ, ære. *To allure, entice, acc. to Fest.*]

LĀCO (Lacō), ñnis. m. (Λάκων) *Lacedæmonian, Spartan*, Nep. *Tim.* 1; Ages. 2, 3: — *L. fulvus, dog*, Hor.:

—*Plur.*: *The Lacedemonians*, Prop. 3, 14, 3: — *Ledæi* or *pil Lacones*, *Castor and Pollux*, Mart.

LĀCŌNĪA, æ. f. *I. q.* Laconica. See LACONICUS, II. A).

LĀCŌNĪCUS, a, um. (Λακωνικός) I. *Laconian*, *Lacedemonian*: L. purpura, Hor. O. 2, 187: — L. canes, Plin.: — L. ora, Liv. II. *Subst.* A) Lācōnica, æ. f., or Lācōnice, æ. f. (Λακωνική, sc. γῆ) *The district of Lucania in the Peloponnesus, in which Lacedemon was situate*, Nep. B) Lācōnicum, i. n. 1) (sc. balneum) *A sudorific bath, a sweating-room*, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2. [2] (sc. vestimentum) *A Spartan dress*, Plaut.]

[LĀCŌNIS, idis. f. (Λακωνίς) *Spartan, Lacedemonian*: *matre Laconide nati*, Ov. M. 3, 223.]

LĀCRĪMA (lācrĭma, lācrūma), æ. f. (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα) I. *Prop.*: *A tear*: I. cito arescit, Cic. Part. 17: — *præ lacrimis loqui non possum*: — *lamenta lacrimæque*: — *homini illico lacrimæ cadunt gaudio*, Ter.: — *lacrimam dare alci*, *to weep over anybody, to bewail his fate*, Ov.: — *lacrimis confici*: — *lacrimas non tenere*: — *ire in lacrimas, to shed tears*, Virg. II. *Meton.* A) *A moisture exuding from certain plants, gum-drops, or tears*: e lacrimis arborum quæ glutinum pariunt, Plin. 11, 6, 5. [B] *In Archit.*: *A tringle* (Fr. larmier): l. pontis, ML. — [Hence, Ital. lagrima, Fr. larme.]

[LĀCRĪMĀBĪLIS, e. (lacrimo) I. *Worthy of tears, calling forth tears, lamentable*, Ov. M. 2, 796: — *bellum l.*, Virg. II. *Like tears, of the nature of tears*, Arn.]

[LĀCRĪMĀBĪLITER, adv. *With tears, lamentably*, Hier.]

\*\*LĀCRĪMĀBUNDUS, a, um. *With tears, tearful, weeping*, Liv. 3, 46.

[LĀCRĪMĀLIS, e. *Belonging to tears, lacrymal*: os l., *part of the frontal bone, containing the lacrymal glands*; ductus l., *lacrymal duct*; fistula l., *lacrymal fistula*, NL.]

\*\*LĀCRĪMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A disease of the eye, a weeping*, Plin. 11, 37, 54.

[LĀCRĪMĀTŌRIUM, ii. n. (lacrima) I. *A place for weeping, a lacrymatory*, ML. II. *A cloth to wipe away tears*, ML.]

LĀCRĪMO (lācrĭmo), i. also sometimes LĀCRĪMOR, ātus sum, āri. (lacrima) *To let one's tears flow, to weep*.

I. A) *Prop.*: *te lacrimasse moleste ferebam*, Cic. Att. 15, 27: — *quin lacrimaretur*: — *lacrimo gaudio*, Ter.: — *oculis lacrimantibus*. B) *Meton.*: *To weep or shed tears over any thing, to bewail*: l. casum alcjs, Nep. Alc. 6.

\*\*II. *Meton.* of plants, trees, etc.: *To exude a moisture of a resinous nature, to drop, distil, weep*: calamus lacrimans, Plin. 17, 14, 24: — *lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, dripping*, Ov.

[LĀCRĪMŌSE (lacrym.) adv. *With tears*, Gell. 10, 3, 4.]

\*\*LĀCRĪMŌSUS, a, um. I. A) *Full of tears*: l. oculi, Plin. 28, 6, 17: — l. lumina, Ov.: — l. voces, Virg. B) *Meton.* of plants: *Dripping*, Plin. 17, 28, 47. II. *Causing tears to come into the eyes*: l. fumus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 80: — *cæpi odor l.*, Plin.: — l. carmen, *calling forth tears, doleful*, Ov.: — l. bellum, Hor.

\*LĀCRĪMŪLA (lacrym.), æ. f. dem. (lacrima) *A little tear*, Cic. Pl. 31.

LACTA, æ. f. *A kind of cassia*, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

[LACTĀNEUS, a, um. (lac) *Like milk, milky*, LL.]

LACTANTIUS, ii. m. *A celebrated ecclesiastical writer of the fourth century*.

[LACTĀRIS, e. (lac) *Suckling*, LL.]

\*\*LACTĀRĪUS, a, um. (lac) I. A) *Belonging to milk, containing milk, milky*: l. herba, Plin. 26, 8, 39. B) *Meton.*: *Suckling*: l. boves, *milk cows*, Varr.

II. A) *Made of milk*: l. opus, Lampr. B) *Subst.*: Lactāria, ōrum. n. *Food made of milk, or prepared with milk*, Cels.: — [Lactārius, ii. m. *One that prepares food of milk*, Lampr.]

[LACTĀRĪO, ōnis. f. *A suckling, feeding with milk*, NL.]

[LACTE, ia. See LAC.]

LACTENS and LACTENTĪA, iam. See LACTEO.

LACTĒO, ēre. (lac) I. *To suckle, to be at the breast*: Romulus parvus et lactens, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: — *hostiæ lactentes*: — *lactentibus rem divinam facere, to make a sacrifice of suckling animals*, Liv.: — *mactatos lactentes vitulos*, Ov.

\*\*II. *To contain milk, to be milky or swell with milk*: dum lactent viridia pabula, Col.: — *lactens lactuca*, Plin.: — *frumenta, lactentia*, Virg.: — *Subst.*: Lactentia, ium. n. *Milky food, food made of milk*, Cels.

[LACTĒŪLUS, a, um. (lacteus) *White as milk, milk-white*: l. puellæ, Catull. 55, 17.]

LACTES, ium. See LACTIS.

LACTESCO, ēre. (lacteo) I. *To turn to milk, to assume a milk-white colour*: omnis cibus matrum l. incipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: — *lactescencia sata*, Plin.: — *aquam, radice ea addita, addensari sub dio et l.*, id. \*\*II. *To have milk, to be full of milk (as the breast), etc.*: asinæ prægnantes continuo lactescunt, Plin. 11, 14, 96.

LACTĒUS, a, um. (lac) [L. A) *Milky, full of milk*: l. humor, Ov. M. 15, 79: — l. ubera, Virg. B) *Meton.*: *Suckling*: l. porcus, Mart. 3, 47, 11. II. *Milk-coloured, white as milk, pure as milk*: l. orbis, *the milky-way*, Cic.: — *also, l. via*, Ov.: — l. succus herbæ, Plin. 26, 7, 25: — l. cervix, Virg.: — *Livii l. ubertas*, Quint.

[LACTĪCĪNIUM, ii. n. (lac) *Food made of milk*, Apic.]

[LACTĪCŌLOR, ōris. (lac-color) *Milk-coloured*, Aus.]

[LACTĪLĪGO, inia. f. *A plant, i. q.* chamædaphne, App.]

[LACTĪNEUS, a, um. (lac) *Milk-coloured, white*, LL.]

\*\*LACTIS, is. f. *A gut*: l. agnina, Tit. Prisc.: — *Generally in the plur.*: Lactes, ium. *The guts, especially the smaller ones, entrails, intestines*, ab hoc ventriculo l. in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus etc., Plin. 11, 37, 79: — l. murenarum, Suet.: — *laxis lactibus, of a hungry person*, Plaut.: — *Prov.*: canem fugitivum alligare agnini lactibus, *said of a weak remedy applied in a severe case*, Plaut.

[LACTĪTO, i. (lacto) *To suckle*, Mart. 7, 101, 3.]

[I. LACTO, i. (lac) I. *To contain or be filled with milk*: ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342: — *femina lactans*, Gell.

II. *To drink milk (from the breast), to suck*: infans lactavit, Aus.: — *lactantes anni, the years during which the child sucks*, id. III. *To consist of milk*: metæ lactantes, Mart. 1, 44, 7.]

[2. LACTO, i. (lacio) *To allure for the sake of deceiving, to cajole, to make a fool of*: l. amantem, Ter.: — l. pollicitando animos, id.]

LACTŌRIS, is. f. (lac) *A milky plant*, Plin. 24, 18, 104.

LACTŪCA, æ. f. (lac) *Lettuce*, Plin. 19, 8, 38: — [l. virosa, *a poisonous sort of lettuce*, NL.] — [Ital., lattuga, Fr. laitue.]

[LACTŪCĀRIUM, ii. n. *Lettuce juice*: l. Anglicum: — l. Parisiense, NL.]

\*\*LACTŪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (lactuca) *A small lettuce*, Suet. Aug. 77.]

[LACTURCĪA, æ. f. (lac) *The goddess of corn when ripe or fit for cutting*, August.]

LĀCŪNA, æ. f. \*\*I. *A pool, a body of stagnant water*: sudant humore lacunæ, Virg. G. 1, 117: — l. salsæ, Lucr.: — l. Neptuniæ, *the sea*, A. Her. II. A) 1) *A ditch, a small hole, a cavity*: cæcas lustravit luce lacunas, Cic. Ar. 431: — *A gap, a hollow, e. g. in a building*: pavimenta sunt exigenda, ut non habeant lacunas, Vitruv.: — [2] *Meton.*: *A dimple in the cheek*: sint parvæ utrimque lacunæ, Ov. B) *A gap, loss, want*: lacunam rei familiaris explere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55: — *labes et quasi l. famæ*, Gell.: — *vide ne qua l. sit in auro*: — [Ital. laguna; Fr. lagune.]

**LACŪNAR**, āris. [*gen. plur.*, lacūnārīorum, Vitruv.; *dat.*, lacūnārīs, id.] *n.* (lacuna) *A* panelled or gilt ceiling, the empty spaces or cavities in a ceiling which are filled up with ornaments; a fretted or carved ceiling, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: — *Plur.*: Lacūnaria. ōrum. *n.* *Compartments, panels, Vitruv.*

[Lacūnārius, ū. *m.* (lacuna) *A* ditch-digger, ditcher, LL.]

**\*LACŪNO**, 1. (lacuna) *I* To fret, to hollow, to pit, Plin. 15, 10, 9. *II* To ornament like a carved or fretted ceiling, Ov. M. 8, 563.]

**LACŪNOSUS**, a, um. (lacuna) [*I* Full of ditches, holes or cavities: via lacunosis incilibus voraginosā, App.]

*II* Full of gaps, uneven: nihil ceminens, nihil L. Cic. N. D. 2, 18: — *I* intervalla, Vitruv.

**LACUS**, ū. *m.* *I* A lake, pond, pool: edificia, lacus, stagna, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: — *deus*, quæ Ennenses lacus lucosque colitis: — *I* Albanus, Liv.: — [*Poet.*: water, a piece or body of water: reddita forma lacu (instead of lacui) est, Ov. M. 3, 476.] *\*\*II* Meton. *A* A large reservoir, a vat, a basin: lacus sternendos lapide, Liv. 39, 44: — *hence*, a smith's cooling-trough: alii stringentia tingunt æra lacu, Virg. G. 4, 173. [*B*] Any large vessel to hold liquids, a tub, cooler, vat for wine after its being pressed, Ov. F. 4, 338. [*C*] Fig.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, still young (like wine), effervescent, Cic. Brut. 83. *\*\*III* Any receptacle, keep, store-room, Col.: — *A* den (for lions), Prud.: — *A* pit dug in the earth for mixing mortar, Vitruv. [*IV* *I* q. lacunar, Lucil. ap. Serv.] — [*Hence*, Ital. lago, Fr. lac.]

**LACUSCŪLUS**, i. *m.* dem. (lacus) *I* A small lake, Col. 4, 8, 2. *II* Meton.: *A* compartment, bin, chest, etc. for keeping olives, id. 12, 52, 3.

**LACŪTURRIS**, is. *m.* *A* kind of large cabbage or cauliflower, Plin. 19, 8, 41.

**LADA** or **LĒDA**, æ. *f.* or **LĒDON**, i. *n.* (λήδος) *A* shrub which yields a resinous substance called lādānum or lēdānum (λήδανον), (Cistus creticus, or Cistus ladaniferus, gum cistus, L.), Plin. 12, 17, 37.

**LADĀNUM**. See **LADA**.

**LĀDAS**, æ. *m.* (λάδας) *A* swift runner of Alexander the Great, A. Her. 4, 3.

**LĀDE**, æ. *f.* *An island near Miletus*, Plin.

**LĀDON**, ōnis. *m.* (Λάδων) *A* river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus, Ov. M. 1, 702.

**LĒDO**, si, sum. 3. *To strike or dash violently against anything*. [*I* Gen.: *i* naves ad saxa, Lucr. 5, 999.] *II* Esp.: *To hurt, to harm*. *A* Prop.: *i* brachia, Plaut.: — *i* herbas morsu, Ov.: — læsus nube dies, Luc.: — *Poet.*: *i* collum, to hang one's self, Hor. O. 3, 27, 60. [*B*] Fig. 1) *To injure, to offend*: *i* fidem, Cic. R. A. 38: — *i* alqm perjurio suo: — *i* alqm ludibrio: — *res læsæ*, misfortune, Sil.: — *i* nulli os, to abuse nobody to his face, Ter. 2) *To afflict, to hurt anybody*: tunc tua me infortunia lælent, Hor.: — 3) *To attack with words, to rail against, to satirize*: *i* Pisonem, Cic. Or. 3, 70.

**LĒLĪANUS**, a, um. (Lælius) *Belonging to Lælius*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 100.

**LĒLĪUS**, a. *The name of a Roman gens, among whom the following were distinguished*. *I* C. Lælius, the friend of Scipio, (after him Cicero named his work *De Amicitia*), Cic. Brut. 21, 82. *II* D. Lælius, one of Pompey's party, commander of the Asiatic fleet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 5. *III* Lælia, the mother-in-law of L. Crassus, Cic. Brut. 58, 211.

**LĒNA**, æ. *f.* (χλαῖνα) *A* lined upper garment, worn as a protection against the cold, Cic. Brut. 14.

**\*LĒŌTŌMUS**, i. *f.* (λαβῶμος) *The segment of a circle*, Vitruv. 9, 7, 6.

**LĒERTES** or **LĒERTA**, æ. *m.* (Λαέρτης) *A* prince of Ithaca, father of Ulysses, an Argonaut, Ov. M. 13, 144.

**LĒERTĪDES**, æ. *m.* (Λαερτιάδης) *Son of Laertes*, i. e. Ulysses, Hor. O. 1, 15, 21.]

**LĒERTĪUS**, a, um. (Λαέρτιος) *I* *Belonging or relating to Laertes*: L. heros, Ov. T. 5, 5, 3: — *L. regna*, Virg. *II* Laertius, a surname of the Greek writer Diogenes (from the town Laerta).

**LĒSĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (lædo) *A* hurting, harming. [*I* Prop.: Lact.] *II* Fig.: *A* rhetorical attack upon the character of an opponent: purgatio, conciliatio, l. optatio, atque execratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 43.

**LĒSTRĪGON**, ōnis. *m.* (Λαοστρυγών) *Læstrygonian*, Ov. P. 2, 9, 41: — *urbs* Lami Læstrygōnia, Formica, Ov. — *Usually in the plur.*: Læstrygōnes, um. (Λαοστρυγόνες) *A* Sicilian tribe, who originally inhabited Campania, in the neighbourhood of Formica (built by Lamsus), Plin. 7, 2, 2.

**LĒSTRĪGŌNĪUS**, a, um. (Læstrygon) *Læstrygonian*: L. domus, Formica, Ov.: — *L. amphora*, Hor.

[LĒSŪRA, æ. *f.* (lædo) *A* hurt: *i* divitiarum, loss, Tert.]

**LĒTABĪLIS**, e. (lætor) *Gladsome*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22.

[LĒTABUNDUS, a, um. (lætor) *Full of joy*, Gell. 11, 15.]

**\*LĒTĀMEN**, inis. *n.* (lætor) *Manure, any thing used to fertilize the soil*, Plin. 18, 16, 46.

[LĒTANTER, adv. *Gladly, joyfully*, Lampr.]

**LĒTĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *Joy, rejoicing*: *i* diutina, Cæs. B. G. 5, 52.

**LĒTE**, adv. *I* Gladly, with joy, cheerfully: cum auctorem senatus extinctum l. et insolenter tulit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3. — *Comp.*, Vell. — *Sup.*, Gell. *II* Fruitfully, abundantly, well: seges l. virens, Plin. 33, 5, 27: — *laurus recisa lætius fructat*, id.

[LĒTĪCUS, a, um. See 2. LÆTUS.]

**LĒTĪFĪCO**, 1. (lætificus) *I* To gladden, to exhilarate: sol lætificat terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: — *hence*, lætificarī, to rejoice, Plaut. *II* Meton.: *To fertilize, to manure*: Indus agros lætificat et mitigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.

**LĒTĪFĪCUS**, a, um. (lætus-facio) *Gladdening, causing joy, joyful*: *i* vites, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.

[LĒTISCO, 3. (lætus) *To rejoice*, Sis. ap. Non.]

**LĒTĪTĪA**, æ. *f.* (lætus) *I* Gladness, joy, joyfulness, mirth, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6 and 7: — *lætitiā percipere ex re*: — *lætitiā perfui*: — *lætitiā offerri*: — *in lætitiā concicere alqm, to throw into a transport of joy*, Ter.: — *exultans gestiēque lætitiā*: — *res mihi est lætitiā*, Nep.: — [*Poet.*: *Success in love*, Prop. 1, 11, 12.] *\*\*II* Meton. *A* Any joyful appearance, cheerful aspect, grace, beauty: *i* membrorum, Stat.: — *i* orationis, Tac. [*B*] Fertility: *i* loci, Col.: — *i* pabuli, Just.

[LĒTĪTUDO, inis. *f.* (lætus) *I* q. lætitiā, Att. ap. Non.]

[LĒTO, 1. (lætus) *I* To delight, to cheer: oculos specie lætavi optabili, Liv. ap. Non. *II* Meton.: *To render fertile, to manure*: in lætandis arboribus, Pall.]

**LĒTOR**, ātus, āri. *I* To rejoice, to feel joy, alqre, de alqre, on account of any thing: *i* tribus triumphis, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: — *i* dignitate: — *i* de salute omnium: — *in alqre, at, or on occasion of, any thing*: lætatis tu in omnium gemitu, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46: — *in hoc est lætatus, quod*. — *With acc.*: quod toto pectore lætor, Ov.: — *illud mihi lætandum video*: — *lætandum puto casum tuum*, Sall. — *With acc. and inf.*: utrumque lætor et sine dolore corporis te fuisse, et animo valuisse, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. — *With genit.*, but in connection with meminī: nec veterum meminī lætorve malorum, Virg.: — *Astureo*, quo lætabatur, delighted in, Suet. *\*\*II* Meton.: *vitis lætatur tepore, likes, or is fond of, it*, i. e. thrives with it, Col.

*1. LÆTUS*, a, um. *Joyful, cheerful, glad*. *I* A) Prop.: *i* homo, Cic. Mur. 24: — *i* hilaris et l.: — *i* est de amica, Ter.: — *lætus animi*, Vell.: — *i* laborum, Virg. — *Meton.*: oratio non læta crimine, Liv. 4, 41: — *i* vultus: — *i* clamor, Virg. [*B*] Meton. *\*\*1*) *Doing any thing with*

joy, willingly, or readily: 1. decreverat senatus, Sall. Jug. 84: — lætum descendere regno, Stat.: — si possum donata reponere l., Hor. [2] *Delighting in*: 1. equino sanguine, Hor. O. 3, 4, 34. 3) *Happy or contented with*: 1. meo, *with what I possess, or my own*, Mart. II. A) *Rejoicing, causing joy, pleasant*: omnia erant facta lætiora, Cic. Att. 7, 26: — dies celeberrimos lætissimosque in vita videre: — sed ceteris haud l. memoria Quirinis erat, Tac.: — l. militibus nomen, id. B) *Meton.* 1) *Favourable, of happy omen*: 1. nomen, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 73: — l. prodigium, Plin.: — exta lætiora, Suet.: — l. Mercurius, Plaut. 2) a) *Having a cheerful look, lively, agreeable*: qua (vite) quid potest esse quum fructu lætius, tum ad aspectu pulchrius, Cic. de Sen. 15: — l. color, Plin.: — l. seges, Virg.: — lætos oculis afflavit honores, id. b) *Fertile, rich*: 1. ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. — *With gen.*: pabulique lætus ager, Sall. ap. Serv.: — l. genus orationis, *fruitful, rich*, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: — ingenium lætissimum, Plin.: — copia dicendi floribus læta, Quint. [c] *Abundant, copious*: flumina læta manabant, Virg. — [Hence, Ital. lieto.]

[2. LÆTUS, i. m. A foreigner holding lands for cultivation from the state, Eum.; Amm. — Plur.: Læta, ōrum. n. Lands granted to foreigners, Cod. Th.]

[LÆVE, adv. On the left; fig. wrongly, perversely, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52.]

LÆVIGATIO, etc. See LEVIGATIO, etc.

[LÆVORUM or LÆVORUS, adv. (lævus-versum) On the left hand, to the left, App.; Amm.]

LÆVUS, a, um. (λαῦς) I. Prop.: Left: 1. manus, Cic. Ac. 2, 47: — l. oculus, Lucr.: — l. humerus, Ov.: — Subst. 1) Ad lævam (sc. manum), on the left, Cic. Un. 13: — in lævam, to the left, Plin.: — lævam pete, go or drive to the left, Ov. [2] Læva, ōrum. n. (sc. loca) The country towards the left, the part of the country situate to the left: læva tenent, they keep to the left, Virg. II) Fig. [A] Left: i. q. awkward (Fr. gauche), clumsy, Hor. B) Not suitable or fit for a given purpose (Fr. mal-à-propos): 1. tempus, id. C) Ill-omened, unlucky: l. picus, id. D) Of the auspices, lucky, propitious, favourable, esp. of a flash of lightning seen on the left: læva prospera existimantur, quoniam læva parte mundi ortus est, Plin. 2, 54, 55: — læva numina, propitious, Virg.: — lævum intonuit, on the left, on the side considered lucky, id.

\*\*LĀGĀNUM, i. n. (λαγανον) A cake of meal and oil, Cels.

\*\*LĀGĒNA (also written lāgēna, lāgōna, lāgūna), æ. f. (λαγνη) A vessel with a neck and ears, flagon, flask, a stone wine-bottle: nihilum nocuere lagenis, Hor. S. 2, 8, 41: — vapore per lagenæ collum subeunte, Plin.

\*\*LĀGĒOS, a, um. (λαγείος) Of or relating to a hare: l. vitis or lageos (fem.), a sort of vine, so called from the colour of the grapes, Plin. 14, 3.

LĀGĒUS, a, um. Of or relating to Lāgus father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt; poet. Egyptian: L. amnis, the Nile, Sil.: — L. litora, Mart.

LAGO, inis. f. A plant, called also echite, Scammonia tenuis, Plin. 24, 15, 89.

[LAGOCHEILUS, i. m. (λαγως, χειλός) Hare-lip, NL.]

LAGENA, LAGONA, LAGUNA. See LAGENA.

[LĀGŌIS, idis. f. (λαγώς) A bird, perhaps i. q. lagopus: according to others, a kind of grouse, black-cock, Hor. S. 2, 2, 22.]

\*\*LĀGŌNŌPŌNOS, i. m. (λαγόνων-πόνος) Gripes, pain in the bowels, Plin. 20, 4, 13.

\*\*LĀGOPHTHALMOS, i. m. (λαγόφθαλμος) Hare-eye, an unnatural contraction of the upper eyelid, whereby the organ is prevented from covering the eye-ball during sleep; so called because hares are said to sleep with their eyes open, Cels. 7, 7, 9.

\*\*LĀGŌPUS, ōdis. f. (λαγῶπους) Hare's foot; hence, from its similitude, I. A bird with hairy feet, Plin. 10, 48, 720

68: — l. Alpinus, the ptarmigan: — l. Scoticus, the grouse. II. The herb hare's foot or hare's cumin, Plin. 26, 8, 34.

[LAGOSTOMA, i. q. labium leporinum, NL.]

\*\*LĀGUNCŪIA, æ. f. dem. (lagena) A small bottle, a flask, Plin. E. 2, 6, 2.

[LĀGUNCŪLUS, i. m. A kind of pastry, LL.]

[LĀIĀDES, æ. m. (Laius) A male descendant of Laius; Œdipus, Ov. M. 7, 759.]

[LĀICĀLIS, e. Belonging to the laity, ML.]

[LĀICUS, i. m. (λαῖκος) A layman, Eccl.]

LĀIS, idis and idos. f. [acc. plur., Laiadas, Aus.] (Lais) A woman of ill fame at Corinth, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2.

LĀIŪS or LĀJUS, i. m. (Λῆϊος) A king of Thebes, the father of Œdipus, Stat. Th. 1, 296.

LĀLĒTĀNĪA, æ. f. A province of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for its wine, Pomp. ap. Sall.

LĀLĒTĀNUS, a, um. (Laletania) Belonging or relating to Laletania, Plin. 14, 6: — Subst. plur.: Lālētāni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Laletania, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

LALIĀTŪ, ōnis. f. I. q. labdacismus.

\*\*LĀLĪSIO, ōnis. m. The foal of a wild ass, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

[LALLO, 1. To sing lullaby; to lull a child to sleep by singing: iratus l. recusas, Pers. 3, 18.]

[LALLUS, i. m. or LALLUM, i. n. A cradle-song, the lullaby of nurses singing children to sleep, Aus.]

LĀMA, æ. f. [I. (from λαμῶς) A slough, bog, puddle, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10.] II. A kind of resinous tree (Pistacia lentiscus L.), Plin. 12, 17, 36.

LAMBĀCISMUS, i. See LABDACISMUS.

[LAMBŌDŌDEA, æ. f. (λαμῶδα-εἶδος) (sc. sutura) The suture which unites the occipital bone to the two parietal bones, somewhat in the shape of a Greek Λ, NL.]

[LAMBĒRO, 1. To tear to pieces; prov.: lepide me meo ludo lambras, you pay me in the same coin; you serve me as I served you, Plaut.: — [Hence, Fr. lambeau, délabrer.]

[LAMBĪTO, 1. (lambo) To lick, Sol.]

[LAMBĪTUS, ūs. m. (lambo) The act of licking, LL.]

LAMBŌ, bi. bitum. 3. I. To lick, to lap with the tongue, etc.: alqd, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11. [II. Fig.: To touch, to water (of a river): flamma properabat l. tecum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: — Ætna sidera lambit, id.: — quæ loca lambit Hydaspes, id.: — hederæ lambunt imagines, surround, wind round, Plaut.]

\*\*LĀMELLA, æ. f. dem. (lamina) A thin plate or sheet of metal, or the like, Vitr. 7, 3: — paucæ argenti lamellæ, a few coins (a few shillings), Sen.

[LĀMELLŪLA, æ. f. dem. I. q. lamella, Petr.]

[LĀMENTA, æ. f. (lamentor) A wailing, Pacuv. ap. Non.]

LĀMENTĀBĪLIS, e. (lamentor) [I. Deplorable, pitiable, lamentable: regnum l., Virg. Æ. 2, 4: — l. tributum, Ov.] II. Lamenting, doleful: l. vox, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13: — funera sumtuosa et l.

[LĀMENTĀRĪUS, a, um. (lamentum) Pitiable, causing lamentation, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 28.]

LĀMENTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. Grief uttered in cries, weeping, wailing, lamentation: cum gemitu et lamentatione, Cic. Inv. 2, 26: — lamentationem sedare, Liv.: — l. lugubris, stetusque mærens.

LĀMENTOR, ātus. 1. I. To lament, to utter one's grief in lamentations, to weep, to wail: flere ac l., Cic. de Or. 1, 57: — afflictari l.que: — matrem lamentantem, Gracch. ap. Cic.: — quod lamentare, non esse argumentum tibi, Plaut. II. To weep over any thing, to bewail, to bemoan: l. vitam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: — l. cæcitatē: — l. matrem mortuam, Ter.: — Pass. Lāmentātus,



## LAMENTUM

**a, um.** *Wept over, bewailed:* l. fata, Sil.:—full of lamentation, Stat.

**LAMENTUM**, i. n. I. *Wailing, loud weeping, lamentation; usually in the plur.: lamentis se lacrimisque dedere*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21:—in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacere:—mors vocat dolore et lamentis:—casum per lamenta et mærorem muliebriter ferre, Tac.:—parcere lamentis, Liv. \*\*II. *Meton.*: l. gallinarum, Plin.

\*\***LĀMĪA**, æ. f. (λαμία) [I. A sorceress, witch, enchantress, Hor. A. P. 340.] II. A kind of flat fish, Plin. 9, 24, 40. III. A cognomen of the gens Ælii, Cic. Fam. 12, 29.

**LĀMĪNA** and **LAMNA**, æ. f. (root lama, from ἐλάμα) I. Any thin plate or piece of metal, wood, marble, horn, etc.; a sheet, plate, plank: cum l. esset inventa, Cic. Leg. 2, 23:—laminæ ardentes, red-hot plates of metal, for torture:—tigna laminis clavisque religant, Cæs.:—l. ferrea, Tac.:—l. argenti, silver coin, Ov.:—l. fulva, a piece or bar of gold, id.:—laminam tenuem nimium ducere, i. q. facere, Quint.:—doliorum laminæ, staves, Plin.:—ossa, æs in laminas secare, id.:—l. seneæ, Liv.:—hence, the blade of a sword, Ov.: the indented part of a saw, Virg. II. *Meton.* \*\*A) A saw, Sen. Ben. 4, 6. [B) A nut-shell, while yet thin and soft, Ov. C) The lappet of the ear, Arn.] [D) In Anat.: A thin plate or layer of any organic substance; as a l. of bone, etc.: l. spiralis, the plate of bone which winds spirally round the modiolus of the cochlea. E) In Bot.: The border of the corol of a petaloid flower, which is distinguished into unguis (the claw), and lamina (the border), NL.]

**LAMĪUM**, ii. n. A kind of plant, archangel, Fam. Labiata, Plin. 21, 15, 55.

[**LAMNŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (lamna) A small thin plate or sheet of metal, Tert.]

[**LAMPĀDĀRIŪS**, ii. m. (lampas) A torch-bearer, Cod. Just.]

\*\***LAMPĀDĪAS**, æ. m. (λαμπάδας) (sc. cometes) A sort of comet, resembling a lighted torch, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

[**LAMPĀDO**, ōnis. m. I. q. bulbus, Th. Prisc.]

**LAMPAS**, ōdis. f. (λαμπάς) A lamp, torch, flambeau (mostly poet.). I. *Prop.*: vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47:—l. pinguis, Ov.:—l. ardens, Virg.:—The torch of Hymen, at weddings; hence, poet., lampade primā, at a wedding, Stat.—Relating to a torch-race, a game among the Greeks, the object of which was to keep a torch alight whilst running, and to hand it to another runner in rotation; hence, prov.: nunc cursu lampada tibi trado, now it is your turn, Varr.:—vitæ lampada tradunt, to finish one's career, i. e. life, Lucr.:—cur me in decursu lampada poscis? you seem anxious to inherit my property in my lifetime, Pers. II. *Meton.* [A] Gen.: Lustre, brilliancy, refulgence: (sol) æternam suscepit lampada mundi, Lucr.:—Phœbæ lampadis instar, Virg.:—quum se bina formavit lampade Phœbe, after two months, Nem.] \*\*B) *Esp.*: A meteor in the shape of a torch, Plin. 2, 26, 25.

**LAMPSCĒNUS**, a, um. Belonging to Lampsacus, V. Max.—*Subst.*: Lampsacēni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Lampsacus, Cic.

[**LAMPSCĪŪS**, a, um. I. q. Lampsacenus, Mart.]

**LAMPSCŪM**, i. n. and **LAMPSCĀSUS** (-os), i. f. (Λαμψάκος) A town of Mysia near the Hellespont, formerly Pityusa, now Lepseki, Cic. Verr. 1, 24, 63.

**LAMPŖANA**. See LAPSANA.

**LAMPŖRIS**, idis. f. (λαμπτρίς) A glow-worm, Plin. 11, 28, 34.

**LĀMŪS**, i. m. (Λάμος) A king of the Læstrigones, founder of Formica, Hor. O. 3, 17, 1:—urbis Lami, Formica, Ov.

**LĀMŖRUS**, i. m. A sea-fish unknown to us, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

**LANA**, æ. f. (λῆνος, Doric λᾶνος) I. A) Wool: ad me venis cum tua colu et lana, Cic. de Or. 2, 63:—alba l., Virg.:—aurea l., the golden fleece at Colchis, Ov.:—lanam ducere or trahere, to spin, Ov. B) *Meton.*: Articles in

## LANGUESCO

wool, woollen things: lanam facere, Lucr.:—l. tractare, Just.:—lanæ dedita, Liv. [I. Of soft woolly things. A) The hair of animals, feathers: l. leporina, anserina, caprina, Dig.:—Prov.: rixari de lana caprina, for a trifle. B) The woolly parts of fruit or of trees, cotton, Virg. G. 2, 120. C) Vellera tenuia lanæ, light clouds, Virg.]

[**LĀNĀMENTUM**, i. n. (lana) Lint, Veg.]

\*\***LĀNĀRIS**, e. (lana) Furnished with wool, having wool, woolly: l. pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

\*\***LĀNĀRĪUS**, a, um. (lana) I. Of or belonging to wool: l. herba, Plin. 24, 18, 104:—l. radix, soapwort (Saponaria officinalis L.), Col. [II. *Subst.*: Lānārius, ii. m. One that works in wool, or makes woollen goods, Plaut.:—Lānāria, æ. f. A wool manufactory, Inscr.]

\*\***LĀNĀTUS**, a, um. (lana) I. Furnished with wool, that has wool, woolly: pellis l., Col. 6, 2, 4:—ovis l., not shorn, id.:—Prov.: dii pedes lanatos habent, com unobservedly to inflict vengeance, Petr. II. *Meton.*: Covered with something woolly: l. vitis, Col.:—l. lupus, as soft as wool, Plin.:—folia lanatiore canitie, id.

\*\***LĀNCĒA**, æ. f. A lance, a spear with a leather strap, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48.

[**LĀNCĒARIŪS**, ii. m. (lancea) (sc. miles) A lancer, Amm.]

[**LĀNCĒO**, i. (lancea) To brandish a lance, Tert.]

[**LĀNCĒOLA** and **LĀNCĒŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (lancea) I. A small lance, App. II. In Surg.: A lancet, NL.]

[**LĀNCĒOLĀTUS**, a, um. Like a lance, lanceolate: folia l., NL.]

[**LĀNCETTA**, æ. f. dem. (lancea) A lancet, NL.]

[**LĀNCĒŪLA**, æ. f. (lanx) A small dish, Arn.]

[**LĀNCĒĀTOR**, ōris. m. (lancio) One that tears to pieces, Prud.]

\*\***LĀNCĒNO**, i. I. *Prop.*: To tear up, to lacerate or tear into morsels, Plin. 8, 6, 5. II. *Fig.*: To lavish, to squander: l. bona, Cat. 29, 18:—l. vitam, Sen.

\*\***LĀNCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (lanx) A small scale (for weighing), Vitr. 10, 3, 4.

[**LĀNESTRIS**, e. (lana) Woollen, of wool, LL.]

**LĀNĒUS**, a, um. (lana) I. Woollen, made of wool: l. pallium, Cic. N. D. 2, 34:—l. infula, Virg. II. *Meton.* A) Woolly, with something of a woolly nature: pira corio laneo, Plin. 15, 15, 16. [B) Woolly, soft as wool: latusculum l., Cat.:—lupus l., Mart.] [Hence, Fr. lange.]

**LANGA**, æ. f. An animal from whose urine the stone langurium (or lyncurium) is said to be produced, Plin. 37, 2, 11.

**LANGŖBARDI**, ōrum. m. A people of northern Germany, west of the river Elbe, Lombards, Vell. 2, 106, 2.

**LANGŖFĀCĪO**, ēci, actum. 3. (languo-facio) To render weak or faint, to fatigue [cincitare, excitare]: excitatos l., Cic. Leg. 2, 15.

**LANGŖŖO**, gŭi, ēre. (from λαγγέω) I. To be weak, fatigued or tired: de via l., by a journey, Cic. Phil. 1, 5:—To be weak from the effects of illness, to suffer from weakness: morbo l., Virg.:—Absol.: sub natale suum plerumque languebat, Suet.:—ter omnino languit, id. II. *Meton.*: To be languid, inert, powerless, weak, dull: languet juvenus, Cic. Pis. 33:—l. otio:—in otio hebescere et l.—Of inanimate things: languet solitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3:—languet amor, Ov.:—languent vires, id.:—mare languet, is calm, Mart.:—hence, languens, faint, weak, feeble, inactive: l. vox, Cic. Off. 1, 37:—l. senatus:—incitare languentes:—stomacho languenti esse, Cœl. ap. Cic.

**LANGUESCO**, gŭi (trisyll.), ēre. (languo) I. *Prop.*: To grow faint or become fatigued, weak, feeble, or inert; to languish: l. senectute, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28:—l. corpore:—nec mea languescit corpora, Ov.:—vidi te toto vinctum l. collo, to become inert, Prop.—Of inanimate things: languescit flos, droops, Virg.:—l. fluctus, Ov.:—languescit luna, is darkened, Tac. II. *Fig.*: To languish, grow faint or feeble: studia l., Plin.:—justitia,

cupido l., id. — affectus l., Quint. : — [Poet. : To become mild or mellow : Bacchus languescit (i. e. vinum), Hor.]

LANGUIDE, adv. \*I. In a languid manner, without activity, slowly : procedere l., Col. 11, 1, 17. — Comp., versari languidius in opere, Cæs. — Of inanimate subjects : palmæ l. dulces, of a flat and insipid sweetness, Plin.

\*II. Faintly, weakly : languidius dictum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9.

LANGUIDŪLUS, a, um. dem. (languidus) [I. Faint : l. somnus, Catull. 64, 332.] II. Faded, withered : l. corona, Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66.

LANGUIDUS, a, um. (languo) I. A) Gen. : Languid, dull, feeble, faint, weak from faintness : homo l. vino, Cic. Cat. 2, 5 : — l. vino vigiliisque : — l. pecus : — l. senectus : — l. ignis, Plin. : — l. venarum ictus, id. : — l. ventus, Ov. : — l. aqua, slow, sluggish, Liv. — Fig. : languidus studium, Cic. Lig. 9 : — [Poet. : l. otia, idle leisure, Ov. : — l. quies, sleep, Virg.] B) Esp. : Sick, ill : l. homo, Mart. : — l. lumina, Plin. — Of wine that has been kept long ; Not harsh, mild : vina languidiora, Hor. II. Mentally : Feeble, effeminate : l. philosophus, Cic. de Or. 1, 52. — Meton. : l. voluptates, enervating.

[LANGUÏCUS, a, um. (languo-facio) That makes faint, weak, or languid, Aus.]

[LANGŪLA, æ. f. dem. (lanx) A small dish, Varr. L. L. 5, 25.]

LANGUOR, ōris. m. (languo) \*I. Weakness, faintness, languor, weariness : hæc deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3. — In diseases : l. corporis : — l. aquosus, of dropsy, Hor. : — [hence, illness, slight disorder of health : nunc ficto languore morem trahit, Ov.] : — Faintness of colours, faint colour, Plin. — Poet. : A calm at sea, Sen. Agam. 160. II. Mental : Listlessness, sluggishness : languori se dare, Cic. Off. 1, 34 : — Hence, melancholy, Hor. : desire, longing, V. Fl.

[LĀNĪĀRIUS, a, um. (lanius) Of or belonging to a butcher. — Subst. : Lānīārīum, ii. n. A butcher's stall, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3 ; and, Lānīārīus, ii. m. A butcher, Inscr.]

\*LĀNĪĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (lanio) Laceration, a tearing into morsels ; plur. absol. : cædes et laniationes, Sen. Clem. 2, 4.

LĀNĪĀTUS, ūs. m. (lanio) A tearing into morsels, laceration : l. ferarum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43 : — laniatui esse animalibus, V. Max. — Fig. : l. (sc. animi), mental torture, agony, Tac. A. 6, 6.

[LĀNĪCĪUM, ii. n. (lana) Wool, the product or supply of wool : si tibi l. curæ, Virg. G. 3, 384. — Meton. : Cattle with a woolly fleece, Arn. 1, p. 10. — A secondary form Lānīcīa, æ. f., Laber. ap. Non. ; and, Lānīties, æi. f., Tert.]

[LĀNĪCŪTIS, e. (lana-cutis) With a woolly skin, Lab. ap. Tert.]

LĀNĪĒNA, æ. f. (lanius) I. A butcher's stall, Liv. 44, 16. [II. Laceration, dissection, Prud.]

\*LĀNĪFER, æra, ãrum. (lana-fero) Bearing wool, covered with wool : l. arbor, Plin. 13, 14, 28.

\*LĀNĪFĪCĪUM, ii. n. (lanificus) The working of wool (as by spinning, weaving), Vitr. 6, 10.

[LĀNĪFĪCUS, a, um. (lana-facio) I. That makes woollen articles, by spinning, weaving : l. sorores, the Fates, Mart. 6, 58, 7 : — l. ars, the art of spinning, Ov. II. Subst. : Lānīfica, æ. f. A female spinner, Ulp.]

\*LĀNĪGER, æra, ãrum. (lana-gero) Covered with wool, bearing wool : l. bidentes, Virg. Æ. 7, 93 : — l. pecus, sheep, Att. ap. Cic. : — l. grex, Virg. : — l. arbor, Plin. : — [Subst. : Lānīger, gēri. m. (sc. agnus) A lamb, Phædr. — Poet. of Aries, in the zodiac, Man. : — lānīgēra, æ. f., a sheep, Sil.]

1. LĀNĪŌ. 1. I. To tear into morsels, to lacerate, mangle : l. hominem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1 : — filia laniata genas, Virg. \*II. Meton. : To tear to pieces : l. vestem, Tac. : — l. crinem manibus, Ov. : — laniata classis, id. : — filia laniata crines, i. q. crinibus laniatis, Virg.

[2. LĀNĪŌ, ōnis. m. A butcher, Petr.]

\*LĀNĪŌNĪUS, a, um. (lanio) Of or belonging to a butcher : l. mensa, a butcher's block, Suet. Claud. 15.

[LĀNĪPENDĪA, æ. f. (lana-pendo) A female who weighs out wool to be spun, Pomp. Dig. 24, 1, 31.]

\*LĀNĪPES, ædis. (lana-pes) With feet as soft as wool, or with wool wrapt round them ; wool-footed : l. senex, Cass. ap. Quint.

LĀNISTA, æ. m. I. A fencing-master, teacher or trainer of gladiators : l. clemens, Cic. Att. 1, 16. II. Meton.

\*\*A) A trainer of fighting-cocks, a cock-master, Col. \*\*B) A promoter of insurrection, an agitator : lanistæ Ætoli, Liv. C) A bandit, assassin, Cic. R. Am. 6.

\*LĀNISTĪCĪUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (lanista) Of or belonging to a trainer of gladiators : l. familia, Petr. 45, 4.

[LĀNĪTIA and -TIES and -TĪUM. See LANICIUM.]

[LĀNĪTONDĪUM, ii. n. (lana-tondeo) Sheep-shearing, shearing-time, ML.]

LĀNĪUS, ii. m. I. A butcher, Cic. Off. 1, 42 : esp. a sacrificer, Plaut. [II. Meton. : An executioner, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 398.]

LANIVINUS, LANIVIUM. See LANUV.

[LĀNŌSĪTAS, ætis. f. (lanosus) The wooliness of a thing, Tert.]

\*LĀNŌSUS, a, um. (lana) Full of wool, covered with wool : l. uterus [glaber], Col. 7, 3, 7 : — l. vellus, App.

LANTERNA, LANTERNARIUS. See LATERNA.

[LĀNŪGĪNĒUS, a, um. (lanugo) Woolly, App.]

LĀNŪGĪNOSUS, a, um. (lanugo) Woolly, of a woolly nature : l. folia, Plin. 25, 8, 45 : herba lanuginosior, id.

\*LĀNŪGO, inis. f. (lana) I. The wool, the woolly part of any thing : l. linea, scraped from linen, lint, Plin. 32, 10, 44 : — Of herbs, trees, fruit, Virg. : — l. arundinum, Plin.

II. Meton. : Down, the first beard : a prima lanugine, Suet. Oth. 12 : — Saw-dust, filings, Col. 4, 29, 16 : [soft hair, NL.]

\*LĀNŪLA, æ. f. dem. (lana) A little wool, a lock or small quantity of wool, Cels. 6, 10.

LĀNŪVĪNUS, a, um. Lanuvian, or belonging to Lanuvium : L. ager, Cic. Div. 1, 36 : — Subst. : Lānūvini, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Lanuvium. — Lānūvinum, i. n. An estate near Lanuvium.

LĀNŪVĪUM (Laniv.), ii. n. A town of Latium, now the village Civita Lavinia, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. — Hence,

LĀNX, eis. f. I. A dish, a platter : l. fictilis, Cic. Att. 6, 1 : — furtum per lancem liciūque concipere, to search the house for stolen goods, Gell. : — so also, questiones furtaque cum lance et licio, id. II. Meton. from similarity of shape : The scale of a balance : in altera libræ lance ponere : terram ea l. et maria deprimet, Cic. Fin. 5, 30 : — Fig. : vitam æqua lance pensitare, Plin. : — æqua lance servari, Dig.

LĀŌCŌON, ontis. m. (Λαοκῶν) A priest of Neptune at Troy, who pierced the wooden horse with a javelin, and was killed with his two sons at a sacrifice, by two serpents, Virg. Æ. 2, 41 sq. — Respecting the statue, see Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 17.

LĀŌDĀMĪA, æ. f. (Λαοδάμεια) A daughter of Acastus and wife of Protesilaus, to whom she was so fondly attached, that, when she heard of his having been slain by Hector, she did not wish to survive him, Catull. 68, 74.

LĀŌDĪCĒA, æ. f. (Λαοδικέα) The name of several towns : the most important of which were : 1. One in Phrygia Major, on the banks of the river Lycos, now called Eski-Hissar, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4. II. A maritime town in Seleucia (Syria), now called Latikiah, Lent. ap. Cic. Fam. — Hence,

LĀŌDĪCĒNI, ōrum. m. The Laodiceans, Cæs. ap. Cic.

LĀŌDĪCENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Laodicea, Cic. Fam. 5, 20 : L. civitas.

**LĀŌMĒDON**, tis. m. (Λαομέδων) *A king of Troy, father of Priam. Having refused to pay the stipulated reward to Apollo and Neptune (who had built the walls of Troy), the latter sent a sea-monster, to which, according to an oracle, the daughter of Laomedon, Hesione, was about to be delivered up in order to appease the god, when Hercules came to her rescue; who having been refused his reward by Laomedon, dethroned the latter and made Priam king, giving Hesione to his friend Telamon, Ov. Met. 11, 196, sq.*

**LĀŌMĒDONTĒUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Laomedon; hence, poet. Trojan, Virg.—Inasmuch as the Romans considered themselves the descendants of Æneas, it also stands for Roman, Sil.*

**LĀŌMĒDONTIĀDES**, æ. m. (Λαομέδοντιάδης) *Offspring of Laomedon, i. e. Priam, Virg.: jam frigidus ævo L. Juv. 6, 324:—Poet.: Lāōmēdontiādēs, Trojans, Virg.:—Romans, Sil.*

**LĀŌMĒDONTĪUS**, a. um. *I. q. Laomedontens, Virg.*

[LĀPĀRŌCĒLE, Æ. f. (λαπάρα-κήλη) *Lumbar hernia, NL.*]

[LĀPĀRŌTŌMIA, æ. f. (λαπάρα-τομή) *Laparotomy, a surgical operation for lumbar hernia, NL.*]

[LĀPĀTHUM, ii. n. *I. q. lapathum, Varr. ap. Non.*]

**LĀPĀTHUM**, i. n. or **LĀPĀTHUS**, i. f. (λαπάθων from λαπάθω) *A kind of sorrel, dock, Plin. 20, 21, 85: as a remedy for a disordered stomach, Hor.*

[LĀPĪCIDA, æ. m. (lapis-cædo) *A stone-cutter, Varr. L.L. 7, 33.*]

**LĀPĪCĪDĪNA**, æ. f. (lapis-cædo) *A quarry, Cic. Div. 1, 13:—l. bituminis, a pit where asphalt is obtained, Vitr.*

**LĀPĪDĀRĪUS**, a. um. (lapis) *I. A) Of or belonging to stones: l. latomia, a quarry, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 65:—l. literæ, written on stones, Petr.:—l. navis, carrying stones, id. B) Subst.: Lāpidārius, ii. m. (sc. faber) A stone-cutter, lapidary, Ulp. D. 13, 6, 5, § 7. II. Full of stones, stony: l. campus, Sol.*

**LĀPĪDĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (lapido) *A throwing of stones, stoning to death, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43:—Meton.: l. grandinis, a falling of hail, hailstorm, Cod. Just. 9, 18, 4.*

**LĀPĪDĀTOR**, ōris. m. (lapido) *One that stones a person to death, a thrower of stones, Auct. Or. p. Dom. 5.*

**LĀPĪDESCO**, 3. (lapis) *To become stone, to turn to stone, to be petrified, Plin. 24, 13, 73.*

**LĀPĪDĒUS**, a. um. (lapis) *I. From or of stone, stony, stone: l. imber, Cic. N. D. 2, 5:—l. murus, Liv.:—l. sum, I am petrified, Plaut. II. Full of stones, stony: l. campus, Mel. 2, 5:—l. campi, a district in the neighbourhood of Marseilles, Plin.*

[LĀPĪDILLUM, i. n. (lapis) *An instrument or scoop ad calculus in vesica discutiendum, NL.*]

**LĀPĪDO**, 1. (lapis) *To throw stones; hence, I. Impers.: Lapidat. It rains stones: quia Veis de cælo lapidaverat, Liv. 27, 37. II. Act.: To throw or fling stones at anybody, to stone a person to death, Auct. B. Hisp.:—l. templa, Suet.*

[LĀPĪDŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (lapidosus) *Hardness like a stone, Tert.*]

**LĀPĪDŌSUS**, a. um. (lapis) *I. Full of stones, stony: l. terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9:—l. ager, Ov.:—l. corna, Virg. II. Hard as a stone, of a stony nature: l. panis, Hor.:—Comp., est lapidosius, Plin.*

[LĀPĪLLŪS, i. m. dem. (lapillus) *A very little stone, Sol.*]

**LĀPĪLLUS**, i. m. dem. (lapis) *I. A little stone, a pebble, Ov. M. 11, 604:—diem signare melioribus lapillis, Mart.:—or numerare meliore lapillo, to reckon the day among the happy ones of a life, because it was the custom in Thrace to mark fortunate and unfortunate days, the former with white, the latter with black stones, Pers.:—esp., stone in the bladder, calculus, Plin. 28, 4, 9. II. Meton.: A precious stone, pearl, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89.—Hence, lapilli Libyci, bits of Numidian marble, Hor.*

[LĀPŌ, ire. (lapis) *To turn to stone, to harden: lapit cor cura, Pac. ap. Non.*]

**LĀPIS**, idis. m. [f., Enn.] [abl. lāpi, Enn.; genit. plur., lāpīdērum, Gell.] (lāas) *I. A) Prop.: A stone (opp. 'saxum,' which implies roughness and large size): l. bibulus, sandstone, Virg.:—l. albus, Hor.:—lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark it as a happy one (conf. LAPILLUS, I.), Cat.:—Prov.: verberare lapidem, to take pains in vain, Plaut.:—lapides loqui, to say unpleasant things, id. B) Fig.: lapides omnes flere ac lamentari coegisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 57:—as an image of stupidity: quid stas, lapis? Ter.:—of insensibility: ah l. ferrumque, Tib. II. Esp. A) A landmark, boundary-stone, Tib. 1, 3, 43. B) A tombstone, Prop.:—l. ultimus, id. C) (like λίθος) A precious stone; esp. a pearl: gemmas et lapides, Hor.:—l. Phrygius, marble, id. D) A milestone, placed on the Roman roads to denote the distance of 1000 paces: ad quintum lapidem, at the fifth milestone (i. e. from Rome), Nep.; Eutr. E) The stone on which the præco stood at a sale of slaves, Plaut.:—duo de lapide emtos tribunos. F) A stone statue: Jovem lapidem jurare, by the statue of Jupiter Capitolinus, Cic. Fam. 7, 12. [G] Medic.: l. causticus, caustic:—lapis lazuli, a kind of blue mineral:—l. calculus, carbonate of lime:—l. Hibernicus, Irish slate, NL.]*

**LĀPĪTHA**, æ. c. and **LĀPĪTHES**, æ. m., plur. **LĀPĪTHÆ**, ārum. (Λαπίθαι) *A people of Thessaly about Olympus and Pelion, celebrated for their combat with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, Ov. M. 12, 210.—Sing.: frons Lapithæ Celadontis, Ov.:—Lapithæ genus heroïnæ, Prop.:—Lapithes eque, Val. Fl.:—genit. plur., contr. Lāpithūm, Virg.—Hence,*

[**LĀPĪTHĒUS**, a. um. *Of or relating to the Lapithæ; see LAPITHA: l. gens, Ov. M. 12, 530.*]

[**LĀPĪTHĒIUS**, a. um. *Of or relating to the Lapithæ; see LAPITHA: l. prœlia, Ov. M. 14, 670.*]

[**LĀPĪTHŌNIUS**, a. um. *Belonging to the Lapithæ, Stat.*]

**LAPPA**, æ. f. *A bur, Fam. Synanthereæ, Plin. 18, 17, 44.*

**LAPPĀCĒUS**, a. um. (lappa) *Of or like a bur, Plin. 22, 17, 19.*

**LAPPĀGO**, inis. f. (lappa) *The plant maiden-lips, shepherd's rod, or teasel, Plin. 26, 10, 65.*

**LAPRĪUS**. *A cognomen of Jupiter, Lact. 1, 22.*

**LAPSĀNA**, æ. f. (λαψάνη) or **LAMPŚĀNA**, æ. f. (λαμψάνη) *An eatable plant, wild colewort or nipplewort, Fam. Synanthereæ, Plin. 2, 9, 37.—Hence, lapsanā vivere, to fare hard, live frugally, Plin. 19, 8.*

**LAPSĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (l. labor) *A falling or failing in any thing; a fall, failure, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.*

**LAPSO**, 1. (l. labor) *I. Prop. A) To totter, Tac. A. 1, 65; Virg. Æ. 2, 551. [B] Meton.: To slip, to fall, Stat. II. Fig.: verba lapsantia, spoken without thought, i. e. that escape one's lips, Gell. 1, 15.]*

**LAPSUS**, ūs. m. (l. labor) *I. Any quick or imperceptible motion, a running, flowing, swimming, slipping, sliding, gliding: stellæ certo lapsu spatioso feruntur, Cic. Div. 1, 2:—rapidus fluminum lapsus, Hor.:—lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset:—l. volucrum, the flight:—facili lapsu ad deos pervolare:—(of a serpent) gliding, Virg.:—l. vitis, (of a vine) winding itself:—Poet.: pedibus lapsus rotarum subjiciunt, wheels rolling or turning round, Virg. II. A) The act of falling, a fall: sustinere se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 38:—l. terræ, id.:—l. scalarum, down stairs, Plin. B) Fig.: A slip, trip, error, mistake: ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, to guard against credulity, Cic. Ac. 1, 12:—quum sint populares multi varique lapsus, as you may in a great many ways lose popularity:—haud alio fidei prioniore lapsu, quam ubi etc., by which truth loses as much as etc., Plin.*

**LĀQUĒAR**, is. n. (laqueus) *I. A carved or fretted ceiling (conf. LACUNAR), usually in the plur., Virg. Æ. 726; Plin. [II. A chamber, hollow: l. vaginæ, NL.]*

[LĀQUĒARE, is. n. for laquear, Virg. Cui. 62.]

[LĀQUĒARIUS, ū. m. One that makes fretted ceilings, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2.]

[LĀQUĒATOR, ōris. m. (laqueus) One that entangles, or throws the noose, Isid. 18, 56.]

1. LĀQUĒATUS, a, um. (laqueus) Entangled, Col. 6, 19.

2. LĀQUĒATUS, a, um. (laquear) Ornamented with a carved or fretted ceiling: l. tecta, Cic. Leg. 2, 1.

LĀQUĒUS, i. m. I. Prop.: A snare, a noose; esp. for hanging or strangling; a halter: collum inserere in laqueum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17: — laqueum gulam frangere, Sall.: — or premere, Hor.: — laqueum nectere, id.: — alqm ad laqueum compellere, Plin.: — laqueum injicere, to throw a noose over, Liv. II. Fig.: A snare, a trap: laqueis interrogationum irretire, Cic. de Or. 1, 10: — l. judicii: — alqui laqueos ponere, Ov.: — in laqueos cadere, id.: — laquei Stoicorum, sophisms, fallacies. — [Hence, Ital. laccio, Fr. lacet.]

1. LĀR or LARS, tis. m. A Tuscan title, as our "prince" or "lord"; also, a praenomen, as Lar Tolumnius, Cic. Phil. 9, 2.

2. LĀR, lāris. m. plur., Lares. [genit. plur.: Larum, Cic. Larum, Liv.] I. Prop.: Tutelar deities with the Tuscans and Romans, generally called Lares praestites (Ov. F. 5, 129): or after the name of the place they guarded, Lares compitales, as guardians of the spots where four roads met, or of cross-ways (Suet.): Lares viales, of the roads in general (Plaut.): L. vicorum, Arn.: — L. cubiculi, Suet.: — L. permarini, as tutelar gods at sea, Liv.: — L. rurales, agri custodes, of agriculture, Tib.: — Esp. Lares domestici, familiares, privati, patrii, the tutelar gods of the family, who were placed near the hearth in a sort of shrine (aedes), or niche (lararium) Suet.: — ego sum L. familiaris ex hac familia, Plaut. II. Meton.: A hearth, dwelling, house: tecto, mensā, lare recipere, Liv. 26, 25: — nostro juncta fuere Lari, was contiguous to my own house, was close to it, Ov.: — lare certo gaudere, Hor.: — fundus cum apto lare, id.: — ad larem suum (reverti) liceret: — l. familiaris, one's own fire-side: — Plur.: lares, house, Ov.: — of birds' nests, Ov. F. 3, 242.

LĀRA and LĀRUNDA, ae. f. A nymph deprived of her tongue by Jupiter, on account of her loquacity, Ov. F. 2, 599.

LĀRĀLĪA, ium. n. (2. Lar) A feast in honour of the Lares (celebrated on the first of May), Fest.

LĀRĀRIUM, ii. n. A small shrine or niche, in which the images of the lares were placed, Lampr. Alex. 29. See 2. LAR. I.

[LARDUM, i. n. See LARIDUM.]

LĀRENTĀLĪA, ium. n. A feast in honour of Acca Larentia (see Acca), Varr. L.L. 6, 3, 23: also Lārentinal, is. n., Varr. id.: — Plur.: Lārentinālia, ium. n., Lact. 1, 20, 4.

LĀRENTĪA. See Acca.

LARGE, adv. (largus) I. Richly, copiously: l. dare, Cic. Mur. 4: — l. donare: — l. adorare deos, with much incense, Plin.: — l. frequentare locum, in great numbers, id.: — senatus consultum l. factum, prolix, Tac.: — Comp., largius pronunciare, too strongly or broadly, Gell.: — Sup., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61. II. Meton.: Richly, sufficiently, Plin. 17, 19, 30: widely, largely: l. amplecti, id.: — l. vagari, Pall.

LARGĪANUS, a, um. (Largus) Of the Consul Licinius Caecina Largus, in the first year of Claudius, Just. 3, 7.

[LARGIFICUS, a, um. (largus-facio) Rich, Lucr. 2, 627.]

[LARGIFLŪUS, a, um. (largus-fluo) Richly flowing, Pac. ap. Cic.]

[LARGILOQUUS, a, um. (large-loquor) Talking much, i. e. loquacious, talkative, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2.]

[LARGIO, ire. See LARGIOR.]

LARGIOR, itus, iri. (largus) [imperf. largībar, Prop. 1, 3, 25: 2. pers. fut. largībēre, Plaut. Bach. 4, 7, 30: act. imperat. largi, Luc. ap. Non.: pass. largitus, Tib. 4, 2, 129.] I. To deal out or bestow anything liberally, to give away in great quantity, to lavish: Hortensio summam copiam

dicendi natura largita est, Cic. Quint. 2: — Absol.: To make large presents, to give largesses: l. ex or de alieno: — largiendo alqd parare, by bribery, Sall. II. Meton.: To confer, to grant, to endow with: l. alcuī civitatem, Cic. Balb. 22: — l. populo libertatem: — l. rationem homini: — l. plussculum amoris: — l. alcuī lētitiam, Plaut.

LARGITAS, ātis. f. (largus) Abundance, munificence, liberality: l. muneris, a rich present, bounty, Cic. Brut. 4: — terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundet.

\*\*LARGITER, adv. (largus) I. Richly, largely: l. habere, Plaut. Truc. 5, 11: — l. posse, to be very powerful, Cæs.: — l. consequi, Hirt.: — de judicio l. (esse remissum): — With genit.: l. auri, much gold, Plaut. [II. Meton.: Very much, a great deal: l. peccare, Plaut.: — l. distare, Lucr.]

LARGITĪO, ōnis. f. (largior) I. A) A giving freely, liberality, with accessory notion of bribery: largitione redemit voluntatem militum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 39: — l. in milites, Hirt.: — largitione benevolentiam Macedonum consecetur: — l. beneficiorum, Sen.: — Prov.: l. non fundum habet, prodigality has no limits, Cic. Off. 2, 15. B) Esp.: Corruption or bribery on the part of candidates for an office: tribum turpi largitione corrumpere: — largitioni resistere: — largitionis suspicionem recipere. C) Meton.: A granting, conferring: l. civitatis, of freedom as a citizen: — l. æquitatis. [II. Meton.: largitiones, the imperial treasure, intended for largesses, partly sacrae, i. e. for public purposes, partly privatae i. e. for private use, Cod. Just.: — comites largitionum, the managers of this treasury, id.: — largitiōnāles, ium. m., the officers or clerks of it, Cod. Th.]

[1. LARGITOR, āri. (largior) To give freely, Plaut. Trin. 3, 4, 13.]

2. LARGITOR, ōris. m. (largior) I. He that makes largesses: l. praeda erat, he left the booty to the soldiers, Liv. 9, 42: — l. sacri laticis, of Bacchus, Sil. II. Absol.: A spendthrift, squanderer: idem ipsum Lentulum largitorem et prodigum non putat, Cic. Cat., 4, 5: — largitores et factiosi.

\*\*LARGITŪDO, inis. f. (largus) Liberality, munificence, Nep. ap. Char. 78 P.

[LARGITUS, adv. (largus) I. q. largiter, richly, Afr. ap. Non.]

[LARGISCŪLUS, a, um. dem. (largus) Somewhat large, Sol. 7.]

LARGUS, a, um. I. Abundant, copious, profuse, much, rich, large: quum sol terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: — vino largiore uti, Liv.: — l. imber, Virg.: — munus largissimum edere, Suet.: — rich in anything: largus opum, Virg.: — folia l. suco, Plin. II. Esp.: Liberal, munificent, of one that takes a pleasure in giving: duo genera sunt largorum, alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 16: — l. animo, promissis, Tac.: — With inf.: l. donare, Hor. III. Nom. propr.: Largus, i. m. The name of a Roman gens.

[LĀRIDUM (contr. lardum), i. n. (related to λαρῶς) Salted pork, bacon; esp. fat bacon, lard, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3.] [Hence, Ital. lardo, Fr. lard.]

\*\*LĀRĪFŪGA, ae. m. (lar-fugio) A vagabond, Petr. 57, 3.

LĀRIGNUS, a, um. (larix) Of the larch-tree, Vitruv. 2, 9.

LĀRĪNUM, i. n. A town of Lower Italy, now Larino, Cic. Cluent. 6. Hence,

LĀRĪNAS, ātis. Of or belonging to Larinum: l. municipium, Larinum, Cic.: — l. ager, Liv.: — Subst.: Lārīnātes, um. m. The inhabitants of Larinum.

LARISSA, ae. f. (Λάρισα) I. A town of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly, on the southern bank of the Peneus, now Larissa (in Turkish, Jénischeher), Cæs. B. C. 3, 80. II. Larissa Cremaste (Λάρισα Κρεμαστή). A town of Phthiotis, twenty stadia from the Sinus Maliacus, Liv. 31, 46. III. Name of the citadel of Argos, Liv. 32, 25.

LĀRISSÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Larissa, Virg.: — Subst.: Lārissēi, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Larissa.

LĀRISSENSES, ium. m. I. q. Larissēi, Liv. 31, 31.

1. LĀRĪUS, ii. m. A lake of Upper Italy, on the banks of which Comum was situate, now Lago di Como, Virg. G. 2, 159,

2. **LĀRIUS**, a. um. *Larian*: L. litus, Cat. 35, 4.  
**LARIX**, icia. c. *The larch-tree*, Fam. Coniferae, Plin.  
 16, 10, 19.

[**LĀROS**. See **LARUS**.]

**LARS**. See 1. **LAR**, tia.

**LARUNDA**. See **LARA**.

[**LĀRUS** or **-OS**, i. m. (λᾶρος) *A sea-bird, the mew*, Vulg.]

**LARVA**, æ. f. (from lar) I. *A spectre*, Plaut. Amph.  
 2, 2, 145. II. *A mask*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 64. — *As a term of reproach*: loquere, larva! you scarecrow! Plaut. III. *A skeleton*, Petr. 34, 8. [IV. *An insect in the first stage of its existence, after evolution from the ovum*, NL.]

**LARVĀLIS** [also larvialis, A. Priap.], e. (larva) *Like a spectre*: l. habitus, Sen. E. 24.

[**LARVO**. 1. (larva) *To bewitch, to enchant*, Firm. — **Larvatus**, a. um. *Bewitched, enchanted*, Plaut.]

[**LARYNGISMUS**, i. m. *Spasmodic croup*, NL.]

[**LĀRYNGITIS**, itidia. f. (λαρυγγίτις) *An inflammation of the larynx*, NL.]

[**LĀRYNX**, yngia. f. (λάρυγξ) *The upper part of the throat*, NL.]

[**LĀSANUM**, i. n. (λάσανον) I. *A pot for cooking*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 109. II. *A chamber-pot*, Petr. 41, 9.]

[**LASCIVE**, adv. (lascivus) *Wantonly*: l. loqui, Mart. 8, 1.]

**LASCIVĪA**, æ. f. (lascivus) *Sportiveness*. I. *In a good sense*: Frolicsomeness, jollity, playfulness, gaiety: nec lasciviā nec risu, Cic. Fin. 2, 20: — l. piscium, Pac. ap. Cic. — *Meton.*: l. naturæ, Plin.: — l. virgarum, of one who is often whipped; lit., on whose back the rods play, Plaut. \*\*II. *In a bad sense*: Mischievousness, wantonness, extravagant gaiety, unrestrained or unbridled conduct: lasciviam a vobis prohibitate, Liv. 23, 11.

[**LASCIVĪBUNDUS**, a. um. *Wanton*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 16.]

**LASCIVĪŌ**, ii, itum, ire. (lascivus) *To be sportive, to frisk, skip, jump about, to frolic*: pisces lascivientes, Liv. 27, 4: — agnum lascivit fuga, is skipping away, Ov.: — plebs lascivit, is wanton, Liv. — *Meton.*: quædam in oratione simili licentiā lasciviunt, Quint.

[**LASCIVITAS**, itis. f. (lascivus) *Wantonness*, Cæsar. Aur.]

[**LASCIVITER**, adv. (lascivus) *Wantonly*, Læv. ap. Char. 183, P.]

[**LASCIVULUS**, a. um. dem. (lascivus) *Rather wanton or petulant, frolicsome, skittish*, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. 903, P.]

**LASCIVUS**, a. um. I. *Petulant, sportive, wanton, loose in manners*: l. homo, Varr. R. 1, 14, 1: — l. puella, Virg.: — lascivior hædo, Ov. — *Meton.*: Of inanimate things: l. verba, Hor.: — l. hedera, growing luxuriantly, id. II. *In a bad sense*: *Wanton, unbridled, voluptuous*: l. puella, Ov. A. 1, 523. — *Of inanimate things*: lascivissimæ picturæ, Suet. — *Of Style*: too florid: l. narratio, Quint.: — l. oratio, Gell.

**LĀSER**, ěris. n. I. *The resinous juice of the plant called laserpitium*, Plin. II. *I. q. laserpitium*, Plin.

**LĀSĒRĀTUS**, a. um. *Flavoured with laser*, Plin.

[**LĀSERPITĀTUS**, a. um. *Mixed with laserpitium*, Cato R. R. 116.]

[**LĀSERPITĪFER**, ěra, ěrum. *Producing laserpitium*, Cat. 7, 4.]

**LĀSERPĪTĪUM** (laserpicium), ii. n. *A plant, formerly called silphium, from which the juice laser distils, Laserwort* Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin. 19, 3, 15; also the juice, id.

[**LASEA**. *An old form for lares*, Quint. 1, 4, 13.]

**LASSESCO**. 3. (lassus) *To grow tired*, Plin. 7, 40, 41.

**LASSĪTŪDO**, inis. f. (lassus) *Lassitude, weakness or faintness from fatigue, weariness*: ex lassitudine dormire, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: — a lassitudine acquiescere, Nep. — *With genit. obj.*: l. armorum equitandive, Plin.: — l. itinerum, id.

**LASSO**. 1. (lassus) *To tire, fatigue, weary, to make feeble or weak*: l. alqm, Tib. 1, 10, 55. — *Poet.*: l. sidus

725

*Bootee, to tire out, as it were, i. e. to endure constantly*, Mart. — *Meton.*: ventus lassatur, Luc.

[**LASSŪLUS**, a. um. (lassus) *Slightly fatigued*, Catull. 63, 35.]

**LASSUS**, a. um. *Weary, fatigued, tired*: l. opere faciendo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 23: — l. assiduo gaudio, Plin.: — l. ab equo domito, Hor.: — l. de via, Plaut. — [With a genit.: l. animi, id.: — l. maris, Hor. — *With inf.*, Prop. — *Meton.*: humus l. fructibus assiduus, Ov.]

**LASTAURUS**, i. m. (λασταυρος) *A lewd fellow*, Suet. Gr. 15.

**LĀTE**, adv. (latus) I. *Broadly or widely, in breadth*: longe lque peregrinatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: — vagabitur nomen longe atque l. II. A) *Far and wide, widely*: ars l. patet, extends, makes way in all directions, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: — hoc dictum latissime patet: — l. or latius vagari, Cæs.: — murus latius, quam cæderetur, ruebat, fell down beyond the part that had been broken, Liv.: — populus l. rex, i. q. regnans, Virg.: — l. tyrannus, Hor. B) *Prolizly, diffusely, at length*: latius loquuntur rhetores, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: — latius perscribere, Cæs.

**LĀTEBRA**, æ. f. (lateo) I. *A lurking-place*: Capadociæ latebris se occultare, Cic. de J. P. 3: — latebras animæ, pectus mucrone recludit, the secret seat or recesses of animal life, Virg. — *Meton.*: A state of concealment: l. imminens exitium differebat, Tac.: — l. lunæ, a lunar eclipse, Lucr. — *Fig.*: in animis hominum latebræ sunt: — l. obscuritatis, in speaking: — l. scribendi, a secret manner of writing, Gell. II. *A cover, cloak, subterfuge, excuse*: latebram haberes, Cic. Fin. 2, 33: — querere latebram perjurio.

[**LĀTEBRĪCŪLA**, æ. c. (latebra-colo) *That dwells in lurking-places, a lurcher*, Plaut. Trin. 21, 14.]

[**LĀTEBRŌSE**, adv. *In a corner or lurking-place*: l. te occultare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 2.]

**LĀTEBRŌSUS**, a. um. (latebra) I. *Full of corners or lurking-places*: l. via, Cic. Sest. 59: — l. locus, Liv. — *Fig.*: latebrosissima questio, August. II. *Loca latebrosa, places of ill-fame*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 6.]

**LĀTENTER**, adv. (lateo) *In secret, in a hidden manner*, Cic. Top. 17.

**LĀTĒŌ**, ūi. 2. (λατέω, λαθέω) I. *Prop.* A) *To be or to lie hidden or concealed*: causarum aliæ sunt perspicuæ, aliæ latent, Cic. Top. 17: — l. in occulto: — virtutem l. in tenebris: — latet anguis in herba, Virg.: — in latenti, clandestinely, secretly, Dig. B) 1) *To be out of the way, to skulk, lurk*: quis est qui fraudationis causâ latuisse dicat? not to have made his appearance or shown his face in court, Cic. Quint. 23. 2) *To live in retirement*: bene qui latuit bene vixit, Ov. \*\*II. *Fig.* A) *To be safe, or sheltered from misfortune*: l. sub umbra amicitia, Liv. 34, 9. B) *Meton.*: *To be unknown, to be quite a secret; with acc.*: quod latet sensum nostrum, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: — *With dat.*: cur nobis hæc auctoritas tamdiu latuit? — *Absol.*: latet, it is unknown, no one knows, Nep.

**LĀTER**, ěris. m. *A brick or tile*, Cic. Div. 2, 47: — l. testaceus, a baked brick, Vitruv.: — lateres ducere, to make; l. coquere, to burn, id.: — *Prov.*: laterem lavare (as ἄλσθους ἄλσθω), to take pains in vain, to try to wash a blackamoor white, Ter. — *Meton.*: l. aureus, l. argenteus, bars, Plin.

[**LĀTERĀLIS**, e. (3. latus) *Of or belonging to the side, lateral*: l. dolor, pain in one's side, Lucil.: — *Subst.*: LĀTERĀLIA, ium. n. *Saddle-bugs*, Dig.]

[**LĀTERĀMEN**, inis. n. (later) *An earthen vessel: col-laxat rareque facit lateramina vasi, earthenware*, Lucr. 6, 232.]

**LĀTERĀNUS**, a. um. I. *A family name of several gentes*: E. g. Plautii Laterani, Tac. An. 15, 49, 1: — egregiæ Lateranorum sedes, on the Cælian hill (site of the Lateran church), Juv. II. *Lāterānus, the tutelary god of the hearth (focus), because hearths were made of bricks*, Arn.

1. **LĀTERĀRIŪS**, a. um. (later) I. *Of or fit for bricks*: terra quam maxime l., Plin. 19, 8, 45. II. *Subst.*

A) LĀTĒRĀRIUS, ii. m. *One that makes bricks, a brickmaker, Non.* B) LĀTĒRĀRIA, æ. f. (sc. officina) *A place where bricks are made, a brick-field, Plin.*

2. LĀTĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (3. latus) *Of the side.*—Subst.: LĀTĒRĀRIA, ōrum. n. (sc. tigna) *Side-beams, Vitruv. 10, 14.* [LĀTERCŪLENSIS, is. m. *The registrar of the laterculum, Cod. Just.*

[LĀTERCŪLUM, i. n. *A register of all the public offices throughout a country, Cod. Just.*

LĀTERCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (later) I. *A small brick or tile, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9.* II. *Meton.: A sort of biscuit, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 112:—A piece of land in the shape of a brick, an oblong field, Sic. Flacc.]*

LĀTĒRENSIS, e. (3. latus) I. *At the side, of or belonging to the side.*—Subst.: LĀTĒRENSIS, is. m. *One of the life-guards, a body-guard, Tert.* II. *Laterensis, a cognomen of the Juvencii, e. g. M. Juvencius L., legate of Lepidus, Cic. Planc. 1, 2.*

LĀTĒRICIUS, a, um. (later) *Made of bricks: l. murus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15:—opus l., or simply latericium, brickwork, Col.*

[LĀTĒRINA, æ. f. (later) *A brick-field, Tert.*

LĀTĒRITĀNA or LĀTĒRITĀNA PIRA, ōrum. n. (also, lĀTĒRIANA, Plin.: lĀTĒRISIANA, Macr.) *A kind of pears, Plin. 15, 15*

LĀTERNA or LANTERNA, æ. f. *A lantern, Cic. Att. 4, 3.*

LĀTERNĀRIUS (lanter.), ii. m. *A lantern-bearer, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.*

\*1. LĀTESCO. 3. (2. latus) *To grow broad, Cels. 8, 1.*

[2. LĀTESCO. 3. (lateo) *To lie hid, Cic. Arat. 385.]*

[LĀTEX, icis. m. (f., Att.) *Pœt.: Any fluid; water, Virg. Æ. 4, 512:—cupido laticum frugumque, hunger and thirst, Lucr.—Of wine: l. meri, Ov. M. 14, 13, 653:—l. Lyæus or Lenæus, Virg.:—Palladii latices, oil, Ov. M. 8, 274:—l. absinthii, juice of wormwood, Lucr. 4, 16:—l. niveus, milk, Prud.]*

LATHYRIS, idia. f. (λαθύρις) *A kind of spurge, Euphorbia L., Fam. Euphorbiaceæ, Plin. 27, 11, 71.*

LĀTĪĀLIS, e. (Latium) *Of or belonging to Latium: l. populus, Ov. M. 15, 481:—L. Jupiter, as protector of the Latin confederacy, Suet.:—L. caput, the head of the statue of Jupiter Latialis, Plin.*

[LĀTĪĀLITER, adv. *In the Latin way or manner, Sid.]*

LĀTĪĀR, āris. n. (sometimes Latiare, sc. sacrum) *A feast in honour of Jupiter Latialis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4.*

LĀTĪĀRIS, e. (Latium) *Of Latium: L. Juppiter, Cic. Mil. 31.*

[LĀTĪĀRYTER, adv. *Another reading for Latialiter.]*

LĀTĪĀRIUS, a, um. (Latium) *Of Latium, Latin: L. Juppiter, Plin. 34, 7, 18.*

[LĀTĪBŪLO, are. and LĀTĪBŪLOR, āri. (latibulum) *To lie hid as in a lurking-place.—Act., ap. Non. 133, 7: Dep., ap. Næv.]*

LĀTĪBŪLUM, i. n. (lateo) *A lurking-hole, hiding-place, place of secret concealment. I. Of animals: serpens e latibulis, Cic. Vat. 2. II. Of men: latibulis locorum occultorum, Cic. Flacc. 13.—Fig.: l. et perfugium doloris mei.*

LĀTĪCLĀVIUS, a, um. (latus-clavus) *Having a broad purple stripe: l. tunica, a tunic with an oblong stripe of purple worn by the senators, V. Max.:—hence, l. tribunus, and simply l., Suet.:—l. patrimonium, of the senators or knights, Petr.*

LĀTĪFŌLIUS, a, um. (latus-folium) *Broad-leaved, Plin. 15, 7, 7.*

LĀTĪFUNDIUM, ii. n. (latus-fundus) *A large estate, Plin. 18, 6.*

LĀTĪNE, adv. *In the manner of the Latins: l. loqui, to speak correct or good Latin, Cic. Brut. 37; also, to speak plainly, as we say, in plain English, Cic. Phil. 7, 6:—L. redere, to translate into Latin:—L. scire, to understand Latin.*

LĀTĪNI, ōrum. m. *See LATINUS.*

LĀTĪNIENSIS, e. (Latinus) *Latin: l. ager, Cic. Hor. 10:—Lātinenses, ium. m. The Latins.—Latiniensis is also the name of a gens.*

LĀTĪNITAS, ātis. f. (Latinus) I. *The Latin tongue or speech, Latinity, Cic. Att. 7, 3.* II. *The Latin rights, jus Latii, a medium between the rights of Roman citizens, and that of the peregrini; with it was connected what was called the jus commercium, i. e. the right of inheriting Roman property, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 12.*

[LĀTĪNIZO. 1. (Latinus) *To translate or turn into Latin, to Latinise, Cæsar. Aur. Acut. 2, 1.]*

[LĀTINO. 1. (Latinus) *To turn into Latin, Cæsar. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.]*

LĀTĪNUS, a, um. (Latium) I. *Of or belonging to Latium, Latin: L. lingua, Cic. Quint. 1, 3:—vertere in Latinum, to turn into Latin, Quint.:—feriæ L., or simply Latiniæ, the feast of the Latins, Liv.:—via L., beginning at the porta L., id.:—L. coloniæ, that had the Latinitas, Suet.*

II. *Subst.: Lātīnus, i. m. A Latin; in the plur., Lātīni, ōrum. m. Latins. A) The inhabitants of Latium, Liv. B) Possessors of the Latinitas, Tac.:—hence, Flavia Latiniæ conditionis, who has only the rights of a Latina, Suet. C) Those who speak Latin, Quint.—[Comp. and Sup., ap. Hier.]*

2. LĀTĪNUS, i. m. *A king of the Laurentes, who hospitably entertained Æneas, Liv. 1, 1:—urbs Latini, Laurentum, Virg. Æ. 8, 692.*

LĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (fero) *The act of bringing. I. L. legis, the proposal of a law (the bringing in of a bill, in our sense), Cic. Att. 3, 26. II. L. suffragii, the act of voting, Liv. 9, 43. III. L. auxilii, assistance, a coming to or affording assistance, Liv. 2, 33. [IV. L. expensi, the entering of money paid, Gell. 14, 2.]*

[LĀTĪPES, ēdis. (latus-pes) *With broad feet, Avien.]*

[LĀTĪSSIMUS, i. m. (sc. musculus dorsi) *The broad dorsal muscle, NL.]*

[LĀTĪTĀBUNDUS, a, um. (latito) *Lying hid, skulking, Sid.]*

\*LĀTĪTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (latito) *A lurking, Quint. 7, 2, 46.*

\*LĀTĪTO. 1. (lateo) *To be concealed, lurk, to keep one's self out of the way, in order not to appear before a court of justice, Cic. Quint. 17, 19:—l. alciui, from anybody, App.:—l. alqm, on account of anybody, Pomp. Dig.*

LĀTĪTŪDO, inis. f. (3. latus) I. *Prop.: Breadth, Cic. N. D. 1, 20.—Taken together with the length; hence, size, magnitude, space, extent: l. possessionum. II. Fig.*

A) *Broad pronunciation: l. verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91.*

\*B) *Fullness of expression: l. Platonica, Plin. E. 1, 10, 5.*

LĀTĪŪM, ii. n. I. *Prop.: The district between the Tiber and Campania, in which Rome was situated, now Campagna di Roma, and a part of Terra di Lavoro, Cic. Arch. 3, 5. II. Meton.: Latinity: jus Latii, the Latin right (for Latinitas), Tac.; also simply L., i. q. jus Latii, Tac.*

LĀTĪŪS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Latium, Latin, Roman: l. dux, Ov. M. 1, 560:—l. forum, where matters of law were decided in Rome, id.*

LĀTMĪŪS, a, um. *Of Latmus, Ov. A. A. 3, 84.*

LĀTMUS or -OS, i. m. (Λατμος) *A mountain of Caria, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92.*

LĀTO, ūs. f. (Ἀττώ, Dor. Λατοί, Æol. Ἀδών) *Latinised, Lātōna, æ [an old form genit. Lātōnas, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc.] f. The daughter of Cæus and Phæbe, who bore to Jupiter Apollo and Diana on mount Cynthus, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 48. Hence,*





*its kind, estimable*: nec (terra) fluminibus aggesta semper l. est, Plin. 17, 4, 3: vinum laudabilis, id.

[LAUDABILITAS, ātis. f. (laudabilis) *Lit. Praiseworthiness or laudability, as a title*, Cod. Th.]

LAUDABILITER. *adv. Praiseworthy, in a manner deserving praise, or doing anybody honour*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: — *Comp.*, V. Max.

[LAUDANUM, i. n. (anodynum) *A remedy to assuage pain, an anodyne*: l. liquidum Sydenhami, NL.]

\*\*LAUDATE. *adv. In a praiseworthy manner, laudably*: domos laudatissime ebore adornans, Plin. 36, 6, 5.

LAUDATIO, ōnis. f. *A praising, commendation, panegyric*. I. Gen.: l. tua (bestowed by you): — *With gen. subj.*: — quæ l. hominis turpissimi mihi ipsi pene erat turpis, Cic. Pis. 29: — *With gen. obj.*: l. eorum, qui ab Homero sunt laudati, Cic. Fin. 2, 35. II. Esp. A) *A testimony or evidence given in court in favour of anybody, a speaking to character*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65. B) *A funeral speech or oration in praise of the deceased*, Cic. Mil. 13: — l. funebris, Quint.: — *With genit. obj.*: l. matronarum, Liv.

[LAUDATIVE. *adv. With praise*, Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 5.]

\*\*LAUDATIVUS, a, um. (laudo) *Laudatory*: l. genus orationis, Quint. 3, 4, 11: — l. questio, id.

LAUDATOR, ōris. m. I. *One that praises, a panegyrist*: l. rerum gestarum, Auct. red. Quir. 6: — l. integritatis: — l. tuus. II. Esp. A) *A witness who bears testimony to the good character of the accused*, Cic. Verr. 5, 22. \*\*B) *One who pronounces a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person*, Liv. 2, 47.

[LAUDATORIUS, a, um. (laudator) *Laudatory*, Fulg.]

LAUDATRIX, icis. f. (laudator) *She who praises*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2.

LAUDATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of laudo*. II. *Adj.*: *That deserves praise; praise-worthy, excellent*: artium omnium laudatarum procreatrix, Cic. de Or. 1, 3: — olus l. in eibus, Plin.: — *Sup.*, virgo laudatissima, Ov.

[LAUDĒMIUM, ii. n. *Money paid for a fief to the superior lord in acknowledgement of his right*, ML.]

\*\*LAUDICĒNUS, i. m. (laudo-cœna) *One who applauds a repast in order to obtain an invitation, a sycophant*, Plin. E. 2, 14, 5.

LAUDO. 1. (laus). I. Gen.: *To praise* [opp. 'castigare']: l. alqm, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: — l. sententiam: — l. rationem: — *With acc. and inf.*: l. depositum pudorem, Hor.: — laudari alqui, for ab alqo: viris laudata est: — Germanicum nepotem sororis et cunctis laudatum, Tac.: — l. laudibus: — *To call happy*: agricolam laudat-juris peritus, Hor.: — *With genit. obj.*: l. alqm leti, on account of his death, Sil.

II. A) *Esp.*: l. alqm, to give evidence in favour of the accused, Cic.: — *to pronounce a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person*, Cic. Mur. 36: — *To name or quote anybody as deserving praise*: l. auctorem, Cic. Brut. 11. \*\*B) *L. alqd, to recommend a medicine*: l. apri cerebrum contra serpentes, Plin. 28, 10, 42: — l. alqd ad alqm rem, id. — [Hence, Fr. louer.]

LAUREA, æ. See LAUREUS.

LAURĒATUS, a, um. (laurea) *Adorned with laurel (as a mark of victory)*: l. imago, Cic. Mur. 41: — l. fasces: — l. literæ, news relating to a victory, Liv.

[LAUTENTĀLA, incorrectly for Larentalia.]

LAURENTIA, for Larentia. See ACCA.

LAURENTINUS, a, um. (Laurentum) *Of or belonging to Laurentum*, Plin.: — *Subst.*: Laurentinum, i. n. (sc. prædium) *An estate near Laurentum*, id.

LAURENTUM, i. n. *A town of Latium on the sea-side, between Ostia and Lavinium, now Torre di Paterno*, Mel. 2, 4: — *Hence*. I. Laurens, ntis. *Laurentine, belonging to Laurentum*, Liv.: — *Subst.*: Laurentes, ium. *The in-*

*habitants of Laurentum*, id.: — *Meton. poet.*: Roman: populus L., Sid. II. Laurentis, idis. f. *Laurentine*, Enn. ap. Prisc. III. Laurentius, a, um. *Laurentine*, Virg.

LAURĒOLA, æ. f. dem. (laurea) *A garland of laurel, worn by a triumphant general as a token of victory*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: — *Meton.*: *A triumph*, Cic.: — *Prov.*: laureolam querere in mustaceo, *to seek glory in trifles*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4.

LAURĒTUM, i. n. (laurus) *A grove of laurel; a place on Mount Aventine*, Varr. L. L.

LAURĒUS, a, um. (laurus) I. *Of laurel*: l. folia, Cat. R. R. 76: — l. nemus, Mart.: — l. pira, *smelling of laurel*, Plin.: — l. cerasa, *grafted on a laurel*, id.: — l. corona. II. *Subst.*: Laurēa, æ. f. \*\*A) (sc. arbor) *The laurel-tree*, Liv. B) 1) (sc. corona) *A wreath of laurel, a laurel branch, as a decoration of the images of ancestors, of letters announcing a victory, or of Apollo and the poets*, Cic. Mur. 41: — *worn or carried by a general, in a triumphal procession*, Cic. 2) *Meton.*: *A triumph, victory*: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: — quod cupidi laureas fuerint: — deportare lauream, Tac.

\*\*LAUREX or LAURIX, icis. m. *A young rabbit cut out of the mother, or torn from her teats*, Plin. 8, 55, 81.

[LAURICŌMUS, a, um. (laurus-coma) *Decorated or covered with laurel*: l. mons, Lucr. 6, 151.]

LAURĪFER, ěra, ěrum. (laurus-fero) \*\*I. *Bearing laurel-trees*: l. terra, Plin. 15, 30, 40. [II. *Wearing a wreath of laurel*, Luc. 5, 332.]

[LAURĪGER, ěra, ěrum. (laurus-gero) *[Wearing a laurel wreath, or decorated with a laurel branch]*: l. Phœbus, Ov.]

\*\*LAURĪNUS, a, um. (laurus) *Of laurel, of the laurel-tree*: l. folium, Plin. 12, 8, 18.

LAURĪŌTIS, is. f. (Λαυριῶτις) *Of Laurion, in Attica*, Plin.

[LAURĪPŌTENS, tis. (laurus-potens) *An epithet of Apollo, "Lord of the laurel,"* M. Cap.]

[LAURŌCĒRĀSUS, i. f. Prunus l., Fam. Rosaceæ, the Linnean name of the common laurel, NL.]

LAURON, ōnis. *A town of Spain near Sucro, famous for the Sertorian war and the murder of the young Cn. Pompeius*, Flor. 3, 22, 7.

LAURŌNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Lauron*, Plin.

LAURUS, i and ūs. f. I. *A laurel, laurel-tree* (Laurus camphora, Fam. Laurineæ, Plin. 15, 30): *consecrated to Apollo; hence, poets were crowned with it*, Hor. 4, 2, 9. *It was a decoration of the priests on certain festivals* (Ov.), *of the images of ancestors* (Cic. Mur. 41), *of houses* (Tac.).

II. A) *Esp.*: *As a sign of victory, a triumphant general wore a garland of laurel, and held a laurel branch in his hand; the fasces of the victors were likewise decorated with laurel*, Cic. B) *Meton.*: (for laurea, a laurel branch) *A triumph, victory*: nostra laurus incurrit oculos, Cic. Fam. 2, 6.

1. LAUS, dis. f. I. *Praise, esteem, commendation, good report*: in laude vivere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: — laudem sibi parere: — cum populo et in laude et in gratia esse: — ut et in laude, et in vitio nomen hoc sit: — laudem capere ex alqo re: — laudem assequi: — laude affici: — laudem alqui tribuere: — [alqs laudes dicere, to sing anybody's praise, Virg.: — laus est, it is a praise (with a following infinit.), Hor.]: — neque hoc in tua laude pono, *I do not consider it to be to your praise*: — plur., laudes, *praise expressed in words*: habere laudes de alqo, to make a speech in praise of anybody: — laudibus alqm efferre, celebrare: — laudes et grates alqui agere, to render thanks, to give praise to, Liv.: — in magnis laudibus esse, Nep. II. *Meton.* A) *A praiseworthy thing, an action deserving praise*: abundans bellicis laudibus, Cic. Off. 1, 22: — laudes atque virtutes alqs: — emulus laudum mearum: — laus et honestas: — nostras laudes in astra sustulit: — laudum testimonium summam laudem S. Roscio vitio et culpæ dare. \*\*B) *Of*

things; *Value, repute, estimation*: coccum in laude est, Plin. 9, 41, 65:—Creticæ cotes maximam laudem habent, id.:—*plur.*: operum l. et culpæ, *perfections and imperfections*, Vitruv.

2. LAUS, dis. f. *A town of Cisalpine Gaul, to the north-west of Placentia, now Lodi Vecchio*, Cic. Fr. 2, 15.

LAUTE. adv. I. *Splendidly, magnificently*: l. vivere, Nep. Chab. 3:—*Comp.*, res domesticas lautius tueri.

II. *Excellently, brilliantly*: Sup., lautissime alqm ludere, Cic.:—*facete, leptide*, l., Ter.

LAUTĪA, ōrum. n. *A public entertainment of foreign ambassadors and distinguished foreigners at Rome*, Liv. 28, 39.

LAUTĪTĪA, æ. f. (lautus) *usually in the plur.*: *Elegance in the style of living*: fama ad te de mea nova lautitia venit, Cic. Fam. 9, 16:—*Splendour, magnificence*, Suet.

[LAUTĪUSCŪLUS, a, um. dem. (lautior) *Rather elegant, smart*, App.]

LAUTŪLÆ (Lautölæ), ārum. f. (lavo) (*Seppäl*) *A warm bath*. I. *A place at Rome*, Varr. L. L. 5, 32. II. *A place in Latium, between Anxur and Fundi*, Liv. 7, 39, 7.

LAUTŪMĪA or LĀTŌMĪA, æ. f. (λατομία) I. *A quarry, as a penal settlement for slaves*, Plant. II. *A prison cut out of a rock at Rome* (Liv. 26, 27): also, at Syracuse, Cic. 1, 5.

LAUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of lavo. II. Adj. A) *Neat, elegant, splendid, noble*: l. et splendidus, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52:—l. supellex:—cena lautissima, Plin. B) *Opulent, considerable, great, sumptuous*: l. patrimonium:—lautior liberalitas:—l. negotium:—valde jam l. es, you are already very grand:—lautiores liberti.

[LĀVĀCRUM, i. n. (lavo) *A bath*, Gell. 1, 2.]

[LĀVĀNDŪLA, æ. f. *Lavender*, Fam. Labiatæ, NL.]

[LĀVĀNDRIA, ōrum. n. (lavo) *Things for the wash, foul linen*, Laber. ap. Gell.]

LĀVĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (lavo) I. *A washing, bathing; a bath*: ut l. parata sit, Cic. Fam. 9, 5:—lavatione calidæ aquæ traduntur (boves) pinguescere, Plin. II. Meton.: *Bathing apparatus*, Phædr. 4, 4:—*A place for bathing, a bath*, Vitruv.

\*\*LĀVĀTRĪNA, æ. f. (lavo) I. *A bath*, Varr. L. L. 9, 41, 68. II. *A sink, common sewer*, id.

LAVER, ōris. f. *A plant, otherwise called sium, water-parsnip*, Plin. 26, 8, 32.

LĀVERNA, æ. f. *The guardian goddess of gain or profit (whether justly or unjustly acquired); hence also, of thieves and impostors*, Hor. E. 1, 16, 60.

LĀVERNĀLIS, e. L. porta. *A gate at Rome, near which an altar of Laverna stood*, Varr. L. L. 5, 34, 163.

[LĀVERNĪO, ōnis. m. *A thief*, Fest.]

[LĀVĪCUM, i. n. *Laufen, a town of Austria*.]

LAVĪCI, LAVĪCUM, LAVĪCĀNUS. See LABICI, etc.

LĀVĪNĪA, æ. f. *Dau. of Latinus, and wife of Æneas*, Liv. 1, 1.

LĀVĪNĪENSES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Lavinium*, Varr.

LĀVĪNĪUM [Lāvinum, Tibull.; Juv.], ïi. n. (Λαυινιον) *A town of Latium, founded by Æneas, and named after his wife Lavinia, the modern Pratica*, Liv. 1, 1.

LĀVĪNĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lavinium*, Virg.

[LĀVINUS, a, um. *Lavinian*: L. litora, Prop.]

[LĀVĪTO. 1. (lavo) *To wash, to bathe*, LL.]

LĀVO, lāvi (lāvāvi), lāvātum, lautum (for lāvītum), and lōtum, lāvère and lavère. (λούω) I. *To wash, to bathe*: l. manus, Cic. de Or. 2, 60:—lavis amne crines, Hor.—*Hence, lavari, to bathe*, Cic. Off. 1, 35:—lavare, *to bathe, to take a bath*: rex lavans, Liv. 44, 6:—ubi nos laverimus, lavato, Ter. [II. A) Meton.: *To make wet,*

*to moisten, to wet, to bedew*: l. tabellas lacrimis, Plant. Pseud. 1, 1, 8:—mare lavit arenas, Ov.:—Padus Matina laverit cacumina, Hor.] [B) Fig.: *To wash away*: l. peccatum precibus, Ter.:—l. mala vino, *to drive away, to remove*, Hor.]

LAXĀMENTUM, i. n. (laxo) I. Prop.: *A widening or extending, a making more spacious; a wide space* (e. g. of a house or an apartment), Vitruv.:—ventus l. sibi parat, Suet.:—l. ventris, *a purging*, Macr. II. Fig.: *A relaxation, relief, alleviation, mitigation, assuagement*: l. dare legi, Cic. Cluent. 33:—legem esse rem inexorabilem, nihil laxamenti nec veniæ habere, Liv.:—si quid laxamenti a bello esset, recreation, id.:—l. atque otium prolixè laudandi non habere, Gell.

\*\*LAXĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A widening; width*, Vitruv.

[LAXĀTIVUS, a, um. (laxo) *Mitigating, assuaging*, C. Arn.]

LAXĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of laxo. \*\*II. Adj.: *Widened, wide, extended*: l. custodiæ, *posts at various distances from one another, detached posts*, Liv.:—*Comp.*, membrana laxatior, Plin.

LAXE. adv. I. *Widely, spaciously, so as to allow an intermediate space*: l. habitare, Auct. Dom.:—*Of time*: volo laxius (sc. rem curari), *by instalments or by degrees*, Cic. Att. 15, 20:—*Of number*: de numero pastorum, alii angustius, alii laxius constituit, *solent, some less, some more*, Varr. II. A) Prop.: *Far, distantly*: l. distare, Plin. 13, 4, 7:—laxius proferre diem, *to postpone, to put off*: laxissime evagatur Mercurii stella, Plin. B) Fig.: *Widely, unrestrictedly, freely*: in hostico laxius raptò vivere, Liv. 28, 24:—Romanos laxius licentiusque futuros, Sall.

LAXĪTAS, ātis. f. (laxus) I. *Width, roominess, spaciousness (of a house)*, Cic. Off. 1, 39:—l. mundi, Plin.:—l. spatiosa, id.:—l. aeris, *a free current of air*, Pallad. [II. *Luxury, langour*, Arn.]

LAXO. 1. (laxus) *To make wide*. I. A) *To render roomy or spacious, to widen* [coartare]: l. forum, Cic. Att. 4, 16:—l. manipulos, *to open the ranks, deploy* (Fr. déployer), Cæs.:—l. custodias, Liv.:—arva laxant sinus, Virg. B) Meton.: *To extend, to spread, to extenuate*: l. tenebras, Stat.:—l. noctem, *to lighten, to clear up*, Sil.:—l. tempus, *to prolong*, Suet.:—l. necessitatem dicendi longiore dierum spatio, *to distribute over several days*, Quint. II.

A) *To slacken, to loosen, open, relax*: vincula epistolæ laxavit, Nep. Paus. 4:—l. fideles, *to slacken the cords intended for torment*, V. Max.:—l. intestina concreta, *to relax*, Plin.:—corpora laxantur rugis, *become wrinkled*, Ov. B)

1) Meton.: *To unsettle, to free from bonds, to procure a free issue or course*: ubi dolor vocem laxaverat, Just.:—l. ructum, Plin. 2) Fig.: *To relieve, to relax, lighten, recreate*: l. animum, Cic. de Or. 3, 61:—l. alqm ab assiduus laboribus, Liv.:—tantum abest ut ex eo, quo astricti sumus, laxari aliquid velim:—laxatum esse curis:—laxatum esse cupidinum vinculis:—pugna laxata, *slackened*, Liv.:—*Neut.*: annona laxaverat, *had fallen in price*, Liv.:—[Poet.: *To open or lay open, to reveal*: l. fata, Stat.] [Hence, Ital. lasciare; Prov. laisser; Fr. laisser; Germ. lassen.]

LAXUS, a, um. I. Prop. A) *Wide, spacious, roomy, loose* [arctus, angustus]: l. annulus, Ov.:—agmen laxius, Sall.:—nuces ferre sinu laxo, Hor. B) Meton. 1) *Of time*: Long: diem statuo satis laxum, *I fix a pretty long term*, Cic.:—tempus laxius, Plin.—*Of words*: Prolix: verbis laxioribus longioribusque sententiam comprehendere, Gell. 2) Fig.: in quo laxior negligentis locus esset, *greater*, Liv. 24, 8:—l. opes, Mart. II. A) *Slack, not tight, unstrung* [astrictus]: l. arcus, Virg. Æ. 11, 847:—l. habenæ, id.:—l. funis, Hor.:—male l. in pede calceus hæret, id.—*Hence, open, opened*: l. janua, Ov.:—l. compages, Virg. B) 1) Meton.: *laxior vocis sonus, too broad*, Gell. 13, 20, 12:—caput l. compage solutū, *drowsy*, Pers. 2) Fig.: *Slack, lax, without restraint*: laxissimas habenas habere amicitia, Cic. Læl. 13, 45:—milites laxiore imperio habere, Sall.:—annona laxior, *lower price of corn*, Liv.:—[Hence, Fr. lâche.]

[LĒA, æ. f. (leo) *A lioness*, Ov.]

LĒENA, æ. f. (λέαινα) *A lioness*, Cic. fragm.

LĒANDER and LĒANDRUS, dri. m. (Λεανδρος) *A youth of Abydos on the Hellespont, lover of Hero who lived at Sestos; he was drowned when attempting to swim across the strait, in order to visit her*, Ov. H. 18 and 19.

[LĒANDRICUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Leander*, Fulg.]

[LĒANDRIUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Leander*, Sil.]

[LĒARCHĒUS, a. um. (Λεάρχης) *Of Learchus*, Ov. F. 6, 490.]

LĒARCHUS, i. m. (Λεάρχης) *Son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of fury*, Ov. M. 4, 515.

LĒBĀDIA, æ. f. (Λεβαδία, Λεβαδία) *A town of Boeotia, at the foot of mount Helicon, celebrated for its oracle and the grotto of Trophonius; now Livadia*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74.

LĒBĒDUS (-os), i. f. (Λεβέδος) *A town of Ionia, to the north west of Colophon*, Hor. E. 1, 11, 6.

[LĒBES, ætis. m. (Λέβης) *I. A metal kettle or basin for cooking; it was often very valuable, and hence used as a present in token of honour*, Virg. 3, 466. *II. A wash-hand basin*, Ov.]

LĒCHÆUM, i. n. (Λέχαιον) *A seaport on the Corinthian gulf*, Liv. 32, 23, 11. *\*\*Also, Lēchē, ærum, f.*, Plin. 4, 4, 5.

*\*\*LECTE. adv. With choice, choicely*, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 61. — *Comp. and Sup.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 54.

LECTĪCA, æ. f. (lectus) *I. A sedan, palanquin, a litter carried by slaves (lecticarii)*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24; *in ancient times used only on a journey* (Sulp. ap. Cic.), *or for the sick* (Liv.); *in later times used as an article of mere luxury or comfort*, Tac.: — *alqm lecticā gestare*, Hor.: — *cum veniat l. Mathonis plena ipso*, Juv. 1, 32: — *lecticā portare*: — *alqm lecticā indere*, Tac.: — *l. scutorum, filled with shields*. *B) Esp.*: *A bier for carrying the dead, a hearse (for the rich only, since for the poor the sandapila was used)*, Nep. Att. 22.

*II. Meton.*: *l. arboris, that part of a tree where the branches shoot forth*, Plin. 17, 14, 22.

[LECTĪCĀRIŌLA, æ. f. dem. (lecticarius) *The mistress of a lecticarius, used as an epithet*, Mart. 12, 58, 2.]

LECTĪCĀRIŪS, ii. m. (lectica) *The bearer of a litter or sedan, a chairman*, Cic. R. Am. 36.

LECTĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (lectica) *I. A small sedan or litter: lecticulā in curiam esse delatum*, Cic. Div. 1, 26: — *esp. for carrying the dead; A bier: elatus est in lecticula*, Nep. *II. A couch, sofa, settee, used by day in studying, etc.*: *lucubratoria l.*, Suet. Aug. 78.

LECTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (lego) *\*\*I. A gathering, collecting: l. lapidum*, Col. 2, 2, 12: — *l. florum*, Arn. *II. The reading of a book, etc., a reading aloud to others: delectabatur lectione librorum*, Cic. Ac. 2, 2: — *neque umquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum cœnatum est*, Nep. — *Hence, lectio senatus or senatorum, a calling over the names of the senators*, Liv. [*Meton.*: *The words read, the text*, Amm.]

[LECTISTERNĪTOR, ōris. m. *A slave who placed the cushions on the couches at table*, Plant.]

LECTISTERNĪUM, ii. n. (lectus-sterno) *A feast to which the gods were invited, or given in honour of them, on which occasion their images were placed on cushions (lecti), before a table on which food was served*, Liv. 5, 13.

LECTĪTO, ōnis. f. (2. lego) [*I. To gather, to collect: conchulas et calculos lectitasse*, V. Max. 8, 8, 1: — *l. flores*, Arn.] *II. A) To read (a writing) repeatedly, or with zest: auctores quos nunc lectito*, Cic. Att. 12, 18: — *libros non legendos sed lectitandos*, Plin.: — *libros exuri jussit conquisitos lectitatosque*, Tac. *\*\*B) To read aloud before any one: l. orationem*, Plin.

*\*LECTĪUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (lectio) A short reading, light reading: tempora matutina lectiunculis consumeris*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

LECTOR, ōris. m. (2. lego) *A reader, one that*

*reads aloud to entertain others: nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam fortunæ vicissitudines*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

[LECTŪALIS, e. (lectus) *Of or belonging to a bed: l. morbus*, (lit.) *an illness which confines the patient to his bed*, LL.]

LECTŪLUS, i. m. dem. *A place for reclining.*

*I. A) A bed, for sleeping on*, Cic. Cat. 1, 4: — *l. liber, single, unmarried*: — *l. cœlebs*. *B) A sofa, settee or couch for study, writing, etc.*, Cic. *II. A couch on which the Romans reclined when at table*, Cic. Mur. 36: — *lectulos jube sterni nobis, (as we should say) let the cloth be laid*, Ter.

[*III. A cushion, or the like, used in binding up broken limbs*, NL.]

[LECTŪRIŌ, ire. (2. lego) *To be inclined to read*, Sid.]

*1. LECTUS, a. um. I. Part. of 2. lego. II. Adj. A) Prop.: Select, picked, chosen out of many, culled: l. pueri*, Cic. R. Am. 41: — *viros lectos*, Virg.: — *lectissima verba*. *B) Fig.: Choice, excellent of its kind: te in dicendo mihi videri lectissimum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 72: — *vir lectissimus*: — *Massicum l.*, Hor.: — *l. argentum, good*, Ter.

*2. LECTUS, i. m. [lectus, ūs. m., Plant.: lectum, i. n., Dig.] (2. lego) A resting-place. I. A couch for sleeping on, a bed: l. cubicularis*, Cic. Div. 2, 65: — *in lecto esse*: — *in lecto cubare*, Nep.: — *lecto teneri, to be confined to one's bed*: — *l. genialis, a bridal or nuptial couch or bed, which, after the wedding, was called adversus, from its being placed opposite the door of the atrium*: — *l. cœlebs, unmarried, single*, Ov.: — *l. vacuus*, Prop. *II. An easy chair or couch for studying or writing*, Cic. — *A dining-sofa, usually for three persons*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74: — *in imo lecto assidere*, Suet.: — *lectis Archiacis recumbere*, Hor.: — *l. est stratus*, Plant. *\*\*III. A bed or couch on which a corpse was laid, a bier: lectum in forum detulerunt*, Suet.

*1. LĒDA, æ. f. A kind of plant; see LADA.*

*2. LĒDA, æ. f. or LĒDE, æs. f. (Λήδα) The daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who was visited by Jupiter in the form of a swan, and gave birth to Castor and Pollux, and to Helen and Clytemnestra*, Ov. Her. 17, 55.

[LĒDEUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Leda, poet. for Spartan: l. Helena*, Virg.: — *l. Hermione, grand-daughter of Leda*, id.: — *l. dii, Castor and Pollux*, Ov.: — *l. sidera, or l. astrum, a constellation of the same name*, Ov.; Mart.: — *l. olores, swans, with reference to Leda*, Mart.: — *l. ovum, a swan's egg*, id.: — *l. Phalantum (Tarentum), founded by the Spartan Phalantus*, Stat.]

[LĒDUM, i. n. (λήδος) *A plant producing the substance called Ladanum, now known by the name of Cistus Ledum*.]

*\*\*LĒGĀLIS, e. (lex) I. Relating to laws, legal: l. genus questionis*, Quint. 3, 5, 4: — *l. pars civilitatis, legislation, id.* [*II. In conformity with the law: l. vita, good, Tert.*] [*Hence, Ital. leale, Fr. loyal.*]

[LĒGĀLĪTER, adv. *According to law*, LL.]

[LĒGĀRIŪM, ii. n. *I. q. legumen (provincial)*, Varr. R. R. 1, 32.]

[LĒGĀTĀRIŪS, a. um. (legatum) *I. Mentioned in a will, heir by will or testament, a legatee: l. mulier*, Ulp. Dig.: — *Subst.*: *LĒgātārius, ii. m. and LĒgātāria, æ. f.*, Paul. Dig. *II. Willed, ordered by a last will or testament*, Tert.]

LĒGĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *I. Embassy. A) The office of ambassador: legationem obire, to undertake*, Cic. Att. 15, 7: — *legationem suscipere*, Cæs.: — *l. administrare*, Nep.: — *l. peragere*, Liv.: — *legationem accipere a suis civibus*: — *in legationem proficisci*, Liv.: — *officium, munus legationis*, Cæs.: — *l. libera, a free legation, i. e. a mere titular embassy conferred upon men of rank by the senate, for the sake of procuring them respect or privileges when travelling on private business in any of the provinces* (Cic. Fam. 12, 21); *also, legatio simply, or l. votiva, if the journey was undertaken in consequence of a vow*. *B) Meton. 1) The object of an embassy, the commission of an ambassador, or the answer which he brings back, the report of his mission: legationem renunciare*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1: — *l. referre*, Liv.: — *legationibus perfectis aut rejectis*: — *mitis l. nisi præferoces*

legatos habuisset, Liv. 2) *An embassy, i. e. the persons employed as ambassadors:* legationem mittere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 8: — crebris legationibus sollicitari, id.: — cuius legationis Divico princeps fuit, id.: — ea l. Romam venit: — legationes audire, to give an audience. II. *The office of a lieutenant (legatus) of a general or the governor of a province,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16: — legationem obire.

[LĒGĀTIVUS, a, um. (1. lego) *Belonging to an embassy:* l. viaticum, an allowance made to an ambassador for his expenses, Dig.: — Subst.: LĒgātivum, i. n., ib.]

\*LĒGATOR, ōris. m. *A person who disposes of any thing by will; a testator,* Suet. Tib. 31.

\*LĒGĀTŌRIŪS, a, um. (legatus) *Of or belonging to a legatus:* l. provincia, that is consigned to any one as a legatus, Cic. Att. 15, 9.

LĒGĀTUM, i. n. (1. lego) *Any thing given by will, a legacy:* Hortensii legata cognovi, Cic. Att. 7, 3.

LĒGĀTUS, i. m. (1. lego) I. *An ambassador:* legatos mittere, Cic. de Or. 2, 37: — legatos legare. II. A) *A legate, lieutenant, or lieutenant-general (βρωσπάρχης); there were usually two, who commanded the wings (Cæs.). The legati legionum are not mentioned before the time of the emperors,* Suet. Tib. 19. B) *The chief assistant or deputy of a governor, who attended the latter when he went into his province, and assisted him in his various functions,* Nep.: — legatum sibi legare. C) *In the time of the emperors, a governor sent into a province by the emperor,* Tac.

[LĒGĪBĪLIS, e. (2. lego) *Legible,* Dig.]

[LĒGĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum. (lex-fero) *Giving or making laws,* Ov. Am. 3, 10, 41: — Ceres l., Virg.]

LĒGĪO, ōnis. f. (2. lego) I. *A Roman legion, a division of the army, consisting of ten cohorts, each of 420 men, to which were added 300 horse; each legion had an eagle (aquila) as its standard, and was commanded by a legatus; two or more legions were commanded by a consul or prætor,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 43. They were numbered according to the order of enrolment, e. g. l. tertia decima, Liv. 30, 18: — cum legionibus secunda et tertia, id.: — or named after the founder, e. g. l. Claudiana, Tac.: — or after certain deities: l. Minervia, Martia, etc., Cic. II. Meton. A) *Prop.: Of the troops of other nations, of the allies, Samnites, Gauls, Carthaginians, etc.: Brutius Lucanæque legiones,* Liv. — Gen.: *An army,* Virg. [B] *Fig.: Aid, assistance:* legiones parat, Plant. Cas. prol. 50.]

LĒGĪŌNĀRIŪS, a, um. (legio) *Of or belonging to a legion:* l. cohors, Cæs. B. C. 1, 73: — l. milites, id.

[LĒGĪRŪPA, æ. m. (lex-rumpo) *One that breaks the laws,* Plant. Ps. 1, 3, 130.]

[LĒGĪRŪPO, ōnis. m. (lex-rumpo) I. q. legirupa, Plant. Rud. 3, 4, 4.]

[LĒGĪRŪPUS, a, um. (lex-rumpo) *Breaking the laws,* Prud.]

LĒGĪTĪME, adv. I. *In conformity with the laws, legally:* is qui l. procurator dicitur, Cic. Cæs. 20: — l. imperare: — l. factum esse. \*\*II. *Duly, properly:* fæx l. cocta, Plin. 23, 2, 31: — l. studere, Tac. Or.

LĒGĪTĪMUS, a, um. (lex) I. *Established by law, legal, lawful, legitimate:* l. controversia, Cic. de Or. 34: — l. dies: — l. impedimentum: — theatrum non est locus concionis legitimæ: — jus Quiritium l.: — ætas l. ad petendam ædilitatem, Liv.: — l. pœna, Nep.: — l. liberi, legitimate children, born in wedlock ('nothi'): — Subst. plur.: LĒgitima, ōrum. n. *Certain customs ordained by law:* legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. Phoc. 4. II. A) *Right, proper, due, suitable, formal, in due form:* l. numerus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22: — l. accessio commendationis: — legitimam insaniam facere, proper nonsense, Plin.: — oratorum propria et quasi legitima tractavit: — legitimum est, it is proper, Plin. B) *Right, real, genuine:* l. sonus, Hor.: — l. olus venditare, Plin.: — l. pactam junctamque tabellis, Juv. 6, 199.

[LĒGĪTO, i. l. q. lectio, Prisc.]

\*LĒGIŪNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (legio) *A small legion,* Liv. 35, 49.

1. LĒGO, 1. (lex) I. A) *To send anybody on an embassy:* Andronem ad Apronium legarunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48: — eos privatis rei causâ legari: — tres in Africam legantur, qui regem adeant, Sall. B) *To make anybody a legate, i. e. a lieutenant-general or deputy-governor (see LĒGĀTUS):* sibi aliquem legare, Cic. Att. 15, 11: — ego me a Pompeio legari sum passus. — Gen.: *To give anybody a task to perform:* l. alcu negotium, Plant. II. *To dispose of by a last will or testament, to will any thing, to leave property by will:* l. alcu pecuniam, Cic. Top. 3: — signa tabulæ, quas Cæsar populo legavit: — l. alcu alqd ab alqo, to make over by will, so that the legacy is to be paid by the heir at law: l. a filio, Cic. Cluent. 12.

2. LĒGO, lēgi, lectum. 3. (λέγω) I. A) *Gen.: To collect with one's hands, to pick, to gather:* l. nuces, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: — l. spolia cæsorum, Liv.: — l. flores, to pluck, Virg.: — oesa lecta, Ov.: — ficus apta legi, ripe, id.: — l. ancoras, to weigh anchor, Suet. \*\*B) *Esp. 1) To wind up, to gather together, to fold or wrap up together:* l. vela, to furl, Ov. H. 15, 2, 6: — extrema Lauso Parcæ fila legunt, Virg.: — l. stamen, Prop. 2) *To take clandestinely, to abstract or steal:* — l. sacrum, Auct. ad Her.: — l. omnia viscatis manibus, Luc. ap. Non. — Meton.: l. sermonem alcjs, to listen attentively to, Plant. 3) *Meton.: To go or wander through a place:* l. saltus, Ov.: — luna cælum freno propiore legit, Sen.: — l. vestigia alcjs, to tread in anybody's footsteps, Virg.: — l. æquor, to plough the ocean, Ov.: — l. oram Italiæ, Liv. — Fig.: l. oram litoris primi, to keep close to the shore; not to enter into the details of a matter, Virg. C) *To elect, to choose, to cull:* l. soceros, Virg. — vir virum legit, id. — Esp., to levy, enlist, Suet.: — l. judices: — l. milites, senatum: — l. alqm in senatum: — l. alqm in patres, Liv.: — l. conditiones nubendi. II. *To run over with the eyes.* [A] *To behold, to observe:* l. omnes adversos, Virg. Æ. 6, 755. [B] 1) *Gen.: To read:* l. libros, Cic. Top. 1: — lectus liber: — l. volumen: — legi apud Clitomachum: — male l., Plin.: — l. alqm, sometimes de alqo: ut majorem ducem, quam quemquam eorum, quos legisset, fateretur: — Subst. part.: Legens. A reader. 2) *Esp.: To read as a teacher, i. e. to deliver lectures, to interpret, explain:* Cato grammaticus qui solus legit ac facit poetas, Suet. 3) *To read, to recite or deliver in public:* l. orationes, Plin.: — l. senatum, to read aloud the names of the senators, to call over the senate, Cic. Cluent. 46: — princeps in senatu lectus est, has been read as the first of the senators (i. e. pronounced by the censor to stand first in the list), Liv. [Hence, Ital. leggere, Prov. legir; Fr. lire.]

[LĒGŪLA, æ. f. (sc. auris) (perhaps) *The lappet of the ear,* Sid.]

LĒGŪLĒIUS, i. m. (lex) *A pettifogging lawyer:* l. cautus et acutus, præco actionum, cautor formularum, auctor syllabarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 55.

LĒGŪLUS, i. m. (2. lego) *One that gathers olives, etc.; Ep. one that picks up fallen fruit* ['strictor'], Cat. R. 64.

LĒGŪMEN, inis. n. (2. lego) *Leguminous plants, pulse,* Cic. N. D. 2, 62.

[LĒGŪMENTUM, i. n. (2. lego) I. q. legumen, Gell. 4, 11.]

[LĒIOSTRĒA or LĒIOSTRĒA, æ. f. (λεϊοστρεον or λεϊοστρειον) *An oyster with a smooth shell,* Lampr.]

LĒLĒGES, um. m. (Λέλεγες) *A Pelasgian tribe, in Asia Minor and Greece (Thessaly, Locris, Megara),* Virg. Æ. 8, 725.

[LĒLĒGEIS, idis. f. (Λελεγης) *Of the Leleges,* Ov.]

LĒLĒGĒIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Leleges.* L. moenia, i. e. Megara, Ov.: — l. litora, i. e. Megarensia, id.

\*LĒMA, æ. f. (λήμη) *A humour in the corner of the eye,* Plin. 23, 1, 24.

LĒMANNUS or LĒMĀNUS, i. m. (with or without lacus) *A lake of Helvetia, now the lake of Geneva,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 2.

[LEMBULUS, i. m. dem. (lembus) *A small boat, a wherry*, Prud.]

LEMBUNCULUS. See LENUNCULUS.

**\*LEMBUS**, i. m. (λεμφορ) I. *A small fast-sailing vessel with many oars and a sharp beak, a kind of cutter*: Liv. 28, 8: — l. piratici, Curt. [II. *A wherry, skiff*, Plaut.]

**\*LEMMA**, ātis. n. (λήμμα) Prop.: *That which one takes up, in order to explain or to prove*. I. A) *A matter, subject, topic*: l. sibi sumsit quod ego versibus ludo, Plin. E. 4, 27. [B] Esp. 1) *The argument or title of a chapter or a poem*: Mart. 14, 2, 1. 2) *A poem or epigram*, Mart. 10, 59, 1. 3) *A nursery tale*, Aus. [II. *One of the premisses of a syllogism*, Gell. 9, 16.]

LEMNIACUS, a, um. (Lemnos) *Of Lemnos*, Mart.

[LEMNIAS, ātis. f. (Lemnos) *Belonging to Lemnos*. — Subst., *A woman of Lemnos*, Ov. — Dat.: Lemnias for Lemniadibus, id.]

[LEMNICOLA, æ. c. (Lemnos-colo) *Inhabitant of Lemnos*, i. e. Vulcan: Lemnicolæ stirps (i. e. filius), Erichthonius, Ov. M. 2, 755.]

LEMNISCATUS, a, um. (lemniscus) *Adorned with a riband or fillet, hanging down or waving about, as, from a garland or a crown*: l. palma, a palm-branch adorned with ribands, given to a conqueror, Cic. R. A. 35, 100: — l. corona, Serv. Virg.

**\*LEMNISCUS**, i. m. (λημνίσκος) I. *A band hanging down from a crown, originally made of the bark of the linden-tree*, Plin. 16, 14, 25: *afterwards it was made of precious metals, as, gold and silver*, id. 21, 3, 4. *These bands were also awarded separately as a mark of honour: coronas lemniscosque jacentium*, Liv. 33, 33. [II. *A roll of lint, a tent*, Veg.]

LEMNIUS, a, um. (Lemnos) *Of or from Lemnos*: L. pater, Virg.; or simply Lemnius, i. e. Vulcanus, Ov.: — L. rubrica, red chalk, Plin.: — L. furtum, i. e. furtum ignis, Cic.: — Subst., Lemnii, òrum. m. *The inhabitants of Lemnos*, Nep.

LEMNOS or -US, i. f. (Λήμνος) *An island in the Ægean Sea, the seat of Vulcan, now Stalimene*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 49. — L. Vulcania, V. Fl.

LEMONIA TRIBUS. *A Roman tribe*, Cic. Pl. 16.

LĒMŌNĪUM, ii. See LIMONION.

[LEMŌSITAS, ātis. f. (λήμη) *A disease of the eye*, NL.]

LĒMŌVĪCES, um. m. *A people of Aquitania*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4.

LĒMŪRES, um. m. *The shades or spirits of the departed, of which the good were adored as tutelary gods (lares), while the bad were thought to be wandering about as spectres (larvæ)*, Var. ap. Non. — *In order to appease them, and to keep them from the houses, a feast was celebrated, called Lēmūria*, Ov.

LĒNA, æ. f. (leno) *A bawd, procuress*. [I. Prop.: Ov. A. 1, 15, 17: — l. anus, id.] II. Meton.: *An allure-ment, an attraction: natura quasi sui l.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: — l. vox sua fuit, Ov.: — l. pictura, Claud.

[LĒNEUS, a, um. (Ληναῖος) *Of or belonging to Bacchus*: L. latex or honor, wine, Virg. G. 3, 510: — L. Pater, or simply Lenæus, Bacchus, id.]

[LĒNE. adv. i. q. leniter. (lenis) *Softly, gently*, Ov. F. 2, 704.]

[LĒNĪMEN, inis. n. (lenis) *A means of alleviating or mitigating, an alleviation*: l. senectæ, Ov. M. 6, 500.]

**\*LĒNĪMENTUM**, i. n. (lenio) *An alleviation, mitigation: addito honestæ missionis lenimento*, Tac. H. 2, 67.

LĒNŪ, ivi and ii, itum. 4. [imperf. lēnibant, Virg.: fut. lēnibunt, Prop.] (lenis) I. *To mitigate, alleviate, soften, assuage: te dies lenit, ætas mitigabit*, Cic. Mur. 31: — l. animum: — l. te consolatione: — l. multitudinem epulis: — l. odium suum bonitate: — adeo erat incensus, ut nisi magna spe leniri non posset, Nep.: — l. superos rogando, Ov.: — l. somno curas, Virg.: — l. latrantem stomachum, Hor.: — l. seditionem, Liv.: — l. crimina, Tac. [II. *To endeavour to assuage*, Virg. Æ. 6, 486.]

[I. LENIS, is. m. *A kind of vessel or utensil*, Afr.]

2. LĒNIS, e. *Soft, mild, lenient, gentle: sensus judicat dulce et amarum, lenes et asperum*, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: — placida ac l. senectus: — *vehemens fricatio spissat, lenis mollit*, Plin.: — l. vinum, mellow, Hor.: — l. venenum, not violent, slow: ventus lentissimus: — l. somnus, Hor.: — l. clivus, a gentle elevation, Liv.: — l. fastigium, id.: — l. vita: — l. oratio: — l. stagnum, gently flowing, Liv.: — orationis tractus l. et æquabilis: — sermo l. minimeque *'pertinax'*: — homo l. et facilis: — populus in hostes lenissimus.

LĒNĪTAS, ātis. f. (lenis) *Gentleness, softness, lenity, mildness*. **\*I. Prop.**: l. lini, Plin. 13, 12, 26. II. Fig.: l. vocis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: — genus orationis cum lenitate quadam profuens: — ex orationibus l. oratoris perspicui potest: — l. audiendi, coolness, calmness: — l. verborum: — non est jam lenitatis locus, *'severitatem res flagitat'*: — hominum mentes ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocare: — l. smaragdi, Plin.: — influit incredibili lenitate, Cæs.

LĒNĪTER. adv. *Softly, gently, mildly, leniently*: l. et quiete, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49: — l. arridere: — presse loqui ac l.: — l. ire, gently, without making a noise, Ov.: — lenissime sentire: — lenius agere: — collis l. editus, Liv.: — l. dicere [opp. *'atrociter'*]: — l. ferre, coolly, calmly, Ov.

LĒNĪTŪDO, inis. f. (lenis) I. *Softness, gentleness*: l. orationis, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 16. II. Meton.: *Gentle or mild behaviour*: l. in alqm, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 61: — lenitudine abundare, Turp. ap. Non.

LĒNO, ōnis. m. (lenio) I. *A pander, seducer*, Cic. R. C. 7. II. Meton.: *A negotiator, a go-between, a mediator, in a bad sense*: lenonem quandam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: — missis lenonibus, ambassadors, Just.

[LĒNŌCĪNAMENTUM, i. n. (lenocinor) I. q. lenocinium, Sid.]

[LĒNŌCĪNATOR, ōris. m. *One who has recourse to flattery to obtain his object*, Tert.]

LĒNŌCĪNĪUM, ii. n. (leno) I. *The trade of a pander or a bawd*: egestatem et luxuriam domestico lenocinio sustentavit, Auct. red. S. 5: — reus lenocinii, Quint.: — l. facere, Plaut.: — l. profiteri, to act openly as a bawd, Suet.: — l. præbere uxori, to be a pander to, Dig. II. Meton. A) *Allurement, enticement*: l. a grege petebas? Cic. Mur. 35: — l. cupiditatum. B) *An artificial ornament, excessive ornament, finery*: l. corporum: — l. formæ: — metus antecedens est l. muneris, increases the value or charm of the present, Sen.: — non ornamenta querimus sed lenocinia (in dicendo), Quint. **\*C) Allurement by flattery, coaxing, cajoling, fair words: orationi addit l., Tac.: — nihil non fraudis, non lenocinii adhibuit, Suet.**

LĒNŌCĪNOR, ātus. l. (leno) *To pander, pimp; hence I. To flatter, to wheedle*: l. alcui, Cic. Cæs. 15: — l. gloriæ alcis, Sen. **\*II. To give a charm to an object, to aid by artificial means: l. formæ puerorum virilitate excisa, Quint. 5, 12, 17: — quamquam libro novitas lenocinetur, Plin.: — l. feriatæ arte, Tac.**

[LĒNŌNICE. adv. (leno) *Like a pander or pimp*, Lampr.]

[LĒNŌNŪS, a, um. (leno) *Of or belonging to a pander or pimp*: l. ædes, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 30: — l. genus, id.: — cœnum l., a term of reproach, id.]

1. LENS, dis. f. *A nit, the egg of a louse; plur. lendes*, Plin. 29, 6, 35.

2. LENS, tis. f. I. *Lentils (pulse)*, Plin. 18, 12, 3: — l. palustris, id.: — l. que supra aquam natat, swimming on the water, Veg. [II. *The crystalline lens of the eye*, NL.]

[LENTA, æ. f. (sc. febris) *A kind of hectic fever*, NL.]

LENTE. adv. *Slowly*. **\*I. Prop.** A) *L. procedere*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 18: — lentius subsequi, id.: — l. agere, Liv. **\*B) For a long time: quæ res quum lentius spe ipsorum traheretur, Liv. II. Fig. A) *Without animation or energy, coolly, indifferently*: l. ferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 45: — l. dicere: — l. et leniter, Gell.: — l. respondere: —**

quum hæc lentius disputantur. B) *Meton.*: arida ligna lentius serræ cedunt, Plin. 2) *Considerately, with premeditation*: nisi eum l. et fastidiose probavisssem.

[LENTEO, Ære. (lensus) *To go at a slow pace*, Luc. ap. Prisc.]

\*\*LENTECO. 3. (lenteo) [I. *To relax, abate, to become cool or calm*: curæ lentescunt, Ov. A. A. 2, 357.] \*\*II. *To become tough, flexible, or soft*: aqua maceratur, dum lentescat, Col. 2, 11: — gemma ceræ modo lentescit, Plin. — tellus lentescit, *becomes clammy or gluey*, Virg.

\*\*LENTICŪLA, æ. f. dem. (2. lens) I. *A lentil*, Cels. 2, 18. II. *Meton.* A) *The lenticular shape of any thing*, Plin. 37, 12, 75. B) *A vessel in the shape of a lentil*, Cels. C) *A freckle or pimple on the skin*, Plin.

[LENTICŪLĀRIS, e. (lenticula) *Of the nature or shape of a lentil, lenticular*: l. forma, *the shape of a lentil*, App.; NL.]

[LENTIGINŌSUS, a, um. (lentigo) *Full of freckles*, V. Max.]

\*\*LENTIGO, inia. f. (lens) I. *A speckle in the shape of a lentil*: l. chartæ, Plin. 13, 12, 25. II. *Esp.*: *A freckle produced by the heat of the sun*: lentiginem habere, id.

[LENTIPES, Ædis. (lensus-pes) *Slow-footed*, Aus.]

[LENTISCĪFER, Æra, Ærum. (lentiscus-fero) *Bearing mastich-trees*, Ov. M. 15, 713.]

\*\*LENTISCĪNUS, a, um. (lentiscus) *Of or made of the mastich-tree*, Plin.

LENTISCUS, i. f. and LENTISCUM, i. n. I. *The mastich-tree* (L. Pistacia, Fam. Papilionaceæ): semper viridis, semperque gravata l., Cic. Div. 1, 9. [II. *Meton.* A) *Resin or oil from this tree*, Cat. B) *A toothpick of mastich wood*, Mart.]

\*\*LENTĪTĪA, æ. f. [lentities, Æi. f. LL.] (lensus) I. *Toughness, flexibility*, Plin. 16, 37, 68. II. *Viscosity, stickiness*, id. 20, 7, 26.

LENTĪTŪDO, inia. f. (lensus) *Slowness, inactivity*. \*\*I. A) *Prop.*: l. conjuratorum, Tac. A. 15, 51: — l. mortis, id. B) *A want of spirit or energy, in writing*: libros ejusdam lentitudinis et teporis. II. *Meton.*: *Insensibility, coolness, indifference*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.

[LENTO. 1. (lensus) *To make flexible, to bend*. I. *Prop.* A) *L. arcum, to bend a bow*, Stat.: — l. cornua, id.: — l. remos, *to row, ply the oars (inasmuch as the oars appear to bend)*, Virg. B) *Meton.*: *To protract, delay*: l. bella, Sil.: — fata Romana lentata, Treb. Poll. II. *Fig.*: *To moderate, Sid.*]

\*\*LENTOR, ōris. m. (lensus) I. *Toughness, flexibility*: ad rotarum axes lentore fraxinus utilis, Plin. 16, 43, 84. II. *Stickiness*: l. picis, Plin. 16, 11, 22.

LENTŪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (Lentulus) *The nobility of the Lentuli*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.

\*1. LENTŪLUS, a, um. dem. *Rather tough; hence, fig., rather slow in making payments, slack*: an existimas illum in isto genere lentulum aut restrictum, Cic. Att. 10, 11.

2. LENTŪLUS, i. m. *A surname of the Cornelian gens; among which was the celebrated P. Corn. L. Spinther, who promoted the recall of Cicero from exile* (Cic. Fam. 1, 1): also, P. L. Sura, a conspirator under Catiline, Sall. Cat. 17, 3.

LENTUS, a, um. I. A) 1) *Prop.*: *Tough*: l. radix, Virg. 2) *Fig.*: l. vivacitas, *a tough life*, Plin.: — tellus lenta gelu, Prop. B) *Esp.* 1) a) *Flexible*: l. vimen, Virg. 9, 4, 34: — l. vitis, id.: — lentissima brachia, *soft, pliable*, Hor.: — lentior salicis ramis, *of Galatea, who was insensible to the love of Polyphemus*, Ov. [b) *Meton.*: *Slender*, Ov.] 2) *Viscous, sticky*: (aron) mas in coquendo lentior, *not quite so fit for boiling*, Plin. 24, 16, 92: — gluten pice lentius, Virg. 3) *Lasting for a long while*: l. amor, Tib.: — lentus abesto, *stay out a good while*, Ov.: — tædium lentissimum, Sen. II. *Meton.* \*\*A) *Slow, lazy*: l. amnis, Plin. 36, 26, 65: — lento igne torrere bovem, Ov.: — lentis ignibus macerari, Hor.: — l. carbones, *faintly glimmering*, Plin.: — l. color, id.: — l. spes, *that is slowly fulfilled*, Liv.: — [Subst.: Lenta, æ. f.

(sc. febris) *A slow fever*, NL.] B) *Esp.* 1) *Prop.* a) *Slow of speech, drawing*: l. in dicendo, Cic. b) *Slack, dilatory, slow*: l. infitiator, in *one's payments*, Cic.: — l. negotium. [c) *Heavy*: l. pondera, Prop.] 2) *Fig.* a) *Calm, cool, phlegmatic, insensible*: Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv. 22, 14: — adulteria vidisti lentus, Ov.: — nihil est illo lentius: — judex l. et consideratus: — ridiculi genus patientis et lenti: — *patiens* et l. existimor. [b) *Obstinate*: l. fastus, Ov.]

[LENULLUS, i. m. dem. (leno) *A pander*, Plant. Pœn. 2, 24.]

[1. LĒNUNCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (leno) *I. q. leno*, Plant. Pœn. 5, 5, 7.]

\*\*2. LĒNUNCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (*for* lembunculus, *from* lembus) *A small sailing-vessel, a skiff*, Cass. B. C. 2, 43.

LĒO, ōnis. m. (λέων) *A lion*. I. A) *Prop.*: Ov. H. 10, 85: — [fem. *for* lēona, *a lioness*, Stat.; V. Fl.: — leo femina, Plaut.] [B) *Fig.*: *A lion, i. e. a bold or courageous man*: in prætoris leones, in castris lepores, Sid.: — Prov.: domi leones, foris vulpes, Petr.] II. *Meton.* A) *The Lion, a constellation*, Hor. E. 1, 10, 16. B) *A kind of crab*, Plin. C) *A plant, lion's foot*, Col. D) *Leo, the name of a Roman gens*, Cic.: — Plur.: Leones. *Friends of the Persian deity Mithras*, Tert. [Hence, Ital. *leone*, Fr. *lion*.]

LĒŌCŌRĪŌN, īi. n. (Λεωκόριον) *A temple at Athens, erected in honour of the three daughters of Leos, who sacrificed themselves for the good of their country*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.

LĒŌN, ontis. m. (Λέων) *A small place in Sicily, not far from the peninsula Thapsus, now Magnisi*, Liv. 24, 39.

LĒŌNĪDAS, æ. m. (Λεωνίδας) *A king of Sparta, who was slain at Thermopylae*, Cic. Fin. 2, 30.

\*\*1. LĒŌNĪNUS, a, um. (leo) *Of or belonging to a lion*: l. species, *the shape of a lion*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: — l. pellis, *a lion's skin*, Plin.: — In Archit.: capita l., Vitruv.

2. LĒŌNĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the emperor Leo*: L. lex, Cod. Just.

[LĒŌNTĪASIS. See ELEPHANTIASIS.]

LĒŌNTĪCE, Æs. f. (λεοντική) *A kind of plant, wild chervil, i. q. cacalia*, Plin. 25, 11, 85.

LĒŌNTĪNI, ōrum. m. (Λεοντῖνοι) *A town in the east of Sicily, now Lentini*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66.

LĒŌNTĪNUS, a, um. (Λεοντῖνος) *Of or belonging to the Leontini*: L. ager, Cic. Div. 1, 33: — Gorgias L. of Leontini: — Plur. subst.: *The Leontini*, Liv. 24, 30.

LĒŌNTĪŌS, īi. f. (λεόντιος) *A precious stone of the colour of a lion, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

[LĒŌNTŌDON, ontis. n. (Λεωντόδους) *A kind of plant, dandelion*, L. taraxacum, Fam. Synanthereæ, NL.]

LĒŌNTŌPĒTĀLON, i. n. (λεοντοπέταλον) *A kind of plant, having leaves like colewort or lion's foot*, Plin. 27, 11, 72.

\*\*LĒŌNTŌPHŌNOS, i. m. (λεοντοφόνος) *Lit. Lion-killer: a small animal, the urine of which is said to be destructive to the lion*, Plin. 8, 38, 57.

\*\*LĒŌNTŌPŌDĪŌN, īi. n. (λεοντοπόδιον) *I. q. leontopetalon*, Plin. 26, 8, 34.

[LĒŌPARDĪNUS, a, um. (leopardus) *Of the leopard*, Vopisc.]

[LĒŌPARDUS, i. m. *A leopard*, Vopisc.]

[LĒPAS (lēpas), ādis. f. (λέπας) *A kind of muscle, which adheres to rocks*, Plant. Cas. 2, 8, 57.]

LĒPĪDĀNUS, a, um. (Lepidus) *Of or relating to Lepidus*: L. bellum, Sall. Frgm.

LĒPĪDE, adv. [I. *Gently, prettily, pleasantly, neatly, well*: mihi omnia l. eveniunt, Plant. Ps. 2, 1, 1: — lepidissime, *most excellently*, id.: — ubi l. voles esse tibi, dicito mihi, *if you mean to give yourself a treat*, id.: — ego loquar? B. l. licet, *yes, very well*, id.] II. *Elegantly, humorously*: in quo l. lusi, Cic. de Or. 3, 43.

## LEPIDIANUS

[LĒPIDĪANUS, a, um. (Lepidus) *Relating to or connected with Lepidus*: L. tumultus, Macr.]

\*\*LĒPIDĪUM, i. n. (λεπίδιον) *Pepperwort, a kind of cress, Fam. Cruciferae, Col. 11, 3.*

[LĒPIDOPTĒRA, ōrum. n. (λεπίπτερον) *A class of insects that have scaly wings, NL.*

LĒPIDŌTIS, idia. f. (from λεπίδα, ἡ, δν, scaly) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 62.*

[LĒPIDŪLUS, a, um. dem. *Somewhat humorous or witty: ne infacetus et impar lepidulus haberetur, M. Cap.*

LĒPIDUS, a, um. *Neat, pretty, graceful, pleasant, elegant, agreeable.* I. A) Gen.: l. pater, Ter. And. 5, 4, 45: — l. puella, id.: — homo lepidior ad omnes res, Plaut.: — capitulum lepidissimum, a most pleasing person, a capital fellow, Ter.] B) Esp.: *Witty, humorous, droll, pleasant in conversation*: l. pueri, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: — l. dictum [inurbanum], Hor. II. Lēpidus, nom. propr., a cognomen of the gens of the Æmilii: e. g. A) M. Æmilius L., 675, who was consul together with Qu. Catulus, the younger, an enemy of Sylla; after the death of the latter he made an attempt to annul his acta, on which a civil commotion took place, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 24. B) M. Æmilius Lepidus, 710, in the triumvirate together with Antonius and Octavianus, Cic. Mil. 5, 13.

\*\*LĒPIS, idia. f. (λεπίς) *A scale, Plin. 34, 11, 24. (Pure Latin squama.)*

[LĒPISTA, æ. f. *A kind of water-vessel, Varr. ap. Non.*

[LĒPONTĪCUS, i. m. *One of the Lepontii, Sil.*

LĒPONTĪI, ōrum. m. *A people of Cisalpine Gaul, in the modern Val Leventina, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10.*

LĒPOR, or LĒPOS, ōris. m. I. *Pleasantness, grace, amiableness, agreeableness*: ludi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: — cum quodam lepore inter se consentire: — lepore ac venustate affluens.

II. *Pleasantry, humour, facetiousness, wit*: magnus in jocando l., Cic. de Or. 1, 7: — multus l. est in alquo: — lepores sententiarum: — in utroque genere leporis: — l. scurrilis.

[LĒPORĀRIUM, ii. n. (lepus) *A place where animals are kept, esp. hares, a warren, preserve, cover, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 1.*

[LĒPORĀRIUS, ii. m. (sc. canis) *A greyhound, NL. Hence, Ital. levriere, Fr. lévrier.*

\*\*LĒPORĪNUS, a, um. (lepus) *Of a hare*: l. coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: — l. pilus, Plin.

LĒPOS, ōris. See LĒPOR.

[LĒPRA, æ. f. (λέπρα or λεπρός, rough, scaled) *An eruption of the skin, leprosy, itch, LL.: — l. orientalis; l. taurica, NL.*

[LĒPROSUS, a, um. (lepra) *Leprous, LL.*

LEPTĪCUS, a, um. (Leptis) *Of Leptis, Plin. 32, 6, 21.*

LEPTIS, is. f. (Λέπτις) I. *The name of two towns on the coast of Africa* A) L. magna, within the two Syrtes, now Lebida (in Tripoli), Sall. Jug. 19, 3. B) Between Hadrumetum and Thapsus, birthplace of the Emperor Septimius Severus; now Lempta in Tunis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, 155.

II. *A town of Spain, Auct. B. Al. 57.*

LEPTĪTĀNI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Leptis, Cæs. B. C. 2, 38.*

LEPTĪNUS, a, um. (Leptis) *Of Leptis, Tac. A. 3, 74.*

\*\*LEPTON CENTAURĒON. I. q. Centaureum minus, Plin. 35, 6, 31.

\*\*LEPTŌPHYLLON, i. n. (λεπτόφυλλον) *A kind of spurge with small leaves, Plin. 26, 8, 45.*

\*\*LEPTOPSĒPHOS, i. m. (λεπτόσφηρος) *A kind of porphyry speckled with white spots, Plin. 36, 7, 11.*

\*\*LEPTŌRAX, ægis. f. (λεπτόραξ) *A kind of vine with small grapes, like our currants, Plin. 14, 1, 3.*

LĒPUS, ōris. m. (λαγώς) I. *Prop.: A hare Varr.*

734

## LETUM

R. R. 3, 12, 6: — l. mas et femina, id.: — l. solus superfectat, Plin.: — l. marinus, an animal from which the ancients extracted a poison, Plin. II. Meton.: *The Hare, a constellation, Cic. N. D. 2, 44: — [Hence, Ital. lepore, lepre; Fr. lièvre.]*

LĒPUSCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (lepus) *A young or little hare, a leveret, Cic. N. D. 1, 31.*

LERNA, æ. or LERNE, æs. f. (Λέρνη) *A lake and town not far from Argos, in the Peloponnesus, where Hercules slew the hydra, named after that place, Virg. Æ. 12, 518: — bellua Lernæ, id.*

LERNÆUS, a, um. (Λερναῖος) I. *Of or belonging to Lerne, Lernaean*: l. anguis, Virg.: — l. hydra, Prop. [II. Poet. meton.: *Greek, Grecian, Stat.*

LESBIĀCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lesbos, Lesbian*: l. libri, three books of Dicaearchus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31.

[LESBIAS, ædis. f. (Λεσβίς) *Lesbian; subst., Ov.*

[LESBIS, idia. f. (Λεσβίς) *Lesbian; subst., a Lesbian woman*: l. lyra, the lyre of Arion, Ov.: — Lesbides, Lesbian girls, id.: — l. puella, Sappho, id.]

LESBIŪS, a, um. (Λεσβίος) *Lesbian*: l. civis, Alcæus, Hor.: — l. plectrum, id.: — l. pes, lyric poetry, id.: — l. vates, Sappho, Ov.: — l. vinum, Plin.

LESBOS (-us), i. f. (Λέσβος) *An island in the Ægean Sea, the birthplace of Pittacus, Arion, Sappho, etc.; also celebrated for its wine; now Metellino, Mel. 2, 7, 4.*

[LESBŌUS, a, um. *Lesbian*: (poet.) barbiton, the Lesbian lyre, i. e. a poem in the style of Alcæus or of Sappho, Hor. O. 1, 1, 34.]

\*LESSUS, i or ūs. m. *A mournful cry or lamentation over the dead, Cic. Leg. 2, 23: — lessum facere alcuī or habere, to make lamentation for the dead, Plaut.*

[LĒTĀBĪLIS, e. (leto) *Mortal, deadly*: l. lues, Amm.]

[LĒTĀLIS (lethal), e. (letum) *Mortal, deadly, Virg.*

[LĒTĀLITAS, ætis. f. (letalis) *The quality of producing death (liter. deadliness)*: l. absoluta læsionis, NL.]

\*\*LĒTĀLĪTER, adv. *Mortally, Plin. 11, 37, 81.*

LĒTHÆUS, a, um. (Λήθαιος, from Λήθη) I. *Of or belonging to Lethe, and thus to the lower world*: l. amnis, Virg. Æ. 6, 705: — l. gurgis, Catull.: — l. stagna, Prop.: — l. ratis, the boat of Charon, Tibull.: — vincula l. abrumper alcuī, to restore to life, Hor. [II. Poet.: *Producing oblivion*: l. somnus, Virg. G. 1, 78: — l. amor, Ov.]

[LĒTHALIS, etc. See LĒTALIS.]

\*LĒTHARGĪA, æ. f. (ληθαργία) *Lethargy, Plin. 24, 9, 38.*

\*\*LĒTHARGĪCUS, a, um. (ληθαργικός) *Lethargic, affected with lethargy, Hor. S. 2, 3, 30: — l. morbus, morbid drowsiness, Plin.: — ut lethargicus hic, quum fit pugil, et medicum urget, Hor. S. 2, 3, 30.*

LĒTHARGUS, i. m. (Λήθαργος) *A morbid sleepiness, lethargy, Hor. S. 2, 3, 145: — gravi lethargo pressum, Sulp. ap. Quint.: — Plur.: ocium facit lethargos, Plin.*

LĒTHE, æs. f. (Λήθη) *Prop.: Oblivion; a river of the lower regions, out of which the shades of the dead were said to drink, in order to forget the past, Ov. P. 2, 4, 23: — Fig.: immittere alcuī Stygiam Lethen in viscera, oblivion, Lucr. 5, 221.*

\*\*LĒTĪFER, æra, ærum. (letum-fero) *Deadly*: l. arcus, Virg. Æ. 10, 169: — l. annus, pestilential, id.: — l. morbus, Col.: — l. locus (corporis), where a wound is mortal, Ov.

[LĒTO. 1. (letum) *To kill, Ov. M. 3, 55.]*

LĒTŌIS, LĒTŌIŪS. See LAT.

\*LĒTUM, i. n. I. *Death*: l. consciscere sibi, to destroy one's self, Plant. Mil. 4, 6, 26: — pari leto est affectus, Nep.: — l. sibi parere manu, to kill one's self, Virg.: — turpi leto perire: — l. ferre, to carry death along with it, id.: —



alqm leto dare, to kill, id. : — leto datus, killed, dead, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. [II. Meton. : Of things; Destruction, annihilation : Teuerum res eripe leto, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 609.]

[LEUCA, *æ. f.* A Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces, Amm.]

LEUCACANTHA, *æ. f.* (λευκάκανθα) Whitethorn, a name of two plants. I. *I. q.* phyllon or ischias or polygonaton, Plin. 22, 16, 18 : — Another form leucacanthos, i. m. ap. Plin. 21, 16, 56. II. *I. q.* phalangites or leucanthenon, Plin. 27, 12, 98.

LEUCACANTHOS. See LEUCACANTHA, I.

LEUCACHATES, *æ. m.* (λευκαχάτης) A white agate, Plin. 37, 20, 54.

LEUCADIYA, *æ. f.* (Λευαδία) An island in the Ionian Sea, near Acarnania, where Apollo had a temple, now S. Maura, Liv. 33, 17, 8.

LEUCADIUS, a, um. Leucadian, belonging to Leucadia : L. deus, Apollo, Ov. : — more Leucadio, id. : — Subst. : Leucadia, *æ. f.* A drama of Turpilius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34. — Leucadii, *orum. m.* The inhabitants of Leucadia, Liv.

\*\*LEUCÆTHIOPES or LEUCÆTHIOPES, *um. m.* (Λευκαίθιοι or Λευκαίοι) Ethiopians, or Libyans of a white complexion, or fairer than usual, albinos, Plin. 5, 8, 8.

[LEUCÆTHIOPIA, *æ. f.* (λευκή-αἰθρία) A disease of negroes, discoloration by white spots, albinism, NL.]

\*\*LEUCANTHĒMIS, *idias. f.* (λευκάνθεμος) A plant, chamomile, Plin. 22, 21, 26.

LEUCANTHĒMON or -UM, i. n. (λευκάνθεμον) I. Chamomile (L. chrysanthemum, Fam. Synantherae), Plin.

II. *I. q.* phalangites or leucacantha, id. III. A similar plant, but in smell like abrotonum, id.

LEUCANTHES, *is. n.* (λευκανθές) Motherwort, fewfew, Plin. 21, 30, 104.

LEUCARGILLOS, i. f. (λευκάργυλλος) White clay, Plin. 17, 7, 4.

LEUCAS, *idias. f.* (Λευκάς) I. The capital of the island Leucadia, now Leucada, Liv. 33, 17, 7. [II. *I. q.* Leucadia, Ov. M. 15, 289. III. *I. q.* Leucata (which see), Ov.]

\*\*LEUCASPIS, *idias. f.* (λευκάσπις) White-shielded : I. phalanx, whose shields were of a silver colour, Liv. 44, 41, 2.

LEUCATA or LEUCATES, *æ. m.* (Λευκάτας) A promontory of Leucadia, now Capo Ducato, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41.

1. LEUCE, *ēs. f.* (Λευκή) I. A kind of spotted nettle, Plin. 27, 11, 77. II. A kind of wild-radish, id. III. A sort of speckles on the skin, Cels. 5, 28, 19.

2. LEUCE, *ēs. f.* (Λευκή) I. The name of several islands, among which was one sacred to Achilles, near the mouth of the Borysthenes; called also Achillea, and Achillis insula, Mel. 2, 7, 2. II. A town of Laconia, perhaps near Acraia, Liv. 35, 27.

LEUCI, *orum. m.* A people of Belgian Gaul, perhaps the modern Lutetia, Liège, Luyck, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40. — [Sing. : Leucus, i. m., collect., Lucr. 1, 424.]

[LEUCIPPIS, *idias. f.* (Λευκίππις) A dau. of Leucippus, Prop.]

LEUCIPPUS, i. m. (Λευκίππος) The father of Phæbe and Hilaria, who were betrothed to Idas and Lynceus, but carried off by Castor and Pollux, Ov. M. 8, 306.

\*\*LEUCOCHRYŒSOS, i. f. (λευκοχρυσός) Of a light gold colour; a precious stone, a kind of crysolith (topaz), Plin. 37, 9, 44.

LEUCOCOMUS, a, um. (λευκόκομος) Having white hair; meton., having white blossoms or leaves, Plin. 13, 19, 34.

LEUCOCŒUM, i. n. (sc. vinum) White wine from the island of Cos, Plin. 14, 8, 10.

\*\*LEUCOGÆUS, a, um. (λευκογῆος) Of a white soil : I. colles, a place in Campania, Plin. 35, 15, 50 : — I. fontes, id. : — Subst. : Leucogæa, *æ. f.* (sc. gemma) A precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 59; called also leucographia, id.

LEUCOGRAPHIS, *idias. f.* (λευκογράφis) A kind of common thistle, Plin. 27, 11, 78.

\*\*LEUCŒION, ii. n. (Λευκῶιον) A plant, snow-flake, Fam. Amaryllideæ, Col. 9, 4, 4.

[LEUCŒMA, *idias. n.* (Λευκῶμα) A spot in the eye, NL.]

LEUCŒNICUS, a, am. (from Leucones or Leuci, a people of Gaul), Leuconic : L. læna, Mart. 11, 56, 9 : — L. sagæ, id. : — Subst. : Leucœnicum, i. n. Leuconic wood, id.

[LEUCŒNŒTUS, i. m. (Λευκῶνετος) The dry south wind (south-south-west wind), Aus.]

LEUCŒPĒTRA, *æ. f.* (Λευκῶς-πέτρα) A promontory on the southern coast of the Bruttii, now Cap del Armi, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7.

[LEUCŒPHĒATUS, a, um. Dressed in garments of a dark or black colour, Mart. 1, 97, 5.]

\*\*LEUCŒPHĒUS, a, um. (Λευκοφῆος) Dusky gray, russet, Plin. 32, 10, 38.

[LEUCŒPHLEGMĀTĪA, *æ. f.* (Λευκόν φλέγμα) A general infiltration of serum, or exhalation of air, into the cellular tissue of the body; hence, i. q. general dropsy, or emphysema, NL.]

LEUCŒPHŒRON, i. n. (Λευκοφῶρον) A kind of solder used in laying gold upon wood, Plin. 35, 6, 17.

\*\*LEUCOPHRŒNA, *æ. f.* (Λευκοφρύνη) Having white eyebrows, a name of Diana among the Magnesians, Tac. A. 3, 62.

LEUCOPHTHALMUS, i. m. (Λευκοφθαλμος) A kind of precious stone, lit. white-eye, Plin. 37, 10, 62.

LEUCOPŒCĪLOS, i. f. (Λευκοποικίλος) White-spotted, a precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 62.

\*\*LEUCOS, on. (Λευκός, albus) White, Plin. 10, 60, 79.

LEUCŒSĪA, *æ. f.* (Λευκωσία) An island near Paestum, now Licosia; called also Leucasia, Ov. M. 15, 708.

LEUCŒSŒRI, *orum. m.* (Λευκοσῆροι) White Syrians, a people on the banks of the Pontus Euxinus, Curt. 6, 4, 17.

LEUCŒTHĒA, *æ.* or LEUCŒTHĒE, *ēs. f.* (Λευκοθέα) The name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, as a sea-goddess; afterwards confounded with the old Italic Matuta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12.

[LEUCOZŒMUS, a, um. (Λευκοζῆμος) Served up with a white sauce : I. pullus, Apic.]

LEUCRŒCŒTA (leucrocota, leocrocota), *æ. f.* A kind of wild beast in India, Plin. 8, 21, 30.

LEUCTRA, *orum. n.* (Λεύκτρα) I. A small place in Boeotia, where a celebrated battle against the Spartans was fought by Epaminondas, Cic. Off. 1, 18. II. A town of Laconica (Λεύκτρον, τὸ), Plin. 4, 5, 8.

LEUCTRĒCUS, a, um. (Leuctra, I) Of or belonging to Leuctra : L. pugna, Nep. : — L. calamitas : — Facetè meton. : L. pugna, the fight between Milo and Clodius, in which the latter was slain, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

[LĒVĀBĒLIS, e. (levo) That can be relieved, Cæl. Aur. Acut. 3, 7.]

\*LĒVĀMEN, *inis. (levo) An alleviation, a means of relief : quod si esset aliquod l, id esset in te uno, Cic. Att. 12, 16.*

[LĒVĀMENTĀRĒUS, a, um. (levamentum) Alleviating, Cod. Th.]

LĒVĀMENTUM, i. n. (levo) An alleviation, mitigation, a means of relief : mihi illam rem fore levamento, Cic. Att. 12, 43 : — I. miseriarum : — I. tributū, Tac. : — I. præstare, Plin.

[LĒVĀNA, *æ. f.* (levo) A goddess, supposed to raise newborn infants from the earth, August.]

LĒVĀTĒO, *onis. f.* I. A) Alleviation, relief : alui esse levationi, Cic. Fam. 6, 4 : — levationem afferre : — habere levationem ægritudinum, formidinum, cupiditatum : — levationem invenire doloribus et molestiis : — I. quedam est si minus doloris, at officiū debiti. B) Diminution,

*decrease*: l. vitorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24. \*\*II. *A lifting or raising up*: onerum facere levationes, Vitr. 10, 8.

[LĒVĀTOR, ōris. m. I. *One that takes up or away, a thief*, Petr. 140. II. (sc. musculus) *A muscle which elevates the parts to which its moveable extremity is fixed*: l. ani; l. scapulae, NL.]

LĒVĀTUS (læv.), a, um. I. *Part of l. levo*. [II. *Adj.*: Smoothened, smooth, Varr.—Comp., Gell.]

[LĒVĒNA or LEVENNA HOMO. I. q. levis homo, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.]

\*LĒVĪCŪLUS, a, um. dem. (2. levis) *Light; hence*, I. *Vain*: l. Demosthenes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36. [II. *Slight*, mean: l. res, Gell. 13, 39.]

\*LĒVIDĒNSIS, e. (2. levis) *Slightly manufactured or made, thin*. [I. Prop.: l. vestis, Isid. Orig. 9, 22.]

II. Fig.: *Poor, mean*: l. munusculum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

[LĒVĪFIDUS, a, um. (2. levis-fidus) *Of slight credit*: Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61.]

\*\*LĒVĪGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A making smooth*, Vitr. 7, 1, 4.—[In Medic.: *Levigation*, NL.]

\*1. LĒVĪGO (incorrectly lævigo). 1. (1. levis-ago) I. *To make smooth, to smooth*: l. parietes tectorio, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3.—l. cutem, Plin.:—l. alvum, i. q. ciere. II. *To comminute, to reduce to powder, to pulverise*: l. semina, Col. 6, 17, 3.

[2. LĒVĪGO. 1. (2. levis-ago) *To make light*, Cassiod.]

[LĒVĪPES, ēdis. (2. levis-pes) *Light-footed, swift of foot*: l. lepus, Cic. Ar. 121.]

[LĒVĪR, i. m. (δᾱήρ) I. *A husband's brother, brother-in-law*. II. *A wife's brother, brother-in-law*, Fest.]

1. LĒVIS (not lævīs), e. (λεῖος) *Smooth, not rough*.

I. Gen.: corpuscula levīa, alia aspera, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.—l. locus:—l. folia (opp. scabra), Plin.:—l. pocula, polished, bright, Virg. II. Esp.: *Without beard or hair*. A) Prop.: l. juvenas, Hor.:—l. senex, bald, Ov.:—l. crura, Juv.:—Hence, 1) *Fair, tender, beautiful*: l. pectus, Virg.:—l. humeri, id. 2) Meton.: *Spruce, dressed out*: quum vir sit levior ipsā, Ov. B) 1) *Slippery*: l. sanguis, Virg.:—l. malvæ, that make slippery, Hor. 2) *Well macerated*, Scrib. Larg. C) *Well joined or put together, well connected, smooth*: l. concursus verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 43.—l. oratio (opp. aspera).

2. LĒVIS, e. *Light* [opp. gravis]. I. Prop. A) *Light, not heavy*: levior quam pluma, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 23.—l. pondus, Ov.:—l. piper levissimum, Plin.:—l. armatura, light armour, Cæs. B. G. 2, 10:—leves, light-armed men, Cic. Phil. 10, 6:—l. terra, light soil, Virg. B) Meton. \*\*1) *Light, quick, nimble, fast*: l. cursus, Phædr.:—l. concursus, Nep.:—l. equus, V. Fl. 2) *Light, not burdensome, gentle*: terra sit super ossa levīa, Tib.:—levior cippus, Pers. 1, 37:—l. somnus:—l. vinum:—l. cibus, easy to digest, light, Cels. [3] *Not unhealthy* [opp. gravis]: l. loca, Varr.] II. Fig. A) 1) *Light, slight, unimportant, trifling*: l. dolor, Cic. Fin. 1, 12:—l. præsidium, Liv.:—l. periculum, Cæs.:—l. prelium, id.:—l. genus scripturæ, Nep.:—l. auditio, a current report, Cæs. \*\*2) *Subst.*: Leve. *A trifle*: in levi habere, to regard as a trifle, Tac.:—l. carmina, poetry of a light nature, Tac.:—l. musa, Ov. B) *Insignificant, without weight, without authority or value*: levīa conquerere, Cic. Pl. 26:—causa levior; pecunia levissima:—l. auctor, Liv.:—leve et infirmum est. \*\*C) *Easy, easily accomplished*: quod levissimum videbatur, Liv.:—leviora Pergama, easy to be destroyed, Hor. D) *Light, not harsh, gentle*: levior reprehensio, Cic. Ac. 2, 32:—levius nomen:—levīs senectus:—l. exsilium, supportable, Suet. E) *Light, of opinion or sentiment*. [1] *In a good sense*: Agreeable, Plaut.] 2) *In a bad sense*. a) *Light-minded, fickle, changeable, unsteady* (opp. gravis): homo l. atque fallax:—l. amicitia:—quid est levius aut turpius, Cæs.:—effeminata et l. opinio. [b] *Vain, lying, false*, Tibull. [Hence, Ital. lieve.]

736

[LĒVISOMNUS, a, um. (levis-somnus) *Having light sleep, easily awakened*, Lucr. 5, 862.]

[1. LĒVISTĪCUM, i. n. I. q. Ligusticum, Veg.]

[2. LĒVISTĪCUM, i. n. (λεῖστωρίς) *A kind of plant, lovage*, Fam. Umbelliferae, NL.]

[LĒVĪTA, æ. m. See LEVITES.]

1. LĒVĪTAS, ātis. f. (1. levis) I. A) *Smoothness*: l. speculorum, Cic. Un. 14:—in ipso tactu esse modum et levitatis et molitudinis. B) Fig.: l. verborum, polish or elegance of expression, Quint. \*\*II. Meton.: *Slipperiness*: l. intestinorum, Cels. 2, 8.

2. LĒVĪTAS, ātis. f. (2. levis) *Levity, lightness* [opp. gravitas]. I. Prop. A) L. armorum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 34:—l. plumæ, Lucr. B) Meton.: *Celerity*: quæ quum mobiliter summa levitate ferantur, Lucr. II. Fig. A) *Light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, mutability*: levitates amatoriarum, Cic. Fin. 1, 18:—l. in populari ratione:—l. comica:—inconstantia, mobilitas, l.:—mobilitas et l. animi, Cæs.:—videte levitatem hominis:—l. iudiciorum, wantonness. B) *Nothingness, untenableness, unimportance*: l. opinionis, Cic. N. D. 2, 17:—l. et infirmilas.

LĒVĪTER adv. *Lightly*. \*\*I. Prop. A) L. armati, Curt. 8, 11, 5. B) Meton.: levius casura pila, Cæs.

II. Fig. A) *Lightly, insignificantly, slightly*: l. saucius, Cic. Inv. 2, 51:—l. eruditus:—l. ægrotare:—l. eminentes:—l. significare, to notice slightly, to allude to:—ut levissime dicam:—Hence, levius, less, in a slighter degree: l. miser, Hor. B) *Easily, without pain or trouble, without harm*: l. ferre, Cic. Fam. 4, 3:—omnia levius casura, that every thing would go on more easily.

[LĒVĪTES or -A, æ. m. *A Levite; also, a deacon*, Sid.]

[LĒVĪTIS, idis. f. *Of the tribe of Levi*: L. gens, Levites, Prud.]

[LĒVĪRŪDO (not læv.), īnis. f. (1. levis) *Smoothness*, Lact.]

\*1. LĒVO (not lævo). 1. (1. levis) *To make smooth, to smooth, to polish*, Cels. 8, 3.—[Meton.: aspera levabit, Hor. E. 2, 2, 123.]

2. LĒVO. 1. (2. levis) *To make easy or light, to lift up, to take off or from anybody's shoulders*. \*\*I. Prop.

A) L. membra gramine, Ov. F. 6, 328:—l. superpositum capiti decus, Liv.:—l. se de cespite, Ov.:—l. se cubito, to support one's self, Virg.:—se attollere ac l., Liv.:—l. se alis, to rise on the wing, id.:—levatus paullum, rising, getting up, Ov.:—l. alqm fasce, to carry (a bundle) for anybody, Virg.:—vinculus levāri:—l. alcui vincula, Ov.:—l. ictum dextrā, to avert, Hor. [B] Meton.: *To raise, levy*: l. tributum, Dig.] II. Fig. A) *To alleviate, to relieve, to ease, to lessen* [augere]: l. alcui metum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24:—l. molestias:—l. curam, sollicitudinem:—l. alcis dolorem. B) Meton.: *To liberate or free from any thing*: l. alqm onere alcis rei, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2:—l. alqm metu:—l. se ære alieno:—me molestiā levarunt:—l. alqm errore:—l. alqm omnium laborum, Plaut. C) 1) *To raise anybody's spirits, to cheer*: me levat tuus adventus, Cic. Att. 12, 50:—animi exercitatione levantur:—levāri alcis luctu, to take delight in, Ov. [2] *To support*: l. viros auxilio, Virg.] D) *To diminish, to decrease, to make weaker*: inconstantia levatur auctoritas, Cic. Ac. 2, 22:—l. suspicionem:—l. invidiam, Liv.:—l. annonam, id.:—l. pretia rerum, Tac.

\*\*LĒVOR (not lævor), ōris. m. (1. levis) *Smoothness*: l. chartæ, Plin.:—l. vocis, Lucr.

LEX, lēgis. f. (2. lego) *A proposed law, a bill* (a proposition made to the people by a magistrate).

I. Prop. A) *Legem ferre*, Cic. Off. 2, 21:—legem rogare, to propose a law, to bring in a bill (in our sense):—legem perferre, to carry:—l. promulgare, to promulgate a law, to give notice to bring in a bill:—legem sciscere or jubere, to approve of, to receive, to carry:—legem accipere:—l. repudiatur:—l. antiquatur, is thrown out. B) Meton. 1) *A bill when received or having become law; a*

*decrea, a statute:* leges ferre, Liv. 3, 55: — l. abrogare, to abolish. — *Gen.*: *Plur.*, *Institutions, existing laws, etc.*: leges et instituta ac mores civitatum, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: — *leges et publica disciplina*: — leges imponere: — leges condere: — leges regere: — l. Duodecim Tabularum: — leges facere, constituere: — leges sancire in alqa re: — leges scribere alicui, to prescribe, dictate: — leges servare: — leges perrumpere: — legum poena: — legibus alqm solvere: — lege or legibus, according to law: — lege agere, of a lictor when executing the sentence of a judge, Liv.: — lege agere, to lodge a complaint according to law: — legibus experiri, Nep.: — legibus et jure civili descriptum est: — legibus adstrictum est: — lex est, ut: — lege uti, to proceed according to law, Sall. 2) *A form established by law, the observance of which is required, a legal formula:* Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246. 3) *Gen.*: *A law, a precept which one imposes on one's self, a rule:* legem statuere sibi: — mea lege utar, Ter. II. *Fig.* A) *Rule, precept or prescript, law:* versibus est certa lex, Cic. de Or. 38: — hanc ad legem formula est oratio: — in certo legi obediabat, Suet.: — *A rule, mode, or custom, way, circumstances:* l. est verae amicitiae, ut: — sub lege loci, Ov.: — qua lege sidera mearent, id.: — optima lege, under the best circumstances. \*\*B) *Regularity, order:* sine lege, without order: capilli jacent sparsi sine lege, Ov.: — legem dare capillis, Suet.: — equi sine lege ruunt, Ov. III. A) *Prop.* 1) *A contract:* in mancipii lege, in the contract of sale, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: — l. censoria or lex, agreement made by the censors with public contractors: — legem edicere, to publish such a contract. \*\*2) *An article or clause of a contract:* leges accipere, Ov.: — syngraphi leges, Plaut.: — pax data in has leges, Liv.: — ea lege atque omine, Ter. B) *Fig.*: *Condition:* homines ea lege natos esse, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: — conditio lexque vita. [Hence, Ital. legge, Prov. lei; Fr. loi.]

[LEXIDIUM or -ON, ii. n. (λεξιδιον) *A little word*, Gell. 18, 7.]

LEXIPYRĒTOS (-us), a. um. (ληξιπύρετος) *Repelling fever, good against fever*, Plin. 20, 18, 76.

[LEXIS, is. f. (λέξις) *A word*, Lucil. ap. Cic.]

LEXŌBĪI or LEXŌVĪI, ōrum. m. (Λεξιόβιοι or Λεξιόβιοι) *A people in Gaul, near the mouth of the Sequana (Seine), whose capital was Noviomagus, now Lisieux in Normandy, Départ. du Calvados*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 3.

[LIBĀCUNCULUS, i. m. (libum) *A small cake*, Tert.]

LĪBĀDĪON, ii. n. (λίβδιον) *The herb called lesser centaury*, Plin. 25, 6, 31.

[LIBĀMEN, inis. n. (libo) [libamentum] I. *That which is poured out at a sacrifice in honour of the gods:* libamina prima, of hair cut off and thrown into the fire, Virg. Æ. 6, 246.

II. *The first diminution of any thing:* capies libamina famæ, you will be the first to take from my honour, Ov. H. 4, 27.]

LĪBĀMENTUM, i. n. (libo) I. *That which is poured forth, in offerings to the gods; libation, offering:* l. sacrificiorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: — libamenta Veneri solvere, Just.: — l. dare, id. [II. *A trial, first attempt:* primitias quasdam et quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium dare, Gell.]

\*\*LĪBĀNĪOS, ii. f. (λίβανιος) *A kind of vine, with the odour of incense*, Plin. 14, 18, 22.

\*\*LĪBĀNŌCHRUS, i. f. (λίβανόχρυσος) *A precious stone, perhaps a kind of amber*, Plin. 37, 10, 62.

\*\*LĪBĀNŌTIS, idia. f. (λίβανωρίς) *Rosemary (L. montana, Fam. Umbelliferae)*, Plin. 19, 12, 61

1. LĪBĀNUS, i. m. (Λιβανός) *A chain of mountains in the south of Syria, Lebanon*, Plin. 5, 20, 17. — [Adj.: Libana cedrus, Sedul.]

[2. LĪBĀNUS, i. c. (Λιβανός) *Frankincense*, tus, Bibl.]

\*\*LĪBĀRĪUS, ii. m. (libum) *A baker of cakes, one who sells cakes, a pastry-cook*, Sen. 56, 3.

LĪBĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Libation, the pouring out (at sacrifices) of wine, etc. in honour of a god*, Auct. Har. 10, 21.

[LIBĀTOR, ōris. m. *Qui libat*, Front.]

LĪBĒLLA, æ. f. dem. (libra) I. A) *I. q. as, a silver coin, of which there were ten in a denarius*, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. — *Prov.*: *Any very small coin:* quis unam libellam dedisset? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10: — ad libellam, to a farthing. B) *A whole that is to be divided into equal parts or shares; thus, of a legacy:* fecit te heredem ex libella, me ex tertunio, has made you heir at law of all the property, on condition that you give me one fourth part, Cic. Att. 7, 2. \*\*II. *A plummet, line, level:* collocare et polire alqd ad regulam et libellam, Vitruv. 1, 6: — locus ad libellam æquus, perfectly level, Varr. [Hence, Prov. libel, Fr. niveau.]

[LĪBĒLLĀRIS, e. (libellus) *Relating to a book or books*, Sid.]

[LĪBĒLLĀRĪCI, ōrum. m. (libellus) *A name applied to such of the early Christians as, for the sake of escaping persecution, procured from the magistrates false certificates that they had sacrificed according to the heathen rites, and consequently were no Christians*, Cypr.]

[LĪBĒLLĒNSIS, is. m. (libellus) *An officer in the time of the emperors who received petitions and entered them into the acta*, Cod. Just.]

[LĪBĒLLŌ, ōnis. m. (libellus) *A bookseller*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 21.]

[LĪBĒLLŪS, i. m. dem. (libellus) *A very small book*, M. Cap.]

LĪBĒLLUS, i. m. dem. (liber) I. *Gen.*: *A small writing:* scripsi in libello, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: — odium libellis importes, Hor.: — libellis operam dare, Liv. II. *Esp.* A) *A memorandum-book, list, journal, paper:* memoriarum causā retulit in libellum, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: — l. mandatorum: — l. gladiatorum, list, roll: — ut ex libellis suis animadverti: — ex libello respondere, from a written paper: — cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subjecisset, a leaf with a poem written on it. \*\*B) *A complaint couched, according to Roman law, in writing:* multis libellis rusticorum et querulis inquietor, Plin. E. 9, 15: — a citation, summons, Plaut. C) *A petition, memorial:* libellum composuit ut darem Cæsari, Cic. Att. 16, 16: — supplices libelli, Mart.: — libellos signare, Suet.: — libellos subnotare, to sign, to reply to, Plin.: — Epaphroditum a libellis . . . condemnnavit, an officer who received petitions addressed to the emperor, a master of requests, Suet.: — libellos dispergere, to send out letters (or cards) of invitation, Tac. \*\*D) 1) *A notice publicly posted up, a placard, handbill:* edere per libellos, Suet. Cæs. 41: — a notice posted up against the immovable property of a debtor, to be sold by a court: deicere libellos, to take off or free from a distraint: — suspensum amici bonis libellum, Sen. [2] *Meton.*: *A bookseller's shop:* in libellis, Catull. 55, 4.]

LĪBENS or LĪBENS, tis. adj. (libet) *Willing, ready to act, showing good will*. I. *Prop.*: *animo gaudenti ac libenti, with all one's heart*, Cic. Att. 2, 4: — libentissimis Græcis, with great good will on the part of the Greeks: — res nostræ libenti senatu laudabantur: — frequentissimo et libentissimo senatu uti: — me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem: — lubens faxim, Ter. [II. *Meton.*: *Happy, joyful, cheerful:* faciam illos lubentiores, Plaut. Asin. 2, 21: — fac te lubentem, be glad, Ter.]

LĪBENTER or LĪBENTER, adv. *Willingly, with pleasure, with good will:* l. audire, Cic. Cæs. 12: — l. id homines, quod volunt, credunt, Cæs.: — eo libentius, so much the sooner, so much more readily, Nep.: — nusquam te libentius cœnasse, with a better appetite: — libentissime dare: — loco libentissime uti.

[LĪBĒNTĪA or LĪBĒNTĪA, æ. f. (libens or lubens) I. *Joyfulness, pleasure:* onustum pectus porto lætitiâ lubentiâque, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 3: — *Plur.*: *lubentis gratiæque conviviorum*, Gell. II. *(personified)* Lubentia, Plaut.]

[LĪBĒNTĪNA or LĪBĒNTĪNA, æ. f. (libens or lubens) *A name of Venus, as the goddess of pleasure*, Varr. L. L. 6, 6.]

1. LĪBER, ĕra, ĕrum. *Having or enjoying political liberty; no slave; free, independent* — *Subst.*: *A free man*. I. *Prop.* A) *Qui est matre libera, l. est*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: — omnes servi atque liberi, Nep.: — alqm non liberum putare: — l. Gallia, Cæs.: — l. populus, Liv.

B) *Meton.* 1) *Free from impost or taxes, exempt from service:* Mamertini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10: — l. civitas, Liv.: — l. ager. 2) *Free, not occupied, vacant:* l. aedes, Liv.: — l. locus, Cæs.: — l. lectulus, i. e. of one unmarried: — loca ab arbitris l., *free from intruders.* 3) *Free from debt:* tantum abest ut meae rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, ut etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 10. II. *Esp.* A) *Not in fetters* [*vinculus*], Plaut. B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.: Free from any thing, without any thing:* liberi a delictis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: — sum liber ab observando homine: — l. animus religione, Liv.: — liber curâ, *free from care:* — l. laborum, Hor. 2) *Esp.: Free, unimpeded, unrestrained, independent:* l. adolescentia, Cic.: — l. revertendi, Ov.: — l. rerum, Plaut.: — l. vestis, l. toga, *the independent toga, the toga of the man, Ov.* — l. custodia, *not close imprisonment (see the syn. in CUSTODIA):* — l. fenus, *not settled or fixed,* Liv.: — l. tempus, *free, unlimited:* — l. consuetudo peccandi: — l. quaestio, *not limited to any person:* — libera fide incepta exsequi, Liv.: — libero mendacio uti, id.: — liberum habere alqd, *to have any thing in one's power or at one's free disposal,* id.: — liberum est mihi, *I have it in my power, it depends on myself; with inf. following:* — l. iudicium senatus: — hoc liberiores sumus: — l. homo: — lingua uti libera: — l. animus: — vocem liberam mittere, Liv.: — liberiores litteræ. 3) *Morally: Free, in a good sense,* Cic.: — *In a bad sense: Unbridled, unrestrained, licentious:* l. turba temulentorum: — l. convivium: — liquida voluptas et l.

2. **LIBER**, bri. m. I. *The inner rind of a tree, under the bark; hence, gen., the bark,* Cic. N. D. 2, 47. II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Any writing consisting of several leaves; hence, a book:* Demetrii liber de concordia, Cic. Att. 8, 12: — dixi in eo libro, quem scripsi: — libros pervolutare: — libros evolvere: — libros edere. 2) *A poem; a speech; a comedy,* Quint.: — *Esp.: The Sibylline books were called libri, simply:* ad libros ire, Cic. Div. 1, 43: — libros adire, Liv.: — of similar books: in libris habemus (sc. auguralibus): — quum legeret libros. B) 1) *A division of any writing, a book:* tres libri perfecti sunt de natura deorum: — A list, index, catalogue: in literarum allaturum libris. 2) *A writing, a letter:* librum gravem multis verbis conscripsit, Nep. 3) *A rescript:* l. principis, Plin.: — [Hence, Ital. libro, Fr. livre.]

3. **LIBER**, Ëri. m. (libo, λειβω) I. *An ancient deity of the inhabitants of Italy, presiding over plantations, afterwards identified with the Bacchus of the Greeks,* Cic. N. D. 2, 24. II. *Meton.*: Wine: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.: — lepos Liberi, Plaut.]

4. **LIBER**, Ëri. m. See LIBERI.

**LIBĒRA**, æ. f. I. *Proserpine,* Cic. N. D. 2, 24. II. *Ariadne, the wife of Bacchus,* Ov. F. 3, 512.

**LIBĒRĀLIA**, ium. n. (Liber) *A feast celebrated in honour of Bacchus (on the 17th of March) when young men assumed the "toga virilis,"* Cic. Att. 6, 1.

**LIBĒRĀLIS**, e. I. *Relating to liberty:* l. causa, *a law-suit or cause respecting anybody's liberty,* Cic. Fl. 17: — alqm liberali causa adserere manu, *to declare formally that anybody is free born,* Ter.: — l. iudicium, Quint.: — l. nuptiae, *among free-born (men),* Plaut. II. A) *Meton.: Befitting a freeman, noble, noble-minded, honourable:* l. mens, Cic. Cael. 21: — l. ingenium, *noble character,* Ter.: — l. artes, doctrinæ, *sciences that suit a free-born person; such as poetry, history, elocution; the liberal arts or sciences:* liberalissima studia: — fortuna liberalior, Liv.: — liberalior victus, *better food,* Liv.: — l. sumptus [*“necessarii”*], *expenses to keep up a respectable establishment:* — largum et l. viaticum: — l. forma virginis, *noble features,* Plaut. B) *Generous, liberal:* l. et beneficus: — gratificandi l. voluntas: — l. responsum: — homo liberalissimus: — l. pecuniae, Sall.

**LIBĒRĀLITAS**, ātis. f. (liberalis) I. A) *Nobleness of sentiment, noble spirit:* quibus videtur potuisse decipi l. tua, Cic. Qu. F. 1, 1, 4. B) *Meton.: Kindness, kind and affable behaviour:* homo non libe-

ralitate sed tristitia popularis: — liberalitate liberos retinere satius est quam metu, Ter. II. A) *Esp.: Liberty:* l. et beneficentia, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52: — liberalitas fortunæ, ingenii. \*\*B) *Meton.: A present, bounty:* decuma parte liberalitatis apud eorum quemque relicta, Tac. H. 1, 20: — illectus a Divo Augusto liberalitate decies sestertii, id.: — Plur.: liberalitates revocare, Suet.

**LIBĒRĀLĪTER**, adv. I. A) *In a manner befitting a free-born person, gentlemanly, nobly:* l. eruditus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2: — l. educatus: — l. servire, Ter.: — l. obire officia, Liv. B) *Meton.: Kindly, friendly, obligingly, civilly:* l. respondere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 18: — liberalissime polliceri. II. *Generously, liberally, richly:* nec potui liberalius accipi, Cic. Att. 16, 6: — benigne ac l.: — large et l. aestimare: — l. instructus, Cæs.: — vivo liberalius, *as a gentleman:* — indulgere sibi liberalius, Nep.

**LIBĒRĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. I. A) *A freeing, delivering from any thing:* liberatione et vacuitate molestiæ gaudemus, Cic. Fin. 1, 2: — l. culpæ. B) *Meton.: A liberating, setting at liberty, acquittal:* libidinosissimæ liberationes, Cic. Pis. 36. II. A) *Esp.: Liberation of a state, a setting free,* Just. 5, 8. B) *Release from a debt:* liberationem debitori legare, Dig.]

**LIBĒRĀTOR**, ōris. m. I. *A liberator, deliverer:* l. patriæ, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: — *as title of Jupiter,* Tac. A. 15, 64. \*\*II. *Meton.: liberator ille populi Romani, animus,* Liv.

[**LIBĒRĀTRIX**, icis. f. *A female deliverer, LL.*]

**LIBĒRE**, adv. I. A) *Freely, not in a slavish manner:* l. educare, Ter. B) *Meton.: Freely, unrestrictedly, in an unlimited manner, unimpededly, without being hindered:* animus somno relaxatus solute moveatur ac l., Cic. Div. 2, 48: — l. respirare: — l. ingredi oratio videtur. II. A) *Esp. Freely, fearlessly, ingeniously, openly, boldly:* l. loqui, Cic. Att. 4, 16: — constanter et l. me gessi: — Comp., liberius loqui. [B) *Liberally, richly:* ipsa tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Virg.]

**LIBĒRI**, ōrum. m. [sing., liber, a son, Quint.; genit. plur., libĒrum, Cic.; Liv.] *Children, with reference to the parents, not with regard to their age:* cum liberis et conjugibus, Cic. Att. 8, 2: — eum ex Fadii filia liberos habuisse: — liberos suscipere, *to bear:* — liberos procreare: — liberis operam dare, *to beget:* — jus trium liberorum, *privilege of a father of three children before others who had fewer, in obtaining a public office, etc.,* Suet. Galb. 14: — *sometimes such privilege was conferred by the emperors on others,* Plin. E. 2, 13, 8: — *liberi is also often used (like wāides) of a single child:* ejus ipsius liberos, qui cum prædonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat, a prædonibus esse sublato, Cic. de I. P. 12: — *liberi inventi sunt invito patre,* Ter.: — [of sons: septem liberos totidemque filias procreavit, Hyg.: — of grand-children, great grand-children, Dig.: of animals, Plaut.]

**LIBĒRO**. 1. [fut. exact. liberasso, Plaut.] (1. liber) *To make loose, to untie, to set free.* I. *Gen.:* l. alqm, Cic. de Or. 1, 40: — l. familiam: — *one that has been locked up:* l. pullos cavē. II. A) *To free from any thing, to disentangle, to deliver:* l. alqm ab erratione, Cic. Un. 6: — l. multos ex incommodis: — l. a quantanā: — l. alqm culpā: — l. alqm obsidione, Cæs.: — liberatum esse jurejurando: — l. suspicione, invidia: — l. alqm ære alieno, Sall.: — l. alqm culpā, Liv.: — voti liberari, id.: — l. obsidionem urbis, *for urbem obsidione, id.* B) *To exempt from imposts, taxes, etc.:* l. loca publica, Cic. Agr. 2, 21: — l. domum (sc. religione), *from the sacredness attached to it; and so from certain burdens:* ut eos ad facultatem ædificandi liberarem: — Cæsar quum Butthrotios liberavisset: — Volusii liberandi, *from suretyship and payment:* l. fundum, *from mortgage,* Jul. Dig.: — l. fidem suam, *to fulfil one's promise:* — l. promissa, *to make valid:* — *debitor liberatur, when he pays his debt,* Ulp.: — ea res impensam suo pretio liberet, *makes up for, pays the expense,* Col. C) *To acquit, to declare inno-*

*cent*: Milo liberatur non profectus esse: — templa liberata, freed from an obstacle that hinders the prospect (as in the case of a building standing in the way). [D] *To pass over, to cross, clear* (Fr. *franchir*): l. flumen, Hyg.]

**LIBERTA.** See **LIBERTUS**.

**LIBERTAS**, ātis, f. (l. liber) I. A) *Freedom, liberty* [*servitus*]: quid est enim l. potestas vivendi, ut velis, Cic. Par. 5, 1: — servo dare libertatem: — se in libertatem vindicare, to obtain one's liberty: — alqm ad libertatem vocare, to hold out to anybody, or promise anybody his liberty, Cæs. B) *Esp.*: Civil liberty, the sum of all rights, privileges, and prerogatives of a Roman citizen: ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, Cic. Agr. 2, 7: — libertatem eripere, Liv.: — libertatem imminuere: — l. mulieris. C) *Liberty, independence*: non posse Græciam in libertate esse, Liv. 42, 42: — libertatem retinere. II. *Meton.* [A] 1) *Exemption from imposts, taxes, etc.*, Dig.] 2) *Liberty, i. q. permission*: tabella dat populo libertatem, ut quod velint, faciant, Cic. Pl. 6: — præcidere sibi libertatem vivendi: — With *inf.*, Prop.: — With *gen.*: l. omnium rerum, Liv. B) *Want of restraint, unbridled licence, want of restriction, licentiousness*: nimia libertas... profusa luxuries, Cic. Cæl. 18, 43. C) *Freedom or boldness of speech*: libertatem requirere, Cic. Planc. 38: — libertate intemperantius invecutus in regem, Liv. III. (personified) *Libertas, the goddess of Liberty, who had temples at Rome, in the forum and on the Aventine mount*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61.

[**LIBERTINITAS**, ātis, f. (libertinus) *The state of one that has been set free*, Pandect.]

[**LIBERTINIUM**, ii. n. (libertinus) *The property which a libertinus receives at the death of his master*, LL.]

**LIBERTINUS**, a, um. (libertus) *Belonging to the number of those that have obtained their freedom*: l. plebs, Plin. 14, 4: — l. homo: — Subst.: Libertinus, i. m. *One that has obtained his freedom, a freedman, with regard to his condition; libertus, with regard to the act by which he obtained his freedom*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: — *Libertina*, æ. f. (of a female), Hor.: — in the time of Appius Claudius, libertinus was the son of a freedman, and the grandson only was ingenuus; under the emperors this name was applied also to the sons, and even the freedmen themselves had their libertinitas, Suet. Claud. 24.

**LIBERTUS**, a, um. (for liberatus) *Made free*: Subst.: Libertus, i. m. *He that has been liberated from slavery, a freedman* (conf. **LIBERTINUS**) Cic. Sest. 25: — *Liberta*, æ. f. (of a freed woman), Cic. Cæc. 17: — [dat. or abl. plur., for the sake of distinguishing the sex, libertis libertabusque, Dig.: — in other cases, libertis, Plin.]

**LIBET** or **LUBET**, būit and būtum est, ēre. *It pleases, is agreeable, with a dat. of the person, or absol.*: poterit id quod libet, et ei libebit quod non licet, Cic. Quint. 30: — ubiqueque libitum erit animo meo, Ter.: — non lubet mihi deplorare vitam: — ut lubet, after (anybody's) pleasure, Ter.: — With *acc* and *inf.*: lubet scire me ex hoc, Plaut.

**LĪBĒTHRIS**, idis, f. (Libethrum) *Belonging or relating to Libethrus*: L. nymphæ, the Muses, Virg. E. 7, 21.

**LĪBĒTHRUM**, i. n. (Λιβέθρον) *A town in Thessaly*, Liv. 44, 5.

**LĪBĒTHRUS** or -OS, i. m. (Lībēthra, æ. f., Mel.) (Λιβέθρος) and Lībēthra, ōrum, n. (Λιβέθρα) *A fountain in Thessaly dedicated to the Muses*, Serv. Virg. E. 7, 21.

[**LĪBĪNĪTAS**, ātis, f. I. q. libido, Lab. ap. Non.]

\***LĪBĪDĪNOR**, āri. (libido) *To indulge in or gratify lust*, Suet. Ner. 28.

**LĪBĪDĪNŌSE**, adv. *According to one's pleasure or caprice, wantonly*: l. alqd facere aut cogitare, Cic. Off. 1, 4: — l. consulere in alqm. Liv.: — Comp., Tert.

**LĪBĪDĪNŌSUS**, a, um. (libido) *Acting according to one's pleasure and desires, wanton, self-willed, voluptuous, licentious*. I. Prop. A) nihil isto esse libidinosius, Cic. Pis. 27: — homo libidinosissimus: — homo

dissolutus, l. Nep.: — fortuna l., Sen. B) *Of inanimate and abstract subjects, in which one acts arbitrarily or without due consideration*: libidinosissima liberatio, Cic. Pis. 36: — l. sententia: — l. amor. [II. *Meton.*: *Longing after any thing*: l. gloriæ, Tert.]

**LĪBĪDO**, inis, f. (libet) *Pleasure, longing, passion, instinctive desire, appetite, strong inclination, lust*.

I. Prop. A) Ad libidinem, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: — ad libidinem militum, Liv.: — ex libidine, Sall.: — libidine, after or according to mere pleasure: l. est scire, I have a fancy or wish to know, Plaut.: — libidinem habere in aliqua re, to take a delight or pleasure in any thing, Sall.: — libido et lætitia: — iracundia pars est libidinis: — ratio quæ in mentem aut in libidinem venit, which suits one's fancy: — ferri libidine: — l. peccandi est in alqo: — l. ulciscendi: — l. virginis stupranda, Liv.: — nimia libido suffragandi. B) *Esp.*: Unjust, illegitimate, unbridled or unrestrained desire, caprice, self-will: l. iudicium, Cic. Cluent. 22: — l. in jure dicundo: — quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine: — quedam artis l., a certain caprice of art, Plin.: — hence, libidines, evil passions or desires, lusts: libidinum intemperantia: — a libidinibus alqm arcerere.

II. A) *Meton.*: Sensuality, voluptuousness, lust, licentiousness: ne quod in vita vestigium libidinis appareat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 2: — *Of animals*; Rut, Plin. B) *Esp.*: Unchaste desire, criminal appetite, Suet. Aug. 71.

**LĪBĪTĪNA**, æ. f. I. *The goddess of funerals, in whose temple the whole apparatus for interment, mourners, etc., could be procured, and where a register of deceased persons was also kept*: funera in rationem Libitinæ venerunt, Suet. Ner. 39: — quæstus Libitinæ acerbæ, Hor. II. A) *Furniture for funerals*: pestilentia tanta erat, ut L. vix sufficeret, that necessities for all the funerals could hardly be procured, Liv. 40, 19. B) *A bier*, Plin. 37, 3. C) *The trade of an undertaker*: Libitinam exercere, V. Max. D) *Death*: si Libitinam effugerit æger, Juv.: multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

\***LĪBĪTĪNĀRĪUS**, ii. m. (Libitina) *An undertaker*, Sen. Ben. 6, 38.

[**LĪBĪTĪNENSIS**, e. (Libitina) *Belonging or relating to Libitina*: L. porta, perhaps, the gate by which the corpses of the gladiators were removed out of the circus, Lampr.]

\***LĪBĪTUS** (lubitus), a, um. adj. (libet) *According to pleasure*: libitum est mihi, it is my pleasure, I am pleased, Ter.: — ad libita, Cæs.

**LĪBO**, i. (λεῖβω) I. A) *To take a little from any thing*: libas ex omnibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29: — a natura deorum libatos animos habemus: — l. gramina dentibus, Calp. B) *Esp.* 1) *To taste of any thing*: l. cibos, Ov. A. 1, 4, 34: — l. jecur, to eat some of it, Liv.: — l. portionem gustu, Tac. 2) *To touch*: l. oscula natæ, to give a kiss, Virg.: — l. cibos digitis, Ov.: — l. altaria pateris, to sprinkle, Virg. 3) *To pour out*: in mensam laticam libavit honorem (wine), Virg. Æl. 1, 736: — nunc pateras libate Jovi, id.: — l. carthesia Baccho, id.: — l. rorem in tempora nati, V. Fl.] 4) a) *Gen.*: To sacrifice, devote, consecrate any thing to a deity: l. dapes diis, Liv. 39, 43: — l. frugem Cereri, Ov.: — quum Jovi libaretur, Gell.: — With *abl.*: l. lacte, vino, Plin. [b] *Fig.*: To sacrifice, to dedicate, to devote: l. lacrimas Celso, Ov.: — l. carmina aris, Prop.] [II. *Meton.*: To impair, to injure: l. nil de corpore, Lucr. 5, 569: — l. virginitatem, Ov.]

**LĪBŌNŌTUS** or -OS, i. m. (λιβόνωτος) I. q. austro-africus, the south-west wind; or rather, south-south-west to the south, Plin. 2, 47, 64.

**LĪBRA**, æ. f. (λίτρα) I. ~ A) *A pair of scales (as a machine or instrument for weighing)*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17: — libra et ære, for ready cash, the money down, Liv.: — per æs et libram, a formality of sale, by which the seller, in token of the bargain being struck, put a weight into the balance, Suet. B) 1) *Meton.*: The Roman pound: l. pondo, Liv. 3, 29: — and without pondo, Varr.: — libra olei, Suet. 2) *The constel-*

lation libra, Virg. \*\*II. A) *A level, line*: l. aquaria, Vittr. 8, 6:—ad libram, level, Cæs. B) *Meton.*: Balance, equilibrium, Plin. 16, 36, 65.—[Hence, Ital. lira.]

\*\*LIBRĀLIS, e. (libra) *Weighing or containing a pound, of a pound weight*, Col. 6, 2, 7.

\*\*LIBRĀMEN, inis. n. (libro) *Counterpoise*: huic ad l. pinnæ tres, velut sagittis soleut, circumdabantur, Liv. 42, 65, 4.

LIBRĀMENTUM, i. n. (libro) *A weight*. \*\*I. Prop.: l. plumbi, heaviness or weight of lead, Liv. 24, 34:—hence, the force by which a thing moves rapidly in any direction; e. g. l. aquæ, fall, Plin.:—that which gives any thing an impetus: l. tormentorum, the ropes of the tormenta, Tac. II. Esp. \*\*A) *Horizontal plane, evenness, horizontal line*, Cic. Ac. 2, 36. \*\*B) *Equality, equal state, evenness*: l. ventorum hiemalium at æstivorum, Col. 1, 5, 8.

[LIBRĀRIA, æ. See l. LIBRARIUS.]

LIBRĀRIŌLUS, i. m. dem. (l. librarius) I. *A copyist, scribe*, Cic. Att. 4, 4. II. *A bookseller*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7.

LIBRĀRIŪM, ū. n. See next Article.

1. LIBRĀRIŪS, a, um. (2. liber) I. *Belonging to books*: l. scriptor, copyist, Hor.:—l. scriba, Varr. II. Subst. A) *Librarius, ū. m. A copyist, i.e. a slave employed in copying books, a secretary*, Cic.; a bookseller, Sen. [B) *Libraria, æ. f. (sc. taberna), a bookseller's shop*, Gell.] C) *Librarium, ū. n. A case or chest for books and manuscripts*, Cic. Mil. 12.

2. LIBRĀRIŪS, a, um. (libra) [I. *That weighs out*.—Subst.: *Libraria, æ. f. (sc. ancilla) A female that weighed out to the slaves wool to be spun*, Juv. 6, 475.] \*\*II. *Weighing a pound, of the weight of a pound*: l. frustum, Col. 12, 53.

\*\*LIBRĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. I. *A weighing or weighing out*, Vittr. 8, 5. II. *Meton.* A) *Horizontal position, level*, id. 6, 1. [B) *The act of delivering, delivery*, ML. Hence, Fr. livraison.]

\*\*LIBRĀTOR, ōris. m. I. *One that levels, a leveller*, Plin. II. *One that throws weapons by means of machines; hence, an engineer*, Tac. A. 2, 20, 2, where Ed. Gron. reads libritores, in the same sense.

[LIBRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (libro) *A making even*: l. cutis, Veg.]

LIBRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of libro*. \*\*II. Adj. A) *Level, horizontal*: l. aqua, Vittr.:—l. planities, id. B) *Moving steadily, well-balanced*: l. glans, Liv.:—librator ictus, id.

[LIBRĀGER, æra, ærum. (2. liber-gero) *Carrying books*, P. Nol.]

LIBRĪLIS, e. (libro) \*\*I. *Of a pound, of a pound weight*.—Subst.: *Librilla, ūm. n. (sc. saxa) Stones weighing a pound each*: fundis librilibus sudibusque, Cæs. B. G. 7, 51. II. *Of or belonging to weighing*.—Subst.: *Librile, is. n. A pair of scales, a balance*, Gell. 1, 1.

LIBRĪPENS, dis. m. (libra-pendo) \*\*I. *One who weighed out or paid the soldier's wages; a paymaster*, Plin. 33, 13. [II. *He that held the scales in forms of sale, in which money was weighed out for the purchase*, Gai.]

LIBRO. 1. (libra) *To weigh*. [I. *With a balance or a pair of scales; hence, fig.* A) *Gen.*: l. crimina in antithetis, Pers. 1, 86. B) *Esp.*: *To weigh over, to consider*, Stat. \*\*II. *To level by the plummet*. A) *Prop.*: l. pavimenta, Cat.:—l. aquam, to calculate or fix the fall of water, Vittr.—Fig.: l. orbem horis, Col. B) *Meton.* 1) *To keep in equilibrium, to poise, balance*: terra librata ponderibus, Cic.: æris vi suspensam librari medio spatio tellurem, Plin.—Fig.: l. immensum imperii corpus, Tac. [2) *To swing backward and forward, to wave, poise*: l. telum, Virg.:—l. se, to balance one's self, to fly steadily, id.:—l. cursum in aere, Ov.] \*\*3) *To keep moving or swing-*

740

ing: pondus pediculo libratur, Plin.:—vela librantur ab aura, Ov.

LIBS, libis. m. (Libya) (Λιβύς) *Of or belonging to Libya*: Subst. I. *An inhabitant of Libya*, Sid. Carm. 4, 94. II. (sc. ventus) I. q. *Africus, west-south-west wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

[LIBUM, i. n. *A cake*, Ov.: esp., an offering-cake, Varr.]

LĪBURNĪA, æ. f. *A district of Illyria between Istria and Dalmatia, now Croatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26.

LĪBURNĪCUS, a, um. *Liburnian, of Liburnia*, Cæs.:—Subst.: *Liburnica, æ. f. (sc. navis) I. q. Liburna, Saet.*

LĪBURNUS, a, um. I. *Of Liburnia*: l. terræ, Luc. II. Subst. A) *Liburni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Liburnia*, Liv. B) *Liburna, æ. f. (sc. navis) A fast-sailing vessel, a sort of brigantine*, Cæs.; ibis Liburnis, Hor. Epod. 1, 1.

LĪBŪA, æ. and LĪBŪE, æs. f. (Λιβύη) *Libya, the northern part of Africa, extending from Ethiopia to the Atlantic*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101:—L. Mareotis, between Egypt and the Syrtis, Plin. 5, 6, 6.

LĪBŪÆGYPTĪI, ōrum. m. *A people in the west of the centre of Libya, near the river Daradus*, Mēl. 1, 4, 4.

LĪBŪCUS, a, um. (Λιβύς) *Libyan, African*: l. lapilli, Hor.:—l. mare, the sea near Africa, Plin.:—l. cursus, navigation on the Libyan sea, Virg.:—l. fera, a lioness, Ov.:—[Subst., Libŷci, ōrum. m. *The Carthaginians*, Sil.]

LĪBŪPHŒNĪCES, um. m. (Λιβυ-φαινέες) *The Libyans of Phœnician origin, esp. those in Byzacium*, Liv. 21, 22, 3.

LĪBŪS, ŷos. m. (Λίβυς) *Of or belonging to Libya, Libyan*: l. ductor, Hannibal, Sil.:—Subst.: *Libŷa, An inhabitant of Libya*, Ov.:—plur., Libŷes, Sall.

\*\*LĪBŪSCUS, a, nm. *Libyan*: l. ficus, Col.

[LĪBŪSSA, æ. f. (Λιβύσσα) *Libyan*, Catull.]

LĪBYSTĪCÆ FABULÆ. See ÆSOPUS.

[LĪBYSTĪNUS, a, um. *Libyan*, Cat.]

[LĪBYSTIS, idis. f. (Λιβυστis) *Libyan*, Virg.]

LĪBŪS, a, um. *Libyan*: l. citrus, Varr.:—l. terra, Tac.

LĪCENS, entis. I. *Part. of liceor*. II. Adj. (licet) [A) *Of persons*: *Free, making free, taking liberties, forward*, Gell.: hence, wanton, lascivious, Prop.] B) *Of things*: *Free, unrestricted*: licentior dithyrambus, Cic.:—l. jocus, Stat.

LĪCENTER, adv. I. *Freely, unrestrainedly, at large*: l. errare, Cic. de Or. 23:—l. alqd facere, Liv. II. *Without fear, daringly, boldly*: licentius alqd efflagitare, Tac.:—licentius vivere cum alqa, id.

LĪCENTĪA, æ. f. (licens) *Liberty or permission to do whatever one pleases; Freedom, licence, leave*. I. Gen.: dare alqui licentiam infinitam pecuniarum eripendarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 94:—pueris licentiam ludendi dare:—deteriores sumus licentiā, Ter.:—in ea (voce poetarum) licentiam... statuo majorem esse quam in nobis:—licentiam concessam habere:—licentiam permittere ut:—licentiam et libertatem largiri. II. Esp. A) *The liberty one takes of one's own accord, whether befitting or not*: l. poetarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, —l. dicendi:—licentiam sibi sumere, Liv.:—nec libertate verborum nec licentia figurarum, Quint. B) *Esp.*: *Liberty, boldness, forwardness, daring*: l. hujus seculi, Cic. Cael. 20:—l. cupiditatum suarum:—existimant peccatorum omnium patere in amicitia licentiam.

\*\*LĪCENTĪŌSUS, a, um. (licentia) *Too free, unruly, unbridled, licentious*, Quint. 1, 6, 25:—Comp., licentior conversatio, Sen.—Sup., August.

LĪCĒŌ, ūi, itum, ēre. I. *To be offered or put up for sale, to be sold, to be valued at a certain price*: quique licebunt, Plant. Men. 5, 9, 97:—quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos)? what were they sold for?—l. pluris, Hor. \*\*II. *To offer, to expose for sale, to ask a certain price*: quanti ille

## LICEOR

liceret opera effecta, Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 13: — parvo quum pretio liceret, Mart.

**LICEOR**, itus. 2. (liceo) I. *To bid for any thing:* liciti sunt usque eo, quoad, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33: — licetur Æbutius: — digito liceri: — nec qui contra liceatur, emtor adponat: — hortos l., *to bid for the garden.* II. *Meton:* tunc avidi matronam oculi licentur, *estimate what price he puts on her honour*, Plin. 14, 22, 28.

**LICET**, ūit and itum est, ēre. [licessit, for licuerit, Plant.] I. *It is allowed, granted, permitted, one is allowed or may, with the dat., or absol.:* ita se gessit ut ea facere ei liceret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19: — id enim licere dicimus, quod cui conceditur: — *with inf. as the subject:* licet rogare? *may I?* — licet consulare? — licet intelligi, *one may comprehend or see:* — licet ora ipsa cernere iratorum: — *with an acc. and inf.:* non licet hominem esse, etc. *that man should*, Ter.: — nos frui... liceret: — quo facilius ipsos peccare liceat: — neminem ire licitum, Liv.: — *the predicate is sometimes put in the dative with esse:* Themistocli licuit esse otioso, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: — quo in genere mihi negligenti esse non licet: — ut optime meritis de republica liceat esse salvis: — *or the predicate is in the acc.:* civi Romano licet esse Gradiatunum: — liceat esse miseros: — *we find the acc. with fieri:* licet consulem fieri, Cæs.: — si ei (Virginie) liberæ vivere licitum fuisset, Liv.: — quod ei licitum esset plebeio rempublicam perdere... patriciis esse licitum: — non quantum liceat vobis, Cic. Rab. 5: — quid liceat considerabunt: — id ei licet: — in servum omnia liceant, Sen.: — hic pugnes licet, Cic. Ac. 2, 18: — fremant omnes licet, *they may all murmur:* — sequatur licet: — ex qua licet pauca degustes: — si per vos licitum erit, Cic. R. A. 44: — per me licet, *for my part:* — per leges liceret. II. *As a conjunction; Supposing, even that, even granted that, even in case that, etc.; although, notwithstanding.* A) *With the conjunct.:* licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires, tamen etc., Cic. Att. 3, 12: — licet sæpius mittam... tamen: — quantumvis licet excellas. [B] *With the indic.:* licet imperator rescripsit, Dig. [Hence, Ital. *lecere*, Fr. *loisir*.]

**LICHANOS**, i. f. (λῑχανός) A low note in music: 1. hypaton, i. q. D: — 2. meson, i. q. G: Vitruv. 5, 4, 5.

**LICHAS**, æ. m. (λῑχας) A servant of Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 155.

**LICHEN**, ãnis. m. (λῑχῑν) I. *An eruption on the human skin*, mentagra, Plin. 23, 7, 63. II. *A cryptogamic excrescence on trees*, id. 26, 4, 10. [1., *Fam. Nat.*, a kind of herb: 1. Islandicus, Iceland moss, NL.]

[LICHTORĪUM, ïl. n. (licium) A weaver's beam, Vulg.]

[LICĪTUS, a, um. (licium) Arranged, laid (as a web); fig., begun, commenced, August.]

**LICINIĀNUS**, a, um. (Licinius) Belonging to or of Licinius, Cat. — Subst.: Liciniāni, òrum. m. The descendants of Cato Censorius, by his wife Licinia, Plin. 7, 14, 12.

[LICINIŌ. 1. To cover, or to delineate, App.]

[LICINIUM, ïl. n. (licium) A tent to put in a wound, lint, Veg.]

**LICINIUS**, a. The name of a Roman gens, of which the most noted were: I. C. Licinius Crassus, a distinguished orator, a contemporary of Cicero. II. M. Lic. Crassus, the triumvir. — Adj.: By or of Licinius: L. lex. Cic. R. A. 25.

**LICITĀTIŌ**, ònis. f. A bidding: exquisitis palam pretis et licitationibus factis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: — dividere ad licitationem, *to the highest bidder*, Suet.: — 1. maxima, the highest bid or offer, id.: — licitatione vincere, *to bid highest, to be the highest bidder*, Dig.

[LICITE. adv. With right, in a lawful manner, Dig.]

**LICITO**. See LICITUS.

[LICITOR, ātus, āri. (liceor) I. *To bid for any thing*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 104: — 1. capita hostium, *to offer money for*, Curt. II. *To contend:* 1. inter se, Enn. ap. Non. 134, 13.]

## LIGNEUS

**LICĪTUS**, a, um. (licet) Permitted: 1. sermo, Virg. Æ. 8, 468: — numquam licitum est, Plaut.: — licita, things that are permitted or not against the law, Tac. — Hence: Licitio. adv. In a lawful manner, with right, Sol.

**LICIUM**, ïl. n. I. A) The thrum, the ends of an old web, to which those of the new piece are fastened: licia telas addere, Virg. G. 1, 285: — plurimis liciis texere, Plin. [B] Gen.: A thread: licia texere, *to weave*, Aus.; Ov.]

II. *Meton:* A small girdle or belt: per lancem et licium furta concipere (see LANX.) [Hence, Ital. *liccio*, Fr. *lice*.]

**LICTOR**, òris. m. (probably from ligare, conf. Gell. 12, 3) A lictor; plur., lictores, the lictors, public attendants of the chief magistrates: of a dictator (24 in number); of a consul (12); of a prætor (6): their office consisted in carrying before them the fasces as the symbol of judicial authority, requiring the people to make way (turbam summovere), or to pay them proper respect (animadvertere), and likewise executing the sentences passed on criminals: 1. primus, the first lictor (as to the order in which they walked), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: — 1. proximus or postremus, the last in the line, next to the magistrate, who received his orders, etc., Liv. 24, 44: — They were also in attendance at large funerals: dominus funeris utatur accenso atque lictore, Cic. Leg. 2, 24.

**LĪĒN**, ãnis. and LĪĒNIS, is. m. [an old form for splen] The milt or spleen, Plin. 11, 37, 80. — Plur.: id.

**LĪĒNŌSUS**, a, um. (lien) Splenetic, Plin. 7, 2, 2. [LIENTĒRIA, æ. f. (λῑεντερῑα) Looseness of the bowels, flux, NL. (explained by Cels. 2, 1, levitas intestinorum).]

**LIENTĒRICUS**, a, um. (lienteria) Suffering from looseness of the bowels or flux, Plin. 29, 3, 11.

[LĪGĀMEN, inis. n. (ligo) A band, tie, bandage, Ov. M. 14, 230.] [Hence, Ital. *legame*, Fr. *lien*.]

**LĪGĀMENTUM**, i. n. (ligo) A band, tie, bandage, Tac. A. 15, 54. — In Anat.: A ligament: 1. ciliare, the ciliary ligament: — 1. teres, the round ligament of the head of the thigh bone, NL.]

**LĪGĀRIĀNUS**, a, um. Relating to Ligarius. — Subst.: Ligariāna, æ. f. (sc. oratio), Cic. Att. 13, 19.

**LĪGĀRIUS**, a, um. Name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was Q. Ligarius, for whom Cicero made a speech, Cic. Fam. 6, 13.

[LĪGĀTIŌ, ònis. f. A binding, LL. Hence, Fr. *liaison*.]

[LĪGĀTŪRA, æ. f. (ligo) I. A bandage, any thing that binds, Pall. II. An amulet, August. III. Ligature: 1. carotidis: — 1. penis, NL.]

**LIGĒA**, æ. f. (λῑγῑα) The melodious, a Dryad, Virg. G. 4, 336.

**LĪGER**, ãris. m. A river on the borders of Aquitania and Gallia Lugdunensis, now Loire, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9.

**LIGNĀRIUS**, a, um. (lignum) I. Belonging to wood: 1. negotiatio, of or connected with wood, Capit. II. Subst.: Lignārius, ïl. m. [A] One who works in wood, a carpenter, a joiner, Pallad. [B] A wood or timber merchant: inter lignarios, a place at Rome, Liv. 35, 41: — [With the Hebrews, a bondsman in the temple, employed to carry the wood for the sacrifices (similar to the aquarii, who had to fetch water), Hier.: a Gibeonite, Joshua, 9, 27.]

**LIGNĀTIŌ**, ònis. f. I. The hewing of wood, fetching of wood, Cæs. B. G. 5, 38. II. A place where wood is cut, a wood (timber) yard, Col. 1, 5.

**LIGNĀTOR**, òris. m. A wood-cutter, one that is employed in fetching wood, Liv. 10, 25.

**LIGNĒŌLUS**, a, um. dem. (ligneus) Of small things; Wooden: 1. lechnuchus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7: — 1. figuræ, App.

**LIGNĒUS**, a, um. (lignum) I. A) Of wood, wooden: 1. ponticalus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: — 1. turris, Cæs.: — uri posse flammā ligneam materiam, wood. [B] Fig.: (lit.) Wooden, without sap, dry: 1. conjux, Catull. 23, 6: — nervosa et 1. puella, Lucr. \*\*II. Like wood, as wood is: 1. putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24: — 1. semen arboris, id.



[LIGNICIDA, æ. m. (lignum-cædo) *A wood-cutter (not in use)*, Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 62.]

\*\*LIGNOR, ætus. l. (lignum) *To fetch wood*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 15.

\*\*LIGN-SUS, a, um. (lignum) *Like wood, of the nature of wood, woody*: l. fructus arboris, Plin. 24, 9, 42: — l. nucleus, id.: — lignosiora sunt reliqua, id.

LIGNUM, i. n. I. *Wood; plur., ligna, if more than a single piece, fire-wood*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27.—Prov.: l. in silvam ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34.

II. *Meton.* [A] 1) *A tablet for writing*, Juv. 16, 41. 2) *Poet. i. q. arbor, Virg.* \*\*B) *The hard part of fruit, e. g. the kernel, the shell*: quum succus in corpus abeat, lque intus grandescat, Plin. 15, 3, 3: — *It was considered a defect in tables if the wood was not figured or grained, as may be seen by the following passage*: l. ita vocatur materia surda et indigesta simplicitas etc., Plin. 13, 15, 30. [Hence, Ital. legno, legna; old Fr. laigne.]

\*\*1. LIGO, l. I. *To bind, to tie on, to tie by means of a knot, to fasten*: l. alqm vinculo, Tac. G. 39: — ligatus brevi nodo, Plin.: — ligato circum collum sudario, Suet.: — l. manus post terga, Ov.: — l. mulam, Hor.: — l. funem litoribus, Lucan.: — l. nodos, to tie knots, Suet.

II. A) *Prop.*: To dress, to bind round, to tie round: l. vulnera veste, Ov. M. 7, 849: — l. collum laqueo, id.: — balteus loricae ligat, goes round, V. Fl.: — l. cæmenta in tectis, Plin.: — pieces in glacie ligatos: — nimbi ligati, ice, Petr. B) *Fig.*: To combine, to unite: l. argumenta in catenam, Quint.: — dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov.

[2. Ligo, ònis. m. I. *A hoe, to root up weeds*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 38. II. *Meton.*: Agriculture, Juv. 7, 33.]

\*\*LIGŮLA or LINGŮLA, æ. f. dem. (lingua) *A little tongue; hence (from its similarity) I. A tongue of land: posita (oppida) in extremis lingulis promontoriisque*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12. [II. *The thong or string of a shoe*, Juv. 5, 20.—Hence, in reproach: l. in malam crucem, Plaut.]

III. *A ladle for skimming*: isque sæpius ligulâ purgandus est, Col. 9, 15: — for taking out perfumes, Plin.: — to eat the dessert with, Cat.: — as a measure, a spoonful, Plin. [IV. *A small sword*, Varr. V. *The point of a stake fitted into a bar*, Col. VI. *The short end of a lever*, Vitruv. 10, 8. VII. *The mouth-piece of a flute*, Plin. 16, 36, 66. [VIII. *Tabulatio ligulæ, in the shape of a tongue*, App. [IX. *A strap-shaped leaf of a flower*, NL.]

LIGŮRES, um. m. *A people inhabiting Piedmont, Genoa, and Nizza*, Liv. 5, 35.—*Meton.*: Liguria: terræ motus in Liguribus, Cic. Div. 1, 35: — venire in Ligures, Liv.: — per Ligures Appenninum transit, Nep.: — Sing.: Ligus (ældom Ligur), òris. c. *An inhabitant of Liguria*.—Adj.: Belonging to Liguria: Ligus iste, Cic. Sest. 31: — femina Ligus, Tac.: — ora Ligus, Pers.

LIGŮRĪA, æ. f. *The territory of the Ligures*, Plin. 3, 5, 7.

LIGŮRĪNUS, a, um. (Liguria) *Of or belonging to Liguria, Ligurian*, Grat.

LIGŮRĪO or LIGURRĪO, ïvi and ïi, ïtum, ïre. (lingo) [L. *To lick; to be lickerish, dainty, fond of good things*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14.] II. *To lick, to lick at any thing*. A) *Prop.* 1) *Apes non ligurriunt eum*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: — l. tepidum jus, Hor. 2) *Meton.*: l. homines (meton. for eorum cibos), to feast in anybody's house, to go and taste anybody's fare, Plaut. B) *Fig.*: To pay some attention to any thing: et hoc quoque ligurris, Or. Dom. 18: — to long for any thing: l. lucra, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76: — l. curationem agrarium.

LIGŮRĪTĪO or LIGURRĪTĪO, ònis. f. *Lickerishness, daintiness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2.

[LIGŮRĪTOR or LIGURRĪTOR, òris. m. *A lickerish fellow, one fond of dainties*, Aus.]

LIGUSTĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lig*: L. mons, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17.—*Subst.*: Ligusticum, a. *A plant, lovage, Fam. Oleaceæ*, Plin. 19, 8, 50.

LIGUSTĪNUS, a, am. *Belonging to Liguria*: L. āger, Liv. 42, 4: — L. montes, id.—*Subst.*: Ligustini, um. m. *Ligurians*, Plin. 10, 24, 34.

[LIGUSTIA, ïdis. f. *Of Liguria*, Sid.]

LIGUSTRUM, i. n. *Privet (Ligustrum vulgare L.), doubtful; or Cornus sanguinea*; Plin. 16, 18, 31.]

[LILĪCĒUS, a, um. (lilium) *Of lilies*: l. oleum, Pall.—*Subst.*: Liliacæ. *Plants like lilies*, Fam. Nat., NL.]

[LILĪETUM, i. n. (lilium) *A bed of lilies*, Pall.]

LILĪUM, ïi. n. (from λείριον) I. *A lily, esp. the white lily, L. bulbiferum, Fam. Liliacæ*: l. album or candidum, Virg. Æ. 12, 68: — l. argenteum, Prop.: — l. rubens, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *A sort of fortification, consisting of four rows of pits into which stakes or poles were driven, reaching about four inches from the surface*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73. [Hence, Ital. giglio, Fr. lis.]

LILYBĒTĀNUS, a, um. (Lilybæum) *Of or belonging to Lilybæum*: L. mulier, Cic. Div. in Cæs. 17.

LILYBĒUM, i. n. (Λιλυθαίον) *A promontory in the west of Sicily, with a town of the same name, now Cap di Boco*, Ov. M. 13, 776: — the town, now called Marsala, Cic. Cæs. 17, 56.

LILYBĒUS, a, um. (Lilybæum) *Belonging or relating to Lilybæum*, Luc.

[LILYBĒ, Ës. f. I. q. Lilybæum, Prisc.]

[LILYBĒUS, a, um. (Lilybæum) *Lilybean*, Virg. Æ. 3, 706.]

\*\*LĪMA, æ. f. *A file*. I. *Prop.*: Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9: — eadem sola nobilium lapidum limam sentit, Plin. II. *Fig.*: labor limæ, Hor.: — l. ultima defuit meis scriptis, Ov.: — extremam limam operiri, Plin.

[LĪMĀCĒUS, a, um. (limus) *Of mud, mire, or clay*, Tert.]

[LĪMĀRĪUS, a, um. (limus) *Belonging or pertaining to mire, mud, or clay*: l. piscina, where the water leaves slime or mud, Front.]

LĪMĀTE, adv. *In a polished manner, elaborately*: limatus scriptum, Cic. Fin. 5, 5: — limatius querere, Amm.

LĪMĀTŪLUS, a, um. dem. *Polished to some degree, fine, accurate*: l. iudicium, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2.

[LĪMĀTŪRA, æ. f. (limo) *That which has been filed*: l. Martis, iron-filings, NL.]

LĪMĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of limo*. II. *Adj.*: *Polished, refined, fine, accurate*: limatus moribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 29: — limatius dicendi genus: — l. iudicium, Plin.

LĪMAX, æcis. c. I. *A slug, a snail*, Col. 10, 324. — [Comicè: *Of wanton women*, Plaut. ap. Varr.] [II. *Cornua limacum, the lacrymal ducts*, NL.]

[LĪMBĀTUS, a, um. (limbus) *With a fringe or flounce to it, fringed*: l. chlamydes, Gall. ap. Treb. Poll.]

[LĪMBŌLĀRĪUS, ïi. m. (limbus) *A manufacturer of fringes, or one who puts fringes to a garment*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.]

[LĪMBUS, i. m. *The fringe or border, flounce, etc. of a garment; a selvage*. I. *Prop.*: Virg. Æ. 4, 137. — *The edge of a web*, Ov. II. *Gen.*: Any belt: l. signorum, the zodiac, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 7: — a fillet, Arnob.: — a girdle, Stat. Hence, Ital. lembo.]

LĪMEN, ïnis. n. *The threshold of a door*. I. *Prop.*: l. superum inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: — cupidus liminum meorum, Or. pro Dom.: — l. Arabicum, of Arabian marble, Prop.: — non alio limine dignus eras, i. e. of no other mistress, id. II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Prop.*: *A door, entrance*: fores in liminibus profanarum ædium, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: — ad valvas templi lque convertisse, Cæs.: — intrare l., to pass the threshold: — limina subire, Juv. \*\*2) *Fig.*: a limine leti reverti, to return to life again (i. e. from the gates of death), Lucr.: — a limine salutare, to greet in passing, i. e. to touch upon slightly, Sen. \*\*B) *A house, dwelling*,

*limine*, home: limine contineri, Liv. : — tua limina adirem, V. 1. : — limina mutant, id. : — l. sceleratum, the abode of the wicked in the lower world, id. : — a room: intrare l., Ov. M. 7, 83. \*\*C) 1) A beginning: l. belli, Tac. H. 3, 74 : — in primo limine vitæ, Sen. [2] The starting-point of a course: l. relinquunt, Virg. : — l. lucis finitæ, the end, App. : — l. Aulias, the border or boundary, Hor.]

[LIMENARCHA, æ. m. (λιμεναρχης) A harbour-master, LL.]

LIMENATIS. See LIMNATIS.

[LIMENTINUS, i. m. (limen) A tutelary deity of the threshold, Eccl.]

LIMES, itis. m. I. A) Prop.: A cross-way, a boundary-path through a field or vineyard: saxum, l. agro positum, the boundary stone, Virg. Æ. 12, 897 : — qui ita l. per agrum currit cardo appellatur, Plin. : — l. decumanus, a line drawn from east to west, id. : — l. transversus, a cross-line from north to south, id. [B] Fig.: A boundary: tenui limite dividi, Quint. : — brevi limite, a short interval, Ov.] II. Meton. A) A fortified boundary: limitem a Tiberio factum scindit, Tac. A. 1, 50 : — a way or passage in the circus, Tert. : — the way or road one makes for one's self through the enemy, sword in hand: lato te limite ducam, Virg. [B] Gen.: Way, road: quasi l. ad cœli aditum, Cic. : — l. aquarum, Ov. : — solitus l. fluminis, id. — Esp. of a comet or the like; track, path: flammiferum trahens spatiose limite crimem, Ov. : — recto limite, Virg. : — l. sectus, the zodiac, Ov. — Fig.: eundem limitem agere, to take the same road, id. C) A line, as on a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 69.

LIMEUM, i. n. A plant with the poisonous juice of which the Gauls anointed their arrows used in hunting, Plin. 27, 11, 76.

[LIMICOLA, æ. c. (limus-colo) One inhabiting a muddy spot; that duells in mire, Aus.]

[LIMIGENUS, a, um. (limus-gigno) Begotten or born in mire, Aus.]

\*\*LIMINARIS, e. (limen) Belonging to the threshold: l. trabes, a rafter, Vitruv.

[LIMIS, e. I. q. limus, a, um., Amm.]

[LIMITANEUS, a, um. (limes) That is on the borders: l. civitas, Capit. : — limitanei duces et milites, Lampr. : — limitrophæ agri or fundi, the lands assigned to the limitanei, or frontier troops, Cod. Just.]

[LIMITARIS, e. (limes) Belonging to a border or boundary. l. iter, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 21.]

\*\*LIMITATIO, ònis. f. A fixing, limiting: l. terra vinealis, Cbl. 3, 12.

\*\*LIMITO. 1. (limes) To enclose within certain boundaries; to separate, divide by boundaries. I. Prop.: vineas l. decumano, Plin. 17, 22. [II. Fig.: To fix, to settle: l. questionem, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.]

[LIMITROPHUS, a, um. See LIMITANEUS.]

[LIMMA, Ætis. n. (λείμμα) A semitone, Macr.]

LIMNATIS, ìdis. f. (Λιμνήτις) A surname of Diana, Tac. A. 4, 43.

\*\*LIMNE, ès. f. (λίμνη) A lake, Vitruv. 8, 3.

1. LIMO. adv. See 1. LIMUS.

2. LIMO. 1. (lima) I. A) To file: l. gemmas, Plin. 36, 7, 10. B) Meton. 1) Prop.: To rub, to grind on a stone: cum ex arbore exacuunt limenque cornua elephantii, Plin. 18, 1, 1 : — l. caput cum alio, to kiss one another, Plaut. 2) Fig.: To file, to smooth, to make accurate; to give the finishing stroke, to finish off: stilus . . . hoc maxime ornat et limat, Cic. de Or. 3, 49 : — ut ars aliquid l. non possit : — quæ a me limantur politius : — l. se ad aliam rem, to fit one's self for any thing : — limatur ipsa veritas, is strictly or accurately inquired into, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 35. II. A) Prop.: To file off: plumbum limatum, the filings of lead, Plin. B) Fig.: To file off, to polish, to rid of superfluities: de tua proluxa natura

limavit aliquid posterior annus, Cic. Fam. 3, 8 : — de altero limavit : — l. commoda alcjus oculo obliquo, Hor.

[3. LIMO. 1. (2. limus) To bespatter with mud or mire: l. caput alcui, ap. Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 80.]

[LIMODORUM, i. n. (λινόδωρον) A kind of plant, L. abortivum, Fam. Orchideæ, NL.]

LIMONIA, æ. f. (λειμώνια) I. A kind of anemone (Malus l., Fam. Pomaceæ), Plin. 22, 11, 38. II. Another plant, i. q. scolymos, Plin. 22, 22, 43.

LIMONIATIS, ìdis. f. (λειμωνιάτις) A precious stone of a greenish colour, perhaps emerald, Plin. 37, 10, 62.

LIMONION or -IUM, ìi. n. (λειμόνιον) A plant, wild beet, Plin. 20, 8, 28.

LIMONUM, i. n. A town in Aquitanian Gaul, now Poitiers, Hirt. B. G. 8, 26.

\*\*LIMOSUS, a, um. (limus) Full of mire or mud, muddy, Virg. Æ. 2, 135. — Subst.: Limosa, òrum. n. Mirey or muddy places, Plin. 9, 42, 66.

\*\*LIMPIDUS, a, um. (another form for liquidus) Limpid, clear, bright: vinum limpidissimum, Col. 12, 28, 3 : — l. lacus, Cat. : — l. vox, Plin. : — aqua limpidior, Vitruv.

\*\*LIMPITUDO, ìnis. f. Brightness, clearness, limpidness: l. aquæ, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

[LIMULA, æ. f. dem. (lima) A small file, Ter.]

[LIMULUS, a, um. dem. Rather squinting: limulis (sc. oculis), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 12.]

1. LIMUS, a, um. Oblique, slanting, sidelong.

\*\*I. Prop.: l. oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 54 : — limi oculi et, ut sic dicam, veneret, Quint. : — adspicere oculis limis, Plaut. : — limis spectare, Ter. : — hence, limo (abl.), from aside, askew, askance, Sol. [II. Fig. A) Looking askance: l. homo, Varr. ap. Non. B) Limi dii, the guardian deities of obliquity, Arn.]

2. LIMUS, i. m. Slime. I. A) Prop.: Mire, Cic. ap. Non. [B] Fig.: l. malorum, Ov. P. 4, 2, 16. II. Meton. A) Excrement of animals, Pall. B) The dirt sticking to any thing: veteri crateræ l. adhæsit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 80.] [Hence (poet.), loam, clay, Ov.]

\*\*LINAMENTUM, i. n. (linum) Filaments of linen, Plin. 32, 10, 46; esp. lint for wounds, Cels.

[LINARIA, æ. f. (linum) The plant toad-flax, Fam. Scrophularinæ, NL.]

\*\*LINCTUS, ūs. m. (lingo) A licking (abl.), Plin. 31, 9, 45.

LINDIUS, a, um. (Λίνδιος) (Lindus) Belonging to Lindus, Plin. 36, 7, 18.

LINDUS or -OS, i. f. (Λίνδος) A city of Rhodes, celebrated for its temple of Minerva, the birthplace of Cleobolus, now Lindo, Mel. 2, 7, 4.

LINÆA, æ. f. (linum) A thread of flax, line, string.

I. Gen. A) Nectere lineas, restes, funes, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6 : — l. longinqua per os religata, Plin. : — l. margaritarum, a string of pearls, id. B) 1) Lineæ, the threads of a net which form the meshes, Plin. 11, 24, 28 : — hence, 2) Meton.: A net, id. II. Esp. A) Prop.: A fishing-line: tremulave captum linea trahit piscem, Mart. 3, 58, 27. B) Fig.: mittam lineam, I will throw out the line, I will try to catch him, Plaut. III. A mechanic's line, a plumb line: lineæ uti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1 : — ad regulam et lineam, Vitruv. : — Prov.: alba linea, carelessly, not with proper care, Luc. ap. Non. IV. Any stroke, dash, or line made with a pen or a painter's brush; also, a line in geometry: l. est longitudo quædam sine latitudine et altitudine, Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 20 : — l. circumcurrens, a circle, Quint. — In Painting: lineam ex colore ducere, Plin. : — Apelles tertio colore lineas secuit, id. : — Prov.: nulla dies sine linea, of Apelles, no day without a stroke with the brush, id. : — lineæ extremæ, the outlines, a sketch, design, id. — Fig.: aliquid velut primis lineis designare, Quint. : — l. recta, a straight line : — ad lineam

(*sc. rectam*), *perpendicular*; hence, A) [Any line, row, boundary, Front: line of descent or kindred, Stat.: a line or barrier in the circus, Ov.] — Fig.: A bound, limit, goal, mark, end: mors ultima l. rerum est, Hor.: — ad-moveri lineas sentio, the approach of death, Sen.: — lineas transilire, to pass the limits: — extrema lineam amare, to love at a distance, i. e. to be allowed only to see the beloved object, Ter. B) Lineas, lineaments, features: lineamenta, Arn. 5, p. 225. [V. A bow-string, Terentian.] [VI. L. alba, the mesial line of the body, NL.]

[LINEĀLIS, e. (linea) Consisting of lines, made with lines: l. ambitus, Amm.]

LINĒAMENTUM, i. n. (linea) I. A line or stroke with a pen or chalk, a mark: in geometria lineamenta, lines, Cic. de Or. 1, 41: — lineamento sine ulla latitudine carentem: — hence, extrema lineamenta, the outlines of a picture. — Fig.: numerus quasi extrema l. orationi attulit. II. Plur. A) Prop.: Features, lineaments: l. deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: — l. oris: — l. corporis. B) Fig.: Features of the mind: l. animi, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: — of an artist: l. operum: — also of writings: Catonis lineamentis nil nisi pigmentorum . . . colorem defuisse.

\*\*LINĒĀRIS, e. (linea) I. Belonging to lines, consisting of lines: l. pictura, linear drawings, Plin. 35, 3, 5. II. Geometrical: l. ratio, geometry, Quint. 1, 10, 36: — l. cognitio, M. Cap.

[LINĒĀRIUS, a, um. (linea) Belonging to a line: l. limes, narrower than lines actuarius, Hyg.]

LINĒATIO, ōnis. f. I. A drawing of a line, a line (*concr.*), Vitr. 9, 1, 13. [II. L. corporis, lineaments, features, Jul. Firm.]

LINĒŌ. 1. (linea) [I. To mark out or sketch with lines: l. carinam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 42.] \*\*II. To make in a straight line, to make perpendicular: dolabit, lineabit, secabitque materiam, Cat. R. 14: — l. radios, Vitr.

[LINĒŌLA, æ. f. dem. (linea) A small line, a dash with a pen, etc., Gell. 10, 1.]

\*\*LINĒUS, a, um. (linum) Of linen, flax, or lint: l. amictus, Tac. G. 17. [Hence, Fr. linge.]

\*\*LINGO, nxi, netum. 3. (λέγω) To lick: l. salem, Plin. 31, 9, 45: — l. digitos, id.

LINGŌNES, um. m. (Λέγones and Λέγγones) A people of Celtic Gaul, Cæs. B. G. 1, 26: — Gr. acc.: Lingonas, Tac. H. 4, 55, 4: — the chief town, now Langres, Eutr. 9, 15; also, a people of Upper Italy, Liv. 5, 35, 2.

LINGŌNĪCUS, a, um. Belonging to the Lingones, Mart. 1, 54, 5.

LINGŌNUS, i. m. One of the Lingones, Tac. H. 4, 55, 3.

LINGUA, æ. f. The tongue. I. Prop.: in ore sita l. est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: — linguā hæsitare.

II. Meton. A) Language, speech, words: commercia linguæ, Ov. T. 3, 2, 9: — l. astricta mercede: — linguam tenere, to hold one's tongue, Ov.: — linguam continere: — l. mala, witchcraft, enchantment, Virg.: — vitemus linguas hominum. B) 1) A language, tongue: l. Latina, Græca: — l. utraque, Latin and Greek, Hor. 2) A dialect: linguā disciplinæque divisa (Marsilia). [3] Eloquence, Hor. 4) The sound of a tongue; voice, note: linguæ volucrum, Virg.: — l. secretior, an obscure or unintelligible expression, Quint. III. A) A plant, i. q. lingula, Plin. 24, 19, 104: — l. bulbula, another plant, ox-tongue, bugloss, Cat. \*\*B) 1) A tongue or narrow slip of land, Liv. 37, 31. 2) A promontory, Ov. \*\*C) A spoon, or a spoonful, Plin. 26, 11, 73. \*\*D) The tongue of a flute, id. E) The short end of a lever, Vitr.

\*\*LINGUĀRĪUM, ii. n. (lingua) Tongue-money, i. e. a penalty for a rash saying, Sen. Ben. 4, 36, 1.

[LINGUĀTUS, a, um. (lingua) Furnished with a tongue; hence, eloquent, Tert.]

LINGULA. See LIGULA.

LINGŪLĀCA, æ. (lingula) [I. Com.: A talkative woman: ea uxor est l., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 62: — blaterones et lingulacas dixerunt, Gell.] II. Fem.: A flat fish, a sole, Varr. L. L. 4, 12. III. A kind of herb, perhaps marsh-crowfoot (Ranunculus lingua L.), Plin. 25, 11, 84.

\*\*LINGŪLĀTUS, a, um. (lingula) In the shape of a tongue: l. tubuli, Vitr. 8, 6: — [corolla l., a plant, a kind of trachelium, NL.]

[LINGUŌSUS, a, um. (lingua) Talkative, Petr.]

[LINIFIARIUS, linifio. See LINIPHARIUS.]

[LINGĒR, ēra, ērum. (linum-gero) Clothed in linen, usually said with reference to Isis: l. turba, Ov. M. 1, 747: — Isis linigera, id.: — l. vacca, Isis, id.]

[LINIMENTUM, i. n. (linio) Grease: l. dolii, Pall.: — salve, ointment, NL.]

LINĪO. I. q. lino. [I. To smear upon any thing, to lay on: calcem latebris vermium liniunt, Pall. Mart. 10, 29.]

II. To daub, to besmear with: plagas terrā l., Col. 4, 24, 6.

[LINIPHĀRIUS (linif.), ii. and LINIPHĪO, ōnis. m. A linen-weaver, LL.]

\*\*LINĪTUS, ūs. m. (linio) A smearing upon, anointing, Plin. 20, 12, 47.

[LINNÆA, æ. f. (Linnæus) A plant named after Linnæus, L. borealis, Fam. Caprifoliaceæ, NL.]

\*\*LĪNO, livi and lēvi [perf. lēvi, Hor.: lēvērant, Col.], litum. 3. I. To smear upon, to lay on, to daub: l. medicamenta per faciem, Ov. Med. 81.] II. A) 1) To besmear, to anoint: l. spiramenta cerā, Virg. G. 4, 39: — l. opercula gypso, Col.: — vinum levi (*sc. pice*), to seal or bung up with pitch, Hor.: — l. labra alciui, lit. to besmear anybody's mouth, to dupe or deceive him, Mart.: — faciem l., to paint one's face, Juv. 2) To do over with, to cover: l. tecta auro, Ov.: — lita corpora guttis, marked, spotted, Virg. [B] To blot out, to erase, e. g. any thing written: me iudice digna lini, Ov. P. 1, 5, 16. C) To bedaub, besoul, bemire: l. ora luto, Ov.: — l. splendida facta carmine fœdo, Hor.]

[LĪNO, ōnis. m. (linio) A smearing upon, anointing, Plin. 20, 12, 47.]

[LINNÆA, æ. f. (Linnæus) A plant named after Linnæus, L. borealis, Fam. Caprifoliaceæ, NL.]

\*\*LĪNO, livi and lēvi [perf. lēvi, Hor.: lēvērant, Col.], litum. 3. I. To smear upon, to lay on, to daub: l. medicamenta per faciem, Ov. Med. 81.] II. A) 1) To besmear, to anoint: l. spiramenta cerā, Virg. G. 4, 39: — l. opercula gypso, Col.: — vinum levi (*sc. pice*), to seal or bung up with pitch, Hor.: — l. labra alciui, lit. to besmear anybody's mouth, to dupe or deceive him, Mart.: — faciem l., to paint one's face, Juv. 2) To do over with, to cover: l. tecta auro, Ov.: — lita corpora guttis, marked, spotted, Virg. [B] To blot out, to erase, e. g. any thing written: me iudice digna lini, Ov. P. 1, 5, 16. C) To bedaub, besoul, bemire: l. ora luto, Ov.: — l. splendida facta carmine fœdo, Hor.]

LINOS. See LINUS.

LĪNOSTRŌPHON, i. n. (λινόστροφον) A plant, horehound, i. q. marrubium, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

LĪNOZOSTIS, is and idia. f. (λινόζωστις) The herb mercury, Plin. 25, 5, 18.

LINQUO, liqui, lictum. 3. (λείπω) To leave, forsake.

\*I. To quit, depart from: l. terram, Cic. Pl. 10: — l. urbem: — precibus non linquar inultis, Hor.: — linqui animo, to swoon, faint, Suet.: or simply linqui, Ov. [II. To leave, resign: l. regimen magistro, Sen. poet.: — l. ignotæ socios terræ, Virg.]

III. To leave, let alone, let be: linquamus naturam, artesque videamus, Cic. de Or. 46: — linquamus igitur hæc: — l. severa, Hor. [IV. To leave anybody in a place: l. alqm in obsidione, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 14: — l. lupum apud oves, id. V. To leave behind: l. monumentum, V. Fl.: — l. vacuos cultoribus agros, Luc.]

[LINTĒĀMEN, inis. n. (linum) A linen cloth, App.]

[LINTĒĀRIUS, a, um. (linum) Of or belonging to linen: l. negotiatio, Dig.: — l. ars, Inscr.: — Subst.: LintĒārius, ii. m. A linen-weaver, Dig.]

\*\*LINTĒĀTUS, a, um. (linum) Clothed in linen: l. senex, Sen.: — l. legio, a Roman legion composed of patricians, so called from the place being enclosed with canvas, in which they devoted themselves by oath to their country, Liv. 10, 38 extr.

[LINTĒŌ, ōnis. m. (linum) A linen-weaver, Plaut. Aul. 3, 58.]

[LINTĒŌLUM, i. n. dem. (linum) A small linen cloth, Plaut. — Adj.: Prud.]

LINTER [nom. lintris, Sid.], tris. f. [m. Tibull.] I. A small boat, wherry, skiff, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12. — Fig.: in liquida nat tibi l. aqua, you have now a good opportunity,

## LINTERNUM

Tib.: — *naviget hinc alia jam mihi l. aqua, I commence a new chapter*, Ov.: — *loqui ex lintre, to speak, as it were, out of a wherry*, Cic. Brut. 60. [II. *Meton.*: A vessel in the shape of a wherry, a trough, a tray, a tub, Cat. R. R. 11: — *servabit plenis in lintribus uvas*, Tibull.]

LINTERNUM, etc. See LITERNUM.

LINTĒUS, a, um. (linum) I. *Of linen or flax*, flaxen: l. vestis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56: — l. libri, an old chronicle of the Romans written on linen, Liv. II. *Subst.*: Lintĕum, i. n. A) *Gen.*: A linen cloth, linen: lintea in vela, Liv. 28, 45: — *merces linteis et vitro delatae*. B) *Esp.*: Canvass, a sail, Hor. O. 1, 14, 9. — A curtain of canvass, Mart.: also, cloth of other materials, e. g. cotton, Plin.: — [l. rasum, lint, NL.]

[LINTĒARIUS, ii. m. (linter) A wherry-man, Dig.]

\*LINTRICŪLUS, i. m. dem. (linter) A little wherry or boat, Cic. Att. 10, 10.

[LINTRE. See LINTER.]

LĪNUM, i. n. (λίον) I. *Flax*, l. vulgatissimum, Fam. Lineae: tenuissimo lino, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: — *urit lini campum seges*, Virg. II. *Meton.* A) A thread, string, e. g. for binding and sealing letters (Cic. Cat. 3, 5); also for testaments and similar documents (Suet.); [for sewing with (Cels.); a string of pearls (Tert.); a fishing-line (Ov.)] B) *Linen cloth, linen*: vina lino vitata, filtered through linen, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: a sail, Sen.: a rope, a cord, Ov.: a net for hunting, Ov.: lina plagarum, id.: — a net for fishing, id.: cymbae linique magister, a fisherman, Juv. — [Hence, from lineus, Ital. lino, Fr. linge.]

LĪNUS or LĪNOS, i. m. (Δῖνος) I. A son of Apollo, a singer and poet of Thebes, the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules. Hercules slew him with a lyre, Virg. E. 4, 56. [II. *Appellative*: A Linus, i. e. a teacher ill-treated by his pupil, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 47.]

[LĪO, l. (λείω -ō) To make smooth, to plaster over, Tert.]

LIOSTREA. See LEIOSTREA.

1. LĪPĀRA, æ. f. (λίπαρ) I. A kind of soothing plaster, Plin. 23, 9, 81. II. A precious stone not known to us, id. 37, 10, 62.

2. LĪPĀRA, æ. f. and LĪPĀRE, æ. f. (Λιπάρα) The largest of the Æolian islands, north of Sicily, also its chief town, the modern Lipari, Mel. 2, 7, 18: — *plur.*: LĪPĀRÆ (Λιπάρα, æ), the Æolian Islands, Liv. 5, 28, 2.

LĪPĀRÆUS, a, um. (Λιπαρῆος) Belonging to Lipara. Juv.: — LĪPĀRÆI, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Lipara, insulæ Liparæorum (αἱ Λιπαρῶν νῆσοι), the Æolian Islands, Plin.

LĪPĀRENSIS, is. m. Of Lipara: L. ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37: — *Subst. plur.*: LĪPĀRENSES, ium. m. The inhabitants of Lipara, id.

LĪPĀRĪTĀNUS, a, um. Of Lipara: — *Subst. plur.*: LĪPĀRĪTĀNI, ōrum. m. The people of Lipara, id.

1. LĪPĀRIS, idis. f. [I. I. q. Lipara; see LĪPĀRA, App.] II. A river near Soli in Cilicia, Vitr. 8, 3, 8.

2. LĪPĀRIS, idis. f. A fish unknown to us, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

[LĪPĀRŌCĒLE, æ. f. (λιπαρός-κῆλη) An adipose tumour of the scrotum, NL.]

[LĪPŌMA, ætis. n. (λιπώ) An adipose tumour, NL.]

[LĪPŌTHYMĪA, æ. (λειποθυμία) A swoon, NL.]

LIPPŌ, ivi, itum, ire. I. To have bleary eyes: cum leviter lippire, Cic. Att. 7, 14. II. To have inflamed eyes: lippientes homines, Cels. 1, 9: — [Fig.: lippunt fauces fame, to be raving with hunger, Plaut.]

LIPPĪTŪDO, inis. f. (lippus) Blearedness, a running or flux of the eyes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37: — l. arida, an inflammation of the eyes without running, Cels.: — l. sicca, Plin.: — *plur.*, lippitudines, Plin.

## LIQUIDUS

[LIPPŪLUS, a, um. dem. (lippus) Rather bleary-eyed, Arn.]

[LIPPUS, a, um. I. A) *Prop.*: Bleary-eyed: l. mulier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 15: — non tamen idcirco contemnes l. inungi, Hor. B) *Meton.*: Nearly or half blind: fuligine lippus, Juv.: — l. lacuna, of a one-eyed person, Mart.: — *Prov.*: omnibus lippis et tonsoribus notum est, well-known, Hor. C) *Fig.*: That does not see well, blind: cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 25: — et l. et in tenui faragine mendax, Pers. II. *Running, dropping*: l. oculus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 72: — l. ficus, Mart.]

[LĪQUĀBĪLIS, e. (liquo) That may be melted or dissolved, fusible: l. cera, App.: — l. saxum, columna salis, Prud.]

\*\*LĪQUAMEN, inis. n. (liquo) Dripping, gravy, sauce, Col. 6, 2, 7.

[LĪQUĀMENTUM, i. n. (liquo) I. q. liquamen, Veg.]

[LĪQUĀMĪNĀTUS, a, um. (liquamen) With gravy to it, Apic.]

[LĪQUĀMĪNŌBUS, a, um. (liquamen) Full of gravy, M. Cap.]

[LĪQUĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A melting, LL.]

[LĪQUĀTŌRIUM, ii. n. (liquo) A strainer, LL.]

LĪQUĒFĀCĪO, ēci, actum. 3. *Pass.* liquēfio, factus sum. (liqueo-facio) I. *Prop.* A) To melt, liquefy: glacies liquefacta, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: — legum æra liquefacta: — l. ceram, Plin. B) *Meton.*: liquefacta viscera, putrefied, Virg.

II. *Fig.*: quos nullæ lætitiæ liquefaciunt voluptatibus, enervate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: — pectora liquefiunt curis, Ov.: — carmina Pieriæ liquefacta lyrā, sung with a melting voice, Sil.

LĪQUĒO, liqui or licūi, ēre. (λείω) To be liquid or fluid. [I. *Prop.* A) Lac, omnium rerum liquentium maxime alibile, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: — vina liquentia, Virg.: — l. campi, water, sea, id. B) *Meton.*: To be clear or bright: polus liquet, the sky is clear, Prud.] II. *Fig.*: To be clear, manifest, apparent, evident: dixit sibi lique, Cic. Cæc. 10: — liquet mihi, Plaut.: — negat habere quod liqueat: — cui neutrum liquerit: — numquam satis liquebit nobis, Liv.: — non liquet (abbreviated, N. L.), it does not appear, a formula of the judges in giving their sentence, when the matter did not seem to them clear and mature for final decision: non l. dixerunt iudices: — fides liquens, to be depended upon, Gell.

LĪQUESCO, licūi, 3. (liqueo) I. A) *Prop.* 1) To become fluid or liquid, to melt: nix liquescit, Liv. 21, 36: — l. chalybs fornace, Virg. [2] *Meton.*: liquescunt corpora, corrupt, Ov.] B) *Fig.*: To grow effeminate: l. voluptate, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22: — To pass away: liquescit fortuna, Ov.: — mixui, deperire, liquescere, Sen. II. *Of water*: To grow clear, Auct. B. Al. 5.

LĪQUET. See LIQUEO.

[LĪQUĪDAMBRA, æ. f. (liquidus-ambra) The sweet gum-tree, L. styraciflora, Fam. Styracæ, NL.]

LĪQUĪDE. adv. [I. Clearly, purely: cælum l. serene, Gell. 2, 21.] \*\*II. With confidence, without hesitation, evidently, certainly: siderum observationem haudquaquam putabit l. consistere, Gell. 14, 1: — liquidus negare: — liquidus facere: — liquidus iudicare: — liquidus audire, more clearly, Plin.: — liquidissime defendere, August.

[LĪQUĪDĪTAS, ætis. f. (liquidus) Fluidity, l. æris, App.]

[LĪQUĪDUSCŪLUS, a, um. (from Comp., liquidior) Rather more fluid or soft, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 70.]

LĪQUĪDO. abl. See the following Article.

LĪQUĪDUS, a, um. (liqueo) Fluid, liquid, flowing.

I. A) *Prop.*: l. odores, ointments, Hor. O. 1, 5, 2: — ignis liquidum facit æs, Lucr.: — l. Nymphæ, the fountain-nymphs, Ov.: — l. alvus or venter, Cels.: — flumina nunc rigentia gelu, nunc l., Plin. B) *Fig.*: l. genus sermonis, flowing gently, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: — l. somnus, refreshing, V. Fl. — Hence, *Subst.*: Liquidum, i. n. Any thing of a liquid nature, a fluid, e. g. water, Hor. S. 1, 54: — liquidæ consonantes, i. e. l, m, n,

and r, Prisc. II. A) 1) *Prop.*: Clear, limpid: l. vinum, Hor. E. 1, 14, 35: — l. mella, Virg.: — lux liquidior, Curt.: — l. vox, Virg.: — l. carmen citharæ, Lucr. 2) *Fig.*: oratio ita pura ut nihil liquidius: — ut purum liquidumque te haurire sentias: — l. fides, sincere, Ov. B) *Meton.*: Bright, clear, serene: l. nox, Virg. Æ. 10, 272: — l. æther, Hor.: — liquidissima tempestas, Lucr.: — l. Baia, with clear atmosphere, Hor. C) *Pure, serene, unmixed*: l. voluptas, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: — animo liquido et tranquillo es, Plaut.: — l. auspiciū, undoubted, certain, id. — *Hence, Subst.*: Liquidum, i. n. *Certainty, sureness*: veritas ad liquidum explorata, Liv. 35, 8: — ad l. confessumque perducere or redigere alqd, Quint.: — liquido, abl. with perfect certainty, without hesitation or scruple, with a good conscience: l. dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59: — l. confirmare: — l. jurare, Ter.: ut l. juratus possis dicere, Ov.: — l. negare: — l. discernere ab alqo, to learn from a good source, Liv.: — l. patet, Plin.: — si l. constiterit, clearly, evidently, Dig.

[LIQUAÏTIA, æ. f. corrupted from glycyrrhiza. *Liquorice, Veg.*]

[LIQUIS, e. I. q. obliquus, Front.]

\*\*LIQUO. I. I. *To make or cause to melt, to liquefy*: l. æs, Plin. 36, 26, 66: — l. vitrum, id.: — l. alvum, Cels.: — l. lapidem igni, Plin.: — liquatæ guttæ, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10: — liquatæ nives, melted snow, Vitr. II. A) *To pass through a strainer, to clarify*: l. vinum, Hor. O. 1, 11, 6. — *Gen.*: To clear, to purify: l. silicem rivo saliente, Man. B) *Meton.*: liquata dicta, cleared of useless words, Quint. 12, 6, 4: — liquata vox, clear, clear-sounding, Hostil. ap. Macr.

1. LĪQUOR, ōris. m. (liqueo) *Fluidity, fluidness.* L. *Prop.*: esse omnium causarum, quæ vim habeant frigoris et caloris, concretionis et liquoris, Cic. Un. 14. II. *Meton.*: A liquid or fluid substance, e. g. water, milk, oil: l. amnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: — l. mellis, Lucr.: — l. albus ovorum, the white of eggs, Col.: — l. salis, i. q. maris: — l. fluidus, i. q. tabes, Virg.: — l. virgineus, i. q. aquæ Virginis, Ov.: — Pactoli liquores, a river in Lydia (Πακτωλός), *Prop.*: — *Absol. poet.*: The sea: l. medius, Hor.: — in liquorem solve, to dissolve in vapour, Plin.

[2. LIQUOR. 3. I. *Prop.*: To be liquid, to melt, to be flowing: liquantur sanguine guttæ, Virg. Æ. 3, 28: — liquitur ut glacies, Ov.: — *Hence*, liquens, flowing, fluid, clear: l. mella, flumina, Virg. II. *Fig.*: liquitur ætas, Lucr. 2, 1131: — liquantur res, vanish, wear away, Plaut.: — thus also, liquier, i. q. defluere, Att. ap. Cic.]

\*\*LĪRA, æ. f. I. *Prop.*: The earth thrown up between two furrows, Col. 2, 4, 8. II. *Meton.*: The hollow made by ploughing, a furrow, Col. 2, 8, 3.

LĪRĀTIM, adv. (lira) *By furrows*: l. serere, Col. 11, 3, 20.

LĪRĪNON (oleum), i. n. (Λειρνον) *Oil of lilies*, Plin. 21, 5, 11.

LĪRĪŌPE, æs. f. A sea-nymph, the mother of Narcissus, Ov. M. 3, 342.

LĪRIS, is. m. A river of Italy, between Latium and Campania, now Garigliano, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6.

LĪRO. I. (lira) I. *Prop.*: A) *To plough the seed into the ground*: tertio quum arant (terram) jacto semine, l. dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2. — *Pass.*: jugera liranur, the seed is ploughed into them, Col. 11, 2, 47. [B) *Meton.*: l. alciui labra, to scratch to pieces, Pomp. ap. Non. II. *Fig.*: (i. q. delirare) to be out of one's mind, to rave, Aus.]

[LĪRŌ (Λήρως) *Nonsense, foolery*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 9.]

LĪS, [old form stlis], litis. f. *Allied to the German Streit, and the Greek ἔρις* I. A) *Strife, dispute, quarrel*: lites factæ sunt inter eos, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: — litem componere, to settle for the present, Virg.: — litem discernere, to settle, decide, id.: — litem incidere, to prevent, id.: — adhuc sub iudice l. est, Hor.: — in litem ire, to quarrel, Ov. — *Hence*, B) 1) *Prop.*: A suit at law, process, action

against anybody: privatus lites, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: — litem alciui intendere, to bring an action against anybody, to file a bill: — litem capitis inferre in alqm: — litem contestari: — litem obtinere aut amittere: — litem orare, to plead: — litem habere cum alqo: — litem perdere, Hor.: — litem suam facere, of an advocate who has more regard to his own interest than to that of his client, also of a partial judge, Dig.: — litem dare secundum alqd, to pronounce sentence, decide the suit: — secundum alqm litem dare, in anybody's favour, V. Max. 2) *Fig.*: Contentio: litem est cum forma pudicitiae, Ov.: — mecum quid habent litium? II. The subject of an action at law: litem in rem suam vertere, to appropriate the lands concerning which a suit is pending, Liv. 3, 72: — interceptor litis alienæ, id.: — litem æstimare, to estimate what the offender has to pay, as fine, etc., to assess the damages: — in inferendis litibus, in calculating the sum concerning which the suit is, or is to be carried on: — litem lite resolve, to explain a matter of dispute by one which may be equally subject to dispute, Hor.

LISSUS, i. f. or LISSUM, i. n. (Λισσός) A town in the south of Dalmatia on the Drinus, now probably Alessio (in Albania), Cæs. B. C. 3, 26.

[LITĀBĪLIS, e. (lito) *Fit for sacrificing*: l. victimæ, Lact. Comp., id.]

[LITĀMEN, inis. n. (lito) A sacrifice, Stat.]

[LITĀNIA, æ. f. (Λιτανία) A public form of prayer, a litany, Sid.: — facere litanias, Cod. Just.]

\*\*LITĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. The obtaining of favourable omens in a sacrifice, Liv. 27, 23.

LĪTĒRA (also written littera), æ. f. (lino) I. A) A letter: plur. litēre, letters: sus si A literam impresserit, Cic. Div. 1, 13: — maximis literis incisum: — digirere in literam, to arrange alphabetically, Sen.: — ordo literarum, the alphabet, Plin.: — de civitatibus instituendis in eorum libris l. nulla invenitur, no letter: — ad me literam numquam misit, not a line: — l. tristis, the letter C., and l. salutaris, the letter A.: — homo trium literarum, i. q. fur, Plaut.: — literam ex se longam facere, to make an l. of one's self, i. e. to hang one's self, id.: — ad literam, literally, Quint.: — facere literam or literas, to write, Plaut.: — nescire literas, not to be able to write, Suet.: — sine literis, without knowledge of writing, Varr.: — scientia literarum, i. q. scribendi, Paul. D.: — verba ac literæ legis, the letter of the law. — *Hence*, sine literis, without written law: — liber non parum continet literarum, is prolix. B) *Meton.*: A handwriting: accedebat ad similitudinem tuæ literæ, Cic. Att. 7, 2. II. Plur.: Litēre, ārum. A) Any thing couched in writing, writings, papers, etc.: l. publicæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63: — libros omnes literasque deferret, Liv.: — artem literis percipi, i. q. libris: — literis mandare, consignare, to couch in, or commit to, writing: — quod literis exstet. B) 1) *Esp.*: A list, record, written document, acts drawn up by a magistrate, notary, etc.: l. publicanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71: — l. rerum decretarum, the records of issued decrees: — *Hence*, i. q. codicilli, a diploma relating to a nomination, a commission, Suet. Vesp. 8. 2) A writing addressed to an absent person, a letter: literas dare alciui, to deliver, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: — literas dare ad alqm, to write to anybody, correspond with anybody: — scribere ad alqm, to write to anybody of any thing, inform anybody of any thing: — literas exarare, to write, to draw up: — per literas, by letter: — venio ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, by several communications. — [Sing., Ov. H. 3, 7.] 3) Written records, memorials, literature: abest historia literis nostris, Cic. Leg. 1, 2: — qui literis delectantur: — literis Græcis et sermoni studere, Just. 4) Learning, letters, literature, studies, sciences: literarum studium, Cic. Sest. 51: — artes et literæ: — literarum scientia: — nescire literas, to be without education. \*\*5) History, as known by written records, historical memorials: expertes Græcarum literarum, Nep. præf. — [Hence, Ital. lettera, Fr. lettre.]

[LITĒRĀLIS, e. (litera) *Belonging to letters or to writing, Symm.*]

**LITĒRĀRIŪS**, a, um. (litera) *Belonging to writing*: I. ludus, a school, where reading and writing are taught, an elementary school, Tac. A. 3, 66.

**LITĒRATE**, adv. I. A) *With clear or distinct letters*: I. et scite perscriptæ rationes, Cic. Pis. 25, 61. B) *Literally*, Auct. Har. 8. II. *Learnedly, critically*: I. dicta, scholarlike:—scriptorum veterum I. peritus:—Comp., id.

[**LITĒRĀTIO**, ōnis, f. (litera) *Instruction or knowledge in reading, writing, etc.*, Varr. ap. August.]

**LITĒRĀTOR**, ōris, m. (litera) *A teacher of languages, teacher of reading and writing, elementary teacher*: prima cratera literatoris ruditerem eximit, App.:—*a master who teaches a language thoroughly, a sound grammarian, critic*, Suet.

**LITĒRĀTŌRIŪS**, a, um. [I. *Grammatical*, Tert.; Idol. 10.] II. Subst.: **LITĒRĀTŌRIA**, æ, f. *Grammar*, Quint. 2, 14, 3 (who rejects the word).

**LITĒRĀTRIX**, icis, f. (literator) *A female teacher of languages*, Quint. 2, 14, 3.

**LITĒRĀTŪRA**, æ, f. (literæ) I. *The writing of alphabetical letters, writing by means of letters, the letters*: nihil sane restat præter memoriam quæ est gemina literaturæ quodammodo, Cic. Part. 7:—*Græcam literaturam non simul ceptam absolutamque esse*, Tac. II. *Instruction in language, in reading and writing*: prima illa I. per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Sen. E. 88:—*Philology, grammar*, Quint. Gen.: *Learning, scholarship*: fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, I. Cic. Phil. 2, 45.

**LITĒRĀTUS**, a, um. (literæ) [I. *Marked with letters*: I. ensiculus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 112:—*Hence, brand-marked*: si hic literatus me sinat, id.] II. A) *Learned, i. e. possessing grammatical knowledge, and scholarship in general*: homo I., Cic. Off. 3, 14:—*Esp.*: Said of grammarians and critics, Suet. Gram. 4:—*quibus ineptis nec quisquam fit literator nec melior*, Sen.:—*quod literatum est, id est melius, quam quod non I. est*:—*pueri literatisimi, very learned slaves*, Nep. B) *Meton.*: I. otium, learned repose, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36.

[**LITĒRĀIO**, ōnis, m. (literæ) *A teacher of languages*, Amm.]

**LITĒRNĪNUS**, a, um. *Belonging to Liternum*, Plin. 14, 4, 5:—Subst.: **LITĒRNINUM**, i. n. (æ. prædium) *A country-seat near Liternum*: in Liternino mansurus, Cic. Att. 10, 13.

**LITĒRNUM**, i. n. (Ἀλτρερνὸν and Λετρερνὸν) *A town of Campania, north of the mouth of the Liternus, now Patria*, Liv. 22, 16, 4.—*The river*, id.

**LITĒRNUM**, a, um. *Belonging to Liternum*: I. ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25:—*L. palus, now Lago di Patria*, Sil.

[**LITĒRŌSUS**, a, um. (literæ) *Learned*: I. homo, Cass. Hem. ap. Non.]

**LITĒRŪLA**, æ, f. dem. (litera) I. *A small letter*: accepi tuam epistolam, literulis vacillantibus, Cic. Fam. 16, 15. II. Plur.: **LITĒRŪLÆ**. A) *A short letter* (i. q. a few lines): hoc literularum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1. B) *Skill in languages, or grammatical learning, studies*: quem propter literularum nescio quid, libenter vidi, Cic. Att. 7, 2:—*I. mæ oblonguerunt*:—*imbutus literulis Græcis*, Hor.

**LITHARGYROS**, i. m. (λίθαργρος) *Litharge, i. e. the semi-vitreous protoxide of lead*, Plin. 26, 10, 64.

[**LITHĀSIS**, is, f. (λίθω) *The formation of stone, or morbid concretions, in the animal body*, NL.]

**LITHĪZON**, ontis, m. (λίθιζων) *Stone-like; plur., lithizontes, an Indian carbuncle, of faint brilliancy, and of a brownish yellow colour*, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

[**LITHONTRIPIA**, æ, f. (λίθος-τρίψω) *The solution of morbid concretions*, NL.]

[**LITHONTRIPTICUM**, i. n. (λίθος-τρίπτω) *A means of effecting the solution of morbid concretions*, NL.]

**LITHOSPERMON**, i. n. (λίθωσπερμον) *The herb stone-crop or growwel*, Plin. 27, 11, 14.

[**LITHOSTRŌTUS**, a, um. (λίθοστρωτος) *Paved or overlaid with stones*: I. pavimentum, a pavement of mosaic work, Varr. R. R. 3, 1:—Subst.: **LITHOSTRŌTUM**, i. n. *Mosaic work*, id.]

[**LITHŌTŌMIA**, æ, f. (λίθος-τομή) *The cutting or operating for the stone, lithotomy*, NL.]

[**LITHŌTŌMUS**, i. m. (λίθος-τέμνω) I. *A surgical instrument used in lithotomy*, NL. II. *A stone-cutter*: I. Hispanici, NL.]

[**LITĪCEN**, inis, m. (lituus-cano) *A blower of the cornet*, Varr. L. L. 5, 6:—*I. notus Hectoris armis, Misenus*, Stat.]

**LITĪGĀTOR**, ōris, m. I. *A litigant, one carrying on a suit at law*, Tac. A. 13, 42. II. *A disputant, one engaged in a literary dispute*, Lact.]

**LITĪGĀTUS**, ūs, m. (litigo) *A process, a suit at law*, Quint. Decl. 6, 16.

**LITĪGĪŌSUS**, a, um. (litigium) I. *Of inanimate subjects*: Full of dispute, full of law-suits: I. forum, Ov. F. 4, 188:—*I. disputatio, attended with much dispute*, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 76:—*I. prædium, disputed*:—*I. ager*, Ov. II. *Of persons*: Fond of dispute, litigious, quarrelsome: homo minime I., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14:—*Comp.*, dux anus, quibus nihil litigiosius, Sid. [Sup., August.]

[**LITĪGIUM**, ii. n. (litigo) *A dispute, quarrel (also, a suit at law)*: I. cum viro, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 15:—*I. inter eos*, id.]

**LITĪGO**. I. (for litem ago) *To dispute, quarrel*.

I. *To sue at law, litigate*: noli pati fratres I. et iudiciis turpibus conflictari, Cic. Fam. 9, 25:—*aliquot in causis eum vidi frustra litigantem*:—*litigatur, there is a lawsuit*: super qua re litigatur, Gell. II. *Out of court*: I. cum alio pro alio, Cic. Att. 13, 37:—*quare quereris litigasque?* Mart. \*\*2) Part.: **LITIGANS**. *A quarrelsome person, a disputant*. a) *In court, one that carries on a suit, a litigant*, Plin. 19, 1, 6. b) *Out of court*, Gell.

**LĪTO**. I. n. I. A) Prop.: *To offer a sacrifice under favourable auspices or omens; also, to obtain such favourable auspices, etc., by a sacrifice*: bene habet, si ab collega litatum est, Liv. 8, 9:—*I. alci deo*:—*With an abl. of the sacrifice*: proximā hostiā sæpe litatur:—*animā litandum* Argolicā, Virg.—*hence, litato (abl. absol.)*, i. q. postquam litatum est. B) Fig.: *To sacrifice, to satisfy, to appease, to give satisfaction*: litemus igitur Lentulo, Cic. Fl. 38:—*I. dolori*, Sen.:—*litare legibus vestris et disciplinæ publicæ*, App. C) Meton.: *To give a favourable omen, to promise a successful issue*: victima nulla litat, Ov.:—*sacrificio non litante*, Suet. [II. Act. A) Prop.: *To offer acceptably*: sacris litatis, Virg. Æ. 4, 50:—*with acc. and abl.*: sacra forda bove, Ov.:—*I. exta ovis*, Prop. B) Fig.: *To appease*: I. sepulcrum mariti cruore alcis, App.]

**LITŌRĀLIS**, e. (litus) *Belonging to the sea-shore*: I. dii, the tutelary deities of the sea-shore, Cat. 4, 22:—*I. pisces*, Plin.

[**LITŌRĒUS**, a, um. (litus) *Belonging to the sea-shore or the strand*: I. arena, Ov. M. 15, 725:—*I. aves*, Virg.]

**LITŌRŌSUS**, a, um. (litus) *Belonging to the sea-shore, on the strand*: I. mare, Plin. 37, 10, 56:—*I. ager*, F. Max. ap. Serv.

**LITĒRA**. See **LITERA**.

**LITTUS**, oris. See **LITUS**.

**LĪTŪRA**, æ, f. (lino) I. A) *A bedaubing, smearing, anointing*: solem etiam et pluviam arcet ejusmodi I., Col. 4, 24, 6. B) *Esp.*: *A smearing of wax over what has been written on a tablet, by way of correction*: unius nomine I., Cic. Arch. 5:—*mendum scripturæ litura tollis*, Cæc. ap. Cic. Fam.:—*metuit lituram*, Hor. C) *Esp.*: *The alteration of a thing*: nec ulla in decretis ejus I. sit, Sen. II. *A passage in a writing which has thus been besmeared; an erasure*: reliquæ literæ essent in litura,

Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76: — totum nomen esse in litura: — [Poet.: *A blot made by tears*: littera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov.:] — Gen.: *a spot*: corpus nulla litura notet, wrinkle, Mart.: — hac (urina) et atramenti lituræ alluuntur, Plin.]

[LITURARIUS, a, um (litura) *Belonging to erasure*. Subst.: LITURARI, ōrum. m. (sc. libri and codicilli) *Books kept for the first draught of writings, inasmuch as erasures occur in them occasionally*, Aus.]

[LITURGUS, i. m. (λειτουργός) *One who fills an office under government*, Cod. Th.]

[LITURIO. 1. (litura) *To blot out, erase*, Sid.]

1. LITUS, ōris. n. *The sea-shore, strand*. I. Prop.: Cic. R. A. 26: l. prætervolat, Hor.: — l. intrare, Ov. A) Prop.: l. arare, to take trouble in vain, Ov.: — arenas in l. fundere, i. q. to carry coals to Newcastle, id. B) (i. q. ora) *A line of coast that borders on the sea, coast, district on the coast*: cui l. arandum dedimus, Virg. Æ. 4, 212: — lectione litorum, Tac. II. Meton.: *The banks or shore of a lake*: Trasimena litura, Ov. F. 6, 765: — the bank of a river: litore conspicitur sus, Virg.]

\*\*2. LYTUS, ūs. m. (lino) *A smearing, besmearing, bedaubing*, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

LITŪS, i. m. (lito) *A staff bent at the top, used by the augurs; an augural wand*. I. Prop.: Cic. Div. 1, 17: l. Quirinalis, Virg. II. A) Meton.: *A slightly bent trumpet, a cornet*, Hor. O. 1, 1, 23; Virg. G. 3, 183. Hence, B) Fig. 1) *Instigation, incitement to strife*, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2. 2) *Of men: An instigator, one who excites quarrels*: l. profectionis.

[LIVĒDO, inis. f. (liveo) *A black and blue spot produced on the body by blows*, App.]

[LIVENTER. adv. *Of the colour of lead, lividly*, LL.]

LIVĒO, ēre. *To be of a black and blue colour, to be bluish*. [I. Prop.: vivent rubigine dentes, Ov. M. 2, 776: — Esp.: *from a blow, a bruise, pressure, etc.*: l. catenis, Prop.] \*\*II. Fig.: *To be pale with envy, to be envious*, Mart. 8, 60, 1: — l. alciui, to envy, Tac.: — Part.: Livens. A) *Of a black and blue or livid colour, bluish*: l. plumbum, Virg. Æ. 7, 687: — uva liventibus racemis, Prop.: — compedibus liventia crura, Ov. B) *Envious*: quid imprecabor, o Severe, liventi? Mart.]

[LIVESCO. 3. (liveo) I. Prop.: *To become of a black and blue or livid colour, to turn bluish*, Lucr. 3, 527. II. Fig.: *To become envious*, Claud.]

LIVĪANUS, a, um. (Livius) *Belonging to Livius*: L. modi, of Livius Andronicus, Cic.: — L. exercitus, of the consul M. Livius, Liv.: — L. charta, named after Livius, Plin.]

\*\*LIVĪDE. adv. *With a black and blue or bluish colour, lividly*, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

[LIVIDINANS, tis. (lividus) *Envious*, Petr.]

[LIVĪDO. 1. (lividus) *To make livid or bluish*, P. Nol.]

[LIVĪDŪS, a, um. dem. *Rather envious*, Juv. 11, 110.]

LIVĪDUS, a, um. (liveo) *Of a lead colour, bluish, blue*. [I. Prop.: l. racemi, blue grapes, Hor. O. 2, 5, 10: — lividissima vorago, Cat.: — l. vada, the Styx of the lower world, Virg.: — l. dens, of a dark yellow, Hor.: — Esp. if produced by blows, contusions, pressure: l. brachia, Hor.: — ora l. facta, Ov.] II. Fig.: *Invidious, envious, that betrays a malignant temper*: invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: — lividiorem sententiam dixit, Sen.: — l. obliviones, oblivion, or forgetting of the merits of others, through envy, Hor.]

LIVĪS, a. *The name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were: C. or M. Livius, called Salinator, because he put a tax on salt during his censorship*, Liv. 29, 37, 1: — the Roman poet Livius Andronicus: — the Roman historian T. Livius Patavinus (of Padua), Plin. E. 2, 38: — Fem.: Livia Drusilla, the second wife of the emperor Augustus, Suet. Aug. 29: — Livia Orestilla, the wife of the emperor Caligula,

Suet. Cal. 25: — Adj.: *Belonging to Livius, or that gens*: l. lex, Cic. Leg. 2, 6: — L. familia, Tac.

\*\*LĪVOR, ōris. m. (liveo) *A lead colour, black and blue, lividness*. I. Prop.: uva livorem ducit ab uva. Juv. 2, 81: — Hence, *a blue or dark spot, produced by pressure, a blow, contusion, etc.*: niger l. in pectore, Ov.: — oliva contusione livorem trahit, Col.: — l. impresso ore, from kissing, Ov.: — livores toto corpore erant, blue spots, as marks of poison, Suet. II. Fig.: *Enviousness, envy, spite*: summā malevolentia et livore impediuntur, Brut. ap. Cic.: — l. cupidus, that envy which wishes ill to others, Prop.

[LIX. Ashes: acc. to Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 27, 69: or lie-ashes, acc. to Non. 62, 11.]

LIXA, æ. m. I. *A victualler in a camp, a sutler*. Liv. 23, 16: — Plur.: lixæ, the whole crowd of victuallers, attendants, cooks, sutlers, etc. of the army, collectively, Just. 38, 10, 2. II. *An attendant upon a magistrate*, App.]

\*\*LIXĪVĪUS, a, um. (lix) *Made into lie*: l. cinis, Plin. 14, 20, 25: — cinis lixivis, Col.: — or simply lixivis, æ. f., id.: — [or lixivium, ii. n., lie, NL.]

\*\*LIXĪVUS, a, um. (lix) *Made into lie*: l. cinis, S. Larg.: — Subst.: Lixivum, i. n. Lie, Col.: — l. mustum, that flows of itself before the grapes are pressed, Cat.

[LIXŪLÆ, ærum. f. *In the Sabine tongue, a circular cake, made of meal, cheese, and water*, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 107.]

LOBA, æ. f. *I. q. culmus milii Indici*, Plin. 18, 7, 10.

[LOBELIA, æ. f. *A plant, Fam. Campanulaceæ*, NL.]

[LŌCĀLIS, e. (locus) *Local*, Tert.]

[LŌCĀLITAS, atis. f. (localis) *Locality*, LL.]

[LŌCĀLITER. adv. *With reference to place, locally*, Tert.]

[LŌCĀRIUS, a, um. (locus) *Relating to or respecting the letting of a place*. Subst.: I. LŌcārius, ii. m. *One who lets places for hire in a theatre*, Mart. 5, 25, 9. II. LŌcārium, ii. n. *Rent of the ground where chapmen sell their goods*, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, § 15.

[LŌCĀTĪCIUS, a, um. (loco) *Let, hired*, Sid.]

LŌCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. \*\*I. *Position, arrangement*: l. verborum, Quint. 9, 4. II. A) *A letting out, a letting on a lease*: quæ (porticus) consulum locatione reficiebatur, Cic. Att. 4, 3. B) *Meton.: A contract for letting or hiring, a lease*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9.

[LŌCĀTĪTĪUS. See LOCATICIUS.]

\*\*LŌCĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who lets, i. e. a landlord; one who contracts for work to be done*: l. funeris, Plin. 7, 52, 53.

LŌCĀTŌRIŪS, a, um. (locator) *Belonging to letting*: l. provincia, where one only acts the part of letting, as it were, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1.

[LŌCELLUS, i. m. dem. (loculus) I. *A small compartment of a chest, or box*, Mart. 10, 88, 1. II. *Meton.: A little chest, a small box*, id.]

[LŌCHĪA, ōrum. (λέχω) *Purification after childbirth*, NL.]

[LŌCĪTO. 1. (loco) *To let out or lease*, Ter. Andr. 5, 8, 26.]

LŌCO. 1. [perf. subj., lŌcassim, Plant.; lŌcassint, Cic.] (locus) I. A) *To place, lay, set, dispose, arrange*: l. castra ad Cybistra, Cic. Fam. 15, 2: — castra Sabina, quæ pro mœnibus sociorum locata erant, Liv.: — l. fundamenta urbis, Virg.: — l. milites super vallum, Sall.: — l. vicos, Tac.: — l. stipendium et commeatum, Sall.: — crates adversas locari jubet, Cæs.: — l. membra suo quæque loco: — l. hominem in insidiis: — Fig.: l. homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis: — prudentia locata est in delectu, consists, rests upon: — civitas in fide Bruti locata: — eo loco locati sumus. B) *To give in marriage*: l. in matrimonium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 53: — l. in matrimonio stabili: — l. alqm alciui, Plaut.: — l. virginem alciui nuptum, Ter.: — l. alqm alciui nuptis, Auct. ad Her. II. A) *To let or hire out, to let on a lease* [conducere, to hire, to take on a lease, to rent]: l. portorium, Cic. Inv. 1, 30: — l. fundum: — l. vectigalia: — With ablat. of the price.



1. agrum frumento, for a rent in corn, i. e. the tithes, Liv.: — 1. prædia non nummo sed partibus, not for ready money, but for a part of the produce, Plin.: — Subst.: Lōcātum, i. n. A letting or hiring out; a letting on a lease: judicia quæ fiunt ex conducto aut locato, Cic. N. D. 3, 30. B) To contract, bargain, e. g. to build or furnish any thing: L alqd millibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56: — L funus: — 1. statuam faciendam: — 1. vestimenta exercitui, Liv.: — 1. se, to undertake to do any thing by contract, Cic. R. Com. 10: — 1. operam suam tribus numis, Plaut.: — 1. operam alciui, Gell. C) To lay out money, lend out, invest in some undertaking, especially to put out at interest: 1. pecuniam, argentum, Plaut.: — Hence, se 1. (of the thing that brings interest) disciplina quæ erat ab hoc tradita locabat se non minus HS. CCCIOOO: — Fig.: To apply: 1. beneficium in gratos, Liv.: — 1. operam in alqa re: — 1. studia, curam, industriam, cogitationem in alqa re. [D] 1. nomen, to become surety, Phædr.]

LOCRENSES, iam. m. The Locrians, Liv. 33, 34, 8.

LOCRI, ōrum. m. (Λοκροί) I. The inhabitants of Locris, Plin. 4, 3, 4. II. A town of Lower Italy, a colony of the Greek Locrians or Locri, now Gierace, Liv. 28, 6 sq., the inhabitants of which were likewise called Lōcri, ōrum. m., Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; or Lōcreses, iam. m. The Locrians or Locri, Cic. Verr. 5, 34, 90.

LOCRI, idis. f. (Λοκρίς) The district of Locris in Greece, Liv. 26, 26, 2: — The name of a comedy of Menander, Quint.

\*LŌCŪLĀMENTUM, i. n. (loculus) A case, box, or receptacle for any thing; e. g. for books, a book-case, Sen. Tranq. 9: a pigeon-house, Col.: also for other things, a box, capsule, etc., Vitruv.: 1. dentium (in the gums), Veg.: — [In Bot.: Lōcŭlamenta, ōrum. Receptacles for seed, NL.]

[LŌCŪLĀTUS, a. um. (loculus) Furnished with or having compartments or divisions, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4.]

\*LŌCŪLŌSUS, a. um. (loculus) Full of compartments: 1. putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24.

LŌCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (locus) [I. Gen.: A small place, small spot: sed in cella erat paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38.] II. Esp. A) A coffin: 1. argenteus, Just. 39, 1: — a bier, Fulg. B) A compartment, stall, partition for a single head of cattle, Veg.: — Plur. lōcŭli, a chest with divisions, a small box, a press with shelves, a casket for keeping trinkets, money, valuables, etc.: numum in loculos demittere, Hor.: — 1. in quibus erant claves, a small press or case with compartments, Plin.: — lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, perhaps, a small box with counters, Hor.: — 1. peculiares, a private chest or purse, Suet.

LŌCŪPLES, etis. (lōcŭplētum, Cic.: lōcŭplētum, Cæs.) (locus-plenus or pleo) I. Opulent, rich in estates: homines locupletes et pecuniosi, Cic. R. C. 15: — modice 1., well off, in good circumstances, Liv. II. Gen. A) Rich, having possessions of any kind: 1. mulier, Cic. Cæs. 17: — 1. mancipiis, in slaves, Hor.: — 1. pecuniis, in money, App. — Comp., ap. Hirt. — Sup., ap. Cæs. B) Meton. 1) Copious, abundant: 1. munera, Nep.: — annus 1. frugibus, Hor. 2) Rich, richly supplied or provided: locupletior hominum natura ad bene vivendum: — Lysias oratione 1., rich in expression: — 1. domus: — regio locupletissima, Nep. 3) Worthy of credit, to be depended upon, that is a good security: 1. reus, that can fulfil his engagement, Liv.: — 1. testis: — 1. tabellarius: — 1. auctor.

[LŌCŪPLĒTĀTOR, ōris. m. One who enriches, Eutr.]

[LŌCŪPLĒTISSĪME. adv. (locuples) Very richly, LL.]

LŌCŪPLĒTO. 1. (locuples) I. Prop.: To make rich, enrich: 1. homines fortunatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: — 1. veste: — 1. milites prædā: — equis, armis pecuniā locupletavit Africam, Nep. II. Fig.: sapientem locupletat ipsa natura: — 1. eloquentiam instrumento artium: — 1. templum picturis.

LŌCUS, i. m. (plur. lōci, single places, spots; lōca, places connected with each other, a country, region) I. Gen. A) Prop.: A place, spot: qui ea loca incolerent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4: — in loca tuta evadere, Liv.: — proximos locos occupare, Sall.: — ad id loci, i. q. ad eum locum, id.: — locum facere, to make room, Ov.: — in unum locum convenire: — ex or de loco superiore dicere, agere, to speak from an elevated place, e. g. from a tribunal, or rostrum (rostra): — locum dare alciui, to make room for anybody, give way, yield, Ter.: — loco cedere, to leave one's place, Sall.: — locum dare, to make room (i. e. to admit): — loco movere, to remove: — loco dejicere, Hor. — Hence, B) Fig. 1) Locum dare, to give room, allow to take place: 1. dare consilio, Cic. Quint. 16: — locum habere, to take place: — nullum misericordiam locum habuerunt, they had no pity on them, Liv.: — quid habet ars loci? — maledicto nihil loci est: — Homero est 1. in poetis: — locum non relinquere precibus: — locum non relinquere morti honestas: — in quo (bello) negligentiam laxior 1. esset, Liv.: — locum aperire hostem ad occasionem, to give place, to furnish an opportunity, id.: — Sometimes as a genit. partit.: nescire quo loci esset, Cic. Att. 8, 10: — eo loci: — ubi loci res nostra est? Plaut.: — adhuc locorum, id.: — postea loci, Sall. 2) Place, station, position, post, rank: summus 1. civitatis, Cic. Cluent. 55: — quem locum apud Cæsarem obtinuisti? — tua dignitas suum locum obtinebit: — tenerent oratorum locum: — 1. senatorius: — 1. equestris: — loca consularia, Liv.: — loco movit signiferos, degraded them from their rank, Cæs.: — Hence, loco, with genit.: Instead of, for, in the place of: loco filii ease: — criminis loco putant esse, consider it a crime: — habere eo loco, to consider thus: — nullo loco numerare, not to esteem or value: — vocari in locum mortui: — si eo loco esset, if he were in his place or in his situation. 3) Station or rank derived from birth, descent: isto loco femina: — summo loco nata, Liv.: — homines inferiore loco. C) Secundo loco, in the second place, secondly: — priore loco dicere: — posteriore loco, at last, lastly: — aliquot locis significare, in several parts of a speech. II. Esp. A) Milit.: Position or post in a battle or the like: loco movere, to throw anybody out of his position, force one from his post, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: — locum tenere, relinquere, Cæs.: — Fig.: virtutis locum deseruit. B) Loci or loca (τόποι), the womb: in locis insedit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51. C) A place of a book, passage: 1. reprehensus, Ter.: — ad locum venias. D) Plur.: Lōci, ōrum. Sources of argument, grounds of proof: locos nosse: — loci communes, general sources, common places. E) 1) A place for dwelling, a dwelling, house: loca et lautia, Liv.: — loca tacentia, in the lower world, Virg. 2) A place, a site: opportunitas loci: — ubi nunc urbs est, tunc 1. urbis erat, Ov. 3) A country, region: loca temperantiora, Cæs. [4] A tomb, Inscr.] III. Meton. A) 1) Space, time, room: ignoscendi dabitur 1., Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 6: — inde loci, hereupon, Lucr.: — post id locorum, after that: — tunc locorum, Tert.: — ad id locorum, Liv.: — ad locum, on the instant, id.: — hence, 2) The right time: in loco or loco, at the right time, Cic. 3) An opportunity, occasion, season: 1. gaudendi: — locum dare existimandi: — 1. nocendi, Nep.: — 1. dare suspicioni: — locum seditionis querere, Liv.: — With ad following: id. B) Situation, condition, circumstances, state: in eum incidi locum, Ter.: — pejore loco non potest res esse, id.: — meliore loco erant res nostræ: — si in istoc sim loco, situation, position, place, Plaut. C) A point, article, part, head: cui loco consulite, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15: — 1. cautionis: — loci in quos honesti naturam divisimus. [Hence, Ital. luogo, Fr. lieu.]

1. LŌCUSTA, æ. f. I. A locust, Tac. A. 15, 5. II. A kind of shell-fish, Plin. 9, 30, 50. [Hence, Fr. langouste.]

2. LŌCUSTA (Lūcusta), æ. f. A woman in the time of Nero notorious for poisoning, Suet. Claud. 44; Ner. 33; Juv. 1, 71.

LŌCŪTIŌ or LŌQUŪTIŌ, ōnis. f. (loquor) I. A speaking, the act of speaking [reticentia], Cic. Off. 1, 40. II. Meton. A) Speech, pronunciation: 1. Latina, Cic. Brut. 74. B) A manner of speaking:

voces, dictiones, locutiones, Quint. 1, 5: — copia talium locutionum, Gell.

LOCUTIUS. See Aius.

[LŌCŪTOR, ōris. m. (loquor) One who speaks, a speaker: 1. sermonis exotici, App. Met. 1, p. 104, 34: — hence, a prater, talker, Gell.]

[LŌCŪTŪLEIUS, i. m. (loquor) A prater, talker, Gell. 1, 15.]

[LŌCŪTUS or LOQUŪTUS, ūs. m. (loquor) Speech, App.]

\*\*LŌDĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (lodix) A small woven coverlet or blanket, Suet. Aug. 83.

LŌDIX, icia. f. A woven coverlet, blanket, Juv. 6, 194: — Masc., ap. Poll. rejected by Quint.

[LŌDŌRIA, æ. f. (λοιδόρια) Reproach, invective, Macr.]

[LŌGĀRIUM, ii. n. (λογάριον) A small account, Dig.]

LŌGĒUM, ei or LŌGIUM, ii. n. (λογεῖον and λόγιον) 1. Public records, archives, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6.

\*\*II. The part of the stage which was nearest to the spectators, and where the actors spoke, Vitr. 5, 7, 2. (Pure Latin, pulpitum.)

[LŌGICA, æ. f. (λογική, sc. τέχνη) Logic, Isid. (Pure Latin, rationalis).]

LŌGĪCUS, a, um. (λογικός) Logical. — Subst.: LŌgica, ōrum. n. Logical matters, logic, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 3.

[LŌGISTA, æ. m. (λογιστής) A public officer who took account of the revenue in the time of the emperors, i. q. curator reipublicæ, Cod. Just.]

LŌGISTŌRĪCUS, i. m. (λογιστορικός) A work of Varro now lost, Gell. 4, 19.

[LŌŌDŌDĀLIA, æ. f. (λοοδοδαλία) An excessive nicety or too artificial construction of words, Aus.]

[LŌŌGRĀPHUS, i. m. (λογογράφος) A public accountant, Pauct.]

\*\*LŌGOS or -US, i. m. (λόγος) [I. Gen.: A word: non longos logos, Plant. Men. 5, 2, 29: — logi, mere words, fudge, Ter.] II. Esp. A) A witty saying, bon mot, pun, a play upon words; omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt animadvertisse, Cic. ap. Non.: — dabuntur doti tibi sexcenti logi, Plaut. B) A fable: Æsopi logi, Sen. [III. Reason, Aus. Id. 11, 27.]

[LŌMŌGRĀPHĒA, æ. f. (λοιμογράφειν) A description of a plague, NL.]

[LŌLIĀCĒUS, a, um. (lolium) Of darnel, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 23.]

LŌLIĀRĪUS, a, um. (lolium) Of or belonging to darnel: 1. cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

[LŌLIŌTUNCŪLA (lollig) or LŌLIŌTUNCŪLA (loll.), æ. f. dem. (lolligo) A small cuttle-fish, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 57.]

\*\*LŌLĪGO (loll), inis. f. The cuttle-fish, Cic. Div. 2, 70. Plin. 9, 28, 44 distinguishes it from sepia, whilst others take it to be the same.

[LŌLIUM, ii. n. Darnel, cockle, Virg. G. 1, 154.]

LŌLLĪĀNUS, a, um. (Lollius) Belonging to a Lollius: L. clades, Tac. A. 1, 10.

LŌLLĪUS, a. The name of a Roman gens, among whom the most celebrated were: — M. Lollius, governor of Galatia and Gaul, the favourite of Augustus; he lost a considerable battle against the Germani (Lolliana clades), Suet. Tib. 13. — Lollia, the wife of A. Gabinus, mistress of Cæsar, Suet. Cæs. 50.

\*\*LŌMENTUM, i. n. (lavo) I. A) Prop.: A sort of wash, a mass of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used at the toilette of the Roman ladies, Mart. 3, 42, 1. B) Fig.: censuram l. aut nitrum esse, to be a good means of cleansing or washing, Cæl. ap. Cic. II. A blue colour, Plin. 33, 13, 57.

\*\*LŌNCHĪTIS, idis. f. (λογχίτις) A kind of orchis, perhaps Serapias Lingua L., Plin. 25, 11, 88.

[LŌNCHUS, i. m. (λόγχος) A spear, lance, Tert.]

LŌNDĪNĪENSIS, e. (Londinium) Of London, Eum.

750

LONDĪNIUM, ii. n. A city in England, now London, Tac. A. 14, 33.

[LONGĀBO, ōnis. m. See LONGANO.]

[LONGÆVITAS, ātis. f. (longus-ævus) Long life, longevity, Macr. S. 7, 5.]

[LONGÆVUS, a, um. (longus-ævus) Of great age, much advanced in years, aged: 1. parens, Virg. Æ. 3, 109: — 1. senectus, Prop.]

LONGĀNO (longānon, longāo, and longābo), ōnis. m. [I. The rectum, Veg.] II. Meton.: A sausage, pudding, Varr. L. L. 4, 22.

LONGE. adv. I. Long, in length: longe lateque, in length and breadth, Cic. N. D. 2, 15: — 1. gradi, to take long steps, Virg.: — or far, far off, at some distance: 1. absum: — 1. videre: — 1. audire, Virg.: — 1. mihi obviam processerunt: — longius discedere: — oppidum est non 1. a Syracusis: — longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv.: — longissime absit a vero: — quod abest longissime, I am far from it: — With genit.: abesse 1. gentium: — 1. parentum, far from one's parents, App. — Fig.: 1. alui esse or abesse, to be of no use to anybody: 1. ab his fratrum nomen abfuturum, Cæs.: — Hence, far, from afar: 1. videre, Ov.: 1. repetere, to fetch far: — Ique, i. q. 1. quoque, even at a distance or from afar, V. Fl.: — far, at a certain distance: locum castris elegit ab Avarico longe millium passum XVI., Cæs. II. To a great distance or length of time, a long while, long: 1. ante videre, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: — vitam Nævii producit longius: — etate longius provecutus: — 1. subsequi, long after, Quint.: — longius debere, to owe for a longer time, Nep.: — prolixly: dixi longius: — si quid modo longius circumduxerunt, Quint. III. A) Widely, far, i. q. very: 1. errat, Ter. And. 1, 1, 40. — Esp. with comp., Much: 1. melior, Virg.: — 1. magis prosperum, Vell. B) With superlatives, and words which denote preference: By far, entirely: 1. maxime, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72: — 1. nobilissimus, Cæs.: — principi 1. omnium gravissimo: — 1. primus civitatis: — 1. ante alias specie insignis, Liv.: — longe principes: — 1. antepone: — 1. præstare: — 1. superare: — 1. dissentire: — 1. dissimilis: — 1. secus est: — longissime diversa ratio est: — 1. longeque, by far, very much: — plurimum et 1. l. que plurimum tribuere voluptati: — a vulgo 1. l. que remotos: — 1. et multum præstare.

[LONGIMĀNUS, a, um. (longus-manus) With a long hand, long-handed; having one hand longer than the other, Hier.]

[LONGINQUE. adv. Far off, at a distance: 1. a domo Att. ap. Non.: — longinquius diutiusque abesse, Gell.]

LONGINQUITAS, ātis. f. (longinquus) I. A) Length, extent: 1. via, Flor. 4, 12. B) Absol.: A long distance, great way: propter longinquitatem et propter atrocitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 1. II. A) Length, long duration: 1. tempus, Cic. Div. 1, 7: — 1. morbi: — 1. ætatis, Ter. B) Absol.: Duration, length of time: dolores longinquate producti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.

[1. LONGINQUO. 1. (longinquus) To remove to a distance, LL.]

2. LONGINQUO. See the following Article.

LONGINQUUS, a, um. (longus) I. Long: 1. linea, Plin. 9, 17, 26. II. Long, lasting long, of long duration: 1. observatio, Cic. Div. 1, 49: — 1. tempus: — tempus longinquus, Nep.: — 1. dolor: — 1. oppugnation, Cæs.: — 1. morbus, Liv.: — 1. spes et æra, the fulfilment of which is far remote, Tac.: — [hence, longinquo (sc. tempore), i. q. diu, Ulp.: — Adv.: Longinquum. At great length: 1. loqui, Plaut.: — 1. est amanti, id.] III. A) Far removed, remote: 1. hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: — locus longinquior, Cæs.: — Lacedæmon 1.: — 1. natio, Cæs.: — 1. militia, Tac.: — 1. vulnus, i. q. e longinquo acceptum, Luc.: — e longinquo, from afar, at a distance, Plin.: — Hence; living at a distance, living abroad, foreign: 1. homo, Cic. Deiot. 3: — 1. piscis, Ov.: — distant, strange, not near by

*relationship*: in longinquos, in *propinquos*, in alienos, in suos irruerat, Cic. Mil. 28. \*\*B) *Old, of remote antiquity*: l. monumenta, Plin. 13, 26.

LONGINUS. See CASSIUS.

\*\*LONGIPES, ædis. (longus-pes) *Having a long foot or long feet, long-footed*, Plin. 30, 4, 10.

[LONGISCO. 3. (longus) *To grow long*, Enn. ap. Non.]

[LONGITER. adv. i. q. longe (see LONGE), Lucr. 3, 676.]

[LONGITIA, æ. f. (longus) *Length*, LL.]

LONGITUDO, inis. f. (longus) *Length*: l. agminis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 33: — l. itineris: — l. orationis: — l. noctis: — in longitudinem diffundere: — *Hence*, in longitudinem, in length (in definitions of size or extent): in longitudinem CC. pedum, Cæs.: — longitudine, or per longitudinem, lengthwise, Plin.: — *hence*, consulere in longitudinem, to look forward, think for the time to come, Ter.

[LONGITURNITAS, ætis. f. *Long duration*, l. vitæ, LL.]

[LONGIUSCULE. adv. *Rather far*, Sid.]

\*LONGIUSCULUS, a, um. dem. (longior) *Rather long*, Cic. Arch. 10, 25.

LONGOBARDI, òrum. See LANGOBARDI.

[LONGIUS. adv. *Rather far*, Plaut.]

\*LONGULUS, a, um. dem. (longus) *Rather long or distant*: l. iter, Cic. Att. 16, 13.

[LONGŪRIO, ònis. m. (longus) *A fellow as tall as a tree, or like a pole*, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*LONGŪRIUS, ìi. m. (longus) *A long pole or lath*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14.

LONGUS, a, um. I. A) *Long* [c̄brevis]: l. spatium, Cæs. B. G. 4, 9: — longissima epistola: — agmen longissimum, Cæs.: — l. horæ: — mensis longior: — processio longior: — l. navis, a long ship, a sort of man-of-war, Liv.: — l. versus, an hexameter, Enn. ap. Cic.: — l. homo, a tall fellow, Cat.: — l. syllaba: — *With acc. to the question, how long?* mensis quadraginta quinque dies longus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: — *or with gen. or abl.* longus pedum sex, Col.: — longum sesquipede, Plin.: — *With in*: saluum in quatuor pedes longum, Col.: — nocte, quam longa est, i. q. tota nocte, Virg.: — *hence, subst.* longum, length; in longo, in length, Plin.: — in longum, in length, id.: — per longum (sc. tempus), i. q. diu, Sil.: — ex longo, a long time since, Virg.: — longum, adv., long, long time, Virg.; Hor.: — plur., longa, Stat. [B] Fig.: *Wide, spacious, broad*: l. pontus, Hor. O. 3, 3, 37: — l. fluctus, id.: — l. freta, Ov.: — longus spe, indulging long hopes; of one whose hopes are directed to distant objects, Hor.]

II. Meton. A) *Long, lasting long*: l. morbus, a chronic disease [c̄acutus], Cels.: — nihil opus est hoc longius facere, to put off again and again, Cic. Fin. 5, 6: — non faciam longius: — nihil mihi est longius, nothing is more tedious to me: — nec mihi longius quidquam est quam videre: — *hence, too long, lasting too long, too prolix or tedious*: longum est dicere: — longum est enumerare, Nep.: — quos persequi longum est, Quint.: — dicere l. mora est, is too prolix or tedious (i. q. would carry us too far), Ov.: — *Of persons*: nolo esse longus. B) *Far off, distant*: militia tam longa a domo, Just. 18, 1: — spes longa auxilium, Sall. Frag.

LONGUS, i. A Roman family name.

LÖPAS, ædis. See LEPAS.

LÖQUACITAS, ætis. f. (loquax) *Talkativeness, loquacity*, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: — *Of birds*, Plin.

LÖQUACITER, adv. (loquax) *Talkatively, loquaciously*, Cic. Mur. 12: — [Comp., P. Nol.]

[LÖQUACULUS, a, um. dem. (loquax) *Rather talkative*, Lucr. 4, 11, 59.]

LÖQUAX, æcis. (loquor) I. *Talkative, loquacious, full of words, prating*: homo loquacissimus, Cic. Fl. 20: — senectus loquacior: — numquam mihi tua epistola

l. visa est: — Acilius l. magis quam facundus, Sall. ap. Quint.

\*\*II. Meton.: l. rana, croaking, Virg. G. 3, 431: — l. aves, Plin.: — l. nidus, a nest in which the young birds chatter, Virg.: — l. oculi, expressive, or as it were speaking, eyes, Tib.: — l. lymphæ, murmuring, babbling, Hor.

\*\*LÖQUĒLA, æ. f. (loquor) I. *Speech, words, discourse*: nutricia blanda l., Lucr. 5, 231. II. A) *A word*: hinc quidam loquelam dixerunt verbum, Varr. L. L. 5, 5: — fundit has ore loquelas, Virg. B) *Manner of speaking, language*: l. Graia, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 68.

\*\*LÖQUENTĪA, æ. f. (loquor) *Talkativeness, too great readiness of speech (that quality, in a bad sense, which eloquentia is in a good sense)*: satis loquentiæ, sapientiæ parum, Sall. Cat. 5. (Some codd., however, have eloqu.)

[LÖQUITOR, ætus, æri. (loquor) *To speak*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 5.]

LÖQUOR, cūtus (quūtus) sum, löqui [inf. löquor, Næv. ap. Gell.]. v. n. and n. (λέγω) I. *Neut.* A) *To speak, say (in the language of every-day life; whilst dicere and orare denote a more formal mode of utterance)*: — vere ac libere l., Cic. R. A. 48: — pure et Latine, clare et dilucide l.: — l. de alqa re, de alqo: — se missurum legatos, qui de iis, quæ... pertinerent, loquerentur, Liv.: — l. cum aliquo: — l. alcui, Plaut.: — l. alcui male, to speak ill of anybody, to abuse him, id.: — l. adversus aliquem, to speak against anybody: — l. pro alqo, in defence of anybody: nisi pro me apud te res ipsa loqueretur; — or, in the name of anybody: — l. apud populum aut in senatu: — l. ad alqm, to speak to anybody, Virg.: — Græcā linguā loqui, to speak Greek, Nep.: — non loquens, dumb, Gell. B) *Meton.*: ut consuetudo loquitur, as is generally said, as we say, as the saying is, Cic. Fin. 2, 15: — res ipsa loquitur: — pinus loquentes, rustling, whispering gently, Virg.

II. *Act.* A) *To speak, say*: veni ad ea quæ fueramus inter nos locuti, Cic. Att. 5, 1: — quid tu, Epicure, loquere? — Fig.: *To speak, to express or indicate clearly*, oculi loquuntur, quemadmodum affecti simus. B) *To speak much of any thing, always to have on one's lips (like λέπειν)*: multi Catilinam loquebantur, Cic. Mil. 23: — l. classes et exercitus: — ne singulas loquar urbes, Liv.: — l. mera scelera. C) *To utter, say, name, tell*: loquere mihi tuum nomen, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 7: — l. pugnantia: — *hence*, loquuntur, it is said, with acc. and inf.: eodem die vulgo loquebantur Antonium mansurum esse Casilini: — [The active form: tu qui potes loquere, non loquis, Petr. 46, 1, doubtful.]

[1. LORA (lorēa), æ. f. *A liquor made with water poured on the grapes after being pressed*, Cat. R. R. 57.]

[2. LORA. See LURA.]

[LÖRĀMENTUM, i. n. (lorum) *A thong*, Just. 11, 7.]

[LÖRĀRIUS, ìi. m. (lorum) *One who inflicts the punishment of the whip, or with thongs, a knout-man*, Gell. 10, 3.]

[LÖRĀTUS, a, um. (lorum) *Tied with thongs*, Virg.]

[LÖRDÖSIS, ños. f. (λορδῶσις) *A curvature of the vertebral column forwards*, Hipp. *Hence our term lord applied to hump-backed persons*, NL.]

[LÖREA. See 1. LORA.]

LÖRĒTUM, i. n. See LAURETUM.

[LÖRĒUS, a, um. (lorum) *Of thongs*: l. funes, Cat. R. R. 3, 12: vestra faciam latera lorea, cut up, so as to make thongs of your skin, Plaut.]

LÖRĪCA, æ. f. (lorum) I. *A breast-plate of raw leather, a cuirass, corselet [thorax, of metal]*, Cic. Fl. 17: — loriceæ thoracesque, Liv.: — l. lintea, Suet.: — libros mutare loriceis, lit. to exchange study for the helmet or sword, Hor.

II. *Meton.*: *In fortification; Breastwork, in-trenchment, defences*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 39: — l. testacea, a wall of burnt brick, Vitruv.: — *A layer or crust of plaster*, id.

LÖRĪCĀTIÖ, ònis. f. (lorico) *A covering with breastplates of raw leather*: *Meton.*: l. duplex, a double flooring, Vitruv. 7, 1, 5.

**\*\*LÖRICO**, i. (lorica) I. To cover or furnish with a breastplate of raw leather: l. se coriis, Plin. 8, 24, 36:—Part.: Loricatus, a, um. Covered with a breastplate, Liv. 23, 19. [II. Meton.: Plastered, incrustated, coated, Varr. R. R. 1, 57.]

**\*\*LÖRÍCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (lorica) A small breastplate: Meton.: A small breastwork, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9.

[LÖRIŪLA, æ. f. dem. (l. lora) Wine made by pouring water on pressed grapes, Varr. ap. Non.]

**LÖRĪPES**, ædis. for varus. (lorum-pes) Having crooked feet or legs, bandy-legged, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 7; Plin.

**LÖRUM**, i. n. [lörus, i. m. Petr.; App.] I. A) A thong, Auct. Har. 11. B) Meton. 1) The girdle of Venus, Mart. 6, 21, 9. 2) A rein: lora dare, to slacken the reins, Virg. 3) The leathern bulla, Juv. (see BULLA). 4) A lash, whip, Cic. Phil. 8, 8:—loris opperiri, Ter.:—loris uri, Hor. II. On account of its similarity, a small branch or tendril of a vine, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

**\*\*LÖTĪO**, ðnis. f. (lavo) I. A washing, bathing, Vitr. 7, 9, 1. II. A clyster, Cels.

[LÖTĪOLENTE, adv. (lotium) Foully, impurely, Titin. ap. Non.]

[LÖTĪUM, ði. n. Urine, Cat. R. R. 122:—Prov.: non valet suum l. of a worthless person, Petr. 57, 3.]

**LÖTÖMĒTRA**, æ. f. (λωτομήτρα) A species of lotus, Plin. 22, 21, 28.

**LÖTÖPHĀGI**, ðrum. m. (λωτοφάγος, eater of lotus) A people living near the Syrtis, Mel. 1, 7, 5.

**LÖTOS**, or -US, i. f. (λωτός) I. The water-lily of the Nile, a plant held sacred among the Egyptians, frequently found represented on their monuments as the symbol of fertility, Plin. 13, 17, 32; its fruit was called faba Ægyptia, Plin. II. A) A tree on the north coast of Africa, bearing a sweet fragrant fruit, from which the Lotophagi derive their name (Zizyphus Lotus L.), Plin. 13, 17, 32; also, its fruit, Ov.:—Meton.: A flute, as made of the wood of that tree, id. B) Another tree indigenous to Italy, otherwise called celtis; it is confounded by Pliny with the former; it is the European nettle-tree, Celtis australis L. C) I. q. faba Græca, the date-plum, Diospyrus Lotos L., Plin. 16, 30, 53. III. Bird's-foot trefoil, Fam. Leguminosæ, Virg. G. 3, 394.

**\*\*LÖTŪRA**, æ. f. (lavo) A washing, bathing, Plin. 34, 13, 33.

1. LÖTUS, a, um. See LAVO.

2. LÖTUS, i. f. See LOTOS.

**\*\*3. LÖTUS**, ðs. m. (lavo) A washing, bathing, Cels. 1, 3.

**LOXĪAS**, æ. m. (Λοξίας) A surname of Apollo, on account of the obscure responses of his oracle, Macr. 1, 17.

**LŪA**, æ. f. (luo) A goddess to whom the weapons taken from an enemy were devoted, by burning them, Liv. 8, 1, 6.

[LŪBRĪCITAS, ætis. f. (lubricus) Slipperiness, LL.]

[LŪBRICO. 1. (lubricus) I. To make slippery, Juv. 11, 173:—Hence, to make smooth: lapis lubricatus, Arn. II. To be slippery, App.]

**LŪBRĪCUS**, a, um. I. A) Prop.: Slippery: l. locus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 36:—Subst.: Lūbricum, i. n. Any thing slippery, e. g. a place, Tac. Ann. 1, 65:—in lubrico versari. B) Fig.: l. ætas puerilis, critical, dangerous, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 52:—dominanda cupiditas præceps et l.:—l. ratio:—l. via vitæ. II. Slippery, smooth: l. anguis, Virg. Æn. 5, 84:—l. piscis, Plin.:—l. conchyliæ, slimy, like phlegm, Hor.:—l. splendor, App.—Fig.: Smooth, deceitful, Virg. Æn. 11, 716. [III. Gliding or sliding along, fleeting: l. æmnia, Hor. Epod. 13, 14:—l. umbra, Ov.:—l. annus, id.]

1. LŪCA, æ. f. A town in Etruria, now Lucca, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9.

2. LŪCA or LŪCAS, æ. m. Of or from Lucania: bos Luca, i. e. an elephant, so called because the Romans saw elephants first in Lucania, Varr. L. L. 6, 3:—Plur.: boves Lucae, Lucr.

**LŪCENSIS**, e. (l. Luca) Belonging to Luca: L. municipium, Lucca, Cic.:—doctus L., Mart.

**LŪCĀNI**, ðrum. m. (Λευκανοί) An Italian tribe in Lower Italy (see LUCANIA), the Lucanians, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89.—Meton.: The Lucanian territory, Cæs. B. C. 1, 30.

**LŪCĀNĪA**, æ. f. A district of Lower Italy, separated by the rivers Silarus and Bradanus from Campania and Apulia, and by the rivers Laus and Sybaris (in the south) from the Bruttii, Hor. S. 2, 1, 38.

**LŪCĀNĪCUS**, a, um. Lucanian.—Subst.: Lūcānica, æ. f. A sort of pudding or sausage, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

1. LŪCĀNUS (M. Annæus). A Roman poet of Corduba (Cordova), contemporary of Nero, and author of the Pharsalia, Quint. 10, 1, 90, and elsewhere.

2. LŪCĀNUS, a, um. Lucanian. L. vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 25:—L. legio, Liv.:—L. montes, id.:—L. nix, Hor.

**LŪCAR**, aris. n. Money paid to actors, Tac. A. 1, 77, 3.

[LŪCĀRIA, e. (lucus) Belonging to a grove: l. pecunia, from the produce of the groves, Fest.:—Subst.: Lūcāria, ðum. n. The name of a festival, Mas. ap. Macr.]

**LUCAS BOS**. See LUCA.

**LŪCELLUM**, i. n. dem. (lucrum) Small profit or gain: lucelli aliquid dare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 30:—facere alqd lucelli.

**LŪCĒO**, xi. ære. (lux) I. To be light or clear, to shine: stella lucet, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3:—lucet via ordine flammæ, Virg.:—lucet oculi, Ov.:—lucet igne rogus, id.:—With acc.: lucere facem alci, to light anybody with a torch, Plaut.:—Impers.: lucet, it is light, it is day: nondum lucebat, Cic. R. A. 34:—nec satis lucebat:—si iudicatum meridie non lucere. II. A) Prop.: To be visible, to shine out: corpus lucet per bombycina, Mart. 8, 68, 7:—vitalia lucet, Stat.:—puella lucet bombyce, Prop. B) Fig.: To shine forth, to be conspicuous, apparent, evident: res lucet argumentis, Cic. Mil. 23:—virtus lucet:—lucet splendor imperii:—mea officia luxerunt. [Hence, Ital. *lucere*, Prov. *luzir*; Old Fr. *luisir*, Fr. *luire*.]

**LUCĒRENSES**. I. q. Luceres, Fest.

**LUCĒRES**, um. m. [Lūcēres, Ov.; Lūcēres, Prop.] One of the three tribes into which Romulus divided the people, Varr. L. L. 5, 9.

**LŪCĒRĪA**, æ. f. A town of Apulia, now Lucera, Cic. Fam. 15, 15.

**LŪCĒRĪNUS**, a, um. Belonging to Luceria: finis L., Liv. 10, 35:—Subst.: Lūcērīni, ðrum. m. The inhabitants of Luceria, id.

**LŪCERNA**, æ. f. (luceo) I. A lamp, oil-lamp, burning light, Cic. Fin. 4, 12:—lumen lucernæ:—cum eadem lucerna epistolam scripsissem:—lucernas fraudare olivo, Hor.:—lucernam accendere, Phædr.:—ante lucernas, before evening, Juv.:—ut accessit numerus lucernis, in intoxication, when one sees things double, Hor. II. Meton.: A fish with a phosphoric light, Plin. 9, 27, 43.

[LŪCERNĀTUS, a, um. (lucerna) Furnished with a lamp: l. janua, Tert.]

[LŪCERNŪLA, æ. f. dem. (lucerna) A small lamp, Hier.]

[LŪCESCO. 3. (luceo) I. To begin to shine: sol luescit, Virg. Ecl. 6, 37:—nonæ luescunt, dawn, Ov. II. To grow bright, to shine, LL.]

[LŪCĒTIUS. a. (lux) The bringer of light, a surname of Jupiter and of Juno, Gell. 5, 12, 6.]

**\*LŪCL** abl. i. q. luce. By day, Cic. Phil. 12, 10.

# LUCIDE

**LŪCĪDE**, *adv.* *Brightly, brilliantly, clearly, plainly:* l. definire verbum, Cic. de Or. 2, 25. — *Comp.*, Sen. — *Sup.*, Quint.

\***LŪCĪDUS**, a, um. (lux) I. *Bright, brilliant, clear:* l. sidera, Hor. O. 1, 3, 2: — l. gemma, Ov.: — l. amnis, Quint.: — l. nox, Plin.: — l. vestis, transparent, id.: — lucidior domus, Ov.: — lucidissima stella, Vitr.: — *Adv.*: lucidum fulgens, Hor. II. *Meton.* A) *Prop.*: *Bright, white:* l. ovis, Tib. 2, 1, 62: — l. lilia, Prop. B) *Fig.*: *Clear, conspicuous, manifest:* res lucidior, Quint.: — l. ordo, Hor.

**LŪCĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (lux-fero) [I. A) *That brings light:* l. equi, the horses of the moon, Ov. Her. 11, 46: — l. pars Lunæ, the illumined part, Lucr. B) *That brings to light:* l. manus (Lucinæ), Ov.: — Diana L.] II. *Subst.*: Lūcifer, ēri. m. *The planet Venus, the morning star*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: *according to fable, a son of Aurora, and father of Ceyx*, Ov. M. 11, 271: — Lūcifero genitus, Ceyx, id. — *Meton.*: *The day*: tres Luciferos, Ov.

[LŪCĪFICO, i. (lux-facio) *To render light*, Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17.]

[LŪCĪFICUS, a, um. (lux-facio) *Producing light*: l. sol, LL.]

[LŪCĪFLŪS, a, um. (lux-fluo) *Flowing with light, lucid*, Prud.]

\***LŪCĪFŪGA**, æ. m. (lux-fugio) I. *That shuns the light*, App. II. *Meton.*: *That turns night into day*, Sen. E. 122, 15.

[LŪCĪFŪGAX, æcis. (lux-fugax) (i. q. lucifugus) *That shuns the light*, LL.]

**LŪCĪFŪGUS**, a, um. (lux-fugio) *That shuns the light*. [I. *Prop.*: l. blatta, Virg. G. 4, 243.] II. *Fig.*: l. homo, Cic. Fin. 1, 18.

**LŪCĪLIĀNUS**, a, um. *Of Lucilius, Lucilian*, Varr.

**LŪCĪLIŪS**, a. *The name of a Roman gens, among whom the most celebrated was C. Lucilius, a knight, and composer of satires, shortly before the time of Cicero*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 72.

[LŪCĪNUS, a, um. (lux) *That brings light or brings to light*: l. hora, the hour of birth, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 222]: — *Class. only Subst.*: LŪCINĀ, æ. f. *The goddess of light*. I. *Hecate, who creates disturbed dreams and phantoms*, Tib. 3, 4, 13. II. A) *Juno, the goddess of birth*, Plant. Aul. 4, 7, 11. B) *Diana*, Cat. [III. *Meton.*: *Childbirth*: labores Lucinæ, Virg. G. 4, 340.]

[LŪCĪPĀRENS, tis. (lux-parens) *That brings forth or produces light*, LL.]

\***LŪCĪPOR**. I. q. Lucii puer (servus), Plin. 33, 1, 6.

[LŪCĪSĀTOR, ōris. m. (sator (i. q. auctor) and lux) *Author or creator of light*, Prud.]

**LŪCISCIT**, ēre. *impers.* (lux) *It grows light, it becomes day*: quum lucisceret, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: — et jam luciscebat, Liv.: — luciscit hoc jam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1.

1. LŪCĪŪS, ūi. m. (lux, i. e. born by day) *A Roman family name (abridged L.)*.

[2. LŪCĪŪS, ūi. m. *A fish, a pike, according to some*, Aus.]

[LŪCRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A gaining, gain*, Tert.]

\***LŪCRĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (lucror) I. *Gained, cleared as profit*: l. opera, Quint. 10, 7, 27. [II. *That brings gain or profit, relating to gain*: l. causa possessio, Dig.]

**LŪCRĒTĪLIS**, is. m. *A mountain in the Sabine territory*, Hor. O. 1, 17, 1.

**LŪCRĒTĪNUS**, a, um. *Belonging to the vicinity of mount Lucretius, where Atticus had a country seat*: in tuo Lucretio sole, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1.

**LŪCRĒTĪŪS**, a, um. (Λευκρητιος) *The name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated of which were*: I. Lūcrētia, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, daughter of Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, who, being dishonoured by the son of the last king Tarquinius Superbus, killed herself, and thus became the cause

# LUCTATIO

of the overthrow of the kingdom by means of Brutus, Liv. 1, 57 sq. — *Appellat.*: Lucretia, i. q. a chaste virtuous woman, Petr. 9, 5. II. T. Lucretius Carus, a poet in the time of Cicero; author of the poem De Rerum Natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 4.

**LUCRIFĀCĪO**, ēci, actum. 3. (lucrum-facio) *Pass.*

**LUCRIFĪO**, actus sum, etc. I. *Prop.*: *To gain, win, profit*: pecuniam lucrifactam videtis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 75: — lucriferi tritici modios centum. \*\*II. *Fig.*: quod lucriferunt hoc nomen tardi, have appropriated, Varr. R. R. 3, 4: — l. maleficium, to commit with impunity, Auct. B. Hisp.: — l. injuriam, Plin.

[LŪCRĪFĪCĪBĪLIS, e. (lucrifico) *Bringing gain, producing profit*: l. dies, Plant. Pers. 4, 7, 2.]

[LŪCRĪFĪCO, i. (lucrifico) *To gain*, Tert.]

[LŪCRĪFĪCUS, a, um. (lucrum-facio) *That brings in gain, affords profit*: l. facula, Plant. Pers. 4, 3, 46.]

**LUCRIFĪO**, factus. See LUCRIFACTO.

[LŪCRĪFŪGA, æ. m. (lucrum-fugio) *That shuns gain*: quum hos huc adigit lucrifugas, Plant. Pseud. 4, 7, 33.]

**LUCRĪNĒNSIS**, e. (Lucrinus) *Belonging to the lake Lucrinus*: l. res, oysters, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1.

1. LUCRĪNUS, i. m. (with or without lacus) *A lake so called on the coast of Campania, properly a deep inland bay, separated from the sea by a narrow dam or mound (it has almost entirely disappeared since the earthquake of 1538), frequented by persons visiting the baths of Baiae*, Cic. Att. 14, 16; called also Lucrinum stagnum, on account of its stillness, Mart. 3, 20, 20; and, mollis Lucrinus, id.: celebrated for its excellent oysters, Plin. 9, 54, 79.

2. LUCRĪNUS, a, um. (l. Lucrinus) *Belonging to the lake Lucrinus*: l. ostrea, Plin.: — l. conchyliæ, Hor.: — or simply Lūcrina, ōrum. n., Mart.

[LŪCRĪPĒTA, æ. m. (lucrum-peto) *One who is greedy of gain*, Plant.]

[LŪCRĪŪS, a, um. (lucrum) *Relating to gain*: l. dii, Arn.]

**LUCROR**, ātus, āri. (lucrum) I. *Prop.*: *To gain, profit*: ut locupletes suum perdant, debitores lucentur alienum, Cic. Off. 2, 24: — qui cum l. impune posset auri pondo decem: — l. stipendium, to make profit. II. *Fig.*: l. nomen, to obtain, get, Hor. O. 4, 8, 19: — lucretur indicia infamiae, I will make him a present of them, i. e. make no mention of them, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12.

[LŪCRŌRE, *adv.* *Profitably*, Hier.]

\***LUCRŌSUS**, a, um. (lucrum) *Advantageous, profitable*: donec paucis lucrosus fieret, Tac. Agr. 19: — l. voluptas, Ov. — *Comp. and Sup.*, ap. Plin.

**LUCRUM**, i. n. I. *Gain, profit, advantage* [*damnum*]: vendendi quæstu et lucro ducerentur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: — *lucri causâ*: — ponere in lucro or in lucris: — deputare esse in lucro, to put down as gain or profit, Ter.: — diem lucro apponere, Hor.: — alqd revocare ad lucrum prædamque, to apply any thing to one's profit: — frumentaria lucra exigere: — lucra facere ex vectigalibus: — ut quam plurimum lucri faciant: — hence, lucro esse alicui, Ant. ap. Cic.; or in lucro esse, to be profitable, Ov.: — Hence, lucri (with dare, facere, etc.), as profit, gain: jube HS. XXX. lucri dari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31. — *Fig.*: quæ ille naturali bono fecit lucri, gained, got the credit of, Nep.: — de lucro vivere, to live by the sufferance of another person, Cic. Fam. 9, 17. [II. *Meton.*: *Desire of gain, avarice*, Hor. E. 1, 12, 14.]

[LŪCTA, æ. f. *Wrestling*, (see LUCTOR), Aus.]

**LŪCTĀMEN**, inia. n. (luctor) I. *Prop.*: *Wrestling*, Lampr.

II. *Fig.*: *Endeavour, exertion, striving, etc.*, Virg. Æ. 8, 89: — sine luctamine alterius generis, without mixture or mixing, Pallad.]

**LŪCTĀTĪĀNUS**, a, um. *Of Lutatius, Lutatian*, Dig.

**LŪCTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *Prop.*: *A wrestling*, Cic. Fat. 13. II. *Fig.*: *A struggle, fight, contest*, e. g. with

words: I. cum Academicis, Cic. Fin. 2, 14: — *endeavour, exertion*, Liv.

LUCTATIUS. See LUTATIUS.

[LUCTATOR, ōris. m. A wrestler, a combatant, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 31: the wrestlers endeavoured to seize one another by the feet, because their bodies were anointed with oil and wax and thus made slippery; hence: pedes captat primum; luctator dolosus est, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 5.]

\*\*LUCTATUS, ūs. m. (luctor) Wrestling; fig., pains, trouble, effort, Plin. 8, 12, 12.

[LUCTIFER, ēra, ērum. (luctus-fero) Bringing or announcing mourning, sorrowful, V. Fl. 3, 454.]

[LUCTIFICABILIS, e. (luctifico) Sad, exciting compassion, Pac. ap. Pers. 1, 78.]

LUCTIFICUS, a, um. (luctus-facio) Causing mourning or sorrow, mournful: I. clades, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10: — I. Alecto, Virg.

[LUCTISŌNUS, a, um. (luctus-sono) Of a mournful sound, doleful: I. mugitus, Ov. M. 1, 732.]

[LUCTITO. I. (lucto) To wrestle, strive earnestly, Prisc.]

[LUCTO. I. (i. q. luctor) To wrestle. — Fig.: luctantem animam, Virg.]

LUCTOR, ātus, āri. (lucta) I. Prop.: To wrestle, Cic. Fat. 13. II. Fig. A) To wrestle, fight, contend: I. cum alio, Cic. Sull. 16: — inter se luctantur cornibus hēdi, Virg.: — I. cum agro, to be unable to master, Plin.: — With a dat.: luctantem fluctibus Africam, Hor.: — With an abl.: ignis viridi luctetur robore, Luc. B) To struggle, to take pains, to exert one's self, to toil: I. in arido solo, Liv. 7, 38: — I. in turba, Hor.: — non lactor de nomine, Ov.: — With an inf.: I. deducere verum, Ov.

\*\*LUCTŪŌSE. adv. Mournfully, dolefully, pitifully: I. canere, Varr. L. L. 4, 11: — imperatores luctuosius nobis, quam vobis perierunt, Liv.

LUCTŪŌSUS, a, um. (luctus) Full of mourning, full of sadness. I. Lamentable, mournful, sorrowful: dies reipublice l., Cic. Sest. 12: — est hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patrie: — I. est tradi alteri, luctuosius inimico: — fratris miseris et l. preces: — I. tempora luctuosissimum bellum. [II. Deeply afflicted, sorrowful: I. Hesperia, Hor. O. 3, 6, 8.]

LUCTUS, ūs. m. (lugeo) I. Mourning, especially as it displays itself by clothing and gestures. A) On account of a deceased person: in luctu vivere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31: — in luctibus maximis esse: — in luctus maximos incidere: — filius luctu perditus, for the death of a father: — furere luctu filii: — luctum et merorem deponere: — luctum finire, Liv.: — luctum amissae sororis laetiore cultu mutare, Tac.: — I. privatus, publicus, Liv.: — I. domesticus. B) For a person going into exile or otherwise afflicted: conjugis meae miseris squalor et l. atque filiae meror, Cic. red. Quir. 3: — itaque in luctu et squalore sum. II. A high degree of affliction, sorrow, or trouble: tantus l. excepit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 7: — omnium nationum luctum: — luctum ex alqua re capere: — percipere l. re: — I. ex re haurire.

LŪCUBRATIO, ōnis. f. I. A working by candle-light, night-work, sitting up at night to study: lucubrationes detraxi, Cic. Div. 2, 68: — ista sunt commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, hardly of sufficient note to be related by old women over their work: — alqd agere in lucubratione or per lucubrationem, by candle-light, Col.

II. Meton.: That which is done by candle-light; night-work: lucubrationem meam perire volui (i. q. epistolam noctu scriptam), Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 1: — The title of a work of Bibaculus, Plin. praef. § 24.

[LŪCUBRATIUNCŪLA, ae. f. dem. (lucubratio) I. A working by night, sitting up at night, Aus. II. Meton.: Night-work, Gell. praef. § 14.]

\*\*LŪCUBRATŌRIŪS, a, um. (lucubro) That serves for sitting up at night: I. lecticula, Sen. Oct. 78.

LŪCUBRO. I. (lux) \*\*I. To work at night or by candle-light: ancillae lucubrant, Liv. 1, 57. II. To undertake any thing by night or candle-light: opusculum lucubratum, Cic. Par. praef.: — I. viam, to travel by night, App.

LŪCŪLENTE. adv. Very splendidly, excellently, properly; manifestly, or clearly: I. quidem scripserunt, Cic. Brut. 19: — quamquam ab impio rege dicitur, I. tamen dicitur: — I. vendere, with profit, Plaut.: — ironically: I. calefacere.

LŪCŪLENTER. adv. (luculentus) I. q. luculente: Graece I. scire, well, Cic. Fin. 2, 5: — sane I. respondit: — tenebatur opus I.

[LŪCŪLENTIA, ae. f. (luculentus) Excellence, Arn.]

[LŪCŪLENTITAS, ātis. f. (luculentus) Excellence, Cæc. ap. Non.]

LŪCŪLENTUS, a, um. (lux) I. Prop.: Quite light, bright: I. caminus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: — I. vestibulum, Plaut.

II. Fig. A) Comely, beautiful, handsome, fair: I. forma, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 12: — I. mulier, Plaut.: — considerable, ample, excellent, as to contents, extent, signification: I. legio, Plin. ap. Cic.: — I. plaga: — I. patrimonium: — I. factum: — mihi hunc diem dedistis luculentum, Plaut.: — I. auctor, a good or valid authority (of a person): — lucrum homines luculentos reddit, Plaut. B) Clear, intelligible, luminous: verba luculentiora: — I. oratio, Sall.: — erudita et l. materia, perspicuous, Plin.: — Meton.: I. scriptor.

LŪCŪLLĀNUS, a, um. (Lucullus) Belonging to Lucullus, Front.

LŪCŪLLĒUS, a, um. (Lucullus) Belonging to Lucullus: L. marmor, Plin. 36, 2, 2: — L. lanceæ, invented by Lucullus, Suet.

LŪCŪLLIĀNUS, a, um. (Lucullus) Belonging to Lucullus: L. horti, Tac. A. 11, 32: — L. villa, Suet.

LŪCŪLLUS, i. m. A family name in the Licinian gens. The most famous was L. Licinius Lucullus, the general in the war against Mithridates, celebrated for his wealth, Cic. de I. P. 8, 20.

LŪCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (lucus) A small grove, Suet. Vit. Hor.

LŪCŪMO (contr. Lucmo), ōnis. m. (Etruscan) Plur.: LŪCŪMŌNES. The chiefs of the Etruscans, who constituted at the same time the priesthood, from whom the presidents of the confederate state were annually chosen (Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 278): the Romans took these appellations by mistake for proper names, as in the case of the king Tarquinius Priscus, the son of Damaratus, Liv. 1, 34, 5. — [Meton.: Lucumo Samius, Pythagoras, the chief, Aus.: — Lucumones, i. q. inspired persons, Fest.]

LŪCŪMŌNIŪS, a, um. Etruscan, Prop. 4, 2, 51.

[LŪCŪNCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (lucuns) A kind of pastry, Afr. ap. Non.]

[LŪCŪNS, tis. f. A kind of pastry, Varr. ap. Non.]

I. LŪCŪS, i. m. (λύνω, twilight; or from the root luc, the light part of a word) I. A) A wood or grove, sacred to a deity: I. Vestæ, Cic. Div. 1, 45: — I. frequenti silva septus, Liv.: — Poet. gen.: A forest, Virg. B) Meton.: Wood, nec quicquam positum sine lucu, auro, ebore, Plaut. ap. Char.] II. Nom. propr.: The name of some towns in Gaul, Spain, etc., e. g. the town Lucus in the territory of the Vocontii, called also L. Augusti, now Lucim, Tac. H. 1, 66.

[2. LŪCŪS, ūs. m. i. q. lux. Light: cum primo lucu, at daybreak, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55.]

LŪCUSTA. See LOCUSTA.

[LŪDĪA, ae. f. (ludius) I. A female dancer on the stage, Mart. 5, 25, 10. II. The wife of a gladiator, Juv. 6, 103.]

[LŪDĪBRĪŌSE. adv. Scornfully, Amm.]

[LŪDĪBRĪŌSUS, a, um. (ludibrium) Full of scorn or mockery, scornful, Gell. 7, 11.]

LŪDĪBRĪŪM, ii. n. (ludo) I. Mockery, scoffing, scorn, sport that one makes of anybody: habere aliquem

**ludibrio**, Ter. :—ad l. casuum humanorum, Liv. :—hoc quoque l. casus ediderit fortuna, also this case fate suffers me to see, (as it were) in derision of me, id. :—ludibrio alqm lædere :—debere l. ventis, to be a sport of the winds, Hor. II. Meton. :—An object of mockery, game, a laughing-stock, a sport : is l. verius quam comes, Liv. 2, 56 :—ludibria fortunæ :—amotum inani ludibrio, Liv. :—ne volitent (folia) ludibria ventis, Virg.

**LŪDĪBUNDUS**, a, um. (ludus) Always playing, joking, sporting, sportive, playsome, etc., Liv. 42, 16 :—Meton. :—Without trouble or pains, without danger : nocte illa et die postero in Italiam ad Hydruntem ludibundi pervenimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9 :—omnia l. conficies.

**LŪDĪCER** or **LŪDĪCRUS**, era, crum. I. Gen. :—Serving for sport, jocular, sportive : l. sermo, Cic. Ac. 2, 2 :—l. exercitatio :—l. certamen, Liv. :—l. ars armorum :—Subst. : Ludicra, ōrum. n. Sportive matters, diversions, Hor. II. Esp. :—Belonging to stage-plays (as a diversion) : l. ars, the art of stage-playing, Liv. 7, 2 :—Subst. : Ludicrum, i. n. A show, exhibition; games, comedies, Liv. 1, 9 :—coronæ ludicro partæ, or coronæ ludicræ, distributed as reward in games, Plin. :—in modum ludicrum, after the manner of players, Tac.

[**LŪDĪCRE**, adv. In sport, sportively, jokingly, Enn. ap. Non.]

**LŪDĪCRUS**, a, um. See **LUDICER**.

[**LŪDĪFCŌ**, ēci. actum. 3. (ludus-facio) To make fun or sport, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 41.]

[**LŪDĪFCĀBĪLIS**, e. (ludifico) With which one makes game of a person : l. ludi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 2.]

**LŪDĪFICĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A making game or sport of anybody, a mocking, jibing : quum omni mora, ludificatione, calumnia senatus auctoritas impeditur, Cic. Sect. 35 :—eam ludificationem plebis tribuni ferendam negabant, Liv.

[**LŪDĪFICĀTOR**, ōris. m. One who makes sport or game of anybody, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 18.]

[**LŪDĪFICĀTUS**, ūs. m. (ludifico) Derision, mockery : habere ludificatui, to make game of, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 18.]

**LŪDĪFICŌ**. 1. (ludus-facio) To make game or sport of anybody, jibe, ridicule, make a fool of, deceive : l. alqm, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 38 :—l. consulem pacis morā, Sall. :—Facetā. : l. corium alicujus, lit. to lash him with sarcastic words or sayings, cut him up, Plaut. :—Absol. : latitare ac diutius l., Cic. Quint. 17 :—Pass. : Plaut.

**LŪDĪFCOR**, ātus, āri. I. A) To amuse one's self by mocking, jibing, making fun of, to mock, make sport of : l. alqm, Tac. A. 1, 46 :—l. aliena mala, Plin. :—Absol. : aperte l. et calumniari sciens non videatur, Cic. R. A. 20. [B) To ill-treat, wrong, abuse : l. virginem, Tac.] II. To frustrate, to render void or useless by fraud, cunning, etc. : l. locationem, Liv. 39, 44 :—l. ea quæ hostes agerent, id. :—l. vim Hannibalis cunctationibus pugnæ, V. Max. :—hostis Romanum impune ludificabatur, Tac.

**LŪDĪ-MĀGISTER**, stri. m. A schoolmaster, Cic. N. D. 1, 26.

**\*LŪDĪŌ**, ōnis. m. I. q. ludius, Liv. 7, 2, 4.

**LŪDĪUS**, ūi. m. I. A stage-player, common or professional comedian, Cic. Sect. 54. II. (i. q. gladiator) A fighter, gladiator, Cic. Inv. 6, 82.

**LŪDO**, si, sum. 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) To play, e. g. at dice, etc. : l. tesseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 21 :—l. talis, Hor. :—l. duodecim scriptis :—l. alea :—in alea, Paul. Dig. :—l. nuciubus, Mart. :—l. in pecuniam, to play for money, id. :—Fig. : tali ludo l., Plaut. :—Of public games : ludis Circensibus elephantos lusisse, Liv. :—To dance : in numerum l., Virg. B) 1) To play, i. e. to sport, frisk, frolic, e. g. as fishes in the water, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 13 :—credite non ludo, Hor. :—si ludentes minamur. :—Meton. : cymba ludet in lacu, Ov. :—jubæ ludunt, flutter about,

755

Virg. 2) To play the part of a lover, to dally, sport : lusisti satis, Hor. :—l. in alqa, to indulge in amorous dalliance, Prop. C) To take up any thing for amusement or pastime, amuse one's self with any thing, to play : videant ad ludendumne an ad pugnandum arma sint sumppti, Cic. de Or. 2, 20 :—l. versibus, Virg. :—l. palæstrā, Ov. II. Act. [A) To play : l. prœlia latronum, to play at chess, Ov. A. A. 3, 357 :—l. opus, to play at some children's game, Hor. :—l. aleam, Suet. :—alea luditur, Ov. :—Fig. : l. ludum, a play, a game, Ter. B) To pass or spend in play or sport, dally away : l. otium, Mart. :—Fig. : l. operam, to employ in vain, Plaut. C) To take up a matter by way of pastime or amusement, practise one's self in any thing : l. carmina, Virg. :—l. causas, to exercise one's self in carrying on some legal or public affairs, Calp. :—l. pericula, i. q. pericula per ludum experiri, Mart. :—To spend, get through any thing, lavish as in pastime : l. convicia, Mart. D) To act a part by way of joke, represent any thing in sport or jest : l. bonum civem, to play or act the patriot, Cœl. ap. Cic. :—l. magistratum, App.] E) To make sport, fun, or game of anybody, jibe : l. alqm, Cic. de Or. 2, 12 :—l. verbum :—hence, to circumvent, deceive, trick : l. alqm, Hor. :—l. alqm dolis, Ter.

**LŪDUS**, i. m. I. A) A game, play, sport, recreation or pastime : ad pilam se, aut ad talos, aut ad tesseris conferunt aut etiam novum sibi excogitant ludum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15 :—l. campestris, games on the field of Mars :—l. ad iudices, a mock game of children playing at judges, Lampr. :—dare ludum alcui, to afford anybody pastime or amusement :—tali ludo ludere, Plaut. :—Of sensual love : consimilem luserat ludum, Ter. :—Esp. : ludi, the public games at Rome : l. circenses, scenici, and gladiatorii, i. e. horse-races, theatricals, and sword-fights :—l. osci :—ludos facere :—ludos edere, Suet. :—ludos committere, to commence :—ludis, at the time of the games, Cic. Att. 1, 16. B) Meton. 1) Mere play, an easy or light occupation, trifle : illa perdiscere l. esset, Cic. Fin. 1, 8 :—oratio l. est homini non hebeti :—ludum et jocum fuisse, Liv. :—hence, per ludum, in a playful manner, as if by mere play. 2) A joke, jest, sport : amoto queramus seria ludo, Hor. :—per ludum et jocum, for a joke, in jest or fun :—ut ludos facit, gives matter for laughter, affords sport to others, Ter. :—ludos præbere, to play anybody a game or trick, id. :—ludos alcui reddere or facere, to make game of, id. :—facere alqm ludos, the same, Plaut. :—si ille tibi l. fuit. C) Ludus, the title of a play written by Nævius : in Nævii Ludo, Cic. de Sen. 6. II. A) Gen. : A school : l. fidicinus, a music-school, Plaut. Rud. prol. :—l. gladiatoribus, a fencing-school, school for gladiators :—l. militarius, Liv. B) Esp. : l. literarum, Liv. :—l. literarius, Quint. :—l. discendi ; or simply ludus, an elementary school :—ludum habere, to keep school :—ludum exercere, Tac. :—ludum aperire, to open or set up a school :—in ludum literarum itare, Plin. :—magister ludi (conf. **LUDI-MAGISTER**), a schoolmaster.

[**LŪELA**, æ. f. (luo) Expiation, punishment, Lucr. 3, 1028.]

**LŪES**, is. f. (luo) [L. A) Gen. : A fluid that spreads, L. Macer. ap. Non. 52, 8. B) Esp. : Melted snow, Petr. 123.] II. Meton. A) Prop. : An epidemic or contagious disease, Virg. Æ. 3, 139 : used as an epithet, like pestis, of pernicious persons, Cic. Har. 12 :—lues morum, Plin. B) Fig. : Any evil that spreads ; misfortune, ruin, Tac. H. 3, 15. :—[In Medic. : Infection, NL.]

**LUGDŪNENSIS**, e. (Lugdunum) Belonging to Lugdunum, Plin. 4, 17, 31 :—l. ara, an altar erected in honour of Augustus in Lugdunum, Juv. [Hence, Fr. *Lyonnais*.]

**LUGDŪNUM**, i. n. A town on the northern boundaries of Gallia Narbonensis and Lugdunensis, now Lyons, Tac. A. 3, 41.

**LŪGĒO**, xi [contr. luxti, for luxisti, Catull.], etum, ēre. v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) To mourn, be in mourning : annum feminis ad lugendum constituere majores, Sen. E. 63 :—genera lugendi :—luget senatus, marat equester ordo :—Also, to mourn inwardly, to grieve, be afflicted : pro me luxere. B) Of inanimate objects : rami positus l.



videntur frondibus, Ov.: — campi lugentes, in the lower world, Virg. II. Act.: *To bewail, lament*: l. vitam hominis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34: — l. mortem alcjs: — ut ager dominum l. videatur: — *With acc. and inf.*: quam (urbem) ex suis faucibus ereptam esse luget, Cic. Cat. 2, 1.

**LŪGŪBRIS**, e. (lugeo) I. A) *Belonging to mourning*: l. lamentatio, for the dead, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13: — l. sordes: — l. cantus, Hor.: — l. vestis, *mourning dress*: — Subst.: Lūgūbria, ium. n. *Mourning dress, mourning*: lūgūbria induere, Ov.: — l. ponere or exuere, id.: — numquam mater l. sumi, Prop.: — lugubre sagum, *mourning cloak*, Hor. B) *That is in mourning, mourning*: l. domus, a house of mourning for the dead, Liv. 3, 32: — l. genitor, Ov. II. Meton. A) *Mournful, fatal, ominous, portentous*: l. bellum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33: — l. sidus, V. Fl.: — l. ales, Hor. B) *Lamentable, plaintive, doleful*: l. vox, Lucr.: — l. verba, Ov.: — *Hence*: Lūgūbre. adv. Virg.

[LŪGŪBRITER. adv. *Lamentably, plaintively, dolefully*, App.]

[LŪTRO, ōnia. f. (luo) *A payment, paying*, Dig.]

[LŪMA, æ. f. *A kind of thorn*, Fest.; Tert. p. 90.]

\***LŪMĀRĪUS**, a, um. (luma) *Of or belonging to thorns*: l. falx, for cutting thorns, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 137.

[LUMBĀGO, inia. f. (lumbus) I. *A disease of the loins*, Fest. II. *A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins*, NL.]

[LUMBELLUS, i. m. dem. (lumbulus) *A very little loin*, Apic.]

[LUMBIFRĀGIUM, ii. n. (lumbus-frango) *A fracture of the loins*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 298.]

[LUMBRĪCĀLIS, e. (lumbricus) *Like a worm*. — *In Medic.*: The name of certain muscles: l. manus: — l. pedis, NL.]

**LUMBRĪCUS**, i. m. *A worm in the earth or in the intestines*, Cels. 4, 17; Col.: — *Meton.*: of persons rising from a low station: *An upstart (parvenu)*: foras, foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra erepsisti modo etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1.

\***LUMBŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (lumbus) *A small loin*, Plin. 28, 11, 47.

**LUMBUS**, i. m. I. *A loin*, Cic. Arat. 83. — [Euphem. for the privy parts, Juv.] II. *Meton.*: *A part of a vine, resembling the loins*, Plin. 17, 23; Col.

[LŪMECTUM, i. n. (luma) *A place overgrown with thorns or brambles*, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 137.]

**LŪMEN**, inis. n. (contr. for lucimen, from luceo) *That which emits light, a luminary*. I. Prop. A) *Gen.*: *Light, which a body emits*: l. solis, Cic. Div. 2, 43: — offunditur luce solis l. lucernæ: — l. diurnum, the light of the day, of the sun, Ov.: — solem lque diurnum, the morning star, Lucr.: — tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, in a good or proper light, so that they may be seen to advantage. B) *Esp.* 1) *A light, lamp, taper, lantern, torch, etc.*: lumine adposito, Cic. Div. 1, 36: — lumini oleum instillare: — in prætoriam nave insigne nocturnum trium luminum fore, Liv.: — lumina dimiseramus: — luminibus accensis, Plin.: — ad lumina, by the light of torches, Suet.: — sub lumina prima, towards evening, when candles, lamps, etc. are lit, Hor. [2] *Day-light, day*: secundo lumine, Enn. ap. Cic.: — quarto lumine, Virg.: — lumine supremo, in the day of death, id. 3) *The light of life, life*: l. adimere, Ov.: — l. lingue, Plaut. 4) *The sight, eye-sight*: lumina oculorum, Nep.: — luminibus amissis: — cæcitas luminis: — l. fodere, Ov.: — stant lumina flammæ, Virg.: — [the pupil or apple of the eye, Veget.] 5) *Light in buildings, lightness, airiness*: obstruere luminibus alcjs: — luminibus afficere, Ulp. 6) *Brightness, splendour*: l. ferri, Stat.: — *Hence*, the bright colour or beauty of flowers: l. calthæ, Col. 7) *The light in a painting (opp. 'umbra')*, Plin. E. 3, 13. C) *Meton.*: *Any opening through which light or air is admitted*, Vitr. 4, 6; hence, a crevice, chink, V. Fl.: a vent-hole, Plin.: a window, Dig. II. Fig. A) *Gen.*: *Brightness, splendour*: Catonis luminibus obstruxit oratio, obscured his glory, Cic. Brut. 17: — nec mentis quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunæ: — prænosceret sine lumine animi non posse, Col. B) *Esp.* 1) *A lamp or light, i. q. a means of*

*clearing difficulties*: ordo maxime est qui memoris lumen affert, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353. 2) *A light, lamp, i. e. saviour, helper*: hunc (puerum) l. rebus nostris dubiis futurum, Liv.: — l. gentium. 3) *Light, i. q. glory, ornament, flower, chief person, principal matter, chief work*: lumina civitatis: — hoc vestrum l. est: — l. consulatus: — l. eloquentiæ: — Græciæ totius l., Corinth: — lumina dicendi, the ornaments of speech: — lumina verborum et sententiarum.

[LŪMINAR, āris. n. (lumen) (only in the plur.) I. *Window-shutters*, Cat. R. R. 14. II. *Lamps, lanterns, etc.*, Hier.]

[LŪMĪNO. 1. *To give light, to make light, to enlighten*, App.: male luminatus, not seeing well, id.]

**LŪMĪNŌSUS**, a, um. (lumen) I. *Prop.*: *Full of light, bright*, Vitr. 6, 9. — [Comp. ap. Aug.] II. *Fig.*: *Bright, i. q. prominent, distinguished*: l. pars orationis, Cic. de Or. 36. — [Sup. ap. Aug.]

**LŪNA**, æ [old genit. lunai, Lucr.]. f. (contr. for lucina, from luceo) I. *The moon*: habitari ait Xenophanes in luna, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: — l. plena, Cæs.: — l. pernox, shining all night, Liv.: — l. nova, just risen, Hor.: — l. laborans, Juv.: — l. deficiens, Plin.; or defectus lunæ, lunar eclipse, Liv.: — novissima primæ luna, the first day after new moon, Plin.: — quarta luna, the fourth day after new moon, id.: — duas lunas visas, Liv.: — [lunæ dies, Monday, ML.: — *Hence*, Fr. lundi.] II. *Meton.* A) *A month*, Plin. 18, 25, 157: — [The half moon, a figure in the shape of a crescent (C), made of ivory, worn by the patrician senators on their shoes, Juv.: — Also, the semicircular cartilage of the throat, Sid.] B) *Personified*: Luna. The goddess of the moon, daughter of Latona, and sister of Sol; afterwards they were identified with Diana and Apollo. She had a temple on mount Aventine (Liv. 40, 2, 2), which was burnt down during the reign of Nero, Tac. III. *Lūna* (Λούνα), a town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria, with a harbour; now Lunegiano, Liv. 34, 8, 4.

**LŪNĀRIS**, e. (luna) I. *Belonging to the moon*: l. cursus, the course of the moon, Cic.: — l. mensis, Vitr.: — l. equi, Ov. [II. *Like the moon*: l. cornua, Ov.] III. *Anat.*: l. os, one of the bones of the carpus. IV. *In Bot.*: A plant, honesty, Fam. Crucifera, NL.]

[LŪNĀTĪCUS, a, um. *Lunatic*, Dig.: l. oculus, which is blind at certain times, Veg.]

[LŪNĀTUS, a, um. See LUNO.]

[LUNCHUS, i. m. See LONCHUS.]

**LŪNENSIS**, e. (LUNA, III) *Belonging to the town Luna, now Carrara*, Liv. 45, 13: — l. marmor, marble of Carrara, Plin.: — l. ara, made of marble of Carrara, Suet.: — Subst.: Lūnenses, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Luna*, Plin.

[LŪNO. 1. (luna) I. *To bend in the form of a half moon or a sickle*: l. arcum, Ov. 1, 1, 23: — *Hence*: Lūnātus, a, um. *Half-moon-shaped, sickle-shaped*: l. peltis, Virg.: — l. ferrum, a curved sword (ἄρην), Luc. II. *Ornamented with the ivory half moon (conf. LUNA, II.)*: l. peltis, i. q. calceus, Mart.: — l. planta, id.]

[LŪNŪLA, æ. f. dem. *A small half moon, worn as an ornament by women*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 33. — *The ivory half moon on the shoes of senators*, Schol. ad Juv. 7, 192.]

**LŪNUS**, i. m. *The moon, as a deity, with the inhabitants of Luna (Carrara), Spart.*

**LŪO**, lūi, lūitum or lūtum. 3. (λούω) I. A) *Prop.*: *To wash*: Græcia luitur Ionio profundo, Sil. 11, 22. B) *Fig.*: *To cleanse, to free from*: l. insontes errore, V. Fl.: — to atone for, expiate: l. stuprum morte: — l. libidinem alcjs sanguinis innocentium: — scelera parentum pœnis filiorum: — l. temeritatem morte, Liv.: — l. noxam pecuniā, id.: — l. sponsonem, to make good, make up for, id.: — to avert by suffering: l. pericula, Liv. II. A) *Prop.*: *To pay*: l. æs alienum, Curt. 10, 2, 25: — l. fundum, to free from debts, Dig. B) *Fig.*: *To pay, suffer, atone for any thing*: l. pœnas peccati: — l.

## LUPA

pœnas paricidii ad inferos:—l. pœnam pro cæde, Ov.:—l. supplicia, Just.

LŪPA, æ. f. (lupus) I. A she-wolf, Liv. 1, 4. II. Meton.: A prostitute, harlot, Cic. Mil. 21.

LŪPĀNAR, æris. n. (lupa) A place where harlots dwell, a brothel, Juv. 6, 121:—in lupanari, Plaut.—An abusive epithet, Catull.

[LŪPĀNĀRIS, e. (lupa) Like a harlot, App.]

[LŪPĀNĀRĪUM, il. n. I. q. lupanar, Ulp.]

LŪPĀRĪÆ, ærum. f. A part of the country near Rome, Sext. Ruf.

[LŪPĀTUS, a, um. (lupus) Studded with wolf's teeth (i. e. iron prickles in the shape of wolf's teeth): l. frena, Hor. O. 1, 8, 6:—Hence, Subst.: LŪPĀTI, ōrum. n. (sc. freni), or lŪPĀTA, ōrum. n. (sc. frena) A bit for breaking-in horses, furnished with iron prickles, Virg.]

LŪPERCA, æ. f. An ancient Roman goddess, considered to be the same as Acca Larentia, Arn.

LŪPERCAL, ælis. n. (Lupercus) I. With the addition of ludicrum, or plur. LŪPERCĀLIA, ium. n. The feast of the Lycean Pan (Lupercus), that used to be celebrated in February, Liv. 1, 5, 1:—Plur.: ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 84. II. A grotto near mount Palatine, sacred to Pan, Cic. Fam. 7, 20,

LŪPERCALIS, e. Belonging to Pan (Lupercus): sacrum L. (see LŪPERCAL, I.), Suet. Aug. 31.

LŪPERCUS, i. m. I. The Roman name of the Lycean Pan, Just. 4, 3, 1. II. A priest of Pan, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85.

1. LŪPIA (Luppia), æ. m. (Λουπίος) A river in the north-eastern part of Germany, now Lippe, Vell. 2, 105.

[2. LŪPIA, æ. f. (lupus) A kind of tumour, NL.]

[LŪPILLUS, i. m. dem. (lupinus) A small lupine, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9.]

[LŪPINĀRIUS, a, um. (lupinus) Belonging to lupines, Cat. R. R. 10.]

1. LŪPĪNUS, a, um. (lupus) Of a wolf: l. ubera, i. q. lupæ, Cic. Cat. 3, 8:—l. folliculus, a bag made of wolf's skin, Auct. ad Her.:—l. pelli, a wolf's skin, Plin.

2. LŪPĪNUS, i. m. and LŪPĪNUM, i. n. A lupine (a kind of pulse, Fam. Leguminosæ): tristis l., Virg. G. 1, 75. It was used by children, and actors on the stage, instead of coin: quid distent æra lupinis, Hor. E. 1, 7, 23.

[LŪPOR, æri. (lupa) To have intercourse with common prostitutes, Turpil. ap. Non.]

[LŪPŪLA, æ. f. dem. (lupa) A little she-wolf; used as an epithet, such as, little witch, young hussy, wench, App.]

LŪPUS, i. m. (λύκος) I. A wolf, Virg. E. 2, 63: l. Martius, id.:—l. Martialis, sacred to Mars, Hor.:—the ancients believed that a man lost his voice when a wolf caught sight of him before he saw the wolf, Plin. 8, 22, 34:—lupi Mœrim videre priores, Mœris has lost his voice, Virg.—Prov. A) L. in fabula, the wolf comes when one is talking of him (of a person who suddenly appears when one is speaking of him), Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4:—eccum tibi lupum in sermone, Plaut. B) lupum auribus tenere (λύκον τῶν ὠτῶν ἔχειν), to hold the wolf by his ears, i. e. to be in a dilemma, to see no way of escape, not to know what to do, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 21:—so also: hac l. urget, hac canis, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 64. C) Ovem lupo committere, to set a wolf to keep the sheep, a fox to keep the geese, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16:—credere ovile lupo, Ov. D) Lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult task, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 31. E) L. non curat numerum (ovium), the wolf does not care that the sheep have been counted over when he wants to eat them, Virg. E. 7, 52. F) L. ultro fugiat oves, may the wolf fly before the sheep, said of an impossible event, Virg. E. 8, 52. II. Meton.: From its resemblance, a kind of voracious fish, Plin. 9, 54, 58: a kind of spider, described by Plin. 11, 24, 28:—a bit furnished with wolf's teeth (i. q. frenum lupatum), for breaking-in horses, Ov.:—a small hand-saw, Pall.:—a hook, esp. for boarding ships, Liv.:—

757

## LUSTRALIS

—hops (a plant), Plin.:—[a cutaneous eruption: l. hypertrophicus, an eruption in the face, NL.] III. Lupus, i. A surname of the gens to which Rutilius belonged.

[LURA, æ. f. A pouch, leathern bag, bottle, Fest.]

[LURCHINĀBUNDUS, a, um. (lurcor or lurcinor) Devouring, Cat. ap. Quint. 1, 6, 42.]

[1. LURCO, l., or LURCOR, æri. To eat ravenously, devour, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[2. LURCO, ōnis. m. A great eater, glutton, gourmandizer; esp. as an epithet, Luc. ap. Non.]

[LŪRĪDĀTUS, a, um. (luridus) Foul, besmeared, Tert.]

\*\*LŪRĪDUS, a, um. I. Pale yellow, sallow, of the colour of a corpse: l. brassica, Col. 10, 325:—l. pallor, Ov.:—l. sol, Plin. E.:—l. pelli, Hor.:—l. sulfur, Ov.:—l. bilis, Sen. II. Poet. meton.: To render sallow, wan, or ghastly: l. horror, Ov. M. 14, 198:—l. Orcus, Hor.:—l. aconita, Ov.

[LŪROB, ōris. m. A pale yellow or yellowish colour, paleness of a corpse, Lucr. 4, 333:—luror deformes, App.]

LUSCĪNĪA, æ. f. (for luscicinia, from luscus and cano, lit. a bird singing in the twilight) A nightingale, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245.

[LUSCĪNŪLA, æ. f. dem. (luscinia) A little nightingale, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 4.]

[1. LUSCĪNIUS, il. m. A nightingale, Phædr. 3, 18, 2.]

[2. LUSCĪNIUS, il. m. (luscus) A one-eyed person, Lampr.]

LUSCĪNUS, a, um. (luscus) One-eyed (by some violence), Plin. 11, 37, 55.

[LUSCĪŌSĪTAS, ætis. f. (lusciosus) A squinting, NL.]

\*\*LUSCĪŌSUS, a, um. (for which LuscĪŌsius, Plaut. Mgl. 2, 3, 51.) That cannot see well by twilight, and not at all by night, dim-sighted, purblind, Plin. 28, 11, 47.

[LUSCĪŌ, ōnis. f. Dimness of sight, Dig.]

[LUSCĪŌSIUS. See LUSCĪOSUS.]

LUSCUS, a, um. (related to λύγη, or λύκη, twilight) I. That has one eye shut; or else, dim-sighted, purblind: l. statua, Juv. 7, 128.] II. One-eyed, Cic. de Or. 2, 60:—ducem portaret bellua luscum (i. e. Hannibal), Juv. 10, 158.

LŪSĪŌ, ōnis. f. (ludo) A playing: l. pilæ, Cic. de Or. 1, 16:—ex multis lusionibus:—pueri lusionibus delectantur.

LŪSĪTĀNĪA, æ. f. The country between the rivers Durius (now Douro), and Tagus (still, the Tagus), extending from the sea to the eastern boundary of modern Portugal; afterwards a Roman province, i. q. the modern Portugal, south of the Douro, Salamanca, Estramadura, and the western point of Toledo, Cæs. B. C. 1, 38.

LŪSĪTĀNUS, a, um. (Lusitania) Lusitanian: L. cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30:—Subst.: LŪSĪTĀNI, ōrum. The inhabitants of Lusitania, Cic. Brut. 23.

[LŪSĪTRO, l. (ludo) To play, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6.]

LŪSĪUS, il. m. A river of Arcadia, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.

[LŪSOR, ōris. m. (ludo) I. A player at tennis, Ov. A. A. 1, 451:—Poet. meton.: l. catellus, a playful little dog, Juv.:—l. amorum, one that makes love verses, Ov. II. One who jeers or makes game of a person, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 62.]

[LŪSŌRIÆ, adv. Collusively: l. agere, to be secretly allied with the opposite party, Dig.]

\*\*LŪSŌRĪUS, a, um. (lusor) I. Belonging to play: l. pila, Plin. 7, 56, 57:—l. alveus cum tessera, id.:—hence; as it were, sportively moving to and fro, l. navea, Amm.:—[Subst.: LŪSŌRIÆ, ærum. f. Ships built for cruising, LL.]

II. A) Serving for pastime, amusement, or play: l. questio, Plin. 7, 53, 54:—l. spectaculum, Sen. B) That which is done for a joke or in sport: l. nomen, Sen.:—hence, without effect, invalid, Dig.

\*\*LUSTRALIS, e. (lustrum) I. Relating to purification or expiation: l. sacrificium, a purifying sacrifice, Liv. 1, 28:—

l. aqua, *holy water*, Ov.: — l. exta, Virg.: — lustrales belli animæ, *that sacrificed themselves in war for their country*, Luc. II. *Occurring or taking place every five years*: l. certamen, Tac. An. 16, 4: — l. census, Ulp.

[LUSTRĀMEN, *inis*. n. (l. lustrum) *A means of cleansing or purifying*, V. Fl. 3, 442.]

[LUSTRĀMENTUM, *i*. n. (lustror) *A means of purification; or of excitement*, Dig.]

LUSTRĀTĪO, *ōnis*. f. I. *A purification by sacrifice*, Liv. 40, 6. II. *A travelling over or going round any place*: l. municipiorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: — l. solis, *the course of the sun*.

[LUSTRĀTOR, *ōris*. m. *One who traverses or goes over a place*, App.]

\*\*LUSTRĪCUS, *a*, um. (lustrum) *Belonging to purification, purifying*: l. dies, *the eighth or ninth day after birth, when the infant was purified by a sacrifice and had a name given to it (corresponding to the day of circumcision among the Hebrews)*, Suet. Ner. 6.

[LUSTRĪFICUS, *a*, um. (lustrum-facio) *Purifying, relating to purification*, V. Fl. 3, 448.]

LUSTRO, *1*. (as lustrum, from λείσω or λείσσω, luceo)

I. A) *To make light, to enlighten, to illumine*: sol cuncta sua luce lustrat, Cic.: — delphinus haud nimio lustratus nitore. B) *Fig. 1) To go round, go through, travel through, wander over*: l. omnia ratione animoque, Cic. Off. 1, 17: — lustremus animo non has maximas artes, etc.: — lustrum quæ sit circum me copia, Virg.: — l. lumine: — l. Egyptum: — l. terras: — l. æquor navibus, *to navigate*, Virg. 2) *Poet. To go through, to undertake a matter*: l. incerta pericula, *to expose one's self to danger*, Virg.: — l. multa alia. II. A) *To purify by means of religious ceremonies*: l. populum, Cic. Div. 1, 45: — l. exercitum, *to review (the army), inasmuch as this was attended by a sacrifice*: — l. coloniam: — l. alqm tædis, Tib.: — lustrari Jovi, *to bring to Jupiter a sacrifice of purification*, Virg. B) *Meton. To go round, dance round; because at the lustrum the animals chosen for sacrifice were led round among the people*: te lustrare ait choro, Ov.: — l. alqm choreis, *to dance round*, Virg.: — sidera lustrant alia majorem orbem, alia minorem: — signa lustrantia: — lustratis signis (*of an eagle*) *after having taken his flight round the standards*, Suet.

[LUSTRO, *ātus*, *āri*. (l. lustrum, II.) *To haunt houses of ill-fame or brothels*: ubi fuisti, ubi lustratus es? Plant. Cas. 2, 3, 29: — circum oppida lustrans, Lucil. ap. Non.]

1. LUSTRUM, *i*. n. (luo or lavo, λύτρον) *A pool, morass, bog, a place where pigs wallow*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: — hence, [I. Gen.: *The haunt of wild beasts in a forest*: lastra ferarum, Virg. G. 2, 471: — Meton.: *A forest*: per devia lastra vagari, Ov.] II. *A brothel*: in lustris tempus ætatis consumere, Cic. Phil. 13, 11: — Fig.: *Debauchery*: vino lustrisque confectus.

2. LUSTRUM, *i*. n. (λείσω, λείσσω, luceo.) I. *A purifying or expiatory offering, made by the censors every five years at the close of their office, for the whole people, attended by a solemn prayer pronounced by the censor (vota in proximum lustrum suscipere, Suet. Aug. 97); hence, lustrum condere, to make this offering, and thus close the censorship*, Cic. Or. 1, 41: — sub lustrum censer, *towards the end of the censorship*.

II. *Meton. Any expiatory offering*: lastra sacrificavi, Liv. 45, 41: — *A period of five years*: hoc ipso lustro: — [Gen.: *A period of several years, e. g. of four years*, Ov. F. 3, 136: — *of one hundred years*, Mart. 4, 1, 7: — *Games celebrated every five years*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 62.]

\*\*LŪSUS, *ūs*. m. (ludo) I. *A play, a game*: l. calculorum, Plin. E. 7, 24: — l. aleæ, Suet.: — lusum edere, *to play a game*, Gell.: — regnum lusu sortiri, i. q. talis, Tac.

II. A) *A playing, joking, dallying, trifling, as opposed to any serious occupation*: sunt apti lusbis anni, *for sport and love*, Ov.: — quibus omne fas nefasque l. est, *mere idle talk or playing with words*, Sen.: — lusus dare, *to make*

*one's self ridiculous*, Quint.: — per lusum atque lasciviam, *by way of pastime*, Liv.: — Esp.: *Amorous trifling or dalliance*, Prop. 1, 11, 9. [B] *A school*: ut lusum dimittat, *to close the lesson or lecture*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[LŪTAMENTUM, *i*. n. (lūto) *That part of a work which is made or done over with loam or clay*, Cato R. R. 128.]

\*\*LŪTĀRĪUS, *a*, um. (lūtum) I. *That lives in mud*: l. testudo, Plin. 32, 4, 14. II. *That lives on mud*: l. mullus, id.

LŪTĀTĪUS, *a*, um. *The name of a Roman gens, of which was Qu. Lutatius Catulus, the founder of the lex Lutatia de vi*, Cic. Cæ. 29, 70.

\*\*LŪTĒA, *æ*. f. I. *A name of chrysocol*, Plin. 33, 5, 26. II. *A herb used in dyeing (otherwise lutum)*, id.

\*\*LŪTENSIS, *e*. (lūtum) *That is found or lives in mud*, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

[LŪTĒOLUS, *a*, um. dem. (lūtens) *Yellowish*, Virg. E. 2, 50.]

\*\*LŪTESCO, *3*. (lūtum) *To turn to mud or mire, to become muddy or miry*, Col. 8, 17, 9.

LŪTĒTĪA PĀRĪSĪŌRUM. *A town of Gallia Lugdunensis, on an island of the Sequana, now Paris*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 3.

LŪTEUM, *i*. See the following Article.

\*\*1. LŪTĒUS, *a*, um. (lūtum) I. *Dyed with the herb lūtum*: l. chrysocola, Plin. 33, 5, 26. II. A) *Yellowish, gold-coloured, saffron, orange-coloured*: l. aurora, Virg. Æ. 7, 28: — l. pallor, Hor.: — l. sulfur, Ov.: — *rose-coloured, of a light purple*: l. papaver, Cat. B) *Subst. Lūtēm, i. n. 1) The yellow or yolk of an egg*, Plin.: lutea ex ovis quinque columbarum, id. 2) (*i. q. lutum*) *A herb used in dyeing*, Vitr.

2. LŪTĒUS, *a*, um. (lūtum) I. *Of mire, loam, or clay*: hirundo luteum sub trabe fingit opus, Ov. F. 1, 158: — *of clay or potter's earth*, Mart. — Hence, fig.: *Bad, good for nothing, worthless*: l. negotium. II. *Covered with mud, miry*: l. pes, Plin.: — l. ceromate, *besmeared*, Mart.

[1. LŪTO, *1*. (lūtum.) I. *To bedaub with mire, mud, or loam*: l. granaria, Cat. R. R. 92. II. Gen.: *To bedaub, besmear*: l. capillos, Mart. 14, 50, 1: — crassis lutatus amomis, Pers.]

[2. LŪTO, *1*. (luo) *To pay off*, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*LŪTŌSUS, *a*, um. (lūtum) *Full of mire, miry*, Plin. 18, 19.

\*\*LUTRA and LYTRA, *æ*. f. *An otter*, Plin. 8, 30, 47.

LŪTŪLENTUS, *a*, um. (lūtum) [I. *Full of mire or mud, bedaubed with mud, miry, muddy*: l. sus, Hor. Ep. 2, 75: — Gen.: *Besmeared with any thing whatever, e. g. ointment*, Mart.] II. *Fig. Foul, dirty, contaminated, impure, vile*: l. homo, Cic. Pis. 11: — l. vita: — *lutulentus*, Plant.: — Lucilius fuit l., *full of faulty words*, Hor.

LŪTŪLO, *1*. (lūtum) *To besmear with mire or mud; and fig., to contaminate, pollute*, Plant. Tr. 2, 2, 15.

1. LŪTUM, *i*. n. *A herb used for dyeing yellow*, Vitr. 7, 14: — Meton.: *The yellow colour itself*, Tibull.

2. LŪTUM, *i*. n. (λώ) I. *Moist or soft earth, mire, mud*: in luto volutari, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: — amica luto sus, Hor. — Hence, prov.: in luto esse, or hæreret, *to stick in the mire*, Plant.: — or hæsitare, Ter.: — *as a term of reproach*, Plant. II. *Potter's earth, loam, clay*: de facili luto componere, Tibull. 1, 1, 32: — l. Punicum, *a kind of rich African clay*, Col. III. *The dust with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves*, Sen. E. 88, 5. [A composition to cover chemical vessels in order to preserve them from the violence of the fire, also to secure their joints, a lute, NL.]

[LŪTUS, *i*. m. I. q. lūtum, Quadr. ap. Non.]

LUX, *lūcis*. f. [m., Plant.] (old Greek, λύξ or λύκη) *The first gleam of light*. I. Prop. A) *The light which pervades nature, a stream of light, luminous matter, the light of the sun*: l. solis, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: — l.

diurna, Lucr.:—*l. aestiva, the light of summer*, Virg.:—*l. brumalis, the light of winter*, Ov.:—*luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia*:—*sub luce maligna, of the moon*, Virg.:—*Hence, a heavenly body that emits light*: *l. publica mundi, the sun*, Ov.:—*illae quae fulgent lucēs, the stars*:—*Gen.: Light, brilliancy*: *l. solis et lychnorum*:—*l. gemmae*, Plin. B) *Daylight, day*: ante lucem, Cic. de Or. 2, 64:—*ad lucem, towards morning*, Suet.:—*prima lux, the break of day*, Liv.:—*luce or luci, by daylight*:—*in luci, by day*, Lucr.:—*cum luci simul, at daybreak*, Plant.:—*Meton.: A day, as a space of time*: centesima l. est:—*l. crastina*, Virg.:—*l. natalis, a birthday*, Ov.:—*his lucibus, id.* C) *The light of life*: negant intueri lucem fas esse, Cic. Mil. 3:—*haec lux huius vitae*:—*lucem videre, to see the light, live*, Ov.:—*lucem adspicere*:—*luce privare*: in lucem suscipi:—*lucis usuram dare*:—*Hence, life itself*: *lucem propriam accipere, of a new-born child*:—*corpora luce carentia*, Virg.:—*l. mea, as a term of affection, "my life," i. e. my dear*. [D] *The faculty of vision, or the eyes*: *damnum lucis ademptae*, Ov.] II. *Fig.* A) *Light, i. e. publicity, public view, public notice, the world*: *benefacta in luce collocari volunt, to be brought to light, be seen, noticed*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26:—*in luce atque in oculis civium magnus*:—*Isocrates luce forensi caruit, did not make his appearance as a public speaker*:—*lucem non aspicere, carere publico, to live by one's self or in retirement*:—*virtutem non latere in tenebris, sed in luce Asiae positam*:—*res occultas in lucem proferre*:—*commentatio in veritatis lucem proferenda est*:—*familiam e tenebris in lucem vocare, to call forth to light or public notice*. B) *Illumination, elucidation*: *sententiae auctoris luce desiderant*, Cic. N. D. 1, 5:—*historia l. veritatis*:—*ratio quasi quaedam lux lumenque*. C) *Encouragement, enlivening*: *l. liberalitatis tuae mihi oboritur*, Cic. Lig. 3:—*l. venisse quaedam et spes videretur*:—*l. affulsit civitati*, Liv. D) *Light, i. e. succour, help, deliverance*: *ex tenebris lucem in republica dispicere coepisti*, Cic. red. Sen. 3:—*lucem ingenii porrigere civibus*:—*l. videbatur oblata*:—*hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum*. [E] *Distinction, honour*: *genus sine luce, without lustre or renown*, Sil. 8, 248.]

[LUXĀTŪRA, æ. f. (luxo) *A dislocating, disjoining*, M. Emp.]

\*LUXO. I. (λῦξω) I. *To dislocate*: *luxatum si quod est sanum faciet*, Cat. R. R. 157. II. *Meton.: To put out of its position or place*: *l. vitium radices (in ploughing)*, Plin. 17, 24, 37:—*l. calamum, id.*

[LUXOR, āri. I. q. luxuriari, Fest. p. 90.]

LUXŪRĪA, æ. f. and LUXŪRĪES, ēi. f. (luxus) I. *Rankness or luxuriousness (of plants), too great fertility (of the soil)*: in oratione, ut in herbis, est luxuries, Cic. de Or. 2, 23:—*l. segetum*, Virg. [II. *Wantonness of animals in their motions, high spirits*: *l. taurorum*, V. Fl.] III. *Luxury, profusion, extravagance, lavish expense*: in urbe l. creatur, Cic. R. R. 27:—*l. Hannibalem corruptit*:—*domus in qua lustra, libidines, l. etc.*:—*l. agrestis*.

\*LUXŪRĪO. I. and LUXŪRĪOR, ātus, āri. (luxuria) *L. To be rank (of plants), too fertile (of the soil), to be exuberant, luxuriant*: *luxuriat pinguis hamus*, Ov. H. 1, 54:—*luxuriant virgæ arborum*, Col.:—*Poet. meton.: faciem decet deliciis l. novis, to be set off*, Ov.:—*of large growth*: *cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriasset*, Gell. II. *Fig.*: *ingenium luxurians*, Plin. 17, 2, 2:—*luxuriantia comescere*, Hor. A) *To be wanton or sportive, to frisk, sport, etc.*: *equus luxurians*, Virg.:—*luxuriat serpens, pecus*, Ov. B) *To be wanton or licentious, to be extravagant or dissolute*: *ne otio luxuriarentur animi*, Liv. 1, 19:—*Capuam luxuriantem felicitate, id.*:—*vereor ne hæc lætitia luxuriat, id.*:—*læta principia magistratus ejus nimis luxuriavere, id.*:—*luxuriant animi rebus secundis, Ov.*

LUXŪRĪŌSE. adv. [I. *Wantonly, licentiously*: *lætitia nimis l. venit*, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 14.] II. *Luxuriously*: 759

l. vivere, Cic. Cœl. 6:—*luxuriosius epulari*, Nep.:—*exercitum l. habere*, Sall.

LUXŪRĪŌSUS, a, um. (luxuria) I. *Rank, luxuriant, exuberant (too fruitful in growth)*: *l. frumenta*, Cic. Or. 24:—*l. seges*, Ov.:—*l. vitis, with too much wood*, Sall. II. A) *Fig.: Immoderate, very abundant, excessive*: *l. otium*, Sall. Jug. 95. \*B) *Exp.: Luxurious, wanton, sportive*: *patribus nimis l. fuit ea lætitia*, Liv.:—*dictum luxuriosissimum*, Col.:—*l. amor, wanton love*, Ov. C) *Extravagant, licentious, voluptuous*: *l. homo*, Cic. Fin. 2, 7:—*nihil luxuriosior (illo homine)*:—*l. convivium*, Just.

1. LUXUS, a, um. (λῦξός) *Dislocated*, Sall. Fr.:—[*Subst.: Luxa, ōrum. n. Luxations*, M. Emp.]

2. LUXUS, ūa. m. *Too great fruitfulness, rankness (of the soil or of plants)*; hence, \*I. *Wantonness*: *avaritiā et luxu*, Tac. H. 4, 14. II. *Excessive expense, extravagance, lavishness*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25:—*per luxum et ignaviam agere*, Sall.

[LŪXĒUS, i. m. (Λυαῖος) *Deliverer from care, a surname of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 11:—*pater L.*, Virg.:—*Meton.: Wine*: *curam dulci Lyæo solvere*, Hor. Epod. 9, 38:—*apposito narrabis multa Lyæo*, Ov.:—*Adj.: latex L., lit. the Lycean liquor, i. e. wine*, Virg.]

1. LŪCÆUS, i. m. (Λυκαῖος) *A mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan, now Tetragi*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 15.

2. LŪCÆUS, a, um. (l. Lycæus) *Lycæan*: *L. Pan.*, Virg.:—*L. nemus*, Ov.

LŪCĀMBES, æ. m. (Λυκάμβης) *A Theban, who, on account of some sarcastical verses written by Archilochus, to whom he had refused his daughter Neobule, hung himself and his daughter*, Hor. Ep. 6, 13.

LŪCĀMBĒUS, a, um. (Lycambes) *Lycambæan, belonging to Lycambes*: *L. sanguis*, Ov. Ib. 52.

[LŪCANTHROPŪA, æ. f. (λύκος-ἄνθρωπος) *Hydrophobia brought on by being bitten by a wolf*, NL.]

1. LŪCĀON, ōnis. m. (λυκάων) *A species of wolf belonging to Ethiopia*, Mel. 3, 9, 2.

2. LŪCĀON, ōnis. m. (λυκάων) I. *A king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, who, on account of his cruelty, was changed by Jupiter into a wolf*, Ov. M. 1, 198. II. *The grandson of Lycæon, and son of Callisto; as a constellation, Arctophylax*, Ov. F. 6, 235.

[LŪCĀŌNIS, idia. f. (Λυκαωνίς) *The daughter of Lycæon, i. e. Callisto*, Ov. F. 2, 173.]

LŪCĀŌNES, um. m. (Λυκαῶνες) *The Lycaonians in Asia Minor, supposed to be the descendants of king Lycæon*, Mel. 1, 2, 5.—*Hence, LŪCĀŌNIAS, a, um. Relating to Lycæonia or its inhabitants*, Virg.

LŪCĀŌNĪA, æ. f. (Λυκαονία) *A district of Asia Minor, between Pisidia and Cappadocia*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3.

LŪCĀŌNĪUS, a, um. (Λυκαῶνιος) *Belonging to Lycæon*: *l. mensa*, Ov. M. 1, 165:—*L. parens, Callisto, the mother of Arcas*, id.:—*l. arctos, Callisto, a constellation*, id.:—*l. axis, the northern horizon where this constellation is*, id.

LYCAPSOS, i. f. See LYCOPIS.

LŪCĒUM, i. n., or LŪCĪUM, ii. n. (Λυκεῖον) I. *A gymnasium at Athens, without the town, where Aristotle taught*, Cic. de Or. 1, 21. II. A) *Meton.: A gymnasium on the Tusculan estate of Cicero*, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8. B) *A gymnasium at the villa of Hadrian near the Tiber, Spart.*

LŪCĒUS, i. See LYCÆUS.

LYCHAS, æ. m. See LICHAS.

[LYCHNICUS, a, um. (λυχνικός) *Shining, lighting*: *l. lapis, i. q. lychnites*, Hyg.]

\*LYCHNIS, idia. f. (λυχνίς) *Shining, lighting*, Fulg.:—*Subst.: A kind of carbuncle*, Plin. 27, 7, 29: *a kind of rose-tree with flowers of a fiery red*, id.

**\*\*LYCHNĪTES**, æ. m. (λυχνίτης) *Shining, lighting: l. lapis, a kind of white marble from the island Paros; it was taken from the rock by the light of a lamp, Plin. 36, 5, 4.*

**\*\*LYCHNĪTIS**, idia. f. (λυχνίτης, lighting) *A plant from which wicks were made, Plin. 25, 10, 74.*

**\*\*LYCHNŌBĪUS**, ii. m. (λυχνόβιος) *One that lives by candle-light, one that turns night into day, Sen. E. 122, 17.*

**\*LYCHNŪCHUS**, i. m. (λυχνούχος) *A vessel or stand for holding a light, a candlestick, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7.*

**\*LYCHNUS**, i. m. (λύχνος) *A burning light, lamp, etc., Cic. Cael. 28.*

**LYCĪA**, æ. f. (Λυκία) *A district renowned for its fertility in Asia Minor, between Caria and Pamphylia, Liv. 33, 41.*

**LYCISCA**, æ. or **LYCISCE**, ea. f. *The name of a dog, Virg.*

**LYCIMNĪUS**, a. um. (Λυκίμνιος, from Λυκίμνα, a fortress in Argolis, twelve stadia from Nauplia) *Belonging to Lycimna, Stat. Th. 4, 734.*

**LYCĪUS**, a. um. (Lycia) *Belonging to Lycia: l. hasta, of the Lycian king Sarpedon, Ov. H. 1, 19:—l. gens, id.:—l. sagitta, Virg.:—l. ceterve, Hor.:—l. deus, Apollo, because he had an oracle at Patura in Lycia, Prop.—Hence, Lyciæ sortes, the oracle at Lycia, Virg.:—Subst.: Lyci, òrum. m. The inhabitants of Lycia, Liv. 37, 16:—Lycium, ii. n. (sc. medicamentum) A concoction from the root of the shrub called rhamnos, Cels.*

**LYCŌMĒDES**, is. m. (Λυκομήδης) *Lycomedes, king of Scyros, with whom Achilles resided in female disguise, and became the father of Neoptolemus, by Deidamia, his daughter, Cic. Lael. 20, 75.*

[**LYCŌPHOS** (Λυκόφως) *The twilight, dawn, Macr. S. 1, 17.*]

**LYCŌPHRON**, ònis. m. (Λυκόφρων) *A Greek tragedian of Chalcis in Eubœa, Ov.*

**\*\*LYCOPHTHALMOS**, i. m. (Λυκόφθαλμος) *A precious stone (lit. wolf's eye), Plin. 37, 11, 72.*

**LYCOPSIS**, is. f. (Λύκοψις) *A kind of plant, resembling the plant anchusa (Fam. Boraginæ), Plin. 27, 11, 73.*

**LYCŌRIAS**, ñdis. f. (Λυκορίας) *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Dcra, Virg. G. 4, 339.*

**LYCŌRIS**, idia. f. *A mistress of the poet Gallus, Virg. E. 10, 2.*

**LYCORMAS**, æ. m. (Λυκόρμας) *A river of Ætolia, Ov. M. 2, 245.*

**LYCOS**, i. m. (λύκος) *A kind of spider, Plin. 30, 6, 17. (Pure Latin, lupus.)*

**LYCTĪUS**, a. um. (Lyctus) *Belonging to Lyctus: poet. for Cretan, Virg. Æ. 3, 401.*

**LYCTUS** or **-OS**, i. f. (Λύκτρος) *A town of Crete, towards the east of Gnosus, a Lacedæmonian colony, Mel. 2, 7, 72.*

**LYCURGUS**, i. m. (Λυκοῦργος) *I. Son of Dryas, king of the Edonians in Thrace, who destroyed all vineyards in his kingdom, and prohibited the worship of Bacchus, Ov. M. 4, 22. II. Son of Pheres king of Nemea, Stat. Theb. 5, 39.*

*III. Son of Aleus and of Neera, the father of Ancæus king of Arcadia; hence, Lycurgides, is. m. Ancæus, Ov. H. 503. IV. A violent public speaker at Athens, Cic. Brut. 34, 130.—Hence, Lycurgæi, òrum. m. (Λυκοῦργεῖοι) The followers of Lycurgus, i. q. strict censors, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3.*

*V. Son of Eunomus, the famous lawgiver of the Spartans, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96.*

**LYCUS** or **-OS**, i. m. *I. Son of Pandion, king of Lycia, Mel. 1, 15. II. The name of many rivers; the principal of which are: A) One of Assyria, emptying itself into the Tigris, now The Great Zab, Plin. 5, 26, 30. B) A river in Paphlagonia, discharging itself, near Heraclea, into the Pontus, now the Turak, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 47. C) A river in Phrygia Major, emptying itself into the Mæander, Ov. M.*

*15, 273. D) A river in Phœnicia, between Byblus and Beryntus, now Nahar-Kelb, Plin. 5, 20, 17.*

**LŸDĪA**, æ. f. (Λυδία) *A district of Asia Minor, with its capital Sardis, whence the Etrurians are supposed to have derived their origin, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4.*

**LŸDĪUS**, a. um. (Λυδῖος) *Lydian: l. haruspex, Cic. Div. 1, 12:—l. aurifer amnis, the river Pactolus, Tib.:—l. lapis, a touch-stone, Plin.:—Poet. meton.: Etrurian, L. Thybris, Virg.:—l. stagna, i. q. lacus Thrasimenus, Sil.*

**LŸDUS**, a. um. (Λυδός) *I. Lydian: l. puella, Omphele, Ov. F. 2, 356:—Subst.: LŸdus, i. m. A Lydian, Cic. Fl. 27:—LŸdi, òrum. m. The Lydians, id. II. Poet. meton.: Etrurian, Sil.:—Subst.: LŸdi, òrum. m. The Etrurians, Virg.:—LŸdus, i. q. ludius, an Etrurian actor, dancer, Plaut.*

**LYGDĪNUS LAPIS** (Λυγδῖνος λίθος) (also lygdos, Mart. 6, 13, 3) *A kind of white marble on the island Paros, Plin. 36, 8, 13.*

**LŸGOS**, i. f. (λύγος) *A kind of shrub, Plin. 24, 9, 38. (Pure Latin, vitex),*

[**LYMPHA**, æ. f. (limpa, whence limpidus) *I. Water; esp. clear river or spring water: l. fluvialis, Virg. Æ. 4, 635:—lymphæ loquaces desiliunt, Hor.:—l. putealis, Lucr.:—Water impregnated with juices, Virg.:—l. intercus, dropsy, LL. II. Lymph (a component part of the blood), NL.]*

[**LYMPHÆCŪS**, a. um. (lympa) *Bright, like clear water or crystal, LL.]*

[**LYMPHANGECTASIS**, ños. f. (vox hybr. lymphæ-ἀγγειο-εκτασις) *The expansion of the lymphatic vessels, LL.]*

**\*\*LYMPHĀTĪCUS**, a. um. (lympa; perhaps, originally hydrophobic; then in general) *Frantic, distracted, mad, beside one's self, raving: l. homo, Plin. 25, 5, 25:—l. pavor, a panic, terror, Liv.:—l. metus, Sen.:—Facetiously: l. numus, that cannot stay in the purse, that burns the pocket, Plaut.:—[In Medic.: Lymphatic: l. systema:—l. vasa, NL.]*

**\*\*LYMPHĀTĪO**, ònis. f. *Frenzy, distraction, Plin. 34, 15, 44.*

**\*\*LYMPHĀTUS**, ūs. m. (lympa) *Frenzy, Plin. 37, 10, 54.*

**\*\*LYMPHO**, l. (lympa) *To make mad, to drive out of his senses: l. urbeni, V. Fl. 3, 46: lymphari, to become frantic, Plin.—Hence: Lymphātus, a. um. (conf. νυμφόληπτος) Frantic, beside one's self, mad: veluti lymphati, Liv.:—l. mens, Hor.:—lymphans, App.*

[**LYMPHOR**, òris. m. for lymphia, Lucil. ap. Non.]

**LYNCESTÆ**, ñrum. m. (Λυνκηστῆς) *A people in the south-west of Macedonia, Liv. 45, 30, 6.*

**LYNCESTIS**, idia. f. *Of the Lyncestæ, Plin.*

**LYNCESTĪUS**, a. um. *Of the Lyncestæ, Ov.*

**LYNCESTUS**, a. um. *Of the Lyncestæ, Vitr.*

*1. LYNCEUS*, ñi and ños. m. (Λυνκεύς) *I. One of the Argonauts, who was said to have had so penetrating a look, that he could discern what passed in the heavens, in the sea, and in the lower regions, Ov. M. 8, 304:—Lyncei oculi, Hor. II. A son of Ægyptus, the spouse of Hypermæstra, Ov. H. 14.*

*2. LYNCEŪS*, a. um. (Λυνκεύς) *Relating to Lynceus, Ov. F. 5, 109.—Appellat.: Sharp-sighted, quick-sighted, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2.*

[**LYNCIDES**, æ. m. *A descendant of Lynceus, Ov. M. 4, 767.]*

**LYNCŪRĪON** or **-UM**, ii. n. (λυνκούριον) *A kind of stone, of a transparent yellowish red colour, according to the opinion of the ancients formed from the crystallised urine of the lynx, probably what is now commonly called the hyacinth or the turmalin, according to natural philosophers, Plin. 8, 38, 57.*

**LYNCUS**, i. m. and f. (λύγκος) *I. Masc.: A king of Scythia, changed into a lynx, Ov. M. 5, 650. [II. Fem.: The capitul of the Lyncestæ, Liv. 26, 25.]*

[LYNX, cis. c. (λύγξ) *A lynx*, Virg.]

[LYRA, æ. f. (λύρα) *I. A lyre, lute, a stringed instrument differing only in form from the cithara; it is said to have been invented by Mercury, and presented by him to Apollo; parens curvæ lyrae*, Hor. O. 1, 10, 6.—Phœbus adest, sonuere lyrae, Ov.:—*It is attributed to the lyric poets*: I. Pindarica, Ov. II. Meton.: *Lyra, a constellation*, Ov. F. 1, 315.]

[LYRATUS, a, um. (lyra) *In the shape of a lyre, lyrate*: I. folia, NL.]

LYRCÆIUS, a, um. (Lyrceus) *Lyrcean*, V. Fl.

1. LYRCÆUS, LURCIUS, or LYRCÆUS, i. m. *A spring or fountain in Peloponnesus*, Stat. Th. 4, 711.

2. LYRCÆUS, a, um. (Lyrceus) *Lyrcean*, Ov.

[LYRICEN, inis. m. (lyra-cano) *A player on the lyre or lute*, August.]

LŸRICUS, a, um. (λυρικός) *Belonging to the lyre, lyric*: I. soni, Ov. F. 2, 94:—*I. vates, a poet who writes odes, a lyric poet*, Hor.:—*I. senex, Anacreon*, Ov.:—*Subst.*: LŸrici, ðrum. m. (sc. poetæ) *Lyric poets, or writers of odes*, Quint.:—*Lyrica, ðrum. n. (sc. carmina) Lyric poems, odes*, Plin.

\*\*LŸRISTES, æ. m. (λυριστής) *One who plays on the lyre or lute, a lyrist*, Plin. E. 1, 15.

[LYRNÆIAS, ædis. f. *A woman of Lyrnesus*, Tert.]

LYRNÆSIS (Lyrnessis), idis. f. *Of or belonging to Lyrnesus*: *Subst.*: the Lyrnesian, i. e. Briseis or Hippodamia, the mistress of Achilles, Ov.

LYRNÆSIUS (Lyrnessius), a, um. *Belonging to Lyrnesus, Lyrnesian*, Ov.

LYRNÆSUS or LYRNESSUS or -OS, i. f. (Λύρνησος) *A town of Mysia or Troas, the native place of Briseis*, Virg. Æ. 12, 547.

LŸRON, i. n. (λύρον) *A plant*, i. q. alisma, Plin. 25, 10, 77.

LŸSANDER, dri. m. (Λύσανδρος) *I. A Spartan general*, Nep. Lys. II. *An ephore at Sparta*, Cic. Off. 2, 23.

[LŸsas, antis. f. *A plant*, i. q. artemisia, App.]

LŸSIACUS, a, um. (Lysias) *Relating to Lysias*, Quint. 12, 10, 24.

LŸSIAS, æ. m. (Λυσίας) *A renowned Athenian orator, a contemporary of Socrates*, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93.

LŸSIMACHIA, æ. f. (λυσιμαχία) *I. A plant, willow-herb* (L. vulgaris, Fam. Primulaceæ), Plin. 25, 7, 35. II. *The name of a town in Thrace*, Liv. 32, 34:—*Whence*: Lysimachienses, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Lysimachia*, id.

1. LŸSIMACHUS, i. n. *I. One of the generals of Alexander the Great, and afterwards king of Thrace*, Cic.; Plin.

II. *An Acarnanian, preceptor of Alexander the Great*, Just. 15, 3. III. *A Jewish high-priest, under Antiochus Epiphanes*, Plin. 25, 7.

2. LŸSIMACHUS, i. m. (Λυσίμαχος) *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 62.

LŸSIPPUS, i. m. (Λύσιππος) *A celebrated statuary of Sicyon*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

\*\*1. LŸSIS, is. f. (λύσις) *I. Solution, an opening*, Vit. 6, 8. II. *In Archit.*: I. q. cymatium, id. [III. *Med.*: *The solution of a disease*, NL.]

2. LŸSIS, is. m. (Λύσις) *I. A philosopher of Tarentum, of the school of Pythagoras, teacher of Epaminondas*, Cic. Off. 1, 44. II. *A river in Asia*, Liv. 38, 55, 3.

LYTRA, æ. f. *See LUTRA.*

[LYTRUM or -ON, i. n. (λύτρον) *A ransom*, Enn. ap. Non.]

LYTTA or -SSA, æ. f. (λύττα) *A worm under the tongue of a dog, through which, if not taken out, the animal was said to go mad*, Plin. 29, 5, 32.

## M.

M, m. M. as an abbreviation is the prænomen Marcus, whilst M' denotes Manius.—M also signifies a thousand; it is, however, not the letter M, but the numerical figure M, which in course of time assumed the form of an M; see 2. D. [In Medic.: M. stands for manipulus, a handful; or for misce, as, m. f. haust., mix, and let a draught be made, NL.]

MĀCĀRĒIS, idis. f. (Μακαρήτις) *Daughter of Macareus*, Ov. M. 6, 124.

MĀCĀREUS, æi and æos. m. (Μακαρεύς) *The son of Æolus, who fell in love with his sister Canace*, Ov. H. 11.

[MACCUS, i. m. (μακκός) *The fool in the Atellan farces, a jester, harlequin*, Diom. p. 488 P.—*Hence, appellat.*: *A stupid fellow, simpleton*, App.]

[MĀCĒDE. *See* MACETÆ.]

MĀCĒDO and -ON, ðnis. m. (Μακεδόν) *I. Of Macedonia, a Macedonian*: quid M. Alexander, Cic. Phil. 5, 17:—*M. vir, Philip of Macedon*, Hor.:—*legio Macedonum*, Liv.:—*plur.*: Mācēdōnes, um. m. *The Macedonians*, Nep. II. *The name of a certain usurer*, Ulp. Dig. 14, 6, 1.

MĀCĒDŌNĪA, æ. f. (Μακεδονία) *A district between Thessaly and Thrace, whose kings Philip and Alexander are celebrated; it was made a Roman province by Qu. Cæcilius Metellus*, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5; Plin.

MĀCĒDŌNĪĀNUS, a, um. *Macedonian*: senatus consultum M., a regulation or law against a usurer named Macedo, whereby it was decreed that money lent to minors could not be recovered by suit at law after their parents' death, Ulp. Dig. 14, 16.

MĀCĒDŌNŸCUS, a, um. (Μακεδονικός) *Of or relating to Macedonia*: M. præda, Liv. 45, 33:—*Subst.*: Macedonicus. *A cognomen of Qu. Cæcilius Metellus, the conqueror of Macedonia*, Vell.

[MĀCĒDŌNŸSIS, e. *Of or from Macedonia*: M. vir, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 4, 4.]

[MĀCĒDŌNŸUS, a, um. (Μακεδόνιος) *Of or from Macedonia*: m. miles, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 112.]

MĀCELLĀRĪUS, a, um. (macellum) *Belonging to the shambles, or victuallers' shops in general*: m. taberna, V. Max. 3, 4, 4:—*Subst.*: Macellarius, ii. m. *A seller of meat or other victuals*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 11.

[MĀCELLĀTOR, ðris. m. *A seller of meat and provisions in general, a victualler*, ML.]

[MĀCELLĪNUS, i. m. *A name given to the emperor Opilius Macrinus by his servants, because he killed many of them*, Capit.]

MĀCELLUM, i. n. (macera) *I. A place where meat, fowls, vegetables, etc., were sold; Shambles, provision-market*, Cic. Div. 2, 27. II. *Meton.*: A) *The things sold there, as meat and other provisions*, Plin. [B) *Market-day, market*, ML.]

[MĀCELLUS, a, um. dem. (macer) *Somewhat or rather lean*: m. homo, Lucil. ap. Non. 136, 30.]

[MĀCĒO, ère. *To be lean*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 82.]

1. MĀCER, era, crum. *I. Lean* [opp. 'pinguis']: m. taurus, Virg. B. 3, 100:—*erile et m. solum*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25:—*macerrimæ stirpes*, Col.:—*ager macrior*, Varr. [II. *Meton.*: (with libellus) *Small, thin*, Mart.:—*me macrum reducit, thin with grief, emaciated, care-worn*, Hor.]—[*Hence, Ital. magro, Fr. maigre.*]

2. MĀCER, cri. m. *The name of a Roman gens*: Æmilius Macer, a poet and friend of Virgil, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 44.

[MĀCĒRA, æ. f. (perhaps the root of the word macellum) *A market-place, market*, ML.]

MĀCĒRĀTĪO, ðnis. f. \*\*I. *The soaking or steeping of lime*, Vit. 7, 2, 1. [II. A) *A making soft or ten-*

der, Arn. B) *A macerating, separating of substances subject to putrefaction, from such as are of a more solid nature, NL.*

[MACERESCO. 3. (macero) *To grow soft, Cato R. R. 93.*]

MĀCĒRĪA, æ. f. (μάκελος or μάκελλα) *A wall round a garden or vineyard, Varr. R. R. 1, 14: — fossam et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum prædixerant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 69.*

[1. MĀCĒRĪÆ, ãi. f. (macer) *Distress, Afr. ap. Non. 138, 13.*]

[2. MĀCĒRĪÆ, ãi. f. I. q. maceria, Prud.]

[MĀCĒRĪO, ñis. m. (maceria) *The builder of a maceria; conf. MACIO.*]

\*\*MĀCĒRO. 1. (maceo) I. *To make soft or tender, to water, soak; to cause any thing to be eaten away by a corrosive substance: m. brassicam in aquam, Cat. R. R. 156: — m. linum, to steep, Plin.: — m. calcem, to water, macerate (a mode of preparing lime), Vitr.: — m. finum assiduo liquore, Col.: — m. alqd fumo, Plin. II. Meton. A) *To weaken, emaciate, enervate, deprive of bodily strength: multos iste morbus macerat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 22: — m. alqm fame, Liv. B) *To weaken mentally, to grieve, vex, afflict: me macerat Phryne, Hor. Ep. 14, 6: — macerari lentis ignibus, to be consumed by the flame of love, id.: — qua nunc ego maceror unā, for whom I am pining with passion or love, Calp.: — se macerare, to fret, Plaut.: — m. alqm desiderio, Liv.: — m. expectationem, to keep anybody in suspense too long, Sen.***

[MĀCESCO. 3. (maceo) *To grow lean or thin: qui tuo mæore maceror, macesco, consenesco, et tubesco miser, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 31.*]

[MĀCĒTÆ (Macedæ), ærum or um. m. I. I. q. Macedones, Gell. 9, 3. II. I. q. Syri, Sil. 13, 878.]

\*MĀCHĒRA, æ. f. (μάχαιρα) *A sword, sabre, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 53; Sen.; Suet.*

[MĀCHĒRIUM, ii. n. (μαχάριον) *A little sword, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 9.*]

\*MĀCHĒRŌPHŌRUS. i. m. (μαχαιροφόρος) *A sword-bearer, satellite, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.*

MĀCHĀON, ñis. m. (Μαχάων) *A son of Æsculapius. He was a celebrated physician before Troy, Cels. præf.*

[MĀCHĀŌNICUS, a. um. *Belonging to Machæon, Sid.*]

[MĀCHĀŌNIUS, a. um. *Of Machæon: M. ars, medicine, Ov.*]

MĀCHĪNA, æ. f. (μηχανή) [I. Gen.: *A machine, an artificially constructed instrument: m. mundi, Lucr. 5, 97.*]

II. Esp. A) Prop.: *An instrument artificially constructed to produce motion or to put masses in motion, an engine, e. g. for removing stones (Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56), for launching ships (Hor.); a stage or scaffold on which slaves were placed for sale: emere amicam de machinis, Cic.: — a scaffolding for building, Plin.: a painter's easel, id.: an engine for hurling stones, etc. (i. q. ballista, catapultæ), Liv. 1, 43. B) Fig.: hanc totam fere legem ad illius opes evertendas tamquam machinam comparari, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, fin. — Gen.: *An artifice, device, trick, stratagem: dolum aut machinam commoliar: — tamquam aliqua machina admota capere Asinii adolescentiam et fortunas ejus patrias expugnare. — [Hence, Ital. macina.]**

\*\*MĀCHĪNĀLIS, e. (machina) *Of or relating to machines or engines: m. scientia, Plin. 7, 37, 38.*

\*\*MĀCHĪNĀMENTUM, i. n. (machinor) I. Prop. A) *A machine, an engine, Liv. 23, 34. [B] Meton.: Of the organs of sense, App. II. Fig.: An artifice, trick, Cod. Th.]*

[MĀCHĪNĀRIUS, a. um. (machina) I. *Belonging to machines or engines: m. mola, that is turned by a horse or an ass, by means of a machine, App.: — m. asinus, Ulp.: — m. mensor, one who measures lands by instruments, a surveyor, leveller, id.*

II. Subst.: Machinarius, ii. m. *One who works on scaffolding as a builder, Dig.]*

MĀCHĪNĀTIŌ, ñis. f. I. A) *The artificial contrivances in a machine, in order to put a thing in motion, me-*

chanism: *machinatione quadam moveri alqd videmus, ut sphæram, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: — data est bestii m. quædam: — m. plaustorum, navicularum, Vitr. \*B) Fig.: Artifice, cunning contrivance, device, trick, machination, in good or bad sense, Cic. de Or. 2, 17. \*\*II. Meton.: A machine, engine for sieges, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30: — m. navalis, with which ships are moved, id.*

MĀCHĪNĀTOR, ñis. m. I. Prop.: *A maker of machines, an engineer: m. tormentorum bellicorum, Liv. 24, 34: — Absol.: his annumeres licet machinatores, Sen. II. Fig.: He who sets, as it were, any thing in motion; a cunning deviser, inventor, contriver of an artifice: m. rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: — m. scelorum: — omnium architectum et machinatorem unum esse Chrysogonum: — m. belli, Liv.: — m. doli, Tac.*

[MĀCHĪNĀTRIX, icis. f. *An inventress, a female deviser or contriver, Sen.*]

[MĀCHĪNĀTUS, ūs. m. *An artificially devising; a cunning contrivance or device, App.]*

MĀCHĪNOR, ātus, āri. (machina) I. *To contrive or devise any thing artificially, machinate, design: m. opera, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: — m. verum: — quod machinata natura est. II. To scheme or contrive maliciously, to plot (μηχανασθαι): m. astutiam, machinam, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 54: — nihil aliud machinabare: — m. pestem in alqm: — m. necem alculi, Liv.: — m. alculi perniciem, Sall.: — Part. pass., machinatus; Sall. Cat. 48.*

\*\*MĀCHĪNŌSUS, a. um. (machina) *Artificially put together or constructed: m. navigium, Suet. Ner. 3.*

[MĀCHĪNŪLA, æ. f. dem. (machina) *A small machine, Fest.]*

MĀCĪES, ãi. f. (maceo) *Leanness, thinness. I. Prop.: Of men and animals, Cic. Phil. 7, 4: — hoc facit maciem, Plin.: — Of fields and plants: m. terræ, Just.: — [m. aquarum, the falling of the waters at the ebb, Sol.]*

II. Of speech: *Poverty, jejuneness, meagreness: qui hæc ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac. Or. 21.*

[MĀCĪENTUS, a. um. (macies) *Meagre, lean: m. os, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 114: — Meton.: m. solum, Pall.]*

[1. MĀCĪO, are. (macies) *To make lean or meagre, Sol.]*

[2. MĀCĪO (mattio, mactio, machio), ñis. m. (allied to maceria, conf. MACERIO) *A mason, ML.: — Hence, Fr. maçon.]*

MACIR (μάκρη) *A kind of red spicy bark brought from India, Plin. 12, 8, 16.*

MACIS, idis. f. I. *Mace, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 43. II. The cover of the fruit of the nutmeg-tree, Myristica moschata, Fam. Laurineæ, NL.]*

[MĀCOR, ñis. m. *Meagreness, leanness, Pac. ap. Non.]*

MACRA, æ. m. *A river between Liguria and Etruria, Liv. 39, 32.*

\*\*MACRESCO, 3. (macer) *To grow lean, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: — invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, Hor.*

\*\*MACRĪTAS, ātis. f. (macer) *Leanness, poorness: m. arenæ, Vitr. 2, 4: — m. soli, Pall.*

[MACRĪTŪDO, inis. f. (macer) *Leanness, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 32.]*

MACRŌBŪS, ii. m. (μακρόβιος) *Living long, having a long life. I. Aurelius Ambrosius Theodosius Macrobius, a dignitary at the court of Theodosius the Younger (in the fifth century), commentator on Cicero's Somnium Scipionis, and author of the Saturnalia Convivia. II. Macrobii, ñrum. A people of Ethiopia, Mel. 3, 9, 1.*

[MACRŌCHĒRA, æ. f. (μακρόχειρα) *With long sleeves: m. tunica, Lampr. (Pure Latin manicata.)]*

MACRŌCHIR, m. (μακρόχειρ) *That has long hands, a surname of one Artaxerxes, Nep. Reg. 1. (Pure Latin, Longimanus.)*

MACRŌCŌLUM or MACRŌCOLLUM, i. n. *Paper of the largest size, royal paper, Cic. Att. 16, 3.*

[MACROB, ñis. m. *an old reading for macor. Hence Fr. maigreur.]*



[MACTĀBĪLIS, e. (macto) *Deadly*, Lucr. 6, 805.]

[MACTĀTOR, ōris. m. (macto) *A killer, slayer*, Sen.]

[MACTĀTŌRIUM, īl. n. (macto) *A butcher's block*, Ianiarium, ML.]

[MACTĀTUS, ūs. m. (macto) *A sacrificing, killing*, Lucr. 1, 100.]

MACTE, macti. See 1. MACTUS.

MACTĒA. See MATTEA.

MACTO. 1. (root mag, see mactus) *To augment, enrich*.

I. A) Prop.: *To honour by a sacrifice, to appease*: m. puerorum extis deos manes, Cic. Vat. 6. B) Fig.: *To present a person with any thing, to honour*: m. alqm honoribus: — m. Latinas lacte: — [Hence, to present with any thing bad, to punish, to do (e.g. harm): m. alqm infortunio, Plaut.: — m. alqm damno, Ter.] II. A) Meton.: *To offer a sacrifice in honour of the gods*: m. hostiam, Hor. O. 1, 19, 16: — m. bidentes, Virg. B) Fig.: *To devote, to point out as an offering*: m. alqm Orco, Liv.: — *To sacrifice, kill*: m. alqm summo supplicio: — æternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis: — *To destroy, ruin*: m. jus civitatis: — m. alqm testimonio.

1. MACTUS, a, um. (from the root mag, whence magis, magnum), (only in the voc. sing. and plur.) *Augmented, increased, honoured*. [I. In the sentence pronounced at an offering: macte hac dape esto, be pleased with this, be appeased, etc., Cat. R. R. 132.] II. Then, as an exclamation of salutation or greeting, "Hail to thee!" "Be thou happy!" "Good luck to thee!" etc., juberem macte virtute esse, Good luck! go on and prosper! I should exclaim, Liv. 2, 12: — macte virtute diligentique esto, id.: — macti virtute este, Hail to your heroism, id.: — hence, as answer, macte virtute! Well done! Bravo! Cic. Att. 15, 29.

[2. MACTUS, a, um. for mactatus. *Killed*, ML.]

MĀCŪLA, æ. f. I. A) *A spot*: equus maculis albis, Virg. Æ. 9, 49: — bos maculis insignis et albo, id.: — in ipsis quasi maculis (terræ), ubi habitat, on those spots that are inhabited. B) Esp. 1) Prop.: *A spot which deforms, a stain, blemish*: maculas asperre de vestibus, Ov. F. 3, 821: — m. lurida, Plaut.: — maculæ mærorum, as sign of mourning, id.: — maculas in veste facere, Plin.: — mederi maculis corporis, id.: — est corporis m., nævus: — hence, 2) Fig.: *Spot, stigma, blot, infamy*: delenda vobis est illa m., bello suspecta, Cic. de I. P. 3: — vitæ splendorem aspergere maculis: — maculæ scelerum: — cærimoniam maculâ afficere: — adolescentem maculas ignominiasque præteream. II. Meton. A) *An artificial hole, e.g. a mesh in a net*: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11. [B) M. oculi, a disease of the eye, NL.] [Hence, Ital. macchia, Fr. maille.]

[MĀCŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (maculo) *A spotting; In the plur. ap. App.*: — Fig.: *A staining*: m. infamiae, LL.]

MĀCŪLO. 1. (macula) [I. *To speckle, make spotted or variegated*, V. Fl. 4, 369. II. A) *To stain, to blot, to make dirty by spots*: m. corpus maculis luridis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63.] B) Fig.: *To pollute, defile, dishonour*: m. sacra loca stupro, Cic. Mil. 31: — m. belli gloriam morte turpi, Nep.: — Catonis splendorem m. voluerunt: — m. partus suos paricidio, Liv.

MĀCŪLŌSUS, a, um. (macula) *Full of spots*. \*\*I. *Speckled, spotted, variegated*: m. corium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 29: — m. lynx, Virg.: — m. color, Col.: — m. luna, Plin. II. *Stained, blemished, blotted*: m. vestis, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: — Fig.: m. senatores, in bad repute: — vir omni dedecore m., Tac.: — m. nefas, Hor.

[MĀDAROSIS, is. f. (μάδω, bald) *A falling off of the hair, esp., of the eyelashes*, NL.]

MĀDĒFĀCIO, feci, factum. 3. Pass. MĀDĒFIO factus. (madeo-facio) I. *To make wet, to drench*: Græciam madefactum iri sanguine, Cic. Div. 1, 32: — sanguis madefecerat herbas, Virg.: — imbuti sanguine gladii, vel potius madefacti: — vellera bis madefacta fucis, dyed, Tib.

\*\*II. Meton. A) *To make drunk, to intoxicate*: m. se vino, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 50: — madefactus Baccho (i. q. vino), Col. B) *To steep, soak*: m. caules, Plin.

[MĀDĒFACTO, are. (madefacio) *To make wet, soak*, LL.]

MADEFIO, factus. See MADEFACIO.

MĀDĒO, dūi. 2. (μάδω) I. Prop. A) *To be wet, to be moist, to be dripping wet*: natabant pavimenta vino, maderant parietes, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: — terra madet sanguine, Virg. — Syene madet, has been rained on, Mart.: — capilli madent, id.: — hence, madens, wet, moist, saturated with moisture: m. coma, Virg.: — linteolum vino m., Plin.: — Meton.: m. flamma, flowing, A. Ætn.: — m. auster, rainy, Sen.: — m. deus, Neptune, Stat. B) Meton. [1] *To melt, thaw*: nix sole madens, Ov. H. 13, 52. [2] *To be intoxicated or drunken*: m. vino, Plaut.: — m. mero, Tib.: — Absol.: id.: distentus ac madens, Suet.: — mersum vino et madentem, Sen. [3] *To be boiled*, Plaut.: — *To sweat, perspire*: m. mætu, Plaut.] \*\*II. Fig.: *To be full, to abound, to be imbued with any thing*: Cæcubæ vites in Pontinis paludibus madent, Plin. 17, 4: — pocula madent Baccho, Tib.: — madet sermonibus Socraticis, Hor.: — arte madent simulacra, Lucr.: — [Hence, madens, full m. vitis, Gell.]

\*\*MĀDESCO, dūi. 3. (madeo) I. *To grow moist, to grow wet*, Ov. M. 1, 66. II. *To grow soft*: ne humore madescent ungulæ, Col. 6, 3, 2.

[MĀDIDE, adv. (madidus) *Moistly*: m. madere, to be very drunk, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 7.]

[MĀDIDO. 1. (madidus) *To make moist, to moisten*, App.]

MĀDĪDUS, a, um. (madeo) I. *Wet, moist*: fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, Cic. de Or. 2, 11: — m. genæ, bedewed with tears, Ov.: — m. comæ, id.: — Juppiter madidus, i. q. pluvius, Mart.: — radix succo m., full of, Plin.

II. Meton. [A] *Full of water*: m. fossa, Ov. T. 5, 6, 37: — Hence, fig.: m. memoria, a bad memory, Cæc.] \*\*B) *Soft*: madidiora semina, Plin. 27, 5: — *Of food; cooked, tender, well-done*: m. cicer, Mart.: — Hence, putrid, foul, putrid: jecur tale madidum, Luc. [C] *Intoxicated*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 36: — m. dies, on which people are thoroughly intoxicated, Mart.: — Hence, subst.: *A drunkard*, Plaut. D) *Soaked, dipped, dyed*: vestis cocco m., Mart. 5, 24: — Fig.: amply provided or filled with any thing: madidus artibus Minervæ, Mart.: — madidus jocis, id.: — and with gen.: m. rosæ divini roris, App.]

MADON, i. n. i. q. vitis alba. *A turnip*, Plin. 23, 1, 16.

\*\*MĀDOR, ōris. m. (madeo) *Moisture*, Sall. ap. Non.

[MĀDULSA, æ. m. (madeo) *A drunkard*, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 7.]

MÆANDROS or -US, i. m. and MÆANDER, dri, m. (Μαίανδρος) I. *A river of Ionia and Phrygia, emptying itself in the Icarian sea near Miletus, celebrated for its many windings, now Minder*, Liv. 38, 13: — According to the fable, the father of Cyane, who was mother of Caunus and Byblis, Ov.: — hence, more Mæandri, full of turns, as the Mæander, Col. II. Meton.: *Any turning or winding; as, of the entwined purple embroidery of garments*, Virg. Æ. 5, 251: — *A crooked way, a circuitous road, a turn*, Cic. Pis. 22: — Hence, in speaking; *A roundabout way, a turn*: m. dialecticæ, Gell.: — Hence, [Mæandrius, a, um. full of turns, Varr. ap. Non. 140, 5: — Mæandricus, a, um. (Mæandrus) In the way of the Mæander, Tert.: — Mæandrius, a, um. (Μαίανδρος) Like the Mæander: m. unda, Prop.: — m. juvenis, Caunus, the grandson of Mæander, Ov.]

MÆCĒNAS, ātis. m. C. Cilnius Mæcenas. *A Roman knight of the Arretine family of the Cilnii, a friend and confidant of the emperor Augustus, and of the poets Horace and Virgil*, Vell. 2, 88, 2: — Seneca censures him as having been an effeminate person (Sen. de Prov. 3, 9); and as one that wrote in an affected style, id. Ep. 114, 4: — [In plur. appellat. i. q. A friend of poets, a patron of literature, Mart. 8, 56: — I. q. A grandee, one of rank, Juv. 12, 39.] — Hence, Mæcēnātiānus, a, um. *Relating to Mæcenas*: m. vina, Plin. 14, 6: — M. turris, a castle of Mæcenas, Suet.



## MAGALIA

[MAGĀLIA, ium. n. (a Carthaginian word) *Small dwellings, huts, cottages*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 421:—hence, of the suburbs of Carthage, id. ib. 4, 259.]

[MAGĀRIA, ium. n. *I. q. magalia*, Plaut. *Pœn.* prol. 86.]

[MAGDALENA, æ. f. *A female proper name*, Eccl.; ML.—Hence, Ital. *Maddulena*, Fr. *Madelaine*.]

[MAGDALIA, ðrum. n. for *magdalides*, LL.]

[MAGDALIDES, um. f. *Oval or cylindrical figures*, LL.]

[MAGE. *adv.* for *magis*, Enn.; Plaut.; Virg.]

MĀGELLI, ðrum. m. *A people of Liguria*, Plin. 3, 5, 7.

MĀGELLĪNI, ðrum. m. *The inhabitants of Macella in Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

[MĀGESTER, an old form for *magister*, Quint. 1, 4, 17.]

[MĀGLA, æ. f. (*μαγία*) *I. The science of the Magi*, App. *II. Magic, sorcery*, id.]

\*\*MĀGICE, ðs. f. (sc. *ars*). (*μαγική, sc. τέχνη*) *Magic, sorcery*, Plin. 30, 1, 3.

\*\*MĀGĪCUS, a, um. (*μαγικός*) *Magical, pertaining to sorcery*: m. *ars*, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 493:—m. *superstitiones*, Tac.: m. *disciplina*, App.:—m. *herbæ*, Plin.:—m. *cantus*, Col.:—m. *dii*, invoked in *witchcraft*, etc. Tib.:—linguæ m., *hieroglyphics*, Luc.

[MĀGLA, æ. f. *A dish or platter*, Varr. L. L. 5, 25.]

[MĀGIDA, æ. f. (*μαγίς*) *The art of cooking*, Cat. ap. Front.]

\*\*MĀGĪRISCĪUM, ði. n. dem. (*μαγίσις*) *A little cook*, Plin. 33, 12, 55.

\*\*1. MĀGIS, ðdis. f. *I. (Formagida) An eating-vessel, platter*, Plin. 33, 11, 52. [*II. A vessel in which any thing is kneaded, or baked*, M. Emp. 1.—Hence: *A kneading-trough*, Dig.]

2. MĀGIS. *adv.* (from the root *mag*, whence also *mag-nus* and *mac-tus*) *To a greater degree, in a greater measure, more, [different from plus, potius, amplius. See AMPLIUS.]*

*I. Gen.*: Tum *magis* id *diceret*, si *nuper* in *hortis* *Scipionis* *affuisset*, Cic. *Læl.* 7 extr.:—ita *contendit*, ut *nihil* *umquam* *m.*:—nisi *forte* *m.* *erit* *parricida*, si *quis* *consularem* *patrem*, *quam* *si* *quis* *humilem* *neceverit*:—m., ut *consuetudinem* *servem*, *quam* *quod* *etc.*:—*Frequently to denote the comparative degree, especially with such adjectives and adverbs as, from their terminations, do not admit of the comparative form*: ut *quadam* *m.* *necessaria* *ratione* *recte* *sit* *vivendum*:—m. *anxius*, Ov.:—oratio *m.* *deformis*, Quint.:—orator *plenior* *et* *m.* *fusns*, id.:—ne *quis* *hoc* *me* *m.* *accusatorie* *quam* *libere* *dixisse* *arbitretur*:—m. *audacter* *quam* *parate* *ad* *dicendum* *veniebat*:—[*With Comp.*: m. *maiores* *nugæ*, Plaut.:—m. *dulcius*, id.:—m. *ignominiosius*, Arn.]—\*\**With malle*: qui *m.* *vincere* *quam* *id* *imperare* *malit*, Liv.:—multo *m.*, *much more*:—impedio *m.*, *much more, considerably more*:—tanto *m.*, *so much more*:—eo *m.*, *the more so, or so much the more*:—quo *m.*, *the more*:—\*\**Solito* *m.*, *more than usually*, Liv.:—[*With comparat. abl.*: m. *vivam* *te* *rege* *beatus*, Hor.] *II. Esp.* A) *Magis* *magisque*, *magis* *et* *magis*, or *magis* *ac* *magis*, *more* *and* *more*: *mihi* *m.* *magisque* *quotidie* *de* *rationibus* *tuis* *cogitanti* *placet* *illud* *meum* *consilium*, Cic. *Fam.* 2, 18:—m. *et* *m.*:—m. *ac* *m.* B) *m.* *est* *quod* (ut), *quam* *quod* (ut), *There is* (*I have, etc.*) *more cause, more ground for, etc.*: m. *est*, *quod* *gratuler* *tibi*, *quam* *quod* *te* *rogem*, Cic. *Att.* 16, 5:—m. *est*, *ut* *ipse* *moles* *ferat*, *errasse* *se*, *quam* *ut* *etc.*:—[*With inf.*, Dig.] C) *Non* (neque, nec) *m.* *quam*. 1) *Denoting perfect equality; Just as much as; not only, but also*: domus *erat* *non* *domino* *m.* *ornamento* *quam* *civitati*, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 4, 3:—conficior *mærore*, *mea* *Terentia*: *nec* *me* *mæ* *miseriæ* *m.* *excruciant* *quam* *tusæ* *vestræque*. 2) *Not so much... as rather: not exactly... but rather*: credas *mihi* *affirmanti* *velim*, *me* *hoc* *non* *pro* *Lysone* *m.* *quam* *pro* *omnibus* *scribere*, Cic. *Fam.* 13, 24:—*dimicatum* *est* *non* *m.* *cum* *hostibus* *quam*, *quæ* *dimicatio* *major* *atque* *periculosior* *est*, *cum* *prodi-*

## MAGISTRATUS

*tione* *ac* *perfidia* *sociorum*, Liv. [Hence, Ital. *mai*, Fr. *mais*; and from *jam* *magis*, Ital. *giama*, Fr. *jama*.]

MĀGISTER, tri. m. *I. Gen.*: *One who is placed over any thing, or any department, a master, chief, leader, director, surveyor, superintendent, overseer*: m. *populi*, *a dictator in early times*, Cic. *Fin.* 3, 22:—m. *equitum*, *an assistant of the dictator, and at the same time commander of the horse*, Liv.:—m. *peditum*, *commander of the foot*, Amm.:—also simply *m.*, *commander of a division or brigade*, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 370:—m. *sacrorum*, Liv.:—m. *morum*, *the censor*:—m. *curiæ*, *a commissary or overseer of the police*, Plaut.:—m. *vici*, *the same*, Suet.:—m. *chori canentium*, *a director of music, leader of a band, precentor*, Col.:—m. *operum* (*operarum*), *an overseer, bailiff*, id.:—thus also, m. *officiorum*, id.:—m. *societatis*, *director of the board or company of the state-farmers (publicani)*:—m. in *societate*, *the same*:—m. *scripturæ* *et* *portus*, *of the revenues of grazing lands and customs*:—m. in *scriptura*, *the same*:—in *scriptura* *pro* *magistro* *dat* *operas*, *acts as vice-director*:—m. *pecoris*, *the chief herdsman*:—m. *asini*, *driver*, App.:—m. *elephanti*, *guide, rider, driver*, Liv.:—m. *auctionis*, *auctioneer*:—m. *convivii*, *the manager of a feast, who determined the number of cups to be emptied on any given occasion*, Varr.:—in *a similar manner*, m. *cenandi*:—or m. *censæ*, Mart.:—m. *navis*, *captain of a man-of-war*, Liv.:—or m. *navis*, *the master of a merchantman*, Hor.:—[a pilot, steersman, Sil.]:—ludi-m., *a schoolmaster*:—also m. *disciplinæ*, Col. *II. Esp.* A) *A teacher, instructor*: *pueri* *apud* *magistros* *exercentur*, Cic. *de Or.* 1, 57:—m. *artium*:—m. *religionis*:—m. *virtutis*:—ut *magistro*:—Meton.: *Stilus* *optimus* *dicendi* *effector* *ac* *m.*, Cic. *de Or.* 1, 33:—timor *non* *diuturnus* *m.* *officii*. \*B) *I. q. auctor, the head, leader, author, of any thing*: m. *ad* *despoliandum* *templum*, *one who takes the lead, the head*, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 3, 21. [C] *A leader of youth, a tutor, guardian*, Ter. *Phorm.* 1, 2, 21. [Hence, Ital. *maestro*, *mastro*; Old Fr. *maistre*, Fr. *maître*.]

MĀGISTERĪUM, ði. n. (*magister*) *I. Gen.*: *The office of a magister, i.e. presidentship, directorship, mastership, overseership, etc.*: m. *morum*, *ensorship*, Cic. *Prov.* 19:—m. *sacerdotii*, *the office of a chief priest, high-priesthood*, Suet.:—m. *equitum*, id.:—m. *municipale*, *of overseer or inspector of the high roads and streets*, id.:—m. *magisteria* *delectant* (sc. *conviviorum*, *at feasts*; see MAGISTER):—magisterium *instituere*, Sen. \*\*II. *Esp.* [A] *Prop.*: *Tutorship, guardianship*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 1, 2, 40. [B] *Fig.*: *Instruction, good counsel*: *virtute* *id* *factum* *et* *magisterio* *tuo*, Plaut. *Most.* 1, 1, 32: *in love*, Tib.:—*The recipe of a physician*, Cels. [C] *In Med.*: *Precipitate*: m. *Bismuthi*, NL. [Hence, Ital. *maestria*.]

[MĀGISTERĪUS, a, um. (*magister*) *Magisterial*: m. *potestas*, Cod. *Just.*]

[MĀGISTĒRO or MĀGISTRO, are. (*magister*) *I. To act as (or administer the office of) a chief, overseer, etc.*; to be at the head of some department, either military or civil: *vitam* *militarem* *inter* *manipulares* *magistrans*, Spart. *II. To teach*, ML.]

MĀGISTRA, æ. f. (*magister*) *A mistress, female president, teacher*: m. *ludo*, *a schoolmistress*, Ter. *Hec.* 2, 1, 7:—lex *quasi* *dur* *vitæ* *et* *m.* *officiorum*, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 15:—natura *m.* *et* *dur*:—vita *rustica* *parsimonis* *m.* *est*, Cic. *R. Am.* 27:—philosophia *m.* *vitæ*:—arte *magistrâ*, *by the help of my skill*, Virg. [Hence, Ital. *maestra*, *mastra*.]

[MĀGISTRALIS, e. (*magister*) *I. Belonging to a teacher or master*: manus *m.*, Vopisc. *II. In Medic.*: *Prescribed extemporaneously* [opp. '*officinalis*'], NL.]

[MĀGISTRĀTIO, ðnis. f. *Instruction, schooling*: publicæ *m.*, Cod. *Th.*]

MĀGISTRĀTUS, ūs. m. (*magistro*) *I. The office of a magistrate, any civil office or magistracy at Rome (e. g. the consulate, prætorship, etc.)* [opp. '*imperia*,' *command in a province*]: *magistratum* *petere*, Cic. *Phil.* 5, 19:—magis-

tratum gerere, to discharge the duties of a magistrate, to hold or fill an office: — magistratum amplissimum gerere: — magistratus adipisci: — accedere ad magistratus remque publicam: — magistratum dare: — magistratum mandare: — magistratum committere, to commit, to entrust with: — magistratum habere: — magistratum obtinere, Cæs.: — magistratum inire, to enter upon; or magistratum ingredi, Sall.; or magistratum occipere, Liv.: — magistratum deponere, to resign, Cæs.; or abire magistratu: — abdicato magistratu, Sall.: — magistratum alui abrogare, to take from: — in magistratu manere, Liv.: — sometimes also of a civil office out of Rome, e.g. in Sicily (Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67): — in Gaul (Cæs.). II. Meton.: One who is invested with public authority, an officer of the state, a public functionary, magistrate: creare magistratus, to elect, nominate, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33; Liv.: — proprium magistratus, intelligere se gerere personam civitatis: — pericula magistratum: — m. Centuripinus: — m. an 'privatus, Quint.

[MAGISTRISSA or -TRESSA, æ. f. (magister) A mistress, female chief, ML. Hence, Fr. *maitresse*.]

MAGISTRO, are. See MAGISTERO.

\*\*MAGMA, ātis. n. (μάγμα) The dregs or settlement of an unguent, Plin. 13, 2, 2.

[MAGMENTUM, i. n. (for magimentum, from mag; conf. MACIUS) An addition made to an offering, Varr. L. L. 22.]

[MAGNĀLIS, e. (magnus) Great, considerable: m. arma, i. e. ancilia, Inscr.: — Subst.: Magnālia, ium. n. Great things, great doings, Tert.]

\*MAGNĀNĪMITAS, ātis. f. (magnanimus) I. Greatness of mind or soul, magnanimity, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 152.

[II. A title of dignitaries in the church, ML.]

\*MAGNĀNĪMUS, a, um. (magnus-animus) Great of soul, noble-minded: vir m., Cic. Off. 1, 19: — m. heros, Virg.

[MAGNĀRIUS, a, um. (magnus) Belonging to that which is great: m. negotiator, a wholesale dealer, App.]

[MAGNAS, ātis. m. and f. (magnus) One of the persons of rank in a country or a town, a grandee. — Plur.: Magnates. The magnates, Inscr.]

MAGNES, ētis. m. (Μάγνης) I. Belonging to Magnesia; subst. a Magnesian: lapis M., or simply M., a loadstone, magnet (Cic. Div. 1, 39; Lucr.; Plin.) (divided by Pliny into male and female, the latter of which is our manganese).

II. Subst. plur.: Magnētes, um. m. (Μάγνητες) The inhabitants of Magnesia, Liv.; Tac.

1. MAGNĒSĪA, æ. f. (Μαγνησία) I. A fertile district of Macedonia, near Thessaly, on the Ægean Sea; in later times it was considered to belong to Thessaly, Liv. 42, 54.

II. A town of Caria, on the Mæander, now Gusel Hissar, Liv. 37, 45; Nep. III. A town of Lydia near Mount Sipylus, now Magnisa, Liv. 36, 43, 9.

[2. MAGNĒSĪA. One of the primitive earths, having a metallic base called magnesium: m. carbonas, carbonate of magnesia: — m. sulphas, sulphate of magnesia, i. e. Epsom salt, NL.]

[MAGNĒSĪUS (Magnēsus), a, um. (Μαγνησίος) Magnesian: M. saxum, the loadstone, Lucr. 6, 1062.]

[MAGNESSA, æ. f. (Μάγνησσα) A woman of Magnesia, Hor. O. 3, 7, 18.]

MAGNĒTARCHES, æ. m. (Μαγνητάρχης) The chief magistrate (in Thessaly) of the Magnētes, Liv. 35, 31, 11.

[MAGNĒTICUS, a, um. (Μαγνητικός) Magnesian: M. gemma, Claud.]

[MAGNĒTIS, īdis. f. (Μαγνητίς) Magnesian: M. Argo, built, as it was said, at Pagasæ in Magnesia, Ov. H. 12, 9.]

[MAGNĪCĒS. See MAGNITIES.]

[MAGNĪ-DĪCUS, a, um. (magnus-dico) Talking largely, that speaks great things, boasting: m. homo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 48: — m. mendacium, id.]

[MAGNĪ-FĀCIO, fēcī, factum. 3. (magnus-facio) (it is often separated, magni facio) To esteem highly, make much of, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18; Plaut.]

[MAGNĪ-FĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A magnifying, Macr.]

MAGNĪFĪCE. adv. [Comp., magnificus, Cat.: Sup. magnificissime, Att. ap. Prisc.] I. Nobly, splendidly, pompously, magnificently: m. atque pracla e, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 69: — m. convivium ornare: — m. exo nare triclinium: — m. habitare: — m. convivium comparare: — m. donare alqm. II. With glory, gloriously, nobly: m. vincere, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: — m. vivere. III. In a lofty strain, sublimely, pathetically: m. loqui, Tibull. 2, 6, 11: — m. loqui (de alqo), Brut. ap. Cic. IV. Proudly, with pride: m. se circumspicere, Cic. R. C. 2: — m. se jactare, A. Her.: — m. incedere, Liv. V. Mightily, very much: m. se efferre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31: — m. prodesse, Plin.: — m. laudare.

MAGNĪFĪCENTER. adv. (magnificus) Magnificently, nobly. I. Splendidly, considerably: oppidum m. ædificatum, Vitr. 1, 6: — magnificentius dicere et sentire, Cic. II. Nobly, honourably, gloriously: magnificentissime consulatum gerere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7: — gloriosissime et magnificentissime alqd conficere. III. Mightily, very much: magnificentius virtutes appetere et ardentius, Cic. Fin. 4, 2.

MAGNĪFĪCENTĪA, æ. f. (magnificus) I. A display of greatness in an undertaking, in thinking, or speaking, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163. II. A) Grandeur, splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness: m. epularum, Cic. de Or. 25: — m. villarum: — m. funerum et sepulcrorum: — m. et sumtus: — m. liberalitatis: — m. et apparatio popularium munerum: — m. et gloria verborum: — Absol.: m., a sublime or lofty style or diction. — In a bad sense: avaritia et m. et cupiditates, pompous language, boasting in words or deeds, bombast, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non.: — composita in magnificentiam oratio, high-flowing speech, Tac. B) High-minded or exalted sentiment or manner of thinking, greatness of soul or mind, magnanimity: magnificentiam et rerum humanarum despicentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72. \*\*C) Greatness of talent, great skill, Plin. 36, 5, 4.

\*\*MAGNĪFĪCO, are. v. a. (magnificus: prop., to make great; hence, meton.) [I. To esteem highly, to extol: m. alqm, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 19.] II. To speak in praise or honour of anybody, to elevate: m. alqm, Plin. 35, 12, 45.

MAGNĪFĪCUS, a, um. Comp., magnificentior [old Comp., magnificor, Fest.]; Sup., magnificentissimus [magnificissimus, Fest.]. (magnus-facio) He who (or that which) shows himself (or itself) great. I. Prop.: Of persons; Magnificent, grand, fond of show or splendour: elegans, non m., Nep. Att. 13: — prælauti m. que [‘sordidi ac ‘deparci], Suet.: — m. in suppliciis, fond of pomp in honouring the gods, Sall.: — great by actions, illustrious, glorious: vir factis m., Liv. — In words and conduct: Haughty, boasting, bragging, Sall. — Of character; Generous, noble-minded, high-spirited: animo magnificentior, Just.: — animus excelsus m. que, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 79: — great in authority and power, respectable, august, commanding respect: facio me magnificum, I make myself a great lord, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 84: — m. civitas, considerable, commanding respect, Sall. II. Fig.: Of things, in an external point of view; Magnificent, splendid, brilliant, sumptuous: m. villæ, Cic. Leg. 2, 1: — m. apparatus: — m. funus, Cæs.: — m. ornatus: — stragulum magnificentis operibus pictum: — illustrious by great deeds or exploits: magnificentissima ædilitas, Cic. Off. 2, 16: — subline with regard to words and thoughts, lofty, pathetic: m. genus dicendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: — oratio m., Plin.: — m. atque præclarum. — In a bad sense; Boastful, haughty: m. verba, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 3: — Subst. plur.: Magnificæ, ōrum. n. Boasting language or speech, Sall. — Of character; Brilliant, glorious, splendid: magnificentius est, Cic. Pis. 2: — magnificentissimum decretum: — m. motus Italie: — magnificentissimum factum, Nep. — Also, valuable, useful, excellent, e.g. of a remedy: laser m. in usu et medicamentis, Plin. 19, 3, 15: — myriophyllum magnifici usus ad vulnera, id.

**MAGNĪLOQUENTĪA**, æ. f. (magniloquus) [I. A sublime or lofty manner of speaking; also, of poetic style: m. Homer, Cic. Fam. 13, 15:—hexametrorum m. \*\*II. A talking big, boasting, bragging, Liv. 44, 15; Gell.]

**MAGNĪ-LOQUUS**, a, um. (magnus-loquor) [I. Sublime or lofty in expression: m. Homer, Stat.] \*\*II. Vaunting, boastful: m. os, Ov. M. 8, 396; Tac.]

[MAGNĪ-PENDO, Ære. v. a. (magni-pendo) To esteem highly: m. alqm, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 25; Plaut.]

[MAGNĪ-SONANS, tis. (magnus-sonans) That has a strong or loud sound: m. saxa, Att. ap. Non.]

[MAGNITAS, ātis. f. for magnitudo. (magnus) Greatness, Att. ap. Non.; ML.]

[MAGNITĪES (magnities), ēi. f. A bird of Arabia, LL.]

**MAGNĪTŪDO**, inis. f. (magnus) Greatness, magnitudo. I. Bodily. A) M. mundi, Cic. Off. 1, 43:—m. maris:—m. fluminis, Cæs.:—m. corporum, id.:—plur., magnitudines regionum:—m. reipublicæ, size, extent of the state, Sall.:—silva magnitudinis infinitæ, Cæs.:—hence, ad magnitudinem fabæ, as big as, of the size of, Cels.:—or ciceris magnitudine, of the size of, Plin. B) Meton.: Great multitude, crowd, number: m. fructuum et bonitas agrogram, Cic. Agr. 2, 35:—m. pecuniæ:—m. quæstus:—m. copiarum, Nep. II. Incorporated. A) Gen.: m. amoris, Cic. Fam. 2, 7:—m. odii:—m. periculi:—m. frigoris:—m. beneficii:—m. benevolentie:—m. rerum gestarum, Nep. B) Esp. 1) Greatness, sublimity: m. animi, high-spiritedness, exalted sentiment, greatness of soul, Cic. Part. 23; Cæs. \*\*2) Might, authority, greatness: m. imperatoria, Tac. A. 16, 23:—infra tuam magnitudinem, id. \*\*3) Of time; Length: m. diurnum ac nocturnum, Plin. 36, 10, 25. [4) As title; Highness, Cassiod.]

**MAGNŌPĒRE**. (often separately magno opere) adv. (magnus-opus) Exceedingly, particularly, right, very, instantly: non m. laboro, Cic. R. Com. 15:—nulla m. clade accepta, without particular loss, Liv.:—m. desiderat:—magno opere abs te peto:—magno hic opere:—magno opere arcessitus:—[inversely: opere magno, Att. ap. Non.—Comp., quo majore opere dico, so much the more, Cat. ap. Gell.]—Sup., maximopere (maxum., Ter.), very much, very urgently, Liv. 42, 57: also separately, maximo opere, Cic. Fam. 3, 2.

**MAGNUS**, a, um. (Comp., major; Sup., maximus, a, um.) (from the root mag, whence magia, mactus) Great. I. A) In size or circumference, length and breadth: m. domus, Cic. N. D. 2, 6:—m. mons, Catull.:—oppidum maximum, Cæs.:—m. pars, id.:—maximi æstus maritimi, id.:—crines m., long, Spart.:—m. aquæ fuerunt, high water, i. e. a great breadth of water (by floods or rains), Liv.:—m. divitiæ, Nep. B) Meton. 1) In number or mass: m. numerus frumenti, Cic. Verr. 2, 72:—m. pondus auri:—m. copia pabuli, Cæs.:—m. multitudo peditatus, id.:—m. pecunia, much money, great property. 2) In force or strength: m. vox, a strong voice, Cic. Cæs. 32:—m. spes, Nep.:—m. infamia:—excelsus animus m.que:—majore eloquentiâ, gravitate, studio, contentione:—major claritas, Cæs. 3) a) In worth or value, great, high: m. pretium, Ter. b) Esp. abl. and gen. of the value, magno and magni, at a high price, dear: magno emere, dear, Cic. Agr. 2, 13:—magno vendere:—magno conducere:—majoris venire, dearer (for more), Phædr.:—magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, it cost him dear, he had to pay dearly for it, Liv.:—of internal or intrinsic value, used with verbs that imply the notion of a being worth, e. g.: magni esse, to be in high repute, to be highly appreciated, Cic. Fam. 13, 72:—magni æstimare, to esteem highly:—existimare magni, Suet.:—magno æstimare:—facere magni, the same, Ter.:—magni pendere, id.:—facere alqm maximi, to esteem very highly, make very much of, id.:—magni interest ad laudem, it is of great importance with regard to. 4) a) Of importance, credit, etc.; Great, respectable, important, weighty: m. ludi, otherwise called Romani (see LUDUS); also maximī ludi:—m. vir, Cic. N. D. 1, 43:—m. bello, Nep.:—potentior

et major, in possession of more authority and power, id.:—hence, Juppiter optimus maximus, the almighty or all powerful:—magna sacerdos, great, venerable, Virg.:—prætor maximus, a title of the dictator in ancient times, Liv.:—[magni for magnates, the grandes, chief persons of the realm, ML.—Comp., major domus, and simply major, the chief officer in the court of France, ML.]:—m. mercatura:—m. res:—m. causa:—morbis major, epilepsy, Cels.:—m. casus, great hazard, great risk, Cic.:—magnum est; with inf.: It is something grand or sublime, it is a great thing, to do so or so:—quod majus est, and what is still more, or what is of still greater importance. \*\*b) Too great, excessive, extravagant: m. verba, Liv.:—hence, in majus, to an extravagant degree: in majus accipere alqd, to make a great ado about any thing, make a great deal of any thing, Liv. 4, 1:—in majus extollere, to represent as still greater than it really is, id.:—in majus celebrare, to celebrate too much, to overrate, id.:—in majus ferre, to go to an excess, to carry any thing too far, id.:—credere in majus, to consider of greater importance than it is, Tac. 5) Gen.: Great, sublime: m. virtus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 15:—m. minas:—m. exspectatio:—magna sibi proponunt, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116:—m. ac divinum:—dixerat ille alqd magnum, Virg.:—magni sumus atque humiles, proud, Ter.:—[in a bad sense, bragging, boasting: verba m., Virg. Æ. 11, 381:—magna loqui, to talk big, Ov.]

II. Of time; Long: sermones m., Liv. 35, 2:—magno tempore, i. e. diu, Just.:—magno post tempore, after a long time, id.:—esp. of human life: magno natu, of great age, Nep. Paus. 5:—homo magno natu, old, Liv.:—filius maximo natu, the eldest son, Nep.:—hence, of men of a certain age, major, with and without natu or annis, greater as to birth, or according to years, older: fuit major natu quam Plautus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1:—audivi ex majoribus natu:—majores natu, said of the senate, Liv.:—natu major frater, id.:—frater major, the elder or eldest brother (speaking of two), Ter.; also, natus major annos sexaginta, beyond sixty years, Nep.:—annos natus major quadraginta; also neu majores quinquaginta (annorum), and not older than forty-five years, Liv.:—civis major annis viginti, past twenty years, more than twenty, Suet.:—Hence, majores, ancestors: majoribus ortus obscuris, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116:—[major herus, the master of the house, the old gentleman, Plaut. As. 2, 63:—[herus minor, the young gentleman (of the house), the son, id.:—thus also, hera major and minor.]—Sup., maximus, a, um. The eldest: m. stirpis, Liv. 1, 3:—m. virgo, the eldest; hence, the first of the Vestals or priestesses, Suet.:—maxima natu, Virg. [III. In Anat.: magnum os, the third bone of the lower row of the carpus, reckoning from the thumb towards the little finger, NL.]—[Hence, from major, Ital. maggiore; Old Fr. majeure, Fr. maire.]

**MĀGO** (Magon), ōnis. m. I. A Carthaginian name; e. g. of the brother of Hannibal, Liv. 21, 47; Nep. II. A town of Minorca, Plin. 3, 5, 11.

**MAGOA**, æ. f. A town on the Tigris, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

**MAGOG**. Another name of the town Bombyce in Cælo-Syria, called also Hierapolis, Plin. 5, 23, 19.

**MAGONTĪACUM**, i. n. The town Mayence on the Main, Tac. H. 4, 15; called also Mogontiacum, Eutr.; also Moguntia, Venant.

**MAGORA**, æ. f. A town of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 35.

**MAGORAS**, æ. m. A river of Phœnicia, Plin. 5, 20, 17.

**MAGRADA**, æ. m. A river of Hispania Tarraconensis, Mel. 3, 1.

**MAGŪDĀRIS** or **MAGŸDĀRIS**, is. f. (μαγιδαρης) The stalk of the plant called laserpitium; according to others, the seed, or the juice of it, Plin. 19, 3, 15; Plaut.

[I. MĀGUS, a, um. Enchanting, magic: m. ars, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 5:—m. manus, id.:—m. carmen, Sen.]

2. MĀGUS, i. m. (μάγος) I. A wise and learned man, with the Persians, a philosopher or priest, Cic. Div. 1, 23. [II. A sorcerer, magician, App.]

MAGUSA, æ. f. I. A town of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32. II. A town of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 35.

MAGYDARIS. See MAGUDARIS.

MĀJA, æ. f. (majus: the venerable) I. A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, the mother of Mercury, and one of the Pleiades: occasus Majæ, Virg. G. 1, 225; Ov.: — Majā genitus, i. e. Mercury, Virg.: — or Majā creatus, Ov. II. A kind of large crab-fish, Plin. 9, 31, 51.

MĀJĀLIS, is. m. A gelded pig, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21. As a term of reproach, Cic. Pis. 9.

MĀJĀNUS, a. um. Of Majus: M. horti, Plin. 35, 7, 33.

[MĀJESTA, æ. f. The wife of Vulcan, Macr. S. 1, 12.]

MĀJESTAS, ātis. f. (majus) I. A) Highness, majesty, dignity, excellence, grandeur: m. deorum, Cic. Div. 1, 38: — m. judicium: — m. consulis: — m. senatus: — m. summi ordinis, i. e. senatus, Liv.: — m. dominatus: — m. matronarum, Liv.: — m. boum, Varr.: — m. loci, Liv.: — m. ætatis et dignitatis, Gell.: — m. in oratione: — m. sortium Prænestinarum (i. e. of the oracle), Suet. \*\*B) Divinity, Suet. Ner. 1. C) Supreme power, sovereignty, dignity, chief majesty: belonging either to a monarch, an aristocracy, or the people: m. regia, Cæs. B. C. 3, 106: — m. ducis, imperial majesty, Phædr.: — m. tua (of Augustus), Hor.: — m. populi Romani: — majestatis atque imperii jus: — minuire majestatem, to offend against the majesty of the Roman state: — thus also, deminutio majestatis: — lædere majestatem populi Rom., Sen.: — læsa m., id.: — Hence, II. Meton.: Injured majesty or dignity, a violation of the majesty of a monarch, the people, etc.; any crime against the welfare and honour of the state: crimen majestatis, high treason, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41: — lex majestatis, against high treason: — thus also, condemnari majestatis: — [majestatis causā damnatus, Dig.: — judicium majestatis, Modest. ib.]

MĀJOR, MĀJŌRES. See MAGNUS.

[MĀJŌRĀNA. A plant, marjoram, Fam. Labiata, NL.]

\*\*MĀJŌRĪNUS, a. um, (major) Of the greater or larger sort: oleæ m., Plin. 15, 3, 4.

[MĀJŌGĒNA, æ. m. (Maja-gigno) The son of Maja, i. e. Mercury, M. Cap.]

[MĀJŪMA, æ. f. A game at Rome on the water, Dig.]

MĀJUS, a. um. (from mag; whence magis, magnus, mactus) [I. (for magnus) Great: deus m., the great almighty god, i. e. Jupiter, Macr.] II. Belonging to the month of May, May: mensis M., Cic. Phil. 2, 39; or simply M., Ov.: — Idus Majæ, the fifteenth of May, Prop.: — Calendæ Majæ, the first of May, Ov.: — [Majus, i. m. A May-pole, ML.] — [Hence, Ital. maggio, Fr. Mai; Germ. Mai.]

MĀJUSCULUS, a. um. dem. (major) \*\*I. Rather bigger, larger, greater, Plin. 26, 6, 15. \*\*II. A) Rather big, large, great: m. cura, Cic. Fam. 9, 10. [B) Meton.: Rather older, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 21.]

MĀLA, æ. f. (mando, as scala from scando) I. The jaw, the cheek-bone, Cic. de Or. 3, 58. \*\*II. The cheek, Plin. 11, 37, 58; Virg.

MALABATHRON, i. n. See MALOBATHRON.

MALĀCA (Malacha), æ. f. (Μαλακα) A town of Spain, now Malaga, Plin. 3, 1, 3; Mel.

MĀLĀCHE and MŌLŌCHE, ēs. f. (μαλάκη and μολόχη) A kind of mallows, Plin. 20, 21, 84; Col.

[MĀLĀCHITES. The blue and green carbonate of copper, NL.]

MĀLĀCĪA, æ. f. (μαλακία) I. A) Prop.: A want of wind at sea, dead calm, stillness of the sea, Cæs. B. G. 3, 15. \*\*B) Meton.: Entire want of appetite, nausea: m. stomachi, Plin. 27, 7, 28: — absol., id. [C) In Medic.: A depraved appetite produced by some disorder of the stomach; oncephalo-malacia, NL.] \*\*II. Fig.: in otio inconcussio jacere m. est, Sen. E. 67.

\*\*MĀLĀCISSEO, are. (μαλακίζω) To make soft or supple, to mollify: m. alqm, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 31: — m. articulos, Sen.

[MĀLACTICUS, a. um. (μαλακτικός) Softening, rendering supple, mollifying: m. virtus, Prisc.]

[MĀLĀCUS, a. um. (μαλάκος) I. Prop. A) Soft: m. pallium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 38. B) Meton.: Supple, pliant: ad saltandum m., Plaut. II. Fig.: Delicate, effeminate: in malacum modum, Plaut.: — m. mœchus, id.]

\*\*MĀLAGMA, ātis. n. (malagma, æ. f. Veg.) (μάλαγμα) An emollient remedy, mollifying poultice, Cels. 5, 17, 2; Plin. 22, 24, 56.

[MĀLANDRĪŌSUS, a. um. (malandrium) Full of pustules on the neck, M. Emp.]

[MĀLANDRĪUM, ii. n. and MĀLANDRĪA, æ. f. A pustule on the neck, Veg.]

MĀLAS, æ. m. A celebrated sculptor, Plin. 35, 5.

[MĀLAXĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. A softening, mollifying, L.L. — In Medic.: A kneading, e. g. of pills: m. pilularum, NL.]

[MĀLAXO. I. v. a. for malacisso. To make soft or supple, to mollify, Laber. ap. Gell.]

MĀLDĀCON, i. n. The gum from the tree Bdelium, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

MĀLE. adv. (Comp., pējus, Sup., pessime) I. Badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly: m. olere, Cic. de Or. 2, 61: — m. facere, to act badly, ill, etc., Att. ap. Cic.; but, m. facere alcuī means, to do anybody harm, to wrong him: — m. velle alcuī, to wish anybody ill, Plaut.: — m. cogitare de alqo: — m. loqui, to speak badly or not to the purpose; but, m. loqui alcuī, to speak ill of anybody, Ter.: — thus also, m. dicere, to talk badly, unreasonably, or without sense; but, m. dicere alcuī, to revile anybody: — hoc m. habet virum, this vexes him, Ter.: — m. habere agmen adversariorum, to disturb, molest, harass, Cæs.: — m. se habere, to feel ill, to be low spirited, downcast, Ter.: — m. audire, to be in bad repute: — m. mecum agitar, I am badly off: — m. agere, to act badly (deceitfully): — also of a plaintiff; to lodge a bad complaint, to have a bad cause: — m. accipere alqm, to receive badly, to give a bad reception. — m. sit Antonio! bad luck to Antonius! — res vertat tibi m.: bad luck to you! may it turn out unlucky to you! Ter.: — [animo m. est, a) I am not well, I feel poorly, Plaut.: — conf. animo m. factum est huic miseræ, she fainted away, id.: animo m. factum quam perhibetur, what is called 'swoon' in common life, Lucr. b) It mortifies me, Ter. — thus also, animo m. fit, Plaut. II. A) Badly, not as it ought to be; of a faulty thing, too much, or too little: m. sustinere arma, to handle or hold the wrong way, not properly, Liv. 1, 25: — scuta m. tegebant Gallos, id.: — m. gratus, not thankful, unthankful, Ov.: — m. lippus, blind, Hor.: — m. facere sponsonem, not to arrange properly: — m. percipere fructus, to have a bad harvest: — m. consulere patriā, Nep.: — thus also, pejus consulere, id.: — pessime in alqm consulere, Ter.: — m. vestitus, badly dressed: — m. sanus, not quite right (in one's mind): — m. præcinctus, too carelessly, too loosely girded, Suet.: — digitus m. pertuax, Hor.: — m. lætus, with feigned joy, V. Fl.: — m. conciliare, Ter.: — m. emere, to buy too dear: — m. vendere, to sell too cheap. — Hence, 1) Violently, very: m. dispar, Hor. O. 1, 17, 25: — m. metuo, Ter.: — m. odisse, Cæs. ap. Cic.: — m. multare, Liv.: — m. raucus, Hor.: — calceus m. laxus, id.: — pejus odisse, more violently, worse: — m. vitare, Hor. [2] Hardly, scarcely: m. viva, Ov. A. A. 2, 660: — m. se continere, id.: — m. tangenti, Hor. [3] Not at the right time, 'mal-à-propos': cui m. si palpere, id. B) Unluckily, badly: m. vivere, to lead an unhappy life [opp. 'recte vivere'], Hor. S. 1, 4, 109: — m. cadere, to turn out badly, Cæs.: — o factum m. de Alexione, O great mishap! — [From male aptus, evil conditioned, in a poor state, Prov. malant, Fr. malade.]

MĀLĒA and MĀLĒA, æ. f. (Μαλέα, Μάλεια) A promontory at the south of Laconia, Virg. Æ. 5, 193; Plin.; Mel.

[MĀLĒ-DĪCAX, ācis. (male-dicax) Given to revile or to speak ill, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 26; Macr.]

## MALEDICE

**MALEDĚCE**, *adv.* In a reviling or slanderous manner: m. contumelioseque dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: — m. loqui, Liv.

**MĀLĚ-DĪCENS**, *tis*. I. Part. of maledico. II. Adj.: Reviling, abusive: m. homines, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 75.

[**MĀLĚ-DICENTĪA**, *æ. f.* (maledico) A reviling, obloquy, detraction, Gell. 3, 3.]

**MĀLĚ-DĪCO**, *xi, ctum*. 3. (male-dico) To revile, abuse, speak ill of: m. alui, Cic. Cael. 3: — m. alqm, Petr.; Cic.

\***MĀLĚDICTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* (maledico) A reviling, railing, detraction, slander, Cic. Cael. 3, 6.

[**MĀLĚDICTĪTO**, *are.* (maledico) To revile, abuse, defame: m. alui, Plaut. Tr. 1, 2, 62.]

[**MĀLĚDICTOR**, *ōris. m.* (maledico) A reviler, Cat. ap. Fest.]

**MĀLĚDICTUM**, *i. n.* (maledico) I. Gen.: A reproach, term of reproach, defamatory expression or language: alqm probris omnibus maledictisque vexare, Cic. Fl. 20: — *jurgia*, m., *contumelia* gignuntur: — maledicta in alqm dicere: — maledicta conferre: — maledicta conjicere: — maledictis insectari alqm. II. Esp. A) Execration, curse, Plin. 11, 39, 95. B) Plur.: maledicta, evil mischievous speeches, Sall. Or. ad Cæs. 1, 2.

[**MĀLĚDICTUS**, *a, um.* Accursed, Spart.]

\***MĀLĚDĪCUS**, *a, um.* (maledico) Reviling, abusive: m. conviciator, Cic. Mur. 6: — m. in alqm, Quint.: — *Comp.*, *mālēdicentior*, Cic. — *Sup.*, *mālēdicentissimus*, Cic.

**MĀLĚ-XĀBER**, *bra, brum.* Badly devised, cunning, sly: m. suadela, Prud.]

[**MĀLĚ-FĀCIO**, *fēci, factum*. 3. (male-facio) To do harm, injure: m. alui, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10.]

[**MĀLĚ-FACTOR**, *ōris. m.* (malefacio) An evil-doer, malefactor, criminal, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 11.]

\***MĀLĚFACTUM**, *i. n.* (malefacio) An evil deed, bad action, crime: malefacta alqs, Cic. Inv. 2, 36.

[**MĀLĚFĪCE**, *adv.* Injuriously, wickedly, mischievously, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 113.]

\***MĀLĚFĪCENTĪA**, *æ. f.* (maleficus) A doing harm, mischievousness, Plin. 9, 9, 11.

**MĀLĚFĪCIUM**, *ii. n.* (maleficus) I. Gen. A) A bad action, an evil deed, a crime, damage or injury done, outrage, etc. [opp. 'beneficium']: maleficium committere, to commit, Cic. R. Am. 22; or m. admittere: — maleficio et scelere pasci: — sine maleficio, without doing any injury, Cæs. \*\*B) Meton.: maleficia, noxious animals, vermin (such as snakes, worms, etc.), Plin. 18, 30, 73. \*\*II. Esp. A) Deceit, deception, id. 12, 25, 54. [B) Sorcery, App.]

**MĀLĚFĪCUS** (malif.), *a, um.* (malefacio) I. Gen.: A) That does ill, evil, wicked, malicious: m. et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: — m. scleratique, criminals, malefactors: — homo vitæ maleficæ, Tac. — *Sup.*, maleficentissimus, Suet.: — m. mores, Plaut. \*\*B) Meton. 1) Hurtful, noxious: m. superstitio, Suet. Ner. 16: — m. sidera, Plin.: — m. frondibus animal, id.: — bestia piscibus m., id. 2) Unfavourable, unpropitious: natura m., Nep. Ages. 8, 1. [II. Esp.: Like a sorcerer, sorcerous, Cod. Just.]

[**MĀLĚ-SUĀDUS**, *a, um.* (male-suadeo) One who advises evil, seducing to evil: m. fames, Virg.]

[**MĀLĚ-TRACTĀTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* (male-tr.) Bad treatment, Arn.]

[**MĀLĚUS**, *a, um.* Belonging to the promontory Malea: M. jugum, Flor. 2, 9: — M. sinus, id.]

**MĀLĚVENTUM**, *i. n.* (from *μαλός*, rich in apples) A town in Italy, the name of which the Romans (for the sake of the omen) changed into Beneventum, Liv. 9, 27; Plin. 3, 11, 16.

\***MĀLĚVŌLENS** (māliv.), *tis.* (male-volo) Ill-disposed towards anybody, unfavourable, spiteful, malevolent, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51: — m. ingenium, id.: — malevolentissimus, Cic.: — malevolentissimæ obtreactiones.

## MALITIA

**MĀLĚVŌLENTĪA** (malivol.), *æ. f.* (malevolens) Ill-will towards anybody, spite, malice, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: — obtrectatio et m.: — m. et invidia, Sall.

**MĀLĚVŌLUS** (maliv.), *a, um.* (male-volo) I. Ill-disposed towards anybody, malevolent, spiteful: m. alui, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: — m. in alqm: — m. sermones. II. Subst. A) Malevolus. An ill-disposed person, enemy, Cic. Balb. 25. [B) Malevola, *æ. f.* A female enemy, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 181.]

**MĀLĪACUS SINUS** (κόλπος Μαλιακός) In Thessaly, opposite Eubœa, now The Gulf of Volo or of Ziton, Liv. 27, 30, 3; Plin. 4, 7, 12.

**MĀLĪ-CŌRIUM**, *ii. n.* (malum-corium) The rind of a pomegranate, Plin. 23, 6, 57; Cels.

**MĀLĪENSIS**, *e.* I. q. Maliacus: M. ager, Liv. 42, 40.

[**MĀLĪ-FER**, *ēra, ērum.* (malum-fero) Bearing apples: m. Abellæ, Virg. Æ. 7, 740.]

**MALIFICUS**, *a, um.* See MALEFICUS.

\***MĀLIGNE**, *adv.* I. Prop.: Malignantly, with ill-will, spitefully, enviously: m. loqui, Liv. 45, 39: — m. dicere, Plin. E.: — m. legere librum, id.: — m. detrectare benefacta, Ov.: — malignus, Curt. II. Meton. A) Niggardly, very sparingly, stingily: m. agrum dividere plebi, Liv. 8, 12: — m. præbere commeatus, Just.: — m. alere corpus, Sen.: — m. præbere omnia, Liv.: — m. laudare alqd, Hor.: — non mihi fuit tam m., I was not so niggardly, sparing, Catull. B) Not much, but little, a little: fores m. apertæ, Sen. Ben. 6, 34: — ærugo m. virens, Plin.

\***MĀLIGNITAS**, *âtis. f.* (malignus) I. Prop.: Ill-will towards anybody, malice, malignity, envy, Liv. 38, 50; Tac.; Suet. II. Meton. A) Sparingness, illiberality, stinginess, Liv. 5, 22; Plaut. B) Infertility of the vine, Col. 3, 10, 18.

[**MĀLIGNO**, *are.* (malignus) To act with ill-will towards anybody, or maliciously: m. venena, to mix poison with malicious intentions, Amm.: — m. consilium, Bibl.]

[**MĀLIGNOR**, *ari. v. dep.* To do ill, Bibl.]

\***MĀLIGNUS**, *a, um.* (for maligenus, i. e. mali generis) [benignus] Of a bad kind. I. Prop.: Ill-disposed towards anybody, envious: m. caupones, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: — m. vulgus, id.: — m. sermo, Suet.: — capita malignissima, Sen.: — oculis malignis spectare, Virg.: — [hence, bad, sad: m. leges, Ov.: — m. tellus, a bad nasty road. Stat.: Hurtful, noxious: m. lolium, Calp.: — m. studia, Ov.] II. Meton.: Niggardly, stingy, not liberal, too sparing, too close towards others, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 17: — in laudandis discipulis nec m. nec effusus, Quint.: — Hence, barren, unfruitful: terra malignior ceteris, Plin. E. 2, 17, 15: — m. collis, Virg.: — Sparing, little, small, insignificant, slight, scanty, weak: m. munus naturæ, Plin. 7, 50, 51: — m. lux, Virg.: — m. aditus, id.: — m. ignis, Mart.: — m. ostium, Sen.: — m. fauces, Stat.: — m. fama, Ov.: — [Cool in one's manners, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 84: — Prudish, Ov.] [Hence, Fr. *maligne*, *malin*.]

[**MĀLĪ-LŌQUAX**, *âcis.* (male-loquax) Evil-speaking, P. Syr.]

[**MĀLĪ-LŌQUŪM**, *ii. n.* (male-loquor) Speaking ill of anybody, defamation, Tert.]

[**MĀLĪNĀTHALLA**, *æ. f.* (μάλα-ἡναθάλλω) A kind of plant, Fam. Cyperaceæ, NL.]

\***MĀLĪNUS**, *a, um.* (μήλιος, Dor. μέλιος) Of an apple-tree: m. (pruna), grafted on an apple-tree, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

[**MĀLĪTAS**, *âtis. f.* (malus, a, um.) Evil, harm, Dig.]

**MĀLĪTĪA**, *æ. f.* (malus, a, um.) Bad condition, badness of quality. I. Prop.: Wickedness, bad or perverse behaviour, vice, impiety [virtus]: virtute, non malitiâ, Sall. Jug. 21: — Esp.: Malignity, malice, malevolence, spitefulness; artifice, craft: malitiam tollere, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71: — *fraus* et m.: — malitiam fraudemque vindicat (jus): — also proverbially: nisi tua m. affuisset, roguery, trickery: — indicabo malitiam meam, malice, knavery:



—tamen a malitia non discedis, you do not desist from your knavery. [II. Meton.: The bad condition of a thing: m. arboris, unfruitfulness, Pall.: — m. terræ, id.]

**MĀLĪTĪŌSE**, adv. *Malignantly, maliciously, spitefully, treacherously*: nihil m. facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: — m. agere alqd: — m. litem intendere: — m. facere, Nep.: — *Comp.*, malitiosius rem mandatam gerere, Cic. R. A. 38.

[**MĀLĪTĪŌSTRAS**, ātis, f. (malitiosus) *Malice*, Tert.]

**MĀLĪTĪŌSUS**, a, um. (malitia) *Malicious, full of malice; crafty, cunning*: m. homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13: — m. interpretatio juris: — m. blanditiæ: — Silva M., a forest in the Sabine territory, Liv. 1, 30.

[**MĀLŪS**, a, um. I. q. Malicius: M. lymphæ, Catull. 68, 54.]

**MĀLĪVŌLUS**, MALIVOLENTIA. See MALEV.

[**MĀLLĒTOR**, ōris, m. One who hammers any thing, or shapes any thing with a hammer: m. ballucis, Mart. 12, 57, 9.]

**MĀLLĒĀTUS**, a, um. (part. of malleo, are.) *Shaped or beaten with a hammer or any similar instrument*: m. spatium, Col. 12, 9, 4: — m. liber, Dig.

**MĀLLĒŌLĀRIS**, e. (malleolus) *Of or belonging to young vine-shoots*: m. virga, Col. de Arb. 3, 4.

**MĀLLĒŌLUS**, i. m. dem. (malleus) I. A small hammer or mallet, Cels. 8, 3. II. Meton.: (on account of its similarity) A) A young shoot of a tree or vine, cut off for the sake of planting: m. plantæ sarmenta, Cic. de Sen. 15; Plin.; Col. B) A kind of fire-dart, which was discharged on the walls and houses of a besieged town, to set fire to them, Cic. Cat. 1, 13; Liv. [C] In Anat.: The ancle: m. internus: — m. externus, NL.]

**MĀLLĒŪS**, i. m. I. A) An instrument for beating, a hammer, mallet, maul, Plin. 16, 43, 84: — m. stuparius, a beetle or mallet for beating flax, id. B) A hatchet, or axe, used for killing the animal at a sacrifice, Ov. M. 2, 625; Plin. [II. Meton. A) A disease of horses, Veg. B) A kind of weapon. C) A paper-mill, because the rags are mashed by means of a beetle, ML. D) In Anat.: The longest bone of the internal ear: musculus mallei, NL.]

**MALLI**, ōrum, m. An Indian tribe this side the Ganges, on the Indus, Plin. 16, 17, 21.

**MALLĪUS**, a, um. A family name: M. Glaucia, a freedman, Cic. R. Am. 7.

[**MALLO**, ōnis, m. (μαλλός) I. M. cæparum, perhaps, the stalk of onions, Veg. II. A swelling, id.]

**MALLŒA**, æ, f. A town of Thessaly, Liv. 31, 41, 5.

**MALLOS** (Mallus), i. f. (Μαλλός) I. A town of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22; Mel. II. A town of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 35.

**MĀLLŌTES**, æ, m. (Μαλλώτης) A native of Mallos: M. Crates, Suet. Gramm. 2; Plin.

**MALLUS**, i. m. (Μαλλός) A mountain in India, Plin. 6, 17, 21.

[**MĀLLŪVĒ**, ārum, f. (manus-luo) Water for washing one's hands, Fest.]

[**MĀLLŪVĪUM**, ii, n. (manus-luo) A wash-hand basin, Fest.]

**MĀLO**, mālūi, malle. [māvōlo, māvōlam, māvēlim, māvēlim for mālō, mālām, mālīm, malleim, Plaut.: māvōlūt for mālūt, Petr.] (mā (i. e. magis) and volo) To have or choose rather, to like better. I. With acc. of the thing or person: m. ambigua, Tac. H. 2, 86: — omnia m., Hor.: — bonos m., to prefer them as friends, Cæ. ap. Cic. E.: — haud paulo hunc animum malim: — quod mallem (parenthetically), what or which I should prefer, or would much rather have, Ov.: — ego vero quamquam illi omnia malo quam mihi, although I would sooner see him have every thing than have it myself. II. With inf.: servire quam pugnare m., Cic. Att. 7, 15: — rem obtinere m., Cæs.: — vincere quam imperare m., Liv.: — nescire quam . . . discere m., Hor.

III. With acc. and inf.: scripta nostra nusquam malo esse quam apud te, Cic. Att. 13, 22: — maluit (illum) esse

deum, Hor.: — With an acc. of the subject: principem esse mavult quam videri, Cic. Off. 1, 19: — ut nihil mallem se esse quam bonos viros: — se mori malunt quam . . . demoveri: — carere me ad spectu civium mallem quam conspici.

\*IV. With a subj.: mallem . . . cognoscerem, Cic. Fam. 7, 14: — mallem dedisses, Catull.: — With potius and magis: Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset, Cic. Lig. 2: — magis vincere quam imperare m., Liv.

[**MĀLŌBATHRĀTUS**, a, um. Anointed with malobathrum, Sid.]

**MĀLŌBATHRON** or -UM, i. n. (μαλόβαθρον) I. An Indian (acc. to Pliny, a Syrian) plant, from which a precious ointment was prepared; some suppose it to be the betel (Piper betel L.), others a kind of cassia, or the Laurus cassia L., Plin. 12, 26, 59. II. The oil or unguent prepared from this plant, Plin. 13, 1, 2; Hor.; Cels.

**MĀLO-GRĀNĀTUM**, i. n. (2. malum-granatum) A pomegranate, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

**MALTECORÆ**, ārum, m. A people of India, Plin. 6, 20, 23.

**MALTHA**, æ, f. (μάλθα) I. A thick, oily substance, exuding from the soil in some mountainous countries, mineral tar, petroleum, Plin. 2, 104, 108. II. Meton. A) Prop.: A cement made of slaked lime mixed with hogs' grease, with which aqueducts, water-pipes, fish-troughs, etc. were done over to make them water-tight, Plin. 36, 24, 58. [B] Fig.: An effeminate person, Lucil. ap. Non.]

**MALTHĪNUS**, i. m. A fictitious name, Hor. S. 1, 2, 25.

**MĀLTHO**, are. (maltha) To plaster with cement, Plin. 36, 24, 58.

[**MALTUM**, i. n. Malt: potus malti, malt liquor, NL.]

**MĀLŪGĪNENSIS**, e. A Roman cognomen, e. g. of the gens Cornelia: M. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 4, 21.

I. **MĀLUM**, i. n. (malus, a, um) I. An evil: nihil mali accidisse Scipioni, Cic. Læl. 3: — mors non est in malis: — servitus malorum omnium postremum: — bonorum et malorum delectus: — m. pessimum, Plaut. II. A) A calamity, misfortune: cavere malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: — m. externum, war, Nep.: — m. civilia: — m. pejus, a greater evil or misfortune, Cæs.: — pessimum publicum m., great evil (misfortune, injury) to the state, Liv.: — m. dejicere de alqa re: — m. impendet alui: — m. affert alqd: — mali tantum habet alqd: — malis urgeri: — malorum contagio: — m. proficiscuntur: — m. manant latius: — malorum mediocritates: — m. præsens atque urgens: — m. alqa re contrahere: — m. evertit vitam: — m. sedat res: — m. obruit alqa re: — m. tollit de alqo: — m. invadit: — m. vitiaque (animi), evils, defects. B) A punishment: malo exercitum coercerebat, Sall. Jug. 100: — malum habere, to be punished: — m. militibus (erit), they shall be punished, shall pay for it, Liv.: — malum minitari, id. C) A torment, torture, flogging: sine malo fateri, without being beaten, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 45: — vi, malo, plagis adductus est: — multis malis magnoque metu victi. D) Damage, harm, injury, detriment: clementiam illi malo fuisse, Cic. Att. 14, 22: — malo cum tuo, at your peril, Plaut.: — huic maxime putamus malo fuisse nimiam opinionem ingenii atque virtutis, to have been a detriment, to have done harm, Nep. [E] An evil action: irritamenta malorum, Ov. M. 1, 40: — fama veterum malorum, Virg. \*F) An evil, disease, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 18; hence, fever, Cels. 3, 15. G) As interjection: The plague! A plague upon it! The deuce! quæ, m., est ista tanta audacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20. [H] M. mortuum, an eruption of the skin on the lower extremities, NL.]

2. **MĀLUM**, i. n. (μήλον, Dor. μάλον) An apple (under this name are comprised quinces, pomegranates, peaches, Seville oranges, and citrons), Cæ. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15; Plin.: — aurea m., quinces, Virg. — Fig.: m. discordiæ, the apple of discord, i. e. cause of discord, quarrel, Just.: — ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning of the meal to the end of it (because fruit was served up last), Hor.

**MALUNDRUM**, i. n. A plant, probably a kind of wild lychnis, Plin. 26, 7, 24.

1. **MĀLUS**, a, um. (*Comp.*, pējor: *Sup.*, pessimus, a, um) *Bad, physically and morally* [app. 'bonus']. I. *Bad, wretched, miserable*: m. aper, Hor. S. 2, 4, 42: — m. sutor, Phædr.: — m. vox, Quint.: — m. vinum, Hor.: — m. versus, Cic.: — m. merx, Plaut.: — in pejus effingere faciem, to *make worse*, Plin. E.: — in pejus ruere, to *grow worse*, Virg.: — versa et mutata in pejorem partem omnia. II. A) *Bad, wrong, evil*: m. arbitrium, Liv. 6, 34: — m. consuetudo, Hor.: — malam opinionem de alio habere: — m. fastidia, Hor.: — m. pudor, id.: — rapere in partem pejorem, to *interpret in a bad sense*, Ter.: — m. philosophus, Cic. Pis. 30: — m. civis, Nep.: — m. homo, Plaut.: — m. mores, Sall.: — m. dolus: — m. aut fur, a *rogue, villain, knave*, Hor.: — malum et scelustum esse me, Plaut.: — [bad, roguish, wanton: delituit mala, of a female, Plaut.: — pessimæ puellæ, Catull.: — bad, noxious, hurtful: m. falx, Virg. G. 3, 11: — m. manus, Tibull.: — m. lingua, of a sorcerer, Virg.: — m. gramina, poisonous, id.: — burdensome, disagreeable, pressing, troublesome, unpleasant: m. ætas, i. e. senectus, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 6: — via pejor, Hor.] B) *Unfortunate, unfavourable, unsuccessful*: m. pugna, Cic. Div. 2, 25: — m. nuncius: — m. avis (i. e. augurium), Hor.: — m. res, bad circumstances, Sall.: — res pejore loco non potis est esse, Ter. \*\*C) *Sick, poorly, ill, unwell*: quum æger pejor fiat, Cels. 3, 5: — quum (ægroti) pessimi sint, id. [Hence, Prov. mau, Fr. mauvais: malheur, from Lat. mala hora; like bonheur, from bona hora.]

2. **MĀLUS**, i. f. I. *An apple-tree*, M. Cydonia, Fam. Rosaceæ, Virg. G. 2, 70; Varr. II. *Meton.* A) *The mast of a ship*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34. B) *The pole or bar to which the canvass spread over the circus or the theatre was fastened*, Liv. 39, 7. C) *The upright beam in a wine-press*, Plin. 18, 31, 74. D) *Ad malum Punicum, a place in the sixth region or ward of Rome*, Suet. Dom. 1. [Hence, Ital. mulo.]

**MALVA**, æ. f. (μαλάχη, from μαλαρός) *A mallow, Fam. Malvaceæ*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26; Plin.: *used by the ancients as a gentle purgative*, Hor.; Mart.

\*\***MALVĀCĒUS**, a, um. (malva) *Of or like a mallow*: m. caulis, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

**MALVĀNA**, æ. m. *A river in Mauritania*, Plin. 5, 2, 1.

**MAMA**, æ. f. *A town of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35.

**MAMBLĪA**, æ. f. *A town of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35.

**MĀMERCĪNUS**, i. m. *A Roman cognomen*, Liv. 7, 1.

**MĀMERCUS**, i. m. (Mamers, i. e. Mars) [I. *An Oscan prenominal for Marcus*, ap. Fest.] II. *A Roman family name, esp. of the Æmilian race*, Cic. R. Am. 32.

[MĀMERS, tis. m. *In the Oscan language, for Mars*, Fest.]

**MĀMERTĪNI**, ōrum. m. (Mamers) *The inhabitants of Messana in Sicily, who called themselves by that name on account of their warlike feats*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13; Liv.

**MĀMERTĪNUS**, a, um. *Belonging to the Mamertini*: M. civitas, i. e. Messana, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5: — M. vinum, Plin.

**MĀMĪLĪUS**, a, um. *Name of a Roman family; of which the most celebrated were the prætor C. M. Vitulus (A. U. C. 547), and the tribune of the people C. M. Licetanus (A. U. C. 644)*, Cic. Verr. 2, 50, 123; Sall. Jug. 40. — Hence, lex M., Cic. Brut. 33, 127; and, rogatio M., id. ib. 40, 4.

\*\***MĀMĪLĪA** (mamilla is wrong), æ. f. dem. (mamilla)

I. *Prop.*: *A pap, teat*, Vell. 2, 70: [as a term of endearment, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 47.] II. *Meton.*: *A small spout, of which several were fixed to a larger one, to convey the water in different directions*, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2.]

\*\***MĀMĪLLĀNUS**, a, um. (mamilla) *Furnished with paps or teats*. — *Meton.*: ficus m., i. e. having protuberances, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

[MĀMĪLLĀRE, is. n. (mamilla) *A sort of breast-cloth or stomacher*, Mart. 14, 66, in the title.]

**MAMMA**, æ. f. (μᾶμμα, μᾶμμη) I. *Prop.* A) *A breast, esp. of a female*, Cic. Div. 2, 41: — mammam dare, to *give suck*, Plaut. B) *Of the male*, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. C) *Of animals*, Cic. N. D. 2, 51; Plin.: — mammam præbere, to *suckle*, id. — [As a term of endearment; My love! My heart! Plaut.] \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *An elevation of the bark on trees*, Plin. 16.] B) *Mother (in the language of children, mamma)*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**MAMMĒA**, æ. f. *The mother of the emperor Alexander Severus*, Lampr.

[MAMMĒANUS, a, um. *Of Mammæa*, Lampr.]

[MAMMĀLIS, e. (mamma) *Belonging to the breasts*: m. herba (for chamæpitys), App.]

\*\***MAMMĀTUS**, a, um. (mamma) *With breasts*. — *Meton.*: *Furnished with water-spouts*: m. laterculi, Plin. 35, 12, 46.

[MAMMĒATUS, a, um. (mamma) *Having large breasts*: m. amica, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 181.]

**MAMMILLA**, æ. f. See MAMILLA.

[MAMMŌNAS or MAMMŌNA, æ. m. (μαμμωνᾶς) *Riches, wealth*, Eccl.]

[MAMMŌNĒUS, a, um. (mammonas) *Greedy of gain*, Prud.]

\*\***MAMMŌSUS**, a, um. (mamma) [I. *Prop.*: *Having large breasts*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 5.] II. *Meton.*: *Protuberant, swelled up*: m. pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: — m. tus, in the shape of grapes, id.

[1. MAMMŪLA, æ. f. dem. (mamma) I. *A small breast*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2. II. *My dear mother, mother dear*, in the language of children, Inscr.]

2. MAMMŪLA, æ. m. *A Roman cognomen*: M. Cornelius Mammula, Liv. 42, 61.

**MAMORTHA**, æ. f. *A town, afterwards called Neapolis*, Plin. 5, 13, 14.

[MAMPHŪLA, æ. f. *A kind of Syrian bread*, Fest.]

**MAMUDA**, æ. f. *A town of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35.

**MĀMURĪUS**, ii. m. M. Veturius, the maker of the ancilia (see ANCILE), Ov. F. 3, 389; Prop.

**MĀMURRA**, æ. m. *A Roman knight of Formiæ, who, as præfectus fabrorum in the army of Caesar in Gaul, acquired great riches, and was the first who had his house encrusted with marble*, Plin. 36, 6, 7: Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6; 13, 52, 1: Suet. Cæs. 73. — Hence, facetè: urbs Mamurrarum, Formiæ, Hor. S. 1, 5, 37.

[MĀNA and MĀNUANA, æ. f. *The name of a deity*, M. Cap.]

[MĀNĀBĪLIS, e. *Flowing*: m. frigus, Lucr. 1, 585.]

[1. MĀNĀLIS, e. (mano) *Flowing*: m. fons, ap. Fest.: — m. lapis, in sacred language, a piece of a rock, which, when removed, would produce rain, ap. Fest. — Subst.: Mānāle, is. n. *A water-pitcher*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[2. MĀNĀLIS, e. (manes) *Belonging to the spirits of the departed*: m. lapis, i. e. ostium Orci, ap. Fest.]

[MĀNĀMEN, inis. n. (mano) *A flowing*: m. bivism, i. e. the ebb and flow, Aus.]

**MANAS**, ātis. Plur. MANĀTES, um. m. *The inhabitants of a town in Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

[MĀNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A flowing, flowing out*, Front.]

**MANCEPS**, īpis. m. (manus-capio) I. *One that acquires property by purchase, e. g. at an auction*: m. prædæ, Cic. Dom. 18: — m. fit Chrysogonus: — m. annonam fingellat, a monopolist, one that buys up corn, Plin. — Hence: Mancipes (for sectores) *Those who bought the property or estates of proscribed persons*, Cic. Dom. 18. II. *Meton.* \*\*A) *One that hires people to applaud a speaker*, Plin. E. 2, 14, 4. B) *A farmer, lessee; esp. one who farmed the state revenues*, Cic. Dom. 10: — m. sutrinæ, Plin.: — m. operarum, one that hires labourers, in order to let out their services with profit, Suet.: — m. agri, Plin. E. C) *One who undertakes to build an edifice, etc., a contractor*, Cic.

Verr. 2, 1, 54. \*D) *A surety, bail: erat enim nobis curata pecunia Valerii mancipis nomine*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. [E] *The owner or possessor of a thing*, Tert. [F] *The overseer of public baking-houses*, LL.]

[MANCINIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mancinus*: M. deditio. Flor. 3, 14.]

MANCINUS, i. m. C. Hostilius M., a consul of Rome, who was delivered up to the Numantines on account of a dishonourable peace concluded with them, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 181.

[MANCĪDA, æ. f. for manus, Læv. ap. Gell.]

\*\*MANCĪPATIO (mancup.), ðnis. f. *One of the modes of acquiring possession of property among the Romans, a formal making over of any thing to another as his property in the presence of six witnesses; hence, a transfer, sale by seisin and delivery*, Plin. 9, 35, 58.

\*\*MANCĪPATUS, ūs. m. (mancipo) I. *A transfer, sale: in mancipatum venire, to be made over by transfer or sale to another person*, Plin. 9, 35, 60. [II. *The function or the business of a public farmer*, Cod. Th.]

MANCĪPIUM (mancup.), ði. n. (manceps) I. *The formal purchase of any thing: per æs et libram*, Cic. Off. 3, 16:—*in mancipo, at the purchase:—lex mancipii, contract of purchase or sale:—emptio mancipi (mancipii), a purchase according to the formalities of the law*, Plin.:—*jus mancipii, right of purchase, right of possession:—mancipio dare, to convey or sell by formal transfer:—mancipio accipere, to acquire by purchase*, Plaut. II. A) *The right of possession arising from a formal transfer; hence, property, possession of any thing in one's own right: vita mancipio nulli datur, as his property*, Lucr. 3, 984:—*sui mancipii esse, to be one's own master*, Brut. ap. Cic.:—*est m. illius*, Luc. ap. Cic.:—*esse in alcjs mancipo, to be the property of*, Gell.:—*res mancipi (i. e. mancipii), things the property of which one can dispose of or transfer*, Cic. Mur. 2. B) 1) *Property, i. e. that which one possesses by right of purchase; hence, a slave, as being one of the res mancipi* (Cic. Fl. 32; Hor.; Sen.); a female slave, Liv. 3, 48. [2] *Meton.: se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum*, Ov. P. 4, 5, 40.]

\*\*MANCĪPO (mancupo), 1. v. a. (manceps) I. *To make over property, to transfer or sell formally: m. alienos, to sell*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10:—*agrum actori publico m., to make over or transfer by a formal sale*, Plin. E.:—*servos mancipari actori publico jubet*, Tac.:—*quædam mancipat usus, gives a title to*, Hor. II. *Meton.* A) *To give up to, to make over, transfer: luxu et saginæ mancipatus emtusque*, Tac. H. 2, 71:—*corpus mero et stupro m.*, App. [B] *To catch: m. alqm, Sol.*

MANCUPATIO, -CUPĪUM, -CUPO. See MANCIP.

MANCUS, a, um. I. Prop. *Maimed, defective in the limbs*, Cic. R. perd. 7:—*m. ac debiles, maimed persons, cripples*, Liv.

II. Fig. *Defective, imperfect: m. virtus*, Cic. Fin. 3, 9:—*m. prætura:—m. contemplatio naturæ:—mancum quodammodo atque inchoatum esse:—talibus officiis prope mancum*, Hor.—[Hence, Ital. *mancare*, Fr. *manquer*.]

[MANDATĀRIUS, ði. m. (mandatum) *One who has received a commission or an agency, a proxy, agent, attorney*, Dig.]

[MANDATĪO, ðnis. f. *A commission*, Dig.]

\*\*MANDĀTOR, ðris. m. [I. *One who gives a commission or appoints an attorney*, Dig.] \*\*II. A) *One who instigates or suborns accusers or informers*, Suet. Tit. 8; Dig. [B] *One by whose authority money is lent to anybody*, Dig.]

[MANDĀTŌRIUS, a, um. *Belonging to an attorney, commissioner, proxy, etc.*, Cod. Just.]

[MANDĀTRIX, icis. f. *A female who commissions, etc.: m. operum*, Claud.]

MANDĀTUM, i. n. I. *A commission, order, charge, esp. an oral commission, a message* [opp. 'negotium', i. e. a charge requiring some performance]: *mandata alcui dare*, Cic. Fam. 3, 1:—*dare alcui mandata ad*

*alqm:—dare alcui mandata, ut:—Siculi veniunt cum mandatis:—mandata persequi, to execute, perform; or mandata conficere; or mandata exsequi; or mandata efficere*, Sall.:—*mandata facere*, Curt.;—*mandata perficere*, Liv.:—*mandata alcjs exhaurire:—mandata habere ab alqo, to have orders from anybody:—mandata ab alqo ad alqm habere*. Cæs.:—*mandata afferre, to bring*, Pompei. ap. Cic.:—*mandata deferre, to deliver:—mandata perferre:—mandata edere*, Nep.:—*mandata referre*, Cæs.:—*mandata proferre*, Plin.:—*mandata ferre ad alqm*, Ov.:—*mandata negligere, to disregard, not to execute, id.; or mandata fallere, id.:—mandata frangere*, Hor.:—*mandatum curare, to attend to:—mandato meo, in my name, according to my order or commission:—With inf.: dabit mandata, reverti*, Ov. II. *Esp.* A) *A kind of contract, for the violation of which an action can be brought: actio mandati, a complaint of non-performance of a contract*, Dig.:—*judicium mandati, a judicial inquiry on account of it*, Cic. R. A. 38:—*mandati condemnari, on account of the non-performance of a contract*, Ulp. Dig. \*\*B) *A command of the emperor, an imperial mandate*, Plin. E. 10, 111, 1; Front.

\*MANDĀTUS, ūs. m. (only in abl. sing.) (1. mando) *A commission*, Cic. Cæc. 7; Suet.

MANDEI, ðrum. m. *An Indian tribe, on the Indus*, Plin. 6, 17, 21.

MANDELA, æ. f. *A small place in the territory of the Sabines*, Hor. E. 1, 18, 105.

[MANDĪBŪLA, æ. f. or MANDĪBŪLUM, i. n. (2. mando) *A jaw*, Macr.]

1. MANDO, 1. v. a. (perhaps from manui (or in manum) do)

I. A) Gen. *To commission, to commit to anybody's charge, to enjoin, order, command (whether orally or by writing); with alcui, acc. obj., ut, or ne: typos tibi mando*, Cic. Att. 1, 10:—*m. excusationem*, Suet.:—*Rhodiaca vasa m., to give an order for, to bespeak:—alcui alqd m. de alqa re:—res mandata:—tibi mandavit, ut:—Trebonio mandaverat, ne*, Cæs.:—*huic mandat*, Rhemos adeat, id. \*\*B) *Esp.: m. alcui, or ad alqm, to inform anybody about any thing, give or send him notice of (whether orally or by writing), to send word, to let anybody know: m. alqd ad alqm*, Flor. 3, 3:—*m. ad alqm*, Suet.:—*m. adoptionem, to offer, hold out*, Just.:—*With acc. and inf.: Just; Eutr.:—With the commission or errand following in the very words in which it was given: Suet.:—m. senatui*, Eutr. II. *To commit, confide, consign, instruct, command: m. alcui magistratum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14; Cæs.:—*m. honores (used properly of the people, who elect to posts of honour)*, Cic.; Hor.; Liv.:—*m. alqm (filiam) viro, to give in marriage*, Plaut.:—*m. epistolas, id.:—m. bona fidei alcjs*, Ter.:—*m. alqm æternis tenebris vinculisque, to condemn to imprisonment for life:—m. semen terræ, to sow, to put into the ground*, Col.:—*m. hordea sulcis*, Virg.:—*m. corpus humo, to bury, id.:—m. se fugæ, to flee, escape*, Cæs.:—*thus also, m. vitam fugæ:—m. alqd mentibus, to commit to memory:—m. alqd memoris, to retain in one's memory, to learn by heart:—m. literis, to couch in writing, commit to paper:—m. actiones scriptis:—mandatur alqd literis, is written down, committed to writing:—m. alqd literis (Latinis):—m. literis cogitationes, to write down:—m. literis ingenii monumenta:—m. historiæ:—m. immortalitati, to commit to:—m. fruges vetustati, to store up, keep for a long time:—m. caput clavæ, to lean on or against*, Sen. Poet.:—*m. alqm malis, to eat, devour*, Lucr.:—*pestis mandata hostili manu, entrusted to me by the enemy's hand*, Att. ap. Cic.

2. MANDO, di, sum. 3. v. a. (μᾶν, μᾶσσω) I. *To chew, masticate: alia animalia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47:—*dentibus m.:—lentissime m.*, Plin.:—*m. vulnera tristia, to eat slaughtered animals*, Ov.:—*m. humum, of one who lies wounded on the earth, and whose trembling lips seem to bite the ground*, Virg.:—*Mansa ðrum. m. That which is chewed*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39:—*cibos mansos demittere*, Quint. \*\*II.

A) *To eat*: lora m. (through hunger), Liv. 23, 19: — apros m., Plin. [B] *Meton.*: corpora mandier igni, Mat. ap. Varr.]

[3. MANDO, ōnis m. (2. mando) *An eater, a great eater*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[MANDRA, æ. f. (μάνδρα) I. Prop. A) *A stall, stable, pen, fold*: m. mulorum, Mart. 5, 23, 6. B) *Meton.*: *A herd of cattle*, Juv. 3, 237. II. *Meton.* A) *A gaming board*, Mart. 7, 71, 8. B) *In later times, a cloister, monastery; hence, Archimandrita.*]

MANDRĀGĒUS, i. m. or MANDRĀGĒUM, i. n. *A river in Asia*, Plin. 6, 17, 19.

MANDRĀGŌRAS, æ. m. or MANDRĀGŌRA, æ. f. (μάνδραγός) *A plant, mandrake*, Atropa m., Fam. Solanææ: m. illitus, Plin. 25, 13, 110: — mandragoræ mala, id.

MANDRUĒNI, ōrum m. *A people of Asia*, Plin. 6, 16, 18.

MANDRUS, i. m. or MANDRUM, i. n. *A river in Asia*, Plin. 6, 16, 18.

MANDŪBĪI, ōrum m. *A tribe in Celtic Gaul, whose capital was Alesia (now Alise, Département de la Côte de Or)*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 68 and 78.

[MANDŪCĀRĪO, ōnis f. *A chewing, masticating*, August. — *A chewing into bits*, NL.]

[MANDŪCĀTOR, ōris m. *One who chews*, August.]

\*\*1. MANDŪCO, i. v. a. (2. mando) I. *To chew, masticate*, Sen. E. 95; Varr. II. *To eat by chewing*: m. suem, Plaut. Mgl. 2, 6, 104: — m. buceas, Aug. ap. Suet. [Hence, Ital. mangiare, Fr. manger.]

[2. MANDŪCO, ōnis m. *A great eater, glutton*, App.]

[MANDŪCUS, i. m. (1. manduco) I. *A great eater, glutton*, Pomp. ap. Non. II. *A bugbear, hobgoblin*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51.]

MANDURĪA, æ. f. *A town in Lower Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum*, Liv. 27, 15, 4; Plin.

MANĒ, [abl.; also māni, Plaut.] I. *Subst. indecl. n.*: *The morning, the time of the morning*: multo mane, in the earlier part of the morning, very early, in very good time, Cic. Att. 5, 4: — m. novum, Virg.: — ad ipsum m., until morn or morning, Hor.: — a primo m., from the dawn of day, Col.: — a m., Varr.: — a m. usque ad vesperam, Suet.: — a m. diei, Hirt.: — m. totum dormire, the whole morning, Mart.: — primo m., early in the morning, Col.: — m. erat, Ov. II. *Adv.*: *Early, at an early time, in the morning*: bene m., very early, Cic. Att. 4, 9: — hodie m.: — cras m.: — m. postredie: — m. et vesperi, Varr. [Hence, from de mani, Ital. domani, Fr. demain.]

MĀNĒO, mansi [mansit for mansisti, Lucil.], mansum. v. n. and a. (μᾶνω, Dor. μᾶνω) I. *Neut.* A) *Gen.*: *To remain, stay*: m. in patria, Cic. Off. 3, 26: — m. domi, Cæs.: — m. in loco, id.: — m. eo loco, id.: — m. uno loco, Nep.: — m. ad exercitum, with the army, Cæs.: — manebitur, they, or people, will remain or stay: — mansum oportuit, he ought to have remained or stayed, Ter.: — maneatur, Cæs. B) *Esp.* 1) *To stay over night, to stop for the night*: m. apud alqm, Cic. Att. 4, 16: — in tabernaculo m.: — eo die mansit Venatri: — manet sub Jove frigido venator, Hor.: — aut inter vicos, aut inter vias m., Suet. 2) *To remain, last, continue, keep one's self, sustain one's self*: omnes munitiones integræ manserunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31: — nihil semper suo statu manet: — stare et m.: — manet amicitia: — manet sensus: — manet alci rei nomen: — manet memoria: — gratia manet: — manent alci ingenia: — monumenta manserunt ad nostram ætatem, Nep.: — m. his bellum, continues, Liv.: — With acc. of the duration: parietes, quorum ornatus tot secula manserat. 3) *To remain, stand, abide*: m. in amicitia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35: — m. in veritate: — m. in eo, to persevere in, abide by, Cæs.: — m. in conditione: — m. in sententia: — m. in voluntate: — m. in officio, Hirt.: — m. in pactione, Nep.: — m. in societate, id.: — m. promissis (for in promissis), Virg.: — hence, maneat, let it stand, let it be thus settled, Cic. Off. 3, 12. [4] *For esse, with collateral*

*notion of a long duration*: Sil. 12, 116.] [5] *To wait*: haud mansisti, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 69; Ter.] [6] *Fig.*: *To wait for anybody, to expect, to be ready or prepared for anybody*: præmia manent, Virg. Æ. 7, 596.] II. *Act.* A) *Prop.*: *To wait for anybody or any thing, to expect*: m. alqm, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 16: — m. adventum hostium, Liv. B) *Fig.*: *To await, to impend*: cuius fatum te manet, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: — te triste manebit supplicium, Virg.: — indigna, quæ manent victos, Liv.

MĀNES, Ium. m. (prop. for boni, the good) I. *Departed souls, the souls of those departed this life, esp. good and benevolent spirits (conf. LARVÆ, LEMURES)* (Liv. 1, 20; Virg.), to which divine honour was paid by the ancients: dii manes, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 9: — [Sing.: deum manem, App.: — manes (of the departed spirit or soul of a single person), Virg. Æ. 3, 303. II. *Meton.* A) *The lower world, as the abode of the manes*, Virg. Æ. 4, 387: — fabulæque m., Hor. B) *Punishments in the lower world*, Stat. Th. 8, 84. C) (for cadaver, reliquæ) Inhumatos condere manes, Luc.]

[MANGĀNĒSIUM, īi n. (manganum) *A kind of mineral, manganese*, NL.]

[MANGLE, ĕs. f. *A kind of plant, mangrove, Rhizophora Mangle*, Fam. Rhizophoracæ, NL.]

\*\*MANGO, ōnis m. (related to μάργανος, whence μάργανος) I. A) *Gen.*: *A dealer who, by artificial means, sets off or polishes up his goods, a monger*: m. gemmarum, Plin. 37, 13, 76. B) *Esp.* of a slave-dealer, who knows how to show off his slaves, and to conceal any of their bodily defects, Sen. E. 80, 9; Hor. E. 2, 2, 13: — an exchanger of slaves, Plin. 24, 6, 22; Quint. [II. *Meton.* A) *A butcher*, ML. B) *A robber*, ML.]

\*\*MANGŌNĪCUS, a, um. (mango) *Of or belonging to a dealer*: m. venalicii, cheating slave-dealers, Plin. 21, 26, 97: — m. quæstus, Suet.

\*\*MANGŌNŪM, īi n. (mango) *A setting off or polishing up of goods for sale*, Plin. 10, 50, 71.

\*\*MANGŌNĪZO, are. v. a. (μάργανος) *To set off or polish up goods in order to attract purchasers*: m. pueros, Plin. 32, 10, 47: — m. corpora, id.: — m. villas, id.

[MANGŌNO, are. (mango) *To sell goods trimmed up for the sake of appearance*, ML.]

[MANI. Abl. for mane.]

[1. MĀNĪA, æ. f. (manes) I. *The mother of the lares (see LARES)*, Varr. L. L. 8, 38, § 61. II. *A bugbear, hobgoblin to frighten children*, Arn.]

\*2. MĀNĪA, æ. f. (μανία) *Madness, rage*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5: — [A disease of horned cattle, Veg. — In Medic.: *Mental alienation*, NL.]

[MĀNĪBŪLA, æ. Ses MANICULA.]

MĀNĪCA, æ. f. (manus) I. *A long sleeve of the tunica, which hung down over the hand, and consequently served as a glove (Gr. χειρῆς), worn only by females and effeminate persons at Rome, also by the peasantry in winter* (Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Virg.; Tac.): *made of fur*, Pall. [II. *Meton.* A) *A handcuff*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 38; Hor.; Virg. — *Fig.*: manieis mens irretita est, Lucil. ap. Non.] [B) *A hook for seizing vessels, a grappling-iron*, Luc. 3, 565.] [Hence, Prov. manega, Fr. manche.]

MĀNĪCĀTUS, a, um. (manica) *Furnished with long sleeves (χειρῶν)*: m. tunica, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: — m. pelles, Col.

[MĀNĪCO, are. (mane) *To hasten, to go or come hastily*, ML.]

\*\*MĀNĪCOS, on. (μανικός) *To make mad or raving*, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

[MĀNĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (manica) I. *A little hand*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 16. II. *The handle of a plough*, Varr. L. L. 5, 31 (ul., manibula.)]

[MĀNĪCUM, i. n. for manubrium. *A handle*, ML.]

[MĀNĪFĒSTĀRIUS, a, um. (manifestus) *Manifest, clear, evident*: m. fur, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 10: — m. solacisinus, Gell.]

[MĀNĪFĒSTĀRIO, ōnis. f. *A laying open, making clear or evident, explanation, manifesting, manifestation, LL.*]

[MĀNĪFĒSTĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who makes clear, discovers, or makes (any thing) visible, Non.*]

\*\*MĀNĪFĒSTE. adv. *Manifestly, clearly, evidently*, App. — Comp., ap. Virg.; Tac. H. 1, 88. — Sup., ap. App.; Dig.

1. MĀNĪFĒSTO. adv. See MANIFESTUS.

[2. MĀNĪFĒSTO. 1. v. a. (manifestus) *To make visible, to show clearly, to lay open, to make manifest*: m. alqm, Ov. M. 13, 106: — m. voluntatem, Just.: — hoc manifestatur, it is clearly shown, it is visible, id.]

[MĀNĪFĒSTUM, i. n. *An open or public declaration, a manifesto, ML.* Hence, Ital. manifesto.]

MĀNĪFĒSTUS, a, um. (manus-fendo: prop. struck with the hand; hence, visible so as to be seized with the hand, i. e.)

I. *Palpable, evident, apparent*: m. res, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16: — m. scelus: — m. peccatum: — Penates multo m. lumine, Virg.: — habere alqd pro manifesto, Liv.: — manifestior fraus, Plin.: — manifestissimum exemplum, id.: — manifesta videre, to see every thing clearly and perspicuously, Ov.: — Abl. adv.: Manifesto. *Visibly, evidently, apparently, clearly*: m. avertere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60: — m. deprehendere: — m. comprehendere: — m. comperire: — m. apparere, Plin.: — m. ostendere, id. \*\*II. *Of whom any thing is known clearly and evidently, Clearly convicted*: uti eos (conjuratos) maxime manifestos habeant, that they may convict them by the clearest evidence, Sall. Cat. 41: — m. nocentes, evidently guilty, or evident criminals, Ov.: — With genit. of the thing: m. mendacii, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 30: — m. sceleris, Sall.: — m. rerum capitalium, id.: — m. ambitionis, Tac.: — ne m. aut offensionis aut metus esset, should betray no symptoms of displeasure or of fear, id.: — spirans ac m. vitæ, still breathing and with evident symptoms of life, id.: — m. magnæ cogitationis, evidently in deep thought, id.: — m. doloris, Ov.: — m. novarum virium, Sen.: — With inf.: m. dissentire, to manifest signs of dissent, Tac. A. 2, 57.

[MĀNĪFŌLIUM, ii. n. *A plant, i. q. bechion, App.*]

MĀNĪLĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of Manilius: leges M., certain legal forms (indicative of various observances with reference to slave-dealing), Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246.*

MĀNĪLĪUS, a. I. *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most known were*: A) C. Manilius, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 687, Cic. Man. 24, 69. B) The astronomer A. Manilius, who composed a poem called Astronomicum. II. *Adj.: Of Manilius: lex M., by which law the chief command of the army against Mithridates was given to Pompey, Cic. de Or. 29.*

[MĀNĪŌPŌEOS, i. m. (μανιωδός, producing insanity) *Another name of the plant hyoscyamus, App.*]

[MĀNĪŌSUS, a, um. (mania) *Insane, App. (al., famosus.)*]

[MANĪPLARIS, MANĪPLUS. See MANĪPL.]

MANĪPRETIUM. See MANUPRETIUM.

MĀNĪPŪLĀRIS [contr. mānīplāris, Ov.], e. (manipulus) *Of or belonging to a manipule (manipulus): m. imperator, who rose from the ranks to be general, Plin. 33, 11, 53: — m. judex, chosen from a manipule, i. e. from the ranks, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: — Subst.: Manipularis, is. m. A common soldier, private: Pompeium tamquam unus m. secutus sum, Cic. Att. 9, 10: — In the plur.: manipulares, Cæs.: — m. mei, id.*

\*\*MĀNĪPŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (manipulus) *Belonging to a manipule: m. habitus, the dress of a private or common soldier, Suet. Cal. 9.*

\*\*MĀNĪPŪLĀTIM. adv. (manipulus) I. *By handfuls, by bundles*, Plin. 12, 13, 28. II. A) *By maniples: m. structa acies, Liv. 8, 8: — m. alloqui, Tac. [B] Facetè. meton.: By heaps, in whole crowds or troops, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 43.]*

774

MĀNĪPŪLUS [poet. contr. mānīplūs], i. m. (manus-pleo, i. e. impleo) \*\*I. Prop.: *A handful, a bundle of hay, grass, corn, Plin. 18, 28; Varr.* II. *Meton.: A band of foot soldiers (of the Velites, Hastati and Principes 120, of the Triarii 60 men), a manipule or company (of which three made one cohort), so called from the bundle of hay which, in the time of Romulus, was carried before the ranks, instead of a standard (see Ov. F. 3, 117), Cæs. B. G. 2, 25: — [Of horsemen, Sil. and App.: a gang of thieves: m. furum, Ter.]*

[MĀNIS, e. or MĀNUS, a, um. *an old form for bonus. Good, gentle, acc. to Fest.; hence, immanis.*]

MĀNĪUS, ii. m. (*from mane, i. e. born in the morning*) *A Roman prænomen, often abridged thus M.*

MANĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Manlius: M. imperia (prov.) strict, Cic. Fin. 2, 32; Liv.: — M. mala, apples, Plin.: — Subst.: Manliānum, i. n. A country seat of Cicero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.*

MANĪŪS, a, um. I. *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most known were*: A) M. Manlius Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol against the Gauls; being afterwards suspected of ambitious designs, he was thrown from the Tarpeian rock, Liv. 5, 47, 4; 6, 11; Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 32. B) L. Manlius and his son T. Manlius, who, from their great severity, received the surname of Imperiosus, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 7, 3. II. *Adj.: Of or belonging to Manlius: M. gens, Cic. Phil. 1, 13; Liv.*

MĀNNA, æ. f. *Perhaps, a vegetable juice hardened into grains: m. turis, a grain of frankincense, Plin. 12, 14, 32: — m. croci, Veg.: — the manna of the Israelites, Tert.: — [Manna-resin, manna-juice flowing, either spontaneously or from incisions made, out of the Fraxinus ornus, F. excelsior, etc., Fam. Jasmineæ, NL.]*

[MANNINE, ēs. f. (manna) *Sugar of manna, NL.*]

MĀNNUS, i. m. (*a Celtic word*) *A Gallic horse, a sort of small thick-set horse, used on account of its speed by the Romans; a cob: m. obesus, Sen. E. 87; Hor.; Lucr.*

MĀNO. 1. n. and u. I. *Neut.: To flow, run.* A) *Prop.: Of fluids; e. g. tears: patribus plebique m. gaudio lacrimæ, Liv. 5, 7: — fons sub ilice manat, Ov.: — sudor manat, Lucr. 1) M. alqa re, to flow or drip with any thing: simulacrum sudore manavit, Cic. Div. 1, 34: — culter manans sanguine, Liv. \*\*2) Meton. of the air and of other things; To flow or stream abroad, to extend or diffuse itself: aer, qui per maria manat, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: — multa a luna manant: — sonitus m. per aures, Lucr.: — alvei manantes per latera, leaky ships, Tac. A. 2, 23. B) Fig. 1) To spread, extend itself, to be disseminated: malum manaret in dies, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: — malum manavit per Italiam: — manant latius mala: — disserendi ratio per omnes partes sapientiæ manant: — manavit ea benignitas ex urbe etiam in castra, Liv.: — rumor manat tota urbe, id.: — eorum nomen usque ad Pythagoræ manavit ætatem: — fidei nomen manat latius, has a more extensive signification: — manat latissime industria: — [Hence, to be published: oratio manatura, Cic. Att. 3, 12. 2) To flow from any thing; i. e. to originate, spring, arise, emanate: peccata ex vitiiis manant, Cic. Par. 3, 1: — honestas manat a partibus quatuor: — manat ratio alcjs ex fonte algo: — ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit. [C] To slip or escape the memory, to be forgotten: omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337.] \*\*II. Act. A) To cause to flow, to exude: Indica gemma sudorem purpureum manat, Plin. 37, 10, 61: — arbor succo manans picem sesinamque, id.: — lacrimas marmora manant, Ov.: — m. longam salivam (of the lips), Juv. [B] Fig.: fidis enim manare poetica mella te solum, that honey flows from thy lips alone, i. e. that thou alone art a true poet, Hor. E. 1, 19, 44.]*

MĀNON, i. n. (μάρδος) *A kind of sponge, Plin. 9, 45, 69.*

MĀNSĪO, ōnis, f. (maneo) I. *Prop.: A remaining, staying, a stay: cauter certe est m., Cic. Att. 8, 23: m. Formiis, the remaining at Formiæ: — m. in vita: — [In the plur., Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 23.] \*\*II. Meton.*

A) *Abode, place of abode, dwelling for men or cattle*, Pall.:—pecorum m., Plin. 18, 23, 53. B) *Esp. 1) Night-quarters, lodging, station, military quarters* (Greek σταβός); and since journeys by day were reckoned by the number of night-quarters, it also stands for a day's journey: ad primam mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. Tit. 10:—a quo octo mansionibus distat regio eorum, Plin.:—m. camelorum, a place where the camels halt to drink, id. [\*2] Mala m., miserable quarters, a kind of torture in which a malefactor remained tied down, at full length, until he confessed his crime, Dig.] [Hence, Ital. *mansione* and *magione*, Prov. *maisó*; Fr. *maison*.]

\*\*MANSITO. 1. v. int. (maneo) *To remain, sojourn, dwell*, Tac. A. 13, 44; Plin.

[MANSIUNCULA, æ. f. dem. (mansio) *A place of abode, dwelling, habitation*, Bibl.]

[MANSOR, ñris. m. (maneo) *One who remains with anybody, a guest*, Sedul.]

[MANSUTOR, ñris. m. (manus-tueor) *A patron, protector*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 6.]

MANSUEFACIO, fñci, factum. 3. Pass.: MANSUEFIO, factus. (mansues-facio) Prop.: *To use to the hand; hence*,

I. Prop.: *To tame (animals), to make tame*: m. animalia, Quint. 9, 4, 5:—uri mansueferi possunt, Cæs.:—mansuefactus tigris, Plin. II. Meton.: *Of men; To make tame*. \*\*A) *To make gentle, soften*: m. plebem, Liv. 3, 14:—m. naturam sævam, Suet.:—Conf.: æs attritu domitum et consuetudine nitoris veluti mansuefactum, Plin.

\*B) *With regard to manners; To civilise*: a quibus mansuefacti et exculiti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62:—deposita et mansuefacta barbaria, Just.

[MANSUES, is and etis. (manus-sueo) *Used to the hand, tame*, Plaut. As. 12, 19; Gell.]

\*\*MANSUESCO, suēvi, suētum. 3. (mansues) [I. Act.: *To make tame, to tame*: m. animalia, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4.] II. Neut. A) *Of animals; To become tame*: mansuescunt buculi, Col. 6, 2, 7. B) Meton.: *Of men and things; To become tame, gentle, mild, or soft*, mansuescunt corda, Virg. G. 4, 470:—mansuescit fructus, Lucr.:—tellus mansuescit arando, Virg.:—solis mansuescunt radiis, Petr.

[MANSUETARIUS, ñi. m. (mansuetus) *A tamer of wild beasts*: m. ferarum, Firmic.]

\*\*MANSUETE. adv. *Tamely, meekly, gently*: m. factum, Auct. Or. Marc. 3:—m. obedire, Liv.:—m. ferre fortunam, A. ad Her.:—m. tractare, Sen.:—[Comp., ap. App.]

[MANSUETO, are. v. a. (mansuetus) *To make tame*: m. ignem, Bibl.]

MANSUETUDO, ñnis. f. (mansuetus) [I. Prop.: *Tameness*: m. elephanti, Just. 15, 4.] II. Meton. A) *Gentleness, mildness, in sentiment or behaviour*: m. imperii, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44:—m. animorum et verecundia consequitur:—m. morum ac facilitas:—uti clementia ac mansuetudine in alqm, Cæs. B) *A title of the emperors*: m. tua, your grace or majesty, Eutr.]

MANSUETUS, a, um. I. Part. of mansuesco. II. Adj., tame. \*\*A) Prop.: *Of animals*: m. sus, Liv. 35, 49:—apes neque mansueti generis neque feri, Plin.:—juvenci m., Varr.:—[Poet.: m. stabula, of tame animals, Grat. Cyn.] B) Meton.: *Gentle, mild, meek, friendly, kind*: cum tam subito m. fuerit, cum tum fuisset ferus, Cic. Phil. 3, 9:—m. civis:—ut mansuetissimus viderer:—animus m., Ter.:—Musæ mansuetiores, gentler muses, i. e. a more peaceable kind of occupation, e. g. philosophy, rhetoric, in contradistinction to forensic or passionate eloquence:—m. manus, Ov.:—m. Amor, that loves peace, Prop.:—m. littora, id.:—flat mansuetior ira, softer, more temperate, Ov.:—m. malum, Liv.

[MANSUM, i. n. (also mansus, i. m., and mansa, æ. f.) (maneo) *Immoveable property*, ML.]

MANSUS, a, um. I. Part. of 2. mando. II. Part. of maneo.

\*\*MANTĒIUM (trisyllabic) or MANTĒUM, i. n. (μαντήιον) *An oracle*, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

\*\*MANTELE (mantile), is. n. [mantĕlium (mantil.), ii. n., ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 8] (manus) *A cloth used for wiping the hands after dinner, a towel, table-napkin* (which was furnished by the host, whilst the mappa, i. e. the smaller napkin, or handkerchief, was brought by the guests), Plin. 7, 2, 2; Virg.; Mart.

[MANTĒLIUM. See MANTELE.]

[MANTELLUM (mantĕlum), i. n. *A mantle, cloak*: Fig.: *A cover, subterfuge, excuse, pretext*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 5.]—[Hence, Ital. *ammanto*, Fr. *manteau*.]

MANTEUM, i. See MANTEUM.

MANTĪĀNI, ñrum. m. *A people of Asia*, Mel. 1, 2.

[MANTICA, æ. f. *A kind of wallet hanging down on both sides, a saddle-bag*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106; App.—Hence: non videamus mantice quod in tergo est, our own faults, Catul. 22, 21:—præcedenti spectatur m. tergo! the faults of others, Pers. 4, 24.]

MANTĪCHORA, æ. f. (μαντιχώρα, Aristot., μαντιχώρας, Æl.) *An Indian monster with the body of a lion, a human face, and a scorpion's tail*, Plin. 8, 21, 30; Calp.

[MANTICŪLA, æ. f. dem. (mantica) *A small travelling-bag, according to Fest.*]

[MANTICŪLĀRIUS, ñi. m. (manticula) *One that steals people's purses, a cut-purse, pickpocket*, Tert.]

[MANTICŪLOR, ari. (manticula) *To steal*: m. utrem, App.]

MANTĪLE, MANTILIUM. See MANTELE.

MANTINĒA, æ. f. (Μαντινεία) *A town of Arcadia, famous for the battle in which Epaminondas conquered the Spartans, and was killed*, Nep. Ep. 9, 1; Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97.

[MANTISA or MANTISSA, æ. f. I. Prop.: *That which is given into the bargain, an addition, acc. to Fest.* II. Meton.: *Gain, profit*, Petr. 65 doubtful.]

[MANTISCINOR, ātus sum, ari. (μαντις) *To prophesy, divine*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 116.]

[1. MANTO, are. (for manso from maneo) I. *To remain, stay*, Cæcil. ap. Non. II. *To wait, tarry, linger*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 22:—m. alqm, to wait for anybody, id.]

2. MANTO, ūs. f. (Μαντώ) I. *The daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias, a prophetess and mother of Mopsus*, Ov. M. 6, 157; Hyg. Fab. 128. II. *A nymph, mother of Ocnus, who built Mantua, which he named after his mother*, Virg. Æ. 10, 199.

MANTŪA, æ. f. *A town of Upper Italy, on the river Mincius, near which was the village Andes, the birthplace of Virgil*, Liv. 24, 10, 7; Ov.; Sil.

[MANTŪANUS, a, um. (Mantua) *Of or belonging to Mantua*: M. Homerus, Virgil, Macr. S. 1, 16; and simply, Mantuanus, id.:—Hence, poet., Virgilius, of or belonging to Virgil: M. fama, Stat. S. 4, 7, 26:—M. carmina, Solin.]

[MANTURNA, æ. f. (maneo or 1. manto) *The goddess of matrimony*, August.]

\*\*MĀNŪĀLIS, e. (manus) I. *That is seized with the hand, or that fills a hand*: m. pecten, Plin. 18, 30, 72:—fasciculi m., id.:—scopæ m., a few handfuls of small twigs, id.—[Hence, lapides or saxa m. (χερσῖδια), stones thrown with the hands, Sisenn. Frgm.; Tac.:—m. aqua, Tert. [II. Subst. A) Mānūāle, is. n. 1) *A book-case*, Mart. 14, 84. 2) *A hand-book, manual*, χειρῖδιον, ML. 3) *One's hand-writing, an original*, ML. 4) *A pocket-handkerchief*, ML. B) Manualis, is. m. 1) *An inmate of the house*, ML. 2) *A domestic animal*, ML.]

[MĀNŪĀRIUS, a, um. (manus) I. *Belonging to the hands, hand* (with a word following): m. mola, hand-mill, Dig.—II. Subst.: Mānūārius, ñi. m. *A thief*, Laber. ap. Gell.:—m. pecunia or æs, money won at dice, Gell. 18, 13, 4.]

[MĀNŪĀTUS, a, um. (manus) *Having hands*, M. Cap.]

[MĀNŪ-BALLISTA or MANU-BALISTA, æ. f. (manus-ballista), *a hand-ballista*, Veg.]

[MĀNŪBALLISTĀRIUS (manubalist.), *ii. m.* One who carries or discharges a hand ballista, Veg.]

MĀNŪBĪĀE, *ārum. f.* See MANUBIUS.

\*\*MĀNŪBĪĀLIS, *e.* (manubiæ) *Belonging to booty or spoils:* *m. pecunia, the proceeds of booty*, Suet. Aug. 30.

[MĀNŪBIĀRIUS, *a, um.* (manubiæ) *Belonging to booty:* *m. amicus, from whom I derive advantage*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 27.]

MĀNŪBĪUS, *a, um.* (manus) *That has been gained as booty, or taken from an enemy.* [I. Prop.: machæra *m.*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 35.]

II. Subst.: mĀnūbiæ, *ārum. f.* (*sc. res*) \*\*A) *Booty taken from an enemy, plunder, spoils:* manubias partiri, Petr. 79:—*m. armorum*, Flor.—*Meton.: Unlawful gain, robbery*, Suet. Col. 41:—*m. et rapinæ*, id. B) *The proceeds, or money made by the sale of booty or spoil* [*præda, the things themselves that were taken as booty or spoil, such as slaves, cattle, jewels, etc.*; see Gell. 13, 24]:—*ex præda aut manubiis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80:—*Also, the general's share of the spoil, which he usually employed in erecting a public building or some other work of art:* porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit, Auct. Or. Dom. 38:—*de manubiis duos fornices fecit*, Liv. \*\*C) *T. t. in divination:* tres *m.*, three kinds of thunder and lightning, Sen. Q. N. 3, 41, 1:—*and in the sing.: prima (secunda, tertia) manubia, the first (second, etc.) flash of lightning, or thunder-clap*, id.

[MĀNŪBĪĀTUS, *a, um.* (manubrium) *Furnished with a handle, haft, hilt, etc.*, Amm.]

\*\*MĀNŪBRĪŌLUM, *i. n. dem.* (manubrium) *A small handle, haft, hilt: m. scalpelli*, Cels. 7, 6.

MĀNŪBRĪUM, *ii. n.* (manus) I. Prop.: *A handle, haft, hilt, helve:* vos vinarium... manubrio aureo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27:—*m. cultellorum*, Juv.:—*m. bidentis*, Col.:—*epistomii m., the spigot of a cock*, Vitr. [II. Fig.: (*like ansa*) *Opportunity of doing any thing*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 12.]

[MĀNŪCĪOLUM, *i. n.* (manus) *A small bundle*, Petr. 63, 8.]

[MĀNŪLĒA, *æ. f.* (manus) [I. *A long sleeve*, Plaut. Frgm.] \*\*II. *That part of the catapult, which holds back the strained cord*, Vitr. 10, 15, 4.

[MĀNŪLĒĀRIUS, *ii. m.* (manulea) *A maker of long sleeves*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37.]

\*\*MĀNŪLĒĀTUS, *a, um.* (manulea) *Furnished with long sleeves (which covered the hand): m. tunica*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 48:—*m. homo, in a long-sleeved tunic*, Suet.

MĀNŪ-MISSŌ, *ōnis. f.* (manumitto) *A discharging, setting at liberty or manumitting of a slave*, Cic. Cæl. 29: viz.: I. *Justa m., which was done in three different ways:* A) *By the census, when the name of the manumitted slave was given to the censor and enrolled.* B) *By the prætor in the forum, per vindictam, when the slave was struck by him with a rod (vindicta), and was thus made free.* C) *By testament.* II. *M. non justa, performed in three different ways:* A) *M. inter amicos, i. e. if the master, in the presence of five witnesses, declared the slave to be free*, Plin. E. 7, 16; Sen. B) *M. per epistolam, i. e. by a letter directed to the slave signed by five witnesses.* C) *By the master admitting the slave to his table*, Cic. Top. 2 extr.; Hor. S. 2, 7, 76.

[MĀNŪMISSOR, *ōris. m.* (manumitto) *One that sets free or presents another with liberty, a deliverer*, Dig.; Tert.]

MĀNŪ-MITTO, *misi, missum. 3.* (manus-mitto) *To set a slave at liberty, to present with liberty, enfranchise:* *m. alqm*, Cic. Mil. 22, and elsewhere.

[MĀNŪOR, *ātus, ari.* (manus) *To steal*, Laber. ap. Gell.]

[MĀNUPRĒTĪŌSUS, *a, um.* (manupretium) *Costly, valuable*, Cat. ap. Gell.]

MĀNU-PRĒTĪUM (mānīpr.) or separated MĀNUS PRĒTĪUM, *ii. m.* (manus-pretium) I. A) Prop.: *That which is paid for work, wages, hire, pay:* manupretium, Plaut.:—*manipretium*, Plin.:—*manus pretium machinæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56; Liv. B) Fig.: *Wages, reward, pay:* *m. eversæ civitatis*, Cic.:—*m. castrensiū laborum*, Sen.

776

II. *The value of a work or its workmanship: manus pretium*, Dig.:—*manu pretium*, Ascon.]

[1. MĀNUS, *a, um.*, an old form for bonus, acc. to Fest.]

2. MĀNUS, *ūs. f. A hand.* I. Prop.: *vas in manus sumere*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27:—*Epicurum in manus sumere, to take up, or into one's hands*, Epicurus, i. e. to read his writings:—*manus habere abstinentes:—arma de alcis manibus delapsa ipsa cadunt, out of the hands:—tenere in manu, or simply, manu tenere, to hold in or with one's hand:—manum porrigere, to stretch out or forth, to hold or lift up one's hand, in voting*, Cic. Fl. 6:—*manibus accipere, to receive:—manu pellere alqm:—ad manum accedere, to approach the hand; of animals, to come when called (and eat out of the hand)*, Cic. Att. 2, 1:—*in manus venire, to come into one's hands:—venire ad manum alcui, to come to hand, to offer, present itself*, Liv.:—*manus tendere ad alqm:—manus tendere alcui:—manu sternere alqm, with the sword*, Virg.:—*manu mederi, of surgery*, Cels.:—*Prov.: m. manum lavat, one hand washes the other*, Petr. 45:—*manum de tabula! enough! that is quite sufficient! (prop., hands off the picture!)* Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1:—[*utrâque manu, with both hands, i. e. cheerfully*, Mart.]:—*manu tenere, to know for certain:—manibus teneri, to be certain, apparent, evident:—in manibus esse, to be in one's hands:—est in manibus oratio, it is in people's hands, is out, is known or read by all:—est in manibus laudatio (ejus), quam quum legimus:—also, to be in hand; septimus mihi liber est in manibus, I am working at it now, I am employed upon it:—habere in manibus, to have in hand, i. e. to be engaged in:—esse in manibus, to be at hand, near:—hostes sunt in manibus*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19:—*to be present, to happen just now: attendere, quæ in manibus sunt*, Brut. ap. Cic.:—*in manibus Mars ipse*, Virg.:—*vindemiæ in manibus*, Plin. E.:—*habere in manibus alqm, to carry anybody in one's hands, i. e. to make much of him:—victoriam in manibus videre:—prælium in manibus facere, in the neighbourhood, close by*, Sall.:—*ad manum, at hand, close by: ad manum esse*, Liv.:—*ad manum habere:—ad manum intueri*, Plin.:—*habere ad manum scribæ loco*, Nep.:—*sub manu or manum, at hand, close by*, Planc. ap. Cic.:—*hence, easily, without trouble*, Suet.:—*de manu, with one's own hand: de manu jacere:—de manu reddere*, Suet.; also simply, manu, Virg.; at one's own expense, own risk, Col. 7, 9, 8:—*de manu in manum tradere, from hand to hand:—plenâ manu (liberally)*, Tibull. 1, 6, 32]:—*Fig.: plenâ manu alcis laudes in astra tollere, to bestow great praise on anybody:—[manibus pedibusque (Greek πῆξ καὶ πόδες), with hands and feet, i. e. with all one's force. Ter.]:—per manus, with the hands:—per manus trahere*, Cæs.:—*per manus servulæ servatus, by the service of:—from hand to hand: per manus succedentes*, Liv.:—*per manus transditi glebæ*, Cæs.:—*hence fig.: traditi per manus religiones, from the father to the son, and from the son to the grandson*, Liv.:—*by force*, Sall.:—[*præ manu or manibus, at hand, in readiness: dedi aurum, quod fuit præ manu*, Plaut.:—*si liber est præ manibus, if it be at hand*, Gell.:—*si paulum dederis præ manu, for the present moment*, Ter.:—*habere præ manu*, Dig.:—*inter manus, with the hands: inter manus auferri, in the hands*, Cæl. ap. Cic.:—[*inter manus esse, to be palpable, evident*, Virg.]:—[*sub manus, under the hands: sub manus succedere*, Plaut.]:—[*manum alcui adire, to mock anybody, to make game of him*, Plaut.]:—*manibus æquis, with equal advantage (in a combat), after an indecisive battle:—manibus æquis dirimere pugnam*, Liv.:—*manibus æquis abscedere*, Tac.:—*thus also, æquâ manu discedere*, Sall.:—*manum dare, to lend a hand:—manum dare alcui*, Quint.:—*manus dare, to acknowledge one's self to be conquered, to yield:—manus dare et vinci:—dare manus victas, the same*, Ov.; or dare manus evictas, id.; or manus dare alcui, Plaut.; or manus dedere, Virg.:—*tollere manum, to lift up one's hand with astonishment, also as a sign of declaring one's self conquered: manum non vertere, not to turn one's hand, i. e. to be quite unconcerned, not to take the slightest trouble or pains about any thing: philosophiæ causa manum non verueros:—manu venerari, by kissing one's hand and waving it*, Tac.:—



*servus a manu, a writer, secretary, Suet. :— thus also, liberta a manu, id. :— [brevi manu, immediately, without delay, Dig. :— whereas, longā manu, slowly, ib. :— artis totius manus, tricks of all kinds, App.]* **II. Meton.** **A) Esp. : The fist, the armed hand, personal prowess :** ne usu manuque opinionem fallerent, Cæs. B. C. 3, 86 :— manu fortissimus, Liv. :— manu fortis, personally brave, Nep. :— manu vincere, Ov. :— manu capere orbes, Sall. :— committere manum Teucris, to come hand to hand, to come to close quarters, Virg. :— manu conserere :— manu cum hoste configere :— manu decertare :— manu reducebat, with armed hand, by force, Flor. :— manum ferre in prælia, to fight, Virg. **B) A coming to close quarters, close fight, force, violence :** res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11 :— venire ad manum, Liv. :— accedere ad manum, Nep. :— in manus venire, Sall. :— pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. :— vindicandum in eos non manu neque vi, force, violence, Sall. :— plura manu agens, Tac. :— vi manuque rem conficere. **C) Of work done by the hand or by human art :** manu querere, by handy-work, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11 :— manu sata, corn sown by man, Cæs. :— urbs manu munitissima, by art, by the hands of men, by human labour :— m. et ars accedit :— m. atque opera :— labor et m. :— hence, morbi, quos manu fecimus, by our own doings or fault, e. g. by debauchery, Sen. :— urinam manu emoliri, by art or the assistance of men, Cels. :— hence, opp. to nature : aqua pluvia manu nocens, which being collected in one spot produces damage to a neighbour by making its way to his premises, Cic. Top. 9, 39 :— also of a speech : oratio fucata et manu facta, Sen. :— ut ea nasci et ipsa provenire naturā non manu facta videantur, Quint. :— marmora deformata prima manu, id. :— m. extrema, the last hand put to any thing ; a finishing-stroke, a finishing off or last polish : extrema manus non accessit ejus operibus, Cic. Brut. 33 :— thus also, summa m. :— summam abesse manum, Ov. :— summa m. in excolendis operibus, Quint. :— potatio extrema, quæ ebrietati summam manum imponit, finishes or accomplishes it, Sen. :— hence, aptius a summa conspiciare manu, you had better make your appearance when you have completed your toilet, Ov. :— thus also, ultima m., id. ; Petr. :— m. pretium, money paid for the making of any thing, wages paid to an artisan ; see **MANUPRETIIUM**. **D) Hand, might, power :** hæc non sunt in manu nostra, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 :— in alcis manu esse, Liv. :— in alcis manu positum esse, Tac. :— hence, manu mittere ; see **MANUMITTO** :— thus also, manu emittere, Plaut. :— e manibus emittere, to let go or slip out of one's hands, Liv. :— alqm e manibus amittere, id. :— emittere certamen manibus, id. :— dimittere alqm e manibus :— dimittere fortunam e manibus, Cæs. :— convenire in manum, to come into the hand (power) of a husband, to marry (of a female), Cic. Fl. 34 :— thus also, venire in manum alcis (viri), App. **E) A hand-writing, the style of an artist, work :** librarii m., of a writer, Cic. Att. 8, 13 :— redii ad meam manum, now I write myself :— Alexidis m. :— [manum emittere, to give one's hand, i. e. signature, Dig.] :— m. Praxitelis, a work of Praziteles, Mart. :— m. Zeuxidos, Petr. :— artificum manus miratur, Virg. **\*\*F) A throw at dice :** quas manus remisit, which (i. e. the winnings) I have returned, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71. **\*\*G) In the art of fencing ; A stroke, blow, thrust :** m. prima, secunda, tertia, the first, second, third, Quint. 5, 13, 54 :— m. recta, aversa, id. :— manum exigere, to hit, strike, id. **H) The trunk of an elephant.** Cic. N. D. 2, 47. **\*\*I) The fore-feet of a bear,** Plin. 8, 36, 54. **[K) The branches of a tree,** Stat. S. 2, 3, 39 ; Pall. **L) M. ferrea, a grappling-iron (see HARPA),** Cæs. B. C. 1, 5, 7 ; Liv. **M) 1) A band of soldiers, an armed force, a corps :** magnam manum conducere, Cæs. B. G. 5, 27 :— manum comparare, Cic. Fam. 14, 4. **2) Gen. : A crowd, multitude ; in a bad sense, a band, troop, gang :** m. bonorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2 :— m. Judæorum :— m. conjuratorum :— m. bicorpor, of the Centaurs, Cic. Poet. :— [People, workmen, e. g. for building ships, Virg. Æ. 11, 329.]— [Hence, Ital. mano, Fr. main ; from Lat. (in) manu tenens, Ital. immanente ; Prov. mantener, Fr. maintenir : from Lat. manu tenere, Ital. mantenere ; Fr. maintenir.]

**[MĀNŪTĪGYUM, ii. n. (manus-tango) A feeling with the hands, LL.]**

**[MANZER or MANSER, ěris. m. (מַנְזֵר) An illegitimate child, Eccl.]**

**MĀPĀLE, is. n. (a Punic word) A tent, a hut, such as the nomadic shepherd tribes of Africa used to carry with them,** Liv. 29, 31 ; Virg. — [Hence, a cottage, cabin, V. Fl. 2, 460] — Mapalia, villages, as opposed to towns : ex oppidis et mapalibus, Sall. Jug. 46.

**\*\*MAPPA, æ. f. (acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 57, a Punic word) A small table-napkin, which the guests brought with them (see MANTELE) ; sometimes the mappa was employed when the guests chose to carry home what they did not eat at table (Hor. S. 2, 8, 43 ; Petr. ; Mart.) :— also, a cloth used in chariot-races as a signal for starting, given either by the consul (Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48), or the prætor, Liv. 8, 40 ; Mart. — [Hence, Fr. nappe.]**

**[MAPPŪLA, æ. f. dem. (mappa) A very small table-napkin, or serviette, Hier.]**

**MĀRĀCANDA, ōrum. n. The chief town of the Asiatic district Sogdiana,** Curt. 7, 6, 10.

**MĀRĀCES, um. m. A people of Ætolia,** Plin. 4, 2, 3.

**MĀRĀNE, ěs. f. A town on the Red Sea,** Plin. 6, 28, 32.

**[MARANTA æ. f. A kind of plant, arrow-root, Fam., Canneæ, NL.]**

**[MĀRASMUS, i. m. (μαρasmus) A kind of consumption : m. senilis, weakness from old age :— m. præcox, a growing old before the time, NL.]**

**MĀRĀTHE, ěs. f. (Μαρὰθη) An island near Corfu,** Plin. 4, 12, 19.

**MĀRĀTHĒNUS, a, um. (Marathe) Of or from Marathos. Subst. : A native of Marathos : Mene-laüs M. a Greek rhetorician,** Cic. Brut. 26, 100.

**MĀRĀTHĒSIUM, ii. n. (Μαρθήσιον) A town of Ionia,** Plin. 5, 29, 31.

**MĀRĀTHON, ōnis. m. [Greek acc. Mārāthōna, Nep. Milt. 4 : in the fem., Ov. M. 7, 4, 34.] (Μαράθων) A small place in Attica, celebrated especially for the glorious victory obtained over the Persians by Miltiades,** Cic. Off. 1, 18 ; Plin. 4, 7, 11.

**[MĀRĀTHŌNIS, Idis. m. Of Marathon : m. silva, Stat. Th. 11, 644.]**

**MĀRĀTHŌNĪUS, a, um. (Μαράθωνιος) I. Of or belonging to Marathon : M. pugna, Cic. Att. 9, 10 :— M. taurus :— M. victoria, Nep. :— M. tropæum, id. [II. Poet. : Athenian : M. virgo, i. e. Erigone, Stat. S. 5, 3, 74 :— M. hostis, Sil.]**

**MĀRĀTHOS or MĀRĀTHUS, i. f. (Μάραθος) An ancient Phœnician town, opposite the island Aradus,** Plin. 5, 20, 17 ; Curt. 4, 1, 6.

**MĀRĀTHRĪTES, æ. m. (μαράθρινς, sc. olvos) Wine seasoned with fennel,** Col. 12, 35.

**MĀRĀTHRUS, i. m. or MĀRĀTHRUM, i. n. (μαράθρον) Fennel (Anethum fœniculum L.),** Plin. 8, 27, 41.

**1. MĀRĀTHUS, i. m. and f. I. Masc. A) A handsome youth,** Tibull. 1, 4, 81. **B) Jul. M., a freedman of Augustus, who wrote his exploits,** Suet. Aug. 79. **II. Fem. : A town. See MARATHOS.**

**2. MĀRĀTHUS, untis. f. A town of Syria,** Plin. 12, 25, 55.

**MĀRĀTHŪSA, æ. f. A town of Crete,** Plin. 4, 12, 20.

**MĀRĀTHUSSA, æ. f. An island in the Ægean Sea, near Ephesus,** Plin. 5, 31, 38.

**MARATĪĀNI, ōrum. m. A people of India,** Plin. 6, 18, 18.

**MARCELLEUS, a, um. Of or relating to Marcellus : Marcellēa, ōrum. n. plur., a festival in honour of M. Claudius Marcellus,** Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21.

**MARCELLIANUS**, a, um. *Of or relating to Marcellus*: M. theatrum (Suet. Vesp. 19), built by Augustus, and named by him after his sister's son Marcellus, Suet. Aug. 29.

**MARCELLUS**, i. m. *A name of the most considerable family of the plebeian Claudii (see Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176), among whom esp. were*: I. M. Claudius Marcellus, who gained a victory over Hannibal near Nola, and conquered Syracuse (Liv. 25, 23); he also subdued Viridomarus, king of the Insubrii, Cic. Off. 1, 18; Virg. Æ. 6, 855. II. M. Claudius Marcellus, the consul, Caesar's enemy, and promoter of the SC. de revocando Cesare; he was afterwards favoured by Caesar. III. M. Claudius Marcellus, the sister's son of Augustus, who died very young, Vell. 2, 93; Hor. O. 1, 12, 45; Virg. Æ. 6, 883.

**MARCĒO**, ūi. 2. [I. Prop.: *To be withered*: corona marcens, Claud.: — uva marcens, Mart. 3, 79, 12.] II. *Meton. and fig.: To be faint, feeble, languid, weak, without energy; through old age*, Ov. M. 7, 314: — through debauchery, potior marceus, Hor.: — m. luxuria, Liv.: — desces et marcens, Tac.: — marcet animus, Cels.: — pax marcens, inactive, Tac.: — senex marcentibus annis, Sil.

**MARCESCO**, ēre. (marceo) I. Prop.: *To grow withered, to wither*: corpus occisæ avis marcescit, Plin. 10, 48, 68: — marcescunt (flores), id.; Vitruv. II. Fig.: *To grow weak, feeble, languid; also, to fade (of colour)*, Plin. 39, 9, 41; from old age, id.; from debauchery, Ov.; from inactivity; m. desidia, Liv.: — from illness, Col.

**MARCHADĒ**, ārum. m. *A people or town on the Gulf of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 29, 33.

**MARCHŪBĪ**, ōrum. m. *A people in Mauritania*, Plin. 5, 4, 4.

**MARCIANUS**, a, um. I. *Belonging to Marcius*: fœdus M., concluded by L. Marcius with the inhabitants of Gades (now Cadiz), Cic. Balb. 17: — carmina M., of the soothsayer Marcius, Liv. [II. *Belonging to the emperor Marcus Aurelius*: sodales M., priests assisting in the divine worship of the emperor M. Aurelius, Capit.]

[**MARCIDŪLUS**, a, um. dem. (marcidus) *Rather withered, faint*, M. Cap.]

**MARCIDUS**, a, um. (marceo) I. Prop. A) *Withered, faded*: m. lilia, Ov. M. 10, 192: — m. aures, Plin. B) *Meton.: Rotten, crumbling*: m. asseres, Vitruv. 2, 8. II. Fig. A) *Feeble, enervated through debauchery, drowsy*: m. somno aut libidinis vigiliis, Tac. A. 6, 4. [B) *In love, amorous, lascivious*: oculi libidine m., App.]

**MARCION**, ōnis. m. *A heretic in the second century*, Tert.

[**MARCIONENSIS**, e. *Belonging to Marcion*, Tert.]

[**MARCIONISTÆ**, ārum. m. *Followers of Marcion*, Cod. Just.]

[**MARCIONITA**, æ. m. *A Marcionite*: M. Deus, Prud.]

**MARCIPOR**, ōris. m. (for Marci puer) *The slave of Marcus*, Plin. 33, 1, 6; also the title of a satire by Varro.

**MARCIVS**, a, um. I. *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most distinguished were*: A) Ancus Marcius, the fourth king, Liv. 1, 32. B) L. Marcius, a Roman knight, who, after the death of the Scipiones, took the command of the army in Spain, id. 25, 37. C) Two brothers mentioned by Cicero (Div. 1, 40, 89) as diviners. II. Adj.: *Belonging to Marcius*: aqua M., of the king Ancus Marcius, Plin. 31, 3, 24: — saltus M., in Liguria, so called from the defeat of the consul Q. Marcius (A. U. C. 500), Liv.: — M. clipeus, id.: — M. rogatio, id.

**MARCODŪRUM**, i. n. *A town of the Ubii in Germany, now Duren*, Tac. H. 4, 28.

**MARCOLICA**, æ. f. *A town of Spain*, Liv. 45, 4.

**MARCŌMANNI** (Marcōmāni), ōrum. m. (Μαρκουμανοί, Ptol.: Μαρκουμανοί, Dio Cass.) (lit., boundary or frontier men, from the old German Marka, boundary or landmark) *The most warlike of the tribes of the Suevi; after their defeat in Rhetia by Drusus, they retired from the Rhine into the interior of Germany, and made themselves masters of the*

*modern Bohemia*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51; Tac. G. 42; Vell. 2, 108; Tac. A. 2, 46.

**MARCŌMANNĪA**, æ. f. *The territory of the Marcomanni*, Capit.

**MARCŌMANNĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Marcomanni*: M. bellum, Capit.

**MARCOR**, ōris. m. (marceo) *A withered or faded state; hence*, I. Prop.: *Rottenness, corruption*: m. panni, infected, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 94. II. Fig.: *Languor, faintness, inactivity, drowsiness*. A) *Bodily*: Cels. 3, 20: — segetum m., Sen. B) *Mental or moral*: id. Tranq. 2; Vell.

[**MARCULENTUS**, a, um. (marcor) *Withering, languid*, Fulg.]

**MARCŪLUS** or **MARTŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (marcus) *A little hammer*: serarium m., Mart. 12, 57, 6: — m. culum (al., martulum) invenit Cinyra, Plin.

[1. **MARCUS**, i. m. *A large hammer*, Isid.]

2. **MARCUS**, i. m. (for Maricus, from mas (old German Mahr), man) *A Roman prænomen, generally abridged into M., e.g. M. Cicero*.

**MARDANI**, ōrum. m. *A tribe in Mesopotamia*, Plin. 6, 26, 30.

**MARDI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Asia*, Plin. 6, 5, 5.

**MĀRE**, is. n. [abl. sing. māre, Lucr.; Ov.: genit. plur. mārū, Næv. sp. Prisc.] I. *The sea* [opp. 'terra'] : m. profundum, Cic. Pl. 6: — m. vastum, Cæs.: — m. vastissimum: — m. tranquillum: — maris tranquillitas: — mari navigare: — mare transire: — maria ambulare: — maria transmittere: — mare sulcare, Virg.: — trans mare currere, Hor.: — per mare currere, id.: — ire mari, Virg.: — ingredi mare, to go to sea: — m. plenum exsilis, Tac.: — [Poet. meton.: m. aeris, the ether, air, Lucr.] — *Peculiar expressions*. A) Prop.: *mari, at sea, by sea*: res magnas mari gessit, Nep. Con. 1. — *Esp. if in conjunction with et terrā, by land and by sea*: imperator fuit summus mari et terrā, Nep. Alc. 1: — thus also, terrā marique, Cic. de I. P. 19: — [marique terrāque, the same, Plaut.] — nostrum m., the Mediterranean Sea, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1: — M. Superum, the Gulf of Venice, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: — M. Inferum, the Tuscan Sea: — m. conclusum, a sea encompassed by land, like the Mediterranean (as opposed to 'ocean'), Cæs.: — m. clausum, unnavigable: — m. oceanum, i. e. oceanus, Cæs.: — [e mari natus or m. te genuit (of a hard-hearted person), Catull.; Tibull.; Ov.]: — [mare cœlo miscere, to mingle heaven and earth, i. e. to cause a frightful tempest, Virg. B) Fig.: *To move heaven and earth*, Juv.]: — Prov.: *maria et montes polliceri, to promise seas and mountains, i. e. all the riches of the earth*, Sall. Cat. 23, 2: — [in mare fundere aquas, lit. to pour water into the sea, i. q. to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44]: — [maris pontus (by circumlocution for mare), the depth of the sea, Virg.] \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *Sea-water*: vinum mari condire, Plin. 14, 7, 9: — Chium (vinum) maris expers, not mixed with sea water, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 16; but some understand by this, wine that has not crossed the sea, home-made wine. B) *The colour of the sea, sea-green*. Plin. 37, 6, 21. [Hence, Prov. mar, mars; Old Fr. mers, New Fr. mer.]

**MĀRĒA**, æ. f. (Μαρία) *A lake and town of the same name in Lower Egypt, not far from Alexandria, famous for its vines growing in a very rich soil (conf. Voss. Virg. G. 2, 91), now Mariut; hence, Mareotis, Mareoticus, and Mareotæ*.

**MĀRĒŌTÆ**, ārum. m. (Μαρεῖται) *The inhabitants of Marea*, Plin. 5, 6, 6.

**MĀRĒŌTĪCUS**, a, um. *Belonging to the Mareotæ; also poet. for Egyptian*: M. vitis, Col. 3, 2, 24: — Mareoticum (sc. vinum), Hor.: — M. arva, Ov.: — M. labor, the Egyptian pyramids, Mart.

**MĀRĒŌTIS**, idis and idos. f. *Belonging to the Mareotæ*: M. Libya, Plin. 5, 6, 6; or simply Mareotis (Μαρεῖτις), the country around Marea, Mart.: — M. palus, the lake of Marea, Curt.; or simply M., Lucr.: — vitis M., Virg.

## MARGA

MARGA, æ. f. *Marl*, Plin. 17, 6, 4.

MARGARĪDES, um. f. (μαργαρίδες, μαργαρίδες) *A kind of pearl-shaped dates*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

MARGARĪTA, æ. f. (μαργαρίτης) *A pearl*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 53.

[MARGARĪTĀRIUS, a, um. (margarita) I. *Of or belonging to pearls*: m. porticus, where pearls are sold, P. Vict. II. Subst. A) Margaritarius, fi. m. *A dealer in pearls*, Firm. B) Margaritaria, æ. f. *A female vender of pearls*, Inscr.]

[MARGARĪTĀTUS, a, um. (margarita) *Furnished, garnished, or adorned with pearls*, Fort.]

\*\*MARGARĪTĪFER, æra, ðrum. (margarita-fero) *Bearing pearls*: m. concha, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

\*\*MARGARĪTUM, i. n. (for margarita) *A pearl*. I. Prop.: Tac. Agr. 12; Varr. ap. Non. [II. Meton. of an excellent person, a jewel: Petr. 63.]

MARGĪANE, æs. or MARGĪANA, æ. f. (Μαργαῖανη) *A district between Hyrcania and Bactriana*, Plin. 6, 16, 18.

\*\*MARGĪNO. I. v. a. (margo) *To furnish with a brim or margin*: m. viam, Liv. 41, 27:—tabulæ marginatæ, Plin.

\*\*MARGO, Inis. c. I. Prop.: *A border, e.g. of a river*: lapideus m., Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9:—conchæ m., Plin.:—ripæ m., Ov.:—gemma m., Plin.:—calicis m., id.:—puppis m., Sil.:—scuti m., Liv.:—m. fontis, Ov.:—m. libri, Juv. \*\*II. Meton.: *A frontier, boundary, landmark*: m. agri, V. Max. 5, 6, 4:—m. imperii, Plin. [Hence, Ital. margine, Fr. marge.]

MARGUS, i. m. I. *A river of Margiane*, Plin. 6, 16, 18. II. *A river of Mæsia, called also Morgis*, id. 3, 26, 29.

MĀRIA, æ. f. *A well-known female name* (Hebrew מַרְיָה), Eccl.

MĀRĪABA, æ. f. *The name of two towns in Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

MARIAMMITĀNI, ðrum. m. *The inhabitants of the town Mariame, in Syria*, Plin. 5, 23, 19.

MĀRĪANDŸNI, ðrum. m. (Μαριανδύνοι) *A people of Bithynia*, Mel. 1, 2; V. Fl. 4, 171.

\*\*MĀRĪANDŸNUS, a, um. *Belonging to the Marian-dyni*: M. sinus, the Black Sea, Plin. 6, 1, 1:—M. arenæ, V. Fl.

MĀRĪĀNUS, a, um. *Belonging to Marius*: M. consulatus, the consulship of Marius, Cic. Brut. 47:—M. tribunus plebis:—M. quercus:—M. bella, Flor.:—colonia M., a town of Corsica, formerly called Nicæa, Plin.:—Cereatini Mariani, the inhabitants of a town in Latium, id. 3, 5, 9.

MĀRĪCA, æ. f. *A nymph in the territory of the town Minturna, near the river Liris, where a grove of oak-trees was sacred to her*, Virg. Æ. 7, 47 (acc. to Lact. Circe, to whom, after her death, divine honours were paid); hence, the grove, lucus Maricæ, Liv. 27, 37, 2:—silva Maricæ, Mart.:—palus Maricæ, a marsh, named after her, near Minturna, where Marius, when pursued by Sylla, took refuge, Vell.:—[The country about Minturna, regna Maricæ, Luc.]

MĀRĪCI, ðrum. m. *A Ligurian tribe*, Plin. 3, 17, 21.

MĀRĪĠĖRI, ðrum. m. *A people of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35.

MĀRĪNUS, a, um. (mare) *Of or belonging to the sea, found in the sea, sea (with a noun following)*: humor m., sea water, Cic. N. D. 2, 16:—aqua m.:—æstus m.:—m. homo, said to live in the water, Plin.:—m. sal, sea salt, id.:—m. morsus, the bitterness or brackish taste of sea-water, id.:—m. Venus, said to have risen out of the sea, Hor.:—ros m., rosemary, id.:—navis m., a sea-vessel, Dig. [Hence, Fr. marin.]

MĀRISCA, æ. f. I. Prop.: *A kind of very large fig, but of bad taste*, Plin. 15, 18, 19; Col. [II. Meton.: *A fig-shaped excrescence or tumour*, Juv. 2, 18.]

## MARMARYGA

MĀRISCOS or -US, i. m. *A kind of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 69.

MĀRĪTA, æ. See MARITUS, a, um.

\*\*MĀRĪTĀLIS, e. (maritus) *Belonging to a husband or wife, or both of them, connubial*: m. conjugum, Col. 12. procem.:—m. vestis, Ov.:—m. fax, V. Max.

MĀRĪTĪMUS or MĀRĪTŪMUS, a, um. (mare) I. A) Prop.: *Belonging to or found in the sea, maritime, sea (with a noun following)*: prædo m., a pirate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27; Liv.; Nep.:—navis m., a sea-ship, Liv.:—æstus m.:—m. fluctus, Nep.:—m. imperium, the chief command at sea:—m. cursus, a passage by sea, navigation, a course:—m. bellum, naval war: or, a war with pirates, Sall. Cat. 39, 1:—m. sal, sea-salt, Varr.:—res m., maritime affairs:—nuptiæ m., sea-nuptials or wedding, between Peleus and the sea-nymph Thetis. [B] Fig.: mores m., inconstant, unsteady, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11. II. Being or lying on the sea, sea (with a noun following) [C] mediterraneus, 'remotus a mari': m. civitas, Cæs. B. G. 2, 34:—m. ora:—m. villa, Nep.:—m. oppidum, a sea-port, Cæs.:—m. locus:—m. portus, a sea-port, Plin.:—provincia m., Liv.:—homines m.:—Subst. plur.: Māritima, ðrum. n. (sc. loca) *Countries lying on the sea, the sea coast, a range of coast*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16; Liv.; Plin.

\*\*MĀRĪTO. I. (maritus) I. Prop.: *To give in marriage*: m. filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14:—lex de maritandis ordinibus, the law respecting marriages, id.:—m. principem, Tac. II. Meton. of animals, etc. A) *To fertilize, to impregnate, make pregnant*, Plin. 13, 47:—maritari, to couple, Col. B) *Of trees and vines*: *To tie a vine to a tree*: ulmi vitibus maritantar, id. 11, 2, 79; Hor.

MĀRĪTUS, a, um. (mas) I. Prop. \*\*A) *Matrimonial, conjugal, belonging to marriage, nuptial, connubial*: m. domus, where married people live, Liv. 27, 31:—fœdus m., Ov.:—Venus m., conjugal love, id.:—m. fax, id.:—m. sacra, id.:—m. fides, connubial faith, Prop.:—m. cædes, the murder of a husband or wife, Ov.:—m. lex, Hor.:—m. torus, the marriage-bed, Ov.:—fratre m. soror, married, id. B) Subst.: Maritus, i. m. 1) *A husband*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31: [marita, æ. f., a wife, Hor. Ep. 8, 14; Ov.]: [Plur. Māriti, ðrum. m. Man and wife, Dig.; App.:—novi mariti, newly married persons, id.] [2] *A bridegroom*, Prop. 2, 17, 10; Virg. Æ. 4, 35. \*\*II. Meton. A) *Of animals*: m. olens (sc. caprarum), a he-goat, Hor. O. 1, 17, 7:—thus also, m. gregum, Col. —*Of cocks*: id. B) *Of trees to which vines were tied*: arbores bene m., Cat. R. R. 32:—olivetum m., Col.

MĀRĪUM, ii. n. (Μάριον) *An ancient town of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 35.

MĀRĪUS, a. I. *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most distinguished was C. Marius, rival of Sylla, conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cymbrians. He was elected consul seven times. — He was the head of a faction at Rome* (Cic. de I. P. 20, 60); hence appellat. for one who endeavours to raise himself by faction, a partisan: Cæsari multos Marios inesse, Suet. Cæs. 1. II. Adj.: *Of or belonging to Marius*: lex M., of the said C. Marius.

MARMA. *A town of Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

\*\*MARMĀRĪCUS, a, um. *Belonging to Marmarica* (Μαρμαρική), a district in Africa, between Egypt and the Syrtis, now Barka; also, poet. for African: M. genus capparis, Plin. 13, 23, 44:—catervæ M., Luc.:—populi M., Sil.:—fera M., i. e. elephantus, Sid.

MARMĀRĪDES, æ. [genit. plur. Marmāridum for Marmāridarum, Sil.] m. (Μαρμαρίδης) *A native of Marmarica*, Ov. M. 5, 125. — *Esp. plur.*: Marmāridæ, ðrum. m. *The inhabitants of Marmarica*, Plin. 5, 5, 5.

MARMĀRĪTIS, idis. f. (sc. herba) *A plant said to grow in marble quarries*, i. q. aglaophitis, Plin. 24, 17, 17.

[MĀRMĀRYGA, æ. f. (μαρμαρύγη) *The appearance of coruscations or sparks before the eye*, NL.]

**MARMOR**, ὄρις. [acc. sing. marmōrem, Plin.; Val.] *m. (μάρμαρος)* I. Prop. : *Marble*: templum de marmore ponam, Virg. G. 3, 13; Plin. — *Esp.*: *m. Parium*, id.

**\*\*II. Meton.** A) *Any thing made of marble or of a marble substance*, Col. 12, 20: [a marble milestone, Mart.] — [Plur.: *Marmōra*. *Marble monuments*, Hor.: of Niobe, who was changed into marble, Ov.] B) *Poet.*: *The glittering or gleaming surface of the sea*: marmora pelagi, Catull.; or simply *marmor*, Virg. Æ. 7, 28: — *m. infidum*, Sil.] [Hence, Fr. *marbre*.]

**\*\*MARMORĀRIUS**, a, um. (marmor) *Of or belonging to marble, marble (with a noun following)*: *m. faber*, Sen. E. 90: — *Subst.*: *Marmorarius*, il. *m.* One who works in marble, id.; Vitr.

[**MARMORĀTIO**, ōnis. *f.* A covering or overlaying with marble: *m. pavimenti*, App.]

**MARMORĒUS**, a, um. (marmor) I. Prop. A) *Of or made of marble*: *m. signum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1: — *m. columnæ*: — *m. tectum*: — *m. solum*, floor: — [facere alqm marmoreum, to make of marble, e. g. a statue, Virg.; or ponere alqm marmoreum, Hor.] **\*\*B)** *Belonging to marble*: *m. ars*, art of sculpture, Vitr. 4, 1, 10. [II. Meton.: *Like marble, as to its gloss and whiteness, of a brilliant white*: *m. cervix*, Virg.: — *m. palma*, Ov.: — *m. pectus*, Lucil. ap. Non.: — *m. pes*, Ov.: — *m. candor*, Lucr.: — *m. gelu*, id.: — *m. Paros*, white with marble, Ov.: — *gelu m.*, ice, id.: — *m. æquor*, the glittering surface of the sea, Virg.]

**\*\*MARMŌRO**, i. (marmor) I. *To cover with marble*: porticus marmorata, Petr. 77; Stat. II. *To make a cement or plaster of pulverized marble for overlaying or covering walls, floors, etc.*: marmoratum tectorium, a cement or plaster made of marble, Varr. — *Subst.*: *Marmōrātum*, i. n. The same, Plin. 36, 23, 55.

**\*\*MARMŌRŌSUS**, a, um. (marmor) *Like marble, hard as marble*: *m. sil*, Plin. 33, 12, 56.

**MĀRO**, ōnis. *m.* I. *The family name of the poet P. Virgilius*, Juv. 11, 178; Mart. II. *A ridge of mountains in Sicily, near the river Himera*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

**MARŌBŌDŪUS**, i. *m.* *Marbod, king of the Suevi; who, being beaten by Arminius, and hated by his own subjects, took refuge with the Romans, who gave him Ravenna as an abode*, Vell. 2, 108; Tac. A. 2, 26.

**MAROHÆ**, ārum. *m.* *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23.

**MARON**, i. n. See **MARUM**.

**MĀRŌNĒA** or **ĪA**, æ. *f.* (Μάρωνεια) *The name of several towns*. I. *A town of Italy, in the territory of the Samnites*, Liv. 27, 1, 1. II. *A town of Thrace, on the banks of the Sænus, famous for its wine, now Marogna*, id. 31, 16, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18.

**\*\*MĀRŌNĒUS**, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the poet Virgil, Virgilian*: *M. templum*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 54. II. *Of or belonging to the town Maronea*: *M. vinum*, Plin. 14, 4, 6: — *M. Bacchus*, wine of Maronea, Tib.

[**MĀRŌNĪANUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the poet Virgil, Virgilian*: *M. Culex*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 74: — *M. stylus*, Sid.]

[**MĀRŌNION**, ii. n. *A plant*, i. q. *Centuria major*, App.]

**\*\*MĀRŌNĪTES**, æ. *m.* (Μάρωνίταις) *A native of the Thracian town Maronea*, Plin. 35, 11: — *In the plur.*, *Mārōnites*, ārum. *n.* *The inhabitants of Maronea*, Liv. 31, 31.

[**MARPĒSIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the mountain Marpesus*: *M. cautes*, Virg. Æ. 6, 471.]

[**MARPĒSIUS**, a, um. *Of Marpesus in Troas*, Tib. 2, 5, 67.]

**MARPĒSUS**, i. *m.* (Μάρπησος) *A mountain in Paros*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 471.

**\*\*MARRA**, æ. *f.* I. *A hoe for weeding*, Plin. 17, 21; Col. II. *An iron hook*, Plin. 9, 14, 17.

1. **MARRŪBIUM** or **MARRŪVIUM**, ii. n. *A town of Latium, the capital of the Marsi*, Sil. 8, 507.

780

2. **MARRŪBIUM**, ii. n. *A plant, horehound, Fam. Labiata*, Plin. 20, 22, 89; Col.

**MARRŪBIUS** or **MARRŪVIUS**, a, um. *Belonging to Marruvium*: *M. gens*, Virg. Æ. 7, 750: — *Subst.*, *Marrŭvii*, ōrum. *m.* *The inhabitants of Marruvium*, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

[**MARRŪCINE**, adv. *Like a Marrucine, i. e. faithful; because the Marrucini were noted for their good faith*, Tert.]

**MARRŪCINI** or **MARUCINI**, ōrum. *m.* *A people on the coast of Latium, between the Frentani and the river Aternus; their capital was Teate, now Chieti*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 23; Cic. Cluent. 69; Liv.; Plin.

**MARRŪCINUS**, a, um. *Belonging to the Marrucini*: *M. ager*, Liv. 27, 43; Plin.: — [*Subst.*: *One of the Marrucini*: *Asinius M.*, Catull.]

**MARS**, tis. *m.* I. *The god of war; also regarded as a ruler of the elements, and as a rural deity; hence called M. Silvanus*, Cat. R. R. 83. *As the father of Romulus, he was regarded as the founder of the Roman people*, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5: — *the Salii were devoted to his service*, Liv. 1, 20, 4. II. *Meton.* **\*\*A)** *Warlike tumult, combat, battle*: *causa novi Martis, of the war*, Ov.: — *Hispaniæ multo varioque Marte pacatæ*, Vell.: — *invadunt Martem, begin the fight or combat*, Virg.: — *Martem accendere cantu, to inflame for fight*, id.: — *M. apertus, a battle fought in open field*, Ov.: — [*contest in a court of justice*: *M. forensis*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29.] **\*\*B)**

*A manner of fighting*: *suo Marte pugnare, of cavalry, when fighting on horseback*, Liv. 3, 62: — *equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, fighting in his accustomed manner and in that unsuitable to him (i. e. on foot)*, id. ib. C) *Chances of war, the issue of a battle*: *æquato Marte*, Liv. 1, 25: — *anceps M.*, id.: — *æquo Marte*, Cæs.: — *pari Marte prœlium inquit*, Hirt.: — *omnis M. belli communis*. **\*\*D)** *The fury of war*: *terribili Marte ululare*, Plin. 26, 4, 9. E) *Marte meo, tuo, suo, nostro, vestro, by one's own force or energy, without help from others*: *rex suo Marte res recuperavit*, Cic. Phil. 2, 37. [F] *Valour, bravery*, Virg. Æ. 11, 374; Ov.] G) *Mars (as planet)*: *stella Martis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; Plin. [From Martis dies (Tuesday), Ital. martedì, Fr. mardi.]

**MARSĀCI**, ōrum. *m.* *A people of Gaul on the Lower Rhine*, Tac. H. 4, 56: — *called also Marsacii*, Plin. 4, 15, 29.

**MARSI**, ōrum. *m.* I. *A people of Latium, allies of the Romans, who took a very active part in the bellum Sociale, which was called after them bellum Marsicum; they were also known as sorcerers, capable of healing the bites of serpents, etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 15; Plin. 7, 2, 2; Flor. 3, 18, 6. II. *A people of Germany, between the Rhine, the Lippe, and the Ems*, Tac. A. 1, 50.

**MARSĪAS**, æ. *m.* *A river in Babylonia*, Amm. 13, 21.

**MARSĪCUS**, a, um. (Marsi) *Belonging to the Marsi*: *M. bellum*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33.

**MARSIGNI**, ōrum. *m.* *A people in the eastern part of Germany, near Bohemia, belonging to the Suevi*, Tac. G. 43.

[**MARSPĪTER**, tris. *m.* for *Marspater*, Gell. 5, 12, 5.]

[**MARSŪPIUM**, ii. n. (μαρσῦριον) *A money-bag, purse*, Plant. Ep. 2, 2, 3.]

**MARSUS**, a, um. *Belonging to the Marsi*: *centuriones M. duo*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 27: — *M. duellum (i. e. bellum)*, Hor.: — *M. nenia, a form of incantation*, id.: — *thus also, M. voces*, id.: — *As cognomen*: *Domitius M.*, a poet in the time of Augustus, Suet. Gramm. 9; Ov.

**MARSŸAS** and **MARSŸA**, æ. *m.* (Μαρσῖας) I. *A satyr and player on the flute, who challenged Apollo on his instrument, but was beaten by the latter and flayed alive as punishment for his conceit*, Ov. M. 6, 383. II. *A river of Phrygia Major, which falls into the Mæander*, Liv. 38, 13.

[**MARTAGON**, i. n. *A plant, Turk's cap lily, Fam. Liliaceæ, NL.*]

[**MARTES**, is. *f.* *A marten*, Mart. 10, 37, 18. (al. mele.)]

1. **MARTĪALIS**, e. (Mars) I. *Of or belonging to*

**Mars, martial:** flamen M., a priest of Mars, Auct. Har. 6:—*Subst. plur.*: Martiales, the priests of Mars:—M. ludi, in honour of Mars Ultor, to whom Augustus built a temple, Suet.:—M. lupi, sacred to him, Hor.:—campus M., on mount Caelius, ap. Fest. II. *Belonging to the legion of Mars*: milites M., Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5.

2. **MARTIALIS**, is. m. Valerius, the well-known Roman epigrammatic poet, of Bilbilis in Spain, under the emperors Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, Plin. E. 3, 21.

[**MARTICOLA**, æ. c. (Mars-colo) A worshipper of Mars, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 22.]

[**MARTICULTOR**, ðris. m. for Marticultor, i. q. Marticola. A worshipper of Mars, Inscr.]

[**MARTIGENO**, æ. c. (Mars-gigno) Child of Mars, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 39:—*Poet. meton.*: Warlike: vulgus M., Sil. 16, 533.]

[**MARTIOBARBULUS**, i. m. A soldier provided with leaden balls (doubtful), Veg.]

**MARTIUS**, a, um. (Mars) I. A) *Of or belonging to Mars*: M. certamen, Hor. O. 4, 14, 17:—M. bella, id.:—canor æris M., martial, warlike, Virg.:—M. proles, of Romulus and Remus, Ov.:—M. miles, Roman (because Mars was considered the father of the Romans), id.:—M. anguis (because all monsters were considered of divine origin), id.:—M. lupus, sacred to Mars, Virg.:—Penthesilea M., warlike, id.:—vulnera M., received in war, id.:—M. Thebe, where many wars have been carried on, Ov.:—M. mensis, the month of March, because it was sacred to Mars, Plin. 15, 3, 4:—Calendæ M., the first of March, Hor.:—Idus M., the fifteenth of March, Cic. Phil. 2, 36:—Campus M., the plain or field of Mars, situate between Rome and the Tiber, where the comitia were held, and the youth performed warlike exercises, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2; Liv.:—[*Poet.*: gramine Martio, on the field of Mars, Hor.:—M. legio, the legion of Mars, Cic. Phil. 2, 3:—[arena M., a place in the circus, where the gladiators fought, Ov. Tr. 2, 282.] B) Narbo Martia, a town of France, now Narbonne, Cic. Font. 1; Mel. 2, 5. II. *Belonging to the planet Mars*: fulgor M., of the planet Mars, Cic. Rep. 6, 17.

**MARTULUS**, i. m. See MARCULUS.

[**MARTYR**, ðris. c. (μάρτυρ) A witness; hence, one who dies as a witness to the truth of the Christian faith, a martyr, Eccl.]

[**MARTYRIUM**, ði. n. (μάρτυριον) A testimony; hence, I. A testimony borne to the Christian religion and sealed with the blood of the confessor, martyrdom, Eccl. II. *Meton.* A) The place where a martyr is buried, Tert.; and, since at such places most frequently churches were built, it stands also for, B) A church, Hier.]

**MARUCÆI**, ðrum. m. A people of Asia, Plin. 6, 16, 18.

**MARUM** or -ON, i. n. (μάρων) A strong-scented plant, perhaps Teucrium m. cat-thyme, germander, Plin. 12, 24, 53.

**MARUS**, i. m. A river in Dacia, now Morawa, March, or Moran, Tac. A. 2, 63, 2; Plin. 412, 25.

**MAS**, mæris. m. I. *Of the male gender, male (of gods, men, animals, plants); subst. a male [femina]*: bestiae aliæ mares, aliæ feminae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51:—et mares deos et feminas esse:—m. homines, Plaut.:—incertus (infans) m. an femina esset, Liv.:—teneri m., boys, Ov.:—liberi tres, duo mares, Plin. E.:—m. oleæ:—in tilia m. est femina differunt, Plin.:—m. vitellus, a male pullet, a male yoke, Hor. [II. *Manly, like a man*: maribus Curtii, Hor. E. 1, 1, 64:—animi m., id.:—male m., unmanly, Catull.]

**MASADA**, æ. f. A fortress in Judea, Plin. 5, 7, 15.

**MASÆSYLLI**, ðrum. m. See MASSÆSYLLI.

**MASATI**, ðrum. m. A people of Mauritania, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

[**MASCA** or **MASCHA**, æ. f. A witch, ML. Hence, Ital. maschera; Fr. masque; Germ. Masche.]

[**MASCARPIO**, ðnis. m. (mas-carpo) I. q. masturbator, Petr. 134, 5.]

781

**\*\*MASCULESCO**, ðre. v. n. (masculus) To become male, Plin. 18, 13, 34.

**\*\*MASCŪLETUM**, i. n. (masculus) A place where male plants (especially vines) are planted, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

[**MASCŪLINE**, adv. In the masculine gender, Gramm.]

**\*\*MASCŪLINUS**, a, um. (masculus) I. *Of the male gender or sex, masculine*: m. facies, App.:—neque est (salamandris) genus m. femininumve, Plin. 10, 68, 87: *Of plants*: m. sexus, id.:—*As Gramm.* t. t.: genus m., Quint. II. *Manly, i. e. befitting a man*: vir m., id. 5, 12, 20.

**\*\*MASCŪLUS**, a, um. dem. (mas) I. A) *Male, of the male sex*: m. (conyza), Plin. 21, 10, 32:—m. tus, id.:—m. genus, Phædr.:—m. nomen, Mart. B) *Subst.*: Masculus, i. m. A male: incertus infans natus, m. an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12; Plaut. II. *Meton.* A) *Masculine, i. e. imitating persons of the male sex*: cardo m., the pivot that turns round in its socket, Vitruv. 9, 9:—m. libido, i. e. tribadum, Hor. [B) *Manly, i. e. befitting a man, brave, powerful, courageous, bold, heroic*: m. proles, id. O. 3, 6, 37:—m. animus, App.:—Sappho m., because she threw herself into the sea, Hor.] [Hence, Ital. maschio, Fr. mâle.]

**MASÆI**, ðrum. m. A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 26, 30.

**MASGABA**, æ. m. I. A son of king Masinissa, Liv. 44, 13. II. A favourite of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 98.

**MASINISSA**, æ. m. A king of Numidia, father of Micipsa, and grandfather of Jugurtha, an ally of the Romans, Cic. de Sen. 10; Sall.

**MASO**, ðnis. m. A Roman cognomen, e. g. of the Papirian gens; I. Papirius Maso, Liv. 41, 14; Cic.

**MASPĒTUM**, i. n. (μάσπερον) The leaf of the plant laserpitium, Plin. 19, 3, 15.

**\*\*MASSA**, æ. f. (μάζα, from μάω, μάσσω, to knead) I. A kneaded mass, dough, a lump: m. salis, Plin. 31, 7, 39:—m. picis, Virg.:—Of the world in a state of chaos, Ov.

II. *Esp.* [A) *Of cheese-curd*, Mart.:—m. lactis coacti, cheese, Ov.] B) *Of metals*: m. auri, Petr. 88:—m. æris, Plin.:—and absol., Virg.:—m. vitri, Plin. C) *Of marble*; A piece, block, id. 36, 6, 8.

**MASSÆSYLLI** or **MASÆSYLLI**, ðrum. m. A people of Numidia towards the west, whilst the Massyli lived towards the east, Liv. 28, 17, 5.

**MASSAGĒTES**, æ. m. (Μασαγῆται) One of the Massagetae, Sil. 3, 360:—In the plur., Massagēte, ðrum. m. A people of Scythian origin, living towards the east of the Caspian Sea, Plin. 6, 17, 19.

**MASSALA**, æ. f. A town of Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

**\*\*MASSALĪŌTĪCUS**, a, um. (Μασσαλιωτικός) i. q. Massiliensis. *Of or belonging to Massilia*, Plin. 3, 4, 5.

[**MASSĀLIS**, e. (massa) Belonging to a mass, constituting a mass: m. moles, i. e. Chaos, Tert.]

[**MASSĀLITER**, adv. All in a mass, Tert.]

**MASSARIS**, is. f. The grape of a vine that grows wild, only used for scent and as a drug, Plin. 12, 28, 61.

[**MASSĒTER**, ðris. m. (μασσοδάμει) (sc. musculus) A muscle of the jaw, NL.]

**MASSICE**, ðs. f. A place in Mesopotamia, Plin. 6, 26, 21.

**MASSĪCUS**, a, um. Mons M., a mountain of Campania noted for its wine, Liv. 22, 14:—*Absol.*: Massicus, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66:—Hence, vinum M., Hor.:—*Subst.*: Massicum, i. n. Massican wine, Plin.:—M. humor, Virg.

**MASSĪLIA**, æ. f. A great commercial town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles. It was a colony of the Ionian maritime town Phocæa, in Asia Minor, and famous as a seat of Greek literature and science, Cæs. B. G. 2, 1; Cic.

[**MASSĪLIANUS**, a, um. Belonging to Massilia: M. vinum, Mart. 13, 122.]

## MASSILIENSIS

**MASSILIENSIS**, e. *Belonging to Massilia*, Plaut.:—*Subst.*: Massiliensis, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Massilia*, Cic. Fl. 40; Cæs.

**\*\*MASSILIOTICUS**, a, um. *Of Massilia*, Plin. 3, 4, 5.

**\*\*MASSILITANUS**, a, um. *Of Massilia*, Vitr. 10, 22.

**MASSIVA**, æ. m. *Son of Gulussa and grandson of Massinissa; he was assassinated by an agent of Bomilcar, at the instigation of Jugurtha*, Sall. Jug.

[**Masso**, are. v. a. (μάσσω) *To knead into a mass: hence, to chew*, Th. Prisc.]

**\*\*MASSŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (massa) *A small mass, a little lump*, Col. 12, 48, 5.

**MASSŪRIUS**, or **MASŪRIUS**, **SABINUS**. *A jurist in the time of the emperor Tiberius*, Gell. 3, 16; Pers. 5, 90.

**MASSYCITES**, æ. m. *A mountain in Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27, 28.

[**MASSYLEUS** or **MASSILEUS**, a, um. *Belonging to the Massyli*, Mart. 9, 23, 14.]

**MASSŪLI**, ðrum. m. *A people of Numidia, towards the east (the Massesyli lived towards the west)*, Liv. 24, 48; Plin.

[**MASSŪLIUS**, a, um. *Belonging to the Massyli*, Luc. 4, 682.]

**MASSŪLUS**, a, um. *Belonging to the Massyli, also poet. for African: M. equites*, Virg. Æ. 4, 132:—*M. serpens, the dragon that watched the garden of the Hesperides*, Mart.

**MASTAURENSES**, ium. m. *The inhabitants of the town Mastaura, in Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

[**MASTICĀTIO**, ðnis. f. *A chewing, masticating*, LL.]

[**MASTICĀTORIUM**, ii. n. *A means of mastication*, NL.]

[**MASTICHĀTUS**, a, um. (mastiche) *Furnished or spiced with mastic*, Lampr.]

**MASTICHE** or **MASTICE**, ðs. f. (μαστίχη) *Mastich, a fragrant gum from the mastich-tree*, Plin. 12, 17, 36.

[**MASTICHĒINUS** or **MASTICĒINUS**, a, um. (μαστίχωνος) *Of mastich*, Pall.]

[**MASTICHUM** or **MASTĪCUM**, i. n. *Mastich*, Pall.]

[**MASTICO**, i. *To chew, masticate*, App.:—*Hence Prov. mategnar, Fr. mâcher.*]

[**MASTIGIA**, æ. m. and f. (μαστίγας) I. *Masc.: A term of reproach; Scoundrel, rascal, villain: prop., one that is always chastised or beaten*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69; Ter. II. *Fem.: A whip, scourge*, Sulp. Sev.]

[**MASTIGOPHŌRUS**, i. m. (μαστίγοφόρος) *The name of a police-officer who carried a scourge, and whose office it was to keep the people in order at the public shows*, LL.]

[**MASTITIS**, Idis. f. (μαστός) *An inflammation of the (female) breast: m. superficialis*, NL.]

[**MASTIX**, icis. f. *Mastich, gum from the mastich-tree, Pistacia lentiscus*, Fam. Terebinthaceæ, NL.]

[**MASTŌIDĒUS**, a, um. (μαστός-εἶδος) *Like a breast or nipple: processus m.*, NL.]

**MASTOS**, i. f. (μαστός, breast) *A herb used in curing sore breasts*, Plin. 26, 15, 52.

**\*MASTRŪCA** or **MASTRŪGA**, æ. f. (according to Quint., a Sardinian word) *A sheepskin, or a kind of shaggy garment*, Cic. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 6; [also as a term of reproach, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 33.]

**\*MASTRŪCĀTUS**, a, um. (mastruca) *Dressed in a sheepskin*, Cic. Prov. 7, 15.

[**MASTURBĀTIO**, ðnis. f. *Actus masturbandi*, Inscr.]

[**MASTURBĀTOR** or **MASTRUPĀTOR**, ðris. m. *Qui masturbatur*, Mart. 14, 203.]

[**MASTURBOR**, i. v. dep. (manus-stupro) I. q. χειρουργεῖν, Mart. 11, 105, 13; id. 9, 42, 3.]

**MATARA**, **MATARIS**. See **MATERIS**.

**MATAXA**. See **METAXA**.

**\*\*MATELLA**, æ. f. dem. (matula) I. *A vessel, pot for liquids*, Petr. 58:—*m. aqueæ*, Plaut. [II. *Esp. A chamber-pot*, Mart. 6, 89, 1.]

782

## MATERIARIUS

**\*MATELLŌ**, ðnis. m. dem. (matula) *A chamber-pot*, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38.

**\*\*MATEŌLA**, æ. f. *A kind of mallet or small beetle wherewith to drive things into the ground*, Plin. 17, 18, 29.

**MĀTER**, tris. f. (μήτηρ, Dor. μάτηρ) I. A) *Prop.: A mother (of men and animals): Cassia m. hujus Aviti*, Cic. Cluent. 5:—*matrem fieri de Jove, i. e. to become pregnant*, Ov.:—*thus, matrem esse de alqo, id.:—matrem facere, to make pregnant, id.:—m. familias or familiæ, a housewife, wife, matron, mistress of the house:—[Of old women; Mother, a good old woman, an old dame: jubemus te salvere, m., Plaut.:—of nurses, Virg.:—of goddesses, as surname, Magna M., Cybele, Cic. Sest. 26; or m. deum, Liv.; or simply m. (sc. deorum), Virg.:—m. florum, i. e. Flora, Ov.:—m. Amorum, i. e. Venus, id.:—[of animals, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13; Virg.] B) Meton.: apes mellis m., i. e. she who produces, Varr.:—of trees or trunks out of which branches are shooting, Plin. 12, 5, 11; Col. [C) Anat.: The membrane of the skull: dura m., the outer membrane of the skull: pia m., the inner membrane, NL.] [II. Fig. A) Maternal love or affection: simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. M. 6, 629:—m. redit, Sen. poet. B) Motherhood, maternity, Sen. Her. Oct. 389.] C) Mother, i. e. cause, origin, source: m. bonarum artium est sapientia, Cic. Leg. 1, 22:—*intemperantia omnium perturbationum m.:—m. avaritiæ:—similitudo est m. satietatis.*—[Hence, Ital. madre, Prov. maire; Fr. mère.]*

**MĀTERCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (mater) *A little mother*, Cic. Fl. 36; Hor.

**MĀTERĪA**, æ. f. and **MĀTERĪES**, ði. f. (mater) *The matter of which any thing is composed, materials, elements.* I. *Prop.* A) Gen. M. rerum, the elements of things, Cic. N. D. 3, 39:—*m. rerum et copia exilis, uberrima:—quæque sua de materia grandescere, Lucr.:—m. rudis, i. e. chaos, Lucr.:—of inflammable substance, tinder: materiam præbet seges arida, Ov.:—habens semina flammæ m., id.:—ferri m., ore, Just.:—of building materials: m. parietum, Vitr.:—materiam (of the door) superabat opus (the work), Ov.:—æs ferrumque et lintea et spartum et navalis alia m. ad classem ædificandam, Liv.:—delata m. omnis intra Veliam, id.:—of mortar as a cement, Just. B) Esp. 1) Timber or wood for building [signa, fire-wood]: omni materia et culta et silvestri (all sorts of wood, whether in plantations or growing wild) partim ad calefaciendum corpus, igni adhibito, et ad mitigandum cibum utimur, partim ad ædificandum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60:—m. vitis [sarmenta], wood, the stem:—inter librum et materiam (the stem-wood), Col.:—genus surculorum aptum materiæ (wood for use in building or as fire-wood), id.:—and thus of branches, id.:—(navium) m., Cæs.:—pabuli, lignorum, materiæ aggestus, wood for firing and for building, Tac.:—for poles, Cat.:—materiam cædere, to cut wood, Liv.*

\*\*2) Nutrimet, food, nourishment: m. imbecillissima, valentissima, media, Cels. 2, 18. \*\*3) The pus or matter of a boil or ulcer, Cels. 3, 27, 4. \*\*4) A breed, or race of animals, Col. 6, 27. II. Fig. A) Matter, stuff, materials for any thing: m. ad jocandum, Cic. de Or. 2, 59:—m. sermonum:—m. artis, the subject of an art:—quasi m., quam tractet et in qua versetur, subjecta est veritas:—crescit mihi m. (sc. scribendi):—m. æquitatis, the topic (locus communis) or subject on equity. B) A cause, occasion, source, inducement: materiam subtrahere furori, Cic. Dom. 5:—m. seditionis:—m. omnium malorum, the source of all evils, Sall.:—aurum, summi m. mali, Hor.:—materiam dare invidiæ:—materiam dare bonitati.—With inf.: m. dicere for dicendi, Cic. Phil. 2, 17. C) Mental ability, talent, natural disposition of a person: m. Catonis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68:—m. in animis humanis:—m. ingentis decoris, Liv.:—m. ad audaciam, id.:—non sum materia digna perire tuâ, your hard unfeeling disposition, Ov.

[**MĀTERĪALIS**, e. (materia) *Of matter, material*, Macr.]

[**MĀTERĪALTER**, adv. *As to matter*, Sid.]

**\*\*MĀTERĪĀRIUS**, a, um. (materia) I. *Of or belonging to wood, esp. to timber or wood for building:*

*fabrica m., the art of a carpenter*, Plin. 7, 56, 57: — *faber m., a carpenter*, Inscr. [B] *Subst.*: *Materiarius*, ii. m. *A contractor for timber, one who furnishes timber by contract*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 45.] [II. *Relating to matter*: *hæreticus m., one who considers matter to be eternal*, Tert.]

**\*\*MĀTĒRIĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *Wood for building, timber; timber-work, beams, rafters, etc.*, Vitruv. 4, 2.

**\*\*MĀTĒRIĀTŪRA**, æ. *f.* (materio) *A shaping or framing of timber*: *m. fabrilis, of a carpenter*, Vitruv. 4, 2, 2.

**MATERIES**, ei. *f.* See **MATERIA**.

**\*MĀTĒRĪO**, i. (mater) *To build with wood*, Vitruv. 5, 12: — *ædes male materiata, made of bad wood*, Cic. Off. 3, 13.

[**MĀTĒRŪLA**, æ. *f.* dem. (mater) *Matter*, Tert.]

**\*\*MĀTĒRĪOR**, ari. (mater) *To fell or provide timber*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.

**MĀTĒRIS** or **MĀTĀRIS**, is. or **MĀTĀRA**, æ. *f.* (a Celtic word) *A kind of missile weapon, a javelin, pike, lance*, A. Her. 4, 32; Liv.; Cæs.

**MĀTERNUS**, a, um. (mater) *Of or belonging to a mother, motherly*: *m. nomen*, Cic. Cluent. 5: — *m. animus*, Ter.: — *m. tempora, time of pregnancy*, Ov.: — *m. sanguis*: — *m. arma* (Æneæ), *which his mother Venus caused to be made for him*, Virg.: — *m. aves, doves sacred to Venus*, id.: — *Cæsar cingens materna tempora myrto, of Venus, the mother of Æneæ, from whom Cæsar was said to be descended*, id.: — *Venus monet materna per æquora ire, i. e. e quibus ipsa nata est*, Ov.: — *m. Delus* (Apollinis), *where Latona brought him forth*, Virg.: — *m. nobilitas, by the mother's side*, id.: — *Numa m., related by the mother's side*, Ov.: — *patria m., by the mother's side*, Liv.: — *res m., property which anybody has from his mother*, Hor.: — *Of animals*: Plin.; Col.

**MĀTERTĒRA**, æ. *f.* (mater) *A mother's sister, aunt by the mother's side*, Cic. Div. 1, 46: — *m. magna, i. e. soror aviæ*, Dig.: — *m. major, i. e. soror proaviæ*, ib.

**MĀTHEMĀTĪCUS**, a, um. (μαθηματικός) **\*\*I. A)** *Mathematical*: *m. nota*, Vitruv. 1, 1: — *ephemeris m.*, Plin.: — *artes m.*, id. **B) Subst.** 1) *Mathematicus*, i. m. *A mathematician*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3. **\*\*2) Mathematica**, æ. *f.* (sc. ars) *Mathematics*, Sen. E. 88. **\*\*II. Belonging to astrology (the art of divination by the stars), astrological**. — **Subst.** A) *Māthēmāticī, ōrum. m. Astrologers*, Tac. H. 1, 22; Gell. B) *Mathemathica, f. (sc. ars) Astrology*, Suet. Tib. 69.

[**MĀTHĒSIS**, is. *f.* (μάθησις) *The art of divination by the stars, astrology*, Jul. Firm.]

**MĀTĪĀNUS**, a, um. *Belonging to Matius*: *mala M.*, Suet. Dom. 21; Col.

1. **MĀTĪNUS**, i. m. *A mountain in Apulia*, Luc. 9, 185.

2. **MĀTĪNUS**, a, um. (i. Matinus) *Belonging to Matinus*: *M. apis*, Hor. O. 4, 2, 27.

**MĀTĪUS**, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were*: I. Cn. Matius, an ancient poet, Gell. 9, 14. II. C. Matius, a friend of Augustus, who wrote on cookery, Plin. 12, 2, 6.

[**MĀTRĀLIS**, e. (mater) *Belonging to a mother*: *m. festa*, Ov. F. 6, 533; or simply, *matralia, a feast celebrated by the Roman ladies in honour of the Mater Matuta* (i. e. Ino), id.]

[**MĀTRESKO**, ēre. v. n. (mater) *To become a mother, to become like a mother*, Fac. ap. Non.]

[**MĀTRĪCĀLIS**, e. (matrix) *Belonging to the matrix*: *herba m., a herb*, App.: — *vena m., the vein of the matrix*, Veg.]

**MĀTRĪCĪDA**, æ. c. (mater-cædo) *A matricide, murderer of his mother*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

**MĀTRĪCĪDĪUM**, ii. n. (matricida) *Matricide, murder of one's mother*, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

[**MĀTRĪCŪLA**, æ. *f.* dem. (matrix) *A public record or register, roll*, Veg.]

[**MĀTRĪMŌNĪLIS**, e. (matrimonium) *Of or belonging to marriage*, Jul. Firm.]

**MĀTRĪMŌNĪUM**, ii. n. (mater) I. *Marriage, matrimony*: *jus matrimonii*, Cic. Cluent. 62: — *tenerē m. alcjs (viri), to be anybody's wife*: — *alqam in m. ducere, to marry*: — *dare alcui filiam in m., to give in marriage*: — *habere alqam in matrimonio; or habere alqam in matrimonium*, Just.: — *collocare alqam in matrimonium, or locare alqam in matrimonio, to settle a female, give her a husband*: — *ire in matrimonium, to get married*, Plaut.: — *petere in matrimonium, to ask in marriage*, Suet. **\*\*II. Meton.**: *Matrimonia, Wives*: *matrimonii provincialibus abstinnit*, Suet. Cæs. 51; Tac.

**MĀTRĪMUS**, a, um. (mater) *Whose mother is still alive*: *m. puer*, Auct. Har. 11: — *puella m.*, Tac.

**\*\*MĀTRIX**, icis. *f.* (mater) I. A) *Prop.*: *The female of any animal kept for breeding, e. g. a cow*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12: *an ewe*, Col.; *thus also of fowls*, id. B) *Meton.*: *Of a tree; The parent stock*, Suet. Aug. 94. [C] *Fig.*: *A source, fountain, cause, origin*, Tert.] [II. *The matrix, womb*, Veg.] [III. *A public record, register, list*, Tert.; Veg.] [IV. *The root of the nail*: *ulcus m., an ulcer of the root of the nail*, NL.] [V. *In Mineralogy*: *The non-metallic part of a metalliferous vein*, NL.]

1. **MĀTRŌNA**, æ. *f.* (mater) I. A) *A married lady, a matron*, Cic. Cael. 13. B) *Of Juno*, Hor. **\*\*II. A wife, spouse; with genit.**: *Caii principis m.*, Plin. 9, 35, 58.

2. **MATRŌNA**, æ. m. *A river in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Marne*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1.

**\*\*MĀTRŌNALIS**, e. (matrona) I. *Befitting a lady or married woman of rank*: *decus m., the rank of a lady or matron*, Liv. 24, 6: — *genæ m., the cheeks of a lady*, Ov.: — *m. gravitas*, Plin. E.: — *feriæ M., a feast celebrated by the Roman ladies in honour of Mars on the first of March*, Tert. [II. *A kind of Hesperis, or rocket*, NL.]

[**MĀTRŌNĀTUS**, ūs. m. (matrona) *The dress of a lady or matron of rank*, App.]

[**MĀTRŪELIS**, is. m. (mater) (sc. frater) *A mother's brother's son*, A. Vict.]

[**MATTA**, æ. *f.* *A mat or mattress*, Ov. F. 6, 680.]

[**MATTĀRĪUS**, ii. m. (matta) *One who sleeps on a mat*, August.]

**\*\*MATTEĀ** (mactēa or mattā), æ. *f.* (ματρία) *Delicate or dainty food*, Sen. Contr. 4, 27; Petr.

[**MATTEŪLA**, **MATĒŪLA**, **MACTĒŪLA**, æ. *f.* dem. of mattea, Arn.]

**MATTĪĀCI**, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Mattiacum*, Tac. H. 4, 37.

**MATTĪĀCUS**, a, um. *Of Mattiacum*: *fontes M. (mineral waters), the modern Wiesbaden*, Plin. 31, 2, 17: — *M. aquæ, the same*, Amm.: — *pills M., soap-balls for dyeing the hair*, Mart.

**MATTĪUM**, ii. n. *The chief town of the Catti, supposed to be the modern Maden, near Fritzlar, in Germany*, Tac. A. 1, 56.

[**MATTUS** or **MATUS**, a, um. *perhaps for madidus. Drunken, intoxicated (doubtful)*, Petr. 41.]

**MATTYA**. See **MATTEA**.

[**MĀTŪLA**, æ. *f.* I. *Gen.*: *A vessel or pot for liquids of any nature*, Dig. II. *Esp.*: *A chamber-pot*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 39. — *Prov.*: *matulam esse, a good-for-nothing fellow*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 64.]

[**MĀTŪRA**, æ. *f.* (maturus, a, um) *The goddess who was supposed to ripen fruit* (Matuta), August.]

**\*\*MĀTŪRATE** adv. *Hastily, speedily*: *m. sequi*, Liv. 32, 16; Plaut.

**\*\*MĀTŪRĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* I. *A hastening, accelerating*, A. Her. 3, 2, 3. [II. *A maturing*: *m. abcessus, ripening*, NL.]



**MĀTŪRE**, *adv.* I. **A)** *Timely, i. e. in right time:* custodes m. sentiunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: — satis m. occurrūt, Cæs. **B)** *Soon, quickly, speedily:* m. proficisci, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: — maturus proficiscitur, Cæs.: — maturime occurrere, id.: — maturissime, Cic. **II.** *Prematurely, too soon:* m. fieri senem, Cic. de Sen. 10: — m. decessit, Nep.

[**MĀTŪRĒFĀCĪO**, *ĕre.* (maturus-facio) *To ripen, LL.*]

**MĀTŪRESCO**, *rŭi, ĕre. v. n.* (maturus) I. *Prop.: To become ripe, to ripen (of fruit):* m. frumenta, Cæs. B. G. 6, 29. **II.** *Fig.: To become ripe, i. e. to attain a full age, fitness, or strength:* maturescit puella, Ov. M. 14, 335: — partus maturescunt, Cic.: — virtus maturescens, Liv.

**MĀTŪRITAS**, *Ātia. f.* (maturus) I. *Prop. A)* *Ripeness, maturity:* m. frugum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: — m. tempestiva: — m. frumentorum, Cæs.: — frumenta non multum a maturitate aberrant, *were near maturity, were nearly ripe, id.* [**B)** *Meton.: Ripe fruit, Pall.*] **II.** *Fig.: Maturity. A)* *The right time, or proper condition, and perfection of any thing:* m. pariendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46: — m. ætatis ad prudentiam, *years of maturity:* — ad maturitatem perducere, Plin.: — venire ad maturitatem, id.: — pervenire ad maturitatem, id.: — maturitatem adipisci, id.: — maturitatem assequi, *to come to or attain maturity:* — habere maturitatem suam, *to have attained its perfection:* — scelerum m. in nostri consulas tempus erupit. **B)** *A convenient time, occasion:* ejus rei m., Cic. Q. Fr. 4, 8. **\*\*C)** *Ripeness of understanding, maturity of judgement:* maturitatem Galli criminando, Tac. H. 1, 87: — m. imperatoris, Vell. **D)** *M. temporum, a proper time or season,* Cic. N. D. 1, 36; Liv. **\*\*E)** *Expedition, promptness:* m. penæ, Suet. Tib. 6.

**MĀTŪRO**, *i. v. a. and n.* (maturus) I. *Act. A)* *Prop. 1)* *To make ripe, ripen, mature:* uva maturata, Cic. de Sen. 15: — m. uvas, Tibull.: — maturari, *to become or grow ripe, Plin. \*\*2)* *Meton.: To make ripe, i. e. to make soft, soften, e. g. an ulcer:* m. suppuraciones veteres, Plin. 23, 1, 16: — paucos et strumas m., id.: — olivas muria m., Pall. **B)** *Fig.: To make ripe, i. e. to bring a thing to perfection:* partus conceptus m., Plin. 30, 14, 43: — ova maturari, id.: — omnia maturata: — mustum maturatum, i. q. purgatum, Plin.: — *To hasten, accelerate:* m. cæpta, Liv. 24, 13: — m. iter, Cæs.: — m. necem alci, Hor.: — m. mortem: — m. fugam, Virg.: — m. censum, Liv.: — m. nuptias, id.: — *With inf. i. e. to hasten:* m. venire, Cic. Att. 4, 1: — m. proficisci, Cæs.: — m. transducere, id.: — m. pergere iter, Sall. **\*\*C)** *To be too hasty, to precipitate any thing:* ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, *had not Catiline been too hasty in giving the signal, id.:* — *[to do a thing in good time, to forward:]* multa m. datur, Virg. **II.** *Neut. \*\*A)* *Prop.: To ripen, to grow ripe, to attain maturity:* maturant (arbores), Plin. 16, 25, 41. **B)** *Meton.: To hasten, make haste:* non potest ita m., Cic. Fam. 2, 17: — m. est jussus, Liv.: — maturato opus est, *there is no time to be lost, id.*

**MĀTŪRUS**, *a. um.* I. *Prop.: Ripe (of fruit):* m. et cocta (poma), Cic. de Sen. 19, 71: — m. uvæ, Virg.: — m. fruges, id.: — ficus maturissimæ, Col.: — seges m. messi, *ripe for the harvest, fit for cutting, Liv.* **II.** *Meton. A)* *That has its proper condition:* Ripe, right, good, proper, fit: m. soles, Virg. G. 1, 66: — maturus militiæ, *fit for military service, Liv.* — m. imperio, *for government, id.:* — filia m. viro, *for marriage, Virg.:* — maturior: — m. ovis, i. e. ad pariendum apta, Col.: — venter m., *ready to bring forth, Ov.:* — *thus also, m. (mulier), id.:* — m. gloria, *glory that has attained the highest degree, Liv.:* — m. ævi, *old, Virg.:* or m. ævo, Ov.: — centurionum m. jam, *who had nearly served their time, were soon to be discharged, Suet.:* — m. animi, Virg.; and, m. animo, Ov. **B)** *Happening in right time, seasonable:* m. tempus (mortis), Cic. de Sen. 20, 76: — bene maturum videtur fore: — maturum videbatur (with acc. and inf.), Liv.: — m. mors, *dying in old age.* **C)** *Early, speedy, hasty:* m. decessio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: — m. iudicium: — m. mors, Tibull.: — maturior libertas, Liv.: — m. victoria, *quick, id.:* — m. hiemes, Cæs.: — ætas matu-

rissima, *the first years, early youth, A. Her.:* — sum maturior illo, *I have come sooner, Ov. [Hence, Old Fr. meür, Fr. mûr.]*

[**MATUS.** See **MATTUS.**]

**MĀTŪTA**, *æ. f.* *The goddess of daybreak or dawn, usually called Matuta Mater, an old Italian deity; afterwards confounded with Leucothea and with Albunea, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Tusc. 1, 12, 28: Ov. M. 6, 475.*

[**MĀTŪTĪNALIS**, *e.* (matutinus) *Belonging to daybreak:* m. tempus, *the morn, Auct. Carm. de Philom.]*

[**MĀTŪTINE**, *adv.* *Early in the morning, Prisc.]*

**MĀTŪTĪNUS**, *a. um.* (mane) I. *Early, that happens in the morning, morning (with a noun following):* m. tempora, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: — m. salutatio: — m. frigus, Hor.: — m. somnus, Mart.: — m. cliens, *who comes early, id.:* — m. Jupiter, *who is saluted early, id.:* — m. equi, i. e. Auroræ, Ov.: — m. ales, i. e. the cock, Prop.: — m. arena, i. e. venatio: — m. in circo, Ov.: — radii m., *the morning sun, id.:* — m. pater, i. e. Janus, *who is invoked early, Hor.:* — dies m., *the morning time, Col.:* — matutinos pectens capillos, *in the morning, Ov.:* — Eneas se m. agebat, *was up early, Virg. \*\*II.* *Subst.: Matutinum, i. n. (sc. tempus) The morning, time of the morning, hours of the morning, morn: sidus Veneris ante matutinum exoriens, Plin. 2, 8, 6: matutinis cæspertinisque, morning and evening, id.:* — eodem matutino, Quint.: — *Hence, ablat.: matutino, early in the morning, Plin. 7, 53, 54. [Hence Ital. mattino and mattinata; Fr. matin, matinée; conf. Fr. an, année.]*

**MAURI**, *ŏrum. m.* (Μαῦροι) *The Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania, Sall. Jug. 18: Sing.: Maurus, i. m. A Moor, Luc. 4, 678; Juv.*

[**MAURICĀTIM**, *adv.* (Mauricus) *M. scire, to understand Moorish, Laber. ap. Charis.]*

[**MAURICE**, *adv.* *Like the Moors, Varr. ap. Gell.]*

**MAURĪCŪS**, *a. um.* [*I. Moorish, Coripp.*] **II.** *A Roman cognomen:* Janius M., Plin. E. 1, 51, 10; Tac.

**MAURĪTĀNĪA** (Mauret.), *æ. f.* (Μαυριτανία) *A country of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic and Numidia, now Fez and Morocco; under the Roman emperors divided into Tingitana (towards the Atlantic), and Cæsariensis (towards Numidia), Cæs. B. C. 1, 6; Cic.; Tac.; Plin.*

**\*\*MAURUS**, *a. um.* *Moorish; also African:* M. equites, Hirt. B. Afr. 7: — M. angues, Hor.: — manus M., i. e. Puniceæ, Ov.: — unda M., i. e. mare Africum, Hor.: — silvæ filia Mauræ, i. e. citro facta, Mart.

**MAURŪSĪA**, *æ. f.* (Μαυρούσια) *With the Greeks, i. q. Mauritania with the Romans, Vitr. 8, 2, 6.*

[**MAURŪSĪCŪS**, *a. um.* *Moorish:* M. citrus, Mart. 12, 67, 6.]

**MAURŪSĪI**, *ŏrum. m.* *The Moors, Liv. 24, 49; Plin.*

[**MAURŪSĪUS**, *a. um.* (Μαυρούσιος) *Moorish; poet. for African:* M. gens, Virg. Æ. 4, 206: — M. arundo, Sil.: — M. pubes, id.: — M. robora, i. e. citrus, Luc.]

**MAUSŌLĒUM**, *i. n.* I. *A magnificent tomb, erected in memory of Mausolus, king of Caria, in Halicarnassus, by his wife Artemisia, Plin. 36, 6; Gell. \*\*II.* *Gen.: Any magnificent tomb or splendid sepulchre, a mausoleum:* M. Cæsarium, Suet. Vesp. 23.

[**MAUSŌLĒUS**, *a. um.* *Of Mausolus: sepulcrum M., Prop. 3, 1, 59.]*

**MAUSŌLUS**, *i. m.* (Μαύσολος) *A king of Caria in the time of Xerxes, husband of Artemisia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31.*

[**MĀVŌLO** *for mālō; thus also, mavelim; see MALO.]*

**\*MĀVORS**, *tis. m.* *for Mars. I. Mars, Cic. N. D. 2, 26: — urbs Mavortis, i. e. Roma, Virg. [II. Meton.: War, Aus.]*

[**MĀVORTIUS**, *a. um.* (Mavors) *for Martius. I. Belonging to Mars:* M. mœnia, *Rome, Virg. Æ. 1, 276: — tellus M., Thrace, id.:* — M. proles, *the Thebans, because they*

## MAXILLA

*sprang from the teeth of the dragon that was sacred to Mars, Ov.* — Mavortius, *Melceger, supposed to be the son of Mars, id.* II. *Belonging to war, warlike, V. Fl. 5, 90; Stat.]*

**\*\*MAXILLA, æ. f. dem. (mala)** I. *The jaw, jaw-bone, cheek-bone: superior m., Plin. 11, 37, 62: — miserum populum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, lit. that will full under teeth so slowly crushing (will be subject to such cruelty), Suet.* [II. *Meton.: The chin. tu quum in maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, comb the perfumed hair of thy chin, Pers. 4, 37.]*

**\*\*MAXILLARIS, e. (maxilla)** *Belonging to the jaw or cheek-bone: dentes m., the grinders, Cels. 6, 9; Plin.*

**MAXĪME (maxūme).** *adv. superl. (from the root mag, whence magis, mag-nus and mac-tus) In a very great measure, in the highest degree.* I. *Gen.: hæc una res in omni libero populo, maximeque in pacatis civitatibus semper floruit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: — With adjectives and adverbs; esp. such as from their termination do not admit of a superlative form (conf. MAGIS): quo etiam magis vituperanda est rei m. necessariæ tanta incuria: — m. naturali carent amicitia: — qui m. feri inter ipsos habeantur, Cæs.: — locos ad hoc m. idoneos, Quint.: — ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate.* II. *Esp. A) In a climax: Most of all, mostly, chiefly, before all others: me scilicet m., sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, Cic. R. Post. 12: — m. fuit optandum Cæcinæ, ut etc. . . secundo loco, ut . . . tertio, ut, etc.: — quæ ratio poetarum, maximeque Homerum impulit, and most of all, and particularly so. B) Emphatic: Just, precisely: qui quum n. fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, just at the time, or at the very time when they are using their endeavours, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: — hæc quum m. loqueretur: — quos nuper m. liberaverat, Cæs.: — see also QUUM. C) Ut quisque m. ita etc., the more . . . the more. ut quisque m. opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari, Cic. Off. 1, 15 extr.: — ut quisque animi magnitudine m. excellit, ita m. vult princeps omnium esse. D) In affirmations: Certainly, to be sure, most decidedly, Plaut.: — Also with immo: quite the contrary, Plaut.; Sall.*

[**MAXĪMITAS, ātis. f. (maximus)** *Greatness, size: immanis m., Lucr. 2, 491; Arn.]*

**MAXĪMOPĒRE.** *See MAGNOPERE.*

**MAXĪMUS (maxūmus), a. um.** *See MAGNUS.*

[**MĀZA, æ. f. (μαῖζα)** *A kind of pap made of meal, for feeding dogs; frumenty, Græc.]*

**MĀZĀCA, æ. f. (Μάζακα)** *The principal town of Capadocia, Plin. 6, 3, 3: — Also, Māzāca, drum. n. Vitr. 8, 3, 9.*

**MĀZAX, ācis. Plur. Māzāces, um. m.** *A people of Mauritania. Sing., Luc. 4, 681: — Plur., Suet. Ner. 30.*

[**MĀZŌNŌMUM, i. n. (μαζόνιον, sc. ἀργύριον)** *A charger, dish, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 3; Hor. S. 2, 8, 86.]*

[**ME.** *See Ego. Hence, Fr. moi; from me sciente, Ital. mio scentre.]*

**\*\*MĒABĪLIS, e.** I. *Act.: Penetrating: aer per puncta m., Plin. 2, 5, 4.* II. *Pass.: Passable, that can be passed: transitus m. bubus, Plaut. 6, 1, 1.*

[**MĒAMET** *for mea or mea ipsius, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 3, 37.]*

[**MĒAPTE** *for mea or mea ipsius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8.]*

**\*\*MĒĀTUS, ūs. m. (meo)** I. *A going, course: m. solis lunæque, Lucr. 1, 129: — m. cæli, Virg.: — m. (aquilæ), Night, Tac.: — m. (oceani), Plin.: — m. spiritus, a drawing of breath, Quint.; or m. animæ, Plin. E.: — m. Danubii, i. e. ostium, Tac.* II. *Meton. A) A place where persons or things go, a walk, road, passage: meatum vomitionibus præparare, Plin. 19, 5: — m. spirandi, id. [B) In Anat.: A passage: m. auditorius, the passage of the ear, NL.]*

**MĒCASTOR.** *See CASTOR.*

[**MĒCHĀNĒMA, ātis. n. (μηχανημα)** *Mechanism, Sid.]*

[I. **MĒCHĀNICUS, a. um (μηχανικός)** *Belonging to mechanics: m. ars, Jul. Firm.: — m. disciplina, Gell.]*

## MEDICABILIS

**\*\*2. MĒCHĀNICUS, i. m.** *A mechanic, Suet. Vesp. 18; Col.*

**MĒCON, ōnis. f. (μήκων)** *A kind of poppy, Plin. 20, 19, 80.*

[**MĒCŌNICUS, a. um. (μήκων)** *Of the nature of poppy, poppy-like: acidum m., meconic acid, NL.]*

**MĒCŌNIS, idis. f. (μήκωνις, poppy-like)** *A species of lettuce, said to be soporiferous, Plin. 19, 8, 38.*

**MĒCŌNITES, æ. m. (μήκωνιτης, poppy-like)** *A kind of precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 13, 63.*

**MĒCŌNIUM, ūi. n. (μήκωνιον)** I. *The inspissated juice of the poppy, opium, Plin. 20, 18, 76.* II. *A plant, i. q. peplis, id., 27, 12, 93.* III. *The excrement of new-born infants, Plin. 28, 4, 13.*

**MĒCUM.** I. *e. cum me, with me, like tecum, secum, etc. [Hence, Ital. meco.]*

[**MED.** *for me, Plaut. Amph. 1, 11, 278.]*

[**MĒDIX** or **MĒDIX.** *The supreme civil magistrate of the Oscans, Enn. ap. Fest.; see MĒDIXTUTICUS.]*

**MĒDĒA, æ. f. (Μήδεια)** I. *The daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, an enchantress, who procured the golden fleece for the Argonaut Jason, and embarked with him for Greece, taking with her her brother Absyrtus, whom, when pursued by her father, she cut up into pieces, which she threw into the sea, in order to arrest the pursuit by compelling her father to pick up these pieces. Jason afterwards abandoned Medea, in order to marry Creusa or Glauce, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth; whereupon Medea killed her children by Jason, Ov. M. 7, 9: — Meton.: M. Palatina, i. e. Clodia, Cic. Cæl. 8, 18.* II. *A precious stone of a very dark colour, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 63.*

[**MĒDĒIS, idis. f. Medean, enchanting, magical: M. herbæ, Ov. A. A. 2, 101.]**

[**MĒDĒLA, æ. f. (medeor)** I. *Prop.: A remedy, medicine: facere medelam, Gell. 12, 5.* II. *Fig.: Remedy, means of assistance or redress: legum m., id.]*

**MĒDĒOR, ēri.** *To heal, cure, be good for or against any thing.* I. *Prop.; with dat., or absol.: m. morbo, Cic. de Or. 2, 44: — m. capiti. — m. oculis, Plin.: — m. dolori dentium, id.: — vulneribus m., id.: — m. homini, id.: — Absol.: Cels.; Plin.: — \*\*With contra: m. contra icetus serpentium, id. 9, 31, 51: — ars medendi, the art of curing, physic or surgery, id.: — \*\*With acc.: m. vulnus, Vitr.: — Hence, pass.: medendis corporibus, Vell.: — medendo, Virg.: — \*\*Part.: Medens, tis. m. A physician, Plin. Pan. 22; Tac.* II. *Fig.: To amend, relieve, correct, reform: m. malo, Cic. Agr. 1, 19: — m. stultis: — m. reip. afflictæ: — m. incommodis omnium: — m. religioni: — m. inopia, Cæs.: — \*\*With acc.: quas (cupiditates) m. posses, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 3: — m. vitiis, Vitr.*

**MĒDĪA, æ. f. (Μήδια)** *A country of Asia, comprising the modern provinces of Aerbidschan, Schirwan, Ghilan, and Masanderan, Plin. 6, 26, 9; Virg. G. 2, 126.*

[**MĒDĪALIS, e. for medius, Sol.]**

**\*\*MĒDĪĀNUS, a. um. (medius)** *That is in the middle: columna m., Vitr. 3, 1: — m. digitus, Veg.: — [vena m., the median vein, NL.] : — [Subst.: Medianum, i. n. The middle, middle part, Dig.] [Hence, Fr. moyen, moyenner.]*

[**MĒDIĀSTĪNUM, i. n.** *A membranous partition dividing the thorax into the lateral cavities, NL.]*

**MĒDIĀSTĪNUS, i. m.** *A slave employed in various menial occupations, e. g. in agriculture, in a bath, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 1; Hor. E. 1, 14, 4.*

[**MĒDIĀTOR, ōris. m.** *A mediator, intercessor, App.; Eccl.]*

[**MĒDIĀTRIX, icis. f.** *She that mediates or intercedes, LL.]*

**MĒDĪCA, æ. f. (sc. herba)** *A kind of clover, lucerne (Medicago sativa, Fam. Leguminosæ), Plin. 18, 16, 43.*

**\*\*MĒDĪCĀBĪLIS, e.** [I. *That can be healed or cured: m. amor, Ov. M. 1, 523: — With dat.: m. arti, i. e. ab arte,*

id.] II. *Healing, that has a healing power: m. succus*, Col. 7, 10.

[MĒDICĀBĪLITER. *adv. Medicinally, medically*, Pall.]

[MĒDICĀBŪLUM, i. n. (medicor) *A healthy place*, App.]

\*MĒDICĀMEN, inis. n. (medicor) I. A) *Prop.: A remedy, medicine*, Cic. Pis. 6. — *Of plasters*, Tac. A. 4, 57: *a remedy against the heat of the sun*, Ov. [B] *Fig.: A means, remedy, e. g. against anger*, id.] \*\*II. A) *Gen.: A juice or other means by which the natural quality of a thing is changed; an artificial improvement: vina medicamine instaurare*, Plin. 14, 20, 25: — *Thus, of manure: m. seminum*, id. B) *Esp. 1) A poisonous liquid or juice, poison*, Tac. A. 12, 67: *a means of causing abortion*, Juv. [2] *A charm, enchantment*, Ov. M. 7, 311. 3) *A liquid for colouring, a dye*, Plin. 9, 38, 12. 4) *A wash, cosmetic, paint*, Petr. 126.

\*MĒDICĀMENTĀRIŪS, a, um. (medicamentum) I. *Belonging to physic: Subst. A) Medicamentarius, ii. m. One who prepares medicines, an apothecary*, Plin. 19, 6, 33. B) *Medicamentaria, æ. f. (sc. ars) Physic, medicine, the art of healing*, id. 7, 56, 57. [II. *Belonging to poison, or poisonous potions. Subst. A) Medicamentarius, ii. m. A preparer of poisons*, Cod. Th. B) *Medicamentaria, æ. f. She that prepares poisons*, ib.]

\*MĒDICĀMENTŌSUS, a, um. (medicamentum) *Possessing healing power, medicinal: aqua m.*, Vit. 8, 3: — *medicamentosior*, Cat.

MĒDICĀMENTUM, i. n. (medicor) I. *A medicine, physic, medicament. A) Prop.: Medicamentum alui dare ad aquam interentem*, Cic. Off. 3, 24: — *also for external applications, e. g. salve, ointment, etc.: medicamentis delibutus: m. salutare*. B) *Fig.: A remedy, an auxiliary or expedient: m. laborum*, Cic. Cluent. 71: — *m. doloris*. II. *An artificial means whereby the quality or nature of any thing is altered. A) An injurious or poisonous medicine or potion, poison: medicamentis partum abigere*, Cic. Cluent. 11: — *coqueque medicamenta, poisonous potions, or poisoned draughts*, Liv.: — *m. amatorium, a love-potion*, Suet.: — *medicamento sagittas tingere*, Plin. [B] *An enchanted potion, a charm, enchantment: medicamento Peliam fecit adolescentulum*, Plaut. Pa. 3, 2, 80. [C] *A tincture for dyeing, a dye, colour*, Cic. ap. Non.: Plin. [D] *A seasoning*, Col. 12, 20, 4. E) 1) *An artificial improvement of beauty, a paint, wash, cosmetic*, Sen. Ben. 7, 9. [2] *Fig.: medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, i. e. too great oratorical embellishment*, Cic. Or. 23. [F] *Plaster or paint for the outside of buildings*, Vopisc.]

\*MĒDICĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A healing; meton. a besprinkling with vegetable juices, e. g. of lentils, to keep off worms, etc.*, Col. 2, 10, 16.

[MĒDICĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who cures, a physician*, Tert.]

1. MĒDICĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of medico.*

\*\*II. *Adj.: Healing, of a healing nature, medicinal: aquæ m.*, Sen. N. Q. 3, 25: — *m. fontes*, Plin.: — *lac bubulum medicatus*, id.: — *res medicatissimæ*.

[2. MĒDICĀTUS, ūs. m. (medicor) *A charm*, Ov. H. 12, 165.]

MĒDICĪNA. *See MEDICINUS.*

\*MĒDICĪNĀLIS, e. (medicina) *Of or belonging to physic (or surgery), medicinal: m. ars, the art of physic*, Cels. pref.: — *cucurbitulæ m., cupping-glasses*, Plin.: — *digitus m., the next to the little finger*, Macr.

MĒDICĪNUS, a, um. (medicus) *Of or belonging to physic (or surgery).* [I. *Adj.: m. ars, the art of physic*, Varr. L. I. 5, 18.] II. *Subst.: Medicina, æ. f. A) (sc. ars) The art of physic or surgery*, Cic. Fin. 5, 6: — *medicinam exercere, to practise: — or medicinam facitare*, Quint.; or, *medicinam facere*, Phædr. [B] (sc. officina) *An apothecary's shop, a surgery*, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 5.]

C) 1) *Prop. a) (sc. res) A medicine, remedy: medicinam adhibere alui*, Cic. Att. 16, 15: — *medicinam dare, to give or administer a medicine: — facere medicinam alui, to cure: — medicinam petere a medico*. [b] *A cosmetic, or means of improving beauty*, Ov.; Prop.] c) *Meton.: A pruning of vines*, Plin. 35, 19. 2) *Fig.: A remedy, means of cure or help: medicinam querere, consolation, comfort*, Cic. Att. 2, 23: — *non ego medicina: — medicinam repere: — m. animi: — querere remedium, medicinam: — medicinam affert alqd: — m. consilii: — m. doloris: — m. calamitatis: — m. periculum: — m. laboris: — exspectare medicinam temporis*. [Hence, Fr. *médécine*; but Ital. *medico* and Old Fr. *miege*, immediately from the Latin *medicus*.]

\*\*MĒDICO, i. (medicus) I. *To heal: m. (apes) odore (galbani)*, Col. 9, 13, 7: — [With dat.: m. membris, Ser.] II. *Meton. A) To heal, to improve, by the juice of herbs; to mix drugs, to besprinkle, medicate: m. semina, to soak the seed previously to putting it in the ground, that it may grow the better*, Virg. G. 1, 193: — *m. aquam thymo*, Col.: — *m. oves unguine, to anoint*, Pall.: — *thus also, medicatus, a, um, e. g. m. fruges*, Virg.: — *m. sapor (aque), i. e. mineral*, Plin. E.: — *potio m., a mixture*, Curt.: — *vina m., adulterated*, Col.: — *m. somnus, caused by juices, or a charm*, Ov.: — *m. sedes, sprinkled with the juices of herbs*, Virg.: — *mortui arte m., embalmed corpses, mummies*, Mel.: — *occulte medicans, imparting healing powers*, Virg. [B] *To dye: m. capillos*, Ov.] C) *To poison, to render poisonous*, Suet. Claud. 44.

\*\*MĒDICOR, i. (medicus) I. *Prop.: To heal: m. alui*, Virg. G. 2, 135: — *m. venenum*, Plin.: — *m. ictum cuspidis*, Virg. [II. *Fig.: To cure, remedy: m. alui*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 12: — *m. metum*, Plaut.]

1. MĒDICUS, a, um. (medeor) \*\*I. *Adj.: Healing, wholesome, belonging to healing, serving for healing, medicinal: m. manus*, Virg. G. 3, 455: — *m. ars, the art of healing*, Ov.: — *m. vis*, Plin.: — *digitus m., the next to the little finger*, Plin.; or simply *m., the same, A. Her.*

II. *Subst. A) Medicus, i. m. A physician*, Cic. Cluent. 21: — *m. vulnenum, a surgeon*, Plin. [B] *Medica, æ. f. A female physician*, Inscr.: *a midwife*, id. II. *Magic, enchantment: m. vulgus*, Sil. 3, 300.]

\*2. MĒDICUS, a, um. (Media) *Median; also meton. for Persian, Assyrian: M. vestis*, Nep. Paus. 3: — *M. smaragdus*, Plin.: — *arbor M., orange-tree*, id.: — *mala M., the fruit of the orange-tree, citrons, oranges*, id.

\*MĒDIĒ. *adv. Moderately*, Tac. H. 1, 19.

\*MĒDIĒTAS, ātis. f. (medius) I. *The middle, place in the middle, as translation of μεσότης*, Cic. Un. 7.

[II. *Meton. A) The moiety, half*, Pall. B) *Middle way, medium, mean, Dig.*] [Hence, Ital. *medietà*, Prov. *meiat*; Fr. *moitié*.]

[MĒDILŪNĀ, æ. f. (medius-luna) *The half-moon*, M. Cap.]

MĒDIMNUM, i. n. and MĒDIMNUS, i. m. (μεδύμνος) *A Greek corn-measure, holding six Roman modii, or pecks*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37.

[MĒDIŌ, are. (medius) I. *Act.: To part in the middle, bisect*, Apic. 3, 9. II. *Neut.: To be half or halved*, Pall.]

[MĒDIŌCRĪCŪLUS, a, um. dem. (mediocris) *Rather middling*, Cat. ap. Fest.]

MĒDIŌCRIS, e. (medius) I. *Middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary: m. orator*, Cic. Brut. 26: — *m. plaga: — m. testis: — m. condimentum (amicitiæ): — m. telum ad res gerendas*. II. A) *In a bad sense; Middling, common, inferior, low, mean, insignificant: m. malum*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10: — *m. eloquentia: — m. poeta*, Hor.: — *non m. studium: — non m. utilitas: — m. solum*, Plin.: — *m. animus*, Cæs.: — *non m. industria*, Nep.: — *non m. diligentia*, Cæs.: — *non m. artes*. [B] *Of syllables (for anceps) Doubtful, i. e. neither long nor short*, Gell. 16, 18.]

MĒDIŌCRĪTAS, ātis. f. (mediocris) I. *In a good sense; The middle, medium, moderation, mean,*

i. e. not too much nor too little: mediocritatem tenere, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89: — m., quæ est inter nimium et parum: — magnificentiam ad mediocritatem revocare, to moderate or modify: — m. dicendi: — m. in dicendo: — aurea m., Hor.: — mediocritatem transferre ad alqd: — mediocritate moderari: — mediocritatem officiorum et vitæ communem cultum atque usitatum tuetur (insania). — Plur.: Mediocritates. Moderate passions, Cic. Ac. 2, 44. II. In a bad sense; Mediocrity, meanness, insignificance: m. ingenii, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: — m. hominum, Vell.: — m. mea, my own humble person, I myself, id.

MĒDIOCRĪTER. adv. Moderately. I. A) Tolerably: ordo annalium m. nos tenet, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: — ne m. quidem disertus. B) In a bad sense; Moderately only, not very, insignificantly, a little: m. æger, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10: — res m. utiles, Hor. II. Tranquilly, easily, calmly: non m. ferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41.

MĒDIOLĀNENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Mediolanum or Milan: M. præco, Cic. Pis. 26. — Plur.: MĒDIOLĀNENSES, ium. m. The inhabitants of Milan, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.

MĒDIOLĀNUM, i. n. A town of Italy, Milan, Liv. 5, 34.

MĒDIOMATRĪCI, ōrum. m. A people of Gaul, on the Moselle, in the neighbourhood of Metz, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10.

[MĒDIOMĀX (-xūme). adv. I. q. mediocriter, Varr. ap. Non.]

[MĒDIOMĀXUS or MĒDIOMĀXUS, a, um. for medius. I. That is in the middle, middlemost: uxor m., Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 67. II. For mediocris, acc. to Fest.]

[MĒDIPONTUS, i. m. Perhaps a kind of thick cord, e. g. for a wine-press, Cat. R. R. 3.]

[MĒDITĀBUNDUS, a, um. (meditor) Carefully thinking upon any thing, musing. — With acc.: m. bellum, Just. 38, 3, 7.]

[MĒDITĀMEN, inis. n. (meditor) A thinking upon any thing, a devising or making ready: m. belli, Sil. 8, 325.]

\*\*MĒDITĀMENTUM, i. n. (meditor) I. A thinking upon any thing, a devising or making ready: m. belli, Tac. H. 4, 26. — Plur.: id. [II. That which one practises, or in which one exercises one's self, Gell. 8, 6.]

\*\*MĒDITĀTE. adv. (meditor) Designedly, with premeditation: m. probra effundere, Sen. de Const. 11: — m. tenere, to know exactly or accurately. Plaut.

MĒDITĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. A meditating upon any thing, meditation: m. mali, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15. II. A) Exp.: A weighing a matter over in the mind, meditation, study: m. atque exercitatio, Cic. Div. 2, 46: — m. obeundi sui muneris: — commentatio atque m.: — m. et oratio: — meditationem adhibere: — m. mortis, Sen.

\*\*B) A devising, getting ready, preparation: m. campestris, Plin. Pan. 13. — Hence, usage, custom: ramum edomari meditatione curvandi, Plin. 17, 19.

[MĒDITĀTOR, ōris. m. One who meditates or reflects on any thing, Prud. doubtful.]

[MĒDITĀTUS, ūs. m. (meditor) I. q. meditatio, App.]

MĒDITERRĀNEUS, a, um. (medius-terra) Inland, remote from the sea [maritimus]: m. (urbs), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83: — m. oppidum, Plin.: — m. homo, Liv.: — m. homines; also simply plur. mĒditerrānēi, ōrum. m. (sc. homines), Cic. N. D. 1, 31: — (locus) <sup>c</sup>maritimus an mediterraneus, Quint.: — loca m., Liv.: — regio m., id.: — jurisdictiones m., Plin.: — m. copiæ, id.: — iter m., Liv.: — commercium m., Plin. — \*\*Subst. Mediterraneum, i. n. A place in the middle of the land, far from the sea, id. 3, 1, 3. — Plur.: mediterranea, id.

[MĒDITERRĒUS, a, um. (medius-terra) According to Sissenia, more correct than mediterraneus, ap. Fest.]

MĒDĪTOR. 1. (from μελετᾶω, ō, as lacrima from δακρυον) To think or reflect upon, weigh over in one's mind, meditate. I. Gen.: de tua ratione meditare, Cic. Fam. 1, 8: — m. et commentari de populi libertate: —

mecum meditabar, quid dicerem, turned over in my mind what I should say. — With acc.: m. curiam: — also with ad: m. ad rem. II. Esp. A) To think of, i. e. to design, intend, purpose: m. regnare, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: — m. proficisci, Nep.: — m. fugam: — m. alcuī pestem, Virg.: — m. Musam (i. e. carmen) agrestem, id. B) To study any thing, in order to do it well, to prepare one's self to set about any thing: m. causam adversus alqm, Cic. Att. 5, 21: — m. accusationem: — m. verba lædendi: — m. versus, Hor.: — m. longam absentiam, Tac. — With ad: m. ad rem, Cic. Fam. 1, 3: — m. ad dicendum: — m. ad prædam: — ad hujus vitæ studium meditati sunt labores tui. — [With dat.: m. nugis, Plaut.]. — Absol.: To study: m. extra forum, Cic. Brut. 88. — \*\*Meton.: Of animals, Plin. 8, 32; also of inanimate things: cauda scorpionis nullo momento m. cessat, id. C) To exercise one's self, to practise: Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut, by practice, Cic. de Or. 1, 61: — m. citharedicam artem, to occupy one's self with, Suet. — Part. perf.: MĒditātus, a, um. In a passive sense; Weighed over, thought upon, turned over in one's mind, studied, invented, considered: ea, quæ m. et præparata inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: — mihi feci non ante meditatam: — justitium m.: — m. scelus: — m. verbum: — m. commentationes: — m. oratio, a speech, the plan of which has been previously arranged, Suet.

[MĒDITRINA DEÆ. The goddess of healing, Fest.]

[MĒDITRINĀLIA, ium. n. A feast in honour of dea Meditryna, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.]

\*MĒDĪTULLĪUM, ii. n. (medius) The middle, Cic. Top. 8, 36; App.

MĒDĪUM. The middle; see the following Article.

1. MĒDĪUS, a, um. (μέσος, -ης, -ον) That is in the middle, mid, middle, midst. I. Prop. A) <sup>c</sup>Prima et m. et <sup>c</sup>extrema pars, Cic. de Or. 3, 50: — <sup>c</sup>ultimum, <sup>c</sup>proximum, m. tempus: — m. digitus, Quint.: — m. unguis, Juv.: — medio tempore, in the mean time, meanwhile, Juss.: — flumen, quod medio oppido fluxerat, through the town, or right through, etc., Liv.: — mediis diebus, during the intermediate or intervening days, id.: — in solio m. consedit, Ov.: — medium in penetralibus hostem, in the very house, within the house, Virg.: — alqm medium arripere, to seize anybody by the middle (i. e. the waist), Ter.: — nego quicquam esse medium (sc. inter familiarem et socium), no medium, no third thing, either the one or the other: — With inter, with abl., or genit.: quin inter bellum et pacem m. nihil sit, either the one or the other, no alternative: — Megaram medium Corintho Athenisque condidere, Vell.: — locum medium regionum, Cæs.: — m. omnium rex erat, Liv.: — m. res, m. locus, etc. for medium (the middle) rei, loci, etc.: — in media potione, in the midst of the carousal, half intoxicated, Cic. Cluent. 10: — e medio cursu revocare alqm: — in colle medio, Cæs.: — in medio foro: — ad Janum medium sedere: — ex media laude justitiæ esse: — in mediam viam, half way, Ter.: — m. dies, mid-day, Virg. — [It is followed by et elliptically, with regard to a period of time: nox m., et dominæ mihi venit epistola mea, one night intervened, Prop.: — una dies m. est, et fiunt sacra Minervæ, Ov.: — thus, in medio est, Virg. Æ. 9, 395.] B) Subst.: MĒdium, ii. n. 1) The middle: m. diei, Liv. 27, 48: — m. ædium, id.: — medium ferire, to hit the middle, Cic. Fat. 17: — ire per medium, to go right through the middle, Quint.: — in medio, in the middle, Sall.; or simply medio, Ov.: — medio temporis, in the mean time, meanwhile, Tac. 2) The public, community, people, society; also, publicity: rem in medio ponere, to lay before the public, Cic. N. D. 1, 6: — rem in medio proponere, the same: — quæ in medio posita sunt, that are known by everybody: — dicendi ratio in medio posita, lying before everybody, known to all: — mater in medio est, is present, Ter.: — tabulæ sunt in medio, are at hand, ready to be produced: — cæsi sunt in medio, in sight of the whole army, Liv.: — crimen in medio erit, will be manifest, id.: — præda est in medio, is common property, belongs to all in common, id.: — si in medio ponitur (regnum), if the royal dignity be open to any of

us, id. : — nihil relictum esse in medio, for others, id. : — also, in medio relinquere, to leave it to the public, i. e. leave it for the public to decide, id. : — in medium, before the public or the people, publicly: in medium rem vocare, to lay before the public or the people, i. e. bring into open court, Cic. Cael. 28 : — utilitates afferre in medium, for the public : — laudem conferre in medium, to let all have a share in it, Liv. : — conferre in medium, to publish, make publicly known, id. : — profiteri alqd et in medium proferre : — in medium alqd afferre : — proferre in medium : — curare in medium, to take care of the public interest or the community at large, Liv. : — quæ- rere in medium, to care for the public or for the good of all, Virg. : — bona interfectorum in medium cedant, a share thereof must fall to every one, Tac. : — ex medio, from the rest or common stock, Pomp. Dig. : — ex medio res arcessit comœdia, from common life, Hor. : — de medio adjecit, from the rest, Liv. : — verba de medio, familiar or common words, Ov. : — tollere verba e medio, to use well-known or common words : — sumpta de medio, well-known : — on the other hand, tollere de medio literas, to remove out of the way : — tollere hominem de medio, to put out of the way, to kill : — thus also, pellere de medio : — plebem de medio emovere, to put aside, remove, Liv. : — excedere e medio, or recedere de medio, to go away, to take one's self off or to other quarters, Ter. : — e medio excedere, to leave this world, Ter. : — e medio abire, the same, id. : — in medium venire, to appear in public : — in medium procedere, to come forward, to step forward publicly, id. C) A middling thing or affair, neither good nor bad, Cic. Ac. 1, 10. [D] A means, medium, expedient, Pall. \*II. Melon. A) Half, Col. 11, 2, 51. — Subst. : Medium, ii. n. A half, id. de Arb. 4. \*B) 1) Middling, indifferent, common, ordinary : m. bella, Liv. 5, 37 : — vulgus m., the common people, Ov. : — plebs m., id. : — m. officium, common to all men, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 8 : — nihil medium vovere animo, Liv. 2) a) Of age; middle : m. ætas, middle age, i. e. neither too young nor too old, Cic. de Sen. 20, 76 : — m. uxor, Plaut. : — m. homo, middle-aged, Sen. b) Moderate, temperate, observing the mean : m. oratio, Liv. 10, 26 : — m. libertas, id. : — m. ingenium, id. : — Subst. plur. : Media, orum, n., Plin. C) Indecisive, dubious, ambiguous : m. responsum, Liv. 29, 29 : — m. sermo, Plin. E. : — m. vocabulum, Gell. : — m. artes, Quint. D) Partaking of two things, inclined either way : agebat medium plurima dissimulantia, aliqua inebitent, Vell. 2, 114 : — pacis bellique m., Hor. : — fratris et sororis m., mediator, Ov. E) Neutral : medios esse jam non licebit, Cic. Att. 10, 8 : — mediis consiliis standum videbatur, it seemed advisable to remain neutral, Liv. : — dum media sequitur, i. e. does not resolve for either, Tac. : — placuit, medium quiddam tenere, Plin. E. [F] Lit. half-way, i. e. on the road : ne m. occurrere possit, Virg. Æ. 1, 682. [Hence, Ital. mezzo, Prov. mezzodi; from Lat. medius dies (see MERIDIES), Fr. midi; from Lat. medius locus, Fr. milieu; from Lat. media nox, Fr. minuit (see Nox) extr.]

MEDIUS FIDIUS. See FIDIUS.

[MEDIX. See MEDDIX.]

MEDIXTUTĪCUS (medixt, also written as two words), i. m. The name of the chief civil magistrate at Capua, Liv. 24, 19.

MĒDON, tis. m. (Μέδων) The son of the Athenian king Codrus, the first archon, whose descendants were called Medontidae, Vell. 1, 2.

[MĒDORRHŒA, æ. f. (μήδεα-ρῆα) A white flux, NL.]

MĒDULLA, æ. f. (medius) I. Prop. A) The marrow of bones : per media foramina a cerebro medullâ descendente, Plin. 11, 37, 67 : — viscera medullæque, Cic. : — [In Anat. : The mass of marrow, or the marrow collectively : m. ossium, the marrow of the bones; m. cerebri, the marrow of the brain; m. spinalis, the spinal marrow; m. oblongata, that portion of the spinal marrow which extends from the lower part of the mesocephalon to the foramen magnum, NL.] \*B) Meton. : The pith of plants and vegetables : m. vitis, Col. 3, 18 : — medullam e caule eximere, Plin. : — thus also of corn, Petr. II. Fig. : The marrow, pith. A) The inmost part : mihi hæres in medullis, you lie close to my heart, Cic. Fam. 15,

16 : — in medullis populi Rom. ac visceribus hærebant : — servor animi . . . tamquam in venis medullisque insederit : — est (i. e. comedit) flamma medullas, Virg. : — quæ mihi sunt inclusa medullis. [B) The marrow, pith, that which is most excellent, the flower, cream, kernel : suadæ m., Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15 : — m. verborum, Gell.] [Hence, Ital. midolla, Fr. moelle.]

[MĒDULLĀRIS, e. (medulla) That is in the marrow or the inmost parts : m. dolor, App.]

[MĒDULLĪTUS, adv. (medulla) I. Prop. : In the marrow, to the marrow, Varr. ap. Non. II. Fig. : From the heart, heartily : m. amare, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 86 : — m. ingemere, App.]

[MĒDULLO, i. (medulla) To fill with marrow, App.]

\*\*MĒDULLŌSUS, a, um. (medulla) Full of marrow, Cels. 8, 1.

[MĒDULLŪLA, æ. f. dem. (medulla) Marrow : m. anseris, Catull. 25, 2.]

1. MĒDUS, i. m. (Μῆδος) A Mede (also poet. for Persian, Assyrian, Parthian), Hor. O. 1, 2, 51 : — plur., id.

[2. MĒDUS, a, um. Median : acinaces M., Hor. O. 1, 27, 5 : — flumen M., i. e. Euphrates, id.]

3. MĒDUS, i. m. (Μῆδος) I. A river of Persia, Curt. 5, 4, 7. II. A son of Medea, the subject of a tragedy by Pacuvius, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114.

MĒDŪSA, æ. f. (Μέδουσα) One of the Gorgons, the daughter of Phorcus, whose head bristling with serpents was cut off by Perseus. The head was said to turn to stone every one who looked at it, Ov. M. 4, 654 ; Luc.

[MĒDŪSÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Medusa : m. equus, Pegasus, sprung from the blood of Medusa, Ov. F. 5, 8 : — or M. præpes, id. : — M. fons, because this fountain was laid open by the foot of Pegasus, id.]

MĒGAIRA, æ. f. (Μέγαιρα) The Direful one, one of the Furies, Virg. Æ. 12, 846.

MĒGĀLENSIS, e. I. Of or belonging to Cybele (Μεγάλη Θεά); hence, M. sacra, a festival in honour of Cybele, consisting especially in dramatic shows, Plin. 7, 37, 37 : — Plur. : Mēgālēnsia, ium, n., Auct. Har. 12 : — hence, ludi M., Gell. [II. Relating to this festival : M. purpura, the purple garment of the prætor, worn on festival days, Mart. 10, 41, 5.]

MĒGĀLĒSĪA (Mēgālēnsia), ōrum, n. A festival in honour of Cybele : Megalesia spectare, Auct. Har. 11 : — M. ludi, Ov. : — ludi fuere, M. appellata, Liv. : — Megalesia facere.

[MĒGĀLĒSĪĀCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the dramatic shows at the festival of Cybele : M. mappa, Juv. 11, 191.]

\*\*MĒGĀLOGRĀPHĪA, æ. f. (μεγαλογραφία) A style of painting, in which the objects are represented larger than they are in nature, Vitruv. 7, 4, 4.

MĒGĀLŌPŌLIS, is. f. (Μεγαλόπολις) A town of Arcadia, the birthplace of Polybius, Liv. 32, 5 ; Plin.

MĒGĀLŌPŌLĪTÆ, ārum, m. The inhabitants of Megalopolis, Liv. 28, 8.

MĒGĀLŌPŌLĪTĀNI, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Megalopolis, Liv. 32, 22 ; Plin. — Sing. : Mēgālpōlītānus, i. m. A native of Megalopolis, Liv.

MĒGĀRA, æ. f. and MĒGĀRA, ōrum, n. plur. (Μέγαρα) I. The chief town of Megaris, the birthplace of Euclid, now Magara, Cic. de Div. 2, 66 ; Liv. II. A town of Sicily, id. 24, 30.

[MĒGĀRĒIUS, a, um. (Μεγαρήσιος) I. Megarean : M. arva, Stat. Th. 12, 219. II. Belonging to Megareus, the father of Hippomenes : heros M., Ov. M. 10, 659.]

\*\*MĒGĀRENSIS, e. Megarean; subst., a Megarean : Nicias M., Liv. 7, 56, 57 : — Subst. plur. : Mēgārenses, ium, m. The Megareans, id. 4, 7, 11.

## MEGAREUS

1. **MĒGĀREUS**, ἔι or ἑός. *m.* (Μεγαρεύς) *Of Megara:* Euclides *M.*, Cic. *Ac.* 2, 42.

[2. **MĒGĀREUS**, *a.* um. (Μεγαρείος) *Subst.: Megarea (for Megara or Megarensia) (sc. arva) A town of Sicily,* Ov. *F.* 4, 471.]

3. **MĒGĀREUS**, ἑός. *m.* (Μεγαρεύς) *Son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes,* Ov. *M.* 10, 605.

**MĒGĀRĪCUS**, *a.* um. (Μεγαρίκος) *Megarean: M. signa, statues of Megarean marble,* Cic. *Att.* 1, 8: — *Subst.: Mēgārici, ōrum. m. (sc. philosophi) The Megarean philosophers, i. e. the disciples of Euclid,* Cic. *Ac.* 2, 42.

**MĒGĀRIS**, idis. *f.* (Μεγαρίς) *I. A district in Greece near Attica, where Megara was situate,* Mel. 2, 3, 4. *II. A town of Sicily, formerly called Megara,* Cic. *Verr.* 5, 25, 63.

[**MĒGĀRUS**, *a.* um. *Megarean: M. sinus,* Virg. *Æ.* 3, 689.]

**MĒGISTĀNES**, um. *m.* (Μεγιστάνης) *The grandees or magnates of a realm, in the suite of a king,* Tac. *A.* 15, 27, 2; Sen. *E.*

**MEHERCLE, MEHERCULE, MEHERCULES.** See **HERCULES.**

[**MĒIO**, ἔρε. *To make water,* Mart. 12, 32, 12; Pers. — *Mēion.: meiat eodem (i. e. concumbat cum eadem),* Hor. *S.* 2, 7, 52: — *Prov.: caldum m. et frigidum potare, to live beyond one's income,* Petr. 67, 10.]

**MEL**, mellis, *n.* [abl., melli, Plaut.] (μέλι) *I. Prop.: Honey,* Cic. de Sen. 16: — *Plur., mella,* Virg.: — *mella Falerno diluta, i. e. mulsum, a mixture of honey and wine, οἶνόμελα,* Hor.: — *the ancients were in the habit of anointing corpses with honey, in order to keep them from putrefaction,* Nep. *Ag.* 8; Col. **\*\*II. Fig.: Honey, i. e. any thing that is sweet and agreeable: poetica mella, Hor. *E.* 1, 19, 44: — *melli est, is sweet to me, id.: — thus also of an agreeable style: Nestoreum m.,* Auct. *Carm. ad Pis.: — Homerici senis m.,* Plin.: — *A term of endearment: meum m., my honey,* Plaut. *Poen.* 1, 2, 154: — *Sempronium, m. ac delicias tuas,* Cael. ap. Cic. — [Hence, Ital. miele, Fr. miel.]**

**MĒLA**, *æ. m.* *I. A river, see MELLA.* *II. A family name: Pomponius Mela, a Roman geographer, who, during the reign of Claudius, wrote a work which is still extant.*

[**MĒLENA**, *æ. f.* (μέλανα, *sc. νόσος*) *The black disease, NL.]*

**MĒLĒNĀĒTOS**, *i. m.* See **MELANAETOS.**

**MĒLAMPHYLLON**, *i. n.* (μελάμφυλλον) *A species of the plant bear's foot, with black leaves,* Plin. 22, 22, 34.

**MĒLAMPŌDĪON**, *ii. n.* (μελαμπόδιον) *The black hellebore, Helleborus orientalis, so called after the physician Melampus,* Plin. 25, 5, 21.

**MĒLAMPSYTHĪUM**, *ii. n.* (μελαμψύθιον) *A kind of wine of a dark colour, made of raisins,* Plin. 14, 9, 11.

**MĒLAMPUS**, ōdis. *m.* (Μελάμπους) *A celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amythaon,* Cic. *Leg.* 2, 13, 33; Virg. *G.* 3, 550.

**MĒLĀNĀĒTOS**, *i. m.* (μελαναετός) *A small species of eagle, with black plumage,* Plin. 10, 3, 3.

**MĒLANCHŌLĪCUS**, *a.* um. (μελαγχολικός) *That abounds with much black bile, melancholy: m. homo,* Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 33: — *m. insania,* Plin.: — *m. vertigines, id.*

**MĒLANCŌRYPHOS**, *i. m.* (μελαγκόρυφος) *Having a black head, a kind of snipe,* Plin. 10, 29, 44.

**MĒLANCRĀNIS**, *is. f.* (μελάγκρανις) *A kind of rush with a black head,* Plin. 21, 18, 69.

**MĒLANDRYŪM**, *i. n.* (μελάνδρυνον) *I. A piece of salted tunny,* Plin. 9, 15, 18. *II. A kind of plant. See MALUNDRUM.*

**\*\*MĒLĀNĪA**, *æ. f.* (μελανία) *Blackness, a black spot on the skin,* Plin. 24, 8.

[**MĒLĀNŌSIS**, ἑός. *f.* (μέλας) *A dyeing or colouring black, dark tincture: m. hepatitis, NL.]*

## MELICHROS

**MĒLANSPERMON**, *i. n.* (μελάνσπερμον) *The plant fennel-flower,* Plin. 20, 17, 71.

[**MĒLANTĒRIA** *æ. f.* (μελαντηρία) *Shoemaker's black, LL.]*

**MĒLANTHĒMON**, *i. n.* (μελάνθεμον) *for anthemis. Chamomile,* Plin. 22, 21, 26.

[**MĒLANTHĒUS**, *a.* um. *Of or belonging to Melanthus: M. cædes,* Ov. *lb.* 623.]

**MĒLANTHĪUM** or **MĒLANTHĪON**, *ii. n.* (μελάνθιον) *The plant fennel-flower,* Plin. 20, 17, 71; Col.

**MĒLANTHĪUS**, *ii. m.* (Μελάνθιος) *The goatherd of Ulysses,* Ov. *Her.* 1, 95.

**MĒLANTHO**, ūs. *f.* (Μελανθώ) *A sea-nymph, daughter of Neptune or Proteus,* Ov. *M.* 6, 120.

[**MĒLANTHUM**. *I. q.* Melanthium, Ser. *Samm.*]

**MĒLANTHUS**, *i. m.* (Μελανθος) *I. A river of Sarmatia,* Ov. *P.* 4, 10, 54. *II. A king of Elis, afterwards of Athens, father of Codrus,* Vell. 1, 2.

**MĒLĀNŪRUS**, *i. m.* (μελάνουρος) *Litr., black-tail, a sea-fish,* Plin. 32, 2, 8.

**MĒLĀPĪUM**, *ii. n.* (μήλον an apple, and ἄπιον a pear) *A kind of apple that partakes of the flavour of a pear, a pearmain,* Plin. 15, 14, 15.

**MĒLAS**, ānis or ānos. (μέλας, black) **\*\*I. A black spot on the skin,** Cels. 5, 18, 19. *II. Melas. (sc. fluvius) The name of several rivers in Thessaly, Thrace, Sicily, Pamphylia, because of their dark waters,* Liv. 36, 22, Plin.

**MELDI**, ōrum. *m.* *A people in Gallia Celtica, now Meaux,* Cæs. *B. G.* 5, 5.

**MELE**, plur. of melos. See **MELOS.**

**MĒLĒĀGER** or **MĒLĒĀGROS**, -US, *i. m.* (Μέλεαγρος) *A son of Œneus, king of Calydon, and of Althæa; the hero of the Calydonian wild boar hunt. His life depended on the preservation of a firebrand, which his mother, from feelings of revenge, cast into the fire, whereupon he died,* Ov. *M.* 8, 451.

[**MĒLĒAGRĒUS**, *a.* um. (Μελεάγρειος) *Of or belonging to Meleager,* Luc. 6, 365.]

**MĒLĒĀGRIS**, idis. *f.* (Μελεαγρίς) *Plur. Mēlēāgrides. I. (sc. aves or gallinæ) Guinea hens,* Plin. 10, 26, 38. *II. According to fable, the sisters of Meleager, who so bewailed his death, that they were changed into guinea hens,* Ov. *M.* 8, 534.

[**MĒLĒAGRĪUS**, *a.* um. *Belonging to Meleager,* Stat. *Th.* 4, 103.]

1. **MĒLES**, ētis. *m.* (Μέλης) *A river of Ionia, near Smyrna, where Homer was said to have been born,* Plin. 5, 29, 31.

2. **MĒLES** (mæles) or **MĒLIS** (mælis), *is. f.* *An animal, probably a marten, or a badger,* Plin. 9, 38, 58.

[**MĒLĒTĒUS**, *a.* um. (1. Meles) *Meletean, poet. for Homeric,* Tibull. 4, 1, 200.]

**MĒLĪBŒA**, *æ. f.* (Μελίβοια) *A town of Thessaly, near mount Ossa, the birth-place of Philoctetes,* Liv. 36, 13, 6; Plin.

**MĒLĪBŒUS**, *a.* um. *Melibæan: M. purpura, made at Melibæa,* Virg. *Æ.* 5, 251: — *M. dux, i. e. Philoctetes, id.*

**\*\*MĒLĪCĒRA**, *æ. f.* (μελίκηρα) *A kind of honey-like matter, which runs from a sore,* Cels. 5, 26, 20.

**\*\*MĒLĪCĒRIS**, idis. *f.* (μελίκηρίς) *A kind of tumour resembling a honeycomb,* Plin. 21, 20, 87.

**MĒLĪCERTA** or **MĒLĪCERTES**, *æ. m.* (Μελικέρτης) *The son of Ino and Athamas, with whom Ino, when pursued by the raving Athamas, threw herself into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks Palæmon, and by the Latins Portunus,* Ov. *M.* 4, 521.

**MĒLICHĪLŌROS**, *i. m.* (μελίχλωρος, honey-yellow) *A precious stone unknown to us,* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

**MĒLICHROS**, ōtos. *m.* (μελιχρός, of the colour of honey) *A precious stone unknown to us,* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

**MĒLICHRYOS**, i. m. (μελίχρυσος, honey-gold yellow) *A precious stone, a honey-yellow chrysolite, perhaps our honey-coloured hyacinth*, Plin. 37, 9, 45.

[**MĒLICRĀTUM**, i. n. (μελικράτον) *A kind of mead*, Veg. 3, 15, 22; *wine impregnated with honey*.]

\*1. **MĒLĪCUS**, a, um. (μελικός) *Musical*: m. sonus, Lucr. 5, 335: — *esp. lyric*: poema m., i. q. lyricum, Cic. de Opt. gen. 1. Subst. \*\*I. Melicus, i. m. (sc. poeta) *A lyric poet, a writer of odes*, Plin. 7, 24, 24. II. Melica, æ. f. (sc. cantilena) *An ode*, Petr. 64.

\*\*2. **MĒLĪCUS**, a, um. *In vulgar language, i. q. Medicus (Median)*: M. gallinæ, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19; Col.

**MĒLĪE**, æ. f. (Μελία) *A Bithynian nymph, mistress of the river-god Inachus*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25.

**MĒLĪLŌTOS**, i. f. (μελίλωτος) and **MELILOTON**, i. n. (μελίλωτον) *Melilot, a kind of clover (M. officinalis, Fam. Papilionaceæ)*, Plin. 21, 7, 18.

**MĒLĪMĒLI**, n. See **MELOMELI**.

**MĒLĪMĒLUM**, i. n. (μελίμηλον) *A honey-apple, a kind of sweet apple, formerly called mustea mala*, Plin. 15, 14.

[1. **MĒLINUS**, a, um. (2. meles) *Of or belonging to a marten or badger*. — Subst.: Melina, æ. f. (sc. crumena) *A pouch made of the skin of a marten or badger*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 20.]

\*\*2. **MĒLĪNUS**, a, um. (μήλον, an apple) *Of quinces or fruit resembling quinces*: m. oleum, oil extracted from quince-blossoms, Plin. 13, 1, 2. — Subst.: Mēlinum, i. n. I. (sc. unguentum) *An unguent made of quinces*, id. 13, 1. [II. (sc. vestimentum) *A garment of the colour of quinces*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 49.]

\*\*3. **MĒLĪNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the island Melos*: M. pigmentum, or simply Melinum, i. n. *A kind of a white paint*, Plin. 35, 6, 17: — M. alumen, id.

[4. **MĒLINUS**, a, um. (mel) *Of honey*. — Subst.: Melina, æ. f. *A drink made from honey, mead*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51.]

**MĒLĪOR**, ius. comp. of bonus. *Better*. — [Hence, Ital. migliore, migliore; Fr. meilleur: from Lat. adv. melius, Ital. meglio; Prov. mēlha; Old Fr. mels, Fr. mieux.]

[**MĒLĪORĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *An improving*, Cod. Just.]

[**MĒLĪORO**, are. v. a. (melior) *To improve*, Dig.] — [Hence, Ital. migliorare; Fr. améliorer.]

**MĒLĪPHYLLUM**, i. n. I. q. melisphyllum.

**MELIS**, is. f. See 2. MELES.

**MĒLISPHYLLUM**, i. n. and **MĒLISSŌPHYLLON**, i. n. (μελίφυλλον, μελισσόφυλλον) *Balm-gentle, a herb of which bees are fond*, i. q. apiastrium, Col. 9, 8, 13; Plin. 21, 9, 28.

**MĒLISSA**, æ. f. (Μελισσα) *Daughter of Melisseus, who, together with her sister Amalthea, nursed Jupiter*, Lact.

**MĒLISSSEUS**, ēi. m. (Gr. acc. -ea) (Μελισσεύς) *A king of Crete, father of Amalthea and Melissa*, Lact.

**MĒLISSŌPHYLLON**, i. n. See **MELISPHYLLUM**.

**MĒLISSUS**, i. m. I. *A Greek philosopher of Samos*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118. II. *Mæcenas Melissus, a freedman of Mæcenas; he was a grammarian, and also librarian to Augustus*, Suet. Gramm. 21.

**MĒLĪTA**, æ. f. or **MĒLĪTE**, æ. f. (Μελίτη) I. *An island between Sicily and Africa, with a town of the same name, now Malta*, Cic. Verr. 4, 46, 103. II. *An island near Dalmatia, now Meleda*, Plin. 3, 26, 30. III. *A sea-nymph*, Virg. Æ. 5, 825.

\*\***MĒLĪTEUS**, a, um. (Μελιταῖος) *Of or from Melita (near Dalmatia)*: catuli M., little lap-dogs, Plin. 3, 26, 30.

**MĒLĪTENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Malta*: vestis M., cloths, carpets, Cic. Verr. 2, 72 and 74: — M. rosa. — [Subst. plur.: Mēlitenſia, ium. n. (sc. vestimenta) *Cloths, carpets*, Lucr. 4, 1124.]

[**MĒLĪTĒSIUS**, a, um. *Of Malta*: coralia M., Grat.]

**MĒLĪTĒDES**, æ. m. (Μελιτῆς) *A notorious simpleton at Athens, whose name became proverbial*, App.

**MĒLĪTIS**, idis. f. (μηλίτις) *A precious stone of the colour of a quince*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

**MĒLĪTĪTES**, æ. m. (μελιτίτης) I. *A drink made of honey and new wine*, Plin. 14, 9, 11. II. *A kind of precious stone*, id. 36, 19, 33.

**MĒLITTĒNA**, æ. f. (μελίττανα) I. q. melisphyllum. Plin. 21, 20, 86.

[**MĒLITTURGUS**, i. m. (μελιττουργός) *A bee-master*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.]

[**MĒLIUM**, ii. n. See **MELLUM**.]

1. **MĒLIUS**. comp. See **BONUS** and **BENE**.

2. **MĒLIUS**. ii. See **MELIUS**.

3. **MĒLIUS**, a, um. *Belonging to the island Melos*: Diagoras M., of Melos, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.

**MĒLIUSCŪLE**. adv. \*I. *Rather better, pretty well*: quum m. tibi esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1. [II. *Rather more*: m. bibere, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 51.]

\*\***MĒLIUSCŪLUS**, a, um. dem. (melior) I. *Rather better*: m. facies, a rather more handsome face, Sen. Ben. 1, 3. II. *Rather better, in rather better health*: qui m. esse cœpit, Cels. 3, 22.

[**MĒLIZŌMUM**, i. n. (μελίζωμον) *A decoction of honey*, Apic.]

\*\*1. **MĒLLA**, æ. f. (perhaps for mellea, sc. aqua) *Water mixed with honey, honey-water*, Col. 12, 11.

2. **MĒLLA** or **MĒLA**, æ. m. *A river in Upper Italy, near Brescia*, Virg. G. 4, 278.

[**MĒLLĀCŪS**, a, um. (mel) *Of the nature of honey*. — Subst.: Mellaceum, i. n. I. q. sapa, ap. Non.]

[**MĒLLĀGO**, Inis. f. (mel) *Any medicine that has the consistence of honey, syrup*: m. graminis, NL.]

\*\***MĒLLĀRIUS**, a, um. (mel) I. *Of or belonging to honey, honey (with a compound following)*: m. vas, Plin. 21, 14, 49. \*\*II. Subst. A) Mellārius, ii. m.

*A bee-master*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17. B) Mellārium, ii. n. *A bee-hive*, id. ib. 12.

\*\***MĒLLĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (mel) *A taking of honey from the hives*, Plin. 11, 15, 15.

\*\***MĒLLĒUS**, a, um. (mel) [I. Prop. A) *Of or composed of honey*: m. crustum, Aus.] B) Meton.: *Like honey*: m. sapor, Plin. 15, 14, 15: — m. color, id. II. Fig.: *As sweet as honey, lovely*: m. os, Petr. Frgm. 1, 3.

[**MĒLLĪCŪS**, a, um. (mel) *Sweet as honey, honey-sweet*, fig.: corpusculum m., Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19. — Subst.: Melliculum, i. n. *As term of endearment; My honey!* id. ib. 14.]

[**MĒLLĪFER**, ōra, ōrum. (mel-fero) *That produces honey*: m. apis, Ov. M. 15, 383: — m. exercitus (apum), Claud.]

\*\***MĒLLĪFEX**, icis. m. (mel-facio) *One that keeps bees, a bee-master*, Col. 9, 8, 7.

\*\***MĒLLĪFĪCIUM**, ii. n. (mel-facio) *A making of honey*: apes mellificis student, Col. 9, 13.

\*\***MĒLLĪFĪCO**, are. v. a. (mellificus) *To make honey*, Plin. 11, 18, 19.

\*\***MĒLLĪFĪCUS**, a, um. (mel-facio) *That produces or prepares honey*: m. opus, Col. 9, 13.

[**MĒLLĪFLŪENS**, tis. (mel-fluo) *Mellifluent, flowing with honey; fig. speaking sweetly*: m. Nestor, Aus.]

[**MĒLLĪFLŪUS**, a, um. (mel-fluo) I. Prop.: *Mellifluous, flowing or dripping with honey*: antra m., Avien. II. Fig.: *Speaking sweetly*, Boeth.]

\*\***MĒLLĪGĒNUS**, a, um. (mel-genus) *Of the nature of honey, like honey*: m. succus, Plin. 16, 7, 10.

**MĒLLĪGO**, inis. f. (mel) *A juice like honey; hence, I. Juice sucked by the bees from flowers, but not yet*



## MELLILLUS

made into honey; bee-glue, Plin. 11, 6, 5. II. The juice of unripe fruit: m. uvæ, id. 12, 27, 60.

[MELLILLUS, a, um. dem. (mellinus) Of honey, sweet as honey. — Subst.: mea mellilla, my honey! Plaut. Cas. 1, 47.]

[MELLINIA, æ. f. (mel) Sweetness, agreeableness, delight, pleasure, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 6.]

[MELLITES, æ. m. (mel) Honey-stone, mellite, NL.]

[MELLITULUS, a, um. dem. (mellitus) Honey-sweet, sweet as honey: mea mellitula, my honey! App.]

\*MELLITUS, a, um. (mel) [I. Prop. A) Of honey, honey (with a compound following): m. favus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22.] \*\*B) Meton.: Mixed or sweetened with honey: m. placenta, Hor. E. 1, 10, 11: — succus dulcis et m., Plin. II. Fig.: Sweet as honey, lovely, agreeable: m. Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 18: — m. oculi, Catull.: — m. savium, App.: — mellitissimum savium, id.: — [mi mellite, my honey! id.]

[MELLITULUS, a, um. dem. (mellitus) Honey-sweet, sweet as honey: mea mellitula, my honey! App.]

[MELLITUS, a, um. (mel) [I. Prop. A) Of honey, honey (with a compound following): m. favus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22.] \*\*B) Meton.: Mixed or sweetened with honey: m. placenta, Hor. E. 1, 10, 11: — succus dulcis et m., Plin. II. Fig.: Sweet as honey, lovely, agreeable: m. Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 18: — m. oculi, Catull.: — m. savium, App.: — mellitissimum savium, id.: — [mi mellite, my honey! id.]

[MELLITUS, a, um. (mel) [I. Prop. A) Of honey, honey (with a compound following): m. favus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22.] \*\*B) Meton.: Mixed or sweetened with honey: m. placenta, Hor. E. 1, 10, 11: — succus dulcis et m., Plin. II. Fig.: Sweet as honey, lovely, agreeable: m. Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 18: — m. oculi, Catull.: — m. savium, App.: — mellitissimum savium, id.: — [mi mellite, my honey! id.]

MELIŌNA or MELLŌNĪA, æ. f. (mel) The goddess of bees and honey, Aug.; Arn.

[MELIŌPROXIMUS, i. m. (vox hybr. μέλλω-proximus) He who ranks next to the Proximus, Cod. Just.]

[MELIŌSUS, a, um. (mel) Full of honey, like honey, LL.]

[MELLUM, i. n. [millus, i. m. ap. Fest.] A dog's collar with spikes, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15. (al. mēlium, mēlium.)]

[1. MĒLO, ōnis. m. for Nilus. The Nile, Aus.]

[2. MĒLO, ōnis. m. for melopepo. A melon, Cucumis m. Fam. Cucurbitaceæ, NL.]

[MELŌDES, is. m. (μελωδης) An agreeable singer, Sid.]

[MELŌDĪA, æ. f. (μελωδία) An agreeable singing or song, sweet melody, M. Cap.]

[MELŌDUS, a, um. (μελωδός) Singing sweetly, melodious, Prud.]

\*MELŌFŌLYUM, ii. n. (vox hybr. μέλλω-folium) An apple having a leaf on its side, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

MELŌMĒLI, n. (μηλόμελι) Juice or syrup of quinces preserved in honey, Col. 12, 45, 3.

[MELONGĒNA, æ. f. (μήλω-γένω) A kind of nightshade, Solanum m. Fam. Solanææ, NL.]

MELŌPĒPO, ōnis. m. (μηλωπέπων) An apple-shaped melon, that can be eaten only when full ripe, Plin. 19, 5, 23.

[1. MĒLOS, n. (m., Cat. acc. sing. melum, Pacuv.) (μέλος) A song, Hor. O. 3, 4, 2. — Plur.: mele (μέλη), Lucr.]

2. MĒLOS, i. f. (Μήλος) An island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Sporades, Mel. 2, 7, 11.

[MĒLOSIS, ōis. f. (μηλώω) The act of probing a wound, NL.]

MĒLŌTHRON, i. n. (μήλωθρον) A plant, i. q. vitis alba, Plin. 21, 9, 29.

MELPŌMĒNE, æs. f. (Μελπομένη, the singing one) The Muse of tragic and lyric poetry, Hor. O. 1, 24, 3.

MEMBRĀNA, æ. f. (membrum) I. Prop. A) A thin skin which covers the members of the body, a membrane: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: — m. cerebri, the skin covering the brain, Cels.: — also, the tender skin of fruit, as of chestnuts, walnuts, etc. (Plin.), of flax, (id.), of egg-shells, id. \*\*B) Meton.: A skin. [1] Of a snake, the slough, Ov. M. 12, 272; Lucr.] 2) A skin prepared for writing: parchment, vellum, Plin. 7, 21; Hor. — Plur.: Membrāne, ārum. f. Parchments, writing-tablets: membranarum usus, Quint. [II. Fig.: Skin, i. e. outer part, the surface: m. coloris, Lucr. 4, 93.]

\*MEMBRĀNACĒUS, a, um. (membrana) I. Membranous, consisting of a skin: m. plumæ (vespertilionis), Plin. 10, 62, 81. II. Skinny, resembling a skin: m. cortex vitis, arundinis, id. 16, 31.

[MEMBRĀNEUS, a, um. (membrana) Of parchment, Dig.: — pugillares m. (in a tile), Mart.]

\*MEMBRĀNŪLA, æ. f. dem. (membrana) \*\*I. Prop.: A small or thin skin, membrane: m. oculi, Cels. 7, 7,

791

## MEMINI

18. II. Melon.: Parchment, Cic. Att. 4, 4. — [Plur.: Membranulæ. A writing or document on parchment, Scæv. Dig.]

MEMBRĀTIM, adv. (membrum) \*\*I. Prop.: By members, member by member, limb by limb: m. depredere sensum, Lucr. 3, 426: — m. mala sentire, in every member or limb, Plin.: — m. cæsi, to pieces, id. II. Meton.: By pieces, singly, by degrees: quasi m. gestum negotium, Cic. Part. 35: — m. dicere, in small sentences (per kōla), of from about nine to seventeen syllables, Cic. de Or. 63; Quint.

\*\*MEMBRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (membro) The formation of the limbs, constitution of the body, Vitr. 8, 5.

[MEMBRO, are. (membrum) To form by limbs, Cens.]

[MEMBRŌSUS, a, um. (membrum) Of great or strong limbs: membrorior, Priap.]

MEMBRUM, i. n. I. Prop.: A limb, member of the body, e. g. the hand, foot, Cic. Fin. 3, 5: — membrorum compactio: — membrorum gravitas: — membrorum apta compositio: — [esp.: i. q. mentula, Priap.: — membra, the body, Virg.; Hor.; Ov. — In connection with artus: artus et membra, Ov.: — artus membrorum, Virg.] II. Meton. A) A member, i. e. a part of a whole; e. g. of a house, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Plin. E.: of a ship, Ov.: — m. philosophiæ. B) Of a period; A member, sentence, clause, Cic. de Or. 62.

MĒMĒCYLON, i. n. (μημέκylon, i. q. μπαλκylon, μπαλκylon) The fruit of the arbut or strawberry-tree, Plin. 15, 24, 28.

[MEMET, acc. of ego, and met, Plaut.]

MĒMĒNI, isse. [from the root men (Gr. μένω), I present to my mind; hence, perf., I have presented to my mind, i. e. I remember] To remember or recollect a thing, to think of. I. Prop. A) With genit.: m. vivorum, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: — m. constantiæ: — animus meminit præteritorum. B) With acc. of the thing: m. omnia, Cic. Acad. 2, 33: — m. beneficia: — memini dicta. C) With acc. of the person (in which case an infinitive is often to be supplied): ii quos innocentissimos meminimus aut audivimus (sc. fuisse), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, 190: — nos divitem eum meminimus (sc. fuisse), Plaut.: — but also, Cinnam memini, Sullam vidi, I can remember Cinna (i. e. I have been his contemporary), Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 17: — Antipater ille, quem tu probe meministi: — memineram Paulum: — Thorius Lanuvinus, quem tu meminisse non potes: — Rupilius, quem ego memini. D) With de: m. de omnibus, Cic. Att. 15, 27. E) With a sentence containing a relative pronoun or the like: meministi quanta hominum esset admiratio, Cic. Læl. 1: — memini qui panem dederint, Phædr. [F] With ut: meministine ut fuerit vestra oratio? Ter.] G) With quum: m. quum mihi desipere videbare, quod etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 28. H) With inf. (pres. or perf.): meministis tum, judices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referri, e foro spongiis effingi sanguinem, Cic. Sest. 35: — m. me tibi narrare: — m. te scribere. — nam a primo tempore ætatis juri studere te memini: — meministis me ita ab initio distribuisse causas, Cic. R. Am. 42: — meminere te mihi recepisce: — m. solitum esse Hortensium etc.: — ego memini summos fuisse in civitate nostra viros etc.: — quin etiam memini, cum . . . disputavisset, me in respondendo . . . hoc ipsum etiam posuisse: — meminerat obtrectasse etc., Liv. [I] The infinitive used substantively: meminisse jacet languetque sopore, the recollection is but faint, Lucr. 4, 767.] II. Meton. A) To think of any thing, to remember, be mindful of. 1) With genit.: memineris mei, remember me, think of me, i. e. write to me, Cic. Fam. 15, 17: — m. ignominiam acceptæ, Liv.: — nec meminisse vis, not to know exactly, Virg.: — meminisse leti paterni, not to forget to avenge, V. Fl. 2) With acc.: meminisse beneficia patriæ, to be mindful of them, Cic. Pl. 33. [3] With ut: meminisse oportebit, ut per hos dies frondem pecudibus cædamus, Col.] [4] With inf.: subinde præceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor.] 5) With acc. and inf.: mementote . . . hos esse pertimescendos, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: — memineris te virum (sc. esse), Cat. [6] Absol.:

fac meminere. Ter.: — *thus in answers: meminere, I am perfectly aware, I know, Plaut.* B) *To think of, i. e. to mention, to make mention of.* 1) *With de: de homine importunissimo ne meminisse quidem volo, Cic. Fam. 5, 3: — meminisse de exulibus. \*\*2) Memini hujus rei, Quint. [C] Of things; To be able: meminuit laevor prestare salutem, Lucr.]*

MEMMIĀDES, æ. m. *One of the Memmii, Lucr.*

MEMMIĀNUS, a, um. *Belonging to Memmius: Memmiana prædia, Cic. Att. 5, 1.*

MEMMIUS, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated was C. Memmius, who was accused by Q. Curtius, de ambitu, and banished, Cic. Fam. 13.*

MEMNON, ðnis. m. (Μέμνων) *A king of Ethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora (hence, mater lutea Memnonis, Ov.), an ally of the Trojans, killed by Achilles (Hyg. Fab. 112). It is said that birds rose from his funeral pile (aves Memnoniæ or Memnonides), which flew every year to Troas to fight with each other (Plin. 10, 26, 37; Ov.). His stone statue at Thebes, in Egypt, is said to have uttered a melodious sound at sunrise (Tac. A. 2, 61).*

MEMNŌNES, um. m. *An Ethiopian people, Plin. 6, 30, 35.*

MEMNŌNIS (Memnōnis), idis. f. *Of or belonging to Memnon: Memnōnides. (sc. aves) The birds of Memnon (see MEMNON), Plin. 10, 26, 37.*

[MEMNŌNIUS (Memnōnius), a, um. *Of or belonging to Memnon. I. Prop.: Memnōniæ aves, the birds of Memnon (see MEMNON), Solin. II. Meton.: Oriental, Moorish, black: Memnōnia domus, the palace of Tithonus and Memnon, or the Egyptian city Thebes, Prop.: Memnōnia agmina, Oriental, Luc.: — M. color, black, Ov.]*

MĒMOR, ðris. (memini) *Mindful. I. Prop. A) 1) With genit.: m. beneficii, Cic. Agr. 2, 8: pete cadum Marsi memore duelli, i. e. filled at that time, Hor. 2) With a relative clause: m. quæ essent dicta, Cic. Brut. 88: — m. quo ordine discubuerat, Quint. \*\*3) With acc. and inf.: m. Lucullum periisse, Plin. 15, 3, 7. 4) Absol.: m. et gratus, Cic. Fam. 13, 25. \*\*B) Taking into consideration, remembering: supplicium exempli parum memoris rerum humanarum, i. e. cruel, Liv. 1, 28: — medium in Anco ingenium et Romuli et Numæ memor, id.: — m. gloriæ aviæ, id.: — prædæ magis quam pugnæ memores, id.: — m. moris Romanorum, id.: — oratio memor majestatis... concordiaque, id.: — sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram, revengeful, avenging, Virg.: — memores plus quam civiliter iras, Ov. C) Having a good memory: tantumque hominis ingeniosi ac memoris valuit exercitatio, ut etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 50. [II. Meton.: That reminds of any thing: impressit memorem dente notam, Hor.: — nostri memorem sepulcro scalpæ querelam, id.: — genium memorem brevis ævi, id.: — m. versus, Ov.]*

MĒMŌRĀBĪLIS, e. (memoro) *That can be related, to be heard of. [I. Prop.: hoccine credibile est, aut memorabile, Ter.] II. Fig. [A] Worthy to be related or spoken of: nec bellum est nec memorabile, Plaut.] B) Memorable, remarkable: m. familiaritas Lælii et Scipionis, Cic. Læl. 1, 4: — m. ac divina virtus. — Comp., memorabilior, Liv.*

[MĒMŌRĀCŪLUM, i. n. (memoro) *A monument, August.]*

[MĒMŌRĀTIŌ, ðnis. f. *A mentioning, Corn. Gall.]*

[MĒMŌRĀTOR, ðris. m. *One who makes mention of any thing, a narrator, relator, Prop.]*

[MĒMŌRĀTRIX, icis. f. (memorator) *She that makes mention, narrates, or relates, V. Fl.]*

1. MĒMŌRĀTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of memoro. \*\*II. Adj.: Well-known, notorious, celebrated: animal memoratæ velocitatis, Plin.: — memoratissimus, Gell.*

\*\*2. MĒMŌRĀTUS, ūs. m. (memoro) *A mentioning, relating: parva et levia memoratu, Tac. A. 4, 32: — incredibile memoratu, Sall.: — flumen memoratu dignum, Plin.: — istæ lepida sunt memoratui, Plaut.*

[MĒMŌRÆ. adv. (memor) *From memory, Pomp. ap. Non.; Prisc.]*

MĒMŌRĪA, æ. f. (memor) *The thinking of any thing. I. Prop. A) Of something that is past; Recollection, souvenir, remembrance, memory: m. recens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: — m. et recordatio rei occidit: — m. moritur: — memoriā tenere alqd: — m. manet: — memoriā alcjs tenere: — memoriā alcjs servare: — memoriā atque imaginem alcjs sibi proponere: — memoriā accipere de alqd: — memoriā alcjs usurpare cum caritate benevolentia: — m. alcjs prosequitur alqm: — memoriā relinquere: — memoriā regni tollere: — memoriā nominis deferre: — memoriā alcjs excipuit anni: — post hominum memoriā, within the recollection of men, not from time immemorial: — memoriā rei oblivione exstinguere: — memoriā rei exstinguere: — memoriā rei deponere: — memoriā rei obicere: — memoriā rei conservare, tenere, retinere, renovare: — hæc res adfert mihi memoriā Platonis: — memoriā temporis repetere: — m. hominis abiit: — quid tanta tot versuum memoriā voluptatis affert: — in memoriā alcjs redire. B) Of something to come; A thought: ut belli inferendi memoriā patribus aut plebi non esset, that they had no such design, as of making an attack, etc., Liv. 4, 21: — m. periculi, id.: — m. moris divini humanique, id. II. Meton.: That which any one remembers or calls to his mind. A) Time, whether past or present: a Cratippo nostro principe hujus memoriæ philosopho, Cic. Off. 3, 2: — usque... ad nostram memoriā: — quod in omni memoriā est inauditum: — Pompeius omnis memoriæ princeps: — bella nostræ memoriæ: — nostra memoriā: — usque ad nostram memoriā: — et nostra et patrum memoriā: — memoriā multorum annorum: — pueritiæ memoriā recordari: — jus imaginis ad memoriā posteritatemque prodendæ: — supra hanc memoriā. B) A event, incident: mihi repetenda est veteris ejusdem memoriæ recordatio. [C] That which reminds us of any thing, e. g. a monument, tomb, August. D) The remembrance of what has passed by means of oral or written records, account, report, story; hence, history: liber, quo omnium rerum memoriā complexus est, Cic. Brut. 3: — veterum annalium memoriā comprehendere: — in memoriā notam et prope æqualem incurro: — de hominum memoriā tacere, oral evidence or proof: — litterarum memoriā flagitare, to require a written account: — exstat memoriā, a report: — de Magonis interitu duplex memoriā prodita est, Nep. \*\*E) 1) A written record, a memorial: vitæ memoriā composuit, Suet. Claud. 1: — a memoriā (Lampr.), and ad memoriā (Spart.), an imperial recorder of events, or historiographer. [2] Plur.: Memoriæ. Written historical documents, annals, memoirs: in veteribus memoriis legitimus etc., Gell. F) The power or faculty of remembering or recollecting, memory: memoriā exercere, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: — memoriā perdere: — hoc in memoriā mea penitus insedit: — in memoriā redigere, reducere alqd: — Hortensius memoriā tantā fuit, ut etc.: — memoriā comprehendere, complecti alqd: — memoriā tenere alqd (with acc. and inf.): — custodire alqd memoriā: — hoc mihi est in memoriā: — deponere alqd ex memoriā: — dilabitur alqd memoriā: — memoriā minuitur: — m. bona, melior: — e memoriā excedere, cedere, to escape the memory, Liv.*

MĒMŌRĪALIS, e. (memoria) *Belonging to memory or remembrance. \*\*I. M. libellus, a journal, memoir, Suet. Cæs. 56. [II. Subst. A) Memorialis, is. m. A journal, diary, Dig. B) Memorialis, is. m. An imperial historiographer or chronicler, Cod. Just.]*

MĒMŌRĪŌLA, æ. f. dem. (memoria) *Memory. I. Prop.: vacillare memoriolā, through weakness of memory, Cic. Att. 12, 1. [II. Meton.: A monument, tomb, Inscr.]*

[MĒMŌRĪŌSE. adv. *With a good memory: m. facere, Front.]*

[MĒMŌRĪŌSUS, a, um. *That has a good memory, Fest.]*

MĒMŌRĪTER. adv. (memor) *I. By heart, from memory: m. respondere, Cic. Vat. 4: — m. dicere: — m. pronunciare: — m. orationem habere: — m. narrare: — m.*

## MEMORO

cognoscere, *without the help of any one*, Ter. \*\*II. Meton.: *Without being long in calling to mind*: m. tenere, Plin. E. 6, 33.

**MĒMŌRO**, 1. (memor) *To call any thing to anybody's mind, to remind anybody of any thing.* \*\*I. Prop.: m. amicitiam ac fœdus, Tac. II. Meton.: *To mention, narrate, relate, recount, speak of*: m. superbiam alcijs, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47: — laudes virorum memorentur: — quid Thesea memorem? Virg.: — artibus, quas supra memoravi, Sall.: — vocabula prisca memorata Catonibus, *made use of by them*, Hor.: — memora mihi nomen, *tell me*, Plaut.: — de natura nimis obscure memoravit: — quem infestum sibi esse memorabat, Plaut. [MEMPHIDUS, a, um. *Of Memphis*, Catal. Vet. Poet. de Nov.]

**MEMPHIS**, is or idia. f. (Μέμφις) *A town in the centre of Egypt, the residence of the kings, now the village Menf*, Liv. 45, 11.

**MEMPHĪTES**, æ. m. (Memphis) *Of or belonging to Memphis*: M. bos, Apis, Tibull.: — M. lapis, Plin.

**MEMPHĪTĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Memphis*. — Meton.: *Egyptian*: M. ensis, Lucan.

[MEMPHITIS, idia. f. *Of or belonging to Memphis*. — Meton.: *Egyptian*: M. vacca, Io, Ov.: — M. cymba, Lucan.: — M. terra, Juv.]

1. **MĒNA**. See **MĒNA**.

2. **MĒNA**, æ. f. (μήνη) *The moon*: dea, quæ menstruis floribus præesse putabatur, August.

**MĒNĒ**, ārum. f. (Μέναι) *A town of Sicily, now Menno*.

**MĒNĒCHMI**, ōrum. m. *A comedy of Plautus, so called from two twins of that name, who are the heroes of the piece*.

**MĒNĒCHMUS**, i. m. (Μέναιχμος) *The name of an historian and sculptor under Ptolemæus Lagi*, Plin. 4, 12, 21.

**MĒNĒNUS**, a, um. (Menæ) *Of or belonging to Menæ*: Xenon Menænus, Cic. — Hence, Mēnēni, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Menæ*, id.

[1. **MĒNĒUS**, a, um. *Belonging to Menæ*, Sil.]

[2. **MĒNĒUS**, a, um. (μενάιος) *Monthly*: m. circulus, the monthly circle, Vitruv.]

**MĒNANDER** and **MĒNANDRUS**, i. m. (Μένανδρος) *The most celebrated poet of the new Attic comedy, the pattern followed by Terence*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Ter. Andr. Prol. 9.

**MĒNANDRĒUS**, a, um. (Menander) *Of or belonging to Menander*, Prop.

**MĒNĀNĪNI**, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Menæ*, Cic.

**MĒNĀPĪI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Belgian Gaul, between the rivers Maese and Scheldt* (Cæs. B. G. 2, 4). Their principal town was Menapia, now Jemappe (Auct. Vit. Cæs. 39, 20).

[**MĒNCRPS**. I. q. mente captus, Fest.]

**MĒNDA**, æ. f. *A fault, blemish*. [I. Prop.: *Of the body*: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov.] \*\*II. Meton. of Style: *A fault*, Suet. Aug. 87.

[**MĒNDĀCĪLOQUUS**, a, um. (mendacium-loqui) *Lying*, Plaut.]

[**MĒNDĀCĪTAS**, ātis. f. (mendax) *Mendacity, a lying disposition*, Tert.]

[**MĒNDĀCĪTER**. adv. *Falsely, with lies*, Solin.: — mendacissime, August.]

**MĒNDACĪUM**, īi. n. (mendax) *A lie, untruth, falsehood*. I. Prop.: m. magnum et impudens, Cic. Cluent. 60: — totus ex fraude et mendacio factus: — mendacio fallere: — m. tollere ex alqa re: — mendacii religione obstrictus, Cæs.: — m. dicere, Nep.: — m. facere, *to occasion a lie, to cause a lie to be told*, Quint.: — sine mendacio vivere cum aliquo, *without falsehood, sincerely*, Dig. \*\*II. Meton. of inanimate objects: famæ mendacia videre, Ov.: — Phæbi mendacia, *the imitated or counterfeit character of Phæbus*, Poet. ap. Suet. — Esp. of imitated colours: et chrysocollam mentitur ceu parum multa sint mendacia ejus, Plin. 37, 8, 33.

## MENELAEUS

\***MĒNDACĪUNCŪLUM**, i. n. dem. (mendacium) *A little falsehood or lie*: quod tamen est mendaciunculis adspargendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 59.

**MENDAX**, ācis. (mentior) *Lying*. I. Prop.: homo mendax, Cic. Div. 2, 71; and simply mendax: — mendacem memorem esse oportet, Quint.: — [m. in alqm, Hor.: — m. adversum alqm, Plaut.: — m. alciui, Ov.: — m. in alqa re, Pers.: — m. hujus rei, Plaut. — Comp., mendacior Parthia, Hor. — Sup., mendacissimus, Plaut.] II. Meton. of inanimate objects. A) *Lying, i. e. deceitful, deceiving*: mendacia visa, Cic. Div. 2, 62: — m. speculum, Ov.: — m. somnus, Tibull.: — m. lyra, Hor.: — m. fundus, *that produces nothing*, id. [B) *False, fictitious*: m. infamia, Hor.: — m. damnum, Ov. C) *Imitated, counterfeit, feigned*: m. os, Tibull.: — mendaces pennæ, Ov.]

**MENDES**, ētis. f. (Μένδης) *A town of Egypt, near a mouth of the Nile. Hence,*

**MENDĒSĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mendes*: M. nomos, Plin. 5, 10, 11.

**MENDĒSĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mendes*: Mendesium unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

[**MĒNDĪCĀBŪLUM**, ī. n. (mendico) *A beggar*, Plaut.]

[**MĒNDĪCĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (mendico) *Begging*, August.]

\***MĒNDĪCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A begging, an obtaining by begging*: tam fœda vitæ mendicatio, Sen. Ep. 101.

\***MĒNDĪCE**. adv. *In a begging manner, like a beggar, by begging*: m. agere cum alqo, Sen. Ep. 33. — [Comp., mendicius, Tert.]

[**MĒNDĪCĪŌNIUM**, īi. n. (mendicus) *Beggary, extreme poverty*, Laber. ap. Gell.]

**MENDĪCĪTAS**, ātis. f. (mendicus) *Beggary, mendicity, beggar-like poverty*: in summa mendicitate esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31: — mendicitatem perpeti: — paupertatem nova mendicitate revocare, Petr.

[**MĒNDĪCO** and **MĒNDĪCOR**. 1. v. n. and a. (mendicus) *To beg, go begging*. I. Neut.: mendicantem vivere, Plaut.: — m. in aurem, Juv. II. Act.: *To beg for any thing*: a me mendicas malum, Plaut.: — cibus mendicatus, Ov.: — m. alqd, App.] [Hence, Fr. mendier, mendiant.]

[**MĒNDĪCŪLA**, æ. f. (sc. vestis) *A beggar's garment, a beggarly dress* (=regilla), Plaut.]

[**MĒNDICUM**, "dici putant velum quod in prora ponitur," Fest.]

**MĒNDĪCUS**, a, um. *Beggarly, poor as a beggar, needy*.

I. Prop. A) Adj.: [m. habitus, App. — Comp., mendicior, Tert.] — Sup., mendicissimus, Cic. Mur. 29. B) Subst. 1) Gen.: *A beggar*: viderunt enim ex mendicis repente fieri divites, Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9: — hence, as an epithet, a beggar, Ter. [2) Esp.: *The wandering mendicant priests of Cybele*, Hor.] II. Meton.: *Needy, beggarly, poor, paltry*: instrumentum mendicum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24.

**MĒNDŌSE**. adv. *Faultily, incorrectly, with mistakes*: m. scribere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5. — Sup., mendosissime scripta.

**MĒNDŌSUS**, a, um. (mendum) I. *Full of faults or mistakes, faulty, incorrect*: mendosum exemplar testamenti, Plin. Ep.: — mendosum est etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 19: — historia mendosior. II. *Making mistakes, e. g. in writing*: m. servus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77.

**MĒNDUM**, ī. n. *A blemish, blot*. [I. Prop.: rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov.] II. Meton.: *A fault, oversight, mistake*: librariorum menda tollere, Cic. Att. 13, 23: — quod mendum ista litura correxit: — Idus Mart. magnum mendum continent, a blunder, mistake.

**MĒNECLES**, is. m. (Μενεκλῆς) *An orator of Alabanda*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 59: hence, Mēneclius, a, um. *Of Menecles*: Menecium studium, Cic. Brut. 95, 326.

**MĒNELĀĒUS**, a, um. *Belonging to Menelaus*, Prop.

**MĒNĒLĀITES**, æ. m. (Μενελαΐτης) *Of or belonging to the town Menelaus, in Egypt, Plin. 5, 9, 9.*

**MĒNĒLĀIUS**, i. m. *A mountain near Sparta, on the Eurotas, Liv. 34, 28.*

**MĒNĒLĀUS** and **-OS**, m. (Μενέλαος) *A son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, king of Sparta, and husband of Helen, Ov. H. 15, 120:—Hence, facētē, Lucullus (because his wife had been seduced by Memmius), Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3.*

**MĒNĒNĪANUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Menenius Agrippa: Menenianam judicium, Liv. 2, 52.*

**MĒNĒNĪUS**, a. um. *I. The name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was the consul Menenius Agrippa, who, by his parable of the members of the human body revolting against the stomach, induced the people to return to Rome from their seclusion on the mons sacer (Liv. 2, 16, 7).—Also, the name of a simpleton in the time of Horace (Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 287). II. Adj.: Menenia tribus, Cic. Fam. 13, 9.*

**MĒNĪA**, æ. f. *See MENIUS.*

**[MĒNĪŌITIS, itidia. f. (μηνίτις) An inflammation of the membranes of the brain, NL.]**

**[MĒNĪŌPHĪLAX, actis. n. (μηνίτις-φύλαξ) An instrument for the protection of the cerebral membranes, during the operation of the trepan on a diseased or fractured skull, NL.]**

**MĒNINX** or **MĒNIX**, gis. f. (Μήνινξ) *An island of Africa near the Syrtis Minor, now Jerbi, Liv. 22, 31.*

**MĒNIPPEUS**, a. um. *See the following Article.*

1. **MĒNIPPUS**, i. m. (Μένιππος) *A Cynic philosopher, notorious for his sarcastic talent, whom Varro tried to imitate (Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8):—Hence. Mēnippēus, a. um. Relating to Menippus: satiræ Menippeæ, satires of Varro in the style of Menippus, Gell.*

2. **MĒNIPPUS**, i. m. (Μένιππος) *A celebrated Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 91, 315.*

**[MĒNIS, idia. f. (μήνη, moon) A half-moon, crescent, placed as an ornament at the beginning of a book; hence, m. libri, the beginning, Aus.]**

**MENNŌNĪA**, æ. f. *A precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 63.*

1. **MĒNŌCEUS**, ei and eos. m. (Μενόκευς) *A son of Creon, king of Thebes, who, in consequence of an oracle, threw himself from the wall of the town to save his country, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 16.*

[2. **MĒNŌCEUS**, a. um. *Belonging to Menæceus, Stat.]*

**MĒNŌTĪADES**, is. m. *See the following Article.*

**MĒNŌTĪUS**, ii. m. (Μενότιος) *A son of Actor, the father of Patroclus, one of the Argonauts, Hyg. F. 14 and 97.—Hence: Mēnōtīades, æ. m. Patroclus, Ov.*

**[MĒNŌIDES, (μηνόιδης) A name of the moon during the first days, when she is horned, Jul. Firm.]**

**[MĒNŌLĪPŌIS, eos. f. (μήν-λειψις) The term of cessation of the menstrual discharge, NL.]**

**[MĒNŌRRĒGĪA, æ. f. (μήν-ρέω) Flooding, immoderate menstrual discharge, NL.]**

**[MĒNŌSTĪSIS, eos. f. (μήν-στίσις) A suppression or retention of the menstrual discharge, NL.]**

**MENS**, tis. [nom. mentis, for mens, Enn. ap. Prisc.; Varr.] f. (μῆνός) *The mind, disposition, mode of thinking. I. Prop. A) M. animi, Plaut.:—mala mens, malus animus, Ter.:—vestræ mentes atque sententiæ, sentiments and opinions, Cic.:—hac eum tum mente fuisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 39:—bona mens, kind or benevolent disposition, Liv. 49, 16. B) The heart, sentiment, mode of feeling, feeling: quorum mentes sensusque vulneras, Cic. Cat. 1, 7:—m. mollis ad perferendas calamitates, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19:—animi qui nostræ mentis sunt, the inclinations of the heart, Liv. II. Meton.: The higher faculties or spiritual part of the soul, the thinking principle, understanding. A) Gen.: Reason, intellect: m. cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5:—animus ita consti-*

tutus est, ut habeat præstantiam mentis:—deorum mente omnem mundum administrari:—nec corpori solum, sed mente atque animo:—m. discendo alitur et cogitando:—mentis ad omnia cæcitas:—mentis curricula:—mentis oculos præstringit:—mentis acies:—mente comprehendere, or complecti alqd, to comprehend, to seize mentally, i. e. to understand:—sue mentis esse:—in potestate mentis esse:—mentis suæ competem esse:—mente captus:—alienata mens, insanity, Cæs.:—mente alienari, Plin.:—inops mentis, Ov.:—mentis egens, id.:—exul mentis, id.:—mente lapsus, Suet.:—mente commotum esse, to be not in one's right mind, Plin. B) Esp. 1) *Consideration, reflection, recollection, judgement: dicenti effluit mens, his recollection fails, Cic. Brut. 61:—mentis judicium considerata quæ tanta mente fiunt. \*\*2) Courage, spirit: vobis dent mentem oportet (dii) ut prohibeat, sicut mihi dederunt, Liv. 6, 18:—fortuna urbis Volscis prædonum potius mentem, quam hostium dedit, id.:—addere mentem, Hor.:—mentes demittere, Virg. 3) *Mind, thoughts (collectively): mentem injicere, Cic. Mil. 31:—mentem dare:—mentem mittere:—hence, venit mihi in mentem, it occurs to my mind, I think of it, it strikes me. a) Si quid in mentem venit:—ea res tibi in mentem venire potuisset:—non venit in mentem pugna? Liv. b) With genit.: solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis:—sæpe ei in mentem venit potestatis:—in mentem venit omnibus hominis illius:—numquamne tibi judicii, numquam concionis, numquam hujus tantæ frequentiæ, quæ nunc... te intuetur venit in mentem? c) With inf.: venit mihi in mentem subvereri, Cic. Fam. 4, 10:—quid venit in mentem Callistheni dicere. d) With ut: ei in Gallia primum in mentem venit, ut etc., Cic. 4) *Opinion, view of any thing (mentally taken): his ego sanctissimis reipublicæ vocibus et eorum hominum qui hoc idem sentium mentibus pauca respondebo, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 29:—hac eum mente fuisse, ut etc.:—longe mihi alia mens est, Sall.:—eadem mente esse, Nep. 5) *Design, plan, intention, purpose: classem ea mente paravit, ut etc., Cic. Fam. 12, 14:—hac mente amicis suis summas potestates dederant, Nep.:—nostram accipe mentem, Virg. 6) Mens, the goddess of the human mind or of reason, in whose honour a festival was celebrated on the eighth of June, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; Liv. 22 9, 10.****

**MENSA**, æ. f. (root men, whence eminere) *A table, board. I. Prop. A) A table at which one sits, eats, or writes: ad mensam consistere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21:—manum ad mensam porrigere, to reach to:—mensam tollere:—cibos in mensam alcui imponere, Plaut.:—mensam ponere:—hence, facētē, mensas consumimus, the bread on which the fruit was served, Virg. \*\*B) Mensa laniaria. A butcher's block, Suet. Claud. 15. C) The table of a money-changer, a counter: numeravit a mensa publica, Cic. Fl. 19; also, mensa argentaria, Dig. D) The table used at a sacrifice: jam mensas argenteas de omnibus delubris jussit auferri, Cic. N. D. 3, 34:—iste mensas Delphicas e marmore ex omnibus ædibus sacris Syracusanis abstulit. II. Meton. A) A table, i. e. meal, food: mittere alcui de mensa, Cic. Att. 5, 1:—super mensam, during a meal, or while one is at dinner, etc., Curt.:—thus, super mensas, Flor.:—apud mensam Favorini, Gell.:—alqm adhibere mensæ suæ, to invite to one's table, Col. B) A dish (i. e. food): mensæ Syracusiæ, Cic. Tusc. 3, 35:—mensa secunda, dessert consisting of fruit. C) An oblong flat part of the catapult, Vit. 10, 17. D) A stage on which slaves were exposed for sale, App. [Hence, Ital. mesa.]*

**[MENSĀLIS, e. (mensa) Belonging to a table: vinum mensale, table-wine, Vopisc.]**

**MENSĀRĪUS**, ii. m. (mensa) *A money-changer, banker. \*\*I. Gen.: Suet. Aug. 4. II. Esp.: A public or government banker, i. e. one who regulates the public payments: mensarii triumviri, quinqueviri, Cic. Flacc. 19.*

**[MENSĀTIM, adv. (mensa) From table to table, LL.]**

**\*MENSĪO**, ōnis. f. (metior) *A measuring: m. vocum, prosody, Cic. de Or. 53.*

**MENSIS**, is. m. [genit. plur. mensum, for mensium, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22] (μήν) I. A month, Cic. Un. 9: — regnavit paucos menses: — mense primo, on the first of the month, Virg. A. 5, 453. II. Meton.: The menstrual discharge. A) Sing.: a muliere incitati mensis, Plin. 17, 28, 47: — mulier ipsa in mense connata. B) Plur.: semen (illius herbae) menses feminarum adjuvat, id.: — menses trahere, id.: — abundantia mensium, id. [Hence, Ital. mese, Prov. mes; Fr. mois.]

**MENSOR**, ōris. m. (metior) One who measures, a measurer. [I. Gen.: m. terrae numeroque carentis arenae, Hor.: — m. frumentarius, of corn, Dig.] II. Esp. [A] A land-surveyor, Ov.] \*\*B) An architect, Plin. Ep. 10, 28. [C] One that measures the ground for an encampment, Veg.]

**MENSTRUŪA**, ōrum. n. See **MENSTRUUS**.

**MENSTRUŪALIS**, e. (mensis) Monthly. [I. Prop.: m. sphaera, the moon, Prud.] [II. Meton. A) Monthly, for or during one month: menstruales epulae, Plaut.] B) Belonging to, or having, the monthly discharge, menstrual: m. mulier, Plin. 19, 10, 57: — animal menstruale, id.: — m. pannus, Marc. Emp.]

[**MENSTRUŪO**, are. (menstruus) To have the monthly discharge. I. Prop.: mulier menstrua, Pall. II. Fig.: To pollute: quasi pannus menstrua... iustitia nostrae, Bibl.]

**MENSTRUŪUS**, a. um. Monthly. I. Gen. A) 1) Taking place or occurring every month: menstrua usura, Cic. Att. 6, 1: — menstrui non sunt defectus lunae, Plin. 2) Subst.: Menstruum, i. n. The period of a month, a month: m. meum finitur, Plin. B) Lasting a month: menstrua vita, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: — menstruum opus: — m. consul, Lucan. C) 1) For a month: cubaria menstrua, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31: — menstruae rationes. — Hence, 2) Subst.: Menstruum, i. n. Provisions for a month, Liv. 44, 2. \*\*II. Esp. A) Of or belonging to the monthly discharge, menstruus: menstruae purgationes, Plin. 32, 10, 46: — femina menstrua, id. B) Subst.: Menstruum, i. n. Menstruation, monthly discharge or courses, Sen. Ben. 4, 31: — Also plur.: Menstrua, ōrum. n., Plin.: — [In Chem.: Menstruum. A means of solution.]

[**MENSŪLA**, ae. f. dem. (mensa) A small table, Plaut.]

\*\***MENSŪLĀRIŪS**, ii. m. (mensula) A money-changer, banker, Sen.

**MENSŪRA**, ae. f. (metior) A measuring, measure. I. Prop. A) M. ex aqua, a measuring or determining any thing by a water-glass, Cæs.: — mensuram alicuius rei agere, to measure any thing, Plin. Ep.: — mensuram alicuius rei facere or inire, Ov. and Col. B) Meton. 1) A measure, as result of measuring: nosse mensuras itinerum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 25. 2) A measure by which any thing is measured, a standard: majore mensurā reddere, Cic. Off. 1, 15: — qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, Nep.: — mensuras et pondera invenit Phidon, Plin. II. Fig. A) A measuring: quidquid sub aurium mensuram alquam cadit, numerus vocatur, that which the ear, as it were, measures off, Cic. Or. 20. \*\*B) Quantity, capacity, measure, size, dimension: nec consularis legati mensura, sed in majus accipiebantur, not according to the quality of, Tac. H. 1, 52: — submittere se ad mensuram discentis, to accommodate one's self or adapt one's instruction to the capacity of the pupil, Quint.: — uterque mensuram implevimus, Tac.: — mensuram bibendi alicui dare, Ov.: — mensuram nominis implere, id. C) In painting: Just proportion, symmetry: nam (Apelles) cedebat Amphioni de dispositione, Asclepiodoto de mensura, hoc est, quanto quid a quo distare deberet, Plin. 35, 10, 10.

[**MENSŪRĀBĪLIS**, e. That can be measured, measurable, Prud.]

[**MENSŪRĀLIS**, e. That serves for measuring, Sicul. Fl.]

[**MENSŪRĀLĪTER**, adv. By measure, Hyg.]

[**MENSŪRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (mensuro) A measuring, LL.]

[**MENSŪRO**, are. (mensura) To measure, ML.: esp. to measure a sick child, superstitiously, ML. — Hence, Ital. misurare.]

1. **MENSUS**, a. um. See **METIOR**.

[2. **MENSUS**, ūs. m. (metior) A measuring, App.]

**MENTA**. See **MENTHA**.

\*\***MENTAGRA**, ae. f. (vox hybr. mentum-άγρᾱ) A disease of the chin, a tetter or ringworm on the chin, Plin. 26, 1, 2: — [it comprises acne, impetigo, edsema, impetiginodes (sc. menti).]

**MENTASTRUM**, i. n. (menta) Wild mint, Plin. 19, 8, 47.

**MENTHA** (menta), ae. f. (μίνθα, μένθη) Mint, m. crispa, m. piperita, Fam. Labiata, Plin. 18, 8, 47.

\*\***MENTĪGO**, inis. f. (mentum) An eruption about the mouth of lambs, Col.

**MENTĪO**, ōnis. f. (memini) A mentioning of any thing, mention; esp. a preliminary proposition: m. tui, Cic. Att. 5, 9: — m. civitatis: — casu in eorum mentionem incidi: — mentionem facere rei: — mentionem facere de alquo de alqua re: — mentionem habere, Liv.: — mentionem inferre, id.: — mentionem agitare, id.: — mentionem inchoare, id.: — mentionem movere, id.: — mentiones serere ad vulgus militum, occultis sermonibus, id.: — incidit mentio de uxoris, id.: — mentionem jacere, Vell.: — mentionem injicere, Hor. — Hence: Of a consul: mentionem facere in senatu, to propose to the senate: — mentionem inferre, ut etc., Liv.: — mentionem intulit, quid eo die faciendum esset, id.: — facere mentionem cum alquo de alqua re, Pers.

**MENTĪOR**, titus. 4. [mentitus, a. um. pass., Virg.: fut., mentibitur, Plaut.] v. n. and a. To lie, to utter a falsehood. I. Prop. A) Neut. 1) M. aperte, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: — cadit in bonum virum mentiri? — m. de re: — m. in re: — m. apud alqm. 2) To say fictitious things, to fable: ita mentitur (Homerus), Hor.] 3) To lie, not to keep one's word or promise: honestius mentiretur, Cic. Off. 3, 24: — quibus mentitur amica, Hor. B) Act. \*\*1) To promise any thing falsely: m. in alqm alqd, Prop.: — m. noctem, id. — With the acc. and inf., Liv. 24, 5. \*\*2) To fable, to invent, to pretend any thing falsely, to feign: m. auspicium, Liv. 10, 40: — m. rem tantam, Sall.: — m. dolores capitis, Ov.: — m. causam fugae, id.: — m. regiae stirpis originem, Vell.

II. Fig. A) Neut.: To beguile, deceive: frons, oculi, vultus saepe mentiuntur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: — quod tussis tua mentitur, Mart. — Part.: Mentiens, entis. m. — Subst. (ψευδόμενος): A sophistical syllogism. B) Act. [1] To disappoint, delude: m. spem, Hor.] \*\*2) To assume the form of a person or thing, to imitate: color qui chrysocollam mentitur, Plin. 25, 6, 29: — nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg.: — Cresae mentitae lignea monstra bovis, Pasiphae, who had enclosed herself in a wooden cow, and thus assumed its form, Prop.: — mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis, Mart.

[**MENTIS**. See **MENS**.]

[**MENTO**, ōnis. m. (mentum) One who has a large chin, Arn.]

**MENTOR**, ōris. m. (Μέντωρ) I. A celebrated artist in chasing or engraving metal, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, 38. — Hence: II. Meton.: A drinking-vessel with ornaments in basso rilievo, Juv. 8, 104.

[**MENTŌREUS**, a. um. Belonging to Mentor, Prop.]

[**MENTŪLA**, ae. f. I. q. membrum virile, Catull.]

[**MENTŪLĀTUS**, a. um. I. e. mentulā praeclitus, A. Priap.]

1. **MENTUM**, i. n. The chin of men and animals. I. Prop. A) Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34; Plin. 8, 50, 76. B) Meton. \*\*1) The hair of the chin, the beard: levatum mento rapiebat, Petr. Sat. 29. 2) In Archit.: The projecting part of a cornice, Vitruv. 4, 3. [II. Fig.: m. alcuī tollere, to make anybody proud; Petr. Sat. 43: — Hence: Prov. mento, Fr. menton.]

[2. **MENTUM**, i. n. A fiction, Fest.]

\*\***MĒO**. 1. To go, pass. [I. Prop.: m. in occidentem, Tac. A. 3, 34: — quo simul mearis, Hor.] II. Meton.: Of inanimate objects: triremes huc illuc meant, Tac. A. 4, 5:

—qua sidera lege mearent, Ov.: — spiritus liberius meare coperat, Curt.: — vapor meat per inane vacuum, Lucr.

[MEOPTE. *I. q. meo ipsius, Plaut.*]

[MĒPHĪTĪCUS, a, um. (mephitis) *Pestilential: m. odor, Sid.*]

MĒPHĪTIS, idis. *f. A noxious, pestilential exhalation of the earth.* [I. Prop.: Virg. II. Meton.: Mephitis, idis. *f. The goddess worshipped as a protectress from the noxious exhalations of the earth, Tac. H. 3, 34.*]

[MEPTE. *I. q. me ipsum, Plaut.*]

[MĒRACE. *adv. Without mixture, purely. — Comp., mērācius rubere, Solin.*]

[MĒRACŪLUS or MĒRACLUS, a, um. (meracus) *With little mixture, tolerably pure, Plaut.*]

MĒRACUS, a, um. (merus) *Unmixed, pure.* \*\*I. Posit., meracis potionibus, Plin. 23, 1, 23: — vinum meracum bibere, Cels.: — helleborum meracum, Hor. II. Comp., vinum meracius, Auct. N. D. 3, 31. [III. Sup., fons meracissimus, Sid.]

[MERCĀBĪLIS, e. (mercor) *That is to be purchased, Ov.*]

[MERCĀLIS, e. (merx) *That is to be purchased, Cod. Just.*]

[MERCĀRĪO, ōnis. *f. (mercor) A dealing in merchandise, a buying and selling, Gell.*]

MERCATOR, ōris. *m. I. A tradesman, merchant; esp. a wholesale dealer, Cic. de Or. 70. \*II. A buyer, purchaser: non consules sed mercatores provinciarum, Cic. Red. Sen. 4.*

[MERCĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (mercator) *Of or belonging to a merchant: navis mercatoria, a merchantman, Plaut.*]

MERCĀTŪRA, æ. *f. (mercor) Trade, traffic, a dealing in goods or merchandise.* I. Prop. A) M. tenuis, Cic. Off. 1, 42: — m. magna: — mercaturam facere; and, in the plur., of several persons, mercaturas facere, to carry on commercial business: — hunc (Mercurium) ad quæstus pecuniarum mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitrantur, Cæs.: — in mercatura verti, to carry on traffic, Plaut. [B] Meton.: Goods, merchandise: mercaturam an venales habuit? Plaut.] II. Fig.: ad quos (Athenas et Cratippum) cum tamquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium sis profectus, Cic. Off. 3, 2.

MERCĀTUS, ūs. *m. (mercor) Trade, a buying and selling.* I. Prop.: m. turpissimus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3: — instituire mercatum omnium rerum. II. Meton. A) A market: ad mercatum proficisci, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: — mercatum indicere: — m. habetur: — m. frequens, Liv.: — circa conventus mercatusque Græciæ, Suet. [B] A public meeting or assembly: literæ recitatæ in mercatu Olympico, Just.]

[MERCEDICUS. *I. q. mercenarius, Fest.*]

[1. MERCĒDŌNĪUS, a, um. (merces-do) I. Where, or on which, wages are paid: mercedonia dies, pay-day, Fest. II. Subst.: Mercēdōnĭus, ii. *m. One that pays labourers their wages, Isid.*]

2. MERCĒDŌNĪUS (MERKED.) MENSIS. *An intercalary month, consisting every second year of twenty-two days, and every fourth year of twenty-three, which was inserted in the calendar of Numa, between the 23rd and 24th of February, Calend. Vet. ap. Grut. p. 133.*

MERCĒDŪLA, æ. *f. dem. (merces) Slight or poor wages.* I. Prop.: itaque ut apud Græcos infimi homines mercedulā adducti, ministros se præbent in iudiciis oratoribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 45. II. Fig.: Rent, produce: ut constituerem mercedulas prædiorum, Cic. Att. 13, 11.

MERCĒNĀRIŪS, a, um. (merces) I. That does any thing for reward or payment, hired, that receives pay or wages: m. testis, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: — m. prætor: — m. comes: — mercenaria liberalitas: — m. miles, Liv.: — mercenaria arma, id.: — mercenarii equites, id.: — excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, his office of præco, for which he was salaried, Hor. II. Subst.: Mercēnārius, ii. *m. A day la-*

*bourer: qui ita jubent uti illis (servis) ut mercenariis, Cic. Off. 1, 13: — m. Oppianici: — m. meus, Petr.*

MERCES, ædis. *f. (mereo) Reward.* I. Prop. A) Pay, hire, wages for work or service rendered: artem ad mercedem atque quæstum abducere, Cic. Div. 1, 41: — minister qui te tanta mercede nihil sapere docuit: — m. dialecticorum: — pretio ac mercede minuire majestatem reipublicæ: — mercedem alicujus rei constituere: — mercedem accipere ab aliquo: — m. alicui proponere: — dare alicui mercedem operæ: — Prov.: una mercede duas res assequi velle, to kill two birds with one stone: — mercedem caritatis exigere ab alio: — mercede conductus: — duci pretio ac mercede: — nullites mercede arcescere, Cæs.: — magna mercede pacisci cum alio: — mercedem regni (the agrarian law) aspernata plebs, id.: — manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall.: — sine mercede, for nothing, gratuitously, Phædr. B) Ironically: Reward, i. e. detriment, injury, loss which any thing causes: istuc nihil dolere non sine magna mercede contigit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6: — te fidem cognosce hominum non ita magna mercede, quam ego maximo dolore cognoram: — m. temeritatis: — m. sprete numinis. II. Meton. A) The produce or income from any thing, revenue, rent from lands, etc.: m. prædiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 26: — m. Argileti: — m. insularum, rent from buildings: — m. ex fundo: — m. habitationum, rent from dwelling-houses, etc., Cæs.: — also, interest on capital, Hor. \*\*B) Ironically: magna quidem res tuas mercede colui, for good pay, Sen. [Hence, Ital. mercede, Fr. merci.]

MERCĪMŌNĪŪM, ii. *n. (merx) Traffic.* [I. Prop.: Plaut.] \*\*II. Meton.: Merchandise: tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, Tac. 15, 38.

MERCOR. 1. (merx.) [inf. mercārĭer, Hor.] (mercātus, a, um. pass., Plin.; Prop. v. n. and a. To trade, carry on trade. [I. Neut.: me iterum mercatum, Plaut.] II. Act.: To buy, purchase: m. fundum de pupillo, Cic. Flacc. 20: — m. alqd ab alio: — m. alqd tanto pretio, Virg.: — quanti mercatura fuisset eum (mullum) luxuria, Plin. [Hence, from mercans, a merchant; Ital. mercante, Fr. marchand.]

1. MERCŪRĪĀLIS, e. (Mercurius) I. Of or pertaining to Mercury: Mercuriale cognomen, Hor.: — M. herba, a kind of plant, Cato; also simply M., Plin.: — M. caduceus, App.: — Mercuriales viri, the protégés or favourites of Mercury; esp. lyric poets, because Mercury was considered the inventor of the lyre, Hor. II. Subst.: Mercŭriāles, ium. *m. Tradespeople, merchants; because Mercury was their patron: they formed a corporation or guild at Rome (collegium mercatorum, Liv. 2, 27): Mercuriales Furium de collegio ejecerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: — hence, M. saliva, greedy desire of gain, Pers. 5, 112.*

[2. MERCŪRĪĀLIS, is. *f. (Mercurius) I. A plant, Mercury, Fam. Euphorbiaceæ, NL. II. Adj.: Of the nature of quicksilver: — Subst.: Mercurialia. Mercurial medicines, NL.]*

[MERCŪRĪALISMUS, i. *m. (Mercurius) I. Salivation after the use of mercury. II. A disease attributed to the abuse of mercury, NL.]*

[MERCŪRĪŌLUS, i. *m. dem. (Mercurius) A small image of Mercury, App.]*

MERCŪRĪUS, ii. *m. I. Mercury, son of Jupiter and Maja the daughter of Atlas, messenger of the gods, inventor of the lyre, god of eloquence, commerce, cunning, guardian of the high-roads and the public schools, and conductor of departed souls to the lower world, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72; Hor. Od. 1, 10, 1; Ov. F. 5, 663. II. Meton. A) A statue of Mercury, a Hermes, Nep. Alc. 3, 2. B) The planet Mercury, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53. [Hence, from Mercurii dies (Wednesday), Ital. mercoledì, Fr. mercredi.]*

[MERDA, æ. *f. Animal excrements, dung, Hor.]*

\*\*MĒRE. *adv. Purely, unmixedly, without mixture, clearly: m. farreum id erat, Plin. 33, 1, 4.*

## MERENDA

[MERENDA, *æ. f.* *A collation, a meal taken between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, Plaut.*]

**\*\*MERENDĀRIUS**, *a. um.* (merenda) *That takes an afternoon's meal: ostende nobis merendarios tuos, Sen. Contr. 5, 33.*

1. MĒRENS, *tis. part. of mereo.*

2. MĒRENS, *entis. That has deserved any thing; deserving, in good or bad sense. \*I. Consul laudare increpare merentes, Sall. Jug. 100:—cives odere merentem, Virg. II. One who has rendered himself deserving, meritorious: ita de republica merentem periisse, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 4, 296:—m. alcuī, i. e. de alqo, Plaut.—homini merentissimo, Inscr.*

MĒRĒO, *ūi, itum. and MĒRĒOR, itus. 2. v. a. and n. To deserve. I. Act. A) 1) To deserve, be deserving, merit, be worthy of any thing: præmia, Cæsa. B. G. 7, 35:—m. laudem, id.:—m. pœnam, Liv.:—m. libertatem, id.:—m. fidem, Quint. [2] Absol.: si mereor, Planc. ap. Cic.] 3) With ut: sese meruisse, ut decoraretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 54. [4] With inf.: Ov. Trist. 5, 11, 16.] \*\*5) With cur: Liv. 31, 45. B) To gain, make, earn, acquire: m. non amplius poterant duodecim æris, Cic. Rosc. C. 10:—m. lucra merita, Liv.:—hence, quid mereas, quid merearis, quid mereri velis, ut, what or how much would you take, what ought one to offer you for, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 22:—thus, putasne illum immortalitatem mereri voluisse, ut... meretur:—quid arbitramini Rhēginos mereri velle, ut Venus auferatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60. [C] To buy, purchase: uxores, quæ vos dote meruerunt, Plaut.:—m. vina nardo, to change for, to give one thing in exchange for another, Hor.] D) Merere, and mereri stipendia, and simply merere, to receive pay, i. e. to do military service, to be a soldier: mereri stipendia, Cic. Cæl. 5:—meruisse illum stipendia in eo bello:—libentissime meruisse patre imperatore:—m. equo, to serve in the horse:—m. pedibus, to be in the infantry, Liv.:—m. equis, id.:—stipendia vigesima jam merentem, to serve in the twentieth campaign, id.:—m. ære parvo, Lucan.:—mereri æs militare, Varr. \*\*E) To acquire, obtain, receive: m. gloriam, Plin. E. 1, 8, 14:—m. legatum a creditore, Dig. [F] To commit, do: m. scelus, Virg.—m. culpam, Ter.:—ob meritam noxam, Plaut.:—sæpe quod vellem meritam esse, i. e. factam, Ter.] [G] To have reason: quid Minyæ meruere queri? V. Fl.] [II. Neut. A) To gain by prostitution: puer ad merendum coactus, Gell.] B) To deserve: me de republica meruisse optime, Cic. Att. 10, 4:—male mererer de meis civibus:—perniciosius de republica mereretur:—te bene meritum de populi Romani nomine:—melius de quibusdam mereri:—quoquo modo de me merita erit, in whichever way, well or ill:—gaudeo ut erga me es merita.*

[MĒRĒTRĪCĒ, *adv.* *In the manner of prostitutes, meretriciously, Plaut.*]

MĒRĒTRĪCĪUS, *a. um.* (meretrix) *Of or relating to prostitutes, meretricious: m. quæstus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18:—meretricii amores:—meretricia disciplina:—hence, \*\*Subst.: MĒRĒTRĪCIUM, ii. n. The trade of a prostitute: m. facere, Suet.*

MĒRĒTRĪCŪLA, *æ. f. dem.* (meretrix) *A common prostitute, a harlot, Cic. N. D. 1, 83.*

MĒRĒTRIX, *icis. [genit. plur., mĒrĒtrīcium for mĒrĒtricum, Plaut.] f. (merco) With or without mulier: A common prostitute, harlot: mulier meretrix, Plaut.:—meretrix, Cic. Cæl. 20:—m. Augusta, Messalina, Juv.*

[MĒRGA, *æ. f.* (merges) *A pitchfork for heaping up corn, Plaut.; Col.*]

MERGES, *itis. f. A sheaf. [I. Prop.: Virg.] II. Meton. I. q. merga, Plin. 18, 30, 72.*

MERGO, *si, sum. 3. To dip, dip in, plunge, sink, immerse. I. Prop. A) 1) M. in aquam, Cic. N. D. 3:—m. in mari:—mergi aqua languida, to be drowned, Liv.:—partem classis meruit, Vell.:—m. sub æquore, Virg. 2) Absol.: To sink, let down into water: ut dejectus ad caput*

## MERITO

aque Ferentinæ, crate superne injecta mergeretur, Liv. 1, 51:—thus also, aqua mergit, mersuras aquas, Ov.:—fluctu terras mergente, Lucan. \*\*B) 1) To let down, sink, to drive, infix: m. caput in terram effossam, Liv. 22, 51:—m. palmitem per jugum, Plin.:—m. alqm ad Styga, Sen. Tr.:—m. ferrum jugulo, id.:—m. rostra in corpore, Ov.:—m. lumina, to shut one's eyes, Quint. decl. 2) Middle: fluvius in Euphratem mergitur, discharges itself, Plin. 6, 27, 31:—Tigris in cuniculos mergitur, id.:—Bootes qui vix sero alto mergitur oceano, sets, Catull. II. Fig. A) To sink, i. e. to overwhelm: m. alqm malis, with misfortunes, Virg.:—m. alqm funere acerbo, id.:—m. alqm ultimis suppliciis, Plin.:—mersus vino somnoque, Liv. 41, 3:—potatio quæ mergit, intoxicates, Sen.:—usura mergunt sortem, swallow the capital, Liv.:—ut mergantur pupilli, lose their property, Dig.:—coquus peritissime censum domini mergit, Plin.:—mediocrius te mergat onus jacturæ, can ruin you, Juv.:—mersus foro, bankrupt, Plaut.:—mersus rebus secundis, overwhelmed with prosperity, Liv.:—vita libidine mersa, drowned in luxury, Sil. [B] To cover, hide, make invisible: m. vultus in cortice, Ov.:—diem or lucem mergere, of the setting sun, Sen. Tr.:—cælum mergens sidera, the western sky, Lucan.:—m. Pelion et templa (of navigators), to lose sight of, V. Fl.]

[MERGŪLUS, *i. m. dem.* (mergus) *A diver, Bibl.*]

MERGUS, *i. m.* (mergo) *I. A diver, an aquatic bird (which dives into the water for its food), Plin. 11, 37, 79.*

\*\*II. Meton.: A layer of a vine (because dipped into the earth), Col.:—[Hence, Ital. smergo, mergo.]

[MĒRĪBĪBŪLUS, *a. um.* (merum-bibo) *That drinks wine immoderately, August.*]

MĒRICA (mœr.), *æ. f.* (sc. vitis or uva) *A kind of vine, unknown to us, Plin. 18, 2, 4, 6, § 35.*

[MĒRĪDĪĀLIS, *e.* (meridies) *Meridional, southern: m. ventus, Gell.*]

MĒRĪDĪĀNUS, *a. um.* (meridies) *I. Of mid-day, of noon: meridianum tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 5:—m. sol, the mid-day sun, Liv.:—m. cibus, i. q. prandium, Suet.:—m. somnus, Plin. ep.:—hence, meridiani, sc. gladiatores, who fight at mid-day, Suet. II. Meton.: Meridional, southern: meridiana vallis, Liv. 29, 35:—m. circulus, the equator, Sen.:—also absol.: sub meridiano, Flor.*

MĒRĪDĪĀTĪO, *ōnis. f.* *A mid-day nap, siesta: et lucubrationes detraxi et meridiationes addidi, Cic. Div. 2, 68.*

MĒRĪDĪES, *ei. m.* (medius-dies) *Mid-day. I. Prop.: Milo permansit ad meridiem, Cic. Att. 4, 3:—ante meridiem:—diem diffindere insticio somno meridie, to take a mid-day nap, Varr. II. Meton. A) The south: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic. N. D. 2, 19:—sol a meridie devexus. \*\*B) The middle of any space of time: m. noctis, midnight, Varr.: m. ætatis, id.*

\*\*MĒRĪDĪO, *are. and MĒRĪDĪOR, ari.* *To take a mid-day nap: dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Cal. 38:—meridiari ante cibum, Cels.*

[MĒRĪDĪŌNĀLIS, *e.* (meridies) *Meridional, southern, Firm.*]

MĒRĪŌNES, *æ. m.* (Μερῖωνες) *A Cretan, son of Mōlus, the charioteer of Idomeneus, who distinguished himself before Troy, Hor. O. 1, 6, 15.*

MĒRĪTĪSSĪME or -MO, *adv.* *See 2. MERITO.*

1. MĒRĪTO, *are. int.* (merco) *To earn, gain. I. Gen.: Villicus, qui sestertia dena meritasset, Cic. Verr. 3, 50, 119:—sestertia quingenta annua meritasse prodatur, Plin. [II. Esp.: m. stipendia, or m. simply, to serve in the army: m. stipendia, Enn.:—Siculas meritare per oras, Sil.]*

2. MĒRĪTO, *adv.* *According to desert, justly: quamquam merito sum iratus Metello, Cic. Verr. 3, 68, 158:—recte ac merito:—Sup., meritissimo and meritissime, Sol.*



**MĒRĪTŌRIŪS**, a, um (mereo) *For which money is paid, that brings in money.* \*I. Gen. A) Meritorium artificium, Sen. E. 88: — meritoria balinea, Plin.: — meritoria rheda, a hired, or hackney couch, Suet.: — meritoria salutatio, Sen. [B] Subst.: Mēritōria, ōrum. n. Rooms let out, Juv.: — m. facere, to let rooms or apartments, Dig.] II. Esp. A) A prostitute: pueri meritorii, Cic. Phil. 2, 41. [B] Subst.: Mēritōrium, ii. n. A brothel, LL.]

**MĒRĪTUM**, i. n. (mereo) *Reward.* [I. Prop. A) Nil suave meritum est, Ter. B) Ironically, reward, i. e. punishment: m. reportare, App.] II. Meton. A) Merit, i. e. an action which deserves thanks or reward: propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: — pro singulari eorum merito: — magnitudo tuorum erga me meritorum: — merito tuo feci: — Pisonem merito ejus amo: — meritissimo ejus feci, on account of his great merits, Plaut. B) A benefit, favour, kindness: magna ejus sunt in me non dico officia, sed merita, Cic. Fam. 11, 7: — merita dare et recipere: — vestrum meritum, Liv.: — implere alqm meritum, to overload with, Ov. C) Demerit, fault, blame: qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, Cic. Sest. 17: — nullo meo in se merito, Liv.: — Hence, [D] An offence, crime, transgression: meriti sui in Harpagum oblitus, Just.: — si iudex meriti cogere esse mei, Ov.: — alterius meriti cur ego damna tuli? id. E) Worth, value, weight: quo sit merito quæque notata dies, Ov.: — m. loci, Mart.: — m. agri, Pall.: — m. ædificiorum, Cod. Theod.: — m. negotiorum, Cod. Just.: — m. mellis, Pall.]

**MĒRĪTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of mereo. II. Adj.: *Deserved, that is merited.* A) Pass. Fair, just, right: iracundia merita, Cic. de Or. 2, 50: — merita dona, Liv.: — meritissima fama, Plin. Ep.: — meritis de causis, Dig. B) Act, Deserving well: homines de me divinitus meriti, Auct. red. Sen. 12: — also of cattle: sustinet meritos juvencos, Virg.: — filiae meritissimæ, Inscr.

[MERKEDONIUS MENSIS. See MERCEDONIUS.]

**MERMESSUS**, i. f. (Μερμησός) *A town of Phrygia on Mount Ida, Lact.*

**MĒRO**, ōnis. m. (meram) *A wine-drinker, a surname given to the emperor Tiberius, instead of Nero, on account of his intemperate habits, Suet. Tib. 42.*

[MĒRŌBĪBUS, a, um. (merum-bibo) *That drinks wine unmixed, which, with the ancients, was done by drunkards only, Plaut.]*

[MĒRŌCĒLE, ōs. f. (μῆρος-κλή) *A fracture of the thigh, NL.]*

**MĒRŌE**, ōs. f. (Μερὴ) *An island of the Nile, in Ethiopia, with a town of the same name, Mel. 1, 9, 2; Plin. 2, 73, 75.*

**MĒRŌĒTĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Meroe: M. ebenus, Lucan.*

**MĒRŌIS**, idis. f. *Of or belonging to Meroe: M. herba, Plin. 24, 17, 102.*

**MĒRŌPE**, ōs. f. (Μερὴ) *Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, wife of Sisyphus, one of the Pleiades, whose star was less brilliant than the rest, because she married a mortal, Ov. F. 4, 175.*

1. **MĒRŌPS**, ōpis. m. (Μέρων) *The husband of Clymene, mother of Phaeton, said to be a son of Phæbus, Ov. Met. 1, 763.*

2. **MĒRŌPS**, ōpis. m. *A king of Cos, after whom the inhabitants of that island were named Mērōpes, um. m., Quint. 8, 6, 71.*

3. **MĒRŌPS**, ōpis. m. (μέρψ) *A kind of bird that eats bees, a bee-eater, Plin. 10, 33, 51.*

[MERŌITO, are. (mergo) *To dip frequently, to dip, Sol.]*

**MERSO**, are. (mergo) *To dip, immerse.* I. Prop.: balneo infertur, aqua calida mersatur, Tac. A. 15, 69: — m. fluvio gregem, Virg. [II. Fig.: mersor civilibus undis, Hor.: — m. leto, to kill, Lucr.]

[MERTO, are. I. q. merso, Att. ap. Non.]

1. **MĒRŪLA**, ōs. f. *A blackbird, ousel.* I. Prop.: Cic. Fin. 5, 25. II. Meton. A) A fish, perhaps a whiting or merling, Plin. 9, 15, 20. B) A hydraulic

machine, producing a sound like that of a blackbird, Vitr. 10, 12, 7(12), 4.

2. **MĒRŪLA**, ōs. m. *The name of a plebeian family of the gens Cornelia, of which the most celebrated was L. Cornelius Merula, flamen dialis, who destroyed himself in the temple of Jupiter, after the return of Cinna, Vell. 2, 20.*

[MĒRŪLENTUS, a, um. (merum) *Drunk, Fulg.]*

[MĒRŪLUS, i. m. *A blackbird, Auct. Carm. de Philom. — [Hence, Ital. smerlo.]*

**MĒRUS**, a, um. *Unmixed, pure.* I. Prop. A) Mēra undæ, not mixed with wine, Ov.: — merum vinum, Plant., and merum, i. n. wine not mixed with water, to drink which was considered intemperate, Plin. 14, 26, 28: — Damalis multi meri, Hor. — Hence: velut ex diutinis siti nimis avidæ meram haurientes libertatem, Liv. 49, 26: — imperium aut merum aut mixtum est, Dig. B) Meton. 1) Mere, only, nothing but: mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. Att. 4, 7: — merum bellum loquitur, of nothing but war: — meri principes, very great men: — meras proscriptiones, meros Sullas: — mera scelera loquuntur: — mēra nugæ. [2] Naked, bare, uncovered: m. pes, Juv. [3] Clear, bright: m. claror, Plaut.: — mero meridie, at noon-day, in broad daylight, Petr.] \*II. Fig.: Pure, genuine, unadulterated: mera Græcia, Plin. E. 1, 18, 8: — mera libertas, Hor.

**MERX**, cis. f. *Ware, goods, commodities.* I. Prop.: m. fallax, Cic. R. Post. 14: — m. peregrina, Plin. E. 4, 14: — sarmenta quoque in merce sunt, are to be purchased, Plin.: — merces mutare, to barter, Virg.: — m. esculenta, eatables, food, Col. [II. Meton.: A thing, matter: setas mala merx, mala est tergo, a bad affair, Plaut. Also of persons: m. tu mala es, you are a bad article, a good-for-nothing fellow, id.]

**MĒRYX**, ūcis. (μῆρυξ) *A kind of fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53.*

**MĒSA**, ōs. f. (μέση) *The middle one: tria ejus (cannabis) ibi genera: laudatissima est e medio, quæ mēsa vocatur, Plin. 19, 9, 56. (Pure Latin, media.)*

[MĒSANCŪLON, i. n. or MĒSANCŪLA, ōs. f. (μεσάνκυλον) *A javelin with a thong in the middle, Gell.; Fest.]*

[MĒSĀRĀICUS, a, um. (μεσάραιον) *Belonging to the mesentery: vasa m., the mesaraic vessels, NL.]*

**MĒSAULOS**, i. f. (μέσaulος) *A narrow passage between two rooms or walls. — Phur.: Mesaulæ, Vitr.*

**MĒSE**, ōs. f. (μέση) *The middle note, the note A, Vitr.*

**MĒSEMBRĪA**, ōs. f. (Μεσηβρία) *A Thracian town on the Black Sea, Mel.*

**MĒSEMBRĪACUS**, a, um. *Belonging to Mesembria, Ov.*

[MĒSENTĒRIUM, ii. n. (μέσων-έντερων) *The membranes which retain the portions of the intestinal canal in their relative situations, the mesentery, NL.]*

**MĒSES**, ōs. m. (μέσος) *The north-east wind, between Cæcias and Boreas, Plin.*

[MĒSOBRĀCHYS (μεσόβραχυς), ūis. m. (sc. pes) *A foot of five syllables, of which the middle one is short, Diomed.]*

[MĒSOCHŌRUS, i. m. (μεσόχορος) *One who, standing in the middle of a group of dancers, directs the movements or figures of the dance; otherwise called coryphæus, Sid.]*

[MĒSŌCŌLON, i. n. (μέσων-κόλον) *The little mesentery, the production of peritoneum, which retains in their situation the different portions of the colon, NL.]*

**MĒSŌLĀBĪUM**, ū. and i. n. (μεσολάβιον) *A mathematical instrument of Eratosthenes, by means of which he discovered the two middle proportional lines, Vitr.*

**MĒSŌLEUCOS**, i. m. (μεσολευκος) *White in the middle. I. A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. II. A plant, id.*

[MĒSŌMACROS, i. m. (μεσόμακρος) (sc. pes) *A foot of five syllables, of which the middle one is long, Diom.]*

**MĒSŌMĒLAS**, ἴσος. (μεσόμελας) *Black in the middle; a precious stone unknown to us, Plin.*

[**MĒSŌNAUTA**, ἄ. m. (μεσοναύτης) *Perhaps, a seaman inferior to a pilot or steersman, but superior to a rower, Dig.*]

[**MĒSŌNYCTIUM**, ἱ. n. (sc. tempus) (μεσονύκτιος) *Midnight, Inscr.*]

**MĒSŌPŌTĀMĪA**, ἄ. f. (Μεσποταμία) *A district of Asia between the Euphrates and the Tigris, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130.*

**MĒSŌPŌTĀMĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mesopotamia, Valer. ap. Vopisc.*

**MĒSŌSPHĒRUM**, i. n. (μεσόσφαιρον) *A kind of nard with middle-sized leaves, Plin.*

**MĒSŌTĪMŌLĪTĒ**, ārum. m. *The inhabitants of a town on Mount Tmolus (Timolus) in Lydia, Plin.*

**MESPĪLUM**, i. n. (μέσπιλον) I. *A medlar, Plin.*  
II. *Meton.: A medlar-tree, Pall. — [Hence, Ital. nespolo, Fr. nèfle.]*

**MESPĪLUS**, i. f. (μεσπίλη) I. *A medlar-tree, Plin.*  
II. *Meton.: A medlar, Pall. — [M. crataegus, Fam. Pomaceae.]*

**MESSĀLA** or **MESSALLA**, ἄ. m. *The name of a family of the Valerian gens, of which the most celebrated were: M. Valerius Messala, a contemporary of Cicero, and patron of Tibullus, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 2; Tibull. 4, 1, 4; and Messalina, the voluptuous wife of the emperor Claudius, Tac. A. 11, 2.*

1. **MESSĀNA**, ἄ. f. (Μεσσηνή, Doric Μεσσηνα) *A town of Sicily, on the Faro di Messina; previously to its being occupied by the Messanians, its name was Zancle, now Messina, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13.*

2. **MESSĀNA**, ἄ. f. I. q. *Messene, in the Peloponnesus, Stat.*  
**MESSĀNĪCUS**, i. m. *A canal leading from the Po, afterwards called Padusa, Plin.*

**MESSĀNĪUS**, a, um. *Belonging to Messana, Ov.*

**MESSĀPIA**, ἄ. f. *A district in Lower Italy; Calabria, Plin. 3, 11, 16; Apulia, Fest.*

**MESSĀPIUS**, a, um. (Messapia) I. *Apulian or Calabrian, Ov.* II. *Subst. plur.: Messāpiī, ōrum. m. The people of Messapia, Liv. 8, 24.*

**MESSĀPUS**, i. m. *A prince of Apulia or Calabria, Virg.*

**MESSEĪS**, ἱdis. f. (Μεσσηϊς) I. *A fountain of Thesaly, Plin.* II. *Adj.: Messeides undae, V. Fl.*

**MESSENE**, ἑα. f. or -ĒNA, ἄ. f. (Μεσσηνή) *The capital of Messenia in the Peloponnesus, on the river Pamisos, now Maura-Matia, Liv. 36, 31, 1.*

**MESSENIUS**, a, um. I. *Messenian, Ov.* II. *Subst.: Messeniī, ōrum. m. The Messenians, Liv.*

[**MESSIA**, ἄ. f. *The goddess of harvest, Tert.*]

[**Messio**, ōnis. f. *A mowing, reaping: m. frumenti, Varr.*]

**MESSIS**, is. f. [acc. messim, Plaut. and Varr.: messia, m. Lucil. ap. Non.] (meto) *A cutting and gathering of the fruits of the earth, harvest.* I. A) *Prop.: Cic. de Or. 1, 8: — loca maturiora messi, Liv.: — messem facere, peragere, to reap, Plin.: — messem amittere, to lose a harvest by not being able to get it in. B) Meton. [1] A gathering of honey, Virg. 2) Fruit that is gathered in: ruperunt horrea messes, Virg.: — m. Cilicium et Arabum, i. e. frankincense and saffron, Stat.: — m. bellatura, the warriors that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, id.: — messe tenuis propria vive, eat up all, Pers. 3) Fruit that is yet to be reaped or gathered in: agri onerati messibus, Ov.: — Prov.: adhuc tua messis in herba est, your wheat is still in the blade, id.: — urere suas messes, to cut one's own throat (prov.), Tibull.] \*\*4) *The time of harvest, harvest-time: flos mori per messes colligitur, Plin. 24, 14, 47: — semen colligi messibus oportet, at the time of harvest, id.: — si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. [5] A harvest, meton. for year: sexage-**

*sima messis, the sixtieth summer, Mart.: — m. decima, Petr.]*

II. *Fig.: qui Sullani temporis messem recordetur, Cic. Par. 6, 2: — pro benefactis mali messem metere, to be repaid with ingratitude, Plaut.*

**MESSOR**, ōris. m. (2. meto) *A mower, reaper.* I. *Prop.: Cic. de Or. 3, 5: — deus messor, the god of harvest, Serv. ad Virg. [II. Fig.: sator sartorque scelerum et messor maxime, Plaut.]*

**MESSŌRĪUS**, a, um. (messor) *Of or belonging to reapers: messoria corbis, Cic. Sest. 38.*

[**MESSŪRA**, ἄ. f. (2. meto) *A mowing or reaping, Diomed.]*

**MET**. *An emphatic postfix of personal pronouns (with exception of tu, to which te or temet is joined), and of the possessive pronoun suus: memet, Cic. de Or. 3, 20: — egomet, Ter.: — temet, Lucr.: — nosmet, Plaut.: — incurret etiam in illumet (?) memorabilem annum suum: — ipse is often added: nobismet ipsis: — de memet ipso: — ipsa egomet, Virg.*

**MĒTA**, ἄ. f. *Any thing in the shape of a cone or pyramid.* I. *Gen. A) Umbram terræ, quæ est meta noctis, Cic. Div. 2, 6: — collis est in modum metæ, Liv.: — m. fœni, a hayrick, Plin.: — petra in metæ modum erecta, Curt.: — metas imitata cupressus, Ov.: — meta, the fruit of the cypress-tree, otherwise called conus, Plin.: — hence, poet.: m. lactis and m. lactans, cheese, Mart.: — thus also, the upper millstone, Dig. B) Esp. 1) A pyramidal column at each end of the circus at Rome, round which the charioteers turned seven times: aut prius infecto deponit præmia curru, Septima quam metam triverit ante rota, Prop.: — their skill was shown in not striking against this pillar: metaque fervidis evitata rotis, Hor.: — stringam metas interiore rotâ, Ov.: — sublatæ metæ, i. e. the wall running along the middle of the race-course, called spina, Suet. 2) Any place of turning: quem (annum)... ita dispensavit, ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent... dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19: — metas lustrare Pachyni, to sail round, to double the promontory of Pachynus, Virg. [3] A goal, boundary, end, limit, fixed term, period: m. tenere, Virg.: — raditur hic elegis ultima meta meis, Ov.: — vitæ metas tangere, id.: — m. ævi, Virg.: — m. mortis, id.: — terrarum invisere metas, Sil.: — sol ex æquo meta distabat utraque, it was mid-day, Ov.: — nox mediam cæli metam contigerat, the middle of the sky, Virg.] II. *Fig.: in flexu ætatis hæsit ad metas notitia mulieris, he became unfortunate, had reverses of fortune, Cic. Cæl. 31: — interior curru meta terenda meo est, I must not digress, Ov.**

[**MĒTĀCARPUS**, i. m. (μετὰ-καρπός) *The middle of the hand, ossa m., NL.]*

[**MĒTĀCISMUS**, i. m. (μετακισμός) *The frequent collision of the letter m, Gramm.]*

\*\***MĒTĀLEPSIS**, is. (μετάληψις) *A figure of Rhetoric, by which the consequent is twice put for that which precedes, as when arista is put for "summer," and then again for "the year," Quint. 6, 3, 52; id. 8, 6, 38.*

[**MĒTĀLIS**, e. (meta) *In the form of a cone, conical, Fest.]*

[**MĒTĀLĪTER**, adv. *Conically, Marc. Cap.]*

[**MĒTĀLLĀRĪUS**, a, um. (metallum) *That works in mines, Cod. Just.]*

**MĒTĀLLĪCUS**, a, um. (metallum) *Metallic.* \*\*I. A) *Natura aloes metallica, Plin. 27, 4, 5. B) M. canon, the tax on mines, Cod. Theod. II. Subst. Metallīcus, i. m.*

\*\*A) *A miner, worker in mines, Plin. 34, 16, 47. [B] One condemned to the mines, Dig.]*

[**MĒTĀLLĪFER**, ěra, ěrum. (metallum-fero) *Rich in metal, Sil.]*

**MĒTĀLLUM**, i. n. (μέταλλον) *Metal.* \*\*I. *Prop. A) 1) Plin. 33, 51: — aurique metallum, Virg.: — libertas potior metallis, gold and silver, Hor. 2) Also of other things dug from the earth: admiscetur creta, quoniam negassent Campani alicam confici sine eo metallo posse, Plin. 18, 11, 29, 2: — utque est ingenium vivacis metalli (sulphuris), App. B) Meton.: A mine: metalla vetera intermissa*

recoluit, nova ... instituit, Liv. 39, 24: — m. antiquam, Sen. N. Q. 5, 15: — m. aurarium et argentarium, Plin.: — m. ferrarium, id.: — m. ferri, id.: — jus metallorum, the right of working mines on one's estates, Suet.: — damnare in metallum, to condemn to the mines, Plin. Ep.: — thus, condemnare ad metalla, Suet.: — saluunca (a kind of plant) tantæ suavitatis (est) ut metallum esse cœperit, that it was taxed as a mine, Plin. [II. Fig.: secula meliore metallo, the golden age, Claud.: — mores meliore metallo, id.: — a nullo posuit natura metallo, Juv.]

[MĒTALLURGĪA, æ. f. (μέταλλον-ἔργον) The art of mining, metallurgy, NL.]

[MĒTĀMĒLOS, i. m. (μετάνηλος) Repentance, Varr. ap. Non.]

MĒTĀMORPHŌSIS, is. f. (μεταμόρφωσις) A transformation, change. — Plur.: MĒtāmorphōses, ἔδν. The title of a poem of Ovid, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

[MĒTĀNĒA, æ. f. (μετάνοια) Repentance, Auson.]

\*\*MĒTAPHŌRA, æ. f. (μεταφορά) In Rhet.: A metaphor, i. e. the transferring of a word from its proper meaning for the sake of beauty or force (translatio), Quint. 8, 6, 4.

\*\*MĒTAPLASMUS, i. m. (μεταπλάσμος) A changing of the form of a word by dropping a syllable, Quint. 1, 8, 14.

MĒTĀPONTĪNUS, a, um. (Metapontum) Of or belonging to Metapontum: M. ager, Liv. 24, 20. — Hence: MĒtāpōtini, ōrum. m. Inhabitants of Metapontum, Liv. 22, 61.

MĒTĀPONTUM, i. n. (Μεταπόντιον) A town of Lucania, where Pythagoras died, Cic. Fin. 5, 2.

[MĒTĀRIUS, a, um. (meta) Relating to a frontier or boundary: metaria circumscriptio, a confining by boundaries, Arn.]

[MĒTASCHĒMĀTISMUS, i. m. (μετά-σχῆμα) The change of a disease, NL.]

[MĒTASTĀSIS, ἔδν. f. (μεθίστημι) A changing of the seat of a disease, NL.]

[MĒTĀTARSUS, i. m. (μετὰ-τάρος) The middle of the foot, ossa m., NL.]

[MĒTĀTHĒSIS, is. f. (μετάθεσις) An interchange or transposition of letters. I. Prop.: Diomed. II. Meton.: A rhetorical figure, M. Cap.]

MĒTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. A measuring out, determining by measurement: m. vinearum, Col.

MĒTĀTOR, ōris. m. One who measures out or fixes the boundary of any thing: m. castrorum, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: — m. urbis.

[MĒTĀTORIUS, a, um. (metor) Relating to the measuring or setting out of a place; hence, fig., metatoria pagina, a letter relating to quarters or lodgings, Sid.]

[MĒTĀTŪRA, æ. f. (metor) I. q. metatio, Lact.]

MĒTAURENSIS, e. (Metaurus) That lives on the Metaurus: Tifernates, Tiberini, et alii Metaurenses, Plin. 3, 14, 19.

MĒTAURUS, i. m. (Μεταυρος) I. A river in Umbria, now Metaro or Metro, where Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was defeated by Claudius Nero and M. Livius Salinator, Liv. 27, 43. II. Adj.: Metaurum flumen, Hor.

MĒTAXA or MĀTAXA, æ. f. (μέταξα, μάταξα) [I. Raw silk, Dig.] II. A thread, cord, string, Vitruv.

[MĒTAXĀRIUS, ii. m. (metaxa) A silk-merchant, Cod. Just.]

MĒTĒLIS, is and idia. f. (Μέτλησις) A town of Egypt, in the Delta.

MĒTĒLĪTES, æ. (Metelis) Of Metelis: M. nomos, Plin.

MĒTELLUS, a, um. I. The name of a family belonging to the gens Cæcilia, of which the most celebrated were: Q. Metellus Macedonicus, who reduced Macedonia to a Roman province, Vell. 1, 11: — Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus, a successful general against Jugurtha, and predecessor of Marius, Sall. Jug. 43: — C. Cæcilius Metellus Celer, a contemporary of Cicero, husband of Claudia, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5: — Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio, son of Scipio Nasica, adopted by Me-

800

tellus Pius, the father-in-law of Pompey; he threw himself into the sea, after having stabbed himself, when pursued after the battle of Thapsus, by the followers of Cæsar, on his passage to Spain, Cic. [II. Subst.: A hireling, mercenary soldier: Metelli dicuntur in re militari quasi mercenarii, Fest.]

[MĒTEMPSYCHŌSIS, is. f. (μετεμψύχωσις) The transmigration of souls, Tert.]

[MĒTENSŌMĀTŌSIS, is. f. (μετεσώματωσις) A changing of one body into another, Tert.]

[MĒTĒORISMUS, i. m. (μετέωρος) A swelling of the abdomen, as symptom of a dangerous disease, NL.]

MĒTĒREUS, a, um. E. g. Meterea turba, a people between the Danube and the Black Sea, Ov.

\*\*MĒTHŌDĪCE, ēa. f. (μεθοδική) That part of grammar which treats of the rules, Quint. 1, 9, 1.

\*\*MĒTHŌDĪCUS, a, um. (μεθοδικός) Methodical: methodici medici, that adopted a peculiar mode of treatment for the cure of diseases, Cels.

[MĒTHŌDUM, ii. n. (μεθόδιον) A clever thought, a cunning contrivance, Petr.]

[MĒTHŌDUS or -os, i. f. (μέθοδος) A manner of doing any thing according to some fixed principles, a method, Aus.]

MĒTHYMNA, æ. f. A town of Lesbos, celebrated for its wine, now Maliwa, Liv. 45, 31, 14.

MĒTHYMNĒUS, a, um. Of Methymna: M. Arion, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27.

[MĒTHYMNIAS, ἄδია. f. From Methymna: M. puella, Ov.]

[MĒTĪCŪLOSUS, a, um. (metus) Fearful, timid. I. Prop.: m. homo, Plaut. II. Meton.: Terrible, horrible: meticulosa res, Plaut.]

MĒTĪLIUS, a, um. I. The name of a Roman family: M. Metilius, Liv. 5, 11, 4. II. Adj.: lex Metilia, Plin. 35, 17, 57.

MĒTĪŌR, mensus. 4. [part., mētītus, Dig.] To measure, mete. I. Prop. A) 1) M. agrum, Cic. Fam. 9, 17: — m. frumentum: — m. signum: — m. solem: — m. pedes syllabis: — m. annum, of Phæbus as the sun, I measure the year, i. e. divide it into months, Ov.: — m. nummos, sc. modio, Hor.: — m. se ad candelabrum, to measure one's self by a candlestick, Petr. 2) Pass.: mensa spatia, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: — agri glebatim metiebantur, Lact. B) Meton. 1) a) To mete or measure out, to distribute: m. militibus frumentum, Cæs. B. G. 16: — m. vinum. b) Pass.: stipendium mensum est, Curt. [2] To measure by going through or by paces, go over or through: m. sacram viam, of the pompous gait of a vain person, Hor.: — (luna) metiens iter annum, Catull.: — m. aquas, Ov.: — m. æquor curru, Virg.: — metitur litora cornix, Lucan. b) Absol.: quin hinc metimur gradibus militariis, let us march from hence with quick step, Plaut. 3) To pass over a space in time, to perform, finish (a course): duas partes lucis menso (sole), Ov.: — quoad dies reliquos metiatur annus, App. II. Fig. A) To estimate, judge of, value: m. omnia voluptate, Cic. Fam. 7, 12: — m. usum pecuniæ non magnitudine sed ratione: — m. omnia quæstu, non dignitate: — m. omnia suis commodis: — m. amicitiam sua caritate: — m. vim eloquentiæ sua facultate, non naturâ: — m. caritatem sensu: — metienda ratio rei re alqa: — m. odium aliorum suo odio, Liv. B) With abl.: To the question "wherewith?" m. alqd aurius, Cic. de Or. 68: — m. oculo latus, Hor. \*\*C) Absol.: To estimate, consider, judge: m. vires suas, Quint. 6, 1, 45: — m. pondera sua, Mart.

MĒTĪŌSĒDUM, i. n. A town of Gaul, now Meudon, Cæs. B. G. 7, 61.

[MĒTĪŌR, ōris. m. A measurer, Frontin.]

MĒTĪTUS, a, um. See METIOR

1. MĒTĪUS, ii. m. An Italian name; e. g. Metius Fuffetius, dictator of the Albans, whom Tullus Hostilius quartered by horses as a punishment for his treason, Liv. 1, 23, 28.

\* 2. MĒTĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Metius*: porta Metia (otherwise porta Esquilina), where dead bodies were burnt and criminals executed, and where also the executioners lived, Plaut.

\*\*1. MĒTO. 1. *To measure off, mete or mark out (boundaries, etc.)*: metatis castris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: — nulla decempea metata porticus, Hor.: — m. loca, Virg.

2. MĒTO, messūi, messum. 3. v. n. and a. *To mow, reap, crop.* I. Prop. A) *Neut.*: cum est matura seges metendum, Varr.: — also of the vintage: postremus metito, Virg.: — *Prov.*: ut sementem feceris ita et metes, as a man sows so also shall he reap, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261: — mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, I derive no advantage from it, it does not concern me, Plaut.: — sibi quisque ruri metit, every one is for himself, id. B) *Act.*: m. farra, Ov.: — m. pabula falce, id.: — m. arva: — messæ herbæ, Virg.: — also of the vintage and other things: m. vindemiam, Plin. 17, 22, 25, 5: — qua metitur, id.: — m. thus, id.: — m. crates favorum, Pall. II. *Meton.* A) *Poet.*: *To dwell*: qui Batulum metunt, Sil. B) *Of bees*: apes metunt flores, Virg. C) *To cut, pluck, tear, or pull off*: m. lilia virgâ, Ov.: — farra metebat aper, id.: — m. barbam forcipe, Mart.; and simply m. barbam, *to shave*, Juv.: — m. capillos, Mart.: — m. rosam pollice, id. D) *To cut down, to slay*: proxima quæque metit gladio, Virg.: — primos et extremos metendo stravit humum, Hor.: — m. colla ferro, Stat.: — also of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, Hor.: — [Hence, Ital. *miêtere*.]

[MĒTŌCHE, es. f. (μετοχή) *A participle, Aus.*]

[MĒTĒCUS, i. m. (μέτροκος) *One who enjoys protection in a town without the full rights of citizenship, Eumen. (Pure Latin, inquilinus.)*]

\*\*MĒTŌPA, æ. f. (μετόπη) *In Archit.*: *A space between two triglyphs*, Vitruv.

MĒTŌPIŌN or -UM, ii. n. (μετόπιον) I. *The gum of an African tree (metops), otherwise called gummi Ammoniacum*, Plin. 12, 23, 49. II. *Meton.* A) *Oil of bitter almonds*, Plin. 17, 7, 7. B) *A kind of Egyptian unguent*, Plin. 13, 1, 2. [See GALBANUM.]

MĒTŌPOSCŌPUS or -OS, i. m. (μετωποσκόπος) *One who tells the fortune of a person by looking at his forehead or countenance*, Plin. 35, 10, 36 and 14.

MĒTŌPS, ōpos. See METOPION.

\*\*MĒTOR. 1. (meta) *To measure, measure out, mete off.* I. Prop.: m. Indiam, Plin. 6, 17, 20: — m. cœlum, Ov.: — m. stadium pedibus suis, Gell. II. *Meton.* [A] *To measure by paces, to walk through or over, traverse*: m. agros, Sil.: — m. loca, Sen. B) *To fix the bounds or limits of a place*: m. regiones, Liv. 1, 10: — m. Alexandriam, Plin.: — m. castra, *to measure out the ground for pitching a camp*, Cæsar ap. Non.: — m. frontem castrorum, Liv.: — hence, m. castra, *to pitch a camp*, id.: — castra metari jussit, Cæsar.: — m. tabernacula cilicis, Plin.

METRĒTA, æ. f. (μετρητής) I. *The principal Greek liquid measure, containing about nine English gallons*: picis liquidæ metretam, Col.: — navim metretas quæ trecentas tolleret, parissæ, a vessel of 300 metretæ burden, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: *A vessel containing one metretres*: oleum si in metretam novam inditurus eris, etc., Cato: — centum metretæ (vini), Dig.

\*\*METRĪCUS, a, um. (μετρικός) *Of or belonging to measure.* I. Gen.: metricæ leges, of the pulse, Plin. 11, 37, 88. II. Esp. A) *Relating to the metre of verses*, metrical: m. pes, Quint. 9, 4, 48. B) *Subst.*: Metrici, ōrum. m. (sc. scriptores) *Those who treat of the laws of metre or versification*, Gell.

[MĒTRITIS, idia. f. (μητρίτις) *Inflammation of the womb, NL.*]

[MĒTRŌCĒLA, es. f. (μήτρα-κήλη) *Hernia of the womb, NL.*]

[MĒTRŌCŌMĪA, æ. f. (μετροκόμια) *A mother-village, mother-town*, Cod. Just.]

MĒTRŌDŌRUS, i. m. (μητρόδορος) I. *A native of Athens, called Lampsacenus, from his residence at Lampsacus; he was a disciple of Epicurus* (†277 a. Chr.), Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92. II. *M. Scepsius, a rhetorician and philosopher of Scepsis in Mysia, and pupil of Carneades; he was celebrated for his excellent memory*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 59.

[MĒTRŌMĀNĪA. See NYMPHOMANIA.]

[1. MĒTRŌPŌLIS, is. f. (μητρόπολις) *A mother-city, i. e. one from which other cities have taken their rise; or, the chief town in a province, which bears the same relation to other towns as a mother to her daughters*, Cod. Just.]

2. MĒTRŌPŌLIS, is. m. *A town of Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi*, Cæsar. B. C. 3, 80.

[MĒTRŌPŌLĪTA, æ. m. (μητροπολίτης) *The bishop of a metropolis, a metropolitan*, LL.]

MĒTRŌPŌLĪTÆ, ārum. m. *The inhabitants of Metropolis, in Thessaly*, Cæsar. B. C. 3, 81.

[1. MĒTRŌPŌLĪTĀNUS, a, um. (1. metropolis) *Of or belonging to a metropolis*, Cod. Just.]

2. MĒTRŌPŌLĪTĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Metropolis*: M. campus, Liv. 38, 15, 13.

[MĒTRORRHŌGĪA, æ. f. (μήτρα-ῥήγνυμι) *Hemorrhage of the womb*, NL.]

MĒTRUM, i. n. (μέτρον) *The measure of a verse, a metre.* I. Prop.: m. Tibulli, Quint. 1, 6, 2: — metri necessitate cogi, id. II. *Meton.*: *A verse*: metra Virgilii, Col.

MĒTŪENS, tia. I. *Part. of metuo.* II. *Adj.*: *Fearing, in fear, afraid*: m. legum, Auct. Red. Sen. 2: — m. deorum, Liv.: — m. futuri, Hor.: — metuentior deorum, more pious, Ov.: — metuentior in posterum, Tac.

\*\*MĒTŪLA, æ. f. dem. (meta) *A small conical figure or pyramid*, Plin. E. 5, 6, 35.

MĒTŪO, ūi, ūtum. [inf. fut. pass. mētūiri, for metutum iri, Dig.: part. perf. pass. mētūtus, Lucr.] 3. v. n. and a. (metus) *To fear, be in fear, be afraid.* I. Prop. A) *Neut.*: m. de sua vita, Cic. Att. 10, 4: — m. de alquo: — m. ab Hannibale, Liv.: — [m. pueris, Plaut.: — m. senectæ, Virg.: — metuo quot patres fuerint, I wonder, am anxious to know, Plaut.: — metui quid futurum esset, Ter.: — metuo quid agam, I do not know what to do, id.: — metuo quid sit, I do not know what it is, id.: — non metuo quin uxori suppetiæ latæ sint, I do not doubt but that, etc., Plaut.] B) *Act.* 1) *M. alqm.*, Cic. de Sen. 11: — m. nihil tale: — m. tantam molem sibi ac posteris suis, Liv.: — m. insidias ab alquo: — m. periculum ex alquo, Sall.: — m. amoris suo moram, Plaut.: — m. neminem de lanificio, id.: — res metuendæ. \*\*2) *With inf.*: *To fear, hesitate, not be willing*: tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv. 32, 31: — metuunt nature, Ov.: — m. jurare, Catull.: — metuit tangi, dreads being touched, Hor. 3) *With ne*: Cic. Fam. 4, 4: — metuo fratrem ne intus sit, Plaut. [4] *With ne, non, or ut*: *Lest, lest not*, Plaut.; Ter.] II. *Meton.* A) *Of inanimate things*: quæ res quotidie videntur minus metuunt furem, Varr.: — penna metuens solvi, an indestructible wing, Hor.: — culpam metuit fides, id. B) *To reverence, revere*: m. patrem, Ter.] C) *To take heed of, beware of*: m. nocentem corporibus austrum, Hor.: — m. reddere, not to be inclined, Ter.]

MĒTUS, ūs. m. [metus, f. Enn. ap. Non.] *Fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety.* I. Prop.: in metu esse, to be in fear, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: — mihi unum de malis in metu est, I am afraid of, or apprehend: — in metu ponere aliquid: — a metu respirare: — metu exhorrescere: — metum alcuī objicere: — metum alcuī afferre and offerre: — metum alcuī injicere, Cæsar.: — metum alcuī inferre, Liv.: — metum capere, id.: — metus invadit alqm, Sall.: — metum facere alcuī, Quint.: — metum incutere alcuī, Cæsar. ap. Cic.: — metum habere, to be afraid; also, to cause fear, to be fearful, Ov.: — metu territare alqm, Cæsar.: — metu perterritus: — metu victus: — metu percussus, Sall.: — metum pati, Quint.: — mihi est metus (with acc. and inf.), I fear,

Ter.: — est in metu peregrinantium, ut tentent valetudinem aquæ, *they fear lest, etc.*, Plin.: — metum alci abstergere, *to remove anybody's fear*: — metum dejicere: — metum depellere: — metum tollere, Cæs.: — metum removere, Liv.: — alqm metu liberare: — alqm metu exonerare, Liv.: — in metum redire, *to fear again*, Plin. — *The object of fear is expressed by a genit. obj., or by a, ne, or an adj.* A) Genit. obj.: m. existimationis vivorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37: — m. alcjs rei pellitur: — m. hostium in propinquo est, Liv.: — m. questionum, id. \*\*B) With the preposition a: m. ab hoste et cive, Liv. 2, 24: — m. a Romanis. \*\*C) Certe ne lacesat fortuna metus, Plin.: — esse metus cœpit ne jura jugalia non bene curasset, Ov. [D] With acc. and inf.: Ter. E) With an adj.: m. alienus (of strangers), Ter.] F) Me esse in metu propter te unum, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: — omni te de me metu libero. [II. Meton. A) Religious dread or awe, reverence: mens trepidat metu, Hor.: — laurus multos metu servata per annos, Virg. B) That which causes fear, a dread, terror: Libyci metus, *Medusa's head*, Stat.: — Hæmoniam . . . Pelias frenabat . . . jam gravis et longus populis metus, V. Fl.]

MEUM, i. n. (μῆρον) *A kind of plant (Æthusa meum L.), spiguel*, Plin. 20, 23, 94.

MEUS, a, um. (ἐμός) (voc. mi, mea, meum, App.) [plur., Plaut.: genit. plur. meum for meorum, Plaut.: with the emphatic suffix pte and met, Plaut.] *Mine, belonging to me, my own.* I. Prop. A) M. gnatus, Ter.: — mea nox, *that has been promised to me*, Prop.: — *Also with genit.* meum factum dictumve consulis, Liv. 7, 40: — meum est, *it is my business or duty*: puto esse meum, quid sentiam exponere, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: — si intelligis quam meum sit, scire, etc.: — omitto non fuisse meum, quem sæpe decorassem, hunc uno violare versu: — non est meum committere, ut negligens scribendo fuisse videar: — meum est . . . quod, *it is my doing, it is to be attributed to me*, Ov. \*\*B) Objective: crimina mea, *that are brought against me*, Liv. 35, 19: — injuria mea, Sall. C) Subst. 1) Meus, i. m. *Mine, my friend*: Nero meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 64. 2) Mēa, æ. f. *My love! My dearly beloved!* mea Pythias, Ter.: — O mea, Ov.: — mea tu, Ter. 3) Mēi, ōrum. m. *My own, i. e. those related to me, my friends*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11; also, *my people, i. e. retainers, servants*, Plin. Ep. 4) Meum, i. n. *That which belongs to me, my own*: nihil addo de meo, Auct. Har. 19: — potat de meo, Ter.: — ego meorum solus sum meus, id.: — sed timui mea ne finxisse minora putar, *what I can do, the influence I have*, Hor. II. Esp. [A] In my senses, master of myself: vix (me) meum firmat deus, Ov.] B) My own master, independent: vindicta postquam meus a prætore recessi, Pers.: — meus sum, *I imitate no one, stand by myself (as to style)*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7. [C] In my power: meus est, *I have him*, Plaut.] D) Mine, i. e. proceeding from me: mei sunt ordines, mea descriptio, Cic. de Sen. 17. [E] Mine, like me, according to my disposition: simulatio non est mea, Ter.: — non meum est sentire, Ter.] [F] That I am speaking of: m. homo, Petr.] [Hence, Ital. mio, Fr. mien, mon.]

MEVĀNAS, ātis. Of Mevania: M. ager, Plin.: — Mēvānātes, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Mevania*, id.

MEVĀNĪA, æ. f. *A town of Umbria, near the conflux of the Clitumnus and the Lintia, now Bevagna*, Liv. 9, 41, 13.

[MEZEREUM. *A kind of laurel, mezereon, Daphne m., Fam. Thymelæaceæ.*]

MI. I. For mihi. II. Voc. of meus.

[MYASMA, ātis. n. (μαλω) *Effluvia in the air, arising from the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, NL.*]

MĪCA, æ. f. *A little bit, crumb, morsel.* \*\*I. Prop.: m. panis, Petr.: — m. auri, Lucr.: — m. salis. *a few grains of salt*, Plin. 22, 14, 16: — m. saliens (for salis), Hor. — [Meton.: *A small dining-room, Mart.*] [II. Fig.: m. salis, *a small share of wit*, Catull.] [Hence, Ital. mice, Fr. mie.]

MĪCANS, tis. I. Part. of mico. [II. Adj.: *Glittering, shining*: micantior, Prud.]

[MĪCĀŪS, a, um. (mica) *Of or belonging to a crumb or morsel*: m. homo, *one who takes care of the crumbs, i. e. an economical person*, Petr.]

[MĪCĀTUS, ūs. m. (mico) *A quick motion to and fro*: m. lingua, M. Cap.]

MĪCO, ūi. 1. *To move to and fro with a quick tremulous motion, to quiver, beat, palpitate.* I. Prop. A)

Venæ et arteriæ micare non desinunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: — anguem cervicem micantem: — micat equus auribus: — linguis micat ore trisulcis (of a serpent), Virg.: — corda timore micant, *palpitate, beat*, Ov.: — micuere sinus, id.: — crura micantia, id.: — micuere fontes, *gushed forth*, Luc. B) Micare (sc. digitis), *to raise the fingers suddenly, and let another guess at the number so raised; a game still existing in Italy under the name of mora. This was frequently resorted to for deciding matters of minor importance between two parties: quid est sors? idem propemodum quod micare, talos jacere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 41: — quasi sorte aut micando victus: — dignus est quicum in tenebris mices (*said of an honest person*): — patrem et filium pro vita rogantes sortiri aut micari, iussit, Suet. \*\*II. Meton.: *To glitter, glisten, sparkle, flash*: micant gladii, Liv. 2, 30: — fulmina undique micabant, id.: — m. gladiis, id.: — micat ignibus æther, Virg.: — inter fragores micare ignes, Liv.: — micantia fulmina, Ov.: — micans aurum, id.: — vultum . . . ardore micantem ferre non potuit, Liv.: — ex oculis micat ardor, Lucr.

\*\*MICROPSŪCHOS, i. m. (μικροψυχος) *Little-minded, narrow-minded, mean-spirited, pusillanimous*, Plin. 22, 24, 51.

MICROSPHÆRUM, i. n. (μικρόσφαιρον) *Narrow-leaved nard*, Plin. 10, 12, 26.

[MĪCTĪLS, e. (mingo) *Worthless, vile*, Lucil. ap. Non. ex emend. Scalig.]

[MĪCTĪO, ōnis. f. See MINCTIO.]

[MĪCTŌRĪUS, a, um. (mingo) *Diuretic, LL.*]

[MĪCTŪLĪS, e. (mingo) *Diuretic, App.*]

[MĪCTŪRĪO. 4. (mingo) *To desire to make water*, Juv.]

[MĪCTUS, ūs. m. (mingo) *A making water, LL.*]

\*\*MĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (mica) *A little crumb*, Cels.; Arn.

MĪDAS (Mida), æ. m. (Midas) *A son of Gordias, king of the Brigi in Thrace, who migrated with his wife to Asia Minor, and took possession of Phrygia. He obtained from Bacchus, for his good treatment of Silenus, the grant of his desire that all he touched might turn to gold. When afterwards even his food was changed into gold as soon as he touched it, Bacchus commanded him to bathe in the river Pactolus, when the quality Midas possessed was transferred to that river* (Ov. Met. 11, 90). Midas censured the decision of Tmolus, who, in a musical contest between Pan and Apollo, had assigned the prize to the latter, for which Apollo furnished him with a pair of ass's ears (Ov. Met. 11, 146).

[MĪDĪLYBS, ūbis. m. (μυδα-λίβ) *Of both Libyan and Tyrian descent, as the Carthaginians were*, Plaut.]

[MĪGRĒNA. See HEMICRANIA.]

[MĪGRASSO. *For migravero, fut. exact. of migro.*]

MĪGRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A removal, changing one's place of abode, migration.* I. Prop.: mors est m. in oras eas etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 41: — hæc migratio nobis misera, Liv. 10, 34: — m. nidum, Gell.: — Rhœteia regna migrantur in Lybiam superis, *are removed by the gods to Lybia*, Sil. B) Meton. 1) M. de vita, *to die*, Cic. Fin. 1, 19: — m. ex

vita: — equiti migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, Hor.: — neque a me officium migrat, *remain faithful to duty*, Plaut. [2] *To proceed to or engage in any thing*: m. ad alias nuptias, Dig.] \*\*3) *To pass, change, or turn into*: omnia migrant, Lucr.: — m. in colorem marmoreum, id.: — cornua in mucronem migrantia, *assuming the shape of, finishing in*, Plin. 11, 37, 45. II. Fig. [A] M. gloriam in se tantam, *to transfer to one's own advantage*, Sil.] B) *To transgress, overstep*: m. communia jura, Cic. de Div. 1, 5: — m. jus civile: — m. res: — ea migrare et non servare.

[MIHIPTTE. I. q. mihi ipsi, Cato ap. Fest.]

MILANION, ōnis. m. (Μειλανίων) *The husband of Atlanta, daughter of Jassius, Prop.*

MILE, MILIES, MILESIMUS, etc. See MILLE.

MILES, itis. c. *A soldier (either a common soldier or an officer), a military man.* I. Prop. A) M. imperatoris summi, Cic. de I. P. 10: — milites legere, *to levy, raise*, Liv.: — milites scribere, *to enrol, id.*: — milites ordinare, *to draw up in ranks, id.*: — *It is frequently used in a collective sense for soldiers*: hic miles magis placuit, id.: — consul direptione praedaeque abstinere militem, id.: — cingebatur milite domus, Tac. B) *Esp.*: *A foot-soldier*: nec militibus nec equitibus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 41: — nemo miles aut eques, id. [C] *A servant or officer of the emperor, Cod. Theod.* [II. Meton. A) Rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, *a freshman, new-comer, Ov.*: — m. erat Phœbes, id. B) *A chessman*: discolor ut recto grassetur limite miles, cum geminus medio calculus hoste perit, Ov.]

MILĒSIUS, a, um. *Milesian*: carmina Milesia, *obscene verses, Ov.*: — Milesio sermone varias fabulas conserere, *to write novels, App.*: — Milesia, sc. fabulae, *love tales, novels, Capit.*: — M. deus, Apollo, App.: — Milēsii, ōrum. m. *The Milesians, Liv.* 38, 39.

[1. MILĒTIS, idis. f. *The daughter of Miletus, Byblis, Ov.*]

[2. MILĒTIS, idis. f. *Milesian*: M. urbs, Tomi, *a colony of the Milesians, Ov.*]

1. MĪLĒTUS, i. m. (Μίλητος) *The father of Caunus and Byblis, founder of Miletus, Ov. Met.* 9, 433.

2. MĪLĒTUS, i. f. (Μίλητος) *The capital of Ionia, birthplace of Thales, Liv.* 37, 16, 2.

[MĪLĪACĒUS, a, um. (miliūm) *Of millet, Fest.*]

[MĪLĪARĪA, æ. f. *An eruption resembling millet seed, the military fever, NL.*]

MĪLĪARĪUS, a, um. (miliūm) I. *Belonging to millet: aves miliarie, or simply miliarie, ortolans, Varr.*: — miliaria herba, *a plant injurious to millet (Panicum verticulatum), Plin.*

II. *Subst.*: MĪlĪarĪum, ii. n. *A kind of vessel to receive the juice pressed from olives, in the shape of millet, Cato*: — *also used for warming water in the baths, Sen.*: — *used as a kitchen utensil, Dig.*

[MĪLĪARĪE, adv. *In a soldier-like manner, Trebell.*]

MĪLĪTĀRIS, e. (miles) *Relating to soldiers or war, military, martial*: res militares, *military matters, warfare*: Cæs. B. G. 1, 21: — m. usus, id.: — m. labor, Liv.: — m. tribunus: — m. licentia: — m. ornatus: — militares leges, *military laws*: — signa militaria, *standards*: — m. via, *a highway, military road*: — m. mos, Liv.: — militare genus, *soldiers, id.*: — m. disciplina, id.: — m. panis, *bread for soldiers, Plin.*: — vir militaris, *inured to war, Liv.*: — juvenis militaris, id., *and militaris alone, a soldier, Hor.*: — quis militior Scipione, Tert.: — m. ætas, *the age during which the Romans performed military service, from the 16th to the 46th year, Tac.*: — m. herba, *a kind of herb good for wounds, Plin.*

\*\*MĪLĪFĀRĪTER, adv. *Like a soldier, in a military manner*: milites... in portis murisque sibimet ipsi tecta militariter coegeret ædificare, Liv. 27, 3.

[MĪLĪTĀRĪUS, a, um. (miles) *Of a soldier, military*: m. gradus, Plaut.]

MĪLĪTĪA, æ. f. (miles) *Military service.* I. Prop.

A) *In disciplinam militiæ proficisci, Cic. de I. P. 10*: — *militiam subterfugere*: — *militiæ sacramento obligare aequum*: — *renovabitur prima illa militiæ (Verris)*: — *munus militiæ sustinere, Cæs.*: — *vacatio militiæ, exemption from military service, id.*: — *detrectare militiam, to refuse doing military service, Ov.*: — *militiam capere, to enter the service, Plin.*

B) *Gen.*: *Militiæ, on the field, in war, Sall. Jug.* 84. — *usually with domi*: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiæque cognita, *in peace and war, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19: — *ne infelicius domi quam militiæ esset, Liv.*: — *et domi et militiæ*: — *militiæ et domi, Ter.*: — *militiæque domique, Liv.*: — *militiæ magister, a general, id.* \*\*C) *Plur.*, militiæ, ōrum, *the different kinds of military service*: Mæsiaci auxiliares, quos militiæ legionariis... æquabant, Tac. H. 3, 18: — *militiæ sine affectu, id.* II. *Meton.* A) *Service, labour, employment, or profession*: urbanam militiam respondendi, Cic. Mur. 9: — *hæc mea militiæ est, Ov.*: — *eaque militiæ iis cum anno redit semper, i. e. to build the nest, Plin.* \*\*B) *A campaign*: m. Pompeii, Vell.: — m. adversus Græcos, Just. [C] *A commission, an officer's place*: idem testator liberti militiam legavit, Dig. D) *The place of a servant to the emperor, Prud.* \*\*E) *The soldiers, soldiery*: cogere militiam, Liv. 4, 26: — *cum omni militiæ interficitur, Just.* \*\*F) *Warlike spirit, courage*: virilis militiæ mulier, Flor.

\*\*MĪLĪTĪŌLA, æ. f. dem. (militia) *A short military service, Suet. Vit. Juv.*

MĪLĪTO, i. (miles) *To be a soldier, perform military service, serve as a soldier.* I. Prop.: m. in alcjs exercitu, Cic. Off. 1, 11: — m. sub alqo, Liv.: — *velletne militare? whether they would serve in the army? id.*: — m. sub signis alcjs, id.: — *libenter hoc militabitur bellum, Hor.*: — *militia militatur, Plaut.* [II. Meton. A) *To fill an office in the court of the emperor*: in quocunque officio militent, Cod. Just.: — *Hence, B) Esp.*: *Of love affairs*: militat omnis amans et habet sua castra Cupido, Ov.: — *vixi puellis nuper idoneus et militavi non sine gloria, Hor.*: — *prima stipendia Veneri militabant, App.*: — *also in other cases*: militat in silvis catulus, Catull. C) *To take pains*: quæ muros frangere militat, Tert.]

MĪLĪUM, ii. n. *Millet, Varr.*: — [Hence, Ital., miglio.]

MILLE. *A thousand.* I. Prop. A) *Adj.*: m. et quingentis passibus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22. B) *Subst.* 1) *Mille. n.* *A thousand*: m. Thracum, Cic. Phil. 14, 5: — m. hominum valentium versabantur in fundo: — m. nummum: — m. talentum. 2) *Plur.*: *Millia, ium. n. Thousands*: sexcenta millia mundorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 34: — *decies centum millia, Liv.*: — *viginti millibus peditum, quatuor equitum, id.*: — *sometimes millia is used distributively*: in millia æris asses singulos, Liv.: — *millibus peditum et centenis in singulos (legiones) adjectis, id.* C) *M. passuum, a thousand paces, i. e. a Roman mile, rather less than an English mile*: m. passuum erant, Liv.: — *also without passuum*: ut mihi ultra quadringenta millia liceret esse, Cic. Att. 3, 4. \*\*II. Meton.: *Innumerable, countless, very many*: m. nova consilia, Liv. 35, 42: — m. pro una, id.: — *thus also millia*: millia crabrum coeunt, Ov.: — [Hence, Ital. mila and miglio, Fr. mille.]

MILLEFŌLĪA, æ. f. (mille, from its numerous leaves) (sc. herba) *Milfoil, a kind of plant (Achillea m., Fam. Compositæ), Plin.* 25, 5, 19.

[MILLEFORMIS, e. (mille-formis) *Multiform, Prud.*]

[MILLĒNĀRĪUS, a, um. (mille) *Containing a thousand*: m. numerus, August.]

[MILLĒNT, æ, a. (mille) *A thousand (distrib.), Plant.*]

MILLĒPĒDA, æ. f. (mille-pes) *An insect with numerous feet, a millepede, a kind of woodlouse, Plin.* 20, 2, 6.

MILLĒSĪMUS, a, um. (mille) *The thousandth.* I. *Adj.*: millesimam partem vix intelligo, Cic. Att. 2, 4: — *millesimo anno*: — *usura millesima, one per thousand monthly, Sen.* [II. *Subst.*, *Millesima, æ. f. (sc. pars) A thousandth part*: armillam ex millesimis Mercurii factam, Petr.]

[MILLĀRENSIS, e. (mille) *Measuring a thousand paces, LL.*]

[**MILLIARIUS**, a, um. (mille) *Comprising a thousand.*  
 I. *Gen.* \*\*A) *Adj.*: millaria ala, of a thousand horse, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 2: — in Africa vero... millarias vocari multas (oleas) narrat a pondere olei, quod ferant annuo proventus, Plin. 17, 12, 19: — m. aper, of a thousand pounds, Sen.: — milliarium ævum, Tert. [B) *Subst.* 1) **MILLIARIUM**, ii. n. *One thousand*: m. annorum, a thousand years, August. 2) **MILLIARI**, òrum. m. *Millenarians, chiliasts*, August.] II. *Esp.*: *That measures a thousand paces.* \*\*A) *Adj.*: m. porticus, Suet. Ner. 31: — m. olivus, Varr. B) *Subst.*, **MILLIARIUM**, ii. n. *A milestone*: plebes ad tertium milliarium consedisset, Cic. Brut. 14: — a tertio milliaro: — ad quintum milliarium: — m. aureum, the golden milestone (at least so called by Tac. and Suet.), erected by Augustus in the forum, forming a sort of terminus of the Italian roads, Tac. H. 1, 27, 4.

**MILLIES**, adv. (mille) *A thousand times.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: quinque millies audivi, Plin. 2, 23, 21: — plus millies audivi, Ter. II. *Meton.*: *Innumerable times*: moretur potius millies, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5: — m. revocatum est: — m. oppetere mortem.

**MILLUS**. See **MELLUM**.

1. **MÍLO** or **MÍLON**, ònis. (Μίλων) *A celebrated athlete of Croton, who could carry a bullock on his shoulders, kill it with a single blow of his fist, and afterwards eat it in one day*, Cic. Fat. 13, 30.

2. **MÍLO**, ònis. *The name of a family belonging to the gens Annia; the most celebrated was T. Annius Milo, a friend of Cicero, and the assassin of Clodius*, Cic. pro Mil.

**MÍLONIÁNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Milo*: tempora Milonia, when Milo was accused of the murder of Clodius, Balb. ap. Cic.: — Miloniana oratio, Cicero's speech in defence of Milo, Marc. Cap.

**MILTÍTES**, æ. m. (μυλτήτης) *A kind of blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38.

**MILTOS**, i. f. (μύλος) *Red-lead or natural cinabar*, Plin. 33, 9, 38.

[**MILVA**, æ. f. (milvus) *A she-hite (term of reproach)*, Petr.]

**MILVĀGO**, ònis. f. (milvus) *A fish, otherwise called milvus*, Plin. 32, 2, 6.

**MILVĪNUS**, a, um. (milvus) *Of or belonging to a kite.* I. *Prop.* A) *Milvinæ plumæ*, Plin. 37, 10, 60. B) *Meton.* [1) *Milvina tibia, a flute of rather shrill tone*, Sol. 2) *M. pes, a plant unknown to us*, Col.] II. A) *Fig.*: *Rapacious, insatiable*: Licinium plagiarium cum suo pullo milvino tributa exigere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: — milvina mulier, Petr.: — milvini oculi, kite's eyes, App.: — milvina ungulæ, theivish claws, grasp, Plaut. [B) *Subst.*: *Milvina*, æ. f. (sc. fames) *Ravenous hunger*, Plaut.]

**MILVIUS**. See **MULVIUS**.

**MILVUS**, (poet. milvus) *A kite, glede.* I. *Prop.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 49. A) *Prov.*: dives arat Curibus quantum vix milvus oberret, Pers. B) *Meton.* 1) *A kind of fish of prey*, Hor. 2) *A constellation, towards Ursa Major*, Ov. [II. *Fig.*: *A rapacious person, a vulture*, Plaut.]

**MILYAS**, òdis. f. (Μιλιάς) *A small district of Phrygia Major, afterwards of Lycia*, Liv. 38, 39, 16: — commune Milyadum, Cic. Verr. 1, 38, 95.

**MÍMA**, æ. f. (mimus) *A mimic actress*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24.

**MÍMALLONES**, um. f. (Μιμαλλόνες) *Bacchanals*, Stat.

[**MÍMALLŌNEUS**, a, um. *Bacchanalian*, Pers.]

[**MÍMALLŌNIS**, òdis. f. *A Bacchanal*, Ov.]

[**MÍMĀRIUS**, a, um. (mimus) *I. q. mimicus*, LL.]

1. **MÍMAS**, antis. m. (Μίμας) *A mountain and promontory of Ionia, opposite Chios*, Ov. Met. 2, 222.

2. **MÍMAS**, antis. m. (Μίμας) *One of the giants*, Hor.

\*\***MÍMÍAMBI**, òrum. m. (μυμιαμβοί) *Mimic poetry in iambic metres*, Plin. E. 6, 21.

[**MÍMICÆ**, adv. *Mimically*, Catull.]

**MÍMICUS**, a, um. (μυμικός) *Mimical, mimic; hence, 1. Exaggerated, affected, tasteless*: m. jocus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: — quam essent mimica et inepta, Plin. E.: — hæc non debent esse mimica, Quint. \*\*II. *Fictitious, not real*: m. currus (triumphalis), a mock triumph, Plin. Pan. 16: — mimica mors, Petr.

**MIMNERMUS**, i. m. (Μίμνερος) *A writer of elegy. of Colophon, contemporary with Cræsus*, Hor. E. 1, 6, 65: — hence, *Mimnermi versus, elegiac poetry, or elegiacs*, Prop.

**MÍMOGRĀPHUS**, i. m. (μυμογράφος) *An author of mimic plays, a mimographer*, Suet.

[**MÍMŌLOGUS**, i. m. (μυμολόγος) *A mimic actor*, LL.]

\***MÍMŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (mima) *A mimic actress*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25.

[**MÍMŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (mimus) *A mimic actor*, Arn.]

**MÍMUS**, i. m. (μῖμος) *A mimic, a person who performs in low comedy with gesticulations and declamation.* I. *Prop.* A) Cic. de Or. 2, 59. B) *Meton.*: *A mimical performance, a mime*: exitus mimi, Cic. Cæl. 27: — argumenta mimorum: — persona de mimo: — mimos commentari: — mimos agere, Suet.: — mimos scribere, Ov. \*\*II. *Fig.*: *A low comedy, a farce*: non timido componor ad illum diem, quo de me judicaturus sum numquid simulatio fuerint et mimus quicquid contra fortunam jactavi verborum contumacium, Sen. Ep. 80: — ne qua poena acrior mimum omnem divulgaret, Suet.: — m. vitæ, id.

[1. **MÍN**. *Perhaps for minium*, Virg. Cat. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 28.]

[2. **MÍN**? i. e. mihine? Pers. 1, 2.]

1. **MĪNA**, æ. f. (μνᾶ) *An Attic weight of a hundred drachmæ, the sixtieth part of a talent; about fifteen English ounces.* I. *Prop.*: mna, quam nostri minam vocant, pendet drachmas Atticas centum, Plin. 21, 34, 109. II. *Meton.*: *A coin.* A) *Of silver*: A hundred drachmæ or Roman denarii; equal to about four pounds of our money: m. argenti, Plaut.: — usually called mina simply, Cic. Acad. 2, 30. B) *A gold coin, five times the value of the silver one*: m. auri, Plaut.

[2. **MĪNA**, æ. f. See **MİNÆ**.]

[3. **MĪNA**, f. *Smooth*: m. ovis, with a smooth belly, Plaut.]

[4. **MĪNA**, æ. f. *A vein of metal, a mine*, ML.]

[**MĪNĀCĒ**, ñrum. f. (minax) *Threats, menaces*, Plaut. — Hence, Ital. minaccia; Prov. menassa; Fr. menace.]

**MĪNĀCĪTER**, adv. *In a menacing manner, with threats or menaces*: m. terrere, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: — Comp., minacius dicere quam facere, Cic. Phil. 5, 8.

**MĪNÆ**, ñrum. f. [sing., mina, æ. f., Cat. ap. Fest.] (mineo) *The projecting points of a wall, pinnacles, battlements.*

[I. *Prop.*: m. murorum, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *Threats, menaces.* A) *Minis insequi aliquem*, Cic. Cluent. 8: — minis uti: — minas jactare, to utter: — minas jacere, Liv.: — minas intentare alicui, Tac.: — minas adicere, Ov. B) *An inciting (animals) by threats etc., a driving: et discam Getioi quæ nōrint verba juveni adsueta illis adjiciamque minas*, Ov. C) *Of animals and things*: nullæ in fronte (tauri) minæ, Ov.: — of the wind, waves, cold, Prop.; Tib.]

[**MĪNANTER**, adv. *Threateningly*, Ov.]

\***MĪNĀTĪŌ**, ònis. f. *A threatening, threat*: minationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 288.

[**MĪNĀTOR**, òris. m. *One who urges on cattle by threats. a driver*, Tert.]

**MĪNAX**, ñcis. (minor) *Prominent, projecting.* [I. *Prop.*: m. scopulus, Virg.] II. *Fig.* A) *Threatening*: m. homo, Cic. Font. 12: — minaces litteræ: — m. vox, Hor.: — m. pontus, id.: — m. nox, Tac.: — m. fluvius: — pestilentia minacior, Liv.: — homo minacissimus, Suet. [B) *That promises much, significant, expressive*: m. vultus, Calp.]

[**MĪNCĪDES**, is. m. *Born on the Mincius, i. e. Virgil, Juvenal.*

**MĪNCĪUS**, ñi. m. *A river near Mantua, now Mincio*, Virg.



## MINCTIO

[MINCTIO, ōnis. f. (mingo) *A making water, Veg.*]

[MINCTURA, æ. f. (mingo) *A making water, Veg.*]

[MINXO, ēre. *To project over or towards, Lucr.*]

[MINERĀLIS, e. (4. mina) *Belonging to the earth, mineral: regnum m., the mineral kingdom: — mineralia, minerals, NL.*]

**MĪNERVA, æ. f.** I. *A deity of ancient Italy, similar to the Greek Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη, said to have sprung out of the head of Jupiter; the goddess of wisdom, arts (spinning, weaving, etc.), and sciences, and of war; also the discoverer of oil, Cic. N. D. 3, 21: — Prov.: crassā or pingui Minervā, without art, rudely, Cic. Læl. 5, 19: — sus Minervam (docet), said of a simpleton who pretends to teach a wise man, Cic. Ac. 1, 4: — invitā Minervā, without skill or talent: quia nihil decet invitā, ut aiunt, Minervā, i. e. adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31: — tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva, Hor.: — without success: causam tuam egi, non invita Minerva: — omnis Minervæ homo, that will suit any purpose, Petr. [II. Meton.: *A working in wool, weaving, Virg.*] III. Minervæ promontorium, a promontory of Campania, the seat of the Sirens, now Punta della Campanella, Liv. 14, 18.*

**\*\*MĪNERVĀLIS, e.** *Of or relating to Minerva, i. e. to learning: Minervales artes, Tert.: — Minervale munus, a present consisting of eatables, which the scholar used to offer his teacher on first entering school; entrance-money, or a teacher's fee, Hier.: — Subst.: Minerval, ālis. n., Varr.*

**MĪNERVĪUS, a, um.** *Of or belonging to Minerva.* [I. Adj.: cives Minervii, Athenians, Arn.: — Minervium nomen, the name of Minerva, id. II. Subst. A) Minervium, il. n. *The temple of Minerva, Arn.* B) *A town and fortress (Minervæ arx) in Calabria, which possessed a rich temple of Minerva, now Castro, with its port Porto Badisco, Liv. 45, 16, 5.*

[MINGO, nxi, nctum. 3. v. n. and a. *To make water.* I. Neut. A) Absol.: Mart. \*\*B) M. in alqm ... alqd, Hor.

II. Act.: ut quantum bibisset tantum mingeret, Vop.: — urina mingitur, Cels.]

**MĪNĪĀCĒUS or -CĪUS, a, um.** (minium) *Of a red colour, or vermilion, Vitruv.*

**MĪNĪĀNUS, a, um.** (minium) *Dyed or coloured with vermilion: m. Jupiter, a statue of Jupiter, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*

**MĪNĪĀTUS, a, um.** *part. of 1. minio.*

**MĪNĪME.** See PARUM.

[MĪNĪMŌPĒRE. I. q. minimo opere, not at all, Liv. ap. Pris.]

**MĪNĪMUS.** See PARVUS.

1. **MĪNĪO.** 1. *To dye or colour with vermilion: m. Jovem, a statue of Jupiter, Plin. 33, 7, 39: — miniata cerula, coloured red, Cic. Att. 15, 14: — miniata torques (sc. psittaci), Plin.*

2. **MĪNĪO, ōnis. m.** *A small river of Etruria, now Mignone, Virg.*

**MĪNISTER, tra, tram.** *Serving, ministering, waiting.*

[I. Adj.: grex minister, a host of servants, Sil.: — lumina propositi facta ministra tui, that promote or further, Ov. II. Subst.: Minister, tri. m. and ministra, æ. f. *A servant, attendant, domestic.* A) Prop. [1] Totidem ministri, Virg.: — accipiat ministra notas, Ov.: — m. puer Falerni, a cupbearer, Catull.: — m. Phrygius, Ganymede, Mart.: — m. ora vulneris diducere debet, a surgeon's assistant, Cels.] 2) *At the sacred rites of a deity; An attendant, minister, priest: ministri Martis, Cic. Cluent. 15: — ara deæ certe tremuit pariente ministra, the vestal Rhea Silvia, Ov.: — Of Christians: ex duabus ancillis, quæ ministræ dicebantur, female deacons, deaconesses, Plin. E. 3) Of public offices: ministros imperii tui, the inferior officers in your administration, Cic. Q. F.: — m. regni, Just.: — pacis bellicque ministras, assistants or female advisers in peace and war, Virg. 4) *A helper, promoter, favourer, supporter: m. libidinis, Cic. Læl. 10: — m. in maleficio: — m. seditionum: — ministri ac satellites cupiditatum: — m. et præbitor: — ministri regis,**

803

## MINITABILITER

*the supporters of the king, Sall.: — m. sceleris, Liv.: — ministros se præbent in judiciis oratoribus, assist them by telling them what is the law: — ego precum tuarum minister, adjutor, particeps ero, Plin. Ep.: — m. sermonum, negotiator, Tac.: — ales minister fulminis, i. e. the eagle of Jupiter, Hor.: — Calchante ministro, by the aid of Calchas, Virg. B) Fig. 1) Legum ministri magistratus (sunt), interpretes iudices, those that execute or carry into effect, Cic. Cluent. 55. 2) Huic facinori tua domus ministra esse non debuit, Cic. Cæl. 21: — sit annulus tuus non minister alienæ voluntatis: — res familiaris ministra et famula corporis: — virtutes ... voluptatum ministras — artes ministræ oratoris: — multarum artium ministras manus natura homini dedit: — ministro baculo, Ov.: — tædæ ardore ministro suppeditant lumen, Lucr.: — litera sermonis fida ministra, Ov.: — dei ministro insula, Tac.*

**MĪNĪSTĒRĪUM, il. n.** (minister) *A service, office, ministry.* \*\*I. Prop.: aquila velut ministerio missa capiti (pileum) apte reponit, Liv. 1, 34: — quod ministerium (coqui) fuerat, ars haberi cœpta, id.: — verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles, Hor.: — m. servorum, Just. — m. scribarum, Liv.: — nauticum, id.: — ministerio fungi, id.: — m. pœnæ capiendæ patri de liberis consulatus imposuit, id.: — ad subita belli ministeria, business, employments, id.: — in aliquibus ministeriis regiis esse, id.: — procuratio ministerii: — acribus ministeriis consulatum adeptus, Tac.: — m. pedum, Plin.: — cameli jumentorum ministeriis dorso funguntur, id. II. Meton. \*\*A) *A suite of attendants, household: ex his (militibus) in ministerio ejus relinquendos putavi, Plin. Ep. 10, 36: — triclinium capax quindecim convivarum ac ministerii, Plin.: — m. circumdare principi, Tac.: — ministeria conscribere, id.: — m. aulicum, a courtier, Lamp. \*\*B) *A manager, superintendent: arenæ ministeria, Suet. Ner. 12. [C) A service of dishes, table-plate, Lamp.] [Hence, Ital. mestiero, Fr. métier.]**

**MĪNISTRA.** See MINISTER.

**\*\*MĪNISTRĀTĪO, ōnis. f.** *A serving, ministering, Vitruv.*

**MĪNISTRĀTOR, ōris. m.** *An attendant, waiter, servant.* \*\*I. Prop.: transeo pictorum turbam, transeo ministratorum, per quos signo dato ad inferendam cœnam discurrunt, Sen. Ep. 95. II. Meton.: *One who serves a person, assists him with counsel, etc.; esp. of the lawyer who supplied an orator with necessary information on points of law: m. juris, Cic. de Or. 275: — quasi ministrator aderat, subjiciens, quid dicerem: — hence: cum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet, when he acted as the prompter of Caius, Suet.*

[MĪNISTRĀTŌRĪUS, a, um. (ministrator) *Belonging to serving or attendance, Mart.]*

**MĪNISTRO.** 1. (minister) *To attend, be at hand, serve, wait upon.* I. Prop. A) Quo commodius tibi ministratur, that you might be better attended or waited upon, Cic. Fam. 16, 14: — m. alqm, Col. B) Esp.: *To wait at table, to serve up or hand round the dishes and cups: servi ministrant, Cic. Pis. 27: — m. pocula: — m. Jovi bibere: — ministratur poculis maximis, is served up with: m. cibos, Tac.: — m. cœnam, Hor. II. Meton. \*\*A) To attend to, take care of, manage, rule, direct. 1) With dat.: ministrant nobis artes, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15: — m. velis, to be at the sails: — m. habenis, Stat.: — luna ministrat celo, lightens, illumines it, Prop.: — m. sumtibus, to provide for, Varr. 2) With acc.: m. res omnes timide, Ov.: — m. jussa medicorum, to follow, id.: — m. navem, to govern, steer, Tac. B) To furnish, provide, give: m. ardentis facies furiis Clodianis, Cic. Pis. 11: — m. nova semina bello, Tac.: — m. alicui vires et arma, id.: — m. alcui victum, Varr.: — m. prolem, to give, present, Tibull. — equus terga ministrat, V. Fl.: — sarmentum colibus succum ministrat, Varr.: — tædas silva alta ministrat, Virg.: — furor arma ministrat, id.: — vinum quod verba ministret, Hor.*

[MĪNĪTĀBĪLĪTER. adv. *In a threatening manner, Pac. ap. Non.]*

**\*\*MĪNĪTĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (minitor) *Threatening*: etenim tum quoque minitabundus petebat, Liv. 39, 41.

**MĪNĪTOR**, i. (minor) I. *To threaten*: m. alcuī mortem, Cic. Phil. 6, 1: — m. alcuī ignem ferrumque: — m. alcuī ferrum flammamque: — m. urbi igni ferroque: — m. Cæsari gladio, Suet.: — m. alcuī malum, Plaut.: — m. malum, 1. er. [II. *Absol.*: etiam minitare? Plaut. III. *With inf.*: quod nunc minitare facere, Ter.: — minitaris te tibi vitam esse amissurum, Plaut.]

**MĪNĪUM**, ñ. n. *Vermilion, natural cinnabar* (Cinnabaris nativa), Plin. 33, 7, 36.

[I. **MĪNIUS** or **MĪNĒUS**, a, um. (minium) *Red, like vermilion*: m. color rosarum, App.: — m. circulus, id.]

2 **MĪNĪUS**, ñ. n. *The principal river of Lusitania, now Minho*, Plin. 4, 20, 34.

**MINO**, are. *To threaten*. I. *Prop.*: Prisc. II. *Meton.*: *To urge on cattle, by beating, etc.*: m. equum, App. — *Hence, Ital. menare*; Old Fr. mesner, Fr. mener.]

**\*\*MĪNŌIS**, idis. f. *A female descendant of Minos*. I. *Ariadne*, Ov. II. *Gen.*: Sen.

**MĪNŌIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Minos*: Minonium regnum, Virg.: — Minoia virgo, *Ariadne*, Ov.: — Minoia sella, *his tribunal in the infernal regions*, Prop.

1. **MĪNOR**, i. (minæ) *To project, reach, or tower upwards*. [I. *Prop.*: m. in cælum, Virg.: — saxa minantia cælo, Sil.] II. *Fig.* A) *To threaten*: m. alcuī, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29: — m., *absol.*: — m. alcuī crucem: — m. se abire, Plaut. 2) *Of things*: cum domus mea ardore suo deflagrationem urbi... minaretur, Cic. Pl. 40: — ille (Centaurus sculptus) saxum undis minatur, Virg.: — ornus minatur, *is about to fall, threatens its fall*, id.: — minanti servitio se eripere, *that is ready, at hand, or awaiting*, Sil. [B) *To announce in haughty terms, to promise pompously*: m. multa et præclara, Hor.: — m. magna, Phædr. C) *To threaten, profess, promise*: nec semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur arcus, Hor.]

2. **MĪNOR**, ñis. comp. of parvus. [Hence, Ital. minore and meno; Fr. moindre and moins.]

[**MĪNŌRO**, i. (minor) *To make smaller, to reduce*, Dig.]

**MĪNŌS**, ñis. m. (Μίνως) I. *Son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king of Crete, who, after his death, on account of his great love for justice, was made a judge in the infernal regions, together with Æacus and Rhadamantus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2. II. *A grandson of the former, son of Lycastes, husband of Pasiphae, and king of Crete, father of Catreus, Deucalion, Androgeus, Ariadne, and Phædra. He made war against the Athenians, on account of his son Androgeus having been slain at Athens, and compelled them to furnish, every nine years, seven youths and seven virgins for the Minotaur, until Theseus slew the monster*, Ov. M. 8, 6. On receiving the news of the murder of Androgeus, he was in the act of offering to the Graces, when he ordered the sacrifice to be finished and the flutes to be silent, and himself put away the wreath; hence, Minois exemplo supplicavit, Suet. Tib.

**MĪNŌTAURUS**, i. m. (Μινώταυρος) *A monster, half bull and half man, son of Pasiphae the wife of Minos, and a bull. This monster was confined by Minos in the labyrinth built by Dædalus, where the youths and virgins which Athens was compelled to furnish were delivered up to it, until Theseus slew the monster, and found his way out of the labyrinth by means of a coil of thread which he had received from Ariadne*, Ov. Met. 8, 152. — *Facetiously, offense* Minotauri, i. e. Calvisii et Tauri, Cic. Fam. 12, 25.

**MĪNŌUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Crete*: Thoas Minous, son of Ariadne, Ov.: — Minos arenæ, *the coast of Crete*, id.

**MINTHA**, æ. f. (μίνθα) *Mint*: menthæ nomen suavis odoris apud Græcos mutavit, cum alioqui mintha vocaretur, Plin. 19, 8, 47.

[**MINTŪIO**, ire and are. *To squeak like a mouse*, Carm. de Phil.]

**MINTURNÆ**, ærum. f. *A town of Latium on the borders of Campania, on the river Liris, where Marius, when pursued by Sylla, concealed himself in a morass*, Liv. 9, 25, 3.

**MINTURNENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Minturnæ*: M. populus, Liv. — *Minturnenses, ium. m. The inhabitants of Minturnæ*, Vell.

**MĪNĪCĪUS**, a, um. I. *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were*: A) M. Minucius Rufus, magister equitum of *Fabius Cunctator*, Liv. 22, 8. B) Minucia, a vestal, who was buried alive for in chastity, Liv. 8, 15. C) Minucius Felix, an author of the third century, who wrote a dialogue entitled Octavius. II. *Adj.*: via Minucia, *leading from Rome to Brundisium*, Cic.: — porta Minucia, Hor.

[**MĪNŪISCO**, ñre. (minuo) *To decrease*, Auson.]

[**MĪNŪME**, for minime. See PARUM.]

[**MĪNŪMUS**, for minimus. See PARVUS.]

**MĪNŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. (μνύω, μνύω) *To make smaller*.

I. *Prop.* [A) *To chop or hew into pieces, to grind, bruise*: m. ligna, Ov.: — m. ramalia, id.: — m. alqm in pila, id.: — lupi siccos minuunt in limine (ovilis) dentes, Stat.: — m. objectus portarum, Stat.] B) 1) *To lessen, diminish, impair*: m. sumptum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: — m. sanguinem, *to bleed*, Veg.: — m. uriam ignibus subjectis quinta parte, *to cause to evaporate or diminish by boiling*, Col. 2) *Refl.*: minuere and minui, *to decrease, grow or become less*: minuente æstu, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12: — luna minuens, Plin.: — corpora minuuntur siccis cibis, Plin.: — artus minuuntur, Ov. II. *Fig.* A) *To impair, weaken, detract from*: m. gloriam alcujs, Cic. Fla. 12: — m. molestias vitæ: — m. consuetudinem et disciplinam: — m. alcuī corporis labores: — minuitur memoria: — m. spem, Cæs.: — m. auctoritatem, id.: — m. curas, Hor.: — m. se capite or minui capite (see CAPUT): — consul vulnere minutus, *discouraged*, Liv. B) *To reduce to nothing, to ruin, destroy*: m. suspicionem, Cic. Att. 10, 16: — m. opinionem, *to refute*: — m. controversiam, *to make an end of, settle*. \*\*C) *To limit, restrict, restrain*: m. censuram, Liv. 4, 24: — m. iram, Ter. D) *To violate*: m. majestatem populi per vim, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: — m. religionem, Nep. [E) *To modify, alter*: m. consilium, Ter.: — nec tu minueris quæ facis, ne is mutet sententiam suam, id. F) *To cease, leave off*: m. mirari, Lucr.] [Hence, from part. minutum, Fr. menu.]

[**MĪNŪRIO** or **MINURRIO**, ire. (μνυρίω) *To chirp, twitter* (also, of doves, to coo), LL.]

**MĪNUS**. See PARVUS and PARUM.

[**MĪNUSCŪLĀRIUS**, a, um. (minusculus) *Occupied with trifles*. I. *Prop.* A) *Minuscularii (al. minutularii) vectigalium conductores, they who farm a single small district only, opp. to farmers-general*, August. B) *Subst.*, Minusculārii, ñrum. m. (sc. exactores) *Receivers or collectors of a portion of the revenue; opp. to receivers-general*, Cod. Th.

II. *Meton.*: *Small*: minuscularia res, Cod. Theod.: — m. aqueductus, id.

**MĪNUSCŪLUS**, a, um. (minor) *Rather small*: minuscula villa, Cic. Att. 15, 13: — minuscula epistola: — minuscula meretrix, Plaut.

[**MĪNŪTALIS**, ālis. m. (minutalis) *A trifle*. I. *Gen.*: Tert. II. *Esp.*: *A dish of minced meat*, Mart.]

[**MĪNŪTĀLIS**, e. (minutus) *Small*, Tert.]

**MĪNŪTĀTIM**, adv. (minutus) *By pieces, in small pieces*.

\*\*I. *Prop.*: m. terram cribare, *to sift small*, Plin. 17, 11, 15: — m. consecrare nasturtium, Varr.: — m. caseum concidere, Col. II. *Fig.* A) *By pieces or single parts*: m. interrogare, Cic. Ac. 2, 10. B) *Gradually, by degrees*: m. alqd addere, Cic. Acad. 2, 16: — m. ex communibus proprii evadunt, Q. Cic.: — m. se recipere, Hirt.: — m. discere, Lucr. [C) *Singly*: m. singulos convenire, Dig.]

**MĪNŪTE.** *adv.* *Minutely, into small parts.* I. *Prop.*: sal minute tritus, Col. — *Comp.*, minutius concidere aliquid, Cic. Acad. 2, 13. II. *Fig.* A) *In a little or low manner*: m. grandia dicere, Cic. de Or. 36: — nimis minute et subfrigide accusare, *without ornament, meiny*, Gell. — *Comp.*, minutius tractare, Cic. Fin. 4, 3. \*\*B) *Accurately, in detail*: m. utendum, Quint. — *Comp.*, minutius omnia scrutantur, id.

\*\*MĪNŪTĪA, æ. f. (minutus) *Smallness, littleness*: ad minutiam redigere, *to make small*, Sen. Ep. 90: — pulveris minutias videre in sole, *the fine dust we see in the rays of the sun*, Lact.

[MĪNŪTIES, ei. f. (minutus) *I. q. minutia*, App.]

[MĪNŪTĪLOQUĪUM, ii. n. (minutus-loquor) *A speaking briefly or concisely*, Tert.]

\*\*MĪNŪTIM *adv.* (minutus) *In small pieces*: m. frangere, Plin. 34, 18, 51.

MĪNŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (minuo) *A lessening, diminishing*. [I. *Prop.*: m. sanguinis, *a letting blood*, Veg.] \*\*II. *Fig.*: m. est. . . tum *incrementum*, Quint. 8, 4: — e particula tum *intentionem* significat, tum *minutionem*, Gell.: — m. capitis (see CAPUT).

1. MĪNŪTĪUS, a, um. See MINUCIUS.

2. MĪNŪTĪUS. See MINUTE.

[MĪNŪTĪLĀRIUS. See MINUSCULARIUS.]

[MĪNŪTĪLUS, a, um. *dem.* (minutus) *Very small*, Plaut.]

MĪNŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of minuo*. II. *Adj.*: *Small, little*. A) *Prop.*: res minutæ, Cic. Cluent. 64: — minutorum opusculorum fabricator: — reticulum minutis maculis: — minuta colligere: — fruges minutæ, *perhaps, pulse*: — minuta atque rorantia pocula: — aer minutior, Lucr.: — ramenta minutissima, Plin.: — lectibus minutissimis, Suet. B) *Fig.*: *Small, trivial, insignificant*: m. philosophus, Cic. Div. 1, 30: — m. animus: — minutæ interrogationum: — m. imperator: — minutum genus sermonis: — quid est tam fractum, tam minutum: — minuta subtilitas: — minuti et angusti: — minuta plebs, Phædr.

[MĪNŪX, ærum. m. See 2. MINYAS.]

1. MĪNŪX, ædis. f. *The name of a plant, i. q. corysidia*, Plin. 24, 17, 100.

[2. MĪNŪX, æ. m. (Mynbas) *A rich king of the Orchomeni, ancestor of the Minyæ, and so of the Argonauts*, Hyg. F. 14, p. 44. — *Hence*: Minyæ, ærum. m. *The Argonauts*, Ov.]

[MĪNŪXĪAS, ædis. f. *Daughter of Minyas*, Ov.]

[MĪNŪXĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Minyas*: Minyeia proles, *his daughters*, Ov.]

MĪNŪNANTHES, is. n. (μινυανθές) *A kind of trefoil with large leaves*, Plin. 21, 9, 30.

[MĪRĀBĪLĪARIUS, ii. m. (mirabilis) *One that performs miracles, a wonder-worker*, August.]

MĪRĀBĪLIS, e. *Wonderful, strange, marvellous*. I. *Prop.*: ne hoc magnum atque mirabile esse videatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 46: — mirabile est, *it is strange*. A) *With acc. and inf.*: Ter. B) *With quam*: mirabile est, quam non multum differat. C) *With quomodo*: esset mirabile quomodo etc. D) *With a supine*: nec hoc est tam re quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile: — dictu mirabile, Liv. E) *With si*: non est mirabile, si, Ov.: — idque eo fuit mirabilis: — mirabiliores quam Alexander, Liv.: — mirabilissima soboles, Col. II. *Meton.*: *Extraordinary, surprising, astonishing*: mirabilem in modum Ephesi præsto fuit, Cic. Att. 5, 13: — mirabilia exempla: — m. cupiditas pugnandi, Nep.: — quo majora et mirabiliora fecisti: — hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor.: — mirabile quantum gaudebat, Sil.: — [In Medic.: sal m. Glauberi, Glauber salts.] [Hence, Ital. miraviglia, Fr. merveille.]

[MĪRĀBĪLĪTAS, ætis. f. *Admirable quality, wonderfulness*, Lact.]

MĪRĀBĪLĪTER *adv.* *In an astonishing, strange,*

*or extraordinary manner, astonishingly*: m. loqui de alquo, Cic. Fam. 4, 43: — m. lætari: — m. cupere: — m. excurrere: — m. divinare alqd: — m. moratus est, *is of a strange character*. — *Comp.*, mirabilis augere.

\*\*MĪRĀBUNDUS, a, um. (miror) *Full of astonishment or surprise*, Liv. 3, 38.

MĪRĀCŪLUM, i. n. See the following Article.

MĪRĀCŪLUS, a, um. (miror) *Wonderful, strange, singular*. [I. *Adj.*: miracula meretrix, Plaut.] II. *Subst.*: Miraculum, i. n. A) *Prop.*: *A strange or wonderful thing, a wonder, marvel*: portenta et miracula philosophorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: — novitate et miraculo attoniti, Liv.: — adjiciunt miracula huic pugnae, id.: — quæ rem miraculo eximeret, id.: — vir venerabilis miraculo literarum, id.: — esse miraculo, *to cause surprise*, id.; and, esse in miraculo, Plin.: — arbor digna miraculo, *strange*, id.: — nec quidquam . . . majore miraculo, *strange, more strange*, id.: — in miracula verti, *to be changed into strange or extraordinary forms*, Ov.: — thus, transformare se in miracula rerum, Virg. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *The wonderful, strange, surprising, or striking nature or quality of a thing*: m. magnitudinis, extraordinary size, Liv. 25, 9: — m. victoriæ, id.: — stupentibus miraculo rei, id. [Hence, Ital. miraglio.]

\*MĪRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Admiration, wonder: facere mirationem*, Cic. Div. 2, 22.

MĪRĀTOR, ōris. m. *An admirer*: m. sui, Sen. V. Beat. 8: — m. inanum, Plin.: — m. auri, id.: — m. rerum, Ov.

[MĪRĀTŌRIUM, ii. n. (miror) *A mirror, looking-glass*, ML [Hence, Prov. mirador, Fr. miroir.]

[MĪRĀTRIX, icis. f. (mirator) *She that wonders or admires*: m. turba, Juv.]

MĪRE *adv.* *In a wonderful, strange, extraordinary manner; strangely, wonderfully, extraordinarily*: puero municipio mire favent, Cic. Att. 16, 11: — m. finxit filium, Ter.: — m. gratum fuit, Liv.: — m. quam.

MĪRĪFĪCE *adv.* *In a wonderful manner, surprisingly, very much, extraordinarily, astonishingly*: m. dolere, Cic. Att. 2, 19: — m. diligere: — m. laudare: — m. delectari: — m. conturbatus: — m. de republica meritis.

MĪRĪFĪCUS, a, um. (mirus-facio) *Causing admiration, etc.; hence, astonishing, strange, singular, extraordinary, very great*: mirificum convivium, Cic. Att. 1, 14: — mirifica pugna: — mirificos fructus efferre: — m. consensus senatus: — mirifico studio esse in aliquem: — m. animus erga aliquem: — m. homo: — mirifica voluptas: — mirificas gratias agere: — turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Cæs. — [Sup. 1) Mirificissimum facinus, Ter. 2) Mirificissima potentia, August.]

[MĪRĪ-MODIS *adv.* *I. q. miris modis*, Plaut.]

MĪRĪO, ōnis. m. (mirus) \*\*I. *A strange person, singular fellow*, Varr. [II. *An admirer*, Tert.]

MIRMILLO, ōnis. m. *A kind of gladiator, who was in the habit of fighting with a Thracian (Threx) and net-fighter (retiarius), and wore a Gallic helmet with a fish for a crest*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12.

MĪROR. 1. v. a. and n. [miratus, a, um., pass. Juvenc.] *To wonder, be astonished*. I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Act.*: m. negligentiam hominis, Cic. Att. 10, 5: — m. aliquem: — si quis miratur me descendere: — illud jam mirari desino, quod multo magis ante mirabar, hunc cum hæc nesciret posse tantum: — m. se aiebat quod non rideret haruspex. — With si (Cic. Læl. 15), cur (id. Att. 15, 14), qua ratione (id. Verr. 2, 54), quid (id. Off. 2, 16), unde (id. N. D. 1, 44), quapropter (Plaut.): — m. licet, quæ sint animadversa genera herbarum. 2) *Neut.*: miraretur, qui cerneret, Liv. 34, 9. [B) *Miror, I wonder, i. e. it surprises me, I am curious to know*: m. unde sit, Ter.: — m. quid abierit, id.: — mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, id.] II. *Esp.* A) *To look or gaze at any thing with astonishment, to admire, adore*: cum puerorum igitur formas et corpora magno hic opere

miraretur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: — m. tabulas pictas, Sall.: — justitiæ prius mirer (te) belline laborum, Virg.: — utrumque sacro digna silentio mirantur umbræ dicere, Hor.: — m. se, to be in love with one's self, Catull. B) *Of things*: exiit in cœlum arbos Miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma, Virg.

**MIRUS**, a, um. I. *Wonderful, strange, surprising, extraordinary*: mirum me desiderium urbis tenet, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: — mirum in modum omnes a se alienavit: — mira alacritas: — mira libido: — sibi mirum videri, quid in sua Gallia populo Romano negotii esset, Cæs.: — mirum est ut excitetur, it is astonishing how, etc., Plin. Ep.: — mirum dictu ut sit omnis Sarmatarum virtus velut extra ipsos, Tac.: — mirior, Varr. II. *Subst.*: Mirum, i. n. *Something wonderful or strange, a wonder, a wonderful thing*: tanta mira in sedibus sunt facta, Plaut.: — nec m. facis, Ov.: — nec mirum, that is no wonder, Cic. Ac. 2, 19: — hence, A) M. quam or quantum, it is wonderful or extraordinary: — m. quam inimicus ibat: — m. quantum profuerit, Liv.: — m. quantum fidei fuerit, id. [B] Quid mirum? what wonder? Ov. C) M. ni, it would astonish me, if not, etc., i. e. most probably: m. ni domi est, Ter.: — m. ni cantem, probably I should sing, Næv. sp. Cic. — Also, with nisi: Plaut. D) *With quin*: Surely not, indisputably not: m. quin te adversus atque, Plaut.]

[**MIS**. Old form for mei, Enn. ap. Prisc.; conf. Quint. 8, 3, 25.]

[**MISARGYRIDES**, æ. m. (μισᾶργύριος) Money-hater, a fictitious name, Plaut.]

[**MISCELLANÆUS**, a, um (miscellus) I. *Mixed, not of one and the same kind*: miscellanea turba, App. II. *Subst.*: Miscellanæa, òrum. n. *The poor food of gladiators*, Juv.]

[**MISCELLIŌ**, ònis. m. (miscellus) Miscelliones, qui non certæ sunt sententiæ, sed variorum mixtorumque judiciorum, Fest.]

**\*\*MISCELLUS**, a, um. (miscéo) *Mixed*. **\*\*I. Prop.**: miscelli ludi, consisting of various kinds, Suet. Cal. 20: — genus columbarum miscellum, of tame and wild pigeons, Varr. II. *Meton.*: Bad, poor, mean: miscella uva, Varr.: — vites miscellæ, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

**MISCĒO**, miscĕi, mistum or mixtum. 2. (μίσγω) *To mix, mingle*. I. *Prop.*: A) Rubor mistus candore, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: — mixtum atque concretum: — m. dulce et amarum, Plaut.: — m. iram cum luctu, Ov.: — m. verbera cum verbis, id.: — m. aquas nectare, id.: — m. mella Falerno, Hor.: — m. smaragdus virides inter cæruleum, Lucr.: — m. salem in vino, Plin.: — m. helleborum ad amuream, Col.: — m. fletum cruori, Ov. B) *Meton.*: 1) a) *To mingle, unite, combine*: m. corpus cum alqo, to have carnal intercourse with, Cic. Div. 1, 79: — m. sanguinem et genus cum alqo, to marry, Liv.; also, se miscere alicui, Ov.: — misceri cum alqo in Venerem, App.: — nympha mista Tonanti, V. Fl. [b] Se miscere, to mix among people: m. se viris, Virg. c) *Misceri, to gather, collect, assemble*: misceri circa alqem, Virg.: — trunca pedum (animalia) primo, mox et stridentia pennis miscentur, id. d) *M. certamina, to fight, engage*, Liv.: — thus, m. prœlia, Virg.: — m. manus, Prop.: — m. vulnera, to inflict wounds on either side, Virg. [e] a) *M. alqo or alqare, to join anybody or any thing, to take the form of anybody or any thing*: mixtus Enipeo Tænarius deus, Prop. β) *Absol.*: fallit ubique mixta Venus, Stat. 2) *To mix for drinking, to mingle*: m. alicui mulsum, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 17: — m. aconita, Ov.: — quod tibi miscuerit bibat ipse iubeto, id.: — m. pocula, id. [3] *To mix or jumble things together, confound*: m. cœlum terramque, in a storm, Virg.: — miscet se maria, id.: — hence, prov.: cœlum ac terras miscere, to move heaven and earth, to make a great tumult, Liv. 3, 3. [4] *To fill*: pulvere campus miscetur, Virg. II. *Fig.*: A) *To blend, mingle, combine*: mixta modestæ gravitas, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: — m. iram cum luctu, Ov. **\*\*B) To unite**: m. curas et cogitationes suas cum alqo, Sen. Ep. 3. **\*\*C) Se miscere, to mix one's self up with, to have to do with**: m. se partibus alicujus, Vell. 2, 86: — m. se administrationi, Dig. D) *To raise, excite, bring forth*: m. motus animorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: — m. nova quædam mala: — m. seditiones,

Tac.: — m. cœtus, id.: — m. incendia, Virg.: — m. murmura, id. E) *Of political troubles; To throw into confusion, embroil*: m. rempublicam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: — omnia turbavit, miscuit: — m. plura: — m. plurima, Nep.: — ea misceri parari.

[**MISCELLUS**, a, um. (miscéo) I. q. miscellus, M. Cap.]

[**MISCIX**. Inconstant, Petr. (al mittix)]

[**MISCŪLO**, ñre. dem. (miscéo) *To mix*, ML. — Hence, Ital. mescolare and mischiare; Prov. mesclar; Old Fr. mesler; Fr. mêler.]

**MISELLUS**, a, um. dem. (miser) *Miserable, unfortunate*: m. homo, Cic. Att. 3, 23: — misella spes, Lucr.: — m. servus, condemned to death, Petr.

**MISĒNATES**, um. m. (Misenum) *The inhabitants of Misenum*, Veg.

**MISĒNENSIS**, e. *Of Misenum*, Tac.

**MISĒNUM**, i. n. (Misēna, òrum, Prop.) *A promontory and town of Campania, now Cap di Miseno*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 16.

**MISER**, ñra, ñrum. *Miserable, unfortunate, pitiable, wretched*. I. *Prop.*: A) M. homo, Cic. Pl. 34: — hic miser atque infelix: — m., afflicto, ærumosus, calamitosus: — m. ambitionis, Plin. Pan.: — multo miserior Dolabella, quam ille, quem tu miserrimum esse voluisti: — quis me miserior uno jam fuit: — de qua scis me miserrimum, esse: — habere alqm miserrimum, to plague very much: — miserrimus fui fugitando, I am very tired with running, Ter. B) *Meton.*: *Of things*. 1) *Afflicting, sad, lamentable*: misera fortuna, Cic. Cluent. 3: — misera acerbaque vita: — misera res: — tempora misera: — misera consolatio: — nobis miserum, invidiosum vobis est, desertam rempublicam invadi, Liv.: — alia sunt miseriora: — ita vivere miserrimum est: — miserum, as an exclamation; how lamentable! how sad! Virg. [2] *Violent, extravagant, excessive*: m. amor, Virg.: — m. cultus, Hor. [3] *Wretched, miserable, bad*: misera præda, Cæs. B. G. 6, 35: — miserum carmen, Virg. II. *Esp.*: [A] *Sick, ill*: quo nunc etiam morbo misera sum, Plaut.: — misera bucca, id.: — m. homo, Petr.: — interdum jumentis misera fit coxa, Veg. B) *Vile, worthless*: hominem perditum miserumque, Ter.: — miseri morum, Stat.]

[**MISERABILE**. adv. *Wretchedly, lamentably*: m. cæsis insultare, Virg.]

**MISERABILIS**, e. (misereor) *Pitiable, deplorable*.

I. *Prop.*: m. squalor, Cic. Dom. 23: — m. aspectus: — miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. II. *Mournful, sad*: m. vox, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63: — miserales elegi, Hor.

**MISERABILITER**. adv. *Lamentably, pitifully, mournfully, sadly, wretchedly*. I. *Prop.*: m. emori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: — m. laudare, to excite compassion by a funeral oration: — Comp., miserior dicere, Sen. II. *In a plaintive or mournful manner*: epistola miserabiliter scripta, Cic. Att. 10, 9: — m. deflere orbitatem suam, Liv.

[**MISERANTER**. adv. *Pitifully*, Gell.]

**MISERATIŌ**, ònis. f. *A feeling of pity or miseration, compassion, pity*. I. *Prop.*: quem ille moriens... Epaminondas non cum quadam miseratione delectat, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: — m. urbium captarum, pity, compassion towards, Quint.: — miserationem commovere, id.: — miserationem petere, Plin. II. *An expressing of pity by words, a lamenting, bewailing*: m. rei, Cic. Phil. 2, 36: — miserationibus uti, of orators who endeavour to excite pity in the judges by their description of a case: — nec miseratione solum mens judicium permovenda est: — affectus, qui miseratione constant, Quint.

[**MISERATOR**, òris. m. (miseror) *One that pities*, Tert.]

**MISĒRE**. adv. *Wretchedly, miserably, lamentably, unhappily*. I. *Prop.*: m. vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 15: — m. perdere alqm. — Comp., miserior servire, Sen. contr.: — Sup., miserrime lugere, Sen. II. *Meton.* [A]

## MISEREO

*Miserably, badly*: m., miserrime scriptum esse, Plant.] B) *Violently, eagerly*: m. cupio, Ter.: — m. amare, id.: — m. deperire amore, Plaut.: — m. discedere querens, Hor.: — m. noluit legionem tradere, *would by no means, under no circumstances*, Cass. ap. Cic.

**MISEREO**, ūi, itum and ertum. 2. (miser) [I. Pers.: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. 3, 894: — miserete annis, Enn. ap. Non.] II. *Impers.* A) *It distresses*: e.g. eorum nos miseret, *we pity them*, Cic. Mil. 34: — miserebatque non pœnæ magis homines, quam sceleris, quo pœnam meriti essent, Liv.: — ne tui alios miseret, Plaut.: — sic deprecantis (senis) . . . totos miseruit, App. [B] *With acc. of the object*: Menedemi vicem miseret me, Ter.]

**MISEREO**, ertus and ertus sum. 2. (miser) *To have pity or compassion, to pity, commiserate.* I. A) *Pers.*: cum misereri mei debent, Cic. Att. 4, 5: — miseremini sociorum: — deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv.: — miseritos sordidati rei, id. [B] *Abso.*: alii miseriti miserem panem, Phædr. II. A) *Impers.*: miseretur, *one has compassion on*: ut supplicum misereatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30: — cave te fratrum misereatur: — neque tui, neque liberorum tuorum misereri: — me tuarum miserrum est fortunarum, Ter. [B] *With dat.*: cui Venus postea miserta est, Hyg.]

[**MISERESCO**, ere. (misereo) *To have compassion, to pity.* I. *Pers.*: m. regis, Virg. II. *Impers.*: inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter.]

**MISERET**. See MISEREO.

1. **MISERĪA**, æ. f. (miser) *Misery, wretchedness, misfortune, trouble.* I. *Gen.*: in miseriis versari, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: — in miseria ease: — levare alqm miseriis: — a miseria se eripere: — miseriam ramos amputare: — miseriā præditus: — in miseriis incidere: — oneri miseriæque esse, Sall. II. *Esp.* A) *Trouble, irksomeness, fatigue*: m. et æruma, Cic. Fin. 5, 32, 95: — cum miseria erudire: — est nimis miseria, Quint.: — miseriam capere, Ter. B) *Tormenting or painful anxiety*: Stoici omnia superstitione sollicitudine et miseria crederent, Cic. Div. 2, 41.

2. **MISERĪA**, æ. f. *The goddess of misery, daughter of Erebus and Nox*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

1. **MISERĪCORDĪA**, æ. f. (misericors) *Compassion, pity, mercy.* I. *Prop.*: m. est ægritudo ex miseria alterius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: — misericordiā commoveri: — misericordiā captum esse: — misericordiam adhibere, *to have compassion*: — misericordiam tribuere alui: — misericordiam habere, *to deserve compassion*: — misericordiam implorare: — misericordiā permotus: — misericordiam aliis commovere, *in others*: — concitare misericordiam alicujus: — misericordiam capere: — mentes hominum ad misericordiam revocare: — ad misericordiam inducere: — in fidem et misericordiam alqis confugere: — m. populi, *the compassion of the people*: — ut cujus viri misericordiā salus mea custodita sit, ei vos vestram misericordiam . . . tribuat: — etsi frangor misericordiā puerorum, *compassion towards the boys*: — cujus quidem misericordiā languidiora adhuc consilia cepi. II. *Meton.* A) *Mourning, lamentation, sadness*: hæc magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12. B) *Mournful or piteous circumstances or condition, distress, wretchedness, misfortune*: ne . . . sceleri meo potius, quam imprudentiæ misericordisæque adsignes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: — quantum misericordiæ nobis tue preces et tua salus allatura sit.

2. **MISERĪCORDĪA**, æ. f. *The goddess of compassion*, App.

[**MISERĪCORDĪTER** adv. *Compassionately*, Quadrig.—Comp., misericordius, August.]

**MISERĪCORS**, dia. (misereo-cors) *Compassionate, pitiful, merciful.* I. *Prop.*: m. animus, Cic. Inv. 1, 55: — misericordem se præbere: — m. in alqm: — m. in furibus, Sall.—[Comp., misericordior, Plant.—Sup., mi-

## MISSIO

sericordissimus, August.] II. *Meton.*: *Of things*: honestum et misericors mendacium, Cic. Lig. 5: — m. mors, Petr.

[**MISERĪMŌNIUM**, ūi. n. (miser) *Misery*, Laber. ap. Non.]

[**MISERĪTER** adv. (miser) *Pitifully*, Catull.]

[**MISERĪTUDO**, inis. f. I. q. miseria, Att. ap. Non.]

**MISERĪTUS**. See MISEREO.

[**MISERO**, are. I. q. miseror: m. mala, Att. ap. Non.]

**MISEROR** 1. (miser) *To lament, bewail, deplore.* I. *Gen.*: m. communem omnium fortunam, Cic. Mur. 27: — miserandus homo: — hæc mihi videntur misera atque miseranda: — miserandam in modum capti: — m. periculum, Cæs. \*\*II. *Esp.* A) *To have compassion on, to pity, commiserate*: m. casum alcujs, Tac. A. 3, 17: — juvenem animi miserata, Virg.: — m. juvenem pœnæ indignæ, Sil. [B] *With Gen.*: miserabar mei, Att. ap. Non.: — m. formæ, Just.]

**MISERTUS**. See MISEREO.

[**MISERŪLUS**, a, um. dem. i. q. misellus. (miser) *Unfortunate*, Catull. ap. Non.]

[**MISSA**, æ. f. (mitto) I. *A sending, mission*, Dig. II. *Esp.* A) *A sending away, dismissal*, Cod. Th.: — hence, the dismissal of a congregation after divine service. B) *Meton.* 1) a) *Divine service*: m. catechumenorum, *the service of the catechumens, or ante-communion service*: — m. fidelium, *the service of the faithful, communion service*, ML.: — Hence, b) *The Lord's Supper (considered as the chief part of divine service, or that which was celebrated by parties in full communion with the church after others had been dismissed)*, ML. 2) *A fair held after the celebration of divine service.*]

[**MISSĀTICUM**, i. n. (missa) *A mission, message*, ML. — Hence, Ital. *messaggio*, Fr. *message*.]

[**MISSĪLIS**, e. (mitto) I. q. missilia, Sid.]

\*\***MISSĪCIUS**, a, um. (mitto) *Discharged from military service*: a quodam missicio prætoriano, Suet. Nev. 48.

[**MISSĪCULO**, are. (mitto) *To send repeatedly*, Plaut.]

\*\***MISSĪLIS**, e. (mitto) *That is thrown, cast, or hurled.* I. *Prop.*: m. lapis, *stone for a sling*, Liv. 1, 43: — missiles aculei, *the prickles of the porcupine, because darted forth as missile weapons*, Plin. 8, 35, 53: — ferrum uni missile, *that he alone can throw*, Stat.: — tela missilia, *missile weapons, missiles*, Liv.: — res missiles, *things which the emperors threw among the people, such as dried fruit, cakes, and small tablets on which was written how much those who caught them should receive in money, corn, etc.*, Suet. Aug. 98. II. *Subst.* A) *Missilia*, ium. n. *Missile weapons, missiles*, Liv. 34, 39. B) *Missilia*, ium. n. I. q. res missiles, Suet. Ner. 11: — Fig.: *Missilia*, ium. n. *Presents*: ad hæc quæ a Fortuna sparguntur, sinum expandit et sollicitus missilia ejus exspectat, Sen. Ep. 74.

**MISSIO**, ōnis. f. (mitto) *A sending away, dismissal.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *A releasing or discharging of a prisoner*: munus pro missione dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114: — dare alui missionem, *to dismiss any one*, Petr. 2) *Dismissal from service*: m. nondum justa, Liv. 43, 15: — m. injusta, id.: — m. gratiosa, *out of favour*, id.: — m. honesta, *honourable*, id.: — m. causaria, *on account of illness*, Dig.: — m. ignominiosa, id. 3) *A releasing of gladiators from fighting on a given day*: gladiatori læso missionem petere, Mart.: — hence, sine missione, *to fight until one of the combatants is killed*, Liv. 41, 20. [4] *M. sanguinis, a bleeding, blood-letting*, Cela.] [B] A) *A hurling, throwing*: m. telorum, Vitr.] C) *A sending, despatching*: m. litterarum, Cic. Att. 1, 5: — m. legatorum: — Hence, t. t. m. in sedes, *a putting in possession of a house*, Dig. D) *A leaving off, ceasing, end*: m. ludorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: — pompa non habet missionem, App. \*\*II. *Fig.* A) *A releasing or delivering from punishment, a pardoning*: missionem dedit puero, Petr.: — missionem rogare. B) *A leaving alone or undisturbed*: non dissimulata missione, Petr.: — missionem dedimus pœnæ, *we left it untouched*, id. C) *Non enim servavit is, qui non interfecit, nec beneficium dedit*, 5 L

sed missionem, Sen. Ben. 2, 20: — quid prodest paucos dies aut annos lucrificare? sine missione vivimus, id.

**\*MISSITO**, 1. *intens.* (mitto) *To send repeatedly*: m. auxilia, Liv. 9, 45: — m. codicillos, id.

[Missor, ōris. m. (mitto) *One who throws, casts, hurls, etc. missile weapons, a shooter*: m. sagittæ, Cic. poet.]

**MISSUS**, ūs. m. (mitto) *A letting go*. I. Prop. A) *A sending or sending off, despatching*: missu Cæsaris ventitare conseruat, sent by Cæsar, Cæs. B. G. 5, 27: — missu Galbæ Vitellius aderat, Tac. **\*\*B)** *A throwing, casting, hurling*: m. pili, Liv. 9, 79. II. Meton. [A) *A shooting or shot*: m. sagittæ, Lucr.] B) *A course*. **\*\*1)** *In the circus; A race, course, of chariots; a turn of gladiators*: quo facilius centum missus peragerentur, Suet. Dom. 4: — nonnumquam interjecta per quinos missus venatione, id. [2) *A number of dishes served up at once, a course*: per tres missus, Capit.]

[Mistārius, ii. m. (misceo) *A vessel in which wine was mixed with water*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[MISTUM. adv. (mistus) *Mixedly, promiscuously*, Lucr.]

[MISTIO, ōnis. f. (misceo) *A mixing*. I. Prop.: aliam missionem habet genus avium, Vitr. II. Meton.: *A mixture*, Pall.]

**MISTURA**, æ. f. (misceo) *A mixing*. **\*\*I.** Prop. A) 1) *M. unguenti*, Plin. 13, 1, 2: — hence, 2) *Esp.: Copulation*: m. cum ferro, Plin. 8, 53, 79: — m. Veneris, Lucan. B) *Meton.: A mixture*, Col. **\*\*II.** Fig.: *A mixture, mingling*: m. virtutum et virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3: — raram facit mixturam cum sapientia forma, Petr.

1. **MISTUS**, ūs. m. (misceo) *A mixing, mingling*, Col.

2. **MISTUS** and **MIXTUS**, a, um. *part. of misceo*.

3. **MISTUS**, a, um. *See MIXTUS*.

**MISŶ**, ŷos and ŷa. n. (μύσ) I. *A kind of truffle*, Plin. 19, 3, 12. II. *A kind of mineral, perhaps Roman vitriol*, Plin. 34, 12, 29.

**MITE**, adv. *Softly, gently*: [m. connivere, App. — Comp., mitius ferre aliquod, Ov.] — Sup., mitissime legatos appellare, Cæs. B. G. 7, 43.

**MITELLA**, æ. f. dem. (mitra) *A tie, band*. I. *A head-band of silk used by voluptuous persons at entertainments*, Cic. R. Post. 10. II. *A bracelet*, Cels. [III. *A sling, bandage for the arm*, NL.]

**\*MITELLITA**, æ. f. *A sumptuous entertainment (given by Nero)*, Suet. Ner. 27.

**MITESCO**, ěre. (mitis) *To grow or become mild*. **\*\*I.** Prop. A) *Of fruit; To grow ripe, to lose its harsh flavour*: uvæ a sole mitescere tempus, Cic. ap. Gell. 15, 5: — mala mitescunt, Plin. **\*\*B)** *Meton.* 1) *To become soft*: ervum pluribus diebus madefactum mitescit, Plin. 22, 25, 73. 2) *To grow mild, gentle, calm, temperate*: hiems mitescit, Liv. 23, 19: — frigora mitescunt, Hor.: — cælum mitescit, Vet. Poet. ap. Cic. 3) *To become tame*: feræ quædam numquam mitescunt, Liv. 33, 45: — cum in mari... tot genera piscium mitescant, Plin. II. Fig. **\*\*A)** *To abate, moderate, grow calm or mild*: discordiæ mitescunt, Liv. 5, 17: — seditio mitescit, Tac.: — m. pace et otio, id.: — m. precibus, Claud. [B) *To become gentle, be softened*: nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit etc., Hor.]

**MITHRAS** and **MITHRES**, æ. m. (Μίθρας) I. *A Persian deity, the companion of the sun in its course, but according to the Greeks and Romans the sun itself*, Stat. Theb. 1, 720. II. A) *The name of the chief priest of Isis*, App. B) *A ship's rope or cable*, Isid. Orig. 19, 4.

**MITHRAX**, **MITRAX**, or **MITHRIDAX**, æcis. f. *A precious stone, a kind of opal*, Plin. 10, 67; Solin. **MITHRIACUS**, a, um. *Belonging to Mithras*, Lampr.

**MITHRIDATES**, is. m. (Μιθρίδης) *Surnamed the Great, a king of Pontus, conquered by Pompey; he stabbed himself, when poison had proved ineffectual in consequence of his habitual use of antidotes*, Plin. 25, 2, 2.

**MITHRIDATEUS**, a, um. I. q. *Mithridaticus*, Manil.

**MITHRIDATICUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mithridates*: Mithridaticum bellum, Cic. de I. P. 3.

[MITHRIDATIUS or -us, a, um. I. q. *Mithridaticus*: m. antidotus, antidote against poison, such as Mithridates was in the habit of using, in order to protect himself from attempts against his life; a mithridate, Gell.]

**MITHRIDAX**, æcis. f. *See MITHRAX*.

**MITIFICO**, 1. (mitifico) *To render mild or soft*. I. Prop.: cibus mitificatus, digested and changed into chyle, Cic. Div. 2, 26. **\*\*II.** Fig.: *To make gentle, to tame*: m. homines, Gell.: — m. elephantum, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

[MITIFICUS, a, um. (mitis-facio) *Soft, gentle, mild*: mitifica mens, Sil.]

[MITIOBLITER. ad. *Mildly, gently*, LL.]

**\*MITIGATIO**, ōnis. f. *A mitigating, alleviating*, Cic. de Or. 3, 30.

[MITIGATIVUS, a, um. (mitigo) *That mitigates*, LL.]

**\*MITIGATORIUS**, a, um. (mitigo) *That mitigates or alleviates, soothing*, Plin. 28, 6, 17.

**MITIGO**, 1. (mitis-ago) *To make mild, soft, or tender*. I. Prop. A) *M. cibum, by cooking*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: — m. fruges, to ripen: — m. agros, to make fruitful: — m. arbores silvestres, to cultivate, Plin.: — m. saxa leone porrecto, to make soft by spreading a lion's skin underneath, Mart. B) *To make tame, to tame*: m. animal, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: — m. feritatem animalium, Plin.: — m. pilos, to make thinner, id.: — m. aures elephantorum ad etc., to accustom, Curt.: — m. morbum, Plin. Ep.: — m. febrem quiete, Quint.

II. Fig.: *To calm, pacify, assuage, appease, quiet*: m. animum alicujus, Cic. Balb. 26: — m. aliquem: — m. labores: — m. dolorem: — m. tristitiam et severitatem rei verbi lenitate.

[MITILO. 1. *To cry as the acredula*, Carm. de Phil.]

**MITIS**, e. *Mild, mellow, tender*. I. Prop. A) *M. uva*, Virg.: — m. vindemia, id.: — m. poma, id.: — m. Bacchus, wine, id.: — m. oliva, Ov.: — m. succus herbarum, id. [B) *Meton.* 1) *Fruitful*: mite solum, Hor. 2) *Gentle, soft, calm*: m. fluvius, Virg.: — mitia flamina, Sil.: — m. flamma, not noxious or hurtful, id. II. Fig. A) *Mild, gentle, not harsh or severe*: m. doctrina, Cic. Mur. 29: — m. animus: — compta et mitis oratio: — nihil tam vidi mite, nihil tam placatum, quam tum meus frater erat in sororem tuam: — Thucydides fuisse maturior et mitior: — dolor mitior: — pena mitior, Liv.: — homo mitissimus. [B) *With acc.*: nec Mauris animum mitior anguibz, Hor. **\*\*C)** *With dat.*: mitior penitentia, towards the penitent, Tac. Agr. 16.

**MITISSIME**. *See MITE*.

[MITISCULUS, a, um. (mitior) *Somewhat milder*, Cæd. Aur.]

**MITRA**, æ. f. (μίτρα) *A covering for the head, consisting of a broad fillet, with bands on the sides, that were fastened under the chin. It was the usual head-dress of the Asiatics, whilst in Greece and Rome it was worn only by women and effeminate men*, Auct. Har. 21.

[MITRALIS, e. (mitra) *In the shape of a mitre*: valvulæ m., the valves between the left auricle and the corresponding ventricle of the heart, NL.]

**\*MITRATUS**, a, um. (mitro) *Wearing a mitre*: Arabes mitrati, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

[MITRULA, æ. f. dem. (mitra) *A small mitre*, Solin.]

[MITTIX. *See MISCIIX*.]

**MITTO**, misi, missum. 3. [misti for misisti, Catull.: — mittin' for mittisne, Plaut.] *To let go, let run, to give free course to any thing*. I. Prop. A) *M. exercitum inermem*, Liv. 9, 5: — m. pullarium in auspiciis, id.: — m.

hostem e manibus, id. : — m. certamen maribus, id. : — m. quadrigas, *to order to start*, id. : — m. desultorem, id. : — m. alci sanguinem, *to bleed*, Cels. : — *Of inanimate objects* : mittunt robora fumum, Luer. : — m. de corpore, Cat. : — m. brachiolum puellae, id. B) *To dismiss, discharge, set at liberty* : missum eum factum esse, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 37 : — m. alqm (e vinculis), Liv. : — mitti eum jubere, id. : — eum statim missum feci, Cæs. : — m. lictores : — m. milites, *to discharge*, Liv. : — m. senatum, Cæs. : — missam facere uxorem, *to divorce*, Suet. II. *Meton.* A) *To let go; hence, to send, despatch* : m. alqm, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26 : — m. literas ad alqm : — m. alci literas obvias : — literarum exemplum tibi misi : — m. alqm alci auxilio, Cæs. : — m. legiones sub jugum, Liv. : — m. alqm in possessionem, *to let anybody take possession of any thing* : — m. iudices in consilium, *to send the judges to make out their verdict* : — m. in suffragium, *to cause to vote, to send to the vote*, Liv. : — m. alqm ad mortem : — m. alqm morti, Plaut. : — m. alqm in negotium, *to let anybody carry on a trade* : — m. alqm in arma, Ov. : — m. alqm in iambos, *to incite to*, Hor. : — m. alqm in fabulas sermoneque, *to bring anybody's name up*, Quint. decl. : — misi qui hoc ei diceret : — misimus qui solveret pro vectura : — legatos ad me misit se venturum : — nuntios mitterent se premi, Liv. : — litteras missas ut diceret, id. : — misit orare, Ter. : — hence, *to inform, to send word to* : Curio misi ut medico honos haberetur, Cic. Fam. 16, 9 : — quid? tu me tibi hoc mandasse existimas, ut mihi vadimonia dilata, Chresti compilationem mitteres, *that you should write me an account* : — misit Brutus ad me, per litteras purgat Cæsarem de interitu Marcelli : — numquam ad quemquam ... litteras misit, quin Attico mitteret quid ageret, Nep. : — *Of inanimate objects* : luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic. N. D. 2, 40 : — India mittit ebur (*by way of trade*), Virg. : — tura nec Euphrates, nec miserat India costum, Ov. : — m. florem, *to put forth*, Plin. : — m. folium, id. : — m. succum, id. B) *To throw, hurl* : m. alqm in foveam, Liv. 9, 5 : — m. corpus saltu ad terram, *to jump down*, Virg. : — m. alqm ex arce, Ov. : — m. se in alqm, Cic. Mil. 28 : — m. se in fœdus, *to enter*, Virg. : — m. pila, *to hurl*, Cæs. : — m. telum, id. : — m. talos, *to throw the dice*, Hor. : — Hence, m. canem, *an unlucky throw or cast, called "the dog"*, id. : — nec longius inde abfuit, quam quantum novies mittere (sc. lapidem) funda potest, Petr. : — m. panem, *to give bread, to throw bread to*, Phædr. : — m. arma, *to throw away*, Cæs. C) *To emit, utter, send forth* : vox de quæstura nulla missa est, Cic. Fl. 3 : — orationem, Cæs. : — mittunt venti fremitus, Luer. : — m. sibila, Ov. III. *Fig.* A) *To let go, let alone, let be* : facere missum alqm, Cic. Off. 3, 31 : — m. cutem, Hor. : — m. alqm, *to leave unmolested*, Plaut. \*\*B) *To let go, renounce, dismiss* : m. curas ex animo, Liv. 30, 3 : — m. curam de pectore, Virg. : — m. ambages, Liv. : — hæc omnia mitto, *I leave out of consideration, forbear to mention, pass over*, Cic. Quint. 27 : — mitto prœlia : — mitto illud dicere : — mitto de melle : — ut hæc missa faciam : — horum agrorum missos faciam quæstus : — m. odium ac fœnire, Liv. : — mitte precari, Ov. : — cetera mitte loqui, Hor. [C] *To occasion, cause* : m. alci mentem, Virg. : — m. funera Teucris, id. [D] *To show, manifest* : m. signum timoris, Cæs. B. C. 1, 71 : — m. signum sanguinis, *to appear beamed with blood*, Lucr. E) *M. sanguinem, to let blood* : m. sanguinem provinciae, *to plunder*, Cic. Att. 6, 1 : — m. sanguinem invidiæ. — [Hence, Ital. mittere, Fr. mettre.]

MITŪLUS. See MYTILUS.

MITYLENE, etc. See MYTILENE, etc.

MITYLUS. See MYTILUS.

[MIŪRUS VERSUS. (μειλῶπος ὀρχῆς) *A hexameter which ends with an iambic instead of a spondee*, Terent. de Metr.]

MIXTĀRIUS, MIXTIO, MIXTURA. See MIST.

[MIXTŪRA, æ. f. (miscuo) *A potion, mixture*, NL.]

\*\*MIXTUS, a, um. *Tempered* : mores ejus vigore et lenitate mixtissimos, Vell. 2, 98.

MNA. See MINA.

MNĒMON, ὄνις. (Μνημων) *Having a good memory*. Artaxerxes Memon, Nep.

[MNĒMŌNĪDES, um. f. *The Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne (memory)*, Ov.]

MNĒMŌSŸNE, æs. f. (Μνημοσύνη) *Memory; hence, the mother of the Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

[MNĒMŌSŸNON (-num), i. n. (μνημόσυνον) *A memorial*, Catull.]

[MNESTER, ēris. m. (μνηστήρ) *A wooer, suitor*, Hyg. (Pure Latin, procus.)]

MNĒVIS, idia. m. (Μνεῦις) *An Egyptian deity, worshipped at Heliopolis, in the shape of an ox*, Plin. 36, 8, 14. § 2.

MŌBĪLIS, e. (movibilis, for moveo) *Moveable*. I. *Prop.* A) *Mobiles oculi*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57 : — m. turris, Liv. : — m. penna, Ov. : — res mobiles, *moveables, chattels*, Dig. : — mobiliior fervor : — mobiliior aer, Lucr. : — mobilissimus ardor. \*\*B) *Not firm, loose* : m. dens, Plin. 21, 31, 105. [C] *Quick, nimble, active* : m. pedibus, Plaut. : — mobiles rivi, Hor. : — mobiles venti, Ov. : — m. cursus, Sen. Poet. II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *Flexible; excitable* : gens ad omnem aurem spei mobilis, Liv. 29, 3 : — m. prece, Sen. Poet. : — populus mobiliior ad cupiditatem agri. [B] *Quick, rapid* : mobile ingenium, Vitruv. : — m. hora, Sen. Poet. [C] *Inconstant, changeable, unstable, fickle* : m. animus, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 : — mobiles voluntates regiæ, Sall. : — mobile ingenium, id. : — Galli sunt mobiles in consiliis capiendis, Cæs. : — mobiliium turba Quiritium, Hor.

MŌBĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (mobilis) *Moveableness*. I. *Prop.* A) *M. animalis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15 : — m. linguæ : — m. equitum, *power of being able to go quickly from one place to another, rapidly*, Cæs. \*\*B) *Looseness* : capitis et dentium mobilitates, Plin. 20, 21, 84. II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *Dexterity, versatility* : m. animi, Quint. B) *Changeableness, fickleness* : m. hominis, Cic. Phil. 7, 3 : — m. ingenii, Sall. : — m. fortunæ, Nep.

\*MŌBĪLĪTER. adv. *Moveably* : m. palpitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 9.

[MŌBĪLĪTO, are. (mobilis) *To render moveable*. I. *Prop.* : omnia mobilitantur, Lucr. II. *Meton.* : *To render quick*, Cæcil. ap. Non.]

[MŌDĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (moderor) *That allows itself to be moderated, moderate*, Ov.]

[MŌDĒRĀMEN, inis. (moderor) *That by which any thing is governed or managed*. I. *Prop.* A) *M. navis, a rudder, helm*, Ov. : — capiat alius moderamina, *let another take the helm*, id. : — hence, B) *A leading, governing* : m. equorum, Ov. : — m. rerum (of the state), id. II. *Meton.* : *A means of moderating* : m. invenire, Cod. Theod.]

[MŌDĒRĀMENTUM, i. n. (moderor) *I. q. moderamen*, Gell. 13, 6.]

[MŌDĒRANTER. adv. *With moderation*, Lucr.]

MŌDĒRĀTE. adv. *With moderation* : m. dolorem ferre, Cic. Læl. 2, 8 : — m. et tranquille : — m. et scienter aliquo uti : — diligenter atque moderate : — m. dicere : — m. jus dicere, Cæs. : — m. uti rebus secundis, Liv. — *Comp.*, moderatius, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. — *Sup.*, moderatissime, Cic. Leg. 3, 5.

[MŌDĒRĀTIM. adv. (moderatus) *Moderately, by degrees*, Lucr.]

MŌDĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Moderation*. I. *Prop.* A) *M. animi et æquitas*, Cic. de Sen. 1, 1 : — m. populi : — m. dicendi, *in speaking* : — lætari te nostra moderatione et continentia video : — m. collegæ : — m. modestique in dicendo : — omnis constantia omnisque m. elucet : — temperantia et m. : — m. virium : — ordo et constantia et m. dictorum omnium factorumve : — m. in cibo adhibere, Cels. B) *Temperateness* : conflagrare terras necesse est a tantis ardoribus, moderatione et temperatione sublata, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. II. *Meton.* A) *Regular arrangement, regularity* : m. numerorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 60 : — conformatio et



moderatio continentiae et temperantiae. B) *Government*: m. mundi, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: — omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertuntur.

**MÖDERATOR**, ōris. m. *One that observes a proper measure, or causes it to be kept, a moderator.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: neque moderator affuit, Tac. II. *Meton.*: *One that regulates, directs, or governs; a governor, ruler*: sol moderator dierum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: — m. et dur rei: — m. operis et muneris: — m. reipublicae: — inesse in hac celesti domo rectorem et moderatorem: — m. gentium, Sall.: — m. exercitus, Tac.: — m. arundinis, an angler, fisherman, Ov.: — m. navis, a steersman, pilot, id.: — m. Tyrrii alieni, a dyer of purple, Stat.

**MÖDERATRIX**, icis. f. (moderator) *She that moderates or tempers any thing.* I. *Prop.*: *A female moderator*: temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: — illae anus sibi moderatrix fuit, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: *A female ruler*: m. materiae, Cic. N. D. 3, 39: — m. factorum: — m. officii.

**MÖDERATUS**, a, um. (modero) *That observes a proper measure, moderate, temperate*: m. et temperans, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 18: — m. senex: — moderati mores: — m. cultus: — m. homo: — moderata oratio: — moderata doctrina: — moderata constantia: — homo moderator: — moderatior pudore ac temperantia: — moderatissimus sensus, Planc. ap. Cic.

[**MÖDERNUS**, a, um. (modus) *Modern (opp. 'antiquus')*, ML. Hence, Fr. moderne.]

**MÖDERO**. 1. (modus) *To moderate.* [I. *Prop.*: m. voci, Plaut.: — m. aliquem, Pacuv. ap. Non.] II. *Meton.*: *To regulate*: moderatum æquabile alqd, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36: — ita res moderetur, ut, Dig.

**MÖDEROR**. 1. (modus) *To set or fix a measure for any thing.* I. *Prop.*: [A] Non vinum homini sed vino homines moderari solent, Plaut.] B) 1) *To restrain, moderate*: m. animo et orationi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: — m. religioni sum in testimonio dicendo, to spare: — m. ira, Liv.: — m. fortunæ suæ, id.: — m. cursui, to sail slowly, Tac. 2) *With acc.*: m. animos in secundis, Liv.: — m. gaudium, Tac.: — m. duritiam legum, Suet. II. *Meton.*: A) *To manage any thing properly, to regulate, manage, rule, govern*: oratio sibi ipsa moderetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: — m. alui. B) 1) *With acc.*: se moderari et regere: — m. consilia officio: — m. omnia: — m. res rusticas: — m. navim: — m. maria. 2) *With in and abl.*: ceterum in utroque magis studia partium, quam bona aut mala sua moderata (sunt), with both the spirit of party prevailed, Sall.

**MÖDESTE**. adv. *With moderation.* I. *Prop.*: m. insolentiam continere, Cic. Agr. 1, 6: — m. Romam venire: — cum modeste fiant: — m. rebus secundis uti: — m. partes distraherat, with lenity, with moderation: — m. munificus, Hor. — [Comp., quaterna cochlearia completa modestius, Pall.] — \*\*Sup., ut dignitate a me data quam modestissime utare, Plin. Ep. II. *Meton.*: *Modestly, humbly*: qui modeste paret, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: — m. tentare, Ov. — Comp., parcus et modestius præsentanda iudicis misericordia, Quint.

**MÖDESTIA**, æ. f. (modestus) *An observing of a proper measure, moderation.* I. *Prop.*: A) M. hiemis, mildness, Tac. A. 12, 4: — vacui modestia lecti, unmarried or single life, Stat. B) *Mediocrity, moderate ability*: varie diserebat de magnitudine imperii sua modestia, Tac. A. 1, 11. II. *Meton.*: A) *Moderation in one's desires, etc., modesty, sobriety, unassuming behaviour*: σωφροσύνη... quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: — a modestia proficisci: — m. cum pietate: — temperantia et modestia omnisque sedatio perturbationum animi et rerum modus: — moderatio modestiaeque: — modestiae mixta gravitas: — m. magnitudoque animi: — modestiam offert alui aliquid: — modestiam præstare. B) *A becoming behaviour under all circumstances, the art of doing every thing at the proper time and place, according to the ideas*

of the Stoics: hac autem scientia continetur ea, quam Græci εὐραΐαν nominant, non hæc, quam interpretantur modestiam; quo in verbo modus inest; sed illa est εὐραΐα, in qua intelligitur ordinis observatio, Cic. Off. 1, 40. [C] *Shame*: m. culpæ, Stat.] \*\*D) *Honour, or sense of honour*: neque sumtui neque modestiæ parcere, Sall. Cat. 14.

**MÖDESTUS**, a, um. (modus) *That observes a due measure, moderate; hence,* [I. Modesta irrigatio, Pall.: — modestior armis, Sil.] II. A) *Moderate, modest, decent*: m. homo, Cic. Att. 2, 1: — modesti mores: — rex modestior et probior: — modestior epistola: — homo modestissimus: — plebs modestissima: — modesta servitia, Tac. B) *Temperate, dispassionate, gentle*: o modestum ordinem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47: — modestior non ero. [C] *Good*: m. pauperibus, Plaut.] D) *Orderly, decent, sober*: videas dolere rebus flagitiosis modestos, Cic. Læl. 13.

[**MÖDIALIS**, e. (modius) *Containing a modius*: m. anla, Plaut.]

[**MÖDĪRTO**, ōnis. f. (modius) *A measuring by modii*, Cod. Just.]

**MÖDICE**. adv. *With proper measure.* I. *Prop.*: m. facere, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: — m. agere: — quamquam a me timide modiceque dicitur: — m. ferre: — m. se recipere, Liv.: — m. spernere libertatem, id.: — m. decet gestire, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: A) *In a proper manner*: m. ac scienter uti aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 1, 29. B) *Moderately, not very, not much*: minus Clodii modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19: — m. vinosus, Liv.: — m. locuples, id. [C] *On a small scale*: m. pictus, in miniature, Vitruv.

\*\***MÖDĪCELLUS**, a, um. dem. (modus) *Very moderate, mean*: modicella culcita, Suet. Ner. 48.

**MÖDĪCUS**, a, um. (modus) *Moderate, observing a due measure.* I. *Prop.*: A) *Modica severitas*, Cic. de Sen. 18: — modicis conviviis delectari: — modicæ potiones: — modici fulmures ὀμβροὶ: — quæ cum populo aguntur modica sunt: — modica Andromache, of middling stature or size, not too large, Ov. \*\*B) *Moderate in behaviour, modest*: domi modicus, Sall. Jug. 68. II. *Meton.*: A) *Of a tolerable size*: modicum quoddam corpus, pretty voluminous, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 12. B) *Moderate, middling, ordinary*: genus dicendi modicum, Cic. de Or. 21: — medius ille, quem modicum voco: — m. eques, in middling circumstances, of moderate fortune, Tac.: — modici hominis altitudo, Plin.: — m. amnis, not deep, id. C) 1) *Moderate, i. e. not much, small, mean*: modica pecunia, Cic. Par. 6, 2: — Græcis hoc modicum est, rare: — valde modica et illustria: — modicum tempus, Quint.: — m. acervus, Hor.: — m. murus, Ov. \*\*2) *With genit.*: m. virium, Vell.: — m. originis, Tac.: — m. pecuniæ, id. [3] *Subst.*: Mödicum, i. n. A little: m. progredi, App.: — modico, by a little: m. secus progredi, id.]

\*\***MÖDĪFĪCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A measuring of a thing: versuum lex ac modificatio*, Sen. E. 88.

[**MÖDĪFĪCĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who gives the proper measure to a thing, or arranges it properly*: m. peritus, a clever musician, App.]

**MÖDĪFĪCO**. 1. (modus-facio) *To measure properly.* I. *Prop.*: membra modificata, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: — verba modificata. [II. *Meton.*: *To set a measure to, to moderate*: corpora... modificata utriusque rei participatione, App.]

[**MÖDĪFĪCOR**. 1. v. a. and n. (modus-facio) *To measure.* I. Act.: Gell. II. Neut.: *To set a measure to, to moderate*: m. desideria, App.]

[**MÖDĪFĪCUS**, a, um. (modus-facio) *Measured*, Aus.]

[**MÖDĪMPĒRĀTOR**, ōris. m. (modi-imperator) *One who prescribed the quantity to be drunk at a banquet*, Varr.]

\*\***MÖDĪŌLUS**, i. m. dem. (modius) *A small measure; hence,* I. *A drinking-vessel*, Dig. II. *A bucket on the wheel of a water-engine*, Vitruv. III. *Modioli gemelli, the pistons of a forcing-pump*, Vitruv. IV. *The nave of a wheel*, Vitruv.: or of an oil-press, Cato. V. *A surgical instrument, a*

trepan, χοιρίκιον, Cels. [VI. In Anat.: The central pillar of the cochlea of the ear, NL.]

**\*\*MODIUM**, fi. n. *I. q.* modius: id præstant in jugera area vicena, Plin. 18, 16, 43.

**MÖDIUS**, ii. m. (modus) *A Roman measure, containing sixteen sextarii, or one-sixth of an Attic medimnus (somewhat more than a peck English).* I. Prop. A) M. tritici, Cic. Div. 10: — modium populo dare asse. B) Prov.: modios multos salis edere, Cic. Læl. 19, 67: — modo nummos metiri, to measure money (as we say) by the bushel (to denote a very rich man), Petr.: — hence, pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly: sic illa jam habent pleno modio verborum honorem, invitationem crebram, Cic. Att. 6, 1. [II. The third part of a jugerum, Pall.] [Hence, Ital. moggio, Fr. muid.]

**MÖDO**, adv. *Only, but.* I. Prop. A) Vide modo, Cic. Div. 14: — quis ignorat, qui modo scire curaverit: — philosophus in quo modo esset auctoritas: — veniat modo, explicet suum volumen illud. B) Si modo, *if but, if only*: in hac arte, si modo est hæc ars. C) Dummodo, *if but, if only, provided that (see DUMMODO); sometimes without dum*: m. ne summa turpitudine sequatur: — m. ne illa exceptio in alqm incurrat: — m. ut possim, *if I can*, Ter.: — m. ut vita suppetat: — videtur posse opprimi: modo ut urbe salva. D) Modo non, *nearly, almost, all but*: jam modo non possum contentus vivere parvo, Tibull.: — m. non montes auri pollicens, Ter. E) Non modo... sed (verum) etiam (quoque), *not only... but also*: quoties non modo duces nostri, sed universi etiam exercitus: — num me fefellit non modo res, verum dies: — me ita paratum atque instructum in judicium venire ut non modo in auribus vestris sed in oculis omnium sua furta... defixurus sim. F) Sometimes non modo, in the second member of a clause, *much less, to say nothing of*: nullum meum minimum dictum, non modo factum interessit: — ne sues quidem id velint, non modo ipse: — nihil habui sane, non modo vultum, quod putarem novandum in legibus: — mihi quidquid acciderit in tam ingrata civitate, ne recusanti quidem evenit, non modo repugnanti: — Apollinis oracula numquam, ne mediocri quidem cuiquam, non modo prudenti probata sunt. G) Non modo non... sed ne... quidem, *not only not... but not even*: ego non modo tibi non irascor, sed ne reprehendo quidem factum tuum: — hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest. — Instead of ne... quidem, *we sometimes find* sed vix: mihi in mentem venire nihil potest, non modo quid sperem, sed vix quid audeam optare: — so also, sed neque... neque: Fabricius non modo ad me... amicos non adduxit, sed ipse iis neque defensoribus uti postea, neque laudatoribus potuit. — If both members of a clause have one common verb, and if this be contained in the second member, the second non of the first member is dropped: talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem audebit, quod non honestum sit: — assentatio non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est: — non modo quiescere, sed ne spirare quidem: — non modo præmiis, sed ne periculis quidem: — ut hæc sepes... munimentum præberent, quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspicui quidem posset, Cæs.: — ac non modo defesso ex pugna excedendi, sed ne saucio quidem sui recipiendi facultas dabatur, id.: — Also with sed vix: Curiorum virtutes non solum in moribus, sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur: — And with sed neque... neque: me non modo rerum gestarum vacatio, sed neque honoris neque ætatis excusatio vindicat a labore. — In Livy and later writers, the second non is omitted, even where each member of the sentence has its own verb: postremo ita assuetudine mali efferaverant animos, ut non modo lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequerentur mortuos, sed ne efferrent quidem aut sepelirent, Liv. H) Non modo non... sed etiam, *not only not... but not even*: judicetur non modo non consul sed etiam hostis Antonius. — The second negation is sometimes contained in a negative pronoun: qui se opponat periculis, non modo nullo præposito præmio, sed etiam interdico: — tantus terror omnes occupavit, ut non modo alius quisquam (or nemo

alius) arma caperet, sed etiam ipse rex... ad flumen... perfugerit, Liv. II. Meton. of time. A) A short time since, not long ago, lately, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: — *nuper?* immo modo: — m. gratiæ floruius. — Also of longer periods of time: m. hoc malum in hanc rem publicam invasit. [B] Now, this moment: advenis modo? Ter.: — modone id domum sensi? id.: — apud forum modo e Davo audiui, id.] C) Modo... modo, now... now, at one moment... at another, sometimes... sometimes: m. huc, modo illuc: — m. hoc modo illud audire: — modo ait, modo negat, Ter. — Another word is sometimes put for the second modo: modo accedens, tum autem recedens: — m. adversum hostes, interdum in solitudines: — modo ducebam ducentia retia pisces, nunc in mole sedens, Ov.: — m. in spem erectus, aliquando adversa reputabat, Tac. — And sometimes for the first: sæpe cum tribus anellis, modo læva inani, Hor. — The poets have et modo... et modo for modo modo in the beginning of verses, Prop. 1, 15, 3. — Modo is often repeated several times: modo subacti, modo domiti, modo mulcati. [Hence, Ital. mò, Neapolit. mone.]

[MÖDŪLĀBĪLIS, e. (modulor) That can be sung or played upon an instrument, Calp.]

[MÖDŪLĀMEN, inis. n. (modulor) Melody, harmony, euphony, Gell.]

[MÖDŪLĀMENTUM, i. n. (modulor) I. q. modulamen, Gell.]

**MÖDŪLĀTE**, adv. *According to measure, in time, harmoniously*: m. canere, Cic. N. D. 2, 6. — [Comp., verba modulatus collocata, Gell.: — m. incedere, Ammian.]

**\*\*MÖDŪLĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A measuring according to proportion, measure, proportion.* I. Prop.: m. operis, Vitruv.: — m. incedendi, a marching or walking to time, Gell. II. Esp. of music and dancing: m. pedum, Quint. 1, 6, 2: — m. vocis, id.: — genera modulationum tria, melody, Vitruv.: — m. scenica, Quint.: — m. musica, Aus.

**\*\*MÖDŪLĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who measures any thing by rule and proportion*: m. vocis et cantus, Col.: — thus absol.: modulator, a musician, Hor.

[MÖDŪLĀTRIX, icis. f. (modulor) She who measures or arranges any thing by rule or proportion, Tert.]

**MÖDŪLĀTUS**, a. um. I. Part. of modulor. II. Adj.: Well regulated or adjusted, measured, harmonious, melodious: m. editur sonus (a lusciniis), Plin. 10, 29, 43: — oratio modulator, Gell.: — modulatissimus tibiarius... cantus, Flor.

**MÖDŪLOR**, i. (modulus) *To measure by a certain standard.* [I. Prop. A) M. præstantiam status longitudinisque, Gell.] \*\*B) To arrange according to a certain measure, to regulate: cantica ad aliorum similitudinem modulata (pass.), Quint. 9, 2, 35: — ita modulante natura, Plin. II. Meton. A) To measure: hominum aures vocem natura modulatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: — natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutum vocem: — hence, \*\*B) To dance: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes inceserunt, beating time with their feet to the sound of their voices, Liv. 27, 37: — insulæ modulantes dictæ, quoniam in symphonias cantu ad ictus modulantium pedum moventur, Plin. C) 1) Act.: To sing, to play upon an instrument: m. carmina, Virg.: — m. lyram plectro eburneo, Tibull.: — m. sonos, Sen. Poet. 2) Pass.: carmina modulata, sung, Suet. Aug. 57: — barbitos modulatus alci, played by anybody, Hor.

**MÖDŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (modus) *A measure, that by which any thing is measured.* I. Gen.: dimensus ad corporis sui modulum, Suet. Ner. 49: — ab imo ad summum totus moduli bipedalis, Hor.: — metiri se suo modulo, to live according to one's means, adapt one's self to one's circumstances, id. II. Esp. A) In Archit.: A model, Vitruv. B) In aqueducts, the conduit-pipe connected with a reservoir, into which smaller pipes are inserted, called also calix, Frontin. C) A measure of notes or syllables by time; measure, melody music: moduli Lydii, Phrygii, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

**MÖDUS**, i. m. *A measure or standard by which any thing is measured.* [I. Prop.: m. quibus metirentur rura, Varr.:—modum iugeri continens clivus, Col. II. Meton. A) *The measure of a thing, size:* de modo agri scripsit, Cic. Att. 13, 33:—agri certus modus, Cæs.:—superare modum humanarum virium, Liv.:—elatus supra modum hominis privati, id.:—in modum procedere i. e. admodum (?) B) *A right or due measure:* modum adhibere rei, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28:—extra modum prodire:—modum apponere alicui rei:—m. adest:—modum habet natura alcjs rei:—modum statuere, constituere alicui rei:—modum ponere, imponere, facere:—modum definire:—sine modo:—extra modum:—ludendi quidam modum retinendus:—m. adhibetur, refertur ad alqd. C) *Moderation:* tantam enim tam inusitatam inauditamque clementiam, tantum in summa potestate modum tacitus nullo modo præterire possum, Cic. Marc. D) *In Music:* *Measure, time:* Of verses; *Measure, rhyme:* flebilibus modis concinere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44:—m. pressus et flebilis:—carmen modis lugubre:—non potest surdus varietatem vocum aut modos noscere:—saltare ad tibicinis modos, Liv.:—fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, of lyric poetry, Hor.:—Æoliū carmen deducere ad Italos modos, id. E) *A term, boundary, limit, end:* habet ista ratio modum quandam, Cic. Fam. 4:—modum terminare vitæ:—modum vitæ definire, non salute reipublicæ sed æquitate animi:—modum lugendi facere:—modum querere in dicendo:—modum et finem orationi et criminibus facere:—finem et modum transire:—modum retinere:—controversiarum modum facere:—modum facere sumtibus, Liv.:—sit modus exsilio, Ov. \*\*F) *A rule, prescription:* in modum venti, according to the direction of the wind, as the wind happens to blow, Liv. 28, 6:—aliis modum pacis ac belli facere, id. G) *A mode, method, way, manner:* constantia atque modus vitæ, a regular mode of life, Cic. de Sen. 21, 77:—m. concludendi:—m. hominis occidendi. Hence: modo, in modum, ad modum, in the manner of, like, as: nec enim tractantur uno modo:—nullo modo:—omni modo egi cum rege:—humano modo peccare, Liv.:—servorum modo, Liv.:—advenit Livius peditum omnibus copiis non itineris modo sed ad conserendum exemplo prælium instructis, not in order of march, id.:—servilem in modum:—mirum in modum, in a strange manner or way, Cæs.:—majorem in modum commendare:—majorem in modum peto; or peto in majorem modum:—ad hunc modum, Cæs.:—Also in the plur.: multis modis miser sum, Ter.:—multis modis exspecto, much, id.:—multis modis. H) *A mood, in the conjugation of a verb,* Quint. 1, 5, 41.—[Hence, Ital. *moda*, Fr. *mode*.]

[**MœCHA**, æ. f. (mœchus) *An adulteress,* Hor.]

[**MœCHIA**, æ. f. (μοιχεία) *Adultery,* Ter.]

[**MœCHILE**, is. n. *A place where adultery is committed,* Petr.]

[**MœCHIMONIUM**, ii. n. (mœchus) *Adultery,* Lab. ap. Gell.]

[**MœCHISSE**, are. (μοιχισσω) *To commit adultery,* Plaut.]

[**MœCHOCINÆDUS**, i. m. (mœchus-cinædus) *An adulterer,* Lucil. ap. Non.]

[**MœCHOR**, i. (mœchus) *To commit adultery,* Hor.]

[**MœCHUS**, i. m. (μοιχός) *An adulterer, fornicator,* Plaut. (*Pure Latin, adulter.*)]

**MŒNE**, is. n. *A city-wall, the wall of a town.* I. Prop. [sing., Enn. ap. Fest.]: usually plur., Mœnia, ium. n.: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus mœnibus sepserunt, Cic. Sest. 42:—arcere alqm a tectis urbis ac mœnibus:—urbem mœnibus cingere:—oppidum altissimis mœnibus, Cæs.: also of mounds thrown up by besiegers: cum pœne inædificata in muris ab exercitu mœnia viderentur, id. II. Meton. A) *A walled town:* mœnibus ipsis intra mœnia nulla perniciēs comparabitur, Cic. Cat. 2, 1:—fusi per mœnia, Virg.:—situs mœnium aquilæ pandentis alas, Plin.—Hence, m. Ditis, the realm of Pluto, Virg. [B) *The walls, the outer circumference of any thing:* m. navis, Ov.:—m. mundi, Lucr.:—m. cœli, Ov.:—m. theatri, Lucr.]

[**MœNERA**, i. q. munera, Lucr.]

1. **MŒNIA**, ium. n. *Walls.* See **MŒNE**.

[2. **MŒNIA**, ium. I. q. munia. I. *Offices, Plant.* II. *Taxes, burdens,* Plaut.]

[**MŒNIO**, 4. another form for munio, Plaut.]

**MŒNIS**, is. m. I. q. mœnus, Mel. ap. Tac.

[**MŒRA**, æ. f. (μοῖρα) *Fate,* Sid. (*Pure Latin, fatum.*)]

**MŒRĒO**, **MŒRĒOR**, **MŒROR**. See **MŒREO**.

[**MŒRVS**, I. q. murus, Lucr.]

**MŒSI**, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Mæsia,* Eutr.

**MŒSIA**, æ. f. *A province of Hungary, now Servia and Bulgaria: it was divided into superior and inferior; hence, Mæsiæ,* Suet. Vit. 15.

**MŒSIACUS**, a, um. *Of Mæsia, Mæsiæ:* M. exercitus, Suet.:—Mæsiacæ copiæ, Tac.

**MŒSICUS**, a, um. *Of Mæsia, Mæsiæ:* M. exercitus, Tac.:—Mæsiacæ gentes, Plin.

**MŒSTUS**, etc. See **MŒST**.

[**MŒGILĒIA**, æ. f. (μῶγος-λαλέω) *A difficulty in speaking, impediment in speech,* NL.]

**MOGUNTĪACUM**, i. n. *Mainz or Mayence,* Eutr.

**MŒLA**, æ. f. (μῶλη) *A mill (of any kind).* I. Prop.: ut Rhodi videretur mœla potius quam Moloni operam dedisse, Cic. Att. 2, 1:—molam versare, to turn, Ov.; thus, molam circumagere, Gell.:—m. aquaria, Pall.; or mola aque, a water-mill, Cod. Just.:—m. versatilis, Plin.:—m. asinaria, Cato. II. Meton. A) *Molæ, millstones,* Vitruv. B) *The jaw-bone,* App. C) *Coarse-ground corn, which, mixed with salt, was sprinkled on the forehead of a victim:* m. salsa, Plin.; also simply mola, Cic. Div. 2, 16. D) *A moon-calf, mole, false conception,* Plin. 7, 15, 13.

[**MŒLÆ**, ārum. f. *Perhaps, daughters of Mars,* Gell.]

**MŒLARIS**, e. (mola) I. *Belonging to a mill:* m. lapis, a millstone, Plin. 36, 19, 30. [II. Subst.: *MŒlaris*, is. m. A) *A millstone, or a large stone in general,* Virg. B) *A cheek-tooth, grinder,* Juv.]

[**MŒLĀRIUS**, a, um. (mola) *Of or belonging to a mill:* m. asinus, a miller's ass, Cato.]

[**MŒLENDĀRIUS**, a, um. (molo) *Of or belonging to grinding:* molendaria asina, Dig.]

[**MŒLENDĀRIUS**, a, um. (molo) I. *Of or belonging to grinding:* molendinariæ mætæ, Amm. II. Subst.: *MŒleudinarius*, ii. m. A miller, Inscr.]

**MŒLES**, is. f. *A mass, large lump or heap.* [I. Prop. A) *rudis indigestaque moles, a chaos,* Ov.:—m. jacta dehiscit, id.] B) *Meton.* 1) *A mass sunk into the water as a foundation for an agger to rest upon; a foundation, a dam:* mole lapidum a mare disjunctus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53:—moles oppositæ fluctibus:—aditus insulæ muniti mirificis molibus:—molem atque aggerem ab utraque parte litoris jaciebat, Cæs.:—pontibus ac molibus ex humanorum corporum strue faciendis, Liv.:—contracta pisces æquora sentiunt jactis in altum molibus, Hor.:—claudat et indomitum moles mare, Ov. \*\*2) *Moles belli, huge engines or machines used in sieges:* reflectis vineis aliaque mole belli, Liv. 2, 17:—molibus oppugnat urbem, Virg. 3) *Great or vast buildings:* exstructæ moles opere magnifico, Cic. Phil. 14, 32:—insanæ substructionum moles:—m. propinqua nubibus, Hor. II. Fig. \*\*A) *A burden, trouble, difficulty:* majore mole pugnare, Liv. 8, 13:—minor moles superantibus fuit, id.:—transveham naves non magna mole, id.:—minor moles in transitu, id.:—tantæ molis erat Romanam coudere gentem, Virg. \*\*B) *Distress, misfortune, calamity:* major exorta domi moles, Liv. 6, 14:—tanta moles mali instaret, id.:—molem excierit, shipwreck, Virg. C) *Greatness, weight:* m. invidiæ, Cic. Cat. 1, 9:—m. mali:—m. pugnæ, Liv.:—m. imperii, id.:—m. exercitus, id.:—m. fortunæ, Tac.:—vis consilii expers mole ruit sua, Hor. [D) *Might, power, strength:* m. Hercules, Sil.:—m. juvenatæ, id.] \*\*E) *A compact body,*

*crowd, heap*: m. curarum, Tac. A. 12, 66: — densa ad muros mole feruntur, Virg. — [Hence, Ital. *molo*, Engl. *mole*.]

**MÖLESTE**, adv. *With trouble*. I. *To one's self*: m. ferre, to be displeased at, bear uneasily, take ill, Cic. Cat. 2, 2: — nihil habet in his malis, quod minus moleste ferat, that could be more agreeable to him. — *Comp.*, molestius ferre alqd. — *Sup.*, molestissime autem fero, quod te, ubi visurus sim, nescio. II. *To others*: m. uti adfectionibus, Quint. 11, 3, 181: — amici moleste seduli, Curt.: — m. scribere, unintelligibly, Suet.

**MÖLESTIA**, æ. f. (molestus) *Trouble, unpleasantness, vexation, uneasiness, disgust*. I. *Prop.*: molestia detractio, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: — molestia intercapedo: — molestiam affert alqui: — molestias excipere: — molestias suscipere propter alqd.: — molestiam capere: — curas et molestias affert alqd.: — m., sollicitudo, angor: — molestia undique circumfusæ: — molestias calorum sedantur: — labores et molestias tum offensionum et repulsarum quasi quandam ignominiam timere videntur et infamiam: — fasces habent molestiam: — habeo illam molestiam, quod etc.: — molestiam ex re trahere, to be vexed at any thing: — molestiam alqui aspergere, exhibere, to cause: — esse in molestiis: — molestia sum tantâ affectus: — sine tua molestia: — molestias deponere, depellere, delere, levare, minuire, augere: — abducere alqm a molestiis: — liberare aliquem molestia: — molestiis se laxare. II. *Meton.*: That which is troublesome or annoying. \*\*A) Molestia in facie, spots, freckles, Plin. 28, 8, 28. B) Inconvenience or trouble given to others: elegantia diligens sine molestia, Cic. Brut. 38.

[**MÖLESTO**, are. (molestus) I. *To incommode or trouble a person*: m. aliquem, Petr. II. *Absol.*: uva raro valde molestat, Scrib.]

**MÖLESTUS**, a, um. (moles) *Troublesome, causing trouble*. I. *Prop.* A) Molesta provincia, Cic. Mur. 8: — m. labor: — m. inimicus: — amicitia numquam molesta: — alqui esse molestum: — nisi molestum est exsurge: — nisi forte molesti intervenimus: — nihil erit his molestius provincia: — arrogantia ingenii est molestissima: — tunica molesta, a troublesome coat, a kind of vest or coat made of some combustible material, which persons condemned to the flames were forced to put on, Mart.; Juv. 8, 235. [B) That causes trouble, difficult: molesta separatio, Dig.] II. *Meton.* A) Artificial, forced, affected: molesta veritas, Cic. Brut. 30: — pronuntiatio gesticulationibus molesta, Quint.: — molesta dialectos, Suet. [B) Injurious, dangerous: otium tibi molestum est, Catull.]

[**MÖLETRINA**, æ. f. (molo) *A mill*, Cato.]

[**MÖLILE**, is. n. (mola) *Perhaps, the rope by which an ass was fastened to a mill*, Cat.]

\*\***MÖLIMEN**, inis. n. (molior) *An exertion of strength, in order to accomplish any thing; effort, endeavour, preparation*: res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv. 2, 56: — m. sceleris, Ov.: — tanto molimine luctor, id.: — molimina rerum, id.: — cernes illic molimine vasto: ex ære... rerum tabularia, id.: — magna rerum molimina videt in illis, he sees that something is going on, id.

**MÖLIMENTUM**, i. n. (molior) *An exertion of strength, effort, endeavour*: motam sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machinery of second-rate power, Liv. 37, 14: — minore molimento aperire (opera), id.: — eo minoris molimenti esse, id.: — sine summo... molimento, Cæs.

[**MÖLINA**, æ. f. (molo) *A mill*, Amm.]

[**MÖLINUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to a mill*. Hence, Ital. *mulino*, Fr. *mouline*.]

[**MÖLLO**, ire. *To undertake*, Front.]

**MÖLIOR**. 4. (moles) *To set in motion*. I. *Prop.* A) *Intr.* [1] *To set one's self in motion*: dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter.: — pompa moliebatur, App.: — m. iter, Virg. [2] *To go away, to go to a place*: naves molientes a terra, Liv. 37, 11: — molientem hinc Hannibalem, id.: — erat insula in quam gladiatores navibus molientes,

Germani nando prælabebantur, Tac. B) *Trans.*: *To set in motion*. 1) M. ancoras, to weigh anchor, Liv. 28, 17: — m. bipennem in vites, Virg.: — m. terram, to dig up, Liv.: — m. corpora ex somno, to arouse from sleep, id.: — m. habenas, to manage, Virg.: — m. gradus seniles huc, Sen. Poet. [2] *To throw*: m. fulmina, Virg. \*\*3) *To remove, displace*: m. montes sua sede, Liv. 9, 3: — m. objecta onera, id.: — exustis foribus, quas nulla moliri poterant vi, id.: — m. obices, id.: — m. portam, id. II. *Meton.* [A] *To construct, erect, raise*: m. muros, Virg.: — m. classem, id.: — m. tecta, id.: — m. aggerem, id.: — m. navem, V. Fl. [B] *To throw up a wall (for defence)*: ad molendum clitelæ, Liv. 25, 36. [C] *To cause, occasion*: stridor aquilonis molitur nives, Cic. poet.: — m. morbos, Virg.: — m. dentibus pestem, Cels.: — m. tumorem, Col. III. *Fig.* A) *To undertake, esp. with effort or trouble*: nec ea quas agant molientes cum labore, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: — ut nulla vis tantos queat motus mutationemque moliri: — m. nulla opera, to do nothing: — m. animum, to raise one's courage, Ov. B) *To undertake, endeavour, attempt; design, meditate*: dubitamus, quid ille in præda molitus sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59: — nihil est quod moliare, your plan is in vain: — m. alqui calamitatem, to try to inflict: — m. periculum civibus: — m. pestem patriæ: — m. perniciem reipublicæ: — m. alqui insidias, to endeavour to prepare: — m. defectionem, Liv.: — m. bellum in animo, Vell.: — m. crimina et accusatorem, to think of, excogitate, Tac.: — m. nuptias alcijs, id.: — mundum efficere moliens deus: — efficere molitur: — moliens fallere, V. Fl.: — agam per me ipse et moliar. \*\*C) *To strive after, endeavour to obtain, aim at*: m. regnum, Liv. 1, 47: — m. alia præsidia, to look about for, id.: — m. opem sibi, Virg.: — m. gratiam ab aliquo, Petr. D) *To excite, cause*: hæc sunt in animis iudicium molienda, Cic. de Or. 2, 51. [E] *To rear, raise*: cælesti quadam facundia universum mundum moliri, App. \*\*F) *To cause to waver, to shake*: m. fidem, anybody's credit, Liv. 6, 11.

**MÖLITIO**, ònis. f. *A putting of a thing in motion*. I. *Prop.* A) M. agri, a digging, ploughing, Col.: — thus, m. terrena, id. \*\*B) *A tearing out, demolishing*: m. valli, Liv. 33, 5. II. *Fig.*: *An undertaking, effecting, accomplishing*: quæ molitio, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: — m. rerum: — m. furtiva, Petr.

\*1. **MÖLITOR**, òris. m. *One that undertakes or attempts a thing, an author, framer; effector mundi molitorque deus*, Cic. Univ. 5: — m. rerum novarum, Suet.: — m. Appianæ cædis, Tac.: — m. ratis, a builder, maker, Ov.

[2. **MÖLITOR**, òris. m. (molo) *A miller*. I. *Prop.*: Dig. II. *Meton.*: m. mulierum, Aus.]

\*\***MÖLITRIX**, icis. (1. molitor) *She that undertakes or attempts*: m. rerum novarum, Suet. Ner. 35.

1. **MÖLITUS**, a, um. *part. of molior*.

2. **MÖLITUS**, a, um. *part. of molo*.

[**MÖLLEO**, ère. (mollis) *To be soft*, LL.]

**MOLLESCO**, ère. (mollis) *To become soft*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: tactu statim mollescere, Plin. 12, 17, 37: — ebur mollescit, Ov. [II. *Fig.* A) *To become gentle or tame*: mollescunt pectora, Ov. B) *To grow effeminate or unmanly*: m. in undis, Ov.]

[**MOLLESTRAS** dicebant pelles oviles quibus galeas extergebant, Fest.]

[**MOLLICELLUS**, a, um. *dem. (mollis) Soft*, Catull.]

[**MOLLICINA**, æ. f. (mollis) *A soft garment*, Næv. ap. Non.]

[**MOLLICOMUS**, a, um. (mollis-coma) *Having soft hair*, Avien.]

[**MOLLICULUS**, a, um. *dem. (mollis) Soft*. I. *Prop.*: molliculæ escæ, Plaut.: — meus caseus molliculus, a term of endearment, id. II. *Fig.*: *Effeminate, voluptuous*: m. verus, Catull.]

\*\***MOLLIMENTUM**, i. n. (mollis) *A means of mitigating or alleviating*: m. calamitatum, Sen. Tranq. 10.



**MÖLOSSI**, ðrum. m. (Μολοσσοί) *The inhabitants of the eastern part of Epirus, Cic.*

[**MÖLOSSIA**, æ. f. *I. q. Molossis, Serv. ad Virg.*]

[**MÖLOSSIAMBOS**, i. m. *A metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables, one short, and again one long, Diom.*]

**MÖLOSSICUS**, a, um. *Molossian, Plaut.*

**MÖLOSSIS**, idia. f. *A district of Epirus, Liv.*

[**MÖLOSSOPYRRHICHIS**, ii. m. *A metrical foot, consisting of three long and two short syllables, Diom.*]

[**MÖLOSSOSPONDËUS**, i. m. *A metrical foot, consisting of five long syllables, Diom.*]

**MÖLOSSUS**, a, um. *Molossian: M. canis, a kind of dog used in hunting, Hor. — Subst.: Molossus (-os), i. m. (sc. pes) A metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables, Quint. 9, 4, 82.*

[**MÖLUCRUM**, *I. q. mola. A moon-calf, false conception, Afran. ap. Fest.*]

[**MÖLY**, ðos. n. (μῶλυ) *A plant which Ulysses received from Mercury, as an antidote against the enchantment of Circe, Ov. — A species of garlic, Allium moly L.*]

**MÖLYBDÆNA**, æ. f. (μολύβδαινα) *I. A metal resembling black-lead, Plin. 34, 18, 53. II. Meton.: The plant lead-wort, fleabane, Plin. 25, 13, 97. (Pure Latin, plumbago.)*

**MÖLYBDÏTIS**, idia. f. (μολύβδῖτις) *The spume of lead, Plin. 33, 6, 35.*

[**MÖMEN**, inis. n. *I. q. momentum, Lucr.*]

[**MÖMENTANËUS**, a, um. (momentum) *I. q. momentarius, Tert.*]

[**MÖMENTARIUS**, a, um. (momentum) *Of short duration, momentary. I. Prop.: momentaria vita, App.: — m. maritus, who stays but a short time, id. II. Meton.: Quick, rapid: momentarium venenum, of quick operation, App.]*

**MÖMENTÖSUS**, a, um. (momentum) *Of short duration, momentary, Quint.*

**MÖMENTUM**, i. n. (*I. q. movimentum, from moveo*) *That which sets a thing in motion; esp. a weight placed in one of two evenly balanced scales, which gives it the turn.*

**L. A) Influence, weight, decisive turn:** omnia in altera parte collocata vix minimi momenti instar habent, Cic. Off. 3, 3: — m. habet alqd ad alqam rem: — momenta sunt alqui ad alqam rem: — momenti plus affert alqd ad alqam rem: — momenti nihil habet alqd: — rem momento suo dispensare, according to its importance: — locus ad persuadendum momento est: — parvæ res magnum in utramque partem momentum habent: — m. rei facere, to give the turn, Liv.: — nullum momentum in alqâ re facere, id.: — momenti alqd facere, to do something great, id.: — puncto temporis sæpe maximarum rerum momenta verti, the turn things take often depends upon a moment of time, id.: — ex parvis rebus... magnarum rerum momenta pendent, id.: — nullum momentum est in alqâ re, id.: — juvenis egregius maximum momentum rerum ejus civitatis, of the greatest importance with relation to public affairs, id.: — momenta Leonis, the influence, Hor.: — adicere momenta potentia, decisive grounds, Ov.: — præbere momenta salutis, to further, Ov. — Hence, **B) Importance, weight:** rerum verborumque momenta, Cic. Par. 7: — esse permagni, nullius momenti: — pari momento esse, to be of equal weight: — paria momenta rationum: — hence, parvum, leve momentum, a trifle; levi momento æstimare, Cæs.: — parvo momento antecedere, by a little, id. **C) A part, point:** momenta officiorum pendere, Cic. Mur. 2: — momenta temporum: — corpus orationis in parva momenta diducere, Quint. — Hence, m. temporis, a point of time, moment, Liv.: — m. horæ, Liv.: Hor.: — also simply, momentum: parvis momentis multa natura adfingit: — momento fit cinis, in a moment, Sen.: — brevi momento, id.: — omnibus momentis, every moment, Ov.: — certis dimensionibus momentis, at certain times, Plin. **D) An additional part, addition:** quibus pro ignobili momento erat

accessura Macedonia, Just.] **II. Motion:** astra formâ ipsâ figurâque suâ momenta sustentant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46.

**MÖNA**, æ. f. *I. The Isle of Man, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13. II. The Isle of Anglesey, Tac. A. 13, 23.*

[**MÖNÄCHA**, æ. f. (μοναχή) *A nun, Tert.*]

[**MÖNÄCHICUS**, a, um. (μοναχικός) *Monastic, Just. Nov.*]

[**MÖNÄCHIUM**, ii. n. (μοναχέιον) *A monastery, Cod. Just.*]

[**MÖNÄCHUS**, i. m. (μοναχός) *A monk, Cod. Th.*]

[**MÖNÄDELPHÄ**, æ. f. (μόνος-ἀδελφός) *In Botany: A class of plants that have their stamens united by a filament into one packet.*]

[**MÖNÄLÏTER**, adv. (monas) *Alone, M. Cap.*]

[**MÖNÄDRÏA**, æ. f. (μόνος-ἄνθη) *In Botany: A class of plants the flowers of which have only one stamen, or male organ.*]

[**MÖNÄRCHÏA**, æ. f. (μοναρχία) *Monarchy, Capit.*]

[**MÖNAS**, ædis. f. (μόνος) *Unity, Macr.*]

[**MÖNÄSTERÏALIS**, e. *Monastic, Sid.*]

[**MÖNÄSTERÏUM**, ii. n. (μοναστήριον) *A monastery, Sid.*]

[**MÖNÄSTRÏA**, æ. f. (μονάστρια) *A nun, Just. Nov.*]

[**MÖNÄULÏTER**, adv. (monaulos) *On a single flute, M. Cap.*]

**MÖNÄULOS**, i. m. (μόναυλος) *A flute consisting of one pipe, a single flute, Plin. 7, 56, 57.*

[**MÖNÄZON**, ontia. m. (μόναζον) *A monk, Cod. Th.*]

**MÖNËDÛLA**, æ. f. *A daw, jackdaw, Cic. Fl. 31. — [Corvus monedula Lin.]*

[**MÖNËLA**, æ. f. (moneo) *Admonition, Tert.*]

**MÖNËÖ**, ði, itum. 2. (*from the root men; whence memin*) *To remind, to bring to one's recollection, put in mind. I. Prop.: m. alqm de testamento, Cic. Att. 11, 16: — m. de retinenda gratia: — With genit.: Cæcina milites temporis ac necessitatis monet, Tac.: — With acc. of the object, if expressed by the neuter of a pronoun or of an adjective: illud me præclare admones, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: — id ipsum, quod me mones: — Fabius ea me monuit: — With the passive the acc. of the thing remains unaltered: nec ea quæ ab ea monemur etc. II. Meton. **A) To admonish, warn.** 1) *M. aperte, acriter, Cic. Læl. 13, 44: — m. te atque hortari ut etc.: — m. prædicæ, absterneant manus: — monet ut vitet, Cæs.: — res monet cavere, Sall.: — natura monet festinare: — cum a summo haruspice moneretur, ne in Africam... transmitteret: — moneri visus est, ne id faceret: — annus monet ne speres, Hor.: — With an acc. of the object, if the latter is expressed by the neuter of an adjective or pronoun: eos hoc moneo desinant furere. [2] To set on, incite: m. canes, Prop. **\*\*3) To admonish by punishment, to chastise:** m. puerili verbere, Tac. A. 5, 9.] **B) To instruct, teach, tell, inform:** monente et denuntiante te, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: — velut divinitus mente monita agens, as if a deity had inspired him, Liv.: — tu vatem, diva, mone, inspire, Virg.: — hoc moneas precor, Ov.: — somnio monitus, Ov.: — reddebant parvuli, quæ monebantur, Plin.: — m. historias, an incorrect reading for movere historias, Hor. **C) To foretell, predict:** quum dii immortales monent de optimatum discordia, de... civium dissensione prædicunt, Auct. Har. 25, 53: — m. horrenda, Virg.**

**\*\*MÖNËRIS**, is. f. (μονήρης) (sc. navis) *A ship with one bank of oars, Liv. 38, 38.*

**MÖNËTA**, æ. f. (moneo) *I. The mother of the Muses, Hyg. præf. II. A surname of Juno, because she admonished the Romans by an earthquake to offer a sacrifice, Cic. Div. 1, 45: — in the temple of Juno Moneta money was coined; and hence, Möneta, æ. f. **A) 1) The mint, place where money is coined:** de moneta referre, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 1: — in moneta publica operari, Dig. **\*\*2) Coined money, coin:** m. falsa, Plin. 23, 9, 46: — m. adulterina, Dig.: — monetam eudere, percutere, to coin, Lamp. **[3] The stamp or die with which money is coined:** a nova moneta, of new coinage, Mart.] **B) Fig.: m. hominis formandi, the womb, Macr.: — jam tempus est quædam ex nostra, ut ita dicam, moneta proferri, from***

the Stoic school, Sen. Ben. 3, 35. [2] A stamp or impression on coin: *communi feriat carmen triviale moneta*, Juv.]

**MŌNĒTALIS**, e. I. *Belonging to the mint: triumviri monetales, who had the management of the mint, masters of the mint*, Dig.:—hence, of a person greedy of money: *monetali ascripsi quod ille ad me Proconsuli*, Cic. Att. 10, 11. [II. *Meton*: Coined, App.]

**MŌNĒTĀRIUS**, ii. m. (*moneta*) A master of the mint, Inscr.: *monetarii*, Eutr.]

**MŌNĪLE**, is. n. I. A necklace: *cum vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, 39. [II. Of animals; A collar, Virg.] [Hence, Ital. *maniglio*, *smanglio*.]

**MŌNĪMENTĀRIUS**, **MŌNĪMENTUM**. See **MONUM**.

**MŌNĪTĪO**, ōnis. f. (*moneo*) An admonishing, admonition: *habenda ratio ... est ... ut monitio acerbitate ... careat*, Cic. Lael. 24.

[**MŌNĪTO**, are. intens. (*moneo*) To admonish, LL.]

**MŌNĪTOR**, ōris. m. (*moneo*) One who reminds a person of any thing, a monitor. I. Prop. \*\*A) M. officii, Sall. Jug. 85:—*monitoris egere*, Hor.:—m. et *præmonstrator*, Ter.:—hence, B) A prompter: *video mihi non te sed librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet*, Cic. Div. 16:—hence also of the nomenclatores: *appellare aliquem per monitorem*. II. One who reminds a person of what he ought to do, an adviser. A) *Præceptum monitoris non fatui*, Cic. de Or. 2, 24:—*monitorem non desiderabit ad singula*, Sen.:—*monitoribus asper*, Hor.:—hence, [B] A tutor of youth, Stat. Theb.:—*An overseer of slaves*, Col.]

\*\***MŌNĪTŌRĪUS**, a, um. (*monitor*) Admonitory: *monitorium fulmen*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39.

**MŌNĪTUM**, i. n. (*moneo*) An admonishing, admonition. I. Prop.: *præcepta monitæque*, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 20:—*monita et consilia*. II. A prophecy, prediction, warning: *deorum monita*, Auct. Har. 25, 54.

1. **MŌNĪTUS**, a, um. *part. of moneo*.

2. **MŌNĪTUS**, ūs. m. (*moneo*) Admonition, warning. [I. Prop.: Ov.] II. *Meton*: A warning or admonition by omens: *sortes quæ Fortunæ monitu tolluntur*, Cic. Div. 2, 41:—*fulgurum monitus, oraculorum præscita, aruspium prædicta*, Plin.

[**MŌNŌBĒLUS**, i. m. (*monóβελος*) *Magno pene præditus*, Lampr.]

**MŌNŌCĒROS**, ōtis. m. (*μονοκέρως*) A unicorn, Plin. 8, 21, 31.

\*\***MŌNOCHRŌMĀTEŪS**, a, um. (*μονοχρωμάτειος*) One-coloured, of one colour, Plin. 35, 5, 11.

**MŌNOCHRŌMĀTOS**, on. (*μονοχρώματος*) Of one colour: m. *pictura*, Plin. 35, 3, 5:—*Subst.*: *Mōnochrōmāta*, ōrum. n. *Paintings done in one colour*, id.

[**MŌNOCHROMOS**, on. (*μονόχρωμος*) Of one colour, Petr.]

[**MŌNOCHRŌNOS**, on. (*μόνυχρονος*) Of the same measure of time, M. Cap.]

**MŌNOCLŌNOS**, on. (*μονόκλωνος*) Having only one branch, App.]

\*\***MŌNŌCŌLUS**, i. m. (*μόνικλος*) Having only one foot, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

[**MŌNŌCŌTYLEDŌ**, ōnis. f. (*sc. planta*) (*μονο-κωτυληδών*) A plant, the seed of which exhibits only one cotyledon, NL.]

[**MŌNŌCRĒPIS**, idis. (*μονοκρηπίς*) Having only one shoe, Hyg.]

[**MŌNŌCŪLUS**, i. m. (*vox hybr. monos-oculus*) Having only one eye, one-eyed, LL.]

[**MŌNŌCĪA**, æ. f. (*μόνος-οκία*) A class of plants, in which the male and female flowers grow separately on the same individual, NL.]

**MŌNŌECUS**, i. m. (*Μόνεικος*) A surname of Hercules, under which he was worshipped in Liguria; hence, *arx Monæci*, i. e. the modern Monaco in N. Italy, Virg.:—thus, *saxa Monæci*, Sil.

[**MŌNŌGĀMĪA**, æ. f. (*μονογαμία*) *Monogamy*, Tert.]

[**MŌNŌGĀMUS**, i. m. (*μονόγαμος*) One that has had only one wife, Eccl.]

[**MŌNOGRAMMA**, ātis. n. (*μόνογραμμα*) A character compounded of two or more letters, a monogram; e.g. *Χ* Christus, P. Nol.]

**MŌNOGRAMMOS** (-us), on. (*μόνογραμμα*) Only consisting of lines or outlines. I. *Monogrammi dii, bodiless*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59. [II. *Lean, without flesh, a mere skeleton*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[**MŌNŌLĪNUM**, i. n. (*μόνολινον*) A necklace consisting of a single string of pearls, LL.]

[**MŌNŌLĪTHUS**, a, um. (*μόνολιθος*) Consisting of one stone, Laber. ap. Non.]

[**MŌNŌLŌRIS**, e. (*vox hybr. monos-lorum*) With one strap: m. *vestis, with a single strip or stripe of purple*, Vop.]

[**MŌNŌMĀNĪA**, æ. f. (*μόνος-μανία*) *Insanity on one subject alone*, NL.]

[**MŌNŌPĒTĀLUS**, a, um. (*μόνος-πέταλον*) That has only one leaf, or whose leaves are united: *flos m.*; *corolla m.*, NL.]

[**MŌNŌPHYLLUS**. See **MONOPETALUS**.]

**MŌNŌPŌDĪUS**, a, um. (*μονοπόδιος*) Having only one foot. [I. Adj.: m. *homo*, Lampr.] II. *Subst.*: *Mōnōpōdium*, ii. n. A small table with one foot, Liv. 39, 6; Plin. 34, 3, 8.

[**MŌNŌPŌLA**, æ. m. (*μονοπώλης*) That has the exclusive right of selling any thing at a place, a monopolist, M. Cap.]

\*\***MŌNŌPŌLĪUM**, ii. n. (*μονοπώλιον*) An exclusive privilege of dealing in or selling any thing, monopoly, Plin. 8, 37, 56; Suet.

\*\***MŌNOPTĒROS**, on. (*μονόπτερος*) With one wing, one-winged: m. *sedes*, Vitr. 4, 8, 1.

[**MŌNORCHIS**, idis. m. (*sc. homo*) (*μόνος-ἄρχις*) A man with only one testicle, NL.]

[**MŌNOSTĪCHĪUM**, ii. n. (*μονοστήχιον*) A poem consisting of one verse, Aus.]

[**MŌNOSTĪCHUM**, i. n. (*μόνοστιχον*) I. q. *monostichium*, Aus.]

\*\***MŌNŌSYLLĀBUS**, a, um. (*μονοσύλλαβος*) Of one syllable, monosyllabic: m. *vox*, M. Cap.:—*monosyllaba* (*sc. verba*), monosyllables, Quint. 9, 4, 42.

\*\***MŌNOTRIGLŪPHUS** (-os), um (on). (*μονοτρίγλυφος*) That has only one triglyph: m. *opus*, Vitr. 4, 3, 7.

[**MŌNOTRŌPHUS**, i. m. (*μόνотροφος*) One who eats by himself, Plant. Stich. 5, 4, 7.]

\*\***MŌNOXŪLUS**, a, um. (*μόνοξυλος*) That consists of one piece of wood: m. *linter*, Plin. 6, 23.

**MONS**, tis. m. I. Prop. A) A mountain, high hill, Cic. N. D. 2, 39:—m. *saxeus*, Sall.:—*montes*, i. e. *Symplegades*, Ov. M. 7, 63. [B) *Meton*. 1) A large mass, quantity, or heap of stone, stones collectively, Virg. Æ. 12, 687:—*montes Graii*, Greek marble, Stat. 2) *Montes*, animals living on mountains, wild animals, Claud.] II. *Meton*: Of things that are high like mountains, a mount: m. *Tusculanus*, a lofty building in or near Tusculum, Cic. Pis. 21:—*montes argenti*, Plaut.:—m. *aque præruptus*, Virg.:—*montes mali ardentis*, Plaut.—*Prov.*: *montes auri polliceri*, to promise mountains of gold, Ter.:—*magnos montes promittere*, Pers.:—*maria montesque polliceri*, Sall.

\*\***MONSTRĀBĪLIS**, e. *Conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable*, Plin. E. 6, 21, 4.

[**MONSTRANTĪA**, æ. f. (*monstro*) A box or case for consecrated wafers or relics, ML]

\*\***MONSTRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A showing: *sollers et expedita m.*, a pointing out, Vitr. 6, 1.

\*\***MONSTRĀTOR**, ōris. m. One who shows or points out any thing: m. *hospitii*, Tac. G. 21:—m. *aratri*, i. e. *Triptolemus*, Virg.; thus also, m. *sacri*, Ov.



**\*1. MONSTRATUS**, a, um. I. *Part of monstro.* II. *Adj.: Remarkable, conspicuous:* m. hostibus, Tac. G. 31:—nullum ob crimen, sed vetusto nomine m., id.

[2. **MONSTRATUS**, ūs. m. (monstro) *A showing, pointing out, App.; Aus.*]

**\*MONSTRIFER**, ěra, ěrum. (monstrum-fero) [I. *That brings forth monsters:* m. noverca, Juno, who sent monsters to Hercules, V. Fl.] II. *Monstrous, misshapen:* effigies m., Plin. 6, 30, 35.

[**MONSTRIFICABILIS**, e. (monstrificus) *Monstrous, strange, rare, Lucil. ap. Non.*]

**\*MONSTRIFĚCE**, ado. *In a strange manner, monstrously*, Plin. 28, 11, 49.

**\*MONSTRIFĚCUS**, a, um. (monstrum-facio) *Strange, marvellous, monstrous*, Plin. 21, 5, 13.

[**MONSTRIGĚNA**, æ. m. or **MONSTRIGĚNUS**, a, um. (monstrum-gigno) *That brings forth monsters:* fluctibus monstrigenis, Avien.]

**MONSTRO**. 1. (moneo) *To point to any thing [but ostendere, to display, exhibit].* \*\*I. *To point out, show:* m. alqd digito, Nep. Dat. 11:—m. viam alci, Enn. ap. Cic.:—m. iter, Hor.

II. *To say, tell, teach, instruct, inform:* tu, si quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, i. e. dicas, Cic. Fam. 16, 22:—res gestæ quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus, Hor.

\*\*III. *To describe*, Tac. H. 2, 50. \*\*IV. *To show, represent:* m. alci urbem, id. ib. 3, 28.

\*\*V. *To indicate, to give to understand, intimate*, id. A. 12, 63. [VI. *To notify, make known, appoint, destine:* m. oras, Virg. G. 4, 549:—m. piacula, id.:—m. ignes, Ov.]

\*\*VII. *To inform against, accuse, indict*, Tac. H. 4, 1. [VIII. *To say or advise:* bene m., Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 43:—alci bene m., id.:—Fig.: *To incite, push on:* ira monstrat, Virg.]

\*\*IX. *To show, demonstrate, prove*, Plin. 22, 22, 44.—[Hence, Ital. *mostrare*, Fr. *montrer*.]

**MONSTRŌSUS**, etc. See **MONSTRUOSUS**, etc.

**MONSTRUM**, i. n. (moneo) I. *Gen.: Any rare or singular thing out of the usual course of nature, supposed to forbode evil*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: [an unlucky omen: monstra deum, Virg. Æ. 3, 59.] II. *Esp.: A monster, i. e. a strange, unnatural, extraordinary, horrible, misshapen or ugly person, animal, or thing.* A) *Of persons:* fœdissimum m., Cic. Pis. 14:—m. hominis, a monster of a man, Ter.:—m. mulieris, a monster of a woman, Plaut.:—thus, of Cleopatra: m. fatale, Hor.:—of Catiline: m. atque prodigium. [B) *Of animals:* succinctam latrantibus inguina monstros, i. e. canibus (of Scylla), Virg. E. 6, 75.] [C) *Of things:* nec dubiis monstros, Virg. Æ. 2, 171:—thus, the sea, id.: the Trojan horse, id.:—Hence, gen.: Any monstrous or unusual thing, circumstance, or appearance, prodigy, marvel, wonder: non furtum, sed m. ac prodigium videbatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73:—portentum atque m. certissimum:—thus the ship Argo is called monstros, inasmuch as it was of a strange or unusual appearance, Catull.:—monstra dicere:—or monstra loqui, Lucr.:—or monstra nuntiare.

**\*MONSTRUŌSE** or **MONSTRŌSE**, adv. *Unnaturally, strangely, marvellously, wonderfully:* m. cogitare, Cic. Div. 2, 71.

**MONSTRŌSUS** or **MONSTRŌSUS**, a, um. (monstrum) I. *Strange, monstrous, rare, prodigious, stupendous:* homines m. (in behaviour), Cic. Fin. 1, 18:—monstruosissima bestia, an ape:—monstruosus, Petr.

\*\*II. *Unnatural:* libidines m., Suet. Cal. 15.

[**MONTĀNEUS**, a, um. for **montanus**. (mons) *Mountainous*, ML. Hence, Ital. *montagna*, Fr. *montagne*.]

**MONTĀNĪANUS**, a, um. *Called after a certain orator Montanus*, Sen. Contr. 4, 28.

**MONTĀNUS**, a, um. (mons) I. *Of or belonging to a mountain or mountains:* homines m., Cic. Dom. 28:—genus agri m., Liv.:—m. lupi, Ov.:—m. numina Panis, 819

id.:—m. armenta, id.:—m. oppida, Virg.:—gentes m., Plin.:—cacumina m., i. e. montium, Ov.:—\*\*Subst. plur.: **Montāni**, ōrum. m. *Mountaineers*, Liv. 21, 32. \*\*II. *Taking its rise in a mountain:* m. flumen, Virg. Æ. 2, 305:—m. sal, Col. [III. *Mountainous, full of mountains:* m. Dalmatia, Ov.:—\*\*Subst.: **Montāna**, ōrum. n. *Mountainous countries*, Liv. 21, 34; Plin.

[**MONTĒNSIS**, e. for **montanus**. (mons) *Of or belonging to a mountain:* m. dii, Inscr.]

[**MONTĚCELLUS**, i. m. dem. (mons) *A small hill*, LL. Hence, Fr. *monceau*.]

[**MONTĚCŌLA**, æ. c. (mons-colo) *A mountaineer*, Ov. M. 1, 193.]

[**MONTĚFER**, ěra, ěrum. (mons-fero) *Bearing a mountain*, Sen. Herc. Œt. 1212.]

[**MONTĚNUS**, i. m. (mons) *A deity of the mountains*, Arn.]

**\*MONTĚVĀGUS**, a, um. (mons-vagus) *That wanders on mountains:* m. cursus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27:—m. Diana, Stat.:—m. pecus, Sen. Poet.

**MONTŪŌSUS** or **MONTŌSUS**, a, um. (mons) *Mountainous, full of mountains:* m. regio, Cic. Pl. 9:—m. loci.

[**MŌNŪBLIS**, e. (moneo) *That serves to perpetuate the memory of a thing*, Sid.]

[**MŌNŪMENTĀRIUS** (monim.), a, um. (monumentum) *That belongs to a monument or tomb:* m. choraula, that plays near a tomb, App.]

**MŌNŪMENTUM** (monim.), i. n. (moneo) *Any thing that preserves the remembrance of a person or thing, a memorial, monument:* m. laudis, Cic. Cat. 3, 11:—m. clementiæ:—m. furtorum:—m. amoris, Virg.:—m. præceptaque:—m. audaciæ:—ne monumenti quidem causâ.—Esp.: I. *Of buildings erected for that purpose, statues, galleries, etc.:* m. Marii, the temple built by him, Cic. Fam. 1, 28:—thus also of the temple of Castor, Cic. Verr. 1, 50, 131:—monumenta Africanis, statues:—m. majorum (Clodii), the Appian road:—m. senatus, the house of Cicero, erected for him by the senate. II. *A sepulchral monument:* militibus fieri monumentum amplissimum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12:—also, m. sepulcri:—\*\*A sepulchre, tomb: sepultus est in monumento avunculi, Nep. Att. 22.

III. *A writing which preserves the remembrance of a person or thing, a monument:* monumenta literarum, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156:—eadem habere monumenta majorum:—monumenta antiquitatis colligere:—monumenta ingenii literis mandare:—hence, monumenta rerum gestarum, books of history, or writings in which any thing is recorded, records:—commendari monumentis alcijs. [IV. *A mark by which a person or thing is recognised, a token*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15.]

[**MŌPSŌPĚUS**, a, um. (Μόψος) *Belonging to Mopsopia* (Μόψοια, an ancient name for Attica), Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian: M. juvenis, i. e. Triptolemus, Ov.:—muri M., i. e. Athenarum, id.:—M. urbs, Athens, id.]

**MOPSUHESTĪA** or **MOPSUESTĪA**, æ. f. (Μόψου ἑστῖα) *A town of Cilicia*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8.

**MOPSUS**, i. m. (Μόψος) I. *A soothsayer of Argos*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3:—another, of Thessaly, Ov.:—another of Cilicia, Tert. II. *The name of a shepherd*, Virg. E. 5, 1.

1. **MŌRA**, æ. f. I. *A delay, hindrance:* moram rei inferre, to delay, cause delay, Cic. Inv. 1, 9; Cæs.:—moram afferre:—moram facere:—thus also, moram interponere:—moram moliri, to cause, Virg.:—moram trahere, to linger, id.:—moram producere malo, to put off, defer, Ter.:—moras rumpere, Virg.:—moras pellere, Ov.:—moras corripere, id.:—moras præcipitare, to hasten, not to loiter or delay, Virg.:—queris in nullo amore moram, you soon find a return of your love, Prop.:—res habet moram, suffers delay:—ut non habeat alqd moræ:—but habeo moram, I wait or must wait: habeo paululum moræ, dum, Cass. in Cic.:—thus also, est mihi m., I wait or must wait: tibi paululum esse moræ:—nihil in mora habuit, quominus, Vell.:—esse in mora, quominus, to delay a little, Liv.:—moram certaminis hosti eximere, to hasten the combat, to force the enemy to an

*engagement*, id. : — esse morā, to delay, Plaut. : — hoc est mihi m., delays me, Ter. : — per me nulla est m., I am not the cause of delay, id. : — non m. tibi erit in me, I shall not delay you, id. : — nulla m. est, it shall be done instantly, Nep. : — nulla m. est dicere, I will say it immediately, Ov. : — nec m. ulla est, quin . . . duam, I am ready, I shall not cause any delay, Ter. : — moram mihi nullam fore, that I would not delay : — tibi nulla ad decedendum erit m., you will be able to depart without hindrance : — est m., there is too much delay, it is too tedious or tiresome, Plaut. : — longa m. est (with inf.), Ov. : — sine mora, without delay; or haud m. : — nullā morā, without any delay, Prop. : — inter moras, meanwhile, in the mean time, Plin. E. : — inter alqas moras, Suet. : — hence,

II. *A stop or pause in speaking*, Cic. de Or. 16, 53.

**\*III. A space of time, time of some duration:** dolor finitus est morā, by time, by length of time, Ov. P. 4, 11, 14 : — non temporaria mora, verum æternitatis destinatione, not for a short time, Plin.

**\*IV. A stay, sojourn:** segnis m., Liv. 34, 9.

**\*V. Any thing that causes delay, a hindrance:** es m. restituendæ Capere, Liv. 23, 9.

2. **MŌRA, æ. f. (μῦρα or μοῖρα) A division of the Lacedæmonian army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men**, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16; Nep.

[**MORĀCŪS**, a, um. *Hard:* m. nuces, Titin. ap. Fest.]

**\*MŌRĀLIS, e. (mores) Relating to morals or manners, moral, ethic:** philosophiæ pars m., Cic. Fat. 1 : — m. epistolæ, Gell.

[**MŌRĀLITAS**, ātis. f. (moralis) *The state of morals, morality*, Macr.]

[**MŌRĀLITER**, adv. *In point of morals, morally*, Dom. ap. Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35.]

[**MŌRĀMENTUM**, i. n. (moror) *Any thing that causes delay, a hindrance*, App.]

**\*MŌRĀTE**, adv. *Slowly:* moratius, Sen. N. Q. 6, 14, 3.

[**MŌRĀTIM**, adv. (moror) *Slowly*, Sol.]

**\*MŌRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A loitering, delay*, Vitr. 9, 1, 11.

**MŌRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One that delays; a soldier that keeps in the rear of the army* (Liv. 2, 4); hence, an indifferent advocate that only delays and protracts business, Cic. Cæs. 15.

[**MŌRĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. I. *Lingering, dilatory*, Dig. II. *That causes delay*, Cod. Just.]

1. **MŌRĀTUS**, a, um. *part. of 1. moror.*

2. **MŌRĀTUS**, a, um. (mores) I. *Mannered, manly, having certain manners:* bene m. civitas, Cic. Brut. 12 : — vir bene m. : — genus hominum optime m.

II. *Adapted to the manners or the character of men:* m. poema, Cic. Div. 1, 31 : — morata recte fabula, in which characters are accurately depicted, Hor.

**\*III. Gen. Constituted, conditioned:** male m. venter, Ov. M. 15, 95 : — janna ita m., Plaut. : — bene m. disciplina, Col. : — pietas isto more m., Plaut.

**\*MORBĪDUS**, a, um. (morbus) I. *Ill, sick:* apes m., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22 : — m. corpus, Plin. [II. *Causing disease, unhealthy, unwholesome:* m. aer, Lucr. 6, 1005 : — m. vis, id.]

[**MORBĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (morbus-fero) *Bringing disease*, P. Nol.]

[**MORBILLI**, ōrum. m. *The measles*, NL.]

[**MORBŌSUS**, a, um. (morbus) I. *Prop.:* Ill, sick, Cat. R. R. 2; Gell. II. *Fig.:* Sick with desire, longing after any thing: m. in aves, Petr. 46 : — voluptuous, debauched, Catull. 57, 6 : — morbosior, Priap.]

**MORBOVĪA**, æ. f. (perhaps from morbus and via) *In the phrase abire Morboviam, to go and be hanged*, Suet. Vesp. 14.

**MORBUS**, i. m. I. *Prop. A disease, distemper, malady, disorder, sickness:* morbum nancisci, Nep. Att. 21 : — morbum contrahere, Plin. : — morbo corripī, Suet. : — in morbum incidere, Cic. Cluent. 62 : — in morbum

cadere, to fall into, catch : — in morbum delabi : — implicari morbo, Cæs. ; or implicari in morbum, Nep. : — homo æger gravi morbo : — in morbo esse, to be ill : — morbo laborare : — morbo affectum esse : — morbo confictari, Nep. : — morbo tentari : — morbo vexari, Suet. : — morbo urgeri : — morbo affigi : — morbo tabescere : — morbo opprimi : — morbo consumi, Nep. : — morbo perire, id. : — morbo mori, Liv. : — morbo confici, Sall. : — m. ingravescit, is increasing : — morbo aggravante, the disease increasing, Suet. : — declinante morbo, the disorder abating, id. : — morbo mederi : — morbo curationem adhibere : — ex morbo recreari, to recover from illness : — morbo levare : — morbi remissio : — morbum depellere : — ex morbo convalescere, to be better, or convalescent : — ex morbo evadere : — m. major, epilepsy, Cels. ; or m. comitialis, id. ; or m. caducus, App. : — m. regius, or m. arquat, the jaundice, Cels.

**\*B) Meton. A disease in plants:** infestantur et arbores morbis, Plin. 17, 24. II. *Fig. A) A disease of the mind, i. e. fault, vice, esp. violent desire, passionate longing:* in alqo morbo est animus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10 : — m. ac perturbatio : — ægritationes m. que (animorum) evelluntur : — mentis ægritatio et m. : — m. animi. [B) *Sorrow, grief, affliction:* hoc est mihi morbo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12.]

**\*MORDĀCITAS**, ātis. f. (mordax) I. *Prop. The power of biting or stinging:* m. urticæ, Plin. 21, 15, 54.

II. *Meton. A sharp pungent flavour:* juncus rotundus vinosæ mordacitatis ad linguam (of the harsh flavour of wine), Plin. 21, 18, 72.

[**MORDĀCITER**, adv. *In a biting manner, bitterly, satirically*, Macr. : — limā mordacius uti, more sharply, Ov.]

**\*MORDAX**, ācis (mordeo) [I. *A) Prop. Biting, that readily or easily bites:* m. canis, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 27 : — m. asinus, App. B) *Meton. 1) That clasps together, clasping:* m. fibula, Sid. 2) *Pungent, stinging:* m. urtica, Ov. : — arista mordacior hordeo, Plin. : — mordacissimus, id. 3) *Sharp, cutting:* m. securis, Hor. 4) *Biting or eating away, i. e. corrosive:* pulvis leniter m., Plin. 15, 29, 37 : — m. pumex, Ov. 5) *Sharp, tart, pungent, sour:* m. succus croci, Plin. 25, 8, 50 : — m. acetum, Pers.

II. *Fig. A) Satirical, virulent:* m. cynicus, Hor. E. 1, 17, 18 : — m. carmen, Ov. ; Quint. [B) *Corroding, vexatious:* m. sollicitudo, Hor. O. 1, 18, 4.] [Hence, Fr mordache.]

**MORDĒO**, mōmordi [old form mēmordi], morsum. 2.

I. *Prop. A) 1) To bite with the teeth:* canes m. possunt, Cic. R. A. 20 : — pulex mordit, bites, stings, Mart. : — m. hastile, to bite into (of a serpent), Ov. : — m. alqm, Enn. ap. Gell. : — frenum m., to champ : — m. humum, to bite the ground (of persons slain in battle who convulsively strike the earth; as we say, to bite the dust), Virg. : — thus also, arenas ore m., Ov. : — hence, 2) *To chew:* pabula m., Ov. M. 13, 943 : — [hence, a) *To eat:* m. ostrea, Juv. 6, 301.] **\*b) To consume, lavish, spend: m. annonam, Petr. 44. **\*B) Meton. 1) To bite, i. e. to cut or dig into, e. g. of a buckle, hook, plough, etc.: fibula mordet vestem, Ov. M. 8, 318 : — vomer mordet terram, Plin. : — thus also, locus (corporis), qui mucronem (teli) momordit, Cels. : — id, quod a lino mordetur, where the thread makes an impression or enters, id. : — [hence, a) *To seize firmly, i. e. to hold, take hold of:* arbor humum mordet, Stat. b) *Of a river that flows through a country, and, as it were, gnaws the land:* amnis mordet rura, Hor.] **\*c) Of heat, cold, air, etc.: To attack, seize, lay hold of: matutina frigora parum cautos mordent, id. S. 2, 6, 45; Plin. 2) *To bite, sting (of pungent food etc.):* radix gustu acri mordet, Plin. 27, 13, 109 : — faciem oculosque m., id. : — hence, a) *To corrode, eat away, id. 29, 2, 9. b) To sting:* urtica foliis non mordentibus, id. II. *Fig. [A) To express resentment with harsh words, to satirize, assail with sarcastic language:* m. alqm clanculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21 : — m. alqm opprobriis falsis, Hor. : — m. alqm dictis, Ov. : — jocus mordens, sarcastic jest, irony, Juv. B) *To hurt anybody's feelings, vex, annoy, mortify:* par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55 : — mordet paupertas, has a sharp******

tooth, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: —valde me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ: —scribis, morderi te interdum, quod non simul sis, that you are hurt or sorry: morderi conscientia, to feel the stings of conscience. \*\*C) To retain in one's memory: hoc tene, hoc morde, Sen. E. 78.

[MORDEX, Ícis. m. (mordax) A biter, i. e. a tooth, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57; App.]

[MORDICATIO, ónis. f. A biting, corroding, gnawing: m. ventris, LL.]

[MORDICITUS, adv. (mordicus) Bitingly (doubtful; another reading is mordicibus), App.]

[MORDICO, are. (mordex) To bite, sting, LL.]

MORDICUS, adv. (mordeo) By biting, bitingly (with the teeth). I. Prop.: m. auriculam auferre, to bite off, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: —premere capita m., to bite the heads: —paludamentum trahere m., Suet.: —cauda m. apprehensa, Plin. II. Fig.: rem tenere m., to hold fast, keep firm hold of, not let go: m. tenere verba, Cic. Fin. 4, 28: —m. tenere perspicuitatem.

[MÓRE, adv. Foolishly, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 13.]

MÓRES, um. m. See Mos.

[MÓRÉTARIUS, a, um. (moretum) Of or belonging to moretum: m. condimenta, Apic.: —Subst.: Mórétarium, ii. n. I. q. morétum, id.]

[MÓRÉTUM, i. n. A salad, much in use with the peasantry, made of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil, etc., Ov. F. 4, 36.]

MÓRIBUNDUS, a, um. (moriór) I. Dying, ready to die. A) Prop.: m. homo, Cic. Sest. 39. [B) Meton.: m. anima, Ov.: —m. sedes, unwholesome, deadly, Catull.] [II. Mortal: m. membra, Virg. Æ. 6, 732.]

[MÓRIGÉRATIO, ónis. f. Compliance, Afr. ap. Non.]

[MÓRIGERO, are. I. q. mórigrór, to comply with: —m. sibi, to gratify one's desire, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 26.]

MÓRIGÉROR, i. v. dep. (mos-gero) To comply with, gratify, accommodate one's self to, humour: m. alciui, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10: —m. voluptati aurium, Cic. de Or. 46: —m. servitati, Plaut.: —m. ore alciui, i. e. fellare, Suet.

[MÓRIGERUS, a, um. (mos-gero) Compliant, obsequious, obedient: m. alciui, Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 21: —m. femina, id.: —morigeris modis, i. e. morem gerendo, Lucr.]

MÓRINI, órum. m. A people of France, near the Channel, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; Plin.

\*\*1. MÓRĪO, ónis. m. (μωρός) A fool, simpleton, Plin. E. 9, 17; Mart.

2. MÓRĪO or MÓRĪON, ónis. f. A precious stone, of a dark brown colour; rock-crystal, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

MÓRĪON, ii. n. (μώριον) I. A plant of the genus strychnus (nightshade), Plin. 21, 31, 105. II. The white male plant of mandrake (mandragoras), Plin. 25, 13, 94.

MÓRĪOR, mortuus. 3. [moriór for mori, Plaut.; Ov.] (mors) I. Prop. A) To die: m. desiderio, of desire or regret, Cic. Att. 1, 3: —m. ex vulnere, Pollio in Cic. E.: —m. ferro, Liv.: —m. morbo, Nep.: —m. frigore, Hor.: —virgo iussa m. i. e. interfecta, Virg.: —moriendum est: —moriendi sensus est alciui: —moriendi sensum celeritas abstulit: —voces morientes, of the dying: —artus morientes, of the dying, Ov.: —moriari si, may I die; or moriar, ni: —m. pæne in studio dimetiendi cæli, to devote one's whole life to it. \*\*B) Meton. 1) Of plants; To die, wither, Plin. 28, 7, 23: —segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov.: —thus also of the limbs and the flesh of the body, Cels.: —of words become obsolete, Quint. [2) Of comets, that begin to disappear, Claud.] [3) Dies moritur, is drawing to a close, Plaut.] [4) Virgæ in tergo meo moriuntur for frangentur, id.] [5] In erotic poetry; i. q. perire, to be dying with love, to be desperately in love: te complexa morientem, Prop.: —alterius amore m., Ov.]

II. Fig.: To die away, pass away, vanish: moritur memoria, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 58: —memoria beneficiorum

ac fama moriatur: —moriur sermo: —moriuntur lacerti. [Hence, Ital. morire, Fr. mourir.]

\*MÓRĪTŪRĪO, ire. (moriór) To desire to die, Cic. ap. August.

MORMYR, yris. (μωμύρος) A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

\*\*MÓRO, are. I. q. moror, Næv.: —Hence, moretur, time may be spent or lost, Cæl. ap. Cic.

MOROCHĪTES, æ. m. A kind of precious stone, of a leek-green colour, Plin. 37, 10, 63. (al. uerocetes.)

[MÓRŌLŌGUS, a, um. (μωρολόγος) Talking like a fool, a fool in speech: m. fio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 50: —sermo m., id.]

1. MÓROR, i. (mora) I. Act. A) To retard, delay, detain, hinder: m. alqm, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: —m. iter, Ov.: —m. impetum hostium, Cæs.: —m. victoriam, id.: —m. celeritatem belli: —m. reditus, Hor.: —Hence, nihil moror alqm, Prop.: I do not detain any one, i. e. I let him go; thus the consul, in dismissing the senate, used the form, nihil amplius vos moramur, we need detain you no longer, Capitol.: —Hence, fig.: to leave anybody alone or undisturbed, to let alone: Sempronium nihil moror, Liv.: —m. magistrum equitum, id.: —thus also, negavit, se Gracchum m.: —With inf. following: m. inferre bellum, Cic. Phil. 5, 12: —m. circumdare, Hirt.: —\*\*With quominus following: nihil ego moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, I shall instantly lay down my office, or resign, Liv. 3, 54: —non moror, quominus redeant, I do not oppose it, do not hinder it, id.: —moratus nemo sit, quominus abeant, id.

\*\*B) To care for, mind, regard, pay attention to (i. q. curare): nullo morante, Liv. 3, 56: —Hence, Nihil moror [1] I do not care about it, do not mind it, it is of no importance to me: non moror vina, Hor. E. 1, 15, 16: non moror officium, id.: —imperia, vehicula, pallas, purpuram nihil moror, Plaut.] [2] I will not, do not wish, with inf. following, id. Cas. 3, 6, 19: —nihil moror, no more, no longer, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 104.] 3) I do not oppose it, have nothing to say against it, am willing: nihil moror eos salvos esse, Ant. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 17: —thus also, non moror, Ter. [C) To take the attention of, to amuse: m. populum, Hor. A. P. 321: —m. aures, id.]

II. Neut.: To tarry, stay, delay, linger, loiter: m. Brundisii, Cic. Fam. 15, 17: —m. in provincia: —hic m. non potes: pestem in rep. m.: —\*\*M. cum alqo, to have intercourse with any one, Sen. E. 2: —nec plura moratur, without staying any longer, Virg.: non multa moratus, without tarrying long, id.: —Hence, quid moror? Hor.: —quid multis moror? Ter.: —or ne multis morer, in short.

\*\*2. MÓROR, ari. (μωρός) To be a fool: m. inter homines, (with a facetious double meaning) it may signify either to live or to be a fool, Suet. Ner. 33.

MÓRŌSE, adv. I. Peevishly, crossly, morosely: m. ferre hominum ineptias, Cic. Brut. 67. \*\*II. Conscientiously, scrupulously, carefully: terram m. eligi, Plin. 18, 13, 74: —morosius, Tert.: —morosissime, Suet.

MÓRŌSĪTAS, átis. f. (morosus) I. A peevish disposition, morosity, peevishness, Cic. Off. 1, 25. \*\*II. Nicety carried to excess, pedantry: nimia m., excessive nicety or fastidiousness in observing the rules of grammar, Suet. Tib. 70.

MÓRŌSUS, a, um. (mos, stubbornness) I. Prop. A) Peevish, difficult to please, captious, morose; often used in connection with difficilis: senex m., Cic. de Sen. 18: —difficiles ac m., choice: —cavities m., morose old age, Hor. \*\*B) Fastidious, over-nice, too scrupulous: morosior circa corporis curam, Suet. Cæs. 45. \*\*II. Meton.: Of inanimate things; Obstinate, stubborn: morbus m., obstinate, Ov. A. 2, 323: —cupressus natu m., of difficult growth, Plin.: —[vexatious, disagreeable: prurigo m., Mart.]

MORPHEUS, ði and ðos. m. (Μορφεύς) A son of Somnus, and god of dreams, Ov. M. 11, 6, 35.

[MORPHIUM, i. n. (Μορφεύς) Morphine, an alkali which

exists in opium, of which it forms the narcotic principle: m. acetium, NL.]

MORPHNOS, i. m. (μορφνός) *A species of eagle* Plin. 10, 3, 3.

MORS, tis. f. (contr. from μῆρος) I. Prop. A) *Death*: mortem sibi consciscere, to commit suicide, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56: — mortem sibi ipse consciscere: — mortem obire, to die: — occumbere mortem, to face death: — morti occumbere, the same, Virg.: — mortem oppetere pro patria, to die for: — mortem addictum esse: — mortis casus: — mortem afferre alui, to inflict death, to kill: — mortem inferre, or mortem offerre, the same: — coercere alqm morte: — alqm dare ad mortem, to kill, Plaut.: — alqm dare morti, Hor.: — alqm morte afficere, Sulp. in Cic. E.: — vadem ad mortem dare, to give bail in a capital cause: — morti obicere: — morte mactare: — ad mortem duci: — mulcare alqm usque ad mortem, Ter.: — morti esse, to cause death: — thus, mortem facere, Col.: — consumi morte (immiti), to die, Tibull.: — mortem fungi, Ov.: — mortem pati, Sen. Poet.: — mortem cum vita commutare, Sulpic. ap. Cic.: — morte multare alqm, to punish with death: — in morte, after death, Virg.: — honor mortis, burial; the Romans, in speaking of the punishment of death, did not always mean natural death, but frequently the loss of civil liberty, i. e. the deminutionem capitis, the loss of personal liberty; thus perhaps in Liv. 1, 44: — \*\*m. sua, natural death: bella res est, mori sua morte, Sen. E. 69: — Plur., mortes if speaking of several persons, mortes imperatoriae, Cic. Fin. 2, 30: — m. meorum, Plin. E.: — clara m.: — perdere mortes, to throw away life, to suffer death in vain, Stat. B) *Meton.* [1] *Death, of an old man with one foot in the grave*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 33. [2] *A corpse, dead body*: mortem ejus lacerari, Cic. Mil. 32: — hominis m. [3] *Blood*: ensem multā morte recepit, Virg. [4] *That which occasions death, a deadly weapon*: inde cadunt mortes, i. q. mortiferæ sagittæ, Luc. II. Fig.: mortis instar putare alqd, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: — m. memoriæ, a dying away, decay, Plin.

[MORSICĀTĪM, adv. (morsico) *By biting the lips together*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[MORSICO, are. (mordeo) *To bite; hence, to press the lips together, as in kissing*, App.: oculi morsicantes, ogling, id.]

[MORSICŪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (morsus) I. *A biting*, App. II. *A biting with the lips, i. e. a kissing*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 65.]

[MORSŪLUS, i. m. (morsus) *In Med. A bit, morsel, e. g. a lozenge, etc. (i. e. a little mouthful)*, NL.]

[MORSUM, i. n. (mordeo) *A bit, small piece, e. g. of wool*, Catull. 62, 316.]

1. MORSUS, a, um. part. of mordeo.

2. MORSUS, ūs. m. (mordeo) I. Prop. A) *A biting, bite*: m. avium, Cic. de Sen. 15: — m. serpentis: — calculus, unguibus, morsu, with the teeth: — *Of a spider*: morsu apprehendere, Plin.: — saxum morsibus insequi, to bite into, Ov.: morsu divellere artus, to bite to pieces, id.: — [an eating, so called from the act of biting, Virg. Æ. 3, 394.] \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *That with which one bites; a tooth, the teeth*: vertere morsum in Cererem, to eat, Virg. Æ. 7, 112: — morsu tollere, Plin.: — [Hence gen.: *A tooth, or any thing like a tooth*: ancora m., Virg. Æ. 1, 169: — also the thing or place in which a buckle, javelin, knife, etc. sticks or lodges, Sil. 7, 624: — m. roboris, the cleft of the tree in which the javelin of Æneas had lodged, Virg.] 2) *Sharpness, pungency, biting*: m. aceti, Mart.: — m. urticae, Plin. 21, 15, 55. [3] *A corroding, as of rust on a sword*, Luc. II. Fig. [A] *The bite of envy, i. e. a malicious attack*, Hor. E. 1, 14, 38: morsus famæ depellere, the attacks of calumny, Sil. B) *Mortification, grief, vexation, pain, etc.*: morsum doloris: — m. et contractiuncula animi: — acriores m. libertatis intermissæ, quam retentæ: — m. cnrarum, Ov.

[MORTA, æ. f. *One of the Parcæ*, Cæs. ap. Gell.]

MORTĀLIS, e. (mors) I. A) *Mortal, subject to death*: m. animal, Cic. N. D. 3, 13: — m. corpora. B) *Meton.* *Mortal, perishable*: deus m.: — *Of an orator*:

Quint. 1, 10, 5: — m. inimicitiae: — m. mundus: — m. et caducum: — fortuna m. cum immortalī natura pugnare videntur. II. *Mortal, human, earthly*: m. mucro, Virg. Æ. 12, 740: — m. vulnus, inflicted by a mortal, id. — m. conditio vitæ: — m. opera, Liv.: — acta m., Ov.: — nec mortale sonans, her voice did not sound like that of a mortal, Virg.: — mortalius, Plin.: — mortalia, human affairs, things belonging to mankind, Tac.: — Subst.: [Mortalis. *A man, a mortal, a human being*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 57]: — *Esp. in the plur.*: Mortales (usually in connection with multi, omnes, cuncti) Men, mortals: multos mortales defendo, Cic. in Cæs. 2: — omnes m. [III. *Deadly, that occasions death, fatal*: m. crimen, Cypr.] — [Hence, Fr. mortel.]

MORTĀLĪTAS, ātis. f. I. *Mortality*. \*\*A) Prop.: mortalitatem exphere, to die, Tac. A. 6, 50. B) Fig.: Transitoriness, perishableness: quasi non omne, quod ortum sit, m. consequatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 10; Plin. \*II. A) *Mortals, mankind*, Plin. 2, 7, 5; Curt. [B) *Death*, Dig.]

[MORTĀLĪTER, adv. *Mortally*, August.]

MORTĀRĪŪLUM, i. n. dem. (mortarium) *A small mortar*, Æm. Mac.]

\*\*MORTĀRĪUM, ū. n. I. *A mortar*, Plin. 33, 8, 41; Col. II. *A vessel in which mortar is mixed*, Plin. 36, 23, 55; Vitruv. III. *Mortar*, Vitruv. 7, 1. [IV. *A hollow round a tree, in the shape of a mortar*, Pall.]

\*\*MORTĪCĪNUS, a, um. (mors) [I. Prop. A) *That has died or is dead*: m. ovis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 10: — volucres aut pisces m., id. B) *That is of cattle which died naturally, carrion*, id. L. L. 6, 5. C) *Carrion, a term of reproach among common people*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 12.]

II. *Meton.*: *Dead*: m. caro, Sen. E. 122: — clavus m., a corn on the foot, Plin.: — [urnas reorum morticinas, i. q. sepulchra reorum, Prud.]

MORTĪFER or MORTĪFĒRUS, a, um. (mors-fero) *That causes death, deadly, fatal*: m. morbus, Cic. Div. 1, 30: — m. vulnus. — m. poculum: — m. præcepta medicorum: — multa m.

\*\*MORTĪFĒRE, adv. *Mortally, fatally*: m. ægrotare, Plin. 9, 3, 16.

MORTĪFĒRUS, a, um. See MORTĪFER.

[MORTĪFĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A killing, death*, Tert.]

[MORTĪFĪCO, are. (mortificus) *To kill*, Eccl.]

[MORTĪFĪCUS, a, um. (mors-facio) *Deadly*, Tert.]

[MORTŪĀLIS, e. (mortuus) *Belonging to the dead or to corpses*; Subst.: Mortuālia, ūm. n. I. (sc. carmina) *A funeral song sung by women called præfice*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 63. II. (sc. vestimenta) *Mourning clothes*, Næv. ap. Non.]

[MORTŪĀRĪUS, a, um. (mortuus) *Of or belonging to corpses*: glossarium m., a dictionary containing words without meanings; said of persons who attend to words only, and not to things, Cat. ap. Gell. 18, 7.]

[MORTŪŌSUS, a, um. (mortuus) *Death-like, like a corpse*: m. vultus, LL.]

MORTŪUS, a, um. I. Part. of morior. II. Adj. A) Prop.: *Dead, deceased*: m. concidit, Cic. Brut. 11: — *like one dead*: m. concidisti, Cic. Pis. 36: — Subst.: Mortuus, i. m. *A body, a corpse*: mortuos condire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: — m. spirans: — mortuum in domum inferre: — a mortuus excitare, to call from the dead: — testamenta ac voluntas mortuorum: — amandare alqm infra mortuos, to send to the regions of the dead, to kill: — [jacens in mortuum, like a dead person, App.]: [Prov.: mortuo facere verba, to make vain efforts, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 26; Plaut.] \*\*B) *Meton.*: *Dead, faded*: m. flores, Plin. 11, 8: — M. Mare, The Dead Sea, Just. III. Fig.: *Dead, without strength, powerless, ineffectual*: m. leges, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18: — m. plausus.

[MŌRŪLA, æ. f. dem. (mora) *A short delay*, August.]

[MŌRŪLUS, æ. ūm. dem. (2. morus) *Blackish, dark coloured*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 10.]

**MÖRUM, MÖRUS.** See 2. **MORUS**, a, um.

[1. **MÖRUS**, a, um. (*μωρός*) Foolish, silly: mores m., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 43. — Subst.: A fool: m. ea, id. Mil. 3, 1, 78.]

2. **MÖRUS**, a, um. i. q. *maurus*. Dark coloured, black; hence, I. **Mörum**, i. n. (sc. pomum) A mulberry, Plin. 15, 24, 27; a blackberry, id. 24, 13, 73. II. **Mörus**, i. f. (sc. arbor) A mulberry-tree, id. 16, 25, 41: — [m. nigra, Fam. Rosaceae, NL.]

**MOS, mōris. m.** I. Gen. A) The will of a person, self-will, humour: alieno more vivendum est mihi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 125: — ex more alius vivere, id.: — obediens fuit mori patris, Plaut.: — dominæ pervincere mores, stubbornness, obstinacy, Prop.: — morem alui gerere, to act according to anybody's will, to comply with, to obey, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. B) A manner of acting, so far as it is not determined by laws, but by men's own will; hence, 1) Usage, custom, fashion, way: m. erat, comitiorum die primo pronunciare, Liv. 32, 25: — legi morique parendum est: — contra morem consuetudinemque civilem: — quæ more aguntur: — præclarus m.: — est hoc in more positum, ut: — m. est hominum, ut: — negavit esse moris Græcorum ut, said, it was not the custom among the Greeks: — in morem venire, to become or grow the custom, to come into fashion, Liv.: — m. est: — with acc. and inf.: It is the custom, id.: — m. rogandi: — m. retinetur ab alio: — morem revocare, to revive an old custom: — leges et instituta ac mores civitatum præscribo: — mores conformantur: — mores et instituta vitæ tueri: — m. et disciplina riget (in domo): — m. consuetudoque civilis: — more institutisque civilibus alqd agere: — leges moresque constituere: — morem tenere: — morem accipere a maioribus: — ad alcs consuetudinem moremque deduci: — moris erat Domitiano, Tac.: — alqd in morem perducere, to introduce: — morem solvere, Liv. 2) In a moral sense [manner, behaviour, mode of living, conduct: qui istis m. est? what conduct is this? Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 1.] — Esp. in the plur., mores, morals, character: mores feri, Cic. R. A. 13: — temperati m.: — suavissimi m.: — boni et modestiores m.: — severi et pudici m., Plin.: — m. sanctissimi, Plin. E.: — morum probitas: — totam vitam moresque alcs cognoscere: — perdit m.: — præfectus morum, an overseer of the public morals, Nep.: — mutantur m. (hominum) alqa re: — mores alcs periclitari: — m. alcs emendati sunt: — m. corrupti depravatque: — mores hominum sequi: — m. faciliores: — m. facillimi: — vita et m.: — mores mutat alqd: — vita m.que: — moribus commodis esse: — morum institutorumque mutationem facere: — morum commutatio fit: — morum studiorumque distantia: — sermonum atque morum suavitas: — nec populi nec principum mores ferre potuerunt: — congruere cum alcs moribus et natura: — usu alcs et moribus frui: — naturâ et moribus sapiens. II. Esp. [A] Good manners, good morals: mores et vitia, Manil.: — periere m., Sen.: — polite or agreeable behaviour, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 128: — a regular life, a life governed by laws: quis (quibus) neque m. neque cultus erat, Virg.] \*B) Bad manners, bad conduct: si per mores nostros liceret, Tac. H. 3, 72; also simply mores, i. q. homo certis moribus: cum moribus notis facilius se communicaturum consilia, with a man, whose character he already knew, Liv. 10, 22. [III. A trade, profession, Ter.] IV. Kind, nature, quality, manner: m. cœli, Virg. G. 1, 51: — siderum mores, Plin.: — Esp. more, ad morem, or in morem, with genit.: after the manner of: more meo, in my own way or manner, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: — more Græco: — more Carneadeo: — facis omnium more, like all others: — in hunc morem, Hor.: — in morem pecudum, Flor.: — ad morem actionum, Quint. [V. A mode or fashion in dress, Just. 1, 2.] \*\*VI. A law, precept, rule: mores viris ponet, Virg. Æ. 1, 264: — regere populos pacisque imponere morem, id.: — fig. more palæstræ, precept, rule, Hor.: — ferrum patitur mores, receives laws, obeys, Plin.: — sine more furit tempestas, without observing any laws or rules, in an unheard of manner, Virg.: — in morem, according to rule, regularly, id. — [Hence, Fr. mœurs.]

**MÖSA**, æ. m. The river Meuse, Cæs. B. G. 4, 9; Plin. 823

[**MOSCHĀTUS**, a, um. (2. moschus) Containing or smelling of musk: nux m., the fruit of the myristica, Fam. Laurineæ, NL.]

**MOSCHI**, òrum. m. A people between the Black and Caspian Seas: oritur in Moschis, in the territory of this people, Plin. 6, 4, 4.

\*\***MOSCHĪCUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to the Moschi: M. mons, Plin. 5, 27, 27.

1. \*\***MOSCHUS**, a, um. I. q. Moschicus, Mel. 1, 19.

[2. **MOSCHUS**, ūs. m. (mosch, Arab.) Musk, NL.]

[**MOSCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (mos) A (bad) manner, Cat. ap. Fest.]

[**MÖSEÏTUS**, a, um. and contr. **MÖSEÛS**, a, um. Mosaic, P. Nol.; Juvenal.]

**MÖSELLA**, æ. m. The river Moselle, Tac. A. 13, 53.

[**MOSCELLĒUS**, a, um. Of or on the Moselle, Symm.]

**MÖSES** or **MOÏSES**, is or i. m. Moses, Plin. 30, 1, 2; Tac. H. 5, 3, 4.

[**MÖSEÛS**, a, um. See **MOSEÛS**, a, um.]

**MOSTELLĀRIA**, æ. f. (from mostellum, dem. of monstrum) The House-ghost; the name of a comedy of Plautus.

**MÖTĀCILLA**, æ. f. A kind of bird, the wag-tail, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

[**MÖTĀMEN**, inis. n. (moto) Motion, Paul.]

[**MÖTĀTIO**, ònis. f. Frequent motion, Tert.]

[**MÖTĀTOR**, òris. m. A mover, Eccl.]

**MÖTĪO**, ònis. f. (moveo) I. A moving, motion.

A) Prop.: m. continuata et perennis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22: — m. corporum: — principium motionis. — \*\*Of a fever; A) attack, paroxysm, Cels. 3, 5. B) Fig.: animi motiones, thoughts, motions of the mind, Cic. Ac. 1, 8. [II. A removing, dismissing, Dig.]

[**MÖTĪTO**, are. (moto) To move to and fro frequently or violently, Gell. 9, 6.]

\*\***MÖTĪUNCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (motio) A slight motion, trembling attack of a fever, Suet. Vesp. 24; Sen. E.

[**MÖTĪVUS**, a, um. (moveo) Belonging to motion, ML. Hence, Fr. motif.]

[**MÖTO**, are. (moveo) To move to and fro, Virg. E. 5, 5.]

[**MÖTOR**, òris. m. (moveo) One that moves any thing: m. cunorum, one that rocks a cradle, Mart. 11, 40, 1.]

[**MÖTÖRĪUS**, a, um. (motor) Moving. — Subst.: Mötörium, ii. n., i. q. vis movendi, Tert.]

1. **MÖTUS**, a, um. part. of moveo.

2. **MÖTUS**, ūs. m. (moveo) I. Prop. A) A moving, motion: corporis m. et status, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: — m. statusque mutatur: — m. citatur alqa re: — m. conversioque (cœli): — gestus m.que: — m. ciatur: — m. flexi fractique: — m. et impetus: — conversiones m.que (astrorum): — m. regit alqd: — m. solutus et vagus: — motum affert alqd alui: — voluptas, quam in motu esse dicitis, in bodily motion, as in dancing, riding: — m. terræ, an earthquake: — cieri et agi motu suo: — motus dare, to make motions, move one's self, stir, Ov. — Esp. of the motion of the body in dancing or the like; Gesticulation: motus dare, to gesticulate, Liv.: — m. Ionici, the Ionic dance, Hor.: — dare motus Cereri, to dance, Virg.: — m. palæstrici, motions of the body that are learnt at the palestra: thus also of an orator; corporis m. plenus artis. \*\*B) Meton.: Movement; a progress in growth, said of vines, Col. 4, 28, 2. II. Fig. A) Motion of the mind or understanding, thinking, thought: m. ingenii, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: — celeres ingenii m.: — m. animorum, cogitationum appetitus. — Of the feelings or the heart; Motion, emotion, sensation, affection, agitation: motum animi tollere, Cic. Læl. 13, 48: — perturbatio, i. e. m. animi nimis, rationi non obtemperans: — motus animi appetentes regere et sedare: — m. in animo turbidus: — majores m. animi majorque cura efficiendi concitantur: — m. (animorum) turbidi concitantur: — m. perturbatioque: — m. animi et amoris: — motus animi turbatos cohibere: — m. jucundus: — motum dulcem affert alqd sensibus: — m. voluptatis: —

—m. mentis: —incitatio et m., *inspiration*: —divino concita motu, divine inspiration, Ov. B) *A motion, movement, stir, bustle*. 1) *In a good sense, when many people come together to see any thing, or to meet any one*. Italise magnificentissimus m., Cic. Dom. 56: [Esp.: *A moving, preparation for departure*: motus præsens futurus (Æneæ), Virg.] 2) *In a bad sense; A commotion, revolt, rebellion, tumult*: m. Catilinae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12: —m. servilis, Liv.: —m. populi: —sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu: —novi m. ex Etruria nuntiarentur, disturbances, commotions, Liv.: —motum afferre reip. C) *A change, alteration*: motum in republica impendere video, Cic. Att. 3, 8: —hence, motus (for tropi), Quint. 8, 5, 35. \*\*D) *A motive, impulse*: m. consilii, Plin. E. 3, 4.

MŌVĚO, mōvi [mostis for movistis, Mart. 3, 67, 1], mōtum. 2. v. a. I. Prop. A) 1) *To move, stir, put in motion, shake*: ut motus principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se moveatur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 8: —quæ a primo impulsu moveatur: —æternum id esse, quod a se ipso moveatur: —m. urnam, Virg.: —moveri, to move (itself), Ov. M. 10, 115: —Also neut.: *To move*: terra movit, Liv.: —[hence, m. citharam, to put in motion, sound, strike, Ov. M. 5, 112: —m. fila sonantia (the strings), id.: —m. tympana, id.: —m. ora vocalia, to cause to be heard, to perform, id.] 2) *To move from its place, to remove*: signum loco m., Cic. Div. 1, 35: —m. membra, to move the limbs, i. e. to dance, Hor.: —res, quæ moveri possunt, moveables, moveable property, chattels, Nep.: —res moventes, the same, Liv.; or moventia, Marc. Dig.: —hence, a) *Moveri, or se m., to stir or move one's self from a place, to stir*, i. e. go: move te ocius, bestir yourself, i. e. begone, Ter. And. 4, 3, 16: —fac, ut istinc te non moveas, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: —præcepit eis, ne se ex eo loco moverent, Liv.: —neque se movit ex urbe, Nep.: —se loco m. non posse, from the spot, Cæs.: —ranæ moveri prope aquam, to go, move: —nec vestigio quisquam movebatur, no one stirred from the spot, Liv.: —voluptas movens, consisting in the exercise of the body, as in dancing: —[moveri, to dance (with acc.): moveri Cyclopa, to represent a Cyclops by dancing or gesticulation, Hor.; also without acc., id. A. P. 232]: —Hence, neut.: *To decamp, set out, depart*: postquam ille Canusio moverat, Cic. Att. 9, 1: —m. castris, Liv.: —primis tenebris movit, moved off, set sail (with the fleet), id.: —m. ab urbe, id.: —m. ex hibernis, id. b) *M., to remove, take away*: m. literam, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: —possessiones m.: —m. rerum heredes: —movens loco mentem motus, disturbing: —m. hostem loco, Liv.: —m. alqm loco, from a place, post, office, etc., Cæs.: —m. alqm loco senatorio, Liv.: —m. heredes, to set aside: —m. alqm tribu, to eject or expel from a tribe, to turn out, expel: —m. alqm de senatu; or m. senatu: —m. ex agro: —m. possessione: —m. hostem statu, Liv.: —in fugam m., to put to flight, id.: —m. signa, to decamp with the army, id.: —thus, castra loco m., id.: —castra m., Cæs. \*\*B) *Meton.: To bring forth, put forth, of growing trees or plants*: ut gemmæ se moveant, Col. 11, 2, 26: —de palmite gemma movetur, Ov.: —vitis movet gemmas et corticem, Col. II. Fig. A) 1) *Of the mind and the senses; To move, touch, affect, make an impression upon, operate upon*: movet alqd sensum, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 56: —movet (pulchritudo) oculos et delectat alqa re, makes an impression: —quæ me causæ moverint: —dicta nihil moverunt quemquam, made no impression upon any one, affected no one, Liv.: —Pass.: moveri alqa re, to receive an impression, to be operated upon by: regionis consuetudine moveor, habit exercises an influence on me, I am influenced by habit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 44: —mens movetur, makes an impression upon the soul, it becomes affected: —moventur (hominum) animi: —acute moveri, to think acutely: —consilio ejus motus est, to move, i. e. to induce, Nep.: —[m. alqd animo, to turn any thing over in one's mind, to think, consider, ponder upon, Virg.; and without animo, id.] 2) *Of the will, heart, or affections; To make an impression upon, to move, affect, touch*: moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv. 3, 20: —Flaccum auctoritas Patrum nihil movisset, id.: —neque illud me

movet, quod, Cæs. ap. Cic.: —m. animos judicium, Quint.: —quæ me moverunt, movissent eadem te profecto, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 65: —moveri pecuniâ, to be prevailed upon by money: —moveor loci insolentiâ, the strangeness of the place makes an impression upon me: —moveri desiderio alcjs: —(periculis) moveri: —absiste moveri, do not be alarmed, Virg.: —Hence: Mōtus, a. um. Moved, touched, affected, surprised, agitated, grieved: Calypso Ithaci digressus m., Prop.: —m. precibus, Curt. [3] *To inspire, transport*, Luc. 1, 566.] B) *To remove, convey away*: m. alqm loco, from an advantageous position or situation, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: —m. corpus statu, to put out of the proper position: —move abs te moram, let there be no delay on your part, Plaut.: —m. alqm de sententia, to divert from, make anybody change or give up; or m. alqm ex sententia: —m. numum ab alqo, to receive, get. C) *To excite, occasion, cause, call forth, bring about*: movetur benevolentia, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: —movetur alqa re ægritudo: —movetur anhelitus: —movet (decorum) approbationem alcjs: —m. alcjs studia: —movet alqd admirationem, usum: —movet alqd animi appetitum: —movetur animi appetitio: —movetur alqa re perturbationes: —m. misericordiam: —m. suspicionem: —m. fletum populo: —m. sudorem exercitatione, Cels.: —m. urinam, id.: —m. dolorem, id.: —m. risum: —m. ridiculum: —m. indignationem, Liv. D) *To begin, undertake*: m. bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11: —m. seditionem, Liv.: —m. cœtus, to begin disturbances, Suet.: —m. carmina a Jove, Ov.: —m. cantus, Virg. \*\*E) *To commence a disturbance*: ne quid moveretur, in order that no commotion might take place, Liv. 21, 52. F) *To change, alter; also, to render uncertain, to cause to waver*: m. sententiam, Cic. Att. 7, 3; Liv.: —nihil motum ex antiquo, id.: —m. fidem, Ov.: —m. fatum, Liv.: —m. nuptias, Ter. \*\*G) *To incite*: m. ad bellum, Liv. 35, 11: —[m. numina Dianæ, to irritate, provoke, Hor.: —m. deos, to excite or provoke the anger of the gods, Prop.: —m. alvum, to excite, relax, Cat.] [H] *To offer*: m. ferctum Jovi, id. \*\*I) *To disquiet, trouble, torment, vex*: vis æstus omnium corpora movit, Liv. 25, 26. \*\*K) *To show, exhibit, express, manifest*: deos movisse numen, have declared their will, id. 1, 55: —m. opem artis, Ov. [Hence, Ital. muovere, Fr. mouvoir.]

MOX. adv. (moveo) Denotes the next moment. I. Soon, in a short time, immediately: m. se venturum, Cic. Att. 10, 4: —m. revertar: —quam m., how soon? —quam m. irruimus? shall we not soon rush in? Ter. II. Soon after, afterwards, then, in the next place. A) *Of time*: de numero m. (dicam), Cic. de Or. 49: —m. intra vallum compulsi, Liv.: —m. ubi, id.; or m. ut, Flor.; or m. quam, soon after that, i. e. as soon as, Paul. Dig.: —m. paulo, soon afterwards, Plin.; or paulo m. —\*\*Also of a long time; A long time after, some time after: m. adoptatus est (after eleven years), Suet. Ner. 6. \*\*B) *Of place and situation*: ultra eos Dochi, deinde Gymnetes, m. Anderæ, Plin. 6, 30, 35. \*\*C) *Of the value of any thing*: tenuissimum lac camelis, m. equis, then, id. 11, 41, 96. \*\*III. Shortly before, Col. 3, 20, 4.

MOÏSES. See MOSES.

[Mu. I. A weak sound uttered by persons who feel dissatisfaction or unwillingness: m. facere, to mutter, Lucil. ap. Charis.: —nec m., nec mutuum, perhaps, a trifle, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 100. II. An interjection or exclamation of sorrow, id. Fragm. ap. Charis.]

[MŪCĀTŌRIUM, ii. n. (muco) Snuffers, ML. Hence, Fr. mouchoir.]

MUCCĒDO, MUCCĪDUS, MUCCĪNIUM, MUCCŌSUS, MUCCŪLENTUS, MUCCUS. See MUCCDO, etc.

[MŪCCĒDO (mucc.), inis. f. (mucus) I. q. mucus, App. (an old reading, dulcedo).]

[MŪCCĒO, ūi. ēre. n. (mucus) To be mouldy or musty: vinum mucet, Cat. R. R. 148.]

\*\*MŪCESCO, ēre. (muceo) To become mouldy or musty: m. vinum, Plin. 14, 20, 26.

**MUCHULA**, æ. f. *The Persian name of the precious stone* telicordias, Plin. 37, 10, 68.

**MŪCĪANUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mucius*: M. exitus, Cic. Att. 9, 12.

[MŪCĪDUS (mucc.), a, um. (mucus) I. Mouldy, musty, Juv. 14, 128: — vina m., Mart. II. Mucous, slabbering: m. senex, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 56.]

[MŪCĪLĀINŌSUS, a, um. (mucilago) Slimy, mucilaginous: potio m., NL.]

[MŪCĪLAGO. I. q. mucus.]

[MŪCĪNIUM (muccinium), il. n. (mucus) A pocket-handkerchief, Arn.]

**MŪCĪUS**, a, um. I. *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were*: A) C. Mucius Scævola, who, when caught in an attempt on the life of Porsena, burnt off his right hand, Liv. 2, 13. B) Qu. Mucius, a governor in Asia, celebrated for the justice of his administration, Cic. Verr. 2, 21. II. *Adj.*: Of or belonging to Mucius, Liv. and elsewhere. — *Subst. plur.*: Mūcia, ōrum. n. A festival, in Asia, in honour of Qu. Mucius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21.

[MŪCO (muco), are. To blow or wipe the nose, ML. Hence, Fr. moucher.]

**MŪCOR**, ōris. m. (muco) I. Mouldiness, mustiness, mother: mucorem contrahere, to get mouldy, Col. 12, 4, 4. II. *Crust of wine*, Col. 12, 17, 1. III. A moisture running from a vine and injurious to it, Plin. 17, 15, 25.

**MŪCŌSUS** (mucc.), a, um. (mucus) Slimy, mucous, Col. 6, 7, 1: — exulceratio m., Cels.

**MŪCRO**, ōnis. m. I. *Prop.* A) 1) *The sharp point of any thing*: m. falcis, Col. 4, 25, 1: — m. dentis, Plin.: — m. unguium: — m. folii, id.: — [the edge of a sharp instrument, e. g. of a razor: m. cultri, Juv.] 2) a) *Esp.*: The point of a sword, Cic. Cat. 3, 1. b) *Meton.*: A sword, but esp. in respect of its point: mucrones militum tremere, Cic. Phil. 14, 2: — mucrones stringere, Virg. \*\*B) *Meton.*: A point, i. e. an extremity, bound, end, Lucr. 2, 519: — m. faucium, of narrow streets, Plin. II. *Point, power, force*: tribunicus m., Cic. Leg. 3, 9: — m. defensionis tuæ: — m. stimuli censorii: — m. ingenii, Quint.

**MŪCRŌNĀTUS**, a, um. (mucro) Having a point, pointed: rostrum m., Plin. 32, 2, 6: — m. folium, id.

[MŪCŪLENTUS (mucc.), a, um. (mucus) Mucous, snivelling: m. nares, Prud.]

**MŪCUS** (muccus), i. m. (from obsol. mungo, whence emungo) The filth of the nose, mucous matter, Cels. 4, 18.

**MŪGIL** and **MŪGĪLIS**, is. m. (μῦγος) A kind of sea-fish, perhaps the mullet, Plin. 9, 17, 26.

**MŪGĪNOR**, ari. Perhaps to dawdle, linger, dally, delay, Cic. Att. 16, 12.

**MŪGĪO**, ivi and ii, itum. 4. (from the natural sound mu) I. *Prop.*: To bellow to low (of cattle), Liv. 1, 7. — [Hence, mugientes, kine, Hor.] II. *Meton.*: Of other things; To roar, crash, sound, thunder, peal, make a noise, as of thunder, earthquakes, the sound of trumpets, etc.: mugit tuba, Lucr. 4, 549: — tubæ clangor mugit, Virg.: — Of the earth when shaken by an earthquake, etc., id.: — malus (the mast) mugit, Hor.: — tonitrua mugiunt, Lact.: — mugiente litera, Quint.: — tibi mugiet ille, sophos (σοφῶς), he will roar out, Bravo! Mart.

**MUGIONĪA**, æ. f. (sc. porta) A gate at Rome, Varr. LL. 4, 34.

[MŪGĪTOR, ōris. m. A bellower, V. Fl. 3, 208.]

**MŪGĪTUS**, ūs. m. (mugio) I. *Prop.*: A bellowing, lowing, of oxen, etc.: m. boum, Virg. G. 2, 410; Quint.: — mugitus ciere, id.: — mugitus tollere, id.: — mugitus dare, Ov.: mugitus edere, id. II. *Meton.*: A bellowing, loud noise, roaring: m. terræ, Cic. Div. 1, 18: — m. nemorum, Plin.

**MŪLA**, æ. f. [dat. plur., mŭlābus, Capit.] A she mule, Plin. 8, 44, 69; also gen. a mule, id. ib.; mules were used instead of horses for drawing carriages or carrying litters: — she mules do not bear young, hence the proverb, quum m. pepererit, i. e. never, Suet. Galb. 4.

**MŪLĀRIS**, e. (mulus) Of or belonging to mules: materies m., the race of mules, Col. 6, 27: — m. (herba), a kind of herb, called also nodia (herba), Plin. 24, 19, 115.

[MŪLCĒDO, inis. f. (mulceo) Charm, agreeableness, Gell. 19, 9; Sid.]

**MŪLCĒO**, si, sum, ěre. (μέλω, ἀμέλω) I. *Prop.* A) To stroke: m. barbam manu, Ov. F. 1, 259: — m. barbam, Plin.: — caput m., Quint. [2] To touch gently: m. capillos virgā, Ov.: — m. aristas, id.: — m. aera motu, Lucr.: — to move: m. æthera pennis, Cic. Ar. 88. [B] *Meton.*: To render sweet or agreeable: m. pocula sucis Lyæi, Sil. \*\*II. *Fig.* A) To appease, allay, pacify, soothe, soften: m. aquas, Ov. M. 1, 331: — m. tigres, Virg.: — m. alqm dietis, id.: — m. iras, id.: — m. populum jure, Vell.: — ipso mulcente, Liv. B) To mitigate, alleviate: m. dolores, Plin. 22, 24, 50: — m. os stomachumque, id.: — m. oris graveolentiam, id.: — m. ebrietatem, il.: — m. lassitudinem, id.: — m. vulnera, Ov. C) To caress, fondle, flatter, delight: m. puellas cars mine, Hor. O. 3, 11, 24: — m. pectus, id.: — m. agrestes animos admiratione, Quint.: — m. aures, to charm, Gell.: — Zephyri mulcebant flores, were gently breathing through, Ov.: — aura mulcet rosas, makes them sweet, Prop. — [Hence, Ital. molcere.]

**MULCĪBER**, ěris and ěri (gen., Mulcibri, Cic.) m. (i. e. qui mulcet ferrum) I. A surname of Vulcan, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, in a translation from Æschylus. [II. *Meton.*: Fire, Ov. M. 9, 263.]

**MULCO**. 1. [mulcassitis for mulcaveritis, Plaut.] I. To beat, cudgel, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42; Liv. II. To maltreat, treat badly, handle roughly, injure: m. hominem, Cic. Brut. 22: — m. navem: — mulcato corpore, Tac.: — m. verberibus, id.: — male m., Cic.; Phædr.; Suet.

**MULCTA**, **MULCTĀTĪCIUS**, **MULCTĀTĪO**, **MULCTĀTITIUS**, **MULCTO**. See **MULTA**, etc.

**MULCTRA**, æ. f. (mulgeo) I. A milk-pail, Col. 6, 21; Virg. II. *Meton.*: The milk in a pail, Col. 7, 8.

[MULCTRĀRIUM, il. n. (mulgeo) (sc. vas) A milk-pail, Virg. G. 3, 177.]

[MULCTRUM, i. n. (mulgeo) A milk-pail, Hor. Ep. 16, 46; Calp.]

**MULCTUS**, ūs. m. (mulgeo) A milking, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2.

**MULGĒO**, si, ctum. 2. [perf., mulxi, Lucr. 4, 206] (ἀμέλω) To milk: m. capras, Plin. 10, 40, 56; Virg.: — [Prov.: m. hircos, of an impossible thing, id. E. 3, 91.] — [Hence, Ital. mungere.]

**MŪLĪEBRIS**, e. (mulier) I. *Prop.*: Of or belonging to a woman, womanly: m. vox, Cic. de Or. 3, 11: — m. vestis, Nep.: — m. fraus, Tac.: — m. venustas: — m. et delicatus ancillarum puerorumque comitatus: — bellum muliebri gerere, in the name or on account of a woman: — m. injuria, to which a woman is exposed, Liv.: — donum m., i. e. mulieris, id.: — furia m., id.: — certamen m., i. e. de mulieribus, id. — \*\**Subst.*: Mŭliebria, ium. n. plur. A) (sc. membra) Pudenda mulieris, Tac. A. 14, 60. B) *Womanish things*: muliebria pati, Sal. Cat. 13; Tac. II. *Meton.*: Womanish, unmanly, weak, feeble: enervata m. que sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: — m. animus, Enn. ap. Cic.

[MŪLĪEBRITAS, ātis. f. (muliebris) Womanhood, the condition of a woman, opposed to that of a virgin, Tert.]

**MŪLĪEBRĪTER**, adv. In the manner of a woman, effeminately: m. dedere se lamentis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21: — alqd serviliter m. ve facere.

[MŪLĪEBRŌSUS, a, um. for mulierosus (mulier) Fond of women, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 24.]



## MULIER

**MŪLĪER**, ēris. *f.* I. A) *A woman, whether married or single*: mulieres omnes majores in tutela esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12: — *of a virgin*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25. \*\*B) *Meton.: Of animals; A mare*, Plin. 10, 63, 33. II. *A wife*: virgo aut m., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24: — *eras m. erit*: — *m. pudica*, Hor.: — [*as a term of reproach; woman, i. e. coward, poltroon*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 4.] — [*Hence, Ital. moglie.*]

\***MŪLĪERĀRIUS**, a, um. (mulier) *Of or belonging to a woman*: m. manus, i. e. *sent by a woman and devoted to her*, Cic. Cael. 28. — [*Subst.: Muliērārius, ii. m. A lover of women, Capit.*]

**MŪLĪERCŪLA**, æ. *f. dem.* (mulier) *A little woman*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36.

[**MŪLĪERCŪLĀRIUS**, ii. m. (muliercula) *A lover of women*, Cod. Th.]

[**MŪLĪERITAS**, ātis. *f.* (mulier) *I. q. muliebritas*, Tert.]

[**MŪLĪERO**, āvi, āre. (mulier) *To render womanish or effeminate*, Varr. ap. Non.]

\***MŪLĪERŌSĪTAS**, ātis. *f.* (mulierosus) *A passion for women* (Greek φιλογυνεα), Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 25.

\***MŪLĪERŌSUS**, a, um. (mulier) *Fond of women*, Cic. Fat. 5.

\***MŪLĪNUS**, a, um. (mulus) *Of or belonging to mules*: m. ungula, Vitr. 8, 3: — *m. nares*, Plin.

**MŪLĪO**, ōnis. *m.* (mulus) I. *Prop.* A) *One that lets out mules or keeps them for sale*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18; Suet.; Ner. 30. B) *A mule-driver, muleteer*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45. II. *Meton.: A kind of gnat*, Plin. 11, 18, 19.

\***MŪLĪŌNĪCUS**, a, um. (mulio) *Of or belonging to a mule-driver*: m. pænula, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.

[**MŪLĪŌLUS**, a, um. *dem.* (mullens) *Reddish*: m. calceus, Tert.]

\***MŪLĪŒUS**, a, um. *Reddish, of a purple colour*: calceus m., Vop.; or calciamenta m.; shoes made of red Parthian leather, worn by consuls, prætors, and curule ædiles, Plin. 9, 17, 30.

**MULLUS**, i. m. *A mullet; a kind of fish much esteemed by the Romans*, Cic. Par. 5, 2; Plin.; Juv.

[**MŪLO-MĒDICĪNA**, æ. *f.* (mulus-medicina) *The veterinary art, farriery (for mules)*, Veg.]

[**MŪLO-MĒDICUS**, i. m. (mulus-medicus) *A veterinary surgeon (for mules), farrier*, Veg.; Firm.]

\***MŪLSĒUS**, a, um. (mulsum) I. *Sweet, like honey*: m. sapor, Plin. 21, 19, 75. II. *Sweetened with honey*: aqua m., Col. 8, 7, 4.

[**MŪLSŪRA**, æ. *f.* (mulgeo) *A milking: meton., the produce of milking, i. e. milk*, Calp.]

**MULSUS**, a, um. (mulceo) \*\*I. *Mixed with honey*: aqua m., mead made of water and honey, Col. 12, 11, 12; Plin.: — acetum m., mead made of vinegar and honey, id.: — lac m., id. — *Subst.: Mulsum, i. n. (sc. vinum) Mead made of wine and honey*: mulsum miscere, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 17: — [*m. aceti, vinegar mixed with honey*, Ser. Samm.] \*\*II. A) *Sweet as honey*: pirum m., a kind of sweet pear, honey-pear, Col. 5, 10, 18. [B] Fig.: dicta m., sweet words, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 34: — mea mulsa, a term of endearment, my love, my honey, etc., id.]

**MULTA** or **MULCTA**, æ. *f.* *A punishment consisting in loss or detriment, a fine, mulct*; e. g. the being forbidden to drink wine, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 55; in ancient times, the loss of cattle (as mulct), Varr. ap. Gell.: — minima m., i. e. two sheep, Gell.: — suprema m., two sheep and thirty oxen, id.; afterwards, a fine in money, amercement: m. legis, Cic. Cæc. 33: — multam alicui dicere, to determine, pronounce, appoint: — multam petere (on the part of the plaintiff), to demand: — multam irrogare: — aliqui multā et pœnā multare: — multam alicui facere, Gell.: — multam certare, to plead or dispute about a proposed fine, Liv.: — multæ certatio: — multam

## MULTIGRUMUS

committere, to incur, deserve: — m. erat Veneri: — m. gravis prædibus Valerianis, a considerable fine, great loss.

[**MULTANGŪLUS**, a, um. (multus-angulus) *Having many corners or angles, multangular*, Lucr. 4, 738.]

\***MULTĀTĪCĪUS** (mulet.), a, um. (multo) *Of or belonging to punishment*: pecunia m., fine, mulct, money paid as a fine, Liv. 10, 23: — argentum m., id.

\***MULTĀTĪO** (mulet.), ōnis. *f.* *A punishing in respect of any thing*: m. bonorum, Cic. R. perd. 5. — \*\**Absol.*: Plin. 18, 3, 3.

**MULTĀTĪTĪUS** (mulet.) *See MULTATICIUS.*

[**MULTĒSĪMUS**, a, um. (multus) *One of many; hence, small*: quam m. pars, one out of how many, Lucr. 6, 651.]

[**MULTĪBĪBUS**, a, um. (multus-bibo) *That drinks much*: m. lena, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77: — m. anus, id.]

\***MULTĪCAULIS**, e. (multus-caulis) *That has many stalks*, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

[**MULTĪCĀVĀTUS**, a, um. (multus-cavatus) *Having many cavities*: m. favius, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24.]

[**MULTĪCĀVUS**, a, um. (multus-cavus) *Hollow in many places*: m. pumex, Ov. M. 8, 561.]

[**MULTĪCĪUS**. *See MULTITUS.*]

\***MULTĪCŌLOR**, ōris. (multus-color) *Many-coloured, variegated*, Plin. 37, 10, 60; App.

[**MULTĪCŌLŌRUS**, a, um. (multus-color) *Many-coloured, variegated*, Gell. 11, 16.]

[**MULTĪCŌMUS**, a, um. (multus-coma) *Having much hair*: m. flammæ, P. Nol.]

[**MULTĪCŪPIDUS**, a, um. (multus-cupidus) *That desires much*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**MULTĪCŪCIO**, fūci, factum. 3. *To esteem highly, make much of*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 50.]

**MULTĪFĀRIAM** *adv.* (multifarius) *On many sides or in many places*: aurum m. defossum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: — hodie m. nulla (judicia) sunt: — togæ m. visæ, Liv.

\***MULTĪFĀRIE** *adv.* I. *In many places*, Plin. 18, 7. [II. *In different manners, differently*, Sol.]

[**MULTĪFĀRIUS**, a, um. (multus) *Manifold, multifarious*: m. coronæ, Gell. 5, 6.]

\***MULTĪFER** or **MULTĪFĒRUS**, a, um. (multus-fero) *That brings forth much, fruitful*, Plin. 16, 8, 11.

\***MULTĪFĪDUS**, a, um. (multus-findo) *Cleft into many parts*: m. pedes, Plin. 11, 37, 45: — m. fax, Ov.: — [*Divided into many parts*, Claud.: — *Manifold, various*, V. Fl.]

[**MULTĪFLŪS**, a, um. (multus-fluo) *Flowing copiously*, Juvenec.]

[**MULTĪFŌRĀBĪLIS** and **MULTĪFŌRĀTĪLIS**, e. (multus-foro) *Having many holes, foraminous*: tibie m., App.]

\***MULTĪFŌRIS**, e. (multus-foris) *Having many doors, entrances, or holes*: m. specus, Plin. 8, 55, 81.

\***MULTĪFORMIS**, e. (multus-forma) I. *Having many forms or shapes*: nuces m., Col. 7, 9, 8: — *qualitates variæ et quasi m.*, Cic. Ac. 1, 7: — *m. homines, of a fickle character, fluctuating, inconstant*, Sen. E. \*\*II. *Gen.: Manifold, various, different, of different kinds*: m. animalium partus, Plin.: — m. artes, Gell.

\***MULTĪFORMĪTER** *adv.* *In many ways, variously*, Plin. 36, 27; Gell.

[**MULTĪFŌRUS**, a, um. *I. q. multiforis*, Ov. M. 12, 158.]

[**MULTĪGĒNERIS**, e. (multus-genus) *Of many kinds*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 56: — multigenerum for multorum generum, id.]

\***MULTĪGĒNERUS**, a, um. (multus-genus) *Manifold, of many kinds*: multa hæc et m., Plin. 11, 1, 1.

[**MULTĪGĒNUS**, a, um. (multus-genus) *Manifold, of many kinds*, Lucr. 2, 335.]

[**MULTĪGRŪS**, a, um. (multus-grumus) *I. q. tumidus*: m. fluctus, Læv. ap. Gell.]

## MULTIJUGUS

\***MULTIJŮGUS**, a, um. and **MULTIJŮGIS**, e. (multus-jugum) I. *Yoked together in numbers*: m. equi, Liv. 28, 9. II. *Gen. : Many together of the same kind, manifold, various*: literæ m., Cic. Att. 14, 9: — m. spolia, Gell.: — m. partio hominum, Plin.

[**MULTILAUDUS**, a, um. (multus-laude) *That is much praised*: m. vir, Amm.]

[**MULTILICIUS**, a, um. (multus-licium) *Consisting of many threads or strings*: tunica m., Valerian. ap. Vopisc.]

[**MULTILOQUIUM**, il. n. (multus-loquor) *A speaking much, talkativeness*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 31.]

[**MULTILOQUUS**, a, um. (multus-loquor) *That speaks much, talkative*: m. coquus, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 5: — m. anus, id.]

[**MULTIMAMMA**, æ. f. (multus-mamma) *One with many breasts, a surname of Diana at Ephesus, who was thus represented*, Hier.]

[**MULTIMETER**, tra, trum. (multus-metrum) *Manifold in metre, consisting of various metres*, Sid.]

\*\***MULTIMODIS** (multi modis, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218). *for multis modis. In many ways or manners*, Nep. Them. 10; Ter.

[**MULTIMODUS**, a, um. (multus-modus) *Manifold*, App.]

[**MULTINODIS**, e. and **MULTINODUS**, a, um. (multus-nodus) *Having many knots*, App.]

[**MULTINOMINIS**, e. (multus-nomen) *With many names*, App.]

[**MULTINUBENTIA**, æ. f. (multus-nubo) *A marrying several, polygamy*, Tert.]

[**MULTINUBUS**, a, um. (multus-nubo) *That marries several*, Hier.]

[**MULTINUMUS**, a, um. (multus-numus) *That costs much money, dear*: m. asinus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 6.]

\*\***MULTIPARTITUS**, a, um. (multus-partitus) *Divided into many parts, manifold*: m. vita, Plin. 6, 19, 22.

**MULTIPEDA**, æ. f. (multus-pes) I. *Prop. : A millepede (i. q. millepeda)*, Plin. 29, 6, 39. [II. *Meton. : A measuring-rod, containing several feet*, Hyg.]

\*\***MULTIPES**, ædia. (multus-pes) *That has many feet*, Plin. 11, 45, 103.

**MULTIPLEX**, icia. (multus-plica) I. *Prop. A) That has many folds*: alvus m. et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. B) *Meton. 1) Having many turnings or concealed places*: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, manifold windings, Cic. de Sen. 15: — domus m., Ov. \*\*2) *Manifold, i. e. having many parts*: cortex m., Plin. 16, 31, 55: — lorica m., Virg.: — *Manifold, various, many*: m. fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: — folia m., Plin.: — [Extensive, large, great: m. spatium loci, Lucr. 2, 162.] II. *Fig. : Sly, cunning, of great duplicity [opp. 'simpler']*: m. ingenium pueri, Cic. Att. 6, 2: — m. et tortuosum ingenium (amici): — m. natura: — homo est animal m.: — *Manifold, various, different*: m. subtilitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 3: — m. genus orationis: — m. oratio disputandi (Socratis): — m. varique sermones: — varius et m. amicitiae usus: — *Changeable, inconstant, fickle*: m. natura (Catilinæ), Cic. Cael. 6: — animus m.: — vir m. in virtutibus, one who knows how to adapt himself to circumstances, Vell. — *Gen. : Much, great*: m. quam pro numero damnus est (for multiplicior), greater than might be expected from the number, Liv. 7, 8: — provincia m. ad suspiciones, affording many opportunities, or much scope.

\***MULTIPLICABILIS**, e. *Manifold*: tortus m. draconis (from Sophocles), Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.

\*\***MULTIPLICATIO**, ōnis. f. I. *Gen. : A making manifold, increasing, multiplying*: m. frugum, Col. 3, 2, 5: — m. temporum, Sen. II. *Esp. : Multiplication*, Col. 5, 2, 1; Vitruv.

[**MULTIPLICATOR**, ōris. m. *A multiplier*, P. Nol.]

\*\***MULTIPLICITER**. adv. (multiplex) *In manifold or various manners*: m. locum intueri, Quint. 7, 4, 22.

## MULTUS

**MULTIPLICO**. 1. (multiplex) I. *Gen. : To multiply, increase, enlarge*: m. æs alienum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32: — m. usuras, Nep.: — m. regnum Eumenis, Liv.: — m. auxilia, auxiliary troops, Planc. ap. Cic. E.: — m. domum, to enlarge, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: — m. gloriam. II. *Esp. : To multiply*, Col. 5, 1, 6.

[**MULTIPOTENS**, tis. (multum-potens) *Of great power, very mighty*: m. Venus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 17: — m. pectus, powerful, strong, id.]

[**MULTIRADIX**, icia. (multum-radix) *Having many roots*, App.]

[**MULTIRAMIS**, e. (multus-ramus) *With many branches*, App.]

[**MULTISCIVUS**, a, um. (multum-scivus) *That knows much*, App.]

[**MULTISONORUS**, a, um. (multum-sonorus) *That sounds loudly*, Claud.]

[**MULTISONUS**, a, um. (multus-sonus) *That sounds loudly*, Mart. 1, 54, 9; Stat.]

[**MULTITUS** or **MULTICIVUS**, a, um. *Soft, finely wrought*: m. synthesis, Tert.: — *Subst. : Multitia, ōrum. n. plur. (sc. vestimenta) Finely wrought garments*, Juv. 2, 66.]

**MULTITUDO**, inis. f. (multus) I. *Gen. : A multitude, great number, mass*: multitudinem hominum admittere, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: — m. beneficiorum: — m. sacrorum: — m. navium, Nep.: — m. serpentum, id.: — m. jumentorum, id.: — m. sagittarum, Suet.: — m. statuarum, id. II. *Esp. : A multitude, great number of persons, crowd*: tanta m. lapides jaciebat, Cæs. B. G. 2, 6: — cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine: — the mass, crowd, the multitude, populace: m. inops premitur, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41: — multitudinis rumor: — m. imperita: — judicio multitudinis moveri: — multitudinem cum principibus conjungere: — [Gramm. t. t.: numerus multitudinis, and simply m., i. e. numerus pluralis, Gell. 19, 8; Varr.]

\*\***MULTIVAGUS**, a, um. (multum-vagus) *That wanders about much*: m. avis, Plin. 10, 37, 52: — m. flexus, id.

[**MULTIVIDUS**, a, um. (multus-video) *That sees much*, M. Cap.]

[**MULTIVIRA**, æ. f. (multus-vir) *That has had many husbands*, M. Fel.]

[**MULTIVIVUS**, a, um. (multus-via) *Having many ways*: m. circuitus, App.]

[**MULTIVOLUS**, a, um. (multus-volo) *That wishes or desires many things*: m. mulier, Cat. 68, 127.]

[**MULTIVORANTIA**, æ. f. (multus-voro) *Gluttony, voraciousness*, Tert.]

1. **MULTO** or **MULCTO**. 1. (multa) I. *To punish with any thing*: m. vitia hominum damnis, ignominia, vinculis, verberibus, exiliis, morte, Cic. de Or. 1, 43: — morte m.: — m. imperatorem deminutione provinciae: — m. aliquem exilio: — m. populos stipendio, to condemn to: — accusatorem multa, et poenā m.: — to punish in any thing, i. e. to deprive of any thing by way of punishment, to fine: m. aliquem pecuniā, Nep. Pel. 1: — m. aliquem parte agri, Liv.: — m. aliquem agro, id.: — m. aliquem agris: — m. Antiochum Asiā: — m. sacerdotio et uxoris dote, Suet.: — *Gen. : To punish (with notion of loss sustained)*: cum ab ipsa fortuna videat hujus consilia esse multata, Cic. R. Post. 1: — Veneri esse multatum, bound to give up the property to Venus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8. \*\*II. *Meton. : To punish, torment*: boves iniquitate operis m., Col. 2, 4, 6: — N. B., multari for multare, Suet. Aug. 21.

2. **MULTO**. adv. See **MULTUS**, a, um.

[**MULTOTIES**. adv. (multus) *Many times, often*, Justinian]

**MULTUM**. adv. See the following Article.

**MULTUS**, a, um. *Comp., plus (n.), and plur. plures, a. — Sup., plurimus, a, um.* I. *Multus, a, um. Many, much, numerous, frequent*: m. fortissimi viri, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: — m. alii, Ter.: — m. rationes: — multam utilitatem afferre alicui: — multarum rerum usum habere: — multæ literæ in alio sunt: — multis verbis scribere, prolixly, diffusely: — \*\**Subst. with genit. : multi hominum*, Plin. 16, 25, 40: —

# MULTUS

multae silvestrium (arborum), id. — *In neut. plur.*, multa, many things, much: multa sunt effecta, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: —nimum m.: —nimis m. sunt dicta: —parum multa scire, A. Her.: —[Poet. sing. for plur.: m. victima, Virg. E. 1, 34: —m. avis, Ov.]: —m. sudor: —m. cibus: —multo labore: —m. cura, Sall.: —Often with the collateral idea of common, usual: Virginius unus de multis, one of many, such as many others, Cic. Fin. 2, 20: —ut unus de multis videatur: —non fuit orator unus e multis, was not a common orator: —unus ex multis, Plin. E.: —una e multis sit tibi, as many others, Ov.: —numerari in multis, to be numbered or counted among the multitude: —[multae, common women, Acc. ap. Non.]: —Multus, a, um. for multum (n.) or multa (magna) pars rei: multo sanguine victoria stetit, has cost much blood or many lives, Liv. 23, 30: —multi sudoris est, costs much labour: —m. sermo: —ad multum diem, until late in the day: —ad multam noctem producere alqd, until late in the night: —postquam m. jam dies erat, when the day was already far advanced, Liv.: —multo die, the same, Cæs.: or multa luce, Tac.: —multa nocte, late in the night: —multo adhuc die, still in broad day, Tac.: —but multo mane, very early: —m. opinio, i. e. multorum, Gell.: —velut multa pace, as if in profound peace, Tac.: —Much, great, considerable: m. pars Europæ, Liv. 31, 1: —operam suam multam existimare: —multa cum libertate notabant, Hor.: —[multi facere, to esteem highly, Plaut.]: —Long, tedious, or diffuse, prolix, too elaborate: multum esse in alqa re, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: —ne m. sim: —est m. in laudanda magnificentia: —nolo in stellarum ratione m. videri: —\*\*That does any thing frequently: Marius m. atque ferox instare, Sall. Jug. 84: —ad vigilias m. adesse, to be often present, id.: —[Tedious, tiresome, disgusting: homo m. et odiosus mihi, Plaut.]: —\*\*Subst.: Multum, i. n. A great part, much: multum diei processerat, Sall. Jug. 51: —in multum diei, until late in the day, Liv.: Abl., multo: By much, much, far, by far, with comparatives and verbs which imply comparison: multo plura, Nep.: —multo pauciores, Cic. de Or. 1, 3: —iter multo facilius, Cæs.: —multo hilarior, Ter.: —multo minus: —multo magis: —multo me antevenit, Ter.: —virtutem omnibus rebus multo antepones: —multo ceteros gloria antecesserunt, Nep.: —multo ceteros anteibant, Tac.: —multo præstat beneficii quam maleficii immemorem esse, it is far better, Sall.: —multo malo, I had much rather: —[multo, with a positive: maligna multo, very, very indeed, Ter.]: —multo secus, quite otherwise, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: —multo aliter, Nep.: or aliter multo, Ter.: —multo infra, much below, much inferior, Plin.: —\*With Sup., for longe: By far: multo maxima parte, Cic. de I. P. 18: —multo formosissimus, Nep.: —multo optimus, Lucil.: —regio multo locupletissima, Nep.: —non multo post, not long after, Cic. Att. 12, 49: —non multo postea: —post non multo, Nep.: —multo ante, long before: —ante multo: —\*Multum for multo: illud ipsum non multum est majus, Cic. de Or. 3, 24: —multum improbiore, Plaut.: —in multum velocior, by far, by a great deal, Plin.: —Multum, adv. Much, very, considerably, greatly: longe omnes m. que superabit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44: —non m. confidere, Cæs.: —m. mecum sunt, often: —m. dispare, very unlike, quite different: —m. mecum municipales homines loquuntur, m. rusticani: —neque m. frumento vivunt, Cæs.: —non m. desiderare historiam, Nep.: —m. eum fefellerunt, id.: —m. et sepe quasita: —m. et diu cogitans: —diu m. que scriptitare: —m. diuque vivere: —diu m. que dubitavi: —[ut multum, at the utmost, at the outside, Mart.]: —[multum est, is a good deal, avails a good deal, is of importance, Virg. G. 2, 272]: —multum est in his regionibus, is frequent, or a common occurrence, occurs frequently, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: —quid multa verba? what is the use of so many words? Ter.: —quid multis moror? i. e. in short, id.: —ne multa, to say it briefly, or in a few words: —ne multis, to be brief, in brief: —Multa, n. plur. for n. sing.: Much, greatly: ibi multa de mea sententia questus, Cic. Fam. 1, 8: —multa invecnus, Nep.: —multa deos venerati sunt: —multa reluctari, Virg. II. Comp., Plus, plur. plures.

# MULVIUS

A) Plus, Subst. with genit.: plus pecuniae, Cic. Inv. 1, 47: —p. virium: —p. hostium, Liv.: —tantum et p. etiam ipse mihi deberet, Cic. Att. 7, 3: —p. posse, Cæs.: —et quod p. est Romani, and what is more, Liv.: —non p. quam, no more than, i. e. just as little as: —non p. animi erat, quam fidei, Liv.: —non p. quam semel: —p. quam decem dies abesse, longer than: —quam is sometimes omitted: p. quingentos colaphos infregit mihi (for p. quam), Ter.: —p. millies audi, id.: —non p. annum obtinere provinciam: —ferre p. dimidiati mensis cibaria: —quum p. annum æger fuisset, longer than a year, Liv.: —With abl. (for quam): p. æquo, more than just, Cic. Læl. 16: —paulo p., rather more, somewhat more, Liv.: or p. paulo, Ter.: —nimio p., too much, a great deal too much, Ant. in Cic. E.: —non p. duobus mensibus: —annos sexaginta natus es aut p. eo (sc. tempore), or more, or beyond that age, Ter.: —Also with abl. denoting by: uno p. Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, one more, by one more, Liv. 2, 7: —unâ plures tribus, id.: —molestum est uno digito plus habere, one finger more or over, i. e. six: —Genit. sing. pluris, with verbs denoting to value, esteem, sell, be of value; Higher, dearer, more: ager multo plus est, costs much more, Cic. R. Com. 12: —mea mihi conscientia plus est, quam hominum sermo: —pluris est oculatus testis, quam auriti decem, Plaut.: —pluris putare, to set a higher value on: —pluris facere: —pluris habere: —pluris æstimare: —pluris ducere: —vendere plus, dearer: —pluris emere: —pluris edificare, Col.: —[plus formosus (for magis), Nemes.: —It is sometimes redundant: plus triginta annis majus est, Plaut.]: —Plus plusque, more and more: quem plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic. Att. 6, 2: —\*plus minus, about; prop. more or less, Hirt.: —or plusve minusve, Mart.: —[More than is right, i. e. too much [opp. 'minus,' less than is right, i. e. too little]: ne quid faciam plus, quod me post minus fecisse satius sit, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 4: —ne quid plus minusve faxit, too much or too little, id.: —With quam: Plaut.]: —\*Abl. plure for pluris: plure venit (i. e. venditur), Cic. ap. Maris. B) Plures, a. Several: pluribus præsentibus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: —plura castella, id.: —plurium dierum, Plin.: —ne plura (sc. dicam, scribam), in brief, Cic. Fam. 13, 1: —quid plura? why many words? —pluribus verbis commemorare, more in detail, more minutely or fully, Nep.: —[plura, further, longer: plura morari, Lucr. 5, 92: —pluria (for plura), id. 1, 877]: —[ad plures penetrare, to the greater number, i. e. to the dead, Plaut. III. Sup., Plūrinus, a, um. Most, very much: p. præda, Plaut.: —Atticæ plurimam salutem (dico), my best respects or compliments, Cic. Att. 14, 20: or plurimā salute impertire alqm, Ter.: —plurimum, Subst. with genit.: p. gravitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 18: —p. studii, Nep.: —Genit. Sing., plurimi: With verbs denoting esteem; Very highly, most: plurimi esse, to be of the highest value, Cic. Par. 6, 2: —plurimi facere, Nep.: —[Poet., sing. for plur.: plurimus dicit, Hor. O. 1, 78: —plurima rosa, Ov.: —It is often used for plurima pars: p. Ætna, id.: —p. silva, the thickest, id.: —p. fons, the strongest, id.: —p. luna, full moon, Mart.: —p. canities, Virg.: —collis p., id.: —legor plurimus in urbe, the most, Ov.: —p. est jugis, most frequently, principally, id.]: —In the plur.: p. simulacra, Cæs. B. G. 6, 17: —p. (homines), Sall.: —Plurimum, adv. Mostly, especially, very, particularly, most of all: te p. diligam, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: —p. uti: —p. valere, Nep.: —\*For the most part, commonly, principally: p. Cypri vixit, Nep. Chabr. 3: —\*at the outside, at the utmost, Plin. 25, 5, 22: —[very much, mostly, for the most part, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 10]: —[plurimum quantum, very much, a great deal: plurimum quantum favoris, Flor.: —very much, M. Fel.]

MŪLUS, i. m. A mule: m. clitellarius, Cic. Top. 8; Plin. 8, 44, 69.

MULVIĀNUS, a, um. Belonging to Mulvius: M controversia, Cic. Att. 2, 15.

MULVĪUS (Milvius), a, um. Mulvian: M. pons, a bridge across the Tiber, above Rome, now Ponte Molle, Cic. Att. 13, 33; Liv.; Sall.

[MUMMIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mummius*: *M. ædificia*, ap. Fest.]

MUMMIUS, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were: L. Mummius Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21; Vell. — *Mummiæ, his great-grand-daughter, wife of the Emperor Galba*, Suet. Galb. 3.

MUNATIUS, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens, having the surname of Plancus*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 24; Cic. Cat. 2, 2.

[MUNCTIO, ònis. f. (*mungo*) *A blowing of the nose*, Arn.]

MUNDA, æ. f. *A town of Spain, near the Straits of Gibraltar, where Cæsar finally defeated the partisans of Pompey; now Monda, a village in Granada*, Liv. 24, 42.

\*MUNDANUS, a, um. (*mundus*) [I. *Of or belonging to the world*: *anima m.*, Macr. — *m. annus, consisting of fifteen thousand years*, id.] — *Subst.*: *Mundanus, i. m. A citizen of the world*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108. [II. *Heavenly*, Aus.]

[MUNDATIO, ònis. f. *A cleansing, purifying*, Aug.]

[MUNDATOR, òris. m. *A cleanser, purifier*, Jul. Firm.]

\*\*MUNDE. *adv. Cleanly, neatly, purely, elegantly*: *parum m. et parum decenter*, Sen. E. 70: — *mundissime*, Col.

\*MUNDENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Munda*: *M. campus*, Auct. B. Hisp. 27: — *M. ducis*, id.: — *M. prælium*, Suet.

[MUNDIALIS, e. (2. *mundus*) *Worldly, earthly*, Eccl.]

[MUNDILITER. *adv. In a worldly manner*, Tert.]

[MUNDICINA, æ. f. (1. *mundus*) *A means of cleansing*: *m. dentium, tooth-powder*, App.]

[MUNDICORAS, dis. (*mundus-cor*) *Of a clean heart*, Aug.]

[MUNDIPOTENS, tis. (2. *mundus-potens*) *A ruler of the world*, Tert.]

[MUNDITENENS, tis. (2. *mundus-tenens*) *I. q. mundipotens*, Tert.]

[MUNDITER. *adv.* (1. *mundus*) I. *Prop.*: *Cleanly*, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 26. II. *Neatly, elegantly*, App.]

MUNDITIA, æ. or MUNDITIES, ei. f. (1. *mundus*) [I. *Prop.*: *Cleanness, i. e. absence of dirt*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4; Catull.] II. *Esp.*: *Cleanliness, neatness*: *munditiam adhibere non odiosam neque nimis exquisitam*, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 131: — *munditiam non affluentem affectabat*, Nep.: — *urbanæ m., urbanity, polish, polished manners*, Sall.: — *munditiam capimur*, Ov.

\*\*MUNDO. 1. (1. *mundus*) *To cleanse, make clean or neat*: *m. stibium*, Plin. 33, 6, 34; Col.

[MUNDULE. *adv. Cleanly, neatly, decently*, App.]

[MUNDULUS, a, um. *dem.* (1. *mundus*) *Clean, neat, decent, spruce*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13.]

[MUNDUM, i. *for mundus. An ornament for women*, Lucil. ap. Gell.]

1. MUNDUS, a, um. \*\*I. *Prop.* A) *Clean, cleanly, neat*: *m. suppellex*, Hor. E. 1, 5, 7: — *m. cæna*, id.: — *ager m.*, Gell.: — *quala mundissima*, Col.: — *cubile mundissimum*, id.: — [ornamented, embellished with any thing: *loca navibus m.*, Enn. ap. Fest.] B) *Meton.*: *Neat, fine, elegant*: *m. verba*, Ov. A. 3, 479: — *versus m.*, Gell.: — *good*: *m. panis*, Lampr.: — *m. annonæ*, id.] II. *Fig.*: *Polished, polite, well-behaved*: *m. homo*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8: — *mulier m.*, Hor.: — *Menander m., Prop.*: — *cultus justo mundior, too elegant*, Liv.

2. MUNDUS, i. m. \*\*I. *Prop.*: *Ornament*: *m. muliebris*, Liv. 32, 40: — [Gen.: *An instrument, implement*: *m. operæ messoriaræ, instruments for harvest*, App. II. *Meton.*: *The sky or heavens, as being decked with stars*: *lucens m.*, Cic. Un. 10: — [m. cœli vastus for cœlum vastum, Enn. ap. Macr.] — Gen.: *The world, universe*: *cœlum ultimum mundi*, Cic. Div. 2, 43: — *innumerabiles esse mundos*: — *nec rerum natura omnis, nec ipse m.*: — *m. deorum hominumque causa factus est*: — *mundum ædificare*: — *mundum convertere*: — *constare in rerum natura*

totoque mundo: — [in mundo esse, in the world, in existence, Plaut.]: — [Esp.: *The earth, world, inhabitants of the earth, mankind*, Luc. 1, 150; Stat.]: — [A pit dug in the centre of a newly built town, into which were thrown the firstlings of fruit and of other things; on three different days of the year, this place was regarded as the open gate of the infernal regions through which departed spirits might pass; it was called m. patens, Varr. ap. Macr. [Hence, Ital. *mondo*, Fr. *monde*.]

[MUNERABUNDUS, a, um. (*muneror*) *That gives presents*, App.]

[MUNERALIS, e. (*munus*) *Of or belonging to presents*: *m. lex*, by which presents to advocates were forbidden, Plaut. ap. Fest.]

[MUNERARIUS, a, um. (*munus*) *Of or belonging to the gladiatorial shows*: *m. libellus, a list of gladiators that were to fight on any given occasion*, Treb. Poll.]: — \*\**Subst.*: *Munerarius, ii. m. One that exhibits a public show of gladiators*, Suet. Dom. 20.

[MUNERATIO, ònis. f. *A presenting*, Ulp. Dig.]

[MUNERATOR, òris. m. *One that exhibits a show of gladiators*, Flor. 3, 23, 9.]

[MUNERIGERULUS, i. m. (*munus-gero*) *A bringer of presents*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 48.]

\*MUNERO. 1. (*munus*) [To present, give, Acc. ap. Non.: — *m. beneficium alui, to bestow upon*, Plaut.]: — *to make a present of any thing*; *m. alqm re*, Cic. Dei. 6; Sen.

\*MUNEROR. 1. (*munus*) *To give, present, procure, prepare*: *m. alui commodum*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: — *to present with, to make a present to*: *m. alqm opipare*, Cic. Att. 7, 2: — *m. alqm re*, Hor.

[MUNGOS, i. n. (*mungo*) *A kind of plant, snake-root, Ophiorrhiza m., Fam. Leguminosæ, NL.*

\*MUNIA, um. n. (*munis, e.*) *The duties or functions of an office, professional duties*: *m. candidatorum*, Cic. Mur. 35: — *belli pacisque munia facere*, Liv.: — *munia consularis obire*, Tac.: — *implere ducis munia, to perform*, id.

MUNICEPS, ipis. c. (*munia-capio*) I. *A citizen of a free town*: *m. Cosanus, a citizen of, etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62: — *m. ejus municipii, Hermog. Dig.*: — *A fellow-citizen of a town, a fellow-countryman; also, fem., a fellow-countrywoman*: *m. meus, my fellow-countryman*, Cic. Red. Quir. 8: — *m. noster*: — *amavit Glyceram municipem suam*, Plin. [II. *Meton.*: *lagenæ, m. Jovis, bottles, the fellow-countrymen of Jupiter, i. e. Cretan, Juv.*: — *vendere municipes siluros*, id.]

MUNICIPALIS, e. (*municipium*) *Belonging to a municipium or free town, municipal*: *multum mecum m. homines loquuntur*, Cic. Att. 8, 13: — *a materno genere m.*: — *dolor m., i. e. municipum*: — *res m.*: — *adulter m.*, Tac.: — [As a term of contempt for one who was not a Roman, rustic, country: *m. eques, Juv.*]

[MUNICIPALITER. *adv. In or of a municipium*, Sid.]

\*\*MUNICIPATIM. *adv.* (*municipium*) *By or through the municipia*, Suet. Cæs. 14.

[MUNICIPATUS, ūs. m. (*muncipes*) *Citizenship*, Tert.]

[MUNICIPULUM, i. n. *dem.* (*municipium*) *A small municipal town*, Sid.]

MUNICIPĪUM, ii. n. (*muncipes*) *A free town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, having its own laws and magistracy, and also the right of Roman citizenship; i. e. all the privileges of a Roman citizen; e. g. of voting at the comitia, etc.* (vir) *municipii sui primus*, Cic. R. Am. 6: — *Appiæ (viæ) m., that are on the Via Appia*, Liv.: — *princeps municipii Lucensis*.

[MUNICO, are. *for communicare*: *municas, i. e. communicas, dicit Verrius de muniis, id est, operibus*, ap. Fest.]

\*MUNIFEX, icis. (*munia-facio*) [I. *Prop.*: *One that performs service or is on duty*, Veg.] II. *Meton.*: *m. mamma, suckling*, Plin. 11, 40, 95.

\*MUNIFICĒ. *adv.* Bountifully, munificently, liberally, Cic. N. D. 3, 27; Liv.

\*\*MUNIFICENTĪA, æ. f. (munificus) Bountifulness, munificence, liberality, Sall. Cat. 54; Suet.; Plin.

[MUNIFICIUS, a, um. (munus-facio) Liable to taxes or other burdens, Dig.]

[MUNIFICO, are. (munificus) To present with: m. alqm re, Lucr. 2, 625.]

MUNIFICUS, a, um. (munus-facio) I. Bountiful, munificent, liberal: in dando munificum esse, Cic. Off. 2, 18: — quid tam m.: — m. opes, Ov.: — m. arca, Mart.: — [With genit.: Liberal with any thing: m. laudis, Claud.]: — [Comp., munificior, Cat.: munificentior, ap. Fest.]: — Sup., munificentissimus. II. Performing service: m. miles, Dig.: — Meton.: m. menses (mulierum), Tert.]

[MUNIMEN, Inis. n. (munio) I. q. munimentum: m. portæ, Ov. A. 1, 6, 29: — m. ad imbres, shelter, Virg.]

MUNIMENTUM, i. n. (munio) I. Prop.: Any means of protection or guarding, a defence, protection, bulwark, etc.: fossa, haud parvum m., Liv. 1, 33: — ut hæ sepes munimenta præberent, Cæs.: — munimentis se defendere, fortifications, defences, Tac.: — munimentis se tenere, id.: — munimenta perumpere, id.: — thus, Horatius Cocles, who kept off the enemy from the bridge, is called m., Liv.: — munimenta togæ, protection, escort, safeguard, i. e. lacerna, Juv. II. Fig.: Protection, support: rati, noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall. Jug. 97: — m. legum, V. Max.: — legiones firma imperii m., Tac.

1. MÜNIO, ïvi and ñi, itum. 4. v. n. and a. (allied to mœne, mœnia, and to the Gr. *μύνω*) \*\*I. Neut.: To build or raise a wall, to labour at raising a wall: undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent, Nep. Them. 6: — milites, qui muniendi gratia vallum petierant, erected defences, Hirt. II. Act. A) Prop.: [To build (a wall): m. mœnia, Plaut. Mil. 1, 2, 73.] To fortify, defend, to strengthen, secure, to put in a state of defence: m. arcem, Nep. Tim. 3: — m. locum muro, Cæs.: — m. Longam Albam, Virg.: — Alpibus Italiani munierat natura, Cic.: — m. castra, to surround with a wall, trench, and palisades, Cæs.: — m. domum præditiis, to surround with fortifications: — Gen.: To secure, guard, protect: m. hortum ab incursu hominum, Col.: — spica contra avium morsum munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15: — munitæ sunt palpebræ tamquam vallo pilorum: — munito agmine incedere, in close ranks, Sall.: — muniti adversus hostes, covered against any attack, id.: — munitæ manus, with gloves on, Plin.: — septum atque munitum esse, to be well armed: — munitum esse virtute et sapientia: — septum et munitum esse contra alqd, to be safe or protected against any thing: — hieme quaternis tunicis et tibialibus muniabatur, he was provided or covered with Suet.: — meretricibus muniendis, for the sake of maintaining, Plaut.: — To render passable, to make a road, pave: m. viam, Cic. Mil. 7; Liv.: — m. rupem, id.: — m. iter, Nep. B) Fig.: To protect, to put in a posture of defence or in a state of security: nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem et audaciam posset esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15: — munio me ad hæc tempora, I arm myself against: — hunc locum munio, cover myself on this side: — m. imperium, Nep.: — m. se multorum benevolentia: — m. se fidelitate novarum necessitudinum contra veterum perfidiam: — to open or make a way: m. sibi viam (ad deos), Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: — m. viam ad consulatum: — m. viam accusandi.

\*2. MÜNIO, ñnis. Said to be the name of a metrical foot; but the more correct reading is nomum, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.

[MUNIS, e. (munus) Complaisant, ready to render service, Plaut. Merc. prol. 104.]

[MUNITR. *adv.* Guardedly, safely: munitus, Varr. LL. 4, 32.]

MUNITĪO, ñnis. f. I. Prop.: A fortifying, guarding, surrounding with defences: munitione milites prohibe-

re, Cæs. B. G. 1, 49: — m. oppidi, Suet.: — m. fluminis, Tac.: — m. Dyrrhachina, a blockade, Suet.: — operis m., a fortifying, erecting of fortifications, Cæs.: — a making passable or paving (a road): m. viarum, Cic. Font. 4: — Esp., that by which a person or thing is fortified or protected: a means of fortifying or protecting, fortifications, works, defences, bulwarks: urbem munitionibus sepire, Cic. Phil. 13, 9: — nisi munitione a mari disjunctus esset: — munitiones circumdare oppido, Hirt.: — munitiones demoliri, Sall.: — munitionem facere, Cæs.: — munitiones incendere, Nep.: — per munitionem introire, Sall.: — multum munitionis, of the wall, Nep.: — [a chewing or mastication of food: m. (est) morsificatio ciborum, ap. Fest.]

II. Fig.: A making or paving (a road): aditum ad causam et munitionem (sc. viæ), Cic. de Or. 2, 79.

\*MUNITO, are. intens. (munio) To render passable: m. viam, to make way for one's self, Cic. R. A. 48, 140.

\*\*MUNITOR, ñris. m. One that fortifies: m. Trojæ, Ov. Her. 5, 139: — Esp., one who works at fortifying a camp, Liv. 7, 23; Tac.: also, a miner, Liv. 5, 19.

[MUNITURA, æ. f. (munio) An apron, leathern apron, Aug.]

MUNITUS, a, um. I. Part. of munio. II. Adj.: Fortified, defended, secured, made passable, etc.: nihil tam m. (est), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2: — se munitiorem ad vitam tuendam fore: — munitiores esse debebunt: — oppidum munitissimum, well fortified: — castra munitissima, well secured, Cæs.: — Munita, orum. n. Roads that have been made passable, Liv. 27, 39: — munita viæ (for viæ), walls of the teeth (like *ἔπος δδόντων*), the lips, Lucr. 3, 497.

MUNUS, ñris. n. I. An office, place, post, charge, function, employment: munus suum administrare, Ter.: — munere fungi, Cic. Leg. 1, 3: — (regis) officia et munera exsequi: — muneri (publico, privato) deesse, to neglect one's duty: — munus (geometrie) tueri: — negotii et muneris publici procuratio: — est alqjs proprium m.: — munus suum augere, extenuare: — m. prudentia: — munus tenere suum: — opus et m.: — munus officii exsequi et tueri: — munus officii, vitæ exsequi: — instruere alqm ad omne officii munus: — m. laterum et virium: — munus diligenter obire, to do one's duty conscientiously: — amicitia m. expletum est: — munere necessitatis perfungi: — a muneribus requiescere: — muneribus corporis fungi: — muneribus reipublicæ orbat: — muneribus vacat (ætas): — munera sustinentur (alga re): — muneris necessitas obvenit alci: — tribuatur alci hoc muneris: — officio et muneri deesse: — exsequi munus suum: — m. vitæ: — officium m. que sapientia occupatum est in alga re: — operis et muneris effector, moderator: — munere interpretum fungi, to perform the office of: — munere perfecto perfectæ virtutis fungi: — explere susceptum reip. munus: — munus vigiliarum obire, to perform, Liv.: — facere munus equitis: — munere vacare, to be exempt from military service, Liv.: — honoribus et reip. muneribus perfunctus: — nullum prætermittere officii studiique munus: — habere munus: — me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo: — qui huic muneri atque officio præest: — justitia primum m. est, first duty: — magnum est onus atque m.: — extrema pars et conclusio muneris ac negotii: — vitæ munus exsequi: — munus defugere: — tamquam id habuerit operis ac muneris, ut: — Fig.: tuum hoc est m., this is your duty, Cic. Fam. 11, 5: — hoc tuum m. est, ut: — principum m. est resistere levitati multitudinis: — rempublicam sui muneris facere, to obtain the highest power in the state, Tac.

II. Service, favour: munere fungi, to do a service, bestow a favour, Cic. Off. 2, 20: — sum tui muneris, I am obliged to you, Ov.: — [Esp.: The last service done to a corpse: fungi munere, Virg. Æ. 6, 887: — decorare supremis muneribus, id.: — munera matris, Ov.: — quo munere (sc. Orpheus) erga mortuam Eurydicen) spretæ, service or office which Orpheus rendered to his deceased wife by incessantly bewailing her, Virg.]: — a present, gift: datum est deorum munere, Cic. Un. 14: — m. ac donum: — divino munere datus reip.: — munera alci ferre, Hirt.: — tum hoc est muneris tui, is your gift or present, Hor.: — munus bene ponere, to

*make good use of*, Liv.:—nuptiale m., id.:—accipere alqd muneri, *as a present*, Tac.:—mittere alci alqd munere, Plin.:—mittere alci munera:—dare alci alqd muneri, Nep.:—alqm munere donare, Virg.:—dare alqd in munere, id.:—munera Liberi, *the gifts or presents of Bacchus*, i. e. wine, Hor. O. 4, 15, 26:—terræ munere vesci, id.:—m. Cereris, i. e. panis, Ov.:—m. solitudinis, *a present of solitude*, i. e. a book written in solitude, Cic. Off. 3, 1:—*A public exhibition, esp. of gladiators*. munus dare, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8:—munus edere, Suet.:—munus præbere:—munus declarare, *to announce, promise*:—munus ostendere:—m. gladiatoria:—m. funeris, *at a funeral*:—functus est ædificio maximo munere, *gave a splendid show*:—magnificentissima m. Pompeii:—m. populi, *a show of gladiators, granted to the people*, Suet.; *also of the games in the circus*, Ov.—\*\*A public building, an institution, erected at the private expense of an individual, and presented to the people: Pompeii m. absunta, Vell. 2, 130.—*Meton. of the universe*: moderator tanti operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29:—architectus tanti operis et muneris:—ministri tanti muneris:—*Gen.*: A building, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

\*MUNUSCULUM, i. n. dem. (munus) *A trifling present*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

MUNYCHIA, æ. f. (Μουνυχία) *A harbour of Attica, belonging to Athens*, Nep. Thras. 2.

[MUNYCHIUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Munychia, poet. for Athenian*: M. agri, Ov. M. 2, 709.]

1. MURÆNA, æ. f. (μύραινα) I. *The murena* (probably Muræna Helena L.) *a sea-fish of which the ancients were very fond, the lamprey*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26; Plin. \*\*II. *Meton.*: A black stripe, a vein in the shape of a fish, mentioned as a defect in tables, id. 13, 15, 30.

2. MURÆNA, æ. m. *A Roman family name; e. g. L. Licinius Muræna, whom Cicero defended in an oration de ambitu*, Cic.:—L. Licinius Varro Muræna, *the brother of Terentia, wife of Mæcenas*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 38.

[MURÆNIANUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Muræna*: M. oratio, i. e. Ciceronis pro Muræna habita, M. Cap.]

[MURÆNULA, æ. f. dem. (muræna) *A small lamprey*, Hier.—*Meton.*: A kind of small chain for the neck, Hier.; Bibl.]

MURĀLIS, e. (murus) *Of or belonging to a wall*: m. herba, *pellitory of the wall* (Cels.), called also muralium, Plin.:—pila m., *employed by the besieged against besiegers*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40:—tormentum m., *for battering walls*, Virg.:—m. machina, Plin.:—m. falx, *for pulling down walls*, Cæs.:—corona m., *a crown given to one who first scaled the walls of a city in an assault*, Liv. 23, 18; Plin.:—[m. corona, *a crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers*, Lucr. 2, 606.] [Hence, Ital. muraglia, Fr. muraille.]

MURĀLIUM, ii. n. *See the preceding Article.*

[MURĀTUS, a. um. (murus) *Having walls, walled*, Veg.]

MURCIA or MURTIĀ, æ. f. *A surname of Venus, from the myrtle, which was sacred to her* (Liv. 1, 33); *for she was formerly called Venus Myrtea*, Plin. 15, 29, 36.—[*The goddess of sloth*, August.]

[MURCĪDUS, a. um. (murcus) *Slow, idle*, Pomp. ap. August.]

[MURCĪUS or MURTIUS, a. um. *Sacred to or called after Venus Murcia*: metæ M. (sc. in Circo), *in the neighbourhood of the temple of the goddess Murtia*, App.]

[MURCUS, i. m. *A coward, esp. of one who, to avoid military service, cut off his thumb*, Amm.]

MUREX, icis. m. I. *A purple-fish, a kind of shell-fish with a prickly shell* (Plin. 9, 36, 60): [*the juice of this fish, which was used for dyeing purple*, Virg. Æ. 4, 262.]—[*A shell (used as a wind instrument)*, Ov. M. 1, 332; V. Fl.: *for keeping liquids*, Mart. 3, 80, 26: *for adorning grottoes*, Ov. M. 8, 563.] \*\*II. *Meton.*: A pointed rock or stone: muricibus forum sternere, Plin. 19, 1, 6:—m. ferrei, *a foot-trap armed with spikes, a caltrop*, Curt. 4, 13:—[*perhaps, a*

*bridle furnished with sharp points*, Stat. Ach. 1, 221:—armarium muricibus præfixum, *sharp points, prickles*, Gell. 6, 4.]

MURGANTIĀ, æ. f. I. *A town of Sicily*, Liv. 24, 27.

II. *A town of Italy, belonging to the Samnites*, id. 10, 17.

MURGANTĪNUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Murgantia*: M. ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18.

MŪRIĀ, æ. f. (ἀλμυρὴ) *Salt liquor, brine, pickle*: murie stella, Cic. Fin. 3, 14:—m. dura, Col.—*Esp. for salting tunnies and other fish*, Plin. 26, 4, 11.

[MŪRIĀTICUS, a. um. (muria) *Pickled or lying in brine*, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 32 and 38:—acidum m., *muratic acid*; natrum m., *muriate of soda*, NL.]

\*\*MŪRICĀTIM adv. (murex) *In the shape of the purple-fish*, Plin. 9, 33, 32.

\*\*MŪRICĀTUS, a. um. (murex) I. *Shaped or pointed like the purple-fish*, Plin. 20, 23, 99. [II. *Meton.*: Timid, Fulg.]

[MŪRICĒUS, a. um. (murex) *Like the purple-fish, pointed, full of points or prickles, rough*: m. lacunæ, Aus.]

[MŪRICIDUS, a. um. (mus-cædo) *A mouse-killer, as term of reproach applied to a coward*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 12.]

[MŪRIES, ei. f. for muria, Cat.]

[MŪRILĒGŪLUS, i. m. (murex-legulus) *A collector of, or fisher for, purple-fish*, Cod. Just.; Th.]

\*\*MŪRĪNUS, a. um. (mus) *Of or belonging to mice, mouse- (with a substantive)*: m. sanguis, Plin. 30, 9, 23:—m. fimus, id.:—m. pellis, *a mouse-skin*, id.:—m. color, Col.:—pelles m., *skins of martens and other small furred animals, e. g. ermine, etc.*, Just.:—m. hordeum, *a kind of wild barley*, Plin.:—auricula m., *mouse-ear, a plant*, Scrib. Larg.

MURMUR, ūris. n. *A murmuring, murmur, humming sound*. \*\*I. *Prop. of persons*: Liv. 45, 1; Quint.

II. *Meton. of animals or things; e. g. the roaring of a lion*, Mart. 8, 55, 1: *of a tiger*, Stat.:—*the blast of a trumpet or other wind instrument, e. g. the tuba*, Prop.: *of a hunter's horn*, Hor.: *of the tibia*, Ov.:—murmura aurium, *noises in the ears*, Plin.—*Of the roaring of the sea*: Cic. de Or. 3, 50: *of a river*, Hor.:—murmura dare, *to murmur*, Lucr.—*Of the buzzing of bees*: Virg. *Of the roaring of thunder*: id. *Of the blowing of the wind*: id.—*Of the roaring of a volcano*: Suet.: *of an earthquake*, Plin. [Hence, Ital. mormorio.]

[MURMŪRĀBUNDUS, a. um. (murmuro) *Murmuring*, App.]

\*\*MURMŪRĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. I. *A murmuring, low noise*, Plin. 11, 3, 3. II. *A muttering*, Sen. E. 107.

[MURMŪRĀTOR, ōris. m. I. *A murmurer, ap. Fest.* II. *A mutterer*, August.]

[MURMŪRILLO, are. dem. (murmuro) *To utter a low murmur*, Plaut. ap. Non.]

\*\*MURMŪRO. i. v. n. (murmur) *To murmur, mutter*.

\*\*I. *Prop. of persons*: m. et sibilare, A. Her. 4, 31:—m. secum, Plaut.:—[*With acc.*: flebile lingua murmurat exanimis, Ov.—Hence: magia murmurata carminibus, in which certain forms are muttered over, App.] II. *Meton.*: *To murmur, sound, roar, rumble*: mare murmurans, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40:—ignes murmurant, *as a sign of change of weather*, Plin.:—secum ipse murmurat, *of the notes of the nightingale*, id.:—intestina murmurant, *rumble*, Plaut.:—[*To mutter, grumble*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 49.]

[MURMŪROR. i. for murmuro. I. *To murmur, hum*, Varr. ap. Non. II. *To murmur or grumble at any thing*: m. tarditatem, App.]

[MURŌBATHRĀRIUS, ii. m. *See MURRHOBATHRARIUS.*]

MURRĀTUS, a. um. *See MYRRHATUS.*

MURRHA (myrrha) or MURRA, æ. f. *An Oriental stone or kind of earth, of which were made certain costly but fragile vessels, called vasa murrhina*, Mart. 10, 80, 1; Plin. 33, 2.—[*Poet. for vasa murrhina*, Mart. 4, 86, 1.] *For myrrha (myrrh), see MYRRHA.*

## MURRHATUS

[MURRHĀTUS, a. um. See MYRRHATUS.]

\*\*MURRHĒUS, a. um. (murrha) for murrhinus: poculum m., Sen. E. 119.

\*\*MURRHĪNUS, a. um. (murrha) I. *Made of the stone or earth murrha*: m. calix, Plin. 37, 2, 7: — vitrum m., glass which, in respect of the painting, resembles the vasa murrhina, id.: — Subst.: Murrhina, ōrum. n. (sc. vasa) Vessels made of murrha, murrhine ware: in urbem murrhina induxit, id. 37, 2, 7. II. *For myrrhinus (of myrrh)*, see MYRRHINUS.

[MURRHOBATHRĀRIUS (murrob. or murob.), ii. m. (μύρορ or μύρρα-βάθρον) One that gives an agreeable smell to women's shoes by means of balsam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37.]

MURSA or MURSIĀ, æ. f. *A town of Pannonia or Hungary, now Esseck, Eutr.*

[MURSENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Mursa, Amm.*]

[MURTA, æ. f. for myrtus. *A myrtle*, Cat. R. R. 125.]

[MURTĀTUS, MURTĀTUS. See MYRT.]

[MURTIUS, a. um. See MURCIUS.]

MŪRUS, i. m. I. *Prop.* A) *A wall*: m. urbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 40: — muros instruere, Nep.: — muros ædificare, Ov.: — muros ducere, to build, raise, Virg.: — dummodo inter me atque te m. intersit: — muri altitudo, Cæs.: — [Poet. muri for urbs, Ov. M. 9, 103.] — *Of a house-wall*: Cic. Att. 2, 4; Tac. \*\*B) *Meton.*: [A bank or mound of earth, a dam, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3]: — *Circumference, rim*: cor munitum costarum et pectoris muro, Plin. 11, 37, 69: — *of a pot*, Juv.: — [the wooden tower fastened on the back of an elephant, Sil. 9, 602]: — m. crinalis, the head-dress of Cybele, representing towers; conf. muralis corona, Claud.]

II. *Fig.*: *A wall, protection, defence, security*: lex Ælia et Fufia propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4: — firmissimo me muro septum esse arbitror: — audacia pro muro habetur, Sall.: — hic m. aeneus esto, Hor.: — m. Graium, said of Achilles, Ov.

MŪS, mŭris. c. (mŭs) *A mouse*, Cic. Att. 14, 9; Plin. 10, 65, 85. — *Prov.*: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus m., Hor.: — *The ancients comprised under the term mures, rats, martens, sables, ermines* (Sen. E. 90); also the musk (Moschus moschifer), the skin of which was much valued on account of its smell, Hier.: — m. araneus; see ARANEUS: — \*\**As a term of reproach*, Petr. 58: — m. marinus, a kind of shell-fish, Plin. 9, 19, 35. — *The name of a Roman family of the gens Decia*: P. Decius Mus, Liv. 10, 14.

MŪSA, æ. f. (μοῦσα) I. *A Muse, a goddess of learning, esp. of poetry and music*. The ancients reckoned sometimes three Muses, but generally nine, namely: Calliope, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Cic. N. D. 3, 21: — crassiore Musā, in a rude manner, not elegantly, Quint. 1, 10, 28: — sine ulla Musa, without talent or wit, Varr. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *A song, poem, poetry*: m. procax, Hor. O. 2, 1, 37: — m. silvestris, a rural poem, Lucr.: — m. (Theocriti) rustica et pastoralis, Quint.: — m. pedestris, a low style of poetry, bordering upon prose, Hor.: — *Learning, study*: m. agrestiores, Cic. de Or. 3: — m. mansuetiores, soft, gentle, i. e. philosophy.

MŪSÆUM, i. n. See MUSEUM.

MŪSÆUS, i. m. (Μουσαῖος) *An old Greek poet in the time of Orpheus*, Virg. Æ. 6, 667.

[MŪSĀGĒTES, æ. m. (Μουσᾱγέτης) *Leader of the Muses, an epithet of Apollo and of Hercules*, Eum.]

MUSCA, æ. f. (μύσκα, dem. of μύια) I. *A fly*: puer, abige muscas, Cic. de Or. 2, 60. II. *Meton.* of curious persons who pry into every thing: Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 26. — *Of persons who become troublesome like flies*: Cat. 114, 4.

[MUSCARI. ind. *A plant, grape-hyacinth*, Fam. Asphodelac., NL.]

MUSCĀRĪUS, a. um. (musca) I. *Of or belonging to flies*: m. araneus (as it were, fly-hunter), Plin. 29, 6, 38: — m. clavus, a nail with a flat head, Vitruv. II. *Subst.*:

832

## MUSSATIO

Muscārium, ii. n. A) *A fly-flap, which was used also as a brush* (Mart. 14, 71), usually made of the feathers of peacocks, or the tails of oxen or horses, id. — Hence: Muscārium, i. n. *A horse's tail*, Veg. B) *The hairy or fibrous parts of plants*, Plin. 12, 26, 57.

MUSCERDA, æ. f. *Mouse-dung*, Plin. 29, 6, 34.

[MUSCŪDUS, a. um. (muscus) *Full of or overgrown with moss*, Sid.]

[MUSCĪPŪLA, æ. f. and MUSCĪPŪLUM, i. n. (mus-capio) *A mouse-trap*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5.]

\*MUSCŌSUS, a. um. (muscus) *Full of moss, mossy, overgrown with moss*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: — muscosius, Cic. Q. Fr.

[MUSCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (musca) *A little fly*, Arn.]

\*\*MUSCŪLŌSUS, a. um. (musculus) *Fleshy, muscular*, Cels. 5, 20.

MUSCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (mus) I. *A little mouse*, Cic. Div. 2, 14. II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Prop.*: *A muscle of the body, because of its resemblance to a mouse*, Cels. 5, 26. \*\*2) *Fig.*: orationem ossa, musculi, nervi decent, Plin. E. 5, 8, 10. B) *A warlike machine, under which besiegers stood and worked, a shed, mantelet*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 84. C) *M. marinus, a large species of whale*, Plin. 11, 62. D) *A kind of shell-fish, muscle*, Cels. 2, 29. [Hence, Fr. muscle, Germ. Muskel.]

MUSCUS, i. m. (μύσχος) I. *Moss*, Ov. M. 8, 563.

II. *Musk, civet*, Hier. [Hence, Fr. mousse.]

MŪSĒUM or MUSĪUM (μουσεῖον), i. n. I. *A place dedicated to the Muses (i. e. to learning)*; hence, any place where learning is pursued, where scholars meet, etc., a library, study, academy, etc., Suet. Claud. 42. II. *A grotto*, Plin. 36, 21, 42.

[MŪSĒUS, a. um. (μουσεῖος) I. *Of or relating to the Muses*; hence, poetical, musical: m. lepos, Lucr. 1, 933: — m. mele, id. II. *I. q. musivus, mosaic*: m. opus, Inscr.]

MŪSĪCA, æ. f. or MŪSĪCE, Æs. f. (sc. ars) (μουσική, sc. τέχνη) *Musical, including poetry*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33.

[MŪSĪCĀTUS, a. um. (musicus) *Musically arranged*: m. cantus, App.]

1. MŪSĪCE, Æs. f. See MUSICA.

2. MŪSĪCE. adv. (μουσικῶς) *Splendidly*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 40.]

MŪSĪCUS, a. um. (μουσικός) I. A) *Of or belonging to music, musical*: m. leges, Cic. Leg. 2, 15: — m. ars, Plin.: — m. certamen, a musical contest, Suet. B) *Subst.* 1) *Mūsicus, i. m. A musician*: qui se haberi velit musicum: — ut iidem musici et vates et sapientes judicarentur, Quint. 2) *Mūsica, ōrum. n. Music*: ut in musicis numeri et voces et modi, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: — dedere se musicis. II. A) *Of or belonging to poetry, poetical*: m. studium, poetry, Ter. Heaut. prol. 22: — m. ars, id. [B) *Of or belonging to learning, learned, literary*: m. ludus, Gell. præf.]

[MŪSĪGĒNA, æ. m. (musa-gigno) *A son of a Muse*, LL.]

MŪSĪMO or MUSMO, ōnis. m. (μούσμων) *A Sardinian animal from which we have the breed of the tame sheep*, Plin. 8, 49, 75. — [It appears that the ancient Romans gave this name to ungilded horses and asses, Cato ap. Non. 137, 22.]

[MŪSĪNOR, āri. *To dally, to do a thing for the sake of pastime*: dum ista musinamur, Varr. ap. Plin.]

MŪSĪUM, ii. n. See MUSEUM.

[MŪSĪVĀRIUS, ii. m. (musivum) *One who constructs mosaic work*, Cod. Just.]

[MŪSĪVUS, a. um. (μουσεῖος) *Relating to mosaic work*: Subst.: Musivum, i. n. (sc. opus) *Mosaic work*: pictum de musivo, Spart.: — musivo picta sunt, Aug.]

MUSMO. See MUSIMO.

[MUSSĀTIO, ōnis. f. (musso) *I. q. mussitatio*, Amm.]



## MUSSITATIO

[**MUSSTĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (mussito) *A suppressing of the voice, silence, App.*]

**MUSSĪTO**, are. *v. n. and a.* (musso) [I. *Neut. To be silent, to make no noise, not to let one's self be heard: metu mussitant, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 33.*] \*\*II. *Act. To say any thing in a low tone, to mutter, murmur, say or speak softly: ego hæc tecum mussito, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 119: quidam mussitantes . . . appellabant, Liv.: [To be silent respecting any thing, to bear in silence: m. injuriam, Ter.]*

\*\***MUSSO**, are. (mutio) I. *To say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter, say or speak softly: mussantes inter se rogabant, Liv. 7, 25: per metum aut ambitionem mussarent, id.* [II. A) *To be silent respecting any thing, not to have the courage to say or mention any thing, to brook it: æquum non est per metum mussari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 12: flent mussantque, Virg.* B) *To be afraid to say or to do any thing, to be in fear and uncertainty: mussat rex ipse, quos generos vocet, considers fearfully within himself, Virg.* C) *To murmur, make a low sound, to hum, buzz: apes mussant, Virg. G. 4, 188.*]

[**MUSSOR**, ātus, āri. *I. q.* musso, Varr. ap. Non. 249, 10.]

**MUSTĀCE**, ēs. *f.* *A kind of laurel, Plin. 15, 30, 39.*

**MUSTĀCĒUS**, a, um. *Of must (mustum), or of laurel (mustace).—Subst. Mustācēum, i. n. (sc. libum) and Mustācēus, i. m. (sc. libus) A kind of wedding-cake to which must was added, and which was baked on laurel-leaves, Plin. 15, 30, 39: Prov.: laureolam in mustaceo querere, to look for a twig in the laurel-cake, i. e. to seek fame in trifles, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4.]*

[**MUSTĀRIUS**, a, um. (mustum) *Of or belonging to must: m. urceus, Cat. R. R. 11.]*

**MUSTĒLA** or **MUSTĒLLA**, æ. *f.* (mus) I. *A weasel, Plin. 29, 4, 16.* II. *A fish, either the Petromyzon fluviatilis or the Gadus Lota, Plin. 9, 17, 29.*

[**MUSTĒLĀTUS** or **MUSTĒLLĀTUS**, a, um. *Weasel-coloured, App. (doubtful).]*

\*\***MUSTĒLĪNUS** or **MUSTĒLLĪNUS**, a, um. (mustela) *Of weasels: m. utriculus, Plin. 30, 14, 43: m. color, Ter.*

**MUSTĒLLĀRIUS VĪCUS**. *One of the regions or quarters of Rome, Varr. L. L. 5, 8.*

\*\***MUSTĒUS**, a, um. (mustum) *Of or like must: hence, I. Sweet as must or new wine: m. mala, a kind of apples (also gen. melimela, μελιμελα, honey-apples), Cato, R. R. 7. II. Young, new, fresh: m. caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97: m. piper, id.*

[**MUSTĒLĒNTUS**, a, um. (mustum) *Rich, or abounding in must or new wine: m. autumnus, App.: Fig.: m. æstus (or ventus), Plaut. Fragm.]*

**MUSTUM**, i. n. *See the following Article.*

**MUSTUS**, a, um. *Young, new, fresh: m. agna, Cato ap. Prisc. 6: vinum mustum, must, new wine, id.: Subst.: Mustum, i. n. Must, id.: m. novum, Plin.: Meton.: tercentum musta, vintages, Ov.: m. olei, new oil, Plin.*

**MŪTA**, æ. *f.* *A goddess, otherwise called Lara, Larunda and Tacita: Jupiter struck her dumb on account of her loquacity, Ov. F. 2, 583.*

**MŪTĀBĪLIS**, e. (muto) *Changeable: corpus m. est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: m. vulgi animus, Liv.: m. pectus, that may be quided or persuaded, Ov.: varium et m. semper femina, Virg.: inmutabilissimæ voluntates, Porc. Latr.*

**MŪTĀBĪLĪTAS**, ātis. *f.* (mutabilis) *Changeableness, mutability: m. mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76: Absol. M. Cap.*

[**MŪTĀBĪLĪTER** adv. (mutabilis) *Changeably, Varr. ap. Non. 139, 26.]*

**MUTACISMUS**. *See PSELLISMUS.*

**MŪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (muto). I. *A changing, altering, change: m. consilii, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: facienda*

## MUTO

*est m. morum: — tantos motus mutationesque moliri: — m. rerum, of the state or government: — Absol.: cupido mutat nis, Tac.* II. A) *A changing, exchanging: m. vestis, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4: m. officiorum, mutual kindness: — Absol. with genit. subj.: m. ementium, barter, interchange, Tac.* B) *A changing of horses, Cod. Just. and Th.]*

[**MŪTĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* (muto) I. *A changer: m. anni, Luc. 10, 202.* II. *A barterer, exchanger, Luc.: m. equorum, i. q. desultor, V. Fl.]*

[**MŪTĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. (muto) *Of or belonging to changing or exchanging: m. indumentum, Tert.]*

[**MŪTĀTUS**, ūs. *m.* (muto) *I. q. mutatio, Tert.]*

[**MŪTESCO**, 3. (mutus) *To grow dumb, App.]*

**MŪTĪCUS**, a, um. *i. q. mutilus. Curtailed, docked: m. spica, an ear of corn without a beard, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.*

[**MŪTĪLĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (mutilo) *A mutilating, maiming, mangling, Gloss.]*

**MŪTĪLO**, i. (mutilus) I. *To mutilate, maim, mangle, cut or lop off: m. aures, Liv. 29, 9: m. nasum, id.: m. corpora, Curt.: m. caudam colubræ, Ov.: m. naves, Liv.: Meton.: m. verba, in pronunciation, Plin.*

II. *Fig.: To mutilate, lessen, diminish: m. exercitum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: m. patrimonium, Cod. Just.: m. jura libertatis, id.: m. alqm, to cripple (as to circumstances), i. e. reduce one's property, Ter.*

1. **MŪTĪLUS**, a, um. (μῦτιλος and μῦτιλος) I. *Mutilated, maimed: m. homo, one who has cut off his fingers, Cod. Th.: grabatulus uno pede m., App.: m. litera, Gell.: Esp. of animals of a horned kind, that have lost, or are otherwise without, horns: m. capella, Col.: alces sunt cornibus m., Cæs.: hence, facetè: mutilus (i. e. exsecto cornu) minitatis? Hor.* II. *Fig.: In speaking: mutila loqui, Cic. de Or. 9: mutila sentire.*

2. **MŪTĪLUS**. *A shell-fish, the muscle. See MYTILUS.*

**MŪTĪNA**, æ. *f.* *A town of Italy, where Antony shut up D. Brutus; now Modena, Cic. Phil. 5, 9.*

**MŪTĪNĒNSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Mutina, Ov. F. 4, 627.*

[**MŪTĪNUS** and **MŪTŪNUS**, i. m. (mūto, ōnis) I. *I. q. Priapus, Lact. 1, 20, 36.* II. *Meton.: I. q. penis, Priap. 73, 2. doubtful.*

[**MŪTĪO** or **MŪTĪTĪO**, 4. (from the natural sound mu) I. *To murmur, mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone: etiam mutis? are you still muttering? Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 225: nihil m. audeo, Ter.: neque opus est mutito, there is no occasion for a word on that subject, id.* II. *To bleat, as a he-goat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 58.]*

[**MŪTĪTĪO** or **MŪTĪTĪTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (mutio) *A muttering, mumbling, Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 28.]*

[**MŪTĪTO**, are. (muto) *To exchange frequently, to appoint by turns; hence, to entertain by turns, Gell. 2, 24.]*

[**MŪTĪTUS**, a, um. *See MUTIO.]*

**MŪTĪUS**, a, um. *See MUCIUS.*

1. **MŪTO**, i. (contr. for movito) I. *To move, move away or out of its place, move towards a place: neque se luna quoquam mutat, does not move from its place, Plaut. Amph. 1, 4, 118: mutari finibus, i. e. egredi, Liv.: ne quis invitatus civitate mutetur (i. q. ejiciatur, privetur): hinc dum muter, Ov.: Hence, mutari, to be transplanted (of trees), Virg.* II. *Meton. A) 1) To alter, change: m. consuetudinem dicendi, Cic. Brut. 91: m. sententiam: m. consilium: m. mentem et voluntatem: m. orationem ad omnem rationem: m. fidem cum alqo, not to keep one's word, Ter.: e nigro color est mutatus in album, Ov.: mutari colore, to change colour (out of fear), Quint.: mutari alite, i. q. in alitem, to become changed or metamorphosed, Ov.: nihil mutavit de cultu, Nep.: nihil mutat de uxore, does not change his opinion respecting her, Ter.: haud muto factum, I am not sorry for it, id.: neque nunc muto, I abide by it: To colour dye: m.*

vellera luto, to dye yellow, Virg.: — *To improve*: m. factum, Ter.: — *To spoil*: vinum mutatum, Hor.: — *To falsify, adulterate*: m. balsamum melle, Plin. \*\*2) *Neut. for mutari or se mutare*: mores mutaverint, Liv. 39, 51: — *adnonsa nihil mutavit*, id.: — *mutabat æstus*, Tac.: — *To be different, to differ*: pastiones hoc mutant quod, Varr.: — m. a Menandro, Gell.: — *non mutat, that has nothing to do with the matter, does not alter it*, Dig. B) *To exchange, barter, interchange, change for something else*: m. mancipia cum vino, for wine, Sall. Jug. 44: — m. domum Socraticam loricis Iberis, Hor.: — m. res inter se, Sall.: — m. porcos ære, to sell, Col.: — m. solum, to go into exile: — m. jumenta, to change horses, Cæs.: — m. orationem, to vary the manner of expressing one's ideas: — verba mutata, figurative expressions, metonymies: — m. calceos et vestimenta, to change shoes and clothes: — m. vestem, to put on mourning: — [Poet.: quid terras mutamur? why do we emigrate to foreign lands? Hor.: — m. lares et urbem, id.: — m. calores, to transfer one's love, to love another, Prop.] \*\*C) *To forsake, abandon, leave in the lurch*: m. principem, Tac. H. 3, 44: — sidera mutata, forsaken by the gods, Petr.: — ut mutem meos, Luc. ap. Non. — [Hence, Fr. *muer*.]

[2. MŮTO, ōnis. m. I. q. penis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 68.]

[MŮTŌNĪTUS, a, um. (2. muto) Mutone præditus, Mart.]

[MŮTŌNĪUM, ii. n. I. q. 2. muto, A. Priap.]

[MŮTŪO, MŮTŪITIO. See MŮTIO.]

[MŮTŪĀLUS, a, um. (mutuus) I. q. mutuus, App.]

[MŮTŪĀTĪCIUS, a, um. (mutuor) Borrowed: pecuniæ m., Gell. 20, 1.]

[MŮTŪĀTĪCUS, a, um. Another reading for mutuaticius.]

MŮTŪĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (mutuor) A borrowing, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42: — translationes quasi mutationes sunt.

[MŮTŪĀTĪTUS, a, um. for mutuaticius.]

MŮTŪE. adv. Mutually, in return: officiis m. respondere, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2.

[MŮTŪTER. adv. I. q. mutue, Varr. ap. Non. 513, 16.]

\*\*MŮTŪLUS, i. m. I. A piece of wood or iron serving as a support, a corbel, bracket, Vitruv. 4, 1. II. A shell-fish, the muscle. See MYTILUS.

\*\*1. MŮTŪO. adv. Mutually, reciprocally: fac valeas meque m. diligas, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7: — de se m. sentire provinciam, was disposed towards him as he was towards it, Hirt.: — officia cum multis m. exercuit, Suet.

\*\*2. MŮTŪO. i. (mutuum) To borrow: mutuæ mea causa, Cæc. ap. Non. 7, 48: — Hence, fig.: To borrow, derive, take for one's use: luna mutuata a sole luce fulget, Plin.

MŮTŪOR, ātus, āri. (mutuum) I. To borrow, esp. when the thing borrowed is not itself returned, but its equivalent; e. g. money, with or without interest: m. pecunias, Cæs. B. C. 3, 60: — Without acc.: mutuari ab aliquo, to borrow of a person: — cogor mutuari, I am obliged to borrow: — Sometimes of things which are returned in the same state as when borrowed: m. domum, Tac. O.: — m. auxilia ad bellum, Hirt. II. Fig. A) To borrow, to take for one's use, to derive: m. subtilitatem ab Academia, Cic. Fat. 3: — m. consilium ab amore, Liv.: — m. præsidium ab audacia, Tac.: — m. verbum a simili, to speak in metaphors: — virtus nomen a viris mutuata est. [B) To receive, get: corpora mutuantur spiritum humanum et sentiunt, App.]

MŮTUS, a, um. I. Mute, silent, i. e. that does not speak, whether voluntarily or otherwise; but particularly of living creatures that do not possess the human voice, but utter articulate sounds only, dumb: satius est mutum esse, Cic. Phil. 3, 9: — lex est m. magistratus: — mutæ pecudes: — m. bestia: — mutum dices, you shall think me dumb, i. e. I will not speak a word, Ter.: — mutus illico, he was struck dumb or speechless, id.: — Meton.: omnis pro nobis gratia m. fuit, has not spoken, Ov.: — aspectus miserorum mutus lacrimas movet, Quint.: — m. dolore lyra est, Ov. II.

A) Mute, dumb, silent, i. e. that utters no sound: m. imago, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: — nihil me mutum potest delectare: — consonantes mutæ, which cannot be pronounced by themselves, Quint.: — artes quasi m., the imitative arts, in comparison with oratory: — res inanimæ atque m.: — m. magistri, of books, Gell.: — m. exta, that afford no sign, Fest. B) Silent, that does not resound, still: m. forum, Auct. Red. Sen. 3: — m. solitudo: — tempus m. a literis, in which nothing is written: — m. silentium noctis, Ov.: — Of persons and things, of which nothing is said: m. artes, i. e. the art of healing, which brings no fame, Virg.: — m. ævum, Sil. — [Hence, Fr. *muet*.]

MŮTUSCA, æ. f. An Italian town in the Sabine territory, Virg. Æ. 7, 711.

MŮTŪUS, a, um. (muto) I. Borrowed, lent, or that may be borrowed or lent; usually of things that are not themselves returned, but only their equivalents, as money, corn, etc.: pecuniam dare mutuam, Cic. Att. 11, 3: — querere pecunias mutuas fenore, to desire to borrow money on interest, Liv.: — dare frumentum mutuum: — sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas: — pecunias mutuas exigere, to request a loan. — [Meton.: pudorem sumere mutuum, to borrow modesty of another when one has none of his own, Plaut.] — Subst.: MŮtūum, i. n. That which is borrowed, a loan: m. damus recepturi non eandem speciem quam dedimus sed idem genus, Dig.: — mutui datio, id. — Hence, mutuo, by way of loan, on credit: sumere mutuo, to take on credit or by way of loan: — petere ab aliquo mutuo naves, pecuniam, militum auxilia, Just. II. Mutual, between, among, or towards one another, among us (you, etc.), in return, on both sides, reciprocal: m. beneficia, Nep. Dat. 10: — m. benevolentia: — m. voluntas erga aliquem: — olores mutuā carne vescuntur inter se, eat, consume one another, Plin.: — Germania a Sarmatis mutuo metu separatur, Tac.: — nox omnia mutui erroris implevit, on both sides, Liv.: — m. vulnera, wounds inflicted by one party on the other, Just. — Subst.: MŮtūum, i. n. Reciprocity, reciprocal conduct or offices: m. in amicitia, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: — m. facere, to return like for like, mutuum fit (sc. a me) and mutua fiunt a me, I return you like for like, Plaut. — Hence, per mutua, i. q. mutuo, vicissim, mutually, reciprocally, in return: pedibus per mutua nexis, Virg.: — inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr.: — e lævo sit mutua dexter, id.

MŮTŪCA, æ. or MŮTŪCE, æ. f. (Μοτῦκα) A town of Sicily, now Modica, Sil.

MŮTŪCENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Mutuca, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

\*\*MŮYĀCANTHON, i. n. or MŮYĀCANTHOS, i. m. (μυδάκων or -ος) A plant, wild asparagus (corruda), Plin. 19, 8, 41.

MŮYĀGROS, i. m. (μύαγρος) A plant, myagrum, Fam. Crucifera, Plin. 27, 12, 81.

MŮYAX, æcis. m. (μύαξ) A kind of shell-fish, Plin. 32, 9, 31.

[MŮYĀLÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Mycale, Claud.]

MŮYĀLE, æs. f. (Μυκάλη) A promontory and town of Ionia, opposite Samos, Ov. M. 2, 223.

[MŮYĀLENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Mycale, V. Max.]

[MŮYĀLÆSIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Mycale, Stat.]

MŮYĀLESSOS (-us), or MŮYĀLÆSOS, i. m. (Μυκάλησσος) A mountain and town of Boeotia, Plin. 4, 7, 12.

[MŮYĒMĀTĪAS, æ. m. (μυκηματίας) An earthquake attended by a sort of hollow rumbling noise, Amm.]

MŮYĒNÆ, ærum. or MYCĒNA, æ. and MYCĒNE, æs. f. (Μυκῆναι, Μυκῆνη) A town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, where Agamemnon reigned, Virg. Æ. 5, 52.

MŮYĒNÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Mycenæ: m. dux, Ov. F. 1, 400: — M. ductor, Virg.: — M. manus, of Agamemnon, Ov.

## MYCENENSES

**MYCĒNENSES**, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Mycenae*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6.

[MYCĒNIS, idis. f. *A woman of Mycenae*, i. e. *Iphigenia*, daughter of *Agamemnon*, Ov. M. 12, 34.]

[MYCĒTIAS, æ. m. (μυκητίας) *I. q. mycematias*, App.]

[MYCŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Myconos*, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 19.]

**MYCŌNOS** or **-US**, i. f. (Μυκόνος) *One of the Cyclades*, in the *Ægæan Sea*, Ov. M. 7, 463.

**MYDRĪĀSIS**, is. f. (μυδρίασις) *A disease of the eye*, produced by too great a dilatation of the pupil, Cels. 6, 6, 37.

**MYGDŌNES**, um. m. (Μυγδόνες) *A people of Thrace*, who overrun a part of *Phrygia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17.

**MYGDŌŃIA**, æ. f. (Μυγδοῖα) *A district of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17; of *Phrygia*, id.; of *Mesopotamia*, id.; *Bithynia* was likewise so called, Solin.

[MYGDŌNIS, idis. f. *Mygdonian*, *Phrygian*, Ov. M. 6, 45.]

[MYGDŌNIUS, a, um. *Mygdonian*, *Phrygian*, Hor. O. 3, 16, 41.]

[MYĒLITIS, idis. f. (μυελίτις) *An inflammation of the spinal marrow*, NL.]

**MYĪAGROS** or **-US**, i. m. (μυίαγρος) *The Fly-hunter*, a deity invoked to chase away flies, Plin. 10, 28, 40.

**MYIŌDES**, m. (μυιώτης) *I. q. myiagros*, Plin. 29, 6, 34.

**MYISCA**, æ. f. and **MYISCUS**, i. m. (μύισκα and μύισκος) *A small shell-fish or muscle*, Plin. 32, 9, 31.

**MYLÆ**, ærum. f. (Μυλαί) *A town of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

**MYLĀSA** or **MYLASSA**, ðrum. n. (Μύλασσα, Μύλασσα) *A town of Caria*, Plin. 5, 29, 29.

**MYLĀSĒNI**, ðrum. m. *The inhabitants of Mylasa*, Liv. 38, 39.

**MYLĀSENSES** (Mylasa), ium. m. *The inhabitants of Mylasa*, Liv. 44, 25.

**MYLĀSIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mylasa*: M. eedici, Cic. Fam. 13, 56.

**MYLÆCUS** or **-OS**, i. m. (μύλοικος) *A kind of moth which breeds near water-mills*, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

[MYLOGLOSSUS, i. m. (μύλη-γλώσσα) *A muscle which extends from the posterior part of the myloid line of the lower jaw to the parietes of the pharynx*; otherwise distinguished as the mylopharyngeus, NL.]

[MYLŌHYŌIDĒUS, i. m. (vox hybr. μύλη-hyoideus) *A muscle which, situate in the jugular region, extends from the internal oblique (myloid) line of the lower jaw to the os hyoides*, NL.]

[MYLŌPHĀRYNGĒUS, i. m. (μύλη-φάρυγξ) *A certain muscle*; see MYLOGLOSSUS, NL.]

**MYNDĪI**, ðrum. m. *The people of Myndus*, Liv. 33, 30.

**MYNDUS** or **-OS**, i. f. (Μύνδος) *A town of Caria*, now *Mendes*, Liv. 37, 16.

[MYŌBARBUM, i. n. (vox hybr. μῶs-barba) *A kind of drinking-vessel, terminating in a point*, Aus.]

**MYŌCTŌNOS**, i. m. (μυοκτόνος, mouse-killing) *A species of aconitum, said to destroy mice by its smell*, Plin. 27, 3, 2.

[MYŌDES, is. n. (μυώδεις) *A muscle of the neck*, NL.]

[MYŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (μῶs-λεγω) *A description of the muscles*, NL.]

**MYŌPĀRO**, ðnis. m. (μυσπάρων) *A kind of swift-sailing vessel used by pirates*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80.

**MYŌPHŌNOS** or **MYŌPHŌNON**, i. (μυοφόνος, mouse-killing) *A plant, perhaps i. q. myoctonos*, Plin. 21, 9, 31.

[MYŌPIA, æ. f. (μῶs-ᾠψ) *Short-sightedness*, NL.]

[MYŌPS, ðpis. m. (μῶψ) *A short-sighted person*, Dig.]

**MYŌSŌTA**, æ. and **MYŌSŌTIS**, idis. f. (μυοσώτη and μυοσώτις) *A plant, forget-me-not* (*Myosotis scorpioides* L.), Plin. 27, 12, 80.

## MYRSINITES

**MYŌSŌTON**, i. n. (μύσωτον) *The plant alsine*, Plin. 27, 4, 8.

**MYRĀPIA** (myrappia) **PIRA**. (μυράπια) *A kind of sweet-flavoured pears*, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

**MYRICE**, ðs. or **MYRĪCA**, æ. f. (μυρίκη) *A tamarisk, a kind of shrub*, Plin. 13, 21, 37.

**MYRĪNA**, æ. f. (Μυρίνα) *A harbour and fortress of the Æolians in Asia Minor, afterwards called Sebastopolis*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20.

**MYRĪNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Myrina*, Mart. 9, 43, 1.

**MYRĪOPHYLLON**, i. n. (μυρίοφυλλον) *The plant milfoil or yarrow* (i. q. millefolium), Plin. 23, 16, 95.

**MYRMĒCIAS**, æ. m. (μυρμηκίας) *A kind of precious stone of black colour, with prominences resembling warts, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

**MYRMĒCĪTIS**, idis. f. (æ. gemma) (μυρμηκίτις) *A kind of precious stone, in which ants are found, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

**MYRMĒCIUM** or **-ON**, ði. n. (μυρμήκιον) I. *A kind of wart*, Cels. 5, 20, 14. II. *A kind of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 29.

**MYRMĪDŌNES**, um. m. (Μυρμιδόνες) *A people of Thessaly under the command of Achilles at Troy; they dwelt chiefly about Phthia, Larissa, and Cremasta*, Virg. Æ. 2, 7; Ov. M. 7, 618.

**MYRMILLO**. See **MIRMILLO**.

**MYRO**, ðnis. m. See **MYRON**.

**MYRŌBĀLĀNUM**, i. n. and **MYRŌBĀLĀNUS**, i. f. (μυροβάλανος) *The fruit of a certain tree, perhaps the Arabian behen nut, from which a balsam was made, also the balsam itself*, Plin. 12, 21, 46.

1. **MYRON** or **MYRO**, ðnis. m. *A celebrated sculptor or statuary*, Cic. Brut. 18.

[2. **MYRON** or **-UM**, i. n. (μύρον) *Ointment, unguent*, Hieron.]

[**MYRŌPŌLA**, æ. m. (μυροπώλης) *A perfumer, a dealer in scents and unguents*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 10.]

[**MYRŌPŌLIUM**, ði. n. (μυροπώλιον) *A perfumer's shop*, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 3.]

**MYRRHA**, **MURRHA**, or **MURRA**, æ. f. (μύρρα) I. *The daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree*, Ov. M. 10, 598. II. *A myrrh-tree, a shrub growing in Arabia, from which a balsam was obtained*, Plin. 12, 15, 33.

III. *Myrrh*, i. e. gum which exudes from the myrrh-tree, with which the ancients flavoured their wine (Plin. 14, 13, 15), or anointed their hair, on account of its perfume: crimes myrrha madentes, Virg.; Ov. IV. *Myrrha and myrrhis, or smyrhiza, a plant, sweet cicely*, Plin. 24, 16, 9. V. *A substance of which costly vessels were made, myrrhine stone*. See **MURRHA**.

[**MYRRHĀTUS** (murrhātus, murrātus), a, um. (myrrha) *Furnished or seasoned with myrrh, sprinkled with balsam made of myrrh*, Sid.]

**MYRRHĒUS** (murrhēus, murrēus), a, um. I. *Of myrrh, perfumed or sprinkled with balsam made of myrrh*: m. crinis, Hor. O. 3, 14, 22. II. *Of the colour of myrrh, yellowish*, Prop. 3, 8. III. *Made of murra*. See **MURRHEUS**.

**MYRRHĪNUS** (murrhīnus, murrīnus), a, um. (myrrha) I. *Of myrrh or balsam of myrrh*: m. odor, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 6. — Subst.: *Murrhīna*, æ. f. (æ. potio) *A drink consisting of wine flavoured with myrrh*, Plaut. II. *Made of murtha*. See **MURRHINUS**.

**MYRRHIS**. See **MYRRHA**, IV.

**MYRRHĪTES**, æ. m. (μυρρήτης) *A precious stone, of the colour of myrrh, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

**MYRSINĪTES**, æ. m. (μυρσινίτης) I. *A species of the*  
502

plant tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 40. II. A kind of precious stone, smelling like myrrh, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

MYRTACEUS, a, um. (myrtus) Of myrtle: m. folium, Cels. 7, 17.

[MYRTATUS or MURTATUS, a, um. (myrtus) Seasoned with myrtle or myrtle berries. — Subst.: Murtatum or Myrtatum, i. n. (sc. farcimen) A kind of sausage, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 110.]

MYRTĒA. See MURCIA.

[MYRTĒOLUS or MYRTIOLUS, a, um. dem. (myrteus) Perhaps, of the colour of myrtle blossom, Col. 10, 238.]

[MYRTĒTA, æ. f. I. q. myrtetum, Plaut. ap. Prisc.]

MYRTĒTUM or MURTĒTUM, i. n. (myrtus) A place full of myrtles, a myrtle-grove, Sall. Jug. 48. — Myrteta, a place near Baie, where a warm sudorific vapour rose from the earth, Hor. E. 1, 15, 5.

MYRTĒUS or MURTĒUS, a, um. (myrtus) I. Of myrtle: m. silva, Virg. Æ. 6, 443: — m. oleum, Plin.: — and simply, myrteum, Cels.: — m. vinum, wine flavoured with myrtle, Plin. II. Of the colour of myrtle, chestnut-brown: m. coma, Tib. 3, 4, 28: — m. gausapina, Petr. III. Olea myrtea, a kind of olive-tree, Col. 5, 8, 2.

MYRTĒDĀNUS, a, um. (myrtus) Made of wild myrtle-berries. — Subst.: Myrtidānum, i. n. (sc. vinum) Wine flavoured with myrtle-berries, Plin. 23, 9, 82.

[MYRTĒFORMIS, e. Of the shape of a myrtle-leaf: carunculae m., NL.]

[MYRTĒINUS or MURTĒINUS, a, um. (μύρτινος) Of myrtle: m. oleum, App.]

[MYRTĒOLUS. See MYRTEOLUS.]

MYRTĒTES, æ. m. (μυρτιάτης, sc. olivos) Wine flavoured with myrtle, Col. 12, 38.

MYRTOS, i. f. (Μύρος) A small island near Eubæa, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

MYRTŌUS, a, um. Myrtoan: M. Mare, a part of the Ægean Sea, between Crete, the Peloponnesus, and Eubæa, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

MYRTUM, i. n. (μύρρον) The fruit of the myrtle-tree, a myrtle-berry, Virg. G. 1, 306.

MYRTŪŌSUS, a, um. (myrtus) Like myrtles, Plin. 12, 13, 28.

MYRTUS, i and us. f. (μύρτος) I. A myrtle-tree, myrtle, M. communis, M. coriacea, Fam. Myrtinæ, Virg. Ecl. 7, 61. [II. Meton. A) A myrtle-grove, Virg. Æ. 3, 23. B) A spear made of myrtle-wood, id.]

MŪRUS, i. m. (μύρος) The male of the muræna, Plin. 9, 23, 39.

MŪS, mŷos. m. (μῦς) I. A kind of shell-fish, the pearl muscle, Plin. 32, 11, 53. II. Mys, a celebrated artist in alto rilievo, Mart. 8, 34.

MŪSĪA, æ. f. A district of Asia Minor, divided into Mysia Minor on the Hellespont, and Mysia Major on the Ægean, Cic. de Or. 8.

MYSIUS, a, um. (Μύσιος) Of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.

[MYSTA or MYSTES, æ. m. (μύστης) A priest of the secret rites of Ceres, Ov. F. 4, 536.]

MYSTĀGŌGUS, i. m. (μυσταγωγός) One who introduces a person into secret places, devoted to the worship of the gods, in order to show him the remarkable things therein contained, a mystagogue, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, 132: — [Fig.: m. amicitæ, a founder, Sym.]

[MYSTĒRIARCHES, æ. m. (μυστηριάρχης) A chief minister of secret rites or sacred mysteries, Prud.]

MYSTĒRIUM, ii. n. (μυστήριον) I. A mystery, secret thing, secret: mysteria rhetorum aperire, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: — epistolæ nostræ habent tantum mysteriorum: —

Esp. in religious matters: mysteria sacra initiorum Cereris, secret rites, mysteries, Just. II. Esp.: mysteria. A) A religious ceremony, in which no uninitiated person was permitted to join; e. g. in honour of Ceres, sacra Eleusina, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: — mysteria facere, to celebrate such mysteries, Nep. B) A festival on which these mysteries were celebrated: mysteria Romana, the festival of Bona Dea, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

[MYSTICE. adv. Mystically, secretly, Sol. 32.]

\*\*MYSTĪCUS, a, um. (μυστικός) I. Of or belonging to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mysterious: m. sacra Dindymenes, Mart. 8, 81, 1: — m. vannus, used at the mysteries of Bacchus, Virg.: — sit tibi (Baccho) mystica vitis, Tib. II. M. vinum, perhaps of the island Mystus in Ætolia, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

[MYSTRUM, i. n. (μύστρον) The fourth part of a cyathus.]

MŪSUS, a, um. (Μύσος) Of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian; M. dux, Ov. P. 2, 2, 26: — M. juvenis, Telephus, king of Mysia, Prop.: — Subst.: Mysi, ōrum. m. (Μύσοι) The Mysians, a Thracian tribe, Cic. Flacc. 27.

\*\*MŪTHĪCUS, a, um. (μυθικός) Belonging to fables, mythical: m. pantomimus, containing fables, Plin. 7, 53, 54: — Subst.: Mŷthicus, i. m. A poet who writes fables, Macr. Sat. 1, 8.

[MŪTHISTŌRIĀ, æ. f. (μυθιστορία) A fabulous narrative, Capit.]

[MŪTHISTŌRIĪCUS, a, um. (μυθιστορικός) Fabulous, or mixed with fables: m. volumina, Vop.]

MŪTĪLĒNĒUS (Mityl.), a, um. (Μυτιληναῖος) Of or belonging to Mytilene, Liv. 37, 12: — Subst.: Mŷtilēnæi, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Mytilene, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 4.

MŪTĪLĒNE, es. and MŪTĪLĒNĒ, ārum. (i. q. Mityl.) f. (Μυτιλήνη) The capital of Lesbos, now Castro, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 40; Liv. 37, 21.

MŪTĪLĒNENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Mytilene, Tac. A. 14, 53, 2.

MŪTĪLUS (i. q. mitylus, mitulus, mutulus), i. m. A kind of edible muscle, Hor.; Plin.

[MŪRUS, i. m. (μῦς-οὐρά) (sc. pulsus) A weak pulse, NL.]

MYUS, untis. f. (Μυοῦς) A town of Ionia, Nep. Them. 10.

MYXA, æ. f. (μύξα) I. A kind of plum-tree, the fruit of which is called myxum, Pall. II. The part of a lamp which contains the wick, the socket: totque geram myxas, Mart. 14, 41, 2: (cf. myxos.)

MYXO or -ON, ōnis. m. (μύξων) A fish, otherwise called bacchus, Plin. 32, 7, 25.

MYXUM, i. n. See MYXA, I.

MYXUS, i. m. The socket of a lamp. See MYXA, II.

## N.

N', n', at the end of a word stands for ne (interrog.): Pyrrhin' connubia servas? Virg. Æ. 3, 319: — nōstin' quæ sit? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 58. — [In Med.: N. means numero; n. xij., twelve in number.]

NĀBĀTHĒA or NĀBĀTHĒA, æ. f. A district of Arabia Petræa, Plin. 21, 18, 72. Hence,

NĀBĀTHĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Nabathæa; poet. for Arabic, Oriental, Ov. M. 1, 61. — Subst.: Nābāthæi, ōrum. m. (Ναβαθαῖοι) The inhabitants of Nabathæa, the principal people of Arabia Petræa, Auct. B. Al. 1.

NĀBĀTHES, æ. m. A Nabathæan, Sen. Herc. Cæt. 160.

NABIS, is. or NABUM. (an Ethiopian word) A camelopard or giraffe, Plin. 8, 18, 27.

[NABLIUM or NAULIUM, ii. n. A stringed musical instrument unknown to us, perhaps, a psaltery, an instrument resembling the modern guitar, Ov. A. A. 3, 327.]

## NABUN

**NABUN.** See **NABIS.**

[**NACCA** (nacta or natta), æ. m. (νᾱκος, the skin of an animal) i. q. fullo. *A fuller*, App.]

[**NACCINUS**, a. um. (nacca) *Of a fuller or his trade*: n. truculentia, i. e. fullonis, App.]

**NACTUS**, a. um. *part. of nanciscor.*

**NÆ** *adv. (val) Truly, indeed, assuredly, certainly*: næ illi... errant, Cic. Cat. 2, 3:—næ tu esses accusator ridiculus:—faciunt, næ, intelligendo ut nihil intelligent, Ter.:—*Esp. in oaths*: edepol, næ! Ter.:—medius fidius, næ, tu emisti locum præclarum.

**NÆNIA.** See **NENIA.**

**NÆVIĀNUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Nævius*: N. pira, Col. 5, 10, 518:—N. modi, of the poet Nævius:—N. Hector, one of the plays of Nævius.

**NÆVIŪS**, a. um. (nævus) [I. *One who is born with a mole or mark on his body*, Arn.] II. *Nævius, ii. m. The name of a Roman gens; among whom was Cn. Nævius, one of the most ancient writers of tragedy*, Cic. Brut. 15.—*Adj.*: *Of Nævius*: N. porta, Liv.

[**NÆVŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (nævus) *A small mark or mole on the body*, Gell. 12, 1.]

**NÆVUS**, i. m. (perhaps allied to γναῖος or γνεσθαῖ) *A mark or mole on the body*, Cic. N. D. 1, 25.

**NAHANARVALI** (Naharvali), ðrum. m. *A Germanic tribe, belonging to the Lygii*, Tac. Germ. 43.

[**NAIĀDES**, um. See the following Article.]

[**NAĪAS**, ðdis. (more frequently nāis, idis and idos.) f. (vaids and vaís) I. *Flowing, swimming, or living in the water*: n. puellæ, sorores, water-nymphs, Ov. M. 3, 506:—hence, II. *Subst.* A) *A nymph, water-nymph, naiad*, Ov. B) *Meton.*: nais, water, Tib.]

[**NAĪCUS**, a. um. *Of or concerning the water-nymphs or naiads*: n. dona, Prop. 2, 32, 40.]

[**NAĪS**, ðdia. See **NAĪAS**.]

**NAM** *conj. (primitive form for enim) For.* I. *Denoting a cause; in good prose, usually placed at the beginning of a sentence*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3; but sometimes also after another word, Hor. S. 2, 3, 20: it sometimes expresses the subjective cause of a thing which is understood: numos volo: n. speraveram, inquit arator etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85. II. *Meton.* A) *In transitions from one subject or one argument to another*: n. quid argumentamur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57, 150. B) *In questions; when it is put after another word: quisnam, who then?* Cic.:—[also with one or more words between, Plaut.:—sometimes it stands foremost: n. quæ hæc anus est? Ter.:—n. quis te jussit? Virg.:—n. quid ita? how so then? i. e. how do you make that out? how? Ter.]

**NAMQUE** *conj. The emphatic nam at the beginning of a clause (but sometimes it follows another word, Virg.; Plin.).*

I. *For*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. II. *But, yet*: namque quod tu non poteris aut nescies, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 22.

[**NĀNA**, æ. See **NANUS**, II.]

[**NANCIO**, ire. *for nanciscor*, Grach. ap. Prisc. 588 P.]

**NANCISCOR**, nactus (nactus), i. [*pass.*, nactus, Hyg.]

I. *To get, obtain, find (esp. by chance, to light upon)*: n. plus otii, Cic. Fam. 3, 7 — n. morbum, Nep.:—n. febrim, Suet.:—n. spem:—n. fidem, to obtain credit, Ov. II. *Meton.* A) *To reach, attain*: vitis claviculis suis quidquid est nacta complectitur, Cic. de Sen. 15:—n. silentia ruris, the quiet country (sc. currendo), Ov. B) *To find, meet with*: n. castra intuta, Liv. 5, 45:—n. tempestatem, Cæs.:—n. consules:—nactus sum qui caperet.

[**NANCTUS**, a. um. See the preceding Article.]

**NANNĒTES** or **NANINĒTES**, um. m. *A people of Gallia Celtica, now Nantes*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9.

[**NĀNUS**, i. m. (νᾱνός) I. *A dwarf*, Prop. 4, 8, 41: also of animals, Helv. Cinn. ap. Gell.: of vessels, Varr. II. 537

## NARIS

**Nāna**, æ. f. *A female dwarf*, Lampr. Alex. 34.] [Hence, Fr. *nain*.]

[**NĀPÆUS**, a. um. (ναπαῖος) *Of or belonging to a forest*: n. nymphae, wood-nymphs, Col. 10, 264; or simply *napæe*, Virg.]

**NAPHTHA**, æ. f. (νᾱφθα) *Naphtha; a native combustible bituminous liquid, of a yellowish white colour*, Plin. 2, 105, 109.

**NAPĪNA**, æ. f. (sc. terra) *A turnip-field*, Col.

[**NĀPŪRÆ**, ārum. f. *Cords or ropes made of straw*, Fest.]

**NĀPUS**, i. m. *A kind of rape or turnip*, Col. 2, 10, 24.

[**NĀPY**, n. (νᾱpy, i. q. σινᾱπῆ) *Same as sinapi (mustard) with the Athenians*, Plin. 19, 8, 54.]

**NĀR**, Naris. m. (Nāp) *A river in Italy that discharges itself into the Tiber, now La Nera*, Cic. Att. 4, 15. Hence,

**NARBO**, ōnis. m. *With the surname Martius, a town of Gaul, now Narbonne*, Cic. Font. 1. Hence,

**NARBŌNENSIS**, e. *Of Narbo*, Cic. Font. 2:—N. provincia, the province of Gaul, of which Narbo was the capital, Plin.

**NARBŌNĪCUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Narbo*, *Narbonic*, Plin. 14, 3.

**\*\*NARCE**, ēs. f. (νᾱρκη) I. q. torpor, Plin. 21, 19, 75.

**\*\*NARCISSĪNUS**, a. um. (ναρκισσῖνος) *Made of the narcissus or daffodil*: n. unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

**NARCISSĪTIS**, idis. f. (ναρκισσῖτις) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

**NARCISSUS**, i. m. (νᾱρκισσός) I. *A daffodil*, Plin. 20, 5, 12:—n. purpureus, i. e. that which has white leaves with a red edge, Virg.:—n. sera comans, i. e. the late narcissus, id. II. *Narcissus*, i. *A youth said to have been changed into a narcissus*, Ov. M. 3, 407.

[**NARDĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (nardus-fero) *Producing nard*, LL.]

**\*\*NARDĪNUS**, a. um. (νᾱρδῖνος) I. A) *Made of nard*: n. unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2. B) *Subst.*: Nardium, i. n. (sc. vinum) *Wine flavoured with oil of nard*, Plaut.

II. *Resembling nard, having the scent of nard*: n. pīrum, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

[**NARDOSTĀCHYŌN**, i. n. (νᾱρδοστᾱχῡς) *Nardi spica, the flower of nard, inasmuch as it grows like an ear of corn, spike-nard*, Apic. 7, 6.]

**\*\*NARDUS**, i. f. and **NARDUM**, i. n. (νᾱρδος) I. *Nard, a name given to several odoriferous plants of various kinds, esp. the Gallic, Celtic, Cretan, Arabic, Italian, from the blossom of which a costly unguent was prepared*, Plin. 12, 12, 26:—folium nardi, the best ingredient for that unguent, id.

II. *Meton.*: *Balsam of nard, nard oil*: Assyria nardo uncti, Hor. O. 2, 11, 16.

**NĀRES**, ium. f. *The nostrils; see NARIS.*

[**NĀRĪCO**, are. (nares) *To ridicule, mock*, ML. Hence, Old Fr. *narque*, Fr. *narguer*.]

[**NĀRĪNŌSUS**, a. um. (nares) *That has wide nostrils*, Lact.]

[**NĀRĪO**, ōnis. m. (nares) *A scorn*, ML.]

**NĀRIS**, is. f. I. A) *Prop.*: *A nostril; plur. nāres, the nostrils, the nose*: itemque nares eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56:—fasciculum ad nares admovere:—nares corrugare, to turn up one's nose, Quint.:—ne mappa nares corrugat, cause the guest to turn up his nose, Hor.:—omnis copia narium, sweet-smelling flowers, id.:—ducere naribus thura, id.:—[Sing.: naris (for nares), the nose, Ov.:—de nare loqui, to speak through the nose, Pers.] B) *Fig.*: *The nose, of the smell, of nice judgement, of mockery*: naribus derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint. 11, 3, 80:—homo obesæ naris, that has a thick nose, i. e. that does not smell or observe any thing easily, Hor.:—homo emunctæ naris, of acute observation, id.:—acutæ nares, id.:—naribus uti, to ridicule, id. II. *Meton.*: *An opening, orifice, mouth, air-hole*, Vitruv. 7, 4. [Hence, Ital. *anari*.]

NARISCI, òrum. m. *A Germanic tribe inhabiting the modern Upper Palatinate, Tac. G. 42.*

[NARITA, æ. f. (νῆρις) *A kind of testaceous animal or shell-fish, Plaut. ap. Fest.*]

NARNĪA, æ. f. *A town of Umbria, on the Nar, Liv. 10, 9.*

NARNĪENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Narnia, Liv. 27, 40. — Subst.: Narnienses, ium. m. The inhabitants of Narnia, Plin.*

[NARRABILIS, e. (narro) *That can be narrated, Ov. P. 2, 2, 61.*]

NARRĀTĪO, ònis. f. (narro) *A narrating, narration, narrative: n. sit verisimilis, aperta etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 19: — narrationem explicare.*

\*\*NARRĀTĪUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (narratio) *A short narrative or narration, Quint. 1, 9.*

NARRĀTOR, òris. m. (narro) *One that relates, a narrator, relater, Cic. de Or. 2, 12. — With genit.: Quint.*

[NARRĀTUS, ūs. m. (narro) *A narration, narrative: veniet narrātibus hora tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 499.*]

NARRO. 1. (narus, guarus) *To cause to know; hence, I. To tell, relate, narrate: n. alcuī alqd, Cic. Fam. 9, 6: — n. de re: — With quomodo, ut etc.: si res publica tibi n. posset quomodo se haberet: — ut res gesta est narrabo ordine, Ter.: — With acc. and inf.: narravit mihi te sollicitum esse: — Part.: Narratum, i. n. That which is narrated, a narration; plur. narrata, Hor.: — narror, it is said or related of me: rideor ubique, narror, ostendor, Quint.: — narratur Græcia collisa duello, Hor.: — narrans, it is said or related, they say, Plin. II. A) Gen.: To say, speak, utter: quid narras, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 3: — filium narras mihi, id.: — n. Catulum et illa tempora: — narra mihi, pray tell me: — narro tibi, hæc loca venusta sunt, I must tell you: — male narras, I do not like to hear that (which you relate), I am sorry: — bene narras, I like to hear that, I am glad. \*\*B) To dedicate: n. librum alcuī, Plin.*

NARS, tis. See NAR.

NARTES, ūm. m. *The people on the banks of the Nar, Plin. 3, 14, 19.*

NARTHĒCĪA or NARTHĒCŪA, æ. f. (ναρθήκια or -κία) *A low species of the shrub ferula, Plin. 13, 22, 42.*

NARTHĒCĪUM, ū. n. (ναρθήκλιον) *A chest for unguents and medicines, a scent- or medicine-chest; also, a paint-box, Cic. Fin. 2, 7.*

NARTHEX, ēcis. f. (ναρθήξ) *A shrub, the same as ferula, Plin. 13, 22, 42.*

NĀRUS. I. q. gnarus, Cic. de Or. 47.

NĀRŪCĪON, ū. n. (Νάρκιον) and NĀRYX, ēcis. f. (Νάρξ) *A town of Locris, a colony from which went to Italy, and founded Locri, Plin. 4, 17, 12. Hence,*

NĀRŪCĪUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Narycion, Locrian: N. Locri, the Locrians in Greece, Virg.: — N. heros, Ajax, because he was born there, Ov.: — Narycia (sc. urbs), Locri, in Italy, id. II. Of Locri, Locrian, in Italy: n. pix, Virg.*

[NĀSĀLIS, e. (nasus) *Of or belonging to the nose, nasal, ML. Hence, Fr. nasale.*]

NĀSĀMON, ònis. m. (Νασαμών) *A Nasamonian. — Plur.: Nāsāmōnes, um. m. (Νασαμώνες) A people whose territory extended from the south-west side of Cyrenaica to the middle of the Great Syrtis, Plin. 5, 5, 5.*

[NĀSĀMŌNĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Nasamones, Ov. — African, Stat.*]

[NĀSĀMŌNĪAS, ūdis. f. (Νασαμώνιας) *Of or belonging to the Nasamones, Sil. 2, 117.*]

NĀSĀMŌNĪTIS, ūdis. f. (Νασαμώνιτις) *A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 64.*

[NĀSĀMŌNĪUS, a, um. *Nasamonian; poet. African, Sil.*]

\*\*NASCENTĪA, æ. f. (nascor) *Birth, the time of one's birth, nativity, Vitr. 9, 6, 2.*

[NASCIBILIS, e. (nascor) *That can be born, Tert.*]

[NASCO. 3. I. q. nascor, Cat. R. R. 151.]

NASCOR, nātus, nasci. (i. q. gnascor, from γεννᾶω) I. *To be born: n. in miseriam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5: — scitus puer est natus Pamphilo, Ter.: — post homines natos, since the creation; or post genus hominum natum: — amplissimā familiā nati adolescentes, of a distinguished family, Cæs.: — bestiae ex se natos amant: — Græci nati in literis: — tu in alia lingua et moribus natus: — summo loco natus, of high birth: — antiquo genere natus, Nep.: — To be begotten (of the father): ex me hic non natus est, sed ex fratre, Ter.: — nasci certo patre: — (of the mother): de pellice natus, Ov.: — natus matre Musā: — natus servā, Liv.: — natus Deā, Ov.: — Part.: Nascendus, a, um: ad homines nascendos, Gell.: — Nascitūrus, a, um, Pall. II. Meton.: To take a beginning, arise, grow, appear, become, proceed: nascitur ibi plumbum album, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12: — ex palude nascitur amnis, Plin.: — odium nascitur ex alga re: — luna nascente, Hor.: — mare quod nascente Favonio purpureum videtur: — nascere, Lucifer, rise! Virg.: — ut mihi nascatur argumentum epistolæ: — nascuntur discidia: — in sermone nato super cœnam, which arose, Suet.: — nulla pestis est quæ non homini ab homine nascatur: — a vobis natus sum consularis, i. q. factus sum: — ex hoc nascitur ut. — Esp. part. A) Nascentia, ūm. n. *Organic bodies, plants, Vitr. 5, 1, 3. B) Nātus, a, um, alcuī rei or ad rem, as if born to any thing, suited or adapted by nature: vir ad omnia summa natus, Cic. Brut. 68: — nationes natæ servituti: — ad dicendum n. et aptus: — bos ad arandum n.: — Constituted, circumstanced by nature: ita n. locus est, Liv. 9, 2: — ita rem natam esse intelligo, Cæs.: — versus male nati, Hor.: — e re nata, Ter.; or pro re nata, according to the nature of the thing, or the circumstances. — Of age; (so or so) old, with the number of years appended: prope annos nonaginta natus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: — puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep.: — majorque annos sexaginta natus decessit, more than sixty years old, Nep.: — Subst.: Natus (gnatus) and Nata (gnata), see NATUS. [Hence, Old Fr. naistre, Fr. naître.]**

NĀSĪCA, æ. m. [I. Perhaps, that has a large or pointed nose, Arn.] II. *A surname of the Scipios; a. g. P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, Liv. 39, 14.*

NĀSĪDĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of Nasidius: N. naves, Cæs. B. C. 2, 7.*

NASIDIUS, i. m. *An adherent of Pompey, Cæs. B. C. 2, 3.*

[NĀSĪTERNA, æ. f. (nasus-ternus) *A pail, or water-pot with three spouts, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 28.*]

[NĀSĪTERNĀTUS, a, um. *One who carries a water-pot with three spouts, Calp.*]

NĀSO, ònis. m. (nasus, having a large nose) *A Roman family name, e. g. P. Ovidius Naso.*

NĀSOS, i. f. (νᾶσος, i. e. νῆσος, insula) *A part of Syracuse, Liv.*

NASSA, æ. f. (naxa) I. Prop. A) *A wicker basket with a narrow neck, a wheel (for fish), Plin. 9, 30, 48. [B) A fishing, ML.] II. Fig.: A dangerous place: numquam ex hac nassa cibum petam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 98: — ex hac nassa exire constitui.*

[NASSĪTERNA. See NASITERNA.]

NASTURTĪUM, ū. n. (qu. nasitortium, from nasus and torqueo) *A kind of cress, with broad leaves, κάρδαμον, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.*

[NĀSUM, i. n. for nasus, Plaut.]

NĀSUS, i. m. I. A) Prop.: *The nose: n. ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: — n. acutus, Plaut.: — naso clamare, to snore, id.: — suspendere alqm or alqd naso aduoco, to turn up the nose at any thing. B) Fig.: Satire, sarcasm: Lucilius primus condidit stili nasum, Plin.: — non cuiunque datum est habere nasum, Mart.: — n. Atticus, Sen.: — A*

quick smell, Hor. [II. Meton.: (from its similarity) A handle, ear, spout, etc. of a utensil or vessel: calix nasorum quatuor, Juv. 5, 47.] [Hence, Ital. naso, nasone; Prov. nas; Old Fr. nez, Fr. nez.]

[NāsŪTE. adv. Satirically, sarcastically, Phædr. 4, 6, 1.]

**NĀSŪTUS**, a, um. (nasus) I. That has a large nose, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93. II. That has a good nose or fine scent, witty, sarcastic: nil nasutius hac, Mart. 2, 54, 5: — nasutissimus, Sen.

[Nāta, æ. f. (natus) A daughter (poet. only): maxima nataram Priami, Virg.]

[Nātābĭlis, e. (nato) That can swim or float, LL.]

[Nātābŭlum, i. n. (nato) A place to swim in, App.]

**NĀTĀLĪCIŪS**, a, um. (natalis) I. Of or belonging to the day or hour of one's birth, natal: n. sidera, Cic. N. D. 2, 43: — Chaldeorum n. prædicta, a casting of nativities: — n. munus, a birthday present, V. Max. II. Subst. A) Nātālicium, ii. n. A birthday present, Cens. B) Nātālicia, ōrum. n. A birthday entertainment: dat n. in hortis, Cic. Phil. 2, 6.

**NĀTĀLIS**, e. (natus, ūs) I. Adj.: Of or belonging to one's birth, natal: n. dies, birthday, Cic. Div. 2, 42: — diem natalem suum agere, to celebrate, keep: — Fig.: n. dies reditus mei (the day of my return from exile): — n. dies hujus urbis, delivery from the conspiracy of Catiline: — n. humus, native place, Ov.: — n. solum, id.: — Juno natalis, that presides over birth, Tib.: — n. morbus, from one's birth, Man. II. Subst. A) Sing.: Natalis, is. m. [1. A birth-place: Delos natalis Apollinis, Hor. 2) A deity presiding over births, Tib.] 3) A birthday: natali meo: — [Hence poet.: Natales, Years: sex mihi n. ierant, Ov.: — natalis Romæ, the festival Palilia, celebrated yearly in commemoration of the building of Rome, id. 4) Origin, birth: n. arborum, Plin.: — dies natalis sui, Ulp.] \*\*B) Plur.: Nātāles, ium. m. 1) Birth: natalium periti, casters of nativities, Sen.: — Meton.: Origin, birth: n. adamantis, Plin. 2) Birth, i. e. lineage, extraction, family, descent: mulier natalibus clara, Ov.: — homo claris natalibus, Tac.: — natalium splendor, Plin.: — natalibus sui restitui, to be restored to one's birthrights or natural rights, Dig.: — [Hence Fr. Noël.]

**NĀTĀLĪTĪUS**, a, um. See NATALICIUS.

[Nātārĭlis, e. (nato) That can swim, Eccl.]

**NĀTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (nato) I. A swimming, Cels. 3, 24. II. Meton.: A place to swim in, a swimming-bath, Cels.

[Nātātor, ōris. m. (nato) A swimmer, Varr. L. L. 5, 18.]

[Nātātōrius, a, um. That serves for or belongs to swimming, Fest.: — Subst.: Nātātōria, æ. f. (sc. aqua) A place to swim in, a swimming-bath, Sid.]

**NATES**, ium. See NATIS.

**NĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (nascor) I. A being born, birth; hence, the goddess of birth, Cic. N. D. 3, 18. II. Meton.: \*\*A) A race, species (of men): n. eorum (Alexandrinorum), Hirt. Alex. 7: — A race, breed, kind, stock (of cattle), Varr.: — Of inanimate things; A sort, kind: cera pura natione Ponticæ, Plin. B) 1) A nation, people (so far as they have a common descent and use the same language and customs): barbaræ nationes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 19: — n. hominis: — externis nationibus et gentibus: — ita nationis nomen non gentis evanuisse, Tac.: — hence, 2) A set of persons, sect: n. candidatorum: — n. Epicureorum: — n. optimatum: — As a term of contempt; A race, tribe, e. g. of the optimates: non est n. ut dixisti etc. [3] Nationes, the Gentiles, Tert.]

**NĀTIS**, is. f. I. A buttock, Hor.; plur. nātes, the buttocks, Mart. 14, 18, 2: — Also of animals; n. turturum, id. [II. In Anat.: nates cerebri, the hinder round projections of the brain, NL.]

[Nātīvitas, ātia. f. (nativus) Birth, nativity, Ulp.]

[Nātīvitus. adv. From one's birth, Tert.]

**NĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (natus, ūs) I. That has a beginning or origin, that is born: Anaximandri opinio nativos esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 10: — n. verba, primitive words.

II. Imparted by birth, i. e. innate, inborn: n. sensus, Auct. Harusp. 9: — n. lepos, Nep. III. Natural, not made by art: n. coma, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 56: — n. malum, hunger: n. specus, Tac.: — n. oves, the wool of which has a natural colour, Plin. [Hence, Fr. natif, naïf.]

**NĀTO**, i. (no, are) I. To swim: n. in oceano, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: — natant æquore pisces, Ov.: — Of shipwrecked persons: naufragus natans: — With acc. following: n. aquas, Mart.: — n. fretum, Virg.: — Hence, pass., unda natatur piscibus, Ov.: — [Part., subst.: Nātantes, ium. f. (sc. bestiæ) Fishes, Virg.] II. A) Meton.: To spread abroad: Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, Ov. F. 4, 202: — natantibus radicibus, Col.: — umbra natat, Stat.: — of leaves that are moved to and fro, Prop. B) To swim, to be full of any liquid, to be inundated: natabant pavimenta vino: — natant rura plenis fossis, Virg.: — campi natantes, seas and lakes, Lucr.: — campi natantes, waving with corn, Virg. C) Of the eyes: To swim, said of persons in a state of intoxication, Ov.; of a person overcome by sleep, Virg.; of the dying, id. D) To move to and fro, Tib.: — pes in pelle (i. e. calceo) laxa natet, Ov.: — Fig.: To fluctuate, waver, doubt: Democritus n. videtur in natura deorum: — animus natat, Sen.: — mens natat, Man.

**NATRIX**, icis. f. (sometimes m.). (no) I. A water-serpent, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: — n. violator aquarum, Lucr.: — Fig.: Of a dangerous man, Suet. B) Meton.: A whip or scourge made of the skin of a water-serpent, Luc. ap. Non. II. A plant, with a root of bad smell, Plin. 12, 83.

**NĀTU**. See NĀTUS, ūs.

**NĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (nascor). I. Birth: naturā filius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69: — naturā pater, Ter.: — naturā frater, adoptione filius, Liv. II. A nature, the natural constitution or property of a thing: n. rerum et locorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: — n. montis, Cæs.: — n. alvi: — suā naturā laudabilis: — constare in rerum natura totoque mundo: — ipsum per se, sua vi, sua sponte, suā naturā laudabile: — ex quatuor locis, in quos honesti naturam vimque divisimus: — insula naturā triquetra, Cæs.: — homo exigue naturæ, of short size or stature, Macr.: — Also, a good or proper quality, ephēta: natura deest margaritis, Tac. B) Esp. 1) Nature, i. e. natural disposition, temper, character: homo varia multiplicique natura, Cic. Cael. 6: — naturā et moribus sapiens: — versare suam naturam: — non potest ea n. (Verris) hoc uno scelere esse contenta: — homo difficillimā naturā, Nep.: — loqui ut n. fert, in a natural manner, Ter.: — naturam suam omittit: — Prov.: naturam furca expellere, i. e. to change by force, Hor.: — n. rerum, i. q. natura: delabi ad æquitatem et naturam rerum. 2) Nature, i. e. natural feeling, instinct, propensity: naturā victus, Cic. Fin. 2, 15: — n. ingeneravit societatem, Liv. 3) Nature, i. e. custom, habit, which becomes a second nature: mihi ex consuetudine in naturam vertit, Sall.: — facere sibi naturam rei, to render a thing natural to one, Quint. C) 1) Nature, i. e. the law of nature, the established order of things, the reason of things, the course of nature: naturæ fundamenta pervertere, Cic. Off. 3, 28: — natura insitum est: — jus in natura positum esse: — secundum naturam: — naturam sequi: — quod non fit naturā sed quodam instituto: — n. rerum non patitur: n. civitatum, the course of things in states, Nep.: — Hence, 2) The universe, the world as a whole: totius naturæ menti atque animo tribuere hoc nomen (Dei), Cic. N. D. 1, 13: — deorum vi, ratione, potestate totam naturam regi. 3) Nature, i. e. consistency with nature, possibility: in rerum natura fuisse: — in rerum naturam hoc cadit, that is a possible case, Quint. D) A being, thing, substance: dubitat quæ sit ea n., what thing it was, Cic. N. D. 2, 35: — ut ex duabus naturis conflata videatur: — aut simplex est n. animantis aut concreta ex pluribus naturis: — naturas rerum esse, non figuras, real things: — Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam esse censet



e qua sit mens: — Hence, the organ of generation (said of either sex), Cic. Div. 2, 70. E) Effect, efficacy: cuius rei est tanta vis et tanta n. ut, Cic. de Or. 1, 44: — deorum vis, n., ratio. F) Regularity, intelligent design: mundum naturā administrari, Cic. N. D. 2, 34.

[NĀTŪRĀBĪLIS, e. I. q. naturalis, App.]

NĀTŪRĀLĪS, e. (natura) I. Natural, i. e. by birth: n. pater, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: — n. filius, as opposed to an adopted son, Suet.: but also of illegitimate children, opposed to legitimate, Ulp. II. Natural, formed by or proceeding from nature: motus n., Cic. Fin. 1, 6: — n. moles, Cæs.: — n. bonitas, Nep.: — naturali quadam societate conjungere: — n. mors: — n. loca or naturalia, the organs of generation; also sing., naturale, Cels. III. Of or pertaining to nature: n. quæstiones, Cic. Part. 8: — pars sapientie naturalis, Quint. [IV. Natural, i. e. really existing, actual, Lact.] \*\*V. Natural, according to the order established in nature, usual, Plin. 12, 14, 32. — [Hence, Fr. naturel.]

[NĀTŪRĀLĪTAS, ātis. f. (naturalis) Naturalness, Tert.]

NĀTŪRĀLĪTER, adv. Naturally, by nature, conformably to nature: n. divinare, Cic. Div. 1, 50.

[NĀTŪRĀLĪTUS, adv. I. q. naturaliter, Sid.]

[NĀTŪRĪFĪCĀTUS, a, um. (natura-facio) Brought into existence: n. animæ, Tert.]

1. NĀTUS, a, um. See NASCOR.

2. NĀTUS, i. m. (nascor) I. A son: n. tuus, Quint.: Plur., Nati, ōrum. Children: caritas inter natos et parentes. [II. A person: nemo n. in sēdibus habitat, Plaut.]

3. NĀTUS, ūs. m. (nascor) (only in the abl.) \*\*I. Birth; hence, a growing, growth: cupressus natu morosa, grows with difficulty, Plin. 16, 33, 60. II. Birth, i. e. age, years: homo magno natu, Liv. 3, 71: — filius maximus natu, the eldest son, Nep.: — homo grandis natu, in years, aged: — major natu, the elder: — animus gravior natu, more serious or sedate, Ter.

NAUBŌLĪDES, æ. m. (Ναυβολίδης) Son of Naubolus, Iphitus, V. Fl. 1, 362.

NAUBŌLUS, i. m. (Ναύβολος) A king of Phocis, father of the Argonaut Iphitus, Hyg.

[NAUCELLA. I. q. navicella.]

[NAUCL. See NAUCUM.]

[NAUCLĒRICUS and NAUCLĒRIUS, a, um. (ναυκληρικός, ναυκληριος) Of or belonging to a ship-owner or ship-master: n. ornatus, the dress of a ship-master, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 41.]

[NAUCLĒRUS, i. m. (ναυκληρος) A ship-owner, ship-master, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 16.] — [Hence, Fr. naucher and nocher.]

NAUCRĀTES, is. m. A Greek historian of Erythræ, pupil of Isocrates, Cic.; Quint.

NAUCRĀTIS, is. f. (Ναύκρατις) A town of Egypt, in the Delta, Plin. 5, 10, 11. — Hence,

NAUCRĀTĪTES, æ. m. (Ναυκρατίτης) I. q. Naucraticus: N. nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9.

NAUCRĀTĪCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Naucratis, Plin.

[NAUCŪLA. I. q. navicula, Paul.]

[NAUCŪLOR, ari. I. q. naviculator.]

[NAUCUM or NAUCUS, i. n. or m. A trifle; used only in phrases like the following: non nauci habere, not to value at a farthing, or a straw, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58: — homo non nauci, Plaut.: — ducere alqd nauco, of no value, Næv. ap. Tert.]

[NAUFRĀGĀLIS, e. (naufragium) I. q. naufragiosus, M. Cap.]

[NAUFRĀGĪŌSUS, a, um. (naufragium) Full of shipwrecks, of dangerous navigation: n. pelagus, Sid.]

NAUFRĀGĪŪM, ii. n. (navis-frango) I. A) Prop.: A shipwreck: naufragium facere, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: — naufragio interire, Cæs.: — naufragio perire: — naufragiis magnis coortis, storms which occasion shipwreck, Lucr.: — n. istorum

ex terra intueri, to look with indifference on the misfortunes of other men: — tabula ex naufragio, the board or plank on which a person saves himself from shipwreck; a means of rescue or comfort. B) Fig.: Shipwreck, loss, misfortune, ruin: n. patrimonii: — n. rei familiaris: — n. fortunarum: — excipe naufragium nostrum, us that have been shipwrecked, us unfortunate, Ov. II. Meton.: A person or thing that has been wrecked: Eurus spargens n., Sil. 10, 324: — invadere naufragia, id.: — The remains of a shipwreck, a wreck: naufragia Cæsaris amicorum: — naufragia reipublicæ colligere.

[NAUFRĀGO, 1. (naufragus) To suffer shipwreck, Sid.]

NAUFRĀGUS, a, um. (i. q. navifragus) I. Shipwrecked, that is suffering or has suffered shipwreck: naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: — duo naufragi: — n. mulier, Tac.: — Hence, fig.: Shipwrecked, unfortunate, that has suffered great loss: Marius expulsus et n.: — patrimonio naufragus, or simply naufragus, of one that has lost his property. II. That causes shipwrecks: n. mare, Hor. O. 1, 16, 10: — n. tempestas, V. Max.

[NAULĀGIŪM, ii. (naulum) I. q. naulum, ML. — Hence, Fr. naulage.]

[NAULIUM, ii. See NABLIUM.]

[NAULUM, i. n. (ναύλον) Money paid for passage in a ship, etc., freight, fare, Juv.]

\*\*NAUMĀCHĪĀ, æ. f. (ναυμαχία) I. A (mock) sea-fight, a representation of a sea-fight as an entertainment, Suet. Claud. 21. II. A place where such exhibitions were made, Suet.

NAUMĀCHĪĀRIŪS, a, um. (naumachia) Of or belonging to a (mock) sea-fight: n. pons, Plin. 16, 39, 74. — Subst.: Naumāchiarius, ii. m. A combatant in a mock sea-fight, Suet. Claud. 21.

NAUPACTŌUS, a, um. Of Naupactus, Ov.

NAUPACTUS, i. f. and NAUPACTUM, i. n. (Ναύπακτος) A town of Ætolia, now Lepanto, Liv. 26, 26.

[NAUPĒGUS, i. m. (ναυπηγός) A shipwright, ship-builder, LL.]

NAUPLĪĀDES, æ. m. (Ναυπλίδης) Son of Nauplius, i. e. Palamedes, Ov. M. 19, 39.

NAUPLĪUS, ii. m. (Ναύπλιος) I. King of Eubœa, father of Palamedes; who revenged the death of his son by alluring the Greeks, on their return from Troy, to the cliffs of his island, by making signals of fire on the shore, Prop. 4, 1, 115: Nauplii mala, Suet. II. A kind of shell-fish, which sails in its shell as in a vessel, i. q. nautilus, Plin. 9, 30, 49.

NAUSEĀ, æ. f. (ναυσία) I. Sea-sickness: navigavimus sine timore et sine nausea, Cic. Att. 5, 13. II. Gen.: Quælm, sickness, inclination to vomit: ubi libido veniet nausea, Varr. R. R. 15, 4: — nauseam sedare, Plin. — [Hence, Prov. nausea; Fr. noise.]

[NAUSEĀBĪLIS, e. (nauseo) That turns the stomach, that causes sickness or vomiting, C. Aur.]

\*\*NAUSEĀBUNDUS, a, um. (nauseo) Sea-sick, sick, Sen. E. 103.

NAUSEĀTOR, ōris. m. (nauseo) One that feels nausea or inclination to vomit, apt to be sea-sick, Sen. E. 53, 4.

NAUSEŌ. 1. (nausea) I. Prop.: To be sea-sick, to feel an inclination to vomit: epistola quam dedisti nauseans Buthroto, Cic. Att. 5, 21: — ructantem et nauseantem Antonium. II. To be sick, be obliged to vomit, to be qualmish: quidlibet, modone nauseet, faciat, Cic. Phil. 2, 34. A) Fig.: ista effutientem n., uttering absurdities which produce disgust. [B) To loathe, to be disgusted: si qui stulti nauseant, Phædr. 4, 6, 25.]

\*NAUSEŌLA, æ. f. dem. (nausea) A slight squeamishness, Cic. Att. 14, 8.

\*\*NAUSEŌSUS, a, um. (nauseo) That causes disgust, disgusting: n. radix, Plin. 26, 20, 38.

NAUSICĀA, æ. or NAUSICĀE, Æs. f. (Ναυσικάδα) Daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, Mart. 12, 31, 9.

NAUTA, æ. m. See NAVITA.

[NAUTĀLIS, e. (nauta) Of a sailor, Aus.]

[NAUTĒA, æ. f. (ναυτία) I. Bilge-water, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 44. II. I. q. nausea, Plaut. Frg.]

NAUTĪCUS, a, um. (ναυτικός) Of or belonging to ships, navigation, or mariners, nautical: n. clamor, of seamen, Virg. Æ. 3, 128: — n. verbum, a nautical term: — n. pinus, a ship, vessel, Virg.: — n. exuvie, beaks taken from captured ships. — scientia rerum nauticarum, maritime skill: — n. castra, a ship's station, Nep.: — Subst.: Nautici, òrum. m. (sc. homines) Seamen, sailors, Liv.

NAUTĪLUS, i. m. (ναυτίλος) A kind of fish that sails in its shell as in a ship, i. q. nauplius, Plin. 9, 29, 47.

NĀVĀLE, is. n. See the following Article.

NĀVĀLIS, e. [nāvāliōrum for navalium, Vitr.] (navis)

I. Of or belonging to ships, naval: n. pugna, a naval engagement, Cic. de Sen. 5: — n. disciplina: — n. bellum: — n. apparatus: — n. corona, a crown granted for good conduct at sea. Virg.: — n. triumphus, Liv.: — n. forma, the figure of a ship, Ov.: — n. materia, materials for ship-building, Liv.: — n. duumviri, two commissioners for the equipment or fitting out of a fleet, id.: — n. castra, Cæs.: — n. socii, seamen, mariners, Liv.: — n. stabula anatum, a pond for ducks, Varr. II. Subst. A) Nāvāle, is. n. [1] A station for ships, harbour, haven, Ov. A. A. 2, 9, 21. [2] A place in which ships are built, repaired, or kept, a dock, dockyard, Liv.: — navalia, portus: — ex navalibus unam (navem) deducit, Cæs. B) Nāvālia, ium. n. The requisites for fitting out a ship or fleet, as, timber, rigging, etc., Liv. 45, 23.

\*NĀVARCHUS, i. m. (ναύαρχος) The captain of a ship, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80.

[NĀVE. adv. I. q. naviter, Plaut. ap. Fest.]

[NĀVĪA, æ. f. (navis) I. A boat, wherry, skiff, Mel. 3, 7. II. Meton.: An oblong vessel, tub, trough, Fest.]

[NĀVĪCELLA, æ. f. dem. (navis) I. q. navicula, Dig.]

\*NĀVĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (navis) A little ship, skiff, boat, Cic. Ac. 2, 48. [Hence, Ital. naviglio.]

[NĀVĪCŪLĀRIS, e. Belonging to navigation: res n., Dig.]

NĀVĪCŪLĀRĪUS, a, um. (navicula) I. Of or belonging to navigation or shipping (esp. relating to small craft.) Subst. A) Navicularia, æ. f. (sc. res) Navigation, the shipping business, with regard to small craft used for the transport of goods and conveying of passengers: navicularium facere, to be engaged in the shipping line, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, 46. B) Navicularius, ii. m. One who carries on the shipping-business, a shipowner, ship-master, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. [II. Navicularius, a, um. Of or belonging to ships: n. onus, a ship-load, cargo, Cod. Th.]

[NĀVĪCŪLOR, āri. (navicula) To sail in a small vessel, Mart. 3, 20.]

[NĀVĪFRĀGUS, a, um. (navis-frango) I. q. naufragus, Virg.]

\*\*NĀVĪGĀBĪLIS, e. (navigo) Navigable: n. mare, Liv. 35, 44: — n. amnis, id.: — n. litora, Tac.

NĀVĪGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (navigo) A sailing, navigation, voyage: navigationi se committere, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: — difficultas itinerum et navigationum, Hirt.: — n. maris, Tac.: — diei navigatione abesse, a day's sail, Plin.: — Fig.: ex longa navigatione, after a long voyage.

\*\*NĀVĪGĀTOR, ōris. m. (navigo) A sailor, seaman, Quint. 5, 10.

\*\*NĀVĪGER, ěra, ěrum. (navis-gero) [I. Bearing ships, navigable: n. mare, Lucr. 1, 3.] II. Sailing, navigating: n. similitudo, resemblance to a sailing-vessel, Plin. 9, 30, 49.

\*\*NĀVĪGĪŪLUM, i. n. dem. (navigium) A little ship, a boat, wherry, Lentul. ap. Cic.

NĀVĪGĪŪM, ii. n. (navigo) [I. A sailing, navigation, voyage: ratio navigii jacebat, the art or science of navigation, Lucr. 5, 1004: — in omnes navigii dies, Dig.] II. Any vessel made to sail on the water, a ship, bark, boat, etc.: proficisci probo navigio, Cic. Ac. 2, 31: — [a float, raft, Ulp.]

NĀVĪGO. I. v. n. and a. (navem-ago) I. Neut. A) To sail, navigate (of persons): n. ex Asia in Macedoniam, Cic. Flac. 14: — n. Syracusas: — Prov.: in portu navigo, I am in safety, Ter.: — to set sail, to sail away: me velle n.: — Of ships and other sailing vessels; To sail, be afloat: clāssis navigarit: — Of goods: merces navigent, Modest.: — Of war: belli impetus navigavit, has set sail. [B) To swim, to flow: in ipso ore navigat mare, Man.] II. Act. [A) To navigate or steer a vessel: navem navigandæ causā in unari esse, Ulp.] B) To navigate, sail through or over: n. terram, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: — n. oceanum, Suet.: — hence, pass.: navigatur occidens, Plin. \*\*C) To gain by navigation or the shipping-trade: quæ homines arant, navigant, Sall. [Hence, Fr. nager.]

NAVIS, is. f. (ναῦς) I. A) Prop.: Any sailing-vessel, a ship, skiff, etc.; but usually said of a vessel of large size: e Pompeiana navi adeductus sum in Luculli hospitium, Cic. Att. 14, 20: — n. longa, Liv.: — n. oneraria, a ship of transport, id.: — n. prætorial, the flag-ship, admiral's ship, id.: — n. tecta, id.; or n. constrata, a ship with a deck, decked: — n. aperta, without a deck: — n. auri, paleæ, laden with gold or chaff, a gold-ship, chuff-ship: navem construere or ædificare, to build a ship: — navem ornare, Liv.: — navem instruere armareque, to equip, fit out, id.: — navem reficere, to repair: — navem deducere in aquam, to launch, Liv.: — or simply, navem deducere, Cæs.: — navem subducere, to draw ashore, id.: — navem solvere, to unmoor, to be about to set sail, id.: — navis solvit, is about setting sail, id.: — conscendere navem, Nep.: — or conscendere in navem, to go on board, embark: — milites in naves imponere, to embark, put on board, Liv.: — navibus rem gerere, to fight at sea, Hor.: — egredi e navi, to disembark, Cæs.: — navem appellere ad locum, to arrive at, to bring a vessel alongside a spot: — also, navem applicare ad terram or terræ, Cæs.: — navem frangere, to suffer shipwreck, Ter.: — navem gubernare, to steer: — n. tenere in ancoris, to be riding at anchor, Nep.: — deprimere naves, to sink, id.: — in navi vehi; or nave ferri, to come by ship or sea, Hor.: — Prov.: navibus et quadrigis, with all one's power, with might and main, Hor. B) Fig.: Of the state: una n. est bonorum omnium, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: — ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, you share anywhere the same fate, run the same risk: — exire de navi, to quit the helm. II. Navis Argolica, the ship Argo, a constellation, Cic. de Or. [Hence, Ital. nave, Fr. nef and navette.]

NAVĪTA or contr. NAUTA, æ. m. (navis) A mariner.

I. The captain of a vessel, Cic. Ac. 2, 48: — navita, App.: — esp. a merchant when at sea (i. q. mercator), Hor. O. 1, 1, 14. II. Any person employed in the management or steering of a vessel, the pilot; plur., nautæ, seamen, sailors, the crew, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9: — navita, Cat.

\*NĀVĪTAS (old form gnāvitas), ātis. f. (navus) Activity, promptness, zeal: istam tuam operam, navitatem, animum in rem publicam etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 25.

NĀVĪTER. adv. (old form gnāviter) \*\*I. Actively, promptly, zealously: n. pugnare, Liv. 10, 39: — n. expēdīre, id. \*\*II. Altogether, quite: n. impudens, Cic. Fam. 5, 22.

NĀVO. I. (navus) I. Gen.: To do or perform vigorously or with zeal: nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit n. alqd et efficere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: — n. opus: — n. rem publicam, to serve the state: — n. flagitium, Tac.: — n. bellum, id. II. Esp.: To show, exhibit (with diligence): n. studium alui, Cic. Att. 15, 4: — n. benevolentiam suam in alqm: — operam n. alui, to serve; also (absolutely) to bestow pains upon, to conduct with vigour or zeal: n. operam fortiter in acie, Liv.: — navent aliam operam: — jam mihi videor navasse operam, quod huc venerim, I find that my pains have been to some purpose.

**NĀVUS** (gnavus) *Active, industrious, strenuous, prompt*: n. homo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21: — n. opera, Vell.: — n. timor, that makes active, Sid.

**NAXA**, æ. f. See **NASSA**.

**\*\*NAXĪUM**, ii. n. *A stone used for polishing marble and cutting diamonds*, Plin. 36, 7, 10.

**NAXĪUS**, a, um. (Naxos) *Of or belonging to Naxos*: N. turba, Prop. 3, 15, 28: — N. ardor, i. e. corona Ariadnes, a constellation, Col.

**NAXOS**, i. f. (Náfos) *An island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for its wine: it was on this island that Ariadne was forsaken by Theseus*, Virg. Æ. 3, 125.

[**NĀZĀRĒNUS**, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Nazareth, Nazarene*. — *Subst.*: Nazarenus, Christ, Prud.: — hence, II. *Christian*, Prud.]

[**NĀZĀRĒUS**, a, um. *Of Nazareth, Nazarene*: N. vir, a Christian, Prud.]

1. **NĒ** (νή) I. q. nē (νῆ). See **Nz**.

2. **NĒ**. adv. *Not; it is used only as a conditional or dependent subjective negation, i. e. where only the conception of a thing is negated, but its actual existence is left undetermined; whilst non denotes an absolute objective negation, i. e. the denying of the existence of a thing.* I. In conditional or dependent clauses: ne sit sane summum malum dolor, supposing it not to be the greatest evil, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: — ne fuerit, there may not have been: — ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philippum, Liv. II. With independent clauses, which contain a command, prayer, demand, etc., in which case ne begins the sentence or clause. A) With an imperative: ne jura, Plaut.: — ne audeto: — ne crucia, Ter.: — mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito. B) With a conjunctive expressing command: ne fiant isti viginti dies, Ter.: — ne conferas culpam in me, id. C) Expressing a wish, prayer, or the like: ne sim salvus: — ne vivam, may I not live: — ne id Jupiter sineret, Liv.: — ne umquam eorum quisque invidet commodis, Plaut.: — utinam ne, oh that — not! Ter. III. With other particles: dum ne, provided that not, as long as not, whilst not, Cic. Att. 6, 1: — also dummodo ne (see **DUM**): — modo ne, provided that not: — ne ... quidem, not even: in which case the emphatic word is placed between these two particles, e. g.: ne in oppidis quidem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1: — ne mulieribus quidem, Cæs.: — ne virtute quidem premi, Liv.: — ne illa quidem consolatio firmissima est: — also several words or an entire clause are frequently inserted; e. g., ne si ita quidem venisset: — ne cum esset factum quidem: — cui ego esse iratus, ne, si cupiam, quidem possum: — also without separation, thus: ne quidem: ego illud ne quidem contemnā quod extremum est, Cic. Att. 2, 16: — sometimes a negative word precedes, without destroying the negation: non enim prætereundum ne id quidem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60: — numquam, ne mediocri quidem cuiquam: — nolui deesse ne tacitæ quidem flagitationi tuæ: — sometimes quidem is omitted: ne admissum tum quemquam, Suet.: — in the sense of "I will not say," "not to mention:" ne connivente quidem sed etiam ... oculis intuentē, Cic. Pis. 5. IV. I. q. modo ne, dummodo ne, only not, but not, provided that not: obsides darent, ne minores quatuordecim annos, Liv. 30, 37: — ne id quod agitur, simulaverimus, id.: — ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur, provided they do not lavish our blood for their benefit, Sall. V. I. q. nedum, much less, to say nothing of: ne vero nihil istorum, ne juvenem quidem movit umquam: ne nunc senem, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: — With a conjunctive: ne nunc dulcedine capti ferant desiderium, Liv.: — ne quem putetis. VI. Denoting purpose; That not, in order that not, lest: id egi, ne interesset, Cic. Fam. 4, 7: — ne nihil tribuamus: — ne corrumpi possint, idcirco: — ne dicam, that I may not say, i. e. not to say. Ne, in connection with ut, is, properly speaking, an adverb; it is sometimes placed apart from ut, but always immediately before the word which it particularly bears upon: præcipiendum est igitur ut ... ne existiment, that they may not believe: — ut hoc ne facerem, that I should not do this on any con-

sideration, Ter. VII. Expressing a prohibition. A) After verbs which express fear, anxiety, danger, etc., where we use that without a negative; there is always, as the foundation of this form of expression, a wish that the thing may not be so or may not occur: vereor ne hoc fiat, I apprehend that it may happen (but I wish it may not): metuebant ne indicarent, Cic. Mil. 21: — hic, ne quid mihi prorogetur, horreo: — sollicita est ne conspiciat: — also after substantives which imply the idea of fear, anxiety, etc.: periculum est, ne occasio detur, Nep.: — in all these cases, that not or lest is expressed by ne non or ut: veritus ne hostium impetu sustinere non posset, Cæs. B. G. 5, 47: — vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit: — et tamen veremur ut hoc natura patiat. B) After verbs denoting fear, foresight, or caution: cave ne studeas, Ter.: — cave ne cupias, id.: — ne quid accusandus sis, vide, ne a malis dici verius possit: — videat consul ne quid detrimenti capiat respublica: — also denoting to see, look into, examine consider whether perhaps etc.: videamus ne beata vita effici posset: — per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, ne, non reddita (bona) belli causa; reddita belli materia essent, they took counsel whether the property, if not returned, might not be the cause of a war, Liv. C) After certain verbs denoting negation; esp. after those which signify to deny or answer negatively, to refuse, to hinder: sententiam ne diceret accusavit: — casus quidem ne facerem impedit, hindered my doing it: — Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox querentes oppressit, the night hindered its being found, Liv.: — unus ne caperetur urbs causa fuit, was the sole cause that hindered the capture of the town, id.

3. **NĒ** [In poetry we often find it apocopated: egon', viden', for egone, videsne] As an interrogative particle, enclitic. I. In a simple interrogation, directly interrogatory, with an indicative: videturne hoc tibi verum esse? does this (indeed) appear to you true? — and also with a subjunctive: putaresne umquam accidere posse, ut? can you suppose that? — Indirectly interrogatory, with a conjunctive: ut videamus satisne ista sint justa? II. In a double or complex interrogation, when it takes after it the interrogatory particles an, annon, nec ne; in a direct question: Romanne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? — honestumne factu an turpe? — ne is sometimes used in the second question for an: justitiene prius mirer belline laborum, Virg.: — If the second question contains simply a negation without a verb, this is expressed by annon: isne est quem quero, annon, Ter.: — In an indirect question: nescio gratulerne tibi, an timeam: — If the second question contains simply a negation without a verb, this is expressed by an non or nec ne: roga velintne annon uxorem? Ter.: — nescio tun' scias an non? Plaut.: — cogitato emitteresne necne eum servom manu? id.: — the verb is not unfrequently repeated: videndum 'st utrum eas velintne, annon velint, id.: — queritur sint ne dii, nec ne sint. — [The poets sometimes join ne to words to which it does not belong: scamnum faceretne Priapum, a bench or a Priapus, Hor.: — this ne is also frequently appended to other words, e. g. to the pronouns qui, quæ, quod, Plaut.: — also to quia, Virg.]

**NĒĀRA**, æ. f. (Néapa) The name of a girl, Tib. 3, 1, 6.

**NĒĀTHUS**, i. m. A river of Lower Italy, in the territory of the Bruttii, Ov. M. 15, 51.

**NĒĀPŌLIS**, i. f. (Néapolis) The name of several towns; among which the most celebrated is that in Campania, now Naples, Cic. Rab. 10. — Hence,

**NĒĀPŌLĪTĀNUS**, a, um. Neapolitan: Pompeii N. sermo, Cic. Att. 7, 2. — *Subst.*: Nēāpŏlitāni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Naples, the Neapolitans: — Nēāpŏlitānum, i. n. A country-seat near Naples, Plin.

**NĒĀPŌLĪTIS**, i. d. f. Neapolitan, Afr. ap. Non.

[**NEBRIS**, i. d. f. (νεβρίς) The skin of a fawn or deer, which was worn by Bacchanals when they revelled through the streets during the feast of Bacchus, Stat.]

**NEBRĪTIS**, i. d. f. (νεβρίτις, sc. λίθος) A stone sacred to Bacchus, Plin. 37, 10, 64.

**NĒBŪLA**, æ. f. (νεφέλη) I *A mist, vapour, fog, from the earth, rivers, etc.: tenuem exhalat nebulam*, Virg. G. 2, 217. — *Fig.: n. erroris*, Juv. II. *Meton.* A) *Vapour, smoke, as of fire* (Ov. T. 5, 5), *of a candle, lamp, etc.*, Pers. — *Fig.: Of any thing trifling: cyathus nebulæ*, Plaut.: — *of any thing that rapidly passes away*, Pers. B) *A cloud*, Hor. O. 3, 3, 56; *hence meton., a cloud of dust* (Lucr.): *of wine, froth*, Ov. C) *Of any thing very thin of its kind: vellera nebulas æquantia tractu*, Ov. M. 6, 20: — *of thin clothes* (Laber.), *of a thin iron plate*, Mart. — [*Hence, Ital. nebbia.*]

[I. **NĒBŪLO**, are. (nebula) *To obscure, cloud over*, Tert. Apul. 35 (*al. enubilabant*).]

2. **NĒBŪLO**, ōnis. m. (nebula) *A term of reproach; good-for-nothing fellow, idler, spendthrift, etc.*, Cic. R. Am. 44.

[**NĒBŪLOŒITAS**, ātis. f. (nebulosus) *Mistiness, cloudiness, darkness*, Arn.]

**NĒBŪLŌSUS**, a, um. (nebula) I. *Full of mist or vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark: n. cælum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: — *n. dies*, Cels.: — *locus nebulosior*, Cat. II. *Fig.: Obscure, unintelligible, difficult to understand: n. nomen*, Gell. 2, 3.

**NEC** and **NĒQUE**. (used before vowels and consonants without distinction) I. *I. q. et non, and not, neither: de Q. fratre nuncii tristes nec varii venerant*, Cic. Att. 3, 17: — *casus nec mitia facta for et immitia*, Ov. — *Hence, nec non or neque non, i. q. et: si tunc mihi præcipue (nec non tamen ante) placebas*, Ov.: — *also with et or etiam: nec non et Tyrii*, Virg.: — *n. non et hodie*, Plin.: — *also separated: neque meam mentem non revocat*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: — *neque tamen illa non ornant; thus also when neque or nec follows: ut nec, si quid... poterit, non contendamus, nec etc.: — neque nihil, i. q. et non nihil, and something: — necdum and nequedum, i. q. et nondum. — Hence, nec quidem, i. q. et ne quidem, and not even: nec hoc quidem quæro cur...: — nec noster quidem probandus: — as et... et denotes both... and, as well... as, or, not only... but also; so likewise we find nec or neque repeated, for et non repeated, i. e. as well not... as also not, or, not only not... but also not, or (which is the same thing) neither... nor: nec ad vivos, nec ad mortuos*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38: — *nec melior, nec clarior: — neque tum peccavi, neque: — neque nihil... neque tantum: — nec (neque) ... et or et... nec (or neque) can be used when only one negation is to be expressed; it then denotes, not only not... but; indeed not... but; and the reverse, not only... but also not: nec a me alienus, et tibi amicissimus*, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: — *nec miror et gaudeo: — neque tu interfuisti, et ego idi: — amicitias neque facile admisit, et constantissime retinuit, indeed not... but*, Suet.: — *nec libet et licet*, Liv.; *also, neque... et non (for neque... neque): ut neque cessaret, et colloquio non egeret: — neque... sed, i. q. non tam... quam*, Pers.: — *it is frequently preceded by a negative, as nullus, nemo, nihil, which, however, does not destroy the negation: nihil tam nec inopinatum nec insperatum accidere potuit*, Liv.: — *quarum (victiarum) nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit lætitiā, nec tantam: — non possum reliqua nec cogitare, nec scribere: — neque nescio for neque scio*, Plaut.: — *neque tu haud dicas*, Ter. II. *Nec* and *neque* for *non*, not. A) *At the beginning of a period: nec vero*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: — *nec enim: — nec tamen; thus also, neque vero, -enim, -tamen: — neque vero quidquam for nihil vero: — nec vero umquam for numquam vero*. B) *Also in other instances we find nec for non: senatori qui nec adierit aut*, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10: — *tu diis nec recte dicis*, Plaut.: — *quod nec bene vertat*, Virg. — *Hence, necopinatus, unexpected; necdum, not yet*. III. *For nequidem, not even: de quo ego consulto neque apud vos ante feci mentionem, not even before you*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: — *his certe neque amor causa est*, Virg. IV. *But not: si neque censa, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum; non est igitur liber, but neither (of these things) has taken place*, Cic. Top. 2: — *nec for nec tamen, nec vero, Nep.: — for nec enim*, Plaut. — [*Hence, Ital. nè; Old*

Fr. *ne*; Fr. *ni*: from Lat. nec ipse unus, Ital. nessuno: from Lat. nec ens, Ital. niente; Prov. nien; Fr. néant.]

[**NĒCĀTOR**, ōris. m. (neco) *A killer, slayer*, Lampr.]

[**NĒCĀTRIX**, icis. f. (necator) *She that kills*, August.]

**NEC-DUM** or **NEQUE-DUM**. I. *For et non dum, and not yet: nec dum ego tamen Quintum conveneram*, Cic. Att. 6, 3. II. *For nondum*, Virg. E. 10, 26.

**NĒCESSĀRIE**. adv. *Necessarily, unavoidably*, V. Max. 7, 6, 3: — *n. demonstrans, incontrovertibly*.

**NĒCESSĀRIŌ**. adv. *Necessarily, by necessity* (ἀνάγκη): *cum quibus vivo n.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 21.

**NĒCESSĀRIŪS**, a, um. (necesse) I. *Necessary, unavoidable, inevitable: n. mors*, Cic. Mil. 7: — *n. est calamitas in alga re: — n. lex: — senatori n. est posse rempublicam: — causæ non n.: — res n., necessity*, Cæs.: — *hence, urgent, pressing: n. tempus: — caused by necessity: n. rogationes*. II. *Requisite, needful, indispensable: n. vitæ usus*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 24: — *n. vitæ præsidia: — quod mihi maxime n., that lies nearest to my heart: — necessarius questioni, necessary for the inquiry, i. e. that must be heard*, Suet. — [*Comp., necessarius medela*, Tert.] III. *Closely connected by relationship, friendship, etc.; and hence, a relation, relative, friend, client, patron: quum utique sis maxime n.*, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 6: — *homo tam n.*, Nep.: — *mors hominis necessarii. — Subst. propinqua et necessaria, a female relative: — necessarii, persons enjoying the protection of anybody: — familiaris et n.: — necessarios provinciarum, patrons: — Cerellia, necessaria mææ*.

**NĒCESSE**. (ne-cesso; either neut. from *necessis*, e. or adv. from *necessus*, a, um, used as a neuter) I. *Necessary, inevitable, unavoidable*. A) *With esse, denoting physical necessity: homini n. est mori*, Cic. Fat. 9: — *nihil est quod n. non fuerit. — With ut: neque n. est uti vos auferam*, Gell.: — *n. est enim semper ut id quod est appositum per se significet*, Quint. — *With a simple conjunct: singularis audacia ostendatur n. est: — boves vendat n. est, he must sell: — intimi multi videant n. est: — fateare n. est*, Hor. — *With an acc. and inf.: n. fuisse dari literas: — n. est Catilinam venire in Hannibalis potestatem*. B) *N. habere, to consider necessary, to be obliged: eo minus habeo n. scribere*, Cic. Att. 10, 1: — *non habebimus n. semper concludere*. II. *Needful, necessary: id quod tibi n. minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti*, Cic. Sull. 7.

**NĒCESSĪTAS**, ātis. f. (necesse) I. A) *Necessity, unavoidableness, compulsion, i. e. when any thing cannot be altered, deferred, or hindered: n. exundi*, Cic. Mil. 17: — *veniam necessitati dare: — necessitati parere or servire: — necessitate coactus, compelled, forced: — necessitatem alui imponere alci rei, to oblige or compel to any thing: — afferre alui necessitatem plura dicendi: — obvenit alui n. rei: — nec sibi ullius rei necessitatem injungebat, quin... persequeretur, he followed, without having respect to any thing else than necessity*, Hirt.: — *necessitates majores, urgent reasons*, Liv.: — *necessitatem persuadendi adhibere, to convince necessarily: — necessitate constrictum esse*. B) *Esp. 1) A dire necessity, fate, destiny: fatum affert vim necessitatis*, Cic. Fat. 17: — *n. divina, fate: — n. naturæ affert alqd: — quadam necessitate semper eodem modo fiunt, by divine disposal: — vita quæ necessitati deberetur, death: — hence, n. suprema or ultima, death*, Tac. 2) *Necessity, an unavoidable or natural consequence: necessitate, naturally*, Cic. de Or. 50: — *mors est n. naturæ*. 3) *Necessity, exigency: ipsi naturæ et necessitati negare*. 4) *A necessity, i. e. a thing necessary: necessitates, necessary things: — publicæ necessitates*, Liv.: — *suarum necessitatum causa*, Cæs.: — *necessitates et largitiones, necessary expenses, wants of the state*, Tac. 5) *Necessity, i. e. force of circumstances: expressit hoc Patribus n.*, Liv.: — (*as ἀνάγκη*) *need, want, poverty*, Suet. 6) *Constraint, compulsion, force*, Tac.: — *n. gaudendi (fides gaudii), forced joy*, Plin. II. *I. q. necessitudo, connection by relationship, friendship, clientship, etc.: si nostram necessitatem familiarita-*

temque violasset, Cic. Sull. 1:—*bond of affection, intimacy, etc.*: magnam necessitatem possidet paternus sanguis.

**NĒCESSĪTŪDO**, inis. *f.* (necesse) *I. Necessity, unavoidableness*: puto esse hanc necessitudinem, cui nulla vis resistere potest, Cic. Inv. 2, 57:—rerum necessitudine coactus, Sall.:—*need, want, distress*: inopia aut alia n., Sall.:—*n. reipublicæ*, Tac. *II. A close connection, an inseparable or natural bond*: rerum ordo et n., Auct. Har. 9:—*numerus non habebat necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione*.—*Esp.*: *A connection or tie of relationship, friendship, clientship, fellowship, or companionship*: n. liberorum:—*necessitudine aliqua jungi*:—*n. quæsturæ, between the quæstor and the governor of a province*:—*quam necessitudinem sancte colendam puto, of the ties of hospitality*:—*n. amicitie conjunctionisque*:—*peto a te pro nostra necessitudine*:—*intercedit mihi cum alquo vetus n.*:—*adjungere alqm ad suam necessitudinem*:—*recipere alqm in suam necessitudinem*:—*cum municipio Caleno mihi magna n. est, of clientship*.—*Hence, meton., necessitudines, persons with whom one is closely connected, as relatives, friends, clients, etc.*, Suet. Tib. 11.

[NĒCESSO, are. (necesse) *To render necessary*, LL.]

**\*\*NĒCESSUM EST**. *I. q. necesse est, it is unavoidable, necessary*. *I* (thou, etc.) *must*: uxorem tibi n. est ducere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 25:—*aurum consumi n. esset*, Liv.

**NEC-NE**. *Or not, in an indirect question, when no verb occurs in the second clause of a sentence, but the verb of the first clause is positively negated*: utrum ex usu esset necne, Cæs. B. G. 1, 50:—*quæritur sintne dii nec ne*:—*also, if the first verb is repeated*: hoc doce, doleam, nec ne doleam, nihil interesse:—*fiat, nec ne fiat, quæritur*; *also, after quid*: quid possit effici nec ne.

**NEC NON** (neque non). *See* NĒC.

**NĒCO**, avi, atum. *more rarely* ūi, etum. 1. (nex) *I. Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.*: *To kill, slay, put to death*: n. plebem fame, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3:—*n. alqm igni*, Cæs.:—*n. alqm veneno*, Suet.:—*n. ferro*, Hor. [2] *Esp.*: *necare or negare, to drown*, ML. *\*\*B* *Meton. of things*; *To destroy*: imbres necant frumenta, Plin. [II. *Fig.* (as it were) *To kill a person, i. e. to torment him to death by disagreeable speeches*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 43.] [*Hence, Ital. annegare*; Prov. *négat*; Fr. *noyer*.]

**NĒCŌPĪNANS** or **NEC** (neque) **ŌPĪNANS**, tis. *Not expecting*: Ariobarzanem nec opinantem liberavi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4:—*neque opinantibus omnibus*, Hirt.

**NĒCŌPĪNĀTO**. *See the following Article.*

**NĒC-ŌPĪNĀTUS**, a, um. *Not expected, unexpected*: n. bona perspicere, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36:—*n. gaudium*, Liv.:—*hence, necopinato (abl.), against or contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22:—*ex inopinato, the same*, Liv.

**NĒC-ŌPĪNUS**, a, um. *Unexpected*: n. mors, Ov. M. 1, 224.—*Meton.*: certa propago Æoliæ, nec opina domus, i. q. et non opina, *not probable*, V. Fl.

**\*\*NECRŌMANTĪA**, æ. *f.* (νεκρομαντεία) *Divination by evoking the dead*, Eccl.:—*n. Homeri, that part of Homer's Odyssey in which Ulysses descends into the infernal regions*, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

[**NECRŌTHŪTUS**, a, um. (νεκρόθυτος) *Sacrificed or belonging to the dead*, Tert.]

**NECTAR**, ārīs. *n.* (νέκταρ) *I. Nectar, the drink of the gods*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26.—*Unguent or balsam used by the gods*, Ov. *II. Meton.*: *Any thing sweet, pleasant, or agreeable*; honey, Virg. G. 4, 164:—*wine, Stat.*: milk, Ov.:—*oscula quæ Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbuat*, Hor.

**NECTĀREUS**, a, um. (νεκταρεός) *I. Nectareous, of nectar*; *hence, divine*: n. aquæ, dew, Ov. M. 7, 707.

*II. Meton.*: *Sweet as nectar*, Mart. 13, 107, 1.—*Subst.*: Nectārēa, æ. *f.* (sc. herba) *A plant, elecampane*; *wine flavoured with it was called nectarites vinum*, Plin. 14, 16, 19.

**NECTARĪTES**, æ. *m.* *See the preceding Article.*

**NECTO**, xūi and xī, xum. 3. *I. Prop.* A) *To knit, bind, join, tie, or fasten together*: n. laqueum, Hor. E. 1, 10, 31:—*n. alcuī catenas, id.*:—*n. brachia, to fold in each other, entwine*, Ov.:—*n. coronam*, Hor.:—*n. ternos colores (for fila)*, Virg.:—*n. alcuī compedes*, Plin.:—*n. comam myrto*, Ov. *B*) *To bind, fetter, arrest, esp. for debt*; *hence, nexi ob æs alienum, or simply nexi, debtor-slaves, i. e. debtors who, not being able to pay their debts, had passed into the power of the creditors as their slaves*: ita nexi solati cautumque ne in posterum necterentur, *should be given over into slavery*, Liv. 8, 48:—*Hence, fig.*: *To bind, oblige, make liable*. sacramento nexi, Just.:—*res pignori nexa, pledged, pawned*, Marc. *II. Fig.*: *To join, connect, join together, unite*: ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 19:—*n. fatum ex causis*:—*n. rerum causas alias ex aliis*:—*omnes virtutes inter se nexæ*:—*n. dolum, to play a trick*, Liv.:—*n. moras, to contrive or cause delay*, Tac.:—*n. jurgia cum alquo, to quarrel*, Ov.:—*n. causas inanes, to bring forward*, Virg.

**NĒCŪBL** for ne alicubi. *In order that not at some place, lest in any place*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 35.

**NĒCUNDE** for ne alicunde (μήποθεν) *In order that not from some place, lest from any place*, Liv. 22, 23.

**NĒCŪDĀLUS**, i. *m.* (νεκιδάλος) *A silkworm before it becomes a bombyx*, Plin. 11, 22, 29.

**NĒ-DUM**. *adv.* *I. I will not say, not only, not merely*: nedum morbum removisti sed etiam gravedinem, Cic. Att. 10, 16. *II. Not to say, much less*: n. his temporibus, Cic. Cluent. 25:—*multitudinem, nedum armatum*, Liv.:—*Also followed by ut*: n. ut ulla vis fieret, *much less that, etc.*, Liv.:—*Also with a conj.*: n. tu possis, *not to say that you could, much less could you*, Ter.:—*n. in mari sit facile*.—*It is always preceded by a negation, although frequently only by one implied*; conj. Liv. 7, 40; Prop. 1, 10.

*III. Not to say, much more*: quæ vel socios, n. hostes victos terrere possent, Liv. 45, 29:—*privatis deformia, n. principi, to say nothing of*, Suet.

**\*\*NĒFANDE**. *adv.* *Heinously, impiously*, Sall. Fr.

**NĒFANDUS**, a, um. (for, ari) *Unspeakable, not fit to be spoken of; hence, impious, accursed, heinous, abominable*: n. scelus, Auct. Har. 90:—*n. arma*:—*n. odium*, Virg.:—*nefandissimum caput*, Just.:—*deos memores fandi atque nefandi*, Virg.

[**NĒFANS**, tis. *I. q. nefandus*, Luc. ap. Non.]

**NĒFĀRIĒ**. *adv.* *Impiously, wickedly, heinously*: n. pestem patriæ moliri, Cic. Cat. 2, 1:—*pater occisus n.*:—*alqd n. facere or committere, to perpetrate an enormity*.

**NĒFĀRIUS**, a, um. (nefas) *Impious, accursed, execrable*: n. homo, Cic. Off. 2, 14:—*n. bellum*:—*Subst.*: NĒfārium, ii. *n.* *A heinous, execrable or abominable deed*: nefario obstringi rempublicam, Liv.:—*multa nefaria*.

**NĒ-FAS**. *n. indecl.* *I. A) Gen.*: *Any violation of religious duty, any thing that is sinful or wrong*: quicquid non licet n. putare debemus, Cic. Parad. 3 3:—*patriæ irasci n. esse dicebat*, Nep.:—*n. dictu*:—*n. est himi oblivisci*:—*cui nihil umquam n. fuit, nec in facinore, nec in libidine*:—*dicere id sibi n. esse, it would be a sin*:—*per fas et n., through right and wrong*, Liv.:—*hence, B) Esp.* 1) *An impiety, i. e. a wicked deed, a crime, horrid wickedness*: n. dirum, Virg. Æ. 4, 563:—*n. impressum, the deep impiety (of the daughters of Danaus)*, id. 2) *Any thing horrid or striking*: heu n.! Hor. 3) *Shocking! horrid! abominable! monstrous!* (in exclamations): Lavinia visa ... nefas! ... comprehendere crinibus ignem, Virg. 4) *An impious person, a wicked wretch*, Virg. [II. *Impossible, an impossibility*: quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. O. 1, 24, 20.]

**NĒ-FASTUS**, a, um. *I. Of days on which it is not allowed to speak; hence, dies n., a day on which no court is*

allowed to be held, Liv. 1, 19. II. A) *Unfortunate, that brings misfortune*: n. dies, Hor. O. 2, 13, 1: — terra n. victorie suse, Liv. B) *Impious, wicked, abominable, horrid*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: — n. crimen, Plin.

[NEFRENS, dis. (ne-frendo) *That cannot yet bite, that has no teeth*: n. porci, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17.]

\*NĒGANTĪA, æ. f. (nego) *A denying, negation*, Cic. Top. 14, 57.

NĒGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (nego) I. *A denying, denial, negation*: n. infitiatione facti, Cic. Part. 29. II. *A negative, i. e. word that denies*, App.

[NĒGĀTĪVUS, a, um. (nego) *Negative, denying*, App.]

[NĒGĀTOR, ōris. m. (nego) *One that denies or disclaims*, Eccl.]

[NĒGĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (negator) *Negative, Ulp.*]

[NĒGĀTRIX, icis. f. (negator) *She that denies*, Eccl.]

[NĒGIBUNDUS, a, um. (nego) *I. q. negans, Cat. ap. Fest.*]

\*\*NĒGĪTO, are. (nego) *To deny often or strongly*, Sall. Jug. 111.

[NEGLECTE, adv. (neglectus) *Negligently, carelessly*: neglectus incidere, Hier.]

\*NEGLECTĪO, ōnis. f. (negligo) *A neglecting, slighting*: n. amicorum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.

[NEGLECTOR, ōris. m. (negligo) *A neglecter*, August.]

I. NEGLECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of negligo*. II. *Adj. Neglected, slighted, despised*: cum ipsi inter nos neglecti obiectique simus, Cic. Fin. 3, 20: — n. castra, Liv.: — neglectissima progenies, Stat.

\*\*2. NEGLECTUS, ūs. m. (negligo) I. *A neglecting, neglect*, Plin. 7, 51, 52: — res est mihi neglectui, Iam neglecting the matter, Ter. [II. *A slighting, despising*, Luc.]

NEGLĪGENS, tis. I. *Part. of negligo*. II. *Adj. Negligent, heedless, careless, unconcerned*: negligens in sumtu, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: — n. scribendo: — n. in alqm: — n. circa alqm, Suet.: — *With an inf.*: Plaut.: — *With a genit.*: n. lenocinii, Suet.: — negligentior legis, officii: — negligentissimus, LL.: — hence,

NEGLĪGENTER, adv. *Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly*: n. scribere, Cic. R. Com. 2: — temere ac fortuito, inconsiderate n.que agere alqd: — negligentius asserere alqd: — negligentissime, Sen.

NEGLĪGENTĪA, æ. f. (negligens) *Negligence, carelessness, heedlessness; a slighting, disregarding*: n. in accusando, Cic. R. Am. 29: — n. agrestis: — n., pigritia: — n. cognatorum, Ter.: — n. deum, Liv.: — n. ceremoniarum auspiciorumque, id.: — n. epistolarum, neglect or remissness in writing.

NEGLĪGO or NEGLĒGO, exi, ctum. 3. (nec-lego: prop. not to gather together or collect) I. *To neglect, be unmindful of, not to trouble one's self about*: n. rem familiarem, Cic. de Sen. 7, 22: — n. gloriam: — n. mandata: — n. famam: — *With an inf.*: n. obire diem edicti: — n. fraudem committere, Hor. II. *To make light of, not to care for, to scorn, take no notice of, slight, disregard, despise*: n. periculum, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: — n. spem: — n. bellum: — n. deos edocuit, Sall.: — *With an acc. and inf.*: *To look with indifference upon any thing that takes place*: Theopompum nudum confugere Alexandriam neglexistis, Ant. ap. Cic.: — Gallias a Germanis vastari neglexit, Suet. III. *To pass over, to overlook, to let pass*: n. pecuniam captam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 94: — n. vitam ereptam.

I. NĒGO. I. v. n. and a. [negassim for negaverim, Plant.] (nec-aio) I. *Neut. To deny, to say no*: negat quis, nego; ait, aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20: — n. alcui, to refuse a person any thing: — n. alcui rei, e.g. petitioni, to refuse, Plin.: — n. cœnis, not to accept, to decline, Mart. II. *Act. A) To say that any thing is not so, to deny*: nisi forte n. omnia constituisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 64. — *Esp. with an acc. and inf.*: nego ullum vas fuisse: — negavit se sententias

rogaturum: — hence, negor, they deny of me that I, etc., or they affirm of me that I not, etc.: casta negor esse, Ov.: — quoniam negatur anser excludere aliena ova, Plin. — *Of things*: sui (arenæ) in sua posse negabunt ire loca, Virg.; also, nego me, negat se, with which an infinitive must be supplied from what precedes: me primo se negare (sc. uxorem ducturum), Ter.: — *Also with quin*: n. non posse quin rectius sit, Liv. — *Sometimes another negation follows, which however does not destroy the first*: negat nec suspicari: — negato esse nec mu, nec mutuum, Plaut. — *Sometimes two propositions depend upon nego, with the latter of which an affirmative verb (e.g. dico) must be supplied*. negant Cæsarem mansurum, postulataque (sc. dicunt) interposita esse. B) *To refuse, decline*: n. alcui alqd, Cæs. B. G. 5, 6: — n. opem patriæ, Ov.: — comitem n. (sc. se), to decline accompanying, id. — *Pass.*: si tibi negabitur ire, id.: — cupimus negata, id. — *Fig.*: n. vela ventis, to take in the sails, to furl, id.: — n. se vinclis, to escape, Tib.: — poma negat regio, does not bear or produce, Ov.: — to be unwilling: Hannibalem pelli negabam, Sil. [Hence, Ital. niêgo, Fr. nier.]

[2. NĒGO, are. *To drown*; see NĒCO. I. 2.)]

NĒGŌTĪĀLIS, e. (negotium) I. *Pertaining to a thing or fact*: pars constitutionis negotialis, by which an inquiry is made concerning the fact in point of law, Cic. Inv. 1, 11. II. *Relating to action*: locus in ethice n., Quint.

NĒGŌTĪĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (negotior) *The occupation of a banker, merchant, etc., a wholesale business*: reliquæ negotiationis Asiaticæ, the remainder of the money still to be collected, Cic. Fam. 13, 66. — *In the time of the emperors it signified any trade or traffic*: n. pecuaria, Col.: — negotiationes privato pudendæ, Suet.

NĒGŌTĪĀTOR, ōris. m. (negotior) *One who occupies himself with any thing, especially with trade; hence, one who carries on a trade, e.g. a banker, merchant, trader*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77: — *Under the emperors every tradesman was so called*: n. vestiarius, Dig.: — n. mercis sordidæ, Quint.

[NĒGŌTĪĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (negotiator) *Of or belonging to a merchant or tradesman*: n. navis, Vop.: — n. aurum, Lampr.]

[NĒGŌTĪATRIX, icis. f. (negotiator) *She that carries on a trade*, Dig.]

[NĒGŌTĪŪMĪUS, a, um. (negotium-numus) *That costs money*, App.]

NĒGŌTĪŌLUM, i. n. dem. (negotium) *A small business or affair*, Cic. Q. F. 3, 4.

NĒGŌTĪŌR, ātus, āri. (negotium) *Prop. To be occupied in merchandise or commerce, to be a wholesale dealer*: cives Romani, qui Lampsaci negotiabantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27: — *In the time of the emperors it signified to carry on any kind of trade; hence, negotians, tis. m. i. q. negotiator*: negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare (præfeturam): — *Fig.*: animâ nostrâ negotiari, to traffic in men's lives (said of unprincipled physicians), Plin.

[NĒGŌTĪŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (negotiosus) (a translation of πολυπραγμοσύνη, officious intermeddling) *A multitude of affairs, press of business*, Gell. 11, 16.]

NĒGŌTĪŌSUS, a, um. (negotium) *Busy, full of business*: n. provincia, Cic. Mur. 8: — n. homo: — n. dies, a working-day, Tac.

NĒGŌTĪŪM, ii. n. (nec-otium) I. A) *A business, occupation; any thing to be done, an obligation, liability, duty, etc.*: n. publicum, duty, function, Cic. Or. 2, 6: — negotii et muneris publici procuratio: — negotia forensia: — a negotiis publicis se remove: — cum viro forti n. habere, to have to deal with, Nep.: — n. suscipere: — n. alcui mandare: — n. exsequi: — n. omittre: — n. conficere: — n. gerere: — in negotio habere, to consider it necessary, Suet.: — *Especially, an enterprise connected with exertion, a difficult undertaking*; e.g. a conspiracy, rebellion, etc., Suet.; hence, B) *Difficulty, trouble, labour*: satis habui negotii in sanandis vulneribus,

Cic. Att. 5, 17:—sine negotio, Nep.:—or nullo negotio, without pains or trouble:—nihil est negotii, it is an easy matter:—neque de hac re negotium 'st quin etc., it is not subject to any difficulty, Plaut. C) *Vexation, trouble, distress*: n. alcuī facessere or exhibere, to cause, give:—Pompeio est n. cum Cesare. II. *A matter, thing*: n. ineptum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35:—n. male gerere, to manage things badly:—Also of men: n. inhumanum:—Teucri illa lentum n., a slow hand:—Esp.: a legal case, matter of law, Suet. III. *Traffic, business, money transaction*; plur.: habeat n. vetera in Sicilia, Cic. Fam. 13, 30.

NĒLĒIUS and contr. NĒLĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Neleus*, Ov.—Subst.: NĒlēius, i. m. Nestor, id.

NĒLĒUS, ēi and ēos. m. (Νηλεύς) *The father of Nestor, king of Pylos*, Ov. M. 12, 553.

NĒLĒDES, æ. m. *The son of Neleus*, Ov.

[NĒMA, ātis. n. (νήμα) *Yarn, threads*, Dig.]

[NĒMĒUS, a, um. (Nemea) *Of or belonging to Nemea*, Hieron.]

NĒMAUSĪENSIS, e. or NĒMAŪSENSIS. *Of or belonging to Nemausus*, Plin.—Subst. plur.: NĒmaūsenses or NĒmaūsenses, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Nemausus*, Plin.

NĒMAUSUS, i. f. and NĒMAUSUM, i. n. *A town of Gaul, now Nîmes*, Mel. 2, 7.

NĒMĒA, æ. or NĒMĒĒE, ēs. f. (Νημέα) *A small place in Argolis, where Hercules killed a lion, and where afterwards games were celebrated to commemorate this feat*, Plin. 19, 8, 46.

NĒMĒĒUS, a, um. (Nemeas) *Nemean*: N. moles or pestis, of the lion, Ov.:—N. vellus, id.

[NĒMĒSĪLICI, ōrum. m. *A kind of superstitious persons*, Cod. Th.]

NĒMĒSIS, is and Ios. f. (Νέμεσις) I. *The Goddess of Justice, who punished especially the proud and the unjust (called also Andrastea and Rhamnusa)*, Plin. 28, 2, 4. II. *A mistress of Tibullus*, Tib. 2, 3, 33.

[NĒMĒSTRĪNUS, i. m. (sc. deus) (nemus) *A god of the woods*, Arn.]

NĒMĒTES or NĒMĒTES, um. and NĒMĒTĒE, ārum. m. *A Gallic tribe*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51.

NĒMĒTŌCENNA, æ. f. *A town of Gallia Belgica, now Arras*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47.

NĒMETŪRĪCUS, a, um. *Of the Nemeturi, a people of Liguria*: N. pix, Col.

NĒMĒUS or NĒMĒUS, a, um. (Νέμεος) *Of or belonging to Nemea, Nemean*. Subst.: NĒmĒa, ōrum. n. *The Nemean games*, Liv.

NĒMO, inis. c. (no plur.) (ne and hemo old form for homo) I. *No one, no man, nobody*: n. ex tanto numero, Cic. Font. 2:—qui sit ut n. . . illa (sorte) contentus vivat, Hor.:—n. omnium mortalium:—Also of women: hoc scio, neminem peperisse, Ter.:—With a plural verb: quum eorum n. venissent, Liv.:—n. quisquam, id.:—n. unus, not one:—n. alius, no other one:—non nemo, many, some one, Cic. Pisc. 5:—but, nemo non, every one: n. non videt:—n. ergo non miser est:—If it is placed before a double nec, the negation still remains: neminem nec deum, nec hominem carum:—n. non linguā, non manu promptior, Liv.:—nemon', i. q. nemone, Ter.:—nemo, an insignificant person, a mere nobody: quamvis quem tu neminem putas. II. Adj.: No (of persons): n. homo, Cic. N. D. 1, 28:—n. civis:—n. hostis.

[NĒMŌRĀLIS, e. (nemus) *Of or belonging to a grove or wood*: n. umbra, Ov. A. A. 3, 1, 5:—n. templum Dianæ, id.:—n. regnum, id.]

NĒMŌRENSIS, e. (nemus) *Of or belonging to a grove or wood*: n. mel, made in a wood, Col. 9, 4:—Esp. of or belonging to a grove near Aricia, where Diana had a temple.

n. lacus, Prop.:—n. rex, the priest of this temple, Suet.:—Hence, Subst.: NĒmŌrense, is. n. *The territory of Aricia (Suet.), a country-seat near the Arician grove*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

[NĒMŌRICULTRIX, icis. f. (nemus-oolo) *She that dwells in the woods*, Phædr. 2, 4, 3.]

[NĒMŌRĪVLŌUS, a, um. (nemus-vagus) *That wanders in the woods*: n. aper, Catull. 61, 72.]

NĒMŌRŌSUS, a, um. (nemus) I. *Full of woods or groves, woody*: n. Atlas, Plin. 5, 1, 1. II. *Full of trees*: n. silva, Ov. III. *Bushy, woody*: platanus n. vertice, Plin.

NEMPE. interj. (for nam-pe; conf. Quippe from quiape) *Namely, to wit, surely, truly*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5:—n. enim, for certainly, Quint.

NĒMUS, ōris. n. (νέμος) *A grove or wood which contains meadows and pasture-land*: multos nemora silvæque commovent, Cic. Div. 1, 50:—agros et nemora:—Poet.: a wood, grove (in general), Virg.; esp. a grove near Aricia, with a temple sacred to Diana, in which were pleasure-houses and villas: ut veniam ad se in Nemus, Cic. Att. 15, 4:—Poet.: a plantation, vineyard, Virg.: for wood, timber: of a thick wide-spreading tree; e. g. platanus, Mart.

NĒNĪA or NĒNĪA, æ. f. I. *A funeral song, dirge*: cantus ad tibicinem prosequatur, cui nomen nenias, Cic. Leg. 2, 24:—Fig.: a mournful issue of a thing: neniam alcuī dicere de bonis, Ter.:—Gen.: any mournful song, a song of lamentation, Hor.: an incantation, song of enchantment, Hor.:—any common trifling song, a nursery-song, etc., Arn.:—viles nenias, trifles, mere songs, Phædr.:—a. puero-rum, a children's song in the streets, Hor.:—Gen.: any song, Hor. O. 3, 28, 16. II. *The goddess of corpses or funerals*, Arn.

[NĒNU. i. q. non. Not, Lucr. 3, 200; 4, 716. Hence, perhaps, the Fr. ne and nenni (i. e. nen-il).]

NĒŌ, nēvi, nētum, nēre. (νέω) I. *To spin*: n. subtemen, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 52:—nerunt fatales fila deæ, Ov.:—Meton.: radices mutuo discursu nentur, are intertwined, entwine themselves, Plin. II. *To weave*: tunicam quam molli neverat auro, Virg. Æ. 10, 818.]

NĒŌCLĪDES, æ. m. *The son of Neocles, Themistocles*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 69.

[NĒŌCŌRUS, i. m. (νεώκοπος) *The keeper of a temple*, Jul. Firm.]

[NĒŌMĒNĪA, æ. f. (νεομηνία) *The new moon*, Tert.]

[NĒŌPHĪTUS, i. m. (νεόφυτος, newly planted; hence) *A convert, a neophyte*, Eocl.]

NĒOPTŌLĒMUS, i. m. *The son of Achilles, otherwise called Pyrrhus*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1.

[NĒŌTĒRICE. adv. *Newly*, Asc.; Cic. Cæc.]

[NĒŌTĒRĪCUS, a, um. (νεωτερός) *New, modern*: neoterici, modern authors, A. Vict.]

\*NĒPA, æ. f. (according to Fest. an African word) I. *A scorpion*, Cic. Fin. 5, 15: a constellation. II. *A crab*, Plaut.: a constellation.

NĒPENTHES, n. (νηπενθής) Prop.: *Driving away sadness, cheering, exhilarating*; a kind of plant, telenium, Plin. 21, 21, 91.

NĒPĒSĪNUS, a, um. *Of Nepes*, Liv.—Subst.: NĒpĒsini, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Nepes*, id.

NĒPET and NĒPĒTE, is. n. *A town of Etruria*, Liv. 6, 9.

\*\*NĒPĒTA, æ. f. *A plant, cat-mint*, Fam. Labiatae, Cels. 2, 21.

NĒPHĒLĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Nephele*: n. pecus, the ram which Nephele sent to her children, V. Fl.

NĒPHĒLE, ēs. f. (Νεφέλη) *Wife of Athamas, mother of Phryxus and Helle*.

NĒPHĒLĒIAS, ādis. f. *Daughter of Nephele*, Luc.



**NĒPHĒLĒIS**, *idos. f. I. q. Nephelias, Ov.*

**NĒPOS**, *ōtis. m. I. A grandson, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35:—e filia n.:—also, n. fratris, sororis, or ex fratre, sorore, a son of a brother or sister, a nephew, Tac. A. 3, 30:—Poet.: a descendant, Ov.: nepotes, descendants, posterity, Virg.:—also of animals, Col.:—a sucker (of a vine), id.: i. q. neptis, a grand-daughter, Enn. II. A spendthrift, prodigal [opp. 'patrus'], Cic. Cat. 2, 4. III. Nēpos, a Roman family name, Corn. Nepos. [Hence, Ital. nepote and nipote, Fr. neveu, Germ. Neffe.]*

[**NĒPŌTĀLIS**, *e. (nepos) Extravagant, prodigal, Amm.*]

**NĒPŌTĀTUS**, *ūs. m. (nepotor) Extravagance, prodigality, Plin. 9, 38, 56.*

**\*\*NĒPŌTOR**, *āri. (nepos) To be prodigal or extravagant, Tert. Apol. 46.—Fig.: veto liberalitatem nepotari, to confer benefits on unworthy persons, Sen. Ben. 1, 15.*

[**NĒPŌTŪLUS**, *i. m. dem. (nepos) A little grandson, Plaut. Mil. 5, 20.]*

[**NĒPTĪCŪLA**, *æ. f. dem. (neptis) A little grand-daughter, Symm.*]

**NEPTIS**, *is. f. (nepos) A grand-daughter, Cic. Brut. 58:—n. Veneris, i. e. Ino, Ov.:—neptes Cybeles, the Muses; also, a niece, Spart. [Hence, Fr. nièce.]*

**NEPTŪNĀLIS**, *e. (Neptunus) Of or belonging to Neptune: ludi Neptunales, Tert.:—Subst.: Neptūnālia, ium. n. The festival of Neptune, Varr.*

[**NĒPTŪNĪCŪLA**, *æ. m. (Neptunus-colo) A worshipper of Neptune, Sil.*]

**NEPTŪNĪNE**, *ēs. f. The daughter or grand-daughter of Neptune: N. Thetis, the daughter of Nereus, son of Neptune, Cat. 62, 28.*

**NEPTŪNŪS**, *a. um. (Neptunus) Of or belonging to Neptune: N. prata, the sea, Cic. Arat. 129:—N. loca, Plaut.:—N. lacunæ, Auct. Har.:—N. Troja, surrounded with walls by Neptune, Virg.:—N. pistrix, i. q. marina:—N. incola rupis Ætneæ, Polyphemus, son of Neptune, Tib.:—N. dux, Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey the Great, who gave himself out as an adopted son of Neptune, Hor.:—N. aquæ, a fountain near Terracina, Liv.*

**NEPTŪNUS**, *i. m. (from νηπτόμενος for νηχόμενος, swimming) I. Neptune, the god of the sea and other waters, son of Saturn, husband of Amphitrite: N. uterque, who presides over salt and fresh waters, Cat. 31, 3. II. Meton.: The sea, Virg. G. 4, 29: fish, Næv.*

**NĒ-QUAM**, *adj. indecl. (Comp. nēquior; Sup. nēquissimus) Bad, good for nothing, worthless. I. Of animals: n. piscis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 26:—n. verbum, id.:—quid est nequius viro effeminato? II. Of persons; Bad, worthless, vile, wretched; good for nothing [opp. 'frugi']: n. homo, Cic. Font. 13:—n. servus:—liberti n. et improbi:—homo non n., no bad man:—homo nequissimus.*

**NĒ-QUĀQUAM**, *adv. By no means, on no account, not at all, Cic. Læl. 19.*

**NĒQUE**, **NEQUE-DUM**, *See NEC.*

**NĒQUĒO**, *ivi and ii, itum, ire. Not to be able, to be unable: n. sanare, Cic. de Or. 2, 75:—Demosthenes quum Rho literam dicere nequiret:—quæ si exsequi nequirem:—nequeo quin, I cannot refrain, I must: nequeo quin lacrimem, Ter.:—We find also the passive when it is followed by an infin. pass.: nequitur comprimi, Plaut.:—uleisci (pass.) nequitur, Sall.:—Inf.: nequire, Liv.:—nequiens, Sall.:—nequeantes, id.*

**NĒ-QUICQUAM**, *adv. I. In vain, to no purpose, without effect: n. implorare auxilium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 1. II. In vain, without advantage: n. fatigatur, Liv.*

[III. With impunity, i. e. without loss or punishment: n. dicere tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut.] IV. With-

out ground or reason: non n. ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, Cæs.

**NEQUIOR**, *See NEQUAM.*

[**NĒQUĪQUAM**, *I. q. nequicquam, Prop.*]

**NEQUISSIMUS**, *a, um. See NEQUAM.*

**NĒQUĪTER**, *adv. (nequam) Badly, wretchedly, worthlessly, wrongly, whether in a physical or in a moral sense: n. cœnare, Cic. F. 2, 8:—te turpiter et n. nihil facere patiat:—n. facere alqd, to behave one's self badly, Cat. ap. Gell.:—bellum susceptum nequius, worse, Liv.:—nequissime, Plin.*

**NĒQUĪTĪA**, *æ. f. or NĒQUĪTĪES, ēi. f. (nequam) Bad quality or condition. I. Of things: n. aceti, Plin. 14, 20, 25. II. Of persons; Bad disposition, worthlessness, wrong behaviour: me ipsum inertis nequitieque condemnno, Cic. Cat. 1, 2:—inertissimi homines singulari nequitia præditi (of idleness, sloth), a bad course of life, profligacy, wantonness, luxury, voluptuousness: alqm ad nequitiam adducere, to seduce anybody to a bad course of life, Ter.:—officina nequitie:—luxuria et n.:—[Also, levity, trichery, cunning: vis et n., Phædr.:—infidelity: nequitiam admittre, Prop.]*

**NĒRĒIS** and **NĒRĒYS**, *idia. f. (Nnp̄tis, Nnp̄tis) A daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid, Ov. A. A. 2, 17, 17:—Nereidum mater, Doris, Virg.*

**NĒRĒYUS**, *a, um. (Nnp̄ios) Of or belonging to Nereus: N. genitrix, Thetis, Ov. M. 13, 162:—N. nepos, Achilles, Hor.*

**NĒREUS**, *ēi and ēos. m. (Nnp̄eis) Son of Neptune or Pontus, a sea-god, father of the sea-nymphs, by his wife Doris; also, poet., for the sea, Ov. M. 1, 187.*

[**NĒRIENE**, *ēs. f. The wife of Mars, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 34.—Nerio, Neria, Gell.]*

[**NĒRINE**, *ēs. f. I. q. Nereis, Virg.]*

[**NĒRINUS**, *a, um. (Nereus) Of Nereus and the sea: N. aqua, sea-water, Nemes.:—N. animantea, fishes, Aus.]*

[**NERIO**, *See NERINE.]*

**NĒRĪON**, *ii. n. (νηριον) An evergreen, the oleander or rose-laurel, Plin. 16, 33.*

**NĒRĪTĪUS**, *a, um. Of or belonging to Neritos, Ithaca, or Ulysses: N. dux, Ulysses, Ov.:—N. ratis, the ship of Ulysses, id.:—Neritius, Ulysses, id.:—N. proles, Saguntines, said to have descended from Zacynthus, Sil.*

**NĒRĪTOS** or **-US**, *i. m. (Nnp̄iros) A mountain of Ithaca, together with a small island, Plin. 4, 12, 19.*

**NĒRO**, *ōnis. m. (according to Suet. i. q. fortis and strenuus, in the Sabine language) A family name of the Claudian gens: C. Claudius Nero, etc. Hence,*

**NĒRŌNĒUS**, *a, um. Of Nero, Neronian, Tac.*

**NĒRŌNĪANUS**, *a, um. Neronian: N. dictum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61.*

**NĒRŌNĪUS**, *a, um. Neronian, Suet.*

**NĒRSÆ**, *ārum. f. A town of Latium, Virg. Æ. 7, 744.*

**NĒRTHUS**, *i. See HERTHA.*

**NĒRŪLONENSIS**, *e. (Neralum, a town of Lucania) Born at Nerulum: N. mensarius, Suet.*

[**NĒRVĀLIS**, *e. (nervus) Of or pertaining to the nerves: n. herba, a plant, i. q. arnoglossa, Scrib. Larg. 12.]*

[**NĒRVĪA**, *æ. f. i. q. nervus. A string or chord, Varr. ap. Non. 215, 15.]*

**NĒRVĪCUS**, *a, um. Nervous, that has a nervous disorder, Cæs. B. G. 3, 5.*

**NĒRVĪI**, *ōrum. m. A people of Gallia Belgica, the modern Hainault, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.*

[**NĒRVINUS**, *a, um. (nervus) Made of sinews or strings: n. funis, LL.]*

[NERVĪUM, ii. n. i. q. nervus. *A nerve*, Varr. ap. Non.]

NERVŌLĀRĪA, æ. f. *The title of a lost comedy of Plautus.*

NERVŌSE, adv. *Nervously, forcibly, with emphasis or energy*: vigilanter n.que subornare alqm, Planc. ap. Cic.: — nervosius dicere.

**\*\*NERVŌSĪTAS**, ātis. f. (nervosus) *Strength, toughness (of a thread)*, Plin. 19, 1, 2.

NERVŌSUS, a, um. (nervus) **I. Of the human body**; *Full of nerves or sinews, nervous*: n. loca, Cels. 7, 5: — n. partes, Plin.: — n. puella, Lucr.: — n. poples, Ov.: — *also of plants*: n. cauliculi, Plin. **\*II. Strong, nervous, energetic in speaking**: quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic. Brut. 31.

**\*NERVŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (nervus) *Nervuli, nerves, force*: si tu nervulos tuos mihi sæpe cognitos... adhibueris, Cic. Att. 16, 16.

NERVUS, i. m. (νεῦρον) **I. A)** *Prop.: A sinew, ligament, tendon, which serves to join the limbs together, and esp. the bones; but also a nerve, as an organ of sensation*: nervi a quibus artus continentur... nervi in omne corpus ducentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: — recti valentesque nervi collum continent, Cels. **B) Fig. 1) Nerve, power, strength**: vectigalia esse nervos reipubl., Cic. de I. P. 7: — nervos belli pecuniam: — omnes nervos contendere: — *Hence, strength, energy in speaking*: oratio nervos neque aculeos oratoris ac forenses habet. **2) The principal matter, chief person**: inhærentes loci in nervis causarum: — nervi conjurationis, Liv. **II. Meton. A) A string of a musical instrument, catgut, Cic. de Or. 3, 57. **[B) I. q. membrum virile, Hor. O. 5, 12, 19. **[C) A bowstring, Virg.: *A bow, arrow*, V. Fl. **D) The leather with which shields were covered, Tac. **\*\*E) A kind of pillory or stocks, iron neck-collar, etc.**: nervo vinctus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 71: — in nervis teneri, Liv.: — eximere de nervo, id.: — *[Also, a prison*: in nervis jacebis, Plaut.: — *Hence*: vereor ne istæ fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, that it will turn out badly, Ter.: — condamus alter alterum in nervum brachialem, embrace, Plaut.] *[Hence, Ital. nerbo.]*********

[NĒSĀE, æs. or NĒSĒA, æ. f. *A certain sea-nymph*, Virg.]

[NĒSĀPIUS, a, um. (ne-sapio) *Unwise, silly*, Petr. 50, 5.]

[NĒSCIĒTER, adv. (nescio) *Ignorantly*, August.]

[NĒSCIĒTĪA, æ. f. (nescio) *Ignorance*, Claud. Mam.]

NESCĪO, ivi and ii. itum, ire. **I. A) Not to know**: nec pudet fateri n. quod nesciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: — certum nescio, *I do not know for certain*: — utrum consistere uspiam velit, an mare transire, nescitur, *that is not known*: anima sit animus ignisve nescio: — n. de amica, Plaut.: — ut sentiat ne nescientem id dare, *without knowing it, unknowingly*, Ter.: — *[part. nescitus, Sid.] B) Esp. 1) Nescio an, I know not whether, probably, perhaps, it may be so or not (as a modest expression of diffidence)*: quod nescio an ulli acciderit imperatori, Cic. Fam. 9, 9: partim ea sunt quibus nescio an gloriari debeam, Liv.: — nescio an modum excesserint, id.; see An: — nescio quid, *I do not know why*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 3. **2) Nescio quis (quæ, quid, quod, etc.), denoting uncertainty or ignorance on any subject, in which case it may be rendered by a certain, some, etc.**: nescio qua permutos divinatione, *I do not know by what presentiment, or, by a certain foreboding or presentiment*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: — in oppidum nescio quod: — casu nescio quo: — non paulum nescio quid: — *Hence, in speaking of a thing which seems to be beyond one's powers of description*: cum illud nescio quid præclarum solet existere: — ut illud nescio quod non fortuitum, sed divinum videretur: — *Of a pretended ignorance, denoting that a thing is insignificant or contemptible*: nescio quid literarum, *some sort of a letter, something in the shape of a letter*, Cic. Att. 15, 4: — causidicum nescio quem: — nescio quid dissentires, *a little, to some degree*. **3) Si nescis, if you must know, if I must tell you, Ov. H. 20, 150. **4) Quod scis, nescis, you pretend not to know it, make as if you knew nothing about it, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54. **5) Nescio quo modo, nescio quo pacto, I know not******

848

*how, or in what way*, Cic. Mnr. 27. **II. Meton. [A) Not to know, to be unacquainted with: n. alqm, Plaut. Aul. Prol. 13: — n. vinum, *to abstain from*, Juv.: — n. deos, Ter.: — non nescire hiemem, *to foresee, to see beforehand*, Virg.: — n. pericula, *not to notice or observe*, Luc. **[B) Not to be able, to be unable, not to understand, not to have learnt, with an infin.**: n. irasci, Cic. de Or. 3, 18: — n. Græce, Latine: — n. versus, *to know nothing of the structure of verses*, Hor.: — n. quiescere, *to be unable to remain quiet*, Liv.: — nescit puer equo hæreret, Hor.**

NESCĪUS, a, um. (ne-scio). **I. Not knowing, ignorant, unknowing; with a genit.**: n. fati, Virg. Æ. 10, 501: — *With de, Ov.*: — *With quid, id.*: — *With acc. and inf.*, Tib.: — non n., *well aware, knowing*: non sum nescius ista inter Græcos dici, *I am well aware*: — ne sis nescius, *that you may know it*: — haud nescia morti se injicit, *with premeditation*, Virg.: — *Hence, ignorant, as a term of reproach*: o nescii! ye ignorant people! Arn. **II. Meton. [A) Not able, unable, not knowing how: n. fallere, Virg.: — n. cedere, *inevitable*, Hor.: — n. vinci, Ov. **[B) Insensible to any thing: nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg.: — nescia furtivas reddere preces, Prop. **\*\*C) Unknown, not known**: n. locus, Plaut.: — n. causa, Ov.: — neque nescium habebat, *he knew*, Tac. A. 16, 14. *[Hence, Fr. nice.]*****

NĒSIS, idis. f. *An island near Naples, now Nisita*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

NESSEŪS, a, um. (Νέσσεος) *Of or from Nesseus*, Ov. H. 9, 165.

**\*\*NESSŌTRŌPHĪUM**, ii. n. (νησοτροφεῖον) *A place where ducks are kept*, Col. 8, 15.

NESSUS, i. m. (Νέσσος) **I. A river in Thrace, that rises in Mount Rhodope and falls into the Ægean Sea, now Carasu Nestro, Liv. 45, 29: — *called also Nestus*, Mel. **II. A centaur of Ætolia, Ov.****

NESTOR, ōris. m. (Νέστωρ) *Son of Neleus, a king of Pylus, one of the heroes of the Trojan war, celebrated for his wisdom and old age*: N. tertiam ætatem vivebat, Cic. de Sen. 10.

NĒSTŌRĒŪS (Nestorius), a, um. *Of Nestor*, Mart. 9, 30.

NĒSTŌRĪĀNUS, a, um. *Nestorian*: Subst. **I. Nestōriānum**, i. n. *The name of a kind of colour*, Plin. 33, 13, 57. **II. Nestōriāni**, ōrum. m. *Followers of the heretic Nestorius*, Eccl.

NĒTE, ēs. f. (νήτη, sc. χορδή) *In Music; The last or lowest note*, Vitr. 5, 4.

NĒTĪNI, ōrum. and NĒTĪNENSES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Netum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65.

NĒTUM, i. n. *A town of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26.

NĒTUS, a, um. See NEO.

NEU. See NEVE.

**\*\*NEURĪCUS**, a, um. (νευρικός) *Suffering from weakness of the nerves, nervous*, Vitr. 8, 3, 5.

[NEURŌBĀTA or -es, æ. m. (νευροδάτης) *A rope-dancer*, Jul. Firm.]

**\*\*NEURŌIDES**, n. (νευροειδής) *Stringy, of the nature of a nerve or sinew, a kind of wild beet*, Plin. 20, 8, 28.

[NEUROSPASTON, i. n. (νευροσπαστον) *An image moved by strings, an automaton, a puppet, dancing doll*, Gell. 14, 1.]

NEUROSPASTOS, i. f. (νευροσπαστος) *The wild rose, dog-rose, eglantine*, Plin. 24, 14, 77.

NEUTER, tra, trum. [*gen. sing. neutri for neutrius*, Varr.] (ne-uter) **I. Neither of two, neither the one nor the other**: — ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic. Att. 7, 1: quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum: — neutram in partem moveri, *to remain indifferent or neutral*: — homo neutrius partis, *that sides with neither party*, Suet.

**II. In Gramm.**: n. verba, *neither active nor passive, neuter*, Cic. de Or. 46.

## NEUTIQUAM

**NEUTĪQUAM**, *adv.* *By no means, in no wise*, Cic. Un. 11.

**NEUTRĀLIS**, *e.* (neuter) *Gramm.* : *Belonging to neither gender, neuter* : *n. nomen, a noun neuter*, Quint. i. 5.

**[NEUTRĀLITER. adv.]** *Gramm.* : *As a noun neuter, in a neuter signification.*

**\*\*NEUTRO. adv.** (neuter) *On neither of two sides* : *n. inclinata spes*, Liv. i. 25.

**[NEUTRŪBL. I.]** *In neither of two places*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 56. **II. I. q. neutro, Amm.]**

**NĒ-VE** or **NEU.** *And not, nor, neither* : *ut vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17 : *—rogo te ne contrahas neve sinas* : *—pater ames dici n. sinas* : *—neve... neve (neu), neither... nor* : *ut id n. in hoc, n. in alio requiras*.

**NEVERĪTA**, *æ. f.* *The goddess of reverence*, M. Cap. 1.

**[NĒVŌLO, nēvis, nēvult.]** *For nolo, etc.* : *nevis*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 32 : *—nevult, id.]*

**NEX**, *nēcia, f.* (*allied to νέκυσ*) *Death. I. By violence; murder, assassination, slaughter* : *necem alcuī offere*, Cic. Vat. 10 : *—necem alcuī parare, to seek to kill*, Liv. : *—necem alcuī moliri*, Tac. : *—neci dedere or demittere, to kill, slay*, Liv. : *—necem sibi consciscere, to kill one's self* : *—vitas necisque potestatem habere in alqm*, Cæs. : *—The genitive is used, A) Subjectively* : *n. venatorum, caused by hunters*, Phædr. *B) Objectively* : *n. civium* : *—neces civium* : *—in necem alcuī, to the injury or detriment of any one*, Ulp. *—Poet.* : *Slaughter (for, the blood of the slain)* : *manus imbutæ nece Phrygiæ*, Ov. **\*\*II. Natural death, e. g. through disease : *post necem consulis*, Suet. Cæs. 5.**

**[NEXĪBĪLIS, e. I. q. nexilis, Lact.]**

**[NEXILIS, e. (necto)]** *Knit, tied, or bound together* : *n. vestis*, Lucr.]

**[NEXŌ, ōnis. f. (necto)]** *A tying, binding*, M. Cap.]

**[NEXO, are. (necto)]** *To tie, knit, or bind together*, Lucr. 2, 98 : *—nexantem nodis (sc. se)*, Virg.]

**NEXUM, i. n.** *See 2. NEXUS.*

1. **NEXUS, a. um.** *See NECTO.*

2. **NEXUS, ūs. m. (necto)** *I. Gen.* : *A tying, binding, knitting, twining, fastening, or joining together* : *brachiorum nexibus leonem elidere*, Suet. Ner. 53 : *—n. nodi*, Plin. : *—Hence, fig.* : *n. legis, intricacy, knot*, Tac. *II. Esp. fig.* : *Nexus, ūs. m. and nexum, i. n. A legal obligation, by which a person has a right in any thing, but without possession, as in the case of a mortgage* : *qui se nexu obligavit*, Cic. Mur. 2 : *—rei traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio* : *—jure nexi* : *—nexum inire, to become the property of a creditor, as slaves*, Liv. : *—nexu vincti, freeborn persons who, on account of debt, were sold as slaves to their creditors*, id. : *—Fig.* : *Attici proprium te esse mancipio et nexu*.

**NĪ. conj.** *I. I. q. nisi. If not, unless* : *moriar, ni puto*, Cic. Fam. 7, 13 : *—quod ni ita se haberet* : *—mirum ni domi est, I shall be surprised if he is not at home, i. e. he is certainly at home*, Ter. : *—Esp. in a legal form of bail, of naming a judge, etc.* : *sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset* : *—judicem ferre, ni vindicias dederit* : *—when it is repeated we find nive* : *dato arbitrium si... oportet, nive*, Plaut. *II. I. q. ne* : *ni vos divideret*, Prop. : *—quid ni? why not?* **[III. But, Amm.]**

**NĪCĒA**, *æ. f. (Nīkaia)* *I. A town of Bithynia, formerly called Antigonis, built by Antigonus, and afterwards named by Lysimachus after his wife Nicæa, now İsmik*, Cic. Planc. 34.

*II. A town or stronghold in Locris, at the foot of Mount Œta, near Thermopylae*, Liv. *II. A town of Liguria, now Nizza*, Plin. *IV. A town of India on the Hyphasis, built by Alexander the Great*, Curt.

**NĪCĒENSES**, *ūm. m.* (Cic. Fam. 13, 61) and **NĪCENSES**, *ūm. m.* (Plin.) *The inhabitants of Nicæa*.

**NĪCĒA. See NĪCĒA.**

**NĪCER**, *cri. m.* *The Neckar, a river in Suabia*, Eum.

## NIGER

**NĪCĒROS**, *ōtis. m.* *A certain perfumer at Rome*, Mart.

**NĪCĒRŌTĪANUS**, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Nicæros*, Mart.

**[NĪCĒTERĪUM, ū. n. (νικητήριον)]** *A reward of victory*, Juv. 3, 68.]

**[Nico, nici, nictum. 3.]** *To make signs with the eyes, to wink*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 63.]

**NĪCŌMĒDENSIS**, *e.* *Of or belonging to Nicomedia*, Plin. — *Subst.* : *Nicōmēdenses, ūm. m.* *The inhabitants of Nicodemia*, id.

**NĪCŌMĒDES**, *is. m. (Νικομήδης)* *A king of Bithynia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24.

**NĪCŌMĒDĪA**, *æ. f. (Νικομήδεια)* *A town of Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 32, 43.

**NĪCŌPŌLIS**, *is. f. (Νικόπολις)* *I. A town of Acarnania, built by Augustus, in commemoration of the victory at Actium, now Prevesa*, Tac. A. 2, 53 : *called also Nicopolitana civitas*, Plin. *II. A town of Bithynia*, Plin. *III. A town of Armenia Minor, built by Pompey, on account of the victory obtained over Mithridates, now Divrigi*, Plin.

**\*\*NICTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (nicto)** *A winking with the eyes*, Plin. 11, 37, 57.

**\*\*NICTO. 1. and NICTOR, āri. (nico)** *I. To wink with the eyes* : *neque ulla ulli homini nutet, nictet, adnutet*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39 : *—to move the eyelids backwards and forwards, to blink*, Plin. *II. To exert one's self* : *hic ubi n. nequeunt*, Lucr. 6, 876.

**[NICTUS, ūs. m. (nico)]** *I. q. nictatio*, Cæs.]

**[NĪDĀMENTUM, i. n. (nidus)]** *I. Materials of which a nest is made*, Plaut. Rad. 3, 6, 51. *II. Meton.* : *A nest*, Arn.]

**[NĪDENSIS, e. (nidus)]** *Belonging to a nest*, ML. — *Hence, Fr. niais.*

**[NĪDĪFĪCUM, ū. n. (nidifico)]** *A nest*, App.]

**\*\*NĪDĪFĪCŌ, are. (nidifico)** *To make or build a nest*, Plin. 9, 26, 42. — *[Hence. Fr. nicher.]*

**[NĪDĪFĪCUS, a. um. (nidus-facio)]** *Nestling* : *n. ver, in which birds build their nests*, Sen. Med. 714.]

**NĪDOR**, *ōris. m. (allied to νίσσα)* *A vapour, steam, or smell arising from any thing boiled, baked, roasted, etc.* : *n. gauearum*, Cic. Pis. 6 : *—n. culinae*, Mart. : *—n. ex adusta pluma*, Cic. : *—n. e culina, you fume of the kitchen (a term of reproach)*, Plaut.

**[NĪDŌRŌSUS, a. um. (nidor)]** *That emits a vapour*, Tert.]

**\*\*NĪDŪLOR, āri. v. n. and a. (nidulus)** *I. Neut.* : *To build a nest* : *halcyones in aqua nidulantes*, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 10. *II. Act.* : *n. alqm, to make a nest for any one*, Plin. 11, 28, 34.

**NĪDŪLUS, i. m. dem. (nidus)** *A little nest*, Cic. de Or. 1, 44. — *Fig.* : *n. senectutis, a place of repose*, Plin.

**NĪDUS, i. m.** *I. A) A nest* : *nidos fingere et construere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6 : *—n. ponere*, Hor. : *—nidum suspendere tignis, on beams*, Virg. : *—Fig.* : *me majores pennas nido extendisse, have gone beyond my station in life*, Hor. *[B) The young birds in a nest* : *nidi loquaces*, Virg. Œ. 12, 475 : *Of young animals in their den or lair*, Col. *II. Meton.*

*A) A receptacle, case, for books, goods, etc.*, Mart. *B) A residence, house* : *tu nidum servas, you are keeping the house (i. e. stay in to look after the house)*, Hor. E. 1, 10, 6. *C) Any thing in the shape of a nest, a drinking-vessel, bowl*, Varr. ap. Non. — *[Hence, Ital. nido and nidio; Fr. nid; Germ. Nist[che].]*

**[NIGELLUS, a. um. dem. (niger)]** *Blackish*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**NĪGER**, *gra, grum.* *I. A) Black, dark, sable, dusky* : *n. crinis*, Hor. O. 1, 32, 11 : *—n. oculi*, Plaut. : *—pulvere Troio nigrum Merionem, covered with dust*, Hor. : *—n. fluvius* : *—nigros efferre maritos, killed by poison*, Juv. : *—n. pocula, poisoned*, Prop. : *—n. ignes, a scaffold or funeral pile*, Hor. : *—n. silva, id.* : *—Prov.* : *facere candida de nigris, to make black white*, Or. : *—Subst.* : *Nigrum, i. n. Any thing* 5 Q

*black, blackness, a black spot, Ov.* B) *Meton.*: *That renders black, dark, dismal*, Hor.:—*n. auster, rainy, bringing up clouds*, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *Evil, wicked, bad*: hic n. est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85:—[*Unlucky, ill-boding, ominous*: huncce solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi! *O that this day should be so ominous to me!* Hor.:—*sad, mournful*: n. domus, Stat.]—[*Hence, Prov. negre and ner*; Ital. nero; Fr. noir.]

NIGĪDIANUS, a, um. *Of Nigidius*, Gell.

NIGĪDĪYUS, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens*: P. Nigidius Figulus, a contemporary of Cicero; he was a statesman and philosopher, Cic. Un. 1.

NIGĪNA, æ. f. *A plant unknown to us*, Plin. 27, 12, 82.

NIGIR. m. *A river*, i. q. Nigria, Vitr.

[NIGRĒDO, inis. f. *Blackness, black colour*, App.]

[NIGRĒO, ēre. (niger) *To be black*, Pac. ap. Non.]

[NIGRESCO, grūi. 3. (nigreo) *To grow black or blackish*, Virg. Æ. 11, 824.]—[*Hence, Fr. noircir.*]

NIGRĪCO, are. (niger) *To be blackish, nigricans, blackish*: n. color, Plin. E. 38, 62.

NIGRĪCŌLOR, ōria. (niger-color) *Of a black colour*, Sol. 2.

[NIGRĪFICO, are. (niger-facio) *To blacken, make black*, M. Emp. 35.]

NIGRIS, ia. m. *A river in the interior of Africa, the Niger, Joliba, or Quorra*, Plin. 5, 4, 8.—*Hence*,

NIGRĪTĒ, ārum. m. *The inhabitants of the banks of the Niger*, Plin.

\*\*NIGRĪTĪA, æ. f. and NIGRĪTĪES, ēi. f. (niger) *Blackness*: Nigritia, Plin.; Nigrities, Cels.

NIGRĪTŪDO, inis. f. *Blackness, dark colour*, Plin. 10, 36, 52.

[NIGRO. 1. v. n. and a. (niger) I. *Neut.*: *To be black*, Lucr. 2, 732: *hence, nigrans, black, dark-coloured*, Varr. II. *Act.*: *To render black*: n. lacertos planctu, Stat. Silv. 2, 683.—*Fig.*: nigrati ignorantis tenebris, Tert.]

\*\*NIGROR, ōris. m. (niger) *Blackness, darkness*: n. noctis, Pac. ap. Cic.:—*n. in ulceribus*, Cels.:—*n. mortis*, Lucr.

NĪHIL. n. indecl. (ne-hilum) I. *Nothing*: n. agebant, Cic. de Sen. 6:—*n. loquebantur*:—*n. illo fuisse excellentius*, Nep.—*With genit.*: n. mali:—*n. rerum humanarum*:—*a neut. adj. of the second declension is sometimes added in the same case; and when the adj. belongs to the third declension, it is always in the same case*: n. honestum:—*n. illustre*:—*n. forte*:—*n. lautum*, n. elegans, n. exquisitum:—*nihil is followed by nec (neque) repeated, without destroying the negation*: n. nec subterfugere, nec etc., Cic. Cluent. 1:—*nihil non, all, every thing*: n. mali non inest, *all evil*:—*non nihil, and haud n., something, somewhat, to some degree*:—*haud n. ambigam, I may be somewhat in doubt*, Liv.:—*n. nisi, nothing else than*: n. aliud nisi, Cic. Tusc. 1:—*or quam*:—*Esp.* n. aliud quam, *for tantum, only*: n. aliud quamprehendere prohibito, Liv.:—*n. præter voluntatem*:—*n. præterquam*:—*also with quin, quominus*: n. prætermisi quin avocarem:—*n. moror quominus abeam*, Liv.:—*n. facere oportet quominus exeat, all means must be used, in order that, etc.*, Cels.:—*n. est, cur, quo, etc., there is no reason why I (you, he, etc.) should, etc.*: n. erat quod singulis de rebus scriberem, Cic. Fam. 10, 1:—*n. est quod extimescas*:—*n. est cur gestias*:—*n. ad me attinet, I have nothing to do with it, it concerns me not; also without attinet*: n. ad nos:—*n. ad rem est, it has nothing to do with the matter*:—*nihil ad means also, nothing in comparison with, etc.*: n. ad Persium:—*n. dum, nothing as yet*:—*n. minus, nothing less, i. e. by no means, not at all; also with quam*: n. minus quam vereri, Liv.:—*nihil, in vain, to no purpose*: n. agis, Ter.:—*the opposite is nonnihil agere*:—*n., for no reason*: n. aliud quam, *for no other reason than, etc.*, Liv.:—*n. mihi est cum aliquo, I have nothing to do with*, 850

Ter.:—*n. esse, to be good for nothing, i. e. to have no power, to be of no use*: sin in hac preclusionē n. fueris:—*nec n. est nec omnia hæc sunt quæ dicit*, Ter.:—*alqm n. putare, to regard as nothing*:—*n. hominis est, a worthless person*:—*n. quidquam for n.*:—*or n. unum*, Liv.:—*si n. aliud, if there were nothing else*, Liv. II. *Not, the emphatic non (is nothing)*: n. cedimus Græciæ, Cic. Leg. 1, 2:—*beneficio n. utitur*:—*n. opus est*, Ter.

NĪHIL-DUM. See NĪHIL and DUM.

NĪHĪLŌ-MĪNUS. See the following Article.

NĪHĪLUM, i. n. (ne-hilum) *Nothing*: ex nihilo oritur, Cic. Div. 2, 16:—*de nihilo, from nothing*, Pers. 3, 84:—*de nihilo fiat quidpiam*:—*prædam ad n. redigere*, Liv.:—*ad n. venire or recidere*:—*in n. interire or occidere, to come to nothing*:—*pro nihilo est, it is as good as nothing*:—*pro nihilo habere*:—*pro nihilo ducere*:—*With a genit.*: n. ejus:—*i. q. non*: n. deprecatur quominus, Liv. 3, 58:—*nihili, of no value*: bestia nihili, Plaut.:—*homo nihili*, Varr.:—*ex quo idem (homo) nihili dicitur*:—*homo nihili factus, that has been castrated*, Plant.:—*verbum nihili, id.*:—*nihili pendere, to regard as nothing*, Ter.:—*non nihilo æstimare, to esteem to some degree*:—*de nihilo, without cause, for nothing*, Liv. 34, 61:—*non de nihilo, not without cause or reason, id.*:—*de nihilo means also, in vain, without use*, Plant.:—*nihilo (abl.), by nothing, with comparatives and other words denoting difference*: n. benevolentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 12:—*n. majus*:—*n. secius, nothing the less, nevertheless*:—*n. magis*: or n. plus, *nothing more, i. e. just as little*:—*nihilo minus, no less, just as much*, Plaut.:—*and also, nevertheless, just as well*:—*With quam*:—*with ac*, Lucr.: *less than nothing*, Ter.:—*nihilo aliter, no otherwise, id.*

\*NĪL. (contr. for nihil, Cic. Un. 3): tam n., *such a trifle*, Pers.:—*also for non*, Hor.

NĪLĪACUS, a, um. (Nilus) I. *Of or belonging to the Nile*: N. fera, a crocodile, Mart. 3, 91, 7:—*N. serpens*, Luc. II. *Egyptian*: N. juvenca, *lo or Isis*, Mart.

NĪLĪCŌLA, æ. m. (Nilus-colo) *One living on the banks of the Nile, an Egyptian*, Prud.

NĪLĪGĒNA, æ. m. (Nilus-gigno) *One born on the banks of the Nile, an Egyptian*, Macr. Sat. 1, 16.

\*\*NĪLIOS, il. f. (Nēlios) *A precious stone like a topaz or jasper*, Plin. 37, 8, 25.

NĪLŌTĪCUS, a, um. (Nēλωτικός) *Of or belonging to the Nile*, Sen.

NĪLŌTIS, idia. f. (Nēλωτις) *That is in or near the Nile, Egyptian*, Mart.

NĪLUM, i. n. I. q. nihilum.

NĪLUS, i. m. (Nēλος) I. *The river Nile, in Egypt*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12. II. *A canal, aqueduct*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1.

[NĪMBĀTUS, a, um. (nimbus) *Wearing a frontlet; and hence, that has a small forehead*: n. femina, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 135.]

[NĪMBĪFER, ēra, ērum. (nimbus-fero) *That brings storm or tempest, stormy*: n. ignis, Ov. P. 7, 8, 60.]

[NĪMBŌSUS, a, um. (nimbus) *Full of storms, stormy*: n. ventus, Ov. P. 2, 3, 27:—*n. cacumina montis, covered with clouds*, Virg.]

NIMBUS, i. m. I. *A shower or torrent of rain*: densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, *are pouring down*, Ov. M. 1, 269:—*n. effusus*, Liv.—*Gen.*: *Rain or rain-water*: silva continere nimbos ac digerere consueta, Plin.:—*nimbi ligati, ice*, Petr. II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Prop.*: *A dark cloud, rain-cloud*: involvere diem nimbi, Virg. Æ. 3, 198:—*hence, a cloud, gen.*: denso operuit regem nimbo, Liv.:—*Venus obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo*, Virg.:—*nimbo succincta, id.*—[*Hence, a glory or halo round the heads of saints*, Isid.] 2) *Fig.*: *A cloud, i. e. a large quantity of any thing that spreads like a cloud*: n. arenæ, *a cloud of dust*, Virg.:—*respicient atram in nimbo volitare favillam, a cloud of smoke, id.*—*n. saxorum, a rain or shower of stones*, Flor.:—*n. purpureus, a quantity of*

## NIMIE

*flowers, Claud.* B) 1) *Prop.*: A storm, tempest, stormy weather: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. 2) *Fig.*: A storm, i.e. sudden misfortune: hunc quidem nimbum cito transiisse laetor, Cic. [U] A storm of wind, wind: nimborum in patriam Æoliam venit, Virg.] D) A vessel used for sprinkling perfumes, etc., Mart. 14, 102.] [E] A kind of frontlet worn by women, Is.]

[NIMIE. *adv.* (nimius) I. Too much, Capit. II. Very, Pall.]

\*NIMĪĒTAS, ātis. *f.* (nimius) Redundance, superfluity, abundance, excess, Col. 6, 24.

NIMĪO. See NIMIUS.

\*NIMĪ-ŌPĒRE or NIMIO OPERE. Too much, Cic. Par. 5, 2.

NIMĪRUM. *adv.* for ni (ne) mirum est. Truly, certainly, surely, assuredly, without fail; it is sometimes used ironically, Cic. de Or. 1, 4.

NĪMIS. *adv.* I. Too, too much, over much, excessively: n. valde, n. sæpe, Cic. Leg. 3, 1: — n. multa: — ne quid n., Ter.: — n. remissus, Nep.: — non n. or haud n., not too much, not particularly, Liv.: — With genit.: n. insidiarum: — With inf.: si n. est legisse duos, Mart. [II. Very much, greatly: n. ferociter legatos nostros increpant, Plaut.: — nunc n. vellem dari, Ter.: — n. quam, very much, Plaut.]

NIMIUM. *adv.* See the following Article.

NĪMĪUS, a, um. (nimis) I. That exceeds due measure, excessive, exceeding, too great, too much: n. celeritas, Cic. Off. 1, 36: — n. sol, Ov.: — vitem coercent ne nimia (for nimis) fundatur: — indecorum est omne nimium, Quint.: — hence, excessive, immoderate in any thing: n. in honoribus decernendis: — rebus secundis nimii, too much elated, Tac.: — nimius mero, drunken, Hor.: — With genit.: n. animi, Liv.: — n. sermonis, Tac.: — too great, too mighty or powerful: Pompeium nimium jam liberæ reipublicæ, Vell.: — legio consularibus n., Tac.: — too great, too much: homo nimia pulchritudine, very beautiful, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 8. II. Subst.: Nimum. Too much, excess, Cic. Off. 1, 25. — With genit.: n. boni, Enn. ap. Cic.: — n. auri, Plin.: — Hence, abl. nimio: n. plus diligo, Ant. ap. Cic.: — n. dolere, too much, Hor.: — n. plus est, more than too much, Ov. — Nimum is also adverbially used; Too much, too: n. diu, too long: — paulo n. redundare, rather too much: — non n. probro, not too much, i.e. not very much: — very much, a great deal: pecunia n. quam in animis hominum potest, Quint.: — Hence, abl. nimio, very much: n. magnus, very great, Plaut.: — n. mavolo, I had much rather, id. — Nimum is also used as *adv.*: Very much: videre n. vellem, Ter.; also, nimium quantum: sales n. quantum valent; or nimium quanto, Gell.; or nimium quam, Plaut.: — n. quantum means also too much: parcebat n. quantum, Gell.

[NINGO or NINGŪO, xi. 3. (νίγω, i. q. νίπω) I. Prop.: To snow: ningit, it snows, Virg. G. 3, 367; also, ningitur, App. II. Fig.: ningunt floribus rosarum, snow with roses, i.e. scatter them about, Lucr. 2, 627.]

[NINGOR, ōris. *m.* (ningo) A fall of snow, snowy weather, App.]

[NINGŪIDUS, a, um. (ninguis) I. Full of snow, Aus.

II. Resembling snow: n. cibus, of the manna of the Israelites (i.e. falling like snow), Prud.]

[NINGUIS, is. *f.* (i. q. nix) Snow, App. — Plur. ningues, Lucr.]

[NINGUO. 3. See NINGO.]

NĪNĪVE or NĪNĒVE, ēa. *f.* The capital of Assyria, Aug.; also Ninus, Plin.; or Ninus, Tac. — Hence,

NĪNĪVĪTĒ, ārum. *m.* The inhabitants of Nineveh, Ninevites, Prud.

NINOS. See NINIVE.

NĪNUS, i. *m.* (Nīno) I. Masc.: A king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, Just. 1, 1. II. Fem. (Nīnos): A town; see NINIVE.

## NITEFACIO

NĪNŶA or NĪNŶAS, æ. *m.* The son of Ninus and of Semiramis, Just.

NĪŌBE, ēa. and NĪŌBE, æ. *f.* (Νιόβη) Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion king of Thebes; she was changed into a stone, on account of her grief, after Apollo and Diana had killed her seven sons and seven daughters because of her refusal to pay divine honours to Latona, Ōv. M. 6, 156.

NĪŌBĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Niobe: N. proles, Hor. O. 4, 6, 4.

NĪPHĀTES, æ. *m.* (Νιφάτης) A mountain in Armenia, Virg.; also a river in that country, Luc.

NIPTRA, ōrum. *n.* (νίπτρα) Washing-water, the title of a tragedy by Pacuvius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.

NIREUS, ēi and ēos. *m.* (Νιρέυς) Son of Charopus, the handsomest among the Greeks engaged in the Trojan war, Ōv.

NĪSĒUS, a, um. (Nisus) Of or belonging to Nisus: N. canes, of Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, here confounded with the daughter of Nisus, Ōv. F. 4, 506.

NĪSĒIS, idia. *f.* Daughter of Nisus, Scylla; also confounded with the daughter of Phorcus, Ōv. R. 737.

NĪSĒĪUS, a, um. Belonging to Niseis: N. virgo, Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, Ōv. M. 8, 35.

NĪSĪAS, ādis. *f.* (Νισίδας) Of or belonging to Nisus or his offspring; also poet. for Megarean, Ōv. H. 15, 54.

NĪSI. *conj.* (ne-si) I. Gen.: If not, unless: n. ego insano, Cic. Att. 7, 10: — n. forte nolumus: — We find also, after a period, quod nisi for nisi: quod n. tanta res ejus ageretur. — Nisi quid is sometimes used instead of nisi forte, unless by chance or perhaps: n. quid me Etesiae morabuntur: — Nisi forte and nisi vero are also ironically used, as εἰ μὴ ἄρα, εἰ μὴ γέ, ἐκτός εἰ μὴ, unless by chance, unless we suppose that, etc.: n. vero existimatis: — n. forte hoc etiam casu factum dicemus. II. Esp. A) Except, save only, frequently after verbs and particles expressing negation, non, nihil, etc.: negant enim quemquam virum bonum esse nisi sapientem, Cic. Læl. 5: — ne quis enuntiat nisi, quibus mandatum esset, Cæsar: — quid aliud expectamus, nisi: — hence, nihil nisi, nothing but: — non nisi, only, merely: — nisi quod, nisi quia, nisi ut, except that (by way of limiting something already said): — nisi si, except if, unless: noli putare me longiores epistolas scribere, n. si quis ad me plura scripsit. B) But, however, yet: n. illud mihi persuadeo, Cic. Fam. 13, 73. C) But (in the sense of opposition or contradiction): non modestia militum aut ducis, nisi ad consiliandos etc., Liv. 24, 20. D) (for non nisi) Only, Liv. 34, 16. E) Than if, i.e. except if: non aliter n., Liv. 45, 11.

1. NĪSUS, a, um. See NITRO.

2. NĪSUS or NIXUS, ūs. *m.* (1. nitor) A leaning or resting upon or against; hence, [I. A) The act of stepping or treading upon, Pac. ap. Cic.] B) A flying, a flight, Virg.; hence, of the flight, i.e. the revolution or course, of the stars, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. \*II. Meton. A) Endeavour, effort, exertion, Quint. 8, 4, 9. [B] Travail, labour of childbirth, Virg. G. 4, 199.]

[3. NĪSUS, i. *m.* A sparrow-hawk, a bird of prey, Virg. G. 2, 402.]

4. NĪSUS, i. *m.* (Νίσος) I. A king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off the purple hair of her father and gave it to his enemy Minos, whereupon Nisus was changed into a sparrow-hawk, and Scylla into a bird of prey called ciris, Ōv. M. 8, 8. Another Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, was changed into a sea-monster, and is often confounded by the poets with the former Scylla. II. A friend of Euryalus, Virg. Æ. 5, 294.

NĪTĒDŪLA, æ. *f.* (i. q. nitela) A kind of mouse, or, according to others, a kind of squirrel, Cic. Sest. 33.

[NĪTĒFĀCIO, ēci, actum. 3. (niteo-facio) To make shining or bright, Gell. 18, 11: — nitefactus, Juvenec.]

[1. NITĒLA, æ. f. (niteo) *Brightness, glitter*, Sol. 22; hence, *that which renders glittering*: n. oris, *tooth-powder*, App.: — *that which shines or glitters*: n. pulveris, *gold-dust*, Sol.]

2. NITĒLA or NITĒLLA, æ. f. I. q. nitedula, Plin. 8, 57, 72.

NITĒLĪNUS, a. um. *Squirrel-coloured*, Plin. 16, 37, 69.

1. NITENS, tis. I. Part. of niteo. II. Adj. A) *Glistening, glittering, shining*: n. arma, Liv. 9, 49: — n. Lucifer, Tib.: — *nitentior*, Ov. B) Meton.: *Handsome, beautiful*: n. uxor, Cat.: — n. oculi, Virg.: — *femina nitentior*, Ov.: — n. oratio.

2. NITENS, tis. part. of 1. nitor.

NITĒO, ēre. (nix) *To glisten, glitter, or shine, as snow*. I. A) Prop.: n. unguentis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: — cœlum lumine nitet, Lucr.: — æra nitent usu, Ov. B) Fig.: *To shine, glitter, i. e. to be distinguished (by some quality, etc.)*: homo nitens gloriâ recenti, Liv. 3, 12: — *quam niteat oratio*: — oratio nitens (opp. 'horrida'). II. Meton.: *To shine, i. e. to look well, to be beautiful (of men and animals)*; to be corpulent or sleek, to be in good keep: unde sic nites? Phædr. 3, 7, 4: — nitens taurus, i. q. nitidus, sleek, fat, well fed, Virg.: — *Of plants and other inanimate objects*; *To look well, to be beautiful, to flourish*: solum in quo proceræ arbores nitent, Plin.: — *vegetal in pace niteat*: — omnia nitent oppidis, Plin.

NITESCO, tui. 3. (niteo) I. A) Prop.: *To begin to glitter or shine, or simply to glitter, shine*: stellarum candore nitescit, Cic. Ar. 174. B) Fig.: *To begin to be celebrated, to distinguish one's self*: n. eloquentiæ gloria, Tac. A. 12, 58, 1. II. Meton.: *To begin to look well (of men and animals), to grow corpulent or fat, etc.*: armenta nitescunt, Plin. E. 2, 17: — *of plants which begin to look well*, Plin.: — terra post vomerem nitescens, id.: — hence, fig.: *To be formed or cultivated*: ingenio, doctrinâ, præceptione natura nitescit, A. Her.

[NITIBUNDUS, a. um. (nitor, niti) *Leaning against, relying on*, Gell.]

[NITĪDE, adv. (nitidus) *Splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently*: n. cœnare, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 19.]

[NITĪDYAS, ætis. f. (nitidus) *Splendour, beauty*, Att. ap. Non.]

[NITĪDUSCŪLE, adv. *Rather glitteringly, rather magnificently or elegantly*, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 8.]

[NITĪDUSCŪLUS, a. um. (nitidior) *Rather glittering or shining*: n. caput, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 84.]

\*\*NITĪDO, are. (nitidus) I. *To render bright or shining*, Col. 12, 3, 9. [II. *To bathe*, Enn. ap. Non.] [Hence, Ital. nettare, Fr. nettoyer.]

[NITĪDŪLUS, a. um. dem. (nitidus) *Anointed with unguent or balsam*, Sulp.]

NITĪDUS, a. um. (niteo) I. *Glistening, glittering, bright, polished*: n. caput solis, Virg. G. 1, 467: — n. ebur, Ov.: — n. dies, *a clear day*, id.: — n. homo, *anointed*: — coma nitidissima nardo, Ov.: — n. annus, *rich in oil*, Ov.

II. Meton.: *Handsome, beautiful, fair, elegant, glittering*: n. femina, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 12: — campi nitidissimi: — verba nitidiora: — n. vox, *a clear voice*, Quint.: — Isocrates n. et comtus, id.: — Hence: *Well fed, corpulent, fleshy, fat*: n. iumenta, Nep.: — n. rusticus, Tib.: — n. robur, Liv.: — *polished, cultivated, refined*: vita nitidior, Plin.: — ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. [Hence, Fr. net.]

NITĪOBRĪGES, um. m. *A people of Aquitania*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 7, 31.

1. NĪTOR, nisus and nixus, niti. I. A) Gen.: *To lean upon, rest upon*: partes æqualiter nituntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. — *The question, upon what? is answered with an ablative, or by in*: quæ nixa fibris stirpium: — n. hastili: — n. hastâ, Virg.: — n. in hastam, id.: — nixæ genibus, *of women kneeling*, Liv.: — n. cubito, Ov.: — *With de*: de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, Ov.: — Hence, fig.: *To rely*

on, depend upon, trust to any thing: tu eris unus, in quo nititur civitatis salus: — conjectura in qua nititur divinitatio: — n. æquitate alciæ: — n. consilio alciæ. B) Esp.: *To tread upon*: n. humi, Virg. Æ. 2, 380: — simulacrum n. possunt, *to tread, or go*. II. Meton. A) Gen.: *To exert one's self, make an effort, endeavour, strive*: tantum quisque nitatur quantum potest, Cic. de Sen. 10: — n. pro alio, Liv.: — n. contra alqm, Cæs.: — *With de*: n. de causa regia: — *With inf*: n. recuperare patriam, Nep. B) Esp. in obeying a call of nature: vultu veluti nitentis, Suet. — *In parturition*; *To be in labour*: gravidas postea n. Plin.: — *To get, rise, climb to a place*: n. ad sidera, Virg.: — n. in rupes, Luc.: — n. in aera, Ov.: — *To go*: n. per loca, Pac.: — *aquæ in interiora nitantur*, Plin.: — Hence, fig.: *To labour, strive after any thing*: n. ad gloriam: — n. contra, *to oppose one's self to, to strive against*, Quint.: — *To maintain, insist on a point, urge any thing; with ut and ne*: Mitiades nitentur ut, Nep.: — nitentur ne consularetur, Sall. — *In maintaining a right; To endeavour to maintain, insist upon a point*: nitamur igitur nihil posse percipi.

2. NĪTOR, ōris. m. (niteo) I. Prop.: *A glistening, glittering, splendour, lustre, brightness*: delphinus haud nimio lustratu nitore, Cic. Arat. 92: — n. argenti, Ov.: — n. verius quam splendor, Plin. II. Fig.: *Glitter, splendour, good looks of a thing, good appearance*: n. corporis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: — n. generis, *distinguished birth*, Ov.: — *Of beauty*, Hor.: — *Of Style; Beauty, excellence, gracefulness*: n. orationis: — n. eloquendi, Quint.: — *Elegance or delicacy of living*: si quem offendit splendor, si n.: — n. in cultu victuque, Quint.: — [Munificence, liberality, Stat.: — Colour: n. externus, Prop.]

\*\*NITRĀRĪA, æ. f. (nitrum) *A place where nitre is found*, Plin. 31, 10, 46.

\*\*NITRĀTUS, a. um. (nitrum) *Mixed with nitre*, Col. 12, 55.

NITRŌSUS, a. um. (nitrum) *Full of nitre*, Vit. 8, 3.

NITRUM, i. n. (νίτρον) *Natural mineral salt or natron (not saltpetre), which is still used in the East as soap*, Plin. 31, 10, 46.

\*\*NĪVĀLIS, e. (nix) I. *Of or relating to snow*: n. dies, *a snowy day*, Liv. 31, 54: — n. ventus, Plin.: — nivali compede vinctus Hebrus, Hor.: — n. undæ, *snow-water*, Mart.: — n. moles, *a mass of snow*, Sil. II. *Covered with snow*, Virg. III. *Resembling snow*: n. osculum, *as cold as ice*, Mart. 7, 94, 2: — equi candore nivali, *white as snow*, Virg.

[NĪVĀRIUS, a. um. (nix) *Belonging to or concerned with snow*: n. colum, *filled with snow, a strainer filled with snow for straining wine*, Mart. 14, 103.]

\*\*NĪVĀTUS, a. um. *Cooled with snow*: n. potio, Sen.: — n. aqua, Petr.

NIVE. See NL.

[NIVESCO. 3. (nix) *To become snow-white*, Tert.]

NĪVĒUS, a. um. (nix) I. *Of or consisting of snow*: n. agger, *a heap of snow*, Virg.: — n. aqua, *snow water*, Mart.: — n. mons, Cat. II. *White as snow*: n. candor, A. Her.: — n. color, *fairness of complexion*, Hor.: — hence, *clothed or dressed in white*, Juv.: — *white, clear*: n. flumen, Sen.: — n. unda, Mart. [Hence, Fr. neige.]

[NĪVĪFER or NĪVĪFERUS, a. um. (nix-fero) *That bears snow*: n. vallis, Salv.]

[NĪVO. 3. (nix) *To snow*. Meton.: n. sagittæ, Pac. ap. Non.]

NĪVŌSUS, a. um. (nix) *Full of snow, snowy*: n. hiems, Liv. 5, 13: — n. Scythia, Ov.

NIX, nĪvis. f. (νίψ, νιψός, ἥ) I. *Snow*, Cic. Ac. 2, 23. — Plur.: Liv. 5, 2. [II. A) Meton.: *nives, the coldness of snow, i. e. a cold climate*, Prop. B) *Nives capitis, gray hair*, Hor. O. 4, 13, 12: — eboris nive, App.] [Hence, Ital. neve.]

[NIXOR, āri. (nitor) *To lean upon, stay upon; fig.*: Lucr. 4, 509: — *to exert one's self*, id.]

[Nixūrīo, ire. (nitor) *To seek to exert one's self or make an effort*, Nig. ap. Non.]

1. NIXUS, a, um. See 1. NITRO.

2. NIXUS, ūs. See 2. NISUS.

NO, nāvi. 1. (*vēo* or *vēo*) I. *To swim, float*: Neptunus a nando, Cic. N. D. 3, 24. — *Part. subet.*: Nantes, ium. f. (sc. bestiae) *Aquatic animals*, Col. [II. *Meton.*: *To sail*, Cat.: — *to fly*, e. g. of bees, Virg.: — *to flow*, Cat.: — oculi nant, said of a drunken person, Lucr.]

NŌBĪLIS, e. (i. q. gnobilis, from γνῶν, γνῶμι) I. *That can be recognised, known, apparent*: nobilissimae inimicitiae, Liv.: — addit facinori fidem nobili gaudio, Tac.: — *Hence*, II. *Esp.* A) *Known in the world, famous, illustrious, renowned, celebrated*: multi in philosophia nobiles, Cic. de Or. 1, 11: — tres nobilissimi fundi: — n. rhetor: — n. oppidum: — n. taurus: — Demetrius et doctrinā n. et clarus: — *With inf.*: n. superare, Hor. B) *Noble, high-born, of distinguished ancestry (at Rome said only of families whose members had filled one of the three chief offices of the state, i. e. the consulate, praetorship, and curule aedileship)*: homines apud nos noti inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 22: — n. genus: — n. homo. C) *Noble (in a moral sense), excellent, superior*: n. equae, Ov.: — n. amica, Ter. [D] *In the time of the emperors Nobilis and Nobilissimus were titles borne by the imperial family. This rank was called Nobilissimatus.* [Hence, Prov. and Old Fr. nobles, Fr. noble.]

NŌBĪLISSIMĀTUS, ūs. m. See NOBILIS.

NŌBĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (nobilis) I. *Gen.*: *Fame, renown*: praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciere, Cic. Arch. 11: — n. repentina, Liv. II. *Esp.* A) *Distinguished or illustrious birth, nobility*: nobilitate municipii sui facile princeps, Cic. R. Am. 6: — n. equestris, the noble order of knights, Tac.: — *hence, the nobility, the nobles*: fautor nobilitatis: — *Plur.*: Nobilitates, the nobles, Tac. B) *Excellence, good quality*: florere Isocratē nobilitate discipulorum: — n. columbarum, Plin.: — *high spirit, pride*, Plaut.

NŌBĪLĪTER. adv. (nobilis) *Nobly, famously, honourably*, Vittr. praef. — *Comp.*, Sid. — *Sup.*, Quint.

NŌBĪLĪTO. 1. (nobilis) I. *To make known*: n. famam, Liv. 1, 16: — *to render famous or renowned*, Cic. de Sen. 9: — *also, in a bad sense*: n. flagitiis, Ter. II. *To render excellent, to ennoble, improve*, Pall.

NŌCENS, tis. I. *Part. of noceo*. II. *Adj.* A) *Hurtful, harmful*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. B) *That commits a bad action, a malefactor*: nocentissimus homo: — victoria nocentissima.

\*\*NŌCENTER. adv. *Hurtfully, injuriously*, Cels.

[NŌCENTĪA, ae. f. (nocens) *Guilt, criminality*, Tert.]

NŌCĒO, ūi, itum. 2. *To harm, hurt, injure*: n. alcui, Cic. Off. 3, 5: — n. noxam, to commit a bad action, Liv.: — *Also, without dat.*: quae nocitura videantur: — nihil nocet, it does no harm, it does not matter. — [Hence, Ital. nuocere, Fr. nuire.]

\*\*NŌCĪVUS, a, um. (noceo) *Hurtful, injurious, noxious*, Plin. 20, 2, 6.

[NŌCTESCO. 3. (nox) *To grow towards night, to grow dark*, Fur. ap. Gell.]

[NŌCTĪCŌLA, ae. m. (nox-colo) *Fond of the night*: n. Indus, Prud.]

[NŌCTĪCŌLOR, ōris. (nox-color) *Night-coloured*, Aus.]

[NŌCTIFER, ēri. m. (nox-fero) *The evening star*, Cat. 60, 7.]

[NŌCTĪLŪCA, ae. f. (nox-luceo) *That shines by night; hence, the moon*, Hor. O. 4, 6, 38: *a lamp, lantern*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[NŌCTĪVĀGUS, a, um. (nox-vagus) *That wanders by night*: n. currus (sc. Phobes), Virg. A. 10, 216.]

[NŌCTĪVIDUS, a, um. (nox-video) *That sees by night*: n. ales, an owl, M. Cap.]

NOCTŪ. See NOCTUS.

NOCTŪA, ae. f. *An owl, sacred to Minerva*, Plin. 10, 17, 19.

NOCTŪĀBUNDUS, a, um. *By night, at night*: n. ad me venit, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2.

[NŌCTŪINUS, a, um. (noctus) *Of an owl*: n. oculi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 35.]

[NŌCTURNĀLIS, e. (nocturnus) *Nocturnal, by night*, Sid.]

NOCTURNUS, a, um. *By night, nocturnal*: decem horis nocturnis, Cic. R. Am. 7: — n. labor: — n. praesidium palatii: — n. fur, one that steals by night: — n. milites: — lupus n. obambulat, Virg.: — *aves mœnia nocturni subrepere, by night*, Hor.: — *Subst.*: Nocturnus, i. m. *The god of night*, Plaut.

NOCTUS, ūs. f. (nox) *Only in the abl.* Noctū. *By night, at night*, Cic. de Sen. 14: — *hac noctu*, Plaut.

[NŌCTŪVIGĪLUS, a, um. (noctus-vigilo) *Awake, or that watches, by night*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 40.]

[NŌCTŪS, a, um. (noceo) *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, injurious*, Ov. Hal. 128.]

[NŌDĀMEN, īnis. n. (nodo) *A knotting, tying*, Paul. Nol.]

\*\*NŌDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (nodo) *Knottiness, nodosity*, Vittr. 2, 9, 7.

\*\*NŌDĪA, ae. f. *A plant, otherwise called herba mularis*, Plin. 24, 19, 115.

NŌDO. 1. (nodus) I. *To furnish with knots*: no data ferula, Plin. 13, 22, 43: — *Fig.*: n. gurgēs, eddying, Stat. II. *To bind or tie in a knot*: n. crines in aurum, Virg. [Hence, Fr. nouer.]

[NŌDŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (nodosus) *A number of knots, knottiness*, Aug.]

NŌDŌSUS, a, um. (nodus) I. *Prop.*: *Full of knots*: n. stipes, Ov. Her. 10, 101: — n. ramus, Sen.: — n. plagae, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *Full of difficulties*: n. verba, Sen.: — nodosissimi libri, Aug.: — n. Cicuta, skilled in quirks of law, who knew how to tie down debtors very closely by bonds, etc., Hor.

NŌDŌTUS or NŌDŪTUS, i. m. (nodus) *A deity supposed to preside over corn until it had grown as far as a knot in the stalk*, Aug.

[NŌDŪLUS, i. m. dem. (nodus) *A little knot*, App.]

NŌDUS, i. m. I. A) *A knot, tie, bond*, Cic. Un. 4. — *Cacum... corripit, in nodum complexus, throwing his hands around him*, Virg.: — *hence*, Nodus. *A star between the Two Fishes*. B) *Meton.*: *A girdle, belt, band*, Virg.: — *A knot of hair (as an ornament)*, Ov.: — *A net*, Man. C) *Fig.*: *A tie, bond*: n. amicitiae, Cic. Lel. 14: — *difficulty, hindrance*: nodum expedire: — *Of persons*: n. pugnae, he that prolongs the war, Virg.: — *a gin, snare*, i. q. laqueus: n. legum, Juv. II. *Meton.*: *A joint in a limb (of an animal body)*: crura sine nodis, Cæs. B. G. 6, 26: — *A knot or knob in a tree*: baculus sine nodo, Liv.: — *Prov.*: nodum in scirpo querere, i. e. to look for difficulties where there are none, Ter.: — *the hard part of a thing, e. g. on a precious stone*, Plin.: — *an obduration on the body, a swelling, hard tumour, node*, id. [Hence, Fr. nœud.]

NŌDŪTUS. See NODOTUS.

[NŌGĒUM, i. n. *An upper garment adorned with purple*, Liv. Andr.]

[1. NŌLA, ae. f. *A little bell*, Avienn.]

2. NŌLA, ae. f. (nolo) See COA.

3. NŌLA, ae. f. *A town of Campania*, Liv. 9, 28. Hence,

NŌLĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Nola*, Liv. — NŌlāni, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Nola*, id. — NŌlānum, i. n. *The territory of Nola*.

NŌLENSIS, e. I. q. Nolanus, Aug.

[NŌLENTĪA, ae. f. (nolo) *Reluctance, unwillingness*, Tert.]

NŌLO, nŏlūi, nolle. [ne vis, ne volt, for non vis, non vult, Plaut; see NEVOLO] (non-volo) I. *Not to be willing, to be unwilling*: n. amplius quam centum jugera, Nep.



**Thras. 4.** — *With acc. and inf.* : eas res jactari volebat, Cæs. — nolo videas, Ter. — ordinem volebant offensum, i. q. offendere, Liv. — debemus patrem fam. occidere n. — noli putare, do not think : — nolite existimare : — *Pleon.* : noli me velle ducere, Nep. : — *Sometimes a negative is joined with it, without destroying the negation* : nolui deesse ne tacitæ quidem flagitioni tuæ : — non n., to be willing, to have no objection : — quod nolim, which I should not wish : — nollem, I would not, i. e. I should be sorry to see. \*II. *Esp.* : Not to be in favour of, to be not favourable : n. alui, Cic. Fam. 1, 1.

[**NOLUNTAS**, *âtis* f. (nolo) *Nolition, unwillingness*, Enn. ap. Calp. Pis.]

**NŌMĀDES**, um. m. See **NOMAS**.

**NŌMĒ**, arum. f. See **NOME**.

**NŌMAS**, *âdis* c. (νομάς) *Pasturing; hence*, I. *Nomades*, um. m. *Nomads, wandering herdsmen*, Plin. 5, 16, 16. II. *A Numidian, because the Numidians were also nomads*, Prop. 4, 7, 45. III. *Nōmas*, *âdis* f. (sc. terra) *Numidia*, Mart. 8, 55, 8.

**NŌME**, *ês* f. (νομή) *A corroding sore*, Plin. 31, 8, 44. — *Plur.* : nōmæ, id.

**NŌMEN**, inis. n. (i. q. gnomen, from γνῶν, γνῶμι) *That by which one knows a person or thing; hence*, I. A) *A name, appellation* : appellare alqm nomine, Cic. de Or. 1, 56 : — gloria nominis vestri : — tam molli nomine appellari, a lenient appellation : — n. capere, Cæs. : — n. trahere : — n. dare, Liv. : — n. indere, id. : — n. imponere. B) *Esp.* 1) *With est mihi nomen the name is put in the nom., gen., or dat.* : cui saltationi Titus n. esset : — cantus cui n. nenie : — Clausus, cui postea Claudio fuit n., Liv. : — cui Egerio inditum n., id. : — est via, lactea n. habet, Ov. : — ad nomina non respondere, when the names were read over, Liv. : — n. calamitatis ponitur in casu, the expression "calamitas." 2) *Nomen, nomina dare, to give one's name, e. g. in applying for an office*, Cic. Phil. 7, 4 : — n. profiteri, Liv. : — *Fig.* : to reckon or count one's self among : in his poeta n. proficitur suum, Ter. : — n. accipere, to receive, write down (in a list), Liv. : — n. deferre alcjs de parricidio, to accuse of. 3) *Nomine meo, tuo, etc., in my (thy, etc.) name* : nomine Catilinæ, on the part of, Sall. : — patui nomine : — nomine means also, under the name or title of, as : lucri nomine, as gain : — alio nomine et causâ : — nomine negligentie suspectus, on account of : — hence, nomen, a title, pretext, pretence : n. religionis fictæ. 4) *A name (contemptuously), in opposition to 'a reality'* : n. legionum, Cic. Att. 5, 15 : — umbram et n. Licinii relictum videtis, Liv. : — reges nomine magis quam imperio, Nep. 5) *The name of a gens or clan; as prænomen is the name of the individual, cognomen that of the family; but sometimes nomen is put for prænomen or cognomen* : cui n. est Phormio, Cic. Cæs. 10 : — n. imperatoris, Cæs. 6) *In Gramm.* : A noun, Quint. II. *Melon.* A) 1) *A race, family* : nostrum in n. ituras, Virg. Æ. 6, 258 : — Hence, 2) *A people, nation* : n. Latinum, Romanum, etc., Liv. : — omne n. Ætolorum, id. B) *Name, fame, reputation, renown* : hujus magnum n. fuit, Cic. Brut. 67 : — officere alcjs nomini, Liv. : — sine nomine, Virg. : — bellum magni nominis, Liv. C) *A thing or person* : nomina tanta, men, Ov. Tr. 2, 441 : — vestrum n., for vos, Liv. D) 1) *With reference to debts and bonds for payment* : nomina facere, to enter anybody's name into an account-book; also, to lend money on bills, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 23 : — certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debere, on a safe mortgage or good security : — bonum n., a good debt, a good payer : — Hence, 2) *A sum of money owing to any one* : nomina exigere, to collect debts : — infimum n., the lowest entry. 3) *A debt (of the debtor)* : n. solvere, to pay : — nomina expeditore or exsolvere, to settle : — n. locare, to borrow money from any one, Phædr. [Hence, Ital. nome, Fr. nom.]

\*\***NŌMENCLĀTĪŌ**, *ônis* f. (nomen-calō (καλώ), to call) *A calling by name*. I. *Of persons*, Q. Cic. II. *Of things* : n. vitium, Col.

**NŌMENCLĀTOR** (nōmenclātōr), *ōris* m. *One that calls, or can call, every person or thing by name; hence, a slave employed by his master, when canvassing for votes, etc., to acquaint him with the names of persons whom he had occasion to address*, Cic. Mur. 36.

\*\***NŌMENCLĀTŪRA**, *æ* f. *A list of names*, Plin. 3, 1, § 2.

**NŌMENTĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Nomentum*, Liv. : — *Subst.* : Nōmentāni, *ōrum* m. *The inhabitants of Nomentum* : — Nōmentānum, i. n. (sc. prædium) *An estate on that territory*, Nep. — *Subst.* : Nomentanumque nepotem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 22.

**NŌMENTUM**, i. n. *A town of the Sabines*, Liv. 1, 38.

[**NŌMINĀLIS**, e. (nomen) *Belonging to a name* : n. gentilitas, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, § 4 : — *Subst.* : Nōminālia, *ium* n. *The day on which a child is named*, Ter.]

[**NŌMINĀLITER**, adv. *By name, expressly*, Arn.]

**NŌMĪNĀTIM**, adv. (nomino) *By name, expressly* : quamvis multos n. proferre, Cic. R. Am. 16, 47.

\***NŌMĪNĀTĪŌ**, *ônis* f. (nomino) I. *A calling, naming*, Vitr. 6, 7, 7. II. *Melon.* [A] *A word*, Varr. \*\*B) *A figure of speech whereby an appropriate name is given to an object which had no name before*, A. Her. C) *A nomination to an office*, Cic. ; Liv.

\*\***NŌMĪNĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (nomino) *Of or belonging to naming* : n. casus, the nominative, Quint. 1, 7, 3.

[**NŌMĪNĀTOR**, *ōris* m. (nomino) *One who nominates*, Dig.]

1. **NŌMĪNĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part of nomino*. \*\*II.) *Adj.* : *That has a name, renowned, famous* : illa Attalica totâ Siciliâ nominata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12 : — [nominatiora pericula, Tert.] : — bellum nominatissimum, Plin.

[2. **NŌMĪNĀTUS**, *ūs* m. (nomino) *A naming*, Varr.]

[**NŌMĪNĪTRO**, *âre*, intens. (nomino) *To call by name*, Lacr.]

**NŌMĪNO**. 1. (nomen) *To name, call by name*. I. *Prop.* : amor, ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. Læl. 8 : — philosophi ab Aristippo nominati, after Aristippus : — n. res omnes suis propriis vocabulis : — Sullam, quem honoris causa nomino : — quorum libidines nominarentur : — neminem necesse est nominare, to name, mention by name : — n. nomen alcjs, Ter. : — quis nominat me, Plaut. : — nominandi casus, the nominative, Gell. II. *Esp.* A) *To give in the name of a person (to a magistrate)* : si quis quem ad se deduxisset, nomenve absentis detulisset, qui nominatus profugisset, diem certam se finituros, Liv. 39, 7. B) *To nominate (to an office)* : n. alqm augurem, Cic. Phil. 2, 2 : — n. interregem, Liv. C) *To give a name, render renowned; pass., to become celebrated* : in eo ipso (libro) in quo prædicationem nobilitatemque despicunt, prædicari de se ac nominari volunt, Cic. Arch. 11

[**NOMISMA**. See **NUMISMA**.]

\*\***NŌMOS**, i. m. (νομός) *A district or circuit of a country*, Plin. 5, 9, 9.

**NŌN**, adv. I. *Gen.* : *Not* : n. est ita, Cic. Fl. 22 : — n. erat abundans, non inops tamen : — *With an Adj.* : n. honesta, dishonourable : — n. digna : — consiliarius non imperitissimus, not the most inexperienced, i. e. very experienced : — homo non inertissimus : — homo non probatissimus : — *With a Subst.* : nec vero quod efficeretur posse esse non corpus, a non-body, Cic. Ac. 1, 11 : — n. orator, a non-orator, Quint. : — n. possessor, a non-possessor, Dig. : — unus non, not one, no one, Flor. : — non quo, non quod, not as if : n. quod solo ornent : — n. qui sit mihi quicquam carius : — *If non is placed before nihil, nullus, nemo, numquam, it only partly affirms; but if it follows, it then directly affects the verb, and in that case affirms universally* : n. nihil, something; but nihil non, all : — n. possum non, n. possum quin, I cannot help, I must : n. potui non dare : — n. possumus non respondere : — non possum quin exolamem, Plaut. : — n. modo (solum) . . . sed etiam (quoque) : — n. tantum . . . sed (etiam) : — n. modo (solum) (tantum) non . . . sed etiam (sed ne quidem). See **MODO**, **TANTUM**,

**SOLVM.** II. *Esp.* A) *In questions:* n. amentia est? Cic. R. C. 1:—n. idem fecit? B) *Instead of ne with the conjunct:* hæc ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset, Cic. Att. 11, 9:—n. adsuescat puer sermoni qui discendus sit, Quint.:—n. desperemus, id.:—ut plura non dicam. C) *Not to say:* vix servis eum hoc suis, non vobis, omnium gentium dominis probaturum arbitrari, Cic. Agr. 2, 9. D) *In answers, No:* aut etiam, aut non, respondere, Cic. Ac. 2, 32:—quem? cognatum alqm aut propinquum? non: [Hence, Ital. no, non: from Lat. non calens, Fr. nonchalant; from Lat. non obstante, Fr. nonobstant.]

**NŌNA**, æ. f. (nonus) *One of the three Fates*, Varr. ap. Gell. **NŌNĀCRĪNUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Nonacris, Arcadian: Nonacrina virgo, Callisto, Ov.*

**NŌNĀCRIS**, is, f. (Nōnācris) *A district, town, and mountain in Arcadia*, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

**NŌNĀCRĪUS**, a. um. I. q. Nonacrinus: Nonacria virgo, Atalanta, Ov.

**NŌNĒ**, ārum, f. *The fifth day of every month (except March, May, July, and October, in which it is the seventh), so called because from the Nonæ until the Idus, the latter included, are nine days: N. Decembres*, Cic. Fl. 40.

**\*NŌNĀGĒNĀRĪUS**, a. um. (nonageni) *Containing ninety: n. stellæ motus, distant from the sun ninety degrees*, Plin. 2, 15, 12:—nonagenaria fistula, made of a plate of iron or tin ninety inches broad, Frontin.:—n. senex, ninety years old, Inscr.

**NŌNĀGĒNI**, æ. a. distr. (nonaginta) *Ninety each, ninety (distrib.): porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus omnes*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, 2.

**NŌNĀGĒSĪMUS**, a. um. (nonaginta) *The ninetieth: quarto et nonagesimo anno*, Cic. de Sen. 5.

**NŌNĀGĒS**, adv. (nonaginta) *Ninety times: n. sestertium, ninety times a hundred thousand sestertii*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70.

**NŌNĀGINTA**, num. indecl. *Ninety*, Cic. de Sen. 10. [Hence Fr. nonante.]

[NŌNĀRĪUS, e. (nonæ) *Of or relating to the Nonæ*, Varr.]

**\*NŌNĀNUS**, a. um. (nonus) (sc. legio) *Of the ninth legion: n. miles*, Tac. A. 1, 23:—Subst.: Nōnānus, i. m. *A soldier of the ninth legion*, id.

[NŌNĀRĪUS, a. um. (nonus) *Belonging to the ninth hour: hence, Nōnāria*, æ. f. *A harlot that was not allowed to appear before the ninth hour of the day*, Pers.]

**NON-DUM**, adv. *Not yet*, Cic. Off. 2, 21.

[NONGENTĒSĪMUS. See NONGENTESĪMUS.]

**NONGENTI** (nongenti, Col.), æ. a. *Nine hundred*, Cic. Fl. 37.

**NONGENTĒS** (nōningentĒs), adv. *Nine hundred times*, Vitr.]

[NŌNĒSĪMUS (nongēsĪmus), a. um. *The nine hundredth*, Prisc.]

**NŌNINGENTĒSĪMUS** and **NONGENTĒSĪMUS**, a. um. *The nine hundredth*, Prisc.

**NŌNINGENTI**. See NONGENTI.

[NŌNINGENTĒS. See NONGENTĒS.]

**NŌNĪUS**, a. um. *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated was the grammarian Nonius Marcellus, who wrote a work De Differentiis Vocabulorum.*

[NONNA, æ. f. (nonnus) *A nun*, Hier. Hence Fr. nonnain.]

**NON-NE**. I. (in a direct interrogation) *Not?* nonne animadvertis? Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89:—canis nonne similis lupo est? II. (in an indirect interrogation) *Whether or not:* ex me quæsieras nonne putarem? Cic. Ac. 2, 24:—quæro nonne id numeris effecerit?:—cum esset ex eo quæsitum, Archelaum nonne beatum putaret?

**NON-NĒMO**, inis, m. (only in the sing.) I. *Many a one: n. hostis est*, Cic. Mur. 39:—ausus est nonnemo. II.

*Meton: Some one, a certain person: abesse nonneminem*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5.

**NON-NĪHIL**. I. *Something: nonnihil est perfectum*, Cic. Fam. 12, 2:—n. temporis, Nep. II. *Somewhat, in some degree, in some measure: quo in periculo nonnihil me consolatur cum recorder*, Cic. Fam. 4, 14.

**NON-NULLUS**, a. m. *Some, several: nonnullum præsidium*, Cic. Div. 1:—est nonnullus odor dictaturæ:—nosque malo solatio sed nonnulli tamen consolamur:—nonnulli officio:—nonnulla in re:—nonnulla communia:—nonnullæ cohortes, Cæs.:—Plur.: Nonnulli, some, a few, id.

**NON-NUMQUAM**, adv. *Now and then, sometimes*, Cic. Vat. 2.

[NONNUS, i. m. *A monk*, Eccl.]

**\*\*NON-NUSQUAM**, adv. *In some places*, Plin. 14, 19, 24.

[NŌNUNCĪUM. *Nine ounces*, Fest.]

**NŌNUS**, a. um. (for novenus, from novem) *The ninth*, Cic. Inv. 1, 55: hora nona, or simply nona, the ninth hour of the day, when the Romans took their principal meal, Hor.

**NŌNUSDĒCĪMUS**, a. um. (nonus decem) *The nineteenth*, Tac. Or.

[NŌNUSSIS, is, m. (novem-as) *Nine asses*, Varr.]

**NŌRA**, æ. f. I. *A town of Sardinia, hence Nōrenses*, ium, m. *The Norians*, Cic. Scaur. 13. II. *A stronghold in Phrygia Major*, Nep.

**NORBA**, æ. f. *A town of Latium*, Liv. 2, 34:—hence, Norbānus, a. um. *Of or belonging to Norba: N. ager*, Liv. 8, 19:—Norbāni, ōrum, m. *Inhabitants of Norba*, Liv. 8, 1.

**NŌRĪCUS**, a. um. *Norican: N. ager*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5:—Norica provincia, Tac.:—hence Subst. I. Nōricum, i. n. *A district of Germany, between the Alps, the Danube, and the Inn*, Tac. H. 1, 11. II. Nōrici, ōrum, m. *The Noricans: Pannonia hunc gignit et Norici*, Plin. 21, 7, 20.

**NORMA**, æ. f. (γνώμων) *A square or rule (of builders)*. I. Prop.: structuram ad normam et libellam fieri et ad perpendicularum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51. II. Fig.: *A standard, rule, precept: ad rationis normam vitam dirigere*, Cic. Mur. 2:—natura norma legis est:—n. juris:—hanc normam, hanc præscriptionem esse naturæ:—numquam dicam Curtium... ad istorum normam fuisse sapientes:—dirigere alqd normæ alqjs:—n. et regula oratoris:—et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72.

**\*\*NORMĀLIS**, e. (norma) *Made or done by a square or rule: n. angulus, a right angle*, Quint. 11, 3, 141:—n. virgula, a perpendicular, Manil.

[NORMĀLĪTER, adv. I. *By a square or rule*, Hyg. de Limit. II. *In a straight line*, Amm.]

[NORMĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (normo) *A measuring according to a square or rule*, Fragm. de Lim.]

[NORMĀTŪRA, æ. f. (normo) *A measuring according to a square or rule*, Innocent. de Cas. Lit.]

[NORMO, ātum, 1. (norma) *To make or fashion according to a square or rule: normatus ad perpendicularum*, Col.]

**NORTĪA**, æ. f. *A goddess of the Volsinii, perhaps identical with Fortuna*, Liv. 7, 3.

**NŌS**. [gen. nostrōrum and nostrārum for nostrum: nemo nostrorum, Plaut.: nostrarum quisquam, Ter.] *We: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus*, Cic. Cat. 1, 1:—frequently instead of ego: n. ... habemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1:—genit.: nostri, objectively, towards us; amor nostri; nostrum, participatively, of us; Fabio amantissimo utriusque nostrum:—[it sometimes relates to a singular: absente nobis for me, Ter.] *The emphatical met is often suffixed: e.g. nosmet; see Ego.*—[Hence, Ital. noi; Old Fr. nos, nus, Fr. nous.]

[NŌSCĒNTĪA, æ. f. (nosco) *Knowledge*, Symm.]

[NŌSCĪBĪLIS, e. (nosco) *That may be known*, Eccl.]

[NOSCITABUNDUS, a, um. (noscito) *That knows or recognises any one, Gell.*]

NOSCITO, ari. intens. (noscō) *To know, recognise.*

**\*I. Prop.** : n. aliquem facie, Liv. 22, 6: — noscitur tamen in tanta deformitate, id. **II. Meton.** **\*\*A)** *To remark, perceive: circumspicere omnibus fori partibus senatoreum raroque usquam noscitare, Liv. 3, 38. [B) To examine, explore: n. sedes, Plaut.]*

NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, 3. (for gnosco, from γνῶσκω) *To come to know, to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with.* **I. Prop.** **A)** 1) *Ut se quisque noscat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: — nosci exercitui, to become known to the army, Tac. 2) Perf.: nōvi, I have become acquainted with, I know; noveram, I knew: nosti cetera, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: — si hos bene novi: — virtutem ne de facie quidem nosti: — qui non leges noritis: — noram et scio, Ter.: — hence, nostin? do you know? are you aware that? etc.: nostin? hanc? Ter. B) To know, understand: omnes philosophiae partes nescuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 4: — malefacta ne noscant sua, Ter.: — id esse verum ex me ... facile est cognoscere, id. **II. Meton.** **\*\*A)** *To examine, consider: ad res suas noscendas, Liv. 10, 20: — n. imaginem, Plaut.: — also, to take cognizance of (as a judge): quae olim a praetoribus noscebantur, Tac. B) To know, recognise: ita fit, ut deus, quem mente noscimus ... nusquam prorsus appareat, Cic. N. D. 1, 14: — nec noscitur ulli, Ov.: — hence, C) To admit of, allow: n. causas, excusae, Cic. Att. 11, 7: — illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probō.**

NOSMET. See NOS.

[NŌSŌCŌMIUM, ii. n. (νοσοκομῖον) *An infirmary, hospital, Cod. Just.*]

[NŌSŌCŌMUS, i. m. (νοσκόμος) *An attendant upon the sick, Cod. Just.*]

[NŌSŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (νόσος-λόγος) *The science or doctrine of diseases: n. philosophica, NL.*]

[NOSTALGIA, æ. f. (νόστος-ἄλγος) *A vehement desire to revisit one's country, attended with melancholy, loss of appetite, want of sleep, etc.; a disease common among the Swiss and other mountaineers, when at a distance from home, NL.*]

[NOSTOMANTA, æ. f. (νόστος-μανία) *The most violent degree of nostalgia, NL.*]

NOSTER, tra, trum. (nos) [*sometimes made more emphatic by the suffix pte: nostrapte culpa, Ter.] Our, our own.* **I. Prop.** **A)** *Belonging to us: Furnius noster, Cic. Att. 9, 11: non me alienabis quin noster sim, Ter. B) Attached to us: reliqua vero multitudo, quae quidem est civium, tota nostra est, Cic. Mil. 1: — genus et proavos et quae non fecimus ipsi vix ea nostra duco, Ov. C) Object: amor noster, towards us, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. [D) For ego, Hor. **II. Esp.** **\*\*A)** *Convenient for us: nostra loca, Liv. 9, 19. [B) Favourable to us: vadimus haud numine nostro, Virg.: — n. Mars, id.] — Hence, Ital. nostro; Old Fr. nostres, Fr. nôtre, notre.]**

[NOSTRAPTE. See NOSTER.]

NOSTRAS, ātis. m. and f. [nostrātis, is, Cass. Hem. ap. Prisc.] (noster) *Of our country or place, native, vernacular: verba nostratia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: — philosophi nostrates: — capior facetiis maxime nostratibus: — nostrates galliae, Col.: — hence, Nostrates, um. Our countrymen, Plin.*

[NOSTRATIM. adv. *After our fashion, Sisenn. ap. Charis.*]

[NOSTRATIS. See NOSTRAS.]

NŌTA, æ. f. (nosco) *Any trace or impression by which a thing may be known, a mark, sign.* **I. Prop.** **A)** *Signa et notas ostendere locorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: — apponam notam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit: — per notas nos Jupiter certiores facit: — habere quasi signa quaedam et notas: — instruit etiam secretis notis, per quas agnosceretur, Liv.: — notam ducere, to make, draw (with the finger), Ov.: — impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. **\*\*B)** *A natural mark on the body: notae genitivae, Suet. Aug. 80: — qua notam duxit nives videri, cetera fulvus, where it has the mark, Hor. C) A mark impressed on any one's person:**

856

barbarus compunctus Thraciis notis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: — *Esp.: A mark burnt into the forehead of a runaway slave, a brandmark, stigma. D) 1) A mark or character in writing, a note: notis (litterarum) sonos (vocis) terminare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: — hence, notae, letters: quosque legat versus oculo properante viator grandibus in tumuli marmore caede notis, Ov.: — foliisque notae et nomina mandat, Virg. 2) A letter, epistle: inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notae, Ov. E) A cipher or conventional sign, representing a given letter, e. g. such as Augustus used in his secret correspondence (per notae), substituting b for a, c for e, etc., Suet. Aug. 88: — verba doctis insidiosa notis, Ov.: — the lawyers also had recourse to the above manner of writing by ciphers which were unintelligible to their clients, Cic. Mur. 11. F) Punctuation: notae librariorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 44. G) A mark on a wine-cask, etc., to point out the age or quality of the wine; hence, sort, kind, quality: ut si quis Falerno vino delectetur sed eo nec ita novo, ut etc. ... nec rursus ita vetere ut Opimium ... consulem quaerat (atque ea notae sunt optima, credo), Cic. Brut. 83: — sen te bearis interiore nota Falerni, Hor.: — Chio nota Falerni mixta, Hor.: — ex hac nota corporum est aer, Sen. H) A mark made opposite a passage in a book, to denote a reader's approbation or the contrary: notam adponas ad malum versum, Cic. Pis. 30: — mittam tibi libros, et imponam notae, ut ad ea ipsa protinus, quae probō et miror accedas, Sen. **\*\*I)** *A passage in a book, Suet. Tib. 45. K) The stamp on coin: nummi omnis notae, Suet.: — n. nummaria, Aur. Vict. **II. Meton.** **A)** *An observation or remark on a person's conduct, esp. of a reproachful nature, made by the Roman censor, a brand of disgrace or ignominy imposed by him: motis senatu adscribere notae, Liv. 34, 18 (?). [B) An annotation, explanatory note: notis etiam pauli ... in Papiniani corpus factum praecipimus infirmari, Dig.] **III. Fig.** **\*\*A)** *Quality, rank, kind, sort: quaedam beneficia non sunt ex vulgari nota, Sen. Ben. 3, 6: — commendare alquem de meliore nota, Cur. ap. Cic.: — n. corporis, temporum, Vell.: — ex hac nota litterarum esse, Petr. B) A spot, stain, blemish: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, Cic. Rab. perd. 9: — o turpem notam temporum illorum: — sempiternas foedissimae turpitudinis notas subire: — Gabinii literas insigni quadam nota atque ignominia nova condemnastis: — que nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est: — notae eximere alquem, Gell. — [Hence, Fr. note, Germ. Note.]****

NŌTABĪLIS, e. (nota) *Remarkable, distinguished, illustrious.* **I. Prop.** **A)** *N. exitus, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: — n. res, Plin. ep.: — notabilior caedes, Tac.: — lactea (via) ... candore notabilis ipso, Ov. **\*\*B)** *Infamous, notorious (in a bad sense): si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint. 1, 3 (4): — n. foeditas vultus, Plin.: — n. turpitudine, Dig. [C) One whom people point at, marked: n. digitis hominum nutibusque, App.] **\*\*II. Meton.: Visible: adspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen. de Ira, 1, 2.****

**\*\*NŌTABĪLĪTER. adv.** *In a remarkable manner, remarkably: n. expallescere, Plin. ep. 1, 5: — quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, Suet. — Comp., notabilius turbare, Tac.*

[NŌTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (noto) *A mark, sign, Minuc. Fel.]*

NŌTĀRĪUS, a, um. (nota) *Of or belonging to writing; hence, subst. [I. Gen.: Notarius, ii. m. A writer, Cod. Th.] **II. Esp.** **\*\*A)** *Notarius, ii. m. A writer in cipher, a writer of short-hand, Quint. 7, 2, 24. [B) NŌtāria, æ. f. The art of short-hand (writing), Fulg. Myth.]**

NŌTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (noto) *A marking.* **I. Prop.** **A)** *Vehemens erat in iudiciis ex notatione tabellarum invidia versata, a marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colours, Cic. Cluent. 47, 130. B) Etymology: tum notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, Cic. Top. 2: — multa etiam ex notatione sumuntur: — ea est autem, cum ex vi nominis argumentum aliquod elicitur.*

**II. Meton.** **A)** *A selecting of a thing in preference to another, a choice; or rather, an examination previously to making a choice: n. iudicium, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13. B) An*

*observing, perceiving, taking notice of:* quæ notatione et laude digna sint, Cic. Brut. 17: — n. temporum: — n. naturæ: — n. vitæ. C) *The animadversion of a censor upon a Roman citizen:* n. auctoritasque censoria, Cic. Cluent. 46, 128. \*\*III. Fig. *A characterising, describing:* n. est cum alicujus natura certis describitur signis, A. Her.

1. NŌTĀTUS, a, um. *part. of noto.*

2. NŌTĀTUS, a, um. (noto) *Marked, known, noted:* notator similitudo, A. Her.: — homo terribilissimus, omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic. Dom. 9.

\*\*NŌTESCO, ūi. 3. (notus) *To become known,* Tac. A. 1, 73.

NŌTHUS, a, um. (νόθος) *Born of a concubine or female slave, illegitimate, spurious.* \*\*I. Prop.: Quint. 2, 6, 97; also of animals, Plin. 8, 1, 1. [II. Fig.: *Spurious, counterfeit, not genuine:* luna lumine notho lucens, Lucr.: — Atya, notha mulier, Catull.]

NŌTĪA, æ. f. (νοτία) *A precious stone, otherwise called ombria,* Plin. 37, 10, 65.

[NŌTĪALIS, e. (notus) *Southern,* Avien.]

[NŌTĪFICŌ, are. (notus-facio) *To make known, to notify:* n. genus alciui, Pomp. ap. Non. — Hence, Fr. notifier.]

NŌTĪO, ōnis. f. (nosco) *A coming to know, a making one's self acquainted with a thing.* I. Prop. [A] Quid tibi notio est amicam meam? why are you seeking an acquaintance with? Plaut.] B) *An inquiring into, examining, taking cognizance of a matter:* n. populi, Cic. Agr. 2, 21: — n. pontificum: — dilata notione, Tac.: — ad censes non ad senatum notionem de eo pertinere, Liv. II. Meton. A) *The result of taking cognizance or of inquiry; the conception of a thing, idea, notion:* n. rerum, Cic. Fin. 3, 10: — notionem capere: — in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit deus: — in animis hominum informatas esse deorum notiones: — species, forma, et notio viri boni: — quæ enim istarum definitionum non aperit notionem nostram, quam habemus omnes de fortitudine tectam atque involutam: — deus ille, quem mente noscimus atque in animi notione tamquam in vestigio volumus repouere: — genus est notio, forma est notio: — simulacrum homo cepit intelligentiam vel notionem potius: — aperta simplexque mens fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem, our capacities of conception: — n. subiecta est verbo: — n. naturalis atque insita in animis, an a priori notion or idea: — notiones (rerum) habere insitas et quasi consignatas (in animis). B) *The animadversion of a censor upon a Roman citizen:* n. censoria, Cic. Sest. 25: — notiones animadversionesque censorum.

NŌTĪTĪA, æ. f. (notus) *A having or possessing knowledge, knowledge, idea, notion.* I. Prop. A) Notitiæ rerum, Cic. Ac. 2, 10: — natura... ingenuit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum: — n. corporis sui: — notitiam habere dei: — perferre aliquid in notitiam alcijs, to bring to the knowledge of a person, Plin. Ep.: — tradere aliquid notitiæ hominum, Plin.: — notitiam aperire, to explain an idea: — plus dedit notitiæ (sc. de me), has made me better known. \*\*B) Act.: virtus habet notitiam posteritatis, is known, renowned, Ov.: — notitiam consequi, Vitr.: — Tac. Dial. [II. Meton.: *A written report, register,* Cod. Just.]

[NŌTĪTĪS, ēi. f. I. g. notitia, Lucr.]

[NŌTĪUS, a, um. (νότος) *Southern,* Manil.]

NŌTO. 1. (nota) *To mark, i. e. to distinguish by a mark, put a mark upon.* I. Prop. A) N. et significare dies, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: — n. tabellam cerâ: — via castris Thraciis distincta ac notata: — n. genas ungue, to scratch, Ov.: — ignis nullo fulgore notatus, Lucr.: — n. ova atramento, Col.: — n. greges. — Hence, [B] 1) N. chartam, to mark paper, i. e. to write, Ov.: — n. libellos, Mart.: — n. literam, a letter, Ov.: — n. verba, id.: — n. nomina, id.: — also, without a case: incipit et dubitat, scribit damnatque tabellas et notat et delet, id. — Esp. 2) *To write in short-hand, with abbreviation, or in cipher:* notando consequi, Quint. procem. 7: — summa notata non prescripta,

Suet. II. Meton. A) *To note, mark, make a list of:* caput notavi, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: — n. legem, Nep. B) *To mark, observe, keep an eye upon:* notat et designat oculis ad eadem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: — n. oculis sibi puellam, Ov. C) *To point out, indicate, designate:* n. res singulas, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: — n. naturam: — enumerare et notare naturas vinorum, Plin. D) *To remark, observe, perceive:* n. cantus avium, Cic. Div. 1, 42: — n. sidera: — n. numerum: — n. initium veris a Favonio: — n. parte alqua veli, to recognise, or perceive, in part, Ov. \*\*E) *To make an observation or remark, to remark:* annalibus notatum est, Plin. 8, 36, 54: — Proculus notat, non semper debere dari, Dig. F) *Esp. of the censor, to animadvert upon the conduct of a Roman citizen, to mark or brand with infamy:* quos... duo censes furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. Cluent. 42, 120: — subscriptione alqua notare alqm. III. Fig. A) *To point out:* n. alqd verbis Latinis, to express, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5: — n. res nominibus: — tamquam stellis notare et illuminare orationem: — n. res voce, Lucr. [B] *To note, observe:* n. dicta memori pectore, Ov. C) *To make conspicuous, point out:* n. alqm dedecore, Cic. Cluent. 22: — n. alqm ignominia: — ita notata me reliquisse. — [Hence, D) N. alqm, or alquam rem, to allude to any thing, especially by way of censure; hence, to censure: n. rem, Cic. Mil. 6: — n. verbis alqm: — tum luxuriam, quæ non crimine alquo libidinis, sed communi maledicto notabatur: — nec bonum virum laudari, nec improbum notari ac vituperari: — n. rem, Ov.]

\*\*NŌTOR, ōris. m. (nosco) *One who knows a person or a thing:* qui notorem dat ignotus est, Sen. Ep. 49.

[NŌTŌRIUS, a, um. (nosco) *Pointing out, indicating; hence, subst.* I. NŌTŌRIA, æ. f. (sc. epistola), notice, intelligence, news, Trebell. II. NŌTŌRIUM, ii. n. *Information, indictment,* Dig.]

[NŌTOS, i. m. See 2. NOTUS.]

NŌTRIX, an old form for nutrix, Quint. 1, 14, 16.

[NŌTŪLA, æ. f. dem. (nota) *A little sign or mark,* M. Cap.]

1. NŌTUS, a, um. I. Part. of nosco. II. Adj.: *Known.* III. Prop. A) 1) N. latro, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: — nota res: — notæ illustresque virtutes: — habere alqd notum: — fuit notum omnibus: — facere alciui alqd notum: — usitata notaque. — With genit.: n. animi paterni, known by, Hor.: — n. fugarum, Sil. — With inf.: Trojanos notus semper minuisse labores, Hor.: — nobilitas notior: — notiora atque illustriora: — vita Sullæ vobis notissima: — Nōti, ōrum. m. *Persons known, i. e. acquaintance,* Cic. Cael. 2. 2) *Also, in a bad sense; Ill-famed, notorious:* mulier non solum nobilis, sed etiam nota, Cic. Cael. 13: — non tam quod nobiles sunt, quam... quod noti sunt. B) *He that knows any thing:* non solum notis, sed etiam ignotis probatam meam fidem esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: — homo notus ejus provinciae, Auct. B. Afr.: — novo milite... necdum satis noto inter se, Liv. [C] *Usual, customary:* nota sedes, Hor.: — notæ ripæ, id.]

[2. NŌTUS (-os), i. m. (νότος) *The south wind.* I. Prop., Ov. II. Meton. A) *Wind; a stormy wind,* Virg. B) *The atmosphere:* illa (columba) notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit, Virg.]

NŌVĀCŪLA, æ. f. (novo) *A razor.* I. Prop., Cic. Div. 1, 17. II. Meton. [A] *A dagger:* stringitur novacula, Mart. [B] *A fish, unknown to us,* Plin. 32, 2, 5.

NŌVĀLIS, e. (novus) *Ploughed for the first time.* I. Prop.: n. ager, Varr. — Subst.: Nōvālis, is. f. or nōvāle, is. n.: talis fere est in novalibus cæsa vetere silva, Plin. 17, 5, 3: — ex silva novale faciunt, Dig. II. Meton. A) *That is to be ploughed:* n. ager, Varr. — Subst.: Novalis, is. f. or novale, is. n. *Fallow land:* novale vacuum, Ov.: — novale est quod æque alternis annis seritur, Plin. 18, 19, 49, 2: — tonsas novales, Virg. B) *Cultivated, ploughed; hence, Novale, is. n. Cultivated land:* novalia culta, Virg.

[NŌVĀMEN, inis. n. (novo) *A renewing,* Tert.]

[NŌVĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (novo) *A renovation, renewal, Tert.*]

[NŌVĀTOR, ōris. *m.* (novo) *One that renews, a renovator, restorer: n. verborum, one that restores the use of obsolete words, Gell.: — n. stirpis, Auson.]*

[NŌVĀTRIX, icis. *f.* (novator) *She that renews or alters: n. rerum, Ov.]*

[NŌVĀTUS, ūs. *m.* (novo) *I. q. novatio, Auson.]*

NŌVE. *adv.* *In a new manner, newly. I. Prop.* [A] Pulchre dixit et nove, Sen. Contr. 1, 4: — verba nove aut insigniter dicta, Gell.] \*\*B) *In an unheard of manner, unusually: ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus, A. Her. 1, 9. II. Meton.: Of time; Sup. \*\*A) Lately, latterly: ac novissime... argentum ære solutum est, Sall. Cat. 33: — liber quem novissime tibi misi, Plin. ep. \*\*B) At length, at last, Quint. 3, 6, 27.*

[NŌVELLASTER, tra, trum. (novellus) *Rather new, fresh, M. Emp.]*

[NŌVELĒTUM, i. *n.* (novellus) *A place covered with young vines or trees, Dig.]*

[NŌVELLĪTAS, ātis. *f.* (novellus) *Newness, Tert.]*

NŌVELLO, are. (novellus) *To make anything new; hence, esp. to plant young vines. \*\*I. Prop.: edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet. Dom. 7. [II. Fig.: n. vitam Deo, to devote, Paul. Nol.]*

NŌVELLUS, a, um. *dem.* (novus) *Young, new, tender.*

*I. Gen.: novella arbor, Cic. Fin. 5, 14: — novella opida, Liv.: — novella sus, Plin.: — novella turba, children, Tibull.: — novella prata: — n. novella (sc. prata), simply, Plin. II. Esp. \*\*A) New, fresh, recent (of new comers): novelli Aquileinenses, Liv. 41, 5. [B) New, not long in use: novella frena, Ov.: — novella res, Arnob.: — Hence: NŌvellæ, ærum. *f.* The Novels, a part of the Roman law published after the Codex.] [Hence, Ital. novello; Fr. nouveau, nouvelle.]*

NŌVEM. *numer.* *Nine: decem novem, nineteen, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8. [Hence, Ital. nove; Old Fr. neuf, Fr. neuf.]*

NŌVEMBER, bris, bre. (novem) *November, the ninth month of the Roman year calculated from March: Mensis November, Cato: — November, Mart.*

NŌVENĀRĪUS, a, um. (novenus) *Consisting of nine: n. numerus, Varr.: — novenaria natura, id.: — n. sulcus, three feet deep and three broad, Plin. 17, 11, 15.*

NŌVENDĒCIM. (novemd.) *Nineteen, Liv. 3, 24.*

NŌVENDĪĀLIS (novemd.), e. (novem-dies) *I. That lasts nine days: novendiales feriæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5; or novendiale sacrum (Liv.), a festival which lasted nine days, appointed on occasion of a singular prodigy, esp. after the fall of a shower of stones. II. That happens on the ninth day: n. cæna, a banquet given on the ninth day after a funeral, Tac. A. 6, 6: — novendiales pulveres, the ashes of a corpse, Hor.: — Hence, subst.: NŌvendiale or nŏvendial, is. *n.* A sacrifice which was offered on the ninth day after a funeral, and was attended by a banquet, August.*

[NŌVENNIS, e. (novem-annus) *Of nine years, Lact.]*

[NŌVENSĪLES DII. (novus) *Gods newly admitted into the number of deities, Varr.]*

NŌVĒNUS, a, um. (novem) *Nine each, nine (distrib.): ter novenæ virgines, Liv. 27, 37.*

NŌVERCA, æ. *f.* *I. Prop.: A step-mother, Cic. Cluent. 70: — filiæ suæ inducere novercam, Plin. Ep.: — Prov.: apud novercam queri, fruitlessly, in vain, Plaut. II. Fig.: quorum Italia est noverca, who are not natives of Italy, Vell. 2, 4.*

\*\*NŌVERCĀLIS, e. (noverca) *Of or like a step-mother: novercalia odia, Tac. A. 12, 2: — novercalibus oculis intueri alqm, Sen. Contr.*

[NŌVERCOR, ari. (noverca) *To act like a step-mother, to behave harshly: n. alcuī, Sid.]*

858

NOVESĪUM, īi. *n.* *A town on the Rhine, the modern Neuss, Tac. H. 4, 26.*

NOVI. *See* NOSCO.

[NŌVĪANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the poet Novius, Tert.]*

[NŌVĪCĪOLUS, a, um. *dem.* (novicius) *Somewhat new, Tert.]*

NŌVĪCĪUS, a, um. (novus) *New. \*\*I. Gen.: novitium vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 23: — n. quæstus, Plaut. II. Esp.: Fresh, that has not long been with any one or in a place: de grege noviciorum (servorum), Cic. Pis. 1: — recens captus homo nuperus et novicius, Plaut. [Hence, Fr. novice.]*

NŌVĪES. *adv.* (novem) *Nine times, Varr.*

NŌVISSĪME. *See* NOVE.

NŌVISSĪMUS. *See* NOVUS.

NŌVĪTAS, ātis. *f.* (novus) *Newness, novelty.*

*I. Prop. A) N. rei, Cic. Div. 2, 28: — novitates (amicitiarum) non sunt illæ quidem repudiandæ: — n. anni, the new year, Ov. B) Recent or new nobility, want of ancient nobility: novitati invidere, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4.*

*II. Meton.: Rareness, strangeness: n. pugnae, Cæs.: — cupidi novitatis, Quint.: — n. mea, my songs, that are not usual in those parts, Ov.*

[NŌVĪTER. *adv.* (novus) *Newly, Fulg.]*

NŌVĪTĪŌLUS, NOVĪTĪUS. *See* NOVIC.

NŌVO. 1. (novus) *To make anything new, to renew, to renovate. I. Prop.: n. ardorem, Liv. 26, 19: — n. pugnam, id.: — n. seditionem, Tac.: — n. transtra, Virg.: — n. membra lymphæ, to cleanse, V. Fl.: — n. curam, Ov.: — n. amorem, Ov.: — hence, n. agrum cultu, Ov.: — agro novato et iterato. II. Meton. A) To alter, to make alterations in anything: n. alqd in legibus, Cic. Leg. 3, 5: — n. plurima: — n. quidquam: — n. nomen faciemque, Ov.: — Hence: n. res, to introduce any thing new in a state, to attempt innovations, to cause disturbances, Liv. 1, 52: — ne quid novaretur, Sall.: — omnia novari velle, Liv. B) To introduce, to invent: n. verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 37: — novantur rerum nomina: — n. tecta, Virg.: — n. opus, Ov.*

NŌVUS, a, um. [Comp., nŏvior, Varr.] (*vŏs*) *New, not old, fresh. I. Prop. A) Nova res, a new thing, something new, Cic. Att. 8, 14: — inventor novorum verborum: — investigatio rerum novarum: — novum frumentum: — n. magistratus, of recent date, Liv.: — novi consules, id.: — n. senatus, id.: — n. miles, a recruit, id.: — novum ver, Virg.: — Hence: Nŏvum, i. *n.* Something fresh, a novelty: num quidquam novi: — neque quidquam novi auditur: — novum adulterum, quod sit nusquam, Plaut. B) Res novæ, innovations in government, revolutions: rebus novis studere, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: — querere res novas: — novarum rerum cupidus. C) N. homo, one that is not of a noble family, i. e. whose ancestors have held no high offices in the state, Cic. Att. 8, 14. D) Novæ tabulæ, new tables or bonds, an altering of bonds, etc. in consequence of an ordinance by which debts were either not at all or only partly paid; hence, remission of debts: tabulæ novæ proferentur, verum auctionariæ, Cic. Cat. 2, 8. II. Meton. Sup., Novissimus, a, um. The extreme, last: n. histrio, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11: — novissimum agmen, Cæs.: — novissimos adoriri, id.: — qui ex his novissimus venit, necatur, id.: — novissima acies, Liv.: — crura novissima, the lowest part of, Ov.: — cauda novissima, the end of, id. III. Fig. A) Unused to or inexperienced in any thing: equus intracatus et novus, Cic. Læl. 9: — ferre novæ nares taurorum terga recusant, Ov.: — et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, id.: — n. delictis, Tac. B) Unusual, unheard of, extraordinary, unexpected, strange, singular: novum genus dicendi, Cic. Arch. 2: — novum judicium oculorum: — quod video tibi novum accidisse, unexpectedly: — nova monstra, Hor.: — n. error, Virg.: — n. adventus, unexpected, Cæs.: — novum consilium, Nep.: — nova navis, Argo, Ov. \*\*C) Novæ tabulæ (*fig.*), forgetfulness: beneficiorum novæ tabulæ, Sen. Ben. 1, 4. \*\*D) Novissimus, a, um. The extreme, worst, severest: n. casus, Tac. A. 12, 33: — novissima exempla, id.: — a summa spe novissima expecta-*

bant, id. [*Hence*, Ital. *nuovo*; Old Fr. *neuf*, *neue*; Fr. *neuf*, *neuve*.]

NOX, noctis. *f.* (vê) *Night, the night-time, the night.*

I. *Prop.*: nocte, at or by night, Cic. Att. 4, 3: — de nocte: — multa nocte: — de multa nocte: — ad multam noctem pugnatum est, until late at night, Cæs.: — sub noctem, towards night, id.: — noctes atque dies, noctes et dies, dies noctesque, night and day: — diem noctemque: — noctesque et dies, Ter.: — nocte media: — de nocte media, Cæs.: — n. opprimit alquem. II. *Meton.* A) *That is done by night.* [1] *Rest at night, sleep:* oculis aut pectore noctem accipere, Virg.: — noctem exturbare, Stat. 2) *Night-work:* Noctes Atticæ, a work of Gellius: — hac nostras exsolvat imagine noctes, V. Fl. 3) *A dream:* retractare noctem, Sil. 4) *A revelling by night:* omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, Prop.: — n. non ebria sed soluta curis, Mart. 5) *Cohabitation:* noctes certarum mulierum, Cic. Att. 1, 16. \*\*B) *Darkness, gloom:* carcer infernus et perpetua nocte oppressa regio, Sen. Ep.: — noctem paventes navitæ, Cic. Poet.: — veteris sub nocte cupressi, shade, shadow, V. Fl.: — imber noctem ferens, Virg.: — n. nimbosum, Lucr.: — *Hence*, [C] *Death:* jam te premit nox, Hor.: — omnes una manet nox, id.: — in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem, Virg.] [D] *The lower world, the shades:* ire per umbras noctemque profundam, Virg.: — arbor noctis, Pluto, Claud.: — descendere nocti, into the lower world, Sil.] [E] *Blindness:* perpetuæ trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov.: — vultus perpetua nocte cooptus, Quint. decl.] III. *Fig.* A) *Darkness, unintelligibility, obscurity:* quasi noctem rebus offunderet, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: — mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, Ov. B) *Mental blindness, ignorance:* quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ noctis habent, Ov.: — n. animi, id.: — cæca nox, id. C) *Confusion, calamity, distress:* reipublicæ offusa sempiterna nox esset, Cic. R. Am. 32. [*Hence*, Ital. *notte*, Prov. *noit*; Fr. *nuît*.]

NOXA, æ. *f.* (noceo) *Hurt, harm, injury, damage.*

I. *Prop.*: nihil eam rem noxæ futuram, Liv. 34, 9: — denique parva incepta consultoribus noxæ esse, Sall.: — sine noxa, Suet.: — minore noxa, Plin.: — tristes noxas a foribus pellere, Ov.: — noxas bellumque movere, Manil.: — noxam concipere, capere, Col.: — defendere alqm rem ab noxa, id.: — noxam nocere, to do harm or hurt, Liv.; Dig. II. *Meton.* [A] *That which occasions harm or injury:* noxa autem est corpus, quod nocuit, i. e. servus, Just.] B) *Guilt, a crime, an offence, a trespass:* in noxa aliqua comprehensus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 15: — qui in ea noxa erant, Liv.: — quam ob noxam, id.: — noxæ damnatus, id.: — confessio noxæ, id.: — nullius noxæ conscius sum, id.: — noxæ reus, id.: — n. capitalis, id.: — noxam admittere, to commit, Quint.: — noxam merere, Liv.: — noxam committere, Dig. \*\*C) *Punishment:* dedi noxæ, Liv. 26, 29: — eximere noxæ, id.: — dedere alqm noxæ, Dig.: — noxæ accipere alqm, Dig.

[NOXĀLIS, e. (noxā) *Of or relating to injury or trespass:* n. actio, on account of injury, Dig.: — competere noxale, to bring an action for damages, id.]

NOXIĀ, æ. *f.* (noxius) *Hurt, harm, injury, damage.*

\*\*I. *Prop.*: n. veneni, Plin. 20, 13, 51: — noxias inferre, id.: — noxiam duplione decerni, id.: — animal, quod noxiam commisit, Dig. II. *Meton.* A) *A crime, an offence, a trespass:* minimis noxiis, Cic. Rosc. A. 22: — si qua clades incidisset desertori... noxiæ fore, Liv.: — extra noxam esse, Plaut. [B] *Punishment:* noxiam alicui remittere, Plaut.]

[NOXIĀLIS, e. (noxia) *Injurious, hurtful, Prud.*]

\*\*NOXIŌSUS, a, um. (noxia) *Noxious, hurtful, injurious.* I. *Prop.*: noxia res, Sen. Ben. 7, 10: — noxiosissimo animali, id. II. *Meton.*: *Punishable, guilty:* n. animus, Sen. Ep. 70: — corpus noxiosissimum, Petr.

[NOXIŌDO, inia. *f.* (noxā) *I. q. noxa, Att. ap. Non.*]

NOXIŪS, a, um. (noceo) *Noxious, hurtful, harmful.* I. *Prop.*: n. civis, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, e. XII. Tab.: —

n. afflatus maris, Plin.: — noxiosissimum animal, a false reading for noxiosissimum, Sen. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *Guilty of a bad action, criminal:* multos noxios judicavit, Liv. 39, 41: — n. conjurationis, Tac.: — noxiior, Sen.

NŪBĒCŪLA, æ. *f.* dem. (nubes) *A little cloud.*

\*\*I. *Prop.*: celo quamvis sereno nubecula quamvis parva ventum procellosum dabit, Plin. 18, 35, 82. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *A dark spot or speck like a cloud:* n. smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18: — n. plumbi, id.: — in urina veluti furfures et nubeculæ apparent, id.: — nubeculæ oculorum, id. III. *Fig.*: n. frontis, a gloomy look, a frown, Cic. Pis. 9.

NŪBES, is. *f.* [nuba, nūbis, Aus.: nūbis, is, m., Plant.] *A cloud.* I. *Prop.*: aer concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. D. 2, 39: — caput attollere in nubes, towards heaven, Sil.: — volucres deprendere nube jaculis, in the air, id. II.

*Meton.* A) *A cloud of smoke, Stat.: — a cloud of dust:* n. pulveris, Liv. 22, 43. \*\*B) *A dense mass or thick multitude:* n. locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: — n. peditum equitumque, id.: — n. muscarum, Plin.: — n. Cocytæ, of the Harpies, Sil. \*\*C) *A cloud, i. e. darkness, dark spot:* infestantur crystallæ plurimis vitis... maculosa nube, Plin. 37, 2, 10: — n. meri, drunkenness, V. Fl.: — n. frontis, blindness, Stat.: — n. soporis, id.: — n. mortis, id.: — n. comæ, a shade, shadow, id. [D] *Any thing thin or transparent:* n. obsoleta, a thin transparent dress, Quint. decl.] III. *Fig.* [A] *A gloomy look, a frown:* deme supercilio nubem, Hor. B) *A veil, cloak:* nubem objice fraudibus, Hor. C) *A thunder-cloud, tempest, storm (of war):* nubem belli, dum detontet, sustinere, Virg.: — consurgens in Italia nubes truci et craenti belli, Just. D) *Emptiness, a phantom:* nubes et inania captare, Hor.] E) *Gloominess, calamity, sorrow:* cæcis reipublicæ nubibus, Cic. Dom. 10: — pars vitæ tristi cetera nube vacet, Ov. [*Hence*, Ital. *nube*, Fr. *nue*, *nuage*.]

[NŪBĒFER, ēra, ērum. (nubes-fero) *Bearing clouds.* I. *Prop.*: n. Apenninus, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *Bringing clouds:* n. eurus, Sil.: — n. notus, Ov.]

[NŪBĒFŪGUS, a, um. (nubes-fugo) *Dispelling clouds, Col.*]

[NŪBĒGENA, æ. c. (nubes-gigno) *Begotten of a cloud, cloud-born.* I. *Gen.*: amnes nubigenæ, Stat.: — nimbi nubigenæ, Stat. II. *Esp.* A) *Nubigenæ Centauri, because said to have been born of a cloud embraced by Ixion, Or. B) Phryxus nubigena, son of Nephele (a cloud), Col. C) Clypeus nubigenæ, the ancilia, because said to have fallen from heaven, Stat.]*

[NŪBĒLĀRIŪM, ii. n. (nubilum) *A kind of shed in a field, to shelter corn after reaping, and before it was thrashed, Varr.*]

NŪBĒLIS, e. (nubo) *Fit for a husband, marriageable:* n. filia, Cic. Cluent. 5: — nubiles anni, Ov.

NŪBĒLO, are. (nubilum) *To be cloudy.* [I. *Prop.*: si nubilare cœperit, Varr.: — Pass.: ubi nubilabitur, Cato.]

\*\*II. *Meton.*: *To be gloomy:* nubilans fulgor carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25. [III. *Fig. Act.*: *To render gloomy:* n. lucem dei, Paul. Nol.]

[NŪBĒLŌSUS, a, um. (nubilum) *Cloudy, gloomy, App.*]

NŪBĒLUM, i. n. See the following Article.

NŪBĒLUS, a, um. (nubes) *Of or relating to clouds.*

\*\*I. *Prop.* \*\*A) *Cloudy, gloomy:* n. dies, Plin. 2, 35, 35: — n. annus, Tibull.: — Subst.: NūbĒlum, i. n. *Cloudy weather, a gloomy sky:* n. inducere, Plin. Ep.: — differre aliquid propter nubĒlum, Suet.: — vitare soles atque ventos, et nubila etiam atque siccitates, Quint.: — nubilo, in gloomy weather, Plin.: — *Hence*, NūbĒla, ōrum. n. *Clouds:* nubila disjicere, Ov.: — nubila conducere, id.: — numquam tanta nubila obduci, ut etc., Plin. B) *Bringing clouds:* n. aquilo, Plin. 2, 47, 48: — n. auster, Ov. II. *Meton.*: *Dark, gloomy:* n. color, Plin. 9, 35: — via funesta nubila laxo, Ov.: — n. umbra Tibris, id.: — n. Styx, id. III. *Fig.* [A] *Gloomy:* n. vultus, Ov.: — nubila frons, Mart.]: — *Hence*, \*\*NūbĒlum, i. n. *Sadness, gloom, sorrow:* oculi hilaritate enitescant et tristitia quoddam nubĒlum ducant, Quint. 11, 3, 75: — nubila humani animi, Plin. [B] *Un-*

*favourable, unpropitious* : nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, Ov. C) *Gloomy, sad, unfortunate* : nubila tempora, Ov. D) *Troubled, confused, perplexed* : Mars nubilus irā, Stat. : — mens nubila, Plaut.] [*Hence, Ital. nuvolo, nugolo.*]

[NUBIS. See NUBES.]

[NŪBĪVĀGUS, a, um. (nubes-vagor) *Wandering among the clouds, n. meatus, Sil.*]

NŪBO, psi, ptum. 3. *To cover, veil.* [I. *Gen.* : tellus cupiet se nubere plantis, Col. : — jubet ut udæ virgines nubant rosæ, *that roses should cover them*, A. Perv. Ven. : — quod aqua nubat terram, Arn.] : — *Hence, as the bride was conducted to the bridegroom with her face covered with a veil*, II. *Esp.* : nubere alui, *to marry, be wedded*. A) *Of a woman* : virgo nupsit ei, Cic. Div. 1, 46 : — his duobus duæ Tulliæ nupservant, Liv. : — *Without dat.* : n. in familiam clarissimam : — n. in familiæ luctum : — n. in domum aliquam, Liv. : — si non in funere meo nupsissem, id. : — nuptam esse alui : — mulier nupta uni : — nuptam esse cum alquo : — nuptam esse apud aliquem, Gell. : — *ire nuptum, to marry*, Plaut. : — filiam alui nuptum dare, Nep. : — filiam nuptum dare ad aliquem, Plaut. : — *virginem nuptum collocare alui*, Cæs. : — *mittere nuptum*, Sall. : — *male nupta, unhappily married (of a woman)*, Plaut. : — *mulieres nuptæ nobiles* : — *Hence, facetè* : *To lie with : hæc quotidie viro nubuit*, Plaut. [B) *Of men*, 1) *Facetè* : novus nuptus, *of one who has been married by mistake instead of a woman*, Plaut. : — *uxori nubere nolo meæ, I will not be in subjection to my wife*, Mart. 2) *Said of an unnatural connection*, Mart. 3) *Also sometimes in the proper sense* : nuptis viris, Varr. : — pontificem rursus nubere nefas est, Tert.] \*\*C) *Meton.* : *Of vines that wind round trees* : vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, Plin. 14, 1, 3 : — populus alba vitibus nupta, id.

[NUBS. See NUBES.]

[NŪCĀLIS, e. (nux) *Resembling nuts*, Cœl. Aur. — [*Hence, Prov. nogalh; Fr. noyau.*]

\*\*NŪCĀMENTUM, i. n. (nux) *That which hangs from trees in the shape of a nut, a catkin*, Plin. 16, 10, 19.

[NŪCĀNUS, a, um. (nux) *Belonging to a nut*, ML. — *Hence, Fr. noyer.*]

NŪCĒRIA, æ. f. *A town of Campania*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31.

NŪCĒRĪNUS, a, um. *Belonging to Nuceria* : N. ager, Liv. 9, 38 : — NŪCĒRINI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Nuceria*, Liv. 27, 3.

[NŪCĒTUM, i. n. (nux) *A wood or other place where nuts grow*, Stat.]

[NŪCĒUS, a, um. (nux) *Of nut-trees*, Cato.]

[NŪCIFRANGĪBŪLUM, i. n. (nux-frango) *A nut-cracker, i. e. a tooth*, Plaut.]

[NŪCIFERSĪCUM, i. n. (nux-persicum) *A peach grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-peach*, Mart.]

NŪCĪPRŪNUM, i. n. (nux-prunum) *A plum grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-plum*, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

\*\*NŪCLĒUS, i. m. (for nucleus from nux) *A kernel*. I. *Prop.* A) *The eatable stone or kernel of a fruit* : n. Avellanæ, Plin. 37, 4, 1 : — *hence, n. alli, a clove of garlic, id.* B) *The hard or uneatable stone of a fruit, e. g. of an olive*, Plin. 37, 10, 58. II. *Meton.* A) *The inner part of a thing, the inside* : n. myrrhæ, Plin. 12, 16, 35 : — n. corporis conchæ, id. B) *The hardest part of a thing* : n. ferri, steel, Plin. 34, 14, 41 : — n. in pavimento, id. : — n. pinguitudinis (terræ), id. — [*Hence, Ital. nocchio.*]

\*\*NŪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (nux) *A little nut*, Plin. 15, 22, 24. [NŪDE. adv. *Nakedly, simply* : n. tradere, Lact.]

[NŪDĪPĒDĀLIS, e. (nudus-pes) *Barefooted; hence, Nūdi-pēdālia, ium. n. Religious processions, in which persons went barefooted*, Eccl.]

[NŪDĪPES, ēdis. (nudus-pes) *Barefooted*, Tert.]

\*\*NŪDĪTAS, ātis. f. (nudus) *Nakedness, barren-*

*ness, absence of ornament: tenuitas et nuditas, Quint. 10, 2, 23.*

NŪDĪUS. (i. e. nunc dius) (dies) *It is now the .... day* : n. tertius dedi ad te epistolam, *three days ago, the day before yesterday*, Cic. Att. 14, 11 : — *recordamini qui dies nudius tertius decimus fuerit* : — *de quo judicium nudius tertius decimus feceritis* : — *heri nudius quintus natus ille est, five days since*, Plaut.

NŪDO. 1. (nudus) *To make bare or naked, to strip, bare.* I. *Prop.* hominem nudari jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62 : — *tribunos nudari et virgas expediti jussit*, Liv. : — *ne nudarent corpus ad ictus*, id. : — *anus ubera nudans*, Ov. : — *nudata crura*, Virg. II. *Meton.* A) *To uncover any thing, to bare, strip* : n. gladium, *to draw*, Liv. 28, 33 : — n. parietes postesque (ac. ornamentis), id. : — *omnium nudatos manes (corpora)*, nullius ossa terra tegi, id. : — *culmen omni tecto nudatum*, id. : — *tectum nudatum, unroofed*, id. : — n. murum defensoribus, Cæs. : — n. collem hominibus, id. : — n. litera, id. : — *ne castra nudentur*, id. : — n. messes, *to thrash*, Ov. : — n. agros, *to clear, by carrying the crops*, Liv. : — *quatiendo arietibus muros aliquantum urbis nudaverunt*, id. : — n. arbores, *to strip the trees of their leaves*, Plin. : — *ventus nudaverat vada*, Liv. : — *brevia litorum nudantur*, Tac. B) *To deprive, bereave, strip, spoil* : n. omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5 : — *neu nuder ab illis, qui etc.*, Ov. : — *quem præceps alea nudat*, Hor. III. *Fig.* A) *To disclose, discover* : n. animos, Liv. 33, 21 : — n. defectionem, id. : — *nec illi primo ... nudare quid vellent*, id. : — *fama pugnae nudavit voluntates hominum*, id. : — n. ingenium, Hor. B) *To lay open, expose* : vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, Cic. de Or. 1, 38 : — *evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuæ nudatunque perspicio*. C) *To deprive of, to divest, leave destitute* : n. tribuniciam potestatem omnibus rebus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7.

[NŪDŪS, a, um. dem. (nudus) *Naked, Hadr. ap. Spart.*]

NŪDUS, a, um. *Naked, bare, unclothed.* I. *Prop.* : tamquam nudus nuces legeret, Cic. de Or. 66 : — *sudor, of one that is naked*, Quint. : — *nudis pedibus*, Hor. : — *nudo vestimenta detrahare, to rob the poor*, Plaut. : — *Also, lightly dressed, wearing only a tunic* : nudus ara, Virg. : — *inermes nudique sub jugum missi*, Liv. II. *Meton.* A) *Uncovered, bare* : nuda subsellia, *on which no one is sitting*, empty, Cic. Cat. 1, 7 : — *nuda glacies, without snow*, Liv. : — *nuda cacumina, without grass*, id. : — *nuda terga*, id. : — *nuda dextra, without a sword*, id. : — n. vertex, Virg. : — n. ensis, id. : — n. jacebis in arena, *uninterrd*, id. : — *nuda hordea, peeled*, Ov. : — *nudum nemus, without foliage*, Sen. Poet. B) *Stripped, bereft, deprived, spoiled, destitute* : urbs nuda præsidio, Cic. Att. 7, 13 : — *domum instructam fere jam iste reddiderit nudam atque inanem* : — *respublica nuda a magistratibus* : — n. a propinquis : — *nudum remigio latus*, Hor. : — *loca nuda gignentium*, Sall. : — *loca nuda arboris*, Ov. : — *vox nuda corporis, a voice without body, i. e. a voice that is heard while the speaker is unseen*, App. III. *Fig.* A) *Bare, naked, in its natural state, without ornament* : commentarii (Cæsaris) nudi, Cic. Brut. 75 : — *verba nuda, when one calls a thing by its proper name instead of using a euphemistic expression*, Plin. ep. : — *obscæna nudis nominibus enuntiare*, Quint. : — *sine quo cetera nuda, jejuna, infirma ... sunt*, id. B) *Bare, mere, pure, only* : nuda ista si ponas judicari, qualia sint, facile non possunt, Cic. Par. 3, 2 : — *nudo homine contenta est (virtus)*, Sen. : — *ne hoc quidem nudum est intuemur*, Quint. : — *artes nuda*, id. : — *nuda ira*, Ov. : — n. usus, i. e. sine fructu, Dig. : — *si nudus hic se Antonius conferet, without reinforcement*, Planc. ap. Cic. [C) *Unprotected, defenceless, exposed* : cetera nuda neci, V. Fl.] D) *Naked, bare, poor, indigent* : quem tu semper nudum voluisti, Cic. Fl. 21 : — *nudi equites* : — *nil cupientium nudus castra peto*, Hor. : — *nuda senectus*, Ov. : — [*Hence, Fr. nu, nue.*]

[NŪGĀCITAS, ātis. f. (nugæ) *Fondness for trifles*, Aug.]

NŪGÆ, ārum. f. *Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, mere talk.* I. *Prop.* : tantis delectatum esse nugis, Cic.



Div. 2, 13: —nugas agere, to trifle, play the fool, Plant.: —nugas, nonsense, id.: —nugas dicere, Ter.: —aufer nugas, cease that nonsense, Plaut.: —Also of silly verses, vapid nonsense, Catull. II. Meton.: Of trifling persons, triflers: amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. Att. 6, 3: —ego Hephæstus ... Niciam, ego nugas maximas omni mea comitate sum complexus: —nugarum comitatus.

[NŪGĀLIS, e. (nugæ) Trifling, worthless, frivolous, Gell.]

[NŪGĀMENTUM, i. n. (nugæ) A trifle, trash, App.]

[NŪGĀRIUS, a, um. (nugæ) Of or concerned with trifles, trifling, frivolous: nugarium unguentum, belonging to the female toilet, Varr.]

NŪGĀTOR, ōris. m. (nugor) A babbler, trifler, silly person: non vero tam isti, quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. de Sen. 9: —neque in istum nugatorem tamquam in aliquem testem invehit.

\*\*NŪGĀTŌRIE. adv. Triflingly, sillily, frivolously: n. respondere, A. Her.

NŪGĀTŌRIŪS, a, um. (nugator) Trifling, silly, frivolous: nugatoria res, Cic. Cæc. 23: —nugatoria accusatio: —illud valde leve est ac nugatorium: —n. bos, Varr.

[NŪGĀTRIX, icis. f. (nugor) Trifling: n. acies, Prud.]

\*\*NŪGAX, ācis. (nugor) Occupied with trifles, frivolous: qui tam nugax esset, Cœl. ap. Cic.: —n. es, Petr.

[NŪGĀERŪS, a, um. (nugæ-gero) That bears or brings trifles, Plaut.]

[NŪGĀPŪLŪDŪQŪIDES. (vox hybr. nugæ-πολύ-λοquor) A silly babbler, a mere tattler, Plaut.]

[NŪGO, ōnis. m. (nugæ) I. q. nugator, App.]

NŪGOR. 1. (nugæ) To trifle, act or talk foolishly, to play the fool. I. Prop.: Democritus nugatur, Cic. Fam. 2, 13: —Græcia nugari cœpit, to play, Hor. II. Meton.: To trick, cheat, banter, Plaut.]

[NŪGŪLÆ, ārum. f. dem. of nugæ, Marc. Cap.]

[NŪLLĀ-RĒNUS. adv. By no means, Marc. Cap.]

[NŪLLĪBĒ. adv. (nullus-ibi) Nowhere, Vitr.]

[NŪLLĪFĪCĀMEN, inis. n. (nullifico) That which leads to contempt, Tert.]

[NŪLLĪFĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (nullifico) A contempting, despising, Tert.]

[NŪLLĪFĪCO, are. (nullus-facio) To despise, Tert.]

NŪLLUS, a, um. gen. nullius, dat. nulli. [gen. nulli, Ter.: nullæ, Lucr.: dat. nullæ, Prop.] No, no one, none. I. Prop. A) Adj.: nullæ lites, neque controversiæ sunt, quæ etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 26: —elephantus belluarum nulla prudenter: —tua nullam in partem interesse: —ut de virtutibus nulla deit: —valetudine nulla esse: —nullo negotio, without trouble: —homo nullo numero: —rem nullo modo probabilem: —nullo pacto: —nullis castris eo die exercitus mansit, Liv.: —nulla umquam respublica nec major, nec sanctior, nec ... ditior fuit, id.: —nullam ne in tabellæ quidem latebra fuisse absconditam malevolentiam: —n. unus, not one: nulla re una oratorem magis commendari, etc.: —ut ... unum signum nullum haberetur: —nulli duo, not two, Plin.: —Sextus ab armis nullus discedit, does not lay them down: —Philotimus nullus venit: —ad Ælium nullus tu domum (sc. ibis): —n. dixeris, do not say, Ter.: —thus, hæc bona ... nulla redierunt: —quod eos (piscatores) nullos videret: —multa posse videri esse, quæ omnino nulla sint: —moveantur eodem modo rebus iis, quæ nullæ sint: —liberatus sum hodie tua opera, Dav. nullus quidem, by no means, Ter.: —nullus dum, no one yet, none as yet, nulla dum via, Liv.: —nullas dum civitates, id. B) Subst. 1) Nullus, ius. m. Nobody: sunt nulli, Cic. Off. 1, 37: —ut nullo egeat: —nulli defuit, Nep.: —nullis defendentibus, id.: —a nullo hostium, Tac. 2) Nulla, æ. f. No one (of a female): talem nulla pareret filium, Ter.: —nulla amissum conjugem flevit, Just. 3) Nullum, i. n. Nothing: præter laudem nullius avari, Hor.: —nullius acrior custos, quam libertatis, Flor.: —nullo magis studia quam spe gaudent, Quint.: —perit magnus, nullis obstantibus, ignis,

Lucan. \*\*II. Meton.: None of the two, neither: non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. III. Fig. A) Nullus sum, I am not, I do not exist: nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nullum fore, Cic. de Sen. 22: —cum mors nec ad vivos pertineat, nec ad mortuos, alteri (mortui) nulli sunt: —illo tempore nullus Hector erat, was no longer (alive), Ov.: —vellem nulla, id. B) Undone, lost, ruined: n. repente fui, Liv. 6, 18: —in rebus damnatis ac jam nullis sunt aliqua remedia, Plin.: —nec mirabere cur sim toto corpore nullus ego, Prop.: —nulla sum, I am lost, Ter.: —n. es, Plaut.: —ecce me nullum senem, Plaut. C) As good as nothing, of no account or moment, insignificant, frivolous, trifling: nullum id argumentum est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: —ex eo tempore vir ille summus nullus imperator fuit: —nullos iudices habemus: —igitur tu Titias leges nullas putas: —nulla est hæc amicitia: —nullam esse rempublicam, nullum senatum, nulla iudicia: —in concordia ordinum nullos se usquam esse vident, Liv.: —Servium Tullium captiva natum, patre nullo, id.: —ob rem nullam misit, on account of a trifle, Ter.: —in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. —[Hence, Fr. nul, nulle.]

NUM. adv. A particle of interrogation. I. In direct interrogation, in which case it is not translated in English: num igitur naufragium sustulit ars gubernandi? Cic. Div. 1, 14: —num exspectatis? —also with nam and ne: numnam hic relictus custos? Ter.: —deum ipsum numne vidisti? —If num is followed by aliquis, aliquando, the latter are changed into quis, quando: num quæ trepidatio, num qui tumultus? —n. quisnam præterea: —num quando defuturum putatis? —num quid vis? num quid me vis? have you any commands? (a polite form of taking leave of a person): num quid vis? occupo, is there any thing you wish? I ask before he says another word, Hor.: —num quid vis aliud, Plaut.: —num quid ceterum voltis, id.: —num quid me vis inater? intro quin abeam, id.: —num quid me? id. II. In indirect interrogations; Whether: quero igitur, si fatis ... nulla vis esset, ... num aliter evenirent, Cic. Fat. 3: —qui quærat fundus num quis venalis sit: —quæstio est num quod officium aliud alio majus sit: —scire velim num quid necesse sit esse Romæ? —nec cum discederit num quid vellem rogavit: —cum me e sua villa num quid vellem rogasset.

NŪMA POMPILIŪS. The second king of Rome, Liv. 1, 18.

NŪMANTĪA, æ. f. A town of Spain, the modern Soria, destroyed by P. Scipio Africanus Minor, Flor. 2, 18. —Hence,

NŪMANTINUS, a, um. Numantine: Numantinum bellum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: —hence, Nūmantini, ōrum. m. The inhabitants or people of Numantia, Liv. Ep. 59.

NŪMĀRIŪS (numm.), a, um. (numus) Of or belonging to money. I. Gen.: difficultas numaria, distress for want of money, Cic. Verr. 2, 28: —difficultas rei numariæ: —res numaria, the currency: —theca numaria, a strong chest to keep money in: —lex Cornelia numaria, against coining counterfeit money. II. Esp.: Bribe, corrupted: numarii iudices, Cic. Att. 1, 16: —numarium iudicium: —n. interpres pacis: —numarium tribunal, Sen.

NŪMĀTUS (numm.), a, um. (numus) Provided with money, rich: n. homo, Cic. Agr. 2, 22.

[NUMELLA, æ. f. A kind of fetters or stocks for slaves, Plaut.; also for cattle, Col.]

NŪMEN, inis. n. (numen from nuo) A nodding, nod with the head. [I. Prop. A) Numine capitum, Lucr. B) Meton.: Tendency of a thing toward a place, inclination: in quemcunque locum diverso numine tendunt, Lucr.] II. Fig. A) Nod, will, command: corpus ad numen mentis movetur, Lucr.] —Hence, B) Esp. 1) The divine will, will of Heaven, divine power: deo cuius numini parent omnia, Cic. Div. 1, 53: —dii suo numine atque auxilio urbis tecta defendunt: —multa sæpe prodigia vim ejus (Cereris) numenque declarant: —n. interdictum deorum immortalium ... vendidit: —n. deorum placare, Cæs.: —dii movent numen ad indicandam imperii molem, manifested their will, Liv.: —non sine consilio numinibusque deum, Ov.: —numine vestro

pandere res, with your consent, Virg. : — quæ sunt ea numina divum flagitat, id. : — numine divi Italiam petere, id. : — interpres divum qui numina Phœbi... sentis, id. : — n. maris, power, id. : — positas ut glaciæ nives puro numine Juppiter, lit., with serene will, i. e. with a will that it is to be clear; thus, i. q. sereno cœlo, Hor. 2) *Of men*: magnum numen senatus, power, Cic. Phil. 3, 13 : — adnuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30 : — flectere Cæsareum numen, Ov. 3) *Hence, meton.* a) *Godhead, deity, divinity, divine majesty*: numina Palladis, Virg. : — ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit, filled with veneration or awe for the deity, id. : — per Dianæ numina, Hor. : — supplex tua numina posco, Virg. b) *A divinity, deity*: numina montis adorant, Ov. : — numina læva, Virg. : — jurabo quævis tibi numina, Ov. : — magna precari numina, Virg. : — vadimus haud numine nostro, the gods not being propitious, id. \*\*C) *The manes of beloved persons*: juro per illos manes numina mei doloris, Quint.

[NUMERABILIS, e. (numerus) That can be numbered. I. N. calculus, Ov. II. That can easily be numbered, small: n. populus, Hor.]

NUMERĀLIS, e. (numerus) Relating to numbers: nomen numerale, a numeral, Prisc.

[NUMERĀRĪUS, īl. m. (numerus) I. An arithmetician, August. II. An accountant, keeper of accounts, Cod. Just.]

\*\*NUMERĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (numero) A counting out, paying: delegabo tibi Epicurum: ab illo fiet numeratio, Sen. Ep. 18, 10 : — n. æris, Col.

[NUMERĀTOR, ōris. m. (numero) One that numbers or counts: n. siderum, August.]

NUMĒRE. I. q. numero, Fest.

NUMĒRĪA, æ. f. (numerus) The goddess of accounts, August.

NUMĒRĪUS, īl. m. A prænomen of the gens Fabia; e. g. Numerius Fabius Pictor. See FABĪUS.

1. NUMĒRO. i. (numerus) To number, count, reckon. I. Prop. : n. alqm a se primum, Cic. Phil. 7, 1 : — ea si ex reis numeres, innumerabilia sunt : — n. originem libertatis inde, Liv. : — n. genus suum a Pico, Juv. : — n. alqd per digitos, to count or reckon on the fingers, Suet. : — n. pecus, Ov. : — vota vix numeranda, hardly to be counted or numbered, Tib. : — numera senatum (a request of a senator addressed to a consul, to count the senate, if there seemed not a sufficient number present for the transaction of business), count the house, Cic. Att. 5, 4. II. Meton. \*\*A) To count, i. e. to have, possess, reckon as one's own : donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. : — veterani tricena stipendia numerantes, Tac. A. 35. B) To count out, pay : n. alqui pecuniam, Cic. Att. 10, 16 : — n. stipendium militibus : — n. mercedem, Vell. : — simul atque sibi hic annuisset, numeratum esse dicebat, he was willing to pay : — vivas numerato nuper an olim, Hor. : — Hence, Nūmērātas, a, um. Counted out, i. e. paid down, in cash : pecunia numerata : — cum uteretur dote numerata : — numeratum argentum; hence, Numeratum, i. n. Ready money, cash : ut numerato malim quam æstimatione : — numeratum si cuperem non erat : — in numerato relinquere, Plin. [C) To measure, count off : n. pectine chordas, Juv.] III. Fig. A) To enumerate, recount, mention : dies deficiat, si velim numerare, quibus bonis male everserit, Cic. N. D. 3, 31 : — n. auctores suos, Phædr. B) To count, reckon in or among any thing : n. alqm in primis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73 : — n. alqm inter suos : — n. alqm inter amicos : — n. alqm in vulgo patronorum : — n. alqm in multis, among the crowd : — n. voluptatem in bonis : n. divitias in bonis : — n. alqd in actis : — Bias numeratur in septem (sapientibus) : — n. alqd in beneficii loco : — n. alqd in mercedis loco : — n. mortem in beneficii parte : — n. alqd nullo loco : — n. fortunam inter dubia, Tac. : — n. alqm post alqm, to rank one next to another, to regard as inferior to : — n. Platonem ex vetere Academia. C) To consider, reckon, esteem : Sulpicius accusatorem suum numerabat, Cic. Mur. 24 : — maximum ejus beneficium numero, quod

etc. : — sapientes cives qualem me et esse et numerari volo : — is prope alter Timarchides numeratur : — ut (id maleficium) portenti simile numeretur : — ipsique optimates gravissimi et clarissimi cives numerantur : — at qui isti bona numerant, ne ipsi quidem honesta dicunt.

[2. NUMĒRO, adv. According to number; hence, I. Just now, this very moment : n. mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut. : — cur numero estis mortui, id. : — neminem vidi qui numero sciret, quod scitu est opus, Næv. ap. Fest. : — hence, B) Suitably, to the purpose : n. dicis, Plaut. II. A) Quickly, soon : n. reducunt in locum unum, Varr. : — nimis numero, Turp. ap. Non. : — compositi numero in turmas, Virg. B) Too soon, too quickly : n. huc advenis ad prandium, nunc obsonatu redeo, Plaut. : — n. purgitas, id.]

NUMĒRŌSE, adv. I. Numerously, in great numbers : [n. dicere, in the plural, Tert.] : — Comp., numerosius dividere, Plin. 33, 3, 19 : — n. onerare, Col. : — [Sup., numerosissime familias comparare, App.] II. Meton. : In measured members. A) In Music : In time, harmoniously, melodiously, musically : fiduculæ numerose sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8. B) Of Style : In oratorical numbers, rhythmically, with graceful cadences : n. dicere, Cic. de Or. 65 : — oratio funditur numerose : — circumscripse numeroseque dicere : — apte numeroseque dicere : — n. cadere. — [Comp., numerosius dicere, Gell.] — \*\*Sup., quam numerosissime versare sententias, Quint.

[NUMĒRŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (numerosus) A great number, Macr.]

[NUMĒRŌSĪTER, adv. (numerosus) In time, melodiously, harmoniously, musically, Arn.]

NUMĒRŌSUS, a, um. (numerus) \*\*I. Rich in number, manifold, numerous, copious : n. partus, Plin. 11, 40, 95 : — n. locus, Quint. : — n. sermo, id. : — numerosum opus, id. : — n. hortus, Col. : — pictura numerosa, in which a large group of figures is represented, Plin. : — feminibus torosis ac numerosis, Col. : — numerosa domus, Plin. ep. : — folia numerosiora, Plin. : — gymnasium numerosius, Plin. ep. : — pictor diligentior quam numerosior, more careful than prolific, Plin. : — Myron numerosior in arte quam Polyctetus, id. (?) : — numerosissima suffragia habere, Plin. : — numerosissima civitas, Tac. : — causa numerosissima, Plin. Ep. II. Meton. : In measured members, parts, or divisions. [A) In dancing : numerosa brachia ducere, Ov. : — numerosos ponere gressus, id.] B) In Music : In right time, melodious, tuneful : si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis atque vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis æqualibus : recte etc., Cic. Or. 48. C) Rhythmical : apta et numerosa oratio, Cic. de Or. 50 : — n. Horatius, Ov. D) Harmonious : Myron numerosior in arte quam Polyctetus, Plin. 33, 8, 19, 4.

NUMĒRUS, i. m. Number. I. Prop. A) As the measure of quantity : numerum inire, Cæs. : — numerum exsequi, Liv. : — numerum subducere, Catull. : — numerum efficere, Cæl. ap. Cic. : — numero res comprehendere, to reckon, count, Virg. : — numerum deferre, to state the number, Cæs. : — hæc laudatio procedat tibi in numerum, shall be included in the number : numero, in number, i. e. in all, altogether : hæc sunt tria numero : — mille numero navium classem : — oppida numero ad duodecim, Cæs. : — tria millia numero habebat, Cæs. : — numero quinque quam velocissimus delegit, Sall. : — post tot numero edicta, Dig. : — In Gramm. : n. singularis, n. pluralis, singular and plural, Quint. 9, 3, 8 : — ad numerum, in proper number, complete, Cic. Q. 2, 13. B) 1) A number, body, collective mass : n. piratarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28 : — n. colonorum : — maximum sicarum numerum et gladiatorum extulit : — plures numero tuti, Tac. : — habere in numero suorum necessariorum : — Albinus etiam in numero habitus est disertorum : — reponere in numero antiquorum hominum : — sidera in numero deorum reponere : — referre in deorum numero : — referre in deorum numerum, Suet. : — in oratorum numerum venire non possunt : — legatorum numerum augere : — hunc ad tuum (i. e. tuorum) numerum ascribito : — ascribe me talem (i. e. talium) in numerum : — in nostro numero, among us :

## NUMICIUS

—ex suo numero legatos mittere, Sall.: — in numerum exercitus recipere, Vell. — n. frumenti: — numeri pulveris, Ov. — n. laborum, id. — nec fuit in numero (sc. hominum), *has never existed*, Lucr.: — *Hence, \*\*2) A fixed or definite number*: sacramento militari nondum distributi in numeros erant, Plin. E. 10, 38: — sparsi per provinciam numeri, *single divisions or cohorts*, Tac.: — neque enim adhuc nomen in numeros relatum, id.: — multi ad hoc numeri e Germania ac Britannia, id.: — miles qui communem causam omnis sui numeri suscipit, Dig.: — in numeris esse, to be enlisted, ib.: — desinere in numeris esse, ib. 3) *A part of a whole, a member*: quod genus hominum, quem numerum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69: — elegans omni numero poema, in all its parts: — quod omnes habet in se numeros veritatis: — expletus omnibus suis numeris et partibus: — officium omnes numeros habet: — praecipuos quasi numeros officii: — omnes numeros virtutis continere: — quid doctius, omnibus denique numeris praestantius? Quint.: — numeris omnibus absolutus, Plin. Ep.: — omnes comitatus numeros obire, Plin. Pan.: — animalia trunca suis numeris, Ov.: — perque suos numeros componitur infans, id. 4) *A definite or measured part, a portion, a part of an equally divided whole*: alternis autem mensibus triginta implebit numeros, days, Plin.: — exsultare in numerum, to keep time, Lucr.: — brachia tollunt in numerum, Virg.: — ad numerum motis pedibus, Ov.: — *Thus also of Music*: ut in musica numeri, voces, time, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: — *Hence also, melody, harmony*: numeros in cantu cecinerat: — numeros meminisse verba tenerem, Virg.: — flebilibus numeris cantat olor, Ov.: — *Of the feet of a verse, metre*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48: — *Hence, n. gravis, the heroic metre*, Ov.: — numeri impares, an elegiac distich, id.: — *Of the parts of a period, i. e. the clauses of a complete sentence*, Cic. de Or. 52: — *Hence, euphony*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: — *In the exercises of the palaestra, measured motions*: ut palaestrici doctores illos, quos numeros vocant, non idcirco discentibus tradunt, ut etc., Quint.

[II. Meton.: numeri, dice, because marked with numbers, Ov.] III. Fig. [A] Numerum esse, to be merely a counter, to be of use only to fill up a number, i. e. to be without importance: nos numeri sumus et fruges consumere nati, Hor.] [B] Extra numerum esse, not to belong to any thing, not to be considered, Plaut.] [C] Rank, place, post: missis legatorum numero centurionibus, instead of, Cæs. B. C. 2, 44: — in deorum immortalium numero venerandus: — cum is tibi parentis numero fuisset, *Hence*, D) *Significance, esteem; rank, station*: homo nullo numero, nihil illo contemptus, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: — obtinebat alqm numerum: — alqm numero alqo putare: — eo praeserim numero ac loco: — nullo in oratorum numero esse: — qui in alqo sunt numero et honore, Cæs. E) *A rule*: histrio si paulatim se movit extra numerum, Cic. Par. 3: — ad numeros exige quidque suos, Ov.: — in numerum, Lucr. and numero, regularly, Virg. [F] *A duty, office*: numeros principis explere, Auct. Cons. ad Liv.: — deesse suis numeris (in concubitu), Ov.: — numeros sustinuisse novem (concubitus), id.] [*Hence, Ital. numero, novero; Fr. nombre.*]

NUMICIUS, ii. (Numicus, i. m. Tibull. 1.) *A small river of Latium, near Lanuvium, the modern Numico*, Ov.

NUMIDA, æ. [gen. Nūmidum for Nūmidārum, Mart.] m. (vojads) *A nomad*. [I. Gen.: Arabia Numidarum, Vitr.] II. Esp. A) *A Numidian*, Sall. Jug. 12. — *Hence*, Numida, Jugurtha, Flor. B) *Adj.: Numidian*: jaculatores Numidæ, Liv. 28, 11: — N. leo, Ov.: — N. dens, ivory, id. — *Hence*,

NUMIDIĀ, æ. f. *A country on the north coast of Africa, between Mauritania and the Carthaginian territory*, Plin. 5, 3, 2.

NUMIDIĀNUS, a, um. *Numidian*: pira Numidiana, Plin.

NUMIDĪCUS, a, um. *Numidian*: Numidici equi, Liv.: — Numidicæ aves, Plin., or simply Numidicæ, probably, guineahens, Col.: — *A cognomen of Q. Cæcilius Metellus, on account of his success against Jugurtha*, Vell. 2, 11.

## NUNC

[NŪMISMA or NŌMISMA, ātis. n. (νόμισμα) *A coin, piece of money*. I. Prop.: acceptos regale nomisma Philippo, Hor.: — nomismata aurea vel argentea vetera, Dig. II. Meton.

A) *A kind of ticket for which a Roman knight received refreshments in the theatre*: cum data sint equi bis quina nomismata, Mart. B) *The impression on a coin*, Prud.]

NŪMĪTOR, ōris. m. *A king of Alba, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus*, Liv. 1, 3.

NUMMUS, etc. See NUMUS, etc.

NUMNAM, NUMNE. See NUM.

NŪMŌRUMEXPALPONĪDES (numus-expalpor) *A fictitious name, designating a flatterer for money*, Plaut.

[NŪMŌSUS, a, um. (numus) *Monied, wealthy*, Nigid. ap. Gell.]

NUMQUAM (nunquam). adv. (ne-unquam) *Never*.

I. Prop.: cum affirmaret illum numquam sine cura futurum, Cic. Sest. 63, 132: — n. alias, Liv.: — n. ante hoc tempus, Cæs.: — n. neque fecisset, neque passus esset: — n. non, always, Cic. de Or. 1, 24: — non numquam, sometimes, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. II. Meton.: *Not*: n. essem passus, Cic. Att. 11, 2: — n. desitum interim turbare, Liv.: — n. id hodie quivi intelligere, Ter.: — n. hodie istue committam tibi, id.

NUMQUANDO. See NUM.

NUMQUIS, -QUID, -QUO. See NUM.

[NUMULARIA. *A plant, a kind of loose-strife, moneywort*, Lysimachia numularia, Fam. Primulaceae, NL.]

\*\*NŪMŪLĀRĪŌLUS, i. m. dem. (numularius) *A paltry money-changer*, Sen. Apoc.

\*\*NŪMŪLĀRĪUS, ii. m. (numulus) *A money-broker, money-changer, a kind of banker*: numulario non ex fide versanti pecunias, manus amputavit mensæque adfixit, Suet. Galb. 9.

NŪMŪLUS, i. m. dem. (numus) *A little money, a small coin*: tu si tuis blanditis tamen a Sicyonis numulorum alqd expresseris, velim me facias certiore, Cic. Att. 1, 19: — numulis acceptis.

NŪMUS, i. m. *Money, current money or coin*. I. Gen.: jactabatur numus, Cic. Off. 3, 20: — numi adulterini, bad money: — numos poscere: — habere in numis, in ready money: habet idem in numis, habet idem in urbanis prædiis: — in suis numis versari, to have money: — in suis numis multis esse: — secum aliquantum numorum ferre: — numos aureos dare alicui: — numos accipere: — scribere numos, to sign a bill, Plaut.: — in numo exigere, Treb.: — numo locare, Plin. E.: — numis colere, Dig. II. Esp. A) *N. sestertius or numus, simply, a sesterce, a small silver coin*: numo sestertio, Cic. Rab. Post. 17: — quinque milia numum: — duobus millibus numum: — numorum millibus acto, Hor. [B] *N. aureus, two drachmæ*, Plaut.] III. Fig.: *A trifle in money, a farthing, a cent*: ad numum convenit, the account was correct to a penny, Cic. Att. 5, 21: *Hence*, numo sestertio, or numo, for a trifle: bona Rabirii numo sestertio addici: — *Hence*, numo addicere alicui alqd, to make a present or donation to any one, because it was a custom among the Romans for a person who received a present to return the giver a sesterce by way of acknowledgement.

NUNC. adv. (nuncine or nuncine, i. q. nuncne) I. Of time. A) *Of time present; now*: n. nulla est, Cic. Phil. 7, 5: — n. consideremus: — n. denique est perfectum, ut etc.: — n. demum, Nep.: — n. ipsum, just now: — n. cum maxime, just now or at this time, Sen.: — n. homines, men of the present day, Plaut.: — ut nunc est, under the present circumstances, as matters now stand: tunc ... nunc: — n. ... olim, Virg.: — n. quondam, Ov.: — n. olim, some day (of an indefinite time), sooner or later, Lucan. B) *Of past or future time; In as far as it is regarded as present; now, at present*: n. in causa reffixit (crimen): — n. nuper, a short time ago, Ter.: — quis nunc te adibit? quem nunc amabis? Catull.: — n. tempus erat, with inf., Hor.: — n. erat, Petr.: — *Hence*, C) *Nunc ... nunc, now ... now, sometimes ... sometimes*: n. fraudem, nunc negligentiam ac-

cusabant, Liv. 4, 10: — n. singulos, nunc omnes, id.: — n. huc nunc illuc curro, Ov.: — *For one nunc we sometimes find another particle: pariterque sinistros nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg.* II. *Meton.*: As a particle of transition. [A] *Now, then, so then, Plaut.* B) *It also denotes opposition; But now: quæ quidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo etc., Cic. Div. 1, 29: — n. parvulus nobis dedit igitur: — sometimes it is strengthened by vere or autem: — sic philosophi debuerunt intelligere inesse alqm habitatorem in hac cælesti ac divina domo. Nunc autem mihi videntur ne suspicari quidem: — si quisque judicare posset, quæ vis totius esset naturæ... nunc vero a primo mirabiliter occulta natura est.*

NUNCCINE or NUNCINE. See the preceding Article.

NUNCIĀ, æ. f. See NUNCIUS.

NUNCIĀTĪO, ōnis. f. An announcing, reporting, sending word or a message. [I. Gen.: variæ causæ sunt ex quibus nunciatio ad fscum fieri solet, information, Dig.] II. *Esp.* A) *The report of an augur respecting an omen: nos (augures) enim nunciationem solum habemus, consules... etiam cspecionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 32: — cum eo collega, quem ipse fecit sua nunciatione vitiosum.* B) *A forbidding: n. novi operis, Dig.: — opus per nunciationem inhibere, ibid.*

[NUNCIĀTOR, ōris. m. (nuncio) One who announces or declares. I. Gen.: n. rei maximæ, Arn. II. *Esp.*: One who forbids: si stetit per nunciatores, Dig.]

[NUNCIĀTRIX, icis. f. (nunciator) She who announces, Cassiod.]

NUNCIŌ or NUNTĪO, i. (nuncius) To announce or report, tell, publish, give intelligence of. I) *Gen.*: n. alcuī alqd, Cic. Att. 1, 15: — n. vera: — n. salutem alcuī, to send one's compliments: — n. alcuī in hortos, to send any one word in the garden: — n. horas, to point out or indicate the hours, Mart.: — cum esset de hoc incommodo nunciatum: — Romam erat nunciatum fugisse Antonium: — qui nunciarent naves afflictas esse, Cæs.: — adesse equites nunciabantur, id.: — ut adesse nunciaretur: — nunciatus est Silius vitam finivisse, Plin. E.: — *With* ut, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: — *With* subjunct.: nunciavit Pisoni Romam veniret, Tac.: — *With* ne, Sall.: — *Absol.*: occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nunciat? who will be the first bearer of the news? — sua sponte Mallius nunciat? — bene nuncias? do you bring good news? Ter.: — hence, nunciato for accepto nuncio, Liv. II. *Esp.* \*\*A) *To represent: n. rem difficilem, Sall. (?)* B) *To discover, disclose, Eutr.* C) *To forbid, Dig.*

NUNCIŪS (also nuntius), a, um. (perhaps from novus-cieo) Announcing, informing, reporting. [I] *Adj.*: nuncia litera, Ov.: — nuncia fibra, Tibull. II) *Subst.* A) Nunciūs, ii. m. 1) *One that brings intelligence, a messenger: n. affert rem ad aures, Cic. de I. P. 9: — facere alqm certiorē per literas, aut per nunciū: — mittere nuncios ad alqm, Cæs.: — o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuncios seu potius Pegasos habet: — o nunciū celerem: — remissique nuncii ab eo, se venturum, Liv.* 2) *Intelligence, news, tidings: nunciū exoptatum afferre, Cic. R. Am. 7: — etsi scio non jucundissimū nunciū me vobis allaturum: — perferre acerbum nunciū alcuī: — ferre nunciū ad alqm, Liv.: — [exoptabilem nunciū nunciare, Plaut.: — nunciū facere alcuī, App.]: — nunciū accipere: — malum nunciū audire: — de fratre nuncii nobis tristes nec varii venerunt: — n. verus, true intelligence or report, Virg.: — hence, 3) *An order, command (that is sent), Cic. Fam. 12, 24.* 4) *Nunciū alcuī remittere, to renounce, esp. a marriage-contract, before its execution in the legal form: nunciū remittam affini meo, I shall annul the contract, and not give him my daughter, Plaut.: — thus also, nunciū mittere: si nunciū sponsa miserit, Dig.: — after marriage: nunciū uxori remittere, to divorce, Cic. de Or. 1, 40: — On the part of the wife: etsi mulier nunciū remisit. 5) *Of a woman: utinam non nunciū essem, V. Fl.]* B) Nuncia,**

æ. f. A female messenger, she that brings tidings or intelligence: historia nuncia vetustatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: — fama nuncia veri, Virg.: — nuncia Jovis (aquila) Poet. ap. Cic. C) Nunciū, ii. n. \*\*1) *A messenger, informer (agreeing with the substantive to which it is joined): prodigia imminentium malorum nuncia, Tac.: — verba nuncia animi mei, Ov.: — simulacra nuncia formæ, Lucr.* [2] *Necce, report: ad aures nova nuncia referens, Catull.: — de cælo nunciū erit, Varr.]*

[NUNCŪBI. I. q. num alicubi, Ter.]

[NUNCŪPĀTIM. adv. (nuncupo) By name, namely, Sid.]

NUNCŪPĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (nuncupo) A naming, calling by name. [I. Gen.: justitiā universæ virtutis nuncupatione complectitur, App.] II. *Esp.* A) *N. votorum, an offering of votes by the consuls, previously to their departure for their province, Liv.: afterwards it meant public prayers for the emperor, Tac. A. 16, 22.* B) *A reciting or delivering in public: n. verborum solemnium, V. Max.]* \*\*C) *An appointing or constituting an heir: cum ab ignotis palam heres nuncuparetur derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseveraret, Suet. Cal. 38.* \*\*D) *The dedication of a book: mihi patrocina ademi nuncupatione, Plin. præf.*

[NUNCŪPĀTOR, ōris. m. (nuncupo) One who names, App.]

NUNCŪPO. i. (nomen-capio) To name, call by some name. I. *Prop.*: n. res utiles deorum vocabulis, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: — n. alqd nomine dei: — n. Sextilem mensem e suo nomine, Suet. II. *Meton.* A) *To mention by name, enumerate.* 1) *Maria quidem nuncupavimus, Plin. 4, 12, 27: — Pompeii titulos omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari, id.* 2) *N. vota, to pronounce or make a vow: vota ea, quæ numquam solveret, nuncupavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 11: hence, \*\*3) To say, proclaim, pronounce: quæ latus eo spolia posteros nuncupavit, Liv. 1, 10: — hæc ab re duxi verbis quoque ipsis, ut tradita nuncupataque sunt, ferre, id.: — n. adoptionem, Tac.: — hence, \*\*B) To appoint: n. alqm reginam, Just.: — Esp.: n. alqm heredem, to constitute any one an heir, Suet. Cal. 38: — hence absol. nuncupare, to appoint as heir: non tu nuncuparis, Plin. Pan.: — n. testamentum, to make one's will, Plin. E.: — nuncupatum testamentum, a testament made in presence of witnesses, when the testator mentioned his heirs by name, id.* C) *To dedicate (a book), App.]*

[NUNC-USQUE. Hitherto, until this time, until now, Amm.]

NUNDĪNA, NUNDINÆ. See NUNDINUS.

[NUNDINĀLIS, e. (nundinæ) Respecting or relating to a market: n. cocus, a bad cook, one who is employed only on market-days, Plaut.]

\*\*NUNDINĀRIŪS, a, um. (nundinæ) Of or belonging to a market: nundinarium oppidum, a market-town, Plin. 12, 17, 40: — nundinarium forum, id.

[NUNDINĀTĪCIUS, a, um. (nundinor) For sale, Tert.]

NUNDINĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (nundinor) A trading, dealing, traffic, buying and selling. I. *N. juris, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: — quæ libido in jure dicendo fuerit, quæ varietas decretorum, quæ nundinatio: — fuit nundinatio alqa et isti non nova, ne causam diceret.* [II. *Meton.*: Market-price, Cod. Th.]

NUNDINĀTĪTĪŪS. See NUNDINATICIUS.

[NUNDINĀTOR, ōris. m. (nundinor) I. One that sells or disposes of any thing: n. salutis, Quint. decl. II. A surname of Mercury, Inscr.]

[NUNDINO. 1. To sell, dispose of: n. pudorem, Jul. Firm.: — n. alqd virginatitā, Tert.]

NUNDINOR. i. (nundinæ) To carry on trade, to traffic. I. *Prop.* A) *To buy, purchase: n. jus ab alquo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: — n. nomen senatorium: — n. imperium populi Romani.* \*\*B) *To sell or dispose of: [n. pretio sententias suas, App.]: — Absol.: constabat eum in cognitionibus patriis nundinari premiurique solitum, Suet.*

## NUNDINUS

Tib. 7. II. *Meton.*: To assemble in large numbers: ubi ad jocum angues nundinari solent, Cic. Div. 2, 31.

**NUNDINUS**, a, um. (novem-dies) *Of or belonging to the ninth day.* — *Subst.* I. *Nundina*, æ. f. A goddess presiding over the purification of boys on the ninth, or girls on the eighth, day after birth, Macr. II. A) 1) *Nundina*, æ. f. Sid., usually, *Nundinæ*, ærum. f. The ninth day, on which a market was held; hence, a market-day, a market: et erat in eo loco illo die nundinarum *παραγορῆς*, Cic. Att. 1, 14: — *nundinas obire, to visit the markets, in order to canvass for votes*, Liv.: — *farris pretium in tribus nundinis ad assem redegit*, Plin.: — *hence, gen., a market-town*: illi Capuam receptaculum aratorum, *nundinas rusticorum esse voluerunt*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: — a senatu petiit, ut sibi instituere in agris suis *nundinas* permitteretur, Plin. E.: — *hence, 2) Fig.*: Traffic, buying and selling: n. reipublicæ, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: — *agrorum, oppidorum, immunitatum flagitiosissimæ nundinæ*. B) 1) *Nundinum*, i. n. The time intervening between two market-days: inter *nundinum*, Varr. ap. Non.: — *Hence, 2) Market-time*: pueri expectant *nundinum* ut magister dimittat *lulum*, Varr.: — *hence, trinum nundinum, a space of time during which three markets are held, i. e. seventeen days*, Cic. Fam. 16, 12.

**NUNQUAM**. See **NUMQUAM**.

**NUNQUIS, -QUID**. See **NUM**.

**NUNTIA, etc.** See **NUNCIA, etc.**

**NUPER**. *adv.* (for *nuper* from *novus*) Not long since, not long ago, lately, recently. I. *Prop.*: de quo sum *nuper* tecum locutus, Cic. Att. 14, 7: — *fac quod nuper fecisti in curia* : — n. et quid dico *nuper*? immo vero modo ac plane paulo ante vidimus: — qui *nuper* Romæ fuit: — *nunc nuper*, Ter.: — *quamquam hæc inter nos nuper notitia admodum, id.* II. *Meton.*: In more recent or in modern times: n. i. e. paucis ante sæculis, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: — ante philosophiam patefactam, quæ *nuper* inventa est: — n. is homo in civitate fuit Sulla, ut nemo ei se anteferet: — *Sup.*, ab eo quod ille *nuperrime* dixerit.

[**NUPĒRUS**, a, um. (*nuper*) New, fresh: n. captivus, Plaut.: — *nuperrimus*, Prisc.]

[**NUPŦA**, æ. f. (*nubo*) A married woman: n. pudica, Ov.: — *nova nupta*, Plaut.: — n. Jovis, Ov.]

[**NUPŦĀRICIUS**, a, um. (*nupta*) Of or belonging to marriage, nuptial: nuptaticium donum, a wedding-present, Dig.]

**NUPŦIÆ**, ærum. f. (*nubo*) A marriage, wedding. I. *Prop.*: quæ *nuptiæ* non diuturnæ fuerunt, Cic. Cluent. 12: — *cornificia vetula et multarum nuptiarum, that has been several times married*: — in *nuptiis* alcis cœnare, to be at a wedding-banquet: — *nuptias* jungere: — *nuptias conciliare, to get up a wedding, i. e. to bring the parties together*, Nep.: — *nuptias efficere, conficere, Ter.*: — *nuptias adornare, exornare, to prepare every thing necessary for a wedding*, Plaut.: — *nuptias apparare, Ter.*: — *nuptiarum expers, unmarried*, Hor. \*\*II. *Meton.*: Cohabitation: *nuptiis* delectari, A. Her. 4, 34: — *nuptias facere cum aliqua*, Plaut.: — *nuptiis deditum esse*, Just. — [Hence, Ital. nozze, Fr. nœces.]

**NUPŦIĀLIS**, e. (*nuptiæ*) Of or belonging to a wedding, nuptial, bridal: *nuptiale* donum, Cic. Cluent. 9: — *nuptiales* faces: — n. pactio, a matrimonial engagement, Liv.: — *nuptiales tabulæ, marriage-contract*, Tac.: — n. dies, Sen.

[**NUPŦIĀLĪTER**. *adv.* As at a wedding: n. læta est, M. Cap.]

[**NUPŦIĀTOR**, ōris. m. (*nubo*) One who is engaged with a wedding, Hier.]

[**NUPŦO**, are. *intens.* (*nubo*) To marry, Tert.]

[**NUPŦŪLA**, æ. f. *dem.* (*nupta*) A young wife, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**NUPŦŪRIO**. 4. (*nubo*) To wish to marry, App.]

[1. **NUPŦUS**, a, um. (*nubo*) Married: verba *nupta*, matrimonial language (words befitting only a married woman); hence also, obscene language, Plaut. ap. Varr.]

[2. **NUPŦUS**, us. m. (*nubo*) Wedlock, marriage: dies *nuptus*, Gell.: *nuptum passa*, Stat.]

## NUTRICIUS

**NURSĪA** or **NURTĪA**, æ. f. A town in the Sabine territory, now Norcia, Suet. Vesp. 1.

**NURSĪNUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Nursia: N. ager, Plin.: — *pilæ Nursinæ*, Mart.: — *Hence, Nursini, ōrum. m.* The inhabitants of Nursia, Liv. 28, 45.

**NŪRUS**, ūs. f. (*νύρς*) A daughter-in-law. I. *Prop.* Cic. Phil. 2, 24: — *jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, son of Laomedon, Ov.*: — the wife of a grandson and great-grandson was also called *nurus*, and likewise the bride betrothed to a son, Dig. [II. *Meton.*: A young woman, Ov.] — [Hence, Ital. nuora.]

[**NŪS**. (*νούς*) Understanding, Tert.]

**NUSQUAM**. *adv.* (ne-usquam) Nowhere, in no place.

I. *Prop.* A) N. alibi, Cic. Ac. 2, 32: — *si enim sunt, nusquam esse non possunt*: — *nusquam gentium, Ter.*: — n. non, all over, Plin.: — *sodalis nusquam est, is dead*, Hor. \*\*B) No whither, towards no place: n. moturos, Liv. 44, 26: — n. abeo, Ter. II. *Meton.* A) Nowhere, in nothing, in no respect: *sumptum nusquam melius posse poni*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: — *quin ego ipse quum scirem ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur*. B) To or for nothing: *plebem nusquam alio natam quam in servitute*, Liv. 7, 18: — *ad omnia referri, ipsum nusquam*, Cic. Fin. 1, 9.

[**NŪTĀBĪLIS**, e. (*nuto*) Tottering, App.]

[**NŪTĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (*nuto*) Tottering, staggering. I. *Prop.*: miles *nutabundus*, App. II. *Fig.*: Uncertain, Lact.]

[**NŪTĀMEN**, inis. n. (*nuto*) A nodding or waving, Sil.]

\*\***NŪTĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (*nuto*) A nodding. I. *Prop.*: n. capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 49. II. *Fig.*: A shaking, tottering: n. reipublicæ, Plin. Pan. 5.

**NŪTO**. 1. (from *obsol. nuo*) To nod, to shake the head, to make signs with the head. I. *Prop.* A) Capite *nutat*, Plaut.: — *adjuvo me illi non nutasse, not to have nodded to*, id.: — *nutent, nictent, sibilent, id.* — *Of people falling asleep whilst in a standing or sitting posture: crebro capitis motu nutans*, Suet.: — *falcato nutantem vulnerat ense*, Ov.: — *hence, [B] To nod (as a sign of command): nutat ne loquar, Plaut.* II. *Meton.* \*\*A) To wave to and fro, to totter, shake, be ready to fall: *ornus nutat*, Virg.: — *nutant galeæ*, Liv. 4, 37: — *quassæ nutant turres*, Lucan.: — *nutans machinamentum*, Tac.: — *nutans acies, yielding, giving way*, id.: — *hence, n. in fugam, to turn to flight*, Flor. \*\*B) To move up and down with a wavering motion: *huic vineæ trium pedum altitudo excelsior nutat*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, 15: — *dum rami pondere nutant*, Ov. [C] To move with a trembling motion, to glisten, glitter: *nutat sidus*, Calp. III. *Fig.* \*\*A) To waver, falter, Tac. H. 1, 1. B) To waver, i. e. to be uncertain, hesitate: n. in natura deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43: — n. pavoribus, Tac.: — *nutantem Colchida curis*, V. Fl. \*\*C) To be unsettled: tanto discrimine *nutabat urbs*, Tac. H. 4, 52: — *nutantem rempublicam stabilire*, Suet.

[**NŪTRĪBĪLIS**, e. (*nutrio*) Nutricious, Cœl. Aur.: — *nutribilior*, id.]

[**NŪTRĪCĪTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (*nutrico*) A giving suck. I. *Prop.*: munus *nutricationis* grave, Gell. II. *Meton.*: A nourishing, rearing, Varr.]

[**NŪTRĪCĪTUS**, ūs. m. (*nutrico*) A giving suck. I. *Prop.*: eductum in *nutricatu* Venereo, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: A nourishing, rearing: *herba non evellenda in nutricatu*, Varr.]

**NŪTRĪCIUS**, a, um. (*nutrix*) [I. *Adj.*: n. sinus, the nursing bosom (of the earth), Col. \*\*II. *Subst.* A) *Nutricius*, ii. m. 1) He that rears, a foster-father, tutor: erat in procuracione regni propter ætatem pueri *nutricius* ejus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 108: — *hence, 2) Meton.*: Favonius afflatu *nutricium* exercebit, will be the tutor or educator, Plin. [B] *Nutricia*, æ. f. A nurse, Hier.] C) *Nutricium*, ii. n. 1) A suckling, nursing: illius *nutricio* materno æger convalescit, Sen. ad Helv. 17. [2) A nurse's wages, Dig.]

**NŪTRĪCO**, are. and **NŪTRĪCOR**. I. (nutrix) *To suckle, to nourish, to rear or bring up.* [I. Prop.: n. pueros, Plaut.: — scrofae octonos nutricare porcos possunt, Varr. — Pass.: et sic nutricantur agni, id.] II. Meton.: *To nourish*: mundus omnia nutricatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 34. — Pass.: quod ea sole nutricantur, Varr.

**NŪTRĪCŪIA**, æ. f. dem. (nutrix) *A nurse.* \*\*I. Prop.: Suet. Aug. 94. II. Fig.: *She that nourishes, rears, or maintains*: ut habent nutriculas prædiorum, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: — Gellius nutricula seditiosorum: — Africa nutricula caudiciorum, Juv.

[**NŪTRĪMEN**, inis. n. (nutrio) *Nourishment*, Ov.]

**NŪTRĪMENTUM**, i. n. (nutrio) *Nourishment, support.* \*\*I. Prop.: inter milites educabatur. Apud quos... per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem amore et gratia valuerit, maxime cognitum est, Suet. Cal. 9: — reddere nutrimenta patri, *to make returns, or reward anybody for one's education*, V. Fl.: — n. ignis, Virg.: — pro nutrimento omni raritas vulneris, *of the cutting of plants*, Plin. II. Fig. A) N. eloquentiæ, Cic. de Or. 13: — n. favoris, V. Max. \*\*B) Education, bringing up: nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet. Aug. 6 (*of his infancy*).

**NŪTRĪO**, ivi and fi, itum. 4. *To give suck, to suckle, nurse, nourish.* \*\*I. Prop.: pueros lupa nutrit, Ov.: — balaneæ nutriunt fetus mammis, Plin. 11, 40, 95: — ciconia pullos nutrit serpente, Juv. — aper nutritus iligna glande, Hor.: — taurus nutritus in herba, Juv. \*\*II. Meton. A) *To nourish, support, maintain, foster*: n. palmites, Plin. 17, 22, 36, 11: — terra herbas nutrit, Ov.: — nutrita populus undâ, Ov.: — n. capillum, Plin.: — n. silvam, Hor. B) *To nurse, to attend to, take care of*: n. corpora, Liv. 4, 52: — n. malum naturæ, *to treat leniently*, id.: — n. Græciam, *to render happy*, id.: — n. ulcus, Cels.: — n. ægram, id. [III. Fig.: *To nourish, support, foster*: n. amorem, Ov.: — n. mentem, Hor.: — n. beneficentiam exemplis, Ov.: — n. pectora vatium, id.: — n. carmen, id.: — n. furorem, Sil.] [Hence, Fr. *nourrir*.]

[**NŪTRĪOR**, iri. (nutrix) *To nourish, foster*, Virg. G. 2, 425.]

**NŪTRĪTŪS**, a, um. See **NUTRICIUS**.

\*\***NŪTRĪTOR**, ōris. m. (nutrio) *One that rears, brings up, or educates, a breeder*: Antonius ingenuus natus, a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet. Gramm. 7: — n. Alexandri Severi, Lampr.: — n. equorum, Stat.

[**NŪTRĪTORĪUS**, a, um. (nutritor) *Of or belonging to nourishment*: nutritoriorum lac, *that contains nourishment, nourishing*, Theod. Prisc.: — nutritoriorum cunæ, Aug.]

[**NŪTRĪŪRA**, æ. f. (nutrio) *A suckling*, Cassiod.]

\*\***NŪTRĪTUS**, ūs. m. (nutrio) *Nourishment*: mulsi nutriti senectam tolerare, Plin. 22, 24, 53.

**NŪTRIX**, icis. f. (nutrio) *Suckling, giving suck; hence, subst.* I. Prop.: *A nurse*: lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1: — ut nutricis infantibus pueris in os ingerunt (*mansa*): — n. Sychæi, Virg.: — n. regia, Ov. — *Of animals*: gallina nutrix, *a hen when she has chickens*, Col.: — n. boum, id.: — capra nutrix Jovis, Ov.: — mutæ nutrices, *animals*, Quint. II. Meton. A) *She that nourishes or rears*: tellus leonum nutrix, Hor.: — omnia ea non statim moris in (terra) locari, sed prius nutrici dari atque in seminariis adolescere, Plin. 17, 10, 12: — alma mea nutrix Hercules, *protector, preserver*, Plaut. [B) Nutrices. *The breasts of a female*, Catull.] III. Fig.: est quasi nutrix ejus oratoris, Cic. de Or. 11: — curarum maxima nutrix nox, Ov.: — n. discordia belli, Claud.

**NŪTUS**, ūs. m. (*from obsol. nuo*) *A nodding, a nod.* \*\*I. Prop.: Scipio nutu finire deceptationem potuisset, Liv. 34, 62: — quibusdam pro sermone nutus motusque membrorum est, Plin.: — adolescentem nutu aspernatus, Suet.: — nutus conferre loquaces, *nods that intimate the will*, Tibull.: — signaque dat nutu, Ov.: — nutu tremefecit Olym-pum, Virg. II. Meton.: *Tendency or inclination of an object towards a centre, gravity*: terra sua vi nutaque

tenetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 45: — terrena suapte nutu et suo pondere in terram... feruntur: — terra... undique ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata. III. Fig. A) *A nod, expression of will, desire, command*: ad nutum præsto esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31: — ad n. alcjs judicare rem: — pendere pecunias alcui ad nutum: — paratum esse ad nutum: — omnia prætoris nutu atque arbitrio meretriculæ gubernari: — omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari: — auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines: — si fas est respirare contra nutum ditionemque Nævii: — ad alcjs arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere. \*\*B) *Inclination to a person or thing, favour*: annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30.

**NUX**, nūcis. [genit. nūcērum for nūcum, Cœl. ap. Char.] I. *A nut*: nux juglans, *a walnut*, Plin. 25, 22, 24: — n. Avellana, *a hazel-nut*, id.: — cortex nucis, *a nut-shell*, Tibull.: — nuces relinquere, *to leave the sports of children (who play with nuts)*, Pers.: — n. cassia, *a hollow nut, i. e. without a kernel, a thing of no value*, Hor. II. Meton. A) *Any fruit with a hard shell*: quasque tulit folio pinus acuta nuces, *the fruit of the pine, fir-apples*, Ov.: — castaneæque nuces, Virg. B) *A nut-tree*: inter primas vero (germinat) populus, ulmus, salix, alnus, nuces, Plin. 16, 25, 41. [C) *An almond-tree*, Virg.] [Hence, Ital. *noce*, Prov. *nutz*; Fr. *noix*.]

[**NŪCHTHĒMĒRUM**, i. n. (νύχ-ιμέρα) *The space of a night and day, i. e. twenty-four hours*, NL.]

[**NŪCTĀLŌPIA**, æ. f. (nyctalops) *A defect of vision, by which a person sees better by night than by day*, NL.]

**NŪCTĀLOPS**, ōpis. (νυκτάλωψ) I. A) *One that sees better by night than by day* (Lat. *lusciosus*), *purblind*, Plin. 8, 50, 76. [B) *The disease itself*, M. Emp.]

II. *A plant, otherwise called nyctegretos*, Plin. 21, 11, 36 (*Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*).

**NŪCTĒGRĒTOS** or -TON. See **NŪCTALOPIA**, II.

**NŪCTĒIS**. See **NŪCTEUS**.

[**NŪCTĒLIUS**, a, um. (Νυκτέλιος) *Nocturnal, a surname of Bacchus, on account of the Bacchanalia, which were celebrated by night*: N. pater, Sen. Tr.]

**NŪCTEUS**, ēi and ēos. m. (Νυκτέος) *A grandson of Neptune, the father of Antiope*, Prop. — Hence: *Nyctēis*, idos. f. *Daughter of Nycteus, Antiope*, Prop.

[**NŪCTOBASIS**, is. f. (νύχ, βαίω) *Sleep-walking, somnambulism*, NL.]

[**NŪCTOSTRĀTĒGUS**, i. m. (νυκτοστράτηγος) *I. q. præfectus vigilum*, Dig.]

1. **NŪMPHA**, æ. f. (νύμφη) *A bride, a newly married woman.* I. A) Prop.: Ov. Her. 1, 27. B) *A young woman*, Tibull. 3, 1, 21. II. Meton. A) *The chrysalis of an insect*, Plin. 11, 16, 16. [B) *Nymphæ, ærum. f. In Anat.: The designation of the lesser labia pudendi*, NL.]

2. **NŪMPHA**, æ. and **NŪMPHE**, ēs. f. (Νύμφη) I. *A nymph*. — Plur.: *Nymphæ. Nymphs, goddesses of an inferior rank, supposed to preside over mountains, rivers, springs, forests, trees* (Dryas, Hamadryas, Naias, Oreas, Nerēis); also of the Muses, because they were supposed to frequent certain sacred fountains, Virg. [II. Meton.: *Water, Mart.*] [Hence, Ital. *ninfa, eninfa*.]

**NŪMPHĒA**, æ. f. (νυμφαία) *An aquatic plant, a water-lily* (N. lotos) Fam. *Nymphaeaceæ*, Plin. 25, 7, 37.

1. **NŪMPHĒUM**, **NŪMPHĒUM**, i. n. (Νυμφαῖον) *A promontory and harbour on the Illyrian coast*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 36.

2. **NŪMPHĒUM**, i. n. (νυμφαῖον) *A fountain sacred to the nymphs*, Plin. 35, 12, 43.

**NŪMPHARĒNA**, æ. f. *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 64.

[**NŪMPHŌMANĪA**, æ. f. (νύμφη-μανία) *furor uterinus*, NL.]

[**NŪMPHON**, ōnis. m. (νυμφών) *A bridal chamber*, Tert.]

**NŪSA** (Nyssa), æ. f. (Νύσσα) *A town of Caria on the Messopis, now Nasli*, Plin. 5, 29, 29: *of Palestine, afterwards*

called Scythopolis, now *Elbaisan*, Plin. 5, 18, 16: a town of India at the foot of a mountain of the same name, the place where Bacchus was said to have been brought up, Curt. 8, 10, 7.

NYSÆUS, a, um. *Nysæan*. I. Of Nysa in Caria. — Nysæi, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Nysa, Cic. Fam. 14, 64, 1. II. Of Nysa in India, or of Bacchus: Nysæi chori, Prop.: — Nysæa cacumina Gauri, fruitful in wine, Sil.

[NYSÆIS, idis. f. Of or belonging to Nysa: Nyseides Nymphæ, who brought up Bacchus at Nysa, Ov.]

[NYSÆIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Nysa: juga Nyseia, of the mountain Nysa in India, Lucan.]

[NYSÆUS, ēi and ōs. A surname of Bacchus, Ov.]

[NYSÆCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Bacchus, M. Cap.]

[NYSÆAS, ādis. f. Of or belonging to Nysa: N. Nymphæ, by whom Bacchus was brought up, Ov.]

[NYSÆENA, æ. m. Born at Nysa: Nysigenæ Sileni, Catull.]

[NYSÆION, ii. n. Ivy, which was sacred to Bacchus, App.]

NYSÆIUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Nysa: hederæ Nysia, Plin. II. A surname of Bacchus, Cic. Flac. 25.

[NYSÆAGMUS, i. m. (νυσæαγω) A propensity to sleep, with relaxation of the cervical muscles, and frequent drooping of the head forwards, NL.]

O.

1. O, o, in the more ancient language, is frequently the representative of the vowels e and u: vorto, voster, for vorto, vester; avos, quom, quojus, for avus, quum, cujus. O also stands as an abbreviation for optimus, e. g. J O. M., Jupiter Optimus Maximus. [O. in Med. formulæ for octarium, a pint, NL.]

2. Ō! interj. (ὦ, ὦ) Oh! Ah! an exclamation of joy, grief, admiration, etc.; with voc.: o paterni generis oblite, Cic. Pis. 26: — o tempora, o mores: — With acc.: o me miserum, O wretch that I am! — o terram illam beatam, Ah! what a happy land! — [With nom.: o vir fortis atque amicus, Ter.: — With genit.: o mihi nuncii beati, Catull.] — It is also followed by conjunctions expressive of desire: o si solitæ quidquam virtutis adesset, Oh that! or Oh that but! Virg.: — longas o utinam dux bone ferias præstes Hesperia, Hor.: — o utinam obrutus esset, Ov.: — With interrogations: quid o tu fulmina cessant? Ov.]

ŌĀRĀON, ōnis. m. I. q. Orion, Catull.

ŌĀSĒNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Oasis, Cod. Th.

ŌĀSIS, is. f. (Ὠασις) A town in the west of Egypt, to which criminals were transported in the time of the emperors, Cod. Just. — Hence,

ŌĀSĪTES, æ. m. Of or belonging to Oasis, Plin. 5, 9, 9.

ŌĀXES or ŌĀXIS, is. m. The Oxus, a river of Bactria, now Gihon, Virg.

ŌB. præp. with acc. I. Denoting that any thing is turned towards an object; hence, A) With verbs that denote motion or tendency: Towards, in the direction of: ignis qui est ob os effusus, Cic. Un. 14: — sufferam meum tergum ob injuriam, Plaut. ap. Non.: — ob os ora sua obvertere, Enn. ap. Cic.: — ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn. ap. Fest. B) With verbs of rest; Before, in front of: mors ob oculos sæpe versata est, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: — expior prius ob oculos mihi caliginem obstitisse, Plaut.: — lanam ob oculum habere, id.: — follem sibi obstrinxit ob gulam, id.

II. Meton.: Denoting a motive or the aim of an agent. [A) For, instead of, in the place of: ob asinos ferre argentum, Plaut.: — ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.: — arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem, Plaut.: — talentum ob unam fabulam datum, Græch. ap. Gell.] [B) In requests; For: ob vos sacro pro pro vobis obsecro, Fest.] C) On account of, for the sake of: ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32: — qui ob alqd emolumentum suum cupidius alqd dicere videntur: —

pecuniam ob absolvendum accipere: — ob eam rem, quam ob rem, wherefore, on which account: — carus ob merita, Sall.: — non pudet vanitatis? minime dum ob rem, with advantage. Ter.: — rerum id frustra an ob rem faciam, Sall. — hence, ob industriam, on purpose, Plaut.: — ob metum, from fear, Tac.

[ŌB-ĀCERBO, are. To embitter, Fest.]

[ŌB-ĀCĒRO, are. To contradict, Paul. ex Fest.]

[ŌB-ĀMŪLOR, ari. To incite, provoke, Tert.]

ŌBĀRĀTUS, a, um. (ob-æs) Involved in debt: ob-ærata plebs, Liv. 6, 27: — Subst.: Obæratos suos conducit, his debtors, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4.

[ŌB-ĀOLTO, are. To drive, Enn. ap. Non.]

\*\*ŌBAMBŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (obambulo) A walking about a place, A. Her. 3, 19.

ŌB-AMBŪLO. 1. To walk about: o. ante vallum, Liv. 25, 39: — o. muris, id.: — o. in herbis, Ov.: — o. gymnasia, Suet.: — o. præter os, Plaut.: — cum solus obambulet, Ov.

[ŌB-ARDESCO, si. 3. To blaze out, Stat.]

[ŌB-ĀRESCO, rūi. 3. To grow withered or dry, Lact.]

[ŌB-ARMO. 1. To arm. I. Prop.: o. dextram securi, Hor.: — o. manus contra alqm, App. II. Meton.: perfrictis oculis et obarmatis ad vigilias, App.]

\*\*ŌB-ĀRO. 1. To plough round: obarassent, quicquid herbi est, Liv. 23, 19, 14.

\*\*ŌB-ĀTER, tra, trum. Blackish, Plin. 18, 35, 79.

[ŌBĀTRESKO, ēre. (obater) To grow black, LL.]

[ŌBAUDĪENTĪA, æ. f. (obaudio) Obedience, Tert.]

[ŌB-AUDĪO. 4. To obey: o. alcuī, App.: — Adm non obaudiit, Tert.]

[ŌB-AURĀTUS, a, um. Gilded, gilt, App.]

OBBA, æ. f. I. A middle-sized earthen vessel, which was used instead of a crater, to mix the wine with water; then also one of a smaller size with broad bottom and narrow neck, used at sea, Varr. ap. Non.: sessilis obba, Pers. 5, 148. II. The fruit called panicum, Plin. 18, 7, 10. § 53.

[OB-BLĀTĒRO, are. To prattle, App.]

[OB-BRŪTESCO, tūi. 3. To lose one's reason or senses, Lucr.]

OB-C. See OCC.

[OBDENSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. q. densatio: o. cutis, Cœl. Aur.]

OB-DO, idi, itum. 3. To put or place one thing before another, to put against. \*\*I. Prop. A) O. ceram auri-

bis, Sen. E. 31: — o. pessulum ostio, Ter.: — o. fores, to bar or bolt a door, Ov. [B) To put in or into any thing: o. capillos in mutuos nexus, App.: — amiculum obditus, wrapped up in, id.] \*\*II. Meton.: To lock up, bar, fasten: fores obditæ ferratis trabibus, Plin. 6, 11, 12: — o. domum seris et catenis, App. [III. Fig.: To place opposite, i. e. to oppose. A) Rigidam vocibus obdere forem, Ov. B) To set against, to expose: o. nulli malo latus apertum, Hor.]

\*\*OB-DORMĪO. 4. To fall asleep: nepelam subternere obdormituris utile est, Plin. 20, 14, 56: — o. sub taxo, id.

OB-DORMISCO. mivi. 3. (obdormio) To fall asleep, to drop off to sleep: quid melius quam in mediis vitæ laboribus obdormiscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49: — Endymion in Latmo obdormivit: — testudines summa in aqua obdormiscere, Plin.

OB-DŪCO, xi, etum. 3. To lead or conduct against or towards a place. I. Prop. [A) To lead against: o. ad oppidum exercitum, Plaut.: — o. vim Gallicam contra in acie, Att. ap. Non.] [B) To draw one thing over or before another 1) O. callum stomacho, Cic. Fam. 9, 2: — o. tenebras rebus: — o. cicatricem ambustis, Plin.: — o. ferro rubiginem, id.: — o. torporem loco, id.: — o. fossam, Cæs.: — o. vestem, Tac.: — obducta glacie, id.: — obductæ tenebræ, Prop.: — obducta nocte, by night, Nep.: — o. seram, to draw before or over, Prop.: — hence, 2) To overlay or



*cover with any thing*: trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: — redditur terræ corpus et ... quasi operimento matris obducitur: — animantium alias pluma, alias squama videmus obductas: — o. faciem lentigine, Plin.: — o. folia lanugine, id.: — o. caput amictu, Lucan.: — o. pectora elypeis, Stat.: — oculos obduxere tenebræ, Lucan.: — hence, mors oculos cæpit obducere, Petr.: hence, \*\*C) *To cover with wrinkles, to wrinkle, to contract (the features)*: o. vultus, Sen. ad Marc. 1: — o. frontem, Hor. II. Meton. A) *To draw off, to absorb, drink up*: o. venenum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: — o. potionem, Sen. B) *To put a bolt before, i. e. to bolt, to lock*: o. penetralia, Lucan.: — o. fores, Sen. Tr.] III. Fig. A) *To put against, to put before*: o. Curium, Cic. Att. 1, 1. B) *To draw one thing over another, to cover*: labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: — o. cicatricem reipublicæ. C) *To veil, conceal*: dolor obductus, concealed, secret, Virg.: — luctus obductos rescindere, to tear open wounds that had been healed, Ov.] D) *To join over and above, to add*: o. posterum diem, Cic. Att. 16, 6.

OBDUCTIO, ōnis. f. (obduco) *A drawing before or against*. [I. Obductio (nubilorum), Arn.] II. *A veiling or covering*: o. capitis, Cic. Rab. perd. 5.

[OBDUCTO, are. intens. (obduco) *To lead to a place*, Plaut.]

[OB-DULCO, are. *To sweeten*, Cœl. Aur.]

[OB-DURATIO, ōnis. f. (obduro) *A hardening, obdurating*, Aug.]

[OB-DURĒFACIO. 3. (durus-facio) *To render hard*, Non.]

OB-DÜRESO, rūi. 3. *To grow or become hard*. [I. Prop.: semen diuturnitate obdurescit, Varr.: — o. Gorgonis vultu, to turn into stone, Prop.: — ita miser cubando in lecto hic expectando obdurui, have become stiff, Plaut.] II. Fig.: *To become hardened or insensible, to grow callous*: ipse obdurui, Cic. Att. 10, 9: — amicorum alii obduruerunt: — ad ista obdurui: — his jam inveteratis consuetudine obdurui: — obdurui se contra fortunam arbitrantur: — cum in ejusmodi patientia obdurui: — usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia: — nisi obdurui set animus.

OB-DÜRO. 1. v.n. and a. I. Ncut.: *To harden, to be hardened*: persta atque obdura, Hor.: — obduretur hoc triumvir, Cic. Att. 12, 3. [II. Act.: *To render hard, to harden*: obduratus nequitia, Cod. Just.: — obduratus patientia.]

1. OBĒDIENS, entis. Part. of obedio.

2. OBĒDIENS, entis. (obedio) *Obedient*. I. Gen.: est naturæ obediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 30: — o. jussis, Sall.: — imperiis nemo obediens erit, Liv.: — imperiis obediens, id.: — Subst.: Obediens. m. *A subject*: in consensu obediens, Liv. \*\*II. Esp.: *Compliant, yielding, manageable*: omnia secunda et obediens sunt, Sall. Jug. 14: — obediens in quocunque opere fraxinus, Plin.

\*\*OBĒDENTER. adv. *Obediently, willingly, readily*: o. conferre tributum, Liv. 5, 12: — o. imperata facere, id.: — o. facere adversus alqm, to obey, id.: — Comp., nihil obediens fecerunt, quam ut diruerent, id.: — [Sup., obediensime, Aug.]

OBĒDIENTIA, æ. f. (obediens) I. *Obedience*: obediens relinquere et abicere, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102.

[II. Esp. A) *Obedience of monks to rules and regulations*: hence, the duty of a monk: and then meton., the cells of a monastery intrusted to the care of monks, ML.: also, a letter issued by a monastery for the travelling brethren of the order, ML. B) *Obedience of the serf or vassal to his lord*: hence also, the duty of a vassal, vassalage, ML. C) O. ultima, death, ML.] [Hence, Ital. ubbidienza, Fr. obéissance.]

[OBĒDIENTIARIUS, ii. m. (obediens, II.) I. *One that performs the service of a monk in a monastery, the overseer of a cell, one doing service*, ML. II. *The solicitor or legal adviser of a monastery*, ML.]

OBĒDIO. 4. (ob-audio) *To listen to, to follow the advice of any one*. \*\*I. Prop.: o. alui, Nep. Dat. 5. II.

Meton. A) *To obey, to be obedient*: o. præcepto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: — o. voluntati: — o. alui: — obediens præbere rationi appetitum: — appetitiones (ôpuds) obediens efficere rationi: — obedit (corpus) consilio rationique: — o. et parere: — obtemperare et obedire: — obeditum est dictatori. Liv.: — hæc omnia obediens, App. B) *To accommodate one's self to any thing, to yield, comply with*: o. temporibus multorum, Cic. Brut. 69: — o. ventri, Sall.: — hence, ramus oleæ quam maxime sequax et obediturus, Plin.: — [Hence, Ital. ubbidire, obedire; Fr. obéir.]

[OB-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum. 3. *To eat away, to corrode*: only in the part. perf. pass.: obesa cavamine terra, Sev. in Ætina.]

OBĒLISCUS, i. m. (ὀβελίσκος) Prop.: *A small spit*; hence, \*\*I. *An obelisk, i. e. a pointed column*, Plin. 36, 8.

[II. A) *A mark in books, in the shape of an obelisk, placed against passages of a doubtful nature*, August. B) *A rose-bud*, Auson.]

[OBĒLUS, i. m. (ὀβελός) Prop.: *A spit*; hence, a figure in the shape of a spit, for marking doubtful passages of a book, Hier.]

OB-ĒO, i. vi. and ii. itum. 4. v.n. and a. *To go, go towards or against, to meet*. I. Prop. A) *Ncut.: To go or come to a thing or place, to come in*: donec vis obiit, until force intervene, Lucr.: — o. ad vadimonium, Plin. Ep.: ne ad omnia simul obire unus non possit, Liv. 10, 25: — o. ad omnes hostium conatus, id.: — o. in infera loca, Cic. Arat.: — Hence, to sink in the water, Lucr.: and of stars, to go down, to set, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6. B) *Act.: 1) To go or come to, to reach*: tantum urbis superfuturum, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, to reach, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: — pallor obit ora, covers, spreads over, Ov.: — Hence, 2) *To go over, to travel through, to wander over, traverse, run through*: o. regiones pedibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: — o. tantum telluris: — o. sceptris Asiæ, the empires of Asia, Virg.: — o. provinciam: — o. villas: — o. tot simul bella, to take care or charge of, Liv.: — o. cœnas, to visit: — o. comitia: — o. nundinas, Liv. C) *To go round, to run around, surround, encompass*: chlamydem limbus obibat aureus, Ov.: — at clipeum, tot ferri terga, tot æris, cum pellis toties obeat circumdata tauri, Virg. II. Fig. A) *To fall to ruin, to perish*: interiere intus Daphnus et Hermesia ... obiit et Archæopolis, Plin. 5, 29, 31: — Hence, o. morte, to die, Plaut; and simply, obire, Liv. 5, 39: — o. gaudio, Plin.: — o. morbo, id.: — Hence, Obitus, a. um. *Dead*: cupidius obito, Liv. ap. Prisc. B) *To go or run through*: o. oratione civitates, to go through them, i. e. quote them, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51: — o. alqd oculis, to look at, to survey, Plin. Ep.: — o. alqd visu, Virg. C) *To take care of, attend to, to do, discharge, perform, execute, to take upon one's self, to undertake*: o. legationem, Cic. Att. 15, 7: — o. negotium: — o. rem: — o. omnia per se, Cæs.: — o. facinus: — o. munus vigiliæ, Liv.: — o. munera consularia, id.: — o. hereditatem: — o. judicia privata: — o. numeros omnes comitatus, Plin. Pan.: — Hence, o. diem, to attend on, to be present on: — o. vadimonium: — o. annum petitionis: — o. diem auctionis: — o. diem edicti: — but o. diem suum, to die, Sulp. ap. Cic.: — o. diem supremum, Nep.: — o. diem, Suet. (more usually o. mortem): — mors obeunda: — morte obita, after death: mortes obitas, Tac.

OB-ĒQUITO, are. *To ride up to*: o. castris, Liv. 2, 45: — o. portis, id.: — o. turmis hostium.

OB-ERRO. 1. *To wander up and down, wander about, to flit, hover*. I. Prop. A) *Imago oculis oberat*, Curt. 8, 6, 26: — [also without oculis: mihi monstrum oberat, Sen. Tr.] B) *To stroll or rove about*: o. in domibus, Plin. 28, 4, 16: — o. tentoriis, Tac.: — o. ignotis locis, Curt.: — intra tecta oberat timor, Claud. C) *To wander or go through, over, or past*: quantum agri non milvius oberet, Pers.: — paucis casulis et castellis oberatis divertimus, App.] [II. *To err, mistake*: o. semper chorda eadem, Hor.]

\*\*OBĒSITAS, ātis. f. (oberus) *Fatness, corpulence*. I. Prop.: o. hominis, Suet. Claud. 41: — o. ventris, id.

## OBESO

II. *Meton.*: (arbores) laborant... obesitate, Plin. 17, 24, 27, 2.

[*ŌBĒSO*, are. (obesus) *To fatten, feed (animals)*, Col.]

*ŌBĒSUS*, a, um. (obedo) *Eaten, gnawed, corroded.*

[I. *Pass.*: *Lean, meagre*: obesum corpus, Læv. ap. Non.]

II. *Middle*: *That has grown fat by eating; Fat, fattened, corpulent, in good keep.* A) *Prop.* 1) O. turdus, Hor.: — obesis mannis et asturconibus, Sen. Ep. 87: — corpus... neque *gracile*, neque obesum, Cels.: — venter obesissimus, Plin. 2) *Thick, swollen*: obesa fauces, Virg.: — obesa illuvies, Col. [B] *Fig.* 1) *Stupid, gross, dull*: juvenis naris obesa, Hor.: — obesa mens, Aus. 2) *Lazy, inactive, sluggish*: apes somno moriuntur obeso, Sulp. Sat.]

\*\**ŌBEX*, obicis and objicis. c. (i. q. objex, from objicio) *That which is put before any thing; hence,* I. *Prop.*: *A bolt*: obices maris, the shore, Virg.: — o. saxi, a dam, pier, Virg.: obices viarum, Liv. 2, 58: — commorandum est mihi apud hanc obicem, with this maid-servant, who hinders me, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: nullae obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, Plin. Pan. 47.

OB-F. See OFF.

[*OB GANNŌ*, ivi and ii, itum. 4. *To yelp at*: o. alqd. Plaut.: — o. alqd alci ad aurem, Ter.: — o. in aurem alqd, to whisper, App.: — talibus obgannatis sermonibus, id.]

[*OB GĒRO*, essi, estum. 3. *To offer, present*: o. alci osculum, Plaut.: — Amor amarum obgerit, id.]

\*\**ŌB-HĒRĒŌ*, ěre. *To stick fast, adhere*: o. vado, Suet. Tib. 2.

\*\**ŌB-HĒRESO*, si, sum. 3. *To stick fast, adhere.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: obhæsīt flumine, Lucr. 4, 421: — lacinia ei obhæsīt, Suet. Ner. 19. II. *Fig.*: utrisque pecunia sua obhæsīt, sticks fast to them, they have it at heart, Sen. Tranq. 8.

[*ŌB-HĒRĒSCO*, herbam increescere, Fest.]

\*\**ŌB-HORRĒŌ*, ěrē. *To look frightful*, Plin. 37, 8, 34.

[*ŌB-INDE*, adv. *Hereupon*, ML.]

\*\**ŌB-ĪRASCOR*, 3. *To be angry*: o. alci, Sen. Tranq. 2: — impendio commoveantur et obirascantur, App.

\**ŌBĪRĀTĪŌ*, ōnis. f. (obiratus) *Anger, a being angry*: hujus nebulonis obiratione, Cic. Att. 6, 3.

\*\**ŌB-ĪRĀTUS*, a, um. *Angry, incensed*: o. fortunæ, Liv. 1, 31: — o. alci, Sen.

[*ŌBĪTĀRIUM*, ii. n. (obitus) *A book of masses for the dead*, ML.: — Hence, Fr. *obituaire*.]

*ŌBĪTER*, adv. (ob-iter) *During a journey on the road or way, as one goes along.* \*\*I. *Obiter legere*, in a litter or sedan-chair, Juv.: — rotis etiam, quas aqua verset obiter et molat, Plin. 18, 10, 23: — [Meton. A) *At the same time, immediately*: o. reverti, Quint. Decl.] B) *In passing, by the way, by the by*: i. vanitatem magicam coarguere, Plin. 37, 9, 37: — o. dicere alqd, id.

1. *ŌBĪTUS*, a, um. *part. of obeo.*

2. *ŌBĪTUS*, ūs. m. (obeo) *A going to a place, approach, visit.* I. *Prop.* [A] *Ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuus (sit) quocumque adveneris*, Ter.: — interrumpere sermonem obitu suo, Turp. ap. Non.: — o. civitatum, App.] B) *The setting of the stars*, Cic. Div. 1, 47. II. *Fig.* A) *Destruction, ruin*: o. omnium, Cic. Div. 2, 16: — post obitum occasumque nostrum, after having been driven into exile: post eorum obitum, Cæs. [B] *Death*, Nep. Timoth. 4: — post obitum ducum, Virg. C) *Management, undertaking, accomplishment*: o. fugæ, Tert. D) *The day of death; also, a (religious) office or service for the dead*, ML.: — Hence, Fr. *obit*.]

\*\**OB-JĀCĒŌ*, ūi. 2. *To lie over, against, or near, any thing*: saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv. 2, 65: — saxorum objacens moles, id.: — a meridie Ægyptus objacet, Tac.: — ubi mortis thesauri objacent, Enn. ap. Fest.

## OBJICIO

[*OBJECTĀCŪLUM*, i. n. (objecto) *That which is thrown up as a protection, a dam, dyke*, Varr.]

[*OBJECTĀMENTUM*, i. n. (objecto) *A reproach, App.*]

\*\**OBJECTĀTĪŌ*, ōnis. f. (objecto) *A reproaching, reproach*: idque ita esse ex aliorum objectionibus... intelligebant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 60.

*OBJECTĪŌ*, ōnis. f. (objicio) *A putting of one thing before another as an obstruction, a throwing in the way.* [I. *Prop.*: o. saxorum, Arn. 1. II. *Fig.*: *An upbraiding, objecting, reproaching*: o. facti, Tert.]

*OBJECTŌ*, i. intens. (objicio) *To throw against or before.*

[I. *Prop.* A) *To throw against*: o. caput fretis, to plunge one's head into the sea, Virg.: — o. corpora bello, id.: — o. huc illuc clipeum, Stat. B) *To throw before or in the way*: o. alqm alci, Ov.] II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *To deliver up, to expose*: o. alqm periculis, Sall. Jug. 7: — o. alqm dolo et casibus, Tac.: — o. caput periculis, Virg. B) *To upbraid, object, charge*: o. alci probrum, Auct. Dom. 29: — o. alci vecordiam, Sall.: — o. alci crimen impudicitiae, Tac.: natum objectat et imputat illis, the death of the son, Ov.: — cave illi objectes te has emisse, Plaut.: — mihi objectent lenocinium facere, id.

[*OBJECTUM*, i. n. (objicio) *An object*, ML.]

1. *OBJECTUS*, a, um. I. *Part. of objicio.* II. *Adj.*: *Lying or situate before or opposite.* A) *Prop.*: insula objecta Alexandriæ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112: — silva pro nativo muro objecta, id. B) *Fig.*: *Exposed, delivered up*: o. fortunæ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46: — o. ad omnes casus.

\*\*2. *OBJECTUS*, ūs, m. (objicio) *A putting or placing against, in the way of, or opposite to.* I. *Prop.*: cum terga flumine, latera objectu paludis tegerentur, Tac. H. 3, 9: — insula portum efficit objectu laterum, Virg.: — dare objectum parmæ, to hold a shield before, to cover with a shield, Lucr.: — molium objectus, or objectas moles, Tac.

II. *Meton.*: *That which meets the eye, an appearance, object*, Nep. Hann. 5: — [Hence, Ital. *oggetto*.]

*OBJEX*, objicis. See OBEX.

*OBJĪCĪŌ*, ěci, ectum, 3. [objexim, for objecerim, Plaut. — obicis and obicit for objicis, &c., Lucr.] (jacio) *To throw or put any thing before or against.* I. *Prop.* A) *To throw or put against, to expose to*: o. se telis hostium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: — o. se copiis, Cæs.: — si qui tremere objecta re terribili, when a fearful thing presented itself, id. B) *To throw before, or in the way of.* 1) *O. corpus feris*, Cic. R. Am. 26: — objectā tela perfringere: — signo objecto monuit Crassum, quid eventurum esset: — o. cibum cani, Plin.: — o. argentum. 2) *To throw up, place, or build before, by way of defence*: o. Alpium vallum contra... transgressionem Gallorum, Cic. Pis. 33: — o. propugnaculum nationibus: — o. carros pro vallo, Cæs.: — o. navem faucibus portus, id.: — o. fores, to block up, Liv.: — o. scutum, to hold a shield before, id.: — hence, o. nubem fraudibus, to wrap up, conceal, Hor. II. *Fig.* A) *To expose, deliver up*: o. consulem morti, Cic. Vat. 9: — o. consulatum concionibus seditiosorum: — o. se in tantas dimicationes: — o. exercitum fluminis magnitudini, Cæs. B) *To impart, cause, occasion, induce*: o. alci errorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 19: — o. alci furem, to put in a rage: o. metum et dolorem: — o. alci mentem, Liv.: — o. alci spem, id.: — error objicitur judicii: — objicitur animo metus, the mind is filled with fear. C) *To present, to show*: visum a deo objectum dormienti, Cic. Ac. 3, 16: — objecta est species utilitatis: — objicitur rei species: — o. divisionem agri delinimentum animis, Liv. D) *To reproach or upbraid with, object, cast in one's teeth, taunt with, lay to one's charge*: o. alci ignobilitatem, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: — o. alci multa probra: — de Cispio mihi objicies, etc.: — o. alqd alci non modo in criminis sed in maledicti loco: — o. rem in magnis criminibus: — o. alqd in alqm: — non tibi objicio quod spoliasti: — objicit nobiliori quod duxisset, etc.: — objicit mihi me ad Baias fuisse: — novum crimen Cypassis objicitur domine contemnerasse torum, for objicitur Cypasidem contemnerasse

torum, Ov. : — hence, Objectum i. n. *A reproach*, Auct. Or. Dom. 35 : — objecta diluere, Quint.

**OBJURGATIO**, ōnis. f. (objurgo) *A reproving, reproach, reproof, reprimand*: o. deliciarum, Cic. Cael. 11 : — ratio habenda est, primum ut *monitio* acerbitate, deinde ut objurgatio contumelia careat.

**OBJURGATOR**, ōris. m. (objurgo) *One that reproaches, blames, or censures*, Cic. Agr. 3, 3.

**OBJURGATORĪUS**, a, um. (objurgator) *Reproachful, rebuking*: objurgatoria epistola, Cic. Att. 13, 6.

[**OBJURATIO**, are. intens. (objurgo) *To chide, rebuke, reproach*, Plaut.]

**OB-JURGO**. 1. *To rebuke, chide, reproach*. I. Prop.: o. alqm, Cic. Cael. 11 : — o. alqm in alqa re : — o. alqm molli brachio, leniently : — cum objurgarer quod desiperem : — o. verecundiam alcjs : — objurgat pater hæc me, Plaut. : — o. filio, Diom. II. Meton. A) *Exp. : To admonish with reproof*: objurgas me ut sim firmior, Cic. Att. 3, 15. [B) *To dissuade from*: objurgans me a peccatis, Plaut.] \*\*C) *To punish, chastise*: o. alqm. verberibus, Sen. Ir. 3, 12 : — o. alqm ferulis, Suet. : — sestertio centies objurgandus, i. e. multandus, Sen.

[**OB-JURO**, are. *To conjure, Fest.*]

\***OB-LANGUESCO**, gūi. 3. *To grow languid, weak, or feeble*: oblanguescent literæ, Cic. Fam. 16, 10.

[1. **OB-LĀQUĒO**, are. (lacus) *To dig round about the roots of vines, for the sake of collecting the rain in the hollows, and destroying the weeds*, Col.]

[2. **OB-LĀQUĒO**, are. (laqueus) *To surround, encompass*: o. gemmas argento, Tert.]

[**OB-LĀTA**, æ. f. (offero) *The wafer before its consecration in the Romish celebration of the Eucharist*, ML.]

[**OB-LĀTICĪUS**, a, um. (offero) *That is offered or given freely*, Sid.]

[**OB-LĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (offero) *A free-will offering, a presenting*. I. Prop.: o. honorum, Eumen. : — o. juramenti or ad jurandum, ML. II. Meton. A) *A present*, Cod. Th. : — *A gift or donation made to a church*, ML. B) *The wafer for consecration in the Eucharist*, ML.]

[**OB-LĀTĪONĀRIUM**, ii. n. (oblatio) *A side-altar (to the right of the high-altar), on which the offerings were laid*, ML.]

[**OB-LĀTIVUS**, a, um. (offero) *Offered freely*, Symm.]

[**OB-LĀTOR**, ōris. m. (offero) *One that makes a free-will offering*, Tert.]

[**OB-LĀTRATOR**, ōris. m. (oblato) *One that barks at, a scoffer*, Sid.] Hence,

[**OB-LĀTRĀTRIX**, icis. f. *She that barks at*, Plaut.]

\***OB-LATRO**, are. *To bark at; hence, to chide, revile, scoff*: o. alcui, Sen. Ir. 3, 43 : — o. alqm, Sil.

**OB-LĀTUS**, a, um. part. of offero.

[**OB-LECTĀBĪLIS**, e. (oblecto) *Delightful, pleasant*, Aus.]

[**OB-LECTĀMEN**, inis. n. (oblecto) *That which pleases or delights*, Ov.]

**OB-LECTĀMENTUM**, i. n. (oblecto) *That which pleases or delights, a delight, pleasure*: o. puerorum, Cic. Par. 5, 2 : — o. senectutis : — o. servitutis : — requies oblectamentumque : — oblectamenta alcjs rei persequi.

[**OB-LECTĀNĒUS**, a, um. (oblecto) *Delightful*, Inscr.]

**OB-LECTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (oblecto) *A delighting; delight, pleasure*: o. animi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 : — o. vitæ beatæ : — requies plena oblectationis : — indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem : — o. quæritur animi requiesque curarum : — o. paritur auribus.

[**OB-LECTĀTOR**, ōris. m. (oblecto) *One that delights*, App.]

[**OB-LECTĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. (oblectator) *Delighting*, Gell.]

**OB-LECTO**. 1. (ob-lacto) *To delight*. I. Prop.: cum his me oblecto qui res gestas scripserunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 14 : — oblecta te cum Cicerone nostro : — ut te oblectes scire cupio : 870

— o. se alqa re : — oblectari ludis : — oblectari specula : — o. se in alqo, *to take delight in anybody*, Ter. \*\*II. Meton. : *To pass in an agreeable manner*: o. iners otium, Tac. A. 12, 49 : — o. tempus lacrimabile studio, Ov.

\***OB-LĒNĪO**, ire. *To make milder, to soothe*: lectio carminum illum obleniat, Sen. Ir. 3, 9.

**OB-LĪDO**, si, sum. 3. (ob-lædo) *To squeeze*. I. Prop.: o. gulam, *to strangle*, Cic. Fr. : — o. fauces, Tac.

\*\*II. Meton. : *To crush*: oblisi pondere essemus, Plin. E. 6, 20.

[**OB-LĪGĀMENTUM**, i. n. (obligo) *A band, bandage*. I. Prop.: caput obligamento obnoxium, Tert. II. Fig.: obligamenta legis, Tert.]

[**OB-LĪGĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (obligo) *A binding; hence*, I. Prop. A) *A pledging, obliging*: o. pignoris, Dig. B) *An entangling, ensnaring*: o. innocentium, in a lawsuit, Dig.

II. Meton. A) *The state of being bound, legal obligation*: o. linguæ, an impediment in speech, Just. B) *The relation between debtor and creditor*: obligationem contrahere, Dig. C) *The right of possession by mortgage or pledge*, Dig.]

[**OB-LĪGĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. (obligo) *Obliging, binding, obligatory*, Dig.]

1. **OB-LĪGĀTUS**, a, um. part. of obligo.

\*2. **OB-LĪGĀTUS**, a, um. (obligo) *Under obligation, obliged*: alquis obligator, Plin. E. 8, 2.

**OB-LĪGO**. 1. *To bind to any thing, fasten or tie on or to any thing*. \*I. Prop.: obligatus corio, *bound in a leathern sack*, A. Her. 1, 13 : — muscus recens ex aqua (articulis) obligatus, Plin. : — Prometheus obligatus aiti, *tied fast for the eagle*, Hor. II. Meton. A) *To bind together, bind up*: o. vulnus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39 : — o. venas, Tac. : — o. brachia, id. : — o. oculos, Sen. : — o. surculum libro, Varr. : — o. alqm. \*\*B) *To tie up, close*, Plaut. : — o. manipulos, Col. : — ore obignato obligatoque simulacrum habet, Plin. 3, 5, 9 : — hence, [C) *To put to, join with*: o. cibum ovis, *to beat up eggs with food*, Apic.] III. Fig. A) *To bind, i. e. to make liable, to oblige, put under obligation*: o. alqm militiæ sacramento, Cic. Off. 1, 11 : — o. se nexu : — o. alqm sibi liberalitate : — o. alqm beneficio : — o. alqm beneficiis maximis : — obligabis me, *you will oblige me*, Plin. E. : — o. fidem suam, *to pledge one's word* : — o. alqm sponsione, Liv. : — o. vad'm tribus millibus æris, id. : — o. fidem alcjs, id. : — o. fidem in alqd, id. : — o. se in acta alcjs, Suet. : — obligatus ei nihil eram : — quibuscumque officiis Atticum obstrinxeris, *isidem me tibi obligatum fore* : — obligari fœdere, Liv. : — si quid est, in quo populus obligari possit, id. : — obligari alcui pro amicis, *to become beholden to anybody*, Plin. E. : — obligor ipse, Ov. : — hence, obligor ut, *I am obliged, compelled*, id. B) *To pledge, pawn, mortgage*: prædia obligata, Cic. Agr. 3, 2 : — o. prædia fratri, Suet. : — o. ædes pignori, Dig. : — o. rem suam creditor, ib. [C) *To promise solemnly*: obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor. D) *To hinder, check, restrain*: judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9 : — obligari legum judiciorumque pœnis : — hence, *to bind or fetter by enchantment*: obcantare, defigere, obligare alqm, Dig. E) *To render guilty of*: obligari fraude impia, Cic. Div. 1, 4 : — o. se scelere, Suet. : — o. se furti, Dig.

[**OB-LĪGŪRIOR**, ōris. m. (ob-liguro) *A spendthrift, one that squanders money in revelry, etc.*, Jul. Firm.]

**OB-LĪMO**. 1. (ob-limus) *To cover with mud or slime, to bedaub*. I. Prop.: Nilus... mollitos et oblimatos agros ad serendum relinquit, Cic. N. D. 2, 52 : — o. sulcos, i. e. membra genitalia, Virg. [II. Fig. A) *To waste, squander*: o. rem patris, Hor. B) *To render dull or obscure, to muddle*: o. mentes, Claud.]

[**OB-LĪNO**. 4. *To bedaub*, Col.]

**OB-LĪNO**, lēvi, litum. 3. *To bedaub, daub or smear over*. I. Prop.: oblitus unguentis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5 : — oblitus cœno : — o. se visco, Varr. : — o. fimo alqd, Plin. II. Meton. A) *To plaster up, stop up by smearing*: o. dolia, Cat. :

—cadus gypso oblitus, Plin. 20, 9, 39: — o. amphoram, Cat.: — o. rimam, Mart. [B] *To smear or blur over any thing written (on a wax-tablet), to cancel, strike out, erase, Gell.* C) *To bespatter, bemire, befoul:* o. catulos, Varr.: — ubi ego oblinar, Lucil. ap. Non.] III. Fig. A) *To fill, cover over, overload:* facietiae oblitae Latio, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: — villa oblita tabulis, Varr.: — actor oblitus divitiis, Hor.: — oratio oblita (coloribus), A. Her. B) *To blemish, contaminate:* o. se externis moribus, Cic. Brut. 13: — vita oblita est libidine: — oblitus parricidio: — sunt omnia dedecora oblita: — scripta oblita affectatione, Suet.: — o. alqm atris versibus, *to revile*, Hor. [C] O. aleni os, *to cheat, deceive*, Plaut.]

[OBLIQUATIO, ònis. f. (obliquo) *A bending, winding, oblique direction*, Macr.]

OBLIQUE. adv. *Obliquely, in an oblique direction, sideways.* I. Prop.: atomi, quæ recte, quæ oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6. \*\*II. Fig.: *Not directly, by way of hint or allusion:* o. castigare, Tac. A. 3, 35: — o. perstringere alqm, id.

\*\*OBLIQUITAS, âtis. f. (obliquus) *A sidelong or slanting direction, obliquity:* o. signiferi, Plin. 2, 8, 6: — ni talis obliquitas in latus digredi videretur, id.

OBLIQUO. I. (obliquus) *To turn or bend sideways or obliquely, to turn aside, slant.* \*\*I. Prop.: o. crinem, Tac. G. 38: — o. oculos, Ov.: — o. equos, Stat.: — ubi cæpit in latitudinem pandi, lunatis obliquatur cornibus, Plin.: — o. sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to tuck*, Virg. II. Fig. [A] *To utter obliquely, by way of allusion or hint:* o. preces, Stat.: — obliquata responsa, Arn. \*\*B) O. literam, *to pronounce rather softly*, Quint. 1, 4, 9.

OBLIQUUS (ob-liquis), a, um. *That is turned sideways, not straight or perpendicular; oblique, slanting, sidelong.* I. Prop.: motus corporis 'pro-nus, obliquus, 'supinus, Cic. Div. 1, 53: — hos qui incolunt terram partim obliquos, partim 'aversos, partim etiam 'ad-versos stare nobis: — sublicæ obliquæ adigebantur, Cæs.: — obliqui ordines in quincuncem positi, id.: — obliquio itinere locum petere, id.: — o. collis, Liv.: — obliquam facere imaginem, in profile, Plin.: — oculo obliquo adspicere, Ov.: — obliqua urna, *upset, turned over*, id.: — ex obliquo, *from the side*, Plin.: — thus, ab obliquo, in obliquum, Ov.: — per obliquum, Hor.: — hence, obliquum, sideways, App. [B] O. musculus, *the oblique abdominal muscle:* — o. musculus capitis, *the oblique occipital muscle*, NL.] II. Meton. A) *Of relationship or kindred:* genus obliquum, *illegitimate birth*, Stat.: — sanguis obliquus, *collateral relationship*, Luc. B) *In Gramm.*: casus obliqui, *the oblique cases*, i. e. all but the nominative and vocative, Quint. 1, 6, 21: — obliqua positio, *the irregular formation of a verb*, e. g. pepigi from pango, id. 1, 6, 10: — obliqua allocutio, *indirect*, id. 9, 2, 37. III. Fig. \*\*A) *Covert, oblique, consisting in allusions, hints, or implications:* carpere alqm obliquis orationibus, Suet. Dom. 2: — insectatione obliqua temporum Claudianorum, Tac.: — jaculari in alqm obliquis sententiis, Quint. \*\*B) *Envious, jealous:* o. adversus alqm, Flor.

[OBLITERATIO, ònis. f. (oblitero) *A cancelling, a blotting out, obliterating*, Amm.]

[OBLITERATOR, òris. m. (oblitero) *One that blots out or obliterates*, Tert.]

OBLITERO (oblittero). I. (oblino) *To blot or strike out, obliterate.* \*\*I. Prop.: o. nomina, Tac. A. 13, 23. II. Fig.: *To abolish, destroy, cancel, annihilate:* o. offensionem, Auct. Or. Red. 8, 8: — o. famam rei male gestæ, Liv.: — nondum oblitterata memoria belli, id.: — res oblitterata vetustate, id.: — adversæ pugnæ nullius in animo oblitterari possunt, id.: — peccata oblitterata 'repetere, id.: — o. rem silentio, Suet.

[OBLITERUS, a, um. (oblino) *Fallen into oblivion*, Næv. ap. Gell.]

OBLITESCO, tui. 3. (ob-latesco) *To hide or conceal*

one's self: o. nostro conspectu oblitescant, Cic. Un. 10: — qui velut timidum atque iners animal, metu oblituit, Sen.

[OBLITO, are. *To forget*, ML.: — Hence, Ital. obbiare, Fr. oublier.]

1. OBLĪTUS, a, um. part. of obliviscor.

2. OBLĪTUS, a, um. part. of obliño.

[OBLIVĪALIS, e. (oblivio) *That causes forgetfulness*, Prud.]

OBLIVĪO, ònis. f. (obliviscor) I. *Oblivion, a being forgotten:* laudem ab oblivione vindicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: — venire in oblivionem rei: — capit alqm obli-vio alajs rei: — adducere alqd in oblivionem: — nulla ejus legationem posteritatis obscurabit oblivio: — 'memoriam rei numquam delebit oblivio: — hanc vetustas oblivione obruisset: — obruitur oblivione alqd: — 'acere in oblivione, *to be forgotten:* — alqd dare oblivioni, Liv.: — alqm in oblivionem rei adducere, *to cause any one to forget any thing*, id.: — ire in oblivionem, *to fall into oblivion*, Sen.: — oblivionem rei afferre alci: — discordiarum obli-vio, an amnesty, Just.: — Plur.: obliviones lividæ, Hor. \*\*II. Forgetfulness: in eo mirati sunt homines et oblivionem et inconsiderantiam, Suet. Claud. 39: — per oblivionem, through forgetfulness, Suet.: — juvitque oblivionem ejus senatus, etc., Tac.

OBLIVĪŌSUS, a, um. (oblivio) *Full of forgetfulness; hence,* I. *Forgetful:* o. homo, Cic. de Sen. 11: — obli-viosissimus, Tert. [II. *That occasions forgetfulness:* o. Massicus, Hor.]

OBLIVISCOR, litus sum. 3. [oblitus, pass.: carmina oblita, Virg.] (oblivio) *To forget.* I. Prop. A) 1) *With acc.:* o. nihil soles, nisi injurias, Cic. Leg. 12, 35: — o. causam: — o. artificium. 2) *With gen.:* o. noctis: — o. contumeliæ, Cæs.: — o. injuriarum: — o. contumeliæ, Cæs.: — o. vulnere, Liv.: — obliviscendum est injuriarum, Tac. 3) *With inf.:* o. dicere alqd, Ter.: — o. Roscium et Cluvium esse viros primarios: — oblivisebatur quid posuisset. [4] O. sui, a) *Not to have one's thoughts about one. not to be collected*, Ter. b) *Oblitus sui, of a deceased person*, Sen. Tr. [B] *Meton.:* *Of things:* pomæque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg.: — obli-to palato, Ov.] II. Fig.: *Not to have regard to, not to consider, to lose sight of:* o. consuetudinis suæ, Cic. Att. 4, 18: — o. feritatis ingenitæ, Liv.: — o. decoris, id.: — o. societatis, id.: — quid deceat, quid non, obliti, Hor.

\*\*OBLIVĪUM, ii. n. (obliviscor) *Forgetfulness; oblivion:* silentio deinde oblivio transmisit, Tac. H. 4, 9: — *Usually in the plur.:* longa oblivia potant, Virg.: — tantane te cepere... oblivia nostri, Ov.: — rei oblivia agere, Ov.: — sollicitæ vitæ oblivia agere, Hor.

[OBLIVĪUS, a, um. (oblivio) *Forgotten*, Varr.]

\*\*OB-LŪCO. 1. *To let on hire:* quæ ad epulum pertinebant macellariis oblocata, Suet. Cæs. 26.

[OBLŪCTOR, òris. m. (obloquor) *One that contradicts, a gainsayer*, Plaut.]

[OBLONGŪS, a, um. dem. (oblongus) *Rather oblong*, Gell.]

\*\*OB-LONGUS, a, um. *Rather long, oblong:* missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv. 21, 8: — oblongum ovum, Plin.: — oblonga scutula, Tac.: — foramen oblongius, Vit.

[OBLŌQUĪUM, ii. n. (obloquor) *Contradiction, opposition*, Sid.]

OB-LŌQUOR, quātus or cūtus sum. 3. *To say any thing against or in answer to a person or thing, to contradict.* I. Prop. A) *Vestra expectatio, quæ mihi obloqui videtur*, Cic. Cluent. 23, 63: — et obloquare et 'collo-quare velim: — tandem obloqui desistunt, *to interrupt one another*, Liv.: — Hence, \*\*B) *To blame:* cum ex gratulatione natum sit, quicquid obloquimur, Sen. Ep. 121. [C] *To abuse, reproach:* gannit et obloquitur, Catull. [II. Meton.: *In Music;* *To accompany:* non avis obloquitur, Ov.: — obloquitur, Ov.: — obloquitur (Orpheus) septem discrimina vocum, accompanies his voice with the (seven-stringed) lute, Virg.]

OBLŌQUŪTOR. Sec. OBLOCUTOR.

OBLOQUŪTUS. *part. of obloquor.*

[OBLUCTĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (obluctor) *A striving or struggling against, Arn.*

[OB-LUCTOR. 1. *To strive or struggle against, to contend with.* I. *Prop.*: o. arenæ, Virg.: — obluctanti caput gladio dempsit, Curt. II. *Fig.*: o. difficultatibus, Curt.: — o. oblivioni, id.]

[OB-LŪDO, si, sum. 3. *To jest at a person.* I. *Prop.*: Plaut. II. *Meton.*: *To deceive, mock, delude*: o. alciui, Prud.]

[OB-LŪRIDUS, a, um. I. *q.* luridus, Amm.]

[OB-MARCESCO, ēre. I. *q.* marcesco, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[OBMENTO, OMMENTO, are. *To expect*, Liv. Andr. ap. Fest.]

OB-MŪLIOR, itus sum. 4. *To push or throw up one thing before another as a defence.* [I. *Prop.*: o. saxa, Curt.]

\*\*II. *To stop up, block up, obstruct*: undique omnes ad munienda et obmunienda, quæ ruinis strata erant, concurrerunt, Liv. 37, 32, 7.

[OB-MŌVĒO, ēre. I. *q.* admoveo, Cat.]

[OB-MURMŪRĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (obmurmuro) *A murmuring against, Amm.*

OB-MURMŪRO. 1. [I. *To murmur to, at, or against*: precibus meis obmurmurat ipse (ventus), Ov.] \*\*II. *To mutter at the same time; or simply, to mutter*: dicitur ... identidem obmurmurasse: τὴ γὰρ μοι, Suet. Oth. 7.

[OB-MUSSĪTO, are. *To mutter or murmur against any one; or simply, to mutter*, Tert.]

[OB-MUSSO, are. I. *q.* obmussito, Tert.]

OB-MŪTESCO, tūi, ēre. *To become dumb, to be struck dumb.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: A) Umræ ejus contactu canes obmutescere, Plin. 8, 30, 44: — qui ebrius obmutuit, Cels. B) *Meton.*: *To become dumb, i.e. speechless or silent*: ipse obmutescam, Cic. de Or. 2, 7: — de me... nulla obmutescet vetustas. II. *Fig.*: *To become dumb, i.e. to cease*: studium nostrum obmutuit subito, Cic. Brut. 94: — animi dolor obmutuit: — o. in studiis.

\*\*OB-NASCOR, nātus sum. 3. *To grow at or upon*: obnata ripis salicta, Liv. 23, 19.

[OB-NEXUS, ūs. *m.* Connection, Tert.]

\*\*OB-NĪGER, gra, grum. *Blackish*, Plin. 20, 23, 94.

\*\*OB-NĪTOR, sus and xus sum. 3. *To bear, press or strive against.* I. *Prop.*: o. trunco arboris, Virg.: — obnisi urgebant, Liv. 34, 46. II. *Fig.*: *To struggle, strive, exert one's self*: o. impedire triumphum, Vell. 1, 9: — cum sæpe obnitens repugnasset, id.: — o. adversis, Tac.

OBNIXE. *adv.* *Strenuously, by pressing or pushing.* [I. *Prop.*: o. omnia facere, Ter.] II. *Meton.* *With all one's power, with might and main*: o. rogare, Sen. Ep. 35: — o. appetere, id.: — [Comp., obnixius argumentari, Claud. Mam.]

OBNIXUS, a, um. I. *Part. of obnitor.* II. *Adj.*: *Steadfast, unyielding, firm*: ne procurri quidem ab acie velim, sed obnixos vox stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12: — obnixa firmitas resistit, Plin.: — o. curam sub corde premebat, Virg.: — tolerare obnixum silentium, App.: — obnixum tacere, obstinately, Auson.

OBNOXIĒ. *adv.* \*\*I. *Submissively, timidly, servilely*: o. sententias dicere, Liv. 3, 39. [II. *On account of a crime*: nihil obnoxie perire, Plaut.]

[OBNOXIŌ. 1. (obnoxius) *To render one's self subject to punishment*, Claud. Mam.]

[OBNOXIŌSE. *adv.* *Through one's own fault*, Plaut.]

[OBNOXIŌSUS, a, um. (obnoxius) *Obedient.* I. *Prop.*: o. alciui, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: *Base, low, abject*: obnoxiosa res, Enn. ap. Gell.]

\*\*OBNOXIŪS, a, um. (ob-noxia) (Comp., obnoxior, Sen.) *Liable or subject to damage, danger, or misfortune; hence, I. Prop.*: A) *Sickly, weak, feeble*: in hoc domicilio obnoxio animus liber habitat, Sen. Ep. 63: — non alibi cor-

872

pora magis obnoxia, Plin.: — o. flos, id.: — juvenis tener obnoxius et opportunus injuriæ, Flor. 4, 4: — tamquam minus obnoxium sit offendere poetarum, quam oratorum studium. Tac. O. B) *Liable to punishment, etc.; hence, guilty*: animus neque delicto, neque lubrici obnoxius, Sall. Cat. 52: — o. communi culpæ, Ov.: — o. turpi facto, Tibull.: — o. criminum, Cod. Just.: — quod ego lege Aquilia obnoxius sim, Dig. C) *Punishable, accountable*: pecuniæ debita (causa) bona debitoris non corpus obnoxium esse, liable to be delivered up, Liv. 8, 28: — ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: A) *Delivered up, exposed, subject to*: o. iræ, Sen. Ira. 2, 23: — urbs incendiis obnoxia, Tac.: — o. infidis consiliis, id.: — o. fortunæ, id.: — parte ejus (urbis)... ad tales casus obnoxia, Plin.: — servi per fortunam in omnia obnoxii, Flor. B) *Subject, obedient, submissive, compliant*: subjecti atque obnoxii vobis minus essemus, Liv. 7, 30: — obnoxium sibi alqm facere, id.: — o. amoris uxoris, attached to, Tac.: — Hence, C) *Under obligation or beholden to anybody, obliged, bound*: plerique Crasso ex privatis negotiis obnoxii, Sall. Cat. 48: — ut ætatem nobis sint obnoxii nostro devincti beneficio, Plaut.: — arva non rastris hominum, non ulli obnoxia curæ, that bear spontaneously, Virg.: — facies nullis obnoxia gemmis, Prop. D) *Slavish, servile, abject, timid, too yielding*: aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 23, 12: — o. animus, id.: — serva atque obnoxia (civitas), id.: — obnoxia pax, by which one is reduced to slavery, id.: — facies obnoxia, the countenance of an abject suppliant, Ov. E) *That causes injury or damage* (a doubtful reading), Col.

[OB-NŪBĪLO. 1. *To cloud, overcloud, darken, obscure*: o. serenitatem vultus, Gell.: — odore sulfuris obnubilatus, App.]

[OB-NŪBĪLUS, a, um. Cloudy, dull, Enn. ap. Cic.]

OB-NŪBO, psi, ptum. 3. *To veil, cover*: o. caput, Cic. Rab. perd. 4: — o. comas amictu, Virg.: — mare terras obnubit, Varr.

OBNUNCIĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* (obnuncio) *The announcement of a bad omen by the augurs (which interfered with the transaction of public business)*: o. dirarum, Cic. Div. 1, 16: — comitiorum singuli dies tolluntur obnunciationibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: — obnunciationibus per Scævolum interpositis, singulis diebus (comitiorum) usque ad pridie Cal. Oct. sublati.

OB-NUNCĪO. 1. *To tell, report, declare, announce any thing bad or unfortunate.* [I. *Gen.*: primus omnia rescio, primus obnuntio, Ter.] II. *Especially of augurs, when they suspended business by the announcement of a bad omen*: si Fabricio prætor obnunciasset, Cic. Sest. 36: — tribunatu fretus obnuntiavit consuli: — Metellus postulat, ut sibi... in foro obnuncietur: — in eo est culpa, qui obnuntiavit.

ŌB-ŌLĒO, ūi. 2. *To yield a scent, to waft a perfume.*

\*\*I. *Prop.*: numnam ego obolui, Plaut. — o. allium, Suet. Vesp. 8: — o. antidotum, id.: — obolet alciui alqd, one has got scent of a thing, App. [II. *Meton.*: Casina jam oboluit procul (sc. mihi), I smell her, Plaut.: — marsupium huic oboluit, she smells your purse, Plaut.]

ŌBŌLUS, i. m. (ὀβολός) I. *A Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachma, an obole*, Plin. 21, 34, 109. II. *Meton.*: *A weight, the sixth part of a drachma*, Plin. 20, 34, 109.

[ŌB-ŌMĪNOR. 1. *To wish any thing bad*: o. alciui alqd, App.]

ŌB-ŌRĪOR, ortus sum. 4. *To arise, make its appearance, show itself*: lux liberalitatis tuæ mihi oboritur, Cic. Lig. 3: — oboritur bellum, Liv. — adventu suorum lacrimæ obortæ (Lucretiæ), broke forth, id.: — lacrimis sic fatur obortis, Virg.: — oboritur sitis, Suet.: — oboritur lætitia, Ter.: — oboritur tempestas, Flor. — oboritur capris cæcitas, Plin. — nox oculis venit oborta, Ov. — saxum oboritur, appears, grows up, Ov.

1. OBORTUS, a, um. *part. of oborior.*

[2. OBORTUS, ūs. *m.* (oborior) *A rising, springing up*, Lucr.]

OB-P. See OPP.

[OBRAUCĀTUS, a, um. (ob-racus) *Become hoarse*, Sol.]



## OBSCURO

— thus also simply, obscuritates et vitia oculorum sanat, id.

II. Fig. A) *Obscurity, unintelligibility, indistinctness*: o. rerum, verborum, Cic. Fin. 2, 5: — ita confusa est oratio... ut oratio quæ lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras afferat: — latet fortasse (causa) obscuritate naturæ: — adhibere latebram obscuritatis: — o. somniorum: — in ea obscuritate et dubitatione omnium. B) *Obscurity, want of renown or nobility*: quorum prima ætas propter humilitatem et obscuritatem in hominum ignoratione versatur: — sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium perstringimus, Tac.

OBSCŪRO. 1. (obscurus) *To render dark or obscure, to eclipse, deprive of light*. I. Prop.: o. regiones, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: — obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernæ: — sol obscuratur, Tac.: — visus obscuratus, eyes that have become dim, Plin. II. Meton.: *To conceal, hide*: o. cæus tenebris, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: — magnitudo lucris obscurabat periculi magnitudinem: — o. firmamenta: — natus in Cæsi divitiis obscuratur, is not noticed: — quæ minimæ sint voluptates eas obscurari sæpe, are not noticed: — obscurati loci natura, Sall. III. Fig. [A] *To becloud (the understanding)*: amorem tibi pectus obscurasse, Plaut. [B] *To render indistinct or unintelligible*: o. dicendo alqd, Cic. Cluent. 1: — si erunt mihi plura ad te scribenda ἀλλοφροπίας obscurabo: — o. literas, *to pronounce indistinctly*: — o. vocem, Quint.: — o. stilum affectione, Suet. C) *To obscure, to render unknown or obsolete, to cast into the shade*: omnis eorum memoria obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 23: — Fortuna res celebrat obscuratque, Sall.: — nobilitas non obscuratur, sed illustratur a principe, Plin. Pan.: — obscurata verba, grown out of use, obsolete, Hor. D) *To extirpate, remove, annul, blot out*: o. consuetudinem, Cic. Ac. 2, 13: — obscurantur et obruuntur voluptates: — o. honestatis splendorem: — obscuratur et offunditur alqd alq re: — obscuratur et obruitur atque interit alqd: — o. laudes alcjs. [Hence, Fr. obscurcir.]

OBSCŪRUS, a, um. *Dark, obscure, gloomy*. \*I. Prop.: o. lucus, Virg.: — o. nimbus, id.: — obscura convallis, id.: — aquæ obscuræ, troubled, Ov.: — post occasum solis jam obscura luce, when it was already dark, Liv. 34, 21: — ut plerumque noctis processit obscuro etiam tum lumine, Sall.: — ibant obscuro, went in the darkness, Virg.: — Hence: Obscurum, i. n.: obscuro adhuc ceptæ noctis, Tac.: — sub obscurum noctis, Virg. \*\*II. Meton.: *Hidden, concealed, secret*: o. locus, Liv. 10, 1: — obscura Pallas, concealed under a strange form, Ov.: — obscura funda, V. Fl.: — obscura mamma, not very visible, id.: — vitam per obscurum transmittere, Sen. III. Fig. A) *Dark, obscure, unintelligible, difficult to be understood, indistinct*: obscura res, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: — obscura oracula: — obscura natura deorum: — jus obscurum et ignotum: — Heraclitus valde obscurus: — quod erant multa obscura: — obscurum genus causarum: — non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, cannot be mistaken: — non est obscurum, it is clear, evident: — o. vox, indistinct, unintelligible, Quint.: — scientia obscurior: — verba obscuriora et ignotiora, Quint.: — res obscurissimæ. B) *Unknown, not renowned, obscure*: obscuris orti majoribus, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116: — humilis atque obscuro loco natus: — loci obscuri, where nothing remarkable has taken place, unknown to fame: — nomen obscurum, Cæs.: — natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell.: — Hence: Obscurum, i. n. *Obscurity, privacy*: in obscuro vitam agere, Sen. C) *Close, reserved, mysterious*: o. homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13: — obscurum odium: — et tamquam in clarissima luce versetur, ita nullum obscurum potest nec dictum ejus esse nec factum: — o. adversum alios, Tac.: — obscurior natura, id.: — Hence: vitam per obscurum transmittere, in secret, in retirement, Sen. D) *Dull, gloomy, sad*: o. vultus candidatorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 14. [Hence, Ital. oscuro.]

OBSECRĀTĪO, ōnia. f. (obsecro) *A beseeching, imploring; entreaty*. I. Prop.: uti obsecratione humili, Cic. Inv. 1, 16: — repudiare alcjs obsecrationem: — o. illa iudicium per carissimam pignora, Quint.: — Hence also as a figure of Rhetoric: objurgatio, promissio, deprecatio, obse-

## OBSEQUIUM

cratio, declinatio. II. Meton. A) *A public prayer, solemn supplication*: obsecrationem constituere, Auct. Har. 28: — obsecrationem indicere, Liv.: — obsecratio est facta, id.: — obsecrationem habere, Suet. [B] *An observation, protestation, accompanied with an invocation of the gods*: obsecrationibus se obligare, Just.]

OBSECRŌ. 1. (sacro) *To beseech, implore earnestly; to supplicate, entreat, to ask in God's name, to conjure*. I. Gen.: cum eum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17: — idque ut facias te obsecro atque obsecro: — te obsecrat obtestaturque per senectutem suam: — oro, obsecro, ignosce: — te hoc obsecrat: — juvenes... nominatim evocati atque obsecrati, Cæs.: — venia obsecranda, Plin. Ep.: — o. alqm precibus, Marc. ap. Cic.: — precibus, pæne etiam lacrimis obsecrabat implerem meum tempus, Plin. Ep.: — vidimus certis precatonibus obsecrasse summos magistratus, Plin.: — nunc si me fas est, obsecrare abs te pater, Plaut. II. Esp. [A] *A formula of deprecation, I beg, I beseech*: prodi, male conciliate: do, obsecro, Ter.: — perimus, obsecro, hercle, Plaut. [B] *In common conversation; I beg, pray, prythee, etc.*: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic. Att. 13, 13: — sed obsecro te, ita venisti habeantur ista: — sed ubi est, obsecro? Ter.

[OBSECRĀTER. adv. (obsecundo) *Conformably to, in accordance with*: o. naturæ vivere, Nig. ap. Non.]

[OBSECRĀTĪO, ōnia. f. (obsecundo) *Obedience, conformity, obsequiousness*, Cod. Th.]

[OBSECRĀTOR, ōris. m. (obsecundo) *A servant*, Cod. Th.]

\*OBSECRĀDO. 1. *To comply with, humour, fall in with*: ut ejus semper voluntatibus... socii obtemperant, hostes obediunt, venti tempestatesque obsecundant, Cic. de I. P. 16: — obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv. 3, 35: — simul capite atque humeris sensim ad id, quo manus feratur obsecundantibus, Quint. 11, 3: — o. in loco, Ter.

[OBSECRĀTĪO (obsequiū), ōnia. f. (obsequor) *Obsequiousness, obedience*, Arn.]

[OBSECRĀTOR, ōris. m. (obsequor) *An obeyer, observer*, Tert.]

OBSEPIŌ, OBSEPIO, psi, ptum. 3. *To hedge in, to shut or block up, to make inaccessible*. \*I. Prop.: hostium agmina obsepiunt iter, Liv. 25, 9: — saltum obseptum video, Plaut.: — obsepta viarum, Sil. II. Fig.: hæc omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiant, Cic. Mur. 23, 48: — conjuratio obsepiatur insidiis: — plebi ad curules magistratus iter obsepiat, Liv.: — obsepta diutina servitute ora reseramus frenatamque tot malis linguam resolvimus, Plin. Pan.

OBSEPTUS, a, um. *part. of obsepio*.

\*\*OBSEQUĒLA, æ. f. (obsequor) *Compliance, obsequiousness*: o. orationis, a speaking that which another likes to hear, Sall. ap. Non. 3, 151: — liberis facere obsequelam, Plaut.

OBSEQUENS, entis. I. *Part of obsequor*. \*\*II. Adj.: *Obedient, compliant, obsequious*: o. obediensque est mori et imperis patris, Plaut.: — separately, vin' tute mihi ob esse sequentem, Plaut.: — animus obsequentior, Sen. Ep. 50: — curæ mortalium Italiam esse obsequentissimam, Col.

OBSEQUENTER. adv. *Compliantly, obsequiously, in conformity with, in deference to*: hæc collegæ obsequenter facta, Liv. 41, 10: — o. parere alcui, Plin. Ep. — Sup., vixit in contubernio aviæ... severissime et tamen obsequentissime, id.

\*\*OBSEQUENTĪA, æ. f. (obsequor) *Compliance, obsequiousness*: nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 29.

[OBSEQUĒLA. I. g. exsequia, ML. Hence, Fr. obseques.]

[OBSEQUĒLIS, e. (obsequium) *Compliant, Ven. Fort.*

[OBSEQUĒLLIS, e. (obsequor) *Compliant, ready*, Gell.]

[OBSEQUĒSUS, a, um. (obsequor) *Yielding, compliant*, Plaut.]

OBSEQUIŪM, ii. n. (obsequor) *Compliance, obsequiousness, submission, devotedness, deference*. I. Gen. A) Antonium... patientiā et obsequio meo mitigavi,



Cic. Pis. 2: — o. alcijs, *towards anybody*: — o. in alqm: — cum animus ab obsequio corporis discesserit: — o. ventris, *gluttony*, Hor.: — o. fortunæ, *a showing of favour*, Curt.: — o. animo sumere, *to live as one likes*, Plaut. [B] *Of inanimate objects*: flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, Ov.: — o. aquarum, Ov. II. *Esp.* \*\*A) *Compliance in love (of men and animals)*: o. amatori venditare, Liv.: — o. corporis, Curt.: — obsequia feminæ tentare, Col. \*\*B) *Obedience*: exuere obsequium in alqm, Tac. A. 3, 12: — jurare in obsequium alcijs, Just.: — o. rumpere, Suet.: — o. alciui tribuere, Ov.: — populum in obsequia principum formare, *to accustom to obedience*, Just. [C] *Service*: milites deputare obsequiis, Veg.: — hence, D) *A train of followers, clients, retinue*, Mamert.]

OB-SEQUOR, quitus or cūsus sum. 3. *To accommodate one's self to the will of another, to gratify, humour, comply with.* I. *Gen.* A) O. alciui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: — o. voluntati alcijs: — o. tempestati: — o. rapido flumini, Quint.: — o. fortunæ, Cæs.: — o. animo, *to follow one's inclination*, Plaut.: — id ego percipio obsequi gnato meo, id. B) *Of inanimate objects*: caput manibus ac lateribus obsequatur, in a pantomime, Quint. 11, 3: — æs malicis obsequitur, Plin. [II. *Esp.*: *To obey*: o. alciui, Eutr.: — quedam non esse obsequendum, Plaut.]

\*\*1. OB-SĒRO. 1. *To secure with a lock, to shut or bolt up.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: o. ædificium, Liv. 5, 41: — o. fores, Suet.: — o. tabellam liminis, *the door*, Cat. [II. *Meton.*: o. aures, Hor.: — o. palatum, *to hold one's tongue, to say nothing*, Cat.]

2. OB-SĒRO, ēvi, itum. 3. *To sow, plant, put into the ground.* I. *Prop.* A) [1) O. frumentum, Plaut.] 2) *To sow or plant with or over*: o. terram frugibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 25: — loca obseita virgultis, Liv.: — o. sepimentum virgultis, Varr.: — rura obseita pomis, Ov. [B] *Meton.*: hisce sementem in ore faciam pugnosque obseram, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: o. ærumnam in alqm, Plaut.]

OBSERVABILIS, e. (observo) *That can be remarked.*

\*\*I. *Observable, perceivable*: o. manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20. [II. *Remarkable*: o. patientia, App.]

1. OBSERVANDUS, a, um. *part. of observo.*

[2. OBSERVANDUS, a, um. (observo) *Deserving of respect or esteem*: vir nobis observandissimus, Front.]

1. OBSERVANS, antis. *part. of observo.*

2. OBSERVANS, antis. (observo) \*\*I. *Observant*: observantissimus officiorum, Plin. E. 7, 30: — observantior sequi, Claud. II. *That regards with esteem*: observantissimus mei, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: — observantior divum, Grat.

[OBSERVANTER adv. *Carefully*: o. facere omnia, App.—Comp., observantius, Amm.—Sup., observantissime, Gell.]

OBSERVANTIĀ, æ. f. (observans) *An observing, taking notice of; hence,* \*\*I. *Gen.*: *Observance*: o. temporum, Vell. 2, 106: — hence, II. *Esp.* A) *Respect, reverence, regard*: o. qua me colit, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: — o. in regem, Liv.: — o. tua, *towards you*. [B] *Conformity with any thing*: o. prisci moris, Val. Max.: — o. juris, Dig. C) *Divine service*: fides catholicæ observantiæ, Cod. Th.]

[OBSERVĀTE adv. (observo) *Carefully*, Gell.]

OBSERVĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (observo) *A noting or observing of any thing; hence,* \*\*I. *Prop.* A) *A perceiving, taking notice of, observation*: o. siderum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: — verborum structura *natural* magis... tum *casusque*... quam... observatione fiebat: — validudo sustentatur *notitiā* sui corporis et observatione... quæ res... prodesse soleant, etc.: — hence, \*\*B) *The result of observation, a rule, precept*: dare observationes aliquas coquendi, Plin. 22, 23, 47. II. *Meton.* A) *Carefulness, exactness*: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic. Off. 1, 11. [B] *Esteem, reverence*: religionibus suam observationem reddere, V. Max.]

\*\*OBSERVĀTOR, ōris. m. (observo) *An observer*: malorum bonorumque nostrorum observator et custos, Sen. Ep. 41: — nemo observator, nemo castigatorem assistet, Plin. Pan.

[OBSERVĀTRIX, icia. f. (observator) *She that observes*, Tert.]

1. OBSERVĀTUS, a, um. *part. of observo.*

[2. OBSERVĀTUS, ūs. m. (observo) *An observing*, Varr.]

[OBSERVITO, are. *intens.* (observo) *To observe, perceive*, App.]

OBSERVO. 1. *To notice, to direct one's attention to any thing, to observe.* I. *Gen.* A) O. signa alia, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: — o. occupationem alcijs, *to spy, have an eye upon*: — o. motus stellarum: — o. sese: — observant quomodo quisque se gerat: — o. restricte ne plus reddat, quam acceperit (amicitia): — araneolæ ex inopinato observant. B) *To observe, perceive*: etsi causæ non reperiantur, res tamen ipsæ observari animadvertique possunt: — o. necem alcijs, Tac. C) *To observe, i. e. to pay attention to, adapt one's self to any thing, to follow, attend to*: o. leges, Cic. Off. 2, 11: — o. animadversionem censoriam: — o. centesimas, *to adhere to*: — o. commendationes alcijs, *to regard, notice*: — o. suffragium, *to allow to pass, to acknowledge as valid*, Liv.: — o. vacationem, id.: — o. præceptum, Cæs.: — o. imperium, Sall.: — o. etesim tempus, Sen. II. *Esp.* [A] *To pay attention to any thing, to guard, watch, keep*: Dracem auriferam obtutu observantem arborem, Cic. Poet.: — o. greges, Ov.: — o. januam, Plaut. [B] *To value, esteem, look up to*: o. et colere alqm, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149: — colit et observari: — me ut parentem observat.

OBSSES, idis. c. *A hostage.* I. *Prop.* A) *Obsides* imperare alicui, Cic. de I. P. 12: — obsides accipere, dare, Cæs.: — obsidibus de pecunia cavere, id.: — obsides dedere, Sall. B) *Meton.*: *A security, surety*: quarum (nuptiarum) ille cum filios mortuos accepisset obsides, Cic. Cluent. 66: — aratoribus Metellus obsides non dedit se non ulla in re Verri similem futurum. II. *Fig.*: *A security, pledge*: habemus a Cæsare sententiam, tanquam obsidem perpetuam in rempublicam voluntatis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: — duas accusationes obsides periculi: — obsidem se animum ejus habere, etsi corpus patri reddiderit, Liv.: — crediti sunt obsidem reipublicæ dare malorum civium accusationem, Quint.

\*\*OBSSESSĪO, ōnis. f. (obsideo) *A blocking up, hemming in, blockading; a blockade*: o. viæ, Cic. Pis. 17: — nullius obsessio, nullius prælii expertem fuisse: — o. hominum, Cæs.: — o. castrorum, Suet.

OBSSESSOR, ōris. m. (obsideo) *One that remains sitting at or in a place.* [I. *Gen.*: hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor, Plaut.: — viarum obsessor aquarum, *a water-serpent*, Ov.]

II. *Esp.*: *One that besieges or blockades a place, a blockader, besieger*: o. urbis, Liv. 9, 15: — plus pavoris obsessis, quam obsessoribus intulit, Tac.

OBSSESSUS, a, um. *part. of obsideo and obsido.*

[OB-SSESSO, are. *To murmur, whisper*: o. strepitus, App.]

[OBSIDĀTUS, ūs. m. (obses) *The condition of a hostage*, Amm.]

OBSIDĒO, ēdi, essum. 2. (ob-sedeo) *To sit at a place.*

I. *Prop.* A) [1) *Neut.*: servi ne obsideant, Plaut.: — o. domi, Ter.: — dira in limine conjux obsidet, Val. Fl.]

2) *Act.* \*\*a) *To sit at a place, i. e. to inhabit*: Apollo, qui umbilicum terrarum obsidet, Cic. Poet.: — ranae quæ stagnos rivosque obsident, Plin. 11, 18, 19: — o. aram, Plaut. b) *To hem in, invest, to block up, to blockade*: o. aditus, Cic. Phil. 2, 35: — Italiani suis præsedibus obsidere: — omnibus rebus obsessi, in every way, Cæs.: — o. vias, id. B) *Meton.*

1) *To keep possession of, fill, surround*: corporibus obsidet locus, Cic. N. D. 1, 23: — palus obsessa salicibus, full, id.: — tellus obsessa colono, Tibull.: — Trachas obsessa palude, surrounded, Ov.: — obsessum frigore pectus, full of, id.: — obsessi sudore artus, id. 2) *To watch for any thing, look out for, keep an eye upon*: o. stuprum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10: — o. rostra. II. *Fig.*: *To occupy, take possession of, take up*: qui tempus meum obsideret, made me lose my time, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2: — feras mentes ira obsidet, Sen.: — o. animum alcijs, Just.

OBSIDĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or named from Obsidius*: O. lapis, *a transparent stone of a dark colour, said to have been found by a certain Obsidius in Ethiopia, obsidian*, Plin. 36, 26, 67: —

Obsidiana imago, *made of that stone*, id.: — Obsidianum vitrum, id.

**OBSIDĪŮ, ōnis. f. (obsideo)** *An investment of a fortified place, a blockade.* I. Prop. A) Partim *vi*, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic. Mur. 9: — premere obsidione, Cæs.: — cum spes major in obsidione, quam in *oppugnatione* esset, Liv. 5, 10: — esse in obsidione, *to be blockaded*, id.: — obsidione solvere, *eximere, to deliver from a blockade*, id.: — obsidionem solvere, *to raise a blockade*, id.: — populationem in urbe, obsidionem in agris exspecta, id.: — obsidionem exsequi, Tac.: — obsidionem tolerare, pati, id.: — obsidionem omittre, id.: — trahere obsidionem in longius, Quint. [B] *Meton.*: Captivity: frater ejus Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus, Just.] II. Fig.: *An imminent danger*: rempublicam obsidione liberare, Cic. Rab. perd. 10: — ex obsidione feneratores eximere.

**OBSIDĪŌNALIS, e. (obsidio)** *Relating to a blockade*: o. corona, *a crown made of grass, presented to a general who had relieved another from a blockade*, Liv. 7, 37.

**OBSIDĪŌR, ari. (obsidium)** *To lie in ambush, lie in wait*, Col.

1. **OBSIDĪŮM, ūi. n. (obsideo)** *A blockade.* \*\*I. Prop.: obsidio circumdare, Tac. A. 13, 41: — obsidio subigere, id.: — obsidio urgere, id.: — o. tolerare, id.: — urbem obsidio solvere, A. Vict.: — in obsidio morari, Sall. II. Fig. [A] *A lying in wait, ambush*, Col.: — hence, B) *A taking care, precaution*, Col. C) *Danger*, Plaut.]

\*\*2. **OBSIDĪŮM, ūi. n. (obses)** *The condition of a hostage*: obsidio datus, *given as a hostage*, Tac. A. 11, 10.

**OB-SĪDO, ēdi, essum. 3.** *To sit down at or before; hence, I. Prop.* A) *To blockade, invest*: o. vias, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23: — ad urbem obsidendam, Liv. 2, 11: — o. pontem, Sall. B) *Meton.* 1) *To occupy, fill*: o. Italiam praesidiis, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: — o. milite fauces, Virg.: — hence, 2) *To occupy, take possession of, make one's self master of*: domus obsessa, Cic. R. Am. 11: — o. agros, Tibull. II. Fig. A) *To hold fast, to appropriate*: dictaturam, quae vim regis potestatis obsederat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: — auditor ab oratore jam obseusus. B) *To confine, shackle*: tribunatus obseusus, Cic. Vat. 7.

[**OBSIGNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (obsigno)** *A sealing.* I. Prop.: o. tabularum, Gell. II. Fig.: o. baptismi, Tert.]

**OBSIGNĀTOR, ōris. m. (obsigno)** *One that seals.* I. Prop.: o. litterarum, Cic. Cluent. 66. II. *One that puts his seal to any thing*: o. testamenti, Cic. Att. 12, 18: — o. decisionis.

**OB-SIGNO. 1.** *To seal, to put one's seal to, to seal up.* I. Prop. A) O. epistolam, Cic. Att. 5, 19: — o. literas: — literae obsignatae publico signo: — o. pecuniam: — obsignata natura mulieris: — hence, tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, you refer to my own words; hence, [B] *To pledge or mortgage under one's hand and seal*: o. jugera agri, V. Max.]

II. Fig. A) *To set one's seal to, i. e. to subscribe to, to adopt*: o. tabulas, Cic. Pis. 28: — annulum quo regni atque imperii vires obsignare solitus erat, Curt. [B] *To impress, imprint*: o. formam verbis, Lucr.: — habere alqd ob-signatum, *to be strongly impressed with*, id.]

[**OB-SĪPO, are.** *To sprinkle against or upon*: o. aquulam, (prov.) *to encourage*, Plaut.]

**OB-SISTO, stīti, stitum. 3.** *To step before any thing, to put one's self in the way of.* I. Prop. A) *Intr.*: o. alcui abeunti, Liv. 10, 19: — reprehensans singulos, obsistens, id.: — hic obsistam ne etc., id.: — hence, o. alcui, *to obstruct anybody's way*, Vell.: *to face*, id. [B] *Act.*: *To place against or opposite*; hence, 1) *Obstitus, a, um.* *Standing by or on one side of*: luna radios solis obstiti vel adversi usurpat, App. 2) *Obstitus, a, um.* *Standing opposite or obliquely to*: montibus obstitis obstantibus, Enn. ap. Fest.: — Hence, *Obstitum, i. n. (acc. to Fest.)* *That which has been struck by lightning*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, e. XII Tab.] II. Fig. A) *To resist, oppose, set one's self against*: o. dolori,

Cic. Tusc. 2, 12: — o. opinionibus: — o. injuriar: — o. odiis: — o. vitiiis: — o. crimini: — o. visis, *not to second or concur in*: — o. alcui homini: — ne res conficeretur obstitit, Nep.: — oceanus obstitit inquiri, Tac.: — qui cum obsistere ac defendere conarentur. B) *Tō obscure, eclipse*: o. alajs famae, Cic.

1. **OBSĪTUS, a, um. part. of 2. obsēro.**

\*\*2. **OBSĪTUS, a, um. (2. obsēro)** *Covered, filled up*: legati obstiti squalore et sordibus, Liv. 29, 16: — loca virgultis obstita, id.: — obstita squalore vestis, id.: — homo pannis obstitus, *wrapt up*, Suet.: — imperium vetustatis rubigine obstitum, V. Max.: — o. sēro, Virg.

\*\***OBSŌLĒFĀCĪŌ, ēci, actum. 3. Pass. OBSŌLĒFĪŌ,** factus sum. 3. (obsoleo-facio) *To deprive of its natural or original condition.* I. Prop.: rivi non opere nec fistula nec ullo coacto itinere obsolefacti etc., Sen. Ep. 90.

II. Fig.: *To ruin, destroy*: ne paterentur nomen suum commissionibus obsoleferi, Suet. Aug. 89: — auctoritas obsolefacta, Sen.: — candida turpitudinis maculis obsolefacta, V. Max.

**OBSŌLESCO, lēvi. 3. (ob-oleo)** *To grow away, i. e. to perish, to wear out, grow old, to get out of fashion, to lose its value, to become obsolete*: virtus numquam sordibus alienis obsolecit, Cic. Sest. 28: — obsolevit jam oratio: — quae propter vetustatem obsoleverint: — hoc vegetal in pace *nitet*, in bello non obsolecit: — haec ne obsolerent *renovabam*: — ne laus obsolecat, Tac.

\***OBSŌLĒTE, adv.** *In old or threadbare clothes, sordidly*: homo obsoletus vestitus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58.

[**OBSŌLĒTO, are. (obsoletus)** *To sully, Tert.*]

**OBSŌLĒTUS, a, um. (obsolesco)** *That is no longer in its natural condition; hence, I. Prop.*: *Old, worn out*: homo obsoletus, *in worn out clothes*, Cic. Pis. 36: — obsoleta vestis, Liv.: — tectum obsoletum, *an old house*, Hor.: — vestitus obsoletior: — obsoletissimus vestitu, Ap. II. *Meton.*: A) *Old, old fashioned, obsolete*: obsoleta verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 37: — obsoleta studia militaria: — obsoletior oratio. B) *Common, of every-day occurrence*: obsoleta crimina, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44: — obsoleta gaudia, Liv.: — obsoleta oratio. [C] *Common, not esteemed or valued*: obsoleti honores, Nep.: — o. color, Col. [D] *Polluted, filthy, dirty*: paternis obsoleta sordibus, Hor.: — dextra obsoleta sanguine, Sen. Poet.]

[**OB-SŌLĪDO, are.** *To make solid or firm*, Vitruv.]

[**OBSŌNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (obsono)** *I. q. obsonatus*, Don. ad Ter.]

\*\***OBSŌNĀTOR, ōris. m. (obsono)** *One that buys what is necessary for the kitchen, a caterer*, Sen. Ep. 47.

[**OBSŌNĀTUS, ūs. m. (obsono)** *A buying for the kitchen, a catering, marketing*, Plaut.]

[**OBSŌNĪTO, are. freq. (obsono)** *To give a feast or entertainment*, Cato ap. Fest.]

\*\***OBSŌNĪUM, ūi. n. (ὀψωνιον)** *Any thing eaten with bread, as meat, vegetables, etc.*: o. opsonare, Plaut.: — *Plur.*: Obsōnia, ōrum. n. *Fish, dishes made of fish*, Hor.

1. **OBSŌNO. 1. and OBSŌNOR. 1. (obsonium)** *To make purchases for the kitchen, to cater, purvey, market.* [I. Prop. A) *Postquam obsonavit herus*, Plaut.: — *satin' hoc obsonatum est?* id. B) *Meton.*: *To give a feast or entertainment*: o. cum fide, Ter.: — obsonat, potat, id.] II. Fig.: o. famem, *to have hunger for a sauce*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

[2. **OB-SŌNO, ūi, itum. 1.** *To interrupt by a sound*: o. alcui sermone, *to interrupt by speaking*, Plaut.]

[**OB-SŌPIŌ. 4.** *To render insensible; hence, to lull to sleep*: somno obsopiri, *to fall asleep*, Scrib.: — odoris novitate obsopitus, *made faint, stupefied*, Sol.]

[**OB-SORBĒŌ, būi. 2.** *To sup or drink up.* I. Prop.: o. aquam, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: *To devour, swallow up, appropriate forcibly*: o. quicquid venit intra pessulos, Plaut.]

[**OB-SORDESCO, dūi. 3.** *To grow or become dirty.* I. Prop. Prud. II. Fig.: *To wear out, to get old*, Cæcil. ap. Non.]

[OBSTACULUM, i. n. (obsto) *A hindrance, obstacle*, App.]  
 [OBSTANTIA, æ. f. (obsto) *A standing before*. I. Prop.: o. terræ, Vitruv. II. Meton.: *Resistance*: o. aeris, Vitruv.]  
 [OBSTACIUS, i. m. I. q. obsec, ML. — Hence, Ital. ostaggio.]  
 [OB-STERNO, trāvi, trātum. 3. *To deliver up, expose*, App.]  
 [OBSTETRICIUS, a, um. (obstetrix) *Relating to midwifery, obstetric*: manus obstetricia, Arn.: — Hence, \*\*Obstetricium, ii. n. *The profession of a midwife*: Jove Liberum parturiente inter obstetricia dearum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, 33: — ars obstetricia, midwifery, NL.]  
 [OBSTETRICUS, are. (obstetrix) *To act as midwife*, Bibl.]  
 [OBSTETRIX, icia. f. *A midwife*, Plaut.]

OBSTINATE, adv. *Pertinaciously, obstinately, firmly, resolutely*: o. negare, Cæs. B. G. 5, 6: — o. credere, Liv.: — \*\*Comp., obstinatus omnia agere, Suet.: — Sup., obstinatissime recusare, id.

OBSTINATĪO, ōnia. f. (obstino) *Pertinaciousness, obstinacy, inflexibility, firmness*: o. sententiæ, in one's opinion, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17: — o. animi, Sen.: — o. fidei, Tac.: — perviciacia et inflexibilis o. debet puniri, Plin. E.

OBSTINATUS, a, um. (obstino) *Firmly resolved, resolute; obstinate, pertinacious, inflexible*: o. animus, Liv. 3, 47: — vincere obstinatum pudicitiam, id.: — quando id certum atque obstinatum est, id.: — animi obstinati ad decertandum, id.: — o. contra veritatem, Quint.: — obstinati claudere portus, Liv.: — jam obstinatis mori spes affulsit: — dictatore obstinato tollere consulatum, id.: — obstinator voluntas, Cic. Att. 1, 11: — multo obstinator adversus lacrimas, Liv.: — virtus obstinatissima, Sen.

\*\*OBSTĪNO. 1. (ob-sto) *To undertake or set about any thing with a fixed purpose or obstinately, to resolve firmly*: o. affinitatem, Plaut.: — obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv. 23, 29: — Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates obstinate, Tac.

[OBSTIPATIO, ōnia. f. (obstipo) *Constipation*, NL.]  
 [OBSTIPITAS, ātia. f. (obstipus) *Crookedness*: o. colli, wry neck, NL.]  
 [OB-STĪPESCO, pūi. 3. *To be struck with amazement*, Plaut.]  
 [OBSTIPO, are. (obstipus) *To bend towards one side*: o. verticem, Plaut.]

OBSTĪPUS, a, um. (ob and stipus, allied to stipo) *Bent or inclined towards one side*. \*\*I. *Bent back*: obstipa cervix, Suet. Tib. 68. [II. *Bent forward*: stes capite obstipo multum similis metuenti, Hor. III. *Bent sideways*: o. caput, Cic. Arat.]

OBSTĪTUS and OBSTĪTUS, a, um. part. of obsto.  
 OB-STO, iti, itum. 1. *To stand before, near, or against any thing, to be in the way of*. [I. Prop.: si rex obstabit obviam, Plaut.: — o. dominæ, Stat.: — o. a postibus, id.] II. Fig. \*\*A) *To be against, to oppose, to contradict*: vita obstat sceleris, Sall. Cat. 52: — deæ quibus obstati llium, Virg. B) *To hinder, obstruct, thwart*: o. alcui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: — alcjs commodis officere et obstare: — quæ obstant et impediunt: — si non obstatur: — obstati animæ, Ov.: — quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? — obstati ne ... possent: — quibus non humana ulla neque divina obstant, quin etc., Sall. [Hence, Ital. ostare.]

\*\*OBSTRAGŪLUM, i. n. (obsterno) *A thong for fastening shoes to the feet, a shoe-lace*: crepidarum obstragulis, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

[OB-STRANGŪLO, are. *To strangle*: (fig.) mens obstrangulata, Prud. Cath. 7, 10.]

[OBSTRĒPUS, a, um. (obstrepo) *Resounding, noisy*, App.]  
 [OBSTRĒPĪTACŪLUM, i. n. (obstrepo) *A clamour that counteracts another noise, an outcry*, Tert.]

[OB-STRĒPITO, are. intens. *To make a noise against*, Claud.]

OB-STRĒPO, strĒpūi, strĒpĭtum. 3. *To make a noise at or against any thing, to sound at or against any*  
 877

*thing, to accompany with sound*. I. Prop. A) Pluvia obstrepit, Liv. 21, 56: — tympana obstrepere, Ov.: — fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Hor.: — mare Balis obstrepens, id. — Pass.: res obstrepi clamore viderentur: — locus obstrepitur aquis, Ov.: — hence, B) *To interrupt a speaker by a noise*: o. sibi, Cic. de Or. 3, 13: — o. alter alteri, Liv.: — decemviro obstrepitur, id.: — o. ingenti clamore et medios sermones interciperi, Quint. B) Meton.: o. alcui literis, to become troublesome, Cic. Fam. 5, 4. [II. Fig.: *To stand in the way, impede, hinder*: o. laudi alcjs, Sen. Poet.: — o. definitioni, Gell.: — ut scelera virtutibus obstrepant, Flor.]

OBSTRUCTUS, a, um. part. of obstringo.  
 [OBSTRIGILLATOR, ōria. m. (obstrigillo) *One that hinders, a censor, opposer*, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*OBSTRIGILLO and OBSTRINGILLO. 1. (obstringo) *To hinder, oppose, stand in the way*: multa obstrigillant, Sen. Ep. 115.

[OBSTRIGILLUS, i. m. (obstringo) *A shoe-sole, tied to the foot with leathern thongs*, Isid.]

OB-STRINGO, nxi, ictum. 3. *To bind about or to, to tie fast*. [I. Prop. A) *To tie before*: o. follem ob gulam, Plaut.: — o. tauros aratro, to fasten to, to yoke to, V. Fl.] [B) *To bind together, unite*: o. collum laqueo, Plant.: — o. viminibus, Col.: — vestis obstricta gemmis, kept together by clasps set with diamonds, Flor.: — hence, [C) Meton.: *To fetter, bind*: o. ventos, Hor.] II. Fig. A) *To fetter, tie, hamper*: o. alqm legibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 45: — o. alqm fodere: — o. alqm donis: — o. religione: — o. se ipsum: — o. jurejurando, Cæs.: — o. se matrimonio alcui, Tac.: — obstringi religione, to declare on oath, id. \*\*B) *To confirm, make sure*: fidem suam alteri, Plin. E. 4, 13: — o. fidem suam in alqa re, to give one's word, Plin.: — ut fides regis beneficio alqo obstringeretur, Just.: — sub ea tamen conditione ne cui fidem meam obstringam, Plin. E.: — o. clementiam suam, to guarantee, Tac. C) *To oblige, to bind, put under obligation*: beneficii vinculis obstrictus, Cic. Planc. 30: — beneficii obstrictus: — o. officia. D) *To involve in any thing, to render guilty of*: o. se patriæ parricidio, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: — o. alqm religione: — o. alqm scelere, Cæs.: — o. alqm perjurio, Liv.: — o. alqm conscientia, Tac.: — mendacii religione obstrictus, guilty of a lie which weighs upon the conscience, Cæs.: — qui ... sustulit furti obstringitur, is guilty of theft, Sab. ap. Gell.

\*OBSTRUCTĪO, ōnia. f. (obstruo) *A building before or in the way of, a shutting up*: animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur, sed hæc obstructio nec diuturna est etc., Cic. Sest. 9.

OBSTRUCTUS, a, um. part. of obstruo.

OBSTRŪDO, si, sum. 3. (ob-trudo) *To push into*. [I. Prop.: o. alqd, to swallow greedily, i. e. to gormandize, Plaut.]

\*\*II. Fig.: *To conceal, hide*: multi aperta transeunt, condita et obstrusa rimantur, Sen. Ep. 68.

OB-STRŪO, xi, ctum. 3. *To build against, build before*. I. Prop. A) O. validum pro diruto murum, Liv. 5, 1: — frons (munitionum) obstruebatur auxiliis, id.: — o. luminibus alcjs, to obstruct the light, Auct. Or. Dom. 44. B) Meton.: *To stop up, to block up, close up*: iter Pænis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, Cic. de Sen. 20, 75: — o. portas, Cæs.: — o. flumen operibus, id.: — o. aquarum venas, Plin.: — o. aures, Sen. II. Fig. A) *To stop up, obstruct, choke up*: o. aditus, Cic. Brut. 4: — partes obstructæ: — o. perurgia improborum: — cognitio est difficultatibus obstructa: — o. mentem, Tac.: — o. sensus nimia dulcedine, Plin. [B) *To hinder, to be in the way*: sin autem officiens signis mons obstruet altus, Cic. Arat.]

OBSTRŪSUS, a, um. part. of obstrudo.

OBSTŪPĒFACĪO, ēci, actum. Pass. OBSTŪPĒFĪO, factus sum. 3. (obstupeo-facio) *To astound, astonish, stupefy, render senseless*: obstupecta poculo immo dico, deprived of feeling, Cic. Div. 1, 29: — hominibus obstupectis:

— ipso miraculo obstupescit hostes, Liv. : — nisi metus morem obstupesceret, id. : — obstupescit nerva, astounded, made senseless or deprived of feeling, V. Max.

OB-STŪPESCO, pūi. 3. *To become senseless or void of feeling.* I. *Gen.* : ejus aspectu cum obstupescit bubulcus, Cic. Div. 2, 23 : — apes obstupescunt potantes, Varr. : — obstupescit corpus, nec sentit cruciatum, Plin. II. *Esp.* : *To be astonished, to be struck with amazement* : obstupescit poster, Auct. Or. Marc. 9 : — obstupuit hominis improbi dicto : — ob hac beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt.

[OB-STŪPIDUS, a, um. *Astounded, amazed, stupefied*, Plaut.]

[OB-STŪPRO, are. *To dishonour*, Lampr.]

[OB-SUFFLO, are. *I. q. insufflo*, Quint. Decl.]

OB-SUM, fui, esse. *To be opposed or injurious, to hinder, hurt* : nocere et obesse, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10 : — o. alciui homini : — o. alciui rei : — Pa. Quicquid id est, quod reliquit, *profuit*. La. Immo obfuit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 13.

OB-SŪO, ūi, ūtam. 3. *To sew on, sew up, sew together.* [I. *To sew on* : obsutum caput, Ov.] \*\*II. *To sew together* : hence, *to close up, to stop up* : obsuta lectica, Suet. Tib. 64 : — nares et spiritus oris obsuitur, Virg.

OB-SURDESCO, dūi. 3. *To become deaf.* I. *Prop.* : hoc sonitu opplet aures hominum obsurdierunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. II. *Fig.* : *To give no hearing* : seu cum tot signis eadem natura declaret, quid velit... obsurdescimus tamen... nec ea, quae ab ea monemur, *audimus*, Cic. Lael. 24.

OBSTUTUS, a, um. *part. of obsuo.*

OBTECTUS, a, um. *part. of obtego.*

OB-TĒGO, xi, ctum. 3. *To cover, cover up.* I. *Prop.* : o. corporibus servorum, Cic. Sest. 35 : — obtectus armis, Cæs.

II. *Fig.* A) *To conceal, to keep secret, to veil* : o. turpitudinem adolescentiæ obscuritate, Cic. Vat. 5 : — nihil fingam nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegā : — o. vitium calliditate, Suet. : — o. scelera nuper inventa priscis verbis, Tac. : — obtegens sui, in alios *criminator*, id. \*\*B) *To protect, defend, cover* : obtectus meliorum precibus, Tac. A. 16, 5.

[OBTEMPĒRANTER. *adu. Obediently, readily, Prud.*]

OBTEMPĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. *f. (obtempero) Obedience* : o. legibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 15.

OB-TEMPĒRO. 1. *To accommodate one's self to a person or thing, to comply with, fall in with* : o. alciui, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 : — te audi, tibi obtempera : — populus R. dolori suo maluit quam auctoritati vestrae obtemperare : — o. cupiditati alcijs : — si mihi esset obtemperatum : — o. auctoritati senatus, Cæs. : — o. imperio populi Romani, id. : — ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, Plaut.

OB-TENDO, tendi, tentum. 3. *To stretch or draw or spread before, to put or place before.* \*\*I. *Prop.* A) O. sudarium ante faciem, Suet. Ner. 48 : — o. nebulam viro, Virg. : — obtenta palla, V. Fl. \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *Obtendi, to lie or be before any thing* : Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, Tac. Agr. 10 : — obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Virg. 2) *To cover, veil* : o. diem nube, Tac. H. 3, 56 : — o. lucem pulvere, Sil. II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *To urge as an excuse, to pretend, allege* : o. preces matris, Tac. A. 3, 17 : — o. valetudinem corporis, id. : — o. inimicitias, id. : — o. rationem turpitudini, Plin. E. B) *To veil, envelope, conceal* : quasi velis obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5.

[OB-TĒNEBRO, are. *To darken*, Eccl.]

[OBTENTĪO, ōnis. *f. (obtendo) A veiling, enveloping; fabulous dress, obscurity*, Arn.]

\*OBTENTO, are. (obtineo) *To support, sustain* : spes me obtentabat, Cic. Att. 9, 10.

1. OB TENTUS, a, um. *part. of obtineo.*

2. OB TENTUS, ūs. *m. (obtineo) A drawing, placing, or putting before.* \*\*I. *Prop.* : o. nubium, Plin. 31, 1, 1 : — o. frondis, Virg. II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *A pretext, cloak, colour* : obtentui esse, *to serve as a pretext*, Sall. Fr. : — ob-

tentum habere, Tac. : — sub obtentu liberationis, Just. [B] A hindrance, LL. C) A veiling, fabulous dress, Eccl.]

OB-TĒRO, trivi, tritum. 3. *To bruise, crush, or break to pieces.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Obtriti homines*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86 : — obtriti sunt plures, quam ferro necati, Liv. : — o. puerum citatis iumentis, Suet. : — o. ova, Plin. : — o. caput saxo, Lucan. [2] *To rub off* : o. dentes carbone, App. B) *Meton.* : *To destroy, annihilate, cut up (an army)* : Marcium consulē obtendum, Liv. 9, 38 : — o. alam, Tac.

II. *Fig.* : *To ruin, crush, to disparage, vilify* : o. calumniam, Cic. Cæs. 7 : — o. laudem : — o. jura populi, Liv. : — o. alqm verbis, id.

OBTĒSTĀTĪO, ōnis. *f. (obtestor) An imploring in God's name, an adjuring, vehement entreaty.* I.

*Prop.* : o. viri, Cic. Cluent. 12 : — o. Phædri : — matronae in preces obtestationesque versa, Liv. II. *Meton.* : *An engaging or calling upon any one in God's name to do his duty, adjuration* : o. et consecratio legis, Cic. Balb. 14 : — tua obtestatio tibicinis : — diram execrationem in populares, obtestationem quam sanctissimam potuerunt adversus hospites composuerunt, Liv.

OB-TESTOR. 1. [obtestatus, a, um. *pass. Amm.*] *To call to witness.* \*\*I. *Prop.* : obtestansque deum hominumque fidem testabatur nequicquam eos fugere, Liv. 2, 10 : — o. deos, Suet. : — o. sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac. : — obtestans se moriturum, *declaring solemnly*, id. II. *Meton.* : *To entreat, implore, beseech vehemently, as in God's name* : per omnes deos te obtestor ut totam rem suscipias, Cic. Att. 11, 2 : — deos implorem atque obtestor, ut etc. : — quem alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? — vestram fidem obtestatur, misericordiam implorat : — oro obtestorque vos : — te obsecrat obtestaturque per senectutem... suam nihil aliud nisi, ut etc. : — id ne sibi eripatis obtestatur : — multa obtestatus de salute sua Pomptinum, Sall. : — monet atque obtestatur, id. : — a pollicendo, minitando, obtestando, id.

\*\*OB-TEXO, xūi, xtum. 3. *To weave to or over any thing.* I. *Prop.* : o. fila alarum lanugine, Plin. 11, 19, 21. II. *Meton.* : *To cover, overspread* : cælum umbrā obtexitur, Virg. : — subinde per nubes aliud cælum obtexens, Plin. 2, 38, 38.

\*\*OBTĪCENTĪA, æ. *f. (obticeo) A pause made in a sentence, for the sake of effect (ἀποσιτισμός)*, Quint. 11, 2, 54. [OBTĪCĒO, ūi. 2. (ob-taceo) *To be silent*, Hor.] [OBTĪGO, ēre. *I. q. obtego*, Plaut.]

OBTĪNĒO, inūi, entum. 2. (ob-teneo) *To hold before one's self, i. e. to hold fast, to maintain.* I. *Prop.* : o. domum suam, Cic. Phil. 2, 19 : — o. pontem, Liv. : — o. provinciam, id. : — o. regnum, Cæs. : — o. partem terræ, id. : — obtine aures meas, *hold me by the ears*, Plaut. II. *Meton.*

A) *To have in possession, to hold, occupy* : o. omnia circa etc., Liv. : — o. Hispaniam cum imperio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9 : — o. ripam armis, Liv. : — o. vada custodiis, *to keep occupied*, Cæs. : — o. loca, *to dwell at* : — spatium, quod acies... obtinuerat, Curt. : — o. novem jugera membris, Lucr. B) *To hold fast, to abide by any thing, not to desist from, to maintain* : o. vitam, Cic. R. Am. 17 : — o. res gestas Sullæ : — o. necessitudinem cum publicanis : — o. silentium, *to continue*, Liv. : — lex, quæ in convivii obtinebatur, *that was kept* : — o. venustatem suam, Ter. C) *To reach, attain, accomplish* : o. hereditatem, Cic. Fam. 13, 29 : — o. rem, *to conquer*. Cæs. : — obtenta non sunt : — o. iniquitates, i. e. res iniquas, Tac. III. *Fig.* A) *To have, possess, hold* : o. proverbii locum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16 : — o. parentis gravitatem apud alqm : — o. numerum deorum, *to belong to, be reckoned amongst* : so also, o. numerum jure censorum, Cic. Off. 2, 12 extr. : — o. secundum dignitatis locum : — noctem caligo obtinuit, *prevailed during the night*, Liv. : — quæ (fama) plerosque obtinet, *rules, sways*, Sall. : — casus medicamenti vim obtinet, Plin. B) *To assert, maintain* : o. jus suum contra alqm, Cic. Quint. 9 : — o. causam, *to carry out* : — o. injuriam, *to claim that which has been unjustly taken*, Liv. : — res facile obtinebatur, *was easily accomplished or carried* : — o. sententias contrarias, *to support, maintain* :

o. mendacium:—illud ipsum, qui obtineri potest:—obtimebo eam leviorum fuisse:—magnis opibus, quicquid feceris, obtinere:—obtinuit, ut, ne etc. C) *To assert, prove, show*: possumus hoc teste... (id) quod dicimus obtinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76:—si minus id poteris obtinere:—obtimebo, eam fuisse etc. D) *To esteem, to consider as, to take to be*: pro vero obtinere alqd, App. E) *Ref. To maintain one's self, to keep one's ground, to prevail, last, stand*: fama obtinuit, Liv. 21, 46:—pro vero autem obtinebat, it was received as true, Sall.:—consuetudo, quae retro obtinuit, Dig.:—quod... merito obtinuit, ib.:—quia, et si dissentirent, sententia plurimum obtineret, ib.

OBTINGO, tigi. 3. (ob-tango) *To touch*. [I. Prop.: mustulenta sestas nares obtigit, Plaut. ap. Non.] II. Fig. A) *To befall, happen, fall to one's share*: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque tenet, Cic. Off. 1, 7:—eam quam mihi dicis obtigisse *ἔσθ' ἔσθ' ἔσθ'*, numquam deseram:—sibi quastorem obtigisse hominem singulari luxuria:—cum tibi aquaria provincia obtigisset:—si quid mihi obtigerit, *if I should die*:—hoc confiteor jure mihi obtigisse, Ter. B) *To occur, come to pass, turn out*: eloquere ut haec res obtigit de filia, Plaut. [OB-TINGO, ira. *To jingle before*, App.]

\*\*OB-TORPESCO, torpti. 3. *To be benumbed, become numb, stiff, or torpid*. I. Prop.: manus praemetu obtorpuerunt, Liv. 22, 3:—oculi subita caligine obtorpuerunt, Sen. Contr. II. Fig.: circumfuso undique pavore ita obtorpuerunt, ut etc., Liv. 34, 38:—animi obtorpuerunt, id: subactis miseriis obtorpuerunt, Cic. Poet.

OB-TORQUEO, si, tum. 2. *To turn, turn round*. [I. Prop.: o. proram in undas, Stat.:—circulus obtorti auri, *agold chain*, Virg.] II. Meton.: *To turn round, wrench*: o. collum or gulam, *to twist anybody's neck*, i. e. *to handle or seize roughly*: obtorta gula in vincula abripi, *by main force*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10:—oborto collo ad praetorem trahi, Plaut.:—thus, o. cardines, App.

OBORTUS, a, um. *part. of obtorqueo*.

OBTRACTATIO, ōnia. f. (obtracto) *An envious detracting, a disparaging, traducing*: o. autem est ea, quam intelligi zelotypiam volo, aegritudo ex eo, quod aliquid quoque potuitur eo, quod ipse concupiverit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8:—aegritudini (subiiciuntur) *invidentia, aemulatio*, obtractatio, misericordia, angor, luctus, mæror:—o. domestica:—abest ab obtractatione *invidiae*:—o. et *malevolentia*:—o. et *hvor*, Tac.:—o. adversus gloriam, Liv.:—o. erga alqm, Tac.:—malevolentissimæ obtractationes, *most malicious disparagements*:—o. malevolorum:—o. laudis, Cæs.:—o. gloriæ alienæ, Liv.:—res habet obtractationem, Planc. ap. Cic.

OBTRACTATOR, ōris. m. (obtracto) *One who disparages, a detractor*: multi communes obtractatores atque omnium invidi multa finxerunt, Cic. Planc. 23, 57:—o. beneficii:—o. laudum:—a tuis invidiis et obtractatoribus:—huic sententia obtractatores erant, Just.

[OBTRACTATUS, ūs. m. (obtractor) *I. q. obtractatio*, Gell.]

OBRECTO. 1. (ob-tracto) *To disparage, detract from, traduce, decry; to thwart or oppose maliciously*: o. alci, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26:—o. alcijs legi:—o. gloriæ alcijs, Liv.:—o. laudibus duci, id.:—o. inter se, Nep.:—o. laudes, Liv.:—o. lautitiam omnem, Plin.:—non obrectari a se urbanas excubias, Tac.:—o. se invicem, Auct. Dial. de Or. 25:—non obrectandi causa cum Zenone pugnasse.

[OBRECTIO, ōnis. f. (obtero) *Contrition*: o. cordis, August.]

1. OBRECTUS, a, um. *part. of obtero*.

\*\*2. OBRECTUS, ūs. m. (obtero) *A crushing to pieces*: obrectu habere alqd, Plin. 18, 28, 67. no. 4. § 258.

[OB-TRADO, trāsi, trāsum. 3. *To thrust into or against*. I. Prop. A) *o. titonem inguinibus*, App. B) *Meton.*: *To swallow, devour*: o. pernam, Plaut. 2) *To step up*: o. os, Prud. II. Fig.: *To press or force upon, to obtrude*: o. alci virginem, Ter.:—o. alci palpm, *to deceive by caresses or flattery, to wheedle, coax*, Plaut.]

[OBTRUNCATIO, ōnis. f. (obtranco) *A cutting away*, Col.]

OB-TRUNCO. 1. *To cut or lop off*. [I. Prop.: o. vitem, Col.] \*\*II. Meton.: *To cut down*: regem obtruncant, Liv. 1, 5:—o. hostes, Sall.:—ceteri vice pecorum obtruncabantur, id.

[OB-TŪEON, tūtus or tūtus sum. 2. *To look towards, look at, look in the face*. I. Prop.: o. alqm, Plaut.:—o. terram, id.:—inimicos oia sum obtuerier, id. II. Meton.: *To see, behold*: non quis obtuerier, Plaut.]

OB-TUNDO, tūdi, tūsum and tunsum. 3. *To strike or beat upon or against a thing*. [I. Prop. A) *O. os alci*, Plaut.:—sum obtusus pugnīs, id.:—o. pectora pugnīs, Firm.] B) *Meton.*: *To make blunt by beating, to blunt, dull*: o. alcijs aures, *to deafen*, Cic. de Or. 66:—o. aciem oculorum, Plin.:—o. auditum, id.:—o. vocem in dicendo, *to make hoarse*:—obtusis illis stomachus, *weakened, rendered insusceptible*, Plin. E.:—obtusis ceciderunt viribus artus, Lucr. II. Fig. A) *To render obtuse, to blunt, weaken, impair*: o. mentem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33:—o. ingenia adolescentium:—o. enervareque aegritudinem. B) *To become troublesome, to annoy, molest*: si somnum capere possem tam longis te epistolis non obtunderem, Cic. Att. 8, 1:—o. alqm cogitando, Ter.:—neque ego obtundam (vos) sæpius eadem agendo, Liv.:—non obtundam diutius, *I will not be troublesome any longer*:—verba obtundentia, Gell.

[OBTUSIO, ōnis. f. (obtundo) *A beating, banging*, Lampr.]

[OBTŪOR, i. I. q. obtueor, Att. ap. Non.]

[OBTŪACŪLUM, i. n. (obturo) *A stopple*, Marc. Emp.]

\*\*OBTŪRAMENTUM, i. n. (obturo) *A stopple*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

[OBTŪRATOR, ōris. m. (obturo) I. *A muscle that serves to shut*: o. externus et internus, *attached to the pelvis*, NL. II. *A piece put in*: o. palati mollis, *an artificial palate*, NL.]

[OBTURBATOR, ōris. m. (obturbo) *A troubler, disturber*, Ascon.]

OB-TURBO. 1. *To trouble, to throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb*. \*\*I. Prop. A) *O. hostes*, Tac. H. 3, 25:—o. quosdam occurrentium, id.:—Hence: *o. aquam, to disturb*, Plin. B) *Meton.*: *To raise an outcry against any thing*: obturbabant patres, Tac. A. 6, 24:—obturbatur militum vocibus, *he was put down by clamour*, id.:—obturbatur, *obstreperit*, Plin. E.:—ne me obturba, ac *tace*, Plaut.:—o. lectorem, Suet. II. Fig. A) *To disquiet, confuse*: me scriptio et literæ non *leniunt*, sed obturbant, Cic. Att. 12, 16. B) *To disturb*: o. solitudinem alcijs, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1.

[OB-TURGESCO, tursi. 3. *To swell, swell up*, Lucr.]

OBTŪRO. 1. (vox hybr. ob-θῆρα) *To stop up*. I. Prop.: *obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse*, Cic. Fat. 5:—o. foramina, Plin.:—o. dolia operculis, Vitruv.:—o. nares porro, Plin. II. Fig.: *o. aures alci, to refuse to listen to what one has to say, to turn a deaf ear to*, Hor.:—o. amorem edendi, Lucr.]

[OBTŪSE, adv. *Bluntly, dully*: o. videre, Sol.]

[OBTŪSIO, ōnis. f. (obundo) *Bluntness, dullness*, Tert.]

OBTŪSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of obtundo*. II. Adj.: *Blunt, dull, obtuse*. \*\*A) Prop. 1) *O. pugio*, Tac. A. 15, 54:—*falx obtusa et hebes*, Col.:—*vomeris obtusi dentem*, Virg.:—o. angulus, Lucr.:—*cornua obtusa lunæ*, Plin. 2) *Meton.*: *vox obtusa et clara, hoarse*, Quint. 11, 3, 15:—*neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, obscure*, Virg.:—*obtusæ aures, deaf, dull of hearing*, A. Her.:—o. stomachus, *weakened*, Plin. E.:—*obtusæ vires*, Lucr.:—*obtusum venenum*, Plin. B) Fig. 1) *Dull, stupid*: *hebetes et obtusi ad alqm rem*, Cic. Fr. ap. Lact. 3, 14:—*obtusio ingenio esse*, Gell.:—*pectora obtusa*, Virg.:—*animi acies obtusior*:—*quo quid dici potest obtusius?* \*\*2) *Slack, relaxed*: *eastrensis jurisdictio obtusior*, Tac.

OBTŪTUS, ūs. m. (obtueor) *A looking at or towards any thing, a beholding earnestly, gaze*. I. Prop.: oculorum obtutum effugit animus, Cic. Un. 8:—*qui vultum ejus obtutumque oculorum in cogitando probe nosset*:—*cur contuerere autem altero oculo, causa non esset, cum idem ob-*

tutus esset amborum : — obtutum in re figure, Cic. Poet. Arat. : — obtutu tacito stetit, Virg. : — o. malorum, Ov. [II. *Meton.* : The eye : coram tuis obtutibus, Prud. : — gemino obtutu eluminatus, Sid.]

[*ÖBUMBĀTĪO*, ōnis. *f.* (obumbro) *An obscuring, shading, Arn.*]

[*ÖBUMBĀTRIX*, icis. *f.* (obumbro) *She that shades, Tert.*]

*ÖB-UMBRO*. 1. *To shade, overshadow.* \*\*I. *Prop.* A) Nubes solem obumbrant, Plin. 2, 42, 42 : — melior vitis quando sibi ipsa non obumbrat : — o. coma humeros, Ov. : — vitem cujus palmite omnis Asia obumbraretur, Just. : — o. æthera telis, Virg. [B] *Meton.* : To cover : obumbrata gemitina, Pall. ] II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *To eclipse, obscure* : o. nomen, Tac. H. 2, 32 : — sapientiam vino obumbrari, Plin. B) *To disguise, palliate* : o. crimen, Ov. : — o. simulationem lacrimis, Petr. [C] *To protect* : reginæ nomen obumbrat (eum), Virg.]

[*ÖB-UNCĀTUS*, a, um. (obunco) *Bent inwards, Cœl. Aur.*]

[*ÖBUNCTUS*, a, um. (ob-ungo) *Anointed, App.*]

[*ÖBUNCŪLUS*, a, um. *dem.* (obuncus) *Somewhat bent inwards, Titin. ap. Non.*]

[*ÖB-UNCUS*, a, um. *Bent inwards, Virg.*]

[*ÖBUNDĀTĪO*, ōnis. *f.* (obundo) *An overflowing, Flor.*]

[*ÖB-ORO*, ussi, ustum. 3. I. *To burn, singe, scorch* : obustus torris, Virg. : — sudibus obustis, *hardened by burning*, id. : — hence, II. *Meton.* : gleba obusta gelu, *made hard*, Ov.]

[*ÖB-vāgĭo*, ire. *To whimper or cry before any one, Plaut.*]

[*ÖB-vāgŭlo*, are. *To raise a cry against any thing, Fest.*]

*ÖB-VALLO*. 1. *To surround with a wall or rampart.* [I. *Prop.* : o. urbem, Fest.] \*\*II. *Fig.* : locus (consulatus) omni ratione obvallatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 1.

[*ÖBVĀRICĀTOR*, ōris. *m.* (obvaro) *One that throws obstacles in the way, Fest.*]

[*ÖB-vāro*, are. *To thwart* : o. consiliis, Enn. ap. Non.]

[*ÖBVĒNIĒNTĪA*, æ. *f.* (obvenio) *An accident, chance, Tert.*]

*ÖB-VĒNĪO*, vēni, ventum. 4. *To come to any thing, to meet, come in the way of; hence,* I. *Prop.* A) *To come to in addition or besides* : o. pugnae, Liv. 29, 34. B) *To happen, occur, befall, fall out* : obvenit vitium, Cic. Phil. 2, 33 : — vitium obvenit consuli, Liv. : — quæcumque obvenissent, Suet. : — occasio obvenit, Plaut. II. *Meton.* : *To fall to one's share or lot, to come to one* : hereditas alci obvenit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7 : — obvenit ei sorte provincia Sicilia : — cum Scipioni obvenisset Syria : — quibus ex partes ad defendendum obvenarent, Cæs.

[*ÖB-VENTĪCLUS* (-tius), a, um. (obvenio) *Accidental, Tert.*]

[*ÖBVENTĪO*, ōnis. *f.* (obvenio) *Revenue proceeding from house-rent and the like, Dig.*]

[*ÖBVENTUS*, ūs. *m.* (obvenio) *A meeting, coming, Tert.*]

[*ÖB-VERBĒRO*, are. *To beat soundly, Plaut.*]

*ÖB-VERSOR*. 1. (obverso l. Prisc.) *To move to and fro before any thing; hence,* \*\*I. *Prop.* : *To go about, to show one's self* : o. vestibulo, Liv. 2, 54 : — ne incommodus obversaretur, Liv. : — obversabantur advocati, Plin. E. : — obversans in urbe inter cæsus, Tac. II. *Fig.* A) *To hover about or before, to float before* : obversantur animo honestæ species, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22 : — ægro eadem in somnis obversata species, Liv. : — memoria cladis animis obversabatur, id. : — ante oculos mihi obversatur reipublicæ dignitas : — apertam speciem obversari ante oculos, Liv. [B] *To oppose, withstand* : malo obniti et obversari, Tert.]

*OBVERSUS*, a, um. *part. of obverto.*

\*\**ÖB-VERTO*, verti, versum. 3. *To turn towards or against any thing, to direct towards.* I. *Prop.* A) *Acies turbata est, dum ad clamorem flectere cornua et obvertere ordines voluit*, Liv. 27, 18 : — o. terga axi, Virg. : — o. fenestras in aquilonem, Plin. : — o. arcus in alqm, Ov. : — o. proras pelago, Virg. : — cornua velatarum obvertimus an-

880

tennarum (sc. pelago), *shift the yards, turn in another direction*, id. B) *Obverti, to turn one's self to or towards, to direct one's self to* : o. in hostem, Liv. 6, 24 : — o. in aciem, id. : — obversus ad matrem, Tac. : — obversi adversus solem, Flor. : — vites in aquilonem obversæ, Plin. : — obversus in agmen, Ov. : — orientem obversus, App. : — capita obversa soli, Sen. : — bona nostra introrsus obversa sunt, Sen. : — Hence : Obversi. *Those who stand opposite, i. e. the enemy* : profligatis obversis, Tac. II. *Fig.* A) *To direct one's attention to any thing* : milite ad sanguinem et cædes obverso, Tac. H. 3, 83. B) *To be inclined to* : obversis militum studiis, *inclined to him*, Tac. H. 3, 11.

*ÖB-VĪAM*. *adv.* *In the way, against.* I. *Prop.* : o. ire alci, Cic. Mur. 32 : — o. venire : — o. prodire : — o. procedere : — o. propere : — o. mittere alci : — o. alci fieri, *to meet* : — o. se ferre : — o. proficisci, Cæs. : — o. contra venire, id. : — o. progredi, Liv. : — o. effundi, *to rush against*, id. : — o. occurrere, id. : — o. se dare alci, id. : — o. dari, Ter. : — o. alci obistere, *to place one's self in the way*, Plaut. : — o. alci esse, *to meet*, id. II. *Fig.* A) *O. ire, to oppose one's self to a thing, to resist, to obviate* : o. ire alci, Cic. Att. 4, 16 : — o. ire cupiditati hominum : — o. ire cæptis, Liv. : — o. ire iræ, id. : — superbiæ nobilitatis obviam itum est, Sall. : — o. ire fraudibus, Tac. : — o. ire sententiæ, id. : — o. ire audaciæ temeritatique, Liv. : — o. ire timori, *to remove*, Tac. : — o. ire infecunditati terræ, id. : — o. ire dedecori, id. : — ni Cæsar obviam isset, id. [B] *O. esse, to be at hand* : o. esse in comitio (sc. alci), Plaut. : — hence, C) *To meet* : tibi nulla ægritudo est animo obviam, Plaut.]

[*ÖB-vĭgĭo*. 1. *To be watchful or vigilant* : obvigilato est opus, *it is necessary to be watchful*, Plaut.]

[*ÖB-vĭo*, are. *To meet.* I. *Prop.* : o. alci, Veg. II. *Fig.* A) *To resist* : o. hortatui procerum, Macr. B) *To obviate, remedy* : o. grandini, Pall. ] [Hence, Ital. *ovviare*.]

[*ÖB-vĭŏlo*, are. *To injure, violate, Inscr.*]

*ÖBVĪUS*, a, um. (ob-via) *In the way, meeting, so as to meet, going or coming against.* I. *Prop.* A) *O. alci esse*, Cic. Mil. 18 : — fac ut mihi tuæ literæ volent obviæ : — literas alci obvias mittere : — obvium fieri, Liv. : — obvium dare se alci, id. : — quo in loco inter se obvii fuissent, Sall. : — cui mater se tulit obvia, Virg. : — obvia cui Camilla occurrit, id. : — libellus ab obvio quodam porrectus, Suet. : — in obvio classi esse, *to meet*, Liv. [B] *Meton.* 1) *To lie opposite, to be opposite* : montes, qui obvii erant itineri, Nep. 2) *Being or lying in the way* : o. furis ventorum, Virg. : — o. vulneri, Sen. Poet. 3) *Bare, uncovered* : calvitium quoque obvia, App. ] \*\*II. *Fig.* A) *At hand* : opes obvias deferre deos, Tac. A. 16, 2 : — virtus obvia et illabata, Quint. : — figuræ non obviæ dicenti, id. : — obvium serpentes extrahi cantu, *it is a common saying*, Plin. : — cum obvium proximumque esset dicere etc., Gell. B) *Meeting half way, complaisant, obliging* : o. homo, Plin. E. 1, 10 : — obvia voluntas, Quint. : — obvia comitas, Tac.

[*ÖB-vŏlĭto*, are. *To fly, flit, or rove about, Porc. Latro.*]

[*ÖB-vŏlŭtātus*, a, um. *Entangled, Veg.*]

[*ÖBVŏLŪTĪO*, ōnis. *f.* (obvolvo) *A wrapping round, enveloping, Macr.*]

*ÖB-VOLVO*, vi, ūtum. 3. *To wrap round, muffle up, envelope.* I. *Prop.* A) *O. caput*, Cic. de Or. 22 : — os obvolutum folliculo : — o. os togæ, Suet. B) *Meton.* : *fax obvoluta sanguine*, Pac. ap. Cic. II. *Fig.* : *To cloke, cover* : o. vitium verbis decoris, Hor.

*OC-C.* See *OB-C.*

[*OccĀBUS*, i. *m.* (ὀκκαβος) *A bracelet, Inscr.*]

[*OccĀCĀTĪO*, ōnis. *f.* (occæco) *A covering over of seed by harrowing, Ser. ap. Non.*]

*OCCÆCO*. 1. (ob-cæco) *To make blind, to blind.* I. *Prop.* [A] *O. oculos*, Cels. : — quidam subito occæcati sunt, *have become blind*, id. \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *To blind, to prevent from seeing* : o. hostem pulvere, Liv. 22, 43. 2) *To darken, obacure* : caligo occæcaverat diem, Liv. 33,

7: — solem vides ut occæcatus est præ hujus corporis candoribus, Plaut. 3) *To cover over, and so to remove from sight*: terra semen occæcatum cohibet, Cic. de Sen. 15: — o. fossam, Col. [4] *To render unfeeling, to benumb*: timor occæcaverat artus, Virg. Cul. II. Fig. A) *To dazzle, blind*: occæcati cupiditate, Cic. Fin. 1, 10: — stultitiâ occæcatus: — occæcat animos fortuna, Liv.: — ni spes vana pacis occæcasset consilia, id. B) *To render dark or unintelligible, to obscure*: o. orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

[OCCÆDES, is. f. (ob-cædes) *A cutting down*, Plaut.]

[OCCÆLESCO, lûi. 3. (ob-calesco) *To become warm around*, Cels.]

\*\*OCCALLĀTUS, a, um. (ob-callus) *Thick skinned, callous*: occallatæ fauces, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13.

OCCALLESCO, callûi. 3. (ob-calleo) *To get thick or hard skin, to become callous*. [I. Prop.: latera occalluere plagis, Plaut.: — os sensi occallescere rostro, Ov.] II. Fig.: *To become callous, i. e. to lose one's feeling, to be hardened, become insensible*: jam prorsus occallui, Cic. Fam. 2, 18: — longâ patientiâ obcallui, Plin. E.: — si mores occalluere, Col.

\*\*OCCĀNO, ùi. 3. (ob-cano) *To accompany with a wind instrument*: tum Sentius occanere cornua... jussit, Tac. A. 2, 81: — cornicines occanuerunt, Sall.

[OCCANTO, are. (ob-canto) *To charm, bewitch*, App.]

OCCĀSĪO, ònis. f. (2. occido) *An opportunity, fit time, convenient season*. I. Gen.: occasionem nancisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25: — occasionem omittre, amittere: — occasionem tenere, *to lay hold of*: — occasio offertur: — occasionem prætermittre, Cæs.: — occasionem arripere, Liv.: — occasionem avidissime amplecti, Plin. E.: — occasionem capere, *to have or get*, Plaut.: — occasionem sumere, Plin.: — occasionem querere, Sen.: — ut primum occasio data est: — oblata occasione, *when an opportunity offers*, Suet.: — occasione desse, *not to make use of, to let slip*, Liv.: — occasione temporis desse, Cæs.: — per occasionem, *when an opportunity offers*, Liv.: — per omnem occasionem, Suet.: — per occasiones, id.: — ex occasione, id.: — ex occasionebus, Sen.: — omni occasione, Suet.: — ex incommodo alieno suam occasionem petere, Liv.: — si fuerit occasio: — simul ac ei occasio visa est, exercitum deseruit: — amplam occasionem calumniæ nactus: — o. opprimendi: — occasio ad occupandam Asiam: — dederit occasionem, ut etc.: — o. cumulare benefacta, Plaut. \*\*II. Esp. A) *Opportunity of doing something, i. e. feasibility, facility*: o. solitudinis, the occasion, Tac. A. 15, 50. B) *A supply*: o. olei, Plin. 23, 4, 40: — o. lapidum, id. [C] *The goddess of opportunity*, Aus. [Hence, Ital. occasione, cagione, cagioncella, cagionare; Fr. occasion.]

[OCCĀSŪNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (occasio) *An opportunity*, Plaut.]

OCCĀSUS, ūs. m. (2. occido) *A falling down; hence, I. An occasion or opportunity*, Enn. ap. Fest. II. *The setting of the heavenly bodies, the going down*. A) Gen.: o. solis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 50: — ortus occasusque signorum, Quint.: — ante occasum Maie, Virg. B) Esp. \*\*1) *The setting of the sun, sunset*: præcipiti in occasum die, Tac. H. 3, 86. 2) *The west*: inter occasum solis et septentriones, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: — without solis, Virg. III. Fig. A) *Destruction, ruin, downfall, end*: o. reipublicæ, Cic. Sull. 11: — o. odii, Quint. decl.: — obitum occasumque nostrum, i. e. my banishment. B) *Death*: o. Ælii, Cic. Ac. 1, 2.

OCCĀTŪO, ònis. f. (occo) *A harrowing*: terra id (semen) occæcatum cohibet, ex quo occasio, quæ hoc efficit, nominata est, Cic. de Sen. 15.

[OCCĀTOR, òris. m. (occo) I. Prop.: *A harrower*, Col.: hence, the god of harrowing, Fab. Pict. ap. Serv. ad Virg. II. Fig.: o. scelerum, Plaut.]

[OCCĀTŪRIUS, a, um. (occator) *Belonging to harrowing or a harrower*, Col.]

[OCCĒDO, essi, essum. 3. (ob-cedo) *To go towards*: o. aleni obviam, Plaut.: — o. in conspectum aleis, id.]

[OCCENSUS, a, um. I. g. accensus, Fest.]

[OCCENTO. 1. (ob-canto) *To sing or shout at or near a*

thing, to raise a cry. I. Prop. A) O. ostium, at the door, Plaut. B) *To serenade*: quid si adeam ad fores atque ocentem, Plaut. II. Meton. A) *To sing, to sing a tune*: o. hymenæum, Plaut.: — bubo ocentans funebria, Amm. B) *To scold aloud*, Fest.]

\*\*OCCENTUS, ūs. m. (occino) *A singing; hence, a squeaking*: o. soricis, Plin. 8, 57, 82.

[OCCEPSO. See OCCIPIO.]

[OCCERTO, are. intens. (occipio) *To begin*, Plaut.]

OCCHI, òrum. m. *A kind of trees in Hyrcania not unlike fig-trees, from which honey was said to flow early in the morning*, Plin. 12, 8, 18.

[OCCĪDĀNŪS, a, um. (2. occido) *Western*, Innoc. ap. Goes.]

1. OCCĪDENS, entis. part. of 2. occido.

2. OCCĪDENS, entis. m. (2. occido) *The west, the spot where the sun sets*, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: — o. æquinoctialis, the spot where the sun sets at the equinox, Col.

\*\*OCCĪDĒNTĀLIS, e. (occidens) *Western, occidental*: occidentale latus septentrionis, Plin. 18, 34, 67, 3: — o. ventus, Gell.

\*OCCĪDŪO, ònis. f. (1. occido) *A cutting down, massacre, extermination, extirpation*: orare ne in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv.: — nec ad occidionem universa gens interimenda est, Col.: — occidione equitatum occidere, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: — duo præsidia occidione occisa, Liv.: — occidione occumbere, Tac.: — occidioni dari, id.: — occidioni exempti sunt, id.: — occidione cadere, Just.

[OCCĪDŪM, ùi. n. (1. occido) I. g. occidio, Prud.]

1. OCCĪDO, cidi, cism. 3. (ob-cædo) *To strike to the ground*. [I. Gen. A) *To throw down*: o. alqm pugnis, Ter.] B) Esp.: *To cut down, to kill*: o. alqm, Cic. Phil. 14, 14: — o. alqm cultro: — o. exercitum occidione, *to cut up entirely*: — o. alqm veneno, Suet.: — o. se, Cic. ap. Quint. II. Fig. [A] *To ruin, to undo*: me occidisti astutiis, Plaut. B) *To torment, plague to death*: occidis sæpe rogando, Hor.: — quem vero adripuit tenet occiditque legendo, id. — [Hence, Ital. uccidere.]

2. OCCĪDO, cidi, cism. 3. *To fall down*. I. Prop.

\*\*A) Gen.: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv. 21, 35. B) *To go down, set (of the heavenly bodies)*: sol occidit, Liv. 39, 26: — cometes numquam in occasura parte cæli esset, Plin.: — hence, sol occidens, sunset, evening, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39: — thus, sol occasus, e. g. ante solem occasum, Plaut. II. Fig. A) *To perish, to be destroyed, to come to an end, to die, fall*: o. in bello, Cic. Fam. 9, 5: — extincto colore occidimus ipsi et exstinguimur: — o. vulnere, Ov.: — ut hic ornatus (mundi) numquam dilapsus occidat: — ne sacrorum memoria occideret: — rerum memoria cum illo occidisset: — vita occidens: — fundi atque ædes occiderunt mihi, Plaut.: — orta occidunt, Sall.: — occidet ad nihilum ardor, Lucr. B) *To perish, to be lost or ruined, to be undone*: sin plane occidimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: — spes occidit, Hor.: — vestra beneficia occasura esse.

[OCCĪDŪALIS, e. (occiduus) *Western*, Prud.]

OCCĪDŪUS, a, um. (2. occido) *Setting, going down*. [I. Prop. A) Occiduo sole, Gell. B) Meton.: *Western, towards the west*: o. sol, dies, the western region, Ov.: — occiduæ aquæ, id.: — occiduæ arenæ, the sand of a western river, Calp.]

\*\*II. Fig.: *Frail, perishable*: turba occidua scansili annorum lege, Plin. 7, 49, 50: — occidua senectus, Ov.

[OCCILLO, are. *To beat to pieces*, Plaut.]

\*\*OCCĪNO, inûi, entum. 3. (ob-cano) *To sing to or at*: si occinuerit avis, Liv. 6, 41: — corvus clara voce occinuit, id.: — corvi in eum adversum occinentes, croaking against, V. Max.

\*\*OCCĪPIŪO, cēpi, ceptum. 3. v. a. and n. (ob-capio) [occepso for occepero, Plaut.] *To commence, begin, undertake, enter upon any thing*. I. Act.: o. quæstum, Ter.: — o. principium sermonis cum alqo, Plaut.: — o. agere,



Liv. 1, 7:—o. loqui, Plaut.:—fabula accepta est agi, Ter.:—*esp. of entrance upon an office*: o. magistratum, Liv. 3, 55.

II. *Neut.*: To begin, commence, have its beginning: juven-tas occipit, Luc.:—hiems occipiebat, Tac. A. 12, 12.

[OCCIPITALIS, e. (occipitium) *Belonging to the hinder part of the head, occipital*: o. os, occipital bone:—o. musculus, the occipital muscle, i. e. of the hinder part of the head, NL.]

\*\*OCCIPITĪUM, ūi. n. (occiput) *The hinder part of the head*, Plin. 11, 29, 35.

[OCCIPUT, itis. n. (ob-caput) *The hinder part of the head*, Pers.]

OCCISIO, ōnis. f. (1. occido) *A slaying, murder*.

I. *Gen.*: o. parentis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26:—si cades et occisio facta non erit. II. *Esp.*: A cutting up, massacre, extermination: occisione occidere copias, so that not one escapes, Cic. Phil. 14, 14.

[OCCISOR, ōris. m. (1. occido) *A killer, slayer*: o. regum, Plaut.]

[OCCISORĪUS, a, um. (occisor) *Of or belonging to killing: occisoria animalia, for slaughter*, Tert.]

1. OCCISUS, a, um. *part. of 1. occido*.

[2. OCCISUS, a, um. (1. occido) *Ruined, lost, undone*: ego sum occisissimus, Plaut.]

[OCCLAMĪTO, are. (ob-clamito) *To make a clamour or to shout against*, Plaut.]

[OCCLAUDO, ēre. I. q. ocludo, Cod. Th.]

OCCLŪDO, clūsi, clūsum. 3. (ob-claudio) *To shut or close up*. I. *Prop.*: A) O. tabernas, Cic. Ac. 2, 47:—furax servus, cui nihil sit nec signatum, nec ocludum. [B] *Meton.*: To shut up, to lock in: o. alqm apud se, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: A) O. aures, not to listen to, to shut one's ears, App. B) O. libidinem, to check, stop, Ter.]

1. OCCLŪSUS, a, um. *part. of ocludo*.

[2. OCCLŪSUS, a, um. (occludo) *Shut up: ostium oculisissimum*, Plaut.:—nunc sum ocludissimus, id.]

OCCO. 1. *To harrow*: o. segetem, Hor.:—o. agrum, Col.

[OCCENO, are. (ob-ceno) *To eat*, Plaut. ap. Varr.]

\*\*OCCCEPI, isse. (ob-cæpi) *To commence, begin*, Liv. 4, 37.

[OCCŪBITUS, ūs. m. (occumbo) *Death*, Hier.]

[OCCŪBO, ūi, ūtum. 1. (ob-cubo) *To lie in a place, esp. to lie buried*: urbe patria occubat, Virg.:—o. tumulo, id.:—neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris, id.:—o. flebili leto, Sen. Poet.]

\*\*OCCULCO. 1. (ob-calco) *To tread down*: partim oclucatis, partim dissipatis terrore, qui circa erant, nudaverant... aciem, Liv. 27, 14.

OCCŪLO, ūlti, ūltum. 3. [occulerat for oclucerat, V. Fl. 1.] *To hide, conceal*: o. vulnera, Cic. Att. 5, 15:—feminas oclucantur parietibus:—o. alqm, Liv.:—o. narratum ab alqo, to keep secret, Tac.:—o. virgulta multā terrā, Virg.

OCCULTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (occullo) *A hiding, conceal-ing*. I. *Prop.*: *Concealment*: occultatione se tutari, Cic. N. D. 2, 50:—o. in spelunca, Plin. \*\*II. *Meton.*: o. stellarum, occultation, Plin.

OCCULTĀTOR, ōris. m. (occullo) *One that hides or conceals*: ille ipse latronum occultator et receptator locus, Cic. Mil. 19.

OCCULTE. *adv.* *In secret, secretly*: quæ res aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic. Agr. 1, 1:—o. alqd moliri per alqm:—o. ferre, to conceal, keep to one's self, Ter.:—*Comp.*, occultius, Cic. Dei. 6.—*Sup.*, occultissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21.

[OCCULTUM. *adv.* (occultus) *Secretly*: o. reptare, Sol.]

1. OCCULTO. 1. (occulo) *To hide, conceal*: stellæ tum occultantur, tum rursus aperiantur, disappear, Cic. N. D. 2, 20:—o. se latebris:—o. alqd in terram, Cæs.:—o. et dissimulare appetitum voluptatis:—o. veritatem:—o. fugam, Cæs.

[2. OCCULTO. *adv.* (occultus) *Secretly*, Afran. ap. Charis.]

OCCULTUS, a, um. (occulo) I. *Hidden, concealed, secret*: res occultæ et penitus abdita, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 49:—o., intestinum, ac domesticum malum:—occultior atque tector cupiditas:—si quid erit occultius et reconditum:—res occultissimas aperire in lucem proferre:—o. homo, a reserved or close person:—*\*\*thus, with genit.*: occultus odii, concealing hatred, Tac. II. *Subst.*: Occultum, i. n. *That which is hidden, secret, or concealed; a secret, secrecy*: servi quibus occulta creduntur, Cic. Cæl. 23 extr.:—occulta saltum scrutari, Tac.:—stare in occulto, in secret:—*thus, ex occulto intervenire*.

\*OCCUMBO, cūbūi, cūbitum. 3. (ob-cumbo, a secondary form of cubo) I. *To fall down, to fall to the ground, to fall (usually of persons dying)*: o. morte (al. mortem) pro patria, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42 extr.:—*thus, o. morte*, Liv.:—o. mortem, Curt.:—o. letum, Enn.; Suet.:—[o. morti, neci, Enn.; Ov.; Virg.:—o. alqo homine, to be killed or fall by any one's hand, Sil.]:—o. pro libertate, Suet. [II. (of heavenly bodies) *To set*, Just. 37, 2.]

OCCŪPĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A taking possession of a thing, a making one's self master of*. \*A) *Prop.*: sunt privata nulla natura, sed aut veteri occupatione, aut, etc. by taking formal possession of, Cic. Off. 1, 7. B) *Fig. in Rhetoric*: 1) Ante occupatio, i. e. a refuting of anticipated objections, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 extr. \*\*2) When a speaker says that he will pass over something, and yet mentions it, A. Her. 4, 27. II. *Occupation, esp. such as takes up our time and prevents our giving attention to any other object*:—vix huic tantulæ epistolæ tempus habui, atque id ereptum e summis occupationibus, Cic. Att. 1, 19:—in maximis occupationibus suis numquam intermittere studia doctrinæ:—aut occupatione aut difficultate tardior:—maximis occupationibus impediri, implicari, distineri:—ab occupatione se expedire:—occupatione se relaxare.

[OCCŪPĀTORĪUS, a, um. (occupo) *Taken possession of, occupied, seized*: o. ager, LL.]

1. OCCUPĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of occupo*. II. *Adj.* *Occupied, busy*: si occupati profumus alqd civibus nostris, proximus etiam cōtios, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3:—festinabam eramque occupatio:—non dubito quin occupatissimus fueris:—o. tempora.

[2. OCCUPĀTUS, ūs. m. *An occupation*, LL.]

OCCŪPO. 1. [occupassim, is, it, for occupaverim, is, it, Plaut.] (ob-capio) *To lay hold of any thing, to take possession of, to seize (a place or object)*. I. *Prop.*: A) totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare cogitat, Cic. Agr. 2, 28:—o. urbes singulis cohortibus, Cæs.:—o. possessiones agri Lucani:—o. regnum:—o. tyrannidem:—[o. polum atra nube, to fill up or cover with, Hor.:—o. currum, to mount, ascend, Ov.:—o. aditum, to go in, Virg.:—o. alqm amplexu, to embrace, Ov.:—o. alqm gladio, ense, saxo, to strike, Virg.; Ov.] B) *Meton.*: 1) O. pecuniam, to use or employ money for a certain purpose, to lay out: o. pecuniam grandi fenore, Cic. Fl. 21:—o. pecunias apud alqm:—o. pecuniam in pecore, Col. [2] *To come before*: o. rates, Ov.:—o. ortum solis, Curt.] II. *Fig.*: A) *To take possession of any thing, to make one's self master of, to seize, take*: tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39:—ante occupatur animus ab iracundia, quam providere ratio potuit, ne occuparetur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13:—occupari aliarum rerum curā, Liv.:—hæc causa primos menses occupabit, will occupy, employ, engage, Cæl. ap. Cic. B) *To be beforehand with any thing, to anticipate, get the start of*: occupavi te, inquit, Fortuna, atque cepi, omnesque aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me aspirare non posses, I have anticipated you, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9 extr.:—ut ante occupet quod videtur opponi:—*\*\*with inf.*: occupant bellum facere, Liv.:—occupant patres ipsi suum munus facere, id.:—o. rapere, Hor.:—[o., to speak to or address first, Hor. S. 1, 9, 6: also, to say or speak first, Stat.]

OCCURRO, curri (rarely eūcurri), cursum. 3. [old form of the perf. occēcurrit, Auct. ap. Gell.] (ob-curro) *To go or run*

to meet, to fall in with any thing, to meet. I. Prop. A) Gen.: o. alui venienti, Cæs. B. C. 3, 79 extr.: — o. alui obviam, Liv.: — o. amicis, Hor.: — quibuscumque signis occurrat, se aggregabat, Cæs.: — me ad tempus occursum: — o. aliam civitatem, to reach, get to: — o. ad causam dicendam, Liv. B) Esp.: To meet hostilely, to attack: etiam inermes armatis occurrebant, Cæs. B. C. 2, 27: — o. duabus Fabianis legionibus, id. \*\*C) Meton: (of places) To lie opposite, Plin.; Stat. II. Fig. A)

To offer or present itself, to suggest itself, to occur: qui quodcumque in mentem veniat aut quodcumque occurrat, se sequi dicent, Cic. Fin. 4, 17: — omne quod erit in re occurrat atque incidet: — ipsi (pæon et herous ille pes) occurrent oratione, ipsi se offerent: — o. oculis, Col.: — With a subjective clause: occurrebat, mancam præturam suam futuram, it struck him: — With a relative clause: statim occurrit animo, quæ sit causa ambigui: — misericordia ipsa solet supplicibus et calamitosis o., to present itself. B) Esp. 1) To meet, to remedy, satisfy, provide against, avert, counteract: o. expectationi iudicium, Cic. Cluent. 23: — o. satietati aurium animorumque: — o. torminibus et inflammationibus, Plin.: — o. venienti morbo, Pers. 2) To be against, to resist, oppose: omnibus ejus consiliis occurri atque obstiti, Cic. Cat. 3, 7 extr.: — o. illi rationi sic, etc.: — 3) To meet with words, i. e. to answer, reply, object: ut si dicenti, Quem video? ita occurras: Ego, Quint. 1, 5, 36: — occurrat mihi forsitan aliquis, id. — Impers.: occurrit nobis, et quidem a doctis et eruditis, quærentibus satissime constanter facere videamur, qui etc., Cic. Off. 2, 2: — occurritur, sicut occursum est.

[OCCURSACULUM, i. n. (occurso) That which meets with or appears to anybody: occursacula noctium, nocturnal apparitions, spectres, ghosts, App.]

\*OCCURSATIO, ònis. f. A going up to or meeting anybody in order to salute him, etc.: facilis est illa o. et blanditia popularis, it is an easy thing to go and meet people and address them civilly, Cic. Pl. 12, 29: — vestras et vestrorum ordinum occurrences, studia, sermones secum se ablaturum esse dicit, friendly salutations, Cic. Mil. 35, 95.

[OCCURSATOR, òris. m. One that goes up to or meets, Aus.]

[OCCURSATRIX, icis. f. She that goes up to or meets, ap. Fest.]

[OCCURSAO, ònis. f. (occurro) I. q. occursatio, Sulp.: — a visit, Sid.]

[OCCURSAO, are. inf. (occurso) To go up to, to meet, Sol.]

OCCURSO, are. (occurro). I. A) Prop.: To go up to, to meet, to fall in with, to hit upon: o. capro, Virg. E. 9, 24: — o. fugientibus, Tac.: — occursantes inter se radices, Plin.: — Esp.: to go against any one, in order to attack him; to rush upon, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44. \*\*B) Fig.: To meet, to be beforehand with: o. fortune, Plin. Pan. 25: — to be against, to oppose, resist, Sall. Jug. 85, 3. \*\*II. Prop. A) To come up to, to approach: o. portis, Liv. 2, 45: — o. huc, Plaut.: — hence, to appear, to show one's self or itself: o. numinibus, Plin. Pan. B) Fig.: To strike one, i. e. to come into one's mind: occursant animo scripta, Plin. E. 5, 5: — without animo, id. [With acc.: me occursant multæ, Plaut.]

[OCCURSOR, òris. m. (occurro) One that meets another, August.]

[OCCURSORIUS, a. um. (occurso) Precursory, previous: o. potio, a draught taken before a meal, an early cup, App.]

\*OCCURSUS, ūs. m. (occurro) A meeting, falling in with, lighting upon: o. luporum, Ov. M. 14, 256: — fraternis occursibus, Sen.: — aleis occursum vitare, Tac.: — Also of inanimate objects, Plin. 11, 3, 61.

ŌCĒNĪTIS, idis. f. (Ὠκεανίτις) Daughter of Oceanus, Virg. G. 4, 341.

ŌCĒNUS, i. m. (Ὠκεανός) I. A) The Ocean; according to fable, the husband of Thetys, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6: — ostium oceani, the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic. de I. P. 12: — mare o., Cæs.; Tac. [B) Meton.: A large bathing-tub, Lamp.] II. The name of a lictor or viator, Mart. 3, 15, 11.

\*\*ŌCELLA, æ. m. (ocellus) That has small eyes, Plin. 11, 37, 55.

\*\*ŌCELLATUS, a. um. (ocellus) Furnished with small eyes, or spots resembling eyes: ocellatis (sc. lapillis) ludere, stones with small spots, Suet. Aug. 83.

[ŌCELLULUS, i. m. dem. (ocellus) A little eye, ap. Diom.]

\*ŌCELLUS, i. m. dem. (oculus) [I. Prop.: A little eye, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 8; Ov. — As a term of endearment. ocelle mi! My darling! my angel! Plaut.] \*\*II. Meton.: A knob on the root of a plant, e. g. of a reed (called also oculis), Plin. 21, 4, 10.

ŌCHRA, æ. f. (ὄχρα) A kind of yellow earth, ochre, Plin. 35, 6, 12; Vitr.; Cels.

ŌCŪMUM, i. n. (ὄκνον) The plant basil, Plin. 19, 7, 35.

ŌCŪNUM or OCŪMUM or OCŪMUM, i. n. (ὄκνον) A kind of clover used for fodder, Plin. 17, 22; Varr.

\*\*ŌCŪOR, òris. Comp. (ὄκλων) Sup., òcissimus, a. um. (ὄκιστος) I. Prop.: Faster, quicker, swifter: ocior cervis, Hor. O. 2, 16, 23: — tigris ocior remeat, Plin. II. Meton.: More speedy, sooner, in better time, earlier: ocissima pira, that ripen sooner than others, early, Plin.: 15, 15, 16: — ficorum ocissima senectus, id.: — Of more speedy effect: omnium venenorum ocissimum esse aconitum, Plin. 27, 2, 2.

[OCITER, adv. (ὄκως) Quickly, swiftly, speedily, App.] — Comp., Ocuis. More speedily, more swiftly, sooner, earlier, in better time, Cic. Qu. 13: — serius o. sors exitura, sooner or later, Hor.: — [Sooner, i. e. rather: angulus ista feret piper et tus o. uva, id.] — Gen.: Quickly, speedily, swiftly, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44: — \*\*Sup., ocissime, Sall.

OCIUM. See OTIUM.

[OCIUS, OCISIME. See OCITER.]

OCNUS, i. m. (Ὀκνος) I. The founder of Mantua, Virg. Æ. 10, 198. II. An allegorical figure in a painting by Socrates, representing a man who twists a rope that is gnawed by an ass as fast as he makes it, Plin. 35, 11, 40. — Prov., for any work that will never be accomplished, Prop. 4, 3, 21.

[OC-QUINISCO, ère. v. n. To bend down, stoop, Pomp. ap. Non.]

\*\*OCRĒA, æ. f. A kind of boot or greave, covering the front of the leg, worn by soldiers, hunters and peasants, Liv. 9, 40.

\*\*OCRĒATUS, a. um. (ocrea) Furnished with ocreæ, greaved, booted, Hor. S. 2, 3, 234: crura o., Plin.

OCRĪCŪLĀNUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Ocriculum: villa O., Cic. Mil. 24: — Subst.: Ocriculāni, òrum. m. The inhabitants of Ocriculum, Liv. 9, 41; Plin.

OCRĪCŪLUM, i. n. A town of Umbria, Liv. 22, 11; Plin. E.

[OCRIS, is. m. (ὄκρίς) A stony mountain, Liv. Andr. ap. Fest.]

\*\*OCTĀ- (octō-) CHORDOS, on. (ὀκτώ-χορδή) That has eight strings or notes, Vitr. 10, 13.

[OCTĀEDROS, i. (ὀκτάεδρος) That has eight corners, M. Cap.]

\*\*OCTĀ- (octō-) GŌNOS, on. (ὀκτώ-γωνία) That has eight angles, octangular: turris o., Vitr. 1, 6, 4: — Subst.: Octogonon, i. n. An octagon, id.

[OCTANGŪLUS, a. um. (octo-angulus) That has eight angles, octangular, App.]

\*\*OCTANS, tis. m. (octo) An octant, an instrument used in measuring, containing 45 degrees of a circle, Vitr. 10, 6, 1.

OCTAPHŌRUS. See OCTOPH.

[OCTAS, ñdis. f. (ὀκτάς) Eight, the number eight, M. Cap.]

\*\*OCTASTŪLOS, on. (ὀκτάστυλος) Octastyle, having eight columns, Vitr. 3, 2, 7.

\*\*OCTĀVĀNUS, a. um. (octavus) Belonging to the eighth legion, Plin. 3, 4, 5; Mel.

[OCTAVĀRĪUM, *ii. n.* (octavus) *A tax of the eighth part*, Cod. Just.]

OCTAVĪĀNUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Octavius*: O. milites, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9: — O. bellum, *i. e.* Cn. Octavii cum Cinna gestum, Cic.: — *Esp.*: Octavius (afterwards the emperor Augustus) was called Octavianus, after his adoption by Julius Cæsar: Cæsar O.

OCTAVĪUS, *a. um.* *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated was the emperor Augustus.* — *\*\*Adj.*: Octavian: O. gens, Suet. Aug. 1: — O. vicus, *id.*

OCTĀVUS, *a. um.* (octo) *The eighth*: o. pars, Cic. Att. 15, 26: — legio o., Cæs.: — o. ordines, *id.*: — o. marmor, *a milestone*, Mart.: — ager efficit cum octavo (*sc.* grano), bears eightfold: — [*Subst.*: Octava, *æ. f.* (*sc.* hora) *The eighth hour of the day*, Juv. 1, 49: — (*sc.* pars) *the eighth part (a tax)*, Auct. B. Afr. 98; Cod. Just.: — (*sc.* dies) *the eighth day after a feast*, ML.: — *\*\*Adv.*: Octavum. *The eighth time*, Liv. 6, 36. — [*Hence*, Ital. *ottavo*.]

*\*\*OCTĀVUS-DĒCĪMUS*, *a. um.* *The eighteenth*: o. pars, Vitr. 3, 3: — o. annus, Tac.

[OCTENNIS, *e.* (octo-annus) *Eight years old*: o. puer, Amm.]

OCTĪES, *adv.* (octo) *Eight times*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2; Plin.

[OCTĪGĒSĪMUS, *I. q.* octingentesimus, ap. Prisc.]

[OCTINGĒNĀRĪUS, *a. um.* (octingeni) *Consisting of eight hundred*: o. grex, Varr. R. R. 2, 10.]

[OCTINGENI and OCTINGENTĒNL, *æ. a.* (octingenti) (*distrib.*) *Eight hundred*, ap. Prisc.]

OCTINGENTĒSĪMUS, *a. um.* (octingenti) *The eight hundredth*: o. annus, Cic. de Sen. 2.

OCTINGENTĪ, *æ. a.* (octo-centum) *Eight hundred*, Cic. Ac. 2, 25. *Hence*,

[OCTINGENTĪES, *adv.* *Eight hundred times*, Ascon.]

[OCTĪPES, *ēdis.* (octo-pea) *Having eight feet*: cancer o., Ov. F. 1, 312; Prop.]

OCTŌ, (*ὀκτώ*) *Eight*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 21: decem et o., Liv.: — o. et viginti, Gell.: — sexaginta o., Plin. [*Hence*, Ital. *otto*, Fr. *huit*.]

OCTŌBER, *bris. m.* (octo) *October, the eighth month of the Roman year, calculating from March*: mensis O., Vell. 2, 56: or simply O. (*sc.* mensis), Col.: — Idus O., of October, Mart.: — Calendis Octobribus, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

OCTOCHORDOS. *See* OCTACHORDOS.

[OCTŌDĒCIM, *num. indecl.* (octo-decem) *Eighteen*, Front.]

[OCTŌŌXĪMUS, *i. m.* (*ὀκτώ-γάμος*) *One that has had eight wives*, Hier.]

*\*\*OCTŌGĒNĀRĪUS*, *a. um.* (octogeni) *Containing eighty*: pater o., eighty years old, Plin. E. 6, 33: — o. fistula, *a tube made of a metal plate eighty inches broad*, Vitr.

*\*\*OCTŌGĒNĪ*, *æ. a.* I. (*distrib.*) *Eighty*: data ex præda militibus o. bini, *i. e.* eighty-two to each, Liv. 10, 30: — o. oves, Varr. II. *Gen.*: *Eighty*, Plin. 9, 51; Front.

OCTŌGĒSĪMUS, *a. um.* (octoginta) *The eightieth*: quantum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. de Sen.: — [*Hence*, Ital. *ottantesimo*.]

OCTŌGĪES, *adv.* (octoginta) *Eighty times*: sester-tium centies et o., eighteen million sesterces, Cic. Pis. 35.

OCTŌGINTA, *num. indecl.* *Eighty*, Cic. de Sen. 19 — [*Hence*, Ital. *ottanta*, Fr. *huitante*.]

OCTŌGŌNOS. *See* OCTAGONOS.

*\*\*OCTŌJŪGIS*, *e.* (octo-jugum) *Eight yoked together, eight in a team; hence, contemptuously, for eight*: o. tribuni militum, Liv. 5, 2, 10.

[OCTŌMĪNŪTĪLIS, *e.* (octo-minutus) *Worth eight small silver pieces of money*, Lampr.]

*\*\*OCTŌNĀRĪUS*, *a. um.* (octoni) *Of eight, contain-*

*ing eight*: o. numerus, Varr.: — o. fistula, *made of a metal plate eighty inches broad*, Plin. 31, 6, 31: — o. versus, *an iambic verse of eight feet*, Diom.

*\*\*OCTŌNĪ*, *æ. a.* (octo) (*distrib.*) *Eight*: prætoribus o. milia peditum data, *eight thousand to each*, Liv. 32, 28: — quum alii octonos lapides effodint (*for effoderint*), Plaut.: — [*Gen.*: *Eight*: bis octonis annis, O. M. 5, 50.]

OCTŌ- (octa-) PHŌROS, *on.* (*ὀκτώ-φάρος*) *Carried by eight*: lecticā octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: — or simply, octophoro (*sc.* lecticā) *veheretur*, Suet.

OCTŌTŌPI. ((*ὀκτώ-τόποι*)) *In Astrology: Eight places or stations in the heavens, situate between the four cardinal points*, Man. 2, 968.

*\*\*OCTŪĀGIES*. *I. q.* octogies, Plin. 2, 108, 112.

*\*\*OCTŪĀGINTA*. *I. q.* octoginta, Vitr. 10, 17; Col.

[OCTUPĪCĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* *A making eightfold, multiplying by eight*, M. Cap.]

*\*\*OCTUPLĪCO*. 1. *v. a.* (octuplus) *To make eight-fold, to multiply by eight*: octuplicato censu, Liv. 4, 24, 7.

OCTUPLUS, *a. um.* (*ὀκταπλούς*) *Eightfold*: o. pars, Cic. Un. 7: — *Subst.*: Octuplum, *i. n.* *The octuple: pœna octupli, a penalty of the eightfold, an eightfold penalty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11: — damnari octupli: — *judicium dare in octuplum*: — *edictum de judicio in octuplum*: — *judicium in octuplum*.

[OCTUSSIS, *is. m.* (octo-as) *Eight asses*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156.]

[ŌCŪLĀRĪĀRĪUS, *a. um.* (ocularis) *Belonging to the eyes*: faber o., *a manufacturer of glass or silver eyes for statues*, Inscr.]

[ŌCŪLĀRIS, *e.* (oculus) *Belonging to the eyes; eye* (with a noun following): o. tunica, *the ophthalmic membrane*, Veg.]

[ŌCŪLĀRĪTER, *adv.* *With the eyes*: o. (*opp.* 'judicialiter') *intueri*, Sid.]

*\*\*ŌCŪLĀRĪUS*, *a. um.* (oculus) *Belonging to the eyes*: o. claritas, *of the eyes*, Sol.: — medicus o., Cels. 6, 6, 8; or chirurgus o., Inscr.; or simply, ocularius, *ii. m.*, *an oculist*, Scrib.]

ŌCŪLĀTA, *æ. f.* (oculatus) *A kind of fish, perhaps a lamprey*, Plin. 32, 11, 53; Cels. 2, 18.

*\*\*ŌCŪLĀTUS*, *a. um.* (oculus) *\*\*I. Act. A) Having eyes, seeing*: o. testis, *an eye-witness*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8: — male o., *having bad eyes*, Suet.: — oculator, *that can see better*, Tert. [B] Meton.: *Having eyes (of trees or vines)*, Pall. — [*In the shape of an eye*: o. circuli, Sol.] II. *Pass.*: *Visible, conspicuous, striking the sight*: locus oculatissimus, Plin. 34, 6, 11: — oculator, Cic. Att. 4, 6: — [oculatā die vendere, *for ready money, for cash* [*opp.* 'cæca die emere'], Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67.]

[ŌCŪLĒUS, *a. um.* (oculus) *Full of eyes*: Argus o., Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 19: — o. totus, *all over eyes, sharp-sighted*, App.]

[ŌCŪLICRĒPĪDA, *æ. m.* (oculus-crepo) *A fictitious name of a slave, whose eyes are ready to burst on account of blows received*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.]

ŌCŪLISSĪMUS. *Dearest, tenderly beloved; see* Oculus.

[ŌCŪLĪTUS, *adv.* (oculus) *Dearly as one's eyes*: o. amare, Plaut. ap. Non.]

[ŌCŪLO, *are.* (oculus) I. *A) Prop.*: *To furnish with eyes, to make to see*, Tert. B) *Fig.*: *To enlighten*: o. alqm, *id.* II. *To make visible or conspicuous*: o. purpurā vestem, *id.*]

ŌCŪLUS, *i. m.* *An eye*. I. *Prop.* A) *Oculus membris tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: — oculos fecit lubricos et mobiles: — oculos acres et acutos habere: — o. venusti: — o. perversi: — o. eminentes: — o. nigri et vegeti, Suet.: — o. modesti, Ov.: — oculis cernere: — oculorum hebes alci et acies: — oculorum integritas: — oculis se privare: — oculis captus, *deprived of sight, blind*: — o. con-jiciuntur in alqm: — o. alcijs con-jecti sunt in alqm, *are directed or turned upon*: — similitudinem natura ratioque ab oculis ad animum transferens: — oculorum obtutus: — movet (pulchri-

tudo) oculos et delectat alqa re: — oculos habere abstinentes: — oculos adhibere advocatos: — versatur alqui alqd ante oculos, *is floating before anybody's eyes*: — oculis collustrare alqd: — removere ab oculis, *to remove out of one's sight*: — ad oculos alqd referre: — ante oculos versatur alqui alqs: — quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum (*for imprudentes oculos, or oculos imprudentium*) adjici fas sit: — oculos cupiditatis ad rem adicere, *the eyes of cupidity, greedy looks*: — oculum adicere rei, *to cast one's eyes upon any thing, to covet*: — oculos dejicere a re, *to turn away one's eyes or looks*: — oculos dejicere de alqo: — oculis bene videre, *to have good eyes, to see well*: — oculum amittere, *to lose an eye, to get blind*: — oculos amittere, Cæs.: — oculos perdere: — oculos alqui restituere, *to restore anybody's sight*, Suet.: — oculis usurpare rem, *to see*, Lucr.: — ex oculis abire, *to get out of anybody's sight*, Sen. Poet.: — oculos avertere, Ov.: — oculos flectere, Tac.: — oculos auferre, *to cheat anybody in his very presence or before his eyes*, Liv.: — ante oculos ponere, *to place before the eyes*: — ante oculos proponere: — proponere oculis: — esse ante oculos, *to lie before the eyes*, i. e. *to be evident or apparent*: — versari ante oculos: — res ante oculos posita est: — in oculis provinciae esse positum: — in oculis sita sunt, *before the eyes*, Sall.: — in ore atque oculis provinciae gesta, *before the eyes*: — ne Capua in oculis ejus caperetur, *before his eyes*: — sub oculis alqis, *in anybody's presence, under the eyes of anybody*, Cæs.: — habitare in oculis, *to be continually before the eyes*, i. e. *to be always present*: — nunc sub oculis (nostris) sunt: — subicere alqd oculis, *to show any thing, to cause to be seen*, Liv.: — pervenire ad oculos hominum, *to come before one's eyes, to be seen*: — in oculis incurrere, *to strike the eye, to be seen*; or *incurrere oculis*, Sen.; or sub oculis cadere; or sub oculis venire, Sen.: — oculos pascere alqa re, *to feed or feast one's eyes*; or *fructum oculis capere ex re*, Nep.: — oculis comedere alqd, *to look upon with greedy eyes*, Mart.; or oculis devorare alqd, id.: — oculi dolent, *the eyes smart or ache*, Ter. \*\*B) Meton.: *Of the sun and stars*: o mundi, the sun, Ov. M. 4, 228: — oculi stellarum, Plin.: — *A spot on the skin of a panther, or on a peacock's feather*, id.: — *An eye of a plant*, i. e. *a bud*, id.; Col.; Virg.: — *A bulb on the large part of certain roots*, Plin. 17, 10, 33. — In Archit.: o. volutæ, *a small circle upon Ionic columns, with which the spiral edge of the volute begins*, Vitruv. 3, 5, 6: — *A plant, otherwise called aizoon majus*, Plin. 25, 13, 102. II. Fig.: oculos mentis præstringit alqd, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42: — oculis mentis videre (*with the mind's eye*): — in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium vivere, *to enjoy universal esteem and love*: — in alqis oculis sum, *I am dear to him*: — in luce atque in oculis civium: — alqui in oculis esse, *to be dear to anybody*: — alqm in oculis ferre, *to esteem and love anybody*; or alqm ferre oculis: — in oculis gestare, Ter.: — *Of any thing very precious; (as we say) A jewel*: ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi estis, *to whom you are most dear*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 46. — *As a term of endearment*: ocule mi! *My angel! My love!* id.: — [Sup., salve, oculissime homo! *dearest of all!* id.]: — duo illos oculos oræ maritimæ, *Corinth and Carthage*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38. [Hence, Ital. occhio, Fr. œil.]

OCYUM. See OCINUM.

OCYOR, etc. See OCIOR, etc.

[ŌDA, æ. or ŌDE, ēs. f. (ŏdā) *A song, a lyric poem, ode*, Auct. Carm. de Philom. (Pure Latin, carmen.)]

\*\*ŌDĀRĪUM, ii. n. (ŏdāriov) *A song, an ode*, Petr. 53, 11. (Pure Latin, carmen.)

\*\*ŌDEUM, i. n. (ŏdēov) *A building for musical and poetical contests, a music-room, music-hall*, Vitruv. 5, 9; Suet.

ŌDI, isse. (perf. of the old ōdio, ōdivi or ōdi, ōsum, ire, *to conceive hatred against anybody*: odientes, odies, odiendi, and pass. oditur, odiremur, ap. Eccl.; App.) (fut. periph. osurus esset, *would hate*, Cic. Læl. 16, 59) Hence, perf. *To have conceived hatred*, i. e. *to hate*. I. Prop. A) Quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, Cic. Mil. 13: — o. defensorem: — o. illos: — o. (illum): — multo pejus hunc quam illum o., *much worse, a great deal more*: — o. rus, Ter.: — fugere atque o. alqd: —

fugere atque o.: — \*\*With an objective inf.: o. servire, Brut. ap. Cic. E.: — o. peccare, Hor.: — \*\*Absol.: neque studere, neque o. decet, Sall. Cat. 51. \*\*B) Meton. also of inanimate things; *Not to like, not to be able to endure, to have an antipathy to*: cucumeres oleum odere mire, Plin. 19, 5, 23: — ruta odit hiemem et humorem et fimum, id. II. Fig.: aspernatur atque odit (virtus) rem, Cic. Læl. 13, 47: — [To be displeased or vexed: odi, cum cera vacat, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 20: — incredulus odi, Hor. A. P. 188.]

[ŌDĪBĪLIS, e. (odi) *Odious, hateful*, Acc. ap. Prisc.; Lampr.]

ŌDĪŌSE, adv. *In a hateful manner, vexatiously, disgustingly*: o. dicere, Cic. Brut. 82: — o. interpellare alqm.

[ŌDĪŌSĪCUS, a, um. *A word formed in jest for odiosus*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.]

ŌDĪŌSUS, a, um. (odium) *Hateful, odious, vexatious, disgusting, annoying*: o. genus hominum, Cic. Læl. 20: — o. verbum: — o. motus palæstrici: — (senectus) o.: — asperum, difficile, o.: — asperi et o. dolores: — quæstus o.: — With inf.: cupidis rerum talium o. et molestum est carere, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: — video, quam sit o. habere: — gravius et odiosius: — nihil odiosius: — [odiosissima natio, Phædr.]

1. ŌDĪUM, ii. n. (odio; see ODI) I. *Hatred, aversion, enmity, grudge, ill-will, spite*: o. intimum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: — o. nascitur ex alqa re: — odio permotus: — o. omnium justum et jam diu tibi debitum: — o. explere sanguine, *to satisfy*: — o. saturare, *to satiate*: — odio capitali dissidere ab alqo, *deadly hatred*: — odia et dissidia: — o. sempiterna gignuntur alqa re: — in odia hominum incurrere, *to incur the hatred of people, to be hated*: — in odium aut invidiam alqm vocare, *to make anybody hated*: — in odium venire, *to incur hatred, to become hated*: — odia assequi, *enemies*: — in odium venire alqui: — irruere in odium offensivemque populi Romani: — in odium Græciæ pervenire, *to incur*, Nep.: — alqui venire odio, *to become hated*, Plin.: — alqui in odio esse, *to be hateful to anybody, to be hated*: — alqui esse odio: — esse apud alqm in odio: — apud alqm magno odio esse, *to be much hated by anybody*: — fuit mihi cum Clodio o.: — habere alqm, or alqd odio, *to hate*, Plaut.: — odium alqis subire, *to incur hatred, be hated*: — incurrere in odia hominum, *to incur the hatred of people*: — odium concipere, *to conceive hatred against*: — magnum odium suscipere, *to incur much hatred*: — magno odio in alqm ferri, *to hate much*: — magnum me o. rei cepit, *I have contracted a great dislike*: — omnium in se odia convertere, *to incur the hatred of everybody*: — omnia in illum o. civium flagrabant: — mutuo odio flagrare, *to entertain a reciprocal violent hatred*, Plin.: — odium concitare: — odium creare: — odium struere, *to cause or produce hatred*; or odium facere, Quint.: — facere odium studiorum, *to make hated*, id.: — facere odium vitæ, Plin.: — in commune odium vocari, *to be universally hated*: — odium deponere, *to lay aside hatred*: — odium sedare: — odium lenire: — odium placare: — odium inflammare: — odium incendere: — odium restinguere, *to quench hatred*: — habere odium servitutis, *to entertain or bear hatred towards*: — odium habere in alqm: — odium habere in equestrem ordinem; but odii nihil habet, pass., *is not at all hated*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: — [Any thing vexatious or unpleasant; Annoyance, trouble, disgust: neque agri neque urbis o. me cepit, *I am by no means tired of*, Ter.: — odio es, *you are hateful to me, or I have conceived a great dislike for you*, Plaut.] — Meton.: *Hateful, troublesome, or offensive conduct or language*: odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, *he was compelled to stop by the disgust and clamour of the senate*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: — tundendo atque odio effecit, *by his importunity*, Ter.: — cum tuo ishoc odio, *by your vexatious conduct*, id.: — odio tuo ne vinces, *by your tiresome bawling*, id.: — odio qui posset vincere regem, *by his troublesomeness*, Hor.: — quod erat odium! quæ superbia!

\*\*II. Meton. of inanimate things; *Aversion, antipathy*: o. (raphanis) cum vite maximum, Plin. 19, 5. — [Meton.: *An object of hatred, an abomination*: eos esse odium omnium populorum, Just.]

2. ŌDĪUM, ii. n. See ODEUM.

[Odo, ōnis, m. I. q. udo, Ulp. Dig.]

**ŌDONTĪTIS**, *id. f.* (ὀδοντίτις) *A plant said to be good against the toothache*, Plin. 27, 12, 84.

**ŌDOR** (ōdos), *ōris. m.* (from ὀδω, ὄω) *I. Prop. A) A scent, smell, odour: odores affluant ex alga re, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: — omnis o. ad supera fertur: — o. non inellegant, Plin.: — o. mollissimus, id.: — o. suavior, id.: — alienum odorem ad se ducere, to take another smell, Col.: — o. teterrius. — \*\*Esp. in a bad sense: A bad smell, stench, Sall. Cat. 55; Suet.; Petr. — Meton., esp. in the plur.: An odoriferous substance, as incense, perfumes, aromatic scents, spices, etc.: odores incenduntur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: — odores incendere: — \*\*Scented water, unguent, balsam: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor. O. 1, 5, 2: — o. Assyrii, Tibull.: — corpus differtum odoribus conditur, Tac.: — [In the sing.: Assyrius o., Catull.] \*\*B) Meton.: Steam, vapour: ater o., Virg. Æ. 12, 59: — of water, Liv. 37, 23, 2. II. Fig.: A scent, i. e. presentiment, supposition, conjecture, guess, inkling: est nonnullus o. dictaturæ, people apprehend there will be a dictator, Cic. Att. 4, 16: — o. urbanitatis: — odor alio legum recreatus: — o. suspicionis.*

[ŌDORĀMEN, *inis. n.* (odor) *I. q. odoramentum*, Macr.]

**\*\*ŌDORĀMENTUM**, *i. n.* (odoro) *Plur. Odoriferous substances, scents, odours: pretiosiora o., Plin. 15, 7, 7.*

**\*\*ŌDORĀRIŪS**, *a. um.* (odor) *That serves for perfume: o. myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35.*

**\*ŌDORĀTIŌ**, *ōnis. f.* *A smelling, smell, the sense of smelling*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

[ŌDORĀTIVUS, *a. um.* (odoro) *Odoriferous, fragrant: o. semen, App.*

1. **ŌDORĀTUS**, *a. um.* *part. of odoror.*

2. **\*\*ŌDORĀTUS**, *a. um.* (odor) *That emits a scent, esp. an agreeable scent, sweet-scented, fragrant, odoriferous: o. cedrus, Virg. Æ. 7, 13; Col.: — o. capilli, Hor.: — o. capillos rosā, Ov.: — nec male odorati sit anhelitus oris, id.: — flores odoratissimi, Plin.: — vina ustis odoratoria, id.: — o. Indi, producing odoriferous spices, Sil.: — o. Armenii, Tibull.*

3. **ŌDORĀTUS**, *ūs. m.* *I. Prop.: A smelling, smell, perception by the olfactory nerves, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158. II. Meton.: The sense of smelling, smell, Cic. Ac. 2, 7; Plin. 11, 4, 3: — \*\*For odor: The smell of any thing, id. 25, 13, 95.*

**\*\*ŌDORĪFER**, *ēra, ērum.* (odor-fero) *That emits an odour or scent, odoriferous, fragrant, sweet-scented, perfumed. [I. A) Prop.: o. flores, Sil. 16, 309.] B) Fig.: non habemus ista odorifera, flourishes in speech, Sen. Ep. 33. II. That produces sweet-smelling substances or perfumes: o. Arabia, Plin. 5, 11, 12: — gens o., i. e. Persæ, Ov.*

[ŌDORĪFĒQVUS, *a. um.* (odor-sequor) *That follows a scent, tracking by the smell: o. canes, Liv. Andr.]*

**\*\*ŌDŌRO**, *1. v. a.* (odor) *To cause to smell, to give a fragrance to any thing, to perfume: o. aera, Ov. M. 15, 134: — o. mella, Col.*

**ŌDŌROR**, *1. v. dep.* (odor) *To scent, to smell. \*\*I. Prop. [To smell at, to examine by smelling: o. pallam, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 55] To perceive by smelling, to smell: o. cibum, Hor. Ep. 6, 10: — o. hominem, Col.: — sagacius o., to be endowed with a more keen sense of smelling, Plin. II. Fig.: To search, investigate, inquire into, trace out: o. diligentius, quid futurum sit, Cic. Att. 14, 22: — o. ex alio: — o. pecuniam vestigiis: — o. hæc: — voluptates vestigare et o.: — omnia o. et pervestigare: — o., quid scient: — quid cuique esset necesse, indigere, et o.: — pecunia vestigiis odoranda est? — In a contemptuous sense; To smell at, to sniff, to aim or endeavour to obtain any thing: quos o. hunc decemviratum suspicamini, that they are aiming after this decemvirate, Cic. Agr. 2, 24: — \*\*only to smell at, i. e. only to touch lightly or superficially on any thing, not to enter deeply into it: odoratus philosophiam, Tac. Or. 19.*

**\*\*ŌDŌRUS**, *a. um.* (odor) *I. Emitting a scent or odour,*

*odoriferous: o. flos, fragrant, Ov. M. 9, 87: — Comp. odorius, Plin.: — [of a bad smell, Claud.] II. [Tracking by scent: o. canum vis, Virg. Æ. 4, 139.]*

[Odor, *ōris. m.* *An old form for odor.]*

**ŌDRŪSÆ** (Odrūsæ), *ārum. m.* (Ὀδρῦσαι) *A numerous tribe in Thrace on the Hebrus, now Rumili, Liv. 39, 53, 12: Plin. 4, 11, 18; Tac.*

[ŌDRŪSIUS, *a. um.* *Poet. for Thracian: O. rex, i. e. Tereus, Ov. M. 6, 490: — domus O., i. e. Terei, Sen.: — O. tellus, Thrace, Sil.: — Subst.: Odrusius, i. m. The Thracian, i. e. Orpheus, V. Fl. — Phr.: Odrysi, ōrum. m. Thracians, Ov.]*

**ŌDŪNŌLŪTES**, *æ. m.* (ὀδυνολῦτης, deliverer from pain) *The name of a fish, said to facilitate childbirth (called also echeneis or remora), Plin. 23, 1, 1.*

**ŌDYSSĒA**, *æ. f.* (Ὀδύσσεια) *A poem of Homer, relating the wanderings of Ulysses, Ov. Tr. 2, 375: a poem of Livius Andronicus, Cic. Brut. 18, 11. — Odysseæ portus, the extreme point of the south coast of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 5, 34, 87.*

**ŒA**, *æ. f.* *A town of Africa, now Tripoli, Mel. 1, 7, 4. The service-tree (Cratægus torminalis L.).*

[ŒAGRĪUS, *a. um.* *Poet. for Thracian: Œ. Hebrus, Virg. G. 4, 524: — also, of or belonging to Orpheus: Œagrios pulsabat nervos, played on the lyre (as Orpheus), Sil.]*

**ŒAGRUS**, *i. m.* (Ὀἶαγρος) *A king of Thrace, father of Orpheus, Ov. Ib. 482; Hyg. Fab. 14.*

**ŒĒALĪA**, *æ. f.* (Ὀἰθαλία) *Tarentum, conquered and peopled by the Spartans under Phalantus, Plin. 3, 11, 16.*

[ŒĒĀLĪDES, *æ. m.* (Ὀἰθαλίδης) *A descendant of Œebalus, Spartan: Œ. puer, i. e. Hyacinthus, Ov. Ib. 588; Pollux, V. Fl.: — Œebalidæ, Castor and Pollux, Ov.]*

[ŒĒĀLIS, *idis. f.* (Ὀἰθαλῖς) *Of or belonging to Œebalus, Spartan: Œ. nymphæ, Helen, Ov. Her. 16, 126: — Œ. purpura, Spartan, Stat.: — Sabine, because the Sabines are said to have descended from the Spartans: Œ. matres, Ov. F. 3, 230.]*

[ŒĒĀLIUS, *a. um.* (Ὀἰθαλίος) *Of or belonging to Œebalus, Spartan: Œ. vulnus, of Hyacinthus, Ov. M. 13, 696: — Œ. pellex, Helen, id.: — Sabine: Œ. Titus (Tatius), Ov. F. 1, 260.]*

**ŒĒĀLUS**, *i. m.* (Ὀἰθαλος) *A king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus, grandfather of Helen, Hyg. Fab. 78.*

**ŒĒĀLĪA**, *æ. f.* (Ὀἰθαλία) *A town of Eubœa, the residence of Eurytus, father of Iole, destroyed by Hercules, Plin. 4, 12, 21; Virg.; Ov. Hence,*

[ŒĒĀLIS, *idis. f.* *An Œechalian woman, Ov. M. 9, 331.]*

[ŒĒLĪDES, *æ. m.* (Ὀἰκλίδης) *Son of Œcleus, i. e. Amphiphrasus, Ov. M. 8, 317; Stat.]*

**\*\*ŒCŌNŌMĪA**, *æ. f.* (οἰκονομία) *Arrangement, order, e. g. of a theatrical piece, method, Quint. 1, 8, 8.*

**ŒCŌNŌMĪCUS**, *a. um.* (οἰκονομικός) *I. Prop.: Belonging to household economy. Subst.: Œconomicus, i. m. (sc. liber) A work of Xenophon on domestic economy, Cic. Off. 2, 24. \*\*II. Meton.: Relating to oratorical arrangement: æ. dispositio causæ, Quint. 7, 10, 11.*

[ŒCŌNŌMUS, *i. m.* (οἰκονόμος) *An economist, manager, overseer, Cod. Just.]*

**\*\*ŒCUS** or **-OS**, *i. m.* (οἶκος) *A room in a house, a hall, saloon: æ. magni, Vitr. 6, 10; Plin.*

[ŒDĪPŌDES or **-DA**, *æ. m.* (Ὀἰδῖπός) *I. q. Œdipus. Sen. Herc. Fur. 496.]*

[ŒDĪPŌDĪŌNĪDES, *æ. m.* (Ὀἰδῖποδιώνης) *Son of Œdipus, i. e. Polynices, Stat. Th. 1, 313. — Œdipodionidæ, ārum. m. Eteocles and Polynices, id.]*

[ŒDĪPŌDĪŌNĪUS, *a. um.* (Ὀἰδῖποδιώνιος) *Of or belonging to Œdipus: Œ. Thebæ, Ov. M. 15, 429: — Œ. ales, i. e. the Sphinx, Stat.]*

**ŒDĪPUS**, *i. and ōdis. m.* (Ὀἰδίπους) *A king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta; he solved the riddle of the Sphinx,*

killed his father and married his mother unawares, and by this incestuous marriage became the father of Etocles and Polynices, Ismene and Antigone, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3. — [Prov.: Davus sum, non Cē, I cannot solve riddles, Ter. And. 1, 2, 23: — Cēdipo conjectore opus est, Plaut. Pon. 1, 3, 34.]

**\*\*CENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Cēa: Cē. civitas, Plin. 5, 4. — Subst. plur.: Censes, ium. m. The inhabitants of Cēa, id. 6, 5, 5; Tac.**

**CENANTHE, ēs. f. (οἰνάνθη) I. The grape of the wild vine (vitis labrusca), Plin. 12, 28, 61. II. A kind of plant, Cē. pimpinelloides, Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin. 21, 24, 95. III. A bird, otherwise called porra, id. 10, 29, 45.**

**\*\*CENANTHINUS, a, um. (οἰνάνθινος) Made of the fruit of the wild vine: œ. oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7: — œ. unguentum, id.: — œ. vinum, id.**

**CENEATES, æ. m. (οἰνεῖτης) A kind of wine, Plin. 14, 7, 9.**

**[CENĒS, idis. f. (Οἰνήτης) Daughter of Cēneus, Deianira, Sen. Herc. Cē. 583.]**

**[CENĒIUS and contr. CENĒUS, a, um. (Οἰνήσιος, Οἰνεῖος) Of or belonging to Cēneus: Cē. agri, Ov. M. 8, 281: — Cē. heros, i. e. Tydeus, Stat.]**

**CENEUS, ēi or ēos. m. (Οἰνεύς) A king of Ætolia or Calydon, husband of Althæa, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, and Deianira, Ov. M. 8, 273: — una vecors Cenei partu edita, Deianira, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.**

**[CENĪDES, æ. m. (Οἰνεΐδης) Descendant of Cēneus, Meleager, Ov. M. 8, 414; Diomedes, the son of Tydeus, id. 14, 512.]**

**[CENŌGĀRĀTUS, a, um. (cenogarum) Prepared with wine-sauce, Apic. 8, 7.]**

**[CENŌGĀRUM, i. n. (οἰνόγαρον) Garum and wine mixed together, wine-sauce, Apic. 1, 31.]**

**CENŌMAUS, i. m. (Οἰνόμαος) I. A king of Elis and Pisa, father of Hippodamia, father-in-law of Pelops, and grandfather of Atreus, Thyestes, etc. II. The name of a tragedy of Attius, Cic. poet. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; Fam. 9, 16, 4; Stat.**

**[CENŌMĒLLI, itos. n. (οἰνόμελλο) Honey mixed with wine, a kind of mead, Ulp. Dig.]**

**CENŌNE, ēs. f. (Οἰνώνη) A Phrygian nymph, daughter of the god of the river Cebrenus; she was carried off by Paris to Mount Ida, and afterwards forsaken by him, when she died with grief on account of his infidelity, Ov. Her. 5, 3; Dict. Crēt.**

**[CENŌPHŌRUM, i. n. (sc. vas) (οἰνοφόρον) A wine-vessel, Hor. S. 1, 6, 109; Pers. 5, 140.]**

**CENŌPHŌRUS, i. f. (οἰνοφόρος) The wine-bearer, a female statue by Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 10.**

**CENŌPIA, æ. f. (Οἰνωπία) An island, afterwards called Ægina, now Egina or Engia, Ov. M. 7, 472.**

**CENŌPIŌN, ōnis. m. (Οἰνωπίων) A king of Chios, father of Merope, Cic. Arat. 129.**

**[CENŌPIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cēnopia: Cē. mari, Ov. M. 7, 490.]**

**[CENŌPŌLIUM, ii. n. (οἰνοπωλεῖον) A place where wine is sold, a vintry, Plant. Asin. 1, 3, 48.]**

**CENŌTHERA, æ. f. (οἰνοθήρα) A plant, called also onuris, Cē. biennis, Fam. Onagraceae, Plin. 26, 11, 69.**

**CENŌTRIĀ, æ. f. (Οἰνωτρία) A district in Lower Italy, so called from Cēnotrus, a king of the Sabines, Varr. Frgm. p. 364 Bip. — [Meton. (poet.) for Italy, Claud.]**

**[CENŌTRIUS, a, um. (Οἰνωτριος) Of or belonging to Cēnotria; meton., Italian, Roman: Cē. tellus, Virg. Æ. 7, 85; Sil.]**

**[CENŌTRUS, a, um. I. q. Cēnotrius: Cē. viri, Virg. Æ. 1, 532; Sil.]**

**[CENUS, a, um. Old Latin for unus, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9.]**

**[CEOPHAGUS, i. m. (βλω-φάγω) The tube between the pharynx and the upper orifice of the stomach, NL.]**

**CESTRUS, i. m. (οἰστρος) I. The horse-fly, ox-fly, breeze, Plin. 11, 16, 16; Virg. [II. Meton.: Frenzy or enthusiasm (of poets and diviners), Stat. Th. 1, 32; Juv.]**

**[Cesus. Old Latin for unus, Cic. Leg. 3, 4.]**

**CESŪPUM, i. n. (οἰστρος) I. Oily matter adhering to the wool of sheep, Plin. 29, 2, 10. II. Meton.: An extract from it was used as an emollient in rigidity of the joints, and as a cosmetic in the toilet of Roman ladies, Plin. 29, 6, 36; 30, 4.**

**CETA, æ. and CETE, ēs. f. (Οἶτη) A chain of mountains in Thessaly, extending from Thermopylae near Mount Pinus to the south-west as far as the Ambracian Gulf, on which Hercules burnt himself, now Kumayta, Plin. 4, 7, 13. — Prov.: tibi deserit Hesperus Ceten, Virg.**

**\*\*CETĒUS (Cetus), a, um. Of or belonging to Mount Ceta: mons Cē., Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 16: — montes Cē., Liv.: — deus Cē., i. e. Hercules, Prop.: — and simply, Cē., Ov.: — Cē. Thermopylae, Catull.**

**[ŌFELLA, æ. f. dem. (offa) A little mouthful, morsel (of meat, etc.), Mart. 12, 47, 17. — Gen.: A little piece, bit, Seren.]**

**OFFA, æ. f. I. Prop.: A mouthful, morsel: offam eripere alui, Plin. 18, 8, 7: — Prov.: inter os et offam, between the cup and the lip, Cat. ap. Gell.: — Esp.: A small round cake, a dumpling: o. pultis, Cic. Div. 2, 35: — o. panis, Col.: — offam objicere cani, Virg. II. Meton. [A piece of flesh, steak, etc.: o. penita, a piece from the tail, a tail-piece, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165.] — A little ball, a small round mass: gummi in offas convolutum, Plin. 12, 9, 19: — [a swelling, Juv. 16, 11]: — a lump, a shapeless mass, [of an untimely birth, Juv. 2, 88]: — o. informis (leporis), Plin.: — o. carminis, Pers.**

**[OFFARCINĀTUS, a, um. (ob-farcino) Stuffed, loaded, Tert.]**

**[OFFĀTIM, adv. (offa) In bits or pieces: jam ego te offatim conficiam, will make minced meat of you, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52.]**

**[OFFECTIO, ōnis. f. (officio) A colouring, dyeing, Arn.]**

**[OFFECTOR, ōris. m. (officio) Colorum infector, ap. Fest.]**

**\*\*OFFENDĪCŪLUM, i. n. (offendo) A stumbling-block, offence, hindrance: sunt enim in hac (materias) o. nonnulla, Plin. E. 9, 11.**

**[OFFENDIMENTUM, i. n. (offendo) A knot, Paul. ex Fest.]**

**[OFFENDIX, Icis. f. (offendo) A knot, Titius ap. Fest.]**

**[1. OFFENDO, inis. f. I. q. offensio, Afran. ap. Non.]**

**2. OFFENDO, di, sum. 3. v. a. and n. (ob-fendo) I. Act.: To hit or strike against, run foul of: A) Prop. 1) O. caput ad fornicem, Quint. 6, 3, 67: — pedem, Hirt.: — pes offensus, that one has hurt by hitting against any thing, Ov.: — offenso pollice, Mart.: — o. latus vehementer, Cic. Cluent. 62: — alqm pede o., to hit against anybody, Plaut.: — o. scutum, against a shield, Liv.: — o. lapidem, to hit against a stone, App. 2) Meton. a) To hit upon, to fall in with, to happen to meet, to find: o. alqm imparatum, Cic. Fam. 2, 3: — nondum perfectum templum o.: — o. eundem bonorum sensum: — o. arcam, Plin.: — o. collocatam filiam, Ter. \*\*b) To hurt, injure (a part of the body): ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum offenderet, Plin. 35, 10: — o. stomachum, id.: — corpus offensum est, is attacked, Cels. B) Fig.: To hurt, injure: existimatio offensa, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47: — to offend, mortify, vex, displease: o. alqm, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: — quod quemquam malevolentissimorum hominum possit o.: — hic me vite cursu offendit eos: — o. alqm contumelia: — eos splendor offendit: — o. animum alcis: — animus meus offendebar multis rebus, I felt hurt: — animi offendi in alqo, to be angry with: — offendi medicis, Hor.: — [With inf.: ut non offender surripit (ista munera), that I may not be vexed at, etc., Phædr.]**

**II. Neut.: To hit or strike against any thing. (A) Prop. 1) With dat.: o. solido, against a solid body, Hor. S. 2, 1, 78: — With in: o. in (cornua), Sol.: — puppis offendit in scopulis, Ov. \*\*2) Meton.: To strike, to run aground: naves in redeundo offenderunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 8. B) Fig. 1) To suffer damage: qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, receive no injury, Cic. Fam. 9, 1: — scopulum o. 2) To run into danger, to take hurt or harm, to get into misfortune, to be unfortunate: o. et terrā et mari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50: — in re navali o., Liv.: — fenus**

offendit, has been lost, Sen.: — apud iudices o., to be condemned: — *Impers.*: quoties culpā dūcis esset offensum, might have met with a defeat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 72: — sin alqd esset offensum, if any thing had turned out unlucky. 3) To do amiss, to make a mistake, commit a fault: permulta sunt in causis circumspectiendā, ne quid offendas ne quo irruas, Cic. de Or. 2, 74: — in quo ipsi offenderissent: — sin tibi offenderit, sibi totum, nihil tibi offenderit: — neque in eo solum offenderat, quod, Nep.: — o. apud alqm, to give offence, to offend anybody: — in his si paulum offensum est. 4) To take offence at, to be displeased or offended at, to find fault with: in me offenditis, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32: — si quis est, in quo offenderis, de quo alqd senseris: — si in me alqd offenderis: — si quid in homine offendendum sit. \*\*5) To be offensive, give offence, to displease: quum consularē nomen offenderet, Liv. 4, 42: — quod offendat in eo (juvene), fervorem et audaciam, (id) etatem auferre, id.

\*OFFENSA, æ. f. (2. offendo) \*\*I. Prop. A) A striking, hitting or dashing against: o. dentium, Plin. 34, 10, 22. \*\*B) Meton.: Injury, inconvenience: offensam sentire in cæna, a feeling unwell, indisposition, Cels. 1, 6: — o. gustus, Col.: — sine offensa, inconvenience, Sen. II. Fig. \*\*A) An offence, mortification, injury received: offensas vindicare, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 40: — in offensis exorabilis, Vell. B) Disfavour, displeasure, hatred, enmity: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 2: — res habet offensam, displeases, Quint.

[OFFENSACŪLUM, i. n. (offenso) I. A striking against any thing, App. II. That against which one strikes, a stumbling-block, Ecl.]

\*\*OFFENSATIŌ, ōnis. f. I. Prop.: A striking against any thing, Quint. 11, 3, 130; Plin. II. Fig.: Offensiones memoriæ, slips of the memory, Sen. Ben. 5, 25.

\*\*OFFENSATOR, ōris. m. One who trips or stumbles, a stumbler, Quint. 10, 3, 20.

[OFFENSIBILIS, e. (2. offendo) Liable to stumble, Lact.]

OFFENSIO, ōnis. f. (2. offendo) I. Prop. A) A striking against: o. pedis, Cic. Div. 2, 40: — offensiones pedum, Plin. — Meton.: That which may be stumbled upon, a projection, Cic. Un. 6. B) Meton.: Attack of a disease, indisposition, a being unwell: o. corporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14: — graves solent o. esse ex gravibus morbis, relapses: — vitiosa o. atque fastidium. II. Fig. A) Offence taken at any thing, disgust, aversion, dislike, hatred: o. popularis, unpopularity, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: — causæ suspitionem offensionumque dantur: — o. sublevanda est: — o. animi acerba: — o. exoritur: — offensionem atque fastidium habet res ad rem: — offensionis alqd habet (turpitudine in alqa re): — sapiens prætor vitat offensionem: — suscipere invidiam atque offensionem: — excipere offensionem: — lenire offensionem: — vitare atque effugere offensionem: — accipere et deponere offensionem: — afferre offensionem, to cause: — offensioni esse, to give offence: — in offensionem alcis incurrere, to incur anybody's hatred: — or, in offensionem cadere: — o. acute dictorum, vexation on account of some keen remark: — hoc apud alios offensionem habet, displeases them, Plin. B) Vexation, anger: nec tantum ei intelligebam esse offensionis, Cic. Att. 1, 17. C) A mishap, disappointment, accident, misfortune: offensione permotus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 47: — offensionem timere (in applying for an office), a refusal: — labores et molestias tum offensionem et repulsum quasi quandam ignominiam timere videntur et infamiam: — o. belli, a defeat. D) An offence committed, trespass, fault: offensiones iudiciorum, Cic. Cluent. 50, 139.

\*OFFENSUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (offensio) I. Slight offence or disgust: o. animi, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 9. II. Disappointment, misfortune, calamity: offensiunculam accipere, to be disappointed in applying for an office, Cic. Pl. 21, 51.

\*\*OFFENSO, are. intens. (offendo) To dash or strike against any thing. I. Prop.: o. capita, to strike one's

head against another person's, or against a wall, Liv. 25, 37. II. Fig.: In speaking; To stumble, hesitate, Quint. 10, 7, 10.

[OFFENSOR, ōris. m. (offendo) One who injures, Arn.]

1. OFFENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of offendo. II. Adj.: Offended, vexed, displeased: o. animus, Cic. Att. 1, 17: — aliena et o. populi voluntas: — quem sibi offensorem sciebat esse: — o. alcuī, hateful, odious, Cic. Sest. 58: — o. civibus invidiosus aut multis o.: — miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium.

[2. OFFENSUS, ūs. m. (2. offendo) I. Prop. A) A striking against, Lucr. 4, 360; Tert. B) Meton.: A falling in with, meeting, Stat. Th. 12, 283. II. Fig.: Offence, dissatisfaction, dislike: sin vita in offensu est, if life is a burden to you, Lucr. 3, 954.]

[OFFERENDA, æ. f. (offero) I. An offering, ML. II. A church chant, antiphony, ML.]

[OFFERTIŌ, æ. f. (offero) A presenting, offering, Tert.]

OFFĒRO, obtŭli, oblātum, offerre. v. a. (ob-fero) I. Prop.: To bring before, present, offer, show or exhibit (designedly): o. strictam aciem venientibus, Virg.: — quod fors obtulerit, id acturus videtur, Cic. Att. 2, 22: — os suum non modo ostendere sed etiam o., to thrust one's self into notice, to court observation: — o. penam alcis oculis deorum, to inflict punishment in the sight of the gods, Liv.: — o. se alcuī, to show one's self, to let one's self be seen, to appear: dii se nobis non offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36: — se o. obviam alcuī, to meet anybody, Ter.: — o. se adventibus, to show, to go to meet anybody: — o. se, to meet in a hostile manner, Liv. 2, 16: — se o. insolenter, to behave offensively.

II. Fig.: To bring upon, to offer, proffer, tender; to do to anybody, inflict, commit or perpetrate upon: multis in rebus difficillimis auxilium ejus oblātum est, has been held out, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: — o. beneficium alcuī, Cæs.: — o. optata, Ter.: — o. mortem alcuī: — o. necem: — o. vitium virgini, Ter.: — o. alcuī opem et auxilium, Lucil.: — o. injuriam, Ter.: — o. stuprum feminae: — To bring forward: o. crimina, Cic. Læl. 18, 65: — To make use of, apply, avail one's self of: o. eloquentiam, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15: — To cause, occasion: offert alqd alcuī lætitiā et molestiam, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 55: — offert se res sermonibus, presents itself, occurs: — To give or deliver up, to expose: o. se periculis, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: — [To offer, dedicate, consecrate to a deity, Prud.: o. sacrificium, to bring an offering, to sacrifice, Sulp.] — To bring with itself; i. e. to be attended or accompanied by: objiciuntur etiam (animi) sæpe formæ, quæ reapse nullæ sunt, speciem autem offerunt, forms at times present themselves to the mind, which in themselves are vain, but which nevertheless produce some illusion, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81.

[OFFERTORIUM, ii. n. (offero) I. A gift or present made in church, ML. II. The exhibiting of the consecrated wafer; also, a chant attending that ceremony, ML.]

[OFFĒRIMENTA, ārum. f. (offero) Gifts; facetæ for blows, stripes, etc., Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 47.]

[OFFICIĀLIS, e. (officium) Of or belonging to a duty, an office, or a service; official: libri o., i. e. Cicero's work De Officiis, Lact.: — o. operæ, duty, service, Ulp. Dig. — Subst.: Officialis, is. m., a magistrate's servant, an official, App. — Gen.: A servant, officer, Tert.: — A servant of the church, one that holds an office in the church, ML. — Also, a spiritual representative of a bishop in the Romish church, ML.]

OFFICĪNA, æ. f. (contr. for opificina, from opifex) A workshop, manufactory. I. Prop.: O. armorum, manufactory, Cæs. B. C. 1, 34: — o. fullonis, Plin.: — o. pictoris, studio of a painter, id.: — o. cætariorum, Col.: — o. tingentium, Plin.: — o. ærariorum, id.: — o. ærariæ et charitæ, id.: — o. ferrariæ fabrorum, id.: — o. platarum, id.: — o. tonstrinarum, id.: — o. vestium promercalium, a shop where clothes are exposed for sale, a shop-shop, Suet.: — nec enim quicquam ingenuum potest habere o. — \*\*Esp.: o. cohortalis, or simply o. for ornithon (ὀρνίθιον), a poultry-yard. II. Fig.: o. falsorum commentariorum et chirogra-



## OFFICINATOR

phorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 14 : — o. dicendi : — o. sapientiae : — o. artium : — pulmo spirandi o., Plin. — **\*A forming, fashioning** : o. corporis, id. 11, 2, 1.

**\*\*OFFICINATOR**, ōris. m. (officina) *One that keeps a workshop, a master-workman*, Vitr. 6, 11.

**OFFICIŌ**, fēci, fectum. 3. (ob-facio). I. *To act against, be in the way of*. [A] *In a good sense*: ubi equum membra deficiunt, iuventus officit, steps in, Lucr. 5, 887.] B) *In a bad sense*: *To stand in the way of a person, to hinder, to oppose, obstruct, thwart, contravene*; with dat.: o. alcuī apricanti, to step in the way of a person basking in the sun, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32 : — o. luminibus alcjs, to build before, so as to take the light from a person's house, etc.: — o. itineri hostium, to obstruct the enemy's way on his march, Sall.: — quum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi officient, as they were in each other's way, id.: — o. auspiciis, to hinder, prevent : — o. particulæ cœli, to build so as shut out the light : — umbra terræ soli officiens, being in the way. — [With acc.: o. iter alcuī, to cut off, Auct. B. Afr.: — effecti corporis sensus, Lucr.: — corpuscula officiantur, id.] II. *Meton.*: *To be in the way, to hinder, to be detrimental, to injure, hurt*: officiunt lætis frugibus herbæ, Virg. G. 1, 69 : — o. nomini, i. e. famæ, Liv.: — o. libertati, to be injurious to, id.: — lactuæ officiunt claritati oculorum, Plin.: — mentis tuæ quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunæ meæ, dazzles your mind, Cic. R. Post. 16 : — horum concisus sententiis officit Theopompus altitudine orationis suæ, eclipses : — o. commodis alcjs : — ei pecuniæ vita Roscii obstare et o. videtur. — **\*\*With quominus**: *To hinder*, Plin. E. 29, 6.

**OFFICIŌSE**, adv. *Courteously, obligingly*, Cic. Læl. 20 : — o. scribere. — *Comp.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. — **\*\*Sup.**, Plin. E. 10, 32.

[**OFFICIŌSITAS**, ātis. f. (officiosus) *Complaisance, courtneousness*, Sid.]

**OFFICIŌSUS**, a, um. (officium) I. *In accordance with duty, dutiful*: o. dolor, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 70 : — o. labor : — o. pietas, Sen. — *Ready to serve, obliging, courteous, kind*: o. homo, Cic. Fam. 13, 21 : — o. amicitia : — summe o. in omnes cives : — o. voluntas, Ov.: — o. epistola, id.: — homo officiosior : — officiosior in alqm : — homo officiosissimus et gratissimus : — officiosissima natio candidatorum. — **\*\*II. Subst.**: *Officiosus, i. m. A servant or an attendant at a bath*, Petr. 92, 11.

[**OFFICIPERDA**, æ. m. (officium-perdo) *One that makes a bad use of favours received*, Cat.]

**OFFICIŪM**, ūi. n. (contr. for ob-ficium, any thing that one does for another, whether in the way of duty or otherwise)

I. *Prop.* A) *A service, kindness, good turn*: officia ac voluntates, Cic. Læl. 16, 58 : — officia in alqm conferre : — officia alcuī exprobrare : — officii causā, from mere kindness, Liv.: — homo conjunctissimus officis : — majora o. quam maleficia, A. Her.: — summæ necessitudinis o. : — literæ plenæ officii : — homo summo officio præditus, very kind, or ready to render a service : — illius in illum ordinem o. B) *Esp.*: *An act of courtesy, or mark of respect on public occasions*; e. g. when one is applying for, or entering on an office, at a wedding, etc., by attending the party to the forum, or waiting upon him at his house; an honorary service, a shewing of respect: urbana o., Nep.: — officium facere, Hor.: — celebrare officium nuptiarum, to be at the wedding, Suet.: — quæ causa officii? nubit amicis, Juv.: — officio togæ virilis interfui, I attended the ceremony of his assumption of the toga virilis, Plin. E.: — relicto novorum consulum officio, the attendance upon the new consuls being over, Suet.: — inter officia prosequendum, id.: — suprema o., the last honour shown to anybody (i. e. at his funeral), Tac.: — thus, o. triste Ov. — **\*\*Compliance in love**, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 24; Petr. II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Duty, obligation*: esse in officio, to do, mind. or fulfil one's duty, Cic. Fam. 14, 1 : — officium servare : — officium exsequi : — officio fungi : — officio satisfacere : — officium suum facere, Ter.: — officii duxit, considered it a duty, Suet.: — in officio manere:

889

## OFFUNDO

— officium (suum) deserere, not to fulfil : — ab officio recedere : — in officio claudicare : — officio et muneri deesse : — magis ab officio discedit aliquis : — officia relinquere : — officii partem deserere : — o. civile, the duty of a citizen : — officiorum genera persequi : — officiorum frequentia : — officiorum conservatio : — officium omne pervertere : — o. medium, perfectum, rectum, commune : — o. justum atque debitum : — o. alcjs existit in alqa re : — officii mutatio : — officia ad alcjs utilitatem conferre : — officium alcuī tribuere : — officium usurpare : — ab officio abduci alqā re : — officium exquirere : — officium retinere : — officium dirigere utilitatem, humanitate : — o. debita : — o. vitæ : — o. vitæ cumulata : — officiorum conformatio : — ad omne officii munus instruere alqm : — officii munus exsequi : — officii præcepta : — o. naturæ aptiora : — of animals: canes funguntur officio luporum, A. Her. — [Of inanimate objects: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, its duty, Ter.] 2) *Submission, obedience of the conquered, allegiance*: in officio esse, Cæs.: — in officio continere, id.: — officio assuefactus, id. 3) *Fulfilment of duty*: meorum officiorum conscientia. B) *A service, office, function, business, occupation, etc.*: huic officio præerat Acilius, Cæs. B. C. 3, 39 : — o. maritimum, naval service, id.: — o. et munus sapientiæ : — o. civilia, public business, Suet. — **\*\*Meton.**: *Civil officers, servants, attendants*: o. admissionis, officers who informed the emperor what persons desired an audience, Suet. — The hall where the prætor pronounced judgement, Plin. E. 1, 5, 11. — [A religious or divine service, ML.: — o. matutinum, the morning service; o. vespertinum, the evening service; o. completorium, the last service, ML.]

**\*\*OFFIGO**, xi, xum. 3. (ob-figo) *To put or drive into, to fasten, fix in*: o. palos, Varr.: — o. ramos, Liv. 33, 5 : — o. manum ad tabulam ostii clavo, App.

**\*\*OFFIRMATE**, adv. *Obstinately, firmly, stiffly*: o. resistere, Suet. Tib. 25.

**\*\*OFFIRMATUS**, a, um. I. *Part of offirmo*. II. *Adj.*: *Very obstinate, stiff-necked*: videbatur mihi illius voluntas obstinator et in hac iracundia offirmator, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1.

[**OF-FIRMO**, i. v. a. (ob-firmo) *To render firm, to sustain*: o. fores perticā, to shut, bolt, App.: — *Fig.*: o. viam, to continue in one's usual way or habit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4 : — o. se, to persist in one's opinion, id.: and simply, o., id.: — o. animum, to fortify one's self, Plaut.]

[**OF-FLECTO**, xi, um. 3. v. a. (ob-flecto) *To turn or wheel about*: o. navem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 74.]

[**OFFŌCO**, are. v. a. (ob-faux) *To strangle, choke, suffocate*: o. fauces, Flor. 2, 11; Tert.]

[**OFFRĒNĀTUS**, a, um. (ob-freno) *Bridled, tamed, curbed*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 96; App.]

**\*\*OFFRINGO**, frēgi, fractum. 3. v. a. (ob-frango) *To break to pieces*: o. terram, to turn, of the second ploughing, Varr. R. R. 1, 29 : — o. glebas, Col. 2, 11, 3.

[**OFFŪCIA**, æ. f. (ob-fucus) *Paint, wash*. I. *Prop.*: Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 107. II. *Fig.*: *Deceit, cheat, trickery*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123; Gell.]

[**OFFŪCO** or **OBŪCO**, are. for offoco; see OBFOCO, i. e. aquam in fauces ad sorbendum dare, Paul. ex Fest.]

**OFFŪLA**, æ. f. dem (offa) *A little piece or bit (of flesh, etc.), a small morsel*: o. carnis, Col. 12, 53.

[**OFFULCŌ**, fulsi, fultum. 4. v. a. (ob-fulcio) *To stop up*, App.]

**\*\*OFFULGĒO**, si. 2. v. n. (ob-fulgeo) *To shine upon or against, to appear*: lux oculis offulsit. Virg. Æ. 9, 110 : — omen dextrum conatibus offulsit, Sil.: — inopina amici species offulsit, Quint.

**OFFUNDO**, fūdi, fūsum. 3. v. a. (ob-fundo) [I. *Prop.* A) *To pour or throw to, before, or around*: o. cibum (avibus). Plaut. As. 1, 3, 64. B) *Meton.* 1) *To fall, tumble down; pass in a middle sense*: asinus offunditur, App.: — *To spread; pass in a middle sense*: to pour or spread

5 X

*itself over or around:* o. noctem rebus, to spread all over, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: — aer nobis offunditur, surrounds us: — ignis ob os offusus: — altitudo caliginem oculis offundit, spreads darkness before the eyes, produces dizziness, Liv.: — offundit alqd tenebras, spreads. 2) To pour over, to cover: lumen lucernæ luce solis offunditur, is eclipsed: — oculos tuos clarissimâ in luce tenebris offusus, surrounded or enveloped as though by a mist, V. Max. II. Fig.: tamquam si offusa reip. sempiterna nox esset, as if an everlasting night was spread over the state, Cic. R. Am. 22: — si quid tenebrarum offudit exsilium, if banishment throws us into obscurity: — hic error et delusio have introduced themselves into the minds of the uninformed: — tanta offusa oculis animoque religio, so powerfully presented to the eye and mind, Liv.: — omnium rerum terror oculis auribusque est offusus, every kind of terror is before their eyes and in their ears, id.: — ne nimium terroris offundam vobis, may not terrify you too much, id.: — o. incompositis subitum pavorem, id.: — Marcellorum memoria meum pectus offudit, has quite filled: — eo pavore offusum Claudium, seized by, Tac.

[OFFUSCATIO, ōnis. f. A darkening, obscuring: o. deorum, a degrading, Tert.]

[OFFUSCO, are. v. n. To darken, obscure, eclipse; hence, to lower, degrade, Tert.]

[OUDŌS, ādis. f. (ὄδυς) A number eight, an eight, Eccl.]

OG-G. See OBO.

ŌGŶGES, is. m. ŌGŶGIUS or ŌGŶGUS, i. m. (Ὀγύγης, Ὀγύγιος, Ὀγύγιος) Founder and king of Thebes in Boeotia, during whose reign a great deluge is said to have taken place, Varr. R. R. 3, 1.

[ŌGŶGIDES, æ. m. (Ὀγύγιδης) Descendant of Ogyges; poet. for Theban, Stat. Th. 2, 586.]

[ŌGŶGIUS, a. um. (Ὀγύγιος) Of or belonging to Ogyges, i. e. Theban: O. populus, Sen. Œd. 589: — O. arces, V. Fl.: — O. deus, Bacchus, Ov.: — O. mœnia, ap. Fest.]

[OH! interj. Hoa! holla! ho there! soho! Ter. And. 3, 5, 12: — oh oh oh! Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 6.]

[OHE! interj. Oh! ah! to express grief, joy, etc.: o. jam satis est, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32; Hor.; Mart.]

[OHO! interj. Oh, indeed! ah! so then! Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 32; Ter.]

ŌILEUS, ei and eos. m. (Ὀϊλεύς) King of Locris, father of the Ajax who violated Cassandra, who is called Ajax Oileus (sc. filius) or Ajax Oileus, to distinguish him from Ajax the son of Telamon, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 71.

[ŌILIĀDES, æ. m. (Ὀϊλιάδης) Son of Oileus, i. e. Ajax, Sil. 14, 479.]

[ŌILIDES, æ. m. (Ὀϊλίδης) Son of Oileus, Prop. 4, 1, 117.]

[ŌLAX, ācis. (oleo) Scented, smelling, M. Cap.]

OLBĪA, æ. f. (Ὀλβία) I. A town of Bithynia, afterwards called Nicæa, Plin. 5, 32, 43. II. A town in European Scythia on the Hypanis, a colony of the Milesians, Mel. 2, 1, 6: called also Ōlbiopolis, Plin. 4, 12, 26. III. A town of Sardinia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 7.

\*\*OLBĪANUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Olbia: O. sinus, near Olbia in Bithynia, Mel. 1, 19, 4.

OLBĪENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Olbia: O. epistola, from Olbia in Sardinia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: — ager O., the territory of Olbia in Sardinia, Liv.

[OLBĪOPŌLIS, is. (Ὀλβιόπολις) See OLBIA, II.]

OLCA, æ. f. A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ŌLĒA, æ. f. (ἐλαία) An olive, Col. 11, 2, 83; Hor. — an olive-tree, Cic. Div. 2, 6; Liv.

\*\*ŌLĒACĒUS, a. um. (oleum) Oily, like oil: o. li- quor, Plin. 35, 15, 51.

\*\*ŌLĒAGĪNĒUS and ŌLĒAGĪNUS or ŌLĒAGĪ- NĪUS, a. um. (olea) I. Prop.: Of or belonging to olive-

trees, olive: semen o., Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: — radix o., an olive-tree, Virg.: — tales o., Plin.: — virgulæ o., Nep. II. Meton.: Like an olive or an olive-tree: vitis o., Col. 3, 2, 27: — uva o., Plin.: — Of an olive colour, olive-coloured: o. (berylli), id. 37, 5, 20.

[ŌLĒAMEN, inia. and ŌLĒAMENTUM, i. n. (oleum) Any soft liniment composed of oils, Scrib. Larg.]

\*\*ŌLĒĀRIS, e. (oleum) Of or belonging to oil, oil: o. cos, sprinkled with oil, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

ŌLĒĀRĪUS, a. um. (oleum) Of or belonging to oil, oil: o. cella, Cic. de Sen. 16: — dolia o., Plin.: — vasa o., Col.: — \*\*Subst.: Olearius, ii. m. One that makes or sells oil, an oilman, Col. 12, 50, 13; Plaut.

ŌLĒĀROS (-us) or ŌLĪĀROS (-us), i. f. (Ὀλῆαρος, Ὀλῆαρος) An island in the Ægean Sea, Plin. 4, 12, 22.

ŌLĒASTELLUS, i. m. dem. (oleaster) A kind of olive-tree, Col. 12, 49.

ŌLĒASTER, tri. m. (olea) A wild olive-tree, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23; Plin.

ŌLĒASTRUM, i. n. I. q. oleaster, Calp.

[ŌLĒĀTUS, a. um. (oleum) Moistened or sprinkled with oil: o. puls, C. Aur.]

[ŌLĒĪTAS, ātis. f. (olea) The time of gathering olives, Cat. R. R. 144: the pressing of oil, id. 68.]

ŌLĒNĪUS, a. um. (Ὀλῆνιος) Of or belonging to Olenus; poet. for Achaian, Ætolian: capella O., the goat of Amalthea, Ov. F. 5, 113: — O. Tydeus, from Calydon in Ætolia, Stat.: — puer O., Plin.

ŌLĒNOS. See OLENUS.

ŌLENS, tis. I. Part. of 1. oleo. II. Adj. A) Prop.: Smelling: in male olentem (hominem), Cic. de Or. 2, 61: — [smelling well, fragrant, odoriferous: o. pascua, Ov.: — o. mentha, id.: — [smelling badly, stinking, fetid, strong: o. leno, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 111; Hor.] \*\*B) Fig.: Musty, having a musty smell: quædam jam oblitterata et o., Tac. O. 22.

[ŌLENTĪA, a. f. (1. oleo) Smell, Tert.]

[ŌLENTĪCA, ōrum. n. (1. oleo) i. e. loca mali odoris, Paul. ex Fest.]

[ŌLENTĪCĒTUM, i. n. (1. oleo) A stinking place, a dung-heap; fig., App.]

ŌLĒNUS or -OS, i. f. (Ὀλῆνος), also OLENUM, i. n. I. A town of Achaia, between Patrae and Dyme, Plin. 4, 5, 6. II. An ancient town of Ætolia, on the Aracynthus, Sen. Troad. 826.

1. ŌLĒO, ūi, ēre. v. n. [olo 3., Plant.; Afran.; Pomp. ap. Non.] (for odeo from ὀέω) To smell, emit a smell.

I. Prop.: bene o., Cic. Att. 2, 1: — jucunde o., Plin.: — male o., to smell badly, Plaut.: — cui os olet, Dig.: — [With abl.: To smell of any thing: o. sulfure, Ov.: — With acc.: nihil o., to smell of nothing, Cic. Att. 2, 1: — o. vina, Hor.: — o. unguenta, Ter.: — o. ceram, crocum. II. Fig.: To smell of any thing, i. e. to betray, indicate, savour of: o. malitiam, Cic. R. Com. 7: — o. nihil peregrinum: — Epicurus nihil olet ex Academia: — verba alumnus urbis olent, Quint.: — to smell, to make itself observed as by a smell; fig.: olet homo quidam, I smell, scent, Plaut.: — aurum huic olet, he has got scent of my having money, id.: — non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur, cum illis? it is not easy to discover why they say cum illis? Cic. de Or. 45. [Hence, Ital. ulire, olire.]

2. ŌLĒO, ēre. (allied to alo) To grow; whence the compounds aboleo, adoleo.

\*\*ŌLĒŌSUS, a. um. (oleum) Oily, full of oil: semen o., Plin. 27, 12, 81.

\*\*ŌLĒRĀCĒUS, a. um. (olus) Like potherbs, oleraceous: o. frutex, Plin. 26, 8, 53.

[**ŎLĒRO**, are. v. a. (olus) *To plant with potherbs: o. hortos*, Matt. ap. Prisc.]

[**ŎLESKO**, ēre. v. n. (2. oleo) *To grow: Lucr. 2, 1129.*]

[**ŎLETO**, are. v. a. (oletum) *To defile: Front.*]

[1. **ŎLĒTUM**, i. n. (olea) i. q. olivetum. *A place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard: Cat. R. R. 1, 3, 6.*]

[2. **ŎLĒTUM**, i. n. (1. oleo) *Dirt, animal excrements: facere oletum, i. e. alvum exonerare, Pers. 1, 112.*]

**ŎLĒUM**, i. n. (ἐλαιον) *The expressed juice of olives, i. e. olive oil: instillare oleum lumini, Cic. de Sen. 11:—o. conditum, old, Suet.:—o. viride, fresh, id.:—prov. of a person whose anger one allays: alqm oleo tranquillorem facere, Plaut.:—oleum et operam perdere, to waste both means and pains; prov. of labour expended in vain, Cic. Fam. 7, 1:—of night-labour or studies: de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te:—petitur plus temporis atque olei plus, Juv.:—ne et opera et o. philologiae nostrae perierit. It was the practice of wrestlers to anoint their bodies with oil; hence, fig.: genus verborum nitidum, sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbæ ac fori, better suited to the literary palestra, the schools (i. e. rhetorical exercises), than to public use, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81.—[Hence, Ital. oglio; Fr. huile.]*

**OLFACĪO**, fēci, factum. 3. (oleo-facio) *To smell. I. Prop.: o. alqd, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38:—o. (unguentum), Catull.:—\*\*Absol.: sagacissime o., to have a very keen smell, Plin. 11, 37, 50:—Part.: Olfactus, a, um. Smell, id. II. Fig.: To smell any thing, i. e. to observe, perceive, get scent of: o. numum, Cic. Agr. 1, 4:—o. nomen poetæ, Petr.:—non sex mensibus prius olfecissem, quam, I should not have got scent of it six months sooner, Ter.:—[o. alqm alqa re, to teach one the smell of a thing: o. labra (agnorum) lacte, to imbue them with the taste of milk, accustom them to milk, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 16.]*

**\*\*OLFACTO**. 1. intens. (olfacio) *I. Prop.: To smell or smell at any thing: o. vestimentum, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 56:—ramum o., Plin.:—membrana olfactata, smell, id. II. Fig.: To smell out, get scent of, detect, perceive: boves cælum olfactantes, id. 18, 35, 88.*

[**OLFACTŌRIŎLUM**, i. n. dem. (olfactorium) *A smelling-bottle, Isid.*]

**\*\*OLFACTŌRIŬM**, ū. n. (olfactorius) *A nosegay, Plin. 20, 9, 36.*

[**OLFACTŌRIŬS**, a, um. (olfacio) *That serves for or belongs to smelling, olfactory: o. sucina, Front.:—nervi o.*]

**\*\*OLFACTRIX**, icia. f. (olfacto) *She that smells, Plin. 17, 24, 37.*

1. **OLFACTUS**, a, um. part. of olfacio.

**\*\*2. OLFACTUS**, ūs. m. (olfacio) *I. Prop.: A smell: o. thymi, Plin. 21, 21, 89:—Absol. id. 32, 3, 13. II. Meton.: The sense of smelling, smell, Plin. 10, 70, 90.*

[**OLFICUS**, a, um. perhaps for olfaciens. *Smelling, a play upon the word Alphicus, Mart. 9, 97, 1.*]

**ŎLĪĀROS**, i. f. See **OLEAROS**.

[**ŎLĪDITAS**, ātis. f. (olidus) *A bad smell, stench, LL.*]

**\*\*ŎLĪDUS**, a, um. (1. oleo) *Smelling, emitting a smell: vasa picata bene o., Col. 12, 17, 1:—bene o. amphoræ, id.:—o. cubile, Rutil.:—Esp.: Smelling badly, stinking, strong: capra o., Hor. E. 1, 3, 29:—aures o., Plin.:—olidissima basia, Petr.*

[**ŎLĪGOCHRONŬS**, a, um. (ὀλιγοχρόνιος) *Of short duration, not lasting or living long, Jul. Firm.*]

**ŎLĪM**. adv. I. Denoting an indefinite point of time; Once. A) *Of time past; Some time ago, once, formerly, in time past, since, long since: fuit o. senex, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 33:—sic o. loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 45:—qui mihi dixit o.:—inambulabam, ut o. candidatus:—ut erant o.:—o. vel nuper:—alium me censes c nunc atque o., Ter.:—With another adv.; o. quondam, id.:—prius*

o., Plin.:—o. mox, Tac.:—o. . . post . . . dein . . . nunc, Sall.:—\*\**Now for a long time, it is a long time since: o. nescio, quid sit otium, Plin. E. 8, 9:—o. non librum in manus sumpsi, id. B) Of time future; At some time or other, at some future time, hereafter: utinam coram te o. potius, quam per epistolas! Cic. Att. 11, 4:—non si male c nunc et o. sic erit, Hor.:—rerum hæc o., Plin.:—qui o. nominabuntur, Quint.:—[In interrogative and conditional clauses; Ever, at any time: an quid est o. salute melius? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 128:—o. mihi tum quum molliter ossa quiescant, vestra meos o. si fistula dicat amores! Virg. [IL Denoting a frequent repetition or return of the same circumstances; At times, now and then, sometimes, ever and anon; esp. in comparative clauses and in examples: nunc lenonum plus est fere, quam o. muscarum est, cum calitur maxime, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 45:—ut o. amisso dubiæ rege vagantur apes, Ov.:—ut pueris o. dant crustula blandi doctores, elementa velint ut discere prima, Hor.]*

**OLISIPO** (Olysiippo, Ulysiippo), ōnis. m. *A town of Lusitania, now Lisbon, Plin. 4, 22, 35*

**\*\*OLISIPŌNENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Lisbon, Plin. 37, 7, 25:—Plur.: Olysiponenses, ium. m. The inhabitants of Lisbon, id. 9, 5.*

**ŎLĪTOR**, ōris. m. (olus) *A kitchen-gardener, Cic. Fam. 16, 18:—Prov.: mulier olitori numquam supplicat, si qua 'st mala, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 38.*

**\*\*ŎLĪTŌRIŬS**, a, um. (olitor) *Of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener or to potherbs: o. forum, a green-market, Liv. 21, 62:—o. hortus, a kitchen-garden, Ulp. Dig.:—ostiola o., a garden-gate, Plin.*

**ŎLĪVA**, æ. f. i. q. olea. I. *An olive, Plin. 15, 3, 3.*

II. *An olive-tree, o. Europæa, Fam. Jusminea, Cic. N. D. 2, 8:—Meton.: A staff of olive-wood, Virg.: An olive-branch, Hor. O. 1, 7, 7; Ov. [Hence, Ital. uliva, ulivo.]*

**\*\*ŎLĪVĀRIŬS**, a, um. (oliva) *Of or belonging to olives, olive-: o. metretæ, Col. 12, 47.*

**ŎLĪVĒTUM**, i. n. (oliva) *To plant with olive-trees, Cic. N. D. 3, 36; Plin.:—[Hence Ital. oliveto.]*

[**ŎLĪVĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (oliva-fero) *That bears olives: o. arvum, Ov. F. 3, 151:—corona o., of olive-branches, Mart.*]

**\*\*ŎLĪVĪTAS**, ātis. f. (oliva) *The time of gathering olives, Col. 12, 48.*

[**ŎLĪVĪTOR**, ōris. m. (oliva) *One that cultivates olives, an olive-dresser, Sid.; App.*]

**\*\*ŎLĪVO**, are. (oliva) *To gather olives, Plin. 15, 3, 3.]*

[**ŎLĪVUM**, i. n. (oliva), i. q. oleum. *Oil, olive-oil, Virg. E. 5, 68; Hor.:—Meton.: Unguent prepared from oil, oil-unguent, Catull.; Prop.*]

**OLLA**, æ. f. (allied to ἀλλός, a cavity) *A pot, jar: ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18; Plin.:—Prov.: o. male fervet, matters do not go on well, Petr. 38:—olera o. legit, (perhaps) the pot helps itself, Catull. 94, 2.*

**\*\*OLLĀRIS**, e. (olla) *Of or belonging to a pot: o. uvæ, kept or preserved in pots, potted, Mart. 7, 19, 9; Col.*

**\*\*OLLĀRĪŬS**, a, um. (olla) *Of or belonging to pots, pot., Plin. 34, 9, 20:—o. fusor, one that makes pots, Inscr.—[Subs.: Ollārĭum, ū. n. An urn for the ashes of the dead, ib.]*

[**OLLŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (olla) *A little pot, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2.]*

[**OLLUS**, a, um. *Old Latin for ille, a, ud; olli, Virg. Æ. 1, 258:—ollis, Lucr.:—olla, Cic. XII. Tab.]*

[**ŎLO**, ēre. See 1. **OLEO**.]

**ŎLĪŎLŎGON**, ōnis. m. (ὀλιολόγῳ) *Prop.: The cry of the male frog by which he allures the female; plur. meton., male frogs, Plin. 11, 37, 65.*

[1. **ŎLOB**, ōris. m. *A swan, Virg. E. 9, 36: o. albus, Ov.*]

[2. **ŎLOH**, ōris. m. *Smell, odour, App. [Hence, Ital. olore.]*

[**ŎLŌRĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (olor-fero) *Swan-bearing, Claud.*]

[**OLORINUS**, a, um. (1. olor) *Of or belonging to swans*: o. pennæ, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 187: — o. alæ, Ov.]

**OLUS**, Æris. n. I. Gen.: *Any kitchen-herb or pot-herb, as cabbage, turnip, etc.*, Plin. 22, 22, 38. II. Esp.: *A cabbage*, id. 27, 8, 30.

**OLUSĀTRUM** or **OLUS ATRUM**. *A herb, otherwise called olus pullum*, Plin. 18, 8, 48.

\***OLUSCŪLUM**, i. n. dem. (olus) *A pot-herb, cabbage*, Cic. Att. 6, 1; Juv. 11, 79.

**OLYMPĒNI**, òrum. m. *The inhabitants of Olympus in Lycia*, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.

**OLYMPIĀ**, Æ. f. (Ὀλυμπία) *A place sacred to Jupiter, in Elis, with an olive-wood and a magnificent temple in which stood the celebrated statue of that deity by Phidias; it was here that the Olympic games were held*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46; Liv. 26, 24, 14; Plin. 2, 103, 100.

**OLYMPIĀCUS**, a, um. (Ὀλυμπιακός) *Olympic*: O. cursus, A. Her. 4, 3: — O. palma, Virg.: — O. corona, Suet.: O. rami, i. e. oleaster, Stat.

1. **OLYMPIĀS**, Ædis. f. (Ὀλυμπιάς) *An Olympiad, a period of four years, at the expiration of which the Olympic games were celebrated; the Greeks computed time by Olympiads*: sexta Olympiade, Vell. 1, 8: — Olympiade circiter XXXII., Plin.: — [Poet.: *A period of five years: quinquennis*, O., Ov.]: — \***Olympiādes**, um. f. *The Muses, who were said to dwell on mount Olympus*, Mel. 2, 3.

2. **OLYMPIĀS**, Ædis. f. (Ὀλυμπίας) *The mother of Alexander the Great*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27.

3. **OLYMPIĀS**, Æ. m. (Ὀλυμπιάς) *A wind peculiar to the island of Eubœa, a north-west wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

[**OLYMPIŪS**, a, um. (Ὀλυμπικός) *Belonging to Olympia, Olympic*: — O. pulvis, Hor. O. 1, 1, 3: — O. stadium, Sen.: — O. certamen, Just.]

**OLYMPIĒUM**, i. n. (Ὀλυμπτεῖον) *A temple of the Olympic Jupiter*, Vell. 1, 10, 1.

**OLYMPIŌNICES**, Æ. m. (Ὀλυμπιονίκης) *A conqueror in the Olympic games*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46: — Olympionicarum equarum, Col.

**OLYMPIŪM**, ñ. n. (Ὀλύμπιον) *A temple of the Olympic Jupiter; thence, a small town of Sicily, not far from Syracuse, with a temple of Jupiter*, Liv. 24, 33, 3.

**OLYMPIŪS**, a, um. (Ὀλύμπιος) *Olympian, of or belonging to Olympia*: Jupiter O., who had a temple there, with a celebrated statue; see **OLYMPIA**: Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: — templum Jovis Olympii, at Athens, Suet. — Subst.: Olympia, òrum. n. (sc. certamina or sollempnia) *The Olympic games, which consisted of contests in racing, running, wrestling, throwing the discus, etc.; the victor was rewarded with a garland of olive*: ad Olympia proficisci, Civ. Div. 2, 70: — pugiles Olympiorum cupidi: — ludiorum Olympiorum, Liv.: — Olympia vincere (Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν), *to conquer in the Olympic games*, Enn. Frgm.: — coronari Olympia, *in the Olympic games*, Hor.

**OLYMPUS** or **-OS**, i. m. (Ὀλύμπος) I. *The name of several mountains; especially, one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, which on account of its great height was considered the seat of the gods*, Plin. 4, 8, 15; Mel.; Virg.: — [Poet. meton.: *Heaven*, Virg. G. 1, 96; Ov. M. 2, 60.] II. *A celebrated flute-player, the pupil of Marsyas, who engaged in a musical contest with Pan*, Plin. 36, 5, 4.

**OLYNTĪŪS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Olynthus*, Curt. 8, 8, 19. — Subst.: Olynthii, òrum. m. *The inhabitants of Olynthus*, Olynthians, Nep. Tim. 1.

**OLYNTĪUS** or **-OS**, i. f. (Ὀλυνθος) *A city of Chalcidice on the borders of Macedonia, which Philip of Macedon took by bribing two of its chief men*, Nep. Pel. 1; Plin.

**OLYRA**, Æ. f. (ὄλυρα) *for arinca. A kind of corn like spell*, Plin. 18, 7, 11.

**OLYSSIPPO** or **OLYSIPPO**. See **OLISIPPO**.

[**OMAGRA**, Æ. f. (ὀμαγρᾶ) *Gout in the shoulder*, NL.]

**OMĀSUM**, i. n. *The fat intestines of oxen, tripe*, Plin. 8, 45, 70; Hor.

**OMBRĪA**, Æ. f. *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 65.

**OMEN**, Inis. n. (for obmen, from ὀμνῶ, to see) I. A) *A (good or bad) sign, prognostic, omen*, Cic. Div. 1, 45: — hisce ominibus proficiscere: — hoc detestabile omen avertat Jupiter: — quod dii omen obruant: — omen accipere: — placet o., Liv.: — i. secundo omine, *fortunately, prosperously*, Hor. B) *Meton.: A wish, as a good omen*: optima o., Cic. Fam. 3, 12: — cum bonis ominibus incipere, Liv.: — o. fausta, *good wishes, congratulations*, Suet.: — [a stipulation, condition: eā lege atque omine, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 27.] [II. *Meton.: That which is accompanied with auspices*: prima o. for nuptiæ, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 346: — a solemn usage, rite, id. ib. 7, 174.]

[**OMENTĀTUS**, a, um. *Filled with omentum*, Apic.]

\***OMENTUM**, i. n. (for obmentum, from ὀμνός, and allied to opimus) [The fat-skin, fat, fatness, Pers. 5, 73] *The membrane which encloses the bowels, the caul*, Plin. 11, 37, 80; Cels.: — [the entrails, Pers. 2, 47; Juv.]: — [gen. any skin or membrane which envelopes the internal parts of the human body, e. g. that of the brain, etc., Macr.]

[**OMŪNĀTOR**, òris. m. *A soothsayer, diviner*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 90.]

[**OMŪNO**, are. for ominor, Pompon. ap. Non.]

\***OMŪNOR**. 1. v. dep. (omen) *To augur, presage, predict, divine*: o. alci, Cic. Off. 2, 21: — o. imperium, Liv.: — naves velut ominatæ, *as though they had a presentiment of it*, id.: — [to speak, say; so far as one uses words of good or bad omen: melius ominare, Plaut.: — male ominata verba, words of unlucky portent, Hor.]

[**OMŪNŌRE**, adv. *With (bad) omen, ominously*: o. retentus, Quint. Decl.]

\***OMŪNŌSUS**, a, um. (omen) *Containing an omen, ominous*: o. res, Plin. E. 3, 14: — o. mons, Messala ap. Gell.

[**OMISSŌ**, ònia. f. (omitto) *An omitting, Symm.*]

[**OMISSUS**, a, um. I. Part. of omitto. II. Adj.: *Negligent, careless, heedless*: animo esse omissio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9: — o. obsidio, Sil.: — omissor ab re, *as to property*, Ter.]

**OMITTO**, misi, missum. 3. v. a. (for ommitto or obmitto)

\*I. Prop. A) *To let go, let fall, quit one's hold of*: o. arma, Liv. 5, 47: — o. habenas, Tac.: — o. mulierem, Plaut.: — omittit me, *leave me alone or in peace*, Ter. [B] *Meton.*: o. animam, *to give up the ghost, to die*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 85.] II. Fig.: *To let go, lay aside, give up, dismiss*: o. contentionem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: — o. timorem: — o. utilitates: — o. et pietatem et humanitatem: — o. negotia: — o. dolores: — omittitur alci rei spes: — omittuntur voluptates: — o. imitationem majorum: — o. naturam suam: — o. tristitiam, Ter.: — o. iracundiam, id.: — deditione omissa, Sall.: — studia tantum intermittantur, non omittantur, Varr. Frgm.: — omnibus omissis, *postponing all other things*, Cæs.: — With inf.: *To leave off, cease*: o. urgere, Cic. Div. 1, 7: — esp. *to let pass, not to avail one's self of*: o. navigationem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: — *to leave unmentioned, to pass over, not to notice, to omit*: o. gratulationes, Cic. Sen. 24: — o. de re ditu Gabinii: — o. alqm. Nep.: — o., *quid ille fecerit*: — omissis auctoritatibus, *passing over*: — \**to leave out of sight or mind*: o. hostem, Liv. 22, 12: — o. Galliam, id.: — [to let go unpunished, to overlook: o. noxiam, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 14.]

[**OMNĪCĀNUS**, a, um. (omnis-cano) *That sings or resounds everywhere*: o. oratio, App.]

[**OMNĪCARPUS**, a, um. (omnis-carpo) *Browsing upon every thing*, Varr.]

[**OMNĪCŌLOR**, òris. (omnis-color) *Of all colours*, Prud.]

[**OMNĪFĀRIAM**, adv. *On all sides, on every hand*, Gell. 12, 13, 19.]

[**OMNĪFER**, Æra, Ærum. (omnis-fero) *That bears every thing*, Ov. M. 2, 275.]

[OMNIFORMIS, e. (omnis-forma) *Of all shapes*, App.]

[OMNIGENUS, a, um. I. (omnis-genus) *Of all kinds, of every sort*: o. colores, Lucr. 2, 758: — o. dei, Virg. II. (omnis-gigno) *That brings forth everything, all-producing*, Prud.]

[OMNIMEDENS, tis. (omnis-medeor) *All-healing, that cures every thing*, P. Nol.]

[OMNIMODUS, ado. *In every way or manner, wholly, fully*, Lucr. 1, 684; App.]

\*\*OMNIMODO, adv. *In all ways, entirely, fully*, Cels. 7, 4, 3.

[OMNIMODUS, a, um. (omnis-modus) *Of all kinds*, App.]

OMNINO, adō. *Entirely, wholly, altogether*: aut o. aut magna ex parte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: — nihil o., *nothing at all*: — o. nusquam reperiuntur: — o. numquam attigerunt: — non o. quidem, sed magnam partem: — fieri o. neges: — non usquam id dicit, o. sed quae dicit, idem valent, *amounts to the same*: — *In general, generally, universally*: de hominum genere, aut o. animalium, at large, Cic. Fin. 5, 11: — Cæsari aut o. populo Rom., Cæs.: — o. omnium horum: — o. fortis animus duabus rebus cernitur: — o. qui reip. prae-futuri sunt: — non modo perorare, sed o. verbum facere: — erant o. iūnora duo, Cæs.: — quinque o. fuerunt: — tres o. fuerunt: — sane frequentes fuimus: o. ad decentos: — diebus o. decem et o. octo, Cæs.: — quum o. non essent amplius centum, Nep.: — *In concessions; perhaps so on the whole, certainly, indeed, followed by an adversative particle* sed, tamen, etc.: longe o. a Tiberi ad Caicum, sed concedo id quoque, Cic. Fl. 29: — o. locuples est; sed tamen scire velim: — sunt finitima o.; sed tamen differt alqd: — non tenuit o. fidem; a vi tamen abfuit: — spero o.; verumtamen. [Hence, Ital. ornamente.]

[OMNIPARENS, tis. (omnis-parens) *All-bearing, that brings forth every thing*: o. terra, Lucr. 2, 705; Virg.: — o. mundus, App.]

[OMNIPATER, tris. m. (omnis-pater) *The father of all things, universal father*, Prud.]

[OMNIPAVUS, a, um. (omnis-paveo) *All-fearing, that fears every thing*, C. Aur.]

[OMNIPERITUS, a, um. (omnis-peritus) *All-knowing, that knows (or is experienced in) every thing*, Albin.]

[OMNIPOLLENS, tis. (omnis-polleo) *Almighty, omnipotent*, Prud.]

[OMNIPOTENS, tis. (omnis-potens) *Almighty, omnipotent*, Virg. A. 10, 1; Catull.]

[OMNIPOTENTIA, æ. f. (omnipotens) *Almighty power, omnipotence*, Macr.]

OMNIS, e. All. I. A) *Of number*: o. fortuna, Virg. A. 5, 710: — omnes habenas effundere, *to drop all the reins*, id.: — omnes omnium civitates patria una complectitur, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: — omni pondere gravius alqd habere: — omni ex parte perfectum esse, *in all parts, thoroughly*: — omnes numeros habere. — Subst.: Omnes. All: omnes ad unum, *all to a man*, Cic. Læl. 23, 86: — omnibus Macedonum (for Macedonibus), Liv.: — omne, all: omne quod eloquimur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: — ab omni, quod: — *thus also in the plur.*: omnia, *all (things)*: sic a me acta omnia, ut, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10: — omnia, quaecunque: — omnia tribuere: — omnia deferre ad alqm: — omnia facere, *to do every thing, i. e. to take all pains, to spare no pains*: — omnia mihi sunt cum alqo, *to have every thing in common with anybody, to be anybody's best friend*: — in eo sunt omnia, *it all depends upon that*: — per omnia, *in all things, in every thing*, Quint; or simply omnia, Sen.: ante omnia, *before every thing, first of all*, Liv.: — alia omnia, *the contrary*, Plin. E.: — Hence: in alia omnia ire, *to maintain the contrary, to be of quite a contrary opinion*; or in alia omnia discedere; or in alia omnia transire; or alia omnia sentire, Plin. E.: — omnia esse, *to be every thing (to anybody), to be all in all*: Demetrius iis unus omnia est, Liv. 40, 11. \*B) *With sine; for ullus, a, um. All, any, any what-ever*: sine omni periculo, *without all (i. e. any or the least) danger*, Ter.: — sine omni sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 1: — *all, i. e. every, each; sometimes it stands for always, every time,*

*each time*: omnibus mensibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 31: — ter omnibus percutitur aestas, Plin.: — quaedam gallinae omnia gemina ova pariunt, *some hens always lay two eggs at a time*, id.: — *all, all possible, all manner of, every description of*: omne olus cœnare, Hor. E. 1, 5, 12: — omnibus precibus petere, *most earnestly*, Cæs.: — omnibus tormentis necare, id.

II. *Of completeness or entirety*: All, the whole: o. Gallia, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: — o. insula, *the whole island*, id.: — sanguinem suum omnem effundere, *all his blood, every drop of it*, Cic. Cluent. 6: — totâ mente atque omni animo intueri: — *causa o.*: — in omni vita: — non o. moriar, Hor.: — o. in hoc sum, *I am wholly wrapt up in it, i. e. occupied with it*, id.: — omne corpus intendere, *the whole body*: — o. cœlum. [Hence, Ital. ogni.]

[OMNISŌNUS, a, um. (omnis-sono) *All-resounding*, M. Cap.]

[OMNITENENS, tis. (omnis-teneo) *That possesses all things, ruling over all*, Tert.]

[OMNITUEKS, tis. (omnis-tueor) *All-seeing, that sees all things*, Lucr. 2, 941; V. Fl.]

\*OMNIVĀGUS, a, um. (omnis-vagus) *That wanders through all places, roving all about*: o. Diana, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68.

[OMNIVOLUS, a, um. (omnis-volo) *Willing every thing*, Catull. 68, 140.]

\*\*OMNIVŌRUS, a, um. (omnis-voro) *Omnivorous, eating every thing (indiscriminately)*: boves o., Plin. 25, 8, 53.

[ὨΜΟΡΗΧΙΑ, æ. f. (ὠμοφαγία) *The eating of raw flesh*, Arn.]

OMPHĀCĪUM, ii. n. (ὀμφάκειον) (sc. oleum) *Juice or oil from unripe grapes or olives*, Plin. 12, 17, 60.

OMPHĀCŌCARPOS, i. m. (ὀμφάκκαρπος) *A plant, i. q. aparine*, Plin. 27, 5, 15.

OMPHĀCOMEL, lis. n. *A syrup made from omphacium, Pall.*

OMPHĀLE, æs. f. (Ὀμφάλη) *Daughter of the Lydian king Jardanes, and wife of Tmolus; after the death of the latter, queen of Lydia. Hercules is said to have been sold to her as a slave in female disguise, after having committed the murder of Iphitus*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3; Hyg. Fab. 32.

[ὨΜΦΑΛΟΣ, i. m. (ὀμφαλός) *The navel; hence meton., a centre*, Aus. (Pure Latin, umbilicus).]

ŌNĀGER or ŌNAGRUS, i. m. (ὄναγρος) I. Prop.: *A wild ass*, Col. 6, 37, 3. II. Meton.: *A military engine of war for discharging stones*, Veg.; Amm.]

[ŌNĀGOS, i. m. (ὄναγός) *An ass-driver*, Plaut. Asin. prol. 10.]

ONCHESMĪTES, æ. m. (Ὀγχησμήτης) (sc. ōntus) *A wind blowing from Onchesmus, in Epirus*, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

[ONCO, are. (natural sound) *To bray as an ass*, Auct. Carm. Phil.]

[ONCŌMA, ātis. n. (ὄγκωμα) *A swelling, tumour*, Veg.]

ŌNĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (onus) *Of or belonging to a burden or freight*: o. navis, *a ship of burden, a merchant-ship*, Liv. 22, 11; Nep.: — also, oneraria, æ. f., Cic. Div. 32: — jumenta o., *beasts of burden*, Liv.

ŌNĒRO. I. v. a. (onus) I. Prop. A) *To load, burden, freight*: o. naves, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1: — o. naves com-meatu, stipendio, armis aliisque rebus, Sall.: — o. aselli costas pomis, Virg.: — o. plaustrum, Ov.: — o. ancillas veste atque auro, Ter.: — [To stow away, store up: vina cadis o., to store up, Virg.: — dona Cereris canistris o., id.: — oneratus (with genit.), full, filled with any thing: o. frugum, Pacuv. ap. Non.] \*\*B) Meton.: *To load, burden, encumber, oppress*: o. catenis, Hor. O. 3, 11, 45: — o. cervicem tauri aratro, Ov.: — o. aures lapillis, id.: — o. hostes (sc. saxis), Liv.: — o. ventrem bis die, Sall.: — onerari epulis, to gorge, stuff, id.: — onerari vino, id.: — cibus onerat, *oppresses the stomach*, Plin.: — [To cover: o. membra sepulcro, Virg. A. 10, 558: — o. ossa aggere terrâ, id.: — o. humerum pallio, to put on one's cloak, to throw one's cloak round one's shoulders, Ter.: — To cover (of male animals with regard to the female): o. vaccam, Pall.: — To serve up, supply with: o. mensas dapi-

bas, Virg.] : — *To occupy* : o saltum castris, Liv. 32, 11 : — [To arm : o. manum jaculis, Virg.] II. Fig. : *To load, to cram, fill* : o. iudicem argumentis, Cic. N. D. 3, 3 : — malis o. : — o. alqm mendaciis : — [simply, o. alqm, to oppress with falsehoods, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61] : — [To trouble, encumber : o. aethera votis, Virg. : — verba lassas onerantia aures, Hor.] : — *To overload, overwhelm* : o. alqm contumeliis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38 : — o. alqm maledictis, Plaut. : — o. pugnā, id. : — o. alqm injuriis, Ter. : — o. malis, Virg. : — jam tum multitudine alienigenarum urbem onerante, Liv. : — \*\**To heap upon (in a good sense), to cover with* : o. alqm laudibus haud immeritis, id. 4, 13 : — me amicitiae oneravit dies, Plaut. : — o. alqm spe praeiorum, Liv. : — o. alqm promissis, id. : — o. honoribus, Just. : — \*\**To render more troublesome, to make worse* : o. curas, Tac. H. 2, 52 : — o. pericula alcjs, id. : — o. inopiam alcjs, Liv. : — o. invidiam alcjs injuriā, id.

[ŌNERŌSE adv. *Burdensomely, heavily*, P. Nol.]

[ŌNERŌSITAS, ātis f. (onerōsus) *Burdensomeness, heaviness*, Tert.]

\*\*ŌNERŌSUS, a, um. (onus) I. Prop. : *Burdensome, heavy, oppressive* : praeda o., Virg. A. 9, 384 : — sit humus cineri non o. tuo, Ov. : — ervum capiti et stomacho o., Plin. — [Comp., Ov.] II. Fig. : *Burdensome, irksome, troublesome* : o. donatio, Plin. E. 2, 4 : — onerosum est accusare damnatum, id. — [Comp., onerosior sors, Ov.]

[ŌNĪROCRĪTES, æ. m. (ὄνειροκρίτης) *An interpreter of dreams (somniorum) conector*, Fulg.]

ŌNISCUS or -OS, i. m. (ὄνισκος) *A woodlouse, millipede*, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

ŌNŌCHĪLES, is. n. and ŌNŌCHĒLIS, is. f. (ὄνοχελός and ὄνοχελίς) *A plant, a kind of bugloss*, Plin. 22, 21, 25.

ŌNŌCRŌTĀLUS, i. m. (ὄνοκρόταλος) *A kind of waterfowl, the pelican*, Plin. 10, 47, 66.

[ŌNŌMATŌPŌEIA, æ. f. (ὄνοματοποιία) *The forming of a word, so as to represent a natural sound (e.g. susurrus)*, Charis.]

ŌNŌNIS, idis. f. (ὄνωνίς) *A kind of prickly plant, a cammock, rest-harrow*, Fam. Leguminosae, Plin. 21, 16, 58.

[ŌNŌNŪCHĪTES, æ. m. (ὄνονυχίτης) *The hoof of an ass, a name given by the heathen to the God of Christians*, Tert.]

ŌNŌPORDON, i. n. (ὄνοπόρδον) *A kind of plant, perhaps lady's thistle*, Plin. 27, 12, 86.

ŌNOSMA, ātis. n. (ὄνοσμα) *A plant, of the same species as the anchusa*, Plin. 27, 12, 86.

ŌNŪRIS, is. f. (ὄνουρίς) *A plant, i. g. ænothera*, Plin. 26, 11, 69.

ŌNUS, ōris. n. I. Prop. A) *A burden, load, freight* : cum mercibus et oneribus, Cic. de I. P. 18 : — naves cum suis oneribus, Liv. : — a cargo, Cæs. : — onera afferuntur lintribus, Plin. B) Meton. 1) *A burden, any thing heavy, a weight* : tanti oneris turris, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30 : — o. naturae, the fetus, Phædr. : or o. gravidi ventris, Ov. : also simply o., id. : — onera ciborum, animal excrementa, Plin. : or onus ventris, Mart. [2] *A wine-measure, ML.* II. Fig. : *A burden. i. e. charge, trouble, difficulty* : quantis oneribus premerere, troublesome occupations, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 : — paupertas mihi o. visum est, Ter. : — oneri esse alui, to be a burden to anybody, to be troublesome, Liv. : Sall. : — onus urbis suscipere, to take upon one's self the burden of government : — onus alui injungere, to impose a burden upon anybody (e. g. of a charge or duty), Liv. : — plus oneris sustuli, quam ferre me posse intelligi. Hoc onus si vos allevabitis, of a speaker : — onere alcjs rei levare alqm : — onus sustinere, to bear : — onus Athenarum et Cratippi suscipere : — o. probandi, the burden of proof, obligation to prove, Cels. : — With inf. : magnum est o. atque munus, suscipere et profiteri, Cic. de Or. 1, 25. — Esp. : *A burden, i. e. tax, impost* : hæc onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 1, 43 : — municipium maximis oneribus pressum, burdens, i. e. debts : —

onera graviora injungere, Cæs. : — patria o., expenses, expenditure, Suet.

ŌNUSTUS, a, um. (onus) I. Prop. A) *Loaded, laden, burdened, freighted* : asellus o. auro, Cic. Att. 3, 16 : — prædā o. Athenas venerunt, Nep. : — naves o. frumento : — miles o. sarcinis, Tac. : — currus quinque liberis o., id. : — vehicula cum culleis o., Plin. : — corpus o., filled with food, Lucr. : — [With genit. : Full of any thing, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 4.] B) Meton. : *Loaded, burdened* : o. fustibus, id. : — corpus o., stricken with years, id. \*\*II. Fig. : *Laden, i. e. filled, full of, covered with* : pars o. vulneribus, Tac. A. 2, 15 : — pectus o. lætitiā, Plaut.

[ŌNŪCHINTINUS, a, um. I. q. onychinus, Sid.]

\*\*ŌNŪCHĪNUS, a, um. (ὄνυχινος) I. *Of the colour of a finger-nail* : o. pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16 : — o. prana, Col. II. (from onyx) Subst. plur. : Onychina, ōrum. n. (sc. vasa) *Vessels made of onyx, Lampre : like onyx*, Læv. ap. Geil.]

ŌNŪCHĪPUNCTA, æ. f. for iaspionyx. *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 9, 37.

ŌNŪCHĪTES, æ. m. (ὄνυχίτης) for onyx. *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 34, 10, 22.

ŌNŪCHĪTIS, idis. f. (ὄνυχίτης) *A kind of cadmia*, Plin. 84, 10, 22.

ŌNYX, ūchis. m. (ὄνυξ, the finger-nail; hence. from the brightness of its colour) I. *A precious stone of a yellowish colour*, Plin. 37, 6, 24. II. *A kind of marble or alabaster, of which various vessels were made (id. 36, 7, 12); it was also used for inlaying floors (Luc. 10, 117; Mart.) : — [a vessel made of this substance, as, a box for unguent, etc., a perfume-box, Hor. O. 4, 12, 17; also fem., Mart. 7, 93, 1.] III. *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin. 32, 9, 32.*

\*\*ŌPĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (opacus) *Shadiness, shade* : patula o. ramorum, Plin. 17, 1, 1 : — o. noctium, id. : — ocellis amena opacitate vestiti, id.

\*ŌPĀCO, i. v. a. (opacus) I. Prop. : *To cover with shade, to shade* : o. locum, Cic. de Or. 1, 7 : — sol terras ex partibus opacat. II. Fig. : *To cover* : lanugo opacat genas, Pacuv. ap. Fest. : — opacat tempora pinus, Sil.]

ŌPĀCUS, a, um. *Shady*. [I. Act. : *Shading, giving shade* : ilex o., Virg. A. 6, 208 : — o. ulmus, id. : — o. arbor, id. : — o. nubes, Ov.] II. Pass. A) *Shaded [apricus]* : o. ripa, Cic. Leg. 1, 5 : — latebræ opaciores, Col. : — frigus o., coolness of the shade, Virg. : — in opaco, in the shade, Plin. : — Sup., Plin. E. B) Meton. : *Shady, dark, obscure* : — o. nox, Virg. A. 4, 123 : — o. Tartara, Ov. : — o. mater, the earth, id. : — o. vetustas, Gell. : — Poet. : o. barba, Catull. 37, 19. : — [Hence, Fr. opaque.]

[ŌPĀLIA, ūm. n. plur. (sc. sacra or solemnities) *A festival celebrated in honour of Ops, on the ninth of December*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3. § 22; Macr. S. 1, 10.]

ŌPĀLUS, i. m. *The opal, a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 6, 21.

[ŌPELLA, æ. f. dem. (opera) *Slight work, labour, or service*, Lucr. 1, 1107; Hor. E. 1, 7, 8.]

ŌPĒRA [opra, Enn.] æ. f. (opus, eris) I. *Labour, esp. bodily labour, pains, exertion* : multi reperuntur cingulā factiosi, inertes opēra, Plaut. : — operam in re consumere, to bestow pains upon, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 : — operam locare in re : — operam tribuere rei : — operam in re ponere : — operam sumere : — operam insumere, Liv. : — operam inferre in rem : — operam impendere : — operam frustra corrumpere : — operam studiumque ponere : — operā tantum ponere in alqa re : — opera scribendi : — o. et industria : — operam exigere : — curam et operam suscipere : — curam operamque ponere in alqa re : — operam suscipere, to take the labour upon one's self : — manus atque o. : — Esp. : operam dare alui rei, to bestow pains upon : operam dare valetudini, Cic. de Or. 1, 62 : — operam dare sermoni : — operam dare liberis, to beget children : — operam dare, with ut or ne, to take care that, or that not, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4 : — dent operam con-

sules, ne quid resp. detrimenti capiat, Cæs.; Sall. Cat.:—operam alciui navare:—operam alciui commodare, Plaut.:—operam dicare alciui, id.:—operam interponere, to bestow upon:—omni ope atque operâ eniti, ut:—operâ non parcere, to spare no pains:—operâ pretium habere, to have a reward for one's pains, Liv.:—est operâ pretium, it rewards the pains, i. e. it is worth the while:—operâ pretium facere, to do any thing that is worth the pains, Liv.:—ipse purpuram, amici operas (dabant), gave their work, wrought at it:—hominum o.:—homines in operas mittere, to give the people some work:—o. est mihi, to take pains, Plaut.:—Hence, datâ operâ, on purpose, designedly, Cœl. ap. Cic. E.; or deditâ operâ:—Esp.: Labour for others, service: operas dare pro magistro, to act as vice-director, Cic. Fam. 13, 65:—operas dare in portu et scriptura:—operas dare in portu; and simply operas dare:—thus also, esse in operis societatis, to be in the service of the company:—operas reddas Musis, to return a service:—operam alciui dare, to give a hearing, to listen to, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 157:—si per eos dies operam dedisti Protageni, if you have listened to:—sermoni operam dare, to listen to:—alciui operam multos annos dare, to be anybody's pupil, to attend anybody's lectures:—multam operâ dabam Scævole:—date operam, pay attention, mind, Ter.:—judicem sibi operam dare constituisse, he would attend to his cause:—operam dare jubet Petillium, to inquire into the matter:—operam auctioni dare, to be present at, to attend:—operam dare funeri:—operam dare tonsoribus, to get shaved, Suet.:—Meâ, tuâ, alcijs operâ, through my (thy, etc.) exertion, means, agency: meâ operâ Tarentum recipisti, Cic. de Sen. 4:—non meâ operâ neque culpâ evenit, Ter.:—consulis operâ amissum, by his fault or neglect, Liv.:—unâ operâ, at the same time, at once, Plaut.; or eâdem operâ, id.:—[A religious rite, a sacrifice: solvo operam Dianæ, Afran. ap. Non.] II. Meton. \*\*A) A day's work or labour, Col. 2, 13:—operis tribus, id. B) Time when one is at liberty, leisure: deest mihi o., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4:—est mihi operâ, I have time, it is convenient to me, Liv.:—operâ ubi mihi erit, Plaut.:—non operâ est mihi (also without the dat. of person), I have no time, it is not convenient for me, I do not choose or like, I will not, Liv.:—[but operâ non est means, it must not be, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 77.] C) One that works for wages or pay, a day-labourer, journeyman: numos dividere operis tuis, Auct. Har. 13:—operas aditu prohibuerunt:—operâ comparantur:—operâ facessant (i. e. abeant) ejusdem operis suffragium ferentibus:—quantum paucæ operæ fabrorum mercedis tulerunt:—operæ theatrales, parties among the spectators for the purpose of applauding the actors, Tac. [D) Deed (opposed to good counsel, advice): contra operâ expertus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 6:—istæ dicta te experiri et operis et factis volo, id.] E) A work, manufacture: o. aranearum, id.:—exstabit o. peregrinationis hujus, a writing. [Hence, Ital. opera, Prov. obra; Fr. œuvre.]

[OPĒRANS, tis. I. Part. of operor. II. Adj.: Effectual, effective: clysteres o., C. Aur.:—Comp., Tert.:—Sup., C. Aur.]

OPĒRARIUS, a, um. (opera) \*\*I. Of, belonging to, or concerned with bodily labour: pecus o., beasts used for labour, Col. 6, 2:—o. lapides, that are used in any sort of labour, Plin.:—o. usus dentis, the use, id.:—o. vinum, common wine for labourers, id. II. Esp.: Of persons: Operarius, ii. m. (with or without homo) A workman, labourer, day-labourer: o. homo, Cic. Att. 7, 2:—o. linguâ celeri, lit. a living machine with a tongue (said of a bad speaker):—[Operaria, æ. f. A prostitute, harlot, Plaut.]

\*\*OPĒRATIO, ōnis. f. A labouring, work, operation, Plin. 11, 18, 19:—Meton.: Of things, Vitr.:—[Divine service, Fest.:—Beneficence, bounty to the poor, Eccl.]

[OPĒRATOR, ōris. m. A worker, operator, Eccl.]

[OPĒRATRIX, icis. f. She that works, or effects, Tert.]

\*\*OPĒRŪLO, i. v. a. (operculum) To furnish with a lid or cover: o. dolia, Col. 12, 30:—o. vasa, id.:—o. favos, id.

OPĒRŪLUM, i. n. (operio) A cover, lid: arteria

aspera tegitur quodam quasi operculo, Cic. N. D. 2, 54:—o. dolii, Liv.:—o. ambulatorium, that may be drawn out, a sliding cover, Plin.:—dignum potella o., prov., like to like, Hier.

\*\*OPĒRIMENTUM, i. n. (operio) That with which a thing is covered, a covering, cover, Cat. R. R. 10: of a horse, housings, Sall.: of vessels, Plin.: oculorum o., id.

OPĒRĪO, rūi, rtam. 4. v. a. [fut. operibo for operiam, Plaut. ap. Non.] (ob- and obsol. perio, to cover, opp. 'aperio.')

I. Prop. A) 1) To cover over, to cover, cover up: fons fluctu totus operiretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53:—summas (amphoras) o. auro, Nep.:—segrum veste multâ o., Cels.:—operto capite, with covered head, Hor. S. 2, 3, 37:—brachia plumis o., Ov.:—scrobes terra o., Plin.:—domum fronde o., Tibull.:—o. caput, Plaut.:—litus opertum alga, Ov.:—mons opertus nubibus, id.:—umbris nox opertit terras, Virg.:—o. reliquias malæ pugnae, to bury, Tac. 2) To shut, close, lock or shut up: o. lecticam, Cic. Phil. 2, 41:—o. ostium, Ter.:—o. fores, Plaut.:—o. domum, Catull.:—o. oculos morientibus, to close, Plin.:—oculis opertis donare multa, with one's eyes shut, Sen. [B) Meton.: To cover up: o. alqm loris, to drub, lash soundly, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28.] II. A) To cover or load with, to heap upon: contumeliis opertus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50:—judicia operta dedecore et infamia. B) To hide, conceal: opertarum rerum patefactio, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5:—o. luctum, Plin. E.:—operta quæ fuere, cuperta sunt, Plaut.:—domestica mala tristitia operienda, Tac.

OPĒRIOR, iri. See OPĒRIOR.

\*\*OPĒROR, i. v. dep. (opus) I. Prop.: To work, to be occupied or busied: o. in agro, Ulp. Dig.:—seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 11, 10, 10:—With dat.: To bestow pains upon any thing, to apply one's self to, to give or devote one's self to: o. studiis liberalibus, Tac. A. 3, 43:—o. scholæ, Quint.:—o. reipublicæ, Ulp. Dig.:—o. auditioni in scholis, Plin.:—o. textis Minervæ, to weave, Tibull.:—rebus veneris o., Col.:—Esp.: To perform sacred rites, to sacrifice, etc.: vidit se operatum, Tac. A. 2, 14:—Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, Prop.:—To serve, to be subservient: ora operata tibi resolvimus, the mouths devoted to thee, Ov. F. 6, 249:—sacris o., Liv.:—o. superstitionibus, id.:—[To be benevolent, to give alms, Cypr.]

[II. Meton.: To be effectual, to avail, work, operate: o. ad præscriptionem, Cod. Just.:—venenum o., Lampr.:—pactum non debere ad sui dispendium o., Cod. Just.]

\*OPĒRŌSE, adv. With great pains, laboriously: nec fiat o., Cic. de Or. 44:—Comp., operosius occupati, Sen.:—Exactly, accurately: dicemus mox paulo operosius, Plin. 18, 26.

\*\*OPĒRŌSITAS, atis. f. (operosus) Great trouble or pains bestowed upon a thing: supervacua o., Quint. 8, 3, 55.

OPĒRŌSUS, a, um. (opera) Full of pains or labour.

I. Act. A) That takes much pains, busy, industrious, active, laborious: o. senectus, Cic. de Sen. 8:—colonus o., Ov.:—Syria in hortis operosissima, Plin.:—[With abl.: o. cultibus, Ov.:—With a Greek acc.: o. comas, Prop.:—With genit.: o. dierum, in regard to, Ov.] [B) Meton.: Effectual, powerful: o. herba, Ov. M. 14, 22.] II. Pass.: Full of trouble, troublesome: o. labor, Cic. N. D. 2, 23:—o. ars:—o. opus:—o. machinationes, Hirt.:—o. carmen, Hor.:—operosius sepulcrum, artificially wrought or executed:—tempus o., Plin.:—(castanæ) operosæ cibo, difficult to digest, id.

\*\*OPĒRĀNĒUS, a, um. (opertum) Covered, i. e. secret, hidden: o. sacra (sc. bonæ Dæm), Plin. 10, 56, 77.

[OPĒRTE, adv. Covertly: o. atque symbolice, Gell. 4, 11, 10.]

[OPĒRTO, are. v. a. intens. (operio) To cover, Enn. ap. Non.]

\*\*OPĒRTŌRIUM, ii. n. (operio) A cover, Sen. E. 87, 2.

OPĒRTUM, i. n. (operio) I. Prop.: A secret place: o. bonæ Dæm, where the Roman women assembled to celebrate her festival on the first of May, Cic. Par. 4:—telluris operta



subire, to descend into the infernal regions, Virg. II. Meton.: A secret: o. Apollinis, an oracle, Cic. Div. 1, 50: — o. literarum, Gell.

[ŌPERTŪRA, æ. f. (operio) A covering, Amm.]

1. ŌPERTUS, a, um., part. of operio.

[2. ŌPERTUS, ūs. m. (operio) A covering, App.]

[ŌPĒRŪLA, æ. f. dem. (opera) Trouble, service, Ulp. Dig.: Gain, profit, App.]

ŌPES, um. See OPS.

OPETIS, is. f. I. q. aristolochia, App.

ŌPHĒOSTAPHŪLE, æs. f. (ὄφειοσταφυλή) The name of a kind of caper-bush, Plin. 13, 23, 44.

\*\*ŌPHĪĀCA, ōrum. n. plur. (ὄφιᾶ) Poems, or other writings, on serpents, Plin. 20, 23, 96.

ŌPHĪAS, ædis. f. Daughter of Ophius, i. e. Combe, Ov. M. 7, 383.

ŌPHICARDELOS or -US, i. m. A precious stone unknown to us, probably a kind of onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ŌPHĪDĪON, ii. n. (ὄφιδιον, a small serpent) A fish resembling the conger, Plin. 32, 9, 35.

ŌPHĪŌGĒNES, um. m. (Ὀφιογενής) A people of Asia Minor, who carried the sting of serpents, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

1. ŌPHĪON, ōnis. m. (ὄφιων) A fabulous animal of Sardinia, Plin. 28, 9, 42.

2. ŌPHĪON, ōnis. m. (Ὀφίων) A companion of Cadmus.

ŌPHĪŌNĪDES, æ. m. (Ὀφιονίδης) Son of Ophion, i. e. Amycus, Ov. M. 2, 245.

[ŌPHĪŌNĪUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Ophion, also poet for Theban: cades O., of Pentheus, Sen. Œd. 485.]

ŌPHĪŌPHĀGI, ōrum. m. (Ὀφιοφάγοι) Serpent-eaters, a people of Africa, Plin. 6, 29, 34.

ŌPHĪOSTAPHŪLE, æs. f. See OPHEOSTAPHYLE.

ŌPHĪTES, æ or is. m. (ὄφιτης) A kind of marble spotted like a serpent, Plin. 36, 7, 11.

OPHĪŪCHUS, i. m. (Ὀφιοῦχος) The Serpent-holder, a constellation, Cic. N. D. 2, 42 ex Arat. (Pure Latin, Anguinenens.)

1. ŌPHĪŪSA or ŌPHĪUSSA, æ. f. (ὄφιουσα, ὄφιούσσα) A magical herb growing in Elephantine, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

2. OPHĪŪSA, æ. f. The ancient name of Cyprus.

[ŌPHĪŪSIUS, a, um. (Ὀφιοῦσιος) Of or belonging to Ophiussa; poet. for Cyprian: O. arva, Ov. M. 10, 229.]

OPHRYS, ŷos. f. (ὄφρυς) A kind of plant having two leaves, bifol, Plin. 26, 15, 43.

OPHTHALMĪAS, æ. m. (ὀφθαλμίας) A kind of fish, i. q. oculata, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 70.

[OPHTHALMICUS, i. m. (ὀφθαλμικός) An oculist, Mart. 8, 74, 1.]

[ŌPĪCILLUM, i. n. dem. (ops) Help, aid, Varr. ap. Non.]

[ŌPĪCUS, a, um. Ignorant, stupid, uncouth, Cat. ap. Plin.: ugly, nasty, Juv. 3, 207.]

OPĪDUM, i. n. See OPPIDUM.

\*\*ŌPĪFER, æra, ærum. (ops-fero) Rendering assistance: o. deus, i. e. Æsculapius, Ov. M. 15, 653: — folia o., Plin.

ŌPĪFEX, icis. (opus-facio) I. Gen. A) A master workman, artificer, framer: o. mundi, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: — Nilus silvarum o., that produces, Plin.: — stilus est dicendi o.: — o. verborum, a framer of words. [B) Meton.: o. apes, that make honey, Varr.] II. Esp.: An artisan, mechanic, Cic. Off. 1, 42: — o. nobilitari volunt: — ne o. quidem se artibus suis removerunt, of sculptors and painters.

[ŌPĪFĪCĪNA, æ. f. (opifex) for officina. A workshop, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 7.]

[ŌPĪFĪCĪUM, ii. n. (opifex) A labouring, labour, work, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20; App.]

[ŌPĪGĒNA, æ. f. (Ops-gigno) A surname of Juno, because she was supposed to assist women in childbirth, M. Cap.]

\*\*ŌPĪLĪO, ōnis. m. (perhaps for ovilio, from ovis) A shepherd, herdsman, Col. 7, 3, 13; Virg. E. 10, 19.

[ŌPĪME, adv. Sumptuously, splendidly, richly: o. instructa domus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 6.]

ŌPĪMĪĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Opimius: O. vinum, that was grown in the consulship of Opimius, of the vintage of Opimius, Plin. 14, 4, 6.

[ŌPĪMĪTAS, ætis. f. (opimus) Abundance, plentifulness, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 2.]

ŌPĪMĪUS, a, um. A Roman family name. Of this gens was L. Opimius, during whose consulship there was an excellent vintage (A. U. C. 633), Cic. Brut. 83, 289; Vell.

\*\*ŌPĪMO, i. v. a. (opimus) I. Prop.: To make fat, to fatten: o. turtures, Col. 8, 9, 2: — o. ostrea, Sid. II. Meton.: To render fertile, to fertilise: o. terram, App.: — to make rich or abundant, to fill: o. Autumnum, Aus.]

ŌPĪMUS, a, um. (ops, opis) I. Act. A) Nourishing, fertile, fruitful (of the earth): ager o. et fertilis, Cic. Agr. 2, 19: — regio o. et fertilis: — arva o., Virg.: — campus o., Liv.: — vitis o., Plin.: — o. Larissa, Hor. B) Meton.: Enriching, lucrative, gainful: o. accusatio, Cic. Fl. 33: — o. quæstus, Plin. II. Pass. A) 1) Well fed, fattened, fat, in good keep: o. bos, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: — o. victima, Plin.: — o. pecudes, Gell.: — sues o., Col.: — me reductit opimum, Hor.: — membra opimiora, Gell.: — bos opimissimus, Tert. 2) Meton.: Enriched, rich: præda opimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50: — o. bonis rebus regio, rich in. Lucr.: — opus o. casibus, Tac.: — rich, abundant, copious: o. præda, Cic. R. Am. 3: — o. divitiæ, Plaut.: — o. clapes, Virg.: — o. cæna, Hirt.: — o. regnum, Liv.: — o. ornamenta: — Esp.: spolia o., arms taken by one general from another, id.: — o. decus, Curt.: — o. triumphus, Hor.: — Gen.: arms taken from a general, Liv. B) Fig. of Style; Gross, overloaded: o. quoddam et tamquam adipatæ dictionis genus, Cic. de Or. 8: — qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quam gratitutes consecretur: — Pindarus nimis opima pinguique esse facundia existimatus est, Gell.: — nec tamen opimius.

ŌPĪNĀBĪLIS, e. That rests on supposition, supposed, imaginary: hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem vocabant, Cic. Ac. 1, 8: — mediocritates o.: — earum artium, quæ conjectura continentur et sunt o.: — omnisque o. divinatio: — o. ac voluntarius (motus) animi.

ŌPĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A supposition, conjecture, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

\*ŌPĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. I. One that supposes or conjectures, Cic. Ac. 2, 20. [II. One who collected corn for the army, Cod. Just.; Cod. Th.]

\*1. ŌPĪNĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of opinor. II. Adj.: Supposed, conjectural, imaginary: o. malum, bonum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11 and 4, 6.

[2. ŌPĪNĀTUS, ūs. m. (opinor) A supposing, conjecturing: o. animi, Lucr. 4, 467.]

[ŌPĪNĀSTER, a, um. Obstinate, ML. Hence, Fr. opiniâtre.]

ŌPĪNĪO, ōnis. f. I. Gen.: An opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, imagination: ægritudo (est) o. recentis mali præsentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: — lætitia, o. boni præsentis: — opinionionis levitas: — o. variæ, inter se dissidentes: — opinionionum commenta, mere fancies: — res ab opinionionis arbitrio sejunctæ: — adducere in opinionionem, to make anybody believe: or opinionionem alcjs rei præbere, Cæs.: or opinionionem alcjs rei afferre: or opinionionem alcjs rei facere, Cels.: — opinionione duci, to be led by one's opinion: —

ad opinionem labi, *to come to the opinion*: — hanc in opinionem discessi, *I have come to the opinion*: — hujus opinionis esse, *to be of that opinion*, Col.: — o. alcjs fert: — o. deorum, *respecting the gods*: — o. confirmatur: — opinionem alq̄ re tollere: — opinionem alcjs errantem aucupari: — opinionem excutere alcui radicitus: — o. ac judicia: — opinionum falsarum temeritas: — opinionibus alcjs elicere: — o. rei adumbrata: — opinionem mente comprehendere: — opinionem deponere, *to give up, to divest one's self of*: — opinionem convelle et labefactare: — opinionem evellere ex animo: — opinionem imbibere animo: — opinionem novam inserere: — opinionem minuere: — opinionem augere, Cæs.: — speciem utilitatis opinionemque quærere: — o. se jactant: — judicia o.que: — opinionibus inflatus: — opinionis errore sibi alqd fingere: — spes o.que celandi et occultandi: — o. communis: — o. popularis: — o. affingitur alcui rei: — o. (vetustate) exarescit: — opinionem alcui detrahare: — o. detrahitur: — o. effeminata ac levis: — valet rei o.: — opinione levare alqm alq̄ re, *to rid one of an opinion*: — opinione distrahere naturā coherentia, *in idea*: — opinionem ad spem traducere: — opinionem afferre alcui: — o. me tenet falsa, *I entertain a false opinion*, Liv.: — ut mea o. fert or est, *in my opinion*: — præter opinionem, *contrary to expectation*: — opinione celerius, *sooner than was expected*: — celerius omnium opinione venire, *sooner than any one expected*, Cæs.: — opinione tua mihi gratius est, *more agreeable than you expect*: — opinione asperius est, Sall.: — opinione amplius morari, id.: — o. est (with acc. and inf.), *it is thought or supposed*: in his locis o. est, Cæsarem fore, *they think, there is an idea or opinion*. II. Esp.: A good or bad opinion: opinionem nonnullam habere de alqo, Cic. Læl. 9, 30: — opinionem probitati detrahare: — o. justitiæ: — o. innocentiae: — o. juris scientiæ: — ad opinionem commendare: — o. (virtutis) conciliatrix amicitiae est: — o. virtutis: — o. depravata: — fama et o.: — o., quam habet, integritatis meæ: — magna est hominum o. de te, *they expect great things from you, entertain a high opinion of you*: non fallam opinionem tuam: — \*Absol.: Good reputation: affert et ista res opinionem, Quint. 2, 12, 5: — \*A report, rumour: opinionem serere, *to spread abroad*, Just.: — exiit o. (with acc. and inf.), *a report was spread abroad*, Suet.

\*OPINIOSUS, a, um. (opinio) Full of suppositions or conjectures: Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, *very rich in hypotheses*, Cic. Ac. 2, 47; Tert.

[OPINO, are. for opinor, Plaut.; Enn. ap. Non.]

OPINOR. 1. v. dep. To suppose, imagine, conjecture, be of opinion: o. alqd, Cic. Mur. 30: — multa falso o.: — sapiens nihil opinatur: — Absol.: o. sapientem, *to frame conjectures*, Cic. Ac. 2, 48: — de vobis ordo opinatur non secus ac de teteris hominibus: — male o. de alqo, *to have a bad opinion of, think badly of*, Suet.: — parenthetically used: primo, ut opinor, potitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 10: — Cipius, opinor, olim, *in my opinion, as I think, as I believe*.

OPINUS, a, um. See NECOPINUS.

OPIPARE. adv. Splendidly, richly, sumptuously: o. parare convivium, Cic. Off. 3, 14: — o. domum instruere, Plaut.: — edere et bibere o. et apparate.

[OPIPARIS, e. for opiparus, a, um. App.]

[OPIPARUS, a, um. (opes-paro) Splendid, rich, sumptuous: o. opsonia, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 29: — o. Athenæ, id.]

1. OPIS, is. f. (Ὀπῖς) A nymph in the train of Diana, Virg. Æ. 11, 532.

2. OPIS. See 2. OPS.

[OPISTHODŌMUS, i. m. (ὀπισθόδομος) The back part of a house or a temple, Front.]

\*OPISTHO-GRĀPHUS, a, um. (ὀπισθόγραφος) Written upon on the back (of paper): libri o., Plin. E. 3, 5, 17: — [Subst.: Opisthographum, i. n. That which has been written upon on the back, Ulp. Dig.]

[OPISTHŌ-TŌNĪA, æ. f. for opisthotonos, C. Aur.]

\*\*OPISTHŌ-TŌNĪCUS, a, um. (opisthotonos) Affected with the disease opisthotonos, Plin. 20, 18, 75.

OPISTHŌ-TŌNOS, i. m. (ὀπισθότονος) That form of tetanus in which the body is thrown back by spasmodic contractions of the muscles, Plin. 23, 1, 24.

[OPITŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. A helping, assisting, Arn.]

[OPITŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. The Helper, App.: a surname of Jupiter, ap. Fest.]

[OPITŪLĀTUS, ūs. m. (opitulator) A helping, assisting, Fulg.]

[OPITŪLO, are. for opitulator, L. Andr. ap. Non.]

\*OPITŪLOR. 1. v. dep. (ops and tulo for fero) To help, assist, render assistance: o. alcui, Cic. Off. 1, 43: — o. inopiæ alcjs, Sall.: — permultum ad dicendum o.: — o. contra vanas species, Plin.: — [Gen.: Ter. And. 1, 3, 5.]

OPĪUM or -ON, ii. n. (ὀπιον, from ὀπός, sap) The inspissated juice of the poppy, opium, Plin. 20, 18, 76.

[OPŌBALSĀMĒTUM, i. n. (opobalsamum) A place planted with balsam-trees, Just. 36, 3, 3.]

OPŌBALSĀMUM, i. n. (ὀποβάλαμον) The juice or gum (ὀπός) of the balsam-tree, balsam, Plin. 12, 25, 54: — [arbores opobalsami, balsam-trees, Just.]

OPŌCARPĀTHON or -UM, i. n. (ὀποκάρπαθον) The poisonous juice (ὀπός) of carpathum, Plin. 28, 10, 45.

OPŌ-PĀNAX, æcis. m. (ὀπωνάξ) The juice (ὀπός) of the plant panax, Plin. 20, 24, 100.

OPŌRĪCE, ēs. f. (ὀπωρίκη) A conserve prepared from autumnal fruits, Plin. 24, 14, 79.

[OPŌRŌTHĒCA, æ. or OPOROTHECE, ēs. f. (ὀπωροθήκη) A storeroom for autumnal fruits, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1.]

OPORTET, ūit, ēre. v. impers. It is necessary, it must be, it is needful or reasonable, it behoves, it ought (with acc. and inf., ut, or simple subj.): nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Læl. 17: — tu non modo eos accipere, quod oportebat, noluisti, *what behoved*: — pecuniam, quam his oportuit dari: — Apollinis signum ablatum esse non oportuit, *ought not to have been carried off*: — si loquor de republica, quod oportet, insanus si, quod opus est, servus existimor: — hoc fieri et oportet et opus est: — quicquid non oportet, scelus esse: — mansum tamen oportuit, *he ought however to have remained*, Ter.: — alio tempore atque oportuerit, *at an unsuitable or inconvenient time*, Cæs.: — ex rerum cognitione efflorescat oportet oratio: — non quia necesse fuerit, sed quia sic oportuerit, *but because it thus behoved*: — exstant oportet vestigia, *there must necessarily be some traces left*: — judices videant oportet.

[OPPALLESCO, lūi. 3. v. n. (ob-pallesco) To grow pale, Prud.]

[OP-PANDO, di, nsum and ssum. 3. v. a. (ob-pando) To spread or stretch out to or before, Grat.]

[OP-PANGO, pēgi, pactum. 3. v. a. (ob-pango) To fix or fasten to: o. saviū (ori), *to give a kiss*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 60.]

[OPPANSUM, i. n. (oppando) A husk or covering, Tert.]

OP-PANSUS or OP-PASSUS, a, um. part. of oppando.

[OP-PECTO, ēre. v. a. (ob-pecto) To comb; faciet, of food, to claw, pull to pieces, or to chew, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 31.]

[OP-PĒDO, ēre. v. n. (ob-pedo) Contra pedo: o. alcui, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70.]

OP-PĒRĪOR, peritus and pertus sum. 4. v. dep. (ob-prior, like exprior) \*\*I. Act.: To wait for anybody or any thing, to await: ibi me opperire, *wait for me there*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 42: — hostem o., Virg.: — classem o., Nep.: — o. tempora sua, Liv.: — regem o., Sall. II. Neut.: To wait: aut ibidem opperiar, Cic. Att. 3, 10: — horam o., *to wait a whole hour*, Ter.

[OPPESSŪLĀTUS, a, um. (ob-pessulus) Bolted or barred: o. janua, App.: — o. fores, id.]

**OPPETO**, tivi and tii, titum. v. n. (ob-peto) *To go to meet:—With acc.: o. pestem, to go to ruin, to fall, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 7:—o. pœnas superbiz, to suffer for one's haughtiness, Phædr. —Esp.: o. mortem, to meet death, to die: o. pro patria mortem, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57:—millies o. mortem:—naturam o. mortem:—claræ mortis pro patria appetitæ:—[o. letum, Sen.] \*\*Absol.: To die, to depart this life, Tac. A. 2, 24:—gloriosâ morte o., Prud.*

[**OPPEXUS**, ūs. m. (oppecto) *A combing; also, a dressing of the hair, a dress for the hair, i. e. a wig, App.*]

[**OP-PICO**, are. v. a. *To cover or seal up with pitch, Varr. R. R. 120.*]

[**OPPIDĀNĒUS**, a, um. (oppidum) *Of a town, Cod. Th.*]

**OPPIDĀNUS**, a, um. (oppidum) *Of or in a town out of Rome (opp. 'urbanus'), of a small town: senex o., from Tarracina, Cic. de Or. 2, 59:—o. jus:—genus dicendi o.:—o. lascivia, Tac. Subst. plur.: Oppidāni, ōrum. m. Inhabitants of a town, townspeople, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33.*

**\*\*OPPIDĀTIM**, adv. (oppidum) *Town by town, in every town: ludos o. constituerunt, Suet. Aug. 59; Galb. 18.*

**OPPIDO**, adv. *Very, very much, exceedingly, quite, altogether: o. pauci, Cic. Fam. 14, 4:—o. ridiculus:—paulum o., very little:—o. quam, very much, Liv.:—o. opportune, Ter.:—perii o., Plaut.*

**OPPIDŪLUM**, i. n. dem. (oppidum) *A small town, Cic. Att. 10, 7; Hor.*

**OPPIDUM**, i. n. *Perhaps prop., that which is encompassed; hence, I. A town, esp. a town out of Rome: oppidum amittere, Cic. de Sen. 4, 11:—in oppido Antiochiæ, in the town of Antioch:—in oppido Citio, Nep. II. A fortified wood or forest with the Britons, Cæs. B. G. 5, 2.*

[**III. The barrier (of the circus) from which the chariots started, for carceres, Næv. ap. Varr.**]

[**OPPIGNĒRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who lends money upon mortgage or security; a pawnbroker, Aug.*]

**OP-PIGNĒRO**, i. v. a. (ob-pignero) *I. Prop.: To give as a pledge, to pledge: o. filiam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 56:—o. libellos, Cic. Sest. 51. \*\*II. Fig.: o. se verbo, Sen. Ben. 3, 5.*

[**OPPIĻĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *A stopping up, obstructing, Scrib.*]

**\*OP-PĪLO**, i. v. a. (ob-pilo) *To stop or shut up, to block up: o. ostium, Lucr.:—o. scalas, Cic. Phil. 2, 9.*

**OPPINGO**, ěre. *See OPPANGO.*

**OPPIŪS**, a, um. *I. A Roman family name; e. g., S. Oppius, an intimate friend of Cæsar, Suet. Cæs. 52. II. Adj.: Oppius mons. One of the two hills that form the mons Esquilinus, the modern St. Pietro in Vincolo, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 50.*

**\*OPPLĒO**, 2. v. a. (ob-\*pleo) *To fill completely, to fill up. \*\*I. Prop.: nives omnia oppleverant, Liv. II. Fig.: Græciam hæc opinio opplevit, Cic. N. D. 2, 24.*

**\*\*OP-PLŌRO**, are. (ob-ploro) *To weep to: o. auribus alcjs, to trouble with weeping, A. Her. 4, 52.*

**OP-PŌNO**, pōsui, pōsitum [op-posta for opposita]. 3. v. a. (ob-pono) *I. Prop.: To set, lay, or place against or opposite: o. oculos foramini, Petr.:—o. auriculam, Hor.:—o. armatos homines ad introitus omnes, Cic. Cæs. 8:—o. Numidas ad dextram partem aciei, on the right wing, Hirt.:—o. turrim ad introitum portus, Cæs.:—o. millia hominum exercitui, Vell.:—To place in front of, i. e. to expose, to lay any thing or one's self open to: o. se periculis, Cic. Balb. 10:—o. se venientibus, Cæs.:—radices frigori o., Plin.:—ad omne periculum atque ad omnem invidiam solus opponitur:—moles oppositæ fluctibus:—propugnaculum nationibus oppositum:—\*\*To set against, lay down, as a pledge, deposit: o. res suas ad securitatem creditoris, to pledge, mortgage, Sen. Ben. 7, 14:—ager pignori est oppositus, Ter.:—o. se pignori, to pledge one's self, Plaut.:—to put or lay before, put one thing before or on another: gallinæ se opponunt (pullis), Cic. N. D. 2, 52:—o. manum fronti, Ov.:—o. manum ante oculos, id.:—o. manus ob os*

*as a sign that silence is to be kept, Cæ. ap. Cic. E. [Absol.: brassicam o., Cat.]—[To shut to, to close: o. fores, Ov. H. 17, 7.]*

*II. Fig.: To bring forward against, to object, to allege as an excuse or defence: o. nomen alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57:—o. auctoritatem suam:—o. validitatem alcjs:—muri causam o.:—multis secundis prœliis unum adversum o., to set one unfortunate battle against many fortunate ones, i. e. to compare them together, Cæs.*

**OPPORTŪNE**, adv. *Conveniently, opportunely, in right time, seasonably: o. venire, Cic. N. D. 1, 7:—nihil opportunius accidere potuit:—nuntiis opportunissime allatis, Cæs.*

**OPPORTŪNITAS**, ātis. f. (opportunus) *I. Prop. A) Convenience, fitness, suitability: o. corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9:—opportunitate (anuli) uti:—o. loci, Cæs.:—o. setatis, Sall.:—o. viæ, Plin. E.:—o. (loci) ad negotium administrandum:—o. temporis, a favourable time, the right moment:—idonea faciendi aut non faciendi o.:—convenientia atque o. B) A favourable circumstance or situation: omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis:—quanta o. in aninis hominum ad res maximas, what great capacities. II. Meton.: Advantage, use: inter viros tales amicitia tantas habet opportunitates, Cic. Læl. 6:—utilitas o. que.*

**OP-PORTŪNUS**, a, um. (ob and portunus, allied to portus) *Convenient, suitable, fit, commodious, opportune, seasonable: o. locus, Cic. R. Am. 24:—locus opportunior:—opportunissimus portus, Liv.:—o. tempus:—etas opportunissima. \*\*Neut. plur.: locorum opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 24:—nihil opportunius accidere vidi:—\*\*Adapted, proper, useful: o. flaminis, Lucr.:—ad omnia hæc magis o. nemo est, no one is more fit, Ter.:—nox o. est eruptioni, favourable, Liv.:—advantageous, profitable, favourable, conducive: res o. sunt singule singulis, Cic. Læl. 6:—Jugurthæ o. alia omnia, Sall.:—o. sibi, id.:—\*\*In a bad sense; Exposed, liable: o. injuriæ, Cels. 2, 10:—reticulata structura rimis o. est, Plin.:—o. (morbis), Cels.:—opportuniore morbis corpora, Plin.*

**\*OPPŌSĪTIO**, ōnis. f. (oppono) *An opposing, setting against, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42; Gell.*

**1. OPPŌSĪTUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of oppono. II. Adj.: Placed or set over against or opposite: luna o. soli, Cic. Div. 2, 6:—[Esp. geographically; situate over against, lying opposite or before: oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov. M. 14, 47].—[Fig.: Opposed, contradictory, contrary: Opposita, ōrum. n. plur. Clauses or propositions that contradict one another, Gell. 16, 8.]*

**\*2. OPPŌSĪTUS**, ūs. m. (oppono) *I. Prop.: A setting against, opposing: o. corporum, Cic. Marc. 10:—o. membrorum, Sil.:—\*\*A lying between or before, in interposition, Plin. 2, 71, 73; Gell. [II. Fig.: A citing or quoting against, a bringing forward against: o. vocabulorum, id.]*

**OPPRESSEDIO**, ōnis. f. (opprimo) *\*\*I. A pressing down, Vitr. II. Fig.: Oppression: o. legum et libertatis, Cic. Off. 3, 21:—a taking forcible possession of: o. curiæ, Auct. Or. Dom. 3:—[force, violence, Ter. Ad. 2, 30.]*

**[OPPRESSUNCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (oppressio) *A gentle pressing or squeezing: papillarum horridularum o., Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 65.]*

**[OPPRESSOR**, ōris. m. (opprimo) *A crusher, destroyer: o. dominationis, Brut. ap. Cic. E. ad Brut. 16.]*

**1. OPRESSUS**, a, um. *part. of opprimo.*

**[2. OPRESSUS**, ūs. m. (opprimo) *A pressure, pressing down: primordiorum o., Lucr. 1, 8, 51; Sid.]*

**OPPRĪMO**, pressi, pressum. 3. v. a. (ob-premo) *I. Prop. A) To press down: o. taleam pede, to press into the ground, Cat.:—ruinâ conclavis opprimi, to be buried, Cic. Div. 2, 8:—terrâ oppressus:—o. herbam, to tread down, Ov.:—[to press together, shut, keep shut or close: o. opprime, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 93:—o. os loquentis, Ov.:—o. oculos, V. Max.:—*

o. flammam in ore, Enn. ap. Cic.]: — [to stifle, quash, Varr. R. R. 4, 14.] B) *Meton.*: To sink: o. classem, Cic. de I. P. 12. II. *Fig.*: To press down: onere opprimi, Cic. R. Com. 4: — To suppress, quell, tame, check: opprimitur vis flammæ alq̃ re, Cic. de Sen. 19, 71: — o. ignem, Liv.: — o. tumultum, id.: — o. questionem, id.: — To subdue, overthrow: o. Mithridatem, Cic. Mur. 15: — To oppress, deprive one of his liberty or rights: o. patriam, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: — o. reum: — o. senatum: — To suppress, i. e. not to utter, to pronounce indistinctly: o. literas, Cic. Off. 1, 37: — To suppress, conceal, hide: o. insigne, Cic. Ac. 2, 11: — o. memoriam rei, Liv.: — o. iram, Sall.: — o. et abscondere: — To load, overwhelm: o. contumeliis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: — oppressus somno, with deep sleep, Cæs.: — oppressus ære alieno: — oppressus invidia: — criminibus oppressus: — To overpower, overcome: oppressus timore, lassitudine, Cæs. B. G. 4, 15: — To finish or put an end to by violence: o. amicitiam, Cic. Læl. 21, 78: — To wear out, exhaust: oppressum corpus et confectum (doloribus), Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: — To suppress, weaken, debilitate: opprimunt vires, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: — To come upon unexpectedly, to take by surprise, seize: quoties illum lux... quoties nox oppressit! Cic. de Sen. 14: — mors Antonium oppressit: — o. rostra, to make one's self master of: — o. hostes incautos, Liv.: — o. alqm oscitantem, Ter.: — o. occasionem, to seize, embrace, Plaut.: — To bear down, put down, suppress, quash, hamper, shackle, stifle: o. orationem, Cic. Fin. 2, 10: — mens oppressa præmio: — conscientia scelerum oppressus: — audaciam comprehensam et oppressam teneri.

[OPPROBRAMENTUM, i. n. (opprobrio) A reproach, disgrace, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 87.]

[OPPROBRATIO, ñis. f. An upbraiding, reproaching, Gell. 12, 12.]

[OPPROBRIOSUS, a, um. (opprobrium) That brings disgrace, opprobrious, Cod. Just.]

\*\*OPPROBRIUM, ñi. n. (ob-probrum) A reproach, shame, disgrace, infamy: civitati esse opprobrio, to be a disgrace to the state, Nep. Con. 3: — o. meritum, Plin.: — *Meton.*: A reproach, i. e. a taunt, abusive or reproachful language, Suet. Aug. 7: — maledictum et o., id.: — a disgrace (speaking of a person): o. majorem Mameus, Tac. A. 3, 66. [Hence, Ital. brobbrio.]

[OPPROBRO, are. v. a. (op-probrum) To reproach or upbraid with, to cast in one's teeth: o. alcui rus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 25: — o. crimina formæ et facundiæ alcui, App.]

OPPUGNATIO, ñis. f. I. *Prop.*: A storming, assaulting (a town): o. oppidum, Cic. de Or. 1, 48: — oppugnationem inferre, to storm: — oppugnationem propulsare, to repulse assailants: — oppugnationem sustinere, to hold out against, Cæs.: — oppugnatione desistere, id. II. *Meton.*: An attack with words, assault, Cic. Vat. 2.

OPPUGNATOR, oris. m. An attacker, assailant, stormer. I. *Prop.*: o. patriæ, Cic. Phil. 12, 3; Liv. II. *Meton.*: o. salutis meæ, Cic. Pl. 31.

\*\*OPPUGNATORIUS, a, um. (oppugnator) Of or belonging to an attack or assault: o. res, Vitr. 10, 19.

1. OPPUGNO. 1. (ob-pugno) I. *Prop.*: To fight against, attack, assail, assault, storm: o. alqm, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44: — Macedoniam o., Liv.: — o. oppidum, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: — o. urbem: — o. castra, Cæs.: — o. Carthaginem: — o. locum munitum, Cæs. II. *Meton.*: To attack, assail, assault anybody or any thing: o. fratrem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: — o. alqm clandestinis consiliis: — o. alqm pecuniâ: — o. alcjs caput: — o. æquitatem verbis: — o. rem: — o. rem occulte cuniculis, to attack clandestinely.

[2. OPPUGNO. 1. (ob-pugnis) To beat with the fists, to cuff: o. os, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 60.]

\*\*OPPŪTO, are. v. a. (ob-puto) To prune or lop, Plin. 17, 21.

1. OPS, ðpis. f. (in the sing. only in the genit., acc. and abl.)

I. *Prop.*: Power, means, might; riches, wealth (whatever puts us in a condition to do great things): opibus, armis, potentia valere, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: — opes aut potentiam consecrari: — o. afflictæ, Cæs.: — o. familiares, Sall.: — o. privatæ, Vell.: — opes alcjs juvare, sublevare, Cæs.: — condere opes, Virg.: — magnas inter opes inops, Hor.: — ruris o. parvæ, pecus et plaustra, Ov.: — pro opibus, in proportion or according to one's property, wealth, or means, Plaut.; Sall.: — [hence, splendour: opes amovendo, XII. Tab. ap. Cic.]: — \*\*Troops, army, host: regis opibus præfuturum, Nep. Con. 4: — tantas opes prostravit, id.: — The power or resources of a king or a state, with regard to territory, armies, revenue, etc.: tantis opibus reipublicæ, Cic. Sest. 1: — opibus et copiis præditum esse: — opes Italiæ atterere, Sall.: — o. civitatis, id.: — o. reip.: — Trojanæ o.: — patriæ opes augere: — opes firmare atque augere: — ad opes et potentiam valere: — o. et copias: — vires atque o.: — opes Lacedæmoniorum concussit, Nep.: — Power or influence of a private individual, by means of riches, connections, character, rank, eloquence, etc.: opes suas experiri, Cic. Qu. 2: — omnium opibus refrenanda: — opes consequantur: — opes et dignitatem tenere: — summæ o. (of an advocate): — ad opes augendas pertinet et ad dignitatem: — tenues o., nullæ facultates: — in bonis numerariæ divitiis, honores, opes: — opibus et copiis affluentes: — o., ut colare: — ad opes conducere: — ad facultates, ad opes, ad potentiam: — suis opibus confidere, Sall.: — opibus disparibus esse: — opibus et gratiâ valere: — opibus potentis alcjs circumveniri urgerique: — opes consequi: — opes alcjs corruunt: — opes tueri ac tenere: — o. et studia (hominum): — Physical force, energy, strength: omni ope enitor, with main force, with all one's might, Cic. Att. 14, 14: — quacunque ope possent: — omni ope niti, Sall.: — opibus valere, to excel in strength: — omnibus viribus atque opibus, with might and main. — [Meton.: opes acquirit eundo (fluvius), Ov.: — adoptivas arbor habebit opes, id.: — hoc quoque querit opes, id.] II. *Meton.*: Assistance, help, support: opem salutemque ferre alcui, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: — alqd opis ferre reipublicæ: — opem a te petimus: — nec effici potest sine tua ope: — opis indigere: — ad opem alcjs confugere: — opem expectare: — tuis consiliis atque opibus utar: — sine ope divinâ, Cæs.: — o. ingenii, Sall.: — o. humana, Vell.

2. OPS [Ïpis, Hyg.], ðpis. f. [acc. Opim, Ov.] The goddess Earth, as mother of the fruits of the field and as a symbol of fruitfulness, nourishment, abundance, riches; she was sister and wife of Saturn, Cic. Un. 11; Ov. M. 9, 498.

OPSONIUM, etc. See ONSONIUM, etc.

OPTABILIS, e. Desirable, to be wished for, welcome: quæ expetenda atque o. videntur, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: — o. fortunæ vicissitudines: — pax cuique o.: — quæ ut concurrant omnia, optabile est: — optabilior vita: — sapienti optabilis.

[OPTABILITER, adv. Desirably, as wished for, in a desirable or welcome manner: optabilis, V. Max.]

OPTATIO, ñis. f. I. A wishing, wish: tres optationes dare, to grant three wishes, Cic. Off. 3, 25: — as figure of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 53; Quint. [II. A choosing, choice, Symm.]

[OPTATIVUS, a, um. (opto) Wishing, expressing a wish: o. modus, the optative, Gramm.]

OPTATO. See the following Article.

OPTATUS, a, um. I. Part of opto. II. Adj.: Wished, desired, longed for; pleasing, acceptable, grateful: ad exitus optatos perveni, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: — rumores o.: — o. cives, i. e. cari, Plaut.: — quid optatus esse possit? — optatissimum sibi esse: — mi optime et optatissime frater: — mea suavissima et optatissima Terentia. — Subst.: Optatum, i. n. That which has been wished for, a wish: optatum impetrare, to have one's wish fulfilled, Cic. Off. 3, 25: — præter optatum meum, contrary to my wish: — optatis meis fortuna respondit: — optata furiosorum, dreams, reveries: —

mihi in optatis est, *it is my wish, I wish*: — Abl. optato, adv., according to one's wish: optato venire, Cic. Att. 13, 28; Ter.

**\*\*OPTĪCE**, ēs. f. (ὀπτική) (sc. ars) *Optics*, Vitruv. 1, 1, 4.

**OPTĪMAS, OPTUMAS**, ātis. (optimus, optimus) *One of the best or noblest; hence, aristocratical*: respublica, quæ ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari contusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, ap. Non. 342, 31: — matronæ o., Enn. ap. Cic.: — hence, Subst.: Optimas. *A patriot, or (because such generally favoured the party of the senate and the nobles) an aristocrat* (conf. Cic. Sest. 45): te parum optimatem esse, Cæsar. ap. Cic. E. ad Att. 10, 9: — mostly in the plur., the aristocratical party, the aristocracy, Cic. Sest. 45, 96; Suet.; Tac.

**OPTĪME** or **OPTUME**. See **BENE**.

[**OPTĪMITAS**, ātis. f. (optimus) *Quoted as spurious Latin* by M. Cap.]

**OPTĪMUS**, a, um. See **BONUS**.

**OPTĪO**, ōnis. (opto) *I. Fem.: Free will, choice*: o. tua est, you have the choice, Plaut.: — utro frui malis, o. sit tua, it depends upon your choice, Cic. Fat. 2: — si o. esset, if he had his own choice: — an erit hæc o. et potestas tua, ut dicas? does that depend upon you? — o. vobis datur, utrum malitis, it is left to your own choice, whether etc.: — dare alicui optionem eligendi patroni: — potestatem optionemque alicui facere ut eligat: — o. eligendi soluta est alicui. [II. Masc.: An assistant, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 88; Dig.: — Esp.: The assistant of a centurion, adjutant, deputy, Varr. L. L. 5, 16. § 91; Veg.]

[**OPTĪONĀTUS**, ūs. m. (optio, II.) *The rank or station of an optio, an adjutancy*, Cat. ap. Fest.]

[**OPTĪVUS**, a, um. (opto) *Chosen, desired, wished for*: — o. cognomen, Hor. E. 2, 2, 101.]

**OPTO**. 1. v. a. [optassis for optaveris, Plaut.] (*for opto, intens. of the old opo, ὀπω, ὀπρω, to inspect or look at diligently*)

\*I. *To look out for one's self, to choose*: hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut optet, utrum malit, Cic. R. Am. 11: — ut ex collegis optaret, quem vellet, Liv.: — opta, utrum vis, Plaut.: — opta ocus, id. — o. locum tecto, Virg.: — o. locum regno, id.: — o. externos duces, id. II. *To wish, to express a wish or desire* [whereas cupere means to entertain a wish or desire]: cupere et o., Cic. Læl. 16, 59: — optatur et expetitur alqd.: — o. fortunam: — hæc o.: — quod omnes optamus: — cupere o. que vestitum: — tibi optamus eam rempublicam: — o. nihil, nisi quod honestum est: — visus est intelligere, quid causa optaret, might demand or require: — With ut: a diis o., ut, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: — [With inf.: cur me morti dedere optas? Plaut.]: — Absol.: o. hoc est, non docere, said of those who endeavour to prove a thing, but cannot, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13: — o. hoc est non disputare.

**OPTŪME, OPTŪMUS**. See **BENE, BONUS**.

**ÖPŪLENS**, tis. and **ÖPŪLENTUS**, a, um. (ops) **\*\*I. Act.: Nourishing, fruitful, fertile**: o. Etruriæ arva, Liv. 9, 36. II. *Pass.: Nourished; hence, rich, wealthy*: o. fortunatusque, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: — o. oppidum, Cæsar.: — opulentissima civitas: — res haud o., Liv.: — **\*\*With abl.** *Rich in any thing*: exercitus o. prædæ, id.: — **\*\*With genit.** *provinciae pecuniæ o.*, Tac.: — *Copious, large, considerable*: o. ac ditia stipendia, Liv.: — minus o. agmen, id.: — o. obsonium, splendid, magnificent, Plaut.: — [Fig.: *Profligate, rich*: oratio o., Gell. 7, 3: — liber opulentissimus, id.]

**\*\*ÖPŪLENTER** and **ÖPŪLENTE**. adv. *Splendidly, richly, sumptuously*: o. se colere, Sall. Jug. 85: — ludos o. facere, Liv.: — domus o. ornata, App.: — epulari opulentius, Just.

**\*\*ÖPŪLENTĪA**, æ. f. (opulens) *Riches, wealth*: habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall. Cat. 52: — regalis o., Just.: — metallorum o., Plin.: — [In the plur., Plaut.]: — [Fig.: o. linguæ, Claud.] — *Might, power*: invidia ex opulentia orta, Sall. Cat. 6: — Lydorum o., Tac.

[**ÖPŪLENTĪTAS**, ātis. f. (opulens) *I. q. opulentia*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 35; Cæc. ap. Non.]

**\*\*ÖPŪLENTO**. v. a. (opulens) *To make rich, to enrich*: herum o., Hor. E. 1, 16, 2: — mensam dapibus pretiosis o., Col.

**ÖPŪLENTUS**, a, um. See **OPULENS**.

[**ÖPŪLESCO**, ēre. v. n. (opes) *To grow rich*, Fur. ap. Gell.]

**OPŪLUS**, i. f. *A kind of maple-tree* (Acer campestre L.), Col. 5, 7.

**ÖPUNTĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Opus*: Philodamus O., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44: — O. sinus, Plin.: — *Plur.*: Opuntii, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Opus*, Liv. 28, 6.

1. **ÖPUS**, ēris. n. *I. Prop. A) Work, labour*: si mures corroserint alqd., quorum est opus hoc unum, Cic. Div. 2, 27: — opus querere, to look out for work: — operi victoria finis, Ov.: — *Work, art, workmanship*: locus egregie naturæ et opere munitus, by nature and art, Cæsar. B. G. 5, 21: — nihil est opere aut manu factum: — oppidum magis opere quam naturæ munitum, Sall.: — *Esp.: Work, occupation, business, action*: o. et munus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: — cessare in studio atque opere: — o. hominum: — **\*\*Hence, opere for revera, Vell.** — *Of agriculture, mining, building, etc.*: A work: opus facere, of agriculture, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 21: — numquam majora o. fiunt, there is never more work going on, Cic. de Sen. 7: — opus facere, to build, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55: — opus redimere, the work, the building. — *Of mining*, Plin. E.: — *Of the labour of bees*, Varr.: — *Military labour, active service (in the field)*: nondum opere castrorum perfectum, Cæsar. B. C. 26: — ab opere deducere milites, id.: — o. hibernum, id.: — grave Martis o., Virg.: — belli opera, Liv.: — in opere occupatum esse, Cæsar.: — pro opere consistere, Sall.: — opus intermittere, Cæsar.: — opus partiri, id.: — ab opere revocare, id.: — *Labour of an artist, workmanship*: menses octo continuos o. his (cælatoribus, vasculariis) non defuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: — quærum (bullarum aurearum) non opere delectabatur: — hydria facta præclara opere: — Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, Cæsar.: — artis o. tantæ, Ov.: — *Public business, transaction of state affairs*: opus πολιτικόν efficere, Cic. Att. 9, 11: — o. oratorium, the work or business of an orator: — o. censorium, infliction of punishment by the censor, Suet.: — opera, Cæsar.: — *Cohabitation*: opus facere, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 23; Mart.; Auct. Priap.] *B) Meton.: A work, piece of workmanship (of buildings, statues, and other works of art)*, Auct. Or. Dom. 20: — o. perfectum, a perfect work: — opera exstruere, Vell.: — opera exstruere reficereve, Suet.: — opera, quæ theatro circumdedit Pompeius, Vell.: — o. Mentoreum, Prop.: — o. cælatum, Virg.: — oratio magnum est quoddam o.: — *A work or engine of besiegers, a machine used in a siege*: Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepsit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9: — opera ad-movere, Liv.: — urbem operibus clausit, Nep.: — operibus urbem oppugnare, Liv.: — **\*\*Public works or institutions**: commendans sua atque ipsius opera, Vell.: — principalia o., id.: — *A work, book, writing, piece*: opus habeo in manibus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1: — opus inchoare, absolvere: — operi fastigium imponere, to give the work the finishing stroke, to finish off: — orsis tanti operis, Liv.: — in parte operis mei, id.: — [Of honey, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5; Phædr.] II. *Meton.: Effect*: duo tela diversorum operum, Ov. Met. 1, 469: — o. hastæ, id.: — opus efficere, to produce an effect: — *Exertion, trouble, pains, difficulty*: tanto opere, so much, Cic. de Or. 44: — quanto opere, how much: — majore opere, more, Cat. ap. Gell.: — maximo opere, very much.

2. **ÖPUS**. n. indecl. (only in connection with the verb sum) *O. est, it is necessary or requisite, there is need: with a dat. of the person, and a nom. of the thing, which are necessary*: dux et auctor nobis o. est, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: — hujus nobis exempla permulta o. sunt: — si quid ipsi a Cæsare o. esset, if he should want any thing of Cæsar, Cæsar.: — quicquid o. esset: — minus multi o. sunt boves, Varr.: — *With an abl. of the thing which is necessary*: auctoritate tuâ nobis o. est, we are in want of, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: — expedito homine o. est: — mature facto o. est, Sall.: — maturato o. est, speed is required,

or necessary, Liv. : — cur properato o. esset : — o. fuit Hirtio convento, a meeting with Hirtius was necessary or required : — si o. esse videbitur : — *With inf.* : quid o. est affirmare? Cic. Att. 7, 8 : — *With acc. and inf.* : o. sit nihil deesse amicis, Cic. Læ. 24 : — hoc fieri et oportet o. est : — nihil o. est, expectare te : — *[With ut]* : mihi o. est, ut lavem, Plaut.] : — *\*\*With genit.* : ad consilium pensandum temporis o. esse, Liv. 22, 51 : — *[With acc.]* : puero o. est cibum, Plaut.] : — *[Absol.]* : sic o. est, Ov. : — *\*\*o.* habere alga re, to be in want of, to want, Col. 9, 1, 5. *[Hence, Ital. uopo.]*

3. ŌPUS, untia. f. (Ὀρός) A town of Locris in Greece, now Talanta, Liv. 28, 7, 8.

ŌPUSCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (1. opus) A small or trifling work, Cic. Ac. 2, 38.

1. ŌRA, æ. f. (1. os) I. Prop. A) A border, edge, margin, brim, extremity : o. poculi, Lucr. : — o. gemmæ, Plin. : — o. carceris, Enn. ap. Cic. : — o. vulneris, Cels. : — regiones, quarum nulla esset o., nulla extremitas, Cic. Fin. 2, 31 : — o. clypei, Virg. : — *Esp.* : A coast, sea-coast : oris Italiæ maritimis, Cic. de I. P. 18 : — o. Italiæ, Liv. : — in ultimis oris (Italiæ) : — o. Græciæ : — o. Asiæ, Nep. : — o. litoris, Virg. : — amenitates orarum et litorum. — *Meton.* : o. maritima, the inhabitants of the coast. — *Gen.* : A region, country, climate : quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 66 : — quas in oras debeant spectare : æther, extrema o. et determinatio mundi : — o. gelida, Hor. : — cœlestes o., Ov. [B] *Meton.* : luminis oræ, the light, Lucr. : — sub luminis editit oras, Virg. : — A zone of the earth : globum terræ duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.

[II. Fig. : A limit, beginning or end, Cæcil. ap. Fest.]

*\*\*2.* ŌRA, æ. f. (allied to oreā or aurea) A bridle (in the language of drivers) ; also a nautical term for rope, cable : oram resolvere, Liv. 22, 19 : — oram solvere, Quint.

3. ŌRA, æ. f. Hersilia, as a goddess, Ov. M. 14, 851.

*\*\*ŌRĀCŪLĀRĪUS*, a, um. (oraculum) That prognosticates or utters oracles, oracular : o. servi, Petr. 43.

ŌRĀCŪLUM [oraculum, Ov.], i. n. (oro) I. A divine or inspired response, an oracle. A) Prop. : o. editur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116 : — oracula edere, to pronounce : — oraculum petere a Jove Dodonæo : — oraculum petere Delphis, aut ab Hammone : — oraculum poscere, Virg. : — oraculum dare : — oraculum fundere : — deorum jussis atque oraculis alqd facere : — o. Apollinis. B) *Meton.* : Any prophetic enunciation, a prophecy : o. somnii, Cic. Div. 1, 32 : — mentes oracula funderent : — o., quæ sortibus æquatis ducuntur : — A remarkable saying, opinion, etc. : physiocrum o., Cic. N. D. 1, 24 : — o. illud magnopere custodiendum, Plin. II. The place in which oracles were uttered. A) Prop. : o. Delphis, Cic. Div. 1, 19 : — o. orbis terræ : — o. Hammonis, Plin. : — oraculo egressus, Liv. B) *Meton.* : domus jure consulti o. civitatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 45.

[ŌRĀLE, is. n. (1. os) I. A kind of head-band, esp. a silk head-dress worn by the pope, ML. : — hence, II. A piece of silk used as a sieve, ML.]

[ŌRĀRIUM, ii. n. (os, face) I. A handkerchief, Vopisc. II. A linen vesture of bishops, ML. ; also for stola, ML.]

*\*\*ŌRĀRĪUS*, a, um. (1. ora) Of or belonging to the coast : o. navis, a coasting-vessel, Plin. E. 10, 26 : — o. navicula, id.

[1. ŌRĀTA, æ. f. for aurata. A kind of fish, Fest.]

2. ŌRĀTA, æ. m. A cognomen of the Sergii : Sergius O., Cic. Off. 3, 16.

[ŌRĀTIM, adv. (1. ora) From coast to coast, Sol.]

ŌRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. Prop. : Speaking, speech, what is spoken, words, expression : apud quem sæpe hæc o. usurpata est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12 : — Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquit deos : — orationem bonorum imitari : — hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem : — captivorum orationem cum perfugis convenire, the

account, Cæs. : — ingressus in eam orationem, id. : — habere orationem cum alqo, to speak with, Ter. : — cum his hæc a me o. haberi potest. — *Esp.* : A set or formal speech, an oration, harangue : orationem Latinam efficias plenior, Cic. Off. 1, 1 : — orationem facere : — orationem conficere, Nep. : — orationem habere : — orationem recitare : — orationem dicere : — orationem agere, to make or deliver : — longam orationem exprimere : — orationem comparare, to get up, learn by heart : — orationem scribere : — orationem componere, Quint. : — orationem edicere : — orationem alcuī afferre : — o. judiciorum, concionum, senatus : — o. constans : — o. uberius, faceta : — o. habetur : — o. egreditur, se refert : — o. aberrat, revocatur : — o. suscepta est : — o. accommodatur : — o. delabitur ad alqd : — o. vana : — o. alcjs completitur sententiam alcjs : — o. alcjs nitet : — o. ornata, gravis : — o. alcjs refellitur alqā re : — completur alqā re oratio et o. : — o. dilucida : — o. exsultat in alqā re : — o. fidem sibi confirmat alqā re : — o. fugit et reformidat alqd : — o. habet auctoritatem : — o. redundat : — o. labefactatur alqā re : — o. opprimitur ab alqo : — o. perpetua : — o. procedit : — o. perpetua fertur : — o. prætervolat alqd, does not dwell upon, touches slightly : — proclivi currit o. : — o. hæret in salebra : — o. pugnat : — o. rapit : — orationem rapidam coercere : — o. se jactat in alqā re : — o. splendida, illustris : — o. vehitur : — orationis ornamenta : — orationis ornatus : — o. copiosa, elegans : — orationis ubertas : — o. gravis, splendida : — o. vendibilis : — o. aberrat ab alqā re : — o. defectit ab alqā re ad alqd : — o. alcjs compta et mitis facit sibi audientiam, draws an audience : — o. auctoritatem habet : — orationem traducere a re ad rem : — orationes causarum conficere : — orationis vanitatem adhibere : — orationis contentio : — orationis filum : — o. alcjs accurata : — orationis vela pandere : — o. concluditur : — o. continuus : — A subterfuge, an excuse, apology : oratione accepta, Cæs. : — *Eloquence* : satis in eo fuit orationis, Cic. Brut. 45 : — o. deest alcuī : — *Elocution, manner of speech, expression, style* : orationis genus æquabile et temperatum, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3 : — Demosthenis o. in philosophiam translata. — *\*\*Polit.* : A public or political writing or pamphlet, Suet. ; Tac. — *Esp.* : A letter from the emperor, a rescript, misive, Suet. — [A prayer, Eccl.] II. *Meton.* : The subject or topic of a speech, matter : virtuti Pompeii par o., Cic. de I. P. 11 : — prætermitto omnem hanc orationem.

*\*ŌRĀTĪUNCŪLA*, æ. f. dem. (oratio) A short or little speech, Cic. Brut. 29.

ŌRĀTOR, ōris. m. I. Gen. : A speaker, e. g. of an embassy, an ambassador : Fabricius ad Pyrrhum de captivis missus o., Cic. Brut. 14 : — induciarum o. feciales : — o. Romam mittunt, Liv. : — [A suppliant, Plaut.] II. *Esp.* : An orator : multi o. magni et clari fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2 : — officia oratoris : — o. parum vehemens : — oratorem complecti.

*\*ŌRĀTŌRĪE*, adv. Oratorically : o. dicere, Cic. Or. 68.

ŌRĀTŌRĪUS, a, um. (orator) I. Of or belonging to a speech or an orator, oratorical : o. oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 54 : — o. ornamenta : — o. vis dicendi : — o. numerus, Quint. II. Subst. *\*\*A* Oratoria, æ. f. (sc. ars) Rhetoric, id. 2, 14. [B] Oratorium, ii. n. 1) (sc. templum) A house of devotion, August. 2) An oratory, place for prayer, ML.]

*\*\*ŌRĀTRIX*, icis. f. (orator) A female orator or speaker ; a translation of the Greek ὀρῳτρίχ, Quint. 2, 14, 1. — [A female suppliant, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 80.]

[ŌRĀTUM, i. n. That which is spoken ; a prayer ; plur., ap. Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25.]

*\*ŌRĀTUS*, ūs. m. (only in abl. sing.) (oro) A praying, supplicating, Cic. Fl. 37.

*\*\*ORBĀTĪO*, ōnis. f. Privation, bereavement, Sen. Ep. 87.

[ORBĀTOR, ōris. m. One that deprives another of children or parents, a bereaver, Ov. M. 13, 500.]

[ORBĪCŪLĀRIS, e. (orbiculus) Circular, orbicular, M. Emp.]

**\*\*ORBICŪLATIM.** *adv.* (orbiculatus) *By circles, in circles or rings.* Plin. 11, 37, 67.

**\*\*ORBICŪLĀTUS,** *a. um.* (orbiculus) *Made round, round, circular:* o. ambitus foliorum, Plin. 24, 15, 85: — capita caulium o., id. — *Esp.*: mala o., a kind of round apples, of a fine flavour, otherwise called Epirotic, id.

**\*ORBICŪLUS,** *i. m. dem.* (orbis) *I. Gen.*: A small orb, disk, or circle: radix concisa in orbiculos, cut into round slices, Plin. 25, 13, 94. *II. Esp.*: [A wheel or roller in a pulley, Cat. R. R. 3]: the nave of a wheel, Vitr. 10, 5.

[ORBICUS, *a. um.* (orbis) *Round, circular,* Varr. ap. Non.]

[ORBIFICO, *are. v. a.* (orbis-facio) *To render childless, to bereave of children,* Att. ap. Non.]

[ORBILE, *is. n.* (orbis) *A fellow, the outer circumference or periphery of a wheel,* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15.]

**ORBIS,** *is. m.* [abl. orbi for orbe, Lucr.; Cic. Ar.] *I. A) Prop.*: A circle, ring, round: in orbem torquere, Cic. Un. 7: — orbem circumscribere: — o. saltatorius, a dance: — iter in orbem curvat eundem, moves quickly round in a circle, Ov.: — equitare in orbem, id.: — orbem ducere, to draw a circle, Sen.: — novem orbibus vel potius globis connexa sunt omnia: — o. laneus (for vitta lanea), Prop.: — digitum justo orbe terit annulus, just fits, Ov.: — o. solis, circle, Vell.: — o. rotarum, the fellows, Plin.: — o. signifer, the zodiac: — o. lacteus, the milky way: — o. finiens, the horizon: — *Esp.*: A circle (as we say, a square), of soldiers: in orbem consistere, to form into a circle (square), Cæs. B. G. 5, 33: — orbem colligere, Liv.: — orbem volvere, id.: — in orbem se tutari, id. *B) Fig.*: o. orationis, a period, Cic. de Or. 3, 71: — o. verborum: — \*\*o. doctrinæ, an encyclopædia, the round of learning, or circle of the sciences, a translation of the Greek ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, Quint. *II. A) A circular plane, disk:* o. mensæ, a round leaf or board, Ov.: — o. gennum, the knee-pan (patella), id.: — o. terrarum or terræ, the circle of the earth, terrestrial plane (according to the opinion of the ancients): orbis terræ patrocinium, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27: — for imperium Rom., V. Max. — [Esp. of heavenly bodies, e. g. the disk of the sun: lucidus o. erit, Virg.: — of the moon: implevit orbem Luna, Ov.: — ut cornua tota coirent efficerentque orbem, id.: — the sky, Virg., Ov.: the globe, id.] — \*A region, country, territory: noster o., Plin.: — o. Eous, the East, Eastern region, Ov.: — o. Assyrius, Juv. — [Meton. of the human race, Ov.] — Fig.: o. in republica est conversus, the constitution has changed, Cic. Att. 2, 9. *[B) Meton.*: The socket of the eye, Ov. M. 14, 200; Stat. — Meton.: The eye itself, Ov. Am. 1, 18, 16; V. Fl.: — oculorum o., Virg.: — A disk, quoit, Ov. Id. 588.] — \*\*A round shield, Petr. 89. — [A wheel, Virg. G. 3, 361. — Of the wheel of fortune, Tibull. 1, 5, 70; Ov.: — A round table, Mart. 2, 43, 10. — The runner of an oil-press, Cat. — A round looking-glass, Mart. 9, 18, 5. — A kind of timber, Suet. Aug. 78. — The scale or basin of a balance, Tibull. 4, 1, 44.] *III. A) Prop.*: A turning round in a circle, a wheeling about: columbarum crebris pedum orbibus adulatione, Plin. — Of serpents, Virg.: of the stars, Cic. \*\*B) Fig. [of the course or rotation of the months, i. e. a year]: actis completur mensibus orbis, quo, Virg.: — triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbis imperio explebit, annual courses, id.] — Of a regular course or order of business; A routine: imperium in orbem ibat, Liv. *[IV. (for globus) A ball, globe, sphere, orb:* Fortuna stans in dubio... orbe, Ov.] *V. A kind of fish,* 32, 2, 5.

**ORBĪTA,** *æ. f.* (orbis) *I. Prop.* A) A cart-rut, track of a wheel: o. impressa, Cic. Att. 2, 21: — ex thesaurum orbis prædari. \*\*B) Meton.: The mark left by a ligature, e. g. upon a vine: o. vinculi, Plin. 17, 23, 35: — [a course, orbit: — o. lunæ, Sever.: — o. solis, Luc.] \*\*II. Fig.: A path, course, way: si tamen rectam viam, non unam orbitam monstrent, Quint. 2, 13: — o. culpæ, Juv.: — ab o. matrum familias instituti alqd, Varr.

**ORBĪTAS,** *âtis. f.* (orbis) *I. Bereavement, privation of children or parents:* misera o., Cic. Fin. 5, 28: — tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati: — (liberorum) o.: —

orbitates liberorum: — [also the state of a widower or widow, Just.] *II. Fig.*: privation, bereavement: o. rei-publicæ virorum talium, Cic. Fam. 10, 3: — o. luminis, Plin.: — o. tecti, id.

[ORBĪTOSUS, *a. um.* (orbita) *Full of cart-ruts,* Virg. Catal.] [ORBĪTUDO, *inis. f.* (orbis) *for orbitas,* Acc., Turp. and Pacuv. ap. Non.]

**ORBO,** *1. v. a.* (orbis) *I. Prop.* A) To deprive of parents or children, to bereave: filio orbatus, Cic. Off. 1, 10: — mater orbata filio: — orbatura patres fulmina, Ov.: — [Of animals: catulo orbata læna, id.] *B) Meton. gen.*: To deprive of: orbati amico, Cic. Læl. 3, 10: — o. alqm sensibus: — o. alqm luminibus, Suet.: — orbata præside pinus, Ov. *II. Fig.*: To deprive of any thing, to strip: o. Italiam juventute, Cic. Pis. 24: — patria multis claris viris orbata: — equitatu o. Alexandrum, Plin.: — omni spe salutis orbatus: — tantâ gloriâ orbatus: — gerendis negotiis orbatus: — forum voce eruditâ spoliatum atque o.: — orbati reipublicæ muneribus.

**ORBŌNA,** *æ. f.* (orbis) *A goddess invoked by parents bereft of children,* Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 63; Plin. 2, 7, 5.

**ORBUS,** *a. um.* (ὀρφός, whence ὀρφανός) *I. Prop.* A) Bereft or deprived of parents or children, orphan, fatherless, childless: senex o., childless, Cic. Par. 5, 2: — filii mei te incolunt o. non erunt: — [With genit.: Memnonis o. mei venio, Ov.]: — [Poet.: o. cubile, deprived of a husband or wife, widowed, Catull.] \*\*Subst.: Orbus, *i. m.* and orba, *æ. f.* A) orphan: prætor orbos orbasque, Liv. 3, 3: — o. viduæque, Quint.: — [With abl.: o. liberis (like ἀπαιρημένον), said of sheep, Plant. Capt. 4, 2, 38.] \*\*B) Meton.: Deprived of its buds: palme o., Col. 4, 27, 4. *II. Fig.*: bereaved, orphan: o. respublica, Auct. Red. Quir. 5: — plebs o. tribunis: — o. ab optimatibus concio: — legationem orbam reliquit: — o. parente suo volumina, Ov.: — Gen.: Deprived or destitute of any thing, bereft, devoid: o. rebus omnibus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: — o. fratribus, Ov.: — mare portubus o., without, id.: — regio o. animantibus, id.: — nox o. malis, id.: — epistola o. numeris, id.: — lintea o. ventis, id.: — verba o. viribus, id.: — forum o. litibus, Hor.: — o. luminibus, Plin.: — [With genit.: o. auxilii, Plaut.: — o. luminis, Ov.: — o. pedum, Lucr.: — visus, Sil.] [Hence, Ital. orbo, blind.]

**ORCA,** *æ. f.* *I. A kind of large fish, perhaps the grampus* (Delphinus orca L.), Plin. 9, 6, 5. \*\*II. A large vessel, wider in the middle than at the ends, Plin. 15, 19, 21. [An earthen pot with a large belly and a narrow neck, into which, by way of amusement, boys tried to throw nuts from a certain distance, Pers. 3, 50.]

**ORCĀDES,** *um. f. plur.* Certain islands to the north of Scotland, the Orkneys, Plin. 4, 16, 30; Mel. 3, 6, 7.

**ORCHĀMUS,** *i. m.* A king of Babylonia, father of Leucothoe, Ov. M. 4, 212.

**ORCHAS,** *âdis. f.* See ORCHIS.

[ORCHESTO-PŪLĀRIŪS, *ii. m.* (ὀρχηστῆρ-πολιῶν) A kind of juggler or rope-dancer, who whirls himself about, Jul. Firm.]

**\*\*ORCHESTRA,** *æ. f.* (ὀρχήστρα) The seat of the Roman senators in the theatre, Vitr. 5, 6; Suet. — [Meton.: The senate, Juv. 3, 178.]

**ORCHIS,** *is. f.* (ὄρχις, a testicle) *I. A kind of olive of an oblong shape and excellent quality,* Col. 5, 8, 4: called also orchita, id: also orchites, Plin.: plur., orchites, Cat. *II. A kind of plant with oblong roots,* Plin. 26, 10, 62.

**\*\*ORCHŌMĒNĪUS,** *a. um.* Of or belonging to Orchomenus: O. calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66: — O. lacus, id.: — O. genus lini, id. *Subst.*: Orchōmēnii, *orum. m.* The inhabitants of Orchomenus, Nep. Lys. 4; Just.

**ORCHŌMĒNUS** (-os), *i. m.* and Orchōmēnon (-um), *i. n.* (Ὀρχόμενος) *I. A town of Boeotia,* Cæs. B. C. 3, 55. *II. A town of Arcadia,* Liv. 32, 5, 4: Orchomenum, Plin. 4, 6, 10.

[ORCĪNĪNUS, *a. um.* (orcus) *I. q. orcinus: sponda o., a bier,* Mart. 10, 5, 9.]



**\*\*ORCĪNUS** or **ORCĪVUS**, a, um. (orcus) *Of or belonging to the infernal regions, of the dead: o. thesaurus, the realm or kingdom of the dead*, Næv. ap. Gell.: — *o. libertus, made free by the last will of his master*, Ulp. Dig.: — *o. senatores, who were received after the death of Cæsar, and so (us it were) by his will, into the senate*, Suet. Aug. 35.

[**ORCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (orca) *A small orca, a little vessel*, Cat. R.R. 117.]

[**ORCŪLĀRIS**, e. (orca) *Of or belonging to a small orca*, Auct. de Limit. ap. Goes.]

**ORCUS**, i. m. (allied to ὄρκος and ὄρκος) *Prop.: A district closely confined or shut up all round, from which no one can escape.* [I. *The seat of the dead, the infernal regions* [opp. 'terra'], Virg. Æ. 6, 273; Hor.] II. *Orcus, i. m. A) The god of the infernal regions, Pluto*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50. — [*Meton.: death: orcum morari, not to die*, Hor. O. 3, 27, 50.] B) *The son of Eris, a divine being, supposed to punish unjust and perjured persons* ("Ορκος), Virg. G. 1, 279.

**ORCŪNUS**, i. m. (ὄρκυνος) *A large sea-fish, a kind of tunny*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

**ORDE**. See **HORDE**.

[**ORDĪA PRĪMA**, for primordia, Lucr. 4, 32.]

[**ORDĪNĀLIS**, e. (ordo) *Denoting order, ordinal: o. nomen, an ordinal number*, Prisc.]

[**ORDĪNĀRIE**, adv. *Orderly, in order*, Tert.]

**\*\*ORDĪNĀRIUS**, a, um. (ordo) I. *Prop.: Arranged in proper rank or order: o. vites*, Col. 3, 16, 1: — *o. silices, so placed that the upper cover the joints of the lower*, Vitruv.: — [*Subst.: Ordīnārius, ii. m. One who stands in rank or file, a foot-soldier, soldier of the line*, Cat. ap. Fest. — *also, he who stands at the head of a row, a leader*, Veg.] II. *Fig.: According to order and custom, orderly, regular, ordinary, usual: o. consilium*, Liv. 27, 43: — *consules o.*, (opp. 'suffecti'), id.: — *o. consulatus*, Suet.: — *o. apparatus*, id.: — *o. pugiles*, id.: — *o. gladiator*, Sen. Ep.: — *o. servus*, Ulp. Dig.: — *Regular, proper, us it ought to be, good: o. oleum*, Col. 12, 50: — *o. oratio*, Sen. Ep.

**\*\*ORDĪNĀTE**, adv. *In order, orderly, regularly: distincte et o. disponentes*, A. Her. 4, 56: — *ordinatus*, Tert.: — *ordinatissime*, Aug.

**ORDĪNĀTIM**, adv. (ordinatus) **\*\*I. Prop.: In order or succession: o. petere honores, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: — *Milit. t. t.: In ranks*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13. II. *Fig.: Orderly, regularly, properly, by method*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.**

**\*\*ORDĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis, f. [I. *Prop.: A setting in order; order, row*, App.] II. *Fig.: Order, Vitruv. 1, 2. — Arrangement, disposition, regulation, method: o. comitorum*, Vell. 2, 124: — *o. anni*, Suet.: — *o. vitæ*, Plin. E. 10, 66. — *Appointment of governors in the provinces*, Suet. Dom. 4. — *The government of a province*, Plin. E. 8, 24.

[**ORDĪNĀTIVUS**, a, um. (ordino) *That signifies or indicates order*, Tert.; Prisc.]

**\*\*ORDĪNĀTOR**, ōris, m. *One that arranges or regulates any thing: o. litis*, Sen. Ep. 109.

[**ORDĪNĀTRIX**, icis, f. *She that arranges or sets in order*, Aug.]

**ORDĪNĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of ordino*. II. *Adj.: Put in order, orderly, well ordered*, Cic. Nep.: — *o. vir*, Sen.: — *ordinatio*, id.: — *ordinatissimus*, App.

**ORDĪNO**, i. v. a. (ordo) I. *Prop.: To order, arrange: o. partes orationis*, Cic. Inv. 1, 14: — *o. agmina*, Hor.: — *o. copias*, Nep.: — *o. aciem*, Just.: — *o. bibliothecas*, Suet.: — *magistratus aliter o.*, Liv.: — *o. milites*, id.: — *o. vineta*, Col. II. *Fig.: To order, regulate, put into proper order, arrange, adjust: o. litem*, Cic. de Or. 2, 10: — *horologium diligentius ordinatum, arranged, put together*, Plin.: — *o. disciplinam*, Liv.: — *cursus ordinatos definiunt, fixed: o. equestrem militiam*, Suet.: — *o. res suas*,

Sen. Ep.: — *testamentum o.*, id.: — *o. desideria militum, to satisfy*, Suet.: — *ubi publicas res ordinarias, i. e. when you shall have brought down your history to the period of the re-establishment of public order and tranquillity*, Hor. O. 2, 1, 10: — **\*\*To elect: o. magistratus**, Suet. Cæs. 76: — **\*\*To appoint to an office: o. alqm**, Suet. Vesp. 23: — *o. alqm in successionem regni*, Just.: — **\*\*To settle: o. provinciam**, Suet. Galb. 7.

**ORDĪOR**, orsus sum. [ordior for ordiar, Acc. ap. Non.: orditus for orsus, Sid.] 4. v. dep. (ὀρέω, whence ὀρέμπα)

I. *Act. \*\*A) Prop.: To begin to weave, to lay the warp: o. telas, (of a spider) to begin its web*, Plin. 11, 24, 28: — *Lachesis plenā orditur manu, of spinning*, Sen. B) *Meton.: furto vicini cespitem nostro solo ordimur, we join to*, Plin. 2, 68, 68. C) *Fig.: To begin, commence: o. sermonem*, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: — *o. initium vitæ alterius: o. reliquas res, to begin, represent, or set forth: ab eo nobis causa ordiendā est: paulo altius de re o.: o. furorem*, Virg.: — *ab initio est ordiendum*, Nep.: — *With inf.: o. disputare*, Cic. Brut. 6: — *o. loqui*, Virg.: — *Esp.: [To begin to speak: sic orsus, Virg. Æ. 1, 325.] — \*\*To describe: o. bellum*, Liv.: — **\*\*To pass over, to proceed to (another part of a subject): sed satis de hoc: reliquos ordiamur**, Nep. **\*\*II. Neut.: To begin, i. e. to take its beginning: sed, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Auct. Or. Marc. 11.**

**ORDĪTUS**, a, um. See **ORDIOR**.

**ORDO**, inis, m. I. *Prop.: A row, order, line: o. directi (in quincuncem)*, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: — *o. olivorum: — olæ directo ordine definiunt extremam partem fundi: — alius o. adicitur, another tier of beams*, Cæs.: — *o. cespitum, a layer or stratum*, id.: — *o. cratium*, id.: — *o. dentium*, Ov.: — *Esp.: A row of benches or seats; a bank (of rowers), rowers' benches: sex ordinum (navem) Xenagoras invenit, of six rows of benches, with six banks of rowers*, Plin. 7, 56, 57: — *A row of seats in the theatre: in quatuordecim ordinibus sedere, to sit on one of the fourteen rows set apart for the knights; hence, to be a knight*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18; Suet.: — *Milit.: Line, rank and file: ordinem ducere, to lead a company, to be a centurion*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8; Cæs.; Liv.: — *ordines explicare, to deploy or open the ranks*, id.: — *ordines observare, to remain in rank and file*, Sall.: — *sine ordinibus, not in rank and file, disorderly*, id.: — *ordines turbare*, Liv.: — *ordines conturbare*, Sall.: — *ordines percurrere*, Liv.: — *ordines multiplicare*, id.: — *ordines restituere*, Sall.: — *ordine egredi, to rise from the ranks*, id.: — *Meton.: The post of a centurion or captain, centurionship, captaincy: qui primis ordinibus appropinquant, who had pretensions to the rank of centurion*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44: — *A centurion, captain: o. primi*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 30; Liv.: — *Rank, estate, class, order, (of which there were three in Rome, the senators, knights, and plebeians): amplissimus ordo, the senate*, Cic. Cæl. 2: — *o. senatorius; and simply, o.*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: — *o. equester, the knightood: — pedestes o., the class of plebeians*, Liv.: — *Gen.: Rank, station, class: o. publicanorum*, Cic. Fam. 13, 9: — *o. libertinorum: o. scribarum: o. oratorum, pecuariorum, mercatorum: — homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, virtute: — ordini convenit (ars): — homo mei ordinis, of my station*, Ter. II. *Fig.: Order, arrangement, method: fatum appello ordinem seriemque causarum*, Cic. Div. 1, 55: — *ordines temporum explicare, course, series: o. rerum: — Hence, ex ordine, according to order or turn, regularly, duly: ex ordine sententiam dicere*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64: — *o. ordine: ordine interrogare: — in ordinem, in turn, one after the other: in ordinem tabulas conficere: — ordine, properly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84: — *extra ordinem, out of turn, extraordinarily: alui extra ordinem provinciam decernere*, Cic. Prov. 8: — *extra ordinem alui bellum committere: — spem, quam extra ordinem de te habemus, incidentally: — extra ordinem, contrary to all order, custom, or usage*, Cic. Cluent. 31: — *in ordinem cogere alqm, to bring to order, i. e. to humble, show anybody his place*, Liv. 3, 51: — *in ordinem redigere, to put into order, to put to rights*, A. Her. 3, 9: — *(gula) quasi in ordinem redigenda est*, Plin. E.: — *Order, due method, regularity, proper arrangement: o. est moderatio*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47: — *or-*

dinem scribendi suum alicui adjungere : — ordinem in consiliis factisque conservare : — ordinem actionum adhibere : — ordinis et collocationis vis : — ordinis conservatio : — o. et constantia et moderatio dictorum omnium atque factorum : — ordinem sic definiunt : compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis : — adhibere rebus modum et ordinem : — ordinem conservare : — ordinem tenere : — res in ordinem adducere, to order, arrange : — studiis ordinem dare, to lay down a certain plan for them, Quint. : — recte atque ordine, properly : — recte, ordine, e rep. facere : — [Condition, state : o. mearum rerum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 50] : — [An order, regulation, ordinance : o. numinis, Man.]

[**ÖRĒÆ**, ārum. f. (1. os) *The bit of a bridle*, Titinn. ap. Fest.]

[**ÖRĒAS**, ādis. f. (ōpeids) (sc. nympha) *A mountain-nymph*, Virg. Æ. 1, 500; Ov.]

**ÖRĒON**, i. n. (δρεων, i. e. montanum) *A species of the plant polygonos*, Plin. 27, 12, 9.

**ÖRĒÖ-SĒLĪNUM**, i. n. (δρεοσέλινον) *A kind of parsley, mountain-parsley*, Plin. 19, 8, 37.

**ORESTES**, æ and is. m. (Ὀρέστης) *The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; he killed his adulterous mother and her lover Ægisthus, fled to the temple of Diana in the Chersonesus Taurica, where he was rescued by his sister Iphigenia the priestess of the temple, whom he carried off, together with the image of Diana, to Italy*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; Virg.

[**ÖRESTĒUS**, a, um. (Ὀρεστειος) *Of or belonging to Orestes*: Diana O., Ov. M. 15, 489.]

[**ÖREXIS**, is. f. (ῥεξις) *Desire, appetite*, Juv. 6, 427.]

[**ÖRGĀNĀRIUS**, īi. m. (organum) *One that plays on the hydraulic organ*, Firm.]

**\*\*ÖRGĀNĪCUS**, a, um. (ὀργανικός) I. *Organic, mechanic*: o. administratio telarum, Vitruv. 10, 1. [II. *Musical*: o. melos, Cat. ap. Non.: — o. saltus Heliconis, Lucr.: *Subst.*: *Organicus*, i. m. *A musician, player on a musical instrument*, Lucr. 2, 412.]

**\*\*ÖRGĀNUM**, i. n. (ὀργανον) I. *Gen.*: *Any instrument or implement*; e. g. in agriculture, Col. 3, 13, 12: — o. scenica, Suet.: — in warfare and architecture, Vitruv.

II. *Esp.* A) *A musical instrument*, Quint. 11, 3, 16: — *The hydraulic organ*, Suet. — *Plur.*: *The pipes of an organ*, Vitruv. 10, 13. B) *Fig.*: Quint. 1, 2, 30.

**\*\*ÖRGĪA**, ōrum. n. (ὀργια, ῥα) [I. *Gen.*: *Any secret or funereal rites, orgies*, Juv. 2, 91]: — *Fig.*: o. naturæ, secrets, Col. 10, 219: — o. Itala, Italian poetry, i. e. Italian romances, Prop. [II. *Esp.*: *The sacred rites of Bacchus*, Virg. Æ. 4, 303.]

**ORĪA**. See **HORIA**.

[**ÖRĪBĀTA**, æ. m. (δρεϊβῆτης) *Climbing mountains*, Jul. Firm.]

**ÖRĪCHALCUM**, i. n. (δρεϊχαλκος) *Prop.*: *Mountain-brass; originally, a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass made from it; afterwards this name was applied to, I. Brass, artificially wrought*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 92: — album o. Virg.: — [Meton.: *A brass tuba*, V. Fl. 3, 61: — *Brazen weapons*, Stat. Th. 10, 660.] II. *Through an incorrect derivation from aurum, and a similar method of pronunciation, some poets used this word as denoting a metal prepared from gold, but more precious*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 46; — *conf.* Plin. 33, 2, 2.

[**ÖRĪCILLA**, æ. f. See **AURICILLA**.]

**ÖRĪCĪNI**, ōrum. m. *The people of Oricos*, Liv. 26, 25.

[**ÖRĪCUS**, a, um. *Of Oricos, Orician*, Virg. Æ. 10, 136.]

**ÖRĪCOS** or -US, i. f. and **ÖRĪCUM**, i. n. *A town of Epirus, now Orco*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 8; Liv.; Plin.

[**ÖRĪCŪLA**, æ. f. for *auricula*, Trog. ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114.]

**\*\*ÖRĪCŪLĀRIUS**, a, um. (for *auricularius*, from *auris*) *Belonging to the ears*: o. clyster, for *injection into the ears*, Cels. 5, 28, 12: — *specillum o.*, id.

**ÖRĪENS**, tis. I. *Part. of orior*. II. *Subst.*: (sc. sol) [A] *The rising sun*, Virg. Æ. 5, 739; Ov. [B] *The quarter of the sun's rising, the east*, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: — o. æstivus, where the sun rises in summer, Plin.: — o. hibernus or brumalis, where the sun rises in winter, Col.: — a. vernus, Gell.

[**ÖRĪENTĀLIS**, e. (oriens) *Eastern, oriental*: o. ventus, the east wind, Gell. 2, 22, 11: — *Subst.*: *Orientalēs, ium. m. Inhabitants of the East, Orientals, Just.*]

[**ÖRĪFĪCIUM**, īi. n. (1. os) *A mouth, orifice*, Macr.; App.]

[**ÖRĪGA**, æ. m. an old form for *auriga*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 4.]

[**ÖRĪGĀNĪTUS**, a, um. (origanum) *Seasoned with organy*: o. vinum, Cat. R. R. 127.]

**ÖRĪGĀNUM** (-on), i. n. or **ÖRĪGĀNUS**, i. f. (ὀργανον ῥεπτανον) *The plant organy, wild marjoram*, O. creticum, Fam. Labiata, Plin. 20, 17, 67.

[**ÖRĪGĀLĪS**, e. (origo) *From the origin, original*, App.]

[**ÖRĪGĀLĪTER**, adv. *Originally*, Aug.]

[**ÖRĪGĀNĀRIUS**, a, um. for *originalis*, Cod. Just.: — *Subst.*: *Originarius* (sc. colonus), ib.]

**\*\*ÖRĪGĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Etymology* (so called by some, according to Quint. 1, 6, 28).

[**ÖRĪGĪNĪTUS**, adv. (origo) *Originally*, Amm.]

**ÖRĪGO**, īnis. f. (orior) **\*\*I. Birth, descent**: clarus origine, Ov. Her. 19, 147: — *modicus originis*, Tac.: — *Meton.*: — *An author, founder, or father of a race*: Romanæ stirpis o., Virg. Æ. 12, 168: — *mundi melioris o.*, Ov.: — *Manus, o. gentis*, Tac.: — *Meton.*: *Native land or soil*, Sall.: *conf.* Judæa o. ejus mali, Tac.: — *Stock, race, family*, Ov. M. 1, 186: — *ab origine ultimæ stirpis Rom. generatus*, Nep.: — [Meton.: *Of animals*, Virg. G. 3, 473.]

II. *Gen.*: *Origin, spring, earliest beginning, source*: o. rei petitur a re, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 31: — o. boni: — o. rei: — o. virtutem: — rerum genitilis o., Lucr.: — *fontium origines, beginnings*, i. e. springs, Hor.: — *originem trahere ab urbe or ab alquo, to trace its origin*, Liv.; Plin.: — *originem habere ab alquo, to have its origin from*, id.: — *originem ducere*, Hor.: — *originem deducere ab alquo*, Plin.: — *Origines*, um. *The title of an historical work of Cato the elder*, Cic. Pl. 27. [Hence Ital. origine, Fr. origine.]

**ORĪOLA**, æ. f. See **HORIOLA**.

**ÖRĪON**, ōnis and ōnis. m. (Ὠρίων) *A constellation, with a belt and sword, the rising and setting of which was attended by storms and rain*, Hor. O. 1, 28, 21; Virg.; Plin.

**ÖRĪOR**, ortus sum, ōriturus, īri. (ὄρω, ὄρομαι) *To rise, appear, become visible*. I. *Prop.* A) *Of persons*: *To rise, get up*: consul oriens nocte diceret dictatorem, Liv. 8, 23: — *To be born, to have one's origin or descent, to spring*: id quo (solo) ortus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2: — *ab illo* (Catone Censorio) ortus es: — *nollem me ab eo* (patre) ortum: — *filia* (ejus) ortus, Liv.: — *ortus obscuris majoribus*: — *pater ex concubina ortus erat*, Sall.: — *plerisque Belgas esse ortos a Germanis*: — *ex eodem loco ortus*, Ter.: — *obscuro loco ortus, of low descent or origin*, Liv.: — *equestri loco ortus, of the order of knight-hood*: — *pueri orientes, that are born*: — *homo a se ortus for homo novus, the first of his family that has held high office, a new man, not of ancient nobility*. B) *Meton.* 1) *Of plants*: *To grow, spring forth*: oriens uva, Cic. de Sen. 15: — *flos e sanguine ortus*, Ov. 2) *In Geography*: *To begin, to take its beginning, have its origin, to rise, spring*: Rhenus oritur ex Lepontis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 9: — *Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur*, id.: — *Hercynia silva oritur ab id.*: — *collis oritur e medio monte*, Sall.: — *flumen oritur a meridie*, id. 3) *Of the heavenly bodies*: *To rise, to appear on the horizon, to come into view*: stella oritur, Ov. F. 1, 2, 95: — *unde oritur* (Phæbus, i. e. sol), id.: — *sol ortus, the east*, Liv.: — *ortū luce, in the morning*, Cæs.: — *oriens luna*, Liv.: — *oriens sol, the East, Orient*. II. *Fig.*

\*\*A) *To rise, start, show one's self, come into notice:* orientium juvenum initia, Vell. 2, 99. B) *To arise, spring, take its origin, proceed:* oritur setas, Cic. Læl. 27, 101:—oritur ab alio sermo:—rumor ortus:—controversia orta est:—officia, quæ oriuntur a suo genere virtutum.

ÖRĪ-PĒLARGUS, i. m. (ὄρειπέλargος) *The mountain-stork; incorrectly classed by Pliny (10, 3, 3) among the eagles; for it is the female of the carrion-vulture (Vultur Perenopterus L.), Plin. 10, 3, 3.*

ÖRĪTES, æ. m. or ORĪTIS, idis. f. *A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 65.*

ÖRĪTHYĪA (tetrasyll.), æ. f. (Ὀρίθυια) I. *Daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens; she was mother of Zethes and Calais by Boreas, Cic. Legg. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 6, 683.* II. *A queen of the Amazons, Just. 2, 4, 17.*

ÖRĪUNDUS, a, um. (orior) *Born or descended from, springing from.* I. *Prop.:* o. ab ingenuis, Cic. Top. 6:—liberis parentibus o., Col.:—cœlesti semine o., Lucr.:—nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis, with regard to ancestors, Liv. \*\*II. *Meton.:* Albâ o. sacerdotium, Liv. 1, 20.

ORMĒNIS, idis. f. (Ὀρμενίς) *The grand-daughter of Ormenus and Astydania, Ov. Her. 9, 50.*

[ORNĀMEN, inis. n. (orno) I. q. ornamentum, M. Cap.]

ORNĀMENTUM, i. n. (orno) I. *Gen. A) An apparatus, equipment, furniture, equipage, accoutrement, trappings:* ceteræ copias, ornamenta, præsidia, stores or provisions, Cic. Cat. 2, 11:—ornamenta boum, collar, saddle, etc., Cat.:—ornamenta elephantorum, Hirt.:—\*\**Arms:* per ornamenta percussus, Sen. Ep. 14:—[*Dress, attire, Plaut.;* App.] [B] *Fig. Apparatus, furniture, resources:* ornamenta dicendi tot et tanta habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 28:—o. sententiarum. II. *Esp. A) An ornament, embellishment; pecuniam omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum detulit, trinkets, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18.* B) *Fig.:* o. senectutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 45:—o. orationis:—o. amicitiae:—Hortensius lumen atque o. reipublicæ:—o. pacis:—*A mark of honour, title, distinction, dignity:* quæcumque a me o. in te proficiuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 19:—omnibus tuis ornamentis:—ornamentis afficere alqm:—o. honoris:—honoris insignia atque o.:—consularia o., title, rank, Suet.:—o. triumphalia, of one celebrating a triumph, id.

ORNĀTE, adv. *With ornament, ornamentally, elegantly:* o. dicere, with fullness of style or expression, Cic. de I. P. 17:—o. loqui:—graviter o. que:—o. splendideque facere:—composite o., copiose eloqui:—causas agere ornatus:—ornatus et uberius dicere:—causam ornatisime et copiosissime defendere.

\*\*ORNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An adorning, embellishing, Vitr. 5, 7.*

[ORNĀTOR, ōris. m. *An embellisher, Jul. Firm.*]

\*\*ORNĀTRIX, icis. f. (ornator) *She that adorns; esp. she that dresses the hair, Suet. Claud. 40.*

1. ORNĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of orno.* II. *Adj. A) Gen.:* *Provided with necessities, furnished, equipped, accoutred, fitted out:* o. myoparo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34:—sapiens pluribus artibus instructus et o.:—sentis telisque parati o. que:—instructus et o. alq̄ re:—o. equus, Liv.:—o. elephantus, Nep.:—provincia exercitu et pecuniâ instructa et o.:—ornatissimus et paratissimus omnibus rebus:—naves paratissimæ atque omni genere armorum ornatissimæ, Cæs.:—fundus ornatissimus. B) *Esp. Ornamented, embellished, adorned:* sepulchrum floribus o., Cic. Fl. 38:—o. virtutibus lenioribus:—o. oratio:—o. in dicendo, elegant, of good taste:—homo o. in dicendo gravis:—versus o.:—nihil ornatus. III. *Fig. Honoured, respected:* homo ornatissimus loco, nomine, virtute, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48:—splendidissimus atque ornatissimus civitatis suæ, highly honoured:—o. testimoniis clarissimorum impe-

ratorum:—o. honoribus amplissimis:—Honourable, famous: locus ad dicendum ornatissimus, Cic. de I. P. 1.

2. ORNĀTUS, ūs [genit. ornati, Ter.]. m. (orno) I. *Gen. A) [Preparation, provision, a fitting out, equipping:* in ædibus nihil ornati (for ornatus), no preparation for the wedding, Ter. And. 2, 2, 28:—o. publici, public festivities, Varr.:—o. trapeti, the vessels and utensils belonging to an olive-press, Cat.] —*Esp. Armour:* o. militaris, Cic. Off. 1, 18; Nep.:—gladiatores eo ornatu armarunt, Liv.:—*Dress, attire:* pulcherrimo vestitu et ornatu regali, Cic. Fin. 2, 21:—o. nauticæ, Plaut.:—o. prologi, Ter.:—ornatum parare, Phædr.:—\*\**Of a horse-cloth, Plin. 8, 42, 64.* B) *Fig. Accoutrements, furniture, equipage:* eloquentia ... quocunque ingreditur ... eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6. II. *Esp. Ornament, embellishment:* o. (capillorum), Ov.:—o. portarum, itinerum, locorumque omnium, Hirt.:—o. urbis, of statues, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54:—o. cœli:—o. (mundi):—o. ædilitatis:—o. verborum:—o. orationis:—ornatum afferre orationi.

\*\*ORNĒUS, a, um. (ornus) *Of the wild mountain-ash: o. frons, Col. 11, 2, 82.*

ORNĪTHĪAS, æ. m. (ὄρνιθίας) (sc. ventus) *Bird-wind; a wind that blows in spring, when the migratory birds make their appearance, Plin. 2, 47, 48; Col.; Vitr.*

ORNĪTHŌGĀLE, ēs. (ὄρνιθογάλη) *A kind of plant, star of Bethlehem, Fam. Liliaceæ, Plin. 21, 17, 62.*

[ORNĪTHŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (ὄρνιθο-λόγος) *The natural history of birds, ornithology, NL.*]

\*\*ORNĪTHON, ōnis. m. (ὄρνιθών) *A bird-house, poultry-house: aviary, Col. 8, 3.*

ORNO. 1. v. a. I. *Gen.:* *To provide with necessities, to furnish, equip, fit out:* o. classem, Cic. de I. P. 4:—o. naves, Liv.:—o. copias, id.:—o. exercitum, id.:—o. et apparare convivium:—o. et sternere lectum:—ornari atque instrui ab alio ad alqd:—o. alqm mulis tabernaculisque, Liv.:—o. alqm scuto ferroque, Enn. ap. Non.:—o. decemviro apparitoribus, scribis, librariis, præconibus, architectis, mulis, tabernaculis:—o. alqm pecuniâ, to provide with, Plin. E.:—o. consules, to equip or provide with what is necessary:—o. prætores:—o. provinciam:—fugam o., to prepare, Ter.:—[ornari, to dress one's self: ibo et ornabor, Plant. Pœn. prol. 123.] II. *Esp. A) To ornament, embellish, adorn:* Italiam o. quam domum suam maluit, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76:—o. capillos, Ov.:—ornabant monilia collum, id.:—o. cornua sertis, Virg. B) *Fig.:* o. orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 6:—o. alqd:—*To praise, celebrate:* o. seditiones, Cic. de Or. 2, 28:—o. alqm.:—*To honour, to present with, bestow upon:* o. alqm beneficii, Auct. Or. ad Quir. 5:—o. alqm laudibus:—tota regio se hujus honore ornari arbitrabatur:—o. civitatem omnibus rebus, Cæs.:—egressum alcjs frequentia suâ o.:—alqm suis sententiis o.:—alqm o., to promote, advance to honour, Cic. Fam. 1, 1:—o. et tollere, to raise:—o. candidatum suffragio, Plin. E.:—ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, you would have been rewarded (ironically), Ter.

ORNUS, i. f. I. *A wild mountain-ash (Fraxinus o.), Fam. Oleaceæ, Plin. 16, 18, 30.* [II. *Meton.:* *A spear made of this wood, Aus.*]

ÖRO. 1. [orassis for oraveris, Plant.] v. a. and n. (1. os) I. *Act. A) To speak:* bonum æquumque oras, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 152:—*Esp.:* *To speak publicly:* o. litem, Cic. Off. 3, 10:—o. causam:—o. causam capit. B) *To beg, entreat:* o. alqm, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1:—o. alqm pro salute alcjs, Brut. ap. Cic.:—o. alqd ab alqo, Plaut.:—o. auxilium, to ask for help or assistance, Liv.:—o. libertatem, Suet.:—illud te oro:—multa deos orans, Virg.:—orabo gnato filium, I will ask for his daughter in marriage for my son, Ter.:—*With ut,* Cic. Fam. 10, 5:—*With a simple subj.:* Cic. Fam. 5, 18:—[*With impers.:* Sil.: inf.: Virg.]—oro te, I pray thee, pray, prythee: dic, oro te, clarius, Cic. Att. 4, 8:—quid, oro te, habent isti, Sen. Ep.:—oro vos, movent? Liv.:—*With rogo:* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39:—*With obtestor.* II.

*Neut.* A) *To speak, say*: alqd complecti orando, Auct. Red. Sen. 1: —o. pro se, Liv.: — talibus orabat Juno, Virg.: — ars orandi, oratory, rhetoric, Quint. B) *Esp. to speak in a supplicatory strain, to beg, pray, beseech*: o. cum alqo, Cæs. B. C. 1, 22: —o. precibus, Hirt.: —o. dictis, to pray, to repeat prayers, Lucr.; Virg.]

**ÖRÖBANCHE**, *es. f.* (ὀροβάνχη) *A kind of weed, broomrape*, Plin. 18, 17, 44.

**ÖRÖBIAS**, *æ. m.* (ὀροβίος) *A small plant, a kind of bitter vetch (Orobis niger), Fam. Leguminosæ*, Plin. 12, 14, 32.

**ÖRÖBĪNUS**, *a. um.* (ὀρόβινος) *Like the orobias*: o. color, Plin. 37, 10, 59.

**ÖRÖBĪTIS**, *is. f.* (ὀροβίτις) *Resembling the orobias*: *Subst.* (sc. chrysocolla) *Borax dyed yellow with the herb lutum*, Plin. 33, 5, 27.

**ÖRÖBUS**, *i. m.* *A kind of plant, bitter-vetch, Fam. Leguminosæ*, NL.]

**ÖRONTES**, *is or æ. m.* (Ὀρόντης) *A river in Syria*, Plin. 5, 21; Mel.

**ÖRONTĒUS**, *a. um.* (Ὀρόντειος) *Of or belonging to the Orontes; also poet. for Syrian*: O. myrrha, Prop. 1, 2, 3.]

**ÖRPHĪCĪ**, *orum. m.* (Ὀρφαῖκοι) *The followers or retainers of Orpheus*, Macr.]

**ÖRPHĀNOTRÖPHĪUM** or **-EUM**, *i. n.* (ὀρφανοτροφεῖον) *An orphan-house or orphan-asylum*, Cod. Just.]

**ÖRPHĀNOTRÖPHUS**, *i. m.* (ὀρφανοτρόφος) *One that educates orphans, the manager of an orphan-asylum*, Cod. Just.]

**ÖRPHĀNUS**, *i. m.* (ὀρφανός) *An orphan*, LL.—Fr. *orphelin*.]

1. **ÖRPHĒUS**, *ei and eos. (acc. Orphea, Ov.: voc. Orphen, Virg.) m.* (Ὀρφεύς) *A celebrated ancient musician, son of the Muse Calliope and of Apollo or Egeus, and husband of Eurydice*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107.

[2. **ÖRPHĒUS**, *a. um.* (Ὀρφεῖος) *Of or belonging to Orpheus*: O. vox, Ov. M. 10, 3: —O. theatrum, a crowd assembled round Orpheus, id.: —O. lyra, Prop.]

**ÖRPHĪCUS**, *a. um.* (Ὀρφικός) *Of or belonging to Orpheus*: O. carmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107.

**ÖRPHUS**, *i. m.* (ὀρφός) *A sea-fish, probably the dorado or gilthead*, Plin. 9, 16, 24; called also *orphas*.

**ÖRRÖPĒGLUM** (orrh.) *ii. n.* (ὀρροπύγιον) *The projecting part of the feathers on the rump of a bird; meton., a bird's tail or rump*, Mart. 3, 93, 12.]

**ÖRSA**, *orum. n.* (ordior) *A beginning, undertaking*: o. operis, Liv. præf.; V. Fl.; Stat.—[*Poet.*: Words, Virg. Æ. 7, 435: —o. Menandri, poems, Aus.]

1. **ÖRSUS**, *a. um.*, *part. of ordior*.

[2. **ÖRSUS**, *ūs. m.* (ordior) *A beginning, undertaking*: o. pectoris (in a translation from Homer), Cic. Div. 2, 30; Virg.]

**ÖRTHAMPĒLOS**, *i. f.* (ὀρθάμπελος) *A vine that requires no prop or support*, Plin. 14, 3, 4.

**ÖRTHĪUS**, *a. um.* (ὀρθίος) *Raised, elevated*: carmen o., a song, with a high or loud voice, accompanied with the cithern, Gell. 6, 19, 14.]

**ÖRTHÖCISSOS** or **-US**, *i. f.* (ὀρθόκισσος) *Ivy that creeps up a building, tree, or the like [opp. 'χαμακισσος', ground-ivy]*, Col. 11, 2, 30.

**ÖRTHÖCÖLUS**, *a. um.* (ὀρθόκωλος) *Stiff in the joints*, Veg.]

**ÖRTHÖDOXUS**, *a. um.* (ὀρθόδοξος) *Orthodox*, Cod. Just.]

**ÖRTHÖGÖNĪUS**, *a. um.* (ὀρθογώνιος) *Rectangular*: o. trigonum, Vitruv. 10, 11.

**ÖRTHÖGRĀPHĪA**, *æ. f.* (ὀρθογραφία) I. *Orthography*, Suet. Aug. 88. II. *A representation of the front of a building, the elevation*, Vitruv. 1, 2, 2.

**ÖRTHÖMASTĪCUS** or **ÖRTHÖMASTĪUS**, *a. um.* (ὀρθομάστιος) *That has high breasts, high-breasted*: o. mala, a kind of large apples, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

**ÖRTHÖPĒDĪA**, *æ. f.* (ὀρθόπαιδία) I. *Gymnastics*. II. *The art of curing deformed limbs by bandages, etc.*, NL.]

**ÖRTHOPNĒA**, *æ. f.* (ὀρθόπνοια) *Difficulty of breathing, asthma*, Plin. 21, 21, 91. — *In the plur.*: id. ib. 20, 83.

**ÖRTHOPNÖĪCUS**, *a. um.* (ὀρθόπνοικός) *Asthmatic*, Plin. 20, 17, 74.

**ÖRTHOSTĀTA**, *æ. m.* (ὀρθοστάτης) *A buttress*, Vitruv. 2, 8, 4. (Pure Latin, frons.)

**ÖRTHRAGÖRISCUS** (orthag.), *i. m.* (ὀρθραγορίσκος, ὀρθραγορίσκος) *A sea-fish, said to grunt like a pig*, Plin. 32, 2, 9.

**ÖRTĪVUS**, *a. um.* (dortygi) *Rising, of sun-rise*: o. sol, App.: —o. cardo, the eastern quarter of the heavens, Man.]

**ÖRTÖNA**, *æ. f.* *The chief town and harbour of the Frentani in Latium, now Ortoma*, Liv. 2, 43, 2.

1. **ÖRTUS**, *a. um.* *Part. of orior*.

2. **ÖRTUS**, *ūs. m.* (orior) *A rising, appearing*. I. *Prop.* A) *Of men; Birth*: o. et divina progenies, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: —o. nascentium: —ortu Tusculanus, by his birth: —o. androgyni: —ante ortum: —o. noster: —puerorum o.: —primo ortu, immediately after birth. B) *Meton.* [of plants and fruits; A growing forth or up, Lucr. 5, 212.] —[Geogr.: o. fluminis, origin or source, Ov.]: —Of the heavenly bodies; A rising, rise: solis et lunæ reliquorumque siderum o., obitus, Cic. Div. 1, 56: —(sol) ab ortu ad occasum commens: —o. solis, the rising of the sun; i. e. the east. II. *Fig.*: Rise, origin, beginning: o. tribunicie potestatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 8: —nullo generatus ortu (mundus): —quæ ortum habere gignique dicuntur: —juris ortum a fonte repetere: —ortum amicitie humilem relinquere et minime generosum: —o. (alcis rei ab alqo) gravior, verior: —o. Favonii, Plin.: —ortum ducere ab Elide, to be descended from, Ov.

[1. **ÖRTYGĪA** or **ÖRTYGĀ**, *æ. f.* (ὀρτυγί) *A quail*, Hyg. Fab. 53.]

2. **ÖRTYGĪA**, *æ.* and **ÖRTYGĪE**, *es. f.* (Ὀρτυγία) I. *An island, part of Syracuse*, Virg. Æ. 3, 694; Ov. II. *An ancient name for the island Delos*, Virg. Æ. 3, 124; Ov.

**ÖRTYGĪUS**, *a. um.* *Ortygian*: O. dea, Diana, Ov. M. 1, 694: —O. boves, which were stolen from Apollo by Mercury, id.: —Gr. Ortygie Arethusa, Sil.]

**ÖRTYGÖMĒTRA**, *æ. f.* (ὀρτυγομήτρα) I. *Prop.*: Quail-mother, a bird that leads the quails in their flight across the sea, a rail, Plin. 10, 23, 33. [II. *A quail*, Tert.]

**ÖRTYX**, *ygis. f.* (ὀρτυξ) *A plant, i. q. stelephuros*, Plin. 21, 17, 61.

[ÖRUM. i. n. for aurum, by a false pronunciation, ap. Fest.]

**ÖRYX**, *ygis. f.* (ὀρυξ) *A kind of African wild goat or gazelle*, Plin. 2, 40, 40; Col.

**ÖRȲZA**, *æ. f.* (ὀρυζα) *Rice*: Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 155; Plin. 18, 7, 13; Cels.

1. **ÖS**, *ōris. n.* *A mouth, snout, beak (of men and animals)*. I. *Prop.*: cibos oris hiatu arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: —ad hæc percipienda o. est aptissimum: —in ore habere, to have in one's mouth, to speak of any thing: —est alui sermo in ore: —ore uno consentiunt, unanimously: —ore pleniore laudare: —o. torquentur: —oris ductus: —in alcis ore sum: —in ore alqd habere: —in ore est omnium, in every one's mouth: —in ore vulgi esse: —in ore esse, to be the subject of conversation, to be the common talk, Liv.: —volitare per ora virum, Enn. ap. Cic.: —ire per ora, Sil.: —abire per ora, Liv.: —in ora vulgi pervenire, Catull.: —manus apponere ad o., to put a finger to one's mouth as a sign of silence, Cæsar. ap. Cic.: —Meton.: \*\*Speech, language, Virg. Æ. 2, 423: —o. planum, Plin. E.: —o. Pindari. Vell.: —o. Socraticum, id.: —ore Romano, Mel.: —o. Ciceronis abscisum, Vell.: —the face, countenance: ora cernere iratorum, Cic. Off. 1, 29: —præter os obambulare, Plaut.: —laudare alqm coram in os, to his face, Ter.: —ante ora parentum, in the presence of, Virg.: —os præbere ad contume-

liam, to expose one's self to personal insults, Liv.: — qui hodie usque os præbui, Ter.: — nulli lædere os, not to offend in anybody's presence, id.: — in ore omnium versari, before the eyes of all: — in ore provincie, in the sight of the province: — in ore ejus jugulatur, before anybody's eyes, Tac.: — countenance, with respect to character; esp. barefacedness, effrontery, shamelessness: o. durum, impudence, Cic. Qu. 24: — quod tandem o. est illius patroni, qui ad eas causas sine ulla scientia juris audet accedere? — quo ore redibo, Ter.: — os perficere: — o. ferreum, a brazen face, Suet.: — Absol.: o. Academiæ: — o. hominis: — nisi o. accessit: — nec tibi plus cordis, sed magis oris inest, Ov.: — si Appii os haberem, the bold front, assurance: — [a mask, Virg. G. 2, 387.] II. Meton.: An opening, orifice, hole, mouth: o. portus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12; Liv.: — o. ponti: — o. specus, Liv.: — o. dolii, id.: — o. ulceris, Virg.: — o. venarum, Cels.: — vascula angusti oris, Quint.: — ingentem dedit ore fenestram, Virg.: — o. lacus, the bank, shore, Col.: — o. Tiberis, Liv.: — o. domus Ditis, Sen. poet.: — [o. novem, springs, fountains, Claud.:] — [o. navium rostrata, beaks of ships, Hor.:] — ora leonis, lion's mouth (a plant), Col. 10, 98.

2. ŌS, ossis. [an old form ossum, Varr. ap. Char.: ossu, u. n., Char.] n. (ὀστέον, ὀστέον, whence ossum, by abbreviation os) I. A) Prop.: A bone: o. pectoris, the breast-bone, Cels.: — quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. N. D. 2, 55: — cineri atque ossibus filii: — cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti? i. e. mortuo: — ossa legere, to collect the bones out of the ashes of the dead, Virg.: — ossa legere, of the extraction of splinters (in surgery), Sen. \*\*B) Meton.: The hard part of trees and fruits, heart, stone: arborum o., Plin. 17, 27, 43: — o. olearum et palmularum, Suet.: — o. Persici, the stone of a peach, Pall.: — o. prunorum, the stone of a plum, id.: — o. cerasorum, a cherry-stone, id. [II. Fig.: The inward part, the marrow of any thing: exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, Virg. Æ. 5, 172: — in ossibus, id.: — Rhet.: ossa nudare, to lay open the bones, i. e. to represent very meagrely, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 6: — utinam imitarentur (Atticos dicendo), nec ossa solum, sed etiam sanguinem. [Hence, Ital. osso.]

OSCA, æ. f. A town of Hispania Tarrac., now Huesca in Arragon, Vell. 2, 30, 1; Flor.

[OSCE. adv. Of or belonging to Osca; after the manner of the people of Osca: O. dicere, Varr. L. L. 4, 30; Gell.]

[OSCEDO, inis. f. (allied to oscito) An inclination to yawn, Gell. 4, 20, 9.]

OSCEN, inis. n. (for obscen, from obs and cano) A singing-bird, esp. as a term of augury, a bird from whose singing, etc. omens were taken, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13; Plin.

OSCENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Osca: O. argentum, a Spanish silver coin that existed in Osca before the time of the Romans, Liv. 34, 10. — Subst. plur.: Oscenses, ium. m. The inhabitants of Osca, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60; Plin.

OSCI, òrum. m. A people of Campania, extirpated by the Romans, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

[OSCHÉŌCELE, òs. f. (ὀσχεον-κῆλη) A rupture of the testicles, NL.]

OSCILLĀTĪŌ, ònis. f. A swinging, Petr. 140, 9: — dies festus oscillationis, the swinging-festival, instituted at Athens in honour of Erigone, Hyg.

[OSCILLO, are. To swing, ap. Fest.]

\*\*1. OSCILLUM, i. n. dem. (1. os) A little mouth; hence, the small cavity in the middle of pulse, from which the germ springs, Col. 2, 10, 3. — [A little image, e. g. of Bacchus, Virg. G. 2, 389; Macr.]

[2. OSCILLUM, i. n. (obs-cillo (or cillo) for moveo) A swing, a swinging motion, oscillation, Tert.]

OSCĪNES, um. m. See OSCEN.

[OSCĪTABUNDUS, a, um. (oscito) That yawns, yawning, Sid.]

OSCĪTANS, tis. I. Part. of oscito. II. Adj.: 907

Sleepy, yawning, inactive: o. judex, Cic. Brut. 54: — Epicurus o.: — o. et dormitans sapientia.

\*OSCĪTANTER. adv. In a yawning or sleepy manner; fig., carelessly: o. alqd agere, Cic. Brut. 80, 277.

\*\*OSCĪTĀTĪŌ, ònis. f. An opening of the mouth. I. Prop.: Plin. 9, 35, 54: — esp.: a yawning, id. 7, 6, 5.

II. Fig.: A speaking in a dull and sleepy manner, Quint. 11, 3, 3.

OSCĪTO and OSCĪTOR. v. dep. 1. (1. os) I. Prop. A) [To open the mouth, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80; Catull.] To yawn: quosdam hesternā potatione oscitantes, Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66. \*\*B) Meton.: To open itself: oscitat leo, of the plant called lion's mouth, Col. 10, 260: — to turn towards: folia arborum ad solem oscitant, Plin. 16, 24, 36. \*\*II. Fig.: To be drowsy or inactive: quum majores impendere (calamitates) videantur, sedetis et oscitami, A. Her. 4, 36.

\*\*OSCŪLĀBUNDUS, a, um. (osculor) Kissing repeatedly, Suet. Vit. 2.

\*\*OSCŪLĀTĪŌ, ònis. f. A kissing, Cic. Cæl. 20.

[OSCŪLĀTŌRIUM, ïi. n. (osculum, a kiss) A small tablet with an image of Christ on the cross, which was handed round after the celebration of the Lord's Supper, to be kissed by the communicants, ML.]

[OSCŪLO, are. for osculor, Titinn. ap. Non.; App.]

OSCŪLOR. 1. v. dep. (osculum) To kiss. I. Prop.: o. alqm, Cic. Att. 16, 5: — o. simulacrum: — o. inter se, Plaut.: — o. cum alqo, to kiss one another, id. II. Fig.: scientiam juris tamquam filiolum o., to love, cherish, Cic. Mur. 10.

OSCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (1. os) \*\*I. Prop.: A little mouth, a pretty mouth: videt oculos, videt oscula, Ov. M. 1, 499; Hor.; Petr.: — oscula summa delibare, to touch, i. e. to kiss, Virg.: — figit oscula terræ, kissed it, Ov.: — oscula jungere, id.: — oscula dare, id. II. Meton.: A kiss: oscula ferre aleni, to kiss, Cic. Frag. ap. Non.: — oscula ferre, to receive a kiss, to be kissed, Ov.: — oscula sumere, id.: — oscula offerre, Suet.: — oscula carpere, Ov.: — [o. pacis, the kiss of peace after the Lord's Supper, ML.]

OSCUS, a, um. e. g. O. ludi, a kind of comedies or farces, called also fabulæ Atellanæ, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: — O. ludicrum, Tac.: — O. lingua, Liv.

OSDRŌĒNA, æ. f. (Ὀσδρονή) A province in the western part of Mesopotamia, nov. Diar Modhar, Amm.

OSDRŌĒNI, òrum. m. The people of Osdroena, Eutr. 8, 3.

[ŌSĪRĒO-STAPHĒ, òs. f. for osiritis, App.]

ŌSĪRIS, is and idis. m. (acc. Osirim, Hor.: Osirin, Macr.) (Ὀσίρις) The husband of Isis, the tutelary deity of Egypt and the Nile, killed by his brother Typhon, and cut into pieces, which latter were collected by his wife with great lamentations; whence the search after his body and its recovery formed a ceremony in his worship, Hor. E. 1, 17, 60; Tibull.

ŌSĪRĪTIS, idis. f. for cynocephala, Plin. 30, 2, 6.

[ŌSMĀZŌMA, òtis. n. (ὀσμη-ζωμός) A constituent of the muscular structure of animals, which gives the peculiar smell to cooked meat, and flavour to broth and soup; o. mazome, NL.]

[OSMIUM, ïi. n. A metallic substance found associated with the ore of platinum, NL.]

[ŌSOR, òris. m. (odi) A hater; an enemy: o. uxoris, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 9: — o. hominum, App.]

[OSPĪCOR, for auspīcor, Cl. Quadrig. ap. Diom.]

[OSPRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (ὀσπριον) Cura leguminum coemendationum, Dig.]

OSSA, æ. [Gr. acc. Ossan, Ov.] m. (Ὀσσα) A mountain of Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8, 15; Mel.

[OSSĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Ossa: O. ursæ, Ov. M. 12, 319: — O. rupes, Luc.: — O. quercus, V. Fl.]

[OSSĀRIUS or OSSŪRIUS, a, um. (2. os or ossum) Of or 5 z 2

pertaining to bones: o. olla, Inscr. — Subst.: Ossarium (ossuarium), ii. n. A receptacle for the bones of the dead, Inscr.: for which, ossuaria, æ. f. Ulp. Dig.]

**\*\*OSSĒUS, a, um. (2. os)** I. *Bony, i. e. like bones:* o. cutellus, Plin. 12, 25, 54: — cuneus o., Col.: — manubria o. cultellorum, Juv.: — o. larva, a skeleton, Ov. II. *As hard as bone, withered, dry:* o. ilex, Plin. 16, 38, 73: — o. nucleus, id.: — o. manus, Juv.

[OSSĪCŪLĀRIS, e. (ossiculum) Relating to small bones, Veg.]

[OSSĪCŪLĀTIM, adv. By bones, bone by bone, Cæcil. ap. Non.]

**\*\*OSSĪCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (2. os)** A small bone, Plin. 11, 37, 49; Gell. — [In Anat.: o. Bertini, a small bone at the basis of the cranium, between the sphenoid and ethmoid bones, first discovered by the anatomist whose name it bears, NL.]

[OSSĪFĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (2. os-facio) A turning into bone, ossification: centra ossificationis, the points where ossification commences, NL.]

**OSSIFRĀGUS, a, um. (2. os-frango)** [That breaks bones, Sever. ap. Sen.]: hence, Subst.: Ossifragus, i. m. A species of eagle, the ossifrage or sea-eagle, Plin. 30, 7, 20; Lucr.

[OSSĪLĀGO or OSSĪLĀGO, ōnis. f. (2. os) Bony hardness, hardness as of a bone, Veg.; for Ossipagina, Arn.]

[OSSĪPĀGĪNA (Ossipanga, Ossipaga), æ. f. A goddess supposed to fix and consolidate the bones of infants, Arn.]

[OSSĪRĪUS, a, um. See OSSARIUS.]

[OSSĪLĀGO, ōnis. f. See OSSILAGO.]

[OSSĪBUS, a, um. (2. os) Full of bones, Veg.]

[OSSUM, i. n. See 2. OS.]

**OSTENDO, di, sum and tum. 3. v. a. (obs-tendo)** [I. A) Prop.: To hold, stretch, or spread out before or against: manus o., Plaut.] \*\*B) Meton.: To expose; pass., to be exposed: locus ostentus soli, Cat.: — locus ostentus solibus, Plin. 14, 4.

II. Fig.: To point out, to show, expose to view, let see, display, manifest: o. pectus apertum, Cic. Læl. 26, 97: — o. os suum populo: — ostenduntur, show themselves: — o. dentem alui, Suet.: — o. humeros, Virg.: — o. gladium, Sall.: — o. gladii capulum, Suet.: — o. se alui, Ter.: — o. se inimicum alui, Nep.: — o. aciem, to display to the enemy, in order to terrify him, Liv.: — o. legiones hostium copiis, Hirt.: — o. ignem, of the stars, Hor.: — natura iter ostendit, Sall.: — o. vocem, to make one's voice heard, Phædr.: — [to show, represent: virum me natam vellem: ego ostenderem, Ter.: — to play a certain part, to represent: o. scurram et gladiatorem, Lampr.]: — to show, display, betray, discover, evince, manifest: o. et judicare re ipsa, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: — ostendit lumen suum virtus: — o. judicia scelerum: — o. alui sententiam suam, Ter.: — o. suum sensum, Plaut.: — o. potestatem suam, Ter.: — o. spem, metum: — To allege as an excuse, to urge as a pretext, to pretend: quædam mihi magnifica defensio ostenditur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1. — To declare, give to understand, make known: aliter atque ostenderam, Cic. Fam. 2, 3. — With acc. and inf.: ostendi, me ei esse satisfacturum, Cic. Att. 1, 1; Cæs. — \*\*To show, indicate, prove: quod epistolis ejus ostenditur, Suet.

[OSTENSĪO, ōnis. f. (ostendo) A showing, representing, App.; Tert.]

[OSTENSĪONĀLIS, e. (ostensio) Of or belonging to a parade: o. milites, Lampr.]

[OSTENSOR, ōris. m. (ostendo) One who shows, Tert.]

**OSTENSUS, a, um. part. of ostendo.**

[OSTENTĀMEN, ōnis. n. (ostento) Display, ostentation, Prud.]

[OSTENTĀRIUS, a, um. (ostentum) Of or belonging to prognostics, M. Cap. — Subst.: Ostentarium, ii. n. A book treating of prognostics, Macr.]

[OSTENTĀTĪCIUS or -RIUS, a, um. (ostento) That makes a display, ostentatious, Tert.]

**OSTENTĀTĪO, ōnis. f.** I. Prop.: A showing ostentatiously, displaying: o. togarum, Plin. Pan. 56: — o. armorum, id.: — Military demonstration, display of arms: 908

ostentationis causa (in order to show one's self) latius vagari, Cæs. II. Fig.: A showing off; ostentation, boast, parade: o. gloriosa, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 68: — o. ingenii: — venditatio atque o.: — Semblance, show, pretence, simulation [veritas]: consul veritate non ostentatione popularis, not for show, Cic. Agr. 1, 7: — ostentationis suspicio: — simulatio et inanis o.: — o. doloris, simulated or pretended pain, Sen. — A promise, hope held out. — In the plur.: mea o. multorum annorum, Cic. Att. 5, 13. — \*\*A showing, i. e. revealing: ab ostentatione sævitie ascitum (cognomen imperiosi), which he incurred by his exhibition of cruelty, Liv.

**\*\*OSTENTĀTOR, ōris. m.** I. One who displays, or holds out for observation; one who makes a parade of any thing: o. periculum præmiorumque, Tac.

II. One who boasts, a braggart, vaunter: o. factorum, Liv. 1, 10: — o. omnium, quæ diceret atque ageret, Tac.

[OSTENTĀTRIX, icis. f. She that boasts or shows off, App.]

**OSTENTO. 1. v. a. intens. (ostendo)** I. Prop.: To hold out, to show: o. jugula sua Clodio, Cic. Att. 1, 16: — o. panem manu, Plaut.

II. Fig.: To show, exhibit, let see; to hold up to view: o. alqm, Virg. Æ. 12, 479: — o. se, Cic.; Liv.: — o. campos, Virg. — Milit. t. t.: To make a military demonstration in order to terrify an enemy: equitatum o., Cæs. — To make a boast of, to vaunt or brag of, show off: o. prudentiam suam, Cic. Fam. 10, 3: — præ se ferre et o.: — o. cicatrices suas, Ter.: — o. equum armaque capta, Liv. — To hold forth, so as to raise expectation; to hold out, promise: o. sociis spem pro re, Liv. 4, 36: — largitio alqa promulgata quæ verbis ostentari potest, revera fieri mihi exhausto ærario nullo pacto potest: — cum unus filii recuperandi spes esset ostentata: — occasio mihi ostentata, Ter.: — o. agrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: — o. præmia, Sall.: — o. veniam, Tac. — To hold out; i. e. to menace, threaten: o. cædem, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: — o. alui nominis delationem et periculum capitis: — o. bellum, Plin. E. — To disclose, reveal, discover; a largitionem verbis, Cic. Agr. 2, 4: — o. principem, Plin. Pan. — To signify, intimate, inform, declare. — With acc. and inf.: simul ostentavi tibi, me istis esse familiarem, Cic. Fam. 9, 6.

**OSTENTUM, i. n. (ostendo)** A prodigy, omen, portent, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: — Meton.: Appium ostenta facere, marvels, incredible things, Cæcil. ap. Cic.

1. **OSTENTUS, a, um. part. of ostendo.**

**\*\*2. OSTENTUS, ūs. m. (ostendo)** A holding out: hence, I. Gen.: The act of showing or exhibiting, show, exhibition: corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, Tac. A. 1, 29: — iturum ostentui gentibus, id.: II. A) Esp.: A n outward appearance, mere show, delusion: illa signa ostentui esse credere, Sall. Jug. 46. B) A token, proof, sign: ostentui essem scelerum Jugurthæ, id. ib. 24: — ostentui clementiæ suæ, as a proof, Tac.

[OSTĒCOLLA, æ. f. (ὀστέον-κόλλα) Glue-bone, an old term for an incrusting carbonate of lime, which was formerly supposed to possess the property of uniting fractured bones, NL.]

[OSTĒCŌPUS, i. m. (ὀστέον-κόπος) A pain or aching in the bones, NL.]

[OSTĒLŌGĪA, æ. f. (ὀστέον-λόγος) A systematic description of the bones, osteology, NL.]

[OSTĒMĀLĀCĪA, æ. f. (ὀστέον-μαλακία) A softening of the bones, NL.]

[OSTĒSARCŌSIS, ōis. f. (ὀστέον-σάρκωσις) A fleshy softening of the bones, NL.]

[OSTĒSTĒTŌMA, ātis. n. (ὀστέον-στεάτωμα) A conversion of the osseous tissue into a substance resembling lard, NL.]

[OSTES, æ. m. (ὄστις) A kind of earthquake, App.]

**OSTIA, æ. f.** A town of Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Martius, in order to serve as a port to Rome, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5; Liv.

**OSTĪRĪUS, a, um. (ostium)** Of or belonging to a door, door: Subst.: Ostiarium, ii. n. A tax on doors, door-

*tax*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32: — \*\**Ostlarius*, *li. m.* *A porter*, Vittr. 6, 10, Plin.

**OSTIĀTIM**, *adv.* (ostium) I. *From door to door, from house to house*: o. oppidum compilare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: — *crimen o. agere*. [II. *Meton.*: *Singly*, Vop.]

**OSTIENSIS**, *e.* *Of or relating to Ostia*: O. incommodum, *the loss of the Roman fleet near Ostia*, Cic. de I. P. 12: — *provincia O.*, *a supplying of the town with provisions, and surveying of the water-works, which devolved on the quaestor at Ostia*, Cic.: Suet.: — O. ager, Liv.: — O. populus, id.: — O. portus, Plin.: — O. colonia, *i. e.* Ostia, Plin. E.

[**OSTIGO**, *In the language of shepherds*, *i. q.* mentigo, Col. 7, 5, 21.]

\*\***OSTIŌLUM**, *i. n. dem.* (ostium) *A little door*, Col. 8, 14, 1: — o. olitoria, *a small garden-gate*, Plin.

[**OSTITIS**, *idis. f.* (ὀστίτις) *An inflammation of the bones*, NL.]

**OSTIUM**, *li. n.* (1. os) I. *Prop.*: *A door, house-door*: o. limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: — *exactio ostiorum, a door-tax*: — ab ostio querere, *at the door*: — ostium pulsare, *to knock at the door*, Ter.: — ostium aperire, id.: — concrepuit o., *when anybody goes out of the house*, id.: — omnia auscultavi ab ostio, *at or standing at the door*, Plaut.

II. *Meton. gen.*: *An entry, entrance*: ne ostia aperiant muribus ac formicis, Varr.: — quum arteria aspera ostium habeat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: — o. portus: — o. oceani, *the straits of Gibraltar*: — *Esp. of rivers*: *A mouth, entrance*: o. fluminis Cydni, Cic. Phil. 2, 11: — o. Rhodani, Cæs.: — [Hence, Ital. uscio; Fr. huis, huisier.]

[**OSTRŌ-CŌPOS**, *i. m.* (ὀστοκόπος) *A pain in the bones*, LL.]

**OSTRĀCĪAS**, *æ. m.* (ὀστράκας) *A kind of gem or stone; probably, horn-stone or chalcedony*, Plin. 37, 10, 65.

\*\***OSTRĀCISMUS**, *i. m.* (ὀστράκισμός) *A judgement or sentence by shells at Athens, for the banishment of a citizen, ostracism*, Nep. Cim. 3.

**OSTRĀCĪTES**, *æ. m.* (ὀστράκῃτης) *A kind of stone unknown to us*, Plin. 36, 19, 31.

**OSTRĀCĪTIS**, *idis. f.* (ὀστράκῃτις) I. *For ostracias*, Plin. 37, 10, 65. II. *A kind of cadmia*, id. 34, 10, 22.

**OSTRĀCĪUM**, *li. n.* (ὀστράκῃον) *A shell-fish, otherwise called onyx*, Plin. 32, 10, 46.

[**OSTRĀCŌDEBMA**, *âtis. n.* (ὀστράκωδέβμα) *A shell-fish*, NL.]

**OSTRĒĀ**, *æ. f.* and **OSTRĒŪM**, *i. n.* (ὀστρεον) *An oyster*, Cic. Fr. ap. Non.; Plin. [Hence: Fr. huître.]

\*\***OSTRĒĀRIŪS**, *a. um.* (ostrea) *Of or belonging to oysters*: o. panis, *bread eaten with oysters*, Plin. 18, 11, 27: — *Subst.*: OstrĒārium, *li. n.* *An oyster-bed (which the ancients constructed artificially)*, Plin. 9, 51, 74.

[**OSTRĒĀTUS**, *a. um.* (ostrea) *Covered with oyster-shells; and hence, rough, hard*: quasi o. tergum ulceribus, *rough with blaws*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 186.]

[**OSTRĒŌSUS**, *a. um.* (ostrea) *Abounding in oysters*, Priap. — *Comp.*, Catull.]

**OSTRĪĀGO**, *inis. f.* *A kind of plant*, App. H. 28.

[**OSTRĪ-CŌLOR**, *ōris.* (ostrum-color) *Purple-coloured*, Sid.]

[**OSTRĪ-FER**, *ēra, ērum.* (ostrum-fero) *That bears or produces oysters, abounding in oysters*, Virg. G. 1, 207; V. FL.]

[**OSTRĪNUS**, *a. um.* (ostrum) *Purple, of a purple colour*: o. torus, Prop. 1, 14, 20.]

**OSTRŌGŌTHI**, *ōrum. m.* *The Ostrogoths*, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 153; Sid. — *Sing.*: Ostrŏgŏthus, *i. m.* (collective), Sid.

\*\***OSTRUM**, *i. n.* (ὀστρεον) I. *Prop.*: *The juice of the purple-fish, purple*, Vittr. 7, 13: — *vestes ostro perfusæ*, Virg. [II. *Meton.*: *A purple garment or covering, purple*, id. Æ. 1, 700. *The splendour of purple, purple*, LL.]

**OSTRYĀ**, *æ.* and **OSTRYŪS**, *ŏs. f.* (ὀστράα, ὀστρυς) *A tree with a hard wood (perhaps, the Carpinus ostrya L., or the Ostrya vulgaris Willd.)*, Plin. 13, 21, 37.

**ŌSŪRUS**, *a. um.* *part. of odio*.

[**Ōsus**, *a. um.* (odio) *That has taken a dislike to a person or thing*: osa sum obtueri inimicos, *I hate to*, Plaut.: — osus eum fuit, *he hated him*, Gell.]

**ŌSŪRIS**, *is. f.* (ὀσυρίς) *A kind of plant, probably the Chenopodium Scoparia L.*, Plin. 27, 12, 88.

[**ŌT-ĀCUSTES**, *æ. m.* (ὀτακωστής) *A listener, eavesdropper*, spy, App.]

[**ŌTALGĪA**, *æ. f.* (ὀτ-ἀλγία) *The earache*, NL.]

**ŌTHO**, *ōnis. m.* (Ὀθων) *A Roman cognomen*. I. L. Roscius Otho, *a tribune of the people, who proposed the law assigning to the knights separate seats in the theatre*, Cic. Mur. 19, 40. II. M. Salvius Otho, *a Roman emperor*, Suet. Oth. 1.

\*\***ŌTHŌNĪĀNUS**, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Otho*: O. partes, *his party*, Tac. H. 2, 33: — O. duces, id.

**OTHONNA**, *æ. f.* *A plant unknown to us*, Plin. 27, 12, 85.

**OTHOS** (Othus). *See Oros.*

**OTHRŪĀDES**, *æ. m.* (Ὀθρυάδης) I. *Son of Othrys*, *i. e.* Panthus, Virg. Æ. 2, 319. II. *A Spartan general, who alone, of three hundred Spartans, survived a combat with the Argives*, Ov. F. 2, 665.

**OTHRYS**, *ŏs. m.* (Ὀθρυς) *A mountain of Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15; [acc. to later poets, *a mountain of Thrace*, Stat. Th. 4, 655.]

[**OTHRŪSĪUS**, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Othrys*: O. pruina, Mart. 10, 7, 2: — O. orbis, *of Thrace*, id.]

[**ŌTĀBUNDUS**, *a. um.* (otior) *At leisure*, Sid.]

\*\***ŌTĪŌLUM**, *i. n. dem.* (otium) *A little leisure*, Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 3.

**ŌTĪŌN**, *li. n.* (ὀτρίον, *little ear*) *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin. 32, 53.

**ŌTĪŌR**, *1. v. dep.* (otium) *To be at leisure, to have or enjoy leisure*, Cic. Off. 3, 14; Hor.

**ŌTĪŌSE**, *adv.* *At leisure, leisurely, without business*: o. vivere, Cic. Off. 3, 26: — o. inambulare, Liv.: — *slowly, leisurely, without hurry*: o. considerare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15: — o. querere: — o. agere, Liv.: — [quietly, without fear]: o. dormire, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101.]

[**ŌTĪŌSĪTAS**, *âtis. f.* (otiosus) *Leisure, ease; meton., otiositates edere, writings composed in leisure moments*, Sid.]

**ŌTĪŌSUS**, *a. um.* (otium) I. *At leisure, without business, esp. without public business or duty; in retirement*: dies o., *free from public business*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: — quum ambularem in xysto et essem o. domi: — *rebus humanis otiosos deos præficere*: — o. senectus: — otium o.: — o. tempus contere in alqâ re: — numquam se minus otiosum, quam quum o., *never less at leisure than when free from public business*: — quid otiosius quiete animi? Sen.: — *With genit.*: o. studiorum, id. II. *Meton.*: *Idle, unprofitable*: o. pecunia, Plin. E. 10, 62: — *useless, superfluous*: o. sermo, Quint. 8, 2, 19: — o. sententiæ, id.: — otiosissimæ occupationes, Plin. E.: — *Quiet, tranquil, retired*: Græculum atque otiosum putari voluit, Cic. Sest. 51: — otioso, nihil agenti, privato quando imperium senatus dedit? — *vita otiosorum*: — homo otiosissimus: — *Quiet, not siding with any party, neutral*: otiosum spectatorem se præbere, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 26: — *Calm, tranquil*: otiosam et quietam ætatem traducere, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82: — o. suum negotium gerunt: — *Calm, free from grief, undisturbed*: si otiosum Fabium reddideris, Cic. Fam. 9, 25: — *animus o.*, Ter.: — [With abl.: o. ab animo (*as to the mind*), id.: — o. a metu, *free from fear*, Gell.]: — *undisturbed, not molested*: spatium ab hoste o., Cæs.: — *quiet, making no noise*: istos otiosissimos reddam, *I shall set them altogether at rest, make them quiet*, Cic. Agr. 2, 37. — [Meton.: fons vel rivus o., *flowing on quietly or gently*, Pall.]: — *Calm, cool, gentle*: quum o. stylium prehenderat, Cic. Brut. 24. [Hence, Ital. oisif.]

[**ŌTIS**, *idis. f.* (ὀτρίς) *A species of bustard (perhaps the Otis Arabs L.)*, Plin. 10, 22, 29.



**OTIUM**, *il. n.* I. *Prop.*: *Leisure, spare time, rest or exemption from business, time to do something* [opp. *negotium*]: otio frui, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: — otium parere civitati: — o. literatum: — otium suum conferre ad alia negotia: — otium persequi: — otium sibi sumere: — o. constitutum est: — ad otium perferre: — languescere in otio: — otio tabescere: — o. desidiosissimum: — libros, quum est o., legere soleo, when I have time or leisure: — otium consumere in historia scribenda: — Tusculani requies atque o.: — in otio de negotiis cogitare: — otium (i. e. tempus otiosum) consumere: — otium studio suppeditare, to give some time to it, A. Her.: — in otium venire: — si modo tibi est o., if you have but time for it: — habere otium ad alqd, Ter.: — per otium, at leisure, leisurely, at one's ease, Liv.; or otio, Phædr.: — quantum mihi res publica otii tribuit, ad scribendum conferam, I will employ in writing what leisure hours public business may leave me. — [Meton.: *Work done in leisure moments*: otia nostra, poetry written in leisure hours, Ov.] II. *Meton.*: *Rest, repose, tranquillity*: in otio esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 4: — in otio vivere: — o. domesticum: — valde me ad otium pacemque converto: — otium perturbare: — *Neutrality*: aut certe te in otium referres, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 6: — *Rest, peace*: res ad otium deducere, Cæsar. B. C. 1, 5: — multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, id.: — ex maximo bello tantum otii toti insula conciliavit, Nep.: — studia per otium concelebrata, in time of peace: — prædâ belli per otium frui, Liv.: — *With ab (on the part of)*: ab hoste o. fuit, Liv. 3, 32.

**OTOPĒTA**, *æ. m. (ὠτοπῆτης)* Long-ear, for hare (doubtful), Petr. 35, 4. (*Pure Latin, auritus.*)

**OTORRHŒA**, *æ. f. (ὠδρῆα)* A discharge from the ear, NL.]

**OTOS** (Othos) and **OTUS** (Othus), *i. m. (ὠτος)* A giant, son of Aloeus, and brother of Ephialtes, Virg. Cul. 233; Hyg.

**OTUS**, *i. m. (ὠτός or ὠτος)* A kind of owl, perhaps the horned owl (*Strix Otus* L.), Plin. 10, 23, 33.

**ŌVĀLIS**, *e. (ovo)* Belonging to an ovation: o. corona, a garland worn by a general at an ovation, Gell. 5, 6.]

**ŌVANTER**, *adv.* Exultingly, Tert.]

**ŌVĀTĪO**, *ōnis. f. (ovo)* A lesser triumph, i. e. when the general did not enter the city in a triumphal chariot, but either on horse-back or on foot, crowned with a wreath of myrtle (not of laurel); an ovation, Plin. 15, 29, 38; Gell.

**ŌVĀTUS**, *a. um. (ovum)* I. In the form of an egg, oval, Plin. 15, 21, 23. II. Marked with oval spots: o. lapis, id. 35, 1, 1.

2. **ŌVĀTUS**, *a. um.* part. of ovo.

[3. **ŌVĀTUS**, *ūs. m. (ovo)* Exultation, V. Fl. 6, 187.]

[**ŌVĒCŪLA**, *æ. f.* See OVICULA.]

**ŌVĪĀRĪUS**, *a. um. (ovis)* Of or belonging to sheep: pecus o., sheep, Col. 7, 6: — [Subst.: *Oviāria*, *æ. f.* A flock of sheep, Varr. R. R. 2.]

[**ŌVĪCŪLA** (ovecula), *æ. f. dem. (ovis)* A little sheep, a lamb, A. Vict.; Tert. Hence, Prov. ovella, ouaille.]

**ŌVĪLE**, *is. m. (ovis)* I. *Prop.*: A sheep-fold, Col. 7, 4, 5; Virg. II. *Meton.*: [A fold for goats, Ov. M. 3, 828; Tib.] — An enclosed place in the Campus Martius, in which the people voted at their comitia, Liv. 26, 22. [Hence, Ital. ovile.]

[**ŌVILĪO**, *ōnis. m.* I. q. opilio, Iavol. Dig.]

[**ŌVILIS**, *e. (ovis)* Of or belonging to sheep, Ulp. Dig.: — o. stabulatio, App.]

[**ŌVILLINUS**, *a. um.* I. q. ovillus, Th. Prisc.]

**ŌVILLUS**, *a. um. (ovis)* Of or belonging to sheep: pecus o., sheep, Col. 7, 2: — o. grex, a flock of sheep, Liv.: — o. lac, sheep's milk, Plin.

[**ŌVINUS**, *a. um. (ovis)* Of a sheep, sheep's: o. cauda, Ser.]

[**ŌVĪ-PAUS**, *a. um. (ovum-pario)* That lays eggs, oviparus, App.]

**ŌVIS**, *is. f. [m., Varr.] (ōs)* I. A sheep, Cic. N. D. 2, 63; Hor. — *Prov.*: ovem lupo committere, to put a wolf to keep the sheep, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16: — thus also, o. præclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! [II. *Meton.*: as a term of reproach; A simpleton, stupid ass, goose, mutton-head (one who suffers himself to be fleeced), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 3.] — [Meton.: Wool, Tibull. 2, 4, 28.]

**ŌVO**, *i. v. n. (perhaps from ovis, because a sheep was offered in sacrifice; some derive it from the shout O! O! or the like)* I. *Prop.*: To celebrate an ovation, to make a triumphant entrance on horseback or on foot, Cic. de Or. 47: — ovans triumphavit, he entered the city in a triumphal procession on foot, Vell.: — et ovans et curru ingressus est urbem, Suet.: — ovatum aurum, taken as booty, Persa. II. *Meton. gen.*: To exult, rejoice: ovantes Horatium accipunt, Liv. 1, 25.

**ŌVUM**, *i. n. (ōvōn)* I. An egg: ovum parere, to lay an egg, Cic. Ac. 2, 18; Plin.; or ovum gignere; or ovum facere, Varr.; or ovum edere, Plin.: or ovum ponere, Col.: — ova concipere (of hens), Plin.: — o. gallinaceum, a hen's egg, Col.: — pullos ex ovis excludere, to hatch: — thus, ova excludere, Plin.; or simply excludere, id.; or ova eniti, Col.: — ova incubare, to sit, to brood, Varr.; or ovis incubare, Col.; or in ovis sedere, Plin.; or ova fovere, Ov.: — ovi putamen, an egg-shell, Plin.: — o., a (hard-boiled) egg, Cels.: — o. molle, a soft-boiled egg, id.; or o. sorbile, id.: — candidum ex ovo, the white of an egg, Plin.; or candidum ovorum, id.: — opp. lutea ovorum, the yolks of eggs, id. — *Prov.*: videtisne, ut in proverbio sit ovorum inter se similitudo, Cic. Ac. 2, 18: — thus, tam similem sibi quam ovo ovum, Sen. — At a Roman meal, eggs were generally the first dish, and fruit the last; hence, integrum famem ad ovum afferro, until the egg, i. e. until dinner, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1: — thus, ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning to the end, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6: — [With reference to the fable concerning Leda: ovo prognatus eodem, (of Pollux), at the same birth, id. ib. 2, 1, 26: — nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, id.] — In the circus, one of the wooden balls used for counting the number of courses: o. sublatum est, Varr.: — ova curriculis numerandis, Liv. 41, 27. II. *Meton.* A) An egg-shell, the measure of an egg-shell, i. e. what it will hold, Plin. 22, 25, 27. B) The shape of an egg, an oval, Calp. [Hence, Ital. uovo, Fr. œuf.]

**OXĀLIS**, *idis. f. (ὠξάλις)* Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa* L.), Plin. 20, 21, 85.

**OXALME**, *ēs. f. (ὠξάλμη)* A pickle or sauce made of vinegar and brine, Plin. 23, 2, 26.

**OXOS** or **-US**, *i. m. (ὠξος)* A considerable river of Asia, on the borders of Hyrcania and Sogdiana, now Amu or Dschihun, Mel. 3, 5, 6.

**OXŸCEDROS**, *i. f. (ὠξυκέδρος)* A kind of cedar with pointed leaves, Plin. 13, 5, 11.

[**OXŸCŌMINUM**, *i. or OXŸCŌMINUM*, *il. n.* A salted or pickled olive, Petr.]

**OXŸGĀLA**, *æ. f. or OXŸGĀLA*, *n. (ὠξύγαλα)* Sour milk, curds, Col. 12, 8.

[**OXŸGARUM**, *i. n. (ὠξύγαρον)* A sauce made of vinegar and garum, Mart. 3, 49, 4.]

**OXŸLĀPĀTHUM**, *i. n. (ὠξυλάπαθον)* A species of sorrel with pointed leaves, Plin. 20, 21, 85.

**OXŸMĒLI**, *itos. n. or OXŸMEL*, *ellia. n. (ὠξόμελι)* Vinegar mixed with honey, oxyzel, Col.

[**OXŸMORUS**, *a. um. (ὠξύμορος)* Acutely foolish, i. e. that appears silly or absurd, but contains latent wit: o. verba, Ascon.]

**OXŸMYRSINE**, *ēs. f. (ὠξυμύρσινη)* Wild myrtle, Plin. 15, 7, 7. (*Pure Latin, ruscus.*)

[**OXŸPÆDEROTINUS**, *a. um. (ὠξυπαιδερότινος)* Of an opal colour, LL.]

## OXYPORUS

**\*\*OXYPÖRUS**, a, um. (ὀξυπόρος) *That passes through quickly, of food and medicine, Col.*

**\*\*OXYs**, γος. m. (ὀξύς) I. *A kind of common sorrel, Plin. 27, 12, 89.* II. *A kind of rush, id.*

**\*\*OXYSCHENOS**, i. m. (ὀξυσχηνός) *A kind of bulrush, Plin. 21, 18, 69.*

**\*\*OXYTRIPHYLLON**, i. n. (ὀξυτρίφυλλον) *A kind of trefoil with pointed leaves, Plin. 21, 9, 30.*

[**OXYZOMUS**, a, um. (ὀξυζωμός) *With acid sauce, Apic.*]

**\*\*OZÆNA**, æ. f. (ὀζæνα) I. *A kind of polypus, Plin. 9, 30, 48.* II. *An ulcer in the nose, id.*

**OZÆNĪTIS**, idis. f. (ὀζæνίτις) *A kind of nard, bastard nard, Plin. 12, 12, 26.*

**OZYMUM**, i. n. *See OCINUM.*

## P.

**P**, p, as a *prænomen*, denotes *Publius*: — **P. M.**, Pontifex Maximus: — **P. C.**, Patres Conscripti: — **P. R.**, Populus Romanus. [*In Med.*: **P.** for pugillus, a pugil (the eighth part of a handful): — **P. Æ.** partes æquales, equal parts: — **P. P.** for præparatus; or pulvis patrum (i. e. cinchona powder, *Jesuit's bark*).]

[**PABO**, ònis. m. *A wheelbarrow, Gloss.*]

**\*\*PABŪLĀRIS**, e. (pabulum) *Of or fit for fodder: p. vicia, Col. 2, 14.*

**\*\*PABŪLĀTĪO**, ònis. f. I. *A feeding, foddering, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.* II. *Milit. t. t.: A foraging, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15.*

**\*\*PABŪLĀTOR**, òris. m. *A forager, Liv. 27, 43.*

**\*\*PABŪLĀTŌRĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to fodder: p. corbis, Col. 6, 3, 5.*

**\*\*PABŪLOR**, ātus, āri. v. n. and a. (pabulum) I. *Neut. A) To seek for food, to get a livelihood (e. g. by fishing), Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 6. — Milit. t. t.: To fetch fodder, to go out foraging, Cæs. B) Of animals; To feed, graze, Col. 7, 6. II. Act.: To feed; and meton., to manure: p. oleas, Col. 5, 9, 13.*

[**PABŪLOSUS**, a, um. (pabulum) *Abounding in fodder, or in herbs used as fodder: p. insula, Sol.*]

**PABŪLUM**, i. n. (pasco) *Fodder, food, nourishment.* I. *Prop.: Of men and animals: p. mundi, Lucr. 5, 942: — p. secare, Cæs.: — cervi noctibus procedunt ad pabula, Plin. — Esp. Milit. t. t.: Forage: p. conveyere, Cæs. II. Fig.: Food, nourishment: p. studii atque doctrinæ habere, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: — Facetè: p. Acherontis, Plaut.*

[**PACĀLIS**, e. (pax) *Of peace: p. laurus, Ov. M. 15, 591.*]

[**PACĀTE**, adv. *Peaceably, in peace, quietly. — Comp., pacatius, Petr. — Sup., pacatissime, Aug.*]

[**PACĀTĪO**, ònis. f. (paco) *A making of peace, peace, Front.*]

**\*\*PACĀTOR**, òris. m. (paco) *A peacemaker, pacificator: p. gentium, Sen. Ben. 5, 15: — p. Nemeæ, Hercules, Sil.*

[**PACĀTŌRĪUS**, a, um. *Promoting peace, pacific, Tert.*]

**PACĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of paco.* II. *Adj.: Living in peace and quietness, keeping the peace; restored to peace, pacified: p. civitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 8: — Morini quos Cæsar pacatos reliquerat, Cæs.: — provincia pacatissima: — oratio pacator: — nec hospitale quicquam p.ve, Liv.: — With dat.: huic pacatus esse, peaceably disposed towards: — Subst.: Pācāta, òrum. n. (sc. loca) *Countries of allies or friends, countries at peace with the Romans* [opp. 'hostilia'], Sall.*

[**PACHYDERMA**, ātis. n. (παχύς-δέρμα) *That has a thick skin: Hence Plur.: Pachydermata. An order of mammiferous animals, having thick hides, as the elephant, rhinoceros, etc., NL.*]

**PACHYNUM**, i. n. and **PACHYNUS** or -OS (-um, ap. Plin.: -os, ap. Ov.: vocat. Pachyne, id.). i. f. (πάχυνος, ἡ)

911

## PACTOR

*The southern promontory of Sicily, towards Greece, now Capo di Passaro. [The penult is short in Avien. and Prisc.]*

[**PACĪBĪLIS**, e. *Peaceable, ML. Hence, Fr. paisible.*]

**PACĪDEĪANUS**, i. m. *A celebrated gladiator, Cic. O. Gen. 6, 17.*

[**PACĪFER**, æra, ærum. (pax-fero) *That brings peace: p. oliva, Virg. Æ. 8, 116: — a surname of Mercury, Ov.*]

**PACĪFICĀTĪO**, ònis. f. *A making of peace, a pacifying, Cic. Fam. 10, 27.*

**PACĪFICĀTOR**, òris. m. *A peace-maker, Cic. Att. 1, 13.*

**PACĪFICĀTŌRĪUS**, a, um. *That negotiates a peace, that sets a peace on foot: p. legatio, Cic. Phil. 12, 1.*

[**PACĪFICE**, adv. *Peaceably, Cypri.*]

**PACĪFĪCO**. 1. and **PACĪFĪCOR**, ātus, āri. (pacifens)

I. *To make peace, to conclude a peace: legati venerunt pacificatum, Liv. 5, 23.* II. *Meton. poet.: To appease, pacify: pacificasset cælestes, Cat. 68, 76.*

**PACĪFĪCUS**, a, um. (pax-facio) *That makes peace, pacific: p. persona, Cic. Att. 8, 12: — p. mores, Claud.*

[**PACĪO**. 3. I. q. paciscor, XII Tab. ap. Gell.]

[**PACISCO**. 3. I. q. paciscor, Næv. ap. Non.]

**PACISCOR**, pactus, pācisci. v. n. and a. (pacio) *To make a bargain, contract, or agreement; to agree, contract, covenant, stipulate.* I. *Neut.: antequam cum decumano pactus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14: — votis p. ne addant, Hor.: — p. cum principibus ut abducatur, Liv.: — p. de mercedibus, Suet.* II. *Act.: p. provinciam, to agree upon, Cic. Sest. 25: — p. pacem, Liv.: — p. vitam ab alquo, Sall.: — p. pecuniam cum alquo, Auct. B. Al.: — p. nuptias filiæ cum alquo, to promise one's daughter to anybody, Just.: — ex qua domo pactus esset (feminam), Liv. — Fig.: p. vitam pro laude, to give up, exchange, Virg.: — p. letum pro laude, to suffer, id. — Part. pass.: Pactus, a, um. *Stipulated, agreed upon: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29: — p. induciæ: — pactum esse diem: — Turnus cui Lavinia p. fuerat, betrothed, Liv. — Hence, pacto (abl. absol.), after an agreement made, i. e. by agreement, Liv.**

**PĀCO**. 1. (pax) I. *Gen.: To bring into a state of peace, to restore peace, to make peaceable, to pacify: p. Amanum, the inhabitants of Amanus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: — p. Galliam, Cæs. — Poet. meton.: p. silvas vomere, to render fertile, to cultivate, Hor. [II. Esp.: To pacify by paying, to pay, ML. — Hence, Fr. payer.]*

[**PACTA**, æ. f. (paciscor) *A betrothed female; a bride, Virg. Æ. 10, 79.*]

[**PACTĪCIUS**, a, um. (paciscor) *Agreed upon, Gell. 1, 25.*]

**\*\*PACTĪLIS**, e. (pango) *Wreathed together, plaited* [opp. 'utilis']: p. corona, Plin. 21, 3, 8.

**PACTĪO**, ònis. f. (paciscor) I. *Gen.: The making of a contract or agreement; an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, stipulation; in war, a capitulation; or, meton., a plot, conspiracy: pactiorem facere de re alqa, Cic. R. Com. 12: — talibus pactionibus pacem facere, Nep.: — victoriā pax non pactione parienda est: — pactionem facere, ut: — pactionem inire, Just.: — arma per pactionem tradere, to capitulate, Liv. II. Esp.: A compact between the farmers-general of the revenue and the inhabitants of a province: pactiones conficere cum alquo, Cic. Fam. 13, 65. — A truce or armistice: pax aut p., Flor.*

[**PACTĪTĪUS**, a, um. *See PACTICIUS.*]

**PACTŌLIS**, idis. f. (Πακτωλός) *Of or belonging to the Pactolus: P. nymphae, Ov. M. 6, 16.*

**PACTŌLUS**, i. m. (Πακτωλός) *A river of Lydia, that carried down gold-dust with its sand; hence called Chrysorroas, Plin.; and Lydius aurifer amnis, Tib.; hence, prov. for riches, wealth: tibique P. fluat, Hor. Ep. 15, 20: — rutillā volvit P. arenā, Juv. 14, 299.*

**PACTOR**, òris. m. (paciscor) *A party to a contract, a covenant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21.*

**PACTUM**, i. n. (paciscor) *An agreement, contract, stipulation, covenant, compact: manere in pacto, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6: — pacto stare, Liv.: — pacta servanda sunt: — ex pacto, according to agreement or contract, Nep. — Hence, pacto (abl.), i. q. ratione, in such or such a manner: nullo pacto, by no means: — alio pacto: — isto pacto: — quo pacto, wherefore, Plaut.: — nescio quo pacto, I cannot tell how.*

**PACTŪ MĒIUS**, i. m. *The name of a supposititious son of Canidia, Hor. Ep. 17, 50.*

[**PACTUS**, i. m. (paciscor) *A betrothed male person, bridegroom, Stat.]*

**PACTŪE**, ēs. f. (Πακτὴν) *A town of Thrace, on the Propontis, Nep. Alc. 7, 4.*

**PACŪVĪANUS**, a. um. *Of or relating to Pacuvius: ille P., Cic. Div. 1, 57: — Pacuvianum illud, Gell.*

**PACŪVĪUS**, ii. m. *A Roman poet, native of Brundisium, nephew of the poet Ennius, who lived in the time of the second Punic war. Of his dramatic writings some fragments are extant, Cic. Brut. 64, 229.*

**PĀDĀI**, ōrum. m. *A people of India, Tib. 4, 1, 145.*

**PĀDĀNUS**, a. um. *Of the river Po: P. silva, Sol.*

**PĀDUS**, i. m. *The chief river of Italy, taking its rise on Mount Vesulus, and discharging itself into the Adriatic Sea, now the Po, Liv. 5, 33, 10. — [Hence, Ital. Po.]*

**PĀDŪSA**, ē. f. *A canal from the Po through Ravenna, now Canali de S. Alberti, Virg. Œ. 11, 457.*

**PĀN**, ānis. m. (Παῖν) I. *Prop.: The physician of the gods; said of Apollo, Cic. Verr. 4, 57, 127. II. Meton.: A hymn to Apollo; hence, any hymn or song of joy, victory, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 59. — Poet.: dicite io Pæan, i. e. huzza! Ov.*

**PĀNTĪĀDES**, **PĀNTĪUS**, **PĀES**. See **PĀANT**.

[**PĀDĀGŌGA**, ē. f. *A governess, Hier.]*

[**PĀDĀGŌGĀTUS**, ūs. m. *Instruction, Tert.]*

[**PĀDĀGŌGĪANUS**, a. um. *Belonging to a boy's school: p. puer, a pupil, Amm.]*

**PĀDĀGŌGĪUM**, ii. or -ĒUM, ēi. n. (παδαγωγίον) I. *A place where boys are educated, a boys' school, an institution for boys, Plin. E. 7, 27, 13. — Fig.: Seduction: ingenuorum paedagogia, Suet. II. Meton.: The pupils in a boys' school, Plin.*

[**PĀDĀGŌGO**, are. (παδαγωγὸς) *To act as a tutor, Pac. Frig.]*

**PĀDĀGŌGUS**, i. m. (παδαγωγός) I. *A children's guide, a slave who had the charge of children, especially one who conducted them to and from school, Cic. Læl. 30. — Fig.: A guide, a conductor, Sen.—Adj.: lex p., P. Nol. II. Meton.: A person that acts the schoolmaster, censures every thing, Suet. Ner. 37. — Facet., of a lover, Ter.]*

[**PĀDARTHŌCĀCE**, ēs. f. (παῖς-ἄρθρον-κἀκη) *A scrofulous affection of the joints in children, the joint-evil, NL.]*

**PĀDĒROS**, ōtis. m. (παδέρος) I. *The name of several stones, e. g. the opal, Plin. 37, 6, 22: a kind of amethyst, id. II. A species of bear's foot, Plin. 22, 22, 34: chervil, id.*

**\*\*PĀDĪCĀTOR**, ōris. m. Gr. παιδαγωγός, Suet. Cæs. 49.

[1. **PĀDĪCO**, are. I. q. Gr. πωγίζω, Mart.: — p. puerum, Cat.]

[2. **PĀDĪCO**, ōnis. m. I. q. Gr. παιδικός, Mart. 6, 33, 1.]

[**PĀDĪDUS**, a. um. (pædor) *Dirty, nasty: pædidissimi servi, Petr. 34, 5.]*

**PĀDOR**, ōris. m. *Dirt, filth, nastiness occasioned by want of cleanliness, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12.*

[**PĀMĪNŌSUS**, a. um. *Full of cracks or fissures, rough, uneven: p. area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1.]*

**PĀNE** or **PĒNE**. adv. I. *Nearly, almost, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: — p. vixdum, Suet. II. Entirely, altogether: non p. sum deceptus, Planc. ap. Cic.: — [Sup., pænissime, Plaut.]*

**\*\*PĀENINSŪLA**, ē. f. (pæne-insula) *A peninsula, half-island, Liv. 26, 42.*

**PĀENŪLA** or **PĒNŪLA**, ē. f. I. *A sort of cloak, esp. one used in travelling, a travelling-cloak, surcoat, overall: pænulā irretitus, Cic. Mil. 20; Juv.: — Prov.: pænulam alciui scindere, to tear anybody's cloak, i. e. not to let anybody go, to press to stay, [vix pænulam alciui attingere], Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4. II. Meton.: Any covering or envelope: ne pænula desit olivis, Mart.: — The cover of a wine-vessel, Vitr.*

[**PĒNŪLĀRIUS**, a. um. *Belonging to a pænula: used only as a substantive. I. Pænulārius, ii. m. A manufacturer of pænulæ, Inscr. II. Pænulārium, ii. n. A place where the pænula was kept, a wardrobe, Non. ap. Non.]*

**PĀENŪLĀTUS**, a. um. *Wearing a pænula, wrapped up in a travelling-cloak, Cic. Mil. 10.*

[**PĒNŪLTĪMUS**, a. um. (pæne-ultimus) *The last but one, Aus.: — Subst.: Pænultima, ē. f. (sc. syllaba) The last syllable but one, the penult, Gell.]*

**PĀENŪRIA**, ē. f. See **PENURIA**.

1. **PĀEON**, ōnis. m. (Παίων) *A foot consisting of three short syllables and one long, Cic. de Or. 3, 47.*

2. **PĀEON**, ōnis. m. (Παίων) *A Pæonian, Liv. 42, 54, 6: — Usually plur. Pæōnes, um. m. (Παίονες) A Macedonian tribe, Liv. 42, 52, 5: — Hence,*

1. **PĀEŌNĪA**, ē. f. (Παυονία) *A district of Macedonia, afterwards called Emathia, Liv.*

2. **PĀEŌNĪA**, ē. f. (Παυονία) *The herb peony or piony, Fam. Ranunculaceæ, Plin. 25, 4, 10.*

**PĀEŌNIS**, īdis. f. (Παυονίς) *A woman of Pæonia, Ov.*

1. **PĀEŌNĪUS**, a. um. (Παυονίς) *Of or belonging to Pæonia, Pæonian, Plin.*

2. **PĀEŌNĪUS**, a. um. (Παυόνιος) *Belonging to Pæon, the art of medicine, medicinal: P. herbæ, medicinal, healing, Virg. — P. mos, the manner of physicians, id.*

**PĀESTANUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Pæstum: P. sinus, the gulf of Salerno, Cic. Att. 16, 6: — Subst.: Pæstāni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Pæstum, Liv.*

**PĀESTUM**, i. n. *A town of Lucania, celebrated for its twice-blowing roses; now Pesto, Cic. Att. 11, 17, 3.*

**PĀETŪLUS**, a. um. dem. See the following Article.

[**PĀETUS**, a. um. *Having leering or languishing eyes, with a tender look (Greek ὕψος), esp. said of Venus, Varr. ap. Prisc.: — Meton.: Euphemistic for strabo, squinting, Hor.]*

[**PĀGĀNĀLIA**, ium. n. (pagus) *A village-festival, a rural feast, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.]*

[**PĀGĀNICUS**, a. um. (paganus) I. *Of or belonging to a village, rural: p. feriæ, Varr. L. L. 6, 3: — bona habere in paganico (sc. solo), Cod. Just.: — p. pila (or subst., paganica), ē. f. A ball stuffed with down or feathers, Mart. II. Heathenish, Salv.]*

[**PĀGĀNITAS**, ātis. f. (paganus) *Paganism, Cod. Th.]*

**PĀGĀNUS**, a. um. (pagus) I. *Belonging to a village, rural: p. lex, Plin. 28, 2, 5: — p. focus, Ov. — Subst.: Paganus, i. m. A countryman, a peasant, a boor: pagani aut montani. II. A) Of a civilian: Suet. Galb. 19: — Hence, civil, not military: peculium p., Cod. Just. B) Fig.: Unlearned, Plin. C) Heathen, Eccl.] — [Hence, Prov. payan; Fr. payan.]*

**PĀGĀSA**, ē. f. and **PĀGĀSÆ**, ārum. f. (Παγασαί) *A sea-port of Thessaly, Mel. 2, 3, 6: — Hence,*

**PĀGĀSÆUS**, a. um. (Παγασαίος) *Of or belonging to Pagasa: P. puppis, the ship Argo, Ov.: — P. carina, id. — P. conjux, Alcetes, daughter of Pelias, king of Thessaly, and wife of Admetus, id.*

**PĀGĀSĒIUS**, a. um. (Παγασαίος) *Of or belonging to Pagasa, V. Fl.*

**PĀGĀSĪCUS**, a, um. *Of Pagasa: P. sinus, the bay of Pagasa, now the bay of Volo, Plin. 4, 8, 15.*

**\*PĀGĀTIM** adv. (pagus) *By villages or districts, in every village, Liv. 31, 26, 10.*

**PAGELLA**, æ. f. dem. (pagina) *A page of a writing or paper, Cic. Fam. 11, 25.*

[**PĀGENSIS**, is. m. (pagus) *A countryman, one from the country, ML. — Hence, Ital., paëse, Fr. pays.*]

**PĀGĪNA**, æ. f. (pago or pango) I. *The side of a piece of paper, the page of a letter or book: paginam complere, to fill up with writing, Cic. Att. 13, 34: — paginam utramque facit fortuna, lit., fills both pages, i. e. every thing, good and bad, is to be ascribed to it, Plin. — quum hanc paginam tenerem, this leaf: — Meton: A writing, a work, book: censoriarum legum paginæ, Plin. — p. lascivia, Mart.*

II. *Meton: A plate, slab, leaf: p. marmorea, Pall. 6, 11: — p. honorum, a list of honours, i. e. a plate inserted in statues with an inscription, Juv. — Four rows of vines tied in a square, a square, Plin. 37, 22, 35: — [Hence, Ital. pagina, Fr. page.]*

[**PĀGĪNĀTUS**, a, um. *Joined together, LL.*]

**\*PĀGĪNŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (pagina) *A little page or leaf, Cic. Att. 4, 8.*

[**PĀGO**, 3. (πάγω, Dor. for πήγω, πήγνυμι) *An old form for pango or paciscor. XII. Tab. ap. A. Her. — Also in ML.*]

**\*PAGRUS** or **PĀGER** (phagrus or phager), i. m. (πάγρος, φάγρος) *A kind of fish unknown to us, Plin. 9, 16, 24.*

[**PĀGUR**, m. *A kind of fish unknown to us, Ov. Hal. 107.*]

**PĀGŪRUS**, i. m. (πάγουρος) *A kind of crab, Plin. 9, 31, 51.*

**PĀGUS**, i. m. (perhaps from πάγω, pango) I. *A number of dwellings, a village: in pagis forisque, Liv. 25, 5: — omisiss pagis vicisque, Tac. — Meton: A village, i. e. its inhabitants: p. agat festum, Ov. II. A number of villages and towns, a district, canton, with its inhabitants: principes regionum atque pagorum, Cæs. B. G. 23: — civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa, id.*

**PĀLA**, æ. f. (for pagela from pango) I. *An instrument for digging, a spade, shovel: — palæ innixus, Liv. 3, 26. II. A wooden shovel with which bread is put into the oven, Cat. R. R. 11. III. A shovel for winnowing grain, Tert. IV. The bezil (σφειδβόρι) of a ring, which incloses the stone, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 98. V. An Indian tree, the banana, Plin. VI. The shoulder-blade, C. Aur.*

[**PĀLĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (palor) *Roving about, dispersed, Tert.*]

**\*PALACRA** and **PALACRĀNA**, æ. f. (in the Spanish language) *A lump of gold, Plin. 33, 4, 21.*

**PĀLĀEMON**, ōnis. m. (Παλαίμων) I. *A sea-god, otherwise called Melicerta, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 39. II. Remmius P., a grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius, Quint. 1, 4, 20. III. The name of a shepherd, Virg. E. 3, 50.*

**PĀLĀMŌNIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Palæmon; poet. for Corinthian, Stat.*

**PĀLĀPHARSĀLUS** (Palæo-pharsalus), i. f. *Old Pharsalus, a town of Thessaly where Pompey was defeated, Liv. 44, 1.*

**PĀLĀPHĀTIUS**, a, um. *Of Palæphatus, Virg.*

**PĀLĀPHĀTUS**, i. m. (Παλαίφατος) *A Greek author, who wrote a work entitled Περί Ἀπλοῦν Ἰστορίων.*

**PĀLĀESTE**, æs. f. (Παλαιστή) *A harbour of Epirus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 6.*

[**PĀLĀESTES**, æs. m. (παλαιστής) *A wrestler, Lamp.*]

**PĀLĀESTĪNA**, æ. and -ĪNE, æs. f. (Παλαιστίνη) *The Holy Land, Palestine, the land of the Israelites, Mel. 1, 11, 2.*

**PĀLĀESTĪNENSIS**, e. *Of Palestine, Spart.*

**PĀLĀESTĪNUS**, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Palestine: p. arena, Luc. 5, 460: — p. aqua, the Euphrates, Ov. — Subst.: Pālestini, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Palestine, id.*

II. *Of or at Palæstæ: P. deæ, the Furies, because there was a temple of Pluto at Palæstæ, id.*

**PĀLĀESTRA**, æ. f. (παλαίστρα) I. *A school for wrestling, a place for exercise, in which wrestling, running, throwing the discus, etc., and other bodily exercises were practised, a gymnasium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14: — p. nitida and uncta, because the wrestlers anointed their bodies with oil, Ov. — Fig.: A place for any exercise, e. g. a school for elocution, Cic. de Or. 1, 21. II. Meton: Wrestling, the art of wrestling: palæstræ operam dare, Nep. Epam. 2: — discere palæstram: — Hence fig., with allusion to the palæstra; Practice or exercise in a thing; school, art, so far as it imparts grace to a person's carriage: non tam armis institutus quam palæstrā, of him who has not acquired the art of rhetoric practically in the forum, but rather in a school, or by rules of art: — in quo non motus hic habet palæstram quandam, tells of the school: — sine nitore ac palæstra, without finish or polish: — numerus quasi quandam palæstram orationis attulit, has impressed a certain scientific character: — art, skill: utemur eā palæstrā.*

**PĀLĀESTRĪCE** adv. *After the manner of the palæstra: p. spatiari in xysto, to appear in the schools, but not in public affairs, Cic. O. Gen. 3, 8.*

**PĀLĀESTRĪCUS**, a, um. (παλαίστρικός) *Of or belonging to the palæstra: p. motus, Cic. Off. 1, 36: — Subst.: Palæstrica, æ. f. (ac. ars) The art of wrestling, Quint. — Palæstricus, i. m. (ac. doctor) A teacher in the palæstra, id.*

**PĀLĀESTRĪTA**, æ. m. (παλαίστριτης) *One who superintends the palæstra, a wrestling-master, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14.*

**PĀLAM**. I. Adv.: *Openly, publicly: non occulte sed p., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: — non per præstigiās sed p.: — [clam, furtim], public, known to the public: res est p., Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 18: — p. facere, Nep. — p. fieri: — p. fit de alqo, Nep. II. Prop.: (i. q. coram) Before, in the presence of: p. populo, Liv. — me p., Ov. [Hence, Ital. palese.]*

**PĀLĀMĒDES**, is. m. (Παλαμήδης) *Son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, to whom various inventions are ascribed; he followed Agamemnon to Troy, where he was killed at the instigation of Ulysses, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98. Hence,*

**PĀLĀMĒDEUS**, a, um. *Of Palamedes, Manil. 4, 206.*

**PĀLĀMĒDĪACUS**, a, um. *Of Palamedes, Cass.*

**PĀLĀMĒDICUS**, a, um. *Of Palamedes, Aus.*

**PALANGA**. See **PHALANGA**.

[**PĀLĀRA**, æ. f. *A kind of bird unknown to us, LL.*]

[**PĀLĀRIS**, e. (l. palus) *Of or for pales: p. silva, Ulp.*]

[**PALASĒA** or **PLASĒA**, æ. f. *A buttock of beef, Arn.*]

**PĀLĀTĪNUS**, a, um. (Palatium) I. *Of or belonging to mount Palatine, Palatine: P. Apollo, Hor. E. 1, 13, 17: — P. balnæ: — P. ludii, that were celebrated there, Suet. — P. tribus, and subst. Palatina, æ. f. The Palatine tribe, Varr.*

II. *Imperial, because the emperors resided on mount Palatine: p. domus, Suet. Aug. 29: — p. laurus, Ov. [Hence, Ital. paladino.]*

**\*PĀLĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (palo) *A driving of piles, pales, or stakes, Vittr. 2, 9, 10.*

**PĀLĀTĪUM**, il. n. I. *Mount Palatine in Rome, and the adjacent part of the city, Cic. Div. 1, 45. II. A palace, because the emperors resided on mount Palatine: P. fulgent, Ov. — Of the dwellings of the gods: P. cœli, id. — P. matris secretum, the temple of Cybele on mount Palatine, Juv. [Hence, Ital. palazzo, palagio; Fr. palais.]*

**PĀLĀTŪA**, æ. f. *The tutelary goddess of mount Palatine, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 45: — the priest of that goddess was called flamen Palatualis, id.*

**PĀLĀTUM**, i. n. [old form pālātus, i. m., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.] I. *The palate or roof of the mouth, as the organ*

of taste, Cic. N. D. 2, 18:—as the organ of speech, Hor.  
II. Poet.: p. cœli, the vault or cope of heaven, Enn. ap. Cic.

[PĀLE, ōs. f. (πάλη) A wrestling, Stat.]

PĀLEA, ōs. f. I. In the sing.: Chaff, Varr. R. R. 1, 50:—navis paleæ, a ship laden with chaff:—Plur.: paleæ ex milio, Col. 6, 3, § 3:—Meton.: p. æris, the scum of ore, dross, Plin. 34, 13, 36. II. The gills or wattles of a cock, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5. [Hence, Ital. paglia, Fr. paille.]

[PĀLEACEUS, a, um. Of chaff, ML; hence, Fr. pailleasse.]

[PĀLEALIS, e. (palea) Of or belonging to chaff: p. uva, preserved in chaff, Cœl.]

[PĀLEAR, āris. n. (palea) The skin that hangs down from the neck of oxen, the dewlap, Sen.; usually in the plur., Virg.—Meton. i. q. rumen, the throat: palearibus revocat herbas, chevus the cud, ruminates, Calp.]

[PĀLEARIS, e. (palea) Chaffy: p. arista, LL.]

\*\*PĀLEĀRIUM, ii. n. (palea) A chaff-loft, Col. 1, 6, 9.

PĀLEĀTUS, a, um. (palea) Mixed with chaff, Col. 5, 6.

PĀLES, is. f. (πάς, pasco) An ancient Italian goddess of pasturage and cattle, Ov. F. 4, 747; usually worshipped as the goddess of shepherds, and represented as surrounded by flowers, Tib.; according to others, a male deity, son of Jupiter, M. Cap.:—lux Palis, or sacra Palis, i. q. Palilia, Ov.

PĀLICI, ōrum. m. [sing. Pālicus, i. m., Virg. Æ. 9, 585.]

I. Twins, sons of Jupiter, who had a temple in Sicily near the town Palica, Ov. M. 5, 406. II. The inhabitants of the town Palica, Sil. 14, 219.]

PĀLILICIUS or PĀRILICIUS, a, um. (Palilia) Belonging to the festival of Pales: P. sidus, the Hyades, Plin. 18, 26, 66.

PĀLILIS, e. (Pales) Of or belonging to Pales: P. flamma, a fire of straw made at the festival of Pales, Ov.:—festa Palilia, or simply Pāilia, ium. n. The festival of Pales, celebrated on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome, at which the cattle were driven through burning straw; a feast of purification, Ov. F. 4, 721.

[PĀLILŌGIA, ōs. f. (παλιλογία) The repetition of a word or an idea, M. Cap.]

PĀLIMBACCHĪUS, pes. I. q. antibacchius, Quint.

\*\*PĀLIMPISSA, ōs. f. (παλιμπίσσα) Pitch twice boiled, Plin. 24, 7, 24.

\*PĀLIMPSESTUS, i. m. (παλιμψηστος) Parchment from which writing has been erased, in order that it may be written on again; a palimpsest, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2.

[PĀLINŌDIA, ōs. f. (παλινωδία) A song repeated, Amm. 18, 5, 4.—A recantation: palinodiam canere, to recant, Macr. Sat. 7, 5; Hor. O. 1, 16, title.]

1. PĀLĪNŪRUS, i. m. (παλινούρος) Making water a second time, Mart. 4, 76, 2.

2. PĀLĪNŪRUS, i. m. (παλινούρος) I. The pilot of Æneas, Virg. Æ. 5, 871. II. A cape and harbour of Lucania, now Capo di Palinuro, Liv. 37, 11, 6.

[PĀLITOR, ari. (palor) To wander or rove about, Plant. Bacch. 5, 2, 5.]

PĀLĪŪRUS, i. m. (παλινούρος) A thorny shrub, Christ's thorn, Plin. 16, 30, 53.—[Rhamnus p., Fam. Rhamnea.]

PALLA, a, f. I. A large upper garment worn chiefly by Roman ladies over the stola; a robe, mantle: pallā indutus, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 47:—A mantle worn on the stage by actors, a tragic pall, Hor.; represented as worn by Phæbus and Boreas, Ov. II. A curtain, Sen. Ira, 3, 22. [III. A small linen cover for a cup, ML.]

\*\*PALLĀCA, ōs. f. (παλακή) A concubine, Suet. Vesp. 21.

PALLĀCĀNA, ōs. f. I. q. gethyum, Plin. 19, 9, 32.

PALLADIUM. See the following Article.

PALLĀDIŪS, a, um. (1. Pallas) I. Of or concerning Pallas: P. numen, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 12:—P. ramus, an olive-branch, Virg.:—P. arx, the citadel of Athens, the Acropolis, Prop.:—P. arces, Athens, Ov.:—P. honores, conferred by Pallas, id.:—Subst.: Palladium, ii. n. (sc. simulacrum or signum) The image or statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, upon which the safety of the state was believed to depend; it was clandestinely carried off by Ulysses and Diomedes (Virg. Æ. 2, 164): a similar image is said to have been kept at Rome in the temple of Vesta, Flor. [II. Appellat.: Ingenious, skilful, clever: P. ars, Mart. 6, 13, 2:—P. manus, Stat.]

PALLANTĒUM. See the following Article.

PALLANTĒUS, a, um. (2. Pallas) Belonging to Pallas: P. mœnia, the town Pallanteum, where Evander was king, Virg. Æ. 9, 196:—Subst.: Pallanteum, i. n. (sc. oppidum)

I. A town of Italy, in the vicinity of Rome, built by Evander, Virg. Æ. 8, 45. II. A town of Arcadia, so called after Pallas, the grandfather of Evander, Liv. 1, 5.

PALLANTĪAS, ādis. f. (Παλλαντιάς) Aurora, so called as the descendant of Pallas, Ov. M. 9, 420.

PALLANTIS, idis or idos. f. I. q. Pallantias, Ov.—Meton.: Day, id.

PALLANTĪUS, a, um. (2. Pallas) Of or belonging to Pallas: P. heros, Ov. F. 5, 647.

1. PALLĀS, ādis and ādos. f. (Παλλάς, i. q. Παλλὰς, a maid) I. A cognomen of Athena (Minerva), Hor. O. 1, 12, 20:—invita Pallade, Ov.:—Palladis ars, i. q. lanificium, Ov.:—Palladis arbor, an olive-tree, id.:—Palladis ales, an owl, id.:—extincti Pallados ignes, the sacred fire of Vesta, in whose temple the palladium is said to have been found, Prop. II. Meton. poet.: An olive-tree, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8; oil, id.; the image of Pallas, id.; the temple of Pallas, id.

2. PALLĀS, antis. m. (Πάλλας) I. Son of Pandion and father of the fifth Minerva, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59. II. One of the giants, Claud. III. An ancestor of Evander, Virg. Æ. 8, 51. IV. Son of Evander, Virg. Æ. 8, 104.

PALLĀTĪNUS, PALLĀTIUM. See PALAT.

PALLENS, tis. I. Part. of palleo. II. Adj. A) Pale (Virg. Æ. 8, 709); esp. of objects in the lower world, deadly, pale, wan: p. umbræ Erebi, id.:—p. animæ, id.:—Esp.: Of a dead or yellowish colour, pale, livid: p. hedera, Virg.:—p. lupini, Ov.:—sol pallentes jungit equos, at an eclipse, Tib. B) Meton.: That turns or renders pale: p. morbi, Virg.:—p. philtra, Ov.:—p. fama, Tac.

PALLĒO, pallūi, ēre. I. Gen. A) To be pale, through old age, sickness, excitement, or passion: sudat, pallet, Cic. Phil. 2, 34:—pallent amisso sanguine venæ, Ov.:—p. otio, Mart.:—cum me rugosa pallebant ora senectæ, Tib.:—p. metu, timore, mortis cogitatione, Ov.:—p. ambitione mala aut argenti amore, Hor. \*\*B) Meton.: To turn pale at any thing: tunc utile multis pallere, i. q. studere, Juv. 7, 96:—enitendum, pallendum, i. q. studendum, Quint.:—With acc.: hoc est quod palles, Pers.:—p. iratum Eupoliden, id.:—To turn pale with fear or anxiety, to be afraid, to feel great anxiety: Marco sub iudice palles? Pers.:—with acc.: p. pontum, at (the sight of), etc., Hor.:—with dat.: p. pueris, on account of, etc., id.:—To change colour, lose its natural colour: et nunquam pallet ebur, Prop.:—nec vitio cœli pallet ægra seges, Ov.:—with acc.: p. multos colores, to change colour often, Prop. \*\*II. Esp.: To be of a dead or yellowish colour, to be livid: arca palles numis, Mart. 8, 44, 10:—pallet nostris aurora venenis, Ov.

\*\*PALLESCO, pallūi. 3. I. To grow or become pale, to turn pale: pallescunt frondes, Ov. Am. 3, 704:—p. umbratili vita, by being always shut up at home, Quint.:—qui timent, sanguine ex ore decedente pallescunt, Gell.:—p. in femina, to be in love with, Prop.:—Meton.: To be anxious, feel anxiety: multā p. culpā, Hor. [II. To turn yellow: saxum palluit auro, Ov.]

[PALLIASTRUM, i. n. (pallium) *A poor or inferior cloak or mantle, App.*]

[PALLIATIVUS, a, um. *Affording temporary relief, palliative: p. cura; p. remedium, NL.*]

PALLIATUS, a, um. (pallium) I. *Wearing a pallium, dressed in a cloak or mantle: Græculus modo p. modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5: — Esp. of the Greek philosophers: p. fabula, in which the characters and costumes are Grecian, Varr. ap. Diom.: — illi palliati topiariam facere videantur, statues in Grecian costume. II. Protected, fortified, V. Max. 3, 8.*

[PALLIDULUS, a, um. dem. *Somewhat pale, palish, Cat. 65, 6.*]

\*\*PALLIDUS, a, um. (palleo) I. *Gen. A) Pale, wan, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: stellæ pallidissimæ, Plin.: — nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram, Ov.: — p. in femina, with love, Prop.: — Esp. of the shades in the infernal regions: p. turba, Tib.: — p. Ditis regna, Luc.: — Meton.: That turns or renders pale: p. mors, Hor.: — p. cura, Mart. B) Meton.: Mouldy, musty: ficus fit pallidior, Varr. R. R. 1, 67: — Unsightly, pale, ugly: immundo pallida mitra situ, Prop.: — p. viscera tetra tincta notis, Luc. II. *Esp.: Yellowish, of an olive colour, livid (χλωρός): hospes inaurata pallidior statua, Cat. 81, 4: — [Hence, Ital. pallido, Fr. pâle.]**

[PALLIOLATIM, adv. (palliolium) *With a small cloak: p. amictus, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 29.*]

\*\*PALLIOLATUS, a, um. (palliolium) I. *Wearing a small cloak or mantle, Mart. 9, 33. II. Wearing a hood or covering for the head, Suet. Claud. 2.*

PALLIOLIUM, i. n. dem. (pallium) I. *A small cloak or mantle, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 10. II. A covering for the head, a hood, Sen.*

PALLIUM, ii. n. (φάρος, like palla) [I. *Gen.: Any covering; as, the coverlet of a bed, a quilt, counterpane, Ov. H. 21, 170. — The pall over a corpse, App. — A curtain, Eccl.* II. *Esp.: The outer robe, mantle, or cloak, of the Greeks; it was worn also by Romans: pallio amictus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: — Esp. a philosopher's cloak, Gell.: — It was worn by orators; hence, manum intra p. continere, not to be diffuse in speaking, Quint.: — Prov.: tunica proprior pallio, my shirt is nearer than my coat, near is my shirt but nearer is my skin, Plaut.: — [A robe (pall) of archbishops and bishops, ML.: — p. pluviale, a long loose cloak worn by priests in rainy weather, ML.]*

PALLOR, ōris. m. (palleo) I. *A pale colour, paleness, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: — p. amantium, Hor.: — p. aureæ, Stat.: — Meton.: Great anxiety or fear, Plaut.: — Personif. as a deity: Pallor, Fear, Liv. 1, 27, 7. B) Mustiness, mouldiness, Vitruv.: — A disagreeable colour: pallorem ducunt rami, Ov. II. *A yellowish or lurid colour: obscurus solis p., Plin.**

[PALLULA, æ. f. dem. *A small cloak or mantle, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32.*]

PALMA, æ. f. (παλμῶν) I. *A) The palm of the hand, Cic. de Or. 32. — The whole hand: palmis passis, Cæs.: — palmam porrigere, Plaut.: — palmam intentus. B) Meton.: On account of its similarity, a goose's foot, Plin.: — The blade of an oar, Vitruv. II. *A) A palm-tree, Plin. 13, 4, 6: [P. Phoenix; P. Sago; Fam. Palma, NL.] B) Meton. 1) The fruit of the palm-tree, a date, Plin. 2) A palm-branch; collectively, palm-branches; inserted in wine-casks to flavour the wine (Cato); used as a broom, Hor.: — Esp.: As a token of victory: palmæ victoribus datæ, Liv.: — Hence, a) A prize which is contended for, the prize of victory: palmam dare alcui: — palmam eripere alcui: — palmam accipere: — Fig.: A prize, glory, the palm: palmam aleis rei deferre alcui: — palmam ferre, to have the preference: — p. belli Punici patrati, Liv. b) Victory: quam palmam utinam dii tibi reservent: — plurimarum palmarum gladiator. c) A victor, who received the palm-branch, Virg.: — A fellow-combatant, Virg.: — A person to be overcome, Sil. III. *A large shoot or branch of a vine, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: p. stipitis, Liv. IV. The fruit of an Egyptian tree, Plin. 12, 22, 47. V. A tree of Africa, from which unguents were pre-***

*pared, Plin. VI. I. q. parma, a shield, Tib. VII. A mark burnt in any thing (perhaps in the shape of a date), Veget.*

1. PALMARIS, e. (palma) I. *Of or belonging to palms: p. lucus, Amm. II. That deserves a palm or prize, i. e. excellent: p. sententia, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: — p. status. III. Belonging to the palm of the hand: p. musculus, the muscle of the palm; p. aponeurosis, the ligature of the palm, NL.]*

[2. PALMARIS, e. (palmus) *Of a hand's breadth, Varr.*]

[PALMARIUM, ii. n. (palma) I. *A chief work, a masterpiece, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8. II. A gratuity received by a successful advocate, an honorary fee, Ulp.*]

[PALMATIAS, æ. m. (παλματίας) *A kind of earthquake, App.*]

PALMATUS, a, um. (palma) I. *In the shape of the palm of the hand: p. paries, Ps. Quint. 1: — p. cervus, having antlers like the palm of the hand, palmata, Capit. II. Bearing the figure of a palm-tree: p. lapis, Plin. 36, 18, 29: — embroidered with figures of palm-branches: p. tunica, p. toga, the toga or tunic worn by a general, Liv.*

PALMES, itis. m. (palma) I. *The shoot or young branch of a vine, Col. 3, 10, 14: — a vine, a vineyard, Mart. II. Meton.: A twig or branch of a tree: palmites arborum, Curt. 3, 9, 10, doubtful.*

PALMETUM, i. n. (palma) *A palm-grove, Hor. E. 2, 2, 184: — [Hence, Ital. palmeto.]*

PALMEUS, a, um. (palma) *Of palm-trees or dates, Vitruv. [PALMICUS, a, um. or -icius. (palma) I. q. palmeus, Sulp.]*

[PALMIFER, æra, ærum. (palma-fero) *That bears or produces palm-trees or dates, Prop. 4, 5, 25.*]

\*\*PALMIGER, æra, ærum. (palma-gero) *Carrying palm branches, Plin. 35, 4, 10.*

[PALMIPEDALIS, e. (palma-pes) *Of the length or breadth of a foot and one palm (handbreadth): limen altum p., Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14.*]

PALMIPES (palmopes, Vitruv. 5, 6, 3), ædis. (palma-pes) I. *Broad-footed, Plin. 11, 13, 3. II. A foot and a palm (handbreadth) broad or long, id.*

\*\*PALMIPRIMUM VINUM. *A sort of wine made from figs, but resembling palm-wine, Plin. 14, 16, 19.*

\*\*PALMO. 1. (palmes) *To tie a vine, Col. 11, 2, 96.*

[PALMOPES, PALMOPEDALIS. See PALMIF.]

[PALMOSUS, a, um. (palma) *Abounding in palm-trees, Virg. Æ. 3, 705.*]

[PALMULA, æ. f. dem. I. *The palm of the hand, Varr. ap. Non.: — Meton.: The blade of an oar; an oar, Virg. II. A palm or date-tree, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 27: — Meton.: A date, id.*]

[PALMULARIS, e. (palmula) *Of or belonging to the palm of the hand: p. frictus, with the palm of the hand, M. Cap.*]

PALMUS, i. m. I. *The palm of the hand: geritur per manus palmum, Vitruv. 2, 3, 3: — Hence, II. A palm, handbreadth, as a measure of length: p. minor, the breadth of four fingers close together, Vitruv. 3, 4, 5: — p. major, a span (i. e. about twelve inches), Varr.*

PALMYRA (Palmira), æ. f. (Παλμύρα, Παλμύρα) *A town of Syria, of which some ruins remain; it was the capital of the Palmyrian empire, under Odenathus and Zenobia, Plin. 5, 24, 21.*

PALMYRĒNUS, a, um. *Of Palmyra, Plin.*

\*\*PALO. 1. (palus) *To support or fence with pales or stakes: p. vitem, Col. 11, 2, § 96.*

PĀLOR, ātus, āri. *To wander about singly, to wander up and down, to straggle, to be dispersed: agmen palatur per agrum, Liv. 27, 47: — palantur comites, Tac.: — Part.: Palantes et palati, Liv.: vugi palantesque, or palatique, Sall.: — Fig.: errare atque viam palantes querere vitæ, Lucr.: — animi palantes, Ov.*

[PALPABILIS, e. (palpo) *That may be felt, palpable: p. tenebræ, Oros. 1, 10.*]

[PALPAMEN, inis. n. (palpo) *A stroking, caressing, Prud.*]

[PALPAMENTUM, i. n. (palpo) *I. q. palpamen*, Amm.

[PALPATIO, ōnis. f. (palpo) *I. A stroking, caressing*, plur. ap. Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 42. *II. A mode of discovering diseases by feeling the external parts of the body, a branch of medical diagnostics, manual examination, palpation*, NL.]

[PALPATOR, ōris. m. *A caresser, flatterer*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 35.]

PALPEBRÆ, æ. f. (palpo) *I. An eyelid*, Cels. 5, 26, 23: — usually, plur. palpebræ, the eyelids: p. sunt tegmenta oculorum. *II. Meton.*: palpebræ, the eyelashes, Plin. 11, 37, 56.

[PALPEBRĀLIS, e. (palpebra) *Of the eyelids*, Prud.]

[PALPEBRĀRIS, e. (palpebra) *Of the eyelids*, Cæl.]

PALPEBRATIO, ōnis. f. (palpebro) *A quick and repeated motion of the eyelids*, Cæl.]

[PALPEBRO, are. (palpebra) *To move the eyelids frequently*, to wink, Cæl.]

\*\*PALPITATIO, ōnis. f. (palpito) *A frequent and quick motion, a throbbing, palpitation*: p. oculorum, Plin. 32, 10, 46: — p. cordis, id.: — p. partium, id.

\*\*PALPITATUS, ūs. m. *I. q. palpitatio*, Plin. 9, 30, 48.

PALPITO, are. *To beat quick, to pant, throb, palpitate*: palpitat cor, Cic. N.D. 2, 9: — palpitat lingua, struggles, Ov.: — *Esp.*: *Of a person struggling in death*, Ov.: — *Meton.*: his arduis ignis palpitat, flickers, Stat. — *Fig.*: animus palpitans, Petr.

1. PALPO or PALPOR, ātus, āri. 1. (palpus) *I. Prop.*: *To tap gently, to stroke or pat by way of caressing*: p. lupos, Man. 5, 702: — p. equum, Ulp. *II. Fig.*: *To flatter, caress, coax, wheedle*: scribenti palparer necesse erat, Cic. Fam. 10, 33: — palpabo equonam modo possum, etc., *I will try to coax him on*: — cui male si palpere, Hor.

[2. PALPO, ōnis. m. (1. palpo) *A coaxer, wheedler*, Pers. 5, 176.]

[PALPUM, i. n. or PALPUS, i. m. (the nom. does not occur) *A gentle touch or stroke, a pat*: thus also *fig.*, timidum palpo percutit, coaxes, caresses, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 28: — mihi obtrudere non potes palpum, you are deceived if you think to cajole me, id.]

PĀLUDAMENTUM, i. n. *A soldier's cloak, military mantle (it was distinguished from sagum by its material, colour, and size); esp. the military robe of a general (χαλῶν)*: paludamento circa lævum brachium retorto, Liv. 25, 16: — it was worn by Agrippina, Plin. 33, 3, 19.

PĀLUDATUS, a, um. *Wearing a military cloak, or military dress; esp. of a general*: paludatus profectus est, Cic. Fam. 15, 17: — p. lictores, Liv. — *Gen.*: *Wearing a mantle or cloak*: p. virgines, Fest.

[PĀLÜDESTER, tris, e. (2. palus) *I. q. paluster*, Cass.]

[PĀLÜDÍCŌLA, æ. c. (2. palus-colo) *That dwells in or near marshes or fens*, Sid.]

[PĀLÜDÍFER, æra, ærum. (2. palus-fero) *Making marshy*, LL.]

[PĀLÜDÍVĀGUS, a, um. (2. palus-vagus) *Wandering about among marshes*, Avien.]

[PĀLÜDŌSUS, a, um. *Marshy, fenny*, Ov. M. 15, 268.]

PALUM. See 1. PALUS.

\*\*PĀLUMBA, æ. f. *I. q. palumbes*, Cels. 6, 6, 39.

\*\*PĀLUMBES, is. c. (probably from πέλεα) *A wood-pigeon, a ring-dove*, Plin. 10, 35, 52.

\*\*PĀLUMBĪNUS, a, um. (palumbes) *Of wood-pigeons*: p. caro, Plin. 30, 12, 36.

[PĀLUMBŪLUS, i. m. dem. *A small wood-pigeon; also as a term of endearment, my love!* App.]

PĀLUMBUS, i. m. *A famous gladiator*, Suet. Claud. 21.

1. PĀLŪS, i. m. [palum, i. n., Varr. ap. Non.] (paxillus) *A pale or stake*: ad palum alligari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1. — *Milit.*: *A stake set up in the ground, to be attacked by soldiers by way of a military exercise*: contra palum se exercere, 916

Veget. — *Fig.*: *With allusion to the military exercise*: exercitum ad palum, Sen. Ep. 18, 6. — [Hence, Ital. *padule*.]

2. PALŪS, ūdis. f. *I. A bog, morass, marsh, fen, swamp*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 16. — *Of the Styr, Virg.* — *The Avernus, id.* *II. Meton.*: *A reed that grows in marshes*, Mart. 14, 160, 1.

PĀLUSTER, tris, e. (2. palus) *Swampy, boggy, marshy, fenny*: p. ager, Liv. 36, 22. — *Plur. subst.*: Pā-lustria, ium. n. *A marshy or swampy country or district; the fens*, Plin. — *Fig.*: p. lux, a life passed in the slough of vice, Pers. — [Hence, Ital. *palustre*.]

PAMPHŪLĪA, æ. f. (Παμφυλία) *A province of Asia Minor, near Lycia*, Liv. 33, 41. Hence,

PAMPHŪLĪUS, a, um. *Pamphylian*: P. mare, Liv. Subst.: Pamphylīi, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Pamphylia*.

PAMPHŪLUS, a, um. *Pamphylian*, Liv.

\*\*PAMPĪNĀCĒUS, a, um. (pampinus) *I. q. pampineus*, Col. 12, 20, 5, doubtful.

PAMPĪNĀRĪUS, a, um. (pampinus) *Of or belonging to a vine-branch*: p. palmes, Col. 5, 6, 29: — p. sarmentum, id.: — Subst.: Pampinārium, ii. n. Plin.

\*\*PAMPĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A taking off superfluous leaves and tender shoots from vines*, Col. 8, 6.

PAMPĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who takes off superfluous leaves and tender shoots of vines*, Col. 4, 10, 2.

1. PAMPĪNĀTUS, a, um. (pampinus) *Having tendrils and leaves*, Treb. Poll. — *Meton.*: *Curled like the tendrils of a vine*: p. orbis, Plin. 16, 42, 82.

2. PAMPĪNĀTUS, a, um. See PAMPINO.

\*\*PAMPĪNĒUS, a, um. (pampinus) *Of vine-leaves or a vine-branch, of vines*: p. corona, Tac. A. 11, 4: — p. auctumnus, Virg.: — p. ulmi, clothed with vines, Calp. — *Poet.*: p. odor, the odour of wine, Prop.

[PAMPĪNĪFORMIS, e. *Like the tendril of a vine*: p. plexus, NL.]

\*\*PAMPĪNO, avi, atum, are. (pampinus) *To strip off the leaves and tender shoots of vines or trees*: p. vites, Varr. R. R. 1, 31: — p. salicem, Col.

\*\*PAMPĪNŌSUS, a, um. (pampinus) *Full of vine-leaves*, Col. 5, 5, 14.

PAMPĪNUS, i. c. *I. A tendril or young shoot of a vine*, Col. 4, 22, 4. — *Meton.*: *A clasper or tendril of other climbing plants*, Plin. *II. The foliage of a vine, vine-leaves*: uva vestita pampinis, Cic. de Sen. 15.

PĀN, gen. Pānos. [acc. Pāna: acc. plur. Panas, Col.] m. (Πάν, i. q. πᾶν, i. e. the pasturing one) *The god of forests, pasture-lands, shepherds, and flocks; said to have been the inventor of the syrinx, or shepherd's flute*, Ov. F. 2, 277. — *Plur.*, Panes, images of Pan, rural deities, Ov. H. 4, 171.

PANĀCA, æ. f. (sc. testa) *A kind of drinking-vessel*, Mart. 14, 100, in the title.

PĀNĀCĒA, æ. f. PANACES, is. f. and n. PANAX, ōcis. m. (πανᾶκεια, πανάκες, πᾶνᾶξ, all-healing or heal-all) *An imaginary plant, said to cure every disease*, Plin. 25, 4, 11.

PĀNĒTŌLŪCUS, a, um. (Παναθηναϊκός) *Of or belonging to all Ætolia*: P. concilium, Liv. 31, 32.

PĀNĒTŌLŪS, a, um. *Belonging to all Ætolia*: P. concilium, Liv. 31, 29.

[PĀNĀRĪCĪUM, ii. n. i. q. paronychium. *A collection of pus near the nails, a whitlow*, App.]

PĀNĀRĪŌLUM, i. n. dem. (panarium) *A small bread-basket*, Mart. 5, 50, 10.

PĀNĀRĪUM, ii. n. (panis) *A bread-basket*, Varr. L.L. 4, 22.

PĀNĀTHĒNAICUS, a, um. (Παναθηναϊκός) *Of or belonging to the festival at Athens called Panathenaea; hence, Subst.*: Panathenaeus, i. m. (sc. liber) *A panegyric*



read by Isocrates at that festival, in praise of Athens, Cic. de Sen. 5. — Panathenaica, ōrum. n. i. q. Παθηναῖα (sc. solennia) *The Panathenaia, a general festival at Athens*, Varr. ap. Serv.

[PANATICUM, i. n. *A store of provisions*, ML. — Hence, Ital. panatica, panaggio.]

PANAX, ἄκισ. m. (ἄναξ) I. I. q. panacea. II. *A kind of shrub, unknown to us*, Plin. 12, 26, 57.

[PANCARPINEUS, a, um. *Consisting of various fruits*: p. cibus, Varr. ap. Non.]

[PANCARPUS and PANCARPUS, a, um. (παγκάρπιος, παγκάρπος) *Consisting of various fruits (or other things)*, Eccl.]

PANCHAIÁ, α. f. (Παγκαία) *A fabulous island in the Red Sea, said to abound in metals, frankincense, and myrrh*, Virg. G. 2, 139: — Hence.

PANCHÆUS, PANCHAIÏCUS, and PANCHAIÏUS, a, um. *Of, belonging, or relating to Panchaia*, Ov.

[PANCHESTIARUS or PANCHESTIARUS, ii. m. *A confectioner, pastry-cook*, Arn.]

\*PANCHRESTUS, a, um. (παγχρηστος) *Universally good or useful*, Plin. 23, 7, 71: — p. medicamentum, i. e. money, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 65.

[PANCHROMOS, i. m. (παγχρῶμος) I. q. verbenaca, App.]

\*PANCHRUS, i. m. (παγχρῶς, of all colours) *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

[PANCHYMLOGUS, a, um. (παν-χυμλῶ-δ-γω) *That clears away phlegm*: p. extractum Crollii, NL.]

[PANCRAÏAS, α. m. I. q. pancratistes, Gell. 13, 27.]

[PANCRAÏASTES, a, m. (παγκρατιαστής) *One who engages in the pancratium*, Gell. 3, 15.]

[PANCRAÏICE, adv. *After the manner of the Pancratists*: p. valere, with good bodily strength, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14.]

\*PANCRAÏTIUM or -ON, i. n. (παγκράτιον) I. *A contest in which wrestling (lucta) and boxing (pugilatus) were united, and which therefore required the whole strength of the combatants*, Prop. 3, 14, 8. II. *A plant, succory*, Plin. 20, 8, 30: — also, a squill, sea-leek (i. q. Scilla pusilla), Plin.

[PANCREAS, ἄκισ. f. (πάγκρεας) *The abdominal salivary gland*, NL.]

[PANCRAÏICUS, a, um. (pancreas) *Belonging to the pancreas, pancreatic*: p. ductus, the duct of the pancreas; p. succus, NL.]

[PANCRAÏITIS, itidis. f. (pancreas) *Inflammation of the pancreas*, NL.]

[PANDA, α. f. *A Roman goddess, supposed to be identical with Ceres (see Varr. ap. Non. 44, 7): she is said to have opened a way for Tatius into the capitol at Rome*, Arn.]

PANDĀNA, α. f. (sc. porta) *One of the gates of Rome, otherwise called Saturnia*, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. § 42.

PANDĀTARĪA or PANDĀTŌRĪA, α. f. (Πανδαράδα) *A small island in the Etruscan sea, now Santa Maria*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: — *Under the emperors it was a place of banishment*, Tac. A. 1, 53.

\*PANDĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (i. pando) *A warping (of wood)*, Vit. 7, 1, 5.

PANDECTES and PANDECTA, α. m. (πανδέκτης) *A book that contains every thing or treats of all subjects, a written collection or miscellany*, Char.: — Plur., Pandectæ, ārum. *A compilation of laws from the writings of the Roman jurists, made by order of the emperor Justinian, the Pandects*.

[PANDEMIUS, ii. m. (sc. morbus) (παν-δημος) *An epidemic disease*, NL.]

[PANDEMUS, a, um. (πανδημος) *Affecting the whole people, general, common*: p. lues, epidemic, Amm.]

[PANDICULOR, ari. (pandus) *To stretch one's self in yawning*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80.]

PANDĪON, ōnis. m. (Πανδίων) *A king of Athens, the father of Progne and Philomela*: Cecropiæ Pandionis arcees, Mart. 1, 26: — Pandione nata, Progne, Ov.: — Philomela, id.

PANDĪŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pandion*; poet., Athenian: P. volucres, swallow and nightingale, Sen.: — P. cavea, a theatre at Athens, Sid.

\*1. PANDO. i. v. n. and a. (pandus) I. *Neut. To bend (itself), curve, warp*: non pandabit materies, Vit.

II. *Act. To bend, bow, curve*: pandant enim posteriora, Quint.: — Hence, pandari, Col.

\*2. PANDO, pandi, pansum and passum. 3. I. *To spread, throw open, open wide*: cornua se pandunt, Liv. 2, 30: — p. pennas ad solem, Virg.: — p. aciem, Tac.: — rora paulatim rubescens dehiscit et sese pandit, spreads itself, Plin.: — crines passi, dishevelled hair, Cæs.: — palmis passis, with outstretched hands, id.: — velis passis, unfurled, outspread: — manibus ac pedibus pansis, Vit.: — Fig.: p. vela orationis: — alia divina bona lateque se pandunt cœlumque contingunt, gain influence.

II. *Meton. A) To lay open, to open, to unfold; pass., to open itself, to display itself*: pandite atque aperite janua hanc, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 1: — p. rupem ferro, to render passable, Liv.: — Middle: panduntur portæ, Virg.: — panduntur inter ordines viæ, Liv.: — panditur planities, the plain displays itself before our eyes, Liv.: — ubi primum e faucibus angustis panditur mare, opens, id.: — Fig. gen.: p. spectacula, to open, Hor.: — p. viam fugæ, salutis, Liv.: — Esp.: To publish, declare, discover: p. nomen, Ov.: — p. res, Virg. B) *To spread out to dry, to dry*: p. uvam in sole, Col. 12, 39: — uva passa, raisins, Plaut.: — lac passum, curds, Ov.

PANDŌRA, α. f. (Πανδώρα, receiving gifts from all) *The first woman, said to have been formed by Vulcan, and endowed by the gods with all possible charms, and to have been presented by Jupiter with a box containing all evils, to serve as a punishment for the impiety of Prometheus in having stolen fire from heaven*, Hyg. Fab. 142: — Prov.: *Of a thing that has been made by many persons*: P. Hesiodi, Tert.

[PANDŌRUS or PANDŪRUS, i. m. I. q. pandura, Isid.]

PANDRŌSOS, i. f. (Πανδρόσος) *Daughter of Cecrops*, Ov. M. 2, 559.

[PANDŪRA, α. f. (πανδούρα) *A three-stringed musical instrument*, M. Cap.]

[PANDŪRIFORMIS, e. (pandura-forma) *In the form of a pandura*: p. folia, NL.]

[PANDŪRIZO, are. (πανδουρίζω) *To play on the pandura*, Lampr.]

\*PANDUS, a, um. *Bent, curved, crooked*, Virg.; Ov.; Mart.; Quint.

PĀNĒGŪRĪCUS, a, um. (πανηγυρικός) *Belonging to a general assembly of the people*: Subst.: Panegyricus (i. m. sc. sermo) Isocratis. *An oration of Isocrates, in which he encouraged the Greeks to go to war with the Persians, and extolled the Athenians*, Cic. Or. 11: — Hence Meton.: Praising, laudatory: p. libelli, panegyrics, Aus.: — and Subst.: Panegyricus. *A laudatory speech, panegyric*, Quint.

[PĀNĒGŪRISTA, α. m. (πανηγυριστής) *A panegyrist*, Sid.]

\*PĀNĒROS, ōtis. m. (πανέρος) *A precious stone unknown to us, supposed to have the property of making fruitful*, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

1. PANGÆUS, i. m. and Pangæa, ōrum. n. (τὸ Πάγγαυον ὄρος) *A mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 11, 18. — Hence,

2. PANGÆUS, a, um. *Of Pangæus*: P. nemora, Sil.

PANGO, nxi, nctum. and [from obsol. pago] pēgi, more frequently pēpigi, pactum. 3. (πάγω, a lengthened form of πείγω) *To fasten, drive into, fix, infix*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: p. clavum, Liv. 7, 3: — p. literam in cera, Col.: — ancoram litoribus (dat.), Ov. B) *Esp. To plant or set with any thing*: p. ramulum, Suet.: — p. vitaria malleolis, Col.:

— p. colles, Prop.: — p. filios, to beget, Prud.: — *Meton.* of poems: p. poemata, Hor.: — p. alqd Sophocleum: — quibus alqa pangendi facultas, of composing or writing verses, Tac.: — p. facta patrum, to sing in praise of, to celebrate, Enn. ap. Cic. II. *Fig.*: To fix, determine, settle: terminos quos Socrates pegerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 21: — p. fines: — Hence, to covenant, agree, contract, stipulate (only in the perfect): pepigerit ne illo uteretur: — pepigerit Pallas ne interrogaretur, Tac.: — pepigisse amicitiam cum alqo, Liv.: — pepigerant dare obsides, id.: — pepigistis ut auxilia mitterem, id.: — With ne. — [Hence, Ital. *pingere*, pinto.]

**\*\*PANGŌNIŪS**, ii. m. (παγγώνιος, that has corners on all sides) A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

**PĀNHORMUS** (-os), etc. See PANORMUS.

[PĀNĪCĒUS, a, um. (panis) Made of bread: p. milites, with allusion to panis and to the Samnite town Pana, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59.]

**PĀNĪCŪLA**, æ. f. I. The gossamer or down of plants; a catkin, Plin. 16, 10, 19. — In Bot.: The blossom of an ear of corn, a panicle. II. A kind of swelling, App.

**PĀNĪCUM**, i. n. A kind of grain, panic, Fam. Gramineæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 22. — [Hence, Ital. *pagnotta*.]

**PĀNĪFĪCIŪM**, ii. n. (panis-facio) I. A making of bread, Varr. L. L. 5, 22. § 105. II. *Meton.*: Pastry, Cæs.: — a cake used at offerings, Just.

[PANĪON, ii. n. I. q. satyrion, App.]

**PĀNĪŌNĪUS**, a, um. (Πανιώνιος) Belonging to all Ionia: P. Apollo, Vitr. 4, 1, 5: — Subst.: Pānionium, ii. n. A sacred district in Ionia, where the people held their national assemblies, Mel. 1, 17, 2.

**PĀNIS**, is. m. I. Bread: p. cibarius, common or bad bread, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: — or p. secundus, Hor.: — p. siccus, dry bread, Sen.: — mollia panis, the crumb of bread, Plin.: — crusta panis, the crust of bread, id. II. *Meton.*: A mass in the shape of a loaf, a loaf: p. æris, Plin. — [Hence, Ital. *pane*, Fr. *pain*.]

**PANISCUS**, i. m. (Πανίσκος) A little Pan, a rural deity shaped like the image of Pan, Cic. Div. 1, 13: — Plur.: id.

[PANĀRIUS, a, um. (pannus) Of or belonging to cloth: Subst.: Panāria, ōrum. n. Presents of cloth, Stat.]

[PANĪCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (panniculus) Of or concerning rags: p. causa, Ulp.: — Subst.: Pannicūlāria, ōrum. n. A tattered dress, old clothes, id.]

**\*\*PANĪCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (pannus) A small piece of cloth, a tatter, rag, Cels. 6, 18, 8: — [Hence, Ital. *pannochia*.]

**PANNŌNĪA**, æ. f. (Παννονία) A country between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria (a part of the modern Hungary and part of Austria), divided into P. Inferior and P. Superior, Ov. Tr. 2, 225: — Hence,

**PANNŌNĪACUS**, a, um. Pannonian, Spart.

**PANNŌNĪCUS**, a, um. Pannonian, Plin.

**PANNŌNIS**, idia. f. Pannonian, Luc.

**PANNŌNĪUS**, a, um. Pannonian; Subst.: Pannonius. A Pannonian; and plur., the inhabitants of Pannonia, Tac.

[PANŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (pannosus) Raggedness; a shrivelled or wrinkled state, haggardness, Cæli.]

**\*PANŌSUS**, a, um. (pannus) I. Ragged, clothed in rags, tattered: p. homo, Cic. Att. 4, 3. [II. *Meton.*: Tattered, worn out, poor: p. rescule, App.: — Like rags, shrivelled: p. mammæ, Mart.: — p. fœx aceti, Pers.]

[PANŪCĒUS or -IUS, a, um. (pannus) I. Ragged, tattered, Pers. II. *Meton.*: Wrinkled, shrivelled, Mart.]

[PANŪLUS, i. m. dem. A small piece of cloth, a rag, tatter, Amm. 31, 5: — *Meton.* plur.: A tattered dress, rags, App.]

**PANNUS**, i. m. (πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος) Prop. the thread of the woof; hence, *Meton.*, I. A small piece of cloth, a

patch of cloth: p. assuitur, Hor. A. P. 16: — a handkerchief, napkin, cloth, bandage for binding or tying round a diseased part of the body, Plin.: a head-band or fillet (V. Max.): (contemptuously) poor garments, rags, tatters: fides albo velata panno, Hor.: — p. duplex, id. II. A substance growing out of a tree and hanging down like a rag: p. ægilops, Plin. 16, 8, 13. [III. An excrescence on the eye, NL.]

**PANNŪVELLĪUM**, ii. n. (i. q. πῆλον, πῆλισμα) A spindle filled with thread; or a clew of yarn, Varr. L. L. 5, 23. § 114.

[PANŪCHISMUS, i. m. (πανυχισμός) A watching all night long, Ard.]

**PĀNOMPHÆUS**, i. m. (Πανομφαῖος) An epithet of Jupiter, as author of oracles and divine omens, Ov. M. 11, 198.

1. **PĀNŌPE**, æ. f. (Πανόπη and Πανοπέως) A town of Phocis, Ov. M. 3, 19.

2. **PĀNŌPE**, æ. s. and **PĀNŌPĒA**, æ. f. (Πανόπη and Πανόπεια) A sea-nymph, Virg. Æ. 5, 240.

**PĀNORMĪTĀNUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Panormus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49.

**PĀNORMUS** or -OS, i. f. (Πάνορμος) and **PANORMUM**, i. n. A town of Sicily, now Palermo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26.

**PANSA**, æ. m. Broad-footed (of men), splay-foot, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 55: — Hence, A Roman surname, Plin. 11, 45, 105.

**\*\*PANSEBASTOS**, i. m. (πασέβαστος, all-venerable) I. q. paneros, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

[PANTĀGĀTHUS, i. m. (πανταγάθος) Altogether good. I. Subst.: Pantāgāthi, ōrum. m. A kind of birds of good omen, Lampr. II. A plant, i. q. pulegium, App.]

**PANTĀGĪES** and **PANTĀGĪAS**, æ. m. (acc. -ien, Ov.: -iam, Claud.) (Πανταγῆς and Πανταγῆας) A river of Sicily, now Porcari, Virg. Æ. 3, 689.

[PANTEK, icis. m. Usually pl. pantices. The paunch, the bowels, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 51.]

**PANTHĒON** or -ĒUM, i. n. (Πανθεον or Πάνθειον) I. (sc. templum) A temple of Jupiter at Rome, Plin. 36, 15, 26.

II. (sc. signum) A marble statue of Bacchus, Aus.

**PANTHER**, æris. m. (Πάνθηρ), and Latinized **Panthēra**, æ. f. (Panther, ap. Varr.: panthera, ap. Ulp.: Class. form. -era, ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 11) I. A panther. II. A kind of net.

**PANTHERĪNUS**, a, um. (panthera) I. Of panthers, Plin. 35, 11, 40. II. Spotted as a panther, id.: — *Meton.* facetē: p. genus hominum, marked with blows, Plaut.

**PANTHŌIDES**, æ. m. (Πανθόης) I. Son of Panthus, i. e. Euphorbus, Ov. II. Pythagoras, because he pretended to have been Euphorbus, Hor.

**PANTHŌUS** or -ŌOS (Πανθός), contr. **PANTHUS** (Πανθός), i. m. (voc., Panthu, contr. for Panthoe) Son of Othrys, and father of Euphorbus, Hyg.; Virg. Æ. 2, 322.

[PANTICA, æ. See PANDA.]

[PANTICES, um. m. See PANTEX.]

**\*\*PANTŌMĪMA**, æ. f. (pantomimus) A female pantomimist or ballet-dancer, Sen.

**\*\*PANTŌMĪMĪCUS**, a, um. Pantomimic, Sen.

**PANTŌMĪMUS**, i. m. (πantomίμος) I. A pantomimist or ballet-dancer, Suet. Aug. 45. II. A pantomimic performance, a ballet, Plin. 7, 53, 54.

**PĀNUS**, i. m. (πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος) I. A ball or clew of yarn, Luc. ap. Non. II. A glandular tumour or bubo, Cels.

[PĀPA, æ. m. I. A word with which infants call for food, Varr. ap. Non. II. A father; hence, a superior ecclesiastic, a bishop, Tert. — The pope; conf. PAPPAS: — Hence, Ital. *papa*; Fr. *pape*.]

[PĀPÆ! interj. (παῦ!) Oh! strange! indeed! Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.]

[PAPAS, æ. m. See PAPPAS.]

## PAPAVER

**PĀPĀVER**, ēria. n. [*masc. p. Gallicanus, Cato: occ., papaverem, Plaut.*] I. *The poppy* (P. Rhœas, *Fam. Papaveraceae*), Plin. 19, 8, 53: — *papaverum capita, the heads of poppies, Liv.* II. *Meton.*: p. fici, fig-seed, Tert.

**PĀPĀVĒRĀTUS**, a, um. (papaver) *Made white with poppy*: p. toga, a kind of fine garment, Plin. 8, 48, 74.

[**PĀPĀVERCŪLUM**, i. n. dem. (papaver) *A plant, i. q. leontopodium, App.*]

**PĀPĀVĒRĒUS**, a, um. (papaver) *Of poppy*: p. comæ, poppy-flowers, Ov. F. 4, 438.

**PĀPHĪACUS**, a, um. *Of Paphos, Avien.*

**PĀPHĪUS**, a, um. (Paphos) I. *Of or belonging to Paphos, Cyprian*: P. Venus, Tac. H. 2, 2: — P. heros, *Pygmalion*, Ov.: — P. thyrsi, lettuce of Paphos, Col. II. *Poet.*: *Sacred to Venus*: P. myrtus, Ov.: — P. columbæ, Mart.: — *A Greek form of the fem. subst. Pāphie, ēs. f. (Παφή) A surname of Venus, the Paphian, Mart.*

**PAPHLĀGON** or **PAPHLĀGO**, ōnis. m. (Παφλαγών) *A Paphlagonian*, Nep. Dat. 2, 4: — *Plur.*: Paphlāgōnes, um. m. *The Paphlagonians*, Avien.: — *Prov. on account of their clownish manners, Curt. Hence,*

**PAPHLĀGŌNĪUS**, a, um. *Paphlagonian*, Plin.—*Subst.*: Paphlāgōnia, ē. f. (Παφλαγονία) *Paphlagonia, a country in Asia Minor, between Pontus and Bithynia, Liv.*

**PĀPHOS** or **-US**, i. (Πάφος) I. *Masc.*: *A son of Pygmalion, founder of a city called after his name, Ov. M. 10, 297.*

II. *Fem.*: *A city of Cyprus, where was an ancient and splendid temple of Venus, Hor. O. 1, 30, 1.*

**\*\*PĀPĪLĪO**, ōnis. m. I. *A butterfly*, Plin. 11, 19, 21. II. *A tent, pavilion, Lampr.* — [*Hence: Ital. padiglione; Fr. papillon.*]

[**PĀPĪLŌNĀCĒUS**, a, um. (papilio) *Like a butterfly, papilionaceous*: p. corolla, NL.]

[**PĀPĪLŌNCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (papilio) *A little butterfly, Tert.*]

**\*\*PĀPĪLLA**, ē. f. I. *A teat, nipple; of animals* (Plin. 11, 40, 95); also of men, id.—*Meton.*: *A breast, i. q. mamma, Virg.*: — *papillæ auratæ, small gold chains about the breast, Juv.*: — *of men*: infra lævam papillam, Suet. II. *A pustule, pimple, small blister, Seren.* — [*In Anat.*: *The fine termination of a nerve, etc.; as, the nervous papilla of the tongue, NL.*]

**PĀPĪNĪANISTA**, ē. m. *A diligent reader of the writings of Papinian, a student of Roman law, Justin.*

**PĀPĪNĪĀNUS**, i. m. *A celebrated Roman lawyer, Spart.*

**PĀPĪRĪĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Papius, Papirian*: P. domus, Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

**PĀPĪRĪUS**, a, um. I. *The name of a Roman gens*; e. g. P. Cursor, Carbo, etc., Liv. II. *Adj.*: *Of Papius, Papirian*: P. lex, Liv.

**PĀPĪUS**, a, um. I. *The name of a Roman gens.* A) C. Papius, a tribune of the people, and author of the Lex Papia de Peregrinis Exterminandis, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 47. B) M. Papius Mutilus, a consul under Augustus, who, with his colleague Poppæus, established the Lex Papia Poppæa concerning marriages, Tac. A. 2, 32, 2. C) Papia, the wife of Opanianus. II. *Adj.*: *Of Papius, Papian, Inscr.*

[**PAPO**, are. See **PAPPO**.]

[**PAPPA**, ē. m. See **PAPA**.]

**PAPPĀRĪUM**, ii. n. (pappa) *Pap, Sen.*

[**PAPPAS**, ē. m. *A foster-father, tutor, governor, Juv.*]

[**PAPPO** or **PAPO**, are. *To eat pap, Plant.*]

**PAPPUS** or **-OS**, i. m. (πάππος) I. *And old man, Varr.* II. *A grandfather, Aus.* III. *The down or seed-vessels of certain plants, Plin. 21, 16, 57.* IV. *A plant, i. q. erigeron, id.*

[**PĀPŪLA**, ē. f. *A pustule, pimple, Virg.*: *papulae, a rising or blistering of the skin, without any fluid, NL.*]

## PARACENTESIS

[**Πᾶρῦλο**, are. (papula) *To cause pimples, Cœl.*]

**\*\*PĀPYRĀCĒUS**, a, um. (papyrus) *Made of the papyrus*, Plin. 6, 22, 24.

[**PĀPYRĀRER**, ēra, ērum. (papyrus-fero) *Producing the papyrus*: p. Nilus, Ov.: — p. amnis, id.]

[**PĀPYRĪNUS**, a, um. *Of papyrus, Varr. ap. Non.*]

[**PĀPYRĪUS**, a, um. (papyrus) *Of papyrus, of paper, Aus.*]

**PĀPYRUS**, i. c. and **PĀPYRUM**, i. n. (πάπυρος) I. *An Egyptian plant or reed, the wood of which was used for building ships, the outer bark for making sails, cloth, etc., and the inner bark for making paper, P. cyperus, Fam. Cyperaceae, Plin. 13, 11, 21.* — *It was also used for making funeral piles, Mart.* II. *Meton.* A) *A garment made of it, Juv.* B) *Writing-paper made of it, Cat. 35, 2.* C) *Paper used for common purposes, coarse paper, packing-paper, Mart.*

**PĀR**, pāris. [*nom. fem. paris, Att. ap. Prisc.*: *abl. usually pari; but cum pare, Ov. F. 4, 98*] *Equal, in respect of certain qualities.* I. *Equal to some one or something else*: alqd pari atque eadem in laude pono, Cic. Mur. 9: — *est finitimus oratori poeta et pæne par*: — *similia omnia magis hominibus visa, quam paria, Liv.*: — *pari intervallo, Cæs.*: — *par similisque ceteris, Sall.*: — *With in*: ut sint pares in amore et æquales: — *With abl.*: libertate esse parem ceteris: — *hominem cuius vel ingenio, vel industria parem*: — *scalas pares mœnium altitudine, Sall.*: — *With genit.*: cuius paucos pares hæc civitas tulit: — *With ad. in, i. e. with regard to, respecting*: homo par ad virtutem, Liv.: — *With the dative of the person whom one equals*: fratri tuo par: — *With cum*: erant eo quædam ex his paria cum Crasso: — *quem tu parem cum liberis tuis fecisti, whom you have placed on an equal footing with your own children, Sall.*: — *With inter se*: inter se pares et æquales: — *Followed by comparative particles, such as ac, atque, et, quam*: neque mihi par ratio cum Licilio ac tecum fuit: — *pari numero quam, Cæs.*: — *omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et Coriolano.* A) *Subst.* 1) *An equal, a mate*: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, like loves like, birds of a feather flock together, Cic. de Sen. 3: — *Esp. of man and wife*: accumbit cum pare quisque suo, Ov. 2) *Neut.* a) *The like*: paria paribus respondere, to return like for like; so also, paria paribus referre, Ter.: — *paria facere cum rationibus domini, to pay off, Col.*: — *Fig.*: cum alqd parem rationem facere, to satisfy anybody, Sen.: — *paria facere pro munere, to show one's self thankful, Plin.*: — *par impar ludere, to play at odd or even (a children's game), Hor.*: — *ex pari, in equal manner, Sen.* b) *A couple, pair, brace*: tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic. Læl. 4: — *in ejusmodi pari gladiatorum*: — *par nobile fratrum, Hor.*: — *par oculorum, Suet.* B) *Esp.* 1) *Equal to, a match for*: quibus ne dii quidem pares esse possint, Cæs. B. G. 4, 7: — *armis se parem existumare, Sall.*: — *adhuc pares non sumus (fietui)*: — *universos pares esse, Nep.*: — *Hence, Subst.*: *An adversary, opponent*: nec quemquam aspernari parem, qui se offeret, Liv.: — *parem quesitum Hannibali, id.* 2) *Fig.*: *Suitable, fit, convenient*: quid me facere par sit, Cic. Att. 9, 9: — *ut constantibus hominibus par erat*: — *oratio virtuti Pompeii par*: — [*With acc. and inf.*: tibi nos accredere par est, Hor.: — *With ut*: Plaut.] II. *Equal to one's self, in any quality*: parem esse in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1: — *Cossus animo ac viribus par, Liv.* [*Hence, Ital. pajo, Fr. pair.*]

**PĀRĀBĪLIS**, e. (paro) *Easily procured*: p. divitiis, Cic. Fin. 1, 13.

[**PĀRĀBŌLĀNUS**, i. m. (parabolus) *I. q. parabolus, Cod. Just.*]

**\*\*PĀRĀBŌLE**, ēs. f. (παράβολή) *A comparison, similitude*, Quint. 6, 3, 59. [*Hence, Ital. parola, Fr. parole.*]

[**PĀRĀBŌLĒZ**, adv. *By way of similitude, Sid.*]

[**PĀRĀBŌLUS**, i. m. (παράβολος) *One that exposes his life to manifest danger, a venturesome person, Cass.*]

**PĀRĀCĒNTĒSIS**, is. f. (παράκτνησις) *An incision made into a diseased part of the body, as, couching, tapping, etc.* Plin. 15, 13, 92. — *The instrument by which this opera-*

## PARACHARACTES

tion is performed is called *pārentērium*, ἱ. n. (παρεντήριον) Veget. — [p. thoracis, puncturing the chest: — p. abdominis, puncturing the abdomen, NL.]

[*PĀRĪCHĀRĀCTES*, æ. m. (παρχαράκτης) A counterfeit of coin, Cod. Th.]

[*PĀRACĒTUS*, i. m. (παράκλητος) An assistant, protector, teacher, comforter, Tert.]

[*PĀRĀDA*, æ. f. The covering of a boat, as a protection against the sun, an awning, Sid.]

[*PĀRĀDIĀSTŌLE*, æ. f. (παράδειστος) A figure of Rhetoric, by which two different ideas are opposed to each other, Rut. (Pure Latin, distinctio, Quint. 9, 3, 65.)]

[*PĀRĀDIGMA*, æ. n. (παράδειγμα) An example, Tert.]

[*PĀRĀDISIĀCUS*, a, um. (παράδεισιος) Of paradise, paradisiacal, LL.]

[*PĀRĀDISIŌLA*, æ. m. (paradisus-colo) An inhabitant of paradise, Prud.]

[*PĀRĀDISUS*, i. m. (παράδεισος) (Persian, a park) Paradise, Tert.]

**\*\*PĀRĀDOXA**, orum. n. (παράδοξα) Paradoxes, tenets contrary to received opinion; thus defined by Cicero, quæ sunt mirabilia contraque opinionem omnium; also simply mirabilia: p. stoicorum, Cic. Parad. Proem. 24; Acad. 2, 44, 136.

[*PĀRENĒSIS*, is. f. (παράνεις) An exhortation, precept, LL.]

**PĀRĒTĀCĒNE**, æ. f. (Παρατακνή) A district of Persia (Curt. 5, 13), the inhabitants of which were called *Pārētāce*, ærum. m. (Παρατακται) and *Pārētācēni*, ōrum. m. (Παρατακηνοί), Nep. Eum. 8, 1.

**PĀRĒTŌNIUM**, ii. n. (Παρατόνιον) A fortified town of Libya, near Egypt, now Al Bareton, Auct. B. Alex. 8.

**PĀRĒTŌNIUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to *Parætōnium*; poet. for *Egyptian* (Stat.), or *African*, Sil. — Subst.: *Pārētōnium* (-on), ii. n. A kind of fine chalk, Vitr. 7, 7.

[*PARAFREDUS*, i. m. or *PARAVEREDUS*. A horse by the side of another that is mounted, a led horse, palfrey, ML. Hence, Ital. *palfreno*, Fr. *palfroi*.]

[*PĀRĀGAUDA*, æ. and *PĀRĀGAUDIS*, is. f. A kind of stripe or border, worked on garments by way of ornament, Cod. Just. — Meton.: A garment with a border, LL.]

[*PĀRĀGŌGE*, æ. f. (παράγωγῆ) The lengthening of a word, addition of letters, e. g. mittier for mitti, Diom.]

[*PĀRĀGŌGĒA*, ōrum. n. (παράγωγια) Aqueducts, Cod. Just.]

[*PĀRĀLIPŌMĒNA*, ōrum. n. (Παραλειπόμενα, τὰ) The Books of Chronicles, Hier.]

**\*\*PĀRĀLYŌS**, on. (παράλυσος) That grows or is found near the sea, maritime, Plin. 20, 19, 78.

[*PĀRĀLLELOGRAMMUS*, a, um. (παράλληλογράμμος) Consisting of parallel lines, Front.]

**\*\*PĀRĀLLĒLOS**, on. (παράλληλος) Parallel: p. linea, Vitr. 5, 8: — p. circuli, Mart.: — paralleli, parallels on the globe, lines which mark the latitude, Plin.

**PĀRĀLYSIS**, is. f. (παράλυσις) A lesion of the nerves on one side of the body, the palsy, Plin. 20, 3, 8. (Pure Latin, nervorum resolutio or remissio.) — [In Medic.: p. sensuum, loss of feeling or sense, NL.]

**PĀRĀLYTICUS**, a, um. (παράλυτικός) Paralytic, Plin.

[*PĀRĀMENTUM*, i. n. (1. paro) An ornament (in a church), ML.]

**\*\*PĀRĀMĒSE**, æ. f. (παράμηση) (sc. chorda) The string next to the middle; hence, the note next to the middle, Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

**\*\*PĀRĀNĒTE**, æ. f. (παράνητη) (sc. chorda) The last string but one; hence, the note next to the last, Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

[*PĀRĀNGĀRIUS*, a, um. (παρά-ἡγαρα) That is to be performed besides the ordinary service: p. præstatio, or simply *parangaria*, additional service, Cod. Just.]

[*PĀRĀNYMPHUS*, i. m. (παράνυμφος) A bridesman, Aug.; and *Pārānympha*, æ. f. A bridesmaid, Isid.]

## PARATUS

**\*\*PĀRĀPEGMA**, æ. n. (παράπηγμα) An astronomical table fixed to a pillar or the like, Vitr. 9, 6.

[*PĀRĀPĒTĀSIUS*, a, um. (παρὰπῆτασιος, from παρὰπῆτα) That serves for a covering or shelter: p. ædificia, sheds, pent-houses, etc., Cod. Just.]

[*PĀRĀPĒTEUMA*, æ. n. A ticket by which corn, etc., may be received, a corn-ticket, Cod. Just.]

[*PĀRĀPHĪMŌSIS*, æ. f. (παρὰφίμωσις) Strangulation of the glans penis by contracted pressure, NL.]

**\*\*PĀRĀPHŌROS**, on. (παράφορος) Of inferior quality: p. alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

**\*\*PĀRAPHRĀSIS**, is. f. (παράφρασις) A paraphrase, Quint. 1, 9, 2.

[*PĀRAPHRENĒTIS*. See *DIAPHRAGMATITIS*.]

[*PĀRĀPLĒGĪA*, æ. f. (παρὰπλήγη) Paralysis of the lower limbs, bladder, and rectum, NL.]

[*PĀRĀPSIS*, idia. f. See *PAROPSIS*.]

**\*\*PĀRĀRIUS**, ii. m. (paro) A factor, broker, Sen. Benef. 2, 23, 2.

**\*\*PĀRĀSANGA**, æ. m. (παράσάγγη) A parasang, a Persian measure of distance containing thirty stadia (i. e. about two English miles and 230 yards), Plin. 6, 26, 30.

[*PĀRASCEVE*, æ. f. (παράσκευῆ) Preparation; hence, with the Jews, the day before the Sabbath, Tert.]

[*PĀRĀSĪŌPĒSIS*, is. f. (παράσιωπῆσις) A figure of Rhetoric, when one professes to pass over a thing, but yet mentions it, Rut.]

**PĀRĀSĪTA**, æ. f. (parasitus) A female parasite, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98.

[*PĀRĀSĪTASTER*, tri. m. (parasitus) A little or despicable parasite, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4.]

[*PĀRĀSĪTĀTŌ*, ōnis. f. (parasitor) An acting the parasite, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 23.]

[*PĀRĀSĪTICUS*, a, um. (παράσιτος) Of or belonging to a parasite: p. ars (ἡ παρασιτική), Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 9: — p. mensa, Suet.]

[*PĀRĀSĪTOR*, ari. (parasitus) To act the parasite, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 3.]

**\*\*PĀRĀSĪTUS**, i. m. (παράσιτος) I. A fellow-boarder, guest (pure Latin, conviva): *parasiti Jovis*, Varr. ap. Aug.: — p. Phœbi, a friend of poetry or verses, an actor, Mart. II. Often in a bad sense: One who flatters or pays court for the sake of being invited to entertainments, a smell-feast, sponger, parasite, Cic. Læl. 26. — *Facetē: ne ulmos parasitos faciat, give me a sound beating*, Plaut.

**\*\*PĀRĀSTAS**, ædis. f. (παράστας) A square pillar, pilaster, or buttress, Vitr. 10, 10, 2.

**\*\*PĀRĀSTĀTA**, æ. c. (παράστατης) A square pillar, pilaster, Vitr. 5, 1, 6, doubtful.

**\*\*PĀRĀSTĀTĪCA**, æ. f. (παράστατική) I. A square pillar, pilaster, Vitr. II. Two bones in the knee are called by this name, Veget.

**\*\*PĀRĀSTĪCHIS**, idia. f. (παράστιχis) A series of letters at the beginning or end of verses, which form a sentence or name, e. g. the name of the poet; an acrostic, Suet. Gr. 6.

[*PĀRĀSŪNAXIS*, is. f. (παράσυναξις) A secret unlawful assembly, Cod. Just.]

[*PĀRĀTĀRIUS*, a, um. I. q. parabilis, Apic.]

**PĀRĀTE**, adv. I. Preparedly, with preparation: ad dicendum p. venire, Cic. Brut. 68: — *paratus dicere*.

II. Carefully, accurately, Plaut. III. Quickly, readily: *paratissime dicere*, Plin.

**\*\*PĀRĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (paro) An aiming at or getting, procuring, Dig.: — p. regni, a striving after sovereignty, Sall.

[*PĀRĀTRĀGĒDĪŌ*, are. (παρὰτραγῶδῶ) To speak or express one's self tragically, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 17.]

[*PĀRĀTŪRA*, æ. f. (paro) A preparing, making ready, Tert.]

I. **PĀRĀTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of paro. II. Adj. A) Prepared, ready for any thing; with inf., ad, or in: p. fa-

cere, Cic. Quint. 2 : — p. ferre : — p. ad navigandum : — p. ad omnem eventum : — *also with dat.* : p. certamini, Quint. : — p. castris ponendis, Liv. : — *that is in readiness, ready, at hand* : habent paratum philosophi quid de quaque re dicant : — locos paratos habere. B) *Well furnished, fitted out, equipped* : sumus ab omni re paratiores, furnished with every thing : — p. homo : — *skilled or well versed in any thing* : Scævola in jure paratissimus : — paratissimi homines in rebus maritimis.

2. PĀRĀTUS, ūs. m. (paro) *A preparing, fitting out, making ready* : p. funebris, Tac. A. 13, 17 : — p. triumphi, Ov. : — p. militum et armorum, Sall. : — Tyrios induta paratus, dress, apparel, Ov. : — largis paratibus uti, id.

[PĀRĀVĒRĒDUS, i. m. (vox hybr. παρὰ-veredus) *An additional horse, an extra post-horse*, Cod. Just.]

[PARAZŌNIUM, ūs. n. (παράζωνιον) *A short sword, a dagger*, Mart. 14, 32.]

PARCA, æ. f. (πάρω, paro) *One of the Fates, a goddess supposed to rule the destinies of men*, Hor. O. 2, 16, 39. — Plur. : Parcæ, arum. *The Fates* (Μοῖραι), namely, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

PARCE. adv. I. Prop. : *Sparingly, niggardly, penuriously; frugally* : p. vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30 : — cur id tam p. tam restricte faciant. II. Fig. : *Sparingly, moderately, slightly* : p. scribere, Cæc. ap. Cic. : — p. ludere : — p. lædere, slightly : — *rarely, seldom* : parcius quantium fenestras, Hor.

[PARCĪLOQUŪM, ūs. n. (parce-loquor) *Reserve in conversation*, App.]

PARCĪMŌNĪA, æ. f. See PARSIMONIA.

[PARCIPRŌMUS, i. m. (parcus-promo) *A niggard, a stingy fellow, curmudgeon*, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 22.]

\*\*PARCITAS, ātis. f. (parcus) *Sparingness, parsimony*, Sen. Clem. 1, 22.

[PARCITER. adv. I. q. parce, Pomp. ap. Non.]

PARCO, pērci (rarely parsi), parcitum and parsum. 3. [unusual perf. parciū, Næv. ap. Non.] (parcus) I. Prop. : *To spare, use moderately, to be saving of; with a dat.* : p. labori, Cic. Att. 2, 14 : — p. nec impensæ nec labori, Liv. : — p. pretio, Plaut. : — [With acc. : *talenta gnatis parce tuis*, Virg. : — p. pecuniam, Plaut.] II. Fig. A) *To spare, i. e. not to hurt or injure, to try to preserve, to consult, respect* : p. valetudini, Cic. Fam. 11, 27 : — p. ædificiis : — p. auribus alcjcs : — p. vitæ, Nep. : — p. sibi, Cæs. : — nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, *he spared no expense to save his son*, Plaut. B) *To spare, i. e. to cease, omit, leave off, abstain, forbear* : ne cui rei parcat, Nep. : — *With inf.* : parce fidem jactare, leave off that bragging, Liv. : — parcite, oves, nimis procedere, Virg. C) *To abstain from any thing, to refrain from* : p. lamentis, Liv. : — p. a cædibus, id. : — parce metu, do not be afraid, Virg. : — p. auxilio, to make no use of it : — p. oculis or luminibus, not to look, Prop. : — p. in hostes, Lucr. : — parce in feminam, App.

1. PARCUS, a, um. (allied to parum, παῦρος) I. *Sparing, parsimonious, stingy, penurious; thrifty, frugal, careful* ['magnificus, elegans'] : p. pater, Cic. Cael. 15 : — *With genit.* : p. pecuniæ, Suet. : — p. donandi, Hor. : — *moderate, sparing* : p. in largienda civitate : — *With genit.* : p. vini, Suet. : — p. sanguinis civium, Tac. II. Meton. : *Sparing, scanty, slight, not abundant, moderate, small* : p. sal, Virg. G. 3, 403 : — vento lintea p. dare, scanty sail, not sail enough, Ov. : — p. deorum cultor, Hor. : — p. verba, gentle, soft, id. : — optima mors parca quæ venit apta die, Prop. : — homo paucissimus, narrow-minded, Sen.

[2. PARCUS, i. m. *A park. Hence, Ital. parco, Fr. parc.*]

\*\*PARDĀLĪANCHES, is. n. (παρδαλιῆς) *The name of a poisonous plant, aconite, wolf's bane*, Plin. 8, 27, 41.

\*\*PARDĀLĪOS or PARDĀLĪOS, ūs. m. (παρδαλῖος) (sc. lapis) *Panther-stone, a precious stone spotted like a panther*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

\*\*PARDĀLIS, is. f. (παρδαλῖς) *A female panther*, Curt. 5, 1, 21.

\*\*PARDĀLĪUM, ūs. n. (sc. unguentum) *An unguent unknown to us*, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

\*\*PARDUS, i. m. (παρδος) *A male panther, pard*, Plin. 8, 15, 17.

[PĀRĒASOR-ĪAS, æ. m. (παρείας) *A kind of serpent*, Luc. 9, 721.]

[PĀRĒCĀTUS, a, um. (παρέκτατος) *Grown up, of full age*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[PĀRĒDROS, i. m. (παρέδρος) *That dwells near or sits by* : p. spiritus, familiar spirits, Tert.]

[PĀRĒGŌRĪA, æ. f. (παρηγορία) *An alleviation, comfort*, App.]

[PĀRĒGŌRICUS, a, um. (παρηγορικός) *Alleviating, assuaging, anodyne, paregoric*, M. Emp.]

\*\*PĀRĒLĪON, ūs. n. (παρήλιος) *A mock sun, a parhelion*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 11, 2.

[PĀRĒNCHŪMA, ātis. n. (παρεγχύω) *The proper tissue of the glandular organs of animals; also, the pulp which constitutes the base of the soft part of plants*, NL.]

1. PĀRENS, tis. I. Part. of pareo. II. Adj. A) *Obedient* : parentiores exercitus, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76. B) *Subst.* : Parentes, um. m. *Subjects*, Sall. Jug. 102, 7.

2. PĀRENS, tis. c. (genit. plur. pārentum and pārentium) (pario) I. A) *He or she that begets or brings forth, a father or mother* : me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic. Fam. 5, 8 : — p. liberorum an orbis, Quint. : — Parentes, m. *Parents, father and mother*, Cic. Planc. 11 : — *parens, of Jupiter*, Hor.; *also of animals* (Varr.), *and of plants*, Plin. B) *Meton.* : *One who is as a father or mother, a founder, patron, author, preserver, benefactor* : me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic. Att. 9, 10 : — me parentem patriæ nominavit : — p. lyre, of Mercury, Hor. : — Socrates p. philosophiæ : — earum rerum p. est sapientia : — parentes, mother-cities, whence colonies were sent out, Liv. II. Parentes : (in a wider sense) *Ancestors, progenitors* : more parentum, Virg. Æ. 6, 223 ; and, gen., *relatives, kinsfolk, etc.*, Curt. [Hence, Ital. parente, Fr. parens.]

PĀRENTALIS, e. (parens) *That belongs to parents* : p. umbræ, shades of departed parents, Ov. T. 4, 10, 87 : — *performed in honour or remembrance of parents* : p. dies, Ov. : or *parentalia* (sc. solennia or sacra), *a funeral feast, celebration of obsequies* : p. Mars, the battle of the birds that rose out of Memnon's funeral pile, and were considered as his offspring, Ov. M. 13, 619.

[PĀRENTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (parento) *Funeral obsequies*, Tert.]

[PĀRENTĒLA, æ. f. (parens) *Relationship*, Capit.]

[PARENTĪA, æ. f. See PARENTIA.]

PĀRENTO. 1. (parens) I. *To celebrate solemn funeral obsequies* (e.g. by a sacrifice) in honour of deceased parents or relatives (parentalia) : cuius sepulcrum usquam exstet ubi parentetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 6 : — p. mortuis. II. *To offer a funeral sacrifice, to revenge the death of a person* : p. Cethego, Cic. Flac. 38 : — p. regi, Liv. : — *Gen.* : *to offer sacrifice by way of atonement* : p. umbris, Ov.

PĀRĒO, ūs. itum, ēre. (pario) Prop. : *To come to light; hence, I. To appear, be visible, show one's self* : immolanti jocinora replicata parerunt, Suet. Aug. 95 : — *Hence* : *to be clear or evident, to be manifest or apparent* : abunde arbitror p., Suet. : — quantum paret in illo acervo esset, Ulp. : — *hence the form, si paret, ap. Cic.* II. A) *To appear at the command of anybody, to wait upon* : p. magistratibus, Gell. 10, 3 : — *hence, to obey, to be obedient, to yield* : p. consiliis alcjcs, Cic. Att. 8, 12 : — p. legibus : — p. religionibus : — p. dicto, Liv. : — p. imperio, Cæs. : — *to accommodate one's self to, to comply with* : p. plus iræ quam utilitati, Nep. : — p. necessitati : — paret appetitus rationi : — p. cupiditatibus : — p. promissis, Ov. : — *Hence, to pay* : p. solutioni, Cod. Just. B) *To obey, i. e. to be subject to, to be governed by* : p. Cæsari, Cæs. :

## PARERAGON

—oppidum quod regi paret, Plin. [Hence, Ital. *parère*, Fr. *paraître*.]

**\*\*PĀRERAGON**, i. n. (παρεργον) *An additional thing. — In Painting: An additional ornament which does not belong to the principal subject, a side-piece*, Vitruv. 9, 9.

[PĀRHIPPUS, i. m. (παρῖππος) *An extra horse, a led horse*, Cod. Just.]

**\*\*PĀRHŪPĀTE**, ēs. f. (παρῡρᾱτη) (sc. chorda) *The string next to the highest or first; hence, the note next to the highest*, Vitruv. 5, 4, 5.

**\*\*PĀRIAMBUS**, i. m. (παριαμῖος) I. *A poetical foot, consisting of five syllables, thus arranged* (— u — u — u — u), Diom. II. *Also i. q. Pyrrhichius*, Quint. 9, 4, 80.

**PĀRIĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Parium*: P. civitas, Cic.: — P. colonia, Plin.

[PĀRIAS, æ. See PAREAS.]

[PĀRIĀTŌ, ōnis. f. (1. pario) *A making equal, a balancing or settling of accounts*, Scæv.]

[PĀRIĀTOR, ōris. m. (1. pario) *One who pays in full or settles an account*, Paul.]

[PĀRIĀTŌRIA, æ. f. (pario 1.) *A making equal*, Aug.]

**PARICIDA, -CIDALIS, -CIDIUM**. See PARRIC.

[PĀRICŪLUS, a, um. *Similar, like*, ML.] [Hence, Ital. *parechio*, Fr. *pareil*.]

[PĀRIENTĪA, æ. f. (pareo) *Obedience*, Cass.]

**PĀRIĒS**, ētia. m. I. *A wall*: p. urbis, Cic. Off. 2, 8: — *parietem ducere, to build*: — *intra parietes, at home*: — *iisdem parietibus quocum esse*: — *Prov.*: utrosque parietes linere, *to carry on both shoulders*, Petr.: — *in caducum parietem inclinare, to have a bad support*, Spart.: — *duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. ap. Cic. II. *Meton.*: ego ero p., *I shall step between you both*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 14: — *p. densitatis*, Plin. [Hence, Ital. *parete*.]

[PĀRIĒTĀLIS, e. (paries) *Of or belonging to a wall*: p. herba, *the herb wall-pellitory (called also parietaria)*, M. Emp.]

[PĀRIĒTĀRIUS, a, um. (paries) *Of or belonging to a wall*: p. structor, Jul. Firm.: — *Subst.*: Parietaria, æ. f. (sc. herba) *The herb wall-pellitory*, P. officinalis, Fam. Synantheræ, App.]

**\*PĀRIĒTĪNUS**, a, um. (paries) *Of or belonging to walls or the wall of a house*: p. herba, Amm.: — *Subst.*: Pāriētīnæ, ārum. f. *Ruins, old dilapidated walls*: p. Corinthi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22: — *hence, tenebris et quasi parietinis reipublicæ*.

**PĀRĪLĪA**, um. n. **PĀRĪLĪCŪS**, a, um. See PALIL.

[PĀRĪLIS, e. (par) *Equal, like*, Ov. M. 8, 631.]

[PĀRĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (parilis) *Equality*, Gell. 14, 3.]

1. **PĀRĪO**. 1. (par) *To make equal; hence, To pay in full, to settle an account*: p. alui, Ulp.: — *pariari and pariare, to be equal*: p. deo, Tert.: — *pariant inter se, id.*

2. **PĀRĪO**, pēpēri, pāritum and partum, pāre. I. A) *To bring forth, of men, animals, birds, or fishes*: si quintum pareret mater ejus asinum fuisse parituram, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: — *Romæ peperisse mulam*, Varr.: — *p. ova, to lay eggs*: — *Subst. part.*: Parta, æ. f. I. q. quæ peperit, Col. B) *Meton.*: *To bring forth or bear fruit, to produce*: fruges et reliqua quæ terra pariat: — *ad hanc amentiam te natura peperit*. II. Fig. A) *To invent, produce*: quæ tota ab oratore pariuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: — *fabulæ Scyllam peperere*, Justin. B) *To procure, occasion, cause, make*: p. sibi laudem, Cic. Off. 2, 13: — *p. victoriam ex hoste*, Liv.: — *p. dignitatem salutemque*: — *p. sibi amicitiam cum alio*, Nep.: — *parta bona, acquired*: — *Subst.*: Parta, ōrum. n. *Property acquired*: p. viri retinere, amittere, Sall.: — *In a bad sense: To cause, occasion, to inflict, to draw upon one's self or on anybody*: p. dolorem: — *p. alui ægritudinem*, Ter.: — *p. odium, id.*: — *p. suspicionem*: — *p. letum sibi manu*, Virg.

922

## PARO

**PĀRĪON**, ū. n. See PARIUM.

**PĀRIS**, idis. m. (Πάρις) *Son of Priam king of Troy, who, in the contest on Mount Ida, between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, decided in favour of the last, for which judgement he obtained the assistance of Venus in carrying off Helen, the wife of Menelaus; in the subsequent Trojan war he was killed by an arrow from the bow of Philoctetes*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 91.

**PĀRISĪĀCUS**, a, um. *Parisian*, Inscr.

**PĀRISĪI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Celtic Gaul, whose capital was Lutetia (Parisiorum), now Paris*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 3. — [Hence, Ital. *Parigi*.]

[PĀRITAS, ātis. f. *Equality*, Arn.]

**PĀRĪTER**, adv. (par) I. *Equally, in like manner, just as much, as well*: ut nostra benevolentia illorum benevolentiae p. æqualiterque respondeat, Cic. Læl. 16: — *With et, ac, atque, ut, i. e. as*: videt p. accusatorum atque judicum greges consociatos: — *p. ac si hostes adessent, just as if*, Sall.: — *With qualis, id.*: — *p. Phœbus, p. maris ira recessit*, Ov.: — *With dat.*: p. ultimæ propinquis, Liv. II. *Meton.*: *Together*: studia p. cum ætate crescunt, Cic. de Sen. 14: — *at the same time*: p. cum sensu vita amittitur: — *p. cum occasu solis*, Sall.: — [likewise, too, also. Ter.]

[PĀRĪTO, are. (paro) *To be about any thing, to be on the point of doing any thing, with inf.*: Plaut. Merc. 3, 64; with ut, id.]

[PĀRĪTOR, ōris. m. (pareo) *An attendant, follower*, A. Vict.]

**PĀRĪUM** or **PĀRĪON**, ū. n. (Πάριον) *A town and harbour of Mysia, now Kamarea*, Sall. Frg.

**PĀRĪUS**, a, um. (Paros) *Of or belonging to Paros, Parian*: P. crimen, Nep.: — *P. lapis, marble of Paros, Parian marble*, Virg.: — *P. iambi, of Archilochus*, Hor.: — *Subst.*: Pārii, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Paros*, Nep.

**\*1. PARMA**, æ. f. (πάρμη) I. *A kind of short round buckler for light infantry and cavalry*, Liv. 2, 6. II. *The valve in a pair of bellows*, Aus.

2. **PARMA**, æ. f. *A town of Gallic Cispadana, a colony of the Etruscans, now Parma*, Liv. 39, 55, 6.

**PARMĀTUS**, a, um. (parma) *Furnished with a parma*: — *Subst.*: Parmāti, ōrum. m. (sc. milites) *Soldiers bearing the round buckler*, Liv. 4, 39, 1.

**PARMENSIS**, e. (Parma) *Of or belonging to Parma*, Hor.: — *Plur.*: Parmenses, *the inhabitants of Parma*, Cic. Phil. 4, 3.

[PARMŪLA, æ. f. dem. (parma) *A little buckler*: relicta non bene parmula, Hor. O. 2, 7, 10.]

**PARMŪLĀRIUS**, ū. m. (parmula) *One who favoured a Thracian (who used the parma) in the gladiatorial combats*, Quint. 2, 11, 2.

**PARNĀSĒUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Parnassus*, Avien.

**PARNĀSIS**, idia. f. (Παρνασίς) I. q. *Parnaseus*, Ov.

**PARNĀSĪUS** (Parnass.), a, um. (Παρνασσίος) *Of or belonging to Parnassus; also, relating to Apollo and the Muses*: P. laurus, Virg.: — *P. templa*, Ov.: — *Poet.*: Of Delphos, Delphian, prophetic, V. Fl.

**PARNĀSUS** (-os) or **PARNASSUS**, i. m. (Παρνασσός) *A mountain rising with two peaks, in Phocis, celebrated as the seat of the Delphic oracle and for the fountain Castalia; it was sacred to Apollo and the Muses; now Japara*, Liv. 42, 16, 1: P. biceps, Ov.; Pers. prol. 2.

**PARNES**, ētis. m. (Πάρνης) *A hill in Attica, on the borders of Boeotia*, Stat.

1. **PĀRO**. 1. (related to pario) I. A) *To prepare, make ready, set in order, furnish, equip*: p. convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: — *p. classem*: — *p. se ad discedendum*: — *p. turres, falces*, Cæs.: — *p. bellum alui*, Nep.: — *p. alui necem, to try to take anybody's life*, Liv.: — *p. oratio*

nem ad tempus, id. — p. cui praesidium: — *With ut*: Ter. B) *Meton.* 1) *Absol.*: To prepare one's self, get one's self ready, to make arrangements, Sall. 2) *With inf.*: To intend, to think of, to design, contrive, to be on the point of: p. proficisci, Nep.: — p. perficere, Cæs.: — p. detertere, id. 3) To arrange, manage, regulate, order: deos paravisse ne, Ter.: — si ita naturā paratum esset ut. II. To get, procure, acquire, obtain: p. non modo pacem sed etiam societatem, Liv. 21, 60: — p. divitias, Ov.: — p. exercitum, to raise by levies, Sall.: — p. iumenta immenso pretio, to procure, buy, Cæs.: — p. hortos.

2. PĀRO, āvi, ātum. 1. (par) [I. To esteem equally: eodem vos pono et paro, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20.] \*II. To agree, arrange with another: se paraturum cum collega, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25.

\*3. PĀRO, ōnis. m. (παρών) A kind of light ship, Cic. Frg. [PĀRŌCHIA, æ. f. See PARŌCHIA.]

PĀRŌCHUS, i. m. (παρόχος) I. A purveyor, a person placed at the several stations in Italy and in the provinces, in order to receive magistrates or ambassadors on their journey, and to supply them with necessities, Cic. Att. 13, 2, 2. II. He that entertains others as guests, a host, landlord, Hor. S. 2, 8, 36. [III. A parish priest, ML.] [Hence, Ital. paroco.]

[PĀRŌDIA, æ. f. (παρόδια, a song composed in imitation of another) A reply, esp. one in which a person makes use of nearly the words of his opponent, Pseud. Asc.]

[PĀRŌCHIA, æ. f. whence parochia (παροικία) A parish, Eccl.]

[PĀRŌNŌMĀSIA, æ. f. (παρονομασία) A figure of rhetoric, Rut. (Pure Latin, agnominatio.)]

[PĀRŌNŌCHIA, æ. f. (παρόνυχ) I. I. q. paronymium. II. A plant, said to cure whilows, Fam. Amarantinea, NL.]

\*\*PĀRŌNŌCHĪUM, ii. n. A malady of the nails, a whitlow, Plin. 21, 20, 83. (Pure Latin, reduvia.) See PANARICIUM.

[PĀRŌPSIS (parapsis), idis. f. (παρόψις) A small dish, platter, Petr.]

[PĀROPTUS, a, um. (παρόπτως) Slightly roasted, underdone: p. pullus, Apic.]

PĀROS or -US, i. f. (Πάρος) An island of the Ægean Sea, the native place of Archilochus, Nep. Milt. 7, 2: celebrated for its white marble; hence, P. marmorea, Ov.: — P. nivea, Virg.

PĀRŌTIS, idis. f. (παρότις) I. An abcess in the ear, Plin. 24, 5, 10: [the parotid gland, NL.] II. In Archit.: (i. q. ancon) A shoulder-piece, console, corbel, Vitruv. 4, 6, 14.

[PĀRŌTĪTIS, itidis (parotis) An inflammation of the parotid gland, the mumps, NL.]

[PĀROXYSMUS, i. m. (παρόξυσμός) An attack, paroxysm (of a disease): p. febrilis, p. epilepticus, NL.]

PARRA, æ. f. A bird whose cry was regarded as an ill omen; according to some, a popinjay; others say a lapwing, Plin. 18, 20, 69.

PARRHĀSIA, æ. f. (Παρρασία) A town of Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6, 10: — Hence,

PARRHĀSIS, idis. f. (Παρρασία) Of or belonging to Parrhasia; poet. Arcadian: P. arctos or ura, Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, as a constellation, Ov. Subst. Parrhasia, Callisto, id.

1. PARRHĀSĪUS, a, um. (Παρρᾶσιος) Of or belonging to Parrhasia, poet. Arcadian: P. virgo, Callisto, Ov.: — P. dea, Carmenta, id.: — P. rex, Evander, Sil.: — P. jugum, i. q. plastrum septentrionale, Mart.: — Evander is said to have lived on the Palatine hill; hence, imperial; P. domus, Mart.: — P. aula, id.

2. PARRHĀSĪUS, ii. m. (Παρρᾶσιος) A celebrated painter, a native of Ephesus, rival of Zeuxis; he flourished B. C. 400, at Athens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4.

PARRĪCĪDA (parricida), æ. c. (perhaps, pater-cædo) A murderer of near relations. A) 1) A murderer of a child, or of

a brother or sister: p. liberum, Virginius, Liv. 3, 50: said of Jugurtha, as murderer of a brother by adoption, Flor. 2) A murderer of a father or mother, Cic. R. Am. 25: consilia parricidæ, plans respecting the murder of a father, Plin. B) *Meton.* 1) A murderer of a free-born person: p. civium. 2) A murderer of the head of the state, i. e. of the pater or parens patriæ. II. *Meton.*: Of a person who acts against his own country or violates any thing sacred (Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22); A rebel, traitor, one guilty of high treason: parricidæ reipublicæ, the followers of Catiline, Sall.: also of the adherents of Pompey, Tac.

\*\*PARRĪCĪDĀTUS, ūs. m. I. q. parricidium, Cæl. ap. Quint.

[PARRĪCĪDĀLIS or PARRĪCĪDĀLIS, e. (parricidium) Parricidal, murderous, impious: p. scelus, Just.: — p. discordia, id. — p. bellum, A civil war, Flor.]

[PARRĪCĪDĀLITER, adv. Murderously, Lampr.]

PARRĪCĪDĪUM or PĀRĪCĪDĪUM, ii. n. (parricida)

I. Murder of near relations; said of child-murder: p. filii, Liv. 8, 11: — *absol.* Just.: — of the murder of a brother: p. fratris or fraternum, Liv.: — of the murder of a parent: p. patris et patrum: — of the murder of a citizen, etc. II. *Meton.*: Treachery against one's country, treason, high treason: p. patriæ fœdum et tætrum, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83: — p. publicum, Liv.: — An offence against philosophy, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6.

PARS, tis. f. (allied to portio from paro, for poro, πόρος) I. Gen. A) A part, piece, portion, share: p. fluminis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: — p. urbis: — partem alquam corporis tueri, reliquam deserere: — multaque p. mei vitabit Iibitinam, Hor.: — alqd populi ad partes dare, to leave it to the comitia of the people: — omnes omnium gentium partes, all countries of the world: — partes facere, to make divisions, to divide: — partes ætatis descriptæ sunt a natura, have been determined: — partem habere in re, to partake of, to have a share in: — magnas partes habuit publicorum: — dare partes amicis, to allow them to take part: — locare prædium non numo sed partibus, to let, not for a rent to be paid in money, but so that the landlord and the farmer divide the produce among them, Plin.: — æquā parte, with equal risk, Plaut.: — magna p. (sc. hominum) i. q. multi homines: — p. hominum, some men, Hor.: — in parte laboris esse, to take an active part in, Liv.: — pars, a portion of food, a mess: partes suas misit, Suet.: — a part of the human body: partes obscenæ, i. e. genitales, Ov. B) Peculiar phrases or idioms.

1) Pars, a part, i. e. some: pars . . . pars, one part . . . the other part; or, some . . . some: p. sagittis, p. scorpionibus petebant hostem, Liv.: — p. . . alii . . . plerique, Sall.: — p. . . multi, Tac.: — pauci armis abjectis p. Tegeam, p. Megal. perfrugiant, Liv.: — In a collective sense, with the verb in the plur.: p. in crucem acti, Sall.: — magna p. cæsi sunt, Liv. 2) Parte . . . parte, on one side . . . on the other, Ov.: — pro parte, with pron. poss., for my (thy, etc.) part: ex alqa parte, in some measure: — ex ulla parte, in anywise, or in any way: — omni ex parte, in all respects: — magna ex parte, in a great measure: — majore or maxima ex parte, for the most part, chiefly: — magnam partem, in a great measure: — maximam partem, for the most part, Cæs. 3) In the acc. partim, a part: p. copiarum mittit, Liv.: — i. q. ex parte, in part, partly: Cæsar a nobilissimis civibus, p. etiam a se ornatis, trucidatus: — p. me amici deseruerint, p. prodiderint: — multa p. e cælo, alia ex terra, quædam ex, etc.: — with the verb in the plur.: quum p. e nobis ita timidi sint: — eorum p. ejusmodi sunt: — p. ex illis distracti jacent. 4) Multis partibus, by much, by a great deal, many times: multis partibus solem majorem easse quam terram: — multis partibus superari: — omnibus partibus, in every respect: voluptates percipiat omnibus partibus majores: — duabus partibus plus, twice as much again. 5) In eam partem, on that side, on that part: — in eam partem peccant quæ tutior est: — moveor sed in eam partem ut, in such a manner as: — scripsi in eam partem, ne, with this view, on this account: — in utramque partem disputare, for or against: — in utramque partem accidere, in both cases: — accipere alqd in partem optimam, to interpret most favourably, put the most favourable construction upon: — cognoscere in optimam partem: — in mitoriorem partem interpretari: — ver-



tere et mutare in pejorem partem: — nullam in partem, *on no account, in no case*: — vehemens in utramque partem, *too gentle or too angry*, Ter. 6) In omnes partes, *in every case, in every respect*: in omnes partes valet: — nullam in partem valet, *is good for nothing, of no good whatever*: — in partes muneris sui, *for his part*, Liv. 7) In partem venire alcijs rei, *to come in for a share, to partake of*: — in partem vocare, *to let (another person) take a share in*. 8) In parte, in part, partly, Liv.: — in partem, you, for your part, Plaut.

II. Esp. A) A kind, species, part (species) of a whole class (genus): genus est quod plures partes complectitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 22. B) Pars and partes. A party, faction, side: nullius partis esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 31: — partes Sullanæ, Nep.: — cuius partis principes numerabamur: — in a court of justice, p. adversa, the opposite party, Quint. C) Partes. The part or character of an actor: primas partes agere, *to act or play the principal part, i. e. the part of the hero of the piece*, Ter. Ph. prol. 27: — p. discernere, id.: — p. secundæ, tertiar: — Fig.: A part, that which one has to perform, duty, office: p. sibi deponere: — has p. lenitatis et misericordiæ, quas me natura docuit, semper egi libenter: — tuum est hoc munus, tuæ p.: — Antonio audio esse partes ut disserat. D) Partes. Places, regions, countries: p. orientes, Cic. Mur. 41. \*\*E) Perhaps i. q. pars assis: decem partes dicit, Petr.

PARSIMONIA, æ. f. (parco) I. Parsimony, Cic. Off. 2, 24. [IL. Esp.: A hard manner of living, frugality, Just.: — In the plur.: Fasting, Prud.]

PARTHŌN, ōnis. m. (Πάρθων) A king of Calydon, son of Atreus and Epicaste, and father of Ceneus, Ov. M. 9, 12.

PARTHŌNIDES, æ. m. (Πάρθωνίδης) Son or descendant of Parthaon, viz. Meleager, or Tydeus, V. Fl.

PARTHŌNIUS, a. um. Of Parthaon: P. domus, Ov.

PARTHĒNĪ, ōrum. (or Parthini, orum.) m. (Πάρθενoi and Παρθῖνοι) An Illyrian tribe, in the neighbourhood of Dyrrhachium, Cic. Pis. 40, 96.

PARTHĒNĪÆ, ārum. m. (Πάρθεναι) Children of unmarried women, Just. 3, 4, 7.

[PARTHĒNICE, ēs. f. (παρθενική) A plant, i. q. parthenium, Cat.]

[PARTHĒNIS, idis. f. (παρθένis) A plant, i. q. artemisia, App.]

\*\*PARTHĒNIUM, ii. n. (παρθένιον) I. A plant, otherwise called perdicium, Plin. 21, 30, 104. II. Another plant, linostosis, id. — [P. Hysterophorus, Fam. Synanthereæ, NL.]

1. PARTHĒNĪUS, ii. m. (Πάρθένιος) A Greek poet and grammarian, one of whose poems is extant, entitled Ἐρωτικόν, Gell. 9, 9.

2. PARTHĒNĪUS, ii. m. (mons) A mountain of Arcadia, Liv. 34, 26, 9: — saltus Parthenii, Virg.

PARTHĒNŌPÆUS, i. m. (Πάρθενόρως) One of the seven princes who laid siege to Thebes, Virg. Æ. 6, 430.

PARTHĒNŌPE, ēs. f. (Πάρθενόπη) The ancient name of Neapolis, so called from the Siren Parthenope, who is said to have been buried there, Sol. 7, 34. — Hence,

PARTHĒNŌPĒUS, a. um. (Πάρθενόρως) Of or belonging to Parthenope, Parthenopean; also poet., Neapolitan, Ov.

PARTHI, ōrum. m. (Πάρθοι) A Scythian people, the Parthians, who originally inhabited the woodlands in the south of Hyrcania, and north of the Caspian passes. After the death of Alexander they fell under the power of the Syrian kings; but afterwards founded an independent empire, which extended itself until it became formidable to the Romans, who suffered frequent discomfitures in their engagements with the Parthians, e. g. under Crassus, the legate Didius Saxe, and Antony, Just. 41, 1: — Parthis mendacior, Hor. — Hence,

PARTHIA, æ. f. (Πάρθια) The country of the Parthi, Plin.

PARTHĪCUS, a. um. Parthian, Flor.

PARTHĪENE, ēs. f. I. q. Parthia, Curt.

PARTHUS, a. um. I. q. Parthicus, Ov.

[PARTIĀRIUS, a. um. (pars) I. That is done by parts or shares, that is shared with another: pecora p. pascenda suscipere, so that the owner and the herdsman divide the produce between them, Cod. Just.: — hence, partiario, partly, by halves, Cat. II. One that goes halves or shares with another in any thing: p. colonus, a farmer who pays as rent one half of the produce of the land, Gai.: — Fig.: A sharer, partaker: p. erroris, Tert.

[PARTIĀTIM. adv. (pars) By parts or pieces, C. Aur.]

[PARTIBILIS, e. (partio) Divisible, Claud.]

PARTĪCEPS, ipis. (pars-capio) Participating, partaking: animus compos rationis et p., Cic. Un. 8: — fortunarum omnium socius et p.: — p. tori, husband and wife, Ov.: — [With de: Plaut.: — With a dat. of the person: Curt.: — Subst.: An associate, companion: participes meos, Plaut.]

[PARTĪCĪPĀLIS, e. (particeps) Relating to participation: p. verbum, a participle, Varr. L. L. 9, 2: — p. curæ, sharing, Dig. doubtful.]

[PARTĪCĪPĀTIŌ, ōnis. (participo) A sharing, imparting, Aug.]

[PARTĪCĪPĀTUS, ūs. m. (participo) I. q. participatio, Spart.]

\*\*PARTĪCĪPĪĀLIS, e. (participium) Belonging to a participle: p. verbum, a part of a verb that resembles the participle, e. g. the supine, Quint.: — Participialia. The gerund and supine: — p. nomina, derived from a participle, Gramm.

[PARTĪCĪPIUM, ii. n. (particeps) I. A partaking, Cod. Just. II. Gramm.: A participle, Varr.]

PARTĪCĪPO. I. (particeps) I. A) To make partaker of, give a share of: p. alqm consilii sui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 17: — With dat. or abl.: p. alqm sermoni, id.: — participatus honore, P. Nol.: — Absol.: nos esse factos ad participandum alium ab alio: — Esp.: To send word to, to inform, acquaint: p. alqm, Plaut. B) Meton.: To share with anybody, take in common, partake of: p. laudes cum alqo, Liv.: — participato cum fratre regno, Just. [II. To participate in, to have part of: p. pestem, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17.]

PARTĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (pars) I. A small part, a little bit: p. cœli, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: — p. arenæ, Hor. II. Gramm.: A particle, Gell. 2, 17.

[PARTĪCŪLĀRIS, e. (particula) Concerning a part, particular, App.]

[PARTĪCŪLĀRĪTER. adv. In respect of a part, particularly, App.]

[PARTĪCŪLĀTIM. adv. I. By parts or pieces, A. Her. II. Particularly, especially, Varr.]

[PARTĪCŪLĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. A dividing into small parts or pieces, M. Cap.]

[PARTĪCŪLO, ōnis. m. (particula) A sharer, partaker, co-heir, Pomp. ap. Non.]

[PARTĪLIS, e. (partior) That is or can be divided, Aug.]

[PARTĪLĪTER. adv. By parts or pieces, Arn.]

PARTIM. See PARS.

1. PARTĪŌ, īvi, itum, ire. i. q. partior. I. Act. A) To divide, part, share: p. prædam cum illis, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 5: — partit communicatque alqd (amicitia): — Hence, Partitus, a. um. Divided: membra p. et distributa: — imperium regionibus p., Liv.: — partito (abl.), by parts, Ulp.: — [Fig.: p. gaudia cum alqo, Lucil. ap. Non.: — p. alqm in suspicionem sceleris, to make partaker of, Enn. ap. Non.] B) To divide into parts, to distribute: partitis expressisque sententiis, clearly expressed and divided (into its prominent parts), Cic. de Or. 3, 6. [II. Neut.: to agree to settle a difference, Plaut. Amph. 4, 3, 1.]

[2. PARTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (pario) A bearing, bringing forth, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 91: — A laying of eggs (said of hens), Varr.]

PARTĪŌR, itus, iri. (pars) I. To divide, distribute: p. alqd in membra, Cic. Un. 4: — p. prædam in socios: — p. genus in species: — p. copias inter se, Liv.: — Absol.: p. cum alqo, to share with anybody. II. To portion, mark out: nihil de dividendo ac partiendo

docet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: — p. et definire: — [Hence, Ital. *parto*, *partire*; Fr. *partir*.]

**PARTĪTE.** adv. *With proper division, methodically*: p. dicere, Cic. de Or. 28.

**PARTĪTĪŌ,** ōnis, f. (partior) I. *Aparting, dividing, distributing*: p. prædæ æquabilis, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: — partitiones quibus de rebus dicturus esset: — p. et definitio: — partitionem distribuere or dividere, to make: — in partitione membra sunt, in divisione formæ (thus *partitio* is used in enumerating the single parts that constitute a whole, but *divisio* in numbering the species of a genus), Cic. Top. 6. II. *Esp.*: A figure of Rhetoric (μερίσμός), when a whole is divided into single sections, in order to expatiate on the latter, Cic. Inv. 1, 22: — [Hence, Fr. *partie*.]

**PARTITO.** See 1. PARTIO.

[PARTĪTŪDŌ, īnis, f. (pario) A bringing forth young, Plaut.]

[PARTĪLĪS, e. (partus) Of child-birth, Tert.]

[PARTŪLA, æ, f. (partus) The goddess of child-birth, Tert.]

[PARTŪRA, æ, f. (pario) A bringing forth young, Varr.]

**PARTŪRĪŌ,** īvi and īi, itum, ire. (from pario) I. A) *To be about to give birth, to be in labour, of women*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 32: of the female of animals, Phædr.: — *Prov.*: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said of those who disappoint great expectations, Hor. A. P. 139. B) *Fig.*: *To be pregnant with any thing, to have conceived*, e. g. a plan: respublica parturit periculum, Cic. Mur. 39: — quod diu parturit animus vester aliquando pariat, Liv.: — *To be in labour, to be in anguish*: si tamquam parturiant unus pro pluribus. [II. Meton.: I. q. pario, to give birth, to bring forth, Hor. O. 4, 5, 26; (of hens) to lay, Varr.: — Meton., poet.: Notus parturit imbres, Hor. — arbor parturit, is budding, Virg.: — parturit ager, is getting green, id.]

[PARTŪRĪŌ, ōnis, f. (parturio) A being about to give birth, a being in labour, parturition; fig.: p. cordis, August.]

**PARTUS,** ūs, m. (pario) I. *A bringing forth, birth*: Diana adhibetur ad partus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: — *Also of animals*, Varr.: (of poultry) a hatching, Col.: — *Also of men, a begetting*: Deianira (Ænei partu edita. II. Meton. A) *The time of giving birth, delivery*: quum p. appropinquare videtur, Cic. Cluent. 11, 31. B) *The young, offspring*: p. ancillæ sitne in fructus habendus? Cic. Fin. 1, 4: — feræ partus suos diligunt: — partum eniti, to bring forth, give birth, Liv.: — conjux sex partus enixa, Tac.: — p. edere: — p. abigere: — (of hens) an egg, App.: of wine, Varr.: of fruit, Plin.: — *Fig.*: neque concipere aut edere partum mens potest, Petr. C) *Plur.*: Partus, i. e. various ages, generations: Græciæ oratorum partus atque fontes vides, Cic. Brut. 13, 49.

**PĀRUM.** adv. (παῦρον) Comp., minus: — Sup., minime. I. A) *With or without genit.*: Too little, not enough, less than is desired [nimium]: p. sapientie, Sall. Cat. 5: — p. splendoris, Hor. — p. id facio, I esteem lightly, Sall.: — p. ne est quod, is it not enough: — With ut, Plin.: — With inf., Ov.: — p. habere, not to be content with [satis habere], with inf., Sall. B) *Not remarkably, not very, not thoroughly*: nemo p. diu vixit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: — p. meminere: — p. credere alicui, Cæs. II. Minus. A) *Less*: plus m., more or less, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20: — m. m. que, Liv.: — m. atque m., less and less, Virg.: — nihil m., nothing less, not at all: — non m., or haud m., not less, no less, quite as, Liv.: — *Also followed by particles of comparison*, quam, ac or atque: m. vehementer quam sum: — peccas m. atque ego, Hor.: — Without quam: haud m. duo millia, Liv.: — m. triginta diebus: — With an abl.: nemo illo fuit m. emax, Nep.: — With the number or quantity in the abl.: uno m. teste habet, one witness less: — generosæ (sues habent mammas) duodenas, vulgares binis m., two less: — multo m., by much less, or much less: — paulo m.: — eo m., so much the less, and quo m. the less: — Except, excepted: bis sex ceciderunt me m. uno, myself alone excepted, Ov. B) *Not as it ought to be, not properly*: m. diligenter, Nep. Con. 5:

— minus ex sententia, id.: — intellexi m., not quite, not exactly, Ter. C) *Not*. 1) *After quo, that*: hiemem prohibuisse, quo minus etc., Cic. Fam. 12, 5: — neque recusavit quo m. pœnam subiret, Nep.: — stetit per Tribonium quo m. oppido potirentur, Cæs.: — m. quo, instead of quo minus, Ter. 2) *In the phrases*, si minus, if not, sin minus, but if not, otherwise, usually followed by at, tamen, etc.: si assecutus sum, gaudeo; sin m., hoc me tamen consolor: — si m. supplicio affici, at custodiri. D) *Too little (usually with plus, too much)*: si m. de alio dixerō, Cic. Sest. 50: — nequid plus m. ve faxit, too much or too little, Ter. III. Minime (minime). A) *Least*: qua m. densæ micabant flammæ, Liv. 32, 17: — mihi placebat Pomponius maxime, vel dicam m. displicebat: — ut ea, si non decore, at quam m. indecore faciamus: — quod ad te m. omnium pertinebat, least of all. B) *With adjectives, when the degree of a quality is left undetermined*: No ways, not at all, by no means: homo m. ambitiosus: — m. vafer, m. malus: — In replies: By no means, not at all: minime vero: — m. hercle vero, Plaut.: — m. gentium, on no account whatever, Ter.: — At least, Liv.

**PĀRUMPER.** adv. (παῖρ-περ) I. *For a short time, a little while [paullisper]*: abduco p. animum a molestiis, Cic. Att. 9, 4. [II. In a short time, quickly, soon, Enn. ap. Non.]

**PĀRUNCŪLUS,** i. m. dem. (paro) A little boat, Cic. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20.

[1. PĀRUS, i. m. A titmouse, tomtit, Carm. de Phil.]

2. PĀRUS, i. f. See PAROS.

**\*\*PARVE.** adv. A little, briefly, Vitruv.: parvissime memorare, Cæsar.

[PARVIBŪLUS, a, um. (parvum-bibo) That drinks little, or moderately, Cæsar.]

[PARVĪCOLLIS, e. (parvus-collum) That has a small neck, C. Aur.]

[PARVĪFĀCĪŌ. 3. To value or esteem at a low rate, Pomp. ap. Non.: — parvifaciatur, Titin. ap. Charis.]

[PARVĪFENDO. 3. I. q. parvifacio, Plaut.]

**\*PARVĪTAS,** ātis, f. (parvus) Littleness, smallness: vincula quæ cerni non possunt propter parvitatem, Cic. Un. 13: — *Fig.*: p. questionis, Gell.: — p. mea, my humble self, V. Max.

**PARVŪLUS,** a, um. dem. I. *Very small, little*: non p. detrimentum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 50: — p. prœlium, id.: — p. res: — p. pecunia, small property: — ex parvulo incipere, to begin with a little, Cæs.: — parvulum differt, Plin.

II. Meton. A) *Little, young*: p. Æneas, Virg.: — a parvulo, from infancy, Ter.; — (of several), ab parvulis, Cæs. [B] *With dat.*: Too young, not a match for any thing. illæ rei ego etiam nunc sum parvulus, Plaut.]

**PARVUS,** a, um. (παῖρος) Comp., minor: — Sup., minimus. [Unusual Comp., parvior, C. Aur.: Sup., parvisimus, Varr. ap. Non.; minimissimus, ap. Arn.] Little, small. I. Prop. A) *In respect of size or space*: p. pisciculi, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: — p. capra [ampla], Varr.: — p. corpus, Hor.: — Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Cæs.: — naves quarum nulla minor erat quam duum millium amphorū. — *Fig.*: minor capitis, i. q. capite deminutus, Hor.: — minor altitudo fluminis, Cæs.: — minima res. B) *In respect of quantity or number*: Inconsiderable: p. numerus navium, Nep. Them. 5: — si pecunia non minor esset facta: — minimus cibus, Ov. — Subst.: Parvum, i. n. A little, a trifle: contentus parvo: — vivitur parvo bene, Hor.: — parvo plures, rather more, a little more, Liv.: — parvi refert, it matters little. — Comp., minus prædæ, Liv.: — Sup., minimum, very little: præmia, quæ apud me minimum valent. — Adv.: Minimum. 1) *Least, very little*: m. valere: — quæ non m. commendat, not a little, Nep.: — ne m. quidem, not in the least. 2) *At the least*: morbus m. annus, Cels.: — harum singula genera m. in binas species dividi possunt, Varr. C) *In respect of value*: Little, low, cheap, mean, small: parvo ven-

dere pretio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60: — parvi pretii esse: — ea parva ducere: — Subst.: Parvum, i. n. *A little, a trifle*: parvi æstimo: — parvi pendo, duco: — parvi esse, to be of little value: — parvo curare. — Comp., minoris vendere, to sell cheaper: — m. æstimare, Nep. — Sup., minimi facere, very little, Plaut. D) In respect of strength, degree, etc.; *Little, slight, weak*. 1) *Of the voice and speech*; *Weak, soft, low*: parvæ murmura vocis, Ov.: — *Humble*: verbis minoribus uti, Ov.: — jact ante fores verba minima deo, Prop. 2) *Of the mind*; *Weak, humble, common*: non tibi p. ingenium, Hor.: — *Of persons*: operosa parvus (of moderate genius, of humble capacity) carmina fingo, id. 3) *Of sentiment*; *Mean, pusillanimous*: parvi animi haberi, Hor.: — nil parvum loquar, nil p. sapias, only what is sublime, id. 4) *Of other relations and conditions*; *Little, slight, trifling, insignificant*: parvum hoc esse credimus, Liv. 43, 38: — dictu parva, sed magni eadem in re gerenda momenti res, Liv.: — parvo momento, Cæs.: — p. commodum: — Prov.: minima de malis (sc. eligenda), the least of evils. 5) *Of persons, with regard to property, rank, station, etc.*; *Mean, low, insignificant*: minores duces, Tac.: — p. Lares, poor, Juv. — Subst.: neque ulla est aut magno aut parvo leti fuga, Hor.: — parvum parva decent, the low or mean, id.: — hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli, id. II. Meton.: In respect of time. A) *Little, short, brief*: in parvo tempore, Lucr.: — dies sermone minor fuit, Ov.: — minima pars temporis, Cæs. — Subst.: Parvum, i. n. *A short time*: parvo post, Plin.: — Adv.: Minimum. *A very short time*: m. dormiebat, Plin. B) *Esp. in respect of age*: *Little, young, tender*: Romulus p. atque lactens, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: — ætate parvi, Suet.: — p. liberi, Sall.: — qui minor est natu, younger: — minor uno mense vel anno, Hor.: — obsides ne minores octonum denum annorum, Liv.: — filia minor regis, Cæs. — Absol. 1) *In Law*: minor, one not of age, a minor, Dig.: — minimus natu horum omnium Timeus. — Subst. 1) *Parvus, i. m. A little boy*: parva, a little girl: parvi, little children: a parvo, from childhood, Liv. 2) *Minores. The younger, young persons*, Hor.: — Descendants, Virg.: — [Hence, Ital. pargoletto.]

PASARGADÆ, ærum. f. (Πασαργάδαι) *A fortress of Persia, in which was the tomb of Cyrus, now the ruins of Murgāb*, Plin. 6, 23, 26.

[PASCALIS, e. (for pascualis, from pascuum) *Pasturing, grazing*: p. ovis, Cat. Frg.]

[PASCŒLUS, i. m. (φάσκωλος) *A small money-bag, a purse*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27.]

[PASCHA, æ. f. and ætis. n. (from the Hebrew פסח pesach, transitiv) *The Passover; afterwards, Easter*, Tert. — Hence, Fr. pâque.]

[PARCHĀLIS, e. (pascha) *Of or belonging to the Passover or Easter*: p. tempus, Cod. Th.]

PASCĪTO, are. (pasco) *To graze*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19.

PASCO, pāvi, pastum. 3. (πάω, whence the obsol. πάσκω) I. A) *To pasture, feed, drive to pasture*: p. bestias, Cic. Off. 2, 4: — p. sues; and absol. pascendi locus, Varr.: — esp. to graze, feed, or pasture cattle: ut arare ut p. ut negotiari libeat: — bene or male p. — Meton.: *To feed, nourish, maintain*: ubi bestię pascē sunt: — fundus pascit herum, Hor. B) *Fig. To feed, i.e. maintain, nourish, support*: p. alqm rapinis et incendiis: — p. barbam, Hor.: — p. crinem, Virg.: — p. numos alienos, to increase one's debts, Hor.: — to pasture, to feast, gratify: p. oculos animumque alqm re: — Hence, pasci, to feed: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor: — p. maleficio et scelere. II. *To pasture cattle upon*: asperrima (collum) pascunt, Virg.: — Meton.: *To consume, lay waste*: p. campos, Liv.: — pastus cibus, eaten, Ov. — [Hence, Ital. pascere, Fr. paître.]

PASCOR, pastus, pasci. I. *To graze, browse, feed*: mula pastum missa, Hor.: — pasci per herbas, Virg. — Meton.: *Of prophetic birds*: quum pulli non pascerentur, would not

eat. II. Act.: *To browse or feed upon*: pascuntur silvas, Virg.: — mala gramina pastus, id.

PASCŪA, ōrum. n. See PASCUS.

[PASCŒSUS, a, um. *Full of pasture, fit for pasture*, App.]

PASCŪUS, a, um. (pasco) *That serves for pasture*: p. ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47. — Subst.: Pascuum, i. n. and plur., pascua, ōrum. *A pasture, pasture-land*: — Pascua, æ. f. *Pasture-land*, Tert.

PĀSĪPHĀE, æs. f. and PĀSIPHĀA, æ. f. (Πασίφη, the all-shining one) *Daughter of the Sun, and sister of Circe, wife of Minos king of Crete, the mother of the Minotaur, of Androgeus, and of Ariadne*, Ov. A. A. 1, 295. Hence,

PĀSĪPHĀEĪUS, a, um. (Πασίφηιος) *Of or belonging to Pasiphae*. — Subst.: Pasiphaea, daughter of Pasiphae, Phædra, Ov.

PĀSĪTHĒA, æ. f. or PĀSĪTHĒE, æs. f. (Πασίθεα, Πασίθεν) *One of the three Graces*, Cat. 63, 43.

[PASSA, æ. See PASSUM.]

[PASSĀRĪUS, a, um. (passus, a, um. from pando) *Dried by exposure to the sun*, Capit.]

PASSER, ēris. m. I. *A sparrow*, Cic. Fin. 2, 13.

II. *A sea-fish, turbot*, Hor. III. *P. marinus, i. q. struthiocamelus* (ucc. to Fest.), Plaut. [Hence, Ital. passero, Fr. passereau.]

[PASSERCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (passer) *A little hen-sparrow; meton. as a term of endearment*, M. Aur.]

PASSERCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (passer) *A little or young sparrow (as a term of endearment)*, Cic. Div. 2, 30.

[PASSĒRĪUS, a, um. (passer) *Of or fit for sparrows*: p. prandium, Pomp. ap. Non. — Subst.: Passerina hirsuta, Fam. Thymelæacea, NL.]

PASSERNĪCES, is. m. *A kind of whetstone*, Plin. 36, 22, 47.

[PASSĪBĪLIS, e. (patior) *Capable of suffering, passible*, Arn.]

[PASSĪBĪLĪTAS, ætis. f. *Capability of suffering*, Arn.]

[PASSĪBĪLĪTER, adv. *Passibly*, Tert.]

PASSIM, adv. (passus from pando) I. *Here and there, everywhere, in every direction, at random*: p. per forum volitare, Cic. R. Am. 36: — ille iit p., ego coordinatim: — Numidæ barbara consuetudine nullis ordinibus p. considerant, Cæs.: — p. carpere, colligere undique: — in vicis p. suos diffugiunt, Liv. II. Meton.: *Without order, indiscriminately, promiscuously*: servi cum dominis recumbunt p., Just. 43, 1: — glans aluerunt veteres et semper p. amarant, Tib.: — without consideration, heedlessly: p. effundere alqd, Lact.

[PASSĪO, ōnis. f. (patior) I. *A suffering, enduring*, App.: indisposition, disease, Cœl. II. *A passion, affection*, August.

III. *An occurrence, event*, App.]

[PASSĪŌNĀLIS, e. (passio) *Capable of feeling or suffering*, Tert.]

[PASSĪVE, adv. *Dispersedly, here and there*: p. dispersi crines, App.: — Without distinction, indiscriminately, Tert.]

[PASSĪVĪTAS, ætis. f. (passivus) *Want of distinction, disorder, confusion*, Tert.]

[PASSĪVĪTUS, adv. I. q. passim, Tert.]

[1. PASSĪVUS, a, um. (pando) I. *That is met with everywhere, occurring here and there*: p. morsus, App.: — p. nomen Dei, common to several, Tert. II. *Promiscuous, confused*: p. congeries, App.]

[2. PASSĪVUS, a, um. (patior) *Passible, passive, capable of feeling or suffering*, App.]

[PASSUM, i. n. (pando) (sc. vinum) *Wine from dried grapes, raisin-wine*, Virg.; also, passa, æ. f. (sc. potio), Gell.]

1. PASSUS, a, um. I. *Part of pando*. [II. Adj.: *Withered, shrivelled*: p. senex, Lucil. ap. Non.]

2. PASSUS, a, um. from patior.

3. PASSUS, ūs. m. (pando) I. *A putting forth of the feet in walking, a step, pace*, Auct. Or. Marc. 2. — Fig.:

passibus ambiguis fortuna errat, Ov.—Meton.: A footstep, impression made by a foot: nec passu stare tenaci, Ov. II. A measure of length, five Roman feet, being the distance between the point where the heel is lifted up and the point where the same heel is set down again; according to our measurement, a double pace: mille passus, a Roman mile, Plin.

[PASTA. A medicine in form of a paste, a confection: p. regia, cakes made of blanched almonds, sugar, and rose-water, NL.]

[PASTICUS, a, um. Well fed, fattened, Apic.]

\*\*PASTILLICO, are. (pastillus) To have the shape of a small ball, Plin. 21, 8, 25.

[PASTILLUM, i. n. I. q. pastillus, a small loaf or roll, Varr. ap. Charis.]

PASTILLUS, i. m. (acc. to Fest., dem. from panis) I. A small round ball of meal, or the like, Plin. 22, 12, 54. II. A little ball of medicine, a pill (Cels.); a kind of odoriferous preparation, used for sprinkling over any thing or for chewing, in order to give an agreeable smell, a lozenge or pastile, Hor.

PASTINACA, æ. f. I. A vegetable, a kind of parsnip, but comprising also the carrot: P. sativa, Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin. 19, 5, 27. II. A fish of prey, i. q. trygon (Raia pastinaca L.), the sting-ray, Cels.

\*\*PASTINATIO, ònis. f. I. A digging or preparing the ground for the planting of vines, Col. 2, 12. II. Meton.: The ground thus prepared, id.

\*\*PASTINATOR, òris. m. One who digs a vineyard, or loosens the ground in preparation for planting, Col. 3, 13.

\*\*PASTINATUS, ùs. m. I. q. pastinatio, Plin. 17, 20, 32.

\*\*PASTINO. 1. (pastinum) To loosen or dig up the ground as a preparation for the planting of vines: p. agrum, Col. 3, 13:—hence, solum pastinatum, and subst. simply pastinatum, i. n., the ground thus prepared, id.

\*\*PASTINUM, i. n. I. A two-pronged instrument for breaking up and preparing the soil of a vineyard, a dibble, Col. 3, 18. II. Meton.: The act of thus preparing the ground, Pall.:—the ground thus prepared, id.:—pastina instituere, Ulp.

PASTIO, ònis. f. (pasco) I. A pasture; place for cattle to graze on: magnitudine pastionis, Cic. de P. 2, 12. II. A feeding of cattle, Varr.

[PASTOPHORI, òrum. m. (παστοφόροι) Certain priests, who carried about the image of a deity in a small shrine (παστός), App.]

PASTOR, òris. m. (pasco) I. A herdsman, Cic. Flacc. 17:—esp., a shepherd, App.:—p. Ætneus, Polyphemus, Ov.:—pastorum dux geminus, Romulus and Remus, id. II. One that keeps poultry, Varr.

PASTORALIS, e. (pastor) Of or belonging to herdsman or shepherds, pastoral: p. habitus, Liv. 9, 36:—p. vita, Varr.:—p. canis, Col.:—auguratus Romuli fuit pastoralis, originated among shepherds.

[PASTORALITER. adv. Pastorally, LL.]

PASTORICIUS (not -itius), a, um. (pastor) Of or belonging to herdsman: p. res, the occupation, etc. of herdsman, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, § 1:—p. fistula, a shepherd's pipe.

[PASTORIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a herdsman: p. pelis, a herdsman's or shepherd's skin; see PALLIUM.]

[PASTURA, æ. f. (pasco) A pasture, Pall.]

PASTUS, ùs. m. (pasco) I. A feeding, pasturing: animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47:—Meton.: Fodder: pastum capessere:—anquirunt pastum:—also, food, sustenance (of men), Lucr.; fig., p. animorum. II. A feeding, eating, browsing: p. ejus herbae, Plin.

[PATAGIARIUS, ii. m. (patagium) One that makes patagia, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35.]

PATAGIATUS, a, um. (patagium) Furnished with a patagium, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47.]

[PATAGIUM, ii. n. (παταγίον) A broad border on the dress

of Roman ladies, corresponding to the clavus on the dress of the men, App.]

[PĀTĀGOS, i. m. (πάταγος) A kind of disease, Plaut. ap. Macr.]

PĀTĀLIS, e. (pateo) Open, spread abroad: p. bos, with spreading horns, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

PĀTĀRA, òrum. n. (πάρα, τὰ) A sea-town of Lycia, with an oracle of Apollo, Liv. 33, 41, 5.

PĀTĀRÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Patara, Ov.

PĀTĀRĀNI, òrum. m. The inhabitants of Patara, Cic. Flac. 32.

PĀTĀRĒIS, idis. f. (Παταρίς) Of Patara, Avien.

PĀTĀVĪNITAS, atis. f. (Patavium) The dialect or mode of expression used at Patavium, Patavinity, Quint. 1, 5, 56.

PĀTĀVĪNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Patavium: P. municipium, Patavium, Cic.:—Poet.: P. volumina, the writings of Livy, Sid.:—Subst.: Pātāvini, òrum. m. The inhabitants of Patavium.

PĀTĀVĪUM, ii. n. A town of Italy on the banks of the river Medoacus (now Bacchilione), birth-place of the historian Livy, now Padua, Liv. 10, 2, 9.

PĀTĒFĀCĪO, fēci, factum. Pass. PĀTĒFĪO, factus. (pateo-facio) 3. I. Prop. A) To set or throw open, to open: p. portas, Liv. 2, 15:—p. aures assentationibus:—p. ordines, Liv. B) Meton. 1) To open, to render passable: p. aditum ad tuam cognitionem:—p. vias, iter, Cæs.:—To make a way, to be the first to enter into (like ἀνοίγειν): patefactum legionibus esse Pontum, qui ante ex omni aditu clausus erat:—p. loca, Nep. 2) To open, to render visible: p. Sejanum, to open a prospect towards it. 3) To make an opening, e. g. by ploughing, etc.: p. sulcum, to make a furrow, Ov. II. Fig.: To open, i. e. to discover, bring to light, to manifest, disclose: proferre et p. judicia exitii, Cic. Flac. 2:—judicia indagare, p., proferre:—ante philosophiam patefactam:—p. se alci, to disclose one's sentiments, to open one's mind to.

PĀTĒFĀCTĪO, ònis. f. (patefactio) A laying open, discovering: p. quasi rerum opertarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5.

PĀTĒFĪO, actus. See PATEFACIO.

PĀTĒLĀNA (Patelēna), æ. f. A goddess of corn in the field, August.

1. PĀTELLA, æ. f. dem. (patera) I. A flat vessel used for cooking and for serving up food, a dish, platter, plate, charger, porringer, Plin. 19, 8, 54.—Esp.: A vessel used at a sacrifice, Cic. Fin. 2, 7.—Hence: edere de patella, of irreverent persons: to eat from the altar as from a table. II. Meton.: The knee-pan, cap of the knee, Cels. [Hence, Ital. padella, Fr. poêle.]

2. PĀTELLA, æ. f. (pateo) The goddess of discovery, called also Patelēna, Arn.

[PĀTELLĀRIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a plate: p. dii, the Lares, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 46.]

PATENA, æ. f. See PATINA.

PĀTENS, tis. I. Part of pateo. II. Adj.: Open, passable: loca patentia, Liv. 21, 25:—via patentior, id.:—open, free, uncovered: p. cœlum:—loca patentiora, Cæs.:—Fig.: Open, evident, clear: p. causa, Ov. M. 9, 536.

\*PĀTENTER. adv. Openly [opp. 'abscondite']. Comp., patentius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

PĀTĒO, ūi, ēre. (perhaps from pando) I. To be or stand open: nares quæ propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57:—valvæ patent:—iis omnium domus patent, Cæs.:—Hence, patens, open: p. domus. II. Meton. A) To be open or passable: aditus patet, Cic. Brut. 4:—Fig.: To be free, to be at anybody's disposal or service, to be open: ut intelligant omnia Ciceronis p. Trebiano:—patuit quibusdam fuga, Liv. B) To be or stand open, to be exposed: p. vulnere, Liv.:—Fig.: multa patent in eorum vita quæ fortuna feriat. C) To lie

*open, to be visible:* nomen in adversariis patet, *may be seen, appears:* — Fig.: *To be open, i. e. to be evident, apparent, manifest:* res patent: — *hence, patet, with acc. and inf., it is manifest or clear that, etc.* D) *To extend, to be of a certain extent:* Tuscorum opes late terra marique patuere, Liv.: — *finis patent in longitudinem ducenta millia passuum, Cæs.: — Fig.: hoc præceptum patet latius, extends further, i. e. is open to a wider application.*

PĀTER, tris. m. (πατήρ) I. A) *A father, Cic. R. Am. 16. — Plur.: patres, parents: patrum memoria: — ætas patrum nostrorum: — ancestors, Liv.: — p. familias or familiæ, 1) The master of a house, father of a family, Cæs.: — Plur.: patres familiæ, id.: and familiarum, Suet. 2) For, a plain or common man: sicut unus p. familias.* [B) *Meton.: Fatherly love, Ov.; the likeness of a father, Claud. — Fig.: the father, i. e. the founder or author of any thing, Virg.]* II. A) *Of relatives: A foster-father, Ter.; a father-in-law, Tac.; father, as a title of honour, on account of old age or of benefits enjoyed as from a father, Hor.; hence, p. patriæ, father of the country, an honorary appellation or title: — p. conscriptus, one of the conscript fathers, i. e. a senator: — Plur.: Patres, 1) The senators, i. e. the senate, consisting of 200 members, elected by Romulus, and 100 added by Tullius, which latter were called p. minorum gentium, Liv. 2) I. q. patricii, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.* B) *Of the gods: p. Jupiter: — p. Lemnius, Vulcan: — p. Tiberinus, the god of the Tiber, Liv. C) P. patrus, the chief of the Fetiales, who concluded treaties, Liv. D) P. cœnæ, he that gives an entertainment, a host, Hor.: — p. esuritionum, of a very poor man, Cat.: — an old man, Virg. [Hence, Ital. padre; Prov. paire; Fr. père.]*

PĀTERA, æ. f. (pateo) *A vessel used for making libations at a sacrifice, a broad shallow bowl, Cic. Brut. 11.*

PĀTERCŪLUS, i. m. *The family name of Velleius.*

PATERFAMILIAS. See PATER.

[PĀTERNĀLIS, e. I. q. paternus, ML.] [Hence, Fr. paternel.]

[PĀTERNITAS, ætis. f. Fatherly feeling or care, August.]

PĀTERNUS, a, um. (pater) I. *Fatherly, paternal: p. horti, Cic. Phil. 13, 17: — p. odium, Liv.: — p. bona.* II. *Of one's native country: p. ripa, Hor.: — p. terra, Ov.*

PĀTESCO, tui. 3. (pateo) I. *To open, to be opened: atria patescunt, Virg. Æ. 2, 483: — Fig.: To become manifest, visible, or evident, to come to light: res patescit.* II. *Meton.: To stretch, extend: latius patescite imperio, Liv. 32, 27.*

PĀTETÆ, ærum. f. (πατήρ, ἡ, ὅς, trodden) *A kind of dates, Plin. 13, 4, 9.*

[PĀTHĒTICE, adv. Pathetically, Macr.]

[PĀTHĒTICUS, a, um. (παθητικός) Pathetic, effectual to move the passions: p. oratio, Macr.: — Subst.: Patheticus, i. m. (sc. nervus) The fourth pair of cerebral nerves, NL.]

[PĀTHICUS, a, um. (παθικός, from πάσχω) Qui muliebria patitur, Juv.: — libelli pathicissimi, full of obscenity, Mart.]

[PĀTHOGNOMONICUS, a, um. (πάθος-γνωσκω) Denoting disease, pathognomonic: signum p., a sign or token, NL.]

[PĀTHOLŌGIA, æ. f. (πάθος-λέγω) The doctrine of the origin, progress, etc. of diseases; pathology, NL.]

PĀTĪBĪLIS, e. (patior) I. *Endurable, tolerable: p. dolor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23.* II. A) *Able to feel, capable of feeling: p. natura, capability of receiving impressions from without, Cic. N.D. 3, 12, 29.* [B) *Suffering, Lact.]*

[PĀTĪBŪLĀTUS, a, um. (patibulum) Fastened to a gibbet, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53.]

PĀTĪBŪLUM. See the following Article.

PĀTĪBŪLUS, a, um. (pateo) *Spread, extended.* I. *Subst.: Patibulum, i. n. A forked frame of wood, on which malefactors were suspended or fixed, a gallows, gibbet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41: — A wooden bolt or bar on a door, Titin. ap. Non.: — A kind of prop for vines, Plin. 17, 23, 35.*

II. Patibulus, i. m. A) *I. q. patibulum, Varr. ap. Non. [B) One that is fastened to a gibbet, Plaut. ap. Non.]*

PĀTIENS, tis. I. *Part. of patior.* II. *Adj. A) Bearing, enduring, suffering, with genit.: amnis navigium p. navigabile, Liv. 21, 31: — p. laboris, Suet.: — p. servitutis, Plin. B) Patient: p. et lentus, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: — Comp. and Sup., id.*

PĀTIENTER, adv. *Patiently: p. ferre, Cic. Phil. 11, 3: — patientius ferre: — Sup., patientissime, V. Max.*

PĀTIENTĪA, æ. f. (patiens) I. *With a genit.: A) enduring, a bearing, suffering: p. famis et frigoris, Cic. Cat. 1, 10: — p. turpitudinis.* II. *Absol.: Tolerance, forbearance: summam virtutem in patientia ponere, Nep. Alcib. 11: — p. virtus, frugalitas: — Indulgence: nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere: — Patientia: abuti alcijs patientia: — patientiam alcijs tentare.* III. *[The herb monk's rhubarb, Rumex p.]*

PĀTĪNA (patēna), æ. f. (πάτριον for φάτριον) I. *A plate, pan, dish, Cic. Att. 4, 8.* II. *Meton.: A manger, Veg. [III. Patena, a plate for the bread in the Lord's Supper, a paten, ML.]*

PĀTĪNĀRIUS, a, um. (patina) *Of or belonging to a dish or plate: p. struices, piles of dishes, Plaut.: — Subst.: Patinarius, ii. m. A gormandiser, a glutton, Suet.*

[PĀTRIO, 3. An old form for patior, Cic. Leg. 3, 4.]

PĀTĪOR, passus, i. (παθῶ, πάσχω) I. *To suffer, to undergo, to be obliged to undergo: p. servitutum, Cic. Phil. 6, 7: — p. supplicium, Cæs.: — p. alqd ab alqo, Liv.: — to suffer, i. e. to receive: p. vulnera.* II. A) *To suffer or endure patiently, to yield to, to put up with, tolerate, brook: p. dolores, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18: — p. vitia sua, Liv.: — alqd non p. tacitum, id.: — ad patientum tolerandumque difficilis: — With acc. and inf.: Nep.: — facile p., to have no objection to: — moleste p., and ægre p., to take any thing amiss, to feel offended at, Ter. B) To bear, endure: p. novem secula, to live so long, Ov.: — vinum non p. potest vetustatem, Suet.: — Absol.: p. nequeo, Plaut.: — nescis sine rege p., Luc. C) To suffer, endure, i. e. to let come to pass, to allow, permit, esp. to allow any thing to happen from a want of feeling or compassion: nullum patiebatur esse diem quin diceret, Cic. Brut. 88: — non possum p. quin, Ter.: — nullo se implicari negotio passus est: — p. alqm, or p. vim, i. e. concubitus p., Ov.*

PĀTISCO, Ære. See PATESCO.

PATMOS or -US, i. f. (Πάτμος) *A rocky island in the Ægean Sea, used by the Romans as a place of banishment, nov Patino, Plin. 4, 12, 23.*

[PĀTOR, ōris. m. (pateo) An opening, App.]

PATRÆ, ærum. f. (Πάτρα) *A town of Achaia, with a harbour, now Patras, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1.*

[PATRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (patro) An effecting, accomplishing, Vell.; also euphemistic for concubitus, Th. Prisc.]

\*\*PATRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that effects or accomplishes a thing: p. amoris, Avien.: — p. necis, Tac.*

PATRATUS, a, um. See PATER, II. C).

PATRENSIS, e. *Of Patra, Cic. Fam. 13, 10. — Subst.: Patrenses, ium. m. The inhabitants of Patra.*

PATRĪA, æ. f. *One's native country. See PATRIUS. [PATRIARCHA and -ES, æ. m. (πατριάρχης) A patriarch. I. The founder of a family, Eccl. II. A chief bishop, LL.]*

[PATRICE, adv. In a paternal or fatherly manner, like a father, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 4.]

\*\*PATRĪCIĀTUS, ūs. m. *The rank or dignity of a patrician at Rome, Suet. Aug. 2; under the later emperors it was a high official title, Cass.*

PATRĪCĪDA, æ. c. (pater-cædo) *The murderer of a father, a patricide, Auct. Or. Dom. 10.*

PATRĪCĪUS, a, um. (pater) *Patrician, noble: p. familia, Cic. Leg. 2, 3: — Subst.: A patrician, plur.,*

patricii, the patricians, divided into two principal classes; namely, into p. majorum gentium and p. minorum gentium, see PATER, II. A) 1): — patricii exire, to allow one's self to be adopted into a plebeian family: — Under the later emperors patricius was a title of the higher offices of the empire.

[PATRICUS, a, um. (pater) i. q. patrius. Paternal: p. casus, the genitive, Varr. L. L. 7, 37.]

\*\*PATRIE, adv. Paternally, fatherly, Quint. 11, 1, 68.

[PATRIMONIALIS, e. (patrimonium) Of or belonging to paternal property, Dig.]

[PATRIMONIOLUM, i. n. dem. of patrimonium, Hier.]

PATRIMONIUM, ii. n. (pater) An estate bequeathed by a father to his children, an inheritance, patrimony: duo lauta et copiosa patrimonio accipere, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: — expellere alqm patrimonio: — Fig.: p. nominis paterni.

PATRIUS, a, um. (pater) Whose father is living: p. puer, Auct. Harusp. 11.

[PATRIUS, i. m. A god-father, ML.] [Hence, Ital. padrino, Fr. parrain.]

[PATRIS, are. (πατρίς, πατρός) To take after the father, to resemble or act like one's father, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 27.] [Hence, Ital. patrizzare.]

[PATRIUS, a, um. Of a father, paternal, App.]

PATRIUS, a, um. (pater) I. Of or belonging to a father: p. animus, Cic. R. Am. 16: — p. res: — p. bona, Ter.: — p. mos, inherited from ancestors or parents: — p. casus, the genitive, Gell. II. Subst. A) Patrium, ii. n. (sc. nomen) I. q. patronymicum, Quint. 1, 5, 45. B) Patria, æ. f. (sc. terra) One's native country, a native place: alteram habere loci patriam, alteram juris, Cic. Leg. 2, 2: — from this a new adjective was formed, Patrius, a, um. Of or belonging to one's country, native: p. mos: — p. ritus: — p. sermo. [Hence, Fr. patrie.]

[1. PATRO, are. (pater) To cast a paternal look on anybody: patrans oculo, Pers. 1, 18.]

2. PATRO. 1. To effect, perform, bring to pass, to carry out: p. promissa, Cic. Att. 1, 14: — p. pacem, Liv.: — p. cœpta, Sall.: — p. bellum, id.: — p. facinus, Liv.: — p. jusjurandum, to go through with the oath and other accustomed ceremonies in concluding a treaty, Liv.: — pater patratus; see PATER, II. C).

PATRŌCŪNIUM, ii. n. (patronus) Protection. I. In a court of justice, a defence or pleading on behalf of the accused, Cic. Brut. 29. — Meton.: A client, Vat. ap. Cic.

II. Gen.: Protection, patronage: p. voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21.

\*\*PATRŌCŪNOR, ātus, āri. (patronus) To defend, protect, support: p. alui, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 46: — p. crimi-  
mini, Quint.

PATROCLĪANUS, a, um. Named after a certain Patroclus: P. sellas, i. q. Latinæ, Mart. 12, 78, 9.

PATROCLES, is. m. and PĀTROCLUS, i. m. (Πάτροκλος, Πάτροκλος) Son of Menæti, a relative, playmate, and afterwards companion in arms of Achilles; he was killed by Hector before Troy: Patrocles, ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; Patroclus, ap. Ov. P. 1, 3, 73.

PATRŌNA, æ. f. (patronus) A patroness. I. She that defends or protects, Cic. de Or. 2, 48. II. She that manumits a slave, Plin. E. 10, 4.

[PATRŌNALIS, e. (patronus) Of or belonging to a patron: p. verecunda, Act.]

[PATRŌNATUS, us. m. The relationship between a patron and his freedmen or clients, patronage, Dig.]

PATRŌNUS, i. m. (pater) I. He who defends another or takes him under his protection, or who assists a town or province in the maintenance of certain rights or privileges, a protector, defender, patron: quot enim clientes circa singulos fuistis patronas, tot nunc etc., Liv. 6, 18: — p. civitatum et nationum: — p. colonis: — Esp.: A master who manu-

mits a slave, the patron of a freedman, Cic. Fam. 13, 21.

II. Meton.: A protector, defender, advocate: p. commodorum vestrorum, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: — p. plebis: — p. justitiæ: — p. causæ, or simply patronus, an advocate.

[PATRŌNŪMICUM NOMEN. (πατρωνυμικόν) A name derived from that of a father, a patronymic; e. g. Anchisiades from Anchises, Gramm.]

PATRŪĒLIS, e. (patruus) I. Descended from a father's brother: p. frater, a cousin, son of a father's brother, Cic. Fin. 5, 1; or simply patruelis, Suet.: — also, p. frater, a cousin, son of a father's sister. II. Belonging to the children of a father's brother: p. origo, Ov. M. 1, 352: — thus Ajax calls the arms of his cousin Achilles, p. dona, id.

PATRŪS, a, um. (pater) I. Subst. A) A father's brother, a paternal uncle [avunculus, an uncle on the mother's side, a maternal uncle], Auct. Harusp. 12: p. magnus, the brother of a grandfather, Gai.: — p. major, i. q. frater proavi, Tac.: — p. maximus, i. q. frater abavi, Gai. B) Fig.: One who fond of censuring others: pertristis quidem p., censor, magister. II. Adj.: Of or belonging to a paternal uncle: p. ensis, Ov. F. 4, 55: — p. lingua, Hor.: — patru mi patruissime (in impassioned language), Plaut.

PĀTULCŪS, ii. m. (pateo) I. A surname of Janus, because in time of war the doors of his temple stood open, Ov. F. 1, 129. II. A debtor of Cicero; hence: P. nomen, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 2.

PĀTŪLUS, a, um. (pateo) I. Open, wide open: p. pinna, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: — p. fenestra, Ov.: — p. latitudo, Tac. II. Spread out, extended, broad: p. rami, Cic. de Or. 1, 7: — p. quercus, Ov.: — p. mundus, Lucr.: — p. orbis, Hor.

[PAUCIES or -IENS, adv. A few times, seldom, Cæsar ap. Non.] [PAUCILOQUŪM, ii. n. (paucus-loquor) Fewness of words, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 31.]

\*PAUCĪTAS, ātis, f. (paucus) Fewness, paucity, smallness of number: p. oratorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: — p. hostium, Cæsar.

\*PAUCŪLUS, a, um. dem. Very little. — Plur. pauculi, æ, a. Cic. Att. 5, 21.

PAUCUS, a, um. and more frequently plur., pauci, æ, a. I. Few, little: paucis mensibus perfectum, Cic. Q. F. 3, 11: — p. causæ: — Hence, pauci, few people or persons; and pauciores, fewer (persons), a still less number, Sall.: — Sing. (more rare): paucio foramine, Hor.: — p. numerus, Auct. B. Afr.: — Pauca, ōrum. n. A few words: ut in p. conferam, to say it in a few words, to be brief: — paucis te volo, I have a word or two to say to you, Ter.: — cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, Sall. II. Some, several: paucæ bestiarum, Liv. 30, 33: — paucis diebus. [Hence, Ital. poco, Fr. peu.]

PAULĀTIM (paullatim). adv. I. Gradually, by little and little, by degrees: p. consuescere transire Rhenum, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 33. II. A) A little (at a time): p. aquæ addito, Cat. R. R. 74. B) Singly, by parts: p. discedere ex castris, one after the other, Cæsar.

PAULĪANUS, a, um. Of Paulus: P. victoria, of Æm. Paul. Macedonicus, V. Max.: — p. responsum, of the lawyer Paulus, Just.

PAULISPER (paullisper). adv. For a short time, a little while, Cic. Leg. 1, 13.

PAULO (paullo). See PAULUS.

[PAULŪLATIM, adv. I. q. paulatim, App.]

PAULŪLO (paullilo). See the following Article.

PAULŪLUS (paullulus), a, um. dem. Small, little, in size or number: homines p. et graciles, Liv. 35, 11: — p. via, id.: — p. spatium, Ter.: — p. pecunia, Plaut. — Neut. I. Subst.: Paullulum, i. A little, a trifle: p. moræ, Cic. Cat. 1, 4: — p. pecuniæ, Ter.: — Absol.: p. deesse: — Hence, paullulo with Comp.: p. deterius, rather worse, a little worse,

Lucei. ap. Cic. II. Adv.: *A little, slightly*: p. respirare: — p. ante, *a little before*.

1. PAULUS or PAULLUS, a, um. (παῦλος, i. q. παῦρος) *Little, small, slight*: paulo sumptu, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 22. I. Subst.: Paulum, i. n. *A little, a trifle*: p. partium: — p. defect, Cæs.: — Hence, paulo, *by a trifle*: With Comp., p. melior: — p. minus: — also, paulo salubribus: — p. secus: — p. ante: — p. post: or post paulo, Cæs.: — *Nearly, almost*, Suet.

II. Adv.: *A little*: p. commorari: — post paulum, soon after, shortly after, Quint. [Hence, Ital. paulo.]

2. PAULUS, i. m. *A Roman surname*. I. Of the family of *Emilius*: e. g. L. Emil. Paulus Macedonicus; and L. Em. Paulus, the father of Scipio Africanus. II. Jul. Paulus, a celebrated lawyer, Lamp.

PAUPER, ēris. *Poor* [πῆνυς, who has moderate means; egenus and inops, needy, in want, that has not common necessities; and mendicus, πτωχός, a beggar, that lives on alms]: sine ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic. Vat. 12: — p. homo: — res pauperes, Plaut.: — pauper aquæ, in want of water, Hor.: — Subst.: Pauper, esp. plur., Pauperes. The poor (people): p. ubique jacet, Ov.: — pauperes locuplesque, Sen.: — pauperum tabernæ, Hor. [Hence, Ital. povero, Fr. pauvre.]

PAUPERCŪLUS, a, um. dem. *Poor, indigent, needy*: p. anus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 47: — p. res, Plaut.

[PAUPĒRĪES, ēi. f. (pauper) I. Poverty, want of riches, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59. II. Damage occasioned by an animal, in a legal point of view, Ulp.]

[PAUPĒRĪUS, adv. Comp. More poorly or needily, Tert.]

PAUPĒRO, are. (pauper) I. To render poor, Tit. ap. Non. II. P. alqm alqa re, to rob or deprive of, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 134.

PAUPERTAS, ātis. f. I. Poverty, want of riches: paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem, poverty, or rather neediness and beggary, Cic. Parad. 6, 1: — Indigence, neediness: propter paupertatem sues pascere. II. Fig.: Poverty: p. sermonis, Quint. 8, 3, 33. [Hence, Fr. pauvreté.]

[PAUPERTĀTŪLA, æ. f. dem. Poverty, Hier.]

[PAUPERTINUS, a, um. Poor, indigent, needy, Varr. ap. Non.]

[PAUSA, æ. f. (παῦσα) A pause, stop, cessation, end: pausam facere, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 13: — p. vitæ, Lucr.: — pausam dare concilio, id.]

[PAUSĀBĪLIS, e. (pausa) Pausing, stopping.—Comp., C. Aur.]

\*\*PAUSĀRĪUS, ii. m. (pausa) An officer who commanded the rowers, and gave the signal when to stop, Sen. Ep. 56, 5.

[PAUSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (pauso) A pause, Hier.]

[PAUSĒA (posēa) or PAUSĪA, æ. f. (sc. oliva) A kind of olive which was pressed or pickled before quite ripe, Varr. R. R. 1, 60.]

PAUSĪACUS, a, um. Of Pausias: P. tabella, Hor.

PAUSĪAS, æ. m. (Παυσίας) A celebrated Greek painter, a native of Sicily, contemporary with Apelles, Plin. 21, 2, 3.

[PAUSILLŪM, adv. A little, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 24.]

[PAUSO, i. (pausa) To pause, halt, stop: dolor pausavit, Cæl.: — pausatus, a, um., pausing, stopping: p. jumentum, Veg.: — Hence, Ital. posare.]

PAUSUS, i. m. (pausa) The god of repose, Arn.

[PAUXILLĀTUM, adv. I. q. paullatim, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 63.]

[PAUXILLISPER, I. q. paullisper, Plaut. Truc. 8, 21.]

[PAUXILLŪS, a, um. dem. (pauillus) Little, small: p. fames, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 9: — Subst.: Pauxillulum, i. n. A small thing, a trifle: reliquum p. numorum, a trifle of money remaining, Ter.: — da quid p., Plaut.: — Adv.: A little, id.]

[PAUXILLUS, a, um. dem. (paucus) Little, small: p. res, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 63: — Subst.: Pauxillum, i. n. A little: pauxillo, by a little: p. levius, Cels.: — Adv.: Somewhat, a little: p. contentus, Plaut.]

[PĀVA, æ. f. (pavus) A peahen, Aus.]

[PĀVĒFACTUS, a, um. (paveo-facio) Frightened, alarmed, Ov. M. 12, 878.]

PĀVĒO, pāvi, ēre. To tremble, to be struck with fear, to dread, be afraid: nam et intus paveo et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: — paveo mihi, on my account, i. e. for my own self, Ter. — With acc. resp.: id paves de ducas illam, on that account, Plaut.: — p. lupos, Hor.: — p. casum, Tac.: — With an ablat. of the cause: p. novitate, Ov.: — With ad: p. ad omnia, Liv.: — With inf., id. — Part.: Pavens. Afraid, alarmed, Ov. — Meton.: venæ pavent, contract, shrink, Tac. — Pass.: paventur ulcera, Plin.

\*\*PĀVESCO, 3. (paveo) To be (or begin to be) alarmed or frightened; to show signs of fear: p. ad tactum, Col. 6, 2, § 6: — p. bellum, on account of the war, Tac.

[PĀVIBUNDUS, a, um. (paveo) Fearful, anxious: p. trepidatio, Arn.]

[PĀVICŪLA, æ. f. (pavio) A mallet, beetle, rammer, Cato.]

\*\*PĀVĪDE, adv. Fearfully, timidly, Liv. 5, 39.

PĀVĪDUS, a, um. (paveo) I. Trembling, shaking with fear or dread, fearful, alarmed: p. castris se tenebat, Liv. 3, 26: — p. miles, Tac.: — excipiant plansu pavidos, Virg.: — With inf.: non pavidus mulcere lænas, Sil. — With genit.: p. offensum, on account of, Tac.: — p. maris, Lucr.: — p. e somno, startled, suddenly aroused from sleep, Liv.

II. Meton.: Anxious, attended with fear or anxiety: p. fuga, Sil.: — p. religio, Lucr. — Adv.: pavidum, Ov.

PĀVĪMENTO, i. (pavimentum) I. To pave, floor, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1. II. To make a pavement, Plin. 27, 4, 5.

PĀVĪMENTUM, i. n. (pavio) A pavement, i. e. a floor beaten or made hard with small stones, lime, etc.: p. facere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

PĀVĪO, ivi, itum, ire. (pālō) To strike, beat: p. terram, Cic. Div. 2, 34. — Esp.: To stamp, in order to make compact or level, to pave: pavita area, Varr.

[PĀVĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (pavito) A trembling, trepidation, App.]

[PĀVĪRO, are. (paveo) I. To tremble or shake violently, to be greatly afraid, Virg. Æ. 2, 107. — With acc.: quæ pueri pavitant, Lucr. II. To tremble with a fever, to be ill of a fever, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4.]

PĀVO, ōnis. c. (ραῦς) A peacock, sacred to Juno (Cic. Fin. 3, 5): its flesh was a favourite dish of the Romans. Said both of the male and female, with the addition of masculus and femina, Col. — [Hence, Ital. pavone, paone; Fr. paon.]

\*\*PĀVŌNĀCĒUS, a, um. (pavo) Like a peacock, variegated, Plin. 36, 22, 44.

[PĀVŌNĪNUS, a, um. (pavo) Of peacocks or peahens: p. ovum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.]

PĀVOR, ōris. m. (paveo) I. A trembling, a palpitating or throbbing of the heart, caused by some violent emotion, Virg. G. 3, 106. II. Anxiety, fear, terror: p. omnes occupavit, Liv. 24, 40: — pavorem injicere, id.: — p. incutere, id.: — p. aquæ, hydrophobia, id. — With ne, id.

III. Personified as a deity: Pavor. Fear, terror, Liv. 1, 27, 7. — [Hence, Ital. paura; Fr. peur.]

[PĀVUS, i. m. I. q. pavo, Gell.]

PAX, pācis. f. (allied to pacio, paciscor, pango) I. An agreement, covenant, contract, Virg. Æ. 7, 155. II.

Peace (between parties previously at war): pactio pacis, Cic. Phil. 13, 1: — pacem conciliare, to make or establish peace (between others), to conciliate: — pacem coagmentare, facere, conficere: — p. componere, Liv.: — p. agitare, to live in peace, Sall.: — pacem rumpere, Liv.: — in pace esse, id.: — in pace, or pace, in time of peace, id.: — cum pace dimittere, to let (anybody) go in peace: — cum bona pace, peaceably, quietly, Liv. — Hence, fig., peace of mind, tranquillity: (temperantia) pacem animis affert. — Peaceable dominion, Tac.: — pax! As an exclamation, hush! silence! not another word! Ter.

III. Consent, permission: pace tua, with your leave, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: — pace horum dixerim. IV. Of the gods; Favour, assistance: exorat pacem divum, Virg. V. Personified as a deity; Pax, Peace, Nep.



[PAXILLUS, i. m. (from *πάσχαλος*) *A small stake, a plug, peg*, Varr. — [Hence, Fr. *paissseau*.]

[PECCAMEN, inis. n. (pecco) *Fault, sin, Prud.*]

[PECCANTER. adv. *Faultily, wrongly*, C. Aur.]

[PECCANTIA, æ. f. *A sinning, sin, Tert.*]

[PECCATIO, ōnis. f. *A sinning, sin*, Gell. 13, 20, 14.]

[PECCATOR, ōris. m. *A sinner*, Eccl.]

[PECCATŌRIUS, a, um. (peccator) *Sinful, Tert.*]

[PECCATRIX, icis. f. (peccator) *She that sins, a (female) sinner*, Eccl. — [Hence, F. *pécheresse*.]

PECCĀTUM, i. n. (pecco) *An action contrary to duty; a sin, offence, crime; a fault, error: ne huic aliena peccata noceant*, Cic. Cael. 12: — p. stultitiae: — *crimine peccatoque perire*: — p. suum confiteri. — [Hence, Ital. *peccato*.]

PECCĀTUS, ūs. m. (pecco) *A fault, error, misde-measour: in manifesto peccatu tenebatur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78.

PECCO. 1. I. *To do wrong or amiss; to commit a fault, err, transgress, sin*: sæpissime in oratione peccatur, Cic. de Or. 21: — *alius alio magis peccat*: — in me ipsum peccavi: — p. erga alqm, Plaut. — *With acc.: To err or make a mistake in any thing: eadem peccat, commits the same fault*: — p. multa: — hence, pass.: multa peccatur.

II. *To commit one's self, offend*: p. in homine, Cæs.: — in servo necando semel peccatur. — *Esp.: To commit fornication or adultery*: p. in togata (muliere), Hor.: — *matrona peccans*, id. — [Hence, Ital. *pecco*, Fr. *pécher*.]

[PECCŌRŌSUS, a, um. (pecus, oris) *Rich in cattle*, Stat.]

PECTEN, inis. m. (pecto) I. *A comb for the hair*, Ov. A. 1, 14, 15. II. *Meton.: Of things resembling a comb.* 1) *A weaver's sley, the reed of a weaver's loom*, Virg.: and *meton.*, weaving, the art of a weaver, Mart. 2) *An instrument for carding wool or hackling flax, a comb, card, hackle*, Plin. 3) *A rake, harrow*, Ov. 4) *P. dentium, a row of teeth*, Prud. 5) *A clasping together of the hands, as in prayer*, Ov. 6) *A vein running along or across wood*, Plin. 7) *A tuft of hair*, Cels. 8) *A kind of dance, representing, as it were, an interwoven group*, Stat. 9) *An instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, a quill*, Virg.: and *meton.*, a lyre. V. Fl.: — *a kind of verse; alterno pectine, in elegiacs*, Ov. 10) *A scallop, or other like shell-fish*, Hor. 11) *P. Veneris, a kind of plant, perhaps wild chervil*, Plin.

\*\*PECTĪNĀTIM. adv. (pecten) *Like a comb*, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

\*\*PECTĪNO. 1. (pecten) I. *To comb, card*, App. II. *Meton.: To harrow*: p. segetem, Plin. 18, 21, 50.

PECTĪTUS, a, um. See the following Article.

PECTO, pexi, pexi or pectivi, pexum and pectitum. 3. (πεκτέω, ὦ) I. *To comb*: p. capillos, Ov. H. 13, 31: — p. cæsariem, Hor.: — p. comas pectine denso, Tib. — *Poet.: To dress, hoe, weed (the ground)*: p. tellurem, Col. II. *Meton.: To hackle or heckle, to card*: p. stuppam ferreis hamis, Plin. 19, 1, — *facetē*: p. alqm fusti or pugnīs, to beat soundly, Plaut. — *Part.* A) *Pexus, a, um, combed*: p. pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14. — *Woolly*: p. pestis, with its nap on, i. e. still new, Hor.: and *meton.*: p. folium, Col. B) *Pectitus, a, um, combed*: p. lana, Col.: — (of the ground) well worked, dug, hoed, weeded: p. tellus, Col.

PECTŌRĀLIS, e. (pectus) *Of or belonging to the breast, pectoral*: p. os, the breast-bone, Cels. 8, 1: — p. cinctum, a girdle, App.: — p. tunica, Amm. — *Subst.*: Pectŏrālia, ium. n. (sc. tegumenta) *A breast-plate, cuirass*, Varr.: — [In Anat.: musculus p. major, the great pectoral muscle: — p. fascia, a bandage for the breast: — p. potio, a medicine for affections of the chest, NL.] [Hence, Ital. *pettorale*, Fr. *poitrail*.]

[PECTŌRĀLŌQUIUM, ii. n. (pectus-loquor) *Pectoriloquy, a morbid phenomenon, consisting in the issue as of the voice of a patient from the chest, through the stethoscope, which indicates the existence of ulcerous cavities in the lungs*, NL.]

\*\*PECTŌRŌSUS, a, um. (pectus) *That has a broad or full breast*, Col. 8, 2, § 8.

\*\*PECTUNCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (pecten) *A little scallop*, Plin. 9, 29, 45.

PECTUS, ōris. n. I. A) *The breast; Of men and animals*, Plin. 11, 37, 82. — *Meton.: The breast-bone*, Cels. — *Poet.: A person*: p. amicitiae, a friend, Man. — *Esp. plur.*: cara sororum pectora, Virg. B) *Fig.: The heart, the feelings: toto pectore amare*: — the mind, soul, understanding: toto pectore cogitare: — oratio nequaquam ejus pectoris ingenique, Liv.: — homo sine pectore, without spirit, Ov.: — excidere pectore alcjs, to be forgotten, id. [II. *The upper orifice of the stomach, the stomach*, Ov. M. 6, 663.]

[PECTUSCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (pectus) *A little breast*, Hier.]

[PĒCU, u. n. (allied to pecus) *Plur.*: Pecua. Cattle, collectively: homines et pecua, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3: — p. squamosum, fish, Plaut.]

[PĒCŪLĀLIA, e. (pecu) *Of cattle*: p. animal, Sedul.]

PĒCŪĀRIŪS, a, um. (pecu) *Belonging to cattle*: p. res, Cic. Quint. 3: — p. grex, Varr. — *Subst.*: PĒcŪārius, ii. m. *A breeder of cattle*. — Hence, Pecuarii. Farmers of the public pastures in the provinces. — Pecuaria, æ. f. *A breeding of cattle; hence, pecuariam facere, to breed cattle*, Suet. — Pecuaria, ōrum. n. *Herds of cattle*, Virg.

[PĒCŪINUS, a, um. (pecu) I. *Of cattle*: p. daps, Cat. R. R. 132: — p. ossa, App. II. *Brutal*: p. animus, App.]

PĒCŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (peculor) *One that embezzles money, a peculator, embezzler*, Cic. Off. 3, 18.

PĒCŪLĀTUS, ūs. m. (peculor) *A stealing of property; esp. an embezzling of public money, speculation*: peculatum facere, Cic. R. perd. 3: — *peculatus damnari*: — p. publicus, Liv. — *Fig.: amor in me peculatum facit, deceives me, puts a cheat upon me*, Plaut.

PĒCŪLĀRIS, e. (peculium) I. *Belonging to one's private property, one's own*: p. oves, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 36: — p. servus, Suet. — [Relating to private property: p. causa, Dig.] II. *One's own, i. e. not common with others, peculiar*: hoc mihi p. fuerit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: — p. testis: — *Extraordinary, especial*: p. edictum: — p. munus, Just.

\*\*PĒCŪLĀRĪTER. adv. [I. *As private property*, Dig.] II. *Especial, peculiarly*: p. fovere alqm, Quint. 1, 2, 16: — *peculiaris*, Plin.

[PĒCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. I. q. peculiaris, Ulp.]

\*\*PĒCŪLĪO. 1. *To give, or to endow with property*: alqd te peculiabo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 10. — [Part.: PĒcŪlĭatus, a, um, having private property: p. servus, Ulp.] — Hence, enriched, rich, Poll. ap. Cic.

\*\*PĒCŪLĪŌLUM, i. n. dem. (peculium) *A small property*, Quint. 1, 5, 46.

[PĒCŪLĪŌSUS, a, um. (peculium) *Having a considerable property*: p. servus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 24.]

PĒCŪLĪUM, ii. n. (from pecus, like pecunia) I. *One's own private or independent property, esp. of persons under the authority of another, who were permitted to possess property over which the superior (father, husband, master, etc.) had no control: peculia servorum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36: — p. filii, Liv. — *The peculium of a son consisted either of property which the father had committed to his control and management (p. protecticium), or which he may have otherwise acquired, as by will, etc. (p. adventicium), or such as he may have obtained in war (p. castrense), or by some office or occupation (p. quasi castrense).* II. *Meton. facetē* A) *A saving, an addition*: (epistola) sine ullo ad me peculio veniet? Sen. Ep. 12, 9. [B) I. q. membrum virile, Petr.]

[PĒCŪLOR, ari. (peculium) *To embezzle public goods or money, to defraud the public, to speculate*, Flor. 3, 17, 3.]

PĒCŪNĪA, æ. f. (pecus) I. Gen.: *Property, wealth*: in alienam pecuniam invadere, Cic. R. Am. 2: — ut pecu-

nia fortunisque nostris contentus sis: — pecuniam facere, to acquire property: — pecuniæ magnitudo. II. Esp. A) Money; and plur., pecuniæ, sums of money: p. præsens or p. numerata, ready money, Cic. Flac. 32: — pecuniam alui solvere: — pecuniam publicam domum suam convertere, to peculate: — pecuniam collocare fenore graviore, to lend money at a high interest, Suet.: — p. numerare, to pay: — p. exigere: — p. alui curare, to pay, Liv.: — p. dare mutuam: — pecunias sumere mutuas. (B) In the later times of the empire it meant "copper-coin:" scenicis numquam aurum, numquam argentum, vix pecuniam donavit, Lampr. 33. — Personified: dea Pecunia, Arn.]

[PECUNIALIS, e. (pecunia) Of or belonging to money: p. quæstus, C. Aur.]

[PECUNIARIE. adv. With respect to money: p. agere, Dig.]

[PECUNIARIS, e. (pecunia) Of or belonging to money, pecuniary: p. damnatio, a fine, Dig.]

[PECUNIARIUS. adv. I. q. pecuniarie, Ulp.]

PECUNIARIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to money, pecuniary: p. res, money matters, Cic. R. Am. 40: — p. lis, Quint.: — inopia rei pecuniariæ, want of money: — præmia rei pecuniariæ, rewards in money, Cæs.

PECUNIŌSUS, a, um. I. Rich in money, that has much money, monet: p. homo, Cic. Inv. 1, 25. — Comp., Suet. — Sup., pecuniosissimus homo. [II. That enriches or makes rich: p. ars, Mart. 5, 57, 8.]

1. PECUS, ōris. n. I. A) Gen.: Cattle (collectively) [a single head of cattle is pecus, ūdis]. — Cattle considered as appropriate to the use of man: p. majus et minus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: — p. bubulum, neat cattle, id.: — p. lanigerum, sheep, Ov.: — p. equinum, caprinum, ovillum, Col.: — p. volatile, poultry, id.: — p. aquaticum, fish, id. B) Esp. of smaller cattle, such as sheep: pecora et armenta, Curt.: — p. tondere, Suet. — [Meton. of men, as a term of reproach: imitatorum servum pecus, Hor. II. Poet.: A head of cattle: p. magnæ parentis, of the lion, Ov. Ib. 459.]

2. PECUS, ūdis. f. I. A) Gen.: A single head of cattle, a beast: pecudes quæ generis sui sequuntur greges, Cic. Att. 7, 7: — qua pecude (sue): — p. Indica, an elephant, Mart.: — pecudes feræ, Varr.: — pecudes et bestia, tame and wild animals. B) Esp.: A head of smaller cattle, a sheep: armenta et pecudes, Lucr.: — p. Helles, a ram, Ov. — Plur.: Land animals: genus æquorum, pecudes pictæque volucres, Virg. — Meton. of men, as a term of reproach: A brute, beast. istius pecudis, of Piso, Cic. Pis. 9, 19. \*\*II. Cattle, collectively (as pecus, oris): id genus pecudis, of horses, Col. 6, 27.

[3. PECUS, ūs. m. I. q. 1. pecus, Lucil. ap. Gell.]

[PECUSCULUM, i. n. dem. A small head of cattle, Juven. ]

PEDĀLIS, e. (pes) I. Of or belonging to the foot. — Subst.: Pedalis, is. f. (sc. solea) A slipper, Petr. 56. II. A foot (long or broad): trabs p. in latitudinem, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: — p. sol, a foot in diameter.

PEDĀMEN, inis. n. (pedo, are) I. q. pedamentum, Col. 4, 26.

[PEDAMENTUM, i. n. (pedo, are) A prop for supporting weak plants, as vines, etc.; a stake, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 51.]

[PEDĀNEUS, a, um. (pes) I. I. q. pedalis. II. Of the measure of a foot, Pallad. III. P. iudex, a petty judge, who took cognizance of minor causes, Dig.]

PEDĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Pedum, Hor. — Subst.: Pedānum, i. n. An estate near Pedum. — Pedāni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Pedum, Plin.

PEDĀRIUS, a, um. (pes) Of or belonging to the foot: p. senatores, an inferior order of senators, who had not held any curule office, and thus had not the right of making any motion in the senate; they could only vote on motions introduced by others, Gell. — Subst.: Pedārii, ōrum. m., Cic. Att. 1, 19.

\*\*PEDĀTIM. adv. (pes) Foot by foot, one foot after another: p. incedere, Plin. 11, 45, 105.

932

[PĒDĀTŪRA, æ. f. (pedo, are) I. A measuring by feet, Front. II. A space measured by feet, Veg.]

[PĒDĀTUS, ūs. m. An advancing against an enemy, an attack, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 50.]

[PĒDEPLĀNA, ōrum. n. (pes-planus) (sc. loca) Rooms on the ground-floor, Cod. Th.]

PĒDES, itis. m. (pes) I. Gen.: One that goes on foot, a pedestrian: etiamsi p. incedat, Liv. 28, 9: — quum p. iret, Virg. II. Esp. A) A foot-soldier, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42; and collect., the infantry, Liv.: — equites peditesque, knights and plebeians (because the latter served on foot), Hor. B) Plur.: Pedites. Land-soldiers, a land-force [opp. 'classici'], Vell. [Hence, Ital. pedone, Fr. piéton.]

PĒDESTER, tris, tra. (pes) I. On foot, going on foot, pedestrian: p. copiæ, foot-soldiers, infantry, Cic. Fin. 1, 34: — p. ordo, Liv.: — p. scutum, id.: — p. pugna, id.: — p. statua. — Subst.: Pedestres. Foot-soldiers, infantry, Just.

II. A) On land (opp. 'at sea'): pedestres navalesque pugna, Cic. de Sen. 5: — p. iter, Cæs. \*\*B) In prose, prosaic: p. oratio, Quint. 11, 1, 81: — p. historiæ, Hor. [C] Low (as to style), not sublime: p. sermo, Hor.: — p. musa, id. [Hence, Ital. pedestre.]

PĒDĒTENTIM. adv. (pes-tendo) I. Prop.: Step by step, Fac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. II. Fig.: By degrees, gradually: timide et p., Cic. Quint. 16: — p. et gradatim.

\*\*PĒDĪCA, æ. f. (pes) I. A foot-snare, a gin, spring (for animals), Liv. 21, 36; (for men), Plaut. II. Fig.: A fetter, snare: p. amoris, App.: — p. fraudum, id. [Hence, Ital. pedica, Fr. piège.]

[PĒDĪCĪNUS, i. m. (pes) The foot of a press, Cat. R. R. 18, 4.]

[PĒDĪCŌSUS, a, um. (pedis) Full of lice, lousy, Tit. ap. Fest.]

[PĒDĪCŪLĀRIS, e. (pediculus) Of or belonging to lice: p. herba, louse-wort, P. arvensis, Fam. Scrofularinceæ, Col. 6, 30, 8: — p. morbus, the lousy disease (phētiarisis), Serv.]

[PĒDĪCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (pediculus) Of or belonging to lice: p. herba, Scrib.]

[PĒDĪCŪLŌSUS, a, um. (pediculus) Full of lice, lousy, Mart. 12, 59, 8.]

\*\*PĒDĪCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (pes) I. A little foot, Plin. 9, 28, 44. — Meton.: The stalk of fruit, footstalk or pedicle, Col.: of a leaf, Plin. II. Vermin, esp. a louse, Cels. 6, 6, 15: (of poultry), Col.: — pediculi terræ, called also, scarabæi terrestres, earth-beetles, Plin.

[PĒDĪŪLUS, i. m. dem. (pes) A little foot, Afr.]

[PĒDIS, is. c. A louse, Plant. ap. Non.]

PĒDISĒQUUS or PEDISĒQUUS, a, um. (pes-sequor) That follows on foot. — Subst.: Pedisequus, i. m. and Pedisequa, æ. f. A lackey, footman, page, Cic. Att. 2, 16. — Fig.: virtutis pedisequæ, A. Her.

\*\*PĒDĪTĀTUS, ūs. m. (pedes, itis) Foot-soldiers, infantry, Cæs. B. G. 5, 3.

PĒDĪŪS, a, um. The name of a Roman gens; e. g. Qu. Pedius, who introduced the law against the assassins of Cæsar, Suet. Cæs. 83. — Adj. Of Pedius, Pedian: lex Pedia, Suet.

\*\*1. PĒDO. 1. (pes) I. To furnish with feet: male pedatus, bad on his feet, Suet. Oth. 12. II. To prop up vines and other weak plants with a stake: p. vineam, Col. 4, 20.

2. PĒDO, pēpēdi, pēditum. 3. To break wind, Hor. S. 1, 8, 46. — Subst.: Pēditum, i. n. i. q. crepitus ventris, Catull. 54, 3.

PEDUCĒUS, a, um. The name of a Roman family; e. g. Sext. P., a tribune of the people, who proposed the rogatio de incestu; and his son. — Adj.: Of or relating to Peducæus: P. de incestu rogatio, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.

[PĒDŪLIS, e. (pes) Of or belonging to the feet: p. fascia, Ulp.]

[1. PĒDŪM, i. n. A shepherd's staff or crook, Virg. E. 5, 88. — A crosier, ML.]

2. PĒDŪM, i. n. A town of Latium, near Rome, Liv. 2, 39, 4.

[PĒDŪNCŪLUS, i. m. The stalk of a flower, a peduncle, NL.]

[ΠΕΓΑΝΟΝ, i. n. (πήγανον) I. Garden rue, App. II. P. orinon (ὄρειον), wild rue, id.]

PĒGĀSĒIUS, a, um. (Πηγάσιος) *Of or belonging to Pegasus, poetical, Pers.*

PĒGĀSĒUS, a, um. (Πηγάσεος) *Of or belonging to Pegasus: P. volatus, the flight of Pegasus, Cat.: — Pegaseo gradu, with the flight of Pegasus, winged, Sen.*

PĒGĀSIĀNUS. (2. Pegasus) *Of or belonging to Pegasus (the Roman lawyer): P. senatus consultum, Inst. Just.*

1. PĒGĀSIS, idia. f. (Πηγάσις) *Of or belonging to Pegasus: P. undæ, the fountains of the Muses, Ov.: — Subst.: Pegasides, The Muses, Prop.*

[2. PĒGĀSIS, idia. f. (πηγή) *A fountain-nymph, water-nymph, Ov. H. 5, 3.]*

1. PĒGĀSUS or -OS, i. m. (Πήγασος) I. *The winged horse of the Muses; according to fable, it sprang from the blood of Medusa. Bellerophon mounted it, and overcame the Chimæra, but was thrown by it when it took flight towards heaven, Ov. M. 4, 785. — Appellat.: o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios seu potius Pegasus habet, Cic. Quint. 25, 80. — As a constellation, Hyg. II. The name of several winged horses in Ethiopia, according to fable, Plin.*

2. PĒGĀSUS, i. m. *A celebrated Roman lawyer, who was consul suffectus under Vespasian, and the author of S. C. Pegasianum, Juv. 4, 77.*

[PĒGE, Æs. f. (πηγή) *A fountain, Prop. 1, 20, 33. (Pure Latin, fons.)*

PĒGMA, ātis. n. (πήγμα) I. *Gen.: A wooden frame or machine, for scaffolding, etc., Aus. II. Esp. A) A book-case, book-shelves, Cic. Att. 4, 8. B) A machine in the theatre, by means of which actors were suddenly brought on the stage, Sen. Ep. 88; Juv. 4, 122.*

\*\*PĒGMĀRIS, e. (pegma) *Of or belonging to a pegma, standing on a pegma: p. gladiatores, Suet. Cal. 26.*

PĒJĒRO. 1. (per-juro) *To swear falsely, to take a false oath, to perjure one's self: ubi semel pejeraverit, Cic. R. Post. 13: — p. per consulum, by etc., Cat.: — With a simple acc.: p. Jovem, Plin.: — p. undas Stygias, Luc.: — With acc. and inf.: Suet.: — jus pejeratum, a false oath, perjury, Hor.*

PĒJOR. *Worse; see MALUS.*

[PĒJĒRO, are. v. a. and n. (pejor) I. *Act.: To make worse, to deteriorate, Paul. Sent. 2, 18, 1. II. Neut.: To get worse, degenerate: morbus pejorans, C. Aur. Hence, Ital. peggiorare.]*

PĒJUS. *adv. See MALE.*

PEL. *In compounds before l; see PERL.*

PĒLĀGE. n. plur. *The seas; see PELAGUS.*

PĒLĀGĪA, Æ. f. *See PELAGIUS.*

\*\*PĒLĀGĪCUS, a, um. (πελαγικός) *Of or belonging to the sea: p. pisces, Col. 8, 17, 14. (Pure Latin, marinus.)*

\*\*PĒLĀGĪUS, a, um. (πελάγιος) *Of or belonging to the sea: p. greges piscium, the fishes in the sea, Varr. R. R. 3, 3. — Subst.: Pelagia, Æ. f. (sc. concha) A kind of shellfish producing pearls, Plin.: — pelāgium, ii. n. (sc. medicamen), purple, Plin. [Pure Latin, marinus.]*

PĒLĀGŌNES, um. m. (Πελαγόνες) *A people in the north of Macedonia, Liv. 45, 30, 6.*

PĒLĀGŌNĪA, Æ. f. *Pelagonia, a district north of Macedonia (Liv. 26, 25, 4); a town in those parts, now Perlepe, id.*

\*\*PĒLĀGUS, i. n. (πέλαγος) I. *The sea, Tac. A. 15, 46. [II. Poet. meton.: Of water that overflows its banks: pelago premit arva, with its sea, Virg. Æ. 1, 246.] [Pure Latin, mare.]*

\*\*PĒLĀMIS, idia. f. and PĒLĀMYS, ydia. f. *A tunny before it is a year old (after that it was called thynnus), Plin. 9, 15, 18.*

PĒLASGI, ōrum. m. (Πελασγοί) *The Pelasgians, an ancient people of Greece, Epirus, and Thessaly (Mel. 1, 16, 1). — Poet. meton., Greeks, Virg. Hence,*

PĒLASGĪAS, ādis. f. (Πελασγιάς) *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgian. — Poet.: Grecian: P. urbs, Ov.*

PĒLASGĪCUS, a, um. (Πελασγικός) *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgian, Plin.*

PĒLASGIS, idia. f. (Πελαγίς) *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgian. — Poet.: Grecian: P. Sappho, Ov.*

PĒLASGUS, a, um. *Pelasgian. — Poet.: Grecian, Virg. [PĒLĒCĀNUS, i. m. (πελεκᾶς, πελεκᾶνος) A pelican, Hier.]*

\*\*PĒLĒCĪNON, i. n. (πελεκινόν) *A kind of sun-dial, in the shape of a two-edged axe (πελεκύς), Vitruv. 9, 8, 1.*

\*\*PĒLĒCĪNOS, i. m. (πελεκίνος) *A kind of weed, Plin. 18, 17, 44.*

PĒLĒIUS, a, um. (Πηληΐος) *Of or belonging to Peleus. — Poet.: Of or belonging to Achilles, Ov.*

PĒLĒTHRŌNĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pelethronia, a region of Thessaly, inhabited by the Lapithæ: P. antra, Luc.: — P. pinus, spear, Stat. — Subst.: Pelethronii, i. q. Lapithæ, Virg. — Pelethronia, Æ. f. A kind of plant, the greater centaury, App.*

PĒLEUS, Æi and Æos. m. (Πηλεΐς) [Gr. genit. Peleos, V. Fl. — Voc. Peleu, Cat. — Abl. Peleo, Cic.] *A king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon, and half-brother of Phocus; he was father of Achilles by Thetis, Ov. M. 11, 217.*

PĒLĪACUS, a, um. (Πηλιακός) *Of or belonging to Peleus. — Poet.: Of or belonging to Achilles, Ov.*

1. PĒLĪAS, ādis. f. (Pelion) *Of Mount Pelion: P. hasta, Ov.: — P. arbor, id.*

2. PĒLĪAS, Æ. m. (Πηλιάς) *A king of Thessaly, brother of Neleus, and father of Acastus, Alceus, and Peisidice; he sent his nephew Jason to Colchis in search of the golden fleece, and killed his half-brother Æson in order to obtain the kingdom; he was cut in pieces and boiled by Jason and Medea, Ov. M. 7, 297: — Pelias filius, Enn. ap. Cic. — Hence, Pēliādes, um. f. The daughters of Pelias, Phædr.*

PĒLĪDES, Æ. m. (Peleus) *Son of Peleus, Achilles, Virg.*

PĒLIGNI, ōrum. m. *An Italian tribe, in the modern Abruzzo citeriore, Cæs. B. C. 1, 15. Hence,*

PĒLIGNUS, a, um. *Pelignian: P. anus, a sorceress, Hor.*

PĒLĪON, ii. n. (Πήλιον) and PĒLĪOS, ii. m. *A mountain in Thessaly, a continuation of Mount Œta, now Petras, Pelion, Mel; Pelios, Plin. Hence,*

PĒLĪUS, a, um. *Pelian, A. Her.*

PELLA, Æ. f. and PELLE, Æs. f. (πέλλα) *A town of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great, now Pilla, Liv. 37, 7, 11. Hence,*

PELLĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pella. — Poet.: Macedonian: P. tyrannus, Mart.: — of or belonging to Alexandria (because founded by Alexander the Macedonian), Mart.; Egyptian, Virg.*

[PELLĀCIA, Æ. f. (pellax) *Allurement, blandishment: p. placidi ponti, Lucr.: — Esp. seduction, Arn.]*

[PELLĀRIUS, ii. m. (pellis) *One that prepares skins, a furrier, Firm.]*

[PELLAX, ācis. (pellicio) *Artful, wheedling, Virg. Æ. 2, 90.]*

[PELLĒYTUS, a, um. (pellis) *I. q. pellitus, P. Nol.]*

[PELLĒCEBRA, Æ. f. (pellicio) *A lure, bait, enticement; plur., Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 7.]*

\*PELLECTĪO, ōnis. (pellego) *A reading through, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1.*

[PELLĒGO. 3. i. q. perlego. *To read through, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 104.]*

PELLEX (often pelex), icis. f. (πάλλαξ) I. *A concubine [opp. 'uxor,' 'mater familias'], mistress of a married*

man (with a genit. of the wife, whose rival she is): p. filiae, Cic. Cluent. 70: — p. matris, Ov.: — p. reginae, the king's concubine, Suet.: — (with a genit. of the husband, whose concubine she is): p. Cyri, Just. II. Meton.: p. culcita facta est, has become my mistress, Mart.

PELLICĀTUS, ūs. m. (pellex) *Concubinage*, Cic. Off. 2, 7.

PELLICĪO, exi, ectum. 3. [perf. pellicūit, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc.] (lacio) *To allure, entice, inveigle, decoy, wheedle*: p. animum adolescentis, Cic. Cluent. 5: — p. mulierem ad se: — p. populum in servitutem, Liv.: — p. militem donis, Tac.: — p. sententias iudicum.

[PELLICĪUS or -EUS, a, um. (pellis) *Made of skins*, Dig. [Hence, Ital. pellicia, Fr. pelisse.]

PELLICŪLA, æ. f. dem. (pellis) *A little skin or hide*: p. hœdina, Cic. Mur. 36. — Prov.: pelliculam curare, to nurse one's self, Hor.: — memento in pellicula, cerdo, tenere tua, mind your own business, Mart.: — pelliculam veterem retines, you remain always the same (do not change), Pers.

\*\*PELLICŪLO, are. *To cover with a skin or skins*: p. vas, Col. 12, 46.

[PELLIGER, ēra, ērum. (pellis-gero) *Clothed in skins or furs*, Ven. F.]

[PELLIO, ōnis. m. (pellis) *One who prepares skins, a furrier*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52.]

PELLIS, is. f. I. *A skin, hide, taken from the body of the animal*: p. caprina, Cic. N. D. 29: — pelles pro velis, Cæs.; also, if still on the body: p. tergori adhæret, Col. — Prov.: caninam pellem radere, to revile a worthless person, Mart. — Fig.: detrudere alcuī pellem, to lay open anybody's faults, Hor.: — introrsum turpis, speciosus pelle decora, showy on the outside, id. II. Meton.: *A skin, hide, leather*: sub pellibus, in winter-tents (which were covered with leather), Cic. Acad. 2, 2: — pes in pelle natet, in the shoe, Ov.: — pellium nomine, for shields.

PELLĪTUS, a, um. (pellis) *Covered with a skin*: p. Sardi, Liv. 23, 40: — p. testes, from Sardinia, where people wore skins: — p. oves, sheep from Tarentum and Attica, which were covered with skins to preserve their fleeces, Varr.

PELLO, pēpūli, pulsum. 3. (from πέλω, πέλλω) I. *To strike, beat, strike upon or touch*: p. nervos in fidibus, to strike the strings or chords, Cic. Brut. 54: — p. fores, to knock or tap at the door, Ter.: — p. humum pedibus, Cat.: — puer pulsus, beaten. — Poet.: pulsus vulnere, Virg. — Fig.: *To touch anybody, i. e. to make an impression on, to affect*: quod quum animos auresque pepulisset, Cic. de Or. 53: — quemadmodum visa nos pellerent: — ipsum nullius forma pepulerat captivæ, Liv.: — non mediocri cura Scipionis animum pepulit, id. II. Esp. A) *To put in motion, by pushing, touching, hurling, etc.*: to propel, impel: p. sagittam, Virg. Æ. 12, 320: — p. classica, to cause to sound, Tib. — Fig.: longi sermonis initium pepulisti, you have touched upon an interesting topic. B) *To thrust away, to drive or chase away, expel*: p. alqm domo, Auct. Or. Dom. 34: — p. alqm possessionibus: — p. alqm patriâ, Nep.: — p. alqm e foro: — facilis unda pellitur manu, Tib.: — p. aquam de agro, Plin.: — miles pellitur foras, Ter.: — pelli in exsilium. — Fig.: p. mœstiam ex animis: — p. curas vino, by wine, Hor. C) *Milit. t. t. To push back, i. e. to cause to retreat, drive back, to make (anybody) give way*: acies a sinistro cornu pulsa et in fugam conversa, Cæs.: — primo gradu moverunt, deinde pepulerunt hostem, postremo haud dubie avertunt, Liv.: — to beat, rout, discomfit: p. exercitum, Cæs.: — p. adversariorum copias, Nep. D) *To expel, banish (out of a country, town, etc.)*: p. Diagoram, Nep.: — exsules pulsi, Liv. [Hence, Ital. pellere.]

[PELLŌNĪA, æ. f. (pello) *She that drives away the enemy, a Roman goddess*, August.]

\*\*PELLOS, i. (πῆλλός) *Of a darkish colour, dark-coloured*, Plin. 10, 60, 79.

PELLŪCĒO and PERLŪCĒO, xi, ēre. I. *To shine*,

glitter, or glimmer through: lux perlucens, Liv. 41, 2. — Fig.: *To shine forth, to make itself visible*: perlucet ex ejus virtutibus: — mores pellucet ex voce, Quint. II. *To be transparent or pellucid, to let the light through*: amethysti perlucet, Plin. 37, 9, 40. — Part.: perlucens, transparent: p. æther. — Fig.: p. oratio, clear, plain.

\*\*PELLŪCĪDĪTAS, ātis. f. (pellucidus) *Transparency, pellucidness*: p. vitri, Vit. 2, 8, 10.

[PELLŪCĪDŪS, a, um. dem. *Rather transparent, transparent to some degree*: p. lapis (a pearl), Cat. 68, 4.]

PELLŪCĪDUS and PERLŪCĪDUS, a, um. I. *Transparent, pellucid*: p. membrana, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: — deos induxit perlucidos: — p. homo, clad in a fine transparent garment, Sen.: — fides perlucidior vitro, Hor. II. *Very bright*: illustris et p. stella [obscurior et quasi caliginosa stella], Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130.

[PELLŪVĪÆ, ārum. f. (pes-luo) *Water for the feet*, Fest.]

PĒLOPĒIAS, ādis. f. (Πηλοπιδίς) *Of or belonging to Pelops*: P. Mycenæ, Ov.

PĒLOPĒIUS, a, um. (Πηλοπῆτος) *Of or belonging to Pelops*: P. virgo, Iphigenia, Ov.: — Pelopeia credar, of the family of Pelops, id.

PĒLOPĒUS, a, um. (Πηλόπειος) *Of or belonging to Pelops*: P. Agamemnon, Prop.: — P. domus, id.: — P. mœnia, Argos, Ov. — Subst.: Pelopea, æ. f. *A grand-daughter of Pelops, daughter of Thyestes*, Ov.

PĒLOPĪDÆ, ārum. m. (Πηλοπιδᾶι) *The descendants of Pelops*: Pelopidarum nomen nec facta audiam, Cic. Fam. 7, 28.

PĒLOPĪUS, a, um. (Πηλόπιος) *Of Pelops*. — Subst.: Pelopia, æ. f. *A grand-daughter of Pelops*, Serv.

PĒLOPONNENSES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesians*, Just.

PĒLOPONNĒSĪACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian*: P. bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 24.

PĒLOPONNĒSIUS, a, um. *Peloponnesian*: P. civitates, Cic. Att. 6, 2: — P. tempora, Quint. — Subst.: Pēlōponnēsīi, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesians*, Varr.

PĒLOPONNĒSUS, -OS, i. f. (Πηλοπόννησος) *The Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece, now Morea*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8.

PĒLOPS, ōpis. m. (Πέλοψ) *Son of Tantalus, husband of Hippodamia, father of Atreus, Thyestes, etc., from whom the Peloponnesus derived its name; according to the fable, he was cut in pieces by his father, and served up as a dish to the gods, when one of his shoulders was eaten; the gods, it was said, restored him to life, and gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one that had been consumed*: humero Pelops insignis eburno, Virg. G. 3, 7: — Pelops genitor, Tantalus, Hor.

PELORIAS. See PELOROS.

1. PĒLŌRIS, idis. f. (Πελορίς) *A large muscle or shell-fish (found at the promontory Pelorus)*, Plin. 32, 9, 31.

2. PĒLŌRIS, idis. f. (Πελορίς) *Of or belonging to Pelorus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3.

[PĒLŌRĪTĀNUS, a, um. *Of or at Pelorus*, Sol.]

PĒLŌROS, i. m. (Πελορος) and PĒLŌRUM, i. n. *The north-eastern point of Sicily, now Capo di Faro, Peloros ap. Ov.*: Pelorum ap. Plin.; — also, Pēlōrias, ādis. f. Ov. F. 4, 479.

\*\*PELTA, æ. f. (πέλτη) *A small buckler or target in the shape of a half-moon*, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 4.

PELTASTES or -A, æ. m. (πελταστής) *A soldier armed with a pelta*, Liv. 28, 5.

[PELTĀTUS, a, um. *Armed with a pelta*, Mart. 9, 104, 5.]

[PELTĪGER, ēra, ērum. (pelta-gero) *That carries a pelta*: p. puellæ, Amazons, Stat.]

PĒLŪSĪACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pelusium*: P. lens, Virg.: — P. linum, Plin.

## PELUSIANUS

**PĒLŪSIĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pelusium*: P. mala, Col.

**PĒLŪSIŌTES** or -A, æ. m. *Born at Pelusium*, Gell.

**PĒLŪSIUM**, ñ. n. (Πηλούσιον) *A town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, producing excellent flax and lentils, now Tineh*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 103.

**PĒLŪSIUS**, a, um. (Πηλούσιος) *Of or belonging to Pelusium*: P. munera, lentils, Mart.:—P. linteum, Phædr.

[**PELVIS**, is. f. (πέλvis or πέλvis) *A basin*, Varr. L. L. 5, 25.]

[**PEMMA**, ātis. n. (πέμμα) *Pastry*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**PEMPHIGUS**, i. m. (πέμφιξ) *A kind of cutaneous disease*, NL.]

**PĒNĀRIŪS** (pennar.), a, um. (pennus) *Of or relating to provisions*: p. cella, a granary, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56.

**PĒNĀTES**, ium. m. (with or without dii) I. *Tutelary deities of the state and of families*: p. publici or majores, and p. privati familiares or minores, worshipped in the impluvium, i. e. the inner part of the house, Cic. Acad. 2, 20. II. *Meton. A dwelling-house*: a suis diis penatibus ejectus, Cic. Quint. 26:—diis penatibus exturbare:—p. relinquere, Liv.:—cura penatium, household matters, domestic affairs, Tac.:—larem ac p. tectaque relinquentes, Liv.:—domus ac p., id.—*Poet. Meton. Of the abode of the gods*, Stat.

[**PĒNĀTIGER**, ēra, ērum. (penates-gero) *That carries with him his household gods*: p. Æneas, Ov. M. 15, 450.]

**PENDEO**, pēpendi, ēre. (pendo) *To hang, to hang down, be suspended*. I. *Prop.* A) Sagittæ pendent ab humero, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34:—p. in arbore:—p. ex arbore:—p. de alcis collo, Ov.:—p. in cervice, to be suspended from the neck, id.:—circum oscula pendent nati, Virg.:—p. per dorsum a vertice, id.:—pendent poma sub arboribus, Prop. B) *Esp.* 1) Venalem pendere, to be publicly announced for sale (by advertisements hung up): Claudius pependit venalis, his estates, Suet. Claud. 9. 2) *To hang; i. e. to be hung up*: pendebit fistula pinn, Virg.:—of men: tu jam pendebis, Ter.:—cur alqs e trabe pependit, Ov. 3) *To hang loosely or lightly*: ut pendeat apte (chlamys), Ov. 4) *To impend, overhang*: dum nubila pendent, Virg.:—scopulus pendent, Ov.:—ensis alcui pendent super impia cervice, Hor.:—Also of birds, etc., to be suspended in the air, to float: capellæ pendent de rupe, Virg.:—p. per aerias auras, Ov.:—avis multa pependit, Mart. 5) *Meton. of persons*: *To hang or linger about a place*: pendes in limine nostro, Virg.:—p. circa montem, Flor.:—*Of parts of the body*: *To hang down, to be flaccid or flabby*: pendentes genæ, Juv.:—p. fluidos laertos, Ov. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: p. ab ore alcis, or ex ore, to hang on anybody's lips, i. e. to listen attentively, Virg. Æ. 4, 79:—p. vultu, Quint.:—attentus et pendens, very much bent upon, intent, Plin.:—hac noctu filo pendeat Etruria tota, Ean. ap. Macr. B) *Esp.* 1) *To be at a stand, to be suspended*: pendent opera interrupta, Virg. Æ. 4, 88:—actio negotiorum gestorum pendent, Dig.:—Hence, *To be uncertain, doubtful, or in suspense*: ne diutius pendeas palmam tulit:—p. animi; or p. animis; or p. animo, Liv.:—est in pendent, it is uncertain, Dig.:—*To be undetermined, undecided*, pendent reus, the suit is pending, Suet.:—pendet belli fortuna. 2) *To depend upon anybody or any thing, to rest upon any thing*: ex quo verbo tota causa pendebat:—p. ex errore imperitæ multitudinis:—spes pendent ex fortuna:—*With simple abl.*: p. momento:—p. spe, Liv.:—fama pendent in tabellis:—tuorum, qui ex te pendent:—principia e quibus omnia pendent:—Hence: *To descend from, take one's origin from*: p. ex uno origine, Ov.:—3) *To totter, i. e. to be near its fall*, pendentem amicum corruere patitur:—[Hence, Ital. pendere.]

[**PENDICO**, are. *To hang, ML.*:—Hence, Fr. pencher.]

[**PENDIGO**, inis. f. (pendeo) I. *An internal wound or bruise*, Veg. II. *Simulacri pendigines, the hollow or cavity of a statue*, Arn.]

**PENDO**, pēpendi, pensum. 3. v. n. and a. *Prop.*: *To cause to hang down, esp. of the scales of a balance; hence*, I. *Act.*: A) 1) *To weigh*: p. verbum unumquodque statera auraria,

## PENEUS

Varr. ap. Non.:—lana pensa, Titin. 2) *Fig.*: *To weigh in one's mind, to ponder*: p. consilium ex opibus, non ex rei veritate, Cic. Quint. 1:—p. res non verba:—p. atque non ex fortuna, sed ex virtute, to judge of; hence, to esteem, consider, value, with a genit., of the value: p. magni, greatly, at a high rate, Hor.:—p. parvi, little, at a low rate, Ter.:—p. flocci, id. B) 1) *Esp.*: *To weigh out (e. g. metal)*; hence, to pay: p. vectigal alcui, Liv. 25, 8:—p. pecuniam alcui:—p. stipendium, Liv.:—p. bina millia æris, id.:—p. usuram pecuniae alcui. 2) *Fig.*: *To pay, i. e. give what is due, to inflict (punishment)*: p. grates, to return thanks, Stat.:—p. poenas:—p. temeritatis, to pay off for:—p. supplicium, Liv.:—p. ignominiam, id.:—*Absol.*: *To suffer punishment*, V. FL. II. *Neut.*: *To weigh, to have weight*: talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv. 38, 38:—p. decem drachmas, Plin.:—[Hence, Fr. pendre.]

[**PENDŪLUS**, a, um. (pendeo) I. *Hanging, hanging down*, Ov. F. 4, 386:—p. loca, hanging, steep, Col.:—*Of birds; floating, hovering*, App. II. *Fig.*: *Doubtful, in suspense*: spe pendulus, Hor. E. 1, 18, 100.] [Hence, Ital. penzolo, pendolo.]

**PĒNE**. See **PĒNE**.

**PĒNĒIS**, idia. f. *Of or belonging to the Peneus*: P. unda, Ov.:—P. nympha, Daphne, id.

**PĒNĒIŪS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Peneus*: P. arva, Ov.:—P. Tempe, on the Peneus, Virg.

**PĒNĒLŌPA**, æ. and **PĒNĒLŌPE**, ēs. f. (Πηνελόπεια, Πηνελόπη) *The wife of Ulysses and mother of Telemachus*: Penelopa, ap. Hor.:—Penelope, ap. Prop.

**PĒNĒLŌPĒUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Penelope*, Ov.

**PĒNĒLŌPS**, ōpis. m. (πηνελόψ) *A kind of duck, a wigeon*, Plin. 37, 2, 11.

**PĒNES**, præp. *Near, by*. I. *Prop.*: *Of place*: servi p. accusatorem fuere, Cic. Mil. 22: p. vos est, Ter. II. *Fig.*: quorum judicium p. Pompeium est, Cic. Agr. 2, 19:—p. quos laus fuit:—p. te es? are you in your senses? Hor.:—p. rempublicam esse, to hold with the state, to support the state, Tac.:—*It is sometimes found after its case*: de illo, quem p. est omnis potestas, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

[**PĒNETRĀBĪLIS**, e. (penetro) I. *Penetrable*: p. corpus, Ov. II. *Penetrating*: p. frigus, Virg.:—p. telum, id.]

**PENETRAL**, **PENETRALE**. See the following Article.

**PĒNETRĀLIS**, e. I. *Penetrating*: multo penetratior ignis fulmineus, Lucr. 2, 382. II. *Inner, internal*: p. focus, Auct. Harusp. 27:—p. dii, the penates.—*Subst.*: Penetratale and Penetral, alis. n. A) *The inner part of a place, the interior, e. g. of a house, temple, etc.*: p. urbis, Liv. 41, 20:—p. Tonantis, Mart. B) *Fig.*: *The innermost part, secret, sanctuary*: p. sapientiæ, Quint.:—p. loci aperire, id.:—penetralia, i. q. penates, Sil.

[**PĒNETRĀLĪTER**, adv. *Inwardly, internally*, Ven. Fort.]

[**PĒNETRĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (penetro) *A penetrating*, App.]

[**PĒNETRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who penetrates*, Eccl.]

**PĒNETRO**. 1. (penitus) \*\*I. *Act.* A) *To put, place, or set into*: p. pedem intra aedes, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 64:—p. se, to betake one's self: p. se in fugam, Plaut.:—p. se ad plures, to die, id.:—se in specum, Gell.:—Hence: Penetratus, a, um. *That has got into*, Lucr. B) *To go or pass through to a place, to penetrate, pierce, enter into*: nihil Tiberium magis penetravit, Tac.:—p. sinus Illyricos, Virg.:—penetratis gentibus, Vell.:—*Fig.*: penetravit eos, they saw or understood clearly, Lucr. II. *Neut.*: *To penetrate, advance, make way*: p. per augustias, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20:—p. ad urbes:—p. intra vallum, Liv.—*Fig.*: res penetrat in animos:—quo non ars penetrat? Ov.:—hominum ratio in cælum usque penetravit:—p. ad sensum judicis.

**PĒNĒUS** or -OS, i. m. (Πηνεύς) I. *The principal river of Thessaly and Greece, taking its rise on mount Pindus, and falling into the gulf of Therma, now Salambria*, Ov. M. 1, 569. II. *The god of that river, father of Cyrene and Daphne*, Hyg.

**PENICILLUM**, i. n. or **PENICILLUS**, i. m. dem. (peniculus) I. *A painter's pencil or brush*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. II. *A tent for wounds, a pledget, lint*, Cels. III. *A sponge for wiping*, Col. — [Hence, Fr. pinceau.]

[**PENICULAMENTUM**, i. n. (peniculus) *The train or tail of a garment*, Enn. ap. Non.]

[**PENICULUS**, i. m. dem. (penis) *A little tail; hence*, I. *A brush*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40. II. *A sponge*, id. III. *A painter's pencil*, Dig.]

**PENINSULA**. See **PENINSULA**.

**PENINUS**, a. um. See **PENNINUS**.

**\*\*PĒNIS**, is. m. (πέος, τό) I. *A tail: caudam antiqui penem vocabant*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. II. *Meton.*: Membrum virile: *peni deditum esse*: — *pene*, in *debauchery*, Sall.

[**PENISSIME**. adv. See **PENE**.]

[**PĒNITE**. adv. *Inwardly, internally*, Cat.: — *Sup.*, Sid.]

**\*\*1. PĒNĪTUS**, a. um. *Inward, internal*: p. ignis, Vitr.: — *ex penitis faucibus*, Plaut.: — *ex barbaria penitis-sima*, id.: — *Comp.*, App.

[2. **PĒNĪTUS**, a. um. (penis) *Furnished with a tail*: p. offa, *a piece near the tail*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165.]

3. **PĒNĪTUS**. adv. I. *Inwardly, internally*: p. deus, non fronte notandus, Man. 4, 309. II. *Deeply, in the innermost part, far within*: inclusum p. in venis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: — *argentum p. abditum*: — *Comp.*, penitus, Cels.

III. *Fig.*: deeply: ea p. animis mandate: — *thoroughly, through and through*: p. perspicere: — p. cognoscere: — *completely, wholly, entirely, utterly*: p. diffidere: — p. se perdere: — p. rogare, *from the heart, heartily*. [IV. *Meton.*: *Far, far off*: terræ p. que jacentes, Ov.: — p. repostas gentes, Virg.: — *Comp.*, p. crudelior, far, Prop.]

**PĒNĪUS**, ū. m. (Πηνιός) *A river of Colchis that falls into the Black Sea*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 47.

**PENNA**, æ. f. I. A) *The feather of a bird or insect*: sine pennis volare, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 80. B) 1) *Meton.*: *A wing, usually in the plur.*: aves pullos pennis fovet, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: pennæ viperæ, *dragon's wings*, Ov.: — *Fig.*: pennas mihi inciderant, *had clipped my wings*: — *pennis decisis*, Hor. [2] *A flying, flight*, Prop.: — *Poet.*: *A bird: certis pennis, prophetic birds*, V. Fl.: — *pennâ velocior evolat*, Sil. II. *Esp.* *The feather of an arrow*, Ov. M. 6, 258; *meton.*, *an arrow*, id.: — *A pen*, Isid. [Hence, Ital., pennacchio, *a feather on a helmet*.]

[**PENNATŪLUS**, a. um. dem. *Winged*, Tert.]

**\*\*PENNĀTUS**, a. um. (penna) *Winged, feathered*: p. equus, Plin. 8, 21, 30: — p. Fama, Virg.

[**PENNESCO**. 3. (penna) *To get feathers or wings*, Cass.]

[**PENNĪFER**, ěra, ěrum. (penna-fero) I. q. pennatus, Sid.]

**\*PENNĪGER**, ěra, ěrum. (penna-gero) *Winged, feathered*: p. genus animantium, Cic. Un. 10.

**PENNĪNUS** or **PĒNĪNUS**, a. um. (from the Celtic Pen) *Pennine*: P. Alpes or P. juga, the Alps (of Savoy and Piedmont) from the Salasii to the Lepontii, Tac. H. 1, 87: — P. mons, the Great St. Bernard, Sen.: — P. iter, the road over mount St. Bernard, Tac.

[**PENNĪPES**, ědis. (penna-pes) *Having wings on the feet*, Cat. 53, 15.]

[**PENNĪPOTENS**, tis. (penna-potens) *Winged*: p. feræ, Lucr. 2, 877: — *Subst.*: Pennipotes, ium. f. *Birds*, id.]

**PENNŪLA**, æ. f. dem. *A little wing*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.

[**PENSĀBĪLIS**, e. (penso) *That can be compensated*, Amm.]

[**PENSĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *A weighing; hence*, I. *Reparation, compensation*: p. bonorum, Petr.: — *and absol.*: Ulp. II. *A weighing, considering, pondering*, Amm.]

[**PENSE**. adv. *Exactly, carefully*: pensius, Symm.]

[**PENSĪCLĀTE**. adv. *Exactly, carefully*, Gell. 1, 3.]

[**PENSĪCŪLO**. 1. (pendo) *To weigh, consider*, Gell. 13, 20.]

**PENSĪLIS**, e. (pendeo) I. *Hanging, hanging*

down, suspended: p. lychnuchus, Plin. 34, 3, 8: — *Subst.*: Pensilia, ium. n. A) (sc. poma) *Fruit hung up during the winter for the sake of preserving it*, Varr. B) (sc. membra) I. q. penis, Priap. II. *Not resting on the ground; pensive, hanging*: p. horreum, Col. 1, 6, 16: — p. horti, Curt.: — p. balneæ, *a bath with a warm raised floor*, Plin.

**PENSĪO**, ōnis. f. (pendo) I. *A weighing; and meton.*, *a weight, burden*, Vitr. 10, 3, 4. II. *Esp.*: *A paying, payment, term for payment*: ut tribus pensionibus pecunia solveretur, Liv. 29, 16: — p. præsens, *ready money*, id.: — p. prima, *altera, the first, second payment or term of payment*: — *Meton.*: *A tribute, impost, tax*, A. V.: — *rent*, Suet.: — *interest of money*, Lampr.

**\*\*PENSĪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (pensito) I. *A weighing; fig., compensation, reparation*, Plin. 19, 6, 32. II. *Esp.*: *A paying, payment, Asc.*: — *expenditure, expense*, LL.

[**PENSĪTĀTOR**, ōris. m. (pensito) *One who weighs or examines minutely*: p. verborum, Gell. 17, 1.]

**PENSĪTO**. 1. (penso) I. *Gen.*: *To weigh exactly or carefully*: p. lanam, A. Vict.: — *Fig.*: p. vitam æqua lance, *to judge of fairly*, Plin.: — *To weigh, i. e. to compare*: p. rem cum re, Gell.: — *To weigh over in one's mind, to consider, ponder*: p. rem, Liv.: — p. de alqa re, Gell. II. *Esp.*: *To pay*: p. vectigalia, Cic. de I. P. 6: — *and absol.*: prædia quæ pensitant, *that are taxed, or pay an impost*.

**\*\*PENSĪUNCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (pensio) *A paying or payment*: p. fenoris, Col. 10 præf.

**PENSO**. 1. (pendo) I. *Gen.* A) *To weigh*: p. aurum, Liv. 38, 24. B) *Fig.*: *To weigh, i. e. to judge of, to estimate*: p. vires magis oculis quam ratione, Liv.: — p. amicos ex factis, id.: — *To weigh over, to turn over in one's mind, to consider*: p. consilium, id.: — p. honesta, *to take into consideration*, id.: — p. nova maleficia veteribus malefactis, *to weigh one thing against another, to compare*, id.: — p. adversa secunda, id.: — *To make amends for, to compensate*: p. res transmarinas quadam vice, Liv.: — p. vicem alcijs rei, *to supply the place of a thing*, Plin. II. *Esp.* A) *To pay*: caput auro pensatum, Flor. 3, 15: — *Meton.*: *to pay for, make up for, atone for*: p. pudorem nece, Ov.: — p. concubitus morte, V. Max.: — *To buy, purchase*: p. vitam auro, Sil.: — lætitiā, mærorem, Plin. B) *Fig.*: *To suffer*: p. pœnas, Sen.: — *To quench, to satisfy*: p. sitim, Calp. — [Hence, Ital. pensito, Fr. pensée.]

[**PENSOR**, ōris. m. (pendo) *One who weighs*, August.]

**PENSUM**, i. n. (pendo) I. *A portion of wool or flax weighed out for female slaves, to be dressed or spun as a day's work, a task, piece of work*: p. facere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63: — p. mortale resolvere, (of the Parca) *to render immortal*, Calp. II. *Meton.*: *A charge, task, duty, office*: meque ad meum munus p. que revocabo, Cic. de Or. 3, 30: — p. absolvere, Varr. — [Hence, Ital. peso, Fr. poids.]

[**PENSŪRA**, æ. f. (pendo) *A weighing*, Varr. L. L. 5, 16.]

**PENSUS**, a. um. I. *Part* of pendo. II. *Adj.*: *Weighty, having weight; fig., important, estimable*: pensior conditio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 61: — *Hence*, nihil pensi habere, *to attach no weight or value to; and non or nec quicquam pensi habere or ducere, to think nothing of, not to notice, care for, or regard*: nihil pensi habuit quin prædaretur omni modo, Suet.: — *neque in devexanda (matre) quicquam pensi habere*, id.: — *neque fas neque fidem pensi habere*, Tac.: — *With inf.*: *neque dicere neque facere quicquam pensi habere*, Suet.: — *So also*, nec quidquam mihi pensi est, *with a relative clause following*: sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quicquam pensi fuisse, *they did not mind what they said or did*, Liv.: — quibus si quicquam pensi fuisset non ea consilia de republica habuissent, Sall.

[**PENTĀCHORDOS**, on. (πεντάχορδος) *Five-stringed*, M. Cap.]

**PENTĀDACTŪLOS**, on. (πεντάδκτυλος) *Five-fingered*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

**\*\*PENTĀDŌRUS**, on. (πεντάδορος) *Containing five hand-breadths, (i. e. twenty inches)*, Vitr. 2, 3, 3.

PER



petenda, *for its own sake*: — hoc quid sit p. se ipsum non interpretor: — sua sponte et p. se esse jucunda: — *Through, under colour of, through the aid of*: p. Cæcilius accusatur Sulla, i. e. *under pretence of accusing C. they in fact accuse Sulla*: fraudare alqm p. tutelam aut societatem, *under the appearance or colour of*: — alqm p. fidem fallere. 2) *Denoting a motive or cause; On account of, for the sake of, out of, from*: quum antea p. statem hujus auctoritatem loci attingere non audeam: — p. avaritiam decipere: — p. metum: — p. causam supplementi equitatus cogendi, *for the sake of making levies*, Cæs. 3) *With words that imply hindrance or permission; On account of, for, in respect of*: neque hoc p. senatum efficere potuit, Nep.: — trahantur p. me pedibus omnes rei, *as far as I am concerned, as to me*: — his p. te frui non licet: — quod p. naturam fas esset, aut p. legem liceret: — p. valetudinem posse: — non licere p. interdicta: — *Hence, in entreaties, adjurations, or invocations; For the sake of, by*: p. deos immortales: — p. dextram te istam oro: — p. deos jurare: — p. ego te, fili, quæcunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor quæsoque, Liv. IV. Per, *in composition, strengthens the signification, and has the force of 'very,' 'thoroughly' (as perabsurdus). Sometimes it gives a bad sense to the compound (as perfidus; perire).*

[PĒRA, æ. f. (ῥῆρα) *A knapsack, bag, wallet*, Phædr.]

PĒR-ABSURDUS, a, um. *Very absurd, very silly*, Cic. Part. 15.

PĒR-ACCOMMÖDATUS, a, um. *Very fit, very convenient. separately, per fore accommodatum*, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 3.

PĒR-ACER, cris, cre. *Very sharp; p. acetum*, Plaut.: — *Fig.*: p. judicium, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4.

PĒR-ACERBUS, a, um. I. *Very harsh or sour*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53. II. *Fig.*: *Very painful*, Plin.

[PĒR-ACESCO, cūi. 3. *To grow quite sour; hence, fig. I. To provoke, vex*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 13. II. *To get into a passion, to become angry, id.*]

PĒR-ACTĪO, ōnis. f. *A completing*, Cic. de Sen. 23.

PĒR-ACŪTE. adv. *Very sharply, very acutely*: p. moveri, *to think*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9.

PĒR-ACŪTUS, a, um. I. *Very sharp*: p. falx, Mart. 3, 24, 5: — *Fig.*: *Very acute, shrewd*: qui p. esset ad excogitandum: — p. oratio. II. *Meton.*: *Very clear, penetrating, shrill*: p. vox, Cic. Brut. 68, 241.

PĒR-ADŌLESCENS, tis. *Very young*, Cic. de I. P. 21.

PĒR-ADŌLESCENTŪLUS, i. m. *A very young man*, Eun. 1.

PĒR-ÆA, æ. f. (Περαία) I. *A town of Argolis, a colony of Mitylene*, Liv. 37, 21, 5. II. *P. Rhodiorum, a range of coast in Caria, opposite Rhodes*, Liv. 32, 33, 6.

\*\*PĒR-ÆDĪFĪCO, are. *To build up, to finish building*, Col. 4, 3.

[PĒR-ÆQUĪTĪO, ōnis. f. *A making quite equal*, Tert.]

[PĒR-ÆQUĪTOB, ōris. m. *One who distributes in equal shares*, Cod. Th.]

PĒR-ÆQUE. adv. *Quite equally, without distinction*: hoc p. in omni agro decumano reperietis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52.

\*\*PĒR-ÆQUO. 1. (peræquus) *To make fully equal*: p. partes, Vitr. 8, 4.

[PĒR-ÆSTĪMO, are. *To esteem much or duly*, Cod. Theod.]

PĒR-ÆGĪTO. 1. I. *To drive about, to harass*: p. hostes, Cæs. B. C. 1, 8: — *To stir up*: p. mustum, Col. II. *Fig.*: *To put in motion, agitate*: p. animos, Sen.

PĒR-ÆGO, ægi, actum. 3. *To lead through; hence, I. To carry through, to continue, pursue*: p. res uno tenore, Liv. 5, 5: — p. accusationem, *to carry on until one has gained the suit*, Plin.: — p. reum, *to pursue an action against one until he is condemned*, Liv. — peragor reus, *I am*

*declared guilty*, Ov.: — *Hence: To complete, accomplish, finish*: p. fabulam: — p. propositum, Nep.: — p. comitia: — p. conventus, Cæs.: — *To do properly, to carry out or execute, to bring to an end*: — p. mandata alcjs, Ov.: — p. bella, id. — *Esp.*: *To state by word of mouth, to declare, speak*: p. laudes alcjs, *to make a laudatory speech*, Liv.: — p. alcui sententiam, id. II. *To drive about, disturb, harass*: totum Sempronium usque eo perago ut, Cæs. ap. Cic. *Esp.*: *To weaken, debilitate, exhaust*, Mart.: — *To work*: p. humum, Ov.: — p. cibum, *to digest*, Plin. *Fig.*: *To turn over in one's mind, to reflect upon, consider*: p. alqd animo, Virg. III. *To go or pass through, to travel through, all over*: sol duodena signa peragit, Ov. M. 13, 618: — *Meton.*: *To pass, spend*: p. noctem, Ov.: — p. æstatem, Hor. IV. *To pass through, to pierce*: p. latus ense, Ov.

[PĒRAGRANTER. adv. *In passing through*, Amm.]

PĒRAGRATIO, ōnis. f. *A travelling through*: p. itinerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

[PĒRAGRATRIX, icis. f. (peragro) *She that passes or wanders through*, M. Cap.]

PĒRAGRO. 1. (per-ager) I. *To wander, rove, or travel through*: p. provincias, Cic. de Or. 2, 64: — p. agros: — p. utrumque litus Italiæ, Liv. II. *Fig.*: *To go through, to penetrate*: cujus res gestæ omnes gentes peragrassent, Cic. Balb. 6: — eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas. *Absol.*: p. per animos hominum, *to work on every feeling*. *Part.*: peragratus victor omnes partes Germaniæ, *having traversed*, Vell. 2, 97.

[PĒR-ALBUS, a, um. *Very white*, App.]

[PĒR-ALTUS, a, um. *Very high*, Enn. ap. Macr.]

PĒR-ĀMANS, tis. *Very loving, very fond*: p. nostri, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 3.

PĒR-ĀMANter. adv. *Very lovingly, in a very loving manner*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.

PĒR-AMBŪLO. 1. I. *Gen.*: *To go or wander through, to traverse*: p. rura, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17: — *Meton. poet.*: crocum floresque perambulat fabula, *is very well liked or received*, Hor.: — frigus perambulat artus, *runs through*, Ov. II. *Esp. of a physician; To go round among the sick, to visit*: si (medicus) me inter eos, quos perambulat, ponit, Sen. Ben. 6, 16.

\*\*PĒR-ĀMCENUS, a, um. *Very pleasant or agreeable*: p. ætas, Tac. A. 4, 67.

PĒR-AMPLUS, a, um. *Very large, of great extent*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49.

[PĒR-ANCEPS, iptis. *Very doubtful*, Amm. *doubtful*.]

PĒR-ANGUSTE. adv. *Very narrowly*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163.

PĒR-ANGUSTUS, a, um. *Very narrow*: p. fretum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66: — p. aditus, Cæs.

\*\*PĒR-ANNO. 1. *To live or last a year*, Suet. Vesp. 5.

PĒR-ANTĪQUUS, a, um. *Very old*, Cic. Brut. 10, 41.

PĒR-APPŌSĪTUS, a, um. *Very suitable, very apposite*: p. alcui, Cic. de Or. 2, 67.

[PĒR-ARDĒO, si, ēre. *To burn through or much*, P. Nol.]

PĒR-ARDŪUS, a, um. *Very hard, very difficult to perform*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71.

[PĒR-ĀRESCO, rūi. 3. *To grow very dry*, Varr. R. R. 1, 49.]

PĒR-ARGŪTUS, a, um. I. *Sounding very loudly, shrill, clearly resounding*, App. II. *Very acute, very witty*, Cic. Brut. 45, 167.

[PĒR-ĀRIDUS, a, um. *Very dry*, Cato R. R. 5.]

\*\*PĒR-ARMĀTUS, a, um. *Well armed*, Curt. 4, 9, 6.

[PĒR-ARMO. 1. *To arm or equip well*, Prud.]

PĒR-ĀRO. 1. *To plough through; hence, meton. I. To furrow through*, Ov. M. 14, 96; *hence, to write with a style on*

## PER-ASPER

**a** *wax-tablet*: p. literam, Ov.:—*talia perarans manus*, id.  
II. *To sail through*: p. pontum, Sen. Med. 650.]

**\*\*PER-ASPER**, a, um. *Very rough*, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

**\*\*PER-ASTUTULUS**, a, um. *Very crafty*, App.]

**\*\*PĚRATĪCUM** (bdellium). *A species of the tree bdellium*, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

[**PĚRATĪM**, adv. (pera) *In the way of or like a wallet*: p. ductare, to cheat one out of his money, to pick one's pocket, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 14.]

**PĚR-ATTENTE**, adv. *Very attentively*, Cic. Cael. 11.

**PĚR-ATTENTUS**, a, um. *Very attentive*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5.

[**PĚR-ATTĪCUS**, a, um. *Very Attic*, Front.]

[**PĚR-AUDIENDUS**, a, um. *That must be heard to the end, or distinctly*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34.]

**PER-BACCHOR**, ātus, āri. *To revel thoroughly, to carouse*: p. multos dies, Cic. Phil. 2, 41:—p. domos, Claud. [PERBĀSIO, are. *To kiss much, to kiss round*, Petr.]

**PER-BĚĀTUS**, a, um. *Very happy*, Cic. de Or. 1, 1.

**PER-BELLE**, adv. *Very prettily, quite in style, very well*: p. simulare, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 1:—p. facere.

**PER-BĚNE**, adv. *Very well*: p. Latine loqui, Cic. Brut. 28.

**PER-BĚNĚVŮLUS**, a, um. *Very kind, very benevolent*: p. alui, Cic. Fam. 14, 4.

**PER-BĚNIGNE**, adv. *Very kindly; (separately) per mihi benigne*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9.

**PERBIBESĪA**, æ. f. (perbibō) (*a fictitious word*) *The land of drinking, drinking-land*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 74.

**\*\*PER-BĪBO**, bi. 3. *To drink hard; hence, I To suck up*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 16. II. *To drink in, to suck in, to imbibe*: p. lacrimas, Ov.:—*Hence, fig.*: p. Latinum sermonem, Quint.

[**PER-BITO**, 3. I. *To go away*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 11.

II. *To be ruined, to perish*, Plaut.]

[**PERBLANDE**, adv. *Very courteously*, Marc.]

**PER-BLANDUS**, a, um. *Very bland, very courteous*: p. oratio, Liv. 23, 10:—p. successor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3.

**PER-BŌNUS**, a, um. *Very good*: res perbono loco erat, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

**PER-BRĚVIS**, e. *Very short*: orator perornatus et perbrevis, Cic. Brut. 43:—*perbrevis tempore, or simply perbrevis, in a very short time*.

**PER-BRĚVĪTER**, adv. *Very shortly*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58.

**PERCA**, æ. f. (πέρα) *The perch (a fish)*, Plin. 9, 16, 24.

**PER-CĚDO**, cēcidi, cēsum. 3. *To cut up entirely*: p. terga hostium, Flor.:—p. exercitum, id.

**\*\*PER-CĚLĚFĀCĪO** (per-calf), fēci, factum. 3. *Pass. PERCALEFIO or PERCALFIO, factus. To heat through*: ferrum ab ignis vapore percalefactum, Vitr. 8, 3.

[**PER-CĚLESCO**, lūi. 3. *To be thoroughly heated*, Ov. M. 1, 418.]

[**PER-CALLĚO**, ūi, ēre. *To know well, to understand thoroughly*: p. quinque et viginti gentium linguas, Gell. 17, 17.]

**PER-CALLESCO**, llūi. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To grow hard (of the skin); then fig., to become hardened or callous, i. e. unfeeling*: civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. Mil. 28.

II. *Act.*: *To learn a thing well, to gain a thorough knowledge of any thing*: p. usum rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 34.

**\*\*PER-CANDĚFĀCĪO**, 3. (*pass. percandēfio*) *To heat thoroughly*: p. terram, Vitr. 8, 3, 1.

**\*\*PER-CANDĪDUS**, a, um. *Very white or clear*, Cels. 5, 19, 24.

**\*\*PER-CĀRUS**, a, um. I. *Prop.*: *Very dear, very costly*,

939

## PERCIPIO

Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25. II. *Fig.*: *Very dear or valuable*, Tac. A. 2, 74.

**PER-CAUTUS**, a, um. *Very cautious*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.

**PER-CĚLĚBER**, bris, bre. *Very celebrated, very famous*: p. gloria, Plin. 10, 5, 6.

**PER-CĚLEBRO**, 1. I. *To do any thing very frequently*: p. mala, Arn. II. *To speak of any thing frequently or repeatedly*: versus percelebrantur de etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31:—*percelebrata sermonibus res est*.

**PER-CĚLER**, is, e. *Very quick or fast*, Cic. Cael. 24.

**PERCĚLĚRĪTER**, adv. *Very quickly*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3.

**PER-CELLO**, cūli, culsum. 3. [*perf.* percussit, Amm.; *perf. intr.* percūlit, i. q. percussus est, Flor.] (cello, κέλλω, to move quickly) *Prop.*: *To shake; hence, I. A) To overthrow, upset, to throw to the ground, to throw down*: ventus percellit radices arborum, Plin. 18, 34:—p. abietem, Varr.:—*Prov.*: p. plaustrum, to knock the bottom out, i. e. to manage a matter badly, Plaut.:—*Meton.*: eos vis Martis percūlit:—p. hostes, to rout, Liv.:—*Percussus*, a, um. *Beaten (in battle)*, id. B) *Fig.*: *To overthrow finally, to ruin, destroy* (percussio is said of a transient concussion or shaking): imperium percūlit, Nep. Dion. 5, 3:—p. rempublicam, Tac.:—*to disturb any one's mind, to discourage, to confound, to dishearten*: se percussus atque abjectum sentit:—*timore percussa civitas*:—*percussos pavore*, Liv. II. *To strike, beat, smite*: fetiale genu percūlit, Liv. 9, 11:—p. fetiali femur, id.:—*Meton.*: *To strike against any thing, to hit, touch*: vox repens percūlit urbem, V. Fl.:—*Fig.*: *To urge on, excite*: p. alqm ad turpitudinem, App.

**\*PER-CENSĚO**, ūi, ēre. I. *To go through any thing. A) (in order to count or number it) To reckon up*: p. promerita numerando, Auc. Red. Sen. 1:—p. cladem acceptam, Liv.:—p. numerum legionum, Tac.:—*Hence, to name in succession, to enumerate*: p. gentes, Liv. B) (in order to examine it) *To examine, revise*: p. captivos, Liv.:—p. orationem, to judge of, to criticise, Gell. C) (in order to see whether it can be turned to use) *To survey*: p. locos inveniendi. II. *To go or travel through, to pass over*: p. Thesaliam, Liv. 34, 52.

**PERCEPTĪO**, ōnis. f. (percipio) *A receiving, getting*: p. fructuum, a gathering, Cic. Off. 2, 3:—*Perception, knowledge, comprehension (with the mind)*: p. animi, Cic. Acad. 2, 7:—*Plur.*: Perceptiones. Ideas, Quint.

[**PERCEPTOR**, ōris. m. (percipio) *One who receives*, August.]

[**PERCĪDO**, di, sum. 3. (cædo) I. *To cut or beat to pieces*: p. os alui, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 12. II. *Esp. sensu obsceno*: p. alqm, i. q. pædicare, Mart.:—p. alui os, i. q. irrumare, id.]

**PER-CĪĚO**, ivi and ii, itum, ēre. and **PERCĪO**, ivi and ii, itum, ire. I. *To stir, put in motion*: p. se, Lucr. 3, 185:—*Hence*: Percitus, a, um. *Stirred, moved, roused, excited*: p. animus, Cic. Mil. 23:—*Easily excited, irritable, passionate*: p. ingenium, hot, hasty, Liv. II. *To call, proclaim*: p. alqm impudicum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 69.]

**PERCĪPĪO**, ēpi, eptum. 3. [*old subj. preterperf.* percipset, Pacuv. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98.] (*per-capio*) I. *To take up wholly, take possession of, seize, occupy*: neque agri neque urbis odium me umquam percipit, Ter. Eun. 5, 62:—*percipit me voluptas atque horror*, Lucr. II. A) *To take to one's self, to assume, acquire*: p. auras, of one flying, Ov. M. 8, 228:—p. colorem, Plin.:—*Hence*: *To receive, get, obtain*: p. fructus, to gather:—p. veotigalia, Plin.:—*arteria per quam vox percipitur*:—p. præmia, Cæs. B) *Fig.* 1) *To observe, remark, perceive*: p. oculis, auribus, sensu, Cic. de Or. 2:—p. voluptatem:—p. sonum:—p. querelas, to hear, Liv.:—*percipite quæ dicam*. 2) *To learn*: p. præcepta artis:—p. virtutem et humanitatem:—*nomen perceptum usu a nostris, known, current among us*. 3) *To comprehend, conceive, understand*: p. alqd:—*vis percipiendi*, Quint.:—*hence, percepta artis, principles, rules of an art or science*, Cic. Fat. 6.

6 D 2

[PERCITO, are. *To move violently, to excite*, Att. ap. Non.]  
**\*\*PERCIVĪLIS**, e. *Very civil, courteous*, Suet. Tib. 28.  
 [PER-CLĀRESCO, rūi. 3. *To become known*, Hon. ap. Symm.]  
**PERCNOPTĒRUS**, a, um. (περνόπτερος, *with dark-spotted wings*) I. q. oripelargus, Plin. 10, 3, 3.  
**PERCNOS**, i. m. (περνός, *dark-spotted*) *A kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3, 3.  
**\*\*PER-COGNOSCO**, ōvi, itum. 3. *To become well acquainted with*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50: — *Percognitus*, a, um. *Well known*, Plin.  
 [PERCŌLĀPHO (cōlāpo), are. (colaphus) *To beat with the fists, to buffet*, Petr.]  
**PERCŌLĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (percolo) *A filtering; plur.*, ap. Vitr. 8, 6, 15.  
**\*\*1. PER-CŌLO**. 1. *To filter, strain*, Col. 7, 8, 3. — *Meton.*: humor per terras percolatur, trickles or is filtered through, Lucr.: — p. cibos et potiones, Sen.  
**\*\*2. PER-CŌLO**, ōlūi, ultum. 3. I. *To perfect, finish*: p. inchoata, Plin. E. 5, 6, 41. II. *To honour much*: p. patrem, Plaut.: — p. conjugem liberosque, Tac.: — p. alqm præfecturā, to honour with, to confer upon, id. III. *To adorn, ornament*: femina perculsa, Plaut.: — p. os, App.  
**PER-CŌMIS**, e. *Very friendly, very courteous*, Cic. Brut. 1, 58.  
**PER-COMMŌDE**, adv. *Very conveniently, very suitably, very well*: p. accidit, Cic. Cæc. 27.  
**PER-COMMŌDUS**, a, um. *Very suitable, very convenient*, Liv. 22, 43.  
**PER-CONTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (percontor) *An inquiring, asking, an inquiry*, Cic. Ūn. 1; also a rhetorical figure, Cic. de Or. 3, 53.  
 [PERCONTĀTOR, ōris. m. *An inquirer*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 31.]  
 [PERCONTO, are. I. q. percontor, Næv. Fragm.]  
**PERCONTOR**, orig. **PERCUNCTOR**, ātus, āri. (per, cunctus) *To inquire into every thing; hence*. I. A) *To ask, inquire* (p. alqd) *after any thing*: tu numquam mihi percontanti aut querenti alqd defuisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: — solebat ex me Deiotarus p. disciplinam augurii nostri: — p. alqm ex alqo, to inquire of one person after another, Plaut. B) *P. alqm, to ask any person, to inquire of any one*: ut consulem percontaretur liceretne pugnare, Liv.: — ille me de republica percontatus est: — quod te percontabor, Plant. II. *To find out by inquiry*, App.  
 [PER-CONTŌMAX, ācis. *Very obstinate*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 54.]  
 [PER-CŌPĪŌSE, adv. *Very copiously*, Sid.]  
**PER-CŌPĪŌSUS**, a, um. *Very copious*, Plin. E. 9, 31, 1.  
**PER-CŌQUO**, xi. ctum. 3. I. *To boil or cook thoroughly, to boil soft*: p. carnem, Plin. 23, 7, 64: — p. legumina, Vitr. II. *Meton.*: *To ripen*: mora percoquit uvas, Ov.: — sol percoquit fructus, Sen.: — *To make hot, to heat*: p. humorem, Lucr.: — [To scorch, to blacken (by the sun): virum... seclaque percocta, the Moors, Lucr. 6, 722.]  
**PER-CRASSUS**, a, um. *Very thick*, Cels. 5, 26, 20.  
**PER-CREBRESKO** (also percrebesco), brūi. 3. *To become very frequent or prevalent, to spread*: fama percrebuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, — opinio percrebuit: — scelus percrebuit, was divulged, was noised abroad.  
**PER-CRĒPO**, ūi, itum. 1. I. *Neut.*: *To sound or resound loudly*: lucus percrepat vocibus, is resounding with, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13. II. *Act.*: *To speak of any thing*: p. pugnam, to sing, celebrate, Lucil. ap. Non.  
 [PER-CRIBRO, are. *To sift thoroughly*, Scrib.]  
 [PER-CRŪCIO, are. *To vex, torment, or harass greatly; hence, percrucior, I vex myself, grieve*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 13.]  
**\*\*PER-CRŪDUS**, a, um. I. *Quite raw*: p. corium, Vitr. 10, 14. II. *Quite unripe*: p. pruna, Col.

**\*\*PER-CŪDO**, di. 3. *To strike or break through*: p. ova rostellis (of a chicken), Col. 8, 5, 14.  
 [PERCULSUS, ūs. m. (percello) *A violent shock*, Tert.]  
 [PERCULTOR, ōris. m. (percolo) *One who admires or reveres*: p. doctorum, A. Vict.]  
**PERCUNCTOR**, -ATIO, etc. See **PERCONTOR**, etc.  
**PER-CŪPIDUS**, a, um. *Very fond of, much attached to*: p. tui, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 2.  
 [PER-CŪPIO. 3. *To wish earnestly*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 61.]  
**PER-CŪRĪŌSUS**, a, um. *Very curious or inquisitive*, Cic. Cluent. 62.  
**PER-CŪRO**. 1. *To heal or cure thoroughly*: p. vulnus, Liv. 21, 57: — p. mentem, Sen.  
**PER-CURRO**, cūcurri or curri, cursum. 3. I. *Neut.*: *To run through or over any thing*: p. per temen, Cæs. B. G. 4, 33: — *To run to a place*: p. ad forum, Ter.: — p. ad alqm, Cæl. ap. Cic. II. *Act.*: *To run through, go or travel through in haste*: p. agrum Picenum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15: — luna percurrrens fenestras, Prop. B) *Meton.*: *To run through*: p. honores, to fill a series of honorary offices, Suet.: — *To relate or mention in a certain order*: per omnes civitates percurrit oratio mea: — p. multas res oratione: — quæ breviter a te percursa sunt: — *To run over, i. e. read through cursorily, to skim*: p. paginas, Liv.: — p. multa legendo: — *Fig.*: *To run through with the mind, i. e. to think over*: p. multa animo.  
**PERCURSĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A running or travelling through, traversing*: p. Italiæ, Cic. Phil. 2, 25.  
**PERCURSĪO**, ōnis. f. (percurro) *A running through or over, a passing rapidly over (in speaking)*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: — *Fig.*: *With the thoughts or mind*: propter animi multarum rerum percursionem.  
**PERCURSO**, are. *To run about, ramble over or up and down*: p. ripas, Plin. Paneg.: — percursando, quæ obtineri nequibant, Tac.  
**PERCUSSĪO**, ōnis. f. (percutio) I. *A beating, striking*: p. capitis, on the head, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: — p. digitorum, a snapping with the fingers. II. *In Music, t. t.*: *A beating time*: p. numerorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: — p. intervallorum. [III. *In Med.*: *Percussion, striking any part of the body (esp. the chest) with the hand, to ascertain the state of the subjacent parts*, NL.]  
**PERCUSSOR**, ōris. m. (percutio) *One that wounds or kills*. I. *Of an animal*: vulneratus (leo) percussorem novit, Plin. 8, 16, 19. II. *Of a person*: *A murderer, assassin, cut-throat*, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: — p. veneficus, Curt.  
 [PERCUSSŪRA, æ. f. (percutio) *A blow, stroke, thrust*, App.]  
**1. PERCUSSUS**, a, um. See **PERCUTIO**.  
**2. PERCUSSUS**, ūs. m. (percutio) *A striking, pushing*, Plin. 7, 51, 52.  
**PERCŪTĪO**, ussi, ussum. 3. (per-quatō) I. A) *To strike or thrust through, to pierce through*: p. pectus, Liv. 2, 19: — p. rostro navem, id.: — p. venam, to let blood, Sen.: — *Meton.*: p. fossam, Plin. B) *To strike so as to shake violently, to hit, strike, smite, etc.*: p. alqm lapide: — hunc Jupiter fulmine percussit: — turres de cælo percussæ: — color percussus luce refulget, touched by, Lucr.: — auriculæ voce percussæ, Prop. C) *Esp.*: *To wound*: p. caput gladio, to cut anybody's head open, Auct. B. Afr.: — brachium gladio percussus, id.: — a serpente percussus, bitten, Plin.: — *To kill by striking, to slay, smite*: p. alqm securi, to execute, behead: — p. alqm fusti, Auct. B. Hisp. D) 1) *Meton.*: *To stamp, strike, or coin (money)*: p. numum, Suet.: — facta dictaque tua omnia unā formā percussa sunt, Sen.: — *In Weaving, t. t.*: *To make the woof (subtemen)*: — lacernas... male percussas textoris pectine Galli, coarsely woven, Juv.: — *To conclude a treaty, strike a covenant, because an animal was killed in sacrifice on such occasions*: p. fœdus. 2) *To move by striking, to touch, strike (an instru-*

ment): — p. pyram, Ov. : — p. nervos dextrâ, Quint. II. Fig. A) Gen. : non percussit locum, *has missed the right point*, Cic. Sest. 37, 80. B) Esp. 1) To affect the sense or the mind, to strike, make an impression upon: percussus est literis atrocissimis : — p. animos probabilitate : — suspicione sum percussus : — quoniam modo ille vos vivos afficeret, qui mortuus inani cogitatione percussit, *since the very thought of him has struck you with fear*. 2) To deceive, cozen, impose upon: p. hominem stratagemate : — p. se flore Libyco, to get intoxicated, Plaut. 3) To hurt, wound, touch painfully: percussisti me de oratione prolata, *by the report of my speech having been published: percussus vulnere fortunæ* : — p. calamitate.

[PERDĀGO, are. I. q. indago, Claud.]

\*\*PER-DĒCŌRUS, a, um. *Very comely, very handsome*, Plin. E. 3, 9, 28.

[PER-DĒLĒO, ēvi, ētum. 2. To destroy utterly, exterminate, Ter.]

[PER-DĒLĪRUS, a, um. *Very silly, very foolish*, Lucr.]

\*\*PER-DENSUS, a, um. *Very thick or solid*, Col. 3, 12, 2.

[PERD-ĒO, ire. I. q. pereō, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 62.]

[PER-DEPSO. 3. To knead thoroughly, Cat. 64, 3.]

[PERDĪCĀLIS, e. (perdix) Of or belonging to partridges: p. herba, i. q. perdicium, App.]

\*\*PERDĪCIUM, īi, n. (περδικιον) *The herb wall peltory*, Plin. 21, 30, 104. See PARIETARIA.

[PER-DĪCO, xi. 3. To say out thoroughly, LL.]

PER-DIFFĪCĪLIS. *Very difficult*: p. quæstio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1 : — p. navigatio. — Sup., Liv.

PER-DIFFĪCĪLĪTER. *adv. In a very difficult manner, with great difficulty*, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 47.

PER-DIGNUS, a, um. *Very worthy*: homo p. amicitia, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 3.

PER-DĪLĪGENTER. *adv. Very diligently*, Cic. Brut. 3.

PER-DISCO, didici. 3. To learn thoroughly, to learn by heart: p. litum jura, Cic. Fam. 7, 14.

PER-DĪSERTE. *adv. Very eloquently*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62.

PERDĪTE. *adv. I. Extremely ill*: p. se gerere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 2. II. *Extremely, exceedingly, in the highest degree*: p. amare, Ter : — p. conari, Quint.

[PERDĪTIM. *adv. I. q. perditæ, Afr.*]

[PERDĪTRO, ōnis. f. Destruction, ruin, LL.]

PERDĪTOR, ōris. m. A ruiner, destroyer, Cic. Pis. 27.

[PERDITRIX, icis. f. She that ruins or destroys, Tert.]

PERDĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of perdo. II. Adj. A) *Lost, hopeless*: p. judicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3 : — p. adolescens : — p. æger, Ov. : — sum p. Plaut. B) *Immoderate, vehement*: p. luctu, overwhelmed with grief : — p. amore, passionately in love, dying with love, Plaut. C) *Incurable, extremely bad*: p. civis : — p. consilia : — p. nequitia : — nihil est perditius his hominibus : — homo perditissimus. D) *Lost, ruined, desperate*: omnibus rebus perditis : — nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil fœdus.

PER-DĪU. *adv. Very long, for a long time*, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

[PERDĪUS, a, um. (dies) All the day long, Gell. 2, 1.]

PER-DĪUTURNUS, a, um. *That lasts a long time, very durable*, Cic. Sest. 27, 58.

PER-DĪVES, itis. *Very rich*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3.

PERDIX, icis. c. (περδικ) I. A partridge, Plin. 10, 33, 51. II. Myth. : A nephew of Dædalus, said to have been turned into a partridge by Minerva, Ov. [Hence, Ital. perdice, Fr. perdrix.]

PERDO, perdidi, itum. 3. [ind. pres. perdūnt. Plaut. : subj. pres. perdūim, is, it, Plaut. : dii te perduint, Cic. Deiot. 7.] I. To destroy, ruin: p. civitatem, Cic. Att. 6, 1 : — car perdis adolescentem nobis, corrupt, ruin morally,

Plaut. : — p. amicos, patriam, se ipsos penitus : — perditæ valetudo : — Hence : To squander, spend, throw away: sumat, consumat, perdat (fortunas), Ter. ; and fig., quæ ego si non profundere ac p. videbor : — Decius amisit vitam, at non perdidit, *has not thrown it away*, A. Her. : — p. tempus : — p. horas, Plin. — Meton. : To kill : p. serpentem, Ov. II. To lose (without hope of recovering the thing lost; whilst amittere denotes simply to have a thing no longer in possession) : p. liberos, Cic. Fam. 5, 16 : — p. litem, Hor. : — p. causam : — p. libertatem : — p. aquam, the time appointed for speaking, Quint. : — p. vocem : — Hence : To lose, to throw away: p. oleum et operam, (prov.) to lose, i. e. to spend or bestow uselessly : — p. blanditias, Ov. : — To lose at play: quod in alea perdiderat : — lucrandi perdendive temeritas, a rage for gambling, Tac. : — To forget: p. nomen, Ter.

PER-DŌCĒO, cūi, ctum, ēre. I. To teach or instruct thoroughly: p. alqm, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 61. II. To show, make known, exhibit: res difficilis ad perdocendum : — p. stultitiam suam, Quint.

PERDOCTE. *adv. Very learnedly*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 122.

PER-DOCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of perdoceo. II. Adj. : Very learned or skilful, Cic. Balb. 27.

PER-DŌLĒO, ūi, itum. 2. To cause pain, to grieve deeply: id perdoluit est Manlio, Q. Claud. ap. Gell. 9, 13 : — To feel deeply afflicted, to feel acutely, Cæs.

[PER-DŌLESCO. 3. To feel acute pain, Att. ap. Non. 110, 31.]

\*\*PER-DŌLO, āvi, ātum. 1. To hew well or thoroughly: p. arborem, Vitr. 2, 10.

[PER-DŌMINOR, āri. To rule throughout: p. annum, Claud.]

[PER-DŌMITOR, ōris. m. A subduer, Prud.]

\*\*PER-DŌMO, ūi, itum. 1. To subdue thoroughly, subjugate: p. Latium, Liv. 8, 13.

[PER-DORMIO, ire. To sleep all night long, Front.]

[PER-DORMISCO. 3. To sleep all night long: p. usque ad lucem, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 29.]

PER-DŪCO, xi, ctum. 3. To lead through; hence, I. To continue, prolong: orationibus in noctem perductis, Liv. 38, 51 : — p. altercationem in serum : — res perducitur ad noctem, Cæs. II. To lead or bring to a place of destination: comprehensos eos ad Cæsarem perduxerunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 13 : — p. alqm Romam, Liv. : — p. omnes naves incolumes, Cæs. : — Hence : To carry on or lead to a place (of buildings, walls, etc.), to conduct: p. murum fossamque ad montem, Cæs. : — p. viam a Bononia Aretium, Liv. : — huc Tertia perducta est, conducted. — Fig. : To bring to: p. ad centesimum annum : — p. se et conjugem ad longam senectam : — p. alqm ad summam dignitatem, Cæs. : — p. alqm ad honores amplissimos : — p. alqm ad furorem : — eo rem perduxit, ut, Nep. : — p. ad exitum. — Esp. : To bring to, i. e. bring round, induce, persuade: p. alqm ad suam sententiam : — p. alqm ad se, to gain over, Cæs. : — p. alqm ad pecuniam (solvendam) III. To draw to one's self; hence to drink off, to quaff, Arn. — To do over with, to anoint, besmear: p. lanam membris, LL. : — Hence : To cover with any thing: p. corpus stercore, or p. corpus odore ambrosiæ, to anoint, Virg. : — To strike out, cancel: p. nomen, Dig.

\*\*PERDUCTĪO, ōnis. f. (perduco) A bringing or conveying: p. aquarum, Vitr. 8, 5.

[PERDUCTO, are. (perduco) To lead or bring to a place, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 130.]

PER-DUCTOR, ōris. m. (perduco) I. One who takes people over a house to see curiosities, etc., a conductor, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 130. II. A procurer, pander, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 33.

[PER-DŪDUM. *adv. Very long since, a long time ago*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 69.]

PERDŪELLĪO, ōnis. f. (perduellis) Hostile conduct. I. Against foreigners, in war; hence, meton., perduelliones, i. q. perduelles, enemies (cited as an example of bombast), A. Her. 4, 10. II. Against the state or magistrates: High treason, Liv. 43, 16 : the crime of one who injures a tribune,

or of a general who deserts or betrays his army. III. The crime of killing a fellow-citizen, Homicide, murder, Liv. 1, 26.

PERDUELLIS, is. (per-duellum i. q. bellum) An enemy carrying on war, Cic. Off. 1, 12.

[PERDUELLUM. I. q. bellum, Att. ap. Non.]

[PERDUIM, is, it. See PERDO.]

[PER-DURO. I. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To make hard, harden, Prud. II. Neut. A) To endure, to hold out, Ter. Hec. 2, 27. B) To last, continue, Ov.]

[PER-DURUS, a, um. Very hard, Dig.]

[PER-EDIA, æ. f. (edo) A fictitious word; Country of eating, eating-land, Plaut. Curc. 3, 74.]

1. PĒR-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum. 3. To eat up, to consume: p. genas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: — p. cibum, Ter. — Part: Perēsus, a, um, Virg.

[2. PĒR-ĒDO. 3. I. q. emitto, Sid.]

[PĒR-EFFLO, are. To breathe out entirely: p. animam, App.]

[PĒR-ĒGER, egris. (per-ager) Travelling, Aus.]

PĒR-ĒGRE, adv. From or out of town, in or to the country. I. To the question, Where? p. et domi, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 30: — p. habitare, Liv.: — p. depugnare. — Fig.: animus est p., Hor. II. To the question, Whence? From abroad: p. nunciare, Liv.: — p. redire, Ter.: — With a (ab): altera a p., Vit. III. To the question, Whither? p. proficisci, to travel to foreign parts, to go abroad, Suet.: — p. exire, Hor.

[PĒR-ĒGREGIUS, a, um. Very excellent, App.]

[PĒR-ĒGRI. I. q. peregre, Plaut.]

PĒR-ĒGRĪNĀBUNDUS, a, um. (peregrinor) That travels about, fond of travelling, Liv. 28, 18.

PĒR-ĒGRĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A travelling in foreign countries, a travelling abroad, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.

PĒR-ĒGRĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. One who travels in foreign countries, a traveller, Cic. Fam. 6, 18.

PĒR-ĒGRĪNĪTAS, ātia. f. I. The condition of a foreigner or alien (peregrinus), Suet. Claud. 15: — redigere in peregrinitatem, id. II. A) Foreign fashions or habits, a foreign manner: quum in urbem nostram est effusa p., Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2. B) A foreign dialect, Quint.

PĒR-ĒGRĪNOR, ātus, āri. (peregrinus) I. A) To live or sojourn in a foreign country, to travel in foreign parts: p. totā Asiā, Cic.: — p. in aliena civitate: — Absol.: peregrinantes, travellers, pilgrims, Sall. B) Meton. 1) Gen.: hęc studia nobiscum pernoctant, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7: — an vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? vestrę peregrinantur aures, are abroad. 2) Esp.: To wander or be absent in mind: animus late longeque peregrinatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: — p. in infinitatem omnem. II. To sojourn anywhere as a foreigner or alien: philosophię quasi civitatem dare, quę quidem p. Romę videbatur, seemed not yet to be at home in Rome, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40.

PĒR-ĒGRĪNUS, a, um. (peregre) I. Prop.: Foreign, exotic: p. arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12: — p. pecus [vernaculum pecus], Col.: — p. divitię, Hor.: — p. amores, a foreign mistress, Ov.: — p. timor, of the enemy, Liv.: — p. terror, id.: — Subst.: Peregrinus, i. m. and Peregrina, æ. f. A foreigner (male or female): peregrini et incolę officium est, Cic. de Off. 1, 34. — Esp.: An alien, a stranger: neque civem, neque peregrinum: — p. prętor, who had jurisdiction over aliens, Pomp. Dig.: — Hence: p. provincia, or sors inter peregrinos, i. q. prętura peregrina, Liv.: — p. conditio, the condition of a foreigner, Plin. II. Fig.: Strange, not initiated, raw, inexperienced: nulla in re trionem ac rudem, nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: — in patria peregrini atque advenę.

PĒR-ĒLĒGANS, tis. Very fine or elegant: p. ingenium, Vell. — Of Style; Choice, neat: p. oratio, Cic. Pl. 24.

PĒR-ĒLĒGANTER, adv. Very neatly or elegantly: p. dicere, Cic. Brut. 52.

[PĒR-ĒLIXO, are. To boil well or thoroughly, Apic.]

PĒR-ĒLŌQUENS, tis. Very eloquent, Cic. Brut. 70.

PĒR-ĒMNIS, e. (per-amnis) Of or belonging to crossing a river: p. auspicia, auspices taken on crossing a sacred stream or fountain, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9: — peremne auspicari, to take such auspices, Fest.

\*\*PĒREMPTĀLIS, e. (peremptus) That destroys the effect of any thing antecedent: p. fulmina, which were considered to revoke the effect or portent of former lightnings, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49, 2. (opp. 'attestata.') See ATTESTOR.

[PĒREMPTIO, ōnis. f. (perimo) A destroying, killing, August.]

[PĒREMPTOR, ōris. m. (perimo) A destroyer, slayer, Sen.]

[PĒREMPTORIUS, a, um. I. Deadly, mortal, App. II. That puts an end to a dispute; decisive, peremptory: p. edictum, Dig.: — p. exceptiones, id.]

[PĒREMPTRIX, icis. f. (peremptor) She that destroys, Tert.]

\*PĒRENDĪE, adv. (vox hybr. πέρνυ- dies) The day after to-morrow, Cic. Att. 12, 44.

[PĒRENDĪNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (perendino) A deferring until the third day, M. Cap.]

PĒRENDĪNUS, a, um. (perendie) After to-morrow: p. dies, Cic. Mur. 12: — in perendinum, until the day after to-morrow, Plaut.

PĒRENNĀ, æ. f. Anna, sister of Dido, was worshipped after her death under the title of Anna Perenna, Ov. Fast. 3, 546: Sil. 8, 50, seqq. — (According to Macrobius. Sat. 1, 12, sacrifices were offered to her ut annare perennareque commode liceat, and hence the name.) Conf. Orell. Inscr. 1, no. 1847; 2, p. 412.

PĒRENNIS, e. (annus) I. That lasts or continues throughout the year: p. aves, Plin. 10, 25, 36: — p. militia, Liv.: — Hence, adv.: perenne, throughout the year, Col.; Pall.

II. That lasts or continues for many years, perennial, everlasting, constant: p. aquę, that are never dried up, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 168: — p. cursus stellarum: — p. amnis, Liv.: — p. virtus: — That bears keeping; lasting, durable: monumentum ære perennius, Hor.: — p. vinum, Col.: — p. adamus, Ov.

[PĒRENNISERVUS, i. m. (perennis) One that is always a slave, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16.]

PĒRENNĪTAS, ātis. f. (perennis) Constant duration, perpetuity: p. fontium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: — perennitatem conditis frugibus afferre, Col.: — hence, a title of the Roman emperors: p. vestra, Symm.

[PĒRENNĪTER, adv. Constantly, always, unceasingly, August.]

\*\*PĒRENNO. 1. (perennis) I. Neut.: To last or continue several years: quo melius ficus perennet, Col. 12, 15, 2. II. Act.: To preserve long, Col. 12, 20.

[PĒRENTĪCĪDA, æ. m. i. q. pericida (pera-cædo) A cut-purse, faceté with allusion to parenticia, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 13.]

PĒR-ĒO, īi (rarely īvi), itum, ire. [perf. perivit, App. inf. perf. perisse, Ov.: fut. periet, LL.] I. A) To go or run through, as, through an opening or hole: dolium lymphę pereuntis, Hor. O. 3, 11, 27: — Hence, To be lost: p. e patria, Plaut.: — equa inde perisset soror, Ter. B) To be lost or ruined, to perish, come to nothing, come to an end: tantam pecuniam p. potuisse, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: — actiones peribant, could not be prosecuted, Liv.: — nives pereunt, disappear, pass away, Ov. C) To perish, lose one's life, die: summo cruciatu Varius periit, Cic. N. D. 3, 33: — p. morbo: — p. naufragio: — p. hominum manibus, Virg.: — p. ab Hannibale, Plin. — Fig.: To be dying with love, to be desperately in love: Paris fertur nuda periisse Lacęna, Prop. — With acc., to love to desperation: alteram efficitur perit, Plaut. D) To be lost or thrown away, i. e. to be spent in vain: oleum et opera periit, Cic. Att. 2, 17: — perit otio dies, Plin. E) To be unfortunate or ruined: meo vitio pereō, Cic. Att. 11, 9: — urbes pereunt, Hor. — Hence,

perii, *I am lost*, Ter. : — *peream si or nisi, may I perish if, etc.* Cæs. ap. Cic.; Hor. : — *Esp. Of an army, to be lost or beaten: exercitus periturus*, Nep. — *Hence, Meton. : fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuo, take the knight with your pawn (in chess)*, Ov. II. *To go or pass over*, Plin. 21, 6, 17.

**\*\*PĒR-ĒQUITO. 1.** I. *To ride through*: p. inter duas acies, Cic. B. C. 1, 47: — p. aciem, Liv.: — p. per agmen, Cæs. II. *To ride about*: p. ex via longe, Liv. *Meton. : To drive about*: p. per omnes partes, in every direction, Cæs.

**\*\*PĒR-ERRO. 1.** *To wander or pass through or over*: p. orbem, Col. 1 præf. 8: — p. forum, Hor.: — p. reges, *to go or wander about from one thing to another*, Sen. — p. alqm totum luminibus, *to examine all over*, Virg.: — hedera ramos pererrat, *winds itself round*, Plin. — *Pass. : pererrato ponto*, Virg.

PĒR-ĒRŪDĪTUS, a, um. *Very learned*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 2.

PĒR-EXĪGŪE. *adv. Very meanly or niggardly*, Cic. Att. 16, 1, 5.

PĒR-EXĪGŪUS, a, um. *Very small*, Cic. N. D. 2, 32: — *very little*: p. frumentum, Cæs.

PĒR-EXĪLIS, e. *Very slender*, Col. 11, 2, 60.

[PĒR-EXOPTATUS, a, um. *Very much wished for (separately)* per inquit exoptatus venis, Gell. 18, 4.]

PĒR-EXPĒDĪTUS, a, um. *Quite free from difficulty, very easy*, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 36.

[PĒR-EXHOCATUS, a, um. *Quite dried up*, Arn.]

[PĒR-FABRICO, are. *To work well (as a mechanic) : facetè*, p. alqm, *to overreach, take in*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.]

PER-FĀCĒTE. *adv. Very wittily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46.

PER-FĀCĒTUS, a, um. *Very witty (of persons)*, Cic. Brut. 27: *(of words)* alqd p. dicere.

PER-FĀCĪLE, *adv. Very easily*: p. de medio tollere, Cic. R. Am. 7: — *hence, very willingly*: p. patior, Att. ap. Non.

PER-FĀCĪLIS, e. I. *Very easy*: p. cognitu disciplina, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3: — *perfacile factu esse conata perficere*, Cæs. II. *Very courteous*: p. in audiendo.

[PER-FĀCUNDUS, a, um. *Very eloquent*, App.]

PER-FĀMĪLIĀRIS, e. *Very familiar or intimate*: alqui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: — *Subst. : A very intimate friend*: p. meus: — p. Epicuri.

[PER-FĀTŪS, a, um. *Very silly or foolish*, Mart. 10, 18, 4.]

PERFECTE. *adv. Perfectly, completely, fully*: p. eruditus, Cic. Brut. 18: — *Comp., ap. App. : — Sup., ap. Gell.*

PERFECTŌ, ōnis. f. (perficio) *A completing, perfecting, perfection*: hanc perfectionem absolutionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic. de Or. 1, 28: — p. optimi.

[PERFECTISSIMATUS, ūs. m. (perfectus) *The dignity of a perfectissimus under Constantine and his successors*, Cod. Just.]

[PERFECTRIX, icis. f. *She that finishes, perfects, or completes*, Nep. ap. Lact.]

**\*\*PERFECTOR, ōris. m. (perficio) One who finishes, perfects, or completes: p. dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60.**

1. PERFECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of perficio*. II. *Adj. : Perfect, complete*: homo p. in dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: — *philosophi absoluti et perfecti*: — *aures perfectæ completoque verborum ambitu gaudent*: — p. ætas, *the age of twenty-five years*, Paul. Dig.: — *perfectissimus, a title under the later emperors*, Cod. Just.

**\*\*2. PERFECTUS, ūs. m. (perficio) Perfection, completeness, Vitruv. 1, 2, 6.**

PER-FĒCUNDUS, a, um. *Very fruitful*, Mel. 1, 9.

PERFĒRENS, tis. I. *Part. of perfero*. II. *Adj. : Enduring*: p. injuriarum, Cic. de Or. 2, 43.

[PERFĒRENTĪA, æ. f. *An enduring or suffering*, Lact.]

PERFĒRO, tūli, lātum, ferre. I. *To carry or bring*

*to a particular place or to an end*: lapis nec pertulit ictum, *did not reach the mark*, Virg. Æ. 12, 907: — *plerisque extremas syllabas non perferentibus, not conveying to the ears of the audience*, Quint.: — p. partus, *to bear until the time of delivery*, Plin.: — *Æneas tulit patrem per ignes et pertulit*, Sen.: — *hence, fig. : to bear or suffer to the end, to endure*: p. pœnam decem annorum, Nep.: — p. onus, Hor.: — p. vultus intrepidus ad fata novissima, *not to change countenance*, Ov.: — *to bring to an end*: p. laborem, Stat. II. *To carry, bring, convey*: p. literas ad alqm, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: — p. nuncium alqui, and perferri, *to come, to be brought, to reach*: fama Roma perlata est, Liv.: — *perfertur circa collum clamor*, id.: — *agrum perferri ad paucos, i. q. paucis dari*: — *Hence, to convey intelligence, give information, announce*: hæc quum ad me frater pertulisset: — *perfertur ad me, I receive information*: — p. alqd ad senatum, *to make a report, [deferre, to make a proposal]*, Suet. III. *To carry through, to persevere with a thing until it be accomplished*: p. legem, Cic. Att. 3, 1: — p. rogationem: — *perfertur lex, the law (or bill) is passed*.

**\*\*IV.** A) I. q. ferre, *to bear, carry*: se p. ad alqm, *to go*, Virg.: — p. ventrem, *to be with child*, Col.: — p. legationem, *to conduct*: — *quos pavor pertulerat in silvas, had driven, brought*, Liv. B) Fig. : *To bear, put up with, endure, suffer*: p. contumelias, Cæs. B. G. 2, 14: — p. pœnas: — p. vigilias: — *perfer si me amas*: — p. et pati.

[PER-FĒRUS, a, um. *Very wild*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5.]

[PER-FĒRVĒFIO. 3. *To become very hot*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2.]

**\*\*PER-FĒRVĒO, ēre. To be very hot**: fons perferet, Mel. 1, 8.

**\*\*PER-FĒRVĪDUS, a, um. Very hot**: p. æstas, Col. 5, 5.

[PERFĪCA, æ. f. (sc. dea) quæ concubitus perficit, Arn.]

PERFĪCIO, æci, ectum. 3. (facio) I. *To bring to an end, finish, complete, perfect*: alqd absolvi et perfici, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: — p. multa: — p. bellum, Liv.: — *sole perfecto, when the day had drawn to a close*, Stat. II. *To bring to pass, to bring about*: perfici ut cures: — *With acc. and inf.*: Arn.: — *To make or earn money*: perfici sexagena posse, Varr. III. *To do, perform, fulfil, execute*: p. promissa, Ter.: — p. scelus, *to commit*: — *candelabrum perfectum e gemmis clarissimis*. IV. *To bring a thing to its proper form or condition*: p. cibos ambulatione, *to digest*, Plin.: — p. corium, id. [V. *To instruct, to finish*: p. Achillem, Ov.]

[PERFĪCUS, a, um. (perficio) *That finishes*, Lucr. 2, 1116.]

**\*\*PERFĪDE. adv. Faithlessly, Sen.**

PER-FĪDĒLIS, e. *Very faithful or trusty*, Cic. Att. 2, 19.

[PER-FĪDENS, tis. *Confiding strongly, having full confidence*, A. V. de Cæs. 17.]

PERFĪDĪA, æ. f. (perfĪdus) *Faithlessness, perfidy, treachery*, Cic. R. Am. 38.

PERFĪDĪOSE. *adv. Faithlessly, perfidiously, treacherously*, Cic. R. Am. 40.

PERFĪDĪŌSUS, a, um. (perfĪdia) *Faithless, perfidious, treacherous*: nihil p. et insidiosum, et fallax in amicitia, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: — p. et nefarium est fidem frangere.

PERFĪDUS, a, um. (fides) I. *That breaks his promise or abuses confidence placed in him, faithless, perfidious, treacherous*: omnes aliud agentes aliud simulantes p., improbi, maligni sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 14: — *Of inanimate things*: non ego p. dixi sacramentum, Hor.: — p. nex, *caused by perfidy*, Sen.: — *Facetè*: perfide! you rogue! Prop. [II. *Meton. : Not to be trusted or depended on*: p. via et lubrica, Prop. 4, 49: — p. tellus, Lucr.: — *adv. perfĪdum*, Hor.]

[PER-FĪGO, xi, xum. 3. *To pierce through, transfix; only in the part. perfĪxus, a, um. fig. : p. telis Pavoris, full of fear*, Lucr. 3, 306: — p. desiderio, id.]

[PER-FĪNIO, ire. *To end fully, to finish*, Lucr. 1, 612.]

**PERFLĀBĪLIS**, e. (perflō) I. *That can be blown through, exposed to the open air*: deos inducere per-lucidos et perflabiles, Cic. Div. 2, 17. [II. *That blows through*: p. aer, Pallad.]

**\*PER-FLĀGĪTĪŌSUS**, a, um. *Very wicked or vicious*, Cic. Cael. 20.

[**PERFLĀMEN**, inis. n. (perflō) *A blowing through*; meton. wind, blast, Prud.]

[**PERFLĀTILIS**, e. (perflō) *That can be blown through*, App.]

**\*\*PERFLĀTUS**, ūs. m. (perflō) *A blowing through*; meton. *a wind that blows through, a blast, breeze*: p. venti, Vitruv. — *Absol.*: Cels.: — *Plur.*: Plin.

[**PERFLĒTUS**, a, um. (per-flēo) *Injured by weeping*: diutino usu perflēta, App.]

**\*\*PER-FLO**, 1. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To blow through*; or simply, *to blow*: (Favonius) lenis aequalisque aestivis mensibus perflat, Col. 2, 20, 5. II. *Act.*: *To blow through*: p. terras, Virg. Aen. 1, 83: — granaria perflari undique malunt, Plin.: — p. ignorantum aures, *to blow through (as a blast of wind), to whistle through*, Sil.

[**PERFLUCTŪ**, are. *To cover, as with waves*: p. artus, Lucr. 3, 721.]

**PER-FLŪŌ**, xi, xum. 3. I. *Neut.*: *To flow through*: p. per colum, Lucr. 2, 392: — *Of vessels*; *to run out, not to hold a liquid, to leak*: (fig.) hac atque illac perfluo, *I cannot keep any secrets*, Ter.: — p. in mare, *to flow into*, Plin.: — *Hence*, p. sudore, *to drop, trickle*, App.: — *To flow (as a long loose garment)*, App. II. *Act.*: *To flow through, to stream through*: pluvialibus nimbis perfluuntur, Arn.

[**PERFLŪS**, a, um. (perfluo) *Flowing*; hence, fig., p. incessus, *an affected or mincing gait*, App.]

[**PERFŌCO**, are. (fauces) *To choke, suffocate*, Dig.]

**PER-FŌDĪŌ**, ōdi, ossum. 3. I. *To dig through*: p. montem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: — p. parietem. II. A) *Meton.*: *To pierce through*: p. pectus, Plin.: — *Poet.*: p. ilia plantā, *to spur*, Sil. B) *To dig*: p. fretum manu, Liv. 33, 17, 6.

[**PERFŌLĪATUS**, a, um. (per-folium) I. *Perfoliated*: p. folium, NL. II. *A kind of plant*; Bupleurum p., Fam. Umbelliferae, NL.]

[**PERFŌRĀCŪLUM**, i. n. (perforo) *A borer*, Arn.]

[**PERFŌRĀTŌRIUM**, ii. n. (perforo) *A trepan*, NL.]

[**PER-FŌRMĪDĀTUS**, a, um. *Very much feared*, Sil.]

**PER-FŌRMĪDŌLŌSUS**, a, um. *Very timid*, A. V.

[**PER-FORMO**, are. *To form thoroughly*, Tert.]

**PER-FŌRO**, 1. I. *To bore through*: p. dolium, Liv. 38, 7: — p. navem, Hirt.: — Scabianum perforasti, *hast made an opening*: — sol perforat culmina, Stat. II. *Meton.*: *To bore through, break through*: duo limina perforata, Cic. N. D. 3, 4. — *Part.*: [Perfōrātus, *a kind of plant*: Hypericum p. (St. John's wort), Fam. Hypericinea: — *In Anat.*: *A perforated muscle*, NL.]

[**PER-FŌRTĪTER**, adv. *Very boldly or courageously*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28.]

[**PERFOSSOR**, ōris. m. (perfodio) *One that digs through*: p. parietum, *a housebreaker*, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 2, 23.]

[**PER-FŌVĒŌ**, ēre. *To warm through*, I. L.]

[**PER-FRĒMO**, ūi. 3. *To sound, make a noise*, Att. ap. Cic.]

**\*\*PER-FRĒQUENS**, tis. *Very crowded, populous*: p. emporium, Liv. 41, 1, 5.

[**PERFRĒTO**, are. (fretum) *To sail over*, Sol.]

**PER-FRĪCO**, cūi, cātum and ctum. 1. *To rub all over, to rub*: p. caput unguento, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: — p. caput, *to rub or scratch one's head, as in thought or doubt*: — p. frontem, *to have no shame*, Mart.

**\*\*1. PERFRICTŪ**, ōnis. f. (perfrigesco) *A taking cold, shivering with cold*, Plin. 26, 12, 76.

**\*\*2. PERFRICTŪ**, ōnis. f. (perfrico) *A rubbing or scratching of the skin*, Plin. 21, 18, 69.

[**PERFRIGĒFĀCIO**, 3. (frigo-facio) *To make very cold*: p. cor alui, *to strike with terror*, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 17, 117.]

[**PER-FRIGĒRO**, are. *To make or render cold, to cool*, Scrib.]

**\*\*PER-FRIGESCO**, ixi. 3. *To grow cold, to be chilled*, Cels. 1, 3.

**PER-FRIGĪDUS**, a, um. *Very cold*: p. tempestas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40.

**PERFRINGO**, ēgi, actum. 3. (frango) I. A) *To break through, to break to pieces, dash to atoms*: saxum perfractum, Cic. Div. 2, 41: — suam ipse cervicem perfrigit, *broke his own neck*, Tac.: — naves perfrigerant proras, Liv. B) *Fig.*: *To frustrate, to render ineffectual*: p. decreta senatus: — p. leges: — p. et prosternere omnia cupiditate et furore, *to violate*. II. *To break through, to force a way through*: p. phalangem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: — p. domus, *to break into*, Tac.: — *Fig.*: omnes angustias, altitudines, omnium objecta tela vi et virtute perfrigit: — p. animos, *to shake, to influence*.

**\*\*PER-FRĪŌ**, are. *To rub or break up into small pieces, to crumble*: p. baccas myrti, Col. 12, 38, 5.

[**PER-FRĪVŌLUS**, a, um. *Very frivolous, very bad*, LL.]

[**PERFRUCTŪ**, ōnis. f. (perfruor) *Enjoyment*, August.]

[**PERFRŪITŪ**, ōnis. f. (perfruor) *Enjoyment, delight*, Aug.]

**PER-FRŪŌR**, ctus. 3. I. *To enjoy thoroughly*: his rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. Pis. 20: — p. lētiā: — p. salvā republicā. — *With acc.*: ad perfruendas voluptates. II. *To fulfil, execute*: p. mandatis, Or. H. 11, 128.

**PERFŪGA**, æ. m. (perfugio) *A deserter*, Cic. Off. 3, 22. — *Meton.*: *A renegade*: qui initio proditor fuit, deinde p.

**PER-FŪGIŌ**, ūgi, ūgitum. 3. *To flee to a place, to take refuge*: p. Corinthum, Nep. Dion. 5: — p. ad alqm, Liv. — *To desert or go over to the enemy*: p. ad imperatores nostros: — p. in castra Cæsaris, Auct. B. Afr.

**PERFŪGIŪM**, ii. n. (perfugio) *A place of refuge, a refuge, a asylum*: portum et p. esse, Cic. Cluent. 3: — nullum p. et præsidium salutis: — p. et spes.

[**PER-FULCŌ**, ire. *To support*, LL.]

[**PER-FULGŪRO**, are. *To lighten*, Stat.]

**PER-FUNCTŪ**, ōnis. f. (perfungor) *The performing of an office, a discharging*: p. honorum, Cic. Or. 3, 2: — p. laborum.

[**PERFUNCTORĒ**, adv. (perfungor) *Superficially, cursorily*: p. me verberare, Petr.]

**PER-FUNDO**, ūdi, ūsum. 3. I. *To pour over*. A) 1) *Of liquids*; *To overflow, to besprinkle*: amnium ubertas perfundit Italiam, Plin. 3, 5: — perfundi, *to be moistened or sprinkled*: perfundi aquā ferventi: — postquam perfusus est, had bathed, A. Her.: — perfusus fletu, i. q. lacrymis, Liv.: — vivo perfundi flumine, Liv. — *Esp.*: *To colour, dye*: p. coloribus, Lucr.: — ostro perfusæ vestes, Virg. 2) *Of dry things*; *To strew over, to bestrew*: papavera sommo perfusa, Virg. — *Hence, meton.*: *To cover over thoroughly*: p. pedes amictu, Mart.: — p. tecta auro, Sen.: — *to spread over*: cubiculum sole perfunditur, Plin. B) *Fig.* 1) *(from the act of dipping into a colour or dyeing)* perbibere studia liberalia non illa quibus perfundi satis est sed hæc quibus *tingendus* est animus, *not merely to give one's self a tinge or colour of them, but so as to satisfy the mind*, Sen. Ep. 36: — si illā (notitiā) se non perfuderit sed *insecerit*, id. 2) *To fill the mind with an emotion or passion*: p. mentem amore, Cat.: — qui (apparatus sacri) p. religione animus posset, Liv.: — qui me horror perfudit: — p. nos iudicio, *with fear of an action (at law)*. — *Pass.*: sensus iucunditate quadam perfunditur: — perfundi gaudio, Liv.: — p. timore, id.: — p. lētiā. II. *To pour into*: p. sextarios musti in vas, Col. 12, 24. — *To strike out*: p. alui oculum, Ulp., doubtful.



## PER-FUNGOR

**PER-FUNGOR**, nectus, i. *To come to an end with a thing; hence, I. To discharge, perform; to fulfil, administer: p. honoribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 45: — p. rebus amplissimis: — p. munere. II. To stand out, endure, undergo and come out of: p. bello fatali, Auct. or. Marc. 10: — p. molestiā: — p. laboribus: — p. periculis: — p. fato, to die, Liv. — Pass.: periculum perfunctum. — Absol.: perfunctus sum, I am ready. — [With ab: sues perfunctas esse a febris, have overcome, Varr.] — To enjoy: p. bonis, Sulp. ap. Cic.: — p. epulis, Ov.*

[**PER-FŪRO**, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To rage furiously, to continue raging, Virg. *Æ*. 9, 343. II. Act.: To rage through, to run furiously through: p. domos, Stat.]

**\*\*PERFŪSŌ**, ōnis, f. (perfundo) *A pouring over or upon, a wetting or besprinkling, Cels. 4, 8.*

[**PERFŪSŌRIE**, adv. Superficially, slightly: p. dicere, Dig.]

**\*\*PERFŪSŌRŪS**, a, um. (perfundo) *That merely besprinkles; fig. superficial: p. voluptas, Sen. Ep. 23, 4: — p. assertio, a lawsuit, in which the property of a master in his slaves is unfairly contested, Suet.*

**PERGĀMĒNUS**, a, um. (Περγαμνός) *Of or belonging to Pergamum (in Mysia): P. civitas, Cic. Fl. 30: — P. navis, Nep.: — P. charta, parchment, so called because it was first made there, Plin. — Plur. subst.: Pergāmēni, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Pergamum, Nep.*

**PERGĀMĒUS**, a, um. (Περγάμιος) I. *Of or belonging to the citadel of Pergamus or to Troy, Trojan: P. arces, Virg. *Æ*. 3, 110: — P. vates, Cassandra, Prop. — Poet.: Roman, Sil. II. Of or belonging to the city of Pergamum (in Mysia): P. deus, Æsculapius, Mart.*

**PERGĀMUM**, i. n. and **PERGĀMUS** (-os), i. f. *Usually plur.: PERGAMA, ōrum, n. Virg. *Æ*. 1, 651. (Πέργαμον and Πέργαμος: Hom. ἡ Πέργαμος: in later writers, τὸ Πέργαμον and τὰ Πέργαμα) [Sing. neut. ap. Sen. fem. ap. Stat.] Prop.: Any citadel, or high place; hence, I. The citadel of Troy. II. A town of Mysia Major, famous for its extensive library, and the invention of parchment, now Pergamo, Liv. 37, 20, 8, etc.*

**\*PER-GAUDĒO**, ēre. *To be very joyful, to rejoice greatly, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.*

**\*\*PER-GLISCO**, 3. *To increase, Col. 8, 7, 4.*

[**PER-ONĀRUS**, a, um. *Very experienced or expert in any thing: p. colendi, App.]*

**PERGO**, perrexī, perrectum. 3. v. n. and a. (per-rego) I. *Neut. A) To go: p. in Macedoniam, Cic. Planc. 41: — p. ad aliquid: — p. ad speluncam, Liv.: — p. eadem viā: — perge linquere, quit the spot instantly, Cat. — Meton. of speech: To go on or proceed: pergamus ad reliqua. B) To continue, go on: perge de Cæsare: — pergitte, Pierides, begin, Virg.: — To come: p. introrsum, Ter.: — p. huc, id. II. Act. A) To proceed or go on with any thing: p. iter, Sall. Jug. 79. — With inf.: p. iter reliquum conficere: — p. explicare. \*\*B) I. q. perago, to undertake: prospera cessura quæ pergerent, Tac.*

**\*\*PER-GRĀCĪLIS**, e. *Very slender, Plin. 25, 13, 101.*

[**PER-GRÆCOR**, āri. *To live after the manner of the Greeks; to carouse, revel, Plaut. Most. 1, 1 21.]*

[**PER-GRANDESCO**, 3. *To become very large, Att. ap. Non.]*

**PER-GRANDIS**, e. I. *Very large or great: p. gemma, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27. II. P. natus, very old, Liv.*

[**PER-GRĀPHICUS**, a, um. *Very finished or accomplished, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 15.]*

**PER-GRĀTUS**, a, um. *Very agreeable or pleasant: id mihi p. erit perque jucundum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: — pergratum mihi feceris, you would do me a great favour.*

**PER-GRĀVIS**, e. *Very heavy; fig. very important, of great weight: p. oratio, Cic. Sest. 50: — p. testis: — levis sunt quæ tu pergravia esse in animum induxisti tuum, Ter.*

## PERICLES

**PERGRĀVĪTER**, adv. *Very violently, very sharply: p. offensus, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 2.*

**PERGŪLA**, æ, f. (pergo) I. *A booth, shop; a stall attached to the wall of a house; e. g. of a money-changer, Plin. 21, 3, 6: — the shop or studio of a painter, id. II. A bower or arbour formed by vines; or a wall for training vines to, Col. III. A hut, cottage, Petr. IV. A school or place of instruction, Suet. Gramm. 18; Juv. V. A brothel, Plaut.*

VI. *An upper chamber in a house, principally for astronomical purposes, an observatory, Suet. Aug. 94.*

**\*\*PERGŪLĀNUS**, a, um. (Pergula, II.) *Of or belonging to a wall for vines (See PERGULA): p. vites, Col. 3, 2, 28.*

[**PĒR-HAURĪO**, si, stum, ire. *To exhaust, drain, App.]*

**PĒRHĪBĒO**, ūi, itum, ēre. (per-habeo) I. *To hold out, offer: p. alqm, to appoint as advocate, Cic. Att. 1, 1. — Fig.: To bestow, afford, show: p. honorem alcuī, Plin.: — p. operam reipublicæ: — To attribute, ascribe: p. alcuī auctoritatem, Plin.: — p. alcuī rei palmam, to give the preference, id. II. Esp.: To utter by word of mouth: p. verba, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 36: — p. alcuī testimonium, to give, Varr.: — Hence; To say, speak, tell: nuntii fuisse perhibentur: — ut perhibent, as they say, as is said, Virg.: — To call, name: vatem hunc perhibeo optimum: — Agesilaus ille perhibendus, to be named, id.*

[**PĒR-HĪĒMO** (hyemo), are. *To winter, to remain during the winter, Col. 11, 4, 4.]*

[**PĒR-HĪLUM**, i. n. *A very little, Lucr. 6, 575.]*

[**PER-HŌNĒSTUS**, a, um. *Very honourable, Arn.]*

**PĒR-HŌNŌRĪFĪCE**, adv. *In a very honourable manner, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2.*

**PĒR-HŌNŌRĪFĪCUS**, a, um. I. *Very honourable: p. consalutatio, Cic. Att. 2, 18: — p. discessus. II. That honours greatly, that shows great respect: ejus collega in me p.*

**PĒR-HORRESCO**, rrūi. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: Of water; To rise in billows or high waves: æquor perhorruit, Ov. M. 6, 704: — Of living creatures; To shudder all over, to shake or tremble: p. toto corpore. II. Act.: To shudder at any thing, to dread: dissolutionem naturæ tam valde p., Cic. Fin. 5, 11: — p. genus belli: — hanc religionem non perhorrescit? — Meton.: To be in a tremble, to shake in its innermost recesses: clamore perhorruit Ætna, Ov.*

**\*\*PĒR-HORRĪDUS**, a, um. *Very horrid: stagna perhorrida situ, Liv. 22, 16.*

**PĒR-HŪMĀNĪTER**, adv. *Very kindly, very courteously: p. scribere ad alqm, Cic. Fam. 7, 8.*

**PĒR-HŪMĀNUS**, a, um. *Very humane or courteous: p. sermo, Cic. Q. F. 2, 6: — p. epistola.*

**PĒRĪĀLŌGOS**, i. m. (περίλογος) *The very Unreasonable (father), the title of a work by Orbilius, Suet. Gr. 9.*

**PĒRĪAMBUS**, i. m. I. q. pyrrhichius, Quint.

**PĒRĪANDER**, dri, m. (Περύανδρος) *A king of Corinth, one of the seven wise men, Gell. 16, 19.*

[**PĒRĪANTHŪM**, i. n. (περίανθος) *The envelope that surrounds a flower, NL.]*

**\*\*PĒRĪBŌĒTOS**, i. (περιβόητος) *Celebrated, cried up, famous, renowned, Plin. 34, 8, 19.*

[**PĒRĪCARDĪTIS**, itidia, f. (περί-καρδία) *An inflammation of the pericardium, NL.]*

[**PĒRĪCARDĪUM**, ii. n. (περί-καρδία) *A membrane which envelopes the heart, NL.]*

[**PĒRĪCARPĪUM**, ii. n. (περί-καρπός) *A seed-vessel, NL.]*

**\*\*PĒRĪCARPUM**, i. n. *A bulbous plant, Plin. 25, 10, 82.*

[**PĒRĪCHONDRIUM**, ii. n. (περί-χόνδριος) *The fibrous membrane which invests the non-articular cartilages, NL.]*

**PĒRICLES**, is, m. (Περικλῆς) *A celebrated orator and statesman of Athens, a pupil of Anaxagoras, Cic. Brut. 11, 44.*

[PĒRICLITĀBUNDUS, a, um. (periclitator) *That makes trial or experiment*: p. aciem sagittæ, App.—*With genit.*: p. sui, id.]

PĒRICLITĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (periclitator) *A trial, experiment*: longinqui temporis usu et periclitatione, Cic. N. D. 2, 64.

PĒRICLĪTOR, ātus, āri. v. n. and a. (periculum) I. *Neut.* A) *To make trial or experiment, to try, test*: periclitetur in iis exemplis, Cic. Off. 3, 18: — p. volui si possem, Planc. ap. Cic. B) *To risk, venture, to run risks, to be enterprising*: prœliis et periclitando tuti sunt, Tac.: — hence, C) *To be exposed to danger*: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionarium periclitaretur, Cæs.: — p. de alqa re, Suet.: — p. ex alqa re, Plin.: — p. ingenii famâ, Liv.: — p. capite, *to be accused capitally*, Mart.: — p. causâ, *to risk the action*, Quint.: — p. rumpi, id.: — ut verba non periclitentur, id. II. *Act.* A) *To make proof of, to prove, try*: fortunam belli tentare ac p., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50: — in periclitandis experiundiſque pueris: — periclitandæ vires ingenii. — *Part. perf. pass.*: periclitatis moribus amicorum. B) *To expose to danger, to risk*: in uno homine non est salus periclitanda reip.

PĒRICLĪMĒNUS or -OS, i. m. (περικλόμενος) I. *A kind of climbing plant, perhaps woodbine or honeysuckle* (Lonicerâ p. L.), Plin. 27, 12, 94. II. *Son of Neleus, one of the Argonauts*, Ov. M.

[PĒRICŌPĒ, ēs. f. (περικώπη) *A piece cut off, a section* (Hier.): *esp. a section or part of a Gospel or Epistle which is read on Sundays and festivals*, ML.]

[PĒRICŪLOR, āri. I. q. periclitator, Cat. ap. Fest.]

PĒRICŪLŌSE, adv. *With danger or risk*: p. dicere, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: — p. ægrotare: — *Comp.*, Auct. B. Al. — *Sup.*, ap. Sen.

PĒRICŪLŌSUS, a, um. (periculum) *Dangerous, hazardous, attended with danger or risk*: p. vulnus, Cic. Phil. 14, 9: — p. bellum: — p. consuetudo: — locus periculosissimus: — p. in nosmet ipsos, *incurring danger*, Cic. Att. 13, 27.

PĒRICŪLUM, i. n. [sync. pēriclum, Ter. and Lucr.] (perior; whence peritus, experior) *Prop.*: *That by which one acquires experience; hence*, [I. *A lesson, warning*: p. facito ex aliis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36.] II. A) *A trial, proof*: p. facere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 21: — qua in re tute tui p. fecisti? — *Hence*; *An attempt, essay*: qui in isto periculo non ut a poeta sed ut a teste veritatem exigant, Cic. Leg. 1, 1. B) *Esp.*: *Danger, risk*: p. facere summæ rerum, *to risk a decisive engagement*, Liv. 6, 22: — adire p. capitis: — salutem in p. discrimenque vocare: — p. obire, *to take upon one's self*, Liv.: — p. subire: — p. ingredi: — p. suscipere: — p. alui creare: — p. alui intendere, injicere or facessere, *to cause*: — p. moliri or comparare: — se in p. committere: — in periculo versari: — rem in p. adducere: — p. est ne etc., *it is to be feared*: — meo periculo, *at my risk*: — hence, 1) *A legal process, action, suit-at-law*: p. alui facessere, *to accuse*, Tac.: — p. amicorum: — meus labor in privatorum periculis caste integre versatur: — in periculo alqm defendere, Nep. 2) *The crisis of a disease*: p. acutum, Plin.: — dimidia pars periculi est noctu, id. 3) *Danger of destruction*, Arn. 4) *A hazardous boldness of expression*: p. in elocutione, Quint. C) *A register, minutes, protocol*: in suo periculo inscriberent, Nep. Ep. 8, 2. [Hence, Fr. péril.]

[PĒRICRĀNIUM, ii. n. (περι-κρανίον) *The periosteum which invests the cranial bones*, NL. See PERIOSTEUM.]

\*\*PĒR-ĪDŌNĒUS, a, um. *Very suitable or convenient*: p. ad rem, Sall. ap. Non.: — p. alui rei, Cæs.

[PĒRĪGĒSIS, is. f. (περίγησις) *A Description of the Earth; the title of a poem by Avienus*.]

PĒR-IGNĀRUS, a, um. *Very ignorant or inexperienced*, Sall. ap. Non.

\*\*PĒRĪLEUCOS, i. m. (περίλευκος, *white all round*) *The name of a precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

PĒRILLĒUS, a, um. *Of Perillus*: P. æs, *the brazen bull of Perillus*, Ov. Ib. 437.

PĒRILLUS, i. m. (Πέρυλλος) *A statuary and worker in metals at Athens, celebrated on account of the brazen bull which he made for the tyrant Phalaris, for the punishment of malefactors, who were cast into this machine, and put to death by a slow fire; the artist himself was the first who suffered this punishment*, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

PĒR-ILLUSTRIS, e. \*\*I. *Very evident, very plain*: quod sub ipsa proscritione p. fuit, Nep. Att. 12. \*II. *Very considerable, in great repute*, Cic. Att. 5, 20.

[PĒRĪMĀCHĪA, æ. f. (περμαχία) *A hostile attack*, Sid.]

PĒR-IMBĒCILLUS, a, um. *Very weak*, Cic. Att. 10, 18.

PĒRĪMĒDE, ēs. f. (Περμήδη) *A celebrated sorceress*.

PERIMĒDĒUS, a, um. *Of Perimede*. — *Poet.*: *magical*, Prop. 2, 1, 7.

PĒRĪMĒLE, ēs. f. (Περμήλη) *A nymph; also, an island of the Ionian Sea*, Ov. M. 8, 590.

\*\*PĒRĪMETROS, i. f. (περίμετρος) *A circumference, perimeter*, Vitr. 5, 6.

PĒRĪMO, ĕmi, emptum or emtum. 3. (emo) I. *To take away entirely, to extinguish, annihilate*: sin autem perimit et delet omnino, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49: — p. sensum: — luna perempta est. II. A) *Esp.*: *To destroy, break down, overthrow*: p. simulacra deorum, Cic. Div. 1, 12: — corpus pallore et macie peremptum, consumed, Liv.: — pestis perimens (corpus), of an arrow, id.: — to kill: p. matrem: — indigna morte peremptus, Virg. B) *Fig.*: *To interrupt, break off, hinder*: p. reditum, Cic. Planc. 42: — p. sententiam, Plin.: — consilium ejus occupatio peremisisset: — si (ludi) non intermissi at perempti atque sublati sunt.

[PĒR-IMPĒDĪTUS, a, um. *Very intricate, impassable*: p. locus, A. B. Afr. 58.]

[PERINĒUM, i. n. *The space between the anus and genitals*, NL.]

\*\*PĒR-INCERTUS, a, um. *Very uncertain*, Sall. ap. Gell.

\*PĒR-INCOMMŌDE, adv. *Very inconveniently, very inopportunately*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 2.

\*\*PĒR-INCOMMŌDUS, a, um. *Very inconvenient or inopportune*: p. alui, Liv. 37, 41.

[PĒR-INCONSEQUENS, tis. *Very inconsequent, absurd*, Gell. 14, 1.]

PĒR-INDE. I. *Just so, in the same manner, equally*: si p. ceteri processissent, Liv. 8, 17: — followed by the comparative particles ac, atque, as; ac si, quasi, as if; ut, tamquam, prout, quam, as: p. intelligi atque ego sentio: — p. ac debellatum foret, Liv.: — non p. atque putaram: — hæc p. loquor quasi ipso illo tempore debueris, etc.: — the clause containing the comparison is sometimes omitted: ne mortuo quidem p. affectus est (sc. ut oportebat), Suet. II. *So, in such a manner*: nec p., ut maluisset plebes sibi potestatem fieri, ita ægre habuit filium id ausum, Liv. 7, 5.

[PĒR-INDĪGĒO, ūi, ĕre. *To need much, to be in great need*, Tert.]

\*\*PĒR-INDIGNE, adv. *Very indignantly*: p. ferre, Suet. Tib. 50.

[PĒR-INDIGNUS, a, um. *Very unworthy, very unbecoming*, Sid.]

PĒR-INDULGENS, tis. *Very indulgent or kind*: p. in patrem, idem acerbe severus in filium, Cic. Off. 3, 31.

PĒR-INFĀMIS, e. *Very infamous* (Suet. Vit. 2): *with genit., on account of*, App.

PĒR-INFIRMUS, a, um. *Very weak*, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53.

PĒR-INGĒNĪŌSUS, a, um. *Very ingenious, very acute or clever*: p. homo, Cic. Brut. 24, 92.

\*\*PĒR-INGRĀTUS, a, um. *Very ungrateful*, Sen. Ep. 98.

PĒR-INĪQUUS, a, um. I. *Very unjust*, Cic. de L. P. 22. II. *Very discontented*, Cic. Fam. 12, 18, 1.

[PĒR-INŪRIUS, a, um. *Very unjust*, Cat. ap. Prisc.]

PĒR-INSIGNIS, e. *Very remarkable, very extraordinary*: p. corporis pravitates, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

[PĒR-INTĒGER, gra, grum. *Very honest or virtuous*, Gell. 3, 5.]

PĒRINTHŪS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Perinthus*.—*Subst.*: Perinthia, æ. f. *The Perinthian*, Ter. Andr. prol.

PĒRINTHUS or -OS, i. f. (Πέρινθος) *A town of Thrace with a harbour; in the time of Constantine the Great it was called Heracles, now Ereklī*, Liv. 33, 30.

[PĒR-INUNDO, are. *To overflow, inundate*, L.L.]

[PĒR-INUNGO. 3. *To anoint thoroughly*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7.]

\*PĒR-INVĪSUS, a. um. *Much hated*, Cic. Frg.

\*PĒR-INVĪTUS, a. um. *Very unwilling*, Cic. Fam. 7, 33.

PĒRĪŌCHA, æ. f. (περιοχή) *A short table of contents, a summary, argument: thus Ausonius wrote Periōchæ in Homeri Iliadem et Ōdyseam*.

[PĒRĪŌDEUTA, æ. m. (περιοδεύτης) *One that goes about, a visitor (of an ecclesiastical district)*, Cod. Just.]

PĒRĪŌDĪCUS, a. um. (περιοδικός) *That comes and goes at certain times, periodical*, Plin. 20, 3, 8.

PĒRĪŌDUS, i. f. (περίοδος) *A period, a sentence consisting of several members*, Cic. Brut. 44:—[*Pure Latin*, ambitus verborum, circuitus, Cic. de Or. 61, 204.]

[PĒRĪŌSTEĪTIS, idis. f. (περίσσειον) *An inflammation of the periosteum*, NL.]

[PĒRĪŌSTEUM, i. n. (περίσσειον) *The fibrous membrane which invests the external surface of all the bones, except the crowns of the teeth*, NL.]

PĒRĪPĀTĒTĪCUS, a. um. (περιπατητικός) *Belonging to the school of Aristotle, Peripatetic*: P. secta, Col.—*Subst.*: Pēripātētei, ōrum. m. *The Peripatetics, i. e. the followers of Aristotle*, Cic. Acad. 1, 4; *they were so called from the circumstance that Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking about* (περιπατών).

\*PĒRĪPĒTASMA, ātis. n. (περιπέτασμα) *Tapestry, arras*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12.

PĒRĪPHAS, antis. m. (Περίας) *A king of Attica*, Ov. M. 7, 400.

[PĒRĪPHĒRIA, æ. f. (περιφέρεια) *The periphery of a circle: M. Cap. (Pure Latin, linea circumcurrentis, circumferentia.)*]

\*PĒRĪPHRĀSIS, is. f. (περίφρασις) *Circumlocution: (Pure Latin, circuitus eloquendi, circumlocutio*, Suet. Gr. 4.)

PĒRIPLUS, i. m. (περίπλους) *A description of coasts visited in a voyage*, Plin. 7, 48, 48.

PĒRIPNEUMŌNĪA, æ. f. (πνευμονία) *Inflammation of the lungs, pulmonary affection*, Cael.—*Hence*,

PĒRIPNEUMŌNĪCUS, a. um. *Affected with inflammation of the lungs*, Plin. 20, 17, 68:—[*peripleumoniacus*, Veg., and peripleumoniacus, Prisc.]

[PĒRIPSĒMA, ātis. n. (περίψημα) *Refuse, offscouring*, Tert.]

\*PĒRĪPTĒROS, on. (περίπτερος) *Winged all round: p. sedes, a temple surrounded by pillars*, Vitruv. 3, 2, 5.

\*PĒR-ĪRĀTUS, a. um. *Very angry: p. alciui*, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3.

[PĒRISCĒLIS, idis. f. (περισκέλις) *A band round the leg, a garter*, Hor. E. 1, 17, 56.]

[PĒRISCĒLIUM, ii. n. (περισκέλιον) *I. q. periscelis*, Tert.]

[PĒRISŌCHŌRĒGĪA, æ. f. (περισσοχορηγία) *A present over and above*, Cod. Th.]

[PĒRISŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (περισσολογία) *Redundancy of expression*, Serv.]

[PĒRISTALTĪCUS, a. um. (περιστέλλω) *Turning round and forward, contractile, peristaltic: p. motus intestinorum*, NL.]

[PĒRISTĀSIS, is. f. (περίστασις) *The theme of a discourse*, Petr.]

\*PĒRISTĒRĒON, ōnis. m. (περιστεράον) *The herb vervain (Verbena officinalis L.)*, Plin. 25, 9, 59.

\*PĒRISTRŌMA, ātis. n. (περίστρωμα) *A covering of tapestry or arras*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.

[PĒRISTRŌPHE, ēs. f. (περιστροφή) *The turning of an opponent's argument against himself*, M. Cap.]

\*\*PĒRISTYLĪUM, ii. n. (περιστόλιον) *An open space surrounded with pillars, a peristyle*, Suet. Aug. 82.

[PĒRISTYLUM, i. n. (περιστύλον) *I. q. perystylum*, Varr.]

PĒRĪTE, adv. *With skill, skilfully, knowingly: p. dicere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 2:—*p. versari in re:—non p., not according to experience*.—*Comp.*, ap. Sen.

PERITHOUS, i. m. See PIRITHOUS.

PERĪTĪA, æ. f. (peritus) *Experience in any thing, knowledge acquired by experience, practical knowledge: p. locorum*, Sall. Jug. 46:—*p. legum*, Tac.—*p. futurorum, prescience, the gift of prophecy*, Suet.

[PĒRĪTO, are. (pereo) *To perish*, Lucr. 3, 710.]

[PĒRĪTŌNĒUM, i. n. (περιτόναιον) *The membrane which incloses the abdominal intestines*, Cael.]

[PĒRĪTŌNĪTIS, idis. f. *Inflammation of the peritonæum*, NL.]

PĒRĪTUS, a. um. (*prop. part. of perior, to get experience or knowledge; hence*) I. *Well versed or skilled in any thing; skilful, learned in or acquainted with any thing. Absol.: doctos homines vel usu peritos*, Cic. Off. 1, 41:—*ab hominibus callidis ac peritis animadversa:—peritissimi duces*, Cæs.:—*With genit.: p. rerum multarum:—p. earum regionum*, Cæs.:—*peritior rei navalis, id.:—With abl.: jure peritior:—p. scientia bellandi*, Auct. B. Afr.:—*With inf.: p. obsequi*, Tac.:—*p. cantare*, Virg.:—[*With acc. and inf.: Flor.:—With quin: quin sim peritus*, Plaut.:—*With acc.: p. arma virumque, in the Æneid*, Aus.:—*With de: Varr.*]—*With ad: p. ad usum et disciplinam, with regard to*. [II. *Meton: Of things skilfully or cleverly made or executed: p. fabula*, Ans.]

PĒRIXŌMĒNOS, i. m. (περιξύμενος) *One that rubs himself down in a bath, the name of a statue by Antigonus*, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

PERJĒRO, are. I. q. pejero, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 9.

PERJŪCUNDE, adv. *Very agreeably or pleasantly: p. in re versari*, Cic. Cael. 11.

PERJŪCUNDUS, a. um. *Very agreeable or pleasant: p. literæ*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7:—*p. disputatio:—Alia separately: id mihi pergratum, perque jucundum erit*.

[PERJŪRĀTUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (perjuratio) *Perjury*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 76.]

[PERJŪRĪŌSUS, a. um. (perjurium) *That swears falsely or that violates his oath, perjured*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 52.]

PERJŪRĪUM, ii. n. *A false oath, violation of an oath, perjury: videant ne queratur latebra perjurio*, Cic. Off. 3, 29.—*Meton.: Graia perjuria, Greek perjuries*, Sil.]

PERJŪRO. 1. I. *To swear falsely, to violate an oath, to commit perjury: non enim falsum jurare p. est*, Cic. Off. 3, 29:—*deos perjuros, i. e. by whom one has sworn falsely*, Ov. [II. *Meton: To lie: perge, optime, hercle, perjuras*, Plaut.]

PERJŪRUS, a. um. (per-jus) *That violates his oath, perjured: p. homo*, Cic. R. Com. 16:—*leno perjurissimus:—Meton.: Lying, speaking falsely: perjuriorum hominem*, Plaut.

PER-LĀBOR, psus. 3. *To come or go through rapidly or unobservedly, to glide through: p. per aëres (oculorum)*, Lucr. 4, 249:—*p. undas rotis*, Virg.:—*To penetrate as far as, to arrive anywhere imperceptibly: indeque perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules:—ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura*, Virg.

\*\*PER-LĀTUS, a. um. *Very joyful or glad*, Liv. 10, 21.

\*PER-LĀTE, adv. *Very widely or extensively: p. patere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 4.

[PER-LĀTĒO, ūi, ōre *To lie hid always*, Ov. A. A. 3, 416.]

[PERLĀTIO, ōnis. *f.* (perfero) I. *A bringing to a place, delivering, Hyg.* II. *An enduring, bearing, suffering, Lact.]*

[PERLĀTOR, ōris. *m.* (perfero) *One that brings, carries, or conveys; a bearer, deliverer, Sym.]*

[PER-LAUDĀBILIS, *e.* *Very praiseworthy: p. forma, LL.]*

[PER-LĀVO, āre. *To wash or bathe thoroughly, Tert.]*

PERLĒCEBRA, *ae. f.* See PELLECEBRA.

PERLECTIO, ōnis. *f.* See PELLECTIO.

PER-LĒGO, ēgi, ectum. 3. I. *To go through, to run over with one's eyes, to examine: p. omnia oculis, Virg. A. 6, 33: — p. dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov.*

II. *To read through: p. librum, Cic. Div. 1, 5: — p. epistolam, Cæs.: — to recite, to read over the whole, p. senatum, Liv.: — p. librum, Suet.*

[PERLĒPIDE, *adv.* *Very finely or prettily, Plant. Cas. 5, 2, 46.]*

[PER-LĒPIDUS, *a, um.* *Very pretty, Plant. Ps. 2, 4, 53.]*

\*PER-LĒVIS, *e.* *Very light or small, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80.*

\*PER-LĒVITER, *adv.* *Very lightly, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25.*

PER-LĪBENS, LIBENTER. See PERLUBENS, LUBENTER.

[PER-LĪBERĀLIS, *e.* *Of good education, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 22.]*

PER-LĪBERĀLĪTER, *adv.* I. *Very kindly, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 10.* II. *Very liberally: ut p. ageretur.*

PER-LĪBET. See PERLUBET.

\*PERLIBRĀTIO, ōnis. *f.* *A levelling, as of water, Vitr. 8, 5, 1.*

PER-LIBRO, 1. I. *To level, make even: si quis excelsa perlibret, maria paria sunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.* II. *Meton.: To poise, hurl, throw: p. hastam, Sil.: — p. bipennem, id.*

PERLIČIO. See PELLICIO.

\*PERLĪMO, 1. *To file; hence, to sharpen, render clearer: p. oculorum specimen, Vitr. 5, 9.*

[PER-LĪŃO, *ire. I. q.* perlinio, Col. 9, 12, 2, doubtful.]

PER-LĪNO (lēvi), lītum. 3. *To besmear all over: p. alqd pice, Col. 7, 5: — Fig.: crudelitate sanguinis perlitus, polluted.*

\*PER-LĪQUĪDUS, *a, um.* *Very liquid, very pure or clear, Cels. 2, 4.*

\*PER-LĪTĒRĀTUS, *a, um.* *Very learned, Cic. ap. Hier.*

\*PER-LĪTO, 1. *To sacrifice prosperously, i. e. with favourable omens: p. primis hostiis, Liv. 36, 1: — Pass.: res divinæ perlitatē, Gell.: — Subst.: perlitātum i. q. perlitatio: diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, Liv.*

[PERLONGE, *adv.* *Very far, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 61.]*

[PER-LONGINQUUS, *a, um.* *Lasting very long, very tedious, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 77.]*

PER-LONGUS, *a, um.* I. *Very long: p. via, Cic. Att. 5, 20: — p. tempus, Arn.* II. *Very tedious, Plant.*

PERLŪBENS, tis. (perlubet) *Very much pleased, very glad: me perlubente allisus est, Cic. Q. F. 2, 6.*

PER-LŪBENTER, *adv.* *Very willingly, with great pleasure, Cic. Att. 8, 14.*

PER-LŪBET, ūit, ēre. *I desire greatly: p. scire, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 23: — p. colloqui, id.*

PER-LUCĒO, etc. See PELLUCEO, etc.

PER-LUCTŪŌSUS, *a, um.* *Very lamentable or mournful: p. funus, Cic. Q. F. 3, 8, 5.*

[PER-LŪMĪNO, *are. To shine through or all over, Tert.]*

\*PER-LŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. *To wash, bathe, wet: p. manus undā, Ov. F. 5, 435: — os vino perlutum, rinsed, washed out, Col.: — Pass.: perlui, to wash, to bathe one's self: perluuntur in fluminibus, Cæs.*

[PERLŪSŌRIUS, *a, um.* (perludo) *In sport, that serves for sport: p. iudicium, Dig.]*

PER-LUSTRO, 1. I. A) *To look through, to contemplate: p. gregem oculis, Liv. 1, 7: — perlustrans diu oculis, id.: — p. alqd animo.* B) *To go or wander over: p. agros, Liv.: — perlustrata armis Germania, Vell.* II. *To purify, consecrate, hallow, Col. 8, 5, 11.*

[PER-MĀCĒO, ēre. *To be very lean or weak, Enn. ap. Fest.]*

\*PER-MĀCER, *cra, crum.* *Very lean: p. caro, Cels. 2, 21.*

\*PER-MĀCĒRO, *are.* *To soak through, drench: p. calculos, Vitr. 7, 2, 1.*

[PER-MĀDĒFĀCĪO, ēci, actum. 3. *To wet thoroughly, to drench, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 63.]*

\*PER-MĀDESCO, ūi. 3. I. *Prop.: To become quite wet or moist, to be thoroughly wet, Col. 2, 19, 1.* II. *Fig.: To grow weak or effeminate: p. deliciis, Sen. Ep. 20: — animi permadescunt, id.*

[PER-MĒSTUS, *a, um.* *Very sorrowful, LL.]*

PER-MAGNUS, *a, um.* *Very great: p. numerus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 31: — p. villa, Auct. B. Afr. — p. hereditas: — Permagnum, something very great: permagni interest: — permagno vendere.*

\*PER-MĀLE, *adv.* *Very badly: p. pugnare, Cic. Att. 1, 19.*

[PERMĀNATER, *adv.* (permano) *Flowing through or penetrating, Lucr. 6, 916.]*

[PERMĀNASCO, 3. (permano) *To flow to; meton. to come to: p. ad alqm, to come to anybody's ears, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 118.]*

PER-MĀNĒO, nsi, ansum, ēre. *To remain to the end, to persevere, hold out: p. in voluntate, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: — p. in prima sententia: — With genit.: virtus sola permanet tenoris sui, Sen.: — Absol.: illud stabile et firmum permanens: — corpora permeneant diuturna.*

PER-MANO, *are.* I. *Prop.: To flow through; meton. to press through, penetrate: calor argentum permanat, Lucr. 1, 495: — anima permanat per membra, id.: — permanat humor, id.: — To flow abroad, to diffuse itself: venenum in omnes partes permanat: — succus ad jecur permanat.* II. *Fig.: To penetrate, to reach, extend as far as: Pythagoræ doctrina in hanc civitatem permanasse videtur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1: — p. ad aures alcjs: — macula ad animum permanat, penetrates the soul: conclusiunculæ ad sensum non permanentes, hardly intelligible.*

PERMANSIO, ōnis. *f.* (permaneo) *A remaining, persevering: numquam laudata est in una sententia perpetua p., Cic. Fam. 1, 9.*

PER-MĀRĪNUS, *a, um.* *Always at sea: Lares permari, deities tutelary at sea, Liv. 40, 54.*

\*PER-MĀTŪRESCO, rūi. 3. *To become quite ripe, Cels. 2, 24.*

\*PER-MĀTŪRUS, *a, um.* *Quite ripe, Cels. 6, 13.*

[PER-MAXĪMUS, *a, um.* *Very great or large, Latro.]*

[PERMĒĀBILIS, *e.* (permeo) *That may be passed through or over, passable, Sol.]*

[PERMĒĀTOR, ōris. *m.* *He who passes through, Tert.]*

PER-MĒDĪOCRIS, *e.* *Very moderate, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220.*

PER-MĒDĪTĀTUS, *a, um.* *Well trained, instructed, or prepared, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 39.*

[PERMENSIO, ōnis. *f.* (permetior) *Measurement, M. Cap.]*

PER-MĒO, 1. I. *To go or pass through: p. per omnia, Cic. Acad. 2, 37.* II. *To penetrate to: saxa et sagittæ longius in hostes permeabant, Tac. A. 15, 9.*

[PER-MĒRĒO, ūi, itum, ēre. *To serve through, to serve out one's time (as a soldier), Stat.]*

PERMESSIS, *Idis or idos. f.* (Περμησίδος) *Of the Permessus, Mart.*

PERMESSIUS, *a, um.* *Of the Permessus, Claud.*

PERMESSUS, *i. m.* (Περμησός) *A river sacred to the Muses, in Boeotia, Virg. E. 6, 64.*

## PER-METIOR

**PER-MĒTĪOR**, mensus, iri. I. *To measure through, to measure out*: p. magnitudinem solis, Cic. Acad. 2, 41.

II. *Meton. To traverse, to wander through or over*: p. viam, Plaut.: — p. secula, *to live through*, Mart.: — *Part. pass.*: Per-mensus, ap. Col.

[**PER-MĪTRO**, are. *To serve one's time out (as a soldier)*, Ulp.]  
[**PER-MINGO**, inxi, ictum 3. *To make water upon*; *meton. i. q. pœdicare*, Hor.]

[**PER-MĪNĪVUS**, a, um. *Exceedingly small*, Juven.]

[**PER-MĪRĀBĪLIS**, e. *Very wonderful*, August.]

[**PER-MĪRANDUS**, a, um. *Very wonderful*, Gell. 3, 6.]

**PER-MĪRUS**, a, um. *Very wonderful*: ut mihi p. videatur, Cic. Div. 2, 47: — p. mihi accidit: — *also separately*: per mihi mirum visum est.

**PER-MISCĒO**, scūi, stum or xtum, ēre. I. *To mingle, to mix together*: p. naturam cum materia, Cic. Un. 7: — [p. alcuī ensem, *to pierce with a sword*, Sil.] II. A) *Fig.*: fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic. Planc. 38: — sordes tuas cum splendore clarissimorum virorum permisceas. B) *Exp.*: *To throw into confusion or disorder*: p. omnia: — p. Græciam: — p. divina et humana jura, Cæs.: — permixtus dolore, *beside one's self with*, App.

**PERMISSO**, ōnis. f. (permitto) I. *A giving up, committing (to the will or discretion of any one)*, Liv. 37, 7, 2: — *In Rhetoric*: *A yielding or conceding a point to an adversary*, Quint. II. *Permission, licence, leave*: p. mansionis, Cic. Q. F. 3, 1, 3.

[**PERMISSOR**, ōris. m. *He who permits*, Tert.]

**PERMISSUS**, ūs. m. *A permitting, allowing*: permissu legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 14: — dictatoris permissu, Liv.

[**PER-MĪTIS**, e. *Very mild*: p. sorba, Col. 12, 42, 1.]

**PER-MITTO**, isi, issum. 3. I. A) *To suffer to go, let pass, let run*: p. equum in hostem, Liv. 3, 61: — *qua equi permitti possent*, id.: — *equitatus permissus, having broken in*, id.: — *se p. in alqm (equo)*, Hirt.: — *Meton.*: *Of things, permitti, to go, to reach or extend*: regio permittitur ad Arymphæos usque, Mel.: — *odor permittitur longius*, Lucr. B) *Exp.*: *To let go, to leave to*: p. habenas equo, Tib.: — p. classem ventis, Plin.: — *To send, send away*: — p. caseos trans maria, Col.: — *To throw, hurl, cast*: p. tela longius Hirt.: — p. saxa in hostem, Ov. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: p. bonitatem ad alqm, *to show, display*, Sen. Clem. 2, 6: — p. tributum, Liv.: — p. se ad famam, *to strive after*, Gell.: — *permitte me in meam quietem, leave me at rest*, App. B) *Exp.*: *To give, commit, deliver*: p. alcuī potestatem, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: — p. alcuī liberum arbitrium, Liv.: — p. consulibus rempublicam: — p. se in fidem et potestatem populi, *to surrender at discretion*, Cæs.: — p. incommoda sua dolori suo, *to avenge one's self*; hence, 1) *To give permission, grant, suffer, give leave, with inf. or ut*: iudicibus conjecturam facere permittam: — *qui Antonio permisit ut partes faceret*: — *With simple subj.*: permissum ipsi erat, faceret etc., Liv. 2) *To concede, relinquish, sacrifice (to, i. e. for the sake of)*, p. inimicitias patribus conscriptis: — *permitto alqd iracundiæ tuæ*. 3) *To suffer, allow, permit to take place*: neque discessisset, nisi ego ei permissem: — *nec magnitudo fluminis permittebat*, Cæs.: — p. licentiam: — *Hence, pass. permittitur, it is permitted. With inf., Sen. — In the same manner, permissum est, Quint.*: — [Pers. permittor, *I am permitted, I may*: — *permissos vivere ut vellent*, A. Vict.: — *Part. subst.*: Permissum, i. n. *Permission*, Varr.]

**PERMIXTE**, adv. *Promiscuously*, Cic. Inv. 1, 22.

[**PERMIXTIM**, adv. *Promiscuously*, Prud.]

\***PERMIXTĪO**, ōnis. f. (permisceo) I. *A mixing; meton., the ingredients in a mixture*, Cic. Un. 12: *a mixture*, Pall. II. *Disorder, confusion*, A. Vict.

**PER-MŌDESTUS**, a, um. *Very moderate in behaviour, very modest*, Cic. Cat. 2, 6.

\*\***PERMŌDICE**, adv. *Very moderately*, Col. 5, 11, 7.

949

## PER-MUTO

**PER-MŌDĪCUS**, a, um. *Very moderate*, Suet. Aug. 6.

**PERMŌESTUS**, a, um. See **PERMŌESTUS**.

**PER-MŌLESTE**, adv. *With great trouble or vexation*: p. ferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58.

**PER-MŌLESTUS**, a, um. *Very troublesome or vexatious*, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 2.

\***PER-MOLLIS**, e. *Very soft, very sweet (of sound)*, Quint. 4, 4, 65.

[**PER-MŌLO**, 3. *To grind, to reduce to powder*: p. grana piperis, LL. — *Fig.*: p. uxores alienas, Hor.]

[**PER-MONSTRO**, are. *To show exactly*, Amm.]

**PERMŌTĪO**, ōnis. f. (permoveo) *A movement, excitement*: p. animi, Cic. Part. 11, 38: — *permotionis causa, in order to move or affect the mind*: — p. divina mentis, *inspiration*: — *Absol.*: *Emotion, passion*, Cic. Ac. 2, 44.

**PER-MŌVĒO**, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. I. *To move, put in motion, stir up*: p. terram sarritione, Col. 2, 12, 2: — *mare permotum*, Lucr. II. *Fig.* A) *Of the understanding or will*: *To move, induce, prevail upon*: p. alqm pollicitationibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9: — *permotos auctoritate, injuriis*, id.: — *permotos studio dominandi*, Sall.: — *iracundiā, dolore, metu permotos*. B) *Of the disposition or feelings*: *To move or affect greatly, to touch sensibly*: in commovendis iudiciis in ipsis sensibus permovere: — *permoveri animo, to lose courage*: — *permoti mente, in a kind of rapture*: — *permotus in gaudium*, Tac.: — *to excite, rouse*: p. omnes affectus, Quint.: — p. invidiā, metum, et iras, Tac.

**PER-MULCĒO**, si, sum and etum, ēre. I. *To stroke or touch softly*: p. alqm manu, Ov. F. 4, 551: — *Fig.*: *To fondle, caress*: p. sensum voluptate: — p. aures: — *To soothe, appease, assuage*: p. animum alcis, Cæs.: — p. alqm mitibus verbis, Tac. II. *Meton.*: *To touch gently, to feel*: aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, *breathes softly over*, Cic. N. D. 2, 44: — p. lumina virgā, Ov.: — *to render more pliant or soft*: cera picem lenitate permulcens, Pall.]

[**PERMULSO**, ōnis. f. (permulceo) *A stroking*, Non.]

**PER-MULTUS**, a, um. *Plur.*, *Very many*: p. viri, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: — *Subst.*: Permultum, i. n. *Very much*: p. erit ex mœrore tuo deminutum: — *Hence, permulto, by much, by far, with a comparative*: p. clariora. — *Adv.*: Permultum. *Very much*: p. interest, utrum: — p. ante.

[**PER-MUNDUS**, a, um. *Very cleanly*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 5.]

\***PER-MŪNĪO**, ivi, itum, ire. I. *To fortify completely, i. e. to finish a fortification*: quæ munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv. 30, 16: — *indicat Athenas permunitas esse*, Just. II. *To fortify properly*: p. castra, Liv.: — p. urbem, Just.

**PERMŪTATĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *An altering, changing*: p. defensionis, Quint. 5, 13, 41. II. *An exchanging, exchange*: partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic. Pis. 21. — *Hence*: *An interchanging of words*, A. Her. — *A payment by bills of exchange*: pecunia, quæ ex publica permutatione debetur.

**PER-MŪTO**, 1. I. *To change place, to remove from a spot, to turn round*: p. arborem in contrarium, Plin. 17, 11, 16. — *Fig.*: permutata ratione, in a contrary manner, id. II. *Meton.*: *To alter or change completely*: p. statum reipublicæ, Cic. Leg. 3, 9: — p. cum argento domum, *to run away with the money*, Plaut. — *To exchange, interchange*: p. nomina inter se, Plaut. — *Exp.*: *To exchange merchandise, to barter*: p. plumbum margaritis, Plin. — *To change coin or money*: p. denarium sedecim assibus, id.: — *illud quod permutavi tecum, what you have remitted to me in a bill of exchange*: — *ut cum quæstu populi pecunia permutaretur, be remitted to Rome by bill of exchange*. — *To exchange money for goods, i. e. to buy*: p. equos talentis auri, Plin.: — p. captivos, *to redeem*, Liv.

**PERNA**, æ. f. (πίρνα) I. *The hip, together with the leg and foot (of men)*, Enn. ap. Fest. — *Of animals, esp. of swine; a gammon [the hind-quarter, in contradistinction to petaso (πετάσων, the fore-quarter)]*, Cat. : — *pes pernae, hough*, Hor. II. *Meton. : A kind of shell-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 54. — *The upper part of a twig or branch broken from a tree*, id.

**\*\*PER-NĀVĪGO**, are. *To sail through*, Plin. 2, 67, 67.

**PER-NĒCESSĀRIŪS**, a, um. I. *Very necessary or urgent*: p. tempus, Cic. Att. 5, 21. II. *Very closely connected by ties of relationship, friendship, etc.*: p. homo. — *Subst.*: pernecessarios meos.

**\*PER-NĒCESSE**, adv. *Indispensably necessary*: p. esse, Cic. Tull. 49.

[**PER-NĒCO**, 1. *To kill, slay*, August.]

**\*PER-NĒGO**, 1. I. *To deny utterly or entirely; to say no!* Plaut. As. 2, 2, 56. — *With acc. and inf.*: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, i. e. *should persevere in saying that it was not*. II. *To refuse absolutely*, Sen. Ben. 5, 17.

[**PERNĒO**, ēvi, ētum, ēre. *To spin; fig. of the Fates*: p. annos, Mart. 1, 89, 9.]

**\*\*PERNĪCĪĀBĪLIS**, e. (perniciēs) *Destructive, pernicious*, Tac. A. 4, 34.

**\*PERNĪCĪĀLIS**, e. (perniciēs) *Destructive, fatal*: p. morbus, Liv. 27, 3.

**PERNĪCĪES**, ēi. f. [old gen., pernicii, Cic. R. Am. 45: dat. pernicii, Nep. Thr. 2, 2.] (perneco) I. *Destruction, ruin, misfortune*: p. populi Romani, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: — *perniciem alui moliri*: — *mea p. cum reipublice calamitate conjuncta*. II. *Meton. Of a noxious person or thing: A destroyer, pest*: illam perniciem exstinxit, of Clodius, Cic. Mil. 31: — *p. provinciae Siciliae, of Verres*: — *p. vini, of water*, Col.

**PERNĪCĪŌSE**, adv. *Destructively, ruinously, dangerously*, Cic. Att. 14, 13. — *Sup.*, ap. August.

**PERNĪCĪŌSUS**, a, um. *Destructive, ruinous, dangerous*: morbi animi sunt perniciōsiores quam corporis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4: — *perniciōsissimum fore*, Nep.

**PERNĪCĪTAS**, ātis. f. (pernix) *Swiftiness, fleetness, celerity*: adde pernicitatem et velocitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15.

**PERNĪCĪTER**, adv. *Swiftly, fleetly, quickly*: p. equo desilire, Liv. 26, 4: — *Comp.*, pernicius, Plin.

[**PER-NĪGER**, gra, grum. *Very black*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 153.]

[**PER-NĪMĪUS**, a, um. *Exceedingly great, too great; hence, pernimium, too much*: p. interest, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39.]

**PERNĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (perna) *A disease of the foot, a chilblain, hibe*, Plin. 23, 3, 37.

[**PER-NĪTĒO**, ēre. *To glitter very much*, Mel. 3, 9.]

**PERNĪUNCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (pernio) *A little chilblain or hibe*, Plin. 26, 11, 66.

**\*\*PERNIX**, icis. (pernitor) *That strives through; nimble, active, quick, swift, fleet*: perniciū corporum, Liv. 28, 20: — *p. sum manibus*, Plaut.: — *p. canis* [opp. 'gravis'], Col.: — *perniciōsissimum tempus*, Sen.: — *With inf.*: p. relinquere, Hor.

**PER-NŌBĪLIS**, e. *Very celebrated*: p. epigramma, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57.

**PERNOCTO**, 1. (pernox) *To pass the night anywhere*: pernoctant venatores in nive, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: — *p. in publico*: — *pernoctant (stadia) nobiscum*.

**PERNONĪDES**, æ. m. (perna) i. e. pernae filius; *faciēte as patronymic; laridum pernonidem, a slice of ham*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.

**PER-NOSCO**, ōvi. 3. I. *To get a correct or accurate knowledge of; to become thoroughly acquainted with*: p. hominum mores ex oculis, vultu, etc., Cic. Fat. 5: — *non satis me pernosti*, Ter. II. *To look at closely, examine minutely*, Ter.

**\*\*PER-NŌTESCO**, tūi. 3. *To become everywhere known*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 3, 1: — *Impers.*: Pernotuit. *It is everywhere known (with acc. and inf.)*, Tac. A. 1, 23, 2.

[**PER-NŌTUS**, a, um. *Very well known*: p. alui, Curt. 9, 7.]

**\*\*PERNOX**, octis. *Throughout the night*: luna pererat, Liv. 5, 28: — *luna alias p. alias sera, rising late*, Plin.: — *perdia et p. nervos meos contorqueo, day and night*, App.

[**PER-NOXIUS**, a, um. *Very hurtful*, Mel. 1, 19, 10.]

**\*\*PER-NŪMĒRO**, 1. *To reckon out, to pay*: p. argentum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 25: — *p. pecuniam*, Liv.

[1. **PĒRO**, ōnis. m. *A kind of shoe for travellers, soldiers, etc.*, Virg. Æ. 7, 690: *per glaciem perone tegi*, Juv. 14, 186.]

2. **PĒRO**, ūs. f. (Πηρώ) *Daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor*, Prop. 2, 3, 53.

**PĒR-OBSCŪRUS**, a, um. *Very obscure*: p. questio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: — *p. fama*, Liv.

[**PĒR-ŌDI**, isse. *To hate greatly*: p. culpam, Man. 5, 409.]

**PĒR-ŌDĪŌSUS**, a, um. *Much hated*, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

**PĒR-OFFĪCĪŌSE**, adv. *Very kindly or courteously*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.

[**PĒR-ŌLĒO**, ēre. *To have a bad smell (stronger term than redolēre)*, Lucr. 6, 1154.]

[**PĒR-ŌLESCO**, lēvi. 3. *To grow*, Lucil. ap. Prisc.]

[**PĒRŌNĒUS**, a, um. (perona) *Of the fibula, i. e. the lesser or splint bone of the leg*: p. arteria: — *p. musculi*, NL.]

[**PĒRŌNĀTUS**, a, um. (pero) *Wearing perones or boots, booted*, Pers.]

[**PĒR-ŌPĀCUS**, a, um. *Very shady*: p. spelunca, Lact.]

**PĒR-OPPORTŪNE**, adv. *Very conveniently or opportunely*: p. venire, Cic. N. D. 1, 6: — *p. fortuna se obtulit*.

**PĒR-OPPORTŪNUS**, a, um. *Very convenient or opportune*: p. deversorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 57.

**PĒR-OPTĀTUS**, a, um. *Very much wished for; hence, peroptato (abl. neut.), very much according to one's wish*: p. nobis datum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 57.

[**PĒR-ŌPUS**, adv. *Very necessary*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 30.]

**PĒRŌRĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (peroro) *The last part of a speech, the winding up, the peroration*: exstat ejus p. qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33.

[**PĒRŌRĪGA**, or **PRŌRĪGA**, æ. m. *Perhaps, one that has the care of a stallion*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9, doubtful.]

**PĒR-ORNĀTUS**, a, um. *Very much adorned, highly ornamented*, Cic. Brut. 43, 158.

**\*\*PĒR-ORNO**, 1. *To ornament or adorn very much or constantly*, Tac. A. 16, 26, 2.

**PĒR-ŌRO**, 1. I. *To speak from beginning to end*: perorandi potestas data, Nep. Phoc. 4: — *p. in alqm*, Suet.: — *Esp.*: *To set forth in a speech, to discuss*: dicta est a me causa et perorata. II. *To bring a speech to an end, to finish speaking*: quum horas tres dixisset, coactus est p., Cic. Att. 4, 2: — *Hence*: *To get through with, to cease to speak of any thing*: p. crimen: — *p. rem*: — *Gen.*: *To end, conclude, finish*: sed hæc tunc laudemus, si erunt perorata.

[**PĒR-OSCŪLOR**, āri. *To kiss heartily*, Mart. 8, 81, 5.]

**\*\*PĒRŌSUS**, a, um. (perodi) I. *That hates greatly*: p. lucem, Virg. Æ. 6, 435: — *plebs consulum nomen perosa erat*, Liv.: — *superbiam perosos (ac. esse)*, id. [II. *Very much hated*, Juven. — *Sup.*, Tert.]

**\*\*PER-PĀCO**, 1. *To render quiet or peaceable, to pacify, tranquillize*: omnibus perpacatis, Liv. 36, 21: — *Hence*, Perpācātus, a, um. *Calm, perfectly quiet*, id.

**PER-PALLĪDUS**, a, um. *Very pale*: p. color, Cels. 2, 6.

[**PER-PARCE**, adv. *Very sparingly*, Ter. And. 2, 6, 24.]

**PER-PARVŪLUS**, a, um. *Very small indeed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43.

PER-PARVUS, a, um. *Very small*: p. civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38: — Perparvum, *very little*.

[PER-PASCO, pāvi, pastum. 3. *To pasture, to browse*, Varr. L.L. 5, 19. — *Meton. poet.*: fluvius perpascitur agros, *flows through*, Auct. Ætn.: — *Part.*: Perpastus, a, um. *Fed, fattened*, Phædr.]

PER-PAUCŪLUS, a, um. *Very few indeed*, Cic. Leg. 1, 21.

PER-PAUCUS, a, um. *Very few*: perpaucorum Thebanorum, Nep. Pel. 1: — *Subst.*: Perpauci, ōrum. *m. and Perpaucæ, ōrum. n. Very few things, a very little*: p. dicere: — p. mutare.

PER-PAULŪLUS, a, um. *Exceedingly little*. — *Subst.*: Perpaululum, i. n. *A very little*: p. loci, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150.

PER-PAULUS, a, um. *Very little*. — *Adv.*: Perpaulum. *A very little*: p. declinare, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 19.

[PER-PAUPER, ēris. *Very poor*, Afr.]

[PER-PAUXILLUS, a, um. *Very little*. — *Subst.*: Perpauillum. *A very little*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 74.]

[PER-PĀVĒŖĬŖŌ. 3. *To frighten very much, to alarm greatly*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28.]

[PERPĒDŌ, ire. (pes) i. q. impedio. *To hinder*, Att. ap. Non.]

\*\*PER-PELLO, pūli, pulsum. 3. *To push violently, to force, drive, urge, impel*: illum non min⁹ plebis p. umquam potuere, Liv. 2, 61: — p. urbem ad deditionem, id.: — *With ut*: perpulit civitatem, ut præfectus annonæ crearetur, id.: — *With ne*: collegam perpulerat ne sentiret, Sall.: — *With inf.*: Tac.: — *Absol.*: donec perpulit, Plaut.

[PERPENDICŪLARIS, e. and PERPENDICŪLĀRIS, a, um. (perpendicularum) *Perpendicular*, Frontin.]

[PERPENDICŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (perpendicularum) *One who uses a plumb-line*, A. Vict.]

[PERPENDICŪLĀTUS, a, um. *Perpendicular*, M. Cap.]

PERPENDICŪLUM, i. n. (perpendo) *A plumb-line*: ad p. columnas exigere, *to examine by a plumb-line or level*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51: — ad p., *perpendicular*.

PER-PENDO, di, sum. 3. I. *Prop.*: *To weigh carefully*, Gell. 20, 1. II. *Fig.*: *To weigh, examine, ponder*: p. momenta officiorum, Cic. Mur. 2: — p. alqd ad disciplinæ præcepta: — p. syllabas, Quint.: — p. vitium virtutesque, Suet.

[PERPENSĀŖŌ, ōnis. f. *A weighing carefully*, Gell. 2, 2.]

[PERPENSE. adv. *With deliberation*. — *Comp.*, ap. Amm.]

[PERPENSO, are. (perpendo) *To weigh carefully*, Amm.]

PERPĒRAM. adv. *Wrongly*. I. *With reference to an object*; *Not rightly or correctly, amiss, falsely*: seu recte seu p. facere cœperunt, Cic. Quint. 8: — p. iudicare. II. *With reference to an agent*; *By mistake*: p. ad castra venire, Auct. B. Hisp.]

[PERPĒRE. adv. *I. q. perperam*, LL.]

[PERPĒRĪTŪDO, ōnis. f. (perperus) *Faultiness, wrongheadedness; inadvertence*, Att. ap. Non.]

[PERPĒRUS, a, um. (πέρπερος) *Faulty, amiss*, Att. ap. Non.]

[PER-PES, ētis. i. q. perpetuus. I. *Uninterrupted, continuous, constant*: des mihi operam perpetem, Pac.: — p. silentium, App. II. *Uninterrupted, whole, entire*: noctem perpetem, the whole night through, Plaut.: — nocte perpeti, App.]

\*\*PERPESŖĬŖŪS or -TŖŪS, a, um. (perpassus) *That has endured or can endure much, patient, enduring*: Socrates p. senex, Sen. Ep. 104.

PERPESŖŌ, ōnis. f. (perpetior) *An enduring or suffering*: p. laborum, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: — p. dolorum.

[PERPETĪM. adv. (perpes) *Without intermission, uninterruptedly*, App.]

PERPĒTĪOR, essus, i. (patior) *To endure patiently or with firmness*: neque pati neque p., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: — p. dolorem: — audax omnia p., Hor.: — *With acc. and inf.*: *To endure, suffer, undergo*, Plaut. — *With inf.*: perpetiar memorare, Ov. — *Of things without life*, Plin.

[PERPETRĀBĪLIS, e. (perpetro) *That may be done; permitted, allowable*, Tert.]

[PERPETRĀŖŌ, ōnis. f. (perpetro) *A performing, accomplishing*, Eccl.]

[PERPETRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who performs*, Sid.]

\*\*PERPETRO. 1. (patro) *To carry out or into effect, to complete, finish, execute, perform, accomplish*: pace perpetrata, Liv. 33, 21: — p. opus, Plaut.: — p. promissa, Tac.: — bello perpetrato, Liv.: — p. facinus, id.: — *With inf.*: nisi et efficere perperat, Plaut.

\*\*PERPĒTŪĀLIS, e. (perpetuus) *That prevails generally, universal* (καθολικός), Quint. 2, 13, 14. [Hence, Fr. *perpetuel*.]

\*\*PERPĒTŪĀRĪUS, a, um. (perpetuus) *Constantly occupied about something*: p. mulio, Sen. Apoc.: — *Subst.*: Perpetuarius, ii. m. *A fee-farmer*, Cod. Just.

PERPĒTŪĪTAS, ātis. f. (perpetuus) *Uninterrupted or continual duration, perpetuity*: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, from the agreement and consistency of their views, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10: — p. vitæ: — p. orationis: — p. temporis: — ad perpetuitatem, for ever: — p. philosophorum, the consistency of their principles: — opacæ perpetuitates, long tracts of land, Vitr.

[PERPĒTŪTO, are. I. q. perpetuo, Enn. ap. Non.]

1. PERPĒTŪO. adv. See PERPETUUS, a, um.

2. PERPĒTŪO. 1. (perpetuus) *To cause any thing to be unbroken or continued*: p. verba, *to speak uninterruptedly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46: — p. data, Plaut.

PERPĒTŪUS, a, um. (peto) I. *Holding together, uninterrupted, unbroken, without intermission, continued*: p. agmen, Cic. Pis. 22: — palus, quæ perpetua intercedebat, Cæs.: — p. vigiliæ, id.: — p. orationes, connected or unbroken, Liv.: — p. defensio: — p. historia rerum gestarum: — p. carmen, i. e. κυκλικόν, containing the whole circle of legends, Hor.: — Hence: *Whole, entire*: p. dies, Ter.: — p. triduum, id. II. A) *Perpetual, lasting uninterruptedly, constant, continual, everlasting*: p. ignis Vestæ, Cic. Cat. 4, 9: — cursus stellarum perennes atque perpetui: — p. fœnus: — p. sopor, death, Hor.: — Hence, in perpetuum, for ever: — perpetuo, perpetually, without intermission, always. B) *Constant, that holds constantly, universal, general*: p. jus, that holds everywhere: — perpetuum est, it is a general rule, Cels.: — p. quæstio, i. q. universalis, (in rhet.) relating to a genus, general; but, perpetuæ quæstiones, trials of criminal cases, held annually before a prætor, and so, continual, perpetual. — *Comp.*, perpetuius, Cat. — *Sup.*, perpetuissimo curiculo, id.

[PERPEXUS, a, um. (pecto) *Well combed*, Firm.]

PER-PLĀCĒO, ēre. *To please very much*: mihi placet, Cic. Att. 3, 23.

[PER-PLĀNUS, a, um. *Very plain*, Diom.]

[PERPLEXĀBĪLIS, e. (perplexor) *Perplexing*: p. verbum, dark, obscure, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 47.]

[PERPLEXĀBĪLITER. adv. *Perplexingly*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28.]

\*\*PERPLEXE. adv. *Confusedly, perplexedly, not clearly* [aperte]: p. respondere, Liv. 6, 13: — p. loqui, Ter.

[PERPLEXIM. adv. I. q. perplexe, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 18.]

[PERPLEXŌ, ōnis. f. (perplecto) *Perplexity, obscurity*, LL.]

[PERPLEXITAS, ātis. f. (perplexus) *Perplexity, obscurity*, Amm.]

[PERPLEXOR, āri. (perplexus) *To cause confusion or perplexity*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 81.]

PERPLEXUS, a, um. (perplecto) I. *Intricate, involved*: iter p. silvæ, Virg. Æ. 9, 391: — p. figuræ, Lucr. II. *Confused, perplexed, unintelligible, ambiguous, dark*, [opp. 'apertus']: p. sermones, Liv. 40, 5: — p. responsum, id.: — perplexius carmen, id.

[PER-PLĪCO (āvi), ātum. 1. *To entangle*. — *Part.*: Perplicatus, a, um. *Entangled, confused*, Lucr.]

PER-PLŪO. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To rain through or into*: qua possit ex imbris aqua p., Vitr.: — *Impers.*:



perpluit, it rains through. Cat. : — *To let the rain through, to be wet through with rain*: cœnaculum perpluit, Quint. : — tigna perpluunt, Plaut. [II. Act. : *To cause to rain through or into*: tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 8: — *To rain upon any thing*, App.]

PER-PŌLĪO, ivi, itum, ire. I. Prop. : *To polish, make smooth*: p. aurum, Plin. 33, 4, 21: — locus calce arenaque perpolitus, whitewashed (of walls), Vell. II. Fig. : *To polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to*: p. alqd et absolvere, Cic. Un. 13: — p. alqd et conficere: — adhibere perpolendi operis extremum laborem: — perpolitus philosophiâ et litteris homo: — perfecti in dicendo et perpoliti homines.

\*\*PERPŌLĪTE. adv. In a polished manner: perpolitissime, A. Her.

\*\*PERPŌLĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (perpolio) A polishing, refining: p. sermonis, A. Her.

\*\*PER-PŌPŪLOR, ātus, āri. To plunder, ravage, pillage completely, lay waste: p. omnia loca, Liv. 34, 28: — p. homines, Tac. : — Part. pass. perpopulatus, Liv.

\*\*PER-PORTO, are. To carry to a place, to bear or bring over to: p. prœdas Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 46.

PERPŌTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (perpoto) A continued drinking, a carousal, Cic. Pis. 10.

[PER-PŌTĪOR, itus, iri. To have or possess entirely, to enjoy: p. pace, Justin.]

PER-PŌTO. I. To drink without intermission, to keep up a carousal: p. totos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33: — perpotavit ad vesperum. II. To drink out, drink off, Lucr.

\*\*PER-PRĒMO. I. q. perprimo, Sen. Ep. 99, 17.

\*\*PER-PRĒSSA, æ. f. A plant, i. q. bœchar, Plin. 21, 77.

[PER-PRĒMO, essi, essum. 3. (premo) To press hard or perpetually: p. cubile, to lie upon, Hor. Ep. 16, 38: — *To urge anyone*, Ov.]

[PER-PRŌPĒRE. adv. Very hastily, or quickly, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 10.]

[PER-PRŌPINQUUS, a, um. Very near, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22.]

\*\*PER-PROSPER, ēra, ērum. Very happy or fortunate, Suet. Claud. 31.

[PER-PRŪRISCO. 3. (prurio) To become greatly inflamed with passion, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 20.]

PER-PŪDESCO. 3. To feel great shame, Nep. Frg.

\*PER-PUGNAX, ācis. Fond of dispute, very quarrelsome, Cic. de Or. 1, 20.

[PER-PULCHER, chra, chrum. Very beautiful, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15.]

[PER-PUNGO, nxi, nctum. 3. To pierce through, Cœl.]

PER-PURGO. I. To purify, cleanse: p. se, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: — p. ægrum, Cels. II. To adjust, to set straight, to settle: p. rationes: — p. locum.

[PER-PŪRUS, a, um. Very or quite pure: p. lana, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 28.]

PER-PŪSILLUS, a, um. Very small. — Adv. : Perpusillum. Very little; hence, as a play on words, perpusillum rogabo, which may mean either, a very little man, or very little, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245.

[PER-PŪTO, are. To explain, clear up: p. alqd alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 7.]

\*\*PER-QUADRĀTUS, a, um. Perfectly square, Vitruv. 5 præf. 4.

PER-QUAM. adv. Very: p. flebiliter lamentat, Cic. — Also separately: per pol quam paucis, Ter. : — With Sup., ap. App.

[PER-QUĒSCO. 3. To rest throughout, to pass in rest: p. totam noctem, App.]

[PERQUĪRĪTUS, a, um. (perquiro) Sought for, Claud.]

PERQUĪRO, sivi, situm. 3. (quæro) I. To search diligently for, to make inquiry after: p. vasa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18: — p. res: — p. vias, Cæs. II. To examine: p. cognitionem rei, Cic. de Or. 3, 29.

PERQUĪSITE. adv. (perquisitus) Accurately, exactly: perquisitus conscribere, Cic. Inv. 1, 41.

[PERQUISITOR, ōris. m. (perquiro) One who searches or inquires diligently, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 61.]

PERRĀRO. adv. (perrarus) Very rarely, Cic. Fin. 2, 16.

\*\*PER-RĀRUS, a, um. Very rare, Liv. 29, 38.

PER-RĒCONDĪTUS, a, um. Very secret or hidden, close: p. ratio consuetudinis meæ, Cic. de Or. 1, 30.

[PER-RĒPO, psi, ptum. 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut. : To creep or crawl to a place: p. præsepia, Col. 6, 5. II. Act. : To creep or crawl over: p. tellurem genibus, Tib. 1, 2, 87.]

[PERREPTO. I. (perrepo) v. n. and a. I. Neut. : To creep or crawl about: p. in omnibus latebris, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 4: — *To creep to a place*: p. ad portam, Ter. II. Act. : To creep through: p. plateas, Plaut. — p. oppidum, Ter.]

PERRHĒBĪA. æ. f. (Περραιβία) A district of Thessaly, north of the Peneus, Liv. 31, 41, 5. Hence,

PERRHĒBUS, a, um. (Περραιβός) Of or belonging to Perrhæbia; also, for Thessalian, Ov. Subst. : Perrhæbi, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Perrhæbia, Liv.

PERRIDĪCŪLE. adv. Very ridiculously, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239.

PER-RĪDĪCŪLUS, a, um. Very ridiculous, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77.

[PER-RĪMŌSUS, a, um. Full of chinks, Varr. R. R. 1, 51.]

\*\*PER-RŌDO, si, sum. 3. To gnaw or eat through, Cels. 5, 28.

[PER-RŌGĪTO, are. (perrogo) I. q. perrogo, Pac. ap. Prisc.]

\*\*PER-RŌGO. I. To ask through, to ask all in succession: p. sententias, Liv. 29, 19. [II. Meton. : To carry (e. g. a law) after proposing it: p. legem, V. Max. 8, 6.]

PER-RUMPO, ūpi, uptum. 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut. : To break or rush through, to force a way through: p. per castra hostium ad Capuam, Liv. 26, 7: — p. per hostes, Cæs. : — p. in urbem, Liv. : — p. per aciem, id. II. Act. A) To break up or in pieces: p. rates, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26: — p. costam, Cels. : — Hence, fig., to destroy, to annihilate: p. leges: — p. quæstiones. B) 1) Prop. : To force a way through any thing, to break through: p. aerem: — p. impetum fluminis, Liv. : — p. cuneos hostium, id. : — castra perrupta, Tac. 2) Fig. : To overcome, conquer: p. periculum: p. difficultates, Plin.

1. PERSA, æ. f. (Πέρση) I. A nymph, mother of Æetes, Circe, Hecate, etc., by Sol. Hyg. — Hence, A) Persæus, a, um. Of Persa, V. Fl. B) Persæis, idis. f. 1) a) (sc. femina) The daughter of Persa, Circe, or Hecate, Stat. b) A nymph who had several children by Sol; hence magical: P. herba, Ov. 2) (sc. musa) A poem, Ov. C) Persæius, a, um. Of Persa: P. proles, Æetes, V. Fl. II. The name of a little dog, Cic. Div. 1, 46.

2. PERSA, æ. m. and esp. plur. Persæ, ārum, m. (Πέρσαι) I. Persians, the inhabitants of the province Persis; then also the inhabitants of the Persian empire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. — Meton. : I. q. Persia: in Persas proficisci, Nep. : — Poet. for Parthi, Hor. II. Hence, A) Perses, Persia: P. hostis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42: — vir P., Quint. B) Persia, æ. f. (Πέρσις) Persia strictly speaking, an Asiatic province between Carmania, Media, and Susiana, now Fars, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 28. C) Persicus, a, um. (Περσικός) Persian. — Subst. : Persica, ōrum. n. The Persian history, Cic. Div. i. 23: — P. malus, or Persicus, a peach-tree, Fam. Rosacea, Plin. : — Persicum, i. n. A peach, Plin. : — P. portus, the sea near Eubœa, where the Persian fleet was stationed, Plaut. : — Persice (Περσική) porticus, prop. in Lacedæmon; then, a gallery at the country-seat of Brutus, Cic. Att. 15, 19. D) Persice. adv. In the Persian manner, Quint. 11, 2, 5. E) Persis, idis or idos. f. (Πέρσις) Persian, Ov. — Subst. : A Persian woman, Claud. — Persia, now Fars or Farsistan, Virg.

PER-SÆPE. adv. Very often, Cic. Læl. 20.

## PERSÆPOLIS

**PERSÆPOLIS.** See **PERSEPOLIS.**

[**PER-SÆVUS**, a, um. *Very cruel*, Mcl. 2, 5.]

**PERSAGĀDĒ.** See **PASARGADĒ.**

**PERSALSE.** adv. *Very wittily*, Cic. Q. F. 2, 15, 3.

**PER-SALSUS**, a, um. *Very salt; fig. very witty*, Cic. de Or. 2, 69.

**PER-SĀLŪTĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (persaluto) *Assiduous salutation*, Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

**PER-SĀLŪTO**. 1. *To salute in turn or succession*: p. omnes, Cic. Flacc. 18: p. deos, Sen.

**\*\*PER-SANCTE.** adv. *Very solemnly or religiously*: p. dejerare, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5:—p. jurare, Suet.

**\*\*PER-SĀNO**. 1. *To cure thoroughly*, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

[**PER-SĀNUS**, a, um. *Quite sound*, Cat. R. R. 157.]

**PER-SĀPIENS**, tis. *Very wise*, Cic. P. C. 18.

**PER-SĀPIENTER.** adv. *Very wisely*, Cic. Mil. 4.

**PER-SCIĒTER.** adv. *Very judiciously, very knowingly*, Cic. Brut. 55, 202.

**\*\*PER-SCINDO**, idi, issum. 3. *To break or tear to pieces*, Liv. 21, 58.

[**PER-SCĪO**, ire. *To know well*, Lampr.]

[**PER-SCISCO**. 3. *To hear, learn, be informed of*, Dict. Cret.]

**PER-SCĪTUS**, a, um. *Very pretty, very fine*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 271.

**PER-SCRĪBO**, psi, ptum. 3. I. *To write, to write down or compose in writing; esp. to write accurately and fully*: diligentissime a te perscripta sunt omnia, Cic. Fam. 14, 5:—p. rationes:—p. literas, to write the letters of the alphabet:—*With acc. and inf.*: perscribit in literis hostes discessisse, Cæs.—*Hence*, A) *To enter in writing*: p. senatus consultum, to register:—perscriptum in monumentis:—*Esp.*: *To enter into an account-book*: p. usuras:—p. nomen:—p. alqd usuræ nomine, Suet. B) *To write, i. e. to describe*: p. res populi Romani, Liv. C) *To write out very particularly, to communicate by writing*: velim mihi plane perscribas, quid videas:—hæc uberiora Romam ad suos perscribebant, Cæs. D) *To send in writing*: p. orationem alcuī. E) *To give a written order for any thing, to give a draught (for money)*: p. alcuī pecuniam. II. *To write at full length (not with ciphers or abbreviations)*: notata non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5:—*verbo non perscripto*, Tiro ap. Gell.

**PERSCRĪPTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (perscribo) I. *A drawing up or composing in writing, a writing down, entry in writing*, Cic. R. Com. 2. II. *Meton.*: *A writing, written document, a contract, legal instrument, etc.*: in tabulis et perscriptionibus:—*a promissory note, a written order or draught for a sum of money*: perscriptionem tibi placere.

**PERSCRĪPTOR**, ōris. m. (perscribo) *One who draws up any thing in writing; a notary, scribe*: p. fenerationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 72.

[**PERSCRĪPTŪRA**, æ. f. i. q. perscriptio. (perscribo) *A draught in writing, a writing*, Ulp.]

**\*\*PERSCRŪTĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (perscrutor) *An examining, searching through*, Sen. Helv. 9.

[**PERSCRŪTĀTOR**, ōris. m. (perscrutor) *One that examines or searches through, an investigator*, Veg.]

[**PERSCRŪTO**. 1. i. q. perscrutor. *To search through*: p. alqm, Plaut.:—*Perscrutatus*, a, um, Amm.]

**PER-SCRŪTOR**, ātus, āri. I. *To search through, examine well, or all over*: p. omnia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20:—*speculari et p. alqd*. II. *Fig.*: *To search or inquire into; to examine, investigate*: p. naturam criminum, Cic. Flac. 8.

[**PER-SCULPO**, psi, ptum. 3. *To grave into, to etch*, Corip.]

**\*\*PERSĒA**, æ. f. (περσα) *A sacred tree in Egypt, bearing an edible fruit; perhaps, a peach-tree*, Plin. 15, 13, 13.

## PËR-SEQUOR

**PER-SĔCO**, cūi, ctum. 1. I. *Prop.*: *To cut through, cut to pieces*, Cic. Acad. 2, 39. II. *Fig.*: *To cut up by the roots, to bring to an end*: perseca, confice, Cic. Att. 13, 23.

[**PER-SECTOR**, āri. *To pursue diligently, to investigate*, Lucr. 4, 1004.]

**PERSECŪTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (persequor) I. *A pursuing, chasing*: p. bestiæ, Gai.:—*Hence, a legal prosecution, action*: persecutionum cautionumque perceptio, Cic. de Or. 41. II. *A pursuing, i. e. continuing*: p. negotii, App.

[**PERSECŪTOR**, ōris. m. (persequor) I. *A pursuer, persecutor*, Capit.:—*esp. a persecutor of the Christians*, Lact. II. *A plaintiff or prosecutor*, Dig.]

**PERSECŪTŌRIŪS**, a, um. See **PROSEC.**

[**PERSECŪTRIX**, icia. f. (persecutor) *She who persecutes*, August.]

**\*\*PER-SĔDĒŌ**, ēdi, essum, ēre. *To sit for a long time*: p. in equo dies noctesque, Liv. 45, 39.

**\*\*PER-SEGNIS**, e. *Very slow or slack*: p. prælium, Liv. 25, 15.

[**PER-SĔNESCO**, ūi. 3. *To grow old, to pass one's old age anywhere*, Eutr. 1, 11.]

**\*\*PER-SĔNEX**, is. *Very old*, Suet. Gr. 9.

[**PER-SĔNTĪŌ**, si, sum, ire. I. *To feel deeply*, Virg. Æ. 4, 448. II. *To perceive clearly*, id.]

[**PER-SĔNTISCO**. 3. I. *To feel deeply*, Lucr. 3, 250. II. *To perceive clearly*, Ter.]

**PERSEPHŌNE**, ēs. f. (Περσεφόνη) *The Greek name of Proserpine*, Ov. M. 10, 15.—*Meton.*: *Death*, Tib.

[**PERSEPHŌNIŪM**, īl. n. (Περσεφόνιον) *Wild poppy*, App.]

**PERSĔPOLIS** (Persæpolis), is. f. (Περσάπολις) *A town of Persia, the ruins of which are now called Dschil-Minar*, Plin. 6, 26, 29.

[**PER-SĔQUAX**, ācis. *That pursues zealously*, App.]

**PER-SĔQUENS**, tis. I. *Part. of persequor*. II. *Adj.* [A) *That follows or pursues*: p. flagitii, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 13.] \*\*B) *That revenges*: persequentissimus injuriarum, A. Her.

**PER-SĔQUOR**, cūtus. 3. v. n. and a. [I. *Neut.*: *To follow, come after*: gramine persecuto, when grass has grown again, Pall.]

II. *Act.* A) 1) *Prop.*: *To follow or pursue eagerly or perseveringly*: quemadmodum simus Hortensium ipsius vestigiis persecuti, Cic. Brut. 90:—p. alcjs reliquias:—p. omnes vias, to make use of or try all means; hence, 2) *Fig.*: *To follow a thing, to strive after, endeavour to catch, reach, or obtain*: p. alcjs rei oblectamenta:—p. voluptates:—p. otium. 3) *To follow up, i. e. to pursue any thing, to occupy one's self about*: p. artes:—non omnia deos p., to be occupied with or in any thing, to care for, be concerned. 4) *To imitate*: p. ordinem:—p. ironiam. 5) *To follow, embrace (e. g. a certain doctrine)*: si Academiam veterem persequamur. B) *To follow in a hostile manner, to pursue*: p. civitatem bello, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1:—p. fugientes, id.; hence, 1) *To revenge, avenge*: p. ingratos cives, Liv.:—p. injurias:—p. mortem alcjs. 2) *To try to preserve*: p. bona sua lite et judicio:—p. pecuniam ab alqo, to summon before a court, to seek to recover by law:—p. pœnas ab alqo or alcjs, to take vengeance on. 3) *To reach, to overtake, to arrive at, to attain*: p. adipisci alqd:—*Hence*: *To earn, acquire*, Gai.:—*To collect money*: p. hereditates et syngphas:—*to write down what has been dictated*: p. celeritate scribendi, quæ dicuntur. C) *To prosecute, follow up, seek to carry through*: p. extrema, Cic. P. C. 8:—p. societatem:—p. vitam inopem. D) *To carry out, i. e. to accomplish, execute, perform*: ut mea mandata persequare, conficias, Cic. Q. F. 2, 14:—*Hence*: *To apply, to make use of*: p. sollertiam. E) *To go through in thought, to run the mind over*: persequere dies, Cic. Pis. 5:—*quoniam omnia persequimur*:—*Hence*: *to explain, describe, narrate, treat of*: p. alqd versibus:—p. alqd scripturā, to treat of in writing:—p. de vita alcjs, Nep.

- [1. **PER-SĒRO**, ēvi, itum. 3. *To sow or plant*, Sid.]  
 [2. **PER-SĒRO**, ūi, rtum. 3. *To stick or put through*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5.]

[**PER-SERVĪO**, ire. *To serve throughout*: p. alcuī, LL.]

[**PER-SERVO**, āre. *To preserve*, Tert.]

1. **PERSES**, ē. m. (Πέρσης) I. *The son of Perseus*, Plin. 7, 56, 57. II. *The son of Sol and Persa, and father of Hecate*, Hyg. III. *The last king of Macedonia; otherwise called Perseus*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21.

2. **PERSES**. See 2. **PERSA**.

**PERSEUS**, ēi and ēos. (dat. Persi for Persei, Liv.) m. (Περσεύς) I. *The son of Jupiter and Danae; he cut off Medusa's head and rescued Andromeda, whom he afterwards married*, Ov. M. 4, 610. — *As a constellation*, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

II. *An illegitimate son of Philip; he was the last king of Macedonia, and was conquered by the Roman general Æmilius Paulus*, Liv. 40, 60. — [*Hence*, Persēus, a, um, Persēius, a, um, and Persicus, a, um. *Of or belonging to Perseus*, Ov.]

[**PERSĒVĒRĀBĪLIS**, e. (persevero) *Persevering*, Cœl.]

**PERSĒVĒRANS**, tia. I. *Part of persevero*. \*\*II. *Adj.: Persevering, persisting, holding out*: Valerius perseverantior fuit, Liv. 5, 31: — *studium perseverantissimum*, Col.

\*\***PERSĒVĒRANTER** adv. *With constancy or perseverance, perseveringly*: p. tueri, Liv. 4, 60. — *Comp., perseverantius*, id. — *Sup.*, Plin.

**PERSĒVĒRANTĪA**, ē. f. *Constancy, perseverance*: p. est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: — *disputandum est, an idem sit pertinacia et p.*: — p. belli, *long continuance*, Just.

[**PERSĒVĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis. *A persevering, continuing*, App.]

\*\***PERSĒVĒRE** adv. *Very severely or strictly*, Plin. E. 9, 5, 1.

**PERSĒVĒRO**. 1. (perseverus) I. *Neut.: To persevere, persist, continue*: p. in sententia, Cic. Leg. 3, 12: — p. in errore: — p. bellis continuus, Just. — *To go on, to proceed*: p. Appuleiam usque, Suet. II. *Act. A) To persevere in any thing, to persist in*: neque te ipsum id p. potuisse, Cic. Quint. 25. — *With inf.*: p. facere: — p. bellare, Nep. — *Impers.*: perseveratum in ira est, Liv. B) *To persist in, or abide by a thing, to assert constantly*: perseverabat se esse Orestem.

\*\***PER-SĒVĒRUS**, a, um. *Very strict or severe*: p. imperium, Tac. A. 15, 48.

[**PERSIANĒ AQUĒ**. *Perhaps, near Carthage*, App.]

**PERSĪĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Persius*: Persianum illud, *that saying of Persius*, Lact.

[**PER-SICCĀTUS**, a, um. *Quite dried*, Apic.]

\*\***PER-SICCUS**, a, um. *Quite dry, very dry*, Cels. 3, 6.

[**PERSĪCUS**, a, um. See 2. **PERSA**, C), and **PERSEUS**.]

**PER-SĪDĒO**, ēdi, essum, ēre. I. q. *persedeo*, Plin.

[**PER-SĪDO**, ēdi, essum. 3. *To sink or settle down, to descend into*, Lucr. 6, 1124.]

\*\***PER-SIGNO**, are. I. *To note down, to record*: p. sacra, Liv. 25, 7, 5. II. *To mark*, Mel.

**PER-SĪMĪLIS**, e. *Very like or similar*, Cic. Pis. 38. — *With dat.*, Hor.

\*\***PER-SIMPLEX**, icis. *Very simple or plain*: p. victus, Tac. A. 15, 45.

\*\***PER-SISTO**, stiti. 3. *To remain standing*, Auct. B. Afr. 61. — *Hence: To continue*: p. aspernari, Tac. — *To persist, persevere*: p. in alqa re, Liv.: — *perstitit Narcissus (in sententia)*, Tac.

[**PERSĪTES**, ē. f. *A plant, a species of tithymalus*, App.]

**PERSĪUS**, ii. m. I. *An orator, contemporary with Lucilius*, Cic. Brut. 26, 99. II. *A satirical poet, in the reign of Nero, who imitated Horace*, Quint. 10, 1, 94.

**PERSŌLATA**, ē. f. *A plant, mullein*, Plin. 25, 9, 66.

[**PER-SŌLĪDO**, are. *To make solid*, Stat.]

[**PERSOLLA**, ē. f. *dem. (persona) A little mask; as a term of reproach, a fright*, Plant. Curc. 1, 3, 36.]

**PER-SŌLUS**, a, um. *Quite alone*: p. oculus, Plant. Men. 1, 2, 26.

\*\***PERSŌLŪTA**, ē. f. *An Egyptian plant, used in making garlands*, Plin. 21, 33, 108.

**PER-SOLVO**, olvi, ōlūtum. 3. I. *To unravel, solve, explain*: p. ζήτημα, Cic. Att. 7, 3. II. *To pay*: p. stipendia militibus, Cic. Att. 5, 14: — p. pecuniam ab alqo, *to pay by a bill or draught on anybody*. — *Hence: To pay, show, render*: p. gratiam diis: — p. alcuī mortem, *to kill*, Suet.: — p. reipublicas pœnas graves justasque: — pœnas alcuī ab alqo persolutas, *inflicted*: — p. vota, *to perform one's vow*: — quod promisi ei p.: — p. epistolæ, *to answer*.

**PERSŌNA**, ē. f. I. *A mask (μᾶσκα)*, such as was worn by actors, covering the whole head: quum ex persona oculi hominis histronis ardere mihi viderentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 46: — *Hence: The person, part, or character played by an actor*: parasiti p. . . et militis, Ter. Eun. prol. 26. II. A) *Meton.*: *The part or character sustained by any one in the world*: p. accusatoris, Cic. Quint. 13: — *personam quadruplatoris ferre, to act the part of, or to be*, Liv.: — *personam civitatis gerere*: — *personam alienam ferre, to dissemble*, Liv.: — *casus aut tempus imponit personam, imposes upon*: — *personam nobis imposuit ipsa natura, imposed upon*: — *tantam personam sustinet, acts so important a part*: — *personam sibi accommodare or suscipere, to undertake a part*: — *duabus personis indutum esse*. B) *A personage or individual who acts a certain part, or sustains a certain character*: est enim digna personā oratio, Cic. Off. 1, 28: — *altera p. sed tamen secunda, the second principal personage*, Nep. — *Hence: mea, tua, etc. p., I, thou, etc.: causam perniciosissimam belli in persona tua constitisse*: — *in ejus personam, against him*. C) *A person, an individual; considered with respect to his position, character, etc.*: quid ego ita gravem personam induxi (Appium Cæcum), Cic. Cœl. 15: — *personarum, quas defendunt*: — *per ternas personas*, Suet.: — *Hence, in Gramm.*: *A person*: p. tertia, Cluent. III. *An image of clay, representing a man*, Lucr. 4, 298. — [*Hence, Ital. persona, Fr. personne.*]

[**PERSŌNĀLIS**, e. *Personal*, Ulp.]

[**PERSŌNĀLĪTER** adv. *Personally*, Arn.: — *In Gramm.*: p. dicere, i. e. *with the person placed before*, Gell. 15, 13, 9.]

\*\***PERSŌNĀTA**, ē. f. *A kind of burdock*, Plin. 25, 9, 58.

[**PERSŌNĀTĪCUM**, i. n. I. q. *personatus*, ML.: — *Hence, Ital. personaggio; Fr. personnage.*]

**PERSŌNĀTUS**, a, um. *Wearing a mask, masked*: p. Roscius, Cic. Or. 3, 59: — *Fig.: Masked, i. e. appearing different from what one is in reality*: p. ambulem: — p. felicitas, *pretended, counterfeit*, Suet.

**PER-SŌNO**, ūi, itum. 1. [perf. *personavit*, App.: inf. *perf. personasse*, Prud.] v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To resound all over or thoroughly*: aures personant vocibus, *sounds are ringing in the ears, the ears are ringing with*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18: — *id totis personabat castris*, Liv.: — *Hence, to make one's self heard, to play on a musical instrument*: citharā . . . Iopas personat, Virg.

II. *Act. A) To sound through, to fill with sound or noise, to make to resound*: regna hæc personat Cerberus, Virg. Æ. 6, 418: — p. aurem, *to bawl in anybody's ear*, Hor.: *amœna litorum personantes*, Tac. B) *To cry or call out aloud; with acc. and inf.*, Cic. Cœl. 20. C) *To blow or play on a wind instrument*: classicum personavit, *gave the signal for attack or battle*, App.

[**PER-SŌNUS**, a, um. *Resounding, making a noise*, Petr.]

\*\***PER-SORBĒO**, ēre. *To suck in, to drink up*, Plin. 31, 11, 47.

**PERSPECTE** adv. *With discernment, discriminately*, Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 161.]

## PERSPECTIO

[**PERSPECTIO**, ōnis. *f.* *Insight, discernment*, Eccl.]

**\*\*PERSPECTO**, 1. (*perspicio*) I. *To look at or consider attentively*, Plaut. *Most.* 3, 2, 128. II. *To look at until the end*: p. certamen, Suet.

[**PERSPECTOR**, ōris. *m.* (*perspicio*) *He who discerns or understands*, Juvenc. 2, 276.]

1. **PERSPECTUS**, a, um. I. *Part of perspicio*. II. *Adj. Well known, thoroughly acknowledged*: p. virtus Cic. *Balb.* 6: — *perspectissima benevolentia*.

[2. **PERSPECTUS**, ūs. *m.* (*perspicio*) *An exact or minute examination*, Luc. 6, 484.]

**PER-SPĒCŪLOR**, ātus sum, āri. *To examine carefully*: p. locorum situs, Suet. *Cæs.* 58.

**PER-SPERGO**, 3. (*spargo*) *To besprinkle, wet, moisten*, Cato, *R. R.* 130: — *Fig.*: p. orationem tamquam sale, Cic. *de Or.* 1, 34.

[**PERSPICABILIS**, e. (*perspicio*) *That may be seen, visible*, Amm.]

**PERSPICACITAS**, ātis. *f.* (*perspicax*) *Penetration, discernment, sharpightedness*, Cic. *Att.* 1, 18.

[**PERSPICACITER**, adv. *With penetration, sharpightly*, Amm.]

**PERSPICAX**, ācis. (*perspicio*) *Penetrating, acute*, Cic. *Off.* 1, 28: — *Comp.*, App.

**\*\*PERSPICIBILIS**, e. (*perspicio*) *Visible, clear*, Vitruv. 9, 1, 11.

**PERSPICIENTIA**, āe. *f.* (*perspicio*) *Acquired insight into or knowledge of a thing*, Cic. *Off.* 1, 5.

**PERSPICIO**, exi, ectum. 3. (*specio*) I. *To see through or into, to look at*: p. litteras, *to look or read through*, Cic. *Att.* 16, 5: — *quo ne perspicere quidem posset*, Cæs.: — *p. altius*.

II. A) *To look at or consider carefully, to view with attention*: p. villam, Cic. *Mil.* 20: — *p. domum*: — *p. opus*, Cæs. B) *To understand or ascertain fully, to perceive, to see through, to explore*: p. virtutem, fidem alcjs, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 2, 2: — *p. quanti te facerem*: — *p. alqd conjecturā, to guess at*: — *animum alcjs perspectum habeo*.

**PERSPICUE**, adv. I. *Evidently, manifestly*: p. falsa, Cic. *Fin.* 3, 3: — *p. et aperte*. II. *Clearly, plainly*: p. expedire.

**PERSPICUITAS**, ātis. *f.* (*perspicuus*) I. *Transparency, clearness*: p. vitrea, Plin. 37, 10, 54. II. *Evidence, clearness, perspicuity*: perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus (*εὐαγγελία*), Cic. *Acad.* 2, 6.

**PERSPICUUS**, a, um. (*perspicio*) I. *Transparent, clear*, Plin. 31, 7, 39. II. *Evident, plain, manifest*: p. sua consilia omnibus fecit, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 1, 2.

**\*\*PERSPIRO**, are. I. *To breathe all over*, Cat. *R. R.* 157, 7. II. *To blow constantly*: ventus perspirans [*opp.* 'status'], Plin. 2, 45, 45.

**\*\*PER-STERNO**, strāvi, strātum. 3. *To make quite even or level*: p. viam, *to pave*, Liv. 10, 47.

**\*\*PER-STĪMŪLO**, are. *To incite*, Tac. *A.* 4, 12.

**PER-STO**, iti, ātum. 1. I. *To stand firmly, or to continue standing*: p. diem totum ad vallum, Liv. 44, 33.

II. A) *To persist, persevere, continue in any thing*: p. in pravitae, Cic. *Acad.* 2, 8: — *p. incepto*, Liv.: — *p. in impudentia, with inf.*: persto condere, Ov.: — *p. intercedere*, Tac. [B) *To remain steadfast or constant, to endure*: nihil est quod perstet, Ov. *M.* 15, 177.]

[**PER-STRENUĒ** (*al. præstrenue*). *adv.* *Very actively or vigorously*, Ter. *Ad.* 2, 1, 13.]

**PER-STREPO**, ūi, itum. 3. I. *Neut.*: *To make much noise (of persons)*, Ter. *Eun.* 3, 5, 52: (*of things*) *to resound, re-echo, ring all over*: tellus perstreptit, Sil. II. *Act.*: *To sound through, to make a noise all over*: p. ædes, Claud.: — *Pass.*: *elamore janus perstrepi*, App.

955

## PER-TABESCO

[**PER-STRĪDO**, 3. *To make a noise through*, Germ. *Arat.* 1, 6.]

[**PER-STRINGO**, inxi, ictum. 3. [I. *Totie, totie fasto*: p. vites, Cat. *R. R.* 32: — *Fig.*: stomachus rigore perstrictus, Veg. II. A) *Prop.*: *To graze, to touch lightly*: p. solum aratro, *to plough through or over*, Cic. *Agr.* 2, 25: — *p. vomere portam*. B) *Fig.*: *To come upon or touch, to seize, affect*: horror spectantes perstringit, Liv.: — *p. voluntatem facietis, to gibe, to jeer*: — *p. alqm suspicione*: — *consulatus meus eum perstrinxerat, annoyed him, gave him offence, or he took offence at it*: p. cursum vitæ, *to touch upon, to relate briefly*. C) *Meton.*: *To make blunt or dull*: p. aciem gladii, Plin.: — *Hence, to dazzle, blind*: quorum fulgore perstringor, Tac.

**\*\*PER-STRŪO**, xi, etum. 3. *To build quite up, raise*: p. parietem, Vitruv. 7, 4, 1.

**PERSTŪDĪOSE**, adv. *Very eagerly*, Cic. *Brut.* 56.

**PER-STŪDĪŌSUS**, a, um. *Very eager, zealous, very much given to any thing*: p. literarum Græcarum, Cic. *de Sen.* 1.

**PER-SUĀDĒO**, si, sum, ēre. I. A) *To gain over by talking, to make one believe a thing, to talk anybody over, to convince, persuade*; with *dat. of the person*: hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset sed etiam p., Cic. *Att.* 16, 5: — *militibus persuasit se proficiis*, Nep.: — *de paupertate non persuaseris*: — *hence, p. sibi, to convince one's self, to be convinced*: velim tibi ita persuadeas me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum: — *quomodo mihi persuadeo*; and *pass.*, persuadeatur mihi, *I fully believe*: — *sibi persuaderi eum etc.*, Cæs.: — *Hence*: Persuāsus, a, um. *Of which one is persuaded or convinced*: malo viso atque persuaso: — *persuasum mihi est de re, I am convinced or persuaded*: — *persuasissimum mihi est*: — *persuasum habere, to be convinced or persuaded*: — *sibi persuasum habere, with acc. and inf., to have come to the persuasion*, Cæs. \*\*B) *With acc. of the person*: p. alqm, Enn. ap. Serv. — *Hence, pass.*: persuasus est, Cæs. ap. Cic.: — *persuasum (acc. m.)*, Cæs. II. *To induce by way of persuasion, to prevail upon (πείθεω)*; with *ut*: huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 18. — *With simple subj.*: persuadet, petat, Sall. — *With inf.*: persuadet ei finem facere, Nep. — *\*\* With acc. of the person*: p. alqm, Petr.: — *Hence*: Persuāsus, a, um. *Persuaded*: persuasum est facere, *I have been seduced to it*, Plaut.

**\*\*PERSUĀSIBILIS**, e. (*persuadeo*) *Persuasive, convincing, able to convince*, Quint. 2, 15, 13.

**\*\*PERSUĀSIBILITER**, adv. *Convincingly*: p. dicere, Quint. 2, 15, 14.

**PERSUĀSIO**, ōnis. *f.* (*persuadeo*) I. *A persuading, convincing*, Cic. *Inv.* 1, 5, 6. II. *A persuasion, conviction, belief, opinion*: p. publice recepta, Quint.: — *arrogans p. de se, id.*: — *superstitionum persuasione, by superstitious persuasion*, Tac.

[**PERSUASTRIX**, icis. *f.* (*persuadeo*) *She that persuades*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 5, 2, 47.]

**\*PERSUASUS**, ūs. *m.* *A persuading, persuasion*, Cic. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69.

[**PER-SUĀVITER**, adv. *Very agreeably*, August.]

**PER-SURTĪLIS**, e. I. *Prop.*: *Very fine, subtle*, Lucr. 3, 180. \*\*II. *Fig.*: *Highly wrought*, Cic. *Planc.* 24, 58.

[**PER-SULCO**, 1. *To furrow through; meton. to plough*: p. maria, App. — *Poet.*: *rugis persulcata genas*, Claud.]

[**PERSULTĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* *One that leaps or runs about*, Symm.]

**PERSULTO**, 1. v. n. and a. (*salto*) I. *Neut.* A) *To bound or frisk to and fro, to jump or leap about*: p. in agro, Liv. 34, 20: — *Germani notis vadis persultabant*, Tac. B) *To resound, to make itself heard, give a sound*: vox persultat, Prud. II. *Act.*: *To jump, bound, or frisk through*: p. Italian, Tac. *H.* 3, 49: — *To command*: hæc persultanti, Prud.

[**PER-TĀBESCO**, būi. 3. *To be consumed or to pass away by degrees*, Sev.]

6 F 2

# PERTÆDESCO

[PERTÆDESCO, dūi. 3. (pertædeo) *To become tired of any thing, to feel disgust at*: ne pertædescat, Cat. R. R. 156.]

PER-TÆDET, sum est, ēre. v. impers. *To be tired of any thing, to feel disgust at*: pertæsum est enim (me) levitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: — decemvirosum vos pertæsum est, Liv. — *With dat.*: Grach. ap. Diom.: — pertisum for pertæsum (*very seldom*), conf. Cic. de Or. 48.

\*\*PERTÆSUS, a, um. (pertædet) *Wearied, tired; with genit. or acc.*: p. lentitudinis, Tac. A. 15, 51: — p. ignaviam suam, Suet.

[PER-TANGO. 3. *To pour over with*, Apic.]

[PER-TÆGO. 3. *To cover all over*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 35: — *facetè*: p. benefacta benefactis, ne perpluant, id.]

[PER-TÊMÉRARIUS, a, um. *Very bold or rash*, Cod. Just.]

PER-TENDO, di, sum or tum. 3. v. n. and a. *To spread out, extend; hence*, I. *Neut.*: *To go to a place*: p. Romam, Liv. 5, 8: — p. ad castra, Hirt.: — *to persevere, persist in a thing*: p. in re, Varr. II. *Act.*: *To carry through, to carry out or into effect, to maintain*: non licere, ut cæperam hoc p., Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 9: — se innocentem in tormentis esse pertendat, Quint.

PER-TENTO. 1. *Prop.*, *to feel all over; hence*, I. *To prove, examine, try, put to the test*: p. alcjs animum, Tac. H. 1, 29: — p. pugionem, id. II. *A)* *To think or meditate upon*: causam totam p. et perspicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 78. [*B)* *To fall upon, to seize, attack*: tremor pertentat corpora, Virg. G. 3, 250: — pertentant gaudia pectus, id.]

PER-TËNÛS, e. I. *Prop.*: *Very small, very thin*, Plin. 18, 6, 7. II. *Fig.*: *Very small, very trifling or weak*: p. spes, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: — p. discrimen: — p. argumentum.

[PER-TËPIDUS, a, um. *Very lukewarm*, LL.]

\*PER-TËREBRO. 1. *To bore through*: p. columnam, Cic. Div. 1, 24.

[PER-TËRO, si, sum, ēre. *To wipe, dry up*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: — aer quasi perterget pupillas, Luc.]

[PER-TËRO, trivi, tritum. 3. *To rub, crush, bruise*: p. baccam, Col. 12, 38, 7: — uva pertrita, id.]

[PER-TËRËFICIO. 3. (perterreo-facio) *To terrify exceedingly*: p. alqm, Ter. And. 1, 1, 142.]

PER-TËRRËO, ūi, itum, ēre. I. *To terrify exceedingly, put in great fear, frighten greatly*: p. alqm, Cæs. B. C. 7, 4: — *Hence*: Perterritus, a, um. *Terrified, alarmed*: p. conscientia malefici: — p. metu or timore. II. *To frighten away*: ferro te rejeci atque perterrui, Cic. Cæs. 9: — p. alqm ab ædibus.

[PER-TËRRICRËPUS, a, um. (perterreo-crepo) *That sounds or roars terribly*, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 49.]

[PER-TËRITO, are. (perterreo) *To alarm greatly*, Avien.]

\*\*PER-TEXO, ūi, xtum. 3. I. *To weave through, or to inweave with any thing; hence meton.* *to adorn or embellish with*, Vitruv. 5, 9, 1. II. *To weave to the end, to complete the web*, App.: — *Meton.*: *To complete, finish*: p. cellam Veneris, Vitruv.: — pertexere modo quod exorsus es.

\*\*PERTICA, æ. f. I. *Gen.*: *A pole, stake, long stick or staff*, Plin. 15, 3, 3. II. *Esp.* A) *A measuring-rod or perch (usually called decempeda)*, Plin. — *Meton.*: *A field measured out by such a perch*, Frontin. B) *A set, slip, young tree*, Plin. 17, 20, 32. — [*Hence*, Fr. *perche*.]

\*\*PERTICÁLIS, e. (pertica) *Fit for poles, stakes, or perches*, Plin. 17, 20, 32.

[PERTICÁTUS, a, um. (pertica) *Furnished with a staff*, Mart. 5, 12, 1.]

[PERTIMËFACTUS, a, um. (pertimeo-facio) *Put in fear, alarmed*, Pacuv. ap. Non.]

[PER-TIMËO, ūi, ēre. *To be greatly afraid*, Lact. 6, 17, 17.]

PERTIMESCO, mŭi. 3. (pertimeo) *To be in great fear, to be much afraid*: si nullius potentiam pertimuerō, Cic. Verr. 2, 7: — p. de alqa re: — *With ne*, Nep.

956

# PER-TRAHO

PERTINÁCIA, æ. f. (pertinax) *Perseverance, firmness, pertinacity, in good or bad sense*: p. quæ perseverantia finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: — pertinaciæ finem facere, Cæs.

\*\*PERTINÁCITER, adv. I. *Firmly, tenaciously*: p. hærere, Quint. 1, 1, 5: — pertinacissime retinere, Plin.

II. *Perseveringly, pertinaciously, in good or bad sense*: p. resistere, Sall.: — *Comp.*, ap. Hirt.: — *Sup.*, ap. Suet.

PERTINAX, æcis. (tenax) I. *That holds or clings firmly*: digitus male p., *that does not hold firmly*, Hor. O. 1, 2, 24: — *Hence*: *Very stingy or niggardly*, Plaut. II. A) *Persevering, firm, in good or bad sense*: p. concertatio, Cic. Fin. 1, 8: — p. virtus, Liv.: — p. certamen, id.: — p. sermo, *tenacious, not yielding*: — pertinacissimus fueris, si: — *With genit.*: p. justitiæ, App.: — [*With inf.*: p. ludere, Hor.] B) *Very lasting, durable*: p. siligo, Plin.: — p. spiritus spatium, *that holds out, enduring*, Quint.

[PERTINENTER, adv. (pertineo) *In a manner fit or suitable, pertinently*: p. ad causam, Tert.]

PERTINËO, nŭi, ēre. (teneo) *To extend, reach, spread to a certain point; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *Arteria aspera ad pulmones usque pertinet, extends or reaches to*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: — Belgæ pertinent ad partem fluminis, Cæs.: — p. in omnes partes: — p. in omnia, *in every direction, on all sides*, Liv. B) *Fig.*: *To stretch, spread, or extend itself, to reach to* (δινῆκεν, καθήκεν): bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. Læl. 16: — caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat, Liv.: — nihil post mortem p. ad quemquam potest. II. A) *To have an effect upon, to affect, to be felt by*: alqd vim cœlestem ad eos p., Cic. Div. 2, 44: — summa illuc pertinet ut sciatis. B) *To pertain to, to concern or regard anybody or any thing*: mors nec ad vivos nec ad mortuos pertinet: — quod ad populum pertinet: — *hence*, 1) *To hit, suit, apply to*: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat. 2) *To have an influence or effect upon, to concern, to be of use or injury*: ad rem p. visum est, *to be of use*, Liv.: — hoc nihil ad me pertinet. 3) *To belong or have relation to*: eodem pertinet, *it comes to the same*: — p. ad usum vitæ: — p. ad victum cultumque: — *Hence*, pertinens, *belonging or relating to*, Plin.

\*PERTINGO. 3. i. q. pertineo. (per-tango) *To extend, stretch, reach*: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall. Jug. 48, 3: — ad sapientiam Zenonis p., Front.

PERTISUM. See PERTÆDET.

[PER-TÛLËRO, are. *To bear or suffer to the end, to endure*: p. tormenta ætatis, Lucr. 5, 317.]

[PER-TÛNO, ūi. 1. *To thunder everywhere; fig.*: p. alqm, *to thunder at any person*, Hier.: — p. gloriam alcjs, *to announce or proclaim aloud*, LL.]

[PER-TORQUËO, ēre. *To distort, writhe*: p. ora sapore, *to cause to make a very mouth*, Lucr. 2, 401.]

[PERTRACTATE, adv. *With clever arrangement or adaptation (so as to please)*: non p. facta est (sc. fabula), Plaut. Capt. prolog. 55.]

PERTRACTATÛO, ōnis. f. I. *A handling, feeling*. p. ægrarum partium, Gell. 5, 1, 4. II. *A handling assiduously, constant occupation about any thing*: p. republicæ, Cic. de Or. 1, 11.

PERTRACTO or PERTRECTO. 1. I. *To touch with the hands, to handle, feel*: p. multos, Cic. Parad. 5, 2. II. *Fig.*: *To handle, treat of, to occupy one's self with*: p. philosophiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 4: — p. narrationem: — animos pertractat orator, *knows how to affect his hearers*: — p. ea quæ rem continent, *to go through, treat of*: — res pertractatas habere, *to have learned or studied*: — perceptum penitus et pertractum habere alqd.

[PERTRACTUS, ūs. m. (pertraho) *Delay, duration*, Tert.]

\*\*PER-TRÄHO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To draw to a place, to drag, bring, or conduct forcibly to a place*: vivus ad Lælium pertrahitur, Liv. 30, 12: — p. alqm in castra, id.: — p. ratem ad ripam: — *To draw to a place*, i. e. *to ex-*

## PER-TRANSEO

*tice, allure*: p. hostem ad insidiarum locum, Liv. [II. *To draw out, extract*: p. virus, Scrib.]

PER-TRANSĒO, ire. I. *To go through*, Plin. 37, 5, 18. II. *To go by*, Sen.

PER-TRANSLŪCIDUS, a, um. *Very transparent*: p. charta, Plin. 13, 12, 24.

PERTRECTO, are. See PERTRACTO.

[PER-TRĒPIDUS, a, um. *Full of anxiety, or hasty*, Capit.]

\*PER-TRĪBŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. *To give*: p. testimonium, Plin. E. 10, 18, 2.

[PER-TRĪCŌSUS, a, um. *Very complicated or confused*: p. res, Mart. 4, 63, 14.]

PER-TRISTIS, e. I. *Very mournful*, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14. II. *Very morose, very severe*, Cic. Cael. 11, 25.

PER-TRĪTUS, a, um. I. *Part of pertero*. \*\*II. *Adj.*: *Worn out, common, very trite*: p. questio, Sen.

[PER-TRUX, ūcis. *Very horrible*, App.]

[PER-TŪMĪDUS, a, um. *Very much swollen*, App.]

PER-TŪMULTŪOSE, adv. *With great noise or tumult*: p. nunciare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3.

PERTUNDA, æ. f. (pertundo) Dea, quæ in primo concubitu naturam feminae pertundere dicitur, Arn.

PER-TUNDO, tŭdi, tŭsum. 3. *To thrust, push, or bore through any thing, to force a hole through*: p. ova, Col. 8, 5, 14: — p. saxa, Lucr.: — *Hence*: Pertŭsus, a, um. *Thrust through or perforated, having an opening or hole*: p. dolium, Liv.: — *compita pertusa, passable*, Pers. [Hence, Ital. *pertugio*, Fr. *pertuis*.]

PERTURBĀTE, adv. *Confusedly, in disorder*: p. dicere, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29.

PERTURBĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *Prop.*: *Disturbance*: p. cœli, a cloudy sky, bad weather, Cic. Div. 2, 45. II. *Fig.*: *Confusion, disorder, disquiet, trouble*: p. animorum et rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 8: — p. rationis atque ordinis: — p. fortunæ et sermonis: — p. exercitus, Cæs.: — *Mental perturbation, passion, violent emotion*: quum de animi perturbationibus disputat: — *omni perturbatione liberum esse*: — *quatuor perturbationes*: — *in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidere*: — *motus p.que*.

[PERTURBĀTIVUS, a, um. *That causes disorder*, Cass.]

[PERTURBĀTOR, ōris. m. *A disturber*, Sulp.]

PERTURBĀTRIX, icis. f. *She that disturbs*, Cic. Leg. 1, 13.

PERTURBĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part of perturbo*. II. *Adj.*: A) *Confused, troubled, disturbed*: perturbatissimum genus tempestatis, Sen. N. Q. 7, 10, 3. B) *Disconcerted, confounded*: homo perturbator metu, Cic. Att. 10, 14.

[PER-TURBĪDUS, a, um. *Very disturbed*: p. civitas, LL.]

PER-TURBO. 1. I. A) *Prop.*: *To disturb, to throw into confusion or disorder*: p. ordines, Cæs. B. G. 5, 36: — p. aciem, Sall. B) *Fig.*: *To disquiet, embroil, discompose*: p. provinciam, Cic. Sull. 20: — p. ordinem, to break: — *Hence*: *To disturb, excite*: non te perculit, non perturbavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57: — p. animum: — *civitas seditionibus perturbata*: — *To confound, disconcert, embarrass*: perturbari incommodo, Cæs.: — *To interrupt, disturb, break*: p. otium: — p. conditiones pactionesque. [II. *Meton.*: *To mingle, mix together, mix up*: p. lauri folia et inulam, Pall.]

PER-TURPIS, e. *Very base*, Cic. Cael. 20.

[PERTUSSIS, is. f. *The hooping cough*, NL.]

[PERTŪSŪRA, æ. f. (pertundo) *A thrusting or boring through, a perforating*, Cœl.]

[PER-ŪBIQUE, adv. *Everywhere*, Tert.]

PERŪLA, æ. f. dem. (pera) *A little wallet or scrip*, Sen. Ep. 90. — [Facetæ, of pregnant women, App.]

## PER-VELLO

PĒRUNCTĪO, ōnis. f. (perungo) *An anointing, besmearing*, Plin. 24, 15, 80.

PĒR-UNGO, xi, nectum. 3. *To anoint, besmear, bedaub*: p. corpora oleo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: — *perunctus nardo*, Hor. [PĒRUBĀNE, adv. *Very politely*, Sid.]

PĒR-URBĀNUS, a, um. I. *Very elegant, polite, fine, witty*: elegans in dicendo toto genere p., Cic. Brut. 68: — *Lucilius et doctus et p.* II. *Over polite, too refined*: cum rusticis potius quam cum his perurbanis, Cic. Att. 2, 15.

\*\*PĒR-URGĒO, si, ěre. I. *To press or urge greatly*: p. alqm, Suet. Tib. 25: — p. alqd, to take a great deal of trouble about any thing, to apply one's self closely to it, Suet. II. *To press hard upon, harass, incommode*, Amm.

PĒR-ŪRO, ussi, ustum. 3. I. *To burn through and through*: p. agrum, Liv. 26, 13: — *perusta ossa, burnt*, Ov.

II. A) *To burn, heat, inflame*: febre peruri, Plin. E. 7, 1, 4: — *Fig.*: perurimur æstu (amoris), Ov.: — *perustus inani gloria*: — *To inflame, make angry, irritate, enrage*, Sen. [B) *Meton.*: *To inflame, gall, bruise, rub sore*: colla perusta, galled, sore, Ov.: — *To pinch, nip (of cold)*: terra perusta gelu, Ov.]

PĒRŪSĪA, æ. f. *A town of Etruria, near the lake Trasimenus, now Perugia*, Liv. 9, 37. [Hence, Ital. *Perugia*.]

PĒRŪSĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Perusia*, Liv. 23, 17. — *Subst.*: PĒrŭsini, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Perusia*, id.

PĒR-ŪTĪLIS, e. *Very useful*, Cic. Att. 9, 17.

PER-VĀDO, si, sum. 3. I. *To go, come, press or pass through, to penetrate*: p. per loca, Liv. 25, 14: — p. per animos, to spread: — *fama urbem pervasisset*, Liv.

II. *To go, come, press, or pass to a place*: p. usque ad castra, Liv. 7, 36: — p. in nares: — *locus, quo non fama pervaserit*: — [Part: Pervāsus, a, um. Amm.]

[PERVĀGĀBĪLIS, e. (pervagor) *That wanders or roves through*, Sid.]

PERVĀGĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part of pervagor*. II. *Adj.*: A) *Spread abroad*: p. fama, Auct. Or. Marc. 8. B) *Very common, very well known*: de communibus et pervagatis rebus: — p. declamatio. C) *Common to many*: pervagatio pars.

PER-VĀGOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To wander, ramble, rove through or about, to overrun*: natio pervagata bello orbem terrarum, Liv. 38, 17: — p. domos, id.: — *timores omnium mentes pervagantur*: — p. omnibus in locis. II. A) *To spread very far*: quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28. B) *To become common*: honor nimium pervagatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 39.

[PER-VĀGUS, a, um. *Wandering*: p. puer, Ov. A. A. 2, 18.]

[PER-VĀLĒO, ūi, ěre. *To be very able, or strong*, Lucr. 6, 917.]

[PERVĀLĪDUS, a, um. *Very strong*, Amm.]

PER-VĀRĪE, adv. *Very variously*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

\*\*PER-VASTO. 1. *To lay waste*: p. fines, Liv. 6, 4.

[PERVECTOR, ōris. m. (perveho) *A bearer, carrier*: p. apicum, a letter-carrier, Symm.]

PER-VĚHO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To carry, bear, convey, conduct through*: p. comneatus, Liv.: — *Pass.*: pervehi: *to pass through, navigate (the sea)*; with acc.: p. oceanum, Tac. II. *To carry, bring, convey any thing to a place*: virgines et sacra Cære pervexit, Liv. 5, 40: — *Pass.*: pervehi: *to drive, ride, come*: p. in portum: — p. ad exitus optatos: — [Poet.: *To come on foot*, Sil.]

PER-VELLO, elli. 3. [I. *Prop.*: *To pull or pluck any thing or at any thing*: p. pilos, Asc.: — p. aures alcja, to put anybody in mind of any thing, V. Max.: — p. stomachum, to incite, sharpen, whet, Hor.] II. *Fig.*: *To afflict, grieve,*

## PER-VENIO

*rex: fortuna p. te potuit et punire, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17:—To rail at, to censure scornfully: p. ius civile.*

**PER-VĒNĪO**, ēni, entum, ire. [*subj. præs. pervenat, Plaut.: fut. pervenibo, Pomp.*] I. *To come to, arrive at, reach a place: p. in tutum, Nep. Chabr. 4:—p. in portam:—p. in fines alcjs, Cæs.:—Fig.: sine me p. quo volo, let me come to the point, Ter.:—p. in odium alcjs, Nep.:—p. invidiam:—p. in amicitiam alcjs:—p. ad primos comēdos, to become a first-rate comedian:—p. in senatum, to be received into the senate:—p. ad suum, to come to one's own, i. e. to get it:—huc ubi perventum est, Nep.:—ad manus pervenitur, they come to blows, come to close quarters.* II. *Of things without life; To come to, arrive at: pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10:—hereditas ad filium perveniret:—nomen alcjs pervenit ad alqm:—perveni res ad istius aures:—serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, the saw went (at an auction) to Strato:—annona ad denarios L. pervenerat, the price of corn had risen to fifty denarii, Cæs.:—pulehritudo ejus ad oculos hominum pervenit.*

[**PER-VĒNOR**, āri. *To hunt or drive through: urbem pervenari, to run all over, Plant. Men. 4, 8, 3.*]

[**PERVENTIO**, ōnis. *f. (pervenio) An arriving, August.*]

[**PERVENTOR**, ōris. *m. One that arrives at a place, August.*]

[**PER-VĒNUSTUS**, a, um. *Very comely, Sid. E. 3, 13.*]

**PER-VERSE**. *adv. Perversely, wrongly, the wrong way: p. beneficiis uti, Cic. N. D. 3, 28.*

**\*\*PERVERSIO**, ōnis. *f. (perverto) A perverting, distorting, wresting, A. Her. 4, 32.*

**PERVERSITAS**, ātis. *f. (perversus) Perverseness, peevishness, untowardness, forwardness: p. hominum, Cic. de Or. 9:—p. opinionum:—p. et inconstantia.*

**PERVERSUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of perverto.* II. *Adj.: Turned the wrong way, distorted, askew, awry: oculi perversissimi, squinting, Cic. N. D. 1, 28:—Fig.: Wrong, perverse, not right, untoward: p. mens, Ov.:—p. sapientia, Cic.:—p. mos, id.:—quid perversius? id.:—p. homo, a perverse, bad, or wicked person, id.:—Subst.: Perversum, i. n. Evil, wrong, Sen.*

**PER-VERTO** (vorto), ti, sum. 3. I. *Prop.: To turn upside down, to overthrow, overturn, subvert: p. arbusta, virgulta, secta, Cic. Div. 1, 24:—perversæ rupes, pieces of rock turned upside down, Liv.* II. *Fig. A) To overthrow, annihilate, destroy, undo: p. jura, Off. 1, 8:—p. amicitiam:—p. omne officium. B) To ruin, corrupt, pervert: p. civitatem, Nep.:—p. alqm:—numquam ille me ullo artificio pervertet, to put down, put out of countenance, put to silence.*

**PER-VESPERI**. *adv. Very late in the evening, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.*

**PER-VESTIGATIO**, ōnis. *f. An examining, inquiring, or searching into, investigation, Cic. de Or. 1, 3.*

[**PER-VESTIGATOR**, ōris. *m. He that traces out, Hier.*]

**PER-VESTIGO**. 1. *To trace or track out (of hounds), Cic. de Or. 1, 34:—Meton. of spies: ita adorabantur omnia et pervestigabant.*

**PER-VĒTUS**, ēris. *Very old: p. amicitia, Cic. Fam. 13, 17:—p. vinum, Cels.*

**PER-VĒTUSTUS**, a, um. *Very old: p. verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 52.*

[**PER-VIAM**. *adv. So as to be accessible: angulos ædium p. facitis, i. q. pervios, Plant. Aul. 3, 2, 24.*]

**PERVĪCĀCĪA**, æ. *f. (pervicax) Stubbornness, obstinacy, Cic. Tusc. 4; also, steadiness, firmness, constancy, Tac.*

**\*\*PERVĪCĀCTER**. *adv. Obstinate, stiffly, stoutly, Ulp.—Comp., ap. Liv.*

**\*\*PERVĪCAX**, æcis. *Pertinacious, stubborn, obstinate; firm, steady: p. virtus, Liv. 25, 14:—pervicacior ira, Col.:—With genit.: p. recti, Tac.*

## PER-VOLVO

[**PERVĪCUS**, a, um. *I. q. pervicax, Att.*]

**\*PER-VĪDEO**, idi, isum, ēre. I. *To overlook, look over or upon: sol omnia pervidet, Ov. M. 14, 375:—Hence: To view, behold, contemplate: p. alqd penitus.* II. *To perceive, comprehend, see: qui hoc non perviderit, Cic. Off. 3, 18.*

**\*\*PER-VĪGĒO**, ūi, ēre. *To continue to flourish: p. honoribus, to remain in the possession of honour, Tac. A. 4, 34, 5.*

**\*\*PER-VĪGIL**, is. [*An old form pervigilia, App.*] *Very watchful, always on the watch: pervigiles et insomnes, Plin. Pan. 63:—Meton.: p. nox, Just.:—Subst.: One that watches, a watcher, Plin.*

**PERVĪGĪLĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f. A religious vigil, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37.*

[**PER-VĪGĪLĀ**, æ. *f. A sitting up all night, Just. 24, 8, 14.*]

**PERVĪGĪLYM**, i. n. *A sitting up all night, Plin. 11, 53, 118. —Esp.: A religious vigil kept up through the night, Liv.:—p. indicere, Suet.:—p. celebrare, Tac.*

**PER-VĪGĪLO**. 1. *To watch through, to watch or be awake all night: p. noctem, Cic. R. Am. 35:—p. in armis, Liv.:—nox pervigilata in mero, Ov.*

**\*\*PER-VĪLIS**, e. *Very cheap: p. annona, Liv. 31, 50.*

[**PERVINCA**. *See VINCA PERVINCA.*]

**PER-VINCO**, ici, ictum. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut. A) To conquer entirely, to obtain a complete victory: pervicit Bardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10, 2. —Meton.: To carry a point in debate, to carry the day: pervicit Cato. II. Act. A) To conquer, overcome, or subdue entirely: p. mores domine, Prop. 1, 17, 15:—p. pavorem, Sen.—Hence: To exceed, excel, outstrip, outdo: ne nos pervincamur perfidia, Plaut. B) To induce, prevail upon, to move anybody to do any thing: Rhodios pervicerat ut retinerent, Liv.—Absol.: pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram, they carried it, or brought it about, Liv.:—neque p. potuit ut referrent consules, id. [C) To prove, demonstrate: p. alqd dictis, Lucr.]*

[**PER-VĪRĒO**, ēre. *To be always green, P. Nol.*]

**PER-VĪRĪDIS**, e. *Very green, Plin. 6, 22, 24.*

[**PER-VĪSO**. 3. *To behold, contemplate, Man. 4, 925.*]

[**PER-VĪVO**, xi, ctum. 3. *To live to a certain time: p. ad summam ætatem, Plant. Capt. 4, 5, 84.*]

**PERVĪUS**, a, um. (via). I. *A) That may be passed through or over, passable, pervious: transitiones perviæ Jani nominantur, passages, thoroughfares, Cic. N. D. 2, 27:—saltus cava valle pervius, Liv.:—inde maxime p. amnis, most easy to cross, Tac.:—pervius aleni, Liv.:—p. annulus, that has been broken through [solidus], Gell.—Subst.: Pervium, i. n. A passage, thoroughfare, Tac.—Fig.: nihil ambitioni p. id. [B) Accessible: p. sacraria, Calp.] [II. That passes through, penetrating: p. ensis, Sil.]*

[**PER-VŌLĀTĪCUS**, a, um. *Volatile, unstable, Tert.*]

**PERVOLGO**, are. *See PERVOLVO.*

**\*\*PERVŌLĪTANTĪA**, æ. *f. A flying round, Vitr. 9, 6.*

[**PERVŌLĪTO**, are. (1. pervolo) *To fly through, round, or about: p. loca, Virg. Æ. 8, 24.*]

1. **PER-VŌLO**. 1. I. *A) To fly through, round, or about: p. ædes, Virg. Æ. 12, 474:—rumor pervolat, Ov. B) Meton.: Of any quick motion: p. sex millia passuum, to pass over quickly: p. urbem. II. To fly, to fly to a place: p. in hanc sedem:—quo pervolet ipse (animus), Lucr.*

2. **PER-VŌLO**, vŏlūi, velle. *To be very willing, to desire very much, to wish greatly: mihi ignosci pervelim, Cic. Att. 1, 14:—Also separately: per videre vellem.*

**PERVŌLŪTO**, are. (pervolvere) *To roll round; hence, of books; To open: p. libros, Cic. Att. 5, 72:—p. scriptores.*

**PER-VOLVO**, volvi, vŏlūtum. 3. I. *To roll round or about: p. alqm in luto, Ter. And. 4, 4, 37:—pervolvi, to roll one's self, to wallow, welter, App.—Fig.: To be very*



## PERVORSE

*busy, or much occupied with any thing*: p. in iis locis. II. *to open books (in order to read)*, Cat. 93, 5.

PERVORSE, etc. See PERVERSE, etc.

[PERVULGATE, adv. *In a common manner, after the manner of the people, vulgarly*: p. dicere, Gell. 16, 7.]

PERVULGATUS, a, um. I. *Part of pervulgo*. II. *Adj.: Common to many, very usual, very common*: p. consolatio, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: — *maledicta p. in omnes*: — *Well known*: res in vulgus pervulgata.

PER-VULGO. 1. I. *To impart to many without distinction; to make common*: præmia virtutis in medicis hominibus pervulgari, Cic. Inv. 2, 39: — *To make publicly known, to publish*: p. tabulas: — p. edictum, Cæs. II. *To be often at a place, to visit frequently, to frequent*: solis pervulgant lumina cælum, Lucr.: — *litus pervulgans furor*, Pac.]

PES, PĒDIS. m. (πούς, ποδός) I. 1) *The foot (of men and animals)*: calcei apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54: — *si pes condoluit*: — *pede pulsare terram, to dance*, Hor.: — *pedibus, on foot, by land*: — *ego me in pedes (sc. conjicio), I get on my legs*, Ter.: — *servus a pedibus, a footman, servant*. 2) *Esp. a) Milit. t. t.*: ad pedes descendere or degressi, *to dismount (of cavalry)*, Liv.: — *ad pedes desilire, to dismount quickly*, Cæs.: — *pugna it ad pedes, they fight on foot*, Liv.: — *pedibus merere, to serve in the foot or infantry*, id.: — *pedem conferre, to close in fight*: — *collato pede rem gerere*, Liv. b) *Polit. t. t.*: pedibus ire in alcijs sententiam, *to second anybody's opinion in council, to enter into his views*, Sall.: — *ne quis pedibus iret, might give his vote*. c) *Sensu obsceno*: tollere pedem or pedes (sc. ad concubitum). B) *Fig.*: manibus pedibusque, *with main force, with might and main*, Ter.: — *sub pedibus, in one's power*, Liv. — *Hence*: sub pedibus esse or jacere, *not to be regarded*, Ov.: — *pedem trahere, to be lame, (of verses) to limp*, id.: — *per me ista trahantur pedibus, I do not care how matters go on*: — *ante pedes alcijs positum esse, to be before one's feet, i. e. before one's eyes*: — *omni pede stare, to take great pains*: — *res ista contractas, ut nec caput nec pedes (sc. habeant)*. II. *Meton.* [A] *Gen.*: *Poet. of objects of a volatile, fluid, or transient nature*, e. g. water, wine, time, etc.: crepante lympa desiluit pede suo, Hor. Ep. 16, 48: — *Bacchus fueret pede suo, of itself*, Sev.: — *cito pede labitur ætas*, Ov. B) *Esp.* 1) *The foot or leg of a table, bench, etc.*, Ter. 2) *P. veli, a rope with which sails were turned to the wind, and hauled in or veered out*: — *hence*: pedibus æquis, *before the wind, with the wind right aft*: — *on the contrary, pede uno, with a side wind*: — *pedem facere, to sail by the wind, with a side wind*, Virg. 3) *The foot of a mountain*, Amm. 4) *The stem of fruit*, Plin. — *Hence*: p. milvianus, *the stalk of samphire*, Col.: — *pedes gallinacei, a plant*, Plin.: — *pedes betacei, the roots of beet, beet-roots*, Varr. 5) *Pedes navales, perhaps, rowers*, Plaut. 6) *The barrow of a litter or palanquin*, Cat. III. A) *The foot of a verse*: duo duntaxat pedes, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: — *pedibus claudere verba, to make verses*, Hor. — *Hence*: A metre: p. Lesbicus, Hor.: — *hunc socci cepere pedem, id.* — *In Music; Time, measure*, Plin. B) *A foot (as a measure of length, etc.)*: pedem in Italia video nullum esse qui non in istius potestate sit, *not a single foot*, Cic. Att. 7, 22: — *unum pedem discessisse*: — *pedem non egressi sumus*. — *Fig.*: Measure: p. justus: — *pede suo se metiri*, Hor. [IV. A louse: culices pedesque, Plaut. V. Anat.: p. anserinus, the ramification of the facial nerve, NL.] [Hence, Ital. piede, Fr. pied.]

PESCENNĪANUS, a, um. *Of the emperor Pescennius*, Spart.

[PESSITAS, ætis. f. *An old form for pestilentia*, Fest.]

[PESSARIUM, ii. n. (1. pessum) *A pessary*, Theod. Prisc.]

PESSĪME, PESSĪMUS. See MALĒ, MALUS.

PESSĪNUS or PESĪNUS, untia. f. *A town of Galatia, with a temple of Cybele*, Liv. 29, 10. — *Hence*, Pessinuntia, a surname of Cybele, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2.

[PESSŪLUM, i. n. dem. (1. pessum) *A pessary*, C. Aur.]

959

## PETAURISTA

[PESSŪLUS, i. m. (πέσσωλος) *A bolt or bar of a door*: pessulum obdo ostio, *I bolt the door*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55.]

[1. PESSUM, i. n. or PESSUS, i. m. (πessός, πessών) *In Med.*: *A pessary, an instrument of wood, ivory, etc., introduced into the vagina to support the uterus*, App.]

\*2. PESSUM, adv. (contr. from perversum) *Prop.*: Downward, down, to the ground, to the bottom: p. ire, *to fall to the ground, to be ruined, to go to ruin*, Col. — *Hence, fig.*: p. sub-sedere urbes, Lucr.: — p. premere, *to force or press to the bottom*, Plaut.: — p. ætas acta est, *years have gone past, or are spent*, Enn. — *Esp.*: pessum do (also pessumdo and pessundo): *To send or let fall to the bottom; and fig. to throw to the ground, i. e. to destroy, ruin, overthrow*: p. alqm verbis: — *multos bonos p. dedit*, Tac. — *Pass.*: ad inertiam p. datus est, *has sunk into sloth*, Sall.

[PESSUS, i. m. See 1. PESSUM.]

[PESTIBILIS, e. (pestis) *Noxious, hurtful*, Cod. Just.]

PESTĪFER and PESTĪFĒRUS, a, um. (pestis-fero) *Causing destruction, pernicious, baneful*: Antonii p. redivit, Cic. Phil. 2, 3: — p. vipera: — p. sudor, Cels.

PESTĪFĒRE, adv. *Banefully*, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.

PESTĪLENS, tis. (pestis) I. *Prop.*: *Pestilential, injurious to health, unwholesome, infectious*: p. locus, Cic. Fat. 4: — p. ædes: — *annus pestilentior*, Liv.: — *annus pestilentissimus*. — *With dat.*: annus p. urbi, Liv. II. *Fig.*: *Hurtful, baneful, destructive*: homo pestilentior patria sua, Cic. Fam. 7, 24.

PESTĪLENTĪA, æ. f. I. A) *A plague, pestilence, an infectious or contagious disease*: p. incidit in urbem, Liv. 27, 23: — p. urens urbem et agros, id. B) *Meton.*: *Unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or climate*: agrorum genus propter pestilentiam desertum: — *ex extorum habitu et colore tum salubritatis, tum pestilentie signa percipere, whether healthy or unhealthy weather is to be expected*. II. *Fig.*: *A pest, pestilence, ruin*: oratio plena veneni et pestilentie, Sall.

[PESTĪLENTĪARIUS, a, um. *Pestilential*, Tert.]

[PESTĪLENTĪŌSUS, a, um. *Pestilential*: p. locus, Ulp.]

[PESTĪLENTUS, a, um. I. q. pestilens, Læv. ap. Gell.]

[PESTĪLIS, e. I. q. pestilens, Arn.]

[PESTĪLITAS, ætis. f. (pestilis) I. q. pestilentia, Lucr.]

PESTIS, is. f. I. *Prop.*: *A contagious or infectious disease, a pestilence; and menton., unhealthy weather*: finem pesti exposcunt, Liv. 3, 7. II. *Fig.*: *A plague, i. e. destruction, ruin*: p. detestabilis, Cic. Off. 2, 25: — p. civitatis: — *alii alia pesto absumti sunt*, Liv.: — *pestem alciui importare*. — *Esp.*: *Of a person or thing that causes ruin or destruction, a pest, bane, curse*: avaritia et luxuria, quæ pestes omnia magna imperia everterunt, Liv.: — p. patriæ, Clodius: — *quædam pestes hominum*.

[PĒTA, æ. f. (peto) *The goddess of prayer or entreaty*, Arn.]

[PĒTĀMINĀRIUS, ii. m. (πετάρμενος) *A kind of tumbler or rope-dancer*, Firm.]

PĒTĀSĀTUS, a, um. (petasus) *Wearing a travelling-cap, ready for a journey*, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 1.

[PĒTĀSĪŌ, ōnis. m. I. q. petaso, Varr.]

[PETASITES, is. f. *Collar-foot, butter-bur, tussilago*, Fam. Synantherea, NL.]

[PĒTĀSŌ, ōnis. m. (πετασών) *A ham or gammon of bacon (esp. the fore-quarter)*, Mart. 3, 75, 6. See FERNA.]

[1. PĒTĀSUNCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (petasus) *A small travelling-cap*, Arn.]

[2. PĒTĀSUNCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (petaso) *A small ham, or gammon of bacon*, Juv. 7, 119.]

\*\*PĒTĀSUS, i. m. (πετᾶσος) *A travelling-hat or cap*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 287. — *Meton.*: *Any thing placed in the shape of a hat over a building, a cupola*, Plin. 36, 13, 19.

[PĒTAURISTA, æ. m. (πεταυριστής) *A rope-dancer, tumbler, vaulter*, Varr. ap. Non.]

# PETAURISTARIUS

[PĒTAURISTĀRIUS, ii. m. *I. q. petaurista, Petr.*  
[PĒTAURUM, i. n. (πῆταυρον) *The apparatus of a rope-dancer, Mart.*

[PĒTAX, ācis. (peto) *That snatches eagerly, greedy, Fulg.*

[PETECHIA, æ. f. (pedocchia) *A fever-spot, a minute cutaneous spot developed in the progress of divers acute diseases, NL.*

PĒTĒLIA or PETILIA, æ. f. *A town of the Bruttii, now Strongoli, Liv. 23, 30.*

PĒTĒLĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Petelia: P. lucus, near Rome, Liv. 6, 20. — Subst.: PĒtĒlini, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Petelia, V. Max.*

PĒTESSO or PĒTISSO. 3. (peto) *To strive after or aim at any thing: p. laudem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.*

[PĒTICINŌSUS, a, um. (petigo) *Full of scabs or eruptions, Theod. Prisc.*

[PĒTĪGO, inis. f. *A scab, eruption, Cat. R. R. 157.]*

\*\*PĒTILĪUM, ii. n. *An autumnal flower, Plin. 21, 8, 25.*

[PĒTILUS, a, um. *Thin, lean, Plaut. ap. Non.*

[PĒTIMEN, inis. n. *A kind of swelling on the back of beasts of burden, Lucil. ap. Fest.]*

\*\*PĒTĪŌLUS, i. m. dem. (pes) *I. A little foot, a little leg, Cels. 2, 18. II. Meton.: The stem or stalk of fruit, Col. — [In Bot.: The stalk of a leaf, NL.]*

PETISIUS, a, um. *Petisian: P. mala, a kind of small apples, Plin. 15, 14, 15.*

PĒTĪTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (peto) *I. A blow aimed, a push, thrust, a pass: petitiones tuas effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6: — conicere petitiones, to try to deal blows, to endeavour to hit. — Hence, fig.: An attack with words, in a speech before a court, etc.: orationis tamquam armorum est ad usum comminatio et quasi p. II. A desiring or demanding, a requesting, solicitation, petition: p. consulatus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 22: — dare se petitioni: — p. indutiarum, Liv.: — ad petitionem descendere, Quint. — Esp.: A claim at law, action to recover (i. e. in a cause decided by Roman civil law, whereas 'accusatio' applies only to matters of criminal law): p. hereditatis: — p. pecuniæ. — The right to make such claim, or to bring an action: neminem cujus sit p. petiturum.*

PĒTĪTOR, ōris. m. (peto) *I. One who seeks or strives to obtain any thing: p. famæ, Luc. 1, 31. II. Esp. Polit.: A candidate for a public office, Cic. Planc. 3, 7. — In Law: A plaintiff (in civil matters): quis erat p.? — A suitor, wooer, that pays his addresses to a female, Sen. Frg.*

[PĒTĪTŌRIUS, a, um. *Relating to a request or entreaty: p. artes, Mam.: — Esp.: Relating to a judicial demand or claim: p. iudicium, Gai.]*

[PĒTĪTRIX, icis. f. (petitor) *I. She that applies for an office, a female candidate or applicant, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 252. II. She that makes a claim at law, a female plaintiff, Dig.]*

\*PĒTĪTŪRĪŌ, ire. (peto) *To desire to sue or apply for a thing: video hominem valde p., Cic. Att. 1, 14.*

[PĒTĪTUS, ūs. m. (peto) *I. Prop.: A going or inclining towards, etc.: terræ p. suavis, a falling gently to the ground, Lucr. 3, 173. II. Fig.: A desiring, earnest longing, Gell.]*

[PETĪUM or PECĪA. *A piece, ML. — Hence, Ital. pezzo, pezza; Fr. pièce.]*

PĒTŌ, ivi and ii. itum. 3. (πῆτω, πῆτω) *Prop.: To fall, to fall upon any thing, to endeavour to reach or attain; hence, I. Prop. A) To fall upon (in a hostile manner), to attack, rush upon, aim at anybody, to make a thrust, to aim a blow at: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, Cic. Lig. 3: — Tarquinium spiculo infeste petit, Liv.: — p. Romam, id.: — p. caput alcis, to make a thrust at: — p. alqm malo, to throw an apple at anybody, Virg. — Fig.: p. alqm epistolā, to attack (with words) in a letter: — p. alqm fraude, Liv.: — Also not hostilely: p. collum amplexu, to put one's arms round anybody's neck, to embrace, Cœl. ap. Cic. B) Esp.: To go or make towards a place, to travel to, to direct one's course to a place, to go thither, make for: per Macedoniam*

# PETRINUS

Cyzicum petebamus, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: — p. loca calidiora: — p. castra, Nep.: — p. cœlum pennis, to fly, Ov.: — *Meton.:* amnis petit campum, Virg.: — mons petit astra, *is towering towards the stars, Ov.:* — petit altitudinem palmi, *grows to the height of a palm, Plin.:* — Hence, p. alqm, to go to anybody: ut te supplex peterem, Virg.: — p. alqd in locum or ad alqm, to go to a place for any thing: p. ostreas in extremam Italianam Brundisium, to go as far as Brundisium, etc., for oysters, Plin.

II. Fig.: To demand, require. A) Gen.: quantum res petit, requires, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: — p. alqm in vincula, Quint.: — p. pœnas ab alqo, to take revenge, to revenge one's self on anybody. B) Esp. 1) To make a judicial claim, to bring an action to recover, to sue at law: p. alqd ab alqo: — p. sibi: — Hence, unde petitur, the defendant. 2) To ask, beg, supplicate, solicit, request, entreat: p. alqd precario, Liv.: — p. alqd precibus: — p. alqd ab alqo: — p. ab alqo, ut: — p. alqm, to beg of anybody: — vos peto atque obsecro, Plaut.: — p. alqm alqd, to beg any thing of anybody, to ask for, Quint.: — With inf.: p. se posse uti, Liv.: — p. ab alqo de re, Brut. ap. Cic.: — p. alqo alqd alcui, to ask any thing from one person for another, to ask anybody any thing for some one: Curtio tribunatum a Cæsare petivi: — Hence, PĒtĪtum, i. n. A request, desire, Cat. 3) To apply or solicit for an office or place of public dignity or employment [but ambire is to canvass for votes among the people, previously to making the application, petiti]; with acc. of the office, or absol.: p. consulatum: — qui nunc petunt. 4) To ask a woman in marriage, to woo, to court: virginem petiere juvenes, Liv.: — multi illam petiere, Ov. C) To endeavour to obtain or procure any thing: præsidium petebamus ex potentissimi viri benevolentia, Cic. Q. F. 3, 8: — p. salutem fugā, Nep.: — p. spem, Liv.: — Hence, 1) To aim at or strive after any thing, to seek, endeavour to obtain: p. principatum eloquentiæ: — p. mortem: — p. gloriam: — With inf.: bene vivere petimus, Hor.: — peritus fugiendorum ac petendorum, Sen. 2) To fetch: p. alqd a Græcis: — p. suspirium alte, to fetch a deep sigh, Plaut.: — p. rerum exempla ab historicis: — p. spiritum, Hor. 3) To take, choose, to avail one's self of: p. iter Brundisium terrā, to take the road by land: — p. fugam, Cæs.: — p. cursum alium. [Hence, from petĪtum, Fr. petit, a trifle, bagatelle.]

[PĒTŌRĪTUM or PĒTŌRRĪTUM, i. n. *An open four-wheeled carriage, such as were used in Gaul, Hor. S. 1, 6, 104.]*

PĒTŌSĪRIS, is. m. *A celebrated Egyptian astrologer, Plin. 2, 23, 21.*

\*\*1. PETRA, æ. f. (πέτρα) *A stone; a rock, crag, Plin. 34, 12, 29. — [Pure Latin saxum.] — [Hence, Ital. pietra, Fr. pierre.]*

2. PETRA, æ. f. (Πέτρα) *I. A town of Arabia Petraea, now the ruins of Wadi Musa, Plin. 6, 28, 32. II. A town in Sicily, now Petralia, Ptolem.*

1. PETRÆUS, a, um. (Πετραῖος) *Petræan; e. g. P. Arabia, Plin.*

\*\*2. PETRÆUS, a, um. (petra) *Stony, rocky; growing on a rock: p. brassica, Plin. 20, 9, 36.*

PETRĒIĀNUS, a, um. *Of Petreius: P. auxilium, Auct. B. Afr. 19.*

PETRĒIUS, A Roman family name, e. g. M. Petreius, a legate of Pompey, Cæs.

PETRENSSES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Petra, Sol. [PETRENSIS, e. (1. petra) Found on rocks or stones, C. Aur.] [PETRĒUS, a, um. e. g. P. pedes, of rock or stone, or relating to the Apostle Peter, August.]*

PETRĪCŌSUS, a, um. (petra) *Rocky, stony; hence troublesome, difficult: p. res, Mart. 3, 63, 14.*

PETRĪNI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Petra in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39.*

PETRĪNUM, i. n. *A small place, near Sinuessa, in Campania, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1; Hor. E. 1, 5, 5.*

[PETRĪNUS, a, um. (πέτρωνος) *Of stone, Eccl.]*

**PETRĪTES**, æ. m. (πετρίτης, sc. οἶνος) *A kind of wine, perhaps from Petra in Arabia*, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

**PETRO**, ōnis. m. (petra) *An old ram*, Plant. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

**PETRŌCŌRII**, ōrum. m. *A people in Aquitania*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75.

**PETRŌNIUS**, ii. m. (T. or C.) *Arbiter. A Roman knight, a favourite of Nero, proconsul in Bithynia and afterwards consul at Rome; he presided over the amusements of the emperor with the title of elegantiss arbitri; and when he had lost his master's favour, he destroyed himself*, Tac. A. 16, 17, sqq.: *he was the author of a book entitled Satyricon, written partly in a pure Latin style and partly in the lingua rustica*.

**PETRŌSELĪNUM**, i. n. (πετροσέλινον) *Parsley* (Apium p. L.), Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin. 20, 12, 47.

**\*\*PETRŌSUS**, a. um. (petra) *Rocky, stony*, Plin. 9, 31, 50: — *Subst.*: Petrōsa, ōrum. n. *Rocky spots or places*, id.: — [p. os, a bone of the ear, NL.]

**PĒTŪLANS**, tis. (petulo from peto) *I. Gen.*: *Freakish, petulant, pert, saucy, forward*: p. homo, Cic. de Or. 1, 75: — p. genus dicendi. *II. Esp.*: *Wanton, lascivious, loose*: p. in virgine, Cic. Par. 3, 1.

**PĒTŪLANTER** adv. *Wantonly, pertly, saucily, licentiously*: p. vivere, Cic. Cael. 6.: — p. invehi in alqm.

**PĒTŪLANTĪA**, æ. f. (petulans) *I. Wantonness, freakishness, impudence, sauciness, mischievousness*, Cic. de Sen. 22: *Of animals*, Col.: *Of things without life*: p. ramorum, Plin.: — p. lingue, railing or reviling language, Prop. **\*\*IL** *Heedlessness, carelessness, rashness*, Plant. Cist.: — p. lingue, rash words or language, Suet.

[PĒTŪLCUS, a. um. (peto) *That pushes or butts, with the horns or the head*: p. agni, Lucr. 2, 368: — p. hædi, Virg.]

**\*\*PEUCE**, æs. f. (πέυκη) *I. A kind of pine tree*, Plin. 11, 35, 41. *II. A kind of grape*, id.

**\*\*PEUCĒDĀNUM** or **-ON**, i. n. and **PEUCĒDĀNOS**, i. m. (πευκέδανον or -ος) *The herb hog's fennel or sulphurwort*, [P. Officinale, Fam. Umbelliferae], Plin. 25, 9, 70.

**PEUCĒTĪA**, æ. f. *A district of Appulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

**PEUCĒTĪUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Peucetia*, Peucetian: P. sinus, Ov. M. 14, 513.

**\*\*PEUMĒNE**, æs. f. *A kind of scum of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

[PĒXĀTUS, a. um. (pexus) *Clothed in a garment with the nap not worn off*, Mart. 2, 58, 1.]

**\*\*PEXĪTAS**, ātis. f. (pexus) *Perhaps, density, closeness*: p. telæ, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

**\*\*PEZĪCÆ**, ārum. f. *A kind of mushrooms without stalk or root*, Plin. 19, 3, 14.

[PHĀCĒLĪNA, -US. See FACELINA.]

**PHĒĀCES**, um. m. (φαιάκες) *The Phæacians, fabulous inhabitants of the island Scheria (Corcyra, now Corfu)*, Cic. Brut. 18, 71. — *Sing.*, Phæax, ācis. m. (φαιάξ) *One of the Phæacians*: pinguis P. que, well-fed, lusty, Hor.: — *Adj.*: *Of the Phæacians*: P. populus, Juv.

**PHĒĀCĪA**, æ. f. (φαιακία) *The country of the Phæacians (i. e. Corcyra), in the Ionian Sea*, Plin.

**PHĒĀCIS**, idis. f. (φαιακίς) *Of or belonging to Phæacia*; (sc. musa) *a poem on the abode of Ulysses in Phæacia*, Ov.

**PHĒĀCĪUS**, a. um. *Phæacian*: P. tellus, Corcyra, Tib.

**PHĒĀCUS**, a. um. (φαιάκιος) *Phæacian*, Prop.

[PHĒCĀSIĀNUS and PHĒCĀSIĀTUS, a. um. *Wearing white shoes*, Juv. 3, 218.]

**PHĒCĀSĪUM**, ii. n. (φαικάσιον) *A kind of white shoe, worn by priests at Athens*, Sen. Benef. 7, 21.

**PHĒDON**, ōnis. m. (φαιδών) *A disciple of Socrates and a friend of Plato, from whom the latter gave the title to his dialogue on immortality*, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93.

**PHĒDRA**, æ. f. (φαιδρα) *Daughter of Minos of Crete, and wife of Theseus; she became enamoured of her step-son Hippolytus*, Virg. Æ. 6, 445.

**PHĒDRUS**, i. m. (φαιδρος) *I. An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero*, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13. *II. A disciple of Socrates, from whom Plato has entitled one of his dialogues φαιδρος*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28. *III. A freedman of Augustus, author of some fables in the style of Æsop*.

[PHĒNŌMĒNON, i. n. (φανόμενον) *An atmospheric appearance, a phenomenon*; plur. ap. Lact.]

**PHĒNON**, ōnis. m. (φαινών) *The planet Saturn*, App.

**PHĒSTĪAS**, ādis. f. (φαιστίας) *Of or belonging to Phæstum*: — *Subst.*: Phæstiādes (sc. feminæ, puellæ), Ōv.

**PHĒSTĪUS**, a. um. (φαιστιος) *Of Phæstum*, Ōv.

**PHĒSTUM**, i. n. (φαιστός) *I. A town of Crete, near Cortyna, founded by Minos*, Plin. 4, 12, 20. *II. A town of Thessaly, on the Eurotas*, Liv. 36, 13. *III. A town of Locris, in Greece*, Plin. 4, 3, 4.

**PHĒTHON**, tis. m. (φαιθών) *I. A surname of the Sun*, Virg. Æ. 5, 106. *II. A son of the Sun, who, having obtained his father's permission to drive the chariot of the Sun for a day, is said to have nearly set fire to the world, on which account Jupiter struck him to the earth with a thunderbolt, when he fell into the Po*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31; Ov. M. 2, 20, sqq.: — *Hence*, Phætonem orbi terrarum educare, said of an incapable ruler, Suet.

**PHĒTHONTĒUS**, a. um. (φαιθόντειος) *Of or belonging to Phaethon*: P. ignes, Ōv.: — P. umbra, a poplar-tree, because the sisters of Phaethon were changed into poplars, Mart.

**PHĒTHONTĪAS**, ādis. f. (φαιθοντίς) *Of or belonging to Phaethon*: — *Subst.*: Phæthontiādes (sc. feminæ) *The sisters of P., who bewailed the loss of their brother so much that they were changed into poplar trees, and their tears into amber*, Virg.

**PHĒTHONTIS**, idis. f. (φαιθοντίς) *Of or relating to Phaethon or the sisters of Phaethon*: P. gutta, amber, Mart.

**PHĒTHONTĪUS**, a. um. (φαιθοντίος) *I. q. Phaethontis*: P. ora, the disk of the sun, Sil.

**PHĒTHŪSA**, æ. f. (φαιθουσα, *The Shining one*) *A sister of Phaethon*, Ov. M. 2, 3, 46.

**\*\*PHĒGĒDĒNA**, æ. f. (φαιγδαίνα, from φάγω) *A kind of corrosive ulcer*, Plin. 23, 7, 63. — *Plur.*, id.

**PHĒGĒDĒNĪCUS**, a. um. (φαιγδαίνικος) *Of or relating to the ulcer phagedæna*, Plin. 24, 4, 5: — [Corrosive: p. ulcus: — p. remedium, NL.]

**PHAGER** or **PHAGRUS**, i. m. (φάγρος) *A fish, called also pager or pagrus*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

[PHĀGO, ōnis. m. (φάγος, φάγω) *A glutton*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**PHAGRUS**. See PHAGER.

[PHALA, æ. See FALA.]

**PHĀLACRŌCŌRAX**, ācis. m. (φαλακροκόραξ, from φαλκρός, bald, and κόραξ, a raven) *A kind of raven*, Plin. 10, 48, 68. [Pure Latin, corvus aquaticus, id.]

**PHĀLÆCUS** or **PHALÆUCUS**, i. m. (φάλακκος) *An old Greek poet, who introduced the kind of verse known under the name of carmen Phalæcium, or Phaleucium*, Aus.

**\*\*PHĀLANGA** or **PĀLANGA**, æ. f. (φάλαγγη, φάλαγξ) *A pole or bar for carrying burdens with*, Plin. 7, 56, 57. — *Esp.*: *A roller, put under ships or large machines, to assist in moving them forward*, Cæs. [Hence, Ital. spiangia.]

**\*\*1. PHĀLANGĀRIUS** or **PĀLANGĀRIUS**, ii. m. *One who carries a burden by means of a long pole, a porter, bearer*, Vitruv. 10, 3, 7.

[2. **PHĀLANGĀRIUS**, ii. m. (phalanx) *A soldier of the phalanx*, Lamp.]

**PHĀLANGĪON**, ii. n. See PHALANGIUM.

**\*\*PHĀLANGĪTÆ**, ārum. m. (φάλαγγιται) *Soldiers of the phalanx*, Liv. 37, 40.

**PHĀLANGĪTES**, æ. m. (φαλαγγίτης) *A kind of herb* (Anthericum Liliastrium L.), Plin. 27, 12, 98.

**PHĀLANGĪUM** or **-ON**, ñ. n. (also phalangius, ñ. m. Veg.) (φαλαγγιον) *I. A kind of venomous spider*, Cels. 5, 27, 9. *II. A kind of plant, i. q. phalangites*, Plin. 27, 12, 98.

**PHĀLANTEUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Phalantium*, Sil. [PHĀLANTĪUS, a, um. *I. q. Phalanteus*, Mart.]

[PHĀLANTUM, i. n. *Poet for Tarentum*, Mart. 8, 28, 3.]

**PHĀLANTUS**, i. m. (Φάλαντος) *A Spartan who founded Tarentum*, Just. 3, 4, 7: regnata Laconi rura Phalanto, Hor.

**PHĀLANX**, angia. f. (φάλαγξ) [I. Prop. A] Gen.: *A close band or body of soldiers, a battalion*, Virg. Æ. 11, 92: phalanges stant dense, id.] B) Esp. 1) *The closed ranks of the main body (i. e. the centre) of the Athenians and Spartans, a phalanx*, Nep. Pelop. 4, 2. 2) *The battle-array of the Macedonians, formed into squares of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep; A Macedonian phalanx*, Nep. Eum. 7, 1. [Pure Latin, cuneus, Liv.] Hence, 3) Meton.: *A similar battle-array of the Gauls and Germans: phalange facta*, Cæs.: hostium phalangem perfringere, id. [4] In Anat.: *The small bones of the fingers and toes*, NL.] [II. Fig.: *A dense or close mass or crowd, a host, multitude*: p. culparum, Prud.]

**PHĀLĀRA**, ðrum. n. (Φάλαρα) *A harbour of Phthiotis, now Stillida*, Liv. 27, 30.

**PHĀLĀRĪCA**, æ. f. See **FALARICA**.

1. **PHĀLĀRIS**, idia. m. (φαλαρίς) *I. A kind of herb, probably canary grass (P. canariensis L., Fam. Gramineæ)*, Plin. 27, 12, 102. *II. A kind of water-fowl (fulica L.)*; called also phaleris, Varr. R. R. 3, 11.

2. **PHĀLĀRIS**, idia. m. [acc. Phalarim or Phalarin, Claud.] (Φάλαρις) *A tyrant of Agrigentum*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28.

**PHĀLĒRA**, ðrum. See **PHALERUM**.

**PHĀLĒRĒ**, ðrum. f. (φάλαρα, ῥά) *I. An ornament for the head and breast of a horse: ut plerique nobilium annulos aureos et phaleras deponerent*, Liv. 9, 46: — p. pulcherrime factæ. — *Worn also by runners and bearers of sedans*; see **PHALERATUS**. [II. Fig.: *An external ornament, an embellishment*: p. loquendi, Symm.]

**PHĀLĒRĀTUS**, a, um. (phaleræ) *Adorned or ornamented with phaleræ*, etc.: p. equi, Liv. 30, 17: — p. cursores, Mart.: — p. turba Mazyceum (of bearers of sedans), Suet. — Fig.: *With high-flown words*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 15.

**PHĀLĒREUS** (trissyllab.), ñ and ðos. m. [acc. Phālērēa, Quint.] (Φαληρεός) *Phalerian, of Phalera*: Demetrius P., a ruler at Athens, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 14.

**PHĀLĒRĪCUS**, a, um. (Φαληρικός) *Of or belonging to Phalera*: P. portus, Nep.: — P. fons, Plin.

**PHALERIS**, idia. m. See 1. **PHALARIS**.

**PHĀLĒRUM**, i. n. and **PHĀLĒRA**, ðrum. n. (Φαληρόν) *The oldest harbour of Athens, joined to the city by a long wall, now Porto Poro*, Plin. 4, 7, 12.

**PHALISCUS**. See **FALISCUS**.

[PHALLOVITRĒDĒLUM or -US, i. n. and m. *A drinking-vessel of an obscene shape*, Capit.]

[PHALLUS, i. m. (φαλλός) *A figure of the membrum virile, carried about at the festival of Bacchus*, Arn.] [Bot.: P. esculentus, the morel fungus; P. impudicus, the stinkhorn, NL.]

**PHĀNĒ**, ðrum. f. (Φανά) *A harbour and promontory of Chios, celebrated for its excellent wine*, Liv. 36, 43, 11.

**PHĀNĒUS**, a, um. *Of Phana: rex ipse Phaneus, poet. of wine grown in Chios*, Virg. G. 2, 98.

[PHĀNĒRĒSIS, is. f. (φανέρωσις) *A manifestation*, Tert.]

**PHANTĀSĪA**, æ. f. (φαντασία) *A thought, idea*, Sen. Suas. 2. — *As a term of reproach*: p., non homo, the mere shadow of a man, Petr.

**PHANTASMA**, ðia. n. (φάντασμα) *I. An appa-*  
962

rition, spectre, Plin. E. *II. The representation of a thing in the imagination; a phantasm*, August.

**PHANTĀSOS**, i. m. (Φάντασος) *A son of Somnus*, Ov. M. 11, 642.

**PHĀON**, ðnis. m. (Φάων) *A youth of Lesbos, the lover of Sappho*, Ov. H. 15, 11.

**PHĀRETRA**, æ. f. (φάετρα) *I. A quiver*, Virg. *II. Meton.: A kind of sun-dial in the shape of a quiver*, Vitruv.

[PHĀRETRĀTUS, a, um. (pharetra) *Furnished with a quiver*: p. puer, Cupid, Ov.: — p. virgo, Diana, id.]

[PHĀRETRĒGERO, ðra, ðrum. (pharetra-gero) *That carries a quiver*: p. rex, Xerxes, Sil.]

**PHĀRIA UVA**. *A kind of grape grown at Pisa, in Italy*, Plin. 14, 3, 4.

[PHĀRĪĀCUS, a, um. (Φαριακός) *Of or belonging to Pharos*; melon. Egyptian: P. sistra, App.]

**PHARĪCON** or **-UM**, i. n. (φαρικόν) *A compound poison*, Plin. 28, 10, 41.

[1. PHĀRĪSÆUS, i. m. (Φαρισαῖος) *A Pharisee*, Tert.]

[2. PHĀRĪSÆUS, a, um. (Φαρισαῖος) *Pharisaic*, Sed.]

[PHĀRĪSĀICUS, a, um. *Pharisaic*, Hier.]

[PHĀRĪSĀIĀNUS, a, um. *Pharisaic*, ML. Hence, Fr. pharisien.]

**PHĀRĪTÆ**, ðrum. m. *The inhabitants of Pharos*, Auct. B. Alex. 17.

[PHĀRĪUS, a, um. (Φάριος) *Of or belonging to Pharos*, Luc. 9, 1005. — Meton.: Egyptian: P. juvenca, of Io, Ov. F. 5, 169: of Isis, Mart.: — P. turba, priests of Isis, Tibull.: — P. conjux, Cleopatra, Mart.]

[PHARMĀCEUTRĪA, æ. f. (φαρμακείτρια) *An enchantress, sorceress*, Virg. E. 8 (the title).]

[PHARMĀCŌDYNĀMICE, ðs. f. (φαρμακον-δυναμικός) *The doctrine of the means and powers of healing*, NL.]

[PHARMĀCŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (φαρμακον-λόγος) *The doctrine of medicinal agents*, NL.]

[PHARMĀCŌPŌRĒA, æ. f. (φαρμακον-ποιῶν) *Lit.: The art of preparing medicines; hence, a book which contains a collection of medicinal formulae, a dispensatory*, NL.]

**PHARMĀCŌPŌLA**, æ. m. (φαρμακοπώλης) *A travelling vender of medicines, a quack*, Cic. Cluent. 14; Hor. — [A druggist, an apothecary, NL.]

[PHARMĀCŌPŌLĪUM, ñ. n. *An apothecary's shop*, NL.]

**PHARMĀCUS**, i. m. (φαρμακός) *A sorcerer, a mixer of poisons, as a term of reproach*, Petr. 107, 15.

**PHARNĀCĒON**, i. n. (φαρνακείον) *A kind of panax, so named after Pharnaces*, Plin. 25, 4, 14. See **PANAX**.

**PHARNĀCES**, is. m. (Φαρνακής) *I. The first king of Pontus, grandfather of Mithridates*, Plin. 33, 12, 54; Just. *II. A king of Pontus, son of Mithridates, vanquished by Cæsar*, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14; Hirt.; Suet.

**PHĀROS** or **-US**, i. f. (Φάρος) *I. A small island near Alexandria, in Egypt, with a lighthouse, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus; it was joined to the continent by piles (now Pharillon)*, Plin. 2, 85, 87. — *A lighthouse*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112; Suet.; Plin. — [Meton.: Egypt, Luc. 8, 433; Stat.] *II. A small island on the coast of Dalmatia, formerly called Parus (Πάρος), now Lesina*, Mel. 2, 7, 13. [Hence, Ital. furo.]

**PHARSĀLĪA**, æ. f. (Φαρσαλία) *The country round Pharsalus; also the town itself*, Tac. H. 1, 50. — [Meton.: The battle near Pharsalus; also, a poem on that battle, Luc.]

**PHARSĀLĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pharsalus*: P. pugna, in which Pompey was defeated by Cæsar, Cic. Phil. 14, 8: — P. proelium.

**PHARSĀLĪUS**, a, um. (Φαρσάλιος) *Of or belonging to Pharsalus*: terra P., Liv. 33, 6.

**PHARSĀLOS** or **-US**, i. f. (Φαρσαλος) *A town of Thessaly, celebrated for the victory gained by the Romans over Philip, king of Macedon; but esp. for that of Cæsar over Pompey (B. C. 48), now Farsa*, Liv. 32, 33; Luc.

PHĀRUS, i. f. See PHAROS.

[PHARYNGOTOMĪA, æ. f. (φάρυγγ-τέμνω) Pharyngotomy, incision of the pharynx, NL.]

\*\*PHĀSĒLĪNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Phaselis, in Judea: P. oleum, palm-tree oil, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

PHĀSĒLIS, idis. f. (φασηλῖς) I. A town of Lycia, on the borders of Pamphylia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, 21; Liv.; Plin.

II. A town of Judea, with palm-tree plantations, now Tekrova, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

PHĀSĒLITĒ, ærum. m. (genit. Phaselitum, Cic.) The inhabitants of Phaselis, in Lycia, Cic. Agr. 2, 19.

PHĀSĒLUS, i. c. (φάσηλος) I. Prop.: A kind of edible bean, such as the French bean or kidney-bean, etc., Col.

II. Meton.: A kind of boat in the shape of a bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus, and sometimes of baked clay painted over (fictilis), Cic. [Hence, Ital. fagiolo, Fr. fassole.]

PHĀSĒŌLUS, i. m. i. q. phaselus. dem. (phaselus) A kind of bean, Col.

PHASGĀNĪON, ii. n. (φασγάνιον) Sword-grass, Plin. 25, 11, 88. (Pure Latin, gladiolus.)

\*\*PHĀSĪĀCUS, a, um. (φασιακός) Of or belonging to Phasis; also poet., of Colchis, Colchian: P. unda, Ov. Tr. 2, 439: — P. conjux, Medea, Sen. poet.: — ales Phasiacis petita Colchis, a pheasant, Petr.

[PHĀSĪĀNĀRUS, ii. m. (phasiana) One that keeps pheasants, Paul. Dig.]

[PHĀSĪĀNUS, a, um. (phasiana) Of pheasants: p. ova, Pall.]

\*\*PHĀSĪĀNUS, a, um. (φασιανός) Of or belonging to Phasis: P. aves, pheasants, Plin. 11, 33, 39; or simply phasianæ, id.; or phasianus, i. m. (sc. ales) a pheasant, Suet. [P. Colchicus, the pheasant: — P. Gallus, the domestic fowl, NL.] [Hence, Ital. fagiano, fagianetto; Fr. faisán.]

[PHĀSĪAS, ædis. f. (φασιάς) Of or belonging to Phasis; also poet., of Colchis, Colchian: P. puella, Medea, Ov. P. 3, 3, 80; and simply P., id.]

PHĀSĪŌLUS, i. m. (φασιόλος) A kind of plant, i. q. isopyrton, Plin. 27, 11, 70.

1. PHĀSIS, idis. [acc. Phasin, Stat.: voc. Phasi, Ov.] (φάσις) I. Masc.: A river of Colchis that empties itself into the Black Sea, now Rion or Rioni, Plin. 6, 4, 4. II. Fem.: A town and harbour at the mouth of this river, a colony of the Milesians, now Putili or Poli, id. ib.

[2. PHĀSIS, idis. Of or belonging to Phasis; poet., of Colchis, Colchian: P. volucres, pheasants, Mart. 13, 44, 1: — Subst.: P. (sc. femina) The Colchian, i. e. Medea, Ov.]

[PHASMA, ætis. n. (φάσμα) An apparition, spectre; title of a comedy by Menander (Ter. Eun. prol. 9); also, of a poem by Catullus, Juv. 8, 186.]

PHATNĒ, ærum. f. (φάτναι) The Crib, the name of the space between the two stars called aselli, in Cancer, Cic. Frigm.

\*\*PHAULŪS, a, um. (φαύλιος) Bad, poor: p. oliva, a large kind of olive, of inferior quality, Plin. 15, 3, 4. (Pure Latin, regia.)

[PHAYLLĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Ambracian king Phayllus, who is said to have been torn in pieces by a lioness: P. nex, Ov. Ib. 502.]

[PHĒGĒIUS, a, um. (φηγγιτός) Of or belonging to Phegeus, Phegeian: P. ensis, Ov. M. 9, 412.]

PHĒGEUS, æi and æos. m. (φηγγός) The father of Alpheidea, Hyg. F. 244.

[PHĒGIS, idis. f. (φηγγίς) Of or belonging to Phegeus, Phegeian: P. (sc. femina) the daughter of Phegeus, Ov. Rem. 455]

PELLANDRĪON (-um), ii. n. (φελλάνδριον) A plant, water-fennel, P. aquaticum, Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin. 27, 12, 101.

\*\*PHELLOS, i. m. (φελλός) A cork-tree; meton., the part of a water-clock made of cork, Vitruv. 9, 8, 5.

PHĒMIUS, ii. m. (φῆμιος) A celebrated player on the cithara, and teacher of Homer; said also in general for a good player on the cithara, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61.

PHĒMŌNŌE, æs. f. (φημονή) A prophetess, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

PHĒNĒĀTĒ, ærum. m. The inhabitants of Pheneos, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56.

PHĒNĒOS or -US, i. f. (φῆνεος) A town of Arcadia, now Phonea, with a lake of the same name, the Styz of the ancients, now Maunero, i. e. Blackwater, Liv. 28, 7, 16; Plin.

PHENGĪTES, æ. m. (φεγγίτης) A kind of spar or transparent stone, of which window-panes were made, described by Plin. 36, 22, 46: — p. lapis, Suet.

PHĒOS or PHLĒOS, i. m. (φῆος, φλέος) for stœbe. A prickly plant, Plin. 21, 15, 54.

PHĒRĒ, ærum. f. (φῆρα) I. A town of Messenia, on the river Neda, in the neighbourhood of the modern Kalamata, Liv. 35, 30, 9; Nep.

II. The chief city of Thessalia Pelasgiotis, the residence of Admetus, with the harbour Pagasæ; in later times it was under the tyrant Alexander Pheræus; now Firino, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53; Liv.; Plin.

PHĒRĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Pheræ (in Thessaly): P. Jason, Cic. N. D. 3, 28: — Alexander P., a tyrant of Pheræ, or simply P., Ov.: — gens P., a cruel race (like the tyrant Alexander), id. — poet. Thessalian: P. vacca, of Admetus, tended by Apollo, Ov. Her. 5, 151: — conjux P., Admetus, Sen.: — duces P., Stat. — Subst., Phēræi, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Pheræ, Cic. Inv. 2, 49; Liv.

[PHĒRĒCLĒUS, a, um. Phereclæus: P. puppis, the ship in which Helen was carried off by Paris, built by one Phereclus, Ov. Her. 16, 22.]

[PHĒRĒCŪDĒ, ærum. (contr. ūm). m. Inhabitants of Puteoli, Sil. 12, 159.]

PHĒRĒCŪDES, is. m. (φερειδής) I. A celebrated philosopher of Scyros, teacher of Pythagoras, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, Plin. II. A Greek historian (b. c. 480), Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53.

PHĒRĒCŪDĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the philosopher Pherecydes: P. illud, the doctrine or fundamental principle of Pherecydes, Cic. Div. 2, 13.

PHĒRĒTĪĀDES, æ. m. (φερειτίδης) Son of Pheres, i. e. Admetus, Ov. A. A. 3, 19.

[PHĒTRĪUM, ii. n. for phratrum. (φράτριον) A place intended for the assemblies of corporations or societies, esp. for religious purposes; a college, hall, etc. Inscr.]

\*\*PHĪĀLA, æ. f. (φιάλη) A drinking-vessel with a broad bottom, a cup, bowl, Plin. 33, 12, 55.

[PHĪDĪCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the sculptor Phidias: P. ebur, Juv. 8, 103: — P. manus, Ov.]

PHĪDĪAS, æ. m. (φειδίας) A celebrated Athenian sculptor in metal and ivory, a contemporary of Pericles, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 7.

PHĪDĪTĪA, ōrum. See PHILATIA.

PHĪLĀDELPHĪNĪ, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Philadelphia, a city of Lydia, Tac. A. 2, 47, 3; Plin.

1. PHĪLĀDELPHUS, i. m. (φιλᾶδελφος, brother's friend) I. A slave of Atticus, Cic. Att. 1, 11. II. A surname: Annus P., Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.

[2. PHĪLĀDELPHUS. A kind of plant, syringa, Fam. Myrtaceæ, NL.]

PHĪLĒ, ærum. f. (φίλα) A small rocky island of the Nile, south of Elephantine, a boundary in the time of the Ptolemies, full of fine structures, now Geziret al Birbeh, Plin. 5, 9, 10; Sen.

PHĪLĒNĪ, ōrum. m. (φίλωνοι) Two brothers, of Carthage, who submitted to be buried alive for the good of their country, Sall. Jug. 79, 5; Mel: — Aræ Philenorum (φιλαινών Βουνοί), a harbour on the border of Cyrene, the southernmost point of the Greater Syrtis, Plin. 5, 4, 4; Mel.

PHĪLAMMON, ōnis. m. (φιλᾶμμων) A son of Apollo, a poet and musician, Ov. M. 11, 301; Hyg.

[PHILANTHROPŌIA, æ. f. (φιλανθρωπία) *Love of mankind; hence, a present* (al. philanthropii or philanthropis), Ulp. Dig.]

PHILANTHROPŌS, i. f. (sc. herba) (φιλανθρωπος) *A kind of plant, goose-grass, cleavers*, Plin. 24, 19, 116.

PHILEMŌ or -ON, ðnis. m. (Φιλήμων) I. *A Greek writer of the Middle Comedy, a native of Soli in Cilicia, a contemporary of Menander*, Quint. 10, 1, 72. II. *A peasant, the husband of Baucis* (See BAUCIS), Ov. M. 8, 631.

PHILETÆRIA, æ. f. (φιλεταίριον) *A kind of plant, i. q. polemonia*, Plin. 25, 6, 28.

PHILETAS, æ. m. (Φιλέτας) *A Greek elegiac poet, tutor of Ptolemy Philadelphus and of Theocritus*, Quint. 10, 1, 58.

[PHILETÆUS, a. um. Of Philetas, Philetean, Prop. 4, 6, 3.]

\*\*PHILIPPENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Philippi: P. prælium, the battle of Philippi, Plin. 7, 45: — P. bellum, Suet.: — P. Brutus, who was killed at Philippi, Plin.

\*\*PHILIPPÆUS, a. um. I. A) Of or belonging to the Macedonian king Philip, father of Alexander the Great: P. nummus, a gold Macedonian coin, struck by king Philip, value twenty drachmæ (about twenty-six shillings of our money), Liv. 39, 7: — P. sanguis, the relationship of Cleopatra to the Macedonian kings, Prop. [B) Meton. gen.: Philippeus, any gold coin, Vop.] [II. Of or belonging to Philippi: P. campi, Man.]

PHILIPPI, ðrum. m. (Φίλιπποι) *A town of Macedonia (formerly belonging to Thrace), north-west of Amphipolis; it was enlarged by king Philip, and became afterwards celebrated for the victory obtained by Antony and Octavius over Brutus and Cassius, now Filibeh*, Vell. 2, 70; Flor.

[PHILIPPŌIANUS, a. um. Of one Philip: cohortes P., Inscr.]

PHILIPPŌCŪS, a. um. I. Of or belonging to the Macedonian king Philip: P. talentum, Plant. Truc. 5, 1, 60: — P. aurum, out of the mines of Philip, Plin.: — P. Orationes, of Demosthenes against Philip, Cic. Att. 2, 1: — Cicero named his orations against M. Antony, Orationes P. — [They were called also Philippica, ðrum. n. Juv.] \*\*II. Of or belonging to Philippi: P. campi, Plin. 33, 3, 12.

[PHILIPPŪS, a. um. Of or belonging to king Philip of Macedonia: P. nummus, Plant. Pæn. 1, 1, 38.]

PHILIPPUS, i. m. (Φίλιππος) I. *The name of several Macedonian kings; among whom was Philip the son of Amyntas and father of Alexander the Great* (A. C. 360—336) who founded the Macedonian empire, Nep. Eum. 1, 4; Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90. — [Meton.: A gold coin struck by king Philip, Plant. Bacch. 2, 2, 52. — Gen.: Any gold coin, Aus.] II. *A Roman surname of the gens Marcia; e. g. L. Marcus P., Cæs. B. C. 1, 6.*

PHILISTÆA, æ. f. I. q. Palestina, Hier.

PHILŌTŌIA, ðrum. n. (Φιλότης) *Love-feasts, the name of a public repast with the Lacedæmonians*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98.

PHŌLO, ðnis. m. (Φίλων) I. *The name of a Greek philosopher at Athens, teacher of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 28. II. *A celebrated architect at Athens in the time of Tiberius*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14; Plin.

[PHŌLOCLŌIA, æ. f. (φιλοκαλία) *Love of the beautiful*, Aug.]

PHŌLOCHŌRES, is. n. (φιλοχαρής) *A kind of plant, i. q. marrubium*, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

PHŌLOCTĒTA and PHŌLOCTĒTES, æ. m. (Φιλοκτήτης) *The son of Peas and companion of Hercules, who at his death left him his bow and arrows; with these he killed Paris, and thus procured the destruction of Troy*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7; Ov. M. 13, 313.

PHŌLOCTĒTĒUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Philoctetes: P. clamor, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

[PHŌLOCRŌCŪS, i. m. (φίλος-Γραικός) *A friend of Greek, lover of the Greek language*, Varr. R. 3, 10.]

PHŌLOLŌGŌIA, æ. f. (φιλολογία) I. Gen.: *A love of learned inquiry and the pursuit of it (comprising the study of philosophy and the whole circle of learning): ne et opera et oleum philologiæ nostræ perierit, scientific pur-*

suits, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 1; Vitruv. \*\*II. Esp.: *The interpretation of learned works by the aid of antiquarian knowledge, philology*, Sen. Ep. 108, 24.

\*\*1. PHŌLOLŌGUS, a. um. (φιλόλογος) *Learned, literary, concerned with literature*: p. res, Vitruv. 6 præf. 4.

2. PHŌLOLŌGUS, i. m. (φιλόλογος) I. Gen.: *One that is fond of learning, a literary man, man of letters, scholar*, Cic. Att. 13, 12; Suet. \*\*II. Esp.: *One versed in languages, who explains the works of others, a critic, philologist*, Sen. Ep. 108, 24.

PHŌLOMĒLA, æ. f. (Φιλομήλα) *Daughter of the Athenian king Pandion, sister of Procne, and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a nightingale*, Ov. M. 6, 424. — [Poet. meton.: A nightingale, Virg. G. 4, 511.]

PHŌLOMĒLIENSES, iam. m. *The inhabitants of Philomelium*, Cic. Verr. 3, 83, 191; Plin.

PHŌLOMĒLIUM, ii. n. (Φιλομήλιον) *A small town of Phrygia Major, south-east of Synnada, now Bulargandi*, Cic. Verr. 3, 83, 191.

[PHŌLONIUM, ii. n. (φάρμακον) *A kind of medicine*, Ser.]

PHŌLOPĀTOR, ðris. m. (Φιλοπάτωρ) *A surname of one the Ptolemies*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

[PHŌLOSARCA, æ. m. (φιλόσαρκος) *A lover of the flesh, a man of a carnal mind*, Hier.]

[PHŌLOSOPHASTER, stri. m. *A paltry philosopher*, August.]

PHŌLOSOPHŌIA, æ. f. (φιλοσοφία) *Philosophy*, Cic. de Or. 1, 15. — \*\*Meton.: *A philosophical subject*, Nep. Ep. 3, 3. — Plur.: *Philosophiæ*, ðrum. f. *Philosophical sects*, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 107.

[PHŌLOSOPHICE, adv. *Philosophically*: p. vivere, Lact.]

[PHŌLOSOPHŌCŪS, a. um. (φιλοσοφικός) *Of or belonging to philosophy, philosophical*, Macr.: — lana p., oxide of zinc, flowers of zinc, NL.]

PHŌLOSOPHOR, 1. v. dep. (φιλοσοφῶ) *To inquire into or study philosophically, to philosophise*, Cic. N. D. 1, 3. — [Pass.: sed satis est philosophatum, Plaut.]

PHŌLOSOPHUS, a. um. (φιλόσοφος) *Philosophical. p. scriptioes*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41: — p. sententia, Tac. ap. Gell.: — verbum p., Macr.: — Subst.: *Philosophus*, i. m. *A philosopher*, Cic. de Or. 1, 49. — *Philosophia*, æ. f. *A female philosopher*: ea villa tamquam p. videtur esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

[PHŌLOSTORGUS, a. um. (φιλόστοργος) *That loves tenderly, esp. with parental or filial love, or other natural affection*, Front.]

\*\*PHŌLOTECHNUS, a. um. (φιλοτεχνος) *Loving the arts*: p. res, Vitruv. 6 præf.

[PHŌLTRUM, i. n. (φίλτρον) *An artificial means of inspiring love, a love-potion, a philtre*, Ov. A. A. 2, 106; Juv. — In Anat.: *The groove between the nose and upper lip*, NL.]

\*\*1. PHŌLYRA or PHŌLYRA, æ. f. (φίλυρα) *A linden-tree; hence, meton. the inner bark of that tree, used as bands for garlands*, Plin. 16, 14, 25; Hor. — *The skin of the papyrus; as it were, a leaf*, Plin. 13, 11, 23.

2. PHŌLYRA, æ. f. (φίλυρα) *A nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the centaur Chiron; she was changed into a linden-tree*, Hyg. F. 138.

[PHŌLYRĒUS, a. um. (Φιλυρίης) *Of Philyra: P. heros, Chiron*, Ov. M. 2, 676: — P. tecta, of Chiron, id.]

PHŌLYRĒDES or PHŌLYRĒDES, æ. m. (Φιλυρίδης, Φαλυρίδης) *The son of Philyra, i. e. Chiron*, Virg. G. 3, 550.

[PHŌMŌSIS, ðos. f. (φίμωσις) *Angustia præputii*, NL.]

[PHŌMUS, i. m. (φύμας) *A dice-box* (fritillus), Hor. S. 2, 7, 17.]

[PHŌNEŪS and PHŌNEUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Phineus: P. domus, Virg. Æ. 3, 212: — manus P., Ov.]

PHŌNEUS, ði and ðos. m. (Φινεύς) I. *A king and sooth-sayer of Salmydessus in Thrace. The gods deprived him of his sight, because he put out the eyes of his sons by his first wife, in consequence of an unfounded charge made against them by*

## PHINTIA

their stepmother; they also sent the Harpies to him, who continually polluted his table and his food, Ov. M. 7, 3.—[Appell.: A Phineus, i. e. a blind man, Mart. 9, 26, 10.] II The brother of Cepheus, who as a suitor of Andromeda was involved in a contest with Perseus, Ov. M. 5, 8.

PHINTĪA, æ. f. A town of Sicily, between Agrigentum and Gela, Cic. Verr. 3, 83, 192.

PHINTĪAS, æ. m. (Φυντίας) A Pythagorean, an intimate friend of Damon, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45.

\*\*PHINTĪENSES, ium. m. The Phintians, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

[PHLEBĪTIS, idis. f. (φλέψ) Inflammation of a vein: p. cruralis, p. uterina, p. purulenta, NL.]

[PHLEBORRHĀGĪA, æ. f. (φλεβορραγία) A hæmorrhage of the veins, NL.]

[PHLEBŌTŌMĪA, æ. f. (φλεβοτομία) Venesection, bleeding at a vein.—In Anat.: Dissection of the veins, C. Aur.]

[PHLEBŌTŌMICE, æs. f. (φλεβοτομική) The art of bleeding, C. Aur.]

[PHLEBŌTŌMO, are. (φλεβοτομῶ) To bleed, let blood (at the veins): p. alqm, C. Aur.]

[PHLEBŌTŌMUS, i. m. (φλεβοτόμος) A lancet, fleam, C. Aur.]

PHLEĜĖTHON, tis. m. (φλεγέθων, burning) A river of fire in the infernal regions, Virg. Æ. 6, 551.

[PHLEĜĖTHONTEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Phlegethon: P. ripa, Claud.]

[PHLEĜĖTHONTIS, idis. f. Of or belonging to Phlegethon: P. unda, Ov. M. 15, 532.]

[PHLEGMA, ātis. n. (φλέγμα) Phlegm, Veg.]

[PHLEOMĀSĪA, æ. f. (φλεγμασία) Inflammation: p. alba dolens, a white swelling, NL.]

[PHLEOMĀTĪCUS, a, um. (φλεγματικός) Full of phlegm, suffering from an excess of phlegm or mucus, phlegmatic, Th. Prisc.]

PHLEGMŌNE, æs. [an old dat. phlegmoni, Plin.] f. (φλεγμονή) Inflammation of the cellular tissue, Plin. 20, 4, 13: [p. diffusa, NL.]

[PHLEGMŌNŌDES, is. (φλεγμονώδης) P. erysipelas, of the nature or character of phlegmone, NL.]

PHLEĜONTIS, idis. f. (φλεγοντίς) A precious stone unknown to us, of a fiery colour, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

PHLEGRA, æ. f. (for phlegygra, φλεγυρά, burning) (sc. terra) A region of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene, where the giants, in their war with the gods, are said to have been slain by lightning, Sen. Herc. Fur. 444; Plin.

\*\*PHLEGRĖUS, a, um. Burning: P. vertex (Vesuvii), Sil. 8, 540:—P. campi, a sulphurous plain between Puteoli and Naples, the modern Solfatara, Plin.—[In or of Phlegra in Macedonia: P. campi, Ov. M. 10, 151:—P. juga, Prop.:—P. tumultus, the war of the giants with Jupiter, id.]—[Meton.: P. campus, near Pharsalus or Philippi, because of the hot and bloody battle fought there, Prop. 3, 11, 37.]

PHLEĜYAS, æ. m. (φλεγύας) I. A king of the Lapithæ, father of Ixion and Coronis, Virg. Æ. 6, 618; Stat. II. Plur.: Phleĝgæ, ārum. m. A predatory people of Thessaly, Ov. M. 11, 414.

PHLIĀSĪUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Phlius: P. sermo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4:—P. ager, Liv.:—Subst.: Phliāsii, ōrum. m. Inhabitants of Phlius, Phliasiæns, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3.

PHLĪUS, untis. (Gr. acc. -unta, Liv.) f. (Φλώϊς) An independent town of the Peloponnesus, between Sicyonia and Argolis, a faithful ally of Sparta, Liv. 28, 7, 16.

PHLŌGĪNOS, i. m. (φλόγιμος, flamy) A precious stone of a flame colour, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

[PHLŌGISTĪCUS, a, um. (phlogiston) That can be burnt, combustible: diathesis p., NL.]

[PHLŌGISTON, i. n. (φλογιστόν) Combustible matter, NL.]

[PHLŌGĪTES, æ. m. (φλογίτης) I. q. phlogitis, Col.]

## PHŒNICES

PHLŌGĪTIS, idis. f. (φλογίτης) A precious stone unknown to us, of a flame colour, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

[PHLŌGŌSIS, ōs. f. (φλόγωσις) An inflammatory disease, NL.]

PHLŌMIS, idis. f. (φλόμις) i. q. verbascum. Mullein, Plin. 25, 10, 74.

PHLŌMOS, i. m. (φλόμος) I. q. phlomis, Plin. 25, 10, 73.

PHLOX, ōgis. f. (φλόξ, flame) A kind of flower that blossoms in the spring, Plin. 21, 11, 38.

PHŌBĖTOR, ōris. m. (Φοβήτωρ) A son of the god of sleep, Ov. M. 11, 640.

PHŌCA, æ. and PHŌCE, æs. f. (φώκη) A sea-calf, seal, Plin. 9, 7, 6. (Pure Latin, vitulus marinus.)

PHŌCĖA, æ. f. (φώκαια) A seaport of Ionia, the mother town of Massilia (Marseilles), now Fokia, Liv. 37, 32; Plin.

\*\*PHŌCĖÆENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Phocæa, Phocæan: Græci P., Plin. 3, 44.—Subst.: Phŏcæenses, ium. m. The inhabitants of Phocæa, Phocæans, Liv. 37, 32.

\*\*PHŌCĖÆI, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Phocæa, Mel. 1, 19.

[PHŌCĖÆCUS, a, um. (Φωκαῖκός) I. Of or belonging to Phocæa: P. murex, Ov. M. 6, 9.—Poet.: Massilian: P. ora, Sil. 4, 52.] II. Of or belonging to Phocis: P. tellus, Ov. M. 2, 569:—P. manus, Luc.]

[PHŌCĖĪS, idis. (Φωκαῖς) Of or belonging to Phocæa: P. ballista, i. e. Massiliensis, Sil. 1, 335.]

\*\*PHŌCĖENSES, ium. m. [I. Inhabitants of Phocæa, Just. 37, 1, 1.] II. Inhabitants of Phocis, Liv. 33, 32; Plin.

\*\*PHŌCĖĖUS, a, um. (Φωκαῖος) Of or belonging to Phocis: P. Telephanes, a statuary of Phocis, Plin. 34, 8:—P. rura, Ov.:—juvenis P., or simply P., i. e. Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis, id.

PHŌCĖĪI, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Phocis, Phociæns, Cic. Pis. 40, 96.

1. PHŌCĖIS, idis. f. A kind of pear-tree, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

2. PHŌCĖIS, idis. f. (Φωκίς) A province of Greece, between Boeotia and Ætolia, Liv. 28, 5, 16; Plin. 4, 3, 4: [Also, by mistake, for Phocæa; and hence wrongly regarded as the mother country of Massilia (Marseilles), Gell. 10, 16, 4: hence, poet. for Massilia, ap. Sid.]

PHŌCUS, i. m. (Φῶκος) A son of Æacus, brother of Peleus and Telamon, Ov. M. 7, 477.

[PHŌCBAS, ādis. f. (Φοῖβς) A priestess of Phæbus, for Pythia, Ov. Tr. 2, 400.]

PHŌEBE, æs. f. (Φοῖβη) I. Sister of Phæbus, the Roman Diana, or goddess of the moon, Ov. H. 20, 229.—[Meton.: Night: tertia P., id.] II. Daughter of Leucippus, Ov. A. 1, 679; Prop. III. Daughter of Ledu and sister of Helen, Ov. H. 8, 77.

\*\*PHŌEBĖŪS and contr. PHŌEBĖUS, a, um. (Φοιβῆϊος, Φοιβεῖος) Of or belonging to Phæbus or Apollo: P. ictus, of the sun, Ov. M. 5, 389:—lampas P., the sun, Virg.:—ars P., the art of healing, Ov.:—ales P., a raven, id.:—P. Circe, daughter of Phæbus, Petr.:—P. juvenis, Æsculapius, son of Phæbus, Ov.:—P. sortes, i. e. oracula, id.

[PHŌEBĖGĖNA, æ. m. (Phœbus-gigno) Son of Phæbus, i. e. Æsculapius, Virg. Æ. 7, 773.]

PHŒNĖCE, æs. f. (Φωνίκη) I. Phœnicia, a region of Syria, on the Mediterranean coast, the capitals of which were Tyre and Sidon, Cic. Ac. 2, 20. II. A small island of the Ægean Sea, otherwise called Ios, Plin. 4, 12, 23. III. A town of Epirus, Liv. 29, 12.

PHŒNĖCĖA, æ. f. (Φωνικέα) A kind of barley, mouse-barley, Plin. 22, 25, 65.

PHŒNĖCES, um. (Φοίνικες) The Phœnicians, the inhabitants of Phœnicia, celebrated for their success in navigation and the arts, and notorious as pirates; they were founders of many colonies, as Carthage, Hippo, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 41; Plin.—



[*Poet. for Carthaginians*, Sil. 13, 730.] — \*\*Sing.: Phœnix, icis. m. (Φοῖνιξ) *A Phœnician*: P. Cadmus, Plin. 7, 56, 57. — [*Poet.: A Carthaginian*, Sil. 16, 25.] — \*\*Adj.: Phœnician: p. elate, Plin. 29, 3, 13. [P. dactylifera L., the date palm-tree, NL.]

PHENICEUS or PHENICEUS, a. um. (Φοινίκιος) *Of a purple-red, crimson*, Plin. 21, 23, 94: — P. vestes, Ov. — [*Poet.: Carthaginian*: P. pomum, a pomegranate, id. M. 5, 536.]

\*PHENICIA, æ. f. for Phœnice. Phœnicia, Cic. Fin. 4, 20.

PHENICIAS, æ. m. *A south-south-east wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

PHENICITIS, idis. f. (sc. gemma) *A kind of precious stone, unknown to us, like a date* (Φοινίξ), Plin. 37, 10, 66.

\*\*PHENICIUS, a. um. (Φοινίκιος) *Of or belonging to Phœnicia, Phœnician*: P. mare, Plin. 5, 12, 13: — P. cedrus, id.: — [of a crimson colour: P. corium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 92.]

PHENICO-BALANUS, i. m. (Φοινικοβάλανος) *A kind of Egyptian date*, Plin. 12, 22, 47.

PHENICOPTERUS, i. m. (Φοινικοπτερος) *An aquatic bird with red feathers, the flamingo; the tongue of this bird was regarded by the ancients as a great delicacy*, Plin. 10, 48, 68.

PHENICURUS, i. m. (Φοινικουρος) *Red-tail, a kind of bird*, Plin. 10, 29, 44.

PHENICUSA (Phœnicussa), æ. f. (Φοινικούσσα) *One of the Æolian islands*, Plin. 3, 9, 14.

[PHENISSA, æ. f. (Φοινίσσα) *Of, from, or belonging to Phœnicia, Phœnician*: P. Dido, Virg. Æ. 1, 6, 70: — P. Tyros, Ov.: — exsul P., Anna, sister of Dido, id.: — Phœnissæ, the name of a tragedy by Euripides; also, of one by Seneca: — Theban (because Cadmus was a Phœnician): P. cohors, Stat. Th. 19, 527: — Carthaginian: P. classis, Sil. 7, 409: — P. juvenas, id.: — Neut. plur.: mœnia Phœnissa, id.: — P. agmina, id.: — Subst.: Phœnissa, æ. f. (sc. urbs) for Carthage, id. 6, 313.]

1. PHENIX. See PHENICES.

2. PHENIX, icis. [Greek acc., Phœnica, Ov.] m. (Φοῖνιξ) I. Son of Amyntor, a companion of Achilles in the Trojan war (Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57); he reported the death of Achilles to Peleus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 48. II. Son of Agenor, brother of Cadmus and Europa, Hyg. F. 178. III. A fabulous bird, said to live five hundred years, and then to burn itself in its nest, when a young bird rose from its ashes, Tac. A. 6, 28.

PHOLOE, Æs. f. (Φολῶν) I. A woody mountain of Arcadia, on the borders of Elis; it forms a continuation of the Erymanthus, Plin. 4, 6, 10. II. A mountain of Thessaly, which was the abode of the centaurs, Stat. Ach. 1, 138.

[PHOLOETICUS, a. um. Of Pholoe: P. monstra, centaurs, Sid.]

PHOLUS, i. m. (Φόλος) *A centaur, son of Ixion*, Virg. G. 2, 456; Ov.

\*\*PHONASCUS, i. m. (Φωνασκός, a singing-master) I. A teacher of singing, Suet. Aug. 84; Quint. [II. A director of music, leader of a choir or band, Sid.]

[PHORCIS, idis (idos). or PHORCYS, ydis (ydos). f. Daughter of Phorcus: ora Phorceydes, of Medusa, Prop. — Plur.: Phorcides, Hyg.; Phorceydes, i. e. Græcæ, Ov.]

1. PHORCUS, i. m. or PHORCYS, yos. m. or PHORCYN, ynos. m. (Φόρκους, Φόρκυς, Φόρκυν) *Son of Neptune, father of Medusa and her sisters; after his death he became a sea-god*, Cic. Un. 11: — Phorci chorus, sea-deities, Virg.; Plin.: or Phorci exercitus, Virg.

2. PHORCUS, i. m. *A kind of sea-fish, unknown to us*, Plin. 23, 11, 53.

[PHORCYNIS, idis or idos. f. Daughter of Phorcys: Phorcynidos Medusæ, Luc. 9, 626: — also simply Ph., Medusa, Ov.]

PHORIMON, i. n. (Φόριμον) *A kind of alum*, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

PHORINEUM VINUM, i. n. *A kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 8, 10.

1. PHORMIO, Ænis. m. I. The name of a parasite; also, of a comedy by Terence. II. A philosopher and orator of Ephesus, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75.

[2. PHORMIO (formio), Ænis. m. (Φορμός) *A platted mat or coverlet*, Ulp. Dig.]

1. PHORONEUS (trisyll.), Æi and Æos. m. (Φορωνεύς) *A king of Argos, son of Inachus*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

[2. PHORONEUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Phoroneus*. — *Poet. for Argive*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 101.]

[PHORONIS, idis (idos). f. (Φορωνίς) *Io, daughter of Inachus*, Ov. M. 1, 668.]

[PHOSPHORICUS, a. um. (phosphorus) *Phosphoric*: natrum p., kali p., NL.]

[PHOSPHORUS, i. m. (Φωσφόρος, Bringer of Light) *The morning-star*, Mart. 8, 21, 1. *An inflammable waxy-looking substance*, phosphorus, NL.]

[PHOTOPSIA, æ. f. (Φῶς, Φύ) *A seeing of sparks or light*, NL.]

PHRĀĀTES or PHRĀHĀTES, æ. m. *The name of several kings of Parthia*, Just. 43, 5; Hor.

PHRADMON, Ænis. m. *A statuary of Argos*, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

PHRAGANDÆ, ærum. f. *A town of Thrace*, Liv. 26, 25.

PHRAGMITES, is. m. (Φραγμίτης) *A kind of slender reed*, Plin. 32, 10, 52.

\*\*PHRĀSIS, is. f. (Φράσις) *Rhetorical expression or style*, Sen. Contr. 3, præf. (*Pure Latin, elocutio*.)

\*\*PHRĒNĒSIS, is. f. (Φρήνσις) *Frenzy, madness*, Sen. de Ira, 1, 13; Juv.

PHRĒNĒTĪCUS, a. um. (Φρενητικός) *Frantic, mad*, Cic. Div. 1, 38; Plin.

[PHRĒNICUS, a. um. (Φρήν) *Belonging to the diaphragm*, phrenic: nervus p., arteria p., NL.]

PHRENĪON, ii. n. *A plant, i. q. anemone*, Plin. 21, 23, 94.

\*\*PHRĒNĒTĪCUS, a. um. (Φρενητικός) for phreneticus. *Frantic, mad*, Cels. 3, 18.

\*\*PHRĒNĒTIS, is. f. (Φρενήτις) *I. q. phrenesis, Cels. 3, 18. [An inflammation of the brain, or of the diaphragm.]*

[PHRĒNĒTIZO, are. v. n. (Φρενητίζω) *To be frantic*, C. Aur.]

\*\*PHRIXĒUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Phrixus*: vellus p., Col. 10, 368: — maritus p., a ram, Mart.: — soror p., Helle, Ov.: — P. agnus, the constellation Aries, Mart.: — P. mare, the Ægean Sea, Sen.

PHRIXUS (not Phryxus), i. m. (Φρίξος) *Son of Athamas and Nephele in Boeotia, brother of Helle; he fled with her from his stepmother Ino, on a ram with a golden fleece, to Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram and hung up its fleece, in a sacred grove, whence Jason and the Argonauts afterwards fetched it to Greece*, Ov. H. 18, 143: — [portior Phrixi, the constellation Aries, Col.: — semita Phrixi, the Hellespont, Stat.]

PHRYGES, um. m. (Φρύγες) *Phrygians, inhabitants of Phrygia, celebrated as embroiderers, but despised on account of their sloth and stupidity*, Cic. de Div. 1, 41, 92: — sero sapiunt p., L. Andr. — [*Poet.: Romans (as descendants of Æneas)*, Sil. 1, 106.] — Sing.: Phryx, ygis. *A Phrygian*: Adj., *Phrygian, of or from Phrygia*: Phrygem plagis fieri meliorem, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: — P. ager, Claud.: — P. augur, Juv. — [*Æsp.: The Phrygian, i. e. Æneas (Prop. 4, 1, 2; Ov.); for Marsyas (Stat. Th. 1, 709); a priest of Cybele (i. e. Gallus), (Prop. 2, 22, 16); and (with contemptuous allusion) corpus semiviri Phrygis (of Æneas), Virg. Æ. 12, 99.]*

PHRYGĪA, æ. f. (Φρυγία) *Phrygia, a district of Asia Minor, divided into P. Major and Minor*, Plin. 5, 32, 40; Liv.

\*\*PHRYGĪANUS, a. um. *Phrygian*. — Meton.: *Embroidered*: Phrygiæ (sc. vestes), Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 7.

[PHRYGĪCUS, a. um. (Φρυγικός) *Phrygian*, V. Max. 7, 5, 2.]

[PHRYGĪO, Ænis. m. *A Phrygian*. — Meton.: *An embroiderer in gold*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34.]

\*\*PHRYGĪŌNIUS, a. um. *Embroidered*: p. vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 74.

PHRYGĪUS, a. um. (Φρύγιος) *Of Phrygia, Phrygian*, [*poet. for Trojan*]: Midas p. (rex), Cic. Div. 1, 36:

—ferrum P., *Phrygian slaves, whom Sylla employed in the massacre of the citizens*:—Ida P., Virg. G. 4, 41:—pastor P., Paris, id.:—P. tyrannus, *Laomedon*, Ov.:—vates P., *Helenus*, id.:—maritus P., *Aeneas*, id.:—maritus P., *Pelops*, Prop.:—P. mater, *Cybele*, Virg.; Ov.:—P. buxum, *the flute used at the feast of Cybele*, Ov.:—P. vestes, *embroidered*, Virg.; Ov.:—P. modi, *a kind of noisy and exciting music*, Ov.:—Phrygiæ (sc. feminæ), *Phrygian women*, Virg.:—P. lapis, *a stone used in dyeing*, Plin.:—P. lapis, *Phrygian marble*, Hor. O. 3, 1, 41:—P. columnæ, *columns of Phrygian marble*, Tibull.:—P. (fluvius), *a river of Ionia*, Liv. 37, 37.—[Hence, Ital. *fregio*.]

PHRYNE, æs. f. (Φρύνη) *A famous courtesan at Athens, who captivated even her judges by her beauty*, Quint. 2, 15, 19.

PHRYNION, ii. n. (φρύνιον) *A kind of plant, i. q. potterion*, Plin. 25, 10, 76.

PHRYNOS, i. m. (φρύνος) *A kind of venomous frog or toad, living amongst thorn hedges*, Plin. 32, 5, 19.

1. PHRYX, ὕγιά. m. (Φρύξ) *A river of Ionia, that takes its rise in Lydia, and empties itself, north east of Magnesia, into the Hermus, otherwise called Hyllus*, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

2. PHRYX, ὕγιά. m. (Φρύξ) See PHRYGES.

\*\*PHRYXIĀNUS, a, um. *Curly, like Phrygian wool; or, made of frieze*: p toga, Plin. 8, 48, 74.

PHRYXONIDES NYMPHÆ. *Said to have been the trainers of (the first) bees*, Col. 9, 2, 3.

PHTHIA, æ. f. (Φθία) *A town of Thessaly, the birth-place of Achilles*, Plin. 4, 7, 14.

[PHTHIAS, ædis. f. (Φθιάς) *Of or from Phthia*.—Subst.: *A woman of Phthia*, Ov. H. 7, 165.]

PHTHIŌTA or PHTHIŌTES, æ. m. (Φθιώτης) *Of or from Phthia*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10.—Plur.: *Phthiotæ, ærum*. m. *The inhabitants of Phthia*, Plin. 4, 7, 14.

\*\*PHTHIŌTĪCUS, a, um. (Φθιωτικός) *Of or belonging to Phthiotis; meton., Thessalian*: P. ager, Liv. 33, 3:—P. Thebæ, id.

PHTHIŌTIS, idis. f. (Φθιώτις) *A district of Thessaly, in which Phthia was situate*, Liv. 28, 6; Plin.

PHTHIRĪĀSIS, is. f. (Φθειρίσις) *The lousy disease*, Plin. 26, 13, 86.

PHTHIRŌPHĀGI, ōrum. m. (Φθειροφάγοι) *Lice-eaters, a people of Sarmatia*, Plin. 6, 4, 4.

PHTHIRŌPHŌROS, i. f. (Φθειροφόρος) *A kind of pine, which bears very small berries*, Plin. 16, 10, 19.

\*\*PHTHISĪCUS, a, um. (Φθισικός) *Consumptive, phthisical*, Plin. 20, 6, 21.—[Homo p.:—habitus p., NL.]

PHTHISIS, is. f. (Φθίσις) *Consumption*, Plin. 19, 5.—[P. laryngea:—p. trachealis, NL.]

[PHTHISISCO, ēre. v. n. (phthisis) *To become consumptive*, Sid.]

PHTHITĀRUS, i. m. *A kind of fish, unknown to us*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

[PHTHIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Phthia*: P. Achilles, Hor. O. 4, 6, 3:—P. vir, *Achilles*, Prop.:—P. rex, *Peleus*, Ov.]

\*\*PHTHONGUS, i. m. (Φθόγγος) *A sound, tune*, Plin. 2, 22, 20. (*Pure Latin, sonus*.)

\*\*PHTHŌRĪUS, a, um. (Φθόριος) *Destructive, killing, that has the power of destroying*: p. vinum, *which produces abortion*, Plin. 24, 16.

PHU. n. (φού) *Garden valerian*, Plin. 12, 12, 26.

[PHUI! interj. *Foh! Faugh! (an exclamation at a bad smell)*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 5.]

[PHY! interj. *Fy! Pooh! (an exclamation expressive of indignation and scorn)*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59.]

PHYĪCIS, idis. f. (φυκίς) *A fish fond of sea-weed*, Plin. 9, 26, 42.

PHYĪCĪTIS, idis. f. (φυκίτις) (sc. gemma) *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

PHYĪCOS, i. n. (φύκος, τό) *A marine plant, sea-weed, grass-wrack*, Plin. 13, 25, 48.—P. thalassion (Σαλδοσιον) (*Pure Latin, fucus marinus*), *a plant used in dyeing wool*, id. 26, 10, 66.

[PHYĪLĀCA, æ. f. (φυλακή) *A prison*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 93. (*Pure Latin, custodia*.)]

PHYĪLĀCE, æs. f. (Φυλάκη) I. *A town of Molossis in Epirus*, Liv. 45, 26, 4. II. *A town of Thessaly, the residence of Protesilaus*, Plin. 4, 9, 16.

[PHYĪLĀCEIS, idis. f. *Laodamia*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 237.]

[PHYĪLĀCĒIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Phylace*: conjux P., *Laodamia*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 39.]

[PHYĪLĀCIDES or PHYĪLĀCIDES, æ. m. (φυλακίδης) *Protesilaus*, Ov. A. 1, 356.]

[PHYĪLACISTA, æ. m. (φυλακιστής) *A gaoler; meton., one who frequents the house of a debtor, a dun*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44.]

[PHYĪLACTĒRIUM, ii. n. (φυλακτήριον) I. *An amulet*, M. Emp. II. *A scroll of paper, containing the ten commandments, worn by the Jews, a phylactery*, Hier.]

PHYĪLARCHUS, i. m. (φύλαρχος) *The chief of a tribe, an emir*: p. Arabum, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2:—p. Sacerenorum, Amm.

PHYĪLE, æs. f. (Φυλή) *A fortress in Attica*, Nep. Thras. 2, 1.

[PHYĪLĀCIDES, æ. m. I. q. Phylacides.]

PHYLLANTHES, is. n. (φυλλανθές) *A plant with prickly leaves*, Plin. 21, 16, 59.

[PHYĪLLĒIS, idis. f. *Of or from the town Phyllus* (Φυλλοῦς), in Thessaly, Ov. H. 13, 35.]

[PHYĪLLĒIUS, a, um. (Φυλλήσιος) *Phylleian*: P. juvenis, Cæneus, Ov. M. 12, 479:—P. mater, perhaps *Laodamia*, id.]

PHYĪLLIS, idis and idos. f. (Φυλλίς) I. *The daughter of king Sithon in Thrace; she was changed into an almond-tree*, Plin. 16, 26, 45.—[Meton.: *An almond-tree*, Pall.]

II. *A girl's name*, Virg. E. 3, 78.

PHYĪLLON, i. n. (φύλλον, leaf) *A kind of plant, otherwise called leucacantha*, Plin. 22, 16, 18.

PHYĪMA, ætis. n. (φύμα) *A kind of swelling or blister*, Cels. 5, 18, 23.

PHYNON, ōnis. m. *A kind of eye-salve*, Cels. 6, 6, 20.

PHYĪRĀMA, ætis. n. (φύραμα) *A kind of resin or gum*, Plin. 12, 23, 49.

[PHYĪBALIS, is. f. *A kind of plant*, P. alkekengi, Fam. Solanææ, NL.]

[PHYĪSCON, ōnis. m. (φύσκων) *Thickbelly, a surname of one of the Ptolemies*, Tert.]

[PHYĪSCŌNĪA, æ. f. (φυσάω) *An enlargement of the abdomen*: p. hepatis, *of the liver*, NL.]

PHYĪSĒMA, ætis. n. (φύσημα) *An inflated body, a bladder; an inflated empty pearl*, Plin. 9, 35, 54.

PHYĪSĒTER, ēria. m. (φυσήτης) *A large fish, a species of whale*, Plin. 9, 4, 3.—P. macrocephalus, *the sperm whale*.

PHYĪSĪCA, æ. f. (φυσική) *Physics, the science or study of nature, natural philosophy*, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 25.

PHYĪSĪCE. adv. *Physically, in the manner of natural philosophers*: p. dicere, Cic. N. D. 3, 7.

PHYĪSĪCUS, a, um. (φυσικός) *Of or belonging to nature or the study of nature, natural, physical*: p. ratio, Cic. N. D. 2, 21:—quiddam p., *something relating to physics*.—Subst.: *Physicus, i. m. A natural philosopher, naturalist*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30:—*Physica, ōrum. n. Matters of natural philosophy, physics*:—*physicorum ignarus, ignorant of physics*, Cic. de Or. 34:—*Epicurus in physics alienus est, not versed in*.—[Hence, Ital. *fisico*; Fr. *physicien*.]

**PHŶSIOGNŌMON**, ōnis. *m.* (φυσιογνώμων) *One who judges of the character and dispositions of men by their features, a physiognomist*, Cic. *Fat.* 5, 10.

**PHŶSIŌLOGIA**, *æ. f.* (φυσιολογία) *The science of natural philosophy*, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 8, 20:—[*The science which relates to the laws of life and the functions of the organs of living bodies, physiology, NL.*]

[**PHŶSIŌLOGICE**, *adv.* *According to nature*, Tert.]

[**PHŶSIŌLOGICUS**, *a. um.* (physiologia) *Of physiology*, Tert.]

[**PHŶSIŌLOGUS**, *a. um.* (physiologia) *Belonging to physiology; hence, PhŷsiŌloga, ōrum. n.* *A work on physiology by Juba, Fulg.*]

**PHŶSIS**, *is. f.* (φύσις) *Nature, natural productions, a term applied to certain precious stones to which no distinct name had yet been given*, Plin. 37, 12, 74.

[**PHŶSOMETRA**, *æ. f.* (φύσα-μέτρα) *A windy distention of the uterus, a disease, NL.*]

**PHŶTEUMA**, *ātis. n.* (φύτευμα) *The herb groundsel, Fam. Campanulaceae*, Plin. 27, 12, 99.

[**PHŶTEUMACOLLA**, *æ. f.* (φύτεω-κόλλη) *Glue prepared from vegetable matter, NL.*]

[**PHŶTŌLOGIA**, *æ. f.* *I. q.* *botanice, NL.*]

[**PIABILIS**, *e.* *That may be expiated: p. fulmen, Ov. F. 3, 289.*]

**\*\*PIACŪLĀRIS**, *e.* (piaculum) *Expiatory: p. sacrificium, a sin-offering, expiation, Liv. 1, 26; or simply piacular, is. n., id.*

[**PIACŪLĀRITER**, *adv.* *Sinfully*, Tert.]

[**PIACŪLO**, *are. v. a.* (piaculum) *To reconcile or appease by sacrifice, Cat. R. R. 141.*]

**PIACŪLUM** [*contr.* *piaculum, Prud.*], *i. n.* (pio) *I. A) Any means of reconciling or appeasing the gods, or of atoning for a transgression: prater piaculum, Cic. Leg. 2, 22:—porci feminā piaculum pati, to bring an atonement:—piaculum hostia cædi, Liv. \*\*B) Meton.: ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus, Liv. 10, 28:—p. rupti foderis, of Hannibal, id.—[Gen.: A means of healing, a remedy, Hor. E. 1, 1, 36.]—\*\*Punishment: a violatoribus gravia piacula exegit, Liv. 29, 18:—exacta p. cædis, Sil. \*\*II. That which requires expiation, a sin, crime: piaculum committere, Liv. 5, 52:—piaculum sibi contrahere, to incur guilt, id.:—Hence: Guilt: p. rerum prætermisssarum, id. 39, 47:—piaculum mereri, id.:—A sad event, misfortune, Plin. 25, 8, 46.*

[**PIĀMEN**, *inis. n.* (pio) *I. q.* *piamentum, Ov. F. 2, 19.*]

**\*\*PIĀMENTUM**, *i. n.* (pio) *I. Prop.: A means of propitiating or appeasing, an expiation, propitiation, Plin. 25, 9, 59. II. Fig.: id. 37, 1, 2.*

**\*\*PIĀTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* *A propitiating or appeasing of the gods, an expiation, Plin. 28, 2, 5.*

[**PIĀTRIX**, *icis. f.* (pio) *She that propitiates, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101.*]

**PĪCĀ**, *æ. f.* *A pie, magpie, Plin. 10, 33, 50; Pers. prol.*

**PĪCĀRIĀ**, *æ. f.* (pix) (*sc. officina*) *A place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut, Cic. Brut. 22, 35.*

**PĪCĀTUS**, *a. um.* *part. of pīco.*

**PĪCĒA**, *æ. f.* (pix) *A tree that produces pitch, the pitch-pine or red fir, Plin. 16, 10, 18.*

[**PĪCĒATUS**, *a. um.* (pix) *Daubed or besmeared with pitch: p. manus, i. e. thievish, Mart. 8, 59, 4.*]

[**PĪCENĪANUS**, *a. um.* *I. q.* *Picenus, Inscr. ap. Grut.*]

**PĪCENS**, *tis.* *Of or belonging to Picenum: P. ager, Cic. de Sen. 4:—P. homo, Quint.:—P. populus, Liv.:—Subst.: Picentes, um. m.* *The inhabitants of Picenum, Cic. Sull. 8.*

**PĪCENTĪĀ**, *æ. f.* *A town of Lower Italy, now Pienza, Plin. 3, 5, 9.*

**\*\*PĪCENTĪNUS**, *a. um.* *I. Belonging to Picentia:*

968

*P. ager, the territory of that town, Plin. 3, 5, 9. II. Of or belonging to Picenum: P. cohortes, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12.*

**PĪCĒNUM**, *i. n.* *A district of Italy, on the Adriatic, celebrated for its fruit and oil, now Ancona, Cæs. B. C. 1, 12; Cic.*

**PĪCĒNUS**, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Picenum: P. ager, Cic. Brut. 14; Liv.:—P. vitis, Plin.:—P. poma, Hor.:—P. olivæ, Plin.:—in agrum Picenum, Sall. Cat.*

**\*\*PĪCĒUS**, *a. um.* (pix) [*I. Consisting of pitch: p. ignes, Luc.*] *II. Black as pitch: imber p. crassusque, Plin. 16, 33, 61:—p. dentes, Mart.*

**\*\*PĪCĪNUS**, *a. um.* (pix) *Dark or black as pitch: p. (uva), Plin. 14, 3, 4.*

**\*\*PĪCO**. *1. v. a.* (pix) *I. To besmear with pitch, to pitch: p. dolia, Suet. Claud. 16:—p. partes tegularum, Vitruv.:—p. parietes, Plin. II. To season with pitch: vinum picatum, seasoned or flavoured with pitch, Col. 12, 23, 3:—vinum picatum, that has a natural taste of pitch, Plin. 23, 1, 24.*

[**PICRĪDĒ**, *arum. f.* *Bitter salad, Aug.*]

**PICRIS**, *idis. f.* (πικρίς) *A kind of bitter salad or lettuce, Plin. 19, 8, 38.*

[**PICRŌMEL**, *lis. n.* (πικρός-μέλι) *An immediate principle which constitutes an essential ingredient of the bile in animals; so called on account of its bitter taste and honey-like consistence, NL.*]

[**PICROTOXĪNE**, *ēs. f.* (πικρός-τόξον) *An organic alkali, excessively bitter and poisonous, in the seeds of coccus indicus, NL.*]

[**PICTĀCIUM**, *ii. n.* *I. q.* *pittacium, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 9.*]

[**PICTĀVA**, *æ. f.* *The capital of the Pictavi, now Poitiers, Sulp. Sever.*]

**PICTĀVI**, *ōrum. m.* *A people of Gallia Aquitania, the modern Poitou, Amm.*

[**PICTĀVICUS**, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to the Pictavi, Aus.*]

**PICTI**, *ōrum. m.* *The Painted; the Picts or ancient Caledonians, a people in Britain, who used to tattoo themselves, Amm.*

[**PICTĪLIS**, *e.* (pictus) *Embroidered: p. balteus, App.*]

**PICTŌNES**, *um. m.* (πίκτορες) *I. q.* *Pictavi, Cæs. B. G. 3, 11.*

*1. PICTOR*, *ōris. m.* (pingo) *A painter, Cic. Ac. 2, 7; Plin. [Hence, Ital. petteresco, Fr. peintre.]*

*2. PICTOR*. *A surname of the gens Fabia; e. g. C. Fabius P., Cic. Tusc. 1, 2.—Q. Fabius P., an ancient Roman historian, who flourished during the second Punic war, Cic. de Or. 2, 12.*

[**PICTŌRIUS**, *a. um.* (pictor) *Of or belonging to painters, Tert.*]

**PICTŪRA**, *æ. f.* (pingo) *I. Prop. A) Painting, the art of painting or embroidery: ars picturæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 7:—p. imaginum, Plin.—[Esp.: Painting of the face, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 105.] B) Meton. of sculpture in basso rilievo, Virg.*

*II. In Rhet.: A picturesque representation, a depicting, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.*

[**PICTŪRĀTUS**, *a. um.* (pictura) *Painted; hence, variegated, of divers colours: p. volucres, Claud.:—Embroidered: p. vestes, Virg. Æ. 3, 483.]*

**PICTUS**, *a. um.* *I. Part. of pingo. II. Adj.: Embellished (of speech), adorned with tropes or figures: p. orationis genus, Cic. de Or. 27:—Lysia nihil potest esse pictus.*

[**PĪCŪLA**, *æ. f.* *dem. (pix) A little pitch, App.*]

**PĪCUMNUS**, *i. m.* and **PĪLUMNUS**, *i. m.* *I. Two marriage-gods in the rural districts of ancient Rome, for whom a couch was prepared in a room where a new-born infant was lying. Pīlumnus was said to ward off with a club (pilum) the diseases to which childhood is subject, and Picumnus was supposed to make the infant prosper and grow; the latter was likewise known under the name of Sterquilinus, and was said to have invented the art of manuring the soil, Varr. ap. Non. 12 and 36.*

*II. Pīlumnus, husband of Danae, son of Daunus, and ancestor of Turnus, Virg. Æ. 9, 4.*

*1. PĪCUS*, *i. m.* *I. A woodpecker, used in augury, Plin. 10, 18, 20; Ov. [II. A griffin, a fabulous bird, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 1.]*

2. **PICUS**, i. m. (Πίκος) *A prophetic deity of Latium, husband of Canens, father of Faunus, represented as a wooden column, with a woodpecker, and in later times as a youth with a picus on his head.* Ov. M. 14, 320; Virg.

**PŒ. adv.** I. *Piously, religiously, conscientiously*: p. colere deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17: — p. vivere, App. II. *Dutifully, as children towards parents, etc.; tenderly, like a parent, like a child; also, patriotically*: memoriam nostri p. conservabit, Cic. de Sen. 22: — a te p. fieri: — tam p. lugere: — p. animum patris sorori reconciliare: — dicam p.: — pissime ferre, Sen.

[**PIENS.** for **pious**, Inscr. — **Sup.**, ib.]

**PIËRIA**, æ. f. (Πιέρια) I. *A region of Macedonia near the coast, south of the Haliacmon*, Liv. 39, 26; Plin. II. *A region of Syria, to which belonged Seleucia Pieria, a town near the Euphrates*, Cic. Att. 11, 20, 1.

**\*PIËRICUS**, a, um. (Πιερικός) *Of or belonging to Pieria, in Macedonia*: P. pix, Plin. 14, 20, 25.

**PIËRIS**, idis or idos. f. (Πιέρης) *Esp. in the plur.*: Piërides. *The daughters of Pieros*, Ov. M. 5, 302–678. — *A Muse*, Ov. F. 4, 222. — *Plur.*: Pierides. *The Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

**PIËRÛS**, a, um. (Πιέριος) *Of or belonging to Mount Pierus, in Thessaly, which was sacred to the Muses*: P. quercus, Prop. 2, 13, 5: — *Subst. plur.*: Piëriæ, ærum. f. *The Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. — [Hence: *Of or belonging to the Muses*: P. via, the art of poetry, Ov. P. 2, 9, 62: — P. antrum, Hor.: — P. modi, poems, id.: — frons P., i. e. poetæ, Mart.]

**PIËROS** or -US, i. m. (Πιέρως) I. *A king of Emathia, who gave to his nine daughters the names of the nine Muses* (Ov. M. 5, 310). *They contended with the Muses in singing; but were surpassed by them, and changed into magpies* (id. ib. 295). II. *A Macedonian, father of the Muses (who is said to have introduced the worship of the Muses into Thespie)*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

**PIËTAS**, ætis. f. (pius) I. *Performance of duty towards the gods, piety, devotion, conscientiousness*: p. est justitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: — p. erga deos: — p. adversus deos: — delubra pietate decorare, Sall. — [Esp.: *Righteousness, justice*: si qua est cælo p., quas talia curet, Virg.: — deum p., Stat.] II. *Dutiful conduct towards men, esp. towards near relations, parental duty or affection, filial love, duty, loyalty, patriotism*: p. quæ erga parentes aut patriam aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: — p. magna in parentibus et propinquis, in patria maxima est: — vultu sæpe læditur p. (in parentes): — justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes p. nominatur: — quid est p., nisi voluntas grata in parentes? — singulari pietate adolescens: — tui omnes summa pietate te desiderant et diligunt et colunt: — p. militum, love of country. — **\*Gen.**: *Gentleness, pity, compassion*, Suet. Dom. 11.

— P., personified as a goddess (Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19), who had two temples in the ninth and eleventh regions of Rome (Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98; Liv.).

**\*PIËTATÛCULTRIX**, icis. f. (pietas-cultrix) I. q. pietatem colens, Petr. 55, 6.

**PÏGËO**, ïi, itum. 2. v. pers. and impers. [I. Pers.: *To feel disgust or loathing*: neque se id pigere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 18: — verba pigenda, Prop.] II. *Impers.*: Piget, nit and itum est. *To disgust, displease, pain, trouble; with an acc. of the person, and a genit. of the thing*: me pigeat stultitiæ meæ, Auct. Or. Dom. 11: — ad pigendum: — frateris me piget, Ter.: — me civitatis morum piget tædæque, Sall.: — quod piget, Plaut.: — [With a double acc.: neque se id p., Ter.]: — **\*With inf.**: piget dicere, Sall.: — [With acc. and inf., Plaut.]: — [To cause grief or repentance: piget me, I repent, grieve, am sorry: p. eum facti cœpit, Just. 12, 6: — quod nos post pigeat, Ter.: — illa me composuisse piget, Ov.] — **\*To occasion shame**: fateri pigeat, Liv. 8, 2.

**PÏGER**, gra, grum. [Sup., pigrius, pigerrimus, Tert.] (pigeo) **\*I. Gen.**: *That goes to a thing unwillingly or with reluctance, backward*: ad literas scriben-

das pigerrimus, Cœl. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: — [With inf.: p. ferre laborem scribendi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 12.] II. *Esp.* A) *Lazy, dull, slothful, sluggish*: p. in militia, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: — gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv.: — pueri pigiores, Mart.: — [With genit.: p. militiæ, Hor.] **\*B) Meton.**: p. aquæ, Plin. 31, 3, 21: — mare p., Tac.: — pigriora remedia, Col.: — p. humor, id.: — p. annus, long, passing slowly, Hor. — [Fig.: pectora p. sita, unfeeling, Ov.: — [Dejected, dispirited, downcast: vultus p., Mart. 2, 11, 3: — p. tristisque retro domum pergit, App.]: — [Act.: That makes slow or sluggish: p. frigus, Tibull. 1, 2, 29: — p. senecta, id.] [Hence, Ital. pigro.]

**PIGET**, pigitum. See **PIGEO**, II.

**PIGMENTĀRĪUS**, a, um. (pigmentum) [Of or belonging to paints: institor p., a dealer in paints, Scrib. Larg.]: — *Subst.*: Pigmentarius, ii. m. *A dealer in paints*, Cic. Fam. 15, 17.

[**PIGMENTĀTUS**, a, um. (pigmentum) *Coloured, painted*, Eccl.]

**PIGMENTUM**, i. n. (pingo) I. *Prop.*: *Materials for colouring or painting, a paint, colour, pigment*: aspersa p. in tabula, Cic. Div. 1, 13: — [Facile: quem Apelles Zeuxisque pingent pigmentis ulmeis, paint or mark well, i. e. thrash soundly, Plaut.]: — **\*Paint, wash**, Plin. 16, 43. — [Balsam used at a sacrifice, App.]: — [The juice of herbs, from which colours, etc., are made, Jul. Firm.] II. *Fig. of Style*: *Colouring, ornament, embellishment*: Aristotelia p., Cic. Att. 2, 1: — (pigmentorum) flos et color: — *Colouring, tinsel*: sententiæ tam veræ... tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, Cic. de Or. 2, 45. [Hence, Fr. pigment.]

[**PIGNĒRĀTĪCĪUS** (pigneratū), a, um. (pignero) I. *Of or relating to a pledge*: p. actio, Ulp. Dig.: — p. judicium, ib.: — *Subst.*: Pigneraticia, æ. f. *A law-suit respecting a mortgage or pledge*, ib. II. *Pledged, mortgaged*: p. fundus, Pomp. Dig.]

[**PIGNĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A mortgaging, pledging*, Gai. Dig.]

**PIGNĒRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who takes a pledge*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11.

**\*PIGNĒRO**. 1. v. a. (pignus) I. A) *Prop.*: *To pledge, pawn*: p. unionem, Suet. Vit. 7. B) *Fig.*: pigneratos habere animos, Liv. 24, 1. [II. *To take as a pledge; fig. to bind, to oblige*: p. alqm sibi beneficio, App.: — *Pass. in a middle signification*: pignerari cœnæ alejæ, to promise to sup with anybody, id.]

**PIGNĒROR**. 1. v. dep. (pignus) *To take or seize any thing as a pledge; hence, fig., to make anything one's own, to bind, oblige*: Mars fortissimum quemque p. solet, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: — maximas ingenii partes sibi ad utilitatem suam p.: — fidem militum præmio p., Suet. — *Gen.*: *To accept as*: quod das mihi, pigneror, omen, Ov. M. 7, 621.]

[**PIGNĒRĀTĪCĪUS**, etc. See **PIGNERATICIUS**, etc.]

[**PIGNĒRIS-CĀPIO**, ōnis. f. (pignus-capio) *The taking of a pledge, receiving as a pledge*, Cat. ap. Gell.]

**PIGNUS**, ōris and ēris. n. I. *Prop.* A) *Any person or thing given or received as a security, a pledge, pawn, mortgage*: pignus dare, to give a pledge, Pap. Dig.: — servum pignori dare, to give as a pledge or security, ib.: — prædium pignori dare, ib.: — rem pignori obligare, ib.: — habere alqd pignori, ib.: — aurum pignori apud alqm ponere, ib.: — liberare pignus a creditore, Pomp. Dig.: — opponere se pignori, to give one's self as a pledge, to pledge, Plaut.: — ager oppositus est pignori, has been mortgaged, Ter.: — pignora capere, as a means of compulsion, e. g. to enforce the attendance of senators, Liv.: — thus also, pignora auferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: — cogere alqm pignoribus, to fine the senators for non-attendance: — pignora concidere, to cancel, annul. — *Esp.*: *A hostage*: sine pignore, Liv. 33, 22: — pignora marium, a male hostage, Suet.: — [A contract attended with a security or pledge, Ulp. Dig.] B) *Meton.*: *The object of a wager*: pignore certare, Virg. E. 3, 31: — pignore contendere, Catull.: — ponere pignus cum alqo, V. Max.] II. *Fig.*: *A pledge, proof, token of love (e. g. children, as pledges of conjugal love)*, Ov. M. 11, 542: — p. conjugum ac liberorum, Liv.: — præterea filiam, uxorem, nepotem, sorores interque tot pignora veros amicos, Plin. E.: — per carissima pignora, parentes,

Quint. — [Meton.: A graft, Pall.] — *A sure mark, a clear proof, testimony*: p. voluntatis, Cic. Cael. 32: — p. injuriæ: — dare pignus magnum: — p. necessitudinis, Plin. E.: — p. societatis, Tac.: — p. fidei, Just.

**\*\*PIGRE**, *adv.* With ill-will, lazily, slowly, sluggishly, Col. 7, 5, 3. — *Comp.*, Plin.

[PIGRĒDO, *inis*. f. (piger) for pigritia. *Sluggishness*, Bibl.] [PIGRĒO, *ere*. v. n. (piger) To be sluggish, Enn. ap. Non.]

**\*\*PIGRESO**, *ere*. v. n. (pigreo) To become slow or sluggish: Nilas pigrescit, Plin. 18, 18, 47.

**PIGRĪTĪA**, *æ*, and **PIGRĪTĪES**, *ei*. f. (piger) I. *Slowness, sluggishness, backwardness*: pigritia definiunt metum consequentis laboris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: — p. aut ignavia: — noli putare, me pigritia facere, quod non mea manu scribam: — pigritem, Liv.: — p. militandi, id. **\*\*II.** *Meton.*: p. stomachi, weakness of the stomach, Sen. Prov. 3. — [Hence, Ital. pigrizia, pigrizza, Fr. paresse.]

[PIGRIO, *i*. v. n. (piger) To be slow or backward to do a thing, Lucr. 1, 411.]

\*1. **PIGBOR**, *ari*. v. dep. (piger) To be slow or backward to do a thing: tu scribere ne pigrere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2.

2. **PIGROB**, *oris*. m., for pigritia, Lucil. ap. Non.]

1. **PĪLA**, *æ*. f. I. *A mortar*, Plin. 18, 11. II. *A pillar*: p. pontis, Liv. 40, 51: — lapidea p., Nep.: — p. columnæ, Vitruv.: — booksellers had their stalls near pillars, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71. — [A dam, or pier, Virg. Æ. 9, 711.]

2. **PĪLA**, *æ*. f. I. *Prop.*: A ball for playing with: pilæ studio teneri, Cic. Or. 3, 23: — pilā ludere, Hor.: — pilam excipere, to catch, Sen.: — p. venit, id.: — p. cadit, id.: — pilam repercutere, id. — *Prov.*: p. est mea, it is mine, I have caught it, I have won, Plant. **\*\*II.** *Meton.*: A ball, globe, clew, round mass of any thing: p. terræ, the globe, the world, Varr.: — p. lanuginis, Plin. 12, 10, 21: — p. Nursinæ, for rapa rotunda, Mart.: — pilā lunam esse consimilem, Lucr.: — p. Mattiacæ, soap-balls manufactured at Mattiacum, Mart. — *Esp.*: A small ball used in voting, a ballot, Prop. 4, 11, 20. — A stuffed figure of a man, used in bull-fights to excite the animals, Mart. — Hence; of a ragged garment: quæ passa est furiosi cornua tauri, noluerit dici quam pila prima suam, id.]

[PILANUS, *i*. m. I. q. triarius, Ov. F. 3, 129.]

[PILARIS, *e*. (2. Pila) Of ball: p. lusio, Stat. 8, 4.]

**\*\*PILĀRIUS**, *ii*. m. (2. pila) One that performs various tricks with balls, a juggler, Quint. 10, 7, 11.

[PILASTRUM, *i*. n. A pilaster, ML. — Hence, Ital. pilastro.]

[PILATES, *is*. m. A white stone, ap. Fest.]

**\*\*PILĀTIM**, *adv.* (1. pila) I. *Pillar-wise, or with pillars*: p. ædificia agere, Vitruv. 6, 8, 4. [II. (1. pilas) By troops, or in close ranks, Asell. ap. Serv. Virg.]

[PILĀTRIX, *icis*. f. (pilo) She that robs or plunders, Titin. ap. Non.]

[PILĀTUS, *a*. um. (pilum) Furnished or armed with javelins: p. agmina, Virg. Æ. 12, 121.]

**\*\*PILĒĀTUS**, *a*. um. (pileus) Furnished with or wearing a hat, Liv. 24, 16: — p. fratres, Castor and Pollux, Catull. — The pileus was a mark of liberty; hence, plebs p., Suet. Ner. 37; conf. Liv. 33, 23. — [But, servi p., wearing a pileus, as a token that the seller did not warrant them, Gell. 7, 4, 1.]

**\*\*PILĒNTUM**, *i*. n. A kind of easy spring-carriage, used especially by Roman ladies, Liv. 5, 25; Virg. — [The vessels used at sacred rites (carried in a pilentum), Verr. Fl. ap. Macr.]

**\*\*PILĒŌLUS**, *i*. m. **PILĒŌLUM**, *i*. n. dem. (pileus) A small hat, a cap, Hor. E. 1, 13, 15; Col.

**PILĒUS**, *i*. m., and **PILĒUM**, *i*. n. (πίλος) I. A) A hat, a felt hat, of half oval shape, and fitting closely (Plaut. ap. Non.); it was worn as a mark of freedom: hæc mera libertas: hanc nobis pilea donant, Pers. 5, 82. — Hence, meton.: Liberty, freedom: — ad pileum vocare, to call the

slaves to liberty, i. e. to entice them by the promise of freedom to take up arms, Liv. 30, 45; Quint.: — pileum redimere, Mart. — [At the sale of slaves, the pileus was a token that the seller did not warrant them, Plaut.] [B) A membrane which envelopes the fetus, a caul, Lampr.] [II. Fig.: Protection: te obscuro, pileum meum, mea salubritas, Plaut. ap. Non.]

**\*\*PĪLCRĒPUS**, *i*. m. (2. pila-crepo) One that plays with a ball, or with balls, Sen. Ep. 56, 2.

[1. **PĪLO**, *are*. (pilus) v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: To begin to have hair, to grow hairy, Afran. ap. Non. II. *Act.* A) To deprive of hair, to pluck the hair from: p. uxores, Mart. 12, 32, 33: — p. nates, id. B) *Meton.*: To rob, plunder, to deprive of: p. castra, Amm.: — p. villas, id.: — pilati cæsique, id. — [Hence, Ital. pigliare, Fr. piller.]

[2. **PĪLO**, *are*. v. a. (πύλω) To press together: p. hastam, Host. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 121.]

[PĪLOSELLA, *a*. plant: Hieracium p., Fam. Synanthereæ, NL.]

**PĪLŌSUS**, *a*. um. (2. pilus) Hairy, full of hair. I. *Prop.*: p. genæ, Cic. Pis. 1: — p. colonus, Mart.: — ursus pilosior, Prop. **\*\*II.** *Meton.*: Of plants: folia pilosiora, Plin. 20, 16.

**\*\*PĪLŪLA**, *æ*. f. dem. (2. pila) I. *Gen.*: A little ball, Plin. 16, 7, 10. II. *In Medicine*: A pill, id., 28, 9, 37. — [Hence, Ital. pillola.]

**PĪLUM**, *i*. n. **\*\*I.** A pestle or pounder for a mortar, Plin. 18, 10, 23. II. A dart or javelin of the Roman infantry, which they hurled at the enemy, and then immediately used the sword, Cic. Phil. 2, 2; Liv.: — also at sieges pila were hurled upon the besiegers: p. muralia, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40. — [Prov.: Pilum injicere alicui, to make an attack, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 43.] — [Hence, Ital. pilo.]

**PĪLUMNUS**, *a*. m. See PICUMNUS.

1. **PĪLUS**, *i*. m. A company of the Triarii; hence, primus p. (afterwards also primipilus): centurio primi pili, Cæs. B. C. 1, 16: — primum pilum ducere, to be the first captain or centurion of the Triarii, id.: — assignare alicui primum pilum, Liv.: — primos pilos ademit, Suet.: — ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to the centurionship or first captaincy of the Triarii, Cæs. — [Absol.: simply pilus for pilus primus, Mart. 1, 32, 3.] — *Meton.*: The place or post of this centurion, who ranked before the commanders of the Hastati and Principes, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25; Liv. 8, 8.

2. **PĪLUS**, *i*. m. I. *Prop.*: A hair: palpebræ sunt munitæ vallo pilorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: — p. caudæ equinæ, Hor. — **\*\*Collect.**: Growth of hair, hair: in capite cunctorum animalium homini plurimus p., Plin. 11, 37, 47.

II. *Meton.*: A hair, i. e. a trifle: e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem (accepi), nothing at all, not the least, Cic. Att. 5, 20: — ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, not a whit the less: — ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, not a hair of an honourable man: — non facit pili cohortem, values it not a straw, Catull.: — nec pili facit unius, does not care a fig for it, id. — [Hence, Ital. pelo, Fr. poil.]

[PIMPLEIS (Pipleis), *idis*. f. Of or belonging to Pimplea, a small place in Pieria, not far from Dion, with a mountain and spring sacred to the Muses; supposed by some to have been situate in Boeotia, near the Helicon: si recolis Pimpleida (terram), the country about Pimplea, i. e. if you are fond of the Muses, if you are a poet, Aus. — Subst.: Pimpleis (Pipl.), i. e. the Muse, Hor. O. 1, 26, 9; Mart.]

[PIMPLEUS, PIMPLEUS, or PIPELEUS, *a*. um. Pimpleus, sacred to the Muses: P. mons, Catull. 105, 1: — P. antrum, Mart. — Subst.: Pimplea, *æ*. f. A fountain of the Muses, Stat.]

[PIMPLIAS, *adis*. f. A Muse, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.]

**PINA**, *æ*. f. See PINNA.

**\*\*PĪNĀCŌ-THĒCA**, *æ*, and **PINACŌ-THĒCE**, *æ*. f. (πινakoθήκη) A gallery of pictures, picture-gallery, Plin. 35, 2, 2.

**PĪNĀRIUS**, *a*. um. The name of a Roman gens, A. Vict.: — P. domus, Virg. Æ. 8, 270. — The Pinarii and Potitii pre-

sided at the worship of Hercules, originally instituted by Evander, and re-established by Romulus. The Potitii received the intestines (exta) of the sacrifice, but the Pinarii only came in for their share after the exta had been consumed, Liv. 1, 7, 12.

[PINASTELLUS, i. f. -UM, i. n. (pinus) I. q. pencedanos, App.]

PINASTER, stri. m. (pinus) The wild or mountain pine-tree, Plin. 16, 10, 16.

[PINAX, Æcis. m. (πίναξ) A picture on a wooden table or board: p. Cebetis, the title of a small book, Tert.]

[PINCERNA, æ. m. (πίναξ, to drink—κίρνω, to mix) A cup-bearer, Asc. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Lampr.]

[PINDARÆUS, a, um. (Πινδαρείος) Of Pindar, M. Cap.]

[PINDARICUS, a, um. (Πινδαρικός) Of or belonging to Pindar, Pindaric, P. Iyra, Ov. P. 4, 4, 28; Hor.]

PINDARUS, i. m. (Πίνδαρος) A celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Æschylus, whose odes in honour of the victors at the Olympic and other Greek games are still extant, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115; Hor.; Quint.

PINDĒNISSÆ, ærum. m. The inhabitants of Pindēnissus, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 1.

PINDĒNISSUS, i. f. (Πινδένισσος) A town of Cilicia, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5.

PINDUS or -OS, i. m. (Πίνδος) A high mountain of Thessaly, dividing Epirus and Macedonia, now Mezzara, Plin. 4, 1.

PINĒA, æ. f. See PINEUS.

\*\*PINĒTUM, i. n. (pinus) A pine-wood, Plin. 29, 8, 43.

\*\*PINĒUS, a, um. (pinus) Of or belonging to pines: p. silva, Virg. Æ. 9, 85: — p. corona, Plin.: — p. ardor, fire of pine-wood, Virg.: — nucleus p., Cels.: or p. nux, Plin.; or simply, pinea, æ. f., a pine-apple, Col. 10, 239.

PINGO, nxi, ctum. 3. v. a. I. Prop. A) To paint, to represent as a painter: p. simulacrum Helenæ, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: — p. hominis speciem: — p. tabulam, to paint a picture: — hence, tabula picta, a picture, painting: — exemplaria picta, drawings, Vitruvius. — With inf.: quas (comas) Dione pingitur sustinuisse manu, Ov. — Esp.: To paint with a needle, i. e. to embroider, adorn: p. acu, Ov. M. 6, 23: — stragulum textile magnificis operibus pictum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: — picti reges, with embroidered garments, Mart.: — toga picta, an embroidered upper garment worn by a general in a triumph, Liv. B) Meton.: [To stain or besmear: p. frontem moria, to stain the forehead with mulberries, Virg. E. 6, 22: — p. vaccinia caltha, id.: — p. omnia palloribus, Lucr.] — To adorn, decorate, stud: p. herbas floribus, id. 5, 1395: — æther pingitur stellis, Sen.: — p. bibliothecam alq̄ re, Cic. Att. 4, 5: — locum orationibus p. — Esp. in Rhet.: To embellish: p. verba, Cic. Brut. 37: — Britanniam p. coloribus, with poetical figures or flourishes. II. Fig.: Painted, not real, fictitious, vain, empty: pictus metus, Prop. 4, 6, 50.] [Hence, Ital. pingere, pignere, Fr. peindre.]

[PINGUĀMEN, inis. n. Fatness, fat, Cyp.]

\*\*PINGUĒDO, inis. f. (pinguis) Fatness, fat, Plin. 12, 15, 35.

\*\*PINGUĒFĀCĪO, feci, factum. 3. v. a. Pass.: PINGUĒFĪO, factus sum. (pinguis-facio) To make fat, to fatten, Plin. 16, 44, 93.

\*\*PINGUESCO, ẽre. v. n. (pinguis) I. Prop.: To grow fat: armentum pinguescit, Col. 2, 11, 2: — bulbum p., Plin. — Esp.: To grow fat or oily: frumenta pinguescunt, id. 17, 2, 2: — vinum p., id.: — nuce p., id.: — compos sanguine p., Virg. [II. Meton. gen.: To increase, grow more violent or intense: flammæ pinguescunt, Sil.]

PINGUĒTUDO, inis. f. See PINGUITUDO.

[PINGUĀRIUS, i. m. (pinguis) One that is fond of fat, Mart. 11, 101, 6.]

[PINGUICULUS, a, um. dem. (pinguis) Rather fat, Front.]

PINGUIS, e. (πίων) I. Pass. A) Fat, corpulent [opp. 'macer': p. Thebani, Cic. Fat. 4: — me pinguem vides, 971

Hor.: — p. laridum, id.: — pinguem facere gallinam, Col.: — pinguior agnus, Plaut.: — pinguisissimus hædulus, Juv.: —

\*\*Subst.: Pingue, is. n. A kind of oily fat in the flesh (conf. ADEPS), Plin. 11, 37, 85: — taurorum, leonum pinguis, id. B) Meton. \*\*1) Fat, fruitful, unctuous, rich: p. ager, Col. 1, 4: — p. solum, id.: — pinguior campus, Hor.: — p. fimus, Virg.: — p. ficus, Hor.: — p. olivum, Ov.: — p. coma, Mart.: — p. merum, oily, Hor.: — p. vinum, Cels.: — p. flamma, of incense, Ov.: — p. ara, sprinkled with the blood and fat of the sacrifices, Virg.: — p. stabula apum, rich or abounding with honey, id. 2) Gross, thick, heavy, coarse: p. cœlum, Cic. Div. 1, 57: — p. calor, Plin.: — p. folium, id.: — p. coma, Suet.: — p. toga, id. \*\*3) Of flavour: Dull, not pungent: p. sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32. \*\*4) Of colour: Glaring: (jaspis) glauco pingui, id. 37, 8, 37: — e candidis coloribus pinguisissimus, id. [5] Besmeared, bedaubed: p. crura luto, Juv. 3, 247: — virga p., a limed twig or perch, Stat.] C) Fig.: Close, coarse, not fine: agamus pingui Minerva, Cic. Læl. 5: — p. verba, gross, strong, Quint.: — Clumsy, unrefined, awkward, stupid: quod ipsi Antiocho p. videbatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 34: — p. ingenium, Ov.: — donatus munere pingui, Hor. \*\*II. Act.: That renders fat, fattening [Hence, meton., fertilising: Nilus pingui flumine, Virg. Æ. 9, 31.] — Fig.: Calm, tranquil: p. otium, Plin. E. 1, 2: — pinguis otium, id.: — p. vita, id.: — p. quies, Ov.: — p. somnus, id.: — p. amor, id.

\*\*PINGUITER, adv. I. Prop.: Fatly, with fatness, Plin. 12, 25, 55; Col. [II. Fig.: pinguis succurere, more strongly, more abundantly, Paul. Dig.: — pinguis accipitur, not too strictly, id.]

[PINGUITĀ, æ. f. (pinguis) Fatness, Arn.]

[PINGUITĒS, ẽi. f. (pinguis) Fatness, App.]

\*\*PINGUITUDO, inis. f. (pinguis) I. Prop. A) Fatness, Plin. 11, 37, 71: — p. olei, Col.: — p. soli, id. B) Meton.: Glaring colour, Plin. 35, 6, 19. II. Fig.: Coarseness of expression, Quint. 1, 11, 4.

[PINGUITUSCULUS, a, um. dem. (pinguis) I. q. pinguculus, Sol.]

[PINĪFER, ẽra, ẽrum. (pinus-fero) That bears pines, Virg. E. 10, 14; Stat.]

[PINĪGER, ẽra, ẽrum. (pinus-gero) That bears pines, Ov. F. 3, 84; Stat.]

PINNA, æ. f. I. Prop. A) A feather; said esp. of the stronger feathers in the wings or tails of birds, Suet. Claud. 33; Col. — Meton.: A wing: præpetibus pinnis, of an eagle, Cic. Div. 1, 47: — binas gerere pinna, of insects, Plin.: — [the plume of a helmet, Curt.] — Fowls (which however is censured by Quint.). B) Meton.: \*\*A fin, Plin.; Ov. — Plur.: Pinnæ, ærum. f. Pinnacles, battlements, Cæs. B. G. 5, 39, Virg. — \*\*The ladles or buckets on a water-wheel, Vitruvius. 10, 10. — \*\*The keys of an hydraulic organ, id. ib. 13. II. A kind of shell-fish, Cic. Fin. 3, 19; Plin. — Instead of this we find also pina, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123. [Hence, Fr. pignon, a gable.]

[PINNĀCTULUM, i. n. (pinna) A gable, point of a building, Tert.]

PINNĀTUS, a, um. (pinna) I. Prop.: Feathered, winged: p. cauda (aquilæ), Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, e poeta: — Jovis p. satelles: — p. Cupido. \*\*II. Meton.: abies folio pennato densa, as if feathered, because the leaves lie on each other like the feathers of birds, Plin. 16, 10, 19.

[PINNĪGER, ẽra, ẽrum. (pinna-gero) Feathered, winged, Acc. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 33. — amor p., Lucr. — piscis p., provided or furnished with fins, Ov.]

[PINNĪ-RĀPUS, i. m. (pinna-rapio) One who endeavoured to snatch away the wings (pinnæ) of a helmet with his rete; i. e. a gladiator that fought with the Samnite (another gladiator) who wore a helmet with wings, Juv. 3, 158.]

PINNŌ-PHYLAX, Æcis. m. (πυνοφύλαξ) I. q. pinnoteres, Plin. 9, 42, 66.

PINNŌ-TĒRES, æ. m. (πυννοτήρης) The keeper or guardian of the shell-fish pinna, Cic. Fin. 3, 19; Plin.

**PINNŌ-TĒRES**, æ. m. (πιννο-θήρες) *The smallest kind of crab*, Plin. 9, 31, 51.

**\*\*PINNŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (pinna) *A small feather*, Col. 8, 5, 5. — *Meton.* [a little wing, Plaut. Amph. Prol. 143.] — *A fin*, Plin. 9, 57, 83.

**\*\*PINSĀTŪ**, ōnis. f. *A beating, pounding, bruising*, Vitr. 7, 1.

**\*\*PINSO**, pinsi and pinsti, pinsum, pinsitum and pistum. 3. [pinsiabant for pinsebant, Enn. ap. Varr.] v. a. (πισσω) I. Prop.: *To pound, stamp, bray, beat, bruise*: p. far, Varr. L. L. 4, 31: — p. uvam et ficum, id.: — pilis pinsui, Pomp. ap. Varr.: — p. humum cubitis, Enn. ap. Varr.: — p. terram genibus, id. ap. Diom.: — pinsitum panicum, Col. [II. Meton.: p. alqm flagro, to beat soundly, to thrash, drub, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 81: — quem nulla ciconia pinsit, that cannot be mocked (by imitating a stork's beak with one's hands), Pers.] [Hence, Ital. pesto.]

[PINSOR, ōris. m. (pinso) for pistior. *A baker*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**PINSUS** or **PINSĪTUS**, a, um. part. of pinso.

**PĪNUS**, ūs and i. f. (πίτυς) I. *A wild pine, Scotch fir*, P. larix, P. picea, P. excelsa, Fam. Coniferae, Plin. 16, 20, 33. *A pine-tree* (Pinus pinea L.) which bears edible fruit, id. 16, 10, 15. — [According to the fable, Pitys (i. q. pinus) was a nymph beloved by Pan: pinus amata Arcadio deo, Prop.] [II. Meton.: *A ship built of pine-wood*, Ov. M. 2, 185; Virg.; Hor. — *A torch of pine-wood*, Virg. Æ. 9, 72. — *A javelin or dart*, Stat. Th. 8, 539. — *An oar*, Luc. 3, 531. — *A wreath made of the leaves of the pine-tree*, Ov. M. 14, 637.] [Hence, Ital. pino, Fr. pin.]

**PĪŌ**, i. v. a. (pius) I. [To seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate: p. Sylvanum lacte, Hor. E. 2, 143: — p. busta, i. e. manes, Ov.: — p. ossa, Virg.]: — *To free from guilt by some religious rite or ceremony*: si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Auct. Or. Dom. 51: — *\*\*Gen.*: *To seek to make good, or to make good, to make compensation for, to retrieve, repair; to endeavour to turn away or avert*: p. damna, Ov. A. 3, 160: — p. nefas triste, Virg.: — p. fulmen, to endeavour to avert the fulfilment of a bad omen from it, Ov.: — p. sidus, of a planet, Plin.: — p. prodigia, Tac.: — p. imaginem noctis for somnium, Ov.: — [to avenge, to punish: p. culpam morte, Virg. Æ. 2, 120; Sil.] [II. To exercise or perform in a religious manner: p. pietatem, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 3: — sacra p., Prop.]

[PĪĀTŪ, ōnis. f. *A whimpering, crying, in the language of the Ōsci*, ap. Fest.]

[PĪĀTUS, ūs. m. (pipo) *The pipping or crying of chickens*: p. pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 103.]

**PĪPER**, ēris. n. (πέπερι) I. Prop.: *Pepper*: P. nigrum, P. cubeba, Fam. Piperaceae, Plin. 12, 7; Hor.: — piperis granum, a pepper-corn, Plin.: — piperis baccæ, Vitr.

**\*\*II. Fig.**: *Of asperity in speaking*, Hier.: — p., non homo, perhaps of a satirical person, Petr. [Hence, Ital. pèvere, Fr. poivre.]

**\*\*PĪPĒRĀTUS**, a, um. (piper) I. Prop.: *Peppered*: p. vinum, Plin. 14, 16: — p. acetum, Col.: — p. garum, Petr.: — Subst.: PĪPĒRĀTUM, i. n. *A sauce prepared from or seasoned with pepper*, Cels. 4, 19. [II. Fig.: *Peppered, sharp, satirical, pungent*: p. facundia, Sid.]

[PĪPĒRĀN, ēs. f. (piper) *The active principle of pepper*, NL.]

**PĪPĒRĪTIS**, idis. f. (πείπερις) *Pepper-wort* (probably Indian pepper, Capsicum annuum L.), Plin. 19, 12, 62.

[PĪPĪŌ, are. v. n. (pipio) *To peep, pip, chirp*, Catull. 3, 10.]

[PĪPINNA, æ. for parva mentula, doubtful, Mart. 11, 73, 2.]

[1. PĪPĪŌ, are. *To chirp, pip; hence, to whimper*, Tert.: — imbris pipiavit, sent forth as with a whimpering noise, id.]

**\*\*2. PĪPŪ**, ire. *To pip or chirp as young birds*, Col. 8, 5, 14.

[3. PĪPŪ, ōnis. m. *A young chirping bird*, Lamp.] [Hence, Ital. piggione, Fr. pigeon.]

[PĪPŪ, are. *To pip or chirp*: gallina pipat, Varr. ap. Non.]

[PĪPŪLUM, i. n. or PĪPŪLUS, i. m. (pipio) *A pipping or chirping as a young bird; hence, a whimpering, crying*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 32; Matt. ap. Gell.]

[PĪRĀCTUM, ii. n. (pirum) *Perry*, Hier.]

**PĪRÆUS** (trisyll.), ēi. m. (Πειραιεύς) *A small place and harbour near Athens, joined to the city by a long wall, the Piræus, the port of Piræus, now Porto Dracone or Porto Leone*: post me erat Ægina, ante Megara, dextra P., Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: — triplex Piræei portus, Nep.: — nimis imminabat Ægina Piræo: — in Piræa (the Greek acc.) quum exissem: — ut semel e Piræo eloquentia evecta est: — [Contr. Piræus: litora Piræi, Catull.: — in Piræum transmittabamus, Gell.: — coimus in Piræo, Ter.: — The poetic form in n. plur. Piræa tuta, Ov.]

[PĪRÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Piræus*: P. portus, Prop. 3, 21, 23: — P. litus, Sil.]

**PĪRĀTA**, æ. m. (πειράτης) *A sea-robber, pirate, corsair*, Cic. Off. 3, 29; Vell.

[PĪRĀTĪCUM, i. n. for piracium, Hier.]

**PĪRĀTĪCUS**, a, um. (πειρατικός) *Of or belonging to pirates, piratical*: p. myoparo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28: — p. bellum, war carried on with pirates, Cic.: — p. statio, Plin.: — Subst.: Piratica, æ. f. *Piracy*: piraticam facere, to carry on piracy, Cic. de Sen. 5: — or piraticam exercere, Just.

**PĪRĒNÆUS**, a, um. See PYRÆNÆUS.

**PĪRĒNE**, ēs. f. (Πειρήνη) *A fountain in the citadel of Corinth (Acrocorinthus)*, Plin. 4, 4, 5. — [Sacred to the Muses, Pers. prol. 4; Stat.]

[PĪRĒNIS, idis. f. (Πειρηνίς) *Of or belonging to the fountain Pirene*: P. unda, Ov. M. 2, 240: — P. Ephyre, Corinth, id.]

**PĪRĪTHŌUS**, i. m. (Πειρίθοος) *The son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, and husband of Hippodame or Hippodamia, a friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia he descended with Theseus into the infernal regions, in order to carry away Proserpine, but was not suffered to return*, Ov. M. 8, 303; Hor.

[PĪRĪT for quicquid, in the language of the Ōsci, ap. Fest.]

**PĪRUM**, i. n. *A pear*: P. Cydonia, Fam. Pomaceae, Plin. 15, 15; Hor. [Hence, Ital. pero, Fr. poire.]

**PĪRUS**, i. f. *A pear-tree*, Plin. 16, 24, 38; Virg.

**PĪRUSTÆ**, ārum. m. *A people of Illyria*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1; Liv.

**PĪSA**, æ. f. (πίσα) and **PĪSÆ**, ārum. f. I. *A town of Elis on the river Alpheus, where the Olympic games were held*, Virg. G. 3, 180; Ov. II. *Pisæ, ārum. f. A town of Etruria, at the conflux of the Arnus (now Anio), and the Ausor (now Serchio), celebrated for its baths (thermæ), now Pisa, a colony of Pisa in Elis*, Liv. 21, 39, 3; Virg.

**\*\*PĪSÆUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pisa in Elis*: P. Arethusa, said to have its source in Elis, Ov. M. 5, 409: — hasta P., of Œnomachus, id.: — Pisæam vexit, of Hippodamia id.: — Subst.: PĪSÆI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Pisa*, Plin. 4, 5, 7.

**PĪSĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Pisc in Etruria*: P. ager, Liv. 39, 2: — P. portus, Rutil.: — Subst.: PĪSĀNI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Pisa*, Liv. 40, 43.

[PĪSĀTĪLIS, e. *Born at Pisa, for Pisanus*, ap. Fest.]

**PĪSAURENSIS**, e. *Of Pisaurum*, Cic. Brut. 78.

**PĪSAURUM**, i. n. *A town of Umbria, now Pesaro*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 11; Cic.; Plin.

[PĪSCĀRĪUS, a, um. (pisces) *Of or belonging to fishes, fish*: p. hamulus, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 17: — p. copia, id.: — p. forum, fish-market, id.: — Subst.: PĪSCĀRIA, æ. f. *Fishery*, Ulp. Dig.]

[PĪSCĀTŪ, ōnis. f. *A fishing, fishery*, Ulp. Dig.]

**PISCĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A fisherman, fisher*, Cic. Off. 1, 42; Ter.



# PISCATORIUS

**PISCĀTŌRĪŪS**, a. um. (piscator) *Of or belonging to fishes, fishing, or a fisherman*: p. navis, a fishing-boat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2: — p. casa, a fisherman's hut, Petr.: — p. forum, the fish-market, Liv.: — p. arundo, Plin. [p. ses vestuto more appellatur, quod in monte Albano datur pro piscibus, ap. Fest.]

**\*\*PISCATRIX**, icis. f. *She that fishes*, Plin. 9, 42, 67: — [Hence, Fr. pécheresse.]

[**PISCĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (piscor) *Fishing*, Tert.]

**\*PISCĀTUS**, ūs. m. (piscor) **\*\*I.** *A fishing, catching of fish*, Plin. 6, 22, 24. **II.** *Meton.*: *Fish*: piscatu, aucupio, Cic. Fin. 2, 8: — piscatum sibi parare, Plaut.

**PISCĪCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (piscis) *A little fish*: p. parvi, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: — p. minuti, Ter.

**PISCĪNA**, æ. f. (piscis) **I.** *Prop.*: *A fish-pond*, Cic. Par. 5, 2. **\*\*II.** *A pool or pond for swimming or bathing in*, Plin. E. 2, 17, 11; Sen. Ep.; Col.: — p. calidæ, warm baths, Suet. — *a large vessel or trough for holding water, a tank, reservoir*: p. lignæ, Plin. 34, 12, 32.

[**PISCĪNĀLIS**, e. (piscina) *Of or pertaining to a bath*: p. cellæ, baths, Pall.]

**PISCĪNĀRĪŪS**, ūs. m. (piscina) *One that keeps or is fond of fish-ponds*, Cic. Att. 1, 19.

[**PISCĪNENSIS**, e. (piscina) *Of a fish-pond*: p. res, Lucil. ap. Fest.]

[**PISCĪNELLA** and **PISCĪNŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (piscina) *A small fish-pond*, Varr. L. L. 9, 45, 74.]

**PISCIS**, is. m. **I.** *Prop.*: *A fish*, Cic. N. D. 2, 51; Plin. — *sing. collect.*, id. 11, 53, 116: — p. femina, Ov.: — *curvus* p., a dolphin, Sil. **II.** *Meton.*: *Pisces*, ūm. m. *A constellation, the Fishes*, Col. 11, 2, 20: — P. gemelli or P. gemini, one in the south, the other in the north, Ov.: Cic. Ar. 12. [P. major, another constellation in the southern hemisphere, Avien.: — p. aquosi, Virg. G. 4, 234.] — Hence, Ital. pesce, Fr. poisson.]

**PISCOR**, i. v. dep. (piscis) *To fish*: p. ante hortulos, Cic. Off. 3, 14: — p. hamo, Suet.: — p. reti, id.: — *Prov.*: p. in aere, to take pains in vain, Plaut.

[**PISCŌSUS**, a. um. (piscis) *Full of or abounding in fish*: p. amnis, Ov. F. 3, 581: — p. scopuli, Virg.]

[**PISCŪLENTUS**, a. um. (piscis) *Abounding in fish*: p. loca, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 2: — promontorium pisculentissimum, Sol.: — *Subst.*: *Pisculentum*, i. n. *A medicine made of fishes*, App.]

**PĪSIDA**, æ. m. (Πισιδῆς) *An inhabitant of Pisidia*, Cic. Div. 1, 47: — *Plur.*: *Pisidæ*, ārum. m. *The inhabitants of Pisidia, a hardy race of mountaineers*, Cic. Div. 1, 1; Liv.; Plin.

**PĪSIDĪA**, æ. f. (Πισιδία) *Pisidia, a district of Asia Minor*, Liv. 37, 54; Plin.

**\*PĪSIDĪCUS**, a. um. *Of Pisidia*, Plin. 21, 71, 9.

[**PISINUS**, i. m. *A little boy*, Labeo, ap. Schol. Pers. 1, 4.]

**PĪSTRĀTĪDES**, æ. m. *A descendant of Pisistratus*, Liv. 31, 44.

**PĪSTRĀTŪS**, i. m. (Πισιστρατός) *A sole ruler (tyrannus) at Athens, in the time of Servius Tullius*, Cic. de Or. 3, 34; Gell.

[**PĪSTRO**, are. *To cry as a starling*, Auct. Carm. Philom.]

[1. **PISO**, are. v. a. *To stamp, pound* (al. pinsatur), Varr. R. R. 1, 63.]

**\*\*2.** **PĪSO**, si, ere. v. a. *To stamp, pound*, Plin. 18, 10; Cat. [3. **PISO**, ōnis. m. *A mortar*, M. Emp.]

4. **PĪSO**, ōnis. m. *A Roman family name*; e. g. of the gens Calpurnia, Cic. Font. 13.

**\*\*PĪSŌNĪĀNUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Piso*: conjuratio P., Suet. Ner. 36.

**PISSASPHALTUS**, i. m. (πισσάφαλτος) *A kind of bitumen or Jew's pitch*, Plin. 24, 7, 25.

**PISSĒLĒON**, i. um. (πισσέλαον) *Oil from cedar pitch*, Plin. 24, 5, 11.

# PISUM

**\*\*PISSĪNUS**, a. um. (πισσινός) *Of or belonging to pitch*: p. oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

**PISSŌCĒROS**, i. m. (πισσόκηρος) *Pitch-wax, work of pitch and wax, the second foundation in the honeycomb*, Plin. 11, 7, 6.

**PISTĀCĪA**, æ. f. (πιστάκια) *The pistachia tree*, i. q. P. Lentiscus, Fam. Anacardiaceæ, Pall. 3, 25.

**PISTĀCĪUM** or **-ĒUM**, i. n. (πιστάκιον) *The fruit of the pistachia tree*, Plin. 13, 5, 10; Pall.

**PISTANA**, æ. f. *for sagitta. A kind of plant, arrow-head*, Plin. 21, 17, 68.

[**PISTĪCUS**, a. um. (πιστικός) *Genuine, unadulterated*, Bibl.]

**\*\*PISTILLUM**, i. n. or **PISTILLUS**, i. m. (pinso) **I.** *A pestle to pound with*, Plin. 34, 18, 50. [**II.** *In Bot.*: *A pistil*, NL.]

[**PISTO**, are. freq. (pinso) *To stamp, pound*, Veg.]

**PISTŌLŌCHĪA**, æ. f. (πιστολόχια) *A plant, birthwort, Aristolochia* p. Fam. Aristolochiaceæ (al. plistolochia, in the same sense), Plin. 25, 8, 54.

**PISTOR**, ōris. m. (pinso) **\*\*I.** *Prop.*: *One that pounds (esp. corn) or grinds in a mill; hence, a miller*, Plin. 19, 11, 28. **II.** *A baker*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8; Plin.

**\*\*PISTŌRĪENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Pistorium in Etruria*: P. ager, Sall. Cat. 57: — milites P., facetè, alluding to pistor, Plaut.

**PISTŌRĪŪM**, ūs. n. *A town of Etruria, now Pistoja*, Plin. 3, 5, 8.

**\*\*PISTŌRĪŪS**, a. um. (pistor) *Of or belonging to a baker or bakers*: p. opus, pastry, Plin. 18, 11, 27: — forum p., the bakers' market, A. Vict.: — operas pistorias locare, Ulp. Dig.

[**PISTRĪGER**, ēra, ērum. (pistris-gero) *Carried by a pistris*, Sid.]

[**PISTRĪLLA**, æ. f. dem. (pistrina) *A small pounding-mill*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45.]

**\*\*PISTRĪNA**, æ. f. (pinso) *A place in which corn was pounded (ground) and the flour baked, a bakehouse*, Plin. 18, 9, 20.

**\*\*PISTRĪNĀLIS**, e. (pistrinum) *Pertaining to a pounding-mill*: p. pecus, swine fattened there, Col. 7, 9, 2.

[**PISTRĪNĀRĪŪS**, ūs. m. (pistrinum) *A miller, or the manager of a pistrinum*, Ulp. Dig.]

**\*\*PISTRĪNENSIS**, e. (pistrinum) *Of or belonging to a pounding-mill*: p. jumenta, Suet. Cal. 39.

**PISTRĪNUM**, i. n. (pinso) **I.** *Prop.*: *A pounding-mill (crushing machine), where slaves were set to work as a punishment*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11: — te in pistrinum dedam, Ter.: — hominem pistrino dignum, id.: — pistrinum exercere, to be a miller and baker, Suet. **II.** *Meton.*: *Of a difficult business, or unpleasant place, a burden, yoke*: tibi mecum in eodem pistrino est vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33.

**PISTRĪNUS**. See 2. **PRISTINUS**.

**PISTRIS** or **PRISTIS**, is. and **PISTRIX** or **PRISTIX**, icis. f. **I.** *Prop.*: *A sea-monster or large fish, as a whale, shark, etc.* (Plin. 9, 4, 3); *The Whale* (a constellation), Cic. Ar. 152. **II.** *Meton.*: *A kind of fast-sailing ship, a cutter* (Liv. 35, 26): hence, the name of one of the ships of Æneas, Virg.

[1. **PISTRIX**, icis. f. (pinso) *She that pounds (grinds) corn and bakes bread*, Varr. L. L. 5, 31.]

2. **PISTRIX**, icis. f. See **PISTRIS**.

**\*\*PISTŪRA**, æ. f. (pinso) *A pounding (grinding) of corn*, Plin. 18, 10, 23.

**PISTUS**, a. um. *part. of pinso*.

**PĪSUM**, i. n. (πίσων) *A pea*, P. ervum, Fam. Leguminosæ, Plin. 18, 12, 31.

[ΠΙΤΗΚΙΟΝ, ἱ. n. (πιθήκιον) I. A small ape, a little monkey, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42. II. A kind of plant, i. q. antirrhinum, App. H.]

PĪTHĒCŪSA, æ. f. and PĪTHĒCŪSÆ, ārum. f. (Πιθηκούσσα, Πιθηκούσαι) An island on the Italian coast, near Cumæ, now Iachia, Plin. 6, 3, 12; Liv. 8, 22, 66.

PĪTHEUS, ēi and ēos (πίθεος) PITHUS, i. (πίθος) and PITHIAS, æ. m. (πίθιας) A kind of meteor, in the shape of a cash, Plin. 2, 25, 22; Sen.

[PITISSO, are. See PYTISSE.]

\*\*PITTACĪUM, ἱ. n. (πιττάκιον) I. Gen.: A slip or bit of paper or parchment for writing on (Lampr.); used as a label, e. g. on wine-bottles, etc., Petr. 34. II. Esp.: A small piece of linen spread with ointment, a plaster, Cels. 3, 10.

PITTACUS or -OS, i. m. (Πιττακος) A philosopher of Mytilene, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 56; Nep.

[PITTHĒIS, idis. f. (Πιτθής) Daughter of Pittheus, i. e. Æthra, Ov. H. 10, 131.]

[PITTHĒIUS and contr. PITTHĒUS, a, um. (Πιτθῆλος, Πιτθῆιος) Of or belonging to Pittheus, Ov. H. 4, 107.]

PITHEUS, ēi and ēos. m. (Πιθεύς) A king of Træzene, father of Æthra, the wife of Ægeus and mother of Theseus, Ov. M. 8, 622; Hyg. F. 37.

[PITŪINUS, a, um. (πιτῦίνος) Of or from pines, Veg.]

PĪTŪĪTA [poet. triyll., Hor.; Pers.], æ. f. A clammy moisture or humour. I. Prop., in the body; Phlegm, rheum: quum sanguis corruptus est aut p. redundat, in case of a redundancy of phlegm, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10; Plin.; Col. \*\*II. Meton. of trees (Plin. 17, 27, 43); of fowls, the pip, id. 10, 57, 78.

PĪTŪĪTĀRIĀ, æ. f. (pituita) A plant said to remove phlegm, Plin. 23, 1, 13.

[PITŪITĀRIUS, a, um. (pituita) Containing phlegm: glandula p.: — febris p., NL.]

PĪTŪĪTŌSUS, a, um. (pituita) Full of phlegm: p. homo, Cic. Fat. 4.

[PITŪINUS, a, um. (πιτῦίνος) Of pines, M. Emp.]

PĪTŪIS, idos. f. (πιτῦς) The cone of a pine, a pine-apple, Plin. 15, 10, 9.

PĪTŪŌCAMPA, æ. and PĪTŪŌCAMPE, ēs. f. (πιτῦόκαμπε) A caterpillar living on pine-trees, Plin. 28, 9, 33.

PITYMA, ātis. n. See PYTISMA.

PĪUS, a, um. (Sup., piissimus, Anton. ap. Cic.; Sen. and later writers.) I. Gen.: Pious, religious, devout, godly, righteous, virtuous, conscientious: p. homo, Cic. Phil. 13, 19: — p. et pudica uxor, Plaut.: — p. ingenium Pamphili, Ter.: — [Of poets: p. vates, holy, Virg. Æ. 6, 662: — p. poeta, Catull.: — p. luci, the sacred groves of poets, Hor.] — Of the manes of the pious dead: piorum sedem consecuti, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: — Hence [pium est, it is pious or pleasing to the gods; with inf., Ov.: and Subst., piuum, i. n. for fas: jusque p. que, id.]: — Just, legitimate, lawful: p. dolor: — p. bellum, Liv.

II. Esp.: Entertaining sentiments of affection and attachment towards parents, children, masters, superiors, magistrates, one's native country, etc., dutiful, affectionate, loyal: p. in parentes, Cic. Off. 3, 22: — p. (erga patriam), Nep.: — p. sarcina nati, Ov.: — p. metus, of a wife trembling for the life of her husband, id.: — p. propinquitates, Planc. ap. Cic.: — impietate (towards the son) p. est, loving like a sister, Ov.: — p. consilia, for princes, Vell.: — p. bellum, for the country, Liv.: — p. munificentia, towards relations, Vell.: — [kind, Claud.: — Meton.: p. testa, Hor. O. 3, 21, 4.]

PIX, picis. f. (πίσσα) I. Gen.: Pitch (Plin. 14, 20, 25); boiling pitch was dropped upon the bodies of slaves, as a punishment, Plaut. II. Esp.: Tar, Virg. G. 3, 450: usually p. liquida, Vitr.; Plin.: — [Hence, Ital. pece.]

PLACĀBĪLIS, e. [I. Act.: Serving to pacify or appease; pacifying, soothing: p. hostia, Lact.: — placabilis est,

974

more soothing, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 17.] II. Pass.: Easy to be appeased or pacified, placable: p. animus, Cic. Att. 1, 17: — ingenium p., Liv.: — p. ira, Ov.: — placabiliora omnia.

PLĀCĀBĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. Placability, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88.

[PLĀCĀBĪLĪTER. adv. In a pacifying manner, Gell. 7, 3, 19.]

\*\*PLĀCĀMEN, inis. n. (placo) A means of pacifying or appeasing, Liv. 7, 2, 3.

PLĀCĀMENTUM, i. n. (placo) I. q. placamen, Plin. 21, 7, 19; Tac.

PLĀCĀTE. adv. Mildly, gently, calmly: omnia humana ferre p. et moderate, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: — remissius et placatus ferre.

PLĀCĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. An appeasing, pacifying: p. deorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 2.

[PLĀCĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (placo) Appeasing, pacifying, Tert.]

[PLĀCĀTRIX, icis. f. (placo) She that appeases, Salv.]

PLĀCĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of placo. II. Adj.

\*\*A) Prop.: Appeased, pacified, well disposed to wards: exercitus duci placatus, Liv. 2, 60. B) Meton.: Peaceful, calm, quiet, gentle: p., tranquilla, quieta vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21: — p. status animi: — p. res: — si tranquilla et p. mihi omnia fuissent: — quies placatissima: — p. mare, Virg.

[PLĀCENTA, æ. f. (πλακούς) I. A cake, Cat. R. R. 76; Hor. II. Anat.: The organ which forms the medium of communication between the mother and the fetus, the afterbirth, NL.]

[1. PLĀCENTĪA, æ. f. (placeo) Pleasantness, the art or desire of pleasing, App.]

2. PLĀCENTĪA, æ. f. A town of Upper Italy on the Po, which was colonised by the Romans during the second Punic war, now Piacenza, Liv. 21, 25, 2.

PLĀCENTĪNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Placentia: P. municipium, Cic. Pis. 23: — P. Tina. — \*\*Subst.: Plācentini, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Placentia, Liv. 27, 10.

PLĀCĒŌ, cūi, citum. 2. v. n. I. Gen.: To please, be pleasing or agreeable: p. alui, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: — nec dubito, quin mihi placitura sit: — placet hoc tibi? — velle alui p.: — ut placet, as it pleases, as you like: — sibi p., to be pleased or satisfied with one's self: — dos placenda est, for p. debet, Plaut.: — [placens, pleasing, pleasant, agreeable: p. uxor, Hor.]

II. Esp.: placet alui, one is of opinion, considers best, it seems good to one: — duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum, Carneades is of opinion, Cic. Ac. 2, 31: — Academicis p., esse rerum ejusmodi dissimilitudines: — ut Stoicis placet: — ut doctissimis placuit, as the most learned have agreed: — si diis placet, ironically, Ter.; Cic. — With inf., Cæs.; Ov.: with acc. and inf., Cic.; Ov.: with ut, Cic.; Cæs.: — placitum est, ut, Pomp. ap. Cic. Fam.: — [with subj., App.]: — To take or come to a decision, to resolve upon, to determine: senatui p., ut, Cic. Phil. 14, 4: — quando vobis ita placuit, Sall.: — si placuit hoc, Ov.: — With inf.: placet legatos recipi, Sall.: — suggestum adornari placuit, Liv.: — [Hence, Ital. piacere, Fr. plaire.]

[PLĀCĪBĪLIS, e. (placeo) That can please, pleasing, Tert.]

PLĀCĪDE. adv. I. Prop.: With pleasing expressions: p. loqui, Cic. de Or. 27: — p. verba facere, Sall. II. Meton.: Gently, quietly, softly, peacefully, placidly:

p. ire, to walk gently or sedately, Ter.: — p. progredi, Cæs. B. G. 6, 7: — p. atque constanter — p. atque sedate: — p. plebem tractare, Sall.: — p. ferre dolorem: — colles p. acclives, gently sloping, Liv.: — \*\*Comp., Sall.: — [Sup., August.]

PLACIDEIĀNUS, i. m. See PACIDEIANUS.

[PLĀCĪDITAS, ātis. f. (placidus) Gentleness, mild disposition, mildness, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4.]

[PLĀCĪDŪLUS, a, um. dem. (placidus) Rather gentle, soft, or still, Aus.]

PLĀCĪDUS, a, um. (placeo) Gentle, soft, quiet, peaceable, placid [vehemens]: reddere alqm placidum, Cic. Cæc. 10: — p. quietaque constantia (animi): — p. senatus: — p. oratio: — p. mors, tranquil, Virg.: — placidissima pax: —

## PLACITIS

civitas placidior, Liv.: — p. cœlum, *serene, clear*, Sil. — p. sal, i. e. mare, Virg.: — p. dies, *a clear, calm day*, Plin. E.: — urbe p., Virg.: — p. amnis, Ov.: — p. mare, Plin. E.: — p. somnus, Ov.: — p. uva, *ripe, mild*, Sed.: — arbores placidiores, *more fruitful*, Plin.: — p. animal, *tame*, id.

PLACĪTIS, Idia. f. (πλακίτις) *A kind of cadmium procured in furnaces*, Plin. 34, 10, 22.

[PLĀCĪTRO, are. freg. (placeo) I. To please thoroughly, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 10. II. To carry on a law-suit, ML. — Hence, Ital. *piateggiar*, Fr. *plaidoyer*.]

\*\*PLĀCĪTUM, i. n. [I. Prop.: *That which is pleasing or agreeable*: ultra placitum laudare, *beyond what is agreeable*, Virg. E. 7, 26.] II. Meton. A) *An opinion pronounced, decision, dogma*: p. medicorum, Plin. 14, 22: — Catonis p. de olivis, id. B) *An agreement, compact*, ML. — [Hence, Ital. *piato*, Fr. *plaid*.]

\*\*PLĀCĪTUS, a. um. I. Part. of placeo. II. Adj.: *Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable*: locus ambobus p., Sall. Jug. 81: — p. amor, Virg.: — p. oliva, id.: — placita es, Ov.

PLĀCO, i. v. a. I. To appease, pacify, make quiet: p. alqm, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: — p. animum: — p. divinum numen precibus: — p. alqm beneficiis, Liv.: — p. ventos sanguine, Virg.: — p. iram: — p. iram et discordiam: — p. odia improborum: — p. invidiam, Hor.: — p. parentes: — p. alqm reipublicæ, *to reconcile with*: — homo quietus et sibi ipse placatus, *reconciled and at peace with himself*: — p. ventrem escā, Hor.: — p. sitim, *to satisfy, quench*, Mart. [II. To endeavour to appease, Hor. O. 2, 14, 6.]

[PLĀCOR, ōris. m. (placeo) *A taking pleasure in a thing*, Bibl.]

[PLACUSA and PLACUSIA, æ. f. See PLAGUSIA.]

1. PLĀGA, æ. f. (πληγή) I. Prop. A) Gen.: *A blow, stroke, thrust*: plagas perferre, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: — plagas pati, Ter.: — plagam ferre, *to be about to hit or deal a blow, make a thrust, etc.*, Virg.: — plagam sedare, *to fix a blow*, Ov.: — verbera (stripes with a lash) et plagas (with rods or sticks) representare, Suet. B) Meton.: *Of the impact of atoms*: quam plagam appellat, Cic. Fat. 20: — extra pondus et plagam. C) Esp.: *A blow, stroke, etc., such as to produce a wound*; thence, *a wound*: p. mediocris pestifera, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: — plagam perferre, accipere: — plagam ponere: — plagis vulnerari, Nep.: — plagam infligere: — plagam imponere: — plagam inferre, *to inflict*, Plin.: — plagis confodi, Suet.: — plagis confici: — [clipeus mille patet plagis, Ov.]

II. Fig.: *A blow, wound, loss*: p. est injecta petitioni tue, Cic. Mur. 23: — oratio gravem plagam facit, *makes a deep impression*: — plagam accipere: — levior est p. ab amico: — plagā (deorum) percussum esse: — hac perculsus plagā non succubuit, Nep. — [Hence, Ital. *spaggiā*, *piaggiā*; Fr. *plaiē*.]

\*\*2. PLĀGA, æ. f. *A region, quarter*: p. cœli, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 13: — p. ætheria, Virg.: — p. septentrionalis, Plin.: — quatuor p., *the four zones*, Virg.: — p. solis iniqui, i. e. zona torrida, id.; or p. ardens, Sen.; or p. fervida, id. — Meton.: *A district, canton*: p. Marterina, Liv. 9, 41.

3. PLĀGA, æ. f. I. Prop. A) *A hunter's net or toil*: plagas tendere, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: — compellere lupum in plagas, Plaut.: — transibat lina plagarum, Ov. \*\*B) Meton. 1) *A cobweb*, Plin. 11, 24, 28. [2] *A bed-curtain*, Varr. ap. Non.] II. Fig.: *A net, gin, snare*: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 48: — in majores plagas incidendum est: — Antonium conjecti in Octavianii plagas: — se impedire in plagas, Plaut.: — in plagas incidere, Petr.

[PLAGIA, æ. f. (2. plaga) *The coast*, ML. [Hence, Ital. *piaggiā*, Fr. *plagiē*.]

\*PLĀGIĀRIUS, i. m. (plagium) I. Prop.: *A man-stealer, a kidnapper*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2; Ulp. Dig. [II. Meton.: *A literary thief, a plagiarist*, Mart. 1, 53, 9.]

[PLĀGIŌTOR, ōris. m. (plagium) *I. q. plagiarius*, Tert.]

## PLANGO

[PLĀGI-GER, ěra, ěrum. (plaga-gero) *That receives stripes, getting blows (of slaves)*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 20.]

[PLĀGI-GERŪLUS, a. um. (plaga-gerulus) *I. q. plagiger*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 19.]

PLAGIOSIPPUS, i. m. *Perhaps as an allusion to the orator L. Philippus (doubtful)*, A. Her. 4, 83.

[PLĀGI-PĀTIDA, æ. m. (plaga-patio) *One that endures stripes or puts up with blows*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 2.]

[PLĀGIUM, ii. n. *A stealing of men, kidnapping*, Ulp. Dig.]

[PLĀGO, i. v. a. (1. plaga) *To strike, wound*, Aug.] [Hence, Ital. *piagare*.]

[PLĀGOSUS, a. um. (1. plaga) I. Act.: *Dealing or inflicting many blows, flogging*: p. Orbilius, Hor. E. 2, 1, 70. II. Pass.: *Much beaten, full of blows or wounds*: p. dorsum, App.]

\*\*PLĀGŪLA, æ. f. dem. (3. plaga) I. *A hanging or curtain*: stragulam pretiosam, plagulas, Liv. 39, 6. [II. A) *A part of a garment to be sewed to the other parts, a breadth, piece*, Varr. L. L. 9, 47, 79.] B) *A sheet of paper that is to be joined to other sheets in order to make a scapus (i. e. a quire)*, Plin. 13, 12, 23.

[PLAGŪSIA, æ. f. *A kind of fish (al. placusas or placusias)*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8.]

\*\*PLĀNĀRĀTUM, i. n. *A kind of plough in the shape of a shovel (doubtful), (al. planstraratum)*, Plin. 18, 18, 48.

PLĀNĀRIĀ, æ. f. *An island in the Etruscan Sea, near Elba*, Plin. 3, 6, 21.

[PLĀNĀRIS, e. I. q. planarius, M. Cap.]

[PLĀNĀRIUS, a. um. (planus) *That is or takes place on the level ground*, Amm.]

PLĀNĀSĪĀ, æ. f. (Πλανασία) *Another name for Planaria*, Plin. 3, 6, 12; Tac.

[PLANCA, æ. f. *A plank, board*, Pall. [Hence, Ital. *palanca*, Fr. *planche*.]

[PLANCĪANUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Plancus*, Ulp. Dig.]

\*\*PLANCTUS, ūs. m. (plango) \*\*I. Gen.: *A beating (so as to produce a loud noise)*, V. Fl. 4, 494; Petr. II. Esp.: *A beating of the breast, etc. in grief, a wailing*: gemitus ac p., Tac. A. 1, 41; Petr. [Hence, Ital. *pianto*.]

PLĀNE, adv. Prop.: *Plainly, evenly; hence, fig., without ambiguity, in a straightforward manner*: p. et Latine loquuntur, Cic. Phil. 7, 6: — *Without difficulty, plainly, clearly, intelligibly [opp. 'obscure']*: p. et dilucide, Cic. de Or. 1, 32: — p. et perspicue expedire alqd.: — p. et aperte: — planius atque apertius dicere: — apertissime planissimeque explicare: — *Without exception, entirely, fully, altogether*: quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, p. bene fecisti, *you have done quite right in having convened etc.*, Cic. Att. 13, 6: — p. molestē tuli: — p. cognoscere: — p. efficere: — rem p. atque omnino defuisse: — p. eruditus: — p. scire, *to know perfectly well*, Ter.: — [In replies; *Quite so, exactly so, to be sure*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 73; Ter.]

[PLĀNES, ētis. m. (πλανής) *A planet; plur., planetes*, Gell. 14, 1, 12.]

[PLĀNĒTA or PLĀNĒTES, æ. m. (πλανήτης) I. *A planet (Pure Latin, stellæ errantes or erraticæ)*, Gell. 14, 1, 12. II. *A kind of loose vestment of the Romish clergy, 'quod oris errantibus evagatur'*, ML.]

[PLĀNĒTĀRIUS, ii. m. *An astrologer*, Aug.]

[PLĀNĒTĀTUS, i. m. *Wearing a planetā, ML. See PLANETA, II.*]

[PLĀNĒTĪCUS, a. um. (πλανητικός) *Wandering, wandering about*: p. sidera, Sid.]

[PLANGO, xxi, nctum. 3. I. Gen.: *To beat or strike (so as to produce a loud noise)*: p. terram vertice, Ov. M. 12, 118: — p. tympana palmis, Catull.: — litora planguntur fluctu, Ov.: — *Middle*: (avis) plangitur, *beats itself with its wings, i. e. flaps its wings*, Ov. M. 11, 75. II. Esp.: *As a sign of anger*: p. lacertos, id.: — *as an indication of sorrow*: p. pectora palmis, *to beat one's breast*, id.: — p. femur dextrā, id.: — *In the pass. (middle)*: planguntur matres, id.: — *And*

thus in the act: gemitus plangentium, Just.:—agmina plangentia, Virg.:—hence, p. alqm. to bewail aloud: p. damna, Stat.] [Hence, Ital. *piangere*, Fr. *plandre*.]

**\*PLANGOR**, ōris. m. (plango) **\*\*I. Gen.**: A beating or striking (with a loud noise): p. feminis, A. Her. 3, 15; Ov. **II. Esp.**: As an indication of grief or mourning; hence, loud wailing, lamentation: plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic. de Or. 38:—plangorem dare, i. e. facere, Ov.

**\*PLANGUNCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (πλανῶν) A wax doll, a small waxen image: in his juventæ sunt quinque p. matronarum (al. lagunculæ) or imagunculæ, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25.

[PLĀNĪ-LŌQUUS, a. um. (plane-loquor) That speaks plainly: ut planiloqua est! Plant. Truc. 4, 4, 11.]

[PLĀNĪPES, ēdis. m. (planus-pes) A kind of mime or ballet-dancer, who, as is supposed, was barefooted, or wore only socks (succi), Juv. 8, 191; Gell.]

**\*PLĀNĪTAS**, ātis. f. (planus) Evenness, smoothness: p. sententiarum, perspicuity, plainness, Tac. Or. 23, 6.

**PLĀNĪTĪA**, æ. f. (planus) A plain, level ground, a flat surface: erat inter oppidum et collem p., Cæs. B. C. 1, 43; Liv. [Hence, Ital. *pianza*.]

**PLĀNĪTĪES**, ēi. f. (planus) A plain, level ground, a flat surface: p. agri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48:—p. regionum:—p. erat inter montes, Pall.

[PLĀNĪTUS. adv. (planus) On plain or level ground, Tert.] [PLĀNO, are. v. a. (planus) To level, make plain: p. vias, Coripp.]

**PLANTA**, æ. f. **I. A young green branch, scion, twig**, Cic. de Sen. 13.—**\*\*A set, slip, cutting, graft**, Plin. 17, 11, 14.—**\*\*A plant**, Col. 11, 3, 29. **II. The sole of the foot**, Plin. 7, 2, 2:—pedum p., Virg.:—[Prov.: sutorem supra plantam (as ultra crepidam) ascendere vetuit, V. Max.] [Hence, Fr. *plante*.]

**PLANTĀGO**, inis. f. Plantain: P. major, Fam. Plantaginæ, Plin. 25, 8, 39. [Hence, Fr. *plantage*.]

**\*PLANTARIS**, e. (planta) **I. Of or belonging to sets, slips, etc.**—Subst.: Plantaria, ium. n. Sets, young trees, Plin. 21, 10, 34.—[Meton.: Hair, Pers. 4, 39.]—**A young plantation or nursery**: plantaria instituire, to make a nursery-ground, Plin. 13, 4, 8. **II. Of or belonging to the sole of the foot**: p. alæ, of Mercury, Stat. Th. 1, 304:—hence, Subst.: Plantaria, ium. n. Winged soles or shoes: p. Perseos, V. Fl.:—p., in Anatomy, designates parts or organs which constitute, are situate in, or connected with the sole of the foot, NL.]

**PLANTĀRĪUM**, ii. n. (planta) A nursery, nursery-ground, a young plantation, Plin. 17, 14, 24.

**\*PLANTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A planting, transplanting, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

[PLANTĀTOR, ōris. m. One that plants or transplants, a planter, Aug.]

**\*PLANTĪGER**, ēra, ērum. (planta-gero) That has young branches: siligna p., Plin. 13, 8, 16.

**\*PLANTO**, are. v. a. (planta) To plant or set (garden plants), Pall.—To plant or transplant (young trees), Plin. 17, 10, 13.

**I. PLĀNUS**, a. um. **I Prop.**: Plain, flat, even: p. carina, flat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13:—p. locus, Cic.:—p. corpus:—campus planissimus, Plin. E.:—p. pisces, flat fish, Plin.:—planissimus locus:—p. litus, Cæs.:—pede plano, on level ground, par terre, Vitruv.:—conclavia, quæ plano pede sunt, id.:—hence, Subst.: Planum, i. n. A plain, flat surface: agmen in planum deducere, Sall. Jug. 49:—castra in planum deferre, Liv.:—Esp. de or e plano, or in plano: On the ground, on level ground, of magistrates when not pronouncing judgement on the tribunal, or (as we say) from the bench, Suet.:—hence: melius in tribunali quam in plano conspiciatur, better in persons of rank than in common

people, Sen. **II. Fig.**: Without difficulty or ceremony, easy: p. via, Cic. Fl. 42:—hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr.:—Perspicuous, clear, intelligible: p. narratio, Cic. Top. 26:—planum facere, to make plain or clear, to prove, demonstrate:—planum facere, with acc. and inf.:—satin hæc sunt tibi p. et certa? Plant.—[Hence, Ital. *piano*.]

**2. PLĀNUS**, i. m. (πλάνος) **\*\*I. A vagrant, vagabond**, Petr. 1, 82, 2. **II. A kind of juggler, an impostor, cheat**, Cic. Cluent. 26; Petr.

[PLASIA, æ. f. See PALASIA.]

**\*PLASMA**, ātis. n. (πλάσμα) **I. Prop.** [A] Any thing that has been moulded into a shape, a form, Prud.] **B) Meton.**: A soft modulation of the voice, Quint. 1, 8, 2: Pers. **II. Fig.**: A fiction, invention, Aus.]

[PLASMĀTIO, ōnis. f. A forming, fashioning, moulding, Hier.]

[PLASMĀTOR, ōris. m. A former, moulder, Tert.]

[PLASMO. i. v. a. (plasma) To form, mould, Eccl.]

[PLASSO, are. v. a. (πλάσσω) for plasmō, Apic.]

**\*PLASTES**, æ. m. (πλάστης) One that moulds things or shapes them, a former, moulder, Vell. 1, 17; Plin.

[PLASTICA, æ. f. I. q. plastic, Tert.]

[PLASTICĀTOR, ōris. m. (plasticus) One that forms any thing of clay, Jul. Firm.]

**\*PLASTICE**, ēs. f. (πλαστική, sc. τέχνη) The act of making figures of clay, etc., the plastic art, Plin. 35, 12, 43.

**\*PLASTĪCUS**, a. um. (πλαστικός) Plastic, belonging to the plastic art: p. ratio, Vitruv. 1, 1:—p. manus, Tert.:—[Subst.: Plasticus i. m. A plastic artist, maker of images in clay, etc., Jul. Firm.]

**PLĀTĀÆ**, ārum. f. (πλαταιά) A town of Boeotia, celebrated for the victory obtained by the Greeks over the Persians (B. C. 479), now Palæo-Castro, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep.

**PLĀTĀENSES**, ium. m. The people of Plataea, Nep. Milt. 5.

**PLĀTĀÆUS**, a. um. Of Plataea: P. prælium, Vitruv. 1, 1.

**PLĀTĀLĒA**, æ. f. The spoonbill, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, Plin.

**\*PLĀTĀNĪNUS**, a. um. Of or belonging to the plane-tree: p. folia, Col. 12, 16, 3.

**PLATANISTA**, æ. m. A fish inhabiting the Ganges, Plin. 9, 15, 17.

**\*PLĀTĀNŌN**, ōnis. m. (πλατανών) A place in which plane-trees grow, a plane-tree grove, Vitruv. 5, 11.

**PLĀTĀNUS**, i [genit. ūs, Virg.] f. (πλάτανος) The plane-tree, P. lata, Fam. Artocarpeaceæ, Cic. de Or. 1, 7; Plin. 12, 1, 3:—p. cælebs, because it was not the practice to tie vines to it, Hor.

**1. PLĀTĒA**, æ. f. (πλατεία) **I. A street in a town**, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27; Hirt. **II. A broad space within a house, a court, area, lamp.** [Hence, Fr. *place*.]

**2. PLĀTĒA**, æ. f. The spoonbill, Plin. 10, 40, 56.

**PLĀTESSA**, æ. f. A kind of flat fish, plaice, Aus.

[1. PLĀTICE. adv. In general, Jul. Firm.]

[2. PLĀTICE, ēs. f. A summary, compendium, general outline or sketch, Jul. Firm.]

[PLĀTĪCUS, a. um. Compendious, summary, Jul. Firm.]

[PLĀTĪNA, æ. f. (πλατίνη) Platina, otherwise called aurum album, NL.]

**PLĀTO** or **PLĀTON**, ōnis. [Gr. acc. Platona, Hor.] m. (πλάτων) **I. A celebrated Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic philosophy**, Cic. Brut. 31; Hor. **II. An Epicurean of Sardinia, who, in the time of Cicero, was frequently at Athens**, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4.

**PLĀTŌNĪCUS**, a. um. (πλατωνικός) Of or belonging to Plato, Platonic: P. subtilitas, Plin. E. 1, 10:—P. philosophus, a follower of Plato, a Platonic philosopher, Gell.

**\*\*PLÄTŸ-CĚROS**, ōtis. (πλατυκέρως) *Having broad or spreading horns*, Plin. 11, 37, 45.

[PLÄTŸ-CŎRĪĀSIS, is. f. (πλατυκορίασις) *An excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye*, Veg.]

**PLÄTŸ-OPHTHALMOS**, i. f. (πλατυόφθαλμος, broad-eyed) *A kind of antimony, so called because it enlarges and beautifies the eyes*, Plin. 33, 6, 34.

**PLÄTŸ-PHYLLON**, i. n. (πλατύφυλλον) *A broad-leaved kind of the plant tithymalus*, Plin. 26, 8, 44.

[PLATYSMA. See MYODES.]

**PLAUDO** [plodo, Varr.], si, sum. 3. v. a. and n. [I. Act.: *To beat or strike so as to make a noise, to pat*: p. pectora manu, Ov. M. 2, 867: p. clipeum pectore, Stat.: p. plausa colla equorum, Ov.: p. cervix plausa, Virg.: p. pedibus choreas, *to beat time with the feet*, id.: *To strike together with a clapping noise*: plausis alis, Ov. M. 14, 507.]

II. Neut.: *To clap*. A) Prop.: p. alis, Virg. Æ. 5, 516: p. pennis, *with the wings*, Ov.: *Esp. as a mark of approbation or applause*: p. manibus, Plaut.: p. alcui, *to applaud any one by clapping, to clap*, Cic. Att. 2, 19; Hor.: *plaudite, at the end of a piece*, Plaut.; Ter. B) Fig.: *To applaud*: diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4: p. sibi, Plin. E.: p. alcys versibus, Ov.: *[but p. in alqm, to signify disapprobation by a noise, to hiss, explode*, M. Fel.]

**PLAUSĪBĪLIS**, e. (plaudo) *Worthy to be clapped, deserving of applause*: p. nomen, Cic. Cæc. 3: hæc p. non sunt.

[PLAUSĪBĪLĪTER, adv. *With applause*; Comp., Sid.]

[PLAUSĪTO, are. (freq. of plaudo) *To clap (with the wings), to flap the wings*, Auct. Carm. Philom.]

**\*\*PLAUSOR** [plosor, Sid.], ōris. m. (plaudo) *One who claps with the hands in token of applause, a clapper*, Petr. 5; Quint.

**PLAUSTRARATUM**. See PLANARATUM.

[PLAUSTRĀRIUS (plostr.), a, um. *Of or belonging to a waggon*: p. asinus, jugum p., Cat. R. 11: Subst.: Plaustrarius, ii. m. *A waggon-maker, wheelwright*, Lampr.: *A waggon-driver, waggoner*, Ulp. Dig.]

**PLAUSTRUM** (plostr.), i. n. (plaudo) I. Prop.: *A waggon, cart, wain for carrying loads*, Cic. Div. 1, 27: *[plaustrum percellere, to upset; prov., to upset the waggon, i. e. to spoil a business, manage a thing badly]*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 22. [II. Meton.: *A constellation near the north pole, the Greater Bear (Charles's Wain)*, Ov. M. 10, 447.]

1. PLAUSUS, a, um. part. of plaudo.

2. PLAUSUS [plosus, Enn. ap. Macr.], ūs. m. (plaudo) I. Prop.: *A clapping, a noise made by the striking of two bodies together*: manus cum manu collata plausum facit, Sen. N. Q. 2, 28: dat plausum pennis, Virg.: p. atque tinnitus æris, Plin.: *Esp. as a mark of approbation*, Cic. Sest. 58. II. Fig.: *Approbation, applause*: in alqā re plausus querere, Cic. Att. 8, 9: plausus captare. — rumorem et plausum popularem querere: — tantis plausibus, tanta approbatione: huic p. maximi a bonis imperiuntur: — p. excitantur.

**PLAUTĪĀNUS** (Plot.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Plautius*: bona P., *belonging to a certain Plotius*, Cic. Fam. 13, 8: P. fabulæ, *of the poet Plautius*, Gell.

**PLAUTĪNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Plautus*: P. pater, *a father in (a play of) Plautus*, Cic. Brut. 2: p. numeri at sales, Hor.: [Plautinissimi versus, *quite in the style of Plautus*, Gell. 3, 3.]

**PLAUTĪUS** or **PLŎTĪUS**, a. *The name of a Roman gens; e. g. L. Plotius Gallus, an orator in the time of Marius*, Suet. Rhet. 2: *A writer of comedy*, Varr. ap. Gell.: Adj.: *Of or belonging to Plautius*: lex P. de vi, Cic. Mil. 13.

**PLAUTUS**, i. m. (prop. flat-foot, or flat-footed) *A Roman* 977

*family name; e. g. M. Accius Plautus, a celebrated comic poet who died 80 years before the birth of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 15, 60.

**PLĒBĒCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (plebs) *The common people*: misera ac jejuna p., Cic. Att. 1, 16.

**PLĒBĒIUS**, a, um. (plebs) I. Prop.: *Ignoble, plebeian, of the common people* [opp. 'patricius' aristocratic]: p. familia, Cic. Mur. 7: — homo p.: — consul p., Liv.: — magistratus p., id.: — Pudicitia p., *since there existed also a Pudicitia 'patricia', id.: — ludi p., games for the people*.

II. Meton.: *Common, low, vulgar*: p. philosophi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: — p. purpura: — p. sermo: — p. vina, *common*, Plin.: — p. charta, id.: — p. gemma, id.: — p. eruditio, Gell.

**PLĒBES**, ēi (contr. i). f. I. q. plebs, Cic. Brut. 14; Liv.; Sall.

**PLĒBĪCŌLA**, æ. m. (plebs-colo) *A friend of the people, one that courts popular favour*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31.

[PLEBIS, is. I. q. plebs, Inscr.]

**PLĒBISCĪTUM**, i. n. [abl. plebis scitu, Dec. ap. Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3.] (plebs-scitum) *A decree or ordinance of the commonalty* [opp. 'senatus consultum'], Auct. Or. Dom. 17.

[PLĒBITAS, ātis. f. (plebs) *The common people, commonalty*, Cat. ap. Non.]

**PLEBS**, plēbis. f. [gen. plur., plēbium, Prud.] I. Prop.: *The common people, commonalty, the ignoble* (opp. 'patricii' or 'patres' or 'senatus'; whereas populus comprises both classes): populo plebique Romanæ, Cic. Mur. 1: — alloqui plebis homines, Liv.: — dictator primus de plebe dictus, *chosen from among the people, i. e. the commonalty*, id.: — de plebe consulem non accipiebat: — non enim populi, sed plebis eum magistratum esse (tribunatum plebis), Liv.: — p. eris, *for unus de plebe*, Hor.: — before the Gracchi the knights (eques) also belonged to the plebs; but when the former were raised to a separate class, the plebs formed the third, i. e. the last or lowest class: hence, *The lower class of people, the populace, the mass*: multitudo de plebe, Liv. 5, 39: — p. rustica, Plin.: — misera p., Hor. \*\*II. Meton.: *A mass, crowd*: p. Superum, Ov. Ib. 79: or simply p. sc. superum or deorum, id.: — an order, degree, class: tres alveorum plebes in unum contribuere, Col. 9, 11.

[PLECTĪBĪLIS, e. (plecto) *Deserving punishment*, Sid.]

[PLECTĪLIS, e. (plecto) I. Platted: p. corona, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 37. II. Fig.: *Intricate, complicated, involved*: syllogismi p., Prud.]

\*\*1. PLECTO, xi and xūi, xum. 3. v. a. (πλέκω) I. Prop.: *To plait, intertwine, braid*: p. crines, Bibl. Esp. in the part. pass.: Plexus, a, um. *Platted*: p. corollæ, Lucr. 5, 1398: — p. flores, Catull.: — p. colligationes, Vitr. [B] Meton.: p. se, *to turn and twist one's self*, Phæd. 5, 9, 3. [II. Fig.: *Ambiguous, involved*: plexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pacuv. ap. Non.]

2. PLECTO, ēre. 3. v. a. (πλήττω or πλήττω) I. Prop.: *To punish*: p. alqm capite, Cod. Just.: — usually in the pass.: tergo p., Hor. S. 2, 7, 105: — plecta pendens, Ter.: — jure plectimur, Cic. Off. 2, 8: — ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur: — ut in judiciis culpa plectatur: — multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, *on account of*. — With genit.: *insimulationis falsæ plecti*, App. \*\*II. Meton.: *To blame, censure*: cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. Att. 11.

[PLECTRĪ-PŎTENS, tis. (plectrum-potens) *Powerful with the plectrum, i. e. great in lyric poetry*, Sid.]

**PLECTRUM**, i. n. (πλήκτρον) *An instrument for striking; hence, I. Prop.: An instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, a quill*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59; Ov. [A rudder, helm. Sil. 14, 402.] [II. Meton.: *A lyre or lute*, Hor. O. 2, 13, 26: — *A lyric poem, lyric poetry*, id. ib. 1, 26, 11.]

[PLĒIAS or PLĒIAS or PLĪAS, ādis. f. (Πλειάς, Πλειάδες) *A Pleiad*: Taygete Plias, Virg. G. 4, 233: — often in the plur. Pleiades (Pliades). *The seven daughters of Atlas as a constellation, the Pleiads*, Ov. F. 3, 105: — Pliada movere, *to cause the Pleiads to rise*, V. Fl. (Pure Latin, Vergilius.)]

**PLĒŪŌNE**, *ēa. f.* (Πληρόνη) I. *The mother of the Pleiads, wife of Atlas, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys*, Ov. F. 5. 83.: —Pleiones nepos, Mercury, id. II. *The Pleiads, a constellation*, V. Fl. 2, 77.]

**PLEMMŪRĪUM**, *ii. n.* (Πλημμύριον) *A promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse, now Punta di Gigante*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 693.

[**PLĒNĀRĪUS**, *a. um.* for plenus. Full, *ML.* Hence, Ital. plenario, Fr. plenier.]

**\*PLĒNE** *adv.* **\*\*I. Prop.**: Fully, to the full: vasa p. infundere, Plin. 14, 22, 28. **II. Meton.**: Richly, abundantly, completely, fully: p. alqd perficere, Cic. Div. 2, 1; Cæs.: plenius ostendere, Plin.: plenissime facere, Plin. E.

**\*\*PLĒNĪLŪNĪUM**, *ii. n.* (plenus-luna) *Full moon*, Plin. 9, 15; Col.

**\*\*PLĒNĪTAS**, *ātis. f.* (plenus) **I. Prop.**: Plenitude, fulness: p. nubis, Vitr. 8, 2: —thickness: p. corporis, id. **II. Meton.**: Copiousness, quantity: p. humoris, id. 6, 1.

**\*\*PLĒNĪTŪDO**, *inis. f.* (plenus) *The state of being full, fulness; hence, I. Prop.* Thickness: of a pole, Col. 4, 30, 4; of the human body, Plin. **II. Meton.**: Completeness: p. syllabæ, A. Her. 4, 20.

**PLĒNUS**, *a. um.* (πλῆνός) *Full of any thing, filled with any thing. I. Gen.* A) *Prop.*: Full [opp. 'inanis'] with genit.: p. domus cælati argenti, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14: —Gallia p. civium Romanorum: —p. vini, somni: —p. rimarum, Ter.: —corpus succi p., id.: —or with abl.: p. domus ornamentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57: —urbs omni apparatu p., Liv.: —p. ventis vela, Ov.: —plenissimis velis navigare: —*Absol.*: p. pocula, Lucr.: —p. cera, filled up with writing, Ov.: —p. et inane—ad plenum, Virg.: —usque ad plenum, Pall. B) *Fig.*: p. oblectationis requies est alci in alqd re, Cic. Læl. 27, 103: —p. dignitatis domus: —p. exemplorum respublica: —p. laborum et periculorum: —p. sum expectatione, Cic. Att. 3, 14: —vita p. voluptatibus: —p. adhortantium vocibus, Liv.: —erant p. lætitiæ et gratulatione omnia, Cæs. **II. Esp. A) *Prop.* 1) *Full, loaded, laden*: exercitus plenissimus prædâ, Liv. 41, 28: —*Pregnant, with young*: sus p., Cic. Div. 1, 45: —bos p. fetu, Col.: —femina p., Ov.: —venter p., id.: —[Full, satisfied, sated, satiated: p. eras minimo, id. A. 2, 6, 29]: —Full, i. e. thick, strong: p. cænectine, Cic. Div. 2, 69: —pecudis jecur nitidum atque p.: —tauros feno facere pleniores, Varr.: —p. (homines), Cels.: —p. femina, Ov.: —p. corpus, Hor.: —velamina filo pleno, Ov. 2) *Full, i. e. provided or richly furnished with everything, rich*: p. urbs, Cic. Pis. 37: —(Verres) p. decesserat: —plenior (redeas) —p. pecunia, much money, considerable property: p. domus, Hor.: —p. mensa, Virg.: —plenâ manu, with a full hand, richly: plenior effecere orationem. B) *Meton.*: Full in number, complete, entire: p. annus, Cic. Mil. 9: —p. numerus: —legiunculæ male p., Liv.: —cohortes plenissimæ, quite complete, or having the full number: —legio plenissima, Cæs.: —perfect, whole, entire, full: p. luna, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 152: —pleno aratro sulcare, Col.: —pleno vertice, Ov.: —p. verbum, at full length, not contracted or abridged, Cic. de Or. 47: —syllaba plenior, longer, A. Her.: —pleno gradu, with full step, in full march, Sall.; Liv.: **\*\*Numerous**: p. agmen, Ov.: —p. convivium, Suet.: —p. Cæsarium domus, Tac.: —of the voice or sound, full, strong, sonorous: vox plenior, Cic. Brut. 84: —vox p., Virg.: —sonus nimium p., Quint.: —homo plenior voce: —plenissimum E.: —pedes temporibus pleniores, Quint.: —pleniori ore laudare: —plenius gratulari, Vell.: **\*\*Of strength, strong**: cibi pleniores, more nourishing, Cels. 3, 20: —vinum p., id.: —of the air, thick, close, Cic. N. D. 2, 6. C) *Fig.*: p. inimicorum, Cic. Prov. 8: —p. negotii, occupied, busy: —p. officii: —p. vitii, Plaut.: —p. fraudis, sceleris, id.: —p. ætatis, id.: —p. irarum, loaded with, Liv.: —p. annis, advanced in years, aged, Plin. E.: —[Satiated, disgusted: p. amator, Hor. E. 1, 20, 8]: —Complete, perfect: p. gaudium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 67: —perfecta atque p. sententia: —carmen grave plenumque fundere: —plenior voluptas: —pleniora scribere, Cæs.: —p. gratia, Vell.: —p. concordia, Ov.: —p. dignitas, Flor.: —p. jus, Ulp. Dig.: —**

ad plenum, Eutr.: —in plenum, in general, on the whole, Plin.: [Hence, Ital. pieno; Fr. plein.]

[**PLĒO**. The root of compleo, impleo. *pass.* plentur ap. Fest.]

[**PLĒONASMUS**, *i. m.* (πλεονασμός) *Redundancy of words, pleonasm*, M. Cap.]

**PLĒRĪQUE**, **PLĒRÆQUE**. See **PLĒRUSQUE**.

[**PLĒRŌMA**, *ātis. n.* (πλήρωμα) *Fulness, Tert.*]

[**PLĒRŌTĪCUS**, *a. um.* (πληρωτικός) *That serves to fill, Front.*]

**PLĒRUMQUE**. *subst. and adv.* See **PLĒRUSQUE**.

[**PLĒRUS**, *a. um.* for plerisque: pars p., Pacuv. ap. Fest.: plures in plera sunt, i. e. in plures administrationes muneris, Cic. Leg.: —plerum for plerumque, Asell. ap. Prisc.]

**PLĒRUSQUE**, **plērāque**, **plērūque**. *The most, the greatest part*: juvenus p., Sall. Cat. 17: —p. Græcia, Gell.: —exercitus p., Sall.: —p. nobilitas, id.: —p. historia, Gell.: —p. facies, App.: —*Esp. in the plur.*: p. Belgæ, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4: —p. naves, id.: —multi p., Cic.: —pleræque gentium, Plin.: —p. omnes, Ter.: —p. omnia, id.: —servi p.: —[Pleraque, acc. plur. neut., In a great many things, Gell.: —*Subst.*, plerique, the most, the greater part or number, Cic. Off. 1, 14: —**\*\*Subst.**: Plerumque, *i. n.* The most, the greatest part: p. noctis, Sall. Jug. 21: —Europæ p., Liv.: —*Adv.*: Plerumque. Mostly, for the most part, commonly, Cic. Div. 2, 5: —[Sometimes, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 15, 11] —**\*\*Very often, very frequently**: p. permoveor, Tac. A. 4, 57: —p. fidere alci, id.

[**PLESSIMETRUM**, *i. n.* (πλήσσω-μέτρον) *An instrument of percussion, NL.*]

[**PLĒTHŌTĪCUS**, *a. um.* (plethora) *That has too much blood, plethoric: homo p.; habitus p., NL.*]

[**PLĒTŪRA**, *æ. f.* (pleo) *Fulness, a filling, Paul.*]

**PLEUMOSĪI** or **PLEUMOXĪI**, *ōrum. m.* *A people of Gallia Belgica*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 39.

[**PLEURA**, *æ. f.* Anat. *The serous membrane which lines the thorax, NL.*]

[**PLEURALGĪA**, *æ. f.* (πλευρά-ἄλγος) *I. q. pleurodynia, NL.*]

[**PLEURĪCUS**, *a. um.* (πλευρικός) *Belonging to the side: p. termini, Front.*]

[**PLEURĪSIS**, *idis. f.* for pleuritis, Prud.]

**\*\*PLEURĪTĪCUS**, *a. um.* (πλευρτικός) *Connected with or suffering from pleurisy, Plin. 20, 5, 15: —crusta p., NL.*

**\*\*PLEURĪTIS**, *idis. f.* (πλευρίτις) **I. The pleurisy**, Vitr. 1, 6, 3: —[Inflammation of the pleura: p. exudativa, NL.] **II. A part of the hydraulic organ**, Vitr. 10, 13.

[**PLEURŌDŪNĪA**, *æ. f.* (πλευρά-δύνη) *A pain in the side, NL.*]

[**PLEURON**, *ōnis. f.* (Πλευρών) *A town of Ætolia, Plin. 4, 2, 3.*]

[**PLEURŌNĪUS**, *a. um.* Of or belonging to Pleuron: P. Æmon, Ov. M. 14, 494: —*Subst.*: Pleuronion, *æ. f.* The territory of Pleuron, Ans.]

[**PLEUROPNĒUMŌNĪA**, *æ. f.* (πλευρά-πνεύμων) *Simultaneous inflammation of the pleura and the lungs, NL.*]

**PLĪAS**, *plur.* Pliades. See **PLEIAS**.

**\*\*PLĪCA**, *æ. f.* A fold, Curt. 2, 5, 14.

[**PLĪCĀBĪLIS**, *e.* That may be folded, pliable, *ML.* —Hence, Fr. pliable.]

**\*\*PLĪCĀTĪLIS**, *e.* (plico) *That may be folded together or folded up*: p. crista (urupæ), Plin. 10, 20, 44: —p. navis (made of leather), id.

**\*\*PLĪCĀTŪRA**, *æ. f.* (plico) *A folding together, a folding up*, Plin. 7, 51, 52.

[**PLICO**, *āvi, ātum* and *itum. v. a.* (plica) *To fold, lay together, fold up*: p. chartam, Mart. 4, 83, 7: —p. se in sua membra, to roll or coil itself up (of a snake), Virg.: —[Hence, Ital. piego, Fr. plie, ploie.]

**PLĪNĪANUS**. *Of Pliny, Plinian*, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

**PLĪNĪUS**. *a.* The name of a Roman gens; the most cele

brated were: I. Caius Plinius Secundus (called also Major, the Elder), probably of Coma, author of a *Natural History* in 37 books, who met his death at an eruption of Vesuvius (A. D. 79), Plin. E. 6, 16. II. His adopted son C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, who was his sister's son (called Junior, the Younger), governor of Bithynia under Trajan, author of *Letters* and a panegyric on the Emperor Trajan. III. Plinius Valerianus, a physician about the time of Constantine the Great, who wrote *De Re Medica*.

**PLINTHIS**, idis. f. (πλινθίς) A square brick or tile; hence, a square. I. In *Archit.*: A plinth, or square base of a pillar, Vitruv. 3, 2. II. Plinthides (an old reading for pleuritides), registers of the hydraulic organ, id. 8, 3. [III. In *Land-surveying*, for plinthus, Hyg.]

**PLINTHIUM**, ii. n. (πλινθιον) A hollow square figure with lines to point out the hours, a kind of sun-dial, Vitruv. 9, 8.

**PLINTHUS**, i. m. and f. (πλινθος) I. In *Archit.*: A square foot or base of a pillar, a plinth, Vitruv. 4, 7, 3. II. In *Land-surveying*: A figure in the shape of a brick or tile containing a hundred jugera of land, Hyg.

**PLISTHĒNES**, is. m. (Πλεισθένης) I. Son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, whom at his death he intrusted to his brother Atreus, whence they were called Atridae, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 458. II. Son of Thyestes, Sen. Thyest. 726.

[PLISTHĒNIDES, æ. m. Son or descendant of Plisthenes; for Menelaus, Sabin.]

[PLISTHĒNIUS, a. um. Plisthenian: torus P., of Agamemnon, Ov. Rem. 778.]

**PLISTŌLŌCHĪA**, æ. f. See **PISTOLOCHIA**.

**PLISTŌLYCĪA**, æ. f. *Aplant*, i. q. althæa, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

**PLISTŌNĪCES**, æ. m. (Πλειστονικής) Conqueror of many, a surname, Plin. 37, 15, 19.

[PLŌCE, Æs. f. (πλοκή) I. In *Rhet.*: The repetition of a word in different senses, M. Cap. II. In *Music*: The harmonious association of several notes, constituting a chord, id.

[PLŌDO, Ære. See **PLAUDO**.]

[PLŌRĀBĪLIS, e. Lamentable, mournful, deplorable, Pers. 1, 34.]

[PLŌRĀTIO, ōis. f. A weeping, wailing, Aug.]

[PLŌRĀTOR, ōis. m. One that weeps, Mart. 14, 54, 1.]

**PLŌRĀTUS**, ūs. m. (ploro) I. Prop.: A weeping, loud crying, wailing: ploratus edere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: — civitatum gemitus, p. \*\*II. Meton.: The moisture of a tree, exuding like tears, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

**PLŌRO**, i. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: [to cry: ast olle plorasti, Fest. e Legg. Servii Tullii]: — To weep aloud, to wail, cry out: quid faciam? plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9: — p. et supplicare: — faciam plorantem illum, Plaut.: — p. alciui, before or in the presence of anybody, Tibull.: — of a singer that strains his voice, Hor. \*\*II. Act.: To weep over, to bewail, lament: p. raptum juvenem, Hor. O. 4, 2, 22: — p. aliena, Quint. — With acc. and inf., Hor.; with inf., id. — [Hence, Ital. ploro, Fr. pleur.]

[PLŌSOR, ōis. m. See **PLAUSOR**.]

[PLŌSTELLUM, i. n. dem. (plostrum) A little waggon or cart, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 1; Hor.]

**PLOSTRĀRIUS**, a. um. See **PLAUSTRIARIUS**.

**PLOSTRUM**, i. n. See **PLAUSTRUM**.

[PLŌSUS, ūs. m. See **PLAUSUS**.]

**PLOTIANUS**, **PLOTIUS**. See **PLAUTIANUS**, **PLAUTIUS**.

[PLOXĒNUM, PLOXĪNUM, or PLOXĒNUM, i. n. A box for a carriage, Catull. 96, 6.]

**PLŪIT**. See **PLUO**.

**PLŪMA**, æ. f. I. Prop.: A soft feather, down-feather. — Plur.: plūmæ, ærum. f. Down, soft feathers of a bed. Cic. Fin. 3, 5: — animantes plūmā obductas: — in plūmis (cygni) delituisse Jovem, Ov.: — plūmā facilius mor-

ventur, lighter than down: — plūma hand interest, there is not a shade of difference, Plaut.: — homo levior quam p., id.

\*\*II. Meton. [of the down of the cheeks, the first beard. Hor. O. 4, 10, 2]: Of the scales of a coat of mail, which are arranged like feathers, Stat. Th. 11, 543: — in modum plūmæ, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 771: — in plūmam, Virg. — [Hence, Ital. piuma, Fr. plume.]

**PLŪMĀRIUS**, a. um. (plūma) Embroidered in the shape of feathers: p. ars, the art of embroidery, Hier. — Hence, Subst.: Plūmārius, ii. m. An embroiderer: plūmāriorum textrina, Vitruv. 6, 7.

[PLŪMĀTĪLIS, e. (plūma) Embroidered like feathers. — Subst.: Plūmatile, is. n. A garment thus embroidered, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.]

**PLŪMĀTUS**, a. um. part. of plūmo.

**PLUMBĀGO**, inis. f. (plumbum) I. A kind of black-lead, Plin. 34, 18, 50. II. Leadwort, fleawort (Plumbago Europæa L.), id. 25, 13, 97. III. A leaden colour in gems, id. 37, 5, 18. — [Hence, Ital. piombaggine, Fr. plumbagine.]

**PLUMBĀRIŪS**, a. um. (plumbum) Of or belonging to lead: p. officina, a lead-manufactory, lead-works, id.: — artifex p., Vitruv. — Subst.: Plumbārius, ii. m. A worker in lead, a plumber, Dig.]

[PLUMBĀTŪRA, æ. f. (plumbo) A soldering or fastening with lead, Paul. Dig.]

**PLUMBĒUS**, a. um. (plumbum) Of or made of lead, leaden. \*\*I. Prop. A) p. fistula, Vitruv. 8, 7: — p. glans, a leaden ball or bullet, Lucr.: — p. numus, Plaut.: — vas p., Plin.: — p. ictus, a scourge to which a leaden ball was fastened at the end, Prud.: — color p. corporis, lead-colour, Plin. — \*\*Subst. [Plumbeus, i. m. A leaden coin, Mart. 10, 74, 4: plumbea, æ. f. A ball of lead, Spart.: Plumbeum, i. n. A leaden vessel, Col. 12, 19, 4. B) Meton.: [Leaden, heavy, oppressive: p. auster, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18: — p. ira, Plaut.] Blunt: p. pugio, Cic. Fin. 4, 18: — p. gladius: — [Bad, poor, miserable: p. mala, Mart. 10, 94, 4: — p. vina, id.: — p. carmina, Aus.] II. Fig.: Not a cute (of mind), stupid, dull, heavy: p. in physicis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29: — stipes asinus, p., a lump of lead, a blockhead, dunce, Ter.: — [Without feeling, insensible: p. cor, Licin. Crass. ap. Suet.]

**PLUMBO**, i. v. a. I. To solder with lead: neque argentum ex eo (plumbo albo) plumbatur, is soldered, Plin. 34, 17, 48. II. To make of lead — Hence: Plumbatus, a. um. Leaden: p. sagitta, id. 10, 33, 50: — p. jacula, Sol.: — p. canales, Front. — [Subst.: Plumbata, æ. f. A ball of lead, Veg.]

**PLUMBŌSUS**, a. um. (plumbum) Full of lead, mixed with lead: p. molybdæna, Plin. 34, 18, 53: — plumbosissima fax, id.

**PLUMBUM**, i. n. I. A) Lead, Plin. 34, 16, 47: — p. nigrum, lead, id.: — p. album, tin, Cæs.; Plin. [B) Meton.: Any thing made of lead; e. g. a leaden ball or bullet (Ov. M. 2, 727; Virg.); a scourge with a leaden bullet at the end (Prud.); a leaden tube, Hor. E. 1, 10, 20.] II. A defect in the eye, Plin. 25, 13, 97. — [Hence, Ital. piombo, Fr. plomb.]

**PLŪMESCO**, Ære. v. n. (plūma) To begin to have feathers, to become fledged, Plin. 10, 53, 74.

**PLŪMĒUS**, a. um. (plūma) I. Prop.: Of down, stuffed or furnished with down: p. culcita, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: — p. aures, Plin. [II. Meton.: Downy, light, tender: p. pondus, Mart. 4, 19, 7: — p. nix, Arn.: — p. cutis, App.]

**PLŪMĪGER**, Æra, Ærum. (plūma-gero) Having feathers, that bears feathers: p. anser, Plin. 10, 22, 27: — p. series (i. e. pennæ), Prud.

[PLŪMĪPES, pēdia (plūma-pes) Having feathers on the feet, feather-footed, Catull. 55, 27.]

**PLŪMO**, i. v. a. and n. (plūma) I. Act. A) To feather, to cover with feathers: corpus plumatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 44: — p. se in avem, to change, App. [B) Meton.: To em-



*broider in the style of feather-work*, Vopisc. — *pars auro plumata*, Luc. — *To cover with scales: lorica plumata, covered with scales, arranged like a bird's plumage*, Just. 41, 2. [II. *Neut.* *To begin to have feathers, to become fledged*, Gell. 2, 29; Tert.]

**PLŪMŌSUS**, a, um. (pluma) [I. *Prop.* *Full of down, covered with down or feathers: p. aucupium*, Prop. 4, 2, 34.] [II. *Meton.* *Of the nature of down, covered with thin hair: p. folia*, Plin. 25, 6, 29.]

**PLŪMŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (pluma) *A little feather*, Col. 8, 5, 19; App.

**PLŪO**, plui and plūvi, ðre. (πλῦω, πλῦνω) I. *To rain: ðiv enim est p.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 43: — *aqua, quæ pluendo crevisset, by the rain: — pluet hodie, it will rain*, Plaut.: — *dum pluit, Virg.* — [Pass.: *pluitur*, App.]: — *pluit alqd, alqd re or alqam rem, it rains any thing: effigies, quæ pluit, that was rained down*, Plin. 2, 56, 57: — *sanguine pluisse*, Liv.: — *sanguinem pluisse: — lapidibus p.*, Liv. [II. *Meton.* *To fall down in showers, as rain: tantum glandis pluit, Virg.* — *fundæ saxa pluunt*, Stat.] [Hence, Ital. *piovere*, Fr. *pleuvoir*.]

[**PLŪOR**, ðris. m. (pluo) *Rain*, Laber. ap. Non.]

**PLŪRĀLIS**, e. (plus) *Relating to more than one, plural: p. numerus, the plural (opp. singular)*, Gramm. t. t., Quint. 1, 5, 42. — *Subst.*: **PLŪRĀLE**, is. n. (sc. nomen) *A noun in the plural number*, id. ib. 16.

**PLŪRĀLĪTER**, adv. *In the plural number. Gramm. t. t.*: *p. dicere, in the plural*, Quint. 1, 6, 25; Sen.

[**PLŪRĀTIVUS**, a, um. (plus) *for pluralis*, Gell. 1, 16.]

**PLŪRES**. See **PLUS** and **MULTUS**.

**PLŪRĪES**, adv. (plus) *At different times, often, frequently: p. subsistere*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 79.

**PLŪRĪ-FARĪAM**, adv. I. *Prop.*: *On many sides, in many places*, Suet. Aug. 46; Gell. [II. *Meton.* *In many ways, multifariously*, App.]

[**PLŪRĪFORMIS**, e. (plures-forma) *Manifold*, App.]

[**PLŪRĪLĀTERUS**, a, um. (plures-latus) *That has several sides, multilateral*, Front.]

**PLŪRĪMUS**, a, um. See **MULTUS**.

[**PLŪRĪVŌCŪS**, a, um. (plus-voco) *Having several meanings*, M. Cap.]

**PLUS**. See **MULTUS**.

**PLUSCŪLUS**, a, um. dem. (plus) *Somewhat more, a little more: p. sal*, Col. 12, 50, 12: — *p. supellex*, Ter.: — *p. noctes, several nights*, App. — Hence, *Subst.*: **Plusculum**. *Somewhat more: p. negotii, somewhat more trouble, or a small degree of trouble*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: — *p. quam, somewhat more than*. — [Adv.: *Rather too much: invitavit sese in cœna p.*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 127: — *p. annum, rather more than a year*, id.]

**PLŪTĒUS**, i. m. and **PLŪTĒUM**, i. n. I. *Prop.*: *A frame-work of boards joined together, serving as protection; a pent-house, roof, used by besiegers when at work for shelter against the enemy's missiles* (Cæs. B. C. 2, 9); *a kind of breastwork or parapet on a tower*, id. B. G. 7, 41: *conseptus pluteis*, Liv. \*\*II. *The back of a couch, chair, bench, etc.*, Suet. Cal. 26: [meton., a couch, dining-couch: *plutei fulera*, Prop. 4, 8, 78]: — [the hinder part of a bed, a back-board, or the side opposite to that at which one gets in (perhaps), Mart. 3, 91, 10]: *in buildings; a low wall or fence between two columns*, Vit. 5, 1: [a board for a corpse, a bier, Mart. 8, 44, 13]: [a book-case, book-shelves, Juv. 2, 7; Pers.]

**PLŪTO** or **PLŪTON**, ðnis. m. (Πλούτων) *King of the lower world, husband of Proserpine, brother of Jupiter and Neptune*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 79.

[**PLŪTOR**, ðris. m. (pluo) *He that sends rain*, Aug.]

[**PLŪTUS**, i. m. (πλοῦτος) *Riches; personified as a deity, the god of riches*, Phædr. 4, 11, 5.]

**PLŪVĪA**, æ. f. (pluvius) *Rain: p. ingens*, Virg. G. 1, 980

325: — *tennis p.*, id.: — *pluvias metuo*, Cic. Att. 15, 16. — \*\*Esp.: *Rain-water*, Plin. 33, 6, 34. — [Hence, Ital. *pioggia*, Fr. *pluie*.]

**PLŪVĪĀLIS**, e. (pluvia) [That brings rain, rainy: *p. auster*, Virg. G. 3, 429: — *p. sidus*, Ov.]: — *Of or belonging to rain, rainy: p. dies*, Col. 2, 13, 9: — *p. aqua*, id.: — *fungi p.*, Ov.

[**PLŪVĪĀTĪCŪS**, a, um. (pluvia) *Of or belonging to rain: p. aqua*, M. Emp.]

**PLŪVĪĀTĪLIS**, e. (pluvia) *Of or belonging to rain: p. aqua*, Col. 9, 1; Cels.

**PLŪVĪŌSUS**, a, um. (pluvia) *Full of rain, rainy: p. hiems*, Plin. 18, 25, 60.

**PLŪVĪUS**, a, um. (pluo) \*\*I. *That brings or occasions rain, rainy: p. ventus*, Hor. O. 1, 17, 4: — *ventus leniter p.*, Plin.: — *p. Hyades*, Virg.: — *p. Auster*, Ov.: — *p. Jupiter*, Tibull. II. *That brings rain, rainy: p. cœlum*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: — *p. regio*, Col.: — *rores p.*, rain, Hor.: — *humor p.*, Lucr.: — *tempestates p.*, id.: — *aqua p.*, Cic. Mur. 9: — *aureum p.*, a shower of gold, golden rain, Ov.

**PNEUMĀTĪCŪS**, a, um. (πνευματικός) *Of or belonging to the air or wind, pneumatic; of machines which, by the power of the air, draw up any thing, or put any thing in motion: p. organa*, Plin. 19, 4, 20: — *p. ratio*, id.: — *p. res*, Vitruv.

[**PNEUMĀTŌMĀCHI**, ðrum. m. plur. (πνευματομάχοι) *A name applied to a sect that denied the proper deity of the Holy Ghost*, Cod. Just.]

**PNĪGEUS**, ði and ðos. m. (πνίγεις) *A damper, an instrument or valve which suppresses the ascending air in hydraulic organs*, Vitruv. 10, 13.

**PNĪGĪTIS**, idis. f. (πνίγίτις) *A kind of dark-coloured potter's clay*, Plin. 35, 16, 56.

1. **PO'**, præp. insep. (πρὸ Dor. for πρὸς) *A prefix used to express power or possession, or to give emphasis to the meaning of a verb, as in polleo, polliceor, pono.*

2. **PO'**. *An old form of post, e. g. po' meridiem, mentioned by Quint. 9, 4, 39.*

[**PŌCĪLLĀTOR**, ðris. m. (pocillum) *A cup-bearer*, App.]

**PŌCĪLLUM**, i. n. dem. (poculum) *A little cup: p. mulsi*, Liv. 10, 42: — *p. vini*, Plin.

[**PŌCŪLENTUS**, a, um. (poculum) I. *Drinkable*, Scæv. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 17. II. *Of or belonging to drinking: argentum p.*, a silver drinking-vessel, Inscr. ap. Grut.]

**PŌCŪLUM** [pœlum, Prud.]. i. n. (πόα, i. e. πῶα) I. *Prop.*: A) *A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet, beaker: poculum exhaurire, to drain*, Cic. Cluent. 11: — *p. minuta atque rorantia: — p. frequentia: — thus, pocula siccare*, Petr.: — *poscunt majoribus poculis (i. e. bibere)*. B) *Meton.*: *That which is drunk, a drink, potion: pocula sunt fontes*, Virg. G. 3, 529: — *p. mortis*, Cic. Cluent. 11: — *p. desiderii, a love-potion*, Hor.: — *præ poculis, through intoxication*, Flor.: — *in poculis, whilst drinking, i. e. over a glass or cup*, Cic. Cluent. 10. [II. *Fig.*: *eodem poculo bibere, to drink the same cup, i. e. to share an equal fate*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 52.]

[**PŌDĀGER**, gri. m. (ποδάγρης) *One that suffers from the gout*, Enn. ap. Prisc.]

**PŌDĀGRA**, æ. f. (ποδάγρα) *The gout*, Cic. Fin. 5, 31; Plin. — *In the plur.*, Cels. 5, 18; Plin.

**PŌDĀGRĪCŪS**, a, um. (ποδαγρικός) *That suffers from the gout, gouty*, Cels. 4, 24; Plin.

[**PŌDAGRŌSUS**, a, um. (podagra) *That is subject to or has the gout, gouty: p. homo*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 29: — *p. pedes*, id.]

**PŌDĀLĪRĪUS**, ii. m. (Ποδάλειρος) I. *Son of Æsculapius, a celebrated physician*, Ov. A. A. 2, 735. II. *A Trojan, companion of Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 12, 304.

[**PŌDĒRES** or **PŌDĒRIS**, is. m. (ποδήρης) *A linen garment worn by priests, reaching to the ancles*, Tert.]

[**PŌDĒX**, icia. m. (pedo) *The fundament*, Hor. Ep. 8; Juv.]

[PÖDISMÁTUS, a, um. *Measured out by feet*, Front.]

[PÖDISMUS, i. m. (ποδισμός) *A measuring by feet*, Veg.]

**\*\*PÖDĪUM**, ii. n. (πόδιον) I. A) *A terrace*. — [Gen.: *Any elevated place*, Pall.] — In buildings, a balcony. Plin. E. 5, 6, 22. B) *In the amphitheatre or circus, a raised place or gallery adjoining the arena, and separated from the latter by a wall. In the middle of it was the seat of the emperor; also of the senators, of foreign ambassadors, the vestals, and the person who gave the spectacle*, Suet. Aug. 44; Ner. 12; Plin. 37, 3, 11; Juv. II. *A support or stay running along a building; a socle or socle. i. e. a projecting basement outside a building, to raise pedestals, support vases, etc.*, Vitruv. 3, 4, 5. — [Hence, Ital. *poggio*, Fr. *pui* or *puu*.]

[PÖANTĪADES, æ. m. Son of Pæas, i. e. Philoctetes, Ov. M. 13, 313.]

[PÖANTĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pæas*: P. heros, Philoctetes, Ov. Rem. 11: or, P. proles, id.: also simply, P., id.]

PÖEAS (Pæas), antis. m. (Πόας) *The father of Philoctetes*, Hyg. F. 15:—Pöeante satus, son of Pæas, i. e. Philoctetes, Ov.

**\*\*PÖEÛLE**, æs. f. (ποιεῖλη, sc. στροδ) *A picture-gallery, a celebrated portico at Athens*, Plin. 35, 9, 35.

PÖĒMA, ætis. (gen. plur. poemātōrum, Cic. ap. Char.: dat. plur. poemātis, Cic.) n. (ποίημα) *A poem: poema facere*, Cic. Ac. 1, 3: — *poema componere*: — *poema condere*: — *p. festivum*: — *p. egregium*.

**\*\*PÖĒMATĪUM**, ii. n. (ποιημάτιον) *A short poem*, Plin. E. 4, 14; Aus.

PÖENA, æ. f. (ποινή) *Prop.: Money paid as compensation for a murder, satisfaction: hence, I. Gen. A) Revenge: pænas domesticis sanguinis expetere, to revenge*, Auct. Har. 20: — *pænas parentum a filiis repetunt: — pænas hominis persequi: — pænas patrias (for patris) persequi: — pænas capere pro alqo, to take revenge, to avenge anybody*, Sall.: — *pænas repetere ab alqo, to take revenge on anybody: — pænas verborum (an account of words) capere*, Ov.: — *pænas habere ab alqo, to have avenged one's self*, Liv.: — *plus pœnarum habeo, quam petivi, revenge, satisfaction: — præter lætitiā et odii pœnam ac doloris*. **\*\*B) Meton.: Any trouble, pain, torture, hardship, suffering: p. pariendi**, Plin. 9, 6, 5. — [Esp.: *Sufferings inflicted by a conqueror upon the vanquished: crudeles sumere pœnas, to treat cruelly*, Virg. Æ. 6, 501; Sen.] II. *Punishment, penalty, satisfaction: teneri pœnā, to have incurred a penalty, or be liable to punishment*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: — *pœnam sibi contrahere, to render one's self liable to punishment*, Cæs.: — *pœnā alqm afficere, to inflict punishment on anybody*: — *p. legum, turpitudinis: — conscribere edictum cum pœnā atque iudicio: — pœnam statuere alicui: — ad pœnam accedere: — pœnas pendere, to suffer punishment: — pœnas graves justasque (reipublicæ) persolvere: — pœnas dare: — pœnam duplici subire: — pœnam constituere: — pœnā multare, to punish: — pœnas exigere ab alqo, to inflict a punishment*, Ov.: — *pœnam alicui irrogare, to inflict a punishment, or penalty*, Quint.: — *pœnas dependere reipublicæ, to suffer punishment, to be punished: — pœnas legibus et iudicio dare: — at dedit pœnas, has been punished: — da pœnas remeritis, penalty for or on account of: — sustinere pœnam sempiternam: — pœnas sufferre: — pœnas perferre: — pœnas luere, to be punished, to atone for: — pœnas ferre, to suffer punishment, be punished: — p. vitæ, capital punishment: — or, p. capitis, Cæs. — [Hence: *In a game, payment, forfeit: victam ne p. sequatur*, Ov. Am. 2, 205: — *p. votorum*, Virg.] III. *Vengeance, as a goddess: a diis Manibus innocentium Pœnas sceleratorumque Furiarum in tuum iudicium esse venturas*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43: — *Pœna sæva*, Stat. — [Hence, Ital. *pena*, *penare*, Fr. *peine*.]*

**\*\*PÖENĀLIS**, e. (pœna) *Of or belonging to punishment, penal: p. opera*, Plin. 18, 11: — *p. aquæ, in the infernal regions, id.*: — *p. actio, for the punishment of a criminal who had not been brought to justice*, Mod. Dig.: — *p. homo, liable to punishment*, Cod. Just.

[PÖENĀLITER, adv. *By way of punishment*, Amm.]

**\*\*PÖENĀRĪUS**, a, um. (pœna) I. q. pœnalis: p. actio, Quint. 4, 3, 9.

PÖENĪ, ðrum. m. See PÖENUS.

[PÖENĪBĪLIS, e. Punishable, ML. — Hence, Fr. *pénible*.]

PÖENĪCE, adv. See PÖENICE.

PÖENĪCĒUS, a, um. See PÖENICEUS.

PÖENĪCUS, a, um. See PÖENICUS.

PÖENĪNUS. See PÖENINUS.

**\*PÖENĪO**, ire. (pœna) *Old form for punio*, Gell. 6, 14. Dep., pœnior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107.

[PÖENĪTER, adv. (pœniteo) *With repentance, penitently*, M. Fel.]

**\*\*PÖENĪTĒNTĪĀ**, æ. f. (pœniteo) *Repentance, penitence*, Liv. 31, 32: — *agere pœnitentiam alcis rei, to repent of*, Curt.: — *agere pœnitentiam pœnitentiam suæ, to repent of, or be very sorry for, one's repentance*, Plin. E.

PÖENĪTĒO, tui, ère. (pœna) I. *To repent, to be grieved or sorry for, to regret: si p. possint*, Liv. 36, 22: — *pœnitens, that repents*, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: — *pœniturus: — vis pœnitendi: — pœnitendo, by repentance: — ad pœnitendum*, Phædr. II. A) *To repent, i. e. to cause repentance, [pœnitit alqm alqd: conditio me non pœnitit*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 50. — *Impers.: pœnitit alqm alcis rei, to repent of, to feel repentance on account of: me pœnitit consilii*, Att. ap. Cic. ad Att. 9, 10: — *populum iudicii pœnitit*, Nep.: — *noxæ neminem pœnitebat*, Liv. — *With inf.: me pœnitit didicisse*, Cic. de Or. 2, 19: — *solet eum p. quum fecit: — p., quod: — pœnitit et torqueor*, Ov. B) *To be dissatisfied with any thing: pœnitit me senectutis*, Cic. de Sen. 6: — *me Lepidii comitum pœniteret: — me imperii nostri pœniteret: — quid eum Mnesarchi pœnitit? — ut suæ quemque fortunæ pœnitit: — me valde pœnitit vivere: — an pœnitit vos, quod transduxerim? Cæs.: — me haud pœnitit, I am not dissatisfied, am not altogether sorry*, Plaut.: — *haud me pœnitit sententiæ eorum, their view of the case does not displease me*. — [Hence, Ital. *pentire*, Fr. *repentir*.]

[PÖENĪTĪO, ðnis. f. I. q. punitio, Gell.]

[PÖENĪTĒDO, ðnis. f. (pœniteo), i. q. pœnitentia. *Repentance*, Pacuv. ap. Non.; Aus.]

PÖENĪTUS, a, um. *part. by pœnio*.

PÖENŪLUS, i. m. (Pœnus) *The young Carthaginian, the title of a comedy by Plautus*.

PÖENUS, a, um. [I. *Prop.: Phœnician*, Hor. O. 2, 13, 15.] II. *Meton.: (because the Carthaginians were descended from the Phœnicians) Carthaginian: P. leo*, Virg. Æ. 5, 27: — *P. ostrum, Prop.: Subst.: A Carthaginian; plur., Pœni, ðrum. m. The Carthaginians*, Cic. N. D. 3, 32: — *Esp.: Pœnus, the Carthaginian, i. e. Hannibal*, Cic. de Or. 2, 18: — *uterque P., in Africa and Spain*, Hor. — [P. plane est, is a thorough Carthaginian, i. e. very shrewd (because such was the character of the people of Carthage), Plaut. Pœn. prol. 113.]

PÖĒSIS, is. f. (ποίησις) **\*\*I. Prop.: Poetry, the art of poetry, Quint. 12, 11, 26. II. *Meton.: Poetry, a poem, poems [oratio]: Anacreontis tota p. est amatoria*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33: — *p. vel oratio*.**

[PÖENIS, old form for Pœnis, as Casmensæ for Camenæ, Fest.]

PÖĒTA, æ. m. (ποιητής) I. *Prop.: A poet*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14; Quint. [II. *Meton. gen.: A clever man: tu p. es ad eam rem unicus, you are entirely fit for it, just cut out for it*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 3. — [Hence, Ital. *poeta*, Fr. *poète*.]

PÖĒTĪCA, æ. or PÖĒTĪCE, æs. f. (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη) *The art of poetry*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1; Nep.

PÖĒTĪCE, adv. *Poetically, after the manner of poets: p. loqui*, Cic. Fin. 5, 4; Petr.

PÖĒTĪCUS, a, um. (ποιητικός) *Poetical: p. verbum*, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: — *p. virtus (Homeri)*, Quint.: — *p. numerus: — p. quadrigæ: — p. dii, such as occur in the poets: —*

**\*\*Subst.:** Pŏëtĭcum, i. n. *Any thing poetical*, Quint. 9, 4, 56:— **Plur.:** Pŏëtĭca, ōrum. n. *Poetical composition, verses, poetry*, id.

[Pŏëtĭlla, æ. m. dem. (poeta) *A petty or sorry poet, poet-aster*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4.]

[Pŏëto. I. q. poetor, Front.]

[Pŏëtor, ari. (poeta) *To be a poet, to write verses or poems*, Enn. ap. Prisc.]

Pŏ. TRĭĀ, æ. f. (ποιητρια) *A poetess*, Ov. H. 15, 183:— p. fabularum, Cic. Cæl. 27.

[Pŏëtris, idis or idos. f. (ποιητρίς) *A poetess*, Pers. prol. 14.]

**\*\*Pŏgŏnĭas, æ. m. (πωγωνίας) Bearded (sc. a comet)**, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5; Plin.

[Pŏl. interj. *By Pollux! forsooth!* Ter. And. 3, 1, 1; Plaut.:— *also with other words of asseveration*: sane p., Ter.:— certe p., id.:— p. vero, id.:— p. profecto, Plaut.]

PŏlēĀ, æ. f. *The first excrement of a young ass (so called by the Syrians)*, Plin. 28, 13, 57.

[Pŏledrus, i. m. *A colt*, ML.— *Hence*, Ital. polédro, Fr. poutre.]

Pŏlēmo or Pŏlēmon, ōnis. m. (Πολέμων) I. *A philosopher of Athens, disciple of Xenocrates, teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 18. II. *A king of Pontus*, Suet. Ner. 18; Eutr. III. *A celebrated painter of Alexandria*, Plin. 35, 11.

Pŏlēmonēus, a, um. (Πολεμόνεος) *Of the philosopher Polemo*: P. Stoicus, Cic. Ac. 2, 43.

Pŏlēmonĭā, æ. f. (πολεμώνιον) *The herb Greek Valerian*, Plin. 25, 6, 28.

[Pŏlēmonĭacus, a, um. *Of or belonging to Polemon, king of Pontus*: pontus P., Eutr. 7, 9.]

Pŏlenta, æ. f. [pŏlenta, ōrum. n. plur., Macr.] *Pearl barley*, Col. 6, 17, 8; Cels.

[Pŏlentārius, a, um. (polenta) *Of or belonging to pearl-barley*: p. crepius, *caused by eating pearl-barley*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 4, 16:— p. damnum, *the losing of a mouthful or bit*, App.]

1. Pŏlĭā, æ. f. (πολία) *A precious stone, unknown to us, of a whitish gray colour*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

[2. Pŏlĭā, æ. f. (πωλεία) *A herd of horses, a stud*, Ulp. Dig.]

[Pŏlĭmen, inis. n. (1. polio) I. *A polished ornament*, App. II. *Polimina, testicles*, Arn.]

[Pŏlimentum, i. n. (1. polio) Plur.: p. porcina, *testicles of swine*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28.]

[Pŏlindrum, i. n. *A fictitious spice*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43.]

1. Pŏlĭŏ. 4. [polibant for poliebant, Virg.] v. a. I. *A Prop. To polish, make smooth, furbish*: p. gemas cotibus, Plin. 37, 8, 32:— p. ebur, id.:— p. frontes libellorum pumice, Ov.:— p. marmora, Plin.:— p. ligna cute squatinæ piscis, id.:— p. rogum ascia, XII. Tab. ap. Cic.:— p. signa, Lucr.:— politæ columnæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1:— politus deus, Mart.:— ligo politus, *smooth, worn out, much used*, id. **\*\*B) Meton.:** [To prepare well, to work: p. agrum, Enn. ap. Non.:— fundus culturâ politus, Varr.]— *To embellish, decorate, adorn, set off*: p. columnas albo, Liv. 40, 51:— regie polita ædificia, Varr.:— domus polita, Phædr.:— p. vestes, *to give a gloss*, Plin. II. *Fig.:* *To polish, refine, embellish*: p. orationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 14:— p. carmina, Ov.

[2. Pŏlĭŏ, ōnis. m. (1. polio) *A polisher, one that dresses up or furbishes (al. polliones, pelliōnes)*, Tarrunt. Dig.]

Pŏlĭŏn or -UM, ii. n. (πόλιον) *A strong-smelling herb; perhaps the golden poley mountain, Teucerium polium L.*, Plin. 21, 7, 21.

Pŏliorcētes, æ. m. (Πολιορκητής) *A besieger, stormer, or taker of towns*, Plin. 7, 38, 39. (*Pure Latin, expugnator.*) *A surname of the Macedonian king Demetrius*, Sen. Ep. 9: Vitruv.

Pŏlĭte. adv. *Elegantly, neatly, beautifully, in a*  
982

*polished manner*: p. dicere, Cic. Cæl. 3:— p. scribere, p. sub-tiliterque effici:— p. causas agere, Plin. E.:— *Comp.*, politus limare, Cic. Ac. 1, 1.

Pŏlĭtes, æ. m. (Πολίτης) *A son of king Priam, who was killed by Pyrrhus*, Virg. Æ. 2, 526.

Pŏlĭtĭā, æ. f. (πολιτεία) *The State, or the Constitution and Government of a State, the title of a work by Plato*, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60.

Pŏlĭtĭcus, a, um. (πολιτικός) *Of or belonging to the state or civil government, political*: p. libri, Cæl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1:— p. dēseis:— p. philosophi.

**\*\*Pŏlĭtĭŏ, ōnis. f. I. Prop.:** *A polishing, smoothing, furbishing*: p. speculi, Vitruv. 7, 3. II. *Meton. [A preparing, working*: p. (agri), Cat. R. R. 136]:— *A plastering, whitewashing, etc. of walls*, Vitruv. 7, 4.

[Pŏlĭtor, ōris. m. I. *Prop.:* *One who makes smooth, etc., a polisher, furbisher, finisher, decorator*: p. gemmarum, Jul. Firm. II. *Meton.:* *One who prepares*: p. agri, Cat. R. R. 5; Ulp. Dig.]

Pŏlĭtŏriūm, ii. n. *A town of Latium*, Liv. 1, 33; Plin.

**\*\*Pŏlĭtŭra, æ. f. (1. polio) I. Prop.:** *A polishing, furbishing, smoothing*: p. marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 9:— p. chartæ, id. II. *Meton.:* *A garnishing, beautifying*: p. pavimenti, Vitruv. 7, 1:— p. gemmarum (of a vine): Plin.:— p. vestium, *one who gives a gloss*, id.

Pŏlĭtus, a, um. I. *Part. of polio*. II. *Adj. Prop.:* *Polished; hence, fig. refined, elegant, tasteful, polite*: p. artibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7:— p. e schola:— *vir omnibus artibus p.*, Varr.:— *homo p.*:— *accurata et p. oratio*:— *iudicium p.*:— *politor humanitatis*:— *homo omni doctrina liberali politissimus*:— *Apelles politissimâ arte perfecit Veneris caput*.

Pŏlĭum, ii. n. See POLIUM.

Pŏlla, æ. f. (Paula) I. *The wife of Decius Brutus*, Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 1. II. *The wife of the poet Lucan, then of Statius, herself a poetess*, Mart. 7, 20, 2; Stat. 8, 2, 7, 62.

**\*\*POLLEN, inis. n. and POLLIS, inis. c. I. Prop.:** *Very fine flour or meal*, Plin. 13, 12, 26. II. *Meton. also of other things*, id. 29, 3, 11. [*In Bot.:* *The farina of flowers*, NL.]

**\*\*POLLENS, tis. I. Part. of polleo. II. Adj.:** *Able, powerful, mighty, strong*: p. aer, Lucr.:— p. herba, Ov.:— p. potensque, Sall. Jug. 1:— *potens p.que*, Liv.:— [*With genit.:* vini p. Liber, Plaut.:— *With abl.:* hostis equo p., Ov.:— p. opibus, Lucr.:— *With inf.:* Luc.; Sil.] [*Esp.:* *Powerful, considerable*: p. genus, Plaut.:— *matrona p. et opulens*, App.:— [*Comp.*, pollentior, Tert.— *Sup.*, pollentissima, Sol.]

[POLLENTER. adv. *Powerfully, mightily*.— *Comp.*, Cland.]

**\*\*1. POLLENTĭĀ, æ. f. (polleo) [I. Prop.:** *Power, might*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 3.] II. *Personified as a deity*: Pollentia, Liv. 39, 7, 8.

2. POLLENTĭĀ, æ. f. I. *A town of Picenum, now Urbisaglia*, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 14. II. *A town on the largest of the Balearic islands (i. e. Majorca) now Puglienza*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77. III. *A town of Liguria, celebrated for its manufactories of earthen drinking-vessels and the production of black wool*, Mart. 14, 157; Sol.

POLLENTĭni, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Pollentia*, Plin. 3, 13, 18.

POLLENTĭnus, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pollentia in Liguria*: plebs P., Suet. Tib. 37.

POLLĕŏ, ēre. (po-valeo) I. *Gen.:* *To be able, to have power or strength, to be able to carry any thing into effect*: qui in republica plurimum pollebant, Cæc. B. C. 1, 4:— *ubi plurimum pollet oratio*, Cic.:— *ad fidem faciendam iustitia plus pollet*:— *tantum p.*, Liv.:— *p. pecuniâ, to be powerful by*, Suet.:— *p. armis*, Tac.:— *p. antiquitatis gloriâ*, id.:— *p. malis artibus*, id.:— *p. gratiâ*, id.:—

p. nobilitate, id. — p. scientiā, to be powerful: — herba pollet adversus scorpiones, is a powerful specific, Plin.: — [With inf.: Luc.; Sil.] \*\*II. Esp. [To be rich in: utensilibus p., App.] — To have credit or authority: eadem vitis aliud in aliis terris pollet, Plin. 14, 6, 8.

**POLLEX**, icis. m. (polleo) I. Prop.: The thumb: pollices præcidere alicui, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 96: — digitus p., Cæs.: — infestus p., stretched out as a mark of aversion, Quint.: — pollicem premere, to press down the thumb (with the other fingers) as a mark of wishing anybody luck at play, Plin.: — Hence, pollice utroque laudare ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66: — pollicem vertere, to turn the thumb towards the breast, as a sign that the people wished the death of a vanquished gladiator, Juv.: — [Meton.: A finger, Virg. Æ. 11, 68; Ov.] — \*\*The great toe, Plin. 7, 53, 54. \*\*II. Meton.: A twig cut off above the first eye, id. 14, 1, 3. — A knob on the trunk of a tree, id. 13, 4, 7. [Hence, Fr. ponce.]

\*\***POLLICĀRIS**, e. (pollex) Of or belonging to the thumb: p. amplitudo, Plin. 27, 9, 49: — p. latitudo, id.: — p. crassitudo, id.

[**POLLICĒO**, itus, ēre. for polliceor. To promise: polliceres, Varr. ap. Non.: — actio navem exercenti pollicetur, Ulp. Dig.: — Part: Pollicitus, a, um. Promised: p. torus, Ov. H. 21, 140: — p. pondus, id.: — p. fides, id.]

**POLLICĒOR**, itus, ēri. v. dep. (pro-liceor) Prop.: To offer one's self, to profess a readiness to do any thing [whereas promittere is, to give hopes, to raise expectation]: p. alicui studium, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: — p. montes auri, Ter.: — p. alicui suum præsidium: — polliceor hoc vobis: — pro certo polliceor hoc vobis atque confirmo, me esse perfecturum, ut: — p. de æstate: — nihil de meis opibus pollicebar: — neque minus ei de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de mea p.: — With inf.: Ter.: — benigne p., to make kind or obliging offers: — bene p., Sall.: — liberalissime p. alicui: — \*\*Abol.: dando et pollicendo, Sall.

**POLLICĪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A promising, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18.

[**POLLICĪTĀTOR**, ōris. m. A promiser, Tert.]

[**POLLICĪTĀTRIX**, icis. f. She that promises, Tert.]

[**POLLICĪTOR**, 1. v. dep. int. (polliceor) To promise: p. alqd, Plaut. Mil. 3, 6; Ter.; Ulp. Dig.]

\*\***POLLICĪTUM**, i. n. That which has been promised, a promise, Col. 11, 3.

**POLLICĪTUS**, a, um. Part. of polliceor.

\*\***POLLINĀRIUS**, a, um. (pollen) Of or pertaining to fine flour: p. cribrum, a fine sieve, Plin. 18, 11, 28.

[**POLLINCTOR**, ōris. m. (pollingo) One of the undertaker's men who washed corpses and prepared them for the funeral pile, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 63; Mart.; Ulp. Dig.]

[**POLLINCTORIUS**, a, um. (pollinctor) Of or belonging to a pollinctor, Plaut.]

[**POLLINGO**, nxi, nctum. 3. v. a. To wash corpses and prepare them for the funeral pile, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 63; Amm.]

1. **POLLĪO**, ōnis. m. A Roman family name; e. g. Asinius P., a friend of the emperor Augustus, and distinguished as a warrior, statesman, writer of tragedies, orator, and historian, Virg. E. 3, 84; Hor. S. 1, 10, 42. Trebellius P., one of the six historians who wrote the history of the emperors from Hadrian to Carinus.

2. **POLLĪO**. See 2. **POLIO**.

**POLLIS**, inis. c. See **POLLEN**.

\*\***POLLĪUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Pollio: P. tribus, Liv. 8, 37.

[**POLLUBRUM** or **POLUBRUM**, i. n. (polluo) A washing-basin, laver, F. Pict. ap. Non.]

[**POLLŪCĒO**, xi, ctum. 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To serve up at table: p. pisces, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin.: — p. Jovi vinum, to offer, to make a libation, Cat. R. R. 132: — p. Herculi decimam partem, Plaut.: — Facetē: virgis polluctus, treated or regaled with stripes, id. II. Fig.: non ego sum pollucta

pago, I am no dish for the village, i. e. for the common people. Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 11.]

[**POLLŪCES**, is. m. See **POLLUX**.]

[**POLLŪCIBILIS**, e. (polluceo) Splendid, magnificent, excellent: p. cœna, Macr. S. 2, 13: — p. victus, Symm.]

[**POLLŪCIBILITAS**, ātis. f. Excellency, Fulg.]

[**POLLŪCIBILITER**, adv. Splendidly, magnificently: p. obsonare, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 23: — p. prægrecari, id.]

[**POLLUCTE**, adv. Magnificently, expensively, sumptuously. Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest.]

[**POLLUCTUM**, i. n. (polluceo) A dish, a feast, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 63: — p. Herculis, a feast connected with a sacrifice, Macr.: — ad polluctum emere, Hem. ap. Plin.]

[**POLLUCTŪRA**, æ. f. (polluceo) A feast, a banquet, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6.]

**POLLUCTUS**, a, um. part. of polluceo.

**POLLŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. (po-luo) \*\*I. Prop.: To soil, defile, stain, contaminate: p. ora cruore, Ov. M. 15, 98: — p. ore dapes, Virg.: — pollui cuncta sanie, odore, contactu, Tac.: — vina polluta, Plin. II. Fig.: To defile, pollute, contaminate, injure, dishonour; esp. in religious matters, to desecrate: p. caerimonias stupro, Auct. Or. Dom. 40: — p. religiones sanctissimas stupro: — omnia deorum hominumque jura scelere inexplabili p.: — p. mare: — p. Jovem, to offend, violate, Prop.: — p. formam auro, Tibull.: — mentem suam et aures hominum voce nefaria p., Tac.: — feminam p., to dishonour, defile, id.: — p. nobilitatem familiæ, id.: — polluta sacra: — p. jejunia, to break, not to keep, Nigid. ap. Isid.

[**POLLŪTĪO**, ōnis. f. (polluo) Contamination, defilement, Pall.]

[**POLLŪTOR**, ōris. m. (polluo) One that violates or breaks: p. fœderis, Cassiod.]

**POLLŪTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of polluo. \*\*II. Adj.: Unchaste, vicious: p. femina, Liv. 10, 23: — p. princeps, Tac.: — p. licentia, Sall.: — [Comp., Sil.—Sup., App.]

**POLLUX**, ūcis. m. [old form, Polluces, is. m. Plaut.; Varr.] (Πολυεύκης) Son of Tyndarus (or of Jupiter) and Leda, brother of Castor, celebrated as a good fighter with the castus (pugil), as Castor was for good horsemanship, Cic. N. D. 3, 21: — P. uterque, Castor and Pollux, Hor.: — Hence, alqm facere de Polluce Castorem, i. e. de pugile equitem, Mart.

[**PŌLŪSE**, adv. (polus) Going through the poles, M. Cap.]

[**PŌLŪS** or **POLLŪS**, a, um. i. g. paululus. Small, little: p. labellum, Cat. R. R. 10, 2.]

**PŌLUS**, i. m. (πόλος) I. Prop.: The end of an axle, round which the wheel turns; hence, the pole, as the one end of the axis of the earth: polus glacialis, the north pole, Ov. M. 2, 173; or p. gelidus, id.: — p. australis, the south pole, Ov. M. 2, 131; or p. austrinus, Plin.: — also absol., the north pole, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 15. II. Meton.: [poli, the whole heavens, V. Fl. 1, 622: in the sing., Hor. Ep. 17, 77; Virg.; Ov.: hæsi: polo, i. e. in aere, V. Fl.: of a celestial globe, Ov. F. 6, 277] The pole-star, Vitr. 9, 4.

**PŌLŸ-ĀCANTHOS**, i. m. (πολύκανθος) A kind of thistle, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

[**PŌLŸANDRĪON**, ūi. n. (πολύανδριον) A common burying-place, a cemetery, Arn.]

**PŌLŸANTHĒMUM**, i. n. (πολύανθεμον) A kind of plant (perhaps Ranunculus polyanthemus L.), Plin. 27, 12, 90.

**PŌLŸBĪUS**, ūi. m. (Πολύβιος) A celebrated Greek historian of Megalopolis in Arcadia, the contemporary and friend of Scipio Africanus Minor, Cic. Off. 3, 32.

**PŌLŸCARPOS**, i. m. (πολύκαρπος) I. g. polygonos, App. H. 18.

[**PŌLŸCHRŌNIUS**, a, um. (πολύχρονος) Lasting or living long, Jul. Firm.]

[**PŌLŸCLĒTEUS** (-eus), a, um. Of or belonging to Polycletus: P. cœlum, Stat. S. 2, 2, 67.]

**PŌLŸCLĒTUS**, i. m. (Πολύκλετος) A celebrated Greek

statuary and artist in alto rilievo, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Pericles, Cic. Brut. 86; Plin.

**PÖLYCNĒMON**, i. n. (πολύκνημον) *A kind of plant*, Plin. 26, 14, 88.

**PÖLYCRĀTES**, is. m. (Πολύκρατης) *A prince of Samos, contemporary with Anacreon; he was celebrated on account of his great fortune, but condemned at last by Orontes, the governor of Persia, to death by crucifixion*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92.

**PÖLYDĀMAS**, antis. m. (Πολυδάμας) I. *A Trojan, the friend of Hector*, Ov. H. 5, 94; Pers. 1, 4. II. *A certain athlete*, V. Max. 9, 12.

**PÖLYDECTES** or **PÖLYDECTA**, æ. m. (Πολυδέκτης) *A king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 242.

[**PÖLYDORĒUS**, a. um. *Of Polydorus*, Ov. M. 13, 629.]

**PÖLYDŌRUS**, i. m. (Πολύδωρος) *A son of Priam; he was entrusted, together with a large sum of money, to the care of the Thracian king Polymnestor, by whom he was killed*, Cic. de Or. 3, 58; Virg. Æ. 3, 45; Hyg.

**PÖLYGĀLA**, æ. f. (πολύγαλον) *The herb milkwort*, Fam. Poligaleæ, Plin. 27, 12, 96.

**PÖLYGNŌTUS**, i. m. (Πολύγνωτος) *A celebrated Greek painter and statuary; he was a native of Thasos, but resided chiefly at Athens; he flourished about the 80th Olympiad*, Cic. Brut. 18, 70; Plin. 35, 6, 25.

**PÖLYGŌNĀTON**, i. n. (πολύγωνατον) *A kind of plant, Solomon's seal*, P. convallaria, Fam. Liliaceæ, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

**PÖLYGŌNĪUM**, ii. n. I. *q. polygonus*, Scrib. 193.

\*\***PÖLYGŌNĪUS**, a. um. (πολυγώνιος) *That has many corners or angles, polygonal*: p. turris, Vitr. 1, 5, 5.

**PÖLYGŌNŌIDES**, i. f. (πολυγονοειδής) *A species of the plant clematis*, Plin. 24, 15, 19.

**PÖLYGŌNOS** or **-US**, i. f. and **PÖLYGŌNON**, i. n. (πολύγονος and -ον) *A kind of plant, i. q. Herba sanguinaria or sanguinalis, perhaps snake weed*: P. bistorta, Fam. Polygoneæ, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

**PÖLYGRAMMOS**, i. f. (πολύγραμμα) *A species of jasper marked with white streaks*, Plin. 37, 9, 37.

\*\***PÖLYGŪNÆCON**, i. n. (πολυγύναιος) *A number or large assembly of women (al. syngenicon)*, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

**PÖLYHISTOR**, ðris. m. (πολύιστωρ) *A learned or well-informed man, the title of a book by Solinus*.

**PÖLYHYMNĪA**, æ. f. (Πολυμνία) *Rich in song, one of the nine Muses*, Hor. O. 1, 1, 33; Virg.; Ov.

**PÖLYMACHĒRĀPLĀCIDES**, æ. m. (vox hybr. πολυμάχα- placidus) *A fictitious name*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31.

[**PÖLYMITĀRIUS**, ii. m. *A weaver of damask*, Bibl.]

\*\***PÖLYMĪTUS**, a. um. (πολύμιτος) *That has many threads, wrought with many threads, as damask, etc.*, Petr. 40; Plin.

**PÖLYMNESTOR** and **POLYMESTOR**, ðris. m. (Πολυμνήστωρ, Πολυμήστωρ) *A king of Thrace, son-in-law of Priam, and husband of Hione; he killed Polydorus, who had been entrusted to his care*, Ov. M. 13, 536. See **PÖLYDORUS**.

[**PÖLYMŪXOS**, i. f. (πολύμυκος) (sc. lucerna) *A lamp with many wicks*, Mart. 14, 41 (inscription).]

**PÖLYNEURON**, i. n. (πολύνευρον) *A plant, i. q. Plantago lata or major, parietary*, App. H. 1.

**PÖLYNĪCES**, is. n. (Πολυνείκης) *A son of Œdipus, brother of Eteocles, and son-in-law of Adrastus; he contended with his brother Eteocles for the kingdom of Thebes, until at last they were both killed in single combat*, Hyg. F. 68.

**PÖLY-ŌNŪMOS**, i. f. (πολύώνυμος) *A kind of herb, i. q. herba perdiculis*, App. H. 81.

\*\***PÖLYPHĀGUS**, i. m. (πολυφάγος) *A gormandizer, glutton*, Suet. Ner. 37.

**PÖLYPHĒMUS**, i. m. (Πολύφημος) *A one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, blinded by Ulysses*, Ov. M. 13, 755.

**PÖLYPLŪSĪUS**, a. um. (πολυπλούσιος) *Very rich, a fictitious family name*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 27.

**PÖLYPŌDĪUM** or **-ON**, ii. n. (πολυπόδιον) *The herb polydody*, Plin. 16, 44, 92.

[**PÖLYPŌSUS**, a. um. (pölypus) *That has a polypus in the nose*, Mart. 12, 37, 2.]

[**PÖLYPTŌTON**, i. n. (πολύπτωτον) *A conjunction of several cases of one and the same word*, M. Cap.]

[**PÖLYPTŪCHA**, ðrum. n. (πολύπτυχα) *Perhaps, account-books*, Veg.]

1. **PÖLYPUS**, i. m. (πολύπους) I. *Prop.: That has many feet, an aquatic animal or zoophyte that has eight feet or fangs, a polypus*, Plin. 9, 12, 14. II. *Fig., of a rapacious person*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 21.

2. **PÖLYPUS**, i. m. (πολύπος, Dor. for πολύπους) *An ulcer or excrescence in the nose, a polypus*, Cels. 6, 8, 2; Plin. 24, 16, 92; Hor. Epod. 12, 5.

**PÖLYRRHĪZOS**, on. (πολύρριζος) *Having many roots; a name of various plants*, Plin. 27, 12, 102.

[**PÖLYSĒMUS**, a. um. (πολύσημος) *Signifying much, of many significations*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1.]

[**PÖLYSIGMA** (πολύ-σίγμα) *A too frequent occurrence of the letter 's' in a word or sentence*, M. Cap.]

\*\***PÖLYSPASTON**, i. n. *A kind of windlass, with many wheels or pulleys*, Vitr. 1, 2, 10.

**PÖLYTRĪCHON**, i. n. (πολύτριχον), or **PÖLYTHRIX**, trichos. f. I. *A plant called Maiden hair or Venus' hair*, Plin. 22, 21, 30. II. *A kind of precious stone*, id. 37, 11, 73.

**PÖLYXĒNA**, æ. f. (Πολυξένη) *A daughter of Priam, mistress of Achilles; she was sacrificed on the tomb of Achilles by his son Pyrrhus*, Ov. M. 13, 448.

[**PÖLYXĒNIUS**, a. um. *Of Polyxena*: P. cædes, Catull. 63, 368.]

**PÖLYXO**, ūs. f. (Πολυξώ) *A prophetess of Lemnos*, Stat. Th. 5, 90.

**PÖLYZŌNOS**, i. f. (πολύζωνος) *A precious stone, of a black colour, marked with many lines*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

[**PÖMĀRIUS**, a. um. (pomum or pomus) *Of or belonging to fruit*: seminarium p., Cat. R. R. 48]: — Subst. [Pōmārius, ii. m. *A fruiterer*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 227]: Pōmārium, ii. n. *A n orchard* (Cic. de Sen. 15); \*\**a storehouse for fruit, a fruitery*, Plin. 15, 16; Varr. — Hence, Fr. pommer.]

**PÖMĒRĪDĪĀNUS** (postm., Vitr.), a. um. (post-meridianus) *Of or in the afternoon*: p. sessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30: — p. tempus: — p. literæ: — p. quadrigæ.

**PÖMĒRĪUM**, ii. n. See **POMĒRIUM**.

**PÖMĒTĪA**, æ. f. and **PÖMĒTĪI**, ðrum. m. *A town of Latium* (Liv. 2, 16; Virg. Æ. 6, 776); or more fully, Suessa Pometia, Liv. 1, 53, 2.

**PÖMĒTĪNUS**, a. um. *Of Pometia*: P. manubiæ, Liv. 1, 55.

[**PÖMĒTUM**, i. n. (pomus) *A place planted with fruit-trees, an orchard*, Pall.]

\*\***PÖMĪFER**, ðra, ðrum. (pomum-fero) *That bears or produces fruit*: arbor p., Plin. 12, 2, 7: — p. autumnus, Hor.: — p. annus, id.

**PÖMĒRĪUM**, ii. n. (post-mærus for murus) I. *A void space inside and outside the walls of a city*: pomærium intrare, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11; Liv. [II. *Fig.: qui minor pomærio finierunt, that have prescribed to themselves narrower limits*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13.]

**PÖMŌNA**, æ. f. (pomum) *The goddess of fruit*, Pomona, Ov. M. 14, 623. — \*\**Meton.: Fruit-trees, fruit*, Plin. 23, 1.

[**PÖMŌNALIS**, e. (Pomona) *Of or belonging to Pomona*: P. flamen, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.]

# POMOSUS

# PONDUS

**\*\*PŌMŌSUS**, a, um. (pomum) *Rich or abounding in fruit*: p. Tibur, Col. 10, 138.

**POMPA**, æ. f. (πομπή) *I. Prop.* A solemn public procession, in which the images of gods, ancestors, etc. were carried about, at public festivals, weddings, funerals, etc.: exsequiis, pompa, Cic. Mil. 13: — sine ulla pompa funeris, Nep.: — pompam funeris ire, to follow a funeral procession, to attend a funeral, Ov.: — pompam ducere, at a wedding, id.: — p. Indica, the triumphal procession of Bacchus, Mart.: — quid tu hunc de pompa lætaturum putas? of Cæsar, whose image was carried among those of the gods in the Ludi Circenses: — Hence: Pomparum ferulis simile, as slowly as in a procession: — p. lictorum. *B) Meton.* A procession, train: tota petitio cura ut sit pompæ plena, Cic. P. Cons. 13: — sua p. eo deducenda, Ter.: — **\*\*A** row, series: p. pecuniæ, Sen. Ep. 110: — ventri portatur p., Plaut.: — p. sarcinarum, Mart.: — et vaga nunc certa discurrunt undique pompa perque vias urbis munera perque domos, Tibull. *II. Fig.* *Pomp*, show, parade: detraxit muneris suo pompam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13; Ulp. Dig.: — *Esp. Rhet.*: p. rhetorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21: — genus orationis pompæ quam pugnæ aptius: — in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam: — partim in pompa, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt.

[**POMPABILIS**, e. *Ostentatious, showy*, T. Poll.]

[**POMPALIS**, e. (pompa) *I. q. pompabilis*, Capit.]

[**POMPALITAS**, ātis. f. (pompa) *Splendour, showiness*, Prisc.]

[**POMPALITER**, adv. *Ostentatiously*, T. Poll.]

[**POMPATICUS**, a, um. (pompa) *Pompous, splendid, magnificent*, Tert.; App.]

[**POMPATUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of pompo. II. Adj.* *Pompous, splendid, magnificent*. — *Comp.*, Tert.]

**POMPEIANUS**, a, um. *I. Of or belonging to the town Pompeii*: P. vinum, Plin. 14, 6. — *Subst.*: Pompeianum, i. n. (sc. prædium) *A country seat of Cicero near Pompeii*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3. — Pompeiāui, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Pompeii*, Cic. Sull. 21. *II. Of or belonging to Pompey*: P. equitatus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 58. — P. theatrum, built by Pompey, Suet.: — P. notus, the wind that blew on the curtains of Pompey's theatre, Mart.: — *Subst.*: Pompeiani, ōrum. m. *The followers or party of Pompey*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 46; Sen.

**POMPEII**, ōrum. m. *A town in the south of Campania; it was buried in the ashes of Vesuvius at an eruption which took place A. D. 97, but has lately, to a great extent, been excavated*, Liv. 9, 38, 2; Plin.

**POMPĒIUS** (or, tetrasyllabic, Pompēius), a, um. *I. A Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were:* A) Cn. Pompeius, one of the first triumvirate (with Cæsar and Crassus); he suppressed the pirates and vanquished Mithridates; he was overcome at Pharsalus by Cæsar, and at last assassinated in Egypt (Cic.; Cæs.). *B) 1) Pompeia, wife of Vatinius* (Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 2). *2) Another, daughter of the same Cn. Pompeius, wife of Sylla Faustus* (Hirt. B. Afr. 95). *3) A third, daughter of Cn. Pompeius, wife of Julius Cæsar, afterwards divorced from him*, Suet. Cæs. 6. *II. Adj.* *Of or belonging to Pompey*: P. via, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66: — P. domus, Ov.: — lex P., proposed by Cn. Pompeius: — P. porticus, Prop.

**POMPHŌLYX**, ŷgis. f. (πομφόλυξ, a vesicle or bubble) *The white oxide of zinc which adheres in small bubbles to the covers of the crucibles in making brass; it differs from spodium, inasmuch as this is of a gray colour, not so pure, and heavier*, Plin. 34, 13, 33. [*In Med.*: A cutaneous disease, NL.]

[**POMPIANUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pompilius*: P. tempus, of Numa Pompilius, Amm.: — P. curia, built by him, Vop.]

**POMPIIUS**, a, um. *I. The name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated was Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome*, Hor. O. 1, 12, 33. [*II. Adj.* *Of Pompilius*: P. sanguis, a descendant of Numa Pompilius, Hor. A. P. 292.]

**POMPILUS**, i. m. (πομπίλος) *A sea-fish, said to accompany ships, pilot-fish*, Plin. 9, 15, 20; Ov. (*Pure Latin, nautilus*.)

[**ΠΟΜΠΟ**. 1. (pompa) *To make any thing with pomp*, Sed.]

**POMPŌNIANUS**, a, um. *Of Pomponius*: P. pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: — P. versus, written by the poet L. Pomponius, Gell.

**POMPŌNIUS**, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were:* I. Titus Pomponius Atticus, a friend of Cicero, whose life has been written by Cornelius Nepos, Cic. Att. 1, 5. *II. L. Pomponius of Bononia, an Atellanian poet, contemporary with Catullus*, Gell. 12, 10, 7. *III. P. Pomponius Secundus, a tragedian in the reigns of Caligula and Claudius*, Quint. 8, 3, 31. *IV. Sex. Pomponius, a lawyer, pupil of Papinianus*, Lampr. Alex. Sev.

*V. Pomponius Mela, a Spaniard, who wrote a treatise on Geography in three books* (De Situ Orbis Libri III.), probably in the reign of Claudius, Tac. A. 16, 17; Plin. 19, 33.

[**POMPŌSE**, adv. *Splendidly, pompously*, Sid.]

[**POMPŌSUS**, a, um. (pompa) *Splendid, pompous*, Sid.]

**POMPTĪNA**, or **POMTĪNA PALUS**. See **PONTINUS**.

**\*\*POMUM**, i. n. *I. The fruit of a tree, fruit*, Plin. 15, 24, 30. — [Hence, poma, fruit, Varr.; Virg.; Hor.: — truffles (tubera), Mart.: — grapes, Dig.] *II. A fruit-tree*, Plin. 18, 26: — [Hence, Ital. pomo, Fr. pomme.]

**PŌMUS**, i. f. *I. A fruit-tree*, Plin. 17, 1, 1. [*II. The fruit of a tree*, Cat. ap. Plin. 15, 18, 20.]

[**PONDĒRĀBILIS**, e. *Capable of being weighed*, Claud.]

[**PONDĒRĀLE**, is. n. (pondus) *A place where goods are weighed, public scales*, Inscr.]

[**PONDĒRĀRIUM**, ii. n. (pondus) *A place where public weights are kept and things are weighed, a weighing-machine*, Inscr.]

[**PONDĒRĀRIUS**, ii. m. (pondus) *One that manufactures weights*, Inscr.]

**\*\*PONDĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A weighing*, Vitr. 10, 8.

[**PONDĒRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One that weighs, a weigher*, Cod. Just.]

[**PONDĒRITAS**, ātis. f. (pondus) *Weight*, Att. ap. Non.]

**PONDĒRO**. 1. v. a. (pondus) **\*\*I. Prop.** *To weigh, to weigh out*: granum p., Plin. 18, 7: — p. pugnus, Plaut.

*II. Fig.* *To weigh over in one's mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon*: verborum delectum aurium iudicio p., Cic. de Or. 3, 37: — fidem ex fortuna p., according to fortune: — causas non ratione, sed vocibus p.: — consilia eventis p., according to results or success: — brevitæ orationis potius quam rerum magnitudine crimina p.: — rem unamquamque suo momento p.: — also without an abl.: p. causas, Cic. Pl. 34: p. beneficia: — ea certo iudicio p., to reflect upon with unbiassed judgement: — with a relative clause: imprimis, quo quisque animo fecerit, ponderandum est, Cic. Off. 1, 15.

**\*PONDĒRŌSUS**, a, um. (pondus) **\*\*I. Prop.** A) *Of weight, heavy*: panem facit ponderosorem, Plin. 21, 17, 67: — p. compedes, Plaut.: — p. frumentum, Varr.: — lapis ponderosissimus, Plin. B) *Meton.* *Weighty, of great weight*: p. epistola, that contains much, Cic. Att. 2, 11: — p. verbera, falling heavily, V. Max. [*II. Fig.* *vox p., of great weight*, id.]

[**PONDICULUM**, i. n. dem. (pondus) *A little weight*, Claud. Mam.]

**PONDO**. (abl. of pondus) *According to weight, in weight*: corona libram p., a pound in weight, Liv. 3, 29: — pateras libras fere omnes p., id.: — piscium unciam p., Plaut.: — *Esp. subst. indecl.* auri quinque p., Cic. Un. 64: — argenti p. viginti millia, Cæs.: — uncia p., the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce: — Hence, singulas uncias auri p., Liv.: — sextans p. resinæ, the sixth part of a pound, Cels.

**PONDUS**, ōris. n. (pendo) *I. Prop.* A) *A weight used in the scale*: ponderibus libratur alqd., Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 89: — lancem in libra, ponderibus impositis, deprimi: — pondera allata, Liv.: — ad certum pondus examinatis, Cæs.: — [*Esp.* *a pound*, Varr.; Mart.] — *Meton.* *Weight, heaviness*: emere alqd. pondere, Plin. 12, 7, 14: — Hence, weight, load, burden: saxa magni ponderis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 29: — pondere omni gravius alqd. habere: — pondere iudicare, by weight: — mercator gravitate et pondere: — gravitas et p.: — *Equilibrium, perpendicular*: motus oritur extra pondus et plagam, results from equilibrium, or from things being equally balanced, Cic.

Fat. 10: — trans pondera (corporis) dextram porrigere, Hor.: — tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov.: — *a heavy thing, a thing of great weight*: in terram ferantur omnia pondera, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4: — p. citri, i. e. mensæ citreæ, Mart.: — immania p. baltei, Virg.: — [Esp.: uteri p., the fetus, Prop.: — absol., Lucr., Ov.: — Hence, Meton.: pondera for partes genitales, Catull.] B) *Meton.*: A load, multitude, quantity, sum: magnum argenti p., Cæs. B. G. 3, 96: — grande argenti p., seris magnum p., Cæs.: — grande p. auri: — magnum p. artificum, Varr. II. Fig. [A burden, a heavy weight or load: pondera curarum, Luc. 9, 951: — p. senectæ, Ov.] — Weight, i. e. influence, authority, importance: persona autem non qualescunque testimonii pondus habet, validity, credit, Cic. Top. 9: — tunc literæ maximi apud me sunt ponderis, have the greatest weight with, or exercise most influence upon: — hanc commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse: — ejus filius eodem apud me est pondere, quo fuit ille, is of the same account with me, as etc.: — qui pondus habent: — verborum ponderibus est utendum: — [Gravity, decorum, Stat. S. 2, 3, 65: — p. cultus, V. Max.: — Constancy, Prop. 2, 25, 22.]

**\*\*PONDUSCULUM**, i. n. dem. (pondus) A small weight or burden: p. saxi, Col. 12, 51, 1: — p. lapilli, Plin.

**\*PŌNE**. I. Adv. Behind, after [opp. 'ante']: ante et p. moveri, Cic. Un. 13: — p. venire, Prop.: — p. respiciens, V. Max.: — p. sequens, Virg. II. Prep. with acc.: Behind: p. quos labantur, Cic. Un. 13: — p. castra ibant, Liv.: — vincite p. tergum manus, Tac.: — p. nos recede, Plaut.: — p. sese alqm locare, id.: — [p. versus (vorsus) or ponevorsus, p. vrsorum (ponevorsum), behind, Cat.]

**PŌNO**, pōni [pōsivi, Plaut., Cat.], pōsitum [contr. postum, Lucr.]. 3. To set, put, lay, place. I. A) Prop.: To put, set: ubi pedem poneret, non habebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 25: — p. sellam juxta, Sall.: — p. se in sella, Flor.: — p. coronam in caput: Gell.: — Esp.: To set, plant, sow: piras p., Virg. G. 1, 74, — semina p., id.: — arborem, Hor.: — vitem p., Col.: — cæpam p., id.: — To set, erect, raise, build, build up, raise on high: p. statum, Auct. Or. Dom. 30; Liv.: — p. aram, Liv.: — p. domum, Hor.: — urbs posita: — p. templa, Virg. B) *Meton.*: To form, fashion: Parrhasius aut Scopas; hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem p. nunc deum, Hor. O. 4, 8, 8: — Hence, gen.: To establish, make: p. leges, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: — p. initia: — p. rationem cum alqo, Col.: — Hence, rationem p., to give a statement of an account, Suet.: — p. calculos, Plin. E.: — p. rudimentum, to make a first attempt, Liv. or p. tirocinium, Just.: — [To deposit or give as a pledge: p. pallium, Plaut.: — p. pocula, Virg.: — To compose, make quiet, tranquillize: p. freta, Hor.] — Esp.: [To set on the table, to serve up: p. porcum alqui, Mart.: — p. in patena liquidam sorbitionem alqui, Phæd.: — p. in gemma merum, Ov.: — p. merum or Bacchum, id.: — p. ad alqm, to help any one at table, Juv.: — To press upon, impress: p. oscula in labellis, Prop.: — p. oscula genis, Stat.] — To set, appoint: p. alqui custodem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20: — p. custodem frumento: — supra armamentarium positus, set as an overseer, Curt.: — To assign to, award: p. alqui præmium, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86. C) Fig. gen.: To put: p. alqm in gratiam or in gratia: — To suppose, to take for granted: p. alqd pro certo, Liv. 10, 9: — positum sit igitur, Cic. de Or. 4: — p. Africam partem tertiam, Sall.: — hoc posito atque concessio: — quo posito. With acc. and inf.: pone, esse victum, Ter.: — \*\*To fix, establish, appoint: p. alqm imperatorem alqui, Sall.: — p. pretium, Sen. Ep.; and absol., Hor.: — [Hence, to hazard, venture, absol. Juv. 1, 90: — to expose: caput suum periculo p., Plaut.] — To put (a question): p. quæstiunculam, Cic. de Or. 1, 22: — p. ἔρην: — Without acc., to fix, settle, determine: p. jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4: — Hence, to say, name, mention, cite or quote, set down: ut paulo ante posui, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 61: — p. exempla: — hoc ipsum elegantius p. meliusque potuit: — positum in Phædro: — hoc ipsum p. pro argumento, quod: — p. sententias: — ponor ad scribendum, my name is mentioned, I am set down: — With acc. and inf.: verbo posuit, Sthenium literas publicas corripuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38: — ponebat nihil esse momenti: — To place, to allow to rest upon: spem in virtute, in tabellis p., Cic.

Verr. 2, 5, 16: — spem omnem otii in Pompeio p.: — auxilium in celeritate p., Cæs.: — quantum in amore tuo ponam: — p. in dubio, to question, entertain some doubts, Liv.: — Esp.: positus, a, um, resting or placed upon: res p. erat in celeritate, depended upon speed, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4: — petimus, ut omnia reipublicæ subeidia, totum statum civitatis... salutem præsentium, spem reliquorum in vestra potestate, in vestris sententiis, in hoc uno judicio positam esse et defram putetis: — positum esse in consiliis: — in fortunæ temeritate: — positum in alcijs auctoritate (genus sermonum): — To put down (at a certain value); hence, to esteem, reckon, consider, believe: alqd in beneficio p., Cic. Fam. 15, 4: — p. alqd in laude, to consider praiseworthy: — p. alqd in vitio: — mortem in malis p., to look upon it as an evil: — in vitis poni, Nep.: — quæ omnia infamia ponuntur, id.: — alqd in metu p., to fear. — With acc. and inf.: hunc autem motum in solis animis esse ponit, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: — posuit in judicio rempublicam huic municipio gratias agere posse. II. To lay. A) Prop.: p. tabulas in ærario, Cæs. B. C. 3, 108: — p. fundamenta: — p. stipitem in ignem, Ov.: — p. ad tempora canos, id.: — Esp.: [To have young (of animals): sus fetum ad imam (cavernam) posuerat, Phæd.] — \*\*p. ova, to lay, as hens, Col. 8, 2, 12: — [to lay down, allow to go down: genu p., to kneel down, Ov. F. 5, 507: — Esp.: p. alqm terrâ, to bury, Virg.: — thus absol.: p. avum, Ov.: — Hence, positus, buried, dead, Virg., Inscr.] Pass: poni, to be situate, (of geographical position) to lie: Roma in montibus posita, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: Delos in Ægæo mari p.: — portus ex adverso urbi p., Liv.: — tumulus opportune ad id p., id.: — urbs alieno solo p., id.: — Gallia p. est sub Septentrionibus, Cæs.: — [poni, to have fallen: posita nix, Virg.: — posita pruina, Prop.: — posito rore, Ov.] — [Middle: To go down, to abate: ventus ponit, Virg.] — Esp.: To lay aside, put off or aside: p. tunicam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: — p. arma, to lay down: — p. hastam: — p. hastas, Liv.: — p. barbam, to shave off, to have (anything) taken off, Suet.: — p. vestimenta de corpore, Ov.: — p. pennas e corpore, id.: — p. libros de manibus: — p. librum, to put down: — To put away: p. scalas, Cæs.: — [To put in order, adjust: p. capillos, Ov.: — p. ex ordine gemmas, id.] B) *Meton.*: positus somno, lying in a profound sleep, Virg.] C) Fig.: To set aside (e. g. time) for a certain purpose; hence, to apply, bestow: p. in alqa re curam operamque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: — p. operam et curam: — p. operam studiumque: — p. tantum operæ et temporis: — p. diem in consideranda re: — mensem in reditu p.: — p. se in rebus contemplandis, to occupy one's self with: — otia recte p., Hor.: — To lay aside, leave off, dismiss, lay down: p. vitam, to renounce, give up, Cic. Fam. 9, 24: — p. vitia: — p. dolorem: — p. curam et ægritudinem: — p. animos feroces, Liv.: — p. amorem, Ov.: — p. curas, Liv.: — p. metum, Ov.: — To put aside, to leave undone, to renounce: p. ambitum (verborum), to get rid of gradually, Cic. de Or. 59: — p. bellum conditionibus, to suspend, Sall.: — p. pœnas, Flor.: — To lay out, apply (money): p. pecuniam (fenori), to lend on interest, Hor.: — p. pecuniam apud alqm, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70: — sumptum melius p.: — si eum adjuveris, apud ipsam præclarissime posueris, you will have bestowed your assistance well: — To impose, give (a name), p. rebus nomina, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: — nomen positum, Ov.: — ponitur in re nomen rei. III. A) Prop.: To place: p. vestigia longo clivo, Col.: — p. pedem in gremio, Phæd.: — Hence, Esp. Milit.: To place, draw up, put in array: legionem tuendam oram p., Cæs. B. C. 3, 34: — p. præsidium, id.: — p. vigilias, Sall.: — p. insidias: — p. castra, to pitch a camp [castra movere, to decamp], Cæs. B. G. 1, 22; Liv.: — p. tentoria, Flor. B) Fig.: To place: p. alqd in conspectu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 62: — p. alqd in promptu, to keep in readiness: — p. alqd ante oculos: — p. spem, to entertain hopes, Plaut.: — [To represent: p. deum sub imagine pulchra, Ov.] — [Hence, Ital. ponere.]

**PONS**, pontis. m. I. A bridge: pontem in flumine facere, to throw a bridge over a river, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: — facere pontem ante rostra, Cic.: — amnem jungere ponte, Liv.: — flumini imponere pontem, Curt.: — flumini pontem injicere, Liv.: — flumini pontem indere, Tac.: — pontem transmittere super templum, Suet.: — ponte flumen transmittere, Plin. E.: — pontem rumpere, to break down, Quint.: or pontem ab-



rumpere, Tac.: or pontem rescindere, Nep.: or pontem interscindere: or pontem solvere, Tac.: or pontem dissolvere, Nep.: — pontem effecere navibus, to make a bridge of boats, Tac.: — [A bridge from a ship to the shore, a plank for embarking or disembarking, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 288. — A bridge on the walls of a town from one tower to another, id. ib. 9, 170.] — A bridge attached to machines used at sieges, which was let down on the walls of the besieged place, Tac. A. 4, 51, 1, Suet. — A raised pathway leading to the inclosed place (septum) where the people gave their votes, Cic. Att. 1, 14. \*\*II. The deck of a ship, Tac. A. 2, 6.: — [The floor of a tower, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 530:] — Pons Argenteus, a place with a bridge across the river, i.e. Argent in Provence, Lepid., ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34.

PONTICULUS, i. m. dem. (pons) A little bridge, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.

\*\*I. PONTICUS, a. um. (Ποντικός) Of or belonging to Pontus: P. nux, a kind of hazel-nut, Plin. 15, 22, 24: — P. mus, id.: — P. terra, Ov.

2. PONTICUS, i. m. A poet, contemporary with Propertius and Ovid, Prop. 1, 7, 1; Ov.

PONTIFEX, icia. m. I. A chief priest, high priest, pontiff. The pontifexes were first established by Numa. They were originally four patricians, to whom, at a later period, four plebeians were joined. Sylla increased the number to fifteen. They were divided into majores and minores, and formed together one body or college. Their chief was called pontifex maximus (i. e. high priest), he was the supreme judge in matters of religion, Auct. Har. 6; Liv. [II. A bishop, pontiff, Sid.]

PONTIFICĀLIS, e. (pontifex) Of or belonging to a pontifex or the pontifices, pontifical: p. auctoritas, Cic. Leg. 2, 21: — p. insignia, Liv.: — P. Ludi, given by the pontifex maximus when he entered on his office, Suet.

PONTIFICĀTUS, ūs. m. (pontifex) The dignity and office of a pontifex, the pontificate, Auct. Har. 9; Vell.

PONTIFICIUS, a. um. (pontifex) Of or belonging to a pontifex or the pontifices, pontifical: p. libri, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: — p. jus: — [Subst.: Pontificium, ii. n. The right or power of doing any thing, Gell.]

PONTINUS and POMTINUS or POMPTINUS, a. um. Denotes a country of Latium: P. palus or P. paludes, a district which was subject to inundations of the rivers Amasenus and Ufensus, and to floods from the mountains. The via Appia crossed this district, Plin. 3, 5, 9: ager P., Liv.: — Subst.: Pomptinum, i. n. The Pontine district or country, Liv. 2, 34, 4: — Pomptina summa (regio), Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3.

PONTIUS, a. um. The name of a Roman gens; e. g. L. Pontius Aquilius, one of the assassins of Cæsar, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: — C. Pontius, the chief of the Samnites, who defeated the Romans near the Furculæ Caudinæ, Cic. Off. 2, 21; Liv.

PONTO, ōnis. m. I. A kind of Gallic sailing-vessel, perhaps a transport: pontones, quod est genus navium Galliarum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 29. [II. Perhaps, a bridge of ships or boats, a pontoon, Paul. Dig.]

[I. PONTUS, i. m. (πόντος) I. The deep: p. maris, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 377. II. Meton.: The sea, Hor.; Virg. — A large wave, a whole sea, (as it were): p. ingens, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 114.]

2. PONTUS, i. m. (πόντος) The Black Sea: in Pontore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, 129: — ad confinia Ponti, V. Fl. — Meton.: The country about the Black Sea, Pontus: Medea ex eodem Ponto, Cic. de I. P. 9, 22. — Esp.: A district of Asia Minor on the Black Sea, between Bithynia and Armenia, of which Mithridates was king, Cic. de I. P. 3, 7; Virg.

PŌPA, æ. m. A sacrificer, he that had the care of the fire, incense, water, wine, and sacred vessels, brought the victim to the altar, and gave it the blow, Cic. Mil. 24.

[PŌPĀNUM, i. n. (πόπανον) A kind of cake used at sacrifices, Juv. 6, 541.]

[PŌPELLUS, i. m. dem. (populus) The common people, populace, Hor. E. 1, 7, 65.]

POPILĪYUS (Popilius), a. um. The name of a Roman gens;

I. A) C. Popilius, a tribunes militum, who made Cicero prisoner, and afterwards killed him, Sen. Suas. 7; Liv. B) Popilia, the wife of Qu. Catulus, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44. Adj.: Of Popilius: P gens, Cic. Leg. 2, 22: — P. familia, Liv.

PŌPĪNA, æ. f. (πέπων or πέπρω, to cook) I. A place where cooked meat, etc. was sold, a cook's shop, eating-house, Cic. Phil. 2, 28; Suet. II. Meton.: Meat sold at such places, Cic. Phil. 3, 8.

\*\*PŌPĪNĀLIS, e. (popina) Of or belonging to a victualling-house or cook's shop: p. delicæ, Col. 8, 16, 5: — luxuria p., App.

[PŌPĪNĀRIUS, ii. m. (popina) A victualler, cook, Lampr.]

[PŌPĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. I. q. popino, Macr.]

[POPINIUS, a. um. I. q. Pupinius, Inscr.]

\*\*PŌPĪNO, ōnis. m. (popina) One that frequents victualling-houses, a glutton, Suet. Gramm. 15.

[PŌPINOR, are. v. dep. (popina) To frequent victualling-houses, to gormandize, T. Poll.]

\*\*POPLES, itis. m. The ham; meton., the knee: contento popliti, Hor. S. 2, 7, 97: — genua, poplites, et crura confricanda sunt, Col. 6, 12, 3: — succis feminis poplitibusque, Liv.: — (elephantus) poplites intus flectit hominis modo, Plin.

POPILĪCOLA, æ. m. (populus-colo) A favourer of the people, Sid.: a family name of Valerius who assisted in expelling the kings; this name afterwards became Publicola, Liv. 2, 8.

[POPILIFUGIA. See POPULIFUGIA.]

[POPULUS, i. m. I. q. populus, Plaut. Amph. prol. 101; Inscr.]

[PŌPŪLUS, i. m. I. q. populus, F. Pict. ap. Gell. 1, 12, 14.]

POPPÆA, æ. f. The wife of Nero, Suet. Ner. 35.

[POPPÆANUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Poppæa: pinguis P., a kind of cosmetic invented by Poppæa, consisting of some dough moistened with asses' milk, which was put on the face before going to bed, in order to preserve the smoothness and delicacy of the skin, Juv. 6, 461.]

\*\*POPPYSMA, itis. n. (πόπυσμα) and POPPYSMUS, i. m. (ποπυσμός) A noise made by smacking the tongue and lips together, or by clapping the hands, as in token of approbation, Juv. 6, 583; also for the sake of allaying a tempest or storm, Plin.

\*\*POPPŪZON, tis. (ποπύζων) One that makes a noise with his lips or smacks his tongue, to quiet a horse, Plin. 35, 10.

[PŌPŪLĀBĪLIS, e. That may be laid waste, Ov. M. 9, 263.]

\*\*PŌPŪLĀBUNDUS, a. um. Laying waste, destroying, Liv. 1, 15, 1.

[POPULACEUS, i. m. The people, the populace, ML. Hence, Ital. popolazzo, Fr. populace.]

PŌPŪLĀRIS, e. (populus) I. Prop.: Concerning the people, of or proceeding from the people: p. lex, Cic. Leg. 2, 4: — magnificentia et apparitio popularium munerum (of presents to the people): — p. laus: — p. gloria: — p. admiratio: — p. sensus: — honor p.: — aura p., the favour of the people; or ventus p.: — accessus p.: — consessus p.: — p. fama: — p. partes, Sall.: — Hence, Subst.: PŌpŪlāria, ium. n. The seats of the people in the theatre, Suet. — Esp.: Favourable to or favouring the people, that courts the favour of the people: consul p., Cic. Agr. 2, 4: — ut p. esse videantur: — consul veritate, non ostentatione p.: — p. sacerdos (of Clodius): — vir p., Liv.: — homo maxime p.: — Hence, Subst. plur.: Populares, ium. m. The party of the people (in opposition to the optimates or nobles), Cic. Sen. 45. — Pleasant or agreeable to the people, favoured by the people, popular: nomen censorium p. factum est, Cic. Cæs. 3: — p. largitione: — quid est tam p.: — nihil esse tam p.: — p. clementia: — p. lex, Liv.: — quo nihil popularius, id.: — That makes an impression on the people: p. lacrimæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58: — qui in illo puero p.? — p. petitio, Q. Cic. ap. Cic.: — Of or belonging to the inhabitants of a country or a town: p. civitas, a democracy,

Plin. — *Hence: Common to the people:* p. verba: — p. usus: — *Belonging to the same people, country, or town, native, indigenous:* p. myxæ, Plin. 15, 13, 12: — p. flumina, Ov.: — p. oliva, id.: — *Hence, Subst.: Popularis, is. m. A countryman, a fellow-countryman:* p. tuus, Cic. Att. 10, 1: — p. et sodalis: — non populares modo, Liv.: — *popularem alcijs definiti loci: — popularem esse alciui, Ov.: — amicus meus et p., Ter. — Meton. of animals and plants, Plin. — [Concerning citizens; hence, Subst.: Popularis, is. m. A citizen, i. e. one that is not a soldier, Ulp. Dig.] II. Fig.: Common, mean, ordinary:* p. opinio, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 35: — p. verba et usitata. — *\*\*Meton.: p. pulli, Col.: — p. sal, Cat.: — Inconstant, not resting on firm or sound principles:* p. imperium: — *\*\*A companion, associate:* p. sceleris, Sall. Cat. 22: — p. conjurationis: — hoc nostris popularibus dico, to our brethren the Stoics. [Hence, Fr. populaire.]

**\*\*PÖPULÄRĪTAS, ätis. f.** I. *A courting of popular favour, Tac. A. 3, 69; Suet.* II. *Relationship between persons of the same country, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 81.]*

**PÖPULÄRĪTER, adv.** I. *Prop.: After the manner of the people; hence, esp., in a manner pleasing to the people, popularly:* p. agere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58: — multa p. (dixit). II. *Fig.: In a common manner:* p. loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: — p. scribere: — p. metri.

**[PÖPULÄTİM, adv. (populus) From people to people, everywhere, Pomp. ap. Non.]**

1. **PÖPULÄTŸO, önis. f.** I. *Prop.: A laying waste, devastating, ravaging, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15: — facere populationem, Liv.: — p. murum, Col. — \*\*II. Fig.: A ruining by extravagant expenditure, id. 1, 3, 7. — Ruin, corruption: p. morum, Plin. 9, 34, 53.*

[2. **PÖPULÄTÖ, önis. f. (populus) Population, people, Sedul.]**

**\*\*PÖPULÄTOR, öris. m.** I. *Prop. A) A destroyer, waster, ravager: p. agrorum, Liv. 3, 68. [B) Meton. of animals, Mart.] II. Fig.: p. eversorque civitatis, Quint.*

**[PÖPULÄTRIX, icia. f. She that lays waste or destroys, Stat. S. 3, 2, 86; Mart.]**

**[PÖPULÄTUS, üs. m. (populus) A devastating, Luc. 2, 634.]**

**\*\*PÖPULĒTUM, i. n. (2. populus) A place planted with poplars, a poplar-grove, Plin. 14, 6, 8.**

**[PÖPULĒUS, a. um. (2. populus) Of or belonging to a poplar: p. umbra, Virg. G. 4, 511: — p. frondes, id.: — p. silva, Sen.]**

**[PÖPULĒFER, ära, ërum (populus-fero) That bears poplar-trees, Ov. M. 1, 579.]**

**[PÖPULĒFUGIA (contr. populi-fugia), örum. n. (1. populus-fugio) A feast in commemoration of the flight of the people, Varr. L. L. 5, 3; Macr.]**

**\*\*PÖPULISCĪTUM, i. n. (1. populus-scitum) A decree of the people, Nep. Arist. 1.**

**[PÖPULĪTO, are. v. a. intens. (populo) To destroy, lay waste, Papir. Just. Dig.]**

**\*\*PÖPULNĒUS, a. um. (2. populus) Of or belonging to poplars: p. frons, Col. 6, 3, 6.**

**[PÖPULNUS, a. um. (2. populus) Of or belonging to poplars: p. sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32.]**

**PÖPULO. 1. v. a. and PÖPULOR. 1. v. dep. (1. populus)**  
I. *Prop.: To lay waste, devastate, plunder, pillage, desolate, ravage: agros populatus, Cic. Off. 1, 10: — provincie populatæ, vexatæ, funditus eversæ: — uri sua popularique, Liv.: — Siculi populati, pillaged. [II. Meton. A) Populat acervum curculio, Virg.: — ignis populatus silvas, Flor.] [B) Poet.: To mutilate, to deprive of its parts, to deprive: tempora (the temples) populata auribus ruptis, Virg.: — hamus populatus, i. e. escæ spoliatus, Ov.: — omni decore populato, Sen.]*

[1. **PÖPULŌNĪA, æ. f. (populo) She that averts devastation or destruction, a surname of Juno, Aug.]**

2. **PÖPULŌNĪA, æ. f. PÖPULŌNĪUM, ii. n. and POPULONII, örum. m. A town of Etruria, destroyed during**

the wars between Marius and Sylla, now the ruins of Poplonia, near Piombino, Mel. 2, 4; Plin.; Liv.

**PÖPULŌNĪENSES, ium. m. The inhabitants of Poplonia, Liv. 28, 45, 15.**

**PÖPULOR. See POPULO.**

**[PÖPULŌSĪTAS, ätis. f. (populosus) Multitude, Arn.]**

**[PÖPULŌSUS, a. um. (1. populus) Populous, numerous, App.: — [Hence, Ital. popoloso.]**

1. **PÖPULUS, i. m.** I. *Prop.: A people: populum concionibus tenere, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: — ad populum rem deferre: — In contradistinction to the highest magistracy (i. e. the senate): Senatus P. que Rom.: — [In contradistinction to the senate and knights, the commons: dat p., dat gratus eques, dat tura senatus, Mart.] — The inhabitants of a country or town, a nation, a whole people: p. Romanus victor dominusque omnium gentium, Cic. Phil. 6, 5: — qui nihil cum populo contrahunt: — Esp.: A part of a nation, a people: defecere ad Pænos hi populi: Atellani, Calatini, Liv. 22, 61: — non ex iisdem populis, quamquam eadem semper gens, id. — *\*\*II. Meton.: A large number of people, a crowd, throng: p. fratrum, Ov. H. 14, 115: — p. gladiatorum, App.: — quo p. (apum), Col.: — A multitude: p. imaginum, Plin. 33, 9, 45: — p. spicarum, Pall.: — p. scelerum, Sid.: — [Hence, Ital. popolo; Fr. peuple.]**

2. **PÖPULUS, i. f. A poplar-tree, Fam. Salicinea, Plin. 16, 23, 35: — p. alba, the white poplar, Hor.: — [Hence, Ital. pioppo; Fr. peuplier.]**

**[POR for puer, i. e. servus, e. g. Marci por, Lucipor, i. e. servus Marci, etc., Prisc.: — Pora for puera, i. e. serva, Inscr.]**

**\*\*PORCA, æ. f. (porcus) [I. A female swine, a sow pig, a sow, Catt. R. R. 134; Virg.; Hor.] II. A ridge between two furrows, a balk of land, Col. 2, 4, 8; Varr. III. In Spain, a piece of ground, 30 feet broad and 180 long, Col. 5, 1, 5.]**

**\*\*PORCÄRĪUS, a. um. (porca, porcus) Of or belonging to swine: vulva p., that has brought forth in a regular way [ejecticia], Plin. 6, 37, 84: — [Subst.: Porcärius, ii. m. A swine-herd, Jul. Firm.] — [Hence, Ital. porcario (-cajo).]**

**PORCASTRUM, i. n. Purslain, App. H. 103.**

**[PORCELLINUS, a. um. (porcellus) Of young swine, Apic.]**

**[PORCELLIO, önis. m. A woodlouse, millipede, sow, C. Aur.]**

**\*\*PORCELLUS, i. m. dem. (porculus) A little pig, porker, Suet. Ner. 33; Plin.: — [Wild, Phæd.]**

**[PORCĒO, ëre. 2. v. a. To keep off or back, to hinder, Pacuv. ap. Non.]**

**[PORCĒTRA, æ. f. (porca) A sow that has farrowed only once, Meliss. ap. Gell.]**

**PORCĪLACA, æ. f. (an old reading for portulaca) Purslain, Plin. 20, 20, 81.**

**[PORCĪLE, is. n. A pig-sty, ML.: — Hence, Ital. porcile.]**

**[PORCINÄRĪUS, ii. m. (porcus) A dealer in swine, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 5.]**

**\*\*PORCĪNUS, a. um. (porcus) I. Prop.: Of swine: vox p., i. e. porci, Sen. de Ir. 2, 12: — p. numen, i. e. porci, Petr.: — [Subst.: Porcina, æ. f. (sc. caro), Pork, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69.] [II. Meton.: P. caput, a kind of battle-array, i. q. cuneus, Veg.]**

**PORCĪUS, a. um. The name of a Roman gens. I. A) M. Porcius Cato Censorius or Major, whose life has been written by Nepos, Nep. Cat. 1; Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1. B) M. Porcius Cato the Younger, who lived in the time of Cicero, called Uticensis because he killed himself at Utica, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1; Plin. C) Porcia, sister of M. Cato the Younger, the wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus, Cic. Att. 13, 37, 3. II. Adj.: Of or belonging to Porcius: Lex P., ordaining that no Roman citizen should be scourged to death, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63; Sall.**

**[PORCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (porca) A little sow, Plaut. ML. 4, 2, 68.]**

**[PORCŪLÄTÖ, önis. f. (porculus) A breeding of swine, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13.]**

# PORCULATOR

# PORTATIO

**\*\*PORCŪLĀTOR**, ōris. m. (porculus) *A feeder or breeder of swine or young pigs*, Col. 7, 9, 12; Varr.

**\*\*PORCŪLETUM**, i. n. (porca, II.) *A field divided into furrows or beds*, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

**\*\*PORCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (poreus). [I. *A little pig, a porkling, sucking pig*. Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 38; Gell.] — P. marinus, *a sea-hog, porpoise*, Plin. 9, 15, 17. [II. *A certain hook in an oil-press*, Cat. R. R. 19, 2.]

**PORCUS**, i. m. (old Att. πόρκος) I. A) *A hog, pig, esp. a young pig, a porkling, porker*, Cic. de Sen. 16; Plin.: — p. femina, *a sow*: — porcos suos alat scrofa, *young pigs, litter*, Varr.: — [Facetiously: p. de grege Epicuri, Hor. E. 1, 4, 16. — p. Umber, Catull.] — Esp.: [P. Trojanus, *a pig stuffed with other animals (for the table)*, Macr.: — porci caput, *a pig's head, a kind of battle-array*, Amm.] [B) Meton. for pudendum muliebre, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.] II. *A sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 2, 9: — [Hence, Ital. porco, Fr. porc.]

[Porco, ěre. I. q. porrigo, Cic. Ar. 211; Virg.; V. Fl.; Stat.]

**\*\*PORPHŪRETICUS**, a, um. (πορφύρα) *Of a purple colour or resembling porphyry*: p. marmor, *a kind of marble of a red or purple-red colour, with white spots, found in Egypt, porphyry*, Suet. Ner. 50: — p. saxa, Lampr.: — p. columnæ, *made of that marble*, Capit.: — p. porticus, Vop.

**PORPHŪRĪO**, ōnis. m. (πορφυρίων) *A kind of water-fowl (Fulica porphyrio L.)*, Plin. 10, 46, 63.

**PORPHŪRĪON**, ōnis. m. (Πορφυρίων) I. *One of the giants*, Hor. O. 4, 4, 54. II. *An interpreter of Horace*, Charis.

**PORPHŪRĪTES**, æ. m. (πορφυρίτης) *A red marble (see PORPHŪRETICUS)*, Plin. 36, 7, 11: — With lapis, id. ib.

**\*\*PORPHŪRĪTIS**, idis. f. (πορφυρίτις) *Purple-coloured*: p. ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

**\*\*PORRĀCĒUS**, a, um. (porrum) I. *Of leeks*: p. folia, Plin. 21, 18, 70. II. *Like leeks, leek-green*, id. 37, 10, 58.

[PORRECTE. adv. Extensively, far: Comp., Amm.]

**\*PORRECTĪO**, ōnis. f. (porrigo) I. *A stretching out*: p. digitorum [contractio], Cic. N. D. 2, 60. \*\*II. Meton.: *A straight line*, Vitr.

**PORRECTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of porrigo. II. Adj. A) *Of space; stretched out, extended, long*: p. manus, Cic. N. D. 3, 24: — nubes p. in longum, Plin.: — serpens centum p. in ulnas, Sil.: — porrectior acies, Tac.: — [P. senex (stretched on a bier, i. e. dead, Catull.)] — \*\*Subst.: Porrectum, i. n., extent, length, Plin. 4, 16. — *A straight line*, Vitr. 10, 8: — even: p. ac loca aperta, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19. — [Subst.: Porrectum, i. n. *A plain*, Dig.] — [Stretched out, expanded, i. e. without folds or wrinkles: porrectior frons, serene, cheerful, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 3.] \*\*B) *Of time [long: p. mora, Ov.]* — *Of pronunciation (for productus) lengthened: p. syllabæ*, Quint.: — p. literæ, id.

[PORRĪCĒ, ārum. f. (porricio) *The portion of a victim which is offered to the gods*, Arn. (al. proscicæ).]

**\*PORRĪCĪO** (ēci or exi), ectum. 3. I. *To throw at a place; esp. to consecrate or offer to the gods: exta in mare porricit*, Liv. 29, 27: — exta p. in fluctus, Virg.: — hence, prov.: inter cæsa et porrecta, *between slaying the victim and laying it on the altar; perhaps an expression for a thing done out of time or season*, Cic. Att. 5, 18. [II. *To bring forth: seges frumentum porricit*, Varr. R. R. 1, 29.]

[PORRĪCĪŌSUS, a, um. (I. porrigo) *Affected with the dandruff or scurf*, Plin. Val.]

1. **PORRĪGO**, inis. f. I. *A cutaneous disease on the head between the hairs; the scurf, ringworm*, Cels. 6, 2; Plin.: — also, *of other hairy parts of the body*, Scrib. Larg. [II. *Also of animals; perhaps, the mange, scab*, Juv. 2, 79.]

2. **PORRĪGO**, rexi, rectum. 3. v. a. (pro or porro-rego) I. A) Prop.: *To stretch or spread out or forth, to expand*: p. membra, Cic. Div. 1, 53: — p. manum: — p. manum in alqd.: — p. crus, Liv.: — p. brachia cælo, *towards*

heaven, Ov.: — p. brachia alcui, *to anybody*, id. — [In the pass. in a middle sense: corpus porrigitur in novem jugera, *extends*, Virg.] — Esp. in Milit.: p. aciem, *to draw out in battle-array, to open, to deploy*, Sall. Jug. 52. — In the pass. in a middle sense: jubet aciem porrigi, Auct. B. Afr. \*\*B) Meton. of localities: *To extend, to lie*: scapulus frontem porrigit in æquor, Ov. M. 4, 526: — In the pass. in a middle sense: *To stretch itself, as it were, to extend towards, to lie or extend longitudinally*: cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. E. 2, 17, 3: — per latus vineæ porriguntur, id.: — locus in planitie porrigebatur, Tac.: — Creta inter ortum occasumque porrigitur, Plin.: — Armenia in latitudinem millia passuum septingenta porrigitur, Just.: — Part. pass.: Porrectus, a, um. *Stretching, extending*: quæ ab situ porrectæ in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata (est), Liv. 1, 3: — Tenos in quindecim millia passuum p., Plin.: — pæninsula in transversum p., id.: — Rhodope p. sub axem, Virg. \*\*C) Fig.: *To extend, stretch out, lengthen, increase*: quo se non porrigat ira, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 5: — porrigit se fortuna ad orientalia regna, Just.: — Pass. in a middle sense: *To extend itself, to stretch itself out*: Gallica putatio vitis porrigitur in traduces, Plin.: — *To lengthen*: p. brumale horas, Ov.: — morbus porrigitur in id tempus, Cels. 2, 5. \*\*II. A) *To stretch out*: p. corpus in herbis, Ov. — Hence, porrectus, stretched out at length, Hor.: — Esp.: *To stretch or throw on the ground*: p. hostem, Liv. 7, 10: — [Hence, porrectus, a, um, dead: porrecto sene, Catull.] B) *To hold out, to offer, give*: p. alcui dextram, Cic. Dei. 3: — p. gladium alcui: — p. alcui bona: — p. oscula lymphis, Ov.

**PORRĪMA**, æ. f. *The sister or companion of Carmenta*, Ov. F. 1, 633.

[PORRĪNA, æ. f. (porrum) *A quantity of leeks*, Cat. R. R. 47.]

**PORRO**, adv. (πόρρω) I. *Of space*: [At a distance, afar off, far: p. ab hac quæ (fama) me abstrahat, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 18: — p. illic longe (habito), Plaut. — From afar: p., Quirites! Laber. ap. Macr.] — \*\*Farther, farther on: agere p. armentum, Liv. 1, 7. [II. *Of time: Hereafter, henceforth*: dehinc ut quiescant p., moneo, Ter., Plaut., Virg.]

III. *Further, moreover, besides*: sæpe audiui a majoribus natu, qui se p. pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic. de Sen. 13: — sequitur p., nihil deos ignorare: — ei p. assensus est unus: — eum p. consulem videbat: — videte tam p. cetera. — In enumerations: And so on: ea non mala dicimus, sed exigua et p. minima, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78.

**PORRUM**, i. n. and **PORRUS**, i. m. (πάρος) *A leek, scallion*, Plin. 19, 6, 32: — Esp.: p. capitatus (capitatum), Col. 11, 3, 32: — p. sectilis or sectivus, leeks sliced or chopped up, id. ib. 30: — also, p. sectivum, Plin.

**PORSĒNA** and **PORSENNĀ**, æ. m. (Πορσηνας) *A king of Etruria, who endeavoured to restore Tarquinius Superbus*, Liv. 2, 9; Hor. Ep. 16, 4; Sil. 8, 391: — Prov.: *Of the sale of goods by auction*: bona Porsenæ regis venduntur, id. ib. 14, 1.

**PORTA**, æ. f. [portabus for portis, Gell. ap. Char.] I. A) Prop.: *A gate*: p. urbis, Cic. Phil. 14, 6: — and absol., *the gate of a city*: — portā introire, *to enter the gate*: — p. villarum, Plin.: — p. decumana (castrorum), Cæs.: — p. belli (for templi Jani), Virg.: — [Prov.: p. itineri longissima, *the road to the gate is the longest*, i. e. the preparations for a journey last longer than the journey itself, Varr.] B) Meton.: *An entrance, entry, also a place of egress*: p. cæli, Enn. ap. Sen. Ep. 108; Virg.: — p. Somni dux, id.: — p. Tænaria, *a cavern, supposed to lead to the infernal regions*, Ov.: — portæ jecoris, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. — Esp.: *A strait, Man.* — \*\*Portæ, *a narrow pass, defile*: p. Ciliciæ, Nep. Dat. 7; Plin. [II. Fig.: *A means, way*: et quibus e portis occurri cunque deceret, Lucr. 6, 31.]

[PORTĀBĪLIS, e. Portable, Sid. — Comp., August.]

[PORTĀRĪUS, ii. m. A porter, ML. — Ital. portiere, Fr. portier.]

**\*\*PORTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A carrying, conveying, conveyance*, Sall. Cat. 42; Vitr.

[PORTĀTORIUS, a, um. (porto) *That serves for carrying:* p. sella, a sedan-chair, C. Aur.]

PORTENDŌ, di, tum. 3. (i. q. protendo) *To stretch forth; only fig. \*\*to have in one's train or suite, to carry along with one:* rerum mutationes cædem, fugam portendunt, Sall. Jug. 3. — *\*\*To show, manifest, indicate:* victoria portendit se omnibus, Liv. 29, 10: — deos portendisse auspicia, id. — *\*\*In the pass. in a middle sense: To show itself, to impend:* pericula portenduntur, id. — *Esp.: To point out or show any thing beforehand, to presage, portend, prelude:* dii principibus periculum cædemque portendunt, Auct. Har. 25: — metus, qui portenduntur: — rerum futurarum, quæ tum dormientibus tum vigilantibus portenduntur: — quæ illi portendebantur: — triginta annos Cyrum regnatarum portendi.

[PORTENSIS, e. I. q. portuensis, Inscr.]

[PORTENTIFER, Æra, Ærum. (portentum-fero) *Carrying monsters; effecting wonders:* p. venena, Ov. M. 14, 55.]

[PORTENTIFICUS, a, um. (portentum-facio) *Extraordinary, wonderful, prodigious, unnatural, Lact.*]

PORTENTŌSUS, a, um. (portentum) *Extraordinary, unnatural, monstrous, prodigious, portentous:* p. nata, a monstrous birth, Cic. Div. 2, 28: — p. caput, Suet.: — p. ingenia, Plin.: — quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen. Ep.: — oratio portentosissima, id.: — portentosissimum humani impendii opus, i. e. the labyrinth, Plin.

PORTENTUM, i. n. (portendo) I. Prop.: *A prophetic sign, an omen, prodigy, portent (any extraordinary occurrence or appearance),* Cic. N. D. 2, 3. II. Meton.: *A strange or singular fiction:* p. poetarum et pictorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6. — *An unnatural birth, a monster:* hominum pecudumque p., Cic. N. D. 2, 5: — *Of persons:* P. Clodius, fatale p. prodigiumque reip.: — Gabinius et Piso duo reip. portenta ac pæne funera.

\*\*PORTHMEUS, Æi and Æos. m. (πορθμεός) *A ferryman (said of Charon),* Juv. 3, 266: — navita p., Petr.

\*\*PORTHMOS, i. m. (πορθμός) *A strait,* Plin. 3, 5, 10. (Pure Latin, fretum.)

[PORTICĀRIŌ, Ænis. f. (porticus) *A row of galleries or porticoes,* Mac. Dig.]

\*PORTICŪLA, æ. f. dem. (porticus) *A small gallery or covered walk,* Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

PORTICUS, ūs. f. (porta) I. Prop.: *A covered walk, or gallery, surrounded with pillars, a portico, porch:* ea tecta cingens excelsa porticu, Cic. Att. 4, 16: — in palatio porticum concupierat. — *Esp.: A place in which philosophers taught:* qui falceire putatur porticum Stoicorum. — Meton.: *Of the philosophy and sect of Zeno, the Stoics (στωά):* clamat Zeno et tota illa p. tumultuatur, Cic. ap. Aug.

II. Meton.: *A kind of protecting roof used by besiegers, otherwise called vinea, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2. — \*\*A shelter against the weather, a roof,* Col. 9, 7, 4. — *[A gallery in an amphitheatre, Calp.: — perhaps, a tent or penthouse,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.] — [Hence, Ital. portico.]

\*PORTIŌ, Ænis. f. \*\*I. Prop.: *A part,* Plin. 26, 8, 49; Cels. — *\*\*Esp.: [A portion: p. muneris, Just. 5, 2: — p. hereditatis, id.: — p. prædæ, id.] — A proportion:* pro portione imperaretur Mamertinis, Cic. Verr. 5, 21; Col.; Plin.: — portione, hac portione, Sol. — *\*\*II. Fig.: Quality, property, power:* omnes autem in oculorum medicamentis prosunt ad suam quisque portionem, Plin. 36, 16, 25: — ad portionem situs, id.: — supra portionem, Col.

[PORTIŌNĀLIS, e. (portio) *Of or containing a portion, Tert.*]

[PORTISCŪLUS, i. m. I. Prop.: *A hammer or mallet held by the master of the rowers, with which he beat time to regulate the motion of the oars,* Enn. and Lucil. ap. Non. II. Fig.: *ad loquendum atque ad tacendum habere portisculum, tact, discretion,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 15.]

[PORTITO, are. v. a. int. (porto) *To bear, carry,* Gell. 20, 1, 13.]

990

1. PORTĪTOR, ōris. m. (portus) I. Prop.: *A toll-gatherer, receiver of customs, custom-house-officer,* Cic. Off. 1, 42; Plaut. [II. Meton.: *Of an inquisitive woman,* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 8.]

\*\*2. PORTĪTOR, ōris. m. *A bearer, carrier, porter:* p. alcis, Col. 10, 155: — p. ciborum, Prud.: — p. lecti sui, Claud. — [A waggoner; hence, P. Ursæ, i. e. Arctophylax, Stat.] — *A ferryman, captain of a trading-vessel,* Sen. Ben. 6, 18: — p. frumenti, Cod. Just.: — [Charon, Prop.; Virg.; Ov.]

\*\*PORTIUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (portio) *A small part or portion:* p. vestis infectæ, Plin. 28, 7, 23: — p. ædium, Ulp. Dig.

PORTO. 1. v. a. I. *To carry, bear, convey.* A) Prop.: 1) P. onus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78: — p. panem humeris, Hor.: — p. fasciculum librorum sub ala, id.: — p. puerum Romam, id.: — p. viaticum ad hostem, Cic.: — p. Massiliam in triumpho: — hominem p. octophoro, to cause to be carried, to have (any thing) carried: — p. frumentum secum, Cæs. [2] Meton.: *venti per cælum nubila portant, Lucr.* \*\*B) Fig.: p. patriam in dextris, Sall. \*\*II. *To bring, to convey to anybody or any place:* quid boni portol Ter. And. 2, 2, 21: — p. auxilia, Sall.: — p. lætum nuncium ad conjuges, Liv.: — nescio quid peccati portat hæc purgatio, brings with it, contains, betokens, Ter. — [Meton.: *To cause, occasion:* p. timorem alci, Prop. 1, 3, 29.]

PORTŌRIŪM, ūi. n. I. *A toll or other indirect tax, duty, impost, custom:* p. vini, Cic. Font. 5: — p. maritimum, Liv.: — portorium solvere, to pay the duty, Plaut.: or, portorium dare: — portorium exigere, to demand or collect: — portorium imponere: — portorium redimere, Cæs.: — p. circumvectionis, money paid for a hawkers licence. [II. Fare, freight, money paid for carriage, App.]

[PORTŪSĒNIS, e. (portus) *That is in a harbour, esp. in speaking of Ostia near Rome:* p. mensores, corn-measurers at Ostia, Cod. Th.]

\*\*PORTŪLA, æ. f. dem. (porta) *A little gate or door,* Liv. 25, 9, 9.

PORTŪLĀCA, æ. f. *Purslain,* Plin. 13, 22, 40; Cels.

[PORTŪNĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the god Portunus (Portumnus):* P. flamen, the flamen or priest of that god, Fest. — Subst.: Portūnālia, ūm. n. *A festival celebrated (Aug. 17th) in honour of Portunus,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 19.]

PORTŪNUS, i. m. (portus) *A tutelary god of harbours or navigation, identified with the Greek Palæmon,* Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66; Ov. F. 6 547.

PORTŪŌSUS, a, um. (portus) *Well provided with ports or harbours, full of ports:* p. mare, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: — navigatio p.: — pars Numidiæ portuosior, Sall.

PORTUS, ūs [gen. porti, Turpil. ap. Non.]. m. I. Prop.: *A harbour, haven, port:* portum tenere, to arrive at, to reach a port, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 60: — in portum pervenire, Cæs.: — in portum venire: — in portum penetrare: — in portum invehi, to enter the port: — thus, in portum navim conjicere: — in portum se recipere, Cæs.: — portum capere, id.: — naves in portum compellere, id.: — portum petere: — portum tangere, to reach, Virg.: — portum asperire, to make it navigable, Tac.: — e portu proficisci, to sail out of port, Cæs.: — or, e portu solvere: — or, e portu exire, Cæs.: — naves ex portu educere, to launch, id.: — in portu operam dare, to be a receiver of customs, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70. — [Meton.: *A magazine, warehouse,* Ulp. Dig. — *I. q. domus, a house:* ob portum obvagalum ito, XII. Tab. ap. Fest.] B) Meton.: *The mouth of a river, an outlet,* Ov. Am. 2, 13, 10.

II. Fig.: *A haven, i. e. place of refuge, shelter, asylum, retreat:* p. et refugium, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 26: — per-fugium p. que supplicii: — in portum philosophiæ se conferre: — in portu esse, to be in safety: — or, in portu navigare, Ter.: — p. corporis, the grave, Enn. ap. Cic.

\*\*1. PŌRUS, i. m. (πόρος) *A way, passage, thoroughfare,* Plin. 20, 21, 84.

2. PÖRUS, i. m. (ῥῆπος) *Tophus, a loose stone*, Plin. 36, 6, 9: *good to preserve dead bodies*, id. 34, 17.

3. PÖRUS, i. m. (ῥῆπος) *An Indian king vanquished by Alexander*, Curt. 8, 13.

POSCA [pusca, Veg.], æ. f. *An acid draught composed of vinegar, water, and eggs*, Plin. 27, 4, 12; Cels.; Plaut.; Suet.

[POSCINUMUS, a, um. (posco-numus) *Demanding money*: p. oscula, App.: — p. basiola, Apul.]

POSCO, pöposci, Ære. v. a. I. Gen. A) *To desire to get any thing from anybody, to demand, ask for*: filiam tuam mihi uxorem posco, Plaut. Aul. 2, 42: — partes sibi poscerunt, Cic.: — munus p. ab alqo: — tutorem p. ab alqo, Suet.: — p. pulvinos: — reliquos p. et flagitare: — argentum p.: — p. veniam peccatis, pardon for offences, Hor.: — p. alqm, to demand anybody to be delivered up, e. g. for punishment: — p. dictatorem reum, to accuse, Liv.: — With double acc.: qui parentes pretium posceret, demanded the price of them, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3: — magistratum numos p., to ask the magistrate for the money: — [Hence, pass.: poscor alqd, they demand of me, I am requested: — poscor meum Lælapa, Ov.: — poscor Pallia, id.: — Apollo poscitur verba, Prop.: — With acc. and inf., Ov. — Absol.: poscimus, I am asked for or called upon, I have to make my appearance, Hor.] — [With ut, Juv. 5, 112]. — Absol.: poscut majoribus poculis (sc. bibere), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26. B) Meton.: quod res p. videbatur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 1: — quum usus poscit, id.: — quod negotium poscebat, Sall.: — quum tempus posceret, Nep.: — With inf.: siccus et calidus ager autumnus poscit seri, Plin. [II. Esp.: To inquire into, ask, desire to know: p. causas, Virg.: — quæ sit sententia, posco, id.: — poscis, cur., Lucr.: — To demand, invoke, call upon: p. alqm, Plaut.: — poscor Olympo, Virg.: — p. numina, Ov. — Meton.: To ask a price for any thing: quanti poscit, Plaut.: — To manifest a desire, to have a mind for, to wish for; with inf., Virg.; V. Fl.]

\*\*PÖSĖA or POSĖA, æ. f. I. q. pausea, Cat.; Col.

\*\*PÖSĖTĖO, önis. f. (pono) I. A) Prop.: A putting or placing; esp. a planting, setting: p. surculi, Col. 3, 17: — p. vinearum, id. B) Fig.: A setting or putting down: p. nominis pro nomine, Quint. 8, 6, 23: — That which is set, e. g. a subject, theme, proposition, id. 2, 10: An affirmation, Sen. Ep. 87. II. A) Prop.: A situation, position, posture, site: p. corporis, Sen. N. Q. 1, 16: — p. operis, i. e. Labyrinthi, Plin.: — p. stellarum, Gell.: — p. loci, Quint.: — p. cœli, Col. — Esp.: A letting down, lowering: sublatio ac p., the raising and lowering of the foot or hand in beating time, Quint.: — In Gramm.: A termination, id. B) Fig.: Situation, state, condition: p. mentis, Sen. Ep. 64: — positiones, circumstances of a thing, Quint. 7, 4, 40. III. Position; hence, esp.: p. syllabæ, the position of a short syllable, by which it becomes long, esp. when two consonants follow, id. 1, 5, 28.

[PÖSĖIVUS, a, um. (pono) Placed, put: nomen p., a name given, and therefore not natural, Nigid. ap. Gell. (in a superscription): — A word in the positive degree, Serv. — A substantive, Macr.]

[PÖSĖROS, öris. m. (pono) A builder, founder: p. templorum, Ov. F. 2, 63.]

\*\*PÖSĖTĖRA, æ. f. (pono) I. Posture, position, situation: p. corporum, Lucr. 1, 686; Cels.: — p. verborum, Gell.: — p. dei, Prop. [II. Punctuation between words and sentences, interpunction, Diom.]

1. PÖSĖTUS, a, um. part. of pono.

\*\*2. PÖSĖTUS, ūs. m. (pono) A position, situation: p. urbis, Ov. P. 4, 7, 23: — p. regionis, Tac.: — p. siderum, id.: — p. ossium, Cels.: — p. capillorum, Ov.

POSSESSĖO, önis. f. (posideo) I. A) Prop.: A possessing, possession: in possessionem alcjs venit res, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 184: — p. stabilis et certa: — dejicere alqm de possessione fundi: — deturbare alqm certâ re et possessione: — p. hortorum: — esse in possessione bonorum: — ponere se in possessione, to put one's self in possession o, to get pos-

session of, Sen.: — in possessionem venire; or in possessionem proficisci: — possessionem hereditatis alcui dare, eripere: — mittere alqm in possessionem, to put in possession of: — possessionem bonorum dare alcui, to transfer, convey over; or possessionem tradere, Cæs.: — hereditatum possessiones, an entering upon or taking possession of. B) Fig.: p. prudentiæ doctrinæque, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: — p. iudicii ac defensionis: — possessionem laudis occupare, Planc. ap. Cic.: — in possessione sua retinere (cognitionem). II. Meton. A) Any thing possessed, a possession, property, esp. an estate: prata et areas, quod ei generi possessionum minime noceri potest, Cic. Par. 6: — trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, Cæs.: — æstimationes possessionum, valuations of landed property or estates, id.: — possessiones æstimare: — possessionibus cedere: — majores possessiones habere: — feci iter per ejus possessionem, in qua animal reliquum nullum est: — bona et p.: — movere possessiones: — in agros possessionesque se conferre: — privatarum possessionum descriptio. [B) A possessor, owner, Just. 2, 1, 15.]

\*\*POSSESSĖTĖNCĖLA, æ. f. dem. (posseio) A small estate or property: p. mee, Cic. Att. 13, 23.

\*\*POSSESSĖIVUS, a, um. (posideo) I. That denotes possession. II. In Gramm.: pronomina p., e. g. meus, Quint. 1, 5, 45: — p. casus, i. e. genitivus, Prisc.

POSSESSOR, öris. m. (posideo) I. A possessor, owner, proprietor: p. bonorum, Cic. Qu. 8: — p. invidiæ aut pestilentiæ, i. e. p. agri invidiosi aut pestilentis: — Absol.: si potes esse p., Cic. de Or. 2, 70: — possessores suis sedibus pellantur. — \*\*Meton.: Aquilo p. Italici litoris, Petr. 114.

\*\*II. A defendant [opp. 'petitor', a plaintiff], Quint.; Plin. E.

[POSSESSÖRĖUS, a, um. (possessor) Concerning possession: p. actio, an action concerning a (doubtful) right of possession, Tryph. Dig.]

1. POSSESSUS, a, um. part. of posideo and possido.

[2. POSSESSUS, ūs. m. (only in abl. sing.) (posideo) Possession, App.]

[POSSESTRĖX, icis. f. (possessor) She who possesses, Afran. ap. Non.]

\*\*POSSĖBĖLIS, e. (possum) Possible, feasible, practicable, Quint. 3, 8, 25; Paul. Dig. [Hence, Ital. possibile, Fr. possible.]

[POSSĖBĖLĖTAS, ätis. f. Ability, power, Arn., Amm., Pall.]

POSSĖDĖO, sēdi, sessum. 2. v. a. I. A) Prop. 1) To possess, have in possession: p. bona, Cic. Qu. 6: — p. partem agri, Cæs.: — huic omnia utenda ac possidenda tradiderat: — p. uniones, Plin.: — [Absol.: To have possessions, to hold estates, etc., Ulp. Dig.] [2] Meton.: To occupy a place, to dwell or sojourn at: Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop. 1, 19, 2; Mart. 6, 76, 6; Luc.] B) Fig.: To possess, have as one's own, hold, enjoy: plus fidei quam artis p., Cic. R. Com. 6: — p. ingenium: — magnam vim, magnam necessitatem, magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis: — p. nomen, Plaut. \*\*II. Esp. A) To have taken possession of, to be master of: ignis cuncta possedit, Just.: — lubido possidet alqm, Sall. B) To keep in possession, to occupy: forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum p., Auct. Or. Dom. 42.

POSSĖDĖO, sēdi, sessum. 3. v. a. (po-sido) To take any thing into possession, to possess one's self of: brevi tempore totum hominem totamque ejus præturam possederat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: — bona sine testamento p.: — agros Scipionem virtute possessor: — possessa Achaia, Tac.

POSSUM, pötüi, posse. [pötessim for possim, Plaut.: possim for possim, id.; Cic. Arat.: pötesse for posse, Ter.; Lucr.: pass. pötetur, Pacuv.; Quadrig. ap. Non.: possuntur, old form, Diom.: possitur, Cat.: pötätur, Cæl. ap. Non.: possëtur, Claud. Quadr. ap. Non.: impers. pötesto, pöteste, pötetöte, posunto, Char.] (potis-sum) I. Gen.: To be able, to have faculty or power, be in a position; with or without an inf.: quantum facere potui, Cic. Phil. 2, 10: — potest fieri, ut, it is possible that: — fieri non potest, ut non, it is indispensable,

*absolutely necessary that, etc.* — non possum quin, *I cannot but, I must by all means, etc.*, Plaut. : — *With a Sup. in connection with quam* : Possibly : dico et, quam possum maximâ voce dico, Auct. Or. Dom. 36 : — non p. non (*with inf.*), *not to be able to help or avoid* : non possumus non reponere, *we cannot forbear, etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 21 : — non potui non dare : — nihil possum nescire, *I must have known it all*, Ov. : — quis potest, mortem metuens, esse non miser? *who, that fears death, must not be unhappy?* Cic. Tusc. 5, 6 : — qui rebus his fractus ægritudine eliditur, potest tandem esse non miserrimus, *how can such a one but be completely miserable?* — *Abol.* : potest, *it is possible* : potest, ut illam mulctam non commiserit, Cic. Cluent. 37 : — ut potest, *as well as possible, as far as one can* : nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 2 : — qui potest? *how can it be?* — rogo, ut possis, *that thou mayest* : — fluctuatus est, utrum in regnum se recipere an reverti in Thessaliam posset (*for reverteretur*), *might return*, Liv. 32, 13. II. *Esp.* : *To be able to do or effect something, to have weight or influence, to avail* : multum potest fortuna, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30 : — plus potest apud te pecunie cupiditas : — qui apud me plurimum possunt. [*Hence, Ital. potere, Fr. pouvoir.*]

POST. (*allied to pone*) I. *Adv.* \*\*A) *Of space; Behind, backwards* : qui p. erant, Cic. Mil. 10 : — p. curvantur, Plin. B) *Of time; After, afterwards* [*opp. 'ante'*] : et p. oritur, Cic. Fin. 3, 6 : — initio... p. autem : — nunc et p. semper, Plin. : — paulo p., *shortly after*; or p. paulo, Cæs.; or parvo p., Plin. : — multo p. quam, *long after, a considerable time after* : — neque ita multo p., *not so long after*, Nep. : — p. non multo, *not long after*, id. : — p. neque ita multo, id. : — aliquanto p., *a considerable time afterwards* : — p. aliquanto : — multis annis p., *many years after*, Plaut. : — multis p. annis : — anno p., *the year after, the following year* : — biennio p., *two years after* : — paucis diebus p., *a few days after*, Plaut. : — p. paucis diebus, Liv. : — hora p., *an hour after* : — p. ... quam, *after that*, Cic. Att. 12, 1 : — non multo p. quam, *not a long while after* : — \*\*p. ubi, *afterwards*, Sall. Cat. 6 : — *With deinde* : p. deinde, *afterwards*, Cic. Att. 2, 23 : — deinde p., Nep. : — p. inde, Lucr. \*\*C) *Fig. of rank or order* : p. fuere, *stood behind*, Sall. Cat. 23. II. *Prep. with acc. (it is sometimes placed after the case)* : huic p., Cic.; *also separated from the case by another word* : p. enim Chrysippum : *After* [*opp. 'ante'*]. A) *Of space; Behind, in the rear of* : p. castra, Cæs. B. G. 2, 9 : — p. tergum, id. : — p. montem, Virg. : — p. equitem sedet atra cura, Hor. : — p. me erat Ægina, *ante me* Megara : — collocare impedimenta p. legiones, Cæs. : — p. principia, *behind the first line*, Sall. : — p. alqm esse, Cæs. : — p. eos, Sall. : — p. hunc consequitur Prometheus, Catull. B) *Of time; After, since* [*opp. 'ante'*] : aliquot p. menses, Cic. R. Am. 44 : — p. hominum memoriam, *within the recollection of man* : — p. hunc statum reipublicæ, *(ever) since the present constitution, or state of public affairs* : — p. Brutum proconsulem, *since the proconsulate of Brutus* : — sexennio p. has miseras : — p. diem tertium, Liv. : — sexennio p. Veios captos, *after the capture of Veii* : — p. hanc urbem constitutam, *since the foundation of the city* : — p. genus hominum natum, *from time immemorial, since the creation*; or p. natos homines : — p. devictum Hannibalem, *after the overthrow of Hannibal*, Liv. : — p. deportatos ex Græcia exercitus (*for post deportationem exercituum*) : — p. id, *after that*, Plaut.; or p. ea or postea; or p. hoc, Hor.; or p. illa, Ter.; or p. hæc : — p. paullum, *shortly after*, Cæs. : — p. annum quantum quem expulsus erat, *four years after, etc.*, Nep. Ar. 3 : — p. diem tertium gesta res est, *quam dixerat*. \*\*C) *Of space; After, next to* : nemo p. te videatur, si aliquis, *ante te* fuerit, Sen. Ep. 104 : — erat Lydia p. Chloen : — alqd p. honorem alcjs ducere, *to esteem it as of less importance, to regard as of inferior moment*, Sall. [*Hence, Ital. poi, Fr. puis.*]

\*\*POST-AUCTUMNĀLIS, e. *That comes after autumn, post-autumnal* : p. pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

POST-ĒĀ. *adv.* (*post-abl. eā*) I. *Of time; Afterwards, at a later period, hereafter*, Cic. Inv. 1, 51; Cæs. : — brevi p. est mortuus, *shortly after* : — *With loci* : p. 992

loci, Sall. : — p. quam or posteaquam, *after that*, Cic. Off. 2, 1 : — or separately, p. vero quam : — deinde p. II. *Of succession; Further, besides* : Quid p.? *what next?* Cic. R. Am. 33 : — *Hence, Ital. poscia.*

POSTEĀQUAM. *adv.* See the foregoing Article.

[POST-Ēo, ire. v. n. *To go after or behind, to be inferior* : p. alqm, Sid.]

[POSTERGĀNEUS, a, um. (*post-tergum*) *Behind the back*, Arn.]

POSTĒRI, ōrum. m. See POSTERUS.

POSTĒRIOR. See POSTERUS.

POSTĒRITAS, ātis. f. (*posterus*) I. *Prop. A) Future time, futurity, and meton., future generations, posterity* : hujus rei ne posteritatem quidem omnium sæculorum immemor m fore, Cic. Phil. 2, 22 : — posteritati servire : — oblivio posteritatis : — in posteritatem, *for in posterum, for the future* [*in præsens tempus*], Cic. Cat. 1, 9. [B) *Meton.* : *Of animals; Future breeds or races*, Juv. 8, 62.] II. *Fig.* : *Future renown, posthumous fame* : rationem habeat posteritatis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 13 : — [*The last place, inferior rank, Tert.*]

POSTĒRIUS. See POSTERUS.

[POSTĒRO, i. (*posterus*) *To do any thing late, to be late with any thing*, Pall.]

[POSTĒRŪLA, æ. f. *A side-way, by-way*, Amm.]

POSTĒRUS or POSTER, ēra, ērum. *Comp., Postērior; Sup., Postremus and Postimus* (*post*). I. *Of space; That follows or comes after, only in the Comp.* : pedes posteriores, *the hind feet* [*prioris pedes, the fore feet*], Plin. 11, 45, 101 : — genera posteriora, *of the hind legs*, id. : — posterior mensura, i. e. pedum posteriorum, Ov. : — posterior hujus voluminis pars, Vell. : — *Sup., Hindmost, extreme, last* : postrema ossa atque medullæ, Lucr. : — p. acies, *the rear*, Sall. : — prima leo, postrema draco, medio ipsa chimæra, Lucr. : — postrema in comædia, i. e. in fine comædiæ, Plaut. : — postremo libro, *at the end of the book*, Just. : — *Hence, Subst.* : Postēriora, um. n. *That which follows or is behind, the hind part* : paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48 : — posteriora (vacæ or tauri) latent, Ov. : — Postremi, ōrum. m. *The last, the rear*, Sall.

II. *Of time and order; That follows or comes after, following, subsequent* : postero die, *on the following day*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17 : — in posterum diem distulit : — postera nocte, Nep. : — postero tempore, Nep. : — postero anno : — postero for postero die, Tac. A. 4, 45 : — in posterum (diem), Cæs. : or in posterum, *for the future, in future*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 3 : — bona spe præluet alqd in posterum, Cic. Læl. 7, 23 : — acies p. for a. posterī diei, Just. : — p. laus, *bestowed by posterity*, Hor. : — postero die, quam : — posterior caliginis aer, Lucr. : — posteriores cogitationes : — p. tempora : — paulo ætate posterior : — posteriorem esse, *to come later*, Sall. : — tempore posterior est [*prior est*], *with inf.*, id. : — *Sup., The last* : alia prima, alia postrema, Cic. Or. 15 : — *primus in fuga, p. in prælio*, Just. : — in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, Sall. : — hoc non in postremis for in primis, *especially in particular*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 42 : — nec tibi cura canum p., Virg. : — postuma spes, App. : — p. proles, *born after others, late, the last*, Virg. : — ad postremum, *at last, lastly* : — postremum, *for the last time; or, at length, at last*, Eutr. : — *Subst.* : Postēri, ōrum. m. (*gen. plur. also posterum*, Tac.) *Future generations, posterity*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38 : — posteris prodere alqd, Sall. : — [*posteriores for posterī, posterity, after ages*, Paul. Dig.] — \*\*Postrema, ōrum. n. *The latest times, time just past*, Sall. : — [Postumum, i. n. *The last, Tert.*] — Postumus, i. m. *A posthumous offspring, one born after the father's death or after he has made his will*, Cic. de Or. 2, 32; or postuma, æ. f. Dig. : — *Adv.* : Postērius, *Afterwards, after, at a later period, subsequently* : jubet p. ad se reverti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29 : — si p. vixisset : — inde p. erutus, Nep. : — postremo, *finally, lastly, ultimately*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 1. III. *Of rank; Inferior, meaner, worse, lower* [Pos., M. Cap.] — *Comp., dignitas p. sua dominatione fuit*, Cic.

Att. 10, 4: — nihil p.: — utrum p. an infelicio: — non posteriores (partes) feram, *I shall not come out in the worst character, I shall not appear*, Ter.: — *Sup. The worst, basest, meanest, vilest*: p. homo, Cic. R. Am. 47: — servitus omnium malorum postremum est: — [*In this signification it has a new Comp. and Sup.*: nullum animal homine postremius, App.: — postremissimus, C. Gracch. ap. Gell.]

[POST-FACTUS or POST FACTUS, a, um. *Made or done afterwards*, Gell. 17, 7: — *Hence, ex post-facto, after the thing had been done, thereupon*, Dig.]

\*\*POST-FĒRO, ferre. v. a. *To set or put after or behind; to esteem inferior or less*: p. spes suas libertati plebis, Liv. 3, 64: — nulli non esset postferendus, Vell.: — non postferuntur et Charites, Plin.

POST-FŪTŪRUS, a, um. See POSTSUM.

[POST-GĒNĪTUS or POST GENITUS, a, um. *Born after*: Subst.: Post-gēniti, ōrum. m. *Descendants, posterity*, Hor. O. 3, 24, 30.]

\*POST-HĀBĒŌ, ūi, itum. 2. v. a. *To set or put after or behind; to esteem inferior or less*: omniaque posthaberet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 33: — omnes sibi res p., Ter.: — omnibus rebus posthabitis, *disregarding all other things, looking on all other matters as secondary*, Cic.: — posthabita Samo, Virg.

POSTHAC. adv. \*\*I. *Afterwards, after that time*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 164; Cic. Att. 7, 3. II. *In future, hereafter, henceforth*, Cic. Pl. 6; Ter.; Hor.

[POST-HINC or POST HINC. adv. *Afterwards, hereupon*, Virg. Æ. 8, 546; id. G. 3, 300.]

[POST-HOC or POST Hoc. *Afterwards, for postea*, Hor. E. 2, 1, 175.]

POSTHUMIUS. See POSTUMIUS.

POSTHUMUS. See POSTUMUS and POSTERUS.

[POST-IBI. adv. *Afterwards, hereupon*, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 108.]

POSTĪCA, æ. f. See POSTICUS.

[POSTICĪPO, are. v. a. (post-capio) *To receive afterwards* [*anticipo*], Claud. Mam.]

[POSTICŪLA, æ. f. dem. (postica) *A little back door*, App.]

[POSTICŪLUM, i. n. dem. (posticum) *A little back building*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157.]

POSTICUM, i. n. See POSTICUS.

\*\*POSTĪCUS, a, um. (post) I. *That is behind* [*anticus*]: p. pars ædium, Liv. 23, 8: — p. ostium, *a back door*, Plaut.: — p. domus, *a back building*, Varr. ap. Non.: — p. pedes, Sol.: — p. pars, i. e. podex, Lucil. ap. Non. II. Subst. [A] Postica, æ. f. *A back door*, App. [B] Posticum, i. n. [*The back part*, M. Cap.]; esp. *a back door*, Suet. Claud. 18; Vitr.: — [*A back building*, Titin. ap. Non.]: *The back front of a temple*, Vitr. 3, 1: [*A privy*, Lucil. ap. Non.]: — [*i. q. podex*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[POSTIDĒA. adv. *I. q. postea*: p. loci, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 17.]

[POSTILĒNA, æ. f. (post) *The crupper of a saddle*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 36.]

[POSTILLĀ. adv. *I. q. postea*, Ter.; Enn. ap. Cic.]

POSTIS, is. m. [abl., posti, Ov.] I. Prop. A) *A door-post*, Cic. Att. 3, 15; Virg.: — *postem tenere, lit., to hold the post (a kind of ceremony); this was done by the person who, according to our custom, would lay the first stone of a building*: — [*meton., a door*, Virg. Æ. 2, 480; Luc.] B) *Meton.*: p. ambulationis, Auct. Or. Dom. 46. [II. Fig.: videtur cernere res animus sublati postibus ipsis, Lucr. 3, 370.]

POSTLĪMĪNĪUM, ii. n. (post-limen) I. Prop. A) *A return behind one's threshold, i. e. a return home; hence, fig., a re-entering on one's former rights and privileges, restoration to one's former rights*: ei nullum esse p., Cic. de Or. 1, 40: — ei esse p.: — p. habere, Pomp. Dig.: — *postliminii jus*, id. ib.: — *vis postliminii*: — *Hence: postliminio redire; or postliminio reverti*, Pomp. Dig.

[B] *Meton.*: *A return; hence, postliminio, again, anew, back: postliminio in forum reducere*, App.: — *postliminio redire, id.: — surgere postliminio mortis, from death, id.* [II. Fig.: *Return, restoration*: p. pacis ecclesiasticæ, Tert.]

POST-MĒRĪDĪĀNUS. See POMERIDIANUS.

\*\*POST-MŌDO. adv. i. q. post, postea. *Afterwards*, Liv. 2, 43; Ov.

\*\*POST-MŌDUM. adv. *Afterwards*, Liv. 1, 9; Ter.

POST-MĒRĪUM, ii. n. See POMERIUM.

[POSTŌMIS, idis. f. *An instrument put on the nose of an unruly horse, a brake, barnacle; hence, meton., a drinking-vessel, which is, as it were, always at the nose of a tippler*, Lucil. ap. Non. (al., prostomis.)]

[POST-PARTOR, ōris. m. *He that inherits the property of a person, an heir-at-law*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 42.]

\*\*POST-PŌNO, pōnū, pōnitum. 3. v. a. *To set or place behind or after; to esteem less or inferior*: p. omnia, Cæs. B. G. 6, 3: — p. alqm alciui, Ov.: — p. alciui alqd, Hor.: — *omnibus rebus postpositis, disregarding all the rest, looking upon all the rest as a secondary matter*, Cæs.

[POST-PRINCIPIA, ōrum. n. *The continuance of a thing after it has been begun; a continuance, progress*: ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4: — *voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis existit*, Varr. ap. Gell.: — p. atque exitus vitiosæ vitæ, Afran. ap. Cic. Sest. 55.]

[POST-PŪTO. 1. v. a. *To regard as inferior, to value less*: p. omnes res præ parente, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 33: — *omnia sibi postputavit esse præ meo commodo*, id.]

POST-QUAM. conj. *After, after that, as soon as, when*: eo p. pervenit, arma poposcit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27: — p. id video, nescio quid suspicari magis cœpi, Ter.: — *nunc ego illam me velim convenire, p. inanis sum*, Plaut.: — *undecimo die p. discesseram, hoc litterarum exaravi*, Cic. Att. 12, 1: — *p. res eorum prospera videbatur, invidia orta est*, Sall.: — [*With post: p. comedit rem, post rationem putat*, Plaut.]

[POSTRĒMITAS, ātis. f. (postremus) *The extremity, lust end*, Macr.]

POSTRĒMO and POSTRĒMUS. See POSTERUS.

POSTRĪDĒ. adv. (for postero die) *On the following day, the day after, the next day*: p. mane, Cic. Fam. 11, 6: — *primâ luce p.*, Cæs.: — *idibus et p. dictum*. — *With genit.*: p. ejus diei, Cæs. B. G. 1, 23. — *With acc.*: p. ludos Apollinæ, *on the day after the games*, Cic. Att. 16, 4: — p. Calendas, Liv.: — p. nundinas, Suet. — *With quam*: p. intellexi, quam discessi, Cic. Fam. 14, 7.

[POSTRĪDŪANUS or -DĪANUS, a, um. (postriduum) *That comes or happens on the following day*: p. dies, Macr.]

[POSTRĪDŪM, i. n. (posterus-dies) *The following day*: postriduo, *on the following day*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 40.]

[POSTSCĒNIUM, ii. n. (post-scena) *The part of the theatre behind the scene: fig., postscenia vitæ, the secret actions of mankind, that which is behind the scenes*, Lucr. 4, 1180.]

\*\*POST-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum. 3. v. a. *To write after or under, to add in writing*: Tiberii nomen suo postscripserat, *under his own*, Tac. A. 3, 64, 2.

[POSTSIGNĀNI, ōrum. m. (post-signum) *Those who in battle stand behind the standards*, Amm.]

\*\*POST-SUM, fūi, esse. v. n. I. Prop.: *To be after or future*: in postfuturos (homines), *for posterity*, Sall. Frgm. II. Fig.: *To be behind, to give place*: sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia postfuere, Sall. Cat. 23.

[POSTŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (postulo) *That demands*: p. fulgura, *which admonish that a forgotten vow must be fulfilled or a neglected sacrifice be offered*, Fest.: — *for this we find postulatoria*, Cæs. ap. Sen. N. Q. 2, 49.]

\*\*POSTŪLĀTĪCIŪS (-tius), a, um. (postulo) *Demanded, called for*: p. gladiatores, Sen. E. 7, 3.



**POSTŪLĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. Gen.: *A demanding, desiring, requesting*: *aqua et honesta p.*, Cic. R. Am. 2: — *p. ignoscendi, a begging pardon or forgiveness*: — *brevem postulationem affero*: — *alcjs postulationi concedere*: — *postulationi alcjs resistere*: — *est illa quidem p. opinione valentior*.

II. Esp.: *A demand made by some deity to men, e. g. that an offering should be made, etc.*: *postulationes esse Jovi, Saturno, Auct. Har. 10*: — *Telluri deberi postulationem*. — *In Law*: *A demanding from the prator leave to prosecute*: *p. Tuberonis, Cic. Lig. 6*: — *\*\*Application for redress, a charge, Suet. Claud. 7*; *Plin. E.*: — *[also gen., a complaint, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 45; Ter.]*

**\*\*POSTŪLĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who demands; a plaintiff, Suet. Ner. 14.*

[**POSTŪLĀTORĪUS**. See **POSTULARIUS**.]

[**POSTŪLĀTRIX**, icis. f. *Demanding*: *p. sollemnitates, for supplicationes, Tert.*]

**POSTŪLĀTUM**, i. n. (postulo) *A demand*: *intolerabilia p.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 4: — *deferre ad alqm postulata alcjs, Cæs.*: — *de postulatis alcjs cognoscere, id.*

[**POSTŪLO**, ōnis. f. (postulo) *I. q. postulatio, Arn.*]

**POSTŪLO**. I. v. a. (allied to posco) I. A) *To demand, to insist upon any thing, to require, pray, beg*: *p. alqd ab alqo, Cic. Cael. 22*: — *p. benevolentiae plurimum*: — *auxilium p.*, *to ask for assistance, Cæs.*: — *veniam p.*, *Suet.*: — *fidem publicam p.*: — *postulatur ædilitatum splendore*: — *p. votum, to make a vow, App.* — *With ut*: *p.*, *ut quædam sibi concedantur, Cic. Off. 3, 7*. — *With ne*: *p. ne sine causa hostis populo Rom. fieret, Sall.* — *With double acc.*: *orationes me duas postulas*. — *Pass.*: *postulor, I am requested or asked, they demand of me*: *ludos apparat non postulatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8*: — *p. de colloquio, Cæs.* B) *Meton.*: *tempus necessitasque postulat, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81*: — *postulat res*: — *postulat causa*: — *ut rei militaris ratio, maxime ut maritimæ res postulerent, Cæs.*: — *quæ supplicium postulat, Sall.* — *Esp.*: *To inquire after, to ask after*: *p. de federe, Cic. Balb. 15, 34*. — *In Law*: *To accuse, prosecute, sue at law*: *p. Gabinium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5*: — *p. alqm de ambitu et de vi*: — *p. alqm de pecuniis repetundis*; *or p. alqm repetundarum, Suet.*; *or p. alqm repetundis, Tac.*: — *alqm impietatis reum p.*, *Plin. E.*: — *capitis p.*, *Papin. Dig.* — [*Meton. gen.*: *To complain*: *p. apud alqm, Ulp. Dig.*: — *p. cum alqo, Plaut.*] II. *To demand, wish, seek, endeavour*: *p. hæc facere, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 16*. — *With acc. and inf.*: *qui te scire aut posse postulet, Cic. de Or. 2, 22*. — *\*\*Meton.*: *(herba) ne spargi quidem postulat, Plin. 18, 14, 36.*

[**POSTŪMĀTUS**, ūs. m. (postumus) *The last or lowest place* [*principatus*], *Tert.*]

**\*\*POSTŪMIĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Postumius*: *P. imperia, of the dictator Postumius, Liv. 4, 29, 6.*

**POSTŪMIŪS**, a, um. I. *The name of a Roman gens* A) *The consul P. Postumius Tubertus, who subdued the Sabines, Liv. 2, 16*; *Plin. 15, 29, 38.* A) *A. Postumius Tubertus, a dictator, who was said to have caused his only son to be beheaded, for having attacked the enemy contrary to his orders, Liv. 4, 29.*

\*II. *Adj.*: *Postumian*: *P. via, Tac. H. 3, 21*: — *P. imperia, of the dictator Postumius, Gell.*

[**POSTŪMO**, are. v. n. (postumus) *To come after, to be inferior*: *p. alcuī, Tert.*]

1. **POSTŪMUS**, a, um. See **POSTERUS**.

2. **POSTŪMUS**. *I. q. Postumius, Ov. F. 6, 724.*

[**POSTUS**, a, um. *I. q. positus. See PONO.*]

**\*\*POST-VĒNĪO**, ire. v. n. *To come after or behind, Plin. 18, 25, 57.*

**POSTVERTA** (-vorta), æ. f. (post-vertō) *A goddess, sister of Antevorta, the personified prescience of future events; according to others, a goddess of birth, or rather of miscarriage, whilst Antevorta, or Porrima, or Prorsa, was the goddess of ordinary birth, Ov. F. 1, 63; Macr.*

[**POSTVŌTA**, æ. f. *A surname of Venus, Serv. in Virg. Æ. 1, 720.*]

[**PŌTĀBĪLIS**, e. *Drinkable, Aus.*]

[**PŌTĀCŪLUM**, i. n. i. q. potatio. (poto) *A drinking, Tert.*]

**PŌTĀMANTIS**, idis. f. (ποταμός) *A plant that grows on the Indus, i. q. thalassegle, Plin. 24, 17, 102.*

**PŌTĀMŌGĒTON** or **-GĪTON**, ōnis. f. (ποταμογέτων) *An aquatic plant, pond-weed (Potamogeton L.), Plin. 26, 8, 33.*

**\*PŌTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A drinking, toting; a carousal, potation, Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66; Sen. Ep.*

[**PŌTĀTOR**, ōris. m. I. *Prop.*: *A drinker, toper, tippler, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 34.* II. *Meton.*: *p. aquæ, Sil.*]

[**PŌTĀTŌRĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to drinking*: *p. vas, a drinking-vessel, Plin.; Val.*]

[**PŌTĀTUS**, ūs. m. (poto) *A drinking, App.*]

**POTE**. See **POTIS**, II. A).

**PŌTENS**, tis. [prop. part. of possum] *Able, having power, capable, in a position*: *neque iubendi neque vetandi p.*, *Tac. H. 3, 70*: — *accipiter volandi p.*, *Plin.* — [*With inf.*, *App.*] — *Esp.*: *Fit for any thing, capable of*: *regni p.*, *Liv. 24, 4*: — *hostes neque pugne neque fugæ p.*, *id.*: — *p. armorum tenendorum, id.* — *Esp. of living agents*: *Potent, powerful, having great influence*: *fortunatus et p.*, *Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69*: — *florens ac p.*: — *contra potentiorum, Cæs.*: — *duo reges potentissimi*: — *civis potentissimus*: — *p. apud alqm, Suet.* — *With genit.*: *Master of a thing, having power over any thing; and subst., a master, ruler*: *potentes rerum suarum et urbis, Liv. 23, 16*: — *p. consilii, id.*: — *mulier p. mariti, Tac.*: — *rerum omnium p.*, *id.*: — *diva p. Cypri, Venus, Hor.*: — *diva p. uteri, i. e. Lucina, Ov.*: — *diva p. frugum, i. e. Ceres, id.*: — [*Desirous of rule, imperious, domineering, Ter.*] — *\*\*Of things without life*: *Powerful, efficient, strong, potent*: *herba p. ad opem, Ov. H. 5, 147*: — *herba p. adversus ranas, Plin.*: — *verba p.*, *Ov.*: — *nihil potentius auro, id.*: — *ad efficiendum potentiora, Quint.*: — *odor potentissimus, Plin.*: — [*That has attained or accomplished*: *p. voti, partaking of, sharing in, Ov.*: — *p. pacis, Plaut.*: — *p. iussi, that has executed an order or command (Ov.)*; *hence, fortunate, successful*: *p. in amore, Catull.*: — *parvo p. Fabricius, Virg.*] [*Hence, Ital. potente, possente; Fr. puissant.*]

[**PŌTENTĀTOR**, ōris. m. (potens) *A ruler, potentate, Tert.*]

**\*\*PŌTENTĀTUS**, ūs. m. (potens) [I. *Power, ability, Arnob. 1, 31.* II. *Power, dominion, chief command, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; Liv.*]

**\*\*PŌTENTER** adv. I. *Mightily, powerfully, effectually*: *dicere p.*, *Quint. 12, 10, 72*: — *Comp. and Sup.*, *id.* [II. *According to one's power or ability, Hor. A. P. 40.*]

**PŌTENTĪA**, æ. f. (potens) *Faculty, ability, power, force, capacity*: *p. solis, Virg. G. 1, 92*: — *ventosa, p.*, *Ov.*: — *p. (oculi) the faculty of sight, Cels.*: — *p. humana, Just.*: — *p. formæ, Ov.*: — *Esp. of living agents*: *Power, influence, authority, might, sway*: *ad potentiam conducere, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9*: — *ad opes et potentiam valere*: — *potentiam consequi*: — *revocare omnia ad suam potentiam*: — *p. est ad sua conservanda et alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum facultas*: — *potentiam alcjs criminari*: — *legiones ad suam potentiam dominatumque converterat, Cæs.*: — *erant in magna potentia, in great credit or power*: — *also, in the plur.*, *contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic. Cael. 9*: — *p. opum nimiarum*: — *Hence, power over a thing, dominion, domination, supremacy, rule*: *victoris potentiam subire, Cic. Fam. 6, 1*: — *rerum p.*, *Ov.*: — *singulis p.*, *monarchy, Nep.*: — *\*\*Of things without life*: *Power, efficacy, virtue*: *p. herbarum, Ov. M. 1, 522*: — *aquarum p.*, *Plin.*: — *achatis p.*, *id.*: — *p. est alcjs rei, with inf.*, *id.*

[**PŌTENTĪĀLĪTER** adv. *Powerfully; according to ability, Sid.*]

**PŌTĒRĪON**, i. n. (ποτήριον) *A plant, perhaps tragacanth (Astragalus Tragacantha L.), Plin. 25, 10, 16.*

[**PŌTĒRĪUM**, i. n. (ποτήριον) *A drinking-vessel, beaker, goblet, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12.*]

[PÖTESSE, pötessem. See POSSUM.]

**PÖTESTAS**, ätis. f. (possum) I. Prop.: The power of doing any thing, power over any thing, opportunity: ut primum p. data est augendæ dignitatis tuæ, Cic. Fam. 10, 13: — quoties mihi certorum hominum p. erit, whenever I find people that can be relied on: — potestatem alicui deferre beneficiorum tribuendorum: — p. (dicendi): — p. liberius vivendi, Ter.: — facere potestatem sui, to give an opportunity of fighting, to give battle, Cæs.: — potestatem facere videndi, to afford an opportunity of seeing: — p. præsens alcijs, an opportunity of meeting anybody: — potestatem sui facere, to grant an audience, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: — thus, facere alicui potestatem sui conveniendi: — potestatem sui habere, Suet.: — Hence, permission: facere alicui potestatem: — With genit. gerund., to give permission: facere alicui potestatem interpellandi, Cic. R. Am. 27: — si quid dicere vellet, feci potestatem: — potestatem peccandi alicui concedere: — redimat pretio (i. e. pecuniâ) sepeliendi (liberos suos) potestatem, may buy permission: — senatus populi potestatem fecit, left it to the option of the people, Liv.: — fit mihi p. tabularum, I may make a free use of them: — Esp.: Of living agents; Power: habere potestatem vitæ necisque in alqm, power of life and death, Auct. Or. Dom. 29: — jus potestatemque imperandi habere: — alqm in potestate sua habere, Liv.: — esse in potestate alcijs: — in alcijs potestatem alqm dare: — potestatem alcijs rei eripere: — potestatem experiendi tollit alqd: — in potestate mentis esse, to be in possession of all one's mental faculties: on the contrary, ex potestate (mentis) exire, to lose one's senses: — de potestate exire, the same: — Esp.: Power, dominion, rule, government: imperio alterius et potestati se subicere, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22: — Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum redigere, Nep.: — sub potestate Atheniensium redigere, id.: — The power or office of a magistrate, lawful authority, magistracy, office: reipublicæ administrandæ potestatem laudemque alicui concedere, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71: — p. prætoria: — pro potestate, by authority of his office: — censores potestatem gererent: — non potestatum dissimilitudo: — severe præfuit ei potestati, in his office as censor, Nep.: — Meton.: The person who fills an office, an officer, magistrate: a magistratu aut ab alqa potestate legitima evocatus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: — hominum divûmqe p., king; said of Jupiter, Virg.: — of the governors of Roman provinces, Suet. \*\*II. Meton. of things without life; Power, effect, efficacy, virtue: p. herbarum, Virg. Æ. 12, 396; Plin.: — naturalis p., Vitr.: — p. (colorum) id.: — pecuniarum, value, Cai. Dig.: — [Nature, essence, natural property or quality: plumbi p., Lucr. 5, 1241: — actionum vis et p., Ulp. Dig.: — Absol., the state of things: potestatis præsentijs, Gell.] — The meaning or import of a word, A. Her. 4, 54; Gell. 10, 29: — [Hence, Ital. *podesta*, a petty judge.]

[PÖTESTÄTIVUS, a, um. (potestas) Denoting or containing power: p. principatus, Tert.]

[PÖTESTUR. See POSSUM.]

1. PÖTHOS, i. m. (πόθος) A celebrated statue by Scopos, representing the genius of longing or desire, Plin. 36, 5, 4. § 25.

2. PÖTHOS, i. m. (πόθος) A kind of summer plant, unknown to us, Plin. 21, 11, 39.

[PÖTILIS, e. (poto) Of or belonging to drinking: p. nidus, a drinking-vessel, Varr. ap. Non.: — raptus p., an absorbing, imbibing, drawing in as in the act of drinking, C. Aur.]

[PÖTIN'. I. For potisne: p. es mihi verum dicere? Are you able or fit, can you? Ter. And. 2, 6, 6. II. For potisne est: p. ut desinas? Can you leave off (speaking)? i. e. pray do leave off, id. Ad. 4, 1, 23.]

**PÖTINA** and **PÖTICA**, æ. f. (poto) A Roman tutelary deity of children, who was supposed to bless their drink (as Edulica or Edusa, with regard to their food, and Cuba, as to their beds or sleep), Varr. ap. Non.; Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15.

[1. PÖTIO, 4, v. a. (potis) To make partaker of (any thing), to subject to: p. alqm servitutis, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 23: — potitus est hostium, has fallen into the hands of the enemy, id.: — gnata mea hostium est potita, id.: — mortis letique potitus, for mortuus, Lucr.]

2. PÖTIO, ðnis. f. (poto) A drinking, drink, draught: in media potione, whilst drinking or taking a draught, Cic. Cluent. 10: — cibo et potione completi: — Esp.: A poisonous potion, Cic. Cluent. 14: — \*\*A potion or draught of medicine, Plin. 20, 13, 51; Cels.: — [A love-potion, Hor. Ep. 5, 73.]

\*\*PÖTIOÑO. 1. v. a. (2. potio) To give drink, to administer a draught: p. jumentum, Veg.: — Potionatus, a, um. That has taken a potion (e. g. a love-potion), Suet. Cal. 50.

1. PÖTIOR, 4. v. dep. [after the third conjugation: pötitur, Virg.: potimur, Man.: potiëris, Aus.: potëretur, Catull.: poteremur, Ov.: poti, Pac.] (1. potio) I. To obtain possession of, to become partaker of, to make one's self master of, to gain, reach, obtain, acquire; with genit. or abl.: p. regni, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: — p. imperii, Nep.: — p. rerum, to obtain the highest or chief command, Cic. Att. 10, 8; Nep.: — p. vexilli, Liv.: — p. voti, to accomplish one's wishes, Sil.: — p. Atheniensium, to have overcome, Auct. ad Her.: — With abl.: p. urbe, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: — p. castris, Cæs.: — p. imperio, id.: — p. regno, Just.: — p. prædâ, Liv.: — p. monte, to reach, arrive at, Ov.: — p. campo, Virg.: — p. cæde, to commit, Stat.: — p. morte, to die, Aus.: — p. voluptatibus: — p. voto suo, to obtain one's wish, Ov.: — \*\*With acc.: p. regnum, Pac. ap. Non.: — p. sceptrâ, Lucr.: — p. oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp.: — p. regiam, Tac.: — p. victoriam, Just.: — p. ultionem, id.: — p. commoda, Ter.: — p. gaudia, id.: — Hence: spes potiundi oppidi, Cæs. B. G. 2, 7: — spes potiendorum castrorum, id.: — Absol.: libidines ad potiundum incitantur, Cic. de Sen. 12: — potiendi spe inflammati. II. To be partaker of, to have in possession, to possess, have; with genit. or abl.: Atheniensium civitas, dum ea rerum potita est, had or exercised supreme power, Cic. B. Am. 25: — qui rerum potiebantur: — Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum p. putat, possesses supreme power in the universe: — \*\*With abl.: p. mari, Liv. 25, 11: — p. oppido, id.: — \*\*With acc.: p. summam imperii, to have supreme power, Nep. Eum. 3.

2. PÖTIOR, pötius. See the following Article.

**PÖTIS**, e. (Comp., pötior: Sup., pötissimus.) I. Adj. [A] Pos.: Able; hence, mighty: divi potes, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 58; Macr.] B) Comp.: More powerful, more excellent: p. patre, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32: — mors servitute p.: — quæ ad usum p. erat: — cives potiores quam peregrini: — p. heres, Liv.: — illa semper potiora duxisti: — qui tibi vetustate necessitudinis p. possit esse: — \*\*More worthy; with qui, quæ, quod: quibus tantum crederem, potiores habui, I have thought them more worthy to, etc., Liv. 26, 31. C) Sup.: Pötissimus, a, um. The most important, the chief, the principal: potissimus nostræ domi ut sit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 9: — primus et p. ad novum delibandum honorem, Liv.: — quid potissimum sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 12: — potissimos libertorum interficere, Tac.: — p. nobilitas, Plin.: — opusculum p., Plin. E.: — primum ac potissimum omnium ratus, Liv. II. Adv. \*\*A) Pos.: [potis, able, or having the power to do any thing; with esse (for posse), with or without inf.: p. es, I. ac.: — p. est (poet.), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16; Virg.: — p. sunt, Plaut.: — With inf.: p. es reperire, Lucr. 2, 849: — p. est sejungi, id.: — potin' es? (for potisne), Ter.: or potisne est? (with ut), Plaut.; Virg.] pote: hoc quicquam p. impurius? Cic. Att. 13, 38: — non p. minoris, it is impossible to sell it cheaper: — nihil p. supra, nothing can surpass it, Ter.: — p. (with inf.), Varr. B) Comp., potius: Rather, sooner, better, more: rem p. ipsam dic, Ter. And. 5, 3, 2: — magnus homo vel p. summus et singularis vir, Cic. Brut. 85: — nec vero imperia expetenda; ac p. non accipienda interdum: — non vis p., sed delectatio postulat: — questio facti p. est, non juris, Ulp. Dig.: — With quam: Galliam p. esse Ariovisti quam Cæsaris, Cæs. B. G. 1, 45: — jecissem me ipse p. in profundum: — quam illos in magnum vitæ discrimen adducerem: — depugnarem p. cum summo periculo, quam non id subirem: — perpeussus est omnia p., quam conscios indicaret: — filiam suam manu occidit p., quam ea Appii libidini dederetur: — depugna p. quam servias: — [quam p. (for p. quam), C. Titius ap. Macr.]: — With a Comp.: quum ei fuerit optabilius oblivisci posse p., Cic. de Or. 2, 74: — With a verb implying com-

*parison* : Uticæ p. quam Romæ esse maluisset, Cic. Lig. 2 : — emori p. quam servire præstaret : — præoptares perire p., quam, Ter. C) *Sup.*, potissime et potissimum : *Principally, especially, chiefly* : existat alqs et p. Cæcuss ille, Cic. Cœl. 14 ; Cæs.

POTISSIME, POTISSIMUM. See POTIS, II. C).

[POTIS SUM. I. q. possum, Plaut.]

POTITIUS, a, um. *A Roman family name. See PINARIUS.*

[POTITO, are. I. v. intens. (poto) *To drink freely, to tipple*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 105.]

POTITUS, a, um. *part. of 1. potio.*

\*\*POTIUNCULA, æ. f. dem. (2. potio) *A small draught or potion*, Suet. Dom. 21 ; Petr.

POTIUS. See POTIS, II. B).

POTNIÆ, ærum. f. (Ποτνια) *A small town of Boeotia, on the river Asopus, not far from Thebes, celebrated for its pasture-lands, by grazing on which cattle were said to be driven mad*, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

[POTNIAS, ædis. f. (Ποτνιάς) *Of or belonging to Potnia* : P. equæ, Ov. in Ib. 555 : — P. quadrigæ, the mares who threw Glaucus out of his chariot, and trampled him under foot, Virg.]

POTO, potavi, potatum [contr. potum]. I. v. n. and a. (πώω, i. q. πίνω) *To drink*. I. Neut. : cornibus p., Plin. 11, 37, 45 : — *To drink, drink freely or hard, to carouse, tipple* : totos dies potabatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 27 : — *frui voluptate potandi* : — bibant, imo potent, Sen. Ep. II. Act. A) *To drink* : sanguine poto, Cic. Brut. 11 : — vinum p., Plin. : — cadi poti, Hor. : — aquas p., Suet. — [Esp. : *To get intoxicated* : p. crapulam, Plaut.] — Par. : Potus, a, um. *That has been drinking, drunk* : domum bene p. redieram, very tipsy or intoxicated, Cic. Fam. 7, 22 : — pransi p. : — anus p., Hor. : — turba p., Ov. : — p. sum, I have been drinking, Varr. ap. Gell. : — [Port. : *To sojourn or live by a river's side* : fera, quæ potat Araxen, Sen. : — sonipes, qui potat stagna Tagi, Claud.] \*\*B) *Meton. : To imbibe, absorb, suck up* : lana potat (purpuræ colore), Plin. 9, 38, 62 : — vestis sudorem potat, Luc. : — potentia vel lera fucum, Hor — Potare, to drink largely ; bibere, to quench thirst.

\*\*POTOR, ôris. m. (poto) [*A drinker* : p. aquæ, Hor. E. 1, 19, 3. — Esp. : *A tippler, drunkard, sot*, Plin. 20, 23, 99 ; Hor. — [Poet. : p. Rhodani (for accola), id. O. 2, 20, 20.]

\*\*POTORIUS, a, um. (potor) *Of or pertaining to drinking* : p. vasa, Plin. 36, 7, 12 : — p. argentum, silver drinking-vessels, Pomp. Dig. : — Subst. : Potorium, ii. n. *A drinking-vessel, beaker, goblet* : p. aurea, Plin. 33, 10, 47 : — parvula p., id.

[POTRIX, icis. f. (potor) *A female drunkard*, Phædr. 4, 525.]

[POTUA, æ. f. I. q. Potina, Arn.]

\*POTULENTUS, a, um. (potus) I. *Drinkable* ; hence, Subst. plur. : Potulenta, òrum. n. *Drink, drinkables*, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. \*\*II. *Drunken, intoxicated*, Suet. Oth. 2 ; App.

1. PÖTUS, a, um. *part. of potio.*

2. PÖTUS, ùs. m. (poto) *A drinking, draught* : p. immoderatus, Cic. Div. I, 30. — \*\*Esp. : *A drinking, tippling* : in potu atque hilaritate, Plin. 21, 3, 9. — \*\*Meton. : *Urine* : p. hominum, id. 17, 9, 6. [Hence, Ital. pozione, Fr. poison.]

PRÆ. adv. and prep. [I. Adv. : *Before, in front*. A) Prop. : i p., Ter. And. 1, 1, 144 ; Plaut. : — abi p., id. B) Fig. : *With quam or ut, in comparison with* : parva res est voluptatum, præquam quod molestum est, compared with the trouble, id. Amph. 2, 2, 3 : — nihil hoc est, præquam alios sumtus facit : — ludum fuisse præut hujus rabies quæ dabit, if compared with his frenzy, Ter.] II. Prep. with abl. : *Before*. A) Prop. : pugionem p. se tulit, carried or held it before him, Cic. Phil. 2, 12 : — p. se agere armentum, to drive before one, Liv. : — p. se mittere, Sall. : — villa a tergo potius, quam p. se flumen habeat, Col. B) Fig. [patri reddidi omne aurum, quod fuit p. manu, that happened to be at hand, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 10 : — liber p. manibus est, Gell.] : — p. se ferre

alqd, to carry in front of one, i. e. to show, display, manifest : scelus et facinus p. se ferens, Cic. Mil. 26 : — vocem vivam p. vobis tulistis : — beata vita prædicenda et p. se ferenda est : — ceteris p. se fert et ostentat : — thus, conjecturam p. se gerere : — animum altum p. se gerere, Auct. B. Afr. : — With acc. and inf. : ego semper, me didicisse, p. me tuli, Cic. de Or. 42 : — p. se declarant gaudia vultu, Catull. C) 1) *In comparing or distinguishing several objects* : Atticos p. se agrestes putat, Cic. Brut. 83 : — p. alqd contemnere alqd : — omnes p. illo parvi futuros, if compared with him, in comparison with him, Nep. : — Romam præ sua Capua irridebant : — p. nobis beatus : — p. magnitudine corporum, Cæs. : — p. hoc, compared with this, in comparison with this, Gell. 2) *Denoting preference* : p. ceteris floruisse, above or more than the rest, Cic. Læel. 1 : — omnia sibi postputavit esse p. meo commodo, Ter. : — res postputasse omnes p. parente, id. : — p. omnibus unum, Virg. D) *Denoting an obstacle or impediment* ; Through, by reason of, from, etc. : solem p. jaculorum multitudine non videbitis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42 : — nec loqui p. mærore potuit : — p. metu : — reliqua p. lacrimis scribere non possum : — p. lassitudine, Plaut. : — p. letitia, id. : — p. macie, Lucr. : — p. iracundia, Ter. : — p. gaudio, id. : — p. amore, id. : — p. strepitu, Liv. : — p. ira, id.

[PRÆ-ACŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. *To point or sharpen in front, to make pointed at the end*, Cat. R. R. 40.]

[PRÆ-ACŪTE. adv. *Very pointedly ; fig., very acutely*, App.]

PRÆ-ACŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of præcubo*. II. Adj. : *Pointed in front or at the end* : p. cacumina, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73 : — tigna ab imo p., id. : — p. sudes, Sall. : — p. scopulus, Plin. : — p. cuspis, Ov. : — p. bipennis, Plin.

[PRÆ-ALTE. adv. *Very deeply, to a great depth*, Virg.]

PRÆ-ALTUS, a, um. I. *Very high* : p. rupes, Liv. 40, 58 : — p. volatus avium, Plin. II. *Very deep* : p. flumen, Liv. 10, 2 : — p. mare, Plin. : — proxima terræ p. sunt, Sall. : — p. paludes, Tac. : — præaltissimus puteus, App.

[PRÆ-AMBULO, are. v. n. *To walk in front or before*, M. Cap.]

[PRÆAMBŪLUS, a, um. (præ-ambulo) *That walks before ; hence, subst., a predecessor*, M. Cap.]

[PRÆ-AUDITUS, a, um. *Heard before* : p. custodia, Ulp. Dig.]

PRÆBEO, būi, bitum. 2. v. a. (for præhibeo, from præ and habeo) I. *To hold forth ; only fig., to show, exhibit, represent* : p. speciem pugnantium, Cæs. B. G. 3, 24 ; Liv. : — naves antennarum imaginem præbuisse, Vell. : — nudam suam pulchritudinem p., App. : — Hence, esp. with se : *To show one's self as such or such a one, to behave or conduct one's self in such or such a manner* : p. se furoris comitem, ducem, Cic. Læel. 11, 37 : — p. se spectatorem otiosum : — p. se acrem judicem : — p. se misericordem : — p. se talem imperatorem, Nep. : — p. se pari diligentia, id. : — p. se pari virtute, id. : — p. se talem alciui : — p. se virum : — p. se in malis hominem : — p. se dignum majoribus suis : — p. se non legatum, sed tyrannum : — p. se strenuum hominem, to show one's self severe, Ter. : — p. exempta nequitia alciui, to show, to give proof of : — p. assiduitatem alciui : — p. operam reipublicæ, Liv. : — p. honorem alciui, to bestow, confer upon, Plin. : — p. alciui justa : — p. appetitum rationi obediendum. II. *To hold out, to present, proffer* : p. os, in order to receive a blow, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 7 : — p. manum verberibus, Ov. : — p. os ad contumeliam, to suffer one's self to be publicly disgraced, Liv. : — p. aures, to lend an ear, i. e. to give a hearing to, listen to, id. ; or p. aurem, Plin. : — p. dorsum adscensuro, id. : — p. jugulum (for dare jugulum), Sen. Poet. : — p. se victimam reip., Cic. Fin. 2, 19 : — \*\*To give up, to expose, yield : p. se legibus, Sen. Ep. 70 : — p. se telis hostium, Liv. : — p. alqm hosti ad cædem, id. : — To give, bestow, or confer upon : p. sponsalia alciui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 : — p. materiam seditionis, Liv. : — p. alciui naves, id. : — usum p., Plin. : — posticum vicem p., to supply the place of the posts, id. — \*\*Esp. : *To allow, permit, suffer (any thing) to take place, to let* : delphinus se præbens tractandum, Plin. 9, 8, 8 ; Stat. : — [With inf. : præbuit ipsa rapi (sc. se), suffered herself to be carried off, Ov. H. 5, 132 ; Pers.] : — To cause, occasion :

## PRÆBIA

p. opinionem timoris, Cæs. B. G. 3, 17: — p. suspicionem, Nep.: — p. terrorem, Liv.: — p. tumultum, id.: — p. errorem, id.: — p. metum, id.: — p. gaudium, id. — **\*\*Gen.:** *To make, produce:* p. sonitum, id. 86, 13: — p. modum, *to make music*, Ov.: — p. lupos, Ter.

[PRÆBIA, ōrum. n. (præbeo) *Amulets hung round children's necks as a protection against poison or other mischief*, Varr. L. L. 7, 6; Fest. *where some read præbia.*]

PRÆ-BĪBO, bībi, ēre. v. a. *To drink before (so as for another person to follow the example), to drink to any one:* p. venenum alui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: — p. cantharum, App.

**\*\*PRÆBĪTA**, ōrum. n. (præbeo) *Money for sustenance, keep*, Col. 1, 8, 17; Suet.

[PRÆBĪTIO, ōnis. f. (præbeo) *A supplying, providing, giving*, Just. 38, 10.]

PRÆBĪTOR, ōris. m. (præbeo) *One that supplies, a purveyor, provider:* minister et p., Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53.

PRÆBĪTUS, a, um. *part. of præbeo.*

[PRÆ-CĀDENS, tis. i. q. procidens. *Protruding:* C. Aur.]

[PRÆ-CALĒFACTUS or -CALFACTUS, a, um. *Made very hot*, C. Aur.; Scrib.]

**\*\*PRÆ-CĀLĪDUS**, a, um. *Very warm, very hot:* p. potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: — p. sanguis, Prud.

**\*\*PRÆ-CALVUS**, a, um. *Very bald:* p. caput, Suet. Galb. 2.

**\*\*PRÆ-CĀNO**, ēre. v. a. [I. *To foretell, predict*, Tert.]

II. *To break an enchantment or charm*, Plin. 29, 4, 21.

[PRÆ-CANTĀTIO, ōnis. f. *An enchanting, charming*, Pseudo-Quint.; August.]

[PRÆ-CANTĀTOR, ōris. m. *An enchanter, charmer*, August.]

[PRÆ-CANTĀTRIX, icis. f. *An enchantress, witch, sorceress*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.]

**\*\*PRÆ-CANTO**, ātum. 1. v. a. [I. *To predict, prophesy* Lucil. ap. Non.] II. *To charm*, Petr. S. 131.

[PRÆ-CANTRIX, icis. f. (præcano) *An enchantress, witch, sorceress*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[PRÆ-CĀNUS, a, um. *Gray-headed before the time:* p. homo, Hor. E. 1, 20, 24.]

[PRÆ-CARPO. I. q. præcerpo, Opp. ap. Macr.]

[PRÆ-CAUTIO, ōnis. f. (præcaveo) *Foresight, precaution in avoiding any thing*, C. Aur.]

PRÆ-CAUTUS, a, um. *part. of præcaveo.*

PRÆ-CĀVĒO, cāvi, cautum. 2. v. a. and n. I. *Neut. To foresee, to use foresight or precaution, to take care or heed:* quo ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Cæsar existimabat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: — providentem ante et præcaventem, Cic.: — dedit exemplum præcavendi, Tac.: — p. ab insidiis, *of, against*, Liv. — **\*\*Esp.:** *To provide for any one's safety:* p. sibi, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 18: — p. decemviris, Liv. II. *Act. To endeavour to avoid any thing, to beware of, guard against:* quæ peccata difficillime præcaventur, Cic. R. Am. 40: — p. injurias imminentes, Gell.: — antidotum ad præcavenda venena sumtum, Suet.: — quod a me ita præcautum atque ita provisum est: — ita res mihi tota provisa atque præcauta est, ut. — [Præcautum, i. n. *Precaution:* præcauto opus est, Plaut.]

PRÆ-CĒDO, cessi, cessum. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut. A) To go before or in front, to precede*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 54; Ov.; Plin. **\*\*B) Meton.:** Præcesserat tremor terræ, Plin. E.: — præcedente injuria, Plin.: — fama præcessit ad aures, Ov. — **\*\*Esp.:** *To be carried in front or before:* præcedente Victoria (i. e. the image of the goddess of Victory), Suet.: — præcedente titulo, qui causam pœnæ indicaret, id. [C] *Fig. To have the precedence, to be superior to:* vestra fortuna meis præcedunt, Plaut. As. 4, 3, 49. II. *Act. \*\*A) Prop.:* *To go before anyone; with acc.:* cæpit me p., Petr. 9: — p. agmen, Virg.: — p. custodes, Just.: — p. curum, Eutr. **\*\*B) Præcedit nuncius victoriæ nuntios periculi,**

## PRÆCEPS

Vell.: — præcessit linguæ origo sermonem, Lucr. C) *Fig. To outdo, surpass, excel:* p. alqm alqā re, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1; Plin.: — p. alqm ætate, Quint.: — p. alqm in alqā re, Plin.

**\*\*PRÆ-CĒLER**, is, e. *Very swift:* p. fuga, Plin. 8, 23, 35: — p. vis, p. viri, Stat.

[PRÆ-CĒLERO, are. v. n. and a. I. *Neut. To make much haste*, Stat. Th. 2, 497. II. *Act. To get up to by making haste, to overtake:* p. ducem, id. ib.]

PRÆCELLENS, tis. I. *Part. of præcello.* II. *Adj. Excellent, surpassing:* vir et animo et virtute p., Cic. Balb. 10: — uniones magnitudine p., Plin.: — p. forma, id.: — p. ingenium, Gell. — **\*\*Comp.,** arbor pomō et suavitate præcellentior, Plin. 12, 6, 12. — *Sup.,* vir omnibus rebus præcellentissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44.

[PRÆCELLENTIA, æ. f. (præcellens) *Excellence*, Tert.]

**\*\*PRÆ-CELLO**, ēre. v. n. and a. (præ\*cello) I. *Neut. To distinguish one's self, to excel in any thing:* p. arte, Suet. Ner. 23: — p. odore et suavitate, Plin.: — p. honore, Suet.: — p. per insignem nobilitatem et eloquentiam, Tac. — *To preside over, to rule:* p. genti Adorsorum, id. A. 12, 15. II. *Act. To outdo, surpass:* p. alqm alqā re, id. ib. 2, 43.

PRÆ-CELSUS, a, um. *Very high, very lofty.* I. *Prop.:* p. locus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: — p. rupes, Virg. [II. *Fig.:* p. fortuna, Stat.]

**\*\*PRÆCENTĪO**, ōnis. f. (præcino) *A playing on an instrument before any thing, a prelude; as, before a sacrifice*, Auct. Har. 10: *before a battle*, Gell.

[PRÆCENTOR, ōris. m. (præcino) *A director of music, leader of a choir, precursor*, App.]

[PRÆCENTŌRIUS, a, um. (præcentor) *Belonging to a prelude:* p. arundines, Sol.]

PRÆCEPS, præcipitis. [præcipes, cipis, Plaut. Eun.] (præ-caput) I. *Prop. A) Headlong, with the head foremost:* alqm præcipitem dejicere, *to throw down*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40; or, alqm præcipitem dare, Ter.: — jacere se præcipitem e vertice, Catull.: — p. ad terram datus, dashed to the ground, Liv.: — se præcipitem tecto dedit, threw himself from, Hor.: — alqm de muro præcipitem mittere, *to throw anybody headlong from*, Auct. B. Hisp.: — ab equo p. decedit in arva, Ov.: — projecit præcipitem eum in undas, Virg.: — ire præcipitem in lutum, Catull. — *Precipitate, hasty:* præcipes se fugæ mandant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 24: — p. fertur, runs fast or hastily: — agere alqm præcipitem, *to drive headlong*, Cæs.: — alqm præcipitem agere de fundo: — p. columbæ, Virg.: — p. amensque cucurri, Ov.: — p. curru desilit, id. — [Adv. p. in exsilium acti, Amm.] B) *Meton. 1) \*\*With the point foremost, bent downward:* p. palmes, Col. 5, 6, 35. 2) *Of localities; Steep, precipitous, downhill:* p. locus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 33: — p. fossa, Ov.: — p. saxa, Liv.: — p. mons, Plin. Pan. — *Hence, subst.:* Præceps, cipitis, n. *A steep place, a precipice:* in præceps pervenitur, Vell. 2, 3: — specus vasto in præceps hiatu, Plin.: — in præcipitia cursus iste deducit, Sen. Ep.: — in præceps deferri, *to rush down, fall down with violence*, Liv. — [Overhanging, inclining: murus in salum p., Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 6.] **\*\*3) Of time; Drawing to a close, declining: p. dies, Liv. 4, 9: — p. in occasum sol, id.: — p. æstas, Sall. 4) *Rapid, swift, headlong, rushing along:* p. amnis, Ov. M. 14, 330; Hor.: — p. ventus, Ov.: — p. nox, id.: — p. profectio, Cic. Att. 9, 10: — p. celeritas dicendi. II. *Fig. Headlong, heels over head, hurried along:* agunt eum præcipitem pœnæ civium Romanorum, chase, drive, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3: — quoniam ab inimicis p. agor, Sall.: — in gloriam p. agebatur, Tac. — *Hasty, precipitate, rash, inconsiderate:* homo in omnibus consiliis p., Cic. Phil. 5, 13: — cæcum et præcipitem ferri in causa: — p. furor: — vir p. animi, Virg.: — p. consilium, Suet.: — p. cogitatio, id. — *Sudden, hasty:* p. amentia ferebare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46: — mulier p. abierat luxuriâ, Sall.: — collega in causam p. ierat, Liv. — *Inclining, or leaning towards a place:* homo demens et ad pœnam p., fit for, Auct. Har. 24: —**

p. in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus, Liv.: — p. ad explendam cupidinem, Sall.: — *Dangerous, hazardous*: p. libertas, Liv. 34, 49: — p. tempus, Ov.: — omnia erant præceptia in res, Vell.: — p. genus orationis: — *Hence*, \*\*Subst.: Præcepta, cipitis. n. *Critical affairs or circumstances, great danger, extremity*: rempublicam in præcepta dare, Liv. 27, 27: — æger est in præcepti, Cels.: — *In Rhet.*: debet orator accedere ad præcepta, to speak boldly, Plin. E.: — [The highest degree: omne in præcepte vitium stetit, Juv.]

PRÆCEPTIO, ōnis. f. (præcipio) \*\*I. Prop.: A taking or receiving beforehand: præceptionem CD. millium dedit, Plin. E. 5, 7: — p. dotis, bonorum, Pap. Dig.: — per præceptionem, Ulp. Dig. II. Fig. A) A preconception, a preconceived idea or principle, Cic. Part. 36. B) A precept, instruction: p. recti, Cic. N. D. 2, 31: — p. Stoicorum: — p. argumentorum: — p. cautionum: — [Esp.: An imperial order or command, Cod. Just.]

[PRÆCEPTIVE. adv. According to precept or command, Tert.]

\*\*PRÆCEPTIVUS, a, um. (præcipio) *Preceptive, containing rules or precepts*: p. pars philosophiæ, Sen. Ep. 95; Tert.

[PRÆCEPTO, are. v. freq. I. q. sæpe præcipio, ap. Fest.]

PRÆCEPTOR, ōris. m. (præcipio) [I. One that takes beforehand, P. Nol. II. A) A commander, Gell. 1, 13.] B) An instructor, preceptor: p. vivendi atque dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 15: — p. fortitudinis.

\*PRÆCEPTRIX, icis. f. (præceptor) *An instructor*, Cic. Fin. 1, 13; Vitruv.

PRÆCEPTUM, i. n. (præcipio) I. Gen.: A rule, precept, direction, instruction: instituta et p. philosophiæ, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: — præcepta officii firma, stabilia, conjuncta naturæ tradere: — præcepta dare: — præcepta: — constanter honesteque vivendi: — p. verborum sententiarumque: — præcepta alcijs tradere: — præcepta alcijs tenere: — ad monitionem et præcepta desiderare: — præcepta officii persequi: — p. utilitatum: — monumenta p.que: — p. valet ad alqd: — p. in beneficiis operaque danda: — p. breve non difficile: — præceptum officii diligenter tenere: — p. dantur ab alqo ad alqd: — præcepta tradere alcijs rei: — præcepta artis percipere: — præceptis alcijs imbutus: — præcepta alci dare de re militari: — præceptis philosophiæ abundare: — p. dicendi: — p. philosophorum, Nep.: — tuis monitis præceptisque: — institutis et præceptis suis erudire. II. Esp.: An order, command, injunction: quo præcepto observato, Cæs. B. G. 5, 35.

PRÆCEPTUS, a, um. part. of præcipio.

\*PRÆCERPO [præcarpo, Oppius ap. Macr.], cerpsi, cerptum. 3. v. a. (præ-carpo) [I. A) To pluck off at the end or in front: p. comas, Stat. Th. 9, 193. B) Fig.: To make extracts from: p. libros, Gell. 2, 30.] II. A) To break or pluck off before, or before the time: p. messes, Ov. H. 20, 143: — germinum tenera p., Plin. B) Fig.: p. fructum officii, to diminish, to take away, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: — p. gratiam novitatis, Plin. E.: — lætitia præcepta, enjoyed beforehand, Liv.: — purpuræ decus præceptum præfatorumque, Plin. Pan.

\*\*PRÆCERTATĪO, ōnis. f. A contest of emulation, A. Her. 4, 30.

[PRÆCESSOR, ōris. m. (præcedo) A predecessor, Tert.]

[PRÆCĪA, æ. m. (from the obsolete præ-cieo) A public crier or herald, who went before the flamines, to order artisans to leave off their work during the performance of a religious ceremony, ap. Fest.]

PRÆCĪANUS, a, um. P. vinum, a celebrated kind of wine, Plin. 14, 6, 8.

[PRÆCĪDĀNEUS, a, um. (præ-cædo) Killed before (of a victim): hostia p., a sacrifice before any undertaking. c. g. before the harvest, Cat. R. R. 134: — porca p., an offering for the dead, Varr. ap. Non.: — hostiæ p., killed on the day before

a solemn sacrifice, Gell. — Meton.: feris p., that precede others, Atei. ap. Gell.]

PRÆCĪDO, cidi, cisum. 3. v. a. (præ-cædo) Prop.: To cut off at the end, or from before; hence, I. A) To chop off, to cut off: p. ancoras, to cut the cable, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34: — p. alcijs caput: — p. alci pollices: — p. linguam alciui, Plant.: — p. manus alciui, Hirt.: — p. nasum et labia alciui, Just.: — p. barbam, Plin. — [Hence, Subst.: Præcisum, i. n. A piece or slice of meat cut from a larger piece, Næv. and Lucil. ap. Non.] B) Meton. [To cut off, to separate: Trinacria Italia præcisa, Man.] — To break off, shorten, make short, abridge, of an interrupted speech: brevi præcidam, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: — præcide, cut the matter short: — p. iter, Plin. — \*\*To leave out, omit, pass by: p. omnes sinus maris, to avoid, Sen. Ep. 53. C) To cut off, i. e. to deprive of, take away: p. spem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: — p. sibi libertatem vivendi: — p. sibi redditum: — p. sibi partem defensionis: — p. salutem: — p. causas omnibus, Ter.: — To strike off: quod quia plane præciderat, Cic. Att. 10, 16: — plane sine ulla exceptione p. II. A) Prop.: To cut to pieces, to cut up: p. cotem novacula, Cic. Div. 1, 17: — p. fistulas: — p. naves, to break up, to render useless: — p. canem, Liv.: — p. nervos, Plin. — [Subst.: Præcisus, i. m. An eunuch, Lampr.] B) Fig.: repente p. amicitiam, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120. \*\*III. To strike or beat upon any thing: p. os alciui, Plant. Cas. 2, 6, 52: — p. os, Sen.: — sensu obsceno, id. Prov. 5.

\*\*PRÆCINCTŌ, ōnis. f. (præcingo) Prop.: A girding, a girdle; hence, a broad landing-place round the interior of the amphitheatre, or, a space between the spectators' seats, Vitruv. 2, 8, 11.

\*\*PRÆCINCTŌRIUS, a, um. (præcingo) That serves for girding: p. funes (al. præcincturæ), Vitruv. 10, 21: — [Subst.: Præcinctŏrium, ii. n. A girdle, apron, August.]

\*\*PRÆCINCTŪRA, æ. f. (præcingo) A girding, a girdle, Vitruv. 10, 15, 6; Macr.

1. PRÆCINCTUS, a, um. part. of præcingo.

[2. PRÆCINCTUS, ūs. m. (præcingo) I. Prop.: A girding, Varr. ap. Non. II. Meton.: A dressing, the act of dressing or putting on clothes, Macr.]

\*PRÆCINGO, cinxi, cinctum. 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To gird, gird about: præcingi strophio, to gird one's self, Cic. ap. Non.: — p. ilia cultro, Grat.: — ense præcingi, Ov.: — cinctulo præcinctus, Plant.: — præcincti recte pueri, girded, Hor.: — male præcinctus puer, Suet.: — altius ac nos præcinctis, more nimble, Hor. S. 1, 5, 5. \*\*II. Meton.: To surround with any thing, to adorn as with a wreath, to gird round: gens præcingitur mari, Plin. 5, 32, 40: — præcincti flore capilli, Ov.: — tellus præcincta mari, Plin.: — p. fontem vallo, Prop.: — parietes testuceo opere præcincti, overlaid, Plin. E.: — Brundisium portu præcinctum, furnished with, Enn. ap. Gell.

PRÆCĪNO, cinui, centum. 3. v. n. and a. (præ-cano)

\*I. Neut.: To sing or play before: et decorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratum fides præcinent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2: — p. sacrificiis, Liv.: — p. alciui tibiis, Flor.: — præcinate cithara, Gell.: — [To repeat a form of enchantment, to enchant, bewitch, Tibull. 1, 5, 12.] \*\*II. Act.: To foretell, predict, prophesy: deos alqd p., Auct. Har. 10: — futura p., Plin.: — responsa p., i. e. de futuris dare, id.: — p. fugam, Tibull.

[PRÆCIPES. See PRÆCEPS.]

PRÆCĪPIO, cēpi, ceptum. 3. v. a. (præ-capio) I. To take or receive before or beforehand. A) Prop.: p. pecuniam mutuam, to borrow beforehand, Cæs. B. C. 3, 31: — aquam p., Lucr.: — \*\*Esp. in Law: To receive a portion of an inheritance before the general distribution, Plin. E. 5, 7. B) Meton.: p. iter, to set out on a journey sooner than another person, Liv. 3, 46: — p. longius spatium fugā, to hasten before, id.: — aliquantum viæ p., id.: — aliquantum ad fugam temporis p., id.: — Piræum p., to occupy or take before, to preoccupy, id.: — si lac præcepit æstus, if the

*milk be dried up before milking-time*, Virg.: — tempore præcepto, because it happened before, Liv.: — p. bellum, to commence before, Tac. C) Fig.: p. hostium consilia, to anticipate, to know beforehand, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: — p. cogitationes futura, to anticipate in thought, to form an idea of beforehand: — p. victoriam animo, to imagine beforehand, Cæsa.: — p. opinionem, to conjecture beforehand, id.: — alqd p. consilio prudentiæque: — res humanas præceptas habere. II. To give rules or precepts, to instruct, advise, admonish: tibi hoc præcipio, ut, Cic. Fam. 7, 11: — hoc in ludo non præcipitur: — recte præcipi potest in amicitia, ne: — p. de pudore et continentia, Nep.: — quidquid præcipies, esto brevis, Hor. Esp. of a teacher: To instruct in any thing, to teach any thing, to deliver: tradere et p., Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4: — p. artem, Ov.: — p. cantus, Hor.: — p. alqd commodissime: — p. alciui tempestatum rationem: — Absol.: To give instruction, to be an instructor or teacher: p. de eloquentia, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: — p. de agricultura, Plin.: — p. alciui, Suet.: — Of superiors; To command, prescribe, order, with ut following, Nep.; Ov.: — With ne, Curt.: — With subj., Cæs.: — With inf., Ov.; Plin.: — Absol., Sall.

[PRÆCIPITANTER, adv. (præcipito) Precipitately, hastily, rashly, Lucr. 3, 1076.]  
[PRÆCIPITANTIA, æ. f. (præcipito) A falling down headlong, Gell. 6, 2.]

\*\*PRÆCIPITATIO, ònis. f. I. q. præcipitancia, Vitr. 5, 12; Sen. Ep.

\*\*PRÆCIPITIUM, ii. n. (præceps) I. A steep place, a precipice, Suet. Aug. 19; Lact. [II. A falling down headlong, Lact.] Injury caused by a fall, Plin. 22, 17, 20.

PRÆCIPITO, I. v. a. and n. (præceps) I. Act. A) To throw down headlong, to throw down, precipitate: p. se e Leucade, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18: — p. se a tecto, Sen. Ep.: — p. se de montibus ad terram, Lucr.: — p. se de turri, Liv.: — p. se in fossas, Cæs.: — p. se in mare, Hirt.: — se p. ex locis superioribus: — \*\*Middle: præcipitari, for p. se: quum alii super vallum præcipitarentur, Sall. Jug. 58. \*\*B) Meton.: [Pass.: Of constellations: To set, go down: Scorpions in aquas præcipitatur, Ov.: — thus, præcipitatur aquis, id.: — Of plants: To bend too much downwards: vitem p., Cat. R. R. 32.] — Gen.: To bend down: p. palmitem, for the sake of binding it, Col. 5, 6, 34: — [Pass.: To come to an end, to draw to a close: præcipitata nox, Ov.: — quod adolescens præstiti, id nunc ætate præcipitata commutem? since life draws to a close, Mat. ap. Cic.] \*\*C) Fig.: To throw down, overthrow, destroy, ruin: p. rempublicam, Liv.: — republica præcipitata, V. Max.: — p. semet ipsum, Sall.: — Gen.: To cause to fall, to cast down, cast or throw into: p. alqm ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Auct. Or. Dom. 37: — p. alqd in senectam, to cause to grow old (before its time), to bring on premature old age, Plin.: — p. se in exitum, Cels.: — p. alqm ex patrio regno in tanta mala, Sall.: — To hurry on, to hasten: p. obitum, Cic. Ar. 349: — p. vindemiam, Col.: — suprema sua p., Quint.: — consilia raptim præcipitata, Liv.: — [To hurry, carry away, sway violently: p. mentem, Virg.: — To press, urge, with inf.: dare tempus præcipitant curæ, id.: — Tiphyn pelago parari præcipitat, V. Fl.] II. Neut. A) Prop.: To fall down, to throw one's self down: Nilus præcipitat ex montibus, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5: — p. istuc est, non descendere: — præcipitans amnis: — ad exitum p.: — p. in fossam, Liv. \*\*B) Meton.: To go down, to be near its setting: sol præcipitans, Cic. de Or. 3, 55: — nox cælo præcipitat, Virg.: — To draw to a close: hiems præcipitaverat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25. C) Fig.: To fall to ruin: respublica præcipitans, Cic. Sull. 31: — præcipitantem impellere, to thrust one that is falling, i. e. to render an unfortunate person still more unfortunate, to aggravate his misfortunes: — \*\*To fall into, to light upon: p. in insidias, Liv.: — p. in amorem, Plaut.

PRÆCIPUE, adv. Principally, especially, chiefly: p. florere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8: — p. meus labor.

PRÆCIPUUS, a, um. (præcipio) I. Prop.: Particular, peculiar, not common, special [communis]: jus p., Cic. de

I. P. 19: — fortuna p. aut communis præcipuam sortem periculi petere, Liv.: — \*\*Subst.: Præcipuum, i. n. A portion of an inheritance that has been received before the general distribution, Suet. Galb. 5. II. Meton.: Extraordinary, principal, distinguished, excellent, remarkable: Cicero, p. in eloquentia vir, Quint. 6, 3: — p. amor, Cic. Off. 1, 4: — p. dolor: — rex fraude p., Flor.: — \*\*With genit.: p. circumveniendo alcijs, Tac. Ann. 6, 4: — With dat.: herba dentibus p., Plin.: — or with ad: herba ad serpentium ictus p., id.: — [Subst.: Præcipul, òrum. m. The principal persons, Eutr.] — Præcipua, òrum, n. The *πρωτεύματα* of the Stoics, i. e. things which although not absolutely good, are yet next in value and importance to those which are so, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.

\*PRÆCISE, adv. Concisely; hence, fig., briefly, with few words: sed id p. dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 29: — Positively, peremptorily, absolutely: p. negare, Cic. Att. 8, 4: — non p., sed cum conditione, Dig.

\*\*PRÆCISIO, ònis. f. (præcido) [I. Prop.: A cutting off: p. genitalium, App.] — Meton.: A part cut off or out: p. tignorum, Vitr. 2, 2. II. Fig.: An abrupt breaking off in a discourse; a figure of speech, when a speaker leaves several words of a sentence to be supplied by the hearer, A. Her. 4, 30.

[PRÆCISURA, æ. f. (præcido) A part cut off, a cutting, a ship: asparagorum p., Apic.: — p. agrorum, Front.]

PRÆCISUS, a, um. I. Part. of præcido. \*\*II. Adj. Steep, abrupt, precipitous. A) Prop.: iter utrimque p., Sall. Jug. 92: — saxum p., Virg. B) Fig.: Broken off, cut short, finished abruptly: p. conclusiones, Quint. 10, 2, 17: — p. comprehensio, id.: — p. verba, Gell.

[PRÆCLAMITATOR, òris. m. (præclamo) I. q. præcia, ap. Fest.]

[PRÆCLAMO, avi. I. v. n. To call out before, Dig.]

PRÆCLARE, adv. I. Very clearly; hence, very plainly, intelligibly: p. intelligo, Cic. Fam. 13, 7: — p. explicare. II. A) Excellently, in a distinguished manner, very well: p. nobiscum actum iri, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4: — p. discere alqd: — magnifice atque p.: — p. actum est cum alqo: — p. gerere negotium: — p. se habere: — p. memin: tabula p. picta: — p. facere, to do exceedingly well, to do excellently. \*\*B) Meton.: radix cœliacis p. facit, operates well, has excellent medicinal properties, Plin. 22, 19, 22.

[PRÆCLARITER, adv. (præclarus) i. q. præclare. Excellently, Quadr. ap. Non.]

PRÆCLARUS, a, um. [I. Prop.: Very bright: p. lux, Lucr. 2, 1031: — p. sol, id.: — p. jaspis, Juv.] II. Fig.: Splendid, excellent, magnificent, distinguished. A) Of persons: homo in philosophia p., Cic. de Or. 1, 11: — \*\*With genit.: Livius eloquentie p., distinguished, Tac. A. 4, 34: — \*\*With abl.: sceleribus p., Sall. B) Of things and abstract subjects: urbs situ præclaro ad aspectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52: — magnifica et p. verba: — herba p. in vulneribus, Plin.: — succus ad multa p., id.: — p. indoles: — p. genus dicendi: — p. res: — p. sapientia: — pulchrum atque p.: — p. et magnifica: — nec quicquam est præclarior: — præclarissimum facinus, Nep.

[PRÆCLAVIUM, ii. n. (præ-clavus) The part of a garment before the purple stripe, Afran. ap. Non.]

PRÆCLUDO, clūsi, clūsus, 3. v. a. (præ-claudo) I. Prop.: To shut before anybody: p. portas, Cæs. B. C. 2, 19: — p. portas alciui, id.: — p. fores, Prop.: — p. portum classi, Luc.: — p. horrea, Suet.: — præclausit omnes negotiatores, ordered their shops to be shut, id. II. Meton.: to deprive of an entrance to any thing, to shut: orbem terrarum alciui p., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65: — p. sibi curiam: — p. maria, Flor.: — to shut up, hinder, stop, impede: p. maritimos cursus, Cic. Pl. 40: — p. navigationem, Hirt.: — p. transitum cibis, Col.: — p. vocem alciui, Liv.: — p. spiritum, Plin.: — p. iter, Ov.: — p. aditum misericordiæ: — p. linguam cani, ne latret, Phæd.

[PRÆCLŪDO, ère. v. n. To be very celebrated, Prud.]

[PRÆCLŪS, e (præclneo) Very celebrated, M. Cap.]

**\*\*PRÆCLŪSĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (præcludo) *A shutting or stopping up; hence, a reservoir: p. aquarum, Vitruv. 9, 8.*

[**PRÆCLŪSOR**, ōris. *m.* (præcludo) *One that hinders, a hinderer: p. legis, Tert.*

**PRÆCO**, ōnis. *m.* *A public or common crier. The employment of the præcones was to convoke the people to the comitia, to order silence, to call over the names of those who were to vote, etc.; in courts of justice, they summoned parties to attend, and published the sentence of the judge etc.; at the public games, to which they invited the people, they published the names of the victors; at auctions, they called over the articles to be sold; at funerals, they invited persons to attend: p. prædicat, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: — præconis voci bona subjicere.*

**PRÆCOCTUS**, a, um. *part. of præcoquo.*

[**PRÆCŌGĪTATIO**, ōnis. *f.* *A thinking over beforehand, Tert.*

**\*\*PRÆ-CŌGĪTO**, ātum. *l. v. a.* *To think over beforehand, to premeditate: ante præcogitatum facinus, Liv. 40, 4: — p. plura, Quint.*

[**PRÆCOGNĪTIO**, ōnis. *f.* (præcognosco) *A knowing beforehand, precognition, Boeth.*

**PRÆCOGNĪTUS**, a, um. *part. of præcognosco.*

**\*\*PRÆ-COGNOSCO**, ōvi, itum. *3. v. a.* *To understand beforehand: præcognito adventu, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15.*

**\*PRÆ-CŌLO**, cōlūi, cultum. *3. v. a.* *I. Prop.: To form or cultivate beforehand: animi habitus ad virtutem quasi præculti, Cic. Part. 23, 80. II. Fig.: To cherish, esteem highly: nova et anticipata p., Tac. A. 14, 22, 2.*

[**PRÆ-COMMODO**, are. *v. a.* *To lend beforehand, or to give as a favour, Cod. Just.*

[**PRÆ-COMMŌVĒO**, ere. *v. a.* *To move before others; hence, to move greatly, Sen. Thy. 302.]*

[**PRÆ-COMPŌNO**, pōsūi, pōsitum. *3. v. a.* *To bring into order beforehand, to arrange or adjust beforehand: p. os, Ov. F. 6, 674.]*

[**PRÆ-CONDIO**, ire. *4. v. a.* *To season beforehand: p. leporem, Apic.]*

**PRÆCŌNĪUM**, īi. *n.* *See the following Article.*

**PRÆCŌNĪUS**, a, um. (præco) *I. Of or belonging to a præco or public crier: p. quæstus, the profession of a præco, Cic. Qu. 3. — Hence: II. Subst.: Præcōnium, īi. n. A) Prop.: The office or business of a public crier: facere præcōnium, to be a public crier (præco), Cic. Fam. 6, 18; Suet.: — A publishing or advertising: posthac quicquid scripsero, tibi præcōnium deferam, I shall charge you with the publishing of it, Cic. Att. 13, 12: — o meum miserum p. I B) Meton.: A publishing, divulging: p. domesticum, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: — præcōnia casus, Ov.: — præcōnia famæ, id. C) Fig.: Renown, fame, praise, commendation: præcōnium tribuere alcui, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: — formæ præcōnia feci, Ov.: — Ironically: Hipponactem p., a bitter satire. — [Hence, Fr. *prône*.]*

[**PRÆCŌNOR**, āri. *v. dep.* (præco) *To be a præco, to cry in public, M. Cap.]*

[**PRÆ-CONSŪMO**, sumpsī, sumptum. *3. v. a.* *To spend or waste beforehand: p. vires, Ov. M. 7, 489.]*

[**PRÆ-CONTRACTO**, are. *v. a.* *To handle beforehand: p. videndo, by the sight, Ov. M. 6, 428.]*

**PRÆ-CŌQUIS**, e. *See PRÆCOX.*

**\*\*PRÆ-CŌQUO**, coxi, coctum. *3. v. a.* *I. To boil or cook beforehand, Plin. 18, 29. II. To boil or cook well or very much, Plin. 14, 9, 11.*

**PRÆCŌQUUS**, a, um. *See PRÆCOX.*

**PRÆCORDĪA**, ōrum. *n.* (præcor) *I. The midriff, diaphragm (Plin. 11, 37, 77); meton., the heart, breast: præcordiis conceptam mortem continere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: — iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit: — spiritu remanente in præcordiis, Liv.: — ivit in præcordia sanguis, Virg.: [Fig.: The heart or breast; as the seat of the desires, affections, feelings, and inclinations: duro p. ferro cincta, Tibull. 1, 1, 63: — verax aperit præcordia Liber, Hor.: —*

*— stolidæ p. mentis, thoughts, Ov.: — excutienda damus præcordia, Pers. 5, 22.] II. The intestines, esp. the stomach: anulus in præcordiis piscis inventus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30: — præcordia vocamus uno nomine exta in homine, Plin.: — [Meton.: in terra ponunt præcordia, the body, Ov. M. 7, 559.]*

[**PRÆ-CORRUMPO**, rūpi, ruptum. *3. v. a.* *To corrupt beforehand: illa præcorrupta, Ov. M. 9, 295: — To bribe beforehand: p. alqm donis, id. ib. 14, 134.]*

**\*\*PRÆCOX**, cōcis. or **PRÆCŌQUIS**, e. and **PRÆCŌQUUS**, a, um. (præcoquo) *I. Prop.: That blossoms or ripens before the usual time, precocious: vites præcoquis fructus, Col. 3, 2, 18: — pira præcocia, id.: — allium præcox, Plin.: — rosa p., id. — Meton.: loca præcocia, or simply præcocia, places in which fruit ripens early, id. 17, 11, 16: — Bearing fruit before the usual time: vites præcoques, Col. 3, 1, 7. II. Fig.: Premature, untimely, too early: p. pugna, Enn. ap. Non.: — p. fuga, Lucil. ib.: — ingeniorum p. genus, Quint.: — p. risus, Plin.: — p. modestia, Stat.*

**\*\*PRÆ-CRASSUS**, a, um. *Very thick: p. cortex, Plin. 16, 8, 13.*

[**PRÆCULCO**, are. *v. a.* (præ-calco) *To inculcate beforehand, Tert.]*

**PRÆCULTUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of præcolo. II. Adj.: Much adorned, very ornate: genus eloquentiæ p., Quint. 11, 1, 31.*

**\*\*PRÆ-CŪPIDUS**, a, um. *Very desirous: p. alcjs rei, Suet. Aug. 70.*

[**PRÆ-CŪRO**, are. *v. a.* *To care for beforehand: p. corpus, C. Aur.: — p. res suas, Tert.]*

**PRÆ-CURRO**, cūcurri or curri, cursum. *v. a. and n.* *I. A) To run before, to go before quickly: ad Cæsarem p., Cæs. B. G. 7, 37: — p. obviam, Plaut.: — p. ab urbe, Liv. B) Meton.: eo jam fama præcurrerat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 80: — rumore præcurso, i. q. præcurrente, Amm.: — Hence, Subst.: Præcurrentia, ium. *n.* *Things that go before, Cic. de Or. 2, 39. II. To come before, to come sooner than another. A) Neut.: p. celeritate, Cæs.: — p. alcui: — Fig.: To outstrip: præcurrit amicitia judicium, Cic. Læl. 17, 62: — studio alcui p. B) Act.: p. adventum alcjs, Plin.: — Meton. gen.: p. alqm etate, Cic. de Or. 52: — nec appetitus præcurrant rationem. — Fig.: To excel, surpass: p. alqm nobilitate, Nep. Thras. 1: — p. amicos vita (beata), Hor.**

**PRÆCURSĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (præcurro) *\*\*I. A running before; in war, a skirmishing before a regular engagement, Plin. E. 6, 13. II. Meton.: A going before: p. visorum, Cic. Fat. 19. — Esp. Rhet.: A preparation; that which is intended to prepare the hearers for any thing, Cic. Top. 15.*

**\*PRÆ-CURSOR**, ōris. *m.* (præcurro) *\*\*I. Prop. A) A forerunner, precursor: præcursorum tumultus, Plin. Pan. 76. — In Milit.: præcursores, the van, advanced guard, Liv. 26, 17. B) Meton.: A forerunner, i. e. a scout, spy, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41. [II. Fig.: p. ejus viæ, Lact.: — flos p. indolis bonæ, LL.]*

**\*\*PRÆCURSŌRĪUS**, a, um. (præcursor) *Running before, precursory: epistola p., Plin. E. 4, 13.*

*1. PRÆCURSUS*, a, um. *part. of præcurro.*

*\*\*2. PRÆCURSUS*, ūs. *m.* (præcurro) *A running or coming before: præcursu Etesiarum, before the Etesian winds set in, Plin. 19, 25, 42.*

[**PRÆCŪTIO**, cussi, cussum. *3. v. a.* (præ-quatō) *To shake, wave, brandish before: p. tædas, Ov. M. 4, 758: — p. faces, Prop.]*

**PRÆDA**, æ. *f.* *I. Prop. A) Booty, spoil, plunder, prey: prædam dissipare, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: — p. parts: — prædas ac manubias: — prædam militibus donat, Cæs.: — magnas facere prædas ab hostibus, Nep.: — magnas prædas capere, to make, id.: — præda onusti, id.: — ingentes prædas faciunt, Liv.: — dare præde urbem, id.: — præda potiri, id.: — prædas agere ex pacatis, cattle taken as booty,*



Sall. : — prædas hominum pecorumque agere, Liv. B) *Meton.* : prædam capere ex fortunis alcijs, Auct. Or. Dom. 58 : — regnum facit prædam sceleris sui, the prize, Sall. : — pupillos et pupillas certissimam esse prædam prætoribus. \**Meton.* : Spoil, prey : cervi luporum p., Hor. O. 4, 4, 50 : — lepus omnium prædæ nascens, Plin. : in fishing (Ov.) ; in bird-catching, Sen. Poet. — Of men : p. mea, puellæ, Ov.

II. Fig. : Booty, gain, profit, advantage : maximas prædas facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50 : — magna sua p., Plin. : — [A thing found, Phædr.] — [Hence, Ital. preda, Fr. proie.]

\*\*PRÆDABUNDUS, a, um. (prædor) Making an excursion for booty, on a predatory excursion, Sall. Jug. 95 ; Liv. 2, 26.

[PRÆ-DAMNATIO, ōnis. f. A condemning beforehand, Tert.]

\*\*PRÆ-DAMNO (prædamno). 1. v. a. I. Prop. A) To condemn or pass sentence on beforehand : p. alqm, Liv. 4, 41 ; Suet. B) *Meton.* : To reject or renounce beforehand : p. spem, Liv. 27, 18. [II. Fig. : p. se perpetuæ infelicitatis, to consider himself a bad man, that does not deserve to become more happy, V. Max. 6, 9.]

[PRÆDÂRICIUS (prædârîus), a, um. (prædor) Taken as booty : p. pecunia, Gell. 13, 24.]

\*\*PRÆDÂTIO, ōnis. f. A making booty, a plundering, robbing, Tac. A. 12, 29 ; Vell.

PRÆDÂTOR, ōris. m. One that takes booty, a robber, plunderer. I. Prop. : Cic. Cat. 2, 9 : — exercitus p. ex sociis, Sall. : — [p. aprorum, a hunter, Ov.] \*\*II. *Meton.* : p. corporis, a defiler, Petr. 85 : — [Greedy of gain, avaricious, Tib. 2, 6, 23.]

\*\*PRÆDÂTORIUS, a, um. (prædor) Making booty, robbing, predatory : p. classis, Liv. 29, 28 : — p. manus, a body of marauders, Sall. : — p. navis, a pirate vessel, corsair, Liv.

[PRÆDÂTRIX, icis. f. She that makes booty, or robs, Stat. S. 1, 5, 22. — Adj. : Predatory : p. bestia, Amm.]

1. PRÆDÂTUS, a, um. part. of prædo and prædor.

[2. PRÆ-DÂTUS, a, um. Given beforehand, C. Aur.]

[PRÆ-DĒCESSOR, ōris. A predecessor, Symm.]

[PRÆ-DĒLASSO, are. v. a. To fatigue beforehand, Ov. M. 11, 730.]

[PRÆDĒLĒGÂTIO, ōnis. f. A delegating before the time, Cod. Th.]

\*\*PRÆ-DENSUS, a, um. Very tight or close : p. terra, Plin. 18, 18, 48.

[PRÆ-DĒSIGNO. 1. v. a. To designate beforehand, Tert.]

[PRÆDESTINATIO, ōnis. f. Predestination, Boeth.]

\*\*PRÆDESTINO. 1. v. a. [To appoint beforehand, to predestinate, Prud.] To resolve upon any thing beforehand : p. triumphos, Liv. 45, 40.

[PRÆ-DEXTER, ra, rum. Very clever or skilful, Grat.]

PRÆDĪÂTOR, ōris. m. (prædium) One that buys up or purchases mortgaged lands or estates ; hence, a good judge in matters of that kind, who can form an accurate estimate as to the value of estates or landed property, Cic. Balb. 20.

PRÆDĪÂTORIUS, a, um. (prædiator) Of or belonging to landed estates, or to the mortgaging of estates : jus p., Cic. Balb. 20 : — p. lex, Suet.

[PRÆDĪÂTUS, a, um. (prædium) I. That possesses landed property or estates, App. II. *Meton.* : Rich, M. Cap.]

\*PRÆDĪCÂBĪLIS, e. Praiseworthy, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17.

PRÆDĪCÂTIO, ōnis. f. I. A making public, a publishing, spreading abroad : p. societatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 61 : — Of the præco ; a public crying, Cic. Agr. 2, 18.

II. A lauding, praising, commending : p. beneficiorum, Auct. Har. 8 : — p. de mea laude : — vana p., Plin.

[PRÆDĪCÂTIVUS, a, um. (1. prædico) That says publicly, asserts or affirms. categoric : propositio p., i. q. categorica, App. : — p. syllogismus, M. Cap.]

1001

PRÆDĪCÂTOR, ōris. m. [I. Prop. : One that makes any thing known publicly, a public crier, App.] II. Esp. : A) A praiser, commender : p. beneficii, Cic. Balb. 2 : — te prædicatore ac teste. [B) A preacher, Tert.]

[PRÆDĪCÂTORIUS, a, um. (1. prædico) Of or belonging to commending or praising : p. verba, Salv.]

[PRÆDĪCATRIX, icis. f. She that makes known, Tert.]

1. PRÆ-DĪCO. 1. I. To say before anybody ; hence, to cry in public, to make publicly known, to publish : prædicat præco, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55 : — præconis vox prædicat. — Gen. : To make known, to say plainly or emphatically, to relate, tell : ut prædicas, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 : — avus tibi prædicaret repulsam. — With acc. and inf., Liv. 4, 53. — Esp. : To commend publicly, to make honourable mention of, to laud, celebrate, extol : p. de virtutibus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 31 : — gloriari ac p. alqd : — p. laudes alcijs, Nep. : — de re vera cum gloria p. : — Galli se ab Dite prognatos prædicant, Cæsar : — p. alqm liberatorem patriæ, Nep. [II. To foretell, Tert.] — [Hence, Fr. prêcher.]

\*2. PRÆ-DĪCO, dixi, dictum. 3. v. a. \*\*I. To say before anybody ; hence, to make known, to give notice of, to proclaim : p. diem, to appoint a time or term, to fix, Tac. A. 2, 79 : — p. diem locumque, Sall. : — p. horam, Suet. — With acc. and inf., Vell. : — to command, advise, admonish, enjoin : Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut ... exciperent, Cæsar. B. C. 3, 92 : — p., ne, Cic. Div. 1, 24. — \*\*Absol. : prædicto, ne haberetur, Tac. II. To say beforehand, foretell, predict, prophesy : quo in bello nihil adversi accidit, non prædicente me, which I had not foretold, Cic. Fam. 6, 6 : — dii prædicunt : — defectiones solis p. : — p., quid cuique eventurum. — \*\*To cite or name before, to tell before, premise : ut prædiximus, Vell. 1, 4 : — ut ante prædixi, Plin. E. : — prædictis vitis caret, Plin. : — ex prædictis, id. : — Theopompus prædictis minor, than the fore-named or forecited, Quint.

PRÆDICTIO, ōnis. f. (2. prædico) \*\*I. Gen. : A saying beforehand, Quint. 9, 2, 17. II. Esp. : A foretelling, prophesying : p. rerum futurarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 : — p. mali : — p. vatium.

PRÆDICTUM, i. n. (2. prædico) \*\*I. A command, order : p. dictatoris, Liv. 23, 19. II. Agreement, concert : velut ex prædicto, id. 33, 6 : — A prediction, prophecy : p. Chaldaeorum, Cic. Div. 2, 42 : — p. astrologorum : — p. vatium : — p. augurum : — p. haruspicii, Suet.

PRÆDICTUS, a, um. part. of 2. prædico.

[PRÆ-DIFFICILIS, e. Very difficult, Tert.]

[PRÆDIO, are. To give security, ML. Hence, Fr. pleiger.]

PRÆDĪŒLUM, i. n. dem. (prædium) A small landed estate, Cic. de Or. 3, 27.

[PRÆ-DĪRUS, a, um. Very horrid or abominable, Amm.]

\*PRÆ-DISCO, didici. 3. v. a. To learn beforehand, to make one's self acquainted with any thing beforehand : p. alqd, Cic. de Or. 1, 2 : — ventos p., Virg.

\*\*PRÆ-DISPŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsitum. 3. v. a. To station at different places beforehand : prædispositi nuntii, Liv. 40, 56.

PRÆDĪTUS, a, um. (præ-do) Furnished or endowed with, possessed of ; with abl. : p. sensibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 8 : — homo parvis opibus p. : — prædium esse opibus et copiis : — p. sacerdotio : — prædium esse studio alqo : — prædium esse bona indole : — p. spe : — p. virtute : — p. bonitate et modestia : — siderum errores varietate admirabili p. : — p. metu : — p. scelere, audacia : — p. cupiditate : — p. miseria : — p. amentia atque audacia : — p. levitate, egestate, perfidia : — p. singulari immanitate et crudelitate : — p. vitio grandi.

PRÆDĪUM, ii. n. (præs) An estate, in the country or in town : p. rusticum, Cic. R. Am. 15 : — p. urbanum : — p. suburbanum, Col. : — [A country-house built in the style of the town, Ulp. Dig.]

\*\*PRÆ-DĪVES, itia. Very rich : p. homo, Liv. 45, 40 ; Tac. 6 M

**\*\*PRÆDIVINATIO**, ōnis. f. (prædivino) *A presentiment, presage*, Plin. 8, 25, 37.

**\*\*PRÆ-DIVINO**, are. v. a. *To forebode, presage*, Plaut.; Plin.

**PRÆ-DIVINUS**, a, um. *Presaging*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

[1. **PRÆDO**, 1. (i. q. prædor) *To make booty, to go out for plunder*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 16. — *Hence*, Subst.: Prædātum, i. n. *Booty*, Vopisc.]

2. **PRÆDO**, ōnis. m. (præda) I. Prop.: *One that makes booty, a plunderer, robber*: p. urbis, Auct. Or. Dom. 55: — p. maritimus, a pirate, Nep.: — nefarius p.: — p. latronesque, Cæs.: — religionum p.: — prædones, pirates, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9. **\*\*II. Meton.** of drone bees (fuc), Col. 9, 15, 3: of a hawk, Mart.: of men who gain possession of other persons' property, Dig.

**PRÆ-DŪCĒO**, dŏcŭi, doctum. 2. v. a. *To teach or instruct beforehand, to inform one of anything*: p. sepulcrum, to point out, Prud.: — prædocti a duce, Sall. Jug. 94.

**\*\*PRÆ-DŌMO**, dŏmŭi, dŏmŭtum. v. a. *To tame beforehand*, Sen. Ep. 123, 22.

[**PRÆDŌNIUS**, a, um. (2. prædo) *Predatory*, Ulp. Dig.]

[**PRÆDŌNŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (2. prædo) *A petty robber*, Cat. ap. Fest.]

**PRÆDOR**, 1. v. dep. n. and a. (præda) I. Neut. A) *To make booty, plunder, rob, pillage*: spes prædandi, Cic. Phil. 4, 4: — licentia prædandi, Liv.: — milites prædantes, Cæs.: — **\*\*Prædatus**, That has made booty, Tac. Agr. 29. — [Laden with booty, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 39.] B) *Meton. gen.: To pillage, plunder, obtain in an unfair manner*: p. de oratorum bonis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78: — p. in bonis alienis: — p. in omnibus rebus, everywhere: — moliri p.que: — ex alterius imprudentia p., to take advantage of another person's ignorance; or p. ex alterius inscitia. **\*\*II. Act.** A) Prop.: *To rob, plunder, deprive of*: socios magis quam hostes p., Tac. A. 12, 49: — p. bona, Suet.: — p. maria, to be a pirate, Lact.: — p. ovem, Ov.: — p. pisces, to catch fish, Prop. [B] Fig.: p. amores alcjs, to rob one of his mistress, Ov.: — me prædata puella est, has caught or smitten me, id.: — *Hence*: Prædatus. That has made booty: Hylam nympha prædata, Petr. 83. — [Meton.: singula de nobis anni prædantur, rob us of something, Hor.]

[**PRÆDOTIUNT**. I. q. præoptant, Paul. ex Fest.]

**PRÆ-DŪCO**, duxi, ductum. 3. v. a. *To draw, lead, or put before*: fossam et maceriam p., Cæs. B. G. 7, 64: — p. fossas vias, id.

[**PRÆDUCTŌRIUS**, a, um. (præduco) *That serves for drawing before*: p. lorum, Cat. R. R. 134.]

**PRÆDUCTUS**, a, um. part. of præduco.

**\*\*PRÆ-DULCIS**, e. I. Prop.: *Very sweet, luscious*: p. mel, Plin. 13, 4, 9: — p. vina, id.: — p. sapor, Plin.: — *Hence*, Subst.: Prædulcia, ium. n. *Sweets, sweetmeats*, id. 24, 1, 1. II. Fig.: *Very pleasant or agreeable*, Plin. 11, 17, 18; Virg. — [Adv.: Prædulce, Stat.]

**\*\*PRÆ-DŪRO**, ātum. 1. v. a. *To make very hard, to harden very much*, Plin. 23, 7, 71.

**\*\*PRÆ-DŪRUS**, a, um. I. Prop.: *Very hard*: p. faba, Plin. 18, 12, 30: — p. radices, id.: — p. caput, id.: — p. corium, Tac.: — p. dens, Mart. II. Fig.: *Very hard or difficult*: p. labor, V. Fl. 1, 235: — p. tempora, Ov.: — p. ætas, that can endure much, hardly, Col.: — homo p. viribus, very strong, Virg.: — p. mater, Quint.: — p. os, impudent, without shame, id.: — p. verba, hard, harsh, id.

[**PRÆMĒNENTIA**, æ. f. (præ-emineo) *Excellence, pre-eminence*, Claud. Mam.]

**\*\*PRÆ-ĒMĒNĒO** or **PRÆ-MĒNĒO**, ŭi, ēre. v. n. [I. Prop.: *To project*, Aug.] II. Fig.: *To surpass, excel*: p. alqm peritiā, Tac. A. 12, 12: — p. Græcis, Sen.

**PRÆ-ĒO**, ivi or ii, itum, ire. v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) *To go before, precede*: Lævinus Romam præivit, Liv.

26, 27. [B] *Meton.: To be carried or borne before*: præeunte carina, Virg. Æ. 5, 186: — novi præeunt fascēs, Ov.] C) Fig.: *To go before, lead the way*: natura præeunte, Cic. Fin. 5, 21. — *Esp.: To recite, read, sing, or play any thing before another person*: ut verbis voce præirent, quid iudicaretis, Cic. Mil. 2: — mihi præi, say before me: — jurare alio præeunte, Plin. Pan.: — præeunte Lepido, pontifice, Liv.: — duumviris præeuntibus, id.: — ut mihi præeatis, recite: — de scripto p., to read before, Plin.: — legentibus præire, to read before or to any one, Quint.: — tibias Graccho præisse, to have accompanied, or played the accompaniment, Gell.: — p. alci de officio iudicis, to explain before, id.: — **\*\*To go before; hence, fig., to appoint or enjoin beforehand**: omnia, ut decemviri præierunt, facta, Liv. 43, 13.

II. Act.: *To outstrip, anticipate (only fig.)*: p. alqm, Tac. A. 6, 21: — p. famam sui, to excel, id.: — p. verba, to repeat before, Liv. 8, 9: — p. verbis quidvis, Plaut.: — p. carmen, Liv.: — p. obsecrationem, Suet.: — p. sacramentum, Tac.

[**PRÆ-EXERCITAMENTUM**, i. n. *A previous exercise*, Prisc.]

[**PRÆFAMEN**, inis. n. (præfor) *A preface*, Symm.]

**\*PRÆFATIO**, ōnis. f. (præfor) I. Prop.: *A speaking before; hence, meton., that which is said beforehand, an introduction, opening*: p. donationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80: — p. sacrorum, Liv. **\*\*II. Meton.** *A preface*: dicere præfationem, Plin. E. 1, 13; Quint.

[**PRÆ-FATIUNCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (præfatio) *A short preface, a short introduction*, Hier.]

1. **PRÆFATUS**, a, um. part. of præfor.

[2. **PRÆFATUS**, ŭs. m. (præfor) *A saying beforehand*, Symm.]

[**PRÆFECTIĀNUS**, a, um. *Belonging to a præfectus prætorius*: p. apparitor, Amm.; also simply, Præfectianus, i. m., id.]

[**PRÆFECTIO**, ōnis. f. (præficio) *A setting before*, M. Cap.]

[**PRÆFECTŌRIUS**, a, um. (præfectus) *Belonging to a præfect*: vir p., that has been a præfect, Ulp. Dig.; or simply, Præfectorius, ii. m., Sid.]

**PRÆFECTŪRA**, æ. f. (3. præfectus) *The office of a president, overseer, or superintendent*: p. villæ, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 6: — p. annonæ, Tac.: — p. mortum, a part of the censor's office, Suet.: — p. urbis, Plin.: — p. equitum, Hirt.: — p. alarum, Suet.: — Absol.: *The place of a principal officer, command*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: — consulum p., with the consuls, Nep.: — p. prætorii, Tac. — *Meton.*: **\*\*A province, circuit, district, Plin. 5, 9; Tac.: — *A town governed immediately by Rome, or by a Roman magistrate*, Cic. Sest. 14; Vell. — [A piece of land allotted to a colony from the territory of a conquered town, Front.]**

[1. **PRÆFECTUS**, a, um. (præ-factus) *Done beforehand*, C. Aur.]

[2. **PRÆFECTUS**, a, um. part. of præficio.]

3. **PRÆFECTUS**, i. m. (præficio) I. Prop.: *A president, overseer, superintendent, chief, commander*: noster p. moribus, censor, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: — p. classis, admiral: — p. castrorum, Tac.: — p. castris, id.: — p. ærarii, Plin. E.: — p. ærario, Plin. Pan.: — p. annonæ, Liv.: — p. juris, id.: — p. navis, the master or captain of a vessel, id.: — p. remigum, Tac.: — p. urbis, a præfect or governor of the city elected in the absence of the kings or consuls; under the emperors this became a permanent office, to which a certain jurisdiction was attached, Liv.; or p. urbi, Gell.: — p. aut tribuni militum: — p. cohortum (auxiliarium), commander of the auxiliaries or allies, Sall.: — p. legionis, Tac.: — p. alæ, Tac.: — p. equitum, Hirt.: — p. fabrum. — *With other nations*: p. regis, Nep. Alc. 5: — p. Ægyptii, governor of Egypt, Suet.: — p. Lydiæ et Ionie totiusque Phrygiæ, Nep.: — p. Alpium, Plin. II. Fig.: his utitur quasi præfectis libidinum suarum, Cic. Pis. 6.

**\*\*PRÆ-FĒCUNDUS**, a, um. *Very fruitful or fertile*, Plin. 26, 17, 51.

[**PRÆFĒRICŪLUM**, i. n. (præfero) *A brass vessel in the shape of a dish, without a handle or ear, which was used at sacrifices in honour of Ops Consiva*, ap. Fest.]

**PRÆ-FĒRO**, tŭli, lātum, ferre. I. A) Prop.: *To*

*bear or carry before, to carry in front:* p. facem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34:—p. fascies prætoribus:—p. insignia lauræ, Cæs.:—p. ferrum alscui:—p. signa militaria, Liv.:—p. manus cautas, (*in the dark*), *to stretch one's hands out in order to feel one's way, to grope*, Ov. B) *Fig.*: p. facem ad libidinem, Cic. Cat. 1, 6:—*To show, manifest, betray, exhibit*: p. avaritiam, Cic. R. Am. 31:—p. dolorem animi vultu, Curt.:—alia in speciem p., *to bring forth, to utter*, Liv.:—judicium p., id.:—p. in vultu habitque insignem memoriam ignominie acceptæ, id.:—opinio præfertur, *is spread abroad*, Cæs. II. *To put before; hence, fig.*: [p. opem, *to bring assistance, to help*, Stat. Th. 6, 476:—*To pretend, allege*: p. causam, Sisenn. ap. Non.:—p. titulum, Curt.]:—*To prefer, give preference to*: p. alqm sibi, Cic. Brut. 26:—se p. aliis:—virtute belli omnibus præferri, Cæs.:—p. voluntatem commodis:—p. otium labori, Sall.:—\*\**With inf.*: p. carere penatibus, Col. 1, 3, 6; Hor. \*\*III. *To bear or carry by or past; hence, pass., to run, ride, or pass by*: prælatos hostes, Liv. 2, 14:—prælatu equo, Tac.:—*With acc.*: prælati castra, Liv. 5, 26. \*\*IV. *To take beforehand, to anticipate*: p. diem triumphi, Liv. 39, 5:—p. diem, Ulp. Dig.

• \*\*PRÆ-FĒROX, ōcis. *Very fierce, bold, impetuous*, Liv. 5, 36; Suet.

\*\*PRÆ-FERRĀTUS, a, um. *Furnished with iron at the end, tipped or headed with iron*: p. pilum, Plin. 18, 10, 23:—p. tribunus, *bound with iron (chains)*, Plaut. [PRÆ-FERTĪLIS, e. *Very fertile*, Prud.]

\*\*PRÆ-FERVĪDUS, a, um. *Very warm, very hot*. I. *Prop.*: p. regio, Col. 3, 1, 3:—æstas p., id.:—balneum p., Tac. II. *Fig.*: ira p., Liv. 9, 18.

[PRÆFESTĪNĀTĪM, adv. (præfesto) *Very hastily*, Sis. ap. Non.]

\*\*PRÆ-FESTĪNO, 1. v. n. I. *To hasten too much, to make too much haste*: p. deficere, Liv. 3, 14:—p. præloqui, Plaut.:—*Hence*: Præfestinatus, a, um. *Hasty, precipitate*: p. opus, Col. 11, 2, 3:—p. ictus, Ov. II. *To hasten by, pass in great haste; with acc.*: p. sinum, Tac. A. 5, 10.

[PRÆFICA, æ. f. *A woman hired to make lamentations at a funeral, a (hired) mourner*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 14; Varr.:—mulier p., Gell]

PRÆFĪCĪO, fāci, fectum. 3. v. a. (præ-facio) *To put or set any one over a thing or person as head, appoint to the command of, cause to preside over*: p. duces populo, Auct. Or. Dom. 33:—p. imperatorem bello:—p. tantis rebus:—p. pecori:—p. alqm procuratori alcuī:—p. pecuniæ deportandæ et bello gerendo:—p. alqm provincie, *to put one in office*, Plaut.:—p. divinationem alcuī materiæ:—p. ludis (Græcis) imperatorem (Romanum), *to name as president of*, Liv.:—*Absol.*: *To make governor or commander*: p. alqm in exercitu, Cic. Sest. 18:—nisi eum populus Rom. præfēcisset:—alqm curatorem p., qui stauis faciundis præset:—*Hence*: Præfectus, i. m. (alcuī rei) *A president, overseer, superintendent, chief*: p. moribus, *an officer who had the oversight of public morals, a censor*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15:—p. prætorio, Entr. Dig.:—p. urbi, *an honorary post during the feriæ Latinæ*, Suet.

[PRÆFIDENTER, adv. (præfido) *Too confidently, rashly*, Comp., præfidentius, Aug.]

\*PRÆ-FĪDO, fīsus sum. 3. *To confide or trust too much*: p. sibi, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90.

PRÆ-FĪGO, fīxi, fīxum. 3. I. *To fix or fasten before, set up in front, fix on the end or extremity of any thing*: ripa præfixis sudibus munita, Cæs. B. G. 5, 18:—p. arma puppibus, Virg.:—p. capita in hastas, id.:—caput præfixum haste, Suet.:—vexillum præfixum in puppe, id.:—[*Fig.*: nigrum vitio p. theta, *for damnare*, Pers. 4, 13]—*to furnish with any thing in front, to tip, head*: asseres cuspidibus præfixi, Cæs. B. C. 2, 1:—jacula præfixa ferro, Liv.:—præfixa cornua ferro, Ov.:—\*\**To shut, close,*

*block up*: præfixæ fenestræ, Gai. Dig.:—p. prospectum, Plin. 19, 4. [II. *To transfix, pierce*: latus præfixa veru, Tibull. 1, 6, 49]:—[*Hence, Fr. prefix.*]

[PRÆFĪGURĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A figuring beforehand*, August.]

[PRÆ-FĪGŪRO, 1. v. a. *To figure beforehand*, Eccl.]

PRÆ-FĪNĪO, 4. v. a. *To determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe*: p. diem, Cic. Prov. 15:—p. sump-tum funerum:—p. cetera:—p. alcuī alqd:—*Absol.*: p. non est meum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8:—præfinisti, quo ne plaris emerem:—*Hence*: \*\*Præfinitus, a, um. *Determined or appointed beforehand*: p. tempus, Suet. Galb. 14:—p. tempora, Quint.:—p. dies, Gell.:—[præfinito, abl., *according to prescription*, Ter.]

[PRÆFĪNĪTĪO, ōnis. f. *An appointing beforehand, a pre-scribing*, Marc. Dig.]

\*\*PRÆFISCĪNE or PRÆFISCĪNI, adv. (præ-fasci-num) *Without envy (a word used in order to avert envy or the effects of enchantment when persons said anything in commendation of themselves): with dixerim*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 84:—*without dixerim*, Petr. 73.

PRÆFIXUS, a, um. *part. of præfigo*.

[PRÆFĒTUS, a, um. (præ-fleo) *Wept away, destroyed by weeping*: visu præfieto (al. perfieto), App.]

\*\*PRÆ-FLŌRĒO, ēre. v. n. *To blossom before the time*, Plin. 16, 29, 51.

\*\*PRÆFLŌRO, 1. v. a. (præ-fleo) *To deprive of the blossom before the time*: *Fig.*: fructum gaudii p., *to diminish*, Gell. 14, 1:—gloriam victoriæ præfloratam esse, *had lost its splendour*, Liv. 37, 58:—vidua ab alio præflorata, App.

\*\*PRÆ-FLŪO, ēre. v. n. *To flow by or past*: infima valle præfluit Tiberis, Liv. 1, 45:—*With acc.*: p. castra, Tac. A. 15, 15:—p. regna Dauni, Hor.

\*\*PRÆFLŪUS, a, um. (præfluo) *Flowing by or past*: p. amnis, Plin. 19, 4, 20.

[PRÆFŌCĪBĪLIS, e. *That has the power of suffocating*, C. Aur.]

[PRÆFŌCĪTĪO, ōnis. f. *Suffocation*, C. Aur.]

[PRÆFŌCO, 1. v. a. (præ-faux) *To choke, suffocate*: p. viam animæ, Ov. Ib. 558; Paul. Dig.]

\*\*PRÆ-FŌDĪO, fōdi, fōssum. 3. v. a. [I. *To dig before or in front of*: p. portas, *to dig or make a trench before*, Virg. Æ. 11, 473.] II. *To dig previously or beforehand*: p. scrobes, Plin. 17, 11, 16:—[*to bury or conceal beforehand*: p. aurum, Ov. M. 13, 60.]

PRÆ-FOR [imp. præfāto, præfāmīno, for præfator, præfaminor, Cat.:—*Pass.*: Præfatus, a, um. Mart.] 1. v. dep.

I. *Gen.*: *To say or speak beforehand, i. e. before doing or undertaking any thing, to premise*: majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis, quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatum-que esset, præfabantur (*as with us, in God's name*), Cic. Div. 1, 45:—p. carmen, Liv.:—quæ de deorum natura præfati sumus:—p. honorem, *to say*: 'be it said with all respect or deference' or 'with your leave':—honor præfandus est:—thus præfanda, Quint.:—p. veniam, *to beg permission before one speaks*, App.:—p. divos, *to invoke beforehand*, Virg.:—Jovem vino p., Cat.:—vir, quem præfandum reor, of whom I have to say something first of all, Plin.:—*With acc. and inf.*, Vell. Just.:—Jano, Jovi, Junoni præfatio, call upon, invoke before, Cat.:—*With a relative*, Cic.; Col.:—[Subst.: Præfatum for præfatio, Symm.] \*\*II. *Esp.*: *To foretell, predict, prophesy*, Liv. 22, 1; Catull.

[PRÆFORMĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that prepares beforehand*, Tert.]

\*\*PRÆ-FORMĪDO, are. 1. v. a. *To fear beforehand (al. reformidat)*, Quint. 4, 5.

\*\*PRÆ-FORMO, 1. v. a. I. *Prop.*: *To form or fashion beforehand*: p. literas infantibus, *to set a copy*, Quint. 5, 14, 31. II. *Meton.*: *To prepare or design beforehand*: p. materiam, id. 2, 6, 5:—[*To predispose*: p. alqm dictis, Sil. 7, 385:—p. alqm ad malum, Tert.]

[PRÆ-FORTIS, e. *Very brave or strong*, Tert.]

PRÆFOTUS, a, um. *part. of præfoveo.*

[PRÆ-FÖVĒO, fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. a. *To warm or foment beforehand, C. Aur.*]

\*PRÆFRACTE, adv. *Stiffly, obstinately, resolutely:* p. defendere, Cic. Off. 3, 22: — *Comp., V. Max.*

\*PRÆ-FRACTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of præfringo.* II. *Adj. In style, abrupt, harsh, not flowing:* Thucydides præfractor, Cic. de Or. 3, 13: — *hard, inflexible, unyielding, stiff, obstinate:* Aristo p., ferreus, Cic. ap. Non.: — præfractor justitia, V. Max.: — præfractus perseverantiae exemplum, id.

\*\*PRÆ-FRIGĪDUS, a, um. *Very cold:* p. aqua, Cels. 2, 30: — p. situs, Plin.

PRÆFRINGO, frēgi, fractum. 3. v. a. (præ-frango) *To break off before or above, break off at the end:* p. hastas, Liv. 8, 10: — p. cornu galeæ, id.: — ne caulis præfringatur, Plin.: — præfractum rostrum navis, Cæs.: — sarculus præfractus, Cels.: — præfracta ligna, Lucr.: — p. primam aciem, Just.

[PRÆ-FŮGIŌ, fūgi. 3. v. n. *To flee before, Tert.*]

\*PRÆ-FULCĪO, si, tum. 4. v. a. [I. *To put any thing before or in front as a support:* p. alqm negotiis, *to set over,* Plant. Pers. 1, 1, 12: — ubi ego omnibus parvis magnisque miseris præfulcio, id.] II. *To support, underprop.* [A] *Prop.: mollire præfultum torum, Prud.* [B] *Fig.: Primum illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut simus annui, secure that beforehand, Cic. Att. 5, 13: — p. alqd multis modis, Gell.*

\*\*PRÆ-FULGĒO, si. 2. v. n. I. *To shine forth or very brightly, to glitter.* [A] *Prop.: pellis bonis præfulgens dentibus aureis, Virg. Æ. 8, 553; Gell.* [B] *Fig.: Poppæus consulari decore præfulgens, Tac. A. 13, 45: — præfulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, id.: — militarium (rerum) præfulgent nomina, Vell.: — enituit et præfulsit dignitas, Gell.* II. *To shine or glitter too much:* p. splendore, A. Her. 3, 19.

[PRÆ-FULGĪDUS, a, um. *That shines, glitters, or lightens:* p. nubes, Juven. 3, 331.]

[PRÆ-FULGŪRO, are. v. n. *To flash or lighten forth:* p. ense, Stat. Th. 7, 502: — *With acc.: vias p. ense, to flash through, to fill with flashes of the sword, V. Fl.*]

PRÆFULTUS, a, um. *part. of præfulcio.*

[PRÆ-FUNDO, fūdi, ēre. v. a. *To add besides, L.L.*]

[PRÆ-FURNĪUM, ū. n. (præ-furnus) *The place where a bath is heated, Cat. R. R. 38.*]

[PRÆ-FŪRO, ēre. v. n. *To rage greatly, Stat. Th. 2, 420.*]

[PRÆ-GAUDĒO, ēre. v. n. *To be very glad, Sil.*]

\*\*PRÆ-GĒLĪDUS, a, um. *Very cold:* p. locus, Liv. 21, 54: p. hiems, Plin.: — p. rivus, Sil.

\*\*PRÆ-GERMĪNO, are. v. n. *To bud beforehand, or early, Plin. 16, 29, 51.*

[PRÆ-GĒRO, gessi, gestum. 3. v. a. I. *To bear or carry before:* p. speculum, App. II. *To do before; Subst. part.: Prægesta, ōrum. n. Previous deeds, C. Aur.*]

\*PRÆ-GESTĪO, ire. v. n. *To desire beforehand:* p. videre, Cic. Cael. 28: — p. ludere, Hor.

PRÆGESTUS, a, um. *part. of prægero.*

[PRÆ-GIGNO, ēre. v. a. *To bring forth, produce:* morem præigni, i. e. oriri, Plaut. Pa. 1, 5, 77.]

[PRÆ-GLŌRĪŌSUS, a, um. *Very celebrated:* Sup., Inscr.]

PRÆGNANS, tis. I. *Prop.: Pregnant, with child, big with young:* p. uxor, Cic. de Or. 1, 40: — alqm facere prægnantem, *to get with child,* Juv.: — p. sus, Varr.: — p. ovis, id.: — p. equa, Plin.: — p. canis, Hor.: — *Of trees,* Plin. 12, 14, 32: — *Of stones,* id. 10, 3, 4: — [*Facetiously:* plagæ p., *sound blows,* Plaut.] \*\*II. *Meton.: Full, swollen, loaded:* herba p. succo, Plin. 24, 15, 80: — p. veneno vipera, id.: — ostrea multo lacte p., id.: — fusus p. stamine, Juv.

1004

[PRÆGNAS, ātis. I. q. prægnans: fuit p., Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 95: — prægnatem facere, id.: — sus p., Macr.]

[PRÆGNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A fructifying, making pregnant; also, pregnancy; of women,* App.: *of animals,* Varr.: *of plants,* id.: — *Meton. App.*]

[PRÆGNĀTUS, ūs. m. I. q. prægnatio, Tert.]

[PRÆ-ONĀVĪTER, adv. *Very diligently (al. prognaviter),* Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 39.]

[PRÆGNAX, ācis. I. q. prægnans, Fulg.]

\*\*PRÆ-GRĀCĪLIS, e. *Very slender, very lean:* p. proceritas, Tac. A. 4, 57.

[PRÆGRĀDO, are. v. n. (præ-gradus) *To go before, Pacuv. ap. Non.*]

\*\*PRÆ-GRANDIS, e. I. *Very large, exceedingly great, colossal, huge:* p. locusta, Suet. Tib. 60: — p. arbores, Plin.: — p. aures, id.: — p. oculi, Suet.: — p. domus, Plin. [II. *Very old:* p. senex, Pers. 1, 124.]

[PRÆ-GRĀVĪDUS, a, um. *Very heavy:* p. moles, Stat. Th. 6, 700.]

\*\*PRÆ-GRĀVIS, e. *Very heavy.* I. *Prop.: p. onus, Ov. Her. 9, 98: — p. caput, Plin.: — p. perdix, unwieldy, clumsy, id.: — unda p., Mart.* II. *Fig.: Very heavy, very oppressive or burdensome:* p. servitium, Plin. 7, 8, 6: — p. greges pavonum, *very costly,* Varr.

\*\*PRÆ-GRĀVO, 1. v. a. and n. I. *Act.: To press down in front or at the extremity:* p. artes, Hor. E. 2, 1, 13: — *hence, to press hard, to encumber, lay a great weight on:* scuta prægravata telis, Liv. 7, 23: — p. alqm, id. II. *Neut. A) To press forward, to press down:* aures prægravantes, *hanging down,* Col. 7, 6, 2: — *Esp.: To weigh down, i. e. be heavier (of the scales of a balance).* *Meton.: Ne fructus prægravet parte alqā, Plin.* B) *Fig.: To be superior, to outweigh, preponderate:* pars civitatis deterior prægravat, Sen. Clem. 1, 24: — prægravant tamen cetera facta dictaque ejus, Suet.: — *To be burdensome or oppressive:* prægravans turba, Liv. 5, 34.

PRÆGRĒDĪOR, gressus sum. 3. v. dep. (præ-gradior).

I. *Neut.: To go before, to march foremost, to precede, Cic. Phil. 13, 2; Liv.: — p. equo, to ride before, Sil.: — p. gregi, Varr.: — p. in hortos, Tac.* \*\*II. *Act.: A) To go or walk before any body:* p. alqm pedibus toto itinere, Suet. Tib. 7: — p. signa, Liv.: — p. nuncios, id.: — famam p., id.: — p. signa, id.: — *To go or pass by any thing:* p. castra, id. 35, 30. B) *Fig.: To surpass, excel:* p. alqm, Sall.

\*PRÆGRESSĪO, ōnis. f. (prægredior) *A going before, precedence:* p. causæ, Cic. Fat. 19.

1. PRÆGRESSUS, a, um. *part. of prægredior.*

[2. PRÆGRESSUS, ūs. m. i. q. prægressio. (prægredior) *A going before, Amm.*]

[PRÆ-GŪBERNO, are. 1. *To steer or guide forward, Sid.*]

\*\*PRÆGUSTĀTOR, ōris. m. (prægusto) \*\*I. *Prop.: A foretaster, taster, Suet. Claud. 44.* II. *Fig.: p. libidinum tuarum, Auct. Or. Dom. 10: — in omnibus nuptiis p. (sc. castitatis nuptorum), Lact.*

\*\*PRÆ-GUSTO, 1. v. a. *To taste beforehand:* p. cibos, Plin. 21, 3, 9: — p. potum regis, Just.: — p. medicina (for antidota), *to take beforehand,* Juv. 6, 660.

[PRÆ-GYPSO, are. v. a. *To plaster or cover with gypsum in front:* p. os vasculi, C. Aur.]

[PRÆHĪBĒO, ūi, itum. 2. v. a. i. q. præbeo. (præ-habeo) *To hold before anybody, to hold forth, offer, give:* p. alcuī cibum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 134: — p. operam alcuī atque hospitium, id.: — p. verba, *to say, speak,* id.]

[PRÆ-INFUNDO, fūdi, fūsum. 3. v. a. *To pour into beforehand, C. Aur.*]

\*\*PRÆ-JĀCĒO, ūi, ēre. v. n. *To lie before any thing, to extend in front of:* mare præjacens Asiæ, Plin. 4, 12,

24: — *With acc.*: campus præjacet castra, Tac. A. 12, 36: — *Absol.*: præjacentibus stagnis, Plin.

**\*\*PRÆ-JACĪO**, jeci, jactum. 3. v. a. I. *Prop.*: To throw, cast, or lay before: p. moles, Col. 8, 17, 10. [II. *Fig.*: To reproach with, cast in one's teeth: p. dicta, Dict. Cret.]

**PRÆJUDĪCĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part.* of præjudico. [II. *Adj.*: Decided: vir præjudicatisimus, whose talents have been decisively shown, of acknowledged talent, Sid.]

[**PRÆJUDĪCĀLIS**, e. (præjudicium) I. That relates to or agrees with a preliminary examination: p. actio, Justinian. Inst. II. That has been fixed by a previous sentence: p. multa, Cod. Th.]

**PRÆ-JUDĪCIUM**, ti. n. [I. A preliminary inquiry or examination, e. g. before a magistrate, Ulp. Dig.] II. A preliminary sentence, a judgement which precedes the final decision. A) (in a court of justice): quum jam duobus præjudiciis damnatus esset, Cic. Cluent. 22: — p. a se de capite Verris per hoc judicium fieri: — nullum præjudicium vereri. — *Meton.*: The subject of a judicial sentence, a precedent: judicium accusatoris pro præjudicio valere oportere, Cic. Mur. 28: — quæstor ejus in præjudicium arreptus est, Suet. B) (not in a court of justice): de quo non p., sed plane judicium factum putatur, Cic. in Cæc. 4. — *Meton.*: Whatever occasions a previous judgement: Pompeius vestri facti præjudicio Italia excessit, by a decision previously made in consequence of your action, i. e. your action made him determine upon leaving Italy before sustaining a defeat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32: — Africi belli præjudicia sequimini, misgivings in respect of those who, at the commencement of the war in Africa, were defeated, id.: — **\*\*Prejudice, harm, disadvantage**: præjudicium in patrem queri, Sen. Ben. 4, 35: — absque præjudicio, Gell. **\*\*III.** A decision made before the time, a premature decision, Liv. 3, 40; Plin. E.

**PRÆ-JUDĪCO**, 1. v. a. I. A) To judge, give sentence, or decide beforehand: re semel atque iterum præjudicatā, Cic. Cluent. 17: — out of court: p. alqd, Brut. ap. Cic.: — eventus belli præjudicatus, Liv.: — de iis censores præjudicent: — præjudicata opinio, an opinion formed beforehand, prepossession. B) *Subst.* 1) Præjudicātum, i. n. A prejudice, hasty decision: ne quid huc præjudicati feratis, Cic. Cluent. 2. **\*\*2)** Any thing that has been decided beforehand: ne id pro præjudicato ferret, Liv. 26, 2. [II. *Meton.*: To hurt, harm, prejudice: p. alui, Marc. Dig.]

[**PRÆ-JURĀTIO**, ōnis. f. A taking of an oath before others, ap. Fest.]

**\*\*PRÆ-JŪVO**, jūvi, jūtum. 1. v. a. To help beforehand: p. affectam ejus fidem, to rescue anybody's credit before his fall, Tac. H. 3, 65.

**\*PRÆ-LĀBOR**, lapsus. 3. v. dep. I. To glide, slip, swim or flow before or in front: Germani nando prælabebantur, Tac. H. 2, 35: — prælabitur ales, App.

II. A) *Prop.*: To glide, slip, swim or flow past or by: piscis prælabitur, Cic. Ar. 12: — prælabitur amnis, Luc.: — [With acc.: p. flumina rotis, to pass or drive by, Virg.] **\*\*B)** *Fig.*: prælabens tempus, Col. 11, 1, 29: — With acc.: ira prælabitur eruditās mentes, Petr.

[**PRÆ-LAMBO**, bi. 3. v. a. I. To lick in front; *meton.*, to touch, water (of a river): p. arenas, Prud. II. To lick beforehand or first: (mus) prælabens omne quod affert, Hor. S. 2, 6, 109.]

[**PRÆ-LARGUS**, a, um. Very abundant: p. dapes, Juven. 3, 754: — With genit.: pulmo animæ p., Pers. 1, 14.]

[**PRÆ-LASSO**, 1. v. a. To weary beforehand, Front.]

[**PRÆLĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (præfero) A preference, V. Max.]

[**PRÆLĀTOR**, ōris. m. (præfero) One that prefers, Tert.]

**PRÆLĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part.* of præfero. **\*\*II.** *Adj.*: Preferable, superior, Plin. 12, 15, 33. — *Comp.*, C. Aur.]

**\*\*PRÆ-LAUTUS**, a, um. Very elegant or sumptuous: p. homo, Suet. Ner. 30.

[**PRÆ-LĀVO**, ōre. v. a. To wash or rinse beforehand: p. os, App.]

[**PRÆ-LAXO**, 1. v. a. To widen or relieve beforehand, C. Aur.]

**\*\*PRÆLECTĪO**, ōnis. f. (prælego) A reading to others, a lecture, Quint. 1, 2, 15.

[**PRÆLECTOR**, ōris. m. (prælego) One that reads to others, a lecturer, Gell. 18, 5, 6.]

**PRÆLECTUS**, a, um. *part.* of 2. PRÆLEGO.

**\*\*1.** **PRÆ-LĒGO**, 1. To bequeath a thing so that it shall be paid or received before the general distribution of the inheritance: eam coronam testamento ei prælegavit, Plin. 33, 2, 11; V. Max.

**\*\*2.** **PRÆ-LĒGO**, lēgi, lectum. 3. v. a. [I. To pick out, select, App.] II. A) *Prop.*: To sail past; with acc.: p. Campaniam, Tac. A. 6, 1. B) *Fig.*: To read as a teacher to his pupils, to lecture on: p. auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: — p. poetas, Suet.: — pueris prælegenda, Quint.

[**PRÆLIBĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (prælibo) A tasting or taking away beforehand. I. *Prop.*: An offering of the first-fruits, ap. Fest. II. *Meton.*: A diminishing, Tert.]

[**PRÆ-LĪBER**, ēra, ērum. Very free, entirely free, Prud.]

[**PRÆ-LĪBO**, are. v. a. I. *Prop.*: To taste beforehand, have a foretaste of: p. nectar, Stat. S. 3, 4, 60. II. *Fig.*: p. pectora vultu, to inspect, id.]

[**PRÆ-LĪCENTER**, adv. Too freely, too boldly: verba finxit p., Gell. 16, 7: — p. disponens, Amm.]

[**PRÆLĪGĀMEN**, inis. n. (præligo) An amulet, M. Emp.]

[**PRÆ-LĪGĀNĒUS**, a, um. (2. prælego) That has been gathered beforehand: vinum p., a kind of wine made of unripe or inferior grapes, Cat. B. R. 23.]

**PRÆ-LĪGO**, 1. v. a. **\*\*I.** To bind on in front: p. sarmenta cornibus boum, Liv. 22, 16; Plin.: — *Hence*: To tie up, to dress: p. os, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: — p. vulnera, Plin.

**\*\*II.** *Meton.*: To tie round, to cover with: p. capita vestibibus, Petr. 102: — **\*\*To tie round**: salice p. marginem, Plin. 17, 14, 24. — [Fig.: O præligatum pectus, narrow-minded, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 28.]

[**PRÆ-LĪNO**, lēvi, lītum. 3. v. a. I. *Prop.*: To smear or daub in front: p. villas tectorio, Gell. 13, 23. II. *Fig.*: id. 7, 14.]

**PRÆLĪTUS**, a, um. *part.* of prælino.

**PRÆLĪUM**, **PRÆLIOR**. See PRÆL.

[**PRÆ-LŌCO**, 1. v. a. To set or place before, put in front, Aug.]

**\*\*PRÆLŌCŪTĪO**, ōnis. f. (præloquor) A speaking before; a preface, preamble, Sen. Contr. præf. 3.

**PRÆLONGO**, 1. v. a. (prælongus) To lengthen very much, to make very long, Plin. 11, 2, 1.

**\*\*PRÆ-LONGUS**, a, um. Very long: p. homo, Quint. 6, 3, 67: — p. gladius, Liv.: — p. hasta, id.: — p. cornua, Lucr.: — p. cauda, Plin.: — p. gracilitas, id.: — p. sermo, Quint.

**\*\*PRÆ-LŌQUOR**, lŏquūtus or lŏcūtus sum. 3. v. dep. I. To speak beforehand or before another, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 28. — To make a preface, Plin. E. 3, 4, 3. [II. To foretell, predict, Lact.]

**\*PRÆ-LŪCĒO**, luxi, ōre. v. n. and a. **\*\*I.** *Neut.* A) To give light before or in front: faces præluxere, Mart. 12, 42, 3: — servus prælucens, Suet.: — ignis præluceat facinori, Phædr.: — p. alui, Stat. [B] *Meton.*: To shine before, i. e. to outshine: nullus sinus præluceat Baiis, Hor. E. 1, 1, 83: — To shine brightly: baculum præluceat, Plin. 32, 10, 51. II. *Act.*: To shine forth; only fig.: amicitia spe bona præluceat, Cic. Læl. 7: — præluceo lumen tuæ vitæ, Aus.

**\*\*PRÆ-LŪCĪDUS**, a, um. Shining greatly, very bright: p. candor circuli, Plin. 37, 6, 23.

**\*\*PRÆ-LŪDO**, si, sum. 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.* A) To play beforehand (i. e. for practice or rehearsal): Nero præludit Pompeiano, Plin. 37, 2, 7: — tragœdiis p., Gell. [B] *Meton.*: p. alqd operibus suis, to premise, preface, Stat.: — subigendo terrarum orbi quotidianis incremen-

tis præludebat (pop. Rom.), Curt.: — *Absol.*: rabies Mariana præluserat, *had given a prelude of what was to come*, Flor.]

[II. *Act.*: *To play before; hence, meton.*: p. pugnam, *to prepare for fight*, Rutil.]

PRÆLUM, i. n. *I. q.* prelum.

[PRÆLUMBO, are. v. a. (præ-lumbus) *To lame in the loins, to make hipshot*, Næv. ap. Non.]

[PRÆLŪMĪNO, i. v. a. *To illustrate, explain*, Tert.]

\*\*PRÆLŪSĪO, ōnis. f. (præludo) *A prelude*, Plin. E. 6, 13.

[PRÆLUSTRIS, e. (præ-lustro) I. *Prop.*: *Very illustrious or eminent*: arx p., Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 6. II. *Fig.*: prælustria vita, *shun the grandeur of this world*, id. ib.]

[PRÆ-MACERO, are. v. a. *To soak or steep beforehand*: p. mala Cydonia, Scrib. Larg.]

[PRÆ-MALĒDICO, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. *To curse beforehand*: p. alqm, Tert.]

\*1. PRÆ-MANDO, i. v. a. *To order or command beforehand*. — *With ut*: Vatin. Cic. Fam. 5, 9. — *Subst. part.*: præmandatis requisitus, *by a writ for arrest*, Cic. Pl. 12, 31.

[2. PRÆ-MANDO, di, sum. 3. v. a. *To chew beforehand*; *fig.*: p. alqd alcuī, *to explain accurately*, Gell. 4, 1, 11.]

[PRÆMĀTŪRE, adv. *Too early, prematurely*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 69; Gell.]

\*\*PRÆ-MĀTŪRUS, a, um. I. *Very early*: p. fructus, Col. 11, 3, 51. II. *Too early, untimely, premature*: p. hiems, Tac. A. 1, 30. — p. canities, id.: — p. denunciatio, Planc. ap. Cic.: — p. mors, Plin.

[PRÆ-MĒDICĀTUS, a, um. *Protected by medicines or charms*: p. Æsonides, Ov. Her. 12, 15; Tert.]

\*\*PRÆMĒDĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A premeditating, thinking of beforehand*: p. malorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14: — p. diuturna.

[PRÆMĒDĪTĀTŌRIUM, ii. n. *A place for preparation*, Tert.]

PRÆ-MĒDĪTOR, i. v. dep. *To think upon or study any thing beforehand; with acc. and inf.*: p. id ferendum esse, Cic. Phil. 11, 3: — *With a relative clause*: p., quo animo accedam ad urbem: — [With inf.: Lucr.] — *Pass.*: Præmeditatus, a, um. *Thought over beforehand, premeditated*: mala p., Cic. Tusc. 3, 15.

[PRÆ-MERCOR, i. v. dep. *To buy beforehand or before another*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 26; Cass. Hem. ap. Plin.]

[PRÆMĒTUM, ii. n. (præmeto) *Quod prælibationis causa ante præmetitur*, Paul. ex Fest.]

[PRÆ-MĒTO, messūi, messum. 3. v. a. *To mow before*: præmetium (dicitur) quod ante metitur, quasi præmessum libationis causa, ap. Fest.]

[PRÆ-MĒTOR, i. v. dep. *To measure or measure out before*, Sol. — *Pass.*: Præmetatus, a, um. M. Cap.]

PRÆMĒTŪENS, tis. I. *Part. of præmetuo*. [II. *Adj.*: *Fearing beforehand, with genit.*: p. doli, Phædr. 1, 16, 4.]

PRÆ-MĒTŪO, ěre. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To be in fear beforehand*: p. suis, *for one's own people*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 49. [II. *Act.*: *To fear beforehand*, Virg.: — *With inf.*, Prud.]

[PRÆMĪTOR, ōris. m. *A robber*, Næv. ap. Non.]

[PRÆMĪTRIX, icis. f. *She that rewards*, Amm.]

[PRÆ-MĪCO, are. v. n. *To glitter very much, to glitter forth*, App.]

\*\*PRÆ-MIGRO, are. v. n. *To remove beforehand*, Plin. 8, 28, 42.

PRÆ-MĪNĒO. See PRÆMINEO.

[PRÆ-MĪNISTER, stri. m. *A servant, attendant*, Macr.]

[PRÆ-MĪNISTRA, ō. f. *A female servant*, Macr.; App.]

[PRÆ-MĪNISTRO, are. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To wait upon*: p. alcuī, Gell. 10, 3; App. II. *Act.*: *To furnish or supply*: p. fabulas, Tert.]

[PRÆ-MĪNOR, i. v. dep. *To threaten beforehand*, App.; Tert.]

1006

\*\*PRÆMĪOR, i. v. dep. (præmium) *To stipulate beforehand for a reward*, Suet. Tit. 7.

\*PRÆMISSUS, a, um. *part. of præmitto*.

PRÆMISTUS, a, um. (præ-misceo) *Mixed beforehand*, Apic.]

[PRÆ-MĪTIS, e. *Very gentle*, Juvenc.]

PRÆ-MITTO, nisi, missum. 3. v. a. I. A) *To send forward*: . legiones in Hispaniam, Cæs. B. C. 2, 39: — p. literas alcuī, Cic. Att. 10, 8: — p. edictum, Cæs.

\*\*B) *Meton.*: p. vocem, *to speak first or before*, Suet. \*\*II. *To send before; hence, fig. to set before or in front*: ficetis caprificus præmittitur, Plin. 15, 19, 21. \*\*III. *Meton.*: *To send forth*: cogitationes in longitudinem p., *to think of the distant future*, Sen. Ep. 5.

PRÆMIUM, ii. n. I. *Prop.*: *A reward, recompense*: præmium proponere, *to promise a reward*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 17; Cic.: — p. exponere: — p. constituere, Cæs.: — p. decernere, Sall.: — p. mereri, Cæs.: — præmio alqm afficere, *to reward*: — alcuī præmium dare: — p. persolvere: — p. reddere, Catull.: — præmium consequi, Cæs.: — præmia fructusve: — præmiorum mercedes: — præmio alcuī est, Liv. — [Reward, ironically for punishment: cape præmia facti, Ov. M. 8, 503.] — [Meton.: *A commendable act, an exploit*, Virg. Æ. 12, 437.] II. *Meton.*: *Distinction, advantage*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7; Hor.; Prop. — \*\*Booty, spoil: — p. pugna, Virg. Æ. 11, 78: — præmia ferre, Ov.: — præmia quam stipendia malebat, Tac. — [Prey; game killed, Prop. 3, 11, 46. — Treasures, riches, id. Ov.]

[PRÆ-MŌDĒROR, āri. v. dep. *To prescribe a measure*: p. gressibus, Gell. 1, 11, 6.]

\*\*PRÆ-MŌDŪLOR, āri. v. dep. *To measure out beforehand*: p. cogitationem gestu, *to suit the thoughts to the gestures*, Quint. 11, 3, 101.

[PRÆMŌDUM, adv. (præ-modus), i. e. supra modum. *Beyond measure*, Liv. Andr. ap. Gell.]

[PRÆ-MŌNŪO, ire. I. q. præmunio, Gell. 13, 27.]

\*\*PRÆ-MŌLESTĪA, ō. f. *Trouble beforehand*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30.

\*\*PRÆ-MŌLĪOR, 4. v. dep. *To prepare, make preparations beforehand*: p. res, Liv. 28, 17.

\*\*PRÆ-MOLĪO, 4. v. a. I. *Prop.*: *To make soft or mild beforehand*: p. sulcum, Quint. 2, 9, 3. II. *Fig.*: *To soothe beforehand*: p. mentes iudicum, id. 6, 5, 9.

\*\*PRÆ-MOLLIS, e. *Very soft*: p. ova, Plin. 9, 51, 75.

PRÆ-MŌNĒO, mōnūi, mōnĭtum. 2. v. a. I. *To forewarn, admonish beforehand*: de periculis impendentibus voce Jovis præmoneri, Auct. Har. 5: — varietatem celi præmonitus, Col. — *With ut*: me præmonēbat, ut caverem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8. — \*\*With simple subj., Plin. E. — [With ne, Just. — With quod, Ov.] \*\*II. *Esp.*: *To foretell, predict, prophesy*: p. pericula, Plin. 8, 28, 42. — [With acc. and inf., Ov.]

[PRÆMŌNĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (præmoneo) *A forewarning*, Tert.]

[PRÆMŌNĪTOR, ōris. m. (præmoneo) *One that forewarns*, App.]

[PRÆMŌNĪTŌRIUS, a, um. (præmonitor) *That serves to forewarn*, Tert.]

[PRÆMŌNĪTUM, i. n. (præmoneo) *A forewarning, premonition*, Gell. 14, 2, 3.]

1. PRÆMŌNĪTUS, a, um. *part. of præmoneo*.

[2. PRÆMŌNĪTUS, ūs. m. (præmoneo) *A forewarning, admonition, prophecy*, Ov. M. 15, 800.]

[PRÆMONSTRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A showing or pointing out beforehand*, Lact.]

[PRÆMONSTRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who shows or points out beforehand*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2.]

PRÆ-MONSTRO, i. v. a. [I. *Gen.*: *To show or point out beforehand*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 28: — modulus præire ac p., Gell. — *With ut*: *to show, give instruction*, Plaut.] II. *Esp.*:

To foretell, predict, prophesy: populo Rom. magnum alqd p. et præcine, Auct. Har. 10: — p. ventos.

**PRÆ-MORDĒO**, di [morsi, Plaut.], morsum. 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To bite in front: p. alqm, Plaut. ap. Gell.: — p. linguam, Luc.: — p. projectos, Sen. [II. Fig.: alqd ex alqo, to take away, Juv. 7, 218.]

**PRÆ-MŌRĪOR**, tūus sum, i. v. dep. I. Prop.: To die prematurely, to die before: parte corporis velut præmortua, Suet. Gramm. 3. II. Fig.: præmoritur visus, auditus, loses its acuteness, wears out, Plin. 7, 50, 51: — pudor præmortuus, Liv.: — vires præmortuæ, Quint.

**PRÆMORSUS**, a, um. part. of præmordeo.

**PRÆMORTŪUS**, a, um. part. of præmorior.

**PRÆMŌTUS**, a, um. part. of præmoveo.

[PRÆ-MŌVĒO, mōvi, mōtum. 2. v. a. To move beforehand, C. Aur.]

**PRÆ-MŪNĪO**. 4. v. a. I. To fortify in front. A) Prop.: p. aditus operibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 58: — p. Isthmum, id. B) Fig.: genus dicendi præmunitum, Cic. de Or. 3, 9: — ut ante præmuniat: — p. alqm medicamentis, to protect with medicaments, e. g. against poison, Suet.: — **In Medic.**: antidotis præmuni, to secure one's self by means of antidotes, id. II. To place one thing before another for defence, only fig.: quæ præmuniunt sermoni, are premised, in order to obviate objections, Cic. Leg. 1, 2: — illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut, take care beforehand.

**PRÆMŪNĪŌ**, ōnis. f. A building beforehand; only fig., of an orator who paves the way for what is to follow, in order to secure the assent of his hearers; a preparation, pre-munition: p. orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: — also simply, p.

**PRÆMŪNĪTUS**, a, um. part. of præmunio.

[PRÆ-NARRO. 1. v. a. To say or narrate beforehand: p. rem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 12.]

**PRÆ-NĀTO**, are. 1. v. n. I. To swim before or in front, Plin. 9, 62, 88. II. To swim or flow by: prænatante pisciculo, id. ib. 45, 68. — [With acc.: amnis domos prænatat, Virg.]

**PRÆNĀVĪGĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A sailing by or past: p. Atlantis, Plin. 6, 31, 36.

**PRÆ-NĀVĪGO**. 1. v. n. I. Prop.: To sail by or past: p. litus, V. Max. 1, 8, 9. — Pass.: oppida prænavigari tradunt, Plin. — [Absol.: prænavigantes, Flor.] II. Fig.: p. vitam, to spend, pass, Sen. Ep. 70.

[PRÆ-NECTO, nexūi, nexum. 3. v. a. To tie up or bind before: os p., Sol.]

**PRÆNESTE**, is. n. [f., with the poets, Virg.; Prop.] A town of Latium, probably a colony founded in the time of Sylla, celebrated for its fine roses and nuts, and especially for a temple of Fortuna, with an oracle, now Palestrina, Cic. Div. 2, 41: — on account of its situation and climate it was called altum P., Virg.; and frigidum P., Hor.

**PRÆNESTĪNUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Præneste: P. sortes, the sentences pronounced by the oracle of Præneste, Cic. Div. 2, 42: — nuces P., Plin.: — P. montes, Liv.: — P. rosa, Plin.: — urbs P., the town Præneste, Virg. — Subst.: Prænestini, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Præneste, Civ. Div. 2, 41; Liv.

**PRÆNEXUS**, a, um. part. of prænecto.

[PRÆ-NĪMIS. adv. Too much, Gell. 19, 10, 9.]

**PRÆ-NĪTĒO**, nitūi, ēre. v. n. I. Prop.: To shine forth: prænitent vestes, App.: — luna subito prænitens, Plin. 9, 6. II. Fig.: virtus Catonis prænitens, Vell. 2, 35: — gentes, quarum titulus forum Augusti prænitet, id.: — cur tibi præniteat junior, seems more lovely, Hor.

[PRÆ-NŌBĪLIS, e. Very celebrated, App.]

**PRÆ-NŌMEN**, inis. n. I. Prop.: A name before the family name, to distinguish the individuals of a family; e. g. in M. Tullius Cicero, Marcus is the prænomen: quod sine præ-

nomine ad me epistolam misisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: — Quintilius cum filio, cui Marco p. erat, Liv. **II. Meton. gen.**: Any appellation or title before the name of a person: p. imperatoris, emperor (because imperator, in this sense, used to be put before the name, as we say 'the emperor Augustus,' etc.), Suet. Claud. 12.

[PRÆNŌMĪO, are. 1. v. a. (prænomen) To give a prænomen, Varr. ap. Non.]

**PRÆ-NOSCO**, nōvi, nōtum. 3. [I. To learn beforehand: p. fata rerum, Sil. 3, 7: — p. omnia deum, id.: — prænosse for prænovisse, to know beforehand, Stat.] II. To foreknow: futura p., Cic. Div. 1, 38: — nos prænoscamus, Plaut.

**PRÆ-NŌTĪO**, ōnis. f. (prænoscio) A preconception: p. deorum, innate idea, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44.

[PRÆ-NŌTO. 1. v. a. I. To mark or note before or in front: p. librum literis, App.: — p. aureos annulo, to seal, id.: — Hence, to entitle: p. librum, Aug. II. To mark or note beforehand: p. adventum, Tert.: — crux prænotata, Prud. III. To write down: p. fabellam, App.]

[PRÆ-NŪBĪLUS, a, um. Very cloudy, gloomy, dark: p. lucus, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 7.]

**PRÆNUNCĪA**. See PRÆNUNCĪUS.

[PRÆNUNCĪĀTĪO, ōnis. f. An announcing beforehand, a prediction, Tert.]

**PRÆNUNCĪĀTIVUS**, a, um. (prænuncio) That announces beforehand: p. ignes, which give notice of the approach of pirates, Plin. 2, 71, 73.

[PRÆ-NUNCĪĀTRIX, icis. f. (prænuncio) She that announces beforehand, Prud.]

**PRÆ-NUNCĪO**. 4. v. a. I. Prop.: To announce or make known beforehand, to foreshow: p. futura, Cic. Div. 1, 6: — p. adventum, Auct. B. Afr.: — p. de adventu alcjs, Nep. — [With acc. and inf., Ter.] **II. Meton.**: Of things without life: juglans frangi se prænunciat strepitu, Plin. 16, 42, 81.

**PRÆ-NUNCĪUS**, a, um. That announces beforehand. — Subst.: [Prænuncius, ii. m. Any person or thing which announces beforehand, a harbinger, foreteller: Zephyrus, p. Veneris, Lucr. 5, 736: — ales p. lucis, a cock, Ov.] — Prænuncia, æ. f. She that announces beforehand: stellæ, p. calamitatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: — inquisitio, p. repulsæ: — belli p., hasta, Ov. — **II. Prænuncium**, ii. n. An announcing beforehand, foreshowing, prediction: eventus alcjs p., Plin. 2, 84, 81: — procellarum quædam sunt prænuncia, forerunners, Sen.

[PRÆ-NUNCĪPO. 1. v. a. To name beforehand, Prud.]

**PRÆNUNT**. See PRÆNUNC.

**PRÆ-OBTŪRO**, are. v. a. To stop up in front, Vitr. 10, 7, 1.

**PRÆ-OCCĪDO**, ēre. v. n. To set before (of stars), Plin. 18, 29, 69.

**PRÆ-OCCŪPĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. Prop.: A seizing or taking beforehand: p. locorum, Nep. Eun. 3. [II. Meton.: A kind of disease, consisting in a painful extension of the stomach, Veg.]

**PRÆ-OCCŪPO**. 1. v. a. I. To seize or occupy beforehand, to make one's self master of or put one's self in possession of beforehand, to pre-occupy. A) Prop.: p. loca, Liv. 35, 28: — p. saltum, Nep.: — p. Macedoniam, id.: — p. socios, Liv. B) Fig.: se præoccupatum legatione a Pompeio, that he had already received the office of legate, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17: — animos timor præoccupaverat, id.: — præoccupati beneficio animi, Liv.: — præoccupatas aures animosque, id.: — quas (partes) præoccupavit oratio tua, Cic. Phil. 10, 1. **II. To anticipate, to prevent; with acc.**: ne alteruter alterum præoccuparet, Nep. Dion. 4: — With inf.: p. ferre legem, to hasten, in order to bring the bill sooner (than the tribunes) before the people, Liv. 4, 30.



[PRÆ-ŌLEO, ēre. v. n. *To smell or emit a scent before*, Front.]  
 [PRÆ-ŌPIMUS, a, um. *Very fat*: p. vitulus, Tert.]

**\*\*PRÆ-OPTO, 1. v. a.** *To wish or choose rather*: nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos praeoptet, Liv. — *With inf.*: p. emittere scutum et nudo corpore pugnare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25. — [*With acc. and inf.*, Ter. — *With ut*, Plaut.]  
**\*\*To prefer**: p. equitis filiam generosarum nuptiis, Nep. Att. 12: — p. suas leges Romanæ civitati, Liv.: — p. otium urbanum militiæ laboribus, id.

[PRÆ-ORDĪNO, are. v. a. *To put in order beforehand*, C. Aur.]

[PRÆ-OSTENDO, di, sum. 3. v. a. *To show beforehand, to foreshow*, Tert.]

[PRÆ-PALPO and PRÆ-PALPOR, 1. *To stroke in front*, P. Nol.]

PRÆ-PANDO, ēre. v. a. [I. *To open or spread before, to lay open before*: p. ortus temporis hiberni, Cic. Arat. 40.]

**\*\*II. To impart, distribute**: p. alqd alicui rei, Plin. 11, 24, 28: — p. lumina menti alcjs, Lucr.

PRÆPĀRĀTIO, ōnis. f. I. Gen.: *A preparing, getting ready, preparation*: præparationem diligentem adhibere, Cic. Off. 1, 21: — p. belli, Vell.: — p. subita, Hirt.: — provisio animi et p. ad minuendum dolorem. **\*\*II. Esp. in Rhet.**: *A preparing or predisposing the hearers for what is to be said*, Quint. 4, 2, 55.

**\*\*PRÆ-PĀRĀTO. See PRÆPARO.**

[PRÆ-PĀRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who prepares*: p. viarum, Tert.]

[PRÆPĀRĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (præparator) *Preparatory*, Dig.]

[PRÆPĀRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (præparo) *A preparing*: p. viarum, Tert.]

**\*\*PRÆPĀRĀTUS, ūs. m. (præparo) A preparing, getting ready, preparation**: p. Cæsaris, Vell. 2, 76: — p. rei rusticæ, Gell.

**\*\*PRÆ-PARCUS, a, um. Very stingy or niggardly**: p. apes, Plin. 11, 19, 21: — animus p., id.

PRÆ-PĀRO, 1. v. a. I. A) *To make or get ready beforehand, to prepare*: p. animos ad sapientiam, Cic. ap. Non.: — p. se ad prælia, Sall.: — ea, quæ instare videntur, p.: — præparato animo se tradere quieti: — præparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum: — aures (auditorum) præparatæ: — p. locum, Cæs.: — **\*\*præparato, abl., with preparation**: præparato facere alqd, Quint. 4, 2, 58: — *thus, ex præparato*, Sen. Ep.: — *and, ex ante præparato*, Liv. B) *To prepare, make ready, adjust, set in order*: p. hortos, Cic. Cel. 15: — lanas p., Plin.: — *to provide*: p. res necessarias ad vitam, Cic. Off. 1, 4: — p. conmeatum, Liv.: — p. frumentum in decem annos, id. **\*\*II. To fit out, equip**: naves p., Liv. 30, 20.

[PRÆ-PĀRVUS, a, um. *Very small*, Juvenc.]

[PRÆ-PĀTOR, passus sum, i. v. dep. *To suffer much*, C. Aur.]

[PRÆPĒDIMENTUM, i. n. (præpedio) *A hinderance, impediment*, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 2, 29.]

PRÆ-PĒDIO, 4. v. a. (præ-pes) **\*\*I. Prop.** A) *To fetter or entangle the feet in front; hence meton., to shackle, fetter, entangle*: præpeditus latera ferro forti, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 6: — præpeditis equis, tied to the manger, Tac. B) *Meton. To hinder, impede, prevent*: præpeditus morbo, Cic. R. Perd. 7: — præpeditus valetudine, Tac.: — præpeditur lumina luminibus, Lucr.: — p. sonos, Ov.: — *timor præpedit verba*, Plaut.: — pudor præpeditabat, Liv. **\*\*II. Fig.**: omnes (bonas artes ingenii et corporis) avaritia p., Sall. Jug. 28: — *To embarrass*: sese prædā p., Liv. 8, 30.

**\*\*PRÆ-PENDĒO, di, ēre. v. n. To hang before, hang down before or in front**: ubi tegumenta p. possent ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9; Prop.; Vitr.

**\*\*PRÆPES, pētis. (præ-peto) I. Prop.** A) *That flies quickly, swift of flight, fleet*: pennis præpetibus, Virg. Æ. 6, 15: — p. volatus, Plin.: — p. ferrum, Enn. ap. Macr. [B) *Meton.*: p. Boreas, V. Fl.: — *Esp.*: p. ales, and *absol.*, a kind of bird used in divination, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48; Liv. — [præpētis omina pennæ, Virg.] [II. Fig.: *Happy*: p. por-

1008

tus, Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 6: — p. loca, id. ib.] — [*Meton.*: *Winged*: p. deus, i. e. Cupido, Ov. — *Subst.*: Præpes, pētis, *A bird*: p. Jovis, i. e. aquila, id.: — p. Jovis armiger, Virg.: — *Meton.*: p. Medusæus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov.: — *Hence, of Perseus, because he sat on the winged horse Pegasus*, Luc.]

[PRÆPIGNĒRĀTUS, a, um. (præ-pignus) *Pledged, made liable, bound*, Amm.]

**\*\*1. PRÆ-PĪLO, 1. v. a. found only in the part. pass. (præ-pīla) To furnish in front or at the end with a ball.** I. Prop.: præpilata missilia, missiles or darts with blunt points, rounded after the manner of a ball, in order to prevent their inflicting wounds, foils, Liv. 26, 51: — p. hasta, Plin.: — p. pilum, Auct. B. Afr. II. Fig.: rotunditas p., Plin. 9, 30, 50: — declamationes p., Quint.

[2. PRÆPĪLO, 1. v. a. (præ-pilum) *To point in front like a pilum*: præpilata missilia, Amm.]

**\*\*PRÆ-PINGUIS, e. I. Prop.**: *Very fat, well fed*: p. (sues), Plin. 8, 51, 77: — p. solum, Virg. II. Fig.: p. vox, too thick, too coarse, Quint. 11, 3, 32.

[PRÆPITO, ēre. I. e. ante ire, ap. Fest. in Præpetes.]

PRÆPOLLENS, tis. I. Part. of præpolleo. **\*\*II. Adj.**: *Very powerful, mighty, or strong*: p. divitiis, Liv. 1, 57: — p. virtutē, id.: — p. decore, App. — [*Comp.*, August.]

**\*\*PRÆ-POLLĒO, ēre. v. a. To be more powerful than others, to excel in power or influence, Tac. A. 2, 45: — mari p., id.: — p. pulchritudine, App.**

**\*\*PRÆ-PONDĒRO, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.**: *To be of greater weight, to preponderate*: præponderari honestate, to be outweighed or surpassed, Cic. Off. 3, 4.

**\*\*II. Neut.** A) *To outweigh, to be of greater weight, to preponderate, to sink down*: ne æquitate turbatā mundus præponderet, Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10: — in alterum latus præponderans sarcina, App. B) Fig.: *To incline, give the turn, decide*: in partem humaniorem præponderet, Sen. de Clem. 1, 2: — si neutro litis conditio præponderet, Quint.: — quo præponderet alea fati, Luc.: — [*To have the superiority or preeminence*: tacite præponderat exsul, Stat. Th. 8, 615: — honestas præponderat, Gell.]

PRÆ-PŌNO, pōsui [pōsivi, Plaut.], pōsitum. [*contr.* posta, Lucr.] 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To place before or in front, to put first; and pass., to precede, come first*: ædibus ac templis vestibula et aditus p., Cic. de Or. 2, 79: — pauca p. (scribendo): — ultima primis p., Hor.: — versus in prima fronte p., Ov.: — præpositæ causæ. II. *Meton.* A) *To set over or put at the head as chief, overseer, or manager; pass., to be at the head, to take the lead, to be overseer or superintendent*: p. alqm provinciæ, Cic. Fam. 2, 15: — p. bello: — p. bellis: — p. navibus: — p. alqm negotii: — p. hibernis: — p. alqm exactioni, Tac.: — p. vectigalibus, to make any one a collector of taxes or customs, id.: — p. alqm custodem alicui loco, Ov.: — præpositus officio maritimo, Cæs.: — præpositus classi, Suet.: — præpositus pecuniis exigendis, Ulp. Dig.: — Ilithyia præposita parientibus, guardian, Ov.: — præposita oraculo sacerdos: — præpositum esse militibus, to be commander, Cæs.: — urbis custodiis præpositus, Vell.: — cubiculo præpositus, a valet-de-chambre, a valet, Suet.: — p. alqm in lævo cornu, Liv.: — in ea ora, ubi præpositus sum, over which I am placed. B) *To prefer*: p. se alteri, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 38: — p. amicitiam patriæ: — p. salutem reipublicæ suæ vitæ: — necessaria gloriosis præposita, Vell.

**\*\*PRÆ-PORTO, are. v. a. To carry in front or before, Cic. Ar. 434: — p. tela, Lucr.**

PRÆPŌSĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (præpono) **\*I. A setting before anybody; fig. [a placing before any thing, a putting at the head, Ulp. Dig.]**: — a preferring, preference, Cic. Fin. 3, 16. II. A) *That which is placed before*. B) *In Gramm.*: A preposition, Cic. de Or. 47; Quint.

[PRÆ-PŌSĪTIVUS, a, um. (præpono) *Set or placed before*: conjunctio p., Diom.: — p. vocalis, Prisc.]

## PRÆPOSITURA

[PRÆPŌSĪTŪRA, æ. f. (præpono) *The office of an overseer or president*, Cod. Just.]

1. PRÆPŌSĪTUS, a, um. I. *Part of præpono*. II. *Adj. : Preferred; hence, with the Stoics : Præpōsita, ðrum. n. A translation of the Greek προσηµενα, things preferable, i. e. things to be preferred to their contraries, but not to be regarded as absolutely good; such as riches, beauty, etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 10.*

2. PRÆPŌSĪTUS, i. m. (præpono) *One that has been set over others, an overseer, superintendent, commander, chief, president : p. rerum curæ Cæsaris, Plin. E. 8, 6, 13 : — p. aquarum, Front. — Absol. : Præpōsiti, ðrum. n. Governors of provinces, Suet.*

\*\*PRÆ-POSSUM, pōtūi, posse. *To be very powerful or more powerful, to have the superiority*, Tac. H. 5, 8.

PRÆPOSTĒRE, adv. *Wrongly, in the wrong way, in a reversed order, preposterously : p. reddere litteras, Cic. Att. 7, 16 : — p. agere cum alio : — p. calceum inducere, the left instead of the right, Plin.*

[PRÆPOSTĒRITAS, ātis, f. (præposterus) *A reversed order*, Arn.]

[PRÆPOSTĒRO, are. (præposterus) *To reverse in order : p. ordinem, Pseudo-Quint. Decl.*]

PRÆ-POSTĒRUS, a, um. I. A) *Out of order, beginning at the wrong end, having the first last and the last first, preposterous : p. ordo, Lucr. 3, 621 : — p. tempora, Cic. de Or. 3, 13 : — natalis p., i. e. with the feet foremost, Plin. — B) Meton. : Untimely, unseasonable : p. ficus, id. 16, 27, 51 : — frigus p., Sen. Ep. : — oratio p., Plin. E. — C) Fig. : Wrong, absurd, amiss : p. gratulatio, Cic. Sull. 32 : — p. consilium : — ne quid p. sit : — p. ambitio, Tac. II. *Acting wrongly, perverse : p. homo, Cic. Cluent. 26; Sall. : — p. imperator.**

PRÆ-PŌTENS, tis. *Very mighty, able, or powerful : p. vir, Cic. R. Post. 16 : — homines p., also simply, præpotentes, influential people : — p. philosophia : — p. natura deorum : — Carthago p. terra marique : — p. opibus, Plin. — With genit. : Jupiter omnium rerum p., Cic. Div. 2, 18. — [Comp., Salv.]*

[PRÆPŌTĒNTĪA, æ. f. (præpotens) *Superior power*, Tert.]

[PRÆ-PŌTO, are. v. a. and n. I. *Act : To give drink to beforehand*, C. Aur. II. *Neut. : To drink before*, id.]

[PRÆPRŌPĒRANTER, adv. *Very hastily*, Lucr. 3, 780.]

\*\*PRÆPRŌPĒRE, adv. I. *Very hastily, very swiftly or quickly : p. festinans, Liv. 27, 23 : — p. agere, id. II. *Too quickly, too hastily, with precipitation*, Liv. 22, 5.*

PRÆ-PRŌPĒRUS, a, um. [I. *Very hasty or speedy, sudden : p. nissus, Sil. 15, 757. II. *Too quick, overhasty, precipitate : p. festinatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 8 : — p. prensatio : — p. ingenium, Liv. : — p. celeritas, id.**

[PRÆ-PULCHER, chra, chrum. *Very beautiful*, Juvenc.]

[PRÆ-PURGO, are. v. a. *To purge beforehand*, C. Aur.]

[PRÆPŪTĪATĪO, ōnis, f. (præputium) *A retaining of the foreskin, a being uncircumcised*, Tert.]

[PRÆPŪTĪATUS, a, um. (præputium) *That retains the foreskin, uncircumcised*, Tert.]

[PRÆ-PŪTIUM, ii. n. (vox hybr. præ-πόσιον) *The foreskin, prepuce*, Juv. 6, 237.]

PRÆ-QUAM, In comparison with. See PRÆ.

[PRÆ-QUĒROR, questus sum, i. v. dep. *To complain before : multa p., Ov. M. 4, 251.*

[PRÆ-RĀDĪO, are. v. n. *To beam or glitter forth*, Claud. — *With acc. : To outshine*, Ov. Her. 6, 116.]

[PRÆ-RĀDO, si, sum. 3. v. a. *To shear, cut off, or shave in front*, C. Aur.]

[PRÆ-RANCĪDUS, a, um. *Of very bad odour; fig. : p. finitiones, Proh. Vell. ap. Gell.*

\*\*PRÆ-RĀPĪDUS, a, um. *Very rapid, very swift.*

I. *Prop. : p. celeritas, Sen. N. Qu. 1, 1 : — p. amnis, id.*

1009

## PRÆRUPTUS

[II. *Fig. : Very eager, very urdent : p. juvenis, Sil. 10, 182 : — p. fuga, id.*]

PRÆRĀSUS, a, um. *part. of prærado.*

[PRÆREPTOR, ōris, m. (præripio) *One who robs another of any thing (before his face)*, Hier.]

PRÆREPTUS, a, um. *part. of præripio.*

\*\*PRÆ-RĪGESCO, gūi, ěre. v. n. *To stiffen before or in front : ita præriguisse manus, Tac. A. 13, 35.*

\*\*PRÆ-RĪĠĪDUS, a, um. *Very stiff or rigid : p. mens, Quint. Decl. 17, 17.*

[PRÆRĪPIA, ōrum, n. (præ-ripa) *Places on the banks of a river*, App.]

PRÆRĪPĪO, rīpūi, reptum. 3. v. a. (præ-rapio) I. *To take away or tear from, to snatch away greedily, to take (as it were) out of one's mouth : p. alui sponsam, Plaut. Cas. 1, 14 : — p. alui cibos, Plin. : — p. alui laudem destinam, Auct. Har. 3 : — p. beneficia populo, Cæs. : — p. arma alui, Ov. II. *To tear or take away before**

[hence, to perpetrate any thing beforehand : p. scelus, Sen. Trag.] : — *Esp. : To take away before the time : beneficium deorum festinatione p., Cic. Phil. 14, 2 : — præruptus immature, Vell. — III. *To take away quickly, to tear away from : codicillos p., Suet. Ner. 49 : — p. oscula alui, Lucr. — [Hence, p. se, to take one's self off in haste, to flee quickly : p. se ad amicum, Dig.]**

[PRÆ-RŌBŌRO, i. v. a. *To strengthen before*, C. Aur.]

\*\*PRÆ-RŌDO, si, sum. 3. v. a. *To gnaw before or at the end : p. digitos, Plaut. Pa. 3, 2, 94 : — p. teneros pampinos, Col. : — To gnaw or bite off, to gnaw to pieces : caudas inter se prærodentes, biting each other's tails off, Plin. 9, 62, 81 : — p. hamum, Hor.*

[PRÆRŌGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *A distributing : p. annonæ, Fulg.]*

[PRÆRŌGĀTĪVĀRĪUS, a, um. (prærogativus) *That enjoys a certain privilege or prerogative*, Cass.]

PRÆRŌGĀTĪVUS, a, um. (prærogo) I. A) *That is asked first or before others, that votes first or before others : p. centuria, or simply, prærogativa, æ. f., the century or tribe which voted first in the comitia, Cic. Pl. 20; Cic. Div. 1, 45. — Plur. : prærogativæ juniorum et seniorum, Liv. 24, 7 : — Coll. : prærogativa tribunum creat, id. — Meton. : \*A previous or first election : prærogativa militaris, Liv. 21, 3; or prærogativa comitiorum militarium, id. : — p. equitum, id. : — The vote of the century or tribe which enjoyed the said privilege : prærogativam referre, Cic. Div. 2, 35. B) *Fig. : \*Preference, privilege, prerogative : p. decoris, Plin. 37, 9, 46; Ulp. Dig. : — prærogativa triumphi, Cat. ap. Cic. : — p. voluntatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9.**

II. *Belonging to the century or tribe that voted first : omen p., Cic. Mur. 18.*

[PRÆ-RŌGO, i. v. a. I. *To propose or move beforehand : lex prærogata, Cod. Th. II. *To pay before the time or in advance : p. expensas, Cod. Just.**

PRÆRŌSUS, a, um. *part. of prærado.*

PRÆRUMPO, rūpi, ruptum. 3. v. a. *To break off or pull down in front or from before : p. retinacula, Ov. M. 14, 547 : — funes prærumpebantur, broke at the end, Cæs. : — uncus prærumpitur, breaks off, Col.*

\*\*PRÆRUPTĒ, adv. *Steeply, abruptly, ruggedly. mons p. altus, Plin. 34, 14, 43.*

PRÆRUPTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of prærumpo. II. *Adj. A) Prop. : Steep, abrupt, rugged (of places) : p. saxum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56 : — p. locus, Cæs. : — p. jugum, id. : — p. rupes, Suet. : — fossæ p., Tac. : — oppidum p., Hirt. : — p. descensus, id. : — collis præruptior, Col. : — saxum præruptissimum, Hirt. — B) Hence, Subst. : Prærupta, ōrum, n. Steep or rugged places, Liv. 27, 18 : — p. collium, Just. — B) Fig. : Bold, precipitate, dangerous, violent : juvenis animo p., Tac. A. 16, 7 : — periculum p., Vell. : — p. seditio, Ulp. Dig. : — Inaccessible : p. dominatio, Tac. A. 5, 3.**

I. *Prop. : p. celeritas, Sen. N. Qu. 1, 1 : — p. amnis, id.*

1009

6 N

Digitized by Google

[PRÆ-RUTILUS, a, um. *Very red*, Tert.]

1. PRÆS, prædis. m. I. Prop.: *A bondsman, surety, one who gives bail or security for another*: prædesse pro alio, Cic. Att. 12, 52: — prædem fieri: — prædem alc's rei fieri, Nep.: — prædes dare: — prædes pecuniæ publicæ accidere: — per prædem agere: — prædes tenentur: — cavere populo prædis ac prædiis, *to give security to the people by bondsmen and their property*; meton. also, *the property or goods of bondsmen*: prædes tuos venderet, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. II. Fig.: quum sex libris, tamquam prædis, me ipsum obstrinxerim, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

[2. PRÆS. adv. (*allied to præs*), i. q. præsto. *There, at hand*: ibi tibi parata p. est, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17.]

[PRÆ-SAGĀTUS, a, um. I. q. præsagiendo formatus, Hier.]

PRÆ-SAGĪO. 4. v. a. I. Prop.: *To have a presentiment or foreboding of any thing*: p., id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31: — p. alqd animo, Liv.: — animus præsagit mihi alqd mali, Ter. \*\*II. Meton.: equi præsagunt pugnam, Plin. 8, 42, 64. — \*\*Meton.: [*To cause to feel beforehand or to anticipate*: id quoque præsagit; with ucc. and inf., Lucr. 3, 511]: — *To forebode, presage, augur, predict*: galli præsagivere victoriam, Plin. 10, 21, 24: — luna tempestatem præsagit. id.: — exiguas copiarum recessum præsagiebat, Cael. ap. Cic.

[PRÆ-SAGĪOR. 4. v. dep. (præsagio) i. q. præsagio. *To forebode*: animus plus præsagitur mali, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 28.]

\*PRÆ-SAGĪTĪO, ōnis. f. *A presentiment, foreboding, presaging, power of prophesying*, Cic. Div. 1, 31.

PRÆ-SAGĪUM, ii. n. (præsagio) *A perceiving beforehand, presentiment, foreboding, presage, prophecy*: tempestatis futuræ p., Col. 11, 1: — p. periculi futuri, Vell.: — p. malorum, Tac.: — p. vatum, Ov.: — p. fatorum, Flor.: — præsagia mortis, signs or omens, Suet.

\*\*PRÆ-SAGUS, a, um. (præsagio) *Perceiving beforehand, presaging, foreboding, divining*: mens p. mali, Virg. Æ. 10, 843: — p. verba, Ov.: — p. responsa, Tac.: — p. fulmen, Virg.: — p. vates, Sil.

\*\*PRÆ-SANO. 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To heal or cure before the time*: præsannatum vulnus, Plin. 26, 41, 87. II. Neut.: *To get well or be cured before the time*: cicatrices, quæ præsannaverunt, Plin. 24, 10, 43.

[PRÆ-SAUCIO. 1. v. a. *To wound beforehand*, C. Aur.]

[PRÆ-SCĀTĒO, ēre. v. n. *To be very full*: p. alqare, Gell. 14, 6.]

[PRÆ-SCĪNTĪA, æ. f. (præsicio) *A knowing beforehand, prescience*, Eccl.]

\*\*PRÆ-SCINDO, scidi, scissum. 3. v. a. *To cut off in front*: inferiores sedes præsindantur, *there should be a piece taken out in front of the lower seats*, Vitruv. 5, 7.

\*\*PRÆ-SCĪO. 4. v. a. *To know beforehand, foreknow*: eum hæc præsiciat, Suet. Tib. 67.

\*\*PRÆ-SCISCO, scivi, scitum. 3. v. a. *To be informed of, or learn, beforehand*: p. volebant, Liv. 27, 35; Virg.

[PRÆ-SCĪTĪO, ōnis. f. *A knowing beforehand, a foreboding, presentiment*, Amm.]

\*\*PRÆ-SCĪTUM, i. n. (præsicio) *A knowing beforehand, presage*: p. animi, an omen, prognostic, Plin. 10, 75, 98: — p. picorum, id.

PRÆ-SCĪUS, a, um. (præsicio) *That knows beforehand, prescient*: p. pectora, Virg. Æ. 12, 452: — *With genit.*: vates p. futuri, id. ib. 6, 66: — *facere alqm præsiciam* alc's rei, Tac.: — p. periculorum, id.

PRÆ-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum. 3. v. a. I. A) Prop.: *To write before, to prefix in writing*. — Pass.: *To be prefixed, to stand in front of*: p. nomen libro, Gell. 11, 16: — p. sibi nomen, Virg.: — *auctoritates præsriptæ* (i. e. senatus consulto), Cic. de Or. 3, 2: — *ut præsripti, as I have written before or above*, Vell. 2, 21. \*\*B) Fig.: *To use as a pretext, to pretend*: p. alqm, Tac. A. 4, 52. II. *To mark out*. \*\*A) Prop.: *futuris sul-*

*cis vestigia præscribens incisuris*, Plin. 18, 18, 48. B) Fig.: *formam futuri principatus præscripsit*, Tac.: — [*To prescribe, dictate*: p. carmina alcui, Tibull.] C) Fig.: *To prescribe, enjoin, establish, order*: p. leges et instituta ac mores civitatum, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: — p. iura civibus: — p. senatui, quæ sunt agenda: — *sic præscripsimus iis, qui: — quum ei præscriptum esset, ne quid ageret*: — p., quemadmodum suo iure uteretur, Cæs.: — ipsi sibi p., id.: — *ut iura moresque præscribant*: — p. curationem valetudinis: — *alqd constituere* et p.: — *alqd p. et quasi imperare*: — p. aliis: — *To make known as a rule or counsel, to say, admonish*: quibus præscribis, Cic. Vat. 2: — *With ne*: tibi præscribo, ne, id. ib. 5. — \*\*In Law: *To bring an exception against, to except or object to*: p. ignominioso patri, Quint. 7, 5, 3; Macer. Dig. [II. (*for perscribo*) *To write down, to put in writing*, Cod. Just.]

PRÆSCRIPTĪO, ōnis. f. (præscribo) I. A) Prop.: *A writing before or prefixing in writing; hence, meton., an inscription, title*: p. legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 9: — p. senatus consulti. B) Fig.: *A pretext*: ut honesta præscriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32. II. A) *A precept, prescription, rule, law*: p. naturæ, Cic. Ac. 2, 46: — p. rationis: — *illa p. moderatioque teneatur*: — hæc inducit p.: — *sine præscriptione generis aut numeri, a fixing or establishing*, Tac.: — p. semihoræ: — \*\*In Law: *An objection, exception, demur*: ex præscriptione his pendet, Quint. 7, 5, 3. — Meton.: exceptiones et p. philosophorum, Sen. Ep.: — [*In Law*: *Prescription*, Dig.]

[PRÆSCRIPTIVE. adv. *With an exception*, Tert.]

[PRÆSCRIPTIVUS, a, um. (præscribo) *Belonging to an exception (in law)*, Sulp. Vict.]

PRÆSCRIPTUM, i. n. (præscribo) \*\*I. Prop.: *A copy for imitation in writing*, Sen. Ep. 94. II. Fig.: *A precept, rule*: p. legum, Cic. Un. 53: — *præscripta servare*: — *agere ad præscriptum, according to order*, Cæs.: — *ultra præscriptum, id.*: — *ex communi præscripto civitatis*: — *ad p. consulis, Liv.*: — *exscripta calcis, i. e. meta*, Lucr.

1. PRÆSCRIPTUS, a, um. *part. of præscribo*.

[2. PRÆSCRIPTUS, ūs. m. (præscribo) *A precept*, Tert.]

[PRÆ-SCĒCA, æ. f. (præsceo) I. q. brassica, Varr. L.L. 5, 21, 104.]

\*\*PRÆ-SĒCO, sēcui, sēcūm and sectum. 1. v. a. *To cut off from before*. I. Prop.: p. projecturas tignorū, Vitruv. 4, 2: — *nervis præsectis*, Plin.: — *gula præssecta*, App.

[II. Fig.: *præssectum ad unguem castigare, to examine very strictly*, Hor. A. P. 294.]

PRÆSECTUS, a, um. *part. of præsceo*.

[PRÆSEGOMEN, inis. n. (præsceo) *That which is cut off, a paring, slip*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 34: — p. cadaverum, App.]

\*\*PRÆ-SĒMĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A fetus*, Vitruv. 2, 9, 1.

[PRÆ-SĒMĪNO. 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To sow or plant beforehand*, Aug. II. Fig.: *To undertake, to lay a foundation, to prepare*: p. majora, Amm.]

PRÆSENS, entis. (Comp., Cic.: *Sup.*, Hirt.; Col.) I. *Part. of præsūm*. II. Adj. A) *Present, of this time*: p. mōdes, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29: — *quo præsente, in whose presence*, Cic. de Or. 1, 24: — *pluribus præsentibus*, Cæs.: — *se præsente*, id.: — [*also, præsente nobis*, Plaut.: — *præsente testibus*, Pomp. ap. Non.]: — *quod adest quodque p. est*: — p. tempus, Lucr.: — p. malum, Cæs.: — p. periculum: — p. iudicium: — p. verba, Gell.: — *in rem præsentem venire, to repair to the spot where a thing took place*: — *audientes in rem præsentem perducere*, Quint.: — *in re præsenti, on the spot, at the place where it happened*, Liv.: — *præsenti tempore, now, at present*, Ov.; or simply, *in præsenti*: — *in præsens, for the present*: — *thus, in præsentiā*: — *thus, ad præsens tempus*, Just.: — *Absol.*: ad præsens, Tac.: — \*\*Hence, Subst.: *Præsentiā, ium. n. The present state of affairs, present circumstances*, Suet. Aug. 87; Hor.; Tac.: — *Esp.*: *Personally, in person, by word of mouth, present*: p. tecum egi, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: — *multa p. in præsente acerbe dixerat*: — *cetera præsenti sermoni reserventur*. — Fig.: *Of*

*persons; Possessing presence of mind, resolute:* p. animus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: — animus præsentior, Liv.: — præsentissimò animo, Hirt.: — p. ingenio, Plin.: — *Aiding, helping, favourable, propitious:* Hercules p. habetur deus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: — p. dea, Virg.: — *\*\*Lively (of things):* memoria præsentior, Liv. 8, 22: — *Apparent, evident, clear, certain:* p. insidiæ: — p. pacis bona, Vell.: — jam præsentior res erat, Liv.: — fructus præsentiores. B) *That happens or is done immediately, not deferred, instantaneous, prompt:* p. pœna, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: — p. decretum, Liv.: — p. preces, Prop.: — p. mors, Flor.: — p. periculum, V. Max. — *Esp. of money; Ready, in cash:* p. pecunia, Cic. Un. 12: — fraudator p. solverit, Ulp. Dig.: — præsentī die debēri, Paul. Dig. — *Fig.: Effectual, efficacious, powerful:* p. auxilium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: — quo (malo) non præsentius ullum, Virg.: — præsentior medicina, Col.: — præsentissimum remedium, Col.: — *[Mighty, powerful:]* p. numina, Ov.: — p. deus, Curt.: — *With inf.: Hor. [Hence, Ital. presente, Fr. présent.]*

PRÆSENSIŌ, ōnis. f. (præsensio) I. *A presentiment, foreboding:* p. rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: — *Absol.: per exta inventa p. II. A preconception, an idea formed beforehand:* p. notioque, Cic. N. D. 2, 17.

PRÆSENSUS, a, um. part. of præsensio.

[PRÆSENTĀLIS, e. (præsens) Present, Cod. Just.]

[PRÆSENTĀNĒE. adv. Presently, now, Theod. Prisc.]

*\*\*PRÆSENTĀNĒUS, a, um. (præsens) That works or takes effect immediately or quickly:* p. venenum, Plin. 24, 1, 1: — p. remedium, id.: — *Hence, Subst.: PræsētānĒum, i. n. A remedy that operates quickly, Plin. 30, 9, 23.*

[PRÆSENTĀRĪUS, a, um. (præsens) Present, that happens immediately: malum est p., immediately happens, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 48: — *Hence (of money) (for præsens) Ready: p. argentum, ready money, id.: — thus also, p. aurum, id.]*

[PRÆSENTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. A presenting, presentation, ML. Hence, Ital. presentazione, Fr. présentation.]

PRÆSENTĪA, æ. f. (præsens) I. A) Prop.: *Presence:* p. alcj, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: — præsentiam sui facere, to make one's appearance, Hermog. Dig. — *Plur.: deorum p. declarant, Cic. N. D. 2, 66. B) Fig.: Presence of mind, resolution:* p. animi, Cic. Mil. 23; Cæs. [II. Power, effect, efficacy: p. veri, Ov. M. 4, 611.] *[Hence, Ital. presenza, Fr. présence.]*

PRÆ-SENTĪŌ, sensi, sensum. 4. [præsensisse for præsensisse, Pacat.] v. a. *To feel or perceive any thing beforehand, to have a presentiment or foreboding:* p. futura, Cic. Div. 2, 48: — p. alqd animo, Cæs.: — p. dolos, Virg.: — animus ita præsensit in posterum: — præsensum est, Liv.

[PRÆSENTŌ, are. v. a. (præsens) To show, exhibit, present: p. se alcui, App.: — p. caput alcui, to present, hold out, A. Vict.]

*\*\*PRÆ-SĒPĒLĪŌ, pēlivi, pultum. 4. v. a. To bury before:* præsepultus, Quint. Decl. 9; Amm.

*\*PRÆ-SĒPES and -SĒPIS, is. f. or PRÆSĒPĪA, æ. f. or PRÆSEPE, is. n. \*\*I. Prop.: A crib, manger: alta p., Col. 16, 6: — accedit ad præsepe, Phædr.: — in præsepiis, Varr. — [Meton.: A stable: præsepias laxas, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6: — nocturna claudere præsepiā, Calp.: — in præsepiis, Virg.] II. Fig.: A low place of resort: verum audis in præsepiis, Cic. Pis. 18. — [Gen.: Premises, home, habitation: intra præsepes meas, house, Plaut.: — pecus a præsepiis arcent, from the hives, Virg. G. 4, 168.]*

PRÆ-SĒPĪŌ, psi, ptum. 4. v. a. *To guard in front with a hedge or fence, to protect, fence:* p. aditum tabulis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27: — p. angustias publicis, id.: — omni aditu præsepto, id.

PRÆSEPTUS, a, um. part. of præsepio.

PRÆSĒPULTUS, a, um. part. of præsepelio.

[PRÆ-SĒRO, ēre. v. a. To sow beforehand, P. Nol.]

PRÆ-SERTIM. adv. (præ-sero) Especially, particularly. Cic. Læl. 4; Cæs.

[PRÆ-SERVĪŌ, ire. v. n. To serve (as a slave). I. Prop.: p. alcui, Plaut. Amph. prol. 124. II. Fig.: p. numeris, Gell. 1, 7.]

[PRÆ-SERVO, are. v. a. To observe beforehand: p. alqd, C. Aur.]

PRÆSES, idia. (præsideo) *That sits before an object.*

*\*\*I. In order to guard or take care of it: ars salutis humanæ p., i. e. medicina, Cels.: — p. dextra, Sen. Poet.: — p. locus, a place of protection, Plaut.: — præsides loci dū, Curt.: — Subst.: A protector, guardian: p. reipublicæ, Cic. Sest. 65: — p. templorum: — p. libertatis. \*\*II. In order to direct; hence, subst., a president, overseer, superintendent, head, ruler: p. belli, i. e. Minerva, Virg. Æ. 11, 483: — p. provinciæ, a governor, Suet.: — [Absol.: Ulp. Dig.]*

[PRÆ-SICCO, 1. v. a. To dry beforehand, App.]

[PRÆ-SICCUS, a, um. Very dry, Prud.]

[PRÆSIDĀLIS or PRÆSIDĀLIS, e. (præsēs) Of or belonging to the governor of a province: p. jus, Treb. Poll.: — p. vir, who has been governor of a province, Amm.]

PRÆSIDĀRĪUS. See PRÆSIDĀRIUS.

[PRÆSIDĀTUS, ūs. m. (præsēs) I. The office of a governor of a province, Modest. Dig. II. The office of a protector, protection, Arn.]

PRÆSIDĒŌ, sēdi, sessum. 2. v. n. (præ-sedeo) *\*\*I. Prop.: To sit before, in front, or foremost:* p. curuli sellā, Suet. Aug. 26. II. Fig.: *To guard, protect, defend, cover; with dat. or acc.: p. imperio, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: — p. urbi et reipublicæ: — judicio p.: — With acc.: p. litus Galliæ, Tac. A. 3, 5, 2: — To lead, direct, preside over: p. rebus urbanis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 85: — p. certamini, Suet.: — p. spectaculis, id.: — p. armis, Ov.: — *\*\*With acc.: p. exercitum, Tac.: — \*\*Absol.: in Piceno p., Sall. — \*\*Esp.: (in the time of the emperors) To be at the head of the senate, to preside, Suet.; Plin. E. — *\*\*Hence, Subst.: Præsidents, tis. m. I. q. præsēs, Tac.***

[PRÆSIDĒRO, are. 1. (præ-sidus) (said of weather) To be in advance of the constellations, Paul. ex Fest.]

[PRÆSIDĀLIS. See PRÆSIDĀLIS.]

*\*\*PRÆSIDĀRĪUS, a, um. I. (præsidium) A) That serves for defence or protection: milites p., quartered, Liv. 29, 8. B) Meton.: malleolus p., i. e. that serves as a reserve in case the vine should fail, Col.: — p. palmes, i. e. reses, id. [II. (præsēs) Of the governor of a province: p. toga, Spart.]*

[PRÆSIDĀTUS. See PRÆSIDĀTUS.]

PRÆSIDĪUM, īi. n. (præsideo) I. *A sitting before; hence, A) Defence, assistance, protection, help: esse alcui præsidio, Cic. Qu. 1; Cæs.: — tutela et p. bellicæ virtutis: — ferre præsidium labenti reip.: — tectus firmo præsidio amicorum: — in fuga sibi præsidium ponere, Cæs.: — præsidium in alquo putare, Sall.: — præsidio literarum, Cæs.: — legis p., Sall.: — præsidii causa, id.: — *Esp. Milit.: A defence, guard, escort, convoy: legiones, quæ præsidio impeditentis erant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 29: — Meton.: Protection, guard: classis p. provinciæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8: — ad judicium cum præsidio venit: — generis præsidia, Sall.: — *Esp.: Troops for a guard, escort, or protection: (Italia) armis præsidii quæ teneatur, Cic. Att. 9, 3: — modico præsidio relicto, Liv.: — præsidium dedit, Nep.: — *\*\*Meton.: An escort: præsidia amicorum circa se habere, Sall.: — Fig.: in præsidio collocatus: — A garrison: præsidia in Ruthenis constituit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 7: — locum præsidii firmare: — in præsidio relictus, Liv.: — regis præsidia interficere, Nep.: — præsidium ex arce expellere, id.: — præsidium ex regionibus expellere, id.: — *Auxiliary troops, a reserve, Cæs.: — præsidium opperiri, Sall.: — Troops, posts: præsidia ad ripas disponere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 55: — deducere præsidia, Liv.: — turres præsidii firmare, Sall.: — præsidio montem occupare, id. B) Fig.: Means, help: querere sibi præsidia periculis, Cic. de I. P. 24: — magnum sibi præsidium ad beatam vitam comparare: — om-*****

nibus vel naturæ vel doctrinæ præsidii ad dicendum paratus: — *\*\*Esp. against diseases: A remedy*, Plin. 22, 22, 44.

II. *A place before which anyone sits; hence, A) A military station or post: in præsidio esse, to be on guard*, Nep. Tim. 1: — *præsidium relinquere, to desert one's post*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: or *præsidio decedere*, Liv.: — *præsidium tutari, to maintain one's post*, id.: — *præsidium occupare*, Cæs.: — *Fig.: de præsidio decedere*, Cic. de Sen. 20: — *A camp, fort, entrenchment: in præsidio esse*, Cic. Lig. 9: — *nisi ex præsidio ejus effugisset*, Nep.: — *præsidium munire*, Cæs.: — *præsidium communire*, Liv.: — *p. regium expugnatum est*, Nep. *\*\*B) Fig.: A measure for security: præsidia parare*, Sall.

[PRÆSIGNATOR, ōris. m. One that signifies beforehand, Inscr.]

[PRÆSIGNIFICATIO, ōnis. f. A signifying beforehand, Lact.]

\*PRÆSIGNIFICŌ, are. v. a. To signify beforehand: p. hominibus futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38.

[PRÆSIGNIS, e. (præ-signum) That distinguishes itself, remarkable: p. tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611.]

\*\*PRÆSIGNO, are. v. a. To mark before, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

[PRÆSILIO, ire. v. n. (præ-salio) To spring or burst forth: lacrimæ mihi præsilunt, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13.]

[PRÆSOLIDUS, a, um. Very solid or strong, very constant or steadfast, Juvenc.]

[PRÆSŌNO, ūi, itum. 1. v. n. I. To sound before, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 11. II. To sound louder, to drown the sound of another instrument: p. chelyn, Calp.]

[PRÆSPĒCULOR, 1. v. dep. To investigate or inquire into beforehand; Pass.: Præspeculata utilitate, Amm.]

[PRÆSPERO, ēre. v. a. (præ-spargo) To strew or scatter before, Lucr. 5, 738.]

[PRÆSPERO, 1. v. a. To hope beforehand, Tert.]

PRÆSTABILIS, e. Excellent, distinguished, preeminent: homo faciundia p., Gell. 18, 3: — p. virtus, Auct. Har. 19: — res magnitudine p.: — nullam dignitatem præstabiliorem: — nihil amicitia præstabilius: — [With inf.: p. ariolari, i. e. ariolando, App.]

PRÆSTĀNA, æ. f. (2. præsto) She that excels; a goddess worshipped because Romulus had surpassed all others in throwing javelins, Arn.

PRÆSTANS, tis. I. Part. of 2. præsto. II. Adj.: Superior, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished. A) Of persons: homo gravitate et prudentia p., Cic. Balb. 22: — præstantior omnibus Herse, Ov.: — Platonem præstantissimum fuisse: — [With gen.: p. animi, Virg. Æ. 12, 19: — [With inf.: non præstantior alter ære ciere viros, Virg. Æ. 6, 164.] B) Of things and abstract subjects: p. debent ea dici, quæ habent aliquam comparisonem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13: — multo quiddam præstantius: — calamus præstantior odore, Plin.: — (oleum) sapore præstantissimum, id.

PRÆSTANTER, adv. Excellently: Sup., præstantissime, Plin. 28, 12, 50.

PRÆSTANTĪA, æ. f. (præstans) Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority: p. dignitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: — p. virtutis: — dii excellentes præstantia omnium rerum: — excellentia p. que animantium reliquarum, over all other creatures.

\*\*PRÆSTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. Guaranty, warranty, Paul. Dig.: — ad præstationem scribant, be answerable for, or warrant the truth of, Sen. de Brev. Vit. 14, 3: — [Payment of what is due: p. vectigalium, Ulp. Dig.]

[PRÆSTATOR, ōris. m. One that gives security, Front.]

[PRÆSTERGUS, a, um. (old form for præstersus) Wiped off beforehand (doubtful), Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 32.]

[PRÆSTERNO, ēre. v. a. To strew before or beforehand, to prepare beforehand: p. folia, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 32: — p. altaria, Stat.]

[PRÆSTES, itis. for præses. (2. præsto) A president; a protector, guardian: p. lares, Ov. F. 5, 129.]

PRÆSTI, ōrum. m. An Indian tribe, this side the Ganges, on the Indus, Curt. 9, 8, 11.

PRÆSTĪGĪA, æ. f. (Quint.) Usually in the plur. PRÆSTIGIÆ, ārum. f. I. Legerdemain, sleight of hand, juggler's tricks, etc.: p. magicæ, Curt.: — Fig.: p. verborum, Cic. Fin. 4, 27: — quasi præstigiis quibusdam et captationibus depelli: — non per præstigiis, sed palam compilare, tricks, deceptions. [II. Wonderful or strange appearances or things in nature, App.]

\*\*PRÆSTĪGĪĀTOR, ōris. m. (præstigiæ) One who practises sleight of hand, an impostor, juggler, Sen. Ep. 45.

[PRÆSTIGIATRIX, icis. f. (præstigator) She that practises legerdemain, etc., Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 150.]

[PRÆSTIGIŌSUS, a, um. (præstigiæ) Full of tricks or deceptions: genus p., Gell. 7, 14.]

[PRÆSTIGIUM, ii. n. I. q. præstigiæ, Cassiod.]

[PRÆSTINGŪO, ōxi, netum. 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To extinguish, obscure: stellas p. (al. restinxit), Lucr. 3, 1057. II. Fig.: To annihilate, destroy: p. præstigiis (al. præstinxit), Cæcil. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 20.]

[PRÆSTINO, 1. v. a. (præs) To buy, purchase: p. pisces, Plaut. Capt. 4, 28.]

[PRÆSTITES, um. See PRÆSTES.]

[PRÆSTITOR, ōris. m. (2. præsto) A giver, App.]

PRÆSTĪTŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. (præ-statio) To appoint or fix beforehand, to prescribe: p. diem operi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56: — p. tempus alui: — nulla præstituta die, without a fixed day or term: — With a relative clause: prætor numquam præstituit petitori, qua actione illum ita velit, Cic. Cæc. 3.

PRÆSTĪTŪTUS, a, um. part. of præstituo.

1. PRÆSTO, adv. I. Prop.: At hand, here, present; usually joined with esse, in order to denote the presence of a person or thing or the existence of an object: ibi mihi p. fuit Lucilius cum literis tuis, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: or with adesse, ap. Ter.; Lucr.: Absol.: eecum p. militem, Plaut.: — ipsum p. video, Ter.: — Hence: p. esse, to appear, to show one's self, to be present: iste ad horam nonam p. est, Cic. Verr. 2, 33: — animus p. est: — Tulliola mihi p. fuit, has come to me: — eum bubulco p. ad portam fuisse: — hirundines æstivo tempore p. sunt, frigore pulsæ recedunt, A. Her.: — Esp. in a court of justice: qui tibi semper p. fuit, Cic. Qu. 16: — With a hostile intention: quæstores cum fascibus mihi p. fuerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4: — si quis mihi p. fuerit cum armatis hominibus. II. Fig.: To be at hand, to be at anybody's service, to be in attendance, to wait: p. esse virtutes, ut ancillulas, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: — togulæ licitoribus ad portam p. fuerunt: — p. esse alui: — p. esse salutitui: — ad omnia adsim p.: — p. esse clientem tuum: — conmeatum exercitui p. fore, Liv.: — ad nutum tuum p. fuerit: — quæstores consulibus ad ministeria belli p. essent. [Hence, Ital. presto, Fr. prêt.]

2. PRÆ-STO, stiti, stitum and statum, are. [perf. præstavi, Ulp. Dig. — Supine, præstatum; hence, præstaturus, Treb. ap. Cic. Fam.: præstatu iri for præstitum iri, Pomp. Dig.: thus, præstitui iri, Javol., ib.] v. a. und n. I. Act. A) To stand before any thing; hence fig., to protect or secure any thing, to warrant any thing, to be or give security for, to answer or be responsible for, to be bail for, with acc.: p. alqm, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: — p. damnum, to be answerable for: — p. invidiam: — p. nihil: — p. dictum: — p. ultima: — p. culpam: — p. periculum: — With a or de: p. a vi, respecting, as regards, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: — p. de me: — With acc. and inf.: prædones nullos fore, quis p. poterat, who could warrant, Cic. Fl. 2: — To secure, make safe, put in safety: p. populum, Cic. Leg. 1, 4: — p. mare amanti, Ov.: — To keep, preserve: socios salvos p., Cic. de I. P. 18: — p. omnia, Lucr.: — p. alqm incolumem, Hor.: — p. alqm finibus certis, to keep within certain limits: — eos finibus his p.: — p. remp.: — p. gloriam invictam, Liv.: — To keep, observe, abide by, act

\*p to: fidem p., to keep one's word, Cic. Fam. 5, 11: — p. jus hospitii: — p. pacem, Liv.: — *To maintain, abide by, continue in, retain*: p. memoriam benevolentiamque, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: — p. consuetudinem, Vatin. ap. Cic.: — *To perform, accomplish, do (one's duty)*: suum munus p., Cic. Off. 2, 9: — vicem aduetam p., to perform one's duty or office, Phædr.: — p. officia militis, Cæs.: — p. bellum for pugnare, Luc.: — quæ tibi jucunda præstabo: — nos ea præstitisse, quæ ratio et doctrina præscripserit: — p. quod in me est, Sall. B) Fig.: *To evince, show, exhibit, prove, manifest*: sin omnia præstitero, Cic. Pl. 1: — p. fidem: — p. virtutem, Cæs.: — p. voluntatem: — p. animum: — p. benevolentiam: — consilium fidemque p.: — p. favorem reis, Vell.: — p. clementiam, id.: — p. se incolumem, Lucr.: — p. se eum, qui: — p. se dubium partibus: — p. se invictum, Ov.: — victoria se præstat, id.: — *To show, bestow, afford*: p. alui pietatem, Cic. Brut. 33: — p. honorem debitum patri: — *To procure, afford, give*: voluptatem p., Cic. Fin. 2, 27: — p. occasionem, Eutr.: — p. pacem, id.: — quid ille dies terrarum orbi præstiterit, Vell.: — *To present*: p. senatui sententiam, Cic. Pis. 32: — terga p. hosti, to turn one's back upon, i. e. to take to flight, Tac.: — nihil dii hominibus p. possunt, Vell.: — \*\*Esp.: p. milites, to bring into the field, Eutr.: — *To pay, give*: p. stipendium exercitui, Liv. 5, 32: — p. certam (pecuniæ) summam senatoribus, Suet.: — p. tributa, Eutr.: — *To distribute, confer, bestow*: p. honores, id. II Neut. [A] Prop.: *To stand before, in front, or foremost*: præstant acies, Luc. 4, 30. B) Fig.: *To stand before, i. e. to be superior or conspicuous, to distinguish one's self, to excel, surpass, outdo*: longe p. inter suos æquales, Cic. Brut. 64: — patres gloriæ præstiterunt: — p. in arte, Lucr.: — in omnibus dimicationibus virtute p., Hirt.: — probro atque petulantia p., Sall.: — p. alui alq̄ re, to distinguish one's self above another in any thing: — p. alui: — p. alui rei: — p. alqm alq̄ re, Nep.: — p. alqm in alq̄ re, Varr. ap. Non.: — p. alqm, Stat.: — *Impers.*: præstat, it is preferable or better; with inf. and quam: mori milies præstitit, quam hæc pati, Cic. Att. 14, 9: — multo præstat, it is far better: — *Pleon.* with potius: Cic. Pis. 7.

[PRÆSTOLO. I. q. præstolor, Turp. ap. Non.]

PRÆ-STŮLOR. I. v. dep.: *To wait for, await*: p. alui, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: — p. huic spei et expectationi: — [p. alcjs, Sisenn. ap. Non.]: — p. alqm, Plaut.: — p. adventum alcjs, Cæs.

\*\*PRÆ-STRANGŮLO, are. v. a. *To choke, to deprive of breath*: p. alqm, Quint. Decl. 3.

[PRÆSTRICŮLO, ōnis. f. (præstringo) *A binding fast or hard (al. præstruōne)*, Tert.]

PRÆSTRICŮS, a, um. part. of præstringo.

PRÆ-STRINGO, strinxī, strictum. 3. v. a. \*\*I. *To touch or graze in front*: quum lecticam ejus fulgur prætrinxisset, Suet.: — \*\**To strip off*: p. vites, to deprive of their eyes, Plin. 17, 24: — \*\*Meton.: *To make blunt*: p. aciem ferri, id. 7, 15, 30: — p. aciem gladiatorum, Plaut.: — Meton.: p. oculos, to blind, obscure, dazzle, Cic. Vat. 10: — p. aciem oculorum, Liv.: — Fig.: p. aciem animi, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: — p. aciem mentis. \*\*II. *To tie together in front; hence, to tie or bind fast*: pollices vincire nodoque p., Tac. A. 12, 47: — p. faucem laqueo, Ov.: — Meton.: *To check, stop*: humor gelu præstrictus, Plin. 17, 24: — [To wind round: p. tempora sertis, Stat.]

[PRÆSTRUCTIM. adv. (præstruo) *With preparation*, Tert.]

[PRÆSTRUCTIO, ōnis. f. (præstruo) *A building beforehand, preparation*, Tert.]

[PRÆSTRUCTŮRA, æ. f. (præstruo) *I. q. præstructio*, Tert.]

PRÆSTRUCTUS, a, um. part. of præstruo.

\*\*PRÆ-STRŮO, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. I. *To build before in order to build something on it, to lay a foundation*. A) Prop.: ab imo præstructa, Col. 1, 5, 9. B) Fig.: *To make a preparation or beginning*: fraus fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, Liv. 28, 42: — præstruit ad illud, quod

dicturus est, Asc. ad Cic.: — [To build before in order to obstruct, to shut or block up, to render impassable or inaccessible: p. aditum, Ov. F. 1, 563: — porta præstructa fonte, stopped up, id.] II. *To build beforehand, i. e. to prepare, make preparation*: p. alqd, Plin. E. 5, 8: — quum præstructum consulto esset, Suet.

[PRÆ-STŮPIDUS, a, um. *Very senseless, very stupid*, Juv.]

[PRÆ-SŮDO, are. v. n. I. Prop.: *To sweat before*, Claud.

II. Fig.: *To exercise one's self with pains beforehand*, Stat. Th. 6, 4.]

PRÆSUL, sŭlis. c. (præsilio) I. Gen.: *One that leaps or dances before others*, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55. [II. Esp.: *The head of the Salii (i. e. the priests of Mars)*, Capit. — Meton. gen.: *A superintendent, president*: p. agri, Pall.: — p. fori, Sid.: — diva p. silentii, Sol.]

\*\*PRÆSULSUS, a, um. (præ-salsus) *Very salt*: p. adept, Col. 6, 2, 7.

\*\*PRÆ-SULTĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that leaps or dances before others*, Liv. 2, 36.

\*\*PRÆSULTO, are. v. n. (præ-salto) *To leap or dance before any thing*: p. signis, Liv. 7, 10.

[PRÆSULTOR, ōris. m. (præsilio) I. q. præsaltator, V. Max. 1, 7, 4; Lact.]

PRÆ-SUM, fŭi, esse. *To be before any thing [as a protection: p. mœnibus urbis, Ov. F. 5, 135], to lead, direct, rule, preside over, be at the head of, to have the charge of, to command*: p. artificio, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76: — p. alui negotio, Cæs.: — p. exercitui, id.: — p. oppido, id.: — p. equitatui, id.: — p. regionibus, id.: — p. provinciæ, Sall.: — p. vigiliis, id.: — p. agro colendo: — p. questioni: — p. muneri: — p. sacris: — p. statuis faciendis: — Absol.: p. in provincia, to be the governor of a province, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77: — qui in Brutiis præerat, who was commander, Liv.: — qui ibi præerat, Cæs.: — Adrumeti p., Auct. B. Afr.: — Esp.: *To be the leader of any thing, to take a great interest or have a great share in any thing*: qui non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam præfuit, Cic. Fam. 1, 8: — illi crudelitati non modo p., verum etiam interesse.

\*\*PRÆ-SŪMO, mpsi, mptum. 3. v. a. I. A) *To take before, take first*: p. allium, Plin. 25, 5, 21: — p. alqd potu, id.: — p. cibis frigidam, id.: — venenum bibere præsumtis remediis, id. B) Fig.: *To acquire beforehand*: p. patientiam rei, to arm one's self beforehand with patience, Quint. 12, 9, 9: — *To take or get beforehand*: p. gaudium, to rejoice beforehand, Plin. E. 2, 20, 6: — p. lætitiā, id.: — p. alqd cogitatione, to preconceive, to imagine beforehand, id.: — p. alqd voto, to wish beforehand, id.: — præsumpta opinio, a preconceived notion, prejudice, prepossession, Quint.: — presumpta desperatio, id.: — præsumpta suspicio, Tac.: — presumptum est, it is a prejudice, Ulp. Dig.: — \*\*Absol.: *To represent or depict to one's self beforehand*: futura p., Sen. Ep. 107: — presumptum habere, to presuppose, take for granted, presume, Tac.: — *To foresee, to conclude any thing beforehand, to anticipate*: fortunam utriusque p., Tac. A. 12, 41: — [To conjecture, Just. 6, 2; App.] — *To fulfil or do beforehand*: p. officia heredum, Plin. E. 6, 10: — p. supplicia, Tac.: — \*\*Esp.: *To apply or enjoy beforehand*: tempus presumptum, Quint. 1, 1, 19: — p. fortunam principatus inertis luxu, Tac.: — *To pass or spend beforehand*: p. tempus sementibus, Plin. 18, 25, 60: — *To take away beforehand*: inviti judices audiunt præsumentem partes suas, Quint. 11, 1. [II. *To take before the time, e. g. before the legal age*: presumptum diadema, Claud.] [III. *To undertake, dare*: p. illicita, Salp. Sev.: — *With inf.*: p. transire, Sext. Ruf.] IV. *To take before; pass, to go before*: ingenium judicio præsumitur, is stronger than the judgement, Quint. 2, 4, 7. [Hence, Ital. presumere, Fr. présumer.]

[PRÆSUMPTĒ. adv. *Boldly*, Vop.]

\*\*PRÆSUMPTŮO, ōnis. f. (præsumo) *A taking beforehand; hence, fig. in rhetoric, an answering beforehand, a refuting any objection that may be raised*

by an opponent, and thus forestalling it, Quint. 9, 2, 16: — *A conceiving, imagining, or representing to one's self beforehand* [a prejudice, prepossession, Tert.]; a conjecture: multum dare solemus præsumptioni omnium hominum, Sen. Ep. 117: — *Esp.: The early use or enjoyment of a thing*: p. rerum, Plin. E. 4, 15, 12: — [Bold assurance, presumptuousness, App.; Tert.]

[PRÆSUMPTIOSE. *adv.* (al. præsumptuose) *Boldly, presumptuously, Sid.*]

[PRÆSUMPTIOSUS, a, um. (præsumptio) *Presumptuous, Sid.*]

[PRÆSUMPTOR, ōris. m. (præsumo) *A presumptuous person, Eccl.; Cod. Th.*]

[PRÆSUMPTORIE. *adv.* *Boldly, presumptuously, Ter.*]

[PRÆSUMPTIOSE. *See* PRÆSUMPTIOSE.]

[PRÆSUMPTIOSUS, a, um. *I. q.* præsumptiosus, Salv.]

PRÆSUMPTUS, a, um. *part. of* præsumo.

\*\*PRÆ-SŪO, sūi, sūtum. 3. v. a. *To sew before or in front; hence, melon., to cover in front, to veil*: p. surculos coriis, Plin. 12, 19, 43: — *præsuta foliis hasta*, Ov.

[PRÆ-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum. 3. v. n. *To rise beforehand, Avien.*]

[PRÆ-SUSPECTO. 1. v. a. *To suspect beforehand, Jul. Val.*]

PRÆTACTUS, a, um. *part. of* prætango.

[PRÆ-TANGO, tēgi, tactum. 3. v. a. *I. Prop. To touch previously, C. Aur.* *II. Meton.: To attack previously, said of violent diseases: prætacta membra, id.*]

[PRÆ-TARDO. 1. v. a. *To keep back, Incert. auct. epit. Iliad.*]

[PRÆTECTIO, ōnis. f. (prætego) *A covering in front: p. oculorum, C. Aur.*]

PRÆTECTUS, a, um. *part. of* prætego.

\*\*PRÆ-TĒGO, tēgi, tectum. 3. v. a. *To cover in front: p. caput, C. Aur.*: — *quæ saxa somnium (tuum) prætixerint, on which stones you have slept, Plin. Pan. 15.*

\*PRÆ-TENDO, tendi, tensum. 3. v. a. \*\*I. *To stretch forth or forward: p. cornua, Plin. 11, 37, 45: p. visum, id.* \*\*II. A) *To spread or stretch one thing before another: p. membranam cordi, id.*: — *p. cilicia, Liv.* \*\*B) *Meton.: To make, hold, set, place, or put one thing before another: p. segeti sepem, Virg. G. 1, 270: — p. vestem ocellis, Ov.*: — *p. humero vellera, id.*: — *p. manu ramum olivæ, Virg.*: — *prætenta cuspis, Ov.*: — *p. sermonem decreto, Liv.*: — *p. insidias alicui, Just.*: — \*\*Hence, *pass. of localities: To lie before: Bæticæ prætenditur Lusitania, Plin. 3, 1, 2: — litus prætentum, Liv.* C) *Fig.: To use or allege as a pretext or excuse, to pretend, to cloak with: p. alqd seditioni, id. 34, 3: — causam belli p., Flor.*: — *p. decretum legatorum calumniæ, Liv.*: — *nomen hominis doctissimi moribus tuis barbaris p., Cic. Vat. 6.* [D) *To exhibit, manifest, betray: p. humanitatem facie tenus, App.*: — *nec conjugis prætendi tædas, Virg.*: — *p. debitum, to demand a debt, sue for payment, Paul. Dig.*]

\*\*PRÆ-TĒNER, ēra, ērum. *Very tender, Plin. 14, 2.*

\*\*PRÆTENTĀTUS, ūs. m. (prætento) *A trying, feeling one's way, Plin. 11, 37, 52.*

\*\*PRÆ-TENTO. 1. v. a. [I. *Prop. A) To stretch before; hence, melon., to hold before one's self: p. pallia, Claud.* B) *Fig.: To pretend, to allege, V. Fl.*] *II. Fig.: To try previously or beforehand: p. pollice chordas, Ov. M. 5, 539: — p. vires, id.*: — *p. misericordiam judicis, Quint.*: — *To examine or search beforehand: cochleæ corniculis prætentant iter, Plin. 9, 32, 51: — p. sinum, Suet.*: — *p. culcitæ, Suet.*: — *p. animi sententiam, Ov.*

[PRÆTENTŪRA, æ. f. (prætendo) *A military guard on the confines of a country, Amm.*]

PRÆTENTUS, a, um. *part. of* prætendo.

\*\*PRÆ-TĒNŪS. e. *I. Very thin or slender: p. folium, Plin. 16, 10, 10: — p. filum, id.*: — *p. pons, id.* *II. Meton.: very fine: p. sonus, treble, Quint.*

1014

[PRÆ-TĒPĒO, tēpūi, ēre. v. n. *I. To be lukewarm before.* *II. Fig.: si prætēpisset amor, if you had been in love before, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 6.]*

PRÆTĒR. *adv. and prep.* *I. Adv.: Passing by; only fig. to the exclusion of, except, excepted, with the exception of. nullas (litteras) accepi, p. quæ mihi reddite sunt, Cic. Att. 5, 3: — cavendæ sunt quædam familiaritates, p. hominum perpauorum: — non locupletari p. paucos: — p. rerum capitalium condemnatis, Sall.*: — [p. si, *except if, unless, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5: — p. quod, except that, App.*] — \*\*præterque, and besides or moreover, Plin. 9, 39, 64: — [p. propter, about, more or less, Cat. and Varr. ap. Gell.] — [Before; only fig. with quam: p. sapit, quam..., is wiser than..., Plaut.: — et (facere) p., quam res..., more than, Ter.] *II. Prep. with acc. A) Before, past, near, along before: p. oculos ferebant omnia, carried every thing by before his eyes, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: — p. castra transduxit, Cæs.*: — *p. ripam euntibus, Liv.*: — *p. radices montis, Plin.* \*\*B) *Fig.: Except, nothing but: nihil p. rem locuti sumus, nothing but what bears upon the matter, nothing irrelevant or foreign to the matter, A. Her.*: — *Contrary, against: p. consuetudinem, contrary to custom, Cic. Div. 2, 28: — p. naturam: — p. voluntatem cogitationemque, contrary to design or expectation: — p. expectationem: — p. opinionem, Nep.*: — *p. spem, contrary to expectation, Plaut.*: — *p. æquum, contrary to justice and equity, id.*: — *p. modum, beyond measure, exceedingly: — Besides, together with: ut p. se denos adducerent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43: — ut p. auctoritatem vires quoque haberet, id.*: — *p. imperatas pecunias, id.*: — *p. illud commodum, Col.*: — *Except, with the exception of: omnes p. unam, Cic. Un. 20: — omnes p. eum: — neminem p. Hortensium: — neque vestitus, p. pelles, habebant, Cæs.*: — *p. hæc, besides, Cels.*: — [With inf.: nihil legatum p. plorare, nothing but, Hor. S. 2, 5, 69.] \*\*C) Before: mustela murem abstulit p. pedes, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 7: — *videntur montes solem succedere p., Lucr.*: — *p. omnium oculos, Liv.*

[PRÆTĒR-ĀGO, ēgi, actum. 3. v. a. *To drive past or beyond: p. equum, Hor. E. 1, 15, 11]*

[PRÆTĒR-BITO, ēre. v. n. *To go by, to pass; with acc.: p. ædes, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 1: — Absol.: id. Pæn. 5, 3, 44.]*

[PRÆTĒR-CURRO, curri, cursum. 3. v. n. *To run past or by, Veg.*: — *prætercurra Chalcedone, passed, Amm.*]

[PRÆTĒR-DŪCO, xi, etum. 3. v. a. *To lead past or by, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 67.]*

PRÆTĒR-ĒĀ. *adv.* (præter, abl. eā) *I. Besides, moreover, Cic. Fam. 4, 3; Cæs.* — *Esp. in distributions: Them, next, again, moreover: et p. adiunxit: p. summam, Cic. Fam. 10, 3* [II. *Again, afterwards: neque illum p. vidit, Virg. G. 4, 502.]*

PRÆTER-ĒO, ivi or ii, itum. 4. v. n. *I. A) To go or pass by; with acc.: p. hortos, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: — p. alqm, Plaut.* [B) *Meton. of things: To go or pass by any thing, to pass along in front of any thing: præterit nocentes sæpe telum, Lucr.*: — *præterit quum sol loca flammis infesta, id.*: — *p. Tarentum, Ov.*: — *ripas flumina prætereunt, Hor.*] — *Absol.: [To pass by: præteriens modo mihi inquit, Ter.*: — *in platea modo huc modo illuc p., Cat.*: — *Meton. [of things: To go past, or flow by: unda præterit, Ov.*: — *navis præter creditur ire, Lucr.*] — [of time: To pass by, go past, escape: præterit tempus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 4: — præterit biduum, id.: — *nox præterit, Plaut.*: — *hora præterit, Ov.*: — *ætus præterit, Ter.*] — *Esp. in the part. pass.: Præteritus, v. um. Past, passed by, gone: p. tempus, Cic. de Sen. 19: — p. ætas: — p. anni, Virg.*: — *p. sæcula, Quint.*: — *p. nox, Prop.*: — *diebus decem præteritis, Varr.*: — *p. culpa, Ov.*: — \*\*Absol.: in præteritum, with reference to what is past, i. e. past time, Suet. Dom. 9; Plin.: — \*\*Esp. in Gramm.: tempus præteritum, the præterite tense, Quint. 1, 4: — [Esp.: Departed, deceased, late: p. viri, Prop.] — Subst.: Præterita, ōrum. n. Past things, time, or events, the past, Cic. Div. 1, 30; Cæs.: — [To go before, to walk on (before the others), to run over: p. alqm, Virg. Æ. 4, 157.] *II. Fig.: To go past any thing, to escape: [quid mali præterieris,*



Ter.] :— *To escape one's knowledge, be unknown*: non me præterit, *it does not escape me, I am well aware*, Cic. Cæc. 33:— *sed te non præterit, quam sit difficile*:—an quidquam Parmenonem prætereat? Ter.:—*nec dubitamus multa esse, quæ et nos præterierint, which have escaped us too*, Plin.:—p. (silentio) alqd. (or absol.) *to pass over (in silence), to make no mention of*: p. alqd. silentio, Cic. Part. 23: *without silentio*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44:—[Hence, Subst.: Præterita, orum. n. *The Books of Chronicles, because they contain things that have been omitted in the Books of Kings*, Hier.:—in præteritis relinquere, *to pass over any thing*, Cic. Ac. 2, 14:—\*\**To pass over, omit, leave out (in reading)*, Mart. 13, 3, 8: (in writing), Suet. Aug. 88:—Hence, *not to read over, to leave out (in a list)*: quatuor præteriti sunt, Liv. 38, 28:—*To pass over, i. e. to neglect, take no notice of (with regard to preferment), to slight, pass by*: dignos p., Cic. Pl. 7:—*si a populo præteritus est, quem non oportuit*:—sapiens suffragiis præteritur:—omnes ædilitate præteritos:—Scipioni obvenit Syria... Philippus et Marcellus prætereantur, *are not appointed to any office*, Cæs.:—*filium fratris p., not to remember in one's will*:—me quoque Romani præteriere patres, *have neglected or forgotten me*, Ov.:—[*To overlook, to make no use of*: locum, qui præteritus (a Plauto) negligentia est, Ter. Ad. prol. 14:]—Gen.: *To leave undone, forget*: quæ fœnices præterierunt, secari, Plin. 18, 28:—[*With inf.*: p. dicere, Plaut.] :—*With quin*: p. tamen non potui, quin et scriberem ad te et... mitterem, Cæs. ad Cic. in Cic. ad Att. 9, 6:—[*To transgress*: p. modum, Ov. F. 5, 304:—\*\**To excel, surpass*: ubi aut præteriri aut æquari eos posse desperavimus, Vell. 1, 17:—hos nobilitate Mago præterit, Varr.

\*\*PRÆTĒR-ĒQUĪTO, are. v. n. *To ride past or by*, Liv. 3, 61.

[PRÆTĒR-UNTER. adv. (prætereo) *Cursorily*, August.]

\*\*PRÆTER-FĒRO, tūli, lātum, ferre. *To carry by or past; pass. to come, run or go past*: acies præterlata est tenebras, Liv. 21, 55:—*vox præterlata*, Lucr.

\*\*PRÆTER-FLŪO, ěre. v. n. \*\*I. Prop.: *To flow past or by*: aquam esse oportet, eamque propinquam, quæ præterfluat, Varr.:—*With acc.*: flumen Valentium præterfluit, Sall. ap. Prisc.:—*amnis præterfluens mœnia*, Liv. 41, 11.

II. Fig.: *To flow or pass by or away*: voluptatem p. sinit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33:—*eorum orationes p. sino, I allow to pass unnoticed*, Cat. ap. Plin.

\*\*PRÆTERGRĒDIOR, gressus sum. 3. v. dep. (prætergradior) *To pass by; with acc.*: castra p., Cic. Fam. 3, 7:—p. fines, Tac.

[PRÆTER-HAC. adv. Further, moreover, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 73.]

[PRÆTER-INGIRO, ěre. 3. *To inquire further*: in negotium p., Amm.]

[PRÆTĒRĪTO, ōnis. f. (prætereo) *A passing over*, Cod. Just.]

PRÆTĒRĪTUS, a, um. part. of prætereo.

\*\*PRÆTER-LĀBOR, lapsus sum. 3. v. dep. \*\*I. Prop.: *To glide, flow, fly, run, etc., by*: præterlabentia flumina, Quint. 9, 3, 24:—*With acc.*: p. tumulum, *to flow by*, Virg.:—(tellurem) p., *to sail past*, id. II. Fig.: *To glide by*: (definitio) ante præterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic. de Or. 2, 25.

[PRÆTER-LAMBO, ěre. v. a. *To lick or touch, in passing*: fluvius præterlambit oppidum, *flows past or by*, Amm.]

PRÆTERLĀTUS, a, um. part. of præterfero.

[PRÆTER-LŪO, ěre. v. a. *To water whilst passing by, to flow past or by (al. præterruenti)*, App.]

[PRÆTER-MĒO, are. v. n. *To go by*, Lucr. 1, 319:—*With acc.*: Amm.; Claud.]

PRÆTERMISSĪO, ōnis. f. (prætermitto) *A passing over; hence, I. A leaving out*: p. formæ, Cic. Top. 7.

II. *An overlooking, omitting to seek or sue for any thing*: p. ædilitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 17.

PRÆTERMISSUS, a, um. part. of prætermitto.

PRÆTER-MITTO, misi, missum. 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To let pass*: neminem p., Cic. Fam. 11, 21.—[*To let pass over*: an facili te prætermiserit unda Lucani rabida ora maris, Stat. S. 3, 2, 84.] II. Fig.: *To let or allow to slip or escape*: p. diem, Cic. Att. 9, 14:—p. occasionem rei, Cæs.:—p. locum laudandi alqis.—[*To let any thing pass, i. e. to suffer to take place, to connive at*: p. vitia, Lucr. 4, 1145.—*With acc. and inf.*, id.—*Absol.*: *To show indulgence*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26.]—*To pass over, make no mention of, to overlook*: p. verba, Cic. de Or. 2, 26:—*illud p.*:—quod dignum memoriā visum, prætermittendum non existimavimus, *we considered it not right that it should pass unnoticed*, Cæs.:—*si quid ab Antonio aut prætermisum aut relictum sit*:—eum locum a Panætio prætermisum:—*With quin*: nihil intermisi, quin Pompeium a Cæsaris conjunctione avocarem, Cic. Phil. 2, 10:—*nihil prætermisi, quin enucleate ad te perscriberem*:—*To leave undone, to neglect, omit*: p. gratulationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 7:—p. voluptates:—p. scelus:—p. pœnam sceleris:—p. defensionem:—p. officium.—*With inf.*: p. querere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 39; Nep.

[PRÆTER-MONSTRO, are. v. a. *To show, as if in passing*, Gell. 20, 10.]

\*\*PRÆTERNĀVĪGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A sailing by, past, or beyond*, Plin. 4, 12, 19.

\*\*PRÆTER-NĀVĪGO, are. v. n. *To sail by, past, or beyond*, Suet. Tib. 12.—*With acc.*: p. sinum, id. Ner. 27; App.

\*\*PRÆ-TĒRO, trivi, tritum. 3. v. a. *To rub off before*, Plin. 11, 37, 63.

PRÆTER-PROPTER. See PRÆTER.

PRÆTER-QUAM. adv. I. Besides, except: nullum premium postulo, p. hujus diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic. Cat. 3, 8:—p. de sue:—p. si, except in case, Plin.:—p. quod, except that, but that, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14; Liv.—\*\**Besides that*, Plin. 20, 10, 42. \*\*II. Besides this, independently of this, Liv. 4, 17.

[PRÆTER-RĀDO, ěre. v. a. *To scrape or scratch in passing*: vox præterradit fauces, Lucr. 4, 531.]

[PRÆTER-RŪO, ěre. v. n. *To rush by or past*, App.]

[PRÆTER-SUM, fūi, esse. v. n. *To be without, not to be present*: p. rebus, Tert.]

\*PRÆTERVECTĪO, ōnis. f. (præterveho) *A riding, sailing, or passing by*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66.

PRÆTERVECTUS, a, um. part. of præterveho.

PRÆTER-VĒHO, vxi, vectum. [separate in Ov.] 3. v. a. *To carry, lead, or convey by or past; and in the pass, to pass by in a vehicle*. I. Prop. A) qui prætervehantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18:—*prætervehens equo, on horseback*, Liv.:—*terrâ marique prætervehentes*, Suet. \*\*B) Meton.: *To go past*: templa prætervecti, Tac. H. 3, 71.—*To go or pass by in a carriage; with acc.*: Apolloniam prætervehentur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 30:—*prætervectas Apolloniam naves*, id.—*Judeam p.*, Suet. II. Fig.: *To pass by or over, keep silence respecting*: locum periculosissimum silentio sum prætervectus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3:—*scopulos prætervecta est oratio, has passed the cliffs, i. e. the most dangerous parts*:—*oratio aures vestras prætervecta est*.

\*\*PRÆTER-VERTO, ěre. v. n. *To go or pass by*: p. solem, Plin. 2, 71, 73.

PRÆTER-VŪLO, are. (separate in Hor.) v. n. I. Prop. A) *To fly past or by*: quem prætervolat ales, Cic. Ar. 412.—*Absol.*: prætervolans aquila, Suet. (B) Meton.: *hasta medias prætervolat auras*, Sil. 10, 114:—*puppe lacum prætervolat*, Claud.] II. Fig.: *prætervolat numerus*, Cic. de Or. 58:—*sententiæ hominum sensus prætervolant, pass rapidly before them*:—*hæc non prætervolant, do not pass over cursorily*.

[PRÆ-TESTOR, ātus sum. 1. v. dep. *To bear witness to beforehand*, Tert.]

PRÆ-TEXO, texti, textum. 3. v. a. I. *To weave before or in front; hence, \*\*A) Meton.: To prefix*:

p. nomina auctorum, Plin. Præf.: — p. actores volumini, id.: — postibus prætexi (as statues), Plin. Pan.: — p. retia piscibus, Plin. B) Fig.: To pretend, allege, or assign as a pretext or excuse: p. cupiditatem triumphi, Cic. Pis. 24: — libertas et speciosa nomina prætexuntur, Tac. — \*\*With acc. and inf., Vell. 2, 62. II. A) To border or fringe any thing by weaving, or to weave a border to any thing: tunicæ purpurâ prætextæ, Liv. 22, 46: or simply, togæ prætextæ, id.: — toga prætexta, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44: and, simply prætexta, æ. f., a toga bordered with purple, as a distinction of the Roman kings, Liv. 1, 8: also, of the superior magistrates, Cic. Red. Sen. 5: and of certain priests, Liv. 27, 37: likewise of free-born children of both sexes, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44. — [Hence, senatus prætextus, for prætextâ indutus, Prop.] — \*\*Meton.: Of tragedy, because magistrates and principal persons were introduced into it, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32; Hor. A. P. 288. B) Meton.: To adorn with any thing in front, to prefix by way of ornament: carmen primis literis sententiæ prætexitur, Cic. Div. 2, 54: — Augusto prætextum nomine templum, Ov.: — litera prætexat fastigia chartæ, Tibull. C) Fig.: To provide with any thing: natura omnia lenioribus principiis prætexuit, has made gradual transitions in all things, Cic. de Or. 2, 78. — \*\*To cover in front: puppes prætextum litura, Virg. Æ. 6, 5: — ripas arundine p., id.: — fontem violis p., Claud.: — montes eas gentes prætexunt, Plin.: — nationes Rheno prætexuntur, ære situate hinc, Tac. — [Fig.: To cover, cloak, disguise: p. culpam hoc nomine, Virg. Æ. 4, 172.]

PRÆTEXTA, æ. f. See the preceding Article.

PRÆTEXTATUS, a, um. (prætexta) I. That wears the toga prætexta; said of men and of free-born children under 17 years of age, Cic. Pis. 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58: — Hence, ætas p., under the age of 17 years, Gell.: — p. amicitia, from infancy, Mart. — \*\*II. Unchaste, obscene: p. verba, Suet. Vesp. 22: — p. mores, Juv.

\*\*PRÆTEXTUM, i, n. (prætexo) I. That which has been woven in front; hence, fig., a pretext, colour, Suet. Cæs. 30; Tac. II. A border; hence, fig., ornament, Sen., V. Max.

1. PRÆTEXTUS, a, um. part. of prætexo.

\*\*2. PRÆTEXTUS, ūs. m. (prætexo) I. A weaving in front; hence, fig., a pretext, pretence, colour: p. voluntatis mutata, Suet. Aug. 12: — sub prætextu questionis, Petr.: — prætextu amicitiae, under the cloak of friendship, Tac.: — sub levi verborum prætextu, Liv. II. A) A border; [hence, meton. ornament, V. Max. 4, 4, 1.] B) Fig.: Outward appearance: majore prætextu, Tac. H. 1, 19.

\*\*PRÆ-TĪMĒO, ūi. 2. v. n. To fear beforehand, to be in fear beforehand: sibi prætimet, Plaut. Amph. prol. 29: — nihil est miserius quam p., Sen. Ep.

[PRÆ-TĪMĪDUS, a, um. Very fearful, Auct. Carm. de Jona.]

PRÆTINCTUS, a, um. part. of prætingo.

[PRÆ-TINGO, nxi, netum. 3. v. a. To dip in or moisten beforehand: semina p. veneno, Ov. M. 7, 123; C. Aur.]

[PRÆ-TONDĒO, tōtondi, tonsum. 2. v. a. To shear or clip in front, App.]

PRÆTOR, ōris. m. (for prætor from præeo) Any leader, head, chief, a governor. I. A civil officer; a consul, Liv. 3, 55. — A dictator: p. maximus, id. — The governor of Capua, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: — p. Thessalus, Cæs.: — Of the Suffetes in Carthage, Nep. — Esp.: A Prætor, a chief magistrate at Rome, elected, for the first time, A. U. C. 389, in the comitia curiata, from the patricians (after A. U. C. 416 from the plebeians also). In rank, the prætor was next to the consuls, with whom he was associated in the administration of justice, and whose place he supplied during the absence of the latter from Rome. The prætor was attended in the city by two lictors, with the fasces: out of the city, by six. He wore a toga prætexta. The business of the prætor having greatly increased, a second was chosen about the year A. U. C. 490, whose office it was to decide causes between foreigners, or between citizens and

foreigners. Hence, the latter was called p. peregrinus, while the former (p. urbanus) administered justice in private causes between Roman citizens only. The exercise of the prætorian authority was signified by the words, do, dico, addico; do, when the prætors granted licence to institute a process of trial or examination; dico, when they pronounced a sentence; addico, when they awarded the goods of a debtor to a creditor. When the Roman dominions had extended beyond the confines of Italy, prætors were appointed for the administration of justice in the provinces, of whom the first two were sent to Sicily and Sardinia in the year A. U. C. 526; and two were sent to Spain in A. U. C. 556. By Sylla the number of prætors was increased to eight, and afterwards to ten; by Cæsar, to sixteen. Under Augustus there were sometimes ten, sometimes fourteen, and sometimes eighteen. — Prætores ærarii were appointed by Augustus, but their office ceased again under Claudius, Suet. Aug. 36; Tac.: — Prætores fidei commissorum, were appointed by Claudius, Suet.: — a p. tutelaris was chosen by Marcus Aurelius, Capit. II. A military officer, chief, commander-in-chief, esp. of the foreign or auxiliary troops, Cic. Div. 1, 54; Liv.; Nep.: — legatus pro prætore, Cæs.: — questor pro prætore, Sall.

\*\*PRÆTŌRĪANUS, a, um. I. (prætorium) Of or belonging to the body-guard, prætorian: p. miles, Tac. H. 2, 44. — Absol., Eutr.: — p. cohors, Suet.: — p. exercitus, id.: — p. præfectura, i. e. præfecti prætorio, A. Vict. [II. (prætor) Of or belonging to the prætor, prætorian: p. tutor, Ulp. Dig.: — pretia p., received from the prætor, Aug.]

[PRÆTŌRICUS and -TĪUS, a, um. (prætor) Prætorian: p. corona, received at the public games from the prætor, Mart. 8, 33, 1.]

PRÆTŌRĪUM, ii. n. (prætor) I. The general's tent, Cæs. B. C. 1, 76; Liv.; Sall. — Also, the square place around it, Cæs. — \*\*Meton.: A council of war, because it was held in the general's tent; dimisso prætorio, Liv. 30, 5: — prætorium mittere, to dismiss, id. — [Meton.: The cell of the queen-bee, Virg.] \*\*II. The body-guard of the emperor: militare in prætorio, to serve in the guards, Plin. 25, 2, 6. III. The residence or palace of the governor of a province, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28. — [A palace, a royal building: p. regis, Juv.] — \*\*A magnificent villa or country seat: ampla p., Suet. Aug. 72.

PRÆTŌRĪUS, a, um. (prætor) I. A) Of or belonging to a prætor or prætors, prætorian: p. jus, Cic. Off. 1, 10: — p. turba: — p. comitia, Liv.: — p. actiones, Gai. Dig.: — p. exceptiones: — p. potestas, office: — p. ornamenta, the insignia of a prætor, such as the latus clavus, sella curulis, toga prætexta, Tac. — Subst.: Prætorius, ii. m. A late prætor, a prætorian man, Cic. Att. 16, 7. — \*\*A man of the rank of a prætor, one of prætorian rank, Plin. E. B) Of or belonging to a pro-prætor: p. domus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56: — p. exercitus, Flor. II. Of or belonging to a general or commander-in-chief: cohors p., the body-guard of a general, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40: — ironically: scortatorum cohors p., Cic. Cat. 2, 13: — cohortes p., the body-guard of the emperor, Tac. A. 4, 1: — also, the body-guard of a pro-prætor or proconsul: — p. navis, the flag-ship, Liv.: — p. classica, a signal for attack given by the pro-prætor: — imperium p., the chief command of the fleet: — p. porta, where the general's tent was placed, Cæs.

\*\*PRÆ-TORQUĒO, torsi, tortum. 2. v. a. To turn or twist forward or round: p. injuriæ collum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 12: — capite prætorto, Col.

[PRÆ-TORRIDUS, a, um. Very hot or dry: p. æstas, Calp.]

PRÆTORTUS, a, um. part. of prætorqueo.

[PRÆ-TRACTĀTUS, ūs. m. A previous treatise, Tert.]

[PRÆ-TREPĪDO, are. v. n. To tremble much; to be very hasty: mens prætrepidans, Catull. 46, 7.]

PRÆ-TREPĪDUS, a, um. [I. Prop.: That trembles very much: p. cor, panting, Pers. 2, 52.] II. Meton.: Very anxious: p. homo, Suet. Tib. 63.

[PRÆ-TRICŌSUS, a, um. (*al. pertric. or petric.*) *Very intricate or troublesome*: p. res. Mart. 3, 63, 14.]

[PRÆ-TRUNCŌ, l. v. a. *To chop or hew off in front or before*: p. linguam alui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 47:—p. collos i. q. colla, id.]

[PRÆ-TUMĪDUS, a, um. *Very much swollen*; *meton., rising or puffed up*: p. furor, Claud.:—*jactatio* p., Juvenec.]

PRÆTŪRA, æ. f. (*prætor*) *The dignity or office of a prætor, the prætorship*: præturā se abdicare, to lay down, resign, Cic. Cat. 3, 6; Tac.

\*\*PRÆTŪTIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Prætutii*: P. ager, Liv. 22, 9; Plin.

\*\*PRÆTŪTIŪS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the country of the Prætutii, in Picenum*, Plin. 14, 6.

[PRÆ-ULCĒRO, l. v. a. *To cause to ulcerate, or to make sore, beforehand*, C. Aur.]

\*\*PRÆ-UMBRO, are. v. a. *To cast a shade, darken, obscure*, Tac. A. 14, 47.

[PRÆ-UNGO, nxi, nctum. 3. v. a. *To anoint or smear previously or before*: p. vulnus, Theod. Prisc.:—*præunctus*, C. Aur.]

PRÆ-ŪRO, ussi, ustum. 3. v. a. *To burn in front*. I. Prop.: sudes præustæ, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40:—*hasta præusta*, Liv. II. Meton.: præustis nive membris, frost-bitten, nipped, Plin. 3, 20, 24.

PRÆ-UT. See PRÆ.

[PRÆ-VALENTĪA, æ. f. (*prævaleo*) *Superior power, pre- valence*, Paul. Dig.]

\*\*PRÆ-VĀLĒO, vālii, ēre. v. n. I. Gen.: *To be more able or powerful, to have greater weight or advantage*: prævalens populus, Liv. præf.:—*apud alqm p., to be more influential, possess greater influence*, Tac.:—p. auctoritate, Suet.:—p. gratiā, id.:—*sapientia prævalet* virtute, Phædr. II. Esp.: *To possess peculiar properties, power, or virtue, to be efficacious*: lac prævalet ad vitia in facie sananda, Plin. 28, 7, 21.

\*\*PRÆ-VĀLESCO, ēre. v. n. (*prævaleo*) *To grow or become very strong*, Col. 5, 6, 17.

\*\*PRÆ-VĀLĪDE, adv. *Very strongly*, Plin. 17, 14, 24.

\*\*PRÆ-VĀLĪDUS, a, um. I. Prop. A) *Very strong*: p. juvenis, Liv. 7, 5:—p. manus, Ov.:—p. ramus, Suet. B) *Meton.*: p. terra, rich, fertile, bearing much, Virg. G. 2, 253:—p. vitia, prevailing, Tac. II. Fig.: *Very powerful*: p. cohortes, id. H. 2, 28:—p. legiones, Vell.:—p. urbes, Liv.:—*avunculus* p., Tac.

\*\*PRÆ-VALLO, are. v. a. *To fortify before*: p. pontem, Auct. B. Al. 19.

[PRÆ-VĀPŌRO, l. v. a. *To fumigate or perfume beforehand*, C. Aur.]

PRÆ-VĀRĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A transgressing the line of duty; esp. of a pleader, who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party; a shuffling, betraying the cause of one's client, prevarication*, Cic. Part. 63; Plin. E.

PRÆ-VĀRĪCĀTOR, ōris. m. *An advocate or pleader who collusively favours his opponent*, Cic. Part. 36:—p. Catilino, a mock accuser:—p. causæ publicæ, a mock defendant, Cæl. ap. Cic. Fam.:—*apponere sibi prævaricatorem*. [PRÆ-VĀRĪCĀTRIX, icis. f. *She that sins or transgresses*, Aug.]

[PRÆ-VĀRĪCO, are. I. q. prævaricor, Aug.]

PRÆ-VĀRĪCOR, l. v. dep. (*præ-varico*) \*\*I. Prop.: *To go in a crooked direction, to make a balk in ploughing*: orator prævaricator, Plin. 18, 19. II. Fig.: *To act contrary to one's duty, esp. in a court of justice, when one accuses or defends a person only in appearance; to be guilty of collusion, prevaricate*, Auct. Har. 20; Plin. E.

\*\*PRÆ-VĀRUS, a, um. *Crooked, not straight; fig., irregular, bad*: quid enim tam p? Cic. ap. Isid.; App.

\*\*PRÆ-VĒHO, vexi, vectum. 3. v. a. I. *To carry or convey forth or before; hence pass., to ride, fly,*

*flow, go before*: missilia prævehuntur, Tac. H. 4, 7:—*nuntius prævectus equo*, Virg.:—*equites prævecti*, Liv.

II. A) *To carry or convey by or past; hence, pass., to flow or ride past or by*: præter undecim fascies prævectus, having ridden along by (or past), id. 24, 44:—*Rhenus Germaniam prævehitur*, Tac. B) Fig.: *verba cum impetu quodam et flumine prævehuntur, stream by or flow on rapidly*, Plin. E. 1, 16, 2.

[PRÆ-VELLO, velli and vulsi, vulsum. 3. v. a. *To pluck off in front, to tear away*, Laber. ap. Diom.; Tert.]

[PRÆ-VELO, are. v. a. *To veil or cover before or in front*: p. secures fronde, Claud.:—p. pudorem, id.]

\*\*PRÆ-VĒLOX, ōcis. I. Prop.: *Very fleet or swift*: p. camelus, Plin. 11, 31, 36. II. Fig.: p. memoria, Quint. 11, 2, 44.

\*\*PRÆ-VĒŇO, vēni, ventum. 4. (*also separately* ap. Virg.) v. n. I. A) *To come before, to get the start*: hostis breviori via præventurus erat, Liv. 22, 24:—*præveniat nuntius ex regis servis*, id.:—*With acc.*: *To prevent or anticipate a person or thing, to forestall*: p. hostem, id. 24, 35:—*talia agentem mors prævenit*, Suet. [B) *Meton.*: *Lucifero præveniente*, Ov. F. 5, 547.]

II. Fig.: [To anticipate a complaint, Ulp. Dig.]—*With acc.*: *desiderium plebis* p., Liv. 8, 16:—p. famam adventus sui, id.:—*legationem morte* p., Just.:—*morte præventus*, hindered by death, id.:—*nisi præveniretur Agrippina, should have been killed before*, Tac.:—*To excel, surpass*: *Not mentanæ vites fecunditate præveniunt Amenias*, Col. 3, 2, 14.

[PRÆVENTOR, ōris. m. (*prævenio*) *One that comes before*: præventores, a kind of soldiers, Amm.]

1. PRÆVENTUS, a, um. *part. of prævenio*.

[2. PRÆVENTUS, ūa. m. (*prævenio*) *A coming before, a preventing*, Tert.]

[PRÆ-VERBŪM, ūi. n. *A preposition*, Varr. L. L. 5, 5; Gell.]

PRÆ-VERNO, are. v. n. *To be spring too early*, Plin. 18, 26, 55. no. 2.

[PRÆ-VERRO, ēre. v. a. *To sweep or brush before*: p. vias veste, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 24:—p. silices caudā, Virg.]

PRÆ-VERTO or -VORTO, verti, versum. 3. v. a. I. Act.: *To turn before; only fig., to prefer*: quod huic sermoni prævertendum putes, Cic. Div. 1, 6:—[*To turn or twist beforehand; hence, to turn away previously, to avert, obviate*: p. tristitia leto, Luc.:—*hence, to prevent, guard against, forestall*: p. virus, Ser. Samm.:—*To take beforehand, or before another*: p. poculum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59:—*Fig.*: *To preoccupy*, p. animos amore, Virg.] \*\*II. Middle: *To come, go, or run before, anticipate*: [ventos cursu p., Virg. Æ. 7, 807:—*ventos equo* p., id.]—*Fig.*: *To come before, to forestall, be beforehand with*: prævertunt me fata, Ov. M. 2, 657:—*quorum usum opportunitas prævertit*, Liv.:—*mors præverterat*, Gell.:—*To surpass, outdo*: nemo umquam me tenuissima suspitione perstrinxit, quem non præverterim, Cic. Sull. 16:—\*\**To have the preference, to avail more, to prevail*: nec posse bello prævertisse quidquam, Liv. 2, 24:—*pietatem amori* p., Plaut.:—*metus prævertit*, id.:—\*\**To apply or give one's self beforehand or principally to any thing, to do first or in preference*: illuc prævertamus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 38:—*non intempestivum est, nos ad ea præverti quæ*, Col.:—*ad interna* p., Tac.:—*hoc prævertar primum, I will do this first*, Plaut.:—*ad occurrendum præverti*, Gell.:—*rei mandatæ præverti*, Plaut.:—*eam rem præverti, to turn one's attention to first*, id.:—*id te serio prævertier, that you should take it in earnest*, Plaut.:—*in rem quod sit, prævertaris, do, perform*, id.:—*cave pigritiæ prævertaris*, id.

[PRÆ-ETĪTUS, a, um. (*præ-veto*) *Forbidden beforehand*, Sil. 13, 155.]

[PRÆ-VEXO, l. v. a. *To torment, misuse, or impair very much*: p. vires, C. Aur.]

\*\*PRÆ-VĪDĒO, vidi, visum. 2. v. a. I. *To see before, to see sooner or previously*: prævisā locorum uti-

6 O

## PRÆ-VINCIO

litate, Tac. A. 13, 63, 1. II. *To foresee*: prævideo, quid, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9: — p. futura: — p. impetum, Tac.: — p. periculum, Suet.: — quod ipse prævidit, Plin. E.: — prævisi in unda cultri, Ov.

[PRÆ-VINCIO, nxi, nctum. 4. v. a. I. Prop.: *To bind or tie in front*, Gell. 15, 10, 2. II. Fig.: *ferinis voluptatibus prævinctus*, id. 19, 2, 3.]

[PRÆ-VINCTUS, a, um. part. of prævincio.]

[PRÆ-VIRIDIS, e. Very verdant, Front.]

[PRÆ-VIRIDO, are. v. n. *To be very verdant; fig., to be very vigorous*, Laber. ap. Macr.]

PRÆ-VISUS, a, um. part. of prævideo.

[PRÆ-VITIO, i. v. a. *To corrupt or infect beforehand*: p. gurgitem, Ov. M. 14, 55: — ex alio morbo prævitiat, C. Aur.]

\*PRÆVIVUS, a, um. (præ-via) *Going before, leading the way*: p. Auroræ, Cic. Ar. ap. Non.: — p. anteit, Ov.: p. turba, id.

\*1. PRÆ-VŮLO, are. v. n. *To fly before or first*: prævolantes græves, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: — aquila prævolavit, Tac. 2. PRÆ-VŮLO, velle. v. n. *To be willing beforehand*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 42.]

[PRAGMATICUS, il. m. (pragmaticus) *One that draws up or prepares imperial edicts and the like*, Cod. Just.]

[PRAGMATICUS, a, um. (πραγματικός) I. Experienced in state affairs, political: p. homines, Cic. Att. 2, 20: — Esp.: *A legal assistant or adviser, a person who by his legal knowledge assists orators and advocates*, Cic. de Or. 1, 45: — \*\*Gen.: *A lawyer, advocate*, Quint. 12, 9, 4; Juv. [II. Relating to civil affairs: p. sanctio, an imperial edict or ordinance made at the request of a community, Cod. Just.: — p. rescriptum, Aug.: — Subst.: pragmaticum, i. n., Cod. Th.]

PRAMNION, il. n. *A precious stone, the darkest kind of morion*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

PRAMNIUM VINUM (Πράμνιος οἶνος) *An excellent kind of wine near Smyrna*, Plin. 14, 4, 6.

PRANDĒO, prandi, pransum. 2. (prandium) *To eat before the cæna or principal meal, to breakfast, eat in the forenoon*, Cic. Att. 5, 1: — [With acc., *To breakfast upon, to make a light meal upon any thing*: prandium calidum p., Plaut. Pen. 3, 5, 14: — p. olus, Hor.]

[PRANDICŪLUM, i. n. dem. (prandium): prandicula antiqui dicebant, quæ nunc jentacula, ap. Fest.]

PRANDĪUM, il. n. I. Prop.: *Breakfast or luncheon, a light meal in the forenoon*: prandiorum apparatus et vinolentiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 39: — ire ad prandium, Plaut.: — ad prandium vocare, id.: — prandium videre alci, to provide: — prandium prandre, Plaut.: — [Gen.: *A repast or meal*, Mart. 3, 49, 3.] [II. Meton.: *Of the feeding of animals*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 1; V. Max.]

[PRANSITO, are. int. (prandeo) *To eat in the forenoon, to take a light or early meal*: p. polentam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 20: — p. prolem, Arn.: — Absol.: ut pransitaretur, cœnaretur, Macr.]

[PRANSOR, ōris. m. (prandeo) *One who partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2; Veron. ap. Macr.]

\*\*PRANSŌRĪUS, a, um. (pransor) *Of or belonging to eating in the forenoon*: candelabrum p., for humile, Quint. 6, 3, 99.

PRANSUS, a, um. (prandeo) *That has eaten in the forenoon, that has taken breakfast or luncheon*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: — curati et pransi, of soldiers ready for action, Liv.: — thus, pransus et paratus, Cat. ap. Gell.: — but p. potus is said of a person that has feasted, or has taken too much meat and drink, Cic. Mil. 21.

[PRAPEDILON and PRAPEDION, i. n. I. q. leontopodion, App.]

PRĀSĪĒ, ārum. f. *A place in Attica*, Liv. 31, 45.

PRĀSĪĀNE, ēs. f. *An island in the Indus*, Plin. 6, 20, 23.

## PRAXITELES

\*\*PRĀSĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the island Prasiane*: gens P., Plin. 6, 22, 24.

PRĀSĪI, ōrum. m. *A tribe on the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 19, 22.

\*\*PRĀSĪNĀTUS, a, um. (prasinus) *Wearing a leek-green garment*: p. ostiarius, Petr. 28.

\*\*PRĀSĪNUS, a, um. (πράσινος) *Leek-green*: p. color. Plin. 37, 10, 67: — p. factio, the leek-green faction of charioteers in the Circus; they were distributed into four parties or factions, distinguished by the colour of their dress, Alba, Russata, Veneta, Prasina, Suet. Cal. 55: — p. agitator, i. e. auriga, id.: and simply p., a charioteer of the leek-green party, Mart.

PRĀSION or PRĀSIUM, il. n. *A plant, a kind of horehound* (marrubium vulgare L.), Plin. 20, 22, 87.

PRĀSIUS, il. m. (πράσιος) *A precious stone of a leek-green colour*, Plin. 37, 8, 34.

PRĀSŌIDES, is. m. (πρασοειδής) *Leek-coloured, a kind of topaz*, Plin. 37, 8, 32.

PRĀSON, i. n. (πράσον) *A kind of marine shrub resembling a leek*, Plin. 13, 25, 48.

\*\*PRĀTENSIS, e. (pratium) *That grows in meadows*: p. fungus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20: — p. fœnum, Col.: — p. flores, Plin.

PRĀTĪTĒ, ārum. m. *An Indian tribe*, Plin. 6, 15, 17.

PRĀTŪLUM, i. n. dem. (pratium) *A little meadow*, Cic. Brut. 6; Plin. E.

PRĀTUM, i. n. I. *A meadow*, Cic. de Sen. 16: — prata cædere, to mow, Plin. or prata secare, id. — [Poet.: *Nep-tunia prata, the sea*, Cic. Ar. 129.] [II. Meton.: *Grass that grows in the meadows*, Ov. A. 1, 299; Plaut.] [Hence, Ital. prato; Fr. pré, préau.]

PRĀVE, adv. *Crookedly, not straightly, amiss, wrongly, badly, perversely*: p. facta, Cic. Ac. 1, 1: — versus p. facti, Hor.: — male, p., turpiter cœnabat: — id p. intelligunt, falsely, Plin.: — verba p. detorta, maliciously, Tac.: — p. pudens, with a false shame, Hor.: — pravissime, Sall.

[PRĀVICORDIUS, a, um. (pravus-cor) *Having a depraved heart*, Aug.]

PRĀVĪTAS, ātis. f. (pravus) I. Prop.: *Crookedness, inequality, deformity*: p. membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13: — p. imminutioque corporis: — p. oris, a making a wry mouth: — corporis privitates: — p. statumini, Col.: — curvaturæ p., Pall. II. Fig.: *Irregularity, perverseness, untowardness, impropriety, bad condition, depravity*: ne mala consuetudine ad aliam deformitatem pravitatemque veniamus, Cic. de Or. 1, 34: — p. animi: — p. meptis: — p. hominis, Sall.: — p. consilii, Tac.: — in ista pravitate perstabitis? — interitus pravitatis: — p. ominis, a bad omen, Gell.: — p. consulum, Liv.

PRĀVUS, a, um. I. Prop.: *Crooked, not straight, irregular, misshapen, deformed* [opp. 'rectus']: p. membra, Cic. Fin. 5, 17: — jumenta p. atque deformia, Cæs.: — inter 'rectum et pravum': — \*\*Subst.: Pravum, i. n. *Crookedness*: in pravum elapsi artus, Tac. H. 4, 81. II. Fig.: *Wrong, irregular, improper, bad, depraved, perverse*. A) *Of persons*: non p. dux belli, Liv. 1, 53: — p. collega, id.: — homo pravissimus, Vell. B) *Of things and abstract objects*: nihil p., Cic. R. Com. 10: — p. affectio: — bellua p., i. e. stulta, Hor.: — ingenium malum p. que, Sall.: — pravus nihil esse possit: — pravissima regula: — \*\*Subst. pravum, i. n., perverseness, wrong [rectum], Quint. 1, 3, 12.

PRAXĀGŌRAS, æ. m. (Πραξαγόρας) *A celebrated physician of Cos, the teacher of Plistonius*, Plin. 20, 4, 23.

PRAXĪDICUM, i. n. *The title of a writing by Accius*, Plin. 18, 24, 55.

PRAXĪTĒLES, is. m. (Πραξιτέλης) I. *A celebrated Greek statuary, who flourished at Athens about B.C. 400*, Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 4; Plin. 19, 10. II. *An artist in basso rilievo in the time of Pompey*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 71; Plin.

**PRAXĪTĒLĪUS** or **PRAXĪTĒLĒUS**, a. um. (Πραξιτέλιος) *Of or belonging to Praxiteles*: P. capita, Cic. Div. 2, 21: — Venus P., Plin.

[**PRĒCĀBUNDUS**, a. um. (precor) *Praying*, Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 36.]

[**PRĒCĀRIA**, æ. f. *A prayer*, ML: — Hence, Ital. *preghiera*, Fr. *prière*.]

**PRĒCĀRĪO**, **PRĒCĀRĪUM**. See **PRĒCARIUS**.

\***PRĒCĀRĪUS**, a. um. (preces) *Obtained by prayer or entreaty*: p. libertas, Liv. 39, 37: — p. vita, Tac.: — p. forma, Ov.: — p. incolumitas, Brut. ap. Cic.: — p. auxilium, Liv.: — p. imperium, Tac.: — precarium opem orare, to request assistance from mere favour, not by way of obligation, Liv.: — Subst. **prēcārium**, il. n. *That which is obtained by begging or entreaty*, Sen. Tranq. 11; Ulp. Dig.: — Hence, *precario*, by *praying*, by *begging* or *entreaty*: p. dare, Liv. 34, 62: — p. exigere alqd, Suet.: — p. rogare alqm, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23: — p. studeo, *I am obliged, as it were, to beg time for study*, Plin. E.: — memoria p. daret, *does not always serve, i. e. sometimes fails*, Sen.: — \*\***prēcārium**, il. n., *an oratory, chapel*, Petr. 30, 9.

**PRĒCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A praying, prayer, entreaty*: precatione uti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: — solennis p. comitiorum: — precationem facere, Liv.: — \*\**A form of prayer*, Plin. 28, 4, 9.

[**PRĒCĀTIVE**, adv. *By entreaty*, Ulp.]

[**PRĒCĀTIVUS**, a. um. (precor) *Obtained by prayer or entreaty*: pax p., Amm.: — modo precativo, by *prayer*, Ulp.]

[**PRĒCĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One that prays; hence, an intercessor*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22; Plaut.]

[**PRĒCĀTUS**, ūs. m. (precor) *A prayer*, Stat. Th. 10, 71.]

**PRĒCES**, um. f. See **PRĒX**.

**PRĒCĪĀNI**, ōrum. m. *A small tribe of Gallia Aquitanica, on the borders of Spain*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 27.

**PRĒCĪĀNUS**, a. um. *The name of a kind of pear*, Cloat. ap. Macr.

**PRĒCĪYUS** or **PRĒTĪYUS**, a. um. *The name of a kind of grape*: — Subst. **prēcīe**, ārum. f. Virg. G. 2, 95; Plin. 14, 2; or **prētīe** (ac. vites), Col.

[**PRĒCO**, are. I. q. *precor*, Juven.]

**PRĒCOR**. I. v. dep. (prex) I. *To entreat, beseech, petition, request, beg, desire*: p. deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: — p. Jovem: — p. ab alqo: — p. a (diis), ut: — p. alqd: — p. omen, Liv.: — p. alqd ab alqo: — hæc a diis p., ut, Nep.: — bonas preces p. Jovem, Cat.: — Nyctelium patrem p., to call upon (by way of entreaty), to invoke, Ov.: — [Absol., parenthetically: parce, precor, fasso, id.] \*\*II. *To pray, supplicate*: p. ad deos, Liv. 98, 43. III. *To wish*: p. reditum, incolumitatem, salutem, Cic. Pis. 14: — p. alqui mala, morbum: — male p., to wish ill: — [To curse, imprecate: p. alqui, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 71.] — [Hence, Ital. *priego*, Fr. *prie*.]

**PRĒHENDO**, or contr. **PRENDO**, di, sum. I. Prop. A) *To lay hold of, catch, grasp, seize, take*: p. alqm manu, Cic. de Or. 1, 56: — p. alqm auriculis, Plaut.: — p. alqm pallio, id.: — p. dextram: — quæ manu prenderentur: — ornabat locum, quem prehenderat: — *To lay hold of a person, in order to speak to him*: prende Septimium, Cic. Att. 12, 13: — [To catch, surprise, take in the act: p. in furto, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 17: — p. furto manifesto, Gell.: — or with genit.: p. mendacii, Plaut.] — [To take up, to arrest, seize: jus habere prendendi, Gell. 13, 12.] B) Meton.: tellus prehendit stirpes arbutorum (said of trees that take root), Cic. Ar. 116. II. Fig.: *To take, seize*: [p. oculis, to see, Lucr. 4, 1137: — vix oculo prendente modum, Luc.: — To reach: p. oras Italie, Virg. Æ. 6, 61:] — *To seize mentally, i. e. to comprehend, perceive*: animus naturam preheredit, Cic. Lig. 1, 23. — [Hence, Ital. *prendere*, Fr. *prendre*.]

1019

**PRĒHENSĪO** or **PRENSĪO**, ōnis. f. (prehendo) [I. Prop.: *A seizing, laying hold of*: habere prehensionem, the right of seizing or arresting anybody, Varr. ap. Gell.: — or, potestatem prensionis habere, id. ib.] II. Meton.: *A machine for screwing up or raising any thing, a windlass*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9. — [Hence, Ital. *prigione*, Fr. *prison*.]

**PRĒHENSO** or **PRENSO**. I. v. a. intens. (prehendo) \*\*I. Gen.: *To lay or take hold of, to seize*: p. manus, Liv. 4, 60: — p. brachia, Hor.: — p. forcipe ferrum, Virg. II. Esp.: *To take hold of anybody, in order to speak to him or entreat him*: genua p., Tac. H. 1, 66: — p. veteranos, Liv.: — supplex prensaret homines, id.: — p. singulos, id.: — *To apply to anybody for an office, to canvass*: p. homines, id. 3, 35: — p. patres, id.: — p. amicos, Plin. E.: — Absol.: prensat Galba, *is canvassing or solicits for the consulship*, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

**PREHENSUS** or **PRENSUS**, a. um. part. of *prehendo*.

**PRELIŪS LACUS**. *A lake of Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione*, Cic. Mil. 27, 74.

\*\***PRĒLUM**, i. n. (premo) *A wine or oil-press*, Plin. 18, 31, 74.

[**PRĒMA**, æ. f. (dea) quæ facit ut ne virgo se commoveat, quando a sponso premitur, Aug.]

**PRĒMO**, pressi, pressum. 3. I. Prop. A) *To press*: se p. angusto exitu portarum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28: — natos p. ad pectora, Virg.: — p. ubera, to milk, Ov.: — p. pedem alqui pede, Plaut.: — p. anguem, to tread upon, Virg.: — Absol.: p., to press (grapes, etc.) to make wine, Plin.: — p. membra paterna rotis inductis, to drive a chariot over the corpse, Ov.: — p. pollicem, to press the thumb (in token of favour), Plin.: — p. feminam, i. e. concubere, inire, Suet.: — Also of animals, Mart.: — \*\*p. vestigia patris, to tread in the footsteps of one's father, Tac. A. 2, 14: — [p. ore, to chew, masticate, Ov. M. 5, 538:] — [p. litus, to keep close to the shore, to touch it, Hor. O. 2, 10, 3:] — *To press, to hold tight*: p. frena manu, Ov. M. 8, 37: — premit omnis dextera ferrum, Sil.: — [To press, stop up: p. alqui fauces, Ov. M. 12, 509: — p. oculos, Virg.: — p. collum laqueo, to strangle, Hor.: — presso ter gutture, Virg.: — *To press into, impress*: p. dentes in vite, Ov. F. 1, 355: — hasta sub mentum pressa, Virg.: — presso vomere, id.: — *To press or squeeze out*: p. succos, Luc. 4, 317: — p. ignem, Virg.: — *To press down, to let down*: p. currum, to drive too low, Ov. M. 2, 135: — mundus premitur devexus in austros, is inclined towards, Virg.: — pressa dextra, to press down, hanging down, Sen. poet.] B) Meton.: p. locum, to press, as it were, a place, i. e. to frequent: p. forum, Cic. Pl. 27: — p. torum, to lie on, Ov.: — p. toros, id.: — p. sedilia, id.: — p. humum, to lie on the ground, id.: — p. terga equi, to be on horseback, to sit, id.: — p. ebur, i. e. sellam curulem, id.: — p. axes, i. e. currum, id.: — saltus montium p. præsi-diis, to occupy, Liv.: — [jugo p., to put to, to yoke, Ov. M. 1, 124:] — [To cover: fronde p. crimen, Virg. Æ. 4, 148: — canitiem galeâ p., id.:] — \*\*To cover, conceal, hide: montis magna pars cladem ruinâ pressit, Plin. 2, 79, 80: — lumenque obscura luna premit, Virg.: — prematur in annum, Hor.: — p. alqd terrâ, to conceal in the earth, to bury, id.: — p. ossa, to bury (the mortal remains), Ov.: — \*\*To form or shape any thing by pressing: p. caseos, Plin. 11, 42, 97: — p. lac, to make cheese, Virg.: — To press, harass, pursue hard: p. hostes, Cæs. B. G. 7, 3: — p. hostes obsidione, id.: — p. alqm telis, Virg.: — [To load, burden, freight: p. ratem merce, Tibull. 1, 3, 40: — carinæ pressæ, Virg.: — pressa carina, Ov.: — pressus multo mero, Prop.: — phaleras p. auro, to adorn, to attire, Stat.: — To mark: p. rem notâ, Ov. F. 6, 610: — To set, plant: p. virgulta per agros, Virg. G. 2, 346: — pressos propaginis arcus, id.:] — \*\*To form or shape by pressing down, i. e. to make any thing deep, to dig: p. fossam, Plin. E. 10, 69: — p. sulcum, Virg.: — cavernæ in altitudinem pressæ, deep, Curt.: — \*\*To strike to the ground, to overthrow: paucos p., Tac. H. 4, 2: — pressus Crepereius, id.: — [To govern, rule: p. populos ditione, Virg. Æ. 7, 737: — p. ventos imperio, id.:] — \*\*presso gradu incedere, with a close step, Liv. 28, 14: — or presso pede

602

## PRENDO

retro cedere, in close ranks, id. :— [To keep short, to tighten : p. habenas, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 63 :— To prune, lop : p. vitem falce, Hor. O. 1, 31, 9] :— To check, stop : p. cursum, Cic. Brut. 87 :— p. vestigia, to stand still, Virg. :— p. vocem, to keep silence, id. :— p. vocem alqjs, to cause anybody to be silent, to enjoin silence, id. :— p. sanguinem, to stop, stanch, Tac. :— p. sermones vulgi, id. II. Fig. : To press upon, to oppress : necessitas eum premebat, Cic. R. Am. 34 :— ea, quæ premunt :— ærumnæ me premunt, Sall. :— invidia et odio premi :— ære alieno premi, Cæs. ap. Cic. :— oneribus premi, of hard labour :— [To cover : me pressit alta quies, I lay in a profound sleep, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 521.] :— \*\*To conceal, hide, dissemble : p. odium, Plin. Pan. 62 :— p. iram, Tac. :— p. pavorem, id. :— p. secretum, Sen. Ep. :— curam sub corde p., Virg. :— p. alqd ore, to keep silence about, to keep to one's self, id. :— To press, urge, harass, or ply with words, questions, etc. : quum a me premeretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 53 :— p. alqm verbo :— p. alqm criminibus, Ov. :— To call upon to perform any thing, to dun : a procuratoribus premi, to be pressed, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3 :— \*\*Meton. : To demand earnestly : quum a plerisque ad exaudium premeretur, Nep. :— p. argumentum, to pursue an argument, to follow up, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36 :— p. causam, to encumber :— To express, to make clear : lingua sonos vocis pressos facit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59 :— To depreciate, disparage : p. humana omnia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28 :— p. ac despiciere, Quint. :— premendis superioribus, Liv. :— p. famam alqjs, Tac. :— p. arma Latini, Virg. :— [To excel : facta premant annos, Ov. M. 7, 449 :— vetustas laude secula nostra premit, Prop. :— Latonia Nymphas premit, Stat.] :— To abridge, condense : hæc enim, quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. :— [Hence, Ital. *premo*, pressure; Fr. *presser*.]

PRENDO, *ère.* See PREHENDO.

\*PRENSATIŌ, ōnis. f. A taking hold of or seizing; fig., a canvassing for office, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

[PRENSĀTO, are. v. a. freq. (preno) To catch hold of, Sid.]

PRENSO, are. See PREHENSO.

PRENSUS, a, um. See PREHENSUS.

[PRESBYTER, i. m. (πρεσβύτερος) I. Gen. : An elder, Tert. II. Esp. : An elder or presbyter in the Christian Church, between a bishop and a deacon, Eccl.] [Hence, Fr. *prêtre*.]

[PRESBYTERĀTUS, ūs. m. (presbyter) The office of a presbyter, Hier.]

PRESSE, adv. [I. Prop. A) With pressure : pressus confictata, pressed more violently, Capito ap. Gell. B) Meton. : Shortly, closely : vites pressius putare, Pallad. :— colla pressius radere, Veg.] II. Fig. of pronunciation : Clearly : p. loqui, not to pronounce the letters too broadly, Cic. de Or. 3, 12 :— Of rhetorical style : Briefly, not diffusely, concisely : p. dicere, Cic. Brut. 55; Quint. :— p. et anguste definire :— pressius et adstrictius scripsi, Plin. E. :— Without pomp, simply, Cic. Brut. 9 :— Exactly, accurately, distinctly : pressius agamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 10 :— definiunt pressius :— ad locum pressius accedere.

[PRESSIM, adv. (pressus) I. Prop. : By pressing to one's self : p. deoculari, App. II. Meton. : Closely, tightly, id.]

PRESSIŌ, ōnis. f. (premo) I. Prop. : A pressing, pressing down, pressure : p. cacuminis, Vitr. 10, 3, 5.

II. Meton. : The stay of a lever, whilst a burden is being raised, id. ib. 2.

[PRESSO, are. v. a. freq. (premo) To press : p. vomica, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11 :— p. cineres ad pectora, Ov. :— p. ubera manibus, to milk, id.]

[PRESSOR, ōris. m. (premo) A kind of hunter, Isid.]

\*\*PRESSORIŪS, a, um. (premo) That serves for or belongs to pressing : p. vasa, Col. 12, 18, 4 :— [Subst. : Pressorium, ii. n. A press, Amm. : Plin. ; Val.]

[PRESSŪLE, adv. I. By pressing to one's self : p. exoculari, App. II. Meton. : Tightly, closely : vestis adhaerens p., id.]

1020

## PRETIUM

[PRESSŪLUS, a, um. dem. (pressus) Somewhat pressed or pressed in : p. rotunditas, App.]

\*\*PRESSŪRA, æ. f. (premo) I. Prop. A) A pressing, pressure : p. palpebrarum, App. :— Esp. : A pressing of wine or oil, Plin. 18, 31, 74. :— [Meton. : Pressed juice : p. croci, Luc. 9, 809] :— [A press, thronging of people in a crowd, App.] B) Meton. : The downward pressure of water, a full or descent, Front. :— too long, heavy, unnatural sleep, C. Aur.] II. Fig. : Pressure, affliction, distress, Eccl.]

1. PRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of premo. II. Adj. : Compressed, concise, without ornament : orator p., Cic. Brut. 55 :— oratio p. :— oratio pressior :— stilus p. demissusque, Plin. E. :— p. sermo purusque, id. :— homo parci- or et pressior, more moderate, id. :— Dark, obscure : p. vox, Cic. Red. Sen. 6 :— p. ac flebiles modi, a dull, obscure melody :— Exact, accurate, precise : Thucydides verbi- p., Cic. de Or. 2, 13 :— quis te fuit in partibus rebus pressior? :— verbum pressius, Gell. :— pressiores cogitationes, App. :— pressi copia lactis, Virg. E. 1, 82. :— [Hence, Ital. *presso*, Fr. *près*.]

2. PRESSUS, ūs. m. (premo) A pressing, pressure; with genit. subj. : p. ponderum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23 :— With genit. obj. : p. palmarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 42 :— p. oris.

PRESTER, æris. m. (πρηστέρ) I. A kind of fiery whirlwind, Plin. 2, 48, 50. II. A kind of serpent, the bite of which occasions a burning thirst and causes the body to swell, id. 20, 20, 81.

PRETI, ōrum. m. An Indian tribe on the other side of the Ganges, Plin. 6, 19, 22.

[PRÆTIO, are. v. a. (pretium) To value, esteem, Cassiod.]

PRÆTIŌSE adv. Costly, expensively : vasa p. cæolata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40 :— pretiosius, Curt.

[PRÆTIŌSITAS, ātis. f. (pretiosus) Costliness, App.]

PRÆTIŌSUS, a, um. (pretium) [I. Act. : Going to great expense, that bestows great expense on any thing : emptor p., Hor. O. 3, 6, 32.] II. Pass. : Of great value, of high price, valuable : p. equus, Cic. Off. 3, 23 :— p. possessiones, Nep. :— pretiosior suppellex, Plin. :— res pretiosissimæ :— \*\*Costly, expensive, dear : p. odores, Col. 3, 8, 4 :— p. operaria, Plant.

PRÆTIŪM, ii. n. I. Prop. A) Worth, value, price : pretium constituere, Cic. Att. 12, 33 :— jacent pretia prædiorum :— pretium conficit (præco), sets, cries out :— annona non habet pretium, has no value, is worth scarcely any thing :— corticis ad medicamenta p. est, Plin. :— esse in pretio, to have a value, id. :— esse in suo pretio, to have its proper value, Ov. :— maximo pretio esse, Plin. :— ager majoris pretii, Ter. :— parvi pretii esse :— esse pretii minimi, Sall. B) Meton. : Money : non vitam liberorum, sed mortis celeritatem pretio redimere cogebantur, to buy for money, to redeem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45 :— pretio emere :— pretio mercari :— bene tam multa pretia et munera collocare :— pretium pactum non afferre :— pretium enumerari audiebant :— p. atque merces :— magno pretio conducere, to hire at a high rent :— parvo pretio vendere, to sell cheap :— parvo pretio vectigalia redempta habere, to have contracted for the customs at a low rate, Cæs. :— Wages, pay, reward : manus p., money paid for the making of any thing, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56 :— adducti pretio ad condemnandum :— pretio afficere, to reward, Virg. :— operæ p. est, it is well worth the while or trouble :— facere operæ pretium, to do any thing that is worth the while or repays the trouble, Liv. :— Germanico p. fuit convertere agmen, Tac. II. Fig. : \*\*Value, worth : hominum operæ pretium facere, to appreciate their services, Liv. 27, 17 :— est p. morum, have their value, Ov. :— Pay, price, hire : data merces operæ p. que impudentiæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32 :— p. recte et perperam facti, Liv. :— p. sceleris, Juv. :— p. carminis, Ov. :— pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. :— habes pretium, you are rewarded, Hor. :— \*\*Reward : p. certaminis, of the victory, Ov. H. 16, 261 :— nullo satis digno moræ pretio tempus ferunt, with nothing that well repays the trouble, Liv. :— \*\*pretia vivendi, inducements for living, inducements to live, Plin. E. 1, 12, 4. [Hence, Fr. *prix*.]

PRETIUS, a, um. See PRECIUS.

PREX [nom. and genit. sing. obsol.], præcis. f. Esp. plur., PRECES, um. f. A praying, entreaty, petition. I.

Gen.: prece humili, Cic. Inv. 1, 6: — cum magnâ prece ad me scripsit: — preces adhibere: — preces audire: — omnibus precibus orare, to entreat earnestly. II. Esp.: A prayer: eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. Pl. 41: — incassum mittere preces, to pray in vain, Liv.: — An imprecation, curse: omnibus precibus detestatus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30: — preces diras fundere, Tac.: — [An intercession: prece Castoris implorata, Catull. 67, 65: — A wish: damus alternos accipimusque preces, Ov. F. 1, 176.]

[PRĪMĒIS, idis. f. (Πριανή) Daughter of Priam, i. e. Cassandra, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37.]  
[PRĪMĒUS, a, um. (Πριανή) Of or belonging to Priam: P. virgo, i. e. filia, Virg. Æ. 2, 403: — P. hospes, i. e. Paris, Ov.: — P. conjux, i. e. Hecuba, id.]  
[PRĪMĒIDES, æ. m. (Πριανίδης) Son of Priam, Virg. Æ. 6, 494. — Plur.: Priamidæ. The sons of Priam, Ov. — Meton.: Trojans, Sil.]

PRĪMUS, i. m. (Πριανός) I. King of Troy, father of Hector, and husband of Hecuba, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. II. His grandson, the son of Polites, Virg. Æ. 5, 564.

PRĪANTÆ, ærum. m. A people of Thrace, Plin. 5, 11, 18.  
[PRĪPĒIA, ōrum. n. (Priapus) (sc. carmina) Verses written in praise of Priapus, Diom.]

PRĪPISCUS, i. m. (πριπίσκος) The herb ragwort, App. H. 15.  
[PRĪPISMUS, i. m. (πριπίσμος) Morbus, quum membrum virile in longitudinem extenditur sine Veneris appetitu, C. Aur.]

PRĪPONNĒSUS or PRIAPONNESOS, i. f. (Πριπώννης) Insula Priapi, an island of the Ægean Sea near Caria, Plin. 5, 31, 36.

PRĪPUS or -OS, i. m. (Πριπός) I. A deity presiding over gardens, vineyards, and their fruit; he was originally worshipped at Lampsacus, in Mysia, and afterwards also at Rome; he was represented with the organ of generation of extraordinary size, in token of the procreative and fructifying powers of nature, Ov. F. 1, 415; Hor. S. 1, 8, 9. — [Meton.: i. q. membrum virile: vitreus P., a drinking-vessel in that shape, Juv. 2, 95: — siligineus P., a kind of pastry in that shape, Mart. — Poet.: A lascivious person, Catull. 47, 4; Ov.] II. A town of Mysia, on the Hellespont, Plin. 5, 32, 40. III. An island near Ephesus, id. ib. 31, 38.

PRĪATICUS CAMPUS. In Thrace, near Maronea, Liv. 38, 41.

PRĪDEM. adv. (from the obsol. pris. whence prior, pridie) I. Long ago, long since, a long time ago. non ita p., not a very long time ago, Cic. Brut. 10: — quam p. retulisti: — jam p., already a long while ago: — non p., Ter.; Plin. [II. Not long since, Just. 12, 6.] III. Formerly, at an earlier period: quod ad me p. scripseras, Cic. Fam. 5, 6; Plaut.; Just.

\*\*PRĪDĪANUS, a, um. (pridie) Of the day before, of yesterday: p. cibus, Suet. Cal. 58: — opsonia p., id.: — balinea p., Plin.

PRĪDĒ. adv. (from the obsol. pris. [whence prior, pridem] and dies) I. On the day before; with acc. or genit. of the day from which one begins to reckon, or with quam: p. eum diem venisse, Cic. Att. 11, 23: — p. Idus: — p. Compitalia: — usque ad p. Cal. Octobr.: — p. ejus diei: — p. insidiarum, Tac. [II. Before, several days before, Marcell. Dig.]

[PRĪENĒUS, a, um. (Πριενή) Of or belonging to Priene: unus P., one of Priene, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Sid.]

PRĪENE, æ. f. (Πριήνη) A maritime town in the south of Ionia, birthplace of Bias, one of the wise men of Greece, Cic. Parr. 1, 1; Liv.

[PRĪENUS (trissyll.), ēi and ēos. (Πριηνός) Of Priene; subst., the sage of Priene, i. e. Bias, Aus.]

1021

[PRĪMĒVUS, a, um. (primus-ævum) In the first years, juvenile: p. Helenor, Virg. Æ. 9, 545: — p. corpus, V. Fl.: — primævo flore, in the first bloom, Virg.]

\*\*PRĪMĀNUS, a, um. (primas) Belonging to the first legion: Subst.: Primanus (sc. miles). A soldier of the first legion, Tac. H. 2, 43.

PRĪMARĪUS, a, um. (primus) Of the first, excellent, chief, principal: vir p. populi, Cic. de Sen. 17: — p. parastus, Plaut.: — p. femina: — p. locus, the first place. [Hence, Ital. primiero, Fr. premier.]

[PRĪMAS, ātis. (primus i. q. primarius) One of the principal or first, a principal, primate, App.; Cod. Th.]

\*\*PRĪMĀTUS, ūs. m. (primas) The first place, primacy: primatum obtinere apud regem, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

[PRĪME. adv. Especially, principally, Næv. ap. Charis.]

[PRĪMĒRĪLĀTUS, ūs. m. The office of a chief, Cod. Just.]

[PRĪMĒRĪUS, ūs. m. He whose name stands first on the wax tablets (tabulæ ceratæ); hence, the first and chief of those who belong to the same office, a chief: p. protectorum, the commander of the guard, Amm.: — p. notariorum, the chancellor or chief of the secretaries, Cod. Th.: — p. sacri cubiculi, the first lord of the bedchamber, lord chamberlain, ib.]

\*PRĪMĒGĒNĪUS, a, um. (primus-geno or gigno) [I. Gen.: Original, the very first: p. semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 2: — p. verba, the roots, id.] II. Esp.: Primigenia, æ. f. A surname of Fortuna, Cic. Leg. 2, 11.

[PRĪMĒGĒNUS, a, um. (primus-geno or gigno) Original, first of all: p. dies maris, Lucr. 2, 1105: — p. mens, Avien.]

\*\*PRĪMĒPĀRA, æ. f. (primus-pario) An animal that has borne young for the first time, Plin. 8, 40, 62.

\*\*PRĪMĒPĪLĀRIS, e. (primipilus) Belonging to the first company of the triarii. Subst. I. Prop.: Primipilaris, i. a. m. (sc. centurio) The captain of this company, Suet. Cal. 35; Tac. [II. Fig.: A captain, chief, leader, Sid.]

\*\*PRĪMĒPĪLĀRĪUS, ūs. m. (primipilus) I. q. primipilaris, Sen. de Const. 18; Spart.

[PRĪMĒPĪLĀTUS, ūs. m. (primipilus) The office of the chief centurion of the triarii, Cod. Just.]

PRĪMĒPĪLUS or PRĪMĒPĪLUS, i. m. (primus-pilus) The chief centurion or first captain of the triarii, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25.

[PRĪMĒPŌTENS, tis. (primus-potens) First in power, App.]

[PRĪMĒSCRĪNĪUS, ūs. m. (primus-scrinium) The first of a college or the like, Cod. Just.]

[PRĪMĒTER. adv. (primus) At first, first of all, Pomp. ap. Non.]

\*\*PRĪMĒTĪTĒ, ærum. f. (primus) I. Prop.: The firstlings, first fruits: frugum primitias mittere Apollini, Plin. 4, 12, 26: — primitias dare Cereri, Ov. II. Meton.: p. metallorum, Tac. H. 4, 43: — p. vitis, the first germs, Col.: — p. tori, first enjoyment of matrimony, Sil.: — p. armorum, i. e. belli, the beginning, Stat.: — spolia et p., the first fruits of a victory, first spoils, Virg.: — p. miseræ, first attempt at fighting, id.

\*\*PRĪMĒTĪVUS, a, um. (primus) The first of its kind: p. flores, that blossom first of all, Col. 9, 13, 2: — p. anni, the first, id.: — verba p., roots, primitives, Prisc.

[PRĪMITU. adv. I. q. primitus, Catull. 19, 11.]

\*\*PRĪMĒTUS. adv. (primus) At first, for the first time, Suet. Claud. 7.

PRĪMO. adv. (primus) In the first place, first, first of all; usually followed by deinde, postea, mox, denique, iterum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9; Sall.; Nep.: — quum p., as soon as, Liv.

[PRĪMĒGĒNĪTĪLLIS, e. (primogenitus) The first of all, original, Tert.]

\*\*PRĪMĒGĒNĪTUS, a, um. (primus-genitus) First-born, Plin. 11, 40, 95.

PRĪMĒPĪLUS, i. m. See PRIMIPILUS.



## PRIMOPLASTUS

[PRIMOPLASTUS, a, um. (vox hybr. primus-πλαστός) *First formed, Prud.*]

[PRIMORDIALIS, e. (primordium) *That is at first, primordial, Tert. Amm.*]

[PRIMORDIALITER, adv. *Originally, primordially, Cl. Mam.*]

PRIMORDIUM (also separated and transposed, ordia prima, Lucr.), ii. n. (primus-ordior) *A first beginning, beginning, origin, rise: p. urbis, Liv. præf.: — tristiores primordio, at the beginning of a reign, Tac.: — primordia rerum, Cic. Part. 9: — ab Jove Musarum primordia: — p. dicendi, Quint.: — p. mundi, Ov.*

PRIMORIS, e. (primus) \*\*I. Prop. A) *The first. p. imbres, Varr. R. R. 2, 14: — p. dentes, the first teeth, Plin.: — The first, foremost: p. dentes, the front teeth, id. 11, 37, 61: — p. pars, Cat.: — p. pars domus, Gell.: — usque in primores manus, as far as the fore part of the hands, Gell.: — in primori libro, at the beginning of the book, id.: — sumere digitulis primoribus, with the points of the fingers, Plaut.: — Subst.: Primores, um. m. The first or foremost: provolat ad primores, Liv. 1, 12: — inter primores dimicare, Curt. \*\*B) Meton.: First, foremost, i. e. most eminent or distinguished: primore juventute conscripta, Liv. 24, 20: — p. feminae, Tac.: — p. venti, the cardinal winds, Gell.: — Subst.: Primores, um. m. The nobles, chief men, men of the first rank: p. civitatis, Liv. 1, 59: — p. populorum, id.: — p. patrum, id.: — p. populi, Hor.: — Absol.: Tac. A. 2, 19.*

II. Fig.: quod in primoribus habent, ut aiunt, labris, have always in their mouth, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non.: — primoribus labris alqd gustare, to touch with the lips, i. e. to touch slightly, to apply one's self superficially to any thing; or primoribus labris alqd attingere: — versabatur mihi nomen in primoribus labris, was on the tip of my tongue, Plaut.

[PRIMOTICUS, a, um. (primus) *That grows first, early (al., primotina), Apic.*]

[PRIMOTIVUS, a, um. (primus) *I. q. primotivus.*]

[PRIMULUM, adv. *First, first of all, in the first place, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 18; Ter.*]

[PRIMULUS, a, um. dem. (primus) *First: primulo diluculo, at daybreak, at the beginning of the morning twilight, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 105.*]

PRIMUM, adv. (primus) I. *In the first place, first, at the beginning; usually in enumerations, or in denoting the order of succession; hence often followed by deinde, tum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58: — p. omnium, first of all. II. For the first time: quo die p. convocati sumus, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30. III. In connection with the conjunctions ut, ubi, quum, simulac, as soon as: ut p. potestas data est, Cic. Fam. 10, 13: — ubi p. potuit: — quum p. dati sunt iudices: — simulac p. niti possunt: — simul p., Liv.: — p. dum, Plaut.: — quam p., as soon as possible.*

PRIMUS, a, um. See PRIOR.

1. PRINCEPS, ipis (genit. plur. principium for principum, Liv.) (primus-capio) I. Prop.: *The first in time or order: p. ex omnibus ausus est poscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: — p. in agendo: — ut in fuga postremus, ita periculo p. erat: — p. fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi: — p. Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit: — Firmati p. pecuniae pollicendæ fuerunt, promised first, or were the first to promise: — p. senatus, the first on the list of senators, whose name was so placed by the censor, Liv. II. Meton.: *The first in rank, principal, most distinguished, leading: Eudoxus in astrologia facile p., Cic. Div. 2, 42: — p. Argonautarum, i. e. Jason: — p. feminae, ladies of rank, Plin.: — longe omnium gravitate p. Plato: — æqualium p., the first, the principal: — locus p., Plin.: — amor p. ad benevolentiam conjungendam, peculiarly suited for: — With a genit. of the quality: ille p. ingenii et doctrinae, in talent and learning: — Subst.: Principes, um. m. The principal persons, the leading men: p. civitatis, Cic. Vat. 10: — p. in civitate: — p. consilii publici, i. e. senatus: — p. conjunctionis, leader, head: — princeps juventutis, one of the most noble among the youth, esp. among the knights; also as title of the emperor's sons, imperial**

1022

## PRINCIPIUM

prince, Tac.: — *An author, promoter, leader, head, founder, chief: Zeno p. Stoicorum fuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 42: — p. consilii: — sententia et eloquentia p.: — p. atque architectus sceleris: — eorum omnium hic est dux et p.: — ducem principemque se præbere: — p. belli inferendi: — p. nobilitatis vestrae, Liv.: — p. principum: — \*\*A superior, president: p., qui utrique rei præponuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14: — p. gregis, a director or manager of a company of actors, Suet. Cal. 58: — \*\*A prince, ruler, regent, Tac. A. 1, 1: — principes, a class of soldiers who formed the second line, i. e. between the Hastati and Triarii, Liv. 8, 8: — Hence: signum primi principis, of the first host of the principes, id. 27, 6: — p. (sc. centurio), a centurion or captain of the principes: — p. prior, the first centurion or captain, Cæs. B. C. 3, 64: — p. centurio, Liv.: — p. (sc. ordo), the centurionship of the principes, Liv. 42, 34. [Hence, Ital. principe, Fr. prince.]*

2. PRINCEPS, ipis. m. *The name of a celebrated flute-player, Phædr. 5, 7, 4.*

PRINCIPALIS, e. (princeps) I. Prop.: *The first, original: p. causæ, Cic. Fat. 18: — p. significatio, Quint.*

\*\*II. Meton. A) *The first, i. e. the principal, chief, most distinguished: p. vir, App.: — p. questio, chief, Quint. 4, 4: — p. fastigium, Vell.: — pici p. sunt in angustis, Plin.: — principalia in Arabia thus et myrrha, id.: — principale fuit, principal thing, id.: — principator, Tert. B) *Of or belonging to a prince or an emperor, princely, imperial: p. curæ, Plin. Pan. 79: — p. quies, Vell.: — p. matrimonium, Tac.: — p. majestas, Suet.: — [Of or belonging to a class of soldiers named principes, Veg.] C) *Of or belonging to a place in an encampment called principia; hence, the two gates contiguous to the place: porta p. dextra, sinistra, Liv. 4, 19. — [Subst.: Principalis, is. m. A chief magistrate, Symm.]***

[PRINCIPALITAS, ætis. f. *Preeminence, preference, Tert.; Macr.*]

\*\*PRINCIPALITER, adv. [I. Gen.: *Principally, especially, chiefly, Sol.*] II. Esp.: *In a princely manner, imperially, Plin. Pan. 47; Sen.*

PRINCIPATUS, ūs. m. (princeps) I. Gen. A) *The first or chief place, preeminence: sol astrorum obtinet principatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: — eloquentia dare principatum dignitatis: — tenere principatum sententia, the privilege of giving one's opinion or vote before the others: — p. belli propulsandi, i. e. in bello propulsando: — appetitio principatus: — de principatu contendere, Nep. \*B) *Beginning, origin: an ab alquo temporis principatu ortus est, Cic. Un. 2. II. Esp.: The first place in a state; esp. the office of a commander-in-chief: Cassio principatum dari, Cic. Phil. 11, 14: — principatum in civitate tenere, Cæs.: — \*The imperial power or government, sovereignty, Plin. 7, 8, 6; Tac.: — \*\*Meton.: A prince, ruler, Plin. Pan. 36: — Meton.: A principal, primary power: naturam habere alqm in se principatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 11: — p. totius naturæ: — p. animæ.**

[PRINCIPALIS, e. (principium) *That is from the beginning, original: p. tempus, Lucr. 5, 247.*]

PRINCIPĪUM, īi. n. (princeps) I. Gen.: *A beginning, commencement, origin: in principis dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26: — quid est, cuius p. alqd sit, that has a beginning: — stare apud principium pontis, Tac.: — criminis neque principium invenire neque evolvere exitum possum. — nec principium nec finem habere: — ducere principium ab alquo, to take its beginning from: — principium capessere rei, to make, Tac.: — in principio, in the beginning, at first, Cic. de Or. 1, 48; Liv.: — principio, the first place, Cic. N. D. 3, 19: — dixeram a principio, from the beginning, Cic. Brut. 42.*

II. Esp. A) *Principia, ōrum. n. A first principle or element: p. juris, Cic. Leg. 1, 6: — bene provisus p.: — rerum p.: — nature p.: — p. naturalia. — Sing.: He that begins: Fautia curia fuit p., began, Liv. 9, 38: — [A founder, beginner, author: Græcia p. moris fuit, Ov. F. 2, 37]: — a foundation: id est p. urbis, Cic. Off. 1, 17: — p. philosophia. — \*\*Principia, ōrum. n. The front of an army, the front lines or first ranks, Tac. H. 2, 43: — post principia, Liv.; Sall.: —*

**Principia**, ōrum. *n.* *The principal place in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, and where the standards were kept, the councils of war assembled, etc.; head-quarters: jura reddere in principiis, Liv. 28, 24: — in principia vocare, Tac.: — in vestrorum castrorum principiis, in your head-quarters, with you, in your army: — [meton., the principal officers, the staff, Front.; Amm.]* **\*B) Meton.:** *The principal place or rank, Plin. 9, 35, 54. C) Dominion or rule over anybody, Tert.]*

[**PRINCIPOR**, ari. *v. dep.* (princeps) *To govern, rule, lact.*]

**PRIOR**, ōris. *Sup.*, **Primus**. (*from the obsolete pris; whence pridem, pridie, pristinus*) **I Comp.**, **Prior**, prius. **A) Prop.:** *Former, in respect of time or order; antecedent, previous, foregoing: prioribus comitiis, Cic. Pl. 22: — qui p. has angustias occupaverit, first, Cæs.: — priori posterius jungitur: — constituerat prior, had first appointed, Cæs.: — priores (partes) deferre alicui: — priore loco causam dicere, in the first place: — priore æstate, last summer: — p. vinum, last year's wine, Plin.: — p. liber, the preceding book, Col.: — Dionysius p., the elder, Nep. — \*\*Priores, um. m. Ancestors, forefathers: p. nostri, Plin. E. 3, 4, 5. — \*\*The foremost: prioribus pedibus, with the fore feet, Nep. Eum. 5: — genua p., of the fore feet, Plin. B) Meton.:* *Superior, more excellent: nemo haberetur p., Liv. 27, 8: — ætate et sapientiâ p., Sall. II. Sup., primus, a, um. A) Prop.:* *The first, in order, time, or place: p. vulnus dicitur obligavisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: — ut quisque p. venerat, Cæs.: — p. ex omnibus philosophis: — verum p., verum igitur et extremum: — p. Romanorum, Suet.: — p. Græciæ civitatis, Nep.: — p. a Jove, i. e. post Jovem, Ov.: — p. luendæ pænæ, Tac.: — p. literæ ... postrema: — Idus Martias primas, the next: — p. initium, Liv.: — [With inf.: p. inire manu, Sil.]: — The foremost: p. pars ædium (otherwise called atrium), Nep. præf.: — p. dentes, the front or fore teeth, Plin. — Subst.: Primum, i. n. The first, foremost, beginning: provolant in primum, into the front (of the engagement), Liv. 2, 20: — ni secunda acies in primum successisset, towards the front, id.: — a primo cogitavit, at the beginning, at first, Cic. Att. 8, 11: — epistolas a primo lego, from the beginning, i. e. in order of succession: — consilium a primo reprehendendum: — in primo, in front, in the beginning, at first, Cic. de Or. 64: — ex primo, from the beginning, Plin. — Prima, ōrum. n. The first, the beginning: si prima satis prospera fuisset, Liv. 8, 3: — the first things, the elements, first principles, Lucr. 4, 187; Virg.: — p. naturæ, Cic. Fin. 3, 6: — p. naturalia. — Hence, in primis, at the beginning (Liv. 3, 65); or, first of all, above all, Sall. Jug. 26: — prima consiliorum, i. q. prima consilia, Tac.: — prima vie, i. q. prima via, Lucr. — [Prima, plur. adv. At the beginning, Grat.]: — in connection with quisque; the first (no matter who or what), the very first: primo quoque tempore, at the very first opportunity that may present itself, Cic. Fam. 13, 57; Nep.: — primo quoque die: — voluptas p. quæque: — p. quidque: — primus, a, um, i. q. primum, adv.: vix p. inceperat æstas, Virg. Æ. 3, 8: — spolia, qua p. opima appellata, Liv.: — [esp. after quum, ut, Virg. G. 4, 21]: — primus, a, um, i. q. prima pars: in prima provincia, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, at the entrance of: — primis labris gustare, with the edge of the lips: — primâ nocte, at the approach of night, Nep.: — primo anno, i. e. initio anni, Col.: — primo mense, Virg.: — p. tumultus, the beginning of the tumult, Liv. B) Meton.:* *The first in rank or station, the chief, principal, most excellent, most distinguished or illustrious, etc., most noble: homines p., the most distinguished men, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71; Cæs.: — genere, nobilitate et pecuniâ p.: — vir p.: — homo: — prædium p., Cat.: — comitia p., i. e. centuriata and tributa: — prima putare, to consider as the principal thing, Sall.: — prima habere, id.: — prima tenere, to have the first place, Virg. — Hence, partes p., the principal character or leading part: primas partes agere, Ter.: — [ad prima, chiefly, principally, Virg. G. 2, 134]: — in primis, principally, above all, especially, chiefly: vir magnus in primis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43: — homo in primis improbius: — ut in primis Sicularum in dicendo copiosus est: — in primis nobis sermo de te fuit:*

— in primisque i. q. in primis etiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. — Hence, cum primis locuples, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28. **C) Fig.:** *primas (ac. partes) agere, to act the principal part, Cic. Brut. 90: — primas tenere: — primas concedere, to leave, to relinquish: — primas dare: — primas deferre: — primas ferre.*

[**PRIORATUS**, ūs. *m.* (prior) *The first place, priority, Tert.]*

[**PRIORSUS** or -UM. *adv.* (for prioversus) *Forward, Maer.]*

**\*PRISCE**. *adv.* *In the old or ancient manner: p. agere, in a straightforward manner, without ceremony, Cic. Cæl. 14.*

**PRISCĀNUS**, i. *m.* **I. A Latin grammarian in the time of Justinian.** **II. Theodorus Priscianus, a physician in the time of the emperor Gratian.**

**PRISCUS**, a, um. (*from pris, i. e. the Greek πρίσ*) [*expresses the Greek ἀρχαῖος, i. e. that existed before our time, whereas pristinus is said of things which fall in with our times*]

**I. Old, ancient, that lived or was in use a long time ago, antique: credendum est veteribus et priscis viris, Cic. Un. 11: — priscis illis: — p. literæ Græcorum: — p. severitas: — castimonia p., Tac.: — quod loquitur p. visum: — p. vetustas. — Hence: Tarquinius Priscus, the first of his family. — Priscus conveys the collateral idea of venerable, and thus particularly applies to whatever has reference to the golden age or the earliest and best times: p. gens mortalium, Hor.: — p. Iuachus, id.: — p. pudor, id.: — priscos mores revocare, Liv.: — [Former; p. Venus, Hor. O. 3, 9, 17.] **II. Meton.:** *In the ancient manner, i. e. severe, strict; p. parens, Catull. 63, 159: — p. fides, Mart.]***

[**PRISMA**, ātis. *n.* (πρίσμα) *A certain geometrical body, a prism, M. Cap.]*

**\*PRISTA**, æ. *m.* (πρίστης) *A sawyer, Plin. 34, 8, 19.*

**1. PRISTĪNUS**, a, um. (*from pris, the Greek πρίν*) **I. Ancient, old, pristine, former: p. dignitas, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: — p. mos: — p. labor: — p. bonitas: — p. consuetudo, Cæs.: — p. opinio, id.: — pristinum animum erga alqm conservare, Liv.: — in pristinum statum redire, Cæs. — \*\*Hence: Pristinum, i. n. Subst. A former state or condition: in pristinum restituere, to restore or put into its former state, Nep. Tim. 1. **II. Last, just past, of yesterday: dies p., Cæs. B. G. 4, 14: — p. nox, Suet.****

**\*\*2. PRISTĪNUS**, a, um. (pristis or pistris) *Of or belonging to a whale: sidus p., the Whale, Col. 11, 2, 5.*

**PRISTIS** and **PRISTIX**. *f.* See **PISTRIS**.

**PRIUS**. *adv.* (prior) **I. Sooner, before** (Cic. Læl. 4); *with quam, sooner than, before that: p. quam respondebo, de amicitia pauca dicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: — neque p. fugere destiterunt quam ad Rhenum pervenerunt, Cæs. II. Sooner, rather; with quam, than: carnificinam p. subierint, quam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: — [p. ante quam, pleonastically, Virg.: — quam p., i. q. priusquam, Prop.] **III. Formerly, heretofore, once on a time, Catull. 4, 25.]***

**PRIUS-QUAM**. See the foregoing Article.

**PRIVĀTIM**. *adv.* (privatus) **I. Prop.:** *Without reference to the state, as a private individual, in a private capacity, in one's own affairs, for one's self, in one's own name [opp. 'publice']:* p. alqd gerere, on business of one's own, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: — eloquentiâ p. et publice abuti, with regard to the state and to private individuals: — p. mandare, for one's one person: — publice p. que venerunt, in public and private affairs: — nec societas tibi debet nec p. Quintius, for himself in particular: — p. me studuerit sustentare, for himself, individually: — nulla me ipsum p. pepulit insignis injuria, for my own person in particular: — gratiam publice p. que petere, Cæs.: — \*\*p. se tenere, to stay at home [in publicum prodire, obviam egredi], Liv. 23, 7.

**\*\*II. Meton.:** *Particularly, especially, separately: de iis p. condidit volumen, Plin. 6, 17, 20: — purgant cybia vetera p. que cruditates, id.*

**\*PRIVĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *A taking away, withdraw-*

ing, a depriving of any thing: p. doloris, Cic. Fin. 2, 11: — p. culpæ, Gell.

[PRIVATIVUS, a, um. (privo) That denotes privation, privative: particula p., Gell. 13, 22: — p. pars (verbi), id.]

PRIVATO. adv. See the following Article.

PRIVATUS, a, um. I. Part. of privo. II. Adj. A) That lives without jilling any public post, private: vir p., a private person, Cic. Phil. 11, 10; or simply, p.: also, in contradistinction to a ruler; one who is not an emperor, king, or prince, Cic. Div. 1, 40; Tac.: — parce p. nimium cavere, be not too anxious, since it is not you who rule the state, Hor. B) Of things; Of or belonging to a single individual, private, not public [opp. 'publicus']: vita p., a private life, of one who does not fill a public office, Cic. de Sen. 7: — res p., private business: — agri p., private lands, Cæs.: — p. ædificia, id.: — p. calamitas, personal, individual; so also, p. consilia, Liv.: — p. pietas, towards a single person, e. g. towards a mother, id.: — p. luctus, private mourning, id.: — p. dolor, private grief, id.: — \*\*Under the emperors it was opposed to 'imperial': — p. spectacula, private games, not imperial, Suet. Ner. 21: — \*\*Subst.: Privatum, i. n. The house of a private person, a private house: mulieres damnatas cognatis tradebant, ut ipsi in privato animadvertent in eas, at home, Liv. 39, 18: — proprium se ex privato, id.: — privato se tenere, to keep at home, id.: — Private property: tributum ex privato conferre, id. 30, 44.

PRIVERNAS, ætis. Of or belonging to Privernum: P. ager, the territory of Privernum. Cic. Agr. 2, 25: — P. fundus: — quum in Priverne essemus, on the Priverne estate: — \*\*Subst.: Privernates, um. m. The inhabitants of Privernum, Liv. 8, 1; Plin.

PRIVERNUM, i. n. A town of Latium, now Piperno, Liv. 8, 1; Virg.

PRIVIGNA, æ. f. A stepdaughter, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3.

PRIVIGNUS, i. m. (i. q. privigenus, that has a family of his own, from privus-gigno) A step-son, Cic. Cluent. 66: — privignum adultum ætate, Sall. Cat. — [Privigni, ñrum. m. Step-children, Hor. O. 3, 24, 18.] — \*\*Adj.: p. proles, Col. 10, 163.

[PRIVILEGIATUS, ñ. m. (privilegium) One that enjoys a privilege or prerogative, Ulp. Dig.]

PRIVILEGIUM, ñ. n. (privus-lex) I. A law or bill against an individual: privilegium tulit de te, Cic. Par. 4: — rogationem in Galbam, privilegii similem ferente: — licuit tibi ferre non legem, sed privilegium: — p. irrogare: — privilegia tollere: — vetant leges sacratæ. leges privis hominibus irrogari, id est enim p. \*\*II. A privilege, prerogative, licence, or grant in favour of an individual: colonias habuisse privilegium, Plin. E. 10, 56: — quædam p. parentibus data sunt, Sen.

PRIVO. I. v. a. (privus) I. To deprive of any thing: p. alqm vitâ, Cic. Phil. 9, 4: — p. alqm somno: — p. alqm communi luce: — p. se oculis: — p. approbatione: — patriam adspectu suo p.: — [With genit.: me privas tui, Afran. ap. Non.] II. To free or deliver from any thing: p. alqm injuriâ, Cic. Agr. 1, 4: — p. alqm exsilio: — p. molestiâ: — p. dolore. [Hence, Fr. prive.]

PRIVUS, a, um. I. Single: in privos homines leges ferri noluerunt, id est enim privilegium, Cic. Leg. 3, 19: — vetant leges privis hominibus irrogari; id est enim privilegium. \*\*II. Meton. A) Every, each: in dies privos, Lucr. 5, 732: — In distributions, one each: privos lapides ferrent, one stone each, Liv. B) Peculiar, proper, particular, one's own: opercula doliorum p., so that each cask has its own cover, Cat. R. R. 11: — quem ducit p. triremis, Hor.: — sive aliud p., id.: — milites binis privis tunicis donat, Liv.

I. PRŌI or PROH! interj.: Expressing admiration or lamentation, oh! ah! p. dii immortales! Cic. de I. P. 12: — p. deorum atque hominum fidem! — p. deum fidem atque hominum! — p. sancte Juppiter! — p. Juppiter! hominis

stultitiam! O Jupiter! what folly! Ter.: — p. deum immortalium (sc. fidem), Ter.: — p. malæ tractationis! what treatment! Tert.

2. PRŌ. prep. with abl. (old dat. neut. from prus, a, um.; see PRÆ; allied to πρό) I. Prop. A) Before (of space): sedens p. æde Castoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 11: — copias p. oppido collocaverat, Cæs.: — legiones p. castris constituit, id.: — præsidia, quæ p. templis cernitis: — stabat p. litore classis, before or on the shore, Tac.: — Cæsar p. castris suas copias produxit, before, i. e. outside, Cæs. B) In front of, at, in, on: p. suggestu, on the tribunal, Cæs. B. G. 6, 3: — p. tribunali alqd significare, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: — p. concione, before, in, the assembly, Liv.: — p. rostris, Suet. II. Meton.: For, for the benefit, or to the advantage of: dimicare p. legibus, p. libertate, p. patria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: — hoc non modo non p. me, sed contra me est potius, not only not in my favour, but etc.: — partim p. hoc esse, to his advantage: — Instead of, in the place of: in portu Siciliæ p. magistro est quidam L. Carpinatius, is the vice-director, Cic. Verr. 2, 70: — operas dare in portu et scriptura Asiæ p. magistro: — p. consule, Liv.: — p. prætore, id.: — p. collegio, in the name of the college: — p. vallo canes objecerant, Cæs.: — p. patre esse alcu, to act as a father, or in the place of, instead of, id.: — Just as much as, the same as: Cato est mihi unus p. centum millibus, Cic. Att. 2, 5: — p. amico controversias componere, as a friend, Cæs.: — nonnulli ab insciis p. noxiis conciduntur, as guilty, Nep.: — p. certo ponere, to assume as certain, Cæs.: — habere p. certo, for certain: — sumere p. concessio et probato, for, as, as good as: — p. eo habere, to consider, be of opinion: — p. infecto habere, to consider as undone: — id p. non dicto habendum, as if not said at all, Liv.: — p. damnato esse, as good as condemned: — transire p. transfuga, as a deserter, Liv.: — p. amicis, as friends, in a friendly manner: — p. eo, ac si, just as if: — \*\*For, as a reward for: cui ille p. meritis gratiam retulit, Nep. Them. 8: — After, according to, in proportion to, for, in comparison with: p. multitudine hominum et p. gloria belli atque fortitudinis, in proportion to their population and considering their military renown and courage, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2: — sunt impii cives, p. caritate reipublicæ, nimium multi; p. multitudine bene sentientium, admodum pauci, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 36: — prælium atrocius quam p. numero pugnantium fuit, Liv.: — latius quam p. copiis, id.: — p. patriæ caritate, Nep.: — agere p. viribus: — p. virili parte, according to one's power: — p. tempore et p. re, according to time and circumstances, Cæs.: — p. tempore, Liv.: — p. mea parte, for my part: — p. tua, sua parte: — p. se quisque, every one for himself according to his ability: — p. eo, with ac or atque or quam, quantum, according as: p. eo ac debui, according to my duty, Sulp. ap. Cic. E.: — p. eo, quanti te facio, according as I esteem you, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: — ea p. eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, æstimandi: — p. eo est atque, is just as good as if, comes just to the same as if, Dig.: — p. eo quod, because: — p. eo, ut temporis difficultas tulit: — remove alqm p. imperio, in a dictatorial manner, imperiously, Liv.: — p. tua prudentia, according to or in conformity with your prudence, id.: — p. tuo amore, id.: — On account of, for the sake of: alqm amare p. ejus suavitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: — petere p. algo, to beg or intercede for anybody: — For, on account of: solvere p. vectura, to pay the freight or fare, Cic. Att. 1, 3: — Through: fieri p. tribuno ædilem, Liv.: — ut p. suffragio renunciaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 51, 127: — p. præde litis vindictarum quam satis accepisset. [Hence, Ital. per, Fr. pour.]

[PRŌDIFICIUM. I. q. quod ex privato loco processit in publicum solum, ap. Fest.]

PRŌGŌRUS, i. m. (προγγορος, προγορος) The chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 50.

[PRŌ-ŌMŌTA, æ. f. i. q. soror proavi. The sister of a great-grandfather, Pomp. Dig.]

[PRŌ-ŌPŌDŌSIS, is. f. (προαποδοσις) Reddito orationis, M. Cap. 5, 175.]

[PRŌARCHE, æs. f. (προαρχή) First beginning; name of one of the æons of the Valentinians, Tert.]

**\*\*PRŌ-AUCTOR**, ōris. m. *A founder (of a family), remote ancestor*: generis p., Suet. Claud. 24.

**\*\*PRŌ-ĀVĪA**, æ. f. *The mother of a grandfather or grandmother, a great-grandmother*, Suet. Cal. 10; Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

[PRŌ-ĀVĪTUS, a. um. *Inherited from or proceeding from great-grand-parents or one's ancestors*: p. regna, Ov. M. 13, 416: — p. rura, Stat.]

[PRŌ-ĀVUNCŪLUS, i. m. i. q. frater proavīæ. *The brother of a great-grandmother*, Gai.; Paul. Dig.]

**PRŌ-ĀVUS**, i. m. *The father of a grandfather or grandmother, a great-grandfather*, Cic. Mur. 7; Plaut. — [Gen.: *An ancestor*: p. vestri, ancestors, Hor. A. P. 270]: — *Also for abavus or tritavus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11.

[PRŌBA, æ. f. *A proof*, Amm. Hence, Ital. *pruova*, Fr. *preuve*.]

**PRŌBĀBĪLIS**, e. I. *Probable, credible, likely to be true*: p. ratio, Cic. Off. 1, 3: — p. conjectura: — disputatio p.: — causa p.: — visa p.: — nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat p.: — p. est id, quod fere fieri solet. II. *Plausible, praiseworthy, commendable, pleasing, fit, good*: p. orator, Cic. Brut. 76: — p. discipulus: — orator probabilior: — aqua maxime p., Plin.: — p. ingenium: — p. genus orationis.

**PRŌBĀBĪLITAS**, ātis. f. *Probability, credibility*: p. magna, Cic. Ac. 2, 24: — fallax p.

**PRŌBĀBĪLITER** adv. I. *Probably, credibly, with probability*: p. dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 82: — rem exponere breviter et p. et aperte: — p. confici eum: — justius et probabilius accusare. \*\*II. *Commendably, with the approbation of others, laudably*: p. gerere consulatum, Vell. 2, 46.

[PRŌBĀMENTUM, i. n. (probo) *A proof*, Cod. Th.]

**\*\*PRŌBĀTA**, ōrum. n. (prōbata) *Sheep*, Plin. 7, 2, 2. (Pure Latin, oves.)

**PRŌBĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *An approving, approbation*: ob probationem pretium datum, Cic. Font. 4: — p. multa. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *A demonstration, proof*, Quint. 5, 10, 8: — p. firma, id.: — p. potentissima, id.: — probationem petere, id.: — p. rei, Just.: — p. oculorum, ocular demonstration, Plin. B) *A trial, examination*: p. athletarum, Cic. Off. 1, 40: — p. tua futura est: — p. croci sinceri, Plin.

[PRŌBĀTĪVUS, a. um. (probo) *Relating to proof*: p. questiones, Auct. Quint. Decl.]

**PRŌBĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One that approves of any thing, an approver*: p. facti, Cic. Phil. 2, 12.

[PRŌBĀTŌRIA, æ. f. (sc. epistola) (probo) *A testimonial (of the emperor) relating to ability or good conduct*, Cod. Just.]

**PRŌBĀTUS**, a. um. I. *Part. of probo*. II. *Adj.* A) *Proved, tested, good, excellent*: ceterarum homines artium spectati et p., Cic. de Or. 1, 27: — p. homo: — femina probatissima: — argentum p., Plaut.: — boleti probatissimi, Plin. B) *Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable*: juvenis probator primoribus patrum, Liv. 21, 8: — probatissimus alui.

**PRŌBE** adv. *Well, properly, excellently*: p. curare alqd, Cic. Att. 5, 1: — p. judicare: — p. scire: — p. meministi: — p. definire: — p. dicere de alqo: — narras p., you bring good news, Ter.: — probissime, very well, id.: — p. errare, to be sadly mistaken, Plaut.: — tui similis est p., very much like, Ter.

[PRŌBĪANUS, a. um. *Called after Probus*, Lampr.]

**PRŌBĪTAS**, ātis. f. (probus) *The goodness of a thing; of persons, probity, honesty, integrity, virtue*, Cic. Fam. 13, 10; Tac.; Quint.

[PRŌBĪTER adv. (probus) *I. q. probe*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**\*\*PRŌBLĒMA**, ātis. (prōblēma) *A question proposed for solution, a problem*, Suet. Gramm. 4; Sen.

**PRŌBO**. 1. v. a. (probus) [I. *To prove, examine, judge of; try*: p. amicitiam utilitate, Ov. P. 2, 3, 8: — p. ex tuo ingenio mores alienos, Plaut.: — ex eorum ingenio ingenium horum probant, id. II. *Meton.* A) *To prove by experience*, Pall.] B) *To consider as good, approve, be satisfied with*: p. domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: — p. rationem officii: — p. alqm: — hostiis probatis: — qui non probet, non laudet? — With inf.: p. transire, Cæs. B. C. 1, 29. — With acc. and inf. for probabiliter demonstrare, id. B. G. 1, 3. C) *To make any thing pleasant or agreeable to one, to render one pleased or satisfied with a thing*: quod iis probavi, Cic. Att. 6, 1: — p. causam alui: — p. alui alqm: — consilia alui p.: — officium suum alui p.: — factum suum alui p.: — p. alui de re: — se alui p.: — probari alui, to please, to gain approbation, to obtain anybody's favour: quos libros tibi probari gaudeo, Cic. Att. 6, 1: — causa avunculo probabitur. D) *To make any thing credible, to prove, demonstrate, show, to make out, to make good*: hoc difficile est probatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1: — crimen p.: — causam p. paucis verbis: — probes mihi ista. — With acc. and inf.: is plane mihi probabat, se bene sentire, Cic. Att. 14, 20: — perfacile factu esse illis probat, Cæs. — With ut: qui probari potest, ut is, qui plus quam ego ipse gaudeat? Cic. Fin. 2, 33: — patrio pater esse metu probor, my paternal anxiety for you proves that I am your father, Ov. \*\*E) *To ascertain, prove*: tus probatur candore, the goodness of frankincense is ascertained by, etc., Plin. 12, 14, 32: — p. equum animi, as to its mettle, Sil.: — p. alqm, to pronounce anybody fit for military service, Trajan. ap. Plin. E.: — se pro alqo p., to pass or give one's self out for anybody, Ter.: — alqm pro alqo p., to give out anybody for: vulnus pro ictu gladiatoris probari, to be taken for. F) *To exhibit, show, display, manifest*: p. virtutem, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43: — p. suum officium et diligentiam. — [Hence, Ital. *pruovo*, *provare*, Fr. *éprouve*, *prover*.]

[PRŌBŌLE, ēs. f. (προβολή) *A bringing forth*, Tert.]

**\*\*PRŌBOSCIS**, idis. f. (προβόσκis) [The snout of an animal, Varr. ap. Non.] *The trunk or proboscis of an elephant*, Plin. 8, 7, 9.

[PRŌBRĀCHŪS, ōs. m. (προβραχῦς) (sc. pes) *A metrical foot, consisting of one short and four long syllables; e. g. rēdūndāvērunt*, Diom.]

**\*\*PROBRŌSE** adv. *In a disgraceful manner, shamefully*: p. prostituere alqm, Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Gell.

[PROBRŌSITAS, ātis. f. (probrosus) *Disgrace, infamy*, Salv.]

**PROBRŌSUS**, a. um. (probrum) *Causing disgrace, disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful*: p. crimen, Cic. Font. 12: — carmina p., lampoons, Tac.: — sermones p., reviling speeches, id.: — p. mollities, Plin.: — probrosius, id.: — *That acts infamously or disgracefully, infamous*: p. vita, Tac. A. 3, 68: — p. femina, Suet.: — p. natura, given to all sorts of vice, id.: — homo probrosissimus, Mam.

**PROBRUM**, i. n. *A shameful or disgraceful act*: paterna p., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69: — qui probo atque petulantia præstabant. — *Esp. of adultery*: probri insinulasti feminam, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: — *Disgrace, dishonour*: probo esse, to be disgraceful, Cic. R. Am. 17: — probo habere, to consider disgraceful, Sall.: — probrum inferre alui, to bring disgrace upon any one. — *A term of reproach, contumely, insult*: literas plenas probrorum, Cic. Att. 11, 9: — bonos probris omnibus maledictisque vexavit: — in illo maledicto probrum mihi nullum objectas.

**PRŌBUS**, a. um. I. *Gen.*: *Good, fit, able*: p. artifex, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29: — cantores p., Plaut.: — lena p., id.: — p. hic homo est, id.: — ad istas res p., fit for, id.: — p. merx, id.: — p. color, Col.: — p. navigium, Cic. Ac. 2, 32: — res p.: — p. argentum, Liv. II. *Esp.*: *Morally good, honest, well-disposed, honourable, virtuous, upright, modest, unassuming*: p. filius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69: — viri p., bene morati, boni: — mulier p. et modesta, Ter.: — oratio p.: — modestior rex et probior: — homo probior: — vir probissimus, Plin. E.: — juvenis probissimus, id.

**PRŌCA**, æ. m. See PROCAS.

## PROCACIA

[PROCACIA, æ. f. (procax) I. q. procacitas, Aus.]

**\*\*PROCACITAS**, ætis. f. (procax) *Boldness, shamelessness, pertness, petulance.* I. Prop.: Nep. Tim. 5; Tac. II. Meton.: *Of animals*, Col. 8, 2.

**\*\*PROCACITER**, adv. (procax) *Boldly, shamelessly, petulantly*, Curt. 8, 1, 32:—procacius, Liv.:—procacissime, Curt.

[PROCALARE. I. q. provocare, ap. Fest.]

[PROCAPIS. I. q. progenies quæ ex uno capite procedit, Paul. ex Fest.]

PRŌCAS and PRŌCA, æ. m. *A king of Alba*, Liv. 1, 3; Virg.; Ov.

[PRŌCĀTRIO, ōnis. f. *A demanding in marriage*, App.]

PRŌCAX, æcis. (proco) I. Prop.: *Very covetous, extravagant in demand; bold, impudent, shameless; wanton, petulant, pert*: p. in lacerando, Cic. Fam. 7, 13:—ut non solum meretrix sed etiam p. videatur:—p. puella, Ov.:—aries procacior, Col.:—procacissima lixarum ingenia, Tac. **\*\*With gen.**: p. otii, i. q. in otio, id. **\*\*II. Meton.**: brachia p. vitis, the branches of a vine winding themselves round a tree, Plin. 14, 1, 3:—p. auster, Virg.

PRŌCĒDO, essi, essum. 3. v. n. I. A) 1) *To go before anybody or any thing, to go forth*: p. ante agmen, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27:—p. castris, Virg.:—p. in solem, Cic. Brut. 9. 2) *To come or step forth; e.g. in order to fight*, Liv. 3, 62: in order to speak: p. ad dissuadendum, id.:—of an actor, Plant.:—[Gen.: *To show one's self, make one's appearance*: volo p., Prop.:—quid juvat ornato p. capillo, id.] **\*\*B) Meton.**: *To project, extend*: fossa in pedes binos procedit, Cels.:—cubitus paululum procedit, id. [C] *Fig.*: *To occur, happen*, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 7. *To originate or proceed from*: res, quæ ab imperatoribus procedunt, Cod. Just. II. A) *To proceed, advance, go forward; also, to put in motion*: funus procedit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101:—longius p., Cæs.:—obviam p. alui, to go and meet, Cic. Sest. 31. B) *Fig.*: longius processit, went too far in his speech, Auct. Har. 23:—in dando processit longius:—in multum vini processerat, had drunk much wine, Liv.:—ut ratione et via procedat oratio:—iræ procedunt longius, Virg.:—nox processisset, should have advanced, Nep.:—*To advance, make progress, increase*: p. in philosophia, Cic. Fin. 3, 2:—p. dicendi laude multum:—p. honoribus:—ambitio et procedendi libido, of raising one's self (to a higher station), Plin. E.:—p. ætate, to advance in age:—eo vecordias p., to go so far, arrive at such a degree of perverseness, Sall.:—p. in id furiosis, ut, Vell.:—perspicuum est enim, quo compositiones processerint, to what a degree (of perfection) they have arrived:—mentio eo processit, ut, it came to this, Liv.:—[To make progress in fortune, be fortunate, to get on, succeed: pulchre p., Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 22.] *To advance, appear*: alter jam pagella procedit, I am already on the other page (of my letter), Cic. Fam. 11, 25:—procedente libro, in the course of this work, Quint. **\*\*To extend (geographically)**: Lydia super Ioniam procedit, Plin. 5, 5, 29. *To pass away, to elapse (of time)*: procedit dies, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22:—procedente die, Liv.:—procedit nox, Nep.:—procedente tempore, in course of time, i. e. after some time had passed, Plin. E.:—**\*\*To continue, last**: stationes procedunt, Liv.:—**\*\*To be reckoned, to be taken into account**: procedunt stipendia, id.:—p. ære (i. e. stipendia), id.:—[To be, to go for. i. e. to be counted for: binæ oves pro singulis procedunt, two will go for (i. e. be counted for) one, Varr.:—Hence, to take place, to occur, Ulp.] *To proceed, go on, turn out*: p. prospere:—p. bene:—p. parum, Liv.:—*To succeed well, go on well*: consilia mihi procedunt, id.:—Absol.: procedit, it prospers, turns out well. **\*\*To benefit, be of use**: p. alui, Cat.; Sall.

[PRŌCĒLEUSMATICUS, i. m. (προκελευσματικός) (sc. pes) *A metrical foot of four short syllables*, Gramm.]

PRŌCELLA, æ. f. (procello) I. *A violent wind, a storm, tempest, hurricane (throwing all to the ground)*:

1026

## PROCIDENTIA

imbres, nimbi, procellas, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20:—imber ingentibus procellis fusus, Liv.:—creber procellis Africanus, Virg. II. Meton.: *Violent attack, violence.* **\*\*A) Prop.**: *Of combatants*: p. equestri hostem circumfundere, a shock, charge, attack, Liv. 28, 2:—thus, sustinere primam procellam eruptionis, id. B) *Fig.*: *Storm, tempest*: vita tranquilla et quieta, remota a procellis invidiarum et hujuscemodi judiciorum, Cic. Cluent. 56, 153:—p. seditionum, Liv.:—p. civiles, civil commotions, Nep.:—p. tribunicie, Liv.:—p. temporis devitare:—p. belli, Flor.:—p. eloquentiæ, storm, violence, Quint.:—thus, p. concionum, id.

[PRŌCELLO, Ære. *To throw to the ground, throw down*: prŏcellunt se et procumbunt dimidiati, Plaut.]

[PRŌCELLŌSE, adv. *Boisterously*, August.]

**\*\*PRŌCELLŌSUS**, a, um. (procella) *Stormy, tempestuous; hence, I. Full of storms, boisterous*: procellosum ver, Liv. 40, 2. II. *Exciting or raising storms*: p. ventus, Liv. 28, 6.

PRŌCER, æris. m. [One of the nobles: agnosco procerem, Juv.] *Usually in the plur.* PROCERES, um. I. *The nobles, leading men, chief men, great men*: p. Latinorum, Liv. 1, 45:—p. juventutis, id.:—audiebam enim nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic. Fam. 13, 15:—Hence, **\*\*II. Meton.**: *The first or principal persons in any thing, the leaders*: p. sapientiæ, Plin. 7, 30, 31:—p. artis ejus, id.:—p. gulæ, id.:—p. in genere utroque (pingendi), id.

**\*PRŌCĒRE**, adv. *In length*: Comp., procerius projectum brachium, to a greater length, Cic. de Or. 3, 59.

PRŌCĒRES. See PROCER.

PRŌCĒRITAS, ætis. f. (procerus) *Length*. I. Gen.: p. collorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47:—p. pedum, in speech:—p. pediculi, Plin. II. Esp. A) *Height*: p. arborum, Cic. de Sen. 17:—p. tilis, Plin.:—p. balsamatorum, Tac. B) *Of stature; Tallness*: candor hujus te et proceritas, vultus oculique pepulerunt, Cic. Cæl. 15:—p. corporis, Plin. E.:—p. decora, Tac.:—p. enormis, Suet.

[PRŌCĒRĪTUDO, inis. f. (procerus) *Tallness*, Sol.]

[PRŌCĒRŪLUS, a, um. dem. (procerus) *Somewhat long or tall*, App.]

PRŌCĒRUS, a, um. Long. I. Gen.: procerum collum, Cic. Brut. 91:—procerum rostrum avis:—p. passus, Lucr.:—anapæstus procerior numerus:—procerior dextra, Plin. II. Esp.: High, tall: arbores proceræ, Plin.:—procera statura, Suet.:—p. habitu, Tac.:—procerior arbor, Plin.:—usus est calcamentis altiusculis ut procerior videretur, Suet.:—populus procerissima, Cic. Leg. 1, 5:—homo procerissimus, Suet.

**\*PRŌCESSĪO**, ōnis. f. (procedo) *A going forward, proceeding, advancing*: ut militibus nostris creditus magis maturus, quam processio longior quæreretur, Cic. de I. P. 9.

PRŌCESSUS, ūs. m. (procedo) *A proceeding; hence, I. Prop.* A) *A progress, course*: p. amnis, Sen. Ben. 3, 29:—p. pelagi, Rutil. B) *Meton.* 1) *A projecting, Cels.* 2) a) *A passing by, elapsing*: p. dierum, Prud. b) [In Anat.: *A part or organ apparently prolonged beyond some other with which it is connected; an extension, prolongation, process*, NL.] II. *Fig.* A) *Progress*: quasi processus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 65. B) *Good progress, advance, growth*: tantos processus efficiebat, Cic. Brut. 78:—p. habere in literis, Suet. **\*\*C) Good fortune, success**: queruntur et de consiliis et de processibus suis, Sen. Ep. 115:—p. alienus, another's good fortune, id.:—via processus, the way to good fortune, Juv.

PROCHOS AGRIOS. (πρόχος ἄγριος) *A kind of plant, i. q. saxifraga*, App. Herb.

PRŌCHŪTA, æ. and PRŌCHŪTE, æs. f. *An island on the coast of Campania, now Procita*, Plin. 2, 88, 89.

**\*\*PRŌCĪDĒNTĪA**, æ. f. (procido) *A falling forward*

out of its place: p. oculorum, Plin. 33, 18, 50: — p. vulvarum, id.: — p. sedis, i. e. ani, id. (I. q. prolapsus.)

**\*\*PRŌCĪDO**, idi. 3. (pro-cado) *To fall forward.* I. Prop.: si procident vulvæ et interanea, Plin. 23, 6, 54: — interanea procidentia, id.: — Hence, Subst.: Procidentia, ium. n.: procidentia sedis vulvæque, id. II. Meton.: *To fall down*: muri pars prociderat, Liv. 31, 46: — præceps procidit, id.: — universi prociderunt, went down on their knees, id.: — p. late, Hor.: — p. ad pedes alcjs, Hor.

**\*\*PRŌCĪDŪS**, a, um. (procido) *That has fallen forward.* I. Prop.: p. umbilicus, Plin. 20, 30, 81. II. Meton.: *Fallen down, prostrate*: procidua salix, Plin. 16, 32, 57: — frons præcidua, Stat.

[PRŌ CIĖO, civi, citum. 2. *To call forth, to summon*, Liv. Andr. ap. Fest.]

[PRŌCINCTĀLIS, e. (procinctus) *Belonging to the marching of an army*: p. ornatus, Cass.]

1. PRŌCINCTUS, a, um. *part. of procingo.*

2. PRŌCINCTUS, ūs. m. (procingo) *A girding, getting ready for any occupation, esp. for a battle.* I. Prop.: testamentum in procinctu facere, when on the point of engaging with the enemy, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: — hæc in procinctu carmina facta sunt, Ov.: — in procinctu et castris habiti, in the practice of arms, Tac.: — regi LX. millia peditum in procinctu bellorum excubant, Plin.: — tendere ad procinctum, to go into battle, id. **\*\*II. Fig.**: in procinctu, ready, prepared, in readiness: oratore armatum semper ac velut in procinctu stantem, Quint. 12, 9: — nisi tamquam in procinctu paratam quidem ad omnes casus habuerit eloquentiam, id.: — in procinctu habeo clementiam, Sen.

[PRŌ-CINGO, xi, ctum. 3. *To gird, equip, arm.* — Hence: Procinctus, a, um. *Equipped or ready for combat*: procincta classis, Gell. 1, 11: — procinctum testamentum, i. e. in procinctu factum, Just.]

[PRŌCLĀMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (proclamo) *A crying out, calling out*, Quint. decl.: — p. ad libertatem, a calling upon a judge to assert one's liberty, Dig.]

**\*PRŌCLĀMĀTOR**, ōris. m. (proclamo) *A vociferator, bawler*; said of a bad advocate: non enim causidicus nescio quem, neque proclamatorem aut rabulam hoc sermone nostro conquirimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46.

**PRŌ-CLĀMO**. 1. *To call out, cry out.* I. Gen.: assunt, defendunt, proclamant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42: — patre proclamante se iudicare, Liv.: — nam etiam orbes... vides in ipsis funeribus canoro quodam proclamantes, Quint.

**\*\*II. Esp.**: p. pro aliquo, to defend anybody (said of a bad advocate), Liv. 22, 26: — p. ad libertatem, to call upon a judge to assert one's liberty, Dig.

[PRŌCLĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (proclino) *A leaning or bending forward*, Vitruv.]

**PRŌ-CLĪNO**. 1. *To incline or bend any thing forward.* I. Prop. A) P. mare in litora, Ov. B) Proclinari, to incline forward, to slope: p. in aliquam partem, Col.: — curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, sloping towards, Vitruv.: — partes proclinatæ, Ov. II. Fig. A) Proclinari, to draw to a result or issue: re jam proclinata, Cæs. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8. B) *To stand badly, to be in a bad state*: adjuvare rem proclinatam, a matter that is bad enough of itself, Cæs. B. G. 7, 22.

**PRŌCLĪVE**, adv. *Slopingly, in a sloping direction*: p. labuntur, downhill, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18.

**PRŌCLĪVIS**, e. [proclivus, Lucr.] (pro-clivus) *Sloping, steep, going downwards, downhill, with a descent.* **\*\*I. Prop.**: p. via, Liv. 35, 30: — cum te proclivior urges, Claud.: — Subst.: Proclive, is. n. *A steep place, a rapid descent*: per proclive pelli, downhill, downwards, Liv.: — per proclive... asseres in terra defigebantur, id.: — per proclivia devolare, Col.: — et procussum item in proclivi volubilis exstat, Lucr.: — in proclive detruidi, Col.: — descendere in proclivi, where there is a slope, Plaut.: — jacere contra

1027

proclive montis, App. II. Fig. [A] *Going downwards, i. e. drawing to its end*: p. senectus, App. [B] *Inclined or disposed to any thing, prone, having a propensity*: proclives ad eas perturbationes, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: — ingenium proclive ad libidinem, Ter.: — p. sceleri egestas, Sil.: — proclivior ad aliquem morbum: — ad comitatem proclivior: — iudex erit circa modestiam juris probatione proclivior, Quint. C) 1) *Easy*: specie comparantur, ut anteponantur jucunda minus jucundis, proclivia laboriosis, etc., Cic. Top. 18: — quæ utraque proclivia esse, si fortuna uti vellet, Liv.: — quibus erat proclive transire flumen, Cæs.: — p. erratus, Plin.: — cum proclivior faciliorque jactus sit, Gell.: — hence, 2) Subst.: in proclivi esse, to be easy, Ter.

**PRŌCLĪVĪTAS**, ātis. f. (proclivis) *A descent, declivity.* **\*\*I. Prop.**: parvulam proclivitatem digredi, Auct. B. Al. 37. II. Fig.: *An inclination for any thing, disposition to any thing, propensity, proneness*: p. ad morbos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: — p. ad ægotandum: — p. ad suum quodcunque genus: — sed hæc (proclivitas) in bonis rebus... facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas.

**PRŌCLĪVĪTER**, adv. *Easily, readily*: [facile et procliviter persuasit, Gell.] — Comp., proclivius currit oratio, Cic. Fin. 5, 28: — labi verba proclivius.

[PRŌCLĪVĪUM, ii. n. (proclivis) *A declivity*, Frontin.]

**PRŌCLĪVUS**. See PROCLIVIS.

[PRŌCLŪDO, ēre. (pro-claudio) *To shut up*, Pall.]

**PROCNE** or **PROGNE**, ēs. f. (Πρόκνη) I. *Daughter of Pandion king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of the Thracian king Tereus. When her husband had dishonoured and mutilated Philomela, she avenged herself by killing her son Itys, whereupon she was changed into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale*, Ov. Met. 6, 440. [II. Meton.: *A swallow*, Virg.]

**PRŌCO**, are. and **PRŌCOR**, ari. *To demand, ask*: a procando procacitas nominata est, Cic. ap. Non.: — perit, inquit, procari, si latet, Sen.: — poscere procare dictum, Varr.

**\*\*PRŌCŒTON**, ōnis. m. (προκοιτῶν) *An antechamber*, Plin. E. 2, 17, 10.

[PRŌCŒMĪON, ii. n. (προκομίον) *The hair over the forehead*, Veg. (Pure Latin, antiæ.)]

**PROCONNESUS**. See ELAPHONNESUS.

**PRŌ-CONSUL**, ūlis. m. I. *One that has been consul (an ex-consul); who, on going out of office, received the government of a province, or the chief command of an army. He performed the duty of a consul and that of a prætor; whence a prætor in command of an army is called also a proconsul*, Liv. 37, 46. II. *Under the emperors, the governor of a province*, Suet. Aug. 47.

**PRŌCONSŪLĀRIS**, e. *Proconsular*: p. vir, proconsul, Tac. Agr. 42: — proconsulare jus, id.: — proconsulare imperium, Gell.: — p. imago, the tribunate militum, because it was in the room of the consulate, Liv. 5, 2.

**PRŌCONSŪLĀTUS**, ūs. m. (proconsul) *A proconsulship*, Tac. A. 16, 23: — *A prætorship*, Suet.

**PROCOR**. See PROCO.

**PRŌCRĀSTĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (procrastino) *A delaying to the morrow, or from one day to another, procrastination*: plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas aut procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic. Phil. 6, 3.

**PRŌCRĀSTĪNO**. 1. (pro-crastinus) *To put off from one day to another, to procrastinate*: rem differre quotidie ac procrastinare, Cic. Rosc. A. 9: — res non procrastinatur.

[PRŌCRĀXE. I. q. procrastasse, i. e. clamasse (κράξω), Lucr.]

**PRŌCRĒĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (procreo) *A begetting, procreating.* I. Prop.: p. liberorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: — p. hominum. **\*\*II. Meton.**: *An embryo, fetus*, Vitruv. 2, 9.

**PRŌCRĒĀTOR**, ōris. m. (procreo) *A creator, author.* I. Gen.: p. mundi, Cic. Univ. 8. II. Esp.: procreatores, parents, Cic. Fin. 4, 7.

## PROCREATRIX

**PRŌCRĒĀTRIX**, icis. *f.* (procreator) *She that brings forth, a mother*: p. artium, Cic. de Or. 1, 3.

**PRŌ-CRĒO**, 1. *To bring forth, give birth, beget, generate, engender.* I. *Prop.*: p. fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51:—p. liberos ex tribus uxoriis, Nep.:—p. de aliqua, Ov.:—ut natura et procreari vellet et diligi procreatos non curaret:—hoc solum in quo tu ortus et procreatus es. II. *Meton.*: *To bring forth, bring to pass, make, establish*: tribunatus cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic. Leg. 3, 8:—id procreat usum, Lucr.:—leges bonæ ex malis moribus procreantur, Macr.

[**PRŌ-CRESCO**, 3re. *To grow or come forth, to spring up.* I. *Prop.*: quatuor ex rebus posse omnia procreescere, Lucr.:—vis morbi procrecit, id. II. *Meton.*: *To grow up, grow larger*: genitas procreescere posse, Lucr.]

**PROCRIS**, is and idis. *f.* (Πρόκρις) *A daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who accidentally killed her in a wood whither she had followed him from motives of jealousy*, Ov. Met. 7, 795.

**PROCRUSTES**, æ. *m.* (Προκρούστης) *A noted highwayman of Attica (prop. Damastes or Polypemon), who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching those of shorter stature, and cutting off a portion of the legs of such as were taller, until both were equal to the bed in length; he was killed by Theseus*, Ov. Met. 7, 438; Her. 2, 69.

[**PROCTITIS**, itidis. *f.* (προκτίς) *Inflammation of the internal or mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum*, NL.]

[**PROCTORRHAGIA**, æ. *f.* (προκτρός-ῥέω) *Hemorrhage from the anus*, NL.]

[**PRŌ-CŪBO**, ūi, itum. 1. *To lie along, lie at full length*: procubuit... sus, Virg.:—p. in antro, Claud.:—ubi saxea procubet umbra, Virg.]

**PRŌ-CŪDO**, di, sum. 3. *To forge, hammer out.* [I. *Prop.* A) P. enses, Hor.:—p. dentem durum obtusi vomeris, Virg. B) *Meton.*: *To bring forth, produce*: ignem ignes procudent, Lucr.:—p. prolem propagando, id. II. *Fig.* A) *To shape, frame*: p. linguam, Cic. de Or. 3, 30:—p. vitam legendo et scribendo, Varr. B) *To forge, to contrive, invent, coin*: p. dolos, Plaut.:—p. voluptatem, Lucr.]

**PRŌCUL**, adv. (procello) *Afar, from or at a distance, far, far off.* I. *Prop.*: qui non procul, ut quondam solebant, ab extero hoste atque longinquo, sed hic presentes... sua templa defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13:—p. quid narrent attendere:—non quæsit procul alicunde:—pronunciari jubet ut procul tela coniciant, non propius accedant, Cæs.:—ubi... turrim procul constitui viderunt, id.:—p. astare, Ov.:—vade procul, id.:—abi procul, id.:—arbitris procul amotis, Sall.:—p. hinc stans, at some distance (from this place), Ter.:—p. a terra:—p. a conspectu:—haud procul a radicibus Vesuvii montis, Liv.:—p. a castris, Cæs.:—p. oppido, Liv.:—p. periculo, id.:—p. costu, id.:—p. mœnibus, id.:—haud procul castris, Tac. II. *Fig.*: *Far, without*: homines procul errant, are widely mistaken, Sall. Jug. 85:—haud procul seditione res erat, Liv.:—p. dubio, far from doubt, i. e. without doubt, id.:—p. voluntatibus, Tac.:—p. injuria fore, id.:—p. negotiis, Hor.:—p. ambitione, id.:—æs suo colore pretiosum procul a Corinth (est), is much inferior to that of Corinth, Plin.:—non procul est, quin, there is not much wanting, Sil.

**\*\*PRŌCULCĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (proculco) *A treading in any thing.* I. *Prop.*: obturbata proculcatione aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26. II. *Fig.*: *A treading down*: p. regni, Sen. Tranq. 11, 8.

[**PRŌCULCĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* (proculco) *One who treads before*: proculcatores, the advanced guard, scouts, Amm.]

**PRŌCULCĀTUS**, a, um. (proculco) **\*\*I.** *Trodden down, trampled upon*: proculcato senatu, Tac. H. 1, 40:—proculcata republica, trodden under foot, i. e. in a low condition, Suet. [II. *Low, common*: proculcata verba, Gell.:—auris non sordida, nec proculcata, id.]

[**PRŌCULCO**, 1. (pro-calco) *To tread down*: p. segetem, Ov.:—p. solum, Col.]

## PRO-CURO

**PRŌCŪLĒIUS**, i. *m.* *A Roman knight, who divided his property with his brothers when they had lost their own in the civil war*, Hor. O. 2, 2, 5.

**PRŌCŪLIĀNUS** or **PRŌCŪLĒIĀNUS**, i. *m.* *One of the school or followers of the lawyer Proculus*, Dig.

**PRŌCŪLUS**, i. *m.* I. *A Roman senator, who pretended to have seen Romulus as a god*, Liv. 1, 16. II. *A celebrated lawyer*, Dig.

**PRŌCUMBO**, cūbui, cūbitum. 3. *To bend (one's self) forward.* [I. *Prop.* A) Olli certamine procumbant, Virg.]—Hence, B) *To fall forward, fall down, lie down, sink*: qui vulneribus confecti procubuisse, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27:—frumenta imbris procubuerant, id.:—alces procumbant, id.:—agger in fossam procubuit, Liv.:—tectæ super habitantes procumbant, Quint.:—p. ad pedes, to fall at anybody's feet, Cæs.:—p. ad genua alcis, Liv.:—p. genibus alcis, Ov.:—p. templis, Tibull.:—p. flexo genu, Ov.:—procumbentem venerari alqm, falling at anybody's feet, prostrating one's self before, Curt.:—procumbit humi bos, Virg.:—p. in ulva, to lie down, id.:—p. in duro foro, Ov.:—procubuit seramque dedit per membra quietem, Virg. C) *To rush upon or towards any thing, to fall upon, attack*: p. in armos, Mart.]—\*\*II. *Fig.* A) *To let one's self down or condescend to any thing, give one's self up to*: p. in voluptates, to give one's self up to, Sen. Ep. 18:—p. ad infimas obstationes, Tac. B) *To go to ruin, to fall*: rempublicam procumbentem restituere, Vell. 2, 16:—res procubere mæse, Ov.

[**PRŌ-CŪPIDO**, idinis. *f.* *A desire beforehand*: p. amoris, i. e. anteceptus amor, LL.]

**PRŌCŪRĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (procuro) *A taking care of or discharging any thing; esp. an administration of office.*

I. *Prop.* A) P. annonæ, Cic. Att. 4, 1:—p. reipublicæ gerenda est:—p. negotii et muneris publici:—haic procurator certum magistratum proposuit:—nimis magna procuratore liberatus modicis regni terminis utebatur:—dum me reipublicæ non solum cura sed quædam etiam procuratio multis officiis implicatum tenebat:—existimationis mæse procuratorem susceptam habeas:—deos omni procuratore atque actione privare:—p. mercenaria alienorum bonorum, Sen. B) *Esp.*: *Expiation by sacrifice, an endeavouring to avert evil by offering a sacrifice*: cum terræ motus factus esset et sue plena procuratio fieret, Cic. Div. 1, 45:—p. prodigii, Liv.:—p. incesti, Tac. II. *Meton.* [A] *A bestowing pains or exerting one's self*: p. recipiendæ gratiæ, Gell.]—\*\*B) *The office of a procurator or agent*, Tac.

**\*\*PRŌCŪRĀTĪUNCŪLA**, æ. *f.* dem. (procuratio) *A charge or agency of minor importance*, Sen. Ep. 31.

**PRŌCŪRĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* (procuro) *One who manages or superintends any thing, an agent, manager, administrator.* I. *Gen.*: p. Quinctii, the proctor, attorney, Cic. Qu. 6:—p. tuus:—p. regni, Cæs.:—p. peni, Plaut.—agere alqd per procuratorem:—esse procuratorem in rem alcis, Dig. II. *Esp.* A) *A steward, manager, agent*: si mandandum alqd procuratori de agricultura, aut imperandum villico sit, Cic. de Or. 1, 58. B) *In the time of the emperors, a steward of the imperial demesnes, or manager of revenue in the imperial and senatorial provinces*: p. Judæ, Tac. A. 15, 44:—p. Asiæ, id.:—p. Cæsaris, id.:—p. fisci, Plin. Pan.

[**PRŌCŪRĀTORIUS**, a, um. (procurator) *Relating to agency or procurator*: procuratorio nomine condemnatus, as agent, Dig.]

**\*\*PRŌCŪRĀTRIX**, icis. *f.* (procurator) *She that manages or superintends*: cum sapientiam totius hominis custodem et procuratricem esse vellent, Cic. Fin. 4, 7.

**PRŌ-CŪRO**, 1. *To take care of, attend to, look after any thing.* I. *Gen.*: p. cælestia, Cic. Ac. 1, 7:—p. sacrificia publica, Cæs.:—p. corpus, Virg.:—p. cultum liberorum, Gell.:—p. pueros, Plaut.:—p. arbores, Col.:—p. alqd faciendum, Dig.:—p. alci, Plaut.:—p. victui et potui, Arnob. II. *Esp.* A) *To take care that religious ceremonies are duly performed, so as to avert bad omens or to prevent their*



*fulfilment*: p. monstra, Cic. Div. 1, 2: — p. signa quæ a diis hominibus portenduntur: — p. prodigia, Liv.: — p. fulgur, Suet.: — p. somnia, Tibull.: — consul hostiis majoribus Jovi procuraret, Gell.: — simul procuratum est, quod tripedem mulum... natum nuntiatur erat, Liv. B) *To look after the affairs of another person, to act as agent or steward*. 1) *With acc.*: procurat negotia Dionysii, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: — procura. quantalacunque est, Præcianam hereditatem, prorsus ille ne attingat: — p. Belgicæ Gallias rationes, Plin.: — procurator nimium multa procurat, Ov. [2) *With dat.*: p. patri, Dig.] 3) *Absol.*: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17: — quomodo regnum illud se habeat, quis procuret, ... perscribas, Cæsar ap. Cic.

**PRO-CURRO**, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3. *To run forth, to run out*. I. *Prop.* A) 1) P. in vias, Liv. 3, 40: — p. in publicum, Cæs.: — p. in freta, Ov.: — p. in ius, Hor.: — p. ad ripas, V. Fl. 2) *Esp.*: *To run forth in order to fight, to sally forth*: p. ad hostem repellendum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 8: — p. cum infestis pilis, id.: — p. ex castris, id.: — p. in proximum tumultum, id.: — p. extra aciem, id.: — ne procurrere quidem ab acie velim, Liv.: — si ferocius procurrerent, id. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *To run out, project, extend*: nubes Miseni quod excurrit, abstulerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 11: — promontorium procurrere per medium Euxinum, Plin.: — radix in latitudinem procurrens, id.: — terra procurrat in æquor, Ov. \*\*II. *Fig.* A) *To run on, run further, to increase*: in ipso procurrentis pecunie impetu raptus est, Sen. Ep. 101. B) *To go further*: ut productus studio ultra facile procurat, Auct. ad Her. 4, 47.

**\*PRŌCURSĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (procurso) *A running or sallying forth*: p. Numidarum, Liv. 22, 44: — p. velitum, id.

**PRŌCURSĀTOR**, ōris. m. (procurso) *A forerunner: procuratores, light troops, skirmishers*, Liv. 42, 64.

**\*PRŌCURSĪO**, ōnis. f. (procurro) *A running forward, stepping forth*. I. *Prop.*: p. opportuna, brevis, moderata, rara; conveniens etiam ambulatione quædam, Quint. 11, 3, 126. II. *Fig.*: *A digression*: sed ut non semper est necessaria post narrationem illa procurso, ita etc., Quint. 4, 3, 9.

**\*PRŌCURSO**, are. intens. (procurro) *To run forth, sally out*: cum ab stationibus procuraretur, Liv. 27, 2.

[**PRŌCURSORĪUS**, a, um. (procurro) *Running forth*, Amm.]

**PRŌCURSUS**, ūs. m. (procurro) *A running forth or forward, an advancing*. \*\*I. *Prop.* A) P. pueri, Stat.: — vultus et feræ graviore (aliter) nisi ex procurso... non evolvant, unless they have previously run, Plin. 10, 38, 54: — *Esp. an advancing to an attack*, Liv. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *A jutting out, a projecting*: p. angulosus, Plin. 5, 10, 11.

[II. *Fig.*: *Progress, advancement*: p. virtutis, V. Max.]

[**PRŌ-CURVO**, are. *To curve or bend forward*, Stat.]

[**PRŌ-CURVUS**, a, um. *Curved or bent forward*, Virg.]

**PRŌCUS**, i. m. (proco) *A suitor, wooer*. I. *Prop.*: Penelope difficilis proci, Hor.: — proci loripedes, bandy-legged suitors, said of slow people, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: *One who is suing or canvassing*: impudentes proci, impudent suitors, Cic. Brut. 96, 330.

**PRŌCŸON**, ōnis. m. (προκύων) *A star in the constellation Canis minor, so called because it rises before C. major*, Hor. (*Pure Latin*, Antecanis.)

**PRODUCTUS**, a, um. part. of prodigo.

[**PRŌ-DEAMBŪLO**, are. *To walk or go forth*, Ter.]

**PRŌDEO**, ii, itum, ire. (pro-eo) *To go or come forth*. I. *Prop.* A) 1) P. in publicum, *to come out before the public*, Cic. Att. 8, 11: — p. alui obviam: — p. ad colloquium, Cæs.: — p. in prælium, id.: — p. in aciem: — p. tumultu, Ov.: — p. foribus, id.: — p. utero matris, id.: — p. ab antro, id.: — p. in conspectum, *to show one's self*, Plaut.: — p. foras, id.: — orare ut alqs prodeat intus, id.: — prodi atque ostium operi, id.: — nuntiatur Simonidi ut prodiret. 2) *To go forward*: p. longius, Cæs. B. G. 1, 41. B) *Meton.* 1) *Of ships*: *To sail from or out of*: p. ex portu, Cæs. B. C.

3, 7: — naves ad fauces prodire jussit, id. \*\*2) *Of plants*: *To come forth, to spring up, grow*: folia ex radice produntia, Plin. 25, 7, 37: — ea seges prodit serius, Varr. [3] *To project, jut out*: rupes prodit in æquor, Virg.: — prodit talus, Ov.] \*\*4) *To go out*: muricem esse latiorum purpura, neque aspero, neque rotundo ore, neque in angulis prodeunte, Plin. 9, 25, 4. II. *Fig.* A) *To make its appearance, to show itself, to come up*: si consuetudo prodire cæperit, Cic. Di. Cæs. 22: — vides, eloquentia quam sero prodierit in lucem: — cum tot prodierint colores, Ov. B) *To go on, proceed, advance*: sumptus prodire extra modum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: — ne ad extremum prodatur, in speaking: — est quadam prodire tenus si non datur ultra, Hor.: — prodeuntibus annis, with advancing years, Petr.

**PRŌDESSE**. See PROSUM.

**\*PRŌ-DICO**, xi, ctum, 3. I. A) *Prop.*: *To tell beforehand, predict, foretell*: prædictiones... quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea quæ sint ostendi, monstrari portendi, prodici, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. \*\*B) *To appoint or fix beforehand*: dies prodicia, Liv. 3, 58. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *To put off, defer, prolong*: p. diem, to adjourn, Liv. 3, 57.

**PRŌ-DICTĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A vice-dictator, one who has the power of a dictator but not the title*, Liv. 22, 8.

[**PRŌ-DICTŪO**, ōnis. f. (prodico) *Delay, adjournment*, Fest.]

**PRO-DICTUS**, a, um. part. of prodico.

**PRŌDĪCUS**, i. m. (Πρόδικος) *A celebrated sophist, contemporary with Socrates, author of the fable of the Choice of Hercules*, Quint. 3, 1, 12: — *Hence*, Prōdicus, a, um. *Of or belonging to Prodicus*: P. Hercules, Cic. Off. 1, 32.

[**PRŌDĪGĪLĪTAS**, atis. f. (prodigus) *Prodigality*, Decl. in Catil.]

**PRŌDĪGE**, adv. *Prodigally*: p. vivere, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: — p. uti aliqua re, Sen.: — p. spargere, id.

**\*PRŌDĪGENTĪA**, æ. f. (prodigo) *Prodigality*: p. opum, Tac. A. 6, 14.

[**PRŌDĪGĪLIS**, e. (prodigium) *Of or belonging to a prodigy, or a miraculous sign; hence*, I. *Marvellous, prodigious, monstrous*: p. res, Ammian.: — cometes prodigiale nitens, Stat. II. P. Jupiter, that averts bad omens, Plaut.]

[**PRŌDĪGĪLĪTER**, adv. *Marvellously, prodigiously, strangely*: p. variare rem unam, Hor.]

[**PRŌDĪGĪTOR**, ōris. m. (prodigium) *An interpreter of prodigies*, Fest.]

**\*PRŌDĪGĪŌSE**, adv. *In a strange or unnatural manner, prodigiously, marvellously*: huic annectitur lien in sinistra parte adversus jecori, cum quo locum aliquando permutat, sed prodigiose, Plin. 11, 37, 80.

**\*PRŌDĪGĪŌSUS**, a, um. (prodigium) *Unnatural, strange, monstrous, prodigious*: prodigiosum corpus, Quint. 1, 1, 2: — p. ostentatio (virium), Plin.: — p. defectus solis, id.: — prodigiosa mendacia, Ov.: — nihil prodigiosius passa est respublica, Treb.

[**PRŌDĪGĪTAS**, atis. f. (prodigus) *Prodigality*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

**PRŌDĪGĪUM**, ii. n. (prodico) *A prophetic omen, a sign by which any thing is foreshown, a miraculous sign*. I. *Prop.*: prædictiones... quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea quæ sint ostendi, monstrari, prodici? ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: — quia ostendunt, monstrant, prodicunt, ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia dicuntur: — prodigiorum cælestium perita, Liv. 1, 34: — prodigia piare, Tac.: — accipere alqd in prodigium, id.: — prodigii loco habere, id.: — p. implere, Plin. II. *Meton.* A) *A strange or unnatural thing or event, a prodigy*: multa prodigia ejus vim declarant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: — non mihi jam furtum sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur. B) *A monster*: fatale portentum prodigiumque reipublicæ, of Clodius, Cic. Pis. 4: — monstrum atque prodigium, of Catiline: — p. triplex, Cerberus, Ov.: — non ego sum prodigium, id.: — [Also in a good sense: prodigia Romana, prodigies of courage (said of brave Romans), Flor.: — prodigia municipalia, id.]

**PRŌDĪGO**, ēgi, actum. 3. (pro-ago) *To drive forth.*  
[I. Prop. : p. pullos, Varr. : — p. suos in limites lutosos, id.] II. Fig. : *To drive away; hence.* \*\*A) *To lavish, waste, squander* : p. aliena, bene parata, Sall. Fr. : — festo die si quid prodegeris, Plaut. : — artus suos fortunæ prodigendos dare, Gell. [B] *To use, to consume, spend, Dig.]*

**PRŌDĪGUS**, a, um. (prodigo) *Wasteful, prodigal.*  
I. Prop. A) p. homo, Cic. Off. 2, 26 : — p. animus, Suet. : — luxur vitæ prodigus effususque, Gell. : — p. peculii, Plaut. : — p. æris, Hor. B) Meton. 1) *Rich or abounding in any thing, having abundance* : prodiga tellus, Ov. : — locus prodigus herbæ, Hor. : — terra prodiga laticum, Sil. \*\*2) *Copious, rich, great, strong* : p. odor, Plin. 13, 3, 5 : — p. alvus, Auson. \*\*3) *That causes waste, expensive, costly* : margaritæ, res tam prodiga, Plin. 37, 2, 6. \*\*II. Fig. : *Prodigal, lavish, profuse* : p. suæ alienæque et fortunæ et pudicitæ, Vell. 2, 48 : — p. animæ magnæ, Hor. : — vitæ prodiga virtus, Stat. : — arcani fides prodiga, Hor. : lingua tam prodiga infrenis, Gell. : — libidines in cibis prodigæ, id. : — homo non præcepis neque iudicii sui prodigus, overhasty, id. : — prodigis oculis intueri, with lascivious eyes, Quint. Decl.

[PRŌDĪGUS, a, um. (prodigo) *That is consumed, Veran. ap. Fest.]*

1. **PRŌDĪTŌ**, ōnis. f. (prodo) I. Prop. \*\*A) *Betrayal, treachery, treason* : cum ab tribunis parari consules unus ex collegio proditione exceperant, Liv. 4, 30 : — p. arcanorum, Plin. [B] *A deferring, proroguing, Cato ap. Fest.]* II. Fig. : *Faithlessness* : multorum in nos perfidum, insidias, proditionem notabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 : — amicitiarum proditiones.

[2. PRŌDĪTŌ, ōnis. f. (prodeo) *A going or coming forth, an appearing, Sid.]*

**PRŌDĪTOR**, ōris. m. (prodo). [I. A discoverer : p. culpæ, Ov. : — risus puellæ proditor, Hor.] II. A betrayer, traitor : p. patriæ, Cic. Sull. 31 : — exercitus proditor militaris disciplinæ, Liv.

[PRŌDĪTRIX, icis. f. (proditor) *She that betrays, Eccl.]*

**PRŌDĪTUS**, a, um. part. of prodo.

**PRŌ-DO**, dīdi, dītum. 3. *To give or bring forth.* I. Prop. A) P. suspiria, *To heave sighs, to sigh*, Ov. : — p. vocem, Val. Fl. : — Medusæ prodidit ora, showed, Ov. : — prodita extra corpus anima, Lucr. : — p. fetum, Ov. : — Hence, p., *to bear, give birth*, Acc. ap. App. B) Meton. [1] *To go farther, or to suffer to go farther; hence,* a) *To put out of its place* : in eandem partem, inclinent prodita, Lucr. b) *To defer, put off* : p. diem nuptiis, Ter. : — p. porro diem, Lucil. ap. Non. c) *To prolong* : p. alui vitam, Plaut. d) *To propagate, continue* : p. genus a sanguine Teucri, Virg. 2) *To give over, to deliver up* : p. classem prædonibus, Cic. Verr. 5, 41 : — p. urbem proditis : — p. alqm ad mortem, Virg. II. Fig. A) *To discover, disclose, betray* : p. consocios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 : — p. crimen vultus, Ov. : — tua te bona cognita produnt, id. : — testudines in summa aqua obdormiscere, id. prodi stertentium sonitu, Plin. : Hence, B) *To expose to danger* : ne fortunæ meas, ne meos omnes tam temere proderem, Cic. Att. 10, 9 : — p. caput et salutem alcjs : — p. urbem, Liv. C) *To betray, to deliver into the hands of an enemy* : p. rempublicam hosti, Sall. Jug. 31 : — rectorem prodidit hosti, Sil. D) *To betray, to abandon, forsake, to leave in the lurch* : p. officium, Cic. Ac. 2, 8 : — is me deseruit ac prodidit : — causam populi Romani deseruisti ac prodidisti : — rem et causam et utilitatem communem non relinquere solum sed etiam prodere : — relictus, desertus, proditus : — desertos proditos, Cæs. : — Of inanimate objects : proditur conamen alarum, Lucr. : — nulla tuos currus fuga segnis equorum prodidit, Virg. E) *To make known, to publish* : p. decretum, Cic. Ac. 2, 9 : — alia prodita dies, Liv. : — p. exemplum, to set an example, Liv. : — Hence, F) *To publish the name of one who has been appointed to an office, to proclaim* : p. flaminem, Cic. Mil. : — p. interregem, Liv. : — p. dictatorem, Dig. G)

1030

*To relate, record, report* : quæ scriptores prodiderunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13 : — memorie prodere alqd : — p. cærimonias bellicas, Liv. : — illud pervelim falso esse proditum, id. : — sicut proditur res exponenda est, id. : — ut produnt, as they say, Plin. : — quos natos in insula memoria proditum dicunt, Cæs. H) *To hand down, to deliver* : qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic. Mil. 30 : — ut sacra conserventur semper et deinceps familiis prodantur : — religio a maioribus prodita : — literæ nobis monimenta prodiderunt : — jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendam : — regnum a Tantalio proditum tenebant, left.

[PRŌDŌCŌ, ēre. *To teach publicly, Hor.]*

**PRODRŌMUS**, i. (πρόδρομος) *A forerunner, har-binger.* I. Gen. : Pompeiani prodromi, Cic. Att. 1, 12.

II. Esp. A) *Prodromi, north-east winds which blow eight days before the rising of the dog-star* : prodromi nulli, Cic. Att. 16, 6 : — hujus (Caniculæ) exortum diebus octo ferme Aquilones antecedunt, quos prodromos appellant, Plin. B) *A kind of early fig*, Plin. 10, 26, 49. [C] *A symptom which precedes the development of a disease, NL.]*

**PRŌ-DŪCO**, xi, ctum. 3. *To lead or bring forth or out.* I. Prop. A) 1) *To lead forth* : p. legionem, Cæs. B. G. 5, 52 : — p. iumenta, id. : — p. copias pro castris, id. : — p. exercitum castris, Plaut. : — p. alqm in concionem, Cic. : and simply, *to produce, to bring before the assembly of the people* : — coram producti : — p. testes : — p. testem in iudicium : — p. alqm in conspectum populi : — is erat ante manu missus, quam productus : — p. alqm e carcere : — p. alqm ad necem : — p. ut securi ferirentur : — p. alqm foras ante ædes, Plaut. : — p. servos, for sale, Ter. [2] *To carry out, conduct* : p. funus, Lucan. 3) *To lead or bring away* : p. bovem cunctatam, Col. 4) *To draw before any thing* : p. scamnum lecto, Ov. B) Meton. [1] *To produce, make, effect* : fici producant folia, Pall. : — cibus carnem producentibus, Cels. : — p. vocem, to allure forth, draw forth by gentle means, Sen. Poet. : — Hence : *To bring into the world, bring forth, produce, beget* : — ex eo quem produxit, Cic. Verr. 2, 12 : — diva producas sobolem, Hor. : — qui te produxi, Plaut. : — modo producti alumni, Sen. poet. : — Of women : partas recusent producere matres, Sil. 2) *To lead, bring, or conduct to a place*. [a] P. alqm rus, Ter. : — p. hospitem ad balneas, App. : — Hence, b) Esp. : p. alqm (of an actor), *to bring forward* : is erat ante manumissus, quam productus, Cic. Att. 4, 15 : — p. histrionem, Suet. 3) *To stretch out, draw out in length, prolong, extend* : p. aciem, Cæs. : — p. lineas nigras ex argento, Plin. : — p. pelles dentibus, Mart. : — p. supercilium, Juv. : — p. ferrum incude, id. : — Hence : p. literam, *to pronounce long, to lengthen* [opp. 'corripere'], Cic. de Or. 3, 47 : — thus, p. syllabam, Quint. II. Fig. A) *To draw forth from obscurity, to raise, advance, promote* : p. alqm ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16 : — p. alqm omni genere honoris, Liv. [B] *To bring out from secrecy; to lay open, discover, disclose* : p. crimina, Juv. \*\*C) *To lead to any thing, to induce, entice, incite, prevail upon* : quadam notitia Septimii productus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 104 : — producti sumus, ut loqueremur, A. Her. : — productus studio : — p. alqm longius, Hirt. : — p. alqm dolo in prælium, Nep. : — p. alqm falsa spe, Ter. [D] *To draw one thing before another, to retard, check* : p. malo moram, Ter. : — p. nubila menti, Stat. [E] *To guide, educate, instruct* : Cicerone nostro produciendo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14 : — audientem dicto mater produxisti filiam, Plaut. : — monitu lævo pueros producit avaros, Juv. : — nihil ab hoc Roscio pravum produci posse, nothing bad could be formed. F) *To carry on, to prolong, protract, continue* : p. convivium ad multam noctem, Cic. de Sen. 14 : — p. sermonem in noctem : — p. sermonem longius : — p. vitam alcjs longius : — p. alui vitam, Plaut. : — quicquid vitæ ab illo produxi tempore vitæ, pæna fuit, Ov. : — p. spem vitæ eo usque, Tac. : — p. vinum et testam vini, to go on drinking, Suet. : — p. amphoram dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus, Hor. : — Hence, G) *To put off, defer, procrastinate* : dies producta est in III. Id. Febr., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 : — res in potum dilata est : Clodius in Quirinalia produxit diem.

H) *To delay, detain*: p. alqm conditionibus, Cic. Quint. 8. [I] *To spend slowly, to pass*: p. cœnam jucunde, Hor.: — p. diem, Ter.]

PRŌDUCTE. *adv.* *In a long or lengthened manner*: p. dicere literam, Cic. Or. 48: — [Comp., syllaba productius latiusque pronuciata, Gell.]

PRŌDUCTŌ, ōnis. *f.* (produco) *A drawing out, lengthening, prolonging.* I. *Gen.*: p. temporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: — p. verbi. II. *Esp.*: *A lengthening in pronunciation*: ut aut *contractione* brevis fieret, aut productione longius, Cic. de Or. 3, 50: — voces aut productione aut *correctione* mutatae, Quint.

PRŌDUCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of produco.* II. *Adj.*: *Long, lengthened, extended.* \*\*A) *Prop.*: digitus paulo productior, Quint. 11, 3, 92: — in cornibus pedes sagittariis et cetera manus equitum ibat, productior cornu in sinistro, Tac.: — flagellum productissimum, Col. B) *Fig.* 1) *Long, lengthened*: nomen productum, Col.: — productionis et quasi immoderatus excurrentia, of speech: — neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor. 2) *Producta, orum. n.* (πρωγμύνα) *With the Stoics, preferable things, which, although not constituting the chief good, are nevertheless to be preferred to others; such as beauty, riches, etc.,* Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.

PRŌEBIA. *See* PRŌEBIA.

[PRŌELIĀLIS, e. (prœlium) *Of or belonging to a battle, Maer.*]

[PRŌELIĀRIS, e. (prœlium) *I. q. prœlialis*: p. pugna, a pitched battle, Plaut.: — p. dea, Minerva, App.]

\*\*PRŌELIĀTOR, ōris. *m.* (prœlior) *A fighter, combatant, Tac. A. 2, 73.*

[PRŌELIO, atum. 1. *To fight*: diu et varia victoria prœliatum fuit, Just.]

PRŌELIOR. 1. (prœlium) *To fight, engage in battle.* I. *Prop.*: Cic. Div. 1, 25. II. *Meton.* *To contend with words*: acriter prœliatus sum, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

PRŌELIUM, ii. *n.* *A fight, combat, contest, battle.* I. *Prop.*: p. committere, Cic. Div. 1, 35: — p. committere cum alqo, Cæs.: — p. facere: — p. agere, Liv.: — prœlium male pugnatum, Sall.: — p. edere, Liv.: — p. inire, id.: — p. conserere, id.: — p. serere, Tac.: — p. miscere, Prop.: — p. sumere, Suet.: — p. reintegrare, Cæs.: — p. restituere, to restore, id.: — in prœlium ire, Tac.: — ad prœlium elicere, Liv.: — prœlio dimicare et decertare: — prœliis secundis uti: — incerti exitus prœliorum: — p. dirimere, Liv.: — p. sedare, id.: — *Hence*: *A single combat, duel*: nec id prœlium fuit, id. II. *Meton.* [A] *Concr.*: Prœlia, orum. *n.* *Combatants*: Colchis... armigera prœlia sevit humo, Prop.] B) *Strife, contention, contest*: prœlia te mea causa sustinere, Cic. Fam. 9, 11: — ventorum prœlia, Virg.: — p. committere (of a carousal), Plaut.

PRŌETUS, i. *m.* (Προῖτος) I. *The twin-brother of Acrisius, king of Tirynthus, and husband of Sthenobœa, who by a false accusation induced him to send Bellerophon to his father-in-law Jobates, in order to get him put out of the way, Hyg. F. 57.* II. *Hence*: Prœtides, um. *f.* *The daughters of Prætus, who were mad, and imagined themselves to be cows: they were cured by Melampus, with hellebore, Ov. M. 15, 326.*

[PRŌFĀNĀTŌ, ōnis. *f.* (profano) *A profanation, Tert.*]

[PRŌFĀNĀTOR, ōris. *m.* (profano) *A profaner, Prud.*]

[PRŌFĀNE. *adv.* *In an impious manner, profanely, Lact.*]

[PRŌFĀNITAS, ātis. *f.* (profanus) *Profaneness, Tert.*]

1. PRŌFĀNO. 1. (profanus) *To desecrate, profane.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: p. dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 31, 44: — p. pudorem, Curt.: — p. festum, Ov.: — os profanatum, Quint. [II. *Meton.*: *To discover, disclose, reveal*: p. secreta, App.: — res profanata non valeat, Pall.]

[2. PRŌFĀNO. 1. (pro-fanum) *To dedicate or offer any thing to a god*: daps profanata, Cato: — p. decimam boum, Aur. Vict.

PRŌFĀNUS, a, um. (fanum) *That is not dedicated to a god, and may consequently be applied to a common use, not*

*sacred, common, profane.* I. *Prop.*: loci *consecrati* an profani, Cic. Part. 10: — cum omnia illa victoria sua profana fecissent: — secernere *sacra* profania, Hor.: — miscere *sacra* profanis, to confound things sacred and profane, id.: — res profane et usu polluta, Tac. II. *Meton.* \*\*A) *Not consecrated for divine service, not initiated into sacred mysteries*: profana animalia, Tac.: — profanum vulgus, Hor.: — procul, o procul este, profani, Virg.: — *Cereris ritus vulgare* profanis, Ov. B) *Not initiated in any thing, ignorant*: p. literarum, Maer.: — p. a sacramento veritatis, Lact. [C] *Impious, wicked*: profana mens, Ov.: — p. Phorbas, id.: — profana verba, id.: — *Hence*: \*\*Profanum, i. *n.* *Impiety, wickedness*: profano civilium bellorum, Plin. 16, 4, 3. [D] *That gives a bad omen, ill-boding*: profana avis, Ov.]

[PRŌFĀTIUM, i. *n.* (profor) *A sentence, Varr. ap. Gell.*]

\*\*PRŌFĀTUS, ūs. *m.* (profor) *A speaking out, pronouncing*: p. vocis, Sen.: — dictus profatque ipso tetræ, Gell.

[PRŌFECTĪCIUS (-tius), a, um. (proficiscor) *That comes or proceeds from any person*: profecticia dos, Dig.]

PRŌFECTŌ, ōnis. *f.* (proficiscor) *A coming or proceeding from.* I. *Prop.*: p. pecuniæ inquiratur, whence the money had been obtained, Cic. Cluent. 30. II. *A setting out, departure on a journey*: nihil tamen de protectione cogitavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: — omnibus rebus ad protectionem paratis, Cæs.

PRŌFECTO. *adv.* (factus) *Indeed, certainly, truly, surely*: nunc quidem profecto Romæ es, Cic. Att. 6, 5: — p. edepol, Plaut.: — p. hercle, id.: — vere enim profecto, Eum.

\*\*1. PRŌFECTUS, ūs. *m.* [first syllable short, Anson. Idyll. 4, 70.] (proficio) *Increase, progress, growth.* I. *Gen.*: firmiores in literis profectus alit *emulatio, progress*, Quint. 1, 2, 26: — puer magni profectus in arte obiit, Plin.: — experimentum profectus capere ulq re, Sen. II. *Esp.*: *Advantage, profit*: pertinet ad profectum tuum, Plin. Ep. 8, 13: — sine profectu, Ov.: — p. rei, Col.

\*\*2. PRŌFECTUS, ūs. *m.* (proficiscor) *An arising, beginning*: ab illo profectu viribus datis tantum valuit, Liv. 1, 15.

3. PROFECTUS, a, um. *part. of proficio and proficiscor.*

PRŌ-FĒRO, tūli, lātum, ferre. *To bring forth.* I. *Prop.* 1) *To carry, fetch, bring forth*: p. pecuniam ex ærario, Cic. Rosc. C. 10: — p. arma ex oppido, Cæs.: — p. in conspectum liberos, id.: — p. alqd in solem, Plin.: — p. linguam, Plaut.: — p. pateram, id.: — *Hence*: se proferre, to come forth, show itself, appear: dracone e pulvino se proferente, Suet. 2) *To put forward, extend further, advance*: p. munitiones, Cæs. B. C. 1, 81: — p. terminos, Liv.: — p. pomerium, id.: — p. imperium ad mare, id.: — p. passus, to go farther, Lucan.: — p. pedem, Hor. 3) *To stretch out, extend*: p. digitum, Cic. Cæs. 25, 71: — p. pedem, to give one side of a sail to the wind, Plin. [4] *To hold or carry before one's self*: p. æs, a shield, Enn. ap. Fest.] B) *Meton.*

\*\*1) *To cause to grow, to bring forth, produce*: cœlum laurum patitur atque etiam nitidissimam profert, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: — p. semen, Plin. [2] *To cause to flourish, to advance*: artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor.] \*\*3) *To pronounce*: p. syllabam, Quint. II. *Fig.* A) *To cause, produce*: p. umbras, Val. Fl. \*\*B) *P. se, to show or display itself, to appear*: proferunt se ingenia hominum et ostentant, Plin. E. 1, 13: — hos maxime laudat, quibus ex se impetus fuit, qui se ipsi protulerunt, that raised themselves, Sen. C) *To invent, discover, bring to light*: p. artem, Cic. Ac. 2, 1: — p. enses, Tibull. D) *To make known, spread abroad, publish*: p. iudicia, Cic. Mil. 37: — p. rem in medium: — p. alqd in aspectum lucemque: — p. secreta animi, Plin.: — p. consilia, Petr.: — rumor qui de te prolatus est, Anton. ap. Cic. E) *To cite, quote, bring forward, mention*: p. paucos, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: — p. auctores Fabricios: — p. vinolentiam alcjs: — queritur verum an falsum proferatur. F) *To carry away*: si paulo longius pietas Cæcilium protulisset, Cic. Sull. 23: — prolatus ab ira, Lucan. G) *To put off, defer*: p. diem auctionis

## PROFESSIO

laxius, Cic. Att. 13, 14: — res prolatae, *adjournment of public business, public holidays*: ante res prolatae: — prolatis rebus: — ubi res prolatae sunt, Plaut.: — prolatae res in annum, Liv.: — p. tempus, id.: — p. honorem, Tac.: — p. periculum ultra Idus, Suet.: — p. diem de die: — p. annum, to prolong by intercalation, Macr.

**PROFESSIO**, ōnia. f. (profiteor) *A public acknowledgment, confession, declaration.* \*\*I. Gen.: p. flagitii, Tac. A. 2, 85: — p. pietatis, id.: — aperta professione malum nullum esse sine alio bono, Plin.: — memor professionis, of the declaration made respecting the character of the work, Vell.: — p. bonae voluntatis, Planc. ap. Cic.: — p. opinionis suae, Gell. II. Esp. A) *A declaration or public acknowledgment of one's business, profession*: p. bene dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 6: — p. grammaticae, Suet.: — p. sapientiae, Plin.: — professionis cuiusque ingenia, Vell.: — p. artis magicæ, Curt.: — p. salutaris, medicine, Cels.: — conditor nostræ professionis, id. \*\*B) *A public declaration or return respecting a person's name*: ut qui socii civibus Romanis credidissent pecunias, profiterentur ... inde posteaquam professionibus detecta est magnitudo aeris alieni etc., Liv. 35, 7. C) *A return or statement with regard to a person's property*: tu vero confice professionem si potes, etsi hæc pecunia ex eo genere, ut professione non egeat, Cic. Fam. 16, 263: — professionem peculii edere, Dig. D) *A register of persons or property thus officially returned*: in Leontino iugum subscripto ac professio non est plus XXX. millium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47. [E] *A vow, the vow of an order, ML.*

**PROFESSOR**, ōris. m. (profiteor) I. *A public teacher, professor*: artium professores, Quint. 12, 11, 20: — p. eloquentiæ, Suet. II. *Absol. (without genit. of the science taught), Quint.*

**PROFESSORĪUS**, a, um. (professor) *Professorial, in the manner of a public teacher or professor*: professoria lingua, Tac. A. 163, 14.

**PROFESSUS**, a, um. *part. of profiteor.*

**PRO-FESTUS**, a, um. *Not kept as a holiday, common.* \*\*I. Prop.: dies profesti, working-days, Liv. 34, 3: — lucas profestæ, Hor.: — profestum facere, on a day that is not kept as a holiday, Ter. [II. Meton.: *Unholy, not consecrated*: vulgus profestum et profanum, Gell.]

**PRO-FĪCIO**, ēci, ectum. 3. *To come forward or forth.*

\*\*I. Prop. A) Cum e tota classe quinquiremis sola non proficeret, Plin. 32, 1, 1. B) *Meton.* [1] *To grow, increase*: id (genus) vitis, quod humore proficit, Col. [2] *To increase, to rise*: pretio non proficiente, Plin. 14, 4, 6. II. Fig. A) [1] *To advance, make progress, to effect any thing*: p. in philosophia, Cic. Off. 3, 8: — adeo loci opportunitate profecit, ut etc., Cæs.: — plus proficit: — p. nihil oratione: — spero quiddam nobis profici, cum percrebescit: — p. nihil mandatis, Cæs.: — p. alqd celeritate, id.: — p. nihil in alqa re, id.: — proficitur nihil in his rebus, id.: — parum proficitur ad alqd, id.: — proficitur satis, id.: — p. usque ad mores, to have influence, Quint.: — parva certamina in summam totius profecerant spei, Liv.: — verba proficientia nihil, Ov. \*\*B) *To be useful or serviceable, to conduce or contribute*: radix ferulæ in febris proficit, Plin. 20, 23, 98: — axungia proficit ad strumas, id.: — hæmatitis proficit oculorum lacrimis, id.

[**PROFICISCO**, ēre. *To set out on a journey, Plant.*]  
**PROFICISCOR**, fectus sum. 3. (facio, facesso, faciscor) *To go forth, to go or march away, to set out.* I. Prop. A) Ille Idibus a me profectus est, Cic. Att. 9, 9: — p. de Formiano: — p. ex Asia Romam versus: — p. e castris, Cæs.: — p. ex portu, to sail from, leave, id.: — p. portu, Liv.: — p. domo, Sall.: — p. magnum iter, Prop.: — milites una profecti, Cæs.: — proficiscitur tacitus, Just. B) *To go, travel, journey, march*: p. ad dormiendum, to retire to rest, Cic. Div. 2, 58: — p. ad somnum: — p. in pugnam, Cæs.: — ad eam domum profecti sunt: — p. ad bellum, Liv.: — p. in Illyricum, Cæs.: — p. Romam, Sall.: — p. contra barbaros, Nep.: — Ægyptum oppugnatum erat profectus, Nep.: — p. in exercitum, Plaut.: 1032

## PROFLIGATUS

— p. in celum, to die. II. Fig. A) *To proceed, take its origin, arise, to spring or originate from*: ea proficiscuntur a natura, Cic. Div. 1, 50: — viri ... a quibus initium libertatis profectum est: — mala ... quæ a Lacedæmonibus profecta manarunt latius: — ex medicina nihil oportet proficisci, nisi quod: — proficiscitur alqd ab imbecillitate: — proficiscuntur causæ a spe alci rei: — proficiscitur commendatio: — p. a metu: — p. ab ostentatione magis: — p. a liberalitate: — profecta est causa a natura: — ab Aristotele profecti, the disciples of Aristotle: — genus a Pallante profectum, Virg.: — Tyria de gente profecti, Ov. B) *To set out, to begin, make a beginning with, start with*: p. a lege, Cic. Leg. 1, 6: — ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur: — a philosophia profectus Xenophon scripsit historiam: — ut profectus a caritate domesticorum ac suorum serpat longius: — ei proficiscendum est ab omni mundo: — quæ a falsis initiis profecta vera esse non possunt: — a quo initio profectam societatem persequimur: — ut institutum proficisci. C) *To go or come to, i.e. to speak of, proceed to*: omnia quæ a me in te profecta sunt: — quæcumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscuntur: — proficiscitur ad alqm vox mea: — nunc proficiscemur ad reliqua. \*\*D) *To strive, endeavour, aspire*: animus proficiscitur ad perniciem, A. Her. 2, 19: — p. ad mediocre genus orationis.

**PROFITEOR**, fessus sum. 2. (fateor) *To declare publicly, confess openly, acknowledge, own, avow.*

I. Prop. A) Ita libenter confiteatur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic. Cæc. 9: — fateor atque etiam profiteor et præ me fero: — profiteor me relaturum: — profitemur se recusare, Cæs.: — multa profitemda non censeo: — vultu profitemte dolore, Auct. Cons. ad Liv.: — vitate viros cultum formamque professos, Ov.: — p. iudicium, to give notice, Sall. \*\*1) Pass.: Professus, a, um. *Acknowledged, confessed, openly avowed, owned*: vota aperta et professa, Sen. Ep. 67: — dux professus, Just. — Hence, ex professo, openly, designedly: ex professo ostentare philosophiam, Quint.: — ex professo petere securitatem, Sen. 2) *To profess or declare that one practises or applies one's self to any thing, to profess (an art, etc.)*: p. se grammaticum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: — p. scientiam rei: — me jurisconsultum esse profitebor: — me defensorem esse profiteor: — se Thucydideos esse profitemur: — multa profitemda non sunt: — p. artem: — ista profitemur, profess to teach this: — p. amicum, Hor.: — cum omnes, qui profitemur, audiero, all public teachers, Plin. E. B) Esp. 1) *To make an official return respecting one's name, occupation, property, etc.*: plura, quam professus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15: — p. jugera: — ut apud decem viros quantum habeat prædæ profiteatur: — p. frumentum, Liv.: — p. æs alienum, Suet.: — p. nomen, Liv.: — and simply, profiteri, to have one's name put on a list for that purpose: professus est apud prætorem: — p. se candidatum, Suet.: — p. lenocinium, to give in one's name to the adile as that of a prostitute, id. — Hence, professæ (sc. feminae), public prostitutes, Ov. 2) *To offer freely or of one's own accord, to promise*: p. operam suam in alqa re, Cic. R. Am. 53: — p. studium: — profitemur se venturum, Cæs.: — se profiteantur esse dicturos: — quis proficitur? Plaut. [II. Meton.: *To declare publicly*: in his profitemur nomen suum, he reckons himself among these, Ter.]

[**PRO-FLAMEN**, inia. n. *A vice-flamen, Inscr.*]

[**PROFLATUS**, ūs. m. (proflō) *A blowing, as of the wind.*

I. Prop.: p. Favonii, Col. II. *A snoring*: proflatu terrebat equos, Stat.]

**PROFLICTUS**, a, um. *part. of 2. profligo.*

[**PROFLIGATIO**, ōnis. f. (profligo) *A ruining, destroying, Aua.*]

**PROFLIGATOR**, ōris. m. (profligo) *A spendthrift, prodigal*: p. ac ganeo, Tac. A. 16, 18.

**PROFLIGATUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of 1. profligo.* II. *Adj.: Downcast, wretched, miserable.* A) Prop.: p. homo, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: — iudicia senatoria perdit et profligata. B) Fig.: Morally bad, wicked, dissolute, profligate: p. homo, Cic. Arch. 6: — tu profligatissime.

1. **PRŌ-FLĪGO**. 1. *To throw, dash, or strike to the ground, to overthrow, overcome.* I. *Prop.*: p. copias hostium, Cic. Phil. 14, 14: — p. classem hostium, Cæs.: — p. proelia, i. q. praeliantes, Tac.: — acies profligata, id.: — mero somnoque profliganda acies virorum, Sill. II. *Fig.* A) *To ruin, overthrow, destroy*: p. rempublicam, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: — mærore afflictus et profligatus: — se suosque profligante fortuna, Liv.: — vitam flagitiis omnibus deditam et denique omnia ad perniciem profligata atque perdit: — p. valetudinem suam, Gell. B) *To bring nearly to a conclusion, to finish almost*: bellum profligatum ac pæne sublatum, Cic. Fam. 12, 13: — quæstio profligata et pæne ad exitum perducta est: — oporteret ab eodem illa omnia, a quo profligata sunt, confici velle: — bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv.: — profligatam jam rem esse, id.: — ætas profligata, old age, Sen.: — p. templa, Gell.: — in profligato esse, to be nearly ready, id. \*\*C) *To do a great deal in a matter, to carry on to a great extent*: sperans profligari plurimum posse, Suet. Oth. 9: — quantum in juventute quoque profligatum sit, Just.

[2. **PRŌ-FLĪGO**, xi, ctum. 3. *To strike to the ground, i. e. to overthrow, ruin, destroy*: profligatæ res, Gell.]

**PRŌ-FLO**. 1. *To blow forth.* [I. *Prop.* A) P. flammæ, Ov. B) *Meton.* 1) *To blow or puff up*: p. nares, App. \*\*2) *To melt by blowing, to liquefy*: massa (æris) profliat inprimis, Plin. 34, 9, 20. \*\*II. *Fig.* *To blow forth*: p. iras, Plin. 8, 4, 5: — p. noctem pectore, V. Fl.: — p. somnum toto pectore, to snore, Virg.: — p. anhelum deum, i. e. Bacchum, Stat.: — anima proflata, Aus.

**PRŌFLŪENS**, tis. I. *Part. of profluo.* II. *Adj.* *Flowing.* A) *Prop.*: Profluens, tis. f. *Running water, a river*, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: — p. aquæ, Vitr. B) *Fig.*: *Flowing, fluent (of rhetorical delivery)*: genus sermonis affert non liquidum, non fusum, ac profluens, sed exilè, aridum, concisum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: — p. genus orationis: — propter expeditam ac profluentem celeritatem: — loquacitas perennis ac profluens: — p. quiddam habuit Carbo.

**PRŌFLŪENTER**, adv. *Flowingly, fluently.* [I. *In a flowing discourse*: profluentius exsequi, Gell.] \*\*II. *Abundantly, copiously*: ergo omnia profluentèr, absolute, prospere, igitur beate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18.

\***PRŌFLŪENTĪA**, æ. f. (profluo) *A streaming forth*: inanis quædam profluentia loquendi, Cic. Part. 23, 81.

**PRŌ-FLŪO**, xi, xum. 3. *To flow forth or forward.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To flow forth*: p. ex monte, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10: — sanguis a cerebro profluens, Plin.: — Pactolus ex Tmolò profluens, id.: — sudor profluens, Just. 2) *To flow towards a place, or simply, to flow*: p. in mare, Cic. Div. 1, 44: — aqua profluens, running water. B) *Meton.*: *To be relaxed, not costive*: venter profluit, there is a looseness of the bowels, Cels.: — videndum est an adstrictum corpus sit an profluat, id. II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *To flow, to be fluent (of speech)*: cujus ore melle dulcior sermo profluebat, A. Her. 4, 33. B) *To come, reach, arrive at, fall or get into*: ego ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. Cæl. 3: — Messalina ad incognitas artes profluebat, Tac.

[**PRŌFLŪS**, a, um. (profluo) *Flowing forth*, Sid.]

**PRŌFLŪVIUM**, ii. n. (profluo) *A flowing, or flowing forth.* \*\*I. *Gen.*: urinx profuvia cohibere, Plin. 28, 6, 17: — p. e nariis, id.: — p. sanguinis, Lucr.: — p. alvi, diarrhæa, looseness of the bowels, flux, Cels.: — p. mulierum, monthly courses, Plin.: — p. genitale, id.: — p. genituræ, i. e. gonorrhæa, id. [II. *Esp.*: *Looseness of the bowels, diarrhæa, flux*: si (corpus) profluvio laborat, Cels.]

[**PRŌFLŪVIUS**, a, um. (profluo) *That flows to any place; hence, I. Prop.*: Profluvius, ii. m. *A flux, as a disease*: p. Atticus, Veg. II. *Fig.*: *Inconstant, fickle*: profluvia fides, Cæcil. ap. Prisc.]

[**PRŌ-FOR**. 1. *To say or speak out.* I. Tum breviter profatur, Virg.: — sic ille profatus, Lucr.: — si... vera mihi

fas est profari, Petr.: — *Hence*: Profatum, i. n. *A saying, axiom*: περὶ ἀξιώματων dicendum, quæ M. Varro alias profata, alias proloquia appellat, Gell. II. *To predict, prophesy*: Pythia, quæ tripode ex Phœbi lauroque profatur, Lucr.: — Delio profante, Petr.]

[**PRŌFRINGO**, ēre. (frango) *To break up or to pieces*: p. inarata, to plough, Stat.]

**PRŌ-FŪGIŌ**, ūgi, itum. 3. v. n. and a. *To flee, run away.* I. *Neut.* A) *To flee, escape*: p. domo, Cic. Brut. 89: — p. hinc: — p. istinc tamquam a domino furioso: — p. ex oppido, Cæs.: — p. e carcere, Vell.: — p. extra templum, Petr.: — p. a castris, Just.: — p. longius, Hirt.: — Catilina ipse profugit. B) *To flee or run to a place*: p. ad alqm, Cic. Att. 15, 21: — p. in Britanniam, Cels.: — p. Adrumetum, id.: — p. in Galliam, Sall.: — p. eo navicula, Cæs.: — p. in altum, Plin. \*\*II. *Act.*: *To flee before or from any thing, to avoid, shun*: p. conspectum civium, Sen. ad Polyb. 36: — p. dominos, Curt.: — p. agros, Hor.: — p. natos, Plin.: — p. sedes suas, Col.

**PRŌFŪGUS**, a, um. (profugio) *Fugitive, fleeing.* \*\*I. *Gen.* A) *That flees, or has escaped by flight*: p. domo, Liv. 1, 1: — p. ex Peloponneso, id.: — p. ex prælio, Tac.: — p. altaribus tauris, id.: — p. a prælio, Flor.: — p. regni, Tac.: — p. vinculorum. B) *Wandering about, unsettled*: profugi Scythæ, Hor. II. *Esp.*: *Driven away.* \*\*A) *Put to flight*: p. profugi discedunt, Sall. Jug. 50. \*\*B) 1) *Driven from one's native country, banished, exiled*: Hannibal patriâ profugus, Liv. 44, 60: — profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall.: — profuga Medea, Ov.: — *Hence*, [2] Profugus, i. m. *A banished person, an exile*: profugo affer opem, Ov.]

\***PRŌFUNDE**, adv. *Deeply, profoundly.* — *Comp.*, profundius naves mergere, Plin. 8, 42, 46.

[**PRŌFUNDITAS**, âtis. f. (profundus) *Depth.* I. *Prop.*: omnium corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, Macr. II. *Fig.*: *Importance*: p. disciplinæ, Amm.: — p. civitatis, Vopisc.]

**PRŌ-FUNDO**, fūdi, fūsum. 3. *To pour forth or out.* I. *Prop.* A) *To pour forth*: lacrimæ se profuderunt, gushed forth, Cic. Att. 11, 7: — Nilus ex hoc lacu profusus, Plin.: — profusus e cervice cruor, Ov.: — lacrimæ ore profusæ, Sit. B) *To spill or shed profusely*: p. sanguinem suum, Cic. Cluent. 6: — p. vim lacrimarum: — p. aquas sub mensas, Plin.: — p. sanguinem ex oculis, id.: — p. vinum. C) *Meton.* 1) a) *To pour forth, bring forth, raise, utter*: p. clamorem, Cic. Flacc. 6: — p. vocem: — ea, quæ frugibus atque baccis terræ fetu profunduntur: — natura ex alvo matris puerum profudit, Lucr.: — insula profusa ab Ænariâ, risen from, Plin. b) *Ref.*: multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, were pouring forth, Cæs. 2) *To pour forth or out, to spread out, stretch at full length*: ea quæ se nimium profuderunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: — somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 4, 761: — præcipientes cadunt molli cervice profusæ in terram, id. II. *Fig.* A) *P. se, to rush forth*: voluptates se profundunt, Cic. Cæl. 31: — *To pour itself out or abroad*: si totum se in me profundisset, Cic. Att. 7, 3: — p. se in questus febiles, to give way to, Liv. B) *To throw away, spend uselessly*: quasi non profundere ac perdere videbor, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: — p. verba ventis, Lucr. C) *To squander, lavish*: p. patrimonium, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: — p. pecuniam, vitam pro patria: — p. pecunias in eas res: — p. animam: — p. divitias, Sall.: — p. spiritum in acie, V. Max. D) *To spend entirely, to consume, waste*: p. omnes vires animi atque ingenii, to exert, Cic. Att. 1, 18: — p. vocem: — p. nimis omnia, to carry to an excess: — profusus status vocis, a strong and loud voice, Nigid. ap. Gell.

**PRŌ-FUNDUS**, a, um. *Deep.* I. *Prop.* A) *Deep*: profundum mare, Cic. Planc. 6: — gurgres profundissimos: — p. Danubius, Hor.: — p. fornax, Ov.: — *Hence, Subst.*: Profundum, i. n. *Depth*: p. aquæ: — p. maris, Ov.: — p. silvarum et montium, Tac.: — and absol. 1) *The sea*: jacere se in profundum: — Pamphylium profundum, Col. [2] *Metal*, Lucr. 3) *Of the stomach*: p. vendis, haud fundum, mihi,

Plaut.] [B] *High*: cælum profundum, Virg.:—*Hence*. Subst.: Profundum, i. n. *Height*: p. cæli, Manil.] [C] *Esp. of the infernal regions; Below*: p. Juppiter, Pluto, Stat.:—profunda Ceres, Proserpine, id.:—manes profundi, Virg.] II. Fig. A) *Deep, bottomless, immeasurable, immoderate, profound*: profundæ libidines, Cic. Pis. 21:—profunda libido, Vell.:—profunda avaritia, Sall.:—profunda vitia animi, Plin.:—mero profundo incalescere, Stat.:—profunda altitudo, Liv.:—ruit profundo Pindarus ore, with *inexhaustible copiousness of expression*, Hor. B) *Deep, unknown, unfathomable*: profunda ars, Quint. Decl.:—*Hence*, Subst.: Profundum, i. n. *Depth*: naturam accusa, quod in profundo veritatem penitus abstruserit, Cic. Ac. 2, 10:—in profundum ultimarum miseriarum abjectus, Val. Max.:—profundum cladum miserabiliter immergere, id. [C] *Thick*: profunda grando, Aus.:—usi profundioribus villis, Sol.]

\*\*PRŌFŪSE, adv. *Immoderately, without restraint*. I. Gen.: p. tendere in castra, Liv. 10, 36:—*prolize profuseque laudare*, Gell.:—*Comp.*, profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall.—*Sup.*, festos dies profusissime celebravit, Suet. II. Esp.: *With immoderate expense, lavishly*: p. exstructa, Suet. Aug. 72.

PRŌFŪSĪO, ōnis. f. (profundo) *A pouring out, shedding*. I. Prop.: p. sanguinis, Cels.:—p. alvi, looseness of the bowels, id. II. Fig. [A] *An imparting abundantly, spending much*: p. sumptuum, extravagance, Vitr.] \*\*B) *Prodigality*: nimia profusio, Plin. Ep. 2, 4:—p. divitiarum et pecuniarum, Suet.

[PRŌFŪSŌ, ōris. m. (profundo) *A spendthrift, prodigal*, Tert.] PRŌFŪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of profundo. II. Adj. [A] *Prop.*: *Hanging down*: cauda profusa usque ad calces, Varr.:—equi coma et cauda profusior, Pall.] B) Fig. 1) *Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive*: profusa hilaritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7:—profusum et immodestum genus jocandi, Cic. Off. 1, 28:—p. sumptus:—profusa cupido, Tac.:—p. in vitia, Quint. Decl.:—profusissima libido, Suet. 2) *Extravagant, profuse*: p. nepos, Cic. Quint. 12:—reus pecuniosus, profusus, perditus:—profusa in sedificiis luxuria, Sall.:—profusa largitio, Suet.:—p. sui, Sall. [3] *Liberal*: p. homo, Mart.:—profusa mens, Stat.]

[PRŌ-GERMINO, 1. To put forth buds, Col.] \*\*PRŌ-GĒNER, i. m. *The husband of a grand-daughter*: compressit conjurationem L. Pauli progeneri sui, Suet. Aug. 19:—socer magnus dicitur uxoris meæ avus, ego illius sum progener, Dig.

\*\*PRŌGĒNĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (progenero) *A generating, engendering*: p. mularum, Plin. 8, 43, 68.

\*\*PRŌ-GĒNĒRO, are. *To beget, bring forth, generate*: p. fetus (of bees), Plin. 21, 16, 16:—nec imbellem feroces progenerant aquilæ columbam, Hor.

PRŌGĒNĒS, ēi. f. (proigno) *A lineage, race, family*. I. Prop. A) Quo proprius aberat a divina progenie, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12:—*hence*, B) *Offspring, progeny*: veteres se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, Cic. Univ. 11:—statua, quæ per multos annos progeniem ejus honestaret:—Priamum tanta progenie orbatum:—Claudia mea progenies:—C. Siciuinum progeniem ejus, quem etc., Liv.:—Macedonia progeniem ediderat, id.:—ex magna progenie liberum, from many children, id.:—p. vitiosior, Hor. [II. Meton. A) *Of animals*: progeniem nidosque fovēt, Virg. B) *Of plants*: p. vitis, Col. C) *Of other things*: p. mea, my poems, Ov.]

[PRŌGĒNĒTOR, ōris. m. (proigno) *The founder of a family, ancestor*, Ov.]

PRŌGĒNĒTUS, a, um. part. of proigno. [PRŌ-GERMĒNO, are. *To shoot forth*, Col.]

PRŌ-GĒRO, essi, estum. 3. *To bear, bring, or carry forth or out; hence*. [I. *To carry in front*: p. divinas effigies, App.] \*\*II. *To carry, throw, or cast out*: p. ova, Plin. 18, 35, 88:—p. defunctas (apes), id.

[PRŌGĒRO, are. intens. (progero) *To carry in front*, App.]

PRŌ-GIGNO, gēnūi, gēnĭtum. 3. *To bring forth, beget, generate*: qui lumen illud progenuit, Cic. Off. 3, 16:—semina rerum, quæ ex iis progignuntur:—te sævæ progenuere feræ, Ov.:—p. sensum acerbum, Lucr.

[PRŌGNĀRĒTER, adv. (gnarus) *Briskly, quickly*: judica progenariter, Plaut.]

[PRŌGNĀRĪO, ōnis. f. (prognatus) *Birth*, Marc. Cap.]

PRŌGNĀTUS, a, um. (obsol. prognascor) *Born or sprung from*. I. Prop. \*\*A) Deo prognatus, Liv. 1, 40:—Moscho prognatus patre, Plaut.:—Castor ovo prognatus eodem, Hor.:—*Hence*: Prognatus, i. m. *A child*, Plaut. B) *Descended from ancestors*: qualis tibi ille videtur Tantalò prognatus, Peloe natus, Thyestes, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12:—ipsi erant ex Cimbris prognati, Cæs.:—Galli se omnes a Dite patre prognatos prædicant, id.:—*Hence*: Prognatus, i. m. *A descendant*: Herculei prognati, Plaut. \*\*II. *Meton. of plants; Sprung or grown forth*: arundines, quamvis in palude prognate, non tamen sine imbre adolescent, Plin. 9, 16, 23:—pinus prognata vertice Peliaco, Catull.

PROGNE. See PRŌCNE.

PROGNŌSTĪCUM, i. n. (προγνωστικόν) *A sign or token of any thing future, a prognostic*, Cic. Div. 1, 8, 11.

[PROGRAMMA, ātis. n. (πρόγραμμα) *A written notification, a proclamation, edict, manifesto*, L.L.]

[PROGRĒDĪO, ire and iri. *Imperat* progredi, Nov. ap. Non.: *inf.* progredi, Plaut.] *To step or go before.*

PRŌGRĒDĪOR, essus sum. 3. (gradior) *To step or go forth, out, or before*. I. Prop. A) *To go out*: p. ex domo, Cic. Cæl. 24:—de progrediendo (sc. domo) cogitare, about going out, Plin.:—p. Italia, Flor.:—p. porta, Ov. B) 1) *To go forth or away, to march forward, advance, proceed, go on*: regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10:—ab eo loco progressus, Cæs.:—tridui viam progressi revertuntur, id.:—p. longius a castris, id.:—p. alci obviam:—p. ad urbem, Liv.:—p. ante signa, id.:—p. in locum iniquum, Cæs.:—p. præter paludes, Liv.:—p. viam tridui, Cæs.:—p. pedetentim, Lucr. 2) *Meton. of ships: To sail away, proceed on their course*: naves audacius progressæ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 24.

II. Fig.: *To go forward, advance, proceed, make progress*: ætate progressus, Cic. de Sen. 10:—progredientibus ætatibus:—p. longius, to go on, continue:—p. in virtute:—pervenisse videtur eo, quoad progredi poterit hominis amentia:—videamus quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat:—p. alqo, Cæs. ap. Cic.:—p. digitum, to advance an inch, i. e. a trifle:—divinatio conjectura nititur ultra quam progredi non potest:—ne hodie quidem scire videmini, qui amentia progressi sitis, Liv.

PRŌGRESSĪO, ōnis. f. (progredior) *A going forth or forward; hence*. I. *A using stronger terms in progression, a climax*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206. II. *Increase, growth, progress*: p. principiorum:—p. rei militaris:—p. dicendi, a progress in the art of speaking:—progressionem facere ad virtutem:—qui habent ad virtutem progressionis aliquantum:—virtutem et originem et progressionem persecuti sunt.

[PRŌGRESSOR, ōris. m. (progredior) *One that goes forward or advances*, August.]

1. PRŌGRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of progredior. [II. Adj.: ut progressior reverteretur anima, more advanced, Tert.]

2. PRŌGRESSUS, ūs. m. (progredior) *A going forth or forward*. I. Prop. A) Progressum præcipitem, inconstantem creditum videt, Cic. N. D. 2, 20:—arcere alqm progressu:—p. stellarum. B) *Meton. A projecting, running out*: aggeribus expellantur progressus (sc. in aquam), Vitr. II. Fig. A) *A beginning*: primo progressu, Cic. Ac. 2, 28. B) *Advancement, development*: per quam (rationem) consequentia cernit, causas rerum videt, earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic. Off. 1, 4. C) *Increase, growth, progress*:

p. ætatis, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: — progressus facere in studiis: — tantos progressus habeat in Stoicis.

[PRŌ-GUBERNĀTOR, ōris m. *An under pilot or steersman*, Cicil. ap. Non.]

\*\*PRŌGYMNASTES, ia m. (προγυμναστής) *One who exercises another and gives lessons in gymnastics*, Sen. Ep. 83.

PROH! See 1. PRO.

PRŌHĪBĒO, ūi, itum. 2. [prohibessim, for prohibuerim, Cat.: prohibessit for prohibuerit, Plaut.: prohibessint for prohibuerint, XII. Tab.] (pro-habeo) *To keep back or off, restrain, check, hinder, prevent*. I. Prop.: p. alqm cibo tectoque, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24: — p. prædones ab insula Sicilia: — p. alqm ab alcjs familiaritate et congressione: — p. alqm voce supplicis: — p. alqm republicā: — p. hostem a pugna, Cæs.: — p. hostem rapinis populationibusque, id.: — p. exercitum itinere, id.: — p. motus conatusque alcjs: — lex prohibens contraria: — medico non prohibente bibam, Mart.: — nemo hic prohibet, nec vetat, Plaut.: — prohibente populo, Ov.: — Hence, Prohibita, ōrum n. *Forbidden things*: prohibitis abstinere, Sen.: p. aquilæ, from the eagle, Sil.: — p. alqm exire domo: — p. peregrinos urbibus uti: — p. alqm mori: — prohibiti estis pedem ponere: — num igitur ignobilitas... sapientem beatum esse prohibebit: — p. circumvallare, Cæs.: — jam se ad prohibenda circumdari opera Æqui parabant, Liv.: — p. alcui parentes, Plaut. II. Meton. A) *To ward off, avert, forbid, prohibit*: p. vim hostium ab oppidis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11: — dii mala prohibeant! Ter. B) *To protect, defend*: p. cives calamitate, Cic. de I. P. 7: — p. virginem ab impetu armatorum: — p. rempublicam a periculo: — p. tenuiores injuriā: — p. agros sociorum populationibus, Liv.

\*\*PRŌHĪBĪTĪO, ōnis f. (prohibeo) *A restraining, forbidding, prohibiting*: quamquam illa non pœna, sed prohibitio sceleris fuit, Quint. 9, 2, 18.

[PRŌHĪBITOR, ōris m. (prohibeo) *One that hinders*, App.]

\*\*PRŌHĪBĪTŌRĪUS, a, um. (prohibitor) *That keeps back or prohibits*: avis prohibitoria, prohibitory, Plin. 10, 14, 17.

PRŌHĪBĪTUS, a, um. part. of prohibeo.

[PRŌ-HINC. adv. Hence, on this account, App.]

[PRŌ-IN. adv. Hence, therefore, Ter.]

PRŌ-INDE. adv. I. Hence, therefore, Cic. Fam. 12, 6. II. Just so, in like manner: p. impotentes deprehenduntur, Quint.: — p. ac est merita, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: — p. ac si aolerent: — p. æstimans ac si usus esset, Cæs.: — p. quasi: — hoc proinde est tamquam si ego dicam, Gell.: — p. ut... ita, id.: — ut... proinde, just as if, Ter.

[PRŌJECTE. adv. With contempt, carelessly, Tert.]

[PRŌJECTĪCIUS (prŏjectŭs), a, um. (projicio) *Exposed (at a place)*: projecticia puella, Plaut.]

PRŌJECTĪO, ōnis f. (projicio) *A throwing forward, a stretching out*. \*I. Prop.: p. brachii, Cic. de Or. 18. II. Meton.: *A building beyond a certain limit; also, the right of building forward or making a projection*, Dig.]

[PRŌJECTO, are. intens. (projicio) I. *To throw forward*. II. *To reproach, accuse*, Enn. ap. Ruffin.]

[PRŌJECTŌRĪUS, a, um. (projicio) *That throws out or ejects, purgative*, Theod. Prisc.]

[PRŌJECTŪRA, æ f. (projicio) *A projection, projecture, in architecture*: p. spirarum, Vitruv.]

1. PRŌJECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of projicio. II. Adj.: *Thrown forward or forth; hence*, A) Prop. 1) *Projecting, prominent, jutting out*: urbs projecta in altum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10: — ora projecta, Liv.: — saxa projecta, Virg.: — venter paulo projector, Suet. — Hence, Projectum, i. n. *A projection in a building, a coping*: locus qui projecto tegitur, Dig. 2) *Stretched out, lying prostrate, extended*: projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic. Div. 1, 27: — p. ad pedes, Cæs.: — p. ante simulacra, id.: —

projecti ad terram, id.: — insula projecta in meridiem, Plin. B) Fig. 1) *Immoderate, excessive*: projecta audacia, Cic. Cluent. 65: — projecta cupiditas: — Hence, 2) *Inclined, disposed*: homo ad audendum projectus, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: — projectissima gens ad libidinem, Tac. \*\*3) *Vile, low, contemptible, abject*: projectum consulare imperium, Liv. 2, 27: — projecta patientia, Tac.: — quid projectus, Prud. \*\*4) *Downcast, dejected*: p. vultus, Tac. H. 3, 65.

\*\*2. PRŌJECTUS, ūs m. (projicio) *A projecting, stretching out*: p. frontia, Plin. 17, 12, 19.

PRŌ-JĪCĪO, ēci, ectum. 3. (jacio) *To throw or cast forth, out, or away; hence*, I. Prop. A) 1) *To throw, cast, or push forth, out, or from*: p. foras, Cat. 2, 1: — p. ab urbe, Ov.: — p. se ex navi, to jump out, Cæs.: — projectā vilior algā, Virg. [2] *To throw before anybody or any thing*: p. galeam ante pedes, Virg.: — p. alcui frustum panis, Ap.: — p. cibum, Hor. [3] *To throw away*: p. aquilam intra vallum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 36: — p. alqd in ignem, id.: — p. crates, id.: — p. prædam fluvio, Virg.: — p. cestus in medium, id.: — jussit parvam projici, to be exposed, Plaut. B) Meton. [1] *To pour out or forth*: p. fontem urnā, Manil.: — septem projectus in amnes Nilus, V. Fl.: — p. lacrimas, to shed tears, Auct. B. Alex. [2] *To throw or stretch out, to extend*: brachium projectum, Cic. de Or. 3, 79: — p. hastam, to hold forth or before, Nep.: — p. linguam, Lucan.: — p. pedem lævum, to put foremost, Virg.: — Hence, [3] *To build so as to project, to cause to jut out*: jus immittendi ligna in parietem vicini et denique projiciendi protegēdivē, Dig. \*\*4) *To drive out, to banish*: p. Agrippam in insulam, Tac. A. 1, 3: — Sarmaticus projectus in oras, Ov.: — vix duo projecto tresvolutistis opem, Ov.: — Hence, [5] *To put to flight*: projectos prosequi, Sisenn. ap. Non. [6] *To throw down or away*: p. arma, Cæs. B. C. 3, 98: — p. tela manu, to throw out of one's hand, Virg.: — p. insignia, Hor.: — p. vestem, Petr.: — p. tabellas, Ov.: — p. vultus, id. 7) *Middle*: *To throw one's self down, away, or out, to rush forth*: p. se ex navi, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25: — p. se ad pedes alcjs: — p. se in forum, to hasten to the forum, Liv.: — p. se in iudicium: — p. se super amicum, Virg. II. Fig. \*\*A) *To bring forth, utter*: p. verba, Sen. Ep. 10: — p. mentionem facti, Sisenn. ap. Non. B) *To give up, desert, or expose to danger*: p. paratos, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32: — queritur in concione sese projectum ac proditum a Pompeio, id.: — p. milites ad inconsultam pugnam, Liv.: — projici in miseria, Sall. \*\*C) *Se projicere, to throw one's self away, to degrade one's self*: p. se in fletus muliebres, Liv. 25, 37. D) *To throw away, disdain, esteem lightly*: p. libertatem, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: — p. virtutem, Cæs.: — p. spem salutis, Plin. E.: — p. pudorem, Ov.: — p. animam, to kill one's self, Virg. \*\*E) *To put off, defer, delay*: p. in quinquennium, Tac. A. 2, 36.

PRŌ-LĀBOR, pŕus sum. 3. *To glide or fall forward or down*. I. Prop. \*\*A) *To glide or move forward*: ad canis caudam serpens prolabitur Argo, Cic. Arat.: — alii elephantibus insistentes, alii clunibus subidentes prolabeantur, Liv.: — collapsus pons usque alterius initium pontis eum prolabi leniter coebat, id. \*\*B) *To fall or glide down*: p. ex equo, Liv. 27, 27: — equus prolapsus per caput effudit, id.: — p. ex arbore, Plin.: — prolapsus cecidisse, Liv.: — p. in cloacæ foramen, Suet. II. Fig. A) *To fall, come or get into*: huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, ut etc., Cic. Cael. 20: — p. ad istam orationem: — p. in misericordiam, Liv.: — p. ad jurgia, Tac.: — p. ad superbiam, id.: — p. longius, to run on, to become prolix. B) *To escape, to slip*: ab alqa cupiditate prolapsus verbum esse videatur, Cic. Font. 9. C) *To fall, sink, decline, go to ruin*: ita prolapsa est (juventus), ut coercenda sit, Cic. Div. 2, 2: — prolapsi sunt mores: — disciplina militaris prolapsa, Liv.: — p. temeritate, id.: — p. studio magnificentie, Tac.: — ad id prolapsæ, id. D) *To fall, i. e. to fail, err*: p. cupiditate, Cic. Att. 1, 17: — p. timore: — p. cupiditate regni, Liv.



**PROLAPSIO**, ōnis. *f.* (prolabor) \*I. *A gliding or slipping*: ingredi sine casu et prolapsione, Cic. Cael. 17. \*\*II. *A fall*: p. ædificiorum, Suet. Aug. 10.

1. **PROLAPSUS**, a, um. *part. of prolabor.*

[2. **PROLAPSUS**, i. m. *A protrusion or falling down of a part of a viscus that is uncovered*: p. ani: — p. uteri, ML.]

**PROLATIO**, ōnis. *f.* (profero) *A bringing or carrying forth or out; hence*, \*\*I. *Prop.* A) *A carrying forward, an extending, enlarging*: p. finium, Liv. 31, 5. B) *Utterance, pronunciation*: p. Latinorum nominum, Liv. 22, 13. II. *Fig.* A) *A delaying, deferring, protracting*: p. iudicii, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3: — p. rerum: — quantumvis prolationum, Plaut. B) *A prolonging*: p. temporum perditorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. C) *A bringing forward, a relating, mentioning, quoting*: p. exemplorum, Cic. Or. 34.

**PROLATO**, i. (profero) *To carry on further; hence*, \*\*I. *Prop.*: *To extend, enlarge, amplify, dilate*: p. vitam, *to prolong life*, Tac. A. 11, 47: — p. imperium, Auct. Quint. Decl.: — p. effugium, Lucr. II. *Fig.*: *To put off, defer, delay, protract*: id opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic. Cat. 4, 3: — nihil prolatandum ratus, Liv.: — p. diem belli, Sall.: — p. diem ex die, Tac.: — dubitando et dies prolatando, Sall.: — p. consultationes, id.: — p. seditiones, id.: — prolatatum bellum sumere, Tac.

1. **PROLATUS**, a, um. *part. of profero.*

[2. **PROLATUS**, ūs. m. (profero) *A bringing forth*, Tert.]

[**PROLECTIBILIS**, e. (prolicio) *Alluring*, Sid.]

[**PROLECTO**, i. intens. (prolicio) *To entice, decoy, or allure forth*. I. *Prop.*: lacrimæ redeunt prolectante gaudio, Ap.] II. *To entice, allure, incite, decoy*: p. alqm spe largitionis, Cic. Fl. 8: — præda animos prolectat, Ov.: — tuis me prolectas probris, Plaut.

[**PRO-LEGATUS**, i. m. *A vice-legate*, Inscr.]

\***PROLEPSIS**, is. *f.* (πρόληψις) *Anticipation, i.e. a figure of speech by which, in narrative, a name is applied to a thing before it actually had the name (i. q. occupatio)*, Diomed. 2; Gell. 10, 16: — also, *an allusion to a thing that has not yet been named*, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45: — also, *a forestalling of an objection that may be raised by an opponent, by refuting it beforehand*, Quint. 4, 1, 49.

\***PROLES**, is. *f.* (pro-oleo) *That which has grown forth; hence*, I. *Prop.*: *Descendants, progeny*. A) *Of men; Offspring, race, family, child, children, posterity*: proletrarios nominavit, ut ex iis quasi proles civitatis expectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: — p. illa futurorum hominum: — tua postuma proles, Virg.: — p. Apollinea, i. e. *Æsculapius*, Ov.: — p. Latoia, *Apollo and Diana*, id.: — Saturni altera proles, *Juno*, Virg.: — Bacchi rustica proles, *Priapus*, Tibull.: — p. fulminis improbi, *Bacchus*, Sen. Tr.: — prolem propagando procedere, Lucr. B) *Of animals, young*: p. equorum, Lucr. C) *Of plants*: p. olivæ, Virg. [II. *Meton.*: *The testicles*, Arnob.]

[**PROLETARIUS**, a, um. (proles) I. q. proletarius, Fest.]

[**PROLETARIUS**, a, um. (proles) *Relating to descendants or progeny; hence*, I. *Prop.*: *Proletarius*, ii. m. *One of the poorer class of Roman citizens, who, on account of their poverty, could only serve the state by their children, without contributing to the revenue*, Cic. Rep. 22, 22 (see PROLES); Gell. 16, 10. [II. *Fig.*: *Low, common, vulgar*: p. sermo, Plaut.]

[**PRO-LEVO**, are. *To draw forth*, Tert.]

\***PRO-LIBO**, are. *To offer (in sacrifice)*: p. vina diis, Plin. 14, 19, 23.

[**PROLICEO**, eūi. 2. (proliqueo) *To run or flow forth*, Varr. ap. Isid.]

[**PRO-LIQUATUS**, a, um. *Liquefied*, App.]

[**PRO-LIQUEO**. See PRO-LIQUEO.]

**PRO-LIXE**, adv. *Largely, copiously*. I. *Prop.*: p. promittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 15: — p. facere: — arbor prolixè

foliata, App. — *Comp.*, fovere alqm prolixius, Suet.: — polixius accipere, *to entertain more liberally*, Ter. II. *Meton.*: *Willingly, readily, freely; libenter, prolixè, celeriter alqd facere*, Cic. Att. 16, 16: — parum p. respondere: — age p., Ter.: — p. consentire de concubitu, App.

[**PROLIXITAS**, atis. *f.* (prolixus) *Fulness in length and breadth, extension*. I. *Prop.*: P. terræ, App. II. *Fig.*: *Prolixity*: p. literarum, Arnob.: — p. temporis, Dig.]

[**PROLIXITUDO**, inis. *f.* (prolixus) I. q. prolixitas, Pac. ap. Non.]

[**PROLIXO**, are. (prolixus) *To lengthen, prolong*, Col.]

**PROLIXUS**, a, um. (laxus) *Wide-spreading; hence*, I. *Prop.* \*\*A) *Long*: p. ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5: — proluxa cauda, Varr.: — proluxa tunica, Gell.: — quædam proluxiora nascuntur, Varr. B) *Hanging down far*: p. capillus, Ter.: — cervix proluxi villi, Col.: — proluxa barba, Virg.] II. *Meton.* [A) *Strong, robust*: proluxior arator, Col.: — non provolat tam proluxo ictu, Lucr. B) *Extended, long*: proluxioris temporis spatium, Dig. C) *Advanced in years*: homo proluxæ ætatis, Dig.] III. *Fig.* \*A) *Fortunate, successful*: cetera spero esse proluxa, Cic. Att. 1, 1: — rebus secundis atque proluxis, Cato ap. Gell. B) *Kindly, complaisant, ready and willing*: proluxa beneficiaque natura, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: — p. animus: — proluxior in Pompeium. [C) *Prolux, diffuse*: ne sim proluxus, Mucr. D) *Comprehensive, copious*: longe esse amplius, proluxius, Gell.]

[**PROLŌCUTOR** (prolōquitor), ōris. m. (proloquor) *One that speaks for another, an advocate*, Auct. Quint. Decl.]

[**PROLŌGIUM**, ii. n. (πρόλογος) *A prologue, proem*, Pac. ap. Fest. — *A proposition*, Pacuv.]

[**PROLŌGUS**, i. m. (πρόλογος) *A prologue, proem*. I. *Prop.*: Ter. II. *Meton.*: *One that recites a prologue*, Ter.]

[**PROLŌQUŪM** (pronunciatum, Cic.), ii. n. (proloquor) *A proposition, axiom*, Varr. ap. Gell.]

**PRO-LŌQUOR**, locutus (quūtus) sum. 3. [I. *To say any thing beforehand, to make a prologue*: omitto proloqui, Ter.] \*\*II. *To speak out, to say freely*: audeat Cannuleius in senatu proloqui se prohibiturum, Liv. 4, 2: — p. mendacium parenti, Plaut.: — p. quicquam verborum, id.: — p. cogitata, Ter.

[**PRO-LŪBĪDO**, inis. *f.* *Inclination*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**PRO-LŪBIUM**, ii. n. (lubet) *Inclination, desire, liking, humour*. I. *Prop.*: quid istuc? quæ res tam repente mores mutavit tuos? quod prolubium? quæ istæ subito est largitas, Ter. II. *Meton.*: *Pleasure*: majus in ista victoria mihi prolubium est, Gell.]

\***PRO-LŪDO**, si, sum. 3. *To make a prelude, to make trial beforehand; fig.*: p. sententiis, Cic. de Or. 2, 80: — per has mortales ævi moras illi meliori vitæ longiorique produditur, Sen.: — cum per ista prolusum est crescent maria, id.

[**PRO-LŪGĒO**, ēre. *To mourn longer than usual*, Fest.]

**PRO-LŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. *To wash, rinse, or throw forth or out; hence*, I. *Prop.* [A) 1) *To wash forth, to throw up (on shore)*: fluctus proluit genus natantum, Virg. 2) *To rinse, wash out*: p. cloacam, i. e. ventrem, *to drink much*, Plaut.: — *Hence, as a Medical t. t.*: p. ventrem, *to relax the bowels, to purge*, Cels. 3) *To wash away*: tempestas nives proluit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 48: — silvas Eridanus proluit, Virg.: — montis saxum imber proluit, id. [II. *Meton.* A) *To wash over, to wet*: imbris prolutas esse regiones, App.: — *hence*, B) *To moisten, wash, wet*: p. manus in rore, Ov.: — cruor proluit pectora, Stat.: — Gracchusque cadens tibi proluit ense, Sil.: — *Hence*: p. labra fonte, *to drink*, Pers.: — pleno se proluit auro, *drained the golden cup*, Virg.: — præcordia mulso prolueris melius, Hor.: — prolutus vappa nauta, Hor. S. 1, 5, 16.] [C) *To spend, squander*: p. pecuniam, Gell.]

**PRO-LŪSŌ**, ōnis. *f.* (proludo) *A prelude, an essay or trial beforehand*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

[**PRO-LŪSORIUS**, a, um. (proludo) *That serves as a trial: prolusorium iudicium, preconcerted*, Dig.]

## PROLUTUS

**PRŌLŪTUS**, a, um. *part. of proluo*.

**PRŌLŪVĪES**, ēi. *f. (proluo) An inundation. I. Prop. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7. [II. Meton.: Filii cast forth: p. alvi, Lucr.: — p. ventris, excrementis, Virg.]*

[**PRŌLŪVŌ**, onis. *f. (proluo) Inundation, App.*]

[**PRŌLŪVĪŌSUS**, a, um. (proluvio) *Inundating, Auct. ap. Fulg.*]

[**PRŌLŪTÆ**, ārum. *m. (πρόλοι) Law-students, who, after a term of five years, were dismissed by their teachers with credit, Justin.*]

[**PRŌ-MĀGISTER**, tri. *m. A vice-director, Inscr.*]

[**PRŌ-MĀGISTRĀTUS**, ūs. *m. A vice-magistrate, Inscr.*]

[**PRŌ-MĀTERTĒRA**, æ. *f. The sister of a grandmother, Dig.*]

[**PROMELLO**, ēre. (προ-μέλλω) *To defer, delay, acc. to Fest.*]

[**PROMENERVARE**. *To admonish, acc. to Fest.*]

**\*\*PRŌMERCĀLIS**, e. (merx) *That may be bought, for sale: promercales vestes, Suet. Gramm. 23:—promercale dividere, to offer for sale, id.*

[**PRŌMERCĪUM**, īi. *n. (merx) Trade, traffic, Dig.*]

**PRŌ-MĒRĒŌ**, ūi, itum, ēre. *and PRŌ-MĒRĒŌR*, itus sum, 2. *To deserve, merit. I. Prop.: levius punitus, quam sit ille promeritus, Cic. Inv. 2, 28:—promerui pœnam, Ov.:—p. nihil, Ter.:—quid mali sum promeritus, Plaut.:—dicam ea, quæ promeres, id.:—haud promeruit, quamobrem vitio verteres, id.:—ita velim ut me promerentem ames, Ter.:—promeritum malum, Plaut.:—Hence: Promeritum, i. n. Desert, merit: vestrum in nos promeritum, Auct. red. Quir. 4:—sponte dæ munus promeritumque patent, Ov.:—de vita ex suo promerito desperantes, Auct. B. Afr. 90. II. Meton.*

**\*\*A)** *To acquire, gain, earn: p. amorem, Suet. Cal. 3:—p. voluntatem omnium, id.:—p. favorem, Quint. B) To act meritoriously, to deserve well: bene promeruit, Ter.:—homines tenues unum habent in nostrum ordinem aut promerendi aut conferendi beneficii locum, Cic. Mur. 34:—ad bene de multis promerendum:—p. socios, Suet.:—p. principem, Plin. Pan.*

**PRŌMĒRĪTUM**, ī. *n. See PROMEREO, I.*

1. **PRŌMĒTHEUS** (τρίσυλλ.), ēi and ðoa. *m. (Προμηθεύς) A son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus, father of Deucalion. He framed men from clay, and animated them with fire taken clandestinely from heaven; for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vulture preyed upon his entrails, until it was killed by Hercules, Ov. Met. 1, 82. [II. Meton.: A framer, maker, Juv. 4, 133.]*

2. **PRŌMĒTHEUS** (τρίσυλλ.), a, um. (Προμηθεύς) *Of or belonging to Prometheus, Promethean: Promethea juga, Caucasus, Prop.:—Promethea rupes, Mart.:—Promethei scopuli, Sen. Tr.:—Prometheum lutum, Mart.*

[**PRŌMĒTHĪDES**, æ. *m. (Προμηθεΐδης) Deucalion, son of Prometheus, Ov.*]

[**PRŌ-MĪCO**, are. *To glitter forth; meton., to come forth quickly, App.*]

**\*\*PRŌMĪNENS**, tis. (promineo) *That projects, prominent: p. collis, Liv. 27, 48:—oculi prominentes, Plin. 11, 37, 53:—cauda prominentior, id.:—Hence, Subst.: Prominens, tis. n. A prominence, projection: in prominenti litoris, Tac.:—prominentia montium, id.*

[**PRŌMINENTER**. *adv. Prominently.—Comp., prominentius a lecto, further from, Cœl. Aur.*]

**\*\*PRŌMĪNENTĪA**, æ. *f. (prominens) A projecting or jutting out, prominence. \*\*I. Gen.: procurrant (antherides) ab imo... ita, uti summam habeant prominentiam, Vitruv. [II. Concr.: A promontory: Africa extensa in duas prominentias, Sol.]*

**\*\*PRŌ-MĪNĒŌ**, ūi. 2. *To project, be prominent. I. Prop. A) To stand or jut out: pectoris fine prominentes, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47:—p. in altum, Liv.:—p. in pontum, Ov.:—ursis ungues prominent, Plin.:—prominet rostrum, Ov. B) To hang over: prominet coma in vultus, Ov.] II. Fig.*

1037

## PRO-MITTO

*To extend: maxima pars ejus (gloriæ) in posteritatem promineat, Liv. 28, 43.*

[**PRŌMĪNO**, are. *To drive forth: p. jumenta ad lacum, App.*]

[**PRŌMĪNŪLUS**, a, um. (promineo) *Rather prominent, standing out a little, Sol.*]

[**PRŌMISCAM**. *adv. (promiscus) Promiscuously, in common, Plaut.*]

[**PRŌMISCÆ**. *adv. I. q. promiscue, Gell.*]

**PRŌMISCŪE**. *adv. Without distinction, in common, promiscuously: p. haurire ex fonte, Cic. de Or. 3, 19:—p. et communiter stultis ac sapientibus a natura datum:—p. urbs ædificari cœpta, Liv.:—si campus Martius dividatur et unicuique vestrum bini pedes assignentur, tamen promiscue toto quam proprie parva parte frui malletis:—suffragium promiscue omnibus datum, Liv.*

[**PRŌMISCUS**, a, um. (promisceo) *Common, Gell.*]

**\*\*PRŌMISCŪUS**, a, um. (promisceo) *Common, promiscuous, mixed. I. Prop.: comitia plebi et patribus promiscua, Liv. 4, 54:—promiscua connubia, id.:—consulatum promiscuum patribus ac plebi facere, id.:—promiscua omnium generum cædes, id.:—promiscua multitudo, composed of the people and the senators, Tac.:—muta ista et inanima intercideret ac reparari promiscua sunt, id.:—in promiscuo esse, to be in common, Liv.:—in promiscuo spectare, id.:—in promiscuo habere, to possess in common, id.:—promiscuum nomen, i. e. epicœnum, Quint. II. A) One and the same: divina atque humana promiscua habere, to make or consider them one and the same, to make no difference between, Sall. Cat. 12. B) Common, usual, ordinary: promiscua et vilia mercari, Tac. G. 5:—promiscuum patris patriæ cognomentum, id.*

**PRŌMISSŌ**. ōnis. *f. (promitto) A promising, promise: p. auxilii, Cic. Fam. 4, 13:—p. provinciæ:—p. scelorum.*

[**PRŌMISSIVÆ**. *adv. By way of promise, Tert.*]

[**PRŌMISSIVUS**, a, um. (promitto) *That expresses a promise, promissory: p. tempus, the future, Gramm.*]

**\*\*PRŌMISSOR**, ōris. *m. (promitto) One who promises, a promiser: quid hic promissor tanti operis dignum, Quint. 1, 5, 6:—quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu, Hor.*

**PRŌMISSUM**, ī. *n. A promising, a promise: p. facere, Cic. Off. 1, 10:—promissum servare:—promissis stare, to keep:—solvere promissa alciui, to fulfil:—promisso teneri, to be under promise:—constantia promissi:—satisfacere suo promisso:—summam promissi sui complere:—præmiorum promissa:—promissa dare, to fulfil, Catull.:—promissis manere, to keep, Virg.*

1. **PRŌMISSUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of promitto. \*\*II. Adj.: Hanging down in front, hanging down long: p. capillus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14:—comæ, Liv.:—barba, Virg.*

[2. **PRŌMISSUS**, ūs. *m. (promitto) A promising, promise, Man.]*

**PRŌ-MITTO**, isi, issum. 3. [*promisti for promissisti, Ter. and Catull.: promisse for promississe, Catull.*] *To let go forward or forth. Hence, I. Prop. \*\*A) P. se, to grow forth or up: nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit, Plin. 16, 26, 44:—Hence, promitti, to extend: Gallia longe et nostris litoribus huc usque promissa, Mel. B) To let grow long, to let hang down: p. capillum et barbam, Liv. 8, 16:—p. ramos longius, Col. C) To draw out or dwell upon (a note or sound): sonus (lusciniæ) promittitur revocato spiritu, Plin. 10, 29, 43. II. Fig.: To let go out of the mouth; Hence, A) To say, assure: promitto tibi regulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic. Att. 9, 7:—si quid promittere de me possum aliud etc., Hor. B) Esp. 1) To promise, give one's word: faciat ea, quæ promittit, Cic. Att. 16, 1:—neque minus ei de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de mea polliceri:—de me tibi sic promitto, with acc. and inf.:—quem inimicissimum futurum esse promitto et spondeo:—promitto Cæsarem fore etc.:—bene promittere secundis exitis:—p. damni infecti, to make an engagement respecting a possible loss, to insure:—p. sibi omnia, to promise to one's self (i. e. hope for) every thing, Luc.:*

— p. se oratorem, *to entertain hopes of becoming an orator*, Sen. :—*Of inanimate objects*: terra aquas promittit, Plin. :—debet extremitas sic delinire (in pictura) ut promittat alia post se, id. 2) *To promise to a deity, to vow*: donum Jovi dicatum et promissum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72:—p. templa, Flor. 3) P. ad alqm, *to engage one's self, to be engaged to*: ad fratrem promiserat, Cic. de Or. 2, 7:—ad cenam alio promisi foras, Plaut. :—ad cenam mihi promitte, Phædr. \*\*4) *To bid, to offer a price*: pro domo sestertium millies promittens, Plin. 17, 1, 1. C) *To foretell, predict*: præsertim cum, si mihi alterutrum de eventu... promittendum esset, id futurum, quod evenit, exploratus possem promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 15. \*\*D) *To forebode, portend*: stella... vindemiæ maturitatem promittens, Plin. 18, 31, 74:—clarum fore flamma promiserat, Flor.

PROMO, prompsi, promptum. 3. (pro-emo) *To take, give, or bring out or forth, to produce*. I. Prop. A) P. medicamenta de nartheco, Cic. Fin. 2, 7:—p. pecuniam ex ærario alui:—p. tela e pharetra, Ov.:—p. vina dolio, Hor. \*\*B) Meton. 1) *To bring forth, to let see or hear, show*: promet sua sidera Chiron, Ov.:—alme sol diem qui promia, Hor.:—p. gemitus de pectore, Mart.:—cameram ulmi promunt. 2) p. se, *to bud, sprout, shoot forth*: vites se promunt, Col. 3) P. se, *to go forth*: cavo se robore promunt, Virg. II. Fig. A) *To give or take forth*: nullum video finem mali; nunc certe promenda tibi consilia, Cic. Att. 9, 18:—est aliquid, quod non ex usu forensi, sed ex obscuriore alqa scientia sit promendum et assumendum:—loci e quibus argumenta promuntur:—p. alqd in medium, Plin. Pan. B) *To make known, to draw forth, to bring to light*: promendo, quæ acta essent, Liv. 30, 12:—p. rerum ordinem, *to relate*, Vell.:—verba quæ sensum animi nostri optime promunt, Quint.:—p. alqd in publicum, id.:—p. jura clienti, Hor. [C) *To raise, exalt*: p. obscura, people of low rank, Hor.]

[PROMONSTR. I. q. prodigia, acc. to Fest.]

PROMONTORIUM, ii. n. (mons) I. Gen.: *A projecting part of a mountain*, e. g. of the Alps, Liv. 21, 35. II. Esp.: *A part of a mountain that projects into the sea, a promontory, cape*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3.

[PROMOTIO, ònis. f. (promoveo) Promotion (to a place of honour), Ascon.]

PROMOTUS, a, um. I. Part. of promoveo. II. Adj.: *Preferred; hence, Promotum, i. n. That which is preferable or worthy of choice*: sic in vita, non ea, quæ primario loco sunt, sed ea, quæ secundum locum obtinent, προσημένα, id est producta, nominentur: quæ vel ita appellamus, id erit verbum e verbo, vel promotæ et remota, vel, ut dudum diximus, præposita, vel præcipua, Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

PROMŌVĒO, òvi, òtum, ère. 2. *To move forth, forward, or along; hence*, I. Prop. [A) *To place or put forth*: p. pedem triclinio, Phædr.] B) *To move onward, to bring or convey further, move or bring to a place, to advance*: in balneariis assa in alterum apodyterii angulum promovi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1:—p. machinationes, Cæs.:—p. saxa vectibus, id.:—p. aggerem ad urbem, Liv.:—p. castra in agrum Ruscellanum, id.:—p. calculum, *to move, make a move*, Quint.:—p. se in latitudinem, Auct. B. Afr. C) Meton. [1) *To put off, defer, protract*: p. nuptias alui, Ter.] \*\*2) *To enlarge, increase*: p. mœnia, Suet. Ner. 16:—p. imperium, Ov. [3) *To advance, become late*: nocte promotæ, the night bring advanced, i. e. late at night, App.]

II. Fig. [A) *To bring or move forward*: p. parum, Ter.:—meditatio nihil ad vitam tuendam promovens, Gell. B) *To further, advance, increase*: doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor.] \*\*C) *To prefer to a post of honour, promote, advance*: p. alqm in amplissimum ordinem, Plin. E. 10, 3:—p. ad præfecturam ærarii, Suet.:—promotus ad amplissimas procuraciones, Plin. E.:—ut nos promovere vellet, id. Pan. [D) P. in alqa re, *to make progress, advance*; p. in studio eloquentiæ, Gell.]

[PROMPTARIUM, ii. n. I. q. promptuarium, Aus.]

\*\*PROMPTE, adv. Without delay or hesitation, 1038

quickly, expeditiously. I. Prop.: p. operam dare, Tac. A. 15, 32:—p. subire necem, id.:—Comp., promptius eloqui, id.:—Sup., Corellie promptissime adero, Plin. E.:—Hence, II. Meton. A) Easily: Comp., promptius expediam, Juv.:—[Sup., victoria promptissime licentiam subministrat, V. Max.] B) Willingly, readily: Comp., remanserunt promptius quam ut retenti viderentur, Tac.

[PROMPTIM, adv. (promptus) Quickly, Tert.]

[PROMPTO, are. (promo) To give out, distribute: p. Jovis thesauros, *to be treasurer*, Plaut.]

[PROMPTUARIUS, a, um. (promptus) I. That serves for giving out, and hence, for keeping in store: armarium promptuarium, Cat.:—Facetè: cella promptuaria, a prison, Plaut.:—Promptuarium, ii. n. A storehouse or storeroom, a magazine: e promptuario oleum profer, App.:—Hence, II. Fig.: p. rationis et orationis, the mouth, App.]

[PROMPTULUS, a, um. dem. (promptus) Ready, Hier.]

1. PROMPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of promo. II. Adj.: Taken out, hence, A) Prop. 1) Brought forth or forward, brought to light, apparent: tametsi hoc minime latet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, ut etc., Cic. R. Am. 40:—eminentia et prompta:—prompta et aperta:—et vultu promptum habere alqd et linguâ:—se nihil tam clausum neque tam reconditum habere posse, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset. 2) Prepared, ready at hand: quæ tibi a multis promptæ esse scio, Cic. Fam. 4, 13:—fidem promptam expositamque præbere alui:—prompta celeritas in agendo:—prompta audacia, Sall.:—gratiam, honores, cuncta prompta atque obvia habere, Tac. 3) Easy: prompta defensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56:—mœnia haudquaquam prompta oppugnanti, Liv.:—prompta expugnatio, Tac.:—p. aditus, id.:—haud promptum fuerit numerum inire, id.:—promptissima mortis via, id. B) Meton.: Of persons: 1) Prompt, ready, active, vigorous: tres fratres summo loco natos, promptos etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 18:—excitabatur homo promptus ab homine abundantis doctrina:—laudat promptos, Cæs.:—homo promptissimus:—p. ad vim:—animus promptus et alacer ad defendendam rempublicam:—promptiores esse debemus ad nostra pericula:—p. in pavore, Tac.:—p. adversus insontes, id.:—p. ingenio, Liv.:—p. sermone, Tac.:—promptior lingua quam manu, Sall.:—p. animi, Tac.:—belli promptissimos deiegebant, Sall. Fr.:—p. seditioni, Tac.:—p. flagitio cuicumque, id.:—animus promptus libertati aut ad mortem, id.:—[p. pati, Luc.:—p. facessere, Sil.] \*\*2) Well inclined towards, willing to serve, favourably disposed: p. alui, Tac.:—[Hence, Fr. prompt.]

2. PROMPTUS, ūs. m. (promo) A taking forth; hence, I. Prop.: A making visible, an exposing to public view: in promptu ponere figuram, *to render visible*, Cic. Off. 1, 35:—in promptu gerunt ora, they may be felt, Col.:—in promptu scrinia habet, they may be seen, Ov. II. Meton. A) Readiness, a being at hand: a me, quæ in promptu erant, dicta sunt:—a Lucullo autem reconditiore desiderio, that happened to be at hand, Cic. Ac. 2, 4:—sed hæc quoque in promptu fuerint, nunc interiora videamus:—ea dicam quæ mihi sunt in promptu:—omnia quæ in promptu erant diripere, Liv. [B) Easiness: quadrupedes regere in promptu est, it is easy, Ov.:—in promptu cognita quæ sunt, Lucr.] C) In promptu esse, to be apparent: cum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 6—decorum sit in promptu:—hoc in promptu manifestumque esse videmus, Lucr.

[PROMULCŒO, si, sum. 2. To stroke forwards, App.]

[PROMULCUS, I. q. remulcus, Fest.]

PROMULGATIO, ònis. f. (promulgo). A proclaiming in public, promulgation: p. legis, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

PROMULGO. 1. To proclaim in public, to promulgate, publish. I. Prop.: Of bills, edicts, and the like: p. legem, Cic. Phil. 1, 10:—p. rogationem:—p. rem:—p. de alqa re:—promulgatum ex SC. fuisse, ut de iis quæ retur:—promulgata, proposita, in æraria cognita agunto,

XII. Tab. II. *Meton. of other things*: p. praelia: — p. conjuraciones, Suet.: — p. dies fastos, Plin.: — majores oculorum ... medicamentis aconitum misceri saluberrime promulgare, id.

**PROMULSIDARIS**, e. (promulsis) *Belonging to the first dish. — Hence*: Promulsidare, is. n. *The vessel in which the first dish was served up*, Petr. — Promulsidaria, Dig.

**PROMULSIS**, idis. f. (mulsum) I. *Prop.*: A dish served up before the ordinary course, consisting of eggs, olives, salt fish, etc., with which mead (mulsum) was drunk, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 3.

\*\*II. *Fig.*: promulsidare libidinis militabit, Petr. 34.

**PROMULSUS**, a, um. part. of promulceo.

[**PROMUS**, a, um. (promo) I. *Prop.*: That serves for giving out: cella proma, a storeroom, larder, Tert.: — *Hence*: Promus, i. m. A steward, butler: condus promus sum procurator peni, Plant. II. *Meton.*: p. librorum, App. III. *Fig.*: ego meo sum promus pectori, I conceal my sentiments, Plaut.]

\*\***PRŌ-MŪTŪUS**, a, um. *That is advanced as a loan*: insequentis anni vectigal promutuum imperabatur, was demanded beforehand as a loan, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32: — *Hence*: [Promutuum, ui. n. A loan: p. dare, to lend, Dig.]

[**PRŌ-NĀTO**, are. *To swim forth or to*, Hyg.]

[**PRŌNĀTOR**, ōris. m. A muscle of the forearm: p. teres: — p. quadratus, NL.]

[1. **PRŌNĀTUS**, a, um. part. of prono.]

[2. **PRŌNĀTUS**, a, um. I. q. prognatus, Tert.]

[**PRŌNĀTUS** (-os), i. m. (πρόναος) The vestibule of a temple, Vitruv.]

[**PRŌNE**, adv. With inclination forward. — *Comp.*, proinus, Amm.]

[**PRŌ-NECTO**, ēre. *To knit on; hence, to lengthen*: p. seriem, Stat.]

**PRŌ-NĒPOS**, ōtis. m. A great-grandson, Cic. Att. 16, 14.

[**PRŌ-NEPTIS**, is. f. A great-granddaughter, Dig.]

[**PRŌNĪTAS**, ātis. f. (pronus) *Proneness, inclination*: p. naturæ ad malum, Sen. Contr., doubtful.]

[**PRŌNO**, i. (pronus) *To incline forward*, Sid.]

\***PRŌNŌEA**, æ. f. (πρόνοια) *Providence*, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160. (*Pure Latin*, providentia.)

**PRŌ-NŌMEN**, inis. n. A pronoun, Quint. 1, 4, 19.

[**PRŌNŌMINĀLIS**, e. *Of or belonging to a pronoun*, Prisc.]

\*\***PRŌ-NŌMĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A figure of rhetoric, when for a proper name another word is substituted, e. g. Africani nepos for Gracchus, A. Her. 4, 31.

[**PRŌNŪBO**, are. (pronubus) *To make a match*, Hier.]

[**PRŌNŪBUS**, a, um. (nubo) *That presides over marriage, match-making*. I. *Prop.*: Juno pronuba, Virg.: — Tisiphone pronuba, at an unhappy marriage, Ov.: — Bellona pronuba, when the bride is obtained in war, Virg.: — *Hence*: Pronubæ, arum. f. Women that direct a wedding on the part of the bride, brideswomen, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Virg. II. *Meton.*: *Of or belonging to marriage*: pronuba nox, Claud.: — p. flamma, id.]

[**PRŌ-NŪMĒRO**, are. *To count down*, Sid.]

[**PRŌ-NŪNCIĀBĪLIS**, e. *That may be pronounced*, App.]

**PRŌNŪNCIĀTĪO** (pronuntiatio), ōnis. f. (pronuncio) A pronouncing; hence, I. *Prop.* [A] A speaking, speech, Dig. [B] A public intimation, publication, declaration: qua pronuntiatione facta ... omnes Uticam relinquunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 25. [C] Delivery, pronuntiation, action, including the regulation of the voice, etc., e. g. of an actor or orator: p. est ex rerum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderatio, Cic. Inv. 1, 7. II. *Meton.* [A] A word, expression: p. Græca, V. Max. [B] A proposition: quid est cur non omnis p. aut vera aut falsa sit, Cic. Fat. 11. [C] A judicial sentence, Cic. Cluent. 20.

[**PRŌNŪNCIĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (pronuncio) *That indicates or enounces, indicative*: p. modus, the indicative, Diom.]

1039

\***PRŌNŪNCIĀTOR** (pronunt.), ōris. m. (pronuncio) One that makes known, a narrator, relator: p. rerum gestarum, Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

**PRŌNŪNCIĀTUM** (pronunt.), i. n. (pronuncio) A proposition: p. (sic enim mihi in præsentia occurrit ut appellarem ἀλογία); id ergo est pronuntiatum, quod aut verum, aut falsum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7.

[**PRŌNŪNCIĀTUS** (pronunt.), ūs. m. (pronuncio) Pronunciation, Gell.]

**PRŌ-NŪNCĪO** (pronunt.). 1. *To say out or beforehand; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To speak out, to pronounce*: p. sententiam, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: — pronuntiatus civis, publicly declared a citizen, Suet.: — pronuntiata libertas, Dig. \*\*2) P. perperam, to pronounce badly, Plin. E. 3, 5, 12: — p. verba corrupte, Gell.: — p. litteram tractim, id. 3) *To pronounce publicly, to make known, divulge, publish, proclaim*: p. leges, Cic. Phil. 1, 10: — pronuntiatur prima luce ituros, Cæs.: — jusserunt pronuntiare, ut etc., id.: — pronuntiare jubet, ut etc., id.: — pronuntiare jusserunt, ne quis ... discederet: — p. praelium in posterum diem, Liv.: — p. iter, id. 4) *To recite, repeat, rehearse*: p. versus multos uno spiritu, Cic. de Or. 1, 61: — p. multa memoriter: — graviter et venuste pronuntiare, A. Her. 5) *To relate, narrate*: p. quæ gesta sunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28: — p. alqd sincere, id.: — alius jam capta castra pronuntiat, id. 6) *To predict*: ut ipse pronuntiaverat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 94. B) *Esp.* 1) *To proclaim by a herald*: p. victorum nomina, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: — præconibusque circummissis pronuntiare jubent etc., Cæs.: — pronuntiatum ne quis etc., Liv. \*\*2) *To nominate or appoint to an office*: p. alqm prætorem, Liv. 24, 27. \*\*3) *To act (on the stage)*: Luceia mima centum annis in scena pronuntiavit, Plin. 7, 48, 49. 4) *P. sententias, of a consul when he calls over or repeats the votes of senators*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. 5) *Of a judge; To pronounce sentence*: de tribunali pronuntiavit, sese recepturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38: — judex ita pronuntiavit etc.: — quam sententiam pronuntiabit ratio: — p. de calumnia, Plin. Ep.: — causa, de qua nemo sit pronuntiaturus, Quint.: — pronuntiare ad bestias, to be condemned, Tert. II. *Meton.* A) *To disclose, discover*: cum rem eam scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. Off. 3, 16. B) *To promise*: p. pecuniam pro reo, Cic. Cluent. 29: — p. pecuniam in tribus: — pronuntiasset, dividisse: — p. præmia alui, Liv.: — p. numos de suo, Suet.

[**PRŌ-NŪPER**, adv. *Lately*, Plant.]

[**PRŌ-NŪRUS**, ūs. f. A grandson's wife, Ov.]

**PRŌNUS**, a, um. *Turned or inclined forward, bent, leaning or hanging forward*. I. *Prop.* A) 1) P. corporis motus, Cic. Div. 1, 53: — nihil habent proni: — prona tigna, Cæs.: — urbs prona in paludes, Liv.: — p. cubitus, Plin.: — ilex prona, Sall.: — pecora, quæ natura prona finxit, id.: — prona calices, upset, Stat.: — p. in baculum, to support one's self, lean upon, App. [2] *Going or inclining downward*: prona via, Ov.: — p. amnis, Virg.: — p. currus, Ov. [B] *Meton.*: *Running or rushing forward*: p. lepus, Ov. II. *Fig.* \*\*A) *Inclined, disposed to any thing, prone*: p. ad cujusque necem, Suet. Vitell. 14: — p. ad poeticam, id.: — ad indulgentias pronissimus fuit, Capit.: — p. in libidines, Suet.: — p. in obsequium, Hor.: — libidinis in mares pronioris, id.: — p. offensioni, Tac.: — prona pericula morti, Lucan.: — mens prona ruendi in ferrum, id.: — p. audendi, Claud. \*\*B) *Inclined to favour, favourable, well-disposed*: p. alui, Suet. Galb. 12: — p. in alqm, Tac.: — favore in Pisonem pronior, id.: — prona sententia, V. Fl.: — prona auribus accipere alqd, Tac.: — prona animis audire, id.: — pronior fortuna, Vell. \*\*C) *Easy, without difficulty*: omnia virtuti prona, Sall. Jug. 114: — omnia prona victoribus, Tac.: — iter ad honores pronom, Plin. E.: — omnia hæc tam prona, Plin. Pan.: — pronom est, it is easy, Tac.: — pronius ad fidem, more credible, Liv.

[**PRŌNŌCŌNŌMĪA**, æ. f. (προνομοία) A managing or contriving beforehand, Serv.]

**\*\*PRŌCĒMIOR**, ari. (proemium) *To make an introduction or preface*, Plin. E. 2, 3.

**PRŌCĒMIUM**, ii. n. (προέμιον) *An introduction, preface*. I. Prop.: Cic. Cluent. 21. [II. Meton.: p. rixæ, Juv.]

**PROPĀGĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (propago) *A propagating (of trees, etc.)*. I. Prop.: p. vitium, Cic. de Sen. 15. II. Meton. A) *A propagating (of a family, name, etc.)*: p. nominis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14. B) *An extending, enlarging*: p. finium imperii nostri, Cic. Prov. 12: — p. temporis miserimi: — p. vitæ.

**PROPĀGĀTOR**, ōris. m. (propago) *A propagator; hence, fig., one who extends or enlarges*: p. provincie, that causes a governor to hold his province beyond the usual time, Cic. Att. 8, 3: — p. (sc. imperii), enlarger of the empire, said of Jupiter, App.

[**PROPĀGES**, is. f. (propago) *A set, layer*. I. Prop.: Paul. ex Fest. II. Meton.: A) *A descendant; race, posterity*: p. sanguinis, Pac. ap. Non.: — p. stirpis, Auson.]

[**PROPĀGINO**, i. (propago) *To propagate*, Tert. Hence, Ital. propaginare.]

[**PROPAGMEN**, inis. n. (propago) *A prolonging*: p. vitæ, Enn. ap. Non.]

1. **PROPĀGO**, i. (pago or pango) *To propagate*. I. Prop.: *Of plants*, Plin. 17, 13, 21. B) *Meton.: To propagate (a race)*: p. stirpem, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: — cum ipse sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet: — propagando producere prolem, Lucr.: — propagando producere secla, id. II. Fig. A) *To extend, enlarge, widen*: p. terminos urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23: — propagatum imperium, Suet.: — propagatæ civitates, Vell.: — Romanis armis notitiam Britannie non ultra vicinitatem silvæ Caledoniæ propagantibus, Plin. B) *To prolong, protract, extend the duration of*: p. bellum, Cic. Phil. 12, 8: — p. aliquid posteritati: — sceleratissimorum hominum impunitas propagatur: — p. multa secla reipublicæ, to make a present of: — p. diem: — p. vitam aucupio, to get a livelihood by: — p. imperium alci in annum, Liv.: — p. bellum in posteros, Flor.: — eadem vanitas in futurum etiam se propagat, Plin.

2. **PROPĀGO**, inis. f. (1. propago) *A set, layer*. I. Prop.: *Of plants; as of a vine*, Cic. de Sen. 15: — vites in propagines deprimere, Plin.; also, a branch that may be used as a layer: vitium propagines, Hor. \*\*II. Meton.: A) *A descendant; a race*: aliorum ejus liberorum propago Liciniani sunt cognominati, Plin. 7, 14, 12: — Romana propago, Virg.: — auctor propaginis tantæ, Ov.: — p. Memmi, Lucr.: — virorum propagines, the race, breed, Nep.: — p. catulorum, Lucr.

**PRŌ-PĀLAM**, adv. *Openly, publicly*. I. Propalam collocare, Cic. de Or. 1, 35: — p. dicere, Liv.: — alii p., alii per occultum, Tac. [II. Evidently, manifestly: timeo ne hoc propalam fiat, Plaut.]

[**PRŌPĀLO**, i. (propalam) *To make public or manifest*, Sid.]

[**PRŌ-PANDO**, andi, ansum and assum. 3. *To spread out*, App.]

[**PRŌPĀTOR**, ōris. m. (προπάτωρ) *An ancestor*, Tert.]

[**PRŌ-PATRŪS**, i. m. *A great great uncle*, Dig.]

**PRŌPĀTŪLUM**, i. n. (propatulus) *An open or uncovered place*. \*I. Prop.: in propatulo ædium, Liv. 34, 16: — in propatulis, id.: — in propatulo ac locis silvestribus, Cic. ap. Col.: — nec in propatulo sed in curia, Plin. E. \*\*II. Meton.: in propatulo, publicly, openly: pudicitiam in propatulo habere, to offer it, as it were, for sale, Sall. Cat. 13: — in promptu et in propatulo esse, Gell.: — in propatulo et celebri, App.

**PRŌPE**, (Comp., propius; Sup., proxime) *Near*. I. Prop.: *Of space*: volebam prope alicubi esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 7: — p. intueri alqm: — propius accedere ad alqd. — With ab: p. a Sicilia: — p. a domo detineri: — p. a meis ædibus: — p. ab urbe, Plin.: — propius a terris: — proxime a vallo, Auct. B. H. — [With dat.: propius Tiberi... dimicasset, Nep.: — propius alci accedere: — quo propius mari fuerit, Plin.: —

proxime hostium castris castra communit, Cæs. — With acc.: ut non modo prope me sed plane mecum habitare possis: — p. aquam moveri: — p. oppidum castra movere, Cæs.: — p. castra hostium, id.: — p. urbem, Liv.: — propius urbem: — propius mare, Sall.: — ne propius se castra moveret, Cæs.: — propius solis occasum, id.: — exercitum habere proxime hostem: — loca quæ proxime Carthaginem Numidia adpel-latur, Sall.: — proxime Hispaniam sunt. II. Meton.: *Of time*. A) *Near*: p. adest alieno more cum vivendum est mihi, Ter.: — p. quando herus pretium exsolvet, Plaut. B) *Sup.* 1) *Shortly before, a little before*: quem proxime nominavi, Cic. N. D. 1, 14: — literas proxime accepi: — feralia quæ proxime fuissent, Liv. 2) *Next time*: velim ergo cum proxime iudices contrahentur, quid sit juris indices, Plin. E. C) *With acc.: Near, close to, towards*: eum defecisse p. lucem, Suet. Claud. 44: — proxime solis occasum, soon after, Pall.: — proxime abstinentiam sumendus est cibus, Cels. D) 1) *Very near, not far from*: virtuti tuæ proxime accedo, Cic. Fam. 11, 21: — eique proxime adjunctus fuit: — propius aberat ab ortu et divina progenie: — propius grammatico accessi: — res est prope metum, Liv.: — p. secessionem res venit, id.: — vitium propius virtutem erat, Sall.: — proxime morem Romanum, very much like, very similar to, Liv.: — proxime speciem oppugnantium, id. 2) *Nearly, almost*: p. desperatis rebus, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: — jam prope erat ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur, Liv.: — p. factum ut exirent, id.: — nec quicquam propius est factum, quam ut: — propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur. 3) *In like manner*: insanis et tu stultique prope omnes, Hor.: — proxime atque ille aut æque, nearly the same as, Cic. Fam. 9, 13. 4) *Exactly, accurately*: propius aspicere, Virg.: — proxime signare differentiam, Quint.: — proxime æstimare, Plin. 5) *Next in order or rank, next to, after*: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3: — proxime valent cetera genera lauri, Plin.: — prædictis morus proxime laudatur, id.: — proxime a Lacyde solo retenta est, post autem etc.: — proxime a nobilissimis viris, Vell.

**\*PRŌPĒ-DĪEM**, adv. *Within a few days, shortly, soon*: ergo ut spero, propediem te videbo, Cic. Att. 6, 2.

**PRŌ-PELLO**, pŭli, pulsum. 3. [the first syllable is short in Lucr.] *To drive forth, forward, or out*. I. Prop. \*\*A) 1) *To drive forth or out*: p. pecus extra portam, Liv. 2, 11: — p. pecora passim ad illecebras, id.: — p. oves in pabulum, Varr. [2] *To drive before one*: p. aera præ se, Lucr.: — p. silvam, Ov. 3) *To drive on, to propel, push on, move onward*: p. navem remis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: — p. navem in altum, Ov.: — p. Phasim renigere, Prop.: — animus corpus propellit, Lucr.: — p. multitudinem equitum, to put to flight, drive away, Cæs.: — p. hostes, id.: — p. hostem a castris, Liv. B) *Meton.* [1] *To throw or hurl down*: p. corpora in profundum e scopulo, Ov.: — p. muros, Sen. Tr.: — p. urbem, V. Fl. [2] *To throw away or down, to hurl forward*: p. crates, Cæs. B. C. 46: — p. hastam, Sil. II. Fig. \*\*A) *To drive, urge, impel, incite*: p. animos ad corrumpendum morem, Tac. A. 6, 3: — p. ad mortem voluntariam, id. \*B) *To drive forward or on*: p. orationem dialecticorum remis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. \*\*C) *To drive forth, hurry forth*: p. cruda studia in forum, Petr. 4. \*\*D) *To drive away, remove, keep off, repel*: p. periculum vitæ ab alqo, Liv. 40, 11: — p. frigus duramque famem, Hor.: — p. injurias, Col.: — p. suavia dextra oppo-sita, Prop.

**\*\*PRŌPĒ-MŪDO**, adv. *Nearly, almost*, Liv. 24, 20.

**PRŌPĒ-MŪDUM**, adv. I. *Nearly, almost*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. II. *In like manner*: utrisque est propemodum comparanda, Cic. Off. 2, 8.

[**PRŌPEMPTICUS**, a, um. (προπεμπτικός) *Of or belonging to an escort*: Propempticon, i. n. *A poem, in which a prosperous journey is wished*, Stat.]

**PRŌ-PENDĒO**, pendī, pensum. 2. I. *To hang down, hang forth*. I. Prop.: lanx propendet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17: — dejectæ et propendentes aures, Col.: — herba propendens

## PRO-PENDO

ex ramis, Plin. II. Fig. A) *To have the preponderance*: bona propendit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31. B) *To incline to any thing*: si se dant (animi iudicium) et sua sponte, quo impellunt, *inclinant* atque propendunt etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 44: — p. inclinatione voluntatis in alqm.

[PRŌ-PENDO, ēre. 3. i. q. propendo. *To hang down*, Plaut.]

[PRŌ-PENDŪLUS, a, um. *Hanging down in front*, App.]

\*\*PRŌ-PENSE, adv. *Readily, willingly*: conspiratio propense facta, Lentul. ap. Cic.: — Comp., propensius facere, Liv. 37, 52.

\*PRŌ-PENSĪO, ōnis. f. (propendo) *Inclination, propensity*: p. ad summum bonum adipiscendum, Cic. Fin. 4, 17.

PRŌ-PENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of propendo. II. Adj.: *Hanging down*. [A] Prop.: propensum labrum, Sol. B) Fig. [1] *That has the preponderance, weighty, heavy, rich*: munera propensa, Plaut.: — *graviores* aut propensiores fieri, id. [2] *Inclined or disposed to any thing, propense*: p. ad misericordiam, Cic. R. Am. 30: — animus p. ad salutem alejs: — p. ad discendum: — p. in alteram partem: — propensor ad voluptates: — animus ad vitia propensor: — propensor benignitas esse debet in calamitosos: — propensor Alexandro, Just.: — propensissima civitatum voluntate, Auct. B. Afr.: — *Hence*, \*3) *Coming near, approaching*: disputatio Balbi mihi ad veritatis similitudinem videretur esse propensor, Cic. N. D. 3, 40.

[PRŌ-PĒNABĪLIS, e. (propero) *Quick, speedy, hastening*, Tert.]

\*\*PRŌ-PĒRANTER, adv. (propero) *Hastily, quickly, speedily*, Tac. A. 16, 24: Comp., properantius, Sall. Jug. 8. [Sup., properantissime, Cod. Th.]

\*\*PRŌ-PĒRANTĪA, æ. f. (propero) *A making haste, hastening*, Sall. Jug. 36.

[PRŌ-PĒRĀTIM, adv. (properatus) *Hastily, quickly, speedily*, Cæcil. ap. Non.]

PRŌ-PĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (propero) *Hastening, haste*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

\*\*PRŌ-PĒRĀTO, adv. *Hastily, quickly, speedily*: p. agere, Tac. A. 13, 1.

\*\*PRŌ-PĒRE, adv. *Hastily, quickly, speedily*: p. convolare, Liv. 2, 28: — p. cito introite, Plaut.

[PRŌ-PĒRĒPES, ēdis. (properus-pes) *Swift-footed, hastening, nimble*, Catull.]

[PRŌ-PĒRĒTER, adv. (properus) *Hastily, quickly*, Pac. ap. Non.]

PRŌ-PĒRO, i. (properus) *To hasten*. I. Prop. A) *Neut.*: p. in patriam, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: — p. Romam: — properatum vehementer cum, etc.: — p. ad prædam, Cæs.: — p. alio, Sall.: — p. sacris, *from a sacrifice or offering*, Ov.: — ultroque licentiam in vos auctum atque adjutum properatis, Sall.: — simulabat sese negotii causa properare, id.: — properans petit urbem, Lucr.: — properato opus est, *the matter requires despatch, you must make haste*, Plaut. B) *Act.*: *To hasten, forward, accelerate, prepare in haste*: p. obsonia, Plaut.: — p. vascula pure, id.: — p. mortem, Virg.: — p. iter cæptum, Tac. H. 3, 40: — p. dedicationem, id.: — p. accusationem, id.: — p. cædem, id.: — p. pecuniam heredi, Hor.: — p. opus, *to apply one's self diligently to it*, id.: — vellera properabantur, id.: — delubra properantur, Plin. Pan.: — properatæ naves, Tac.: — quamquam iustis de causis rationes deferre properarim, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: — p. invenire, Ter.: — p. ferire hostem, Sall.: — p. venire. \*\*C) *Meton.*: mala decerpi properantia, Plin. 15, 14, 15. \*\*II. In Narration: *To hasten to, i. e. to proceed to without dwelling on other subjects*: de Carthagine silere melius puto, quoniam alio properare tempus monet, Sall. Jug. 19.

\*\*PRŌ-PĒRUS, a, um. *Quick, speedy, hasty*: propero ægmine subvenit, Tac. H. 4, 79: — sibi quisque properus, id.: — p. aurgia, Virg.: — sequi pede propero, Catull.: — p. occasionis oblatæ, Tac.: — p. potentiæ adipiscendæ, id.: — p. vindictæ, id.: — p. clarescere, id.

[PRŌ-PES, ēdis. m. *A rope for fastening a sail, the lower end of the sheet (pes) fastened to the clews*, Turpil. ap. Isid. 20, 4, 3.]

## PROPIO

[PRŌPETKO, are. (pro-patro) *To fulfil, Fest.*]

[PRŌPEXUS, a, um. (pecto) *Combed down in front, combed forward*: propexam in pectore barbam, Virg. Æ. 10, 838: so also Ov. F. 1. 259: propexa mento canities, Stat.]

[PRŌPHĒTA, æ. or PROPHETES, æ. m. (προφήτης) *One that foretells or predicts, a prophet, diviner*, App.]

[PRŌPHĒTĀLIS, e. *Prophetic*: prophetale os, Hier.]

[PRŌPHĒTĪA, æ. f. (προφητεία) *Prophecy*, Tert.]

[PRŌPHĒTĪĀLIS, e. *Prophetic*, Tert.]

[PRŌPHĒTĪCUS, a, um. (προφητικός) *Of or belonging to prophecy, prophetic*: propheticæ literæ, Lact.]

[PRŌPHĒTIS, idia. f. (προφήτις) *A prophetess*, Tert.]

[PRŌPHĒTISSA, æ. f. (propheta) *A prophetess*, Tert.]

[PRŌPHĒTIZO, are. (προφητίζω) *To prophesy*, Bibl.]

[PRŌPHĒTO, i. (propheta) *To prophesy*, Tert.]

PRŌPĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (propino) *A drinking to a person*. \*\*I. Prop.: lacessere alqm crebris propinationibus, Sen. de Ira, 2, 33: — propinationem ab alqo accipere, id. [II. Fig.: *A carousal, banquet*, Inscr.]

PRŌPĪNO, i. [the first syllable is long in Martial] (πρωίνω) *To drink to any one*. I. Prop. A) Propino inquit hoc pulchro Critiæ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: — p. poculum, Plaut.: — p. suum calicem alqui, Mart.: — cœnat, propinat, poscit, negat, innuit, id.: — p. salutem, *to drink anybody's health*, Plaut.: — *hence*, \*\*B) *To give to drink*: ad vulvæ dolorem radicem cum vino propinat, Plin. 20, 10, 42: — propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart. [C] *Meton.*: *To give to eat, to serve up as food*: partem (vulvæ) fratri edendam propinas, Capit. [II. Fig.: *To give over, deliver up*: hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino, Tert.: — p. puellas, *to procure*, Mart.]

[PRŌPINQUE, adv. *Not far off, near*: p. adesce, Plaut.]

PRŌPINQUĪTAS, ātis. f. (propinquus) *Nearness*. I. Prop.: p. loci, Cic. Inv. 1, 26: — nimis... imminet propter propinquitatem Ægina Piræo: — municipium... propinquitatē pæne finitum: — p. hostium, Cæs.: — tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, id.: — ex propinquitatē pugnare, in the neighbourhood, id. II. Fig.: *Relationship*: maximus vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus cum alqo, Cic. Planc. 11: — interemit ceteros aut affinitate sibi aut propinquitatē conjunctos, Suet.

PRŌPINQUO, i. v. n. and a. (propinquus) *To draw near, to approach*. \*\*I. *Neut.*: non ante regressus est, quam domui ejus ignis propinquaret, Tac. A. 15, 39: — Sergestus scopulo propinquat, Virg.: — p. fluvio, id.: — p. amnem, Sall.: — propinquat dies, Virg. [II. *Act.*: *To bring near, hasten, accelerate*: p. angurium, Virg.: — p. mortem, Sil.]

PRŌPINQUUS, a, um. (prope) *Near*. I. Prop. A) *Of place; Near, not far off*: propinqua provincia, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: — propinquum prædium: — p. locus, Cæs.: — colles inter se propinqui, Sall.: — in propinquo itineris locis, Liv.: — in propinquo urbis locis, Nep.: — *Hence*: Propinquum, i. n. *Neighbourhood, nearness*: in propinquo esse, *to be near, only a short distance off*, Liv.: — ex propinquo cognoscit, *near, close by*, id.: — ex propinquo ingressus fines, id. B) *Meton. of time; Near, at hand*: p. reditus, Cic. Att. 9, 15: — propinquam mortem alqui denunciare: — spem rei propinquam facere, Liv.: — in propinquum certamen aderat et Manlius, id. II. Fig. A) *Near (as to resemblance), similar, like*: motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 44: — quæ propinqua videntur et finitima. B) *Near (in relationship), closely allied or related*: tibi genere propinqui, Sall. Jug. 10: — propinqua sibi cognatione junctus, Suet.: — *Hence*: Propinquus, i. m. *A relation, relative, kinsman*: tot propinqui, Cic. Rosc. A. 34: — societas propinquorum: — propinquum potius, quam vicinum defenderis; and, Propinqua, æ. f. *A kinswoman*: Vestalis hujus propinqua. [C] *Of words*: propinquiora inter se verba, Varr.: — propinquiores casus, id.]

[PRŌPIO, are. (prope) *To approach, draw near*, Paul. Nol. *Hence*, Ital. *approciare*, Fr. *approcher*.]

## PROPUDIOSUS

[*Πρόδῦλος*, a. um. (propudium) *Shameless, barefaced*: propudiosa uxor, Gell.: — propudiosum facinus, Arnob.: — p. concubitus, id.]

**PRŌPŪDĪUM**, ii. n. (pudet) *Shameless or disgraceful conduct, a vile action*. I. *Prop.*: hoc cinere pote propudia virorum inhiberi, Plin. 28, 8, 32. — propudii insimulare alqm, Plaut. II. *Meton.* as a term of reproach: *A shameless person, vile wretch*, Cic. Phil. 14, 3.

**PRŌPUGNACŪLUM**, i. n. (propugno) *That by which one is protected from an enemy, a defence, bulwark, barricade*. I. *Prop.*: p. Siciliæ, the fleet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80: — navis ita magna ut propugnaculo ceteris posset esse: — propugnacula imperii, fleets and armies: — domus ut propugnacula habeat: — p. mœnium, Tac.: — propugnacula navium, ships furnished with towers, Hor.: — propugnacula æquoris, mounds, Stat. II. *Fig.*: *Protection, defence*: lex Ælia et Fusia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4: — si prius id propugnaculum, quo contra omnes meos impetus usurum se, putat, deiecero: — firmissimo propugnaculo uti, proof, Liv.

**PRŌPUGNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (propugno) *A defending of a place*. [I. *Prop.* V. Max.] II. *Fig.*: p. et defensio dignitatis tuæ, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: — p. pro ornamentis tuis.

**PRŌPUGNĀTOR**, ōris. m. (propugno) *A defender, one who defends or fights for a place*. I. *Prop.*: classis inops propter dimissionem propugnatorum, of the marines, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33: — a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Cæs.: — nudati propugnatoribus muri, Tac. II. *Fig.*: *A defender, champion*: juris defensor et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57: — p. senatus: — tribuno plebis auctorem se propugnatoresque præstitit, Suet.

**PRŌ-PUGNO**. 1. *To fight for or before any thing; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *To come forth to fight*: ex silvis rari propugnabant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 9. B) *To fight for any thing, to defend*: bestiae pro partu suo propugnant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37: — p. pro vallo, Liv.: — uno tempore propugnare et munire, Cæs.: — p. alui, Ap. II. *Fig.*: *To fight or contend for*: p. pro salute, Cic. Fam. 11, 16: — p. pro alcjs gloria: — ut non oppugnare commoda patriæ, sed propugnare pro iis possit: — p. absentiam suam, Suet.: — p. pectora parma, Stat.: — item casiam circa paludes propugnante (sc. illum) unguibus diro vespertilionum more, Plin.

**PRŌPULSĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (propulso) *A driving back, keeping off, averting*: p. periculi, Cic. Sull. 1: — p. criminis, Tiro ap. Gell.

[*PRŌPULSĀTOR*, ōris. m. (propulso) *One that averts or wards off*, V. Max.]

**PRŌPULSO**. 1. *intens.* (propello) *To drive or beat back, repel*. I. A) *Prop.*: P. hostem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 49. B) *Meton.*: *To keep off, avert*: p. frigus, Cic. Fin. 4, 25: — p. bellum a mœnibus, Liv.: — p. morbos remediis, Col. II. *Fig.*: p. periculum a capite, Cic. Cluent. 52: — p. suspicionem se: — p. injurias, Cæs.

[*PRŌPULSOR*, ōris. m. (propello) *One who averts or wards off*, Venant. Fort.]

**\*\*PRŌPULSUS**, ūs. m. (propello) *A pushing forth, an impulse, force*: p. venti, Sen. N. Q. 5, 14.

**PRŌPYLÆON** (-um), i. n. (προπύλαιον) *A place before a door or porch, esp. of a temple; hence, Propylææ, orum. n. A vestibule, built by Pericles, leading to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens*, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60 — it is also used in the singular, in speaking of one such entrance, Plin.

**PRŌ-QUÆSTOR**, ōris. m. *A proquæstor, vice-quæstor, i. e. a quæstor whose office was to superintend the revenue of a province, and to pay the troops that might be stationed there*, Lentul. ap. Cic.

[*PRŌ-QUAM*, conj. *Accordingly as*, Lucr.]

[*PRŌ-QUĀRĪTO*. 1. *To cry out or exclaim in public; to proclaim, publish*: p. legem, App.]

**PRŌRA**, æ. f. (πρόρα) *The prow or forepart of a ship*. I. *Prop.* A) Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: — prora tutela, the second pilot,

1044

## PRORSUS

Virg. [B] *Meton.*: *A ship*, Virg.] II. *Fig.*: p. et puppis mihi fuit, my whole plan, Cic. Fam. 16, 24. — [Hence, Itai. produ.]

**\*\*PRŌ-RĒPO**, psi. ptum. 3. *To creep forth or along; hence*. I. *Prop.* A) *To creep forth, to come forth imperceptibly*: cochleæ non prœrepunt e cavis terræ, Plin. 8, 39, 59: — cum prœrepunt primis animalia terris, Hor.: — ad conspectum alcjs prœrepere, Plin. Pan. B) *To creep forward*: prœepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet. Claud. 10.

[II. *Meton.*: *Of inanimate objects*. A) *To break forth, to come forth*: sudanti prœrepunt balsama ligno, Claud.: — pampinus prœepsit e duro, Col.: — prœrepentes oculi, of a vine, id. B) *To creep on (of plants)*: quancunque in partem prœrepserint (radices), Col. C) *To stretch out, to extend*: nervus prœepit usque ad ultimam partem caudæ, Col. D) *To flow on, to flow out slowly*: humor lente prœepit, Col.]

[*PRŌRĒTA*, æ. m. (πρωρήτης) *He that sits at the prow of a ship and guides it, an under pilot*, Plaut.]

[*PRŌRĒUS*, ei and eos. m. (πρωρεύς) *I. q. prœreta*, Ov.]

**PRŌRĪPĪO**, ipi, eptum. 3. (rapio) *To drag or snatch forth; hence*. I. *Prop.* A) *To pull or tear forth*: p. hominem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62: — p. pedes, to jump or rush forth, Ov.: — p. se porta foras, Cæs.: — p. se domo, Liv.: — p. se ex curia, Sall. B) 1) *To tear along, to drag away*: p. se in publicum, Liv. 2, 23: — p. se cursu, To run away, App. 2) *Intr.*: quo proripis, Virg.] II. *Fig.* A) *P. se, to show one's self*: quod adulterium, quod stuprum, quæ libido non se proripiet ac projiciet, Cic. Fin. 2, 22. [B) *To urge anybody to do any thing, to hurry away*: p. alqm in cædem, Hor.]

**\*\*PRŌRĪTO**, are. (from obsol. rito) *To bring forth, to excite*. I. *Prop.*: p. proidentiam sedis, Plin. 26, 8, 58. II. *Meton.*: *To incite, allure*: quem spes aliqua proripat, Sen. Ep. 23.

**PRŌRŌGĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (prorogo) *An asking of the people whether an office shall be prolonged to any one; hence*. I. *Prop.* \*\*A) *A prolongation*: p. imperii, Liv. 8, 26. — Hence, B) *A deferring, postponing*: p. diei, Cic. Att. 13, 43. II. *Meton.*: *An application to a greater extent, a further extending*. A) *P. legis, an application to a given case*, Cic. Mur. 23. B) *P. imperii, the enlarging of an empire*, Liv. 30, 30.

**\*\*PRŌRŌGĀTĪVUS**, a. um. (prorogo) *That admits delay: prorogativa fulmina, i. e. quorum minæ differri possunt*, Sen. N. Q. 2, 47.

[*PRŌRŌGĀTOR*, ōris. m. (prorogo) *A dispenser, steward*, Cassiod.]

**PRO-RŌGO**. 1. *To ask the people whether an office may be prolonged to any one; hence*. I. A) *Prop.*: *To continue, prolong*: p. alcui provinciam, Cic. Att. 5, 11: — illud pugna et enitere ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur (in provincia). B) *Meton.* \*\*1) *To prolong*: p. spiritum homini, Plin. E. 2, 10, 7: — p. alcui vitam, Plaut.: — p. tempus, Plin.: — p. moras, id.: — p. memoriam, famam alcjs, Plin. Ep. 2) *To keep or preserve for a long time*: p. Latium in alterum lustrum, Hor.: — p. vivacitatem suam, Col.] 3) *To defer, put off, prorogue*: p. dies ad solvendum, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: — p. spem alcui in alium diem, Plaut.: — p. diem mortis, Sen. 4) *To propagate*: p. subolem, Cod. Just.] [II. *To pay beforehand, advance*: p. numos, Dig.]

**PRORSA**, æ. f. (2. prorsus) *A goddess presiding over births with the head foremost*, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16.

[*PRORSUM*, adv. (pro-versum) *Forwards, turned forwards*. I. *Prop.*: cursari rursum prorsum, hither and thither, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: — simulato quasi eas prorsum in navem, straight before or straight on, Plaut. II. *Turned upside down; hence, fig. altogether, wholly, utterly, entirely*: p. nihil intelligo, Ter.: — p. credebam nemini, Plaut.: — p. irritatus, Gell.]

1. **PRORSUS**, adv. (pro-versus) *Forwards*. [I. *Prop.*: *Straight on, right onward*: p. cedit, Plaut.: — p. Athenas abibo, straight to Athens, id.] II. *Turned upside down;*



## PRORSUS

hence, fig. A) *Wholly, entirely, completely, altogether*: ita prorsus existimo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: — verbum prorsus nullum intelligo: — affatim prorsus: — nullo modo prorsus assentior: — p. tacere nequeo, Ter. B) *Surely, certainly, truly*: hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: — postridie Cal. cenā apud me prorsus id facies (i. e. cenabis): — hoc mihi prorsus valde placet. \*\*C) *In short, in one word*: posse versus facere, sermone uti modesto vel procaci: prorsus multā facietū multusque lepos inerat, Sall. Cat. 25: — p. in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, id.

[2. PRORSUS, a, um. (pro-versus) *Straight forward, right on*. I. Prop.: prorsus sistite gradus, Avian. Fab.

II. Fig.: *In prose, not in verse, prosaic*: prorsa et cōversa facundia, in prose and verse, App.]

PRŌ-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum. 3. *To rush, break, or burst forth*. I. Act.: *To cause to rush, break, or burst forth*: p. nubem atram ad sidera, Virg.: — venas prorupit aniles vulnus, Stat.: — Hence, se prorumpere and prorumpi, *to rush forth or forward*: cerva consternata in fugam se prorupit, Gell.: — prorumpitur in mare venti vis, Lucr.: — proruptum mare, Virg. II. Neut. A) Prop. 1) *To rush or press forward*: per medios audacissime proruperunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 15: — Tiberinus in mare prorumpit, Virg.: — medios prorumpit in hostes, id. 2) Meton.: *To break forth, break or burst out, to make its appearance*: illa pestis prorumpit, Cic. Mur. 29: — incendium proruperat, Tac.: — cum diu cohibita lacrima prorumperent, Plin. E. B) Fig.: eo prorumpere audacia, *to go so far as, etc.*, Cic. Rosc. A. 5: — p. in scelera atque dedecora, Tac.: — luxur ad cuncta proruperat, id.: — p. in externos mores, id.: — p. ad minas, id.: — ad quod victo silentio prorupit reus, broke silence, i. e. began to speak, id.: — p. in vocem subitam, App.

PRŌ-RŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. *To rush forth or out*. I. Prop. A) Neut. 1) *To rush forth*: qua proruebat (dextrum cornu), Cæs. [2] *To rush upon*: p. in hostem, Curt.: — ne sparsi proruerent, Gell.] B) Act. 1) *To tear out*: cuius prorutus tumulo, Sen. Poet. 2) *To rush out*: p. se foras, Ter.] II. Meton.: *To rush over in front; hence, \*\*A) To rush down, fall down*: motu terræ oppidum proruit, Tac. A. 15, 22: — p. in caput, V. Fl. B) *To throw or cast down, to demolish, overthrow*: his (munitionibus) prorutis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 26: — p. vallum, Liv.: — p. montes, id.: — p. Albam a fundamentis, id.: — p. hostilem aciem, Tac.

[PRŌRUPPIO, ōnis. f. (prorumpo) *A breaking or rushing forth, an eruption, sally*: p. hostium, Aur. Vict.: — p. undarum, M. Cap.]

[PRŌRUPTOR, ōris. m. (prorumpo) *One that breaks forth, or makes a sally*, Ammian.]

1. PRORUPTUS, a, um. *part. of prorumpo*.

2. PRŌRUPUS, a, um. (prorumpo) *Unrestrained, boundless*: prorupta audacia, Cic. Rosc. A. 24, 68.

\*\*PRŌSA, æ. f. (for prorsa from 2. prorsus) (sc. oratio) I. *Prose* (written straight forward, whereas in writing verse there is a turn (versus) at the end of every line): quod rari in prosa est, Quint. 8, 6, 35: — non prosa modo sed etiam carmine, id.: — quæ poetis permissa sunt, convenire quidam etiam prosæ putant, id. — Adj.: p. oratio, id.: — p. eloquentia, Vell. [II. *A hymn sung after the Hallelujah in the Romish Church, called also Sequentia*, ML.]

[PRŌSĀICUS, a, um. (prosa) *Prosaic*, Ven. Fort.]

\*PRŌSĀPIA, æ. f. [prosapiæ, ei. Non.] *A race or family from which one derives one's descent*: et eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapia, Cic. Univ. 2: — p. vetus, Sall.

[PRŌSĀRIUS, a, um. (prosa) *Prosaic*, Sid.]

PRŌSĀTUS, a, um. *part. of prosero*.

PRŌSCĒNĪUM, īi. n. (προσκήνιον) I. *The place before the scene in a theatre, where the actors performed*, 1045

## PROSEDA

Plaut.; also, the whole stage, Liv. 40, 51. II. Meton.: *A theatre*, Claud.

[PROSCHŌLUS, i. m. (πρόσχολος) *An usher, under master or teacher, school assistant*, Auson.]

PRŌ-SCINDO, scidi, scissum. 3. *To tear or pluck up, to tear or split to pieces*. \*\*I. Prop. A) P. arva, Plin. 18, 19, 49: — p. campum ferro, *to plough*, Ov.: — p. ferro solum terræ, Lucr.: — spumanti Rhodanus proscindens gurgite campos, Sil.: — p. quercum, *to cleave*, Lucan. [B] Meton.: *To furrow, plough*: proscinde terram juvenis, Virg. G. 2, 381: — p. æquor, Catull.: — proscissum vulnere pectus, Stat.] \*\*II. Fig.: *To cut up with words, to lash, censure, revile, taunt*, Suet. Aug. 13.

[PRŌSCISSIO, ōnis. f. (proscindo) *A tearing or cutting up; hence, meton., a ploughing for the first time, a breaking up of fallow or unploughed ground*, Col.]

PROSCISSUS, a, um. *part. of proscindo*.

PRŌ-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum. 3. *To write out; hence, I. Prop. A) To publish any thing by writing, to publish, advertise*: p. Calendas Martius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: — proscribit se auctionem esse facturum: — tabulam proscibit se familiam venditurum: — p. auctionem: — senatum Calendis velle se frequentam adesce proscibit: — p. leges, Tac.: — lex proscripta: — die proscripta. B) *To offer, or advertise any thing to be sold*: p. insulam, Cic. Off. 3, 16: — p. bona: — p. fundum: — hominem deterret ne auctionetur, eum non ita commode posse eo tempore, quæ proscrisisset, vendere: — eum proscribebas? — possessiones provinciarum venales ac proscriptas hac lege video. \*\*C) P. alqm, *to make anybody publicly known in a certain character or capacity, to declare anybody to be any thing*: missa facio edicta Bibuli, quibus proscibit collegam suum Bithynicam reginam, Suet. Cæs. 49. D) *To confiscate anybody's estates by public advertisement*: p. Pompeium, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: — p. vicinos: — hence, E) *To outlaw, to proscribe anybody*: cum prosciberentur homines, Cic. Rosc. A. 6: — quæ (lex) proscriptum juvari vetat. \*\*II. Fig.: *cujus pudoris dignitas in concione proscripta sit, has been brought under suspicion*, Petr. 106.

PRŌSCRIPTIO, ōnis. f. (proscribo) *A publishing in writing; hence, I. A public advertising for sale*: p. bonorum, Cic. Quint. 18: — p. prædiorum. II. *An outlawing, outlawry, proscription*: cum de capite civis et de bonis proscriptio ferretur, Cic. Sest. 30: — proscriptione, at the time of the proscription, Suet.

\*\*PRŌSCRIPTOR, ōris. n. (proscribo) *One that outlaws or proscribes*: p. animus, Plin. 7, 12, 10.

\*PRŌSCRIPTŪRIO, ire. desid. (proscribo) *To desire to proscribe or outlaw*, Cic. Att. 9, 10.

1. PRŌSCRIPTUS, a, um. *part. of proscribo*.

\*\*2. PRŌSCRIPTUS, i. m. (proscribo) *One that has been proscribed or outlawed, an outlaw*, Plin. 7, 30, 31.

PRŌ-SĒCO, secūi, sectum. 1. *To cut in front, to cut off from before*. [I. Prop. A) P. aures, App.: — prosecta pectora, V. Fl.] Hence, \*\*B) *To cut off in sacrifice, to sacrifice or offer*: p. exta, Liv. 5, 31: — exta prosecta, Cat.: — Hence: [Prosectum, i. n. *The entrails of a victim*, Varr.: — prosecta, Cic.] \*\*II. Meton.: *To cut to pieces*: p. solum, *to plough*, Plin. E. 5, 6.

[PROSECO, are. (sacro) *To sacrifice*, Lact.]

[PRŌSECTOR, ōris. m. (proseco) *One who cuts up*, Tert.]

[PRŌSECTUS, ūs. m. (proseco) *A cutting to pieces or cutting up, a cut*. I. Prop.: App. II. Meton.: *A bite*, App.]

[PRŌSECŪRIO (prosequi), ōnis. f. (prosequor) *An attending, accompanying*, Cod. Th.]

[PRŌSECŪTOR (prosequi), An attendant, companion, Dig.]

[PRŌSECŪTORIUS, a, um. (prosecutor) *That relates to attending or accompanying; hence, Prosectoria, æ. f. A letter authorising a person to receive and take away money*, Cod. Just.]

[PRŌSĒDA, æ. f. (pro-sedeo) *A common prostitute*, Plaut.]

PROSEDAMUM, i. n. I. q. pigritia equorum in coitu, Plin. 26, 10, 62.

PRŌSĒLĒNUS, i. m. (προσέληνος) Older than the moon; so the Arcadians called themselves, Cic. Frgm. p. 445, Orell.

[PRŌSĒLYTUS, i. m. (προσήλυτος) One that has come over, i. e. has been converted from paganism, a proselyte, Eccl.]

\*PRŌ-SĒMĪNO. 1. To sow about, to sow. I. Prop.: p. ostreas, Cic. ap. Non. 216, 13. II. Fig.: To propagate, disseminate: familiæ proseminatae sunt (i. e. ortæ), Cic. de Or. 3, 16.

[PRŌ-SĒNTĪO, si, sum. 4. To perceive beforehand, Plaut.]

PRŌ-SĒQUOR, cūsus or quitus sum. 3. To accompany, to follow, attend, go with anybody. I. Prop.

A) 1) Is me nec proficiscentem Apameam prosecutus est, Cic. Att. 6, 3: — eum milites electi prosecuti sunt, Cæs.: — equo vectus prosequentibus compluribus senatoribus, Liv.: — legationes, quæ ad prosequendum Scipionem officii causa convenerant, id.: — legiones ad prosequendos commilitones processerant, id.: — speculatores qui prosequerentur agmen missi, id. 2) P. exsequias, to attend a funeral procession, to follow to the grave, Cic. Cluent. 71: — thus, prosequi alqm, Petr.: — Bassus noster videtur mihi prosequi se et componere, seems to follow himself to the grave, Sen. 3) To pursue: p. hostem, Cæs. B. C. 2, 8: — p. fugientes, id.: — longius prosequi veritus, id.: — p. alqm lapidibus, Petr. B) Meton. [1] To accompany: prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Virg.]

\*\*2) To extend: Catos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, extends as far as their country, and then ceases, Tac. G. 30. II. Fig. A) To accompany: existimatio usque ad rogam eum prosequitur, Cic. Quint. 31. B) To attend or accompany anybody that is departing: p. alqm votis, omnibus, lacrimis, Cic. Planc. 10: — p. profectionem alqis amore: — p. alqm verbis vehementioribus, to use violent language against any one: — hence, C) P. alqm and alqd alqa re, to honour, present, adorn with any thing; to affect with, or make one the object of any thing: p. alqm beneficiis et liberalitate, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: — p. alqm omnibus officiis: — p. alqm misericordia: — p. alqm verbis honorificis, to address: — p. virtutem alqis grata memoria: — p. memoriam alqis clamore et plausu: — liberaliter oratione alqm prosequi, Cæs.: — p. alqm laudibus, Liv.: — p. delictum venia, Tac.: — p. alqm veneratione, Vell. D) To continue or proceed with a discourse, to proceed, speak further, describe more at large: quod non longius prosequar, quam etc., Cic. R. Am. 30: — p. pascua verbo, Virg.: — prosequitur pavitans, Virg.: — p. alqd ordine, Flor.

[1. PRŌ-SĒRO, serti, sertum. 3. To stretch forth: p. caput, Avien.: — p. se, id.]

[2. PRŌ-SĒRO, sēvi, sātum. 3. To bring forth or produce by sowing. I. Prop. A) P. segetem, Lucan. B) Meton.: To beget, to bring forth: Plato augustiore conceptu prosatus, App. II. Fig.: p. artes, Grat.]

PROSERPĪNA, æ. f. (Προσεφόνη) The daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, wife of Pluto, who carried her off from Sicily whilst she was gathering flowers; she was queen of the infernal regions, Ov. M. 5, 385. — Hence,

PROSERPĪNĀLIS, e. Of or belonging to Proserpine: P. herba, a kind of herb, dragonwort, Marc. Emp.

PROSERPĪNĀCA, æ. f. A plant, otherwise called polygonon, knot-grass, Plin. 26, 4, 11.

[PRŌ-SĒRO. 3. To creep forth or forward. I. Prop. A) 1) To creep forth: p. in lucem, App. 2) To creep forward: bestia proserpens, Plaut. B) Meton.: To come forth imperceptibly: sata in lucem proserpunt, Arn. II. Fig.: To creep or steal on: malo proserpenti occurrere, Ammian.: — proserpit ad intima vulnus, Seren. Sam.]

[PRŌSEUCHA, æ. f. (προσευχή) A sacred place set apart for prayer, etc. on mountains, rivers, etc. among the Jews (not a synagogue): in qua te quero proseucha? (sarcastically) in what begging-place? Juv. 3, 296.]

[PRŌSICĒ, arum. f. (prosico) (sc. partes) The parts of a

victim, which were separated from the entrails and other pieces, and offered to the gods, Solin.]

[PRŌSICĒS, ēi. f. I. q. prosiciæ, Varr.]

[PRŌSICĪUM, ii. n. P. quod prosecutum projectur, Fest.]

[PRŌSICO, are. (seco) I. q. proseco, Plaut.]

[PRŌSIGNĀNUS, a, um. (pro-signum) Standing before the standards; hence: Prosignani, orum. m. Soldiers in the second line, Frontin.]

PRŌSĪLĪO, ūi (more rarely ivi and ii). 4. (salio) To leap or jump forth; hence, I. Prop. A) 1) To spring or jump forth, to jump up: repente prosiluerunt, Cic. Cæl. 26: — p. a sede sua, Liv.: — p. e tabernaculo, id.: — p. e convivio, Curt.: — p. puppe, Lucan.: — p. de navi, Just. \*\*2) To leap, jump, or spring to a place: p. in concionem, to hasten to, Liv. 5, 2: — p. in publicum, Petr.: — p. ad flumen, Suet. B) Meton. [1] To burst or gush forth: sanguis prosilit, Ov.: — scintillam prosiluisse ferunt, id.: — jussæ prosiliunt lacrimæ, Mart. 2) To shoot forth, to sprout: frutices, qui in altitudinem prosiliunt, Col.] \*\*3) To jut out: quod prosilit villæ, projects, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 19: — unde Peloponnesi prosilit cervix, Plin. [II. Fig. A) To break forth, to make way: natura prosiliit frenis remotis, Hor. B) To apply one's self to any thing, or set about it, quickly: p. ad accusationem, Dig.]

[PRŌSIMURĪUM. I. q. pomērium, Fest.]

[PRŌ-SISTO, ēre. To step forth, to jut forth, project, App.]

[PRŌSĪTUS. I. q. propositus, Paul. ex Fest.]

[PROSLAMBĀNŌMĒNOS, i. m. (προσλαμβάνομενος, i. e. assumptus) The note A in music, Vitr.]

PRŌ-SŌCER, eri. m. A wife's grandfather, Plin. E. 5, 15; 8, 2: Ov. Her. 3, 73.

[PRŌ-SOCRUS, ūa. f. A wife's grandmother, Dig.]

PRŌSŌDĪA, æ. f. (προσῳδία) The accent of a word in writing or in speaking, and the rules which regulate it, prosody. Varr. ap. Gell. Hence,

[PRŌSŌDĪLŪS, a, um. According to prosody, Marius Vict.]

PRŌSŌPIS, idia. f. (προσωπίς) and PRŌSŌPĪTES, æ. f. A kind of plant, App. Herb. 36.

PRŌSŌPŌPEĪA, æ. f. (προσωποποιία) Personification, i. e. an introducing of inanimate objects as speaking, or an introducing of absent persons as present, Quint. 1, 8, 3. Hence,

[PRŌSŌPŌPĒICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to prosopopeia, Jul. Firm.]

[PROSPECTE. adv. (prospicio) Considerately, cautiously: p. decernere, Tert.: — Sup., prospectissime, August.]

[PROSPECTIVUS, a, um. (prospectus) Of or belonging to a prospect: prospectivæ fenestras, Cod. Just.]

PROSPECTO. 1. intens. (prospicio) To look forth, to look out. \*\*1. Prop. A) \*\*1) To look out: p. ex tectis fenestrisque, Liv. 24, 21: — p. pontum e puppi, Ov.: — p. Capitolia ex æde, id.: — p. litore, id. 2) To look at, to look towards: p. prælium equestre, Sall. Jug. 60: — sinite me prospectare, ne uspiam insidiæ sint, Plaut.: — p. longissime, Tac. B) Meton. [1] To see, to look out to see: prospectat euntem, Virg.: — hæc super e vallo prospectant Troes, id.]

\*\*2) To lie in a certain direction, to lie or look towards: septentrionem prospectant, Tac. H. 5, 6: — locus late prospectans, extending itself, id.: — villa quæ subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, id. II. Fig. A) To look out for, to expect: p. exilium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17: — prospectat, quid agatur: — diem de die prospectans equod auxilium ... adpareret, Liv. [B) To await, impend: fata te prospectant eadem, Virg. C) To foresee, App.]

[PROSPECTOR, ōris. m. (prospicio) One who provides or foresees, Tert.]

PROSPECTUS, ūs. m. (prospicio) A looking forward: hence, I. Prop. A) 1) A view, prospect: delectari prospectu, Cic. Att. 14, 13: — prospectum impedire, Cæs. B. G. 2, 22: — prospectum adimere, id.: — prospectum pro-

hibere, Sall. : — prospectum eripere oculis, Virg. : — prospectum petere, id. : — p. usque ad ultimam plateam, Plaut. : — p. maris, of the sea, Plin. : — prospectum præbere ad urbem, Liv. : — prospectum capere in urbem, id. 2) *Sight, view*: in prospectum populi producere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47 : — esse in prospectu, to be in sight, Cæs. B. G. 5, 10 : — procul navium præbet prospectum, Liv. : — Hence : æquora metior prospectu, with the eyes, Ov. B) *Meton.* : A place from which one has a view: ex omni prospectu locum spectaculo capere, Auct. B. Al. II. Fig. \*A) *Appearance*: porticus pulcherrimo prospectu, Auct. Or. Dom. 44. [B) *Regard, respect*: prospectum rei habere, Gell. : — prospectum officii deponere, Val. Max. C) *Foresight*: p. humanus, Tert.]

**\*\*PRŌ-SPECŪLOR**, ari. To look towards any place.

I. Prop. A) *Neut.*: p. de vallo, Auct. B. Afr. 31. B) *Act.*: To look out for any thing, to watch for: p. adventum regis e muris, Liv. 33, 1. II. Fig.: To explore: Sicium prospectatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. 3, 43.

**PROSPER** or **PROSPĒRUS**, a, um. (spero) *Answering one's expectation or hope; hence*, I. Prop.: *Fortunate, prosperous, agreeable to one's wishes*: prospera fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37 : — res prospera : — p. exitus : — p. successus operis tanti, Liv. : — prosperos ventos habere, id. : — amor prosperior, Tac. : — prosperius fatum, Ov. : — augurium prosperrimum, Plin. — Hence : *Prospera, orum. n. Prosperity, good fortune*: Germani prosperis feroces, Tac. : — p. belli, Lucan. II. Fig.: *Propitious, favourable*: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 : — Bellona Latio prospera semper adest, Ov. : — prosperam (Lunam) frugum, Hor. : — p. Christus, Prud.

**PROSPĒRE**, adv. *Prosperously, fortunately*: p. procedere, Cic. Fam. 12, 9 : — p. eveniunt res : — omnia profluenter . . . prospere : — p. cedere, Tac.

**\*\*PROSPERGO**, si, sum. 3. (spargo) *To bestrew, besprinkle*: p. templum hausta aqua, Tac. 15, 44.

**PROSPĒRITAS**, ātis, f. (prosper) *Good fortune, prosperity*: p. vita, Cic. N. D. 3, 36 : — improborum prosperitates secundæque res.

[**PROSPĒRITER**, adv. (prosper) *Fortunately, according to one's wishes*, Enn. ap. Prisc.]

**\*\*PROSPĒRO**, 1. (prosper) *To make fortunate or prosperous, to prosper*. I. Prop. [A) *Of persons*: p. alci, Plaut. : — hanc tibi veniam prospero, I make you happy with it, Plaut.] B) *Of things*: To prosper, to give a favourable result to: p. victoriam, Liv. 8, 9 : — ut consilia sua reipublicæ prosperarent, Tac. : — prosperata felicitas, wished for, desired, Tert. [II. Fig.: *To render favourable or propitious, to propitiate*: deus prosperatus, Prud.]

**PROSPERSUS**, a, um. *part. of prospergo.*

**PROSPERUS**, a, um. *See PROSPER.*

[**PROSPEX**, icis, m. (prospicio) *One that foresees*, Tert.]

[**PROSPICIENTER**, adv. (prospicio) *Providently, considerably*, Gell.]

**\*PROSPĒCIENTĪA**, æ, f. (prospicio) I. *Foresight, forethought*: ut vacuum populum Romanum nostra vigilia et prospicientia redderemus, Cic. Phil. 7, 7. [II. *A view; a shape, appearance*, Ter.]

**PRŌSPĒCĪŌ**, exi, ectum. 3. (specio) *To look forward, forth, or out*. I. Prop. A) *Neut.* 1) *To look out*: p. ex castris in urbem, Cæs. B. C. 2, 5. 2) *To look forward, to look to a distance*: multum prospicere, to see far, Cic. Fam. 7, 20 : — p. ultra mundum, Sen. : — p. longe lateque, Auct. B. H. : — parum prospiciunt oculi, do not see well, Ter. : — thus, parum prospicio, Plaut. : — Venus prospiciens, a statue, Ov. [B) *Act.* 1) *To see any thing before one's self, to see at a distance*: p. alqm procul, Virg. : — p. Italiam ab unda, id. 2) *To look at anybody*: p. alqm, Nep. \*\*3) *Meton.*: *To look or be situate towards, to com-*

*mand a prospect of*: cœnatio mare litus villas prospicit, Plin. E. 2, 17, 12 : — Arabia prospicit lacum, Plin. : — domus prospicit agros, Hor.

II. Fig. A) *To watch*: puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep. : — pavorem simulans prospexit toto die, Phædr. B) *To take care of, to attend to any thing*: quod ad vestram famam attinet prospicite atque consulite, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8 : — prospicite, ut plus apud vos preces valuisse videantur : — statuebat prospiciendum, ne quid sibi nocere posset, Cæs. : — p. sibi et salutis suæ : — p. sociis : — p. vectigalibus : — prospicias, consulas rationibus meis : — p. immortalitati alcjs, Plin. E. C) *To foresee*: ut spero, vel potius ut prospicio, Cic. Fam. 6, 6 : — p. casus futuros reipublicæ : — ut ante animo prospicere possis, quibus de causis dicturus sis : — p. mente et cogitatione : — sapientes et multum in posterum prospicientes. — Hence, p. senectutem, to foresee old age, i. e. to expect, Sen. D) *To provide, supply, procure, look to*: p. sedem senectutis, Liv. 4, 49. — Pass.: conditio quesita et ante prospecta, Cic. Phil. 2, 38 : — prospicienda ferramenta : — quædam etiam serenda non tam propter præsentem fructum, sed in annum prospicientem (for oportet quædam serere . . . prospicientem), Varr.

[**PROSPĒCĪTER**, adv. (prospicio) *Carefully, App. doubtful.*]

[**PROSPĒCĪTE**, adv. *Cautiously, carefully*, App.]

[**PROSPĒCĪUS**, a, um. (prospicio) *Taking care*, Næv. ap. Non.]

[**PROSPĒCĪUS**, a, um. (prospicio) I. *That may be seen afar off*: prospiciua turris, Stat. II. *Taking care*, App.]

[**PRO-SPIRO**, 1. *To breathe or waft forth*, App.]

**PROSTAS**, ādis, f. (prostrādis) *A vestibule, porch (of a house)*, Vitr.

**PRŌ-STERNŌ**, strāvi, strātum. 3. *To strew before or along; hence*, I. *To throw to the ground, throw down, prostrate*: p. hostem, Cic. Phil. 14, 10 : — p. se ad pedes alcjs : — p. corpora humi, Liv. : — p. tantas opes, Nep. : — p. silvam pondere, Ov. : — prostratus ad pedes : — prostrata arbor, Suet. : — prostrata oppida, Sulp. ap. Cic. : — lapsu equi prostratus, Tac. II. Fig. \*\*A) *To lay under, lay as a foundation*: tuis laudibus materiam prostrerni, Plin. Pan. 31. B) *To throw away, to prostitute*: p. sorores alcui, Suet. Cal. 24 : — p. pudicitiam alcui, id. : — prostrata pudicitia, id. C) *P. se*: *To throw one's self away, to demean one's self*, Cic. Par. 1. D) *To overthrow, subvert, ruin*: p. omnia furore, Cic. Cluent. : — p. alqm : — p. mores civitatis, Plin. : — prostratus.

**PROSTHĒSIS**, is, f. (πρόθεσις), and **PRŌTHĒSIS**, is, f. (πρόθεσις) *An addition; a figure of grammar, when a letter or a syllable is prefixed to a word; e. g. gnatus for natus, tetuli for tuli*, Charis.

[**PROSTĒBĪLIS**, e. (prosto) *Offering one's self publicly, prostituting one's self; hence*, Prostibilis, is, f. *A prostitute*, Plaut.]

[**PROSTĒBĪLA**, æ, f. (prosto) *A prostitute, harlot*, Plaut.]

[**PROSTĒBĪLUM**, i, n. (prosto) I. *A prostitute*, Plaut.; also of men, Arnob. II. *Meton.*: *A brothel*, Isid.]

**PRŌSTĪTŪŌ**, ūi, ūtum. 3. (statuo) *To place before or in front*. [I. Prop.: p. in limine, Arnob.] II. *To expose publicly for sale; hence, fig.* \*\*A) *To prostitute for hire*: p. pudicitiam suam, Suet. Ner. 29 : — vos prostitutum populo, Plaut. : — meretricis, quæ sese toto corpore prostituit, Catull. : — p. alqm in libidinem populi, Sen. Contr. B) *Gen.*: *To prostitute, give up, throw away*: p. famam, Cat. ap. Gell. : — p. gratiam decoris cultus varietate, Tert.

[**PROSTĪTŪŌ**, ōnis, f. (prostitutio) I. *Prostitution*, Arnob. II. *A dishonouring, defamation*, Tert.]

[**PROSTĪTŪTOR**, ōris, m. (prostitutio) I. Prop.: *A prostitute of himself*, Tert. II. Fig.: *One who dishonours*, Tert.]

**PROSTĪTŪTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of prostitutio*. II. *Adj.*: [*Prostituted, unchaste*: p. sermo, Sid. : — p. infans, Mart. : — prostitutissima lupa, Tert.] : — Hence : *Prostituta, æ, f. A common prostitute, harlot*, Plin. 30, 2, 5; Suet.

**PRŌ-STŌ**, itī, ātam. 1. *To stand in front or before; hence*, I. Prop. [A) *To project, jut out*: angellis prostantibus, Lucr. 2, 428. B) *To stand anywhere in public*. 1) *As a*

*dealer, i. e. to carry on a trade*: hi saltem in oculis prostant, Plaut.] 2) *As goods, to be exposed for sale*: vox prostitit, Cic. Quint. 31: — liber prostat, Hor. E. 1, 20, 1. C) *Esp.: To prostitute one's self*: si mater tua prostitisset, Sen. Contr. [II. Fig.: illud amicitiae quondam venerabile nomen prostat et in quaestione meretrice sedet, Ov.]

[PROSTRATIO, ōnis. f. (prosterno) *An overthrowing, subverting, prostration*: p. disciplinae, Tert.]

[PROSTRATOR, ōris. m. (prosterno) *An overthrower*, Jul. Firm.]

PROSTRATUS, a, um. I. Part. of prosterno. II. Adj.: *Flat*: prostrati pisces, Col.

PROSTYLOS, on. (πρόστυλος) *Having pillars in front*, Vitr.

PROSTYPUS, a, um. See PROTYPIUS.

[PRO-SUBICO, ēre. *To dig or cast up*; hence, I. A) *To work beforehand*: p. terram, Virg. B) *To prepare*: p. fulmina, V. Fl. II. *To pull down*, Prud.]

PRO-SUM, fui, prodesse. *To be useful or advantageous, to profit, avail, do good service*. I. Gen.: p. nec tibi, nec alteri, Cic. Off. 2, 10: — nihil tibi meae litterae profuerunt, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: — litterae Graecae ad virtutem nihil doctoribus profuerunt, Sall.: — sed protinus in id quoque prodest ut, Quint.: — nec fortibus illic profuit armentis nec equis velocibus esse, Ov.: — quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov.: — et prodesse volunt et delectare poetae, Hor. II. Esp. A) *In Medic.*: *To be good, serviceable, or wholesome*: faba prodest voci, Plin. 22, 25, 69: — sic prodest et ad tormina, id.: — isatis contra ignem sacrum prodest, id.: — balineum assumo, quia prodest, vinum quia non nocet, Plin. E. [B) *To be favourable*: prosumt alicui venti, Prop.: — quae profere credam, Hor.]

[PRO-SUMIA, ae. f. *A spy-ship, i. e. a vessel sent out to reconnoitre the enemy*, Cæcil. ap. Non.]

PROSUS, a, um. See PROSA.

[PRO-SUMO, sumpsi or sumsi, sumptum. 3. *To spend*, Plaut.]

PROTĀGYON, i. n. *A kind of good wine*, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

PROTĀGŌRAS, ae. m. (Πρωταγόρας) *A Greek sophist of Abdera, a contemporary of Socrates, banished from Athens on a charge of atheism*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. — Hence,

PROTĀGŌRION, ii. n. (Πρωταγόρειον) *A sentence or axiom of Protagoras*, Gell.

[PROTĀSIS, is. f. (πρότασις) I. *A proposition*, App. (Pure Latin, effatum.) II. *The introduction to a play*, Donat. ad Ter.]

[PROTĀRICUS, a, um. *Occurring in the introduction or at the beginning*, Donat. ad Ter.]

PRŌTE, ēs. f. I. *One of the Starchades (islands on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis), now Hères, near Marseilles (al. Ligustides)*, Plin. 3, 5, 11. II. *An island of the Ionian Sea*, Pomp. Mela, 2, 7.

[PRŌTECTIO, ōnis. f. (protego) *A covering*; hence, I. Prop.: *A covering with eaves*, Dig. II. Fig.: *A protecting, protection*, Auct. Quint. Decl.]

[PRŌECTOR, ōris. m. (protego) *A protector*. I. Gen.: p. legum, Tert. II. Esp.: *A body-guard, life-guards'-man*, Amm.]

[PRŌECTORIUS, a, um. (protector) *Belonging to the body-guard or life-guard*, Cod. Th.]

\*\*PRŌTECTUM, i. n. (protego) *The projecting part of a roof, eaves*, Dig. — Hence, *protecta vinearum*, Plin. 17, 12, 18.

1. PRŌTECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of protego. \*\*II. Adj.: *Protected, guarded, safe, secure*: p. status, Cod. Just. — Comp., sapientia... est omni ratione protectior, Cic. Phil. 13, 3.

[2. PRŌTECTUS, ūs. m. (protego) *A covering*, Dig.]

PRŌ-TĒGO, xi, etum. 3. *To cover in front or before*; hence, I. Prop. \*\*A) *To furnish with a projecting*

roof or eaves: qui aedes protexisset, Cic. Top. 4. B) *To cover, shelter, screen*: p. alqm scuto, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22: — p. tabernaculum hederā, Cæs.: — p. caput contra solem, Plin.: — p. caput ramo, Sen. Poet.: — protectus tempora barbā.

II. Fig. A) *To cover, defend, protect*: p. jacuum, Cic. Sull. 18: — non quo turpe sit protectum in acie hostium manibus eripi: — qui (locus) eas (naves) a quibusdam protegebat ventis, Cæs.: — p. exercitum telis, id.: — p. alqm adversus criminationes, id. [B) P. alqd, *to protect against*: coquitur pars uvida terrae protectura hiemes atque exclusura pruinas, Stat.] \*\*C) *To cover, conceal, hide*: p. nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell. 2, 100: — p. insidias, Just.

[PRŌTELO, i. (pro-telum) *To put to flight, to drive or chase away, to repulse*. I. Prop. A) P. equites, Sisenn. ap. Non.: — p. alqm patria, Turpil. ap. Non.: — p. alqm dictis, Ter.: — hence, B) *To remove, to bring to a place*: p. alqm in portum divinae elementiae, Tert. II. Meton.: *To prolong, put off, delay*: p. diem, Dig.: — p. litem: — Hence, p. sexcenta millia hominum, *to preserve the life of*, Tert.]

PROTELUM, i. n. *A pulling or drawing forth or forward*. \*\*I. Prop.: (Silurus) protelis boum extrahitur, Plin. 9, 15, 17. [II. Fig.: *A line, row, continued succession, continuation*: p. plagarum, Lucr.: — Hence, protelo, *in a line*, Lucr.]

PRŌ-TENDO, tendi, tensum and tentum. 3. *To stretch forth, to stretch or hold out before one's self, to extend*.

\*\*I. Prop.: p. cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 67: — p. filium, id.: — p. hastas, Virg.: — p. manus ad genua, Prop.: — p. manus in mare, Ov.: — Hence, protendi, *to stretch itself forth or out, to extend (itself)*: inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, Plin.: — anus haec in pellis periculum protenditur, Plaut. Fr. [II. Meton.: *To make long, lengthen, prolong*: utramque partem in plura verba protendere, App.: — Hence, praepositiones... produci atque protendi, *to be pronounced long*, Gell.]

[PRŌTENSIO, ōnis. f. (protendo) *A proposition (translation of πρότασις)*, App. See PROTASIS.]

[PRŌ-TENTO, are. *To attempt, try*, Avien.]

PRŌ-TENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of protendo. II. Adj. A) *Projecting, that projects*: Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, Avien. B) *Stretched out, i. e. long, extended*: temo p. in octo pedes, Virg.: — Hence, protentior vita, Sol.

PRŌ-TĒNUS or -TĪNUS. adv. *Before one's self, forward, onward, further on*. I. Prop. A) *Of place*: p. pergere, Cic. Div. 1, 24: — qui protinus ab hac disciplina sunt protecti: — p. capellas ago, Virg. B) *Of time and order*. \*\*1) *So on, further, immediately after, hereupon*: p. et alios Africæ regulos jussi adire, Liv. 27, 4: — p. Aeneas celeri certare sagitta invitat, Virg.: — p. ut moeneam, Hor.: — p. deinde ab Oriente Rugii, Tac. 2) *Immediately, as soon as*: p. perficiens auditorem benevolum, Cic. Inv. 1, 15: — hostes protinus ex eo loco contenderunt, Cæs.: — p. a partu, Plin.: — p. de alqa re, Liv.: — p. post cibum, Plin.: — p. ut Quint.: — p. cum defloruere, Plin.: — p. intereunt... quam litatum est ei deo, id.: — p. atque poma deciderunt, Sol.: — non protinus, *not immediately*, Quint.

[II. Meton.: *Uninterruptedly, without any thing intervening*. A) *Of place*: cum protenus utraque tellus una foret, Virg. B) *Of time*: mos erat... quem protenus coluere sacrum, Virg.]

[PRŌ-TERMĪNO, i. *To extend, remove further*: p. fines, App.]

PRŌ-TĒRO, trivi, tritum. 3. *To rub to pieces, crush, bruise, trample upon, tread under foot*. I. Prop. A) *Equitatus aversos proterere incipit*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 41: — p. frumentum, Liv.: — p. januam lima, Plaut. Men.: — p. agmina curru, Virg.: — p. arva florentia, Ov. B) *Meton.* \*\*1) *To throw to the ground, overthrow, beat, defeat*: protrita hostium acie, Tac. H. 2, 26: — p. Penos, Hor. [2] *To drive away, push aside*: ver proterit aestas, Hor.] II. Fig. [A) *To render common by frequent use, to wear out*: verba protrita, Gell.] \*\*B) *To destroy*: ruina sua proteri, Vell. C) *To maltreat, abuse, trample upon*. p.

alqm, Cic. Flacc. 22:—p. urbem, A. Her.:—p. inanem umbram, Ov.

**PRŌ-TERREŌ**, ūi, itum. 2. *To frighten away, to scare*: hostibus proterritis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 58:—p. filium, Ter.:—p. alqm. adverso equo, Virg.

**PRŌTERRĪTUS**, a, um. *part. of proterreo*.

[**PRŌTERVE** adv. *Without fear, fearlessly; hence, I. Boldly, courageously*: p. loqui, Plaut. II. *Impudently, shamelessly, wantonly, petulantly*: p. ædes arietare, Plaut.:—p. multa facere, Ov.:—p. alqm. inducere, Ter.—Comp., quicquid facies... protervius æquo, Ov.—Sup., protervisime insilire in religionem, August.]

[**PRŌTERVĪA**, æ. f. (protervus) *I. q. protervitas*, Auson.]

[**PRŌTERVĪO**, ire. (protervus) *To be without shame, to be impudent or wanton*, Tert.]

**PRŌTERVĪTAS**, ātis. f. (protervus) [I. *Petulance, forwardness, insolence*: urit me Glycæ nitor, urit grata protervitas, Hor.] II. *Shamelessness, impudence, boldness*: de adulteris, de protervitate, Cic. Cæl. 12.

[**PRŌTERVĪTER** adv. (protervus) *Shamelessly, impudently*, Eon. ap. Non.]

**PRŌTERVUS**, a, um. (protero) *Treading every thing under foot; hence, I. Prop.: Violent*: p. Africus, Hor.:—proterva stella canis, *oppressive (on account of the great heat)*, Ov.

II. Fig. [A] *Petulant, forward, insolent*: protervæ rixæ, Hor.:—juvenes protervi, Ov.:—proterva fronte petet Lalage maritum, Hor.] B) *Shameless, impudent, bold*: proterva vidua, Cic. Cæl. 16:—p. homo:—protervis oculis spectare alqm, Ov.:—dicta proterva, Ov.:—protervas manus intentare, id.:—p. furor, id.:—sal protervum, *sarcastic wit*, Mart.:—meretrix protervior, Just.

**PRŌTĒSĪLĀEUS**, a, um. *Of Protesilaus*, Catull.

**PRŌTĒSĪLĀŌDĀMĪA**, æ. f. *A tragedy by Livius Andronicus*, Gell.

**PRŌTĒSĪLĀUS**, i. m. (Πρωτεύς) *Son of Ipheclus, and husband of Laodamia; he was the first of the Grecians who fell before Troy, where he was killed by Hector immediately on disembarking*, Ov. Met. 12, 68.

[**PRŌTESTO**, are. *To bear witness*, Prisc.]

[**PRŌ-TESTOR**, ātus sum. I. *To bear witness, testify*: floris species florem rerum protestatur, Macr. II. *To profess, confess, declare*: quid enim si protestata est, se filium ideo alere, ut etc., Dig.]

**PRŌTEUS**, ēi and ēos. (Πρωτεύς) *A sea-deity, who kept the sea-calves of Neptune on the coast of Egypt; he possessed the gift of divination, but would prophesy only when bound or compelled; otherwise, by transforming himself into various shapes, he used to escape those who came to consult him*, Virg. G. 4, 388.

[**PRŌTHĒŌRĒMA**, ātis. n. (προθεώρημα) *A considering beforehand, preconsideration*, Marc. Cap.]

[**PRŌTHĒSIS**. See PROTHESIS.]

[**PRŌTHĒME** adv. (πρόθυμος) *Willingly, readily*, Plaut.]

[**PRŌTHĒMĪA**, æ. f. (προθυμία) *Inclination, willingness*: prothymia, Plaut.]

**PRŌTHŪRA**, ōrum. n. (πρόθυρα) I. *With the Greeks, a place before the principal entry of a house, a vestibule*, Vitruv. (Pure Latin, vestibulum.) II. *With the Romans, a railing or fence before a door*, Vitruv.

**PRŌTHŪRIS**, idis. f. (προθύρις) *An ornament over a door or pillar, a cornice*, Vitruv., doubtful.

[**PRŌTĪNAM** or **PRŌTĒNAM** adv. I. *Forth*: se protinam dare, *to go forth, proceed*, Plaut. II. *Immediately*: me continuo contuli protinam in pedes, Plaut.]

[**PRŌTĪNIS** or **PRŌTĒNIS** adv. *Forthwith*, Afran. ap. Non.]

[**PRŌTŌCŌMĪUM**, ii. n. (πρωτοκόμιον) *The place where the hair begins*, Veg.]

**ŌTŌGĒNES**, is. m. (Πρωτογένης) *A celebrated Greek painter, about B. C. 300*, Cic. Brut. 18.

[**PRŌ-TOLLO**, ēre. *To stretch forth*. I. *Prop.*: p. manum, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: *To delay, defer, put off, protract*: p. vitam in crastinum, Plaut.:—p. mortem sibi, id.]

[**PRŌTŌMĀGISTER**, tri. m. (vox hybr. πρῶτος-magister) *I. q. primus magister*, Inscr.]

**PRŌTŌMĒDĪA**, æ. f. (πρωτομηδία) *A plant, supposed to possess magical properties*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

[**PRŌTŌMYSTA**, æ. m. (πρωτομύστης) *The chief priest in mystic ceremonies*, Sid.]

[**PRŌ-TŌNO**, are. *To thunder forth*: tali protonat ira, V. Fl.]

[**PRŌTOPLASTUS**, a, um. (πρωτόπλαστος) *First formed or created; hence, Protoplasti, orum. The first men*, Tert.]

**PRŌTOPRAXĪA**, æ. f. (πρωτοπραξία) *A right of preference, by which one creditor could claim payment from a debtor before the other creditors*, Plin. E. 10, 109.

[**PRŌTŌSĒDĒO**, ēre. (vox hybr. πρῶτος-sedeo) *To sit first or in the first place*, Tert.]

[**PRŌTOSTĀSĪA**, æ. f. (πρωτοστασία) *The office of a general receiver of tribute*, Cod. Th.]

[**PRŌTŌTŌMUS**, a, um. (πρωτότομος) *That is cut off first, of the first cutting*: prototomi caules, *that are cut first in the spring*, Col.:—Hence, Prototomi, ōrum. m. *Cabbages of the first cutting*, Mart.]

[**PRŌTŌTŪPĪA**, æ. f. (πρωτοτυπία) *An office for fixing the amount to be paid as a substitute for a recruit*, Cod. Th.]

[**PRŌTRACTĪO**, ōnis. f. (protraho) *A drawing forth, lengthening*, Macr.]

**PRŌTRACTUS**, a, um. *part. of protraho*.

**PRŌ-TRĀHO**, xi, ctum. 3. *To draw or drag forth, to bring forth*. I. *Prop.* \*\*A) *To draw forth*: p. alqm e tentorio, Tac. H. 4, 27:—p. alqm ad iudicium, Liv.:—p. alqm in medios, Virg.:—p. alqm capillis in viam, Plaut.:—protractus tenebris, V. Max. B) *To draw to a place*: p. alqm ad operas mercenarias, Cic. Phil. 1, 9:—p. alqm in convivium. II. Fig. \*\*A) *To bring to light, discover, disclose, betray*: p. facinus per indicium, Liv. 27, 3:—p. inimicum, id.:—p. fraudes alcis, Vell.:—matronæ... ancillæ indicio protractæ, V. Max.:—p. se auctorem facinoris, Liv. [B) *To bring or reduce to*: ad paupertatem protractus, Plaut.:—protractus ad arma, Sil. C) *To extend*: sed utrum hoc usque ad Græcum sermonem tantum protrahimus, an vero et ad alium etc., Dig. D) *To increase*: p. insolentiam, V. Max. \*\*E) *To defer, protract, put off*: p. stipendia militum, Suet. Ner. 32:—p. convivia in primam lucem, id.:—p. dimicationem in serum, id.:—epulas a medio die ad mediam noctem, id.:—quinque horas protraxit, *lived five hours*, id.

[**PROTREPTĪCON**, i. n. (προτρεπτικόν) *A written exhortation*, Treb. Poll.]

[**PRŌTRĪMENTUM**, i. n. (protero) *A dish of minced meat, ragout*, App.]

**PROTRŌPUM**, i. n. (πρότροπος, sc. olvos) *New wine that runs from the grapes before they are pressed*, Plin. 14, 9, 11.

**PRŌ-TRŪDO**, si, sum. 3. *To push or thrust forward*. I. *Prop.*: p. cylindrum, Cic. Fat. 19:—p. alqm foras, Phædr.:—protrudi penatibus, Ammian. II. *To put off, defer*: p. comitia in mensem Jan., Cic. Fam. 10, 26.

[**PRŌTŪBĒRO**, are. *To swell forth, grow forth*, Sol.]

[**PRŌ-TŪMĪDUS**, a, um. *Swollen forward, protuberant*, App.]

**PRŌ-TURBO**. 1. *To drive forth or forward*. I. *Prop.* [A) 1) *To send forth, utter*: p. murmur de pectore, Sil.:—nuncius hunc solio proturbat, V. Fl.] 2) *To drive or push away*: his facile pulsus ac proturbatis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19:—p. hostes telis, Liv.:—p. alqm de domo, App. [B) *To push down, to overthrow*: p. silvas pectore, Ov.]

\*\*II. Fig. *To drive away, not to listen to*: proturbatis, qui de Othone nunciabant, Tac. H. 2, 85:—p. alqm conviciis, id.

[**PRŌ-TŪTĒLA**, æ. f. *Vice-guardianship*, Dig.]

[PRŌ-TŪTOR, ōris. m. *A viceguardian*, Amm. 29, 5; *but here protutoribus is a false reading for protectoribus.*]

**PRŌTŪPUS**, a, um. (πρότυπος) *Formed beforehand; hence, Prototypum, i. n. A model, prototype*, Plin. 35, 12, 43; *here Salmasius would read prostypa (πρόστυπα) i. e. basso rilievo.*

**PRŌTYRUM**, i. n. *A kind of wine grown in Lesbos*, Vitr. 8, 3; *here perhaps it should be protropum.*

**\*PRO-ŪT. conj.** *According as*: p. res postulat, Cic. Att. 11, 6: — prout res haud opulentae erant, Liv.

[PRŌVECTIO, ōnis. f. (provehio) *Promotion, advancement*: p. dignitatis, Lact.]

1. **PRŌVECTUS**, a, um. *part. of proveho.*

[2. **PRŌVECTUS**, ūs. m. (provehio) I. *Promotion, advancement*: p. honestiorum, Aurel. II. *Increase*: p. etatis, Sid.]

[PRŌVĒŒO (proveigo), ēre. *To move forward, advance*: p. gradum, Pacuv. ap. Non.]

**PRŌVĒHO**, vxi, vectum. 3. *To draw, lead, convey forth, before, or forward.* I. *Prop.* **\*A) To conduct or convey forth**: pol. provexi, avehere non quivi, Plaut.: — *Hence pass., provehi, to drive, ride, or sail forth*: cum classe freto provehitur, Cæs.: — *naves in altum provectae, id.*: — *serius a terra provectae naves, id.*: — *provehi portu, Virg.*: — *provectus equo, Liv.* B) *To carry or convey on, away, along, or forward*: ingentia saxa latissima navis provehit, Plin. E. 1, 36: — *alvos apum mulis provehunt, Plin.*: — *aer a tergo quasi provehit, carries forward, Lucr.*: — *Hence pass., to go move, ride, or sail on*: huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt, Virg.: — *Boii trans Alpes provecti, Plin.*: — *equo provectus, Liv.* II. *Fig.* A) *To advance, promote, raise, exalt*: equo te tua virtus provexit, Cic. Phil. 13, 11: — *p. alqm in lucem famamque, Plin. E.*: — *studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, id.*: — *p. alqm in consulare fastigium, Vell.*: — *p. alqm ad honores, Suet.*: — *vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus, Hor.*: — *p. alqm e gregario milite, Just.*: — *ne ultra quam homini datum est provehantur, Quint.* B) *To carry away, transport*: imbecillitas in altum provehitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18: — *sensio me longius provectum, quam*: — *provehi in maledicta, Liv. 35, 48*: — *haec spes provexit, ut, Liv.*: — *eo audacia provectus, Tac.*: — *audacia provecti statim ostendunt, Quint.*: — *ipse sum testis semel (eum) provectum, ut de suis rebus referret, Plin. E.*: — *per altercationes ad continuas et infestas orationes provecti sunt, Tac.* [C) *To lead on, carry forward*: p. vitam in altum mare (into trouble), Lucr.] D) *To draw out, protract*: p. orationem, Auct. Or. Dom. 12: — *quid ultra provehor, why do I say more? Virg.* E) *To advance, increase, make progress*: ut in eo, quo quisque eminet, provehatur, Quint. 2, 8, 4: — *Agrippinae gratia provectus, Tac.*: — *e gregariis ad summa militae provectus, id.*: — *bellum longius provectum, Tac.*: — *dignitatem a Vespasiano inchoatam a Domitiano longius provectam, Tac.*

[PRŌ-VENDO, ēre. *To sell off*, Afran. ap. Donat.]

**PRŌ-VĒŒO**, ēni, entum. 4. *To come forth or forward.*

[I. *Prop.* A) *To come forth, appear*: oratores novi proveniebant, Næv. ap. Cic.: — *p. in scenam, to appear on the stage, to act, Plaut.*: — *quibus feminis menstrua non proveniunt, Cels.* B) *Meton.* 1) *Nec aliud ibi animal provenit, Plin. 9, 10, 12*: — *Artemenem primum Dario provenisse, Just.*: — *huic lena proveni, Ov.*: — *scriptorum magna ingenia provenere, have made their appearance, have come forth, Sall.* 2) *Of inanimate objects*: *To grow, to come forth, to spring up, become*: frumentum angustius provenerat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 24: — *insula . . . in qua candidum plumbum proveniat, Plin.*: — *seri castaneam nucē diximus, sed nisi ex maximis non provenit, id.*: — *non minus quadraginta stadiorum a terra altitudinem esse in qua nubila ac venti nubesque proveniant, id.* **\*3) To thrive, take root**: hoc pro senescendi celeritate attributum est huic arbori ut citissime proveniat, Plin. 17, 21, 35, 2: — *p. laetius, id.*: — *arbores sponte provenientes, id.* II. *Fig.* **\*A) To come to pass, to occur, happen**: Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet. Aug. 94: — *p. certa ratione,*

1050

Col. **\*B) To turn out or come off well or ill, to fall out, succeed**: ut initia belli provenissent, Tac. H. 2, 20: — *si provenisset, Tac.*: — *si destinata provenissent, id.*: — *carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov.*: — *studia hilaritate proveniunt, Plin. E.*: — *nimis proventum est nequiter, Plaut.*: — *hence, proveni nequiter, I have come off badly, id.*

**PRŌVENTUS**, ūs. m. (provenio) *A coming or growing forth.* I. **\*A) A coming up, growth**: p. papilionis, Plin. 18, 25, 57: — *p. rosarum, id.*: — *p. vinearum, Suet.*: **\*B) Produce, store, supply, stock**: p. apum, Plin. 11, 11, 10: — *p. examinum, id.*: — *p. murium, id.*: — *p. cuniculorum, id.*: — *proventu oneret sulcos, id.*: — *magnus poetarum proventus, Plin. E.*: — *p. scelerum, Suet.* [C) *An appearing or making one's appearance*: clarorum virorum proventus, Just.] II. *Fig.* [A) *Growth, increase, improvement*: p. artium, App.] B) *Event, issue, success*: p. pugnae, Cæs.: — *p. secundus, id.*: — *p. temporis superioris, id.*: — *p. orationis, Plin. E.*: — *p. rerum secundarum, Liv.*

[PRŌVERBĀLIA, a. (proverbium) *Proverbial*, Gell.]

[PRŌVERBĀLĪTER, adv. *Proverbially*, Ammian.]

**PRŌVERBĪUM**, īi. n. (pro-verbum) *A proverb*: quod est Græcis hominibus in proverbio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20: — *ut in proverbio est*: — *proverbii locum obtinere*: — *quod proverbii loco dici solet*: — *veteri proverbio*: — *culpa illa vulgari reprehensa proverbio est*: — *in consuetudinem proverbii venire*: — *istius nequitiam in ore vulgi atque communibus proverbiiis esse versatam*: — *venit in proverbium, Liv.*: — *cessit in proverbium, Plin.*

[PRŌVERTO (-vorto), ti, versum. 3. *To turn before one's self or forward; hence, proversus, turned forward, straightforward*, Plaut. ap. Varr.]

**\*PRŌVĪDE**, adv. *Cautiously, providently, prudently*: p. eligere, Plin. 10, 33, 50.

**PRŌVĪDENS**, entis. I. *Part. of provideo.* II. *Adj.*: *Cautious, provident, prudent*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: — *dux cautus et providens*: — *id est providentius*: — *homo providentissimus, Plin. E.*

**PRŌVĪDENTER**, adv. *Cautiously, providently, prudently*, Sall. Jug. 90: — *Sup.*: providentissime, Cic. N. D. 3, 40.

**PRŌVĪDĒŒIA**, æ. f. (provideo) *A foreseeing, foresight; hence, fig.* I. *Gen.*: *A knowing before, anticipation*: p. est, per quam futurum alqd videtur antequam factum est, Cic. Inv. 2, 53: — *timoris tormentum memoria reducit, providentia anticipat, Sen.* II. *Esp.* A) *Foresight, precaution, forethought*: p. deorum, Cic. Div. 1, 51: — *p. neque feriendi neque declinandi, Tac.* B) *Divine Providence*: dono providentiæ, Quint. 10, 109: — *nullas terras despicere providentiam tester? id.*: — *talis igitur mens mundi cum sit ob eamque causam vel prudentia, vel providentia appellari recte possit (Græce enim πρόνοια dicitur) etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 22.

**PRŌ-VĪDĒO**, idi, isum. 2. v. n. and a. *To see before one, to look forward; hence,* I. *Prop.* **\*A) Neut.**: *To look or see before one*: ubi quid petatur procul provideri nequeat, Liv. 44, 35. **\*B) Act.** 1) *To see at a distance*: nave provisā, Suet. [2) *To see beforehand*: quod non providisset eum, Hor.: — *non hercle te provideram, Plaut.*] II. *Fig.* A) *To be provident or cautious, to act with foresight*: actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. Rab. Post. 1. B) *To make provision, take care of any thing, to provide, to look after, see to*: p. vitæ hominum, Cic. N. D. 1, 2: — *p. salutis*: — *p. conditioni civium*: — *p. rei frumentariæ, Cæs.*: — *p. de re frumentaria, id.*: — *p. rem frumentariam, id.*: — *p. quæ ad usum navium pertinent, id.*: — *rem nullam magis providendam*: — *quæ providenda sunt*: — *p. multum in posterum*: — *vigilantibus et multum in posterum providentibus*: — *providentia hæc providet, ut, etc.*: — *ut rectissime omnia agantur providebo*: — *cura et provide ne quid ei desit*: — *provisum est ut ne quid*: — *satis provisum atque præcautum est, ne, etc., Liv.*: — *provisio, with caution or forethought, Tac.* C) *To foresee*: p. morbum, Cic. Div. 2, 6: — *p. quid futurum*

## PROVIDUS

sit: — quod adhuc conjectura provideri possit: — quod ego prius quam loqui cōperam sensi atque providi: — qui potest provideri quicquam futurum esse, quo, etc.: — plus animo providere et *praesentire* existimabatur, Cæs.

**PRŌVĪDUS**, a, um. (provideo) *That sees beforehand; hence, fig.* I. *Foreseeing*: p. rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 2, 57: — opinio provida futuri, Liv.: — sanctum alqd et providum, Tac. II. A) *Cautious, prudent*: p. homo, Cic. R. Am. 40: — p. orator: — animal hoc providum, sagax: — dispice ne sit parum providum sperare ex aliis, quod tibi ipse non praestes, Plin. E. B) *Providing for, taking care of any thing*: ipsius vero mundi natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 22: — p. rerum vestrarum, Tac.

**PRŌVINCĪA**, æ. f. (absol. provincio) I. *A country out of Italy, acquired by the Romans by conquest, inheritance, or in any other manner, and added to their empire as tributary*: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1: — in provinciam redigere, Cæs.: — in formam provinciae redigere, Vell.: — provinciam facere, Suet.: — *In provinces where there was an army the government was carried on by a proconsul; but in such as had no army, by a propraetor*: p. consularis: — p. praetoria: — provinciae praesae: — provinciam obtinere: — provinciam accipere: — provinciam alicui tradere: — provinciam ornare: — provinciae alqm praeficere: — provinciae alqm praepone: — provincias conficere: — in provinciam proficisci: — de provincia decedere: — provinciam deponere: — provinciam prorogare. II. *Meton.* A) *The district of a province: qui per provinciam (tuam) atque imperii tui provincias ei credidissent*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: — provinciae quaestoria, in Italy, e. g. p. Ostiensis. B) *An office of government, official duty, charge, or employment.* 1) *The chief command in time of war*: consules partiri provinciae jussi, Liv. 3, 57: — Veientes provincia evenit, id.: — comparare provincias, to settle who is to carry on the war, id.: — sortiri provincias, id. 2) *Any duty, office, or business*: praetores provincias sortiti sunt; P. Cornelius Sulla urbanam et peregrinam, quae duorum ante sors fuerat etc., Liv. 25, 3: — p. urbana et peregrina, id.: — p. juris dicendi, id.: — p. peregrina, id.: — provinciam deposcit, ut me in meo lecto trucidaret, the task, Cic. Sull. 18: — qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balnea contruderentur: — p. parasitorum, Plaut.: — abi rus, abi in tuam provinciam, id.: — hanc tibi impero provinciam militem ludificari, id. *Hence*,

**PRŌVINCĪĀLIS**, e. Provincial; hence, I. *Of or belonging to a province*: p. scientia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: — p. administratio: — p. abstinentia, in a province: — p. integritas: — p. molestia, displayed in the government of a province: — provincialia crimina, committed in a province, Tac.: — provinciale bellum, id.: — provinciale matrimonium, Suet.: — provinciales querimoniae, of the inhabitants, Plin.: — *Hence*: Provincialis, is. m. *An inhabitant of a province*: *Italicus es an provincialis*, Plin. E. 9, 23, 3: — provinciales, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5. II. *Usual in a province, provincial*: aditus ad me minime provinciales, difficult, Cic. Att. 6, 8: — p. parsimonia, Tac. [*Hence, Fr. provençal.*]

**\*\*PRŌVINCĪĀTIM**, adv. (provincia) *By provinces, providing by province*: p. distribuere, Suet. Aug. 49.

[**PRŌ-VINCO**, vici, victum. 3. *To conquer before*, Paul. ex Fest.]

[**PRŌ-VINDĒMIĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A star over the right shoulder of the constellation Virgo; otherwise called Vindemiator* (Gr. ποσειδωννής), Vitruvius. (in ed. Schneid.; it formerly was *Provindeamia*.)]

**PRŌVĪSĪO**, ōnis. f. (provideo) *A seeing beforehand; hence, fig.* I. *Gen.*: *A knowing before, foreseeing*: p. animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. II. *Esp.* A) *A preventing, obviating*: p. vitorum, Cic. Lael. 21. B) *Foresight, caution*: longa animi provisione fugiendum, Cic. de Or. 56. C) *A providing for any thing*: p. posteritatis temporis, Cic. Par. 20: — p. annonaria, Trebell.

[**PRŌ-VĪSO**, ēre. *To go to see or look at or for any thing*: provisam quam mox vir meus redeat, Plaut.]

1051

## PRO-VOLO

**PRŌVĪSOR**, ōris. m. (provideo) *He that foresees any thing.* **\*\*I. Prop.**: p. ingruentium dominationum, Tac. A. 12, 4. [*Il. Fig.*: *He that takes care of any thing*: utilium tardus provisor, Hor.]

1. **PRŌVĪSUS**, a, um. part. of provideo.

**\*\*2. PRŌVĪSUS**, ūs. m. (provideo) *A seeing beforehand, foreseeing.* **\*\*I. Gen.**: p. periculi, Tac. A. 1, 27. II. *Esp.*: *A taking care, providing, foresight*: p. rei frumentariae, Tac. A. 15, 8: — p. deum, id.: — aptior sermone, dispositu, provisuque, id.

**\*\*PRŌ-VĪVO**, vixi. 3. *To live longer*: quam ... spe sustentatam provixisse reor, Tac. A. 6, 25.

[**PRŌVŌCĀBĪLIS**, e. (provoco) *Easily moved or excited*, C. Aur.] [**PRŌ-VŌCĀBŪLUM**, i. n. *A word that stands instead of another, a pronoun*, Varr.]

[**PRŌVŌCĀTRĪCŪS** (-itius), a, um. (provoco) *Enticed, drawn forth*, Tert.]

**PRŌVŌCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (provoco) *A calling forth; hence,*

**\*\*I. A challenging to fight, challenge, defiance**: ex provocatione hostem interimere, Vell. 1, 12: — sortiri contra provocationem, to determine by lot who is to accept a challenge, Plin. II. *An appeal to a superior court or judge*: provocationem patronam illam civitatis ac vindicem libertatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 48: — militiae ab eo qui imperabit provocatio esto: — poena sine provocatione: — p. ab alqo ad alqm, Liv.: — certare provocatione ad alqm, id.: — provocationi cedere, id.: — appellatio provocationis adversus injuriam, id.: — dare alicui jus provocationis adversus alqm, Flor.: — est provocatio, there is a right to appeal, an appeal lies, id.: — provocationem interponere, Dig.

[**PRŌVŌCĀTRIVUS**, a, um. (provoco) *Enticed forth*, Tert.]

**PRŌVŌCĀTOR**, ōris. m. (provoco) *One that challenges, a challenger.* [*I. Gen.*: Just.] II. *Esp.*: *A peculiar kind of gladiator*, Cic. Sest. 64, 134.

[**PRŌVŌCĀTŌRIVUS**, a, um. (provocator) *Of or belonging to challenging*: provocatoria dona, presents made to one who had challenged and slain an enemy, Gell.]

[**PRŌVŌCĀTRIX**, icis. f. (provocare) *She that provokes or entices*, Lact.]

**PRŌ-VŌCO**. 1. v. a. and n. *To call forth or out.* I. *Prop.* A) *P. alqm*, Plaut.: — *Hence*, B) *To call out, to challenge*: p. alqm ad pugnam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22: — depugnavit provocatus: — provocatus haec spolia porto, Liv.: — non times bella nec provocas (sc. alios ad bellum), Plin. Pan.: — p. alqm in aleam, Plaut.: — p. alqm tesseria, Macr.: — p. alqm pedibus, Plaut.: — p. alqm ad alqd, App. C) *To appeal*. [1] *Act.*: p. iudicem, Dig.: — non ipse provocabitur, id.: — quum ipse sit, qui provocetur, id.] 2) *Neut.*: provoco, Liv. 1, 26: — quem provocatum, si etc., id.: — p. a duumviris, id.: — p. ad populum, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: — p. adversus sententiam, Dig.: — iudicio ad populum provocato, V. Max. [D] *To summon, cite, call up*: provocatur paedagogus, Plaut.: — p. alqm ad iudicem, App.] E) *To entice forth, to draw or allure out*: p. radículas, Col. II. *Fig.* **\*\*A)** *To call forth, draw forth, occasion*: p. officia comitate, Tac. A. 5, 1: — p. bella, id.: — p. sermones, Plin. Pan.: — p. misericordiam, Just.: — qui sint hi, adeo motum provocationemque est, ut demonstratione non egeat, well known, Plin. E. B) *To stimulate, excite, stir up, rouse, encourage*: provocatus beneficio, Cic. Off. 1, 15: — provocatus injuriis: — provocatus gratissimo mihi libro: — provocati sermonibus fidem ab imperatore petunt, Cæs.: — minis et verbis provocatus, Tac.: — qui mecum saepissime, non solum a me provocatus, sed etiam sua sponte de te communicat. **\*\*C)** *To emulate, vie with, be a match for*: Græcos elegia provocamus, Quint. 10, 1, 93: — p. alqm virtute, Plin. E.: — p. naturam pictura, Plin.: — p. auram cursibus, Virg.: — *Hence*, **\*\*D)** *To exert one's self, to take pains*: Apicius e jecore nonnullorum alecem excogitare provocavit, Plin. 9, 17.

**PRŌ-VŌLO**. 1. *To fly forth.* **\*\*I. Prop.**: inter pullos saepe ova inveniuntur et alii provolant, alii erumpunt,

6 s 2



Plin. 10, 58, 59. **II. Meton.** *To come forth in haste, to run forth or forward, come forward quickly:* subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19: — sic in primum provolant duo Fabii, Liv.: — ipse an primores... provolat, id.

**PROVŌLŪTUS**, a, um. *part. of provolvo.*

**PRŌ-VOLVO**, volvi, vōlūtum. 3. *To roll forward.* **I. Prop.** **A)** *To roll or push along:* p. se cum armis, Liv. 44, 5: — p. alqm in mediam viam, Ter.: — p. alqd e terra in aquæ lacunas, Lucr.: — p. nymphas in freta, Ov. **B)** **Meton.** *To roll down:* p. se alcuī ad pedes, *to throw one's self at anybody's feet*, Liv. 6, 3: — flentes ad genua consulis provolvuntur, id.: — provolutus genibus alcjs, Tac.

**II. Fig.** **[A]** *To carry away, to transport:* provolutus in iram, Gell. **\*\*B)** *To let one's self down:* ad libita Palantis provoluta, Tac. A. 14, 2. **\*\*C)** *Fortunis provolvi, to be driven from one's property, to become bankrupt*, Tac. A. 6, 17.

**[PRŌ-VŌMO, ēre. To vomit or cast forth, to emit, Lucr.]**

**[PROVORSTUM. Fulgur appellatur quod ignoratur noctu an interdiu sit factum, Fest.]**

**\*\*PRŌ-VULGO (-volgo).** 1. *To publish, make publicly known:* conjurationibus provulgatis, Suet. Ner. 30.

**[Prox. I. q. proba vox, ap. Fest.]**

**\*\*PROXĒNĒTA, æ. m. (προξενής) A negotiator in making bargains, a broker, go-between, Sen. Ep. 119.**

**[PROXENETĪCUM, i. n. (προξενικόν) Brokerage, Dig.]**

**[PROXIMĀTUS, ūs. m. (proximus) The office next to that of the magister sacrorum scriniorum, Cod. Th. See PROPIOR, II. C) 2.)]**

**PROXĪMITAS, ātis. f. (proximus) Nearness, proximity, neighbourhood.** **[I. Prop.: Vitr.]** **II. Meton. \*\*A)**

*Closeness or nearness of relationship:* si eam (rem) plures petant vel eodem jure ut proximitatis, vel diverso, ut cum hic testamento, ille proximitate nitatur, Quint. 3, 6, 95. **[B)** *Resemblance:* p. boni, *to what is good*, Ov. **C)** *Union, connection, App.]*

1. **PROXĪMO, are. (proximus) To draw near, approach:** capiti autem equi proximat Aquarii dextra, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, doubtful: — **[With acc.: — p. ripam maris, App.: — Absol.: senex per viam proximat, App.]**

2. **PROXĪMO. adv. (proximus) Quite latterly, very lately, Cic. Att. 4, 17.**

**PROXĪMUS or PROXUMUS. See PROPIOR.**

**PRŪDENS, entis. (providens) That sees beforehand; hence. \*\*I. Foreseeing, foreknowing:** ob ea se peti prudens, Plin.: — ille contra urinam spargit prudens hanc quoque leoni exitalem, id. **II. Meton. A)** *Knowingly, designedly, on purpose:* p. et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: — p. prætereo, Hor. **B)** *Learned, intelligent, skilful, experienced, or versed in anything:* p. orator, Cic. Part. 5: — vir ad consilia prudens: — p. in existimando. — quis Balbo ingenio prudentior? — prudentissimus homo, Sall.: — p. in jure civili: — p. doli, Tac.: — p. animorum, id.: — p. locorum, Liv.: — juris prudens, a jurist, lawyer, Dig. **C)** *Cautious, considerate:* malebant me nimis timidum quam prudentem existimari, Cic. Fam. 4, 14.

**PRŪDENTER. adv. Cautiously, prudently. I. Prop.: p. facere, Cic. Fin. 5, 6: — vel provisa prudenter, vel acta constanter: — Comp., non potuisse quemquam prudentius gerere se, August. ap. Suet. II. Intelligently, cleverly, skilfully; Comp., num vates belli administrationem prudentius quam imperator conjectura assequetur? Cic. Div. 2, 5: — Sup., prudentissime defendere.**

**PRŪDENTĪA, æ. f. (prudens) A seeing beforehand; hence, I. Gen. A)** *A foreseeing, knowing beforehand:* p. futurorum, Cic. de Sen. 21: — id est enim sapientis providere, ex quo sapientia appellata est prudentia. **B)** *Knowledge, science:* sapiens existimari nemo potest in ea prudentia, quæ neque extra Romam usquam, neque Romæ... quicquam valet, Cic. Mur. 13: — p. juris: — physicorum

est ista prudentia. **II. Esp. A)** *Foresight, precaution:* prudentiam adhibere ad alqd, Cic. Att. 12, 4. **B)** *Prudence:* p. cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, Cic. Fin. 5, 23: — p. constat ex scientia rerum bonarum et malorum: — p. est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia: — ut medicina valetudinis, sic vivendi ars est prudentia: — prudentiam malitia imitatur: — nam quæ prudentia, quæ calliditas... appellatur etc. **C)** *Understanding, intelligence, capacity:* p. auditorum, Cic. de Or. 7.

**PRŪĪNA, æ. f. Hoar frost, rime. I. Prop., Cic. N. D. 1, 10. II. Meton. A)** *Snow:* stant circumfusa pruinis corpora magna boum, Virg. **B)** *Winter:* ad medias sementem extendit pruinas, Virg. — **[Hence, Ital. brina, Fr. pruite.]**

**[PRŪINŌSUS, a, um. (pruina) Full of hoar frost, hoary: pruinosa nox, Ov.]**

**\*\*PRŪNA, æ. f. A burning or live coal, Plin. 20, 6, 23.**

**[PRŪNĒUS, i. m. A plum-tree, ML. — Hence, Ital. prugno. Fr. prunier, prunellier.]**

**[PRŪNĪTĪUS, a, um. (prunus) Of a plum-tree: p. torris, Ov.]**

**[PRŪNŪLUM, i. n. dem. (prunum) A small plum, Fronton.]**

**PRŪNUM, i. n. (prunus) A plum, Plin. 15, 13, 12: — pruna cerea, very soft and large plums, Virg.: — pruna silvestria, wild plums, sloes, Plin. — **[Hence, Ital. pruno, Fr. prune.]****

**PRŪNUS, i. f. A plum-tree, P. Pudus, Fam. Rosacea, Plin. 13, 10, 19: — P. silvestria, the blackthorn, id.**

**[PRŪPERGASIA (προπαραγασία) A preliminary corroboration or confirmation (a figure of speech), Jul. Rufinian.]**

**[PRŪRĪGĪNŌSUS, a, um. (prurigo) Full of itching; hence, I. Itchy, having the itch, Dig. II. Lascivious, Priap.]**

**PRŪRĪGO, inis. f. (prurio) An itching. \*\*I. Gen.: p. cutis, Plin. 23, 8, 81: — p. in capite, id.: — prurigenes et scabiei genarum, id. II. Esp.: Great desire; hence, lasciviousness, lust, Mart.]**

**PRŪRĪO, ire. To itch. I. Prop. A)** *Ocelli angulus fractus prurit, Juv.: — os prurit, Scrib. B) **Meton. 1)** *To have an itching for any thing; esp. to long for blows:* num malum an dentes tibi pruriunt, Plaut. **2)** *To be afraid of blows:* perii, dentes pruriunt, I am afraid I shall have a blow on the cheek, Plaut.: — caput prurit, id. **3)** *To be lascivious, Mart. II. Fig.: To be desirous of, to long for:* p. in pugnam, Mart. — **Absol.: carmina pruriant, Mart.]***

**\*\*PRŪRĪTĪVUS, a, um. (prurio) That occasions an itching: pruritiva ulcera, Plin. 19, 8, 45.**

**\*\*PRŪRĪTUS, ūs. m. (prurio) An itching: pruritus facere, Plin. 30, 3, 8: — vis pruritu mordax, id.**

**PRŪSA, æ. f. A town of Bithynia, at the foot of Mount Olympus, now Brusa, Plin. 5, 32, 43. Hence,**

**PRŪSENSES, ium. m. The inhabitants of Prusa, Plin. E. 10, 66.**

**PRŪSĪĀCUS, a, um. Of or relating to Prusias, king of Bithynia: Prusiaca ora, of Bithynia, Sil.**

**PRŪSĪĀDES, æ. m. A descendant of Prusias, Varr. ap. Non.**

**PRŪSĪAS, æ. m. A king of Bithynia, who delivered up Hannibal to the Romans, when he had fled to him for protection; he was slain by his son Nicomedes, Nep. Han. 10.**

**PRŪTĀNES or PRŪTĀNIS, is. m. (Πρύτανις) One of the chief magistrates in some Grecian states, Sen. Tranqu. 3; Liv. 42, 45.**

**PRŪTĀNĒUM, ēi. n. (πρυτανεῖον) A public building in some Grecian towns, where the Prytanes assembled, and men of merit were maintained during life at the public expense, Cic. de Or. 1, 54.**

**PRŪTĀNIS. See PRŪTANES.**

**PSALLO, i. 3. (ψάλλω) To play on a stringed instrument, esp. on a lyre or cithern; to sing to the cithern or lyre.**

**\*\*I. Gen.: cantare et psallere jucunde, Suet. Tit. 3: —**

p. et saltare, Sall.:—p. docta, to sing to the lyre, Hor. [II. *Esp.*: To sing the Psalms of David, Eccl.]

[PSALMA, ātis. n. (ψάλμα) A song or hymn sung to the lyre, a psalm, August.]

[PSALMICEN, inis. m. (psalma-cano) A psalm singer, Sid.]

[PSALMISTA, æ. m. (ψαλμστής) One who composes and sings psalms, a psalmist, Hier.]

[PSALMOGRĀPHUS, i. (ψαλμογράφος) A writer of psalms, psalmist, Eccl.]

[PSALMUS, i. m. (ψαλμός) A psalm, Eccl.—Hence, Ital. *salmo*, Fr. *pseume*.]

PSALTĒRĪUM, ū. n. (ψαλτήριον) An instrument resembling a lyre or cithern. I. Prop., Auct. Har. 21. [II. Meton.: A song sung to this instrument. A) A satirical song, pasquinade, Varr. ap. Non. B) The psalter of David, Hier.]

\*\*PSALTES, æ. m. (ψαλτής) One who plays on a stringed instrument, or sings to it, Quint. 1, 10, 18.

PSALTRĪA, æ. f. (ψαλτρία) She that plays on a stringed instrument, Cic. ap. Non. 6, 98.

PSĀMĀTHE, ēs. f. I. A daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives; mother of Linus by Apollo, Ov. Ib. 573. II. A sea-nymph, mother of Phocus, Ov. Met. 11, 398. III. A fountain near Psamathus in Laconia, Plin. 4, 5, 9.

PSAMMĀTHUS, untis. f. (Ψαμμαθοῦς) A town and harbour of Laconia, Plin. 4, 5, 8.

PSAMMĒTĪCHUS, i. m. (Ψαμμέτιχος) A king of Egypt, one of the constructors of the labyrinth, Plin. 36, 13, 19.

PSARŌNĪUS, ū. m. (ψαρόνιος) A kind of variegated stone unknown to us, Plin. 36, 22, 43.

1. PSĒCAS, ādis. f. (ψεκάς, sprinkling) A female slave who dressed and perfumed her mistress's hair, Juv. 6, 489.

2. PSĒCAS, ādis. f. A nymph in the train of Diana, Ov.

\*\*PSEGMA, ātis. n. (ψῆγμα) The refuse of ore, dross of metal, Plin. 34, 13, 36.

PSELCIS, idos and īdis. f. (Ψέλκισ) A town of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 35.

PSĒPHISMA, ātis. n. (ψήφισμα) I. A decree of the people (with the Greeks), Cic. Fl. 6. II. A public record belonging to a town or community, Plin. E. 10, 57, 1.

[PSEPHŌPĒCTES, æ. m. (ψηφωπαικτής) A kind of juggler, Jul. Firm.:—(Pure Latin, prestigator.)]

PSĒSĪ or PSESSĪ, ōrum. m. (Ψῆσι) An Asiatic tribe near the Mæotic lake, Plin. 6, 7, 7.

PSETTA or PSITTA, æ. f. (ψῆττα) A sea-fish, otherwise called rhombus, Plin. 9, 16, 24.

PSEUDANCHŪSA, æ. f. (ψευδάγχουσα) A plant, wild bugloss, Plin. 22, 20, 24.

[PSEUDĀPOSTŌLUS, i. m. (ψευδαπόστολος) A false apostle, Tert.]

[PSEUDĒNEDRUS, i. m. (ψευδένεδρος) A feigned or sham ambuscader, Jul. Firm.]

PSEUDISŌDŌMOS, on. (ψευδισόδομος) Built unequally: pseudisodomon genus structuræ, of mock symmetry, i. e. having walls of unequal thickness, Plin. 36, 66, 51.

PSEUDŌBŪNĪON, ū. n. (ψευδοβούνιον) A kind of shrub, perhaps St. Barbara, or winter-cress, Plin. 24, 16, 96.

\*PSEUDŌCĀTO, ōnis. m. (Ψευδοκάτων) A false Cato, Cic. Att. 1, 14.

[PSEUDOCRISTUS, i. m. (Ψευδόχριστος) A false Christ, Tert.]

PSEUDŌCYPĒRUS or PSEUDOCYPRUS, i. f. (ψευδοκύπερος) A shrub resembling the cyperus, Plin. 17, 13, 20.

PSEUDŌDĀMĀSIPPUS, i. m. A false Damasippus; an imitator of Damasippus, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

PSEUDŌDĒCĪMĪĀNA PIRA. A kind of pears resembling the pira decimiana, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

[PSEUDŌDĪCŌNUS, i. m. (ψευδοδιάκονος) A false or pretended deacon, Hier. Ep.]

PSEUDŌDICTAMNUM, i. n. and PSEUDODICTAMNUS, i. f. (ψευδοδικταμνον) Bastard dittany, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

\*\*PSEUDŌDIPTĒROS, on. (ψευδοδιπτερος) That has apparently two rows of pillars, Vitruv. 3, 1.

[PSEUDŌEPISCŌPUS, i. m. (ψευδοεπίσκοπος) A false or pretended bishop, Cypr.]

[PSEUDŌFLĀVUS, a, um. Not quite yellow, nearly yellow, M. Emp.]

[PSEUDŌLĪQUĪDUS, a, um. Apparently liquid, M. Emp.]

PSEUDŌLUS, i. m. The Liar, a comedy of Plautus, Cic. de Sen. 14, 50.

\*PSEUDŌMĒNOS, i. m. (ψευδόμενος) A false or captious syllogism, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147. [Pure Latin, mentiens.]

PSEUDŌNARDUS, i. f. (ψευδόναρδος) Bastard nard, Plin. 12, 12, 26.

[PSEUDŌPĀTUM, i. n. (ψευδοπατον) A false floor, Cod. Just.]

[PSEUDŌPĒRIPTĒROS, on. (ψευδοπερίπτερος) That has apparently pillars all round, Vitruv. 4, 8.]

PSEUDŌPHĪLIPPUS, i. (Ψευδοφίλιππος) A false Philip, i. e. the slave Andriacus, who gave himself out for the son of Perseus, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90.

[PSEUDOPRŌPHĒTA, æ. m. (ψευδοπροφήτης) A false prophet, Tert.]

[PSEUDOPRŌPHĒTĪA, æ. f. (ψευδοπροφητεία) False prophecy, Tert.]

[PSEUDOPRŌPHĒTĪCUS, a, um. (ψευδοπροφητικός) Pseudo-prophetic, prophesying falsely, Tert.]

[PSEUDOPRŌPHĒTIS, īdis. f. (ψευδοπροφήτης) A false prophetess, Tert.]

[PSEUDŌSĒLINUM, i. n. (ψευδοσέλινον) A plant, spurious selinum, App.]

PSEUDOSMĀRAGDUS, i. m. (ψευδοσμάραγδος) A false or spurious smaragdus, Plin. 37, 5, 19.

PSEUDOSPHEX, ēcis. f. (ψευδόσφηξ) A kind of wasp, Plin. 30, 11, 30.

PSEUDŌTHŪRUM, i. n. (ψευδόθυρον) A back door, private door [‘janua’]: p. palatii, Amm.—Fig.: per p. revertantur (numi), clandestinely, by stealth, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20.

[PSEUDŌURBĀNUS, a, um. That resembles the fashion of towns: p. ædificia, Vitruv. 6, 5.]

[PSĪLA, æ. f. (sc. vestis) A coverlet with a rough or hairy nap on only one side [‘amphitapa’], Lucil. ap. Non.]

PSĪLE, ēs. f. A small island in the Ægean Sea, Plin. 5, 31, 38.

PSILLIS, īdis or idos. m. (Ψίλλισ) A river of Bithynia, near the Thracian Bosphorus, Plin. 6, 1, 1.

PSĪLŌCĪTHĀRISTA, æ. m. (ψιλοκιθαριστής) One that plays the cithern or lyre without singing, Suet. Dom. 4.

\*\*PSĪLŌTHRUM, i. (ψιλωθρον) I. A means of making the skin smooth, Plin.—An unguent for this purpose, Mart. II. A plant, otherwise called ampeloleuce, Plin. 23, 1, 16.

\*PSIMMŪTHĪUM, ū. n. (ψιμμύθιον) White lead, i. q. cerussa, Plin. 34, 18, 54.

PSĪTĀRAS, æ. m. A river of Asiatic Scythia, Plin. 6, 17, 20.

[PSITTĀCĪNUS, a, um. (psittacus) Of a parrot, M. Emp.]

PSITTĀCUS, i. m. (ψιττακος) A parrot, Plin. 10, 42, 58.

[PSŌLĀDICUS, a, um. (ψοαδικός) That has pains in the muscle of the loins, Cæli.]

[PSŌLAS, æ. m. (ψόλας) The muscle of the loins: p. magnus, p. parvus, NL.]

[PSŌITIS, īdis. f. An inflammation of the muscles of the loins, NL.]

[PSŌLĒOS, i. m. I. q. penis, Auct. Priap.]

PSŌPHĪDĪUS, a, um. Born at Psophis, Plin. 7, 47, 46.

PSŌPHIS, idis. f. (Ψοφίς, genit. Ψοφίδος) A town of Peloponnesus, that went to ruins after having been taken by Philip of Macedon, Plin. 4, 6, 10.

PSŌPHŌDĒES, is. m. (Ψοφοδέης) The Bashful, the title of a comedy by Menander, Quint. 10, 1, 70.

\*\*PSŌRA, æ. f. (ψώρα) The itch, scab, Plin. 20, 1, 2. [Pure Latin, scabies, impetigo.]

[PSŌRANTHĒMIS, idis. f. (ψωράνθεμις) A kind of rosemary that bears no fruit, App.]

[PSŌRĪLSIS, ōs. (ψωρίδα) Lit., the state of being affected with the psora. — In Pathol.: A genus of cutaneous disease, having several species; e. g. p. guttata, p. diffusa, etc., NL.]

PSŌRĪCUS, a, um. (ψωρικός) Of or belonging to the itch: p. medicamentum, Plin. 34, 12, 29; and simply, psoricum, Cels.

PSYCHĒ, ēs. f. (Ψυχή) Accord. to fable, a king's daughter who, by command of Jupiter, was married to Cupid, App. M. 4, 5.

[PSYCHĪCUS, a, um. (ψυχικός) Of or belonging to animal life; hence, carnally minded, Tert.]

PSYCHŌMĀCHĪA, æ. f. (ψυχομαχία) The Battle of the Mind, The Mental Struggle; the title of a poem by Prudentius.

\*PSYCHŌMANTĪUM, ii. or -ĒUM, i. n. (ψυχομαντήιον) A place where one inquires any thing of the spirits of the dead, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132.

[PSYCHOPHŌTHŌROS, i. m. (ψυχοφθόρος) An epithet of Apollinarius, who denied the human soul in Christ, Cod. Just.]

\*PSYCHOTRŌPHON, i. n. (ψυχοτρόφον) The herb betony, Plin. 21, 8, 46. (Pure Latin, betonica or vetonica.)

[PSYCHROLŪSIA, æ. f. (ψυχρολουσία) A bathing in cold water, cold bathing, C. Aur.]

\*\*PSYCHROLŪTA and PSYCHROLŪTES, æ. m. (ψυχρολουτής) One that bathes in cold water, Sen. Ep. 53, 3.

PSYLLI, ōrum. m. (Ψύλλοι) A people of Africa, on the south-west of the Syrtis Major, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

\*\*PSYLLĪON, ii. n. (ψύλλιον) Fleawort, fleabane, Plin. 25, 11, 90; Plantago p., Fam. Plantagineæ, L.

PSYRA, æ. f. (Ψύρα) A small island on the coast of Asia, now Ipsara, Plin. 5, 31, 36.

PSYTHIA, æ. f. See PSYTHIUS.

PSYTHĪUS or PSYTHĪUS. (ψύθιος or ψύθιος) The name of a kind of vine in Greece: p. vitis, Virg. G. 2, 93.—Hence: Psythium, ii. n. Raisin-wine, Plin.

PSYTTĀLĪA or PSYTTĀLĪA, æ. f. (Ψυττάλλα or Ψυττάλεια) A small island in the Sardinian gulf, near Salamis, Plin. 4, 12, 20.

[PTARMĪCUS, a, um. (πταρμω) Sternutatory, NL.]

PTE. encl. A postfix joined emphatically to possessive pronouns in the abl. of all genders: S e l f o r o w n : suapte pondere, Cic. N. D. 1, 25:—tuapte ingenio, Plaut.:—suapte manu:—[In earlier Latin it is found also in conjunction with other cases, and after the personal pronoun: suumpte, Plaut.:—mepte, id.:—mihapte, Cat. ap. Fest.]

PTĒLĒON or PTĒLĒUM, i. n. (Πτελέον) I. A town and harbour of Thessaly, opposite Eubæa, Liv. 35, 43. II. A town of Peloponnesus, in Messenia, Plin. 4, 5, 7. III. A town of Ionia, Plin. 5, 39, 31.

PTĒNĒTHU, ind. n. A district of Lower Egypt, Plin. 5, 9, 9.

\*\*PTĒRIS, idis. f. (πτερίς) A kind of fern, Plin. 27, 9, 55.

\*\*PTERNIX, icis. f. (πτερνίξ) The straight stem of the plant cactus, Plin. 21, 16, 57.

[PTĒRŌMA, ātis. n. (πτερόμα) Plur.: The wings on both sides of a Greek temple, Vitruv. 3, 3.]

\*\*PTĒRON, i. n. (πτερόν) The side-wall or wing of a building, Plin. 36, 5, 4.

1054

\*\*PTĒRŌTOS, on. (πτερότος) Lit. winged; i. e. furnished with handles: p. calix, a cup with ears or handles, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

PTĒRYGĪUM, ii. n. (πτερύγιον) I. A pearl, haw, or web in the eye, Cels. 7, 7, 4. II. A disease of the fingers or toes, when the flesh grows over the nails, Plin. 24, 4, 5.

III. A cloudy spot in a beryl, id. [IV. A triangular excrescence of the conjunctiva oculi, NL.]

[PTĒRYGŌIDĒUS, a, um. (πτερυγίδης) In the shape of a wing, wing-like: processus p. ossis sphenoidæ, NL.]

[PTĒRYGŌMA, ātis. n. (πτερόγωμα) A joining together of boards in the shape of wings, for strengthening the arms of a machine, Vitruv. 10, 11, 7.]

[PTĒRYGŌSTĀPHYLINUS, i. m. (sc. musculus) (πτερόν-σταφυλή) The circumflexus palati muscle, NL.]

PTĪSĀNA, æ. f. (πτισάνη, from πτίζειν) I. Crushed or bruised barley, barley-grits [but, polenta, peeled barley], Cels. 2, 18. II. A decoction of barley, barley-broth, a ptisan, 18, 7, 15.—[Hence, Ital. tisana, Fr. tisanne.]

[PTISĀNĀRIUM, ii. n. (ptisana) A decoction of barley or rice, a ptisan: p. oryzæ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155.]

[PTŌCHIUM, ii. n. or -ĒUM, i. n. (πτωχείον) A poor-house, Cod. Just.]

[PTŌCHOTRŌPHĪUM, ii. n. or -ĒUM, i. n. (πτωχοτρόφειον) A poor-house, Cod. Just.]

[PTŌCHOTRŌPHUS, i. m. (πτωχοτρόφος) An overseer of the poor, Cod. Just.]

PTŌLĒMĒĒUS, a, um. (Πτολεμαῖος) Ptolemæan; also poet., Egyptian, Prop. 2, 1, 30.

PTŌLĒMĒIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Ptolemy: P. gymnasium, Cic. Fin. 5, 1.

PTŌLĒMĒUS, i. m. [not Ptolomæus] (Πτολεμαῖος) I. The first king of Egypt, after the death of Alexander the Great; called also Lagus (sc. filius), Curt. 9, 8, 22: after him the later Egyptian kings named themselves Ptolemæorum manes, Luc. II. An astrologer in the time of the emperor Otho, Tac. H. 1, 22, 3.

PTŌLĒMĀIS, idis. f. (Πτολεμαῖς) Ptolemæan; poet., Egyptian: P. aula, Aus.—Subst.: I. (sc. femina) Cleopatras, daughter of Ptolemæus Auletes, Luc. 10, 69. II. The name of several towns in Egypt (Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4); in Phœnicia, formerly Ace (Ἀκί), now St. Jean d'Acre (Plin.); in Cyrene, with the surname Barca, id.

[PTŌSIS, ēōs. f. (πτῶσις) A dropping of the upper eyelid, NL.]

[PTŪLISMUS, i. m. (πτῶω) Salvation: p. mercurialis, NL.]

PTŪAS, ādis. f. (πτῶας, spitting) (sc. aspis) A kind of serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of men, Plin. 28, 6, 18.

PTŪCHĪA, æ. f. (Πτυχία) An island of the Ionian sea, near Coreyra, now Sciglio di Vido, Plin. 4, 12, 19.

[PŪBĒDA, æ. m. (pubes) A youth of the age of puberty, M. Cap.]

[PŪBĒO, ēre. (pubes) To be of the age of puberty; part., pubens, arrived at the age of puberty: p. fratres, Claud.:—p. anni, Aus.—Meton.: p. herbæ, swollen, full of juice, Virg.]

PUBER, eris. See 2. PUBES.

PŪBERTAS, ātis. f. (puber) I. The age of manhood, manhood, puberty: pubertatis tempus, Suet. Dom. 1:—ab initio pubertatis, Just.:—pubertatem ingredi, Tac.

II. Meton.: The signs of puberty, as the beard, Cic. N. D. 2, 33.—Also, of plants: incipientis uvæ p., the woolly hair of the grape when ripe, Plin.:—Power of generation: p. inexhausta, Tac.:—[Youth of the age of puberty, young men, V. Max.]

1. PŪBES, is. f. I. A sign of puberty; as the beard, Cels. 7, 19.—Hence, the hair on the eyelids: p. ciliarum, M. Cap.:—The privy parts: arteriæ ad pubem tendentes, Plin.

II. Young men of the age of puberty, a body of young men: omnem Italiæ pubem, Cic. Mil. 23, 61:—p. Romana, Tac.:—p. ingenua, id.—Hence, poet., people, men: pube præsentī, Plaut.:—p. agrestis, country people, Virg.:—Of animals, id.

## PUBES

2. **PŪBES** or **PŪBER**, *ſris. adj.* Arrived at the age of puberty, of ripe years, grown up: cum parentibus p. filii non lavantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35: — puberem ætatem, Liv.: — priusquam p. esset, Nep. — Hence, puberes, grown up people, adults: omnes p. armati convenire cogantur, Cæs. — Meton. also of plants: puberibus caulem foliis, with soft down, Virg.

**PŪBESCO**, būi. 3. (pubeo) [I. To begin to have a beard: pubescunt dulces malæ (cheeks), V. Fl.: — molli p. veste, i. q. barba, Lucr.] — Hence: II. To arrive at the age of puberty: Hercules quum primum pubesceret, Cic. Off. 1, 32. — Meton.: To grow up (of plants): quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt: — p. leto, of the phoenix, to become young, Claud.: — to become downy, mossy, etc. (of plants): prata pubescunt flore, Ov.

[**PUBIS**, *is. f.* I. q. pubes, *is*, Prud.]

**PUBLĪANUS**, a, um. Of or relating to Publius: P. sententia, Sen. Contr. 3, 18.

**PUBLĪCĀNUS**, a, um. (publicum) Of or belonging to the public revenue or the farming of the same. — Subst.: Publicanus, i. m. A farmer of the Roman revenues (vectigalia), of which there were three different classes; i. e. of pasturage (scriptura), the tithes of corn (decimæ), and the customs (portoria); these farmers were usually knights: fortissimus et maximus p., Cic. R. Post. 2. — In an ambiguous sense: muliercula publicana, a female farmer of the revenue.

**PUBLĪCĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (publico) An appropriating to the public revenue, confiscation: p. bonorum, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10.

[**PUBLĪCĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* (publico) He that publishes, Sid.]

[**PUBLĪCĀTRIX**, icis. *f.* A prostitute, Arn.]

**PUBLĪCE**, *adv.* I. Concerning the state [*privatim*]; hence, in the name of a state, town, community etc.: p. de fuga dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34: — frumentum p. polliceri, Cæs.: — homines p. *privatimque* venerunt: — In respect of a state, town, or community, with reference to the whole state, etc.: præmia civitatibus et viritum et p. tribuit, Hirt.: — nemini adventus sumptui neque p. neque *privatim* fuit: — p. esse laudem, quam latissime vacare agros, that it was an honour or a credit to the state, Cæs.: — p. scribere or literas mittere, to write to the state, i. e. to the Roman senate: — On account or at the expense of the state: p. alere, Nep.: — tegula p. præbita est, Liv. II. Without exception, all together: p. ire exsulatum, Liv. 5, 53: — p. licet cuilibet ædificare, Ulp. III. Publicly, before the whole state, etc., before the whole community or all the people: is prætor eodem die p. est interfectus, in the street, Cic. Brut. 62: — nullo tumultu p. concitato: — p. disserere, Gell.

**PUBLĪCĪĀNUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Publicius: P. locus, the clivus Publicius, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4: — P. actio, and subst. Publiciana, *ſe. f.* An action respecting property the possession of which, although not formally acquired, has still to some extent been obtained by virtue of undisturbed possession for a length of time, Dig.

[**PUBLĪCĪTUS**, *adv.* I. q. publice. I. At the expense or by order of the state: p. hospitio accipi, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 8: — p. deportarier, Tert. II. Publicly, before every one: p. auctionem facere, Plaut.]

**PUBLĪCĪUS**, a, um. The name of a Roman gens, of which were the two brothers L. and M. Publicius Malleolus, both ædiles, Varr. L. L. 5, 32: — Hence the name of a hill near Rome, clivus P., Liv.

**PUBLĪCO**, i. (publicus) To give or impart any thing to the state or community. 1) For public use: p. padicium, to be a common prostitute, Tac. G. 19: — p. corpus suum vulgo, Plaut.: — p. bibliothecam, to establish for the use of the public, Suet.: — Hence, *se. p.*, to cause to be heard in public, to appear in public, id.: — To cause to be publicly seen, to show to the public: p. simulacrum, id.: — p. studia sua, Tac. 2) To make publicly known, to publish: p. libellos, Suet.:

1055

## PUDEO

p. reticenda, to dimulge what ought to be kept secret, Just.: — p. epistolas, Plin. 3) To make public property, to confiscate, appropriate to the state: p. bona, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27: — p. agros: — p. pecuniam, Liv.: — p. privata: — p. Ptolemæum, his property.

**PUBLĪCŌLA**, *ſe. m.* (old form Poplicola) Devoted to the people, a friend of the people; a cognomen given to Valerius, who assisted in expelling the kings, Liv. 2, 8.

**PUBLĪCUS**, a, um. (i. q. populiæus, from populus) That relates to the state or community [*privatus*]. I. A) Belonging or relating to the state or the people; proceeding from the people, public, in the name, by order, or at the expense of the state: negotii ac muneris publici procuratio, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75: — sumptu publico, at the public expense: — p. magnificentia, splendour of the state: — pessimum publicum, detriment, injury of the state, Liv.: — p. sollicitudo, id.: — p. funus, at the expense of the state, at the public expense, Plin.: — auctor consilii publici, of the senate: — p. iudicia, criminal courts: — jus p. ac legitimum: — causam publicam dicere, to plead for the defendants in a criminal cause: — p. homo, or simply publicus, a public officer, Plaut. B) Subst.: Publicum, i. n. 1) Public property, property or lands of the state or the community: p. Campanum, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82. 2) The revenue of the state, etc.: convivari de publico: — publica conducere, to contract for the public revenues, Hor. 3) A contract with the state, a public contract: in eo publico essent, Liv.: — publico frui: — societas publicorum. 4) The public chest, treasury: in publicum redigere, Liv.: — publico teneri, to be in debt to the public treasury or exchequer, Suet. 5) The public, the whole community, the state: in publico animadvertetur, in the name of the state, Liv.: — in p. emere, at the expense of the state, id. 6) The public, a public place: prodire in p.: — convivari in publico: — blandiores in publico quam in privato, in the open street, Liv.: — publico carere or abstinere, not to go out or show one's self in public. II. General, common, universal: p. cura juvenum, Hor. O. 2, 8, 8: — p. litora: — p. favor, the favour of all, Ov.: — p. lux mundi, the sun, id.: — Hence, common, usual: p. verba, Ov.: — p. dies: — Ordinary, poor, indifferent, bad: p. structura carminis, Ov.: — p. vena, Juv.

**PUBLĪLIUS**, a, um. I. The name of a Roman gens, of which was Publius, the father of Publilia, the second wife of Cicero, Cic. Att. 12, 32. II. Adj.: Of or belonging to Publilius: P. tribus, Liv. 7, 15.

**PUBLĪPOR**, ōris. *m.* I. q. Publii puer, Quint. 1, 4, 26.

**PUBLĪUS**, ii. *m.* A Roman prænomen, abbreviated P.

**PŪCĪNUM**, i. n. A town of Illyria, now Proseck, Plin. 3, 18, 22: — Hence,

**PUCĪNUS**, a, um. Of Pucinum: P. vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8.

[**PŪDĒRĀCĪO**, ēci, actum. 3. (pudeo-facio) To cause anybody to be ashamed of himself. Only in the pass. PŪDĒRĪO, factus sum, fieri, to be ashamed of one's self: pudefactus oris deformitate, Gell. 15, 17.]

**PUDENDUS**, a, um. See PUDEO.

**PŪDENS**, tis. (pudeo) I. Shamefaced, modest, bashful: p. homo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69: — vir pudentissimus: — nihil p. II. Loving honour: pudentes ac boni viri, men of honour, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41.

**PŪDENTER**, *adv.* Modestly, bashfully, shamefacedly: p. appellare, Cic. Quint. 11: — pudentius accedere: — pudentissime hoc petierat.

**PŪDĒO**, ūi, itum, ēre. To be ashamed: pudeo, I am ashamed, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 3: — induci ad pudendum: — It is usually impersonal; when the person ashamed is put in the acc., and the object of which one is ashamed, 1) In the genit.: homines, quos infamæ suæ neque pudeat neque tædeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12: — pudet deorum atque hominum, Liv.: — pudet me tui, I am ashamed of you, Ter.: — te municipiorum pudebat. 2) In the inf.: pudet dicere, Ter.: — te id facere pudit, id. 3) Rarely in the nom.: non te hæc pudet?

Ter.] — *Part* Pudendus, a, um. *Shameful, vile, disgraceful*: p. vita, Ov.: — p. vulnera, Virg.: — ut pudendum sit esse etc.: — *Subst.*: Pudenda, orum. n. (sc. membra) *The privy members or parts*, Aus.: — thus, pars pudenda, Ov.

[PUDESCO. 3. (pudeo) *To be ashamed, impers.*: quod pudescit impudicitiae, LL.]

PUDET. See PUDEO.

[PŪDĪLIS, e. (pudeo) *I. q. pudendus*: p. membra, Lampr.]

[PŪDIBUNDUS, a, um. (pudeo) *I. Shamefaced, ashamed*: p. celat ora, Ov. F. 2, 819. *II. Shameful, dishonourable*: genus p., LL.]

PŪDĪCE. adv. *With a sense of shame; hence, honourably, decently, modestly*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 39: — *Comp.*, pudicius, Plaut.

PŪDĪCĪTĪA, æ. f. (pudicus) *Bashfulness, modesty, chastity*: pudicitiam alcijs expugnare, Cic. Cael. 20: — pudicitiam alcijs eripere: — *Personified as a deity*, Pudicitia, Liv. 10, 23.

PŪDĪCUS, a, um. (pudeo) *I. That is ashamed, shamefaced*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 18: — *Meton.*: p. oratio, unadorned, natural, Petr. *II. Modest, sober, chaste, virtuous*: p. homo, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: — p. domus: — p. uxor: — *Fig.*: p. mores, Ov.: — *Poet.*: p. fama, an unspotted reputation, Prop.: — *Comp.*, pudicior, Ov.: — *Sup.*, pudicissimus, Plin.:

PŪDOR. ōris. m. (pudeo) *I. A sense of shame, shame*: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: — p. paupertatis, Hor.: — p. est referre, *I am ashamed to, etc.*: — [Hence, poet.: *A blushing, blush*: p. famosus, Ov.] *II. Reverential fear, awe, respect*: p. patris, for one's father, Ter.: — p. divum, Sil.: — p. famæ, fear of a bad reputation: — Hence, love of decency, decency, good manners, modesty: homo summo honore, pudore: — a deo omnia regebat p., Liv.: — Honour, good name, or reputation: pudorem suum purgare, Ulp.: — *A sense of honour*: pudore liberos retinere, Ter. *\*III. A reason for being ashamed, disgrace, shame*: nec p. est, Ov.: — pudori esse, Liv.: — cum pudore populi, to the disgrace of, id.: — pro pudor! oh shame! Flor.: — [Hence, Ital. pudore, Fr. pudeur.]

[PŪDORICOLOR, ōris. (pudor-color) *Blushing, having a colour*, Læv. ap. Gell.]

PŪELLA, æ. f. (puellus) *Any young woman, whether married or not*. *I. A girl, female child (to distinguish the sex)*: puellam parere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 14: — pueri innuptæque puellæ, Virg. *II. A young woman (said of an individual)*: e. g. Penelope (Ov. H. 1, 115); Lucretia, id.: — p. Phasias, Medea, id.: — p. Lesbis, Sappho, id.: — Octavia, the wife of Nero, Tac. *[III. A mistress, Prop.: — Facet, of a young bitch, Mart. IV. A daughter: Danaï puellæ, Hor.]*

\*\*PŪELLĀRIS, e. (puella) *I. Prop.*: Of or relating to a girl or young woman, youthful: præda (i. q. flores) puellares animos proleat, Proserpine, Ov. F. 4, 434: — p. ætas, Quint.: — p. pedes, of Ariadne, Ov.: — p. suavitatis, Plin. *II. Fig.*: Childish: p. augurium, Plin.

\*\*PŪELLĀRĪTER. adv. *In the manner of a girl, like a girl*: p. alqd nescire, Plin. E. 8, 10, 1.

[PŪELLĀRIUS, ii. m. *A (lewd) lover of girls or boys*, Petr.]

[PUELLASCO. 3. *To become a girl, i. e. to become effeminate*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[PŪELLĀTŌRIUS, a, um. *Of children*: p. tibia, Sol.]

[PŪELLĀTOR, ari. *To act childishly, to play*, Laber. ap. Non.]

[PŪELLŪLA, æ. f. dem. (puella) *A little girl*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 31.]

[PŪELLUS, i. m. (contr. for puerulus) *A little boy*, Plaut. Frg.]

PŪER, ōri. m. [a secondary form, puerus; hence, voc. puere, Plaut.: adj. pueram faciem, childlike, P. Nol.] (from the Lætanian *puēp* i. q. *puēs*) *I. Gen.*: A child, whether boy or girl: Proserpina p. Cereris, Næv.: — *Esp. plur. pueri, children.*

*II. Esp.* A) A boy, a young man; usually from the age of twelve to eighteen; but said also of Octavianus at the age of nineteen, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: — a puero, or, of several, a pueris, from

childhood: audiui a puero: — ex pueris excedere, to pass the age of boyhood. B) With respect to the father, a son: p. Latonæ, Apollo, Hor.: — Leda pueros, Castor and Pollux, id.

*III. A boy in waiting, an attendant (puēs); then also, a slave, servant*: pueri regii, pages, youths in attendance on a king, Liv. 45, 6: — p. ab janua prospecti, Nep.: — p. literatissimus, an educated slave, id. *IV. With respect to married men, a bachelor*: fac p. esse velis, Ov. F. 4, 226.

[PUERA, æ. f. (puer) *A girl*, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*PŪERASCO. 3. (puer) *I. To arrive at the age of youth, to grow up to be a youth*, Suet. Cal. 7. *II. To grow young again*, Aus.

[PŪERCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (puer) *A little boy*, Arn.]

PŪERĪLIS, e. (puer) *I. Prop.*: Of or like a boy, youthful, childlike, boyish: p. ætas, boyhood or childhood, Cic. Arch. 3: — p. anni, Ov.: — p. species, a boy's appearance, Plin.: — p. regnum, Liv.: — p. delectatio, youthful merriment. *II. Fig.*: Childish, puerile, absurd, trivial: p. consilium, Cic. Att. 14, 21: — p. sententia, Ter.: — puerile est, id.

\*\*PŪERĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (puerilis) *I. Boyhood, childhood*, Varr. ap. Non. *II. Boyishness, childishness*, Sen. Ep. 4, 2.

PŪERĪLĪTER. adv. *I. Like children, in a childlike manner*: p. blandiri, Liv. 21, 1. *II. Childishly, foolishly*: p. facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 11: — p. cupere, Tac.

PŪERĪTĪA, æ. f. (puer) *I. The age of a boy or girl (until seventeen or eighteen)*: pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: — a pueritia, from one's infancy: — *Meton.* of animals, Col. *II. Meton.*: Innocence, Varr. ap. Non.

[PŪERĪTĪES, ēi. f. *I. q. pueritia*, Aus.]

\*\*PŪERPĒRA, æ. f. (puer-pario) *I. A woman in child-bed*, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 23: — also, a woman in labour, Plaut. *II. Adj.*: p. verba, words (supposed) to assist childbirth: Ov.: — p. uxor, Sen.

PŪERPĒRIUM, ii. n. (puerpera) *I. Childbirth, childbed, a lying in*: puerperio cubare, to be in childbed, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 22: — locus puerperio Antium fuit, Tac. *II. Meton.* A new-born child: numerus puerperii, the number of children born together, Gell.: — abortu duodecim puerperia egesta, births, Plin.

[PŪERTĪA, æ. f. (contr. for pueritia) Hor. O. 1, 36, 8.]

PŪERŪLUS, i. m. dem. (puer) *A little boy, lad; a young slave*, Cic. R. Am. 41, 120.

PŪGĪL, ilis. m. (pugnis) *One that fights with the cæstus, a pugilist, boxer*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: — os pugilis, a bold forehead, a brazen face, Asin. Gall. ap. Suet.

PŪGĪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (pugilo) *A fighting with the cæstus, pugilism, boxing*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

[PŪGĪLĀTOR. ōris. m. (pugilo) *I. q. pugil*, Arn.]

[PŪGĪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (pugilo) *Of or belonging to pugilism*. p. follis, a ball struck by the fist, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16.]

\*\*PŪGĪLATUS, ūs. m. (pugilo) *A fighting with the cæstus, pugilism, boxing*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24: — certare in pugilatu, Plin.

[PŪGĪLICE. adv. (pugil) *In the manner of a boxer or pugilist*. p. valet, he is as strong as a boxer, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14.]

PŪGĪLLĀRIS, e. (pugillus) *That can be held in one's fist, that fills a hand, as big as a fist*: p. testiculi, Juv. 11, 156: — p. ceræ, Prud.: — *Subst.* pugillares, ium. m. (sc. libelli or codicilli) a writing-tablet, Plin.: — pugillaria, ium. n., Gell.: — and pugillar, aris. n. (sc. scriptum) Aus.

[PUGILLO, PUGILLOR. See PUGILO.]

[PŪGILLUS, i. m. dem. (pugnis) *A little handful, somewhat less than a handful; a pinch*, Cato.]

[PŪGĪLO. 1. and PŪGĪLOR, atus, ari. (pugil) *To fight with the fist, to box*, App.: *Meton.*: To kick, as a horse, id.]

PŪGĪO, ōnis. m. (pungo) *A kind of short sword, a dagger, poniard, dirk*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: — the emperors

wore one as a sign of their power over life and death, Suet.; so did the præfecti prætorio, A. Vict.: — Fig.: p. plumbeus, a weak proof.

**PŪGIUNCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (pugio) *A little dagger or poniard*; fig., Cic. de Or. 67, 225.

**PUGNA**, æ. f. (pugnus) I. Prop.: *A fight, combat, encounter (either with weapons, or with the fist); of single combatants or of armies; an engagement, action, conflict, battle*: nonnumquam res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: — pugnarum exitus: — p. singularis, a single combat, a duel, Macr.: — p. pedestris, navalis: — pugnare pugnam claram, Liv.: — pugnam committere cum rege, to give: — p. mala, an unfortunate battle: — pugnam medium tueri, the engagement in the centre, Liv. II. Fig.: *A contest, dispute, debate*: p. doctissimorum hominum, Cic. Div. 2, 51: — certaminum forensium pugnam inire, Quint.: — p. literarum, Plin.: — pugnare edere: — *A cunning trick, artifice*, Plaut.: — dabit pugnam denuo, Ter.

**\*\*PUGNACĪTAS**, ātis. f. (pugnax) *Desire or inclination to fight, quarrelsome, pugacity*, Plin. 10, 33, 51. — Fig.: p. argumentorum, Quint.

**PUGNACĪTER**, adv. (pugnax) *Contentiously, impetuously, vehemently*: p. certare, Cic. Acad. 2, 20: — pugnacissime defendere.

**[PUGNACŪLUM**, i. n. (pugno) *A fortified place from which to fight, a bulwark, fort, fortress*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63.]

**[PUGNĀLIS**, *A dagger*, ML. — Ital. *pugnale*, Fr. *poignard*.]

**\*\*PUGNĀTOR**, ōris. m. (pugno) *A fighter, combatant*, Liv. 24, 15: — p. gallus, a fighting-cock, Plin.

**\*\*PUGNĀTŌRIŪS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to combatants, used in fighting*: p. arma, Suet. Cal. 54. — Fig.: p. mucro, Sen.

**[PUGNĀTRIX**, icis. f. (pugnator) *Contentious, pugacious*: p. natio, Amm.: — Subst.: *She that fights*, Prud.]

**PUGNAX**, ācis. (pugno) I. Prop.: *Fond of fighting, contentious, warlike, pugacious*: p. centurio, Cic. Phil. 9, 5: — p. Minerva, Ov.: — pugnacissimus quisque, Tac.: — *With inf.*, Sil. — Meton.: *Contentious, warlike*: p. exordium dicendi: — oratio pugnacior: — *With dat.*: ignis aquæ pugnax, Ov. II. Fig.: *Refractory, obstinate*: p. contra senatorem, Cæc. ap. Cic.: — p. musta (opp. 'lenia'), that will not turn mild, Plin.

**[PUGNĒS**, a, um. (pugnus) *Of or relating to the fist*: p. mergæ, i. e. blows with the fist, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 58.]

**[PUGNĒS**, adv. (pugnus) *With the fists*, Cæc. ap. Non.]

**PUGNO**. 1. (pugna) I. Prop.: *To fight, combat, contend, engage (in single combat or with armies)*: pugnatur omnibus locis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 84: — p. in hostem, Liv.: — p. in nuda hostium latera, id.: — p. cum hoste: — p. adversus multitudinem, Sall.: — p. ex equo, on horseback: — p. pro commodis patriæ: — p. de loco, for the place: — p. de genu, kneeling, Sen. II. Fig.: *To struggle or strive against, to be at variance with, to resist, oppose*: p. cum alquo: — frigida pugnant calidis, Ov.: — *To contradict, to be repugnant or inconsistent*: pugnancia loqui: — pugnat cum honestate utilitas: — fortuna mortalis cum immortalis natura p. videtur: — *Hence*: *To maintain the contrary part*: ne cupias p. puellæ, Prop.: — *To take pains, to strive, exert one's self, to endeavour to attain or accomplish any thing*: with ut: hoc pugnatur ut ad illam prædam damnatio accedat: — *With ne*: illud pugna et enitere, nequid etc.: — p. de diis, to maintain their existence: — *[To resort to artifice]*, Plaut.]

**PUGNUS**, i. m. I. *A fist*: pugnum facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 47: — p. ducere alcuī, to strike with the fist, Paul. D.: — superare pugnis, in boxing, Hor. II. Meton. as a measure: *A handful*, Cat. R. R. 82. [Hence, Ital. *pugno*; Fr. *poing*, *poignée*.]

1. **PULCHELLUS** or **PULCELLIUS**, a, um. dem. (pulcher) *Pretty*: p. Bacchæ, statues of the Bacchæ, Cic. Fam. 7, 23,

2: — *Ironically*: audiamus pulcellum puerum. [Hence, Ital. *pulcella*, Fr. *pucelle*, a maid.]

2. **PULCHELLUS**, i. m. *Contemptuously of Clodius, whose surname was Pulcher*, Cic. Att. 2, 14.

1. **PULCHER**, chra, crum. or **PULCER**, cra, crum. (πόλυχρος or πολέχρος) *Having many colours, variegated*: hence, I. Prop.: *Beautiful in shape and appearance, handsome, fair*: p. puer, Cic. Off. 1, 40: — quid aspectu pulchrius? — urbs pulcherrima, Cæs. II. Fig.: *Excellent, magnificent, noble, illustrious*: p. atque præclarum, Cic. de Sen. 13, 43: — p. exemplum: — nihil virtute pulchrius: — *Fortunate*: ne se pulchrum ac beatum putaret, i. e. that he might not think too much of himself. [Hence, Ital. *pulcro*.]

2. **PULCHER**, chri. m. I. *A Roman surname*, e. g. Claudius P., Liv. 38, 35. II. *Pulchri promontorium, a promontory of Africa, north east of Carthage, now Cap Bono*, Liv. 29, 27.

**[PULCHRĀLIS** (pulcra.), e. (pulcher) *Beautiful*, Cat. ap. Fest.]

**PULCHRE** or **PULCRE**, adv. (pulcher) I. *Beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly*: p. dicere, Cic. de Or. 68: — p. asseverat, excellently, cleverly: — p. alqd facere, Nep.: — p. vendere, well, at a high rate, Plaut.: — p. est mihi, I am well: — p. sum, I am all right, take good care of myself, Plaut.: — *As an exclamation*: Well done! excellent! bravo! Ter. II. *Ironically*: *Finely, utterly, entirely*: p. peristi, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 50: — p. occidi, id.

**[PULCHRESCO** (pulcr.), 3. *To become beautiful*, LL.]

**[PULCHRĪTAS** (pulcr.), ātis. f. *Beauty*, Cæc. ap. Non.]

**PULCHRĪTUDO** (pulcr.), inis. f. *Beauty, excellence*: venustus et p. corporis, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 98: — splendor p.que virtutis: — animal nullum pulchritudinem sentit.

**PULEGIUM**, ūi. n. See **PULEIUM**.

**[PULĒIATUS**, a, um. (puleium) *Seasoned with pennyroyal*: p. porca, Veg.: — Subst.: *Puleiatum*, i. n. (sc. vinum) *Wine thus seasoned or flavoured*, Lampr.]

**PŪLEIUM**, i. and **PULEGIUM**, ūi. n. *Pennyroyal, flea-wort, an odoriferous herb*, Cic. Div. 2, 14: — [Mentha p., Fam. Labiata, NL.] — Fig.: *ad cuius rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, the agreeableness of your conversation*, Cic. Fam. 16, 23.

**\*\*PŪLEX**, icis. m. *A flea*, Cels. 6, 7. — *Also an insect that gnaws plants, a springtail*, Col. [Hence, Ital. *pulce*, Fr. *puce*.]

**PŪLĪCŌSUS**, a, um. (pulex) *Full of fleas*, Col. 7, 13, 2.

**[PŪLLĀNUS**, i. m. *A young colt*, ML. Hence, Fr. *poulain*.]

**PŪLLĀRIŪS**, a, um. (pullus) I. *Of or belonging to young animals*: p. collectio, Veg. II. Subst.: *Pullarius*, ii. m. *One that fed the sacred chicken, and predicted future events by their taking or rejecting their food*, Cic. Div. 2, 34.

**[PŪLLĀSTRA**, æ. f. (pullus) (sc. gallina) *A young hen, pullet*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9. Hence, Ital. *pollastro*.]

**[PŪLLĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (pullo) *A hatching or breeding of chicken*, Col. 8, 5, 9.]

**\*\*PŪLLĀTUS**, a, um. (pullus) *Dressed in black, in mourning* [‘albatūs’] (Juv. 3, 213, said of the dress of artisans or the common people; hence, pullati, or pullata turba, common people, Suet.; Quint.

**\*\*PŪLLĒIĀCUS**, a, um. (a word used by Augustus instead of pullus) *Black*, Suet. Aug. 87.

**[PŪLLĒNUS**, i. m. (pullus) *A young bird, a chick*, Lampr. Hence, Fr. *poussin*.]

**PŪLLĪGO**, inis. f. (pullus) *A dark colour*: p. ovium, Plin. 8, 48, 73.

**\*\*PŪLLĪNUS**, a, um. (pullus) *Of or belonging to young animals*: p. dentes, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

**[PŪLLIPRĒMA**, æ. m. (pullus-premo) *I. q. pæderastes*, Aus.]

**[PŪLLIRĒS**, ēi. f. (pullus) *A young brood*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6.]

[PULLO, are. *To sprout out, germinate*, Calp.]

[PULLULASCO, 3. (pullulo) *To sprout out, bud*: vitis pullulascit, Col. 4, 21.]

**\*\*PULLŪLO, 1. (pullulus)** I. *To put forth buds, sprout out, germinate*; fig.: p. luxuria incipiebat, began to spread, Nep. Cat. 2, 3. II. *To bring forth or beget young*: terras Venerem aliam pullulasse, App.

1. PULLŪLUS, a, um. dem. (1. pullus) *Young*.—Hence, Subst.: Pullulus, i. m. I. *A young animal, a chick, pullet, etc.*, App. II. Meton.: *A young branch, or a shoot, sprout*, Plin.

[2. PULLŪLUS, a, um. dem. (3. pullus) *Somewhat black, blackish*: p. terra, Col. 2, 19.]

1. PULLUS, a, um. (contr. for puellus) *Young*: meus p. passer, Plaut. Cas. 1, 50.—It is also commonly used as a subst.: Pullus. *Any thing young, a pullet*. I. *A young animal*: p. equinus, a colt, Plin.: — pulli columbini: — pulli gallinacei, Liv.: — pulli ex ovis orti.—Also as a term of endearment, applied to children; Chick: pullum et pupum, Suet. II. Meton.: *A young branch, sprout, or shoot*, Cat.

[2. PULLUS, a, um. dem. (purus, purulus) *Pure*: veste pulla candidi, Varr. ap. Non.]

3. PULLUS, a, um. (πέλλος) *Black (whether by nature or made so by dirt), blackish, dark-coloured*: lepus superiore parte pulla, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 5: — p. capilli, Ov.: — p. myrtus, Hor.: — p. terra, Cat.—Esp.: p. vestis, p. toga, a dark-coloured dress worn by artisans or common people (Calp.); also by persons in mourning.—Poet.: p. stamina, the thread of the Fates, Ov.: — Subst.: Pullum, i. n. and plur. Pulla, orum, n. *Black clothes or dress*, Ov.

**\*\*PULMENTĀRIS, e. (pulmentum)** *That serves for pulmentum*: p. caro, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

PULMENTĀRIUM, ii. n. (pulmentum) *Any thing eaten with bread*, Cat. R. R. 58: — pulmentaria quare sudando, Hor.: — uncta... pulmentaria, Pers.—Meton.: *Food for birds*, Col.

[PULMENTUM, i. n. (contr. for pulpamentum, from pulpa) *That which is eaten with bread*, Varr. L. L. 5, 22: — Hence: *Fish, meat, food*, Plaut.: — singula pulmenta, single portions or pieces of fish, Hor. S. 2, 2, 34.]

PULMO, ōnis. m. (πνεύμων, i. q. πνεύμων) I. *The lungs*: p. incisus, Cic. Div. 5, 39.—Plur.: pulmones, the lobes of the lungs. II. *P. marinus, a marine animal, sea-lung*, Plin. 18, 35, 85.

[PULMŌNĀCĒUS, a, um. (pulmo) *Salutary to the lungs*, Veg.]

[PULMŌNĀRIUS, a, um. (pulmo) *Diseased in the lungs*, Col. 7, 5, 14: — p. herba, i. q. Pulmonaria officinalis, Fam. Boraginaceae, Veg.]

**\*\*PULMŌNĒUS, a, um. (pulmo)** I. *Of or belonging to the lungs*: vomitum pulmoneum vomere, to vomit the lungs, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 27. II. *As soft as the lungs*: p. mala, a kind of apples, Plin. 13, 14, 15.

[PULMŌNĒUS, i. m. dem. (pulmo) *A fleshy substance in the shape of lungs on the hoof of a camel*, Sol.—An excrescence on the foot or back of animals, Veg.]

**\*\*PULPA, æ. f. (πόλπος)** I. *The fleshy part of animal bodies*, Cat. R. R. 83.—Hence: scelerata p., cursed flesh, i. e. cursed men, Pers. II. Meton.: *The pulp of fruit, the pith of trees*, Plin.

PULPĀMEN, inis. n. (pulpa) *That which is eaten with bread, esp. meat*, Liv. Epit. 48.

PULPĀMENTUM, i. n. (pulpa) I. *The fleshy part of animals, fishes, etc.*, Plin. 9, 5, 18. II. Meton.: *A dainty bit, a tit-bit*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 31.—*Any thing eaten with bread*: p. fames est, Cic. Tusc. 32, 90.

[PULPĪTO, are. (pulpitum) *To make a stage or scaffold*, Sid.]

[PULPĪTUM, i. n. *A stage or scaffold made of boards, a raised floor, platform*, Hor. E. 1, 19, 40: for actors, a stage, id.: — *A desk from which the Gospels were read, a pulpit*, ML.: the gable of a house, ML.]

[PULPO, are. *The natural cry of a vulture*, Carm. de Phil.]

[PULPŌSUS, a, um. (pulpa) *Fleshy, pulpy, pithy*, App.]

PULS, tis. f. (πόλτος) *A kind of pap made of flour, etc., the ordinary food of the ancient Romans* (Plin. 18, 8, 19); afterwards the food of poor people, Juv.: used at sacrifices, id.: offa pulvis, the food of the sacred chicken, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73.

[PULSĀBŪLUM, i. n. (pulso) *The instrument with which the chords of a stringed instrument were touched, usually called pecten or plectrum, a quill*, App.]

PULSATĪO, ōnis. f. (pulso) *A beating, knocking, striking*: p. Alexandrinorum, Cic. Cæl. 10, 23: — p. scutorum, Liv.: — p. pudoris, i. e. stuprum vi illatum, Paul.

[PULSĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who strikes*: p. citharæ, V. Fl.]

[PULSĪO, ōnis. f. (pello) *I. q. pulsatio*, Arn.]

PULSO, 1. (pello) I. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: *To push or strike forward, to give an impulse to, propel*: ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitissimī, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54: — pulsatos se querentes, Liv.: — nervo pulsante sagittam, Virg.: — Hence: p. terras grandine, Ov. 2) Esp.: *To put in motion by pushing, to beat to pieces*: p. semen in pila, to bruise, pound, Plin. 19, 8, 46: — *To touch, strike, play upon (a musical instrument)*: p. chordas pectine, Virg. B) Fig.: *To strike, move, touch, make an impression upon*: imagines quibus pulsatur animus: — pulsāt alqd pectus meum, puts me out, disturbs me, Plaut.: — Hence: *To accuse, tax with any thing, charge with*: p. alqm iudicio, Cod. Th.

[II. *To strike against any thing, to beat or hit*: fluctus pulsant latera navis, Ov.: — p. homo moribundo vertice (of dying persons), id.: — Hence, of persons dancing: *To touch the ground*: p. tellurem libero pede, Hor.: — *To strike or knock against or at any thing*: p. ostium, Plaut.: — p. fores, Ov.: — Poet.: *To run through, ride over*: curru Phæbe pulsabat Olympum, Virg. III. Fig.: *To remove, ward off*: p. pericula, Claud.]

[PULSŌSUS, a, um. (pulsus) *Beating*: p. dolor, Cæl.]

PULSUS, ūs. m. (pello) I. Prop.: *A pushing, striking, beating, stamping*: p. remorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: — p. cymalorum et tympanorum, Liv.: — p. lyrae, Ov.: — pulsum vennum attingere, to feel the pulse, Tac. II. Fig.: *Impulse, impression, excitement*: externus p. animos commovet, Cic. Div. 2, 61: — pulsus imaginum.

**\*\*PULTĀRIUS, ii. m. (puls)** I. *A kind of vessel; as, for warm drink* (Plin. 7, 53, 54); for grapes, coals, etc., Col. II. *A cupping-glass*, Cels. 2, 11.

[PULTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (pulto) *A knocking at the door*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 3.]

PULTĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (puls), Col. 8, 11, 14.

PULTĪFĀGUS, i. I. q. multiphagus.

[PULTĪFĀCIS, a, um. (puls-facio) *Of which puls was made*, Aus.]

[PULTĪPHĀGŌNĪDES, æ. m. (vox hybr. puls-φάγω) *An eater of puls or pap*, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 54.]

[PULTĪPHĀGUS, i. m. (vox hybr. puls-φάγω) *An eater of puls or pap*; Facet, a Roman, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143.]

[PULTO, are. i. q. pulso. *To beat, strike, or knock at any thing*: p. januam, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 4, 30: — p. fores, Ter.: — p. pectus digitis, Plaut.]

[PULVER, ēris. m. I. q. pulvis, App.]

[PULVĒRĀTĪCUM, n. (pulvis) *Money for drink, a douceur (esp. for dusty-work)*, Cod. Th.]

[PULVĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (pulvero) *A covering with dust, produced by digging up the soil round vines*, Col. 2, 28, 1.]

[PULVĒRĒUS, a, um. (pulvis) I. *Consisting of dust*: p. nubes, a cloud of dust, Virg. Æl. 8, 593. II. *That causes or raises dust*: p. palla, Ov. III. *Full of dust, covered with dust, dusty*: p. solum, Ov.]

**\*\*PULVĒRO, are. (pulvis)** I. *To cover with dust*: se p., Plin. 11, 33, 39: — p. vineas, Col.: — p. uvas, Plin. II. *To reduce to dust, to pulverise*: p. herbas, Calp.]



\*PULVĒRĒLĒNTUS, a, um. (pulvis) I. *Prop.*: Full of or covered with dust, dusty: p. via, Cic. Att. 5, 14: II. *Fig.*: Attended with labour: p. prēmia, Ov.

[PULVILLUS, i. m. dem. (pulvinus) A little cushion or pillow, Hor. Ep. 8, 16.]

PULVĒNAR or POLVĒNAR, āris. n. (pulvinus) I. A cushion, a bolster, or a place covered with cushions or tapestry; a couch on which the images of the gods were placed, that they might partake of the banquet called lectisternium: p. suscipere, i. q. instituere, ponere, Liv. 5, 52: — p. dedicare: — Hence, also of the couches of goddesses and empresses, Cat.: — *Esp.* in the circus, near the spina, the cushioned seats from which the emperor looked at the games: spectabat e pulvinari, Suet. II. *Meton.*: A temple or chapel, in which these cushions were kept: supplicatio ad omnia pulvinaria, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 23: — in pulvinariis sanctissimis: — An entertainment at these sacred couches, Cic.

[PULVINĀRIS, e. (pulvinus) On a cushion: p. pica, Petr.]

PULVĒNĀRĒUM, ii. n. I. I. q. pulvinar, a cushion, pillow; as, of a deity in a temple, Liv. 21, 62. II. *Meton.*: A dockyard, Plaut.

[PULVINĀRĒUS, a, um. (pulvinus) Of or belonging to cushions, esp. of the gods: p. macellum, provisions for sacrifice, Prud.]

PULVĒNĀTUS, a, um. (pulvinus) Furnished with a cushion; hence, in the shape of a cushion or pillow: p. calyx (of a walnut), Plin. 15, 22, 24: — p. capitula columnarum, Vitruv.

PULVĒNŪLUS, i. m. dem. (pulvinus) I. A little cushion or pillow. II. *Meton.*: A little bank or heap of earth, Col.

PULVĒNUS, i. m. I. A cushion, squab, Cic. de Or. 1, 7; esp. a pillow, Sall. II. *Meton.*: Any thing in the shape of a cushion, as a bed in a garden, or of the soil in the fields, etc., Varr.; a sandbank, Serv.; a projecting part of the catapult, Vitruv.; the foundation of a pillar, Vitruv.

PULVIS, ēris. m. rarely f. (gen. pulvis, Cat.: gen. plur. pulverum, Hor. and Plin.) I. Dust, powder: multis in calceis p., Cic. Inv. 1, 30: — p. carbonis, Ov.: — p. eruditus, the sand in which the old mathematicians drew their figures with a radius: — homunculum a pulvere et radium excitabo, the mathematician: — *Prov.*: sulcos in pulvere ducere, to take pains in vain or to no purpose. II. *Meton.* A) A field in which wrestling was practised, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16; hence fig., a field of activity: doctrinam in solem atque pulverem produxit, before the public: — processerat in solem et pulverem. — *Poet.*: Work, exertion, labour: palma sine pulvere, without labour, Hor. B) Earth, soil: p. Etrusca, Prop. 1, 22, 6: — *Esp.*: Potter's earth: p. Puteolanus, a kind of clay, Puzzolane, Vitruv. — [Hence, Ital. polvo, polvere; Fr. poudre.]

[PULVISCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (pulvis) Fine dust or powder, Sol.: — p. ex Arabicis frugibus, tooth-powder, App.: — hence, fig., of a very small thing: rem auferre cum pulvisculo, entirely, thoroughly, Plaut.]

[PŪMEX, icis. m. (f. ap. Cat.) I. Pumice-stone, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18: — *Prov.*: aquam a pumice postulare, to ask a person for any thing which he does not possess, Plaut. II. *Poet.*: Any soft or brittle kind of stone, Virg. — Hence, Fr. ponce.]

[PŪMĒXUS, a, um. (pumex) Of pumice-stone: p. mola, Ov. F. 6, 118: — p. oculi, that cannot shed tears, Plaut.]

PŪMĒCO. i. (pumex) To rub or smooth with pumice-stone, to polish, Lucil. ap. Non.: — *Pass. part.*: Pumicatus, a, um. Rubbed or made smooth: p. manus, Mart.: — Effeminate: p. homo, Plin.

\*\*PŪMĒCŌSUS, a, um. (pumex) Like pumice-stone, porous: p. lapis, Plin. 36, 19, 34.

PŪMĒLĒO, ōnis. m. (pumilus) A dwarf, pigmy, Sen. Ep. 76: — *Meton.* of a chicken, Plin.; of a plant, id.

[PŪMĒLO, ōnis. m. A dwarf, pigmy, Stat.]

PŪMĒLUS, i. m. A dwarf, pigmy, Suet. Aug. 83. — *Comp.*, pumilior, App.

PŪMĒLA, æ. f. A kind of vine, Plin. 14, 3, 4.

[PUNCTA, æ. f. (pungo) A sting, prick, Veg.]

[PUNCTĀTIM, adv. Briefly, concisely, Claud.]

[PUNCTILLUM, i. n. dem. (punctum) A little point or spot, a dot, Sol.]

\*\*PUNCTIM, adv. (pungo) With the point of a weapon: p. petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46.

\*\*PUNCTĒO, ōnis. f. (pungo) A pricking, stinging puncture: punctiones sentire, Cels. 8, 9.

\*\*PUNCTĒUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (punctio) A slight stinging or pricking: p. sentire, Sen. Ep. 5, 3: — *Fig.*: p. voluptatum, id.

[PUNCTŪLUM, i. n. dem. (punctum) A small puncture, a dot, App.]

PUNCTUM, i. n. (pungo) I. A) That which is made by pricking, Mart. 11, 46, 2. — Hence, meton.: A small point, puncture, or hole, Plin. B) A small portion of a weight or measure, etc.: puncto certo, Pers.: — *Fig.*: p. temporis, a moment: — p. horæ, Hor.: — puncto brevissimo, in very short time, App. II. A) Any point, spot, or dot in writing (because the ancients wrote by way of puncture on wax with an iron style), Aus.: — A mathematical point, Cic. Acad. 2, 36. — A point on dice, Suet. B) *Meton.*: A vote at the comitia, a suffrage, ballot (because anciently the votes were marked by points on wax-tablets), Cic. Planc. 22. — Hence, fig.: Approbation: omne tulit p., Hor. [Hence, Ital. punto, Fr. pointe.]

[PUNCTŪRA, æ. f. (pungo) A pricking, puncture, Jul. Firm.]

\*\*PUNCTUS, ūs. m. (pungo) I. A pricking, puncture, Plin. 29, 6, 38. II. A point, id.

PUNGO, pŭpŭgi, punctum. 3. I. A) To prick, sting: vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic. Mil. 24: — p. neminem: — To penetrate: p. corpus, Lucr.: — To touch sensibly: p. sensum, Lucr.: — nitrum pungit, Plin. B) *Fig.*: To sting, i. e. to mortify, grieve, vex: pungit dolor, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: — pungit ignominia: — scrupulus pungit me. [II. To make a point; only in the part: Punctus, a, um: puncto tempore, or puncto in tempore, in a moment, Lucr.] [Hence, Ital. pungo, Fr. pointer.]

[PŪNĒANS, tis. (punicus) Red, reddish, App.]

PŪNĒĀNUS, a, um. (Punicus) Punic, Carthaginian, Cic. Mur. 36.

PŪNĒCE, adv. In the manner of the Carthaginians, App. [PŪNĒCIUS, a, um. (φονικεος) I. Punic, Carthaginian: p. dux, Ov. Ib. 282. II. *Meton.*: Reddish, approaching to purple, Tib.]

PŪNĒCUS (Pœnicus), a, um. I. Phœnician: P. regna, Virg. Æ. 1, 338: — Hence: Punic, Carthaginian (because Carthage was a Phœnician colony): P. literæ: — P. bellum: — P. pomum, or fig., Punicum, i. n. A pomegranate, Ov.: — *Prov.*: P. fides, perfidy, Sall.: — perfidia plus quam Punicæ, Liv. II. *Meton. poet.*: Of a purple red, approaching to purple (because the Phœnicians invented the art of dyeing it): p. sugum, Hor. Ep. 9, 27: — p. rostra, Ov.: — Panica, æ. f. A sea-fish, Col. 8, 16 (si lectio certa).

PŪNĒO (pœnio), ivi and ii, itum, ire. *Dep.* PUNIOR (pœnior), punitus, iri. (pœna) I. To punish: prohibenda in puniendo ira est, Cic. Off. 1, 25: — p. sones: — p. alqm supplicio: — *Dep.* puniri alqm: — p. peccatum. II. To revenge, avenge: p. dolorem, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: — *Dep.* puniri necem.

PŪNĒOR. I. *Comp.* of Punus. II. See PUNIO.

[PŪNĒRIO (pœnitio), ōnis. f. Punishment, V. Max.]

\*PŪNĒITOR, ōris. m. A punisher, V. Max. — A revenger, an avenger: p. doloris sui, Cic. Mil. 13.

[PŌNUS, a, um. (Pōnus) Carthaginian. — Comp., Punior, more versed in the language of the Carthaginians, Plaut. Pōn. 5, 2, 31.]

[PŪPA, æ. f. (pupus) I. A girl, Mart. 4, 20, 1. II. A doll, puppet, Varr. ap. Non.]

PŪPILLA, æ. f. dem. (pupa) Prop.: A little girl; hence, I. An orphan girl under age, who is under the care of a guardian; a ward, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50. II. The apple or pupil of the eye, Plin. 11, 37, 55. — [The eye, App.]

PŪPILLĀRIS, e. (pupillus) I. Of or belonging to wards or minors: p. pecuniæ, Liv. 24, 18: — p. actiones, Quint.: — p. substitutio, the appointing an heir in case the ward should die under age, Dig.: — p. testamentum, a will containing such a provision, id.: — pupillariter substituere, to make a will in which such a provision is made, id. [II. Belonging to the pupil of the eye: p. membrana, the pupillary membrane, NL.]

PŪPILLĀRĪTER. See PUPILLARIS.

[PŪPILLO, are. To cry as a peacock, Carm. de Philom.]

PŪPILLUS, i. m. dem. (pupulus) A little boy; hence, an orphan under age, a ward, minor, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30.

PUPINIA, æ. f. A district of Latium, remarkable for the infertility of its soil, Cic. Agr. 2, 35. — Hence: A tribe of the same name, Cæsar. ap. Cic. — Hence: Pupiniensis ager, Liv. 9, 41.

PŪPIŪS, a, um. I. A Roman gens; of which the most celebrated is a tragic poet, mentioned, Hor. E. 1, 1, 67. II. Adj.: Of or belonging to the Pupian gens: lex P., proposed by a tribune of the people (Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3), that on the days of the comitia there should be no meeting of the senate, and that in the month of February the senate should receive ambassadors before proceeding to any other business, Cic. Fam. 1, 4.

PUPPIS, is. f. I. The hinder part of a ship, the stern: navem convertit ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21: — stant litore puppes, turned towards the shore, i. e. at landing, Ov.; Virg.: — The stern, the place of the pilot; hence, fig.: sedebamus in puppi, I was at the helm, i. e. at the head of the state. — Facetè, for the back (of a man): p. pereunda est, my back will suffer for it, Plaut. [II. Meton.: A ship, Virg. — Hence: A certain constellation, Cic. Arat. 389.] [Hence, Ital. poppa.]

PŪPŪLA, æ. f. dem. (pupa) I. Girl; as a term of endearment, 'My love,' 'My dear girl.' mea p., App. II. The apple or pupil of the eye, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. — [The eye, Hor.]

[PŪPILUS, i. m. dem. (pupus) I. A little boy, Cat. 56, 5. II. A little doll, Arn.]

\*\*PŪPUS, i. m. A boy or child, Varr. ap. Non. — As term of endearment, 'puppet,' etc., Suet.

PŪRE. adv. I. A) Purely, cleanly: p. lavare, Liv. 5, 22. — Hence, fig.: Purely, free from fault, unspotted: quiete et p. et eleganter acta ætas: — p. legere libellum, Liv.: — Esp.: Purely, chastely: p. a matronis sacrificium, id.: — Purely, without fault, correctly (of speaking): p. loqui. B) Meton.: Without covering, naturally: p. apparere, Hor.: — purissime descripsit, Gell.: — Perfectly: quid p. tranquillet, Flor. II. Brightly: marmore purius, Hor. Ov. 1, 19, 6.

[PŪRĒFĀCĪO, 3. (purus-facio) To cleanse, Non.]

\*\*PURGĀBĪLIS, e. (purgo) That is easily cleansed: p. castanea, Plin. 15, 23, 15.

[PURGĀMEN, inis. n. (purgo) I. Filth, dirt, Ov. F. 6, 714. II. A means of purging or cleansing; hence, expiation, atonement: p. mali, Ov.: — p. cædis, id. III. Purity, cleanliness, clearness, Prud.]

\*\*PURGĀMENTUM, i. n. (purgo) I. Dirt, filth, offscouring: p. urbis, Liv. 1, 56: — p. hortorum, Tac.: — Hence: A term of reproach: Dregs, scum, offscouring (καθαμα): p. servorum, Curt. II. An expiation, purgation, atonement, Petr.

[PURGĀTE. adv. Purely, Non.]

PURGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (purgo) A making clean, scouring, cleansing: menstrua purgationes, the monthly courses, Plin. 32, 10, 46: — p. alvi, a purging of the bowels: — Hence, fig.: Expiation, atonement, Plin.: — Justification, apology: p. est quum factum conceditur, culpa removetur.

[PURGĀTIVUS, a, um. (purgo) Purgative: p. medicamentum, Cæsar.]

[PURGĀTOR, ōris. m. A purifier, cleanser, scourer: p. cloacarum, Firm.: — With genit.: p. ferarum, exterminator of wild beasts, App.]

[PURGĀTŌRIUS, a, um. Purgative, Symm.]

[PURGĀTRIX, icis. f. (purgator) She that purifies, Tert.]

1. PURGĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of purgo. \*\*II. Adj.: Purged, purified: somnia pituita purgatissima, Pers. 2, 57: — Justified, cleared of a charge, Sall. Frgm.

2. PURGĀTUS, ūs. m. (purgo) A purging, cleansing, or purifying, Cic. N. D. 2, 50.

[PURGĪTO, are. (purgo) To purify, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 23.]

PURGO. 1. (purum ago) I. A) To make clean or pure, to clean, cleanse: p. locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: — p. prunum, to take out the stone, Plin.: — Fig.: p. urbem: — p. se, to purge one's self, Cels.: — quid radix ad purgandum possit, its purgative properties, how it may serve as a purgative. — purgatum te illius morbi esse, Hor. B) To make straight, to prepare, make even or level: p. viam, Ulp.: — p. rationem, to pay off, to settle, Suet.: — p. metum doloris, to get rid of, to remove, Quint. II. Fig. A) In a moral sense; To clear from a charge; hence, to justify, excuse: p. se alui, to excuse one's self with anybody, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: — p. alqm de luxuria, on account of, respecting: — p. alqm crimine, to clear, acquit, Tac.: — With acc. and inf.: To plead in one's defence, or as an excuse, that etc.: qui purgant, nec accitos ab eo Bastarnas, Liv.: — Hence: To refuse, rebut, contradict: p. crimina. B) To purify, sanctify: p. populos, Ov.: — p. domum, Plin.: — p. nefas, to make expiation or atonement for, Ov.

\*\*PŪRĪFĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (purifico) I. A purifying, Plin. 15, 30, 40. [II. An offering made by women after childbirth, ML.]

[PŪRĪFĪCĀTŌRIUM, ii. n. I. A linen cloth for wiping the calix and the patena after the communion, ML.] II. A vessel for cleaning one's fingers, used in the Roman Church, ML.]

\*\*PŪRĪFĪCO. 1. (purificus) To clean, cleanse. I. To make clean from dirt, cleanse: p. favum, Plin. 21, 14, 41: — p. gallinam, id. II. To cleanse from sin, to purify: p. se, Suet. Aug. 94: — Of animals, Plin.

[PŪRĪFĪCUS, a, um. Purifying, Lact.]

[1. PŪRĪTAS, ātis. f. (purus) I. Purity, cleanness, Pall. II. Pure or absolute truth, ML.—Meton.: An oath, ML.]

[2. PŪRĪTAS, ātis. f. (pus) Supplication, C. Aur.]

[PŪRĪTER. adv. (purus) Cleanly, purely, Cato.]

[PŪRĪTĪA, æ. f. (purus) Cleanness, purity, Varr. ap. Non.]

PURPŪRA, æ. f. (πορφύρα) I. A shellfish which produces purple dye, Plin. 9, 36, 60. II. Meton. A) Purple, purple colour or dye: certantem uvam purpure, Hor. Ep. 2, 20: — Hence, B) 1) Any thing purple or dyed with purple, a purple garment, or a garment bordered with purple, such as was worn by kings, etc.: usque ad talos demissa p.: — qui fulgent purpurā: — Hence; A high dignity or office: septima p., the consulate, Flor.: — p. plebeia, a common kind of purple worn by the people. 2) Wool dyed purple, purple stuffs, purple, Sen.: A purple cloth or covering, Quint. 3) I. q. porphyrites, Stat. — [In Pathol.: Purpura, a minute cutaneous spot; p. hæmorrhagica; p. scorbutica, NL.]

PURPŪRĀRIŪS, a, um. (purpura) I. Of or belonging to purple: p. officina, Plin. 35, 6, 27: — Subst.: Purpurarius, ii. m. A dyer of purple, Inscr. II. P. insulæ, certain islands of the Atlantic near Africa, where purple stuffs were manufactured, Plin. 6, 32, 37.

\*PURPURASCO. 3. (purpura) *To turn purple*, Cic. ap. Non.

[PURPURĀTORIUS, a, um. (purpuratus) *Belonging to the highest officers in the court of a king*: p. habitus, Sid.]

PURPURĀTUS, i. m. (purpura) *One dressed in purple, an officer at court*: purpuratis tuis ista minare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: — duces regii, præfecti et purpurati, Liv.

PURPURĒUS, a, um. (πορφύρεος) I. *Of a purple colour, purple*; hence also (on account of the various shades of purple dye), *darkish violet, reddish, deep, or of a deep colour, etc.*: p. vestia, Cic. Div. 2, 16: — p. pallium: — p. genæ, Ov.: — p. arcus, a rainbow, Prop.: — p. anima, with blood, Virg.: — p. viola, Plin.: — p. flos rosæ, Hor.: — p. mare, dark-coloured, Virg.: — (on account of the beauty of the colour), brilliant, shining, splendid: p. olores, Hor.: — lux, Ov.: — p. amor, id.: — p. ver, Virg. II. *Meton.*: *Dressed or clothed in purple*: p. rex, Ov. M. 7, 10, 2: — p. tyrannus, Hor.: — *Adorned with purple*: p. pennis, with a purple crest, Virg.

[PURPURISSĀTUS, a, um. (purpurissum) I. *Painted or dyed with purpurissum*: p. buccæ, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35: — p. genæ, App. II. *P. fasti, i. e. consulares, because the consuls wore purple*, Sid.]

PURPURISSUM, i. n. (πορφύρεον) *A kind of dark red colour (approaching to purple) used in painting* (Plin. 35, 6, 12); *rouge, colour used for reddening the complexion*, Plaut.

[PURPŪRO. 1. v. n. and a. (purpura) I. *Act.*: *To make of a purple colour, to purple*: p. undas, Fur. ap. Gell. — Hence, *meton.*, *to clothe in purple*: mulier purpurata, Plaut.: — *to beautify, adorn*, App. II. *Neut.*: *To be purple or purple-coloured, to be adorned*: quæ frondens purpurat auro, Col. 10, 101: — violæ purpurantes, Arn.]

[PURŪLENTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (purulentus) *Suppuration*, C. Aur.]

\*\*PURŪLENTE. *adv.* *Full of pus or matter*, Plin. 23, procem. § 7.

[PURŪLENTĪA, æ. f. (purulentus) *A quantity of pus or matter, purulence*, Hier.: — *fig.*, p. civitatis, Tert.]

\*\*PURŪLENTUS, a, um. (pus) *Full of matter, purulent*: p. sputum, Cels. 2, 8. — *Subst.*: Purulenta, orum. n. *Pus*, Plin.

PŪRUS, a, um. *Pure*. I. *Free from any thing, free from filth, faults, or any extraneous admixture, pure, neat*: quicquid hauseris purum liquidumque te haurire, Cic. Cæc. 27: — purissima mella, Virg.: — p. unda, id.: — p. locus, undefiled, Liv.: — p. cælum, clear, serene, Tib.: — p. ab humano cultu solum, Liv.: — sceleris purus, Hor.: — purissima ætheris pars. — [Subst.: Purum, i. n. (sc. cælum) *A clear sky or atmosphere*, Hor.] II. A) *That is still in its natural state, free, pure, unmixed, simple, unadorned, inartificial, plain*: p. campus, a clear or open country, Liv. 24, 14: — puræ . . . plateæ, clear, Hor. E. 2, 2, 71. — Hence, *Subst.*: Purum, i. n. *The open air*, Virg.: — p. toga, without purple, Phædr.: — p. argentum, plain, without figures, not chased [opp. 'cælatum']: — p. vasa, not pitched: — p. oratio, unadorned. — Hence: B) *Esp.* 1) *Clear, bright*: p. sol, Hor.: — purissimus dies, Plin.: — dies puri, Ov. 2) *Just, honest, upright*: p. bellum, Liv.: — purum et integrum esse: — quisnam qui tibi prior videatur: — p. anima, pure, unspotted, uncontaminated. 3) *Clear, that remains after the deduction of expense, net*: quid possit ad dominum puri ac reliqui pervenire. 4) *Unmixed, neat, by itself*: esse utramque sibi per se puramque necesse est, Lucr. 5) *That is without conditions or exceptions*: p. iudicium, Cic. Inv. 2, 20: — p. causa, Ulp.

\*\*PŪS, pŭris. n. (πῦς, δ) I. *White and viscous matter, pus*, Cels. 5, 26, 20: — *Plur.*: pura, Plin. [II. *Fig.*: *Of malicious or bitter speech*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1.]

[PŪSA, æ. f. (pusus) *A little girl*, Auct. ap. Varr.]

PUSCA, æ. f. *See POSCA.*

[PŪSILLĀNĪMIS, e. (pusillus, animus) *Weak-minded, pusillunimous*, Tert.]

1061

[PŪSILLĪTAS, ātis. f. (pusillus) *Littleness*, Eccl.]

[PŪSILLŪS, a, um. dem. (pusillus) *Very small or little*, Varr. ap. Non.]

PŪSILLUS, a, um. dem. (pusus) I. *Prop.*: *Small, little, in size or circumference*: p. testis, Cic. de Or. 2, 60: — p. Roma: — p. epistola: — p. vox, a weak voice, Quint. — *Subst.*: Pusillum, i. n. *A trifle*: p. laxamenti: — pusillo altior, Plin. — *Adv.*: *A little*: pusillum discedere, Quint. II. *Fig.*: *Small, little, mean, poor*: p. animus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: — p. res, Quint.: — p. homo, mean, Vat. ap. Cic.: — *Of low extraction*, Sen.: — pusillum est, a trifle, bagatelle, Mart.

PŪSĪO, ōnis. m. (pusus) *A little boy* (Cic. Tusc. 1, 24); *faceté, of grown-up persons*: bellissimus ille p., a fine lad, App.

[PŪSĪOLA, æ. f. dem. (pusa) *A very little girl*, Prud.]

PŪSTŪLA, æ. f. I. *A blister, pimple on the skin, a bladder, pustule*, Cels. 5, 28, 15. II. *Meton.*: *A bubble of boiling water, etc.*: calx pustulas emittit, Vitr.

[PŪSTŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A blistering*, C. Aur.]

\*\*PŪSTŪLĀTUS, a, um. *Full of pustules, pimples*: p. argentum, purified silver, Suet. Ner. 44.

[PŪSTŪLESCO. 3. (pustulo) *To rise in pimples*, C. Aur.]

[PŪSTŪLO. 1. v. n. and a. (pustula) I. *Act.*: *To make pustules or bladders*: ne usta pustulentur, C. Aur. II. *Neut.*: *To get pustules or bladders*, Tert.]

\*\*PŪSTŪLŌSUS, a, um. (pustula) *Full of pustules or blisters*, Cels. 5, 26, 31.

PŪSŪLA, æ. f. (for pustula) I. *A pimple, bladder, blister on the skin*, Plin. 21, 15, 55. II. *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*; so called by shepherds, according to Col. 7, 5, 16.

[PŪSŪLĀTUS, a, um. I. q. pustulatus, Dig.]

PŪSŪLŌSUS, a, um. *Full of blisters*, Col. 7, 5, 17.

[PŪSUS, i. m. (puer) *A boy, little boy*, Pomp. ap. Varr.]

1. PŪTA, æ. f. *A goddess supposed to preside over the pruning of trees*, Arn.

\*\*2. PŪTA. (imper. of puto) *For instance, for example, to wit*, Pers. 4, 9: — ut p., as for instance, as for example, Sen.

PŪTĀMEN, inis. n. (puto) *That which is cut off as useless; hence, a shell or husk of a nut, etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: — p. fabæ, Plin.: — p. ovi, id.

PŪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (puto) *A purifying, trimming, adorning; hence, a pruning or lopping of trees*: p. arborum et vitium, Cic. de Or. 1, 58. — *Meton.*: *A levelling, making even; hence, I. A reckoning, an account*, Macr. [II. *An esteeming, considering*: p. personæ, a taking a person for such or such a one, Paul. Dig.]

[PŪTĀTĪVE. *adv.* *By supposition*, Hier.]

[PŪTĀTĪVUS, a, um. (puto) *Supposed, putative*, Tert.]

\*\*PŪTĀTOR, ōris. m. (puto) *A pruner of trees*, Varr. L. L. 6, 7; Plin.

[PŪTĀTORIUS, a, um. (putator) *Of pruning*, Pall.]

PŪTĒAL, ālis. n. I. *A marble edge or border of a well or fountain*: putealia sigillata duo, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3.

II. *An uncovered piece of masonry, in the shape of a well; such was constructed at Rome in commemoration of Attus Navius, and afterwards rebuilt by Scribonius Libo; this puteal stood near the arcus Fabianus, and was called puteal Libonis; it served as an exchange*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 35; E. 1, 19, 8: Pers. 4, 49. *But some suppose the p. of Attus Navius and that of Libo to have been distinct.*

\*\*PŪTĒĀLIS, e. (puteus) *Of or belonging to a well*: p. aqua, well-water, Col. 12, 26, 1.

[PŪTĒFACTUS, a, um. I. q. putrefactus, Prud.]

\*PŪTĒO, ūi, ēre. (πύθομαι) I. *To stink*, Cic. Frgm. II. *To be foul or rotten*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67. — [Hence, Ital. puto, Fr. puer.]

**PŮTĚOLĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Puteoli: P. prædia*, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: — *P. pulvis*, Vitruv. — *Subst.: Puteolanum*, i. n. *An estate of Cicero, near Puteoli: Puteolani, orum. m. The inhabitants of Puteoli.*

**PŮTĚŮLI**, ōrum. m. *A town of Campania, on the seacoast, with mineral springs; now Pozzuolo*, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 3.

**\*\*PŮTER**, putris, putre. (puteo) I. *Foul, rotten, putrid: p. ulcus*, Cels. 5, 26, 33: — *p. palus*, Varr.: — *p. fanum*, Hor.: — *p. navis*, Prop.: — *p. poma*, Ov. — *Hence*, II. *Loose, friable, brittle, rotten: p. solum*, Virg. G. 2, 204: — *p. tellus, reduced to dust*, Prop.: — *p. anima, i. q. senilis*, id. — *Meton.: p. mammæ, slack, flabby, withered*, Hor.: — *p. oculi, languishing*, id.

**\*PŮTESCO** and **PŮTISCO**, ūi. 3. (puteo) *To rot, putrefy*, Cic. N. D. 2, 64.

[**PŮTĚUM**, i. n. *I. q. puteus*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**PŮTĚŮS**, i. m. I. *A (dug) well*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: — *puteum fodere*, Plaut.: — *puteum effodere*, Col. — *A cistern*, Hirt. II. *A pit: puteum demitti, to be sunk*, Virg. G. 2, 231. — *Hence, in mines, a pit, shaft*, Plin. — *A vent-hole, an air-hole*, Vitruv. — *A subterranean place of confinement for slaves*, Plaut. — [*Hence*, Ital. *pozzo*, Fr. *puits*.]

**PŮTĚŮLLI**, ōrum. m. or **PUTICULÆ**, arum. f. *Prop.: Mouths of wells; a name given to the entrances of the catacombs, and to those subterranean places themselves, on the Esquiline hill, where slaves and paupers were buried*, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, § 25.

**PŮTĚDE**, adv. *Disgustingly, in an unnatural or affected manner, excessively: p. dicere*, Cic. Brut. 82: — *putidius literas exprimere, with excessive distinctness*.

**PŮTĚDĪUSCŮLUS**, a, um. dem. (putidior) *Rather more unpleasant, or disgusting*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5.

[**PŮTĚDŮLUS**, a, um. dem. (putidus) *Rather disgusting or affected*, Mart. 4, 20, 4.]

**PŮTĚDUS**, a, um. (puteo) I. *Foul, fetid, stinking: p. caro*, Cic. Pis. 9: — *cerebrum putidius, somewhat decayed*, Hor. — *Hence*, II. *Disgusting, disagreeable, affected: p. homo*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 44: — *p. femina*, Hor. — *Esp.: Disagreeable or affected in speaking, tedious: molesta et putida videri: — putidum sit scribere: — ne obscurum esset aut putidum, tediously explain or clear*.

[**PUTILLUS**, i. m. (putus) *A very little boy or lad*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 104.]

**PUTISCO**. See **PUTESCO**.

**PŮTO**, i. (perhaps allied to putus) [I. *To clean, cleanse: p. lanam*, Titin. ap. Non. — *Esp.: To prune (trees or vines): p. arbores*, Cato: — *p. vites*, Virg.] — *Hence*, fig.: *To adjust, arrange: p. rationes cum alqo, to settle accounts with any one*, Cic. Att. 4, 11: — *rationem puto, I am thinking of*, Plaut. II. A) *To reckon, count: pro binis putabuntur, will be reckoned as two*, Cato R. R. 2, 5. — *Hence*, B) *Meton. 1) To estimate, value, esteem: p. magni*, Cic. Planc. 4: — *p. pluris: — p. alqd denariis quingentis: — With in: to hold, set down, consider, take for: in fortuna quadam est illa mors non in pena putanda: — imperatorem in alqo numero p.: — With pro: pro nihilo p.: — pro certo p.: — With supra: ratio supra hominem putanda, to be considered as superhuman. 2) To judge in consequence of previous calculation, i. e. to suppose, believe, consider, think, imagine: non putaram, I should not have thought or supposed*, Cic. Off. 1, 23: — *putaram secus: — recte putas*, Ter. — *With acc. and inf.: noli p. me maluisse, do not believe that: — me putare hoc verum (sc. esse)*, Plaut.: — *p. hominem præ se neminem, to consider or esteem beneath one's self: — prudens esse putabatur: — dictum puta, it is the same as if you had said so*, Ter.: — *tempus transmittendum putavi: — videte quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putetis, must come: — putes, one would say, believe, or imagine*, Ov. — *Also, putares, id.: — ut puto, as I*

*think, in my opinion, id. — Meton.: Of things: acies mea videt aut videre putat*, Ov. 3) *To weigh or turn over in one's mind, to think upon: illud debes p.*, Cic. Planc. 4. [4] *To reason, dispute, prove by argument: mecum argumentis puta*, Plaut. — [*Hence*, Ital. *potare*.]

[**PŮTOR**, ōris. m. (puteo) *Rottenness, putridity; a stench, stink*, Cato R. R. 151.]

[**PUTRĀMEN**, inis. n. (puter) *Corruption, putridity*, Cypr.]

[**PUTRĚDO**, inis. f. (puteo) *Corruption, putridity*, App.]

**\*\*PUTRĚFĀCĪO**, ēci, actum. *Pass. PUTRĚFĪO*, factus, fieri. 3. (puteo-facio) I. *To cause any thing to rot or corrupt, to make rotten; pass., to become rotten or putrid: tectum imbribus putrefieri*, Liv. 42, 3: — *vipera in olla putrefacta*, Plin. II. *To make loose or brittle: p. saxa infuso aceto*, Liv. 21, 37.

[**PUTRĚŮ**, ūi, ēre. (puter) *To be rotten or putrid, to be in a state of putrefaction*, Pac. ap. Non.]

**PUTRESCO**, ūi. 3. (putreo) I. *To grow putrid or rotten, to putrefy, rot: humine an sublime putrescat*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48: — *putrescit vestis*, Hor. II. *Meton.: To become loose or friable: solum putrescit*, Col.

**PUTRĚDUS**, a, um. (putreo) I. *Rotten, putrid: p. dens*, Cic. Pis. 1: — *p. ædificium*, Sen. II. *Meton.: Loose, friable: p. pectora*, Cat.: — *p. loca*, Plin.

**PUTRIS**, e. See **PUTER**.

[**PUTROR**, ōris. m. (putreo) *Putridity, rottenness, corruption*, Lucr. 2, 871.]

[**PUTRŮŮSUS**, a, um. (putror) *Full of putridity or rottenness*, C. Aur.]

1. **PŮTUS**, a, um. (perhaps part of an obsol. verb puo) I. *Prop.: Cleaned, cleansed, bright, polished; usually with purus, by way of ἀσύνδρον: amicula pura p.*, Varr. ap. Non.: — *argentum purum p., pure silver*, Alf. ap. Gell.: — *purus p. hic sycophanta, this man is a true or regular sycophant*, Plaut.: — *Polymachæroplacides purus p. est ipsus, the very incarnation of, id.* \*II. *Fig.: Shining, bright: putissime orationes*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: — [*Hence*, Ital. *putto*, Fr. *putain*.]

[2. **PŮTUS**, i. m. i. q. *pusus. A boy, lad*, Virg. Catal. 9, 2; Wagn.]

[**PŮXIS**, idis. f. *I. q. pyxis*, Scrib.]

[**PYĚMIA**, æ. f. (πύον-αίμα) *Infection of blood by pus*, NL.]

[**PYCNĚTIS**, idis. f. (πυκνήτις) *A kind of plant*, App. (*Pure Latin, verbascum*.)]

**PYCNŮCŮMON**, i. n. (πυκνόκομον) *A kind of plant, (Scabiosa succisa L. devil's-bit scabious; according to others, the Leonurus marrubiastrum L. motherwort)*, Plin. 26, 8, 36.

[**PYCNOSTĚLOS**, on. (πυκνόστυλος) *Having close columns, i. e. when the distance between the columns is equal only to the thickness of one column and a half*, Vitruv. 3, 2.]

**\*\*PYCTA**, æ. or **PYCTES**, æ. m. (πύκτης) *A boxer, pugilist*, Sen. Contr. 1, 3. (*Pure Latin, pugil*.)

[**PYCTŮMĀCĀRIUS**, ii. m. *I. q. pycta*, Firm.]

**PYDNA**, æ. f. (Πύδνα) *A town of Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf, celebrated for the battle between Paulus Æmilius and Perseus*, Liv. 44, 6: — *Hence*,

**PYDNĚUS**, a, um. and *Subst. plur. PYDNĚI*, ōrum. *The inhabitants of Pydna*, Liv. 44, 45.

[**PŮGA** or **PŮGA**, æ. f. (πύγη) *The seat, the buttocks*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133: — *Plur.: pugæ*, Næv. ap. Non. — (*Pure Lat., nates*.)]

**PŮGARGUS**, i. m. (πύγαργος) I. *A kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3, 3. II. *A kind of wild goat*, id.

[**PŮGISIĀCUS**, a, um. (pyga) *Of or belonging to the seat or the buttocks: p. sacra, i. q. pædicatio*, Petr. 140, 5.]

**PYGMÆI**, ōrum. m. (Πυγμαῖοι from πύγμη, the fist) *According to the fable, A race of dwarfs in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35; Juv. 13, 168. — *Hence*,

**PYGMÆUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Pygmæi*: P. sanguis, Ov.: — P. virgine, Juv.

**PYGMALION**, ōnis. m. (Πυγμαλίων) I. *The grandson of Agenor; he fell in love with a female statue which he had made, and to which Venus is said to have given life*, Ov. M. 10, 243. II. *A king of Tyre, brother of Dido*, Virg. Æ. 1, 347.

**PYGMALIONÆUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pygmalion; also poet. Tyrian, Phenician*: P. terra, Sil.: — Carthaginian, id.

**PYLÆDES**, æ. and is. m. (Πυλάδης) I. *The son of king Strophius, the faithful friend of Orestes*, Cic. Cæl. 7, 24: — hence, prov.: *A dear or faithful friend*, Ov. II. *A celebrated pantomimist of Cilicia, who flourished at Rome in the time of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 48.

**PYLÆDEUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pylades*, e. g. P. amicitia, intimate, firm, Cic. Fin. 2, 26.

**PYLÆ**, ārum. f. (πύλαι) I. *Gen. Gates; hence, a defile or narrow pass between mountains*: p. Tauri, between Cappadocia and Cilicia, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 2: — p. Syriæ, Plin.: — p. Susides, in Persia, Curt.: — p. Caspiæ, between Media and Hyrcania, Mel.: — p. Armeniæ, on the other side of the Euphrates, id. II. *Esp.: I. q. Thermopylæ*, Liv. 32, 4.

**PYLÆMĒNES**, is. m. *An old king and chief of the Heneti in Paphlagonia, who was killed before Troy*, Liv. 1, 1. Hence,

**PYLÆMĒNIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pylæmenes*, Paphlagonian, Plin. 6, 2.

**PYLÆICUS**, a, um. (πυλαϊκός) *Of or at Thermopylæ*: p. conventus or concilium, a convention or congress of the Grecian states held there, Liv. 33, 35.

**PYLŪS**, a, um. (Πύλος) *Of or from Pylos; subst., said of Nestor*, Ov. — *Plur.: Pylii. The inhabitants of Pylos*, Mel. — *Poet.: Of or belonging to Nestor*: P. dies, Ov.: — P. senecta, extreme old age, Mart.

[**PYLORUS**, i. m. (πύλη-ῥῆ) *The orifice between the lesser extremity of the stomach and the commencement of the small intestines; hence, Adj.: Pyloricus*, a, um.; e. g. p. arteria, NL.]

**PYLUS** or **PYLŌS**, i. f. (Πύλος) *A town of Messenia, the birthplace of Nestor, now Old Navarino*, Liv. 27, 30.

**PYRA**, æ. f. (πυρά) I. *A burning funeral pile, a pyre*, Virg. Æ. 6, 215. (*Pure Latin, rogus*.) II. *A place on Mount Œta, where Hercules burnt himself*, Liv. 36, 30.

**PYRACMON**, ōnis. m. (Πυράκμων) *One of the Cyclopes or smiths of Vulcan*, Virg. Æ. 8, 425.

**PYRACMOS**, i. m. *One of the centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous*, Ov. M. 12, 460.

**PYRĀLIS**, idis. f. (πυράλις) *A winged animal said to live in the fire, called also pyrausta (πυραύστης)*, Plin. 10, 74, 95.

**PYRĀMĒUS**, a, um. *Relating to Pyramus*: P. arbor, the mulberry-tree, LL.

[**PYRĀMĪDĀLIS**, e. *In the shape of a pyramid, pyramidal*. — *In Anat.: p. musculus, the smallest muscle of the abdomen; corpora p., certain eminences of the medulla oblongata*, NL.]

**PYRĀMĪDĀTUS**, a, um. (pyramis) *In the shape of a pyramid, pyramidal*, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, doubtful.

**PYRĀMIS**, idis. f. (πυράμις) *A pyramid*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47.

1. **PYRĀMUS**, i. m. (Πύραμος) *The unfortunate lover of Thisbe, who killed himself under a mulberry-tree*, Ov. M. 4, 55.

2. **PYRĀMUS**, i. m. *A river of Cilicia, formerly called Leucosyrus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11.

**PYRAUSTA**, æ. f. See **PYRALIS**.

**PYRĒN**, ēnis. f. (πύρην) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

**PYRĒNÆUS** (Pyrenæus), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Pyrenees*: P. montes, the Pyrenees, Liv. 21, 23: — P. saltus, id.: — [P. nix, on the Pyrenees, Luc.]

[**PYRĒNĀICUS**, a, um. *Of the Pyrenees*: P. nives, Aus.]

**PYRĒNE**, ēs. f. (Πύρην) I. *One of the fifty daughters of Danaüs*, Hyg. II. *The daughter of Bebryx, a mistress of Hercules, who was buried on the Pyrenees*, Sil. — [Meton.: *The Pyrenean mountains, the Pyrenees*, Tib. — Spain, Sil.]

[1. **PYRĒNEUS** (trisyll.), δῖ and ῥος. m. (Πυρηνεύς) *A king of Thrace, an enemy of the Muses*, Ov. M. 5, 274.]

2. **PYRĒNĒUS** (tetrasyll.), a, um. See **PYRĒNEUS**.

**PYRETHRUM** or **-ON**, i. n. (πύρεθρον) *A kind of herb, Spanish chamomile or pellitory*, Plin. 28, 9, 42; Cels.

[**PYRĒTŌLŌGĪA**, æ. f. (πυρετός-λόγος) *A doctrine relating to fevers*, NL.]

[**PYRĒXĪA**, æ. f. (πύρ-ἔχω) *A fever, an inflammatory disease*, NL.]

**PYRGI**, ōrum. m. (Πύργοι, towers) *A town of Etruria, now S. Severa*, Liv. 36, 3; Virg. — Hence: *Pyrgensis. Born at Pyrgi*: P. Antistius, Cic. de Or. 2, 71.

[**PYRGIS**, is. f. *The herb dog's tongue, hound's tongue*, App.]

**PYRGO**, ūs. f. *The nurse of Priam's children*, Virg. Æ. 5, 645.

[1. **PYRGUS**, i. m. (πύργος) *A small wooden tower on a gaming-board, having steps on the inside, and an opening at the bottom, through which the dice thrown in at the top fell down on the board*, Sid. (*Pure Latin, turricula*.)]

2. **PYRGUS**, i. m. (Πύργος) *A fortress of Elis*, Liv. 27, 32.

[**PYRIFORMIS**. Anat.: *A pear-shaped muscle of the thigh*, NL.]

**PYRĪTES**, æ. m. (πυρίτης) I. *A fire-stone*, Plin. 36, 19, 30. II. *A stone from which metal is extracted by melting*, Plin. ib. III. *A millstone*, Plin. ib.

**PYRĪTIS**, idis. f. (πυρίτις) *A precious stone, of a dark fiery colour, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

[**PYRŌIS** or **PYRŌEIS**, entis. m. (Πυρόεις, fiery) I. *The name of one of the horses of the Sun*, Ov. M. 2, 153. II. *The planet Mars*, Col. 10, 290.]

**PYRŌPŒCILOS LAPIS**. (πυροπόκιλος) *A stone with fiery spots, a kind of red porphyry*, Plin. 36, 8, 13.

**PYRŌPUS**, i. m. (πυροπός, fire-coloured) *A certain mixture of brass and gold, in the proportion of three to one*, Plin. 34, 8, 20; Ov. M. 2, 2.

**PYRRHA**, æ. and **PYRRHE**, ēs. f. (Πύρρα) I. *Daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion*, Ov. M. 1, 350. II. *The name of several towns of Lesbos, Eubœa, Lycia, etc.*, Plin. III. *A mistress of Horace*, Hor. O. 1, 5, 3.

**PYRRHÆUS**, a, um. (Πυρραῖος) I. *Of or belonging to Pyrrha (the wife of Deucalion)*: P. saxa, which Deucalion and Pyrrha flung behind them, Stat. Th. 8, 405. II. *Of or belonging to the town Pyrrha, in Lesbos*: P. nemus, Plin. 16, 10, 19.

**PYRRHĒUM**, i. n. *A place in Ambracia*, Liv. 38, 5.

**PYRRHĪA**, æ. f. *The name of a female slave in one of the plays of Titinius*, Hor. E. 1, 13, 14.

1. **PYRRHĪAS**, æ. m. *A leader of the Ætolians*, Liv. 27, 30.

[2. **PYRRHĪAS**, ādis. f. *Of or belonging to Pyrrha (in Lesbos)*: P. puellæ, Ov. H. 15, 15.]

**PYRRHĪCA**, æ. and **PYRRHĪCHE**, ēs. f. (πύρριχην) *A kind of dance in armour, performed by boys and girls, pyrrhic dance*, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Suet. Cæs. 39.

[**PYRRHĪCĀRĪI**, ōrum. m. *Performers of the pyrrhic dance*, Dig.]

**PYRRHĪCHĪUS**, a, um. (πύρριχιος) *Pyrrhic*: p. pes, a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables, Quint. 9, 7, 80: — p. versus, Gramm.

**PYRRHĪDÆ**, ārum. m. (Pyrrhus) *Inhabitants of Epirus*, Just. 17, 3.

**PYRRHO**, ὄνις. *m.* (Πύρρων) *A Greek philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Alexander the Great, and founder of the Sceptic philosophy.* Cic. Tusc. 2, 6; 5, 30.

**PYRRHŌCŌRAX**, ἄκτις. *m.* (πυρρὸκόραξ) *A kind of raven, on the Alps, with a red beak.* Plin. 10, 48, 68.

**PYRRHŌNĪ**, ὄρουμ. *m.* *Followers of the Sceptic philosopher Pyrrho.* Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62; also *P. philosophi*, Gell.

**PYRRHUS**, *i. m.* (Πύρρος) *I. The son of Achilles and Deidamia, called also Neoptolemus; he founded a kingdom in Epirus.* Virg. Æ. 2, 469 and 525; Just. 17, 3. *II. A king of Epirus, famous for his war with the Romans; as a descendant of Achilles, he was called Æacides.* Cic. Div. 2, 57; Just. 25, 3.

**PYRUM** and **PYRUS**. See **PIRUS**.

[**ΠΥΣΜΑ**, ἄτις. *m.* (πύσμα) *A question, LL.*]

**PŶTHĀGŌRAS**, ἄ. *m.* (Πυθαγόρας) *A celebrated philosopher of Samos (about B. C. 550), who taught in Lower Italy at Croton and Metapontum; he was the founder of a sect of philosophers called after his name.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 10; Fin. 5, 2; Ov.: — [litera Pythagoræ, the letter Y, by which Pythagoras designated the two paths of life, that of virtue on the right, narrow, and that of vice, on the left, broad, Pers.: — bivium Pythagoræ, Aus.]

**PŶTHĀGŌRĒUS**, *a. um.* (Πυθαγόρειος) *Of Pythagoras, Pythagorean:* P. somnia, Hor. E. 2, 1, 52: — P. pavo, a peacock into which the soul of Euphorbus was said to have entered before it came to Pythagoras, according to his doctrine of transmigration, Pers.: — *Plur.*: Pythagorei, *orum. m.* *Followers of Pythagoras, Pythagoreans.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 16.

**PŶTHĀGŌRĪCUS**, *a. um.* (Πυθαγόρικος) *Of Pythagoras, Pythagorean:* P. libri, Liv. 30, 29: — P. philosophia, Plin.: — *Subst.*: Pythagorici, *orum. m.* *Pythagorean philosophers.* Cic. Div. 1, 20.

[**ΠŶTHĀGŌRĪSSO**. 1. (πυθαγόρῳ) *To imitate Pythagoras, App.*]

**PŶTHAULES**, ἄ. *m.* (πυθαῦλης) [*I. One who plays on the flute a hymn in honour of the combat of the Pythian Apollo with the serpent Python.* Hyg.] *II. Gen.*: One who plays on the flute an accompaniment to a soliloquy, in the theatre, Varr. ap. Non. 166, 11; Sen. Ep. 76.

**PYTHĒAS**, ἄ. *m.* (Πυθέας) *A celebrated geographer of Massilia, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.* Plin. 2, 75, 77.

**PYTHIA**, ἄ. *f.* and *orum. n.* See **PYTHIUS**, II.

[**ΠΥTHIAS**. *A spurious reading for Phintias.*]

**PŶTHĪCUS**, *a. um.* (Πυθικός) *Pythian:* P. Apollo, Liv. 5, 21: — P. oraculum, *id.*: — P. vox, *id.*: — P. divinatio, V. Max.

**PŶTHŪON**, *ii.* (πυθίων) *A bulbous plant.* Plin. 19, 5, 30.

**PŶTHŪS**, *a. um.* (Πύθιος) *I. Pythian, Delphic:* P. Apollo, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77; Liv.: — P. incola, Hor., and P. deus, the same, Prop.: — P. oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: — P. regna, Delphi, Prop.: — P. antra, Luc.: — P. vates, the Pythia, Juv. *II. Subst.* A) Pythia, ἄ. *f.* (Πύθια, ἡ) *The priestess of Apollo, at Delphi; the Pythian prophetess.* Cic. Div. 1, 19; Nep. B) Pythia, *orum. n.* (Πύθια, τὰ, sc. τερά) *Games celebrated every four years in honour of Apollo at Delphi, the Pythian games.* Ov. M. 1, 447; Hor.

1. **PŶTHO**, ὕς. *f.* (Πύθω) *The ancient name of Delphi and the surrounding country.* Tib. 2, 3, 27; Luc.

2. **PŶTHO**, ὄνις. *m.* *A proper name, of a man.* Liv. 44, 12.

**PŶTHON**, ὄνις. *m.* (Πύθων) *A large serpent killed by Apollo near Delphi, from which Apollo was surnamed Pythius.* Ov. M. 1, 438.

[**ΠŶTHŌNĪCUS**, *a. um.* (πυθωνικός) *Prophetic, magical:* p. spiritus, Tert.]

[**ΠŶTHŌNION**, *ii. n.* (πυθώνιον) *Dragonwort, App.*]

**PYTISMA**, ἄτις. *n.* (πύτισμα) *That which one spits out (in tasting wine).* Vitruv. 7, 4 extr.; Juv. 11, 173.

[**ΠŶTISMO**. 1. (πυτίσω) *To spit out (wine that one has tasted).* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48.]

[**ΠŶRŪA**, ἄ. *f.* (πύρον-οπέω) *Evacuation of pus with the urine, NL.*]

**PYXĀCANTHUS** or **-OS**, *i. c.* (πυξάνθα) *A kind of thorny shrub, buckthorn.* Plin. 12, 7, 15.

[**ΠYXĀGĀTHUS** or **-OS**, *i. m.* (πυξάγᾰθος) *A skilful boxer or pugilist.* Mart. 7, 56.]

**\*\*PYXĪDĀTUS**, *a. um.* (pyxis) *In the shape of a box, made like a box:* p. commissuræ, Plin. 31, 6, 31.

**PYXĪDĪCŪLA**, ἄ. *f. dem.* (pyxis) *A little box, Cels.*

**PYXĪNUS**, *a. um.* (πίξνος) *Of or belonging to box, made of boxwood.* — *Subst.*: Pyxinum, *i. n.* (sc. collyrium) *A kind of unguent kept in boxes made of boxwood.* Cels. 6, 6, 25.

**PYXIS**, *idis. f.* (pyxis) *I. A box, a small box; as, for unguents, medicines, etc.; properly, one made of boxwood, but said also of a box made of any sort of wood, or of metal.* Quint. 8, 6, 35; Cic. Cæl. 25: — p. aurea, Suet.: — p. cornea, stannea, argentea, etc., Plin. *II. P. ferrea, a piece of iron (perhaps in the shape of a box) used for pounding in a mortar.* Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112. [*III. In the Romish church, a box in which the consecrated wafer is kept, a pyx, ML.* *IV. P. nautica, a mariner's compass, ML.*]

## Q.

**Q**, q, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, occurring only in connection with u. As a prænomen it denotes Quintus. It also stands for que, e. g. S. P. Q. R. i. e. Senatus Populusque Romanus. [*In Med.*: Q. P. quantum placet, as much as you please: — Q. S. quantum sufficit, as much as is sufficient: — Q. V. quantum vis, as much as you will.]

**QUĀ. adv.** (qui) *I. On which side, where: ad omnes aditus, qua adiri poterat, Cic. Cæc. 8: — pontem fecit in flumine, qua copias traduceret, Nep.: — reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermitit, Cæs.: — in templum ipse nescio qua per Gallorum cuniculum ascendit. II. Melon. A) How, in what way, by what method or means: Antonium delectus, qua possit, habiturum, Cic. Phil. 6, 3: — mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa falleret, Virg.: — ne qua exeat, lest, Ter. \*\*B) As far as: veterem tutare sodalem, qua datur, Ov. P. 2, 4, 33: — statim non ultra attingere externa, nisi qua Romanis coherent rebus, Liv. 39, 48. C) Qua... qua: sometimes... sometimes, partly... partly, both... and: qua dominus, qua advocati, Cic. Att. 2, 19: — qua consules, qua exercitum increpando, Liv.*

**QUĀCUMQUE** (quacunque). *adv.* (abl. of quicumque) *Wherever, wheresoever: q. iter fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16 extr.: — q. nos commovimus, whithersoever, to whatever part, corner, place, etc.: — q. ingredimur: — [also separately: qua se cumque tulit, Virg.]*

**QUĀDAM-TĒNUS** (quadantenus). *also separately.* [*I. Up to a certain point: est quadam prodire tenus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 32. \*\*II. Somewhat, to some degree, in some measure: citreus odor acerrimus: q. et cotoneis, Plin. 15, 28, 33.*]

**QUADI**, *orum. m.* *A Germanic tribe, in the modern Moravia, Tac. G. 41.*

**QUADRA**, ἄ. See **QUADRUS**, II.

**QUADRĀGĒNĀRĪUS**, *a. um.* (quadrageni) *Of or belonging to the number forty; of forty: q. pupillus, forty years of age, Sen. Ep. 25: — q. iste, Arn.: — q. fistula, of a forty inch plate, Vitruv.: — q. dolium, perhaps, holding forty congii, Cat.*

**QUADRĀGĒNI**, ἄ. *a.* (quadraginta) *Forty (distrib.): columnæ singulæ HS. quadragenis millibus non minus locatæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56: — octoginta confecit centurias, quadragenas seniorum ac juniorum, Liv.*

**QUADRĀGĒSĪMUS**, *a. um.* (quadraginta) *I. The fortieth: q. pars, Cat. R. R. 23: — nono et q. anno, Varr.: — q. post annum, Tac. \*\*II. Subst.: Quadragesima, ἄ. f.*

## QUADRAGIES

(*sc. pars*) A) *The fortieth part, paid as a tax*, Tac. A. 13, 51. [B) *A forty days' fast, the period of Lent; also, the first Sunday in Lent, as being about the fortieth day before Easter*, ML.]

QUADRAGIES, *adv.* *Forty times*: q. quater accusatus, A. Vict. Vir. Ill. 47: — HS. q., *forty times a hundred thousand sesterces* (i. e. *four millions*), Cic. Fl. 13; thus also, simply q., Liv.

QUADRAGINTA, *Forty*, Cic. R. Am. 14.

[QUADRANGULATUS, a, um. I. q. quadrangulus, Tert.]

\*\*QUADRANGŪLUS, a, um. (quatuor-angulus) *Quadrangular, having four corners or angles*: q. figura, Plin. 13, 22, 38: — q. caulis, id.

QUADRANS, tis. m. (*sc. as*) (quadro) I. *The fourth part, a quarter*: q. diei noctisque, Plin. 18, 25, 57: — q. operæ, Col.: — creditoribus quadrantem solvi, i. e. *twenty-five per cent.*, Vell.: — heres ex quadrante, of one fourth of the inheritance, Dig.: — quadrantes usuræ, four per cent., ib. II. *Esp.* A) *As a coin, the fourth part of an as, i. e. three unciae* (Liv. 3, 18; Plin.), as the lowest price of bathing, Hor. B) *As a weight, a quarter of a pound*, Mart. 11, 106; also, q. pondo, Col. C) *As a measure of liquids, the fourth part of a sextarius, i. e. three cyathi*, Cels. 3, 15; Plin. D) *As a measure of length, a quarter of a foot*, Gell. 3, 10: —

\*\*QUADRANTALIS, a, um. (quadrantal) I. *A measure for liquids, i. q. amphora, holding eight congi, Cat. R. R. 10; Plin.* [II. *A die, cube*, Gell.]

\*\*QUADRANTĀLIS, e. (quadrans) *Containing the fourth part of a measure*: q. crassitudo, of the fourth part of a foot, Plin. 13, 15, 29.

QUADRANTĀRIUS, a, um. (quadrans) *Of or pertaining to the quarter of a thing, as, of an as, or that may be had or bought for it*: q. res, a bath [see QUADRANS, II. A)], Sen. Ep. 86. — *Meton.*: q. mulier, a common prostitute (said of Clodia, the wife of Metellus), Cic. Cael. 26: — instead of which, q. Clytemnestra, meaning Clodia, Cael. ap. Quint.

[QUADRĀTĀRIUS, ii. m. (quadratus, *sc. lapis*) *A stone-cutter*, Cod. Just.]

[QUADRĀTE, *adv.* (quadratus) *Into four, with a fourfold division*, Manil.]

[QUADRĀTIM, *adv.* (quadratus) I. q. quadrate, Charis.]

\*\*QUADRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (quadro) *A quartering, dividing into four; hence, a square*, Vitruv. 4, 3 extr.

[QUADRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (quadratus) I. *A forming into a square, quadrature*: q. circuli, App. II. *Meton.*: *A square, quadrangle*, Vop.]

QUADRĀTUM, i. n. (quadratus) I. A) *A square*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24; Hor.: — in q., *into four*, Plin. \*\*B) *In Astron.*: said of a planet standing at a distance of three signs from another, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89. \*\*II. *Fig.*, per quadrata: *In a fitting manner*: per q. dolare materiam, Col. 11, 2, 13. See QUADRO, II.

QUADRĀTUS, a, um. (quadro) I. *Four-cornered, square*: q. turris, Lucr. 4, 354: — q. caulis, Plin.: — q. pes, a square foot, id.: — q. saxum, square, Liv. — *Hence*, q. lapis, Varr.: — q. litera, a large or capital letter, Petr.: — q. numerus, square number, Gell.: — q. pallium, that has four corners, Petr.: — q. agmen, an army marching in a square or rectangle, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, and elsewhere (see AGMEN): — q. versus, a verse of eight feet, Gell. — [Anat.: musculus q. femoris, the square muscle of the thigh, NL.] \*\*II. A) *Meton.*: *Well proportioned; esp. of stature, of middle size, middling*: q. statura, Suet. Vesp. 20: — q. corpus [gracile, obesum], Cels.: — q. bos, Col.: — q. canis, id.: — q. verrea, id. B) *Fig.*: *Fit, suitable*: q. compositio (verborum), Quint. 2, 5, 9.

[QUADRĪBURGIUM, ii. n. *A place on the Rhine, not far from Cleves*, Amm.]

[QUADRĪDENS, tis. (quatuor-dens) *Having four teeth, four-toothed*: q. rastro, Cat. R. R. 10.]

1065

## QUADRĪJUGIS

[QUADRĪENNĀLIS, e. (quadriennis) *Of four years*, LL.]

[QUADRĪENNIS, e. (quatuor-annus) *Of four years*: q. homo, A. Vict.]

QUADRĪENNĪUM, ii. n. (quatuor-annus) *The space of four years, four years*, Cic. de Sen. 4; Cæc. 7.

[QUADRĪERIS, is. f. (*sc. navis*) I. q. quadriremis, Inscr.]

\*\*QUADRĪFĀRIĀM, *adv.* (quatuor) I. *In four parts*: q. dividere, Liv. 38, 1: — q. dispartire, Suet. [II. *In a fourfold manner, in four ways*, Dig.]

[QUADRĪFĀRĪTER, *adv.* *In a fourfold manner*, Dig.]

\*\*QUADRĪFĪDUS, a, um. (quatuor-fido) *Cleft into four parts*: q. sudex, Virg. G. 2, 25: — q. quercum scindebat cuneis, he divided into four parts, id.: — q. ridicæ, Col.: — [q. labor, divided into four parts, Claud.]

[QUADRĪFĪNĀLIS, e. (quadrifinium) *Marking out four boundaries*, LL.]

[QUADRĪFĪNĪUM, ii. n. (quatuor-finis) *A place where four boundaries meet*, LL.]

\*\*QUADRĪFLŪVĪUM, ii. n. (quatuor-fluvius) *A flowing in four directions*, Vitruv. 2, 9.

[QUADRĪFLŪUS, a, um. (quatuor-fluo) *That flows in four streams or parts*: q. amnis, Prud.]

\*\*QUADRĪFŌRIS, e. (quatuor-fores) *That has four doors or openings*: q. nidus, Plin. 11, 21, 24: — q. janua, Vitruv.

[QUADRĪFRONS, tis. (quatuor-frons) *That has four foreheads*: q. Janus, August; Serv.]

QUADRĪGÆ, ārum. f. (*for quadrijugæ, from quatuor and jugum, conf. BIOÆ.*) I. A) *A set or team of four, as of horses* (Liv. 1, 28; Virg.); esp. of the chariots in the circus: curru quadriugarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70: — [Of the sun (Plaut.), of Aurora (Virg.), of the Night (Tib.), of a team of four asses (Varr.), of camels, Suet. — \*\*In the sing.: quadriga, æ, Prop.; Plin.; V. Max. B) *Meton.* \*\*1) *A vehicle drawn by four horses abreast*: plur., Liv. 37, 41; sing., Suet. [2) *Four things of a similar kind*: q. tyrannorum, Vop. 3) *In Surg.*: *A square bandage in the shape of a breastplate, with a thong at each corner*, NL.] \*\*II. *Fig.*: *The rapid course of any thing*: q. poeticæ, poetry, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 9: — navibus atque quadrigis petere alqd, with eagerness, with might and main, Hor.: — irarum quadrigas effundere, Enn.: — [q. meæ decurrerunt, my peace of mind is gone, my happiness is at an end, Petr.]

[QUADRĪGĀMUS, i. m. (vox hybr. quatuor-γῆμος) *One who has married four times*, Hier.]

1. QUADRĪGĀRIUS, a, um. (quadrigæ) I. *Of or belonging to a team of four horses, or a chariot drawn by four horses abreast*: q. habitus, of or belonging to the driver of such a chariot, Suet. Cal. 19: — q. pulvis, for the horses of a quadriga, Veg.: — q. familia, the grooms belonging to a quadriga, Inscr. II. *Subst.*: Quadrigarius, ii. m. *The driver of a quadriga*, Cic. Frgm. Or. in Tog. Cand.; Suet.

2. QUADRĪGARIUS, ii. m. *A surname of the historian Q. Claudius*, Liv. 8, 19; Vell.; Gell.

QUADRĪGĀTUS, a, um. (quadrigæ) *Marked or stamped with the figure of a quadriga*: q. numus, a silver coin, Liv. 22, 25.

\*\*QUADRĪGĒMĪNUS, a, um. (quatuor-geminus) *Fourfold, four*: q. cornicula, Plin. 18, 23, 35. — [In anatomy, an epithet applied to the four muscles which occupy the sacro-trochanteric region (musculi q.), and the four medullary tubercles (corpora q., NL.)

[QUADRĪGENTĪ, æ, a. See QUADRĪNGENTĪ.]

\*QUADRĪGŪLÆ, ārum. f. dem. (quadrigæ) *A small quadriga*, Cic. Fat. 3, 5. — \*\*In the sing., quadrigula, æ. Plin.

[QUADRĪJŪGIS, e. (quatuor-jugum) *Yoked four together; or, for four horses, four-horse*: q. equi, a yoke of four horses Virg. Æ, 10, 571: — q. curtus, App.]

6 U



**\*\*QUADRĪJŪGUS**, a, um. (quatuor-jugum) *Yoked four together; or, for four horses, four horse: q. equi, a yoke of four horses*, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 54: — *or simply, quadrijugi*, id. M. 2, 167; Sil.; Stat.: — *q. currus*, Virg.; Plin. Paneg.: — *q. certamen*, Stat.

[**QUADRĪLĀTERUS**, a, um. (quatuor-latus) *Four-sided*, LL.]

[**QUADRĪLIBRIS**, e. (quatuor-libra) *Weighing four pounds*, Plaut. Aul. 5, 2.]

[**QUADRĪMĀNIS**, e. or -NUS, a, um. (quatuor-manus) *Four-handed*, LL.]

**\*\*QUADRĪMĀTUS**, ūs. m. (quadrimus) *The age of four years*, Col. 7, 9; Plin.

**\*\*QUADRĪMESTRIS**, e. (quatuor-mensis) *Of four months: q. consulatus*, Suet. Ner. 14.

[**QUADRĪMĪLUS**, a, um. dem. (quadrimus) *Of four years, four years old: q. puer*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 4: — *q. puella*, id.]

**\*QUADRĪMUS**, a, um. (quatuor) *Of four years, four years old: q. homo*, Liv. 27, 37: — *q. bos*, Varr.: — *q. equa*, Plin.: — *q. vitis*, Col.: — *q. merum*, Hor.: — *q. dies*, term. Dig. — *de quadrimo Catone*, i. e. *Cato the Younger (of Utica)*, who manifested great intrepidity when a boy four years old, Cic. Fam. 16, 22.

**QUADRĪNGĒNĀRĪUS**, a, um. (quadringeni) *Of four hundred each: q. cohortes, each of four hundred men*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14; Liv.

**QUADRĪNGĒNI** [quadringeni, Varr.], æ, a. (quadringenti) *Four hundred (distrib.)*, four hundred each, Liv. 8, 11 extr.; Suet.

**\*\*QUADRĪNGENTĒNI**, æ, a. (quadringenti) *I. q. quadringeni*, Plin. 8, 43, 68. § 170; Vitruv.

**QUADRĪNGENTĒSIMUS**, a, um. (quadringenti) *The four hundredth: q. annus*, Liv. 5, 45; Plin.

**QUADRĪNGENTĪ**, æ, a. (quatuor-centum) *Four hundred*, Cic. Div. 2, 21.

**QUADRĪNGENTĪES**. adv. (quadringenti) *Four hundred times: q. HS., forty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Phil. 2, 37; R. Post. 8.

**QUADRĪNI**, æ, a. (quatuor) *Four (distrib.)*: *q. dies*, Plin. 11, 36, 43: — *febre quadrini circuitus, returning on coming on or round every fourth day*, id.

[**QUADRĪPARTĪTO**, ōnis. f. (quatuor-partior) *A dividing into four parts, a quartering*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1. § 11.]

**\*\*QUADRĪPARTĪTO**. adv. *Divided into four parts, fourfold*, Col. 4, 26, 3.

**QUADRĪPARTĪTUS** (quadripert.), a, um. (quatuor-partior) *Divided into four parts, quartered, fourfold, four: q. divisio*, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: — *q. distributio*: — *q. commutationes temporum*: — *q. ratio*, Quint.: — *q. exercitus*, Tac.

**QUADRĪRĒMIS**, is. f. (sc. navis) *A ship with four benches of oars; a quadrireme*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33; Cæs.; Liv.

[**QUADRĪSĒMUS**, a, um. (vox hybr., quatuor-σῆμα) *Containing four lines or syllables: q. numerus*, M. Cap.]

[**QUADRĪSĒMUM**, i. n. (sc. sepulcrum) (vox. hybr., quatuor-σῆμα) *A grave for four corpses*, Inscr.]

[**QUADRĪVĪUM**, ūi. n. (quatuor-via) I. Prop.: *A place where four roads meet, crossroads*, Catull. 58, 4; Juv. II. Fig.: *The four sciences (Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, and Astronomy)*, ML.]

**QUADRO**. 1. v. n. and a. (quadrus) I. Act. A) *To make, shape, cut, etc., square, to square: abies atque populus ad anguem quadrantur*, Col. 11, 2, 13. B) Meton.: *To give perfect symmetry to any thing, to arrange properly, to complete: quadrandæ orationis industria*, Cic. Or. 58: — *pars quadret acervum, make the heap complete*, Hor.

II. Neut.: *To be square; hence, meton., to suit, to be fit, answer, square with: visum est hoc mihi ad multa q.*, Cic. Att. 4, 18: — *conjunctio quadrat: quoniam tibi ita*

*quadrat, since it so pleases you.—To agree, square (of accounts): quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint.*

[**QUADRŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (quadra) *A little square*, Sol.]

**QUADRU**. See **QUADRU**, a, um.

**\*\*QUADRŪPĒDANS**, tis. (quatuor-pes) Prop.: *That goes on four feet, four-footed; hence, of a horse, galloping: equo juxta quadrupedante*, Plin. 8, 45, 70: — *q. canterius*, Plaut. — *Subst. poet. for equus: A horse*, Virg.

[**QUADRŪPĒDUS**, a, um. (quadrupes) *Walking on four feet, four-footed, quadruped: gradu quadrupedo, on all four*, Amm. 14, 2, 2: — *quadrupedo cursu, in a gallop*, Front.]

**QUADRŪPES**, ōdis. (quatuor-pes) *That walks on four feet*. I. Of animals [galloping: q. equus, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 5, 4: — *q. cursus*, App.]: *Fourfooted; and subst. f. and n. A fourfooted animal, a quadruped: ventiones quadrupedum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: — *quadrupedem alqm: cetera quadrupedia*, Col.: — *Also, masc. A stag; a horse*, Virg. Meton.: *quadrupes cursus for cursus eorum*, Ov. II. Of men (in as far as their hands are considered as forefeet): *quadrupes receptus, on all four*, Suet. Ner. 48: — *quadrupedem constringito, bind him hand and foot*, Ter.

[**QUADRŪPLĀRIS**, e. (quadruplus) *Fourfold*, Macr.]

**QUADRŪPLĀTOR**, ōria. m. (quadruplo) [I. Prop.: *One who multiplies or makes fourfold*, App.: hence, *quadruplatores, men who farmed the tolls of government, and received the fourth part*, Sid.] II. Meton. A) *One who magnifies: q. beneficiorum, one who requires a fourfold return of favours conferred*, Sen. Ben. 7, 25, 1. B) *A public informer, one who accuses another person for unworthy ends (perhaps because such a one received a fourth part of the property of the accused person): si a quadruplatoribus accusandi voluntas ad viros fortes translata sit*, Cic. Di. C. 7: — *populum Romanum quadruplatoris personam laturum*, Liv.

**QUADRUPLEX**, icis. (quatuor-plico) I. *Quadruple; hence, fourfold: q. ordo*, Liv. 30, 10. II. *Four: q. stellæ*, Cic. Arat. 93.

[**QUADRŪPLĪCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A making fourfold*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*QUADRŪPLĪCĀTO**. adv. (quadruplico) *Four times as much*, Plin. 2, 17, 14.

[**QUADRŪPLĪCO**. 1. (quadruplex) *To make fourfold: q. rem (one's property)*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4.]

[**QUADRŪPLO**. 1. (quadruplus) *To make fourfold*, Ulp. Dig.]

[**QUADRŪPLO**, ari. (quadruplus) *To be a public informer*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 10.]

**QUADRŪPLUS**, a, um. (τετραπλοῦς) *Fourfold: q. strenia*, Suet. Tib. 34: — *Subst.: Quadruplum, i. n. Four times as much, the fourfold*, Plin.: — *fenatorem condemnare quadrupli, to a fourfold penalty*, Cato: — *judicium dare in quadruplum: actio quadrupli*, Ulp. Dig.: — [Hence, Fr. quadruples.]

**QUADRUS**, a, um. (quatuor) I. *That has four corners, four-cornered, quadrangular, square: q. cella*, Pall. II. Subst. A) *Quadra, æ. f. A square*. 1) In Archit.: *A plinth, a square member, which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar*, Vitruv. 3, 4, 5; then also, any small member that serves to separate other larger ones, id. 2) *A dining-table, a board, which was usually square*, Varr. L. L. 5, 25: hence, *quadra, slices of bread used by the Trojans instead of plates or dishes*, Virg.: — *alienā quadrā vivere, to live at other people's expense*, Juv. 5, 2. 3) Gen.: *A small square piece: findetur munere quadra, a small piece of bread or cake*, Hor.: — *q. panis*, Sen. B) *Quadrum, i. n. Something square, a square: dolantur in quadrum*, Col. 8, 3, 7: — *Hence, Prov.: in quadrum redigere, to bring into proper order, to arrange properly: in q. redigere sententias*, Cic. de Or. 61.

[**QUADRŪS**, a, um. (quatuor) *Four-cornered or fourfold*, Aus.]

[**QUÆRICO**. I. q. quæro, ML. — *Hence, Ital. cercare, Fr. chercher.*]

[**QUÆRITO**, are. (quæro) I. *To seek, search, or look for eagerly: q. alqm*, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 2: — *q. hospitium ab alqo*,

of anybody, id. II. To search or inquire into, to be anxious to know accurately: q. alqd, Plaut.]

QUÆRO, sivi, situm. 3. I. Gen.: To seek anything, to look after: fore ut a multis illis in lautumiis verus ille dux quæreretur, would be sought there, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27:—q. exitum:—q. escam in sterquilino, Phædr.:—q. latebram perjurio. II. Esp. A) To seek in vain, to miss: q. Siciliam in Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18:—q. occasionem amissam, Liv. B) To require, have need of, demand: quærit alqd oratoris eloquentiam:—bellum dictatoriam majestatem quæsisset, Liv. C) 1) To seek to gain, obtain, or procure: q. dignitatem ex domo:—q. amicitiarum præsidia:—quæritur res familiaris:—Hence, 2) To bring or draw upon one's self, to excite, raise: q. invidiam in alqm:—p. ignominiam alci, Liv.:—mors quæsit, a violent death, Tac. D) 1) To try to find out, to endeavour to learn: alqd ab or ex alqo, to ask anybody:—q. de alqo, to inquire about anybody, Ov.:—thus also, q. alqm, Ter.:—Absol.: quærant, num quid, etc.—Hence, 2) To put or propose a question: si quis quid quæreret. 3) To be desirous to know: si quærimus, quid:—si verum quærimus. E) To inquire or examine into, investigate, institute an inquiry: q. de morte:—q. de tanta re, Nep.:—q. de servo in dominum, to extort information from a slave against his master:—hence, si quæris, or si quærimus, si quæritis, to say the truth, to speak honestly, truly, in fact:—thus also, si verum quæris:—quid quæris, or noli q., briefly, in a word. F) To earn, gain, acquire: diu nihil quæsierat, Cic. Cluent. 26:—q. alqd manu:—mihi opus est quæsito, i. q. quærere, I must earn something, I ought to gain. G) To seek, i. e. desire, have in view, to meditate, to aim at, endeavour after: q. fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 17:—id quod quærebat, Liv.:—q. remedium sibi:—With ut:—With inf., Ov.:—[Hence, Fr. quérir, to fetch, to send for.]

\*\*QUÆSITIO, ònis. (quæro) I. A seeking or searching after, App. II. An examining by torture, question by torture, Tac. A. 4, 45.

QUÆSITOR, òris. m. (quæro) [I. One that seeks or searches after, LL.] II. An examiner, inquisitor in criminal matters: q. criminum, Liv. 9, 26:—Esp. of the prætor who presided at the public trials.—Gen.: quasi quæsitores et consideratores, of the Sceptics, Gell.

[QUÆSITUM, i. n. (quæro) A question, Ov. M. 4, 793.]

\*\*1. QUÆSITUS, ùs. m. (quæro) I. A seeking, searching, Plin. 5, 9, 10. [II. An investigation, Macr.]

2. QUÆSITUS, a, um. I. Part. of quæro. \*\*II. Adj. A) Sought for, far-fetched, affected: q. comitas, Tac. A. 6, 50:—q. asperitas, id. B) Extraordinary, uncommon: quæsitior adulatio, id.:—epulæ quæsitissime, Sall.

QUÆSO, ïvi. 3. (old form of quæro) [I. To seek: liberos q., Enn. ap. Fest.:—quæse tibi medicum, Plaut.] II. To ask, beg, entreat: a vobis quæso, ut mihi detis, Cic. Arch. 2:—peto quæsoque ut:—quæsumus, Liv.:—It is also used as an interjection, I pray! tu, quæso, scribe:—also as an expression of astonishment: quæso etiamne tu has ineptias?—[Hence, Ital. chiesi.]

\*QUÆSTICŪLUS, i. m. dem. (quæstus) Slight profit or gain, Cic. Div. 2, 14.

QUÆSTIO, ònis. f. (quæro) I. A seeking, searching: esse in quæstione, or esse quæstioni, to cause one's self to be sought for, make one's self scarce, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 52. II. A) Gen.: An asking, questioning, interrogating, investigation, inquiry: q. captivorum, an examining, Cæs. B. G. 6, 32:—q. magna est, it is a great question or matter of dispute:—res in quæstione versatur:—in quæstionem vocare:—q. habetur de alq re:—quæstionem instituere, Quint. B) Esp. 1) a) A public inquiry, examination, or investigation: q. in senatu habita.—Esp.: A judicial examination or trial; also, question by torture: quæstionem exercere inter sicarios, a trial for assassination:—q. habere de viri

morte:—q. habere de servis in filium:—quæstionem habere ex alqo, Liv.:—q. ponere in alqm:—in quæstionem dare, postulare alqm.—The crime preceded by the preposition de: q. de furto:—q. de pecuniis repetundis:—or in the genit.: q. veneni:—q. peculatus:—quæstione alligari, to become subject to:—quæstioni præse.—After A. u. c. 604, there were judicial investigations stately held under the direction of the prætor (quæstiones perpetuæ); and besides these, there were extraordinary inquiries held under commission, which were called quæstiones extraordinariæ, Liv. b) Meton. a) The judges or inquisitors: quæstionem dimittere. ß) A subject for scientific investigation or inquiry, a question: habere quæstionem de finibus bonorum et malorum, Cic. Fin. 5, 7:—q. de natura deorum:—q. Academica:—quæstionem sustinere posse, to be equal to the subject:—Hence, esp.: A subject of debate (with orators): quæstionem appellat rem positam in infinita dubitatione:—The chief point of debate: q. est ea quæ ex conflictione causarum gignitur controversia. [Hence, Fr. questionner.]

[QUÆSTIONARIUS, ii. m. (quæstio) A torturer, Hier.]

QUÆSTUNCULA, æ. f. dem. (quæstio) A scientific disquisition or investigation, Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 51.

QUÆSTOR, òris. m. (for quæstor, from quæro) I. A searcher, examiner: q. parricidii, XII. Tab. ap. Fest.; Varr. L. L. 5, 14:—hence, II. A quæstor, a magistrate at Rome, who superintended the revenues of the state. The principal of these was the q. urbanus or ærarii in Rome, who, after the expiration of his year of office, usually accompanied a governor into one of the provinces as pro-quæstor. No person was eligible to this office under the age of twenty-five years. It was also the office of a quæstor to superintend the pecuniary affairs of a campaign, the payment of the soldiers, and the distribution of booty. In the provinces, the quæstors collected the revenues, and transmitted the proceeds to Rome.—Fig.: q. non imperii sed doloris mei.—[Under the emperors there were quæstores candidati or candidati principis, whose duty it was to read in the senate the written communications of the emperor to that body, Lampr. Alex. 43.]

QUÆSTORĪUS, a, um. I. A) Of or pertaining to a quæstor, quæstorial: q. officium, Cic. Fam. 2, 17:—q. scriba:—q. scelus, committed by a quæstor:—scriptum quæstorium comparare, the office of secretary to a quæstor, Suet. B) Subst.: Quæstorium, ii. n. 1) (sc. tentorium) The quæstor's tent in a camp, Liv. 2) (sc. ædificium) The quæstor's residence in a province. II. A) Quæstorian, i. e. filling the office of a quæstor, of quæstorian rank: q. legatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21:—adolescens nondum q., Liv. B) Subst.: Quæstorius, ii. m. (sc. vir) One who has been quæstor, Cic. Brut. 76.

QUÆSTŪARIŪS, a, um. (quæstus) That carries on a trade or profession: q. mancipia, Ulp. Dig.:—q. mulier, a prostitute, id.—Also Subst.: Quæstuaria, æ. f. (sc. mulier), Sen.

\*\*QUÆSTŪŌSE. adv. Advantageously, with gain or profit, Plin. 19, 4.—Sup., Sen.

QUÆSTŪŌSUS, a, um. (quæstus) Full of gain; hence, I. Advantageous, profitable, gainful: q. mercatura, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31:—res quæstuosissima, Varr. II. A) That obtains great gain or advantage, that enriches himself: q. homo, miles, Tac. A. 12, 63, 3. B) Intent upon gain, greedy of gain: q. homo:—nec satis in arte ea quæstuosius, Plin.

QUÆSTŪRA, æ. f. (quæstor) I. The office of quæstor, the quæstorship, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4. II. Meton.: The quæstor's chest: translator quæstura, said of Verres, who robbed the chest, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58.

QUÆSTUS, ùs [genit. quæsti, Ter.]. m. (quæro) I. A seeking, gaining, making (of money): q. pecuniæ, Cæs. B. G. 6, 16. II. A) Profit, gain, advantage: quæstui habere alqd, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77:—cum quæstu dimittere:—quibus fides, decus, quæstui sunt:—pecuniam in quæstu relinquere, to put out money at interest: quæstu satiari.

—Fig.: nullum in eo facio quæstum. B) *Any employment, trade, or profession attended with profit, a lucrative employment, money-making*: q. turpis odiosus, Cic. Off. 1, 26: — q. liberalis, illiberalis: — artificia et quæstus: — quæstum facere corpore, Tac.

QUĀLIBET. (abl. of quilibet) I. (sc. parte) *Where one will, anywhere*, Quint. 5, 13, 13. II. (sc. ratione) *Any how, any way you please*, Cat.

QUĀLIS, e. *Of what kind or manner, what*. I. *Interrogative, or in an exclamation*: q. est eorum oratio? Cic. Acad. 2, 14. II. *Relative*: *Of what kind, such as, as*; followed by talis: si quis id ageret, ut, qualis haberi vellet, talis esset, Cic. Off. 2, 12: — rei natura, q. sit quæsimus: — in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit: — res non tales, q. ante habitæ sint: — qualis, i. q. qualiter, *as, just as, so as*: qualis Philomela queritur, Virg.: — qualis-qualis, i. q. qualis-cunque, Dig.: — qualis, i. q. ut talis: fuit talis, quales si omnes fuissent, numquam desideratus esset tribunus (for ut, si omnes tales fuissent) III. *Indefinite*: *Of what kind soever*. — *Subst.*: Quale. *That which has any quality soever*: quæ appellant qualia, Cic. Ac. 1, 7. [Hence, Ital. quale, Fr. quel.]

QUĀLIS-CUMQUE, quāle-cunque. I. *Relat.*: *Of what kind soever, such as may be*: homines, q. sunt, *be they as they may*, Cic. Att. 14, 14: — *Followed by talis, such as... such*: qualescumque fuerint, talem civitatem fuisse. II. *Whatsoever, any, be it what it may*: sin qualescumque locum sequimur, Cic. Fam. 4, 8. — *Also separately*: quale id cumque est. [Hence, Fr. quelconque.]

QUĀLIS-LĪBET, quāle-libet. *Whatsoever, any you please, any, no matter what*: literarum formæ q., Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 93.

[QUĀLIS-NAM, quale-nam. *Of what kind or nature*, App.]

QUĀLĪTAS, ātis, f. [a word formed by Cicero from the Greek ποιότης] (qualis) *The quality of a thing*, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. — *Also* i. q. modus verbi, Quint.: — q. lineamentorum, *the form of the features*, Just. [Hence, Fr. qualité.]

\*\*QUĀLĪTER, adv. (qualis) I. *After what manner, how*, Col. 1, 4, 6: — qualiter-qualiter, *in what manner soever, however*, Dig. II. *Just as, as*, Plin.

[QUĀLĪTER-CUMQUE, adv. i. q. utcumque. *In what manner soever, howsoever*, Just. 2, 11, 11.]

[QUĀLUM, i. n. and QUĀLUS, i. m. (κἄλον, a wand) *A wicker basket*, e. g. for spinning-materials, Cat. R. R. 11, 23.]

QUAM, adv. (prop. acc. fem. of qui: in how far) I. *How, how much, in exclamations and interrogations*: q. valde universi admurmuravit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16: — q. multa: — q. paucis: — *Hence*: q. possum, *as well as I can, as I can*: — q. quisque potest, Ov.: — vino q. possit excellenti, *as excellent as possible*, Plin.: — *Often with the Sup.*: q. queas minimo, *as cheap as possible*, Ter.: — q. asperime poterat, Liv.: — agam, q. brevissime potero. — *Also without posse*: ut q. maximas, q. primum, q. sæpiissime gratias agat, Cic. Fam. 13, 6.

II. A) *In comparisons*: *As, than (after tam)*: non tam vitandi laboris causa, q. quod etc., *not so much as*, Cic. Top. 1: — non tam in bellis, q. in promissis: — *Also without tam*: homo non q. illi sunt gloriosus, Liv. — *With the Sup. or magis, quam*... tam *may be rendered the... the*: adolescens q. minima in spe situs erit, tam facillime conficiet: — q. magis... tam... refert, Plaut. B) *After other particles of comparison, e. g. magis, potius, or a Comp. after prestat, it is better, malo, I had rather, after æque, contra, secus, alius, a, ud, supra, ultra, etc.*; *Than*: Crassus fuit plenior, q. quomodo a vobis inductus est, Cic. de Or. 3, 3: — nihil est timendum magis, q. ille consul: — quod ego malim q.: — contra faciunt q. professi sunt: — ob nullam aliam causam, q. ne, Liv.: — ne aliter q. ego velim, laudet: — ultra q. satis est: — supra feret q. fieri possit. — *So also after numerals and words denoting multiplication, when used in comparisons*; *Than, as*: dimidium tributū q. quod pendere soliti erant, Liv. 45, 18: — duplex stipendium accipere, q. a Turdetanis pepigissent, *twice as much*, id.: — multiplex q. pro numero dam-

num, *too great for*, id. — *Also after words of time*: septimo die q. profectus erat, id.: — postero die q. erant acta: — epistola pridie data q. illa: — ante diem sextum q. discesserat. — *Also after tantum*, Liv. — *After the Sup.*: cum tyranno, quam qui umquam sævissimo, *the most cruel that ever lived*, id. — *Quam is often so used that magis or potius must be understood*: ipso-rum, q. Hannibalis interesse, Liv. III. (for nisi) *But only, except, besides*; ne quis rex sit q. iste, Curt. IV. *As if*: utor tam bene, q. pararim, Cat. V. *Very, very much, quite*: mire q.: — admodum q. sævius est, Plaut.: — pleraque oppido q. parva erant, Liv. VI. *As much as, how much soever*: q. potest (see above): — *Hence*: q. longus, a, um. (for totus): ea nocte, quam longa est, Virg.: — hiemem q. longa, i. q. totam hiemem, id.

[QUAMDE, adv. i. q. quam. *As*, Lucr. 1, 641.]

QUAMDŪ, adv. interrog. and relat. I. *As long as, how long*: q. diceret, Cic. R. Am. 32. II. *So long as, during the time that, whilst*, Col. III. *Until*, Lampr. IV. *How long? how long since? when before?* Plaut.

QUAM-DŪDUM, adv. See DŪDUM.

QUAM-LĪBET, (-libet) adv. I. *As it pleases, at pleasure*: uti concedam, q., esto, Lucr. 2, 541: — *hence*, II. *How much soever, ever so*: occupat egressas q. ante rates, *how far soever they may have gone*, Ov.: — manus q. infirmas, id.: — q. parvum sit, Quint.

QUAMOBREM or QUAM OB REM, adv. interrog. and relat. I. *Wherefore, why*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29: — cum quæreret q. Ariovistus non decertaret, Cæs.: — si res reperitur, q. videantur: — illud est, q. hæc commemorarim. II. *At the beginning of a sentence; Wherefore, and for which cause*, Cic. Flacc. 26.

QUAM-PLŪRES, a. *Very many*, Plant. Stich. 1, 3, 44. — *Sup.*, Quamplurimus, a, um., usually plur. *Very many*: q. colles, Cæs.: — *Hence, Subst.*: Quamplurimum. *Very much, a great deal*: quam plurimo vendere: — q. eruditionis, Quint.: — *Adv.*: Quamplurimum. *Very much*, Scrib.

QUAMPLŪRĪMUS, a, um. See QUAMPLURES.

QUAM-PRĪDEM, adv. *How long since; see PRIDEM.*

QUAM-PRĪMUM, adv. *As soon as may be, as soon as possible*: q. perferre literas, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: — *With posse*: ut q. possis, redeas, Plaut.

QUAM-QUAM, conj., usually with the indicative; (with the subjunctive only when any thing is expressed as possible, or as an idea in the mind of a speaker, and in indirect phrases). I. *Although, though; with ind. (or subj.)*, Cic. de Or. 2, 1.

II. *Although, yet, but yet; with ind. (or subj.)*: q. quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire velim, Cic. N. D. 3, 16: — *With acc. and inf.*: q. ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse, Tac.: — *Often used parenthetically*: q. quid loquor?

QUAM-VIS, adv. I. *As you will, as much as you will or like, never so*: audacter q. dicito, *as boldly as you will*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 14: — q. multos proferre: — *hence*,

II. *Without a verb; How much soever, never so much*: q. parvis Italiæ latebris contentus essem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: — q. longum tempus, Liv.: — *Very, as much as possible*: q. copiose: — q. callide: — *With Sup.*, Col.

III. *Although, ever so much, however much; with subj.*: q. in rebus turbidis sint, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: — q. prudens sit, tamen. IV. *Although, though, albeit; with ind.*: q. per-veneras, Liv. 2, 40: — q. carebat nomine, Nep. — *Also without a verb*: res, q. reipublicæ calamitosas, gesserat: — *With a subj.*: q. non fueris suavor, *although you may not have been*.

QUĀNAM, adv. (abl. of quisnam) I. (sc. parte) *By what way, where*, Liv. 5, 34. II. (sc. ratione) *How then, in what manner*, Plin. 11, 37, 50.

QUANDŌ, adv. I. *Interrog. or relat.*: *When*, Cic. Pis. 21: — *Hence, At the time that*: tum q. misimus: — *Because, since*: q. unam societatem esse volumus: — *With*

## QUANDO-CUMQUE

*a subj.*, Plin. II. *At any time, ever, after* nam, ne, si, e. g. si q. umquam meminerint, Liv. 10, 14: — si q. auditum sit: — [Hence, Ital. *quando*, Fr. *quand*.]

**QUANDŌ-CUMQUE** or **CUNQUE**, *adv.* I. *At what time soever, at whatever time, whensoever, whenever*: q. fors obtulerit, Auct. B. Alex. 22: — q. trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. II. *At some time, one time or other*: q. mihi penas dabis, Ov.: — Also separately: quando consumet cumque, Hor. S. 1, 933. — [Hence, Ital. *quandunque*.]

[**QUANDŌ-LIBET**, *adv.* *At some time or other*, Lact.]

**QUANDŌ-QUE**, *adv.* I. A) *I. q. quandocumque, whenever, at what time soever, as often as*, Liv. 1, 30: — Hence: *Since, seeing that*, id. B) *At one time or other, at some time*: quod ille q. veniat: — scire quid q. deceat prudenti est: — Hence: *Sometimes*, Cels. II. *I. q. et quando*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 60.

**QUANDŌ-QUĪDEM**, [with the antepenult short, Virg. E. 3, 55.] *adv.* *Since, as, seeing that*: q. tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic. Brut. 44.

**QUANQUAM**. See **QUAMQUAM**.

[**QUANTILLUS**, a, um, *dem.* (quantulus) I. *How great; diminut. i. e. how small*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 47. II. *How much; diminut. i. e. how little*: q. argentum, id.: — quantillum, *how much, i. e. how little, id.*]

[**QUANTISPER?** *adv.* *How little?* Cæc. ap. Non.]

**QUANTITAS**, *âtis. f.* (quantus) I. *Greatness, extent, number, amount*: pro quantitate levitatis, Plin. 34, 10, 22. II. A) *Sum, quantity*, Ulp. Dig. B) *In Logic: The quantity of a proposition, either universal or particular*, App.

**QUANTO**. See **QUANTUS**, a, um.

[**QUANTŌCIUS**, *adv.* (i. q. quanto ocius) *As quickly as possible, the sooner the better*, LL.]

**QUANTŌPĒRE**, *adv.* (i. q. quanto opere) *How much, how very much*: q. expetenda esset, dictum est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: — Also after tantopere, when it is rendered as: tantopere desiderabam, q. delector.

**QUANTŪLUS**, a, um, *dem.* (quantus) I. *How great, diminut. i. e. how small, how trifling, how little*: q. sol nobis videtur, Cic. Acad. 2, 26: — Hence, quantulum, *how much*: q. judicare possemus: — q. interest. II. *As great as, i. e. as small as; hence, quantulum, as much as, i. e. as little as*: mulieri reddidit, q. visum est, Cic. Di. C. 17: — Hence, quantulum quantulum, *however little it may be, be it ever so little*, App.

**QUANTŪLUS-CUMQUE**, *æcumque, uncumque*. *How great soever, however great, or, when speaking of a trifle, however small, how small soever; with indic.*: de hac mea, q. est, scientia, Cic. de Or. 1, 3: — Hence, quantulumcumque, n. *How much soever, however trifling, how mean soever*: q. dicebamus: — also separately: quantulum id cumque est.

[**QUANTŪLUS-LIBET**, *alibet, umlibet*. *How small soever it may be, however small*, Ulp. Dig.]

[**QUANTŪLUS-QUISQUE**, *quæque, quodque*. *However great, i. e. however small*, Gell. præf.]

**QUANTUM**. See **QUANTUS**, a, um.

**QUANTUMVIS**, *adv.* I. *As much as you will*: q. licet excellas, *never so much*, Cic. Læl. 20: — Hence, II. A) *Very, very much*: q. facundus, Suet. B) *Although*: ille catus, q. rusticus, Hor. C) *However, ever so*: q. exigua sint, in majus excedunt, Sen.

**QUANTUS**, a, um. I. *How great*: quot, quantas, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: — quantos acervos facinorum reperietis? — Hence, *with or without tantus as great as, great as*: si, quantam voluntatem habent tantum habere animum: — nox acta, quanta fuit, i. q. tota, Ov.: — *As, such as*: quantus non umquam antea, exercitus venit, Liv.: — Also with Sup., tanta est inter eos, q. maxima esse potest, morum distantia: — quantus quantus for quantuscunque, Ter.: — [However great, ironically, i. e. however

1069

## QUARTANUS

*small*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 66: — also quantum, *how little*, Luc.]

II. A) *How much, how many, as much as, as many as*: q. pecunia, Cic. Phil. 13, 5: — q. argentum, Liv.: — quantum, *as much as*: q. audio, *as far as I hear*: — q. potest, *as much as possible*: — q. ad, *as far as regards*: — in q., *how far, so far as, as much as*, Plin.: — also with a Sup., q. plurimum posset adicere, Liv.: — also followed by a genit.: q. frumenti: — It is also used adverbially for quantopere, Liv. B) *The genitive quanti is used with words of valuing, buying, selling; At how much? At what rate? How high? at as much as, as high as, or simply, as, if tanti precedes: emit tanti, quanti Cythius voluit: — vide quanti apud me sis, how much I esteem you: — quum scias quantum Tulliam facimus: — quanti quanti, however dear it may be, at how much soever. C) The abl. quanto is frequently used with magis, and with Comp., By how much, by as much as, the: quanto gravior tanto crebriores, Cæs.: — quanto diutius tanto obscurius: — Also with words implying superiority: quanto prestat, Cæs.: — also with Positives: quanto modicus, the more moderate, Tac.: — Also with ante, secus, aliud: quanto ante viderit, by how much sooner: — q. sit aliud, how far different, Quint.: — quantum for quanto: q. longius procederet, eo minorem, etc., Liv. D) Quantum for ut tantum: e. g. tantum valet, quantum si ego valerem, for ut si ego tantum valerem, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 3. — [Hence, Ital. *quanto*, Fr. *quant*.]*

**QUANTUS-CUMQUE**, *æcumque, uncumque*. I. *How great soever, however great; with ind.*: bona, quantacunque erant, Cic. Phil. 5, 8: — q. præsidium est, Liv.: — also for quantulus-cumque: q. victoria, *how inconsiderable soever, id.* II. *How much soever*: q. possim, *as much as I can*, Cic. Fin. 1, 4: — naves, q. fuerint, Cod. Th.

**QUANTUS-LIBET**, *alibet, umlibet*. I. *How great soever*: q. magnitudo, Liv. 9, 18: — quantalibet facilitate, Tac. II. *How much soever; hence, [Quantumlibet, adv. Never so much: te q. oderint hostes, LL.]*

**QUANTUS-QUANTUS**. See **QUANTUS**.

**QUANTUS-VIS**, *avis, umvis*. I. *As great as you please, as great as it may be, how great soever*: quantavis magna copias, Cæs. B. G. 5, 28: — portum satis amplum quantavis classi, *for any fleet however great*, Liv.

II. *As much as you like: videtur esse quantavis pretii, Ter.: — Hence, Subst. [Quantumvis. n.; with genit.: As much or many as they like, LL.]*

**QUĀ-PROPTER**, *adv.* I. *For what reason, wherefore, why*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 31. II. *Hence; For which reason, wherefore*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73.

[**QUĀ-QUĀ**, *adv.* (abl. of quisquis, sc. parte) *Wheresoever, or whithersoever*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14.]

[**QUĀ-QUAM**, *adv.* (abl. of quisquam, sc. parte) *To any place, any way, anywhere*, Lucr. 1, 429.]

[**QUĀQUE**, *adv.* (abl. of quisque, sc. parte) *Wheresoever, whithersoever*, Manil.]

**QUĀ-RE**, *adv.* *interrog. and relat.* I. *Whereby, by which: multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur*, Nep. Cat. 2: — permulta sunt, quæ dici possunt, quare intelligatur: — *How, by what means*, Ter. II. *Why, wherefore, on what (or which) account, in interrogations and otherwise*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16; Off. 2, 19. — *At the beginning of a sentence; For which reason, wherefore*, Cic. Fam. 13, 71. [Hence, Fr. *car*.]

**QUARTA-DECIMĀNUS** or **DECUMANUS**, a, um. (quartus decimus) *Belonging to the fourteenth legion. — Subst. Quartadecumani, ñrum. m. The soldiers of the fourteenth legion*, Tac. H. 2, 11, 1.

**QUARTANA**, *æ. f.* See **QUARTANUS**.

[**QUARTĀNĀRIUS**, a, um. (quartanus) *Amounting to a fourth part*, Pall.]

**QUARTĀNUS**, a, um. (quartus) *Of or belonging to the fourth. I. To the fourth day*: q. febris, *a quartan*

ague, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: — Also Subst.: Quartana, æ. f. id.  
II. *Belonging to the fourth legion.* — Subst.: Quartani, òram. m. *The soldiers of the fourth legion*, Tac. H. 4, 37, 2.

**\*QUARTARIUS**, ii. m. (quartus) *The fourth part of a measure, esp. of a sextarius: A quartern*, Liv. 5, 47.

[QUARTATO. adv. (quartus) *For the fourth time: q. dicere*, Cat. ap. Serv.]

QUARTO, quartum. adv. *For the fourth time. See QUARTUS.*

QUARTUS, a, um (τέταρτος) I. *The fourth: q. vigilia*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 21: — q. pars, id.: — q. decimus, *the fourteenth*. II. Adv. A) *Quartum, for the fourth time: q. consul*, Liv. 3, 66. B) *Quarto. In the fourth place, fourthly*, Varr.; Gell.: — quartum, Ov. III. Subst. A) *Quarta, æ. f. (sc. pars) The fourth part or portion; esp. of an inheritance*, Ulp. Dig.; Quint. B) *Quartum, i. n. The fourth grain: frumenta cum quarto responderint, produce the fourth grain, yield fourfold*, Col.

QUARTUS-DECIMUS. *See QUARTUS.*

QUASI. (quamsi) I. *As if, as it were: perinde q., just as if*, Cic. Quint. 26: — q. rogem, *as if I were asking, as if I were to ask*, Ter.: — q. vero debuerint, *just as if they ought.* — *It is found also with many words of comparison, sic, ita, perinde, proinde etc.: sic avide arripui, q. vellem, as if: — q. agatur, ita: — assimilabo, q. exeam, Ter.: — Also with si: Plaut.; Lucr.* II. *As, just as*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45: *for sicut, so as: quasi Augusti ita Livie filius*, Suet. III. *As if, as it were: q. parens, Cic. de Or. 1, 3.* IV. *About, almost, nearly: q. pedalis, Cic. Ac. 2, 26: — q. decem fiscos: — quod minime q. nocere potest: — est enim q. in extrema pagina.*

[QUASILLARIA, æ. f. (sc. ancilla) *A spinning-maid*, Petr. 132, 3.]

**\*QUASILLUS**, i. m. or QUASILLUM, i. n. dem. (qualus) *A small basket, esp. for wool, a work-basket: inter quasilla, in the spinning-room*, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 10; Tib.

[QUASSABILIS, e. (quasso) *That may be shaken*, Luc. 6, 22.]

QUASSATIO, ònis. f. (quasso) I. *A shaking: q. caputum*, Liv. 22, 7. II. *A striking together: q. cymbalolum*, Arn.

[QUASSATURA, æ. f. (quasso) *A shaking; hence, meton.* I. *The effect of shaking, i. e. injury, a shake*, Plin. Val. 4, 5. II. *A part injured by shaking*, Veg.]

**\*QUASSO**. 1. v. a. and n. (quatio) I. Act.: *To shake violently, to cause to totter: q. tecta*, Plin. E. 6, 20, 6: — *To beat violently: q. ramum super tempora*, Virg.: — *Hence: To dash to pieces, injure, crush, batter in, smash: classem ventis quassatam*, Virg.: — *quassata muri reficere, the breaches in the wall*, Liv.: — *Fig.: To shake, shatter, ruin: respublica quassata: — quassatus tempora Lyseo, intoxicated*, Sil. [II. Neut.: *To shake, shake one's self: capite quassanti*, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 23.] [Hence, Fr. casser.]

1. QUASSUS, a, um. I. Part. of quatio. \*\*II. Adj. fig.: *Broken, shaken, feeble: q. vox*, Curt.: — q. litera, Quint.: — *Ruined, destroyed: anima q. malis*, Sen. [Hence, Fr. casse.]

[2. QUASSUS, ùs. m. (quatio) *A shaking*, Pac. ap. Cic.]

**\*QUATĒFACIO**, fci. 3. (quatio-facio) *To shake, to cause to totter: q. Antonium*, Pseud. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 10.

QUA-TĒNUS. (prop. qua tenus, sc. parte) I. *How far, to what extent: q. progredi debeat*, Cic. Cæl. 11: — *Substantively: ut nulla in re statuere possumus, q.: — Meton.: How long? q. habere(m) fascies? cui traderem: — Fig.: So far as: q. de religione dicebat: — In consideration of, seeing that, since*, Plin.; Hor. [II. Where, as far as: pars q. inhabitari videtur, Col. 9, 8, 11. III. How, Lact. IV. In order that, Ulp. Dig.]

QUATER. (quatuor) *Four times*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: — q. tantum, *four times as much*, Hirt.: — q. decies, *fourteen times*: 1070

quater decies HS., *fourteen hundred thousand sesterces: — q. deni, forty*, Ov.: — ter et q., Hor.: — terque quaterque, id.

**\*QUĀTERNĀRIUS**, a, um. (quaterni) *Consisting of four each, containing four: q. scrobs, four feet deep and wide*, Col.: — q. numerus, *a square number*, Plin.

QUĀTERNI, æ. a. (quatuor) I. *Four (distrib.), four each time*, Cic. Font. 5: — q. centesimæ, *four per cent. interest per month*. II. *Four at once, four at a time or together*, Plin. [Hence, Ital. quaterno, Fr. quattrain.]

[QUĀTERNIO, ònis. m. (quaterni) *The number four, four (on dice)*, M. Cap.]

[QUĀTĪNUS. According to the ancient grammarians, for quia (like quatenus), Just. 12, 11, 6.]

QUĀTĪO, quassi, quassum. 3. I. A) *To shake, move violently: q. alas*, Virg. Æ. 3, 226: — q. scuta, Tac.: — q. caput, Ov. B) *Esp.: To agitate, disturb: ventus quatit aquas*, Ov. H. 12, 48: — q. alqm risu, *to make any one laugh heartily*, Hor.: — *Fig.: To move, touch, agitate, disquiet: quod ægritudine quatitur: — q. mentem*, Hor.: — q. oppida, *to harass*, Virg.: — creber anbelitus artus quatit, *tires, enfeebles*, id. II. Meton. A) *To strike, beat; to chase, drive: Arctophylax præ se quatit Arcton, drives before it*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42: — q. alqm foras, Ter.: — *quatit ungula campum*, Virg. B) *To shake to pieces, shatter, batter, break: q. muros arietibus*, Liv. 38, 7: — *quassæ naves, leaky, weather-beaten*, id.: — *quassi muri, id.: — tempora quassa mero, intoxicated, drunken*, Ov.

[QUATRĪDŪANUS, a, um. *Of or lasting four days*, Hier.]

QUATRĪDŪUM, i. n. (sc. spatium) *A space of four days, four days: quatrīduo quo hæc gesta*, Cic. R. Am. 7.

QUĀTŪOR or QUATTUOR. (τέσσερες or τέτταρες) *Four*, Cic. Un. 7: — *The first syllable is long in Hor. S. 1, 5, 85.* [Hence, Ital. quattoro, Fr. quatre.]

**\*QUATŪORDECĪES**. *Fourteen times*, Plin. 5, 7, 13.

QUATŪORDECĪM (quatuor-decem) *Fourteen: sedere in q. ordinibus*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, or simply, in q., *to sit on one of the fourteen benches set apart for the knights in the theatre: to be a knight*, Suet. [Hence, Ital. quattordici, Fr. quatorze.]

QUATUORVIR. *See QUATUORVIRI.*

QUATŪORVĪRĀTUS, ùs. m. (quatuorviri) *An office held by four men in certain towns, answering to the consulate at Rome*, As. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

QUATŪOR-VĪRI, òrum. m. *Four men associated in one office, a board of four commissioners, or delegates, for the performance of some public business; also, in many municipal and colonial towns the chief magistrates were called quatuorviri*, Cic. Cluent. 8, 25.

QUĒ. (the Greek τέ) usually enclitic. I. Gen.: *And: ex quibusque rebus efficiatur, idque... concludimus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: — *teque hortor: — contra deos arasque et focos: — adque regem*, Nep.: — in reque: — *It is sometimes placed by the poets before the word to which it is usually joined, or inserted elsewhere in the sentence: pacis mediusque belli for bellique*, Hor.: — *terra dum sequiturque mari for marique*, Tib. II. *Esp.: que... que, as well... as also; partly... partly: sequere remque publicam*, Sall.: — *Instead of the second que, ac is sometimes used; e. g. satisque ac supra*, Ov.: — *Sometimes it is interchanged with et: hastaque et gladius*, Liv.: — *et salvum incolumeque: — Que sometimes denotes a transition of thought from the particular to the general; and in general, and generally: eloquentiam studiaque liberalia exercuit*, Suet.: — *or it is explicative; That is to say, namely (Cæs.): or it denotes an inference from what precedes; And thus, and consequently: or it is adversative: non nobis solis nati sumus, ortusque etc., but*, Cic. Off. 1, 7: — *It also denotes similarity or the opposite; Also, or: imprimisque magna dissensio est: — precipitare subjectisque urere flammis*, Virg.

[QUEIS. *An old form for quis, quibus*, Lucr.; Virg.]

## QUEMADMODUM

## QUIA

**QUEMADMÖDUM** or **QUEM AD MODUM**. I. *In what manner, how, in interrogations or otherwise*: q. est adservatur? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27: — scripsit q. ducta esses. II. *As, just as*: q. spero, Cic. Arch. 2.

**QUĒO**, ivi and ii, itum, ire. *v. irreg. I can, I am able*: non queo scribere, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: — quit, Ter.: — *There is also a passive form in connection with an infinitive passive*: forma nosci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57.

[**QUERCĒTUM**, i. n. (quercus) *A forest of oaks*, Varr. R. R. 1, 16. Hence, Ital. querceto.]

**\*QUERCĒUS**, a. um. (quercus) *Of oak, oaken*: q. corona, Tac. A. 2, 83, 1.

**QUERCUS**, ūs. f. I. *An oak*, Q. Robur, Fam. Ametatae; esp. an oak sacred to Jupiter, Cic. Leg. 1, 1. II. *Meton. poet.* A) *Any thing made of oak, e. g. a ship*, V. Fl.: a drinking-vessel, Sil.: a javelin, V. Fl.: a wreath of oak-leaves, Juv. — Hence: q. civilis, Virg. B) *The fruit of the oak-tree, an acorn*, Juv. S. 14, 184. [Hence, Ital. quercio.]

**QUĒRĒLA**, æ. f. (queror) I. *A complaint, lamentation*: epistola plena querularum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: — q. de injuriis: — q. cum alqo, against anybody: — Esp.: *A complaint before a court of justice, an accusation*, Petr.; Ulp. Dig. II. *Poet.* A) *A wailing or plaintive sound uttered by certain animals*, Ov. M. 3, 329. B) *A complaint, indisposition, disorder*: q. viscerum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1.

**\*QUĒRĒBUNDUS**, a. um. (queror) *Complaining*: q. vox, Cic. Sull. 10, 30.

**QUĒRĒMŌNĪA**, æ. f. (queror) *A complaint, lamentation*: justa patriæ q., Cic. Cat. 1, 11: — q. de injuriis: — nulla inter eos q. intercessit, Nep.

**\*QUĒRĒTOR**, ari. (queror) *To complain, lament*, Tac. A. 16, 34.

**QUERNĒUS**, a. um. (for quercineus, from quercus) *Of oak, oaken*: q. frons, Cat. R. R. 5: — q. corona, Suet.

[**QUERNUS**, a. um. (i. q. quercinus, from quercus) *Of oak, oaken*: q. glans, Virg. G. 1, 305: — q. corona, Ov.]

**QUĒROR**, questus, i. 3. I. A) *To complain, lament*: q. de Milone expulso, Cic. Att. 9, 14: — q. de injuriis, Cæs.: — q. injurias: — q. fata sua, to bewail, Ov.: — *With acc. and inf.*: querebatur se tum exstingui: — *With quod*: neque quereretur cum deo quod non longe videret: — *With quasi*: queruntur quasi desciscerem a pristina causa: — q. cum alqo, to complain to anybody respecting an injury or wrong received from him: — q. apud alqm, Plaut.: — q. alqd alcuī, Ov. \*B) *To complain before a court of justice, to lodge a complaint*: q. de proconsulatu alcjs, Plin. II. *Meton. also of animals and things that utter a plaintive or mournful sound*, Virg. Æ. 4, 463: — of a flute, Ov.: — to warble, chirp, sing (of birds), Hor.: — (Philomela) amissos queritur fœtus, Virg. G. 4, 412.

[**QUERQUEDŪLA**, æ. f. *A kind of duck, perhaps a teal*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3: — Hence, Fr. cercelle.]

[**QUERQUĒRUS** or **QUERCĒRUS**, a. um. (καρκῖνος) *Cold, so that one shivers*: q. febris, a cold fever, Plaut. ap. Prisc.: — Subst. Querquerum, i. n. i. q. febris q., App.]

**\*QUERQUĒTŪLĀNUS**, a. um. (querquetum for quercetum) *Belonging to a forest of oaks*: q. viræ, i. q. virginæ, the nymphs of a forest of oaks, Tert.: — q. mons, a mountain at Rome, afterwards called mons Caelius, Tac. A. 4, 66, 1: — q. porta, a gate at Rome, Plin.

[**QUĒRĒLUS**, a. um. (queror) I. *Complaining*: q. senex, ever complaining, querulus, Hor. A. P. 173: — calamitas q. est, is fond of complaining, Curt. — plaintive, mournful: q. vox, Ov. II. *Meton.*: *Plaintively warbling, gently sounding, chirping*: q. tibia, Hor. O. 3, 7, 30: — q. cicada, Virg.]

[**QUES**. *An old form of the plur. of quis*, Enn.]

**\*QUESTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A plaintive speaking, of an orator, in order to excite compassion (a doubtful reading for conquestio)*, Cic. Brut. 38, 142; de Or. 39, 135.

**QUESTUS**, ūs. m. (queror) *A complaint, lamentation*, Cic. Quint. 30: — q. in aera effundere, to pour forth or utter, Virg. — *Meton.*, of the nightingale, id.

I. **QUI**, quæ, quod. [*old form of the genit. quojus*, Plaut.: dat. quoi, id.; quo, Varr.: abl. qui (in connection with cum, for quo), quicum, Cic.; for qua, Virg.; for quibus, Plaut.: plur. nom. ques for qui, Enn.: dat. queis, Lucr.; quis, Hor.] I. *Pron. rel.*: *Who, which or what; referring to an antecedent* is, ea, id, or to some other word expressed or understood: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. R. Com. 16: — *Commius, quem supra demonstraveram a Cæsare in Britanniam præmissum, who, as I mentioned before, or, of whom I related, that he, etc.*, Cæs. — *Concerning the use of this pronoun, observe*, A) 1) *It agrees in gender and number with its substantive, but the case is governed by a preposition or verb in the second clause of a sentence*: rex ad quem legatos miserat: — *colonia quam Fregellas appellant*, Liv. — *But frequently the gender is determined by the following predicate, e. g. domicilia quas (not quæ) urbes dicimus*: — peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur (not quæ). 2) *Sometimes it agrees with its antecedent only in sense*: illa furia qui non pluris fecerat, etc. instead of quæ, because Clodius is spoken of here. 3) *Sometimes it agrees with its antecedent also in case*: eorum quorum consuesti for quibus: — quibus quisque poterat, datis, for quæ quisque poterat, Liv. 4) *The substantive is frequently repeated after this pronoun*: itinera duo, quibus itineribus, Cæs. B) *It serves instead of is, ea, id with a conjunction, to connect the parts of a sentence*: qui quum discessisset, and when he had set out on his journey. C) *It often expresses the idea of, by virtue of, according to, such*: qui meus amor in te est, by virtue of my love to you, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: — quæ tua consuetudo est: — pater qua severitate fuit, since he was such a severe man. D) *Qui with the subj.* 1) *For ut, with a pron.*: dignus est quem laudamus, for ut eum: — nemo est tam afflictus, qui non posset etc., that he cannot, or as not to be able: — ea me suasisse quibus si paruisset, for ut si iis. 2) *For quum, with a pronoun*: hospes, qui nihil suspicaretur, since, because: — videris sapiens qui obsis. E) *In the neut. sing.* 1) *Quod, as much as (quantum)*: adjutabo quod potero, Ter.: — *With a genit.*: quod operæ poneretur. 2) *Abl. quo, by how much, ... the, with comparatives, with or without hoc, eo, tanto*: quo suavior es, etc.: — homines quo plura habent, eo cupiunt ampliora, Just. II. *Pron. interrog.* A) *Adj.*: *Who? which? what? (qualis)*: qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest, quod carmen aptius? B) *Subst.*: qui, relating to the station, rank, or character of an individual; but qui simply refers to his name: qui prius Ameriam nunciat? — te velle scire qui sit reipublicæ status: — domino navis, qui sit, aperit, Nep.: — considera, qui sis. III. *Pron. indef.* A) *Adj.*: *Any, some*: nisi qui deus subvenerit: — si qui etiam inferis sensus est. B) *Subst.*: *Somebody or anybody, something or any thing*: si qui rem negligentius gessisset: — si qui Romæ esset demortuus: — si quæ contra naturam sunt.

2. **QUĪ**, adv. (an old abl. of the relat. qui) I. *Wherewith, by means of which*: in tanta paupertate decessit, ut, qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, to be buried with, Nep. Arist. 3, 2: — qui utar? What shall I live on? II. *Would but! O that!* i. q. utinam: qui te Jupiter dique omnes perduint! Plaut. III. *How? in what manner or way?* qui fit, ut? how does it happen? — qui convenit? how can it be reconciled?

IV. *Why? wherefore?* Ter.: — Hence, qui dum? how so? why so? id. V. *For this reason, because, etc.* Plaut.

**QUIA**, conj. (the old neut. plur. of quis) [the final a is short in Phædr. and Auson., but is always long in Virg.] I. *Prop.*: *With regard to, or considering that, or simply, that*: irata est, quia non redierim, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 103: — *It usually serves to assign a reason for a given statement, and has reference to the particles ideo, idcirco, propterea, etc.*, Because: q. mutari natura non potest, idcirco veræ amicitie sempiternæ sunt: — ob hoc q. parum dignitatis in legatione erat negaverunt pacem, Liv.: — Hence, II. *Quiane (in a question)*, is it because? q. te voco, bene tibi ut sit? Plaut. III. *Quianam, for cur, for what reason? why?* heu q. tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi, Virg.

## QUIA-NAM

QUIA-NAM, QUIA-NE. See QUIA.

QUIC (QUID)-QUAM, etc. See QUISQUAM, etc.

QUICUMQUE, quæcumque, quodcumque, *pron. interrog. and relat. Whoever (whatever), whosoever (whatsoever), any one who (any thing that):* quicumque is est, ei me, etc. Cic. Fam. 10, 31: — quodcumque vellet, liceret facere, Nep.: — omnia quæcumque loquimur: — de quacumque causa, Liv. — Hence, *neut. quodcumque, whatever, however much:* hoc quodcumque est, all that, Virg. — With *genit.* quodcumque militum contrahere poteritis, Pomp. ap. Cic. — *Esp. i. q. quæcumque:* quæcumque mens fuit: — *It is frequently separated:* qua re cumque possemus. — [Hence, Fr. *quiconque*.]

QUIDAM, quædam, quoddam and (Subst.) quiddam. I. A certain, one (of persons and things which we do not choose to name or designate more particularly): quidam ex advocatis, Cic. Cluent. 63: — quoddam tempore, at a certain time. — Hence, Subst.: quiddam divinum: — and with *genit.*: quiddam mali. — *It is very frequently used in connection with substantives and adjectives, by way of limitation or qualification, and then it has the meaning of, as it were, to some degree:* te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum genuit: — incredibilis quidam amor: — commune quoddam vinculum: — virtutem duram et quasi ferream quendam esse volunt. II. Plur.: quidam, quædam, some, a few, several, to denote an indefinite number: quosdam dies, Cic. Fam. 11, 5.

QUIDEM, conj. I. A) In concessions: Indeed, certainly, truly, at least, at all events: misera est illa q. consolatio, sed tamen necessaria, Cic. Fam. 6, 2. — Hence, B) In expressions denoting a high degree of displeasure or indignation: ista q. vis est, that forsooth is violence, Suet. C) By way of limitation, especially with pronouns: at id q. nostris moribus nefas habetur, Nep. D) It is sometimes adversative: But, yet, however: vagabitur nomen tuum longe atque late: sedem q. stabilem non habebit. — For ne-quidem, see NE. II. It is also used in explanations: Indeed: oritur et q. aliquot diebus, Cic. Div. 2, 44: — tres epistolæ et q. uno die. — Hence, si quidem, if indeed.

QUIES, ætis. f. [ablat. quie for quiete, Næv. ap. Prisc.: adj. mentem quietem, id.] I. Rest, cessation from labour or trouble, repose: mors laborum ac miseriarum q. est, Cic. Cat. 4, 4: — ex diutino labore quieti se dare, Cæs.: — q. a præliis, Liv. — Plur.: somno et quietibus ceteris: — neque vigiliis neque quietibus, Sall. II. A) Rest, quiet life, sitting still; neutrality: Attici q. tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, Nep. Att. 7. — Hence, Peace: diuturna q., Sall.: — ingrata gentibus q., Tac. — Of things without life: q. ventorum, Plin. B) Rest, repose, sleep: ire ad quietem, to go to rest, Cic. Div. 1, 29: — tradere se quieti: — per quietem, in sleep, Suet. — Hence, melon., the sleep of death, death: q. dura, Virg. — A dream, Vell. — The time of rest, i. e. night: trahere quietem, Prop.: — q. opaca, Stat. C) A place of rest; hence, poet. a lair or covert of wild beasts, Lucr. — [Hence, Ital. *quiete*.]

[QUIESCENTIA, æ. f. (quiesco) Rest, repose, Jul. Firm.]

QUIESCO, ævi, ætum. 3. v. n. and u. (quies) I. A) Neut.: To rest, repose, take rest, cease from labour: ut ipse quoque quiescat, Ov.: — priusquam sedibus ossa quierunt, Virg. — Hence, To rest, i. e. to be at rest or inactive, to be quiet: potentia quiescit, Cic. Cæc. 25: — non potest q.: — nuptis potuerat quiesci, might have been dispensed with, Ter. — Hence, To keep one's self quiet, i. e. to remain neutral, to take no part in: si viginti quiessem dies: — scribis Peducæo quoque nostro probari, quod quierim. — To lead a private life, not to be engaged in public business: in republica q. B) To be quiet or still, to hold one's peace: ut quiescant moneo, Ter.: — quiescebant voces, Ov. C) To rest, to sleep: q. sine cura: — prætor quiescebat. D) To let any thing pass quietly, to suffer or allow: q. rem adduci ad interregnum. E) To stop, cease, leave off: aliquanto prius q. F) To remain undisturbed: quicquid fœdera, Liv. [II. Act.: To render quiet, to cause to cease: q. rem, Sen. Herc. Cæt. 1586.]

1072

## QUINCUNX

QUIËTE, adv. Quietly: ætas q. et pure et eleganter acta, Cic. de Sen. 5: — quietius, Liv.: — quietissime, Cæs.

QUIËTUS, a, um. (quies) I. Quiet, at rest, enjoying rest or tranquillity: q. animis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1: — Of things without life: q. sermo. II. A) Peaceable, that maintains peace, quiet: homo quietissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: — Gallia quietior, Cæs.: — q. annis, Hor. — Esp.: Quiet, inactive, neutral, private, Sall.; Nep. [B] One gone to rest; hence, quieti, the dead, Nemes. — [Hence, Ital. *cheto*, Fr. *quitté*.]

QUI-LIBET, quælibet, quodlibet and quidlibet. Who-soever will, any one that pleases, any one without distinction, any, all: quælibet vel minima res, Cic. R. Am. 3: — quibuslibet temporibus, Liv.: — adhibebatur peritus nunc quilibet: — unus quilibet, Liv. — Subst.: quidlibet, Hor. — Hence adv., quolibet, to any place you like, Lucr. — Qualibet, adv., wherever you like, any where, Quint.; Plaut. — Anyhow, any way you choose, Cato.

\*\*QUIMATUS, ūs. m. (quimus from quinque) The age of five years; said of animals, Plin. 8, 45, 70.

QUIN, conj. (for quine, i. e. qui and ne) I. With the subjunctive. A) I. q. qui, quæ, quod non, that not: Messanam nemo venit, q. videret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 4: — nemo fuit, q. illud viderit, nemo q. audierit: — nil est q. male nar-rando possit depravari. B) I. q. quod non, that not, as if not: non quin, not as if not: non q. ipse dissentiam, Cic. Fam. 4, 7: — non q. breviter reddi responsum potuerit, sed ut, Liv. C) I. q. ut non, but that; or, with the same subject in the principal and secondary member of the sentence, without: Timoleonem mater numquam adspexit, q. eum fratricidam compellaret, without calling him, Nep. — Quin is especially used after verbs that denote hindrance, facere non possum and fieri non potest, after a negative, and after the phrases non dubito, quis ignorat, and the like; but: facere non possum q. mittam, Cic. Att. 12, 2: — prorsus nihil abest, q. sim miserrimus: — teneri non potui, q. declararem: — non est in nostra potestate, q. illa eveniant: — non dubitari debet, q. fuerint ante Homerum poetæ. — After non dubito, non is added to quin when the following clause is a negative: non dubito, q. offensionem negligentiae vitare atque effugere non possum. II. With an ind. subj. or imperat., in urgent requests or the like; Why not? q. conscendimus equos? why not mount our horses? i. e. let us mount by all means, Liv. 1, 57: — q. igitur ista ipsa explica: — q. age istud, Plaut.: — q. experiamur: — q. uno verbo dic, pray say it briefly, Ter.: — q. omite me, do let me be in peace, why not leave me? etc., id.: — q. continetis vocem, do, pray, hold your tongue: — hence, quin has also an adverbial meaning; of a truth, really: q. hinc ipse evolare cupio: — q. etiam, q. imo, nay, even: q. etiam hoc ipso tempore: — q. immo leviter dissident.

[QUI-NAM. See QUISNAM.]

QUINARIUS, a, um. (quini) Containing five: q. nume-rus, a five, the number five, Macr.: — q. fistula, a pipe made of a plate five inches broad, Vitruv.: — q. numus, a half dena-rius, Varr.

QUINCUNCIALIS, e. (quincunx) I. Containing five-twelfths of a whole: q. magnitudo, the dimension of five-twelfths of a foot, Plin. 9, 48, 72. II. In the form of a quincunx: q. ratio ordinum, Plin.

QUINCUNX, cis. (quincque-uncia) I. Adj.: Amount-ing to five-twelfths: q. usuræ, five-twelfths per cent. a month, i. e. five per cent. a year, Scæv. Dig. II. Subst.: Quincunx, uncis. m. A) Five-twelfths of a whole, an as, etc., Hor. A. P. 3, 27; of an inheritance, Plin.: five per cent, Pers. B) Esp.: The five spots on dice, tesserae (•••); hence, Meton.: a number of trees planted in the form of a quincunx, thus: —

\* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*



## QUINCUPEDAL

consequently in an oblique direction: arbores in quincuncem serere, Varr. : — directi in quincuncem ordines: — quid illo quincunce speciosius, Quint.

[QUINCUPĒDAL, ālis. n. (quinque pes) An instrument for measuring five feet, Mart. 14, 19.]

[QUINCUPLEX, icia. (quinque-plico) Fivefold, Aus. : — q. cera, consisting of five wax-tablets, Mart.]

QUINDĒCIES, adv. (quinque-decies) Fifteen times: q. sestertium (neut. sing.), fifteen hundred thousand sesterces, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25.

QUINDĒCIM, (quinque-decem) Fifteen, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15. — [Hence, Ital. quindici, Fr. quinze.]

[QUINDĒCIMUS, a, um. (quindecim) The fifteenth: sometimes quintus decimus, M. Emp.]

QUINDĒCIMVIR, See QUINDECIMVIR.

QUINDĒCIMVĪRĀLIS, e. Relating to a board of fifteen commissioners, etc., Tac. A. 11, 11, 1.

[QUINDĒCIMVĪRATUS, ūs. m. The dignity of a quindecimvir, Lampr. Alex. 49.]

QUINDĒCIMVĪRI, ōrum. m. Fifteen men, who jointly held office or transacted some public business, a board of fifteen (commissioners, etc.): q. Sybillini, who had the charge of the Sibylline books, Tac. A. 6, 12, 1 and 3: — quindecimviri agris dandis, for the distribution of lands, Plin.

QUINDĒNI, æ, a. See QUINDENI.

\*\*QUINGĒNĀRIŪS, a, um. (quingeni) I. Of five hundred each (distrib.): q. cohortes, Curt. 5, 2, 3. II. Consisting of five hundred: hence, q. thorax, lanx, five hundred pounds weight, Plin.

QUINGĒNI, æ, a. (quingenti) I. Five hundred (distrib.): quingenos denarios dat veteranis, five hundred to each, Cic. Att. 16, 8. II. Gen.: Five hundred, Col.

[QUINGĒNĀRIŪS, a, um. (quingenti) Consisting of five hundred: q. cohortes, Veg.]

QUINGĒTĒSĪMUS, a, um. (quingenti) The five-hundredth: q. anno, Cic. Fl. 1: — urbis anno q. quinto, Plin.

QUINGENTI, æ, a. (quinque-centum) Five hundred: non plus mille quingentum æris, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: — quingentis drachmis, Hor.: — castra quingentorum millium irrumpunt, Just.

QUINGENTĪES, adv. (quingenti) Five hundred times, Vitruv.: — q. HS., fifty millions of sesterces, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38. See SESTERTIUS.

QUĪNI, æ, a. (quinque) I. Five (distrib.): Græci stipati, quini in lectulis, sæpe plures, Cic. Pis. 27 extr.: — perpetuæ fossæ quinos pedes altæ, Cæs. \*\*II. Gen.: Five: q. nomina principum, Liv. 28, 26: — sing.: Plaut.; Plin.

QUĪNĪDĒNI (also quini deni, or contr. quindenii), æ, a. I. Fifteen (distrib.): q. jugera agri data in singulos pedites, Liv. 35, 40. [II. Gen.: Fifteen: quindenii hastis corpus transfugi, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11.]

[QUĪNĪO, ōnia. m. (quini) A number of five, five: q. voluminum, Tert.: — In a game of dice, the five, Isid.]

QUĪNĪVĪCĒNI (also, quini viceni), æ, a. Twenty-five (distrib.): q. denarii dati militibus, Liv. 37, 59 extr.

QUINQUAGĒNĀRIŪS, a, um. (quingenti) Consisting of or containing fifty, fifty years old: q. grex equarum, of fifty mares, Varr. R. R. 2, 10: — q. dolium, that holds fifty congii, Cato: — q. fistula, the plate of which, before it was bent, was fifty inches broad, Vitruv.: — q. homo, fifty years old, Quint. 9, 2, 85.

QUINQUAGĒNI, æ, a. (quingenti) I. Fifty (distrib.): in singulos HS. quingagenis millibus damnari mavultis? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28: — arbores quinquagenum cubitorum altitudine, Plin.: — \*\*Sing.: singula stamina centeno quinquageno filo constare, Plin. [II. Gen.: Fifty, Mart. 12, 66.]

[QUINQUAGĒSĪES, or rather QUINQUAGES, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 99.]

1073

## QUINQUE-REMIS

QUINQUAGĒSĪMUS, a, um. (quingenti) I. The fiftieth: anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, Cic. Rep. 1, 16. II. Subst.: Quinquagesima, æ. f. (sc. pars) The fiftieth part, as a tax, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 78: — (sc. dies), the Sunday before Lent, perhaps as being about 50 days before Easter, ML.]

QUINQUAGĒS, (al. quingentesimæ), adv. (quingenti) Fifty times, Cels. 2, 14; Plin.: — [With sestertii, five millions of sesterces, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 99.]

QUINQUAGĒNTA, (πενήκοντα) Fifty: ducenta q. millia, Cic. Att. 4, 2: — q. intus famulæ, Virg.

[QUINQUAGĒLUS, a, um. (quinque-angulus) That has five angles, five-cornered, LL.]

\*\*QUINQUATRĪA, ūm. n. (sc. sollemnia) L. q. quinquatrus, Suet. Dom. 4.

QUINQUATRUS, ūm. f. (quinque) A festival in honour of Minerva that lasted five days (from the 19th to the 23rd of March), Cic. Fam. 12, 25; Att. 9, 13; Liv.

QUINQUE, (πέντε) Five, Cic. etc.

\*\*QUINQUĒFŌLIŪS, a, um. (quinque-folium) I. Having five leaves: rosæ q., Plin. 21, 4, 10. II. Subst.: Quinquēfōlium, ū. n. A plant with five leaves, cinquefoil, Cels. 2, 23; Plin. 25, 9, 62.

[QUINQUĒGĒNTĪANI, ōrum. m. A people of Cyrenaica, as translation of the Greek Pentapolitani, Eutr.—Adj.: nationes Quinquēgentianæ, A. Vict.]

[QUINQUĒGĒNUS, (quinque-genus) Of five kinds: q. nux, Aus.]

[QUINQUĒJŪGUS, a, um. (jugum) That has five peaks: vertex q., LL.]

\*\*QUINQUĒLĪBRĀLIS, e. (libra) Of five pounds' weight: q. pondus, Col. 3, 15, 3.

[QUINQUĒLĪBRIS, e. (libra) Of five pounds' weight: patera q., Vop.]

\*\*QUINQUĒMESTRIS, e. (mensis) Of five months, five months old: q. pulli, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: — q. agni, Plin.

[QUINQUENNĀLĪCIUS or -TĪUS, a, um. Belonging to a quinquennial, Inscr.]

QUINQUENNĀLIS, e. (quinquennis) I. That happens every five years: q. celebritas ludorum, the Olympic games, Cic. de Or. 3, 22: — thus, q. certamen, Suet.: — q. ludicrum, Tac.: — q. censura, that lasts five years, Liv. [II. Subst. A) Quinquennalis, is. m. A magistrate in the municipal towns whose office lasted five years (Spart.); this office was called magistratus quinquennalis, App. B) Quinquennalia, ūm. n. (sc. sollemnia) A festival that returns every five years: — quinquennales ludi, Inscr.]

[QUINQUENNĀLĪTAS, ātis. The office of a quinquennalis, Inscr.]

\*\*QUINQUENNIS, e. (quinque-annus) Of five years, five years old: q. filia, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 85: — q. juvenis, Col.: — q. vinum, Hor.

QUINQUENNĪUM, ū. n. (quinquennis) A space or period of five years, five years, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: — quinquennio ante quam consul sum factus, five years before, id.: — tria quinquennia, i. e. fifteen, Ov.: — [i. q. quinquennalia, a festival that is celebrated every five years, Stat.]

\*QUINQUĒPARTĪTUS (-pert), a, um. (partio) Divided into five parts, fivefold: q. argumentatio, Cic. Inv. 1, 34 extr. — \*\*Adv.: Quinque-partito, Plin.

[QUINQUEPĒDĀLIS, e. (pes) Five feet long: q. terminus, LL.]

[QUINQUEPLEX, plicis. Fivefold, NL.]

\*QUINQUEPRĪMI, ōrum. m. (a translation of the Gr. πεντάπρωτοι, conf. DECEMPRIMI) The five chief men of a town (not holding a public office), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28.

QUINQUĒRĒMIS, e. (remus) Having five benches of oars: q. navis, Liv. 41, 9. — Subst.: Quinqueremis, is. f.

6 X

## QUINQUERES

*A galley with five benches of oars, a quinquereme, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46; Liv.; Plin.*

[QUINQUERES, is. f. (vox hybr., quinque-ἑπένσω) *I. q. quinqueremis, NL.*

[QUINQUERTIO, ōnis. m. *One who practised the quinquertium, L. Andr. ap. Fest.*

[QUINQUERTIUM, ii. n. (quinque-ars) (πένταθλοι) *The five gymnastic exercises, cursus, saltus, discus, lucta, pugilatus, old poet ap. Fest.*

[QUINQUESSIS, is. n. (quinque-as) *Five asses, App.*

\*QUINQUĒVĪRĀTUS, ūs. m. (quinqueviri) *The office or dignity of a quinquevir, Cic. P. C. 17, 41.*

QUINQUĒ-VĪRI, ōrum. (vir) *A college, bench, or board of five persons, who jointly held office or transacted any public business; five delegates or commissioners, for the distribution of lands, for the settlement of debts, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 7; Liv.; Dig. — In the sing.: quinquevir, a member of such college, Cic. Ac. 2, 44; Hor.*

QUINQUĒS, adv. (quinque) *Five times: q. absolutus est, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: — q. quinque numerare, Cato.*

\*\*QUINQUIPĒLICO, i. (quinque-plico) *To make five-fold: q. magistratus, Tac. A. 2, 36 extr.*

[QUINQUIPLUS, a, um. *Fivefold, LL.*

[QUINQUO, i. (quinque) *To lustrate by a festival of five days, Charis.*

\*\*QUINTADĒCĪMĀNI, ōrum. m. *Soldiers of the fifteenth legion, Tac. H. 4, 36.*

[QUINTĀNENSIS, e. (quintanus) *Of the fifth legion, Inscr.*

QUINTĀNUS, a, um. (quintus) *Belonging to the fifth.*

*I. Gen. A) Q. Nonæ, which fell on the fifth day of the month, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 27. — Absol.: vineas semper quintanis seminari, on every fifth pole, Plin. B) Subst. 1) Quintana, æ. f. (sc. via) A street in a Roman camp, dividing the fifth from the sixth manipule, where provisions were sold, and the soldiers disposed of their booty, Liv. 41, 8. 2) Meton.: A place where plunder was sold, Suet. Ner. 26. II. Esp.: Belonging to the fifth legion. — Subst.: Quintani. Soldiers of the fifth legion, Tac. H. 1, 55.*

\*\*QUINTĀRĪUS, a, um. (quintus) *Containing five: q. numerus, i. e. five-sixths, Vitr. 3, 1: — q. limes, that encloses five centuriæ, Hyg.*

QUINTĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Quintus: Q. exercitus, commanded by Quintus Cincinnatus, Liv. 3, 28: — Q. judicia, of L. Quintus, Cic. Cluent. 41.*

[1. QUINTĪLĪANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Quintilius: Q. Luperci, ap. Fest.*

2. QUINTĪLĪANUS (Quinct.), i. m. *A Roman surname; e. g. M. Fabius Quintilianus, a rhetorician, of Calagurra in Spain, the author of a work De Institutione Oratoria.*

QUINTĪLIS (Quinct.), e. (quintus) *Of or belonging to the fifth month (reckoning from March): Q. mensis, the month afterwards called Julius mensis, July, Cic. Att. 14, 7. — Idibus Quintilibus, on the Ides of Quintilis (on the 15th of July), Liv.*

[QUINTĪPOR, pōris. m. (contr. from Quinti puer, conf. CAIPOR, MARCIPO), Varr. ap. Non. 448, 15.]

QUINTĪUS (Quinct.), a. *A Roman family name; e. g. L. Quintus Cincinnatus, T. Quintus Flamininus, etc. — Adj.: Quintia prata, named after L. Q. Cincinnatus, Liv. 3, 26.*

[QUINTUPLEX, plicis. (quintus-plico) *Five-fold: salarium q., Vopisc.*

1. QUINTUS, a, um. (quinque) *I. The fifth: q. natura, the fifth element, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: — quinto mense, quinto die, Liv. — Hence, \*\*II. Adv. A) Quinto, for the fifth time, fifthly, Liv. 8, 25. B) Quintum, for the fifth time, Liv. 27, 6.*

2. QUINTUS, a. *A Roman prænomen; usually written Q. 1074*

## QUIS

QUINTUS-DĒCĪMUS, a, um. *The fifteenth, Liv. 45, 33; Gell.*

QUĪNUS, a, um. *See QUINI.*

QUIPPE, conj. (quia-pe, as nempe from nampe) *Surely, to be sure, in fact: nihil est virtute amabilius: quippe quum propter virtutem etiam eos, quos numquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus, Cic. Læl. 8, 28: — thus also, quippe enim: — quippe etsi, Liv.: — and especially, quippe qui (quæ, etc.): — [q. ubi, Virg.; Prop.] — animum adverti, te familiæ valde interdicere, ut uni dicto audiens esset. L. Quippe villico, to be sure, certainly, Cic. Rep. 1, 39. — Also absol.: quippe! Well! well then! — It is often used ironically: quippe, inquit, to be sure.*

[QUIPPĒNI? adv. (quippe-ne) *Why not? Plant. Bacch. 4, 7, 41; App.*

[QUI-QUI i. q. quisquis. *Whosoever, quicumque: quiqui est, Plant. Aul. 4, 10, 45.]*

QUĪRĪĀNA, or QUIRINIĀNA, MALA. *A kind of apple, Cato R. R. 7; Varr.; Plin.*

QUĪRĪNĀLIS, e. (Quirinus) *I. Of or belonging to Quirinus (i. e. to Romulus after his apotheosis): Q. flamen, Varr.; — Q. lituus, Virg.: — Q. trabea, id. — Q. mons or collis, one of the hills on which Rome was built, now Monte Cavallo, Cic. Rep. 2, 6; Varr. II. Subst.: Quirinalia, ium. n. (sc. sollennia) *A festival celebrated on the 17th of February in honour of Quirinus (i. e. Romulus), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4.**

QUĪRĪNUS, i. m. (curis, a Sabine lance) *I. The man of war, a name given to Romulus after his apotheosis, Cic. Rep. 2, 10 extr.; Virg.; Ov. — [Poet.: populus Quirini, the Romans, Hor.: — urbs Quirini, Rome, Ov.: — gemini Quirini, Romulus and Remus, Juv.] — Adj. for Quirinalis: Q. collis, Ov. — Esp.: Quirina (sc. tribus), the Quirine tribe, Cic. Qu. 6. II. Meton. A) A surname of Janus, Suet. Aug. 22; Macr. [B] Said of Antony (Prop. 4, 6, 21), and of Augustus, Virg.]*

QUĪRIS or QUĪRĪTIS, is. m. (Cures) *\*\*I. An inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures, Virg. Æ. 7, 710; Col. Præf. II. The Sabines for the most part passed over to Rome; hence meton., they were called Roman citizens, (in a civil, not in a military or political, point of view), Quirites, Liv. 1, 13: frequently used in formal addresses or set phrases: populus Romanus Quiritium, Liv.: — jus Quiritium, civic right (different from jus civitatis, i. e. political right), Cic. Cæc. 33, 96. — Hence, milites and Quirites are opposed to each other, Liv. — Hence, applied to soldiers as a term of reproach, i. e. no soldiers, mere citizens, Tac. A. 1, 42. — [Sing., Hor.] — [Poet. meton. of bees, Virg. G. 4, 201.]*

\*\*QUĪRĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A plaintive cry, a whimpering, Liv. 33, 28.*

\*\*QUĪRĪTĀTUS, ūs. m. *A plaintive cry, a whimpering, Plin. E. 6, 20; V. Max.*

QUIRITES, ium. *See QUIRIS.*

\*QUĪRĪTO, i. [dep. quiritatur, Varr.] v. n. and a. (queror; or, as some suppose, Quirites, qu., to implore the aid of the Romans) *To raise a plaintive cry, to whimper, cry. I. Neut.: vox quiritantium, Liv. 39, 8 extr.: — q. de alqo, Varr.: — q. nequicquam, Plin. Pan. — Esp.: Of an orator: To scream, to cry, Quint. 3, 8, 59. II. Act.: misero ille quiritanti: Civis Romanus natus sum, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: — With acc. and inf., Plin. — q. casum, to bewail, lament, App.*

[QUIRĪTO, i. *To grunt, as a boar, Auct. Carm. Phil. 55.]*

1. QUIS, QUID, pron. indef. *Any, any one, some, (person or thing); usually after the particles, si, nisi, num, ne, quando, etc.: illis promissis standum non est, quæ coactus quis metu promiserit, Cic. Off. 1, 10: — dicetur male de se quis mereri: — credo Scaptinum iniquius quid de me scripisse: — morbus aut egestas aut quid ejusmodi: — si*

quis quid rumore acceperit, Cæs.:—ubi enim quid esset, quod disci posset.

2. **QUIS?** (*adj. also fem. quæ?*) quid? *pron. inter.* I. *Who? what?* quis clarior in Græcia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Læl. 12:—quis Dionem doctrinis omnibus expolivit? non Plato?—quid dicam de moribus facilis?—*Adj.*: quis ego sum? aut quæ est in me facultas? Cic. Læl. 5:—[quis *for the fem.*: quis tu es mulier? *Poet.* ap. Varr.:—quis illæc est? *Enn.*] II. *Neut.*: quid? *How? why? what?* quid? eundem nonne destituit? Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99:—quid ita? *why? how so?*—quidni? *why not?*—quid? quod? etc., *how is it?* etc.

3. **QUIS?** *I. q. quibus.* See **QUI.**

**QUIS-NAM?** [Quinam? Plaut.; Att. ap. Charis.] quænam? quid-nam? *Who? which? what? or, who then? which then? etc.*: quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36:—quasnam virgines formatas habent?—quidnam hostes putarent?

**QUIS-PÏAM,** quæpiam, quodpiam or (*subst.*) quippiam (quidpiam) *Any one (any thing), some one (some thing):* si cuipiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, Cic. Quint. 15:—quæpiam cohors, Cæs.:—ut ea vis ad aliam rem quæpiam referatur:—quemquam horum ab amico quippiam contendisse, quod etc.:—num aliud quodpiam membrum tumidum ac turgidum non vitiose se habet?—si grando quippiam nocuit. —\**Plur.*: aliæ quæpiam rationes, Cic. Fam. 9, 8 extr.

**QUIS-QUAM,** quicquam (quidquam). [*fem. acc.* quamquam, Plaut.] *Any one, any (emphatic):* quanto terrior hic tyrannus quam quisquam superiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4 extr.:—estne quisquam, omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes?—quisquam omnium mortalium hoc faciat?—magis etiam quam quemquam aliorum:—quicquam tu illa putas fuisse?—quisquam vir, *any one*:—q. unus, Liv.:—nec q. unus, and not a single one, id.:—nihil quicquam, *nothing whatever*, id.—\*\**Followed by a plur.*: quisquam, a quibus, etc., Liv.—[Quisquam, *for the fem.*: quisquam alia mulier, Plaut.:—illarum neque te quisquam novit, Ter.]

**QUISQUE,** quæque, quidque and (*adj.*) quodque. I. *Whoever he be, every one, every*: ut in quo quisque excelleret artificio, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28:—statuere quid quemque cuique præstare oporteat. —*Often with sui, sibi, se, suis*: suo cuique iudicio utendum:—*Hence*, pro se quisque, *every one without distinction*—*It is used especially*, A) *With comparatives and superlatives*: quo quisque est sollertior, hoc decet laboriosius, Cic. R. Com. 11:—postea tot leges et proximæ quæque duriores:—optimum quidque rarissimum est:—recentissima quæque sunt correctæ et emendatæ maxime. —*Hence*, with ordinal numbers, to express every, or universality: quinto quoque anno, every five years, every fifth year:—tertio quoque verbo, at every third word:—primo quoque die, with the first day, as soon as possible:—primum quodque videamus, the very first. B) *With verbs in the plural*: ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 2:—pro se quisque... debemus:—*it is used also for uterque, of two*: oscula quique suæ matri properata tulerunt, Liv.—*Quisque is used by Plaut. in the fem.* II. *For quicunque*: quemque videritis hominem, *whosoever you shall see*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 5:—cujusque populi cives vicissent, Liv.

**QUISQUÏLÏÆ,** ærum. *f.* [another form, quisquilia, ñrum. n. Rubbish, trash, Petr.] *Any thing that is vile or worthless, that which is thrown away, refuse, offscourings, sweepings*, Cæc. ap. Fest.—*Meton.*: Refuse, outcast, dregs (of persons): q. seditionis Clodianæ, Cic. Sest. 43.—*Of bad fish*, App.

**QUIS-QUIS,** quæque, quidquid or quicquid and (*adj.*) quodquod. I. *Whoever (whatever), whosoever (whatsoever), every one who, all that*: q. ille est, Cic. Brut. 73:—q. ades, faveas, Virg.:—quoquo consilio fecit, fecit certe suo:—quoquo animo me auditurus es:—quoquo modo res se habet:—*Also Subst.*: quidquid, with a genit.: per q. deorum est, Liv.:—q. malefici erit:—*Adv.*: quid-

quid, *how much soever, the farther, the more*: q. progredior, Liv.:—q. ab urbe longius proferent aram, id.—*By how much, how much*: q. amare patrem videntur, Gell.:—*Adv.*: quoquo, *whithersoever, to whatever place or part*: ita q. sese verterint Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 9.—*With genit.*: q. gentium, terrarum, Plaut. II. *Whoever, whosoever (he, she) be, whatever, whatsover (it be)*: ut ubi quidquid esset alga ratione invenirent, Cic. Verr. 2, 13:—quatenus quidquid se attingat:—quoquo modo, in any way whatever, some how or other, by hook or by crook, Suet.—[Quisquis, *fem. ap. Plaut.*:—*Adj.*, quidquid: snum q. genus, Cat.]

**QUITUS,** a, um. *part. of QUEO.*

**QUÏ-VIS,** quævis, quidvis and (*adj.*) quodvis. *Any you please, any soever, any or any one*: quivis ut perspicere possit, Cic. Quint. 27:—ut homines quidvis perpeti... mallent:—ad quemvis numerum, Cæs.:—quodvis genus:—*Hence*, I. *With unus*: si tu solus, aut q. unus impetum in me fecisset, any one, whoever he be, Cic. Cæc. 22:—non q. unus ex populo. II. *Subst.*: Quidvis. *Any thing whatsoever, any thing without distinction*: quidvis enim potius, quam ut, any thing rather than, Cic. Att. 13, 26.—*With a genit.*: oneris q. impone, Ter.:—q. anni, i. q. quovis anni tempore, Cat.—[*Absol. adv.*: quovis whithersoever, to every place, Plaut.—*With gentium*, Ter.]

[Quivis-cumque, quæviscumque, quodviscumque. *Whosoever (whatsoever) you will, any*, Lucr. 3, 389.]

**QUÏZA,** æ. *f.* A fortified place of Mauritania, near the modern Giza in Oran, Plin. 5, 1, 2.

**QUO.** *adv.* (*from the ablat. of quod*) I. *With verbs denoting a state of being, and rest*: Where: respondet se nescire, quo loci esset, Cic. Att. 8, 10. II. *With verbs denoting motion or direction*: Whither, to where, to whom, to which or what (place, person, or thing): quo telum adjici potest, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21:—ad eam partem provinciæ venturum, quo te velle arbitrarer:—apud eos, quo se contulit, for ad quos.—*Hence*, fig. how far, to what degree, to what pitch: quo amentis progressi sitis, Liv.—*For what purpose, to what end*: dixit q. vellet aurum:—q. tantam pecuniam.—*I. q. aliquo*: ne q. inciderem:—si q. erat prodeundum. III. *Because that; or, as if*: non q. libenter male audiam sed, Cic. de Or. 3, 75:—non eo dico, q. mihi veniat in dubium tua fides. IV. *With Comp.*, followed by eo or hoc, the: literæ q. erant suaviore, eo majorem dolorem, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5:—and without eo: quo plures erant, major cædes fuit, Liv. V. *Wherefore, for which reason, on which account*: q. etiam scripsit, Cic. de Or. 2, 6:—q. factum est, Nep.—*Hence*, In order that, that: q. gravior viderere.—*Esp. after efficere*: that, Liv.:—after causa: in causa esse q. serius, id.—*Hence*, quominus, that not, lest, after verbs denoting to hinder, keep off, or prevent:—stetisse per Tribonium quominus, it was owing to Trebonius that they did not, Cæs.:—quo ne, that not: præfnisti quo ne pluris emerim:—si quo, if peradventure, Liv.

**QUO-AD.** *adv.* [*monosyl. with the poets* Lucr. and Hor.] I. *Until when, i. e. how long*: q. expectatis? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 98:—As long as: q. potui:—tamdiu q. II. *Until*: q. senatus dimissus est, Cic. Mil. 10:—q. dedita arx est, Liv. III. *How far*: videte nunc q. fecerit iter, Cic. Agr. 1, 2:—As far as: q. insequi poterat, Liv.:—*With Sup.*, q. longissime:—*Hence*, fig.: So far as: ut q. possem et liceret, numquam cederem:—*Also i. q. quantum, as much as*: with genit. ejus: q. ejus facere possum, as well as I am able:—q. ejus fieri potest, as well as possible. IV. *I. q. quo, qua*: Until where or when: dies q. referret, the term to which he referred it, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 29. V. *As to, with regard to, in respect of, touching*: q. sexum, Varr.

\*\***QUO-ADUSQUE** or **QUO-AD USQUE.** *adv.* Until, as long as, till, Suet. Cæs. 14.

**QUO-CIRCA** (also, separately, quo, bene, circa, Hor.) *conj.*

*Hence, therefore, wherefore:* q. nihil esse tam detestabile quam voluptatem, Cic. de Sen. 12.

**QUO-CUMQUE** (*also, separately, quo ea cumque*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5). *adv.* *Whithersoever, to whatever place:* q. venerint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67: — *To whichever place it be*, Virg.

**QUOD.** *conj.* (*from the neut. of qui*) I. *That, why, wherefore:* in viam q. te des hoc tempore nihil est, *there is no reason why*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: — *est magis q. gratuler.*

II. *That, because, in that:* quum tibi agam gratias, q. me vivere coegisti, Cic. Att. 3, 3: — *mirari se q. non rediret.* III. *With regard to, as regards, as to:* q. scribis, te venturum, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: — *Hence: Although:* q. dicas, Ter.

IV. *Therefore, on that account, for that reason:* q. vobis venire in mentem necesse est: — *Hence, quodai, if now, if then:* q. si te fors Afris praefecisset: — *quod nisi, if not:* q. nisi invidia debilitatus esset, Nep.: — *quod utinam, would that, would that... but:* q. utinam minus vitae cupidi fuisset: — *quod ubi, quod quum (for ubi, quum), with close reference to what precedes*, Cic.; Cæs.

V. *Since, that:* diu est... q. dabis, Plaut.: — *inde q., since the time that*, Ter. VI. *That, instead of an acc. and inf., after many verbs:* scis jam quod amet, Plaut.: — *recordatus, quod nihil etc.*, Suet. — *Esp. after illud: videndum est illud, q. in illo uno manet gratia:* — *illud mihi occurrit q. uxor discessisset.* — *Also, instead of ut with a subj., e. g. after exopto, facio, Viir.; Calp.* VII. *So far as, as much as:* q. ad me attinet, *as to myself, as far as I am concerned:* — *q. fieri posset*, Liv. VIII. *That, or in which:* si quid est, q. mea opera opus sit, Ter.: — *q. illos setas satis acuet, id.*

**QUODAM-MODO** (*also, separately, Quint.*) *adv.* *In some measure, in a manner:* voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica et generosa q., Cic. Brut. 75.

[**QUOL.** *I. q. cui*, Plaut.]

[**QUOJAS** or **QUOJATIS**, e. *I. q. cujas or cujatis*, e.: quojates estia, Plaut.]

[1. **QUOJUS**, a, um. *I. q. cujus*, a, um. Plaut.]

[2. **QUOJUS** genit. *I. q. cujus*, Plaut.]

**QUOLIBET.** See **QUILIBET.**

[**QUOM.** See **QUUM.**]

**QUO-MINUS.** See **QUO.**

**QUO-MODO** [*with last syllable short in Hor.; Mart.*] *adv.*

I. *In what manner, how, in interrogations and otherwise:* et q. hoc est consequens illi, sic illud haic, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7: — *haec negotia, q. se habeant, ne epistolâ quidem narrare audeo.* — *As an exclamation, in astonishment:* q. mortem filii tulit! II. *I. q. quocumque modo, in whatever manner, howsoever:* q. potuissim, Cic. Div. 5, 20.

**QUOMODO-CUMQUE.** *adv.* I. *Howsoever, in whatever manner:* q. dicitur, intelligi tamen potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 11. II. *In some manner, some how*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 33.

[**QUOMODO-LIBET.** *adv.* *As you like, in whatever way one pleases*, August.]

**QUOMODO-NAM.** *adv.* *How then?* Cic. Q. F. 2, 16.

**QUO-NAM.** *adv.* I. *To what place? whither?* eam si nunc sequor, q. Cic. Att. 3, 3. II. *To what? whereto?* q. pertinere, Cæs. III. *Q. usque? how long? how far?* Gell.; Stat.

**QUONDAM.** *adv.* (*for quumdam*). I. *Gen.: At a certain time, at one time, once:* ratio consuetudinis meae, qua q. solitus sum uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: — *At times, sometimes, now and then:* quid quum saepe lapidum... terrae interdum, q. etiam lactis imber effluxit? II. *Esp. A) Of time past; Formerly, of yore, once:* populus Romanus qui q. in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore etc., Cic. R. Am. 58. — *Also with olim:* olim isti fuit generi q. quaestus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 87. B) *Of time to come; Hereafter, some time or other*, Hor.; Virg.

**QUONIAM.** *adv.* (*quom and jam*) I. *After that, now that*, Plaut. As. 3, 121. II. *Since now, since, seeing*

*that:* id quod in hac causa est satis, q. quidem suscepi, non deest profecto, Cic. R. Am. 11.

[**QUO-PIAM.** *adv.* *To any place, any whither*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 9.]

**QUO-QUAM.** *adv.* *To any place, any whither*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21: — *neque se q. movit ex urbe*, Nep.

**QUOQUE.** *adv.* (*always following one or more words*) *Also:* sed proxime illum q. fefellissem, Cic. R. Post. 12: — *With etiam*, Ter. — *With quot:* totidem lixas... quot milites q., Quint. — *Esp.: ne q., i. q. nequidem*, Gell.

**QUOQUO.** *adv.* See **QUISQUIS**, I.

**QUOQUO-VERSUS** (-um) or **-VORSUS** (-um). *adv.* *Every way, in all directions, on all sides*, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: — *quoquoversum*, Cat. R. R. 15.

**QUORSUS** or **QUORSUM.** *adv.* (*for quo versus or -um*) I. *Prop.: Whither, toward what place:* nescio q. eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13. II. *Fig.: Whither, to what:* verebar q. evaderet, *how it would turn out*, Ter.: — *q. recidat responsum, how your answer might run:* — *q. haec pertinent? with what view? to what end or purpose?* — *q. haec disputo:* — *q. igitur haec multa de Maximo:* — *q. haec tam putida tendant?* Hor. S. 2, 7, 21.

**QUOT.** *adj. plur. indecl.* I. *How many:* q. dies erimus in Tusculano, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49: — *q. homines, tot causae:* — *q., quantas, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates!* — *q. orationum, totidem oratorum;* *also, toties q.*, Liv. II. *Every:* q. annis, quot mensibus, etc., *every year, every month*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53.

**QUOTANNIS.** See **QUOT.**

**QUOTCUMQUE.** *How many soever, as many as*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: — *tot q.*, Man.

**QUOTENNI**, æ, a. (*quot*) *How many (distrib.)*, Cic. Att. 12, 33, 1.

[**QUOTENNIS**, e. (*quot-annis*) *Of how many years, how many years old*, August.]

**QUOTIDIANUS** (*quottid. and cotid.*), a, um. (*quottidie*) [*the first syllable short and the second long*, Mart. 11, 1, 2: *the first long and the second short*, Catull. 66, 138.] I. *Of every day, i. e. that is, happens, is done, or is used every day, daily:* q. usus et exercitatio, Cæs. B. G. 4, 34: — *q. victus:* — *q. sumtus:* — *q. vita:* — *q. sermo:* — *Hence, quotidiano (sc. tempore), daily.* II. *Meton.: Of every day, i. e. common, usual:* epistolam quotidianis verbis tenere, Cic. Fam. 9, 21: — *q. interdictum:* — *q. vis:* — *q. formae*, Ter.

**QUOTIDIE** (*cotidie*). *adv.* (*quot-dies*) *Daily:* q. minari, Cic. Phil. 1, 2. — *Meton.: Every night*, Auct. Quint. Decl. 10, 14.

[**QUOTIDIO.** *adv.* *Daily*, Cæp. ap. Charis.]

**QUOTIES** or **QUOTIENS.** *adv.* (*quot*) *How often? how many times?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59: — *As often: toties... quoties, as often as.*

**QUOTIES-CUMQUE.** *adv.* *How often soever, as often soever as*, Cic. Cluent. 18.

[**QUOT-LIBET.** *adv.* *As many as you please*, Hyg.]

**QUOT-QUOT.** *num. indecl.* I. *How many soever, as many soever as:* si leges plures, aut q. erunt, conservari non possint, Cic. Inv. 2, 49. II. (*i. q. singuli*) *Each:* q. annis, every year, Alf. ap. Gell.: — *q. mensibus, every month*, Varr.

[**QUOTUMUS**, a, um. (*quotus*) *How many*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 7.]

**QUOTUS**, a, um. (*quot*) *How many, what number:* q. erit iste denarius qui non sit ferendus? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 94: — *quota hora est? what is it o'clock?* Hor.; *and simply quota? by what o'clock?* id.: — *tu, q. esse velis, rescribe, how much company, or how many guests*, id. E. 1, 5, 30. — *In order to express universality, quisque is sometimes added:* quoto quoque loco libebit, *wherever it shall please*, A. Her. — *Quotus quisque is especially used in the sense of very few:* q. enim quisque disertus, q. quisque juris peritus est: — *forma q. quæque superbit*, Ov.

[QUOTUS-CUMQUE, acumque, uncumque. *Whatsoever in number, how many or how few soever*: q. pars, Tib. 2, 6, 54.]

QUO-USQUE [also separately, quō te spectabimus usque, Mart.]. *adv. How far?* \*I. *Of place*: q. penetratura sit avaritia? Plin. 33 pref.: — q. degressi debeo, Gell.: — unde et q. jam propecta sit orandi facultas, Quint. II. *Of time; How long?* q. humi defixa tua mens erit? Cic. Rep. 6, 17: — q. tandem abutere patientia nostra? — q.? inquires: quoad erit integrum. [III. *To what extent, how far, quatenus, Dig.*]

[QUO-VIS. *adv. (quivis) Whithersoever, to any place soever, Plaut.*: — q. gentium, Ter.]

QUUM or CUM [old orthography, quom]. *a relative adv. (qui)* I. *Of time*: *When, whenever, after, since, as soon as, at the time that, etc.* A) *With an indicative*: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic. Off. 3, 18: — majora illa, quum aguntur, quam quum leguntur, videri solent: — quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus... quum autem est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimationum arbitrio regi dicitur: — tum, quum Sicilia florebat opibus: — quum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges: — quum hic in me incidit, quum complexus est conspersitque lacrimis nec loqui prae mœrore potuit! — (Verres) quum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, eadem lectica usque in cubiculum deferabatur: — multi anni sunt, quum ille in ære meo est, *since, since that*: — *conf.* aliquot sunt anni, quum vos duos elegi, quos præcipue colerem; and, jam anni quadringenti sunt, quum hoc accidit: — fuit quoddam tempus, quum in agris passim homines bestiarum more vagabantur: — quum primum dati sunt iudices. — *Thus, in animated narratives*: legebam tuas epistolas, quum mihi epistola affertur a Lepta, Cic. Att. 9, 12: — dixerat hoc ille, quum puer nunciavit venire ad eum Lælium: — quum subito manus illa Clodiana exclamat. B) *In historical narrative, to denote the connection of two actions as cause and effect, i. e. when one action is the result of the other, etc., in which case the imperf. and plusquamperf. of the subjunctive are used*: Zenonem, quum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, Cic. N. D. 1, 21: — quum tridui viam processisset, nunciatum est ei etc. Cæs.: — quum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes issent, tum demum literæ a Terentio consule allatæ sunt, Liv.: — *Sometimes we find the indicative instead*: illum hausi dolorem, quum Q. Metellus abstraheretur... quum eriperetur... quum significabat. C) *Observe the following phrases*. 1) Quum (cum) maxime (also as one word, quummaxime), particularly, especially: nunc quum maxime, at present particularly so, Cic.: — quæ fuerit quum maxime, which happens very frequently now: — paretque quum maxime mortuo, even now. 2) Quum... tum, as... so also, not only... but also, both... and: quæ (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis iudicatur et cernitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: — quum ob ea, quæ ad te scripsi, tum quod Cæsar adest: — quum omnes belli Mars communis et quum semper incerti exitus preliorum sunt: — tum hoc tempore ita magnæ utrimque copię esse dicuntur etc.: — quum... tum etiam: — quum... tum vero: — quum... tum nimirum. II. Quum is also used as a causal particle, with a subjunctive: *Since, because, as*: quum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum hæc ipsa habere majora, Cic. N. D. 2, 31: — quæ quum ita sint: — sed quum statuissem scribere ad te aliquid hoc tempore, multa posthac, ab eo ordiri volui maxime: — de hoc tu videbis, quippe quum de me ipso ac de meis te considerare velim: — *thus, utpote quum sine febris laborassem.*

## R.

R, r, in many words has been formed from s; hence the two forms of honos and honor, arbos and arbor, lepos and lepor, quæso and quesumus for quæro and quærimus; in like manner dirimo is formed from dis-emo. — R is sometimes assimilated with l; hence, libellus from liber, intelligo from inter-lego, pellicio from per-lacio. — R is also used for d; as,

meridies for medidies. — R, as an abbreviation, stands in most cases for Romanus: or R. P., res publica. — [In Med.: R or R̄ for Recipe, Take.]

\*RĀBĪDE. *adv. Ravingly, madly, furiously*: furentem videmus omnia r. appetentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. — [Comp., August.]

\*\*RĀBĪDUS, a, um. (rabies) *Raving, raging, wild, mad, furious*, Plin. 29, 5, 32.

RĀBĪES, ēi [genit. rabies, Lucr.]. *f. (l. rabo or rabio) Rage, madness, frenzy.* \*\*I. Prop., Plin. 7, 15, 13.

II. Fig. A) *Fury, rage, fierceness*: Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: — sine rabie. \*\*B) *Of things without life*: r. fatalis temporis, Liv. 28, 34. — [Hence, Ital. rabbia, Fr. rage.]

\*RĀBĪŌSE. *adv. Ravingly, madly, furiously*: nihil iracunde r. ve fecerunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49.

\*RĀBĪŌSŪLUS, a, um. (rabiosus) *Somewhat raving, wild*: r. sat fatuus literæ, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

\*RĀBĪŌSUS, a, um. (rabies) *Raving, mad, furious*: r. fortitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22.

RĀBĪRĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rabirius*: R. domus, Cic. Att. 1, 6.

RĀBĪRĪUS, a, um. *A Roman family name.* I. C. R., a tribune of the people. II. C. R. Postumus: *this and the former were defended by Cicero in orations still extant.*

III. *A bad philosophical writer*, Cic. Ac. 1, 2. IV. *A poet*, Quint. 10, 1, 90.

\*\*I. RĀBO or RABIO, ēre. v. n. *To rage, rave, be mad or furious*, Sen. Ep. 29.

[2. RABO, ōnis, fucetē for arrhabo, Plaut.]

RĀBŪLA, æ. m. (l. rabo) *A bad advocate that only vociferates; a bawler, pettifogger, noisy speaker*: non declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum quærimus, Cic. de Or. 15: — r. is conjoined with caudicus and proclinator.

RĀBŪLĀNA PIX. *A kind of pitch, unknown to us*, Plin. 14, 19, 24.

[RĀBŪLĀTUS, ūs. m. (rabula) *The bawling of a bad advocate*, M. Cap.]

RĀBUSCŪLA VITIS. (rāvus) *A kind of vine unknown to us (perhaps, with dark or grayish leaves)*, Plin. 14, 4, 9.

[Racco, are. v. n. *To cry or howl as a tiger*, A. Carm. Phil. (al. raucant.)]

\*\*RĀCĒMĀRĪUS, a, um. (racemus) *Of or belonging to the stalks of grapes*: r. pampini, a vine-branch that bears little fruit, Col. 3, 18, 4.

[RĀCĒMĀRĪO, ōnis. f. (racemus) *A gleaning in vineyards*, Tert.]

\*\*RĀCĒMĀTUS, a, um. (racemus) *Having clusters of grapes*, Plin. 18, 7, 10.

[RĀCĒMĪFER, ēra, ērum. (racemus-fero) *Bearing clusters of grapes (poet.)*, Ov. M. 3, 666.]

[RĀCĒMOR, āri. v. dep. (racemus) *To glean in a vineyard; hence, fig. to pick what others have left, to treat by way of supplement*, Varr.]

\*\*RĀCĒMŌSUS, a, um. (racemus) *Full of clusters of grapes*: r. flos, Plin. 13, 6, 12. — *Sup.*: r. uvæ, Plin. 14, 3, 4.

\*\*RĀCĒMUS, i. m. I. *A cluster or bunch of grapes, or similar fruit*, Plin. 15, 28, 34. [II. *Meton.*: *A berry, esp. a grape*, Ov. M. 3, 484. — *Poet. for wine*, Ov. F. 5, 343.] — [Hence, Ital. racimolo, gracimolo, Fr. raisin.]

RACILIUS, a, um. *A Roman family name*; e. g. L. R., a tribune of the people, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. — *Racilia, æ. f. The wife of Cincinnatus*, Liv. 3, 26.

[RĀDĪĀLIS, e. (radius) *Of or belonging to the spoke of a wheel: r. arteria, an artery in the shape of a spoke, NL.*]

[RĀDĪĀRĪLIS, e. (radio) *Radiating, Ven.*]

\*\*RĀDĪĀTŪ, ōnis. f. *A radiating, or emitting rays: r. marmoris, Plin. 36, 5, 4.*

[RĀDĪĀRUS, a, um. (radius) *Radiate; bot., flos r., when in a cluster or head of florets those of the circumference or ray are long and spreading, and unlike those of the disk, NL.*]

\*\*RĀDĪCESCO, ēre. (radix) *To strike root, Sen. Ep. 86.*

[RĀDĪCĪNA, æ. f. *I. q. radix, ML. — Hence, Fr. racine.*]

RĀDĪCĪTUS, adv. (radix) *From the root, by the roots. \*I. Prop.: r. evellere arborem, Suet. Vesp. 5.*

*II. Fig.: With the very roots, radically, entirely, utterly, thoroughly: r. tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: — r. extrahere religionem ex animis hominum: — r. excutere opinionem alicui.*

\*\*RĀDĪCOR, 1. v. dep. (radix) *To take root, to strike root. I. Prop.: Plin. 13, 4, 8: — Radicatus, a, um. That has a root: r. semina, Col. Arb. 20. [II. Fig.: Radicatus, a, um. That has taken root, Sid.]*

\*\*RĀDĪCŌSUS, a, um. (radix) *Full of roots, having many roots: r. brachia hederarum, Plin. 16, 34, 62.*

RĀDĪCŪLA, æ. f. (radix) *I. A little root, Cic. Div. 2, 66. II. Esp. A) Soap-weed, a kind of herb, Plin. 19, 3, 18. B) A kind of small radish, Col. 4, 18, 1.*

\*RĀDĪŌ, 1. v. a. and n. (radius) [*I. Act.: To furnish with spokes, Varr.*] *II. A) Act.: To furnish with beams or rays, to cause to radiate; only used in the pass., to be furnished with beams or rays, to emit rays, to beam, shine, radiate. 1) Prop. esp. in the part. perf.: Radiatus, a, um. Furnished with rays, shining: r. sol, Cic. Ac. 2, 41. [2. Fig.: Flor. 4, 2, 30.] \*\*B) Neut.: To beam, emit rays, shine: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55. — [Poet. Meton.: V. Fl.] — [Hence, Fr. rayer.]*

RĀDĪŌLUS, i. m. (radius) [*I. A small or faint sun-beam, Amm.*] *II. A kind of oblong olive, Col. 12, 49, 2. [III. A kind of herb, App.]*

[RĀDĪŌSUS, a, um. (radius) *Full of rays, radiant, resplendent, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41.*]

RĀDĪŪS, ii. m. *A rod, staff. I. Prop. \*\*A) Gen.: adeo acuti aliusque per alium immissi r. locum ad inserendam manum non relinquunt, poles, stakes, Liv. 33, 5. B) Esp. \*\*1) The spoke of a wheel, Plin. 16, 40, 76. 2) In Math. a) A rod or staff for measuring, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. b) A line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle, a radius, Cic. Un. 6. [3] A weaver's shuttle, Ov. M. 9, 56. \*\*4) In Zool. a) The spur of certain birds, Plin. 11, 47, 107. b) The sting above the tail of the fish pastinaca, Plin. 9, 48, 72. 5) In Bot.: A kind of oblong olive, Plin. 15, 3, 4: [another species of this olive: r. major, Cat.] \*\*6) Meton.: A bone of the arm between the elbow and the wrist, the radius, Cels. 8, 1. [7] I. q. membrum virile, C. Aur.] *II. Meton.: A ray of light, a beam, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71. — [Hence, Ital. raggio, rai, and razzo; Fr. rais.]**

RĀDĪX, icis. f. *A root of plants or trees. I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27, 4. 2) Esp.: A root that serves for food, an edible root, Cæs. B. C. 3, 48. B) Meton. 1) The lower part, root, or foot of anything, as of a hill or mountain: in radicibus Caucasii natus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: — in radicibus Amani: — a Palatii radice. [2] That to which any thing adheres or is fixed, a root, etc., Ov. M. 6, 557. *II. Fig.: Root, ground, foundation, origin (mostly in the plur.): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic. Off. 2, 12: — virtus altissimis defixa radicibus: — non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicem fibris evellere: — facilitatis et patientiæ r.: — eo robore vir, iis radicibus, i. e. of such firmness or stability: — ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus na-**

tum (C. Marium), born in the same town, Cic. Sest. 22, 50. [Hence, Ital. radice.]

\*RĀDO, si, sum. 3. v. a. *To scrape, scratch (of hair); to shave (with a razor; whilst tondere means to clip with scissors). I. Prop. A) R. caput et supercilia, to shave off, Cic. R. Com. 7, 20. \*\*B) Meton. 1) To graze, touch, esp. to touch in going past: trajectos surcalus rasit, crept through, Suet. Ner. 48. [2] To scrape or shave off, to scrape or scratch out, Pers. 3, 50. *\*\*II. Fig.: To injure: quorum ne jejuna atque arida traditio aures præsertim tam delicatas raderet, grate, offend, Quint. 3, 1, 3. — [Hence, Ital. radere, Fr. raire.]**

\*\*RĀDŪLA, æ. f. (rado) *An instrument for scraping with, a scraper, a wooden spatula, Col. 12, 18, 15.*

RĀETI (not Rhæti), ōrum. m. *A people north of the river Po, between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech, Plin. 3, 20, 24.*

RĀETĪA (Rh.), æ. f. *The country of the Ræti, Tac. A. 1, 44.*

\*\*RĀETĪCUS (Rhæticus), a, um. *Of or belonging to Rætia or the Ræti: R. oppida, Plin. 3, 19, 23.*

\*\*RĀETĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rætia, Rætian: R. provincia, Tac. G. 41.*

[RĀETUS, a, um. *Rætian, Hor. O. 4, 4, 17.*]

RAIA, æ. f. *A kind of sea-fish, a ray, Plin. 9, 24, 40.*

\*\*RĀLLUM, i. n. (for radulum, from rado) *An instrument for removing earth from the plough, a spud, Plin. 18, 19, 49.*

[RĀLLUS (for ravulus, from rāvus), a, um. *R. tunica, a thin garment, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46.*]

\*\*RĀMĀLĪA, ium. n. (ramus) *Faggots, a bundle of sticks or branches, Sen. Ep. 90.*

\*\*RĀMENTA, ōrum. n. (seldom in the sing. ramentum, i. n.) [Ramenta, æ. f. Plaut.] (rado) *I. Buis that fall from metal, wood, etc., in scraping, cutting, etc.; scrapings, filings, shavings, chips: sunt qui malunt uvæ scobe ramentive abietis, populi, fraxini, servare, Plin. 15, 17, 18. [II. Meton.: A little piece, a bit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 29.]*

[RĀMENTŌSUS, a, um. *Full of small pieces, etc., C. Aur.*]

[RĀMĒUS, a, um. (ramus) *Of branches or boughs, Virg. G. 4, 303.*]

\*\*RĀMEX, icis. m. (ramus) [*I. Plur.: Pulmonary vessels, Plaut. Merc. 1, 27.*] *II. Sing. and plur.: A rupture, hernia, Cels. 7, 18.*

\*\*RĀMĪCŌSUS, a, um. (ramex) *Suffering from hernia or rupture, Plin. 31, 15, 47.*

RAMNES and RAMNENSES, ium. m. *I. One of the three original tribes of Rome (the Latin tribe), from which, in connection with the Titii (Sabines) and the Luceres (Etruscans), the ancient Roman state was formed, Liv. 10, 6. *II. One of the three centuries of equites, chosen by Romulus, Liv. 1, 13. — [Poet. for a patrician, one of the old nobility, Hor. A. P. 342.]**

\*\*RĀMŌSUS, a, um. (ramus) *Full of boughs or branches. I. Prop.: R. lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 65.*

*II. Meton. R. radices, Plin. 21, 15, 52. — Comp., r. folium, Plin. 21, 10, 32: — Sup., r. curatium, Plin. 32, 2, 11.*

\*\*RĀMŪLŌSUS, a, um. (ramulus) *Full of small boughs or branches: r. folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38.*

RĀMŪLUS, i. m. (ramus) *A small bough or branch, a branch of a branch, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123.*

RĀMUS, i. m. *A bough, a branch, arm of a tree.*

*I. Prop. A) In quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non r., non folia sunt denique, nisi, Cic. de Or. 3, 46. B) Meton. of things of a similar form: 1) The tip or point of a horn (esp. of a stag), Cæs. B. G. 6, 26. \*\*2) A branch or part of a chain of mountains, Plin. 6, 27, 31. [3] A club, Prop. 1, 1, 13. 4) I. q. membrum virile, Nov. ap. Non. 5) Plur.: The branches of the letter Y, which was used by Pythagoras as an image of the two roads of virtue and vice, Aus.; Hence, Samios r., Pers. 3, 56.]*

*II. Fig.: nos autem audeamus non solum ramos amputare*

miseriorum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 13:—[Hence, Ital. ramo.]

[RĀMUSCŪLUS, i. m. i. g. ramulus. A small bough, Hier.]

RĀNA, æ. f. I. A frog, Plin. 11, 37, 65. II. Meton. A) R. marina, a kind of sea-fish, Cic. N.D. 2, 49, 125; also simply rana, Plin. 9, 24, 40. \*\*B) A swelling on the tongue of cattle, Col. 6, 8, 1.

[RANCENS, entis. part. Foul, rancid, Lucr. 3, 719.]

[RANCESCO, ēre. v. inchoat. To or become rancid or stinking, Arn.]

[RANCIDE, adv. Rancidly, nauseously, Gell. 18, 11, 2.]

[RANCĪDŪLUS, a. um. (rancidus) I. Prop.: Somewhat stinking or rancid, Juv. 11, 135. II. Fig.: Nauseous, Pers. 1, 33.]

\*\*RANCĪDUS, a. um. (rancens) Rancid, stinking. [I. Prop., Hor. S. 2, 2, 89.] II. Fig. Nauseous, loathsome, disgusting: r. aspectus, Plin. 22, 22, 46. [Comp., Juv. 6, 185]

[RANCOR, ōris. m. (rancens) Rancidity, rancid flavour. I. Prop.: Pall. II. Fig.: An old grudge, inveterate malignity, rancour, Hier.]

[RANCŪLA, æ. f. A little frog, ML.:—Hence, Fr. grenouille.]

[RĀNĪNA, æ. f. (rana) Arteria r., that portion of the lingual artery which runs between the lingualis and the genio-glossus muscles to the apex of the tongue.—Vena r., the corresponding vein, NL.]

[RĀNŪLA, æ. f. (rana) A little frog. I. Prop., App. II. Meton. A swelling on the tongue of cattle, Veg.]

RĀNUNCŪLUS, i. m. (rana) I. A little frog, Cic. Div. 1, 9:—Meton. facetē, of the inhabitants of Ulubra (near the marshes), Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3. II. A kind of herb, called also batrachion, R. acris Fam. Ranunculaceæ, meadow crowfoot, Plin. 25, 13, 109.—[Hence, Ital. ranocchio.]

[RAPA, æ. See RAPUM.]

\*\*RĀPĀCĪA, ōrum. n. (rapum) The stalks and leaves of rape or turnips, Plin. 18, 13, 34.

[RĀPĀCĪDA, æ. m. (rapax) A robber, Plant. Aul. 2, 7, 8.]

RĀPĀCĪTAS, ōtis. f. (rapax) Robbery; rapacity, Cic. Cœl. 6.

[RĀPĀCĪŪM, ū. n. Robbery, ML.—Hence, Fr. ravage.]

RĀPAX, ōtis. (rapio) Rapacious, ravenous, greedy of plunder. I. Prop. A) Olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam r., Cic. Pis. 2, 7, 66:—r. (with fur). \*\*B) Of things without life, with genit.: Chryseleum r. ignium, that easily catches fire, Plin. 37, 2, 12. \*\*II. Fig. with genit.: That seizes quickly or greedily, that snatches at or away: nihil est appetentius similium sui nec r. quam natura, Cic. Lœl. 14, 50:

III. A name given to the 21st legion; the soldiers of which were called rapaces.—[Hence, Ital. rapace.]

\*\*RĀPHĀNĪNUS, a. um. (ραπάνω) Prepared from radishes: r. oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

RĀPHĀNĪTIS, ōdis. f. (ραπάνω) A kind of iris or flag, Plin. 21, 7, 19.

RĀPHĀNOS AGRIA, f. (ράφανος ἀγρία) A kind of wild radish, Plin. 25, 8, 46.

RĀPHĀNUS, i. m. (ράφανος) A radish, R. raphanistrum, Fam. Cruciferae, Plin. 19, 5, 26.

[RĀPĪCĪS, a. um. (rapum) Of turnips or rape, Cat.]

RĀPĪDE, adv. Rapidly, swiftly. I. Prop.: r. dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Leg. 2, 3.—\*\*Comp.: r. venit Rigodulum, Tac. H. 4, 71. II. Fig.: quod (ραπιδεύς) quum r. fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Or. 37.

RĀPĪDĪTAS, ōtis. f. (rapidus) Rapidity, velocity: x. fluminis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 62, 2.

[RĀPĪDŪLUS, a. um. (rapidus) Somewhat rapid, M. Cap.]

RĀPĪDUS, a. um. (rapio) Tearing or hurrying away. [I. Prop.: Ov. M. 3, 242.] II. Meton. A) Rapid, swift, moving impetuously: r. flumen, Cæs. B. C. 1, 56, 1079

B) Fig.: Impetuous, vehement, violent: quum enim fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusque modi rapiat: nihil tamen teneas, nihil apprehendas, nusquam orationem rapidam coerceas, Cic. Fin. 2, 1. [Hence, Ital. ratto.]

1. RĀPĪNA, æ. f. (rapio) I. A) Rapine, robbery (usually plur.): nihil cogitant, nisi cædes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10:—\*\*Sing.: r. alimenti, a seizing or snatching greedily, Plin. 17, 24, 37. [B) Concr.: Booty, prey, plunder, Virg. Æ. 8, 263. II. A removing or carrying away quickly, Auct. Ætn.]

2. RĀPĪNA, æ. f. (rapum) I. A turnip-field, bed of turnips or rapes; Col. 11, 2, 71. II. Perhaps also a turnip, rape, Cato R. R. c. 5, 35.

[RĀPĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (rapina) Robbery, M. Aur. ap. Front.]

[RĀPĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. (rapina) A robber, Lucil. ap. Non.]

RĀPĪO, pŭi, ptum. 3. [old form of perf. subj. rapis, Cic. part. perf. f. ex raptibus, Gell. ap. Charis.] v. a. To tear, rend, pull, drag or snatch away violently or hastily.

I. Prop. A) Gen.: qui incolunt eas urbes (sc. maritimas) non hærent in suis sedibus, sed volueri semper spe et cogitatione rapiuntur a domo longius, atque etiam cum manent corpore, animo tamen excursant et vagantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 4:—r. ad supplicium ob facinus. B) Esp. 1) To tear away as a robber, to rob, carry off or away: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum r. potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62:—tamquam pilam rapiunt inter se reip. statum tyranni ab regibus:—virgines r.:—quæ raptæ erant:—Absol.: ut Spartæ, r. ubi pueri et clepere discunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 5:—agunt, rapiunt. \*\*2) To carry off by death, to snatch or tear away, Plin. 7, 8, 6. II. Fig. A) To carry away, transport, carry along, to sway violently or quickly: cum enim fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusque modi rapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1:—ipsæ res verba rapiunt, carry along with them:—(tribunus plebis) qui nos Sullanos in invidiam rapit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7:—opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem:—cum constantia, gravitas... reliquæque virtutes rapiuntur ad tortorem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13:—totos ad se convertit et rapit, draws to himself:—r. commoda ad se. B) Esp. 1) To carry away or along by kindling a passion; to impel to any thing (usually in a bad sense): prædæ ac rapinarum cupiditas cæca te rapiebat, Cic. Pis. 24, 57:—amentia r.:—δρμη, quæ hominem huc et illuc rapit, Cic. Off. 1, 28:—ad res r.:—in a good sense: qui se a corpore avocent et ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111:—r. ad opes augendas generis humani. \*\*2) To catch or snatch at: r. illicitas voluptates, Tac. H. 3, 41.—[To seize any thing quickly, snatch (poet.), Hor. S. 2, 5, 53.] [3] To catch up, seek eagerly, Hier.—[Hence Ital. rapire; Fr. ravir.]

RĀPĪSTRUM, i. n. (rapum) A wild rape or turnip, Col. 9, 4, 5.

[RĀPŪ, ōnis. m. (rapio) I. g. raptor, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*RAPTIM, adv. (rapio) Tearingly. \*\*I. By robbery, rapaciously: semine r. avium fame devorato, Plin. 17, 14, 22. II. In a great hurry, hastily, precipitately: cum mihi dixisset Cæcilius quæstor puerum se Romam mittere hæc scripsi r., ut tuos elicerem dialogos, Cic. Att. 2, 9.

[RAPTIO, ōnis. f. (rapio) A carrying off by force, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2.]

[RAPTIO, are. v. freq. i. g. rapto, Gell. 9, 6.]

\*RAPTO. 1. v. int. a. (rapio) To drag along forcibly. I. Prop. A) Gen.: eversa domus est, fortunæ vexatæ, dissipati liberi, raptata conjux (sc. ad tabulam Valeriam), Cic. Sest. 69, 145. \*\*B) Esp. to rob, plunder: igitur r. inter se, immittere latronum globos, Tac. A. 12, 54. [II. Fig. A) Gen.: To carry off, to draw away, Prop. 3, 11, 27. B) Esp. to carry away with passion, to sway, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 9.]

\*\*RAPTOR, ōris. m. (rapio) A robber, plunderer. I. Prop. A) With genit.: r. orbis, Tac. A. 30: [B) Adj.: Ov. M. 10, 540.] 2) Absol.: Tac. H. 2, 86. II. Fig.: numquam defuturos raptos Italicæ libertatis lupos, Vell. 2, 27.



[RAPTORIUS, a. um. (rapio) *That serves for dragging*, C. Aur.]

[RAPTRIX, icis. f. *She that carries off or away*, Hier.]

1. RAPTUS, a. um. *part. of rapio.*

\*2. RAPTUS, ūs. m. (rapio) *A carrying or taking away violently.* \*I. Gen.: r. rancinarum, Plin. 16, 42, 82. II. Esp.: *A forcible abduction, rape*: quis de Ganymedi raptu dubitat? Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71:—r. virginis.

[RĀPULUM, i. n. (rapum) *A little rape or turnip*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43.]

RĀPUM, i. n. [Rapa, æ. f., Col.] *A turnip, rape, navew*, i. q. Brassica Rapa, Fam. Crucifera, Plin. 18, 13, 34. [Hence, Ital. rapa, Fr. rave.]

\*\*RĀRE. adv. I. *In a scattered manner, dispersedly*: nisi r. conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col. 2, 9, 5. [II. Of time: *Rarely*, Plant. Rud. 4, 3, 56.]

[RĀRĒFĀCIENS, entis. m. *A means of rarefying*, NL.]

[RĀRĒFĀCIO, fēci, factum. 3. v. a. (rarus) *To loosen, make thin, rarefy*, Lucr. 1, 649.]

[RĀRENTER. adv. *Seldom, rarely*, Cat.]

\*\*RĀRESCO, ēre. v. inch. (rarus) *To become loose or thin, to be rarefied, to open, to become less or finer*: quadrupedibus senectute crassescunt (pili) lanæque rarescunt, Plin. 11, 39, 94.

\*\*RĀRĪ-PĪLUS, a. um. (rarus) *Having thin or few hairs, thin-haired*: r. caprinum pecus, Col. 1, præf.

RĀRĪTAS, ātis. f. (rarus) *A being not close together, looseness, rarity.* I. Prop.: in pulmonibus inest r. quædam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55:—\*\*In the plur.: humore penetrante in foraminum raritates, Vitr. 2, 5. II. Meton. A) *Fewness of number, paucity, scarcity, scantiness*: ipsius dicacitatis moderatio et temperantia, et r. dictorum distinguet oratorem a scurra, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247. \*B) Concr.: *A rarity*: eidem Alexandro et equi magna r. contigit; Bucephalon eum vocarunt, Plin. 8, 42, 64:—[Plur., Gell.]

\*\*RĀRĪTŪDO, inis. f. (rarus) *I. q. raritas: mediocri raritudine optima est vitibus terra*, Col. Arb. 3, 7.

RĀRO. adv. *Rarely, seldom*: si id, quod r. fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 43, 80:—insolenter et r.:—prodest r.:—r. autem etiam perventus, in some few cases:—r. utimur:—admodum r.:—ita r.:—Comp., quod si r. fiet, quam tu expectabas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1:—\*\*Sup., istud r. accidere, Col. 5, 5, 7. [Hence, Ital. raro, Fr. rarement.]

RĀRUS, a. um. *Loose, not dense, thick, or close, thin* [opp. 'densus']. \*I. Prop.: r. silvæ, not thick, thin, Tac. A. 37. II. Meton. A) 1) *Scattered, far apart, dispersed* [disiectus; 'densus, 'confectus']: vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, dispersed, Cic. Rep. 6, 19. 2) *Esp. Milit.: Separated, in small bodies, single, not close together* [opp. 'confertus']: accedebat huc, ut nunquam 'conferti, sed r. magnisque intervallis præliarentur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 16, 4. B) 1) a) *Rare, infrequent, scanty, few*: in omni arte vel studio vel quavis scientia, ut in ipsa virtute, optimum quidque r., Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 81:—r. genus (amicorum) et omnia præclara r.:—r. judicatum anteponantur r.:—ex maxime raro genere. \*b) (for raro) R., qui tam procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint. 12 præem. [2] *Poet. esp.: Rare of its kind, excellent, extraordinary*, Ov. M. 14, 337.]

[RASĀMEN, inis. n. (rado) *That which is scraped off, scrapings*, M. Emp.]

\*\*RĀSĪLIS, e. (rado) *That is made smooth; hence, smooth, polished* [levigatus]: r. argentum, polished, burnished, Vell. 2, 56. [Hence, Ital. rado, Fr. rare.]

RASIS, is. f. *A kind of raw pitch*, Col. 12, 20, 6.

\*\*RĀSĪTO, avi. 1. v. int. a. *To shave*: r. faciem quotidie, Suet. Oth. 12.

[RASORES. Fidicines dicti, quia videntur chordas ictu radere, ap. Fest.]

[RASTA, æ. f. (the old German Rasta or Rašt) *The measure of a mile, with the Germans*, Hier.]

\*\*RASTELLUS, i. m. (rastrum) *A small harrow, rake, or hoe*, Col. 2, 12, 6.

[RASTRĀRIUS, a. um. (rastrum) *Of or belonging to a hoe; hence, that relates to agriculture or rural life*, ap. Non.]

[RASTRUM, i. n. Usually plur. RASTRI, ōrum. m. (rado) *A hoe, mattock, rake*, Virg. G. 1, 94; Ter. Heaut. 1. 1, 36.]

\*\*RĀSŪRA, æ. f. (rado) *A scraping, shaving, making smooth or even.* I. Prop. A) R. calami, Col. 4, 29, 9. [B) Concr.: *That which is scraped or shaved off, a shaving*, Veg. II. Fig.: Hier.]

1. RĀSUS, a. um. *part. of rado.* [Hence, Fr. rez.]

[2. RĀSUS, ūs. m. (rado) *A scraping off, a shaving*, Varr.]

[RĀTĀRIŪS, ūrum. f. (ratis) *A kind of small vessel made of planks joined together*, a raft, Gell. 10, 25.]

[RĀTĪNĀRIUS, ii. m. (ratis) *One that manages a raft*, Dig.]

[RĀTĪHĀRIŪS, ōnis. f. (ratum-habeo) *An approval, ratification*, Dig.]

RĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (reor) *A reckoning, calculating, calculation, account.* I. Prop. A) 1) *Sing.: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit r. acceptorum et datorum*, Cic. Læl. 16, 58:—magna r.:—r. (pecuniæ):—auri r. constat, the account or reckoning agrees:—rationem ducere, to make calculations, to reckon, calculate:—habere rationem:—rationem referre:—r. repeti solet:—in rationem inducere, to set down in an account, to reckon. 2) *Plur.: ut r. cum publicanis putarent*, Cic. Att. 4, 11:—r. a colono accipit:—r. conferre:—in rationibus referendis:—rationum referendarum jus:—referre r.:—r. deferre:—relictas rationes pro relatis habere:—falsas rationes inferre:—rationes subducere. B) *Meton.* \*1) *A register, list*: cedo rationem carceris, quæ diligentissime conficitur, quo quisque die datus in custodiam, quo mortuus, quo necatus sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57. \*2) *A sum, number*: pro ratione pecuniæ liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5. 3) a) *A matter of business, a business, affair, transaction*: Carpinatius, qui jam cum isto summa consuetudine, præterea re ac ratione conjunctus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70:—de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana:—illa de ratione numaria non sunt ejusmodi, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2:—propter ærariam rationem:—ex domestica ratione:—quod ad popularem rationem attinet:—quæ domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæciliam transigunt; tori judicii rationem Messala suscepit, Cic. R. Am. 51, 149:—in explicandis rationibus rerum civilium:—r. civitatis:—r. comitiorum:—nihil fallacius ratione tota comitiorum:—propter rationem Gallici belli:—ad omnem rationem humanitatis:—in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu facillime perspicies, Cic. Fam. 17, 6:—ad eam rationem. b) *Esp.: meæ (tuæ, etc.) rationes, my (thy, etc.) interest or advantage*: ego quidem ut debeat et ut tute mihi præcepisti et ut me pietas utilitasque cogit, me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, Cic. Fam. 1, 8:—meis alienissimum rationibus. II. Fig. A) *A reckoning, account*: (Medea et Atreus) inita subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 29:—hanc rationem habere, to make the following calculation:—habere rationem, to calculate, reckon:—rationem reddere, to give an account:—rationem vitæ reposcere:—negotii rationem exstare oportere, that an account ought to be given. B) *Meton.* 1) a) *Relationship, reference*: (agricolæ) habent rationem cum terra, quæ nunquam recusat imperium, stant in relationship, Cic. de Sen. 15:—cum omnibus Musis rationem habere:—cum hac (muliere) alqd adolescentem hominem habuisse rationis:—hunc neque ante adventum C. neque post decessum quicquam cum Carpinatio rationis habuisse:—quibuscum r. huic est:—quæ r. tibi cum eo intercesserat?—paci quæ potest esse cum eo r.?—habenda cum M. Antonii latrocinio paci r.:—et Græciæ quidem oratorum

partus atque fontes vides, ad nostrorum annalium rationem veteres, ad ipsorum sane recentes, *with respect to our annals*, Cic. Brut. 13:—*Hence*, b) *Esp.*: *Regard, respect, consideration, care, concern* (usually, habere and ducere alcijs rei rationem): ad hanc rationem quoniam maximam vim natura habet, fortuna proximam; utriusque omnino habenda r. est in deligendo genere vitæ, sed naturæ magis, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120:—quorum nobis habenda est r. diligenter:—piorum et impiorum habere rationem:—vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem habere:—ut in ceteris habenda r. non sui solum, sed etiam aliorum, sic in domo clari hominis... adhibenda cura est laxitatis:—non laborat de pecunia; non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit:—conservare rationem alcijs rei:—omnis hac in re habenda r. et diligentia est ut etc.:—habeo rationem, quid acceperim, *take into consideration*:—neque illud rationis habuisti, si forte:—hoc rationis habebant, facere eos nullo modo posse, ut etc. c) *A mode of managing or proceeding, procedure, measure, manner, way, plan; nature, kind*. a) *Subj.*: tua r. est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias; mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendim. Ita fiet, est tua ista r. existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11:—scribendi consilium r.que:—eadem definitionis r. viaque:—r. in dicendo:—ineunda r. est:—initia r. est, ut:—*In the plur.*: hoc aditu laudis non mea me voluntas sed meæ vitæ r. ab ineunte ætate susceptæ prohibuerunt, *a plan of life*, Cic. de I. P. 1:—de rationibus rerum publicarum aut constituendarum aut tuendarum. β) *Obj.*: serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, nec ullam ætatis degendæ rationem patitur esse expertem sui, Cic. Læl. 23, 87:—ita r. comparata est vitæ naturæque nostræ:—omnis r. vitæ definitione summi boni continetur; de qua qui dissident, de omni vitæ ratione dissident:—qui hanc sectam rationemque vitæ secuti sumus:—r. rerum civilium:—disservierunt de generibus et de rationibus civitatum:—quod ad rationes omnium rerum pertineret:—quoniam eadem est r. juris in utraque, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 12:—alga ratione expugnasset:—qua ratione. 2) *Esp.* a) *Reason*: duplex est vis animorum atque natura; una pars in appetitu posita est, quæ est *ὁρμή* Græcæ, quæ hominem huc et illuc rapit: altera in ratione, quæ docet et explanat, quid faciendum, quid fugiendum sit. Ita fit, ut r. præsit, appetitus obtemperet, Cic. Off. 1, 28:—homo rationis est particeps:—vi rationis:—acumen, solertiam, quam rationem vocamus:—lex est r. summa:—eadem r. lex est:—mens et r. et consilium:—r., consilium, prudentia:—alqd loci rationi et consilio dedisses:—non r. nec consilium:—illa revoces ad rationem:—consilio et ratione:—iracundia, videlicet dissidens a ratione:—hominum r.:—minari divisoribus r. non erat, *was not compatible with reason, was not prudent*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9:—nulla r. est, *with an objective clause*:—quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *hast acted prudently or conformably to reason*:—*Hence*, b) a) *A rational ground, a reason, motive*: quid tandem habuit argumenti aut rationis res, quamobrem in eo potissimum Sthenianum præmium poneretur? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47:—nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus:—noverit argumentorum et rationum locos:—consilii causa r.que:—r. querenda:—quam habet rationem improbitatis atque impudentiæ?—facti alquam rationem afferre:—nihil rationis affert, quamobrem:—non deest copia rationum:—tertiam rationem affertis, quod:—rationem subjicit:—nihil nisi summa ratione facere:—r. in ea disputatione a te collectæ vetabant me reipublicæ penitus diffidere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3:—r. disputationibus huc illuc trahantur:—rationibus conquistis:—cum disputando rationibusque docere:—his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus opponuntur labores. β) *Dialect.*: *A reason, ground, argument*: quum considerato genere causa scripti an rationis habeat controversiam, videris; deinceps erit videndum, quæ questio, quæ r., quæ iudicatio, quod firmamentum causæ sit... R. est, quæ continet causam, quæ si sublata sit, nihil in causa controversiæ relinquitur, hoc modo: Orestes si accusetur matricidii, nisi hoc dicat, *Jure feci, illa enim patrem meum occiderat*, non habet defensionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18:—ad propositum subiecta r., et item in distributis supposita r. c) *Consistency*

*with reason, reasonable conduct, reasonableness; a principle, rule*: in omnibus, quæ ratione decenter et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, *in a rational manner, according to some rule or principle, rationally*, Cic. de Or. 33:—ut ratione et via procedat oratio:—modo et ratione omnia facere:—ratione et numero moveri:—intervallis imparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distinctis, *at intervals, although unequal, still according to rule and in proper proportions*:—moderata ratione, *in equal proportion*:—in quo defuit fortasse r., sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura sæpe rationem, *a course or development according to reason*:—ad vitam usumque vivendi ea descripta r. est. d) *A doctrine, theory, system; (more rarely) knowledge*: erat enim tunc hæc nova et ignota r., solem lunæ oppositum solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16:—nova r.:—r. oratioque:—animum conferre in istam rationem:—sine ulla arte aut ratione:—in artibus ac rationibus:—laus rationis aut scientiæ:—continet totam hanc questionem ea r.:—Epicuri r., *doctrine, system, philosophy*:—formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaque consentanea:—Cynicorum r.:—r. Cynicorum:—de ratione vivendi, *method or course of life founded on reason*:—r. civilis et disciplina populorum, *politics*:—vitæ r.:—*Subj.*: si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi aut si hujus rei r. alga, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, Cic. Arch. 1. e) *A view, opinion*: inventus est nemo, cujus non hæc et sententia esset et oratio, *non esse metuendum*... Hæc cum omnes sentirent et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27:—duabus epistolis tuis perdiligenter in eandem rationem scriptis. f) *A course of reasoning, argumentation*: (Epicurus) tollit definitiones; nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet; non quo modo efficiatur concludaturque r., tradit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7:—concludatur igitur r.:—summa unius cujusque rationis:—r. ipsa cogat:—ut r. cogit. [*Hence, Ital. ragione, Fr. ratiōn, raison.*]

[*RĀTĪŌCĪNĀBĪLĪTER. adv. (ratiocinor) According to correct calculation, rationally, Macr.*]

*RĀTĪŌCĪNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. dialect. and archit.* I. *In Dialect.* A) *Rational reflection or consideration, reasoning* [opp. *'impulsio,' impulse, excitement*]: r. est diligens et considerata facienda alqd aut non facienda excogitatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18. B) *Reasoning, a syllogism, argument*: r. est oratio ex ipsa re probabile alqd eliciens, quod expositum et per se cognitum, sua se vi et ratione confirmet, Cic. Inv. 1, 34. \*\*C) *A reasoning with one's self in the form of question and reply* (Gr. *διαλογισμός*): r. est, per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, A. Her. 4, 16. \*\*II. *In Archit.* *Theory* [opp. *'fabrica,' practice*]: r. est, quæ res fabricatas solertia ac ratione proportionis demonstrare atque explicare potest, Vitruv. 1, 1.

*RĀTĪŌCĪNĀTĪVUS, a, um. (ratiocinor)* I. *In Dialect.* *Of or belonging to reasoning or argumentation, syllogistic*: r. genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 13. [II. *In Gramm.*: r. conjunctio, as ergo, igitur, used in syllogisms, before the Conclusion, Diom.]

*RĀCĪŌCĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. A reckoner, accountant [calculator].* I. *Prop.*: Cic. Att. 1, 12, 2. II. *Fig.*: *One that considers*: ut boni r. esse possumus et addendo deducendoque videre, quæ reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18.

\*\**RĀTĪŌCĪNĪUM, ūi. n. (ratiocinor) A reckoning, computing, Col. 5, 1.*

*RĀTĪŌCĪNOR. 1. (ratio)* I. *To reckon, calculate, cast up accounts*: in summo apud illos (sc. Græcos) honore geometria fuit: itaque nihil mathematicis illustrius; at nos metiendi ratiocinandiue utilitate hujus artis terminavimus modum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2:—de pecunia r. II. *Meton.*: *To draw a conclusion, reason, argue, infer*: id ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et r., quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, et videre, utrum, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 61:—et enim sic ratiocinabantur.—[*With acc., App.*—\*\**Pass.*: omnes proportionem eorum organorum ratiocinantur ex propositæ sagittæ longitudine, Vitruv. 10, 15.

**\*\*RĀTĪŌNĀBĪLIS**, e. (ratio) *According to reason, reasonable*: rationabilem sortiris naturam, quā melius res, quam ratio proponitur? Sen. V. Beat. 14.—[Comp., Pomp.]

[RĀTĪŌNĀBĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (rationabilis) *Consistency with reason, reasonableness*, App.]

[RĀTĪŌNĀBĪLĪTER. adv. *Consistently with reason*, App.]

**\*\*RĀTĪŌNĀLĪS**, e. (ratio) [I. *Of or belonging to accounts*, Inscr.—*Subst.*: Rationalis, is. m. *One who has the management of accounts; esp. a receiver*, Lampr.] II. A) *Of or belonging to reason, reasonable, rational*: falsa est (finitio), si dicas, *Equus est animal* r.: nam est equus animal, sed *irrationalis*, Quint. 7, 3, 24:—r. philosophia, i. e. logic, Sen. Ep. 89: i. q. r. pars philosophiae, Quint.:—r. disciplina, i. e. *theoretical knowledge, theory* [usus, experimenta], Cels. praef.:—r. medicina, *theory of curing diseases*; r. medici, *they who follow such theory*, id. B) *In Dialect.*: [ratiocinativus] *Of or belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic, argumentative*: r. causa, A. Her. 2, 12, 18.

[RĀTĪŌNĀLĪTAS, ātis. f. (rationalis) *The use of reason*, Tert.]

**\*\*RĀTĪŌNĀLĪTER**, adv. *Reasonably, rationally*: hominem movere r. non potest, nisi homo, Sen. Ep. 109.

**\*\*RĀTĪŌNĀRĪUM**, ūi. n. (ratio) *A statistical table or list, an official return*: r. imperii, *an inventory of state property*, Suet. Aug. 28 (*for which we find brevium imperii*, id.)

RĀTIS (rates acc. to Prob.), is. f. I. A) *Pieces of timber joined together for floating, a raft, float*: quum aut navibus aut ratibus conarentur accedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2:—ratibus ac lintribus iunctis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10. [B] *Prov.*: servavisti omnem ratem, *you have kept your property well together*, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 15. [II. *Meton. poet.*: *A bark, boat, small vessel*, Virg. Æ. 1, 43.]

[RĀTĪTUM. Quadrantem dictum putant, quod in eo et triente ratis fuerit effigies, ut navis in asse, acc. to Fest.]

RĀTĪUNCŪLA, æ. f. (ratio) [I. *A small reckoning or account*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1.] II. A) *A slight ground, reason, or argument*: r. levea, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19:—ratiunculas suggerere. B) *Dialect.*: *A trifling syllogism*: concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 29.

[RĀTO. adv. i. q. certo. *Certainly*, Tert.]

[RĀTUMENA PORTA. *A gate at Rome, acc. to Fest.*]

RĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part of reor*. II. Adj. A) *Reckoned, calculated; hence, fixed, established, firm, valid, settled, unalterable*: quorum (siderum) vagi motus rata tamen et certa sui cursus spatia definiant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69:—motus (stellarum) constantes et r.:—astrorum in omni æternitate r. immutabilesque cursus:—rato tempore:—putasne, si populus iusserit me tuum servum esse, id. iussum r. atque firmum futurum? Cic. Cæs. 33, 96:—decretum stabila, fixum, r.:—illud certum, r., firmum, fixum:—censorias subscriptiones fixas et in perpetuum ratas putet esse:—tribunatus r.:—r. [opp. 'irritus']:  
—r. testamenta [opp. 'rupta']:  
—comitia r.:—ratum esset. B) *Some peculiar phrases*. 1) *Pro rata parte* (portione), secundum ratam partem; and absol., *pro rata, in a certain proportion or in certain proportions, proportionably*: (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, sed tamen, pro rata parte, ratione distinctis, Cic. Rep. 6, 18:—ut data sunt pro rata parte:—utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! 2) *Ratum alqd facere* (efficere), habere, ducere, also ratum alcuī esse, *to make valid, to approve, confirm, ratify*: quid augur (habet), cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? make a good omen, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85:—eos ratum habere iudicium, si totum corruptum sit; si unus accusator corruptus sit, rescindere, Cic. Part. 36, 125:—ratum habere:—ista non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

RAUCA, æ. f. *A species of worm that breeds in the roots of oaks*, Plin. 17, 18, 30.

[RAUCĒDO, inis. f. (raucus) *Hoarseness, amputatio vocis*, Isid.]

[RAUCĪBŪLUS, a, um. (raucus) *Somewhat hoarse*, Hier.]

1082

[RAUCĪO, sum. 4. v. n. (raucus) *To be hoarse*, Lucil. ap. Prisc.]

[RAUCĪSŌNUS, a, um. (raucus) *That sounds hoarsely*, Lucr. 5, 1083.]

**\*\*RAUCĪTAS**, ātis. f. (raucus) I. *Prop.*: *Hoarseness*, Cels. 2, 1.—*Plur.*: Plin. 22, 23, 49. II. *Meton.*: [*A snoring*, M. Cap.] *The grave or deep sound of the tuba*, Plin. 11, 51, 112.

RAUCUS, a, um. (contr. for ravidus from ravidus) *Hoarse*. I. *Prop.* A) *Nos raudus sæpe attentissime audiri video: at Æsopum, si paulum irrauserit, explodi*, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259. [B] *Meton. of things without life: With a dead sound; hoarse, deep, harsh, grating*, Virg. G. 4, 71. II. *Fig.*: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam r. erit factus, ad Baias venire, shall already have subsided or have become faint, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5. [Hence, Ital. rauco, Fr. rauque.]

RAUDŪI CAMPI, [sing. Randius campus, Flor.] m. *A plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri*, Vell. 2, 12.

**\*\*RAUDUS** (also rodus and rudus), ĕris. n. (related to rudis) *A rough mass; hence, esp. a piece of brass or copper serving as a coin*: æris acervi, quum rudera milites religione inducti jacerent, post profectionem Hannibalis magni inventi, Liv. 26, 11, 9.

[RAUDUSCULA, or -ULANA, PORTA. *A gate at Rome*, Varr.]

RAUDUSCŪLUM (also rod. and rud.), i. n. (raudus)

I. [*A piece of brass or copper serving as a coin acc. to Fest.*] II. *Meton.*: *A small sum of money*: de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, concerning the little debt of Numerius, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7:—de raudusculo quod scribis.

RAURĀCI (Raurici, Plin.), ōrum. m. *A Gallic tribe on the Rhine, next to the Helvetians, in the vicinity of Basle*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5.—[*Their town was called Rauracum, now, August on the Rhine*, Amm.]—\*\*Rauriacia colonia, Plin. 4, 14, 13: Rauricum, id. 4, 12, 24: [Raurica, Inscr.]

RĀVENNA, æ. f. *A town with a port in Gallia Cispadana, now Ravenna*, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4.

RĀVENNAS, ātis. *Of or belonging to Ravenna*: R. vir, Cic. Balb. 22.—[*Subst. plur.*: Ravennates and Ravennatenses, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Ravenna*, Inscr.]

**\*\*RĀVĪDUS**, a, um. (ravus) *Somewhat gray, grayish*: r. vel nigrantes oculi, Col. 8, 2, 9.

RĀVILLA, æ. m. (ravus) *A surname of L. Cassius Longinus*, Front.

[RĀVĪO, ire. v. n. (ravis) *To speak till one is hoarse*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 33.]

[RĀVIS, ravim. f. (only in acc. sing.) (*allied to ravus and raudus*) *Hoarseness* [raucitas], Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10.]

[RĀVŪLUS, a, um. (ravus, II.) *Somewhat hoarse*, Sid.]

**\*\*RĀVUS**, a, um. (*allied to raudus*) I. *Of a gray colour, gray*: (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo cæruleum videbatur, mane r., quodque nunc, qua a sole collucet, albescit, Cic. Ac. 2, 23. [II. *Meton.* for raudus: *Hoarse*, Sid.]

RĒ (red before vowels, and before do; but redi before vivus) *An inseparable particle, signifying back, again, in return, contrary, or against*.

REA, æ. See REUS.

[RĒ-ĀDŪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A re-uniting*, Tert.]

[RĒ-ĀDŪNO. 1. *To re-unite*, ML. Hence, Ital. ragunare.]

[RĒ-ĀDĪFĪCO, are. v. a. *To build up again, to rebuild*, Tert.]

REAPSE. adv. (*composed of re and eapse, an old form for ipsa*) *Indeed, in fact, in reality, really, as a matter of fact*: earum ipsarum rerum r., non oratione perfectio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2:—ut r. cerneretur:—quæ r. nullæ sunt:—quod idem r. primum est:—ut est r.

RĒĀTE, n. *A town of the Sabines, now Rieti*, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

RĒĀTĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Reate*: R. prefectura, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5.—*Subst. plur.*: RĒĀtini, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Reate*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5.

## REATUS

[RĒĀTUS, ūs. m. (reus) I. *The state of a person accused or impeached*, Just. 4, 4, 4. II. *Meton.*: *The crime of which one is accused*, Prud.]

[RĒ-BAPTIZO, are. v. a. *To baptize again, re-baptize*, Cod. Just.]

\*\*RĒBELLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. i. q. rebellio. *A renewing of a war, rebellion*, Tac. A. 14, 31.

\*\*RĒBELLĀTRIX, icis. f. *She that renews a war or rebels, insurgent*: r. provincia, Liv. 40, 35.

1. RĒBELLĪO, ōnis. f. (rebello) *A renewal of war (on the part of a conquered people), a revolting, rebelling, rebellion*: r. facta post dedicationem, Cæs. B. G. 3, 10, 2: — \*Plur.: multis Carthaginiensium rebellionibus, Cic. Scaur.

[2. RĒBELLIO, ōnis. m. (rebello) *A rebel*, T. Pall.]

\*\*RĒBELLIS, is. (rebello) *That renews a war, rebellious, revolting, insurgent*. I. *Prop.*: r. colonia, Tac. H. 4, 72: — *Subst.*: Rebelles, rebels, insurgents, Tac. A. 1, 40. [II. *Fig.*: Ov. R. Am. 246.]

\*\*RĒBELLĪUM, ū. n. i. q. rebellio. (rebello) *Renewed warfare, a rebellion*: qui pacatos ad rebellium incitasset, Liv. 42, 21, 3.

\*\*RĒ-BELLO. 1. v. n. *To renew a war (said of a conquered people), to rise again, to rebel, revolt*. I. *Prop.*: si diversis in locis plures r. consilia inissent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44. II. *Fig.*: credunt r., quæ curaverint vitia, to break out again, Plin. 25, 13, 109 [Hence, Ital. rubello.]

REBILUS, i. n. *A surname of the legate C. Caninius*.

[RĒ-BĪTO, ēre. v. n. (bēto) *To return*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 20.]

[RĒ-BŪO, are. v. n. and a. *To resound, to re-echo (poet.)*, Virg. G. 3, 223.]

[RĒ-BULLIO, ū. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To bubble up, bubble forth*, App. II. *Act.*: *To cause to bubble forth*, id.]

[RĒ-CALCITRO, are. v. n. *To strike with the heel, to kick; then, poet. meton., to refuse approach, to wince*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.]

\*\*RĒ-CALCO, are. (calx) v. a. *To tread upon again, to tread afresh or anew*: r. humum, Col. 2, 2, 19.

[RĒ-CĀLEO, ēre. v. n. I. *Prop.*: *To become warm again, to become warm*, Virg. Œ. 12, 35. II. *Fig.*: Amm.]

\*\*RĒ-CĀLESCO, lūi. 3. v. inchoat. n. *To grow warm again, to begin to feel warm*. I. *Prop.*: quum motu atque exercitatione recalescunt (corpora), Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26. \*\*II. *Fig.*: r. ex integro (in scribendo) et resumere impetum fractum omisumque, Plin. E. 7, 9, 6.

[RĒ-CALFĀCĪO, fēci. 3. v. a. I. *To make warm again, to warm up*, Ov. M. 8, 443. II. *Fig.*: Ov. A. A. 2, 445.]

\*\*RĒ-CALVASTER, tri. m. (recalvus) *Bald on the forehead*, Sen. Ep. 66.

[RĒ-CALVĪTĪO, ōnis. f. *Baldness of the forehead*, Bibl.]

[RĒ-CALVUS, a, um. *With a bald forehead*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11.]

[RĒ-CANDESCO, dūi. 3. v. incho. n. I. *To grow white again*, Ov. M. 4, 530. II. *To grow warm again*, Ov. M. 3, 707.]

\*\*RĒ-CĀNO, ūre. v. a. I. *To sing back, draw back by singing*: ut illa (perdix) recanat revoctque (marem), Plin. 10, 33, 51. II. *To destroy an enchantment, break a spell*: pauci etiam credunt serpentes ipsas r., Plin. 28, 2, 4.

[RĒ-CANTO, ātum. 1. r. int. n. and a. (poet.) I. *Neut.*: *To sing back, give back a sound, echo back*, Mart. 2, 86. II. *Act.*: A) *To recall, call back, recant*, Hor. O. 1, 16, 27. B) *To disenchant, to break a charm or spell*, Ov. R. Am. 259.]

[RĒ-CĀPTŪLO, are. v. n. (capitulum) *To repeat the heads or principal points of any thing, to recapitulate*, Tert.]

[RĒ-CĀUTA, ōrum. n. *A receipt, acquittance*, Nov.]

[RĒ-CĀVŪO, cāvi, cautum. 2. v. a. *To give a security in turn*, Cod. Just.]

[RĒ-CĀVUS, a, um. *Hollow inside*, Prud.]

1083

## RECENTOR

RĒ-CĒDO, cessi, cessum. 3. v. n. *To step back, fall back, retreat, recede, retire*. I. *Prop.*: A) 1) Non modo illud e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem r., Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: — *recede de medio*. \*\*2) *Esp.*: *To retire (to a sleeping apartment), to go to rest*: pigritiam recedendi imposuerat hilaritas longior, Petr. 1, 85, 5. B) *Meton.*: *Of inanimate and abstract objects*: ut illæ undæ ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: — \*\**Of places or localities*: *To recede*: contra parietem medium zotheca perquam eleganter recedit, Plin. E. 2, 17, 21. II. *Gen.*: *To depart, go away, remove, withdraw* [discedere].

\*\*A) *Prop.*: 1) Nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem recedunt, Plin. E. 1, 13, 2. \*\*2) *Meton.*: *Of inanimate objects*: *To separate from*: in aliis ossibus ex toto sæpe fragmentum a fragmento recedit, Cels. 8, 7. B) *Fig.*: quam (formulam) si sequemur, ab officio numquam recedemus, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19: — longius a verbo r.: — r. ab armis, to lay down: — r. penitus a natura: — r. a sententiis jus, ab omni voluntate consiliisque: — r. a vita, to kill one's self: — (nomen hostis) a peregrino recessit, has ceased to have the meaning of a foreigner. — [Absol.: Ov. M. 12, 36. — With in, Virg. Œ. 4, 705.]

\*\*RĒ-CELLO, ēre. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To bound, strike, fall, or bend back*: gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, Liv. 24, 34, 11. [II. *Act.*: *To bend back, throw back*, App.]

1. RĒCENS, ntis. (abl. sing., recenti; gen. plur. recentium) I. *Prop.*: 1) a) *Fresh, young, late, recent* [vetus] (Verres) cum e provincia r. esset invidiæque et infamia non recenti sed vetere ac diuturna flagaret, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: — conglutinat r.: — hanc ipsam recentem novam devocavit: — his recentibus viris. — *Comp.*, in altera (epistola) quæ mihi r. videbatur, dies non erat, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: — recentiore memoria. — *Sup.*, r. tua est epistola Kal. data, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 3: — r. quæque. b) *With ab*: *Not long after*: Homerus, qui r. ab illorum sætate fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 5. \*\*c) *With in and an abl.*, or simply an abl.: quod comitatum Agrippinæ longo mœnore fessum obvii et r. in dolore anteibant, still fresh (of pain), Tac. A. 3, 1: — ut erat r. dolore et ira, Tac. A. 1, 41. 2) *Recenti* r. immediately, presently, while an affair is fresh, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 53; also, recenti negotio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39: — [in recenti, Dig.] 3) *Subst. and Adj.*: Recentiores: Moderns, later (writers): attulisti aliud humanis horum recentiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 26. II. *Fig.*: *Fresh in power or strength, unimpaired, vigorous, strong, robust*: ut alios alii deinceps exciperent integreque et r. defatigatis succederent, Cæs. B. G. 5, 16. — \*\**Comp.*, saucis ac defatigatis integros recentioribusque viribus subministrare, A. B. Afr. 78, 6.

\*\*2. RĒCENS, adv. *Of late, lately, latterly, newly*: r. coria detracta, Sall. Hist. 4, 29. — *Sup.*, quam r. stercorato solo, Plin. 18, 23, 53.

\*\*RĒ-CENSĒO, sūi, sum [situm, Claud.]. 2. *To relate from the beginning, to go through, to run over any thing, recount*. I. *Prop.*: hæc in Æduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 76, 8. II. *Fig.*: *To go through, run through or over, survey, review*, Ov. M. 13, 481; Plin.

\*RĒCENSĪO, ōnis. f. (recenseo) *A reviewing, surveying; a review, survey*: qui ædem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis fabulis publicis impressam exstingueret, recensionem, Cic. Mil. 27, 73.

[RĒCENSĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (recensio) *A review, recension*, Dig.]

RECENSĪTUS, a, um. See RECENSEO.

1. RECENSUS, a, um. See RECENSEO.

\*\*2. RĒCENSUS, ūs. m. (recenseo) *A going through or over, a review, recension*: r. populi (for the distribution of corn), Suet. Cæs. 41.

[RĒCENTĀRIUS, ū. m. (recens) *One that sells ciced wine*, Inscr.]

[RĒCENTER, adv. *Very recently, quite lately*, Pall.]

[RĒCENTOR, āri. v. dep. (recens) *To renew itself, a word formed by Cn. Matius*, ap. Gell. 15, 25.]

6 x 2

**RECENTORICUS AGER.** *A public estate of the Romans in Sicily.* Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10.

**RĒCEPTACŪLUM**, i. n. (recepto) *A receptacle, place for holding or keeping any thing, a magazine, reservoir.* I. Gen.: corpus quasi vas est aut aliud animi r., Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: — r. cibi et potionis (alvus).

II. Esp. A) *A place of refuge, a retreat, shelter:* (Sicilia) illud et rei frumentariae subsidium et r. classibus nostris, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1: — Capua r. oratorum. — *With genit.*: illud tibi oppidum r. praedae fuit: — *a lurking-place, a place to conceal any thing*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23: — (mors) æternum nihil sentiendi r., Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117. [B] *In Bot.*: *That part of the fructification which supports the other parts, the receptacle*: r. commune, NL. C) *In Chem.*: *A recipient.* D) *In Anat.*: *A part of the thoracic duct, NL.*

[RĒCEPTATIO, ōnis. f. *A taking again, recovering*, Amm.]

[RĒCEPTATOR, ōris. m. *One that receives, a receiver, har-bourer*, Flor. 3, 10, 9.]

[RĒCEPTIBILIS, e. (recipio) *Recoverable*, August.]

[RĒCEPTICUS or -RIUS, a, um. (recipio) *Reserved, ex-cepted, kept back*, Cat. ap. Gell.]

[RĒCEPTIO, ōnis. f. (recipio) *A receiving, reception*, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 70.]

**\*RĒCEPTO**, āvi. 1. v. int. a. (recipio) *To take or re-ceive again, to recover, retake*: r. ob æratos suspectosque capitalium criminum, Tac. A. 3, 60: — [r. se, to retire, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 15.]

**\*RĒCEPTOR**, ōris. m. (recipio) I. *One who re-ceive, a harbourer, concealer*: ipse ille latronum occultator et r. locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 50. [II. *One who recovers*, Vop.]

[RĒCEPTORIUM, ii. n. (recipio) *A place of shelter*, Sid.]

[RĒCEPTORIUS, a, um. (recipio) *Fitted for receiving*, Tert.]

**RĒCEPTUM**, i. n. *That which anybody has taken upon himself; hence, an obligation, engagement*: satis est factum Siculis, satis promissio nostro ac recepto. Reliqua est ea causa, iudices, quæ non jam recepta, sed innata: neque delata ad me, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53: — promissum et r.

[1. RĒCEPTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of recipio*. II. *Adj.*: *Usual, customary*, Tert.]

2. RĒCEPTUS, ūs. m. (recipio) **\*I. Act.**: *A taking back, a withdrawing.* A) *Prop.*: spiritus nec brevis, nec parum durabilis nec in receptu difficilis, in drawing the breath, Quint. 11, 3, 32. B) *Fig.*: *A taking back, a re-taking, recovering*: libenter se daturum tempus iis fuisse ad receptum nimis pertinacis sententiæ, Liv. 4, 57. II. A) *Middle*: *A falling back or retiring, retreat* (as of an army): receptui signum aut revocationem a bello audire non possumus, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15. B) *Fig.*: *habere se quoque ad Cæsaris gratiam atque amicitiam receptum*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 1, 3.

[RĒCESSIM. adv. (recedo) *Backward*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 7.]

**\*RĒCESSIO**, ōnis. f. (recedo) *A going or stepping back, a retiring, receding*: ventus vagando, inclinationibus et recessionibus varietates, mutatione flatus facit, Vitr. 1, 6.

**\*1. RĒCESSUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of recedo*. II. *Adj.*: *Receding, distant, retired*: ampliore habent orchestram Græci et scenam recessiorem, Vitr. 5, 8.

2. RĒCESSUS, ūs. m. (recedo) I. *Prop.* A) *A going back, retiring, receding* [opp. 'accessus']: (natura) bestiis sensum et motum dedit et cum quodam appetitu 'accessum ad res salubres, a pestiferis recessum, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: — luna 'accessu et recessu: — quorum 'accessus et r. B) *Meton.*: *A retired or sequestered place, a corner, recess, retreat, nook*: mihi solitudo et r. provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26. II. *Fig.*: *legi concionem tuam: nihil illa sapientium, illa pedetentim et gradatim tum 'accessus a te ad causam facti, tum r., ut, advancing and withdrawing*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: — habeat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa

laus umbram alqam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, shade and back ground (in a picture), Cic. de Or. 3, 26.

**\*\*RECHAMUS**, i. m. I. q. trochlea, Vitr. 10, 2.

[RĒCHARMĪDO, are. v. n. (re-Charmides) *To cease to be Charmides*: proin tu te rursum recharmida, dismiss the joy which you felt at the mention of the money, Plaut. Tr. 4, 2, 137.]

[RĒCĪDĪVĀTUS, ūs. m. (recidivus) *A restoration*, Tert.]

**\*\*RĒCĪDĪVUS**, a, um. (1. recido) *That falls back; fig., that returns, returning*: r. febris, Cels. 3, 4: — [morbus r., a relapse of a disease, NL.]: — [Poet., r. Pergama, restored or built up again, Virg. Æ. 4, 344.]

1. RĒCĪDO (reccido), cīdi, cāsum. v. n. (cādo) I. *To fall back.* A) *Prop.*: quia et recidunt omnia in terras et orientur e terris, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66: — ramulum in oculum recidit, flies back, recoils. B) *Fig.*: post interitum Tati cum ad eum (sc. Romulum) potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: — in eandem r. fortunam: — contentio vocis reciderat, had decreased: — pœna in ipsum recidat: — suspici-nem in vosmet ipsos r. II. *Prop.*: *To fall, get, or come to [redigi], followed by ad, in, or an adverb denoting tendency.* A) *With ad*: quam cito illa omnia ex lætitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas reciderunt, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: — apparat-um ad nihilum r., to come to nothing: — r. ad nihilum: — r. ad nihil. B) *With in*: quæ (tela), si viginti quiessem dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum recidissent, Cic. Pl. 37, 90: — qui si in nostrum annum reciderit. C) *With an adverb of tendency*: hucine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus ... in foro virgis caderetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63: — quorsum recidat responsum.

**\*2. RĒ-CĪDO**, si, sum. 3. v. a. (cādo) *To cut away, to shorten.* **\*I. Prop.**: r. malleolos ad imum articu-lum, Plin. 17, 21, 35. II. *Fig.*: *To cut down, lop off, retrench*: nationes eas, quæ numero hominum multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, ita ab eadem esse partim recisas, partim repressas, ut, Cic. P. Cons. 12.

[RECINCTUS, a, um. *part. of recingo.*]

[RĒ-CINGO, ctum. 3. v. a. *To ungird, to loosen that which was girded* (poet.), Ov. M. 1, 398. — *Middle*: Ov. M. 5, 593.]

**\*RĒ-CĪNO**, ēre. v. n. and a. (cano) I. A) *Nent.*: *To sound again, to resound, re-echo*: quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic. Brut. 46, 171. B) *Gen.*: *To cause to resound*, Hor. O. 3, 27, 1. — *Act.*: Hor. E. 1, 1, 55. II. *To recant, retract*, App.]

RECIPERATIO, etc. See RECUP.

RĒCĪPIO, cēpi, ceptum. 3. [fut. apoc. recipie for recipiam, Cat. ap. Fest.: recepsio for recepero, Catull.] (capio) I. *To take back or again.* A) *Prop.* 1) a) *Ut dandis reci-piendisque meritis, quod quisque minus per se ipse posset, id acciperet ab alio vicissimque redderet*, Cic. Læl. 8: — oppi-dum r., to retake, recover: — Tarentum r.: — r. (urbem). b) *R. se, to betake one's self back, to retire; (milit.) to re-treat*: r. se ex hisce locis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10: — r. se e Sicilia: — r. se: — r. se ad nos, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 2. 2) *Me-ton.*: *To keep back a part or portion, to reserve*, Cic. Top. 26. B) *Fig.* 1) (Græci vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt et quasi quodam modo colligunt, bring back, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. 2) *R. se.* a) *To return to, to betake one's self again to*: r. se ad frugem bonam, Cic. Cael. 12. b) *To recover one's self, to collect one's self*: quæ cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. II. *To receive, ad-mit, take into, receive among a number; with a simple acc. or abl., or with ad, in and acc., in and abl.* A) *Prop.* 1) a) *With acc.*: ut in urbe manerent Xerxemque recipere, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48. b) *With ad*: r. alqm ad epulas, Cic. Top. 5. c) *With in and acc.*: r. Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: — r. alqm in ordinem senatorium: — r. alqm in fidem. **\*2d) With in and abl.**: loricati in equis recipiuntur, A. B. Hisp. 4, 2. e) *With abl.*: r. exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: — r. alqm suis urbibus. f) *With acc.*

of a place: r. alqm domum suam, Cic. Arch. 3, 5. g) Absol.: plerosque hi, qui receperant, celant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 76, 4. 2) Meton. a) To receive the produce of any thing: r. pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62. b) Of gladiators: recipe ferrum, receive the deadly blow; an exclamation of the people when they demanded the death of the vanquished: num repugnavit? num, ut gladiatoribus imperari solet, ferrum non recepit? Cic. Sest. 37: — r. totum telum corpore. [c) Of Medicines; Composed of various ingredients, Scrib. Hence: Receptum and recipe. A recipe, NL.] B) Fig. 1) To receive, take up, i. e. to adopt, approve, admit of: antiquitas recepit fabulas... hæc ætas autem respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: — nec inconstantiam virtus recipit: — recepit istam conjunctionem honestas: — assentationem r. 2) Esp. a) To take upon one's self, to accept, to take charge of [usually, suscipio]: recepi causam Siciliae; ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit: ego tamen hoc onere suscepto et recepta causa Siciliensi amplexus animo sum aliquanto amplius. Suscepi enim causam totius ordinis, suscepi causam populi Romani, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1: — causam r.: — res r.: — r. causam Sex. Roscii: — r. mandatum: — r. officium. b) To take upon one's self, i. e. to pledge one's self, warrant, engage, give security, promise, assure solemnly: promitto in meque recipio, fore eum tibi et voluptati et usui, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 3: — spondeo in meque recipio: — promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Cæsarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18: — r. (with an objective clause): — r. (with spondeo): — r. (with confirmo): — pro Cassio, si quid me velitis r., recipiam: — de æstate polliceris vel potius recipis: — fidem r. sibi et ipsum: — With dat. (analogous to promitto, polliceor, spondeo): ea, quæ tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 5: — r. alcuī: — quid sibi is de me recepisset: — mihi se defensurum receperat: — r. with dat. and an objective clause. c) In Law: r. nomen (of the prætor): To admit or entertain a charge against any one: hic tum repente Pacilius quidam accedit; ait, si liceret, absentis nomen deferre se velle. Iste vero et licere et fieri solere et se recepturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38.

\*\*RĒCIPRŌCĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. I. Prop.: A returning by the same way: r. æstus, ebb and flow, Plin. 9, 8, 9. [II. Fig. A) Gell. B) Gramm.: Reflective action, Prisc.] [Hence, Ital. recipere, ricevere, Fr. recevoir.] [RĒCIPRŌCĀTUS, ūs. m. (reciproco) I. q. reciprocatio, August.] [RĒCIPRŌCŌCORNU, e. (reciproco-cornu) Having horns bent inwards or back, Laber. ap. Fest.]

\*RĒCIPRŌCŌ, 1. v. a. and n. (reciproco) I. Act.: To move backwards, or hither and thither. A) Prop.: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10. B) Fig.: To be convertible, to admit of being interchanged: si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic. Div. 1, 6. \*\*II. Neut.: To move to and fro, to move back: fretum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus satis reciprocatur, rises and falls, Liv. 28, 6.

\*\*RĒCIPRŌCUS, a, um. I. Prop.: That returns by the same way; esp. of water, Plin. 5, 4, 3. II. Fig. A) R. voces, reverberating, echoing, Plin. 2, 44: — r. ars, alternate, reciprocal, Plin. 11, 2, 1. [B) Gramm.: r. pronomen, reciprocal or reflective, as sibi, se, Prisc.]

\*\*RĒCĪSĀMENTUM, i. n. (2. recido) A small piece cut off, a paring, chip, bit: r. coronariorum, Plin. 34, 11, 26.

\*\*RĒCĪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of 2. recido. II. Adj.: Shortened, short: quo favore exceptus sit (Cæsar)... nedum in operis si quidem veli materia, nedum huius tam recisi digne exprimi potest, Vell. 2, 89: — [Comp., Dig.]

RĒCĪTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. I. Polit.: A reading over of documents relating to a lawsuit, in a court of justice, Cic. Client. 51, 141. \*\*II. A reading out a literary work (to a friend, etc.), Plin. E. 3, 15, 3.

RĒCĪTĀTOR, ōris. m. I. A reader of documents, etc.

in court, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139. \*\*II. One that reads his writings to a friend, etc., Sen. Ep. 95.

RĒ-CĪTŌ, 1. v. a. I. To read documents, etc. in a court of justice or otherwise in public, to rehearse, read off: quid ego hic nunc Sex. Pompeii Chlōri testimonium recitem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8: — literas in concione r.: — r. literas in senatu: — r. edictum: — r. orationem: — recitat ex codice, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10: — de tabulis publicis r.: — r. auctionem populi Romani de legis scripto: — r. elogium de testamento: — Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, Cic. Cæs. 19, 54. \*\*II. Gen.: To read publicly, to lecture: nec illi... verba ultra suppeditavere quam ut sacramentum recitaret, Tac. H. 4, 59: — To repeat from memory, recite: quia etiam r., si qua meminerunt, cogendi sunt (phrenetici), Cels. 3, 18.

\*RECLĀMĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. A crying out against, a loud expression of disapprobation: r. vestra (sc. in Antonium), Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5.

\*RECLĀMĪTŌ, are. v. int. a. To cry out against; fig.: reclamat istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, Cic. R. Am. 22.

RE-CLĀMO, 1. v. n. I. To cry out against, to express disapprobation or dissent by crying out, to gainsay: in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. de Or. 3, 10: — illi reclamant: — cum erat reclamatum: — quum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: — r. orationi: — una voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, r., Cic. Balb. 5, 12: — [Poet.: To resound, to re-echo [resonare], Virg. G. 3, 266. II. To call anybody repeatedly, to call aloud to anybody, V. Fl.]

[RE-CLANGO, ēre. v. n. To resound, Amm.]

[RECLĪNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. In Ophthalmic Surgery: The turning back of an opaque lens, NL.]

[RECLĪNĀTŌRIA, ōrum. n. (sc. ornamenta) The backs of couches, Isid.]

\*\*RECLĪNIS, e. [reclinus, a, um. Vop.] (reclino) Bent back, reclining, Tac. A. 13, 16.

RE-CLĪNO, 1. v. a. To bend or lean back. I. Prop.: alces ad eas (arbores) se applicat atque ita paulum modo reclinatæ quietem capiunt... Huc quum se consuetudine reclinauerint, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27, 3: — Middle: r. ad suos (in dicendo), Quint. 11, 3, 132. \*\*II. Fig.: in quem onus imperii reclinaret, may lean upon, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2.

[RE-CLĪVIS, e. (clivus) Bending back, inclined, Pall.]

\*\*RE-CLŪDO, si, sum. 3. v. a. I. To open (that which was shut), to unclose, re-open. A) Prop.: Tac. A. 14, 44. B) Fig.: subdolis avaritiam ac libidinem occultans: quæ postquam pecunia reclusa sunt, Tac. A. 16, 32. [II. To lock or shut up, Just. — Fig.: id.]

RECLUSUS, a, um. part. of recludo.

RECOCTUS, a, um. part. of recoquo.

[RĒCŌGĪTĀTUS, ūs. m. (recogito) A considering, weighing, pondering, Tert.]

\*RĒ-CŌGĪTŌ, avi. 1. v. n. To think over, to consider or weigh over again and again: ut ille Gracchus augur recordatus est, quid sibi... accidisset, sic tu mihi videris in Sardinia de forma Minuciana et de nominibus Pomponianis in otio r., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2.

\*RĒCOGNĪTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (recognosco) I. A thinking or pondering over again, reconsideration: r. scelerum suorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50. \*\*II. A reviewing, examining: r. equitum, a review, Suet. Claud. 16.

RĒ-COGNOSCO, gnōvi, gnitum. 3. v. a. I. To call to mind again, to recollect, remember [recordor]: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo r., Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: — shortly before, recordari: — r. potestis: — fugam et furtum r.: — me cum r.: — cum te penitus recognovi. \*\*II. A) To go through or over, to examine, review [recenseo]: quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Rom. sed

aut repetimus ereptas aut novas scribimus, Cic. Leg. 3, 16. B) *Esp.*: To go over a writing or document for the sake of discovering its correctness, to look over, examine, revise: tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia excrabo... Hæc omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita et collata et ab hominibus honestissimis obsignata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77: — r. decretum Pompeii: — r. codicem.

[RĒ-CŌGO, ēre. v. a. To collect together anew or again, P. Nol.]

\*RĒ-COLLĪGO, lēgi, lectum. 3. v. a. To collect what has been scattered about, to gather up. \*\*I. Prop.: r. sparsa, Sen. Ben. 1, 9. II. Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensor, a me r. oportere, to become re-united or reconciled, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 5.

[RĒ-COLLŪCO, are. v. a. To replace, lay again, C. Aur.]

1. RĒ-CŌLO, cōlūi, cultum. 3. v. a. To cultivate or till again. \*\*I. Prop. A) Omnes arare, serere; desertam r. tandem terram, frugiferam ipsis cultoribus, Liv. 27, 5. B) To visit a place again, Phædr. 1, 18. II. Fig. A) To cultivate or to apply one's self to again, to resume, practise, or exercise again: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: — r. studia. B) *Esp.*: To call to mind, to think over again, to reflect upon: quæ si tecum ipse recolia, Cic. Phil. 13, 20.

[2. RĒ-CŌLO, are. v. a. To strain again, Scrib.]

[RĒ-COMMĪNSCOR, nisci. v. dep. To recollect, call to mind, remember, Plaut. Tr. 4, 2, 70.]

[RĒCOMPINGO, ēre. v. a. To join together again, Tert.]

[RĒ-COMPŌNO, pōitum. 3. v. a. To put together again, to re-unite, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68.]

RĒCONCĪLIĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A restoring, re-establishing (fig.): r. concordiam, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: — r. gratiam. — Absol.: reconciliationis: Staicens conciliandæ gratiæ causa se accepisse (pecuniam) dicebat. Irridebatur hæc illius r., Cic. Un. 36, 101.

\*RĒCONCĪLIĀTOR, ōris. m. One that re-establishes, a restorer: r. pacis, Liv. 35, 45.

RĒ-CONCĪLIŪ. 1. [An old form of the fut. perf. reconciliasso, Plaut.: reconciliassere, id.] v. a. I. To bring, put, or join together again, to re-unite: hic me meus in remp. animus pristinus ac perennus cum C. Cæsare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic. P. Cons. 9, 23: — eum respublica reconciliavit, has reconciled: — r. alqm alciui: — r. animum sorori: — r. voluntatem senatus nobis, to gain or acquire again: — Pompeium darem operam ut reconciliarem, reconcile, reunite, Cæs. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7: — quod scribis de reconciliata nostra gratia, non intelligo, cur reconciliatam esse dicas, quæ nunquam imminuta est, re-established, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 5: — r. gratiam: — r. existimationem iudiciorum (with redire in gratiam). [II. To get back again, bring back, Plaut. Capt. prol. 33.]

\*RĒ-CONCINNO. 1. [old inf. reconcinnari, Plaut.] To set right again, refit, repair: tribus locis ædifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3.

[RĒ-CONCLŪDO, ēre. v. a. To shut up, confine, Tert.]

RĒCONDĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of recondo. II. Adj.: In the back ground, retired, hidden, concealed, sequestered. A) Prop.: neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: — ut r. est! — locus r.: — r. venæ auri argenticque, lying low or deep: — Subst. neut. plur.: Recondita. Remote or retired places: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 105, 4. B) Fig.: qui interiores scrutantur et reconditas literas, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: — a reconditis abstrusisque rebus, recondite: — reconditoria desidero: — r. exquisitaque sententia, having a deep meaning: — (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: — natura tristi ac recondita, a close or reserved disposition.

[RĒ-CONDO, didi, ditum. 3. v. a. To put back, lay by, 1086]

put up, put away. I. Prop.: gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, Cic.: — quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, Cic.: — Poet., ensem tumido in pulmone recondit, Virg. II. Fig.: mens alia visa sic arripit, ut his statum utatur; alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, Cic.: — quæ (odia) reconderet auctaque promeret, Tac.]

\*RĒ-CONDŪCO, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. To hire, farm or contract for a gain: notum est ab eodem Charmide unum ægrum ex provincialibus HS. ducentis reconductum, i. e. taken again as a patient, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

[RĒ-CONFLO, are. v. a. To rekindle by blowing, to blow up again (fig.), Lucr. 4, 928.]

[RĒ-CONSIGNO, are. v. a. To mark again, Tert.]

\*RĒ-CŌQUO, coxi, coctum. 3. v. a. To boil or cook again. I. Prop.: r. Peliam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. \*\*II. Meton. A) Prop.: To prepare again by means of heat or fire, to melt again, to remodel by melting, to forge anew: carbo quercus desinente statu protenus emoriens sæpius recoquitur, Plin. 16, 6, 8. \*B) Fig.: (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni, quem Romæ quoque audierat, Rhodi rursus formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, to be melted over again, Quint. 12, 6 exta.

[RĒCORDĀBĪLS, e. (recordor) That is or may be recollected, Claud.]

RĒCORDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A recollecting, remembering. I. With genit.: quorum memoria et r. jucunda sane fuit, cum in eam nuper ex sermone quodam incidisset, Cic. Brut. 2: — r. with genit., and memoria: — r. vitæ superioris: — veteris memoriæ r., recollection of a former circumstance: — r. præteritæ memoriæ: — præteriti doloris r.: — r. impudicitia et stuprorum: — r. amicitia: — r. jurisjurandi: — In the plur.: das mihi jucundas recordationes conscientia nostræ rerumque earum, quos gessimus, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 4. II. Absol.: stulti malorum memoria torquentur, sapientes bona præterita grata recordatione renovata delectant, Cic. Fin. 1, 17: — acerba r.: — In the plur.: recordationes fugio, quæ quasi morsu quodam dolorem efficiunt, Cic. Att. 12, 18.

[RĒCORDĀTĪVUS, a, um. (recordor) Belonging to the recollection of past events, M. Cap.]

[RĒCORDĀTUS, ūs. m. i. q. recordatio, Tert.]

RĒ-CORDOR. 1. [An active form, recordavit, Quadr. ap. Non.: part. perf. in a passive sense, Sid.] (cor) I. To remember any thing past, to bethink one's self of [a consequence of recollecting or calling to mind again (reminisci)]: ut eas (artes) non tum primum arripere videntur pueri, sed reminisci et r., Cic. de Sen. 21: — reminiscentem r. a) With acc.: quod longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis et pueritiæ memoriæ r. ultimam, Cic. Arch. 1: — r. omnes gradus ætatis (with considero): — r. desperationes eorum: — r. hujus meritum in me: — r. tua consilia: — r. excusationem legationis obeundæ: — virtutem animique magnitudinem r.: — r. tua in me studia et officia multum tecum: — r. vitam et naturam: — (prudentiæ) multa de M. Atilio recordatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: — ad ea, quæ pro salute omnium gessi, recordanda et cogitanda, Cic. Sull. 9, 26. b) With an objective clause: Cæs. B. C. 3, 47, 6: — With inf. præ. (analogous to meminisse): ego recordor longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, Cic. de Or. 7, 23. c) With a relative clause: admonitus re ipsa recordor, quantum hæc quæstiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. Mur. 34. \*d) With genit.: ipse certe agnosceret et cum algo dolore flagitiorum suorum recordabatur, Cic. Pis. 6. e) With de: tu si meliore memoria ea, velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6. f) Absol.: et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3.

[II. To take into consideration any thing to come, to reflect upon, lay to heart, Ov. Her. 10, 79.]

[RĒCORPŪRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. Restoration of the body, Tert.]

[RĒCORPŪRĀTĪVUS, a, um. (recorporo) Belonging to the restoration of the body, C. Aur.]



[RĒ-CORPŌRO, are. v. a. *To restore a body, to re-invest with a body, Tert.*]

\*\*RĒ-CORRĪGO, rexi, rectum. 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To correct or mend again, to reform, rectify: r. costas, to put straight, Petr. 8, 43, 4. II. Fig.: r. animum, Sen. Ep. 50.*

\*\*RE-CRASTĪNO, are. v. a. (crastinus) *To put off until the next day, to defer, Plin. 17, 14, 24.*

\*\*RECRĒATĪO, ōnis. f. *A restoring: r. ab aegritudine, recovery, Plin. 22, 23, 49.*

[RECRĒATOR, ōris. m. *One who restores, or revives, Tert.*]

\*\*RECRĒMENTUM, i. n. (cerno) *Recrement, refuse; also, animal excrements, Gell.: r. plumbi, Cels. 6, 8.*

RE-CRĒO, v. a. \*\*I. *To make or create again, to renew: r. carnes, Plin. 34, 15, 46. II. To set up again, restore, repair, recruit, refresh; middle, to recover one's self. A) Of the body: quum recreandae voculae causa necesse esset mihi ambulare, Cic. Att. 2, 23:—facile ex vulnere recreatus. B) Of the mind: quae (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt: recreatum enim me non queo dicere, revived, invigorated, Cic. Att. 9, 7:—vester conspectus et consensus reficit et recreat mentem:—r. together with reficere:—perditumque recreavit, gave new vigour to:—provinciam afflictam et perditam erexit atque recreasti:—r. afflictos animos:—res publica revirescat et recreetur:—non recreatus neque restitutus populus:—recreatur civitas:—(animus) quum se collegit atque recreavit, has recovered:—literis sustentor et recreor:—ille quum vix se ex magno timore creasset, Cic. Cat. 3, 4:—recreatus ex metu mortis:—ab hoc mœrore r.*

[RE-CRĒPO, are. 1. v. n. and a. *To resound, Catull. 63, 29.*]

\*\*RE-CRESCO, crēvi, crētum. 3. v. n. *To grow again: favete nomini Scipionum soboli imperatorum vestrorum, velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41.*

\*RE-CRŪDESCO, dūi. 3. v. inchoat. *To become raw again. I. Prop.: Of wounds: To break open afresh: nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2. \*\*II. Fig.: recrudescere Manliana seditione, breaking out again, Liv. 6, 18.*

RECTA, adv. (sc. via) *Straightforward, directly: ceteri quidem alius alio, Marius a subseillis in nostra r., Cic. Off. 3, 20, 88.*

RECTE, adv. I. Prop.: *In a straight direction or line, straight on: sive aliæ (atomi) declinant, aliæ suo nutu r. ferunt: primum erit hoc quasi provincias atomis dare, quæ r., quæ oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20. II. Fig. A) 1) Rightly, correctly, properly, well: Scæv. Ego id respondeo... Læl. Recte tu quidem et vere, Cic. Læl. 2, 8:—r. atque ordine factum:—r. atque ordine facere:—r. ac merito commoveri:—r. atque in loco constare:—homines nobiles, seu r. seu perperam facere cæperunt, ita in utraque excellunt, Cic. Qu. 8:—si r. conclusi:—non r. judicas de Catone, Cic. Læl. 2, 9:—r. quidem judicas:—r. non dubitabat, very rightly too, with good reason too:—r. literas dare, safely:—r. ambulare, straight forward:—tabernaculum r. caput, in the regular way [opp. vitio captum]:—apud matrem r. est, it is all right, all is well:—r. esse:—r. vendere, well, i.e. dear, at a high price.—\*\*Comp., Æquos populationibus incursionibusque meliores esse, et multas passim manus quam magnam molem unius exercitus r. bella gerere, Liv. 3, 2. [2] With adj., Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 34. \*\*3) Gen. Very well, all well, good: Cicero audita falsa Vatini morte, cum Ovinius libertum ejus interrogasset, R. ne omnia? dicenti, R.; Mortuus est, inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 84. [B] [benigne] A polite way of evading an answer or declining any thing, I thank you, very well, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 33.]*

[RECTIFICATĪO, ōnis. f. *Chemical rectification, NL.*]

[RECTĪO, ōnis. f. (rego) *A ruling, governing; administration: r. rerum publicarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11:—Plur.: r. rerum publicarum, id. ib. 4, 22, 61.*

[RECTĪTOR, ōris. m. *A leader, guide, Poet. ap. M. Vict.*]

[RECTĪTUDO, inis. f. (rectus) I. Prop.: *Straightness, Agg. in Front. II. Fig.: Uprightness, rectitude [æquitas], Hier.*]

[RECTO, adv. *Straightway, directly, Dig.*]

RECTOR, ōris. m. (rego) *One who guides or leads, a leader, ruler, director, governor. \*I. Prop.: Achivorum exercitus et tot navium r., Cic. Div. 1, 14. II. Fig.: inesse alqm non solum habitorem in hoc celesti ac divina domo, sed etiam rectorem et moderatorem et tamquam architectum tanti operis tantique muneris, Cic. N. D. 2, 35:—r. et gubernator civitatis:—summi rectoris ac domini nomen, ruler, king:—\*\*A tutor, Plin. E. 3, 3, 4:—\*\*Also of inanimate or abstract objects: (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum cœlique r., Plin. 2, 6, 4.*

\*\*RECTRIX, icis. f. *She that rules or governs, a directress: artes ministræ sunt, sapientia domina r.que est, Sen. Ep. 85.*

[RECTŪRA, æ. f. (rego) *Straightness, Front.*]

RECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of rego. II. Adj.: *In a straight line or direction, straight, direct, not crooked. A) Prop.: hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic. R. Post. 17:—ut hæ (partes) rursum rectis lineis in cœlestem locum subvolent, in perpendicular lines, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40:—r. assistat (talus), cadat r.—\*\*Comp., ne quis, cui r. est coma crispulis misceatur, straighter, Sen. E. 95.—\*\*Sup., si non statim r. linea tensa, facilius tamen et apertius via, Quint. 3, 6, 83.—[In Anat.: musculus rectus, the straight muscle: r. abdominis, r. capitis:—intestinum rectum, or simply rectum, the straight gut, NL.] B) Fig. 1) Gen.: omnes tacito quodam sensu quæ sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava dijudicant, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195:—r. et simplicia:—In the neut. absol.: tertia (ratio philosophandi) de disserendo, et quid verum, quid falsum, quid r. in oratione pravumve, quid consentiens sit, quid repugnet judicando, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19.—Comp., uni gubernatori, uni medico r. esse alteri navem committere, ægrum alteri quam multis, Cic. Rep. 1, 40.—\*\*Sup., erit hæc quidem r. fortasse ratio, Quint. 2, 13, 3. 2) Esp. a) Right, regular, proper, correct, good [pravus]: subst. neut., the right, the good, or that which is right, good, virtuous, etc. uprightness, rectitude, virtue: illud enim r., quod κατ'ὀρθωμιν dicebat, contingit sapienti soli, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15:—r. with honestum: honestum et r.—in rectis:—in omni vita sua quædam a recta conscientia transversum unguem non oportet discedere, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4:—erat firmissimus senatus, exceptis consularibus, ex quibus unus L. Cæsar firmus est et r., Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2:—r. est, etiam in illis contentioneibus, quæ..., gravitatem retinere, iracundiam pellere, Cic. Off. 1, 38:—rectum est, with a subjective clause.—\*\*b) In Gramm.: r. casus, the nominative:—obliqui casus, the oblique cases, Quint. 1, 4, 13.*

\*\*RĒCŪBŪTUS, ūs. m. (recumbo) *A falling down, Plin. 24, 13, 72.*

\*RĒ-CŪBO, are. v. n. *To lie on the back, to be in a reclining or recumbent posture, to recline: in hortulis quiescit suis, ubi vult, ubi etiam recubans molliter et delicate nos advocat a rostris, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63.*

[RĒCŪLA, æ. f. (res) I. Gen.: *A small matter, Plaut. Fr. ap. Prisc. II. Esp.: A small property or estate, Don.]*

RECULTUS, a, um. part. of recolo.

RĒ-CUMBO, cūbūi. 3. v. n. *To lie down on the back, to lean backwards, to be in a reclining posture. I. Of persons. A) Gen.: eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57:—r. in cubiculo:—r. in exedra lectulo posito:—r. in herba. \*\*B) Esp.: To recline at table, Plin. E. 4, 22, 4. \*\*II. Of things without life: To sink or fall down: vitem liberatam vinculo in terram r., Plin. 17, 23, 35.*

\*\*RĒCŪPĒRATĪO (recip.), ōnis. f. I. *A recovering, recovery: ita præclara est r. libertatis, ut ne mors quidem sit in repetenda libertate fugienda, Cic. Phil. 10, 10.*

[II. In Law: A judicial sentence pronounced by the recuperatores, acc. to Fest.]

[RĒCŪPĒRĀTIVUS (recip.), a, um (recupero) *Recoverable, that may be recovered, Aggen.*]

RĒCŪPĒRĀTOR (recip.), ōris. m. *One that obtains again or recovers.* \*I. Gen.: r. urbis, one that takes or conquers again, Tac. A. 2, 52. II. In Law: Recupratores. A college or court composed of three or five judges, originally established for the decision of causes between Romans and foreigners; afterwards also, in general, for the more speedy settlement of disputes about money matters, damages, etc., Cic.; Suet.; Liv.

RĒCŪPĒRĀTŌRIUS (recip.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the recuperatores: r. iudicium, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60.*

RĒCŪPĒRO (recipero). 1. v. a. (capio) *To obtain again, recover, regain, retake.* I. Prop.: qui consumpta replere, erepta r. vellet, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: — r. rem suam: — r. suum, pecuniam: — r. fortunas patrias: — r. rem publicam: — r. Albanum, Formianum a Dolabella: — r. pecuniam depositam ab illo: — r. captivos a Carthaginiensibus, to recover: — Also, of abstract objects: r. vim suam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67: — r. voluntatem ejus. II. Fig.: *To regain, recover: si in vestrum complexum venero, ac si et vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 3: — r. illum per te.* — \*Middle: radices arborum recipiantur, Vitruv. 2, 9. — [Hence, Ital. *ricoverare*.]

\*RĒCŪRO, ātum. 1. v. a. *To restore, refresh [recreate]: me otio et urtica r., Catull. 44, 15: — r. chartam, to work or prepare with pains, Plin. 13, 12, 23.*

RĒCURRO, curri. 3. v. n. *To run or hasten back.* I. Prop.: r. ad me, Cic. Att. 2, 11: — r. ad rhedam: — r. in Tusculanum: — luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To return, revert, recur: cum cœlum, terras, maria perspexerit eaque, unde generata, quo recurrant, quando, quomodo obitura, viderit, whither they return, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 23, 61.* \*B) Esp.: *To have recourse to, to resort to [decurro]: quoniam utrumque (aper et pater) a Græco ductum sit, ad eam rationem recurrunt, ut πατρός patrias, πατρὸς apri faciat, Quint. 1, 6, 13.*

[RĒCURSIO, ōnis. f. (recurro) *A running back, a backward course, M. Cap.*]

[RĒCURSĪTANS, antis. part. (recurso) *That runs back repeatedly, M. Cap.*]

\*RĒCURSO, are. v. int. n. (recurro) *To run or come back, to return.* [I. Prop.: Plant. Mart. 3, 1, 34.] II. Fig.: r. animo vetera omina, Tac. H. 2, 78.

\*RĒCURSUS, ūs. m. (recurro) I. Prop.: *A running back, a returning, return: ut subeunti sæpe ad mœnia urbis r. pateret, Liv. 26, 42. — Concr.: A return, i. e. a path, way, or road by which one may return, a way back: (Labyrinthus) itinerum ambages occursumque ac cursus inexplicabiles continet, Plin. 36, 13, 19. II. Fig.: si fauces et cibum et spiritum capiunt, facilis ad bonam valitudinem r. est, Cels. 4, 4.*

\*RĒCURVO, ātum. 1. v. a. *To bend backwards or back: r. radicem, Col. 5, 10, 13: — In the part. perf.: hamulus acutus paulum mucrone intus recurvato, Cels. 7, 7, 4.*

\*RĒCURVUS, a, um. *Bent backwards, curved: conchæ ad plausam apertæ, ad buccinum r., Plin. 9, 33, 52.*

[RĒCŪSĀBĪLIS, e. (recuso) *That may be refused, Tert.*]

RĒCŪSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. A) *A refusing, declining, refusal: hæc ipsa r. disputationis disputatio quædam fuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 7: — sine ulla recusatione: — sine recusatione.*

\*B) Meton.: si corpus meum astante populo comederent... De stomachi tui recusatione non habeo, quod timeam: sequetur imperium, loathing, nausea, Petr. S. 141, 6. II. Esp.: In Law. A) *Objection, opposition, protest: si qui apud me te, T. Atti, reum velit facere, clames, te lege pecuniarum repetundarum non teneri: — neque hæc tua r. confessio sit capta pecuniæ, Cic. Cluent. 53: — justam recusationem*

habet. B) *An exception, counter-plea [petitio]: iudiciale (genus orationum) habet in se accusationem et defensionem, aut petitionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5.*

RĒCŪSO. 1. [genit. plur. of the part. pres., recusantum, Virg.]. v. a. (causa) I. *To refuse, decline, reject; to be reluctant, not to be willing, inclined, or disposed; with acc. and inf., or with an objective clause preceded by de, ne, quin, quominus.* a) *With acc.: populum Romanum disceptatorem non modo non recuso, sed etiam depono, Cic. FL. 38: — nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo: — nihil de pena recusabo: — \*\*Of things: (falsæ gemmæ) recusant limæ probationem, Plin. 37, 13, 76. b) With inf.: neque adhuc repositus est quisquam, qui mori recusaret, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22, 3. \*c) With an objective clause: non rem (medicam) antiqui damabant, sed artem, Maxime vero questum esse immani pretio vitæ recusabant, Plin. 29, 1, 8. d) With de: desinemus de iudiciis transferendis r., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2. e) With ne: Servilius et r. et deprecari, ne iniquis iudiciis... iudicium capitis in se constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54: — ne diceret, recusavit. f) With quin: non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, r., Cic. Ac. 2, 3. g) With quominus: nec vero ut noster Lucilius, recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Fin. 1, 3. h) Absol.: non recuso, non abnuo, vosque obsecro, ut, Cic. Mil. 36. II. Esp.: *To bring forward an exception, to make or raise an objection against, esp. in judicial matters: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro... Quoniam satis recusavi, veniam jam quoque vocas, Cic. Cæc. 28.**

[RĒCŪSĀBĪLIS, e. (recutio) *That may be flung back, C. Aur.*]

1. RĒCUSSUS, a, um. *part. of recutio.*

\*2. RĒCUSSUS, ūs. m. (recutio) *A rebounding, recoiling (only in the abl.), Plin. 8, 53, 79.*

[RĒCŪTĪO, cussus. 3. v. a. (quatio) *To cause to rebound or recoil, Virg. Æ. 2, 52.*]

\*RĒCŪTĪTUS, a, um. (cutis) *Circumcised, Petr. S. 68, 8.*

[RĒD-ACCENDO, sum. 3. *To rekindle, Tert.*]

1. RĒDACTUS, a, um. *part. of redigo.*

[2. RĒDACTUS, ūs. m. (redigo) *Proceeds, Dig.*]

[RĒD-ADOPTO, avi. 1. v. a. *To adopt as a child again, Dig.*]

[RĒD-AMBŪLO, are. *To come back, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120.*]

\*RĒD-ĀMO, are. v. a. *To love again or in return: animo virtute prædito, eo, qui vel amare vel, ut ita dicam, r. possit, non admodum delectari? Cic. Læl. 14.*

[RĒD-ANTRŪO, are. a. n. *To dance against one another in certain religious rites, mentioned by Fest.*]

[RĒDĀNIMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A reanimating, restoring to life, Tert.*]

[RĒD-ĀNĪMO. 1. v. a. *To restore to life, Tert.*]

RĒD-ARGŪO, ūi. 3. v. a. I. *To confute, refute.* A) *With acc.: nosque ipsos r. refellique patiamur? Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: — illa r.: — r. orationem [opp. 'convinci']:* — r. contraria: — *Of abstract subjects: improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum ac potestatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 36. [B) With an objective clause: Gell.] II. Absol.: id Sextilius factum negabat; poterat autem impune: quis enim redarguerit? Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55.*

[RĒD-ARMĀTUS. part. (armo) *Armed again, Dict.*]

[RĒD-AUSPĪCO, are. v. n. *To take auspices again: r. in catenas, to return, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108.*]

\*RĒDDĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (reddo) *A giving back, returning, restoring.* [I. Redditio rationis, August.] II. Rhet.: *The second clause or after-part of a period, answering to an antecedent, Quint. 8, 3, 77.*

[REDDĪTIVUS, a, um. (reddito) *That belongs to the after-part of a period or comparison, Diom.*]

[REDDĪTOR, ōris. m. (reddo) *One who pays, August.*]

REDDITUS, a, um. *part. of reddo.*

RED-DO, didi, ditum. 3. [fut. reddibo, Plaut.: pass. rediditur, id.: part. perf. reddita, Laer.] v. a. I. *To give*

*back, restore, return*: ea, quæ utenda acceperis, majore mensura, si modo possis, jubet r. Hesiodus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48: — r. with accipere: — id reddo ac remitto, *I return and renounce it*: — r. equos: — r. suum cuique: — r. hereditatem mulieri: — paribus paria redduntur, i. e. *are opposed*: — quum duo genera liberalitatis sint, unum *dandi* beneficii, alterum reddendi, demus necne, in nostra potestate est; non r. viro bono non licet, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48. II. Melon. A) 1) *To give or deliver up, to hand over, render, give*: Cincius noster eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu Idib. Febr. dederas (*prop., rendered, i. e. what had been given to him, datum*): — r. literas (alci): — o fortunata mors, quæ naturæ debita, pro patria est potissimum reddita, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: — r. vitam naturæ reddendam: — vota reddunt, *pay, offer*: — aspera arteria, excipiat animam eam, quæ ducta sit spiritu, eandemque a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, *ex-hale*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: — quod reliquum vitæ virium, id ferro potissimum r. valebant, *to deliver up*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34. 2) *In Law*: r. iudicium, *to appoint an inquiry*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18, 5. B) 1) *To render, translate, turn*: quum ea, quæ legeram Græce, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: — r. verbum pro verbo. 2) *To relate, narrate*: ut quæ secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis iisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: — r. quæ restant. [3] *To reply, answer (poet.)*, Virg. Æ. 1, 409.]

\*\*C) *To give back, i. e. to represent, imitate*: r. in loquendo paternam elegantiam, Quint. 1, 1, 6. [D] *To return a thing although in an altered state*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 31.] E) *To make like, to turn into*: studemus nostris consiliis et laboribus tutiorem et opulentiorē vitam r., Cic. Rep. 1, 2: — omnes Catilinas, Acidinos reddidit, *has made them all like, or turned them all into, etc.*

REDEMPTIO, ōnis. f. (redimo) \*\*I. *A buying back, redeeming*: quum captivus r. negabatur, Liv. 25, 6.

II. *A bribing, corrupting (of a court or judge)*: r. iudicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16: — *In the plur. and absol.*: reorum pactiones, r., Cic. Pis. 36. III. *A farming (of the revenue)*: Cic. P. Cons. 5, 11. [Hence, Fr. rançon.]

[REDEMPTIO, avi. 1. v. intens. a. (redempto) *To redeem*, Cat. ap. Fest.]

\*\*REDEMPTO, are. v. int. a. *To redeem*: (captivi) a propinquis affinibusque occulte redemptabantur, Tac. H. 3, 36.

REDEMPTOR, ōris. m. (redimo) I. *A contractor, farmer [opp. 'conductor']*: r. qui columnam illa de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21. [II. *In Law*: r. litis. A) *One who redeems a debtor by paying the creditor*, Dig. B) *One who undertakes the risk of a lawsuit for a premium*, Dig. III. *A redeemer*, August.]

[REDEMPTRIX, icis. f. *She who redeems*, Prud.]

\*\*REDEMPTURA, æ. f. (redimo) *The undertaking of any thing, a contracting*: qui redempturis auxissent patrimonialia, Liv. 23, 48.

REDEMPTUS, a, um. *part. of redimo.*

RĒD-ĒO, īi. itum, ire. [A lengthened form of the present is redinunt, Enn.] I. *To go or come back or again, to return*. A) *Prop.* 1) R. e provincia, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16: — r. a Cæsare: — r. in viam, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: — r. Romam: — *Of things without life*: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: — *Impers.*: manerent induciæ, dum ab illo r. posset, Cæs. B. C. 3, 16. \*2) *With acc.*: redite viam, *an old form*, Cic. Mur. 12. [3] *Poet. with inf.*: Virg. Cir. 171.] B) *Fig.* 1) R. cum alquo in gratiam, Cic. P. Cons. 9: — se numquam cum matre in gratiam r., *had never been obliged to return into her good graces, i. e. had never lost them*: — r. in memoriam (alcis): — r. ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic. Div. in Cæs. 17: — r. ad se: — r. ad sanitatem: — \*\**Impers.*: tum exuto iustitio reditum ad munia, Tac. A. 3, 7. 2) *Esp.*: *To return to a former subject, to resume*: sed de hoc alias; nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. Læl. 1, 1: — r. ad Scipionem: — r. ad me: — r. ad fabulas: — r. ad illa prima. II. (*With the sense of ire prevailing*) \*\*A) *To proceed, to arise as proceeds*:

pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, Nep. Them. 2, 2. B) *To pass over, to arrive at, or approach; usually with ad, seldom with in*: pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 90, 2: — aut hæc bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, aut si redierunt, *have been entered*, Cic. R. Am. 44, 128. — [Hence, Ital. riedo.]

[RĒD-HALO, are. v. a. *To breathe back*, Lucr. 6, 523.]

\*RĒD-HĪBĒO, itum. 2. v. a. (habeo) [I. *To give back*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 49.] II. *To return a thing that is found defective or bad to the seller; hence, to take back, on the part of the seller*: in mancipio vendendo dicenda vitia, quæ nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91.

\*\*RĒDHĪBĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (redhibeo) *A taking back of a thing sold; a giving back, returning of a thing bought*, Quint. 8, 3, 14.

[REDHIBITOR, ἀνδοχος, Gloss.]

[RĒDHĪBĪTŌRIUS, a, um. (redhibeo) *Relating to taking back, or returning things bought*, Dig.]

[RĒD-HOSTĪO, ire. v. a. *To return, repay*, Nov. ap. Fest.]

[RĒ-DICO, ēre. v. a. *To say again or repeatedly*, Sid.]

RĒDĪCŪLUS, i. m. (redeo) *The name of a Roman deity, worshipped in a chapel near Rome, before the porta Capena, where Hannibal began his retreat*, Plin. 10, 43, 60.

RĒDĪGO, ēgi, actum. 3. v. a. (ago) I. *To drive back, force back*. \*\*A) *Prop.*: oppidani fsum fugatumque in castra redigunt, Liv. 21, 9. B) *Fig.*: r. alqd ad ultimam sui generis formam speciemque, Cic. de Or. 3, 10: — r. in memoriam. II. (*With the sense of agere prevailing*) A) *To get back (money), collect, raise, to receive, to make or get in return*: cum omnem pecuniam ex ærario exhausissetis, ex vectigalibus redegissetis, ab omnibus regibus coegissetis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: — r. pecuniam ex bonis patriis: — r. pecuniam: — quod inde redactum, Liv.: — quod omnis frumenti copia decumarum nomine penes istum esset redacta, solitum esse istum pecuniam cogere a civitatibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73. B) 1) *To bring or put any thing into a certain position or state, to turn into, to reduce; with in, ab, sub, an adverb of place; also, absol., or with a double acc.* a) *With in*: r. alqos in ditionem, Cic. Balb. 10: — r. gentes in ditionem hujus imperii: — si hoc genus (pecuniarum) in unum redigatur, *be brought together, reduced to one body*. b) *With ad*: prope ad interfectionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Cæs. B. G. 2, 28. c) *With sub*: Galliam tot contumeliis acceptis sub populi R. imperium redactam, Cæs. B. G. 5, 29, 4. [d] *With an adverb of place*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23. [e] *Absol.*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73. f) *With a double acc.* [usually reddere]: ascendere altissimas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum, quæ facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27. 2) *To bring down, to depreciate, diminish, lessen, reduce*: ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D. qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 28, 2.

[“REDIMĒ. χῆτρα,” Gloss.]

[“REDIMICULAT. ἀναλύει δέσματα,” Gloss.]

RĒDĪMĪCŪLUM, i. n. (redimio) *A band, tie*. I. *Prop.*: A frontlet, fillet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33: [a girdle, Is.] II. *Fig.*: A tie, means of uniting, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 41.]

RĒDĪMĪO, īi. itum. 4. [imperf. redimibat, Virg.] *To bind or wind round or about, to surround*. I. *As a v. fin.*: incendes odores? sertis r. jubebis et rosa? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18. II. *In the part. perf.*: accubantes in conviviis, confecti cibo, sertis redimiti, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: — Homerus r. coronis: — terra quasi quibusdam r. et circumdata cingulis.

[RĒDĪMITRUS, ūs. m. (redimio) *An encircling*, Sol.]

RĒDĪMO, ēmi, emptum. 3. v. a. (emo) I. *To buy back or again, to re-purchase*. A) *Gen.*: Pompeio sua domus patebit, eamque non minoris, quam ēmit Antonius, redimet; redimet, inquam, Cn. Pompeii domum filius, Cic. Phil. 13, 5: — de fundo redimendo. B) 1) *Esp.*: *To buy back and free from slavery, to ransom, redeem*: r. captos,

captivos ab hoste, a praedonibus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56:—r. captos e servitute. 2) *Gen.*: To buy off, to set free, deliver by paying a certain sum: pecunia se a iudicibus palam redemerat, Cic. Mil. 32, 87. II. To buy up. A) *Prop.*: statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant, Petr. S. 7, 6, 8. 2) *Esp.*: To undertake a thing, contract for, farm, rent: r. picarias de censoribus, Cic. Brut. 22:—r. opus:—r. istum eripiendum:—r. litem, to undertake the risk of a lawsuit, on consideration of a certain premium. B) *Fig.* 1) To buy, i. e., to acquire, obtain: ut ab eo (praetore) servorum sceleris conjurationisque damnatorum vita vel ipso carnifice internuncio redimeretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6:—vitam r.:—r. vitam:—r. sepeliendi potestatem pretio:—r. pacem. 2) To remove, avert, (an evil): quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4:—quae vitā r. possunt:—hanc redemit:—uno quaestu decumarum omnia pericula r.:—metum virgarum pretio r. \*\*3) To redress a wrong, i. e. to make amends for: qui alienum aes grande conflaverat, quo flagitium aut facinus redimeret, Sall. Cat. 14, 3.

[RED-INDŪTUS, a, um. part. (induo) *Clothed again*, Tert.]

\*\*REDINTEGRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A renewing, restoring, re-establishing: r. ejusdem verbi, A. Her. 4, 28.

[REDINTEGRĀTOR, ōris. m. One who restores or renews, Inscr.]

RED-INTEGRO. 1. v. a. To make whole or complete again, to renew: r. memoriam, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99.

[RED-INVĒŪO, ire. v. a. To find again, Tert.]

[RED-IPISCOR, ci. v. a. (apiscor) To get or obtain again, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 15.]

[RED-ISCO, ēre. v. a. To learn again, Ven.]

\*REDĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (redeo) A returning, return: celeritas reditionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6.

REDĪTUS, ūs. m. (redeo) I. A coming back or returning, return. A) *Prop.*: qui porro noster citus, r., vultus, incessus inter istos? Cic. Att. 15, 5:—reditu (return) vel potius reversione (turning round) mea laetatus:—inter projectionem reditumque:—qui vero Narbone r.? Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76:—reditum in caelum patere:—r. in locum:—r. ad alqm:—Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22:—*Plur.*: quum aetas tua septenos octies solis anfractus reditusque converterit, Cic. Rep. 6, 12. B) *Fig.*: r. in gratiam cum inimicis, pax cum multitudine, Cic. Att. 2, 2:—r. ad rem... ad propositum. \*\*II. Proceeds, income, revenue; sing., Nep. Att. 14; plur., Liv. 42, 52.

REDIVĒ and REDIVIOSUS. See REDUV.

REDĪ-VĪVUS, a, um. [I. Restored to life, Prud.]

II. Revived, freshened: r. lapis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56.

REDŌ, ōnis. m. A fish without a backbone, Aus. Id. 10, 89.

RED-ŌLĒO, ūi, ēre. v. a. and n. To emit a scent, to smell, to smell of or like. I. Act. A) *Prop.*: vomens, frustis esculentis, vinum redolentibus, redolent of wine, Cic. Phil. 2, 25. B) *Fig.*: exiliores orationes sunt et r. magis antiquitatem quam aut Laelii, etc., Cic. Brut. 21, 82:—r. doctrinam exercitationemque pæne puerilem:—r. nihil.

II. Neut. [A) *Prop.*: Ov. M. 4, 393.] B) *Fig.*: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus r. ipse Athenæ videntur, Cic. Brut. 82:—ut multa ejus sermonis judicia redolerent.

\*RED-DŌMĪTUS, a, um. part. (domo) Tamed or subdued again: improbi ac perditii cives, r. atque victi, Cic. Sull. 1.

[REDŌNĀTOR, ōris. m. One who returns a present, Inscr.]

[RED-DŌNO, avi. 1. v. a. To give back again, to return, restore. I. Gen.: Hor. O. 2, 7, 3. II. To allow to pass unpunished, to overlook, Hor. O. 3, 3, 33.]

[RED-OPŌ, are. v. a. To wish for again, Tert.]

1090

\*\*RED-ORDĪOR, iri. v. dep. a. To unravel, ~~unweave~~: r. fila, telas rursusque texere, Plin. 6, 17, 20.

\*\*RED-DORMĪO, ire. v. n. To sleep again, Cels. 1, 2.

\*\*RED-DORMĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (dormito) A falling asleep again, Plin. 10, 75, 99.

[RED-ORNO, are. v. a. To adorn again, Tert.]

RED-DŪCO [rēduco, Lucr.], xi. ctum. 3. I. To lead or bring back. A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.* a) Of living objects: r. alqm de exilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9:—r. ad alqm:—r. in carcerem:—r. regem, to restore to his kingdom:—possum excitare multos reductos testes liberalitatis tuæ, i. e. who were brought back by your aid. b) Of inanimate objects: ut calculum reducas, si te alcijs dati poenitet, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 170. 2) *Esp.* a) R. alqm domum, to lead or conduct a person home: (P. Scipio) quum senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum est a Patribus Conscriptis, Cic. Læl. 3:—ad villam r. b) *Milit.*: To withdraw: vastatis omnibus eorum agris Cæsar exercitum reduxit et in Aulercis... in hibernis collocavit, Cæsar. B. G. 3, 29. B) *Fig.*: r. alqm in gratiam, Cic. Cluent. 36, 101:—r. in gratiam cum alqo:—ad officium sanitatemque r.:—(oportebit) r. in memoriam quibus rationibus unam quamque partem confirmaris, Cic. Inv. 1, 52. \*\*II. Sometimes, with the sense of ducere prevailing, for redigere. A) To produce or bring out a certain quantity: (milio) nullum frumentum ponderosius est aut quod coquendo magis crescat; LX. pondo panis e modio reducant modiumque pultis ex tribus sextariis madidis, Plin. 18, 7, 10. B) To bring or reduce into a certain shape or condition: excrecentes carnes in ulceribus ad æqualitatem efficacissime reducunt (shortly before, redigit), Plin. 30, 13, 39.

\*REDUCTĪO, ōnis. f. (reduco) I. A leading or bringing back: quoniam senatus consultum nullum exstat, quo r. regis Alexandrini tibi adempta sit, i. e. the restoration (shortly after, ut per te restituitur et sine multitudine reducat), Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4. [II. In Chem.: Reduction; the process whereby a metallic oxide is deprived of its oxygen, and reduced to the metallic state, NL.]

[REDUCTO, are. (reduco) In Milit.: To withdraw, A. Viet.]

\*\*REDUCTOR, ōris. m. (reduco) One who brings back or restores. I. *Prop.*: r. plebis Romanæ in urbem (Menenius Agrippa), Liv. 2, 33. II. *Fig.*: capite ipsarum literarum jam senescentium r. ac reformat, i. e. restorer, Plin. E. 8, 12.

REDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of reduco. II. Adj.: Retired, lying in the back ground, remote (of places). [A) *Prop.*: Virg. G. 4, 420.] B) *Fig.*: producta et r. (bona), things to be preferred, and others to be placed in the background, or regarded as inferior, Cic. Fin. 5, 30.

\*\*RED-ULCĒRO, ātum. 1. v. a. To cause to ulcerate again, make sore again. I. *Prop.*: r. scabram partem pumice, Col. 7, 5, 8. [II. *Fig.*: App.]

\*\*RED-UNCUS, a, um. Bent or curved back: jamque alijs (cornua) adunca, alijs r., Plin. 11, 37, 45. — [Poet.: Bent or curved inwards, Ov. M. 12, 562.]

[REDUNDANS, antis. I. Part. of redundo. II. Adj.: Overflowing, redundant, Tert.]

\*\*REDUNDANTER, adv. Redundantly, superfluously: audis frequenter, ut illud immodice et r., ita hoc jejune et infirme, Plin. E. 1, 20, 21.

\*REDUNDANTĪA, æ. f. (redundans) A streaming or flowing over, an overflow. \*\*I. *Prop.*: aer crassus, qui perflatus non habet neque crebras redundantias, Vitruv. 1, 6. II. *Fig. of Style*: illa pro Roscio juvenilis r. multa habet attenuata, Cic. de Or. 30.

\*\*REDUNDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. An overflowing. — Meton.: r. stomachi, a rising of the stomach, Plin. 7, 6, 5.

RED-UNDO. 1. v. n. To run over, to stream or flow over, to overflow. I. *Prop.* A) Mare, quum supra terram sit, medium tamen terræ locum expetens conglobatur

undique æquabiliter neque redundat umquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: — si lacus redundasset: — r. lacus: — quum pituita redundat aut bilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: — esse pituitosos et quasi redundantes. B) *Meton.*: r. alga re, or *absol.*, to overflow with any thing, to swim with any thing: quæ (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11: — r. sanguine hostium Africa: — locus acervis corporum et civium sanguine redundavit.

II. *Fig.* A) *To be superfluous or redundant, to be too copious*: is (Molo) dedit operam, ut nimis redundantes nos juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimeret, et quasi extra ripas diffidentes coerceret, Cic. Brut. 91: — oratores nimis r.: — verbis paulo nimium redundantibus: — hoc tempus omne post consulatum objicimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: — quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quæstu: — ad amicos redundat infamia: — r. vitia Atheniensium in civitatem nostram: — ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit: — ad quos aliquantum ex quotidianis sumptibus ac luxurie redundet: — nationes numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras r.: — si hæc in eum annum redundarint: — quod laudem adolescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum alqm fructum r., Cic. Lig. 3, 8: — ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, flow forth copiously, Cic. de Or. 1, 6: — ex meo tenui vectigali alqd etiam redundabit, there will be even a trifle remaining: — reus ex ea causa redundat, shows himself guilty in a high degree: — hinc illæ extraordinariæ pecuniæ redundarunt, have proceeded, have had their source: — ne quid invidiæ mihi redundaret. B) *Meton.*: *To exist or be at hand in abundance*: r. alga re, to have abundance of, to have in abundance: in quibus (definitionibus) neque abesse quicquam decet neque r., Cic. de Or. 2, 19: — ornatus orationis redundaret: — nulla (species) redundet: — quorum copia redundat: — quod bonum mihi redundat: — quo posset urbs et accipere ex mari, quo egeret, et reddere, quo redundaret, Cic. Rep. 2, 5: — ornamentis vel præsidiiis r.: — digito r.: — hominum multitudine r.: — luctu r.: — r. hilaritate et joco.

[RE-DUPLICATUS, a, um. *part.* (duplico) Redoubled, Tert.]

RE-DÜRESKO, Ære. v. inchoat. n. *To grow hard again*: r. ferrum, Vitruv. 1, 4.

REDÜVIA (redivia), æ. f. I. *An agnail*. — *Prov.*: intelligo me prope modum errare, qui quum capiti Sex. Roscii mederi debeam, reduviam curem, treat of trifles, Cic. R. Am. 44, 128. [II. *A remainder, remnant*, Sol.]

[REDÜVĪOSUS (rediv.), a, um. (reduvia) Full of agnails, Læv. ap. Fest.]

REDUX, ūcis. (reduco) [I. *Act.*: That leads or brings back, Ov. Her. 13, 50.] II. *Pass.*: Brought back, returned: quid me reducem esse voluistis? an ut, inspec-tante me, expellerentur ii, per quos essem restitutus? Cic. Mil. 37.

[RE-EXINĀŪO, ire. v. a. *To empty again*, Ap.]

[RE-FABRĪCO, are. v. a. *To rebuild*, Cod. Just.]

\*\*RE-FECTĪO, ōnis. f. (reficio) *A restoring, repairing*. I. *Prop.*: r. Capitoli, Suet. Cæs. 15. — *In the plur.*, Vitruv. 6, 3. II. *Fig.*: *A recovering, refreshment*: etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, Cels. 3, 15. — *In the plur.*: quæ refectiones tuas arbores, quæ somnum saxa prætexerint, Plin. Pan. 15, 4.

\*\*RE-FECTOR, ōris. m. (reficio) *A restorer, repairer*: r. Coræ Veneris, item Colossi, Suet. Vesp. 18.

[1. RE-FECTUS, a, um. I. *Part.* of reficio. II. *Adj.*: Restored, strengthened, Cap.]

[2. RE-FECTUS, ūs. m. (reficio) *A repairing, restoring*. I. *Prop.*: Dig. II. *Fig.*: Refreshment, App.]

RE-FELLO, fellī. 3. v. a. (fallo, Gloss. falsum redarguere) *To prove to be erroneous or false, to refute, rebut*: nosque ipsos redargui r.que patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: — γερμερικῶς r.: — id, quod intenderemus, con-

firmare, et id, quod contra diceretur, r., Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90: — r. et redarguere mendacium: — r. ea exemplis: — r. prædicta re et eventis: — r. orationem vitā. — *Absol.*: in quo liceat mihi fingere, si quid velim, nullius memoria jam refel-lente, Cic. de Or. 1, 2.

RE-FERCĪO, si, tum. 4. v. a. (farcio) *To stuff full, to fill up, cram*. I. *Prop.*: meministis tum iudices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas r., Cic. Sest. 35.

II. *Fig.*: perfice, ut Crassus quæ coarctavit et peranguste referat in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: — complures aures referat istis sermonibus, Cic. R. Post. 14: — r. libros puerilibus fabulis: — r. omnia libris: — r. hominum vitam superstitione omni.

\*\*RE-FĒRĪO, ire. v. a. *To strike again or in return*: percussit te? recede. Referendo enim et occasionem sæpius ferendi dabis et excusationem, Sen. de Ira, 2, 35.

RE-FĒRO, rētūli (also rettūli), rēlātum [rēlātum, Lucr.], referre. v. a. *To carry or bring back or again, to draw or give back: to take or carry to a place*.

I. *Prop.* A) 1 *Gen.*: Auster adversus maximo flatu me ad tribulos tuos Rhegium retulit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3: — me referunt pedes in Tusculanum. 2) *R. se, to go back, to return*: causam Cleanthes offert, cur se sol referat nec longius progrediatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 14. B) *Esp.* 1) *To give back or in return, to repay, to pay back*, [reddere]: r. pateram (surreptam), Cic. Div. 1, 25, 2. a) *Milit.*: r. pedem, to retire, retreat, Phil. 12, 3. \*\*b) *Meton.*: *To retreat, recede*: (in iudiciis) instare proficentibus et ab iis, quæ non adjuvant, quam mollissime pedem oportet r., Quint. 6, 4, 19. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: (ejusmodi theatrum) natura ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: — r. sonum: — cum ex CXXV. iudiciis quinque et LXX. reus rejiceret, L. referret, returned (on the list), i. e. accepted [rejeceret]: — repulsam r.: — spem falsam r.: — qui si ex illa jactatione cursuque populari referunt aspectum in curiam, turn towards, direct to, Cic. P. Cons. 16: — r. oculos animumque ad alqm: — r. animum ad studia: — r. animum ad veritatem: — uterque (sc. villicus et dispensator) se a scientiæ delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem refert, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: — si me ad philosophiam retulissem: — eo referat se oratio. B) 1) *Esp.*: *To pay back, to return, render in return*: Atticam cupio absentem suaviari: — ita mihi dulcis salus visa est per te missa ab illa. Referes igitur ei plurimam, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 4: — r. gratiam (rarely gratias), to make a grateful return, to repay, return thanks (by deeds): r. meritam gratiam debitamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: — r. justam ac debitam gratiam. 2) *To repeat, renew, to restore*: hoc institui atque ideo institutum r. ac renovari moleste ferunt, Cic. Div. in Cæc. 21: — consuetudo repetita ac relata: — illud r.: — eandem descriptionem r.: — mysteria r.: — veterem in libera-nda patria laudem rei publicæ r., to restore to the state. 3) a) *To report, announce, relate, narrate, say*: certorum hominum, quos jam debes suspicari, sermones referebantur ad me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10. — *Absol.*: “quid vos? quantum, inquam, debetis?” Respondent cui. Refero ad Scaptium, I report or announce it to Scaptius, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: — in quo sæpe est aliter ad nos relatum, it has been reported differently, a different report has been made: — nullo referente. b) *To give in return; hence, to say in return, to reply, answer*: id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, sed illorum defensioni r., Cic. Cæc. 29: — ego tibi refero, I reply to: — et referret aliquis: — quid a nobis refertur. c) *In a political sense*, a) *To make an official report, to return or give in an account* [renunciare]: r. responsa, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 380, 31: — rumores ad se referrent. B) *R. ad senatum de alga re (rarely with the acc., a relative clause, or absol.)*, to propose, to lay before the senate, to make a motion in the senate: uti L. Paulus, C. Marcellus Coss. de consularibus provinciis ad senatum referrent, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5: — ad senatum r.: — de quo consules spero ad senatum relatuos: — ego me profiteor relaturum: — de ejus honore ad senatum referant:

—refer, inquis, ad senatum. Non referam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: —quum ea lege referetur. —*Meton.*: et nostrum quidem humanum est consilium, sed de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum; ad quem etiam Athenienses publice de maioribus rebus semper retulerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54: —ne ipse quidem ad te retulisti. *γ*) R. ad populum for denuo ferre, to bring again before the people, propose again: factum est illorum aequitate et sapientia consulum, ut quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur, Cic. Un. 49, 137. *δ*) To enter or put on a list, to register, to mark or set down: cum scirem, ita iudicium in tabulas publicas relatum, Cic. Sull. 15: —in tabulas publicas r.: —r. in tabulas: —r. nomen in tabulas, in codicem: —r. in commentarium: —r. in libellum: —r. epistolas in volumina, to arrange, enter: —r. orationem in Origines: —in proscriptos r.: —in reos r.: —exules reducuntur, senatus consulta falsa referuntur (sc. in aerarium), are entered, registered, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1: —r. rationes or alqd (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad alqm, alcu), to render or deliver an account, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: —r. rationes ad aerarium: —r. pecuniam populo: —r. pecuniam operi publico, to report as having expended on. —*Meton.*: r. alqm (alqd), in numero, in numerum, to reckon or number among: r. in numero, prop. to reckon in, as having belonged for some time to a certain class of objects: —r. in numerum, to place any thing among a number of objects with which it has not been reckoned before: Democritus, qui imagines eorumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: —on the contrary, Ponticus Heraclides terram et caelum refert in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 13: —r. alqm inter deos: —eodem Q. Caepionem referrem, Cic. Brut. 62. 4) R. alqd ad alqd, to refer one thing to another as belonging to it, to declare the relation of one thing to another: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: —r. omnia ad igneam vim: —r. omnia ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam: —r. consilium (reip. gerendae) ad eam causam: —r. quaeque ad veritatem: —r. vulgarem libertatem ad illum Ennii finem: —quo omnia referrentur, neque id ipsum usquam referretur: —quo quidque referat. —\*Rarely used in this sense with reference to persons: tum est Caesar, qui pro multis saepe dixisti, quid nunc mihi animi sit, ad te ipsum r., Cic. Div. 2, 7.

REFERT, tūlit [*plur.* referunt, Plaut.], ferre. v. n. and impera. (res-fero) Prop.: It profits or conduces (ex re fert, ex re est); hence, it is the interest of, or more generally, it concerns, imports [juvat, conducit, attinet]. I. Refert hoc (id, illud, a subjective clause), mea (tua, qu. fert re mea, tua), magni (pluris, quanti, nihil, quid?), or absol. \*A) Hoc mea r.: non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5. —[With a subjective clause, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 41.] B) Hoc r.: primum illud parvi r. nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria recuperare, Cic. de I. P. 7, 18: —r. magno opere id ipsum. —With subjective clauses: parvi r. abs te ipso jus dici aequaliter, nisi, Cic. Fr. 1, 1, 7: —neque r. videre, quid dicendum sit. —\*\*With inf. pass.: plures a familia cognosci referre arbitror, Suet. Ner. 1. —With relative subjective clauses: ipsi animi magni r. quasi in corpore locati sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: —tantum r., quam magna dicam: —quasi referat, quam id saepe fiat: —quid r., qua me ratione cogatis? —quid r., utrum voverim fieri, an gaudeam factum? —quid r. tanto post ad iudices deferantur, an omnino non deferantur? —quae (aves) pascantur nec ne, quid r.? C) Refert non plus sua referre, quam si, Cic. Qu. 5, 19: —quid r., si hoc salum et venustum videbatur? \*\*D) Absol.: bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tamquam referret, as if there was any difference, Tac. A. 6, 2. \*\*II. Refert hoc (res, once referunt haec): quin et verba Flavii vulgabantur, non referre dedecori, si citharædus demoveretur et tragædus succederet, Tac. A. 15, 65.

REFERTUS, a, um. I. Part. of refero. II. Adj.: Filled up, quite full, crammed full. a) With abl. (of things): Verres ornamentis fanorum atque oppidorum habeat plenam domum, villas refertas? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57: —domicilia regis, omnibus rebus ornata atque r.: —insula

r. divitiis. —*Sup.*, theatrum celebritate r., magnitudine amplissimum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: —Xerxes r. omnibus praemiis donisque fortunæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7: —vita undique r. bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: —Origines omnibus oratoriis laudibus refertas: —literæ r. omni officio, diligentia, suavitate: —\*Of persons: domus erat aleatoribus r., plena ebriorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: —quibus (invidis) r. sunt omnia. b) With gen. (of persons): r. Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1: —r. Italia Pythagoreorum: —r. Græcia sceleratissimum hominum ac nefariorum: —urbs r. optatum: —mare r. praedonum. \*c) With de: quærebat, cur de praemiis et de epilogis et de huiusmodi nugis r. essent eorum libri: de civitatibus instituendis... litera in eorum libris nulla invenitur, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86. d) Absol.: Suessam Pometiam urbem opulentam refertamque cepit et maxima auri argenteique præda locupletatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 24: —r. domus: —Asia r.: —utrique (Academici et Peripatetici) Platonis ubertate completi, certam quandam disciplinæ formulam composuerunt et eam quidem plenam et refertam, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17. —*Comp.*, tum r. erit aerarium populi Romani, quam unquam fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 87.

\*RĚ-FERVĚO, Ære. v. n. To boil again, boil up. \*\*I. Prop.: terebintham in sartagine referventi, Plin. 16, 11, 22. II. Fig.: ut ignis in aquam coniectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur: sic refervens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vitam collatum statim concidit et exstinguitur, Cic. R. Com. 6, 17.

\*RĚFERVESCO, Ære. v. inchoat. n. (referveo) To boil up: qui (sanguis) quum terram attigisset, r. videretur sic, ut tota domus sanguine redundaret, Cic. Div. 1, 23.

[RĚ-FESTĪNO, are. v. n. To hasten back, Ruf. ap. Hier.]

[RĚ-FĪBŪLO, āvi. 1. v. a. To unbuckle, Mart. 9, 28.]

RĚFĪCĪO, fēci, fectum. (aedificia refecta, Inscr.) (facio) To make again, to make anew, to repair, restore, mend. I. Prop. A) Gen.: locatur opus id, quod ex mea pecunia reficiatur! ego me refecturum dico, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54: —curator muris reficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecunia sua: —aedes restituere et r.: —r. fana. B) Esp. 1) To receive back or in return, to receive out of, to get from: numquam eris dives ante, quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic. Par. 6, 1: —quod tanto plus sibi mercedis ex fundo refectum sit. 2) R. consulem, tribunum, prætorem, to appoint or elect again r. tribunos, Cic. Lael. 25, 96.

II. Fig. \*A) Gen.: To re-establish: in quo (naufragio reip.) colligendo ac reficiendo salute communi, Cic. Sest. 6. B) Esp.: To restore, refresh, recruit [recreate, renovare]. 1) Of the body; To restore to health, cure, heal, recover: Tironis reficiendi spes est in M. Curio, hope of curing, Cic. Att. 7, 3: —summa cum amenitate fluminis me refeci: —r. se. 2) Of the mind; To refresh, recreate, revive: nunc vester conspectus et consessus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, Cic. Pl. 1, 2: —r. with recreate: —ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur: —ad vultum reficiendum, to cheer up.

RĚ-FĪGO, xi, xum. 3. v. a. To pluck down or away what is fastened, to tear off, unfix. I. Prop.: num figentur rursus eæ tabulae, quas vos decretis vestris refixistis? Cic. Phil. 12, 5. II. Meton. 1) To take down the tables on which a law was written; hence, to abolish, annul, abrogate: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, per vim et contra auspicia latas decrevistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: —æra r. \*\*2) To render portable: quo facilius nostra r. deportareque tuto possimus, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

[RĚ-FĪGŪRO, are. v. a. To form or fashion again, Bibl.]

[RĚFĪNGO, Ære. v. a. To form again, Virg. G. 4, 202.]

[RĚ-FĪRMĀTUS, a, um. part. (firmo) Fixed or fastened again, S. Ruf.]

REFIXUS, a, um. part. of refigo.

[RĚ-FLĀBĪLIS, e. (reflo) Evaporating again, C. Aur.]

[REFLABRI. (sc. venti) Blowing back or against, App.]

## RE-FLAGITO

[RE-FLĀGITO, are. v. a. *To demand again*, Catull. 42, 6.]

[REFLĀTIO, ōnis. f. *Evaporation*, C. Aur.]

\*REFLĀTUS, ūs. m. (reflo) \*\*I. *A blowing back or against*: unum (navigium) mergi vidimus, reflatu beluē (sc. balenae) oppletum unda, Plin. 9, 6, 5. II. *Concr.*: A contrary wind: L. naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, Cic. Att. 12, 2.

RE-FLECTO, xi, xum. 3. v. a. and n. I. *Act.*: *To bend or turn back or backwards*. \*A) *Prop.*: caudam sues intorquent, canum de genere sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. 11, 50, 111. — [Middle: longosque reflectitur ungues, gets long claws, Ov. M. 5, 547.] B) *Fig.*: *To turn away, to avert*: nonnumquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sall. 16, 46: — mentes reflectuntur. [II. *Neut.*: *To bend or turn back, to yield*, Lucr. 3, 501.]

[RE-FLEXIM. adv. (reflecto) *Invertedly, conversely*, App.]

[REFLEXIO, ōnis. f. (reflecto) *A bending back*, Macr.]

1. REFLEXUS, a, um. *part. of reflecto*.

[2. REFLEXUS, ūs. m. (reflecto) *A bending back*, App.]

RE-FLO. 1. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To blow back or against*. A) *Prop.*: quo utinam velis passis perveli liceat! Sin reflantibus ventis rejiciemur, tamen eodem paullo tardius referamur necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: — Etesiae valde reflant. \*B) *Fig.*: et cum prospero flatu ejus (fortune) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos et, cum reflat, affigimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19. [II. *Act.*: A) *To blow away from one's self, to blow back*, Lucr. 4, 939. B) *To blow out again, discharge the wind by which a thing is inflated*, App.]

\*\*RE-FLŌRESCO, rūi. 3. v. inchoat. n. *To begin to blossom again, to blossom or flourish again*. I. *Prop.*: Plin. 18, 43. [II. *Fig.*: Sil.]

[REFLŪAMEN, inis. n. (refluo) *That which falls off, a trifle*, Venant.]

\*\*RE-FLŪO, ěre. v. n. *To flow back, to overflow*: nec umquam eodem tempore quo pridie r., Plin. 2, 97, 49.

\*\*REFLŪUS, a, um. (refluo) *Flowing back*, Plin. 2, 97.

\*\*RĚ-FŪCİLLO. 1. v. a. *To warm up again, to revive*: quid efficacibus remediis r. lugentem, Sen. Ben. 3, 9.

\*\*RĚ-FŪDĪO, ōdi, ossum. 3. v. a. *To dig up or out again*: r. solum quam altissime, Plin. 19, 5, 27.

\*\*RĚ-FŪRMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A reforming, reshaping*. [I. *Prop.*: *Transformation*, App.] II. *Fig.*: *Reformation*: r. morum, Sen. Ep. 58.

\*\*RĚ-FŪRMĀTOR, ōris. m. *A transformer, a reformer*: ipsarum literarum jam senescentium reductor ac r., Plin. Ep. 8, 12.

[RĚ-FŪRMĀTUS, ūs. m. (reformato) *I. q. reformatio*, Tert.]

\*RĚ-FŪRMĪDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A shuddering with fear, dread*: in suasionem aut opem aut reformationem deliberantis, Cic. Part. 4.

RĚ-FŪRMĪDO, ātum. 1. v. a. *To start back or shrink from with fear, to dread, stand in awe of*. I. *Of persons*. a) *With acc.*: si qui illum (Theophrastum) secuti imbecillius horrent dolore et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30: — ea fugiat et reformidet oratio: — homines reformidat: — r. bellum: — r. crimen. b) *With inf.*: refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3. \*c) *With a relative clause*: nec tuas tacitas cogitationes extimescit, nec, quid tibi de alio audienti, de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, Cic. Lig. 2. d) *With quod*: neque se r., quod in senatu... Pompeius dixisset, ad quos legati mitterentur, iis auctoritatem attribui, Cæs. B. C. 1, 30. e) *Absol.*: vide, quam non reformidem, Cic. Lig. 3. \*\*II. a) *Of things, with acc.*: r. medentium manus crudum adhuc vulnus, Plin. E. 5, 16. \*\*b) *Absol.*: putatio non debet secundum articulum fieri, ne reformidet oculus, should be checked, should cease growing, Col. 4, 9.

## RE-FRIGERO

\*\*RĚ-FŪRMO. 1. v. a. *To give another shape, to remodel, transform*. [I. *Prop.*: Ov. M. 11, 254.

II. A) *Fig.*: App.] B) *Esp.*: *To reform, improve*: ut ostendam, quam longa consuetudine corruptos depravatosque mores principatus parens noster reformet et corrigat, Plin. Pan. 53.

REFOSSUS, a, um. *part. of refodio*.

REFŪTUS, a, um. *part. of refoveo*.

\*\*RĚ-FŪVĚO, ōvi, ōtum. 2. v. a. *To warm again, to refresh, to cherish, revive*. I. *Prop.*: A) R. oculos, Plin. 8, 27, 41. B) *Of things*: leni afflatu simulacra refovente, reviving, Plin. 36, 15, 22. II. *Fig.*: studia prope extincta refoventur, Plin. E. 3, 18, 5.

\*REFRACTĀRĪŪS, a, um. (refractorius) *Something stubborn, refractory*: (Demosthenes) quod se ab hoc refractariolo judiciali dicendi genere abjuxerat, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.

\*\*REFRACTĀRĪUS, a, um. (refringo) *Refractory, unruly, quarrelsome*: errare mihi videntur qui existimant, philosophis fideliter deditos contumaces esse ac refractarios, Sen. Ep. 73.

REFRACTUS, a, um. *part. of refringo*.

REFRĒNATIO and REFRĒNO. See REFRĒN.

[REFRĀGĀTIO, ōnis. f. *Opposition, resistance*, August.]

[REFRĀGĀTOR, ōris. m. *An opposer, opponent*, Asc.]

RE-FRĀGOR. 1. v. dep. n. [*suffragor*] *To oppose or resist (a person who is suing for any thing)*. I. *Prop.*: tota illa lex accusationem tuam fortasse armasset, petitioni vero refragata est, Cic. Mur. 23: — r. homini: — r. petenti.

\*\*II. *Meton. gen.*: *To oppose, to resist, be against, thwart*: tacita quādam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. 5, 7, 2. — *Absol.*: sunt quādam adolescentium auribus danda, praesertim si materia non refragetur, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5.

\*\*REFRĒNĀTĪO (refræn.), ōnis. f. *A bridling, curbing, restraining*: r. doloris, Sen. de Ira, 3, 15.

RE-FRĒNO (refræno). 1. v. a. [I. *To hold in with a bridle*, Curt. 4, 16.] II. *Gen.*: *To check, restrain, keep back*. [A) *Prop.*: Ov. Her. 6, 87.] B) *Fig.*: semper magno ingenio adolescentes refrēnandi potius a gloria, quam incitandi fuerunt, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: — a redivit r.: — omnium opibus refrēnanda ac coercenda (juventus): — r. libidines: — animum conscientia sceleris avaritiaeque suae r.

RE-FRĪCO, ūi, ātum. 1. v. a. and n. I. *Act.*: *To rub or scratch open again*. A) *Prop.*: Appii vulnera non refrico: sed apparent, nec oculi possunt, do not open afresh, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2: — r. vulnus: — r. obductam jam cicatricem. B) *Fig.*: *To renew, excite afresh*: quum illam pulcherrimi facti memoriam refricat, Cic. Phil. 3, 7: — sceleribus reip. praeterita facta r.: — animum memoria r. cœperat: — fabulam r.: — r. literis desiderium ac dolorem: — r. dolorem oratione. \*II. *Neut.*: *To break out afresh, to break forth again*: crebro refricat lippitudo, non illa quidem perodiosa, sed tamen quae impediatur scriptonem meam, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.

\*REFRĪGĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A cooling*. I. *Prop.*: Et r. aestate et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hibernus, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46. [II. *Meton.*: *A mitigating*, Veg. 5, 56, 1.]

[REFRĪGĒRĀTŪM, īi. m. *A cooler*, NL.]

\*\*REFRĪGĒRĀTŪRĪUS, a, um. (refrigero) *Cooling, that serves to cool*: r. natura (lentis), Plin. 22, 25, 70.

\*\*REFRĪGĒRĀTRIX, īcis. f. *She that cools, cooling*: est quidem natura omnibus (lactucis) r., Plin. 19, 8, 38.

[REFRĪGĒRĪUM, īi. n. (refrigero) *A cooling; fig. refreshment, consolation*, Tert. — Hence, Ital. refrigerio.]

RE-FRĪGĒRO. 1. v. n. *To make cold or cool again, to cool*. I. *Prop.*: A) Ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic. R. Com. 6, 17: — refrigerato et extincto calore: — membra refrigerata. B)



*Absol.*: quum summa (stella) Saturni refrigeret, media Martis incendat, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. — *Middle*: *To cool one's self*: ubi enim potest illa aetas aut *calescere* vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve r. salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57. *II. Fig.*: *To cool down, to deprive of ardour or zeal; hence, pass. to grow cold, to become languid*: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatione rem integram ad M. Metellum praetorem esse venturam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10: — refrigerato levissimo sermone.

[REFRIGESCENTIA, æ. f. (refrigesco) *A mitigating, Tert.*]

RE-FRIGESCO, xi. 3. v. *inch. n.* *To grow cold or cool again, to cool.* *\*\*I. Prop.*: R. ager, Col. 2, 15, 2.

*II. Fig.*: *To cool down, i. e. to lose vigour or energy, to abate in strength or vigour, to grow stale or flat, subside*: illud crimen de numis *caluit* se recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic. Pl. 23: — belli apparatus refrigeret: — r. res interpellata bello: — r. hasta Cæsaris, goes on coldly: — r. sortes plane, are altogether out of fashion or use: — sane quam refrixit: — quum Romæ a iudiciis forum refrixerit, when there shall be little business in the forum, shall be few judicial proceedings, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2. — Domitius cum Messala certus esse videbatur; Scaurus refrixerat, had no prospect (of election), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: — r. Memmius.

REFRINGO, frēgi, fractum. 3. v. a. (frango) *To break open, to open by force.* *I. Prop.*: A) R. claustra, Cic. Mur. 8. *\*\*B) Gen.*: *To break to pieces*: r. mucronem, Plin. 8, 15, 17. *II. Fig.*: *To break, i. e. to repress, check, destroy*: disposito equitatu (sc. in vado) qui vim fluminis refringeret, Cæs. B. G. 7, 56.

*\*\*REFRIVA FABIA.* Which was carried home at seed-time, for the sake of a good omen, or to serve as an offering: fabam utique e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causa, quæ ideo r. (al. referiva) appellatur, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

[RE-FRONDESCO, Ære. v. inchoat. n. *To put forth leaves again, Sid.*]

[RĒ-FŪGA, æ. c. (refugio) *A runaway, Dig.*]

RĒ-FŪGIŌ, fūgi. 3. v. n. and a. *I. Neut.*: *To flee back, to retreat.* *A) Prop.*: 1) R. Syracusas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38. 2) *a) Of inanimate things*: vites a caulibus brassicisque, si propter sati sint, ut a pestiferis et nocentibus r. dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120. *\*\*b) Of places*: *To be remote, to recede in the distance, be in the background*: Pontus Euxinus longe refugientes occupat terras, Plin. 4, 12, 24. *B) Fig.*: 1) *Ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiat*, Cic. Sen. 23, 51: — r. ab instituta consuetudine: — r. a genere hoc toto sermonis: — r. a dicendo pudore: — refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3. 2) *Esp.*: *To have recourse to anybody or any thing, to flee to*: quum esset productus et quum tecum fuisset, refugit ad legatos, Cic. Dei. 11. *II. Act.*: *To flee from any thing, to shun, avoid.* *A) Prop.*: quem ego si ferrem iudicem r. non deberet, quum testem producam reprehendere audebit? Cic. R. Com. 15, 45: — impetum r. *\*\*B) Fig.*: r. hæc vitia, Quint. 4, 2, 43.

*\*RĒFŪGIŪM, ii. n. (refugio) Refuge; concr. a place of refuge.* *\*\*I. Prop.*: [A] *Abstr. plur.*: Just. 11, 4, 9.] *B) Concr.*: silvæ tutius dedere r.: nam castra in campis sita eadem die capiuntur, Liv. 9, 37. *II. Fig.*: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et r. senatus, Cic. Off. 2, 8.

*\*\*RĒFŪGUS, a, um. (refugio) Fleeing back, receding*: r. Nilus, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: — *Subst.*: ut instantibus comminus resisterent, refugos non sequerentur, Tac. A. 13, 40.

[RĒFULGENTIA, æ. f. (refulgeo) *Reflection of light, refugency, App.*]

*\*\*RĒ-FULGĒŌ, si, 2. v. n. To lighten back, to reflect light, to shine or glitter forth.* *I. Prop.*: r. corpus versicolori veste pictisque et auro cælati armis, Liv. 7, 10. *II. Fig.*: tum refulsit certa spes liberorum parentibus, Vell. 2, 103.

*\*RĒ-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. To pour back, to give back.* *I. Prop.*: A) Quibus (vaporibus) altæ et renovatæ

stellæ atque omnis æther refundunt eodem et rursus trahunt indidem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118. *\*\*B) Meton.*: si angustius vulnus est, quam ut intestina commodè refundantur, incidendum est, donec satis pateat, Cels. 7, 16. [II. Fig.: Ov. M. 11, 657.]

[RĒFŪSIO, ōnis. f. (refundo) *A pouring back, Macr.*]

[RĒFŪSŌRIUS, a, um. (refundo) *Giving back, returning, Sid.*]

REFUSUS, a, um. *part. of refundo.*

RĒFŪTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A refutation, Cic. Top. 25, 93.*

[RĒFŪTĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who refutes, Arn.*]

[RĒFŪTĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (refuto) *Of or belonging to refutation, Cod. Just.*]

[RĒFŪTĀTUS, ūs. m. (refuto) *Refutation, Lucr. 3, 524.*]

RĒFŪTO. 1. v. a. (*perhaps prop. to bring down the heat of boiling water by the infusion of cold; but this is uncertain.*) *To damp, quell, drive back again.* *\*I. Prop.*: semper illas nationes nostri imperatores refutandas potius bello quam lacerendas putaverunt, Cic. P. C. 13. *II. Fig.*: *To repress, repel, resist.* A) *Gen.*: quam (virtutem) vos non modo non aspernari ac r. sed *complecti* etiam et augere debetis, Cic. R. Post. 16, 44: — refutetur ac *rejecitur* ille clamor: — cupiditatem r.: — libidinem r. B) *To refute, confute, disprove* [*refellere, redarguere*]: nostra *confirmare* argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria r., Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 80: — perjuriam testimonii r.: — quos tum, ut pueri, r. domesticis testibus solebamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: — ut a te refutentur: — [*poet. with an objective clause, Lucr. 3, 351.*]

[RĒGĀLIMEN, inis. n. *A kingdom, ML.—Hence, Fr. royaume.*]

RĒGĀLĪŌIUS, i. m. (regalis) *A kind of small bird, perhaps a wren, Suet. Cæs. 81.*

RĒGĀLIS, e. (rex) *Of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal, princely.* *I. Prop.*: A) R. genus civitatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: — r. res publica: — r. nomen (*shortly after, nomen regis*): — r. imperium: — virtus et sapientia r.: — quiddam præstans et r.: — r. ducere: — [*Comp.*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 45.]

[B] *Subst.*: 1) Regales, those who belong to the royal family, princes of the blood royal, Amm. 2) Regalium ordo, at *Formice, of unknown signification, Inscr.* *II. Meton.*: *In the manner of kings, worthy of a king, kingly, splendid*: pulcherrimo vestitu et ornatu regali in solio sedentem, Cic. Fin. 2, 21. — [*Hence, Ital. reale, Fr. royale.*]

*\*\*RĒGĀLĪTER, adv. Like a king, royally, regally, splendidly (in good or bad sense), imperiously: sacrificio r. Minervæ confecto, Liv. 42, 51.*

[RĒ-GAMMANS, antis. (gamma) *Like a Digamma, Aggen.*]

[RĒGĒLĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A thawing, Aggen.*]

*\*\*RĒGĒLO. 1. v. a. To thaw again, to warm again.*

*I. Prop.*: r. solum ædificii, Col. 1, 5, 8. *II. Fig.*: jam aetas mea contenta est suo frigore: vix media regelatur æstate, Sen. Ep. 67.

[RĒ-GĒMO, Ære. v. n. *To resound with sighs, Stat. Th. 5, 339.*]

[RĒGĒNĒRĀTIO, ōnis. f. *Regeneration, August.*]

*\*\*RĒ-GĒNĒRO. 1. v. a. To bear, bring forth, or beget again, to reproduce.* *I. Prop.*: signa quædam nævosque et cicatrices etiam r. quarto partu, Plin. 7, 11, 10.

*II. Meton.*: *To produce the like, to represent again, to reproduce*: qui adulterio Æthiopis nata matre nil a ceteris colore differente, ipse avum regeneravit Æthiopem, Plin. 7, 12, 10: — r. patrem Tiberium, id. 14, 22, 28, § 145.

*\*\*RĒGERMĪNĀTIO, ōnis. f. A putting forth buds again, a regenerating, Plin. 17, 20, 34.*

*\*\*RĒ-GERMĪNO, are. v. n. To put forth buds again, to regenerate, Plin. 16, 33, 60.*

*\*\*RĒ-GĒRO, gessi, gestum. 3. v. a. To bear or carry back.* *I. Prop.*: A) Longe a terra abest navium statio, littribusque *afferuntur* onera et *regeruntur*, Plin. 6, 23, 26. B) *Meton. of written notes*: *To enter, transcribe*: similis

(oratio) commentariis puerorum sit, in quos ea quæ aliis de-  
ciationibus laudata sunt, regeant, Quint. 2, 11, 7. II. *Fig.*: To throw back, to give in return, retort: pro  
quo tibi proxima epistola tot rusticos Stoicos regeram, ut  
Cassium Athenis natum esse dicas, Cassius ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19.

**\*\*REGESTUM, i. n.** I. *Earth thrown up*, Col. 11, 3,  
10. [II. *Plur.*: Regesta, örüm. n. A list, register, Vop.]

REGESTUS, a, um. part. of regero.

RĒGĪA, æ. f. I. A) (sc. domus) A royal palace,  
residence of a king; court: in regia regem ipsum quasi  
productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16. B) *Esp.*:  
The castle or palace of Numa, on the Via Sacra, near  
the temple of Vesta, which was afterwards used for religious  
purposes, Cic. Mil. 14, 37. \*\*C) Meton. 1) A royal  
tent: ferrum hostemque in vestibulo habens regie, Liv. 2,  
12, 10. 2) The court, i. e. the king and courtiers, the  
government: tulit et Romana r. sceleris tragici exemplum,  
Liv. 1, 46. [3] *Poet.*: A yard for cattle, V. Fl. \*\*II.  
(sc. urbs) The town in which a king resides, a royal resi-  
dence: Cæsarea, Jubæ r., Plin. 5, 2, 1. \*\*III. (pure  
Latin for basilica.) A magnificent hall or other public  
building: dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, August. ap.  
Suet. Aug. 76.

[RĒGĪBĪLIS, e. (rego) That may be guided, governable, Amm.]

RĒGĪE. adv. Like a king; despotically, imperi-  
ously: ut ea, quæ r. seu potius tyrannice statuit in oratores  
Apronius, prætermittam, tyrannically, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48: —  
crudeliter et r. factum.

REGIENSES. The inhabitants of Regium, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 4.

[RĒGĪFĪCE. adv. Royally, in a princely manner; splendidly,  
Sil. 11, 273.]

[RĒGĪFĪCUS, a, um. (rex-facio) Royal, princely, splendid,  
Virg. Æ. 6, 605.]

RĒGĪFŪGĪUM, ii. n. (rex-fuga) A feast celebrated on  
the 24th of February, in commemoration of the expulsion of the  
last king from Rome, Ov. F. 2, 685.

[RĒ-GIGNO, ěre. v. a. To produce again, Lucr. 5, 245.]

[1. RĒGILLUS, a, um. (regius) Royal, princely, splendid,  
Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 39.]

2. RĒGILLUS, i. m. I. A town of the Sabines, from  
which Appius Claudius came to Rome, Liv. 3, 16: also, Rē-  
gilli, örüm. m., Suet. Tib. 1. —Hence, Claudius Appius Regil-  
lanus, Suet. Tib. 2; and Claudius Regillensis, Liv. 8, 15.

II. A lake of Latium, where the Romans, under Postumius,  
obtained a victory over the Latins, Cic. N. D. 3, 5: the same  
lake is called also lacus Regillus, Liv. 2, 19; and Regilli  
lacus, Flor. 1, 11, 2. —Hence, Regillensis, a surname of the  
Postumii: M. Postumio Regillensis, Liv. 4, 49. III. A Ro-  
man surname: M. Æmilius R., Liv. 24, 7.

**\*\*RĒGĪMEN, inis. n. (rego) A leading, guiding.**

I. Prop. A) Cautus aut r. equarum exercere, Tac. A.  
13, 3. [B] *Poet. concr.*: A rudder, helm, Ov. M. 11, 552.

II. *Fig.* A) A governing, directing, leading: r.  
totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv. 3, 33. B) *Esp.*:  
A ruling of the state, government, command: ad vana  
revolutus de reddenda republica utque consules seu quis alius  
r. susciperent, Tac. A. 4, 9. C) *Concr.*: A leader, guide,  
ruler: adeo nihil censoria animadversio effecit, quo minus  
r. rerum ex notata indigne domo peteretur, Liv. 4, 31. [Hence,  
Fr. regime.]

[RĒGĪMENTUM, i. n. (regimen) I. q. regimen; usually in  
the plur., Dig. [Hence, Ital. reggimento.]

RĒGĪNA, æ. f. (rex) [I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: A  
queen, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76.] 2) *Esp.* of Cleopatra, Cic.  
Att. 14, 8. B) Meton. 1) Of goddesses, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72.  
[2] A king's daughter, princess of the blood royal, Ov. H. 12, 1.  
3) A lady of rank, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 50. 4) Gen.: A chief  
person or thing, mistress, Stat. Th. 4, 379. II. *Fig.*: hæc  
una virtus (justitia) omnium est domina et r. virtutum, Cic.  
Off. 3, 6, 28. [Hence, Ital. regina, regina, Fr. reine.]

RĒGĪO, ōnis. f. (rego) \*I. Prop. A) A direction,  
line: si qui tantulum de recta regione deflexerit, Cic. Verr.  
2, 5, 68: — eam esse naturam et regionem provincie tue,  
the position, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6. B) Adv.: e regione. 1) In a  
straight direction or line, straight forward: ut cum  
duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, alterum e regione mo-  
veatur, alterum declinet, Cic. Fat. 9, 18. 2) Opposite, di-  
rectly opposite, over against; with genit., dat., or absol.  
a) With genit.: (luna) quum est e regione solis, interpositu  
interjectuque terræ repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103. b)  
With dat.: dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terræ,  
qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos avt-  
pōdas vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123. \*\*c) Absol.: acie e regione  
instructa, Nep. Milt. 5, 3. [3] *Fig.*: On the contrary, on the  
other hand [e contra], Hier. II.) Meton. A) A bound-  
ary line. 1) *Esp.*: In augury: nempe eo (lituo) Romu-  
lus regiones direxit tum, quum urbem condidit... ab Attio  
Navio per lituum regionum facta descriptio, Cic. Div. 1, 17:  
— regionibus ratis. 2) Gen.: A boundary, limit. a)  
Prop. plur.: anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res  
gestæ atque virtutes iisdem quibus solis cursus, regionibus  
ac terminis continentur, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21: — res eæ orbis  
terre regionibus definiuntur: — Sing.: Cæsar in iis est nunc  
loci, quæ regione orbem terrarum, rebus illius gestis, imper-  
ium populi Romani definiunt, Cic. Balb. 28, 64. b) *Fig.*  
plur.: quibus regionibus vitæ spatium circumscriptum est, Cic.  
Arch. 11: — sese regionibus officii continet. 3) A region  
or quarter of the heavens, etc.: r. aquilonaris, australis,  
Cic. N. D. 2, 19. B) A region. 1) Prop. a) Gen.: lo-  
cum delegit et fontibus abundantem et in regione pestilenti  
salubrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: — subter mediam fere regionem: —  
qui innumerabiles mundos infinitasque regiones, quarum nulla  
esset ora, nulla extremitas, mente peragravisset: — r. inha-  
bitabiles. b) *Esp.* a) A tract of land, district, terri-  
tory; often in the plur., lands, territories, regions: in  
ejusmodi regione atque provincia, quæ mari cincta esset, non  
solum præsidii causa navigandum fuisse, Cic. Fl. 12. \*\*B)  
A large part of Rome or of the country round about, a dis-  
trict, region, ward; of which there were, under Servius  
Tullius, four in the city itself; and twenty-six altogether, in  
Rome and the neighbourhood: under Augustus the city alone  
numbered fourteen regiones, Suet. Aug. 30. 2) *Fig.*: A region,  
sphere, territory, department: ceteræ fere artes se ipsæ  
per se tuentur singulæ; bene dicere autem non habet defini-  
tam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis septa teneatur, a definite  
territory, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: — nostræ rationis r. et via, range  
and course. [Hence, Ital. regione.]

[RĒGĪONĀLIS, e. (regia) Of or belonging to a region or dis-  
trict, August.]

[RĒGĪONĀLITER. adv. I. q. regionatim, App.]

**\*\*RĒGĪONĀTIM. adv.** (rego) By districts or re-  
gions, from quarter to quarter, ward by ward: r.  
commerciis interruptis, Liv. 45, 30.

REGIUM (Lepidi) A town of Gallia Cisalpina on the Via  
Æmilia, now Reggio, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9.

RĒGĪUS, a, um. (rex) Of or belonging to a king,  
kingly, royal. \*I. Prop.: cum esset habendus rex,  
quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: —  
r. potestas: — r. vis (with consular imperium): — r. nomen:  
— potestas nomenque r.: — r. civitas: — r. insignia: — r. or-  
natus: — r. apparatus: — r. anni, the government of the kings  
(at Rome): — genus imperii (dictature) proximum similitu-  
dini regie, comes next to regal power. \*\*II. *Fig.*: Royal,  
princely, magnificent: post hunc anulum (Polyerati) r.  
fama est gemmæ Pyrrhi, most illustrious fame, Plin. 37, 1, 3.

[RE-GLESCO, ěre. v. n. (glisco) To grow or increase again,  
acc. to Fest.]

[REGLŪTĪNO, ātum. I. v. a. I. To unglue, to loosen, sepa-  
rate, Catull. 25, 9. — Fig.: M. Cap. II. To join together  
again, Prud.]

**\*\*REGNĀTOR, ōris. m. A ruler, sovereign, regent:**  
r. omnium deus, Tac. G. 39.

## REGNATRIX

**\*\*REGNATRIX**, icis. *f. Adj.*: *Royal, imperial*: prima ab infantia eductum in domo regnatrice, Tac. A. 1, 4. [REGNICOLA, æ. m. (regnum-colo) *The inhabitant of a kingdom*, August.]

**REGNO**, 1. *v. n. and a. (regnum)*. I. *Neut.* A) *To have kingly power, to be a king, to reign*: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: — annum tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat: — regnante Romulo: — **\*\*Impers.**: quia post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnandum... in variis voluntatibus r. tamen omnes volebant, Liv. 1, 17. B) *Gen.* 1) a) *To be master, to rule, govern, command; esp. in a bad sense, to domineer*: quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. Fam. 11, 16: — *In a bad sense*: hic ait se ille, iudices, regnum unum ferre non posse. Quod tandem, Torquate, regnum? an tum, in tanto imperio non dices me fuisse regem, nunc privatum r. dicis? Cic. Sull. 7: — r. paucos menses: — se regnaturum. — r. (with dominari). [b] *Of inanimate things; To rule, to prevail*, Virg. G. 2, 307. \*2) *Fig.*: *To prevail, be the strongest, have the upper hand*: παύτρικόν, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. de Or. 37. **\*\*II. Act.**: *To rule, govern*, Plin. 6, 20, 23.

**REGNUM**, i. n. (rex) I. A) *Royal dominion or government, royalty*: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et r. ejus reipublicæ statum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: — regno spoliare: — labefactare r.: — superbum r.: — r. et esse et vocari, *royalty*. B) *Gen.* 1) *Dominion, government, rule*: quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod r. potest esse præstantius, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — *In a bad sense: Despotism, tyranny, arbitrary power*: hic ait se ille, iudices, r. meum ferre non posse. Quod tandem, Torquate, r.? Consulatus, credo, mei... quo in magistratu non institutum est a me r., sed repressum. An tum, in tanto imperio, tanta potestate, non dices me fuisse regem, nunc privatum regnare dicis? Cic. Sull. 7: — r. occupare: — r. appetere: — omnis dominatio r.que iudiciorum: — r. forense. 2) *Fig.*: abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic. N. D. 1, 23: — sub regno esse omnes animi partes. II. *Meton.* A) (abstr. pro concr.) *A kingdom, realm*: grates tibi ago, summe sol, quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem, Cic. Rep. 6, 9. B) *Meton.*: *Possession, territory*: id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, on your estate, in your possessions or territory, Cic. de Or. 1, 10: — Puteolana et Cumana r. [Hence, Ital. regno, Fr. regne.]

**RĒGO**, xi, etum. 3. *v. a.* *To lead, guide, to direct in a straight line*. I. *Prop.* A) *Deus est, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, cui præpositus est*, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: — coercet et regit beluam. B) *Esp. as a legal t. t.*: r. fines, *to mark or point out boundaries*: nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55. II. *Fig.*: *To guide, govern, manage, direct*. A) *Gen.*: deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: — totam domum r.: — omnia nostra r.: — r. animi motus (with moderari cupiditates): — vellem suscepisset juvenem regendum, Cic. Att. 10, 6. B) *Esp.* 1) *To rule, govern, have dominion over, to reign*: mihi mirum videri solet, quod qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse, iidem ad gubernacula se accessuros profiteantur... Quare qui convenit polliceri operam meam reip., cum rem publicam r. nesciant, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: — r. rempublicam: — r. civitates: — r. summam rerum: — summa iustitia r.: — *Also of abstract objects*: sub regno igitur tibi esse placet omnes animi partes et eas r. consilio? Cic. Rep. 1, 38: — unus potestate omnique sapientia regatur salus civium: — neque suos mores r. neque suorum libidines: — nec se nec suos r. 2) *To set right, to correct*: ut errantem r. posset, Cæs. B. C. 3, 57, 3. [Hence, Ital. reggere.]

[REGRĀDĀTIO, ōnis. *f.* (regradatus) *A degrading*, Cod. Th.] [REGRĀDĀTUS, a, um. *Degraded, put back*. I. *Prop.*: Hier. II. *Meton.*: Sol.]

**REGREDĪOR**, gressus. 3. *v. dep. n.* (gradior) *To go or come back, to return*. I. *Prop.* A) *Ut r. quam*

## REJECTIO

*progredi mallet*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33. B) *Milit.*: *To retreat, retire*: Cæsar (suos) recipere se jussit et loco excedere. Erat per declive receptus: illi autem hoc acris instabant neque r. nostros patiebantur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 45, 5. II. *Fig.*: an in eum annum *progredi* nemo potuerit edicto, quo prætor alius futurus est: in illum, quo alius prætor fuit, regredietur? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42: — r. infinite.

[REGREDO, ere. *act.* I. *q.* *regredior*, Enn. ap. Non.]

**\*\*REGRESSIO**, ōnis. *f.* (regredior) *A going back, returning*. [I. *Prop.*: App.] II. *Fig.*, in *Rhet.*: *Repetition*, Quint. 9, 3, 35.

1. **REGRESSUS**, a, um. *part. of regredior*.

\*2. **REGRESSUS**, ūs. *m.* (regredior) *A return*. I. *Prop.* A) *Nihil errat, quod in omni æternitate conservat*: *progressus* et r. reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. **\*\*B) Milit.**: *Retreat*: periculosum inceptum ratus, ne qua sentirent Romani et r. inde in tutum non esset, Liv. 38, 4. **\*\*II. Fig.** A) *Return, a retracing of one's steps*: quod adeo festinatum ad supplicium, neque locus penitendi aut r. ab ira relictus esset, Liv. 24, 26. [B] 1) *In Law*: *A last resource*, Dig. **\*\*2) Meton.**: ut contra iudiciorum varietates superasset artificis r. ad veniam, Plin. H. N. præf.

**RĒGŪLA**, æ. *f.* (regula) *A straight piece of wood, etc., for ruling, a ruler, rule*. I. *Prop.* A) *Atque si id crederemus, non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis*, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 163, 2. B) *Meton.* 1) *A straight staff, stick, or bar*: quadratas regulas, quatuor patentibus digitos, defigunt, quæ lateres, qui super musculo struantur, contineant, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10, 4; Col.; Cels.; Stat. **\*\*2) a) The piston-rod of a forcing-pump, Vitruv. 10, 12. b) *The shank of a triglyph*, Vitruv. 4, 3. II. *Fig.*: *A standard, rule, pattern*: fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc præscriptionem esse naturæ, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 140: — r., ad quam dirigantur orationes: — r., qua vera et falsa judicarentur: — naturæ r.: — juris atque injuriæ r.: — r. totius philosophiæ: — consuetudinis r.: — mediocritatis r.: — habeo regulam, ut talia visa vera iudicem. III. *A kind of herb*, i. q. basilisca, App.**

**\*\*RĒGŪLĀRIS**, e. (regula) *Of or belonging to a bar*: r. æs, or æs ductile, that can be formed into bars, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

[RĒGŪLĀRĪTER. *adv.* Regularly, by rule, Dig.]

[RĒGŪLĀTĪM. *adv.* (regula) Regularly, by rule, Diom.]

[RĒGŪLO, are. *v. a.* (regula) *To regulate, direct*, C. Aur.]

\*1. **RĒGŪLUS**, i. m. (rex) I. *A petty king, a prince, chieftain*: regulos se acceptos in fidem in Hispania reges reliquisset, Liv. 37, 25. II. *Meton.* [A] *Of bees*, Varr. [B] *A prince royal, king's son*, Liv. 42, 24. [C] *A kind of small bird, perhaps a wren*, A. Carm. Phil. D) *A kind of serpent*, Hier.

2. **RĒGŪLUS**, i. m. *A Roman surname; e.g. M. Atilius Regulus, who was made prisoner in the first Punic war*, Liv.

**\*RĒ-GUSTO**, 1. *v. a.* *To taste again*. **\*\*I. Prop.**: hi quicquid biberint, vomitu remetientur tristes et bilem suam regurgantes, Sen. Prov. 3. II. *Fig.*: illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen r., to read again, Cic. Att. 13, 48: — r. literas: — ἀρτικισμός regurgandus.

[RĒ-GYRO, avi. 1. *v. n.* *To turn round in a circle; fig., to return*, Flor. 4, 2, 6.]

**REICULUS**. See REJICULUS.

**\*RĒJECTĀNĒUS**, a, um. (rejicio) *To be rejected*: morbum, egestatem, dolorem non appello mala, sed si libet, rejectaneu (also, rejecta, rejicienda, reducta), Cic. Fin. 4, 26.

[RĒJECTĀTIO, ōnis. *f.* *A throwing back*, Sol. (doubtful).]

**RĒJECTIO**, ōnis. *f.* (rejicio) *A throwing back*. **\*\*I. Prop.**: r. sanguinis, i. e. a throwing up, Plin. 23, 8, 16. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *A rejecting, refusing to accept*: ut ea quæ secundum naturam sunt, ipsa propter se sumenda sint contrariaque item rejicienda... quæ inventa selectione et item rejectione, sequitur deinceps cum officio selectio, Cic.

Fin. 3, 6, 20: — r. hujus civitatis. B) *Esp.* 1) a) *In Law*, t. t.: *A challenging or objecting to judges*: mansit in conditione atque pacto usque ad eam finem, dum iudices rejecti sunt. Posteaquam r. iudicum facta est, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 16: — r. iudicum: — *Absol.*: Cic. Sull. 33. \*\*b) *Meton.*: *A challenging, rejecting*: excutere, quicquid dici potest, et velut rejectione facta ad optimum pervenire, Quint. 7, 1, 34. 2) *In Rhet.*: r. (al. *trajectio*) in alium, a *retort*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204.

[REJECTO, āvi. 1. v. intens. a. (reicio) *To throw back, to reject*, Lucr. 2, 328.]

1. RĒJECTUS, a, um. *part. of reicio.*

[2. RĒJECTUS, ūs. m. (reicio) *A certain (unknown) part of a ship*, Hyg.]

RĒ-JĪCĪO (reicio), jēci, jectum. [reicis, dissyl., Stat.: reice, Virg.] 3. v. a. *To throw back.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) *Of inanimate objects*: r. pænulam, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: — r. sagulum: — r. scutum, *to put on one's back (in flight)*. [2] *Of living objects*; *To drive back, push back, to remove*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 19. \*\*3) *R. se, to throw one's self again; or to throw one's self to a place*: r. se in grabatum, Petr. S. 92, 3. B) *Esp.* 1) *Milit.*: *To drive back or repel the enemy, to repulse*: Cassius noster feliciter ab Antiochea hostem rejecerat, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2. 2) *Pass.*: *To be driven back (by a storm)*: a Leucopetra profectus... rejectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. Att. 16, 7. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To beat back, to repel, to remove*: (hanc proscscriptionem) nisi hoc iudicio a vobis rejicitis et aspernamini, Cic. R. Am. 53, 153: — quorum ego ferrum et audaciam rejeci in campo, debilitavi in foro, Cic. Mur. 37, 79. B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To reject, despise, disdain, spurn away*: Socratem omnem istam disputationem r. et tantum de vita et moribus solitum esse querere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: — refutetur ac rejiciatur ille clamor: — Me deam spernat aut rejiciat: — rejicienda contraria. b) *In Law*, t. t.: r. iudices, *to challenge or reject judges (as, with us, to challenge jurors)*: quum ex CXXV. iudicibus, principibus equestris ordinis quinque et LXX. reus rejiceret, Cic. Pl. 17. c) *According to the philosophy of the Stoics*: rejicienda and rejecta, things to be rejected, Cic. Fin. 5, 26. 2) a) *To refer, to turn over to*: ne bis eadem legas, ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, Cic. Att. 9, 13: — in hunc gregem r. (with transferre). b) *Polit. t. t.*: r. alqd and alqm ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices), *to refer to*: tu hoc animo esse debes, ut nihil huc rejicias neve in rebus tam subitis tamque augustis a senatu consilium petendum putes. Ipse tibi sis senatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2. — \*\*Of personal objects: legati senatum quum adissent, ab senatu rejecti ad populum, deos rogaverunt, Liv. 7, 20: — \*\**Absol.*: tribuni appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, senatus populi potestatem fecit, Liv. 27, 8. c) *To put off, defer*: a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. rejiciebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: — reliqua in mensem Januarium rejiciuntur: — in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus. \*\*d) *R. se alqd, to apply one's self to any thing, to have to do with*: suscipe curam, ut Cæsarem et Pompeium in pristinam concordiam reducas. Crede mihi, Cæsarem... maximum beneficium te sibi dedisse indicaturum, si huc te rejicis, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 5, 15.

\*\*RĒJĪCŪLUS (reiculus), a, um. (reicio) I. *Prop.*: *Rejected, useless*: r. mancipia, Sen. Ep. 47. II. *Fig.*: r. dies, spent uselessly, lost, Sen. B. V. 7.

[RĒ-LABOR, lapsus. 3. v. dep. n. *To fall or slide back.* I. *Prop.*: Ov. M. 11, 619. II. *Fig.*: *To return*, Hor. E. 1, 1, 18.]

[RĒ-LAMBO, ěre. v. a. *To lick again*, Sed.]

\*RĒ-LANGUESCO, gŭi. 3. v. inchoat. n. *To grow languid again, to become faint or feeble again.* [I. *Prop.*: Ov. M. 6, 291.] — \*\**Meton.*: *To abate, slacken, as the wind*, Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 8. II. *Fig.*: quod autem r. se dicit, *to have abated his anger*, Cic. Att. 13, 41.

RĒLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (refero) *A carrying or bringing back.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: membrans ut juvant aciem, ita crebra

relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, by a frequent motion of the hand towards the inkstand, i. e. by frequently dipping the pen in the ink, Quint. 19, 3, 31.

II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *A retorting*: r. criminis, cum id eo jure factum dicitur, quod alqd ante injuria læssierit, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15. B) *Esp.* \*\*1) *A requiring, returning*: r. gratiae, Sen. Ben. 5, 11. 2) a) *A relating, giving in an account, reporting*: equis audit non modo actionem alqm aut relationem, sed vocem omnino aut querelam tuam? Cic. Pis. 13. \*\*b) *Meton. gen.*: *A report, account*: accedit his et jucunda in sermone bene a quoque dictorum r. et in causis utilis, Quint. 2, 7, 4. 3) *A certain figure of Rhetoric*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207. \*\*4) *In Phil. and Gramm.*: *Respect, relation, reference*: illud quoque est ex relatione ad alqd, Quint. 8, 4, 21.

[RĒLĀTĪVE. adv. *Relatively*, August.]

[RĒLĀTĪVUS, a, um. (refero) *That refers or relates to any thing, relative*, Arn.]

\*\*RĒLĀTOR, ōris. m. (refero) I. A) *One who relates, a reporter*: incipiam sperare etiam consilio senatus, auctore te, illo (sc. Lentulo consule) relatore, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15. [B) *Gen.*: *A narrator*, Ven. II. R. auctionum, a commissary at public sales, Inscr.]

[RĒLĀTŌRIA, æ. f. (refero) *A receipt, acquittance*, Cod. Th.]

1. RĒLĀTUS, a, um. *part. of refero.*

\*\*2. RĒLĀTUS, ūs. m. (refero) I. *An official report*: non tamen senatus consultum perfici potuit abnuntiis consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. A. 15, 22. II. *Gen.*: *A relating, narrating*: carmina, quorum relatu, quem baritum vocant, accedunt animos, by the recital of which, Tac. G. 3.

RĒLAXĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An extending; hence, a lightening, easing*: verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed r., Cic. de Or. 2, 5: — r. animi: — *Absol.*: (dolor) dat intervalla et relaxat... quæ est ista r.? relief, abatement, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

[RĒLAXĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who opens or loosens*, C. Aur.]

RĒ-LAXO. 1. v. a. *To make wide again, to widen, loosen, open.* I. *Prop.*: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: — tum astringentibus se intestinis tum relaxantibus. II. *Fig.*: *To relax, relieve, alleviate, lighten, mitigate, ease*: an tu existimas, ferre animos tantum posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: — a contentione r. alqd: — non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed quibus relaxem ac remittam: — dissolutionibus r.: — quicquid ego astringi, relaxat: — animus somno r.: — r. animum: — r. animos et dare se jucunditati: — ex sermone relaxarentur animi: — tristitiam ac severitatem mitigare et r.: — (animi) cum se plane corpori vinculis relaxaverint, Cic. de Sen. 22: — r. se occupationibus: — r. se a nimia necessitate. — *Middle*: homines quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen, si modo homines sunt, interdum animis relaxantur, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: — insani quum relaxantur, in their lucid intervals: — *Absol.*: (dolor) si longus, levis; dat enim intervalla et relaxat, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

RELECTUS, a, um. *part. of 2. RELEGO.*

RĒLĒGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A sending away, a banishing*: with amandatio, Cic. R. Am. 15, 43: — with exsilium, Liv. 3, 10. [II. *A legacy, bequest*, Dig.]

1. RĒ-LĒGO. 1. v. a. I. *To send away, remove.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.* a) (L. Manlius tribunus plebis) criminabatur, quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset et ruri habitare jussisset, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: — hunc in prædia rustica r. \*\*b) *Meton.*: *To remove from a place*: Taprobane extra orbem a natura relegata, Plin. 6, 22, 24. 2) *Esp.* of the milder form of banishment; *To send away to a certain distance from Rome for a limited period of time, without capitis diminutio*: (consul) L. Lamiam in concione relegavit edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, quod esset ausus pro civi... deprecari, Cic. Sest. 12. B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: apud quem ille (M. Curius) sedens Samnitium dona rele-

gaverat (for which we find repudiati Samnites), had refused or declined to accept, Cic. Rep. 3, 28. \*\*2) *Esp.*: To turn over or refer to: nec tamen ego in plerisque eorum obstringam fidem meam potiusque ad actores relegabo, Plin. 7, 1, 1:—[*Poet. with dat.*: Tib. 4, 6, 5.] [II. *In Law*: To bequeath, to leave by will, Dig.]

2. RĒ-LĒGO, lēgi, ectum. 3. v. a. To go over anew.

[I. A) To gather up again, Ov. M. 8, 173.] \*\*B) Also absol. of localities; To go or travel over again: relegit Asiam appellitque Colophone, Tac. A. 2, 54. II. To go over again by reading, speaking, or thinking [retractare]: qui omnia, quæ ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28.

[RĒ-LENTESCO, ēre. v. inch. n. To become slack again, to slacken, relax; fig. Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76.]

[RĒLĒVĀMEN, inis. n. (relevo) An alleviation, Prisc.]

[RĒLĒVĀTIO, ōnis. f. A relieving, Front.]

RĒ-LĒVO. 1. v. a. I. To raise up again. [A] Prop. M. 9, 318. \*\*B) Fig.: r. caput, Plin. 1, 24, 4.

II. *Meton.*, To lighten again, or simply to lighten. A) Prop.: quotus enim quisque est, qui epistolam paulo graviores ferre possit, nisi eam pellatione relevarit, Cic. Att. 1, 13. B) Fig.: To relieve, alleviate, assuage; to diminish, lessen: quodsi ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residebit... ut sæpe homines ægri morbo gravi... si aquam gelidam biberint, primo r. videntur... sic hic morbus, qui est in re publica, relevatus istius pœna, vehementius vivis reliquis ingravescet, Cic. Cat. 1, 13:—r. with recreate:—cujus mors te ex alia parte relevavit, relieved thee from a burden:—ut potius relevares me, mightest comfort me:—ut cibi satietas et fastidium aut submarna alia re relevatur aut dulci mitigatur, Cic. de Inv. 1, 17:—r. communem casum misericordia hominum.

[RĒ-LĪCĪNUS, a, um. Bent back or upwards, App.]

RĒLĪCTIO, ōnis. f. (relinquo) A leaving behind, forsaking: vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis reipublicæ (shortly before, relinques patriam?), Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5:—r. proditioque.

1. RĒLĪCTUS, a, um. part. of relinquo.

[2. RĒLĪCTUS, ūs. m. (relinquo) A forsaking, neglecting, Gell. 3, 1, 9.]

RELICUUS, a, um. See RELIQUUS.

[RĒ-LĪDO, sum. 3. v. a. (lædo) To strike back, to strike.

I. Prop.: Prud. II. Fig.: To destroy, Aus.]

[RĒLĪGĀMEN, inis. n. (religo) A tie, band, Prud.]

\*RĒLĪGĀTIO, ōnis. f. A binding or tying to any thing: adminiculorum ordines, capitum jugatio, r. et propagatio vitium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

[RĒLĪGENS, entis. I. Part of 2. relego. II. Adj.: Pious, religious, poet. ap. Gell. 4, 9.]

RĒLĪGĪO (religio), ōnis. f. (relēgo) I. Divine adoration or worship, religious rites or institutions, religion: qui omnia, quæ ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo, tamquam a diligendo diligentes, ex intelligendo intelligentes: his enim in verbis omnibus inest vis legendi eadem, quæ in religioso, Cic. N. D. 2, 28:—religione, id est cultu deorum:—r. est, quæ superioris cuiusdam naturæ (quam divinam vocant) curam cærimoniamque affert:—religionum cærimonis:—omnes partes religionis:—religionibus colendis:—religione atque clementia:—pax mater juris et religionis:—a quibus r.?—pietatem et religionem versari in animis:—a pietate, religione deducere:—tollere religionem:—ad officium r. ducere:—omnem religionem funditus tollere:—aut cultu aut religione:—pura r.:—r. cærimonique:—magna r. cærimonique:—quæ sceleri propiora sunt quam religioni:—r. tollitur:—mederi religioni:—externa r.:—communis om-

nium gentium r.:—sua cuique civitati r. est:—r. sacrorum:—religioni pecuniam antepone:—illius vendibilem orationem r. deorum immortalium nobis defendentibus facile vincebat, Cic. Læl. 25:—de quorum religione jam diu dicimus:—r. Cereris:—quantam esse religionem convenit eorum:—auctoritas religionis:—summa religione colere:—religionem pristinam conservare:—religionem nullam afferre:—religionem amittere:—religionem recuperare:—fanum tanta religione fuit, enjoyed such honour or respect:—quanta religione:—hi (barbari) ignari totius negotii ac religionis, of religious matters, of religion, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35:—venit mihi religionis illius in mentem:—de religione queri:—In the plur.: quid? qui aut fortes aut claros aut potentes viros tradunt post mortem ad deos pervenisse... nonne expertes sunt religionum omnium? Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119:—religionum jura:—pro religionibus suis:—contra religionum religiones.

II. *Meton.* A) Subj. 1) a) A religious feeling, awe, or fear; conscience, sense of religious duty: illi vero dicere, sibi id nefas esse, seseque cum summa religione, tum summo metu legum et iudiciorum teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34:—ut eam non r. contineret:—perturbari religione:—inanis r.:—tanta religione obstructa tota provincia est:—obstrinxisti religione populum Romanum:—oblata r. Cornuto est:—ad oblatam aliam religionem:—injicere religionem alci:—afferre religionem:—rem in religionem populo venisse:—rem habere religioni:—quæ r. Mario non fuerat:—religione liberari. b) *Meton.*: Guilt, producing uneasiness of conscience: polliceri, se in provinciam iturum, neque ante quem diem iturus sit definire, ut si profectus non esset, nulla tamen mendacii religione obstructus videretur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 11, 2:—In the plur.: an me censetis decretum fuisse, ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur? ut inexpiables r. in rem publicam inducerentur? Cic. Phil. 1, 6. c) *Esp.*: r. iusjurandi, or absol., obligation arising from an oath: an vero istas nationes religione iusjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri arbitramini? Cic. Font. 9, 20. 2) Gen.: Strict conscientiousness; or sometimes, excessive scrupulosity, punctiliousness: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque iudicium, nihil ut possent nisi incorruptum audire et elegans. Eorum religioni cum serviret orator, nullum verbum insolens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, Cic. de Or. 8, 25:—religione a conatu repelli:—nimia r.:—hoc loco Deiotarum non tam ingenio et prudentia, quam fide et religione vitæ defendendum puto, Cic. Dei. 6:—propter fidem et religionem iudicis:—testimoniorum r. et fides:—r. privati officii:—r. officii:—in consilio dando r.:—facta ad antiquæ religionis rationem exquirere:—r. antiqua:—In the plur.: quid est tam potens tamque magnificentum, quam populi motus, iudicium r., senatus gravitatem unius oratione converti? Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 31. B) 1) Object: Sacredness, sanctity: quæ (fortissimorum civium mentes) mihi videntur ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. R. Perd. 10:—propter singularem ejus fani religionem:—r. fani:—r. sacrarii:—r. signi. 2) Concr.: An object of religious veneration: uno tempore Agrigentini beneficium Africani (sc. signum Apollinis) religionem domesticam, ornamentum urbis... requirebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43:—religionem restituere:—sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis prædoque:—prædo religionum:—tantis eorum religionibus violatis:—religiones esse violatas:—religiones maximas violare.

RĒLĪGĪŌSE. adv. I. Religiously, piously: templum Junonis, quod r. colebant, Cic. Inv. 2, 1. II. Considerately, anxiously, conscientiously: an vir gravis r. testimonium dixisse videatur, Cic. Cæl. 22:—r. et sine ambitione commendare.

[RĒLĪGĪŌSITAS, atis. f. (religiosus) Religiousness, conscientiousness, App.]

[RĒLĪGĪŌSŪS, a, um. (religiosus) Somewhat religious, Hier.]

RĒLĪGĪŌSUS (relig.), a, um. (religio) I. A) Full of veneration for the gods, devout, religious: qui omnia quæ ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti r. ex relegendo, Cic.

N. D. 2, 28: — naturâ sanctus et r.: — non r.: — (maiores nostri) mortui tam religiosa jura tribuerant, *religious rites or ceremonies*, Cic. Læl. 4. [B] *Of or belonging to a religious order, religious (sacularis), NL.* II. Meton. \*\*A) Subj. 1) a) *Esp.: Full of scruples of conscience, scrupulous*: civitas r., in principiis maxime novorum bellorum... ne quid prætermitteretur, quod aliquando factum esset, ludos Jovi donumque vovere consulem jussit, Liv. 31, 9: — quia r. erat, *since it was a matter of conscience*, Liv. 2, 5. [b] *Too scrupulous, superstitious*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37.] 2) *Gen.: Conscientious, strict*: quod et in re misericordem se præbuerit et in testimoniis religiosum, Cic. Cæc. 10: — r. testis: — natio in testimoniis dicendis r.: — ad Atticorum aures teretes et religiosos qui se accomodant, Cic. de Or. 9. B) *Of objects of religious veneration; Holy, sacred*: Herculis templum est apud Agrigentinos sane sanctum apud illos et r., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: — r. with sanctus: — signum sacrum ac r.: — r. with sacer: — r. fanum: — Ceres r.: — r. simulacrum Jovis Imperatoris: — r. altaria: — r. loca: — dies r., *a day of bad omen, on which persons hesitated to undertake any thing of importance, e. g. dies Alliensis, the dies atri*, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2.

RE-LĪGO. 1. v. a. I. *To bind back; to fasten, tie.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achilles*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44. 2) *Esp.: To moor a ship, to fasten to the shore*: omnia litora a Cæsare tenebantur, neque lignandi atque aquandi, neque naves ad terram religandi potestas fiebat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 15, 2. \*B) *Fig.*: quæ (prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat et non oriatur a se et rursus ad se revertatur, *connected with external things*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37. [II. *To untie, loosen*, Catull. 63, 84.]

[RE-LĪNO, lēvi. 3. (perf. subj. sync., relerimus, Plaut.) v. a. *To open any thing which has been closed with pitch, resin, etc., to tap, broach*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1.]

RE-LINQUO, liqui, lictum. 3. v. a. I. *To leave behind.* A) *Gen.*: *To leave anybody or any thing behind one's self by going to a distance from it.* 1) *Prop.*: quem (Quintum fratrem) si reliquissem, dicerent iniqui, non me plane post annum, ut senatus voluisset, de provincia decessisse, quoniam alterum me reliquissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4. 2) *Fig.*: Ciceroni meo togam puram cum dare Arpini vellem, hanc eram ipsam excusationem relicturus ad Cæsarem, *to leave this excuse*, Cic. Att. 9, 6: — aculeos r. in animis. B) *Esp.* 1) *To leave behind, as, by death.* A) *Prop.*: moritur Quintus: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintum, Cic. Qu. 4: — fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. R. Am. 7: — quum æris alieni aliquid esset relictum. b) *Fig.*: an, cum statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, studiose multi summi homines reliquerint, consiliorum r. ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem non multo malle debemus? Cic. Arch. 12: — rem publicam r.: — hoc a parentibus majoribusque relictum: — memoriam aut brevem aut nullam r.: — præscripta nobis summi sapientissimique homines reliquerunt: — r. scriptum in Originibus: — in scriptis relictum: — orationes r. 2) *To leave, forsake, abandon, desert.* a) *Prop.*: multis autem non modo granum nullum, sed ne paleas quidem ex omni fructu atque ex annuo labore relinquerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48: — relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, *was left*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 9. b) *Fig.*: quam igitur reliquis populari reipublice laudem? Cic. Rep. 3, 35: — ne libertatis quidem recuperandæ spes relinquitur: — nulla provocatione relicta: — nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, *i. e. makes them superfluous*: — vita turpis ne morti quidem honesta locum relinquit: — hunc facilem et quotidianum novisse sermonem, nunc pro relicto est habendum, *may be considered as yet left*, Cic. Brut. 12: — r. urbem direptioni et incendiis, *to deliver up*: — ne relinquant hominem innocentem ad alcis dissimilis quæstum, *do not abandon*: — in aliorum spe r., *to leave to*: — in opinione cujusquam r.: — [Poet. with an objective clause: Ov. M. 14, 100]: — relinquitur illud, quod vociferari non destitit, non debuisset, Cic. Fl. 34, 85: — relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: — *In Syllogisms*: relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint cansarum, *it remains*, Cic. Inv. 1, 9. 3) *To leave any thing in a certain state or condition (construed with a double*

*predicate*): præsertim quum integram rem et causam reliquerim, *have left it unchanged*, Cic. Att. 5, 21: — rem sic r.: — quod insepultos reliquissent eos, quos e mari propter vim tempestatis excipere non potuissent, Cic. Rep. 4, 8: — ut in cunabulis vagientem relictum: — inchoatum r.: — hic ego jam rem definiam: mulierem nullam nominabo: tantum in medio relinquam, Cic. Cæl. 20, 48. II. *To leave anybody or any thing again, to separate one's self from, to go away.* A) *Gen.* 1) *Prop.* a) Non sine magna spe magnisque præmiis domum propinquosque r., Cæs. B. G. 1, 44, 3. b) *Fig.*: nemo est inventus tam profigatus, tam perditus, tam ab omni honestate relictus, *abandoned or forsaken by*, Cic. R. Perd. 8, 23. B) *Esp.*: *To let go or slip, to give up, to neglect, to let pass*: rem et causam et utilitatem communem non r. solum, sed etiam prodere (*for which, derelinquo jam communem causam*), Cic. Cæc. 18: — jus suum dissolute r.: — omnia r.: — quod mercandi cupiditate et navigandi et agrorum et armorum cultum reliquerant, *had neglected*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: — relictæ possessiones, *uncultivated lands*: — bellum r., *to give up*: — cædes relinquo, *leave unmentioned*: — hoc neque prætermittendum neque reliquendum est: — quæ omnia prætereo et relinquo: — injurias r., *to leave unnoticed or unrevenged*: — legatum omni supplicio interfectum r.: — vim hominibus armatis factam r.: — [Poet. with an objective clause: Lucr. 6, 655.]

[RELĪQUĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Arrears, balance of account remaining to be paid*, Dig.]

[RELĪQUĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who is in arrears*, Dig.]

[RELĪQUĀTRIX, icis. f. *She that is in arrears; fig.*, Tert.]

RELĪQUĪÆ (reliqui.), ārum. [sing. genit. reliquæ, App.] f. (relinquo) *The remains of any thing, residue, remnant, remainder.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quemadmodum r. cibi depellantur tum astringentibus se intestinis tum relaxantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138. B) *Esp.* 1) *Remnants of the table, scraps; also, with a double sense: vellem Idibus Martiis me ad cœnam (i. e. at the murder of Cæsar) invitasses: reliquiarum (i. e. Antonius) nihil fuisset*, Cic. Fam. 12, 4. 2) *The remains of a corpse, ashes, etc., relics*: C. Marii sitas reliquias apud Anienem dissipari jussit Sulla victor, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: — *With a double sense: si funus id habendum sit, quo non amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, sed bonorum emptores, ut carnifices ad reliquias vitæ lacerandas et distrahendas*, Cic. Qu. 15. — *Supposed remains of saints, relics*, ML.] \*\*3) *The flesh of a victim, which was not burnt*, Suet. Aug. 1. \*\*4) *Animal excrements*, Sen. C. Sap. 13. II. *Fig.*: maxime r. rerum earum moventur in animis et agitantur, de quibus vigilantes aut cogitavimus aut egimus, Cic. Div. 2, 67: — pristinae fortunæ r.: — belli r.: — ut avi reliquias persequere, *that which the grandfather left, the finishing of the Punic war*.

[RELĪQUĪRE, is. and -ārium, ii. n. *A reliquary, a box or place in which relics are kept*, ML.]

[RELĪQUOR. 1. v. dep. n. and a. (act. reliquavit, Dig.) (reliquus) *To be in arrears, to owe a balance*, Dig.]

RELĪQUUS (relicuus and relicus), a, um. (relinquo) *Remaining, left.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) a) *With dat.*: potes mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum mihi dicis esse, Romam pervehi, Cic. Fam., 9, 18: — erant oppida mihi complura r.: — quæ deprecatio est ei r.? — *Neut.*: quid enim est huic reliqui, quod eum in vita hac teneat? Cic. Sull. 31. b) *Without dat.*: cum familia Titurnia necessitudo mihi intercedit vetus; ex qua r. est M. Titurnius Rufus, Cic. Fam. 13, 39: — unum ex multis reliquum: — si quemquam reliquum habeo: — ornamentum r.: — si qua r. spes est. — *Neut.*: addendo deducendoque videre, quæ reliqui summa fuit, Cic. Off. 1, 18: — cum reliqui nihil sit. — \*\*Subst. with genit.: *A remainder, the rest* [reliquiæ]: Agrigentum, quod belli r. erat, duxit legiones, Liv. 26, 40. — *Plur.*: r. belli perfecta, Liv. 9, 16. 2) *Observe the following phrases.* a) Reliquum est, ut, or with inf., *it remains, that etc* [relinquitur, restat, superest]: quod quoniam uterque nostrum consecutus est, r. est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic. Fam. 7, 31. b) Reliquum (alqm), alqd, or alqd reliqui, facere, *a periphrasis for*

relinquere, viz. a) *To leave behind or remaining*: ut arent, quibus aratrum saltem aliquod satelles istius Apronius reliquum fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55: — hęc cura vix mihi vitam reliquam fecit: — reliquos feci agros, *have left for consideration*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44. — *Neut.*: quod reliquum vitę viriumque fames fecerat, id ferro potissimum reddere volebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 534: — quod fortuna in malis reliqui fecit. — *Esp. with a negative*: te nullam onus cuiquam reliquum fecisse, *that you have left*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: — quibus nihil de fructu reliqui fecit: — ne hoc quidem sibi reliqui facit, ut. *β)* *To leave out or omit any thing (only with a negative)*: cum ex equitum et calorum fuga, quo in loco res esset, cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerant, *they did not leave any thing untold*, they did every thing, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26. *β)* *Esp.* 1) *That remains in point of time, future*: declinasse me paululum et spe reliquę tranquillitatis pręsentes fluctus tempestatemque fugisse, Cic. Sest. 34: — reliquę vitę dignitas: — r. et sperata gloria: — r. in tempus: — *\*\*in reliquum, adv. in future, for the future*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7. 2) *Of debts; Outstanding; subst., reliqua (rarely reliquum), outstanding debts, arrears*: ut pecuniam reliquam Butthroti ad diem solverent (*al. pecunię reliquum*), Cic. Att. 16, 16: — reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 19: — ratio reliquorum: — tanta r.: — ex reliquis, quę Eros Non. April. fecit, *summed or cast up*. — [*Sing., in a double sense, with allusion to the continuation of a story or narrative*, Plaut. Capt. Prol. 16.] *II. Meton.*: *The other, the rest, that which is left or remains.* A) *Plur.*: murus cum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientia definitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: — reliquos magistratus: — moderator luminum reliquorum: — in reliquis partibus: — ad reliquos labores: — reliquis simplicibus: — res capitales et reliquas omnes: — *or subst.*: princeps ille (Plato) arcem sibi sumpsit, in qua . . . R. disernerunt sine ullo certo exemplari formę reipublicę, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: — commune reliquis otium: — r. omnes: — reliquos: — *Without a copula*: Brutorum, C. Cassii, Cn. Domitii, C. Trebonii, reliquorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: — si placet, in hunc diem hactenus. Reliqua (satis enim multa restant) differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: — reliqua vaticinationis brevi esse confecta. *β)* *Sing.*: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes . . . r. centurię . . . r. que multo major multitudo, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: — r. pręda: — r. que Ægyptum: — r. Gręcia: — r. oratio: — omnes agros decumanos per triennium populo Romano ex parte decima, C. Verri ex omni reliquo vectigales fuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43: — quod r. est, *with regard to the rest, respecting what remains*: — quod r. est: — de reliquo.

RĚLĪSUS, a, um. part. of relido.

RELLIG. and RELIQU. See RELIG. and RELIQU.

[RĚ-LŌCO. 1. v. a. *To let out again*, Dig.]

[RĚ-LŌQUI. *To speak again, reply*, Varr.]

\*\*RĚ-LŪCĚO, xi. 2. v. a. *To shine back; or simply, to shine, be bright*: relucens flamma, Liv. 22, 17.

\*\*RĚ-LŪCESCO, luxi, ěre. v. inchoat. n. (reluceo) *To begin to shine again, to become bright again*: cęco reluxit dies, Tac. H. 4, 81: — *Impers.*: paulum reluxit, quod non dies nobis sed adventantis ignis iudicium videbatur, Plin. E. 6, 20, 16.

\*\*RĚLUCTOR. 1. [*abl. part. pręs. reluctanti*, Ov.] *To struggle or wrestle against, to resist.* I. *Prop.* A) Visit cubiculum, in quo reluctantis et impulsę (uxoris) vestigia cernebantur, Tac. A. 4, 22: — [*Poet. with an objective clause*, Claud.] *β)* *Meton. of inanimate things*: inter obstantia saxa fractis aquis ac reluctantibus, Quint. 9, 4, 7. II. *Fig.*: reluctantus invitusque revertens in Italiam, Vell. 2, 102. [1] *Act.*: App. 2) *Pass.*: reluctantus, Claud.]

\*\*RĚ-LŪDO, si. 3. v. n. and n. *To play or jest in return*: temerarios mariti jocos relusit, Sen. Contr. 2, 10.

[RELUINATIO. ἀναγασία, Gl.]

[RĚ-LŪMĪNO, are. v. a. *To enlighten again*, Tert.]

[RĚ-LŪO, ěre. v. a. *To redeem a pledge*, Cęc. ap. Fest.]

\*\*RĚ-MACRESCO, erui. 3. v. inchoat. n. *To grow lean again; or simply, to grow lean*, Suet. Dom. 18.

\*\*RĚ-MĀLĚDĪCO, ere. v. n. *To return reproachful language, to render railing for railing*: non oportere maledici senatoribus, r. civile fęsq; esse, Vespas. ap. Suet. Vesp. 9.

[RĚ-MANCĪPO. 1. v. a. *To emancipate again*, Just.]

[1. RĚ-MANDO, are. *To send word in return*, Eutr. 2, 13.]

\*\*2. RĚ-MANDO, ere. v. a. *To chew again*: Pontiei mures simili modo remandunt, Plin. 10, 73, 93.

RĚ-MĀNĚO, mansi. 2. v. n. *To remain or stay behind.* I. *Gen.*: ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Att. 2, 48: — mulieres Romę remanserunt: — r. in exercitu. II. *Esp.* A) *To remain behind permanently, to be left remaining*: expone igitur primum animos r. post mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: — vestigia officii remanent: — gloria remansit: — id nomen in eo remansit. *β)* (*with adj. as predicate*) *To remain in a certain state or condition, to be left, to remain, continue*: quę (potentia senatūs) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34.

[RĚ-MĀNO, are. v. n. *To flow back*, Lucr. 5, 270.]

RĚMANSĪO, ōnis. f. (remaneo) *A remaining or staying behind or at a former place*: profectio animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur r. ? Cic. Lig. 2: — tua r.

[REMANSOR. *A soldier on furlough*, Inscr.]

[REMANT. I. q. remanant, Paul. Diac.; see REMEO.]

[RĚMĀBĪLS, e. (remeo) *That returns, going back*, Stat. Th. 4, 537.]

[RĚMĚCŪLUM, i. n. (remeo) *A way by which one returns, a return*, App.]

[RĚMĚĀTUS, ūs. m. (remeo) *Return*, Dig.]

[RĚMĚDĪĀLS, e. (remedio) *Healing*, Macr. S. 7, 16.]

[RĚMĚDĪĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A healing, curing*, Scrib.]

[RĚMĚDĪĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that heals or cures*, Tert.]

[RĚMĚDĪO. 1. v. a. and RĚMĚDĪOR. 1. v. dep. n. (remedium) *To cure, remedy.* I. *Act.*: Scrib. II. *Dep.*: Hier.]

[RĚMĚDĪUM, ū. n. (re-medeor) *A remedy.* I. *Prop.*: *Means against a disease, remedy, medicine*: pantheras, quę in barbaria venenata carne caperentur, r. quoddam habere, quo cum essent usę, non morerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. II. *Fig.*: *Any remedy or means against any thing*: temporibus hibernis ad magnitudinem frigorum et tempestatum vim ac fluminum pręclarum hoc sibi r. compararat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10: — r. sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem: — r. quęrere ad moram: — illius tanti vulneris r.: — veneficiis remedia invenire: — acrioribus salutis suę remediis subvenire.

[RĚMĚLĪGO, ěnis. f. *She that delays*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6.]

[RĚ-MĚMĪNI, isse. v. n. *To call to mind again*, Tert.]

[RĚ-MĚMŌRO, are. v. a. *To mention again*, Tert.]

RĚMENSUS, a, um. part. of remetior.

\*RĚ-MĚO, avi. 1. v. n. [*remānant for remeant*, Enn. ap. Fest.] *To go or come back again, to return.* I. *Prop.*: cum humore consumpto neque terra ali posset neque remearet aer, *stream back*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118. [II. *Fig.* Tib. 1, 4, 28.]

[RĚ-MERGO, ěre. v. a. *To dip in or immerse again, fig.*, Aug.]

\*\*RĚ-MĚTĪOR, mensus. 4. v. dep. a. *To measure again or back.* I. *Prop.* A) *Frumentum pecunia r. to measure in return*, Quint. Decl. 12, 19. *β)* *Meton.* 1) *To go or travel over again*: r. stadia, Plin. 2, 71, 73. 2) *To void or discharge again*: r. vinum omne vomita, Sen. Ep. 95.

II. *Fig.* A) *To repeat, relate again*: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. Ir. 3, 36. *β)* *To measure back*: (uxor) jam mihi reddita incipit refici, transmissumque discrimen convalescendo r., *to mend gradually, to*



recover by degrees, Plin. E. 8, 11, 2: [*Pass.*: Remensus, a, um. Gone back, returned, Virg. Æ. 2, 181.]

**RĒMEX**, igit. m. (remus-ago) I. A rower, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114. II. Remex, collect. for remiges, Liv. 37, 11.

**RĒMĪ, ōrum. m.** I. A Gallic tribe, near the modern Rheims, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3. II. The capital of that people, Amm.]

\***RĒMĪGĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A rowing: inhibitiō remigum motum habet et vehementiorem quidem remigationis navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3.

\***RĒMĪGĪUM**, ii. n. (remex) I. Prop.: A rowing: Isidis portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido Adularum distans (shortly before, abest a Ptolemaide quinque dierum navigatione), Plin. 6, 29, 34. II. Meton. (abstr. pro concr.) A) 1) The whole apparatus or furniture of a vessel connected with rowing, the rowing-apparatus, Tac. A. 2, 24. [2] Meton. poet. of wings, Ov. M. 8, 228. B) The rowers, a whole company of rowers: quæ pugna, quæ acies, quod r., qui motus hominum, qui ferarum, non ita expectus est ab Homero, ut quæ ipse non videret, nos ut videremus effecerit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.

**RĒMĪGO**, are. v. n. (remex) To row: arbitrabar sustineri remos quum inhibere essent remiges jussi. Id non esse ejusmodi, didici heri quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur. Non enim sustinent, sed alio modo remigant, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3. [Poet. with acc., Claud.] [Hence, Ital. remeggio]

**RĒ-MIGRO**, are. v. n. To return, to remove back again. I. Prop.: r. in domum suam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: r. in domum veterem e nova: — r. Romam. II. Fig.: r. ad justitiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.

[REMILLUM dicitur quasi repandum, Fest.]

[**RĒMINISCĒTĪX**, ārum. f. (reminiscor) Recollections, reminiscences, Tert.; Arnob.]

**RĒ-MĪNSCOR**, sci. v. dep. n. and a. [act. reminisco, ěre, Prisc.] I. To call to mind, to remember, recollect: ex quo efficit vult Socrates, ut discere nihil aliud sit nisi recordari... docet enim quemvis bene interroganti respondentem declarare, se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: — de quæstoribus reminiscem recordari: —reminiscere, quæ traduntur: — [With an objective clause, Ov. M. 1, 256.] II. To find out by recollection: ut si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona r., neque majora posset consequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat, Nep. Alc. 2.

[**RĒMĪ-PES**, pēdis. That rows with its feet, oar-finned, Aus.]

\***RĒ-MISCĒO**, mixtum or mistum. 2. v. a. To mix again. I. Prop.: venenum remixtum cibo, Sen. C. Sap. 7. II. Fig.: animus naturæ suæ remiscibitur, Sen. Ep. 71.

[**REMISSE**, æ. f. i. q. remissio. Remission, pardon, Tert.]

[**RĒMISSĀRĪUS**, a, um. (remitto) That may be pushed back, Cat.]

**RĒMISSĒ**, adv. Gently, mildly [leniter, urbane; severe, graviter], Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: — Comp., Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255.

[**RĒMISSĪBĪLIS**, e. (remitto) I. Pardonable, remissible, Tert. II. Gentle, mild, C. Aur.]

**RĒMISSĪO**, ōnis. f. (remitto) A yielding or giving way, a lowering, letting down. I. Prop.: ex oculorum obtutu, ex superciliorum aut remissione aut retractione, Cic. Off. 1, 41. II. Fig. A) Abatement, remission: ut onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, similime animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, remissione autem sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: — contentiones vocis et r.: — r. lenitatis quadam gravitate et contentione firmatur, mildness: — r. usus: — senescentis morbi r.: — r. animi ac dissolutio, languor: — ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, recreation: — r. animorum, or simply r., recreation: — ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, to lenity. B) Remission of punishment, pardon: ne remissione penarum crudeles in patriam videamur, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. III. A repeating, repetition: avidius ad pompam manus porreximus et repente nova ludorum r. hilaritatem hic refecit, Petr. S. 60, 5.

[**RĒMISSIVUS**, a, um. (remitto) I. Medic.: Relaxing, laxative, C. Aur. II. Gramm.: r. adverbial, denoting gentleness or moderation (such as pedetentim), acc. to Prisc.]

**RĒMISSUS**, a, um. I. Part. of remitto. II. Adj.: Relaxed, languid, loose, slack. A) Prop.: ut onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. B) Fig.: Not severe or vehement, in good or bad sense. 1) In a good sense: Gentle, indulgent, mild: solet Roscius dicere, se quo plus sibi ætatis accederet, eo tardiores tibicinis modos et cantus remissiores esse facturum, Cic. de Or. 1, 60: — remissior essem: — valde lenes et r.: — r. animus (with lenis): — cum remissis jucunde vivere: — sermo quietus et r.: — amicitia r. 2) In a bad sense: Slack, remiss, negligent, careless: quum te, Servi, remissorem in petendo putarent, Cic. Mur. 26.

[**RĒMITTENS**, entis. Remittent, temporarily ceasing: r. febris, NL.]

**RĒ-MITTO**, mīsi, missum. 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To send back, to let go back, to remove or send away. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: r. mulieres Romam, Cic. Att. 7, 23: — r. alqm ad alqm: — Demetrii librum de concordia tibi remisit, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2. 2) Esp. a) To let go, to slacken: in agro ambulanti ramulum adductum, ut remissus est, in oculum suum recidisce, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: — habenas vel adducere vel r. [b] In Law: r. nuncium or repudium, to dissolve a marriage-contract, to send a bill of divorce; see NUNCIVS and REPUDIUM. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To send or give back, to restore, not to keep, renounce: si quam opinionem jam vestris mentibus comprehenditis, si eam ratio convellet; ... ne repugnetis eamque animis vestris aut libentibus aut æquis remittatis, renounce, Cic. Cluent. 2, 6: — id reddo ac remitto, give it up: — provinciam remitto. 2) Esp. a) a) To let go, to set at liberty, to release: omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequitur gradus, Cic. de Or. 18, 59: — r. animos: — animum relaxare ac r., to unbend, relax: — contentione omnem r.: — urgent tamen et nihil remittunt: — alqd iracundiæ r.: — r. alqd: — neque enim fuit Gabinii, r. tantum de suo, Cic. R. Post. 11, 31: — r. horam de legitimis horis: — r. alqd de severitate cogendi: aliquid r. \*\*b) With an objective clause: To cease doing any thing: neque remittit quid ubique hostis ageret explorare, Sall. Jug. 52, 5. \*\*c) R. se, or Middle: To give way, abate: ubi dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt, Cels. 4, 24: — \*\*Middle: To take recreation, to relax: eundem quom scripsi, eundem etiam quum remittor, lego, Plin. E. 1, 16, 7. b) a) To concede, grant, allow, yield [concedere, condonare]: r. multam, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: — omnia tibi ista concedam et remittam: — memoriam mihi remittas oportet, that you grant: — r. atque concedere, ut: — tempus r.: — tantum r.: — r. in triennium: — tibi remittant istam voluptatem, grant you that pleasure: — \*\*Absol.: remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, permitting it, Liv. 6, 36. [b] Poet.: With an objective clause: Ov. M. 11, 376.] II. Neut.: To give way, decrease: cum remiserant dolores pedum, non deerat in causis, Cic. Brut. 34, 130.

[**RĒMĪ-VĪGUS**, a, um. (remus) Impelled by oars, Varr. ap. Non.]

**REMIXTUS** (remistus), a, um. part. of remisceo.

**REMMĪUS**, ii. A Roman family name, Tac. A. 2, 68. — Hence: lex Remmia de calumniatoribus, Cic. R. Am. 19.

\***RĒ-MŌLIŌR**, 4. v. a. To move or push back or away: proxima quæque remolitur et jactat, Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 13: — [*Pass.*: Rēmōlitus, a, um. Sen.]

**RĒ-MOLLESCO**, ěre. v. inch. n. To become soft again. [I. Prop.: Ov. M. 10, 285. II. Fig.: quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendum r. homines atque effeminari arbitrantur, to lose strength, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2.]

\***RĒ-MOLLĪO**, itum. 4. v. a. To make soft again; or simply, to make soft. I. Prop.: r. terra debet æqualiter, Col. 2, 11, 9. II. Fig.: eo se inhibutum ac remollitum, quo minus, ut destinarat, moved, mollified, Suet. Aug. 79.

[RE-MŌNĒO, ēre. v. a. *To warn again*, App. (al. te monebam.)

RĒ-MŌRA, æ. f. [I. *A delay, hindrance*, Plaut. Tr. 1, 16.] II. *The Latin name for echeneis*, Plin. 32, 1. 1.

[RĒMŌRĀMEN, inis. n. (remoror) *That which hinders, a hindrance, impediment*, Ov. M. 3, 567.]

[RĒMŌRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that causes delay*, M. Cap.]

[RĒ-MORBESCO, ēre. v. n. (morbus) *To fall ill again, to have a relapse*, Enn. ap. Fest.]

\*\*RĒ-MORDĒO, rsum. 2. v. a. *To bite again; only fig. for to torment or disturb again*: sin tandem libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4.

[REMORIA, æ. f. *A place on Mount Aventine, named after Remus*, Fest.]

[RĒMŌRIS, e. (remoror) I. *That detains or delays, delaying, acc. to Fest.* II. *Slow, dilatory*, A. Vict.]

RĒ-MŌROR. 1. v. n. and a. \*\*I. *Neut. : To delay, loiter, tarry*: r. Italia, Liv. 27, 12. II. *Act. : To keep back, delay, retard, hinder*: eae res, quae ceteras r. solent, non retardarunt, Cic. de I. P. 14: — pœna remorata est, was delayed: — \*\**Absol. : otio luxurioso esse, tamen ab negotiis numquam voluptas remorata*, Sall. Jug. 95, 3: — *With inanimate and abstract objects*: scio te me iis epistolis potius et meas spes solitum esse r., Cic. Att. 3, 14: — [Pass.: Rēmōrātus, a, um. Ov. M. 10, 671.]

\*RĒMŌTE, adv. *At a distance, afar off, remotely*: stellæ eundem orbem tenentes aliæ c. propius a terris, aliæ r. ab eisdem principiis eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87.

\*RĒMŌTĪO, ōnis. f. (removeo) *A removing, removal, putting away*. [I. Prop.: Dig.] II. Fig.: r. criminis est quum ejus intentio facti, quod ab adversario infertur, in alium aut in aliud removetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 29.

RĒMŌTUS, a, um. I. Part. of removeo. II. Adj.: *Remote, distant, far off*. A) Prop.: remoto, salubri, ameno loco, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: — ameno sane et ab arbitris remoto loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31: — civitas a conspectu r.: — in quibus (studiis) remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus contrivimus, Cic. Lel. 27, 104. B) Fig. 1) *Far from any thing, having nothing to do with, not connected with*: quæ jam diu gesta et a memoria r., Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: — scientia r. ab justitia: — (defensio) r. ab utilitate reipublicæ: — naturæ jura a vulgari intelligentia r.: — sermo a forensi strepitu r.: — (Vestiorum) hominem remotum a dialecticis, in arithmeticis satis versatum, Cic. Att. 14, 12: — homines maxime ab injuriis magistratuum r.: — a Tib. Gracchi equitate ac pudore longissime r.: — a culpa r.: — r. ab inani laude et sermonibus vulgi: — ab omni minimi errati suspitione r. 2) *Philos. : remota, things of secondary worth or value, quæ secundum locum obtinent*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

RĒ-MŌVĒO, mōvi, mōtum. 2. [sync. pluperf. remōrant, Hor.: remosse, Lucr.], v. a. *To move back, to remove, put aside, take away*. I. Prop.: remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31: — remotis arbitris: — r. quæ natura occultavit ab oculis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127: — r. plura de medio (with auferre): — r. præsidia. II. Fig.: sic (Numa) religionibus colendis operam addidit, sumptum removit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: — remoto joco, joking apart: — remove istæc, leave that, i. e. do not speak of it: — iste homo innocens, qui illam suspitionem levare atque ab se r. operet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59: — r. alqm ab hoc sermone: — r. alqm a legibus (ferendis): — r. se a negotiis publicis: — r. se ab omni ejusmodi negotio: — r. se ab amicitia alcjs: — r. se ab alqo: — r. se a suspitione: — (levissima) secerni arbitror oportere atque ex oratione r., Cic. de Or. 2, 76: — r. se artibus suis, Cic. de Or. 2.

[RĒ-MŌLO, ire. v. n. *To bellow again or in return, to respond, re-echo, to sound back* (poet.), Ov. M. 657.]

[RĒ-MULCĒO, si, sum. 2. v. a. *To stroke back*. I. Prop.: Virg. Æ. 11, 812. II. Fig.: *To soothe, appease, quiet*, Stat. Th. 8, 93.]

RĒMULCUM [rymulc., Amm.], n. (ῥυμουλκίον) *Naut. : A cable or rope by which a ship is towed, a towing-rope*: postquam in litore relicta navem conspexit, hanc remulco abstraxit, Cass. B. C. 2, 23. [Hence, Fr. remorquer, to tow.]

[REMULSUS, a, um. part. of remulceo.]

[1. RĒMŪLUS, i. m. (remus) *A small oar*, Turp. ap. Non.]

2. RĒMŪLUS, i. m. *A proper name*. I. Remulus Silvius, king of Alba, Ov. M. 14, 616. II. For Remus: sed genus Ausonium Remulique exturbat alumnos, Sulpic. S. 19 III. *The name of a fictitious hero*, Virg. Æ. 9, 360.

[RĒ-MUNDO, are. v. a. *To clean again*, Inscr.]

RĒMŪNĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A remunerating, remuneration, requital, recompense*: a quo expeditur et celerior r. fore videtur, in eum fere est voluntas nostra propensor, Cic. Off. 2, 20: — r. benevolentiae: — r. officiorum.

[RĒMŪNĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who repays*, Tert.]

RĒ-MŪNĒROR. 1. v. dep. a. [\*\*act. form remunerero, are: illæ puellæ artificum pari motu remunerabat, Petr. S. 140, 8.] I. *To repay, recompense, remunerate*. A) Alqm: r. alqm munere, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: — r. alqm officio. \*\*B) Alqd: quasi remunerans meritum, Liv. 2, 12. C) *Absol. : nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in accipiendo vel in remunerando cumulare atque illustrare posset*, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 2: — remunerandi voluntas. [II. Pass.: Remuneratus, a, um. Tert.]

[1. REMURIA, æ. I. g. Remoria, A. Vict.]

[2. RĒMURĪA, ōrum. n. I. g. Lemuria, Ov. F. 5, 479.]

RĒ-MURMŪRO, are. v. a. and n. *Poet. : To murmur back*. I. Prop.: Virg. Æ. 10, 291. — Act.: Calp. II. Fig.: *To speak against, to contradict*, Front.]

1. RĒMUS, i. m. (ῥεμύς) *An oar*. I. Prop. A) *Omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11: — remis in patriam omni festinatione properare. [B) *Poet. meton. : Of the wings of birds*, Ov. M. 5, 558.] II. Fig.: querelam, utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an eam ante paululum dialecticorum remis propellerem (shortly before, remigare [vela facere]), Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. — [Hence, Ital. remo, Fr. rame.]

[2. RĒMUS, i. m. *The brother of Romulus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 2.]

[RENĀLIS, e. (renes) *Of or belonging to the kidneys*, C. Aur.]

[“RENANCITUR significat reprehendit. Unde adhuc nos dicimus nanciscitur et nactus, id est, adeptus,” Fest.]

[RĒ-NARRO, are. v. a. *To relate again* (poet.), Ov. M. 5, 635.]

RĒ-NASCOR, ātus. 3. v. dep. n. *To be born again, to take rise or spring up again*. I. A) Prop.: illi qui mihi pinnas icerant, nolunt easdem r. sed, ut spero, jam renascuntur, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5. \*\*B) *Meton. : velut ab stirpibus lætius feraciusque renatæ urbis*, Liv. 6, 1. II. Fig.: principii nulla est origo... quod si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam. Nam principium extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: — bellum renatum.

RĒNĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of reno. II. Part. of renascor.

RĒ-NĀVĪGO, are. v. n. and a. *To sail back: post in hæc Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro*, Cic. Att. 14, 16.

[RĒ-NECTO, ēre. v. a. *To connect or join*, Avien.]

[RĒ-NĒO, ēre. v. a. *To spin back, i. e. to undo the texture of a web* (poet.), Ov. F. 5, 757.]

RĒNĒS, rēnum (renium, Plin.). [sing. rien, Plant. ap. Fest.] m. I. *The kidneys*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. [II. *The loins*, Nemes.] — [Hence, Fr. rognon.]

[RĒNĒCŪLUS, i. m. (ren, renes) *A little kidney*, M. Emp.]

[RĒNĒDĒTĪA, æ. f. (renido) *A smiling*, Tert.]

\*\*RĒ-NĒDĒO, ēre. v. n. [perf. reniduit, Gloss.] *To shine, glitter, be bright or resplendent*. [I. Prop.: Virg. G. 2, 282.] II. Fig. [A) Gen.: Claud.] B)

*Esp.* 1) *To be cheerful or gay, to rejoice:* quod cum contingit, nescio quomodo hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28. — [*With an objective clause*, Hor. O. 3, 6, 12.]  
 [2] a) *To smile, to laugh:* homo renidens, Liv. 35, 49.  
 b) *With dat. [arridere], to smile on anybody, to be friendly to*, App.]

[RENIDESCO, ēre. v. *inch. n.* (renideo) *To grow bright, to shine*, Lucr. 2, 326.]

\*\*RENISUS, ūs. m. (renitor) *Resistance*, Cels. 5, 28, 12.

\*\*RĒ-NĪTOR, niti. v. *dep. n.* *To struggle against, resist, withstand.* I. *Prop.*: quoniam alter motus alteri renititur, Plin. 2, 82, 84. II. *Fig.*: quum illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese, Liv. 5, 49.

[1. RĒ-NO. 1. v. n. and a. *To swim back*, Hor. Ep. 16, 25.]

2. RĒNO or RHĒNO, ōnis. m. (*a Celtic word*) *A northern animal, probably a reindeer.* I. *Prop.*: (Germani) pelibus aut parvis renonum tegumentis utuntur, magna corporis parte nuda, Cæs. B. G. 6, 21. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *The skin of a reindeer, worn as a garment by the ancient Germans*: Germani intectum renonibus corpus tegunt, Sall. H. Fr. ap. Is.

[RĒ-NŌDIS, e. (nodus) *Tied back or up*, Capitol.]

[RĒ-NŌDO, atum. 1. v. a. *To tie back or up*, Hor. Ep. 11, 28.]

[RĒ-NŌRMĀTUS, a, um. *part. (normo)* *Re-arranged*, Front.]

[RĒ-NŌSCO, ēre. v. a. *To recognise*, P. Nol.]

[RĒNŌVĀMEN, īnis. n. (renovo) *A renewing, a forming anew*, Ov. M. 8, 731.]

RĒNŌVĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *Prop.* A) *A renewing, renovating*: r. mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118:—r. doctrine:—r. timoris. B) *Esp.*: *A renewing of interest, compound interest*: confeceram, ut solverent, centesimis sexennii ducta cum rennovatione singulorum annorum, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5. \*\*II. *Fig.*: *instaurationis sacrarum auspiciorumque r.*, Liv. 5, 52.

[“RENOVATIVUM FULGUR vocatur, cum ex alio fulgure functio fieri cepit, si factum est simile fulgur, quod idem significet,” Fest.]

[RĒNŌVĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that renews or restores*, Inscr.]

\*\*RĒ-NŌVELLO, are. v. a. *To renew, to set or plant anew*: r. vineam, Col. A. 5.

RĒ-NŌVO. 1. v. a. *To renew, restore.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quibus (vaporibus) altæ renovatæque stellæ atque omnis æther refundunt eodem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118:—r. veteres (colonias):—[*Absol.*: Lucr. 6, 1075.] B) *Esp.*: *To reckon interest upon interest; to take compound interest*: Scaptius centesimis renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: periculum sit, ne *instauratas*, maximi belli reliquias ac renovatas audiamus, Cic. P. Cons. 8, 19:—scelus r.:—institutum r.:—r. exemplum:—curam molestiamque r.:—rem r.:—memoriam r.:—bona recordatione r.:—studia r.:—hæc r.:—r. pristina bella:—r. bellum:—r. societatem:—r. illud, *to repeat*.—\*\**With ut*: (consules) ipsis tribunis (plebis) ut sacrosancti viderentur, renovarunt, *repeated, that, etc.*, Liv. 3, 55. B) *Esp.*: *To renew in strength, to refresh, revive* [recreare, reficere]: r. animum auditoris ad ea quæ restant, Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 41:—se novis opibus copisque r.

[RĒ-NŪBO, ēre. v. n. *To marry again*, Tert.]

[RĒ-NŪDO. 1. v. a. *To lay open or bare again*, App.]

[RĒ-NŪDUS, a, um. (*al. nudæ*) *Made bare*, Tert.]

RĒ-NŪMĒRO. 1. v. a. *To pay back, pay again, repay.* I. *Prop.*: millia sagittarum circiter XXX. in castellum conjuncta Cæsari renumeraverunt, counted or numbered to him, Cæs. B. C. 3, 53, 4. [II. *Fig.*: *To pay back, repay, pay off*, Plant. Bacch. 1, 1, 12.]

RĒNŪNCĪATĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A declaring, reporting; public information, intelligence*: an quia tum Cn. Dolabella in eum, qui Milesiis rem gestam renunciarat, animadvertere tuo rogata conatus est renunciationemque ejus,

quæ erat in publicas literas relata illorum legibus, tolli jussit, idcirco te ex hoc crimine elapsam esse arbitrabare? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34:—cognoscite renunciationem ex literis publicis:—r. suffragiorum:—non eundem esse ordinem dignitatis et renunciationis (magistratus):—quod r. gradus habeat. [II. *A giving notice or warning*, Tert.; Dig.]

[RĒNŪNCĪATOR, ōris. m. *One who publishes, proclaims, or discovers*, Dig.]

RĒ-NŪNCĪO (renuntio). 1. v. a. I. *To carry or bring back word, to announce, report.* \*\*A) *Gen.*: misit circum amicos: et quia nihil a quoquam renunciabatur, ipse hospitium singulorum adiit, since no answer was brought back, Suet. Ner. 47.—*Impers.*: posteaquam mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tullii filii tui, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5.—[*Absol.*: Plant. Bacch. 4, 3, 10.] B) *Esp.* 1) *To report officially, to give formal notice, to make a report or return*: si ille vir (Ser. Sulpicius) legationem r. potuisset, reditus ejus gratus fuerit, could have given an account of his embassy, Cic. Phil. 9, 1:—ille renunciat.—*Of an official report, respecting the result of an election to a public office, proclaimed by the præco, or by a commission*: tu, quum esset prætor renunciatus, non ipsa præconis voce excitatus es, qui te totiens seniorum juniorumque centuriis illo honore affici pronuntiavit, ut hoc putares, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15:—prætor renunciatus sum:—sacerdos renunciatus est:—illo die, quo auspiciato, comitiis centuriatis, L. Murenæ consulem renunciavi, Cic. Mur. 1:—r. consulem. 2) *Meton.*: *To announce, report*: assentior vero renuncioque vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de republica dictum putemus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44.

II. (*re, with a negative force*) *To give up, renounce; to retract, recall, revoke*: iratus iste vehementer Sthenio et incensus hospitium renunciat, domo ejus emigrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36:—r. decisionem tutoribus:—renunciata est tota conductio.—*Absol.*: quid impudentius publicanis renunciatis? Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8:—nemo ingemuit... pedem nemo in illo judicio supposit, credo, ne Stoicis renunciaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 53.—\*\*(*unusual*): qui renunciat sibi, quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens officendi, quæ velit, perhaps, represent to themselves, Quint. 12, 11, 10.—[*Hence*, Fr. *renoncer*.]

[RĒNŪNCIUS, ii. m. (renuncio) *That brings back intelligence, or reports*, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 23.]

\*RĒ-NŪO, ūi, ēre. v. n. and a. I. *To signify refusal or disapprobation by nodding, to decline, refuse, deny* [recusare]. I. *Neut. with dat.*: dixerunt hic modo nobiscum ad hæc subsellia: quibus superciliis renuentes huic decem millium criminum! contradicting this charge, Cic. R. Post. 13. II. *Act.*: si fas est defendi a me eum, qui nullum convivium renuerit, has declined, not accepted, Cic. Cael. 11.

[RĒNŪTO, are. v. *intens. n.* (renuo) *To deny, not to admit; to refuse*, Lucr. 4, 602.]

[RĒ-NŪTĀLO, ire. v. a. *To nourish again*, P. Nol.]

\*\*RĒNŪTUS, ūs. m. (renuo) *A denial, refusal*: ego quoque simili *nutu* ac renutu respondere voto tuo possum, Plin. E. 1, 7, 2.

RĒOR, rātus. 2. [2. *pers. præs. rere*, Plaut.] (res) *To believe, think, suppose, judge.* I. *With obj.*, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32:—rebar, Cic. de Or. 3, 22:—rebare, Cic. Att. 14, 8:—rebatur, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26:—rebantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 6. II. *Absol.*: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5:—nam, reor, non ullis, si vita longior esset, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.

[REPAGES. poet. I. q. repagula, according to Fest.]

RĒ-PĀGŪLA, ōrum. n. *Bars or bolts for fastening doors, etc.* I. *Prop.*: in templo Hercules valvæ clausæ repagulis subito se ipsæ aperuerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 34.

II. *Fig.*: *Boundaries, limits*: ut earum rerum (fascium ac securium) vi et auctoritate omnia repagula pudoris officique perfringeres, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15.

[RĒPANDĪ-ROSTRUS, a, um. (repandus-rostrum) *With a snout bent upwards*, Pac. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67.]

[RĒ-PANDO, ēre. v. n. *To open again, App.*]

RĒ-PANDUS, a, um. *Bent backwards or upwards: r. calceoli, Cic. N. D. 1, 29.*

\*\*RĒ-PANGO, ēre. v. a. *To set or plant into: r. semen ferulae, Col. 5, 10, 14.*

[RĒPĀRĀBĪLIS, e. (reparo) *That may be repaired, recovered, or renewed, Ov. M. 1, 379:—r. Echo, repeating, Pers. 1, 102.*]

[RĒPĀRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A repairing, restoring, Inscr.*]

[RĒPĀRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who repairs, Stat. S. 4, 1, 16.*]

[RĒ-PARCO, ēre. v. n. *To be saving or sparing, to abstain from, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 25:—ex nulla facere id si parte reparent, not abstain from doing this, Lucr. 1, 668, Forb.*]

\*RĒ-PĀRO. 1. v. a. *To prepare again or anew, to restore, to renew, repair. I. A) Prop.: id perdere videbatur, quod alio pratore eodem ex agro r. posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86. [B) Esp.: To purchase in return or exchange, to get or procure in return, Hor. O. 1, 31, 12.]*

\*\*II. Fig. A) *Id modo plebes agitabat, quoniam modo tribuniciam potestatem, rem intermissam, repararent, Liv. 3, 37. [B) [reficere, recreare] To refresh, restore, revive, recreate: ad hanc tam assiduus in tribunali, ut labore refici ac r. videretur, Plin. Pan. 77, 5.*

[RĒ-PARTŪRĪENS, entis. part. (parturio) *Bringing forth again, Alcim.*]

[RĒ-PASCO, ēre. v. n. *To feed or nourish again, P. Nol.*]

RĒ-PASTĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A digging round again.*

I. *Prop.: quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferram, quibus fit multo terra fecundior? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.*

II. *Fig.: A working anew, a pruning or lopping, Tert.*

\*\*RĒ-PASTĪNO. 1. v. a. *To dig round again. I. Prop., Plin. 13, 13, 27. [II. Meton.: To clean, Tert.]*

[RĒ-PATRIO, avi. 1. v. n. *To return to one's own country, go home again, Sol.—Hence, Ital. ripatriare, Fr. repatrier.*]

[RĒ-PECTO, xum. 3. v. a. *To comb again, Ov. A. A. 3, 154.*]

[RĒPĒDĀBĪLIS, e. (repedo) *Going back, Ven.*]

[RĒ-PĒDO, āvi. 1. v. a. (pes) *To go back, to recede, Lucr. 6, 1279.*]

RĒ-PELLO, repūli (repp.), rēpulsum. 3. v. a. *To drive, push, or thrust back, to drive away [reficere]. I. Prop.: homines inermes armis viris, terrore periculoque mortis repulerit, fugarit, verterit, Cic. Cæc. 12:—adversarius feriendus et repellendus:—Sabino a mœnibus urbis r.:—r. alqm inde. II. Fig.: To repel, remove, keep off, turn away, prevent: r. oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46:—r. alqm a consulatu:—r. ab hoc conatu:—r. a cognitione legum:—r. ad impediendo ac lædendo.—Also of candidates for a public office, Cic. Pl. 21, 51.—Of abstract objects: omne animal voluptatem appetere, dolorem aspernari et quantum possit a se r., Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30:—r. furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris:—r. illius alterum consulatum a republica:—r. periculum, Cic. Mur. 14:—r. vim [inferre]:—contumelia repellatur, is kept off.*

\*RĒ-PENDO, di, sum. 3. v. a. *To weigh back, weigh to again or in return. \*\*I. Prop.: Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris rependit, three pieces of asparagus weigh a pound, Plin. 19, 4, 4. II. Meton.: To pay in the same weight, to weigh in return. A) Prop.: cui (Septu-muleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic. de Or. 2, 67. \*\*B) Fig. 1) To give an equivalent, to requite, return, recompense, return like for like: r. decus sum cuique (posteritas), Tac. A. 4, 35. 2) To weigh, consider, ponder, Claud.*

1. RĒPENS, entis. part. of repo.

2. RĒPENS, entis. *Sudden, unexpected. I. Prop.: r. adventus hostium [expectatus (with subita maris tempestas)], Cic. Tusc. 3, 22. \*\*II. Meton.: New, fresh [recens]: neque discerneres alienos a conjunctis, amicos ab ignotis, quid r. aut vetustate obscurum, Tac. A. 6, 7.*

[3. RĒPENS. adv. *Suddenly, Ov. F. 1, 96.*]

1104

[RĒPENSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A compensating, Salv.*]

[RĒPENSĀTRIX, icis. f. *She that compensates, M. Cap.*]

\*\*RĒPENSO. 1. v. intens. a. (rependo) *To make up for, compensate, pay back, return: r. id incommodum uvarum multitudine, Col. 3, 2, 15.*

REPENSUS, a, um. part. of rependo.

RĒPENTE. adv. i. q. subito. *Suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252:—r. e vestigio:—r. præter spem:—r. præcidere:—r. dives:—r. reprimere:—r. conticuit:—tenebræ factæ r. [Hence, Ital. repente.]*

[RĒPENTINE. adv. *Suddenly, (al. repentino), Lact.*]

\*RĒPENTĪNO. adv. *Suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic. Qu. 4.*

RĒPENTĪNUS, a, um. (repens) *Sudden, unexpected: terra continens adventus hostium non modo expectatus, sed etiam repentinos multis indicibus ante denunciat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3:—r. [meditata et preparata]:—amor tam improvisus ac tam r.:—r. omnia (with nec opinata):—r. vis (with inexpectata):—r. consilium (with temerarium):—r. mors:—ignoti homines et r., become suddenly known, upstairs. —[Adv.: de repentino, all on a sudden, App.]—[Comp., App.]*

[RĒPERCUSSĪBĪLIS, e. (repercutio) *That may be beaten back, C. Aur.*]

\*\*RĒPERCUSSĪO, ōnis. f. (repercutio) *A striking or beating back, a repercussion, reflection: r. vicinorum siderum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 19.*

1. REPERCUSSUS, a, um. part. of repercutio.

\*\*2. RĒPERCUSSUS, ūs. m. (repercutio) *A beating or striking back, repercussion, reflection, as of light: also, a re-echoing, resounding, Plin. 5, 5, 5.*

\*\*RĒ-PERCŪTĪO, cussi, cussum. 3. v. a. *To strike back, to cause to rebound. I. Prop. A) Of light: To reflect, Plin. 33, 9, 45. B) Of sound: To re-echo, id. II. Fig.: To drive back, to avert, repel, retort: aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint. 6, 3, 23.*

RĒ-PĒRĪO, repĕri (repperi), rēpertum. 4. [old fut. reperibit, Cæcil. ap. Non.: reperibitur, Plaut.: reperierit, id.] v. a. (pario) *To find out, to find, meet with. I. Prop.: reperiam multos vel innumerabiles potius non tam curiosos nec tam molestos, quam vos estis, Cic. Fin. 2, 9:—mortui sunt reperti. II. Fig. A) Gen.: si querimus, cur... causas reperiemus verissimas duas, Cic. Brut. 95:—veræ amicitie difficillime reperiantur:—r., quod sit omni ex parte perfectum:—exitum r.:—nomen ex inventore r.:—quibus quemadmodum uterentur, non reperiebant. B) Esp. 1) With a double predicate: To find any thing as such or such, to recognise, experience.—In the pass., with a double subj.: To be found or recognised as such or such: si conferre volumus nostra cum externis, ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione multo superiores, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 8:—ut vestrae sententiae infestissimæ atque inimicissimæ reperiantur.—With a subjective clause relating to an historical fact: quotum annum regnante L. Tarquinio Superbo Sybarim et Crotonem et in eas Italiæ partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 15. 2) To find out any thing new, to invent, discover, contrive, devise: mihimet in eunda ratio et via repiunda est, qua ad Apronii quæstum possim pervenire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46:—nihil novi r.:—\*\*With an objective clause: Indi gemmas crystallum tingendare repererunt, Plin. 35, 5, 20:—[Reperta, orum. n. Inventions, devices, Lucr. 1, 733.]*

\*\*RĒPERTOR, ōris. m. (reperio) *One that finds out, an inventor, discoverer: r. legum, Quint. 2, 16, 9.*

[RĒPERTŌRĪUM, ii. n. (reperio) *A list, register, Dig.*]

[RĒPERTRIX, icis. f. *An inventress, App.*]

1. REPERTUS, a, um. part. of reperio.

[2 REPERTUS, ūs. m. (reperio) I. *A finding, App. II. An inventing, discovering, App.*]

## REPETENTIA

[RĒPĒTĒNTĪA, æ. f. (repeto) *A remembering, recollecting*, Lucr. 3, 863.]

RĒPĒTĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (repeto) [I. *A demanding again or back*, Dig.] \*\*II. A) *A repeating, repetition*: r. frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint. 9, 1, 24. B) *Esp. in Rhet. A repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences or clauses*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54.

[RĒPĒTĪTOR, ōnis. m. (repeto) *One that demands back*, Ov. Her. 8, 19.]

REPETITUS, a, um. *part. of repeto*.

RĒ-PĒTO, ivi or ii, itum. 3. v. a. *To strive again after any thing*. \*\*I. Prop. A) *Gen.*: assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, repetitumque sæpius cuspidē ad terram affixit, *after having attacked him repeatedly*, Liv. 4, 19: — *Absol.*: ut bis cavere bis r. oportuerit, *to strike back*, Quint. 5, 13, 54. B) *Esp.* 1) *To prosecute or arraign again*: diuturnorum reorum nomina abolevit, conditione proposita, ut, si quem quis r. vellet, par periculum pœnæ subiret, Suet. Aug. 32. 2) *To return to anybody or any thing*. a) *With acc.*: utrum pergere, qua cœpisset ire via, an eam, qua venisset, r. melius esset, Liv. 35, 28. b) *With prep.*: qui onerarias retro in Africam r. juberent, Liv. 25, 37. c) *Absol.*: quid enim repetimus (patriam)? Liv. 5, 51. II. Meton. A) *To fetch, call, or take back*. 1) *Prop.*: Lysias est Atticus, quamquam Timæus eum quasi Licinia et Mucia lege repetit Syracusas, Cic. Brut. 16, 63. 2) *Fig. esp.* a) *To begin again, to recommence, enter upon again, resume*: prætermissa repetimus, inchoata persequimur, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51: — hæc studia r.: — eadem r.: — ecce autem repente eadem illa vetera consilia repetuntur eadēque insidiæ per eosdem homines comparantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6: — *\*\*With de*: de mutatione literarum nihil r. hic necesse est, Quint. 1, 7, 13: — *\*\*With an objective clause*: repetam necesse est, infinitas esse species, Quint. 6, 3, 101: — [Poet. Repetitus, a, um. *Repeatedly, anew, oftentimes*, Ov. M. 5, 473.] b) *To trace back, to trace or derive from the very beginning*: noster hic populus, quem Africanus hesternō sermone a stirpe repetivit, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: — repetit oratio populi origines: — juris ortum a fonte r.: — r. stirpem juris a natura: — r. usque a Coracæ nescio quo et Tisia: — in quibus tam multis tamque variis ab ultima antiquitate repetitis: — ab ultimo r.: — sententiæ gravitas a Platonis auctoritate repetatur: — video, hanc primam ingressiōnem meam non ex oratoris disputationibus ductam sed e media philosophia repetitam, Cic. de Or. 3, 11: — r. res remotas ex literarum monumentis: — alte vero et, ut oportet, a capite repetis, quod quærimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6: — tam longe et tam alte repetita oratio: — ita alte repetita fundamenta verecundiæ: — r. paulo altius: — alia longe repetita sumere: — r. longe: — r. longius: — repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, reckoned backwards, Cæs. B. C. 3, 105. c) R. alqd memoriā, memoriā rei, or (less frequently) r. alqd, *to call any thing again to remembrance, to call to mind again, to recollect, remember*: cogitanti mihi sæpenumero et memoriā vetera repetenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: — *\*\*With an objective clause*: memoriā repeto, convictos a me qui reprehenderent, Quint. 1, 6, 10: — obsecro, Cæsar, repete temporis illius memoriā, vultus hominum recordare, Cic. Dei. 7, 20: — mihi repetenda est veteris ejusdam memoriā non sane satis explicata recordatio: — si omnium mearum præcepta literarum repetes, intelliges, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: — *\*\*With an objective clause*: repeto, me corruptum ab eo, cur ambulare, Plin. E. 3, 5, 16: — *Absol.*: quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis et pueritiæ memoriā recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc video, Cic. Arch. 1. B) *To ask or demand back, to ask for the payment of a debt, to claim as one's own, demand as due*. 1) *Gen.* a) *Prop.*: r. bona sua, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13: — r. sestertium milliē ab te ex lege: — r. ereptas pecunias: — r. quæ erepta sunt: — r. mea promissa: — Homerum Salaminii repetunt. b) *Fig.*: qui meam fidem implorat ac repetit eam, quam ego patri suo quondam sponderim, dignitatem, Cic. Fl. 42: — parentum pœnas a consceleratissimis filiis r.: — r. pœnas ab

## RE-PLUMBO

alqo: — in repetenda libertate, in striving to recover liberty. 2) *Esp.* a) *Of the fœtiales*: r. res, *to claim from the enemy what has been carried off; hence, to demand reparation or satisfaction*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36. b) *In Law*: r. res, *to demand restoration of one's property, to claim restitution*: quod si in iis rebus repetendis, quæ mancipi sunt, si periculum iudici præstare debet, qui se nexu obligavit, Cic. Mur. 2, 3.

RĒPĒTUNDÆ, ārum. (pecuniæ) (repeto) *Money, etc. extorted by a governor, or by any corrupt public officer, which is to be restored, extortions*: L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84: — lege pecuniarum repetundarum teneri: — ratio repeti solet de pecuniis repetundis: — de pecuniis repetundis nomen cuiuspiam deferre: — *\*\*repetundarum causæ, crimen, lex, relating to extortion*, Quint. 4, 2, 85.

[REPEXUS, a, um. *part. of repetco*.]

[RĒ-PIGNĒRO (repignoro), are. v. n. *To redeem a pledge*, Dig.]

[RĒ-PIGNĒTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of repigno*. II. *Adj.*: Dilatory, slothful, M. Cap.]

[RĒ-PIGRO, atum. 1. v. a. *To retard, delay, check; fig.*, App.]

[RĒ-PINGO, ěre. v. a. *To paint again*, Ven.]

[RĒ-PLAUDO, ěre. v. a. *To strike back, or to strike on any thing so as to cause it to resound*, App.]

RE-PLĒO. 2. v. a. I. *To fill again, replenish, to fill up, complete a number*. A) *Prop.*: ut exhaustas domos r. possent, Cic. P. C. 2, 4: — r. consumpto, *to restore*: — [Middle: Ov. M. 8, 681.] \*\*B) *Fig.*: *To supply*: quæ (in oratione) replenda vel deicienda sunt, *to be supplied (shortly before, adiacere, detrachere)*, Quint. 10, 4, 1. II. *Gen.*: *To fill, fill up, make full, satiate*. A) *Prop.*: r. campos strage hominum, Liv. 9, 40. B) *Fig.*: Middle: dum hæc, quæ dispersa sunt, coguntur, vel passim licet carpentem et colligentem undique, r. justa juris civilis scientia, Cic. de Or. 1, 42.

[REPLĒTIO, ōnis. f. (repleo) *A filling up, complement*, Cod. Just.]

REPLĒTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of repleo*. II. *Adj.*: Filled up, full, replete. A) *Prop.* 1) *Referto foro repletisque omnibus templis*, Cic. de I. P. 14, 44. 2) *With abl.*: r. exercitus iis rebus (sc. frumento et pecoris copia), richly provided, Cæs. B. G. 7, 56. \*\*3) *With genit.*: ubi repletas semitas puerorum et mulierum huc atque illuc euntium vidit, Liv. 6, 25. \*\*B) *Fig.*: curantes eadem vi morbi repletos secum traherent, Liv. 25, 26.

\*\*RE-PLEXUS, a, um. *part. (plecto) Bent backwards*: r. cauda, Plin. 20, 1, 3.

[REPLICĀBĪLIS, e. (replico) *Worthy of being repeated*, Ven.]

\*REPLICĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A rolling back (of the leaves of a book), i. e. an opening of a book to find a passage, etc.; meton.*: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, *as it were a winding up, drawing up again*, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 33. [II. *In Law*: *A replication*, Dig. III. *R. numeri* [*\*multiplicatio*]: *A returning to unity*, M. Cap.]

RE-PLĪCO. 1. [replētæ tunicæ, Stat.] v. a. *To fold, roll, or bend backwards*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: r. labra, Quint. 11, 3, 87. II. *Fig.* A) si quæris qui sint Romæ regnum occupare conati, ut ne replices annuum memoriā. ex domesticis imaginibus invenies, *turn to, look for (in order to read)*, Cic. Sull. 9: — r. memoriā temporum: — traductio temporis mihi novi efficientis et primum quicque replicantis, *unfolding*. [B) *Esp.* 1) *To weigh, ponder over, reflect upon, turn over (in one's mind)*, App. 2) *In Law*: *To make a reply or replication*, Dig.]

REPLICUS, a, um. *part. of replicco*.

\*\*REPLUM, i. n. *The frame of a door*, Vitruv. 4, 6.

\*\*RE-PLUMBO, ātum. 1. v. a. *To deprive of lead, to unsolder*, Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 2.

## RE-PLUMIS

[RE-PLUMIS, e. (pluma) Covered anew with feathers, feathered again, P. Nol.]

\*\*RE-PLŪO, ēre. v. n. To rain down again: quis ferret hominem (sc. illisum) de siphonibus dicentem: celo repletus, Sen. Contr. 5.

\*\*RĒPO, psi, ptum. 3. v. n. (ῥῑπω) To creep, crawl. I. Prop.: r. cochleæ inter saxa, Sall. Jug. 93, 2. II. Fig.: Hor. E. 2, 1, 251.]

\*\*RĒ-PŌLĪO, ire. v. a. To clean or polish again: r. frumenta (with repurgare), Col. 2, 20. [Hence, Ital. *répere*.]

[RĒ-PONDĒRO, are. v. n. To weigh to or in return. — Fig.: To repay, Sid.]

RĒ-PŌNO, pōsūi [repositi, Plaut.], pōsitum. [part. sync. repositus, a, um. Virg.] 1. v. a. To lay, place, put or set back. I. With the force of re prevailing. A) To lay, place, put, or bring a thing in or to its former place, to return (any thing) to anyone, to restore, replace. 1) Prop.: quid erat, quod rescinderet, cum suo quemque loco lapidem reponeret? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56: — insigne regium r. 2) Fig.: To bring or lead back: cur laudam, peto a te, ut id a me neve in hoc re neve in aliis requiras, ne tibi ego idem reponam cum veneris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19. \*\*B) To bend back: hic potissimum et vocem flectunt et cervicem reponunt et brachium in latus jactant, Quint. 11, 3, 99. C) To put a thing by in order to keep it, to lay by or aside, to keep, to store up. 1) Prop.: nec tempestive demetendi percipiendique fructus neque condendi ac reponendi ulla pecudum scientia est, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. \*\*2) Fig.: opus est studio præcedente et acquisita facultate et quasi reposita, Quint. 8 præm. D) To put in the place of any thing, to place in return. 1) Prop.: non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2: — Aristophanem r. pro Eupoli. 2) Fig.: at vero præclarum diem illis repositi, Verria ut ageret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21. E) To lay down, to put aside. 1) Prop.: quum arma omnia reposita contactaque essent, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14, 1. [2] Fig.: Stat. Th. 6, 592.] II. With the meaning of the verb prevailing: To lay a thing down anywhere, to put, place, set. A) Prop.: grues in terga prævolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125. B) Fig.: r. omnem spem in se, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: — quos equidem in deorum immortalium cultu ac numero repono, place or reckon amongst, Cic. Sest. 68, 143: — r. sidera in deorum numero: — r. Servilium et Catulum in antiquissimorum clarissimorumque hominum numero: — r. hunc in numero: — r. homines morte deletos in deos: — r. alqd in tabularum numerum (al. numero): — r. hanc partem in numerum (al. numero).

\*\*RĒ-PORĪGO, ēre. v. a. To reach forth or hand again: r. phialam, Petr. S. 51, 2.

RĒ-PORTO, are. v. a. To carry or bring back. I. Prop. A) Gen.: r. candelabrum secum in Sigariam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28: — r. exercitum Britannia: — \*\*r. se ad Didium, to return, Auct. B. Hisp. 40, 2. B) Esp.: To carry off as a conqueror, to bear off victoriously: cum ipse nihil ex præda domum suam reportaret (for which also deportaret), Cic. Rep. 2, 9: — victoriam r.: — r. nihil ex hostibus: — si est æquum, prædam ac manubias suas imperatores, non in monumenta deorum conferre, sed ad decemviros, tamquam ad dominos, r., Cic. Agr. 2, 23. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To bring back or home: non ex litibus æstimatis tuis pecuniam domum, sed ex tua calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquod r., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49. [B) Esp.: To bring back word, to report, Virg. Æn. 2, 115. — With an objective clause, Virg. Æn. 7, 167.]

1. RĒ-POSCO, ēre. v. a. To demand back or again: with alqd, alqd ab alqo, frequently alqm alqd, and absol. I. Prop.: r. eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51: — propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad reposedum, Cic. Læl. 9, 32. II. Fig.: To ask for, demand, claim, as a debt: legem sibi ipsi dicunt innocentiae, qui ab altero rationem vitæ reposedum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1: — r. rationem (rei) ab alqo.

1106

## REPREHENSIO

[2. RĒPOSCO, ōnis. m. One who demands, a dun, Amm.]

[RĒPŌSĪŦIO, ōnis. f. (repono) I. A laying up, Pall. II. In Surg.: The setting of a fractured limb, NL.]

\*\*RĒPŌSĪTŌRIUM (repositorium, Capit.), ū. n. (repono) I. A board on which dishes were placed when brought to table, a waiter, tray, Petr. 1, 35, 2. II. A cabinet or place where curiosities, etc. are kept, Capit.

[RĒPŌSĪTUS, a, um. (rēpostus) I. Part. of repono. II. Adj.: Remote, far off [remotus], Virg. Æ. 6, 59.]

[RĒPOSTOR, ōris. m. (repono) One who replaces or restores, a restorer, Ov. F. 2, 63.]

REPOSTUS, a, um. part. (adj.) of repono.

[RĒPŌTĀŦIO, ōnis. f. (poto) A drinking again, Varr. dñl.]

[RĒPŌŦIA, ōrum. n. (poto) I. A drinking or carousing after an entertainment, Hor. S. 2, 2, 60. II. Gen.: A drinking during a meal, App.]

[RE-PRESENTĀŦEUS, a, um. Present, Tert.]

REPRĒSENTĀŦIO, ōnis. f. \*\*I. A making present, a placing before the eyes, a representing: plas est evidētia, vel ut alii dicunt, r., quam perspicuitas, Quint. 8, 3, 61. II. Payment in ready money: si Faberianum venderem, explicare vel representatione non dubitarem de Silianis, si modo adduceretur, ut venderet, Cic. Att. 12, 31, 2.

[REPRĒSENTĀTOR, ōris. m. A representative, Tert.]

RE-PRĒSENTO. 1. v. a. I. Gen.: To make present again, to place before the eyes as if present, to represent, portray: erat eodem tempore senatus in æde Concordiæ, quod ipsum templum repræsentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic. Sest. 11, 26. II. Esp. A) To make present payment, to pay ready money: reliquæ pecuniæ vel usuram Silio pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab alqo qui Faberio debet, repræsentabimus, will be able to pay immediately, Cic. Att. 12, 25: — quem repræsentabo, will settle at once. B) Meton. gen.: To do or undertake immediately, to do any thing at once or without delay: neque expectare temporis medicinam quam r. ratione possimus, to apply immediately, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: — r. improbitatem suam, to hasten, despatch: — si r. morte mea libertas civitatis potest, can be furthered.

RE-PRĒHENDO (repræhendo, contr. reprendo and re-præhendo), di, sum. 3. v. a. To catch again, to draw or pull back, hold back. \*\*I. Prop.: r. quosdam manu, Liv. 34, 14. II. Fig. \*A) Gen.: revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139. B) Esp. 1) To reprove, censure, reprehend: quum in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Un. 36: — quem qui reprehendit, in eo reprehendit: — te reprehendo, quod: — in eo me reprehendisti quod: — in me reprehendo: — sum reprehendus: — quod meum discessum nunc quasi r. et subaccusare voluisti, Cic. Pl. 35 — ne illi quidem communi vituperatione reprehendo: — ac tamen in hoc ipso (Demosthene) reprehendit Æschines quædam et exagitat, Cic. de Or. 8, 26: — id in me reprehendis: — Absol.: visum te aiunt in regia: nec reprehendo, quippe quum ipse istam reprehensionem non fugerim, Cic. Att. 10, 3: — det sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendum: — irridētis magis est quam reprehendens. 2) Rhet.: To refute: quoniam in confirmationem et reprehensionem diviseras orationis fidem, et dictum de altero est: expone nunc de reprehendendo, Cic. Part. 12, 44.

[REPRĒHENSĪBĪLIS, e. (repræhendo) Blameworthy, reprehensible, Salv.]

REPRĒHENSĪO, ōnis. f. (repræhendo) \*I. A holding back; a stopping or pausing in speaking: (orationem) concinnam ... festivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, sine varietate, Cic. de Or. 3, 25. II. Censure, blame, reproof. 1) With genit.: gloriam in morte debent ii, qui in repub. versantur, non culpæ reprehensionem et stultitiæ vituperationem, relinquere, Cic. Phil. 10, 25: — r. vitæ. 2) Absol.: visum te aiunt in regia: nec reprendo, quippe

## REPREHENSIO

quam ipse istam reprehensionem non fugerim, Cic. Att. 10, 3: — reprehensione carere: — *In the plur.*: fore ut hic noster labor in varias reprehensiones incurreret, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. B) *Meton.* \*1) *That which deserves censure, a fault:* Herma-goras, in plurimis admirandus, tantum diligentiae nimium sollicitate, ut ipsa ejus r. laude aliqua non indigna sit, Quint. 3, 11, 22. 2) *Rhet.*: *A refuting, refutation*, Cic. Inv. 1, 42.

\*\*REPREHENSIO, are. v. intens. a. (reprehendo) *To draw or keep back eagerly*: cum vidisset trepidam turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens, Liv. 2, 10.

REPREHENSOR, oris. m. (reprehendo) I. *One who blames or censures*: restat unum genus reprehensorum, quibus Academiae ratio non probatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 3. \*II. *Meton.*: *One who improves, an improver, reformer*: r. comitorum, Cic. Pl. 3, 8.

REPREHENSUS, a, um. part. of reprehendo. [REPRESE. adv. *With restraint or limitation*: repressius peccare, Gell.: — repressius agere, Amm.]

\*REPRESSOR, oris. m. (reprimio) *One who represses or restrains*: video Milonem extinctorem domestici latrocinii, repressorem caedis quotidianae, Cic. Sest. 69.

REPRESSUS, a, um. part. of reprimio.

RE-PRIMO, pressi, pressum. 3. v. a. *To press back; to keep back, check, curb, hinder.* I. *Prop.*: illa praedicta Veientium, si lacus Albanus redundassit, Romam peritum; si repressus esset, Veios, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: — quem repressum magna ex parte, non oppressum reliquit.

II. *Fig.*: *To check, repress, restrain, keep within bounds*: difficilem quandam temperantiam postulant in eo, quod semel admissum coerceri r. que non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2: — furorem r.: — pestem r.: — repressa (memoria) vetustate, weakened, debilitated: — impetus hostium r.: — r. itinera: — r. susceptam objurgationem: — r. conatus: — r. fletum: — odium r.: — *Of personal objects*: me repente de fortissimorum civium gloria dicentem et plura etiam dicere parantem, horum aspectus in ipso cursu orationis repressit, Cic. Sest. 69: — reprimam me, *I will refrain*, Cic. Leg. 2, 17.

[REPROBATICUS. \*Αποδοκιμαστέος, Gloss.]

[REPROBATIO, onis. f. *Rejection, reprobation*, Tert.]

[REPROBATRIS, icis. f. *She who rejects, or reprobates*, Tert.]

\*RE-PRŌBO, atum. 1. v. a. *To disapprove, reject, reprobate*: quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, id est voluptatem et dolorem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23.

[RE-PRŌBUS, a, um. *Not genuine, false*, Dig.]

REPRŌMISSIO, onis. f. (repromitto) *A promising in return* [restitutio], Cic. R. Com. 13.

RE-PRŌMITTO, misi, missum. 3. v. a. I. A) *To promise in return*, Cic. R. Com. 13. B) *Meton. gen.*: at vero, inquam, tibi ego non solvam, nisi prius a te cavero, amplius eo nomine nemine petiturum. Non mehercule, inquit, r. istuc quidem ausim, Cic. Brut. 5. \*II. *To promise anew or again*: quum eum olim superstitem Neroni fore spondisset, tunc ultro inopinatus advenerat, imperaturum quoque brevi repromittens, Suet. Oth. 4.

[RE-PRŌPTIO, are. v. a. *To render propitious again*, Tert.]

\*\*REPTĀBUNDUS, a, um (repto) *Creeping, crawling.* I. *Prop.*: effusus in voluptates, r. (al. vagabundus), semper atque ebrius, Sen. V. Beat. 12. II. *Fig.*: (virtutem) ex intervallo ingenti r. sequor, Sen. V. Beat. 18.

\*\*REPTĀTIO, onis. f. *A creeping or crawling*: r. infantium per manus et genua, Quint. 1, 12, 10.

\*\*REPTĀTUS, ūs. m. (repto) *A creeping or crawling.* [I. *Prop.*: Tert.] II. *Meton.*: *Of plants*: r. vitium, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

[REPTILIS, e. (repo) *Creeping, reptile*, Sid.]

\*\*REPTO. 1. v. intens. (repo) v. n. and a. *To creep, crawl.* I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.*: *Of animals and persons*,

## RE-PUGNO

Plin. 9, 30, 50. B) *Meton.*: *Of plants*, Plin. 19, 5, 24. [II. *Act.*: *To creep through; only found in the part. perf.* reptatus, a, um. *crept or crawled through*, Stat. Th. 5, 581.]

\*\*RĒ-PŪBESCO, ēre. v. inchoat. n. *Fig.*: *To become a young man again*: cum semel invasit senectus, regressum non habet, nec revirescere, nec r. potest, *to grow vigorous again, to recover one's strength*, Col. 2, 1, 4.

\*RĒPŪDIATIO, onis. f. *A rejecting, refusing, casting off*: r. supplicum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: — *Absol.*: mihi simulatio pro repudiatione fuerit, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 2.

[RĒPŪDIATOR, oris. m. *One that rejects*, Tert.]

RĒPŪDIO. 1. v. a. (repudium) I. \*\*A) *Of betrothed or married persons*: *To reject or repudiate the other party or partner; to effect a divorce, (of married persons) to put away, repudiate*: sponsas admodum adolenscens duas habuit. priorem, quod parentes ejus Augustum offenderant, virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet. Claud. 26. [B) *To refuse, not to accept*, Dig.] II. *Meton. gen.*: *To reject, refuse, cast off*: cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus r. debetis, Cic. Un. 70: — r. consilium senatus a republica, *to remove or withdraw it*: — r. nobilitatem supplicem, Cic. Pl. 20: — eloquentia hanc forensis spreta a philosophis et repudiata, Cic. de Or. 3: — repudiata rejectaque legatio: — genus totum liberi populi r.: — r. legem popularem suffragii populi: — r. patrociniū voluptatis (corresponding to vituperare): — r. provinciam magno animo et constanti: — r. opimum dicendi genus funditis: — ista securitas multis locis repudianda: — iracundia omnibus in rebus repudianda: — virtus minime repudianda est.

[RĒPŪDIOSUS, a, um. (repudium) *To be rejected, offensive*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 56.]

\*\*RĒ-PŪDIUM, ii. n. (pudet) *Of married or betrothed persons*: *A putting away or repudiating the other party, a breaking off an engagement, a separation, divorce* [divortium]: r. remittere uxori, Suet. Tib. 11.

RĒ-PŪĒRASCO, ēre. v. inchoat. n. *To become a boy again.* \*I. *Prop.*: si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, Cic. de Sen. 28, 83.

II. *Fig.*: *To become childish, to play the child*: Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, eosque incredibiliter r. esse solitos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6.

RĒPUGNANS, antis. I. *Part. of repugno.* II. *Adj.*: *Contrary to, opposed to, repugnant.* — *Subst.*: Repugnantis: *Terms opposed to each other, contraries* [contraria]: locus ex repugnantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170: — [Comp., Lact.]

\*RĒPUGNANTER, adv. *With repugnance, unwillingly*: ut et monere et moneri proprium est verae amicitiae et alterum libere facere, non asperare, alterum patienter accipere, non r., Cic. Læl. 25.

RĒPUGNANTIA, ae. f. \*I. *A struggling or fighting against any one*: (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus (sc. cuspidem), weapon, means of defence, Plin. 21, 13, 45. II. *Contradiction, contrariety, repugnance, incompatibility*: qui tantam rerum repugnantiam non videas, nihil profecto sapis, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 19: — r. utilitatis: — indiceret repugnantiam.

[RĒPUGNATIO, onis. f. *An opposing, resisting*, App.]

\*\*RĒPUGNATORIUS, a, um. (repugno) *Of or belonging to resistance, defensive*: r. res, a kind of rampart or defence, Vitruv. 10, 22.

RĒ-PUGNO. 1. v. n. *To fight or contend against, to offer resistance.* I. *Prop. milit.*: Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35. II. *Meton. gen.* A) *To contend against, to offer resistance, to oppose, resist*: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2: — neque enim quisquam repugnat: — *adversante et repugnante natura*: — r. with adversari: — nec ego repugno: — *With dat.*: cum ego omnibus meis opibus, omnibus consiliis, omnibus dictis atque factis repugnarem et restiterim crudelitati, Cic. R. perd. 5, 15: — r. fortunae (with obsistere): — r. fratri



## RE-PULLESCO

tuo [before, resistere fratri tuo]:—r. his perturbationibus:—hoc cum sentit Satorius esse apertum, *resistere* et r. contra veritatem non audent, Cic. R. Com. 17, 51. B) *Esp.*: To be opposed in nature, to be contrary to or against, to be inconsistent, incompatible, or repugnant, to be contradictory: quicquid antecedit quamque rem, id cohaeret cum re necessario: et quicquid repugnat id ejusmodi est, ut coherere numquam possit, Cic. Top. 12:—simulatio amicitiae repugnat:—sed haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72:—r. inter se:—repugnat recta accipere et invitum reddere:—illud vehementer repugnat, eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum.

**\*\*RĚ-PULLESCO**, ēre. v. inchoat. n. (pullus) To bud or sprout forth again, Col. 4, 22, 5.

**\*\*RĚ-PULLŪLO**, are. v. n. To bud or sprout forth again, Plin. 16, 10, 19.

**RĚPULSA**, a. f. (repello, prop. part. sc. petitio) A failing in one's endeavours, or in asking for a public office, a repulse. I. Prop.: is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutus? Cic. Pis. 1, 2:—sine repulsa consules facti sunt:—Laelii unum consulatum fuisse cum repulsa:—repulsam ferre, to fail:—repulsam ferre a populo:—repulsam referre:—praetermissio aedilitatis consularis repulsam attulit:—Plur.: quid ego aedilicias repulsas colligo? (shortly before: C. Marius duabus aedilitatibus repulsus), Cic. Pl. 21, 52:—offensionum et repulsarum quasi quandam ignominiam timere et infamiam. **\*\*II. Meton. gen.**: A refusal, denial, repulse, rejection: iracundiae tristitia comes est, et in hanc omnis ira vel post poenitentiam vel post repulsam revolvitur, failure, Sen. de Ira, 2, 6.

[RĚ-PULSANS, antis. part. (pulso) Beating or driving back. I. Prop.: Lucr. 4, 580. II. Fig.: Refuting, Lucr. 4, 915.]

[RĚPULSIO, ōnis. f. (repello) A driving back, refuting, C. Aur.]

[RĚPULSŌRIUS, a. um. (repello) That drives back, Amm.]

[I. RĚPULSUS, a. um. I. Part. of repello. II. Adj.: Remote, distant, Cat. ap. Fest.]

**\*\*2. RĚPULSUS**, ūs. m. (repello) A beating or driving back, a reverberating (e. g. of sound), a reflection (of light): r. dentium, a striking together, Plin. 11, 37, 62.

**\*\*RĚ-PŪMICATIŌ**, ōnis. f. (pumico) A making smooth again: r. et quaedam politura gemmarum (of buds), Plin. 17, 26, 39.

**RĚPUNGO**, ēre. v. a. To sting again; fig., to vex again: r. leviter illorum animos, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19.

[RĚPURGIUM, ii. n. (repurgo) A cleansing again, Cod. Th.]

**\*\*RĚ-PURGO**, I. v. a. To clean again. I. Prop.: r. iter, Liv. 44, 4. II. Meton., to remove for the sake of cleaning: r. interanea, Plin. 8, 55, 81.

**\*\*RĚPŪTATIŌ**, ōnis. f. [I. A reckoning, Dig.]

II. Consideration, reflection: sed me veterum novorumque morum r. longius tulit, Tac. H. 2, 38.

[RĚ-PUTESCO, ēre. v. inchoat. n. To become stinking again, Tert.]

**RĚ-PŪTO**, I. v. a. To reckon or count over, to calculate. **\*I. Prop.**: ex hoc die superiores solis defectiones reputatae sunt usque ad illam, quae Nonis Quintil. fuit regnante Romulo, Cic. Rep. 1, 16. II. Fig.: To weigh over, to think upon, revolve in one's mind: haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Dei. 13:—horum nihil umquam r.:—With an objective clause: cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 17:—With a relative clause: r. quid ille vellet, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 6:—**\*\*Absol.**: vere reputantibus Galliam suismet viribus concidisse, if one considers the matter in its right light, Tac. H. 4, 17.

**RĚ-QUIES**, ētis (requies, only ap. Prisc.; requie, Sall. ap. Prisc.; requietis, Cic. Att. 1, 18). [voc. requies, Lucr. 6, 94: abl. requiete, Cic. Poet. Div. 1, 13, 22: requie, Ov. M. 13, 317.] (the dat. sing. and the plural are not found) f. (as it were, after-rest, i. e.) I. Rest after labour, repose, relaxation, recreation, respite: sive oblectatio quaeritur animi r. que

1108

## REQUIRO

curarum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6:—r. plena oblectationis:—acc. requietem: r. oblectamentumque meae senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52:—requiem (with otium), Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 224. [II. Poet. gen.: (for quies) Rest, quietness, Ov. M. 15, 214.]

**RĚ-QUIESCO**, ēvi, ētum. (contr. requiērant, Catull.: requiescet, id.: requiesce, Liv. 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) 1) a) To rest, repose, take rest: puellam defatigatam petisse a matertera, ut sibi concederet, paulisper ut in ejus sella requiesceret, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104:—nullam partem noctis r.:—ille requiescens a rei publicae pulcherrimis muneribus otium sibi sumebat aliquando... Nostrum autem otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 2:—**\*\*b) Also of inanimate and abstract subjects**: r. aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 26, 22. 2) *Esp.*: To rest in one's grave: ubi (sc. in sepulcro) remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis. Vides quanto haec (sc. verba Ennii) in errore versentur; portum esse corporis et r. in sepulcro putat mortuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44. B) Fig.: To find repose or consolation in any thing: defessus jam labore atque itinere disputationis meae requiescam in Caesaris sermone, quasi in alio peropportuno deversorio, Cic. de Or. 2, 57:—in huius spe r.:—nisi eorum exitio non requieturam, Cic. Fr. ap. Prisc. p. 886. [II. Act.: To let rest, to set to rest (poet.), Virg. B. 8, 4.]

[RĚQUIETŌ, ōnis. f. (requiesco) Rest, repose, Jov. ap. Hier.]

[RĚQUIETŌRIUM, ii. n. (requiesco) A place of burial, resting-place, cemetery, Insr.]

**\*\*RĚQUIĒTUS**, a. um. I. Part. of requiesco. II. Adj. A) Having rested, refreshed: nihilne interest, utrum militem, quem neque viarum labor hodie neque operis fatigaverit, requietum, integrum arma capere jubeas... an longo itinere fatigatum et onere fessum? Liv. 44, 38:—Comp., terra r. et junior, Col. 2, 1, 5. B) That is not fresh or new, that has lain by, stale: r. lac, Col. 7, 8, 1.

[RĚQUIRŌ, are. v. intens. a. To inquire after, Plant. Most. 4, 3, 11.]

**RĚQUIRO**, sivi or sū, sītum. 3. v. a. (quaero) To seek again, to inquire after, to ask, look, or search for. I. Gen.

A) R. libros, Cic. Fin. 3, 3:—animi neque admirantur neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident, Cic. N. D. 2, 38:—With relative clauses: (bestiae) ut requirant atque appetant, ad quos se applicant ejusdem generis animantes, Cic. Lael. 21:—illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, etc.:—Impers.: requiratur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum reliquum possit magnum esse bellum:—Absol.: ut pueri requirant et aliquid scire se gaudeant? Cic. Fin. 5, 18:—Hence, B) R. ex or ab alio (aliquid), to inquire of any one (respecting anybody or any thing), to inquire about, to ask for information about any thing, to inquire into: ex quibus (fortibus viris) requiram, quoniam modo latuerint aut ubi, Cic. Cacl. 28, 67:—nihil ex te hi requirunt:—quod quoniam tibi exposui, facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinius et de Crasso requiris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19:—id a me neve in hoc reo neve in aliis requiras.

II. *Esp.* A) With the collateral notion of necessity. 1) Act.: To ask for any thing necessary, to demand, to be in want of, to require [desiderare]: omnes hoc loco cives Romani vestram severitatem desiderant, vestram fidem implorant, vestrum auxilium requirunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67:—quid requirat, ut sit beator:—quum absit, ne requiras:—adolescentiam r.:—nullam r. voluptatem:—a regem et a patrum dominatione solere in libertatem rem populi vindicari, non ex liberis populis reges r. aut potestatem atque opes optatum, demanded, Cic. Rep. 1, 32. 2) Pass.: To be necessary or requisite: in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, Cic. de I. P. 22, 64. B) Meton.: [desiderare] To miss, to find any thing wanting, to look in vain for: qui (oculi) quocumque incidant, veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt, Cic. Mil. 1:—r. libertatem meam:—r. et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli:—r. unum *ιστορικόν*:—r. quos nonnumquam:—vereor, ne desideres officium meum, quod tibi pro nostra conjunctione deesse non debet: sed tamen vereor, ne literarum a me offi-

## REQUISITIO

cium requiras, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: — in quo equidem majorum nostrorum sæpe requiro prudentiam, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 7.

[REQUISITIO, ōnis. f. (requiro) *A searching or inquiring into*, Gell. 18, 2, 6.]

**\*RĒQŪISTŪM**, i. n. *Need, necessity*: ad requisita naturæ, for the needs of nature, Sall. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 59.

**REQUISITUS**, a, um. *part. of requiro*.

**RĒS**, rei. [rei with long ē, genit. Lucr.: dat., id.: rei genit., one syll., id.] f. *A thing (in the widest sense of the word); a matter, object, being, concern, accident, event, circumstance, situation, something*. I. Gen.: divinarum humanarumque rerum, tum initiorum causarumque ejusque rei cognitio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: — in tantis rebus (sc. in re publica defendenda): — si r. postulabit, the nature of the thing: — bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicio voluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36: — multa signa sunt ejus rei: — quibus de rebus: — neque est ulla r., in qua: — homines nulla re bona digni, good for nothing, vile: — ulla in re. II. Esp.

A) *A real thing, a reality, truth, fact, deed; in the abl. sing. it is sometimes strengthened by vera, and written revera, i. e. in reality, in truth, as a matter of fact*: rem opinor spectari oportere, non *verba*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32: — res omnes cognoscere: — non re, sed *opinione*: — *nomini*bus differre, re congruere: — re ipsa confiteri: — quantum distet argumentatio ab re ipsa atque a *veritate*: — si *verbis* non audet, re quidem vera loquitur: — re quidem vera: — re autem vera: — et re vera, in fact: — pro re nata, according to circumstances. B) *Possession, property, estate, goods*: r. eos quampridem, fides deficere nuper cepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: — rem augere. — *Plur.*: sumptus egestatis tot egentissimorum hominum nec privatas posse res nec rempublicam sustinere, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5. [C] *Interest, advantage, use*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 6.] D) *Cause, reason; but only in connection with ea (hac) re and eam ob rem, adv., on that account*: illud ea re a se esse concessum, quod, Cic. Ac. 3, 34. E) *A matter of business, business, affair, transaction*: cum et de societate inter se multa communicarent et de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic. Qu. 4, 15: — rem cum aliquo transigere: — *Hence, Meton. gen.*: r. alicui est cum aliquo, to have some business or transactions with anybody: tecum mihi r. est, T. Rosci, quoniam istic sedes ac te palam adversarium esse profiteris, Cic. R. Am. 30, 84: — also without dat.: quoniam cum senatore r. est, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 3. F) *A judicial affair, a legal cause, a matter of law, a suit at law or lawsuit (more general in its acceptation than causa)*: illud mihi quidem mirum videri solet, tot homines, tam ingeniosos (sc. jurisconsultos) per tot annos etiam nunc statuere non potuisse, utrum *Diem tertium an perendinum* ... rem an *litem* dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12: — de rebus ab isto cognitio judicatisque et de judiciis datis. G) *R. publica, also in one word republica, the commonwealth, state; also, government, public administration, chief authority or power*: erat tuæ virtutis, in minimis tuas res ponere, de re publica vehementius laborare, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: — rei publicæ pericula: — re publica frui: — rem publicam sustinere: — ratio rei totius publicæ: — de re publica disputatio: — dubitationem ad rem publicam adeundi tollere: — de tribus generibus rerum publicarum: — in rebus publicis. — *Sometimes simply res*: nam neque hostem acriorem secum congressum, nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv. 21, 16: — *Plur.*: incruenta urbs et r. sine discordia translata, Tac. H. 1, 29: — [from the acc. rem, Fr. rien.]

**\*RESACRO**, are. See RESECO.

[RĒ-SĒVĪO, ire. v. n. *To rage again*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 103.]

**\*RĒSĀLŪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A greeting again or in return*, Suet. Ner. 37.

**\*RĒ-SĀLŪTO**, i. v. a. *To salute again, to return a salutation or compliment*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106.

[RĒ-SĀLVĀTUS, a, um. *part. (salvo) Redeemed anew*, August.]

1109

## RE-SECO

[RĒ-SĀNESCO, nūi. 3. v. inchoat. n. *Fig.*: *To be healed again, to become sound again*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9.]

[RĒ-SĀNO, are. v. a. *Fig.*: *To heal or cure again, to make sound again*, Lact.]

**\*RĒ-SARCĪO**, sartum. 4. v. a. *To mend, patch up, to repair, refit*. I. Prop.: r. locum, to fill again, to fill up, Plin. 17, 20, 32. II. *Fig.*: ut et jacturam capitis amissi restituat et quæstum resarciat, Col. 11, 1, 28.

**\*RĒ-SARRĪO**, ire. v. a. *To hoe or sarcle again*: r. campos, Plin. 18, 49.

**RE-SCINDO**, scidi, scissum. 3. v. a. *To cut or tear off again, to tear away*. I. Prop. A) R. pontem, i. e. to break down, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7, 2. B) *Meton. (causa pro effectu)*: *To open*: r. locum præsidii firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 1. II. *Fig.*: *To annul, cancel, make void, abolish, repeal*: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: — r. acta: — r. concilia habita: — r. totam triennii præturam: — r. et irritas facere omnes istius injurias: — r. res judicatas: — r. pactiones: — r. testamenta mortuorum.

**RESCIO**, ire. See RESCISCO.

**\*RE-SCISCO** (rescio, Gell., but without reason), ivi or ii, itum. 3. v. inchoat. n. *To learn again; or simply, to learn, ascertain, gain information*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91.

[RESCISSIO, ōnis. f. (rescindo) *A cancelling, making void, rescinding, revoking*. I. Prop.: Dig. II. *Fig.*: Tert.]

[RESCISSORIUS, a, um. (rescindo) *In Law: Cancelling, annulling, abrogating*, Dig.]

**RESCISSUS**, a, um. *part. of rescindo*.

**RE-SCRĪBO**, psi, ptum. 3. v. a. *To write again*. I. *To write back, to write in reply or against*. A) Gen.: antemeridianis tuis literis heri statim rescripsi: nunc respondeo vespertinis, Cic. Att. 13, 23: — r. alicui rei: — ei rescripsi: — ad eam (epistolam) rescribam igitur, et hoc quidem primum, Cic. Att. 4, 16: — r. ad literas: — r. ad ea, quæ requisierat: — r. tibi ad ea quæ quaeris: — r. ad Trebatium: — tibi meam (epistolam), quam ad eum rescripseram, misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3: — ex quo perspicuum est et cantus tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis et carmina, corresponding to the notes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2. B) Esp. 1) *Of the emperors; To reply to a petition: and of lawyers; to answer a question on a point of law*: Tiberio pro cliente Græco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), Non aliter se daturum quam si, Suet. Aug. 40. 2) *To write back, i. e. to transfer from one account-book to another; hence, to settle, to pay*: qui de residuis CCCC. HS. CC. præsentia solverimus, reliqua rescribamus, will pay by bills, Cic. Att. 16, 2. 3) *In Milit.*: *To transfer from one sort of troops to another, e. g. from the infantry to the cavalry*: plus, quam pollicitus esset, Cæsarem facere: pollicitum, in cohortis prætoris loco decimam legionem habitum: nunc, ad equum r., Cæs. B. G. 1, 33. \*\*II. A) *To write again or anew, to write over or out again*: Pollio Asinius parum diligenter compositos putat (Cæsaris Commentarios), existimatque rescripturum et correcturum fuisse, to revise, to make emendations, etc. [retractare], Suet. Cæs. 56. B) Esp. Milit.: *To enrol again*: rescriptæ ex eodem milite novæ legiones, Liv. 9, 10.

[RESCRIPTIO, ōnis. f. (rescribo) *In Law, i. q. rescriptum: An imperial rescript*, Dig.]

**\*RESCRIPTUM**, i. n. *An imperial rescript*, Tac. A. 6, 9.

**RESCRIPTUS**, a, um. *part. of rescribo*.

[RE-SCULPO, psi. 3. v. a. *Fig.*: *To form or frame anew*, Tert.]

[RĒSĒCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Fig.*: *A cutting off*, Salv.]

**RĒ-SĒCO**, cūi, ctum. [resecata, Eum. Grat.] i. v. a. *To cut off*. I. Prop.: ut quorum linguæ sic inhaerent, ut loqui non possent, eæ scalpello resectæ liberarentur, Cic. Div. 2, 46: — r. os: — r. palprebas. II. *Fig.*: *To cut off, curtail, restrain, remove*: quod aiunt, nimia r. oportere, naturalia relinquere (followed by circumcidere and

amputare), Cic. Tusc. 4, 26: — ut resecanda esse fateantur — quæ resecanda erunt: — nactus locum resecandæ libidinis: — hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse: neque id ad vivum resecuo, ut illi qui hæc subtilius disserunt, *do not take this in too strict a sense*, Cic. Læl. 5, 18: — de vivo alqd erat resecandum, *was to be cut out of the living flesh*.

**\*\*RĒSECREO** (resacro, Nep.), are. v. a. (sacro) [I. To pray again or repeatedly, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 4.] II. To free from a curse or execration: Eumolpidæ sacerdotes rursus r. sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, Nep. Alc. 6.

**\*\*RĒSECTĪO**, ōnis. f. (resecō) A cutting off, pruning, Col. 4, 29, 4.

**RESECTUS**, a, um. part. of resecō.

**RESECTUS**, a, um. See RESECUOR.

**RĒSĒDA**, æ. f. A kind of plant: R. odorata, mignonette, Fam. Resedaceæ, Plin. 27, 12, 106.

**\*\*RĒ-SĒDO**, are. v. a. To allay, assuage: r. morbos, Plin. 27, 12, 106.

**\*\*RĒSEGMĪNA**, um. n. (resecō) Thin slices, parings: r. unguium, Plin. 28, 1, 2.

[RĒ-SĒMĪNO, are. v. a. To sow again; poet., to bring forth again, Ov. M. 15, 392.]

[RĒ-SĒQUOR, sēcūtus. 3. (only in the perf. and part. perf.) v. a. To follow any one in speaking, to reply, Ov. M. 13, 749.]

[RĒSĒRĀTUS, ūs. m. (2. resero) An unlocking, opening, Sid.]

**\*1. RĒ-SĒRO**, sēvi. 3. v. a. To sow, set, or plant again, Plin. 18, 20, 49.

**2. RĒ-SĒRO**, 1. v. a. To unlock, open. I. Prop.: R. Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 2. II. Fig. A) Gen.: nec ita claudenda res est familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, nec ista resecanda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 5. [B) Esp.: To lay open, to disclose, reveal, Ov. M. 15, 145.]

**RĒ-SĒRVO**, 1. v. a. To keep, lay by, reserve; alqd (alqm), ad alqd, in alqd alcuī, with an adverb or absol. a) With ad: r. philosophorum libros sibi ad Tusculani requiem atque otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 224: — r. existimationis partæ fructum ad quod tempus: — r. alqd ad testes: — r. vitam suam ad incertissimam spem: — r. consulem non ad vitam suam sed ad salutem vestram, Cic. Cat. 4, 9: — r. te ad aliquod severius iudicium ac majus supplicium: — r. vos ad eam rem: — r. testem ad extremum. b) With in: si essent inimicitie mihi cum C. Cæsare, tamen hoc tempore rei publicæ consulere inimicitiasque in aliud tempus r. deberem, Cic. P. Cons. 20: — r. pœnas præsentis fraudis in diem. c) With dat.: r. causam a iudicibus prætermissam ipsis (decemviris), Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12: — r. scientiam rei mihi: — r. cetera præsentis sermoni: — r. suam operam et gratiam iudicio et accusationi: — si temporibus te aliis reservasti, ego quoque ad ea te tempora revocavi, ad quæ tu te ipse servaras, Cic. Ph. 5, 13: — r. me Minucio et Salvio et Labeoni: — r. te non urbi sed carceri. \*d) With an adverb: quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13. \*e) Absol.: vide ne cum velis revocare tempus omnium reservandorum, cum, qui servetur non erit, non possis, Cic. Fam. 5, 4.

**\*\*RĒSES**, idis. (nom. sing. unusual) (resideo) That sits, or remains sitting; that does not move or stir, inactive, sluggish, inert: r. plebs in urbe, remaining behind, Liv. 2, 32.

**\*\*RĒSEX**, æcis. (only resecem and reseces are used) (resecō) A young vine-branch, cut to make it more fruitful, Col. 4, 21, 3.

[RĒ-SĒILO, are. v. n. To hiss against, Sid.]

**RĒ-SĒIDEO**, sēdi. 2. v. n. and a. (sedeo) To remain sitting, to remain behind, to loiter or linger behind. I. A) Prop.: sed residueamus, inquit, si placet. Itaque fecimus, let us stay awhile, let us remain here,

1110

Cic. Fin. 3, 2: — in villa r.: — r. in republica: — Perf.: in oppido alquo malle r., quoad arcesseret, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 2. B) Meton.: To be idle or inactive; hence, to celebrate (a festival): nec vero tam denicales (quæ a nece appellatæ sunt, quia residentur mortuis) quam ceterorum cælestium quieti dies Feriæ nominarentur, because they were celebrated in memory of the dead, Cic. Leg. 2, 22. II. Fig.: To remain behind, to remain as a remnant, to be over or above, to be left: r. in alqa re: in corpore perspicuum est, vel extincto animo vel elapso, nullum r. sensum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: — periculum residuebit: — inimicitias r.: — r. ulla pars iracundiæ in te: — r. quid amoris erga me in te: — residet spes in virtute tua: — in nutu residuebat auctoritas: — apud me plus officii r. facile patior, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2: — in commodi culpa ubi residet.

**RĒ-SĪDO**, sēdi (residi, Cic.). 3. v. n. To sit down anywhere, to take a seat, to seat one's self, to settle. \*I. Prop. A) (Aves) plurimum volant... cetera genera residunt et insistent, Plin. 10, 39, 55. B) Meton. of inanimate objects; To sink down, to settle: si montes resedissent, amnes exaruiscent, Cic. Pis. 33, 82. II. Fig.: To go down, to subside, become still or calm: cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12.

**RĒSĪDŪS**, a, um. (resideo) I. That remains behind, or is left over or above, remaining, residuary; subst. a residue, rest, remainder: cum illud odium, quod ego effudisse me omne arbitrabar, r. tamen insciente me fuisset omne, repente apparuit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: — quid potest esse in calamitate residui? II. In arrears, unpaid, owing: r. pecuniæ, Cic. Cluent. 34, 94: — quid r. sit. \*Plur. subst.: Residua, ōrum. n. Arrears: r. vectigaliorum, Suet. Aug. 101.

[RĒSIGNĀCŪLUM, i. n. (resigno) An unsealing; fig. development, Tert.]

[RĒSIGNĀTRIX, icis. f. She that unseals, Fest.]

**RĒ-SIGNO**, 1. v. a. I. To unseal, open. A) Prop.: r. literas, Cic. Att. 11, 9, 2. B) Fig. 1) To dissolve, destroy [rescindere, dissolvere]: cum Appii tabulæ negligentius asservatæ dicerentur, Gabinii quamdiu incolomis fuit levitas, post damnationem calamitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, Cic. Arch. 5. [2) To disclose, reveal, develop (poet.), Ov. F. 6, 535.] II. [reddere] To give back, return, pay, Hor. O. 3, 29, 54.]

**\*RĒSĪLĪO**, ūi. [resiliit, Quadrig. ap. Prisc.] 4. v. n. (salio) To leap or spring back. \*I. Prop. A) (Exit in terram) in Indiæ fluminibus certum genus piscium, ac deinde resilit, Plin. 9, 19, 35. \*B) Meton. of inanimate objects; To rebound: r. ignis ab ictu, Plin. 2, 54, 55. II. Fig.: To recoil, start back, shrink: restare tibi videtur servorum nomen, quo quasi in portum rejectus a ceteris suspicionibus confugere posses, ubi scopulum offensid ejusmodi, ut non modo ab hoc crimen r. videas, verum omnem suspicionem in vosmet ipsos recidere intelligatis, Cic. R. Am. 29, 79.

[RĒ-SĪMPLĪCĀTUS, a, um. part. (simplico) Doubled, C. Aur.]

**\*\*RĒ-SĪMUS**, a, um. Bent back or upwards: r. rostrum hippopotami, Plin. 8, 25, 39.

**RĒSĪNA**, æ. f. Resin, Plin. 16, 11, 22.

**\*\*RĒSĪNĀCĒUS**, a, um. (resina) Resinous: r. semen (rosmarini), Plin. 23, 11, 59.

[RĒSĪNĀLIS, e. (resina) Resinous, C. Aur.]

**\*\*RĒSĪNĀTUS**, a, um. (resina) Furnished with resin: r. vinum, flavoured with resin, Plin. 23, 1, 24.

**\*\*RĒSĪNŌSUS**, a, um. (resina) Full of resin, resinous: r. ladanum, Plin. 26, 8, 30: — Sup., r. pix, Brutia (with pinguissima), id. 15, 7, 7.

[RĒSĪNŪLA, æ. f. (resina) A piece of resin, as incense, Arn.]

**RĒSĪPIO**, ūre. v. a. (sapio) To taste or have the flavour of any thing, to savour of. \*I. Prop.: r. picem (uva), Plin. 14, 1, 3. II. Fig. A) Epicurus non aptissimus ad jocandum minimeque resipiens patriam,

## RESIPISCENTIA

Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46. [B] *Esp. of an agreeable taste: To have a fine flavour, Aus.*

[RĚSIPISCENTĪA, æ. f. (resipisco) *A change of mind for the better, repentance, conversion, Lact.*

RĚSIPISCO, ivi or ii [resipui, Afran. ap. Prisc.]. 3. v. inchoat. n. (resipio) *To recover one's senses, to come to one's self again, Cic. Att. 4, 5.*

RĚ-SISTO, stiti. 3. v. n. I. *To stand still, halt, stop, stay [consistere].* A) Prop.: Vettius negabat, se umquam cum Curione r. (al. constituisse), ever to have entered into conversation with, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2. B) Fig.: dabit se in tormenta vita beata, nec, quum tortoris os viderit, consistet, (nec) resistet extra fores limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28: — sed ego in hoc resisto, I abide by it. II. *To place one's self opposite, to resist, offer resistance.* A) In a military sense, with dat., or absol. 1) With dat.: quum diversis locis legiones alie alia in parte hostibus resisterent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 22. — Impers.: neque ulla multitudine, in unum locum coacta, r. posse Romanis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2. 2) Absol.: quod Germanorum consuetudo hæc sit a majoribus tradita, quicumque bellum inferant, r. neque deprecari, Cæs. B. G. 4, 7, 3. — Impers.: ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40, 4. B) 1) Gen.: omnia consilia consulatus mei, quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publica restituissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11: — fratri r.: — injuriis r.: — r. fortiter dolori ac fortunæ: — r. vix dolori: — r. defensionis, to reply to. — Impers.: Cic. Læl. 12, 41: — hoc cum sentit Saturninus esse apertum, r. et repugnare contra veritatem non audent, Cic. R. Com. 17, 51. — Absol.: restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8. — Impers.: hac in utramque partem disputatione habita quum a Cotta primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 30. 2) Meton. of inanimate and abstract objects: quia vis tribunicia nonnumquam libidini restitit consulari, Cic. Agr. 2, 6. — Absol.: ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates ferendas mens eorum est, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19.

\*III. *To rise again [resurgere]: in discrimen extremum venimus; nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistimus, raise ourselves again, Cic. Mur. 39, 84.*

[RĚSOLŪBĪLIS, e. (resolvo) *Capable of being dissolved again, dissoluble, Prud.*

[RĚSOLŪRE, adv. *Slackly, loosely, Tert.*

\*RĚSOLŪTIŌ, ōnis. f. *An untying, loosening.*

I. Prop.: *A relaxing: r. ventris, stomachi, nervorum, oculorum, Cels. 2, 6.* [II. Fig. A) *An annulling, cancelling, Dig.* B) *A dissolving, dissolution, Gell.*

RĚSOLŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of resolvo. \*\*II. Adj.: *Effeminate, voluptuous: r. corpora juvenum (with fluxa), Col. præf.*

\*RĚ-SOLVO, solvi, sōlūtum. 3. v. a. *To untie again; to loosen, unbind.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: r. alqm vinetum, Col. 1, 8, 17. B) Esp. 1) *To make slack, to relax, to enfeeble, enervate: felicitas hoc inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. Ep. 36.* [2] *To pay, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 39.* II. Fig. \*\*A) Gen.: *To dissolve, annul, destroy, annihilate: ipsos periodos majoribus intervallis et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint. 9, 4, 127.* B) Esp. \*\*1) *To slacken, relax, mitigate: quam [disciplinam militarem] in pace inexorabilem discordiæ civium resolvunt, Tac. H. 1, 51.* 2) *To pay: quum virtus legionum digna clarissimis imperatoribus existerit, senatum quæ sit antea pollicitis legionibus, ea summo studio, re publica recuperata, resoluturum, Cic. Phil. 14, 14.*

[RĚSŌNĀBĪLIS, e. (resono) *Resounding, re-echoing, Ov. M. 3, 358.*

\*RĚSŌNANTĪA, æ. f. (resono) *A resounding, an echo, Vitruv. 5, 3.*

RĚ-SŌNO, ōvi. 1. [resōnit, 3. conj. Pacuv. ap. Non.: resonant, Enn. ap. Prisc.] v. n. and a. *To return a sound, to re-echo, resound.* I. Neut. A) Prop.: theatrum naturā ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes

## RESPIRAMEN

vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: — ut id (poculum) resonaret. — [With abl.: Ov. M. 3, 231.] — With ad alqd: qui (cornus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59. — [With dat.: Hor. S. 1, 4, 76.] B) Fig.: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: — gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. II. Act.: *To cause to resound, to fill with sound, in the pass.: (sonus) in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144.*

[RĚSŌNUS, a, um. (resono) *Resounding, re-echoing, Ov. M. 3, 496: — ictus, sounding, Val. Fl. 1, 611.*

\*\*RĚ-SORBĒO, ēre. v. a. *To swallow or suck up again: mare in se r. et tremore terræ quasi repelli videbatur, Plin. E. 6, 20, 9.*

RESPECTO, āre. v. int. n. and a. *To look back, look round or behind.* \*\*I. Prop. A) Neut. absol.: Liv. 8, 39. B) Act.: r. sine fine Cæsarem, Vell. 2, 107, 2.

II. Fig. A) Neut.: verum hæc ita prætereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic. Sest. 5: — animus respectans. B) Act.: neque hoc liberis nostris interdicendum est, ne observent tribules suos... ne par ab iis munus in sua petitione respectent, look out for, expect, Cic. Pl. 18, 45.

RESPECTUS, ūs. m. (respicio) *A looking back.* I. A) Prop.: fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. Div. 1, 32. B) Meton.: *A refuge, place of refuge, retreat: quum respectum ad senatum et ad bonos non haberet, eam sibi viam ipse patefecit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 49: — et respectum pulcherrimum et præsidium firmissimum adimit reipublicæ.* \*\*II. Fig.: *Respect, regard, consideration (ratio): quin duces, sicut belli, ita insatiabilis supplicii, futuros fuisse (consules), ni r. equidem sexcentorum, qui Luceriæ obsides tenerentur, præpedisset animos, Liv. 9, 14.*

\*1. RESPERGO, si, sum. 3. v. a. (spargo) *To sprinkle back; hence, to besprinkle, sprinkle with any thing.*

I. A) Prop.: cum prætoris oculos prædonum remi respergerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38: — r. manus, os, simulacrum sanguine. [B] Meton.: *To spread out: Pall.* \*\*II. Fig.: servili deinceps probro respersus est tamquam scyphum aureum furatus, Tac. H. 1, 48.

[2. RESPERGO, inis. f. (1. respergo) *A besprinkling, Prud.*

RESPERSIŌ, ōnis. f. (1. respergo) *A sprinkling, besprinkling: r. pigmentorum, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: — ne sumptuosa r., a sprinkling of wine on a tomb.*

1. RESPERSUS, a, um. part. of 1. respergo.

\*\*2. RESPERSUS, ūs. m. (1. respergo) *A sprinkling, besprinkling (only in abl. sing.): r. urinæ, Plin. 24, 17, 102.*

RESPICIŌ, exi, ectum. 3. [an old form of the subj. perf., respexi, Plaut.], v. n. and a. (specio) *To look back, look behind one's self, look round.* I. Prop. A) Neut.: r. longe retro, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: — respexitque: — r. ad oppidum. B) Act.: proxima respiciens signa, Cæs. B. C. 2, 39, 3.

II. Fig. A) Gen. 1) Neut.: M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, was directed towards him, looked to him, Cæs. B. C. 3, 5. 2) Act.: quoad longissime potest mens mea r. spatium præteriti temporis et pueritiæ memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc video, Cic. Arch. 1: — [With a relative clause, Lucr. 5, 1445.] B) Esp.: *To look to anything, to take care of, care for, to be mindful of, attend to, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6: — r. populi Romani commoda (with prospicere), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55: — r. salutem cum meam tum aliorum: — r. republicam: — r. se, to think of one's self: — \*\*With ad: Cicero cum dicit pro Ligario, Suscepto bello, Cæsar... non solum ad utilitatem Ligarii respicit, sed magis laudare victoris clementiam non potest, looks to the interest of, Quint. 9, 2, 28: — [With an object clause: To consider, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 68.]*

[RESPIRĀCŪLUM, i. n. (respiro) *Respiration, C. Mam.*

[RESPIRĀMEN, inis. n. (respiro) *The windpipe, or, a fetching of breath, Ov. M. 2, 828.*

## RESPIRAMENTUM

[**RESPIRAMENTUM**, i. n. (respiro) *Recreation, August.*]

**RESPIRATIO**, ōnis. f. I. Prop. A) *The act of fetching breath, breathing, respiration*, Cic. Un. 6. \*B) *Meton.*: *An exhaling, exhalation*: r. aquarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27. II. Fig.: *A taking breath, a resting, pausing*: distincta alios et interpuncta intervalla, morae r. que delectant, Cic. Or. 16.

\***RESPIRATUS**, ūs. m. (respiro) *A fetching breath*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55.

**RE-SPĪRO**, 1. v. a. and n. *To breathe back, to blow back or against*. I. Prop.: quum aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertineat excipiatque animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu eandemque a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136. II. *Meton. gen.*: *To fetch breath, to breathe, respire*. A) Prop.: quis ignorat, si plures ex alto emergere velint, propius fore eos quidem ad respirandum, qui ad aquam jam summam appropinquant, sed nihilo magis r. posse quam eos, qui sint in profundo? Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64. B) Fig.: *To take breath, i. e. to recover, to be relieved or refreshed: absol., or ab alqa re*. 1) *Absol.*: (improbitas) ejus in animo versatur, numquam sinit eum r., numquam acquiescere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 53: — r. (with recreari): — \*\**Impera.*: jam hæc agentibus nuncius tandem venit, Lælium... Ita respiratum, mittique legationes cæptæ, Liv. 29, 4. 2) *With ab*: levate hunc aliquando supplicem vestrum, qui nunc prium spe vestræ equitatis erigere animum et paulum r. a metu cæpit, *to begin to breathe again*, Cic. Cluent. 70, 200: — \**To abate, cease* [remittere, cessare]: ne punctum quidem temporis, quum legati adessent, oppugnatio respiravit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7: — respirasset cupiditas atque avaritia paulum.

[**RESPLENDENTIA**, æ. f. (resplendo) *Resplendence, splendour, August.*]

[**RE-SPLENDĒO**, ūre. v. n. *To reflect light, to be resplendent*, (poet.), Virg. Æ. 12, 741.]

**RESPONDĒO**, di. sum. 2. v. a. I. *To promise in return*: habes ad omnia, non, ut postulasti χροῖα χαλκείων, sed paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23. II. *Esp.* A) *To answer, respond, reply to, give an answer or reply: with alqd alicui, ad, adversus, contra alqm (alqd)*. 1) *Gen.* a) Prop.: ab his (C. Fannio et Q. Mucio) sermo oritur, respondet Lælius, Cic. Læl. 1: — orationi r.: — r. criminibus: — r. supremæ paginæ: — ad ea r.: — r. ad id.: — [With an objective clause, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 59]: — *Part. perf. plur.*: multa ejus et in senatu et in foro vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Læl. 2: — *Supine*: (hæc) quam levia genere ipso, quam falsa re, quam levia responsu, Cic. Cluent. 59. b) Fig.: saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. Arch. 8, 19: — urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catilinæ tumulis silvestribus, *will make resistance, will oppose*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. 2) *Esp.* a) *Of answers or replies, given by persons consulted, as lawyers; also, of priests, oracles, etc.*: *To give counsel, to give a reply or decision*: quæris num juris consultus (sit)? quasi quisquam sit, qui sibi hunc falsum de jure r. dicat, Cic. Phil. 25, 62: — r. de jure: — de jure consulentibus r.: — r. jus: — quæ consuluntur, respondentur: — consulentibus respondendo: — pater Roscii ad haruspices retulit: qui responderunt, nihil illo puero clarius fore, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. \*\*b) a) *Of persons summoned before a tribunal, to answer to their name when called; hence, meton. i. q. to appear*: quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. 2, 8. b) *Meton. gen.*: *To appear, to be at hand, make one's appearance*: ipsi (pes pæon et herous) occurrent orationi, ipsi, inquam, se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: — r. ad tempus. B) 1) *To correspond with, to answer to, to suit, to agree with; usually with a dat., or absol.*: intelligi necesse est eam esse naturam, ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: — verba verbis respondeant: — respondent extrema primis: — artem (rhetoricam) quasi r. dialecticæ, *may be placed by the side of*: — ut et patri et Capioni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat: — Græcorum gloriæ r.: — r. virtus opinioni ho-

## RESTIBILIS

minum: — r. nostra benevolentia pariter æqualiterque illorum benevolentia: — r. fortuna meis optatis: — cui quidem ego amori utinam ceteris rebus possem! amore certe respondebo, *will return it*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 4: — r. liberalitati subsidii amicorum. \*\*2) *With ad*: deformetur directio, ut longitudo ad regulam et lineam, altitudines ad perpendicularum, anguli ad normam respondentes exigantur, Vitruv. 7, 3. \*\*3) *With dat.*: Papirio quoque brevi ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 9, 15. \*\*4) *With ex*: quicquid non ex voluntate respondet, iram provocat, Sen. Ep. 47. \*\*5) *Absol.*: medicus alqd oportet inveniat, quod non ubique fortasse, sed sæpius tamen etiam respondet, *corresponds with*, Cels. præf.

\***RESPONSIO**, ōnis. f. (respondeo) I. *An answering, responding, reply; a refutation*: in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic. Balb. 16, 36. II. *In Rhet.*: sibi ipsi r., *a replying to one's self in a speech*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

**RESPONSITO**, avi. 1. v. intens. a. (respondeo) *To give an answer, as lawyers to their clients, to give counsel*, Cic. Rep. 5, 3.

[**RESPONSO**, are. v. intens. a. (respondeo) *To answer, reply*. I. Prop.: Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 56. II. Fig.: Virg. Æ. 12, 757.]

[**RESPONSOR**, ōris. m. (respondeo) *One who answers or replies*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 7.]

[**RESPONSORIUM**, ii. n. (respondeo) *A response in divine service, ML.*]

**RESPONSUM**, i. n. *An answer, reply, response.*

I. *Gen.*: hæc paucis diebus ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intelliguntur, quorsum evasura sint, Cic. Att. 7, 17: — r. dedisti tantis de rebus: — r. reddere alicui: — r. ferre (ab alqo), *to receive*: — r. referre (ab alqo), *to deliver*. II. *Esp.*: *The opinion of a lawyer; the response of an oracle*: accessisse ad Crassum consulendi causa quendam rusticum, qui quum Crassum seduxisset atque ad eum retulisset, r. que ab eo verum magis quam ad suam rem accomodatam abstulisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: — res judicatæ, decreta, r.: — Lentulum sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se esse, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9.

1. **RESPONSUS**, a. um. *part. of respondeo*.

\*\*2. **RESPONSUS**, ūs. m. (respondeo) *A corresponding, agreeing; harmony, proportion*, Vitruv. 1, 2.

**RESPUBLICA**. See RES, II. G)

**RE-SPŪO**, ūi. 3. v. a. *To spit back, to spit out, to discharge by spitting*. I. Prop.: quin etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: — quas natura respuerit. II. Fig. A) *To cast out, repel, reject, disdain*: quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuiant, Cic. Fat. 20, 47: — hominem r.: — r. defensionem: — hæc ætas omne respuit: — orationem r.: — interdicta respuiunt, *are rejected or disregarded*: quod respuiunt (aures), immutandum est, Cic. Part. 5: — auribus r.: — *Absol.*: quis te tum audiret illorum? respuerent aures, nemo agnosceret, repudiarent, Cic. Pl. 18: — calcitrat, respuit. [B) *Part. pres. with genit.*, Gell. 6, 15, 2.]

\***RESTAGNATIO**, ōnis. f. *A flowing or running over, an overflow, inundation*: r. Euphratis, Plin. 6, 28, 82.

**RE-STAGNO**, are. v. n. *To overflow, run over; motion of a place under water*: late is locus restagnat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 24.

[**RESTAURATIO**, ōnis. f. *A restoring, renewing*, Dig.]

\***RE-STAURO**, 1. v. a. *To restore, repair*. I. Prop.: r. theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac. A. 3, 72. [II. Fig.: *To renew, repeat, recommence*, Just.]

[**RESTIARIUS**, ii. n. (restis) *A rope-maker*, Front.]

[**RESTIBILIS**, ire. v. a. (restibilis) *To restore, re-establish*, Pacuv. ap. Fest.]

\***RESTIBILIS**, e. (stabilis) *That has been restored, that recovers itself or comes round again*. I. Prop.:

r. platanus, that bears fruit again, Plin. 16, 32, 57. II. *Meton.*: r. fecunditas (mulierum), new, fresh, Plin. 28, 19, 77.

**RESTITŪLA**, æ. f. [*abl.* restitulo, Dig.] (restis) *A little rope, a cord*, Cic. Scaur. Fr.

\***RE-STILLO**, āvi. 1. v. n. and a. *To drop back or again.* [*I. Neut.*: Prud.] II. *Act.*: quæ (tuæ literæ) mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt (*al.* instillarunt), have instilled again, Cic. Att. 9, 7.

\***RE-STINCTIO**, ōnis. f. *A quenching (of thirst)*, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9.

**RE-STINCTUS**, a, um. *part. of restinguo.*

**RE-STINGŪO**, nxi, nctum. 3. v. a. *To extinguish, quench.* I. *Prop.*: A) R. ignem (*with refrigerare*), Cic. R. Com. 6, 17: — r. flammam: — r. incendium: — *Absol.*: ut omnis ex castis multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret, to put out the fire, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24. B) *Meton.*: r. sitim, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9. II. *Fig.*: *To quench, put down, quell, allay, extinguish*: ut dicerent animos hominum sensusque morte r., Cic. Sest. 21, 47: — mentes inflammatas r.: — restinctum bellum: — r. oriens incendium belli sanguine suo: — r. omnium cupiditatum ardorem: — illa parte animi sedata atque restincta, *quelled*: — r. cupiditates iracundiasque (eloquentia): — r. odium: — r. studia: — r. animorum incendia: — *sermunculum* r.

\*\***RE-STIO**, ōnis. m. (restis) *A rope-maker*, Suet. Aug. 2.

**RE-STIPŪLATIO**, ōnis. f. *A counter-engagement*, Cic. R. Com. 13.

**RE-STIPŪLOR**, ari. v. dep. a. *To stipulate or promise in return*, Cic. R. Com. 13.

\***RE-STIS**, is. [*acc.* restim, Plant.: *abl.* reste, Liv.] f. *A rope, cord.* I. *Prop.*: in foro pompa constitit; et per manus reste data, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesseant, Liv. 27, 37. — [*Prov.*: ad restim res rediit, one may as well go and hang himself, i. e. it is all over with one, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 5.] II. *Meton.*: restes alii, cæpis, the leaves or herbage of leek or onion, Plin. 20, 6, 23.

\***RE-STIO**, are. v. intens. n. (resto) *To hang back, to loiter, tarry, hesitate*, Liv. 7, 39.

[**RE-STITRIX**, icis. f. (resisto) *She that remains behind*, Plant. Truc. 4, 2, 5.]

**RE-STITŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. (statuo) *To put or place again, i. e. to put in its former place; and also, to put in a former condition or state, to restore, to put on the old footing.* I. *Gen.*: A) *Prop.*: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo deiecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: — si ædes eæ corruerant, vitiumve fecerunt, quarum ususfructus legatus est, heres r. non debet, nec reficere, non magis quam servum r., si is, cuius ususfructus legatus est, deperisset, Cic. Top. 3, 15: — illud dubium est, quin multi, quum ita nati essent, ut quædam contra naturam depravata haberent, restituerentur et corrigenter ab natura, quum se ipsa revocasset, Cic. Div. 2, 46. B) *Fig.*: r. veterem illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic. R. Am. 22, 61: — r. tribunicia potestas. II. *Esp.*: *To restore to its former state or condition, to bring back.* A) *Prop.*: 1) (Siciliam) iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit, ut ea r. in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12. 2) a) *To restore to one's possessions or rights, to re-establish, to reinstate*: restituebat multos calamitosos... Licinium Lenticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: — omnes r.: — causa restituendi mei: — ad me restituendum: — r. exsules: — me r.: — r. alqm in integrum, Cic. Cluent. 36. b) *Meton.*: a) *Of things*: *To restore, replace*: in utriusque bonis nihil erat, quod r. possit, nisi quod moveri loco non poterat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25. b) *To reverse a (wrong) sentence, to make up for (an injury), to repair (a loss)*: fecerat hæc egregie primo adventu Metellus, ut omnes istius injurias, quas modo posset, rescinderet et irritas faceret. Heraclium r. jusserat, non restituebatur... Epicerates quidem continuo est restitutus.

1113

Alia judicia Lilybæi, alia Agrigenti, alia Panhormi restituta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26: — te r. in ædes tuas: — aut vim fieri vetat aut r. factam jubet. B) *Fig.*: ut anno XVI. post reges exactos secederent, leges sacratas ipsi sibi restituerent, re-established, Cic. Corn. 1. Fr.

**RE-STITŪTIO**, ōnis. f. (restituo) *A restoring.* \*\*I. *Gen.*: A) *Prop.*: r. domus incendio absumptæ, a rebuilding, Suet. Aug. 57. \*\*B) *Fig.*: r. omnis pristinae fortunæ, Suet. Ner. 40. II. *Esp.*: [A] *Restitution*, Dig.] B) *A reinstating, reinstatement*: r. damnatorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 4: — salus r.que, a recalling from exile, id.

**RE-STITŪTOR**, ōris. m. (restituo) *A restorer.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: r. templorum omnium, Liv. 4, 20. II. *Fig.*: r. salutis mee, Cic. Mil. 15.

[**RE-STITŪTORIUS**, a, um. (restituo) *Of or belonging to restitution*, Dig.]

[**RE-STITŪTRIX**, icis. f. (restituo) *She that restores*, App.]

**RESTITUTUS**, a, um. *part. of restituo.*

[**RE-STIVUS**, a, um. *Restiff*, ML. Ital. restio, Fr. rétif.]

**RE-STO**, stiti. [*perf. subj.* restaverit, Prop.] 1. v. n. *To stay or remain behind.* [I. *To stand still, stand firm.* A) *Prop.*: Pacuv. ap. Non. B) *Fig.*: Prop. 2, 25, 18.]

\*\*II. *To stand against, i. e. to resist, to offer resistance, to withstand, oppose* [resisto]. A) *In Milit.* (usually *absol.*, seldom *with the dat. or adversum*): validam urbem multos dies restantem pugnando vicit, Sall. Fr. — *Impers.*: ut qua minima vi restatur, ea parte irrumptat, Liv. 34, 15: — *With dat.*: qui pauci plures vincere soliti estis, nunc paucis plures vix restatis, Liv. 23, 45. [B] *Gen.*: Ov. M. 3, 626.] III. A) *Gen.*: *To remain, to be left* [remanere]: ego convivii delector nec cum æqualibus solum qui pauci jam admodum restant, sed cum vestra etiam ætate, Cic. de Sen. 14: — quum unus ei restaret inimicus: — quæ ei in malis restiterunt: — r. tertiam: — unum etiam restat amico nostro ad omne dedecus, at Domitio non subveniat, Cic. Att. 8, 7: — illud restiterat, ut: — *Impers.*: restat, ut aut summa negligentia tibi obstiterit, aut, Cic. Qu. 9, 12. \*B) *Esp. with reference to future time*: *To remain*: placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per hæc tempora tractatos videtis? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89.

**RE-STRICTE**, adv. 1. *Closely, sparingly, restrictively*: r. facere (*with parce*), Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42. — [Comp., August.] — \*\*Sup., r. facere [*plenissime*], Plin. E. 5, 8, 13.

II. *Exactly, strictly, precisely*: cetera non tam r. præfinio, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: — r. tenent illud nomen: — r. observare, ne.

[**RE-STRICTIM**, adv. (restringo) *Exactly, carefully*, Afran. ap. Non.]

[**RE-STRICŪO**, ōnis. f. (restringo) *A restricting, confining*, August.]

**RE-STRICŪTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of restringo.* II. *Adj.*: *Narrow, confined.* A) *Prop.*: togis neque restrictis neque *fusis*, Suet. Aug. 73. — *Comp.*, r. digit (pedum), shorter, Suet. Dom. 18. B) *Fig.*: 1) *Close, stingy, niggardly*: in iis, qui se adjuvari volent, r. omnino esse nullo modo debemus, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62. — *Comp.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8. \*\*2) *Moderate, modest*: an restrictius arbitraris per orbem terrarum legendum dare? Plin. E. 9, 19, 6. \*\*3) *Strict, severe*: summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac. A. 15, 48. — [Comp., App.]

\*\***RE-STRINGO**, inxi, ictum. 3. v. a. I. *To draw or pull back, to tighten, bind.* A) *Prop.*: cum lævam r. prolata longius dextra sit odiosus, Quint. 11, 3, 131. B) *Fig.*: *To restrain, limit, confine, check, restrict*: cum homines ad custodiam ejus (pecuniæ) natura restrinxerit, nos contra amor liberalitatis communibus avaritiæ vinculis eximebat, Plin. E. 1, 8, 9. II. *To untie, make loose, open*: restrictis labris, Quint. Decl. 12, 27.

[**RE-STRUO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. *To build up again.* I. *Prop.*: Tert. II. *Fig.*: Tert.]

[RĒ-sūdo, are. v. n. and a. *To sweat forth, to exude*: *Neut.*, Curt. 5, 1: *Act.*, Prud.]

[RĒ-sulco, are. v. a. *To plough again*, Prud.]

\*\*RĒ-sūto, atum. 1. v. int. n. and a. (resilio) *To spring or leap back, to rebound*. I. Prop. A) R. aqua objectu lapillorum, Quint. 12, 2, 11. B) *Esp.* 1) Inimica est (apibus) echo resultanti sono, Plin. 11, 19, 21. 2) *Meton.*: *To resound, re-echo*: r. saltus, Tac. A. 1, 65. II. Fig.: (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contextu resultent ac sonum reddant, *leap, hop*, Quint. 9, 4, 66.

\*\*RĒ-sūmo, mpsi, mptum. 3. v. a. *To take again, take up again, resume*. I. Prop.: r. librum perlectum utique ex integro, Quint. 10, 1, 20. II. Fig.: r. interruptum somnum, Suet. Aug. 78.

[RĒ-sumptio, ōnis. f. (resumo) *A recovering, reviving*, C. Aur.]

[RĒ-sumptivus, a, um. (resumo) *That serves for recovering or reviving*, C. Aur.]

[RĒ-sumptōrius, a, um. (resumo) *Of or belonging to the recovery of a patient*, C. Aur.]

\*\*RĒ-sūpīno, ātum. 1. v. a. *To bend or turn backwards*. I. Prop.: assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 4, 19. II. Fig.: libet interrogare, quid tantopere te resupinet, quid vultum habitumque oris pervertat? Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

\*\*RĒ-sūpīnus, a, um. *Bent back or backwards, lying on one's back or with the face upwards, supine*. I. Prop. A) R. caput, Plin. 8, 25, 38. B) *Meton.*: r. labra lili, Plin. 21, 5, 11. II. Fig.: *Laz, negligent, supine*: licet hanc libidinosam (eloquentiam) resupina voluptate auditoria probent, Quint. 5, 12, 20.

\*\*RĒ-surgo, surrexi, surrectum. 3. v. n. *To raise one's self again, to rise again*. I. Prop.: *Of things*: cupressus arbor repente prociderat ac postero die eodem vestigio resurgens procerat et latior virebat, Tac. H. 2, 78. II. Fig.: quum res Romana contra spem votaque ejus velut resurgeret, Liv. 24, 45.

[RĒ-surrectio, ōnis. f. (resurgo) *A rising from the dead, resurrection*, Tert.]

[RĒ-suscitatio, ōnis. f. *A raising from the dead*, Tert.]

[RĒ-suscitator, ōris. m. *One who raises from the dead*, Tert.]

[RĒ-suscito, are. v. a. *To rouse or excite again*. I. Prop.: Tert. II. Fig.: Ov. M. 8, 473.]

\*\*RĒ-sūtus, a, um. part. (suo) *Unsewed, ripped*: r. tunica ex utraque parte, Suet. Aug. 94.

[RĒtæ, ārum. f. *Trees on the bank or in the bed of a river*, Gell. 11, 17, 4: *hence perhaps, retare, to clear a river of such trees*, Gell. 11, 17, 4.]

[RĒ-tālio, are. v. a. (talio) *To return like for like, to retaliate*, Gell. 20, 1, 16.]

RĒ-tardatīo, ōnis. f. *A delaying, retarding*, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30.

RĒ-tardo. 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To keep back, detain, stop, delay, impede, hinder, check*. A) Prop.: quarum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, sæpe etiam insistent, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: — quem caducæ hereditates retardassent. — Absol.: eæ res, quæ ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. de I. Pomp. 14. B) Fig.: cujus (Pompeii) adventu ipso atque nomine impetus hostium repressos esse intelligunt ac retardatos, Cic. de I. P. 5, 13: — r. illius animos atque impetus: — r. animi vires (corporis infirmitas): — r. celeritatem persequendi (collectio dispersa): — loquacitatem r.: — auxilium r.: — posteriora (tempora) me a scribendo retardarunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: — a commodo r.: — hos lætitia retardavit. — Absol.: ad quem (agrum) fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitāt atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57. \*II. Neut.: *To be detained, to tarry or stay behind*: in quo cursu

(stella Saturni) multa mirabiliter efficiens, tum *antecedendo*, tum retardando, tum vespertinis temporibus delitescendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52.

\*\*RĒ-taxo, are. v. a. *To blame again or in return*, Suet. Vesp. 13.

RĒ-te, is. n. [abl., reti, Plaut.; rete, Suet.: acc., retem, Plaut.: fem., Varr.: sing., retium, Gloss.] *A net*. I. Prop.: araneolæ quasi rete texunt, ut, si quid inhæserit, coasciant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. [II. Fig.: *A net, toil, snare*, Prop. 3, 8, 37.] — [Hence, Ital. rete, Fr. rets, ret.]

RETECTUS, a, um. part. of retego.

\*RĒ-tēgo, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. I. *To uncover, lay open, open*. A) Prop.: r. thecam numariam, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 2. \*\*B) Fig.: *To reveal, disclose, discover*: r. occultæ conjurationis, Tac. A. 15, 74. [II. *To cover again*, Pall.]

\*\*RĒ-tendo, di, tum or sum. 3. v. a. *To unbend, unstring, slacken, relax*. [I. Prop.: Ov. M. 2, 419.] [II. Fig.: ea quoque, quæ sensu et anima carent, velut alterna quiete retenduntur, i. e. rise [shortly before, remissio], Quint. 1, 3, 8.

RETENSUS, a, um. part. of retendo.

[RĒtentator, ōris. m. *He who detains*, Cass.]

[RĒtentatrix, icis. f. *She who detains*, Macr.]

RĒtentio, ōnis. f. (retineo) *A holding or keeping back*. I. *A drawing back or withdrawing, a checking*: r. aurigæ, a holding in, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: — Fig.: r. assensionis, (the ἀπόχρη of the Acad.) *withholding assent*, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 59. \*\*II. *A retaining, preserving; plur.*, Vit. 9, 4.

\*1. RĒtentio. 1. v. intens. a. (retineo) *To keep or hold back, to detain*. \*\*I. Prop.: quo magis festinantes videt dictator, eo impensius retentat agmen ac sensim incedere jubet, Liv. 10, 5. [II. Fig. A) Iras, V. Fl.] B) *Meton.*: *To retain, keep up, preserve*: (mens divina) quæ penitus sensoris hominum vitasque retentat, Cic. Div. 1, 11: — cælum a terris r., *to separate*, Lucr.

\*\*2. RĒ-tento. 1. v. a. *To attempt or try again*: r. memoriam meam, Sen. Ep. 72. — [With an objective clause, Ov. M. 9, 208.]

[RĒtentor, ōris. m. (retineo) *One who detains*, App.]

1. RĒtentus, a, um. I. Part. of retendo. II. Part. of retineo.

[2. RĒtentus, ūs. m. (retineo) *A holding back or fast*, Claud.]

[RĒ-tergeo, si. 2. v. a. *To wipe, clean, or cleanse again*. I. Prop.: C. Aur. II. *Meton.*: Amm.]

RĒ-texo, xūi [retexi, Man.], xtum. 3. v. a. I. *To unweave, untwist, untwine, unravel*. A) Prop.: quid quod illa ars (dialectica), quasi Penelope telam retexens, tollit ad extremum superiora, Cic. Ac. 2, 29. [2] *Poet. meton.*: Ov. M. 7, 531. B) Fig.: *To reverse, cancel*: multa querendo reperunt non modo ea, quæ jam non possint ipsi dissolvere, sed etiam quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: — r. superiora (novi timores): — r. istius præteritam [suam gerere]: — r. illa (dicta), *to retract*: — r. orationem meam. [II. *To weave again or anew, to renew, repeat* (poet.), fig., Ov. M. 10, 31.]

RETEXTUS, a, um. part. of retexo.

\*\*RĒtīarius, ii. m. (rete) *A net-fighter, i. e. a gladiator who sought to entangle his adversary* (mirmillo or secutor), by throwing a net over his head, Quint. 6, 3, 31. — [Prov.: contra retiarium ferulā, *to contend with inadequate means against one who is well prepared*, Mart.]

RĒtīcentia, æ. f. (reticeo) I. *A keeping secret, concealing*: r. posteriorum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33: — reticentiæ pœna, *for concealing the faults or defects of any thing sold*. II. *A figure of Rhetoric, otherwise called aposiopesis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53.



**RĒTĪCĒO**, cūi. 2. v. n. and a. (taceo) I. *Neut.* A) *To pass over a question in silence*: quid si, inquit Julius, assentior Antonio? ... Hic quum Sulpicius reticisset. Quasi vero, inquit Crassus, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232: — de Chelidone reticuit: — r. de utriusque vestrum errore. \*\*B) *To be silent to a question, to refrain from giving an answer*: tacuisssem hodie, Patres conscripti, ne quid, minus letum quod esset vobis, loquerer. Nunc interroganti senatori, pœniteatne ... si reticeam, superbus videar, Liv. 23, 12. II. *Act.*: *To keep secret, to conceal*: r. nihil, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: — r. ea: — *Absol.*: nihil me subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Cluent. 1.

**RĒTĪCŪLĀTUS**, a, um. (reticulum) *In the form of a net, reticulated*: r. structura parietum, lattice-work, Vit. 2, 8.

**RĒTĪCŪLUM**, i. n. (reticulus, i. m. Plin.) (rete) I. *A small net, a cloth in the shape of a net, a small bag, reticule*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11. [II. *In Anat.*: *A part of the epidermis*: r. Malpighianum, NL. — *The stomach of ruminating animals*, NL.]

**RETICULUS**, i. m. See the preceding Article.

**RĒTĪNĀCŪLUM** [contr. retinaculum, Prud.], i. n. (retineo) *A tie, stay, cord (esp. plur.)*. I. *Prop.*: Liv. 21, 28. II. *Fig.*: *A fetter, shackle*: r. vitæ abruptit, Plin. 1, 12, 8.

[RĒTĪNAX, ācia. (retineo) *Holding back*, Symm.]

**RĒTĪNAX**, entis. I. *Part. of retineo*. II. *Adj.*: *That holds fast, clings, or cleaves to any thing; with genit.*: homo et mei observantissimus et sui juris dignitatisque r., tenacious, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: — r. nimum equestris juris et libertatis: — [Sup., Gell.]

**RĒTĪNĒO**, ūi, tentum. 2. v. a. (teneo) I. *To keep or hold back, restrain, check*. A) *Prop.*: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Cæs.: — nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic.: — r. lacrimas, Ov. B) *Fig.*: pudore et liberalitate liberos r. satius esse credo quam metu, Ter.: — r. gaudia, rabiem, Ov.: — r. alqm in officio, Cic. \*\*II. *To retain, preserve, maintain*. A) *Prop.*: r. oppidum, Cæs.: — id egit, ut amicos observantia, rem parsimonia retineret, Cic.: — r. servareque amicos, Hor. B) *Fig.*: r. statum suum, Cic.: — pristinam virtutem, Cæs.: — [Hence (for memoriā retinere): *To remember*, Gell.; Ulp. Dig.]

[RĒ-TINNĪO, ire. v. n. *To jingle or sound again*, Varr.]

[RĒTĪOLUM, i. n. (rete) *A little net*, App.]

[RETIS, is, and RETIUM, ūi. See RETE.]

[RETO, are. See RETE.]

[RĒ-TŌNO, are. v. n. *To thunder back*, Catull. 63, 82.]

**RĒ-TONSUS**, a, um. part. (tondeo) *Cut or shorn again*: r. segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45.

[RĒ-TORPESCO, ēre. v. inchoat. n. *To become torpid or void of feeling again*, Tert.]

**RĒ-TORQUEO**, si, tum. 2. v. a. *To turn, twist, or bend back*. I. *Prop.*: r. oculos sæpe ad hanc urbem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: — *Middle*: ubi paullatim r. agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, *to wheel round*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 69, 3. \*\*II. *Fig.*: r. animum ad præterita, Sen. Ben. 3, 3.

**RĒ-TORRESCO**, ēre. v. inchoat. n. *To become parched or withered again*: r. sata, Col. 3, 3, 4.

**RĒ-TORRĪDE**, adv. *As if parched, drily*, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

**RĒ-TORRĪDUS**, a, um. *Dried, parched, burnt up*. I. *Prop.*: r. fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35. [II. *Fig.*: Gell.]

**RETORTUS**, a, um. part. of retorqueo.

**RĒ-TOSTUS**, a, um. (torreo) *Roasted*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

**RĒTRACTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. [I. *A taking of a thing in hand again, a going over again for the sake of making emendations, a revision, correction*, August.] II. *Refusal, hesitation (only with sine)*: quum sine ulla retractatione pro

patria vitam profuderint, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: — r. (with dubitatio).

[RETRACTĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who refuses*, Tert. doubtful.]

1. **RETRACTĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of retracto*. II. *Adj.*: *Revised, corrected*: idem *ἀντράγμα* misi ad te retractatus et quidem ἀπέρχοντο ipsam crebris locis inculcatum et reffectum, Cic. Att. 16, 3.

[2. **RETRACTĀTUS**, ūs. m. (retracto) I. *A taking in hand again, reconsideration*, Tert. II. *Refusal, hesitation*, Tert.]

\*\***RETRACTĪO**, ōnis. f. (retraho) I. *A drawing back*: r. graduum, *breadth of the steps*, Vit. 3, 3. [II. *Fig.* A) *Diminution, a shortening*, Macr. B) *Refusal*, Arn.]

**RE-TRACTO** (RETRECTO), 1. v. a. I. *To touch or handle again, to take in hand again or anew*.

\*\*A) *Prop.*: tutius visum est, defendi inermes Latinos, quam pati r. arma, Liv. 2, 30. B) *Fig.*: *To reconsider, examine again, revise*: qui omnia, quæ ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: — locus orationis a me retractandus: — augemus dolorem retractando: — \*\**Impers.*: postera die retractatur, *matters are gone over or discussed again*, Tac. G. 22. II. *To refuse, to decline, be reluctant*. A) *Absol.*: veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabis sive probabis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76. [B) *With acc.*: Virg. Æ. 12, 11: — r. [detrecto], *to disparage, find fault with, censure*, Gell. 14, 3, 4.]

[RETRACTOR, ōris. m. (retraho) *A bandage used in amputation; a muscle that retracts the part in which it is inserted*, NL.]

\*\*1. **RETRACTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of retraho*. II. *Adj.*: *Remote, concealed, hidden*: r. emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. 36, 21: — *Comp.*, r. murus a mari, Liv. 34, 9.

[2. **RETRACTUS**, ūs. m. (retraho) *A drawing back*, Tert.]

[RE-TRĀDO, ēre. v. a. *To deliver again*, Dig.]

**RE-TRĀHO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. I. *To draw back, withdraw*. A) *Prop.* 1) *R. alqm*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82: — r. Hannibalem in Africam: — r. manum: — r. se: — [Middle: Lucr. 2, 154.] 2) *Esp.*: *To bring back (a fugitive)*, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10. B) *Fig.*: r. alqm a republica, Cic. Sen. 15, 34: — genus ejusmodi calliditatis et calumniæ retrahetur in odium judicis, *will render odious*, Cic. Part. 39, 137. \*\*II. *To draw forth anew, to bring to light again*. A) *Prop.*: Cæsar Antistium Veterem absolutum adulterii increpitis iudicibus ad dicendam majestatis causam retraxit, Tac. A. 3, 38. B) *Fig.*: r. oblitterata ærarii monumenta, Tac. A. 13, 23.

**RETRECTO**, are. See RETRACTO.

**\*RE-TRĪBŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. a. *To give back, restore, return*. I. *Prop.*: nihil mihi detraham, cum illis exactæ ætatis severissime fructum quem meruerunt, retribuam, Cic. R. Com. 15, 44. [II. *Fig.*: Lact.]

[RETRĪBŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (retribuo) *A giving in return; recompense, retribution*, Tert.]

[RETRĪBŪTOR, ōris. m. (retribuo) *One who recompenses or repays*, Tert.]

[“RETRICIBUS cum ait Cato, aquam eo nomine significat, qua horti irrigantur,” according to Fest.]

**\*RE-TRĪMENTUM**, i. n. (tereo) *Dregs, refuse; dross (of metals)*, Cels. 5, 15.

[RE-TRĪTŪO, are. v. a. *To thrash again*, August.]

[RE-TRĪTUS, a, um. *Rubbed off*, Næv. ap. Fest.]

**RETRŌ**, adv. (from re and a pronominal suffix ter) *Backwards, on the back side, behind*. I. *Prop.*: *Of space*. \*\*A) *Denoting direction*: r. inhibita nave, Liv. 30, 10. \*\*B) *Denoting rest*: pergeret protinus; quid r. atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49. II. *Fig.*

A) *Of time*: *Before, formerly, in time past*: S. Ergo his annis quadringentis Romæ rex erat? L. Et superbus quidem. S. Quid supra? L. Justissimus; et deinceps r. usque ad Romulum, *back to Romulus*, Cic. Rep. 1, 37. B)

*Of other relations; Backwards, back, behind:* honestatem sic complectitur, ut omnia, quæ sine ea sint, longe et r. pomena censeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: — idem quasi rursus versus r. que dicatur: — vide rursus r. [Hence, Ital. addietro, Fr. arrière.]

**\*\*RETRO-AGO**, ēgi, actum. 3. v. a. *To drive, lead, or turn back.* I. Prop.: r. capillos a fronte contra naturam, to turn back, Quint. 11, 3, 160. II. Fig.: quos non honores currusque illa sua violentia fortuna retroegit? Plin. 7, 44, 45: — dactylus retroactus, an anapest, Quint.

[**RETROCESSUS**, ūs. m. (cedo) *A going back or backwards* [opp. 'processus'], App.]

**\*\*RETRO-ĒO**, ire. v. n. *To go back, retire, recede*, Sen. Q. Nat. 7, 21.

**\*\*RETRO-FLECTO**, xi. 3. v. a. *To bend back or backwards:* r. capillos, Petr. S. 126, 15.

[**RETROGRADATIO**, ōnis. f. (retrogradior) *A going backwards or back*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*RETRO-GRADIOR**, di. v. dep. [retrogradare, v. n. M. Cap.] *To go backwards or back, to move back*, Plin. 8, 15, 16.

[**RETROGRADIS**, e. I. q. retrogradus, App.]

[**RETROGRADO**, are. See **RETROGRADIOR**.]

**\*\*RETROGRADUS**, a, um. (retrogradior) *That goes backwards or back, retrograde; usually of the stars*, Sen. Q. Nat. 7, 25.

[**RETROGRESSUS**, ūs. m. (retrogradior) *A retrogressive movement, retrogression*, Macr. S. 1, 17.]

[**RETROLEGO**, ēre. (retro-lego) *To go or sail back or backwards:* litora, Quint. Decl.]

[**RETRO-PENDULUS**, a, um. *Hanging backwards*, App.]

**\*RETORSUM**, adv. *Backwards, turned back.*

**\*\*I. Prop.:** r. redire pari velocitate, Plin. 9, 31, 51.

**II. In other relations; Backwards, back, reversely:** ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, ex aere ether; deinde r. vicissim aer æthere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84. [Hence, Ital. ritroso.]

[**RETORSUS**, adv. *In a backward direction, backwards, back.* I. Prop.: V. Fl. 3, 268. II. Fig.: *Back again*, Dig.]

[**RETROSIOR**. See **RETROVERSUS**, II.]

**\*\*RETRO-SPICIO**, ēre. v. a. *To look backwards or back:* r. orbem lunæ (sol), Vitr. 9, 4.

[**RETROVERSUS**, adv. (retroversus) *Backwards*, C. Mam.]

**\*\*RETRO-VERSUS** (vorsus and contr. retrorsus), a, um. (verto) I. Prop.: *Turned backward, turned about.* [A] *Retroversus*, Ov. M. 4, 656.—Fig.: Lact. B] *Retrorsus*: atque ita retrorsa manu ter dicat, Plin. 26, 9, 60. [II. Fig. of Time: Past, former, previous.—Comp., retrosior, Tert.]

[**RE-TRUDO**, sum. 3. v. a. *To thrust or push back*, Plant. Ep. 2, 2, 64.]

**RETRŪSUS**, a, um. I. Part. of retrudo. II. Adj.: *Remote, concealed, hidden* [abditus]. A) Prop.: r. simulacra deorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3. B) Fig.: r. voluntas, Cic. P. Cons. 11, 44: — r. hæc in philosophia.

**RĒ-TUNDO**, tūdi (rettudi), tūsum [retunsus, Plant.]. 3. v. a. *To make blunt, to blunt.* I. Prop.: cujus nuper ferrum retuderim flammamque restinxerim, Cic. Sull. 30: — r. gladios in rempublicam dstrictos. II. Fig.: *To check, damp, restrain, repress:* ne censorium stilum, cujus mucronem multis remediis majores nostri retuderunt, æque posthac atque illum dictatorium gladium pertimescamus, Cic. Cluent. 44.

[**RĒ-TURO**, are. v. a. *To unclose, open*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**\*RĒTŪSUS** (retunsus), a, um. I. Part. of retundo. II. Adj.: *Made blunt, blunt.* \*\*A) Prop.: r. et crassum ferramentum, Col. 4, 24, 21. B) Fig.: aliæ (terræ) acuta ingenia gignant, aliæ retusa, Cic. Div. 1, 36.

**REUDIGNI**, ōrum. m. *An ancient tribe in the north of Germany, near the Angles*, Tac. G. 40.

**\*\*RĒ-UNCTOR**, ōris. m. (ungo) *One who rubs with ointment*, Plin. 29, 1, 2.

**RĒUS**, i. m. and **RĒA**, æ. f. (res) I. Originally, a person whose cause was tried before a court, whether plaintiff or defendant; hence, A party: in later times its meaning was that of one bound or obliged to a certain performance, and thus, One called upon to perform a duty: oratio queritur lenis, quæ maxime commendat reos. Reos autem appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur. Sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: — aut ex reo, aut ex re: — reos appello, quorum res est.

II. In a stricter sense. [A] 1) *One who owes a res, or is bound to pay; a debtor, Fest.* \*\*2) *Meton. gen.: One that is liable or obliged, a debtor:* quo intentius custodiæ serventur, opportuna loca dividenda præfectis esse, ut suis quisque partis tutandæ r. sit, responsible, Liv. 25, 30. B)

1) *A party accused or impeached, a defendant, criminal:* quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis r.? Flavius. Quis judex? Cluvius, Cic. R. Com. 14, 42: — inopia reorum: — reos reperire: — reo accusante: — r. Milonis: — Fem.: operam des, ut socrus adolescentis r. ne fiat, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: — tota r. Etruria. 2) *With a word expressing guilt or crime:* si quis absentem Sthenium rei capitalis reum facere vellet, sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38: — r. avaritiæ: — Sestius, qui est de vi r., Cic. Sest. 35, 75: — r. de ambitu: — est enim r. uterque ob eandem causam et eodem crimine, Cic. Vat. 17, 41. \*\*C) *Meton.:* orare singulos universosque, at se, reum fortunæ ejus diei, crimine eximerent, Liv. 6, 24.

**\*\*RĒ-VĀLESCO**, lūi. 3. v. inchoat. n. *To recover from sickness, to grow well again.* [I. Prop.: Ov. Her. 21, 231.] II. Fig.: r. Laodicea (tremore terræ prolapsa) propriis opibus, Tac. A. 13, 27. [Hence, Ital. rio, reo.]

**RĒ-VĒHO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. *To bring or carry back.*

I. Prop. A) *Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35. \*\*B) *Middle:* To go, ride, sail, etc. back, to return: ne quis reveheretur inde ad prælium, Liv. 3, 70. II. Fig.: ad paullo superiorem ætatem revecti sumus: nunc ad eam, de qua aliquantulum sumus locuti, revertamur, have returned to, Cic. Brut. 63.

[**RĒVELATIO**, ōnis. f. *An uncovering, disclosing.* I. Prop.: Arn. II. Fig.: *Revelation*, Tert.]

[**RĒVELATOR**, ōris. m. *One who reveals*, Tert.]

[**RĒVELATORĪUS**, a, um. *Belonging to revelation*, Tert.]

**RĒ-VELLO**, velli, vulsum. 3. v. a. *To pull or tear away again, to tear up, out, or off, to separate from.*

I. Prop.: r. tela de corpore, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: — nec prius illam crucem, quæ fixa est ad portam, revellistis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11: — r. tabulam: — r. gradus: — r. sæpta: — r. claustra: — r. vincula. II. Fig.: cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: — injurias r.

**\*\*RĒ-VĒLO**, 1. v. a. *To unveil, to disclose, uncover.* I. Prop.: r. caput [opp. 'involvere'], Suet. Galb. 7. [II. Fig.: *To disclose, lay open, reveal*, App.]

[**RĒ-VENDO**, didi. 3. *To sell again*, Dig.]

[**RĒ-VENĒO**, ii. 4. v. n. *To be sold again*, Dig.]

[**RĒ-VĒŪO**, vēni, ventum. 4. v. n. *To come back, to return.* I. Prop.: r. domum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38. [II. Fig.: Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 24.—Impers.: Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 61.]

[**RĒVENTO**, are. v. intens. n. *To come back, to return*, Lucr. 3, 1074 (al. revertit).]

[**RĒVENTUS**, ūs. m. (revenio) *A return*, Suet. ap. Macr.]

**REVERA**. See **RES**, II. A).

**\*\*RĒ-VERBĒRO**, are. v. a. *To beat, strike, or throw back.* I. Prop.: r. incrementa duritiæ suæ, Col. 3, 13, 7. II. Fig.: sapiens omnem fortunæ iram reverberabit et ante se frangat, Sen. Clem. 2, 5.

[**RĒ-VERECUNDITER**, adv. *Reverentially, respectfully*, Enn. ap. Prisc.]

## REVERENDUS

[RĒVĒRENDUS, a, um. I. Part. of revereor. II. Adj.: Reverend, venerable, Ov. Ib. 75: — Sup., Reverendissimus, the title of a bishop, Cod. Th.]

**RĒVĒRENS**, entis. I. Part. of revereor. II. Adj.: Reverent, respectful, full of awe: sermo erga patrem imperatoremque r., de se moderatus, Tac. H. 1, 17: — Comp., nihilo r. leniorve erga senatum, Suet. Cal. 26: — Sup., Gabinium reverentissimum mei expertus, Pseudo-Plin. E. 10, 18.

**RĒVĒRENTER**, adv. Respectfully, Plin. E. 3, 21, 5: — Comp., Tac. H. 2, 27: — Sup., Suet. Aug. 93.

**RĒVĒRENTĪA**, æ. f. (revereor) Reverence, awe, respect, regard: adhibenda est quædam r. adversus homines, et optimi cuiusque et reliquorum: nam negligere, quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: — **Pass.**: ego reverentiæ vestræ sic semper inserviam (for vestri), reverence towards you, your honour, Plin. Pan. 95: — [Reverentia, as a deity, the mother of Majestas by Honor, Ov. F. 5, 23.]

**RĒVĒRĒOR**, itus. 2. v. dep. a. [act. revereo, Priso.] To stand in awe of, to revere, honour, respect: dicam non reverens assentandi suspiciem, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: — multa adversa reverens.

[RĒVĒRGO, ěre. v. n. To tend; fig., C. Mam.]

[RĒVĒRRO, ěre. v. a. To scatter that which has been swept together, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64.]

**RĒVĒRSĪO** (revors.), ōnis. f. (reverso) A turning round or back before arriving at the place of destination. I. Prop. A) Quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea lætatus, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5: — consilium et profectionis et reversionis meæ. B) Of things without life: A return, re-appearing: r. febrium, Cic. N. D. 3, 10. **II. Fig. in Gramm.**: An inversion of the usual order of words, such as mecum, secum, quibus de rebus, Quint. 8, 6, 65.

[RĒVĒRSO, are. v. intens. a. To turn round, to return, August.]

**REVERSUS**, a, um. part. of revento.

[RĒVĒRSĪŪM, i. n. (revento) A returning, return, App.]

**RĒVĒRTOR** (vort.), versus (vors.). 3. v. dep. n. (in the perfect the act. reverti is usual) (verto) To turn or come back, to return. I. Prop. A) (Deiotarus) quum ex itinere quoddam proposito revertisset aquilæ admonitus volatu: conclave illud ubi erat mansurus, si ire perrexisset, proxima nocte corrui. Itaque persæpe revertit ex itinere, quum jam progressus esset multorum dierum viam, Cic. Div. 1, 15: — se vidisse exeuntem illum domo et revertentem: — r. Formias: — r. Ameriam: — r. Epheso Laodiceam: — r. hunc in locum: r. huc [hinc profecti] B) Of things without life, Hor. O. 1, 29, 12. **II. Fig.** A) Gen.: r. ad superiorem consuetudinem, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: — r. ad illum animum meum pristinum: — r. ad corporis commodum. B) Esp.: To return, in speaking, to the principal topic after a digression, to revert: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quæ mox revertar, Cic. Div. 1, 23: — ut ad propositum revertamur: — r. ad me.

[RĒVĒSTĪO, īvi or īi, itum. 4. v. a. To clothe again, Tert.]

[RĒVĒBRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. Reflection of light, Hyg.]

[RĒVĒBRĀTUS, ūs. m. (revibro) Reflection of light, M. Cap.]

[RĒVĒBRO, avi. 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To cause to reflect light, M. Cap. II. Neut.: To reflect light, M. Cap.]

[RĒVĒCTĪO, ōnis. f. (revinco) A refuting, App.]

**REVICTUS**, a, um. part. of revinco.

[RĒVĒDĒO, ěre. To look at again, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 65.]

[RĒVĒDESCO, ěre. v. inch. n. To become lively again, Juvenec.]

**RĒVĒVĒLESCO**, ěre. v. inch. n. To grow vile again, to lose its value: r. virtus admota oculis, Sen. Tranq. 15.

[RĒVĒVĒMENTUM, i. n. (viego) I. q. fimbria, Front.]

[RĒVĒVĒCĪBĪLIS, e. (revinco) That may be refuted, Tert.]

**RĒVĒVĒNCĪO**, vīxi, vinctum. 4. v. a. I. To bind back or backwards, to tie round, to fasten by tying. A)

## RE-VOCO

Prop.: ancoræ pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, 5. [B] Fig.: Catull. 61, 33. **II. To untie, unbind:** r. quempiam [calligare, resolve], Col. 1, 8, 16.

**RĒ-VINCO**, vici, victum. 3. v. a. To conquer again.

**I. Prop.**: cæptam adultamque et revictam conjugationem, suppressed again, Tac. A. 15, 73. **II. Fig.**: To refute, disprove: quære argumenta, si quæ potes: numquam enim hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revinctur, Cic. Arch. 6.

**REVINCTUS**, a, um. part. of revinco.

[RĒ-VĒRĒO, ěre. v. n. To become green again, Albin.]

**RĒ-VĒRESO**, rūi. 3. v. inchoat. n. To become green again. **I. Prop.** A) R. arbor Ruminalis in novos fetus, Tac. A. 18, 58. [B] Meton. poet. To grow young again, Ov. M. 7, 305. **II. Fig.**: To recover one's former strength or vigour, to revive: quamquam sunt accisæ (res), tamen efferent se aliquando et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic. P. Cons. 14: — ad auctoritatis pristinae spem r.

[RĒ-VĒRĒRĒTĪO, ōnis. f. A restoring of the flesh, Tert.]

[RĒVĒRĒO, ōnis. f. (revideo) A seeing again, C. Mam.]

**RĒ-VĒRĒSĪTO**, are. v. a. To visit frequently, to revisit: r. urbem nundinis, Plin. 18, 3, 3.

**RĒ-VĒSO**, ěre. v. n. and a. [I. Neut.: To look at anything again, to come back to see, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79.] **II. Act.**: To visit again, to go to see again, to revisit: tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic. Att. 1, 19: — r. alqm: — r. rem Gallicanam.

[RĒ-VĒRĒRĒTUS, a, um. part. Restored to life again, Tert.]

**RĒ-VĒVĒSCO** (revivesco, Cic.), vixi. 3. v. inchoat. n. To come to life again, to revive. **I. Prop.** A) Reviviscat M' Curius aut eorum aliqui eorum, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38. **II. Fig.**: ipsa causa ea est, ut jam simul cum republica, quæ in perpetuum jacere non potest, necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5: — quasi luce libertatis recreatus r.: — omnes revixerunt: — r. res publica: — reviviscunt iustitiæ.

[RĒ-VĒVO, victum. 3. v. n. To live again, Sen. Med. 477.]

[RĒVĒCĒBĒLIS, e. (revoco) That may be recalled or revoked, revocable (poet.), Ov. M. 264.]

[RĒVĒCĒMEN, inis. n. (revoco) A calling back, recall, Ov. M. 2, 596.]

**RĒVĒCĒTĪO**, ōnis. f. A calling back, recalling.

**I. Prop.** A) R. a bello (with receptui signum), Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 15. **II. Fig.** A) Avocatio a cogitanda molestia et r. ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33. **B) In Rhet.**: r. verbi, perhaps, a recantation, Cic. de Or. 3, 54.

[RĒVĒCĒTOR, ōris. m. He who recalls: r. animarum (magus), he who revives or restores to life, LL.]

[RĒVĒCĒTĒRĒA, æ. f. (sc. epistola) A letter of recall, Cod. Just.]

[RĒVĒCĒTĒRĒUS, a, um. (revoco) Of or belonging to a recall, Theod.]

**RĒ-VŒCO**, 1. v. a. I. To call again, call back. A)

**Prop.** 1) Gen. a) Afui proficiscens in Græciam et de meo cursu reipublicæ sum voce revocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: — r. alqm ex itinere. **II. Fig.** A) Avocatio a cogitanda molestia et r. ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33. **B) In Rhet.**: r. verbi, perhaps, a recantation, Cic. de Or. 3, 54.

**2) Esp.** a) In Milit.: To call back or recall soldiers from a march, etc., to countermand: neque ea signa audiamus, quæ receptui canunt, ut eos etiam revocent, qui jam processerint, Cic. Rep. 1, 2. b) To recall an orator, actor, etc., for the repetition of a passage in a speech or a vocal performance, to cause a thing to be repeated by calling for it, to encore: quoties ego hunc (Archiam) vidi magnum numerum versuum dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis! Cic. Arch. 8, 18: — Of things without life: non sine causa, quum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripides, primos tres versus r. dicitur

Socrates, is said to have encored, called for again, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: — *Impers.*: nominatim sum appellatus in Bruto, 'Tullius qui libertatem civibus stabiliverat.' Millies revocatum est, Cic. Sest. 58. B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: To recall, i. e. to draw away from, to draw off, withdraw: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimum profuderunt, are kept short, pruned, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: — illa revocabo, will bring back: — (studia) r.: — animum r.: — me ipse revoco: — r. se, to collect one's thoughts, to compose one's self: — quum se ipsa revocasset aut arte atque medicina, had recovered herself: — r. se non poterat, was not able to withdraw himself from his society: — magni erat ingenii r. mentem a sensibus et cogitationem ab consuetudine abducere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: — ab illa consuetudine r.: — r. alqm a turpissimo consilio: — r. alqm a tanto scelere: — quum ex saevis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic. ap. Amm. 15, 5: — ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem r. animos hominum: — ad quam eos quasi formulam dicendi revocent: — ad quae me exempla revocet? — rem pene ad manus r.: — me ad pristina studia revocavi: — meque ad meum munus pensumque revocabo: — r. se ad industriam: — r. se ad maestitiam: — r. se ad se: — populi Romani causa ... fortunae possessiones omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Cæc. 27, 76. 2) *Esp.* a) R. ad alqd, to refer to, to consider or treat us belonging to [referre]: impuri cuiusdam et ambitiosi et omnia ad suam potentiam revocant esse sententiam, Cic. Læl. 16, 59: — ad suas res r.: — r. omnia ad artem et ad præcepta: — r. omnia ad scientiam: — r. illa de urbis situ ad rationem: — r. rationem ad veritatem. \*\*b) To recall, revoke, recant: r. promissum suum, Sen. Ben. 4, 39. \*II. To invite again or in return [mutuo vocare]: domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. Nec mirum; qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. R. Am. 18: — *Meton.*: tribuni pl. quoniam adhuc præsens certamen contentionemque fugerunt: nunc in meam concionem prodeant, et, quo provocati ad me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, Cic. Agr. 3, 1. \*III. To call anew, to call again: tribuni de integro agere cœperunt revocatosque se easdem tribus renunciarunt, Liv. 45, 36.

\*RĖ-VŎLO, are. v. n. To fly back. I. *Prop.*: r. grus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125. \*II. *Meton.*: his auditis revolat ad patrem Cæsar, Vell. 2, 120.

[RĖVŎLŮTĪS, e. (revolvere) That may be rolled back, Ov. Ib. 193.]

[RĖVŎLŮTĪO, ōnis. f. (revolvere) A revolution, return, August.]

REVOLUTUS, a, um. part. of revolvere.

RĖ-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlŭtum. 3. v. a. To roll or wind back, to revolve. I. *Prop.* \*\*A) *Gen.* 1) Nec concalescere potest (pelagus), quoniam gelidum ab imo fluctum revolvit in partem superiorem, Col. 8, 17, 1. 2) *Middle*: To return: itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26. \*\*B) *Esp.* To unroll a parchment, or, as we say, to open a book, in order to find a passage, or to read: tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. 34, 5. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*, esp. middle: To return to any thing, to take up again, to resume: omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolvuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135: — ad patris revolvor sententiam: — r. ad seposita argumenta: — r. ad illa elementa: — primum eodem revolveris, Cic. Div. 2, 5. \*\*B) To relate again, repeat, think over again: ut omnia dicta factaque ejus secum revolvant, Tac. A. 46.

\*RĖ-VŎMO, ūi. 3. v. a. To spit out again, to disgorge. I. *Prop.*: r. plumam avibus devoratis (dracones), Plin. 10, 72, 92: — [Poet. meton.: To beat back, Luc. 6, 24.] [II. *Fig.*: Flor. 2, 10.]

REVORSIO. See REVERTIO.

REVERTO and REVORTO. See REVERT.

\*RĖVULSĪO, ōnis. f. (revellere) A pulling or tearing off or away: r. unius schedæ, Plin. 13, 12, 24.

[RĖVULSŌRIUS, a, um. (revellere) In Medic.: Revulsive; 1118

said of remedies that divert irritation from any organ in which it may be seated: methodus r., venæsectio r., NL.]

REVULSUS, a, um. part. of revellere.

REX, regis. [genit. plur. regerum, Gell. ap. Charia.] m. (rego) The ruler of a state, a king, sovereign. I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.* a) Omnis res publica, quæ ut dixi populi res est, consilio quodam regenda est, ut diuturna sit. Id autem consilium aut uni tribuendum est aut delectis quibusdam ... quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicæ statum, Cic. Rep. 1, 27: — r. justo populus vim attulit: — Romulus dicitur ab Amulio rege Albano ad Tiberim exponi jussus esse, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: — reliquorum regum sapientia: — regem deligere, creare, constituere: — In the time of the republic this term was very odious, and was used in the sense of tyrant, despot: ut tum (post obitum Romuli) carere rege, sic pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat (populus Romanus), Cic. Rep. 2, 30: — Græci r. — omnes r.: — r. populi Romani: — rege liberati: — interfecto rege: — decem r.: — \*\*As a religious t. t. it denotes a priest: r. Nemorensis, the priest of Diana Aricina, Suet. Cal. 35. [b] Poet. adj.: Ruling, governing, Virg. Æ. 1, 21.] \*\*2) *Esp.*: The king of Persia, Nep. Milt. 7, 5. B) *Meton.* 1) Of Jupiter, as the god of gods and men: quem (Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse doctrinā expoliti consentiunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 36. \*\*2) *Gen.*: A head, chief, leader, principal, first, Plin. 10, 74, 95.

II. Rex, a surname of the gens Marcia: e. g. Q. (Marcus) R., the brother-in-law of Clodius, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 10. [Hence, Ital. re, Fr. roi.]

[RHA. ind. ('Pā) The Volga, on the banks of which a medicinal root was grown called the radix Pontica, Rha Ponticum, rhubarb (Rheum palmatum L.), Amm.]

[RHABDOS, i. f. (ῥάβδος, a staff) A kind of meteor, App.]

[RHACHĪAGRA, æ. f. (ῥάχις-ἄγρα) A pain in the spine, NL.]

[RHACHĪŌTŌMUS, i. m. (ῥάχις-τόμω) A surgical instrument for operating on the back-bone, rhachiotom, NL.]

RHACHĪTIS, itidis. f. (ῥάχις) A disease of the spine, NL.

RHĀCOMA, æ. f. A root, perhaps i. q. Rha Ponticum, Plin. 27, 12, 105.

RHĀDĀMANTHUS, i. m. (Ῥαδάμανθος) Son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, and judge of the infernal regions, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10.

[RHĀDĀMAS, antis. m. A fictitious name, Plaut. Tr. 4, 2, 83.]

RHĒTI, etc. See RETI, etc.

\*\*RHĀGĀDES, um. f. and RHĀGĀDĪA, ōrum. n. (ῥαγᾶδες and ῥαγᾶδια) Chaps on the lips, etc, Plin. 23, 4, 44: — [r. syphiliticæ, NL.]

RHĀGĪON, ūi. n. (ῥάγιον) A small spider, Plin. 29, 4, 27.

RHAMNOS, i. f. (ῥάμνος) A kind of thorn, buckthorn, Plin. 24, 14, 76.

RHAMNUS, untis. f. (Ῥαμνός) A small town in the north of Attica, celebrated for its statue of Nemesis, Plin. 4, 7, 11.

[RHAMNŌIA, æ. f. Nemesis, Ov. M. 3, 406.]

RHAMNŪSIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Rhamnus: R. Antiphon, Cic. Brut. 12, 47.

[RHAMNŪTIS, idis. f. The Rhamnusian, i. e. Nemesis, Ov. M. 14, 694.]

RHĀPEION, ūi. n. (Ῥαπίον) A kind of plant, i. q. leon-topetalon, Plin. 27, 11, 72.

[RHĀPISMA, ātis. n. (ῥάπισμα) A blow with a stick or staff, Cod. Just.]

\*\*RHAPSŌDĪA, æ. f. (ῥαψῳδία) A rhapsody: r. secunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep. Dion. 6, 4.

1. RHĒA, æ. f. An old Italian female proper name; thus, R. Silvia, the daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 3.

2. RHĒA, æ. f. ('Péa) A goddess, same as Cybele, Ov. F. 4, 201.

## RHECTÆ

[**RHECTÆ**, ārum. *m.* (ῥήκται) *A kind of earthquake*, App.]  
**RHĒDA**, æ. *f.* (a Gallic word) *A four-wheeled travelling-carriage, a coach*, Cic. Mil. 10, 28.

[I. **RHĒDĀRIUS**, a, um. (rheda) *Of or belonging to a rheda or carriage*, Varr.]

2. **RHĒDĀRIUS**, ii. *m.* (rheda) I. *The driver of a rheda or carriage, a coachman*, Cic. Mil. 10, 29. [II. *A rheda (or coach) builder*, Capit.]

**RHĒDŌNES** (Red.), um. *m.* *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the neighbourhood of the modern Rennes, in Brittany*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 34.

**RHĒGĪNI**, ōrum. *m.* *The inhabitants of Rhegium*, Cic. Arch. 3, 5.

[**RHĒGINUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhegium*, Sil. 13, 94.]

**RHĒGIUM** (Regium), [Greek acc. Rhegium, Ov.], ii. *n.* (ῥήγιον) *A town in the extreme south of Italy, on the straits of Sicily, now Reggio*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3.

[**RHĒNĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Rhine*, Mart. 9, 36.]

**RHENO**, ōnis. See 2. **RENO**.

**RHĒNUS**, i. *m.* I. *The Rhine*, Cic. Pis. 33, 81. [II. *Meton.*: *Dwellers on the Rhine, Germans*, Ov. F. 1, 286. — *Plur.*: Pers. 6, 47.]

**RHĒSUS**, i. *m.* (ῥῆσος) *A son of one of the Muses, king of Thrace; he was killed before Troy by Diomedes and Ulysses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45.

**RHĒTOR**, ōris. *m.* (ῥήτωρ) I. *A teacher of elocution, a rhetorician*: eos, qui r. nominarentur et qui dicendi præcepta traderent, nihil plane tenere, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: — *rhetorum artes*. \*\*II. *An orator, speaker*, Nep. Epam. 6, 3.

**RHĒTŌRĪCA**, æ. *f.* *Rhetoric*: dicam, si potero, rhetoricæ, sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, Cic. Fin. 2, 3.

\*\*I. **RHĒTŌRĪCE**, æ. *f.* *Rhetoric*: r., cui nomen vis eloquendi dedit, officia sua non detrectet, Quint. 2, 1, 5.

2. **RHĒTŌRĪCE**. *adv.* *Rhetorically, with rhetorical ornament*: r. igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic. Fin. 2, 6: — *ejus mortem r. et tragice ornare*: — *quam r!*

[**RHĒTŌRĪCO**, āvi. 1. (rhetoricus) *To speak rhetorically*, Nov. ap. Non.]

[**RHĒTŌRĪCOR**, ari. (rhetoricus) *To speak like an orator or rhetorician*, Tert.]

\*\***RHĒTŌRĪCŌTĒROS**, i. (ῥητορικότερος) *More rhetorical*, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171.

**RHĒTŌRĪCUS**, a, um. (ῥητορικός) *Of or relating to rhetoric*: nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 29: — *r. ars, the art of oratory, rhetoric*: — *r. doctores, masters of rhetoric*: — *r. libri, works on rhetoric or oratory*. — \*\*Also subst.: rhetorici, ōrum. *m.*: nisi Rhetoricos suos (the books wrongly called De Inventionem) ipse adolescenti sibi elapsos diceret (Cicero), Quint. 3, 1, 20. — *Neut. plur. subst.*: r. mihi vestra sunt nota, Cic. Fat. 2, 4.

[**RHĒTŌRISCUS**, i. *m.* (rhetor) *A paltry orator or rhetorician*, Gell. 17, 20, 4.]

[**RHĒTŌRISSE**, are. *v. n.* (ῥητορίσσω) *To speak rhetorically, or like an orator*, Pomp. ap. Non.]

[**RHĒTRA**, æ. *f.* (ῥήτρα) *A saying, maxim, law*, Amm.]

[**RHEUM**, i. *n.* (Rha) *Rhubarb* (R. palmatum L.).]

[**RHEUMA**, ātis. *n.* (ῥεύμα) I. *A flux*, Veg. II. *A catarrh, rheum*, Hier.]

\*\***RHEUMĀTĪCUS**, i. *m.* (ῥευματικός) *One that is suffering from rheum*, Plin. 29, 6, 9.

\*\***RHEUMĀTISMUS**, i. *m.* (ῥευματισμός) *A rheum, catarrh*, Plin. 22, 18, 21.

[**RHEUMĀTIZO**, are. *v. n.* (ῥευματίζωμαι) *To suffer from rheum*, Theod.]

1119

## RHODOS

**RHEXĪA**, æ. *f.* *A plant, i. q. onochiles*, Plin. 22, 21, 25.

**RHĪNA**, æ. *f.* (ῥίνη) *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

[**RHĪNENCHŪTES**, æ. *m.* (ῥινενχότης) *A syringe for the nose*, Scrib.]

**RHĪNĪON**, ii. *n.* (ῥίγιον) R. collyrium, an ointment for removing scars, etc., Cels. 6, 6, 30.

**RHĪNŌCĒROS**, ōtis. *m.* (ῥινόκερος) I. *A rhinoceros*, Plin. 8, 20, 29. [II. *Meton.*: *Made of the bone of a rhinoceros*, Juv. 7, 130.]

[**RHĪNŌCĒRŌTĪCUS**, a, um. *Of a rhinoceros*, Sid.]

**RHĪNOCŌLŪRA**, æ. *f.* *A town of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean*, Plin. 5, 13, 14.

[**RHĪNŌPLASTĪCE**, æ. *f.* (ῥίνο-πλαστώ) *The art of constructing artificial, or restoring lost, noses*, NL.]

**RHINTHON**, ōnis. *m.* *A native of Tarentum, originator of the serio-comic drama*, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 3.

**RHIPÆI** or **RHIPHÆI** (Rip.) **MONTES**. *A ridge of mountains in the north of Scythia, where the river Tanais rises*, Plin. 4, 12, 24. — *Seldom in the sing.* Rhipæus mons, Mel. 1, 19, 18.

[**RHIPÆUS** (Rhiphæus), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Rhipæi*, Virg. G. 1, 240.]

**RHĪZĪAS**, æ. *m.* (ῥίζας) *The juice of a root*, Plin. 19, 3, 15.

**RHĪZŌTŌMOS**, i. *f.* *A kind of plant*, Plin. 21, 7, 9.

**RHĪZŌTŌMŪMĒNA**, ōrum. (ῥιζοτομήματα) *Works that treat on medicines made from roots*, Plin. 20, 23, 96.

**RHŌ**. *ind.* (ῥῶ) *The name of the Greek R.*, Cic. Div. 2, 46.

[**RHŌDĀNĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Rhone*, Inscr.]

[**RHŌDĀNĪTIS**, idis. *f.* *Of or belonging to the Rhone*, Sid.]

**RHŌDĀNUS**, i. *m.* I. *A river of Gaul, the Rhone*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1. [II. *Meton.*: *The dwellers on the Rhone, the Gauls*, Luc. 5, 268.] — [Hence, Fr. Rhone.]

**RHŌDĪĀCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhodes*, Rhodian: R. spongia, Plin. 31, 11, 47.

**RHŌDĪENSIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Rhodes*: R. hospes, Suet. Tib. 62. — [Subst.: Rhodienses, ium. *m.* *The Rhodians*, Cato ap. Gell.]

**RHŌDĪNUS**, a, um. (ῥόδινος) *Prepared from roses*: r. unguentum, rose-oil or unguent, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

**RHŌDĪTIS**, is. *f.* *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

**RHŌDŪS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhodes*, Rhodian: R. oratores saniores (quam Asiatici) et Atticorum similiores, Cic. Brut. 13, 51.

**RHŌDŌDAPHNE**, æ. *f.* (ῥοδόδαφνη) *The rose-bay or oleander*, Plin. 16, 20, 33.

**RHŌDŌDENDROS**, i. *f.* and **RHŌDŌDENDRON**, i. *n.* (ῥοδόδενδρον) I. *q.* Rhododaphne, R. chrysanthum, Fam. Ericææ, the yellow rhododendron, Plin. 16, 20, 33.

[**RHŌDŌMĒLL**, n. *ind.* (ῥοδόμυλλ) *Honey of roses*, Pall.]

**RHŌDŌPE**, æ. *f.* (ῥοδόπη) I. *A ridge of mountains in Thrace, forming part of the Hæmus*, Mel. 2, 2, 2. [II. *Meton.* for Thrace, Virg. B. 6, 30.]

[**RHŌDŌPĒUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhodope, Thracian*, Virg. G. 4, 461.]

[**RHŌDŌPĒUS**, a, um. I. *q.* Rhodopeus, Luc. 6, 618.]

**RHODORA**, æ. *f.* (a Gallic word) *The name of a plant*, Plin. 24, 19, 112.

**RHŌDOS** (rarely Rhodus), i. *f.* (Ῥόδος, Rhodes) *An island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, and its school of rhetoric, also for the maritime skill of its inhabitants*, Cic. Rep. 1, 31.

RHŒAS, ādis. or RHŒA, æ. f. (ῥαῖς) *Wild poppy, Papaver r., Fam. Papaveraceæ, red corn-poppy, Plin. 19, 8, 53.*

[RHŒETIUS, a, um. Trojan, Roman, Sil. 7, 431.]

1. RHŒTĒUS, a, um. (ῥαῖτος) *Of or belonging to Rhætum, a town and promontory of Troas: R. litora, Plin. 5, 30, 33. — [Subst.: Ov. F. 4, 279.] — [Poet. gen.: Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan, Virg. Æ. 12, 456.]*

2. RHŒTEUS (disyll.), ēi. m. *The name of one of the Rutuli, Virg. Æ. 10, 399.*

RHŒTUS, i. m. I. *A giant, Hor. O. 2, 19, 23.* II. *A centaur, Ov. M. 12, 171.* III. *A companion of Phineus, Ov. M. 5, 38.* IV. *A king of the Marsi, Virg. Æ. 10, 388.*

RHŒCUS, a, um. (ῥαῖκος) *Of or belonging to rhus (sumach, a dye-wood): r. folia, Plin. 24, 11, 54.*

RHŒITES, æ. m. (ῥαῖτης, sc. οἶνος) *Wine made of pomegranates, Plin. 14, 16, 19.*

[RHOMBŒDES, is. f. (ῥομβοειδής) *Rhomboidal, Front.*]

[RHOMBŒIDES, a, um. *Rhomboidal: r. musculus, NL.*]

RHOMBUS, i. m. (ῥόμβος) I. *A reel or whirl, such as was used by sorcerers, Prop. 2, 28, 35.* II. *A kind of flat fish, Plin. 9, 54, 79.* III. *A rhomb, i. e. a parallelogram with equal sides, but not having right angles, a diamond, Front.*

RHOMPHEA, æ. f. (ῥομφαία) *A long javelin used by barbarous tribes, Liv. 31, 39. (Pure Lat. rumpia, Gell.: V. Fl.)*

[RHOMPHEALIS, e. (rhompheia) *Of a rhompheia, Prud.*]

[RHONCHISŒUS, a, um. (rhonchus) *Snoring, snorting, Sid.*]

[RHONCHO, are. v. n. (rhonchus) *To snore, snort, Sid.*]

[RHONCHUS, i. m. (ῥόγχος) I. *A snoring, snorting, Mart. 3, 82.* II. A) *Meton.: The croaking of frogs, App. B) A noise made to express derision, a jeering, Mart. 1, 4. C) Med.: In auscultation, the sound produced by breathing, when the vessels are obstructed by phlegm, a rattling, etc.: r. crepitans: — r. mucosus: — r. sibilans, NL.*

RHŒPALON, i. n. (ῥόπαλον) *A kind of plant, i. q. nymphaea, water lily, Plin. 25, 7, 37.*

RHŒSIACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhosos: R. vasa, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13.*

RHŒSIUS, a, um. I. q. *Rhosiacus: R. montes, Plin. 5, 22, 18.*

RHŒSOS, i. f. (ῥῥῶσος) *A town of Cilicia, celebrated for the manufacture of various vessels and utensils, Mel. 1, 12.*

RHŒS, rhŒis [also roris, Col.]. (acc. rhun and rhum, Plin.) m. (ῥῥῶς) *A kind of wood used in dyeing, sumach: Rhus coriaria, Fam. Anacardiaceæ, Plin. 29, 11, 54.*

[RHŒSELINON, i. n. (ῥοσελινον) *A plant, otherwise called Apium rusticum, App.*]

\*\*RHŒPARGRAPHOS, i. m. (ῥαῖπαργραφος) *A painter of low or mean subjects, Plin. 35, 10, 37.*

\*\*RHŒPŒDES, is. (ῥαῖπῆδης) *Filthy, foul: r. emplastrum, a drawing-plaster, a blister, Cels. 6, 18, 7.*

RHYTHMICUS, i. m. (ῥυθμικός) *One who observes or teaches the rules of rhythm: nec sunt hæc rhythmicorum ac musicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190.*

\*\*RHYTHMOS or -US, i. m. (ῥυθμός) *Rhythm, harmony (in music or speech), Quint. 9, 4, 51. — [Measure of pulsation: r. æqualis; r. inæqualis; r. interponens etc., NL.]*

[RHŒNIUM, ii. n. (ῥόνιον) *A drinking-vessel in the shape of a horn, a drinking-horn, Mart. 2, 35.*]

[RIBES, i. n. *The currant-tree (Fam. Grossulacæ): R. rubrum, album, nigrum, the red, white, black currant-tree: — Plur.: Ribes, ium. f. Currantes, NL.*]

[RICA, æ. f. *A head-dress of the Roman ladies, a kind of veil or hood, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48.*]

[RICINIATUS, a, um. (ricinium) *Wearing a veil or hood; Auct. ap. Fest.*]

RICINIUM, ii. n. (rica) *A kind of veil or hood worn by Roman ladies, especially in mourning, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59.*

[1. RICINUS, a, um. (rica) *Veiled, Varr. ap. Non.*]

2. RĪCĪNUS, i. m. I. *A kind of vermin which infests cattle, a tick, Plin. 22, 18, 21.* II. *A plant, otherwise called palma Christi (perhaps the κκκ or κκκ of Diosc.), Ricinus communis, Fam. Euphorbiaceæ, the castor-oil plant, Plin. 15, 7, 7. — [Hence, oleum ricinum, oil extracted from this plant, castor oil, NL.]*

[RICTO, are. v. n. (ringor) *To cry like a leopard, Spart.*]

\*\*RICTUS, ūs. m. (rictum. n., Cic.: Plur. ricta, Lucr.) (ringor) I. *The mouth wide open, as in laughing, Quint. 1, 11, 9. — [Of animals; The jaws, Ov. M. 1, 741.]* II. *Poet.: Also of the eyes wide open, Lucr. 6, 757.]*

[RICULA, æ. f. (rica) *A small veil, Turpil. ap. Non.*]

RĪDĒO, si, sum. 2. [depon., ridetur, Petr.] v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To laugh.* A) *Gen.: r. convivæ, cachinnare ipse Apronius, nisi forte existimatis, eum in vino non r., qui nunc in periculo risum tenere non possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: — semel in vita r.: — temporibus his r.: — videris mihi vereri, ne, si istum habuerimus, rideamus γέλατα σαρδάριον, Cic. Fam. 7, 25.* B) *Esp. 1) a) To laugh in a friendly manner, to smile: r. ad alqm or r. alqui, to smile at or upon anybody, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27. b) Meton.: Of things without life; To smile, to look cheerful or pleasant, to be gay, Hor. M. 15, 205. 2) To sneer at any thing, to deride, to jeer, Ov. O. 4, 1, 18.* II. *Act.: To laugh at any thing, to treat with derision or contempt.* A) *Gen.: risi "nivem aram," teque hilari animo esse et prompto ad jocandum valde me juvat, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: — r. joca: — hæc rideo, I say in jest. — [Poet. with an objective clause, Stat. Th. 10, 648.] — Pass.: locus et regio quasi ridiculi turpitudine et deformitate quadam continetur. Hæc enim videntur vel sola vel maxime, quæ notant et designant turpitudinem alqm non turpiter... nec insignis improbitas et scelere juncta, nec rursus miseria insignis agitata ridetur, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236.* B) *Esp. 1) To smile at or upon anybody, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 21.] 2) To sneer at, to jeer: ut dederis nobis quemadmodum scripseris ad me, quem semper r. possemus, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 1. Pass.: Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic. Rep. 3, 28. — Hence, Ital. ridere, Fr. rire.]*

[RIDUNDUS, a, um. (rideo) *Laughing, Plant. Epid. 3, 3, 32.]*

\*\*RIDICA, æ. f. *A vine-prop, a stay, fork, Col. 4, 26, 1.*

\*\*RIDICULA, æ. f. (ridica) *A small prop, stay, or fork, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 3.*

[RIDICULĀRIUS, a, um. (ridiculus) *Laughable, droll, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 64. — Subst. sing.: Ridicularius, ii. m. A jester, buffoon, Gell.]*

RĪDĪCŪLE. adv. I. *Ridiculously, humourously, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.* II. *Laughably, Verr. 2, 4, 66.*

[RIDICŪLOSUS, a, um. (ridiculus) *Ridiculous, laughable, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64.]*

RĪDĪCŪLUS, a, um. (rideo) *That excites laughter.*

I. A) *In a good sense: Exciting laughter, droll, humorous, pleasant: cavillator facie magis quam facietis r., Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: — r. homines: — [Poet. with inf.: Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.] B) Subst. 1) Ridiculus, i. m. A jester, buffoon, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 21.] 2) Ridiculus, i. or Ridicula, ōrum. n. That which excites laughter, a joke, jest, bon-mot, a witty saying, fun, etc.: de risu quinque sunt, quæ querantur... quintum, quæ sint genera ridiculi... locus usum et regio quasi ridiculi, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: — in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo: — ridiculo sic usum: — per ridiculum dicere [severe]: — quatenus sint r. tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, nam nec insignis improbitas et scelere juncta, nec rursus miseria insignis agitata ridetur... Quamobrem materies omnis ridiculorum est in istis vitiis, quæ, Cic. de Or. 2, 58: — sententiose r. dicuntur. II. In a bad sense: Ridiculous, deserving only to be laughed at, silly: Theomnastus quidem, homo ridicule insanus, ut eum pueri sectentur, ut omnes, cum loqui cœpit, irrideant. Hujus tamen insaniam, quæ r. est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane*

fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66 : — est r., ad ea quæ habemus nihil dicere, quærere, quæ habere non possumus, Cic. Arch. 4, 8.

[RIEN. See RENES.]

**\*\*RIGATĪO**, ōnis. f. *A watering, irrigating*, Col. 11, 3, 48.

[RIGĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that waters or irrigates*, Tert.]

[RIGĒ-FĀCTO, fēci. 3. v. a. (rigeo) *To cause to grow stiff with cold, to benumb*, Front.]

**\*\*RIGENS**, entis. I. Part. of rigeo. II. Adj.: *Stiff, hard, inflexible*. A) Prop.: r. caput (with prædum), Quint. 11, 3, 69. [B] Fig.: *Rigid, inflexible*, Sen.]

**RIGĒO**, ēre. v. n. *To be stiff, hard, or inflexible*. I. Prop. A) *With cold; To be benumbed*: r. frigore, gelu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69. — [Of any other bodily stiffness, Ov. M. 3, 100.] [B] Meton. poet.: *To be stiff or straight, to stick out, to stand on end, as bristles, etc.*, Ov. M. 4, 527. [II. Fig.: Hor. Ep. 8, 17.]

**\*\*RIGESCO**, gūi. 3. v. inchoat. n. (rigeo) *To grow stiff, to stiffen, to become hard, inflexible, or rigid*. I. Prop. A) R. aquæ in grandines, Plin. 2, 63, 63. [B] Meton.: *To stand erect, to stick out*, Ov. F. 1, 97. [II. Fig.: Claud.]

**\*\*RIGĪDE** adv. I. Prop.: *Stiffly, straightly*, Vitruv. 2, 3. [II. Fig.: *Strictly, severely, rigidly*, Ov. Tr. 2, 251. — Comp., V. Max.]

**\*\*RIGĪDITAS**, ātis. f. (rigidus) *Stiffness, inflexibility, hardness, as of wood*, Vitruv. 2, 9. — [Stiffness of the muscles, rigidity, NL.]

**RIGĪDUS**, a, um. (rigeo) *Stiff, hard, inflexible*. I. Prop.: Comp., quis non intelligit, Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem; Calamidis dura illa quidem, sed tamen molliora quam Canachi, hard, stiff, Cic. Brut. 18, 70. **\*\*II. Fig.**: *Rigid, severe, rough*: vox immanis, dura, r., inflexible, harsh, Quint. 11, 3, 32. [Hence, Ital. rigido, Fr. roide.]

**\*\*RIGO**. 1. v. a. *To water*. I. *To besprinkle, wet, moisten, bedew*. A) Prop. 1) R. lucum perenni aqua (fons), Liv. 1, 21 : — [Absol.: Lucr. 6, 521.] [2] Meton. poet.: Cic. Poet. Div. 1, 12, 20. B) Fig.: isti quum non modo dominos se fontium, sed se ipsos fontes esse dicant et omnium r. debeant ingenia, A. Her. 4, 6. II. (for irrigo) *To lead or convey water, etc., to a place*. A) Prop.: aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis dissipatamque rivis extingues, an old oracle, Liv. 5, 16. [B] Fig.: Lucr. 2, 262.]

**\*\*RIGOR**, ōris. m. (rigeo) *Stiffness, hardness, inflexibility, rigidity*. I. Prop.: r. septentrionis, Tac. A. 2, 23. II. Fig.: *Stiffness, inflexibility, hardness, rigour, severity*: accentus cum rigore quodam tum similitudine ipsa minus suaves habemus, Quint. 12, 10, 33.

**\*\*RIGORĀTUS**, a, um. (rigor) *Made straight or upright*: r. traduces, Plin. 17, 23, 35.

**\*\*RIGŪS**, a, um. (rigo) [I. Adj.: *Watering, that waters or moistens*, Virg. G. 2, 48. — Meton.: Sol.] II. Part.: *Watered*: r. mons scatebris fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1 : — Hence, Subst. plur.: Rīgūa, ōrum. n. *Places that are well watered, meadows*, Plin. 9, 57, 83. — Sing.: Rīgūus, i. m. (sc. ager), Plin. 17, 26, 41.

**RĪMA**, æ. f. *A chink, fissure, cleft, crack*: tabernæ mihi dux corruerunt reliquæque rimas agunt, get cracks, Cic. Att. 14, 9 : — r. explere.

[RIMĀBUNDUS, a, um. (rimor) *Contemplating*, App.]

[RIMĀTIM. adv. (rimo) *Through chinks or fissures*, M. Cap.]

[RIMĀTOR, ōris. m. *An investigator*, Arn.]

**RĪMOR**. 1. v. dep. a. [an active form, rimo, are., Att. ap. Non. : pass. rimatus, a, um., Sid.] (rima) *To make chinks; hence, to tear open, to dig or throw up*. **\*\*I. Prop.**: r. stagna et paludes (volucres), Col. 8, 15, 1. **\*\*II. Meton.**: *To seek all over or in every corner, to pry into*. **\*\*A)**

*Prop.*: aurum et pretia occultare clamitantes tabernacula ducis ipsamque humum pilis et lanceis rimabantur, Tac. H. 2, 29 : — [Absol.: Virg. Æ. 7, 508.] B) Fig.: *To search into, explore, investigate*: hanc quidem rationem naturæ difficile est fortasse traducere ad id genus divinationis; sed tamen id quoque rimatur, quantum potest, Posidonius, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130.

**\*\*RĪMŌSUS**, a, um. (rima) *Full of chinks or clefts*. I. Prop.: r. ædificium (with fissum), Col. 1, 5. — [Comp., Gell. II. Fig.: Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 46.]

**\*\*RĪMŪLA**, æ. f. (rima) *A small chink*, Cels. 8, 4.

**\*\*RINGOR**, ctus. 3. v. dep. n. *To open the mouth wide, to show the teeth*. [I. Prop.: Pomp. ap. Non.] II. Fig.: *To fret, be in an ill humour, to fume, chafe*, Sen. Ep. 104.

**RĪPA**, æ. f. *The bank of a river* [litus, sea-coast]: Romulus urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripa, Cic. Rep. 2, 5. [Hence, Fr. rive.]

**RIPÆUS**. See RHIP.

[RĪPĀRIENSES or RĪPĀRENSES, ium. m. (ripa) *Troops stationed on the banks of a river*, Cod. Th.]

**\*\*RĪPĀRIUS**, a, um. (ripa) *At or belonging to a bank*: r. hirundines, swallows that frequent the banks of rivers, Plin. 30, 4, 12. [Hence, from riparia, Ital. riviera, Fr. rivière.]

[RĪPENSIS, e. (ripa) *On the bank (of a river)*, Amm.]

**RIPHÆUS**. See RHIP.

**\*\*RĪPŪLA**, æ. f. (ripa) *A little bank (of a river)*, Cic. Att. 15, 16.

[RISCUS, i. m. (ρίσκος) *A trunk, chest, coffer*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16.]

[RĪSĪBĪLIS, e. (rideo) *That can laugh, risible*, M. Cap.]

[RĪSĪLŌQUIUM, ii. n. (risus-loquor) *A speaking with laughter*, Tert.]

[RĪSĪO, ōnis. f. (rideo) *A laughing*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 10.]

[RĪSĪRO, are. v. intens. a. (rideo) *To laugh at*, Næv. ap. Non.]

[RĪSOR, ōris. m. (rideo) *A laughter, derider, mocker*, Hor. A. P. 225.]

**RĪSUS**, ūs. m. (rideo) *A laughing, laughter*: de risu quinque sunt quæ quærentur: unum, quid sit; alterum, unde sit; tertium, sitne oratoris, velle risum movere; quartum, quatenus; quintum, quæ sint genera ridiculi. Atque illud primum, quid sit ipse r., quo pacto concitetur, ubi sit, quo modo existat atque ita repente erumpat, ut eum cupientes tenere nequeamus, et quomodo simul latera, os, venas, vultum, oculos occupet, viderit Democritus... Locus autem et regio quasi ridiculi... Hæc enim ridenter vel sola vel maxime... Est autem plane oratoris movere risum, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 : — risum movere : — r. populi : — miros risus edere : — risus captare : — mediocrius r. : — magni r. : — pene ego risu corruui : — [Person, as a deity : Risus, App.] [Hence, Ital. riso, Fr. ris.]

**RĪTĒ** adv. *With proper ceremony, in due form*.

I. Prop.: quæ (sacrificia) pro populo r. fiunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21. II. Meton. gen. A) *Correctly, rightly, well, properly, in a proper manner*: hunc deum r. beatum dixeris, vestram vero laboriosissimum, with right, with reason, Cic. N. D. 1, 20 : — r. appellare, habere. [B] *In the usual way, according to custom or habit*, Virg. Æ. 9, 352.]

[RĪTŪĀLIS, e. (ritus) *Relating to a religious custom or ceremony, ritual*: r. libri, Fest.]

[RĪTŪĀLĪTER. adv. *According to religious custom, ritually*, Amm.]

**RĪTUS**, ūs. [genit. rituis, Varr. ap. Non. : abl. ritū, Stat.] *A religious rite or ceremony*. I. Prop.: quo hæc privatim et publice modo ritque fiant, discunto ignari publicis a sacerdotibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20 : — ex patriis ritibus : — tempestates populi Romani ritibus consecrate. II. Meton. gen. *A custom, habit, usage*. A) 1) *In abl. sing. with genit.*: After a certain custom or habit, in the



*manner of, like, as.* 1) *With genit.*: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Læl. 9, 32: — r. latronum vivere. [2] *With adj.*: Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44.] \*\*B) *In other cases*: r. dissimiles habuere duo examina (apium), Plin. 11, 10, 10.

[RIVALICIUS, a, um. (rivalis) *Belonging to neighbours on a brook, Fest.*]

RIVALIS, e. (rivus) \*\*I. *Of or belonging to a brook*: r. alecula, Col. 8, 15, 6: — [Subst.: Rivalis, ium. m. *That have the same brook in common, neighbours on a brook, Dig.*] II. *Meton.*: Rivalis, is. m. *That loves the same person, a competitor in love, a rival.* — Prov.: amare sine rivali, to love without rival, to be the only lover: o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5.

\*RIVALITAS, atis. f. (rivalis) *Rivalship, rivalry*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26.

[RIVATIM, adv. (rivus) *In brooks, or like a brook, Macr.*]

[RIVIFINĀLIS, e. (rivus-finis) *Bounded by a brook, V. Fl.*]

[RIVINUS, I. g. rivalis, ῥιῖνός, Gloss.]

[RIVO, are. v. a. (rivus) *To draw or lead off (water), P. Nol.*]

[RIVOSUS, ῥεῖδός, Gloss.]

RIVŪLUS, i. m. (rivus) *A little brook, rill, rivulet.* [I. Prop.: Prud.] II. Fig.: influxit non tenuis quidam e Græcia r. in hanc urbem, sed abundantissimus amnis illarum disciplinarum et artium, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: — tardi ingenii est rivulos consecrari: — r. [fontes]. [Hence, Ital. rivolo.]

RIVUS, i. m. *A small stream, a brook.* I. Prop. A) rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic. Top. 8, 33. \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *A water-pipe, conduit, canal, gutter*, Vitruv. 8, 7. 2) *Of any other liquid*: Liv. 26, 23. [II. Fig.: Hor. E. 1, 12, 9.] [Hence, Ital. rio.]

RIXA, æ. f. I. Esp.: *A quarrel, dispute, squabble*: ecce nova turba atque r., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66: — Academice cum Zenone magna r. est. \*\*II. Gen.: *A combat, struggle, contest, debate*, Plin. 11, 17, 18.

\*\*RIXATOR ōris. m. (rixa) *A quarreller, disputer*, Quint. 11, 1, 29.

[RIXATŌRIUS, a, um. (rixa) *Of or belonging to quarrel or dispute, Front.*]

\*RIXOR, i. v. dep. n. [act. rixor, are. Varr. ap. Non.] (rixa) *To quarrel, brawl, wrangle.* I. Prop.: quum esset cum eo de amicalia rixatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240.

\*\*II. *Meton. gen.*: *To carry on strife, dispute, contend*: r. rami arborum inter se, growing one into the other, Plin. 16, 2, 2.

\*\*RIXŌSUS, a, um. (rixa) *Quarrelsome, fond of dispute or contest*: r. aves, Col. 8, 2, 5.

RŌBĪGĀLĪA (Rubig.), ium. n. (Robigus) *A festival, celebrated on the 25th of April in honour of the deity Robigus, for the preservation of the corn from mildew*, Plin. 18, 29, 69.

[RŌBĪGĒNO (rubig.), are. v. n. (robigo) *To rust, App.*]

[RŌBĪGĒNŌSUS (rubig.), a, um. (robigo) *Rusty, rusted.* I. Prop.: Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77. II. Fig.: *Envious*, Mart. 5, 28.]

\*\*RŌBĪGO (rubigo), inis. f. (robis for ruber) *Rust.* I. Prop. A) *The rust of metal*, Plin. 7, 15, 13. B) *Meton.*: *Of things resembling rust.* 1) *Blight in corn, mildew*, Plin. 18, 28, 68. 2) *Mouldiness, smut, etc.*, e. g. on millstones, Plin. 36, 18, 30. II. Fig.: *r. animorum*, Sen. Ep. 95.

RŌBĪGUS (Rūig.), i. m. (robigo) *A deity supposed to keep mildew or blight from corn*, Plin. 18, 29, 69.

ROBIUS, a, um. See I. RUBEUS.

[RŌBŌRĀRIUM, ūi. n. (robur) *A close or keep (for animals) made of strong wood*, Scip. Afr. ap. Gell.]

[RŌBŌRASCO, ēre. (robur) *To grow strong*, Nov. ap. Non.]

[RŌBŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of roboror. II. Adj.: *Strengthened, strong*, Tert.]

\*\*RŌBŌRĒUS, a, um. (robur) *Of oak, oaken*: r. ligna, Plin. 28, 8, 29.

\*RŌBŌRO. I. v. a. (robur) *To make strong, strengthen, confirm, to make fast.* \*\*I. Prop.: r. nidos stramento, Plin. 10, 33, 49. II. Fig.: Catoni quum incredibilem tribuisset natura gravitatem eamque ipse perpetua constantia roboravisset, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112: — educata hujus nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea colorat et roborat, Cic. de Or. 13.

[RŌBŌRŌSUS, a, um. (robur) *Stiff, rigid, Veg.*]

RŌBUR (an old form, rōbus, Col.), ōris. n. I. *A very hard species of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8. — *Oak timber, oak*: (sapiens) non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Ac. 1, 31, 100. II. *Meton.* A) *Of things made of oak or other hard material*: Lacedæmonii quotidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, on hard oaken benches, Cic. Mur. 35. B) *Hardness, strength, firmness.* 1) Prop.: qui (Messala) si jam satis ætatis atque roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex. Roscio diceret, Cic. R. Am. 51, 149: — quum paululum jam roboris accessisset ætati. 2) Fig. a) *Power, strength, vigour*: alter virtutis robore firmior quam ætatis, Cic. Phil. 10, 8: — in animi excelsi atque invicti magnitudine ac robore: — r. animi (with magnitudo): — r. incredibile animi: — quantum in cuiusque animo roboris est ac nervorum: — multo plus firmamenti ac roboris: — r. with firmamentum: — r. with firmitas: — quid roboris attulerunt. b) Concr.: *The strongest or firmest part of any thing, the best; the pith, marrow, the kernel, heart, strength; the choice, the most excellent*: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic. de Or. 10, 34: — tunc C. Flavius Puso, C. Titinius, C. Mæcenas, illa r. populi Romani, ceterique ejusdem ordinis non fecerunt idem, quod nunc Cluentius, Cic. Cluent. 56: — nostra r. [Hence, Fr. rouvre.]

\*\*RŌBURNĒUS, a, um. (robur) *Of oak*: r. fruges, Col. 9, 1, 5.

1. ROBUS, ōris. See ROBUR.

2. ROBUS, a, um. See I. RUBEUS.

[RŌBUSTE, adv. *Stoutly, firmly, strongly*, August.]

RŌBUSTUS, a, um. (robur) \*\*I. *Of oak, oaken*: r. caudices, Plin. 11, 37, 55. II. *Meton.*: *Hard, firm, solid, strong.* A) Prop.: his robustis et valentibus et audacibus decemvirum satellitibus agri Campani possessio tota tradatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: — usu atque ætate r. B) Fig.: facilius quod est propositum consequar, si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem et adultam et jam firmam atque robustam ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: — solidam et robustam et assiduum frequentiam præbuerunt: — r. et stabilis fortitudo: — inveteratum (malum) fit r.: — quæ robustioris improbitatis: — r. animus (with magna constantia).

RŌDO, si, sum. 3. v. a. *To gnaw.* I. Prop. A) R. clipeos (mures), Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *To rub off, corrode, eat away*: r. tophum (calx), Plin. 36, 12, 48. II. Fig.: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, disparage, depreciate, Cic. Balb. 26: — [Hence, Ital. rodo.]

RODUS and RODUSCULUM. See RAUD.

[RŌGĀLIS, e. (rogus) *Of or belonging to a funeral pile*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 41.]

[RŌGĀMENTUM, i. n. (rogo) *A question, App.*]

RŌGĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. I. *A proposal to the people for the passing of a law, a bill*: quæ (r.) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo Consulibus lata est, was proposed, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: — rogationem ferre (de alio, in alqm, ad populum, ad plebem): — in dissuasionem rogationis: — lator rogationis: — promulgantur r. ab eodem tribuno, are published: — suasit rogationem, was in favour of, was for it: — intercedere rogationi, was opposed to it, was against it: — cohortari ad rogationem accipiendam, for passing it: — per vim rogationem perferre, to carry it (by force). II. *Meton. gen.* A) *A question, interrogation (a figure in rhetoric)*: r. atque huic finitima quasi percontatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203. B) *A demand*,

*request, suit*: ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

**ROGATIUNCULA**, æ. f. (*rogatio*) I. *A bill or proposal for a law of minor importance*, Auct. Or. pro domo, 20. II. *A trifling or short question*: r. Chrysippi, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39.

**ROGATOR**, ōris. m. I. [A] *One who proposes a law*, i. e. *brings a bill before the people*, Lucil. ap. Non.] B) *One who asked the people for their votes in the comitia, a collector of votes*, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. \*II. *Meton.*: Also in private transactions. A) *One who proposes a thing*: equidem tibi idem magno opere faciendum censeo: quamquam hæc epistola non suavis est sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16. [B] *One who entreats; hence, a petitioner*, Mart. 10, 5.]

**ROGATUS**, ūs. m. (*rogo*) *A prayer, entreaty, request (only in abl. sing.)*: Chilius te rogat et ego ejus rogatu, Cic. Att. 1, 9.

[**ROGATIO**, ōnis. f. i. q. *rogatio*. *A question; hence, a proposed law, a bill*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23.]

[**ROGITO**, āvi. 1. v. *intens. a. (rogo)* I. *To ask earnestly*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 16. II. *To pray earnestly*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 35.]

**RŌGO**. 1. [old form, rogassit, Cic.] v. a. *To ask a person on any thing*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: alqm alqd, or simply alqm, alqd, with de, a relative clause, or absol. [1] Alqm alqd, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 70. [2] Alqm or alqd: quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoiceos roga, Cic. Fam. 5, 27. [3] With de: r. de te ipso, Cic. Vat. 4. [4] With a relative clause: roga ipsum, quemadmodum ego eum Ariminii acceperim, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 383, 8: — quæsi vi an misisset? Respondit id quod... Rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum? Dixit pervenisse. Quæsi vi quemadmodum? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12. 5) *Absol.*: quæstiones urgent Milonem. Quibusnam de servis? Rogas? de P. Clodii, Cic. Mil. 22, 59. B) *Esp.* 1) *Of an official inquiry or investigation*. a) R. alqm (sententiam), to ask anybody's opinion or for his vote: Racilius surrexit et de iudiciis referre cæpit. Marcellinum quidem primum rogavit. Is sententiam dixit, ut... Postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: — quos priores sententiam rogabat: — *Pass.*: quum omnes ante me rogati gratias Cæsari egissent, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4: — me esse rogatum sententiam. b) R. populum or legem, or absol. *prop.*, to ask the people respecting a law; hence, in general, to bring in a bill, to propose a law: in æs incidi iubebitis credo illa legitima: consules populum iure rogaverunt populusque iure scivit, Cic. Phil. 1, 10: — r. plebem: — r. legem: — *Absol.*: ego hanc legem, uti rogas, iubendam censeo, Liv. 10, 8: — *Impers.*: nunc r. ut populus consules creet, Liv. 4, 2. c) R. populum magistratum, and simply r. magistratum, to propose to the people for election to office: (Cæsar) volet, ut consules roget prætor vel dictatorem dicat: quorum neutrum jus est, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 2: — prætores quum ita rogentur: — comitia consulis rogandis habuit: — *Absol.*: mortuo rege Pompilio Tullum Hostilium populum regem, interrege rogante, comitiis curiatis creavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 17. 2) *Milit.*: r. milites sacramento, to ask (as it were) for the oath, i. e. to administer the oath. Cæs. B. G. 6, 1, 2. [3] *To ask consent to the stipulation of a contract*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 112.] II. *Meton.*: *To ask a person for any thing, to entreat, beg for*; alqm or ab alqo alqd, alqm, alqd, with ut, ne, or absol. A) *With acc.*: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 43: — r. res turpes: — taurum de aqua per fundum ejus ducenda r.: — rogantur, are asked for their votes: — precario rogandi: — ab Sardis rogatus: — in proximum annum consulatum peteres, vel potius rogares... a qua (Gallia) nos tum, quum consulatus petebatur, non rogabatur, begged, Cic. Phil. 2, 30. B) *With ut or ne*: id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 44: — etiam atque etiam te rogo atque oro, ut eum juves: — rogat et orat Dolabellam, ut: — *With a final clause without ut*: Cæsar consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20, 5: — *With ne*: nunc a te illud primum rogabo, ne quid invitus mea causa facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2. C) *Absol.* 1) *Valuit causa rogandi, non gratia...*

1123

Neque enim ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, quia familiaris esset meus (Plancus), begged so as to appear to demand, Cic. Pl. 10, 25. 2) *Prov.*: malo emere quam r., I had rather buy than borrow them (of cheap goods), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 6.

**RŌGUS**, i. m. [rōgum, i. n. Afran. ap. Non.] *A funeral pile*: rogom uscia ne polito, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59.

**RŌMA**, æ. f. (Ρῶμη) *Rome, the capital of the Roman empire; also, as a goddess*, Liv. 43, 6.

[**RŌMĀNE**, adv. *Roman*, Gell. 13, 21, 2.]

[**RŌMĀNICUS**, a, um. *In the Roman manner*, Cat.]

[**RŌMĀNIENSIS**, e. *Roman, Cat.* — *Another form*, Romanenses, ap. Fest.]

[**RŌMĀNITAS**, ātis. f. *The Roman way or affairs*, Tert.]

[**RŌMĀNULUS**, a, um. *Roman*, Varr.]

**RŌMĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rome, Roman*: R. Juno, *Roman* [opp. 'Argiva'], Cic. N. D. 1, 29: — R. ludi, called also ludi magni, the oldest games at Rome, celebrated on the 4th of September: — Romano more, in the Roman fashion, according to Roman custom: — *Plur.*: Romani, Romans. — [Hence, Ital. Romano, Fr. Romain.]

**RŌMŪLIUS**, a, um. *Roman*, Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

[**RŌMŪLĀRIS**, e. *Of or belonging to Romulus*, Sid.]

**RŌMŪLĒUS** [Rōmūlēus, A. Perv. Ven.], a, um. *Of or belonging to Romulus*: R. casa, Petr. S. Fr. 21, 6: — [Poet.: Roman, Enn.]

[**RŌMŪLIUS**, a, um. *Roman*, Varr.]

[**RŌMŪLĪÆ**, ārum. m. *Descendants of Romulus, Romans*, Virg. Æ. 8, 638.]

1. **RŌMŪLUS**, i. m. *The founder, and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as Quirinus*.

[2. **RŌMŪLUS**, a, um. *I. q. Romuleus*, Ov. F. 2, 412.]

**RŌRĀRĪI**, ōrum. m. (ros) *A kind of light troops in the Roman army, who generally made the first attack, and then fell back on the main body*, Liv. 8, 8.

[**RORARIUM**. Vinum quod rorariis dabatur, acc. to Fest.]

**RŌRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A falling of dew, the dew*, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

[**RŌRIDUS**, a, um. (ros) *Moistened with dew, bedewed*, Prop. 4, 4, 48.]

[**RŌRĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (ros-fero) *Bringing dew (poet.)*, Lucr. 6, 865.]

[**RŌRĪGER**, ēra, ērum. (ros-gero) *Bringing dew*, Fulg.]

**RŌRO**. 1. (only in the third person) v. n. and a. (ros) *To dew*. \*I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.*, usually *impers.*, Plin. 17, 10, 14. [B] *Act.* *To bedew*, Ov. F. 3, 357.] II. *Meton.*:

*To drop, i. e. to cause to drop or fall in dew-drops*. [1] *Neut.*, Ov. M. 1, 267.] 2) *Act. absol.*: pocula rorantia, dropping, which shed the wine in drops, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46.

[B] *Fig.*: Macr.]

**RŌRŪLENTUS**, a, um. (ros) *Full of dew, dewy*, Plin. 12, 17, 37.

**RŌS**, rōris. m. [n. M. Emp.] *Dew*. I. *Prop.*: ut ex pellibus nocturnum excipere rorem cogerentur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 15. \*II. *Meton.* A) *Any other liquid falling in drops, as, the juice of the purple-fish*, Plin. 9, 36, 60. B) *R. marinus, marinus r., or rosmarinus, also in a neuter form, rosmarinum, rosemary, R. officinalis, Fam. Labiatæ: rosmarinus*, Col. 9, 4, 2: — [marino rore, Hor. O. 3, 23, 16.] — *rosmarinum, nom.*, Plin. 24, 11, 59: — [r. maris, Ov. M. 12, 410: — simply r., Virg. G. 2, 213.] — [Hence, Ital. ruggiada; Fr. rosée.]

**RŌSA**, æ. f. *A rose*. I. *Prop.*: veris initium non a Favonio neque ab alqo astro notabat: sed cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10: — *Collect.*: *Roses, a garland of roses*: incendes odores? et sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: — in rosa dicere, on a bed of roses: — in rosa potare, jacere, vivere: — pulvinus

## ROSACEUM

perlucidus rosa fartus. \*\*II. Meton. A) Oil of roses, Cels. 8, 3. [B) The season of roses, Inscr.]

\*\*RÖSACĒUM, i. n. (rosa) Essence or oil of roses, Plin. 22, 24, 50.

\*\*RÖSACĒUS, a, um. (rosa) Made of or prepared from roses: r. corona, Plin. 21, 3, 6: — [Hence, Fr. rosace.]

[RÖSĀLES ESCÆ. Annual feasts on the occasion of dressing the tombs with garlands of roses, Inscr.: — the ceremony itself was called rösālia, ium, n. Inscr.]

\*\*RÖSĀRIUM, ii. n. (rosa) A plantation of roses, a rose-garden, Col. 11, 2, 29.

[1. RÖSĀRIUS, ii. m. ῥοσάριος, Gl.: — Hence, Fr. rosier.]

2. RÖSĀRIUS, a, um. (rosa) Of roses: r. absorptio, Apotion flavoured with roses, or the like, Suet. Ner. 27. (doubtful.)

[RÖSĀTUM, i. n. Rose wine, Pall.: — conserve of roses, Apic.]

[RÖSĀTUS, a, um. (rosa) Made or prepared with roses, Ser.]

ROSCIĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Roscius: R. imitatio senis, of Roscius, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242.

\*\*ROSCĪDUS, a, um. (ros) Dewy. I. Prop.: r. humor, i. e. dew, Plin. 9, 10, 12. [II. Meton.: moistened, watered, Virg. Æ. 7, 683.]

ROSCĪUS, a, um. A Roman family name: — Hence, I. Lucius R. Otho, a friend of Cicero, who proposed a law that fourteen benches in the theatre be set apart for the knights (A. U. C. 686.), Cic. Mur. 19, 40: — the law itself is called the Lex R. Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44. II. Quinctius R. A celebrated actor at Rome, a native of Lanuvium; a confidential friend of Cicero, by whom he was defended in a speech still extant: videtisne, quam nihil ab eo (Roscio) nisi perfecte, nihil nisi cum summa venustate fiat... Itaque hoc jam diu est consecutus, ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, in suo genere R. diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28. III. Sextus R. A native of America, likewise defended by Cicero (A. U. C. 674)

RÖSĒA (RosĒa), f. A fertile district near Reate, now le Roscie, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5.

[RÖSĒANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Rosea, Varr.]

[RÖSĒTUM, i. n. (rosa) A hedge of roses, Virg. B. 5, 17.]

\*\*1. RÖSĒUS, a, um. (rosa) [I. (for rosaceus) Of roses, Virg. Cop. 32.] II. Rose-coloured, rosy: r. pannus, Plin. 12, 23, 34.

\*\*2. RÖSĒUS (Rosius), a, um. Of or belonging to Rosea: R. cannabis, Plin. 19, 9, 56.

ROSINA, æ. f. herba, A plant unknown to us, Veg. 6, 13, 4.

\*\*RÖSIO, ōnis, f. (rodo) A gnawing, rubbing, Cels. 7, 23.

ROSMARINUM and ROSMARINUS. See Ros, II. B).

\*\*ROSTELLUM, i. n. A little beak or snout: r. muris, Plin. 30, 11, 30.

ROSTRA, orum. See ROSTRUM, II. B).

[RÖSTRĀLIS, e. (rostrum) Of or belonging to the rostra, Sid.]

\*\*ROSTRANS, antis. (rostrum) Striking or driving in its point: r. vomer, Plin. 18, 19, 49. doubtful.

\*ROSTRĀTUS, a, um. (rostrum) Having a beak or hook, furnished with a crooked point, bent at the end: r. navis, Cic. Inv. 1, 32.

ROSTRUM, i. n. (rodo) The snout or muzzle of an animal, the beak or bill of a bird. I. Prop. A) (Animalia) cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate accipiunt, partim aduncitate rostrum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: — aves corneo proceroque rostro: — of swine. \*\*B) A mouth, of men, Petr. S. 75, 10. II. Meton. A) The beak of a ship: neque his (navibus) nostræ rostro nocere poterant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, 7. B) Rostra, a stage or platform, with the space around it in the forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses; so called from the beaks of ships with which it was adorned, taken (A. U. C. 416.) from the inhabitants of Antium: ut semper in Rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderim, Cis. Pis. 3: — in Rostra escen-

## ROXANE

dere: — ab subelliis in Rostra rectā: — descendere de Rostris.

[RÖSULENTUS, a, um. (rosa) I. Full of or adorned with roses, Prud. II. Rose-coloured, rosy, M. Cap.]

ROSUS, a, um. part. of rodo.

RÖTA, æ. f. A wheel. \*\*I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: orbes rotarum, Plin. 8, 16, 19. 2) Esp. [a] A potter's wheel, Hor. A. P. 22. [b] An instrument of torture, the rack: in rotam, id est genus quoddam tormenti apud Græcos, beatam vitam non escendere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9. \*\*B) Meton. [1] A carriage, Ov. A. A. 2, 230. [2] Of other things in the shape of a wheel. [a] The disc of the sun, Lucr. 5, 433. [b] A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 9, 4, 3. II. Fig.: ne tum quidem, cum illum suum saltatorium versaret orbem, fortunæ rotam perimescebat, the wheel of fortune, vicissitude, Cic. Pis. 10. [Hence, Ital. ruota, Fr. roue.]

[RÖTĀBĪLIS, e. (rota) Having wheels, Amm.]

[RÖTĀLIS, e. (rota) Having wheels, Capit.]

[RÖTĀTĪLIS, e. (roto) In the form of a wheel, Sid.]

[RÖTĀTĪM, adv. (roto) In a circle, like a wheel, App.]

\*\*RÖTĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. A turning round in a circle, rotation, Vitr. 18, 8.

[RÖTĀTOR, ōris, m. I. One who turns any thing round in a circle, Stat. S. 2, 7, 7. II. A large muscle near the loin: r. femoris, NL.]

[RÖTĀTUS, ūs, m. (roto) A turning round in a circle, a whirling round, Stat. Ach. 2, 417.]

\*\*RÖTO, i. v. a. and n. (rota) I. Act.: To turn round like a wheel or in a circle, to whirl round. A) Prop.: jactare caput et comas excutientem r., fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71: — [Middle: To turn (itself) round in a circle, to roll, revolve, Ov. M. 12, 296.] [B) Fig.: Juv. 6, 449. II. Neut.: [for rotari] (of a peacock) To make a wheel of his tail, i. e. spread it out in a circular form, Col. 8, 11, 8.

\*\*RÖTŪLA, æ. f. [rotulus, i. m. Calp.] (rota) A little wheel, Plin. 18, 18, 48. [Hence, Fr. rôle.]

\*\*RÖTUNDĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. A making round, a rounding: linea rotundationis, the circumference, Vitr. 1, 6.

\*RÖTUNDE, adv. \*\*I. Roundly: ut in orbem quam r. formetur, Col. Arb. 5, 2. II. In well-turned phrases, with smooth or regular diction: ista ipsa quæ tu breviter, regem... solum esse sapientem: a te quidem apte ac r.; quippe habes enim a rhetoribus, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 7.

[RÖTUNDĪFŌLIŪS, a, um. (rotundus-folium) Having round leaves, App.]

\*\*RÖTUNDĪTĀS, ātis, f. (rotundus) The round shape of a thing, roundness, rotundity. I. Prop.: gemma rotunditatis absolutæ, Plin. 37, 11, 73. [II. Fig.: Macr.]

\*RÖTUNDO, i. v. a. (rotundus) To make round or circular, to round. I. Prop.: quum similem universitatis naturæ efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. Un. 10: — \*\*Middle: herbæ in caulem rotundantur, Plin. 21, 17, 66. [II. Fig.: To make up a round sum of money, Hor. E. 1, 6, 34.]

[RÖTUNDŪLA, æ. f. (rotundus) Any small round thing, as a little tart, a cake, etc., App.]

RÖTUNDUS, a, um. (rota) In the shape of a wheel, i. e. round. I. Prop.: quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum... quadratum, r., Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: — stellæ globosæ et r.: — mundum rotundum esse volunt: — nihil r.: — infans in rotundo. II. Fig.: Round, elegantly or tastefully formed, as the periods of a speech, well arranged so as to produce a harmonious effect on the ear, flowing: erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi r. constructio, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: — Theodorus autem præfractor, nec satis, ut ita dicam, r. [Hence, Ital. rotondo, Fr. rond.]

RÖXANE, ōs, f. (Ῥωξάνη) Daughter of the Persian Orxartes, wife of Alexander the Great, Curt. 10, 3.

## RUBEDO

[RUBEDO, inis. f. (rubeo) *Redness*, F. Math.]

[RUBĒ-ŔĀCĪO, fēci, factum. 3. *To make red, to redder*, Ov. M. 8, 383.]

\*\*RUBELLĪANUS, a, um. (rubellus) *Reddish*: r. vites, Col. 3, 2, 14.

RUBELLĪO, ōnis. f. (rubellus) *A kind of fish of a red colour*, Plin. 14, 2, 4.

[\*\*RUBELLŪS, a, um. (rubellus) *Reddish*, M. Cap.]

\*\*RUBELLUS, a, um. (ruber) *Reddish*: r. vineæ, Plin. 32, 10, 49.

\*\*RUBENS, entis. I. Part. of rubeo. II. Adj.: *Being red, reddened, red, reddish*. A) Gen.: in rubente folio, Plin. 16, 7, 10. — Comp., r. superfluit, Plin. 37, 6, 23. [B) Esp.: *Blushing*, Tib. 3, 4, 32.]

RŪBĒO, ēre. v. n. (ruber) *To be red, esp. from a sense of shame, to blush*: rubeo, mihi crede. Sed jam scripseram: delere nolui, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3.

[RUBĒŪLA, æ. f. (rubeus) *The measles*, NL.]

RŪBER [rubus, Sol.], bra, brum. adj. Prop. Red. I. Rubrum mare, *the Red Sea, the Gulfs of Arabia and of Persia*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35. II. Saxa R., *a place between Rome and Veii, near Cremera, with quarries*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31.

\*\*RUBESCO, būi. 3. v. inchoat. n. (rubeo) *To become red, to redder*: r. rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

1. RŪBĒTA, æ. f. (rubus) *A kind of venomous frog that lives among brambles*, Plin. 32, 5, 18.

[2. RŪBĒTA, ōrum. n. (rubus) *A thicket of brambles*, Ov. M. 1, 105.]

\*\*1. RŪBĒUS (robens, robius, and robus), a, um. (rubeo) *Red, reddish*, Col. 6, 1. [Hence, Ital. roggio, Fr. rouge.]

[2. RŪBĒUS, a, um. (rubus) *Of or belonging to brambles*, Virg. G. 1, 266.]

RŪBI, ōrum. m. *A town of Calabria, now Rivo*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94.

RŪBĪA, æ. f. (1. rubeus) *A kind of plant used in dyeing, madder*, r. tinctorum, Fam. Rubiaceæ, Plin. 19, 3, 56.

RŪBĪCO (Rubicon), ōnis. m. *A small river dividing Italy from Gallia Cisalpina, celebrated by the passage of Cæsar at the beginning of the civil war, now Pisatello*, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5.

[RUBICUNDŪS, a, um. (rubicundus) *Rather reddish*, Juv. 6, 42.]

\*\*RŪBĪCUNDUS, a, um. (rubeo) *Of a red colour, red, rubicund*: r. luna, Plin. 18, 35, 19. — Comp., r. habitus cometæ, Sen. Q. Nat. 9, 11.

\*\*RŪBĪDUS, a, um. (rubeo) *Red, reddish*: r. facies ex vinolentia, Suet. Vit. 17.

RUBIGO, RUBIGALIS. See ROBIGO.

RŪBOR, ōris. m. (rubeo) *Redness, red colour, in all its different shades*. I. Gen.: ille fusus et candore mixtus r., Cic. N. D. 1, 27. II. Esp. A) *A blush*: pudorem r., terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19. B) Meton. 1) (causa pro effectu) *Shamefacedness, modesty* [pudor]: (orator) præstat ingenuitatem et ruborem suum verborum turpitudine et rerum obscenitate vitanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 59. 2) [pudor] *A cause or reason of shame, a shame, disgrace*: censoris iudicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic. Rep. 4, 6.

\*\*RUBRĪCA, æ. f. (contr. for ruberica, from ruber) (sc. terra) *Red earth*. I. Gen.: Vitruv. 2, 3. II. Esp. A) *Red earth used in colouring, red chalk, ruddle*, A. Her. 3, 22, 37. [B) Meton. 1) *The title of a law written with red chalk, a rubric*, Dig. 2) *A law*: alii se ad album et ad rubricas transtulerunt et formularii vel, ut Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, Quint. 12, 3, 11.

[RUBRICO, ātum. 1. v. a. (rubrica) *To colour red*, A. Priap.]

1125

## RUDIS

\*\*RUBRĪCŌSUS, a, um. (rubrica) *Full of red earth*, Plin. 18, 17, 46.

RUBRUS, a, um. See RUBER.

RŪBUS, i. m. [f. Prud.] (allied to ruber) I. *A bramble, blackberry-bush*, r. fruticosus, Fam. Rosaceæ, Cæs. B. G. 2, 17, 4. [II. *A blackberry*, Prop. 3, 13, 28.] [Hence, Ital. rogo.]

\*\*RUBUSTĪNI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Rubi*, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

[RUCTĀMEN, inis. n. (ructo) *A belching*, Prud.]

[RUCTĀTRIX, icis. f. *She that belches*, Mart. 10, 48.]

RUCTO. (depon. ructor, Varr.: ructatur, Hor.: ructaretur, Cic.) 1. v. n. and a. *To belch*. I. Prop. A) Neut.: Cic. Phil. 2, 25. \*\*B) Act. 1) *To bring up, spit out*: r. acida, *to rise with a sour taste (of the stomach)*, Plin. 20, 17, 68. [2) Meton.: *To exhale*, Pall.] [II. Fig.: *To eject anything*, Hor. A. P. 457.] [Hence, Fr. rŕter.]

[RUCTŌ, are. v. a. i. q. ructo. (ructus) *To spit out, vomit*; fig., August.]

[RUCTŌSUS, a, um. (ructus) *Full of belching*, Cæsar. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123.]

RUCTUS, ūs. m. *A belching, rising of the stomach*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

[RŪDECTUS, a, um. (rudus) *Full of rubbish (of soil)*; hence, dry, poor, Cat.]

1. RŪDENS, entis. (genit. plur. rudentium, Vitruv.) m. [f. Plaut.] *A strong rope*. I. *Of a ship, plur.: Cordage*, Cic. Div. 1, 56. \*\*II. *Of war-engines*: Vitruv. 10, 17.

2. RUDENS, entis. part. of rudo.

[RŪDĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (rudus) *Of rubbish*, App.]

\*\*RŪDĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A laying or paving with rubbish*, Vitruv. 7, 1.

\*\*RŪDĒRO. 1. v. a. (rudus) *To cover with rubbish*, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

RŪDĪÆ, ārum. f. *A town of Calabria, the birthplace of the poet Ennius*, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

\*\*RŪDĪĀRIUS, īi. m. (2. rudis) *A gladiator presented with a rudis, and so discharged*, Suet. Tib. 7.

\*\*RŪDĪCŪLA, æ. f. (2. rudis) *A spoon or ladle for stirring liquors when boiling*, Plin. 34, 18, 54.

\*\*RŪDĪMENTUM, i. n. (1. rudis) *A first essay or attempt, a beginning, trial*. I. *Usually of military service*: nos minime decet, iuventutem nostram pro militari rudimento assuefacere libidini prætorum, Liv. 21, 3. II. *Of other things; A trial, essay*: inter muliebre tutelum rudimentumque primum puerilis regni (sc. Ascanii), Liv. 1, 3.

RŪDĪNUS, a, um. *Of Rudia, said of the poet Ennius*, Cic. Arch. 10.

1. RŪDIS, e. *Unwrought, unshaped, undressed, rough, raw*. \*\*I. Prop.: r. atque infecta materies, Petr. S. 114, 13. — [Meton. poet.: *Young, new*, Catull. 64, 11.] II. Fig. A) *Uncultivated, rude, uncivilised, unformed, inexperienced* (i. q. ignarus, with genit.): significant (orationes Catonis) formam quandam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, Cic. Brut. 85: — inchoata ac r.: — rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe et ea, quæ requiro, doce, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7: — tam eram r.? tam ignarus rerum? B) *With in, or a simple abl.*: cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpolitii alii in disserendo r., Cic. Rep. 1, 8: — nulla in re tironem ac rudem esse: — r. (with hebes): — r. in re publica: — r. in causa: — r. in iure civili: — r. in minoribus navigiis: — r. omnino in nostris poetis: — r. sermo nulla in re: — \*\*With abl.: r. studiis, Vell. 2, 73, 1. C) *With genit.*: imperiti homines rerum omnium r. ignarique, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: — r. exemplorum: — provinciarum r. et tiro: — Græcarum literarum r.: — r. rei militaris: — r. harum rerum. \*\*D) *With ad*: rudem ad pedestria bella

Numidarum gentem esse, Liv. 24, 48. [Hence, Ital. rozzo, rude; Fr. rude.]

2. RŪDIS, is. f. *A slight staff or wand, a stick, a rod.* \*I. *A ladle for stirring liquors: r. ferreae*, Plin. 34, 18, 50. II. *A kind of foil with which gladiators or soldiers fought for exercise; it was also presented to gladiators when discharged from service: tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti?* Cic. Phil. 2, 29; Hor. E. 1, 1, 2.

[RŪDITAS, ātis. f. (1. rudis) *Ignorance*, App.]

[RŪDITUS, ūs. m. (rudo) *The braying of an ass*, App.]

[RŪDO (rūdo, Pers.), ivi, itum. 3. v. n. and a. *To bellow, roar.* I. Prop.: *Of animals; esp. of an ass. to bray*, Ov.; Virg. A. 7, 16. II. Fig.: *Of men*, Virg. A. 8, 248.]

[RŪDOR, ōris. m. (rudo) *A bellowing, roaring*, App.]

\*I. RŪDUS, ōris. n. I. Gen.: *Fragments of stone, broken stones, gravel*, Vit. 7, 1. II. Esp.: *Old fragments of walls, etc., rubbish: ruderi accipiendo Ostiensis paludes destinabat*, Tac. A. 15, 43.

2. RUDUS, eris. *A piece of ore or brass.* See RAUDUS.

RUDUSCULUM, i. See RAUDUSCULUM.

\*RŪFESCO, ēre. v. inchoat. n. (rufus) *To grow red*, Plin. 28, 12, 53.

RUFŪS, ii. m. *The Gallic name for chama, a species of lynx*, Plin. 8, 19, 28.

\*RŪFO, āre. v. a. (rufus) *To make or dye red or reddish: r. capillum*, Plin. 15, 22, 4.

RUFULI. *Military tribunes who were chosen by the general; whilst those appointed by the people were called comitatus; the former derived their name from Rutilius Rufus*, Liv. 7, 5.

\*RŪFŪLUS, a, um. (rufus) *Reddish: r. radices mandragorae*, Plin. 25, 13, 94.

\*RŪFUS, a, um. *Red (in all its different shades): r. sanguis*, Cels. 2, 8: — *Comp.*, Campana siligo r., at Pisani candidior, Plin. 18, 9, 20. — R., a Roman surname, lit. red-haired, Quint. 1, 4, 25.

1. RŪGA, æ. f. (most frequently in the plur.) *A wrinkle.* I. Prop.: *non cani non r. repente auctoritatem arripere possunt*, Cic. de Sen. 18. \*II. Meton.: *A fold, plait: margaritæ flavescunt senecta rugisque torpescunt*, Plin. 9, 35, 54. — [Hence, Ital. ruga.]

2. RUGA, æ. m. *A Roman surname: e.g. Sp. Carvilius, said to have been the first in Rome who divorced his wife*, Gell. 4, 3, 2.

RUGII, ōrum. m. *A Germanic tribe, in the modern Rügen*, Tac. G. 43.

[RŪGINŌSUS, a, um. (ruga) *Full of wrinkles or folds, wrinkled*, C. Aur.]

[RŪGĪO, ire. v. n. *To roar like a lion*, Spart. — Hence, Ital. ruggio, Fr. bruire.]

[RŪGĪTUS, ūs. m. (rugio) I. *The roaring of a lion*, Vop. II. Meton.: *A rumbling in the bowels*, C. Aur.]

RŪGO. 1. v. n. and a. (ruga) [I. Neut.: *To wrinkle, to fall into wrinkles (of a garment)*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 30.]

[II. Act.: *To wrinkle, to draw into wrinkles or folds*, Hier.] *To fold (in general): testæ (concharum) rugatæ*, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

[RŪGŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (rugosus) *The wrinkled state of any thing, wrinkles*, Tert.]

\*RŪGŌSUS, a, um. (ruga) *Full of wrinkles or folds.* [I. Prop.: Mart. 3, 93.] II. Meton.: *That has folds or plaits, wrinkled: r. acina*, Col. 12, 44, 4.

\*RŪIDUS, a, um. *That falls or hangs down: r. pilum (in pista)*, Plin. 18, 10, 23.

RŪINA, æ. f. (ruo) *A fall, downfall, falling, overthrow.* I. Abstr. A) Prop. \*1) Gen.: *r. jumentorum sarcinarumque*, Liv. 44, 5. 2) Esp. *of buildings: Downfall, tumbling down: ferunt conclave illud, ubi epularetur Scopas, concidisse: ea ruina ipsum oppressum*

cum suis interiisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 353: — Plur.: in proxima ædificia arietes immittuntur, quantumque aut ruinis deicitur, aut per vim recipitur loci, in tantum munitiones proferuntur, A. B. Al. 1, 2. B) Fig.: *A downfall, overthrow, destruction, breaking down, misfortune, ruin.* 1) Sing.: *non fuit illud judicium: vis illa fuit et, ut sæpe jam dixi, r. quædam atque tempestas, fall, overthrow*, Cic. Cluent. 35, 96. 2) Plur.: *prætermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14: — *Also, a mistake, blunder: (Academia) si invaserit in hæc, nimias edet ruinas*, Cic. Ac. 1, 13: — *jam ruinas videres.* \*II. Concr.: *That which has fallen down, a ruin.* [A) Gen. (poet): Virg. A. 1, 129.] B) Esp.: *A building that has fallen down, ruins (usually only in the plur.): obstringere religione populum Romanum, ruinis templorum templa ædificantem*, Liv. 42, 3: — *Sing.: alius per labor flumina ad lavandam hanc ruinam jugis montium ducere*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

\*RŪINŌSUS, a, um. (ruina) I. *That is about to fall, ruinous: r. ædes*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54. [II. Poet. meton.: *That has fallen in, ruined*, Ov. Her. 1, 56.]

RULLUS, a. *A Roman surname*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48. P. Servilius R., a tribune of the people during the consulship of Cicero, by whom he was attacked in his three orations: De Lege Agraria.

1. RŪMA, æ. for rumis. *The breast.*

[2. RŪMA, æ. for rŭmen. *The throat, Arn.*]

[RŪMEN, inis. n. *The throat, gullet, acc. to Fest.*]

[RUMENTUM, abruptio, acc. to Fest.]

[1. RŪMEX, icis. m. *A kind of missile, like the sparum of the Gauls*, Lucil. ap. Fest.]

[2. RŪMEX, icis. f. *Sorrel*, Plin. 11, 8, 8.

RUMIA, æ. for Rumina.

[RŪMĪFĪCO, are. v. a. (rumor-facio) *To spread a report*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 46.]

[RŪMĪGĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A spreading of a report*, Lampr.]

[RŪMĪGĒROR, ari. v. dep. a. (rumor-gero) *To spread a report*, ap. Fest.]

[RŪMĪGĒRŪS, a, um. (rumigeror) *That spreads a report*, Amm.]

[RŪMĪGO, are. v. a. (rumen-ago) *To chew the cud, to ruminate*, App. (al. ruminabam.)]

1. RŪMĪNA, æ. f. (rumis, lit. *that tenders the breast*) *A goddess worshipped in a temple that stood near the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus were believed to have been suckled by a female wolf*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 5.

[2. RŪMĪNA FICUS. *The fig-tree of Romulus and Remus*, Ov. F. 2, 411.]

\*I. RŪMĪNĀLIS FICUS. *The fig-tree of Romulus and Remus*, Liv. 1, 4.

\*II. RŪMĪNĀLIS, e. (rumen) *That chews the cud, ruminating: r. hostiæ*, Plin. 8, 51, 77.

\*RŪMĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A chewing the cud, a ruminating.* \*I. Prop. A) R. animalium, Plin. 11, 37, 79. \*B) Meton.: *A repeating, repetition: r. coticis*, Plin. 15, 23, 25. II. Fig.: *Repeated conversation: quanto magis vidi ex tuis literis quam ex illius sermone, quid ageretur, de ruminatione quotidiana, de cogitatione Publii*, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

[RŪMĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that chews the cud*, Arn.]

\*RŪMĪNOR, ari. v. dep. a., and RUMINO, are. v. a. and a. (rumen) *To chew the cud, to ruminate.* I. Prop. A) Neut.: Plin. 11, 37, 61. [B) Act.: Ov. M. 3, 5, 17.] [II. Fig.: *To repeat*, Varr.] — [Hence, Ital. rovinare, rovinare.]

RŪMĪNUS, i. m. (Rumis, according to the analogy of Rumina) *A surname of Jupiter (the all-nourishing one)*, August.]

\*RŪMIS, is. f. *A suckling breast [mamma]: "quo-*

## RUMITO

niam sub ea (ficus) inventa est lupa infantibus præbens rumem (ita vocabant mammam), Plin. 15, 18, 20.

[RŪMITO, are. v. intens. n. (rumor) To make known by rumour, to spread a report, acc. to Fest.]

[RUMO, are. for rumino, acc. to Fest.]

RŪMOR, ōris. m. (rumo, prop., a chewing again; hence, fig., a repeated telling or relating) I. Common talk. A) A common report, a rumour, either absol. or with a statement of the substance of the rumour. 1) Absol.: scribent alii, multi nunciabunt, perferet multa etiam ipse r., Cic. Fam. 2, 8: — rumoribus mecum pugnas: — rumores Africanos excipere. 2) With the substance of the rumour stated in an object or relat. clause, or with de, rarely with a genit. a) Rem te valde bene gessisse r. erat, Cic. Fam. 1, 8: — rumoris nescio quid afflaverat commissione Græcorum frequentiam non fuisse: serpit hic r.: Scis tu illum accusationem cogitare? Cic. Mur. 21. b) Nihil perferitur ad nos præter rumores de oppresso Dolabella, satis illos quidem constantes, sed adhuc sine auctore, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: — graves de te r. \*B) The voice of the people, fame, reputation: totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnumquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17. [II. Meton. (of a river): A murmuring, rippling, Aus.]

[RUMPIA, æ. See RHOMPHÆA.]

RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum. 3. v. a. To break, tear, rend, rive, burst; to break open or to pieces. I. Prop.: Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 8: — r. inflatas vesiculas: — Middle: qua (licentia audacium) ante rumpebar, nunc ne moveor quidem, I should have burst, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9. II. Fig.: To break, break up or off, to interrupt, injure, destroy, violate, mar, damage: hunc quisquam fœdera scientem neglexisse, violasse, r. dicere audebit? Cic. Balb. 5: — r. testamentum, to annul: — testamentorum ruptorum ratorum jura: — r. visum, to interrupt. — [Hence, Ital. rompere, Fr. rompre; from the part. rupta (sc. via), Fr. route.]

\*\*RUMPŌTĪNĒTUM, i. n. (rumpotinus) A place planted with low trees, with vine-branches carried from one to another, Col. 5, 7, 2.

\*\*1. RUMPŌTĪNUS, a, um. (rumpus-teneo) That serves to support the branches of a vine: r. genus arbusti Gallici, Col. 5, 7, 1.

2. RUMPŌTĪNUS, i. f. That (e. g. opulus) to which the branches of a vine are fastened, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

[RUMPUS, i. m. A vine-branch carried from one tree to another [tradux], Varr.]

\*RŪMUSCŪLUS, i. m. (rumor) A rumour, report, talk, gossip: qui imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupati, Cic. Cluent. 38: — omnes rumusculos populari ratione aucupari.

RŪNA, æ. f. I. A kind of missile weapon, a dart: C. Gracchus runis et iis siccis, quas ipse se projecisse in forum dixit, quibus digladiarentur inter se cives, nonne omnem rei publicæ statum permutavit? Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20. [II. Meton.: Runic writing or letters, written with a stick; barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis, Venant. Carm. 7, 18, 19.]

[RŪNĀTUS, a, um. Armed with a runa, Enn. acc. to Fest.]

\*\*RUNCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. A weeding, weeding out, Plin. 18, 21, 50. II. Concr.: Weeds: Col. 2, 11, 6.

\*\*RUNCĀTOR, ōris. m. A weeder, Col. 2, 12, 1.

\*\*1. RUNCĀNA, æ. f. A plane, Plin. 16, 42, 82.

[2. RUNCĀNA, æ. f. (1. runco) A rural deity supposed to preside over weeding, August.]

[RUNCĀNO, arc. v. a. (1. runcina) To smooth with a plane, to plane, Varr.]

\*\*1. RUNCO, are. v. a. (runca, runcina) To weed, to root up. I. Prop.: Plin. 18, 21, 50. [II. Meton. A) To pluck, Pers. 4, 35. B) To mow, August.]

[2. RUNCO, ōnis. m. (1. runco) An instrument for weeding, a weeding-hook, Pall.]

## RURSUS

RŪO, ūi, ūtum. (rūtarus, a, um., Plin.) 3. v. n. and a. To fall or tumble down, to fall to the ground.

I. Neut. A) Prop. 1) R. illa non possunt, ut hæc non eodem labefacta motu concidant, Cic. de I. P. 2) Meton.: To rush, run, hasten: siccine eos (Torquatos) censes in armatum hostem impetum fecisse, nihil ut de commodis suis cogitarent? At id ne feræ quidem faciunt, ut ita ruant atque turbentur, ut earum motus et impetus quo pertineant non intelligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34. B) Fig. \*1) To go down, fall to ruin, sink: quæ cum accidunt nemo est quin intelligat, r. illam rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6. 2) To run, speed, haste: emptorem pati r. et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, to run or rush into wildry, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: — quum quotidie rueret. — \*Impers.: ut ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv. 8, 24. [II. Act.: To throw a thing down, to throw to the ground with violence, dash down, hurl to the ground. A) 1) Prop.: Plaut. Tr. 4, 1, 18. 2) Poet. meton.: To uproot, to throw or tear out or up, Virg. Æ. 1, 85.]

RŪPES, is. f. A rock: ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Cæs. B. C. 1, 70, 3.

[RŪPEX, icis. m. A peasant, boor, clown, Lucil. ap. Fest.]

[RUPIA, æ. f. (ῥῥῖος) An eruption in the shape of small blisters: r. syphilitica, NL.]

RŪPĪ-CAPRA, æ. f. (rupes) A chamois, Plin. 8, 53, 79.

[RŪPICO, ōnis. m. (rupex) i. q. rupex. A clown, boor, App.]

RUPĪLĪUS, a. A Roman family name. I. Publius R., with Popilius Lænas, consul a. u. c. 622 (Cic. Læl. 11, 37); it was he who caused the Leges Rupiliæ to be passed, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16. II. Aulus R., a physician, Cic. Cluent. 63. III. An actor in the time of Cicero's youth, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114.

IV. Publius R. Rex, a contemporary of Horace, a native of Præneste, proscribed by Octavianus, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1.

[RŪPINA, æ. f. (rupes) A rocky place, cleft of a rock, App.]

[RŪPTIO, ōnis. f. (rumpo) A breaking to pieces; a violating, injuring, Dig.]

\*\*RUPTOR, ōris. m. (rumpo) One who breaks, violates, or injures: r. fœderis (with violator juris), Liv. 4, 19.

RUPTUS, a, um. part. of rumpo.

[RŪRĀLIS, e. (rus) Rural, rustic, Amm.]

[RŪRĀLĪTER, adv. Rurally, in a rustic manner, Varr.]

[RŪRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. Rural life, country life, App.]

[RŪRESTRIS, e. (rus) Rural, rustic, belonging to the country or the field, Dig.]

\*\*RŪRĪCŪLA, æ. c. (rus-colo) I. That cultivates the ground, that lives in the fields, rural [Ov. M. 5, 479]. II. Subst.: Ruricola, æ. m. A peasant, rustic, countryman, Col. 10, 337.]

[RŪRĪCŪLĀRIS, e. (ruricola) Of or belonging to agriculture, rural, rustic, Ven.]

[RŪRĪGĒNA, æ. m. (rus-gigno) Born or living in the country; subst., a countryman, Ov. M. 7, 765.]

[RŪRĪNA or RUSINA, æ. f. (rus) A deity supposed to preside over agriculture, August.]

[RŪRO, are. v. n. or RŪROR, ari. v. dep. n. (rus) To live in the country, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 16; Varr. ap. Non.]

RURSUS or RURSUM (rursus better than rursum). adv. [contr. for reversus or reversionem from revertere] I. Backwards, back [prorsus], [Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35]. II. Meton. A) On the contrary, on the other hand, again [retro, contra, invicem]: ut illæ superiores (partes) in medium locum mundi gravitate ferantur, sic hæc rectis lineis in cœlestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: — et habitabiles regiones et r. omni cultu propter vim frigoris vacantes: — et r. portare ac mittere: — rem augere posse laudando vituperandoque affligere: — r. autem recte factis angi: — alia amator, alia r. anxius: — neque r. eam totam repudiaret: — Hence sometimes with retro, contra, invicem: concede, nihil esse bonum, nisi... Vide r. retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83. B)

*Again, anew* [iterum, denuo]: quo loco, si tibi hoc sumis, facis, ut r. plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic. Mur. 7, 15.

**RUS, rūris.** (in the plur. only nom. and acc.) n. *The country, fields, a country estate, country-seat*, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112.

[**RUSCARIUS** (rustarius), a, um. *Of butcher's broom*, Cat.]

[**RUSCULUM**, i. n. (rus) *A small country-seat or estate*, Gell. 19, 9.]

**RUSCUM** (rustum), i. n. *A kind of shrub, butchers' broom, knee-holly, or wild myrtle* (Ruscus aculeatus L.), Plin. 21, 15, 50. — [Hence, Ital. rusco, brusco; Fr. brusc.]

[**RUSINA**, æ. See **RURINA**.]

[**RŪSOR**, ōris. m. (rusus for rursus) *A deity supposed to preside over the regular return of things to the place from which they came*, Varr. ap. August.]

[**RUSPOR**, ari. v. dep. a. *To search, examine, explore*, Att. ap. Non. — Hence, Ital. ruspare.]

**\*\*RUSSĀTUS**, a, um. (russus) I. *Dressed in red, a distinction of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus*: r. auriga, Plin. 7, 53, 54. [II. Meton.: Tert.]

[**RUSSEŌLUS**, a, um. (russeus) *Rather reddish*, Prud.]

**\*\*RUSSĒUS**, a, um. (russus) *Reddish*: r. tunica, Petr. S. 27, 1.

[**RUSSEŪLUS**, a, um. (russus) *Reddish*, Capit.]

[**RUSSUS**, a, um. Red, Lucr. 4, 73. Hence, Ital. rosso, Fr. roux, rousse.]

[**RUSTARIUS**, a, um. See **RUSCARIUS**.]

**RUSTICĀNUS**, a, um. (rusticus) *Of or belonging to the country, rustic, rural*: homines illius ordinis ex municipiis rusticis nonne optatissimum sibi putant esse, filios suos in prædiis colendis operæ plurimum studiique consumere? ... tamen hæc attente vita et r. relegatio appellabitur? Cic. R. Am. 15, 43: — homines r. ex municipiis: — r. homo, vir: — r. aliquis: — plane r.

[**RUSTICĀTIM**, adv. (rusticor) [rustice] *In a rustic manner*, Pomp. ap. Non.]

**\*RUSTICĀTIO**, ōnis. f. I. *A living in the country, country life*: neque militia solum, sed etiam peregrinationes r. que communes, Cic. Læl. 27, 103. **\*\*II. Agriculture, husbandry**, Col. præf.

**RUSTICE**, adv. *Like a rustic, rustically, clownishly*: ex quo sic locutum esse ejus patrem judico: non aspere, non vasse, non r., non hiulce, sed presse et æquabiliter et leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: — urgent r. sane: — r. facere alqd. — [Comp., Hor. S. 1, 3, 31.]

**\*\*RUSTICĪTAS**, ātis. f. (rusticus) *Rural economy*.

[I. Prop. A) *Husbandry*, Pall. B) *Concr.: Country people*, Pall.] II. Meton.: (in a good sense) *Country occupation, rustic life, manners and habits of the country*; also (in a bad sense), *rusticity, clownishness*: patria est ei Brixia, ex illa nostra Italia, quæ multum adhuc verecundie, frugalitatis atque etiam rusticitatis antiquæ retinet ac servat, Plin. E. 1, 14, 4: — urbanitas, cui contraria sit r., Quint. 6, 3, 17.

**RUSTICOR**. I. v. dep. n. (rusticus) I. Prop. A) *To live in the country*: socerum suum Lælium semper fere cum Scipione solitum r., Cic. de Or. 2, 6: — sin rusticatur: — dies ad rusticandum dati. — Of abstract subjects: (hæc) studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7. **\*\*B) To practise husbandry, to be a farmer**, Col. 11, 1, 5. [II. Meton.: *To act or talk clownishly*, Sid.]

**RUSTICŪLA**, æ. f. *A kind of wood-hen, otherwise called rustica*, Plin. 10, 38, 54.

[I. **RUSTICŪLUS**, a, um. (rusticus) *Rather or somewhat rustic, unmannerly, clownish*, Mart. 10, 19.]

**\*2. RUSTICŪLUS**, i. m. *A countryman*, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.

[**RUSTICA**, æ. f. I. *A country woman, country girl*, Ov. M. 5, 583. II. (sc. gallina) *A kind of wood-hen*, Mart. 13, 76.]

I. **RUSTĪCUS**, a, um. (rus) *Of or belonging to the country or the fields, rustic*. I. Prop.: in urbe luxuries creatur... vita autem hæc r., quam tu agrestem vocas, parsimonie magistra est, Cic. R. Am. 27: — r. vita: — r. prædia: — r. res: — r. homo (with agricola). II. Meton.: *In the manner of the country; (in a good sense) simple, artless, unadorned; (more frequently, in a bad sense) clownish, rustic, unmannerly, coarse*: est autem vitium, quod nonnulli de industria consecantur. R. vox et agrestis quosdam delectat... Quare quum sit quedam certa vox Romani generis urbisque propria, in qua nihil sonare aut olere posset peregrinum, hanc sequamur, neque solum rusticam asperitatem, sed etiam peregrinam insolentiam fugere discamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42. — In a good sense: r. mores, Cic. R. Am. 27, 55. **\*\*Comp.**, simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti: O virum bonum! Sen. Ep. 88. [Hence, Ital. rustico.]

2. **RUSTĪCUS**, i. m. *A countryman, peasant*. — Plur.: Rustici. *Country people, the peasantry*: omnes urbani, r., Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77: — sermo omnis non modo urbanorum, sed etiam rusticorum. — [Plur.: Ov. M. 2, 699.]

[**RUSUM**. An old form for rursum.]

I. **RŪTA ET CÆSA** or **RŪTA CÆSA**, (ruo) *Everything on a landed estate that has been dug out of the ground (ruta), or cut down (cæsa), without being wrought, and which the proprietor keeps to himself if he sells the estate; raw materials: ut venditores, quum ædes fundumve venderint rutis cæsis receptis, concedant tamen alqd emptori, quod ordinandi causa apte et loco positum esse videatur*, Cic. Top. 26.

2. **RŪTA**, æ. f. *Rue, a bitter herb*. I. Prop.: R. graveolens, Fam. Rutaceæ, Plin. 19, 8, 45. II. Fig.: *Bitterness, unpleasantness*: cras exspecto Leptam, ad ejus rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic. Fam. 16, 23.

**RŪTĀBŪLUM**, i. n. (ruo) I. *An instrument for raking or stirring*. A) *An oven-rake, a poker*, Suet. Aug. 75. B) *An instrument for stirring liquids, a ladle*, Col. 12, 20, 4. [II. Meton.: i. q. membrum virile, Næv. ap. Fest.]

**\*\*RŪTĀCĒUS**, a, um. (2. ruta) *Made of rue*: r. oleum, Plin. Val. 2, 28.

**\*\*RŪTĀTUS**, a, um. (2. ruta) *Furnished or prepared with rue*: r. mustum, Plin. 29, 8, 45.

[**RŪTELLUM**, i. n. (rutrum) *A strike or strickle*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

**RUTĒNI**, ōrum. m. *A tribe in Gallia Aquitania, neighbours of the Cadurci, now Rhodéz, Départ. Aveyron, Cæs. B. G. 1, 45.*

**\*\*RŪTĪLANS**, antis. I. Part. of rutilo. II. Adj.: *Glittering or shining with a red tint, gleaming*: r. color, Plin. 16, 11, 22. — [Comp., Ven.]

**RŪTĪLŪS**, a, um. (rutilus) *A Roman family name*. I. Publius R. Rufus, who was consul a. u. c. 649, an orator, lawyer, and historian, Cic. Brut. 29. II. Publius R. Lupus, a rhetorician under Augustus and Tiberius, Quint. 9, 2, 102.

**\*\*RŪTĪLO**. I. v. a. and n. (rutilus) I. Act.: *To make red or reddish*: r. comas, capillos, Liv. 38, 17. [II. Neut.: *To be red or reddish, to shine with a reddish colour*, Virg. Æ. 8, 529.]

**RŪTĪLUS**, a, um. I. A) *Red (with a shade of gold colour)*: fulgor r. horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. [B) Meton.: *Glittering, shining, gleaming*, V. Fl.] II. Rutilus, a Roman surname, e. g. of the augur T. Virginus, Liv. 3, 7.

**\*\*RUTRUM**, i. n. (ruo) *An instrument for turning up, grubbing, or digging, a spade*, Liv. 28, 45; also used by masons in mixing mortar, a trowel, shovel, Vitruv. 7, 3.

[**RUTUBA**, perturbatio. Nunc sumus in rutuba, Varr. ap. Non.]



\*RŪTŪLA, *m. f.* (2. ruta) *A little bit of rue, a small species of rue, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.*

RŪTŪLI, *ōrum. m.* I. *An old Latin tribe, whose capital was Ardea, Cic. Rep. 2, 3. — [Sing.: Rutulus, i. m. Virg. Æ. 7, 409.]* II. *The inhabitants of Saguntum, so called because they were a colony from Ardea, Sil.]*

[RŪTULUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to the Rutuli, Rutulian, Virg. Æ. 9, 728.]*

## S.

S, *s*, pronounced sharp in the middle of a word, when preceded by a long vowel, for which reason such words are also written with a double s by Cicero and Virgil: *caussa, cassus, divisiones (for causa, casus, divisiones), Quint. 1, 7, 20. — As an abbreviation it usually signifies sacrum, sibi, or sui: — S. C., senatus consultum: — S. P., sua pecunia: — S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus: S., Sextus: — (L. S.) locus sigilli: — D. M. S., diis manibus sacrum: — S. V., siste, viator: — also, see SALUS, I. B). [In Med.: S. A. secundum artem, artistically, according to the rules of art (i. e. with great care): — S., or SS., after any quantity, means semis, half]*

SABA, *m. f.* (Σάβα) *A town of Arabia Felix, famous for its frankincense and myrrh: S. turifera, Plin. 12, 14, 30.*

[SĀBĀA, *m. f.* *The territory of Saba, Hor. O. 1, 29, 3.]*

SĀBĀI, *ōrum. m.* *A tribe in Arabia Felix, named after their chief town Saba, Plin. 6, 28, 32.*

[SĀBĒUS, *a. um.* (Σαβαῖος) *Of or belonging to the territory of Saba, Sabæan, Virg. Æ. 1, 416.]*

[SĀBAJA, *m. f.* *A beverage of the poor in Illyria, prepared from barley, Amm.]*

[SĀBAJĀRIUS, *ii. m.* (sabaja) *One that prepares, sells, or drinks sabaja (as a term of reproach), App.]*

[SĀBĀNUM, *i. n.* (σάβανον) *A linen cloth for wiping or wrapping things in, Pall.]*

[SĀBAOTH, *ind.* (Σαβαθ) *The heavenly hosts, Prud.]*

SĀBATĪNI, *ōrum. m.* *The inhabitants of an unknown town of Campania, Liv. 26, 33.*

SĀBĀTĪNUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to the small town Sabate (in Etruria): S. lacus, a lake in that neighbourhood, now Lago di Bracciano, Col. 8, 16, 2: — [Poet.: Sābatia stagna (Sil.), and lacus Sabate, occ. to Fest.]*

SĀBĀZĪUS (Sebazius, Sebadius, or Sabadius, Macr.), *ii. m.* (Σαβῆζιος) *A surname. I. Of Bacchus, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37. — Sabazia, m. f. A festival in honour of Bacchus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 58. [II. Of Jupiter, V. Max.]*

SĀBBĀTA, *ōrum. n.* (σάββατα) I. *The Sabbath, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 76; also, the seventh day of the week, to denote Saturday, Suet. Tib. 32. [II. Meton. also of other festivals among the Jews, Ov. R. Am. 220.] [Hence, from sabbati dies, Fr. samedi.]*

[SĀBBĀTĀRII, *ōrum. m.* *Keepers of the Sabbath, Sabbatarians; poet., the Jews, Mart. 4, 4.]*

[SĀBBĀTĀRIUS, *a. um.* (sabbata) *Of the Sabbath, Sid.]*

[SĀBBĀTISMUS, *i. m.* (σαββατισμός) *The celebration of the Sabbath, August.]*

[SĀBBĀTIZO, *are. v. n.* (σαββατίζω) *To keep the Sabbath, Tert.]*

SĀBĒLLI, *ōrum. m.* *The more ancient name of the Sabines, Plin. 3, 12, 17. — [Sing.: Sabellus. The Sabine (i. e. Horace, because he had a country estate in the Sabine territory), Hor. E. 1, 16, 49.]*

\*SĀBĒLLĪCUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to the Sabines: S. genus caulium, Plin. 19, 8, 41.*

\*SĀBĒLLUS, *a. um.* *Of the Sabines: S. ager, Liv. 3, 1.*

[SĀBĪNA, *m. f.* *A Sabine woman, Prop. 2, 6, 21.]*

[SĀBĪNE, *adv.* *Sabine, in the Sabine tongue, Varr.]*

SĀBĪNI, *ōrum. m.* I. *An old Italian people, neighbours*

*of the Latini, united by Romulus, in some degree, with the Romans as one nation, under the name of Quirites, Cic. Rep. 2, 7.*

\*II. *Meton.: The territory or country of the Sabines, Liv. 1, 45.*

[SĀBĪNĪANUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to the lawyer Sabinus. — Sabiniani. The disciples or followers of Sabinus, Dig.]*

1. SĀBĪNUS, *a. um.* *Sabine, Cic. Lig. 11. — Esp.: S. herba, a shrub used for frankincense, savin or sabine (Juniperus sabina L., Fam. Coniferae), Plin. 16, 20, 33.*

2. SĀBĪNUS, *i. m.* *A Sabine, Liv. 1, 45. — The name of an Augustan poet, a friend of Ovid, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 27.*

SĀBIS, *is. m.* I. *A river of Gallia Belgica, now Sambre, Cæs. B. G. 2, 16, 1. II. A river of Carmania, Plin. 6, 23, 27. III. A deity of the Sabines, Plin. 12, 14, 32.*

SĀBUCUS, *i.* See SĀMBUCUS.

\*SĀBŪLĒTA, *ōrum. n.* (sabalum) *Sandy places, Plin. 27, 8, 41.*

\*SĀBŪLO, *ōnis. m.* *Coarse sand, Col. 3, 11, 9.*

\*SĀBŪLŌSUS, *a. um.* (sabulo) *Full of coarse sand, sandy, gravelly, sabulous: a. terra, Plin. 13, 4, 7.*

\*SĀBŪLUM, *i. n.* *Coarse sand, gravel, Plin. 17, 4, 3.*

\*SĀBURRA, *m. f.* *Sand used for ballast, Liv. 37, 14.*

\*SĀBURRĀLIS, *e.* (saurra) *Consisting of sand: a. sacoma, Vitruv. 9, 4.*

[SĀBURRĀRIUS, *ii. m.* (saurra) *One who takes ballast on board ships, Inscr.]*

\*SĀBURRO, *ātum. 1. v. a.* (saurra) *To lade or fill with ballast. I. Prop.: a. sese arenā (echini), Plin. 18, 35, 87. — [Middle: Col.] [II. Meton.: Stuffed or crammed with good cheer, Plant. Cist. 1, 2, 2.]*

SĀCĀE, *ārum. m.* (Σάκαι) *A tribe of Northern Asia, a part of the Scythians, Plin. 6, 17, 19. — [Sing.: Saces (Σάκας), Claud.]*

SĀCAL, *ind.* (an Egyptian word) *Egyptian amber, Plin. 37, 2, 11.*

[SĀCĀRIĀ, *m. f.* *Porter's work, App.]*

1. SĀCĀRIUS, *a. um.* (saccus) *Of or belonging to sacks: a. navis, (perhaps) laden with sacks or bags of corn, a corn-ship, A. ap. Quint. 8, 2, 13.*

[2. SĀCĀRIUS, *ii. m.* *One who carries a sack, Dig.]*

[SĀCĀTUM, *i. n.* *Urine, Arn.; see SACCO.]*

[SĀCĀTUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to a sack: tumor a., encysted tumour; hydrops a., encysted dropsy, NL.]*

[SĀCELLĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (sacellus) *A laying on of a little bag or dry poultice, Veg.]*

\*SĀCELLUS, *i. m.* (saccus) *A little bag or sack: s. sonantes ære, Petr. 8, 140.*

[SĀCĒUS, *a. um.* (saccus) *Of a sack or sackcloth, Hier.]*

SĀCCHĀRON or -UM, *i. n.* (σάκχαρον) *The juice or saccharine matter obtained from the sugar-cane, sugar, S. officinarum, Fam. Gramineæ, Plin. 12, 8, 17.*

[SĀCĪBUCCIS, *e.* (saccus-bucca) *Chubby-cheeked, Arn.]*

[SĀCĪPERIUM, *ii.* (saccus-pera) *A pocket for the purse, Plant. Rud. 2, 6, 64.]*

\*SĀCCO, *ātum. 1. v. a.* (saccus) *To sift or strain through coarse linen. I. Prop.: non saccata aqua lavabatur, sed sæpe turbida, Sen. Ep. 86. [II. Meton.: Urine: saccatus humor corporis, Lucret. 4, 1025.]*

[SĀCŪLĀRIUS, *ii. m.* (sacculus) *A kind of juggler; a cheat, cut-purse, Dig.]*

\*SĀCŪLUS, *i. m.* (saccus) *A small sack or bag, esp. for money; a purse, Plin. 2, 51, 52.*

SĀCCUS, *i. m.* (σάκος) *A sack, bag. I. Prop.: cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38. [II. Meton.: A coarse dress worn by monks, sackcloth, Hier.] — [Hence, Ital. sacco, Fr. sacchet.]*

SĀCELLUM, *i. n.* (sacrum) *A small sanctuary, any*

*small uncovered place consecrated to a deity; a chapel:* sunt loca publica urbis, sunt s., Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: — quoddam s.

**SACER**, sacra, sacrum. [plur. sacres, Plaut.: sing. acc. sacrem, acc. to Fest.] *Dedicated to a deity, consecrated, sacred.* I. Gen. A) *Ædificiis omnibus, publicis, privatis, sacris, profanis, sic pepercit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54: — s. locus* ["profanus"] : — villæ signis et tabulis refertæ sacris et religiosus : — s. with religiosus : — s. ædes : — s. commissum, a religious offence, offence against religion : — as predicate: terra, ut focus domiciliorum, s. deorum omnium est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: — illa insula eorum deorum s. — \*\*With dat.: pugionem templo Salutis detraxerat gestabatque velut magnò operi sacrum, Tac. A. 15, 53. \*\*B) *Meton. gen.: Venerabile, sacred: s. quædam patris memoria, Quint. 11, 1, 59: — used with relation to the emperors, but declined by Tiberius: (Tiberius) alium dicentem "sacras ejus occupationes" verba mutare et pro sacris laboriosas dicere coegit, Suet. Tib. 27. [2] In Anat.: os s., one of the pelvic bones, articulated with the last lumbar vertebra, NL.] \*\*II. Esp. A) In a bad sense, i. e. devoted to a deity for destruction, cursed, execrated, accursed. 1) With dat.: qui tribunis plebis, ædilibus iudicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi s. esset, an ancient plebiscitum, Liv. 3, 55. 2) Absol.: hac lege juris interpretes negant quemquam sacrosanctum esse, sed eum, qui eorum cuiquam nocuerit, sacrum sanciri, Liv. 3, 55, 8. \*\*B) *Meton. gen.: Execrable, detestable, accursed. [1] Of persons, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14. [2] Of things: s. aurum fame, Plin. 33, 1, 1.**

**SACERDOS**, òtis. c. [sacerdota, æ. f. Inscr.] (sacer) I. *A priest or priestess: divis aliis alii s. sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: — collegium sacerdotum: — s. maximus (Syracusenorum): — Fem.: sacra Cereris per Græcas semper curata sunt s., Cic. Balb. 24, 55. — \*\*In apposition: proximi a nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell. 2, 124: — sarcastically: s. ille popularis, i. e. Clodius, on account of his having clandestinely introduced himself among priestesses of the Bona Dea, Cic. Sest. 30: — stuprorum s.: — tyranni s. II. Sacerdos, a surname common in the gens Licinia.*

**SACERDŌTĀLIS** [sacerdotalis, Inscr.], e. (sacerdos) *Of or belonging to a priest, sacerdotal: s. ludi, given by priests at their consecration, Plin. E. 7, 24, 6. — [Subst.: Sacerdotalis, is. m. One that has been a priest, Cod. Th.]*

**SACERDŌTIŪM**, ii. n. (sacerdos) *The office or dignity of a priest or priestess, priesthood, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51: — amplissimi sacerdotii collegium: — propter amplitudinem sacerdotii: — in sacerdotio: — eodem sacerdotio. — Plur.: hoc idem de ceteris sacerdotiis Cn. Domitius tulit: quod populus per religionem s. mandare non poterat, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18: — de sacerdotiis.*

**SACERDŌTŪLA**, æ. f. (sacerdos) *A little or young priestess, Varr.]*

[SACES, æ. m. See SACÆ.]

**SACŌMA**, òtis. m. (σάκμα, Dor. σάκ.) *That which is put in the scales to make them balance, a counterpoise, Vitruv. 9, 3.*

[SACŌMĀRIŪS, ii. m. (sacoma) *A maker of weights, Inscr.]*

**SACONDIOS**, ii. m. (an Indian word) *An amethyst of a hyacinth colour, Plin. 37, 9, 40.*

**SACŌPĒNĪŪM**, ii. n. (σακπένιον) *A gummy juice of a rod-like plant or shrub (Plin. 19, 8, 52); also, after the Greek, sagapenon, id. 12, 25, 56.*

**SACOS** (an Indian word) *The colour of a hyacinth, Plin. 37, 9, 40.*

[SACRĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the os sacrum: arteria s. media: — ligamenta s., NL.]*

**SACRĀMENTUM**, i. n. (sacro) I. A) 1) *A sum of money deposited at the commencement of a law-suit by both parties, in the hands of the tresviri capitales; instead of which, in later times, a security only was given: de multis sacramento consules comitiis centuriatis tulerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 35. 2) Meton.: A suit at law, law-suit: non posse nostrum s. justum judicari, quod etc. ... decemviri prima actione non*

judicaverunt, postea re quæsitæ et deliberata s. nostrum justum judicaverunt, Cic. Cæc. 33, 97: — Hence, more generally: agerent tecum lege primum Pythagorei, quibuscum tibi justo sacramento contendere non liceret, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: — sacramento contendere: — non injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis. \*\*B) 1) *Milit.: A preliminary engagement or promise of newly levied recruits, followed by the formal military oath (jusjurandum); which before the second Punic war was a voluntary act, but in later times formally demanded by the military tribune, Liv. 22, 38. 2) A military oath: secundo eum obliget militiæ sacramento, quia, priore amisso, jure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36. \*\*3) Meton. gen.: An oath, obligation, bond: in verba Eumolpi s. juravimus, Petr. S. 117, 5. [II. A religious mystery, a sacred rite, sacrament, Lact.] [Hence, Ital. sacramento, Fr. serment.]*

[SACRĀNUS, a, nm. *Of or belonging to the Sacrani, an ancient Italic tribe, Virg. Æ. 7, 796.]*

**SACRĀRIŪM**, ii. n. (sacer) *A place in which sacred things are kept, a sacristy; hence, a sanctuary, a chapel, etc. I. Prop.: erat apud Hejum s. magna cum dignitate in ædibus, a majoribus traditum, perantiquum: in quo signa pulcherrima quatuor, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2: — in tuo sacratio: — ante ipsum s. Bonæ Deæ, Cic. Mil. 31. II. Meton.: a quo (te, Catilina) aquilam illam argentæam, cui domi tuæ s. scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse præmissam, Cic. Cat. 1, 9.*

[SACRĀRIŪS, ii. (sacer) *An overseer of a sanctuary, Inscr.]*

[SACRĀTE, adv. *Sacredly; mystically, August.]*

[SACRĀTIŌ, ònis. f. *A consecration, Macr.]*

[SACRĀTOR, òris. m. I. *One who consecrates, August.*

II. *Sacrator, nom. pr., Virg. Æ. 10, 747.]*

**SACRĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part of sacro. II. Adj.: Consecrated, sacred: numen gentibus illis sacratissimum, Plin. 33, 4, 24: — [sacratissimus, a title of the emperors, Dig.]*

**SACRAVIENSES**, ium. See VIA.

**SACRĪCŌLA**, æ. c. f. (sacer-colo) *An overseer of sacred rites, a sacrificer, a sacrificing priest or priestess, Tac. H. 3, 74.*

[SACRĪFER, æra, ñrum. (sacer-fero) *That carries sacred things or vessels, Ov. F. 4, 252.]*

**SACRĪFĪCĀLIS**, e. (sacrificium) *Of or belonging to sacrifice, sacrificial: s. apparatus, Tac. A. 2, 69.*

**SACRĪFĪCĀTIŌ**, ònis. f. *A sacrificing: s. omnis (with precatio), Cic. N. D. 2, 27.*

[SACRĪFĪCĀTOR, òris. m. *A sacrificer, Tert.]*

[SACRĪFĪCĀTUS, ūs. m. (sacrifico) *A sacrificing, App.]*

**SACRĪFĪCIŪM**, ii. n. (sacrifico) *A sacrifice: M. Popilius cum s. publicum cum læna ageret, quod erat flamen Carmentalis, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: — epulare s.: — sollemne s. Plur.: neque sacrificiis solemnibus factis neque votis nuncupatis profugit, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24: — s. anniversaria: — omnia s.*

**SACRĪFĪCO** [sacrifico, Plaut.]. 1. [dep. sacrificor, ari, Varr.] (sacer-facio) *To offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice.*

I. *Neut.: Cic. N. D. 2, 27. — \*\*Impers.: pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv. 27, 10. \*\*II. Act.: s. lustra Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus, Liv. 45, 41.*

**SACRĪFĪCŪLUS**, i. m. (sacrifico) *A sacrificer, sacrificing priest: s. ac vates ceperant hominum mentes, Liv. 25, 1: — in apposition: s. vates, Liv. 35, 48.*

[SACRĪFĪCUS, a, um. (sacrifico) *Of or belonging to a sacrifice (poet.), Ov. M. 12, 249.]*

[SACRĪLEGE, adv. *Impiously, sacrilegiously, Tert.]*

**SACRĪLĒGIŪM**, ii. n. (sacrilegus) I. *A stealing of sacred things, robbing a temple, etc.; sacrilege: s. est, rem sacram de templo surripere, Quint. 7, 3, 10. II. A violation of religious duties or rites, desecration: cum in cælum insanitis, non dico s. facitis, sed operam perditis, Sen. V. Beat. 27.*

**SACRILĒGUS**, a, um. (sacer-lego) *That steals sacred things, or robs a temple, sacrilegious.* — *Subst.*: **Sacrilegus**, i. m. *A robber of a temple.* I. *Prop.*: sacrilego pōna est, neque ei soli, qui sacrum abstulerit, sed etiam ei, qui sacro commendatum, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40. — *\*\*Adj.*: ausi sunt nihilominus sacrilegas admovere manus intactis illis thesauris, Liv. 29, 18. *\*\*II. Meton. gen.*: *That violates religious duties or rites, irreligious, impious, profane.* A) *Subst.*: Sall. Cat. 14, 3. — [Fem.: Ov. M. 11, 41.] B) *Adj.*: Ov. M. 4, 23. — *Sup.*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 1.]

[**SACRĪMA**, ōrum. n. *New wine offered to Bacchus, Fest.*]

**SACRĪ-PORTUS**, ūs. m. (sacer) I. *A place of Latium near Præneste, where Sylla conquered Marius the Younger*, Liv. Ep. 87. II. *A town on the Gulf of Tarentum*, Liv. 26, 39.

**SACRĪUM**, ii. n. (a Scythian word) *Scythian amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11.

**SACRO**. 1. v. a. (sacer) *To dedicate to a deity, consecrate.* *\*\*I. Prop.* A) 1) *Eum prædam Veientanam publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegit, ferociter increpant*, Liv. 5, 25. — *Part. perf.*: duabus aris ibi Jovi et Soli sacris quum immolasset, Liv. 40, 22. 2) *In a bad sense; To devote to destruction, to doom: de sacrando cum bonis capite ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, gratæ in vulgus leges fuere*, Liv. 2, 8. B) *Meton. gen.*: *To devote, dedicate, present anybody with any thing, to destine, appoint*, Virg. Æ. 12, 141. II. *Meton.* A) *To make or render any thing sacred or inviolable, to consecrate*: sanctiones sacrandæ sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis, aut etc., Cic. Balb. 14, 42: — *sacrata lex, a law the violation of which incurs a penalty.* — *\*\*Of a deity; To pay divine honour to, to worship*: haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sede sacravimus, Liv. 8, 6. *\*\*B) Meton.*: *To render imperishable, to immortalise*: vixit vigetque eloquentia ejus (Catonis), sacrata scriptis omnis generis, Liv. 39, 40.

**SACRŌSANCTUS** (frequently written as two words *sacro sanctus*; and per tmesin, *sacroque sanctus*, Plin.) [*sacer-sanctus*, Tert.], a, um. (sacer-sancio) *Inviolably established, inviolable, protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty.* I. *Prop.*: s. esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset: deinde sanctiones sacrandæ sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis aut etc., Cic. Balb. 14: — si quid s. esset, an old form, ap. Cic. Balb. 14: — possessiones s. *\*\*II. Meton.*: *Most sacred, venerable*: cujus (Rufi) mihi memoria s. est, *sacred, imperishable*, Plin. E. 7, 11, 3.

[**SACRIFICIO**, are. See **SACRIFICIO**.]

**SACRUM**, i. n. *Any thing sacred; a sanctuary, a religious rite or sacrifice; plur. gen., divine worship or service.* I. *Prop.* A) *Sing.*: s. sacrove commendatum qui cleperit rapsitque parricida esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: — s. facere. B) *Plur.* 1) *Non solum istum bona sua, verum etiam s. deosque penates ex ædibus suis eripuisse dixit, sacred vessels, holy things*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5: — neve ulla vitiorum s. sollennia obeunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: — *sacris anniversariis colere*: — *sacrorum diligentia.* — *Of divine worship, or religious rites in general: quo fœdere (Romulus) et Sabinos in civitatem ascivit, sacris communicatis*, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: — *propter religionem sacrorum*: — *religio sacrorum*: — s. Cereris: — s. Orphica, celebration. — *Of the private worship or religious rites of the Roman gentes or families, family devotions (in our sense): s. privata perpetua manento*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9: — *sacrorum memoria*: — *eisdem uti sacris*: — s. interire: — *interimendorum sacrorum causa*: — *sacrorum alienatio*. [2] *Prov.* a) *Inter s. saxumque stare, to stand between the victim and the knife, i. e. to be driven to one's last resource, to be in a great dilemma*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84. b) *Hereditas sine sacris, great privilege without trouble or cost (because it devolved on some of the first families to offer private sacrifices, which were connected with great expense)*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 18. *\*\*II. Meton.*: *Plur., sacra, any thing secret, secrets*: peregrisse mihi videor s. tradentium artes, Quint. 5, 14, 27.

[**SADDŪCÆI**, ōrum. m. *Sadducees, a sect among the Jews*, Tert.]

[**SADDŪCÆUS**, a, um. *Sadducean*, Arn.]

**SÆCLUM**, etc. See **SÆCULUM**, etc.

**SÆPĒ**, adv. I. A) *Often, frequently, repeatedly* [at uncertain intervals, crebro in close succession]: scio tibi ita placere: s. enim ex te audiui, Cic. Rep. 1, 30: — s. hoc audivimus: — cum s. mecum aggres, ut: — s. redeo ad Scipionem. — *Comp.*, quocirca . . . dicendum est enim s., Cic. Læl. 22, 85: — *licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, ut in navi ac s. etiam in morbo levi*, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: — s. etiam: — jam s.: — s. with solere, Cic. Rep. 2, 5. — *Sup.*, de quo (Homero) s. vigilans (Ennius) solebat cogitare et loqui, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: — s. with maltus, Cic. Rep. 3, 30: — s. et multum: — *multum et s.*: — s. et diu: — *nimum s.* B) *Comp.*, ego vero s. (irasci mihi visus sum) quam vellem, Cic. Rep. 1, 38. — *Oft-times, more than once, without quam*: societas est . . . quod, etsi s. dictum est, dicendum est tamen s., Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: — *semel atque iterum ac s.*: — *semel et s.*: — *iterum et s.*: — *verbis definire s.*: — s. interponere. C) *Sup.*, optare ut quam s. peccet amicus, Cic. Læl. 16, 59.

II. *Denoting any thing which takes place often in the common course of events; Mostly, in most cases, for the most part*: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura s. rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: — [Sup., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 8.] III. *It is often found with numero, also as one word sæpenumero: On various occasions, frequently, very often*, Cic. de Or. 1, 1. — [Comp., Gell.]

**SÆPENUMERO**. See the preceding Article, III.

**SÆPES**, is. See **SÆPIS**.

[**SÆPICŪLE**, adv. (sæpe) *Rather often*, App.]

**SÆPIO**, ire. See **SÆPIO**.

[**SÆPIS**, e. *That happens often, frequent.* — *Comp.*, ap. Prisc. — *Sup.*, Cato Nepos ap. Prisc.]

[**SÆPICŪLE**, adv. (sæpius for sæpe) Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 59 (ad sæpicule).]

**SÆTA**, **SÆTIGER**. See **SET**.

*\*\*SÆVE*, adv. *Ferociously, fiercely*: s. et atrociter factitavit, Suet. Tib. 59.

[**SÆVIDŪS**, a, um. (sævus-dico) *Talking fiercely*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 36.]

**SÆVĪO**. 4. [an old form of the imperf. sævibat, Lucr.] v. n. (sævus) *To be furious, raging, or fierce.* [I. *Prop.* *Of animals*, Ov. M. 11, 369.] II. *Meton.*: *To rage, to be wild, to rave.* *\*\*A) Of persons*: s. Fortuna ac miscere omnia cœpit, Sall. Cat. 10, 1. — *Impers.*: per sex dies sæpetimque noctes ea clade sævitum est, Suet. Ner. 38. B) *Of inanimate and abstract objects*: s. ventus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.

[**SÆVITAS**, ātis. f. (sævus) *Rage, violence*, Prud.]

[**SÆVITER**, adv. (sævus) *Ragingly, fiercely*, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 3.]

**SÆVĪTĪA**, æ. f. (sævus) *A raging, raging, fierceness, violence.* *\*\*I. Prop.* *of animals*: sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad cursum, ad sævitiam feræ gignuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 1. II. *Meton.*: *Violence, fierceness, severity.* A) *Of persons*: in iudicio aut sævitiam aut clementiam iudicis (sibi proponet), Cic. Part. 4: — *adhibenda s.* *\*\*B) Of inanimate and abstract objects*: s. maris, Vell. 1, 2.

[**SÆVĪTUDO**, inis. f. (sævus) *Wildness, violence, fierceness* (for sævitia), Plaut. Fr. ap. Non. 172, 32.]

[**SÆVUM**, adv. *Violently, fiercely*, Sil. 1, 398.]

**SÆVUS**, a, um. *Wild with excitement* [ferus, wild by nature], *fiere, raging, raving, violent.* *\*\*I. Prop.*: *Of animals*: animalia s. dentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 64.

II. *Meton.*: *Wild, violent, raging, cruel, severe.* *\*\*A) Of persons*: cum tyranno sævissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv. 34, 32. — [Poet. inf., Hor. E. 1, 15, 30.] B) *Of inanimate and abstract objects*: s. ventus, Cic. Att. 5, 12: — cum ex sævis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic. Rep. Fragm. 2, ap. Amm. 15, 5, 23.

## SAGA

1. SĀGA, æ. f. I. A fortune-teller, sorceress, witch, Cic. Div. 1, 31. [II. A procuress, ap. Non.]

[2. SĀGA, æ. f. I. q. sagum, Enn.]

SĀGACĪTAS, ātis. f. (sagax) The power of quick perception, acuteness of sense. I. Prop. A)

1) Of dogs; Quickness of scent: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum a. narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158. \*\*2) Meton. of huntmen: ut domitas feras mentita sagacitate colligerent, Plin. Pan. 81, 3. \*\*B) Of other senses; Quickness, keenness: vires, forma, s. sensuum, hæc omnia æstimatorem desiderant, Sen. Ep. 95. II. Fig.: Of mental perception, sharpness, acuteness, keenness, penetration, ingenuity: utrum admonitus an tentatus, an, qua est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, sine duce ullo, sine iudice, pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, nescio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41.

SĀGACĪTER, adv. Quickly, sharply. I. Prop.: With quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell; Comp., Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3. — Sup., Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186. II. Fig.: Of the mind; Keenly, sharply, acutely, sagaciously: acuto homine nobis opus est et natura usuque callido, qui a. perverstiget, quid sui cives cogitent, Cic. de Or. 1, 51.

[SĀGĀNA, æ. f. I. q. sāga. A fortune-teller, enchantress, witch, Prisc. — Also, nom. pr., Hor. Ep. 5, 25.]

SAGAPENON, i. See SACPENIUM.

SĀGĀRIS, is. m. A river of Phrygia and Bithynia, which falls into the Propontis, otherwise called Sangarius, now Sacaria, Plin. 6, 1, 1.

[SĀGĀRĪTIS NYMPHA. A nymph of the river Sagaris, with whom Attis fell in love, Ov. F. 4, 229.]

[SĀGĀRIUS, a. um. (sagum) Of a cloak, sagum, Dig.]

SĀGĀTUS, a. um. (sagum) I. Wearing a sagum, Cic. Font. 11. \*\*II. Meton.: Made of thick coarse cloth, such as saga were made of: a. cuculli, Col. 11, 1, 21.

SĀGAX, ācis. Endowed with acute senses or perception. I. Prop. A) Of smell, esp. of dogs: Quick-scented: a. canes, Cic. Div. 1, 31. B) Of other senses: quorum (murium) palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin. 8, 37, 35. II. Fig. of the mind: Perceiving anything easily, sagacious, keen, shrewd, penetrating, acute, far-seeing. A) Absol.: (homo) animal hoc providum, a. multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: — mens a., quas et causas rerum videat: — in homine sagaci. B) With ad alqd: quem (M. Marcellum) tu ad suspicandum sagacissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum fore putasti, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19. \*\*C) With genit.: a. rerum naturæ (with non ignarus), Col. præf. \*\*D) With in or with a simple ablat.: civitas rimandis offensis a., Tac. H. 4, 11. [E] With inf., Ov. M. 5, 146.]

SAGDA, æ. f. A precious stone of a leek-green colour, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

[SĀGĒNA, æ. f. (σαγήνη) A large fishing-net, Man. 5, 678. — Hence, Fr. seine.]

SAGĒNON, i. n. (an Indian word) A kind of opal, Plin. 37, 9, 46.

\*SĀGĪNA, æ. f. A fattening. I. Prop. A) Abstr.: qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, Cic. Fl. 7, 17. \*\*B) Concr. 1) a) Fodder, feed, food, nourishment, support: singulis ibi militibus Vitellius paratos cibos, ut gladiatorum saginam, dividebat, Tac. H. 2, 88. b) Meton.: quemadmodum forensibus certaminibus exercitatos et quasi militantes reficit ac reparat hæc velut a. dicendi, nourishing speech, as it were, Quint. 10, 5, 17. [2] A fattened animal, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 61. \*\*II. Meton.: Fattness produced by feeding: qui colorem fuco et verum robari inani sagina mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

[SĀGINĀRIUM, ū. n. (sagina) A place in which animals are fattened, a coop, pen, sty, etc., Varr.]

\*\*SĀGINĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (sagina) A fattening of animals, Plin. 8, 51, 77.

## SAGUNTUM

[SĀGINĀTUS, a. um. I. Part. of sagino. II. Adj. Fattened, fat, Hier.]

\*SĀGĪNO. I. v. a. (sagina) To fatten. \*\*I. Prop.: a. glires fagi glande, Plin. 16, 6, 7. II. Meton.: qui ab illo pestifero ac perditio cive jampridem reipublicæ sanguine saginantur, Cic. Sest. 36, 78.

\*SAGĪO, ire. v. n. To trace, scent, or perceive any thing easily: a. sentire acute est: ex quo sagæ anus, quia multa scire volunt; et sagaces dicti canes. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur præagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31.

SĀGITTA, æ. f. I. An arrow, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24. II. Meton.: Of things in the shape of an arrow. \*\*A) The extreme thin part of a young branch on a tree or vine. Plin. 17, 22, 35. B) The herb adder's tongue, Plin. 21, 17, 68. [C] A lancet, Veg. D) Sagitta, a constellation, the Arrow, Cic. Ar. 382. — [Hence, Ital. sagitta.]

[SĀGITĀLIS, e. (sagitta) Arrow-like: sutura a., the suture which unites the two parietal bones, ML.]

1. SĀGITĀRĪUS, a. um. (sagitta) Of or belonging to an arrow: a. calamus, fit for arrows, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

2. SĀGITĀRĪUS, ū. m. I. An archer (archers formed part of the light troops among the Romans, both horse and foot), Cic. Phil. 5, 6. — \*\*In the sing. collect.: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. A. 2, 16. [II. Sagittarii. Arrow-smiths, Dig.] III. Sagittarius, a constellation of the Zodiac, called also Arcitenens, Cic. Att. 279.

[SĀGITĪFER, ēra, ērum. (sagitta-fero) I. That carries arrows (poet.), Ov. M. 1, 468. II. Sagittifer, i. q. Sagittarius, a constellation, Man.]

[SĀGITĪGER, ēri. m. (sagitta-gero) I. q. Sagittarius, Avien.]

SĀGITĪPŌTENS, entis, m. (sagitta) Powerful with arrows, for Sagittarius, the constellation, Cic. Ar. 73.

[SĀGITTO, ātum. I. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To shoot with arrows, Just. 41, 2, 5. II. Part. perf.: Sagittatus, a. um. A) Wounded by an arrow, C. Aur. B) In Botan.: Like an arrow: folia a., arrow-shaped leaves, NL.]

[SĀGITĪŪLA, æ. f. (sagitta) A little arrow, App.]

[SAGMA, æ. f. (σάγμα) A pack-saddle, Veg.: — Hence, Ital. soma; Fr. somme.]

[SAGMĀRIUS, a. um. (sagma) Of or belonging to a pack-saddle, Lampr.: — Hence, Ital. somaro.]

\*\*SAGMEN, inis. n. (allied to sacer and sancio) Twofold plucked up by the consul or prætor on the Capitol, by which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors in general were rendered inviolable, Plin. 22, 2, 3.

[SĀGOCĪLĀMYS, ūdis. f. (σαγόχλαμύς) A kind of military cloak, Val.]

\*SĀGŪLĀTUS, a. um. (sagulum) Clothed in a sagulum: a. comites, Suet. Vit. 11.

\*SĀGŪLUM, i. n. (sagum) A small military cloak (that of the general was usually purple), Cic. Pis. 23, 55.

SĀGUM, i. n. [sagus, i. m. Varr. ap. Non.] (σάγος) \*\*A kind of thick short cloak worn by the Germans, Tac. G. 17: usually, a military cloak: tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi dico oportere, delectum habere, Cic. Phil. 5, 12: — sagum sumit: — propter cuius periculum ad saga issemus, propter ejusdem salutem redeundum ad pristinum vestitum censerem, Cic. Phil. 14, 41: — in sagis esse, to be under arms: — cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11: — \*\*saga ponere, to lay aside arms: ob eam victoriam Romæ a. posita sunt, Liv. Ep. 73.

\*SĀGŪNTĪNUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Saguntum: S. clades, Liv. 21, 19: — Subst. plur.: Saguntini, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Saguntum, Saguntines, Liv. 21, 2.

SĀGUNTUM, i. n. and Sāguntus (-os), i. f. (Σάγουντος) A town of Hispania Tarraconensis on the Mediterranean Sea, beyond the Ebro, the siege of which by Hannibal was the com-

menacement of the second Punic war, now Murviedro, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 27.

[SĀIOUS, a, um. *That prophesies, prophetic*, Stat. Th. 8, 204.]

SĀIS, is. f. (Σαῖς) *The principal town of Lower Egypt*, Plin. 5, 10, 11.

SĀITÆ, ārum. m. *The inhabitants of Sais*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.

\*\*SĀITES, æ. (Σαῖτης) *Of or belonging to Sais*: S. (nomos), Plin. 5, 9, 9.

\*\*SĀITĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sais*: S. (charta) Plin. 13, 12, 23.

SĀL, sālis. m. [neut. nom. sālē, Enn.: dat. plur. salis, Auct. ap. Charis.] *Salt*. I. Prop. A) Multos modios salis simul edendos esse, Cic. Læl. 19, 67. B) Meton. 1) Poet.: *The sea*. a) Sing.: Virg. Æ. 1, 173:— b) Plur.: Luc. 10, 257.] —\*\*2) *A flaw in a precious stone, resembling a grain of salt*: Sing., sal, Plin. 37, 6, 22:—Plur. sales, id. 37, 2, 8:—[3] In Chem.: *The combination of a base and an acid*: s. neutrum:— s. acidum, NL.] II. Fig. A) *Mental acumen, wit, humour; a witty saying, repartee*: Cæsar inusitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 98:— salem consumere:— specimen salis:— omnes sale faciliusque superare:— salis satis est:— litteræ humanitatis sparsæ sale:— plur.: accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani s. Ego autem mirifice capior faciliis, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2:— huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam a. \*\*B) *Good taste*: tectum antiquitas constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. Att. 13, 2. \*\*C) *An incentive, stimulus*: quæ (calor, sanguis) aviditatem naturali sale audent, Plin. 10, 72, 93. — [Hence, Fr. sel.]

[SĀLĀCACCĒBĪA, ōrum. n. (ἀλακκκβία) *Salted food boiled in a pot*, App.]

[SĀLĀCIA, æ. f. salum. I. *A sea-nymph, wife of Neptune*, Varr. II. *The sea*, Pac. ap. Fest.]

\*\*SĀLĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (salax) *Lust, salacity, lustfulness*, Plin. 9, 17, 26.

\*SĀLĀCO, ōnis. m. (σαλῶων) *An insolent fellow, a braggart*, Cic. Fam. 7, 24.

SĀLAMANDRA, æ. f. (σαλαμάνδρα) *A salamander, a kind of lizard*, Plin. 10, 67, 86.

[SĀLAMBO, ōnis. f. *The name of Venus with the Babylonians*, Lamp.]

[SĀLAMINA, æ. f. *Another form for Salamis*, Just. 2, 7, 7.]

[SĀLĀMĪNĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Salamis*, Luc. 5, 109.]

SĀLĀMĪNĪUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Salamis*: S. tropæum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46:— Subst. plur.: Salaminii, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Salamis*, Cic. Arch. 8. \*\*II. *Of Salamis*: S. Jupiter, who was worshipped at Salamis, Tac. A. 3, 62.

SĀLĀMIS, is. f. (Σαλαμίς) I. *An island in the Sinus Saronicus, opposite Eleusis, now Koluri*, Cic. Off. 1, 18:— Acc. Gr., Salamina, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46. II. *A town of Cyprus, founded by Teucer*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6:— \*\*Acc., Vell. 1, 1.

SĀLĀPĪA (contr. Salpia, Vitruv.), æ. f. *A town of Apulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

SĀLĀPĪNI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Salapia*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71.

[SĀLĀPINUS (Salpinus, Luc.: Salpini, Vitruv.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Salapia*, Luc. 5, 377.]

\*\*SĀLĀPĪTĀNI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Salapia*, Liv. 27, 28.

[SĀLĀPŌTŪM, ii. n. *A dwarf, mannikin*, Catull.]

[SĀLĀR, āris. m. *A trout*, Aus.]

SĀLĀRĪĀNUS, a, um: S. castanea, a kind of chestnuts, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

1133

[SĀLĀRĪĀRĪUS, ii. m. (salarium) *One who receives pay or a salary*, Dig.]

\*\*SĀLĀRĪUM, ii. n. (sc. argentum) *Originally, money given to soldiers for salt; hence, in general, pay, salary, allowance, fee*: (sal) honoribus etiam militiæque interponitur, salaris inde dictis, magna apud antiquos auctoritate, Plin. 31, 7, 41.

\*\*SĀLAX, ācis. (salio) I. *Lustful, salacious, lecherous, lewd*: a. mares, Col. 7, 9, 1. [IL Poet. meton.: *That provokes lust*, Ov. R. Am. 799. Hence, Fr. salace.]

[SALE, is. See SAL.]

SĀLEBRA, æ. f. (salio) *A rough or rugged road*. \*\*I. Prop.: Col. 9, 8, 3. II. Fig. A) *Of Style: Roughness, ruggedness*: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: hæret in salebra, is fast on the ground, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84. [B) S. tristitia, a cloud of sadness, a dark cloud, a mournful event, V. Max.]

[SĀLEBRĀTUS, a, um. (salebra) *Rugged, uneven*, Sid.]

[SĀLEBRĪTAS, ātis. f. (salebra) *Roughness, ruggedness*, App.]

\*\*SĀLEBRŌSUS, a, um. (salebra) *Rugged, uneven, rough*. [I. Prop.: App.] II. Fig. *Of Style: interruptus actionis impetus et resistens ac s. oratio*, Quint. 11, 2, 46.

SĀLENTĪNI (Sallentini), ōrum. m. *A people of Calabria, at the southern point of Italy*, Plin. 3, 5, 10: also, the territory of that people: in Salentinis aut in Bruttis, Cic. R. Am. 46.

SĀLENTĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Salentini*: S. promontorium, the most southern point of Italy, Plin. 3, 23, 26.

SĀLERNĪTĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Salernum*: S. latebra, Plin. 13, 3, 5.

SĀLERNUM, i. n. *A town of the Picentini in Italy, now Salerno*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

SĀLGĀMA, ōrum. n. (ἄλμη) *Preserves, pickles*, Col. 10, 117.

SĀLGĀMĀRĪUS, ii. m. (salgama) *A maker or seller of preserves or pickles*, Col. 12, 56, 1.

1. SĀLĪĀRIS, e. (1. Salii) *Of or belonging to the Salii (the priests of Mars)*. \*\*I. Prop.: S. saltus, Sen. Ep. 15.—*At the processions of the Salii sumptuous feasts were given: hence*, II. Meton.: *Sumptuous, excellent (of feasting)*: cum epulati essemus Saliarem in modum, Cic. Att. 5, 9.

\*\*2. SĀLĪĀRIS, e. (2. salio) S. insulæ, dancing islands, Plin. 2, 95, 96.

SĀLĪĀTUS, ūs. m. (1. Salii) *The office or dignity of a priest of Mars (Salius)*, Cic. Scaur. 34.

SĀLĪCASTRUM, i. n. (salictum) *A wild vine growing among willow-trees*, Plin. 33, 1, 15.

[SĀLĪCINÆ, ēs. f. (salix) *Extract of willow-bark*, NL.]

\*\*1. SĀLĪCTĀRĪUS, a, um. (salictum) *Of or belonging to willows*: s. lupus, a wild hop that grows in willow grounds, Plin. 21, 15, 50.

[2. SĀLĪCTĀRĪUS, ii. m. *One who takes care of willow-beds, a willow-grower*, Cat.]

SĀLĪCTUM, i. n. (contr. for salicetum, from salix) *A willow-bed, a plantation of willow-trees*, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36. [Hence, Ital. salceto, Fr. saussaie.]

SĀLĪENTES, ium. f. (sc. aquæ) *Springs or wells*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

\*\*SĀLIGNĒUS, a, um. (salix) *Of the wood of willows*, Col. 6, 2, 4.

[SĀLIGNUS, a, um. (salix) I. q. saligneus, Ov. M. 8, 660.]

1. SĀLĪI, ōrum. m. (salio) *The Leapers; the priests of Mars who danced in procession through the city on the first of*

*March yearly, carrying small bucklers (ancilia), armed with swords, and singing an old hymn composed in very ancient language, which had become nearly unintelligible in the time of Cicero, Cic. Rep. 2, 14; Hor. E. 2, 1, 86.*

2. SĀLĪŌrum, m. *Saliens, a part of the Franks, Amm. 17, 8.* [SĀLLULUM, i. n. (for salinulum from salinum) *A little salt-cellar, Catull. 23, 19.*]

1. SĀLĪNĒ, ārum, f. (sc. fodinæ) *Salt-pits, salt-works, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132.*

2. SĀLĪNĒ, nom. prop. I. *The salt-pits near Ostia, Liv. 5, 45.* [II. *A place at Rome near the Porta Trigemina, Front.*]

\*\*SĀLĪNĀRĪUS, a, um. (salinæ) *Of or belonging to a salt-pit: r. areæ, Vitr. 8, 3.*

[1. SĀLĪNĀTOR, ōris, m. (salinæ) *A dealer in salt, Arn.*]

2. SĀLĪNĀTOR. *A Roman surname, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7.*

\*\*SĀLĪNUM, i. n. (sc. vas) [masc. plur. salini, Varr. ap. Non.] *A salt-cellar, Liv. 26, 36.*

\*\*1. SĀLĪŌ, itum, 4. (salo or sallo, salsum, 3.) *To salt, Cels. 2, 18.*

\*\*2. SĀLĪŌ, ūi, saltum, 4. [part. pres. genit. plur. salientum, Lucr.], v. n. and a. I. *Neut. To leap, jump.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Ambulant aliquæ (aves), ut cornices: saliant alie, ut passeræ, merulæ: currunt, ut perdices, Plin. 10, 38, 54.* 2) *Meton.: Of inanimate subjects: Plin. E. 2, 17, 25.* [B] *Fig.: Hor. S. 2, 6, 34.* [II. *Act.: Of the copulation of animals: To leap, cover, Ov. A. A. 2, 485.*] [Hence, Ital. salire, Fr. saillir.]

[SĀLĪSĀTĪŌ (salissatio), ōnis, f. *A leaping, jumping, M. Emp.*] [SĀLĪSUBSŪLI, ōrum, m. *The dancing priests of Mars, Catull. 17, 6.*]

[SĀLĪRĪŌ, ōnis, f. *A leaping, jumping, Veg.*]

[SĀLĪRŌ, are, i. q. salto. *To dance, Varr.*]

\*\*SĀLĪTŪRA, æ, f. (1. salio) *A salting, seasoning with salt, pickling, Col. 12, 21, 3.*

SALITUS, a, um. *part. of 1. salio.*

SĀLĪUNCA, æ, f. *Wild or Celtic Nard, Plin. 21, 7, 20.*

[1. SĀLĪUS, ūi. *A priest of Mars, Inscr.*]

[2. SĀLĪUS, ūi. *One of the Salii, a Frank, Claud.*]

\*\*SĀLĪVA, æ, f. *Spittle.* I. *Prop.* A) *Sen. de Ira, 3, 38.* B) *Meton.: Moisture like spittle, spittle-like humour: s. cochlearum, slime, Plin. 30, 15, 47.* II. *Fig.: Taste, appetite: suo sique vino s., Plin. 23, 1, 22.* — [Hence, Ital. scialiva.]

[SĀLĪVĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the salivary organs or vessels: ductus s.: — glandula s., NL.*]

\*\*SĀLĪVĀRĪUS, a, um. (saliva) *Like spittle, slimy, salivary: s. lentor (muricum), Plin. 9, 51, 74.*

[SĀLĪVĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. *Salivation, ptyalism, C. Aur.*]

\*\*SĀLĪVĀTUM, i. n. *A medicine for exciting spittle, Plin. 27, 11, 76.*

\*\*SĀLĪVO, ātum, 1. v. a. I. *To spit forth, to discharge by spitting: s. lentorem cujusdam ceræ (purpure), Plin. 9, 36, 60.* II. *To cure by salivation, to salivate: s. ægrotum pecus, vaccam, admissarium, Col. 6, 5, 2.*

\*\*SĀLĪVŌSUS, a, um. (saliva) [I. *Full of spittle, App.*] II. *Like spittle, slimy: s. humor (corticis ulmorum), Plin. 16, 38, 72.*

SĀLIX, icis, f. I. *A willow, willow-tree, sallow, osier (Fam. Amentaceæ), Plin. 16, 37, 68.* [II. *Meton.: A willow-branch, withy, Prud. Hence, Ital. salice, Fr. saule.*]

SALLENTINI. *See SALENTINI.*

SALLO and SALO, ēre. *See 1. SALIO.*

SALLUSTĪANUS (Salustianus), a, um. *Of or belonging to Sallust: S. illa brevitās, Quint. 4, 2, 45: — Subst.: 1134*

Sallustianus, i. m. *An imitator of Sallust, Sen. Ep. 114. — S. hortii, named after Crispus Sallustius, a great-nephew of the historian, Tac. A. 13, 47.*

SALLUSTĪUS (Salustius), ii. m. *A Roman name.* I. C. S. Crispus, a Roman historian. II. *A client of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6.* III. Crispus S., the great-nephew of the historian, who possessed great wealth, Hor. O. 2, 2.

\*\*SĀLMĀCĪDUS, a, um. (salma, contr. from salgama, and acidus) *Having a flavour compounded of sourness and saltiness, salso-acid: s. aquæ (with nitrosæ), Plin. 31, 3, 22.* [Hence, Fr. somache.]

SĀLMĀCIS, idis, f. I. *A fountain of Caria, said to render persons effeminate and voluptuous, Vitr. 2, 8.* [II. *Meton.: An effeminate person, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61.*]

SALMO, ōnis, m. *A salmon, Plin. 9, 18, 32.*

SĀLMŌNEUS (trisyll.), ēos, m. (Σαλμωνεύς) *Son of Æolus, and brother of Sisyphus; he attempted to imitate lightning by means of blazing torches, and for this he was hurled into the infernal regions by lightning from Jupiter, Virg. Æ. 6, 585.*

SĀLMŌNIS, idis, f. (Σαλμωνίς) *Tyro, daughter of Salmonius, and mother of Neleus and Pelias, by Neptune changed into the form of Enipeus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 43.*

SALO (Sallo), ere. *See 1. SALIO.*

[SĀLŌMON (Solomon), ōnis, m. (Σαλωμών, Σαλομών, Σαλωμών) *Solomon, son of David, Prud.*]

[SĀLŌMŌNĪCUS, a, um. I. q. Solomonius, Sid.]

[SĀLŌMŌNĪUS (Sol.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Solomon, Lact.*]

SĀLŌNĒ, ārum. (Sālōna, æ, Plin.) f. *A town and harbour in Dalmatia, Cæs. B. C. 3, 8.*

[SĀLŌR, ōris, m. (salum) *The colour of the sea, sea-green, M. Cap.*]

SALPA, æ, f. *A kind of stockfish, Plin. 9, 18, 32.*

[SĀLPĪCTA (salpista, Vop.). æ, m. (σαλπιγκτής [σαλπιστής]) *A trumpeter, Arn.*]

[SĀLPINGŌPHĀRYNGĒUS, i. m. (σάλπιγγος-φάρυγξ) *A muscle in the shape of the mouth of a trumpet, NL.*]

[SĀLSĀMEN, īnis, n. I. q. salsamentum, Arn.]

\*\*1. SĀLSĀMENTĀRĪUS, a, um. (salsamentum) *Of or relating to salted fish or its pickle: s. cadi, Plin. 18, 30, 73.*

\*\*2. SĀLSĀMENTĀRĪUS, ūi, m. *A dealer in salted fish, A. Her. 4, 54.*

SĀLSĀMENTUM, i. n. (salsus) I. *Fish-pickle, brine: de vino aut salsamento putes loqui, quæ evanescent vetustate, Cic. Div. 2, 57.* \*\*II. *Salted or pickled fish, plur., Plin. 32, 2, 9.*

SĀLSE, adv. *With salt; fig., with wit, wittily, acutely, sharply: s. dicere alqd, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: — Sup., Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221.*

[SĀLSĒDO, īnis, f. (salsus) *Saltiness, salt flavour, Pall. — Hence, Ital. salsedine.*]

[SĀLSĪCĒA, æ, f. *A black pudding or sausage, ML. — Hence, Ital. salsiccia, Fr. saucisse.*]

\*\*SĀLSĪLĀGO, īnis, f. (salsus) *Saltiness, salt quality, Plin. 31, 7, 42.*

[SĀLSĪPŌTENS, entis. (salsus) *The lord of the sea, Plaut. Tr. 4, 1, 1.*]

\*\*SĀLSĪTŪDO, īnis, f. (salsus) *Saltiness, salt nature or quality, Vitr. 1, 4.*

[SĀLSĪUSCŪLUS, a, um. (salsius from salsus) *Rather more salted, August.*]

\*\*SĀLSŪGO, īnis, f. (salsus) *Saltiness, salt quality, Vitr. 1, 4.*

\*\*SĀLSŪRA, æ, f. (salsus) I. *Abstr. A) A salting, pickling: de succidia et salsura facienda, Col. 12, 53, 1.* [B] *Meton.: ita meæ animæ s. evenit, I am not in good hu-*

*mour*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 35.] II. *Concr.* [A] *Salt liquor*, brine, pickle, Varr.] B) *Pickled fish* [salsamentum], Col. 8, 17, 13.

**SALSUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of salio.* II. *Adj.: Salted, salt.* \*\*A) *Prop.*: (gravidæ) salsioribus cibis usæ, Plin. 7, 6, 5. B) *Fig.*: *Facetious, sharp, witty, acute*: accedunt non Attici, sed s. quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: — genus perelegans et cum gravitate s.: — *Subst. neut. plur.*: inveni ridicula et s. multa Græcorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 217: — de Ἡρακλειδῶ Varronis, negotia s., *humorous tales*, Cic. Att. 16, 12: — *Of persons*: esse quamvis facetum atque s., non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum: sed, quom omnium sis venustissimus et urbanissimus, omnium gravissimum et severissimum et esse et videri, id mihi vix ferendum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228.

[SALTABUNDUS, a, um. (salto) *Dancing*, Gell. 20, 3, 2.]

SALTĀTŌ, ōnis. f. A *dancing, dance*, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.

[SALTĀTŌNCŪLA, æ. f. (saltatio) *A little dance*, Vop.]

SALTĀTOR, ōris. m. A *dancer*, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150.

[SALTĀTŌRIE. adv. *In a dancing manner, with dancing*, App.]

SALTĀTŌRIŪS, a, um. (salto) *Of or belonging to dancing*: s. orbis, a dance in a circle, Cic. Pis. 10.

[SALTĀTŌICŪLA, æ. f. (saltatrix) *A young female dancer*, Gell. 1, 5.]

SALTĀTRIX, icis. f. A *female dancer*, Cic. Pis. 8.

\*\*SALTĀTUS, ūs. m. (salto) *A dancing (in religious ceremonies)*: (Numa Salios) per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20.

**SALTEM** (sometimes saltim). adv. (contr. for salutim from salvus) *Without hurt or injury* (salva re); it is also a restrictive particle (certe), yet, at least, at all events. I. *Affirmative.* A) *With statement of the opposite*: quo provocati a me venire noluerant, revocati s. revertantur, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: — vere nihil potes dicere: finge alqd s. commode: — fratres s. exhibe: — eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minus s.: — si non bono, ut s. certo statu: — incessus s. Seplasia dignus et Capua. B) *Without statement of the opposite*: s. alqd de pondere detraxisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 57: — nunc s. ad illos calculos revertamur: — antehac quidem sperare s. licebat. \*\*II. *With non, neque, i. q. nequidem*: *Not even, not so much as*: ibi tribuni militum non præmunito vallo, non deorum s., si non hominum, memores, nec auspicio... instruant aciem, Liv. 5, 38: — neque enim mihi illud s. placet, quod, Quint. 1, 1, 24.

[SALTICUS, a, um. *Dancing, leaping*, Tert.]

[SALTĪENSIS, e. (2. saltus) *Of or belonging to a forest*, Cod. Just.]

\*\*SALTĪTO, arc. v. intens. (salto) *To dance much or eagerly*, Quint. 9, 4, 142.

**SALTO**. 1. *To dance.* I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.*: Negarem posse eum (oratorem) satisfacere in gestu, nisi palæstram, nisi s. didicisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 83: — *Impers.*: cantatur ac saltatur per omnes gentes, Quint. 2, 17, 10. \*B) *Fig. of a speaker*: *To hop, as it were, i. e. to speak in abrupt clauses*: Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic. de Or. 57. \*\*II. *Act.*: *To express or represent any thing by dancing or gesticulation*: pantomimus Mnester trægédiam saltavit, quam olim Neoptolemus trægédus egerat, Suet. Cal. 57.

\*\*SALTŪĀRIŪS, ūi. m. (2. saltus) *One who has the care of a forest, a forester, ranger*, Petr. S. 53, 9.

[SALTŪĀTIM. adv. (1. saltus) *By springs or leaps, in a hopping manner.* I. *Prop.*: Gell. 9, 4, 9. II. *Fig. of abrupt sentences*: *By jumps*, Sisenn. ap. Gell.]

\*\*SALTŪŌSUS, a, um. (2. saltus) *Full of woods or forests*: s. loca, Sall. Jug. 38, 1.

\*1. **SALTUS**, ūs. m. (2. salio) *A leap, spring, bound*: nec enim excursione nec saltu nec eminus hastis aut commi-

nus gladiis uteretur (Scipio senex), sed consilio, ratione, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19. — [Hence, Ital. salto, Fr. saut.]

2. **SALTUS**, ūs [genit. salti, Att. ap. Non.]. m. *An uncultivated tract of woodland used for pasture, a wooded chain of mountains, a forest.* I. *Prop.* A) Quintius interea contra jus... de saltu agroque communi a servis communibus vi detruditur, Cic. Qu. 6. [B) *Meton.*: pudendum muliebre, Plaut. Casin. 6, 2, 41.] [II. *Fig.*: ex hoc saltu damni, out of this forest or crowd of injuries, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 30.]

[SALUBER. I. q. salubris, Ov.]

**SĀLUBRIS**, e. (salus) *Conducive to health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious, serviceable, profitable.*

I. *Prop.* A) *Absol.*: s. locus [pestilens], Cic. Fat. 4: — partes agrorum aliæ pestilentes, aliæ s.: — Baia s.: — s. ne an pestilens annus futurus sit, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: — s. et moderatus cultus atque victus, strengthening, wholesome: — quicquid est salsum aut s. in oratione, vigorous, sound, Cic. de Or. 26, 90: — s. consilia. \*\*B) *With dat.*, ad alqd, contra: hoc vinum erit suave, firmum, corpori s., Col. 12, 27: — ictorias existimatur s. contra regiones morbos, Plin. 37, 10, 61.

\*\*II. *Meton.*, in a neutral sense, of the body, for sanus: Whole, healthy, sound: genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall. Jug. 17, 6.

**SĀLUBRĪTAS**, ātis. f. (salubris) I. *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity*: hostiarum exta, quorum ex habitu atque ex colore tum salubritatis, tum pestilentie signa percipi, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: — salubritatem sequor: — \*\*Plur.: de salubritatibus in monium collocacionibus, Vitr. 5, 3: — a vobis (juris consultis) s. quedam, ab iis qui dicant salus ipsa petitur, some help or means of deliverance, Cic. Mur. 13: — omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, has lost that vigorous spirit of Attic diction, and, as it were, its health. \*\*II. *Well-being, health*: quæ ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum darentur, Tac. A. 2, 33.

**SĀLUBRĪTER**. adv. *Wholesomely, healthfully, salubriously*: ubi potest illa ætas aut calescere... aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari s.? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57.

**SĀLUM**, i. n. (σῶλος) (only in the sing.) *The open sea.*

I. A) *Prop.*: Cic. Cæc. 30. B) *Meton.* [1] *Gen.*: The sea, in general (poet.), Ov. Am. 2, 11, 24. [2] *Seasickness*: tirones salo nausæaque confecti, Cæs. B. 3, 28, 4. [3] *The waves of a river*, Stat. Th. 10, 867. [II. *Fig.*: App.]

**SĀLUS**, ūtis. f. (salvus) *Uninjured condition, freedom from injury, health, welfare, well-being, prosperity.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: nec ego multorum ægrorum salutem non ab Hippocrate potius quam ab Æsculapio datam iudico, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: — deliget populos, si modo salvus esse vult, optimum quemque, certe in optimo- rum consiliis posita est civitatum s., Cic. Rep. 1, 34: — civitatis s.: — s. et æquabilitas et otium civium: — s. desperanda: — salutem ferre: — s. petitur: — saluti consulere: — qui salutem dedit, has prepared prosperity: — dare salutem: — saluti esse alcuī. B) *Esp.*: *Health, welfare, etc.*, wished to any one, a greeting, salutation: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Cic. Att. 2, 12: — dulcis s. per te missa: — Usually abridged S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam), in the superscriptions of Cicero's epistles: — also elliptically without dicit: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90 (abridged, e. g. Cicero Attico S.): — Dionysio plurimam salutem: — Atticæ plurimam salutem: — Unusual is salutem dicere alcuī, to bid farewell to: ego vero multam salutem et foro dicam et curiæ, vivamque tecum multum, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2: — salutem ei nunciet verbis patris: thus, verbis tuis, Cic. Fam. 2, 14: — salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, adds a salutation. II. *Salus personified, a Roman deity, who had a temple upon one of the points of the mons Quirinalis: augurium Salutis, undertaken for the welfare of the state*, Cic. Div. 1, 47: — In a double sense, with reference to the appellative signification of the name: S. ipsa virorum fortium innocentiam tueri non potest, Cic. Font. 6. — [Hence, Ital. salute, Fr. salut.]



**SALUSTIUS and SALUSTIANUS.** See **SALLUST.**

[**SĀLŪTĀBUNDUS**, a. um. (saluto) *Greeting, saluting*, M. Cap.]

**SĀLŪTĀRIS**, e. (salus) *Belonging to health, well-being, or welfare, wholesome, healthful, salubrious.* I. Gen. A) Absol.: ut quæ mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: — res s.: — res utiles et s.: — s. et vitalis calor: — s. litera: — *Of persons: agri ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant*, Cic. Mil. 8. B) *With dat., ad, contra alqd: ratio quoniam pestifera sit multis, admodum paucis s.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: — hominum generi cultura agrorum est s.: — consilium s. utrique: — s. tractatio literarum mihi: — s. res corporibus: — *Comp.*, nihil est eo (mundo) pulchrius, nihil nobis s., Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 23: — stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Luna ad ortus puerorum s. sit, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85. II. Esp. A) Appell.: s. litera, i. e. the letter A., as an abbreviation for *absolvo* on the tablets used for voting [opp. 'litera tristis,' i. e. C. for condemnatio], Cic. Mil. 6, 15: — *\*\*s. digitus, i. e. the forefinger (perhaps as used in salutation)*, Suet. Aug. 80. B) Adj. pr.: Jovem quum Optimum et Maximum dicimus, quumque eundem Salutarem, Hospitalem, Statorem: hoc intelligi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutela, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66.

**SĀLŪTĀRĪTER**, adv. *Salutarily, beneficially, profitably: s. uti armis*, Cic. Brut. 2, 8.

**SĀLŪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A greeting, saluting, salutation, salute.* I. Gen.: quis te aditu, quis ullo honore, quis denique communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic. Pis. 40: — *Of written compliments: an mihi potuit esse aut gratior ulla s. aut ad hoc tempus aptior quam illius libri, quo me hic affatus quasi jacentem excitavit (a play upon the word salus)*, Cic. Brut. 3, 13. II. Esp. of complimentary visits: *Court, attendance: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos... Ubi s. defluxit, literis me involvo*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: — *\*\*Under the emperors, attendance at court*, Suet. Aug. 27.

**SĀLŪTĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One that greets or salutes.*

[I. Gen.: Stat. S. 2, 4, 29.] II. Esp.: *One that makes a call, a visitor, or that waits upon anybody*, Q. Cic. P. Cons. 9: — *\*\*Under the emperors, One that appeared at court, a courtier*, Suet. Claud. 35.

**SĀLŪTĀTŌRĪUS**, a. um. (saluto) I. *Of or belonging to salutation: s. cubile, a hall for giving audience*, Plin. 15, 11, 10. [II. In Gramm.: s. casus, i. e. the vocative, Prisc.]

[**SĀLŪTĀTRIX**, icis. f. *She that salutes.* I. Gen.: Mart. 7, 87. II. Esp.: *She that pays a complimentary visit, a female visitor*, Juv. 5, 21.]

[**SĀLŪTĪFER**, ĕra, ĕrum. (salus-fero) poet. for salubris. *That brings health, healthful*, Ov. M. 2, 642.]

[**SĀLŪTĪFĪCĀTOR**, ōris. m. (salus-facio) *A saviour, deliverer (al. salvificator)*, Tert.]

[**SĀLŪTĪGER**, ĕra, ĕrum. (salus-gero) I. *That brings health, healthful*, Aus. II. *That brings salutations, saluting*, id.: — *Subst.: Salutiger, ĕri. m. One that carries compliments, a messenger*, App.]

[**SĀLŪTĪGĒRĪLUS**, a. um. (salus-gero) *Conveying a salutation or compliments: s. pueri, errand-boys, messengers*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28.]

**SĀLŪTO**, 1. (salus) *\*\*I. To preserve uninjured: sequenti anno palmites salutentur pro viribus matris singuli aut gemini*, Plin. 17, 22, 35. II. *To wish health to, to salute, greet.* A) Gen.: quum in hunc ordinem venerint, salutabunt benigne, comiter appellabunt unumquemque nostrum, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: — quum ille cum salutasset: — quos postquam salutavi: — quem sui Cæsarem salutabant, salutem Cæsarem, i. e. saluted him as Cæsar: — te salutem, salutes, or sends to, greeting: — *Of the adoration of a deity*, Cic. R. Am. 2, 56: — *\*\*Of the custom of saluting when a person sneezes: cur sturnementis salutamus? quod etiam Tiberium Cæsarem, tristissimum (ut constat) hominum, in vehiculo exegisse tradunt*, Plin. 28, 2, 5: — *[To bid farewell, take leave]*, Plaut.

Mil. 4, 8, 29.] B) *To visit in order to show respect, to pay a complimentary visit, to pay court: paulo post Curtius venit salutandi causa: sed mansit invitatus*, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: — *Pilius s.:* — *To salute or receive visitors: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos... Veniunt etiam, qui*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: — *\*\*Under the emperors, attendance at court in the morning*, Suet. Tib. 32. — [Hence, Fr. *saluer*.]

[**SĀLVĀTELLA**, æ. f. (salvatus) *A vein which, commencing on the posterior surface of the fingers, ascends the ulnar edge of the fore-arm, where it assumes the designation of posterior cubital; safety-vein (so called, because blood-letting from this vein was supposed to possess peculiar efficacy in hypochondriacal affections)*, NL.]

[**SĀLVĀTOR**, ōris. m. I. *A saviour, deliverer*, M. Cap. II. *The Saviour of the world*, August. Hence, Fr. *sauveur*.]

**\*\*1. SALVE**, adv. *Well, as well as may be wished for (ellipt.): satin' salve? (sc. agis? agitur?) is all well? is it well with you? how are you? quum pater satin' salve? et quænam ea mæstitia esset? interrogaret eum*, Liv. 40, 8.

2. **SALVE**, imper. See **SALVEO**.

**SALVĒO**, ĕre. v. n. (salvus) [I. Gen.: *To be well or in good health*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 26.] II. Esp. A) *In greeting or salutation, in paying or returning a compliment: salve? salveto? salvete! how do you do? how are you? good day to you! and s. jubeo, to wish good day, to greet or salute: Dionysium jube s., make my compliments, remember me to*, Cic. Att. 4, 14: — *Alexis s. jubeas velim: — salvebis a meo Cicerone, you are saluted by my son; my son desires to be remembered to you.* — [Of saluting, i. e. adoring or addressing a deity, Virg. Æ. 8, 301.] — *\*\*A salutation when any one is sneezing: God bless you! Giton ter continuo sternutavit... Eumolpus s. Gitona jubet*, Petr. 8, 98, 4. B) *Sometimes like vale: Farewell, good bye, adieu: vale, salve*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9.

**SALVĪA**, æ. f. *The herb sage (S. officinalis, Fam. Labiate)*, Plin. 12, 25, 71. [Hence, Fr. *sauge*.]

[**SĀLVIFICATOR**, ōris. See **SĀLVIFICATOR**.]

[**SĀLVIFICŌ**, are. v. a. (salvus-facio) *To save, deliver*, Sed.]

[**SĀLVIFICUS**, a. um. (salvus-facio) *Saving, Alcim*.]

[**SĀLVO**, 1. v. a. (salvus) *To save, Lact*.]

**SALVUS**, a. um. *Unhurt, uninjured, safe, sound, preserved inviolate, in good condition.* I. Gen. A) *Ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes s. conservaremini... et urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: — *hæc retinere incolumia ac s.:* — *s. (with sanus): — saluum revertisse: — s. epistola [concessa]: — utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, since every thing is still in proper order*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. B) *With a noun, in the abl. absol.: Without violating, with the reservation of: cur si pecunie modus statuendus fuit feminis, P. Crassi filia posset habere, æris millies, salva lege, mea tricies non posset?* Cic. Rep. 3, 10: — *salvis auspiciis aut salvis legibus: — salvis auspiciis: — salvo officio: — salvo jure nostræ amicitie: — salva fide.*

II. Esp. A) *S. sum, I am safe, all is well with me: s. res est, that matter is all right, all is well in that quarter: ne sim s., si aliter scribo ac sentio, may mischief befall me, if*, Cic. Att. 16, 13. [B) *S. sis (as a term of salutation, for salve)*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 43. [Hence, Fr. *sauf*.]

[**SĀM**, Old form for suam.]

**SĀMÆI**, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Same*, Liv. 38, 28.

**SĀMARA**, æ. f. *The seed of the elm*, Plin. 16, 17, 29.

[**SĀMARDĀCUS** (al. sarmadacus), i. m. (an African word) *A juggler*, August.]

**SĀMĀRIA**, æ. f. (Σαμάρεια) *The central district of Palestine*, Plin. 5, 13, 4. — *Also, the chief town of the district.*

**\*\*SĀMĀRĪTÆ**, ārum. m. *The inhabitants of Samaria, Samaritans*, Tac. A. 12, 54.

[**SĀMĀRĪTĀNUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Samaria, Samaritan*, Sed.]

[**SĀMĀRĪTES**, æ. m. *An inhabitant of Samaria, Samaritan*, Hadrian. ap. Vopisc.]

[SĀMĀRĪTICUS, a, um. *Of Samaria, Samaritan, Juven.*]  
[SĀMĀRĪTIS, idis. *f. A woman of Samaria, Juven.*]

SĀMĀRÖBRĪVA, æ. *f. A town of Gallia Belgica, in the territory of the Ambiani, now St. Quentin (or Amiens), Cic. Fam. 7, 11.*

\*\*SAMBŪCA, æ. *f. (σαμβύκη) [I. A triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp tone, Pers. 5, 95.] II. Meton.: A military machine used at sieges, by which the besiegers could mount the wall, a kind of wooden bridge, Vitruv. 10, 22.*

\*\*SAMBŪCĒUS, a, um. (sambucus) *Of alder: s. arbor, Plin. 29, 4, 14.*

[SAMBŪCĪNA, æ. *f. (sambuca-cano) A female player on the sambuca, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 57.]*

\*\*SAMBŪCISTRĪA, æ. *f. (σαμβυκιστρία) I. q. sambucina, Liv. 39, 6.*

[SAMBŪCUM, i. n. *The fruit of the alder-tree, Scrib.*]

SAMBŪCUS (sābūcus, Ser.), i. *f. The elder-tree (S. nigra, Fam. Cuprifoliaceæ), Plin. 16, 18, 30. [Hence, Ital. zambuco, sambuco.]*

SĀMĒ, ēs. (Samos, Ov.) *f. (Σάμη) A name (from its capital) of the island Cephallenia, in the Ionian Sea, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 67.*

SAMERA, æ. *f. The seed of the elm, Col. 5, 6, 2.*

\*\*SĀMĪA, ōrum. *n. Earthen vessels, A. Her. 4, 51, 64.*

[SĀMĪATOR, ōris. *m. A polisher, Gloss.*]

[SĀMĪO. i. v. a. (Samius) *To polish or furbish (with Samian stone), Veg.*]

[SĀMĪOLUS, a, um. (Samius) *Of or belonging to Samos, Samian, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12.]*

SĀMĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Samos, Samian: S. Juno, worshipped at Samos, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19:—S. capedines:—Subst.: Sāmīi, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Samos, Samians, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20.*

SAMNIS [Samnitis, Cat. ap. Prisc.], itis. *Of or belonging to Samnium, Samnite: S. ager, Liv. 24, 20.—Collect.: The Samnites, Liv. 7, 35.—Gladiators furnished with Samnite weapons, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17.*

SAMNĪTES, ium (Samnitum, Cic.). *The inhabitants of Samnium, Samnites, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38.—Gladiators furnished with Samnite weapons, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.*

SAMNITĪCUS, a, um. *Samnite: S. bellum, Suet. Vit. 1.*

SAMNĪUM, ii. n. (contr. from Sabinum, for Sabini) *An ancient Italian tract of country near Latium, the inhabitants of which were descended from the Sabines, Cic. Cluent. 69, 197.*

SAMOLUS, i. m. (a Celtic word) *A plant (perhaps Samolus Valerandi L., common brook-weed, Fam. Primulaceæ), Plin. 24, 11, 63.*

SAMOS, i. See SAMUS.

SĀMOTHRĀCA, æ. *f. Samothrace, an island of the Ægean Sea, near Thrace, Liv. 42, 25.*

SĀMOTHRĀCĒ, ēs. *f. I. q. Samothrace, Plin. 4, 12, 23.*

\*\*SĀMOTHRACĒNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Samothrace: S. Zancles, a native of Samothrace, Plin. 11, 37, 63.*

[SĀMOTHRACES, um. *m. The inhabitants of Samothrace, Varr.—Adj.: S. dii, gods worshipped in that island, Varr.: also absol., Juv. 3, 144.]*

SĀMOTHRĀCĪA, æ. *f. I. q. Samothrace, Cic. N. D. 1, 42.*

[SĀMOTHRĀCĪCUS, a, um. *Of Samothrace, Macr.*]

\*\*SĀMOTHRACĪUS, a, um. *I. q. Samothracicus: S. cæpa, Plin. 19, 6, 32.*

[SĀMOTHRĀCUS, a, um. *I. q. Samothracicus, V. Fl.]*

SAMPŒA, æ. *f. The softened pulp of olives, Col. 12, 49.*

SAMPŒCĒRĀMUS, i. m. *A facetious appellation of Pompey (after a petty king of Emesa vanquished by him), Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.*

1137

SAMPŒCHĪNUS, a, um. (σαμψήχων) *Of marjoram. s. oleum, Plin. 11, 22, 93.*

SAMPŒCHUM (sampsucum, Col. 10, 171), i. n. (σαμψύχον) *Marjoram (Origanum vulgare, L.), Plin. 21, 11, 35.*

SĀMUS or SĀMOS, i. (acc. Samum, Cic. de I. P. 12, 33) *f. (Σάμος) I. An island on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Ephesus, the birthplace of Pythagoras, famous for its earthenware, Virg. Æ. 1, 16. II. The island Cephallenia; see SAME.*

\*SĀNĀBĪLIS, e. (sano) *Curable: qui dicuntur iracundi . . . ii sunt constituti quasi mala valetudine animi, s. tamen, ut Socrates dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.*

SĀNĀTĪO, ōnis. *f. A curing, healing: s. corporum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8:—s. malorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15:—s. certa et propria (perturbationis) animi.*

[SĀNĀTOR, ōris. *m. One who cures or heals, P. Nol.]*

[SANCAPTIS, idis. *f. A fictitious spice, Plaut.]*

[SANCHRŌMĀTON, i. n. *A plant, i. q. dracontia, App.]*

SANCĪO, xi, ctum. [*pluperf. sancierat, Pomp. ap. Diom.: part. perf. sancitum, Lucr.*] 4. v. a. *To establish as sacred or inviolable by a religious act. I. Prop. of legal statutes, or other public documents. 1) S. legem (jus, fœdus).*

2) S. lege (edicto, or without this word), alqd, de alqa re, ut, ne. 3) Lex sancit. 4) Poet. impera. with a relative clause: To establish irrevocably, to fix, to ordain, order, appoint. 1) S. legem: noli putare, legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu s. voluerit, id esse actum, ut, Cic. Pl. 18.—Pass.: hæc igitur lex sancitur, ut, Cic. Læl. 12:—sacro-sanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesse sancisset, Cic. Balb. 14:—s. jura:—in quibus (legibus) et illa sancta sunt:—s. fœdus, to conclude a treaty, Cic. Sest. 10, 24. 2) a) S. lege alqd, de alqa re, ut, ne: alia moribus confirmant, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2:—genus id agrorum certo capite legis confirmari atque s.:—de jure prædiorum sanctum apud nos est jure civili, ut iis vendendis vitia dicerentur, Cic. Off. 3, 16:—quæ (connubia) illi (decemviri) ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 37:—Flaccus sanxit edicto, ne (aurum) ex Asia exportari liceret. b) Without abl.: quæ Cæsar egit, ea rata esse curat: de quibus confirmandis et sciendis legem comitiis centuriatis ex auctoritate nostra laturus est, Cic. Phil. 10, 8:—s. acta Cæsaris:—dubia s.:—augurum s. Pompeium:—quum Solo de eo nihil sanxerit, quod antea commissum non erat, Cic. R. Am. 25, 70:—quid est, quod tam accurate tamque diligenter caveat et sanciat, ut heredes sui, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101. 3) Lex sancit: at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Cornelie leges non sanciunt, Sulla ipse non postulat, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8:—lex sanxit, ne:—justitiæ initium est ab natura profectum . . . postea res et ab natura profectas et ab consuetudine probatas, legum metus et religio sanxit, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160. [4) Poet. with a relative clause, Lucr. 1, 588.] \*II. Meton. of crimes: To forbid under a penalty: incestum pontificis supplicio sancitum, Cic. Leg. 2, 9:—honoris cupiditas ignominia sancitur:—observantiam s. penâ:—hoc lege s.:—natura lege sanctum est:—quod sanctum est:—ego vero Solonis legem negligam, qui capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2.

SANCTE. *adv. Conscientiously, religiously, scrupulously, carefully: pie s. que colimus naturam excellentem, Cic. N. D. 1, 20:—auguste s. que consecrare:—ego te numquam ulla in re dignum minima reprehensione putassem, quum te s. gereres, nisi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4:—hæc (adversaria) delentur statim, illæ (tabulæ) servantur s., conscientiously, Cic. R. Com. 2:—s. observare.*

[SANCTESCO, ēre. v. inchoat. n. (sanctus) *To become holy, Att. ap. Non.]*

[SANCTIFICĀTĪO, ōnis. *f. A sanctifying, sanctification, Tert.]*

[SANCTIFICĀTOR, ōris. *m. A sanctifier, Tert.]*

[SANCTIFICĪUM, ii. n. (sanctifico) *Sanctification, Tert.]*

[SANCTIFICŌ. i. v. a. (sanctus-facio) *To sanctify, Tert.]*

7 F

[SANCTIFICUS, a, um. (sanctifico) *Sanctifying*, Juven.]  
[SANCTILOQUUS, a, um. (sanctus-loquor) *That speaks holily*, Prud.]

SANCTIMONIA, æ. f. (sanctus) *Conscientiousness, uprightness, virtue, probity, purity of morals*: quæ fortissimorum civium mentes mihi videntur ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. R. perd. 10: — habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimonie: — summa s.

[SANCTIMONIALIS, e. (sanctimonia) *Of or belonging to sanctity, holy, pious, religious*, Cod. Just. — Absol.: Sanctimonialis, i. f. A nun, August.]

[SANCTIMONIALITER, adv. *Holily, piously*, Cod. Just.]

SANCTIO, ōnis. f. (sancio) *An establishing or decreeing strictly under the penalty of execration*: s. sacrandæ sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis, aut pœna, quum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: — legis s. pœnaque: — præter sanctionem.

SANCTITAS, âtis. f. (sanctus) I. *Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity*: fretus sanctitate tribunatus, quum se non modo contra vim et ferrum, sed etiam contra verba legibus sacratis esse armatum putaret, Cic. Sest. 37. II. *A high degree of morality, purity of morals; sanctity, piety; integrity, virtue; chastity*: omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen aliquod extinctis ceteris elucere sanctitatem et prudentiam et dignitatem tuam, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: — exemplum veteris sanctitatis: — sanctitate sua se tuebuntur, *higher dignity*: — deos placatos pietas efficit et s., Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: — s. est scientia colendorum deorum: — quæ s.? — et sanctitatem et religionem tollere: — Plur.: et in nostro populo et in ceteris deorum cultus religionumque s. existunt in dies majores atque meliores, Cic. 2, 2, 5: — petulanter fecimus, si matrem familias, secus quam matronam s. postulat, nominamus, Cic. Cœl. 13, 32.

\*SANCTITUDO, inis. f. (sanctus) i. q. sanctitas. *Sacredness*: s. sepultura, Cic. Rep. Fr. ap. Non. 174, 7: — [Plur.: Att. ap. Non.]

\*\*SANCTOR, ōris. m. (sancio) *One who establishes, appoints, or ordains*: præcipuus Servius Tullius s. legum fuit, Tac. A. 3, 26.

SANCTUARIUM, ii. n. (sanctus) I. q. sacrarium. [I. *A sacred place, or a place in which sacred things are kept, a sanctuary*, LL.] \*II. *The cabinet of a prince*: s. Mithridatis, Plin. 23, 8, 77.

SANCTUS, a, um. I. *Part of sancio*. II. *Adj.* A) (originally) *Established as inviolable; hence, gen. inviolable, sacred*: qui sanctum campum, inviolatum corpus omnium civium Romanorum, integrum jus libertatis defendo, Cic. R. perd. 4: — s. que sunt: — quod est apud Ennium: *Nulla s. societas, Nec fides regni est*, id latius patet. Nam quicquid ejusmodi est, in quo non possint plures excellere, in eo fit plerumque tanta contentio, ut difficillimum sit servare sanctam societatem, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26: — nullum jus tam s. atque integrum: — s. officium: — Ennius sanctos appellat poetas: — s. poetæ nomen. B) *Holy, sacred, venerable, divine*: s. augustusque fons, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: — tu scilicet homo religiosus et s. fœdus frangere noluisti, Cic. Pis. 42, 28: — quumque illo nemo neque integer esset in civitate neque s.: — illi s. viri: — homines frugalissimi s.: — senatores natura s. et religiosi: — qui sunt s.: — vir in publicis religionibus fœderum s. et diligens: — ne amores quidem sanctos a sapiente alienos esse arbitrantur, pure, chaste, Cic. Fin. 3, 20: — me quidem id multo magis movet, quod mihi est et s. et antiquius: præsertim quum hoc alterum neque sincerum neque firmum putem fore, Cic. Att. 12, 19: — grave et s. [Hence, Ital. santo, Fr. saint.]

SANCUS, i. m. *A Sabine deity worshipped at Rome, the same as Dins Fidius and Semo*, Liv. 8, 20.

SANDALA, æ. f. *A kind of white corn*, Plin. 18, 7, 11: [called also scandula, Edict. Diocl.]

\*\*SANDALIARIUS, a, um. (sandalium) *Of or belong-*

ing to sandals or slippers: Apollo S., who had a statue at Rome in the Sandal Street (in the fourth district or region of the city), Suet. Aug. 57: — [Subst.: in Sandalario, in the Sandal (i. e. Shoemakers') Street, Gell. 18, 4, 1: Sandalarium, i. m. A sandal- or slipper-maker, Inscr.]

[SANDALIGERULÆ, arum. f. (sandalium-gerulus) *A female slave that carried her mistress's sandals behind her*, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 22.]

SANDĀLIS, idis. f. *A kind of palm-tree*, Plin. 13, 1, 9.

[SANDĀLIUM, ii. n. (plur. sandālia, Albin.) (συνδάλιον) *A sandal, slipper*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.]

\*\*SANDĀPĪLA, æ. f. *A bier for persons of inferior rank; the corpses of persons of a higher class were carried on a lectica*, Suet. Dom. 17.

[SANDĀPĪLĀRIUS, ii. m. (sandapila) *One that carries a bier, a bearer*, Sid.]

[SANDĀPĪLO, ōnis. *One that carries a bier, a bearer, attendant at a funeral*, Gloss.]

SANDĀRĀCA (sandaracha), æ. f. (συνδρακη, συνδραχη)

I. *Sandarach*, (Græcorum) sulphuret of arsenic or realgar, a red ore for dyeing, Plin. 34, 18, 56. — (Arabum), a resin that exudes in white tears from Juniperus communis; reduced to powder it is called pounce. II. *A kind of food for bees*, i. q. cerinthus and erithace, Plin. 11, 7, 17.

\*\*SANDĀRĀCĀTUS, a, um. (sandaraca) *Mixed with sandarach*: s. acetum, Plin. 35, 15, 50.

[SANDĀRĀCIUS, a, um. (sandaraca) *Of or like sandarach*, Laboe ap. Fulg.]

[SANDĀRĀCĪNUS, a, um. (συνδρακινος) *Of the colour of sandarach*, Næv. ap. Fest.]

SANDĀRĒSUS, i. f. *A kind of precious stone found in India and Arabia; perhaps, a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 7, 28.

SANDIX (sandyx), icis. f. (σάνδις, σάνδυς) *A kind of red pigment, composed of red ochre and cinnabar; according to others, cinnabar*, Plin. 35, 6, 12. — *Ceruse burnt till it becomes red*.

SĀNE, adv. I. *In a sound state*, Charis. II. [A) *Reasonably, with reason*: s. sapio et sentio, I am in full possession of my senses, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 292.] B) *Gen.* 1) [valde i. e. valde] *Truly, indeed, verily, very*: dabant hæc feriæ tibi opportunam s. facultatem ad explicandas tuas literas, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: — odiosum s. genus: — Quintius s. ceterarum rerum pater familias prudens: — humilem s. relinquunt ortum amicitias: — tenui s. muro: — difficile est s.: — explicat orationem s. longam: — res s. difficilis: — quatuor implevit s. grandes libros: — alia quædam s. pessima: — In replies; Yes, certainly: s. et libenter quidem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: *With another adv.*: res rustica s. bene culta, Cic. Qu. 3, 12: — s. quidem hercle: — s. quam, exceedingly, very much: conclusa est a te tam magna lex s. quam brevi, Cic. Leg. 2, 10: — s. quam refrixit: — *With negations*: ejus (sapientiæ) studium qui vituperat, haud s. intelligo, quidnam sit quod laudandum putet, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: — quum his temporibus non s. in senatum ventitarem, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 1: — non s. mirabile hoc quidem: — non ita s. vetus: — quibus in rebus si apud te plus auctoritatis mea quam ... valuisset, nihil s. esset, quod nos pœniteret, nothing at all, not the least, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. 2) *In restricted concessive clauses*: To be sure, certainly; no doubt, in fact, indeed: regem illum volunt (Græci), qui consult ut parens populo ... S. bonum, ut dixi, rei publicæ genus, sed tamen inclinatum et quasi primum ad perniciosissimum statum, Cic. Rep. 2, 16: — sit ita s., sed: — aut sit s., modo ne sit molestus: — sint falsa s.: invidiosa certe non sunt. [3] *With imperatives*: Then, but, only: Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 283.]

\*\*SĀNESCO, Ære. v. inchoat. (sannus) *To get well, recover*: insanientes sub somno sanescunt, Cels. 3, 48.

[SANGĀRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sangaris, or Sagaris, a river of Phrygia*: S. puer, Attis, Stat. S. 3, 4, 41.]

SANGUALIS e. See SANQUALIS.

[SANGUEN, inis. See SANGUIS.]

**\*\*SANGUICŪLUS**, i. m. (sanguis) *A black pudding*, Plin. 28, 14, 58.

[**SANGUIFICATIO**, ōnis. f. (sanguis-facio) *The formation of blood*, LL.]

[**SANGULENTUS**, a, um. I. q. sanguinolentus.]

**\*\*SANGUINĀLIS**, e. (sanguis) *Of or belonging to blood*: s. herba, bloodwort, Col. 6, 12.

**SANGUINĀRIUS**, a, um. (sanguis) *Of or belonging to blood*. **\*I. Prop.**: s. herba, a herb that has the property of staunching blood, Plin. 27, 19, 91. **\*II. Fig.**: *Bloodthirsty, sanguinary*: s. juvenus, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3.

[**SANGUINATIO**, ōnis. f. *A bleeding*, C. Aur.]

**\*SANGUINĒUS**, a, um. (sanguis) *Of or belonging to blood, consisting of blood, bloody*. **I. Prop.**: lapideus aut s. imber, Cic. Div. 2, 28. **\*\*II. Meton.**: *Of the colour of blood*: s. color vini, Plin. 14, 9, 11. [Hence, Ital. sanguigno.]

**\*\*SANGUINO**, are. v. n. (sanguis) *To be bloody, to drip or drop with blood*. [I. Prop. A) Tert. B) Meton.: *To be of the colour of blood*, Virg. Æ. 2, 207.] **II. Fig.**: *To be bloodthirsty or sanguinary*: lacrosæ hujus et sanguinantis eloquentiæ usus, Tac. Or. 12.

**\*\*SANGUINOLENTUS** [sanguilentus, Scrib.], a, um. (sanguis) *Full of blood, bloody*. [I. Prop. A) Ov. Her. 3, 50. B) Meton.: *Red as blood, of the colour of blood*, id. Am. 1, 21, 12.] **II. Fig.**: *Filled with blood, bloody*: s. centesima, sucking blood (as it were), Sen. Ben. 7, 10.

[**SANGUINOSUS**, a, um. (sanguis) *Plethoric*, C. Aur.]

**SANGUIS**, inis. [acc. sanguem, Inscr.: *neut. sanguen*, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41] m. *Blood*. **I. Prop.** A) In quem (ventriculū cordis) s. a jecore per venam illam cavam influit: eoque modo ex his partibus s. per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: — *Atratus sanguine fluxit*: — *mittere sanguinem, to bleed, let blood*. **\*B) Meton.** 1) a) *Blood*, i. e. *descent, parentage, race, consanguinity*: pietas est, per quam sanguine conjunctus officium et diligens tribuitur cultus, relations, those connected by ties of consanguinity, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161. [b) *Poet.*: *A scion, shoot*, Ov. M. 5, 515.] **\*\*2) Of other fluids**: vinum poturus memento te bibere sanguinem terræ, Plin. 14, 5, 7. **II. Fig.**: *Liveliness, vigour, spirit, strength*: anisimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo sucum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: — *quæ cum de sanguine detraxisset ærarii*: — *quum sanguinem miserit*: — *missus est s. invidiæ sine dolore*: — *Of energy or power of speech*: sucus ille et s. incorruptus usque ad hanc ætatem oratorum fuit, in qua naturalis inesset, non fucatus nitor, Cic. Brut. 9, 36: — *orationis subtilitas etsi non plurimi sanguinis est*: — *etiam verum sanguinem deperdebat*.

**SANGUISŪGA**, æ. f. (sanguis-sugo) *A leech*, Cels. 5, 27, 16.

**\*\*SĀNIES**, em. e. f. (another form of sanguis) **I. Bad or corrupted blood, bloody matter**, Cels. 5, 26, 20. **II. Meton.**: *Any thing resembling matter, humour, moisture*; e. g. *of the matter that discharges itself from the ear*, Plin. 27, 7, 28. [Hence, Ital. sangue, Fr. sang.]

[**SANIFERA**, æra, ærum. (sanus-fero) *That makes sound, healing*, P. Nol.]

**\*\*SĀNĪŌSUS**, a, um. (sanies) *Full of corrupt blood or matter*: s. partus, Plin. 7, 15, 13.

**SĀNITAS**, ātis. f. (sanus) *Soundness or health of body or of mind*: est enim corporis temperatio, cum ea congruant inter se, e quibus constamus, s.: sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30. **I. Prop.**: qui incorrupta sanitate sunt (for which shortly before, contenti bona valetudine), Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8. **II. Fig.** A) *Soundness of mind, reason, discretion, sanity, sound judgement, good sense*: pravarium opinionum conturbatio et ipsarum inter se repugnantia sanitate spoliatur animum morbisque perturbatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: —

1139

audacia de sanitate ac mente deturbatur: — *ad sanitatem se convertere*: — *ad sanitatem redire*: — *ad officium sanitatemque reducere*: — *quibus s. est*. B) *Of diction; Propriety, correctness, purity*: insulsiatatem et insolentiam, tamquam insaniam orationis odit, sanitatem autem et integritatem quas religionem et verecundiam orationis probat, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: — *summi oratoris vel sanitate vel vitio*: — *ut omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, that has lost all that purity, and (as it were) health, of Attic style*. **\*\*C) Also (but rarely) of other abstract objects**: sin victoriæ s., sustentaculum, columen in Italia verteretur, completeness, Tac. H. 2, 28.

[**SĀNTER**, adv. (sanus) *Rationally*, Afran. ap. Non.]

[**SANNA**, æ. f. (σάννας) *A wry mouth, especially as a scornful grimace*, Pers. 1, 62.]

**SANNIO**, ōnis. m. (sanna) *One who makes a wry mouth, or who ridicules another with grimaces*, Cic. de Or. 2, 61.

**SĀNO**, i. v. a. (sanus) *To make sound or healthy; to cure, heal*. **I. Prop.**: quam (vomica) s. medici non potuerant, Cic. N. D. 3, 28: — *Ptolemæum s.*: — *s. alqm*: — *tumor sanatur*: — *s. vulnera*: — *s. dolorem*. **II. Fig.**: *To heal, cure, correct, repair, restore, set right*. quis non intelligit, omnes rei publicæ partes ægras et labantes, ut eas his armis sanare et confirmare, esse commissas? Cic. Mil. 25, 68: — *quæ s. poterunt, sanabo*: — *voluntates consceleratas s.*: — *s. alqos* [ulciat]: — *eadem (epistolæ) sanarunt*: — *causa s. non potest*.

**SANQUĀLIS** (Sangual.), e. (Sancus) *Belonging to Sancus*: S. avis, a bird sacred to Sancus, i. e. the osprey, ossifragus, Plin. 10, 7, 8.

**SANTERNA**, æ. f. *Chrysocolla (solder for gold), composed of rust of copper triturated with urine*, Plin. 33, 5, 29.

**SANTŌNI**, ōrum. (Santōnes, Plin.) [sing. Santonus, Luc.] m. *A people of Aquitania, at the mouth of the Garumna, opposite Burdigala, now Saintes, Départ. Charente Inférieure*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11.

**\*\*SANTŌNICUS**, a, um. **I. Of or belonging to the Santoni**: S. absinthium, Plin. 27, 7, 28. [II. *Santonium, southernwood or wormseed, Artemisia santonica* L., NL.]

**SĀNUS**, a, um. [sanun, for sanusne, Plaut.: sanan, id.: sanin, id.] *Sound, in health (bodily or mentally), well, whole, sane*. **I. Prop.** A) *Non est ea medicina, quum sanæ parti corporis scalpellum adhibetur atque integræ*, Cic. Sest. 65. — [Comp., Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 5.] **\*\*Sup.**, interim licet negotia agere, ambulare... perinde atque sanissimo, Cels. 7, 4, 4. **\*B) Meton.**: s. et salva res publica, Cic. Fam. 12, 23. **II. Fig.** A) *Of sound mind, in one's senses, in one's right mind, rational, reasonable*: eos sanos intelligi necesse est, quorum mens motu quasi morbi perturbata nullo sit: qui contra affecti sunt, hos *insanos* appellari necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: — *sana mente*: — *ego illum male sanum semper putavi, not right in his mind, crack-brained*. — [With ab: s. ab illis (vitiis), sound, healthy, i. e. not infected by them, Hor. S. 1, 4, 129. — Comp., Hor. S. 2, 3, 241.] — *Sup.*, quisquam s. tam certa putat, quæ videt, quam? Cic. Ac. 2, 38. B) *Of diction; Correct, pure, sound*: nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque s., Cic. Brut. 55, 202: — *Attici oratores s. et sicii*: — *Rhodii s.* — [Hence, Fr. sain.]

**\*\*SĀPA**, æ. f. *New wine boiled down, thickened must*, Plin. 14, 9, 11. — [Hence, Ital. sapa, Fr. sève.]

**SĀPÆI**, ōrum. m. (Σαπαιοί) *A Thracian tribe on the Propontis*, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

**SAPENOS**, i. m. See SACONDIOS.

[1. **SĀPERDA**, æ. m. (sapio) *Wise, prudent*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[2. **SĀPERDA**, æ. m. (σαπέρδης) *A fish of small value, caught in the Black Sea, a sort of pilchard*, Pers. 5, 134.]

[**SĀPHENA**, æ. f. (sc. vena) (σάφη) *The large vein of the leg, which ascends along the little toe, over the external ankle, and evacuates part of the blood of the foot into the popliteal veins*, NL.]

7 F 2

[SĀPĪDE. *adv.* With a good flavour, App.]

[SĀPĪDUS, a, um. (sapio) Savoury, well tasted, *sapid.* I. Prop.: App. II. Fig.: Wise, prudent, Alc.—Hence, Fr. *sade.*]

SĀPIENS, entia. [abl. sing. sapiente, Ov.: genit. plur. sapientum, Lucr.] I. Part. of sapio. II. Adj.: Acquainted with the true value of things, well advised, reasonable, prudent, judicious. A) 1) Gen.: ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid in re quaque verissimum sit, quique acutissime et celerrime potest et videre et explicare rationem, is prudentissimus et sapientissimus rite haberi solet, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 16: — sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui quod opus sit ipsi veniat in mentem: — homo valde s.: — rex aequus ac s.: — justissimus s.que rex: — bonus et s. — [With genit., Gell.] Subst.: Sapientis. A wise, rational, prudent, discreet man, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15. 2) Of abstract objects: nihil pratermissum est, quod non habeat sapientem excusationem, non modo probabilem, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2: — modica et s. temperatio. B) Wise; subst., a wise man, sage: is est s. quem querimus, is est beatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: — plures tulit una civitas ... sapientes: — sapientium praecepta: — quem iudicet fuisse sapientem: — statuere quid sit s., vel maxime videtur esse sapientis: — quos cognosse sapientis est. — Esp. of the seven wise men of Greece: ut ad Græcos referam orationem ... septem fuisse dicuntur uno tempore, qui s. et haberentur et vocarentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 34: — eos vero septem quos Græci sapientes nominaverunt: — sapienti assentiri: — se sapientem profiteri. — Sapientis, a Roman surname of Lælius, Cic. Læl. 2, 6: — Of Fabricius, M' Curius, etc., ib., and 5, 18.

SĀPIENTER. *adv.* Wisely, discreetly, prudently: quam s. jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: — provisa s.: — s. prodita fama. — Comp., nemo est, qui tibi s. suadere possit te ipso, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. — Sup., quod majores nostros et probavisse maxime et retinuisse s. iudico, Cic. Rep. 2, 37.

SĀPIENTĪA, æ. f. (sapientia) [I. A deep insight into things, discernment; discretion, prudence, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17.] II. A) Wisdom: princeps omnium virtutum illa s., quam σοφία Græci vocant, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: — mater omnium bonarum rerum sit s.: — hanc esse in te sapientiam existimant, ut: — excepta sapientia: — virtute et sapientia munitus: — pro vestra sapientia. — With genit.: admirari soleo quum ceterarum rerum tuam excellentem, M. Cato, perfectamque sapientiam, in other things, Cic. de Sen. — Plur. (sarcastic): qui (sapientes) si virtutes ebullire nolent et sapientias, nihil aliud dicent, translated from Epicurus, in Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42. B) Esp.: Practical wisdom or philosophy: s. est, ut a veteribus philosophis definitum est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus esse res continentur, scientia, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: — s. ars vivendi putanda est. — Of eloquence hanc cogitandi pronuncian- dique rationem vimque dicendi veteres Græci sapientiam nominabant, Cic. de Or. 3, 15. — Of politics: quum (Numa) illam sapientiam constituendæ civitatis duobus prope seculis ante cognovit, quam eam Græci natam esse senserunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 37. — Of both: qui propter ancipitem, quæ non potest esse sejuncta, faciendi dicendique sapientiam florerent, Cic. de Or. 3, 16.

[SĀPIENTĪALIS, e. (sapientia) Belonging to wisdom, Tert.]

[SĀPIENTĪPOTENS, entia. (sapientia) Mighty in wisdom, Enn.]

[SĀPINDUS, i. f. (sapo-Indicus) The Indian soap-tree: S. saponaria L., Fam. Sapindaceæ, NL.]

\*\*SĀPĪNĒUS (sapp.), a, um. (sapius) Of or belonging to the sapius: s. pinæ, Plin. 15, 10, 9.

SĀPĪNUS (sapp.), i. f. I. A kind of pine or fir-tree (al. sappium), Plin. 16, 12, 23. \*\*II. Meton.: The lower part of the fir-tree, as far as it is free from knots, Vitruv. 1, 2. — [Hence, Fr. *sapin.*]

SĀPĪO, ivi or ii. 3. v. n. and a. To have a taste, to taste, savour. \*I. Prop. \*\*A) 1) Of food: nec dubium, quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2. — With acc. of that of which any thing

tastes: quis (piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen. Q. Nat. 18. 2) Of one who tastes; To taste, to have a perception of taste: nec ille Lælius eo dictus est sapiens, quod non intelligeret, quid suavissimum esset (nec enim sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus), Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.

\*\*B) Meton.: To smell of any thing [olere, redolere]: Cicero, Meliora, inquit, unguenta sunt, quæ terram quam crotum sapiunt. Hoc enim maluit dixisse quam redolent. Ita est profecto; illa erit optima, quæ unguenta sapiat, Plin. 17, 5, 3. II. Fig.: To perceive mentally, to possess good sense, to have discernment or discretion, to be prudent or discreet. A) Neut.: populus est moderatio, quoad sentit et sapit tuerique vult per se constitutam rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: — intelligere et s.: — s. cepit: — si saperet. B) Act.: To understand any thing, to have an insight into any thing: ista quidem conjunctio facile opprimeretur, si recta saperet Antonius, Cic. Att. 14, 5: — qui alqd sapiat: — s. nihil: — s. plane nihil: — [Sapimus patruos, we follow them, strive to imitate, Pers. 1, 11.] — Prov.: sero sapiunt Phryges, grow wise too late: in Equo Trojano (a tragedy of Livius Andronicus or Nevius) scis esse in extremo, Sero sapiunt. Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, Cic. Fam. 7, 16. [Hence, Ital. *savere, sapere*; Fr. *savoir.*]

SĀPIS, is. m. A river of Cisalpine Gaul in Umbria, between Ravenna and Ariminum, now Savio, Plin. 3, 15, 20. — Hence probably the name of the Umbrian Tribus Sappinia, Liv. 31, 2.

[SĀPIUS, a, um. Wise, ML.—Hence, Ital. *saggio*, Fr. *sage.*]

\*\*SĀPO, ōnis. m. (from the low German *Sepe*) Soap, Plin. 28, 12, 51.

SĀPOR, ōris. m. (sapio) (objective) Taste, flavour, savour [gustus, (subjective) taste, perception of a taste].

I. A) Prop.: si quem forte inveneritis, qui aspernetur oculis pulchritudinem rerum, non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, excludat auribus omnem suavitatem, Cic. Cael. 17. — \*\*In the plur., Plin. 11, 37, 65. B) Meton. [1) Subject. for gustatus, taste, Lucr. 4, 488.] 2) Concr. (usually plur.) Things of a good flavour, dainties, delicacies, Plin. 9, 17, 29. 3) Smell: gravitati saporis occurrunt tactis naribus unguento aut odoribus, Plin. 32, 10, 39. [Concr.: Sapo. Odoriferous things, scents, Virg.] \*\*II. Fig. of Style: s. vernaculus, elegant manner: Tincam multa ridicule dicentem Granius obruebat nescio quo sapore vernaculo, Cic. Brut. 46, 172. — [Hence, Ital. *sapore, savor.*]

[SĀPŌRĀTUS, a, um. (sapor) Made tasteful, savoury, Tert. — Comp., Arn.]

[SĀPŌRUS, a, um. (sapor) Savoury, Lact.]

[SĀPĪHĪCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Sappho: S. Musa, i. e. Sappho (considered as the tenth Muse), Catull. 35, 16.]

[SĀPĪHĪRĀTUS, a, um. (sapphirus) Furnished or adorned with sapphires, Sid.]

\*\*SĀPĪHĪRĪNUS, a, um. (σαπφειρος) Of sapphire: s. lapis, i. e. sapphire, Plin. 37, 9, 38.

SĀPĪHĪRUS (i short, Ven.), i. f. (σαπφειρος) A kind of precious stone, a sapphire, lapis lazuli, Plin. 37, 9, 39.

SĀPĪHŌ, ūs. f. (Σαπφώ) A Greek poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos, who threw herself into the sea, on account of a hopeless passion for Phaon, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57.

SĀPĪNĪA TRIBUS. See SĀPIS.

SĀPĪUM, ii. See SĀPINUS.

[SĀPŌPHĪGO, ēre. v. n. (σαπφοφαγῖν) To eat putrid meat, Mart. 3, 77.]

\*\*SĀPROS, ōn. (σαπρός) Rotten: s. caseus, Plin. 28, 9, 34.

[SĀPSA, pron. (composed of sa (i. e. sua) and ipsa) One's own, his own, Enn. ap. Fest.]

[SĀRA. See SĀRRA.]

[SĀRĀBĀRA (Saraballa, æ. f. Hier.), ōrum. n. (a Persian word) A kind of loose trousers, Tert.]

SĀRACĒNĪ, ōrum. A nomadic tribe in Arabia, Amm. 14, 4.

## SARCASMOS

[SARCASMOS, i. m. (σαρκασμός) *A satirical jest, a keen reproach, taunt, sarcasm (as a figure of rhetoric), ap. Charis.*]

[SARCIMEN, inis. n. (sarcio) *A seam, suture, App.*]

SARCĪNA, æ. f. (sarcio) *A burden, bundle; frequently plur., luggage, baggage. I. Prop. \*\*A) Sing.: Petr. S. 117, 11. B) Plur.: Cæs. B. G. 2, 17. [II. Fig.: A burden, weight, load; care, trouble, Ov. Her. 4, 24; Hor. E. 1, 8, 6.]*

[SARCĪNALIS, e. (sarcina) i. q. sarcinarius. *Of or belonging to luggage or baggage, Amm.*]

SARCĪNĀRIUS, a, um. (sarcina) *Of or belonging to luggage or baggage: s. jumenta, Cæs. B. C. 1, 81.*

[SARCĪNĀTOR, ōris m. (sarcio) *One who mends or patches clothes, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 41.*]

[SARCĪNĀTRIX, icis f. *She that mends or patches clothes, Varr. ap. Non.*]

[SARCĪNĀTUS, a, um. (sarcina) *Loaded with baggage, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 19.*]

[SARCINŌSUS, a, um. (sarcina) *Heavily laden, App.*]

\*\*SARCĪNŪLA, æ. f. (sarcina) *(mostly in the plur.) A bundle, a small pack or parcel. — [Sing.: Gell.] — Plur.: Petr. S. 10, 4.*

SARCĪO, sarsi, sartum. 4. v. a. *To mend, make whole, repair. \*\*I. Prop.: s. seminaria, Plin. 18, 26, 65. II. Fig.: To mend, i. e. repair, retrieve, make up for: s. damna, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 5: — s. injuriam: — s. usuram longi temporis, to restore.*

\*\*SARCĪON, ū. n. (σαρκίον) *A flaw in an emerald, Plin. 37, 5, 18.*

SARCĪTES, is. f. (σαρκίτης) *A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 67.*

[SARCŌCELE, ēs. f. (σάρξ-κῆλη) *Scirrhus, or cancer of the body of the testicle; also called hernia carnea, NL.*]

SARCŌCOLLA, æ. f. (σαρκόκλλα) *Lit. flesh-glue; a kind of gum from Persia, used in closing wounds, Plin. 13, 11, 20.*

[SARCŌEPĪLOCELE, ēs. f. (σάρξ-ἐπιπλοον-κῆλη) *Omental hernia, complicated with sarcoma or sarcocoele, NL.*]

[SARCŌMA, ātis. n. (σαρκώ) *A fleshy humour or excrescence, NL.*]

\*\*SARCŌPHĀGUS, a, um. (σαρκοφάγος) *I. That eats or devours flesh: s. lapis, a kind of limestone with which coffins were lined, so named because it had the property of consuming corpses quickly, Plin. 2, 96, 98. [II. Subst. meton.: Sarcophagus, i. m. A tomb, Juv. 10, 172.] [Hence, Ital. sarcophago.]*

[SARCŌSIS, is. f. (σάρκωσις) *A swelling in the flesh of animals, Veg. — The generation of flesh, NL.*]

\*\*SARCŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A raking or hoeing of the ground, Plin. 18, 21, 50.*

[SARCŪLO. 1. v. a. (sarculum) *To rake or hoe, Pall.*]

\*\*SARCŪLUM, i. n. [masc. acc. plur. sarculos, Pall.] (sario, sarrio) *A rake, hoe, or weeding-hook, also used for breaking up clods of earth, Plin. 18, 7, 18.*

SARDA (sardina, Col. 8, 17, 12), æ. f. *I. A kind of fish which used to be salted or pickled, perhaps a kind of tunny, Plin. 32, 11, 53. II. A kind of precious stone, perhaps the carnelian (Sardus lapis), Plin. 37, 7, 31.*

SARDĀCHĀTES, æ. m. (σαρδαχάτης) *A precious stone, a kind of agate, Plin. 37, 10, 54.*

[SARDĀNĀPĀLĪCUS, a, um. *Like Sardanapalus, effeminate, Sid.*]

SARDĀNĀPĀLUS, i. m. (Σαρδανάπαλος) *An effeminate king of Assyria, who set fire to his palace, and burned himself, together with his treasures, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101.*

SARDES [Sardis, Hor.], ium. f. (Σάρδεις) *The capital of Lydia, on the river Pactolus, the residence of Cræsus, Cic. Sen. 17.*

SARDI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Sardinia, notorious for their perfidy and venality; hence, prov.: Sardi venales, alius alio nequior, Cic. Fam. 7, 24.*

SARDĪĀNI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Sardis, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1.*

## SARRASTES

SARDĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sardis: S. balani, Plin. 15, 23, 25.*

SARDĪŪA, æ. f. (Σαρδόνιος, Sardinian) *An island near Italy, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1.*

[SARDĪŪANUS, a, um. *Sardinian, Varr. ap. Non.*]

SARDĪNIENSIS, e. *Sardinian: S. triumphus, for the reduction of Sardinia, Nep. Cat. 1.*

[SARDO, are. v. a. *To understand, acc. to Fest.*]

[SARDONIA HERBA. *A poisonous plant, Sol. 4.*]

[SARDONICUS RISUS. *A forced or convulsive laugh, LL.*]

[SARDŌNŪCHĀTUS, a, um. (sardonyx) *Adorned with a sardonyx, Mart. 2, 29.*]

SARDŌNŪX, ūchis. c. (σαρδόνυξ) *A precious stone, sardonyx, carnelian, Plin. 37, 6, 23.*

SARDOUS, a, um. (Σαρδός) *Sardinian: S. mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10.*

SARDUS, a, um. *Sardinian: S. triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12: — S. lapis, the carnelian (found in Sardinia).*

SARGUS, i. m. (σάργος) *A kind of sea-fish, much liked by the Romans, Plin. 9, 17, 30.*

SARI. n. (σάρι) *A shrub growing on the Nile, Plin. 13, 23, 45.*

SARISSA, æ. f. (σάρισα) *A long (Macedonian) lance or pike, Liv. 9, 19. — Gen.: A Macedonian: denominatio est, si quis Macedonas appellavit hoc modo: Non tam cito sarissæ Græcia potiti sunt, A. Her. 4, 32.*

SARISSŌPHŌROS, i. m. (σαρισσοφόρος) *A Macedonian lance-bearer, Liv. 36, 18.*

[SARMADACUS, i. See SAMARDACUS.]

SARMĀTÆ (Greek form, Saurōmātes, Plin.: and [Sauromates, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30.] — Sing. [Sarmāta, æ. A Sarmatian, Luc. 1, 430]: Sauromata, Plin. E. 10, 13.), ōrum. m. (Σαυρομάται) *Sarmatians, a people in modern Poland, Russia, and the adjoining countries, from the Vistula to the Don, Plin. 4, 12, 25.*

SARMĀTĪA, æ. f. *The country of the Sarmatæ, Plin. 4, 12, 25.*

[SARMĀTICE. adv. *Like the Sarmatians, Ov. Fr. 5, 12, 58.*]

SARMĀTĪCUS, a, um. *Sarmatian, Suet. Dom. 6.*

[SARMĀTIS, idis. f. (\*\*A Greek form, Sauromatides Amazones, Mel. 3, 5, 4.) *Sarmatian, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 82.*]

[SARMEN, inis. n. (sarpo) i. q. sarmentum. *Small twigs, brushwood, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 65.*]

SARMENTĪCIUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (sarmentum) *Of or belonging to small twigs, brushwood, or faggots: s. cinis, Col. 6, 26, 3: — [Subst. plur.: Sarmenticii, ōrum. m. The Christians, burnt with faggots, Tert.]*

SARMENTŌSUS, a, um. (sarmentum) *Full of twigs or thin branches: s. psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90.*

SARMENTUM, i. n. (sarpo) *A twig or thin branch of trees, plants, or vines, whether green or dry, such as was used for faggots (usually plur.), brushwood. \*\*I. Sing.: Col. 3, 10, 1. II. Plur.: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52. [Hence, Ital. sermento.]*

SARNUS, i. m. *A river of Campania, near Pompeii, now Sarno, Plin. 3, 5, 9.*

SARPĒDON, ōnis. m. [Gr. acc. Sarpedona, Gell.] (Σαρπηδών) *Son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia, slain before Troy by Patroclus, Cic. Div. 2, 10.*

[SARPO, sarptum. 3. v. a. *To cut or lop off, to clear, Fest.*]

[SARRA (Sura, Plaut.), æ. f. *The ancient name of Tyre, famous for its purple-dye, Enn. ap. Prob. Virg. G. 2, 506.*]

SARRĀCUM, i. n. *I. A kind of waggon for heavy loads, Cic. Pis. Fr. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21. [II. Meton. of the constellation Charles's Wain (Ursa Major), Juv. 5, 23.]*

SARRĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sarra. I. Tyrian: S. violæ, purple, Col. 9, 4, 4. [II. Meton.: Carthaginian, Sil. 6, 468.]*

SARRASTES, um. m. *A people of Campania, in the neighbourhood of the Sarnus, Virg. Æ. 7, 738.*

**\*\*SARRIO** (sario), ūi and ivi, itum. 4. v. a. *To rake or hoe*, Plin. 18, 21, 50.

**\*\*SARRITO** (sartio), ōnis. f. (sario) *Raking or hoeing*, Col. 2, 12, 1.

[**SARRITO**, are. *To hoe the surface, to rake*, ML. [Hence, Ital. *sarchiare*, Fr. *essarter*.]

**\*\*SARRITOR** (sartor), ōris. m. I. Prop.: *One who rakes or hoes*, Col. 2, 31, 1. [II. Fig.: *One who fosters*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3.]

**\*\*SARRITŌRIUS** (sarit.), a, um. (sario) *Of or belonging to hoeing or raking*: s. opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

**\*\*SARRITŪRA** (sarit.), æ. f. *A raking or hoeing*, Col. 2, 13, 2.

**SARRITUS**, a, um. *part. of sario*.

**SARSINA** (Sassina), æ. f. *A town of Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus (the modern name for it is the same)*, Mart. 9, 59.

**SARSINATES**, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Sarsina*, Plin. 3, 14, 19.

[**SARSINATIS** (Sass., Inscr.), e. *Of Sarsina*, Mart. 3, 58.]

**SARTAGO**, inis. f. I. Prop.: *Kitchen utensils or vessels*, Plin. 16, 11, 22. [II. Fig.: s. loquendi, a motley mixture, medley, mingled mass, Pers. 1, 79.]

[**SARTE** adv. "S pro integre.... Porphyrio ex Verrio et Festo in Auguralibus, inquit, libris ita est: Sane a que," ap. Charis.]

[1. **SARTOR**, ōris. m. (sarcio) *One who mends or repairs*, Non.]

2. **SARTOR**. *One who hoes or rakes*; see **SARRITOR**.

**\*\*1. SARTŪRA**, æ. f. (sarcio) *A mending, repairing*, Col. 4, 26, 2.

**\*\*2. SARTŪRA**, æ. f. (sario) *A hoeing*, Plin. 18, 27, 67.

**SARTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of sarcio. II. Adj.: *Mended, repaired, put in repair (only in the phrase sartus tectus, or more frequently in the neut. plur., sarta tecta, buildings in good repair)*. A) Prop.: sarta tecta... sartum tectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50: — s. tecta ædium sacrarum. B) Fig.: hoc mihi da, ut M' Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic. Fam. 13, 50, 2.

[**SAS**. *An old form for SUAS*.]

[**SASSINA** and **SASSINATIS**. See **SARSINA** and **SARSINATIS**.]

**SAT**. See **SATIS**.

**\*\*SATAGĒUS**, a, um. (satago) *Fretting, over-anxious*: ut istos satageas ac sibi molestos describam tibi, Sen. Ep. 98.

[**SATAGITO**, are. See **SATIS**, III. A).]

**SATAGO**, ere. See **SATIS**, III. B).

[**SATANARIA HERBA**. *A plant, called also peucedanos*, App.]

[**SĪTĀNAS**, æ. and **SĪTAN**, ind. m. (Saratāns and Sarātān) *Satan, an adversary, enemy*; the devil, Tert.]

**SATELLES**, itis. c. *One who guards the person of a prince, a life-guard*; plur., *attendance, retinue, train*. I. Prop. A) Administri et s. sex Nævii, Cic. Qu. 25: — ista, quæ modo Mago jactavit, Himilconi ceterisque Hannibalis satellitibus jam læta sunt, satellites, adherents, party, Liv. 23, 12. B) Meton. of similar attendants, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24.

II. Fig.: *An associate*: hominem natura non solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tamquam satellites attribuit ac nuncios, Cic. Leg. 1, 9. — *Frequently in a bad sense*: A partner in crime, an accomplice: stipatores corporis instituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: — s. scelus: — audacia s.: — voluptatum s.

[**SATELLITIUM**, ii. n. (satelles) *The guarding of a prince's person*; fig., *protection*, August.]

[**SĪTĀNTER** adv. *To satiety, sufficiently* [ad satietatem, affatim], App.]

**\*\*SĀTĪAS**, ātis. (sātis, ti.) f. (satis) *A sufficient number, sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness*. I. Gen.: 1142

agros invasere, frumentique ex inopia gravi s. facta, Sall. Fr. ap. Non. 172, 13. II. Esp. subject.: *Satiety, disgust*: s. (with tædium), Tac. A. 16, 16.

**\*\*SĀTĪĀTE** adv. *Sufficiently, abundantly* [ad satietatem, affatim]: tilia ignis et aeris habendo s. atque humoris temperate, Vitruv. 2, 9. — [Sup., Tert.]

**SĀTĪCŪLA**, æ. f. *A town of Campania*, Liv. 7, 32.

**\*\*SĀTĪCŪLĀNI**, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Saticula*, Liv. 27, 10.

**\*\*SĀTĪCŪLĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Saticula*: S. ager, Liv. 23, 14.

[**SĀTĪCŪLUS**, i. m. *An inhabitant of Saticula*, Virg. Æ. 7, 729.]

**SĀTĪĒTAS**, ātis. f. (satis) *A sufficient number or quantity, sufficiency, fulness*. \*I. Gen. in the plur.: quercus terrenis principiorum satietatibus abundans, parumque habens humoris et aeris, Vitruv. 2, 9. II. Esp. subst.: *Satisfied desire, a being satisfied, satiety; disgust, loathing*. A) Prop. 1) Cibi s. et fastidium aut subamara alqua re relevatur aut dulci mitigatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17: — facillime fugere satietatem. [2) Concr.: *Excrements*, Sol.] B) Fig.: difficile dictu est, quoniam causa sit, cur ea, quæ maxime sensus nostros impellunt voluptate et specie prima acerrime commovent, ab iis celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienemur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98: — thus, with fastidium: — ab hac hominum satietate nostri discedere: — s. mei: — s. provinciarum: — studiorum omnium a vita facit satietatem: — aurum s.: — ut varietas satietati occurreret: — similitudo est satietatis mater: — s. similitudinis. — Plur.: non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum s., Cic. Læl. 19.

**SATIN'** and **SATINE**. See **SATIS**.

1. **SĀTĪO**, i. v. a. (satis) *To fill sufficiently with food, to satiate, sate, satisfy*. I. Prop. A) Veniebat ad cenam, ut animo quieto satiaret desideria naturæ, satisfy, content, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25. \*B) Meton.: *To fill up, to provide sufficiently*: Tyrium colorem pelagio, to sate, Plin. 38, 62. II. Fig. A) *To satiate, content, satisfy*: in ejus corpore lacerando ac vexando quam animum s. non posset, oculos paverit, Cic. Phil. 11, 3: — neque expletur nec satiat cupiditatis sitis: — ad odium satianum: — s. libidines: — s. (populum) libertate: — funeribus s.: — nec s. poterat: — me s. potuit oratio: — s. delectatione. — Part. perf.: cupidus rerum talium odiosum fortasse et molestum est carere: satiat is vero et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: — esse satiatum. — [Poet. with genit.: Ov. M. 7, 808.] \*B) Esp. subject.: *To satiate, to disgust, to glut, cloy; in the pass., to be disgusted with any thing, to have enough of it*: primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, postea cognita facilitate contemnitur, Cic. de Or. 64: — horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque ii satientur, qui audient, fastidio similitudinis, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193.

2. **SĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (i. sero) *A sowing or planting*:

in jugero Leontini agri medimnum fere tritici seritur, perpetua atque æquabili satione, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47. — Plur.: ut aratores jugera sationum suarum profiterentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15.

**SATIRA**, æ. See **SATURA**, II.

**SĀTĪRĪCON**, i. n. *The title of a work by Petronius*.

[**SĀTĪRĪCUS** (from a confounding of the Roman satira with the Greek satyra, it is often written satyricus, but incorrectly; hence we even find it with the Greek neuter termination Satyricon), a, um. (satira) *Belonging to the Roman satire*, Lact. — Subst.: *Satiricus*, i. m. *A writer of satire*, Sid.]

[**SĀTĪRŌGRĀPHUS** (satyrogr.), i. m. (σατυρογράφος) *A writer of satire*, Sid.]

**SĀTIS**, abbrev. **SĀT** (satin', i. q. satiano). adj. and adv. *Enough (of any thing), sufficient, so as to suffice, so that no more is wanting (objectively)* [affatim, so that one likes no more, subjectively]. I. Adj. A) *Satis*. 1) S. est tibi in te, s. in legibus, s. in mediocribus amicitias præci.



dium, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 24:—s. habere:—s. consilium habere:—animo istuc s. est, auribus non s., Cic. de Or. 63:—quod esset s.:—in quo Apelles pictores quoque eos peccare dicebat, qui non sentirent, quid esset s., Cic. de Or. 22, 73:—avidior quam s. est:—plus quam a. doleo:—r. esse deberet, si:—s. superque habere dicit, quod sibi ab arbitrio tribuatur, Cic. R. Com. 4, 11. 2) S. est (habeo), credo, with an inf.; or a subjective or objective clause: s. est ceteris artificibus perficiendis tantummodo similem esse hominis, et id quod tradatur... posse percipere animo, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127:—s. erat respondere:—negative: nec vero habere virtutem s. est, nisi utare, Cic. Rep. 1, 2. —\*\*With inf. perf.: quod hactenus ostendisse s. est, Quint. 6, 3, 62:—negative: non s. credunt excipisse quas relicta erant, Quint. 2, 1, 2. 3) With genit.: ea amicitia non s. habet firmitatis, Cic. Lael. 5, 19:—temporis s.:—s. superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum. \*B) Sat: 1) Tantum quantum s. est, Cic. de Sen. 14, 48:—[2] S. est (habeo, credo) with an inf., or a subjective or objective clause, Ov. Her. 12, 75. 3) With genit., Plant. Amph. prol. 79.]

II. Ad. A) Satis. 1) With verbs: qui si unus s. omnia consequi posset, Cic. Rep. 1, 34:—ut s. ostenderit:—contra Epicurum s. superque dictum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2. 2) With adj.: s. multa restant, Cic. Rep. 2, 44:—s. instructum:—fairly, pretty well, tolerably (like the Fr. assez): videor mihi nostrum illam consularem exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam s. bonorum, habere firmissimum, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 4. 3) With adverbs or adverbial expressions: quas in nostris rebus non s. honeste, in amicorum fiunt honestissime, Cic. Lael. 16, 57:—s. bene (like the Fr. assez bien), well enough, i. e. pretty well, pretty fairly, tolerably: a quo (Catone) quum quaereretur, "Quid maxime in re familiari expediret?" respondit: Bene pascere, "Quid secundum?" S. bene pascere, "Quid tertium?" Male pascere, "Quid quartum?" Arare, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89. B) Sat. [1] With verbs, Plant. Aul. 3, 6, 25. [2] With adj.: te pugna Cannensis accusatorem s. bonum fecit, Cic. R. Am. 32, 89:—[like the Fr. assez] pretty fairly, tolerably well: quas tum opera officii potuerant, laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam s. bonis, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1:—thus, s. bonus denotes rather less than bonus:—s. literatus with nec infacetus. [3] With adv., Plant. Capt. 4, 2, 12. C) Comp., satis: More satisfactory; hence gen., better, more serviceable, more proper.

1) Adj. s. est, with a subjective clause: repertus est nemo, qui mori diceret s. esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36:—[In a positive signification; It conduces, it profits or avails, Plant. Truc. 5, 36.] [2] Adv. with a verb; Rather, sooner [potius, Varr.] III. Observe the following phrases. [A] Sat ago (satago): To have enough to do with any thing, to have one's hands full of it, Plant. Bacch. 4, 3, 23. B) Satis ago or sat ago (satago) [1] To satisfy a creditor, to pay, Plant. Asin. 2, 4, 34. [2] To have enough to do with any thing, to have one's hands full of it. a) Satis ago, impers.: pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen s., Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9. \*\*b) Sat ago (satago): postquam equites vim hostium sustinere non poterant... Caesar alteram aliam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, A. B. Afr. 78, 7. \*\*c) To take great pains with any thing, to be very busy in doing any thing, to be much engaged about: (Domitius) Afer venuste Mallium Suram multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, manus jactantem... non agere dixit, sed satagere:—est enim dictum per se urbanum satagere, Quint. 6, 3, 54; also Act.: interea haec satagens, carrying on busily, Petr. S. 137, 10. C) Satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero: To receive or have, to give, to demand, to offer, a sufficient security: s. accipio, Cic. Qu. 13, 44:—s. do (satisdo), Cic. Qu. 13, 44. Hence: Satisdato. By way of bail, security, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 16, 3. D) Satis facio or satisfacio. [Pass., satisfacitur, Varr. ap. Prisc.] To give satisfaction, to satisfy, content.

1) Gen. a) With dat.: s. Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53:—s. alicui petenti:—s. deo pie et caste:—s. domino vel populo:—s. reipublicae:—omnibus s.:—causae atque officio s. facere:—s. officio meo, s. illorum voluntati factum esse:—s. gravibus seriisq; rebus:—s. vitae:—et naturae et legibus s.:—s. nostrae conjunctioni amoris facturum:—crudelitati s. fiat:—s. superque istorum studiis esse factum. b) With in alq

re: qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, Cic. de Or. 31, 109:—s. in historia:—s. in jure civili:—s. in omni genere. c) Absol.: quomobrem tandem non satisfacit? Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15. 2) a) To satisfy a creditor (either by payment or by giving security, etc.): pecunia petitur ab Hermippo: Hermippus ab Heraclide petit, ipse tamen Fufius satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic. Fl. 20, 47:—[With genit. of the thing, Dig.] b) To give satisfaction, to make reparation or amends. a) With dat.: acceperam jam ante Caesaris literas, ut mihi s. paterer a te... ita praedicabas, te non existimare, nisi illum interfecisset, umquam mihi pro tuis in me injuriis s. esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 2, 20. b) Absol.: in qua civitate legatus populi Romani alqa ex parte violatus sit, nisi publice s. factum sit, ei civitati bellum indici atque inferri solere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31. [Hence, Ital. assai, Fr. assez.]

[SÄTISACCEPTIO or SATIS ACCEPTIO, önis. f. (satis-accipio) A receiving of security or bail, Dig.]

SATISDATIO or SATIS DATIO, önis. f. A giving or offering of security or bail, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 2.

SATISDATO. See SATIS, III. C).

\*\*SÄTISDATOR, öris. m. A security, i. e. person that gives security or bail, a guarantee, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45.

SATISDO. See SATIS, III. C).

SATISFACIO. See SATIS, III. D).

SÄTISFACTIO, önis. f. (satisfacio) [I. A satisfying of a creditor by giving security, Dig.] II. Satisfaction, i. e. apology, excuse: hic tu me etiam insimulas nec satisfactionem meam accipis, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1:—ne alqd s. levitatis habere videatur.

SATIUS. See SATIS, II. C).

\*\*SÄTIVUS, a, um. (1. sero) Sown or planted [agrestis, silvestris, wild]: s. morus, Plin. 24, 13, 73.—Neut. plur. sativa [silvestria], Plin. 19, 12, 60.

SÄTOR, öris. m. (1. sero) A sower, planter. I. Prop. A) Cic. N. D. 2, 34. [B] Poet. meton.: One who begets, a father, Virg. Aë. 1, 254. \*\*II. Fig.: One who sows; an author, creator, originator: s. litis, Liv. 21, 6.

\*\*SÄTÖRIVS, a, um. (1. sero) Of or belonging to sowing or planting: s. trimodia, Col. 2, 9, 9.

\*\*SÄTRAPĒA, æ. f. (satrapela) The government of a satrap, satrapy, Plin. 6, 20, 23.

\*\*SÄTRAPES, is. Plur. SATRAPÆ. m. (satrapēs) (a Persian word) The governor of a province in Persia, a satrap, Nep. Paus. 1, 2.

SATRAPIA, æ. f. q. satrapea.

[SATRAPIS, pis. I. q. satrapes, Sid.]

\*\*SATRICĀNI, örum. m. The inhabitants of Satrium, Liv. 9, 12.

SATRĪCUM, i. n. A town of Latium, on the Via Appia, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

[SÄTULLO, are. v. a. (satallus) To satiate, Varr. ap. Non.]

[SÄTULLUS, a, um. (satur) Sated, full, Varr.]

SÄTUR, ūra, ūrum. (satis) I. A) 1) Full of food, sated, that has eaten enough, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77. [2] With abl., Ov. M. 2, 120. \*\*3) With genit., in the Comp., agnus s. lactis, Col. 7, 4, 8. \*\*B) Meton.: Of inanimate things. 1) Of colour: Strong, deep, full: s. color, Plin. 37, 10, 61. [2] Gen.: Rich, full, abundant, Virg. G. 3, 214. 3) Fat, fattened, well fed, Mart. 11, 52. \*\*II. Fig.: Rich, copious, in contradistinction to what is simple or meagre: nec satura jejuna, nec grandia minute, nec item contra (dicet), sed erit rebus ipsis par et equalis oratio, Cic. de Or. 36.

1. SÄTŪRA, æ. f. (sc. lanx) [I. Originally, a plate filled with various kinds of fruit, a dish of fruit; hence, food made of various ingredients, a mixture, medley, ooglio; hence, meton.

per saturam, mixed, mingled, all in a heap.] II. Sātūra and Sātira, æ. f. Satire, i. e. a kind of poetry peculiar to the Romans (entirely different from the Greek satyre), of a dramatical and afterwards of a didactic kind; it was introduced by Ennius in a poetic form, and was subsequently cultivated by Lucilius, Horace, Persius, and Juvenal.

2. SATURÆ PALUS. A lake of Latium, unknown to us; perhaps a part of the palus Pontina, Virg. Æ. 7, 801.

[SATURABILIS. χορηατικός, Gloss.]

[SĀTŪRĀMEN, īnis. n. (saturō) A satiating, saturating, P. Nol.]

[SATURATIM. κατακόπως, Gloss.]

[SĀTŪRĀTIO, ōnis. f. I. A saturating, saturation, August.]

II. In Chem.: That condition of a binary compound wherein the elements are combined in such proportions as render impracticable their combination with an additional quantity of either, NL.]

[SĀTŪRĀTOR, ōris. m. One who saturates, August. (doubtful)]

\*\*SĀTŪRATUS, a, um. I. Part. of saturō. II. Adj.: Of colour; Strong, full, deep: color in his plumage a, Plin. 21, 8, 22.

SĀTŪRĒIA, æ. f. [Plur.: Sātūrēia, ōrum, Ov.] The rustic name of cunila, savory, Plin. 19, 8, 50.

[SĀTŪRĒIĀNUS, a, um. Relating to a certain district of Appulia; hence, poet. Appulian, Hor. S. 1, 6, 59.]

\*SĀTŪRĪTAS, ātis. f. (satur) The state of being saturated, satiety, fulness. [I. Prop.: Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35.] II. Meton. \*1) Of colours; Fulness, depth, Plin. 9, 39, 64. 2) Abundance, copiousness: s. copiaque rerum omnium quæ ad victum hominum pertinent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56. \*\*3) Concr.: Animal excrements, Plin. 10, 33, 49.

SĀTŪRNĀLĪA, ōrum, ūbus. A festival in honour of Saturn, celebrated yearly, for several days from the 17th of December; the Saturnalia, Cic. Att. 5, 20: — \*\*S. prima, the first day of the Saturnalia, Liv. 30, 36: — S. secunda, tertia, the second, third day of the same, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1.

[SĀTŪRNĀLĪCIUS or -TIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Saturnalia: S. tributum, a present which it was the custom to send on the Saturnalia, Mart. 10, 17.]

[SĀTŪRNĀLIS, e. Of or belonging to Saturn: S. festum.]

SĀTŪRNĪA, æ. f. [I. Juno, Ov. F. 1, 265.] II. A town of Latium, said to have been built by Saturn on the Tarpeian mount, where Rome was afterwards built, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

[SĀTŪRNIGĒNA, æ. m. (Saturnus-gigno) A descendant of Saturn, i. e. Jupiter, Aus.]

SĀTŪRNĪNUS, i. m. A Roman surname: e. g. L. Appuleius S., a tribune of the people (A. U. C. 654), with C. Servilius Glaucia, who was condemned for high treason, Cic. R. Perd. 6.

1. SATURNIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Saturn: S. stella, the planet Saturn, Cic. Rep. 6, 17.

[2. SATURNIUS, ii. m. I. Jupiter, Ov. M. 8, 705. II. Pluto, Ov. M. 5, 420. III. Plur.: Saturnii, ōrum. The inhabitants of the town Saturnia, acc. to Fest.]

SĀTŪRNUS [Saturnus, acc. to Fest., doubtful], i. m. Saturn: according to the reign, the most ancient king of Latium; he came to Italy in the reign of Junus, and was worshipped as the god of agriculture, and of social life, identified with the Greek Χρόνος: Saturni stella, the planet Saturn, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52.

SĀTŪRO. 1. v. a. (satur) To make fat, to fatten. I. Prop. A) Ea (animalia) quæ paulo ante nata sunt, sine magistro duce natura mammas appetunt earumque uberitate saturantur, Cic. N. D. 4, 51, 128. \*\*B) Meton. gen.: To fill with any thing, to provide richly or copiously, to satisfy, satiate: s. novalia stercore, Col. 2, 9, 15. II. Fig. A) Mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: — homines s. honoribus: — saturavit se sanguine civium: — crudelitatem s., to satisfy. [B) Esp.

subjectively for satiare: To fill so as to produce disgust or loathing, to cloy, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 18.]

1. SATUS, a, um. part. of 1. Sero.

2. SĀTUS, ūs. m. (1. Sero) A sowing or planting, abstr. I. Prop. A) Herbam asperam, credo (sc. exstintis), avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. Div. 2, 32: — vitium ortus, s. B) Meton.: A begetting, producing: a primo satu, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: — Jovis satu: — conceptu et satu. \*\*II. Fig. concr.: Seed: cultura animi philosophia est: hæc extrahit vitia radicitus et præparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5.

[SĀTŪRĪASTA, is. f. (σατυρίστας) Morbi genus, quum nimia tetigine virile membrum erigitur, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.]

\*\*1. SĀTŪRĪCUS, a, um. (σατυρός) I. Of or belonging to the satyrs, in the manner of satyrs: s. signa, i. e. images in the shape of satyrs, Plin. 19, 4, 19.

II. Of or belonging to the Greek satire: s. genus scenarum (with tragicum and comicum), Vitr. 5, 8.

2. SĀTŪRĪCŪS, a, um. i. q. satiricus. Of or belonging to the Roman satire.

SĀTŪRĪON, ii. n. (σατύριον) A plant, male orchis, Plin. 26, 10, 62. — \*\*A potion prepared from this plant, Petr. S. 8, 4.

SĀTŪRĪSCUS, i. m. (σατυρίσκος) A little satyr, Cic. Div. 1, 20.

SĀTŪRĪ, ōrum. (Σάτυροι) I. The Satyrs; a kind of semi-deities, with goats' feet, supposed to inhabit woods and forests, Cic. N. D. 3, 17: — Sing.: Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60. [II. Like the Greek Σάτυρος: Satyre, a stage-play in which satyrs were introduced, Hor. A. P. 235.]

SĀTŪRŪS, i. m. (σάτυρος) A kind of ape, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

\*SAUCĪĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A wounding: et s. quæretur, cum fugam factam esse constabit? Cic. Cæc. 15, 43.

[SAUCĪĒTAS, ātis. f. (saucius) A hurting; illness, C. Aur.]

\*SAUCĪO. 1. v. a. (saucius) To wound, hurt, injure. I. Prop. A) 1) Lictor istius occidit, servi nonnulli vulnerantur, ipse Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: — nemo sauciatur. \*2) Esp.: To kill: meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, has stubbed, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 1. \*\*B) Meton.: Of the cultivation of the soil: s. terræ summam partem levi vomere, Col. 2, 2, 23: — [s. se, to get intoxicated, to intoxicate one's self, Enn. ap. Fulg.] [II. Fig. Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30.]

SAUCĪUS, a, um. Wounded, hurt, injured. I. Prop. A) Videmus ex acie efferri sæpe saucios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: — \*\*With the Greek construction: jam vulgatum actis quoque s. pectus, Quint. 9, 3, 17. B) Meton. Gen.: Weakened, debilitated, injured. 1) Of living creatures: gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. [2) Of things without life, Ov. M. 1, 102.] II. Fig.: Hurt, troubled, grieved, vexed: subesse nescio quid opinionis incommoda sauciumque ejus animum inessidisse quasdam odiosas suspiciones, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1. [With genit.: App.]

SAURĪON, i. n. (σαύριον) Mustard, Plin. 19, 8, 54.

SAURĪTIS, is. f. (σαυρίτης) A precious stone, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

SAUROCTŌNOS, i. m. (σαυροκτόνος) The Lizard-killer, a surname of Apollo; hence, the name of a statue by Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

SAUROMATÆ, etc. See SARMATÆ, etc.

[SAVILLUM, i. n. (suavis) A cheesecake, Cat.]

SAVIO, etc. See SUAVIO, etc.

SAXA, æ. m. A surname of L. Decidius, an adherent of Cæsar, Cæs. B. C. 1, 66, 2.

SAXĀTĪLIS, e. (saxum) That is or dwells among rocks: s. pisces, found near rocks, on the rocks, Col. 8, 16, 8; Absol.: Saxatiles, Cels. 2, 18.

\*SAXĒTUM, i. n. (saxum) *A rocky place: quod est tam asperum s., in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: — Plur. (al. saxosa), Col. 5, 10, 9.*

\*\*SAXĒUS, a, um. (saxum) *Of rock or stone, rocky, stony. I. Prop. A) S. est verruca in summo montis vertice, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 48. [B] Meton.: As hard as a rock or stone, App.] II. Fig.: Unfeeling: quem (Isæum) nisi cognoscere concupiscis, s. ferreusque es, Plin. E. 2, 3, 7.*

[SAXIĀLIS, e. (saxum) *Of rock or stone, rocky, stony, Front.]*

[SAXIFER, ēra, ērum. (saxum-fero) *That bears stone, V. Fl.]*

[SAXIFICUS, a, um. (saxum-facio) *That turns into stone, petrifying, Ov. M. 5, 217.]*

\*\*SAXIFRĀGUS, a, um. (saxum-frango) *That breaks rocks or stones: s. adiantum, which breaks stones in the body, Plin. 22, 21, 30.*

[SAXIGĒNUS, a, um. (saxum-gigno) *Sprung or born from a rock or stone, Prud.]*

[SAXITĀS, ātis. f. (saxum) *The nature of rock, C. Aur.]*

SAXŌNES, um. m. *The Saxons, Amm. 27, 8: — Sing.: a Saxon, Claud. — [Hence, Ital. Sassone; Fr. Saxon, onne.]*

[SAXŌSITĀS, ātis. f. (saxosus) *The nature of rock, C. Aur.]*

\*\*SAXŌSUS (saxuosus), a, um. (saxum) *Full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony: s. Euphrates, Plin. 5, 24, 20: — Plur.: Saxōsa, ōrum. n. Rocky or stony places: piscium genera alia planis gaudent, alia saxosis, Quint. 5, 10, 21.*

\*SAXŪLUM, i. n. (saxum) *A little rock: ut Ithacam illam, in asperissimis saxulis tamquam nidulum affixam, immortalitati anteponeret, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196.*

SAXUM, i. n. *Any unheven hard stone, a rock, a piece of rock, a crag. I. Gen.: in glebis aut saxis aut fustibus alqm de fundo præcipitem egeris, Cic. Cæc. 21, 60.*

II. Esp. A) *The Tarpeian rock, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 2. B) A superior kind of chalk (creta Cimolia), Plin. 35, 17, 57. C) Saxa Rubra. See RUBER, II.: — [Hence, Ital. sasso.]*

SCĀBELLUM (also scabillum), i. n. (scamnum) [I. *A little bench, footstool, Varr.] II. Meton.: A stringed instrument, played by the pressure of the foot, used esp. on the stage, Cic. Cæl. 27.*

\*\*SCĀBER, bra, brum. *Rough, not smooth. I. Prop. A) Gen.: Suet. Aug. 79: — Comp., s. arbor myrrhæ junipero, Plin. 12, 15, 34. B) Esp.: Scabby: s. genæ, Plin. 20, 22, 87. [II. Fig.: Macr.]*

[SCĀBĪDUS, a, um. (scabies) *Scabby. I. Prop.: M. Emp. II. Fig.: Tert.]*

\*SCĀBĪES, em. e. f. (scabo) *Roughness, want of smoothness. \*\*I. Prop. [A] Gen.: Virg. G. 2, 220. B) Esp.: The scab, itch, mange, Cels. 5, 28, 16: — s. verticulosa, pustulosa, NL.] — [Scabies, personified as a deity, Prud.]*

II. Fig.: *An itching sensation, an itching, a strong desire: cujus (voluptatis) blanditiis corrupti, quæ natura bona sunt, qui a dulcedine hac et scabie carent, non cernimus satis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17.*

[SCĀBĪLLĀRĪ, ōrum. m. (scabillum) *Players on the scabellum, Inscr.]*

SCABILLUM, i. See SCABELLUM.

[SCĀBĪŪLA, æ. f. (scabies) *The itch, scab, August.]*

\*\*SCĀBĪŪSUS, a, um. (scabies) I. *Rough, not smooth: s. corallium, Plin. 32, 2, 11. II. Scabby, itchy: s. anguli (oculorum), Plin. 29, 2, 10.*

\*\*SCĀBĪTŪDO, īnis. f. (scabies) *An itching sensation, an itching (fig.), Petr. S. 99, 2.*

\*\*SCĀBO, scābi. 3. v. a. *To scratch, rub; to scratch off: s. aures, Plin. 11, 48, 108.*

\*\*SCABRĀTUS, a, um. (scaber) *Made rough: s. vitis, made rough by pruning with a blunt knife, Col. 4, 24, 22.*

[SCABRĒDO, ōnis. f. (scaber) *Roughness of the skin, scabiness, App.]*

1145

[SCABRES, is. f. (scaber) *The scab, the itch, Varr. ap. Non.]*

[SCABRĪDUS, a, um. (scaber) *Rough, Ven.]*

\*\*SCABRĪTĪA, æ. and SCABRĪTĪES, em. e. f. (scaber) I. *Roughness, want of smoothness: s. digitorum, Plin. 34, 13, 34. II. The scab, itch, Col. 7, 5, 8.*

[SCABRŌSUS, a, um. (scaber) *Rough, not smooth, Prud.]*

[SCÆA PORTA, æ. f. (Σκαία πύλα) *A gate of Troy, the western gate, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 31. — Plur. after the Greek: Scææ portæ, Virg. Æ. 2, 612; and simply Scææ, Aus.]*

SCÆNA, æ. See SCENA.

[1. SCÆVA, æ. f. *An omen taken from the observation of the heavens (on the left), Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 39.]*

[2. SCÆVA, æ. m. (scævus) *Left-handed, Dig.]*

3. SCÆVA, æ. m. *A Roman surname; e. g. D. Junius Brutus S., a consul (A. U. C. 429), Liv. 10, 43. — Cassius S., an adherent of Cæsar, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3.*

[SCÆVITAS, ātis. f. (scævus) I. *Awkwardness, clumsiness, Gell. II. Misfortune, an unfortunate event, App.]*

SCÆVŪLA (Scævūla), æ. m. *A surname of Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsena, in order to kill him; and, when detected, thrust his right hand into the fire, Cic. Sest. 21, 48; hence this became a common surname in the gens Mucia: thus, P. Mucius S., a consul (A. U. C. 621), a friend of Tiberius Gracchus, Cic. Ac. 2, 5. — Q. Mucius S., an augur and lawyer in the time of Cicero, son-in-law of C. Lælius, Cic. Læl. 1.*

\*\*SCÆVUS, a, um. (by the digamma, from σκαός) *Left, that is on the left. I. Prop.: s. itinera portarum, from the left side, Vit. 1, 5. [II. Fig. A) Awkward, stupid, silly, perverse, Gell. B) Unpropitious, unfavourable, contrary, App. — Sup., id.]*

SCĀLÆ, ārum. (sometimes sing. scala, æ. Cela.) f. (scando)

I. *A ladder, staircase, flight of stairs, Cic. Mil. 15, 40. [II. Poet. meton.: Steps, Mart. 7, 20.] [Hence, Ital. scala, Fr. escalier and échelle.]*

\*\*SCĀLĀRĪA, ium. n. [sing.: scalare, is. n. Inscr.] *A staircase, Vit. 5, 6.*

[SCĀLĀRĪ, ōrum. m. (scalæ) *Staircase- or ladder-makers, Inscr.]*

\*\*SCĀLĀRIS, e. (scalæ) *Of or belonging to a staircase, ladder, or steps: s. forma, Vit. 5, 6.*

SCALDIS, is. m. (acc. Scaldem) *The river Scheldt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 33, 3.*

[SCĀLENUS, a, um. (σκαληνός) I. *Unequal, of unequal sides, Aus. II. Anat. subst.: Scalenus, i. m. An irregular triangular muscle of the neck: s. anterior: — s. medius, NL.]*

SCALMUS, i. m. (σκαλμός) *A piece of wood in which an oar works, a thowl, rowlock, Cic. Brut. 53; venit (Canius) mature: scalmum nullum videt, not any vestige or trace of boats, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.*

SCALPELLUM, i. n. [masc., scalpellus, i. Cels.] (scalprum) *A surgical instrument for cutting, a little knife, a lancet, scalpel: non est ea medicina, quum sanæ parti corporis s. adhibetur, Cic. Sest. 65.*

SCALPER, ri. m. I. q. scalprum, Cels.

SCALPO, psi, ptum. 3. v. a. I. *Prop.: To cut, grave, carve; to scrape, scratch: ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos ac tibiæ apta manus est admotione digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. [II. Fig.: To tickle, Pers. 1, 20.] [Hence, Ital. scalpfire.]*

\*\*SCALPRĀTUS, a, um. (scalprum) *Furnished with a sharp edge, made for cutting: s. ferramentum, Col. 9, 15, 9.*

\*\*SCALPRUM, i. n. (scalpo) *An instrument for cutting or carving, a knife, a chisel, Liv. 27, 49.*

\*\*SCALPTOR, ōris. m. (scalpo) *One who cuts with a chisel, Vell. 1, 17, 4.*

7 G

[SCALPTORIUM, ii. n. (scalpo) *I. q. scalprum*, Mart. 14, 83.]  
**\*\*SCALPTŪRA**, æ. f. (scalpo) *I. A carving or graving on stone: s. gemmarum*, Plin. 37, 7, 30:—*Plur.*: Plin. 37, 10, 63. *II. Concr.: Carved work, a figure graven*: Zophori scalpturis ornati, Vitruv. 4, 1.  
**\*\*SCALPTŪRĀTURA**, i. n. (scalptura) *Carved work, work with carved ornaments*, Plin. 36, 25, 61.  
[SCALPTŪRIGO (scalpurigo), inis. f. (scalpturio) *A scratching, scraping, rubbing*, Sol.]  
[SCALPTŪRIO (scalpurio), Non.], ire. v. n. (scalpo) *To scratch, scrape, rub*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8.]  
**SCĀMANDER**, dri. m. (Σκάμανδρος) *I. A river of Troas*, Plin. 5, 30, 33. *II. A freedman of C. and L. Fabricius*, Cic. Cluent. 16.  
**\*\*SCAMBUS**, a, um. (σκαμβός) *Bow-legged*, Suet. Oth. 12. (*Pure Latin, varus.*)  
[SCĀMELLUM, i. n. *I. q. scamillus*, Prisc.]  
**\*\*SCĀMILLUS**, i. m. (scamnum) *A little bench, foot-stool: s. impares, unequal projections on columns*, Vitruv. 3, 3.  
[SCAMMA; ātis. n. (σκάμμα) *I. Prop.: A place set apart for wrestling in the palestra*, C. Aur. *II. Fig.: A place for combat; a contest, struggle*, Tert.]  
**SCAMMŌNEA**, æ. f. *I. q. scammonia*, Cic. Div. 1, 10.  
[SCAMMŌNEUM, i. n. *I. q. scammonia*, Cat.]  
**SCAMMŌNĪA**, æ. f. (σκαμμωνία) *Scammony (Convulvulus s., Fam. Convulvaceæ)*, Plin. 26, 8, 58.  
**SCAMMŌNĪTES**, æ. m. (σκαμμωνίτης, sc. olvos) *Wine seasoned with scammony*, Plin. 14, 16, 19.  
**SCAMMŌNĪUM**, ii. n. *I. q. scammonia*, Plin. 26, 8, 38.  
[SCAMNĀTUS, a, um. (scamnum) *In Land-surveying: a. ager, that has furrows running from west to east*, LL.]  
**\*\*SCAMNUM**, i. n. (scando) *A little bench, foot-stool. I. Gen.: A bench, seat*, Cels. 2, 15. *II. Esp. A) In Agric.: A bank or ridge of earth, soil left unploughed in a ploughed field*, Plin. 18, 19, 49. [B) *In Land-surveying: The breadth of a field [opp. 'striga,' the length]*, LL.]  
[SCANDĀLĪZO. 1. v. a. (σκανδαλίζω) *To tempt to evil*, Tert.]  
[SCANDĀLUM, i. n. (σκανδαλον) *A stumbling-block, offence. I. Prop.: Prud. II. Fig.: Inducement to evil or sin, Tert. Hence, Fr. escandale.*]  
**SCANDĪA**, æ. f. *A large and fertile island in the north of Europe; according to some Zealand, and according to others the province Schonen*, Plin. 4, 16, 30.  
**SCANDĪNĀVĪA**, æ. f. *I. q. Scandia*, Plin. 4, 13, 27.  
**SCANDĪNŌVĪA**, æ. f. *I. q. Scandinavia*, Mel. 3, 6, 7.  
**SCANDIX**, icis. f. (σκανδική) *A kind of plant, chervil (Scandix cerefolium, Fam. Umbelliferae)*, Plin. 21, 15, 65.  
**\*\*SCANDO**, di, sum. 3. v. a. and n. *I. Act.: To mount, ascend, climb, get up. A) Prop.: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant*, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17. [B) *Fig.: Hor. O. 2, 16, 21.—Gramm.: s. versus, to scan*, Claud.]  
**\*\*II. Neut.: To mount, climb, rise, ascend. A) Prop. 1) Scandenti circa ima labor est: ceterum quantum processeris, Quint. 12, 10, 78. 2) *Meton.: Of inanimate things: in tecta jam silvæ scandunt*, Plin. 15, 14, 14. B) *Fig.: suadere etiam Prisco, ne supra principem scanderet*, Tac. H. 4, 8.  
**\*\*SCANDŪLA** (scindula), æ. f. (scando) *A thin board used to cover houses, a shingle; usually, plur., the boards of a roof, so called because of their ascending in the shape of steps or a ladder*, Plin. 16, 10, 15. [*Hence, Fr. échandole.*]  
[SCANDŪLĀCA, æ. f. *A weed, a parasite, acc. to Fest.*]  
[SCANDŪLĀRIS, e. (scandula) *Of or belonging to the boards of a roof*, App.]  
[SCANDŪLĀRĪUS, ii. m. (scandula) *One who covers a roof*, Dig.]  
**\*\*SCANSĪLIS**, e. (scando) *That may be climbed. I. Prop.: s. ficus*, Plin. 17, 11, 16. *II. Fig.: s. lex annorum*, 1146**

*the advancing, as it were step by step, to a certain age or period of life*, Plin. 7, 49, 50.  
**\*\*SCANSĪO**, ōnis. f. (scando) *A climbing. [I. Prop.: Varr.] II. Fig.: s. sonorum, a musical scale*, Vitruv. 6, 1:—*[Gramm.: The metrical reading of a verse, a scanning, Beda.]*  
**\*\*SCANSŌRĪUS**, a, um. (scando) *Of or belonging to climbing: s. genus machinarum*, Vitruv. 10, 1.  
**\*\*SCANTĪANUS**, a, um. *Called after one Scantius*, Scantian, Plin. 15, 14, 15.  
**SCANTINĪUS** (Scātinūs), i. m. *I. A Roman name: e. g. P. S., a pontifex*, Liv. 23, 21. *II. Called after Scantinius, a tribune of the people, Lex Scantinia de nefanda Venere*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3.  
1. **SCANTĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name; e. g. Scantia*, æ. (violated by Clodius), Cic. Mil. 27, 75.  
2. **SCANTĪUS**, a, um. *Scantian: S. silva, in Campania*, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3.  
**SCĀPHA**, æ. f. (σκάφη) *I. A small sailing-vessel, a boat, skiff, bark*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154. *II. In Surgery: A kind of bandage.—The cavity in the external ear between the helix and the antihelix*, NL.]  
**\*\*SCĀPHE**, ēs. f. (σκάφη) *A concave sun-dial*, Vitruv. 9, 9.  
**\*\*SCĀPHĪUM**, ii. n. (σκαφίον) *\*\*I. Gen.: A vessel in the shape of a boat, a basin*, Vitruv. 8, 1. *II. Esp. A) A cup or goblet like a boat*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17. [B) *A chamber-pot*, Mart. 11, 11. C) *A concave sun-dial*, M. Cap.]  
[SCĀPHŪLA, æ. f. (scapha) *A little boat, wherry, skiff*, Veg.]  
**SCAPTĒSŪLA** (Scaptensula), æ. f. (Σκαπτησούλα) *A town of Thrace, famous for its silver mines*, Lucr. 6, 811.  
**SCAPTĪA**, æ. f. *A town of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9: **\*\*after it was named the Scaptia Tribus**, Liv. 8, 17. — *Hence, Scaptiensis tribules*, Suet. Aug. 40.  
**SCĀPŪLA**, æ. m. *I. A Roman surname. A) An adherent of Pompey, a fomentor of the Spanish war*, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 1. B) *A certain usurer in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Qu. 4, 17. *II. Named after Scapula: Horti Scapulani*, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 4.  
**\*\*SCĀPŪLĒ**, ārum. f. *I. The shoulder-blades, shoulders (of men and animals)*, Cels. 8, 1. *II. Meton. A) The back*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 12. B) *Of inanimate objects: s. machinæ, the upper arms*, Vitruv. 10, 3.  
**\*\*SCĀPUS**, i. m. (σκάρος, Dor. for σκήπτρον) *A shaft, shank, stalk, trunk, beam, pillar, stem*, Plin.; Varr.: Vitruv.; Lucr. [*In Bot.: A scape, i. e. a stem which springs from the root, and bears flowers and fruit, but not leaves, as in the primrose, cowslip, etc.* NL.]  
**SCĀRĀBĒUS**, i. m. (σκαρᾶβειος from σκαρᾶβος) *A beetle*, Plin. 11, 28, 34. [*Hence, Ital. scarafaggio, Fr. scarabée.*]  
[SCARDĪA, æ. f. *A kind of herb, i. q. aristolochia*, App.]  
**\*\*SCĀRĪFĪCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *I. A scratching, making a slight incision in the bark of a tree*, Plin. 17, 27, 42. *II. In Surg.: A method of making an incision, scarification (in cupping)*, NL.]  
**\*\*SCĀRĪFĪCO** (scarifo, Col.). [*pass.: Scārifio, Scrib.*] *1. v. a. (σκαρῖφωμαι) To scratch, make a slight incision, scarify: s. gingivas*, Plin. 32, 7, 26:—*s. dolorem, to remove pain by making an incision.*  
**SCĀRĪTIS**, idis. f. (σκαρίτης) *A precious stone of the colour of the fish called scarus*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.  
[SCARLATĪNA, æ. f. *Scarlet fever*, NL.]  
**SCĀRUS** [scārus, Enn. ap. App.], i. m. (σκάρος) *A sea-fish regarded as a great delicacy by the Romans; according to some, Labrus tinca L.*, Plin. 9, 17, 29.  
**\*\*SCĀTEBRA**, æ. f. (scateo) *A springing or gushing forth of water: s. fontium*, Plin. 5, 1, 1.  
**\*\*SCĀTĒO**, ēre. [scatit, Lucr.] v. n. *To gush or spring forth, to bubble up.* [*I. Prop.: Lucr. 6, 892.*] *II.*

**Meton.** (i. q. abundare) A) *To be plentiful, to abound:* cuniculi scatent in Hispania Balearibusque, Plin. 8, 53, 83. B) *With abl. To overflow with, to be full of, to abound in any thing.* 1) *Prop.* A) *With abl.* arx (Corinthe) in altitudinem edita, scatens fontibus, Liv. 45, 28. [b] *With genit.* Lucr. 5, 41. 2) *Fig.* qualibus ostentis Aristandri volumen scatet, Plin. 17, 25, 28:— *With acc.* Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 9.]

**SCATINIUS.** See **SCANTINIUS.**

[SCĀTŪREX, igit. m. (scaturio) A *gush, spring, or well of water*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**\*\*SCĀTŪRIGĪNES**, um. f. (scaturio) *Waters gushing forth, springs*, Liv. 44, 33.

**\*\*SCĀTŪRIGĪNŌSUS**, a, um. (scaturigines) *Full of springs or of water gushing forth:* s. terra, marshy, boggy, Col. 5, 8, 6.

**\*\*SCĀTŪRIO**, ire. v. n. (scateo) *To spring or bubble forth.* [I. *Prop.*: Pall.] II. *Meton.* [scateo] A) *To come forth or exist in great numbers, to swarm*, A. Priap. B) *To be full of any thing.* 1) *Prop.*: eligendum est solum, quod fontibus non in summo, non in profundo terre scaturiat, Col. 3, 1, 8. 2) *Fig.* (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, is full of, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2.

[SCAURUS, a, um. (σκαῦρος) I. *With large and projecting ankles*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48. II. *Scaurus, i. m. A surname in the gens Emilia; e. g. M. Æmilius Scaurus, defended by Cicero in a speech which is partly extant.*—[Hence: Scauriana oratio, M. Cap.]

**\*\*SCAZON**, ontis. m. (σκαζών, limping) *A kind of iambic trimeter with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*, Plin. 5, 11, 2.

**SCĒLĒRĀTE**, adv. *Wickedly, viciously:* peccavi s. que feci, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2:— s. facere (with audacter):— s. dicere [c]pie]:— s. susceptum bellum.— *Sup.*, s. machinatus omnes insidias, Cic. Sest. 64.

**SCĒLĒRĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of scelero.* II. *Adj.*: *Polluted by vice or crime.* \*\*A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: [Ov. M. 13, 628.] 2) *Esp. of places where crime has been committed or punished.* a) S. Vicus, the street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over the corpse of her father, Liv. 1, 48. b) S. Campus, where the priestesses of Vesta were burnt alive for incontinency, Liv. 8, 15. [c] S. sedes, the abode of the wicked in Tartarus, Ov. M. 4, 456:— also s. limen, Virg. Æ. 6, 563. B) *Meton.* 1) *In a subjective sense:* Vicious, criminal, bad, wicked, infamous, abominable; also subst. masc., a vicious or wicked person, a criminal, wretch: ut bonum illum virum scleratum, facinorosum, nefarium putet, contra autem qui sit improbius, existimet esse summa probitate, Cic. Rep. 3, 17:— deliberantium genus totum a. et impium:— s. preces:— s. arma:— s. vox (with inhumana).— [Comp., Just.]— \*\**Sup.*, s. res, Quint. 3, 8, 45. \*\*2) a) *Noxious, pernicious, injurious, disastrous, unfortunate, ill-fated; in the Sup.*, s. serpentum hæmorrhoids et prester, Plin. 24, 13, 73. b) *Adj.* [a] S. porta (also Porta Carmentalis), the gate through which the three hundred Fabii passed to fight with the Veientes, in which contest they all perished, Flor. 1, 12, 2. [b] S. Castra, the camp in which Drusus died, Suet. Claud. 1.

[SCĒLĒRĪTAS, ātis. f. (scelus) *Wickedness*, Dig.]

[SCĒLĒRO, ātum. 1. v. a. (scelus) *To pollute by wickedness or crime, to contaminate*, Virg. Æ. 3, 42.]

[SCĒLĒRŌSUS, a, um. (scelus) *Full of wickedness and crime, impious, execrable*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1.]

**\*SCĒLESTE**, adv. *Wickedly, impiously, accursedly, detestably; also (facetè), roguishly:* tu s. suspicaris, ego ἀφελῶς scripsi, archly, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8.

**SCĒLESTUS**, a, um. (scelus) *Wicked, impious, accursed, vicious, execrable, roguish; also subst., an impious or wicked man, a rogue.* I. *Prop.*: occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur. S. di immortales, ac nefarium facinus atque ejusmodi, quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, Cic. R. Am. 13, 37:— res s. II.

1147

**Meton.** (for sceleratus): *Unfortunate, ill-fated, calamitous*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 1.]

[SCĒLĒTUS, i. m. (σκελετός) *A mummy; a skeleton*, App.]

**\*\*SCĒLĪO**, ōnis. m. (scelus) *A wicked wretch, villain:* Hannibal homo vafer et magnus s., Petr. S. 50, 5.

**\*\*SCĒLŌTYRBE**, ēs. f. (σκελοτύρβη) *A palsy of the legs and knees*, Plin. 25, 3, 6.

**SCĒLUS**, ēris. n. I. *A wicked action, crime, enormity, misdeed, sin, vice:* facinus est vincere civem Romanum, s. verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66:— majus in sese s. concipere:— tam nefariis sceleribus:— s. omnia:— detestabili scelere:— documentum sceleris:— illius s.:— s. est, nocere bestiæ, quod s.:— quid mali aut sceleris tingi potest:— nefario scelere concepto:— s. concipere in se:— tantum sceleris admittere:— s. nefarium facere:— s. fieri:— s. perficere:— s. anhelare:— s. moliri:— s. edere:— s. edere in alqm:— s. suscipere:— scelere se alligare:— scelere astringi:— scelere obstringi:— \*\**With genit. obj.*: s. legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, the crime of murder, Liv. 4, 32:— \*\**Prov.*: vulgo dicitur: s. non habere consilium, Quint. 7, 2, 44. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *Of animals and things:* Viciousness, vice, mischievous nature: nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum s. sunt, sed interim aquarum quoque et locorum, Plin. 25, 3, 6. [B] *Concr. as a term of reproach:* A rascal, scoundrel, villain, rogue, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 22. C) *Misfortune, disaster*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 104.]

**SCĒNA** (scœna), æ. f. (σκηνή) I. A) *Prop.*: *The place in a theatre where the actors perform, a stage, scene:* in scena esse Roscium intelligat, Cic. Brut. 84, 290:— scenæ magnificentia:— s. referta est his sceleribus. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *A school of rhetoric:* at nunc adolescentuli deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur, Tac. Or. 35. II. *Fig.* A) *Publicity, the public, the world:* quia maxima quasi oratori s. videatur concionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 83:— in scena. \*\*B) *Mere external appearance, show, state, parade:* s. rei totius hæc: Pompeius, tamquam Cæsarem non impugnet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3.

[SCĒNĀLIS, e. (scena) *Scenic*, Lucr. 4, 77.]

[SCĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (scena) *Scenic*, Amm.]

[SCĒNĀTĪCUS, i. m. (scena) *A hero on the stage*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[SCĒNĀTĪLIS, e. (scena) *I. q. scenicus*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**\*\*SCĒNĪCE**, adv. *Theatrically, scenically, dramatically:* cum alqa velut s. fiunt, Quint. 6, 1, 38.

**SCĒNĪCUS**, a, um. (σκηνικός) *Of or belonging to the scene, stage, or theatre, scenic, theatrical, dramatic.*

I. *Prop.* A) S. gestus, Cic. de Or. 3, 59:— s. venustas. B) *Subst.* 1) Scēnicus, i. m. *An actor:* suum quisque noscat ingenium... ne s. plus quam nos videantur habere prudentiæ, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114. [2] Scēnica, æ. f. *An actress*, Cod. Just. [II. *Meton.*: *Fictitious, specious, feigned:* s. rex, a stage-king, Flor. 2, 14, 4.]

**\*\*SCĒNOGRĀPHIA**, æ. f. (σκηνογραφία) *A perspective view or sketch of a building:* s. et frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio ad circineum centrum omnium linearum responsus, Vitruv. 1, 2 (al. sciagrāphia).

**SCEPSIS**, is. f. (Σηψίς) *A town of Mysia*, Plin. 5, 30, 32.

**SCEPSĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Scepsis:* S. Metrodorus, of Scepsis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.

[SCEPTOS, i. m. (σκηπτός) *Any thing coming down from the clouds*, App.]

[SCEPTRĪFER, ēra, ērum. (sceptrum-fero) *That bears a sceptre* (poet.), Ov. F. 6, 480.]

[SCEPTRĪGER, ēra, ērum. (sceptrum-gero) *I. q. scepterifer* (poet.), Stat. Th. 11, 636.]

**SCEPTRUM**, i. n. (σκηπτρον) I. *Prop.* A) *A royal staff, a sceptre:* (rex Ptolemæus) sedens cum purpura et sceptro et illis insignibus regis, Cic. Sest. 26:— [Poet. plur.: *Any wand or staff*, Ov. M. 3, 265.] \*\*B) *Meton.* [1] *The stick or cane of a schoolmaster, a rod*, Mart. 10, 62.] 2)

7 G 2

Another name of the aspalathus, Plin. 12, 24, 52. [3] *I. q. membrum virile*, A. Priap.] [II. *Fig. : Government, empire, dominion, kingdom (poet.)*, Ov. M. 6, 677.]

**\*SCEPTŪCHUS**, i. m. (σκηπτούχος) *A sceptre-bearer, a high officer in the East, a viceroy*, Tac. A. 6, 33.]

**SCHĒDA** (scīda, Cic.). *f. (σχήδη, σχίδη) A sheet or leaf of paper*, Cic. Att. 1, 20.

[**SCHĒDIA**, æ. *f. (σχήδια, sc. raūs) A ship slightly built*, Dig.]

**\*SCHĒDĪUM**, ii. n. (sc. carmen) *An extemporary poem, an impromptu*, Petr. S. 4.

**\*SCHĒMA**, æ. *f. and ātis. n. [dat. and abl. plur. schemasin, Varr. ap. Charis.] (σχῆμα) Figure, form, shape, fashion.* I. *Gen.* A) *Fem.* : ne cui in opera (libidinis) edenda exemplar imperatæ schemæ deesset, Suet. Tib. 43. B) *Neut.* : Aristippus naufragio cum eiectus ad Rhodiensium litus animadvertisset geometrica schemata descripta, Vitr. 6 præf. II. *Esp. as a figure of Rhetoric*, Quint. 9, 1, 1. (*Pure Latin, figura.*)

**\*SCHĒMĀTISMUS**, i. m. (σχηματισμός) *A figurative manner of speaking*, Quint. 1, 8, 14.

**\*SCHĪDĪA**, æ. *f. (σχίδαι or σχίδια) A wood shaving, chip, splinter*, Vitr. 2, 1.

[**SCHISMA**, ātis. n. (σχίσμα) *A division, schism*, Tert.]

[**SCHISMĀTICUS**, i. m. (σχισματικός) *A schismatic*, August.]

**\*SCHISTOS**, a. on. (σχιστός) *Cleft, split, separated or divided* : s. lapis, a kind of stone that easily breaks into pieces, schist (slate), Plin. 29, 6, 38.

[**SCHŒNEIA**, æ. *f. I. q. Schœneis*, Ov. M. 10, 609.]

[**SCHŒNEIS**, idis. *f. Daughter of Schœneus*, i. e. *Atalanta*, Ov. H. 16, 263.]

[**SCHŒNEUS**, ēl. m. (Σχώνειος) *A king of Bœotia, father of Atalanta*, Hyg.]

[**SCHŒNICŪLÆ**, ārum. *f. (schœnum) Women anointed with a coarse ointment made of schœnum*, Plaut. ap. Varr.]

[**SCHŒNIS**, idis. *f. Daughter of Schœneus*, i. e. *Atalanta*, Sid.]

**\*SCHŒNUM**, i. n. i. q. schœnus. *A rush, reed*, Col. 12, 20, 2.

**\*SCHŒNUS**, i. m. (σχοίνος, ὁ) I. *A rush, reed. It was used by the Romans for seasoning wine*, Col. 12, 20, 2. (*Pure Latin, juncus.*) II. *A measure of distance with the Persians*, Plin. 6, 26, 30.

**SCHŌLA**, æ. *f. (σχολή, leisure)* I. A) *Leisure devoted to study; a learned conversation or disputation, a lecture, etc.* : in quam exercitationem (disputandi) ita nos studioso operam dedimus, ut jam etiam scholas Græcorum more habere auderemus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4 : dierum quinque scholas, ut Græci appellant, in totidem libros contuli : certæ s. de exsilio : hæc in singulas scholas et in singulos libros dispartiuunt : scholam aliquam explicare, to deliver a philosophical lecture : habes scholam Stoicam : vertes te ad alteram scholam. B) *Meton.* 1) a) *A place for literary instruction, a school* : toto hoc de genere commodius a quibusdam optimis viris ad Janum medium sedentibus quam ab ullis philosophis ulla in schola disputatur, Cic. Off. 2, 25 : qui quum in schola assedissent : politus e schola : e philosophorum scholis. [b] Scholæ bestiarum, an amphitheatre where wild beasts fought, Tert.] 2) a) *The disciples of a teacher, a sect, school* : clamabant omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum s. sua hæc esse omnia propria, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56. [b] *A number of men belonging to the same profession, a college, class, board*, Cod. Th. \*\*II. *A waiting-room in a bath*, Vitr. 5, 10. [Hence, Ital. scuola, Fr. école.]

[**SCHŌLĀRIS**, e. (schola) I. *Of or belonging to a school*, M. Cap. II. *Subst.* : Scholares, ium. m. *Soldiers of the guard*, Cod. Th. — [Hence, Ital. scolare, Fr. écolier.]

**\*SCHŌLASTĪCUS**, a. um. (σχολαστικός) *Of or belonging to a school, scholastic, school* : s. controversiæ, Quint. 4, 2, 92 : *Neut. plur.* : *That which is taught in*

1148

a school, schooling : in scholasticis nonnumquam evenit, ut pro narratione sit propositio, Quint. 4, 2, 30.

**\*SCHŌLASTĪCUS**, i. m. I. *A scholar, student; esp. a student of rhetoric*, Plin. E. 2, 3 : — [A pedant, App. II. *Gen.* : *A scholar, learned man*, Veg.]

[**SCHŌLĪCUS**, a. um. (σχολικός) *Of a school*, Gell. 4, 1.]

**SCIĀDEUS**, ēi. m. and **SCIĀENA**, æ. *f. (σκιάδεις and σκί-awa) The male and female of a kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

**SCIAGRAPHIA**, æ. See **SCENOGRAPHIA**.

**SCIĀPŌDES** (Sciopodes), um. m. (Σκιάποδες) *A fabulous people of Libya, who were said to protect themselves against the sun with the shadow of their large feet*, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

[**SCIĀLIS**, e. (scio) *That may be known*, Tert.]

**SCIDA**, æ. See **SCHEDA**.

**SCIENS**, entis. I. *Part. of scio.* II. *Adj. : Knowing.*

A) *Having knowledge, with a purpose or design* : s. [sciens], Cic. Balb. 5, 13 : te sciente : — calumniari s. : me oblinam s. B) *Skilful, expert, versed, experienced in any thing.* 1) *Absol.* : ego sic existimo, in summo imperatore inesse oportere scientiam rei militaris... Quis igitur hoc homine s. umquam fuit? Cic. de I. P. 10, 28 : — s. gubernator. 2) *With genit.* : M. Scaurus, vir regendæ rei publicæ scientissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 214. [3] *Poet. with inf.*, Hor. O. 3, 7, 25.]

**SCIENTER**, adv. *Knowingly, skilfully, cleverly* : bene dicere, quod est s. et perite et ornate dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 2 : — s. uti (with modice) : — Comp., neminem in eo genere s. versatum Isocrate, Cic. Or. 52, 175 : — Sup., cepit rationem hujus operis (sphaeræ) s. Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14 : — s. animadvertere.

**SCIĒNTĪA**, æ. *f. (sciens) Knowledge, science, skill, expertness [cognitio, eruditio]; absol., or with obj. genit.* a) *Absol.* : aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut, etiamsi maxime sciemus, nec meliores eo eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. Rep. 1, 19 : — scientiæ delectatio : — cognitionis et scientiæ cupiditas : — in studiis scientiæ cognitionisque : — s. with cognito : — ad scientiam pervenire : — hujus viri scientiam fugere : — satisfacere scientiæ : — s. tradenda : — oratoris actio non scientia continetur : — ars scientia ipsa teneri potest, in theory : — s. [ars] : — alqm scientia augere : — ex obscuriore alqa scientia : — in the plur. : quum tanta sit celeritas animorum... tot artes, tantæ s. tot inventa, such important branches of knowledge, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78. b) *With genit. obj.* : nemo poterit esse omni laude cumulatus orator, nisi erit omnium rerum magnarum atque artium scientiam consecutus. Etenim ex rerum cognitione, Cic. de Or. 1, 6 : — thus, with cognitio rei : — sine regionum scientia : — ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam s. : — s. [ignoratio] : — earumque rerum s. : — astrologiæ s. : — s. dialecticorum : — s. juris : — s. rei militaris : — s. colendorum deorum (sanctitas) : — s. verborum aut faciendorum aut deligendorum. \*c) *With in or de alqa re* : nec silebitur admirabilis quædam ac pæne divina ejus (Ser. Pulpii) in legibus interpretandis s., Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10 : — cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de alqo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13.

[**SCIĒNTĪOLA**, æ. *f. (scientia) A little knowledge*, Arn.]

**SCILĪCET**, adv. (contr. from scire licet) *It is evident, it is clear or manifest, plainly, certainly, really, truly, indeed, doubtless.* I. *Prop.* A) [1] *With an objective clause, on account of scire*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 42. 2) *As a participle* : video jam illum virum cui præficias officio et muner. Huic s., Africanus (inquit) uni pæne : nam in hoc fere uno sunt cetera, Cic. Rep. 2, 42 : — consilii s. : — nondum s., of course not yet : — ridet s. : — primum te s. : — tu s. : — tale s., that of course : — maxime s. : — maxime s. in homine : — inanis s. : — alba s. : — nota s. illa res, that event is certainly well known. B) *Esp. in speaking ironically or sarcastically* : Of course, indeed, so then, forsooth, Cic. Att. 13, 34 : — irasci s. : — s. tibi : — s. is sum : — consilio s. \*\*II. *Fig.*

*Namely, that is to say* : quædam etiam opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum s. et uxoris sororisque, fecit, Suet. Aug. 29.

**SCILLA** (squilla), æ. f. (σquilla) I. A sea-onion, sea-leek, squill, S. maritima, Fam. Liliaceæ, Plin. 19, 5, 30.

II. A kind of shellfish which protects the pinna, in which sense we usually find squilla, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

**\*\*SCILLĪNUS**, a. um. (σκίλλινος) Made of sea-onion: acetum, vinegar made of sea-onions, Plin. 23, 2, 28.

**\*\*SCILLĪTES**, æ. m. (σκίλλιτης, sc. olvos) Wine seasoned with squills or sea-leeks, Col. 12, 33.

**\*\*SCILLĪTĪCUS**, a. um. (σκίλλιτικός) Prepared of sea-leeks, that contains sea-leek: acetum s., Cels. 5, 19, 19: — [oxymel s., NL.]

[SCIMPŌDĪON, il. n. (σκιμπῶδιον) A Greek field-bedstead [grabatus], Gell. 19, 10.]

[Scin'. See SCIO.]

**SCINCOS** or **-US**, i. m. (σκίνκος) A kind of amphibious lizard common in Africa and Asia, the skink, Plin. 8, 25, 38.

**SCINDO**, scidi [an old form of the perf. sciscidi, Enn.], scissum. 3. v. a. To tear to pieces, rend, split, cleave, to divide or separate by force. I. Prop. A) S. epistolam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. — [Middle: Ov. M. 4, 123.] — [Absol.: Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 2.] B) Prov.: a penulam alci, to tear one's cloak to pieces, i. e. to urge him to stay: sed ego ita egi, ut non scinderem penulam, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

II. Fig.: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim spoliatus, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, lest I should tear open, i. e. renew, my grief, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2. — [Hence, Ital. scindere.]

**SCINDŪLA**, æ. See SCANDULA.

**SCINTILLA**, æ. f. A spark. **\*\*I. Prop.** A) Prop.: Quint. 8, 5, 29. **\*\*B) Meton.** A light or bright point: s. argenti, auri, Plin. 33, 6, 31. II. Fig.: A spark, sparkle, vestige, the smallest part of a thing: non latuit s. ingenii, quæ jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: — s. terrimi belli: — ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt.

**\*\*SCINTILLĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. A sparkling, glittering: s. oculorum (a disease), Plin. 20, 9, 33.

**\*\*SCINTILLO**, ævi. 1. v. n. (scintilla) To sparkle, glitter. I. Prop.: S. fulgetra, Plin. 2, 43, 43. [II. Fig.: Sil.]

**\*SCINTILLŪLA**, æ. f. (scintilla) A little spark, a sparkle: eas in pueris virtutum quasi scintillulas videmus, e quibus accendi philosophi ratio debet, Cic. Fin. 5, 15. — [Hence, Fr. étinceler.]

**SCĪO**, ivi or ii, itum. 4. [old form imperf. scibam, Plaut.: fut. scibo, id.: scibit, id.: scibimus, id.: scibunt, id.: pass., scibitur, id.: scin' for scisne, id.: contr. perf. scisti, Ov.] I. A) To know, understand, have knowledge of; with acc., inf., or an objective or relative clause, or absol.: seldom with de alq. re. 1) With acc.: aut s. istarum rerum nihil, aut, etiamsi maxime sciemus, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: — literas s.: — nec umquam s. curaverint: — quod sciam, as far as I know, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4. — Pass.: ars earum rerum est quæ sciuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: — nihil certum s.: — id de Marcello s. potest, may be learnt. 2) With inf., or more frequently with an objective clause: quæ (lex nature) vetat ullam rem esse cuiusquam nisi ejus qui tractare et uti sciat, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — scio, tibi ita placere: sæpe enim ex te audiui, Cic. Rep. 1, 30: — quas scitis exstare: — scimus Atilium appellatum esse sapientem. — Impers.: hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit, Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82. 3) With a relative clause: cum sciat, quo quæque res inclinet, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: — ex istis modis velim s. quod optimum iudices: — quis et unde sit, s. — [With the indicative in the relative clause, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 45.] 4) Absol.: quem (Catonem), ut scitis, unice dilexi, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: — non tam præclarum est s. Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: — s. luculenter Græce. 5) With de: de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, de sociis, de vectigalibus...

Lycurgum aut Solonem s. melius quam Hyperidem aut Demosthenem, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58. [6] Ellipt.: scin' quomodo? do you know how I shall treat you? i. e. what I shall do with you? (as a menace), ap. Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 200. [B] Esp. of a wife: To know a husband, Treb. **\*\*II. Meton.** [scisco]: Of the people; To decree, ordain (perhaps scisceret is more correct), Liv. 26, 33.]

[SCĪOLUS, i. m. (scius) That knows things by halves, a smatterer, sciolist, Arn.]

**SCIOPODES**. See SCIAPODES.

**\*\*SCĪŌTHĒRĪCON**, i. n. (σκιοθηρικόν) A sun-dial, Plin. 2, 76, 78. — [Also, sciother, Hyg.]

[SCĪPĪDES, æ. m. One of the Scipio family (poet. for Scipio), Hor. S. 2, 1, 72.]

**\*\*1. SCĪPĪO**, ōnis. m. (σκίπων, σκίπων, σκίπτρον) A staff (carried by the higher officers, and by other leading men), a wand, Plin. 28, 2, 4; Plaut.

2. SCĪPĪO [in an hexameter verse, Scipio, Luc. 4, 658.], ōnis. m. The name of a celebrated family belonging to the gens Cornelia; esp. the two conquerors of Carthage, P. Cornelius S. Africanus Major in the second, and P. Cornelius S. Æmilianus Africanus Minor in the third, Punic war.

**SCĪRON**, ōnis. m. (Σκίρων or Σκίρων) I. A highwayman who dwelt on the rocks between Megaris and Attica, slain by Theseus, Ov. M. 7, 444. II. The north-west wind, with the Athenians, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

[SCĪRŌNIS, idia. f. Scironic, Sen.]

**\*\*SCĪRŌNĪUS**, a. um. Of or belonging to Sciron, Scironic: S. saxa, Plin. 4, 7, 11.

[SCĪRPĒA (sirr.), æ. f. A basket or hurdle for a waggon or carriage, esp. used in the carrying of manure, Ov. F. 6, 680.]

[SCĪRPĒUS (sirr.), a. um. (scirpus) Made of rushes, wicker, Ov. F. 5, 621.]

[SCĪRPĪCŪLUS (sirr. and sirp.), a. um. (scirpus) Of rushes, wicker, Cat.]

[SCĪRPO (sirpo), ātum. 1. v. a. (scirpus) To make of rushes, to plait, Varr.]

**SCĪRPŪLA VITIS**. A kind of vine, unknown to us, Plin. 14, 3, 4.

**SCĪRPUS** (sirpus), i. m. I. A) A rush, bulrush, Plin. 16, 37, 70. [B] Prov.: nodum in sirpo querere, i. e. to seek difficulties where there are none (because rushes have no knots), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 22; Ter. A. 5, 4, 39. [II. A piece of wicker-work; then meton., a riddle, Gell. 12, 6.]

**\*\*SCĪRRHŌMA**, ātis. n. (σκιρρῶμα) A hard swelling in the human body, Plin. 25, 8, 42.

**\*\*SCĪRRHOS** or **-US**, i. m. (σκιρρος) A hard swelling, scirrhus tumour, i. q. scirrhomia, Plin. 7, 15, 13.

**\*\*SCĪSCĪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. An inquiring, inquiry: cujus esset puer, diligentissima sciscitatione quæsit, Petr. S. 24, 5.

[SCĪSCĪTĀTOR, ōris. m. One who inquires or investigates, Mart. 3, 82.]

**SCISCĪTOR**. 1. dep. a. (scisco). [Act., Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 52: — sciscitatus, a. um. pass., Amm.] To ask, to inquire, to make an inquiry, to investigate, to seek to be informed, ex (ab) alq. alqd. de alq. re. a) With acc.: quæ (natura deorum) quum mihi videretur perobscura, Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 7: — s. sententiam ex albo (with require). b) With de: quum oraculum a Jove Dodonæo petivissent, de victoria sciscitantes, Cic. Div. 1, 34: — de unoquoque nostrum sciscitantur omnes. c) With relative clauses: ab utroque sciscitor, cur, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: — de Domitio, ut facias, sciscitare, ubi sit, quid cogitet, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 4. **\*\*d) Absol.** elicit comiter sciscitando, ut fateretur, Liv. 6, 34. **\*\*e) S. alqm.** per quod (os specus) oraculo utentes sciscitatum deos descendunt, Liv. 45, 27.



SCISCO, scivi, scitum. 3. [*depon. sciscor, Prisc.*] v. inchoat. a. To seek to learn or to know, to inquire, investigate. [I. Prop.: Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 17.] II. Meton. A) 1) Of the people; To approve of a motion, to consent to a proposed law (after having inquired into its nature); to enact or make a law, to ordain, decree: nullam illi (maiores nostri) vim concionis esse voluerunt: quæ scisceret plebes aut quæ populus juberet summota concione, distributis partibus, etc., Cic. Fl. 7: — populusque jure scivit: — si Gaditani sciverint nominatim de alio cive Romano, ut sit is civis Gaditanus: — qui sciverunt, ut. — Pass.: multa perniciose, multa pestifere sciscuntur in populis (with sancire), Cic. Leg. 2, 13: — quæ scita sint in populorum institutis aut legibus. — [Poet., with an objective clause, Sil. 7, 545.] 2) Sometimes (as decerno) of a private person or single individual: To approve of, to vote for, to give one's vote in favour of: illæ sententiæ virorum clarissimorum minime probandæ sunt, quorum alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, Cic. P. Cons. 15: — primus scivit legem de publicanis: — primus scivit. [B) To ascertain, learn, know, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 68.]

\*\*SCISSILIS, e. (scindo) I. That may be easily cleft, rent, or split: s. alumen, Cels. 5, 2. [II. (scissus) Torn, torn to pieces, App.]. [Scissim. adv. (scindo) With tearing, splitting, or dividing, Prud.] [Scissio, ònis. f. (scindo) A tearing, dividing, Macr.] \*\*SCISSOR, òris. m. (scindo) I. One who cleaves, cuts, or carves, e. g. meat, a carver, Petr. S. 36. [II. A kind of gladiator, Inscr.] \*\*SCISSURA, æ. f. (scindo) A cleaving, splitting, dividing; hence, dissension, division. I. Prop.: Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 2. [II. Fig.: Prud.] 1. SCISSUS, a, um. I. Part. of scindo. II. Adj.: Cloven, cleft. \*\*A) Prop.: s. folia pluribus divisuris, Plin. 25, 5, 21. B) Fig.: s. genus vocum, interrupted, broken off, or broken, Cic. de Or. 3, 57. [2. SCISSUS, ùs. m. A cleft, rent, fissure, Gl.] [SCITAMENTA, òrum. n. (1. scitus) I. Prop.: Dainties, delicate food, tit-bits, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 26. II. Fig.: Rare expressions, picked words or phrases, morceaux, Gell.] [SCITATIO, ònis. f. An inquiry, Amm.]

SCITE, adv. Expertly, skilfully, cleverly: s. (with comode), Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1: — s. et literate: — s. et venuste facta: — non s. — [Comp., Gell.: Sup., Plaut.] [SCITOR. 1. (old form inf. scitarius, Ov.) v. int. dep. a. (scio) To inquire after any thing, to desire to know, to ask, Ov. M. 2, 511.] [SCITULE, adv. Skilfully, elegantly, App.] [SCITULUS, a, um. (1. scitus) Pretty, neat, handsome, fine, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 7.]

SCITUM, i. n. (scisco) I. An ordinance, decree, statute (of the people), plebis (plebei), also as one word plebiscitum, [senatusconsultum, a decree of the senate]: ut anno proximo P. Scævola tribunus plebis ferret ad plebem, vellent de ea re quæri. Quo plebiscito decreta a senatu est quæstio, Cic. Fin. 2, 16: — plebiscito Canuleio: — plebiscitis consularem potestatem minui. — Instead of plebis we find populi, if it relates to the decrees of any other people than the Romans: quum lex esset Athenis, ne quis populi s. faceret, ut quisquam corona donaretur, Cic. Opt. gen. 7: — nihil nisi populi scitis ac decretis agebant. — Also, scita simply, if relating to the decrees of the Roman people: quum s. ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobant, Cic. Balb. 18, 42. \*\*II. Meton.: A dogma, maxim, axiom, Sen. Ep. 95. 1. SCITUS, a, um. I. Part. of scisco. II. Adj. \*\*A) Middle: Experienced, knowing, shrewd, expert, skilful: s. convivator, a clever, excellent host, Liv. 35, 49. — \*\*With genit.: s. Sthenelus pugnandi, Quint. 9, 3, 10. 2) Of things: Clever, shrewd, fine: scito illa quidem (scripsit)

sermone et Attico, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93: — quod mihi s. esse videatur: — s. est enim, quod: — Absol.: Scitum, i. n. A shrewd saying, acute or keen remark, a bon mot: vetus illud Catonis admodum s. est, qui mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspem quum vidisset, Cic. Div. 2, 24: — s. est illud Catonis. \*\*B) Meton. gen.: Fine, pretty; fit, proper: s. Iphis, Petr. 63, 3.

\*2. SCITUS, ùs. m. (scisco) (with plebis, for plebiscitum) A decree of the people: si... neque populi jussu aut plebis scitu id facere jussus esset, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3.

SCIŪRUS, i. m. (σκίουρος) A squirrel, Plin. 8, 38, 58.

\*\*SCIŪS, a, um. (scio) [nescius] Knowing, having knowledge of: mulieres plus a., Petr. S. 63, 9. [With genit.: Lact.]

[SCLERŌSIS, òs. f. (σκληρώσις) A hardening (of parts of the body): s. telæ cellulossæ, NL.]

[SCLERŌTICA, æ. f. (σκληρώω) A dense, opaque and fibrous membrane, which nearly invests the posterior part of the eyeball, NL.]

[SCLERŌTICŌNYXIS, òs. f. (σκληρωτικός-νύξις) An operation on the eye by an incision into the sclerotic, NL.]

[SCLOPĒTARIUS, a, um. Of or from a musket or gun: s. vulnera, bullet- or ball-wounds, NL.]

[SCLOPĒTUM, i. m. (sclopus for stloppus) A musket or gun, NL.]

SCŌBĪNA, æ. f. (scobis) A file, or the like; a rasp, Plin. 11, 37, 68.

\*\*SCŌBIS [scobs, Prisc.] (scrobia, Cels.), is. f. [m. Vitr.] (scabo) Small particles or dust produced in filing, rasping, sawing, etc.; filings, sawdust, etc., Plin. 34, 11, 26.

SCŌLĒCĪA, æ. f. (σκοληκία) A kind of verdigris, Plin. 34, 12, 28.

SCŌLĒCĪON, ii. m. (σκολήμιον) A kind of scarlet berry, said to change itself into a worm, Plin. 24, 4, 4.

[SCŌLIBRŌCHON, i. n. (σκολίβροχον) A plant, i. q. callitrichos, scolopendron, and capillus Veneris, App.]

[SCŌLIŌSIS, òs. f. (σκολίωσις) A lateral curvature of the vertebral column, NL.]

[SCŌLŌPAX, æcis. f. (σκολώπαξ) A kind of snipe, Nemes.]

SCŌLŌPĒNDRA, æ. f. (σκόλοπενδρα) I. A kind of multipede, Plin. 8, 29, 43. II. A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 9, 43, 67.

[SCŌLŌPĒNDRIŌN, ii. n. (σκολοπένδριον) A plant, hart's-tongue, otherwise called callitrichos and scolibrochon, App.]

SCŌLŸMOS, i. m. (σκόλυμος) A kind of artichoke, Plin. 20, 23, 99.

SCOMBER, bri. m. (σκόμβρος) A kind of fish, perhaps a mackerel, Plin. 9, 15, 19.

[SCOMMA, ætis. m. (σκόμμα) A scoff, jeer, gibe, taunt, Macr.]

SCOPA REGIA, æ. f. A species of the herb goose-foot (\*Chenopodium scoparia L.), Plin. 21, 6, 13.

SCŌPÆ, ñrum. f. Thin twigs or branches. \*\*I. Prop.: Auct. B. Afr. 47, 5. \*\*II. Meton. A) A broom or besom (because it is made of twigs), Petr. S. 34, 3. B) Scopas dissolvere, to put any thing out of order, to render useless, Cic. de Or. 71, 235: — vidi scopas solutas.

[SCŌPĀRIUS, ii. m. (scopæ, II.) One who sweeps with a broom, a sweeper, Dig.]

SCŌPAS, æ. m. (Σκόπας) I. A Greek statuary of Paros, who flourished between the 97th and 105th Olympiads, Cic. Div. 1, 13. II. A rich Thessalian in the time of Simonides, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352.

SCŌPES, um. f. (σκόπες) A kind of owl, Plin. 10, 49, 70.

\*\*SCOPIO, ònis. m. The stalk or pedicle of grapes, Col. 12, 39, 3.

## SCOPULA

**\*\*SCÖPŪLA**, æ. f. (scopæ) *A little broom or besom*, Col. 12, 18, 5: plur., scopulæ, Col. 12, 38, 4.

**\*\*SCÖPŪLÖSUS**, a, um. (scopulus) *Full of rocks, cliffs, etc., rocky, cliffy, craggy*: s. difficilisque locus, Cic. Div. in Cæc. 11, 35:—s. mare.

**SCÖPŪLUS**, i. m. (σκόπελος) *Any projecting peak, rock, or crag; esp. in the sea, a cliff, rock*. I. Prop.: ut pars (remigum) ad scopulos allisa interficeretur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 27.

II. Fig.: *A rock, cliff*: Syrtim patrimonii scopulum libentius dixerim, Cic. de Or. 3, 41:—rationes ad eos scopulos appellere:—tamquam ad alqm libidinis scopulum appellere:—scopulum offendere ejusmodi, ut:—in scopulos incidere vitæ:—geminæ voragine s.que rei publicæ.—[Hence, Ital. scoglio, Fr. écuil.]

[1. SCORPUS, i. m. *The stalk or pedicle of grapes*, Varr.]

**\*\*2. SCOPUS**, i. m. (σκοπός) *A mark at which one shoots, a butt*, Suet. Dom. 19.

[SCORBŪTUS, i. m. *The scurvy*, NL.]

**\*\*SCORDĀLIYA**, æ. f. (scordalis) *Contention, quarrel*: agite scordalias de medio, Petr. S. 59, 1.

**\*\*SCORDĀLUS**, i. m. *A quarrelsome fellow*, Petr. S. 95, 7.

[SCORDĪON, i. n. I. q. scordion, App.]

**SCORDĪON**, ii. n. (σκόρδιον) *A plant of the nature of garlic, water germander*, Teucrium s., Fam. Labiata, Plin. 25, 6, 27; called also scordotis, id. ib.

**SCÖRIYA**, æ. f. (σκόρπια) *The dross or refuse of metal*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

**SCORPÆNA**, æ. f. (σκόρπαυα) *A sea-scorpion*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

[SCORPĪXUM, i. n. (σκορπιῶν) *A remedy against the sting of a scorpion*, Tert.]

[SCORPINACA, æ. f. *A plant, i. q. proserpinaca*, App.]

**SCORPĪO**, ōnis. m. (σκορπίων) I. *A scorpion*, Plin. 11, 37, 62. II. Meton.: A) *The constellation Scorpio*, Petr. S. 39, 11. B) *A sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53. C) *A kind of prickly plant, scorpion-grass, scorpion-wort* (Spartium scorpius L.), Plin. 22, 15, 17. D) *A shrub, otherwise called tragos*, Plin. 27, 13, 16. E) *A military engine for discharging stones and other missiles*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 25, 2. F) *In Land-surveying: A heap of stones in the shape of a pyramid, used for marking a boundary*, Sic. Fl.

[SCORPIOTYON, i. n. (σκορπιωτόν) *The plant heliotropium*, App.]

**SCORPĪON**, ii. n. I. q. thelyphonon, Plin. 25, 10, 75.

**\*\*SCORPĪONĒUS**, a, um. (scorpio) *Of or belonging to a scorpion*: s. genus cucumeris, Plin. 20, 1, 3.

[SCORPIOS, ii. m. i. q. scorpio. *A scorpion*, Ov. F. 4, 164.]

**SCORPĪTIS**, idis. f. (σκορπίτις) *A precious stone resembling a scorpion in colour or shape*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

**SCORPĪURON**, i. n. *Scorpion-tail, a kind of heliotropium*, Plin. 22, 21, 29.

[SCORPĪURUS, i. m. (σκορπίουρος) I. q. scorpiuron, App.]

[SCORPIUS, ii. m. i. q. scorpio. *A scorpion*, Ov. M. 15, 371.]

[SCORTĀTOR, ōris. m. *A fornicator*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 75.]

[SCORTĀTUS, ūs. m. (scortor) *Fornication*, App.]

[SCORTES. Id est pelles testium arietinorum a pellibus dicti, acc. to Fest.]

**\*\*SCORTĒA**, æ. f. (sc. vestis) *A leathern garment*, Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 6.

**\*\*SCORTĒUS**, a, um. (scortum, I.) *Of or belonging to a hide or leather, made of leather, leathern*: s. fascinum, Petr. S. 138, 1.

[SCORTĪLLUM, i. n. (scortum, II.) *A young or little harlot*, Catull. 10, 3.]

[SCORTOR, ari. v. dep. n. (scortum, II.) *To commit fornication*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 4.]

1151

## SCRIBO

[SCORTULUM. I. q. scortum, Gloss.]

**SCORTUM**, i. n. [I. Prop.: *Skin, leather*, Varr.]

II. Meton.: *A harlot*, Cic. Mil. 21.—Also of men, Cic. Sest. 17, 39.—[With a pronoun masculine, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 17.]

**SCÖTI**, ōrum. m. *A people in the north of Britain, the Scotch*, Amm. 27, 18:—also as inhabitants of Ireland, Claudian. Laud. Stil. 2, 251.

**\*\*SCÖTĪA**, æ. f. (σκόρτα) In Archit. I. *The rundle in the bottom of a pillar*, Vitruv. 3, 3. II. *A gutter at the end of a cornice*, Vitruv. 4, 3.

[SCÖTICUS, a, um. *Scottish, Scotch*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 254.]

**SCÖTĪNUS**, i. m. (Σκοτεινός, the Obscure) *A surname of Heraclitus*, Sen. Ep. 12.

[SCÖTUS, i. m. *A Scotchman, Scot*, Claud.]

[SCRAPTA (scratta, scratia, and scrattia), æ. f. *An epithet of a prostitute*, Plaut. Fr. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6.]

[SCRĒATOR, ōris. m. *One who hawks or hems*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.]

[SCRĒATUS, ūs. m. (screo) *A hawking or hemming*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132.]

[SCRĒO, are. v. n. *To hawk, hem*, Plaut. Cure. 1, 2, 22.]

**SCRĪBA**, æ. m. (scribo) *A public writer, clerk, secretary, notary* [librarius, a private secretary]: "(Scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellæ publicæ periculaque magistratum committuntur," Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79:—s. (with librarii).

[SCRĪBĀNUS, i. m. I. q. scriba, ML.—Hence, Fr. écrivain.]

[SCRĪBĀTUS, ūs. m. (scriba) *The office of a writer, secretaryship*, Cod. Just.]

**\*\*SCRIBĪLĪTA** (scribilita), æ. f. *A kind of tart*, Petr. S. 35, 4.

[SCRIBĪTĀRIUS, ii. m. (scriblita) *A pastry-cook (who bakes tarts)*, (with pistor), Afran. ap. Non.]

**SCRĪBO**, psi, ptum. [perf. contr. scripsi, Plaut.: inf. scripse, Aus.] 3. v. a. *To write, to draw or trace lines, letters, or figures*. I. Gen. A) Diodotus Stoicus verbis præcipiens discentibus, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39. [B] Fig.: Ter. And. 1, 5, 48. II. Esp. A) *To write, to couch in writing, to set forth, explain, or represent by writing, to inform by writing*. 1) With acc.: quoniam de re publica multa quæsierint et scripserint, Cic. Rep. 1, 7:—Græcam s. historiam:—s. historiam:—in eo libro, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi:—scripsi tres libros:—scripsi versibus tres libros:—qui (liber) est scriptus de senectute:—defensionem causæ s.:—Of written communications, as letters, etc.: duabus epistolis tuis perdidigenter in eandem rationem scriptis magno opere sum commotus, Cic. Att. 1, 11:—hæc scripsi properans:—litteras, quas ad Pompeium scripsi:—plura ad te scribam:—scriberem ad te de hoc plura:—quod tibi scriberem:—[With a personal object: *To represent, to depict, set forth*, Hor. O. 1, 6, 14.] 2) With an objective clause: ut Africanum avum meum scribit Cato solitum esse dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 17:—quod te decidisse scribis:—quod scribis sileri:—quod scriperam me futurum:—ad me scripsit, C. Cassium sibi s., homines comparari:—In the pass. with nom. or acc.: eadem hæc avis scribitur conchis se solere complere (shortly before, legi etiam scriptum, esse avem quandam, quæ), Cic. N. D. 2, 49:—scriptum est, quævisse, quid esset. 3) With a relative clause: nec scribis, quem ad diem te exspectemus, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 1:—scribe, quid agas. 4) Absol.: quo (Platone) nemo in scribendo præstantior fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 11:—scribendi causa:—ut scribit Lælius:—ut scribit:—quem admodum scribit ille:—Absol.: esp. of epistolary communications: *To write a letter; usually with ad alqm (more rarely alcu)* and de alqa re: tu ei, ut scribis, Kal. Jun. Roma profectus es, Cic. Att. 3, 9:—ut scribis:—scribes ad me:—scripsi ad Camillum:—de agro scribis:—me s. ad te Varonis erga me officio:—de quibus ad me scripsisti:—With ut, ne: velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant,

Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: — ad me scriberet, ut: — **\*\*With dat.**: consules Fulvio, ut ex Falisio, Postumio, ut ex Vaticano exercitum ad Clusium admoveant, scribunt, Liv. 10, 27: — **With ne**: Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv. 30, 23: — **With a simple subj.**: scribit Labieno, si rei publicae commodum facere posset, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 46: — **\*\*With inf.**: scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus, jussu Corbulonis obsequi, Tac. A. 15, 25. **B) Of public documents or instruments of various kinds.** 1) *To draw up, compile, or compose a public document, as, a law, a decree of the senate, etc.*: quod proditum memoria est, X. viros, qui leges scripserint, sine provocatione creatos, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: — s. leges: — senatus consulta s.: — **Esp.** senatus consulto scribendo (or simply scribendo) adesse, or ad scribendum esse, to witness the drawing up of a decree of the senate, to subscribe: scribendo Lamiam affuisse, Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 2: — senatus consulta scribantur: — ponor ad scribendum (i.e. put my signature to it): — esse ad scribendum. 2) **a) Milit.**: s. milites (legiones, supplementum), to levy troops, to make a levy, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1. **[b) Poet. meton.]**: Hor. E. 1, 9, 13. 3) **Of lawyers**: To draw up a written formula: s. dicam (alci), to bring an action against any one: it is also used of drawing up contracts, wills, etc.: Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi secutus est, Cic. Mur. 9: — thus absol., Cic. Fam. 7, 14: — quæ scripta sunt diligenter: — nisi quod tu scriperis: — omnium testamenta tu scribas unus: — **Meton.**, with a personal object: s. alqm heredem, to appoint, nominate, designate by writing, as an heir: testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scriperat, Cic. Mil. 18: — s. alqm tutorem liberis suis, to appoint in one's will as the guardian of one's children: — **[Of contracts, bills of exchange; thus: s. numos, usuras (alci), to sign a bill or bond, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 34: — scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, give ten bonds drawn up by Nerius, i.e. borrow ten thousand sesterces of Nerius, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69. [Hence, Ital. scrivo, Fr. écrire.]**

SCRIBONIVS, a. A Roman family name: e. g. S. Largus Designatianus, a physician in the time of Tiberius, author of a work De Compositione Medicamentorum.

[SCRIBONIVS, ii. m. (scrinium) The overseer of the scrinium, Inscr.]

[SCRIBULUM, i. n. (scrinium) A little case or box; fig., Hier.]

**\*\*SCRINIUM, ii. n. (scribo)** I. A wooden case for keeping writings, books, papers, letters, etc.: Flaccum prætorum s. cum literis, quas a legatis acceperat, eodem afferre jubet, Sall. Cat. 46; Hor. S. 1, 1, 120. II. A small chest or box: inter spolia Darii Persarum regis unguentorum scrinio capto, Plin. 7, 29, 3. [Hence, Ital. scrigno, Fr. écrin.]

SCRIPULUM, i. See SCRUPULUS.

[SCRIPTILIS, e. (scribo) That may be written, Amm.]

SCRIPTIO, ònis. f. (scribo) The act of writing.

**\*I. Gen.**: quæ (lippitudo) impediatur scriptionem meam, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2. **II. Esp.** A) Any written deed or instrument, any thing couched in writing, a draught, writing: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum s., Cic. Brut. 24, 92: — scriptione dignum: — instituta s.: — genus scriptionis: — ex scriptione interpretari. — **Plur.**: impulsus sumus ad philosophiæ scriptiones, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41. **[B) A bond, a bill, any writing issued as an acknowledgement of a debt, Varr. ap. Non.]**

SCRIPTITO, 1. v. intens. a. To write frequently or repeatedly. **\*\*I. Gen.**: in palmarum foliis primo scriptatum est, Plin. 13, 11, 21. **II. Esp.**: et hæc et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. Att. 7, 12: — s. accurate, to set down in writing: — s. multum: — sic s.

[SCRIPTITUNCULA, æ. f. (scriptio) A little writing, Salv.]

SCRIPTOR, òris. m. (scribo) One who writes, a writer. **\*I. Gen.** [librarius]: Galbam, omnibus exclusis, commentatum in quadam testudine cum servis literatis fuisse, quorum aliis aliud dictare eodem tempore solitus esset... Addebat etiam, scriptores illos male multatos exisse cum

Galba, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: — scriptore et lectore. **II. Esp.**

A) A writer, author, composer, compiler. 1) **With genit.**: legendi poetæ, cognoscenda historia, omnium bonarum artium s. atque doctores et legendi et pervolvendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: — s. artis, artium: — s. rerum, a reporter. 2) **Abol.**: vetustissimus ille s. ac politissimus Lysias, Cic. de Or. 2, 29. B) A public writer, one who draws up deeds or documents, a notary, secretary, scribe. 1) S. legum (Numa), Cic. Rep. 5, 2: — s. legis. **\*\*2) S. alieni testamenti**, Suet. Ner. 17: — **\*\*Abol.**: Quint. 7, 2, 53.

**\*\*SCRIPTORIUS, a, um. (scribo)** Of or belonging to writing: s. atramentum, Cels. 6, 4.

[SCRIPTULA, òrum. m. (scriptum) Lines drawn on a playing-board for the game called duodecim scripta, Ov. Art. 3, 364.]

SCRIPTULUM, i. See SCRUPULUS.

SCRIPTUM, i. n. Any thing written, a writing.

I. A line: duodecim scripta, a kind of game played on a board marked with twelve lines crossing each other: tibi concedo, quod in duodecim scriptis olim, ut calculum reducas, si te aleis dati pœnitet, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 170, 30: — duodecim scriptis ludere. II. Any thing drawn up in writing.

A) A written document, a memorandum, pamphlet, writing, book, work: incredibile dictu est, quam multi Græci de harum valvarum pulchritudine s. reliquerunt, have left in writing, relate in their writings, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56: — **Plur.**: neque his contentus sum, quæ de ista consultatione s. nobis summi ex Græcia homines reliquerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: — in scriptis: — scriptum relinquere (with an objective clause): utinam exstarent illa carmina, quæ multis sæculis ante suam ætatem in epulis esse cantata, in Originibus s. reliquit Cato! Cic. Brut. 19, 75: — scriptis actiones mandare: — Hortensius erat memoria tanta, ut quæ secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, without any memorandum, without notes, Cic. Brut. 88: — de scripto dicere, to deliver from a writing, i.e. to read a written speech: recitetur oratio, quæ propter rei magnitudinem dicta de scripto est, Cic. Pl. 30: — scripto meo, in a speech composed by me: — quum eorum (doctissimorum hominum) inventis scriptisque se oblectent, writings, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — nomen scriptis celebrare. B) S. legis, and simply s., a written statute, law, ordinance: quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48: — (Crassus) ita multa tum contra s. pro æquo et bono dixit, ut, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: — pro scripto dicet: — causam contra s. accipi.

SCRIPTURA, æ. f. (scribo) That which is couched in writing, a writing. **\*\*I. Gen.** A) Minium in voluminibus quoque s. usurpatur clarioresque literas vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulchris facit, Plin. 33, 7, 40.

**\*\*B) Concr.**: A line [scriptum]: supercilia usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, the line or boundary between the cheeks and the eyelids, Petr. S. 126, 15. **II. Esp.** A) A written composition, a writing, written draught. 1) **Abstr.** [scriptio]: caput autem est quam plurimum scribere. Stilius optimus dicendi effector... Nam si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio facile vincit: hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens s. superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150. **\*\*2) Concr.** [scriptum] a) A writing, a written work or production: s. diurna actorum, i.e. acta diurna, Tac. A. 3, 3. **[b) With ecclesiastical writers]**: Scriptura, or plur. Scripturæ, The Holy Scriptures. B) 1) a) A tax on public pastures, Cic. de I. P. 6, 15. **\*\*b) A written law [lex scripta]**: ejusmodi vectigalibus indictis neque propositis quam per ignorantiam scripturæ multa commissæ fierent, Suet. Cal. 41.

2) An appointment by will: primum demonstrandum est, non esse ambiguum scriptum... Deinde ex superiore et ex inferiore scriptura docendum... quæ autem ex omni considerata scriptura perspicua fiant, hæc ambigua non oportere existinari, Cic. Inv. 2, 40. [Hence, Fr. écrit.]

[SCRIPTURARIUS, a, um. (scriptura) I. Of or belonging to a tax on public pastures, Fest. II. Subst.: Scripturarius, ii. m. A receiver of the tax on public pastures, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[SCRIPTURIO, ire. v. n. (scribo) To desire to write, Sid.]

1. **SCRIPTUS**, a, um. *part. of scribo.*

[2. **SCRIPTUS**, um, u. m. (scribo) *The office of a scribe or writer, secretaryship*, Piso ap. Gell.]

**SCRIPULARIS**, etc. See **SCRUPULARIS**, etc.

**\*\*SCRÖBĪCŪLUS**, i. m. (scrobis) *A little ditch or furrow*, Plin. 21, 5, 13.

**SCRÖBIS** [scrobs, Prisc.], is. m. (*more rarely f.*) *A pit, ditch, furrow*, Cic. Fr. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 2, 288. — **\*\*A grave**, Tac. A. 1, 61.

**\*\*1. SCRÖFA**, æ. f. *A sow that has had young, or is kept for breeding*, Col. 7, 9, 2.

**2. SCRÖFA**, æ. m. *A Roman surname (derived from keeping swine)*, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2.

[**SCRÖFINUS**, a, um. (scrofa) *Of or belonging to a sow*, M. Emp.]

[**SCRÖFIPASCUS**, i. m. (scrofa-pasco) *That feeds or keeps sows*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.]

[**SCRÖFULA**, æ. f. (scrofa) I. *A swelling of the glands of the neck*, Veg. II. *A kind of disease, scrofula, or king's evil*: s. acuta: — s. chronica, NL.]

[**SCRÖFULÖSUS**, a, um. (scrofula) *Affected with scrofula, scrofulous*: puer s., NL.]

**\*\*SCRÖTUM**, i. n. *The cutaneous envelope of the testicles*, Cels. 7, 19.

[**SCRUPĒDÆ**, ærum. f. *An epithet of prostitutes*, Plaut. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6.]

[**SCRUPĒUS**, a, um. (scrupus) *Consisting of sharp or rough stones, rough, stony, pebbly*. I. Prop.: Virg. Æ. 6, 238. II. Fig.: *Rough, difficult*, Tert.]

[**SCRUPÖSUS**, a, um. (scrupus) *Full of sharp or rough stones, rough, rugged, pebbly*. I. Prop.: Luc. 5, 675. II. Fig.: *Rough, difficult*, Lucr. 4, 524.]

**\*\*SCRUPŪLĀRIS** (scripul.), e. (scrupulus) *Weighing one scruple*: s. differentia, Plin. 33, 8, 43.

**\*\*SCRUPŪLĀTIM** (scripul.). adv. *By scruples (in weight)*, Plin. 22, 24, 56.

**\*\*SCRUPŪLÖSE**. adv. *Exactly, scrupulously*: tenuis illa et s. in partes secta divisionis diligentia, Quint. 4, 5, 6. — *Sup.*, s. requirant corporis gesticulationem, Col. præf.

**\*\*SCRUPŪLÖSĪTAS**, ætis. f. (scrupulosus) *Too great nicety or accuracy, scrupulosity, over-preciseness*: in hac ruris disciplina non desideratur ejusmodi s.: sed quod dicitur pingui Minerva, Col. 11, 1.

**\*\*SCRUPŪLÖSUS**, a, um. (scrupulus) *Full of sharp or rough stones, sharp, rough, rugged, jagged*. I. Prop.: tamquam e scrupulis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. **\*\*II. Fig.**: *Very exact or careful, scrupulous, precise*: scio quam multiplicem habeant quamque scrupulosam disputationem, Quint. 9, 1, 7. — *Comp.*, s. ratio ventorum, Plin. 18, 33, 76. — [*Sup.*, App.]

**SCRUPULUM**, i. See the following Article.

**SCRUPŪLUS**, i. m. (scrupulum, scripulum, scriptum, scriptulum, or scripulum, i. n.) (scrupus) *A little sharp or rough stone*. [I. Prop.: Sol.] A) Gen. 1) *The smallest part of a weight, i. e. the 24th part of an ounce*: neque argenti scrupulum esse ullum in ulla insula, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 13. [2] *A scruple (apothecary's weight) = 20 grains*, NL. **\*\*B) Meton.** of other measures. 1) *The 24th part of an uncia of land (288th part of a jugerum)*, Col. 5, 1, 8. [2] *The 24th part of an hour*, Inscr. 3) *Of any other small measure*, Plin. 2, 10, 7. II. Fig.: *An uneasy feeling, anxiety, trouble, doubt, hesitation, a scruple*: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat accipit, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic. R. Am. 2, 6: — sollicitudinum aculeos et scrupulos occultare: — ullus sit s.: — injectus est s.: — [*With genit.*, App.] — [*Full of anxiety*, Gell. 5, 15.]

**\*\*SCRUPUS**, i. m. *A sharp or rough stone*. **\*\*I. Prop.**: cum hora pæne tota per omnes scrupos traxissemus crientos pedes, Petr. S. 79, 3. **II. Fig.**: *A poignant or*

*uneasy feeling, anxiety, trouble* [scrupulus]: quod vacua metu, cura, sollicitudine, periculo vita bonorum virorum sit: contra autem improbis semper aliqui s. in animis hæreat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16.

**\*\*SCRŪTA**, ōrum. n. *Frippery, trumpery, trash, lumber*, Petr. S. 62, 1.

[**SCRŪTĀRIA**, æ. f. *A dealing in old stuff or second-hand things*, App.]

[**SCRŪTĀRIUM**, ii. n. I. q. *scrutaria*, Gloss.]

[1. **SCRŪTĀRIUS**, a, um. (scruta) *Of or belonging to old stuff or trumpery*, App.]

[2. **SCRŪTĀRIUS**, ii. m. *A dealer in old stuff, etc., a ragman*, Lucil. ap. Gell.]

**\*\*SCRŪTĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. *A searching, examining*. I. Prop.: s. domus, a visiting or searching, Sen. V. Beat. 23. II. Fig.: Gell. 9, 10.]

**\*\*SCRŪTĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who searches, examines, or explores*. I. Prop.: saluatoribus scrutatores semper apposuit, *searchers, examiners, visitors*, Suet. Claud. 35. II. Fig.: *An inquirer, one who searches into a thing*, Luc. 5, 122.]

[**SCRŪTĀTRIX**, icis. f. *She that searches or explores*, Alcim.]

**SCRUTATUS**, a, um. *part. of scrutor.*

[**SCRŪTILLUS**, i. m. *A kind of black pudding or sausage*, Plaut. ap. Fest.]

[**SCRŪTINIUM**, ii. n. (scrutor) *An examining or searching*, App.]

**SCRŪTOR**. 1. v. dep. a. [act. scruto, are., Prisc.: pass. scrutor. 1., Amm.] (scruta) *To explore, search, rummage, search through, to search the person, examine*. I. Prop. A) Quum omnium domos, apothecas, naves furacissime scrutare, Cic. Vat. 5, 12: — scrutatus sum quæ potui et quæ vidi omnia: — s. Alpes. — *Of personal objects*: non exequio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, non scrutor, Cic. R. Am. 34, 97. **\*\*B) Meton.**: *To search after an object, to look for*: s. venas melini inter saxa, Plin. 35, 6, 19. II. Fig. A) *To inquire into, to investigate, examine*: neque mihi placet, s. te omnes sordes, excutere unumquemque eorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: — s. locos: — scrutabimur et quæremus ex omnibus: — ea s.: — s. interiores et reconditas literas: — **\*\*Absol.**: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. de Ira, 3, 36. **\*\*B) Meton.** of the object searched for; *To inquire after, seek for*: s. finem principis per Chaldaeos, Tac. A. 12, 52.

[**SCULNA**, æ. m. (contr. for seculna from sequor) i. q. sequester. *An arbiter, umpire*, Macr. S. 2, 13.]

**SCULPO**, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *To form or fashion any thing by cutting, carving, graving in wood, bronze, stone, etc.; to grave, cut, work, form*. I. Prop.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100. **\*\*II. Fig.**: dicit scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si continget, et sculpta, that have been wrought out [elaborata], Quint. 12, 9, 16: — [*Hence*, Ital. *sculpture*.]

[**SCULPŌNĒÆ**, ærum. f. *A kind of inferior wooden shoes*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59.]

[**SCULPŌNĒATUS**, a, um. (sculponem) *Wearing wooden shoes*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**SCULPTĪLIS**, e (sculpo) *Formed by graving or carving, sculptured*, Ov. P. 4, 9, 28.]

**\*\*SCULPTOR**, ōris. m. (sculpo) *A sculptor, engraver, carver*, Plin. 29, 6, 38.

**\*\*SCULPTŪRA**, æ. f. (sculpo) *A carving, engraving in stone, wood, etc.*, Quint. 2, 21, 9.

[**SCULPTŪRĀTUS**, a, um. (sculptura) *Belonging to the art of carving or engraving*, Ven.]

**SCULPTUS**, a, um. *part. of sculpo.*

[**SCULTĀTÖRES**, um. m. (from auscultatores) *A kind of guards*, Veg.]

SCURRA, æ. m. [I. *A fine gentleman, gallant, man about town*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 14.] II. Meton. A) *A jester, mimic, buffoon*, Cic. Qu. 3, 11: — *it was thus that Zeno called Socrates* S. Atticus, Cic. N.D. 1, 34: — *Prov.: vetus est: de scurra multo facilius divitem quam patremfamilias fieri posse*, Cic. Qu. 17, 55. [B] Meton.: *in the times of the later emperors, one of the guard, a guardsman*, Lampr.]

SCURRILIS, e. (scurra) I. *Buffoon-like, scurrilous*: vitandum est oratori, ne aut s. focus sit aut inimicus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: — s. dicacitas: — totum s. [II. Gen. Merry, jolly, facetious, witty, V.M.]

\*\*SCURRILITAS, atis. f. (scurrilis) *Drollery, buffoonery*, Quint. 11, 1, 30.

\*SCURRILITER, adv. *Like a buffoon, scurrilously*: qui in tanta re tam serio tempore tam s. ludat, Plin. E. 4, 25, 3.

[SCURROR, ari. v. dep. n. (scurra) *To act the part of a jester or scurra, to play the buffoon*, Hor. E. 1, 17, 19.]

[SCURRŪLA, æ. m. (scurra) *A contemptible buffoon*, App.]

[SCŪTA, æ. f. *A flat dish, almost square*, Lucil. ap. Prisc.]

\*\*SCŪTĀLE, is. n. (scutum) *The thong of a sling*, Liv. 38, 29.

[1. SCŪTĀRIŪS, a, um. (scutum) *Of a shield*, Veg.]

[2. SCŪTĀRIŪS, ii. m. I. *A maker of shields*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 35. II. *In the times of the later emperors, a guard armed with a shield*, Amm.]

SCŪTĀTUS, a, um. (scutum) I. *Armed with a scutum*: s. cohortes, Cæs. B. C. 1, 39, 1: — *Absol.: scutati, troops armed with shields, targetiers, opp. equites*, Liv. 28, 2. [II. I. q. scutarius, Inscr.]

SCŪTELLA (scūtella, Ven.), æ. f. (scutra) *A small flat dish, almost square*: s. dulciculæ potionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46: — [Hence, Fr. écuelle.]

[SCŪTICA, æ. f. (σκῦτρος, leather) *A thong, lash, or strap (more severe than ferula, but less so than flagellus, the scourge)*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119.]

[SCŪTIGERŪS, i. m. (scutum-gero) *One carrying a shield, a shield-bearer*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 44.]

[SCUTRA, æ. f. *A flat dish, plate, or platter, almost square*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8.]

[SCUTRISCUM, i. n. (scutra) *A small dish or plate*, Cat.]

\*\*1. SCŪTŪLA, æ. f. (scutra) [I. *A small plate or dish, almost square*, Mart. 11, 31.] II. Meton.: *Any rhomboidal, diamond, or lozenge-shaped figure: (pavimenta) si scutilla sunt, nulli gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu favis exstent*, Vitruv. 7, 1.

2. SCŪTŪLA (also scytala or scytale), æ. f. (σκυτάλη)

I. *Any long round piece of wood, a roller, cylinder: quatuor biremes, subjectis scutulis, impulsus vectibus in interiori partem transduxit*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 40, 4. \*\*II. *A private message, a secret order, such as the Lacedæmonians sent to their generals, written on a strip of leather rolled round the σκυτάλη (cylindrical staff); it was read by unwrapping it round another of exactly the same size: scytala*, Nep. Paus. 3, 4. III. *A snake in the shape of a cylinder, i. e. of the same thickness all over*, Plin. 32, 5, 19.

\*\*SCŪTŪLĀTUS, a, um. (1. scutula, II.) *Having figures in the shape of a rhomb; lozenge, diamonded, chequered: rete (araneorum), cross-barred*, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

SCŪTŪLUM, i. n. (scutum) I. *A little shield or buckler*, Cic. N.D. 1, 29. \*\*II. Plur.: *scutula operta, the shoulder-blades*, Cels. 8, 1.

SCŪTUM, i. n. [scutus, Turpil. ap. Non.] (σκῦτρος) I. Prop.: *An oblong shield or buckler, made of wood, and covered with leather [sclepeus, a round shield]: ut ignavus miles abjecto scuto fugiat quantum possit*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: — *rejecto scuto*.

\*\*II. Fig.: *A shield, defence, protection: scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est (for which shortly before,*

1154

præsidia libertatis non licentiæ ad impugnandos alios), Liv. 3, 53: — [Hence, Ital. scudo; Fr. écu.]

SCYBILĒTES, æ. m. (σκυβιλλῆτης, sc. olvos) *A kind of wine in Galatia*, Plin. 14, 9, 11.

SCŸLĀCĒUM (Scylacium), i. n. (Σκυλακείον) *A range of coast in the territory of the Bruttii, now Squillace*, Plin. 3, 10, 15.

\*\*SCŸLĀCĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Scylacium*, Plin. 3, 10, 15.

SCYLLA, æ. f. (Σκύλλα) I. A) *A rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite Charybdis: in eo freto est scopulus S., item Charybdis mare vorticosum, ambo clara sævitia*, Plin. 3, 8, 14. — *Scylla and Charybdis were equally dangerous to sailors; hence the prov., incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim*. B) *Personified; The daughter of Phorcys, who was changed by Circe into a sea-monster with dogs round her middle*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56. II. *Daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, out of love for Minos, cut off her father's hair, on which his life depended, and was changed into the bird Ciris*, Hyg. F. 198.

SCYLLÆUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Scylla*, meton.: *ne Scyllæo illo æris alieni in freto ad columnam adheresceret*, Cic. Sect. 8. [II. *Of or belonging to Scylla, the daughter of Nisus*; poet. Megarean, Stat. Th. 1, 333.]

[SCYMNUS, m. (σκῦμνος) *A young animal, a whelp, cub*, Lucr. 5, 1035.]

[SCŸPŪLUS, i. m. (scyphus) *A little cup*, P. Nol.]

SCŸPHUS, i. m. (σκῦφος) *A cup, goblet*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14: — *inter scyphos, over the glass*.

[SCŸREIS, idis. f. *A girl of Scyros*, Stat. Ach. 2, 147.]

\*\*SCŸRĒTĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Scyros*: S. metallum, Plin. 31, 2, 20.

[SCŸRIAS, ædis. f. *Of or belonging to Scyros*, Ov. A. A. 1, 682. — Subst.: *Scyriades. Women or girls of Scyros*, Stat.]

\*\*SCŸRĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Scyros*: S. lapis, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

SCŸROS or SCYRUS, i. f. (Σκύρος) *One of the Sporades, opposite Eubœa, where Lycomedes kept Achilles in concealment, now Scyro*, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1.

SCYTALA, æ. See SCUTULA.

[SCŸTĀLŌSĀGITTĪPELLĪGER, æri. m. (scytale (clava)-sagittapellis-gero) *Club-arrow-skin-bearer, an epithet of Hercules*, Tert.]

\*\*SCYTATUM, i. n. *A means used in dyeing to assist substances in taking the colours*, Plin. 33, 5, 26.

SCŸTHÆ, ærum. n. (Σκύθαι) *Scythians, a general appellation of the northern nomadic tribes of Europe and Asia, north and east of the Black and Caspian Seas*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58. Sing.: *Scythes*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32.

[SCŸTHES or SCŸTHA, æ. c. *Scythian*, Mart. 10, 62.]

SCŸTHĪA, æ. f. *The country of the Scythians. Scythia*, Cic. Pis. 8, 18.

SCŸTHĪCE, æs. f. *A kind of plant*, Plin. 25, 8, 43.

SCŸTHĪCUS, a, um. *Scythian*: S. tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90.

[SCŸTHIS, idis. f. *A Scythian woman* (Ov. M. 15, 360); also, *a Scythian smaragdus*, M. Cap.]

\*\*SCŸTHISSA, æ. f. *A Scythian woman*, Nep. Dat. 1, 3.

SCYZINUM, i. n. *A kind of wine, i. q. itæomelis*, Plin. 14, 16, 19.

1. SE. pron. reflex. See SUL.

[2. SE. prop. See SINE.]

[1. SĒBĀCĒUS, i. m. (sebum) *A tallow candle*, App.]

[2. SĒBĀCĒUS, a, um. *Suet-like: glandula s., acne s., NL*]

[SĒBĀLIS, e. (sebum) *Of suet or tallow*, Amm.]

[SĒBĒTHIS, idis. f. *Of Sebethos*, Virg. Æ. 7, 734.]

**SĒBĒTHOS**, i. m. *A small river of Campania, near Neapolis*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 263.

**\*SĒBO**, are. v. a. (sebum) *To prepare from suet or tallow*: s. candelas, *to dip tallow candles*, Col. 2, 21, 3.

**\*1. SĒBŌSUS**, a, um. (sebum) *Full of tallow or suet, sebaceous, suety*: s. medulla, Plin. 11, 37, 86.

**2. SĒBŌSUS**, i. m. *A Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2.

**\*SĒBUM** (sebum), i. n. *Tallow, suet*, Plin. 11, 37, 85.

[**SĒCĀBĪLIS**, e. (seco) *That may be cut*, Lact.]

**SĒCĀLE**, is. n. *A kind of corn, rye; or, according to others, a kind of spelt of a dark colour*, Plin. 18, 16, 40. — *S. cereale L., Fam. Gramineæ.* — [Hence, Ital. *segala*, Fr. *seigle*.]

**\*SĒCĀMENTA**, ōrum. n. (seco) *Any thing made of cut wood*, Plin. 16, 10, 18.

**SĒ-CĒDO**, cessi, cessum. 3. v. n. *To withdraw, depart, separate, or secede from*. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) *Secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregentur*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32. \*\*2) *To depart; and perf., to be at a distance from*: (villa) decem et septem millibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. E. 2, 17, 2. \*\*B) Esp. 1) *To go aside, to retire*: s. in additam partem ædium, Sall. Cat. 20: — *To retire from public life*: integra ætate ac valetudine statuit repente s. seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10. — Absol.: Plin. E. 1, 9, 3. 2) *Politically: To revolt*: ut anno XVI. post reges exactos propter nimiam dominationem potentium secederent, Cic. Com. 1.

\*\*II. Fig.: antiquam ego incipio s. et alia parte considerare, *to change opinion*, Sen. Ep. 117.

**SĒ-CERNO**, crēvi, crētum. 3. [old inf., *secernier*, Lucr.] v. a. *To set apart from the rest, to separate, sever, part, or remove from; with acc. or ab aliqua re, seldom ex aliqua re [poet. with abl.]*. I. Prop. \*\*A) *With acc. simply*: quum s. minus idoneos senatores removerique placuisset, Suet. Vit. 2. B) *With ab*: muro denique secernantur a nobis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: — s. se a bonis: — s. sphaera ab æthereâ conjunctione: — s. succus a reliquo cibo: — s. bilis ab eo cibo. II. Fig.: *To separate, distinguish, discern [discernere]*. A) *With acc.*: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: — frugalissimum quemque s., *to reject*. B) *With ab*: ut venustas et pulchritudo corporis s. non potest a valetudine, sic hoc decorum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95: — s. animum a corpore: — s. tertium genus (laudationum) a præceptis nostris: — a clarissimis viris s.: — s. blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest.

**\*SĒCESPĪTA**, æ. f. (seco) *A long iron knife used in sacrifices*, Suet. Tib. 25.

**SĒCESSŌ**, ōnis. f. (secedo) \*I. *A going aside or away, a withdrawing, retiring*: seductiones testium, secessionem subscriptorum animadvertabant, Cic. Mur. 24, 49. II. *A separating, separation, secession*: secessionem tu illam existimasti, Cæsar, initio, non bellum; non hostile odium, sed civile dissidium, utrisque cupientibus rem publicam salvam, Cic. Lig. 6, 19: — secessio (perhaps secessiones) plebis.

**\*SĒCESSUS**, ūs. m. (secedo) *A departing, separating, withdrawing*. I. Gen.: s. avium, *a leaving (for other countries)*, Plin. 10, 29, 41. II. Esp. A) *Retirement, solitude (concr. and abstr.)* 1) Prop.: medium tempus in otio secessuque egit, Suet. Vesp. 4. 2) Fig.: s. studiorum, *a remote field of study*, Quint. 10, 5, 16. B) *Secessio: Political separation, secession*: nemo Sacros Aventinosque montes et iratæ plebis secessus circumspexerit, Plin. 19, 4, 19.

**SECIUS**. adv. See SECUS.

**\*SĒCLŪDO**, si, sum. 3. v. a. (claudio) *To shut up apart or in a separate place, to lock up*. I. Prop. A) *Illuc eum rapiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquila teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, a small piece of water enclosed all*

round, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162. B) Gen.: *To separate, to set apart from the rest*: dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 69, 3. II. Fig. A) *To shut out*: inclusum supplicium a conspectu parentum ac liberum, denique a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9. [B) *To separate, remove*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1.]

**SECLUM**, i. See SECULUM.

[**SĒCLŌSŌRIUM**, ii. n. (secludo) *A place where birds are shut up apart, a coop*, Varr.]

**SĒCLŪSUS**, a, um. I. Part. of secludo. II. Adj.: *Separated, removed, remote*: his devium quoddam iter esse s. a concilio deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.

**SĒCO**, cūi, etum. [part. fut., *secaturus*, Col.] 1. v. a. *To cut, to cut off, to cut in pieces*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: omne animal s. ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12. B) Esp. 1) *In Surgery: To cut off, take off, amputate*: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id urī s. que patimur, ut membrum alqd potius quam totum corpus inteat, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: — s. varices Mario: — Marius cum secaretur, *was undergoing an operation*: — dicitur esse sectus. — \*\*Hence also: Secta, ōrum. n. Absol.: *Parts of the body that have been operated upon*: spongiæ s. recentia non patiuntur intumescere, Plin. 31, 11, 47. [2] *To castrate, to geld*, Mart. 9, 7. \*\*C) Meton. [1] *To slit, tear, wound, hurt*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140. 2) *To cut through, to divide, cleave, separate; to cut through or divide a space by motion or moving through; hence, to run, sail, fly, etc. through*: s. medios Æthiops (Nilus), Plin. 5, 9, 10: — hinc velut diversæ s. cæperunt viæ, Quint. 3, 1, 14. II. Fig. [A] *To cut up, to lash (by speech)*, Pers. 1, 114. [B] *To divide, distinguish*: quum causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117. — [Hence, Ital. *segare*; Fr. *soyer, scier*.]

**SECORDIA**, æ. See SOCORDIA.

[**SĒCRĒTĀRIUM**, ii. m. *A secret, solitary, or lonely place*. I. Gen.: App. II. Esp.: *A bench or seat; hence, A) Of judges*, Cod. Th. B) *Of ecclesiastics*, Sulp.]

[**SĒCRĒTE**. adv. *Secretly, privately*, Tert.]

[**SĒCRĒTIM**. adv. (secretus) *I. q. secreta, Amm.*]

**\*SĒCRĒTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (secerno) *A separating, parting, secreting, secretion*: est enim interitus quasi discessus et s. ac diremptus earum partium, quæ ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

**SĒCRĒTO**. adv. \*\*I. *Separately, apart, aside*: de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam s., Col. 11, 2, 25. II. *Secretly, privately*: s. hoc audi: tecum habeto: ne Apellæ quidem, liberto tuo, dixeris, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 2. — \*\*Comp., s. emittitur inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4.

**\*SĒCRĒTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of secerno. II. Adj.: *Separate, separated; hence, private, apart*. A) Gen.: ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriæ signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, Liv. 1, 52. B) Esp. 1) *Of localities: Remote, far off, at a distance, solitary*: s. locus [celeber], Quint. 11, 1, 47. — Subst.: Secretum, i. n. *Retirement, solitariness (abstr. and concr.), a being alone, or, a lonely place, solitude [solitudo, secessus]*: cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 10, 7, 16. 2) a) *That is remote or concealed from human knowledge [abditus], concealed, secret*: s. ars, Petr. S. 3. b) Subst.: Secretum, i. n. *Any thing secret, secret intercourse, a secret*: s. petenti non nisi adhibito Druso filio dedit, Suet. Tib. 25. 3) *Set apart, i. e. rare, select*: (figuræ) s. et extra vulgarem usum positæ, ideoque magis nobiles, Quint. 9, 3, 5. 4) *Deprived of, wanting; with abl. or genit.*, Lucr. 1, 195. [Hence, Ital. *segreto*.]

**SECTA**, æ. f. (part. perf. of seco, sc. via) *A path, track; fig., a mode of proceeding, procedure, rule, method [ratio, via]*. I. Gen.: nos, qui hanc sectam rationemque vitæ, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, *mode of life*, Cic. Cæl. 17, 40: — horum hominum sectam atque instituta per-

## SECTACULA

sequimur:—cujus sectam sequi vellet:—cujus sectam atque imperium secutus est:—habet quasi viam quandam et sectam.

II. *Esp.* A) *A philosophical school, sect:* quo magis tuum, Brute, iudicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, quorum in doctrina atque præceptis, Cic. Brut. 31, 120. [B) *A band of robbers, App.*]

[SECTACŪLA, ōrum. n. (secta) *Lineage, descent, App.*]

[SECTĀRIŪS, a, um. (seco) *Castrated, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40.*]

[SECTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A striving after any thing, Tert.*]

\*SECTĀTOR, ōris. m. *An attendant, follower, adherent [assectator].* I. Gen.: "at sectabantur multi."

Quid opus est sectatoribus? of the friends of a candidate who accompany him in his canvass (shortly before, assectatio and assectari), Cic. Mur. 34:—de numero sectatorum:—comes vel s. • \*\*II. *Esp.*: *The follower of a school or sect, a disciple:* hic (Valerius Probus) non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquo habuit, Suet. Gram. 24.

\*\*SECTĪLIS, e. (seco) I. *Cut, cleft, divided:* s. laminæ, Plin. 16, 43, 83. II. *That may be cleft or cut:* s. lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 44.

SECTĪO, ōnis. f. (seco) *A cutting, cutting off, cutting to pieces.* I. Prop. \*\*A) Gen.: s. corporum, Vitr. 2, 2. B) *Esp.* \*\*1) *A cutting of a diseased part of the body, a surgical operation:* (mandragora) bibitur ante sectiones punctionesque, ne sentiantur, Plin. 25, 13, 94. [2) *A castrating, gelding, App.* 3) *Publ.*: *A dividing, distributing of booty or of confiscated goods:* si dici possit, ex hostibus equus esse captus, cujus prædæ s. non venierit, Cic. Inv. 1, 45. \*\*II. *Esp.*: *A distributing of the parts of a speech:* ut te ratione dividendi, de sectione in infinitum, Quint. 1, 10.

[SECTIUS. See SECUS.]

\*\*SECTĪVUS, a, um. (seco) *That can be cut, capable of being divided, Plin. 19, 6, 33.*

\*1. SECTOR, ōris. m. (seco) *One who cuts off.* I. Prop.: s. collorum, a cut-throat, Cic. R. Am. 29, 80. II. *Fig.* A) *One who buys the goods of proscribed persons and retails them afterwards,* Cic. R. Am. 36, 103:—*Ambiguously:* nescimus per ista tempora eosdem fere sectores fuisse collorum et bonorum? a cut-throat and cut-purse, Cic. R. Am. 29, 80. [B) S. favoris, *one who sells his favour,* Luc. 1, 178.]

2. SECTOR. 1. [old inf. sectarier, Plaut.; in a passive sense, Varr.] (secur) *To follow eagerly or continually, in good or bad sense; to run after, to chase, pursue.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. Chrysogonum (servi), Cic. R. Am. 28, 77:—prætorum s.:—homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi eat, ut cum pueri sectentur, ut omnes, cum loqui cœpit, irrideant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66:—*Absol.*: at sectabantur multi... Quid opus est sectatoribus? (of attendants on candidates), Cic. Mur. 33. [B) *Esp.*: *To pursue wild beasts, to hunt, chase,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 7. II. *Fig.* A) *To strive ardently or eagerly after any thing; to pursue, follow, to endeavour after:* quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini prædam? Cæs. B. G. 6, 35, 8. \*\*B) *With a relative clause:* non ut omnia dicerem sectatus, sed ut maxime necessaria, Quint. 1, 10, 1.

[SECTŌRIŪS, a, um. (sector) *Of or belonging to the buying of confiscated property, Dig.*]

\*\*SECTRIX, icis. f. *She that buys confiscated property with a view to retail it afterwards:* s. proscriptionem, Plin. 36, 15, 24.

SECTŪRA, æ. f. (seco) *A cut, a cutting.* \*\*I. *Abstr.*: callides sectura formantur, alias fragiles, Plin. 37, 8, 33. II. *Concr. plur.*: *Cuttings in the soil; hence, pits, mines:* multis locis apud eos (Aquitanos) æraris s. (al. structuræ) sunt, copper mines, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21.

1. SECTUS, a, um. part. of seco.

[2. SECTUS, ūs. m. (secur) *Speech, M. Cap.*]

[SECTŪARIŪS, ōnis. f. I. q. secubitus, Sol.]

[SECTŪBITUS, ūs. m. (secubo) *A sleeping by one's self, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16.*]

1156

## SECUNDUM

\*SĒ-CŪBO, ūi. 1. v. n. I. *To sleep apart or by one's self, Liv. 39, 10.* [II. Gen.: *To live in retirement, Prop. 2, 25, 5.*]

[SĒCŪLA, æ. f. (seco) *A sickle, used by the people of Campania, Varr.*]

\*\*SĒCŪLĀRIS (sæc.), e. (seculum) I. *Belonging to a century, Suet. Aug. 31.* [II. *With ecclesiastical writers; Worldly, temporal, secular, profane, Hier.*]

SĒCŪLUM (sæcul. [seculum, poet.]), i. n. dem. (1. secus) [I. *A race, generation [genus, suboles], Lucr. 1, 21.*]

II. Meton. A) 1) *The period during which men of one generation live together (usually reckoned at 33½ years), an age:* cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint... tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest: in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa s. hominum teneantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22. 2) *Meton.*: *Age, time:* in id s. Romuli cecidit ætas, cum jam plena Græcia poetarum esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 10:—in hujus seculi errore versor:—hujus seculi insolentiam vituperabat:—ceteri qui dii ex hominibus facti esse dicuntur, minus eruditus hominum seculis fuerunt... Romuli autem ætatem minus his sexcentis annis, Cic. Rep. 2, 10:—aliquot seculis et ætatibus. B) 1) *The space of a hundred years, a century:* quo etiam major vir habendus est (Numa), quam illam sapientiam constituendæ civitatis duobus prope seculis ante cognovit, quam eam Græci natam esse senserunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154. 2) *Gen.*: *A century, i. e. a long time or period:* (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis seculorum ætatibus, quin eadem iisdem temporibus efficiat, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52:—aliquot seculis post:—aliquot secula:—s. tot:—s. multa:—s. plurima:—s. sexcenta:—s. omnia. [C) *A worldly mind, secularity, Prud.—Heathenism (al. sæcular), Tert.*] [Hence, Ital. secolo, Fr. siècle.]

SECUM. i. q. cum se. See CUM and SUI.

\*\*SĒCUNDĀNI, ōrum. m. (secundus) (sc. milites) *Soldiers of the Second Legion, Liv. 34, 15.*

SĒCUNDĀRIŪS, a, um. (secundus) \*\*I. *Of or belonging to the second class, row, line, etc.* Plin. 14, 9, 11.

II. *Of abstract objects:* in hoc loco caput erit illud accusatori, si demonstrare poterit... s., si, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24:—habet statum secundarium.

[SĒCUNDĀTUS, ūs. m. (secundus) *The second place, Tert.*]

[SĒCUNDE. adv. *Happily, luckily, Cat. ap. Gell.*]

[SĒCUNDICĒRIŪS, ii. m. (secundus-cera) *A civil officer of the second class, Cod. Just.*]

1. SĒCUNDO. adv. I. *In the second place, secondly:* equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, s., ut existimarer, tertium mihi fuit illud quod, Cic. Pl. 20. \*\*II. *For the second time:* Pontica legio quum fossam circumire s. conata esset, A. B. Al. 40, 2.

[III. *Twice, Treb.*]

\*\*2. SĒCUNDO, are. v. a. (secundus) I. *To manage or arrange properly, becomingly, or suitably, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 3.* II. *To favour, second, be propitious; absol.* relabente æstu et secundante vento, favourable, Tac. A. 2, 24.

SĒCUNDUM. \*\*I. Adv. [A) *After, behind, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 1.* B) *Next, in the second place:* Cn. Genucio, L. Emilio Mamercino s. consulibus, for the second time [iterum], Liv. 7, 3, 3. II. *Prep. with acc.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Of position:* [Following, i. e. behind, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 45.] 2) *Of extension:* Along, all along, after, quæ (legiones) iter s. mare superum faciunt, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2. 3) *Of time or succession:* Immediately after, after, next, next to: tua ratio est, ut s. binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea ut ante primos ludos comprehendinam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11:—s. comitia:—s. hunc diem:—s. quietem, after falling asleep, in sleep, in a dream:—proxime et s. deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11:—s. te et liberos nostros:—s. te:—s. vocem:—s. ea.

B) *Fig.* 1) *After, according to, in conformity with:* omnibus animalibus extremum esse, s. naturam vivere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26. 2) *In favour of, to the advantage of:*



nunciat populo, pontifices s. se decrevisse... Multa s. causam nostram disputavit, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3: — s. praesentem.

I. SECUNDUS, a, um. I. Part. of sequor. II. Adj. A) Prop. 1) With reference to time or order: Following, the next following, the next, the second: cum de tribus unum esset optandum... optimum est facere, secundum, nec facere nec pati, miserrimum digladiari semper, next to that, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: — id s. erat de tribus: — secundo sacramento: — secundis additis: — secundo anno: — Olympias s.: — incendium belli Punici secundi: — secundum heredem instituerit, the next heir: — s. mensa, second course, i. e. the dessert: — s. partes, a second part or character; absol., secundæ, arum: fuit quasi secundarum, Cic. Brut. 69: — secundas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46. \*\*2) Subst.: Secundæ, arum, f. (sc. membranæ) The afterbirth, Cels. 7, 29. B) Fig. 1) The next following, the next: quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut s. sit ad regium principatum, Cic. Fin. 3, 16. 2) a) Of streams of air or water, i. e. wind or tide, when following the navigator; hence, a) Favourable, that suits, suitable: quum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. Pl. 39, 94: — Sup., quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. [B) Meton.: Downward, Nigid. ap. Gell. 2, 22.] b) Fig.: Favourable, propitious, happy, fortunate [opp. 'adversus'] (est philosophia multitudini) suspecta et invisa, ut vel si quis universam velit vituperare, secundo id populo facere possit, with the consent of the people, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1: — s. concio: — s. voluntas concionis: — s. admurmurationes cuncti senatus: — (auspicia) s.: — \*\*Comp., reliqua militia secundiore fama fuit et corona civica donatus est, Suet. Cæs. 2: — \*\*Sup., tres leges secundissimas plebei, 'adversas' nobilitati tulit, Liv. 8, 12, 14: — ut 'adversas' res, sic secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26: — s. res [opp. 'adversæ'] : — s. fortunæ [opp. 'adversæ'] : — s. res (with prosperitates): — Comp., secundiore equitum prælio nostris, turned out more favourable on our side, Cæs. B. G. 2, 9, 2: — Sup., omnia s. nobis, 'adversissima' illis accidisse videntur, Cæs. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8. [Hence, Fr. second.]

2. SECUNDUS, a, nom. pron.: C. Plinius S., a natural philosopher; C. Plinius Cæcilius S., nephew of the former.

\*\*SECŪRE, adv. I. With freedom from grief or care, Suet. Ner. 40. — Comp., Sen. Ep. 18. II. Without incurring danger, securely, Plin. E. 2, 17, 6.

SECŪRĪCLĀTA, (sc. herba) A kind of weed growing among lentils, Plin. 18, 17, 44 (al. securidaca).

\*\*SECŪRĪCLĀTUS, a, um. (securicula) In the shape of a swallow's tail, joined by mortise and tenon, mortised, dove-tailed: s. cardines, Vitruv. 10, 15.

\*\*SECŪRĪCŪLA, æ, f. (securis) I. A small axe or hatchet, Plin. 18, 19, 49. II. Archit. meton.: A kind of joinery in the shape of a swallow's tail, a dove-tail, Vitruv. 4, 7.

[SECŪRĪFER, æra, ærum. (securis-fero) That carries a hatchet or axe, Ov. M. 12, 460.]

[SECŪRĪGER, æra, ærum. (securis-gero) I. q. securifer, Ov. Her. 4, 117.]

SECŪRIS, is, f. (seco) A hatchet, axe. \*\*I. Gen.: Plin. 16, 39, 75. II. Esp. A) Prop.: An axe for executing malefactors: securi ferire, to behead, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30: — s. percutere: — securibus cervices subicere: — s. data: — securus de fascibus demi jussit. B) Fig.: graviorem potuerunt rei publicæ infligere securim, to give the finishing blow, Cic. Pl. 29, 70: — securim injicere petitioni: — With reference to the axes in the fasces, as the insignia of power; hence, dominion: respicite finitimam Galliam, quæ in provinciam redacta, securibus subjecta, perpetua premitur servitute, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: — legum prima securis, Juv. 8, 268. [Hence, Ital. scure.]

SECŪRITAS, ætis, f. (securus) I. Prop.: A state of being free from care, fearlessness, quietness or calmness of mind. A) Democriti s., quæ est animi tamquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμία, eo separanda fuit ab hac disputatione, quia ista animi tranquillitas ea ipsa est beata vita, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: — optatam et expetitam

securitatem (securitatem appello vacuitatem ægritudinis) habere: — \*\*Plur. [opp. 'curæ'], Plin. 23, 1, 23: — \*\*With genit. obj.: operosissima s. mortis in M. Offilio Hilario ab antiquis traditur, Plin. 7, 53, 54. \*\*B) (in a bad sense) Carelessness, negligence, remissness: neminem celerius opprimi quam qui nihil timeret et frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. 118, 2: — With gen. obj.: memoriæ plerumque inhæret fidelis, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint. 10, 6, 2. \*\*II. Fig. A) Meton. obj.: Freedom from danger, security, safety: cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin. 7, 51, 52: — Securitas personificat, the tutelary goddess of the Roman state, Tac. Agr. 3. [B) A security for a debt (by a pledge, etc.), Dig.]

SE-CŪRUS, a, um. (cura) [non or nihil curans] Without anxiety or care, unconcerned, fearless, quiet.

I. Prop. A) 1) S. Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: — de lingua Latina securi es animi, Cic. Att. 2, 52. \*\*2) Of inanimate objects; Calm, quiet: s. convivia, Sen. Clem. 1, 26. \*\*B) In a bad sense; Careless, unconcerned, negligent, remiss: iram offensio judicis facit, si contumax, arrogans, s. sit (reus), Quint. 6, 1, 14: — Of inanimate objects: quia castrensis jurisdictio s. et obtusior ac plura manu agens caliditatem fori non exerceat, little concerned (shortly after, 'gravis intentus'), Tac. Agr. 9. \*\*II. Meton. (in an objective sense): That is not to be feared, or where there is nothing to fear, without danger, secure, safe [tutus]: hostis levis et velox et repentinus, qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. 39, 1: — With genit.: subita inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentia et plana urbis loca sed securi ejusmodi casum implevit, safe or secure in similar cases, Tac. H. 1, 86. — [Hence, Ital. sicuro, Fr. sûr.]

1. SECUS. The sex. See SEXUS.

2. SECUS. (Comp., secius, also sequis) [Comp., sectius, contr. for secutius, Plaut.] I. Adv.: Prop. Following (with regard to rank); hence, behind, i. e. inferior to, less than anything mentioned before; hence, otherwise, differently, not so; esp. with a negation, no other than, quite as. A) Posit. 1) Gen. a) a) Oratorum genera esse dicuntur tamquam poetarum. Id s. est, Cic. Opt. gen. 1: — s. esse: — s. erit: — s. tibi videbatur: — nemo dicit s.: — quod si ita esset... ad amicitiam esset aptissimus: quod longe s. est, Cic. Læl. 9, 29: — omnia longe s.: — nobis aliter videtur: recte s. ne, postea, whether by mistake or not, whether mistaken or not, Cic. Fin. 3, 13: — recte an s. β) With quam or atque: ne quid fiat s. quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2: — eadem sunt membra in utriusque disputatione, sed paulo s. a me atque ab illo partita, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119. b) Non (nec) s. or haud s.: fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo s., Cic. Mil. 10, 29: — non multo s. fieret, si: — quum in altera re causæ nihil esset, quin s. judicaret ipse de se, Cic. Qu. 9: — \*\*With genit.: alæque et auxilia cohortium neque multo s. in iis virium, Tac. A. 4, 5: — With ac or quam: itaque illud quod dixi, non dixi s. ac sentiebam, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 24: — non s. ac: — \*\*haud s. quam, Liv. 5, 36. \*2) Esp.: Differently from what it ought to be, not as may be wished or expected, i. e. badly, unluckily: magna consolatio est, quum recordare, etiam si s. acciderit, te tamen recte vereque sensisse, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 2: — nihil a se cuiquam de te s. esse dictum: — s. existimare de alquo. B) Comp. 1) Gen. a) \*\*Cistas deiecit, impedimento est, quo secius feratur lex, A. Her. 1, 12, 21. b) a) Non (haud) secius: quæ copiæ (Ariovisti) nostros pertererent... Nihil secius Cæsar, ut ante constituerat, duas acies hostem propulsare jussit, nevertheless, for all that, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40, 8. β) With quam, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 57. \*\*2) Esp.: Badly, ill: vereor ne homines de me sequis loquantur, Sen. Ben. 6, 42. \*\*II. Prep. with acc. [secundum]. A) Near, by, close to: Chamæleucen nascitur s. fluvios, Plin. 24, 15, 85. B) If appended to a pronoun, it signifies 'on the side': altrinsecus, on the other side; utrinsecus, on both sides; circumsecus, all round. — [Hence, Ital. sezzo.]

[SECTIO, ōnis, f. (sequor) A following, striving after, Aug.]

[SECUTOR (sequutor), ōris. m. (sequor) *One who follows, a follower.* I. Gen.: *An attendant, App.* II. Esp.: *One of a certain class of gladiators who fought with the retiarius,* Juv. 8, 210. See RETIARIUS.]

[SECUTORIUS, a, um. (sequor) *Following up, pursuing, Dig.*]

\*\*SECUTULEIUS, a, um. (sequor) *Running after:* mulier s., Petr. S. 81, 5.

1. SED (set). [sedum, Charis.] I. Conj.: *But (exceptional): ipsum regale genus civitatis reliquis simplicibus longe anteposendum: s. ita, quoad statum suum retinet. Is est autem status, ut unius perpetua potestate, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: — perfectus literis, s. Græcis: — s. otiosorem opera quam animo: — s. apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent: — nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris... S. si aliter ut dixi accidisset, qui possem queri? — sane bonum rei publicæ genus, s. tamen inclinatum et quasi primum ad perniciosissimum statum: — s. conabor tamen: — s. tamen vincit natura.* II. Esp. A) 1) *In proceeding to another subject: non impedio, præsertim quoniam feriati sumus. S. possumus audire alqd, an serius venimus?* Cic. Rep. 1, 13: — S. ecce in manibus vir: — s. ista mox: — *Also in returning to a former subject: s. ad instituta redeamus,* Cic. Brut. 61: — s. ad id revertamur: — s. perge de Cæsare. — *hence also, after parenthetic clauses: But however, but now, I say, etc.: equidem cum audio socrum meam Læliam (facilius enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant, quod multorum sermonis expertes ea tenent semper quæ prima didicerunt) s. eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Nævium videar audire,* Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45. 2) *In breaking off a discourse: But, however: s., si placet, in hunc diem hactenus,* Cic. Rep. 2, 44: — s. hæc hactenus. B) *After negative clauses: But, but even.* 1) *As a simple adversative: quæ (hominum vestigia) ille (Aristippus) non ex agri consitura, s. ex doctrinæ iudiciis interpretabatur,* Cic. Rep. 1, 17. 2) *By way of climax. a) Non modo (solum)... s. or s. etiam (et, quoque), not only (merely, solely)... but also, but even, nay even: non modo falsum illud esse, s. hoc verissimum,* Cic. Rep. 2, 44: — unius viri consilio non solum ortum novum populum, s. adultum jam et pæne puberem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11: — volo ut in scena, sic in foro non eos modo laudari, qui celeri motu utantur, s. eos etiam, quos statarios appellant, Cic. Brut. 30: — omnia ejus non facta solum, s. etiam dicta meminisset, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: — illum non modo fuisse s. et tantam illi pecuniam dedisse honoris mei causa, Cic. Att. 11, 9, 2. b) Non modo (solum) non... s., s. etiam; s. ne... quidem, not only not... but not even, nay even not, but not even so much as: ut non modo a mente non deserat, s. id ipsum doleam me, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: — *Also without the second non in the first clause, followed by the double negative ne quidem: quod mihi non modo irasci, s. ne dolere quidem impune licet,* Cic. Att. 11, 24: — ut non modo plures, s. ne singuli quidem: — non modo æternam, s. ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi: — s. ne fieri quidem potuisse. C) *Emphatically, in affirmative clauses: But, but indeed, but even, usually with etiam (or et): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, s. etiam obfuit,* Cic. Att. 3, 15, 5.

[2. SED. prep. old form for sine. Without: sed fraude, Inscr.]

[SEDAMEN, inis. n. (sedo) *An allayment, alleviation: s. mali (mors), Sen.*]

SEDĀTE. adv. *Composedly, calmly, tranquilly,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46. — [Comp., Amm.]

SEDĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. *An allaying, stilling, assuaging, calming: temperantia et modestia omnisque s. perturbatio animi,* Cic. Off. 1, 27: — s. mœrendi: — s. animi.

[SEDĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who allays or assuages, Arn.*]

SEDĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of sedo. II. Adj.: *Composed, still, calm, quiet, tranquil: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi s. annis fluit, alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur,* Cic. de Or. 12: — in ipsis numeris s.: — sedatiore animo: — sedatiore tempore.

[SEDDA, æ. See SELLA.]

[SEDECENNIS, e. (sedecim-annus) *Sixteen years old, Aus.*]

\*\*SĒ-DECĪES. num. (sex) *Sixteen times: s. centena mill. passuum,* Plin. 6, 29, 35.

SĒDECIM. num. (sex-decem) *Sixteen, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8, 1.*

\*SĒDECŪLA, æ. f. (sedeo) *A little seat or chair: malo in illa tua sedecula, quam habes sub imagine Aristotelis, sedere, quam in istorum sella curuli,* Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1.

\*\*SĒDENTĀRIUS, a, um. (sedeo) *Connected with sitting, sedentary: s. necessitas assentiendi, to give one's assent in a sitting posture,* Plin. Pan. 76, 3.

SĒDĒO, sēdi, sessum. 2. v. n. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) a) *Absol.: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedant, ego potissimum surrexerim, remain sitting,* Cic. R. Am. 1: — sedens iis assensu. b) *With in: malo in illa tua sedecula s. quam in istorum sella curuli,* Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1: — in sella s.: — s. in solio: — s. in equo: — s. in hemicyclio domi. \*\*c) *With a simple abl.: s. sede regia,* Liv. 1, 41. d) *With other prepositions or adverbs of place: s. ad forum,* Cic. de Sen. 16, 55: — s. apud quem. [2] *Sedeor: Of animals; To be mounted or ridden, Spart.* B) Esp. 1) *Of public officers, esp. of judges; To sit in judgement: iisdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus lata lex est,* Cic. Sest. 16: — in Rostris s.: — ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores ejus vitam, Cic. Mil. 29, 79: — ex subortitione s.: — perpetuo s.: — idcirco s., ut: — sedissent iudices in Q. Fabricium, s. se dicerent in Gabinium iudices sedistis. — *Also of assessors in court, or assistants of judges: nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii prætoris urbani sedentibus,* Cic. de Or. 1, 37. 2) *To remain sitting, to sit idle, delay, loiter, to be inactive [desideo]: iis ventis istinc navigatur, qui si essent, nos Corcyræ non sederemus,* Cic. Fam. 16, 7: — s. in villa totos dies. [3] *[desideo] To go to stool, M. Emp.* \*\*II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To sit down, settle: s. nebula densior campo quam montibus,* Liv. 22, 4. B) Esp.: *To remain, rest, stick fast: librata quum sederit (glans),* Liv. 38, 29. [Hence, Ital. seggio, seggia, siedo, sedere; Old Fr. seoir, Fr. seoir.]

SĒDES, is. (genit. plur. sedum, Cic.) f. (sedeo) *A seat,*

I. Prop. A) Gen.: *That on which one sits, a seat, bench, chair, throne: tum Crassum pulvinos poposciase et omnes in iis sedibus, quæ erant sub platano, consedissee dicebat,* Cic. de Or. 1, 7: — s. honoris: — *Also plur.: quum virgo staret et Cæcilia in sella sederet... illam dixisse, Vero. mea puella, tibi concedo meas s.,* Cic. Div. 1, 46. \*\*B) Esp.: *That part of the body on which persons sit, the seat,* Plin. 22, 21, 29. II. Meton. gen. A) *A seat, i. e. a dwelling-place, habitation, abode, residence (also of a deity), i. e. a temple.* 1) *Sing. (of the seat or residence of a single person or several persons): hi cæstus (hominum) hæc, de qua exposui, causa instituti sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causa constituerunt, quam cum locis manuque sepossissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt,* Cic. Rep. 1, 26: — sedem ac domum contemplari: — s. (with domus): — eum sibi domum sedemque delegit: — omni in sede ac loco: — s. (with locus): — sceleratorum s. atque regio. 2) *Plur. (usually of the habitation of several persons): qui incolunt eas urbes (i. e. maritimas), non hærent in suis sedibus, sed volucris semper spe rapiuntur a domo longius,* Cic. Rep. 2, 4: — domicilia s.: — s. sanctæ penatium deorumque larumque familiarum. — *Of the habitation of a single person: (Demaratus) ascitus est civis a Tarquiniensibus atque in ea civitate domicilium et s. collocavit,* Cic. Rep. 2, 19: — in sedibus meis: — in meis urbibus, sedibus, delubris. B) *Of inanimate and abstract objects: Seat, place, ground, soil.* 1) *Sing.: hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio præbitoram,* Cic. Rep. 2, 5: — hæc urbs summo imperio domicilium ac sedem præbuisse: — voluptas mentem e sua sede et statu demovet: — verba sedem habere: — in summi boni sede. 2) *Plur.: coloni Capuæ, in domicilio superbis atque in sedibus luxuriæ collocati,* Cic. Agr. 2, 35: — Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis. [Hence, Ital. seggia, Fr. siege.]

[SEDECULUM. I. q. sedile, Fest.]

**SĒDĪGĪTUS**, a. (sex-digitus) *A Roman surname (lit. having six fingers on one hand), Plin. 11, 43, 99. So the poet C. Volcatius was called, Gell. 3, 3.*

**\*\*SĒDĪLE**, is. n. (sedeo) *A seat, stool, chair. I. Sing.: Cels. 1, 3. II. Plur.: s. lignea in Campo Martio, Suet. Aug. 43.*

[**SĒDĪMEN**, inis. n. (sedeo) *A sediment, C. Aur.*]

**\*\*SĒDĪMENTUM**, i. n. (sedeo) *I. Gen.: That which settles, a sediment; s. molis (sc. obelisci), doubtful, Plin. 36, 10, 15. [II. Esp.: Sediment of urine: s. latericium, NL.]*

**SĒDĪTĪO**, ōnis. f. (2. sed (i.e. sine), and itio; originally, a going aside) *I. Civil discord, a popular commotion, sedition: ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, s. dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1: — per seditionem: — in seditione: — magna s.: — seditionem ac discordiam concitare: — seditionem commovere: — Plur.: Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124.*

*\*II. Meton. gen.: Discord, quarrel, altercation, strife, broil: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, et eam consilio sedari volebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38.*

**SĒDĪTĪŌSE**, adv. *Seditiously, tumultuously, Cic. Cluent. 1, 2. — \*Comp., Tac. H. 5, 12. — Sup., Cic. Att. 2, 21, 5.*

**SĒDĪTĪŌSUS**, a, um. (seditio) *I. Full of civil discord, turbulent, mutinous, factious, seditious: adhortari adolescentes, ut turbulenti, ut s., ut perniciosi cives velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: — s. et turbulentus civis: — nutricula seditiosorum: — s. tribuni plebis: — triumviri s.: — in summam L. Quintius invidiam concionibus eum quotidianis seditiosis et turbulentis adduxerat, Cic. Cluent. 37, 103. \*II. Meton. gen.: Quarrelsome, exciting commotion or tumult: ego illam (Clodium) odi. Ea est enim s.: ea cum viro bellum gerit, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5.*

**SĒDO**, i. v. a. and n. (sedeo) *I. Act.: To cause any thing to settle or sink, to settle, still, calm, pacify: cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit s. quam effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: — Middle: sedatis fluctibus, ventis, having gone down, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: — tempestas sedatur: — populi impetus aliquando incenditur, et saepe sedatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: — bellum s.: — s. pugnam: — s. seditionem: — s. discordias: — s. controversiam: — s. invidiam et infamiam: — s. sermunculum s.: — mala s.: — motum s.: — s. mentes [excitare]: — appetitus s.: — pars animi sedata atque restincta: — \*With a personal object: ut vix a magistratibus inventus sedaretur, was put down, Liv. 21, 20. [II. Neut.: To allay, Gell. 18, 12, 6.]*

**SĒDŪCO**, xi, ctum. 3. v. a. *I. To lead or take aside, to draw aside or away, to lead astray. A) Prop.: quam haec disseruissim, seducit me Scaptius, ait se nihil contra dicere... Ille se numerare velle... Scaptius me rursus seducit, rogat ut etc., Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: — Absol.: quod a te (Trebonio) seductus est tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit (Antonius), has been drawn aside, Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1: te a peste seduxit. — \*Of abstract subjects: irrupit in res optime positas avaritia: et dum s. alqd cupit atque in suum vertere, omnia fecerit aliena, to set aside, to put or lay apart, Sen. Ep. 90. \*B) Fig. 1) Gen.: patres consilia non publica, sed in privato seductaque in plurius consensientia habere, distant, remote, Liv. 2, 54. 2) Esp.: To lead astray, mislead, seduce, Tert. [II. To separate, divide (poet.), Ov. Her. 19, 142. — With abl.: Virg. A. 4, 385.]*

[**SĒDUCTĪLIS**, e. (seduco) *That may be seduced, August.*]

**\*SĒDUCTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (seduco) *I. A) A taking or leading aside: testificationes, s. testium, secessionem subsciptorum, Cic. Mur. 24, 49. [B) A seducing, seduction, Tert.] [II. A separating, separation, Iact.]*

[**SĒDUCTOR**, ōris. m. (seduco) *A deceiver, seducer, August.*]

[**SĒDUCTŌRĪUS**, a, um. (seductor) *Seducing, August.*]

[**SĒDUCTRIX**, icis. f. *She that deceives or seduces, Tert.*]

**\*\*SĒDUCTUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of seduco. II. Adj.:*

*Remote, distant: ut illis non minus hos seductos et quasi rusticos, that live in retirement, Plin. E. 7, 25, 5.*

[**SĒDŪLĀRIA**, ōrum. n. (sedes) *Seats or cushions for coaches or carriages, Dig.*]

**\*\*SĒDŪLE**, adv. *Diligently, busily: semper custos s. circumire debet alvearia, Col. 9, 9, 1.*

**SĒDŪLĪTAS**, ātia. f. *I. Diligence, assiduity, industry, Cic. Cæc. 5, 14. [II. Too great readiness to serve or oblige, officiousness, Hor. E. 2, 1, 260.]*

**SĒDŪLO**, adv. *Diligently, industriously, eagerly, carefully. I. Gen.: Cic. Cluent. 21, 58; Cic. Fam. 2, 11: — s. argumentaris. \*II. Esp.: With intention, i. e. designedly: nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites, et ego s., ne esset, feci, Liv. 34, 14.*

**\*SĒDŪLUS**, a, um. (sedeo) *I. Diligent, industrious, strenuous, assiduous, sedulous: eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquerere, speakers, not merely those who exert themselves in oratory, Cic. Brut. 47 extr. [II. Too diligent, officious, Ov. M. 10, 438.]*

[1. **SEDUM**. *Perhaps the original form for sed, Charis.*]

2. **SĒDUM**, i. n. *Stonecrop, a kind of plant that grows upon bare rocks (S. acre L., Fam. Sempervivæ), Plin. 18, 17, 45.*

**SEDŪNI**, ōrum. m. *A tribe of the Helvetii, near the modern Sitten, Cæs. B. G. 3, 1.*

**SĒGES**, ētis. f. *A field which has been sown with corn, a corn-field. I. Prop. A) Ut enim segetes agricolæ subigunt aratris multo ante quam serant, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 395, 15. B) Meton.: Standing corn, a crop: lætæ s., Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154: — \*With genit.: forte ibi tum s. farris dicitur fuisse matura messi, Liv. 2, 5. \*II. Fig. A) A ground, cause, occasion, material: quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiam suas gloriæ? Cic. Mil. 13. [B) Produce, proceeds (poet.), Ov. P. 4, 2, 12.]*

1. **SĒGESTA**, æ. f. (Ἐγέστρα) *A town on the north coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33.*

2. **SĒGESTA**, æ. f. (seges) *A goddess supposed to protect the seed or young corn, Plin. 18, 2, 2.*

**SĒGESTĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Segesta: S. civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6: — S. Diana: — Subst.: in Segestano, in the territory of Segesta, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40: — SĒgestāni, ōrum. m. Inhabitants of Segesta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33.*

**SĒGESTES**, is. m. *A German prince, father-in-law of Arminius, a friend of the Romans, Tac. A. 1, 55.*

**\*\*SĒGESTRE**, is. n. [segestria, æ. f., Varr.: segestra, æ. f., Ed. Diocl.] *A coverlet, covering: segestri vel lodicula involutus, Suet. Aug. 83.*

[**SĒGĒTĪLIS**, e. (seges) *Of seed or young corn, App.*]

[**SĒGĒTĪA**, æ. f. (seges) *A goddess supposed to protect young corn, Macr. S. 1, 16.]*

**\*\*SEGMENT**, inis. n. (seco) *A small piece, a shred, cutting, segment. cannarum duplex fixa perpetuitas nec segmina, nec rimam ullam fieri patietur, Vitr. 7, 3.*

[**SEGMENTĀTUS**, a, um. (segmentum) *I. Prop.: Adorned, inlaid, set or bordered with small pieces, Juv. 6, 869. II. Fig.: Symm.]*

**\*SEGMENTUM**, i. n. (seco) *A piece cut off, a shred, cutting (usually plur.). I. Gen.: crassior arena laxioribus segmentis terit et plus erodit marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 9. II. Esp. A) A part or portion of the world, a division, section: plura sunt hæc s. mundi, quæ nostri circulos appellavere, Græci parallelas, Plin. 6, 33, 39. [B) Plur.: segmenta, small pieces or plates of gold sewn on the borders of garments, Ov. Art. 3, 170.]*

**\*\*SEGNE**, adv. (segnis) *Slowly, dilatorily: haud s. id ipsum tempus consumperat, Liv. 38, 22.*

[**SEGNESCO**, ēre. v. n. (segnis) *To become slow, abate, C. Aur.*]

**SEGNI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Gallia Belgica, Cæs. B. G. 6, 32.*

[SEGNĪPES, ōdis. m. (segnis-pes) *Slow-footed, slow-paced*, Juv. 8, 67.]

SEGNIS, e. (sequor; orig. lagging behind) *Slow, inactive, dull, lazy, sluggish*: si cui adhuc videor s. fuisse, Cic. Att. 8, 11 extr.: — in quo tua me provocavit oratio, mea consecuta est s., Cic. ap. Non. 33, 23. — [Sup., App.] a) With ad alqd, more rarely in alqa re: s. posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic. Font. 3: — s. ad respondendum. \*\*b) With genit.: inquis animo et occasionum haud s., Tac. A. 16, 14. [c) With inf. (poet.), Hor. O. 3, 21, 22.]

\*SEGNĪTAS, ātis. f. (segnis) *Slowness, sluggishness, laziness* [segnitia], Cic. de Or. 1, 41.

\*\*SEGNĪTER, adv. *Slowly, sluggishly, slothfully*: s., otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58.

SEGNĪTĪA, æ. f. (segnis) *Slowness, sluggishness, laziness, inactivity*: rudem esse omnino in nostris poetis aut inertissimæ segnitie est aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: — sine arrogantia gravis esse videbatur et sine segnitia verecundus, Cic. Brut. 81, 282.

\*SEGNĪTĪES, em, e. f. (segnis) *Slowness, sluggishness, laziness, inactivity*, Cic. de Or. 1, 41.

SEGONTĪĀCI, ōrum. m. *A British tribe*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 21.

[SEGRĒGĀTIM, adv. (segrego) *Separately, apart*, Prud.]

[SEGRĒGĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A separating*, Tert.]

\*\*SEGRĒGIS, e. (segrego) *Separate, apart*: quæcumque (animalia) vaga nascuntur atque actura vitam segregem, armata sunt, Sen. Ben. 4, 18.

SĒ-GRĒGO [in tmesi, Lucr.]. 1. v. a. (grex) [I. To separate from the herd or flock, Phædr. 3, 15, 3.] II. Gen.: To separate, remove, put aside. A) Prop.: exclusit illum a republica, distraxit, segregavit scelus ipsius, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 29: — s. a numero civium. B) Fig.: ut membra quedam amputantur... sic ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluæ a communi tamquam humanitatis corpore segreganda est, Cic. Off. 3, 6: — a vita immani et fera s.: — s. virtutem a summo bono: — trochæum s. ab oratore: — (beata vita) sola relicta, comitatu pulcherrimo segregata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28.

[SEGRĒGUS, a, um. i. q. segregis. *Separated, separate*, Aus.]

\*\*SEGULLUM, i. n. *A mark on the surface of the earth, which indicates a vein of gold beneath*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

SEGUSĪĀNI, ōrum. m. *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, neighbours of the Allobroges and Ædui, near the modern Feurs (Dép. de la Loire)*, Cic. Qu. 25: — \*\*called also Secusiani liberi, Plin. 4, 18, 32.

[SECVSĪUS, or -utius, īi. m. *A kind of hound*, ML.: — [Hence, Ital. segugio.]

[SEJA, æ. f. *A goddess of sowing*, Macr. S. 1, 16.]

\*\*SĒJĀNĪĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to one Sejus*: S. satellites and S. jugum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1.

[SĒJĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to one Sejus*, Gell. 3, 9.] — Subst. L. Ælius S. the son of Sejus Strabo, a favourite of Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 1.

[SĒJUGĒ, ārum. I. q. 1. sĕjūgis, Is. Or.]

\*SĒ-JŪGĀTUS, a, um. (jugo) *Separated, separate*: (animi eam partem) quæ sensum habet, non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70.

[1. SĒJUGIS, īs. m. (sc. currus) (sex-jugum) *A chariot drawn by six horses, a carriage and six*, Inscr.: — \*\*In the plur.: s. in Capitolio aurati a P. Cornelio positi, Liv. 38, 35.]

[2. SĒJUGIS, e. (se-jugum) *Separate*, Sol.]

[SĒJUNCTIM, adv. (sejungo) *Separately*, Tib. 4, 1, 103.]

\*SĒJUNCTĪO, ōnis. f. (sejungo) *A separating, separation*: propositio, quid sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum, s. (a figure of rhetoric), Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

SEJUNCTUS, a, um. part. of sejungo.

1160

SĒ-JUNGO, nxi, netum. 3. v. a. *To separate, part, divide*. I. Prop.: sejungo te aliquando ab iis, cum quibus te non tuum judicium, sed temporum vincla conjunxerunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 2: — ex fortissimorum civium numero s.: — [With abl. Stat. S. 5, 2, 241.] — [With a simple acc., Lucr. 2, 728: — Middle, Just.] II. Fig.: quam (Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantia et temeritate sejungit, quæ digna certe non sunt deo, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61: — defensio sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis: — sejunctus orator a philosophorum eloquentia: — a spe pariendarum voluptatum s.: — s. liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione: — s. morbum ab ægrotatione: — s. istam calamitatem a rei publicæ periculis: — a verborum libertate s.: — [With abl., Lucr. 2, 18.]

SEJUS, i. m. *A Roman name*, Cic. Pl. 5.

SELĀGO, īnis. f. *A plant, the upright club-moss (Lycopodium selago L., Fam. Lycopodiaceæ)*, Plin. 24, 11, 62.

\*\*SĒLAS. (plur. sēla.) n. (σέλας) *A kind of fiery meteor*, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 15.

SELECTĪO, ōnis. f. (seligo) *A selecting, choosing*: quum virtutis hoc proprium sit, earum rerum, quæ secundum naturam sint, habere delectum: qui omnia sic exæquaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nulla selectione uterentur, virtutem ipsam sustulerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 4: — rerum s.: — inventa selectione: — cum officio s.: — vitiorum s.

[SELECTOR, ōris. m. (seligo) *One who selects*, August.]

SELECTUS, a, um. part. of seligo.

SĒLĒNE. ōs. f. (Σελήνη) *Daughter of Ptolemy Physco, mother of Antiochus and Seleucus of Syria*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27.

[SĒLĒNĪON, īi. n. (σέλῳιον) *The herb peony*, App.]

SĒLĒNĪTIS, īdis. f. (σελήνιτις) *A kind of transparent stone, of the colour of moonlight, selenite (lapis specularis)*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

SĒLĒNĪTĪUM, īi. n. *A kind of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34, 62.

[SELENOGONON, i. n. *The herb peony*, App.]

SĒLEUCIA (Seleuceia), æ. f. (Σελεύκεια) *The name of several towns in Asia*. I. Seleucia Pieria, in Syria on the Orontes, now Kepsa, Cic. Att. 11, 20. II. The capital of the Parthians, Plin. 10, 48, 67.

SĒLEUCIS, īdis. f. *A kind of bird on mount Casius*, Plin. 10, 27, 39.

SĒLEUCUS, i. m. (Σέλευκος) I. The name of several kings of Syria, the descendants of S. Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, Just. 13, 4. II. A servant of Q. Lepta, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1. III. A certain player on the cithern, Juv. 10, 24.

\*\*SĒLIBRA (ē short, Mart.), æ. f. (semi-libra) *Half a pound*, Liv. 5, 47.

\*SĒ-LĪGO, lēgi, lectum. 3. v. a. I. To choose, select, cull: nec vero utetur imprudenter hac copia (communium locorum), sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic. de Or. 15, 47: — s. exempla: — illud s.: — in illis selectis ejus (Epicuri) sententiis, quas appellatis κῦβας δόξας, Cic. N. D. 1, 30. II. Esp. A) Judices selecti, judges selected by the prætor in criminal causes, Cic. Cluent. 43, 121. B) Dii selecti, according to Varro, twenty deities (twelve male and eight female), Varr. ap. August.]

\*\*SĒLĪNŌIDES, īs. (acc. Græc. -ea) (σελινόειδής) *Resembling parsley*: s. brassica, Plin. 40, 9, 33.

[SĒLĪNON, or -um, i. n. (σέλῳον) I. q. apium. Parsley, Fam. Umbelliferae, App.]

\*\*SĒLĪNUNTĪI, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Selinus*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

SĒLĪNUS, untis. f. (Σελινόυς) I. A town on the coast of Sicily, near Lilybæum, now Selinonto, Virg. Æ. 3, 705.

II. A town on the coast of Cilicia, now Selenti, Plin. 23, 27, 22. III. A river of that name, Luc. 8, 260.

**\*\*SELINŪSIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Selinus*: S. creta, Vitr. 7, 14.

[**SĒLIQUESTRUM**, i. n. *A stool, seat, chair*, Varr.]

**SELLA** [sedda, Saur.], æ. f. (contr. for sedula from sedes) *A chair, seat*, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104; *a stool upon which mechanics work; a professor's chair; esp. a curule chair on which the superior magistrates sat*: sedebat in Rostris collega tuus, amictus toga purpurea, in sella aurea, coronatus. Escendis, accedis ad sellam, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: — [Hence, Ital. seggiola; Fr. selle.]

**\*\*SELLĀRIĀ**, æ. f. (sella) *A state-room (salon), parlour*, Plin. 34, 8, 19.

[**SELLĀRIŪS**, a, um. (sellaria) *Belonging to chairs or seats*, Mart. 5, 10.]

[**SELLĀRIUS**, e. (sella) *Belonging to a seat*, C. Aur.]

**\*\*SELLĀRIŪS**, ii. m. (sellaria) *A kind of lewd fellow*, Tac. A. 6, 1.

**\*\*SELLISTERŪS**, ōrum. n. (sella-sterno) *A religious entertainment in honour of a goddess*, Tac. A. 15, 44.

**\*\*SELLŪLA**, æ. f. (sella) *A little chair or sedan*, Tac. H. 3, 85.

[1. **SELLŪLĀRIŪS**, a, um. (sellula) *Of or belonging to a seat or chair*, Gell. 3, 1, 10.]

\*2. **SELLŪLĀRIŪS**, ii. m. (sellula) *An artist who works in a sitting posture, a sedentary mechanic*: de plebeia facie sellulariorum, Cic. Fr. ap. August. adv. Pelag. 2, 37.

[**SEMBELLA**, æ. f. (semi-libella) *Half a libella*, Varr.]

**SĒMEL**, adv. num. I. *Once, a single time*: qui vel s. ita est usus oculis, ut vera cerneret, is habet sensum oculorum vera cernentium, Cic. Div. 2, 52: — s. risisse: — non s., sed bis, neque uno, sed duobus pretiis unum et idem frumentum vendidisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77: — non s., sed saepe: — non plus quam s.: — frumentum, pecuniam s. atque iterum, ac saepius invitisimi, dare coacti sunt, once and again, repeatedly, Cic. Font. 8, 16: — s. et saepius. II. *Meton* A) *Exp.*: Not more than once, once for all: quum facile exorari, Caesar, tum s. exorari soles, Cic. Dei. 3, 9: — s. ignotum: — *In one word, in short*: quum postulasset, ut sibi fundus, cuius emptor erat, s. indicaretur (instead of which, shortly before, non plus quam s.), Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62. B) 1) *Once, at first, first [primum, primo]*: cum ad idem, unde s. profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. Rep. 6, 22. 2) *Gen.* (as primum), denoting simple antecedence; hence, specially with ut, ubi, quando, cum, si: *Once*: nec accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui s. a te sint liberati timore, Cic. Dei. 14, 39. — *With particles; thus, with ut*, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: — cum s.: — quoniam s.

**SĒMĒLA**, æ. f. *Daughter of Cadmus, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28.

**SĒMĒLĒ**, ēs. f. (Σεμῆλη) I. q. Semela, Ov. M. 3, 213.

[**SĒMĒLEIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Semele*, Ov. M. 3, 520.]

[**SĒMĒLEUS**, a, um. I. q. Semeleius, Stat. Th. 10, 903.]

**SĒMEN**, inis. n. I. A) 1) *Any thing which serves for sowing, planting, or propagating; seed*, Cic. de Sen. 15: — in animis quasi virtutum igniculi ac s., Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18: — in commentariis quasi semina quædam spargere. 2) *Exp.*: *A kind of corn, spelt*, Plin. 18, 18, 19. B) *Meton*. \*\*1) *A slip or twig used for propagating, a scion, graft*, Col. 3, 3, 4. \*\*2) *A race, generation*: ingenerantur hominibus mores tam a stirpe generis ac seminis, quam ex iis rebus, quæ ab ipsa natura loci ad vitæ consuetudinem suppeditantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: — with genus. [3] *One that is begotten, a descendant, progeny, child*, Ov. M. 2, 629. II. *Fig.*: *Seed, i. q. origin, cause, rise, foundation, source*.

a) *Sing.* quod si se ejecerit (Catilina) ... exstinguetur non modo hæc tam adula rei publicæ pestis, verum etiam stirps ac s. malorum omnium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: — bellorum civilium s. et causa: — belli s. \*\*b) *Plur.*: si virtutes sunt, ad quas

nobis initia quædam ac s. sunt concessa natura, Quint. 2, 20, 6. — [Hence, Ital. seme, Fr. semence.]

[**SĒMENTĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *A sowing*, Tert.]

[**SĒMENTĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (sementis-fero) *Bearing seed, fruitful*, Virg. Cir. 476.]

**SĒMENTIS**, is. f. (semen) I. A) *Prop.*: *A sowing*: nemo tam sine mente vivit, ut, quid sit s. ac messis, quid arborum putatio ac vitium, omnino nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: — *Phr.*: sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppetere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3, 1: — *Prov.*: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, as we sow so shall we reap, Cic. de Or. 2, 65. B) *Fig.*: hanc igitur tantam a diis immortalibus arbitramur malorum sementem esse factam? Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75: — s. proscriptionis. \*\*II. *Meton*. A) *Seed-time*: media sementi, Col. 2, 10, 8. B) *Concr.*: *Seed sown*: ubi venit imber, multorum dierum a uno die surgit, Col. 2, 8, 4. [C] *Sementes, seed that has sprung up, young corn*, Ov. F. 1, 679.]

**\*\*SĒMENTĪVUS**, a, um. (sementis) *Of or relating to sowing*, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

**\*\*SEMENTO**, are. v. n. (sementis) *To produce seed, to go to seed*: est in primis inutile, enasci herbas sementaturas, Plin. 18, 28, 67.

**SEMERMIS**. See **SEMIERMIS**.

**\*\*SĒMERMUS**, a, um. (arma) *Only half or partly armed*: hosti et paucos ac semermos cogitanti, Tac. A. 1, 68.

1. **SĒMESTRIS**, e. (sex-mensis) I. *Of or lasting six months, half yearly*: s. regnum, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 7.

[II. *Plur. subst.*: *Sēstria*, ium. n. *A collection of imperial rescripts, made every six months*, Dig.]

[2. **SĒMESTRIS**, e. (semi-mensis) *That happens every six months*, App.]

**\*\*SĒMESTRIUM**, ii. n. (semi-mensis) *Half a month*, Col. 11, 2, 6.

**\*\*SĒMĒSUS**, a, um. (semi-edo) *Half-eaten*: s. obsonia, Suet. Tib. 34.

**SEMET**. See **SUL**.

[**SE-METRA**, ōrum. n. (metrum) *Irregularities*, Prud.]

**SĒMI-** (before vowels sēm; and before libra, mestria, and modius, sē). (ἡμί) *An inseparable particle, half; also used to denote any thing small, weak, thin, etc., as in semifunium, semipiscina, etc.*

[**SĒMI-ĀCERBUS**, a, um. *Half sour, only half ripe*, Pall.]

[**SĒMI-ĀDĀPERTUS** (five syllab.), a, um. (adaperio) *Half open*, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.]

[**SĒMI-ĀDĀPERTŪS**, a, um. (operio) *Half closed*, App.]

[**SĒMI-ĀGRESTIS**, e. *Half rustic*, A. Vict.]

**\*\*SĒMI-ĀMBUSTUS**, a, um. (amburo) *Half burnt*: s. cadaver, Suet. Col. 59.

[**SĒMI-ĀMICTUS**, a, um. (amicio) *Half clothed, half naked*, App.]

[**SĒMI-ĀMPŪTĀTUS**, a, um. (amputo) *Half cut off*, App.]

**\*\*SĒMI-ĀNĪMIS** (per synizesin, tetrasyll.), e. (animus) *Half extinct, half dead*, Liv. 1, 48.

**\*\*SĒMI-ĀNĪMUS**, a, um. (animus) *Half dead*: s. corpora, Liv. 28, 23.

[**SĒMI-ĀNNŪS**, a, um. *Half yearly*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*SĒMI-ĀPERTUS**, a, um. (aperio) *Half open*: s. fores portarum, Liv. 26, 39.

[**SĒMI-ĀTRĀTUS**, a, um. *Half clothed in black, in half mourning*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[**SĒMI-ĀXIUS**, ii. m. (axis) *The Christians were called semiaxii and sarmenticii; because, as Tertullian says, ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmentorum ambitu exurimur, tied to the stake*, Tert.]

**\*\*SĒMI-BARBĀRUS**, a, um. *Half barbarian*: s. Galli, Suet. Cæs. 76.

- [SĒMĪ-BOS, bōvis. m. *Half ox*, Ov. A. A. 2, 24.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-CĀNĀLĪCŪLUS**, i. m. *A half tube; hence, the channel, chamfre, or fluting of a column*, Vitruv. 4, 3.
- [SĒMĪ-CĀNUS, a. um. *Half gray*, App.]
- [SĒMĪ-CĀPER, pri. m. *Half goat*, Ov. M. 14, 515.]
- [SĒMĪ-CENTĒSĪMA, æ. f. *Half per cent. (as a tax)*, Cod. Th.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-CINCTIUM**, ii. n. *A half-girdle, a narrow apron (al. hemicycle)*, Petr. S. 94, 8.
- \*\*SĒMICIRCŪLĀTUS**, a. um. (semi-circulus) *Semicircular: s. ferramentum*, Cels. 7, 26, 2.
- \*\*SĒMĪ-CIRCŪLUS**, i. m. *A semicircle: uncus in semicirculi speciem*, Cels. 7, 26, 2.
- [SĒMĪ-CLAUSUS (clūsus), a. um. (clando) *Half closed*, App.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-COCTUS**, a. um. (coquo) *Half cooked*, Plin. 18, 11, 29.
- [SĒMĪ-COMBUSTUS, a. um. (combaro) *Half burnt*, Prud.]
- [SĒMĪ-CONFECTUS, a. um. (conficio) *Half prepared*, Sid.]
- [SĒMĪ-CONSPĪCŪS, a. um. *Half visible*, App.]
- [SĒMĪ-CORPŌRALIS, e. *With only half the body visible*, Firm.]
- [SĒMĪ-CORPŌRĒUS, a. um. *I. q. semicorporalis*, Firm.]
- [SĒMĪ-CRĒMĀTUS, a. um. (cremo) *Half burnt*, Ov. Ib. 636.]
- [SĒMĪ-CRĒMUS, a. um. (cremo) *Half burnt*, Ov. M. 12, 287.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-CRŪDUS**, a. um. *I. Half raw: s. exta*, Suet. Aug. 1. *II. Only half digested*, Stat. S. 4, 9, 48.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-CŪBĪTĀLIS**, e. *Half a cubit long: s. hastile*, Liv. 42, 65.
- [SĒMĪ-CUPÆ, ārum. m. (cupa) *Half-casks, i. e. (as a term of reproach), paunches*, Amm.]
- [SĒMĪ-DEUS, a. *Half divine, demigod*, Ov. M. 14, 673.]
- [SĒMĪ-DIES, ei. m. *Half a day*, Aus.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-DĪGĪTĀLIS**, e. *Half a finger large: s. foramen*, Vitruv. 10, 22.
- [SĒMĪ-DIVINUS, a. um. *Half divine*, M. Aur.]
- SĒMĪ-DOCTUS**, a. um. *Half-learned, half-taught: hæc et properans et apud doctos et s. ipse percurro*, Cic. de Or. 2, 42.
- \*\*SĒMĪ-ERMIS** (arma) *Only half armed, half without arms: mille s. per agros palati sunt*, Liv. 39, 31.
- [SĒMĪ-ESUS, a. um. (semi-edo) *Half eaten*, Virg. Æ. 3, 244.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-FACTUS**, a. um. (facio) *Half made, half ready: s. opera*, Tac. A. 15, 7.
- \*\*SĒMĪ-FASTĪGIUM**. *Half a gable*, Vitruv. 7, 5.
- \*\*SĒMĪ-FER**, ěra, ěrum. (ferus) *Half beast*. [I. Prop.: Ov. M. 2, 633.] *II. Fig.: Half wild: glires s. animal*, Plin. 1, 27, 82.
- [SĒMĪFLOSCŪLŌSUS, i. m. (sc. flos) *A flower with leaves in the shape of a tongue*, NL.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-FORMIS**, e. (forma) *Half formed, that has half a form or figure: s. pulli, half formed*, Col. 8, 5, 12.
- [SĒMĪ-FULTUS, a. um. (fulcio) *Half propped*, Mart. 5, 14.]
- [SĒMĪ-FŪMANS, antis. (fumo) *Half smoking (fig.)*, Sid.]
- [SĒMĪ-FŪNIUM, ii. n. (funis) *A half rope or cord*, Cat.]
- [SĒMĪ-GĒTŪLUS, i. m. *Half a Gatulian, half Gatulian*, App.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-GERMĀNUS**, a. um. *Half Germanic: S. gentes*, Liv. 21, 38.
- [SĒMĪ-GRÆCÆ. adv. *Half in the Greek fashion*, Lucil.]
- [SĒMĪGRÆCŪLUS, i. m. (Semi-græcus) *Half a Greek, a half Greek*, Hier.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-GRÆCUS**, a. um. *Half Grecian: S. poetæ et oratores*, Suet. Gramm. 1.
- \*\*SĒMĪ-GRĀVIS**, e. *Half intoxicated*, Liv. 25, 24.
- SĒ-MIGRO**, avi. 1. v. n. *To remove from any one in order to dwell apart: non modo permittente patre, sed etiam*

- suadente, ab eo semigravit; et quum domus patris a foro longe abesset, Cic. Cael. 7.
- [SĒMĪ-HĪANS, antis. (hio) *Half open*, Catull. 61, 220.]
- [SĒMĪ-HĪULCUS, a. um. *Half open*, Poet. ap. Gell.]
- [SĒMĪ-HŌMO, inia. m. *Half man, i. e. half man, half beast*. I. Prop.: Ov. M. 12, 536. *II. Fig.: Half wild (semifer)*, Virg. Æ. 8, 194.]
- SĒMĪ-HŌRA**, æ. f. *Half an hour*, Cic. R. Perd. 2, 6.
- \*\*SĒMĪ-ĪNĀNIS**, e. *Half empty, not quite full: s. orbis (lunæ)*, Plin. 2, 18, 16.
- [SĒMĪ-INTĒGER, gra, grum. *Half entire*, Amm.]
- [SĒMĪ-JĒJŪNĪA, ōrum. n. *Half a fast*, Tert.]
- [SĒMĪ-JŪDEUS, i. m. *Half a Jew*, Hier.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-JŪGĒRUM**, i. n. *Half an acre*, Col. 4, 18, 1.
- [SĒMĪ-LĀCER, ěra, ěrum. *Half torn*, Ov. M. 7, 344.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-LĀTER**, ěris. m. *A half brick*, Vitruv. 2, 3.
- [SĒMĪ-LAUTUS, a. um. *Half washed*, Catull. 54, 2.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-LĪBER**, běra, běrum. *Half free: obsecro, abjiciamus ista et s. saltim simus*, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 3.
- [SĒMĪ-LĪBRA, æ. f. *Half a pound*, App.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-LIXA**, æ. m. *Half a suttler, i. e. one that is not much better than a suttler*, Liv. 28, 28.
- [SĒMĪ-LIXŪLA. *Half a lixula, acc. to Varr.*]
- [SĒMĪ-LŪNĀTĪCUS, i. m. *Half lunatic*, F. Math.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-MĀDĪDUS**, a. um. *Half wet or moist: s. ager exiguis nimbis*, Col. 2, 4, 5.
- [SĒMĪ-MĀRĪNUS, a. um. *Half in the sea*, Lucr. 5, 890.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-MAS**, āris. m. *I. Half male and half female, i. e. hermaphrodite*, Liv. 31, 12. [IL Meton.: *Castrated, gelded*, Ov. F. 1, 588.]
- [SĒMĪ-MASCŪLUS, i. m. *Half male, i. e. castrated*, Fulg.]
- [SĒMĪ-MĀTŪRUS, a. um. *Half ripe*, Pall.]
- [SĒMĪ-MĒDUS, i. m. *Half a Mede*, App.]
- [SĒMĪ-MEMBRĀNŌSUS, i. m. *A muscle with half a membrane*, NL.]
- \*\*SĒMĪ-MĒTŌPIĀ**, ōrum. n. (metopa) *Half a metopa*, Vitruv. 4, 3.
- [SĒMĪ-MITRA, æ. f. *A small mitre, a half mitre*, Dig.]
- [SĒMĪ-MORTŪS, a. um. *Half dead*, Catull. 50, 15.]
- \*\*SĒMĪNĀLIS** e. (semen) *Of or belonging to seed, that serves for sowing or seed: s. vicia*, Coll. 11, 2, 76:— [Subst. plur.: *Seminalia. Seed*, Tert.]
- SEMINANIS**. e. *I. q. semiinanis.*
- SĒMĪNĀRIUM**, ii. n. *A nursery, plantation of young trees*. **\*\*I. Prop.**: Col. 5, 6, 1. **II. Fig.**: *id est principium urbis et quasi s. rei publicæ*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54:— *s. triumphorum*:— *s. Catilinarium*:— *s. judicium*.
- [SĒMĪNĀRIUS, a. um. (semen) *Of or relating to seed*, Cat.]
- [SĒMĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A sowing, breeding*, Varr.]
- SĒMĪNĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A sower, originator, producer*. **I. Prop.**: *s. et sator et parens omnium rerum (mundus)*, Cic. N. D. 2, 34. **II. Fig.**: *qui est versus omnium s. malorum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 26.
- \*\*SĒMĪ-NĒCIS**. is. (nex) *Half dead: seminecem eum ad Cannas in acervo cæsorum corporum inventum*, Liv. 23, 15.
- [SĒMĪNIUM, ii. n. (semen) *A stock, race, breed (of animals)*, Plant. Mil. 4, 2, 68.]
- \*\*SĒMĪNO**. 1. v. a. (semen) *To sow*. **I. Prop.** A) *S. adorem, triticum, hordeum*, Col. 2, 8, 1. B) *Meton.* 1) *To beget, engender, generate*, Col. 6, 24, 1. 2) *Of plants: To bring forth, produce*, Virg. Æ. 6, 206. **II. Fig.**: *To spread abroad, disseminate*, Lact.]
- [SĒMĪNŌSUS, a. um. (semen) *Full of seed*, A. Priap.]

## SEMI-NUDUS

## SEMI-VIR

**\*\*SĒMĪ-NŪDUS**, a, um. I. *Half naked*: primi consules prope s. sub jugum missi, Liv. 9, 6. [II. Fig.: Front.]

[SĒMĪ-NŪMĪDA, æ. m. A half Numidian, App.]

[SĒMĪ-ŌBŪLUS, i. m. A half obolus, Rhemn.]

[SĒMĪ-ŌBRŪTUS, a, um. (obruo) Half covered over, App.]

[SĒMĪ-ŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (σημιον-λόγος) I. q. semiotice, NL.]

[SĒMĪ-ŌNUSTUS, a, um. Half laden, Sisenn. ap. Prisc.]

**\*\*SĒMĪ-ORBIS**, is. m. A semicircle, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 8.

[SĒMĪ-ŌTICE, æs. f. (σημιωτική, sc. τέχνη) That branch of pathology which involves a knowledge of the symptoms of diseases, NL.]

[SĒMĪ-PĀGĀNUS, i. m. Not a true poet, half accomplished, Pers. prol. 6.]

[SĒMĪ-PĀTENS, entis. (pateo) Half open, Sid.]

**\*\*SĒMĪ-PĒDĀLIS**, e. Half a foot long, Vitruv. 10, 19.

**\*\*SĒMĪ-PĒDĀNĒUS**, a, um. Half a foot long, Col. 4, 1, 4.

[SĒMĪ-PĒRACTUS, a, um. (perago) Half finished, P. Nol.]

[SĒMĪ-PĒREMPŬTUS, a, um. (perimo) Half destroyed, Tert.]

**\*\*SĒMĪ-PĒRFACTUS**, a, um. (perficio) Half finished. I. Prop.: s. opera absolvit, Suet. Cal. 21. [II. Fig.: App.]

[SĒMĪ-PĒRĪTUS, a, um. Half skilled, Front.]

[SĒMĪ-PĒRSA, æ. m. A half Persian, App.]

**\*\*SĒMĪ-PES**, pēdis. m. I. Half a foot. A) As a measure of length, Vitruv. 2, 3. B) Half a foot in verse, Varr. ap. Gell. II. Half lame, Prud.]

[SĒMĪ-PĒALARICA, æ. f. A small phalarica, a half pike, Gell. 10, 25, 2.]

[SĒMĪ-PISCĪNA, æ. f. A small fish-pond, Varr.]

**\*SĒMI-PLĀCENTĪNUS**, i. m. A half Placentian, Cic. Pis. 6.

[SĒMI-PLĒNE. adv. Half completely, not entirely, Sid.]

**SĒMI-PLĒNUS**, a, um. Half full: s. naves, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25.

[SĒMI-PLŌTIA. Half soles, i. e. a kind of huntsman's shoes, acc. to Fest.]

[SĒMI-PŪELLA, æ. f. Half-maid (said of a Siren), Aus.]

[SĒMI-PŪLLĀTUS, a, um. Dressed half in black, in half mourning, Sid.]

[SĒMI-PŪTĀTUS, a, um. (puto) Half pruned or lopped, Virg. B. 2, 70.]

**SĒMĪRĀMIS**, is or idis. f. (Σεмираμῖς) A queen of Assyria, wife of Ninus, Just. 1, 1.—Sarcastically, of the voluptuous A. Gabinus, Cic. P. Cons. 4, 9.

[SĒMĪRĀMĪUS, a, um. Of Semiramis, Ov. M. 5, 85.]

[SĒMI-RASUS, a, um. (rado) Half shaven, Catull. 59, 5.]

[SĒMI-RĒDUCTUS, a, um. (reduco) Half bent back, Ov. A. A. 2, 614.]

[SĒMI-RĒPECTUS, a, um. (reficio) Half repaired, Ov. H. 7, 576.]

[SĒMI-RŌSUS, a, um. (rodo) Half gnawed, Arn.]

[SĒMI-RŪTUNDUS, a, um. Half round, semicircular, App.]

**\*\*SĒMĪ-RŪTUS**, a, um. (ruo) Half destroyed or overthrown: s. murus, Liv. 31, 26:—Neut. plur.: sine ullo certamine partim per s. partim scalis integros muros transcendere, Liv. 36, 24.

**SĒMIS**, issis. (ind., Vitruv.) m. (semi-as) The half of a unit or whole, a half. **\*\*I. Gen.** [dimidius]: sex domini semissem Africæ possidebant, Plin. 18, 6, 7. **II. Esp.** A) As a coin. 1) The half of an as, Cic. Sest. 25.—**\*\*Hence**: non semissis homo, not worth a farthing, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1. [2] Half an aureus, Lampr.] B) A half per cent. (a month), i. e. according to our calculation, six per cent.: semissibus magna copia (pecuniæ) est, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2.

**\*\*C) As a measure of length.** 1) Half an acre: bina jugera et s. agri assignati, Liv. 6, 16. 2) Half a foot: campes-

1163

tris locus alte duos pedes et semissem infodiendus est, Col. 3, 13, 8. **\*\*D) In Math.**: The half of six, i. e. three, Vitruv. 3, 1. [Hence, Ital. *scemare*, to diminish.]

[SĒMI-SAUCĪUS, a, um. Half wounded (fig.), August.]

[SĒMI-SĒNEX, nis. m. Half an old man, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 53.]

[SĒMI-SĒPULTUS, a, um. (sepelio) Half buried, Ov. H. 1, 55.]

[SĒMI-SĒRMO, ōnis. m. Half a speech, i. e. an incomplete speech, Hier.]

[SĒMI-SICCUS, a, um. Half dry, Pall.]

**SĒMĪ-SOMNUS**, a, um. (sompnus) Half asleep: quum illi interea spectarent communes mimos s., Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1.

[SĒMI-SŌNANS, antis. (sono) Half sounding, App.]

[SĒMI-SŌPĪTUS, a, um. (sopio) Half asleep, App.]

[SĒMI-SŌPŌRUS, a, um. (sopor) Half asleep, Sid.]

[SĒMI-SPĀTHA, æ. f. A little spatha, Veg.]

[SĒMISPINALIS, e. or SEMISPINOSUS, a, um. (sc. musculus) A muscle of the neck, and another of the back, constituting part of the transversales, NL.]

[SĒMISSĀLIS, e. (semissis) Of or belonging to half an as, Dig.]

[SĒMISSĀRĪUS, a, um. (semissis) I. q. semissalis, Dig.]

[SĒMISSO, are. v. a. (semis) To burn to the extent of half a foot, or, to cauterise with a semicircular instrument, Veg.]

[SĒMI-SŪPINUS, a, um. Half bent back, Ov. A. A. 3, 788.]

**SĒMĪTA**, æ. f. A narrow way, a footpath, path.

I. Prop. A) Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96:—in semitis. **\*\*B) Meton.**: Of other ways or thoroughfares, Plin. 11, 30, 36. **\*\*II. Fig.**: jam intelligetis hanc pecuniam, quæ via modo visa est exire ab isto, eandem semita revertisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23.

[SĒMI-TACTUS, a, um. (tango) Half touched, Mart. 6, 74.]

[SĒMITĀLIS, e. (semita) Of or on footways, Virg. Cat. 8, 20.]

[SĒMITĀRĪUS, a, um. (semita) Of or belonging to byways or narrow streets, Catull. 37, 17. Hence, Ital. *sentiero*, Fr. *sentier*.]

[SĒMITĀTIM. adv. (semita) By footpaths or byroads, Titin. ap. Charis.]

**\*\*SĒMĪ-TECTUS**, a, um. (tego) Half covered: nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25.

[SĒMI-TENDĪNŌBUS. (sc. musculus) A femoral muscle inserted into the anterior part of the head of the tibia, NL.]

[SĒMI-TŌNĪUM, il. n. (tonus) A half tone, semitone, Macr.]

[SĒMI-TRACTĀTUS, a, um. (tracto) Half treated of, imperfectly handled, Tert.]

[SĒMI-TRĒPĪDUS, a, um. Half trembling, App.]

**\*\*SĒMI-TRĪTUS**, a, um. (tero) Half threshed: s. frumenta, Col. 1, 6, 24.

[SĒMI-UNCĪA, æ. f. Half an ounce, NL.]

**SĒMĪ-USTŪLO** (semustulo and seminstilo), ātum. 1. v. a. To burn half, to burn to a half: tu spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis... infelicissimis lignis semustulatum nocturnis, canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic. Mil. 13:—semustulatus ille:—semustulatus effugit.

**\*\*SĒMĪ-USTUS**, a, um. (uro) Half burnt. I. Prop.: Liv. 26, 27. II. Fig.: se popolare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse, Liv. 22, 40.

**\*\*SĒMĪ-VĪĒTUS**, a, um. Half withered: s. uvæ, Col. 12, 16, 3.

**\*\*SĒMĪ-VIR**, i. m. Half a man. I. Prop. [A) Half man and half beast, e. g. the centaur Chiron, Ov. F. 5, 380.] B) An hermaphrodite, Plin. 11, 49, 110. II. Meton.: Castrated. [A) Prop.: A priest of Cybele, Juv. 6, 513.] B) Fig.: Unmanly, effeminate, womanish; said esp. of lewd persons: qui tam atrocem cædem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent (shortly before, molles and obsceni viri), Liv. 33, 28.

712



**SĒMĪ-VĪVUS**, a, um. *Half alive, half dead, almost dead.* I. Prop.: ibi hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17. II. Fig.: quum erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, with voices only half alive, i. e. weak, faint, Cic. Sest. 59, 126.

**\*\*SĒMĪ-VŌCĀLIS**, e. [I. Only half sounding, Varr.]

II. In Gramm.: A semivowel, Quint. 1, 4, 6.

[**SĒMĪ-VŌLUCRIS**, e. *Half-winged*, Symm.]

[**SĒMĪ-ZŌNĀRIUS**, ii. m. *One that makes small girdles*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.]

**SEMNONES** (Senones, Vell.), um. m. (Σένωνες) *A people of Germany, near the modern Brandenburg*, Tac. G. 39.

**SĒMO**, ōnis. m. (sēmen) *A tutelary deity of sown corn*, Liv. 8, 20.

[**SĒMŌDĪALIS**, e. (semodius) *Holding half a modius*, Cat.]

**\*\*SĒ-MŌDĪUS**, ii. m. (semi) *Half a modius*, Col. 2, 10.

[**SĒMŌNĪA**, æ. f. (semen) *A goddess of sown corn*, Macr. S. 1, 16.]

[**SĒMŌTE**, adv. *Separately, apart*, M. Emp.]

**SĒMŌTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of semoveo. II. Adj.: *Separate, apart, remote.* A) Prop.: colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, Cæs. B. C. 1, 84, 1. \*\*B) Fig.: ut eorum disputationes et arcana semotæ dictionis peritus exciperem, *confidential conversation*, Tac. Or. 2.

**\*SĒ-MŌVĒO**, mōvi, mōtum. 2. v. a. *To put or set aside, separate, remove.* \*\*I. Prop.: qui ante voce præconis a liberis removebantur, tuis ludis non voce, sed manu liberos a se segregabant, A. Harusp. Rep. 12. II. Fig.: Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34: — s. omnes sententias eorum omnino a philosophia: — verba s.: — voluptatem s.

**SEMPER**, adv. *Always, at all times, ever.* I. Gen.: quod improbis s. aliqui scrupus in animis hæreat, s. iis ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur: nullum autem emolumentum esse tantum, s. ut timeas, s. ut ades, s. ut impendere aliam pœnam putes, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: — s. movetur: — s. rapiuntur: — s. tenendum est: — digladiari s.: — With assiduous, Cic. R. Am. 18, 51. II. Esp.: *Of constant recurrence within a certain space of time*: quibus studiis a fueris, tenemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 23: — id et tum factum esse et certis temporibus s. futurum, Cic. Rep. 1, 5. — [Hence, Ital. *sempre*.]

[**SEMPER-FLŌRIUM**, ii. n. (flos) *I. q. sempervivum*, App.]

[**SEMPER-VIVA**, æ. f. *I. q. sempervivum*, Pall.]

**SEMPERVIVUM**, i. n. *The herb evergreen, or house-leek* (S. tectorum L., Fam. Sempervivæ), Plin. 25, 13, 102.

[**SEMPER-VIVUS**, a, um. *Ever-living*, Prud.: — s. herba, i. q. sempervivum, App.]

[**SEMPĪTERNE**, adv. *Always, perpetually*, Pacuv. ap. Non.]

[**SEMPĪTERNITAS**, ātis. f. (sempiternus) *Constant duration, eternity, perpetuity*, App.]

**\*\*SEMPĪTERNO**, adv. *Always, perpetually*: s. permanet ea materia, Vitruv. 1, 5.

[**SEMPĪTERNUM**, adv. *I. q. sempiterno*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 26.]

**SEMPĪTERNUS**, a, um. (semper) *Everlasting, constant, perpetual, eternal*: ut mundum ex quadam parte mortalem ipse deus æternus, sic fragile corpus animus s. movet. Nam quod semper movetur, æternum est, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: — ævo sempiterno frui: — ex illis sempiternis ignibus: — s. cursus stellarum: — s. veræ amicitie: — s. ignis Vestæ: — s. documentum Persarum sceleris: — s. memoria amicitie nostræ: — s. odia: — s. consilium senatus: — s. et divinum: — sempiternum spectare.

**SEMPRŌNIANUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sempronius*: S. senatus consultum, promoted by Sempronius Rufus, Cic. Fam. 12, 29.

**SEMPRŌNIUS**, a, um. *A Roman family name: e. g. Ti. and C. S. Gracchus, from whom the leges Sempronie were so called.* Fem.: Sempronia, æ. *The wife of D. Junius Brutus, involved in the conspiracy of Catiline*, Sall. Cat. 25.

1164

**SĒMUNCĪA**, æ. f. (semi-uncia) *Half an ounce, i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an as.* I. Gen.: *The twenty-fourth part of a whole*: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Cæcinam, Cic. Cæc. 6. — [Meton.: *A trifle*, Pers. 5, 121.]

\*\*II. Esp. A) *Of weight*: *The twenty-fourth part of a pound*: ne qua mulier plus semunciam auri haberet, Liv. 34, 1. — *As a measure of length, the twenty-fourth part of a jugerum*, Col. 5, 1, 10. [B) *An implement unknown to us*, Cat.]

**\*\*SĒMUNCĪĀLIS**, e. (semuncia) *Of half an ounce*: s. asses, weighing the twentieth part of a pound, Plin. 33, 3, 13.

**\*\*SĒMUNCĪARIUS**, a, um. (semuncia) *Amounting to half an ounce, i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an as*: semunciarium tantum ex uncario fenus factum, *one twenty-fourth per cent. a month, i. e. one half per cent. a year according to our calculation*, Liv. 7, 27.

**SEMŪRIUM**, ii. n. *A field or open place near Rome, where Apollo had a temple*, Cic. Phil. 6, 5.

**SEMUSTUS**, a, um. See SEMIUSTUS.

**SĒNA**, æ. f. *A town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by Salinator* (A. V. C. 547), now Sinigaglia, Liv. 27, 46.

[**SĒNĀCŪLUM**, i. n. (senatus) *A council-chamber, hall, or place where the senate met at Rome*, Varr.]

**\*SĒNĀRIŌLUS**, i. m. (senarius) *A little or trifling senarius*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.

**SĒNĀRIUS**, a, um. (seni) [I. *Consisting of six things, containing six*, Front.] II. Esp.: s. versus, *a verse consisting of six feet, chiefly iambic*, Quint. 9, 4, 125: *simply senarius, subst.*, Cic. de Or. 55, 184.

**SĒNĀTOR**, ōris. m. (senex) *A member of the senate, a senator*: huic (senatori) jussa tria sunt, ut assit, Cic. Leg. 3, 18.

1. **SĒNĀTŌRIŪS**, a, um. (senator) *Of or belonging to a senator, senatorial*: cuius ætas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, Cic. de I. P. 21: — s. ordo: — s. subsellia: — s. consilium, *a college of judges composed of senators*: s. munera: — s. literæ, *speeches delivered in the senate*.

\*\*2. **SĒNĀTŌRIŪS**, ii. m. *A senator*: homines nobiles cum paucis senatoriis, Sall. Frgm.

**SĒNĀTUS**, ūs (genit., senati, Cic.) [senatus, Sisenn. ap. Non.—Senatus, S. C. de Bacch.], m. (senex) I. *A council of elders, the senate, or the supreme deliberative assembly at Rome*: quæ (consilium, ratio, sententia) nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores nostri appellassent senatum. Apud Lacedæmonios quidem ii, qui amplissimum magistratum gerunt, ut sunt sic etiam nominantur senes, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: — ut consilium s. reipublicæ præponerent sempiternum: — senatum rei publicæ custodem collocaverunt: — tenuit s. rem publicam, ut pleraque senatus auctoritate gererentur: — potentia senatus: — auctoritas in senatu: — per senatum: — convocare senatum: — senatum cito cogere: — habere senatum: — fuit s.: — Tyriis (legatis) est s. datus, *an audience was given*: — legatis senatum quotidie dari: — dimittere senatum: — senatum mittere: — multa ejus (Catonis) et in senatu et in foro vel provisæ prudenter vel acta constanter ferebantur, *in the senate*, Cic. Læl. 2, 6: — in senatum venit: — ad senatum adduci: — in senatu poni: — ad senatum in Capitolio stare: — in senatum venire, *to get into the senate, to be elected a senator*: — de senatu cooptando, electing: — senatum censores legerunt, septem e senatu ejecti sunt, *called over... were expelled*. [II. Fig.: *Counsel, advice*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 56.]

**SENATUSCONSULTUM**, i. See CONSULTUM.

**SĒNĒCA**, æ. m. *A surname in the gens Annæa.* Esp. I. M. Annæus S. — *Of Corduba (in Hispania Bætica), an orator in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, whose writings (Controversiæ and Suasoriæ) are still extant in fragments.*

II. *A son of the former, L. Annæus Seneca, a Stoic philosopher, and teacher of Nero; there are still extant, of his*

works, philosophical writings, letters, and a satire on the Emperor Claudius (Apocolocyntosis). III. Certain tragedies which are extant under the name of Seneca belong probably to a later time.

[1. SĔNĒCIO, ōnis. m. (senex) *An old man*, Afran. ap. Prisc.]

2. SĔNĒCIO, ōnis. *A Roman surname*, Tac. Agr. 2, 45.

3. SĔNĒCIO, ōnis. m. *A plant Groundsel* (Fam. Compositae), Plin. 25, 13, 106.

**SĔNĒCTA**, æ. f. I. *Old age, the age of an old man*, Petr. S. 132, 10. II. *Concr.: The slough of a serpent, which it casts off yearly: serpentes senectam exuendo oculorumque aciem succo ejus (fœniculi) reficiendo*, Plin. 20, 23, 95.

**SĔNECTUS**, a, um. (senex) *Aged, in years, old: omnes, quibus senecto corpore animus militaris erat*, Sall. H. Fr. ap. Prisc. p. 869.

2. SĔNECTUS, ūtis. f. (senex) I. *The age of an old man, old age, age: quasi qui adolescentiam florem ætatis, senectutem occasum vitæ velit definire*, Cic. Top. 7: — de senectute: — in ipsa senectute: — senex de senectute. — *Of speech; but only improperly; hence with quasi: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem*, Cic. Brut. 2, 8. **II. Concr.: The slough which serpents and other reptiles cast off yearly: Theophrastus auctor est, anguis modo et stelliones senectutem exuere eamque protinus devorare, Plin. 8, 31, 39.**

SĔNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Sena: S. prælium, in which Hasdrubal was defeated*, Cic. Brut. 18.

[SĔNĒO, ære. v. n. To be old. I. Prop.: Catull. 4, 26. II. Meton.: To be feeble, Pacuv. ap. Non.]

SĔNESCO, nūi. 3. To grow old, to become aged.

**I. Prop.:** in his studiis laboribusque viventi non intelligitur quando obrepta senectus. Ita sensim ætas senescit nec subito frangitur, Cic. de Sen. 11 extr.: — senescente Græcia. **II. Meton.** **\*\*A) To grow old over a work, i. e. to be too long employed upon it: qui omnia rerum diligentia quodam inani circa voces studio senescunt, Quint. 8 præm. **B) To grow old, weak, or feeble, to become infirm or languid.** **\*\*1) Of persons:** Hannibalem jam et fama s. et viribus, was declining, Liv. 29, 3. **2) Of things and abstract subjects: ut (ostrea et conchyliis) cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, arboresque ut hiemali tempore cum luna simul senescentes, quia tum exsiccatae sint, tempestive cædi putentur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: — s. hiems: — oratorum laus ita ducta ab humili venit ad summum, ut jam, quod natura fert in omnibus fere rebus, senescat brevique tempore ad nihilum ventura videatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: — laus senescens: — s. morbus.****

SĔNEX, sēnis [genit., sēnicis, Plaut.], (contr. for senicus from seneo) *Advanced in years, old; also subst., an old man, a man in years.* I. Adj.: ille (Q. Maximus) admodum s. suavor legis Cinciae fuit, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: — tam s. — Comp., tum est Cato locutus, quo erat nemo fere s. temporibus illis, nemo prudentior, Cic. Læl. 1, 5: — vis s. — exstat in eam legem s. ut ita dicam, quam illa ætas (adolescentis) ferebat, oratio, Cic. Brut. 43, 160. **II. Subst.:** ut tum ad senem s. de senectute, Cic. Læl. 1, 5: — stulti s.: — petulencia senum: — stultitia senum: — et cæcus et s.: — s., in quo est adolescentis alqd. — [Fem., Tib. 1, 6, 82.] — Comp., The elder, the more advanced in years; also sometimes for senex, an old man: (Servius Tullius) populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22. — [Hence, Ital. signore, Fr. seigneur, sire.]

SĔNI, æ, a. num. distrib. (sex) I. Six (distrib.), six each: pauci annorum senum septenumque denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49. **\*\*II. Meton. for sex:** latitudo ejus ne minus pedum senum denum (or senumdenum), Vitr. 6, 9.

[SĔNICA, æ. f. An old woman, Pompon. ap. Non.]

[SĔNICULUS, i. m. (senex) A little old man, App.]

SENIDENI Sixteen (distrib.) See SENI.

SĔNIENSIS COLONIA. In Etruria, now Siena, Plin. 3, 5, 8.

SĔNĪLIS, e. (senex) *Of or belonging to an old man, like an old man: Iages puerili specie dicitur visus, sed senili fuisse prudentia*, Cic. Div. 2, 23: — s. alqd.: — s. corpus: — s. statua incurva, of an old man: — s. stultitia, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36.

**SĔNĪLĪTER**, adv. In the manner of old people: s. tremere, Quint. 1, 11, 1.

**SĔNĪO**, ōnis. m. (seni) The number six, a six (on dice), August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: — quid dexter senio ferret, Pers. 3, 48.

SENIOR, oris. Sixteen (distrib.) See SENEX.

[SENI-PES, pēdis. Of six feet, Sid.]

SĔNĪUM, ii. n. (seneo) *Weakness, feebleness, debility attending old age, decline.* I. Prop.: omnis coagmentatio corporis ad morbos senectutemque compellitur: — hanc igitur habuit rationem effector mundi, ut unum opus totum atque perfectum absolveret, quod omni morbo seniore careret, Cic. Un. 5: — consumptione et senio sui, a decline of one's constitution, decrease of strength. **II. Meton.** **[A] Concr.: An old man, Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10. **B) Grief, sorrow, mourning, vexation [maror, ægritudo]: luget senatus, mæret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic. Mil. 8. — [Plur.: Titin. ap. Non.]****

**SĔŊO**, ōnis. m. One of the Senones: Drappeten Senonem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30.

SĔNONES, um. m. (Σίνωνες) I. A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose capital was Agendicum, now Sens, Cæs. B. G. 5, 54. **II. A people or tribe descended from the former, in Gallia Cisalpina, Liv. 5, 35.**

[SĔNŌNICUS, a, um. Of the Senones, Gell. 17, 21, 11.]

**SĔNSA**, ōrum. n. Things perceived by the senses, sensations; thoughts, sentiments: hoc uno præstamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos, et quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: — s. mentis et consilia.

[SĔNSĀTUS, a, um. (sensus) Endowed with sense or understanding, F. Math.]

**SĔNSĪBĪLIS**, e. (sensus) That may be perceived by the senses, sensible: s. vox auditui, capable of being heard, Vitr. 5, 3.

[SĔNSĪBĪLĪTER, adv. Sensibly, Arn.]

**SĔNSĪCŪLUS**, i. m. (sensus) A small sentence; or, a trifling thought or sentiment: inde minuti corruptique s. et extra rem petiti, Quint. 8, 5, 14.

[SĔNSĪFER, æra, ōrum. (sensus-fero) That causes sensation, Lucr. 3, 273.]

[SĔNSĪFĪCĀTOR, ōris. m. That renders sensible, August.]

[SĔNSĪFĪCO. 1. v. a. (sensus-facio) To render sensible, to endow with sensation, M. Cap.]

[SĔNSĪFĪCUS, a, um. (sensus-facio) That causes sensation, Macr.]

[SĔNSĪLIS, e. (sensus) Endowed with sensation, feeling, Lucr. 2, 888.]

SĔNSIM, adv. (sentio) Gradually, slowly, by degrees, by little and little, imperceptibly: a primo quidem occulta natura est nec perspicui nec cognosci potest: — pro-gredientibus autem ætatibus s. tarde potius quasi nosmet-ipsos cognoscimus, Cic. Fin. 5, 15: — s. et pedetentim: — s. pedetentimque: — s. dissuere: — s. incedens: — s. ætas senescit: — s. atque moderate: — s. ac leniter: — s. que eo deducta est, ut: — s. excitare: — s. minuere: — memoria s. obscurata est.

[SĔNSŌRIUM, ii. n. (sensus) Common feeling or faculty of perception, NL.]

[SĔNSŪĀLIS, e. (sensus) Endowed with sensation, sensible, App.]

[SĔNSŪĀLĪTAS, ātis. f. (sensualis) The faculty of sensation, sensibility, Tert.]

1. SENSUS, a, um. part. of sentio.

2. SENSUS, ūs. m. (sentio) *Feeling, perception, sensation, sense.* I. *Bodily feeling, sense:* omne animal sensus habet: sentit igitur et calida et frigida, et dulcia et amara, nec potest ullo sensu jucunda accipere et non accipere contraria: si igitur voluptatis sensum capit, doloris etiam capit, Cic. N. D. 3, 13: — nec ullus s. maneat: — s. oculorum, aurium: — s. videndi, audiendi: — sensu percipere: — moriendi s.: — s. in morte: — sensus titillat alqd: — sensu caret: — sensuum fides: — sensuum integritas: — sensuum amissio: — sensibus affert alqd dulcem motum: — sensibus percipitur: — sensus suspicio relinquatur: — sensum alcjs rei amittere: — sensum alcjs rei habere: — s. abit: — sensum movet alqd: — s. amittitur: — s. exstinguitur: — s. gravis: — s. integri: — sensus aufert (mors): — s. perimitur: — s. residet (in corpore): — sensibus certis esse: — sine sensu: — sensu carere: — helus sensu movetur: — s. acerrimi integerrumque: — s. exstinguitur: — s. corporis. II. A) *Mental feeling, sense, disposition, sentiment, manner of thinking or feeling:* ipse in commovendis iudiciis iis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vellem, permoverer, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189: — verus sensus ignarus: — s. humanitatis: — applicatio animi cum quodam sensu amandi: — s. alcjs apparet: — s. amoris existit: — s. (diligendi) naturā gignitur: — iste s.: — intelligentia s.que, *mode of feeling:* — communis s., *mode of thinking:* — s. communis, *the view usually taken of a thing, the common notion or idea.* \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *Reason, understanding:* mens, ratio, Ov. M. 3, 631: — s. communis, *common (good) sense, good (common) sense,* Phædr.: — animal sensu caret, Dig. 2) *Of words: Sense, meaning, notion, signification,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: — verba duos sensus significantia, Quint.: — *A sentence, period,* id.: — *Hence:* communes sensus, *common places (loci communes),* Tac. Or. 31. — [*Hence, Ital. senso, Fr. sens.*]

SENTENTĪA, æ. f. (*for sententia from sentio*) *The being in a certain state of mind with reference to an object, a thought in the mind, an opinion, idea, sense, view taken of a thing, judgement, sentiment, way of thinking.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* quoniam sententiæ atque opinionis mæ voluisti esse participes, Cic. de Or. 1, 37 extr.: — voluntas sententiæque: — consilium, auctoritas, s.: — s. simplex: — s. enervata muliebrisque: — s. de alqa re, Ter.: — s. stat Hannibali, Liv.: — s. est, *with a subjective clause:* — s. fertur, obtinetur: — s. alcjs inclinatur ad alqd: — uber sententiæ: — sententiæ dignitas, gravitas: — sententiarum consensio: — sententiæ favere: — sententiam habere, tenere, afferre, dicere, explicare, pronunciare, exprimere, sequi, persequi, aperire, tegere, fronte occultare, probare, contemnere: — pedibus ire in sententiam: — discedere in sententiam alcjs: — animi in contrarias sententias distrahantur, *are of different opinions, take different views:* — sententiā desistere: — also, desistere de sententia, decedere: — deterrere, deducere, dejicere, depellere, etc. alqm de sententia: — ex sententia, *according to one's wish:* — meā (tuā, etc.) quidem sententiā: — also, ex mea (tua, etc.) sententia: — facere alqd de sententia alcjs: — quot homines, tot sententiæ, *there are as many opinions as there are men,* Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15. B) *Esp. t.t.: An official declaration of one's sentiments or wish, a vote:* (L. Tarquinius) antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: — non viribus res magnæ geruntur, sed consilio, auctoritate, sententia: — ex Senatus sententia: — *hence, the prescribed formula of an oath:* jurare ex animi sui sententia, *to take an oath according to the best of one's judgement (also ambiguous, i. e. according to one's wish),* ap. Gell. 4, 20. II. *Fig. of words.* A) *Sense, notion, idea, meaning, purport, etc.:* quod summum bonum a Stoicis dicitur convenienter naturæ vivere, id habet hanc sententiam: cum virtute congruere semper, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: — sub voce sententiam subjicere, *to attach a certain sense to a word.* B) *Concr.: A sentence, period (inasmuch as it comprises certain thoughts conceived in words).* 1) *Gen.:* dum de singulis sententiis breviter disputo, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22. 2) *Esp.: A*

*philosophical proposition, saying, maxim, sentence, axiom, etc.:* selectæ (Epicuri) brevesque sententiæ, quas appellatis *κυπλάς δόξας*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 extr.: — s. acutæ, graves, concinnæ, etc.

[SENTENTĪLĪTER. *adv.* (sententia) *Like a sentence, shaped in a sentence:* quæ s. proferuntur, Macr.]

SENTENTĪŌLA, a. f. dem. (sententia) *A short sentence, maxim, etc.,* Cic. Phil. 3, 9.

SENTENTĪŌSE. *adv.* *Sententiously:* oratio gravior et s. habita, Cic. Inv. 1, 55: — s. ridicula dicere.

SENTENTĪŌSUS, a. um. (sententia) *Full of thought, sententious:* s. et argutum genus dictionis, Cic. Brut. 95.

[SENTĪCĒTUM, i. n. (sentis) *A place full of thorns, a brake,* Plant.]

[SENTĪCŌSUS, a. um. adj. (sentis) *Thorny, full of thorns:* verba s., Afr. ap. Fest.]

[SENTĪFĪCO, i. (sentio-facio) *To endow with sense, feeling, or sensation:* s. corpus, LL.]

SENTĪNA, æ. f. *The filth which collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge-water.* I. *Prop.:* exhaurire sentinam, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: — omnes hi Romam sicuti in sentinam confluerant, Sall. II. *Fig.:* *The lowest of the people, dregs of the people, rabble:* si tu (Catilina) exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa s. rei publicæ, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: — *The refuse of an army,* V. Max.

[SENTĪNĀCŪLUM, i. n. (sentio) *A kind of instrument employed to pump out bilge-water,* P. Nol.]

SENTĪNAS, ātis. adj. *Of or belonging to Sentinum, a town of Umbria:* S. ager, Liv. 10, 27, 30: — *Subst. plur.:* Sentinates, *the inhabitants of Sentinum,* Plin. 3, 14, 19.

[SENTĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that pumps out the bilge-water from a ship.* P. Nol.]

[SENTĪNO, i. (sentina) *To pump out the bilge-water from a ship.* I. *Gen.:* P. Nol. II. *Fig.:* *To find one's self in distress,* Fest.]

[SENTĪNŌSUS, a. um. (sentino) *Full of bilge-water:* s. naves, Cat. ap. Non.]

[SENTĪNUS, i. m. (sentio) *A deity supposed to give newborn children their senses,* Varr. ap. August.]

SENTĪŌ, si, sum. 4. [*contr. perf., senti, Ter.*] *To perceive (bodily or mentally); to feel, discern, be sensible of.*

I. *Bodily.* A) *Gen.:* s. suavitatem cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: — s. varios rerum colores: — s. famem, Liv.: — nihil nisi voluptatem s.: — \*\*s. alqm, *to cohabit with:* — *Pass.:* posse prius ad angustias veniri, quam sentirentur, *before they would be observed,* Cæs.: — [*With the inf. or an objective clause:* sentire sonare, *to hear the sound,* Lucr.: — s. aperiri fores, Plant.] — *Absol.:* *vigere et s.* B) *Esp. \*1) To feel the effect of any thing (esp. an injurious effect), to find to one's cost:* qui in urbe se commoverit... sentiet, in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 12 extr.: — s. Apollinem vindicem, Hor.: — [*Absol.:* iste tunc ipse sentiet posterius, *will find it,* Ter.] — *Of inanimate subjects:* vastationem ora senserat, *perceived, felt,* Liv. \*\*2) *To be susceptible of or liable to (a disease):* morbos universa genera piscium non accipimus sentire, Plin. 9, 49, 73. II. A) *To perceive mentally, to notice, observe, discover:* nullum aliud animal (ac homo) pulchritudinem, venustatem, convenientiam partium sentit, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: — [*poet.:* nec inania Tartara sentit, *does not die,* Ov.] — *With inf. or an objective clause:* hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse etc.: — quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt: — *With a relative clause:* unum hoc animal (homo) sentit, quid sit ordo, quid sit, quod deceat, etc.: — si quid est in me ingenii, quod sentio quam sit exiguum: — [*With the indic. in relat.:* sentio, quam rem agitis, Plant.] — \*\**With de:* hostes, posteaquam de profec-tione eorum seuserunt, *when they heard of their departure,* Cæs.: — *Absol.:* mentes sapientium, cum e corpore excessissent, sentire ac vigere: — *Impers.:* non, ut dictum est, in eo genere intelligitur, sed ut sensum est. B) *Meton.:* (*in consequence of mental perception*) *To think about any thing, to form*

an opinion of, to judge of, to look upon in a certain light. 1) *Gen.*: si ita sensit, ut loquitor, homo est impurus, Cic. Rep. 3, 21: — fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et id quod sentit polite *eloqui* non possit: — jocansne an ita sentiens: — bene s. de republica, to mean well towards: — familiares ejus mirabiliter de te et loquuntur et sentiunt: — s. cum alqo, to agree with any one, to be of anybody's opinion: nec cum Cæsare sentienti pugnandum esse cum Pompeio: — abs te seorsum sentio, I judge differently, I differ from you, Plant. 2) *T. t.*: To pronounce one's opinion, to give one's vote, to judge, censere: quæ vult Hortensius omnia dicat et sentiat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31: — si judices pro causa mea senserint, Gell. — [Hence, Ital. sentire, Fr. sentir.]

1. SENTIS, is. m. [f. Ov.] A thorn, bramble, briar (usually plur. and poet.): Græci vocant κυνόβατον, nos sentem canis appellamus, sweet briar, Col. 11, 3, 4.

[2. SENTIS. A town of Umbria, i. q. Sentinum, LL.]

[SENTISCO, Ære. v. inchoat. n. (sentio, IL) To perceive, observe, Lucr.]

[SENTIX, icis. m. (sentis) A plant, i. q. cynosbates or sentis canis, sweet briar, Appul.]

[SENTOSUS, a, um. (sentis) Thorny, full of thorns, LL.]

[SENTUS, a, um. (sentis) Rough, thorny, not smooth (poet. rare). I. Prop.: loca senta situ, rough, uncultivated, Virg. II. Meton.: s. homo, a rough disagreeable person, Ter.]

SĒORSUM (sēorsus, Plant.) adv. (poet. also dissyll.) Separately, apart, not in common with others [separatim]; with ab: s. a collega omnia paranda, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3: — s. ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall.: — s. ab alqo sentire, not to agree with, to differ from, Afran.: — [With abl.: s. animā esse potest manus, lingua etc., Lucr.]: — Absol.: ea dissensio civium, quod s. eunt alii ad alios, Cic. Rep. 6, 1: — s. in custodia habitus, Liv.: — omnibus gratiam habeo et s. tibi, Ter.

[SĒORSUS, a, um. (contr. for sevorsus, from sē-vorto) Separated, apart, not common with others [separatus]: s. vocabulum, Cato ap. Gell.: — s. syllabæ, T. Maur.]

[SĒ-PAR, Æris. (perhaps only in abl. sing.) Separate, apart, different [dispar]: ossa separe urna conteget, V. Fl.: — duo flumina natura separi, Solin.]

\*SĒPĀRĀBĪLIS, e. adj. (separo) Separable: s. a corpore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21.

\*SĒPĀRĀTE, adv. Separately, apart: separatius adjungi, Cic. Inv. 2, 51 extr.

SĒPĀRĀTIM, adv. (separo) Separately, apart, in particular; with ab: (di) s. ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 165: — s. ab alqo se consulere, Liv.: — Absol.: qui non una aliqua in re s. elaborant, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9: — s. copias collocare, Cæs.: — s. dicere, to speak incoherently, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118.

\*SĒPĀRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A separating, setting apart, separation: distributione partium ac separatione magnitudines sunt artium deminutæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 33.

[SĒPĀRĀTIVUS, a, um. (separo) Separating, dividing, LL.]

[SĒPĀRĀTOR, ōris. m. One who separates or divides, LL.]

[SĒPĀRĀTRIX, icis. f. (separo) She who separates or divides: voluntas conjunctrix ac s., August.]

1. SĒPĀRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of separo. II. Adj.: Separate, apart, different or distinct; with ab: quæstiones separatæ a complexu rerum spectari possint, Quint.: — \*\* With abl.: animalia s. alienis etc., Vellei.: — Absol.: quæ tu contemni, vis aliud s. volumen expectant, Cic. Att. 14, 17 extr.: — exordium s. quod non ex ipsa causa ductum est. — quid s., quid conjuncta (verba) exigant, Quint.: — s. juga, i. e. remota, Hor. — Comp., ap. Tert. — No Sup.

[2. SĒPĀRĀTUS, ūs. m. (separo) A separation, Appu.]

SĒPĀRO. 1. To separate, divide, part. I. Prop.: with ab: s. senatoria subsellia a populari concessu, Cic. Frig.: — [With abl. (poet.), ap. Ov.; Lucr.]: — With acc.: (Co-

rinthus ut) duo maria pæne conjungeret, cum pertenui discrimine separarentur: — nec nos separat mare ingens, Ov.

II. Fig.: with ab: est quiddam, quod cogitatione a virtute potest separari, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95: — s. suum consilium ab reliquis, to take a resolution of one's own, or by one's self, Cæs.: — With acc.: virtus ipsa per se separata: — miscere an separare narrationem, Quint.

[SĒPĒLĪBĪLIS, e. adj. (sepelio) That may be buried; hence, fig., that may be concealed: s. stultitia, Plant.]

SĒPĒLĪO, pelivi or ii, pultum. [perf. sepeli, Pers.: part. perf. sepellitus, Cato.] 4. v. a. To bury, inter. I. Prop.: qui vos trucidatos sepelire conatus est, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: — Tarquinio sepulto populum consuluit. II. Fig. A) To destroy, oppress, ruin, finish, make an end of, etc.: cerno animo sepultam patriam, incensulos acervos civium, my country ruined, heaps of citizens uninterred, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: — bellum adventu (Pompeii) sublatum ac sepultum: — s. dolorem, to suppress one's grief: s. somnum, to cease to sleep, Plant.: — [sepultus sum, I am a ruined man, it is all over with me, Ter.] B) Poet.: sepultus, buried alive in any thing, i. e. entirely wrapt up or lost in it: somno vinoque s., Virg. Æn. 2, 265: — s. inertia, remissa, lazy, Hor.]

1. SĒPES (sæpes), is. f. A hedge, fence: segeti prætereundæ sæpem, Virg. G. 1, 270. — [Poet. of any other defence or inclosure: s. scopulorum, Cic.: — s. portarum, Ov.]

[2. SĒPES, ōdis. adj. (sex and pes) Of six feet, Appul.]

SĒPIA, æ. f. (σπία) The cuttle-fish (the black juice of which was formerly used for writing), Cic.; Plin. — [Hence, meton.: Ink, LL.] [Hence, Fr. sèche.]

[SĒPICŪLA (sæp.), æ. f. dem. (1. sēpes) A small or low fence or inclosure, Appul.]

[SĒPIMEN (sæp.), Inis. n. (sepio) I. q. sepimentum, Appul.]

SĒPIMENTUM (sæp.), i. n. (sepio) A hedge, fence, inclosure, Cic. Leg. 1, 24.

SĒPIO (sæp.), psi, ptum. 4. v. a. (1. sēpes) To hedge in, fence, surround with an inclosure. I. Prop.: sepulcrum septum vepribus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: — quam (sedem) locis manuque sepsisset: — s. segetem, Col.: — s. alqd veste, to cover: — s. se tectis, to shut one's self up at home, Virg.: — urbem præsidio s., to occupy with a garrison, Liv.

II. Fig.: s. inventa memoriā, to retain, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: — septum esse legibus, to be protected: — septum et munitum esse contra alqd: — natura oculos membranis vestivit et sepsit, has guarded: — septum esse præsidis.

[SĒPIŌLA, æ. f. dem. (sepia) A small cuttle-fish, Plant.]

SĒPLASĪA, æ. f. (Seplasia, ōrum. n. Varr. ap. Non.) A street in Capua where unguents were sold, Asc. Cic. Pis. 11, 24. — Plur.: Seplasiæ, Pomp. ap. Non. — Hence, \*\*A) Seplasium, ii. n. (sc. unguentum) An unguent made at Seplasia, Petron. B) Seplasiarius, ii. m. A dealer in unguents, Lamprid. C) "Seplasiarium," μυσπωάριον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.]

[SEPLASIARIUS, ii. See the foregoing Article, B.)]

[SEPLASIUM, ii. See SEPLASIA, A.)]

SĒ-PŌNO, pōtūi, pōsitum. [part. perf. syncop. sepositus, ap. Sil.] 3. To set apart for a particular purpose, to separate from the rest, pick out. I. Prop. A) Gen.: seponere et occultare, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 2: — sepositus et reconditus: — ornamenta seposita: — s. captivam pecuniam in ædificationem templi, Liv.: — interesse pugnæ imperatorem an seponi melius foret, to keep (one's self) at a distance, Tac. H. 2, 33: — s. de mille sagittis unam, to pick or choose one out of many, Ov. M. 5, 381: — seponere ab alqo loco, to remove, Tac. A. 3, 12. \*\*B) Esp. (post-Aug.): To remove any one, send into banishment, put away:

suspexit in provinciam Lusitaniam s., Tac. H. 1, 13 extr.: — s. alqm in insulam, in secretum Asiae, id. II. Fig.: ut alius aliam sibi partem seponeret, should choose, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132: — s. tempus sibi ipi, to fix: — s. senectuti, to save or lay by for old age [reservare], Tac.: — s. Ægyptum, to govern by a separate administration, id.: — locus sepositus, a separate

place, Quint. : — s. curas, to put or lay aside, i. e. to dismiss for a time, Ov. M. 3, 319 : — (Græcos) seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, quæ etc., i. e. to separate : — Poet. with abl. : scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, to discern, distinguish, Hor. A. P. 273.

[SEPOŌITŌ, ōnis. f. (sepono) A laying or putting aside, Ulp.]

[SEPOŌITUS, a, um. part. of sepono (poet.). I. Distant, remote (remotus) : s. fons, Prop. : — s. gens, Mart. II. Select, costly : s. vestis, a state-dress, Tib. : — s. grex, Mart.]

1. SEPS, sepis. c. (σῆψ) I. A venomous serpent or lizard, the bite of which causes the flesh to putrefy, Luc. 9, 763 sq.; Plin. II. An insect, perhaps a millipede, Plin. 20, 2, 6.

\*2. SEPS. I. q. sepes; see 1. SEPE.

\*SEPE. pron. refl. f. (se-ipse) Herself : quæ (virtus) omnes magis quam sepe diligit, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 (also ap. Sen. Ep. 108).

[SEPSIS. I. q. putrefactio, NL.]

[SEPTAS, ōdis. f. (ἑπτάς) The number seven, Macr.]

[SEPTJUGIS, is. m. (sc. currus) A team of seven horses (septemjugum; conf. 1. SEJUGIS), Inscr. Grut. 337, 8.]

SEPTEM. num. (allied to ἑπτά) Seven. I. Gen. : s. menses, Plaut. : — s. millia, id. : — s. et decem : — decem et s., Liv. : — decem septemque, Nep. : — decem s., Liv. : — s. et triginta : — sex aut s., Lucr. : — or without a conjunction : sex s., Ter. ; Hor. II. Esp. A) The seven wise men of Greece : Bias unus e s., Cic. Læl. 16, 59 : — sapientissimus in s. B) Septem aque, a lake in the territory of Reate, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5. C) [S. stellæ (for septentriones), Sen.] [Hence, Ital. sette, Fr. sept.]

SEPTEMBER, bris. m. (septem) The seventh month of the Roman year, reckoned from the month of March, consequently our ninth month, September; usually with mensis, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2; also without mensis, ap. Auson. — Adj. : Kalendæ Septembres, Cic. Fam. 14, 22 : — horæ Septembres, the September season, Hor. E. 1, 16, 16.

SEPTEMDECIM. See SEPTEDECIM.

[SEPT-FLŪUS, a, um. adj. (fluo) That flows sevenfold : s. Nilus, having seven mouths, Ov. M. 1, 422.]

[SEPT-GEŌINUS, a, um. adj. (poet.) Sevenfold : s. Nilus, Virg. Æ. 6, 801 : — s. Roma (on account of the seven hills on which it was built), Stat.]

[SEPT-MESTRIS, e. adj. (mensis) Seven-monthly, of seven months : s. infans, a seven months' child, LL.]

[SEPT-NEŪVA, æ. f. (nervus) A plant, otherwise called plantago, App.]

[SEPT-PEDĀLIS, e. adj. Seven feet high, of seven feet : s. statua, Plaut. Curc. 3, 71.]

[SEPT-PLEX, icis. adj. (plico) Sevenfold (poet.) : s. clipeus (because it was made of ox-hide folded seven times, ἑπτάβλιον οὐκός, Il. 7, 220 sq.), Virg. Æ. 12, 925 : — s. Nilus (with seven mouths), Ov. ; also, s. Ister, id.]

SEPTENTRIO. See SEPTENTRIO.

SESTEMVIR. See SEPTENVIR.

SEPTENVIRĀLIS, e. adj. (septenviri) Of or belonging to the septenviri : s. auctoritas, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23. — Subst. : Septenvirales, ium. m. The septenviri, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.

SEPTENVIRĀTUS, ūs. m. (septenviri) The office or dignity of a septenvir, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; Plin.

SEPTENVIRĪ, ōrum. m. (vir) I. A college or committee of seven men appointed for a given office or duty.

II. The Eplones (see EPULO, II.), Tac. A. 3, 64. — Sing. : septenvir eplonum, Luc. 1, 602; Plin. Ep. III. Seven overseers for the distribution of lands, Cic. Phil. 5, 7 extr. — Sing. : id. Att. 15, 19 extr.

SEPTĒNĀRIŪS, a, um. (septeni) That holds seven, containing seven : s. numerus, the number seven, Plin. : — s. versus. — Absol. : septenarius fundere ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 : — s. synthesis, a set or service of seven vessels, Mart. : 1168

— a. fistula, the diameter of which contains seven quadrantes, Frontin.

SEPTEŌDECIM (septemdecim is not quite so correct; see the letter M). num. (septem-decem) Seventeen, Cic. ; Liv.

SEPTĒNI, æ, a. num. distrib. (septem) I. Seven (distrib.), seven each : duo faces habuere septenos libros, Liv. 40, 29 : — pueri annorum septenum denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49. \*\*II. Meton. for septem : fistula septenis cannis, with seven tubes, Ov. M. 2, 682 : — homo crescit ad annos s., Plin. — Poet. also sing. : Ister septenus, Stat. : — s. circuitus, Plin. — [Hence, Ital. settina.]

[SEPTENNIS, e. See SEPTUENNIS.]

[SEPTENNĪUM, īi. See SEPTUENNĪUM.]

SEPTENTRIO, ōnis. See SEPTENTRIONES.

\*\*SEPTENTRĪŌNĀLIS, e. adj. (septentriones, II.) Northern : s. oceanus, Plin. — Neut. plur. subst. : Septentrionalia, ium. Northern regions, Plin. ; Tac. [SEPTENTRĪŌNĀRIUS, a, um. (septentriones, II.) Northern, north : ventus s., Gell.]

SEPTENTRĪŌNES (septemtriones), um. m. (prop., the seven plough-oxen) I. The seven stars which form the Great Bear, the constellation otherwise called Arctos, the Great Bear, Charles's Wain, Cic. ; Plaut. : — also in tmesi : septem ... Triones, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105 ; Ov. M. 2, 528 : — the two Bears are also called Septentriones : S. Minor, the Little Bear : S. Major, the Great Bear, Vitruv. II. Meton. A) The north, northern regions. 1) Plur. : ap. Cic. ; Gell. \*\*2) Sing. : ap. Liv. ; Tac. : [In tmesi : septem ... trio, Virg. Ov.] B) A north wind. 1) Plur. : ap. Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3. \*\*2) Sing. : Liv. ; Sen.

SEPTENUS, a, um. See SEPTENI.

[SEPTĪCIĀNUS, a, um. Septician, of or by one Septicius : s. libra, reduced in value during the second Punic war from twelve uncies to eight and a half, Mart. 8, 71 : — s. argentum, id.]

[SEPTĪCOLLIS, e. adj. (septem-collis) Seven-hilled, built on seven hills : s. arx, i. e. Rome, Prudent.]

\*\*SEPTĪCUS, a, um. (σηπτικός) Putrefying, corrosive : s. vis, Plin.

SEPTĪES. adv. num. (septem) Seven times, Cic.

[SEPTĪFĀRIAM (septemfariam). adv. (septem-for, like ambifariam) Sevenfold, LL.]

SEPTĪFŌLIUM, īi. n. (septem-folium) A kind of plant, tormentil, septfoil, Appul.

[SEPTĪFŌRIS, e. adj. (septem-foris) That has seven apertures or holes, Sidon.]

[SEPTĪFORMIS, e. adj. (septem-forma) Sevenfold, August.]

\*\*SEPTĪMĀNUS, a, um. (septem) I. Belonging to the number seven, relating to seven : s. Nonæ, that fall on the seventh day of the month (in March, May, July, and October), Varr. ; Macrobi. : — s. feturæ, born in the seventh month, Arn.

II. Subst. A) Septimani, ōrum. m. Soldiers of the seventh legion, Tac. H. 3, 25; Plin. 3, 4, 5. [B) Septimana, æ. f. i. q. hebdomas. A week, Cod. Th.]

\*\*SEPTĪMATRUS, ūm. f. (septimus) A festival celebrated on the seventh day after the Ides of an ordinary month, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55 ; Fest.

SEPTĪMIUS, a. The name of a Roman gens : e. g. C. Septimius, an augur (Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2; id. ib. 14, 1).

I. A) P. Septimius Scævola (id. Verr. 1, 13, 38). B) Porcius Septimius (Tac. H. 3, 5). C) Titius Septimius, a poet, a friend of Horace (Hor. Ep. 1, 9), to whom one of his odes (Od. 2, 6) is addressed. D) Septimius Severus, a Roman emperor, A. D. 193—211. II. Fem. : Septimia, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1.

\*\*SEPTĪMONTĪĀLIS, e. adj. (Septimontium, II.) Of or belonging to the festival Septimontium : s. sacrum, Suet. Dom. 4 : — s. satio, that happens at this time, Col.

SEPTĪMONTĪUM, īi. n. (septem-mons) I. The circuit or space of the seven hills on which Rome was built, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 11. II. A festival celebrated at Rome in

*December, in commemoration of the seventh hill being added to the city, Varr.; Tert.*

**SEPTĪMUS** (septĭmus), a, um. num. ord. (septem) I. **A)** *The seventh*: s. Olympias, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: — sententia a. decima: — s. ab origine Beli, Ov. M. 4, 213. [B] *Adv.* [1] *Die septimi (like die crastini, quinti etc.)*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 8; conf. Gell. 10, 24. \*2) *Septimum, the seventh time*: Marius septimum consul, Cic. N. D. 3, 32 extr. [3] *Septimo. a)* *For the seventh time*: consul septimo creatus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. b) *Seven times*: s. lavare, Treb. Poll.; Vopisc. \*\*II. *Esp.*: s. casus, i. e. ablativus, Quint.

**SEPTĪMUSDĒCĪMUS**, a, um. (septem-decem) num. ord. *The seventeenth, Cic.*

\*\***SEPTINGĒNĀRIŪS**, a, um. (septingeni) *Consisting of seven hundred*: s. greges, Varr.

\*\***SEPTINGĒNI**, æ, a. num. distrib. (septingenti) *Seven hundred (distrib.)*: s. bractes, Plin. 33, 3, 19.

\*\***SEPTINGENTĒSĪMUS**, a, um. num. ord. (septingenti) *The seven hundredth*: supra s. annum, Liv. præf. § 4.

**SEPTINGENTI**, æ, a. num. (septem-centum) *Seven hundred*: annorum septingentorum memoria, Cic. de Or. 34, 120: — s. millia passuum: — s. stadia, Plin. — [*Plur. neut. subst.*: Septingenta, orum (sc. sestertia), Mart.]

\*\***SEPTINGENTĪES**, adv. (septingenti) *Seven hundred times*, Plin.: — s. sestertium (sing.), seven hundred times a hundred thousand sesterces, id.

\*\***SEPTĪO**, ōnis, f. (sepĭo) *A hedging in, fencing, inclosing*, Vitruv.: — s. urbis, the building of a wall round, Vopisc.

[**SEPTĪPES**, pēdis, adj. (septem) *Seven feet in size*: poet. exceedingly great: s. Burgundio, Sid. Ep. 8, 9.]

[**SEPTĪRĒMIS**, is, f. (septem-remus) (sc. navis) *A ship with seven rows or benches of oars*, Curt. 10, 1.]

**SEPTIZŌNĪUM**, ii. n. (septem-zona) \*\*I. *Probably, a building at Rome seven stories high*, Suet. Tit. 1. [II. *A monument of the emperor Septimius Severus*, Spart.; Amm.]

[**SEPTŪAGĒNĀRIŪS**, a, um. (septuageni) *Of the number seventy, containing seventy*: s. fistula, the plate of which was seventy inches wide, Front.: — s. homo, seventy years old, Dig.]

\*\***SEPTŪĀGĒNI**, æ, a. num. (septuaginta) I. *Seventy (distrib.)*: pyramides latas pedum quinquaginta, Plin. 36, 13, 19. § 92: — fistula septuaginta quinquaginta, Front. II. *Seventy, i. q. septuaginta*, Col. 5, 2, 7. — Sing.: Septuagenus, a, um. *The seventieth (distrib.)*: s. coitus, Plin.

[**SEPTUAGESIES**. See **SEPTUAGIES**.]

**SEPTŪĀGĒSĪMUS**, a, um. num. ord. (septuaginta) *The seventieth*: s. annus, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: — s. castra, Liv.

\*\***SEPTŪĀGĒS**, adv. (septuaginta) *Seventy times*, Col. 5, 2, 7: — [septuagesies, M. Cap.]

**SEPTŪĀGINTA**, num. *Seventy*: centum a, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52: — s. et tres, Liv.: — septem et a, Nep. — [Hence. Ital. *setenta*, Fr. *soixante-dix*.]

[**SEPTŪENNIS** (septennis), e. adj. (septem-annus) *Seven years old*: s. puer, Plaut.; Prud.]

[**SEPTŪENNĪUM** (new form septennium, Prud.), ii. n. *A space of seven years*, Fest.]

**SEPTUM** (sep.), i. n. (sepĭo) I. *Any inclosure, a wall, a hedge, fence, boundary* (Cic. only in the plur.): quibus enim septis tam immanes belluas continebimus? Cic. Phil. 13, 3: — septorum fragmenta: — septa tutandi causā fundi facta, Varr.: — victima exit septo, a stall, Virg.: — septa domorum, the walls, Lucr. II. *Esp.* A) *Septa, orum. n.* *A large inclosed place in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote* (Cic.; Ov.); here were many large shops, Mart. [B] *A floodgate, lock, weir*, Ulp. \*\*C) *S. transversum*: *The diaphragm, midriff*, Cels. [D] *In Anat.*: *A membranous, muscular, or bony partition, a*

*mesial line*: s. lucidum ventricolum cerebri: — s. narium: — s. scroti: — s. cordis, NL.]

**SEPTUNX**, uncia, m. (septem-uncia, conf. Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47) \*\*I. *Seven twelfths of a whole*: s. auri, seven ounces, Liv.: — s. jugeri, Col. [II. *Meton.*: *Seven pieces; also (in drinking) seven glasses*, Mart.]

[**SEPTŪŌSE** (sept.), adv. (septus from sepĭo) *Coverly; fig. of speech, not plainly or clearly*, L. Andr. ap. Non.]

[**SEPTŪPLUM**, i. n. (ἑπτάπλου) *The sevenfold*, August.]

**SEPTUS** (sep.), a, um. part. of sepĭo.

[**SĒPULCRĀLIS**, e. adj. (sepulcrum) *Of or relating to a sepulchre*: s. fax, a funeral torch, Ov. H. 2, 120: — s. aræ, id.]

[**SĒPULCRĒTUM**, i. n. (sepulcrum) *A common burying-place*, Catull. 59, 2.]

**SĒPULCRUM** (sepulchrum, perhaps through an erroneous derivation from se-pulchrum, Charis.), i. n. (sepelio; as lavacrum from lavo, etc.) I. *Prop.* A) *A grave, sepulchre*: s. Archimedis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: — monumenta sepulcrorum: — s. pauperum, Hor.: — animas excire sepulchris, Virg. B) *A tomb, i. e. a grave with its monument and inscription, etc.*: s. legere, to read the inscription or epitaph, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: — s. facere: — s. exstruere, condere, Hor. [II. *Poet.* A) *A corpse*: s. muta, Catull. 96, 1: — s. placota, Ov. B) *A grave, i. e. abyss of ruin or destruction*: Troja, s. Europæ, Catull. 68, 89: — condere membra sepulcro, in the greedy maw of a vulture, Enn. ap. Prisc. C) *Facetē, an old man*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 19: — s. habere et comburere diem, to prepare to bury the day, Plaut.]

[**SĒPULTO**, i. v. intens. (sepelio) *To keep buried*, Venant.]

[**SĒPULTOR**, ōris, m. (sepelio) *One that buries*. I. *Prop.*: s. corporis mortui, August. II. *Fig.*: s. turbinum, one that calms, Tert.]

**SĒPULTŪRA**, æ, f. (sepelio) *A burying, burial, interment, sepulture*: humatio et a, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: — funus ac s.: — mos sepulture, Lucr.: — locus sepulture, Tac.: — locus ad sepulturam, Suet.]

[**SĒPULTŪRĀRIŪS**, a, um. (sepultura) *Of or belonging to sepulture*: s. fines, Auct. de Limit. p. 296 Gies.]

**SEPULTUS**, a, um. part. of sepelio.

[**SĒQUĀCĪTAS**, ātis, f. (sequor) *A following easily*, Sid.]

[**SĒQUĀCĪTER**, adv. (sequax) *Yieldingly, compliantly*, LL.]

**SĒQUĀNA**, æ, f. I. *The Seine, a river of France*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1; 7, 57. — Hence: II. *SĒquāni, ōrum, m.* *The Sequani, i. e. the dwellers on the Sequana, in the modern Franche-Comté and Burgundy*, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2; Cæs. B. G. 1, 1, etc. — Hence: \*\*A) *SĒquānus, a, um.* *Of or belonging to the Sequani*: S. ager, Plin. 14, 1, 3: — S. gens, Luc. [B] *SĒquānicus, a, um, i. q. Sequannus*: S. tetr., Mart.]

**SEQUANI, ōrum**. See **SEQUANA, II.**

[**SEQUANICUS**, a, um. See **SEQUANA, II. B).**]

**SEQUANUS**, a, um. See **SEQUANA, II. A).**

**SĒQUAX**, ācis, adj. (sequor) *That follows easily or quickly*. [I. *Prop.*: s. Latium (Latini), pursuing, Virg. Æ. 10, 365: — s. undæ, id.: — s. curæ, Lucr.: — s. flammæ, id.: — s. oculi, Stat.: — s. ensis, V. Fl.] \*\*II. *Esp.*: *That easily gives way, yielding, pliant, tractable, ductile*: s. natura, Plin. 7, 15, 13: — flexibiles atque s., id.: — s. lentitia salicis, id.: — s. trabes, V. Fl. — Comp., materia sequacior (vitro), Plin.]

[**SĒQUĒLA**, æ, f. (sequor) I. *That which follows, a retinue*: lixas calonesque et omnis generis sequelas, Frontin.: — quorum s. erat equuleus, Ulp. II. *Fig.*: *That which follows as a result, a consequence, sequel*: per sequelas, Gell. 6, 1, 9: — s. morborum (mors), Lact.]

**SĒQUENS**, entis, part. and adj. (sequor) *Subst.*: used by some for *twideror*, Quint. 8, 6, 40.

**SEQUESTER**, tris (original form sequester, tri). m. *A mediator*. [I. *Prop.*: s. pacis, a negotiator of peace (Luc.

10, 473); in this sense used also in the fem., *sequestra*, æ, *she that mediates or negotiates*: pace *sequestrā*, by the mediation of peace, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 133.] II. Fig. [A] In Law, t. t.: *Esp.* in settling disputes, an arbiter, umpire: deponere apud *sequestrem*, Gell. 20, 11, 5: *sequestro* ponere, Plaut.: *dare sequestrum*, id.: — in late forensic Latin it was used as a neuter: *sequestro* deponere (alqd), Dig.] B) An agent, middle-man, go-between (as in bribery, etc.): *sequestres* iudicii corrumpendi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12 extr.: — *corruptor et sequester*, Cic. Pl. 16: — *sequestre* uti: — *pudicitia sequester* perjurii, as a reward of perjury, said of judges who acquitted Clodius from improper motives, V. Max.

[SEQUESTRA, æ. See SEQUESTER, I.]

[SEQUESTRARIUS, a, um. (sequester, II.) Of or relating to a sequester: s. actio, Dig.]

[SEQUESTRATIO, ðnis. f. A depositing of money which is the subject of dispute, a sequestrating, Cod. Th.]

[SEQUESTRATOR, ðris. m. One who sequesters; fig., one who hinders: dolor s. officiorum, Symm.]

[SEQUESTRATORIUM, ii. n. (sequestro) A place in which any thing is deposited or laid up: s. seminibus, Tert.]

[SEQUESTRO. 1. (sequester) I. To deposit in the hands of a sequester: s. corpora sepulture, Tert. II. Fig.: To separate from any thing, remove from, distinguish from: s. se ab actibus rerum publicarum, Macr.]

SEQUIOR and SEQUIUS. See SECTUS.

SĒQUOR, sĕcūtus (sequutus). 3. [an active form, sequo, Gell.; Prisc.] (ἑκμαι) To follow anybody, walk behind, attend, accompany. \*\*I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) With acc.: s. Cæsarem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39, 2: — s. prætorem, Hor.: — s. mæchas, id.: — s. vallem, Liv.: — s. vestigia alejs, Ov. 2) Absol. a) Of persons: Helvetii secuti, Cæs. B. G. 1, 24, 4: — si nemo sequatur, id.: — jam ego sequar, Plaut.: — servi sequentes, Hor. b) Of things: multitudo carorum sequitur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14, 2: — cupressus sequitur, Hor. B) Esp. \*\*1) To follow with hostile purpose, to pursue, prosecute. a) With acc.: s. hostes, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22 extr.: — s. fugacem, Hor.: — s. feras, Ov.: — s. hostem pilo, Tac. b) Absol.: finem facere sequendi, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47, 3. 2) To go to a place, to set out for: s. Formias, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2: — a. Cyzicum, Italiam. 3) Of time or order; To follow, to ensue. a) With acc.: sermo sequitur convivia, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132: — pax sequitur hunc annum, Liv.: — lacrimæ sequuntur verba, Ov. b) Absol.: et quæ sequuntur, and so on, et cetera, Cic. de Or. 49, 164: — annus sequens, Plin.: — secutus dies, id. \*\*4) To follow or fall to, as property; to come to as heir-at-law, fall to the portion of: belli præda Romanos, ager urbesque captæ Ætolos sequuntur, Liv. 33, 13, 10: — heredem sequitur monumentum, Hor.: — heredem sequitur possessio, Plin. 5) Esp.: To follow easily or voluntarily, to adapt itself to, to attend, accompany, come of itself: oratio mollis et tenera et ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, Cic. de Or. 16, 52: — numerus non *quæsitus* sed *secutus*: — laus est pulcherrima, cum sequitur, non cum *arcessitur*, Quint.: — ramus volens *faciliter* sequetur, Virg.: — omnia sequuntur nos, suit, Quint.: — celerius rumpi quam sequi, Varr. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To follow, to go by, to attend or adhere to: s. formulam, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19: — s. verbum: — s. viam: — pœna sequitur alqm, comes upon any one, Cæs. B) Esp. 1) To follow anybody (e. g. anybody's authority, party, example, plan), to take for a guide, to tread in anybody's footsteps, to adhere to, to imitate. a) With acc.: s. auctoritatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39: — s. sententiam: — s. naturam: — s. mores, fortunam hominum: — s. principia nature: — s. alqm: — s. sectam: — s. rationem: — s. factum, Cæs. \*\*b) Absol.: senatus sequitur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1 extr. 2) To follow after, to aim at, to have in view, to seek to attain, court: s. utilitatem, Cic. Læl. 27, 100: — s. verum: — s. opportunitatem loci: — s. iustitiam: — s. linguam, nomen, Liv.: — s. mercedem, Hor. 3) To follow, to come in its turn: sequitur illa divisio, ut etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 55: — hæc dicta de aere: sequitur terra, Plin.: — sequitur, ut

doceam, Cic. N. D. 2, 32: — [sequitur videre de eo, Dig.] 4) To follow as a consequence, to be the result of any thing. a) Gen.: discordiæ sequuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80: — turpitudinem sequitur. b) Esp. in a syllogism: To be the result of certain premises, to be deduced from. a) With subjective clause: sequitur illico, esse causas immutabiles etc., Cic. Fat. 12, 28. b) With ut (which is the usual construction): sequitur, ut falsa sit (enunciatio), Cic. Fat. 12, 28. — [Hence, Ital. *sequire*, Fr. *suivre*.]

[SEQUITIO, SEQUITUR, etc. See SEC.]

SER, eris. See SERES.

SĒRA, æ. f. (2. sero) A bolt for fastening doors (not fixed, but moveable), *μῆχος* (mostly poet.): qua (sera) remota fores panduntur, Varr.: — demere *seras*, Ov.: — s. transverse, Col.: — Plur.: Ov.

SERAPEUM, i. See SERAPIS, II. A).

[SĒRAPHM, plur. (SĒRAPHIM) The seraphim, i. e. a host of superior angels, LL.]

SĒRĀPIAS, ædis. f. (σερᾶνις) A kind of plant, otherwise called orchis, Plin.: — Also, Serapion, ii. n. Appul.

[SERAPICUS, a, um. See SERAPIS, II. B.)]

SĒRĀPIŌ or -ON, ðnis. m. (Σεραπίων) A proper name of a certain Egyptian, Cæs.: — A geographer of Antioch, Cic.: — At Rome, probably the name of a slave, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 1. — A term of reproach applied to P. Corn. Scipio Nasica, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.

SĒRĀPIS [ā short, Prud.; M. Cap.], is and idis. m. (Σεραπῆς) 1. The principal deity of the Egyptians; in later times also worshipped among the Greeks, and at Rome, Cic.; Plin.; Tac. II. Hence, A) SĒRĀPEUM, i. n. A temple of Serapis, Tert. B) SĒRĀPICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Serapis: s. cœnæ, Tert.]

[SĒRENATOR, ðris. m. That clears up the weather, an epithet of Jupiter, Appul.]

[SĒRENĪFER, æra, ærum. (serenus-fero) That brings clear weather, that makes serene: aquilo, Avien.]

[SĒRENĪFICUS, a, um. (serenus-facio) Clear, serene, Inscr.]

SĒRENĪTAS, ætis. f. (serenus) Serenity. I. Prop.: Fair or clear weather: s. cœli, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: — s. autumnus, Plin.: — Absol.: s. tranquilla, Liv.; Plin.: — Plur.: ap. Col. \*\*II. Fig. A) Serenity, i. e. calmness of mind, cheerfulness (seldom used in this sense): s. fortunæ, Liv. 42, 62: — serenitatem abducere, Sen. [B] A title of the emperor, Serene Highness, Veget.]

\*\*SĒRĒNO. 1. (serenus) To make clear or serene, to clear up. [I. Prop.: s. cœlum, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 255: — s. Olympum, Sil.: — Absol.: serenans lux, Cic. Poet. Div. 1, 11, 18.] \*\*II. Fig.: s. spem, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 477: — s. nubila animi, Plin.]

SĒRĒNUS, a, um. Clear, serene, bright. I. Prop. A) S. cœlum, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: — s. nox: — s. regio cœli, Virg.: — s. lux, Liv.: — s. aer, Plin.: — s. stella, Ov.: — s. color, bright, clear, Plin.: — s. aqua, Mart.: — Of a wind that brings fair weather: s. Favonius, Plaut.: — Comp., serenius cœlum, Mart. \*\*B) Also used as a neut. subst.: A clear, bright, unclouded, serene sky, clear weather: in sereno noctu, in a clear night, Cato: — sereno, the sky being clear, with a serene sky, Liv.: — s. nitidum, Sil.: — Plur.: serena aperta, Virg. G. 1, 393: — s. nostra, V. Fl. II. Fig. A) Cheerful, happy, calm, serene: s. frons, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15: — s. vultus, Hor.; Ov.: — s. oculi, Sil.: — temperatus serenum efficit, Quint.: — [Serenus, an epithet of Jupiter: conf. SERENATOR: s. Jupiter, Domitian, Mart.: — serenissimus, a title of the emperor, Cod. Just.] B) Serenus, Serena. A proper name: Q. Serenus Sammonicus, a physician under Septimius Severus. — Serena, the wife of Stilicho. — [Adv.: Clearly, brightly, serenely; Comp., serenius videre, August.]

SĒRES, um. m. (Σῆρες) 1. A people in the east of Asia, celebrated for their manufacture of silks, the modern Chinese (or, as others say, a people of Central Asia), Plin.; Virg.; Ov.



—*Genit.*: Serum, Sen. — *Acc.*: Seras, Hor.; Plin.: — [*Sing.*: Ser, Sen.; Auson.] II. Hence: Sēricus, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Seres*: S. sagittæ, Hor.: — S. vestis, Plin.: — S. oceanus, id.: — *Absol.*: Serica, ōrum. *n. Silken garments*, Prop.; Mart.: — *Sing.*: Sericum, i. *n. Silken stuff*, Amm.; Sol. [*Hence*, Fr. *serge*.]

[1. SĒRESCO, ēre. (serenus) *To become or grow dry*: vestes serescunt, Lucr.]

\*\*2. SĒRESCO, ēre. (serum) *To turn into whey*: lac frigore serescit, Plin.

SERGEŖTUS, i. *m. A pilot in the fleet of Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 1, 510; 5, 121.

SERGĪUS, a. I. *A Roman family name*; e. g. L. Sergius Catilina, a notorious conspirator: — C. Sergius Orata, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67; Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 178: — Sergia tribus, Cic. Vat. 15, 36. \*\*II. Hence: Sergianus, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sergius*: S. olea, Cato; Varr.: but Sergia olea, Plin. etc.

\*\*SĒRĪA, æ. *f. A large earthen vessel or cask, of an oblong shape, used for holding liquids, fruit, etc.* Liv.; Varr.; Cato; Ter.

[SĒRICĀRIUS, a, um. (sericus) *Of or belonging to silken stuffs*: s. textor, Firm.: — s. negociator, Inscr.]

\*\*SĒRICĀTUS, a, um. (sericus) *Clothed in silk*, Suet.

SERICĀTIUM, i. *n. A kind of aromatic plant*, Plin.

[SĒRICOBĒLĀTTA, æ. *f. (sericus) A garment of purple silk*, Cod. Just.]

SERICUS, a, um. See SERES, II.

SĒRĪES, em, e. *f. (2. sero) A row, series, number of things put together.* I. Gen. \*\*A) Prop.: s. vinculorum, Curt.: — s. structuræ dentium, Plin.: — s. juvenum (in dancing), Tibull. B) Fig.: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4 extr.: — ordo seriesque: — s. disputationum: — s. annorum, Hor.: — s. laborum, Ov.: — *Plur.*: \*\*s. litium, Suet.: — *Absol.*: s. cetera: — s. juncturaque, Hor. [II. Esp.: A race of descendants, posterity: vir dignus hac serie, Ov.: — s. propinquitatis, Val. M.] [*Hence*, Fr. *serie*.]

[SĒRĪETAS, ātis. *f. (serius) Seriousness, earnestness*, LL.]

[SĒRĪLIA, ium. *n. (2. sero) Cords*, Pac. ap. Fest.]

\*\*SĒRĪO, adv. (serius) *Earnestly, seriously, in good earnest*: s. agere, Liv.: — nec joco nec s., Plaut.; Ter.

[SĒRĪOLA, æ. *f. (seria) A little seria*, Pers.]

SĒRĪPHUS or -OS, i. *f. (Σέρφους) I. A small rocky island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Serfo or Serfanto*, Cic.; Plin.; Tac. \*\*II. Hence: Sērīphius, a, um. *Of or belonging to Seriphos*: S. absinthium, Plin. — *Subst.*: Seriphius, ii. *m. An inhabitant of Seriphos*, Cic.

SĒRIS, idis. *f. (σῆρος) A kind of endive*, Plin.; Varr.

[SĒRISĀPIA, æ. *f. A fictitious name given by Petronius to a dish (perhaps with allusion to the proverb, sero sapiunt; see SAPIO), Petron.]*

[SĒRITAS, ātis. *f. (serus) Late arrival, slowness*, Symm.]

SĒRĪUS, a, um. *Earnest, serious (opp. 'jocosus')*. I. *Of things*: s. res, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: — graves seriæque res: — s. questiones, Suet.: — s. curæ, Plin.: — s. carmina, id.: — severus et s., Plaut.: — *Subst.*: Serium, i. *n. and Seria, ōrum. n. Serious affairs, weighty matters (opp. 'jocus')*: in serium convertere, Plaut.: — joca, seria, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: — joca atque seria, Plaut. [II. *Of persons, for severus*, Afr. ap. Non.]

\*\*SERIVA, æ. *f. A garland*, Plin. 21, 2, 2 (*al. servæ*).

SERMO, ōnis. *m. (2. sero) Speech, discourse, conversation*, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 68. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. quietus et remissus, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28: — s. est de aliqua re: — vis sermonis: — sermonis comitas: — res offert se sermonibus: — sermonem conferre cum alquo: — sermonem serere, Plaut.; Virg.: — s. instituere alqui: — s. inducere a re: — s. habere de aliqua re: — sermone alcjs cupide frui: — sermone

uti: — a sermone alqm remove. B) Esp. 1) *A learned conversation, a disputation*: s. oritur ab alqa re, takes its beginning, commences, Cic. Læl. 1, 5: — sermonem exponere: — in sermonem ingredi, to take an active part in, to enter into: — vocare alqm in longum s., to invite anybody to enter upon. 2) *Common or familiar conversation*: cætus (amicorum) et sermones, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45: — in alqm sermonem incidere, to begin a conversation, to happen to start a subject: — vox sermoni proxima, Quint.: — scribere sermoni propria, Hor.: — *Hence*, [b] *A satire (as being similar to conversational language, in regard of its poetic composition)*: s. Bionei, Hor.: — s. nostri, id. 3) *The common talk of people about any thing, common report, rumour*: s. atque fama, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: — tritum sermone proverbium: — s. vulgi: — s. hominum: — sermones lacerare, to cause or give rise to a conversation: — dare sermonem alqui, to give any one something to talk about: — materiam sermonibus præbere, subject or material for conversation, Tac. II. Melon.: *Manner of expressing one's self, expression, diction, style*: s. lenis minimeque pertinax, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: — s. delicatus: — s. festivus: — s. elegans: — s. patrius: — s. Latinus: — sermonis comitas: — sermonis egestas: — sermonis elegantia: — sermone noto uti.

[SERMŌCĪNĀTER, adv. (sermocinor) *Con conversationally*, Sid.]

\*\*SERMŌCĪNĀTĪŌ, ōnis. *f. (sermocinor) A conversation, disputation, dialogue*, Quint.

\*\*SERMŌCĪNĀTRIX, icis. *f. (sermocinor) Holding converse (as a translation of the Platon. προσωμνητική), Quint.* — [Gen.: A gossip: s. immodica, App.]

SERMŌCĪNOR, 1. dep. (sermo) I. Gen.: *To converse, to talk with anybody, to speak, chat*: s. cum alquo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52 extr.: — consuetudo sermocinandi. \*\*II. Esp.: (sermo, I. B.) *To carry on a learned conversation, to dispute about any thing*, Suet.; Gell.]

[SERMŌNĀLIS, e. *Speaking*: s. deus, Tert.]

[SERMŌNOR, 1. (sermo) I. *g. sermocinor*, Gell. 17, 2, 17. [*Hence*, Ital. *sermonare*, Fr. *sermonner*.]

SERMUNCŪLUS, i. *m. dem. (sermo) I. The talk of the multitude, a report*: sermunculi urbani, town-talk, gossip, Cic. Dei. 12, 33: — sermunculum restringere. [II. *A little writing, speech, etc., a short discourse*, Hieron.]

1. SĒRO, sēvi, sātum. 3. *To sow, plant, scatter seed.*

I. Prop. A) *Of plants*: s. oleam et vitem, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: — s. arbores: — s. fructus: — s. frumenta, Cæs.: — s. agrum, Ov.: — \*\*Part. perf. subst.: Sāta, ōrum. *n. Seed sown, young corn*, Virg.; Ov.; Plin. — Prov.: mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, I have no interest in it, it does not bring me either profit or loss, Plaut. B) Melon.: *Of men: To beget, bring forth (frequently used by poets in the part. perf., begotten, created, sprung)*: s. genus humanum, Cic. Leg. 1, 8: — s. Brutum: — satus ex alquo, Quint.: — satus de alquo, Ov.: — satus ab alquo, id.: — *With abl.*: satus sanguine humano, Liv.: — satus gente deum, Virg. — [*Subst.*: satus (sata) alquo, the son (daughter) offspring, of any one: s. Anchisā, Æneas, Virg.: — s. Hammone, Iarbas, id.: — sati Curibus, the inhabitants of Cures, Ov.: — *In verb finit.* only ap. Lucr. 3, 572.] II. Fig.: *To sow, beget, occasion, produce, excite*: s. rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: — s. diuturnam rem publicam, to lay the foundation of: — s. vulnere, Lucr.: — s. lites, Plaut.: — s. discordias, Liv.: — s. causam discordiarum, Suet.: — s. invidiam in alqm, Tac.: — s. rumores, Virg.

2. SĒRO, ūi, tum. 3. (ἐρω, εἶρω) *To combine, connect, bind or tie together, to entwine.* [I. Prop., only in part. perf.: sertæ coronæ, Luc.: — s. flores, App.] [II. Fig.: *To join, connect, interweave*: s. causam, to join in order or succession, Cic. Fat. 12: — s. colloquia, orationes, Liv.: — s. certamina cum alquo, id.: — s. proelia, Tac.: — s. sermonem, Plaut.: — s. bellum ex bello, to join one war to another, i. e. to carry on a continual war, Sall.: — s. negotium, to carry on, Plaut.: — s. moras fando, to cause delay by speaking, Sen.

3. **SĒRO** (serus). *adv.* I. *Late*. A) *Late in the day or at night*: s. venire, Cic. Att. 7, 21:—s. redire domum. B) *(more frequently) Gen.: Late: s. prodire in lucem*, Cic. Brut. 10:—s. facere, Cat.:—s. reperire, Quint.:—*Comp.*, serius notatus, Cic. de Or. 56:—serius egressus:—serius trajicere, Liv.:—serius incidere, Ov.:—serius oculus serius citius, *sooner or later, one day*, Hor.; Ov.:—*\*\*Sup.*, Cæa.

II. *Too late*: sero est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3:—s. resistere:—s. venire, Plaut.:—*Ambiguè, with allusion to the meaning, I. A.*, ap. Quint. 6, 3, 49.—*Prov.: s. sapiunt Phryges, arrive too late at understanding, are stupid*, Cic.:—*Comp.*, serius venire:—serius facere.

*\*\*SĒRŌTĪNUS*, a. um. (3. sero) I. *Late, i. e. that happens or comes late, that ripens or grows late, late*: s. pira, Plin.:—s. flos, id.:—s. hiemes, id. [IL Meton.: s. raptor, that takes away too late, Sen. Tr.]

**SERPENS**, entis. f. (sc. bestia) [Poet. m. sc. draco] I. *A creeping animal, reptile*. A) *Esp.: A snake or serpent*, Cic.; Ov.; Virg.; Hor. *\*\*B)* *A worm*, Plin. [IL Meton.: *The name of a constellation. 1) Between Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, Ov. 2) In the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguiniens, Anguifer): I. q. anguis, Vitr.*]—[Hence, Ital. serpente, Fr. serpent.]

[SERPENTĀRIA, æ. f. (sc. herba) Dragonwort, App. 8. Aristolochia, Fam. Aristolochiadeæ, snake-root, NL.]

[SERPENTĠGĒNA, æ. m. (serpens-gigno) *Born or sprung from a serpent*, Ov.]

[SERPENTĪNUS, a. um. (serpens) *Of a serpent*, Ecol.]

[SERPENTĪPES, pēdis. m. (serpens-pes) *Serpent-footed: s. Gigantes*, Ov.]

**SERPĒRASTRA** (serpir), ōrum. n. *A kind of splint used to straighten the crooked knees of children. \*\*I. Prop.: s. alligare, Varr. \*\*II. Fig.: Faciē, of officers employed to keep the army in check*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.

**SERPILLUM**, i. See SERPYLLUM.

**SERPO**, psi, ptum. 3. (ἐρπω) *To creep, slide, crawl*. I. *Prop.* A) *Of animals [but serpo also of persons who creep or move slowly, see REPO, I.]: quædam bestię serpentes, quædam gradientes*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38:—s. anguis per humum, Ov.:—s. vipera imā humo, id.:—serpentia secla ferarum, i. e. serpents, Lucr.:—[Pass.: terra serpitur angue, Solin.] B) *Meton. of things that come on imperceptibly: To creep, make way by degrees: vitis serpens*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52:—s. flamma, Liv.:—s. cancer, Plin.:—s. somnus, quies, Virg.:—s. tarda senectus per membra, Lucr.

II. *Fig.: To spread or extend itself by degrees or imperceptibly: serpit res publica*, Cic. Rep. 2, 18:—s. amicitia:—s. rumor:—s. consuetudo:—s. malum:—s. occulte:—s. latius, Liv.:—s. altissime, Plin.:—s. cura altius, Plin.:—[Of style: s. (poeta) humi, Hor. A. P. 28:—sermone serpentes per humum, id.]—[Hence, Ital. serpente.]

[SERPŪLA, æ. f. *A little serpent, acc. to Fest.*]

[SERPYLLĪFER, ěra, ěrum. (serpyllum-fero) *Bearing wild thyme*, Sid.]

**SERPYLLUM** (serpill and serpull), i. n. (ἐρπυλλον) *Wild thyme*, S. thymus, Fam. Labiate, Plin.

**SERRA**, æ. f. (for segra from seco) I. A) *A saw*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40:—[Prov.: serram ducere cum algo de alqare, to dispute with anybody, to discuss a point, Varr.] B) *S. versatilis, a kind of instrument, a trepan, centrebit*, NL.]

II. *Meton.* A) *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. B) *A kind of serrated battle array*, Cat. C) *A kind of threshing cart with indented wheels*, Bibl. D) *In the language of religion, the Tiber, Serv.*—[Hence, Ital. serraglio.]

*\*\*SERRĀBĪLIS*, e. adj. (serra) *That may be sawed*, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

[SERRĀCŪLUM, i. n. *The rudder of a ship*, Dig. (al. servaculum, doubtful.)]

[SERRĀGO, inis. f. (serra) *Sawdust*, Cæl. Aur.]

1172

**SERRĀNUS** (Seranus), i. m. *The surname of M. Atilius Regulus, who was called from the plough to the consulate; after him another Atilius*, Cic. Sest. 33; R. Am. 18.

[SERRĀTĪM, *adv.* (serra) *In the form of a saw*, Vitr.]

[SERRĀTŌRIŪS, a. um. (serra) *Saw-like, jagged*, Ammian.]

**SERRĀTŪLA**, æ. f. *An Italian name for betony, S. vulgaris, Fam. Synanthereæ*, Plin. 25, 8, 46.

[SERRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (serra) *A sawing, a sawing up*, Pallad.]

*\*\*SERRĀTUS*, a. um. (serra) *In the form of a saw, jagged: s. dentes*, Plin. 11, 37, 61:—s. numi, with a jagged edge, denticulated, Tac. G. 5.

[SERRŌ, are. (serra) *To saw, saw to pieces*, Veg.; Hieron.]

*\*\*SERRŪLA*, æ. f. dem. (serra) *A little saw*, Cic. Cluent. 64, 180.

1. **SERTA**, ōrum. [sing.: sertum, i., Anson.] (2. sero) *Wreaths of flowers, garlands, festoons*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18 extr.

2. **SERTA CAMPANICA** or simply **SERTA**, æ. f. *A plant, otherwise called melilotos*, Plin.

[SERTĀTUS, a. um. (serta) *Crowned with a garland*, M. Cap. 5, init.]

[SERTOR, (A word of unknown meaning), Fest., p. 262.]

**SERTŌRIĀNUS**, a. um. *Of or belonging to Sertorius: S. bellum*, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18:—S. milites:—S. duces:—S. tempora:—S. arma, Sen.

**SERTŌRIŪS**, il. m. Q. S., a general of Marius, who maintained himself a long time against the army of Sylla, but was at last treacherously slain by Perperna, Cic. Brut. 48.

**SERTULA CAMPANA**. See 2. SERTA.

[SERTUM, i. See 1. SERTA.]

**SERTUS**, a. um. See 2. SERO.

*\*\*1. SĒRUM*, i. [Seru, Charia.] n. (ὀρός) I. *The watery part of curdled milk, whey*, Plin. 11, 41, 96:—[s. lactis, NL.] II. *Meton. like ὀρός: Of the watery parts of other substances, e. g. of resin*, Plin. 16, 12, 23:—[s. sanguinis, the serum of the blood, NL.]—*Meton.: Catull. 80, 8.*—[Hence, Ital. siero.]

*\*\*2. SĒRUM*, i. n. (serus) *A late hour, late (in the day or at night): s. est diei*, Liv. 7, 8, 5:—sero diei, late in the day, Tac.:—in s. diei extrahere, producere, Liv.:—*Absol.: in s. protrahere*, Suet.]

**SĒRUS**, a. um. I. *Late: s. gratulatio*, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1:—s. hiems, Liv.:—s. dies, Tac.:—s. anni, old age, Ov.:—s. ulmus, growing late, Virg.:—s. eruditio (ὀφθαλμία), Gell.:—[Poet. with genit.: o seri studiorum! that learn too late, i. e. ignorant (ὀφθαλμῆς), Hor. 8, 1, 10, 21.]—*\*\*Comp.*, serius bellum, Liv.:—serior senectus, Mart.:—serior mors, Cels.:—*Sup.*, serissima omnium (pirorum), the latest to ripen, Plin. 15, 15, 16:—serissimi successores, Vell. 2, 131 extr. [A] *Poet.: serus, instead of the adverb sero, said of a person that does any thing late: s. redire*, Hor. O. 1, 2, 45:—s. admove, id.:—seros pedes serasque pennas assumere, Ov.:—*With genit.: o seri studiorum*, Hor. see above:—s. belli, Sil.:—*With object.: s. versare boves*, Prop. 3, 5, 55. B) *Sera. adv.: s. tacere*, Virg. G. 4, 122. C) *Serum. adv. Late at night: nocte sedens s. canit*, Virg. Æ. 12, 864.] II. *Sep.: Too late, delayed: s. Kalendæ*, Cic. Phil. 5, 1:—s. tempus, Quint.:—s. bellum, Sall.:—s. auxilium, id.:—s. cupido, V. Fl.:—s. conditiones, Suet.:—s. est, it is too late, Liv.:—*\*\*With subject.: s. est incipere, advocare*, Quint. 12, 6, 3.—[Poet. for the adverb: sera assurgere, to rise too late, Virg. Æ. 10, 94:—s. venire, Ov.:—s. vocare, V. Fl.]—[Hence, Ital. sera, serrata; Fr. soir.]

**SERVA**, æ. f. (servus) *A female slave: serva natum*, Liv. 1, 47:—s. Briseis, Hor.

**SERVĀBĪLIS**, e. (servo) *\*\*I. That may be kept, that will keep: s. uva*, Plin. 14, 3, 4. § 40. [II. That may be saved: s. caput, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 21.]

# SERVACULUM

[SERVACULUM, i. See SERRACULUM.]  
[SERVANS, antia. I. Part. of servo. II. Adj.: Keeping, with genit.: servantiisus equi, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 247.]

**SERVATĪO**, ōnis. f. *An observing, observance, procedure*, Pseudo-Plin. E. 10, 121.

**SERVĀTOR**, ōris. m. (servo) [I. One that observes or takes care of: s. Olympi, Luc. 8, 171: — s. nemoris, Stat.]

II. Esp. A) *A preserver, saviour, deliverer*: ut idem *perditor* rei publicae nominaretur, qui servator fuisset? Cic. Pl. 36 extr.: — s. capitis: — s. et liberator, Liv.: — s. mundi, Prop. B) *Of abstract objects: One that keeps or fulfils*: s. rigidi honesti, Luc. 2, 389: — s. fœderis, Claud.]

[SERVĀTORĪUM, ū. n. *A preserve, a place where any thing is kept*, Gloss. — [Hence, Ital. *servatajo*.]

[SERVĀTRIX, icis. f. (servator) I. She that preserves, saves, or delivers, Ov. M. 7, 50; Ter. II. *Of abstract objects: She that keeps or fulfils*: s. convenientiae, App.]

[SERVĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the lawyer Servius Sulpicius*: S. actio, Dig.]

[SERVĪCULUS, i. m. *A little or young slave*, Tert.]

**SERVĪLIĀNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to one Servilius*: S. horti, Suet. Ner. 47; Tac.

**SERVĪLIS**, e. (servus) *Of or belonging to a slave, slavish, servile*: s. vestis, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: — s. jugum: — s. munus: — s. tumultus, the servile war, Cæsar: — s. terror, of slaves, or of disturbances by slaves, Liv.: — s. manus, a band of slaves, Hor.: — deforme atque servile est, Quint.: — [Servilia. adv. S. gemens, Claudian. B. Gild. 364.]

**SERVĪLĪTER**, adv. *Slavishly, servilely*: s. facere alqd, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: — s. servire, Hor.

1. **SERVĪLĪUS** (Servilius), a. *A Roman family name*: e.g. C. Servilius Ahala, Cn. Servilius Cæpio, Cic.: — Fem.: Servilia, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 1.

2. **SERVĪLĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to one Servilius*: S. lex, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 323: — S. familia, Plin.: — Servilius lacus, a place at Rome in the eighth region, Cic. R. Am. 32, 89.

**SERVĪO**, ūvi or ūi, ūtum. [imperf., servibas, Plant.: fut., servibo, Ter.; Plant.: servibit, Plant.] 4. (servus) *To be a servant or slave, to serve, to be in service, to be subject or liable to servitude*. I. Prop. a) *Absol.*: s. iuste, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: — quidvis potius quam s.: — s. per centum annos, Liv.: — s. utiliter, Hor.: — s. liberaliter, Ter. b) *With dat.*: s. optimatibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: — s. alteri: — s. domino: — s. lenoni, Ter. c) *With apud*: s. apud nos, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182: — servio apud te, Plant. d) *With a homogeneous object*: s. servitutum, Cic. Top. 6, 29: — s. servitutum alicui et apud alqm, Plant. Capt. 2, 3, 31; id. Mil. 2, 1, 17. [e) *With servitute (only in Plant.)*: servientes servitute, Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 150.] II. Gen.: *To serve, show kindness or do a favour to, to oblige or be obliging to, to please, humour, gratify, comply with*. A) 1) *Of persons*: s. mihi, Cic. Pl. 38, 92: — s. populo: — s. cupiditati: — s. amori: — s. etati: — s. brevitati: — s. commodis alqjs: — s. constantie: — s. dignitati: — s. existimationi: — s. famae: — s. gloriæ: — s. gravitati vocum aut suavitati: — s. honori vel periculo: — s. indulgentie: — s. iracundie: — s. laudi existimationique: — s. numeris (orationis): — s. oculis civium: — s. auribus alqjs, Cæsar. B. C. 2, 27, 2: — s. pecuniæ: — s. personæ: — s. posteritati: — s. tempori: — s. venustati: — s. rei familiari: — s. rumor, Plant.: — s. verbis præcedentibus, Quint.: — Impers.: serviator utilitati, Cic. Off. 1, 10: — servitum sit brevitati. [2) *With a homogeneous object*: meum animum tibi servitutum servire æquum censui, Plant. Tr. 2, 2, 21.] B) *Of things, as buildings, lands, etc.*: *To be subject to certain acts of servitude or burdens*: sedes servant, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67: — serviunt prædia. — [Hence, Ital. *servire*, Fr. *servir*; from part. of serviens, Ital. *sergente*, Fr. *sergent*.]

1178

# SERVO

**SERVĪTĪUM**, ūi. n. (servus) *The condition of a slave*.

**I. Service rendered by or required from a slave, servitude, slavery**. A) *Prop.*: s. pati, Liv. 41, 6, 9: — in s. ducere, id.: — s. minari, Sall.: — servitio premere, Virg.: — servitio levare, to free from slavery, Hor. B) *Meton. gen.*: *Any servitude, service, bondage*: servitio corporis uti, Sall. Cat. 1, 2: — columbæ servitio contristatæ, Col.: — s. ferre, Ov. II. *Concr.*: *A household of slaves, the slaves (collectively)*. A) *Sing.*: servitio dare agros, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: — fœx urbis ac s.: — servitii decem millia, Tac.: — gladiatores e servitio Blassi, id. B) *Plur.*: incitare servitia, Cic. Cæcl. 32, 78: — s. incitata. — **Fig.**: fuci sunt quasi servitia verarum apium, Plin. 11, 11, 11. — [Hence, Ital. *servizio*, *servigio*.]

[SERVĪTOR, ōris. m. *A servant*, Auct. ap. Augustus; Inscr.]

[SERVĪTRĪUS, a, um. (servus-tritus from tero) *Worn down by slavery*: s. stabulum, a term of reproach, Plant.]

**SERVĪTUDO**, ūinis. f. (servus) *Slavery, servitude*: homo servitudinis expertus, Liv. 24, 22, 2.

**SERVĪTUS**, ūtis. [genit. plur., servitutum, Dig.] f. (servus) *The condition of a slave, servitude, slavery*. I. *Prop.*: servitutum pati, Cic. Ph. 6, 7 extr.: — corruptela fit in dominatu s., in servitute dominatus: — in a. cadere: — in s. abducere: — servitutus jugum: — s. ferre, Cat. ap. Gell. — [Also as a nom. verbal. with a dat., as governed by the verb servire: opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, the serving a rich man, or with a rich man, Plant. Amph. 1, 1, 12.] II. *Meton.* A)

Gen.: (servio II.) *Servitude, subjection, service, thralldom*: servitutum astringere, Cic. Pl. 30 extr.: — s. muliebris, Liv. B) *In Law, &c.*: (see SERVIO II. B)) *of buildings, lands, etc.*: *Servitude, liability to certain burdens or duties*: s. imponere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: — specus habet alqd servitutis: — servitutes prædiorum, Dig. [C) *Concr.*: (for servitium) *A household of slaves, the slaves (collectively)*: s. crescit nova, Hor. O. 2, 8, 18.] — [Hence, Ital. *servitu*.]

**SERVĪUS**, a. *A Roman surname, esp. of the Sulpicii; hence sometimes Servii for Sulpicii*, Oth. ap. Tac. H. 2, 48. *Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome*. *Servius Maurus* *Honoratus, a grammarian and commentator on Virgil*.

**SERVO**. 1. [old fut. exact. servasso, Plant.; servassis, Cat.; servassit, Plant.; servassint, id.], (ἐπὶ, ἐπὶποιεῖν) *To save, preserve, to keep unimjured or entire, to guard, protect*.

I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. urbem, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: — s. vitam: — portus Græciæ servatus: — s. rem publicam: — s. impedimenta, Cæsar: — s. rem suam posteris, Hor.: — s. urbem et cives integros intolumesque, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 extr.: — s. se castum et integrum: — [poet. with an objective clause: infecta sanguine tela conjugibus servant parvisque ostendere natis, Stat. Th. 9, 188: — Absol.: servaveris, you are the saving of me, Plant. Amph. 1, 1, 157.] b) *With abstract objects*: s. justitiam, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: — s. regulam: — stellæ servant cursum: — fides servat concentum: — s. æquitatem: — s. promissa: — s. officia: — s. legem: — s. dignitatem: — s. pacem: — s. amicitiam: — s. verecundiam: — s. vigilias, Liv.: — s. ordinem, id.: — s. tenorem pugnæ, id.: — s. præsidia, Cæsar: — s. modum, Plin.: — s. æquam mentem, Hor.: — s. imperium, Enn. B) *Esp.*: *To keep for a future time or a certain purpose, to save, lay by, reserve [reservare]*: s. se ad alqd, Cic. Pl. 5, 13: — s. vinum in vetustatem, Cat.: — s. lectum Massicum, Hor.: — *With dat.*: s. rem judicio voluntatis multitudinis, Cic. Rep. 1, 45: — s. vires militi, Liv.: — s. carmina auribus Jovis, Hor. II. *Meton. with the idea of attention paid to any thing*. A) *To observe, watch, or wait for*. 1) *Gen.* **Servio** *With acc.*: s. iter, Cæsar. B. G. 5, 19, 1: — s. sidera, Virg.: — s. vestibulum, id.: — s. limen, Ov.: — anseres servant Capitolium, id. **Servio** *With relative and other clauses denoting intention or design*: tunc servus servet, Venerine eas (coronas) det, Plant. As. 4, 1, 60: — servas, quo eam, Lucil. ap. Non.: — servarent (triumviri), ne qui nocturni costus fierent, Liv. 39, 14 extr.: — quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, id.: — servandum (est), ut tales fiant, etc., Plin.: — [c) *Absol.*: serva intus, keep watch inside, Plant. Aul. 1, 2, 3: — nemo servat in ædibus, id.: — serva! *Mind! take heed! be on your guard!* Hor. S. 2, 3, 59;

Plant.; Ter.] 2) *Esp. in the language of religion: To observe a sign, e. g. in the heavens, etc.*: s. de caelo, Cic. Ph. 2, 82, 81: — si qui servavit... debet nunciare: — s. avem, Enn. [B] As it were to keep watch, i. e. to remain, stay, be stationary at a place; hence, to dwell at a place: s. atria, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31: — nymphæ servant silvas, flumina, Virg.: — s. ripas, id. [C] In later forensic Latin: s. alqd (pecuniam) ab alqo, to receive, obtain, get, Paul. Dig. 17, 1, 45 extr. — [Hence, Ital. *serbare*.] [SERVULICOLA, æ. f. (servulus-colo) A woman that looks after slaves: s. sordidæ, harlots, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 55.]

SERVŮLA, æ. f. dem. (servus) A young female slave, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3.

SERVŮLUS, i. m. dem. (servus) A young slave, servant, boy, Cic. Quint. 6, 27; Plin.

I. SERVUS, i. m. A slave, servant: s. cupiditatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22: — contumeliæ servorum: — s. publici, slaves belonging to the state: — [Prov.: quot servi, tot hostes, Macr. 1, 11, med.]

\*\*2. SERVUS, a, um. I. Of persons in slavery, bound to service, slavish, servile, serving: s. capita, i. e. servi, Liv. 29, 29, 3: — s. urbes, id.: — s. civitas, id.: — s. pecus imitatorum, Hor.: — s. aqua, i. e. servorum, Ov.: — s. manus, id.: — s. opera, Plaut.: — Subst. neut.: hoc servum heredis est, Dig.: — serva atque obnoxia, Liv. 42, 46, 4: — omnia serva, id. II. Of houses, lands, etc. subject to servitude, i. e. liable to certain burdens or duties: s. prædia, Cic. Agr. 3, 2 extr.: — s. fundus, Dig.: — s. ædes, ib.

SESAMA. See SESAMUM.

\*\*SĒSĀMĪNUS, a, um. (σῆσάμινος) Prepared from Sesamum, of Sesamum: s. oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

\*\*SĒSĀMŌIDES, is. n. (σῆσάμοις) A plant of the nature of Sesamum, Plin. 22, 25, 64.

[SĒSĀMŌIDĒUM, i. n. (σῆσάμη) (sc. os) An epithet employed in anatomy to designate minute bones which are developed in the substance of the tendons passing in the vicinity of certain articulations, NL.]

SĒSĀMUM (sisam.), i. n. (σῆσάμων) (sēsāma, æ. f. (σῆσάμη), Plin. 15, 7, 7 § 30; Col.) I. An oleaginous plant, indigenous in the East, sesamum, or sesame, S. Orientale, Fam. Pedalinee, Col. II. S. silvestre, another name for cici, Plin. 15, 7, 7 § 25.

[SESCULYSSES. See SESQUILYSSES.]

\*\*SESCUNCĪA (sescunc.), æ. (acc. sescuncem, Plin. 36, 25, 62) f. (sesqui-uncia) A twelfth and a half, Cels. 5, 18, 28; Col. — [Adj.: copulæ sescuncie, an inch and a half long, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 11.]

\*\*SESCUNCĪĀLIS, e. (sescuncia) Of an inch and a half: s. crassitudo (mensæ), Plin. 13, 15, 29.

SESCUPLEX, icis. See SESQUIPLEX.

\*\*SESCUPLUS (sesquiplus, Plin.), a, um. (sesqui) One time and a half as much, Plin. 2, 22, 20; Quint.

SĒSĒLIS, is. f. (σῆσελις) The plant hartwort, Cic. N.D. 2, 50, 127; Plin.: — seseli, n. (σῆσελις), Plin. 25, 8, 52.

\*\*SĒSOSTRIS (Sēsōstris, P. Nol. ap. Aus. E. 19, 21), is. m. (Σῆσωστρις) A celebrated king of Egypt, Luc. 10, 276: — Also genit.: Sēsostres, Plin. 36, 11, 15: — Abl.: Sēsostre, Plin. 33, 3, 15: — Sēsostride, Tac. A. 6, 28.

[SESQUĀTUS, a, um. (sesqui): s. numeri, two numbers which can be divided without a remainder, T. Maur. de ped. p. 2417 P.]

SESQUI. adv. num. As much and half as much more, more by one half. It is used as a separate word only once by Cic. (de Or. 56, 188.) — It is often joined to another word, denoting number or measure, and then stands for one and a half. With numerals (octavus and tertius) as the Greek ἐν (in ἐπὶ δύο, ἐν τριπλοῖς, etc.), it denotes that one such part is to be added as is indicated by the number.

1174

\*SESQUĪ-ALTER, æra, ærum. One and a half (ἐν δέτερος), Cic. Un. 7; Vitr. 3, 1 med.

\*\*SESQUĪ-CŪLĒĀRIS, e. Containing one culenus and a half: s. dolia, Col. 12, 18, 7.

\*\*SESQUĪ-CŪĀTHUS, i. m. One cyathus and a half, Cels. 6, 7, 2.

\*\*SESQUĪ-DĪGĪTĀLIS, e. An inch and a half in size: s. foramen, Vitr. 10, 22 med.

\*\*SESQUĪ-DĪGĪTUS, i. m. An inch and a half, Vitr. 8, 6.

\*\*SESQUĪ-HŌRA, æ. f. An hour and a half, Plin. E. 4, 9, 9.

\*\*SESQUĪ-JŪGĒRUM, i. n. A jugerum and a half, Plin. 4, 8, 15.

\*\*SESQUĪ-LIBRA, æ. f. A pound and a half, Cat. R. R. 105; Col. 12, 36.

[SESQUĪ-MENSIS, i. m. A month and a half, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1.]

\*SESQUĪ-MŌDĪUS, ii. m. A modius and a half, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92; Varr.

\*\*SESQUĪ-ŌBŌLUS, i. m. An obolus and a half, Plin. 26, 8, 46.

\*SESQUĪ-OCTĀVUS, a, um. num. (ἐπὶ ὀκτώ) Containing nine-eighths, i. e. one and an eighth, Cic. Un. 7: — conf. SESQUITERTIUS, and see SESQUI.

\*\*SESQUĪ-ŌPĒRA, æ. f. The work of a day and a half, Col. 2, 12, 2.

[SESQUĪ-ŌPUS, æris. n. I. q. sesqui opera, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67.]

SESQUI-PĒDĀLIS, e. A foot and a half long.

\*\*I. Prop.: Cæs. B. G. 4, 17, 2. [II. Poet.: Very long, of unnatural length, huge: s. verba, Hor. A. P. 97: — s. dentes, Catull. 97, 5.]

\*\*SESQUĪ-PĒDĀNĒUS, a, um. I. q. sesquipedalis (but less common): s. cornua, Plin. 9, 27, 43.

[SESQUĪ-PES, pēdis. m. A foot and a half (in length, breadth, etc.), Varr. R. R. 1, 43.]

\*\*SESQUI-PLĀGA, æ. f. A blow or stroke and a half: sesquiplagā interficere, Tac. A. 15, 67 extr.

[SESQUIPLĀRIS, i. and SESQUIPLĀRIUS, ii. m. (sesquiple) A soldier who, as a reward for his valour, received a ration and a half, Veget. M. 2, 7: — called also sesquiplarius, Hyg.]

\*SESQUIPLEX, icis. (plico) One and a half time: s. aut duplex aut par, Cic. de Or. 57, 193. — Also, sescuplex (conf. SESCULPUS), Quint. 9, 4, 47.

[SESQUIPLICARIUS, ii. See SESQUIPLARIUS.]

\*\*SESQUIPLUS, a, um. See SESCUPUS.

\*SESQUĪ-TERTĪUS, a, um. num. (answering to the Greek ἐν τριπλοῖς) Containing or holding four-thirds, i. e. one and a third: s. intervallum, Cic. Un. 7: — conf. SESQUIOCTAVUS, and see SESQUI.

\*\*SESQUĪ-ŪLYSSES (also Sesculysses, Plin. H. N. præf. § 24) An epithet of a very cunning person, the title of a satire by Varro, Non. 28, 12; 31, 30.

SESEQUUNX, ncis. See SESCUNCIA.

[SESSĪA, æ. f. (1. sero) A goddess of sowing, Tert. Spect. 8.] [SESSĪBŪLUM, i. n. (sedeo) A seat, chair, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 56; App. M. 1. p. 112.]

\*\*SESSĪLIS, e. (sedeo) I. Of or for sitting, sitting easily: s. pira minimo pediculo, Plin. 15, 15, 16 extr.: — s. tergum, Ov.: — s. obba, i. e. with a broad bottom, Pers. — Hence, II. Low: s. genus lactucæ, growing low, dwarf, Plin. 19, 8, 38: — s. folium, id.

\*\*SESSĪMŌNIUM, ii. n. (sedeo) A session, sitting: s. deorum, the council of the gods, Vitr. 7. præf. extr.

**SESSĪO**, ōnis. f. (sedeo) *A sitting.* I. Gen. A) Prop.: status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128. — Plur.: sessiones et c'motus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35. B) Concr.: *A seat, place where one sits*: s. gymnasium, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: — s. Polemonis. II. Esp. A) *An abiding, staying or tarrying in a place*: s. Capitolina, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2: — s. pigra, App. B) *A sitting, consensus (for disputation or discussion)*: s. pomeridiana, Cic. de Or. 3, 30 extr. — *A sitting in judgement*; dies sessionum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2, § 1.

\***SESSĪTO**, avi. 1. (sedeo) *To sit long or often*: dea (Suada) sessit, Cic. Brut. 15, 59: — regio sessitandi, App.

\***SESSĪUNCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (sessio, II. B). *A short sitting: an assembly of persons sitting and conversing together*: consecretari sessiunculas, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56.

\*\***SESSOR**, ōris. m. (sedeo) *One that sits anywhere, a sitter.* I. Gen.: e. g. in the theatre, Suet. Cæs. 61; Hor. II. Esp.: *One who sojourns anywhere, an inhabitant*: s. urbis, Nep. Cim. 2, 5.

[**SESSŌRIUM**, ii. n. (sedeo) *That on which one sits, a seat.* I. Prop.: *A chair, etc.*, Cael. Aur. II. Fig.: *A dwelling-place, habitation*, Petr. Sat. 77, 4.]

[**SESSUS**, ūs. m. (sedeo) *A sitting*: locus sessui, App. Flor. p. 353.]

[**SESTERTĪRIUS**, a, um. (sestertius) *Worth only a sesterce, i. e. of little value or importance*, Petr. S. 45, 8.]

[**SESTERTĪLUS**, i. m. dem. (sestertius, I. A.) *A little sesterce*: s. his decies, i. e. two millions of sestercs, Mart. 1, 59.]

**SESTERTĪUS**, a, um. (semis-tertius) *Two and a half (only subst.)*. I. Sestertius (marked HS., i. e. II. and Semis), ii. m. (sc. numus) *A sesterce*, A) *A silver coin, equal to two asses and a half, the fourth part of a denarius (value, in our money, a little more than two pence)*. 1) Prop.: s. duodeni, Cic. Div. in Cæc. 10: — s. singuli, Plin.: — Frequently with numus, Cic. de Or. 46 extr.; Col.: — In the genit. plur., sestertium (more rarely sestertiorum, Col. 3, 3, 13): sestertium numum, Cic. de Or. 46 extr.: — Also with the symbol HS. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10. — From the frequent use of the genitive form sestertium with numerals above a thousand, it happened that very early (although not before Augustus) this genitive sestertium was mistaken for a nominative neuter, and so they not only formed the plural sestertia, but declined even sestertium as a noun singular. Hence it came that sestertium (with the omission of mille) denotes a sum of a thousand sestercs (equal to 8l. 17s. 1d. English money); and with the multiplicative adverbs decies, senties, etc. (omitting centena millia), it indicates a sum of a hundred thousand sestercs; consequently decies sestertium = a million, centies sestertium = ten millions of sestercs: sexcenta sestertia = 600,000 sestercs, Cic. Par. 6, 3: — ducena sestertia, Tac.: — quadragena millia sestertia, Varr.: — septem sestertia, Hor.: — millies sestertium = 100 millions, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93: — sexagies sestertium, Cæs.: — decies sestertii, Liv. 45, 4: — sexagies sestertio, Suet. Cæs. 50: — duodecies sestertio, id. 2) Meton. a) Numo sestertio or sestertio numo, a small sum, a trifle, Cic. R. Post. 17; V. Max. [b] Sestertio amplo, for a large sum of money, Sol. 27 extr.] \*\*B) Under the emperors also a copper coin of the value of four asses, Plin. 34, 2, 2. \*\*II. Sestertium, ii. n. (as a measure) *Two feet and a half in depth*, Col. Arb. 1, 5.

[**SESTĪCUS**, a, um. (Sestos) *Of or belonging to Sestos*: S. sinus, i. e. the Hellespont, Stat. S. 1, 3, 27; Aus.]

**SESTĪANUS** (Sext.), a, um. (Sestius) *Of or belonging to one Sestius (Sextius)*: S. dicta, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1: — S. convivia, Catull.

[**SESTĪAS**, ādia. f. (Sestos) *Hero (who lived at Sestos)*, Stat. Th. 6, 547.]

1. **SESTĪUS** (Sext.) *A Roman family name*: e. g. P. Sestius, L. F., C. Sestius Calvinus, Cic. Brut. 134.

2. **SESTĪUS** (Sext.), a, um. *Of or belonging to a Sestius*

*tius*: S. mensa, the counter of a money-changer or banker, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: — S. aqua: see AQUA, II.

**SESTOS** or -US, i. f. (Σίστος) *A town of Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the abode of Hero*, Liv. 32, 33, 7.

[**SESTUS**, a, um. (Sestos) *Of or belonging to Sestos*: S. puella, i. e. Hero, Ov. H. 18, 2.]

SET. See SED.

**SĒTA** (sæta), æ. f. I. *A thick strong hair of an animal, a bristle (usually in the plur.)*. A) Prop. 1) Plur.: Setis obsita (Io), Virg. Æ. 7, 790. 2) Sing.: s. equina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62. \*\*B) Fig.: *Also of the strong hair of men*, Virg. Æ. 8, 266. — *Of the rough or prickly parts of a plant*, Plin. 16, 10, 18. \*\*II. Meton.: *Any thing made of hair, a hair-brush, a fishing-line, etc.*, Mart. 1, 56. — *A painter's brush or pencil*, Plin. 33, 7, 40.

[**SĒTĀCĒUM** (seta), i. n. *A hair-line*, NL.]

**SĒTĀNĪA**, æ. f. and **SENTANIUM** (-ON) i. n. (σητάρια and σενάνιον). I. *A kind of large medlar*: setania, Plin. 15, 20, 22. — *As a neuter subst.*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16.

II. *Setania, a kind of onion*, Plin. 19, 6, 32. III. *Setanion, a kind of bull*, Plin. 19, 5, 30.

**SĒTĪA**, æ. f. (Σητρία) I. *An ancient town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes, now Sesse or Sesze, celebrated for its excellent wine*, Liv. 6, 30 extr. [II. *Poet. for wine grown at Setia*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 90.]

[**SĒTĪGER** (sæt.), ěra, ěrum. (seta-gero) *Bearing bristles, bristly*: s. sus, Virg. Æ. 12, 170: — s. pecus, Ov.: — s. vestis, of goat's hair, P. Nol. — Subst.: Setiger. *A bristle-bearer*; poet. for a wild boar, Ov. M. 8, 375.]

**SĒTĪNUS**, a, um. (Setia) *Of or belonging to Setia*: S. ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: — S. vinum, Plin. — Subst. plur.: Setini, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Setia*, Liv. 8, 1. — Sing.: Setina, æ. f. *The name of a comedy by Titinius*.

\*\***SĒTŌSUS** (sæt.), a, um. (seta) *Full of bristles or strong hair, bristly, hairy*: s. aper, Virg. E. 7, 29: — s. frons, Hor.: — s. aures tauri, Plin.: — s. verbera, of hair, Prop.

[**SĒTŪLA** (sæt.), æ. f. dem. *A little bristle*, Arnob.]

SEU. adv. See SIVE.

**SEVĒRE**, adv. *Seriously, gravely, earnestly*: graviter et s., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: — s. secernere: — s. æstimare: — s. vindicare, Sall.: — s. dicere, Quint. — Comp., severius adhibere alqm, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 3: — s. scribere, Cæs.: — s. coercere, Just. — Sup., severissime contemnere, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71: — s. dicere jus, Suet.

**SĒVĒRĪTAS**, ātis. f. (severus) I. *Seriousness, gravity, severity (in good or bad sense)*: s. adhibere in alqm, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: — s. censoria: — gravitas et s.: — s. iudicium: — [Plur.: severitates censorum, Gell. 4, 20.] \*\*II. *Of things*: s. aurium, strict judgement, Plin. E. 3, 18, 9.

[**SEVERITER**. I. q. severe, App. M. 2, p. 126.]

[**SĒVĒRĪTUDO**, īnis. f. (severus) I. q. severitas: s. morum, App. M. 1, p. 113; Plaut.]

1. **SĒVĒRUS**, a, um. *Earnest, serious, rigorous, strict, grave, in looks, conduct, etc. (of persons and things, whilst serius is generally used of things only; see SERIUS)*.

I. *Of persons*. A) *In a good sense*: s. et gravis, Cic. Læl. 25, 95: — s. custodes: — s. in iudicando: — s. iudices: — s. in alqm: — migrare ad severos, the sober, Catull. 27, 6: — s. agricolæ, hardy, Lucr. 5, 1356: — s. Cures, Virg.: — s. Zethus, Hor.: — severus laudare, in earnest, id.: — severiores senes, Catull.: — severissimi atque integerrimi iudices: — severissimus auctor, Plin.: — severissimi pictores, id. [B] *In a bad sense*; *Severe, austere, harsh*: sævus severusque (Neptunus), Plaut. Tr. 4, 16.]

II. *Of things*. A) *In a good sense*: s. et tristes, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289: — s. disciplina: — s. imperia: — s. iudicia: — sententiæ graves et s.: — s. tragædia, Hor.: — severior vultus: — s. leges, Quint.: — s. poena, Sall.: — lex severissima, Vell. 1, 6, 3. — [Subst.: linque severa, Hor. O. 3, 8, 28: — quod dixi per jocum ...

id eventurum esse severum et serium, Plant. : — Adv. : severum vivitur, Prud.] [B] In a bad sense : s. uncus, Hor. O. 1, 35, 19 : — s. amnis, Virg. : — Subst. : facere istuc severum, this dreadful thing, Plant. Cist. 3, 15 : — Subst. with genit. : severa pelagi, Lucr. 5, 36.]

2. SĒVĒRUS, i. m. nom. pr. : e.g. Cornelius Severus, a poet in the time of Augustus : Sulpicius Severus, a Christian writer of the fifth century.

SĒVĪĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a Seivus : S. pira, a peculiar kind of pears, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

[SEVIR or SEXVIR (on inscriptions, usually with the numerals, VI. VIR, or IIIII VIR), ri. m. (sex-vir) A member of a college of six men. I. One of the presidents of the six divisions (turmae) of the Roman knights, Inscr. Orell. no. 732, 1172. II. S. Augustalis, a member of the college of priests established in honour of Augustus, Petr. S. 30, 2.]

[SĒVĪRĀLIS, e. (sevir) Of or belonging to one of the Seviri : s. Iudi, LL. : — Subst. : Ordo sevirialium. The order of the six priests in honour of Augustus, Inscr. Orell. no. 2229.]

[SĒVĪRĀTUS (sexv.), ūs. m. (sevir) The dignity of a Sevir, Petr. S. 71, 12.]

SĒ-VŌCO. 1. To call apart or aside, to call away.

I. Prop. : s. plebem, Cic. Mur. 7, 15 : — s. alqm ab alqo : — s. populum, Liv. : — s. et hortari singulos, Cæs. : — s. placitam (feminam ad stuprum), Suet. : — s. se, to separate one's self from, Plaut. : — more rarely of things : quicquid poterat, sevocabat ad se, took to himself, appropriated, Cic. Quint. 3 extr. II. Fig. : To separate, withdraw : s. animum ab alq re, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75 : — s. mentem ab oculis : — ab his hæc eloquentia sevocanda est, is to be avoided : — cura sevocat me a doctis virginibus (Mysis), Catull. : — s. se in consilium, to consult one's self alone, Plaut.

[SEVUM, i. See SEBUM. Hence, Ital. sego.]

SEX, num. (ἑξ) Six : s. suffragia, Cic. Rep. 2, 22 : — s. et nonaginta centuriæ : — s. millia peditum, Liv. : — s. minæ, Plaut. : — s. septem menses, six or seven, Ter. See SEPTEM. (Hence, Ital. sei, Fr. six.)

SEXĀGĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (sexageni) [I. Prop. : Containing sixty : s. fistula, made of a plate of metal sixty inches wide, Frontin.] \*\*II. Esp. : Sixty years of age : s. Cicero, Quint. 6, 3, 75. — Proo. : sexagenarios de ponte, because men of sixty years old were no longer admitted to vote, and were therefore not suffered to cross the bridge leading to the septa, Varr. ap. Non. 523, 21 ; Fest. p. 259.

SEXĀGĒNI, æ, a, num. distr. (sexaginta) Sixty (distrib.), sixty each : s. (i. q. sexaginta) millia modium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21 : — s. milites, Liv. : — s. propugnatores, Quint.

[SEXĀGĒNI-QUINTI, æ, a. Sixty-five (distrib.), LL.]

SEXAGESIES. See SEXAGES.

SEXĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um. num. ord. (sexaginta) The sixtieth : s. dies, Cic. Att. 6, 1 extr. : — s. annus, Ter. : — s. messis, Mart. : — \*\*Subst. : Sexagesima denarii, a sixtieth part, Plin. 29, 1, 8, 24. — [Hence, Ital. sessantesimo.]

SEXĀGĒS [sexāgēsies, M. Cap.] adv. num. (sexaginta) Sixty times : s. sestertium, six millions of sesterces, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45 ; Cæs.

SEXĀGINTA, num. (ἑξήκοντα) I. Prop. : Sixty : s. anni, Cic. R. A. 35, 100. [II. Meton. : Any large number, very much, very many : s. limina, Mart. 12, 26.] — [Hence, Ital. sessanta, Fr. soixante.]

[SEXĀGŪLĀTUS, a, um. (angulus) Sexangular : s. crystal-lus, Sol.]

\*\*SEX-ANGŪLUS, a, um. (angulus) Sexangular : s. cellæ (apium), Plin. 11, 11, 12 : — s. figura, id. : — s. cera, Ov.

\*\*SEXĀTRUS, ūm. f. (sex) The sixth day after the Ides, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55 : conf. Fest. pp. 218, 132.

SEXĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (sexcenti) Consisting of six hundred : s. cohortes, Cæs. B. C. 3, 4, 3.

1176

SEXĒNĪ (sexc.), æ, a, num. distr. (sexcenti) Six hundred (distrib.), six hundred each : s. numi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25 : — s. annus, Plin. : — s. urnæ, Col.

SEXCENTENI, æ, a. (sexc.) I. q. sexcenti, Col. ; Suet.

SEXCENTĒSĪMUS (sescent.), a, um. (sexcenti) The six hundredth : s. annus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 ; Plin.

SEXCENTI (sexc.), æ, a, num. (sex-centum) I. Prop. : Six hundred : s. anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 10 : — s. numi, Plaut.

II. Meton. for any indefinite large number : Very many, exceedingly numerous, as we use the word thousand or thousands : s. cives multique Siculi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28. — s. epistolæ : — s. causæ, Plaut. : — Plur. neut. absol. : sexcenta sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19 init.

SEXCENTĪES (sexc.) adv. num. (sexcenti) I. Prop. : Six hundred times : s. HS., six hundred times a hundred thousand sesterces, sixty millions, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14 : — sestertium s., Plin. [II. Meton. : Denoting any very large sum, as our thousands and thousands, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8.]

SEXDECIM. See SEDECIM.

\*\*SEXENNIS, e. (annus) Six years old, of six years : s. cervi, Plin. 8, 32, 50 : — s. herus, Plaut.

SEXENNĪUM, ii. n. (sexennis) A space of six years, six years : ille biennium, hic s., Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7 : — prius sexennio, Plaut.

SEXĪES, adv. num. (sex) I. Six times : s. per annos, six times a year, Plin. 18, 16, 43 : — s. victus (hostis), Liv. : — s. ducere, to take six times, Col. [II. I. q. sextum, for the sixth time : s. deducta (colonia), Vell.]

[SEXIS, n. indecl. (sex) I. The number six, M. Cap. II. Six asses, M. Cap.]

SEXĪTĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the town Sex (ἑξ) in Spain : S. colias, Plin. 32, 11, 53. § 146.

SEXPRĪMI (also sex prima, conf. DECIM, I.), ōrum. m. (sex-primus) The six chief men of the council in smaller towns, the six principal citizens, Cic. N. D. 3, 30 : — Sing. : A member of this council, Inscr.

\*\*SEXTA-DECĪMĀNI, ōrum. m. (sextus) The soldiers of the sixth legion, Tac. H. 3, 22.

[SEXTĀNUS, a, um. (sextus) Containing the number six : s. limes, LL.]

SEXTANS, antis. m. (sex) I. Prop. : The sixth part of an as (see As) : (heredes) in sextante, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4 : — heredes ex sextante institutus, Dig. : — Esp. as a coin : sextantia conferre, etc., Liv. 2, 33 extr. : — servus sextantis, of very trifling value, Lab. ap. Gell. : — In weight, Plin. 26, 11, 74 : — Also with pondo, S. Larg. 4, 42 : — A measure, i. e. the sixth part of a jugerum, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2 ; Col. : — A measure for liquids, the sixth part of a sextarius, two cyathi, Plin. 13, 15, 29 ; Suet. \*\*II. In Math. : The sixth part of a six, i. e. one, Vitruv. 3, 1.

\*\*SEXTANTALIS, e. (sextans) That holds a sextans, containing a sixth part : s. fusi, two inches thick, Vitruv. 10, 6.

\*\*SEXTANTĀRIUS, a, um. (sextans) Containing a sextans or a sixth part : s. asses, i. e. being only one-sixth of the value of the former asses (after the second Punic war), Plin. 33, 3, 13 ; Fest. p. 265.

[SEXTĀRIŪS, i. m. dem. (sextarius, II. A.) A small measure, LL.]

SEXTĀRIUS, ii. m. (sextus) \*\*I. The sixth part of a measure, weight, etc., Plin. 24, 4, 10. II. Esp. : A measure for liquids, the sixth part of a congius (about a pint and a half), Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56 ; Varr. \*\*B) A dry measure, the fourth part of a modius, Plin. 18, 13, 35.

SEXTIANUS, a, um. See SESTIANUS.

SEXTĪLIĀNUS, a, um. (Sextilius) Of or named after one Sextilius : S. pira, Cloat. ap. Macr. 2, 15 extr.

**SEXTILIS**, is. (sc. mensis) *m.* (sextus) *The sixth month, according to the Roman computation (reckoned from the month of March), afterwards called Augustus (conf. Varr. L. L. 6, 4 extr.): comitia in Sextilem, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 1: — S. Calende, Liv.: — S. Nonæ, Idus, id.; — [With mensis, Hor. E. 1, 11, 19.]*

**SEXTILĪUS**, *a.* *The name of a Roman gens.*

**SEXTIUS**, *a.* *See SESTIUS.*

[**SEXTO**. *adv.* (sextus) *Six times, Treb. Poll.]*

**\*SEXTŪLA**, *æ. f. dem.* (sextus) (sc. pars) *The sixth part of an uncia; hence, the seventy-second part of an as or whole (see As), Cic. Cæc. 6 extr. — A measure used by land-surveyors, Col. 5, 19.*

**\*SEXTUM** *adv.* (sextus) *For the sixth time: s. consul, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: — s. decedere, etc., Cat. ap. Gell.*

**SEXTUS**, *a, um. num. ord.* (sex) *The sixth: s. decimus annus, Cic. Rep. 33: — s. decima legio, Tac.: — s. lapis, Ov.: — Also as one word: sextusdecimus annus, dies, Liv.*

**SEXTUSDECIMUS**, *a, um. The sixteenth. See SEXTUS.*

[**SEXŪALIS**, *e.* (sexus) *Of or belonging to the sex, Cæd. Aur.]*

[**SEX-UNGŪLA**, *æ. f.* *Six-clawed, a name given to a rapacious prostitute, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 57.]*

**SEXUS**, *ūs. m.* (seculus, *n. indecl.*) *A sex, male or female (of men and animals). I. Prop. A) The form sexus: genus in sexu consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: — s. feminarum, Plin.: — s. ambiguus, Liv.: — s. virilis, Suet.: — uterque s., id.: — s. animalium, Plin. — \*Plur.: s. diversi, Quint. 9, 3, 63. — \*B) The form secus: s. virile, Liv. 26, 47: — s. muliebre, Suet.: — s. virile ac muliebre, Tac.: — s. virile habere, Plaut. — \*II. Meton. 1) Of plants and minerals, Plin. 13, 4, 7. 2) The genital members, Plin. 22, 8, 9.*

[**SEXVIR**. *See SEVIR.*]

**SI**, (*ei*) *conj.* *If. I. Conditional. A) With indicat. of all tenses: si querimus, Cic. Brut. 95: — si erumpunt: — si agebant: — si mirabatur: — si attulit: — si comprehenditis: — si existimaveras: — si eminebit: — si audietis me: — si ostendero: — si potero. B) With conjunct. of all tenses: si cupiant, Cic. Rep. 1, 5 extr.: — si numeremus: — si probarem: — si arbitrantur: — si dixeris: — si permansisset: — si affuisses. C) Ellipt.: *If at all, if indeed: aut nemo, aut si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic. Læl. 2, 9: — si hæc civitas est... si non, etc.: — hic venit in iudicium, si nihil aliud, saltem ut etc.: — si forte: — si quidem, if indeed. D) With quod: quod si interest, Cic. de Or. 16, 51: — quod si voluerimus. E) With ac in comparisons: As if, just as if: ac si venissem, Cic. Att. 5, 13. — II. Esp. A) Independent interrogative clauses, and such as express doubt, i. q. num: *If, if perchance, whether perhaps (with a subj.): quo minus experiretur, si ferre posset, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 2: — spectans, si posset, Cæs.: — tentata res est, si posset, Liv.: — Implying the notion of an attempt: præmittit, si possit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 29 extr. — [B) In expressing a wish: Would that! si ostendat! Virg.: — o si! Oh that! but! etc. Hor. — [Hence, Ital. se, sed; Fr. si.]***

[**SIAGONES**, *um.* (*σιᾱγόνες*) *The muscles of the jaw, C. Aur.]*

[**SIAGONITÆ**, *arum. m.* (*σιᾱγονίται*) *I. q. siagones, C. Aur.]*

[**SIALINE**, *ēs. f.* (*σιᾱλίνω*) *Salivous matter, NL.]*

[**SIALISMUS**, *i. m.* *See PTYALISMUS.*]

[**SIBILATRIX**, *icis. f.* (sibilo) *Hissing, whistling: s. fistula, M. Cap.]*

[**SIBILĀTUS**, *ūs. m.* (sibilo) *A hissing, whistling, C. Aur.]*

**SIBĪLO**, *are.* (sibilus) *v. n. and a. [I. Neut.: To hiss, to whistle. A) Of living creatures: serpens sibilat ore, Virg. Æ. 11, 754: — omnes sibilent, Plaut. B) Of things: ferum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279: — s. aura, Luc.] II. Act.: To hiss any one, to hiss at: s. homines modestos, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2: — populus me sibilat, Hor.*

**1. SIBĪLUS**, *i. m.* [*abl.* sibilu; *plur.* sibila] *A hissing, whistling. I. Gen. A) Sing.: s. rudentum, Poet. ap.*

1177

*Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: — s. austri, Virg.: — s. edere, Catull.: — sibilu dare signum, Liv.: — sibilu significare, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 715 P. — [B) Plur.: sibila: s. horrenda, Ov. M. 3, 38: — s. pastoria, id.: — s. Zephyri, Lucr.: — s. teli, Sil.]*

**II. Esp.: A hissing (as a mark of disapprobation or contempt) (usually plur.) A) Sing.: s. metuere, Cic. Pis. 25, 67. B) Plur.: sibilis consecrari alqm, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: — sibilis conscissus: — sibilis vexari, Vell. [Hence, Ital. sibilo, Fr. siffle.]**

**[2. SIBĪLUS**, *a. um.* (1. sibilus) *Hissing, whistling: s. colla colubræ, Virg. G. 3, 421: — s. ora (anguium), id.: — s. coma (Panis), V. Fl.]*

[**SIBĪNA** or **SIBĪNA**, *æ. f.* (*σιβίνα*) *A kind of hunting-spear, Enn. A. 7, 115 (ap. Fest. p. 148); Tert.]*

[**SIBŌNES**, *um. m.* *Perhaps i. q. sibina, Gell. 10, 25, 2.]*

[**SIBUS**. *Callidus sive acutus, Cic. N. D. 3, 148.]*

**SIBUZATES**. *A people of Aquitania, now Sobusse, Cæs.*

**SĪBYLLA** (Sibylla, Tac. A. 6, 12), *æ. f.* (*Σίβυλλα*) *A prophetess, fortune-teller; a sibyl: S. naturæ (Pythia), Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: — In Roman mythology; A celebrated sibyl at Cumæ, in the service of Apollo, in the time of Æneas, Ov. M. 14, 104 sq.; Virg. Æ. 6, 10. — A sibyl in the time of Tarquinius Superbus, whose prophecies were kept in the Capitol, and consulted on occasions of emergency by a college of priests especially appointed for that purpose; at first duumviri, afterwards decemviri, at last quindecimviri, Cic. N. D. 3, 25.*

**SĪBYLLĪNUS** (Sibull.), *a. um.* *Of or belonging to a sybil, sibylline: S. vaticinationes, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 extr.: — S. fata: — S. libri (also simply libri, or libri fatales), Liv. 3, 10, 7; id. 22, 10, 10: — S. versus.*

[**SIBYNA**. *See SIBINA.*]

**SĪC** [*sicce, like hicce, ecce, Plaut.]* *adv.* *So, thus, in this manner, in such manner, etc.: hoc, tali modo, obrws.*

**I. Gen.: s. inflexerat etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 20: — s. est: — s. loqui, in the following manner, as follows. — II. Esp. A) In comparisons: ut ille... sic noxter, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: — quemadmodum de ceteris rebus, s. de amicitia: — s. avide... quasi: — s. nihil exspecto, quomodo Paulum. B) Denoting degree. 1) In a high degree: So, in such manner: s. diligere, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: — s. distare. [2] In a low degree: s. temere, Hor. O. 2, 11, 14: — s. tenuiter, Ter.] C) Denoting the quality of an object: So, of such description: s. est habitus, Cic. Læl. 1 extr.: — s. est vulgus: — s. sum, Ter.: — s. est vita hominum. D) In affirmations: Placet? mihi s. placet, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: — Phanium (ais)...? Sic. Ter. E) In protestations, wishes, etc.: As true as, as sure as, etc.: sic deus adjuvet, Ov. M. 8, 868: — sic te diva... sic fratres Helenæ Ventorumque regat pater, Hor. O. 1, 3, 1.]**

**SĪCA**, *æ. f.* **I. Prop.: A dagger, dirk: hinc sicæ, hinc venena, i. e. assassinations, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36. — \*II. Meton.: The point of a boar's tooth: s. dentium, Plin. 18, 1, 1.**

**SICAMRI**. *See SIGAMRI.*

**SĪCĀNI**, *ōrum. m.* (*Σικᾱνοί*) *An ancient Italian people on the Tiber, part of whom emigrated to Sicily, Virg. Æ. 5, 293.*

**\*SĪCĀNĪA**, *æ. f.* (Sicani) *Sicily, Plin. 3, 8, 14; Ov. M. 5, 464.*

[**SĪCĀNIS**, *idis. f.* *Sicilian: S. Ætna, 5, 598.]*

[**SĪCĀNIUS**, *a. um.* (*Σικᾱνός*) *Sicilian: S. latus, Virg. Æ. 8, 416: — S. arenæ, Ov.: — S. fretum, V. Fl.]*

[**SĪCĀNUS** (Sicānus, Sil.), *a. um.* (*Σικᾱνός*) **I. Sicilian: S. gentes, i. e. Sicani, Virg. Æ. 8, 328. — II. Poet.: Sicilian: S. fluctus, Virg. E. 10, 4: — S. portus, id.: — S. fines, id.: — S. montes, Ov.: — S. Ætna, Hor.]**

**SĪCĀRĪUS**, *i. m.* (sica) *An assassin, cut-throat, murderer, ruffian: s. vetus, Cic. R. A. 14: — quæstio inter sicarios, of assassination: — inter sicarios defendere: — quæstionem exercere de s., of assassination, Suet.*

**SICCA**, *æ. f.* *An eastern frontier town of Numidia, with a temple of Venus, now Kef, Plin. 5, 3, 2.*



[SICCĀBĪLIS, e. (sicco) *Drying*, C. Aur.]

**\*\*SICCĀNĒUS**, a, um. (siccus) *Of the soil; Dry, of a dry nature*: s. genus prati, Col. 2, 16, 3:—s. locus, id.:—*Absol. neut. plur.*: siccanea et trigua, Col. 2, 2, 4.

**\*\*SICCĀNUS**, a, um. (siccus) *Of plants; Of a dry nature, dry*: s. ulmi, Plin. 16, 17, 19.

[SICCĀRUS, a, um. (siccus) *Of or belonging to drying*: s. canistra, the stands on which wine-cups were placed in order to keep them dry, Serv. Virg. *Æ.* 1, 706.]

**\*\*SICCĀTĪO**, ōnia. f. *A drying*, Plin. 34, 13, 33.

[SICCĀTIVUS, a, um. (sicco) *Drying*, C. Aur.]

[SICCĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (sicco) *Drying*, Theod. Prisc.]

[1. **SICCE**. adv. (the emphatic sic; see Cē) *Thus, so*: s. place, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 12:—*conf.* SICCINE.

**\*2. SICCE**. adv. (very rare) *Dryly, without damp*. I. Prop.: s. stabuletur (bos), Col. 6, 12, 2. II. Fig.: s. et integre, firmly, solidly, Cic. Opt. gen. 4, 12:—*conf.* SICCUS, II.

**SICCENSES**, ium. m. (Sicca) *The inhabitants of Sicca*, Sall. Jug. 56, 4 sq.

**\*\*SICCESCO**, ēre. (siccus) *To grow dry, to dry*, Vitr. 2, 10; Plin. 18, 34, 77.

[SICCĪFICUS, a, um. (siccus-facio) *Making dry*, Macr.]

[SICCĪNE? adv. (sicce) *Is it thus? Is it so?*: s. hoc fit? foras ædibus me ejici? *is this, then, the way I am treated?* Plaut. As. 1, 2, 1:—s. immunda ibis? id. Catull.]

**SICCĪTAS**, ātis. f. (siccus) *Dryness, want of moisture*. I. Prop. **\*\*A**) Gen.: s. uvæ, Plin. 18, 31, 74. § 315:—s. palmarum, id. B) *Esp. of places*: s. Sipontina, Cic. Agr. 2, 27:—s. paludum, Cæs. C) *Of the weather*: Drought, dry weather: s. maxima, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1:—annus siccitate insignis, Liv.:—**\*\*Plur.**, ap. Cæs. B. G. 5, 24, 1. D) *Of the human body*: Dryness, freedom from unhealthy humours, as from catarrh, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 99:—s. corporis, Varr. ap. Non. II. Fig. (rarely): s. orationis, jejuneness, Cic. N. D. 2, 1:—*jejunitas et s.* [Hence, Fr. *sécheresse*.]

**SICCO**. 1. v. a. and n. (siccus) I. Act.: *To make dry, to dry, drain*. A) Gen.: s. paludes, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7:—s. palustria, Plin.:—s. alqd in sole, ad lunam, id.:—s. velera, Virg.:—s. fontes, Ov.:—siccati agri, drained, Suet.:—[Poet.: s. ubera, to suck dry, Virg. E. 2, 42:—siccata ovis, milked, Ov.:—siccati cadi, emptied, Hor.:—s. sacram Permessida, to drink freely from the Muse's fountain, i. e. to be a great poet, Mart.:—According to the Greek construction: siccata (Arethusa) capillos, Ov.] **\*\*B**) *Esp.*: *To dry up, remove (an unhealthy humour)*: s. pituitam oris, Plin. 23, 1, 13:—s. arterias humidas, id.:—s. vulnera, Ov.:—According to the Greek construction: juvenes siccati vulnera, Stat.

**\*\*II. Neut.**: *To grow dry, to dry up*: ubi siccaverit, Cat. R. R. 112, 2. [Hence, Fr. *secher*.]

[SICCŌCŪLUS, a, um. (siccus-oculus) *With dry eyes, dry-eyed*: s. genus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 75.]

**SICCUS**, a, um. *Dry*. I. Prop. **\*\*A**) Gen.: s. panis, Plin. 22, 25, 68:—s. solum, Quint.:—s. lacus, Prop.:—s. agri, Hor.:—s. pocula, Tib.:—*Sup.*, s. horreum, Col.:—*With genit.*: enses sicci sanguinis, not wet with blood, Sil. 7, 213:—*With abl.*: spolia s. sanguine, Prop. 4, 10, 12:—utraque ura s., not dipping into the sea, i. e. not setting, Ov.:—s. aquæ, ice, Mart.:—s. vox (with heat), Ov.:—*Neut. sing.*: Siccum, i. and plur. Sicca, ōrum. *The dry land, a dry place, country, etc.*: in sicco, Plin. 9, 8, 8. § 27:—rostrata tenent siccum, are on the dry land, or on the sands, etc., Virg.:—siccata terrenis conveniunt, Quint.:—in siccis, Plin. B) *Esp.* **\*\*1**) *Of the weather*: Dry, not rainy: s. ver, Plin. 11, 29, 35:—s. annus, Col.:—s. tempora (canis), Tibull. **\*\*2**) *Of the body*: Dry, free from unhealthy humours, not subject to rheum, catarrh, etc.; hence, firm, robust: s. corpora, Plin. 34, 8, 19. § 65:—s. mulier, Plaut.:—s. os, without saliva, Catull. 3) *With reference to drinking*: Dry, thirsty; hence, sober, abstemious, not intoxicated,

sobrius: s. sum siti, Plaut. Cure. 1, 2, 26; Hor. S. 2, 2, 14:—visa siccorum:—s. vir, Plaut. II. Fig.: Dry, meagre: s. atque sanum in oratione, Cic. Brut. 55, 202:—s. et severa (ætās), Quint.:—s. et jejuna oratio, Gell.:—durus et s., of a speaker, Tac.:—s. atque aridi pueri, unprepared, Suet.:—s. medulli, cold, Prop.:—s. puella, Ov. [Hence, Ital. *secco*, Fr. *sec*.]

**SICĒLĪCON**, i. n. (σικελικόν) *A plant, otherwise called psyllion, fleawort*, Plin. 25, 11, 90.

[SICĒLIS, idis. (Siculi) f. (Σικελίς) *Sicilian; Subst., a Sicilian*: S. musæ, of Theocritus, Bucolic, Virg. E. 4, 1:—S. nymphæ, Ov.]

[SICĒRA, n. (σικερα, from the Hebrew שִׁכְרָה) *A kind of intoxicating liquor, sherbet*, Eccl.]

**SICĒUS**, i. m. *The husband of Dido*, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 502. —Also adj.: S. cinis, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 552.

**SICĪLĪA**, æ. f. (Σικελία) *Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6.

[SICĪLISSTRO, are. (Siculi) *To imitate the Sicilians*, Plaut.]

[SICĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (sicilis) *A small sharp instrument, a little knife*, Plaut.]

**\*\*SICĪLĪCUS** (sicilicus), i. m. I. Gen.: *The fourth part of an uncia, and so the forty-eighth part of an as*, Scæv. Dig. 33, 1, 21. § 2. **\*\*II. Esp. as a measure: A quarter of an inch, Plin. 13, 15, 29: the forty-eighth part of a jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 9: as a weight; two drachmæ, R. Fann. de Pond. 20: the forty-eighth part of an hour, Plin. 18, 82, 75: a copper coin worth two drachmæ, Inscr. Orell. no. 2854.**

[III. Meton. (from the shape of a sicilicus): (with the later grammarians) *A comma*.]

**SICĪLĪENSIS**, e. (Sicilia) *Of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian*: S. questura mea, Cic. Fam. 13, 38:—S. annus, of the questorship in Sicily:—S. fisci:—S. pecuniæ:—S. bellum, Suet.

**\*\*SICĪLĪMENTA**, ōrum. n. (sicilis) *Grass, etc. mown with a sickle, an aftermath*, Cat. R. R. 5 extr.

**\*\*SICĪLĪO**, ire. (sicilis) *To cut a second time with the sickle or scythe, to cut an aftermath*, Plin. 18, 28, 67.

**\*\*SICĪLIS**, is. f. (sica) *An instrument for cutting, a sickle, scythe*: similitudo s., Plin. 6, 13, 15.

**SICINĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name*: e. g. Caius S., Cic. Brut. 76: Cn. S. id. ib. 60.

[SICINNISTA, æ. m. (σικιννιστής) *A dancer in the satiric drama*, Att. ap. Gell.]

[SICINNĪUM, īi. n. *A dance in the satiric drama*, Gell. 20, 3.]

[SICLUS, i. m. (שֶׁקֶל) *A shekel (a Hebrew coin)*, Eccl.]

**SICŌRIS**, is. m. *A tributary of the river Iberus, now Segre*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 40.

**SICŪBI**. adv. (si-ubi, as sicunde from si-unde) *If any where or at any place (rarely used)*: s. incideret, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1:—s. nactus eris:—s. est certamen, Liv.:—s. artiora erant, Tac.:—ac s. esset (exceptum), and if in any place:—s. accubet nigrum nemus, Virg.:—s. dimicarent (gladiatores), Suet.:—s. cessum loco, Liv.:—petunt, s. concava saxa, Virg.

[SICŪLA, æ. f. dem. (sica) *A little dagger or dirk; meton. i. q. membrum virile*, Catull.]

**SICŪLĪ**, ōrum. m. (Σικελοί) *An ancient Italian people on the Tiber, who, when expelled thence, settled chiefly in Sicily, which takes its name from them*, Plin. 3, 5, 9:—Hence: *The inhabitants of Sicily, Sicilians*, Cic. Brut. 12, 46:—[genit. plur. Siculum, Lucr.]

1. **SICŪLUS**, i. m. *A Sicilian*, Cic. Rep. 1, 14.

2. **SICŪLUS**, a, um. (Siculi) *Of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian*: S. tellus, i. e. Sicily, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 34:—S. mare, Hor.:—S. oratores:—S. tyrannus, i. e. Phalaris, Ov.:—S.

juvencus, the bull of Phalaris, Pers.: — S. conjux. i. e. *Proserpine (because she was carried away from Sicily)*, Juv.: — S. cantus, of the Sirens, id.

**SĪCUNDE** adv. (si-unde, as sicubi, from si-ubi) *If any whither or from any place (very rare)*: s. potes, erues, Cic. Att. 14, 30 extr.: — s. spes se ostendisset, Liv.

**SĪC-UT** and **SĪC-UTI**. *So as, just as, as if*. I. **Prop.** A) *With a verb*: s. factum erat, Cic. Rep. 2, 37 extr.: — s. nequitis: — s. prædico, Plaut.: — sicuti dixi, id.: — sicuti accepi, Sall. — *With ita, itidem, sic*: s. . . ita, Liv.: — s. . . sic, Cæs.: — sicuti ita, id.: — sicuti . . . itidem, Plaut. B) *Without a verb*: amplectitur me, sicuti neminem, Cic. Fam. 6, 6 extr.: — sapiens nec s. vulgus: — s. apud nos: — potestas in uxores, sicuti in liberos, Cæs.: — s. antea, Hor. — *With ita, item, etc.*: s. in foro, item in theatro: — s. Campani Capuam, sic Rhegium habituri etc., Liv. II. **Esp.** [A] *Implying a cause*: s. cras aderit, hodie non venerit, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 87. B) *Affirmative*: *As indeed it is (or was)*, as in fact: quamvis felix sit, s. est, Cic. R. A. 8, 22: — dicat Epicurus, s. dicit: — quamquam perspexisses, sicuti perspicies. C) *Comparative*: *As it were, as if [tamquam]*: locus s. fundamentum, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 19: — in capite s. in arce. D) *In citing an instance or example*: *As, as for instance or example, such as, etc.*: quibus in causis, s. in ipsa M. Curii, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238. \*\*E) *As if, just as though (hypothetical, only in Sall.)*: sicuti foret lacessitus, Sall. Cat. 31, 5: — sicuti salutatum introire etc., id.

**SĪCŸON**, ōnis. f. (Σικων) *The capital of Sicynia in the Peloponnesus, near the isthmus, rich in olive trees, the birthplace of Aratus*, Cic. Off. 2, 23.

**SĪCŸONĪUS**, a, um. (Sicyon) *Of or belonging to Sicyon*: s. magistratus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17: — S. Aratus: — S. ager, Liv.: — S. calcei, a kind of soft shoe. — *Subst. plur.*: Sicyonii, *The inhabitants of Sicyon*, Cic. — [Sicyonia, ōrum. n. *Shoes worn by the Sicyonians*, Virg.]

[SĪCŸOS AGRIOS (σίκκος ἄγριος) *Wild cucumber*, App.]

**SĪDA**, æs. (Side, Æs, Plin.) f. (Σῖδη) *A town of Pamphylia, now Eski*, Cic.

**\*\*SĪDĒRĀLIS**, e. (sidus) *Of or belonging to the stars*: s. scientia, Plin. 47, 9, 50: — s. difficultas, of astronomy, id.]

[SĪDĒRĀTĪCŪS or -TĪUS, a, um. (sideratio) *Affected with the disease called sideratio*: s. jumenta, Veg.]

[SĪDĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (sideror) I. *A configuration of the stars, a constellation*, Firm.] \*\*II. *A disease of plants, engendered by the influence of a constellation, a sudden withering, a fading away*, Plin. 17, 24, 37. § 222 sq.: — [a disease of animals, a kind of numbness, S. Larg.]

**SIDERATUS**, a, um. See **SIDEROR**.

[SĪDĒRĒUS, a, um. (sidus) I. *Of or belonging to the stars, starry*: s. æthra, Virg. Æ. 3, 586: — s. cælum, Ov.: — s. arx mundi, the heavens, id.: — s. caput (Noctis), id.: — s. ignes, stars, id.: — s. Pedro, treating of the stars, id.: — esp. of the sun: s. deus, i. e. the sun, Mart.: — s. colossus, consecrated to the sun, id.: — s. ignes, Stat. II. **Meton.** A) *Celestial, divine*: s. arcus, Col. 10, 292: — s. sanguis, of the gods, V. Fl. B) **Gen.**: *Beaming, shining, refulgent, glittering, etc.*: s. clipeus, Virg. Æ. 12, 167: — s. artus (Veneris), Stat.: — s. vultus (Bacchi), Sen.: — s. ministri, Mart.]

**SĪDĒRĪON**, ſi. n. (σιδήριον) *A plant, said to heal all wounds made with iron, ironwort*, Plin. 25, 4, 15.

**SĪDĒRĪTES**, æ. m. (σιδηρίτης) I. *A loadstone, magnet*, Plin. 36, 16, 25. II. *A kind of diamond*, Plin. 37, 4, 16. § 58.

[SĪDĒRĪTĒSIS, is. f. (σιδηρίτης) I. q. heliotropium, App.]

**SĪDĒRĪTIS**, is. f. (σιδηρίτης) I. I. q. siderion, Plin. 25, 5, 19. II. *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

**SĪDĒRŌPĒCĪLOS**, i. m. (σιδηροπέκλος) *A kind of precious stone found in Ethiopia*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

**\*\*SĪDĒROR**, ātus. 1. (sidus, II. E.) *To be attacked with the disease called sideratio; to be benumbed, sidere affari, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι*, Plin. 9, 16, 25: — sideratum jumentum, Veg.

[SĪDĒRŌSUS, a, um. ἀστροπληξ, Gloss.]

**SĪDĒTĒ**, ārum. m. (σιδηται) (Sida) *The inhabitants of Sida*, Liv. 35, 48.

**SĪDŸCĪNI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Campania, whose capital was Teanum*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41.

**\*\*SĪDŸCĪNUS** (Sidićini), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Sidićini*: S. ager, Liv. 10, 14, 4. — S. olivæ, Plin. — S. æquora, Virg. — S. cohors, Sil.

**\*\*SĪDO**, sidi. 3. (ἵω) *To sit down, to set one's self down, to settle*. I. **Gen.** A) *Of living creatures*: canes sidentes, Plin. 10, 63, 87: — columbæ s., Virg. B) *Of things*: *To settle, sink, go to the bottom*: gummi sedit in aqua, Plin. 12, 25, 54. § 121: — cælum sedit, Hor.: — s. lectica, is put down, Prop. II. **Esp.** A) *To settle, to remain in a certain position, whether by sitting, reclining, or otherwise, to stick fast*: ancoræ s., Plin. 6, 22, 24. § 82: — s. securæ, id.: — s. in lecto, Prop. — *Naut.*: *To run aground, to stick fast*: s. cymbæ, Liv. 26, 45, 7: — s. navis, Prop. B) *To sink down, sink, disappear by going down*. [1] **Prop.**: arx Cadmi s., Prop. 3, 9, 37: — sidentes acervi, tumbling together, falling down, Luc.: — s. rogi, Stat.] \*\*2) **Fig.**: fundamenta civitatis sidentia, Plin. 15, 18, 20 extr.: — s. metus, Tac.: — sidentis civitas, Sen.

**SIDO**, ōnis. m. *A chief of the Suevi, about the middle of the first century*, Tac. A. 12, 29, sq.

**SĪDON**, onis [Acc. Sidōna, Virg. — Ablat. Sidōne, Lucr. — Ablat. Sidōne, Sil.] [Sidonia, æ. Just.] f. (Σιδών, ὄρος, the Hebrew סִדּוֹן) *A celebrated city of Phœnicia, the mother-town of Tyre, now Saida*, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2.

**SĪDONĪCUS** (Sidon), a, um. *Of or belonging to Sidon*, Sall. Jug. 78, 4.

[SĪDONIS, idis. f. *Sidonian*, i. q. *Phœnician*: S. tellus, i. e. *Phœnicia*, Ov. M. 2, 840: — S. concha, i. e. *purple*, id. — *Subst.*: *A Sidonian or Phœnician woman; of Europa*, Ov. A. A. 3, 252; of *Dido*, id. M. 14, 80; of *Anna*, id. F. 3, 649.]

**SĪDONĪUS** (Sidon), a, um. *Of or belonging to Sidon, Sidonian, Phœnician*: S. urbs, Sidon, Virg. Æ. 4, 545: — S. mœnia, Ov.: — S. rates, id.: — S. amor, i. e. of *Jupiter towards Europa (of Sidon)*, Mart.: — S. hospes, i. e. *Cadmus*, Ov.: — S. nautæ, Hor.: — S. murex, Tibull.: — S. vestis, Prop.: — S. palla, id. — *Also, Carthaginian*: S. duces, Sil.: — S. miles, id. — *Also, Theban (inasmuch as Thebes in Bœotia is said to have been founded by the Phœnician Cadmus)*: S. comites, i. e. *Ismenides*, Ov. M. 543: — S. urbs, Stat. — *Subst.*, Sidonii, ōrum. m. *The Sidonians*, Sall. Jug. 78, 1. — *Phœnicians*, Ov. F. 3, 107. — *Nom. prop.*: C. Sollius Sidonius Apollinaris, a Christian writer of the fifth century.

**SĪDUS**, ſis. n. (εἶδος) *A group or configuration of stars, a constellation (mostly in the plur.)*; also, a star.

I. **Prop.**: sidera et stellæ, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: — s. cœlestia: — motus siderum: — sidera, ut Aries, Taurus, etc., Macr.: — sol lunaque præcipua siderum, Quint.: — s. Ariadnæum, Ov.: — sidera Arcturi, Virg. — *The sun, Tibull.* 2, 1, 47: — *The moon*, Plin. 2, 9, 6: — s. utrumque, the rising and setting sun, Petron.; also, the sun and moon, Plin. 7, 13, 10. §§ 56 and 57.

II. **Meton.** (mostly poet.) [A] *The heavens*: Æneas missus ad sidera, Juv. 11, 63: — Jupiter movit sidera, Ov. — *Also, like cælum, in speaking of any very great altitude*: sumptus Pyramidum ad sidera ducti, Prop. 3, 2, 17. — *Fig.*: *The height of fortune, glory, etc.*: feriam sidera vertice, Hor. O. 1, 1, 36: — sidera tangere vertice, Ov.: — notus ad sidera, Virg.: — contingere sidera (of a perfectly happy person), to touch the stars (like gods), Prop.] [B] *Night*: exigere

sidera, to pass the night, Prop. 1, 3, 38.] \*\*C) Of radiant beauty, or any thing that is noble or grand: pulchrior sidere, Hor. O. 3, 9, 21: — oculi, sidera, Prop. — Hence, brightness, splendour: Maximus, sidus Fabiæ, Ov. P. 3, 3, 2. — As a term of flattery, Suet. Cal. 13 extr. \*\*D) Denoting a season, clime, country or region, weather, temperature, etc.: s. confectum, the weather that is over, Plin. 16, 23, 36: — s. hibernum, Virg.: — s. patrum, Plin.: — sub nostro sidere, Juv.: — tot saxa sideraque, countries, regions, Virg.: — s. grave et imber, Ov.: — s. triste Minervæ, a storm raised by Minerva, Virg. \*E) With regard to the supposed influence of the constellations on the lives and fortunes of mankind; Destiny, fate, fortune (conf. SIDERATIO and SIDEROR): ictus sidere pestifero, Liv. 8, 9, 12: — sidere affari, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι, to be affected with the disease called sideratio (παράλυσις), Plin.: — notare sidere natalicia, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: — editus sidere dextro, Stat.: — vita grave s. habens, Ov.: — advenire cum fausto s., Catull.

SIEM, SIES, etc. See SUM.

[SIGILLON, ōnis. m. (σιγάω, to be silent) The god of silence among the Egyptians, Aus.]

SIGAMBER, a, um. (Sigambri) Of or belonging to the Sigambri: S. cohors, Tac. A. 4, 47, extr. — Subst., Sigambra, æ. f. A Sigambrian woman, Ov. A. 1, 14, 49.

SIGAMBRI (Sic. Syg. and Sug.), ōrum. m. (Σίγαμβροι and Σιγάμβροι) A powerful Germanic tribe, between the rivers Sieg, Ruhr, and Lippe (now Cleve, Berg, Recklinghausen), Cæs. B. G. 4, 16.

[SIGAMBRĪA, æ. f. (Sigambri) The country of the Sigambri, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 383.]

SIGĒUM, i. n. (Σίγειον) A promontory of Troas, with a town of the same name, on which was the tomb of Achilles, now Jenischer, Cic. Arch. 10, 24.

SIGĒUS [Sigēia tellus, Ov.], a, um. (Sigeum) Of or belonging to Sigeum: S. freta, Virg. Æ. 2, 312: — S. campi, id. — Poet. for Trojan: S. pulvis, the Trojan war, Stat. A. 1, 84. — Roman: S. colonus, Sil. 9, 203.

SIGILLA, ōrum. [sing. sigillum, Inscr.] n. dem. (signum) I. Small images or figures: s. egregia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22; Plin. — Of the images on seal-rings, Cic. Ac. 2, 26 extr. — Hence, poet. for a seal: s. grata, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3. [II. In the sing. for signum; A token, mark, trace, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 326. — [Hence, Ital. suggello, Fr. scel, sceau.]

SIGILLĀRIĀ, ōrum, ūbus and ūis. n. (sigilla) [I. The two last days of the Saturnalia, on which it was the custom to exchange presents of images, Macr. 1, 10.] \*\*II. Meton. A) The images presented during the Sigillaria [sigillaricia, Spart. Hadr. 17], Sen. Ep. 12. — [Hence, for the images or simulacra of the gods, Arn.] B) A place at Rome where images were sold, Suet. Claud. 16 extr.

[SIGILLĀRIĀRIUS, ūi. m. (Sigillaria, II. A.) A maker of images or little figures, Inscr. Orell. no. 4280.]

[SIGILLĀRICIUS and -TIUS, a, um. (sigilla) I. Of or belonging to a seal, or to sealing: s. annulus, a seal-ring, Vopise. Aur. 50. II. Subst.: Sigillaricia, ōrum. Little images (see SIGILLARIA, II. A.), Spart. Hadr. 17.]

[SIGILLĀRIUS, ūi. m. (sigilla) An image-maker, Inscr. Orell. no. 4279.]

[SIGILLĀTOR, ōris. (sigilla) I. q. sigillarius, Inscr. Orell. no. 4191.]

SIGILLĀTUS, a, um. (sigilla) Adorned with images or little figures: s. scyphi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14: — s. putealia: — s. tentoria, Treb.: — s. serica, Cod. Th. — [s. sal, the wife of Lot, changed into a pillar of salt, Eccl.]

[SIGILLŪLA, ōrum. n. dem. (sigilla) Little images, Arn.]

[SIGILLO. σφραγίζω, Gloss.]

SIGILLUM, i. See SIGILLA.

SIGIMERUS, i. m. A prince of the Cherusci, father of Arminius, and brother of Segestes, Tac. A. 1, 71.

[SIGLA, ōrum. n. (contr. from sigilla) Abbreviations, Just.]

[SIGMA, ātis. n. (σῑγμα) The Greek letter Σ; hence, from its ancient form C, I. A dining-sofa in the shape of a C, Mart. II. A bathing-tub of a similar shape, Sid.]

[SIGMŌIDĒUS, a, um. (Σ-εῖδος) In the shape of a sigma: valvulæ s. aortæ, NL.]

[SIGNĀCŪLUM, i. n. (signo) I. A token, sign: s. corporis, i. e. circumcision, Tert. II. Esp.: A signet, seal, App. — [Hence, Ital. segnacolo.]

[SIGNANTER. adv. Distinctly, clearly, Auson.]

[SIGNĀRIUS, ūi. m. (signum) A sculptor, statuary: s. artifex, Inscr. Orell. no. 4282.]

[SIGNĀTE. adv. Distinctly, clearly: s. loqui, Gell.]

[SIGNĀTIO, ōnis. f. A making a sign: s. crucis, Tert.]

SIGNĀTOR, ōris. m. \*\*I. One who sets his seal to any thing as a witness, e. g. to a marriage-contract, a will, etc., Suet. Aug. 33; Juv. 10, 336. [II. A coiner, Inscr.]

[SIGNĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (signo) Of or belonging to sealing: s. annulus, a seal-ring, V. Max.]

SIGNĀTUS, a, um. I. Part of signo. II. Adj. \*\*A) Locked up, well guarded: s. limina, Prop. 4, 1, 145: — s. Chrysis, uninjured, unspotted, Lucil. ap. Non. [B) Clear, plain, evident: expressius atque signatius, Tert.]

SIGNĀA, æ. f. A very ancient town of Latium, where wine of a harsh flavour was grown, now Segni, Liv. 1, 56.

SIGNĪFER, ēra, ērum. (signum-fero) [I. Gen.: That carries or bears a sign, image, or figure: s. puppis, with images or figures painted on it, Luc. 3, 558: — s. crater, V. Fl.]

II. Esp. A) That contains stars or constellations, starry: s. orbis, the Zodiac, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: — s. æther, Lucr.: — s. polus, Luc. — Absol., ap. Plin. 2, 10, 7. B) Milit.: Signifer, eri. m. A standard-bearer, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77. — Meton. for a leader, chief, guide: s. juvenutis, Cic. Sull. 12, 34: — duces et quasi signiferi nostræ causæ.

[SIGNĪFEX, icis. m. (signum-facio) A maker of graven images, App.]

\*\*SIGNĪFĪCĀBĪLIS, e. (significo) Signification: s. vox, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 64 extr.

\*\*SIGNĪFĪCANS, antis. part. (significo) Of speech: Expressive, striking, clear: s. descriptio, Quint. 9, 2, 44: — s. demonstratio, Plin. — Meton. of a speaker: Clear, intelligible: Attici lucidi et s., Quint. 12, 10, 21. — Comp., nihil significantius, Quint. 8, 2, 9. — [Sup., significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. 1, 15, 17.]

SIGNĪFĪCANTER. adv. (significans) Expressively, strikingly, clearly: breviter ac s. proferre, Quint. 11, 1, 53: — s. dicere, id. — Comp., significantius defendere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: — s. narrare, Quint.: — s. appellare alqd, Gell. — [Sup., ap. Pseudo-Quint.]

SIGNĪFĪCANTĪA, æ. f. (significo) \*\*I. Import, significancy, force of meaning: s. verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 121. [II. Gen.: Signification, meaning, Tert.]

SIGNĪFĪCĀTIO, ōnis. f. I. A pointing out, showing, discovering, signifying; indication, intimation; mark, sign, token, indicium, signum, etc. A) Absol.: declarare alqd significatione, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: — nutus et s.: — s. fit. — With a subject. genit.: s. litterarum, Cic. de I. P. 3, 7: — s. Gallorum, Cæs. B) With an obj. genit.: s. virtutis, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: — s. probitatis: — s. timoris: — s. voluntatis: — s. victoriæ, Cæs.: — s. adventus, id. — Plur.: s. valetudinis, Cic. Div. 2, 69: — s. rerum futurarum. C) Rarely with an objective clause: s. fit, non adesse constantiam, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. — Plur.: significationes jecit... se parsurum, Suet. Ner. 37. II. Esp. A) Like the Greek ἐπισημασία: A token or mark of approbation or esteem, applause: significatione florere, Cic. Sect. 49, 105: — s. omnium. — Plur.: ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 extr.; Liv. 31, 15, 2. \*\*B) A sign or prognostic of the

*weather*: murmur cæli habet s., Plin. 18, 35, 85, sq. C) *Energy of expression, emphasis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53; Quint. \*D) *The signification or meaning of a word*; *sense*: s. scripti, Cic. Part. Or. 31, 108: — naturalis et principalis s., Quint.: — s. verbi, id.

[SIGNIFICATIVUS, a, um. (significo) *Significative*, Dig.]

[SIGNIFICATORIUS, a, um. (significo) *Significative*; with a genit.: verbum s. factitationis, Tert.]

[SIGNIFICATUM, σημασία, δήλωσις, Gloss.]

SIGNIFICATUS, ūs. m. (significo) i. q. significatio.

\*I. *A betokening of weather, prognostic*: s. tempestatum, Vitruv. 9, 7 extr.; Plin. [II. *The meaning or signification of a word*: s. duplex, Gell. III. *A name, appellation*: dare s. bellis, Arn.]

SIGNIFICUS, [depon. significor, acc. to Gell.] 1. (signum-facio) *To give a sign, to give to understand, to give warning or notice, to signify, indicate, intimate, point out*. I. Gen. a) *With acc.*: s. cogitationem, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 30: — s. stultitiam: — s. gratulationem: — s. dedicationem, Cæs.: — s. timorem, id. b) *Followed by an objective or relative clause*: s. nihil esse potuisse, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2: — augurales significant, provocationem fuisse: — s. voce, sese venire, etc., Cæs.: — literas significabant, quo tempore te expectarem, Cic. Fam. 2, 19, 1: — significat, quid velit, Ov.: — anseres aluntur, ut significant, si venerint fures, Cic. R. A. 20, 56: — significare cœperunt, ut dimitterentur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 86, 2. c) *With de*: s. de fuga, Cæs. B. G. 7, 26, 4: — est alqd significatum de virtute tua, Cic. Pl. 21 extr. d) *Absol.*: significare inter sese cœperunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 extr.: — ut quam maxime significem: — ut fumo significabatur, Cæs.: — significant, ubi res incidit, id. II. Esp. A) *To announce beforehand, to betoken, portend*: futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: — quid visa significant? Ov.: — \*Hence, to prognosticate the weather: ventus Africus significat tempestatem, Col. 11, 2, 4 sqq.: — s. serenoes dies, Plin.: — s. imbrem, id.: — *Absol.*: ignes significant, Plin. 18, 35, 84. B) *To mean, signify*: carere hoc significat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: — hoc verbum s. res duas.

SIGNINUS, a, um. (Signia) *Of or belonging to Signia*: S. pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: — S. vinum, Cels.: — S. opus, *A kind of plaster made of potsherds and chalk, used for paving floors and covering walls*, Vitruv. 2, 4: — *Absol.*: Signinum, i. n. Plin. 35, 12, 46 extr.; Col.: — *Subst. plur.*: Signini, orum, m. *The inhabitants of Signia*, Liv. 27, 10; Plin.

[SIGNITENENS, entis. part. (signum-teneo) *That bears constellations, starry*, Enn. ap. Varr.]

SIGNO. 1. (signum) *To set a mark upon, to mark, mark or point out*. I. Prop. A) *Gen.*: signare sonos vocis, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: — s. speciem in animo: — s. humum, to tread upon, Hor.: — s. campum, Virg.: — s. nomina saxo, Ov.: — s. rem carmine, Virg.: — s. ceram figuris, to impress upon, Ov. B) *Esp.* 1) *To mark with a seal, to seal, seal up (usually, obsignare)*: signatum libellum, Cic. Att. 11, 1: — s. volumina, Hor.: — s. arcanas tabellas, Ov.: — *Hence*, poet.: jura signata, Luc.: — s. jura Suevis, to fix, establish, Claud. in. Eutr.: — *Poet.*, to close, to finish: signare quinquennia lustris, Mart. 4, 45. 2) *To mark with a stamp; hence, to stamp (coin), to coin*: argentum signatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25: — s. denarium, Plin.: — denarius signatus Victoriâ, id.: — s. pecuniam signo, Liv.: — *Hence*, poet.: nomen habere signatum pectore, impressed upon, Ov. H. 13, 66: — (filia) quæ patria signatur imagine vultus, i. e. resembles the father, Mart. 6, 27. [3] *To adorn, distinguish*: s. honore, Virg. Æ. 6, 781: — s. cœlum coronâ, Claud.] II. Fig. \*A) *To mark, indicate, point out, express (usually, significare)*: s. differentiam, Quint. 6, 2, 20: — s. appellationem, id.: — nomen (Caieta) signat ossa, Virg.: — fama loco signata, Ov.: — s. terras nomine, to name, Luc.: — *With a relative clause*: memoria signat, in qua regione quali adjutore legatoque fratre meo usus sit, Vell. 2, 115. [B] *Poet.*: *To mark, observe*: s. ora sono, Virg. Æ. 2, 423.]

SIGNUM, i. n. *A mark, sign, mark of distinction*.

I. Gen.: signa alejs rei dare, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9: — s. mutare: — s. et notæ: — s. imprimere pecori, Virg.: — s. servitii gerere, Ov.: — s. pedum sequi, id.: — *also simply*, signa sequi, Virg.: — s. esse ad salutem, Ter.: — s. doloris ostendere: — s. timoris mittere, to utter, express: — s. est, dominam esse, etc., Ter.

II. Esp. A) 1) a) *A sign to distinguish the different divisions of an army, a standard*: s. conferre cum alqo, to join battle, Cic. Pis. 21, 49: — s. amittere, Cæs.: — s. referre, id.: — s. cernere, Liv.: — s. militaria, Plin.: — s. relinquere, to desert the standards, Sall.: — s. ferre, to break up, Cæs.: — s. convertere, to wheel about, id.: — *for which also*, s. vertere, Liv.: — s. inferre in alqm, to advance to an attack, to attack, id.: — collatis signis pugnare, superare alqm, id.: — s. conferre means also to bring the standards together to one place, Cæs.: — sub signis ducere legiones, ire, esse, etc., in rank and file, drawn up, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2: — *Meton.*: infestis signis inferuntur Galli in Fonteium, Cic. Font. 16. b) *The banner or ensign of a single cohort or manipulus (opp. aquila, the eagle, i. e. the standard of a legion)*: s. militaria... aquila, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13: — *Hence, meton.*: *A small division of an army, a cohort, manipulus*: octo cohortes... reliqua signa, Sall. Cat. 59, 2. 2) *A sign given by a musical instrument, or by a tessera; a signal, watchword, password*: s. tuba dare, Cæs. B. G. 2, 20, 1: — dare s. prœlii committendi, recipiendi, id.: — s. prœlii exposcere, id.: — s. canere, Sall.; *conf.* Cic. Rep. 1, 2 extr.: — s. Priapi aut Veneris, the watchword, Priapus or Venus, Suet. Cal. 56: — it bello tessera s., Virg. B) *A token, prognostic, ominous appearance, sign*: s. se objicit, Cic. Div. 1, 35: — medici s. habent ex venis. C) *Any image artificially made, a figure, statue, etc.*: s. fabricari, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: — s. sœneum: — palla signis auroque rigens, Virg.: — s. formatum marmore, Ov.: — s. pictum, Plaut. D) *Hence, the image on a seal, an impression*: s. integra, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: — s. lagenæ læsum, Hor.: — sub signo habere, to keep under seal, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: — sub signo clausistrisque: — s. notum, imago avi. E) *A constellation, sign (conf. SIDUS)*: signorum ortus et obitus, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: — s. omnia stellæque: — in s. leonis: — nox cœlo diffundere signa parabat, Hor.: — s. pluviale capellæ, Ov.: — s. labentia cœli, Lucr.: — [Hence, Ital. segno, Fr. signe.]

1. SIL, silia. n. *A kind of yellow earth or ochre*, Plin. 33, 12, 56 sq.; Vitruv.

2. SIL or SILI. I. q. seselis.

SILA, æ. f. *A large forest of the Brutii*, Cic. Brut. 22, 85.

SILACÆUS, a, um. (sil) *Yellowish, like ochre*: s. color, Plin. 35, 7, 32: — s. cunei, Vitruv.

[SILANUS, i. m. (Σιληνός, Dor. Σιλανός) *A water-spout, conduit-pipe (usually in the shape of the head of Silenus)*, Lucr.]

SİLĀRUS (Silerus, Mel. 2, 4, 9: Siler, Luc. 2, 426; Col. Poet. 10, 136), i. m. (Σιλαρις) *A river between Lucania and Campania, now Sele*, Plin. 3, 5, 9 extr. sqq.; Virg. G. 3, 146.

[SILATUM. I. q. jentaculum, acc. to Fest.]

SILAUS, i. m. *A kind of parsley, smallage (Fam. Umbellaceæ)*, Plin. 26, 8, 56.

[SILENTER. adv. (sileo) *Silently*, Juvenal.]

[SILENTIARIUS, ii. m. (silentium) I. *A kind of domestic servant*, Salv. II. *Under the later emperors, it was the title of a high officer at court, perhaps a privy-counsellor*, Cod. Just.]

[SILENTIOSE. adv. *Silently, without noise*: s. geritur publicum bonum, Cassiod.]

[SILENTIOSUS, a, um. (silentium) *In profound silence, silent*: s. secreta, App.]

SILENTIUM, ii. n. (sileo) *A being silent, silence*.

I. Prop. A) *Gen.*: s. est, Cic. de Or. 3, 33 extr.: — audire alqd magno s.: — s. facere, to keep silence, observe silence: — silentio præterire, to pass over in silence; in another sense, ut nulla pars orationis silentio præteriretur, without noise or clamour: — silentio transire: — silentio prætervehi: — s. est de alqo, nothing is said about, all is silent about: — vindicare a s., i. e. absence of fame, oblivion: — plagas ferre silentio: — s. facere classico, Liv.: — silentio auditus, Cæs.: — animad-

## SILENUS

vertere cum s., Ter. : — agere per s., id. : — demere silentia furto, to rescue from silence or oblivion, Ov. : — *The stillness of the night, dead of night* : in silentio noctis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 36, 7 : — silentio noctis, id. : — *Poet. plur.* : muta s. noctis, Ov. M. 7, 184 : — severa s. noctis, Lucr. : — rumpere taciturnam s., id. : — *Of the stillness or quietness of the country* : silentia ruris, Ov. M. 1, 232. — *Of wood that does not make a crackling noise*, Plin. 16, 16, 28. B) *Esp.* : A state of being undisturbed; hence, correctness in observing the signs in augury, Cic. Div. 2, 34; Fest. II. *Fig.* : Stillness, a standstill, stop, quietness, cessation, inactivity : s. iudiciorum ac fori, Cic. Pis. 14, 32 : — vitam transire silentio, Sall. : — s. otiumque, Liv. : — s. biduum fuit, id. : — præture tenor et s., Tac. : — mundus constitit silentio, Enn. ap. Macr.

**SİLĒNUS**, i. m. (Σειληνός) I. *The tutor and companion of Bacchus, represented with short horns, bald, always intoxicated, and riding on an ass*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. II. *A Greek historian*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49.

**SİLĒO**, ūi. 2. *To be silent or still; also act., to be silent about, to pass over in silence (not used by Cæsar)*.

I. *Prop.* 1) a) *With de ceteri de nobis silent*, Cic. Sull. 29 : — de dracone silet : — ut sileremus de re publica : — sedere ac s., Suet. : — s. et tacere, Plaut. : — *Impers.* : siletur de iurgio, Ter. ; conf. Cic. Div. in Cæs. 10, 32; Sall. Cat. 2, 8. b) *With acc.* : tu hoc silebis, Cic. Att. 2, 18 extr. : — neque te silebo, Liber, Hor. : — s. fortia facta, Ov. : — *Pass.* : res siletur, Cic. Fl. 3 : — s. Agricolam, not to make mention of, Tac. : — sileantur fraudulenturque, Liv. c) *With a relative clause* : qua tulerit mercede, silet, Ov. M. 7, 688. d) *With an objective clause* : sileat verbum facere, Auct. B. Hisp. 3, 7. \*\*2) *Of things* : s. aura, Col. 2, 21, 5 : — s. venti, id. : — s. nox, Virg. : — s. æquor, id. : — s. immotæ frondes, Ov. : — s. aer, id. : — s. cuncta, id. : — s. mare, V. Fl. : — *Act.* : si chartæ sileant, Hor. II. *Meton.* : *To be still or inactive, to cease, to rest* : Musæ s., Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 2 : — s. leges inter arma : — si quando ambitus sileat, ceased : — s. carmina, Lucr. : — s. hilaritas, Petr. : — *Of persons* : nationes silebant (with arma movere), Tac. H. 3, 47 : — s. Gradvivus in fixa hasta, V. Fl.

1. **SİLĒR**, ěris. n. *A kind of brook-willow, Laserpitium aquilegifolium, Fam. Umbellaceæ, Plin. 16, 18, 31; Virg. Georg. 2, 12.*

[2. **SİLĒR**. *The river Silarus; see SILARUS.*]

[**SİLESCO**, ěre. (sileo) *To become still or silent* : turbæ s., Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10 : — domus s., Virg. : — furor Zephyri s., Catull. : — venti s., Ov.]

**SİLEX**, icis. m. [f. Virg.; Ov.] I. *Any hard stone found in fields, a flint, flint-stone* : cædere s., Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85 : — vias sternere silice, Liv. : — scintillam excudere silici, Virg. : — gravis s., Ov. : — *Frequently with lapis or saxum* : lapides s., Liv. 30, 43, 9 : — percutere porcum saxo s., id. 1, 24 extr. — *Meton. of hardheartedness* : natus silice, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6 : — s. stat in corde, Tibull. : — pectus habet silices, Ov. [II. *Gen.* : *A rock, large stone* : validi s., Lucr. 6, 572 : — acuta s., Virg.] [Hence, Ital. selce.]

**SİLĪĀNUS**, a. um. (Silius) *Of or belonging to Silius* : S. villa, negotium, Cic. Att. 12, 27.

[**SİLĪCĀRIUS**, ii. m. (silix) *One who paves roads with flints or field-stones*, Frontin.]

[**SİLĪCERNIUM**, ii. n. I. *A funeral entertainment*, Fest. pp. 140 and 239; Varr. ap. Non. — *Hence, as a term of reproach for an old man*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48; for which, masc. Silicernius, Cinc. ap. Fulg. II. *A kind of sausage*, Arn.]

[**SİLĪCERNIUS**, ii. m. *See the preceding Article, I.*]

\*\***SİLĪCĒUS**, a. um. (silix) *Of flint* : s. saxa, Vitruv. 8, 3.

**SİLĪCĪA** (siliqua, Col. 2, 10, 33), æ. f. *A kind of plant (called also fœnum Græcum), fenugreek*, Plin. 18, 16, 39.

[**SİLĪGĪNĀRIUS**, ii. m. (siligo) *A baker of wheaten bread*, Dig.]

**SİLĪGĪNEUS**, a. um. (siligo) *Of or made of wheat* : s. farina, Plin. 18, 9, 20 : — s. panis, Varr. ap. Non. : — s. cunni, loaves, Mart. : — s. Priapus, id.

1182

## SILVESTRIS

**SİLĪGO**, inis. f. I. *A kind of superior wheat, winter wheat (Triticum hibernum L.)*, Plin. 18, 8, 20. [II. *Meton.* : *Wheaten flour*, Plin. 18, 9, 20; Juv.]

**SİLĪQUA**, æ. f. I. *A pod, shell, husk of pulse*, Plin. 18, 12, 30. — *Hence, meton.* : Siliquæ, ærum. *Pulse*, Juv. 11, 58. II. *Siliqua Græca, St. John's bread*, Col. 5, 10, 20; also simply, siliqua, Plin. 15, 24, 26. (*Another kind of it was called s. Syriaca*, Plin. 23, 8, 79.) III. *Fœnum Græcum; see SILICIA*. [IV. *A very small weight or measure, the sixth part of a scruple*, Veg. 1, 20, 2 : *a coin, the twenty-fourth part of a solidus*, Cod. Just.]

**SİLĪQUASTRUM**, i. n. *A kind of plant, otherwise called piperitis*, Plin. 19, 12, 60.

**SİLĪQUOR**, ari. (siliqua, I.) *To put forth or get pods*, Plin. 17, 9, 6.

**SİLĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name* : e. g. P. Silius Nerva, Cic. Fam. 13, 47 : — T. Silius, Cæs. B. G. 3, 7 extr. : — C. Silius Italicus, a Roman poet of the first century, author of a poem entitled Punicæ.

[**SİLLOGRĀPHUS**, i. m. (σilloγράφος) *A writer of lampoons or satires, such as Timon composed on Plato*, Amm.]

**SİLĪYBUS**, i. m. (σίλλυβος) *A strip of parchment appended to the rolled volumes of the ancients, on which the title of the work, the name of its author, etc. were written; a label*, Cic. Att. 4, 5 extr.

[**SİLO**, ōnis. *See SILUS.*]

**SİLPHĪUM**, ii. n. (σίλφιον) *A plant, i. q. laserpitium*, Plin. 19, 3, 15.

**SİLŪRUS**, i. m. (σίλουρος) *A river-fish (probably the Silurus Glaris L.)*, Plin. 9, 15, 17.

**SİLUS**, a. um. (silo, ōnis, Plaut.; Varr. ap. Non.) *Having the nose turned upwards, snub-nosed, σιμός* : dei s., Cic. N. D. 1, 29. — *Also a Roman surname of the gens Sergia; e. g. M. Sergius Orata Silus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285 : — M. Sergius Silus, Liv. 32, 27, 7 : — Domitius Silus, Tac. A. 15, 59 extr. (*Also*, Arruntius Silo, Dig.; conf. Plin. 11, 37, 59.)

**SILVA** (sylv. is less correct), æ [old genit. silvai]. [silua, trisyll., Hor. O. 1, 23, 4; id. E. 13, 2.] f. (ἑλν) *A forest, wood*. I. *Prop.* A) *Nemora silvæque*, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114 : — s. maritimæ : — in s. se recipere, Cæs. : — dea silvarum, i. e. Diana, Ov. : — s. profundæ, Lucr. : — lupus sese conjicit in s., Enn. \*B) *Meton.* 1) *A plantation of trees, an orchard* : signa disposita in s., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19 : — inter silvas Academ., Hor. : — s. sonans, Virg. 2) *Poet. for a tree* : aliæ silvarum, Virg. : — s. satæ, Prop. : — frangere s., Stat. II. *Fig.* : *A dense crowd, a multitude, number* : omnis ubertas et quasi s. dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 12 : — hoc genus, nam quasi s. vides : — s. rerum : — s. virtutum et vitiorum : — ferens s. in pectore, a forest or cloud (of mis-siles), Luc. : — horrida s. comæ, said of bristle-like hair, dishevelled hair, Juv. 9, 13 : — satis silvæ ad rem, Plaut. : — silva also as a title of books, Quint. 10, 3, 17 : — thus, the Silvæ of Statius. [Hence, Ital. selva.]

[**SİLŪANÆ**, ærum. f. (silva) *Female silvan deities*, Inscr.]

**SİLŪANUS** (sylv.), i. m. (silva) I. *A deity presiding over forests and plantations, a god of woods*, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89. [II. *Meton. plur.* : *Silvan deities*, Ov. M. 1, 193.]

**SİLŪĀTĪCUS** (sylv.), a. um. (silva) I. *Of or belonging to a wood* : s. falces, Cat. R. R. 11, 4. II. *Meton. of plants and animals that grow wild* : Wild, savage : s. mus, Plin. 30, 8, 22 : — s. laurus, Cat. [Hence, Ital. selvaggio; Old Fr. salvage, Fr. sauvage.]

**SİLVESCO** (sylv.), ěre. (silva) *To grow too thick or woody (of vines)* : (vitis) ne silvescat, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52 : — non pati vitem silvescere, Cat.

**SILVESTRIS** (sylv.), e. [dat. silvestro, Inscr.] (silva) I. *Of or belonging to a wood, grown over with wood, woody, silvan* : s. locus, Cic. Læl. 9, 68 : — s. belua, i. e. a she-wolf : — s. via : — s. collis, Cæs. : — s. numen, Plin. :

— s. mons, Varr. : — s. situs, Col. : — s. antra, Ov. : — s. umbra, id. : — s. homines, i. e. living in woods, Hor. : — s. bellum, Lucr. : — s. secla ferarum, id. \*\**IL Meton.* A) *Of animals and plants*: Wild: s. tauri, Plin. 8, 21, 30 : — s. arietes, Col. : — s. gallinae, id. : — s. ac ferae arbores, Col. : — s. faba, Plin. : — s. cicer, id. : — s. oliva, Ov. : — s. corna, Her. — *Comp.*, omnia silvestriora, Plin. 16, 27, 50 : — mel silvestrius, id. [B) *Gen. (for agrestis)*: Rural, rustic: s. Musa, Virg. E. 1, 2.]

SILVIA. See 1. RHEA.

[SILVĪCŌLA (sylv.), æ. c. (silva-colo) *Dwelling in the woods*: s. Faunus, Virg. Æ. 10, 551 : — s. Pales, Ov. : — s. viri, Prop.]

[SILVĪCULTREX (sylv.), icia. f. (silva) *Dwelling in the woods*: s. cervia, Catull. 63, 73.]

[SILVĪFRANGUS (sylv.), a, um. (silva-frango) *That breaks to pieces a wood or trees*: s. flabra venti, Lucr.]

\*\*SILVĪGER (sylv.), ěra, ěrum. (silva-gero) *Bearing a forest or trees, woody, wooded*: s. montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26.

SILVĪUS, ii. m. *The name of several kings of Alba Longa*, Liv. 1, 3; Virg. — *Hence, fem.* Silvia; see 1. RHEA.

SILVŌSUS, a, um. (silva) *Full of woods, well wooded, woody*: s. saltus, Liv. 9, 2, 7 : — s. multitudo, like a wood, Plin. : — crebrae arbores et s., Vitr.

\*\*SILVŪLA, æ. f. dem. (silva) *A little wood*, Col. 8, 15, 4.

SILYBUM, i. n. (σίλϋβον) *A thistle-like plant*, Plin. 22, 22, 42.

SĪMA, æ. f. *A part of the top of a pillar, a cornice*, Vitr. 3, 3 extr.

SIMBRUĪNUS (Simbruvium), a, um. *Of or belonging to Simbruvium*: S. stagna, Tac. A. 14, 22 : — S. colles, id.

SIMBRŮVĪUM, ii. n. *A place in Latium, with hills and waters*, Sil. 8, 370.

SĪMĪA, æ. f. and SĪMŪS, ii. m. (simus) *An ape*, Cic. Div. 1, 34 extr. — *As a term of reproach*; A jackanapes, Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2. — *Esp. of persons who imitate others servilely or foolishly*: Plin. E. 1, 5, 2. — [Hence, Ital. scimia, Fr. singe.]

SĪMĪLA, æ. f. *The finest wheat-flour*, Cels. 2, 18 med.

SĪMĪLĀGO, inis. I. q. simila, Plin. 18, 10, 20.

[SĪMĪLĠGENUS, a, um. (similis-gigno) *Of like kind*, C. Aur.]

SĪMĪLIS, e. (δύος) *Like, resembling, similar; with genit. (in case of a real connection between two things), with dat. (in mere comparisons), also with inter, atque, and absol.* a) *With genit.*: s. hominis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28 : — s. sui : — s. patris : — s. privatorum : — s. carminis : — similia fabularum : — s. prodigii : — s. veri : — s. reges Numæ, Liv. : — s. gens sui, Tac. : — s. coeli, Hor. : — s. avorum, Lucr. : — *Comp.*, similiores Atticorum, Cic. Brut. 13, 52 : — *Sup.*, simillima societas hereditatis, Cic. R. C. 18, 55 : — simillimum veri. b) *With dat.*: s. patri, Cic. Fin. 5, 12 : — s. iudicio aut concioni : — s. Icilio, Liv. : — s. iurgio, id. : — s. ceteris, Sall. : — s. tibi, Plaut. : — s. nostris, Ter. : — s. rebus, Lucr. : — s. sibi, Hor. : — s. parentibus ac maioribus, Quint. : — *Comp.*, s. homini, Plaut. : — s. urbi, Liv. : — *Sup.*, s. veris, Liv. : — s. anni, Hor. c) *With genit. and dat. successively*: s. illi... s. deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90 : — s. lacti... s. mei, Plaut. d) *Doubtful whether with genit. or dat.*: s. aquæ, Plaut. : — s. fugæ, Cæs. : — *on account of uncertain readings*: s. veri (s. vero), Cic. Fam. 12, 5 : — s. Cæsaris (s. Cæsari). e) *With inter*: s. inter se, Cic. Cluent. 16 : — tam a uni, quam omnes inter se, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 29 : — s. inter se... prioribus, Quint. f) *With atque (ac), ut si, tamquam si*: s... atque etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83 extr. : — s... ac etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 31 : — s... ut si etc., Cic. de Sen. 6, 17 : — s... si etc., Cic. Div. 2, 64. g) *Absol.*: s. improbitas, Cic. R. A. 40 extr. : — s. animus : — omnia s., Liv. : — pares magis quam s., Quint. : — s. culpa, Cæs. : — *Comp.*, s. mulier, Plaut. : — *Sup.*, simillimos esse, id.

1183

\*\*SĪMĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (similis) I. q. similitudo, likeness, similitude: s. morum, Cæs. ap. Non. : — *Plur.*: s. rerum naturæ, Vitr. 2, 9 med.

SĪMĪLĪTER. adv. *Similarly, in like manner*: s. atque uno modo, Cic. Brut. 66 : — s. desinere, cadere, exsistere : — fides s. laudata : — *Comp.*, s. imitatus, Phædr. : — *Sup.*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23 : — s. atque, Cic. Phil. 1, 4 : — s. ac : — s. ut si : — simillime atque : — *With dat.*: s. his, Plin. 11, 25, 30.

SĪMĪLĪTŪDO, inis. f. (similis) I. Gen.: *Likeness, resemblance, similitude*: s. honesti, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13 : — s. coronæ : — s. servitutis : — s. speciesque : — forma et s. : — s. et societas : — imago et s. : — s. arripere : — s. transferre : — s. ducere : — s. assequi : — s. cum alqo : — s. inter ipsos : — dirigere alqd ad s. alcjs : — accedere ad s. alcjs : — s. regia, with royal power or regal authority : — s. armorum, Cæs. : — ex s., id. : — efficere alqd ad s. alcjs, id. : — *Plur.*: s. animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. II. *Esp.*: A parable, comparison, simile, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 168.

SIMILO, are. See SIMULO.

[SIMĪNINUS, a, um. (simia) S. herba, a kind of herb, App.]

\*SĪMĪŌLUS, i. m. dem. (simius) *A little ape, a young monkey (as a term of reproach)*, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3.

[SĪMITU (simitar). adv. (an ante-classical form for simul) *At the same time*: ut s., as soon as, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 6.]

[SIMIUS, ii. See SIMIA.]

[1. SĪMO. 1. (simus) *To press flat*, Lucil. ap. Non.]

2. SĪMO, ōnis. m. (simus) *A proper name*, Plin.; Hor.

SĪMŌIS, entis. m. (Σιμόεις) *A small river near Troy, now Mendes*, Plin. 5, 30, 33; Virg.

1. SĪMO or SĪMON, ōnis. m. (Σιμόν, Hebr. שִׁמּוֹן) *The name of a Jewish leader*, Tac. H. 5, 9; 12.

2. SĪMON, ōnis. m. (Σίμων) *A celebrated statuary*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 90.

SĪMŌNĪDES, is. m. (Σιμωνίδης) *A celebrated lyric poet of Cea*, Cic. Rep. 2, 10.

SĪMŌNĪDEUS, a, um. (Simonides) *Of or belonging to Simonides*: S. lacrimæ, i. e. the poetry of Simonides, calling forth tears, Catull. 38, 8 : — *conf.* Quint. 10, 1, 64.

[SIMPLĀRIS, e. (simplus) *Receiving single rations (conf. DUPLARIS)*, Veg.]

[SIMPLĀRIUS, a, um. (simplus) *Simple*, Dig.]

SIMPLEX, icia. [abl., simplicie, Lucr.] (semel-plico) *Simple*. I. Gen.: s. sententia, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21 : — s. natura : — s. finis : — s. iudicium : — s. officium : — s. genus : — s. ratio : — s. et directum : — s. ordo, Liv. : — s. genus mortis, without torture, id. : — s. cibus, Plin. : — s. vicis, once, one time, Hor. : — tenuis et s. tibia, id. : — s. vulnus, Ov. : — s. argumentum, Ter. : — *Comp.*, s. quantitas, Quint. 11, 3, 15 : — *Sup.*, s. res, Quint. 10, 2, 10. II. *Esp.*: *Morally simple, plain, straight-forward, upright, sincere, natural, artless, without guile or pretence*: apertus et s., Cic. Rep. 3, 16 : — *fidelis* et s. : — *simplex... sincerum* : — s. virtus : — s. animus : — animal innocuum, s., Ov. : — s. verba, Suet. : — s. cogitationes, Tac. : — *Comp.*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 63 : — *Sup.*, s. mens, Petr. 101, 3. [Hence, Ital. *simplice*, Fr. *simple*.]

\*\*SIMPLĪCĪTAS, ātis. f. (simplex) *Simplicity*. I. Gen.: s. indigesta (ligni), i. e. straightness, Plin. 13, 15, 30.

II. *Esp.*: *Moral simplicity, sincerity, open-heartedness, integrity, honesty*: s. juvenis, Liv. 40, 23, 1 : — s. puerilis, id. : — s. antiqua, id. : — imitatio simplicitatis, Quint. : — s. vitii, id.

SIMPLĪCĪTER. adv. (simplex) I. *Simply, plainly, without ornament, naturally*, ἀπλῶς: s. videre rationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149 : — s. breviterque : — frondes s. positæ, Ov. : — *Comp.*, brevius ac s., Quint. 8, proem. § 1 : — s. sparsum, Plin. II. *Simply, sincerely, openly, can-*

*didly*: s. et *candide*, Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: — s. et *libere*, Plin.: — s. et *palum*, Suet.: — s. *credere se amicis*, Plin.: — *Comp.*, Plin. E. 5, 19: — *Sup.*, simplicissime loqui, Tac. H. 1, 15 extr.

[SIMPLICO, are. (simplex) *To make simple or single*: s. radicem, to strike a single root, Pallad.]

[SIMPLUDĪARIA, n. pl. (simplus-ludus) *A funeral entertainment with games*, Fest. pp. 259 and 148.]

SIMPLUS, a, um. (allied to simplex) *Simple, single*.

[I. Adj.: s. mors, Prud.] II. Subst. \*A) Simplum, i. n. *That which is simple or single*: duplum s., Cic. Top. 11, 49: — si s. imperetur, Liv.: — s. solvere, Plaut. \*\*B) Simpla, æ. f. (sc. pecunia) *The simple purchase-money*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 5; Dig.: — [Hence, Ital. scenpio, Fr. simple.]

[SIMPLARIĀRIUS, ii. m. (simpulum) *One who makes simpula*, Inscr.]

[SIMPLĀTRIX, icis. f. (simpulum) *Plur.*: Women who meddle with sacred matters, Fest. p. 149.]

SIMPŪLUM, i. n. *A small vessel or ladle for pouring out wine*, Fest. p. 149; Varr. L. L. 4, 26, 35: — *Prov.*: excitare fluctus in s., to make much ado about nothing, "to raise a storm in a tea-pot," Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.

SIMPŪVIUM, ii. n. *A vessel used at sacrifices for pouring out libations*, Cic. Rep. 6, 2.

SĪMUL. adv. (ἄμα) *Together, in company*. I. a) Absol.: s. venire, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: s. esse, to be together: — s. edere: — s. commonefacere, Cæs.: — s. accumbere, Plaut.: multa s. rogitare, id.: — s. omnes, Ter.: — rendered emphatic by una: s. bibere una, Plaut. b) With cum: animi s. cum corporibus, Cic. Læl. 4: — voluntas s. cum spe: — s. mecum (tecum, etc.), Plaut.: — s. mecum una, Plaut. c) With et, et... et, que, atque, etc.: s. et ostendi, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4: — s. et Patres, Liv.: — s. et conficiam, Plaut.: — s. et qualis sit (res publica) et optimam esse ostendam, Cic. Rep. 1, 46: — followed by et three times repeated, Cæs. B. G. 2, 24, 2: — s. inflatus exacerbatusque, Liv. 6, 18, 5: — s. honoribus atque virtutibus, Liv. 6, 11, 3: — salve, s. autem vale, Plaut.: — s. lassitudine, fame etiam, Liv. 21, 54. \*\*d) With Abl.: s. septemviris, Tac. A. 3, 64: — s. his, Hor.: — s. nobis, Ov.: — s. ore, Sil. II. Observe the following constructions: — \*\*A) Simul... simul... as well... as, both... and, on the one hand... on the other hand, partly... partly: s. spernebant, s. ...metuebant, Liv. 1, 9, 5: — s. temeritatem, s. ignaviam, id.: — s. virtutibus, s. vitiis, Tac.: — s. dies, s. nox, id.: — s. arva, s. æquora, Virg.: — s. ipse, s. Achates, id. B) Simul atque (simulac), also simulatque (simulac), simul ut, as soon as (or simul simply in this sense): s. atque increpuit, Cic. Mur. 10: — simulatque se inflexit: — s. atque cognitum est, Cæs.: — s. atque cepisset, Suet.: — s. ac commovit: — simulac profugit: — s. ut ortum est, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: — s. ut expectecti sumus: — s. ut ille venerit: — s. inflavit tibicen, as soon as, for simul atque, Cic. Ac. 2, 27: — s. cepit: — s. constituerunt, Cæs.: — s. eguit, Liv.: — s. ostendit, Virg.

SĪMŪLĀCRUM, i. n. (similis) *A likeness, image, picture, representation of anything*. I. Prop. A) Of images or figures made by art: effigies simulacrumque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65: — s. animorum: — s. pingere: — s. humana: — s. deorum: — s. oppidorum: — s. Herculis, Liv.: — s. pugnari, id.: — s. diei, id.: — simulacrum, of the Trojan horse, as a work of art, Virg. Æ. 2, 282: — Adverbially, ad simulacrum, as ad similitudinem, ad formam, according to or after the pattern or model of: ad s. templi, Suet. Cæs. 84: — Also per s.: per simulacra literarum, Sen. B) An apparition, phantom, shade (εἶδωλον): — s. functa, the shadows of the dead, Ov. M. 4, 435: — s. inania somni: — s. pallentia, Virg.: — simulacra sibi fingere, Plin.: — simulacris pro literis uti, Cic. de Or. 2, 86 extr.: — A portraiture or character: inserere s. viri, Liv. 45, 25, 3: — A likeness: habere s., Plaut. II. Esp.: An image, shadow, mere appearance: s. ac vestigium civitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1:

1184

— s. virtutis: — s. auspicioium: — s. mortis: — s. pugne navalis, a mock fight, Liv.: — s. decurrentis exercitus, id.: — s. libertatis, Tac.: — s. vindemise, id.: — s. inania, Quint.

[SĪMŪLĀMEN, inis. n. (simulo) *An imitation, image, resemblance*, Ov. M. 10, 727.]

[SĪMŪLĀMENTUM, i. n. (simulo) *A fiction*, Gell. 15, 22.]

SĪMŪLANS, antis. (simulo) I. Part. of simulo.

[II. Adj. A) Imitating: ales vocum simulantior, Ov. A. 2, 6, 23. B) He that simulates or pretends; the title of a comedy by Afranius.]

[SĪMŪLĀTER. adv. In appearance, feignedly, App.]

SĪMŪLĀTE, adv. In appearance, feignedly, fictitiously: sive ex animo, sive s., Cic. N. D. 2, 67 extr.: — fecte et s.: — [Comp., simulatius exire, Petr.]

[SĪMŪLĀTILIS, e. (simulo) *Feigned, imitated*, Venant.]

SĪMŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An appearance falsely assumed, a pretence, pretext, colour, simulation*. a) With gen.: s. insanis, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 97: — s. intelligentis: — s. officiorum: — s. prudentis: — s. amicitis: — s. timoris, Cæs.: — s. deditionis, id.: — s. vulnerum, id.: — simulatione numinum, under pretence of divine inspiration, Tac. b) Absol.: s. et dissimulatio, Cic. Off. 3, 15: — s. et inanis ostentatio: — s. ficta: — s. et fallacis: — plur., Tac. A. 4, 54.

SĪMŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. [I. An imitator: s. figuræ, Ov. M. 11, 633.] \*II. He who assumes the appearance of any thing, a counterfeiter, pretender, hypocrite, etc. A) With genit.: s. segnitie, Tac. A. 1, 4, 57: — cuius rei libet s. ac dissimulatio, Sat.: — s. belli, Luc. B) Absol.: s. Socrates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: — benevolus et s., Qu. Cic.: — callidus et s., Tac.

SIMULATQUE. See SIMUL, II. B).

[SĪMŪLĀTRIX, icis. (simulo) *She that transforms or changes; said of Circe, who changed men into animals*, Stat. Th. 4, 551.]

SĪMŪLO (not similo). 1. (similis) *To make any thing like another, to imitate any thing, represent by imitation*. \*I. Prop.: Homeri Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. Att. 9, 8, 2: — corpora igni simulata, framed, made, or shaped like or after, Lucr.: — s. fulmen, Virg.: — s. Catonein, Hor.: — s. furias Bacchi, Ov.: — s. equam (sonus), id.: — s. artem (natura), id.: — s. cupressum, to imitate, Hor. — With object: simulat terram prodere... mirarique deos, Ov. M. 6, 80: — gen. of any work of art: æra simulantia vultum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 141. II. Esp.: To simulate, to say or pretend that which is not true or real, to act as though a thing were what it is not, to assume the air or the appearance of any thing, to counterfeit, feign, pretend, etc. A) With acc.: non simulabit vir bonus quicquam, Cic. Off. 3, 15: — multa s. et dissimulare: — experiar, quid simules, Plaut.: — s. mortem, to simulate death, Ter.: — s. deditionem ac metum, Sall.: — s. diffidentiam rei, id.: — s. constantiam, Tac.: — s. ægrum, to pretend to be ill, to feign illness, Liv.: — s. sanum, Ov. — Pass.: simulata sedulitas, Cic. Cæc. 5, 14: — simulatum officium: — simulata amicitia, Cæs.: — in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum. B) With object: simulat se proficisci, Cic. Cluent. 9, 27: — simulaverunt se reverti, Cæs.: — simulant se scire omnia, Plaut. — Pass.: schema quo simulatur dici, Quint. 9, 1, 14. [C] With quasi (only ap. Plaut.): simulabo, affuerim, Plaut. l. 1, 45. D) Absol.: non simulent sui commodi causa, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5. — Impers.: quid est, quod amplius simuletur, Ter.: — [Hence, Ital. sembrare, Fr. sembler: from simulans, Ital. sembrante, Fr. semblant.]

SĪMULTAS, ātis. (genit. plur. simulatium ap. Liv.) f. (simul) I. Contact of two persons or parties hostilely disposed towards each other; rivalry, enmity, grudge, ill-will. A) Plur.: s., quas mecum habebat, Cic. Pl. 31, 76: — s. exercere cum alquo: — s. alienæ, Liv.: — s. summæ, Cæs.: — s. facere, nutrire, Tac.: — s. subire pro alquo, Plin. B) Sing.: s. deponere, Cic. Att. 3, 24 extr.: — s. privato, Liv.: — s. cum Curione, Cæs.: — s. gerere, to have or entertain



a grudge, Suet.:—s. incidit, Ov. [II. Gen.: A contest, fight for a prize [certamen]: simulatam constituere, Hyg. F. 84.]

[SIMŪLUS, a, um. dem. (simus) With a nose rather bent upwards, rather snub-nosed, Lucr. 4, 1165.]

\*\*SĪMUS, a, um. (σῆμος) That has a nose bent upwards, snub-nosed: s. rostrum delphini, Plin. 9, 8, 7 extr.:—s. capellæ, Virg.:—puer sima nare, Mart.

SĪN. conj. (si-ne) But if, if however, if on the other hand or on the contrary. I. Preceded by si, nisi, quando, dum. A) After si: si est verus... sin falsus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7 extr.:—s. optimates... sin populus:—si improbasset... sin probasset, Cæs.: also with aliter, minus: si ita est... sin aliter, Cic. Fam. 11, 14:—s. poterit... si minus poterit:—In the epistolary style sin alone is used for sin aliter or sin minus: si pares... sin, Cic. Att. 16, 13:—strengthened by autem or vero (the latter rarely): si ita est... sin autem etc., Cic. Læl. 4, 14:—si sit avis matura: sin vero etc., Col. [B) After nisi: nisi molestum est... sin odio etc., Plaut. C) After quando: quando abiit... sin jecit etc., id. D) After dum: dum agunt... sin videant, id.]

II. Without si preceding: ne discidia fiant: sin tale alqd eveniret, Cic. Læl. 21, 78: also strengthened by autem, Cic. Læl. 10, 34.

SĪNĀPI [sinapia. f. Plant; Col.: sinape, Apic.: acc. sinapim, Pallad.], is. n. Mustard, S. arvensis, Fam. Cruciferae (οἰνῆ), Plin. 10, 8, 54.

[SĪNĀPISMUS, i. m. (συναπῖσμος) A mustard-plaster, C. Aur.]

[SĪNĀPIZO, are. (συνάπλω) To apply a mustard-plaster: s. partem corporis, to a part of the body, Veget.; C. Aur.]

SINCĒRE. adv. Sincerely, honestly, candidly: s. loqui, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 3:—s. agere:—s. administrare provincias, V. Max.:—s. et ex animo, Catull.—[Comp., ap. Gell.—Sup., ap. August.]

SINCĒRITAS, ātis. f. (sincerus) Purity, incorruptness, integrity. \*\*I. Prop.: s. pura (olei), Plin. 15, 6, 6:—s. corporis, V. Max. [II. Fig.: s. verborum, with veritas, Gell.:—s. summa vitæ, morality, V. Max.]

[SINCĒRITER. adv. (sincerus) Sincerely, honestly: s. percipere, Gell. 13, 16, 1.]

SINCĒRUS, a, um. Uncorrupt, genuine, unmixed, pure. I. Prop.: sincera atque vera, Cic. Læl. 25, 95:—s. integerque, uninjured:—s. corpus, Ov.:—s. membra, Lucr.:—s. porci, sound, Plaut.:—s. vas, clean, sweet, Hor.:—s. crocus, Plin.:—s. populus, Tac.:—s. nobilitas, Liv.:—sincerius corpusculum, Gell.:—quod sincerissimum est, Sen.—[Adv.: Sincerum: s. sonere, Lucr.] II. Fig.: s. iudicium, Cic. de Or. 8, 25:—nihil nisi sincerum in oratione ejus (Cottæ):—Thucydides pronunciator s.:—s. fides, Liv.:—s. prælum, id.:—s. concordia, Tac.:—s. caritas, id.:—s. fama, unspotted, unpolluted, Gell.:—s. gratia sermonis, Quint.:—s. Minerva, chaste, pure, Ov.:—s. voluptas, id.

SINCĪPUT, pītis. n. (semi-caput) \*\*I. One half of the head, the forehead; said of a smoked pig's head, Plin. 8, 5, 71. [II. Meton. A) The brain: s. sanum, Plaut. B) The head, in general, Sid.]

[SINDON, ōnis. f. (σινδών) Fine cotton stuff, a kind of muslin, Mart. 2, 16.]

SĪNE. præp. with abl. Without: urbs s. regibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37:—cives s. domino:—s. præsidio et s. pecunia:—s. dubio:—without a case: cum fratre, an s? Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5.—[Poet., it also follows its noun: vitis nemo s. nascitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68.]—[Hence, Ital. senza, Fr. sans.]

[SINGŪILO, ōnis. m. A kind of short garment, Treb. Poll.]

[SINGILLĀRIUS, a, um. (singularis) Simple, plain, Tert.]

SINGILLĀTIM (singulātīm, singultīm, and sigillatīm). adv. (singuli) Singly, particularly: s. potius quam generatim loqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55:—singultīm, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 56.

[SINGULARITER. See SINGULARITER.]

[SINGŪLĀRIE. adv. Particularly, singularly, Cic. ap. Charis.]

1185

SINGŪLĀRIS, e. (singuli) Single, belonging to one individual, peculiar, singular in its kind. I. Prop. A) Gen.: non s. nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), living singly or by itself, Cic. Rep. 1, 25:—s. homo, a private man:—s. egredientes, Cæs.:—mundus s. atque unigena, Cic. Univ. 4 med.:—s. natus, Plin.:—s. imperium, monarchy, Cic. Rep. 1, 33:—s. imperium et potestas regia:—singularia... communia:—s. beneficium:—s. locus, private, excluded, Suet. \*\*B) Esp. 1) Of or belonging to the singular number: s. numerus, Quint. 1, 5, 42:—s. casus, Varr. 2) Singulares, ium. m. a) A peculiar kind of troops, perhaps life-guardsmen, Tac. H. 5, 70. b) Under the later emperors, a kind of short-hand-writers, Cod. Just. II. Peculiar, singular, particular, rare, extraordinary, distinguished: Aristoteles s. in philosophia, Cic. Ac. 2, 43:—summus et s. vir (Cato):—s. perfectusque:—s. homines ingenio atque animo:—s. et divina vis ingenii:—s. verba:—s. adolescens, Plin.:—In a bad sense: s. nequitia atque turpitudine, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44 extr.:—s. impudentia:—s. audacia:—s. et nefaria crudelitas.

[SINGULARIS. (sc. porcos) A wild boar; hence, Ital. cinghiale, cinghiare; Fr. sanglier, singulier.]

[SINGŪLĀRITAS, ātis. f. (singularis) A being single or alone. I. Gen.: Tert. II. Esp.: In Gramm.: The singular number, Charis. p. 72 P.]

SINGŪLĀRĪTER (contr. singlariter, Lucr.) adv. I. Singly. [A] Gen.: s. apta, Lucr.:—s. a juvena sedere, apart, P. Nol.] B) Esp. in the singular number: s... pluraliter, Quint. 1, 5, 16. II. Particularly, exceedingly: s. diligere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47:—s. miror et diligo, Plin.

[SINGŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (singularis) Single, particular, singular in its kind. I. Prop.: s. literæ, abbreviations, Gell.:—s. catenæ, Plaut.:—natura unica ac s., Turpil. ap. Non. II. Esp.: Particular, extraordinary: s. velocitas, Gell.]

SINGULATIM. adv. See SINGILLATIM.

SINGŪLI, ō, a. (not class. in the sing.) num. distr. I. One (distrib.), one each, each single, each: s. civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53:—s. homines:—singuli singulorum (deorum) sacerdotes, to each deity a priest:—s. filii, Liv.:—croci, myrrhæ, singulorum p. II., of each, Cels.:—in dies singulos, adv., from day to day, every day, daily: literas mitto in dies s., Cic. Att. 5, 7:—[Sing.: singulus numus, Gell.] II. Gen.: Each by himself or separately taken, each apart: honestus vos universi quam s. etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85:—an pauci an s.:—dominatus singulorum:—s. conquisitores, Plaut.:—[Sing.: s. vestigium, Plaut.:—s. numerus, Gell.]

[SINGULTIM. adv. See SINGILLATIM.]

SINGULTŪ, ire. (singultus) \*\*I. To sob, Plin. 23, 1, 24: of weeping, App. M. 3, p. 133. II. Meton. A) To cluck (as a hen with her chickens), Col. 8, 11, 15. [B) To palpitate: s. vena, Pers. 6, 72.] [Hence, Ital. singhiottire.]

SINGULTO, ātum. are. (singultus) v. n. and a. I. Neut. \*\*A) To sob: modo singultantium, Quint. 10, 7, 10. [B) Poet. meton. of persons dying: To rattle in the throat, Virg. Æ. 9, 333: of interrupted speech, Stat. S. 5, 5, 26: of the noise of water rushing out of a narrow aperture, as out of a bottle, etc., Sid.] [II. Act.: s. animam, to render up with sobs or gasping, Ov. M. 5, 134; Stat.]

SINGULTUS, ūs. m. (singuli) A sobbing, a sob. I. Prop.: fletus cum s., Cic. Pl. 31, 76:—[Plur.: ap. Catull.; Ov.; Hor.]—As disease, Plin. 20, 17, 73. II. Meton.: A gasping, the rattles in the throat, Virg. Æ. 9, 415: the clucking of a hen, Col. 8, 5, 3: the croaking of a raven, Plin. 18, 35, 87: the noise which water makes when rushing out of a narrow opening, Plin. E. 4, 30, 6.

[SINGULUS, a, um. See SINGULL.]

SĪNIS, is. (Σῆνις) A notorious robber on the isthmus of Corinth, who tied his captives to a fir-tree bent down to the ground, so that they should be flung into the air by the recoil of the tree when loosed; he was killed by Theseus, Ov. M. 7, 440.

7 M

**SINISTER**, tra, trum. [*Sup.*, *sinistimus*, *acc.* to *Prisc.*]  
**I. Prop.**: *Left, that is on or to the left, on the left side*: s. cornu, Cæs. B. G. 7, 62, 4: — s. pars: — s. manus: — s. brachium: — s. latus: — s. humerus: — *Comp.*, *sinisterior* pars, Varr. L. L. 9, 27, 184: — s. brachium, Suet.: — s. mamma, Cels. **II. Fig.** **\*\*A)** *Left-handed, awkward, clumsy*: s. instituta (Judæorum), Tac. H. 5, 5: — s. natura, Curt.: — s. mores, Virg.: — s. liberalitas, Catull. **\*\*B)** *Unlucky, adverse, contrary, unfortunate, injurious, bad, etc.*: s. interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5 extr.: — s. sermones de Tiberio, id.: — s. fama de homine, id.: — s. diligentia, Plin.: — s. pugna Cannensis, Prop.: — Notus s. arboribus satisque pecoribus, Virg.: — *With genit.*: Hannibal s. fidei, Sil. 1, 56: — *Neut.*: matrona studiosa sinistri, of evil, Ov. Tr. 1, 257. **C)** *According to Roman ideas of propitious omens (inasmuch as the augur, turning his face towards the south, had the east, i. e. the lucky quarter, to the left), lucky, favourable, of good omen, etc.*: sinistra nobis meliora videtur, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82: — fulmen s. auspiciū optimum: — s. volatus avium, Plin.: — s. cornix, Virg.: — s. tonitrus, Ov.: — *Sometimes, according to Greek ideas, it is said of unfavourable omens*: di, remove te omen s., Ov. H. 13, 49: — avibus s., id.: — proficisci pede s., with misfortune, App.]

**\*\*SINISTERITAS**, ātis, f. (sinister) *Untowardness, awkwardness* (opp. 'dexteritas'), Plin. E. 6, 17, 3; 9, 5, 2.

**SINISTRA**, æ, f. (sinister) (sc. manus) **\*\*I.** *The left hand*: sinistra impeditā pugnare non poterat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25, 3: — *used in theft*: natæ ad furta sinistrae, Ov.: — *Hence, of accomplices of thieves*: Porci et Socratio, duos s. Pisonis, Catull.: — *As carrying a shield*: s. mala, Quint. 6, 3, 69. **II. Meton.**: *The left side*: aspice a s., Cic. Phil. 6, 5: — cornix facit ratum a s.: — sub s., Cæs.: — *dextera* ac s., id.: — *rarely in the plur.*: vires additæ sinistris, Liv. 9, 27, 9.

**\*\*SINISTRORSUS** [sinistrorsum, Hor.; sinistroversus, Lact.]. *adv.* (contr. for sinistroversus, from sinister-vorto) *To the left, to the left side*: s. se flectere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27, 3.

**SINO**, sivi, situm. 3. (*subj. præ.*, sinit, Plaut.; Virg.: *perf. sit*, Varr.; Ter.: *also sinit*, Scaur.: *syncop. perf. sistis*, Att. ap. Cic.: *subj. siris*, Enn. ap. Cic.: *sirit*, Liv.: *siritis*, Plaut.: *sirint*, id.: *pluperf. sisset*, Liv.: *sissent*, Cic.; Liv.) *Prop.*: *To let down, to lay down, only in the part. situs and in the compound pōno (instead of pōsino); Hence*, I. Gen. A) 1) *To allow any thing to take place or to happen, to suffer, permit; usually with an objective clause, or followed by the subj., or absol.; rarely with ut or with acc.* a) *With an objective clause*: non sinimus, Transalpinas gentes serere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: — obsequium sinit, ferri amicum: — non sinimus vinum importari: — *Pass.*: hic non est situs accusare eum, Cic. Sest. 44, 95: — vinum sinitur fermentari, Col. [b] *With the subj.*: sine te exorem, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 163: — sine me expurgem, Ter.: — sine pascat aretque, Hor.: — sine vivat ineptus, id.: — sinitre revisam prœlia, Virg.] c) *Absol.*: non patiari, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: — nobis sinentibus, with our leave, Plin.: — uxor non sinit, Plaut. [d] *With ut*: sivi, ut expleret animum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: — sinitre exorator ut sim, id. **\*\*e)** *With acc.*: sinitre arma viris, Virg. Æ. 9, 620: — s. transitum, Plin.: — non sinat hoc Ajax, Ov.: — [*Sometimes the acc. is elliptical, so that an infinitive is to be supplied (e. g. to be, remain, do, go, etc.)*: sinerem illum, I would let him (do), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42: — istuc sino, I leave that alone, I am not going to meddle with it, Plaut.: — sine me, let me go my way, Ter.] **II. Esp.** A) *In familiar language.* 1) *Sine, let or may; e. g., sine veniat, let him come, or, he may come*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: — sine feriant fluctus, Virg.: — *also, sine! alone; i. e. may or let it be so! very well! let the matter rest there!* etc.: sic sine, Plaut. Truc. 5, 4. 2) *Sine modo, if only first*: sine modo adveniat, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 10. **\*\*B)** *Ne di sirint (sinant), ne Jupiter sirit, Heaven forbid it! for Heaven's sake not!* nec di sinant illud, Plin. E. 2, 2, 2: — ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, Liv.: — quod nec sinit Adrastea, Virg.: — ne di sirint, Plaut.

**SYNON**, ōnis, m. *Son of Æsimus, through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to admit the wooden horse*, Virg. Æ. 2, 79, 59.

**SYNŌPE**, ēs. (Σύνωπη) **I.** *A town of Paphlagonia on the Pontus Euxinus, birthplace of the Cynic Diogenes, and residence of Mithridates, now Sinub*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34. **II.** *A former name of the town Sinuessa*, Liv. 10, 21, 8.

**SYNŌPENSIS**, e. (Sinope) *Of or belonging to Sinope*: S. colonia, Dig.: — *Subst. plur.*: Sinopenses, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Sinope*, Liv. 40, 2, 6.

[**SYNŌPEUS**, a, um. (Sinope) *Of Sinope*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 67.

**SYNŌPĪCUS**, a, um. (Sinope) *Of Sinope*: S. minium, Cels.

**SYNŌPIS**, idis, f. (Sinope) (sc. terra) *A kind of earth or red ochre used in dyeing*, Plin. 35, 6, 13.

[**SYNŌAMEN**, inis, n. (sinuo) *I. q. sinuatio, Prudent; Sidon.*

[**SYNŌATLO**, ōnis, f. *A bending, curving*, Fulg.]

**SINŪESSA**, æ, f. *A colony of the Latini in Campania, near Minturnæ; more anciently called Sinope*, Cic. Att. 9, 15.

**SINŪESSĀNUS**, a, um. (Sinuessa) *Of or at Sinuessa*: S. deversoriolum, Cic. Fam. 12, 20: — S. aquæ, Plin.

**\*\*SINUM**, i, n. [sinus, m. Plaut.] *A large round drinking-vessel, esp. for wine*, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35.

**\*\*SINŪO**. 1. (sinus) *To bend in the shape of a bow, to curve*. **I. Prop.**: Euphrates sinuat orbes, Tac. A. 6, 37: — angues sinuati terga, Virg.: — s. arcum, Ov.: — anguis sinuatur in arcu, Ov. M. 3, 42: — cornua Lunæ sinuantur, id.: — *muri sinuati, formed as a bow*, Tac.: — Chaucorum gens in Chattos usque sinuatur, extends in a circular manner, or in a curve, id. **II. Meton.**: *To hollow out in the form of an arch*: fana rodendo sinuare, Cels. 7, 2 med.

[**SINŪŌÆ**, *adv.* *Full of curves; hence, intricately, obscurely*: sinuosius atque sollertius, Gell.]

**\*\*SINŪŌSUS**, a, um. (sinus) *Full of bendings, turnings, or windings, crooked, winding, bent, sinuous*.

**I. Prop.**: s. Meander flexibilis, Plin. 5, 29, 31: — s. arcus, Ov.: — s. vestis, id.: — s. flexus anguis, Ov.: — s. vela, Prop.

**II. Meton. of Style**: *Full of digressions; involved, intricate*: historia non s., Quint. 2, 4, 3: — s. quæstio, Gell.: — *Also, in sinuoso pectore, in the recesses of my heart, in my inmost heart*, Pers.

**1. SINUS**, ūs, m. *The fold of a garment*. **\*\*I. Gen.**: sinus facere ex toga, Liv. 21, 18 extr.: — *Said of a spider's web*, Plin. 11, 24, 28. § 82: *of a serpent*, Ov. M. 15, 689: *of a fishing-net*, Juv. 4, 41: *of a hunter's net*, Mart. 13, 100: *of a sail*, Prop. 3, 9, 30: — *also without velum*, Virg. Æ. 3, 455. — *A hair-dress*, Ov. A. 1, 14, 25. — *Of the bending of the bones*, Cels. **II. Esp.** A) *The bosom or full part of a garment which covers the breast; it may sometimes be rendered the lap*. \*1) *Prop.*: cedo mihi literas ex ipsius sinu, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57: — s. deducere ad ima crura, Suet.: — s. replere, id.: — ferre deos in s., Hor.: — s. laxus, Tibull.: — inserere manum meretrici in s., Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 2: — scortum recubans in s. consulis, Liv.: — tacto sinu concipere, i. e. utero, Ov.: — *Prov.*: sinu laxo alqd ferre, to neglect, Hor. S. 2, 3, 172. — *Also (as we say), a pocket, or a purse (which was worn in the folds of the bosom)*: pecunias abdere per sinus, Tac. H. 2, 92 extr.: — s. quo pretium condat, Ov.: — Cynthia ponderat sinus amatorum, Prop.: — M. Scaurus s. rapinarum, one that pockets, as it were, i. e. he that conceals, an accomplice, Plin.: — [Poet.: *A garment*: s. Syrius, Tibull.] 2) *Fig.* a) *The bosom, i. e. love, care, protection*: iste (Cicero) sit in s. et complexu meo, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3: — complexus ac s.: — recipere alqm sinu complexuque: — esse in s.: — negotium in s. alcjs delatum, entrusted to his care or protection: — res publica confugit in a. tuum, takes refuge in thy bosom, i. e. under thy protection, Plin. **\*\*b)** *The inmost part of any thing, the heart*: s. urbis, the interior or heart of a town, Sall. Cat. 52 extr.: — hostem excipere sinu, in the centre, Tac.: — s. intimus pacis, profound peace, Plin. c) *Relating to any thing secret*: gaudere in sinu, to rejoice in one's bosom, as we say, to laugh in one's sleeve, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 extr.: — cubicu-

lum ac s., *secrecy of the bed-chamber*, Tac. B) 1) A bay, gulf, creek, inlet: ex alto sinus inflectere ad urbem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12: — portus infusus in sinus oppidi, Cic. \*\*2) Meton.: The land adjacent to a bay or gulf, a land's end or point, Liv. 28, 5, 15. [Hence, Ital. seno, Fr. sein.]

[2. SINUS, ūs. m. In Anatomy: An irregular cavity or cavities, exhibiting an interior more capacious than the orifice, NL.]

SĪON or SĪUM, ū. n. (σίον) An aquatic plant, a water-parsnip, S. latifolium L., Fam. Umbelliferae, Plin. 28, 8, 56.

SĪPĀRIUM, ū. n. (σίπας) The smaller curtain in a theatre. I. Prop., Cic. Prov. Cons. 6 extr. II. Meton.: Comedy, Sen. Tranq. 11 med. III. A curtain spread over the seats of judges as a covering against the sun, Quint. 6, 1, 32.

SĪPHO (sīfo) ōnia. m. (σίφων) I. A pipe by which liquids are drawn from a cask, a siphon, Luc. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: — Hence, a small tube or reed through which they used to drink, Cels. 1, 8 extr. II. A kind of fire-engine, Plin. E. 10, 42, 2; Dig.

\*\*SĪPHUNCŪLUS [also without the aspirate, sip. Front.], i. m. dem. (siphon) A small water-pipe, Plin. E. 5, 6, 23.

SĪPONTĪNUS, a, um. (Sipontum) Of or belonging to Sipontum: S. siccitas, Cic. Agr. 2, 27.

SĪPONTUM, i. n. (Σίπων) A considerable town, with a harbour, in Apulia, now Maria di Siponto, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 1: the Greek form, Sipus, Sil. 8, 635.

SĪPTACHŪRA, æ. f. A kind of Indian tree, yielding amber, Plin. 37, 2, 11. § 39.

[SĪPUS, untis. See SĪPONTUM.]

[SĪPYLĒIUS or SĪPYLĒUS, a, um. (Sipylos) Of or belonging to Sipylos: S. genitrix, i. e. Niobe, Stat. S. 5, 1, 33.]

SĪPYLUS, i. m. (Σίπυλος) A mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, where Niobe is said to have been changed into stone, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2.

SĪQUIDEM for SI QUIDEM. See SI.

SĪRĒUM, i. n. (σίρων) I. q. sapa, Plin. 14, 9, 11.

[SĪRĒNUS, a, um. (συσπνός) Speaking confusedly, Front.]

SĪRCITŪLA, æ. f. A kind of grape, Col. 12, 45, 1.

SĪRĒULA, æ. f. A kind of grape, Plin. 14, 2, 4. § 34.

[SĪRĒDŌNES, um. f. I. q. Sirenes, Aus.]

\*\*SĪREMPS [sirempes, Plaut.] The like, the same, Cat. ap. Fest. pp. 150 and 264.

[SĪRĒN, ōnis. See SIRENES.]

[SĪRĒNĒUS, a, um. (Sirenes) Of the Sirens, Hieron.]

1. SĪRĒNES, um. f. (Σειρῆνες) The Sirens; according to fable, they had the form of virgins above the waist, and the rest of the body like birds; with their sweet singing they allured persons sailing along the south coast of Italy, and then destroyed them. I. Prop., Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Sirenium scopuli, three small rocky islands on the south western coast of Campania, between Surrentum and Capreae, called also Sirenium petrae, Gr. Σειρηνοῦσαι, Virg. Æ. 5, 864: — [Sing. Siren, Sil. 14, 473.]

[II. Meton. poet. (mostly in the sing.): nullam Sirena flagellis comparat, does not consider the finest song of a Siren equal to the cracking of his whip, Juv. 14, 19: — Siren Desidia, the seducer, Hor.: — Cato, Latina Siren, the Latin Siren (that teaches song) Poet. ap. Suet.]

2. SĪRĒNES, um. f. A kind of drones, Plin. 11, 16, 16.

SĪRĒNIUS, a, um. (Sirenes) Of or belonging to the Sirens: S. scopuli, i. e. Sirenium scopuli, Gell. 16, 8 extr.

SĪRĪĀCUS, a, um. (sirius) (σεριακός) Of or belonging to the dog-star: s. calor, Avien. Arat. 285.

SĪRĪĀSIS, is. f. (σειρασις) A disease of children, a kind of numbness produced by too great heat, Plin. 30, 15, 47.

SĪRĪUM, ū. n. A kind of plant called also artemisia and serpyllum majus, mugwort, App.

1187

SĪRĪUS, ū. m. (σελπιος) The greater dog-star (Canis Major), Virg. Æ. 3, 141: — Adj.: s. ardor, of Sirius, Virg. Æ. 10, 273.

[SĪRŌNA, æ. f. The name of a goddess among the Gauls, Inscr.]

SĪRPE, is. n. (σίλπιον) A plant, otherwise called silphium and laser, laserwort, Plant.

SĪRPEA, æ. See SĪRPEUS.

[SĪRPICULUS, etc. See SĪRPICULUS, etc.]

SĪRPĪCUS, a, um. (sirpe) Of laserwort, Sol.

SĪRUS, i. m. (σευρός) A cave for keeping corn in, a subterranean granary, Plin. 18, 30, 73. § 306.

SIS. I. Subj. of sum. II. Contr. for si vis; see VOLO.

SISĀPO, ōnia. f. A small town of Hispania Bætica, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48; Plin.

SISĀPŌNENSIS, e. (Sisapo) Of Sisapo, Plin. 3, 1, 3.

SISĀRA, æ. f. The name of the plant erice with the Eubæans, Plin. 11, 16, 15; Varr.

SISENNA, æ. m. I. L. Cornelius S., a Roman historian, born about A. U. C. 635. II. The name of a notorious slanderer at Rome, Hor. S. 1, 7, 8.

SĪSER, ēris. (plur. siseres. m. Plin.) n. (σίσαρον) A plant with an edible root, skirret (Sium Sisarum L.), Plin. 10, 5, 28.

[SĪSICHTHON, ōnia. m. (σειοχθων) The Earth-shaker, a surname of Neptune, Amm.]

[SĪSON AGRION, i. n. A plant, i. q. pencedanos and pinastellus, App.]

SĪSTO, stiti (conf. Gell. 2, 14), stitum. 3. v. a. and n. (στήναι) I. Act.: To place, put, set, cause to stand; bring or convey to a place. \*\*A) Gen.: s. cohortes, Tac. H. 3, 77: — s. aciem, Virg.: — s. suem ad aram, id.: —

s. victimam ante aras, Ov.: — s. cadum capite, on the head, Plaut. B) Esp. 1) In Law: s. alqm, to cause any one to appear in court, to bring before a court, and sistere se, or sisti, to appear. a) Prop.: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: — sistere vadimonium: — s. puellam, Liv.: — s. servum, Dig.: — promitteret sisti, Cic. Quint. 7 extr.: — si status non esset, Dig. b) Meton.: sistere se, to appear or make one's appearance before a person.

ut te sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25: — siste te in Græcia. \*\*2) To cause to stand still, to bring to a stand-still, to arrest, put a stop to, check the progress of, stop. a) Prop.: s. invehentem Samnitum, Liv. 10, 14, 18: — s. se ab cursu, id.: — s. sanguinem, Tac.: — s. ventum, Plin.: — s. equos, to pull up, Virg.: — s. aquam fluviis, id.: — s. flumina, Ov.: — s. pedem, id.: — s. gradum, Prop.: — s. alqm cuspidem, ense, hasta, Sil.: — s. ventrem, alvum, Mart. b) Fig.: s. fugam, Liv. 1, 12, 5: — s. populationem, Tac.: — s. opus, Ov.: — s. lacrimas, id.: — s. metum, id. \*\*3) Esp.: To make firm, i. e. to establish, fix, fasten. a) Prop.: s. mobiles dentes, Plin. 20, 3, 8: — s. ruinas, id. b) Fig.: sistet rem Romanam magno tumultu, Virg. Æ. 6, 658: — s. animum in tranquillo, Plaut. 4) To fix or determine any thing, appoint: status dies, Cic. Off. 1, 12: — status conductus dies, Cinc. ap. Gell. \*\*5) Of buildings, etc.; To raise, erect, construct, build, pile up: s. templum, Tac. H. 4, 53: — s. tropæa, id.: — s. imagines, id. II. Neut.: To place one's self, take one's stand, to stand. [A] Gen.: s. capite, to stand on one's head, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 8.] B) Esp. 1) To appear before a court, to appear to one's recognizance: P. Quinctium non stitisse, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: — si reus non stiterit, Dig. \*\*2) To stand still, to stop, stand, halt: jubet s. legionem, Tac. H. 3, 21: — solstitium, quod sol s. videbatur, Varr.: — amnes sistunt, Virg.: — incerti, ubi sistere detur, id. 3) To stand fast or firm, to exist: s. res publica, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96: — siste concordia, Liv.: — plebem non potuisse sisti, id.: — non sisti potest, one cannot keep one's ground, Plaut. [4] According to Manilius, i. q. exsistere, to show one's self as such or such, to be: judex sistit, Man. 4, 546.]

[SĪSTRĀTUS, a, um. (sistrum) Furnished with the Isirattle: s. turba, the priests of Isis, Mart.]

7 M 2

**SISTRUM**, i. n. (σειστρον) *A metal rattle used by the Egyptians in their worship of Isis, and at different religious feasts, Ov. M. 9, 693. — Hence, sarcastically, as an instrument of war of the voluptuous Cleopatra, Virg. Æ. 8, 696.*

[**SISURNA**, æ. f. (σισურνα) *A rough woollen coverlet, Amm.]*

**SİSYMBRIUM**, ii. n. (σιςυμβριον) *An odoriferous plant sacred to Venus, perhaps hedge-garlic (Alliaria, Fam. Cruciferae), Plin. 20, 22, 91.*

[**SİSYPHÆUS**, a. um. (Sisyphus) *Of or belonging to Sisyphus: S. vincla, i. e. connection with Sisyphus, Avien.]*

[**SİSYPHIDES**, æ. m. (Sisyphus) *A descendant of Sisyphus, i. e. Ulysses, Ov. A. A. 3, 313.]*

**SİSYPHIUS**, a. um. (Sisyphus) *Of or belonging to Sisyphus: Ulixes cretus sanguine S., Ov. M. 13, 32: — S. opes, i. e. of Creusa (daughter of Creon, king of Corinth), id.: — S. labores, Prop.: — S. portus, i. e. Corinth, Stat.: — S. Isthmus, of Corinth, Sil.: — S. cervix, Sen.*

**SİSYPHUS**, i. m. (Σίσυφος) *I. Son of Æolus and king of Corinth, notorious for his cunning and highway robbery; he was killed by Theseus, and punished in the infernal regions by being condemned to roll up a hill a stone which continually rolled back again, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 616: — prudentia Sisyphi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98. II. A dwarf of Antony, so called by the latter on account of his great cunning, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47, Schol.*

**SİSYRINCHION**, ii. n. (σιςυρρυχιον) *A kind of bulbous plant, Plin. 19, 5, 30.*

**SİTĀNĪUS**, a. um. (σιτάνιος for σιτ. sifed) *Of this year: a panis, bread made from summer-wheat, Plin. 22, 25, 68.*

[**SİTARCHIA**, æ. f. (σιταρχία) *I. Provisions for a journey, App. II. Meton.: The place in which such provisions were kept, Vulg.]*

**SİTELLA**, æ. f. dem. (situla) *A vessel into which, after it had been half filled with water, wooden ballots were thrown, a ballot-box, Liv. 25, 3, 16.*

[**SİTHON**, ðnis. (Sithonii) *Of or belonging to the Sithonii: S. triumph, Ov.]*

[**SİTHŌNIS**, idis. f. (Sithonii) *Of or belonging to the Sithonii, Thracian: S. unda, Ov.: — Subst.: A Thracian woman, id.]*

**SİTHŌNĪI**, ðrum. m. (Σιθόνιοι) *A Thracian people; hence, poet. gen., Thracians, Plin. 4, 11, 18; Hor.*

**SİTHŌNĪUS**, a. um. (Sithonii) *Of or belonging to the Sithonii: S. nives, Virg. E. 10, 66.*

**SİTĪCĪNES**, um. m. (situs-cano) *Musicians that played at funerals, Cat. ap. Gell.*

**SİTĪCŪLŌSUS**, a. um. (sitis) *I. Full of thirst, thirsty. [A] Prop.: s. quidam, Sid.] \*\*B) Meton. of things: Very dry or withered: s. et peraridum solum, Col. 3, 11 extr.: — s. Appulia, Hor. \*\*II. Act.: That produces thirst, Plin. 23, 6, 55.*

**SİTĪENS**, entis. *I. Part. of sitio. II. Adj.: Thirsting, thirsty. \*\*A) Prop. 1) Sitiendi datur aqua, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23: — s. Tantalus, Hor.: — s. viator, Ov. 2) Meton. of places, plants, etc.: Dried up, parched, arid: s. olea, Plin. 15, 3, 3: — s. luna, without light, new, id.: — s. Canicula, dry, burning, Ov.: — s. hortus, id.: — Absol. neut. plur.: sitientia Africæ, dry countries, places parched with heat, Plin. 25, 11, 88: — sitientia aut sicca, id. B) Fig.: Thirsting after, greedily longing, covetous: gravior s., Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: — s. aures: — avidus sitiensque, Ov.: — With genit.: s. virtutis, Cic. Pl. 5, 13: — s. pecuniæ, Gell.: — s. famæ, Sil.*

**SİTĪENTER**, adv. (sitio) *Thirstily; hence, eagerly, greedily: s. expetere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: — s. incumbere voluptatibus, Lact.*

**SİTĪO**, i. vi. or ii. 4. v. n. and a. (sitis) *I. Neut.: To suffer from thirst, to be thirsty, to thirst. A) Prop.: homines sitiunt, Suet. Aug. 42: — esurio et s., Plaut.: —*

*Prov.: sitire mediis in undis, to want amidst the greatest wealth, Ov. B) Meton. of things: To be parched up, to long for moisture, to be dried up: fontes sitiunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: — agri s.: — s. arbores, Plin.: — s. salgama, s. dry, Col.: — herba sitit aeris, Virg. II. Act.: To thirst after a thing. [A] Prop.: sitiam Tagum, Mart. 10, 96: — Pass.: aquæ sitiuntur, one is thirsting after water, Ov. F. 1, 216.] B) Fig.: To long passionately for any thing. s. sanguinem, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 20: — s. honores: — s. libertatem: — hasta s. cruoris, Stat.: — s. ultionem, Vell.*

**SİTIS**, is. [abl. site, Venant.] f. *Thirst. I. Prop. A) Fames sitisque, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: — s. explere: — s. restinguere, Virg.: — s. pellere, finire, Hor.: — s. urit, id.: — s. levare, Ov.: — s. sedare, Lucr. B) Meton. of places, plants, etc.: Dryness, aridity, drought: regio siti deserta, Virg. Æ. 4, 42: — Canis torret arva arenti siti, Tib.; Plin. 19, 2, 8. II. Fig.: Great desire, ardent longing, a thirst after any thing, greediness: s. libertatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: — s. cupiditatis: — s. audiendi, Quint.: — s. famesque argenti, Hor.: — s. cruoris, Ov. [Hence, Fr. soif.]*

**SİTISTUS**, a. um. (σιτιστός) *Well nourished, well fed or fattened, Plin. 29, 3, 11. § 45.*

**SİTĪTES**, æ. m. (σιτίτης) *A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 7, 25.*

[**SİTĪTOR**, ðris. m. *One who thirsts. I. Prop.: s. aquæ, Mart. II. Fig.: s. novitatis, App.: — s. sanguinis, M. Cap.]*

[**SİTŌNA**, æ. m. (σιτώνης) *One who purchases corn for the army; a purveyor, commissary, quarter-master, Dig.]*

[**SİTŌNIA**, æ. f. (σιτώνα) *The office of a sitona, Dig.]*

**SİTTĀCE**, ðs. f. *A parrot, Plin. 10, 42, 58.*

[**SİTŪLA**, æ. f. (sitŭlus, m. Cat.; Vitruv.) *A small vessel or bucket for holding water and other liquids; also for drawing water out of a well, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 39: — A vessel from which lots were drawn, a ballot-box, id. [Hence, Ital. secchia, Fr. seille.]*

**SİTUS**, a. um. (sino) *Placed anywhere, situate, met with or found at a certain place [positus]. I. Prop. A) Gen.: lingua s. in ore, Cic. N. D. 2, 59 extr.: — lituus (Romuli) quum s. esset: — nares sitæ, Plin.: — statum s., id.: — aqua sita siet, be left there, Cat.: — aurum situm in latebris, Plaut. — Rarely of persons: gens s. in convallibus, Plin. 7, 2, 2. § 28: — socii, amici, procul juxtaque siti, Sall.: — fratres, propinqui, longius siti, Tac. B) Esp. 1) Of places; Situate: locus s. in media insula, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: — Carthago s. est in sinu, Liv.: — s. urbs ex adverso Carthaginis, opposite Carthage, Plin.: — s. insulæ ante promontorium, id.: — s. regio contra Parthiæ tractum, id. 2) Lying buried, resting, interred [conditus]: dissipare reliquias s., Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 56: — hic est ille s.: — Æneas s. est, Liv.: — Hence the inscriptions on tomb-stones: hic situs est, hic siti auct, here lie, Tib.: — Facet: Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 20. \*\*3) (in Tacitus often for conditus) Built, erected: Philippopolis a Philippo s., Tac. A. 3, 38 extr.: — ara Druso s., id.: — vallum duabus legionibus s., id. II. Fig.: situm in promptu, present or at hand, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29 extr.: — lingus s. in melle, smooth, harmonious, Plaut. — Esp. situm esse in alquo, or in alga re, to rest or depend upon: assensio s. in nostra potestate, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 37: — quantum s. est in nobis, as far as depends upon us: — honestas s. in officio colendo et in negligendo turpitudine: — vis divina s. in natura: — vita beata s. in eo etc.: — voluptates s. in medio: — spes s. in fuga, Sall.: — laus s. in medio, Tac.*

**SİTUS**, ūs. m. (sino) *A being placed anywhere; hence, I. A manner of lying, i. e. situation, esp. of places. A) Prop. 1) Sing.: s. terræ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: — s. loci: — s. urbis: — s. naturalis, Liv.: — s. castrorum, Cæs.: — s. Africæ, Sall.: — s. membrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 61 extr.: — s. corporum, Plin.: — s. Aquilonis, towards the north, id.: — Poet.: s. pyramidum, the structure, Hor. 2) Plur.: s. opportunissimi urbibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: — s. locorum: — s. partium corporis: — s. castrorum, oppidorum, Cæs.: — revocare s. foliorum, to restore the order, Virg. \*\*B) Meton.*

(of the four cardinal points): *A region [regio]: s. terræ ad septentrionem*, Plin. 2, 108, 112: — *Pantheræ repleturæ illos situs*, id. \*\*II. *That which is collected or produced by lying, i. e. rust, mould, mustiness, filth.* A) *Prop.: squalere situ*, Quint. 10, 1, 30: — *situ dilabitur vestis*, Col.: — *corumpor situ*, Plaut.: — *loca senta situ*, Virg.: — *pallida mitra situ*, Prop.: — *Uncleanliness, filth (of the body): barba horrida situ*, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26. \*\*B) *Fig. (of the mind): A getting rusty, as it were, from inactivity, rust: civitas marcescit otio situque*, Liv. 33, 45 extr.: — *s. verborum*, Sen.: — *s. premit verba*, Hor.: — *senectus victa situ*, Virg.

**SIVE** (old orthog. *seive*, whence *seu*). *conj. (si-ve) Or if. I Occurring only once in a clause.* a) *With si preceding: si omnes atomi... sive alia etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: — *si arborum trunci, sive naves*, Cæs.: — *si ego volo seu nolo*, Plaut.: — *si scivissem, sive etc.*, id. b) *Without si preceding: hæc pars dialectica sive disputatrix*, Quint. 12, 2, 13: — *bis seu plures*, Virg.: — *nos cantamus sive quid urimur*, Hor. II. *Repeated: sive (seu)... sive (seu) (ap. Cic. usually sive... sive), be it... be it; let the case be that... or that, whether... or if: sive quid cogito, sive quid scribo*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1: — *servire sive regi sive optimatibus: sive... sive etiam: sive elicere sive premere*, Cæs.: — *sive deæ seu diræ volucres*, Virg.: — *seu quid... seu quid*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 61, 3: — *seu maneat, seu proficiantur*, id.: — *seu... sive*, Virg.: — *Repeated several times: sive ancilla sive servus sive uxor*, Plaut. Amph. 4, 5, 15 sq.: — *sive deus sive natura sive loci situs. Corresponding with si: sive immolaris, sive asperis; si Chaldæum, si haruspitem videris, si fulserit etc.*, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149. \*\*B) *In the poets and post-Aug. prose we sometimes find (instead of one sive) aut, vel, ne, or an: sive fatali recordia, an ratus*, Tac. A. 11, 16: — *fatone erepta, erravitne via, seu lassa*, Virg. C) *Sometimes when alone it stands for vel (thus, ap. Cic. a quis, a potius, a etiam): illud Platonis, seu quis dixit alius, or who else may have said so*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — *quid fœdus sive potius etc.: ut resistas, sive etiam occurras: delectandi sive conciliandi officium*, Quint.: — *miracula visa seu credita*, Tac.: — *prelium sive naufragium*, Just.

[SMĀRAGDĪNĒUS, a. um. (smaragdus) *Of an emerald*, M. Cap.]

**SMĀRAGDĪNUS** [smār., Prud.], a. um. (smaragdus) *Of or like an emerald: s. emplastrum (on account of its green colour)*, Cels.

**SMĀRAGDUS** (zmar.: smārāgdus, Mart.), i. c. (m., Plin.) (σμάργδος) *A kind of precious stone of a light green colour, and transparent; an emerald, and the like*, Plin. 37, 5, 16. — [Hence, Ital. *emeraldo*, Fr. *émeraude*.]

**SMĀRIS**, idis. f. (σμάρις) *A small sea-fish of an inferior quality*, Plin. 32, 9, 34.

**\*\*SMECTĪCUS**, a. um. (σμεκτικός) *Cleansing, abster-sive: s. vis*, Plin. 30, 4, 10.

**\*\*1. SMEGMA**, ātis. (dat. plur., smegmatis, Plin.) n. (σμήγμα) *An abster-sive medical preparation*, Plin. 22, 25, 74. — *A smoothing of the skin*, id. 24, 7, 28.

[2. **SMEGMA**, ātis. n. (σμήγμα) *An unctuous substance secreted in various parts of the body*, NL.]

[**SMERDĀLĒOS**, a. um. (σμερδαλέος) *Terrible*, Auct. Priap.]

[**SMĪLA**, æ. f. (σμίλη) *A knife*, Arn.]

**SMĪLAX**, ācia. f. (σμίλαξ) I. *Bind-weed, with-wind*, Plin. 16, 35, 63: — *Hence, Smilax personified: A maid changed into bind-weed*, Ov. M. 4, 283. II. *The yew tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 20. III. *A kind of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8.

[**SMĪLĪON**, īi. n. (σμίλιον) *A kind of unguent*, Marc. Emp.]

[1. **SMINTHEUS** (disyll.), ēi. m. (acc. Sminthea, Ov.) (Σμινθεύς) *A surname of Apollo: either from Smintha, a town in the Trojan territory, or from σμίνθος, the Cretan word for a mouse, and so Mouse-killer*, Ov. F. 6, 425.]

2. **SMINTHEUS**, a. um. (Smintheus) *Of or belonging to Smintheus: S. spolia, i. e. Astynome, daughter of Chryses, the priest of Apollo*, Sen.]

[**SMINTHŪS** (Smintheus), a. um. *Of or belonging to Smintheus: S. mures, killed by Apollo*, Arn.]

1. **SMYRNA**, æ. f. (σμίρνα) *Myrrh*, Lucr. 2, 504; Dig. 1. **SMYRNA** (also Zmyrna), æ. f. (Σμύρνη) *A well-known maritime town of Ionia, according to some the birthplace of Homer, still called Smyrna*, Cic. Fl. 29, 71.

**SMYRNÆUS** (Zmyrnæ), a. um. (Smyrna) *Of or belonging to Smyrna: S. conventus*, Plin. 5, 29, 31: — *Subst.: Smyrnæi, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Smyrna*, Cic. Arch. 8; Liv.

**SMYRNĪON**, īi. n. (σμίρνιον) *A kind of plant like myrrh, Alexanders* (Smyrnium olus atrum L.), Plin. 27, 13, 109.

**SMYRRHĪZA**, æ. f. (σμυρρήζα) *A plant, i. q. myrrha and myrrhis*, Plin. 24, 16, 97.

**SMYRUS**, i. m. (σμίρος) *A kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53 extr.

**SOBOLES**, **SOBOLESCO**. See **SUBOL**.

**SOBRĪE**, adv. (sobrius, II.) I. *Temperately, soberly: s. vivere*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106. [II. *Reasonably, prudently, [prudenter]: s. agere*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 29: — *s. curare, accurare alqd*, id.]

[**SOBRĪEFACIUS**, a. um. (sobrius-facio) *Made or become reasonable, sobered*, App.]

[**SOBRĪETAS**, ātis. f. (sobrius) *Sobriety. I. Prop.: Moderation in drinking*, Sen.: — *hence, Sobrietas personified, the enemy of Venus*, App. II. *Gen. A) Temperance, abstinence, moderation: s. vitæ*, Dig. B) *Fig.: Considerateness, sedateness: s. consiliorum*, Amm.]

**SOBRĪNUS**, i. m., and **SOBRĪNA**, æ. f. (contr. from sororinus) *A cousin-german by the mother's side. I. Masc.: Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54. II. Fem.: Tac. A. 12, 6 and 64; Plaut.*

[**SOBRĪO**, are. (sobrius) *To make sober*, Paul. Nol.]

**SOBRĪŪS**, a. um. [Comp., sobrior, Laber. ap. Char.] *Not intoxicated, sober. I. Prop.: s. faciunt*, Cic. Ac. 2, 17: — *male s., i. e. ebrius*, Tib.: — *Of things: s. convictus*, Tac. A. 13, 15: — *s. uva, that has no intoxicating effect*, Plin.: — *s. rura, where no wine is grown*, Stat.: — *s. nox, in which no wine is drunk*, Prop.: — *s. lymphā mixta mero*, Tib.: — *non s. verba, of a drunken person*, Mart. II. *Gen.: Moderate, temperate, abstinent, frugal. A) Prop.: homines frugi ac s.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 27: — *s. caret invidenda aula*, Hor. B) *Fig.: Mentally sober, i. e. in the possession of one's senses, rational, prudent, sensible [mentis compos, sanus]: s. oratores*, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 140: — *vigilantes, s. homines: Of things: s. opera*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 2: — *ingenium siccum ac s.*, Sen.

**\*\*SOCCĀTUS**, a. um. (soccus) *Furnished with or wearing socci*, Sen. Ben. 2, 12 extr.

[**SOCCĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (soccus-fero) *Wearing socci: s. Menander*, Sid.]

**\*\*SOCCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (soccus) *A little soccus*, Plin. 9, 35, 56; Sen. — *A sock or shoe worn by actors on the stage* (see **Soccus**, II.), Plin. E. 9, 7, 3; Quint. 10, 2, 22: — [Hence, Ital. *soccòlo*.]

**SOCCUS**, i. m. I. *A kind of low and light shoe worn by the Greeks*, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: — *also worn by the Romans, but only by effeminate persons*, Plin. 37, 2, 6. II. *The soccus was worn especially by comedians (the cothurnus by tragic actors); hence, meton. for comedy (as cothurnus for tragedy)*, Plin. 7, 30, 31; Hor.

**SŌCER** (socerus, Plaut.), eri. m. (ἐκρός) *A father-in-law*, Cic. Off. 1, 35 extr.: — *Plur.: Soceri, parents-in-law*, Virg. Æ. 2, 457. — *Meton. i. q. consocer: The father-in-law of a son*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: — *s. magnus, a husband's or wife's grandfather*, Dig.: — *The latter is also called socer*, Dig. [**SOCERA**, æ. See **SOCRUS**.]

**\*\*SŌCĪABĪLIS**, e. (socio) *That can be joined or united easily: s. consortio inter duos reges*, Liv. 40, 8, 12: — *abies s. glutino*, Plin.: — *natura facit nos s.*, Sen.

**SŌCĪĀLIS**, e. (socius) *Of or belonging to society.*

**\*I. Gen.** *Social*: homo s. animal, Sen. Ben. 7, 1 extr.: — s. amicitia, App. **II. Esp.** A) *Of or belonging to an ally, social*: s. lex judiciumque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6: — s. foedus, with the allies, Liv.: — s. exercitus, of the allies, id.: — s. bellum, the Social war, id.: — s. turmæ, Tac.: — Socialia, um. *Matters relating to the allies*, Tac. [B] *Matrimonial, conjugal, i. q. conjugal* (chiefly thus used by Ovid): s. amor, Ov. M. 7, 800: — s. torus, id.: — s. fœdera, id.: — s. carmina, i. e. epithalamium, id.

**\*\*SŌCĪĀLĪTAS**, ātia. f. (socialis) *Sociality, socialbleness*, Plin. Paneg. 49, 4.

[**SŌCĪĀLĪTER** adv. *Socially, in a social manner*: s. cedere, i. e. like a good comrade, good-naturedly, Hor. A. P. 258.]

[**SŌCĪĀRĪO**, ōnis. f. *A joining, uniting*, M. Cap.]

[**SŌCĪENNUS**, i. m. (socius) *A companion, comrade*, Plant.]

**SŌCĪĒTAS**, ātia. f. (socius) *Any mutual connection, association, communion, conjunction, society, fellowship, alliance*, [conjunctio, consociatio]. **I. Gen.**: s. conjunctioque hominum, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 28: — natus ad congregationem, ad s. communitatemque generis humani: — s. et communicatio utilitatum: — nulla s. cum tyrannis: — s. consiliorum: — s. juris: — s. humanitatis: — s. gravitatis cum humanitate: — s. omnium facinorum: — s. beate et honeste vivendi: — s. nominum, Plin. **II. Esp.** A) *A commercial association, partnership*. 1) *Prop.* facere s. alcijs rei cum alqo, Cic. Quint. 3: — s. gerere magna fide: — s. contrahere, coire, Dig. 2) *Meton.* *A society or association of farmers-general*: nulla s. vectigalium, Cic. Sest. 14: — auctor maximarum s.: — s. provinciarum, Cæs. 2) *A political alliance*: facere s. cum Ptolemæo, Cæs. B. C. 3, 107 extr.: — adjungere alqm sibi societate et fœdere, id.: — amicitia et s., Sall.: — induere s. alcijs, to enter into an alliance or connection with anybody, Tac.

**SŌCĪO**, i. (socius) *To associate, unite, join; to hold any thing in common, to share with anybody, to make common cause with anybody, etc.*: s. regnum cum alqo, Cic. Rep. 2, 7 extr.: — homines jure sociati: — sociatus communione utilitatis: — s. periculum vitæ cum alqo, to expose one's life for anybody: — sociari facinoribus, to become the accomplice of crimes, Liv.: — verba socianda chordis, to be accompanied with the lute, etc., Hor.: — s. carmina nervis, Ov.: — s. cubilia cum alqo, id.: — s. se alui vincolo jugali, Virg.: — s. juvenco aratro, Stat.: — s. gaudia vitæ, Tibull.

[**SŌCĪOFRAUDUS**, i. m. (socius-fraudo) *One who deceives or defrauds his partners or comrades*, Plaut.]

**SŌCĪUS**, i. m., and **SŌCĪA**, æ. f. adj. **SOCIUS**, a. um. *An associate, companion, comrade, partner; also, a female associate, partner, etc.; as adj., joint, common, united, associated*. **I. Gen.** A) *Masc.*: particeps et s. belli, Cic. Att. 6, 10, 5: — s. regni: — s. fortunarum: — s. comesque actionum, sententiarum: — s. et consors: — s. ad malam rem, Plaut.: — s. alui, id.: — s. generis, a relation, Ov.: — s. sanguinis, fori, id. B) *Fem.*: eloquentia s. otii, Cic. Brut. 12: — virtus s. vitæ: — s. nox: — ulmus cum s. vite, Ov.: — s. generis torique, id. C) *Adj.*: s. amœnitas, Plin. 12, 1, 5: — s. cum Jove nomen, Ov.: — s. regnum, sepulcrum, id.: — s. classis, spes, id.: — s. ignes, anni, id. **II. Esp.** A) *In commercial language*: *A partner*: decumani s. istius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20: — thus, socii, a company of farmers of the public revenue, Cic. Fam. 13, 9 extr.: — Hence, *In Law*: pro socio (agere, damnari, etc.), an action brought on account of defrauding a partner, Cic. Flacc. 18, 43. B) *An ally, confederate*, Liv. 29, 17, 2: — socii et Latini, or socii et nomen Latinum, nations in alliance with Rome, who lived without or beyond the borders of Latium, the Italian nations, Italian allies or confederates, Cic. Læl. 3 extr.: — also, socii ac nominis Latini, Liv. 29, 27, 2: — or hominis nominis Latini et socii Italici, Sall. Jug. 40, 2: — also, Latium et socii, id.: — on the contrary, socii Latini nominis, the Latin allies, the Latini, Liv. 40, 36, 3: — socii ab nomine Latino, id.: — socii navales; see **NAVALIS**. — **\*\*Adj.**: *Allied, con-*

*federate*: s. civitates, Liv. 41, 6 extr.: — s. urbs, id.: — s. civitates nobis, Tac.: — s. agmina, Virg.: — s. manus, of the allies or confederates (in the bellum sociale), Ov.

**\*\*SŌCORDĪA** (secordia) [sŏc., Prud.], æ. f. (socors) *Dulness of mind*. **I. Imbecility, stupidity, Tac. A. 4, 32; Suet. **II. Carelessness, listlessness, inactivity: s. atque desidia, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35: — s. atque ignavia, Sall.: — s. ... industria, Tac.****

**\*\*SŌCORDĪTER** adv. (socors) *Carelessly, negligently, inactively*: s. agere, Liv. 1, 22, 5; Tac.: — socordius ire, Sall.

**SŌCORS** [sŏcors, Prud.], ordis (sē-cors) *Mentally dull or blunt, not acute or shrewd*. **I. Of limited mental capacity, weak in mind, stupid: s. negligensque, Cic. Brut. 68: — s. homines: — stolidi ac s., Liv.: — s. ingenium, Tac.: — socordissimi Scythæ, App. **\*\*II. Careless, negligent, inactive: s. futuri, Tac. H. 3, 31: — languidus et s., Sall.: — s. victoria, id.: — s. rerum, Ter.****

**SŌCRĀTES**, is. m. (Σωκράτης) **I. A well known Greek philosopher**: S. parens philosophiæ, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: — *Appellat.* **Plur.**: Socratæ et Antisthenæ et Platones, Gell. **II. A Greek painter**, Plin. 35, 11, 40. § 137. **III. A Greek statuary**, Plin. 36, 5, 4. § 32.

**SŌCRĀTĪCUS**, a. um. (Socrates) (Σωκρατικός) *Of or belonging to Socrates*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 4: — S. sinus, devoted to philosophy, Pers.: — S. cinædi, alluding to Alcibiades, the favourite of Socrates, Juv.

[**SOCRĀLIS**, e. (socrus) *Of a mother-in-law*, Sid.]

**SOCRUS**, ūs. f. [socera, æ. Inscr.] (ἡκρός) *A mother-in-law*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 9: — s. magna, a husband's or wife's grandmother, s. major, i. e. proavia uxoris, Dig.

[**SŌDA**, æ. f. **I. Salt liquor, brine**. **II. A kind of plant**, i. q. salicornia, NL.]

[**SŌDĀLĪCĪĀRĪUS**, ūi. m. and **SŌDĀLĪCĪĀRĪA**, æ. f. *A comrade, intimate friend*, Inscr.]

**SODĀLĪCĪUM** (sodalitium), ūi. n. (sodalicius) *Intimate friendship, companionship, brotherhood*. [**I. Prop.**: s. fraternum, Catull. 100, 4.] **II. Meton.** [A] *Any comradeship, partnership*, Inscr. **\*\*B) A party, association, society, Auct. Her. 4, 51. C) *(in a bad sense) An unlawful or secret association*: lex de sodaliciis, Cic. Pl. 15: — M. Scaurus sinus Marianis s., Plin.: — Adj.: collegia s., Dig.]**

[**SŌDĀLĪCĪUS** or -ūus, a. um. (sodalis) *Of or relating to partnership, etc. or to a comrade, etc.*: jus s., Ov. T. 4, 10, 46; Just.; Amm.]

**SŌDĀLIS**, is. (abl. sodali, sodale, Plin.) c. *An intimate friend, comrade, partner, associate, boon companion, crony*. **I. Gen.**: epulari cum s., Cic. de Sen. 13, 45: — popularis et s.: — sodalis istius (Verris): — æqualis et s., Liv.: — amicus et s., Plin.: — frater aut s., Ter.: — [adjectively used by poets: s. turba, Ov.: of things: s. Hebrus, Hor.: — s. cratera, id.] **II. Esp.** A) *A member of a college*: s. Augustales, Titii, Silvani, et Larum, a college of priests, Cic. Cæl. 11, 26. B) *(in a bad sense) An accomplice*, Cic. Pl. 19; Plaut.

**SŌDĀLĪTAS**, ātia. f. *Companionship, fellowship, brotherhood*. **I. Prop.**: s. familiaritasque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37: — intima s., Tac.: — orator de s., Plaut.: — **Plur.** ap. Gell. **II. Meton.** A) *Any kind of connection, fellowship, association, partnership*, Cic. Cæl. 11, 26. B) *A meeting, society, club, a feasting or banqueting-club*, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45. C) *A secret or unlawful association or society*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; id. Pl. 15, 37.

**SŌDĀLĪTĪUM**, etc. See **SODALICIUM**, etc.

**SŌDES** (contr. from si audes for audies). *A term of entreaty, e. g. pray do, if you please will you?* a) *Imperat.*: jube s., Cic. Att. 7, 3 extr.: — vescere s., Hor.: — [β] *In other connections*: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter.: — o sodes, Sid.]

**SÖDÖMA**, örüm. n. (Σόδομα, the Hebrew סֹדֹם, the city of Sodom in Palestine, Tert.: — also Sodoma, æ. f. Sulp.: — also Sodomum, n. Sol.: — also Sodomi, örüm. m. Tert.

**SÖDÖMITÆ**, ärüm. m. (Sodoma) (Σοδομίται) The inhabitants of Sodom, Sodomites, Prud.: — Adj. sing.: Sodomita libido, Prud.

**SÖDÖMITÛCUS**, a. um. (Sodoma) Of or belonging to Sodom: S. peccatum, Hieron.

**SÖL**, sölis (ἥλιος) The sun. I. Prop., Cic. Rep. 6, 17: prov.: nondum omnium dierum s. occidit, Liv.: — sole ipso est clarius, clearer than the sun at noonday, Arn.: — Sol also nom. prop., the god of the sun, i. e. Apollo, the Phœbus of the Greeks, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: — [dies solis, Sunday, Inscr.] — Solis gemma, a precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 67. II. Meton. A) The light of the sun, sunshine, the warmth or heat of the sun: ambulare in sole, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60: — procedere in solem et pulverem, into the sun and dust, i. e. into battle or the public games, etc.: — cedat umbra soli, let the study of the law or jurisprudence give way to military service: — patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor.: — \*\*Plur.: vitare soles, Quint. 11, 3, 27: — numerare s., sunshine, Ov. [B] Poet. for a day: s. niger, Hor. S. 1, 9, 72: — Plur.: tres soles, Virg. C) A year: bini soles, Nemes.: — \*D) As an epithet of a celebrated man, A luminary: P. Africanus, s. alter, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: — Brutus s. Asie, Hor.: — [Hence, Ital. sole.]

[SÖLÄMEN, inis. n. (solor) A comfort, solace, consolation, relief, Virg. Æ. 3, 661.]  
[SÖLÄMENTUM, i. n. (solor) Comfort, solace, P. Nol.]  
[SÖLÄNINE, es. f. (solanum) An organic alkali discovered in the berry of various species of solanum, NL.]  
**SÖLÄNUM**, i. n. A plant, i. q. strychnos, nightshade, Fam. Solanæ, Plin. 27, 13, 108; Cels.

\*\*SÖLÄNUS, i. m. (sc. ventus) An East wind, Vitr. 1, 6 med.

\*\*SÖLÄRIS, e. (sol) Of or belonging to the sun, solar: s. circulus, Plin. 2, 23, 21: — s. pars piceæ, opposite the sun, id.: — s. herba, a plant, otherwise called heliotropium, Cels.: — s. lumen, Ov.

1. SÖLÄRÛM, ii. n. (sol) I. (sc. horologium) \*\*A) Prop.: A sun-dial, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52. B) Meton. 1) Ad solarium, a place in the forum where there was a sun-dial, Cic. Quint. 18, 59. 2) A clock, time-piece, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 87.

\*\*II. The part of a house that has a southern aspect, and is exposed to the sun; a balcony, terrace, etc., Suet. Ner. 16.

[2. SÖLÄRUM, ii. n. (sc. vectigal) Ground rent, Dig.]

[SÖLÄTÛLUM, i. n. dem. (solatium) A little comfort or consolation, Catull.]

[SÖLÄTÖR, äri. To comfort, console, ML. — [Hence, Ital. sollazzer, Fr. soulager.]

**SÖLÄTÛM**, ii. n. (solor) Consolation, solace, comfort, relief. I. Prop.: solatia servitutis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60: — s. dolorum: — perfugium ac s.: — frui, uti solatio: — s. reportare ossibus filii, i. e. piaculum: — esse solatio, Cæs.: — afficere alqm solatiis, i. e. to solace, Tac.: — præbere solatia, Ov.: — aves s. ruris, solace of the fields (inasmuch as by their song they cheer the labourer in his work), id.: — (Muse) frigida s., id. [II. In Law: A compensation for damage done, a deadend, etc., Dig.]

[SÖLÄTOR, öris. m. A comforter: s. mitis lugentium, Stat.: — ipse ego s., Tibull.]

\*\*SÖLÄTUS, i. m. (sol) Sun-burnt, sun-struck, Plin. 29, 6, 38; Fest. pp. 243 and 141.

\*\*SÖLDÛRÛI, örüm. m. A kind of vassals or retainers in Gaul, who devoted themselves to the service of some great man, fought for him, and defended his person, for pay, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22.

[SÖLUS, a. um. See SOLIDUS.]

**SÖLÄ**, æ. f. (solum) \*\*I. A sole, serving as a shoe, tied to the foot with leathern thongs, a sandal, Gell. 13, 21, 5. — Worn by men only at home; out of doors it was considered

a mark of effeminacy, Hor. S. 1, 3, 128: conf. Plin. 34, 16, 14. — On reclining at table the shoes (soleæ) were put off: deme soleas, bibam, Plaut.: — cedo s. mihi: auferte mensam, after the end of a meal, Plaut.: — deponere s., Mart.: — poscere s., Hor. II. Meton. \*A) A kind of fetter for the foot, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149. \*\*B) A covering of the foot of animals (put on like a shoe), Plin. 33, 11, 49; Suet. \*\*C) An oil-press, Col. 12, 50. D) A kind of flat fish (Pleuronectes solea L.), Plin. 9, 15, 16. — Ambigue, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59. [E] A threshold, Fest. 141 and 242. F) The sole of the foot (of animals), Veg. 5, 20, 31.]

[SÖLÄRIS, e. (solea) Like a sandal or sole, Spart.]

[SÖLÄRÛS, ii. m. (solea) A maker of slippers or sandals, Plaut.]

**SÖLÄTUS**, a. um. (solea) Wearing slippers or sandals (soleæ), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53.

**SOLEMNIS** (solennis). See SOLLENNIS.

**SÖLËO**, itus. 2. [præs. solinunt, ap. Fest.: perf. söläi, Cat. and Enn. ap. Varr.: soluerat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc.]

I. To be used, accustomed, or wont. a) With inf.: solet mentiri, Cic. R. Com. 16: — solitum esse accidere: — rex solitus est potitare, Plaut.: — With inf. pass.: solent dici, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: — domus solita est frequentari: — solet fieri. b) Absol.: artior, quam solebat, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 10: — ut solet: — sic soleo, Ter.: — solens sum, according to my custom, Plaut.: — lubens et s., id.: — s. facere, id. [II. To cohabit, Plaut.] — [Hence, Ital. solere.]

**SOLERS**, etc. See SOLLENS, etc.]

[SÖLEUS, i. m. The femoral muscle of the leg, NL.]

**SÖLI** (Solæ, Plin.), örüm. m. (Σόλοι) I. A town of Cilicia, afterwards called Pompeiopolis, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41. II. A town of Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31, 35.

**SÖLÛR**, äris. n. (solum) A carpet, Varr. ap. Non.

[SÖLÛRUS, a. um. (solus-cano) That sings alone, M. Cap.]

[SÖLÛTÛO, önis. f. (sol) A sunning (ἡλιωσις), LL.]

[SÖLÛLUS, i. m. The sun, ML. — Hence, Ital. solicchio, Fr. soleil.]

[SÖLDÄMEN, inis. n. (solido) I. q. solidamentum, Venant.]

[SÖLDÄMENTUM, i. n. (solido) That by which any thing is made firm or solid, Lact.]

\*\*SÖLDÄTÛO, önis. f. A making firm or solid, Vitr. 5, 3; 7, 1.

[SÖLDÄTRIX, icis. f. (solido) She that makes solid, Arn.]

\*\*SÖLÛDE. adv. I. Solidly, firmly: cista s. contexta, Col. 12, 56, 2: — s. natus, i. e. without flaw, Petr. — Comp., ap. Gell. 19, 5, 5. [II. Surely, truly, for certain: s. scio, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 8; Ter.]

\*\*SÖLÛDESCO, ëre. (solidus) To become firm or solid, Plin. 11, 37, 87; Vitr.

\*\*SÖLÛDÛPES, pëdis. (solidus) That has not cloven feet, whole-hoofed, Plin. 10, 65, 84.

**SÖLÛDTAS**, ätis. (solidus) Density, solidity.

I. Prop.: Cic. Fin. 1, 6. II. Meton. A) Thickness, Pall. \*\*B) Firmness, Vitr. 2, 6, 8. — Plur.: soliditates, firm or solid masses, Vitr. 7, 3. [C] In Law: A whole: s. possessiones, Cod. Just.]

**SÖLÛDO**. 1. (solidus) To make solid, dense, fast, firm, or whole; to secure, strengthen. \*\*I. Prop. (usually in the pass.): solidarentur sedificia, Tac. A. 15, 43: — s. ossa fracta, Plin.: — s. nervi incisi, abscissi, id.: — s. fistulas stanno, id.: — solidanda area, Virg. [II. Fig.: s. alqd constitutione, Cod. Th.]

**SÖLÛDUS** [solidus, Hor.], a. um. (solum) Dense, solid, massive, compact, fast, firm, etc. I. Prop. A) S. corpora, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: — s. terra: — s. columna aurea: — s. paries: — crateres auro s., of massive gold, Virg.: — s. tellus, quæ lacus ante fuit, Ov. — Comp., s. casus, Col. 7, 8, 4. — Sup., s. tellus, Ov. — Neut. absol.: solida, solid bodies, Cic.



N. D. 2, 18: — nihil tangi potest, quod careat solido, *has no solid mass*: — inane abscindere soldo, *the false from the true*, Hor.: — offendere dentem solido, *to hit upon something hard*, id.: — ad s., *down to the bottom*, Ov.: — solido procedere, *on firm ground*, Liv.: — fundamenta subdere per solidum, *on firm ground or foundation*. B) *Meton.* 1) *Complete, whole* [integer, totus]: s. usura, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: — s. stipendium, Liv.: — s. cervi taurique, Plin.: — s. anni, Varr. ap. Non.: — s. viscera, Virg. — *Neut. absol.*: solidum, *the whole sum*: solvere s., Cic. R. Post. 17, 46. [2] *Esp.*: solidus, i. m. (sc. numus) *Under the Emperors, a gold coin, value about 17s. 8d. of our money; in later times reduced one half*, Dig.

II. *Fig.*: Firm, solid, lasting; solid, real, true: s. gloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: — s. judicia: — s. effigies: — s. suavitas: — s. veraque laus: — s. nulla utilitas: — s. fides, Tac.: — s. libertas, Liv.: — s. eloquentia, Quint.: — s. mens, firm, unrelenting, inflexible, Hor.: — s. salus, Plaut.: — s. beneficium, Ter.: — s. gratia, Ov. — *Neut. absol.*: tenere solidum, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: — locare in solido, *in safety*, Virg.: — esse in s., Sen. — *Hence, Ital. solido.*

[SOLIFER, ēra, ērum. (sol-fero) *That brings the sun; plaga, the east, Sen.*]

\*\*SOLIFERREUM, i. See SOLLIFERREUM.

[SOLLIFUNDUM, ii. n. (solum-fundus) *Perhaps, a landed estate, Front.*]

[SOLLIGENA, æ. c. (sol-gigno) *Begotten by the god of the sun, V. FL.*]

[SOLLILOQUIUM, ii. n. (solus-loquor) *A speaking with one's self, a soliloquy, August.*]

SOLLINUS, i. m. C. Julius S., a Roman writer of the third century, author of a work entitled *Polyhistor*, containing an abstract of Pliny's *Naturalis Historia*.

SOLLIPUGA (solpuga, Luc.: solpugna, Fest.: solifuga, Sol.) æ. f. *A kind of venomous ant, Plin. 29, 4, 29.*

SOLLISTIMUM [sollist. ap. Fest. p. 298] TRIPUDIUM. *In the auspices, i. e. when the sacred fowls ate so greedily that the food fell out of their mouths on the ground*, Cic. Div. 1, 15 extr.

[1. SOLLITANÆUS, a, um. (solitus from soleo) *Usual, M. Emp.*]

[2. SOLLITANÆUS, a, um. (solus) *Separate, apart, I. L.*]

SOLLITANUS, a, um. (sol) *The name of an African species of snail, perhaps so called after the Promontorium Solis (Plin. 5, 1, 1. § 9), Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4; Plin. 9, 56, 52.*

SOLLITARIUS, a, um. (solus) *Solitary, lonely, single, alone, separate*: s. natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 11: — nihil s.: — s. virtus: — s. homo, *that lives alone*: — s. aliquod: — s. vita, Varr.: — s. cœna, Plin.

[SOLLITAS, ætis. f. (solus) i. q. solitudo, App.]

[SOLLITATIM. adv. (solitas) *Solitarily, Front.*]

SOLLITAUILLIA. See SUOVETAURILLIA.

[SOLLITO, avi. 1. (soleo) *To be in the habit, to be wont, Gell.*]

SOLLITUDO, inis. f. (solus) *A lonely state or condition (of a person or a place); loneliness, solitariness, solitude, a desert, a lonely or solitary place.* I.

Gen.: loqui secum in s., Cic. de Sen. 1: — tollere ex hominum frequentia et collocare in s.: — s. in agris: — s. in foro: — s. et recessus: — s. desertissima: — abdere se in s., Cæs. — *Plur.*: Cic. Rep. 6, 19. II. *Esp.*: *A being left alone or deserted by one's friends, relations, etc.; bereavement, orphanhood (ἐρημία)*: s. liberorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58 extr.: — viduitas ac s.: — s. et calamitas: — s. atque inopia: — s. magistratum, Liv.: — s. liberorum ac parentum, Quint.

\*\*SOLLITUS, a, um. adj. (soleo) *Usual, customary, accustomed*: s. insolitaque alimenta, Tac. H. 4, 60: — s. honores, id.: — s. Liburnicæ armamenta, id.: — s. virtus, Virg.: — s. locus, Ov.: — s. mos, id.: — s. torus, Tibull.: — s. chori, Prop. — *Neut.*: s. quicquam liberæ civitatis, *any thing usual in a free state, i. e. a practice, habit, etc.*, Liv. 3, 38, 8: — plus solito, id.: — magis solito, id.: — supra

solitum, *usual*, Sen.: — præter solitum, Hor.: — ex solito, as usual, Vell.: — necesse aliaque s., Tac.: — præter solita magistratibus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non.

SOLLIUM, ii. n. *A seat.* I. *Prop.* A) *A seat, esp. a throne*: sedens in s., Cic. Fin. 2, 21 extr.: — s. divinum: — s. aureum, Virg.: — s. Jovis, Hor.: — s. regale (Jovis), Ov. B) *Meton.*: *Dominion, kingdom*: potitur s. sceptroque, Ov. H. 14, 113: — majestas soliorum, Lucr. \*\*II. *A tub, esp. for bathing*, Liv. 44, 6, 1; Plin. — *Also for other uses*, Plin. 19, 2, 8. \*\*III. *A stone coffin*, Suet. Ner. 50; Curt. — [Hence, Ital. soglio.]

SOLLIVAGUS, a, um. (solus-vagor) *That wanders about alone (esp. of an animal that lives by itself).* I. *Prop.*: bestiae partim s., partim congregata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: — genus (hominum) nec singulare nec s. II. *Meton.*: *Solitary, single, alone*: s. cognitio, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: — cœlum s. et volubile: — s. virginitas, *standing alone, without its equal*, M. Cap.

SOLLENNIS (sollemnis, solennis, solemnus), e. (sollus (i. e. totus) annus) *Prop.*: *Annual, yearly; hence, relating to appointed feasts or solemnities.* I. *Prop.*: s. et statum sacrificium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: — s. sacra: — dies festi atque s.: — bellum statum ac prope solenne in singulos annos, etc., Liv. II. *Meton.* A) *Religious, festive, festival, solemn*: s. religiones, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: — s. iter ad flaminem: — s. epulæ: — s. ludi: — s. cœtus ludorum: — s. precatio comitiorum: — officium sanctum atque s.: — s. fax, Ov. — *Neut. subst.*: *A religious or solemn custom, a festivity, solemnity, a feast, festival, offering, games, etc.*: publicum s., Liv. 38, 57, 6: — s. clavi figendi, id.: — instituere s. Soli Fidei, id.: — s. funeria, Tac.: — s. nuptiarum, Suet. — *Plur.*: solennia sacra, Liv. 9, 29, 9: — s. Quinquatrum, Suet.: — s. triumphi, id.: — s. nuptiarum, Tac.: — mittere s. tumulo, Virg. Hence, B) *Usual, customary, habitual (consuetus, solitus)*: s. erat, Suet. Aug. 44: — s. opus (venatio), Hor.: — dulce et s., id.: — s. imperium, Virg.: — s. arma, Stat.: — s. numerus, Dig. — *Neut. subst.*: *servare illud s., any thing usual, a custom, practice, habit, fashion*, Cic. Att. 7, 6: — nuptæ habent s., Plin. — *Plur.*: inter cetera s., Liv. 2, 14: — proin repeterent s., *the usual mode of living*, Tac.: — s. juris, Dig. — *Adv.*: insanire s., *in the usual or every-day fashion*, Hor. E. 1, 1, 101.

[SOLLENNITAS (sollemnitis, solennitis, solennitas), ætis. f. (sollenis) I. *A festival, festivity*: varisæ s., Gell.: — s. pristina (ludorum Isthmicorum), Sol. II. *A usage, formality*, Dig.]

\*\*SOLLENNITER (sollemn. solennit. and solennit.) *adv.* I. *In a religious or formal manner, solemnly, festively [rite]*: instituere s. convivium, Justin.: — peragere s. sacra, Liv. II. *In a usual or customary manner*: s. aqua circumspergi, Plin. 8, 1, 1: — s. jurare, Dig.

SOLLERS (sölors), tis. [abl., sollerte, Ov.] (sollus (i. e. totus) ars) *Expert, skilful, clever, inventive, ingenious, dexterous, adroit.* I. *Of persons*: s. in officio et sermone, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: — pictor s. in arte, Plin.: — dare alqm sollertem, *to make anybody fit*, Ter. — *Comp.*, sollertior atque ingeniosior, Cic. R. Com. 11, 31. — *Sup.*, s. hostis, Suet. Cæs. 35: — s. omnium (Sulla), Sall. — *Poet. with inf.*: s. ponere, Hor. — *With genit.*: s. cunctandi, Sil. II. *Meton. of things*: *Ingenious*: s. natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: — s. subtilisque descriptio: — Piso habuit acuminis genus versutum et s.: — s. animus, Liv.: — s. cor, Catull.: — s. custodia, Virg. — *Comp.*, nihil sollertius, Cic. de Sen. 15 extr. — *Sup.*, sollertissimus fundus, *creative (as it were), fertile*, Cat.

SOLLERTER (solerter) *adv.* (sollers) *Skilfully, dexterously*: s. consequi, Cic. Leg. 1, 8 extr. — *Comp.*, sollertius simulata, Cic. N. D. 2, 35: — s. exprimere, Ov.: — s. colere, id. — *Sup.*, sollertissime perspicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44.

SOLLERTIA (soler), æ. f. (sollers) *Skilfulness, cleverness, expertness, ingenuity, adroitness, genius.* A) *With subject gen.*: s. naturæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: — s. ingeniorum: — *machinatio atque s.*: — ratio atque s., *under-*

*standing and expertness*:—genus (Gallorum) summæ s., Cæs.:—s. placuit, an ingenious plan, Tac.:—s. ingenii, dexterity, Sall.—*Plur.*: s. ingeniorum, Vitr. B) *With object.* gen.: s. agendi cogitandique, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 147:—s. iudicandi:—s. veri, an ingenious way of coming at the truth.

**SOLLICITATIO** (solic.), ōnis. f. [solicito, II. B)] *A troubling, disturbing, inciting, instigating*: s. Allobrogum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22:—s. omnium.—*Plur.*: tot s., seductions, Sen.

[**SOLLICITATOR** (solic.), ōris. m. *A seducer*, Sen.; Dig.]

**SOLLICITE**, adv. [I. *In a troubled manner, anxiously*: s. lætus, Sil.] \*\*II. *With anxious care, very carefully*: s. recitare, Plin. E. 6, 15 extr.—*Comp.*, Plin. 1, 19, 4.—*Sup.*, Suet. Claud. 18; Sen.

**SOLLICITO** (solic.), i. (solicitus) *To move violently, to shake, etc.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: s. stomachum vomitu, Cels. 1. præf. extr.:—s. tela, Enn.:—s. mundum, Lucr.:—s. tellurem, to plough, Virg.:—s. freta remis, id.:—s. spicula, to shake, id.:—s. manes totumque orbem, Ov. II. *Fig.* A) *To trouble; render uneasy; to stir, shake, disturb, disquiet*: multa me s. anguntque, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1:—cura s.:—temeritas et libido et ignavia s. animum:—solicitor de posteris etc.:—s. pacem, to disturb, Liv.:—solicitus Jupiter, irritated, id.:—s. senectutem, Ter.:—mare s., Hor.:—mala copia s. stomachum, id.:—s. Cupidinem, id.:—s. hostes, Luc. B) *Esp.*: *To rouse, excite, provoke (esp. to a bad action); to instigate, urge on*: s. civitates, Cæs. B. C. 3, 22, 1:—solicitus ab Arvernīs pecuniā, id.:—s. servitiā, Sall.:—multa me s., provoke me to fight, Plin.:—s. deas, Ov.:—s. ipsam ingentibus datis, to excite the passions, id.—*Poet. with an inanimate object*: s. fidem, Ov. M. 7, 721:—s. legitimos toros, id.:—s. iudicium donis, to bribe, id.:—also followed by ad, ut, ne etc.:—*poet. by the inf.*: s. servum ad venenum dandum, Cic. Cluent. 16, 47:—legati sollicitati tumultus excitandi:—solicitor nullos esse putare deos, I am tempted to think, Cic. Am. 3, 9, 26:—solicitus, ut regnare vellet:—s. maritum, ne etc., Ov.

**SOLLICITUDO** (solic.), inis. f. (solicitus, II.) *Anxiety, painful solicitude, trouble, care, grief*: s. animi, Cic. Cluent. 18, 51:—struere s. alcui:—s. afficit, quod etc.:—s. vexat:—solicitudine urgeri:—cura et s., Ter.:—mittere s. falsam, id.:—districtus sollicitudine, Hor.—*Plur.*: Cic. Off. 3, 21, 84.—\*\**With object. genit.*: s. nuptiarum, Ter.:—s. gemmarum, care lest they should be broken, Plin. 33, 1, 6. § 25.

**SOLLICITUS** (solic.), a, um. (sollus (i. e. totus) cieo) *Violently moved, troubled, disturbed*. [I. *Prop.*: s. mare, Virg. G. 4, 262:—s. rates, Ov.:—s. motus, strong, violent, Lucr.] II. *Fig.* A) *Of mental commotion: Disturbed, anxious, uneasy, disquieted, agitated, solicitous*: s. civitas, Cic. Agr. 8:—s. atque anxius amor:—s. esse et angere:—suspensus animus et s.:—s. esse de alqa re:—s. sum, quidnam sit:—s. esse pro alqo:—timor angit sollicitam, Virg.:—forma habet me sollicitum, puts me out, disturbs me, Plaut. *Of animals*: canis, animal s. ad nocturnos strepitus, attentive, watchful, Liv. 5, 47, 3:—s. equi, Ov.:—s. lepus, id.—*Comp.*, sollicitior homo, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 18, 18, 3.—*Sup.*, sollicitissima ætas, Sen. B) *Meton.*: *Of inanimate objects*: s. iustitia, anxious, uncertain, Cic. Rep. 3, 27 extr.:—omnia suspecta atque s.:—s. vita, Hor.:—s. prece, id.:—s. vox, Ov.:—s. senecta, id.:—s. ludi, id.:—s. carcer, id.:—s. cura, id.:—s. amor, id.:—s. timor, id.:—s. dolor, id.

[**SOLLICURIA**, in omni re curiosa, Fest. p. 298.]

\*\***SOLLIFERRÆUM** (solicif.), i. n. (sc. telum) (sollus (i. e. totus) ferrum) *A military engine for discharging missiles, made entirely of iron*, Liv. 34, 14 extr.; Fest. pp. 293 and 298.

**SOLLISTIMUM**. See **SOLLISTIMUM**.

[**SOLLUM**. I. q. totum, Fest. pp. 293 and 298.]

[**SŌLO**. I. (solus) *To make solitary or desert, to lay waste*: s. urbes populis, Stat. Th. 4, 36:—s. domos, Sen.]

**SOLĒ**. See **SOLL**.

\*\***SŌLÆCISMUS** (sŏlic-, Aus.), i. m. (σολοικισμός) *A fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism*. I. *Prop.*: Auct. Herenn. 4, 12; S. Cap. ap. Gell. 5, 20; Quint. 1, 5, 16; 36 sq. [II. *Meton.*: *A mistake or fault, in general*, Mart.]

[**SŌLÆCISTA**, æ. m. (σολοικιστής) *One who speaks faultily, or introduces solecisms in his speech*, LL.]

[**SŌLÆCUM**, i. n. (σολοικον) I. q. solæcismus, Gell. 17, 2, 11.]

**SŌLO** (Cic. Rep. 2, 1) or **SŌLON** (Plaut.), ōnis. m. (Σόλων) I. *The celebrated lawgiver of the Athenians, one of the seven wise men*, Cic. Brut. 7, 27. II. *A military commander in Pydna*, Liv. 44, 45.

**SOLŌNĪUM**, ii. n. *A district near Lanuvium*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; also, Solonius ager, Liv. 8, 12, 2.

\*\***SŌLOR**. I. *To console, solace, comfort*. I. *Of persons*: fatigatio s., Quint. 1, 10, 16:—s. dolentem, Virg.:—s. inopem et ægrum, Hor.:—s. alqm verbis amicis, Ov.:—s. solantia verba, consolatory words, id. II. *Of inanimate objects*: *To alleviate, mitigate, soothe, ease, relieve, allay*: s. cladem Lugdunensem, Tac. A. 16, 13 extr.:—s. repulsam, id.:—s. desiderium fratris, Plin.:—s. famem, laborem, Virg.:—s. metum, amorem, curas, id.:—s. æstum fluvii, Hor.:—s. lacrimas, Ov.

[**SŌLOX**, ōcis. *Of unwrought wool; coarse, stringy, thick, strong in threads*, Fest. p. 301; Paul. ex Fest. p. 300. I. *Prop.*: Front.—*Meton.*: *A coarse woollen dress*, Tert. II. *Fig.*: Symm. E. 1, 1, med.]

[**SŌLPUGA**. See **SŌLPUGA**.]

[**SŌLSÆQUĪUM**, ii. n. *A plant, i. q. heliotropium*, App.]

**SOLSTĪTĪĀLIS**, e. (solstitium) I. *Of or relating to the summer solstice, solstitial*: s. dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 extr.:—s. orbis, the tropic of Cancer: called also, s. circulus, Varr.:—s. exortus, the part of the heavens where the sun rises at the solstice, Plin.:—s. tempus, Ov.:—s. nox, the shortest night, id. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *Of or belonging to summer's heat or to midsummer*: s. tempus, Liv. 35, 49, 6:—s. acini, Plin.:—s. spinge, Col. B) *Of or belonging to the sun, solar*: s. orbis, the revolution of the sun, Liv. 1, 19, 6:—s. plaga, i. e. south, Sol.

**SOLSTĪTĪUM**, ii. n. (sol-sisto) *The solstice (the time when the sun seems to come to a stand in Cancer or Capricorn)*. \*\*I. *Gen.*: s. æstivum, Plin. 2, 103, 106. § 229:—s. brumale, Col. II. *Esp.* A) *Prop.*: *The summer solstice, the longest day*, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19. [B] *Meton. gen.*: *The summer season, summer heat*, Virg. G. 1, 100.]

[**SŌLBĪLIS**, e. (solvo) I. *Pass.*: *Dissoluble, separable*, Amm. II. *Act.*: *Dissolving, loosening*, C. Aur.]

I. **SŌLUM**, i. n. *The lowest part of any thing, the bottom, ground*. I. *Prop.* A) *The soil, floor of a room, a ground or foundation; the sole of the foot*: s. marmora, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49:—s. exile et macrum:—s. incultum:—s. agri, Cæs.:—pulsare s., Ov.:—proscindere s. terræ, Lucr.:—s. fossæ, the bottom, Cæs. B. G. 7, 72, 1:—s. stagni, Ov.:—omnia æquata solo, Liv. 24, 47 extr.:—jus soli, Dig.:—calcamentum solorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90:—s. hominis, the sole of the foot, Varr.:—s. canum, Varr.:—s. Cereale, a slice of bread that serves as a dish, as it were; a layer of bread, Virg.:—s. subtrahitur, the bilgewater of a ship, Virg.:—s. omne Ponti, V. Fl.:—s. cœleste, the canopy of the heavens, Ov.:—*Prov.*: quodcumque or quod in s. venit, whatever comes uppermost, Cic. N. D. 1, 23 extr.; Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2. B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.*: *A place, country, land*: amior solo, Cic. Leg. 2, 2:—s. patriæ:—s. patrium, Liv.:—s. natale, one's country, Ov.:—Spartæ vile s., id.—*Hence*: solum vertere, to leave one's native land, to emigrate (generally said of going into exile), Cic. Cæs. 34, 100:—*seldom in this sense*, solum mutare, Cic. Par. 4 extr. \*\*2) *In Law*, res soli: *Ground, i. e. landed property, lands*: partes patrimonii collocare in s., Suet. Tib. 48:—res sive cœmobiles sive soli, Dig. II. *Fig.*: *A ground, ground-*

*work, foundation*: s. et quasi *fundamentum*, Cic. Brut. 74:—imperium et sola regni, Enn.:—*scamna solumque*, i. e. *throne*, id. [Hence, Ital. *suolo*.]

2. SOLUM. *adv.* (solus) *Alone, only, merely, simply.*

I. *Affirmatively.* A) Res una s., Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53:—*nunciatio* s.:—s. *Græce loqui*:—s. *mens*. \*\*B) *Strengthened by modo and formed into one word, solummodo*: una s. *status*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92:—*pretii* s. *æstimatio*, Dig. II. *Negatively*: non s., nec (neque) s. . . sed (verum) etiam (et) etc., not only, or not simply, or merely . . . but also, etc.: non s. multis periculis, sed etiam cæcis oppositæ (urbes), Cic. Rep. 2, 3:—non merces s., sed etiam mores:—non s. natura, verum etiam studio:—ab omni non s. facto, verum opprobrio quoque, Hor.:—non jus superbius, sed violentius:—non s. facta sed ne fieri quidem etc.:—*genere etiam*, non s. ingenio.

1. SÖLUS, a, um. *genit. solius, dat. soli*. [genit. m. soli, Cat. ap. Prisc.: dat. m. solo, Inscr.; dat. f., solæ, Plaut.; Ter.; voc. sole lecture, Att. ap. Prisc.] I. *Alone, by one's self, sole, the only one*: s. regnare, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 41:—non mihi soli . . . sed etiam etc.:—beneficium s. Lucilii:—s. tu ex omnibus:—actio s. per se:—unus s.:—s. novem menses, only:—coturnicæ s. animalium, Plin.:—[Esp.: *Alone, i. e. without friends, relatives, etc.; forsaken, forlorn, destitute*: s. sum, habeo neminem, Ter.] II. *Meton.*: Lonely, unfrequented, deserted, etc.: in s. locis errare, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59.—[Hence, Ital. solo, Fr. seul.]

2. SÖLUS, untis. f. (Σολοῦς) *A town on the northern coast of Sicily, now Castello di Solanto*, Plin. 3, 8, 14. § 90.

SÖLUNTĪNI, ōrum. m. (2. Solus) *The inhabitants of Solus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.—*Sing. ib.* 2, 2, 42.

SÖLŪTE. *adv.* *Loosely, freely, without restraint, slackly, etc.*: s. ac libere, Cic. Div. 2, 48 extr.:—s. dicere, easily, fluently:—tam s., tam leniter, carelessly, remissly, negligently:—s. ac negligenter, Liv.:—solutius eloqui, Tac.:—negligentius solutiusque, Sen.

\*\*SÖLŪTĪLIS, e. (solvo) *Easily loosed or undone, soluble, loose*: s. navis, Suet. Ner. 34.

[SÖLŪTIM. *adv.* (solvo) *Loosely, Ter.*]

SÖLŪTĪO, ōnis. f. (solvo) *A loosing, unloosing, dissolution.* I. *Prop.* A) Gen.: s. totius hominis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25 extr.:—s. linguæ:—*Plur.*: solutiones stomachi, weaknesses, Plin. B) *Esp.*: *Payment*: s. rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24:—s. legatorum:—facere s., Dig.:—impedire s.:—*Plur.*: ap. Cæs. and Dig. [II. *Fig.*: s. argumentorum, solution, explanation, key, Sen.:—s. captationis sophisticæ, Gell. III. *A chemical solution*, NL.]

[SÖLŪTOR, ōris. m. (solvo) I. *One who loosens or dissolves*, August. II. *One who pays*, Tert.]

[SÖLŪTRIX, icis. f. (solvo) *She that loosens or dissolves*: s. malorum, Diom.]

SÖLŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of solvo.* II. *Adj.*: *Loosened, dissolved.* \*\*A) *Prop.*: s. solum, loose, Plin. 17, 22, 35. § 170:—s. terra, Col.:—s. stomachus, relaxed, Petr.:—*Comp.*, solutor agaricon femina, loser, Plin.:—s. ripæ, Frontin. B) *Fig.* 1) *Unrestrained, loose, free, not bound, uncurbed, unbridled, unchecked, etc.*: s. a cupiditatibus, liberi a delictis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27:—s. liberæ animus:—s. et liberi amores:—s. licentia:—s. voluntas:—populi s. effrenatique:—s. optio eligendi, unimpeded:—ratio facilius et s.:—omnia solutissima, are entirely at one's option:—s. Clodii prætura, licentious, extravagant:—solutor libido, Liv.:—esse solutissimæ linguæ, to speak freely, Sen.:—s. atque expeditus ad dicendum:—s. in dicendo:—s. et mollis:—s. ac delicatum, Quint.:—solutor lenitas, more remiss, slacker, i. e. greater:—s. cura, Liv.:—s. in paupertate, careless, Hor. 2) *Esp. of style*: Without metre, in prose, prosaic: s. oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 47:—verba s. modis, Ov.:—*Gen.*: Simple, natural, without ornament: s. verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 44:—

verba s. et *diffuentia*:—majorem vim habent *apta* quam s.:—s. numeri, Hor.

SOLVO, lvi, lütum. 3. [perf., sölüt, Catull.: soluisse, Tibull.] *To loosen, dissolve, separate.* I. *Prop.* A) Gen.: s. ergastula, to open so as to set the prisoners free, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2:—s. epistolam, to break the seal:—s. fasciculum:—s. pontem, to break or pull down, Tac.:—s. venam, to take out, Hor.:—s. zonas, id.:—s. equum, to unharness, to take out, Hor.:—s. ventrem, alvum, to open the bowels, id.:—membra solvuntur frigore, Virg.:—s. nodum, id.:—s. nivem, to melt, Ov. B) *Esp.* 1) S., or s. ancoram, navem, to weigh anchor, to set sail; prop., to loosen the ship from the shore: s. ancoram, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1:—s. Alexandriā, to sail from Alexandria:—s. naves, Cæs.:—naves solverunt, set sail, id. 2) *To pay a sum that is due*: s. pecuniam debitam, Cic. Cluent. 12, 34:—s. pro frumento:—s. quod debet:—non esse solvendo, not to be able to pay, to be bankrupt:—non esse ad solvendum, Vitruv.:—s. militem, Plaut.:—actor solvitur, is paid, Dig.:—*Also gen.*: *To pay*: s. vota, Cic. Phil. 3, 4 extr.:—s. justa funeri, to pay the last honours to a corpse:—s. exsequia alui, Tac.:—s. grates, Vell.:—s. fidem, to fulfil one's promise, Pl. ap. Cic.:—s. se fide, V. Max.:—s. pœnas capite, to suffer capital punishment, Sall.:—s. injuriam pœnis, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *To solve, explain, unravel.* A) Gen.: s. captiosa, Cic. Fin. 1, 7:—s. morem, to give up, Liv.:—s. argumentum ænigmata, Quint.:—s. lassitudinem, to recover from fatigue, Plin.:—s. ebrietatem, to become sober, Cels.:—s. metum corde, Virg.:—s. versum, to turn into prose, Hor. B) *Esp.*: *To loosen, deliver, set at large, free*: solutus sum somno, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 extr.:—civitas solvitur religione:—solutus ac liber lege, unrestrained:—s. curâ et negotio:—s. se luctu, Virg.:—s. Rutulos, to free, deliver, id.:—s. dementia, Hor.:—s. alqm metu, amore, Prop. [Hence, Ital. *solvere*, Fr. *soudre*.]

[SOLYMA, etc. See *HIEROSOLYMA*, etc.]

[SOMNĀLIS, is. m. (somnia) *That brings dreams; an epithet of Hercules*, Inscr.]

\*\*SOMNĪĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who has faith in dreams, a dreamer*, Sen. Contr. 3, 22.

[SOMNĪCŪLOSE. *adv.* *Sleepily, drowsily, lazily*, Plant.]

SOMNĪCŪLÖSUS, a, um. (somnia) *Full of sleep.* I. *Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, slothful*: s. senectus, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36:—s. villicus, Col. [II. *That renders drowsy, sleepy*: s. aspis, that renders torpid, that kills, Cinna ap. Gell.]

[SOMNĪCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (somnia) *Sleep*, ML.—Hence, Fr. *sommeil*.]

\*\*SOMNĪFER, ōra, ōrum. (somnia-fero) *That causes or brings on sleep, soporific*: s. vis papaveris, Plin. 18, 25, 61:—s. virga (Mercurii), Ov.:—s. venenum (aspidis), id.:—s. aspis, that causes numbness or death, deadly, Luc.

\*\*SOMNĪFĪCUS, a, um. (somnia-facio) *That causes sleep, soporific*: s. medicamentum, Plin. 37, 10, 57.

SOMNĪO. 1. [somniai alqd, Petr.] *To dream.* I. *Prop.*: s. ovum, Cic. Div. 2, 65:—s. speciem fortunæ, Suet.:—*With an objective clause*: Cic. Div. 1, 20:—s. de alqd, Cic. Div. 2, 67 extr.:—*Absol.*: s. totas noctes, Cic. Div. 2, 59:—*Impers.*: somnari, to dream. II. *Meton.*: *To dream, i. e. to imagine vainly, to think or believe without reason; also, to talk idly*: somniantes philosophi, Cic. N. D. 1, 8:—s. Trojanum:—s. ineptias, Col.:—quæ somnias? Plaut.:—s. vigilans, id.:—s. agere, Ter. [Hence, Ital.  *sognare*.]

SOMNĪUM, ii. n. (somnia) *A dream.* I. *Prop.*: Cic. Fin. 5, 55:—*Somnia, personified, as deities*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 extr. II. *Meton.*: *A dream, folly, imagination, any thing groundless or unreal*: s. delirantium philosophorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 16:—Chrysippus interpres Stoicorum somniorum, nonsense:—s. Pythagorea, Hor.

[SOMNŪLENTĪA, æ. f. (somnia-entus) *Sleepiness*, Sid.]

[SOMNULENTUS, a. um. (sommus) *Full of sleep, sleepy*, App. and Sol.] — [Hence, Ital. *sonnolento*.]

\*SOMNURNUS, a. um. (sommus) *Belonging to sleep*: s. imagines, *that one sees in sleep*, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 3.

SOMNUS, i. m. (ὕπνος) *Sleep*. I. Prop.: tenere s., Cic. Brut. 80, 278: — dare se somno: — capere s.: — s. compectitur alqm: — excitare alqm s.: — solutus sum somno: — oppressus somno, Cæs.: — videre alqd in somnis: — alqd accidit in s.: — quæ visa fuerant somno, Liv.: — servus ad s., *that keeps watch during one's sleep*, Curt.: — natus somno et conviviis et delectationi, *of an idler*: — Somnus, *personified as a deity, the son of Erebus and Nox*, Ov. M. 11, 586.

[II. Poet. meton. A) Night, Virg. G. 1, 208. B) S. longus, frigidus, niger, death, Hor.; Sil.; Val. Fl. C) A calm at sea, Stat. S. 3, 2, 73. — [Hence, Ital. *sonno*, Fr. *songe*.]

[SÖNÄBILIS, e. (sono) *Sounding, jingling*, Ov. M. 9, 784.]

[SÖNÄCULUS, i. m. *A little bell*, ML. — Hence, Ital. *sonaglio*, Fr. *sonaille*.]

SÖNANS, antis. I. Part. of sono. \*\*II. Adj.: *Sounding*, Plin. E. 6, 16, 13.

[SÖNAX, äcis. (sono) *Sounding, jingling*: s. concha, Ov. M. 1, 333; App.]

SONCHUS, i. m. (σῶχος) *Sow thistle*, S. oleraceus, Fam. Cichoreæ s. *Synantherææ*, Plin. 22, 22, 44.

[SÖNIPES, ädis. (sonus) *Sounding with the feet*, LL. — Subst.: *A steed, horse*: s. insultans, Virg. Æ. 11, 600.]

[SÖNİTO, are. (sono) *To sound, make a noise*: s. cicadæ, Sol.]

SÖNİTUS, ūs [gen. soniti, Pac. and Cæs. ap. Non.]. m. (sono) *A sound, noise, rattling, crackling, ringing, etc.*: s. veneni, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: — fragor et s.: — s. verborum: — s. nostri, *a thundering speech*: — s. stertentium, Plin.: — s. remorum, Cæs.: — s. Olympi, *the roaring of thunder*, Virg.: — s. pedum, Ov.: — cursus et s. eloquentiæ, Cic. de Or. 28.

SÖNİVİUS, a. um. (sonus) *Sounding, making a noise*; used only with tripudium, i. e. *noise which food makes in falling while fowls used in auspices are eating*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 7; Plin.

SÖNO, ūi, itum. I. [præs. sonit and sonunt, Enn. and Att. ap. Non.: inf. sonēre, Att. ap. Non. and Lucr.: part. fut. sonaturum, Hor.: perf. sonaverint, Tert.] I. Neut.: *To sound, resound, to make a noise, to jingle, rattle, etc.*: s. acute, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: — tympana s., Cæs.: — omnia s. ploratibus, Liv.: — hirundo s., Virg.: — mare, silvæ s. Aquilone, Hor.: — fides, æra, plectra s., Prop.: — Impers.: sonatur, *there is a noise*, App. II. Act.: *To cause to resound, to sound forth, utter, pronounce*: s. contrarium Catulo, *to speak*, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: — homines sonantes inchoatum quiddam, *pronouncing*: — s. pingue quiddam: — s. unum, *to signify the same thing*: — non intelligere, quid sonet vox: — vox s. hominem, *sounds like a human voice*, Virg.: — populus s. tale, *shouts, calls out*, Ov.: — s. femineum, *raucum quiddam et inamabile, to have an effeminate, or a coarse inharmonious voice*, id.: — juveni s. furem, *betray*, Prop.: — Pythius s. in carmina, *sings, plays*, Hor.: — s. alqm, *to sing anybody's praise*, Ov.: — sonandus eris nobis, *must be praised in song*, id.: — s. Germanas acies, *Daca prælia*, Stat.: — sonari, *to be praised in song*, Hor.

\*\*SÖNOR, öris. m. (sono) *A sound, noise, a rumbling, rattling, etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 65. — Plur.: Tac. A. 14, 36; Virg.

[SÖNÖRE. adv. *Loudly, with a loud noise*: s. oscitare, Gell.]

[SÖNÖRUS, a. um. (sonor) *Sounding loud, sonorous, noisy, roaring, etc.*: s. tempestates, Virg. Æ. 1, 53: — s. flumina, id.: — s. cithara, Tib.: — s. nemus, Stat.: — s. Phocis, *on account of the Delphic oracle*, id.]

SONS, sontis. [I. *Hurtful*, Fest. p. 297.] II. Meton.: *Guilty, punishable, obnoxious to punishment*; subst., *that has committed a crime, a malefactor*: s. anima, Virg. Æ. 10, 854: — s. sanguis, Ov.: — s. dii, Stat.: — punire sontes, Cic. Off. 1, 24: — vincla sontium: — [gen. plur., sontum, Stat.]

1195

\*\*SÖNTİCUS, a. um. (sons) *Dangerous*, Plin. 36, 19, 34. — Meton.: *Important, serious, weighty*: s. causa, Tib. 1, 8, 51.

SÖNUS, i. [ablat., sonu, Sisenn. ap. Non.] m. (sono) *A sound, noise, crackling, rumbling, etc.*: — s. dulcis, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: — s. distincti: — s. acutissimus, *the treble or soprano*: — s. gravissimus, *the bass*: — fundere s. inanes, *to emit mere empty sounds*: — s. tubæ, signorum, Cæs.: — s. rauci, Ov. — [Hence, Ital. *suono*, Fr. *son*.]

[1. SÖPHİA, æ. f. (σοφία) *Wisdom*, Mart. 1, 112; Enn.; Afran. ap. Gell. — (ap. Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153, in Greek.)]

[2. SÖPHİA, æ. f. *A kind of herb*, i. q. *Sisymbrium* s., Fam. Crucifera, NL.]

[SÖPHİSMA, ätis. n. (σόφισμα) *A sophism, fallacy*, Sen. Ep. 45; Gell. 18, 13, 2; (in Cic. Ac. 2, 24, written in Greek, and explained by fallaces conclusionculæ).]

SÖPHISTES, æ. (voc. insulse sophista, Lucil. ap. Donat. Ter). m. (σοφιστής) *A sophist*: Protagoras, s. maximus, Cic. Ac. 2, 23.

[1. SÖPHİSTİCÆ. adv. *Sophistically, with subtlety*: s. interpretari legem, Cod. Just.]

[2. SÖPHİSTİCÆ, æs. f. (σοφιστική, æ. τέχνη) *The art of a sophist, sophistry*, App.]

[SÖPHİSTİCUS, a. um. (σοφιστικός) *Sophistical, subtle*, Tiro Tullius ap. Gell. 7, 3, 35.]

SÖPHOCLES, is and i. (genit. Sophocli, Gell. 12, 11, 6: voc. Sophocle, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144.) m. (Σοφοκλῆς) *A celebrated Greek tragic poet*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3.

SÖPHOCLEÛS, a. um. (Sophocles) *Of or belonging to Sophocles*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 extr.

1. SÖPHOS or SOPHUS, i. m. (σοφός) [I. *A wise man, a sage*, Mart. 7, 32: — Adj.: *Wise, sage*, Phædr. 3, 14, 9.] II. Nom. propr.: Liv. 9, 45.

[2. SÖPHÖS! adv. (σοφῶς) *Bravo! well done!* Mart. 3, 46; Petr.]

SOPHRON, onis. m. (Σοφρών) *A Greek writer of mimes*, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49; Quint.

SOPHUS, i. See 1. SÖPHOS.

SÖPIÖ, ivi or ii, itum. 4. (sopor) *To deprive of feeling or sense, to put or lull to sleep, to make drowsy*. I. Prop.: sopire alqm, Liv. 9, 30, 8: — Pass.: *To faint away, swoon, become senseless*, id.: — Part. perf.: sopitum corpus, Cic. Div. 1, 59: — sopitus ac nihil sentiens, Liv.: — sopitus novitate odoris, Plin.: — tempus sopitæ quietis, *of sound, profound sleep*, Liv.: — [Poet.: *To put to the sleep of death, to kill*: s. fratrem, Sil. 10, 153; Lucr.] II. Meton.: *To lay or put to rest, to lull to sleep, to tranquillise, still*: sopita virtus, *lulled to sleep*, Cic. Cæl. 17, 41: — venti sopiuntur, Plin.: — sopitum mare, id.: — sopiti ignes, *the sacred fire of Vesta, which continues burning*; sleeping embers, Virg.: — sopitum ingenium pecudis, Col.: — sopita gloria vitiiis, *eclipsed*, V. Max.

\*\*SÖPOR, öris. m. (σῶπος, ὕπνιον) I. Prop.: *The juice of poppy, opium*, Plin. 20, 18, 76. II. Meton. A)

*A sleeping draught, a soporific medicine*, Sen. Ep. 83 extr. B) *Stupefaction, insensibility, deep or profound sleep*; poet., *sleep in general*: placare artus sopore, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: — ne s. fiat, Plin.: — carpere s., Virg.: — Sopor personified, i. q. Somnus, Virg. Æ. 6, 278: — Meton.: *Sleepiness, laziness, sluggishness, sloth, lassitude*, Tac. H. 2, 76: — [The temples of the head, Stat. S. 2, 3, 29.]

\*\*SÖPÖRÄTUS, a. um. See SOPORO.

\*\*SÖPÖRİFER, ära, ärum. (sopor-fero) *That causes sleep, soporific*: s. lac, Plin. 19, 8, 38: — s. vis pinnæ, id.: — s. papaver, Virg.: — s. aula Somni, Ov.: — s. Lethe, id.: — s. somnus, Luc.: — s. nox, Sil.

SÖPÖRO, ätum. 1. (sopor) \*\*I. *To lay asleep, cast into sleep*. A) Prop.: s. serpentes, Plin. 28, 8, 29 extr.:

7 N 2

—soporata aquatilia, id.: —soporari, to fall asleep, Cels.: —soporati artus, V. Fl. B) Meton.: To lay or put to rest, to still, allay, sopire: s. rogium, to cool, Stat.: —soporatus dolor, Curt. [II. To endow with soporific properties: soporatus ramus, Virg. Æ. 5, 855.]

[SOPORUS, a, um. (sopor) I. Causing sleep: s. Nox, Virg. Æ. 6, 390. II. Heavy with sleep: s. vino, V. Fl.]

SORA, æ. f. A Roman colony near Arpinum, on the Liris, Liv. 7, 28.

SORACTE (Saur.), is. n. A high mountain of Etruria with a temple of Apollo, now Monte di S. Silvestro, Plin. 2, 93, 95; Hor. —Masc.: Plin. 7, 2, 2. § 19.

[SORACUM, i. n. (σώρακος) A hand-basket or little box, Plant.]

1. SORANUS, a, um. (Sora) Of or belonging to Sora: Q. Valerius S., Cic. de Or. 3, 11 extr.: —S. augur (contemptuously, on account of the superstition of the people of Sora): —S. ager, Liv.

[2. SORANUS, i. m. A surname of Pluto, ap. Serv., Virg. Æ. 11, 785.]

SORBEŌ, ūi [sorpsi, ap. Charia. p. 217]. 2. (σώρω) To swallow, to suck up, to sup. \*\*I. Prop.: s. sanguinem, Plin. 28, 1, 2: —s. ovum, id.: —s. margaritas liquefactas, Suet.: —Absol.: ap. Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 6 sq.: —Prov.: simul flare sorbereque, to do two things at once, Plaut. \*\*B) Gen.: To swallow up, to devour, to absorb, drink up: hiatus terræ sorbuit, Plin. 2, 80, 82: —charta sorbet, sucks up the ink, id.: —s. flumina, Ov.: —s. fretum, id.: —Charybdis sorbet fluctus, Virg. II. Fig.: To swallow, endure, brook: s. animo, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: —s. odia.

\*\*SORBĪLIS, e. (sorbeo) That may be sucked or sucked up: s. ovum, Cels. 2, 18 med.: —s. cibi, Col.

[SORBILLO, are. (sorbeo) To sip. I. Prop.: s. cyathos, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52; App. II. Meton.: savia sorbillantia, App.]

[SORBĪLO, adv. (sorbeo) By drops: s. victitare, poorly, Plaut.]

\*\*SORBĪTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (sorbeo) A sipping, supping up; a drinking, draught, Plin. 20, 16, 62.

[SORBĪTĪUM, ūi. n. (sorbeo) A draught, Ser. Sam.; doubtful]

[SORBĪTĪUNCŪLA, æ. f. (sorbitio) A small draught, M. Emp.]

SORBUM, i. n. (sorbus) The fruit of the sorb or service-tree, a service-berry, Plin. 15, 21, 23.

SORBUS, i. f. A sorb or service-tree, (s. ancuparia, Fam. Pomaceæ), Plin. 16, 18, 30.

\*\*SORDEŌ, ēre. To be filthy, dirty, or sordid. I. Prop.: toga s., Sen. Ep. 5: —sordentes ganæ, Gell.: —manus s., Att. ap. Non. II. Fig. A) To be without splendour, to be mean or low: dies festus sordet, is a poor or paltry affair, Plaut.: —jacere atque s., to be mean, Gell.: —sordentia verba, low, mean, id. B) To be contemptible or not esteemed, to appear despicable, slight, or trifling: s. suis, Liv. 4, 25, 11: —munera tibi, s., Virg.: —pretium ætas altera sordet, youth appears but a slight compensation, i. e. indemnifies very little, Hor.

SORDES, is. f. (sordeo) I. Prop. A) Dirt, filth: s. aurum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: —deterere s., Plin.: —s. tecti, Hor.: —s. collecta, id. B) Meton.: Dirty, soiled, or shabby clothes, i. e. mourning: jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2. II. Fig.: Low condition or quality, lowness, meanness, baseness. A) Gen.: s. vitæ et fortunæ, low descent or origin, Cic. Brut. 62, 224: —obscuritas et s.: —relinquere alqm in infamia et sordibus: —s. verborum, a low vulgar saying. 2) Low people, the dregs of the people, the rabble: s. et fæx urbis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: —s. et obscuritas partium, Tac.: —o lutum l o sordes! dirty, low fellow! B) Esp.: Base avarice, stinginess. a) Plur.: s. et inhumanitas, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: —objicere alci a., Hor.: —exstruere sepulcrum sine s., id. b) Sing.: s. in re familiari, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: —s. et avaritia, Tac.

\*\*SORDESCO, dūi. 3. (sordeo) To grow dirty or filthy: 1196

mel s., Plin. 11, 12, 12: —manus s., id.: —ager s., is uncultivated, Gell.

[SORDĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (sordes) A little dirt, M. Emp.]

SORDĪDĀTUS, a, um. (sordidus) Dressed in soiled or shabby clothes: s. servi, Cic. Pis. 27 extr.: —s. mancipia: —s. et sordida, Ter. —Esp. as a sign of mourning (also on account of a misfortune): senex mæstus ac s., Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: —s. reus, Liv.: —s. turba Ætolorum, id.

SORDĪDE, adv. I. Dirtily, in a dirty or filthy manner. [A] Prop.: sordidissime trahi, in the greatest dirt, Lampr. Heliog. 33.] \*\*B) Meton.: Lowly, meanly: sordidus et abjectus, Tac. Or. 8. II. Fig. A) Ignobly, shabbily, basely: s. dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339: —s. concionari. B) Niggardly, penuriously, sordidly: s. dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: —s. gerere proconsulatum, Plin.: —s. facere alqd, Suet.

[SORDĪDO, are. (sordidus) To make dirty, foul, pollute: s. terram pulvere, Sid. —Fig.: s. templum cordis malis cogitationibus, Lact.]

SORDĪDUS, a, um. (sordeo) I. Dirty, filthy, foul, sordid. [A] Prop.: s. amictus, Virg. Æ. 6, 301: —s. mappa, Hor.: —s. fumus, id.: —s. pulvere, id.: —s. servulicolæ, Plaut.: —Poet.: auctumnus s. calcatis uvis, Ov.: —s. terga suis, smoked, id.: —Prov.: sæpe etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, there is often great wisdom under a mean appearance, Cæc. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 56. B) Meton.: Low, mean, slight, paltry, poor: homo egens, s., Cic. Fl. 22: —s. locus, low station or rank, Liv.: —s. villula: —s. panis, Plaut.: —sordidissimus quisque, the lowest of all, Liv. II. Fig.: Mean, base, ignoble, abject. A) Gen.: turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 3: —furius ac s.: —illiberales et s. questus: —s. ars: —sordidissima et inquinatissima ratio: —s. ad famam: —existimare sordidum: —s. adulterium, Liv.: —s. lucrum, Quint.: —s. verba, id. \*\*B) Avaricious, niggardly, stingy: ita s., ut se vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: —s. cupidus, id.

[SORDĪTUDO, inis. f. (sordes) Dirtiness, filthiness: abstergere s., Plaut.]

[SORDĪULENTUS, a, um. (sordes) Wearing soiled garments, Tert.]

SOREX, icis. m. (σῤαξ) A shrew-mouse, Plin. 2, 41, 41. [Hence, Ital. sorgo, sorcio, Fr. souris.]

[SORĪCINUS, a, um. (sorex) Of or belonging to a shrew-mouse: s. nenia, Plaut.]

SORĪTES, æ. m. (σώριτες) A sorites, i. e. a conclusion drawn from accumulated propositions, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11.

[SORIX AUT SAURIS. An unknown bird, assigned to Saturn. M. Vict. p. 2470 P.]

SŌROR, ōris. f. A sister. I. Prop. A) S. germana, one's own sister, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: —s. Jovis, i. e. Juno, Virg.: —s. Phæbi, i. e. Luna, Ov.: —s. doctæ, i. e. the Muses, Tib.: —novem s., the Muses, Ov.: —s. genitæ Noctæ, i. e. the Furies, id.: —also, s. crinitæ angue, and viperæ, id.: —s. tristes, i. e. the Fates, Tib.: —also, tres s., Hor.: —Prov.: bonæ mentis soror est paupertas, Petr. B) Esp. poet.: sorores, the Muses, Prop.; the Fates, Catull.; the daughters of Danaus, Ov. \*\*II. Meton. A) A female friend, a sweetheart, Virg. Æ. 1, 321. B) The sister of any thing (as we say, "the fellow of any thing"), i. e. that which matches or did match before it was separated: sorores sapore, Plin. 13, 4, 9. § 45: —s. læva, Plaut.: —sorores comæ, Catull. [Hence, Ital. suore, Fr. sœur.]

[SŌRORCŪLA, æ. f. (soror) A little sister: s. germana, Plaut.]

\*\*SŌRŌRĪCĪDA, æ. m. (soror-cædo) The murderer of a sister, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 10, 26.

\*\*SŌRŌRĪCŪLĀTA VESTIS. (Of uncertain meaning) Plin. 8, 48, 74, 195.

\*\*SŌRŌRĪŌ, are. (soror) To grow up together as sisters (said of the breasts of a female), Plin. 31, 6, 33 extr.

**SÖRÖRIUS**, a, um. (soror) I. *Gen. Of or belonging to a sister, sisterlike, sisterly*: s. stupra, with one's sister, Cic. *Sest.* 7, 16: — s. mœnia, i. e. of *Dido*, Ov.: — s. oscula, sisterly, id. II. *Esp.*: Sororium Tigillum, a place at Rome sacred to Juno, where Horatius was sentenced to pass under the yoke for the murder of his sister, Liv. 1, 26 extr.

**SORS**, tia. [nom. sortis, Plaut.: abl. sorti, id.] f. (2. sero) A lot. I. *Prop.*: conicere s. in hydriam, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 2, 51: — conicere s.: — ponere s. in sitellam, Liv.: — deicere s., Cæs.: — deicere s. in id. to draw lots for, to determine by lots, Virg.: — miscere s.: — ducere, educere s.: — s. exit: — s. exciderat, Liv.: — A lottery-ticket, Suet. *Aug.* 75 extr. II. *Meton.* A) A drawing of lots, a lot: s. dedit quæstorem, Cic. *Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 3. § 11: — res revocatur ad s., the matter is to be decided by lot: — evenire sorte, Liv.: — sorte ductus, chosen by lot: — sorte, by lot: — comitia suæ sortis, Liv.: — extra sortem, without drawing lots. B) A prophecy, response of an oracle: quæ erant parata ad sortem, Cic. *Div.* 1, 34 extr.: — edere s., to pronounce an oracle: — sortes Lyciæ, i. e. of Apollo Lycius, Virg.: — s. Phœbæ, Ov.: — s. faticinæ, id.: — responsa sortium, Liv. \*\*C) 1) *Gen.*: Lot, destiny, fate, share, etc.: s. animi ingenique, Liv. 21, 29, 9: — natus in nullam s. bonorum, to have no share in the property, id.: — homines ultimæ sortis, Suet.: — mens nescia sortis futuræ, Virg.: — s. senectæ, id.: — s. femineæ, the female sex, Ov.: — s. terreæ vitæ, id.: — contentus sorte, Hor.: — juvenis tuæ sortis, of your condition or rank in life, id. 2) *Esp.*: Capital, money put out at interest, Cic. *Att.* 6, 1, 3. [Hence, Ital. *sorta*, sorte, Fr. *sorte*, sort.]

[SORSUM. See SEORSUM.]

[SORTIARIUS, ii. m. A sorcerer, ML. Hence, Fr. *sorcier*.]

\*\*SORTICULA, æ. f. dem. (sors) A little lot, a small tablet or ticket, Suet. *Ner.* 21.

[SORTIFER, Æri. m. (sors-fero) That gives oracular responses, a surname of Jupiter Ammon, Luc. 9, 512. (al. sortiger)]

**SORTILĒGUS**, a, um. (sors-lego) Prophetic, divining. [I. Adj.: s. Delphi, Hor. *A. P.* 219.] II. Subst.: Sortilegus, i. m. A diviner, interpreter of oracles, Cic. *Div.* 1, 58.

**SORTIO** (act. of sortior), ire. To draw or cast lots. a) Sortire inter se, Varr. ap. Non.: — S. urbem atque agros, Enn. ap. Non. b) Sortitus, a, um. (passive): consilia s., drawn by lot, Cic. *Att.* 4, 16, 6: — sedes s., Prop.: — annus s., Stat.

**SORTIOR**, itus. 4. v. n. and a. (sors) To draw or cast lots. I. *Neut.*: cum prætores sortirentur, appoint the judges by lot, Cic. *Verr.* 1, 8, 21: — comparare inter se aut sortiri, to assign or determine by lot, Liv.: — s. de alq. re, Tac.: — singuli sortiti, according to lot, Quint. II. *Act.* A) *Prop.*: To draw lots concerning any thing, to obtain by lot, to determine by lot. a) With acc.: s. provinciam, Cic. *Fam.* 1, 9, 25: — s. tribus: — s. iudices: — s. iudices per prætorem: — s. alqm ad ignominiam: — s. regna vini talis, Hor. b) With a relative clause: s., quid loquere, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 35, 98: — sortiuntur, quæ declinet: — s., uter obtineret, Liv. B) *Meton.* [1] To distribute, divide, share: s. laborem, vices, pericula, Virg. 2) To choose, elect, select: s. fortunam oculis, to choose, Virg. 3) To obtain, receive: s. mediterranea Asia, Liv. 38, 16, 12: — s. regnum in plebem, id.: — s. dominum, Plin.: — s. amicum, Hor. [Hence, Ital. *sortire*, Fr. *sortir*.]

[SORTIS, is. See SORS.]

**SORTITIO**, ònis. f. (sortior) A casting or drawing of lots, Cic. *Pl.* 22, 53. — *Plur.*: Suet. *Aug.* 29.

**SORTITO**, adv. (sortitus) By lot, by fate or chance: s. capere sacerdotem, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 2, 51: — s. obtigit, Plaut.

[SORTITOR, òris. m. One who casts or draws lots: s. urnæ, Sen.]

1. SORTITUS, a, um. See SORTIO and SORTIOR.

2. SORTITUS, ùs. m. (sortior) \*\*I. A drawing or casting of lots: referre uno sortitu, Auct. *Or. pro Dom.* 19

1197

extr.: — *Plur.*: Virg. [II. *Meton.* A) A lot, Stat. *Th.* 6, 389. B) Lot, destiny, fate, share, Stat. *Th.* 12, 557.]

**SÖRY**, òs. n. (σῶρυ) A kind of brass ore, Plin. 34, 12, 30. [SOS, i. e. EOS. See IS.]

**SÖSIANUS**, a, um. (Sosius) Of or belonging to one Sosius: S. Apollo, an image of Apollo brought to Rome by the quæstor C. Sosius, Plin. 13, 5, 11.

**SÖSIUS**, a. A Roman family name; e. g. C. Sosius, Cic. *Att.* 6, 1: — Sosii, booksellers at Rome in the time of Horace, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 20, 2.

**SOSPES**, itis. (sospita and sispita, æ. f.) I. *Act.*: Saving; subst., he or she who saves, a saviour: Juno Sospita, Cic. *Div.* 1, 2 extr.: — Sospita, an epithet of Juno, the Greek Hygiea. \*\*II. *Pass.*: Uninjured, unhurt, sound, safe: s. incolumisque, Plin. *Pan.* 67, 5: — s. res publica, Suet.: — navis s. ab ignibus, Ov.: — s. cursus, Hor.: — s. virgines juvenesque, id.: — salvus et s., Plaut.: — s. dies, favourable, lucky, id.

[SOSPITALIS, e. (sospes) Salubrious: s. sol, Macr. *S.* 1, 17.]

[SOSPITAS, atis. f. (sospes) Well-being, welfare, prosperity, weal, Macr.]

[SOSPITATOR, òris. m. A saviour, protector, preserver, deliverer, App.; Arn.]

[SOSPITATRIX, icis. f. (sospitator) She that saves, App.]

\*\*SOSPITO, are. (sospes) To save, preserve, Liv. 1, 16, 3: — sospitari alcui rei, Plaut.

**SÖTÄDES**, is. m. (Σωτᾶδης) A lascivious poet, Mart. 2, 86.

**SÖTÄDEUS**, a, um. (Sotades) Of Sotades: S. versus, Quint. 9, 4, 90.

**SÖTÄDICUS**, a, um. (Sotades) I. q. Sotadens: S. versus, Plin. 5, 3, 2: — Absol.: liber Sotadicorum, Gell. 7, 9, 16.

**SÖTER**, Æris. m. (Σωτήρ) A giver of health or safety, a preserver, saviour, deliverer, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 2, 63.

[SÖTERIA, òrum. n. (σωτήρια) A festival on occasion of the recovery of health, Mart. — Hence: Soteria. The title of a congratulatory poem on recovery from illness, Stat.]

**SOTIATES** (Sottiates, Plin.), um. m. A people of Gallia Aquitania, now Sôs, Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 20 and 21.

[SÖZÜSA, æ. f. (σωζύσα) A plant, i. q. artemisia and serpyllum majus, App.]

[SPADICARIUS, ii. m. (spadix) One that dyes with a chestnut-brown colour, Firm. *Math.*]

[SPADICUM, i. See the following Article.]

\*\*SPADIX, icis. (spadicum, Amm.) c. (σπᾶδιξ) [I. A palm-branch with its fruit, Gell. 2, 26, 10. II. *Meton.* A) Of a chestnut- or date-brown colour, chestnut-brown, Virg. *G.* 3, 82; Gell.] B) A musical instrument like a lyre, Quint. 1, 10, 31.]

\*\*SPÄDO, ònis. n. (σπᾶδον) I. A male without generative power, one that has been castrated, an eunuch, Liv. 9, 17, 16. — Of animals: A gelding, Veg.

II. *Meton.* of plants that contain no seed, Plin. 13, 4, 8: of a reed or rush that has no down, Plin. 16, 36, 66. § 170.

[SPÄDONATUS, ùs. m. (spado) The state of an eunuch, Tert.]

\*\*SPÄDONIUS, a, um. (spado, II.) Unfruitful, without seed, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

\*\*SPÄRITA, æ. f. (σφαίρις) A kind of round cake, Cat. *R. R.* 82.

**SPAGAS**. A kind of pitch in Asia, Plin. 14, 20, 25.

**SPARGANION**, ii. n. (σπαργάνιον) A kind of plant, (S. erectum, Fam. *Alismaceæ*), Plin. 25, 9, 63.

[SPARGANOSIS, òs. f. (σπαργάνωσις) An undue swelling of the breasts, NL.]

1. SPARGO, si, sum. [inf. spargier, Hor.] 3. (σπᾶρω) To strew, scatter, throw here and there, to sprinkle.

I. *Prop.* A) S. semen, Cic. *R. A.* 18: — s. numos: —

s. venena: — pelles sparsae albo, Liv.: — s. proximos humore oris, Quint.: — s. auro et coloribus, covered, Sen.: — s. nuceis, flores, Virg.: — s. arenam pedibus, id.: — s. humum foliis, id.: — s. corpus lymphâ, id.: — s. frondes, Hor.: — s. humerum capillis, id.: — s. aquas per domum, id.: — s. favillam lacrimâ, id.: — s. aram agno immolatio, id.: — s. hastas, tela, Enn.: — s. saxa tabo, sanie et sanguine, id. ap. Cic.: — s. ora genasque lacrimis, Lucr.: — Absol.: qui spargunt, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37. \*\*B) Meton.: To distribute or divide a multitude, to disperse: classis sparsa tempestate, Liv. 37, 13, 2: — speculatores sparsi per vias, id.: — s. se in fugam, id.: — exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac.: — Rhenus spargit se in Mosam, Plin.: — natura spargit cornua in ramos, id.: — s. canes, Ov.: — s. sua, to waste, spend, lavish, Hor.: — scintilla spargit se in ignes, Lucr. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To spread abroad, disseminate: s. animos in corpora humana, Cic. de Sen. 21: — s. ac disseminare: — fama sparserat nomen per urbes, Ov. \*\*B) Esp. in a speech: To bring in; also of a rumour, to spread, scatter abroad: dictum est et adhuc spargetur omnibus locis, Quint. 8, 3, 58: — sparge, bring in (plaintively), Hor.: — s. argumenta libris, Juv.: — s. suspiciones, Quint.: — s. crimina in parentes, id.: — s. voces in vulgum, Virg.: — With an objective clause: spargebatur, Albinum usurpare etc., Tac. H. 2, 58 extr.

[2. SPARGO, inis. f. (1. spargo) A strewing, scattering: s. salis, Venant. Ep. ad Felic. 3.]

[SPARSILIS, e. (1. spargo) That may be scattered, here.]

[SPARSIM. adv. (sparsus from 1. spargo) Scatteredly, here and there, dispersedly: s. commemorasse, Gell. 11, 2; App.]

SPARSIO, ònis. f. (1. spargo) \*\*I. A scattering, strewing, sprinkling (e.g. of incense), Sen. [II. A distributing of presents in the theatre, Stat.]

[SPARSIVUS, a, um. (1. spargo) Of or for hurling, Petr.]

SPARSUS, a, um. I. Part. of 1. spargo. \*\*II. Adj.: Spread abroad, scattered, Plin. 16, 34, 62. § 146.

SPARTA, æ. f. (Σπάρτη) Sparta, the capital of Laconia, usually called Lacedæmon, now Misitra, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: — [Meton.: Greece, Næv.]

SPARTACUS, i. m. I. A Thracian gladiator who carried on war against the Romans, Liv. Epit. 95. II. Meton.: A name applied to Antony, Cic. Phil. 4, 6, 15.

\*\*SPARTANUS, a, um. (Sparta) Spartan: S. disciplina, Liv. 38, 17, 12: — [Subst. sing.: Spartanus, a Spartan, Plaut.: — Plur.: Spartani, òrum, the Spartans, Justin.]

SPARTARIUS, a, um. (spartum) Of or producing broom, Plin. 31, 8, 43: — Plur. neut. subst.: Spartaria, òrum. Places where broom grows, Plin. 11, 8, 8.

[SPARTËOLUS, a, um. (spartum) A kind of fire watchman (who used ropes made of broom), Schol. Juv.; Tert.]

SPARTËUS, a, um. (spartum) Of broom: s. solea, Col. 6, 12, 2: — Also Absol.: sparteæ, id.: — s. funes, Cat.

[SPARTI, òrum. m. (Σπάρτοι, the sown ones) A race of armed men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Amm.]

[SPARTIACUS, a, um. (Sparta) Spartan, App.]

SPARTIATES, æ. m. A Spartan, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43.

[SPARTIATICUS, a, um. (Sparta) Spartan, Tusc.]

[SPARTICUS, a, um. (Sparta) Spartan, Virg.]

SPARTOPOLIOS, i. f. (σπαρτοπόλιος) A precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

SPARTUM, i. n. (σπάρτον). I. Spanish broom, Stipa tenacissima L., Liv. 22, 20, 6; Plin. II. Meton.: A rope made of spartum, Plin. 28, 4, 11.

[SPÄRULUS, i. m. dem. (2. sparus) A kind of fish, a little bream, Ov.; Mart.]

1. SPÄRUS, i. m. [plur. n., spara, Lucil. ap. Fest.] A kind of missile, a short lance or spear, Liv. 34, 15, 4. — [Hence, Ital. spada; Fr. épée.]

2. SPÄRUS, i. m. A kind of fish, a bream, gilt-head, Plin. 32, 11, 35.

SPASMUS, i. m. (σπασμός) A spasm, convulsion, cramp, Plin. 22, 8, 9: — Also spasma, ætis. n. (σπασμα), Plin. 25, 8, 43. — [Hence, Ital. spasimo.]

SPASTICUS, a, um. (σπαστικός) Subject to the cramp or spasms, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

[SPÄTANGIUS, ii. m. (σπιδάγγος) A kind of leech, Cod. Th.]

\*\*SPÄTHA, æ. f. (σπάθη) I. A long broad instrument for stirring and mixing medicines, etc., a spatula, Plin. 34, 11, 26. II. The stay or reed of a weaver's loom, Plin. Ep. 90. III. A broad two-edged sword, without a point, Tac. A. 12, 35 extr. IV. The stalk of palm leaves, or the capsule containing the fruit, Plin. 16, 26, 28.

V. A kind of tree, i. q. elate, Plin. 12, 28, 62.

SPÄTHÄLIUM (spatal.) or -ION, ii. n. (σπαθάλιον or σπατίλιον) I. A palm-branch, Mart. II. A kind of bracelet, Plin. 13, 25, 52; Tert.

[SPATHUM, i. n. (In mineralogy) spar, NL.]

[SPÄTIATOR, òris. m. One who walks about, Cat. ap. Fest.]

[SPÄTIOLUM, i. n. dem. (spatium) A little space, Pallad.]

SPÄTIOR, ätus. 1. (spatium) To walk about, to take a walk or an airing for pleasure. I. Prop.: Cic. R. A. 21 extr. \*\*II. Gen. A) To walk about, stride about, [incedere]: s. et fabulari, Quint. 11, 3, 131: — Dido spatietur ad aras, Virg.: — s. arvo, Ov.: — pompa spatietur, Prop. B) Meton. of things: To spread: radices spatiantur in tellure, Plin. 17, 10, 12: — spatiantia brachia, Ov.

\*\*SPÄTIÖSE. adv. I. Widely, largely, extensively, Plin. 19, 5, 29: — Comp., Ov. [II. Long, in the Comp., Prop. 3, 20, 11.]

[SPÄTIÖSITAS, ætis. f. (spatiosus) Wideness, spaciousness, Sid.]

\*\*SPÄTIÖSUS, a, um. (spatium) Of great extent, spacious, wide, large, taking up much room, extensive: poet. great, long, broad, etc. I. Prop.: s. insula, Plin. 4, 12, 26: — s. loca, Quint.: — s. æquor, id.: — s. annis, id.: — s. voces, i. e. of four syllables, id.: — s. taurus, Ov.: — s. corpora, id.: — s. ossa, V. Fl.: — Comp., Col. 5, 5, 3: — Sup., Plin. Pan. 63 extr. II. Fig. [A) Long, lasting long (of time): s. tempus, Ov. A. 1, 8, 81: — s. nox, id.: — s. senectus, id.: — s. bellum, id.] B) Wide, comprehensive: sapientia est res s., Sen. Ep. 88 med.

SPÄTIUM, ii. n. I. Prop.: Room, space. \*\*A) Gen.: s. locorum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 61 extr.: — s. cæli, Virg.: — locus ac s., Lucr. B) Esp. 1) A measured or limited space, a distance, a space that one has to go or run through: s. siderum, Cic. N. D. 2, 14: — conficere s., to go or get over some distance or space, Cæs.: — relinquere s., id.: — s. æquum, id.: — s. propinquitatis, a short distance, id.: — s. hominis, i. e. the size, Plin.: — trahere aures in s., i. e. in length, Ov.: — s. breve lateris, Juv. 2) A place to walk in, promenade, walk: pergere ad s. nostra, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: — s. communia, commons: — s. silvestria: — s. Academice: — decurrere s., the race-course: — locus porrectus planis s., with plains, Hor.: — s. Olympi, the course, id.: — s. interius, the inner room of a building, Ov.: — Meton.: A walking, promenading, taking a walk: facere s., to take a walk or an airing, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: colloqui inter se spatium, in walking: — s. basilicæ. II. Fig. A) Gen. 1) A space of time, time: s. temporis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: — s. annuum, menstruum, diurnum, nocturnum: — s. dierum triginta: — constituere s. defensionis: — s. diei, Cæs.: — sexagesimum s. vite, i. e. the sixtieth year, Plin.: — s. breve, Hor. 2) A) Time, leisure, opportunity: dare tempus et s., Cic. Quint. 1, 4: — dare alqd, nihil, spatii alci faciendi or ad faciendum alqd: — sumere s.: — postulare sex dies spatii, Cæs.: — s. solitudinis, i. e. leisure to be alone, Ter.: — s. promoveri, Ov. b) Metrical time, measure, quantity: trochæus, qui est eodem spatium, etc., Cic. de Or. 57, 193: — sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis ac sonis, Quint. B) Space, room for action: s.



*curriculumque* majorum, Cic. Læl. 12: — *persequi alqm in s., to follow any one*: — *s. excursus, a finished course*, Ter.

[1. SPĀTŪLA (spathula), æ. f. (spatula) I. A broad piece: *s. porcina, a leg of pork*, Apic. II. A small palm-branch, Vulg.]

[2. SPĀTŪLA, æ. f. (σπατών) Voluptuousness, lewdness, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*SPĒCĪĀLIS, e. (species) *Of or belonging to what is single or peculiar, special, not general, particular: illud generale... hoc speciale*, Quint. 5, 10, 43: — *s. quæstiones*, id.: — *s. tractatus*, id.: — *s. genera*, Sen.: — *habere alqd speciale, something peculiar*, Trebell.

[SPĒCĪĀLITAS, ātis. f. (specialis) Peculiarity, specialty, Tert.]

\*\*SPĒCĪĀLĪTER, adv. *Particularly, specially: generatim atque s. disponere alqd*, Col. 12, 2, 3: — *s. exprimere*, Dig.

\*\*SPĒCĪĀRIUS, a, um. (species) *Peculiar: s. dona, consisting of wine, oil, wheat, etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 53 extr.

[SPĒCĪĀTIM, adv. (species) Especially, M. Cap.]

[SPĒCĪĀTUS, a, um. (species) Having form or shape, Tert.]

SPĒCĪES, ēi. [genit. sing. specie or specii, Matus ap. Gell.; genit. and dat. plur., specierum or specierum, Charis.: speciebibus, App.] f. (specio) \*\*I. A view, look, sight, Lucr. 4, 237; Vit. 5, 9. II. A look, mien, appearance, the outside of any thing, form, shape. A) Prop.: *s. formæ, outer or external appearance*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: — *s. et figura*: — *s. præclara oppidi Athenarum*: — *s. sphæræ* (Archimedæ): — *s. honestissima hominum*: — *s. et nomen*: — *s. deformis*: — *s. honesti, the appearance of what is morally good*: — *s. nova atque inusitata*, Cæs.: — *s. horribilis*: — Meton.: *An idea, notion (an object mentally perceived)*: *s. eloquentiæ*, Cic. de Or. 5, 18: — *idēat... nos recte speciem possumus dicere*: — *s. intelligentiæ*: — *forma et s. et origo*: — *capere s. veri scelerisque*, Hor. 2) Esp. a) *Appearance, semblance, image, show: formæ, quæ nullæ sunt, speciem autem offerunt*, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81: — *securitas blanda specie, according to appearance*: — *Demetrius libera specie*, Liv.: — *per s. auxilii ferendi*, id.: — *s. prima*: — *s. sapientium*: — *s. virtutis*: — *s. utilitatis*: — *ad s., for appearance*, Cæs. b) *Brightness, sheen, splendour, show, ornament: fuit pompa, fuit s.*, Cic. Pis. 11: — *s. atque pompa in dicendo*: — *s. et motus*: — *præbere s., addere s., to give splendour to*, Liv.: — *s. et gratia*, Hor. B) Meton. \*\*1) Concr. a) *A dream, apparition, vision: s. viri visa dicitur, etc.*, Liv. 8, 6, 9: — *per nocturnas s.*, id. 2) *An image, likeness, statue: s. Jovis, s. ex ære*, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12. 3) a) *A kind, species: differre specie*, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189: — *dividere in binas s.*, Varr.: — *homo s. est, canis s.*, Sen.: — *multæ s. vestis, argenti, various sorts or descriptions*, Dig.: — *Hence, [b] in forensic Latin, a peculiar or single case: talis s.*, Dig. c) *Spices, drugs, etc.*, Macr. S. 7, 8 med.; Dig.: — *Hence, Ital. spezie; Fr. épice, spice*: — *and Ital. specie; Fr. espèce.*

[SPĒCĪFICUM, i. n. (species-facio) A specific medicine or remedy, a specific, NL.]

[SPĒCĪLLĀTUS, a, um. (2. specillum) Set or furnished with small mirrors, Vopisc.]

1. SPĒCĪLLUM, i. n. (specio) A surgical instrument, a probe, Cic. N. D. 3, 22 extr.; Plin.

[2. SPĒCĪLLUM, i. n. dem. (speculum) A small mirror, whence specillatus.]

SPĒCĪMEN, inis. n. (specio) A token, mark, proof. I. Prop.: *s. ingenii*, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: — *s. popularis judicii*: — *dare s., to give a proof or specimen*: — *s. securitatis*, Plin.: — *s. avi*, Virg.: — *verum s.*, Lucr. II. Meton., a model, example, pattern: *s. humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: — *Scævola s. temperantiæ prudentiæque*: — *s. innocentie*: — *s. naturæ*: — *natura dat s. creandi*.

[SPĒCĪO (spicio), spexi, 3. To look at, behold, to catch a sight of: specimen specitur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 2: — *spece, look* 1199

here, id.: — *s. avim de templo*, Næv.: — *Conf. Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73; Fest p. 330.*]

\*\*SPĒCĪŌSE, adv. *With good appearance, gracefully, handsomely, splendidly. I. Prop.: s. vehi, with a splendid equipage*, Plin. 35, 7, 31: — *Comp.*, Liv. 37, 4, 3; Hor.: — *Sup.*, Quint. 9, 4, 8. II. Fig.: *s. dictum*, Quint. 9, 4, 13: — *s. translatum*, id.: — *Sup.*, Quint. 8, 6, 18.

[SPĒCĪŌSITAS, ātis. f. (speciosus) Good appearance, grace, beauty: *s. naturalis*, Tert.]

SPĒCĪŌSUS, a, um. (species) *Having a good shape or appearance, beautiful, well-shaped, handsome, fine, splendid, showy. \*\*I. Prop.: s. corpora*, Quint. 11, 3, 26: — *s. femina*, id.: — *speciosus pelle decora, introrsus turpis*, Hor.: — *Comp.*, speciosior familia, Sen. Ep. 87: — *Sup.*, speciosissimus homo (Alcibiades), Quint. 8, 4, 23: — *s. filia*, Petr. II. Fig.: *s. causæ, remarkable, distinguished, considerable, striking*, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 6: — *s. titulus*, Liv.: — *s. ministerium*, id.: — *speciosa dictu*, Quint.: — *s. vocabula*, Hor.: — *s. nomina*, Ov.: — *s. damnum, a striking calamity*, id.: — *Comp.*, speciosius alqd uberiusque, Quint. 11, 3, 84: — *speciosius genus stili*, id.: — *Sup.*, speciosissimum genus orationis, Quint. 8, 6, 49.

SPĒCĪŌBĪLIS, e. (specto) *That may be seen, visible, I. Gen.: corpus cæli s.*, Cic. Univ. 8: — *s. undique campus, open*, Ov. \*\*II. Meton. A) *Considerable, well worth seeing, distinguished, remarkable: s. victoria*, Tac. Agr. 34 extr.: — *s. mons*, Plin.: — *s. Niobe*, Ov.: — *s. heros*, id. [B] *Under the emperors Spectabilis was a title of officers of high rank*, Cod. Just.; Dig.]

[SPĒCĪŌBĪLITAS, ātis. f. (spectabilis, II. B)] *The dignity of a Spectabilis*, Cod. Just.]

SPĒCĪŌCŪLUM (contracted, spectaculum, Prop.), i. n. (specto) A sight, spectacle. I. Gen.: *s. superarum rerum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: — *o s. illud! what a sight!* — *esse spectaculo*: — *s. hostium, the enemy*, Liv.: — *s. scorti*, id.: — *s. Euripi*, id.: — *sedere s., a sight or spectacle to all*, Prop. II. Esp. A) *A public sight, show, spectacle: s. sunt data*, Cic. Mur. 34, 72: — *s. apparatusissimum*: — *s. gladiatorium*, Liv.: — *s. circi*, id.: — *s. naumachie*, Cæs.: — *s. ludorum*, Suet. B) *A place in which one sees spectacles, a theatre: s. omnia*, Cic. Sest. 58 extr.: — *facere sibi s.*, Liv.: — *gradus spectaculorum, the steps of a theatre*, Tac.: — *s. resonant plausu*, Ov.: — *s. ruunt*, Plaut. — [Hence, Fr. spectacle.]

[SPĒCĪŌMEN, inis. n. (specto) I. A proof, mark, sign, Plaut. II. A sight, spectacle, App.]

[SPĒCĪŌMENTA, Things that are seen, Front.]

\*\*SPĒCĪŌTE, adv. *Splendidly, excellently*, Plin.

SPĒCĪŌTĪŌ, ōnis. f. A seeing or looking at, a viewing, beholding. I. Prop. A) Gen.: *s. apparatus, a viewing of the preparations*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: — *levare animum spectatione*: — *Plur.*, Vit. 10, præf. B) Esp.: *An examining, trying: s. pecuniæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78. [II. Fig.: *Respect, consideration, regard: s. gentis, for the nation*, Flor. 2, 7, 3.]

\*\*SPĒCĪŌTĪVUS, a, um. (specto) Speculative, contemplative, theoretical, Quint. 3, 5, 11.

SPĒCĪŌTOR, ōris. m. A beholder, observer, looker-on. I. Gen.: *sunt homines quasi s. superarum rerum atque celestium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: — *testis et s.*: — *s. laudum tuarum*: — *s. otiosi calamitatis*: — *s. certaminis*: — *s. unicus cæli siderumque* (Archimedes), id. [II. Esp. A) *A spectator (at a play)*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 29. B) *An examiner, judge, critic: s. formarum*, Ter.]

[SPĒCĪŌTRIX, icis. f. (spectator) I. She that sees or looks at any thing, Plaut. II. She that judges or tries, Amm.]

SPĒCĪŌTUS, a, um. I. Part. of specto. II. Adj. A) *Proved, tried: homines s. et probati*, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: — *fides s.*: — *homo s. et cognitum in rebus judicandis*: — *virtus s. et nobilitas*: — *s. et singularis integritas*:

—spectatissimum esse, Liv.: — *with a subjective clause*: mihi spectatum est, Pompeium esse, etc., Sall. B) *Looked up to, esteemed, considerable, excellent, celebrated*: s. vir, Cic. Læl. 2, 9: — s. homines: — Comp., Sil. 1, 440: — *Sup.*, clarissimus et spectatissimus vir, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: — spectatissima femina: — *Of things*: spectator peninsula, Plin. 4, 18, 32: — spectatius artificium, id.: — spectatissima laurus, id.

SPECTĪO, ōnis. (specio) *A looking at any thing; an observing of auspices; the right of a magistrate to command the augur to make observations or to make them himself*, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81; Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73.

SPECTO. 1. (specio) *To look at attentively, to view, behold, contemplate*. I. Prop. A) Gen. a) *With acc.*: s. et visere alqd, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: — s. amores, Plaut.: — s. corpora, Lucr.: — s. acervos, Hor. [B) *With a relative clause*: spectans, quas res gerat, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 2: — spectat, quam dormiunt, id.] γ) *Absol.*: s. alte, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: — populus spectans, Hor.: — s. in alqm, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58: — s. ad alqm, Enn.; Plaut. δ) *Impera. with an objective clause*, Plin. 10, 70, 89. B) Esp. \*1) *To view a spectacle, be a spectator of a play, etc.*: s. Circenses, Suet. Aug. 45: — s. pugiles, id.: — s. fabulam, Hor.: — s. ludos, id.: — s. Comicos dicta dicere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 23: — tacitæ spectent, id.: — *Of places*: *To look towards, to be situate towards, to face*: with ad, in, inter, etc.: quæ (pars crucis) ad fretum spectaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66: — pars collis ad orientem solem spectabat, Cæs.: — s. in urbem, Liv.: — Aquitania spectat inter oceanum solis et septentriones, Cæs.: — villæ, quo spectent portibus, Varr.: — Acarnania solem occidentem spectat, Liv.: — Gadis Hispaniam spectat, Plin.: — *Also of people or nations*: Massæyli in regionem Hispaniæ spectant, Liv.: — Belgæ spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Cæs. 3) *To examine, prove, try*: hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, to stand the test, Cic. Off. 2, 11: — aurum spectatur in ignibus, Ov. II. Fig. A) Gen.: oratio s. ad te, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: — spectat audaciam meretricum, Ter. B) Esp. 1) *To have in view or mind, to keep one's eye upon, intend, endeavour, strive*: s. magna, to aspire after great things, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: — s. fugam, to look out for: — s. alqd in judicando: — in philosophia res spectatur: — s. mores: — quem locum probandæ virtutis spectas? are you looking for? Cæs.: — s. quanti homo sit: — s., ut etc.: — s. ad laudes: — s. ad gloriam, ad salutem: — *Of abstract subjects*: omnia verba s. debent ad ultimum, Cic. Or. 59, 200: — res spectat ad arma, ad perniciem patriæ: — s. et valere ad bene beateque vivendum: — s. ad religionem: — beneficia, quæ ad singulos spectant: — s. ad institutionem vitæ communis: — s. in unum exitum: — res eo spectat, ut etc.: — summa iudicii mei huc spectat, ut etc.: — quo s., quorsum spectat oratio? 2) *To judge of*: philosophi non spectandi sunt ex singulis vocibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10 extr.: — ex meo otio tuum puto: — quod non tam in nobis quam in histrionibus spectari puto: — s. hominem in dubiis periculis, Lucr.

SPECTRUM, i. n. (specio) *An apparition, vision, a form or image*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16; id. ib. 15, 19, 1.

[SPECTUS, ūs. m. (specio) *A sight*, Fest. p. 330.]

1. SPĒCŪLA, æ. f. (specio) I. *A high place for viewing or watching any thing from, a beacon, watch-tower*. A) Prop.: ignis e s. sublatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35 extr.: — prospexi tempestatem ex s.: — s., de quo prospiciemus, Varr.: — *Plur.*, Liv. 29, 23, 1; Plin. B) Fig.: s. amicitiae, Plin. Pan. 86, 4. II. Gen. A) In speculis esse, to be on the watch, to watch, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16. [B) Poet.: *An elevated place, an elevation*: s. summusque vertex, Virg. Æ. 11, 526: — *Of the high wall of a town*, id. ib. 11, 877.]

2. SPĒCŪLA, æ. f. den. (spes) *A faint or slight hope*, Cic. Cluent. 26, 72.

[SPĒCŪLABILIS, e. (speculor) *Visible*: s. Sunion, Stat. Th. 12, 624.]

\*\*SPĒCŪLABUNDUS, a, um. (speculor) *Watching*, 1200

on the look out, Tac. H. 4, 50. — *With acc.*: s. signa, Suet. Tib. 65.

[SPĒCŪLĀMEN, inis. n. (speculor) *A looking at*, Prud.]

[SPECULAR, aris. See the following Article, II. B).]

SPĒCŪLĀRIS, e. (speculum) I. Gen.: *Of or belonging to a mirror, like a mirror*, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 5 med. II. Esp. A) S. lapis, a kind of transparent stone, used by the ancients as we use panes of glass, probably mica, Plin. 36, 22, 45. B) SPĒCŪLĀRIA, ōrum. n. *A window*, Plin. 19, 5, 23. — [Sing.: corneum specular, Tert.]

[SPĒCŪLĀRIUS (specularius, Inscr.), ūl. m. *A maker of mirrors*, Cod. Th.]

[SPĒCŪLĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. *An observing, watching*, Amm.]

SPĒCŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who watches or observes, a scout, spy*. I. Prop.: Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63. — *These speculatores formed in every legion a separate division*, Tac. H. 1, 25. *Under the emperors they formed a separate life-guard of the general, and were otherwise employed in his special service*, Tac. H. 2, 73. II. Gen.: *A searcher, observer, examiner*: physicus, id est, s. venatorque naturæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: — s. futuræ grandinis, Sen.: — mittere s. ad pabula ulteriora, Plin.

\*SPĒCŪLĀTŌRIŪS, a, um. (speculator) *Of or relating to espial or observation*: s. naves, spy-ships, watch-ships, Liv. 30, 10, 14: — s. navigia, Cæs.: called also speculatoriæ, Liv. 22, 19, 5: — s. caliga, i. e. such as was worn by the speculatores, Suet.: — *Also absol.*: speculatoria, Tert.

\*SPĒCŪLĀTRIX, icis. f. (speculator) *She that spies or watches*. I. Prop.: furis sunt deæ s., Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: — s. Juno, V. Fl. [II. Meton.: villa s. profundi, that looks towards the sea, Stat. S. 2, 2, 3.]

1. SPĒCŪLĀTUS, a, um. *part. of speculor*.

[2. SPĒCŪLĀTUS, a, um. (speculum) *Furnished with mirrors*: s. cubiculum, LL.]

SPĒCŪLŌR, ātus. 1. (1. specula) *To look around, to watch, explore, reconnoitre, investigate, examine, spy, pry into, etc.*: s. et perscrutari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: — s. atque custodire: — s. consilia, dicta factaque alcjs, Liv.: — s. abditos sensus alcjs, id.: — s. eventum, to watch, Hirt.: — s. noctem incustoditam, Tac.: — quid hic speculare? Plaut.: — s. lætam avem, Virg.: — s. obitus et ortus signorum, id.: — *With a relative clause*: s., quæ fortuna esset etc., Liv. 33, 10: — s., quid agatur, Plaut.: — *Absol.*: causa speculandi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 47 extr.: — speculabor, ne assit, Plaut.: — s. in omnes partes, to spy about, Ov.

1. SPĒCŪLUM, i. n. (specio) *A mirror*, I. Prop.: inspicere, tamquam, or ut, in speculum, Cic. Pis. 29, 71; id. Fin. 5, 22; id. Rep. 2, 42: — videris te alterum in s., Hor.: — imago speculi, Lucr.: — *conf.* Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 36; Plin. 33, 9, 45; 34, 17, 48. — *Meton. poet.*: *The surface of water, a reflecting surface*: s. lymptharum, Phædr. 1, 4, 3. II. Fig.: *A mirror, a likeness, image*: bestiæ, s. naturæ, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 32: — opus Virgilianum formatum est de s. operis Homerici, Macr.: — s. futuri temporis, Lucr. [Hence, Ital. specchio, specchio, Fr. espiègle.]

[2. SPĒCŪLUM, i. n. In Surg.: *An instrument employed to dilate the entrance of divers cavities of the body, and expose to view the parts or organs therein contained*: s. uteri Ricordii, s. ani, s. oris, s. auris, s. dentium, NL.]

SPĒCUS, ūs (i). m. (f. and n.) *A cave, cavern, den, grotto; also, a covered water-course, aqueduct*. I. Prop. a) Masc.: pauci specus, aqueducts or ducts, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4: — opacus s., Liv. [b] Fem.: concava s., Enn. A. 17, 3: — s. remota, Gell. c) Neut.: s. horrendum, Virg. Æ. 7, 568: — s. rupta, Sil. d) *After the second declension*: alti speci, Att. ap. Non.: — s. apposita, quo etc., Cat. ap. Prisc.]

[II. Meton.: *Any cavity or hollow*: s. vulneris, Virg.: — s. apacis alvi, Phædr.: — *Of the belly of a serpent*, Sil. 6, 276: *of the interior of the Trojan horse*, Petr.: — i. q. pudendum muliebri, Auct. Priap.]

SPEGMA, atis. See PSEUMA.

[SPĒLĒUM (speleum), i. n. (σπηλαιον) *A cavern, den, cave*: s. fefarum, Virg. E. 10, 52.]

[SPELTA, æ. f. *Spelt*, Rhemn. Fann.: Hieron.]

SPĒLUNCA, æ. f. (σπηλυγί, γγος) *I. A cave, cavern, den, grotto*, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95. *II. The villa of Tiberius, near Terracina*, Tac. A. 4, 59.

[SPĒLUNCŌSUS, a, um. (spelunca) *Full of caverns*, Cael. Aur.]

[SPERA, æ. See SPHERA.]

[SPĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (spero) *That may be hoped for*, Plant.]

SPĒRĀTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of spero.* *II. Adj.:* *Hoped for, longed for; one betrothed, a lover*: sperata salve, Plaut.: — sperata uxor, *a wife that has not been seen for some time*, Plaut.: — adducere speratum, Afr. ap. Non.]

[SPERCHĒS, idis. f. (Spercheos) *Of or belonging to the river Spercheos*: s. undæ, Ov.]

SPERCHĒOS and SPERCHĪUS, i. m. (Σπερχείος) *A river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pindus*, Liv. 36, 14 extr.

[SPERCHĪŌNĪDES, æ. m. (Sperchius) *A dweller on the banks of the Spercheos*, Ov. M. 5, 86.]

SPERCHĪUS, ii. See SPERCHĒOS.

[1. SPERMA, ætis. n. (σπέρμα) *Seed*, Sulp. Sev.]

[2. SPERMA, ætis. n. (σπέρμα) (sc. oeti) *Spermaceti*, i. e. *a substance obtained from the cranium of the Physeter macrocephalus*, NL.]

[SPERMĀTĪCUS, a, um. (σπερματικός) *Of or belonging to seed, spermatic*: s. arteria, NL.]

[SPERNAX, æcis. (sperno) *Despising, showing contempt*, Sil. 8, 465; Sid.]

SPERNO, sprēvi, sprētum. [perf. synop. sprerunt, Prud.]

3. [I. Prop.: *To separate, sever, remove*: opes spernunt se a me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2: — æquum spernit se a malis, Enn. ap. Non.] *II. Meton.:* *To reject, despise, contemn*, scorn: nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9 extr.: — discipuli spernunt magistros: — s. amicitiam: — s. deos, Liv.: — s. imperium, id.: — s. literas prætoris, id.: — Polybius, haudquaquam spernendus auctor, id.: — spernendus morum, on account of his character, Tac.: — s. consilium, Ov.: — s. voluptates, amores, Hor.

[SPERNOR, ari. (sperno) *To despise*, Front.]

SPERO. 1. *To expect.* *I. To expect something favourable, to hope, to promise to one's self, to flatter one's self.* a) *Abol.*: s. non destiti, quoad Pompeius etc., Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: — reus s. debuerit: — bene s. et bono animo esse: — ut spero, as I hope: — quemadmodum spero: — Agryppus exorari spero poterit, will, I hope, listen to the request, Plaut. b) *With acc.*: s. alqd, nihil, Cic. Fam. 12, 18; id. Att. 1, 13, 2: — s. meliora: — s. alqd ab, or ex alqo, ab or ex alqo re, Cæs.: — s. magna, id.: — hoc sperans, ut etc., id.: — s. deos, to trust in the gods, Plaut. c) *With an objective clause*: spero nos perventuros etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 20: — spero memoriam amicitiae fore sempiternam: — s. fore, ut id contingat nobis: — spero, te mihi ignoscere, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2: — spero esse, ut volumus: — speremus, nostrum nomen volitare: — spero quiddam nobis profici: — speramus carmina fingi posse, Hor.: — spero, me causam tibi probasse, Cic. Att. 1, 1 extr.: — spero nos conficisse: — sperabat se esse locutum, Catull.: — *Ellipt.*: sperat semper vacuum (sc. te fore), Hor. O. 1, 5, 11. [d] *With a subjective clause*: speraret visura Ulixen (for se visuram esse), Prop. 2, 9, 7.] \*e) *With de*: neque spero de otio nostro, Cic. Att. 9, 7.

*II. To expect something unfavourable, to fear, apprehend*: s. dolorem, Virg. Æ. 4, 419: — sperasti mense efferre pedem posse, id.: — s. deos, to fear the gods, id.: — s. bellum, Flor.: — quod non spero, which I hope not, Cic. R. A. 4, 10: — non spero, Plaut. — *Iron.*: Cic. de Or. 3, 13 extr.

SPES, spēi [nom. and acc. plur. spes, Enn.: abl. speribus, Varr. ap. Non.]. f. (spero) *Expectation.* *I. Of any thing good or favourable.* *Hope.* A) *Prop.* 1) a) *Abol.*: s. est expectatio boni, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: — ut ægroto, dum

anima est. s. esse dicitur: — habere s. in fide alcis: — habere tantum spei ad alqd: — alere, augere spem: — literæ tuse adduxerunt me in tantam spem: — salus pendet spe exigua: — s. fallit: — depulsus de spe: — præter spem, beyond one's hope: — lapsus spe, Cæs.: — dejectus spe, id.: — repulsus a spe, id.: — ferre spem pro re, Liv.: — contra spem, contrary to expectation, id.: — *Plur.*: omnes spes, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: — ubi sunt spes meæ? Plaut.: — s. novæ, Hor. b) *With obj. genit.*: adductus spe mercedis, by hope of gain, Cic. Læl. 9, 31: — s. dignitatis: — s. amplificandæ fortunæ: — s. iudicii corrumptendi. c) *With an objective clause*: s. tenet me, hunc locum futurum etc., Cic. Cluent. 3: — ne s. quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius: — veniebat in spem, fore uti etc., Cæs.: — si qui spe ducitur, se posse etc.: — venio in spem, tuum adventum appropinquare. d) *With ut*: si spem afferunt, ut appareat etc., Cic. Læl. 19, 68. e) *With de*: s., quam de eo jam puero habuerant, Cic. Læl. 3, 11: — s. de flumine transeundo, Cæs.: — s. de argento, Plaut. 2) *Esp.* \*\*a) *Hope or prospect of an inheritance*: in spem secundam nepotes pronepotesque (assumebantur), Tac. A. 1, 8: — leniter in spem arripe officiosus, Hor. [b] *As a term of endearment*: o spes mea! Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 27. c) *Spes, a Roman deity*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61. \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.*: *An object of hope*: puppes, s. vestri reditus, Ov. M. 13, 94: — hostis Argivus inimicæque castra, vestræ spes, Virg.: — spem suam (i. e. exta) circumvolat alis (milvus), Ov.: — spe (i. e. re sperata) potitur, id. 2) *Esp. of promising children, etc.*: s. caputque nati, Ov. H. 3, 94: — o spes inanes, Quint.: — per spem surgentes Iuli, Virg.: — gemelli, spes gregis, id.: — sus intercepti spem anni, Ov. \*\*II. *Of any thing bad or unfavourable*: *Apprehension, dread, fear*: nobis est s. multo asperior, Sall. Cat. 20, 13: — omnium spe celerius, Liv.: — s. necis, Stat.: — naufragii s. omnis abit, Luc.

[SPETILE. *A part of the belly of a pig, or lard*, Fest. p. 330.]

SPEUSIPPUS, i. m. (Σπεύσιππος) *Sister's son of Plato, and his successor in the Academy*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17.

\*\*SPEUSTĪCUS, a, um. (σπευστικός) *Made in haste*: s. panes, a kind of bread, Plin. 22, 25, 71.

[SPHĀCELUS, i. m. (σφάκελος) *Gangrene*, NL.]

SPHĀRA [sphēra, Prud.], æ. f. (σφαῖρα) *A ball, globe, sphere.* *I. Gen.*: stellæ inerrantes habent suam s., Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55: — sphæras pugnum altis facito, Cat. *II. Esp.* A) *A celestial sphere or globe*, Cic. Rep. 1, 14. [B] *A ball (for playing with)*, Cael. Aur.]

[SPHĀRĀLIS, e. (sphæra) *Of or belonging to a sphere, spherical*: s. forma, Macr. S. 7, 16.]

[SPHĀRĪCUS, a, um. (σφαῖρικός) *Spherical*: s. motus, Macr.]

\*\*SPHĀRĪŌN, ii. n. (σφαῖρον) *A little ball or sphere*, Cels. 6, 6, 21.

[SPHĀRISTA, æ. m. (σφαριστής) *A player with a ball*, Sid.]

SPHĀRISTERĪUM, ii. n. (σφαριστήριον) \*\*I. *A place for playing with balls, a tennis-court, bowling-green, etc.*, Plin. E. 2, 17, 12. *II. A playing with balls, game of ball*, Sid.]

\*\*SPHĀRŌIDES, is. (σφαειδής) *Spherical*, Vitruv. 8, 6, med.

\*\*SPHĀRŌMĀCHĪA, æ. f. (σφαρομαχία) *A mode of fighting with iron balls instead of the cæstus*, Sen. Ep. 80; Stat.

SPHAGNOS, i. m. (σφῆγγος) *A kind of odoriferous moss*, Plin. 12, 23, 50.

[SPHĒNŌIDĒUS, a, um. (σφήν-ειδός) *Wedge-like, sphenoid, a term applied to one of the cranial bones*: s. os, NL.]

[SPHINCTER, æis. m. (σφίγγω) *A closing muscle, i. e. one which contracts a natural orifice, the sphincter muscle*, NL.]

SPHINGĪON, ii. (σφίγγιον) *A kind of ape, probably Simia cynocephalus L.*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, 59.

SPHINX, ngis [Greek genit., Sphingos, Stat.]. f. (Σφίγξ) *I. A female monster near Thebes, who gave travellers a riddle to solve, and tore to pieces those who could not guess*

it; it was represented as half woman and half lion; and afterwards as bird, woman, and lion, or as lion and man, Stat. Th. 1, 66:—as the image on the seal of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 50; Plin. 37, 1, 4. — *Plur.*: Fest. 206. — *Conf.* Quint. 6, 3, 98. II. A kind of ape, perhaps a chimpanzee, Plin. 8, 21, 30.

SPHONDYLUS, i. See SPONDYLUS.

SPHRĀGIS, idis. f. (σφραγίς) I. A kind of stone, used for making mirrors, Plin. 37, 8, 37. II. A name of the Lemnian earth (marked with a seal when sold), Plin. 35, 6, 14. III. In *Medic.*: A kind of pastile, Cels. 5, 26, 23.

[SPHRĀGĪTIS, idis. f. (σφραγίτης) A mark or impression made by a seal, Prud.]

SPHŶRĒNA, æ. f. (σφύρανα) A kind of sea-fish, i. q. audis, Plin. 32, 11, 54 extr.

1. SPĪCA (specia, Varr.; spicum, Cic.; spicus, poet. ap. Fest. p. 333), æ. f. *Prop.*: A point; hence, I. An ear of corn, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91. — *Prov.*: Ov. T. 5, 6, 44. II. *Meton.* \*\*A) It is used of other plants, the tops of which resemble ears of corn, Plin. 21, 8, 23. \*\*B) The brightest star in the constellation *Virgo*, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42 extr. [C) An arrow, Lucr.] \*\*D) S. testacea, a stone with which floors were paved in the shape of ears of corn, Vitruv. 7, 1 extr. [E) Spicus crinalis, a kind of hair-pin, M. Cap.]

[2. SPICA, æ. f. The blossom of an ear of corn, NL.]

SPĪCĀTUS, a, um. See SPICO.

\*\*SPĪCĒUS, a, um. (spica) Consisting of ears of corn: s. corona, Plin. 18, 2, 2:—s. coma, i. e. an ear of corn, Prop.

[SPĪCĪFER, æra, ærum. (spica-fero) Bearing or producing ears of corn; an epithet of *Ceres*, Sen.; of the Nile, Mart.]

\*\*SPĪCĪLĒGŪM, ii. n. (spica-lego) A leasing, gleaning, Varr. R. R. 1, 53.

[SPĪCULUM, i. See SPICULUM.]

\*\*SPĪCO, ātum. 1. (spica) To furnish with a point or ear of corn: grana spicantur, come into ear, shoot ears Plin. 18, 17, 10. § 60:—chamæcissos spicata est, id.:—herbæ spicata, id.:—testacea spicata, a pavement of bricks in the shape of ears of corn, id.; Vitruv. 7, 1, med.:—spicatae faces, Gratiol.:—dentes spicant hastilia, point.

[SPĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (spica) A plant, i. q. chamæpitys, App.]

\*\*SPĪCŪLO. 1. (spiculum) To make pointed, to point: s. telum, Plin. 11, 2, 1.

SPĪCŪLUM [spiculum, M. Cap.], i. n. dem. (spicum) [I. *Prop.*: A little point or sting; the sting of a bee (Virg. G. 4, 237); of a scorpion (Ov.); of a hornet, id.] II. *Esp.* A) The point of a javelin: avellere s., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5:—scrutari Alpes spiculis:—hastæ et s. calami, Hor. B) A javelin, arrow, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; also, a later name for pilum, Veg.:—an arrow of Cupid, Ov.—*Poet.*: s. solis, a beam of the sun, Prud.

[SPĪCŪLUS, a, um. (spiculum) Pointed, Tert.]

SPĪCUM and SPĪCUS, i. See 1. SPICA.

1. SPĪNA, æ. f. (for spina from spicum) I. *Prop.* A) A thorn, prickly, Plin. 21, 15, 54:—s. solstitialis, Col.:—s. alba, hawthorn or whitethorn, Plin.:—s. Egyptia, a kind of thorn, perhaps a blackthorn, id.:—s. Arabica, an Acacia-tree, id. B) *Meton.* 1) The sting of animals, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Plin. 2) A fish-bone, Quint. 8, 3, 66; Ov. 3) The back-bone or spine, Plin. 11, 37, 68.—*Poet.*: The back, Ov. M. 6, 380. [4] The low wall that ran across the circus, Schol. Juv. 6, 588. [5] A toothpick, Petr. [6] In *Anat.*: s. ventosa, a disease of the osseous system, in which the tissue of the bone exhibits the appearance of distension by a gaseous fluid, NL.:—s. bifida, a congenital malformation or defect of the spinal column, NL.] II. *Fig. plur.*: Intricacies, subtleties, nice points: s. disserendi, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79:—s. partiendi et definiendi, subtle or nice divisions or explanations.—*Poet.*: Cares, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4.

1202

[SPĪNĀLIS, e. (spina) Of the spine, spinal, Macr.]

SPĪNĒA, æ. f. A kind of vine, Plin. 14, 2, 4. § 34.

SPĪNĒŌLA, æ. f. A kind of rose with small leaves, Plin. 21, 4, 6.

[SPĪNESCO, ēre. (spina) To become thorny or prickly, M. Cap.]

\*\*SPĪNĒTUM, i. n. (spina) A place full of thorns or briars, a thicket of thorns. I. *Prop.*: Plin. 10, 74, 95; Virg. [II. *Fig.*: s. Aristotelis, Hieron. in. Helv. 2.]

[SPĪNĒUS, a, um. (spina) Thorny, Ov. M. 2, 789; Sol.]

[SPĪNĒNSIS, is. m. (spina) A deity supposed to prevent the fields from being overrun with thorns, August.]

\*SPĪNĪFER, æra, ærum. (spina-fero) Bearing thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly, Cic. Arat. 178.

[SPĪNĪGER, æra, ærum. (spina-gero) Bearing thorns, Prud.]

SPĪNO, ōnis. m. A small river near Rome, to which divine honour was paid, Cic. N. D. 3, 20 extr.

[SPĪNŌSŪLUS, a, um. dem. (spinosis) Somewhat thorny; hence, intricate, involved, obscure, Hieron. Ep. 69, 2.]

SPĪNŌSUS, a, um. (spina) \*\*I. *Prop.*: Full of thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly, Plin. 30, 11, 30. § 101. II. *Fig.*: Thorny; hence, intricate, involved, obscure: a genus disserendi, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3:—Of cares: Stinging, poignant, Catull. 64, 72.

[SPĪNTHĒR, ēris. n. (σφρηκτήρ) A bracelet, Plant.]

\*\*SPĪNTHŪA or SPĪNTHŪA, æ. m. (σφρηκτήρ) A kind of lewd man, Tac. A. 6, 1.

[SPĪNTHŪCĪUM, ii. n. dem. (spinturnix) A small bird foreboding misfortune, an inauspicious bird, Plant. Mil. 4, 1, 42.]

SPĪNTHŪNIX, icis. f. (σπινθαίς) A kind of ugly bird, unknown to us, Plin. 10, 13, 17.

[SPĪNŪLEA, æ. f. dem. (spina) I. A small thorn, Arn.

II. A small backbone, App.]

[SPĪNUS, i. (abl. spinu, Varr. ap. Charis.) f. (spina) A thorny shrub, blackthorn, sloe-tree, Virg. G. 4, 145.]

SPĪŌNĪA, æ. f. A kind of vine, Col. 3, 2, 27. — Hence: Spionicus gustus, id.

\*\*SPĪRA, æ. f. (σπίρα) A circular body in several wreaths or folds, a coil, any thing wreathed or contorted. I. *Prop.*: Of the veins or grain of wood (Plin. 16, 39, 16); of a serpent, Virg. Æ. 2, 217. II. *Fig.* A) A part of the base of a column, a pedestal, Plin. 36, 23, 56; Vitruv. B) A kind of pastry, a cracknel, Cat. C) A twisted rope of a ship, Tac. ap. Fest. p. 330. D) An ornament for the hair, braid, Plin. 9, 35, 58; V. Fl. E) A tie of a hat or cap, by which it was fastened under the chin, Juv. 8, 208. F) A dense crowd of people, Enn. ap. Fest.]

SPĪRĀBĪLIS, e. (spiro) I. That can be breathed in, consisting of air or a similar substance, airy, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91. II. *Meton.* [A] That contributes to life, Virg. Æ. 3, 600. \*\*B) That can breathe or inhale, Plin. 9, 7, 6.

\*\*SPĪRĀCŪLUM, i. n. (spiro) A hole by which air is admitted, a vent-hole, spiracle, Plin. 2, 93, 95; Virg.

SPĪRĒA, æ. f. (σπαιρία) A plant, Wayfaring-tree (Viburnum Lantana L.); or Meadow-sweet (Spiræa Ulmaria L.), Plin. 21, 9, 29.

[SPĪRĀMEN, inis. n. (spiro) I. A vent-hole, Enn. Ann. 5, 4. II. A breathing, blowing, Luc. 6, 90; Stat.]

SPĪRĀMENTUM, i. n. (spiro) [I. *Prop.* A) An air-hole, vent-hole, Virg. G. 1, 90; Ov.] \*\*B) A space, interval, pause, Tac. Agr. 44 extr. \*\*II. *Meton.*: A breathing: s. venti, a draught (of air), Virg. 4, 7.

[SPĪRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (spiro) A breathing, breath, Scrib.]

\*\*SPĪRĀTUS, ūs. m. (spiro) A breathing, breath, Plin. 11, 3, 2.

SPĪRĪDĪON, ōnis. m. (Σπείριδων) A little spira; a surname of the Greek orator Glycon, Quint. 6, 1, 41.

**SPĪRĪTĀLIS** or **SPĪRĪTŪĀLIS**, e. (spiritus) \*I. *Of or belonging to air or breathing*, Vitr. 10, 1. [II. *Of or belonging to the mind, spiritual*, Eccl.]

[**SPĪRĪTĀLITAS** (spiritual), ātis. f. (spiritus) *Spiritual nature*, Eccl.]

[**SPĪRĪTĀLĪTER** (spiritual), adv. *Spiritually*, Eccl.]

**SPĪRĪTUS** [spiritus, Sedul.], ūs. [abl. spirito, Inscr.] m. (spiro) *A breath, breathing of the air, breath of air, air*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. divinus, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: — s. celi: — quid tam est commune, quam s. vivis etc.: — s. Austri: — s. aeris, Plin.: — s. nobis circumfusum, Quint.: — s. placidus, Col.: — vehementior s. ventus est, Sen.: — s. fœdi odoris, odour, exhalation, Cels.: — s. unguenti, Lucr.: — s. florum, Gell.: — s. Boreæ, Virg. B) Esp. 1) *Air that is inhaled, the breath: s. diffunditur per arterias*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: — *vita tenetur spiritu: — volvere verba uno s.: — pronunciare versus uno s.: — s. extremus (Socratis): — excipere extremum s.: — ad extremum s.* 2) *Meton. a) A breathing in of air, a fetching or drawing of breath: anima ducitur spiritu*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: — *aer ductus spiritu: — auræ spiritus*, Ov. b) *The breath of life, life: debere s. patriæ*, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: — *aufferre s.: — privare spiritu*, Vell. [c] *Poet.: A sigh*, Hor. E. 11, 10; Prop. d) *In Gram.: The aspirate or soft breathing (asper or lenis)*, Prisc.] II. Fig. A) *Undue elevation of mind, haughtiness, a being puffed up with pride, etc. (sing. and plur.): s. regius*, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: — *animi ac s.: — remittere spiritus, to leave off one's pride or haughtiness: — afferre spiritus alicui, to make any one proud or haughty: — muliebris s.*, Liv.: — *feroces s.*, id.: — *fiducia ac s.*, Cæs.: — *sumere tantos s.*, id.: — *frangere vim ac spiritus*, Tac. \*\*B) *Poet. 1) Mind, spirit: tactus divino s.*, Liv. 3, 22, 6: — *gerere hostiles s.*, id.: — *generosus s. (Alexandri)*, Plin.: — *altus s.*, Quint.: — *s. regit artus*, Virg.: — *tenuis s.*, Hor.: — *Pindaricus s.*, Prop.: — *Also, like anima, to express a beloved object; Dear heart: carissimus s.*, Vell. [2] *Spiritus, a spirit: S. sanctus*, Cod. Just.: — *s. nigri, evil spirits*, Eccl.]

**SPĪRO**. 1. *To breathe, blow, etc.* I. Prop. \*\*A) Gen.: *ventus spirat, is blowing*, Plin. 8, 38, 58: — *vada spirant, boil up, foam*, Virg.: — *freta spirantia*, id.: — *flatus Austri spirant*, Ov.: — *flamma spirat pectore, breaks forth*, id.: — *flabra spirantia*, Lucr. B) Esp. 1) *To breathe, to fetch or draw breath, to respire: s. sine metu*, Cic. R. A. 23 extr.: — *mortuus spirans*. 2) *Meton. a) To live, to be alive: Clodius spirans*, Cic. Mil. 33: — *Catilina paululum spirans*, Sall.: — *exta spirantia, that are still alive, not quite dead*, Virg.: — *venæ s.*, Sen. \*\*b) *To aspirate*, Quint. 12, 10, 27. II. Fig. [A] *To be favourably inclined towards: Cynthia spirat nobis*, Prop. [B] *To be all alive, lively, cheerful: mens Lælii spirat in scriptis*, Cic. Brut. 24 extr.: — *amor s.*, Hor.: — *Of animated descriptions, etc.: signa spirantia*, Virg. G. 3, 34: — *spirantia æra*, id.: — *tabella spirat*, Mart. [C] *To be proud, to aspire: Pœni spirantes*, Flor.] \*\*III. Act.: *To breathe out, to exhale*. A) Prop.: *boes spirantes flammæ*, Liv. 22, 17, 5: — *s. odorem*, Virg. B) Fig.: *To give forth: hiatus telluris spirant divinam fidem (i. e. oracula)*, Luc. 5, 83: — *folles spirant mendacia*, Juv. 2) *To be full of any thing, to be occupied with or thinking about: s. tribunatum*, Liv. 3, 46, 2: — *s. amores*, Hor.: — *s. tragicum*, id.: — *s. immane*, Virg.: — *s. quietem*, Prop.

[**SPĪRŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (spira II. B.)] *A small cracknel*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 217; Arn.]

\*\***SPISSAMENTUM**, i. n. (spisso) *Any thing that stops up, a stopper, plug: s. fœniculi*, Col. 12, 7, 3.

**SPISSE**. adv. I. *Thickly*, Plin. 36, 25, 63: — *Comp.*, Col. 2, 9, 2; Plin. II. *Meton. A) Slowly: s. atque vix*, Cic. Brut. 36 extr.: — *s. atque tarde*, Næv. ap. Non.: — *Comp.*, Varr. ap. Non. [B] *Frequently*, Petr. S. 18, 4.]

\*\***SPISSESCO**, Ære. (spissus) *To become thick, to thicken: humor spissescens*, Cels. 5, 27, 4.

[**SPISSEGRADUS**, a. um. (spisso-gradior) *That steps slowly*, Plant. Poen. 3, 1, 3.]

\*\***SPISSITAS**, ātis. f. (spissus) *Thickness, denseness*, Plin. 18, 30, 73; Vitr.

\*\***SPISSITUDO**, inis. f. (spissus) *Thickness, denseness*, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 30 extr.

\*\***SPISSO**. 1. *To make thick, to thicken*. I. Prop.: *lac spissatur igne*, Plin. 11, 41, 90: — *s. corpora*, id.: — *Aquilo spissat corpus*, Cels.: — *ignis spissatus*, Ov. [II. Fig.: *To repeat in quick succession*, Petr. S. 140.]

**SPISSUS**, a. um. I. *Thick, dense, compact, crowded*. \*\*A) Prop.: s. navis, Sen. Ep. 16 med.: — *acies s. viris*, Virg.: — *s. arena*, id.: — *s. coronæ*, Hor.: — *s. theatra*, id.: — *s. sedilia*, id.: — *s. comæ nemorum*, id.: — *s. sanguis*, Ov.: — *s. aer*, id.: — *s. grando*, id.: — *s. litus*, id.: — *s. tunica, closely woven, of close texture*, Plaut.: — *s. tenebræ*, Petr.: — *s. caligo*, Ov.: — *s. umbræ noctis*, Virg.: — *Comp., spissus semen*, Col. 4, 33, 3: — *s. ignis*, Luc.: — *Sup., spississima arbor*, Plin. 16, 40, 76. § 204. B) *Meton. 1) Slow, tardy: tarda et s.*, Cic. Att. 16, 18, 2: — *spissi exitus dicendi: — s. verbum*, Plaut.: — *pro spisso evenire, slow, late*, id. [2] *Frequent, uninterrupted*, Petr. S. 31, 1. II. Fig.: *Difficult: s. opus et operosum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: — *aliquanto spissius: — id erit spissius: — [Hence, Ital. spesso; Fr. épais.]*

\*\***SPĪTHAMA**, æ. f. (σπιθαμή) *A span, from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger*, Plin. 7, 2, 2. § 26: (λῆξ was from the thumb to the forefinger.)

[**SPLANCHNICUS**, a. um. (σπλάνχνον) *Of or belonging to the bowels: s. nervus, a splanchnic nerve*, NL.]

[**SPLANCHNŌLOGIA**, æ. f. (σπλάνχνον-λόγος) *The anatomical doctrine of the viscera*, NL.]

\*\***SPLEN**, Ænis. m. (σπλήν) *The milt, spleen*, Plin. 23, 1, 16.

**SPLENDĒO**, Ære. *To shine, to be bright or resplendent*. \*\*I. Prop.: *cubiculum s. a marmore*, Plin. E. 5, 6, 38: — *pontus s.*, Virg.: — *focus s.*, Hor.: — *Glycera splendens*, id. \*\*II. Fig.: *To shine, to be distinguished: virtus s.*, Cic. Sest. 28: — *s. aliena invidia*, Liv. 38, 53, 7. — [Hence, Ital. splendere.]

**SPLENDESCO**, dūi. 3. (splendeo) *To begin to glitter or shine, to grow light, to brighten*. [I. Prop.: *corpora s. succo olivi*, Ov. M. 10, 177: — *vomer s.*, Virg.: — *gladius s. usu*, App.] II. Fig.: *canorum s. in voce*, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28: — *nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendet oratione*.

[**SPLENDICO**, are. (splendeo) *To shine, glitter*, App.]

**SPLENDĪDE**. adv. *Brightly, splendidly, in a shining manner*. I. Prop.: *magnifice et s.*, Cic. Quint. 30, 93. II. Fig.: *honeste ac s., gloriously, brilliantly*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25 extr.: — *ornate et s.*: — *s. dicta: — s. mendax*, Hor.: — *splendissime natus, of very high birth*, Sen.

[**SPLENDĪDO**, are. (splendidus) *To make bright or shining: s. dentes*, App.]

**SPLENDĪDUS**, a. um. (splendeo) *Bright, shining*.

I. Prop. A) Gen.: *splendidissimus candor*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: — *s. crinis*, Ov.: — *Galatea splendidior vitro*, id.: — *s. bilis, of a shining or bright yellow*, Hor.: — *s. signa cœli*, Lucr. B) Esp.: *Splendid, brilliant: nihil s., nihil ornatum*, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: — *res splendidiores: — s. domus*, Virg.: — *s. vestis*, Petr. II. Fig. A) Gen.: *Brilliant, splendid, renowned, famous, illustrious, etc.: eques Romanus s.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 58: — *vir splendidissimus atque ornatissimus: — s. et graciosus homo: — splendidissima ingenia: — s. ratio dicendi: — s. nomina: — splendidus et magnificentiis (genus dicendi): — splendidiora verba: — vox suavis et s., clear-sounding: — s. arbitria*, Hor. B) Esp.: *Showy, glittering [speciosus]: non tam solidum quam s. nomen*, Cic. Fin. 1, 18 extr.: — *pretendere s. verba culpæ*, Ov.

[**SPLENDĪFICE**. adv. (splendeo-facio) *Splendidly*, Fulg.]

[**SPLENDĪFICO**, are. (splendeo-facio) *To render bright or shining, to clear up: s. diem*, M. Cap.]

# SPLENDOR

**SPLENDOR**, ōris. m. (splendeo) *Brightness, lustre.*

I. Prop. \*\*A) Gen.: s. minii, Plin. 33, 7, 40: — s. lapidis phengitæ, Suet.: — s. argenti, Hor.: — s. flammæ, Ov.: — cælum plenum splendore, Plaut.: — Plur.: nitores splendoresque, Gell. B) Esp.: *Splendour, magnificence*: gloria et s., Cic. Fl. 12, 28: — s. . . nitor: — s. domus atque victus, Gell.

II. Fig.: *Splendour, ornament, embellishment*: s. animi et vitæ, Cic. Rep. 2, 42: — s. imperii: — s. dignitatis: — homo præditus summo splendore atque virtute: — s. ordinis (senatorii): — s. equester: — s. nominis: — s. Græcorum: — s. verborum: — s. vocis: — [Hence, Fr. *splendeur*.]

[SPLENDORIFER, æra, ærum. (splendor-fero) *That brings splendour or brightness, Tert.*

[SPLENËTICUS, i. m. (splen) *One diseased in the spleen, App.*

[SPLENËIATUS, a, um. (splenium) *Plastered, having on a plaster, Mart.*

SPLENËNICUS, a, um. (σπληνικός) [I. *Of or belonging to the spleen*: s. vasa, the splenic vessels, NL.] \*\*II. Subst.: *One diseased in the spleen*, Plin. 20, 9, 34.

[SPLENËITIS, idia. f. (σπλην) *An inflammation of the spleen, NL.*

SPLENËNIUM, ii. n. (σπληνιον) I. *Spleenwort, mill-waste*, Plin. 25, 5, 20. II. *A plaster, patch*, Plin. 29, 6, 38.

[SPLENËUS, ii. m. (σπλην) *A muscle of the posterior cervical region*: s. capitis; s. colli, NL.]

SPÖDËIUM, ii. n. (σπῶδιον) I. *Dross of metal*, Plin. 34, 13, 33. II. *Ashes*, Plin. 23, 4, 38.

SPÖDÖS, i. f. (σπῶδός) *Dross of metal*, Plin. 34, 13, 33. [SPÖLËTANUS, a, um. (Spoletum, i. q. Spolegium) *Of or belonging to Spolegium, Prisc.*

SPÖLËTËNUS, a, um. (Spolegium) *Of or belonging to Spolegium*: s. populus, Cic. Balb. 21: — S. T. Matrinus, of Spolegium: — S. lagenæ, wine grown near Spolegium, Mart.: — Spolegium bibere, to drink this wine, id. — Subst.: Spölëti, ōrum. m. *Inhabitants of Spolegium*, Liv. 27, 10, 8.

SPÖLËTËIUM, ii. n. [Spolegium, Prisc.] *A considerable town of Umbria, now Spoleto*, Liv. 24, 10, 10.

\*\*SPÖLËIARËIUM, ii. n. (spolium) I. *The place where clothes are taken off, as, from slain gladiators in the amphitheatre*, Sen. Ep. 93 extr. II. Meton.: *A den of thieves, cut-throat place, slaughter-house*, Sen. Contr. 5, 33.

SPÖLËIATËO, ōnia. f. *A robbing, plundering.* I. Prop.: s. omnium rerum, Cic. Sest. 21: — s. sacrorum, Liv.: — Plur.: spoliaciones fanorum atque oppidorum. II. Fig.: s. consulatus, Cic. Mur. 40, 37: — s. dignitatis.

SPÖLËIATOR, ōris. m. *A robber, plunderer, spoliator*: s. eorum (monumentorum), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36: — s. templi, Liv.

\*SPÖLËIATRIX, icia. f. (spoliator) *She that robs or plunders*: Venus s., Cic. Cœl. 21, 52: — s. amica, Mart.

SPÖLËIATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of spolio.* \*\*II. Adj.: *Plundered, emptied*: nihil spoliatus illo regno, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.

SPÖLËO. 1. (spolium) *To strip any one of his clothes.* I. Prop.: Spoliatus stipatusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40: — s. Gallum cæsum torque, Liv.: — s. magistrum equitum, id.: — s. corpus cæsi hostis, id.: — s. jacentem veste, Nep.: — s. folliculos leguminum, to take off, Petr. II. Fig.: *To plunder, rob, strip, usually alqm (alqd) alqa re, any one of any thing; to deprive of any thing, to take away.* a) *With a simple acc.*: s. fana sociorum, Cic. Sull. 25 extr.: — s. et nudare monumenta: — s. pudicitiam, fortunam, dignitatem: — s. domus, Cæs. b) *S. alqm (alqd) alqa re*: spoliasti Apollonium omni argento, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17: — philosophia, quæ s. nos iudicio: — s. alqm regno, dignitate: — s. probatum hominem fama: — s. alqm ornamento: — s. et orbare voce: — s. alqm ornatu: — s. provinciam ve-

# SPONGITIS

tere exercitn. c) Absol.: Cic. R. Am. 50. — Poet.: hiems spoliata capillos, shorn of its locks, Ov.

SPÖLËIUM, ii. n. (σπῶλον) [I. *The skin of an animal drawn or stripped off*: pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr. 5, 952: — s. leonis, Ov.: — s. apri, id.] II. *Armour taken from a slain enemy; hence, spoil, booty, plunder*: detrahere cruenta s., Cic. R. Am. 50, 145, sq.: — spoliis augere opes: — spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv.: — legere spolia, id.: — præferre spolia, Cæs.: — spolia et præda, Tac.: — s. opima, Ov.: — Turnus ovat spolio, Virg.: — spoliium hostis, id. — [Hence, Ital. *spoglia*, Fr. *dépouille*.]

SPONDA, æ. f. *The frame or side of a bedstead.* [I. Prop.: Ov. M. 8, 657.] II. Meton. \*\*A) *A bedstead, couch, sofa*, Suet. Cæs. 49: s. interior, i. e. pars interior spondæ, Mart. [B) *A bier*, Mart.]

SPONDÆUS, i. See SPONDEUS.

[SPONDÆICUS, a, um. (σπονδαϊκός) *Consisting of spondee or spondaic verses, LL.*

SPONDALËIUM or SPONDAULËIUM, ii. n. *A hymn sung at a sacrifice, accompanied by a flute*, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193.

SPONDËO, spēdoni [spespondi], sponsum. [subj., spon- sis, i. e. sponderis] 2. (σπένδω) I. In Law: *To promise any thing solemnly, to engage, to bind one's self, to pledge one's self, assure, make a promise*: si quis quod spondidit, Cic. Cæs. 3: — s. pro multis, to give security: — omnes, qui sponderunt, Liv.: — s. filiam, to promise one's daughter in marriage, Plaut.

II. Gen.: *To promise solemnly or sacredly, to vow, make a vow*: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Cæsarem fore etc., Cic. Phil. 5, 18 extr.: — quod ego non spondere possum de me: — spondentes tantum sibi vel de viribus suis vel de fortuna, promising reciprocally, Just.: — si mihi Juppiter spondeat, Virg.: — quod magnum spondebatur virum, Just.: — s. fidem, Ov.

[SPONDËUM, i. n. (σπονδεϊον) *A vessel used for making libations, App.*

SPONDËUS (not spondæus), i. m. (σπονδεϊός) *A metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables (— —), a spondee*, Cic. de Or. 64, 216.

[SPONDËLARTHROCACE, æa. f. (σπονδυλος-ἄρθρον-κάκη) *Carica of the articulations of the vertebral column, NL.*

SPONDYLE, æa. (σπονδυλή) *An insect living under ground*, Plin. 27, 13, 118.

SPONDËLËON (sphond.), or SPONDËLËIUM, ii. n. (σπονδυλιον or σπονδυλίον) *A kind of plant, cow-parsnep, S. heracleum, Fam. Synantheræa*, Plin. 12, 26, 58.

SPONDËLOS (sphond.), i. m. (σπονδυλος or σπονδυλος). I. *A joint of the upper part of the spine*, Plin. 29, 4, 20.

II. *The hard white part of oysters, and other shell-fish*, Plin. 32, 6, 21. III. *A kind of shell-fish* (S. gæderopus L.), Plin. 32, 11, 43.

SPONGËA, æ. f. (σπογγία) I. *A sponge*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. \*\*II. Meton. A) *A coat of mail in the shape of a sponge*, Liv. 9, 40, 3. B) *The root of asparagus* (Plin. 19, 8, 42); of mint, Plin. 19, 8, 47. C) *A kind of porous stone, pumice-stone*, Vitruv. 2, 6. D) *A kind of moss*, Plin. 19, 4, 22. E) *Melted bits of iron*, Plin. 34, 14, 41. — [Hence, Fr. *éponge*.]

[SPONGËO, are. (spongia) *To wipe with a sponge*, Apic.]

SPONGËOLA, æ. f. dem. (spongia) I. *Rose-gall*, Plin. 25, 2, 6. II. *A small root of asparagus*, Col. 11, 3, 44.

[SPONGËOLUS, i. m. dem. (spongia) *A kind of fungus growing in meadows*, Apic.]

SPONGËOSUS, a, um. (spongia) *Spongy, porous*, Plin. 11, 37, 72.

SPONGËITIS, idia. f. (σπογγίτις) *A kind of precious stone in the form of a sponge*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

[SPONGIZO, are. (σπογγίζω) *To wipe with a sponge*, Apic.]

SPONSA, æ. f. See SPONSUS.

[SPONSALĪCIUS or -TIUS, a. um. I. q. sponsalis, Cod. Just.]

SPONSĀLIS, e. (sponsus) *Of or belonging to espousals or betrothing, sponsal*. I. S. dies, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70. II. Subst. A) Sponsālia, ium. (gen., sponsaliōrum, Sen.) n. 1) *A betrothing, espousals*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1. 2) *A bridal feast*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1. [3] *Presents made to betrothed persons*, Cod. Just. B) Sponsale, ia. n. *A bridal bed*, Tert. — [Hence, Ital. sponsalio, Fr. épousailles.]

SPONSĪO, ōnis. f. (spondeo) *In Law: A solemn promise or engagement*. I. Gen.: S. voti, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: — *facere s.*, Liv.: — *pax per s. facta est*... Spondenter consules, *gave security, or made themselves liable*, id.: — *facere s. pro alqo*, *to give security for any one*, Plant.

II. Esp. A) *A reciprocal promise, a stipulation*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59. \*\*B) *A sum of money deposited in stipulations, a wager at law*, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70.

[SPONSĪUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (sponsio) *A trifling engagement or stipulation*, Petr.]

[SPONSO, are. (sponsus) *To promise as a bride, to betroth*. I. Prop.: Dig.; Tert. II. Fig.: P. Nol.]

SPONSOR, ōris. m. (spondeo) I. *A bondsman, surety, bail: sponsores et creditores*, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11: — *s. promissorum*: — *s. esse pro alqo*: — *testis et s.*: — *s. humanitatis*: — *s. dea*, Ov. [II. *A godfather*, Eccl.]

1. SPONSUS, a. um. I. Part. of spondeo. II. Adj. A) Sponsus, i. m. and Sponsa, æ. f. *A betrothed, a bridegroom, or bride: nomen sponsi*, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78: — *s. regius*, Hor.: — *sponsi*, *the suitors of Penelope*, id.: — *suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam, i. e. every one according to his taste*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: — *s. flebilis*, Hor.: — *hic amat tuam s.*, Ter. B) Sponsum, i. n. *An agreement, contract: agere ex sponso*, Cic. Quint. 9, 32: — *sponsus contra sponsum rogatus*, Varr. — [Hence, Ital. sposo, Fr. époux.]

2. SPONSUS, ūs. m. (spondeo) *A solemn promise or engagement, as, to give a daughter in marriage*, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 2.

[SPONTĀLIS, e. (sponte) *Voluntary*, App.]

[SPONTĀLITER. adv. *Voluntarily: s. facere*, App.]

[SPONTĀNEE. adv. *Voluntarily*, Theod. Prisc.]

\*\*SPONTĀNEŪS, a. um. (sponte) *Voluntary, spontaneous: s. motus*, Sen. Ep. 121 med.

SPONTE. ablat. and SPONTIS. genit. (spondeo) I. A) Sponte (in good prose always with meā, tuā, suā). *Of one's own free will, without compulsion, of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously*. A) Prop.: tua s. facere, Cic. Fam. 9, 142: — *sua s. et voluntate*: — *ut id sua s. facerent, quod cogerentur facere, etc.*: — *initio mea s.*, post autem *invitatu tuo*: — *s. mea componere curas*, Virg. — \*\*Absol.: s. et ultro, Suet.: — *s. facere*, Plin. — *s. iudicio*, Quint.: — *non s. sequor*, Virg. — \*\*With genit.: s. principis, incolarum, Tac.: — *s. deorum*, V. Fl. B) Meton.: *By one's self, without the aid of others: nec sua sponte sed eorum auxilio*, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3: — *tua s. venire*: — (quum) *oppidani autem sua s. Cæsarem recipere conarentur*, Cæs.: — *sua s. bellum facere*, id. — *Of things: is autem ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sua s. movetur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: — *vera et falsa sua s.*, non alienā iudicantur: — *bonitas per se ac sua s.*: — *arbores sua s. veniunt*, Virg.: — *quæ fiunt sua s.*, Lucr. \*\*II. A) Spontis, always in the phrase sua s. (esse). *To be one's own master, to follow one's own pleasure or will: sanus homo, qui sua s. est*, Cels. 1, 1: — *quod sua s. statuerant finem*, Varr. B) *Of things, i. q. sua sponte; Voluntarily, spontaneously*, Col. 9, 4, 2.

SPORTA, æ. f. *A wicker basket*, Plin. 18, 7, 17.

SPORTELLA, æ. f. dem. (sporta) *A little basket, a fruit-basket*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2.

1205

\*\*SPORTŪLA, æ. f. dem. (sporta) I. *A little basket*, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 1. — *In these baskets presents of money, eatables, etc., were distributed or sent to clients*, Suet. Ner. 16. — Hence, the emperor Claudius gave this name to some short games granted to the people, Suet. Claud. 21. — Prov.: sportulam furunculus captat, *covets his neighbour's goods*, Tert. II. *A present or gift in general*, Plin. E. 2, 14, 4.

\*\*SPRĒTĪO, ōnis. f. (sperno) *A despising*, Liv. 40, 5, 7. [SPRĒTOR, ōris. m. (sperno) *A despiser: s. deorum*, Ov. M. 8, 614.]

1. SPRĒTUS, a. um. part. of sperno.

[2. SPRĒTUS, ūs. m. (sperno) *A despising, contemning, contempt*, App.; Sid.]

SPŪMA, æ. f. (spuo) *Foam, froth*. I. Prop.: *agere spumas in ore*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66: — *Venus spumā procreata: — s. serpentis*, Ov. II. Esp.: s. argenti, *litharge of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 34, sq.: — *s. caustica*, *a kind of soap or caustic for dyeing the hair red, used by the Germans and Gauls (called also s. Batava)*, Mart. [Hence, Ital. spuma.]

[SPŪMĀBUNDUS, a. um. (spumo) *Foaming*, App.]

[SPŪMĀTUS, ūs. m. (spumo) *A foaming, foam*, Stat.]

[SPŪMESCO, ēre. (spuma) *To begin to foam*, Ov.]

\*\*SPŪMĒUS, a. um. (spuma) *Full of foam, frothy: s. succus malorum*, Plin. 15, 28, 33: — *s. semen*, id.: — *s. Nereus*, Virg.: — *s. torrens*, Ov.

[SPŪMĪDUS, a. um. (spuma) *Foaming, frothy*, App.]

[SPŪMĪFER, ēra, ērum. (spuma-fero) *Containing foam or froth, foaming: s. amnis*, Ov.]

[SPŪMĪGĒNA, æ. c. (spuma-gigno) *Foam-born, an epithet of Venus*, M. Cap.]

\*\*SPŪMO. 1. (spuma) I. *To foam: postquam desiderit spumare*, Plin. 32, 7, 25: — *terra spumat*, Cels.: — *spumans bilis*, id.: — *spumans aper*, Virg.: — *pocula spumantia lacte*, id.: — *vindemia spumat plenis labris*, id. II. *To cause to foam, to cover with foam, to foam forth*. A) Prop.: *saxa spumata liquore*, Cic. Poet. Div. 1, 7, 13. B) Fig.: *scelus spumans ex ore*, Auct. Her. 4, 55.

[SPŪMŌSUS, a. um. (spuma) *Full of foam, foaming*. I. Prop.: s. undæ, Ov. M. 1, 570: — *s. litora*, Catull. — Comp., spumiosior Addua, Claudian. II. Fig.: s. carmen, frothy, bombastical, Pers. 1, 96.]

\*\*SPŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. v. n. and a. (σπῶ) *To spit, to spit up, spit out*. I. Neut.: s. in sinum, Plin. 28, 4, 7; Sol. II. Act.: s. terram, Virg.

[SPURCĀMEN, inis. n. (spurco) *Dirt, filth*, Prud.]

SPURCE. adv. *Dirtily, filthily, foully*. \*\*I. Prop.: Col. 7, 9 extr. II. Fig.: *qui tam s. dixeris in illam miseram, hast spoken so badly of*, Cic. Phil. 38 extr. — Comp., Cat. ap. Plin. — Sup., spurcissime perscribere, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 2.

[SPURCĪDICUS, a. um. (spurcus-dico) *Speaking obscenely or filthily*, Plant.]

[SPURCĪFICUS, a. um. (spurcus-facio) *That makes filthy or dirty*, Plant.]

[SPURCĪLOQUŪM, īl. n. (spurcus-loquor) *Obscene speech*, Tert.]

SPURCĪTĪA, æ. [nom. spurcities, Lucr.: abl. spurcitie, App.] f. (spurcus) *Filthiness, dirtiness, dirt, foulness*. I. Prop.: Plin. 17, 9, 6. — Plur.: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17. [II. Fig.: Afr. ap. Non.]

[SPURCO, ātum. 1. (spurcus) *To be foul, defile, dirt, soil*. I. Prop.: Plant.; Dig. II. Fig.: Catull. 108, 2.]

SPURCUS, a. um. (porcus) *Dirty, unclean, filthy, foul*. \*\*I. Prop.: s. ager, Col. præf. § 25: — *spurcissima tempestas*, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non.: — *s. atque pollutum vas*, Gell.: — *spurca aspectu et odore*, Lucil. ap. Non.: — *s. noctes*, Plant. II. Fig.: *Dirty, nasty, low, mean, base: capita deterrima et spurcissima*, Cic. Phil. 11, 1: — *homo spurcissimus: spurcissima vita*, Gell.: — *s. ingenii vestigia*, Afr. ap. Non.: — *s. Dama*, Hor.



SPURINNA, æ. m. A surname of several Romans, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: — Vestricius S., the leader of the Othonian party, Tac. H. 2, 11.

[SPŪRIUM, ñ. n. (σπορά) I. q. pudendum muliebri, Isid. Or. 9, 5 med.: — Hence: A kind of marine animal, App.]

[I. SPŪRIUS, i. m. I. Prop. of illegitimate birth: An illegitimate child, a natural child, bastard, Dig.; App.: — The Parthenæ were called spurii, Just. 20, 1 extr. II. Fig.: Spurious, Aus.]

2. SPŪRIUS (SP.). A Roman prænomen, Cic. Rep. 2, 27.

[SPŪTĀMEN, inis. n. (sputo) Spit, Prud.; Tert.]

[SPŪTĀMENTUM, i. n. (sputo) Spit, Tert.]

[SPŪTĀTĪLĪCUS, a. um. (sputo) That is fit to be spit out; hence, disgusting, odious, Sisenn. ap. Cic. Brut. 74 extr.]

[SPŪTĀTOR, ōris. m. One who spits, Plaut.]

[SPŪTO, are. (spuo) To spit, spit out, Plaut.]

\*\*SPŪTUM, i. n. (spuo) I. Spit, that which is thrown up, Cels. 2, 8 med. — Plur.: Sen. Const. 1 extr.

[II. Meton. of a thin sheet or plate, Mart. 8, 33.]

[SPŪTUS, ūs. m. (spuo) A spitting, C. Aur.]

SQUĀLĒO, ñi. 2. (σκάλλω) To be stiff, rough, hard, either of its own nature or by reason of a covering or coating.

[I. Gen.: tunica squalens auro, Virg. Æ. 10, 314: — squalentia tela Veneris, Ov.: — fauces squalabant pulvere, were dry, Luc. II. Esp.: To be stiff with dirt, to be dirty, foul. \*\*A) Prop.: arma squalent situ et rubigine, Quint. 10, 1, 30: — squalens litus, Tac.: — arva squalent, lie uncultivated, Virg.: — squalentes campi, Sil.: — tecta squalentia tabo, Ov. B) Meton.: To mourn in soiled garments: civitas squalabat, Cic. Sest. 14: — mudicipia squalent.

[SQUĀLES, is. f. (squaléo, II.) Uncleanliness, filthiness, dirt, Varr. ap. Non.]

SQUĀLĪDE, adv. Without ornament, uncouthly, plainly (of style), Cic. Fin. 4, 3.

SQUĀLĪDUS, a. um. (squaléo) Not smooth. [I. Gen.: Rough: s. corpora, Lucr.] II. Esp.: Dirty, foul, filthy, uncultivated. \*\*A) Prop.: s. homo, Tac. H. 2, 60: — homo horridus et s., Plaut. B) Fig. of Style: Rough, unadorned, Cic. de Or. 32 extr.

[SQUĀLĪTAS, ātis. f. (squaléo) I. q. squalor, Lucil. ap. Non.]

[SQUĀLĪTUDO, inis. f. I. q. squalor, Att. ap. Non.]

SQUĀLOR, ōris. m. (squaléo) A being rough or hard.

[I. Gen.: Roughness, Lucr.] II. Esp.: Dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, filth. A) Prop.: plenus squaloris ac pulveris, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12 extr.: — vestis squalore obita, Liv.: — Soiled garments, such as were worn in mourning: s. sordisque sociorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 48 extr.: — s. mœstitiaque, Tac. B) Fig.: Quint. 2, 5, 23.

[1. SQUĀLUS, a. um. (squaléo) Dirty, filthy, Enn. ap. Non.]

2. SQUALUS, i. m. A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 29, 4, 40.

SQUĀMA, æ. f. I. The scale of a fish, serpent, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. II. Meton. [A) A fish, Juv. 4, 25.] B) The scale of a coat of mail, Virg. — A cataract in the eye, Plin. 29, 1, 8. — The husk of millet, id. 34, 11, 24. — Iron-dust, filings of metal, id. 34, 15, 46. [III. Fig.: Want of polish, roughness: s. sermonis, Sid.]

\*\*SQUĀMĀTIM, adv. (squama) In the shape of scales, like scales, Plin. 16, 10, 19 extr.

[SQUĀMATUS, a. um. (squama) Scaly, Tert.]

[SQUĀMĒUS, a. um. (squama) Scaly. I. Prop.: s. anguis, Virg.: — s. terga anguim, id. II. Meton.: s. auro, with gold scales (of a coat of mail), Claudian.]

[SQUĀMĪFER, ěra, ěrum. (squama-fero) Bearing scales, scaly, Sen.]

\*\*SQUĀMĪGER, ěra, ěrum. (squama-gero) Bearing scales, scaly, Ov. M. 4, 717. — Subst.: Squamigeri. Fishes, Plin. 37, 11, 50.

SQUĀMŌSUS, a. um. (squama) Full of scales, scaly.

[I. Prop.: s. draco, Virg. G. 4, 408: — s. orbes anguis, Ov.] II. Meton.: s. smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18; Prud.: — Poet.: s. lingua, rough, Luc.

\*\*SQUĀMŪLA, æ. f. dem. A little scale, Cels. 7, 26, 3.

[SQUĀRŌSUS, a. um. Covered with scurf or scab, acc. to Fest. pp. 328 and 329.]

SQUĀTĪNA, æ. f. A species of shark, the angel-fish, Plin. 9, 12, 14: — otherwise called squatus, Isid. Or.

SQUILLA, æ. See SCILLA.

1. ST. ! interj. Hist! hush! still! Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2.

2. 'ST. An abbreviation for est; see SUM.

STĀBĪĒ, ārum. f. A small town on the coast of Campania, near Pompeii, famous for its mineral waters; it was partly destroyed by Sylla in the Social War, and at last overwhelmed with Herclaneum and Pompeii, Plin. 3, 5, 9 extr.

STĀBĪĀNUS, a. um. (Stabiæ) Of or belonging to Stabia, Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 1. — Subst.: in Stabiano, on the territory of Stabia, Plin. 31, 2, 5: — Stabianum, i. n. A villa of M. Marius near Stabia, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1.

\*\*STĀBĪLĪMEN, inis. n. (stabilio) A stay, support, Cic. N. D. 3, 27.

\*\*STĀBĪLĪMENTUM, i. n. (stabilio) A stay, support.

I. Prop.: s. favorum, Plin. 11, 7, 6. [II. Fig.: V. Max.]

STĀBĪLĪO, ïvi, itum. 4. (stabilis) To cause any thing to stand firmly, to fix, support, make stable or steady.

\*\*I. Prop.: confirmare et s., Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, 7: — quibus (sc. pedibus) se stabiliunt, Plin. II. Fig.: s. rem publicam, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65: — s. leges: — s. matrimonia firmiter: — s. nomen equestre in consulatu (Cicero), Plin.: — s. alqm, to make anybody steadfast, Gell.: — s. regnum, Plaut.

STĀBĪLIS, e. (sto) That stands firm, stable, fast.

I. Prop.: a. via, Cic. Fl. 42, 105: — s. domus: — s. locus ad insistendum, Liv.: — s. pugna, id.: — s. solum, id.: — s. ratis, id.: — s. gradus, Tac.: — s. insula, Ov.: — s. stabulum, Plaut. II. Fig.: Fast, firm, steadfast, lasting, inflexible, unalterable, constant: amici firmi et s., Cic. Læl. 17, 62: — s. et firmum et permanens bonum: — s. certa sententia: — s. matrimonium: — s. possessio: — precepta firma, s.: — s. opinio: — s. oratio: — animus s. amicis: — s. spondei, Hor. — Comp., Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 41. — Sup., stabilissimus quæstus, Cat. R. R. præf. extr.: — [stable est (with a subjective clause), it is determined or settled, certum est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 25.]

STĀBĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (stabilis) Firmness, steadfastness, stability, a lasting condition. I. Prop.: dare s. alui, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: — s. peditum, Cæs.: — s. dentium, Plin. II. Fig.: s. fortuna, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: — s. amicitia: — s. et constantia: — sententiæ habent alqd stabilitatis.

\*\*STĀBĪLĪTER, adv. Firmly, lastingly, durably: stabilius fundare molem, Suet. Claud. 20: — s. includatur tympanum, Vitr.

\*\*STĀBĪLĪTOR, ōris. m. An establisher, Sen. Ben. 4, 7.

\*\*STĀBŪLĀRIUS, a. um. (stabulum) Of or belonging to a stable or stall; only Subst. I. Stabularius, ñ. m. A) A stable-boy, groom, ostler, Col. 6, 23 extr. B) An innkeeper, host, landlord, Sen. Ben. 1, 14. [II. Stabularia mulier, she that keeps an inn, a hostess, August.]

\*\*STĀBŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A place where cattle stand, a stand, Col. 6, 3, 1.

\*\*STĀBŪLOR, ātus. [stabulo] (1. stabulum) I. To have one's abode or stand somewhere, esp. to stand in a stable or stall. a) Depon.: bos s. sicce, Col. 6, 12, 2: — turdi ac pavones s., Varr.: — stabulans Phœbus, going down, setting, Sil. b) Act.: Centauri stabulant, Virg.: — pecus stabulat, Stat. II. To take into a stable or stall, to stable, Varr. R. R. 1, 21.

**STĀBŪLUM**, i. n. (sto) *A stand, stall, abode, dwelling, habitation.* [I. Gen.: stabile s., Plaut.] II. Esp. A) *For cattle: Stabling, a stable, stall, etc.: stabula pastorum*, Cic. *Sest.* 5, 12: — *s. pavonum, piscium*, Col.: — *præsepia ac s.*, Varr. — [Meton. poet. for a herd of cattle, Mart. 8, 28; Grat.] B) *An inn, house of entertainment*, Plin. E. 6, 19, 4: *a brothel (inasmuch as the low inns were frequented by prostitutes)*, Cic. *Phil.* 2, 28, 69. — *Also as a term of contempt*, Plaut. *Truc.* 2, 7, 31. — *Cæsar was called stabulum Nicomedis, on account of his intercourse with king Nicomedes*, Suet. *Cæs.* 49. [Hence, Ital. *étale*.]

**STĀCHYS**, ōs. f. (στάχυς) *A plant, horse-mint, S. Germanica*, Fam. *Labiata*, Plin. 24, 15, 86.

**STACTA**, æ. or **STACTE**, ēs. f. (στακτή) *Oil of myrrh.* I. *Stacta*, Plaut. II. *Stacte*, Plin. 13, 1, 2: — *myrrha stacta*, Scrib.

[**STACTON**, i. n. (στακτόν) *A kind of eye-salve*, Scrib.]

**STĀCŪLA**, æ. f. I. q. *circula*, Plin. 14, 2, 4. § 34.

[**STĀDĪALIS**, e. (stadium) *That measures a stadium*, LL.]

**\*\*STĀDĪĀTUS**, a, um. (stadium) *Having a race-course*, Vitr. 5, 1 med.

**\*\*STĀDĪODRŌMOS**, i. m. (σταδίοδρομος) *A runner in a race-course*, Firm.: — *hence the name of a statue of Atylon*, Plin. 34, 8, 19. § 59.

**STĀDĪŪM**, ii. n. [acc. plur. *stadia*, Macr.] (στάδιον) I. *A Grecian measure of distance, containing 125 paces or 625 feet*, Cic. *Fin.* 5, 1. II. Esp.: *A race-course.* A) *Prop.*: Cic. *Off.* 3, 10, 42. B) *Fig.*: *A race*, Cic. *Brut.* 64.

**STĀGĪRA**, ōrum. n. (Στάγειρα) *A town of Macedonia, birthplace of Aristotle*, Plin. 4, 10, 17. § 38.

**STĀGĪRĪTES**, æ. m. (Σταγειρίτης) (*Stagira*) *The Stagirite, a surname of Aristotle*, Cic. *Ac.* 1, 4, 17: — *also Stagerites*, Varr. *R. R.* 2, 1, 3.

[**STAGNĀTĪLIS**, e. (stagnum) *Of ponds or pools*, Plin.; Val.]

[**STAGNENSIS**, e. (stagnum) *Of ponds or pools*, August.]

**\*\*STAGNĒUS**, a, um. See **STANNEUS**.

[**STAGNĪNUS**, a, um. (stagnum) *Of or resembling stagnant water*, Frontin.]

**\*\*1. STAGNO**. 1. (stagnum) I. *To become a lake or standing water, to stagnate.* A) *Prop.*: *Nili aquæ ubi evagatæ stagnant*, Plin. 3, 11, 22: — *Nilus stagnans*, Virg. B) *Meton.*: *Of places under water, to be inundated or overflowed*: *solum s.*, Plin. 17, 26, 40: — *regna s. sanguine*, Sil.: — *orbis s. paludibus*, Ov.: — *Absol.*: *stagnantia*, Plin. 2, 80, 82. II. *To cause water to stand.* [A) *Prop.*: *Just.* 36, 3, 7.] B) *Meton.*: *To put a place under water, to inundate, overflow*: *Tiberis stagnaverat plana Urbis*, Tac. A. 1, 76: — *loca stagnata*, Ov.

[2. **STAGNO**. 1. (stagnum i. q. stannum) *To cover with stannum, i. e. a composition of silver and lead.* I. *Prop.*: Plin.; Val. II. *Fig.*: *To cement, make fast*, Just.]

[**STAGNŌSUS**, a, um. (stagnum) *Full of standing water or pools*, Sil.: — *Absol.*: *stagnosa*, Amm.]

1. **STAGNUM**, i. n. *A standing water, pool, pond, puddle.* I. *Prop.*: Cic. *poet. Div.* 1, 9; Liv. [II. *Meton. poet.*: *Water or waters: stagna Nerei*, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 764: — *Phrixæ stagna sororis, i. e. the Hellespont*, Ov.] — [Hence, Ital. *stagno*.]

2. **STAGNUM**. I. q. *stannum*; hence 2. *stagno* and *stagnus* for *stanneus*.

**STĀGŌNĪAS**, æ. m. (σταγονίας) *A kind of frankincense*, Plin. 12, 14, 32.

**STĀGŌNĪTIS**, idis. f. (σταγονίτις) *Galbanum*, Plin. 12, 25, 56.

[**STĀLĀTĪTES**, æ. m. (σταλάξω) *A crystallised drop, a stalactite*, NL.]

**STĀLAGMĪAS**, æ. m. (σταλαγμίας) *Vitriol*, Plin. 34, 12, 33.

[**STĀLAGMĪŪM**, ii. n. (σταλάγμιον) *A kind of ear-drops*, Plant.]

**\*\*STĀMEN**, inis. n. (σήμων) *The warp (in the ancient upright loom, at which the weaver stood).* I. *Prop.*: Varr. *L. L.* 5, 23, 33. II. *Meton. gen.* [A) *A thread on a spindle*, Ov. *M.* 4, 34: *the thread of the Fates*, Tibull. 1, 7, 2; Ov. *Poet.*: *fallebam stamine somnum, by spinning*, Prop.] B) *Of other threads; e. g. that of Ariadne* (Prop. 4, 4, 42); *of a spider* (Plin. 11, 24, 28); *of a net*, id. 19, 1, 2. § 11. *The stamen of a lily*, id. 21, 5, 11. *The grain of wood*, id. 16, 38, 73. *The string of an instrument*, Ov. *M.* 11, 170. [C) *A fillet*, Prop. 4, 9, 52; Sil.: *a garment*, Claudian. in *Eutr.*]

[**STĀMĪNĀTUS**, a, um. (stamen) *Consisting of threads*, Petr.]

**\*\*STĀMĪNĒUS**, a, um. (stamen) *Consisting of threads, full of threads*: s. *rota rhombi*, Prop. 3, 6, 26: — *s. vena ligni, like threads*, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

**STANNĒUS** (stagneus), a, um. (stannum) *Made or consisting of stannum*, Plin. 30, 7, 19.

**STANNUM** (stagnum), i. n. *A composition of silver and lead*, Plin. 34, 16, 47: — [Hence, Ital. *stagno*; Fr. *étain*.]

[**STAPES**, is. f. *A small bone of the internal ear, in the shape of a stirrup*, NL.]

**STĀPHIS**, idis. f. (σταφίς) *A plant, perhaps lousewort*, Plin. 23, 1, 13.

**STĀPHŪLĪNUS** or **-OS**, i. (σταφυλῖνος) *A kind of wild parsnip*, Plin. 29, 5, 27; Col.

[**STĀPHŪLĪNUS**, a, um. (σταφυλή) *Of or pertaining to the uvula*, NL.]

**STĀPHŪLŌDENDRON**, i. n. (σταφυλόδενδρον) *The pistache tree* (*Staphylea pinnata* L.), Plin. 16, 16, 27.

[**STĀPHŪLŌMA**, ātis. n. (σταφύλωμα) *A blemish in the eye in the shape of a grape-stone*, Veg.]

[**STĀPIA**, æ. f. *A stirrup*, ML. Hence, Ital. *staffa*.]

**STATÆ MATRIS**. I. q. *Vesta*, Cic. *Leg.* 2, 11 extr.

**STĀTĀNUM VINUM**. *A kind of wine, of good quality, grown in Campania*, Plin. 14, 6, 8.

[**STĀTĀNUS** and **STĀTŪLĪNUS**, i. m. (sto) *A deity supposed to assist children when they begin to stand upon their feet*, Varr. *ap. Non.*; Aug. *Statina. A female deity*, Tert.]

**STĀTĀRĪUS**, a, um. (sto) *Of or relating to standing, standing firm or fast, standing, that acts or does any thing standing.* \*\*I. Gen.: s. *miles*, Liv. 9, 19, 8: — *s. hostis*, id.: — *s. retia, that remain long in the water*, Sid.

II. Esp.: s. *comœdia*, a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet attitude of the actors, Ter.: — *Hence, Statarī, ōrum. The actors in the comœdia stataria*, Cic. *Brut.* 30 extr.: — *Said of an orator who stands still in his place, without running backwards and forwards*, id. ib. 68.

[**STATĒRIS**, ēris. m. (στατήρ) *A small silver coin, with the Jews, worth four drachmæ*, Hier.]

**STĀTĒRA**, æ. f. I. *A balance, steelyard.* A) *Prop.*: Cic. *de Or.* 2, 38, 159. \*\*B) *Meton.* 1) *The bar on the pole of a carriage*, Stat. 2) *A kind of dish or platter*, Nep. *ap. Plin.* 33, 11, 52. \*\*II. *Fig.*: *The value of a thing*, Plin. 12, 26, 57.

**STĀTĪCE**, ēs. f. (στατική) *A plant* (*S. Armeria* L.), Plin. 26, 8, 33.

**\*\*STĀTĪCŪLUM**, i. n. (statua) *A little image*, Plin. 34, 17, 48. — [A statue (of a deity), Tert.]

**STĀTĪELLAS**, ātis. (Statielli) *Of the Statielli*, Liv. 42, 7: — *Subst. plur.*: *Statiellātes*, ium. m. Liv. 42, 8, 5.

[**STĀTĪCŪLUS**, i. m. *A kind of gentle dance*, Plaut.]

**STĀTĪELLĪENSES**, ium. m. (Statielli) *The inhabitants of Aquæ Statiellorum*, Brut. *ap. Cic. Fam.* 11, 11 extr.

**STĀTĪELLI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Liguria*, Liv. 42, 21, 5; *whose capital was Aquæ Statiellorum*, Plin. 3, 5, 7.

**STĀTĪLIUS**, ii. m. *A Roman name; e. g. L. Statilius, involved in the conspiracy of Catiline*, Cic.

## STATIM

**STĀTIM** [stātim, Avien. Arat.], adv. [I. *In standing, whilst on one's feet on the spot where one stands*: s. rem gerere, Plaut.: — *delaborat quum statim puer, constantly*, Afr. ap. Non.] II. *Immediately, instantly, forthwith, straightway*. A) *Absol.*: s. dimittere, Cic. de Or. 59, 200: — s. demi secures jussit: — s. necari, Cæs. B) *With ut, simul ac, atque, quam, quum, or with abl. absol.*, ab, post, and the like: s. ut legeram: — s. se iturum, simul ac, etc.: — s. atque urbem egressus est, Dig.: — s. quam urbem egressi fuerint, ib.: — semen s. quum spargitur, Pallad.: — sum aggressus s. Catone absoluto: — a prima s. maturitate, Plin.: — s. post civilia bella, Suet. [B] *Recently*, Pallad.]

[STATINA, æ. f. See STATANUS.]

**STĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A standing, a standing still*.

\*\*I. A) *Prop.*: sidus facit s., stands still, Plin. 2, 17, 15: — manere in s., Lucr.: — in s., in the firm attitude or posture of a combatant, Ov. B) *Fig.*: That which has been established by custom, etc., the positive, Vitr. 1, 2. II. *Meton.*: A place where persons or things stay or abide, a station, abode, quarter. \*A) *Gen.*: s. Athenis, Cic. Att. 6, 9 extr.: — sedes et s., Virg.: — qua positus fueris in s., Ov.: — s. equorum, i. e. a stable, stall, Pallad.: — in stationibus sedere, in public places, Plin.: — *Poet. of things*: pone comas in s., Ov.: — s. rerum, Petr. B) *Esp.* 1) *A military station, post*. a) *Gen.*: esse in s., Cæs. B. G. 5, 15, 3: — cohortes ex s. emisse, id.: — *Meton.*: manere in s., to be on guard, Ov.: — *Fig.*: s. vitæ, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: — s. imperii, Ov. \*\*b) *Meton.*: A guard, sentry, picket, etc.: s. crebræ, Cæs. B. C. 1, 73, 3: custodia et s. equitum, id.: — disponere s., id.: — assumere s. militum, life-guard, Suet. \*\*2) *An anchoring-place, station for ships, a road*: s. quieta, Cæs. B. C. 3, 6, 4. [3] *The place of residence for the officers concerned with the treasury business in a province; quarters, residence*, Cod. Th. 4) *A posting-house or station*, Inscr. 5) *A place of assembly for Christian worship; a standing posture at prayer; a weekly fast*, Tert. [Hence, Ital. *stagione*, i. e. season.]

\*\*STĀTĪŌNĀLIS, e. (statio, I.) *Stationary, fixed*: s. stella, Plin. 2, 15, 12.

[STĀTĪŌNĀRĪUS, a, um. (statio, II.) *Of or belonging to standing still or a standing-place*. I. *Stationarii milites, soldiers on guard*, Dig. II. *Stationarii. Postmasters*, Cod. Th.]

**STĀTĪUS**, ii. m. I. *Orig. the name of a slave*, Gell. 4, 20 extr.: thus a slave of Cicero's was named, Cic. Fam. 16, 16, 2: — also a praenomen of free-born men, Cic. Cluent. 4, 9. II. *A surname*: e. g. Cæcilius Statius, a writer of comedy; P. Papinius Statius, a poet who lived under Domitian.

**STĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (sto) *Standing fast or firm, standing still, stationary*. [I. *Gen.*: s. aquæ, Varr. ap. Non.: — s. tarditas, Firm.] II. *Esp.* A) 1) *Of or belonging to a military post, station, or quarters*: s. praesidium, picket, out-post, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: — s. castra, heud-quarters: — Also *absol.*: stativa, Liv. 1, 57, 4: found only once in fem., Stativæ, Lampr. \*\*2) *Meton.*: Stativa. A station, or quarters, for travellers, a resting-place, halting or baiting-place, Plin. 6, 23, 26. § 103. B) *Stativæ feriæ, appointed, fixed, stated*, Macr.]

1. **STĀTOR**, ōris. m. *An attendant, servant, waiter*: mittere s., Cic. Fam. 2, 19, 2.

2. **STĀTOR**, ōris. m. (sisto) *One who establishes or places firmly, a founder, preserver* (an epithet of Jupiter), Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11.

**STĀTŪA**, æ. f. (statuo) *A statue*: s. et imagines, Cic. Arch. 12: — s. persimilis: — s. equestris: — *Fig. denoting immovableness, muteness, etc.*: statuā taciturnus erat, Hor.: — volo erogitare ex hac s., Plaut.

\*\*STĀTŪĀRĪUS, a, um. (statua) *Of or belonging to statues*: s. ars, statuary, the art of making statues, Plin. 34, 7, 16: — Also simply Statuaria, æ. f. Plin. 35, 12, 45: — *Subst.*: Statuarius, ii. m. *One who makes statues, a statuary, sculptor*, Plin. 34, 7, 16, sq.

1208

## STATUS

**STATULIBER**, eri. See 2. STATUS II. B) 4).

[STATULINUS, i. See STATANUS.]

[STĀTŪMĀRIA, æ. f. A plant, i. g. proserpinaca, App.]

\*\*STĀTŪMEN, inis. n. (statua) *That upon which any thing stands or supports itself, a support, prop*, Plin. 13, 12, 24. — *Plur.*: The ribs of a ship, Cæs. B. C. 1, 54, 2.

\*\*STĀTŪMĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A groundwork, foundation*, Vitr. 7, 1 med.

\*\*STĀTŪMĪNO, are. (statumen) *To make firm by a prop, support, or groundwork*, Plin. 18, 6, 8 extr.; Vitr.

\*\*STĀTUNCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (statua) *A small statue*, Petr. Sat. 50, 6.

**STĀTŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. (status) *To cause to stand, place, set, put*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. patrem ante oculos, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 extr.: — captivos statuit in medio, Liv.: — s. milites, id.: — s. aciem arte, Sall.: — s. crateras, Virg.: — puer statuatur ad cyathum, Hor. B) *Esp.*: To set up, erect, rear, build, raise, etc.: s. statuam, Cic. Phil. 5, 15 extr.: — s. columellam super terræ cumulum: — s. tropæum: — s. tabernacula, to pitch, Cæs.: — s. mœnia, Virg.: — s. arborem agro, to plant, Hor.: — s. machinas, Plaut. II. *Fig.* A) *To place before or represent to one's mind, i. e. to imagine, believe, suppose, think, be of opinion (with an objective clause; seldom with a simple acc., a relative clause, or absol.)*: statuo et judico, neminem habuisse etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: — laudem sapientiæ statuo esse maximam: — Cæsar non expectandum sibi statuit, Cæs.: — cujus ego patrem deum ac parentem statuo: — s. rectum: — neque possum s., utrum etc.: — vix statuere apud animum meum possum, utrum pejor ipsa res, an etc.: — ut ego mihi statuiam. B) *To establish, appoint, fix, decide, determine, resolve, decree, etc.* a) *With acc.*: s. pœnam improbis, Cic. Læl. 12, 42: — s. modum diuturnitatis imperii: — s. tempus locumque colloquio, Liv.: statuta die, on the appointed day, id.: — statutis diebus, Suet.: — s. modum cupidinibus, Hor.: — s. leges: — s. partes religionis: — s. jura: — ad summum arbitrum me statuebat: — natura s. herum, Hor. b) *With de*: s. de lege, de religione, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: — quæ lex de capite civis Romani statui vetaret: — s. de algo causa cognita, Cæs.: — qui de se statuebant, have sentenced themselves, have taken their own lives, Tac. c) *With in or contra*: eos, quos contra status aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34: — ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Cæs. d) *With inf.*: iste statuerat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: — habuisti statutum cum animo, omnes iudices rejicere. e) *With a relative clause*: ut statuerem, quid esset faciendum, Cic. Att. 7, 26 extr.: — statuere, quid sit sapiens. f) *With ut or ne*: quum statuerent, ut naves conscenderent, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: — tabula, qua statuatur, ne sit Creta provincia, Cic. Phil. 2, 38.

**STĀTŪRA**, æ. f. (status) *Stature, size, or height of body*. I. *Prop.*: qua facie fuerit, qua statura, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: — corporis partes totaque figura et forma et statura: — homines tantulæ staturæ, Cæs. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *Size, height (of animals or plants)*: Altinæ vaccæ sunt humilis staturæ, Col. 6, 24 extr.: — producere semen (vitis) in tantam s., id.

1. **STĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part of sisto*. II. *Adj.*: (of time) *Fixed, appointed, stated; solenne et s. sacrificium*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: — ut hi ludi in perpetuum in s. diem voverentur, Liv.: — s. tempus, Plin.: — s. cursus siderum, id.: — s. febris, id.: — s. flatus ventorum, Sen.

2. **STĀTUS**, ūs. m. (sto) *A standing; hence, position*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: status... motus, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 56: — s. erectus et celsus: — *Plur.*: effingere s. quodam, Quint. 11, 3, 89: — commutat status, Plaut. B) *Esp.* \*\*1) *Posture, carriage, attitude (of a combatant)*: movere hostem statu, Liv. 30, 18, 4: — Porphyrio minaci statu, Hor. 2) *Meton.*: *Position, situation*: quæ (vis) animum certo de statu demovet, Cic. Cæs. 15, 42: —

deicere adversarios de statu omni:—manere in suo s. \*\*C) *Meton.*: *Stature, size*: s. altior, Col. 8, 2, 9:—*mediastinus* qualiscumque status potest esse, id. II. *Fig.*: *State, condition, situation, circumstance*. A) *Gen.* a) *With genit.*: s. rerum communium, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 1:—s. civitatis:—s. rei publicæ:—s. optatum:—s. vitæ:—s. dignitatis. b) *Absol.*: restituere in antiquum s., Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12:—tenere s.:—s. perniciosissimus:—declaravi, qui esset s.:—res est eo statu, ut etc., Cæs.:—natum esse eodem statu cœli et stellarum:—voluptas demovet mentem e sua sede et statu:—*Plur.*: omnes s. vitæ, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 4:—s. regum, *circumstances, quality*. B) *Esp.* 1) *Good condition, prosperity*: multorum excisi status, Tac. A. 3, 28:—habere nullum s., Vell. 2) *Station in life, rank, position in society*: in civitate distinguuntur s., Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23. [3] *The natural condition of a person, according to birth, etc.*: s. hominum, Dig.:—s. personarum, ib. 4) *In Law*: statu liber, libera (also as one word statuliber, statulibera), a male or female slave set free by testament:—de statuliberis, Dig.:—statuliberi, id est servi etc., ib. 5) *The being of age, full age (according to Roman law the age of twenty-five years)*: quum frater pervenisset ad s. suum, Cod. Just. 6) *In Rhet.*: A point at issue, question, στόις, Cic. Top. 25, 93; Quint. \*\*7) *The mood of a verb*, Quint. 9, 3, 11. [Hence, Fr. état.]

\*\*STĀTŪTĪŮ, ōnis. f. A placing, setting up, erecting, Vitr. 10, 5 med.

STĀTŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of statuo. [II. Adj.: Tall, of high stature, Plaut.]

[STĒĀRINE, ēs. f. (στέαρ)] That portion of the fatty oils which remains solid at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, NL.]

STĒĀTĪTIS, idis. f. (στέατης) A precious stone, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

STĒĀTŌMA, ātis. n. (στέατωμα) A fatty swelling, Plin. 26, 14, 87.

[STĒŌA, æ. f. (στέγη) The deck of a ship, Plaut.]

\*\*STEGNUS, a, um. (στεγνός) That makes tight, astringent, Plin. 23, 7, 23.

STĒLA, æ. f. (στήλη) A pillar, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

STĒLĒPHŪROS, i. f. (στέλεφουρος) A plant, perhaps *Ravenna sugar-cane* (*Saccharum Ravennæ* L.), Plin. 21, 17, 61.

STĒLIS, idis. f. (στέλις) A kind of misletoe on the fir or larch tree, Plin. 16, 44, 93.

STELLA, æ. f. A star. I. *Prop.*: sidera et stellæ, Cic. Rep. 6, 15:—motus stellarum:—errantes s., planets:—s. comans, a comet, Ov.:—*Poet.* for sidus, a constellation: s. Saturni, Virg.:—s. Coronæ, Hor.:—s. vesani leonis, Ov.:—*The sun*, Ov. F. 6, 718. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) *The figure of a star*: aureæ s., Suet. Ner. 25. B) *A bright spot, or sparkle, on a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 7, 25. C) *A star-fish*, Plin. 9, 60, 86. D) *A glow-worm*, Plin. 18, 27, 67. [E] *The pupil of the eye*, Claud. [Hence, Fr. étoile.]

STELLANS, antis. part. of stello. With stars, starry. [I. *Prop.*: s. Olympus, Cic. Poet. Div. 1, 12:—s. cœlum, Virg.:—s. ora Tauri, Ov.] II. *Meton.*: s. volatus (cincin-delorum), Plin. 18, 26, 66:—s. gemmæ pavonis, shining, sparkling, Ov.:—s. tegmina (i. e. vestes), V. Fl.:—s. lumina (i. e. oculi), id.:—s. frons, marked with a star, Mart.

[STELLĀRIS, e. (stella) Of or belonging to a star, Macr.]

STELLĀTĪNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the ager Stellatis: S. tribus, Liv. 6, 5 extr.

STELLĀTIS AGER or CAMPUS. In the south of Campania, near Cales, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85.

[STELLĀTŪRA, æ. f. A deduction allowed to the military tribunes from the rations of soldiers, Spartian.; Lamprid.]

1209

STELLĀTUS, a, um. part. of stello. Starry. I. *Prop.*: s. Cepheus, placed in the heavens as a constellation, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8:—s. æther, V. Fl.:—s. domus (deorum), Claud. \*\*II. *Meton.*: s. gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 66:—variis stellatus corpora guttis, richly studded, Ov.:—s. Argus, i. e. with many eyes, id.:—s. ensis, shining, Virg.:—stellatis axibus agger, in the form of a star, Sil.

\*STELLĪFER, ēra, ērum. (stella-fero) Bearing stars, starry: s. cursus cœli, Cic. Rep. 6, 18:—s. polus, Sen.

\*STELLĪGER, ēra, ērum. (stella-gero) Bearing stars, starry: s. orbes, Cic. Ar. 238:—s. polus, Stat.:—s. Olympus, Sen.

[STELLĪMICANS, antis. (stella-mico) Glittering with stars, Varr. ap. Prob.; Virg. E. 6, 31.]

STELLĪŌ, ōnis. m. (stella) I. A kind of lizard (*Lacerta gecko* L.) A) *Prop.*: Plin. 29, 4, 28. \*\*B) *Meton.*: A cunning or deceitful person, Plin. 30, 10, 27. § 89. II. *Stellio, a Roman surname*, Liv. 39, 23, 2.

[STELLĪŌNĀTUS, ūs. m. (stellio L B)] Any kind of fraud or cozenage in bargaining, not expressly forbidden by law, Dig.]

\*\*STELLO, ātum. 1. I. *Neut.*: To be set or studded with stars; only in the part. pres., stellans, antis. II. *Act.*: To set with stars (frequently in the part. perf. stellātus, a, um.): gemmæ stellantur, are marked with stars, Plin. 37, 7, 28:—qui cœlum stellet, M. Cap.

[STELLŪLA, æ. f. dem. (stella) A little star, an asterisk (in writing), Hier.]

STEMMA, ātis. n. (στέμμα) A wreath, crown, garland, chaplet. [I. *Gen.*: Prud.; Firm.] \*\*II. *Esp.* A) A wreath, with which the effigies of ancestors were adorned, Plin. 35, 2, 2; Sen. B) *Meton.* 1) *Prop.*: A genealogical tree, a pedigree, genealogy, Suet. Ner. 35. [2] *Fig.*: Nobleness, high worth: s. argenti, Mart.]

STĒNA, ōrum. n. (Στένα) A narrow pass or defile near Antigonea in Chaonia, Liv. 32, 5, 9.

[STĒNŌCARDĪA, æ. f. (στένός-καρδία) Angina pectoris, NL.]

[STĒNŌCHŌRĪA, æ. f. (στενοχωρία) A contraction of the vagina, NL.]

[STĒNŌCŌRĪĀSIS, is. f. (στενοκορία) A contraction of the pupil of the eye, a disease of horses, Veg.]

[STĒNŌSIS. Contraction, stricture, NL.]

STENTOR, ōris. m. (Στέντωρ) A well-known crier or herald in the Greek army before Troy, remarkable for his loud voice, Juv.]

[STENTŌRĒUS, a, um. (Stentor) That sounds loudly, Stentorian, Arn.]

STĒPHĀNĒPLŌCOS, i. f. (Στεφανηπλόκος) She that weathes chaplets, the name of a picture by Pausias, Plin. 35, 11, 40. § 125.

STĒPHĀNĪTIS, idis. f. (stephanites, æ. m. Col.) (στέφανις) A vine that winds itself like a garland, Plin. 14, 3, 4. § 42; Macr.

STĒPHĀNŌMĒLIS, is. f. A plant that stops bleedings at the nose, Plin. 26, 13, 84.

STĒPHĀNŌPŌLIS, is. f. (Στεφανόπωλις) She that sells wreaths, garlands, or chaplets, the name of a picture by Pausias, Plin. 35, 11, 40. § 125.

STĒPHĀNOS, i. m. (Στέφανος, a wreath, garland,) The name of various plants, Plin. 15, 30, 39; App.

[STERCEIA, æ. f. (stercus) A servant that cleans children, Tert.:—Also as a term of contempt, Petr.]

\*\*STERCŌRĀRĪUS, a, um. (stercus) Of or belonging to dung: s. crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3:—s. porta, a gate in the temple of Vesta, Fest. p. 344.

\*\*STERCŌRĀTĪŮ, ōnis. f. A manuring with dung, Plin. 18, 23, 53.

7 P

**\*\*STERCORATUS**, a, um. *part. of stercoro. Manured*, Col. 11, 2, 85.

[**STERCORĒTUS**, a, um. (stercus) *Dirty, filthy, as a term of contempt*, Plaut.]

**STERCORO**, 1. (stercus). I. *To manure*, Cic. de Sen. 15 extr. Plin. **\*\*II. To cleanse from dung**, Col. 1, 6, 24; Dig.

**\*\*STERCORŌSUS**, a, um. (stercus) *Well manured with dung: s. aqua, full of dung or filth*, Col. 8, 3, 8; Sen.: — *Sup.*, Cat. R. R. 46.

**\*\*STERCULINUM**, ſi. See **STERQUILINIUM**.

**\*\*STERCŪLIUS**, ſi. m. (stercus) *A deity supposed to preside over the manuring of the fields*, Macr.: — *Also*, Sterculus, Prud.: — Stercutus or Stercutius, Plin. 17, 9, 6: — Stercenius, Serv., Virg.

**STERCUS**, ōris. n. (perhaps, tergeo) *Dung, manure, ordure, dirt*. I. Prop.: Cic. Div. 1, 27 extr.: — *also as a term of contempt*, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164. [II. Meton.: s. ferri, dross, refuse, Scrib.]

**\*\*STERCUTIUS** or **STERCUTUS**. See **STERCULIUS**.

**STĒRĒLYTIS**, ſidis. f. *A kind of silver litharge*, Plin. 33, 6, 35. § 108.

**\*\*STĒRĒŌBĀTA**, æ. f. (στερεοβάτης) *The patten of a pillar, the low square member serving to support a column*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

**STERGĒTHRON**, i. n. (στεργήθρον) *Large house-leek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102; App.

[**STĒRICŪLA**, æ. f. (for sterilicula) *The belly of a sow that has not had young*, Petr.]

[**STĒRĒLĒFIO**, ſri. (sterilis-facio) *To become unfruitful*, Sol.]

**\*\*STĒRĒLESCO**, ſre. (sterilis) *To become unfruitful*. I. Prop.: Plin. 8, 16, 17. [II. Fig.: V. Cat.]

**STĒRĒLIS**, e. [acc. sing. fem. sterilam, Fest.: neut. plur. sterila, Lucr.] (*absol. sterus, i. q. στερός, stiff, hard*) *Unfruitful, barren, sterile*.

**\*\*I. Prop.** A) S. ova, Plin. 10, 60, 80: — s. avenæ, Virg.: — s. platani, id.: — s. vacca, id.: — s. palus, Hor.: — s. ulvæ, Ov.: — s. herba, id.: — s. viri, a eunuch, Catull.: — s. muliæ (mulieres), Lucr.: — s. semine, id. B) Meton. 1) *Of things that produce sterility or render barren: sterile est serere, produces sterility or renders barren*, Plin. 17, 21, 35. § 157: — s. rubigo, Hor.: — s. hiems, Mart.: — s. frigus, Luc. 2) Gen.: *Empty, destitute of anything: s. epistolæ*, Plin. E. 5, 2, 2: — s. numi, that bear no interest, Dig.: — s. amicus, Juv.: — s. civitas ab aquis, App.: — s. vadum, Sen.: — s. corpora sonitu, without sound, Lucr.: — s. manus, Plaut.: — s. amator, without gifts, barren of presents, id.: — *With genit.* s. laurus baccarum, Plin. 15, 30, 39. § 130: — s. lapides plumbi, id. II. Fig.: *Fruitless, useless, unprofitable: s. Februarius*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2: — s. pax, Tac.: — s. seculum, Plin.: — monumentum s. beneficio, id.: — s. amor, i. e. not returned, Ov.: — s. labor, Mart.: — s. fama, Stat.: — *With genit.* s. seculum virtutum, Tac. H. 1, 3: — s. veri, Pers.: — s. urbes studiorum, Vell.

**STĒRĒLITAS**, ātis. f. *Unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility*. I. Prop. A) S. agrorum vel fertilitas, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: — s. arborum, Plin.: — s. frugum, Vell.: — s. naturæ: — s. mulierum, Plin.: — *Plur.* Suet. Claud. 18; Plin. B) Meton.: s. cœlestis, weather that causes unfruitfulness, Plin. 18, 29, 69. § 290: — s. fortunæ, indignity, id. **\*\*II. Fig.**: — majestas emarcuit in s., Plin. 15, 29, 36 extr.

[**STERILUS**, a, um. See **STERILIS**.]

[**STERNAX**, ācis. (sterno) *Throwing to the ground: s. equus, that throws his rider*, Virg.: — s. cives, falling to the ground, Sid.: — *Of a suppliant*, id.]

**STERNO**, strāvi, strātum. [*pluperf. strārat*, Manil.: strasset, Varr. ap. Non.] 3. (στένω) *To spread, to spread out or abroad, to stretch*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: strati humi, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22: — strati ad pedes: — fessi sternunt corpora, Liv.: — insulæ sternuntur inter etc., extend, 1210

Plin.: — s. spongas ad lunam, id.: — s. virgas, Ov.: — s. herbas, id.: — s. arenam, id.: — s. se somno, Virg.: — s. poma passim, id.: — s. ostrum, id. **\*\*B) Esp.**: *To level, make straight*. 1) Prop.: s. mare, Plin. 2, 47, 47 extr.: — stratum iter, Quint.: — s. æquor, Virg.: — venti straverunt æquora, id.: — s. pontum, Ov.: — s. viam per mare, to make, Lucr. 2) Fig.: *To calm, pacify: s. odia militum*, Tac. H. 1, 58. II. Meton. A) *To spread, cover: s. lectulos pelliculis*, Cic. Mur. 36: — locus sternendus, i. e. to be paved: — s. vias lapide, Liv.: — s. semitam, id.: — s. equos, to saddle, id.: — s. arenam circi chrysocolla, Plin.: — sterna sibi jubet, a couch to be prepared, id.: — juveni straverit terram, covered, Virg.: — s. solum telis, id.: — s. congeriem silvæ vellere, Ov.: — s. valles cœdibus, Sil.: — s. litora nive, V. Fl.: — s. lectum, biclinium, triclinium, Plant. B) *To stretch along by throwing down, to throw down, throw to the ground*. 1) Prop.: s. proximos, Liv. 5, 47, 5: — stratis ariete muris, id.: — elephantum sternunt stabula, Plin.: — s. viros cæde, Virg.: — s. alqm morti, id.: — s. Trojam, id.: — s. mœnia, Ov.: — s. duces, Tib. 2) Fig.: *afflicti et strati*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: — pavor stravit corda, Virg.

[**STERNŌHŪIDĒUS**, i. m. (στερνον-βοειδής) *A muscle attached to the sternum and the hyoid bone*, NL.]

[**STERNŌMASTŌIDĒUS**, i. m. (στερνον-μαστοειδής) *A muscle of the mastoid apophysis or process*, NL.]

[**STERNŌTHŪRŌIDĒUS**, i. m. (στερνον-θυροειδής) *A muscle of the sternum and the scutiform or thyroid cartilage*, NL.]

**\*\*STERNŪMENTUM**, i. n. (sternuo) I. *A sneezing*, Plin. 2, 7, 5. II. *A powder to promote sneezing, snuff*, Plin. 25, 11, 86.

**\*\*STERNŪO**, ſi. 3. I. *To sneeze*. A) Prop.: Plin. 2, 40, 40. [B] *Of a lamp: To crackle: lumen sternuit*, Ov. H. 19, 151 sq.] II. *To give a good omen by sneezing*, Prop. 2, 3, 24; Catull.

**STERNŪTAMENTUM**, i. n. (sternuto) I. *A sneezing*, Cic. Div. 2, 40 extr. **\*\*II. A powder to promote sneezing, snuff, Cels. 6, 7, 9.**

[**STERNŪTO**, āvi. 1. (sternuo) *To sneeze*, Petr.]

**STĒRŌPE**, is. f. (Στερόπη) I. *One of the Pleiades*, Ov. II. *One of the horses of the Sun*, Hyg.

**STĒRŌPES**, is. m. (Στερόπης) *One of the Cyclopes in the workshop of Vulcan*, Virg. Æ. 8, 425.

**\*\*STERQUILINIUM** (stercul. and stercil.), ſi. [sterquilinum, i. Phædr.] n. (stercus) *A dunghill, mizen*, Varr. 1, 13, 4. — *As a term of reproach*, Plant. Pera. 3, 3, 3.

**STERTINIUS**, ſi. m. *A Stoic philosopher*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 33, 296. — *Adj.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20.

**STERTO**, ſi. 3. (δέρθω, δαπνῶ) *To snore*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 5.

**STĒSICHŌRUS**, i. m. (Στησίχορος) *A lyric poet of Himera*, Cic. de Sen. 7, 23.

[**STETHOSCŌPIUM**, ſi. n. (στήθος-σκόπος) *A stethoscope, an instrument used in auscultation, for discovering the condition of the thoracic organs in the living state*, NL.]

[**STĒNĒLEIS**, ſidis. f. (Sthenelus) *Stheneleian: S. volucris, i. e. the son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan*, Ov. M. 12, 581.]

[**STĒNĒLĒUS**, a, um. (Sthenelus) *Stheneleian*, Ov. M. 2, 367.]

**STĒNĒLUS**, i. m. (Σθένης) *The father of Eurystheus; he fought against Troy*, Hor. O. 1, 15, 24.

**\*\*STĪBADIUM**, ſi. n. (στίβδιον) *A semi-circular couch or seat*, Plin. E. 5, 6, 36.

**STĪBIUM**, ſi. n. (stibi, is. and stimmi) (στίβι, στίμμι) *Antimony, a powder used by women for making the eyebrows black, and in medicine as an eyessave*, Plin. 33, 6, 33; Cels.

**STĪCHA**, æ. f. (στίχη) *A kind of vine, otherwise called apiana*, Plin. 14, 9, 11. § 81.

**\*\*STĪCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. *A kind of grape*, Col. 3, 2, 27.

**STIGMA**, ātis. n. [acc. stigmam, Petr.] (στίγμα) **\*\*I. A) Proo.**: *A brand, with which runaway slaves were marked*,

## STIGMATIAS

Plin. 30, 4, 10. B) *Fig. : Disgrace, infamy*, Suet. Cæs. 73; Mart. [II. *A cut made in the face by an unskilful barber*, Mart. 11, 84.]

\*STIGMĀTĪAS, æ. m. (στυγματίας) *One that has been brand-marked; said of a slave*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.

[STIGMO, avi. 1. (stigma) *To mark with a brand, to stigmatise*, Prud.]

[STIGMOSUS, a, um. (stigma) *Full of brand-marks, stigmatised*, Petr.]

[STILBON, ōnis. m. (Στίλβων) *A name of the planet Mercury*, Hyg.]

STILICHO [Stelicho, Inscr.], ōnis. m. *A famous general, father-in-law of the emperor Honorius (celebrated by Claudian, de Laudibus Stilichonis).*

STILLA, æ. f. *A drop*. I. Prop.: Cic. Fin. 3, 14. [II. Meton.: *A small quantity*: s. olei, Mart. 12, 70. — Fig.: August.]

\*\*STILLĀTĪCĪUS, a, um. (stillo) *Dropping, dripping*, Plin. 16, 11, 22.

STILLĀTIM. adv. (stilla) *By drops*, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12. [STILLĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A dropping down*, Hieron.]

[STILLĀTIVUS, a, um. (stillo) *That drops*, Plin. Val.]

STILLĪCĪDĪUM, ū. n. (stilla-cado) *A falling in drops, a dropping*, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12. \*\*I. Gen.: s. urinæ, Plin. 30, 8, 21. II. Esp.: *Rain-water falling down from the eaves of houses*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173.

STILLO. 1. (stilla) I. *To drop, drip, distil, fall in drops*. \*\*A) Prop.: s. pugio, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: — aqua stillat, Varr.: — mella stillant de viridi ilice, Ov.: — sidera s. sanguine, id.: — unguenta stillant e capillo, Tib.: — cruor s. ferro, Prop.: — gutta (dulcedinis) s. in cor, Lucr. \*\*B) Fig.: s. orationem, Sen.: — dies s. plumis, is full, Stat.

\*\*II. *To let drop or fall*: s. lacrimam, Plin. 12, 23, 49: — s. coctam cæpam, id.: — stillata electra, dropped, Ov.: — s. rorem ex oculis, Hor.

\*\*STĪLO, avi. 1. (stilus) *To get stalks or stems*, Col. 4, 33, 3.

STĪLUS (stylus), i. m. (σῦλος) I. *A pole, stake, post*. \*\*A) Gen.: Auct. B. Afr. 31, 5: — a pointed instrument for clearing plants of worms, removing shoots which spread too much, etc. (Col. 11, 3, 53): — the stem or stalk of a plant, Col. 11, 3, 46. B) Meton.: Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.

II. Esp. A) *A writing-style*: vertere s. in tabulis, to erase what has been written, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41: —prehendere s.: — s. Atticus, an Attic pen: — sæpe veritas s., Hor.: — resipere Plautinum s., Gell. B) Meton. 1) *A penning, writing, composing, composition*: s. exercitatus, frequent composition, Cic. de Or. 44, 150: — s. dicendi effector: — exigere gracilitatem stilo, Quint.: — s. tardior, id. \*\*2) *The manner of expressing one's self, style*: s. diligens, Tac. Or. 39: — s. pressus demissusque, Plin.: — s. pugnaz, id. [3] *A sentence, judgement, opinion*: sententiæ pares stilis, App. — [Hence, Ital. stelo, Fr. stile.]

STIMMI. See STIBIUM.

STĪMŪLA, æ. f. (stimulus) *A goddess supposed to excite persons to the performance of their work, or to lewdness*, August.: — perhaps for Semele, Ov. F. 6, 503.

\*\*STĪMŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An inciting, incitement, instigation*: s. privata cuique, Tac. H. 1, 90 extr.: — s. ingens, Plin.

[STĪMŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. *He who excites*, Claudian.]

[STĪMŪLĀTRIX, icis. f. (stimulator) *She who excites or stimulates*, Plaut.]

[STĪMŪLEUS, a, um. (stimulus) *Provided with a sting*, Plaut.]

STĪMŪLO. 1. (stimulus) *To prick with a goad, to prick*. \*\*I. Prop.: aries stimulatus, Col. 7, 3, 5: — s. equos calcaribus, V. Max.: — Bellona s. quadrijugos: — s. 1211

## STIPENDIUM

turbatos currus, Luc. II. Fig. A) *To prick, sting, torment*: s. ac pungere se, Cic. R. A. 2, 6: — te conscientie stimulant maleficiorum: — cura s. consulem, Liv.: — agitor, stimulator, vorator, Plaut. B) Meton.: *To put in motion, stir up, instigate, incite, stimulate*. a) *With acc.*: gloria animi stimulat, Liv. 1, 22, 2: — incitare et s., id.: — tibia s. mentes, Lucr.: — Persicorum succus sitim stimulat, Plin.: — s. Venerem. b) *With ad*: nec vides ad hujus salutem defendendam stimulari me atque excitari, Cic. Pl. 28, 69: — cupido imperii populos ad arma stimulat, Liv. c) *With in*: dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulat, Liv. 1, 40, 4: — s. animum in hostes, id.: — ad iram sæpius quam in formidinem stimulantur, Tac. d) *With ut or ne*: stimulat, ut caverem, Cic. Fam. 3, 12 extr.: — stimulantur, ne numerarentur, Tac. [e] *Poet. with an inf.*: stimulari juvenco jactare, Sil. 12, 504: — stimulant metu fati prænosceret cursus, Luc.]

[STĪMŪLOSUS, a, um. (stimulus) *Full of excitement*, C. Aur.]

STĪMŪLUS, i. m. [stimulum, i. n., Plaut.] I. *A goad, used in driving cattle*. A) Prop.: fodere alqm stimulis, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: — increpare boves stimulo, Ov.: — stimulum in manu est, agito boves, Plaut.: — as a term of contempt applied to slaves: seges stimulorum, id.: — Prov.: si stimulos pugnis cædis, manibus plus dolet, i. e. you make a bad thing worse by a foolish resistance, Plaut.: — adversum stimulum calces, to kick against the pricks, Ter. B) Fig.: *A sting, goad, pang, cause of uneasiness*: virtus, quæ animum gloriæ stimulis concitat, Cic. Arch. 11 extr.: — s. defendendi: — s. quidam industriæ ac laboris: — s. naturæ: — s. doloris: — s. amoris, Liv.: — agrariæ legis tribunicii s., id.: — ad dicendum etiam pudor habet stimulos, Quint. \*\*II. *In military language, a sharp stake or other pointed thing concealed under the surface of the ground in order to annoy an advancing enemy*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73 extr.

[STINGVO, Ære. (poet. for extinguo) *To extinguish*: stinguens insignia cæli, Cic. poet. Frgm. ap. Prisc.; Lucr.] — [Hence, Ital. stinguere, Fr. éteindre.]

STĪPĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A crowd surrounding any one, attendants*. I. Prop.: s. greges hominum, Cic. Sull. 23 extr. \*\*II. Fig.: *A number of things crowded together*: s. entymematum, Quint.

STĪPĀTOR, ōris. m. *An attendant; plur., attendants, retinue, suite*: Alexander præmittebat de stipatoribus suis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 75: — stipatores corporis: — s. Venerii: — catervæ flagitiorum atque facinorum, tamquam stipatorum, Sall. Cat.

STĪPĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part of stipo*. [II. Adj. *Surrounded*, Sid.]

[STĪPENDĪĀLIS, e. (stipendium) *Tributary*, Sid.]

STĪPENDĪĀRIUS, a, um. (stipendium) I. *Tributary, liable to pay taxes or tribute*: s. vectigal, a contribution in money, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36: — s. civitas, Cæs. — Plur.: Stipendiārīi, ōrum. m. *Persons liable to be taxed*, Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 41. \*\*II. *Of soldiers: Serving for pay, receiving pay, stipendiary*, Liv. 8, 8, 3.

\*\*STĪPENDĪŌR, ātus. 1. (stipendium) *To serve, to be liable to serve*, Plin. 6, 19, 22. § 68. — Meton.: butyro stipendiati, receiving butter for maintenance, Tert.

STĪPENDĪŪM, ū. n. (stipi-pendium from stips-pendo) I. *A tax, tribute, contribution*. A) Prop.: pendere s., Cæs. B. G. 1, 44, 9: — liberare alqm stipendio, id. B) Meton.: *That which one is obliged to pay or suffer, a tribute*: s. me manet, Hor. E. 17, 36: — conferre s., Col. II. *Pay, stipend*. A) Gen.: numerare s. militibus, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: — afficere exercitum stipendio: — augere s., Cæs. B) Meton. 1) a) *Military service (thus mostly in the plur.)*: merere stipendia, Cic. Mur. 5 extr.: — emereri stipendia, to complete the time of one's service: — milites stipendiis confecti: — facere stipendia, Liv.: — exhaustus stipendiis, id.: — annus stipendii, Tac.: — homo nullius stipendii, Sall. \*\*b) Esp.: *One year's military service, a campaign*: habere multa s., Liv. 31, 8 extr.: — quadragesa s., Tac.: — s. secundum

... stipendiis duobus, Plin. 7, 28, 29. § 104. 2) Gen.: Service: stipendia vitæ, i. e. duties, Sen. Ep. 93 med.

**STIPES**, itia. m. I. A pale, post, trunk of a tree (Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, 3); as a term of contempt, a block, blockhead: qui, tamquam truncus ac s., Cic. Pis. 9, 19; Ter. [IL Meton. for a tree (Ov. F. 3, 37); for a branch of a tree, Mart. 13, 19; Luc.]

[STIPIDŌSUS, a, um. (stipes) Blockish, woody, App.]

**STĪPO**, i. (στίψω) To press or cram together. I. Prop.: Græci stipati, Cic. Pis. 27 extr.: — stipata phalanx, Liv.: — s. ingens argentum, Virg.: — apes stipant mella, id.: — stipare Platona Menandro, to cram the works of Plato and Menander together, Hor.: — gregibus quum se stipat euntem, joins to, Prop.: — secula stipantur, press on each other, Claud.

II. Meton.: To throng, crowd, surround, or attend in great numbers: Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: — stipatus sicariis: — stipati gregibus amicorum: — stipati telis: — stipati frequentia: — s. senatum armatis: — s. lictoribus: — pontes stipati caloribus et impedimentis, Suet.: — Roma stipata theatro, Hor.: — stipans caterva, Liv.

**STIPS**, stipia. f. (stipo) A contribution in money, gift: conferre s. Apollini, Liv. 25, 12, 14: — thus, of money given for religious purposes, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: — ancilla mercenarie s., living by the wages of prostitution, Plin.: — colligere s. a tyrannis, Liv.: — also of alms: quis beneficium dicat stipem aëris, Sen.

**\*STĪPŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (stips) The stalk or stem of corn (Plin. 14, 16, 19); of reeds (Plin. 37, 10, 67); of beans, Ov. — Prov.: flammaque de stipula nostra brevisque fuit, i. e. a fire which soon goes out again, Ov.

**STĪPŪLĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. A formal demand, a promise formally demanded and given, an engagement, stipulation: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: — pecunia debetur ex s.: — alligare alqm stipulatione: — s. est verborum conceptio, Dig.

**\*STĪPŪLĀTĪUNCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (stipulatio) A trifling promise or engagement, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174.

**\*STĪPŪLĀTOR**, ōris. m. One who demands a formal promise, a contractor, Suet. Vit. 14; Dig.

[STĪPŪLĀTUS, ūs. m. (stipulor) A formal promise, stipulation, Dig.]

**STĪPŪLOR**, ātus. i. I. To demand a verbal promise, Cic. R. C. 5. II. To promise, stipulate, engage: s. usuras, Dig. — Pass.: pecunia stipulata (for promissa), Cic. R. C. 5, 14.

[STIPULUM. I. q. firmum, Just. Inst. 3, 15.]

**\*STĪRĪĀ**, æ. f. A frozen drop, or globule of ice, an icicle, Plin. 34, 12, 32; Virg.

[STĪRĪĀCUS, a, um. (stiria) Frozen, Sol.]

[STĪRĪCĪDIUM, il. n. (stiria-cado) The falling of snow-flakes, Fest. p. 345.]

**\*STIRPESCO**, ěre. (stirps) To grow to a stalk or stem, Plin. 9, 8, 42.

**STIRPĪTUS**, adv. (stirps) With the stem and roots.

[I. A) Prop.: Dig. B) Meton.: Sid.] II. Fig.: Root and branch, utterly: extrahere s., Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 83.

**STIRPS** (stirpes), pis. f. (m. Plin. and others) The lowest part of a tree, including the root; also, the root of a tree. I. Prop. A) Radices stirpesque, Cic. de Or. 43, 147: — terra alit stirpes: — alebantur stirpibus palmarum: — ex hac nimia licentia, ut ex stirpe quadam etc.: — s. questionis: — urbs renata velut ab stirpibus, Liv. B) Meton. 1) a) A plant, shrub: naturæ stirpium, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10: — arbores et stirpes: — stirpes et herbæ. \*\*b) A trunk, stalk; sprout, Cat. R. R. 40, 2; Col. 2) Of men. a) A stock, lineage, family: s. et genus, Cic. Læl. 19, 70: — s. ac gentilitas: — homines, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis: — s. Herculis: — orti antiquissima stirpe: — s. divina, Virg. \*\*b)

1212

Offspring, race, posterity: s. et progenies tot consulum, Tac. A. 2, 37 extr.: — s. virilis ex novo matrimonio, Liv.: — relinquere s. ex sese domi, id. II. Fig.: A root, origin, beginning, source, foundation: stirpes stultitiæ, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: — ejicere stirpes superstitionis: — s. virtutis: — noster hic populus quem Africanus ex stirpe repetivit: — repetere stirpem juris a natura: — s. ac semen malorum: — s. gentis, Liv. [Hence, Ital. sterpo, sterpigno.]

**STĪVA**, æ. f. A ploughtail, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 88; Col.

[STĪLĀTA, æ. f. A kind of ship, Fest. p. 312; Gell.]

[STĪLĀTĀRIUS, a, um. (stlata) Of or belonging to a ship, Petr. — Poet. meton.: s. purpura, imported, brought by ship, i. e. costly, Juv. 7, 134.]

[STĪLEMBUS. I. q. tardus, acc. to Fest. pp. 312, 313.]

[STĪLIS. See LIS.]

[STĪLOCUS. See LOCUS.]

[STĪLOPPUS, i. m. A sound made by striking on the cheeks when inflated, Pers. 5, 13.]

**STO**, stēti, stātum. [stētērunt, Virg. and Ov.] 1. (στήναι) To stand, remain standing, stand still. I. Prop. A)

Gen.: Stare et sedere, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: — s. ad januam:

— stare in occulto: — qui steterunt in gradibus concordiae:

— qui proximi steterunt, Cæs.: — quorum statuae steterunt

in Rostris: — statua stat: — cerea effigies stat, Hor.: — stans

pede in uno, id.: — Prov.: inter sacrum saxumque sto, I am

in a fix, Plant. B) Esp. 1) To stand firm or un-

shaken, to hold on, continue, last: nec domus nec urbs

a. poterit, Cic. Læl. 7, 23: — stantibus Hierosolymis: —

viderunt muros stare, Liv.: — stat glacies iners, Hor.: — stant

aquæ, Ov. 2) To remain, stop, stay: s. ad curiam, Cic.

Cat. 2, 3, 5: — s. paulisper in nidore atque fumo: — meretrix

stans in fornice, Hor. 3) As a military term. \*\*a) To

stand in battle-array, or under arms, to fight: stete-

re haud impari acie, Liv. 26, 44, 4: — vires steterunt, id.

b) To hold out in a combat, maintain one's ground:

qui steterit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: — s. in acie ac pugnare, Liv.

\*\*c) Meton. (of a battle): To continue, last: pugna stetit,

Liv. 7, 7, 7: — dicitur certamen stetisse, id. \*\*4) To lie or

ride at anchor: classis instructa s. in portu, Liv. 37, 11, 3:

— naves regiæ s. in sinu Meliaco, id. \*\*5) Of servants:

To wait, attend: s. ad cyathum et vinum, Suet. Cæs. 49:

— s. ad pedes, id. [6] To stand, to have been built: mœnia

jam stabant, Ov. F. 3, 181: — stet Capitolium, Hor.: — jam

stare ratem, V. Fl.] \*\*7) To stand up, stand out, stand

on end: mammæ s., Plin. 28, 19, 77: — comæ steterunt,

Virg. [8] With an ablat.: To stand thick or full, be full, be

overrun: stant lumina (Charontis) flamma, Virg. Æ. 6, 300:

— cœlum s. pulvere, id.: — ut stet nive Soracte, Hor.: —

stant pulvere campi, Enn.] II. Fig. A) Gen.: utinam

res publica stetisset quo cœperat statu, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3:

— stetisse ipsum in fastigio eloquentiæ, Quint. B) Esp. 1)

a) To stand firm or unshaken, to continue, subsist,

last, remain: res publica staret, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24: — per

quos homines ordinesque steterim: — stamus animis: —

disciplina militaris, qua stetit Romana res, Liv.: — nedum

sermonum stet honos, Hor. b) To stand one's ground (in a

struggle or contest): cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus,

Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1. c) S. in alqa re, alqa re, or alqui rei, to

stand to or abide by, to continue or persist in. a) Se in fide non stetit, Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 28: — sin in eo

non stat, stare oportet in eo, quod, etc. β) S. suis iudiciis,

Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: — s. opinione: — s. conditionibus: —

s. conventis: — stabitur consilio, Liv.: — standum est famæ

rerum, id. [γ) S. arbitri sententiæ, Dig.: — s. voluntati

patriæ, ib.] δ) Stat sententia alqd, or simply stat, a reso-

lution is firmly fixed, it is resolved or deter-

mined: nobis stat illud, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5: — sententia ipsi

(Hannibal) stetit, Liv. 21, 30, 1: — stat pectore fixum,

V. Fl.: — neque adhuc stabat, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 2: — stat,

Virg. [2] Of plays and actors: To stand, i. e. to be approved:

cadat an stet fabula, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: — vix steti, Ter.]

3) S. ab, cum or pro alquo or alqa re, to stand on one's

side, stand by, side with, adhere to any one: ut



nemo steterit a senatu et a bonorum causa, Cic. Brut. 79, 273: — s. a se potius quam ab adversariis: — cum dii cum Hannibale starent, Liv. 26, 41, 17: — s. nobiscum adversus barbaros, Nep.: — si pro mea patria virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12, 14: — s. pro jure gentium, id.: — s. pro signis, Ov. \*\*4) S. per alqm, *to be owing to a person, to be his fault*: per alteros s., quo minus, etc., Liv. 6, 33, 2: — s. per Afranium, Cæs.: — per me stetisse, Ter.: — non per me stetit, Quint. \*\*5) *Of price: To stand in, cost*: rem stetisse Achæis centum talentis, Liv. 34, 50, 6: — victoria stetit Pænis multo sanguine ac vulneribus, id.: — quæ neque magno stet pretio, Hor.: — quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis? Ov. — s. pluris, Sen.

STOEBE, *ēs. f. (στοιβή) A plant, i. q. pheos*, Plin. 21, 15, 54.

STOCHADES INSULÆ. (Στοιχάδες) *A group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul, near Massilia, now Isles d'Hyères*, Plin. 3, 5, 11.

STOCHAS, *ἄδια. f. (sc. herba) French lavender*, Plin. 27, 12, 107.

[STOCHIMETRIA, *ἄ. f. (στοιχείων-μέτρον) The doctrine of chemical proportions*, NL.]

STOICHE. *adv. Like a Stoic, Stoically: austere et s.*, Cic. Mur. 35, 74.

STOICHUS, *a. um. (Στωικός) Of or belonging to the Stoic philosophy, Stoic: s. schola*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22 extr.: — *Subst.*: Stoicus, *i. m., a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic, freq. in the plur.* Stoiçi, *ōrum. The Stoics*, Cic. Mur. 29, 61.

STOLA, *ἄ. f. (στολή) A long upper garment*. [I. Gen.: septus stola, Enn. ap. Non.: — s. muliebris, Varr. ib.]

II. *Esp.*: A) *A lady's robe or gown, a stole*: signum (Dianæ) cum s., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34: — s. demissa, Hor. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *A woman of rank, a lady*, Plin. 33, 3, 12; Stat.

STOLĀTUS, *a. um. (stola) Wearing a stola: s. mulieres*, Vitr. 1, 1 med.: — *Subst.*: Stolatæ, *ārum. f. i. q. matronæ, ladies*, Petr.: — *Meton.*: s. pudor, *i. e. ladylike*, Mart.: — s. Ulixes, *a female Ulysses, a name applied to Livia on account of her craftiness*, Suet. Cal. 23.

\*\*STOLĪDE. *adv. Foolishly, sillily, stupidly*, Liv. 25, 19, 2: — *Comp.*, Amm.: — *Meton.*: *Of things: mala s. tument*, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

[STOLĪDITAS, *ātis. f. (stolidus) Foolishness, stupidity*, Gell. 18, 4, 6.]

STOLĪDUS, *a. um. (stultus) Foolish, stupid, blockish, doltish, silly: s. genus* Æacidarum, Cic. Div. 2, 56 extr.: — *indocti stolidique*, Hor.: — o vatum stolidissime, Ov.: — *stulti, stolidi, fatui, etc.*, Plaut.: — *Meton.*: *Of inanimate or abstract objects: hujus generis causarum alia sunt quieta, nihil agentia, stolidia quodammodo*, Cic. Top. 15, 59: — s. postulat, Liv.: — s. fiducia, superbia, id.: — s. audacia, Tac.: — s. aures, Ov.: — s. barba (Jovis), Pers.

\*\*STOLO, *ōnis. m. I. A side-shoot, sucker, water-shoot*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9. II. *A surname in the gens Licinia*, Plin. 17, 1, 1. § 7.

STOMĀCACE, *ēs. f. (στομακική) A disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth*, Plin. 25, 3, 6.

[STOMĀCHĀBUNDUS, *a. um. (stomachor) Indignant*, Gell.]

[STOMĀCHANTER. *adv. (stomachor) Indignantly*, August.]

\*\*STOMĀCHĪCUS, *a. um. (στομαχικός) I. Afflicted with a disorder of the stomach, sick in the stomach*, Plin. 20, 9, 39. [II. *Subst.*: Stomachicum, *i. n. A stomachic*, NL.]

STOMĀCHOR, *ātus. i. (stomachus II B) 2) I. Neut. To be angry or greatly displeased, to be indignant*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3: — s. cum alqo, *to quarrel with any one*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267. II. *Act.*: *To be angry with any thing: s. omnia*, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3: — *id equidem adveniens mecum stomachabar modo*, Ter.

\*STOMĀCHŌSE. *adv. Angrily, peevishly: rescripsi stomachosius*, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3.

STOMĀCHŌSUS, *a. um. (stomachus) Full of indignation*

1213

*tion, passionate, fretful, peevish: genus acuminis sæpe s.*, Cic. Brut. 67: — *stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula: — s. eques*, Hor.: — *Comp.*, stomachosiores literæ, Cic. Fam. 3, 11 extr.

STOMĀCHUS, *i. m. (στόμαχος) I. The œsophagus, by which food is conveyed to the stomach*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134; Cels.

II. *Meton.* A) *The stomach*, Cic. N. D. 249: — *movere s.*, Plin.: — *comprimere s.*, Cels.: — *esse boni s.*, *of good digestion*, Quint. B) *Fig.* 1) *Taste: ludi non tui stomachi*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; Plin. 2) *Disgust, distaste, indignation, vexation, anger: locus animi, ubi a. habitat*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: — *nec tam animum me quam vix s. habere arbitrantur: — iracundia ac s.: — epistola plena stomachi: — erumpere s.: — ridere in s.: — movere risum magis quam s.: — facere s. alcuī: — esse stomacho: — gravis s. Pelidæ*, Hor.: — *facetiously, for the contrary: s. Ciceronis, i. e. his patience*, Cic. Frgm. ap. Quint. 6, 3 extr.: — [Hence, Fr. *estomac*.]

STOMĀTICE, *ēs. f. (στοματική) A medicine against diseases of the mouth*, Plin. 29, 2, 11.

STOMŌMA, *ātis. n. (στόμωμα) A kind of fine scales or chips which fly from metal in hammering*, Plin. 34, 11, 25.

[STORAX, *acis. See STYRAX*.]

\*\*STŌRĒA (storia), *ἄ. f. (στορέννυμι) A covering of platted straw, a mat*, Liv. 30, 3, 9: — [Hence, Ital. *stoja*.]

[STRĀBISMUS, *i. m. (στραβίς) A squinting: operatio strabismi, operation for the cure of squinting*, NL.]

STRĀBO, *ōnis. m. [strabus, m. Non.; strabonius, Petr.; straba, f., Varr. ap. Prisc.] (στραβόν) I. A squint-eyed person. A) Prop.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80. [B] *An envious person, envier*, Lucil. ap. Non. II. *Strābo, ōnis. m. A Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 12, 17: — [Hence, Ital. *strambo*.]

STRĀGES, *is. f. (sterno, II B) A throwing down, a throwing to the ground, a striking down. I. Prop.* \*\*A) *Gen.*: s. armorum, Liv. 35, 30, 5: — s. ruinæ, ruinarum, id.: — s. boum hominumque, id.: — s. ac ruina, id.: — s. ædificiorum et hominum, Tac.: — *nimbus dabit s. satis*, Virg.: — s. nemorum, Sil. B) *Esp.*: *A defeat, overthrow, slaughter, carnage: facere strages*, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: — *edere strages: — s. cædesque*, Tac.: — *acies et s.*, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1.

STRĀGŪLUS, *a. um. (sterno) That serves for spreading or covering any thing with. I. Stragula vestis, a covering, coverlet, carpet*, Cic. R. A. 46, 133. II. *Stragulum, i. n. A covering, coverlet*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: — *a covering for a horse, a housing, horsecloth*, Mart. 14, 86: — *that which birds put under their eggs as a soft bed*, Plin. 10, 33, 51; Sol.: — [Hence, Ital. *strozzule*.]

\*\*STRĀMEN, *inis. (sterno) Straw scattered, a litter*, Plin. 10, 54, 75. — *Plur.*: Ov.; Stat.

\*\*STRĀMENTĀRIŪS, *a. um. (stramentum) Of or belonging to straw*, Cat. R. R. 10, 3.

[STRĀMENTĪCIUS or -RIŪS, *a. um. (stramentum) Consisting of straw*, Petr.]

[STRĀMENTOR, *ari. (stramentum) To fetch straw*, Hyg.]

\*\*STRĀMENTUM, *i. n. (sterno) That which serves for covering any thing with, or strewing under any thing. I. Straw: desecta cum s. seges*, Liv. 2, 5, 3: — *casæ tectæ stramentis*, Cæs. II. *A covering, coverlet: s. mulorum*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45, 2; Dig.]

[STRĀMĪNĒUS, *a. um. (stramen) Made of straw*, Ov.]

[STRĀMŌNIUM, *fi. n. A kind of plant, common thorn-apple*, S. datura, Fam. Solanææ, NL.]

STRANGĪAS, *ἄ. m. (σπαργίλας) A kind of Grecian wheat*, Plin. 18, 7, 12.

[STRANGŪLĀBĪLIS, *e. (strangulo) That may be strangled or choked*, Tert.]

\*\*STRANGŪLĀTĪŌ, *ōnis. f. A choking, strangling*, Plin. 23, 1, 13: — s. vulvæ, *a spasm of the matrix*, id.

[STRANGŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who strangles*, Spart.]

[STRANGŪLĀTRIX, icis. f. (strangulator) *She who chokes or strangles*, Prud.]

STRANGŪLO. 1. (σπαγγαλῶ) *To strangle, choke, suffocate*. I. Prop.: Domitium strangulavit, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 extr.: — strangulata laqueo, Tac.: — Piro strangulatus, Suet.: — obesi strangulantur, Cels.: — vulvæ strangulantes, affected with spasm of the matrix, Plin.: — ne nimio sanguine stranguletur pecus, Col.: — Of inanimate and abstract objects: hederæ arboresc., destroys, makes barren, Plin. 16, 34, 62: — s. sata, Quint.: — fauces s. vocem, id.: — Poet.: arca s. divitias, i. e. contains, Stat. [II. Fig.: To torture: dolor s., Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63: — cura s., Juv.]

STRANGŪRĪA, æ. (σπαγγουρία) *A strangury, difficulty of urine attended with pain*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19 extr.

[STRANGŪRĪOSUS, i. m. (stranguria) *One who is affected with strangury*, M. Emp.]

STRĀTĒGĒMA, ātis. n. (στρατήγημα) *A military stratagem*. I. Prop.: Cic. N. D. 3, 6 extr. \*II. Meton.: Any stratagem or artifice, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2.

[STRĀTĒGĒMĀTĪCUS, a, um. (στρατηγηματικός) *Relating to military stratagems: Strategemata, the title of a work by S. Julius Frontinus.*]

\*\*STRĀTĒGĪA, æ. f. (στρατηγία) *Government*, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

[STRĀTĒGUS, i. m. (στρατηγός) *A general*. I. Prop.: Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6. II. Meton.: The president or master of a feast, id. Stich. 5, 4, 20.]

STRĀTĪŌTES, æ. m. (στρατιώτης) *A kind of water-plat, either water-aloe or great duck-weed, pond-weed*, Plin. 24, 18, 105: — it is called also stratiotice, App.

[STRĀTĪŌTĪCUS, a, um. (στρατιωτικός). I. Of or belonging to soldiers, soldierlike, Plaut. II. Subst.: Stratioticum, i. n. *A kind of eyegale*, Scrib.]

STRĀTŌNĪCĒA, æ. f. *A town of Caria*, Liv. 33, 18, 7.

STRĀTŌNĪCENSIS, e. (Stratonicea) *Of or belonging to Stratonicea*, Liv. 23, 18, 4, 7. — Plur.: Stratonicensis, ium. m. *Inhabitants of Stratonicea*, Tac. A. 3, 62.

STRĀTŌNĪCĒUM, i. n. *A temple of Venus Stratonicea*, Vitr. 5, 9.

STRĀTŌNĪCĒUS, a, um. (Stratonicea) *Of or belonging to Stratonicea*: S. Metrodorus, i. e. of Stratonicea, Cic. Brut. 91, 315.

STRĀTŌNĪCIS, idis. f. (Στρατονικίς) *A surname of Venus with the people of Smyrna*, Tac. A. 3, 63.

[STRĀTŌPĒDON, i. n. (στρατοπέδον) *A camp*, Jul. Obseq.]

[STRĀTŌR, ōris. m. (sterno) *An equestrian, groom*, Amm.]

[STRĀTŌRĪUS, a, um. (stratum from sterno) *For or relating to covering*, Paul. Sent.]

\*\*STRĀTUM, i. n. (sterno) *That with which any thing is covered*. I. A cover for a bedstead, a mattress, etc. A) Prop.: proripere se e strato, Suet. Cal. 51; Lucr. B) Meton.: A couch, bed: molle s., Liv. 21, 4, 7; Virg. — [Stratus, i. m. Favor. ap. Gell.] II. A horse-cloth, housing; a pack-saddle, Liv. 14, 7, 7; Plin.: — Prov.: qui asinum non potest, stratum cedit, Petr. [III. The paving of a street, Lucr.; Petr. Poet.]

STRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (sterno) I. A paving, Suet. Claud. 24. [II. A layer of manure, etc., Pallad.]

1. STRĀTUS, a, um. part. of sterno.

[2. STRATUS, i. See STRĀTUM, I. B.)]

[3. STRĀTUS, ūs. m. (sterno) *A horse-cloth*, Sol.]

\*\*STRĒBŪLA, æ. f. (stribula) (sc. caro) *The flesh about the haunches of victims*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93; Arn.

STRĒNA, æ. f. *A sign, omen*. [I. Prop.: Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 8. II. A new year's gift or present given for the sake of an omen, Suet. Cal. 42. — [Hence, Fr. étrenne.]

1214

STRĒNĪA, æ. f. (strena) *A goddess supposed to preside over new-year's gifts*, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 15; August.

STRĒNŪE. adv. *Actively, briskly, busily, strenuously, promptly*: s. ædificare domum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: — s. capere arma: — præsto fuit s.: — s. facere, Plaut.: — s. . . otiose, Auct. Her. — Sup., strenuissime bella confecta, Veg.

\*\*STRĒNŪITAS, ātis. f. (strenuus) *Activity, agility, quickness*, Varr. L. L. 8, 5, 107; Ov.

[STRĒNŪO, are. (strenuus) *To be active or prompt*, Plaut.]

STRĒNŪUS, a, um. *Active, agile, ready, brisk, strenuous*. I. Prop.: cognoscere alqm strenuum, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 78: — imperator s. et fortis, Quint.: — milites strenuissimi, Cat.: — s. cignavique, Tac.: — Græci, gens linguæ magis strenua quam factis, Liv.: — s. militiæ, Tac.: — multi mali et s., turbulent, id. \*II. Meton.: Of inanimate and abstract objects: s. manus (chirurgi), Cels. 7, præf. med.: — s. corpus, Gell.: — s. inertia, busy idleness, Hor.: — s. navis, Ov.: — s. facies, a sprightly countenance, Plaut.

[STRĒPITO, are. (strepo) *To make a great noise, to sound, rustle, rattle, etc.*: corvi s., Virg. G. 1, 413; V. Fl.]

STRĒPĪTUS, ūs (strepiti, Enn. ap. Non.). m. (strepo) *A noise, rattling, creaking, clattering, din*. I. Prop.: s. fori, Cic. Brut. 92, 317: — audire alqd in s.: — non strepitu, sed maximo clamore, etc.: — s. fluminum: — s. tot bellorum, Liv.: — canis, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, id.: — strepitus clamoresque, id.: — s. ac tumultus, Cæs.: — s. januæ, Hor. E. [II. Poet. meton.: A sound: s. citharæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31: — s. tibicinæ, id.]

\*\*STRĒPO, ūi. 3. I. To make a noise or sound, to rattle, roar, rustle, murmur, ring. A) Prop.: cum Achivi cœpissent inter se s., Cic. poet. Div. 1, 16, 29: — apes strepunt, Plin. — s. vocibus truculentis, Tac.: — cornua s., Virg.: — galea s., id.: — fluvii s., Hor.: — litui s., id.: — omnia strepunt terrore ac tumultu, Liv.: — aures s. clamoribus plorantium, id.: — æquor s. ramis, Tac.: — mons s. cantu et sonitu, Plin.: — campus s. murmure, Virg. B) Fig.: Plin. 8, 42, 64. II. To cause to resound: cum streperent hæc, uttered aloud, Liv. 2, 45, 5: — lucus s. montem, Front.

STREPSĪCĒROS, ōtis. m. (στροψικέρως) *A kind of animal with twisted horns*, Plin. 11, 37, 45.

\*\*STREPTOS, on. (στροπτός) *Twisted: s. uva, a kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 3, 4 § 39.

\*\*STRĪA, æ. f. *A furrow, channel, chamfre, hollow, flute of a pillar*, Plin. 22, 22, 46, Vitr.

\*\*STRĪĀTŪRA, æ. f. (strio) *A chamfretting, channeling, fluting*, Vitr. 4, 3 extr.; Sid.

[STRĪBLĪGO, īnis. f. (στροβλός) *A fault in speech, solecism*, Gell. 5, 20, 1; Arn.]

\*\*STRIBULA, æ. f. See STREBULA.

[STRĪCTE. adv. (stringo) *Narrowly, closely*, Pallad. — Comp., ap. Pallad. — Sup., Gell.]

STRICTIM. adv. (strictus from stringo) *Narrowly, closely*. [I. Prop.: s. attendere, Plaut.; Pallad.] II. Fig.: Lightly, superficially. \*A) Gen.: s. aspicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: — s. videamus. B) Esp. of Style: Briefly, summarily, in general: breviter et s., Cic. Cluent. 10, 29: — s. dicere: — s. scribere de alqa re, Suet.

[STRĪCTĪVĪLLA, æ. f. (stringo-villus) *The name of a prostitute*, Plaut. ap. Gell.; ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 93, Stritabilla.]

\*\*STRĪCTĪVUS, a, um. (stringo) *That is stripped or plucked off*, Cat. R. R. 146, 1.

\*\*STRĪCTOR, ōris. m. (stringo) *One who strips or plucks off*, Cat. R. R. 144, 3.

STRICTŪRA, æ. f. (stringo) [I. A drawing together, compression, C. Aur.] II. A mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron, Plin. 34, 14, 41; Virg.

**\*\*STRICTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of stringo. II. Adj.: *Drawn together, tight, close, narrow.* [A] Prop.: *strictissima janua*, Ov. R. A. 233. **\*\*B) Fig.** **\*\*1) Of Style:** *Brief, concise:* Demosthenes *strictior quam Cicero*, Quint. 12, 10, 52. [2] *Grave, severe:* s. lex, Stat.—[Hence, Ital. *stretto*, Old Fr. *stroite*, Prov. *estreit*, Fr. *étroit*.]

**\*\*STRĪDĒO**, di. 2. and **STRĪDO**, di. 3. (σπῖσω) *To whizz, hiss, roar, whistle, crackle, creak (of arrows, serpents, winds, carriages, hinges of a door, and the like)*, Ov. M. 9, 171; Virg.:—ubi æger dentibus stridet, *chatters*, Cels.

**STRĪDOR**, ōris. m. (strideo) *A whizzing, hissing, roaring, whistling, crackling, creaking, and the like (of arrows, serpents, and other animals, as swine, elephants, etc.; of the wind, the hinges of a door, and the like)*, Ov. M. 9, 65; Virg.:—s. tribuni plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70.

**\*\*STRĪDŪLUS**, a, um. (strideo) *Whizzing, hissing, creaking, rustling, and the like; of an arrow, Virg. Æ. 12, 267; of the trunk of an elephant, Sil.; of a carriage, Ov.: s. et tenuis vox*, Sen. Ep. 56.

**\*\*1. STRĪGA**, æ. f. (stringo) I. *A row of cut corn or grass, a swath*, Col. 2, 18, 2. [II. *A furrow running from south to north*, Frontin.]

**\*\*2. STRĪGA**, æ. f. (1. strig) *A witch supposed to hurt children, a hag*, Petron. S. 63.—[Hence, Ital. *strega*.]

[**STRĪGATUS**, a, um. (1. striga) *With furrows drawn lengthwise: s. ager*, Frontin.]

[**STRĪGLECŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (strigilis) *A small currycomb*, App.]

**STRĪGĪLIS**, is. f. (stringo) I. *A scraper (made of horn or metal), used by the Romans in bathing to rub the skin*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30; Hor. II. Meton. A) *In Surg.: An instrument for dropping any thing into the ear*, Cels. 6, 7. B) *In Spain, a piece of pure gold*, Plin. 33, 3, 19.—[Hence, Ital. *stregghia*, *streglia*; Fr. *étrille*.]

**\*\*STRIGMENTUM**, i. n. (stringo) I. *Any thing scraped or scratched off*, Plin. 20, 3, 8. II. *Esp.: Filth, dirt (scraped off)*, Plin. 9, 51, 74; V. Max.

**\*\*STRĪGO**. 1. (2. strig) I. *To halt or stop in ploughing*, Plin. 18, 19, 49. [II. *To be deprived of strength, to fade away*, Virg. Catal. 8, 19.]

**STRĪGŌSUS**, a, um. (stringo) *Lean, thin, lank, scraggy, meagre.* **\*\*I. Prop.:** s. equus, Col. 7, 12:—Comp., *strigiosiores equi*, Liv. 27, 47:—Sup., s. corporis, Col. **\*\*II. Fig. of an orator:** *Meagre:* in Lysia sæpe sunt etiam lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius: verum est certe genere toto strigosior, Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

**\*\*STRINGO**, inxi, ictum. 3. (allied to σπῖγω) *To tie, draw, or bind together.* I. Prop. A) *Stricta matutino frigore vulnera*, Liv. 22, 51:—s. arcum, Plin. E.:—s. habenam, *to draw tight*, Stat.:—s. rotam, *to trig a wheel*, Juv. B) *Meton.* 1) *To touch lightly, graze:* s. cautes, Virg. Æ. 5, 103:—s. summas undas, Ov.:—tela stringentia corpus, *grazing*, Virg. 2) *To strip off, pluck, cut off, take away, and the like:* s. folia ex arboribus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 58:—s. gladios celeriter, *to draw from the sheath, to draw, id.:—thus, s. ensem, ferrum*, Virg.; Ov.:—s. cultrum, Liv.:—[Poet. meton.: s. manum, Ov.] II. Fig. A) *To compress one's speech, to touch briefly:* narrationis loco rem stringat, Quint. 4, 2, 128. [B] *To keep in check, rule*, Claud. [C] *To wound mentally, affect, hurt:* s. animum patriæ, Virg. Æ. 9, 294:—s. pectora, Ov.—[Hence, Ital. *stringere*, *strinsi*, *stretto*; Fr. *étrindre*.]

[**STRINGOR**, ōris. m. (stringo) *A drawing together*, Lucr.]

**\*\*STRĪO**, ātum. 1. (stria) *To furnish with furrows, chamfres or channels; to groove, chamfre, channel:* s. concham, Plin. 9, 33, 52; Vitruv.

[**STRITAVUS**. See **TRITAVUS**.]

**\*\*STRITTABILLÆ**. See **STRICTIVILLA**.

[**STRITTARE**. *To be weak on the feet*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93.]

1. **STRIX**, īgis. f. (σπρίγξ) *A horned owl, supposed to suck the blood of infants*, Plin. 11, 39, 95.

**\*\*2. STRIX**, īgis. f. *A channel, furrow, hollow, chamfre, flute of a pillar*, Vitruv. 3, 3 extr.—[Hence, Ital. *striscia*.]

[**STRŌBĪLUS**, i. m. (σπρῶμα) *A pine-apple*, Dig.]

**STRŌBUS**, i. m. I. *A tree in Carmania, which yielded an odoriferous gum*, Plin. 12, 17, 40. II. *Another name of ladanum*, Plin. 12, 17, 37.

[**STRŌMA**, ātis. n. (σπρῶμα) *A covering, coverlet*, Capitol.]

**STROMBUS**, i. m. (στρομβός) *A kind of wreathed snail*, Plin. 32, 10, 39.

[**STRONGŪLA**, æ. f. (στρογγύλη) *A bust*, Tert.]

**STRONGŪLE**, ēs. f. (στρογγύλη) *A kind of alum*, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

**\*\*STRŌPHA**, æ. f. (στροφή). [I. *A strophe in the choruses of the Greek drama*, Macr.] II. *Dexterity, wile, artifice*, Plin. E. 1, 18 extr.; Sen.

**STRŌPHĀDES**, um. f. (στροφῆδες) *Two islands, anciently called Plotæ, opposite the Messenian coast, said to have been the abode of the Harpies, now Strofadia or Strivali*, Plin. 4, 12, 19.

[**STRŌPHĪĀRĪUS**, ii. m. (strophium) *He who makes or deals in strophæ*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.]

**\*\*STRŌPHĪŌLUM**, i. n. dem. (strophium) *A little garland*, Plin. 21, 2, 2; Tert.

[**STRŌPHĪUM**, ii. n. (στροφίον) I. *A band worn by women round the breast, a stomacher*, Plaut. II. *A head-band, worn esp. by priests*, Fest. III. *A rope*, App.]

**STRŌPHĪUS**, ii. m. (στροφίος) *A king of Phocis, father of Pylades*, Ov. P. 2, 6, 25.

[**STRŌPHŌMA**, ātis. n. (στροφῶμα) *The 'gripes'*, Hieron.]

[**STRŌPHŌSUS**, a, um. (strophus) *Affected with gripes*, Veg.]

[**STRŌPHŪLUS**, i. m. *The red gum, a disease peculiar to infants*, NL.]

[**STRŌPHUS**, i. m. (στροφός) *The bellyache, gripes*, Veg.; App.; in Cels. 2, 7, we find it written in Greek.]

**\*\*STROPPUS**. See **STRUPPUS**.

[**STRUCTÆ**. adv. (struo) *In order, front*; Tert.]

**\*\*STRUCTĪLIS**, e. (struo) *Of or pertaining to joining or building:* s. canales, cloacæ, *built*, Vitruv. 8, 7; 5, 9 med.:—s. cæmentum, *serviceable for building*, Mart.

[**STRUCTĪO**, ōnis. f. (struo) *A joining or putting together, constructing.* I. Prop.: *Pallad.* II. Fig.: *ratio et s. fidei*, Tert.; Firm.]

**STRUCTOR**, ōris. m. (struo) I. *A builder, carpenter, master mason*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2. [II. *One who serves up food at table*, Juv. 5, 120; 11, 136.]

[**STRUCTŌRĪUS**, a, um. (structor) *Of or pertaining to building*, Tert.]

**STRUCTŪRA**, æ. f. (struo) *A joining or putting together.* I. Prop. **\*\*A) Gen.:** s. membranarum, Plin. 13, 19, 34; Cels. B) *Esp.* 1) *A building, constructing, etc.:* genus structuræ, Liv. 21, 11, 8:—s. reticulata, Plin.:—s. parietum, Cæs. 2) *Structure:* s. ærarum, i. e. mines, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21 extr. II. Fig.: *Structure, arrangement, disposition:* s. verborum, Cic. Brut. 8, 33.

**STRUCTUS**, a, um. part. of struo.

**STRŪES**, is. f. (struo) *A heap, pile.* I. Prop.: s. laterum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 3:—s. corporum, Liv.:—s. rogi, *a funeral pile*, Tac.:—s. uvarum, Plin. —As a collective with the plur. of the verb, Inscr. [II. *Esp.:* *A heap of small offering-cakes*, Fest. p. 310; Ov.]

[**STRUFERTĀRĪ**, ōrum. m. *They who make offerings near a tree that has been struck by lightning, acc. to Fest. pp. 85, 295.*]

[**STRŪIX**, icis. f. (struo) I. Prop.: *A heap*, Fest. p. 310. II. Fig.: s. malorum, Næv. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 267.]

**STRŪMA**, æ. f. I. *A wen, a glandular swelling*, Plin. 8, 51, 77; Cels. — *Fig.*: exsecare pestem, tamquam strumam civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135: — *sarcastically*: s. Vatinii, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2. II. *Struma*, æ. m. *A Roman surname*, Plin. 37, 6, 21; Catull.

[**STRŪMĀTICUS**, a, um. (struma) *Having a wen or glandular swelling*, Firm.]

**STRŪMĒA**, æ. f. (struma) (sc. herba). *A kind of herb said to cure wens*, Plin. 25, 13, 119; App.

[**STRŪMĒLLA**, æ. f. dem. (struma) *A little wen*, Marc. Emp.]

**\*\*STRŪMŌSUS**, a, um. (struma) *Having a wen*, Col. 7, 10, 3; Juv.

**STRŪMUS**, i. m. (struma) *A kind of herb said to cure wens, called also strychnos and cuculus*, Plin. 27, 8, 44; App.

**STRŪO**, xi, ctum. 3. *To join together, to pile up, heap up*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quasi structa et nexa verbis etc., Cic. de Or. 41, 140: — s. frugum ordine: — lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Cæs.: — s. congeriem armorum, Tac.: — apes struant, *pile up honeycombs*, Plin.: — s. montes, Ov.: — s. penum longo ordine, Virg. **\*\*B) Esp.**: *To erect, build, construct, prepare, make*. 1) *Gen.*: s. convivia, *to prepare*, Tac. A. 15, 37: — s. mœnia, pyras, Virg.: — s. domos, Hor.: — *Absol.*: structura, qua Romæ struunt, Plin. 36, 22, 51: — structa saxorum, *piles of rocks*, Lucr. 2) *Esp.*: *To put in order, arrange, set in array*: s. aciem, Liv. 31, 3, 9; Virg.: — s. armatos, Liv.: — s. copias, Cæs. II. *Fig.* **\*\*A) Gen.**: *To join together, compose*, Quint. 1, 5, 67. B) 1) *To prepare, contrive, occasion, or design anything injurious*: alqd calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic. Cluent. 64: — s. sollicitudinem sibi: — s. odium in alios: — s. insidias alicui, Liv.: — s. mortem, causas alicui, Tac.: — s. pericula alicui, Sen. 2) *To arrange: componere et s. verba*, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: — structa collocatio: — s. orationem, Quint.: — s. varios reges, V. Fl.

[**STRUPPĒĀRIA**, ōrum. n. *A festival with the Falisci, acc. to Fest. p. 313.*]

**\*\*STRUPPUS** (stroppus, Plin.), i. m. (στροφάλιον) *A band, tie, strap, thong*, Plin. 21, 2, 2; Fest. p. 313. [Hence, Ital. *stroppolo*, Fr. *estrope, étrope*.]

**\*\*STRŪTHĒUS** (struthius), a, um. (στρούθειος) *Of or belonging to a sparrow: s. mala, a kind of quince*, Plin. 15, 11, 10: — *Subst.*: Struthium, i. n. *I. q. membrum virile, acc. to Fest. p. 313.*

[**STRŪTHIO**, ōnis. m. *An ostrich*, Lampr.: Vopisc.]

**STRŪTHŪCĀMĒLĪNUS**, a, um. (στρουθοκαμήλινος) *Of or belonging to an ostrich*, Plin. 2, 5, 31.

**STRŪTHŪCĀMĒLUS**, i. m. (στρουθοκαμήλος) *An ostrich*, Plin. 10, 1, 1.

**STRŪTHŪON**, ūi. n. (στρουθών) *A kind of plant, soapwort*, Plin. 19, 3, 18.

[**STRYCHNĪUM**, ūi. n. (strychnus) *An organic alkali discovered in the fruit of the strychnos: s. aceticum, NL.*]

**STRYCHNOS**, i. m. (στέρυχος) *A kind of nightshade, S. nux vomica, Fam. Strychnæ*, Plin. 27, 8, 44: *otherwise called trychnos*, id. 21, 105.

**STRŪMON.** (Strymon, Sen.), ōnis. m. (Στρυμών) *The river Strymon in Thrace, on the frontier of Macedonia, now Struma*, Plin. 4, 10, 17; Virg.: — *cranes abounded on its banks*, Luc.—*Poet. for Thrace, Stat.*

[**STRŪMŌNIS**, ūi. f. (Strymon) *Of or belonging to Thrace, a Thracian woman*, Prop.]

[**STRŪMŌNIUS**, a, um. (Strymon) *Of or on the Strymon*, Virg. Æ. 10, 265.—*Poet. for Thracian or northern*, Ov. Ib. 602.]

**STUBERA**, æ. f. *A town of Macedonia*, Liv. 31, 39, 4.

**STŪDĒO**, ūi [studivī, M. Aurel.]. 2. (σπουδή) *To pursue any thing with eagerness, to bestow great pains upon, to apply the mind to, to labour or exert one's self to do or obtain a thing*. I. *Gen.* [a] *Absol.*: ut studui, 1216

Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 31: — s. in alqa re, Cat. ap. Gell.] b) *With acc.*: illud, quod studet, Cic. Fin. 5, 2 extr.: — unum studentis Antonii conatum avertere etc.: — s. id, ut etc., Ter.: — s. id, ne etc., Liv. c) *With an objective clause*: studeo ex te audire, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: — studeo scire: — studemus reddere, fieri: — gratum se videri studet: — studebat rem ad arma deduci, Cæs.: — homines, qui sese student præstare, Sall. d) *With dat.*: studemus iisdem rebus, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: — studuisse pecunia, imperiis, opibus, gloriæ: — s. præturæ: — s. virtuti, laudi, dignitati: — s. novis rebus: — s. literis: — s. alicui scientiæ, alicui arti: — s. patrimonio augendo: — s. juri et legibus cognoscendis: — studendum huic rei, ut etc., Cæs. e) *With genit.*: nec studeat tui, Att. ap. Cic. [f] *With ut*: studebat, ut excluderet, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 4. **\*\*g)** *With in alqd*: quidam pictores in id solum student, ut etc., Quint. 10, 2, 6. II. *Esp.* A) *To exert one's self for any one, i. e. to favour, bear good will to*. a) *With dat.*: ut studeat tibi, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: — multi adolescentes illi homini studuerunt: — s. Catilinæ: — s. rebus Atheniensium, Nep. b) *Absol.*: neque studere, neque cōdisse, Sall. Cat. 51, 13. **\*\*B)** *To apply one's self to the study of any thing, to study, cultivate*: videtur mihi inter Menenius et Appios studuisse, Tac. Or. 21: — habitus studentis, Plin.: — Demosthenes diligenter apud Andronicum studuit, Quint.

[**STŪDĪŌLUM**, i. n. dem. (studium) I. *A small literary work*, M. Aur. ap. Front. II. *A little study*, Inscr.]

**STŪDĪŌSE**, adv. *Eagerly, carefully, studiously: s. diligenterque*, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A. § 7: — s. discunt (pueri): — s. cavere: — s. investigare: — *Comp.*, nunc studiosius (commendo), Cic. Fam. 13, 54: — *Sup.*, studiosissime querere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10.

**STŪDĪŌSUS**, a, um. (studium) *Eager after, desirous of, eagerly bent on any thing, diligent, zealous*. I. *Gen.* a) *With genit.*: s. venandi aut pilæ, Cic. Læl. 20, 74: — s. dicendi: — s. doctrinarum: — s. eloquentiæ, musices, sapientiæ, juris, Quint.: — *Comp.*, ille restituendi mei quam retinendi studiosior, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3: — *Sup.*, munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Cæs. 46. [b] *With dat.*: s. rei nullæ, Plaut.] **\*\*c)** *With ad*: studiosiores ad opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7. [d] *With in*: s. in argento, Petr.] e) *Absol.*: s. ac diligens, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 98: — labor utilis studiosis: — s. animus, Plin. II. *Esp.* A) *Eager on behalf of any one, i. e. well inclined, partial, favourable, attached to*: studiosi et fautores illius victoriæ, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: — s. mei: — s. nobilitatis: — *Comp.*, studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Tib. 11 med.: — *Sup.*, studiosissimus existimationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, 117. **\*\*B)** *Desirous of learning, studious*: copia studiosorum, Plin. E. 4, 13, 11: — s. literatus, id.: — s. juvenis, Quint.: — s. cohors, Hor.: — *Meton. of abstract subjects*: s. disputatio, Quint. 11, 1, 70: — s. otium, Plin.: — *Hence*: Studiosus, the title of a writing by the elder Pliny, Plin. E. 3, 5, 5.

**STŪDĪŪM**, ūi. n. (studeo) *Earnest application, endeavour, eagerness, zeal*, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36. I. *Gen.* a) *Absol.*: studium ... opera, Cic. Fin. 1, 1: — s. curaque: — alacritas et s.: — non studio sed officio: — quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. b) *With a genit.*: s. cognoscendi atque discendi, Cic. Læl. 27, 104: — s. doctrinæ: — s. scribendi. II. *Esp.* A) *Eagerness on behalf of any one, devoted attachment, partiality, inclination, favour*: s. ac suffragium, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: — s. ... favor: — s. in omni genere officii: — s. sensusque Pænorum: — s. partium, party spirit: — s. in populum Romanum, Tac. B) 1) *Study; plur., studies*: s. et doctrina, Cic. Læl. 2, 6: — doctrina et studia: — exercere studia: — dare studiis septem annos, Hor.: — O seri studiorum! i. e. θυμαθεῖς, id. [2] *Meton.*: A study, place for study, Capitol.]

**STULTE**, adv. *Foolishly, sillily*: verum si querimus, stulte: quid enim stultius est, Cic. R. Post. 8, 22: — stultius atque intemperantius: — stultissime creduntur.

[**STULTĪLŌQUENTIA**, æ. f. (stultiloquus) *Foolish or silly talk*, Plaut. Tr. 1, 2, 185.]

[STULTILOQUUM, *il. n.* (stultiloquus) *Foolish or silly talk*, Plant. Mil. 2, 3, 25.]

[STULTILOQUUS, *a. um.* (stultus-loquor) *That talks foolishly or sillily*, Plant. Pers. 4, 3, 45.]

STULTITIA, *æ. f.* (stultus) *Foolishness, folly, silliness*: *a. loquax*, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: — *est proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum*: — *s. facti*: — *s. atque insipientia*, Plaut.: — *s. est, nolle sumere etc.*

[STULTIVIDUS, *a. um.* (stultus-video) *That sees things in a wrong light or incorrectly*, Plant. Mil. 2, 3, 64.]

STULTUS, *a. um.* (stolidus) *Foolish, silly, stupid, simple*: *o stultos Camillos, Furios! etc.*, Cic. Pis. 24, 58: — *non s., sed demens et insanus*: — *s. auditor... sapiens judex*: — *stultissima persona*: — *s. atque inscita mulier*, Plaut.: — *Meton. of things or abstract subjects*: *s. civitas*, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: — *quid stultius, quam etc.*: — *stultissimum consilium*, Liv.: — *s. arrogantia, s. lætitia*, Sall.: — *s. dies, foolishly spent*, Tibull.

STUPA, *æ.* See STUPPA.

STUPĚFACIO, *feci, factum. Pass.* STUPEFIO. 3. (stupeo) *To render insensible, to stupefy, benumb, stun*: *privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor*, Liv. 5, 39, 5: — *ut Cynthia stupefiat*, Prop.: — *stupefacti intuentur*, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: — *stupefactus motu aquarum*, Virg.

STUPĚO, *ui, ere. (τῠπεω)* I. *To be stunned, benumbed, or torpid; to be amazed or astonished.* A) Prop. a) Absol.: *nos barones stupemus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 23 extr.: — *quum stupeperet*: — *cum stupens intueretur, ut etc.* \*\*b) *With abl. or in and abl.*: *s. expectatione*, Liv. 8, 13, 17: — *s. novitate*, Quint.: — *s. in titulis et imaginibus*, Hor. [c] *With ad.*: *mater stupuit ad auditas voces*, Ov.: — *s. ad dominationem*, Just. \*\*B) *Meton. of things*: *To be torpid, stand still, stop*: *stupens seditio*, Liv. 28, 25, 3: — *ad frigus stupens (vini natura)*, Plin.: — *stupuit orbis Ixionis*, Ov.: — *unda s. lacu pigro*, Mart. [II. *To be amazed at, gaze at with astonishment*: *pars s. donum*, Virg. Æ. 2, 31: — *s. omnia*, V. Fl.: — *s. delicias et lusum*, Mart.: — *Stupendus, a. um. Astonishing, stupendous*, V. Max.] [Hence, Ital. *stupire*.]

\*STUPESCO, *ere. (stupeo)* *To become astonished or surprised*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

STUPEUS, *a. um.* See STUPEUS.

\*STUPĚDITAS, *ætis. f.* (stupidus) *Dulness, insensibility, stupidity*, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 82.

[STUPĚDO, *are.* *To benumb, astonish, amaze*, M. Cap.]

STUPĚDUS, *a. um.* (stupeo) *Stunned, amazed, aghast; also, stupid, dull, blockish.* I. Prop.: *Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet*, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37: — *s. et bardus Socrates*: — *s. timore*, Auct. Her.: — *s. stare*, Plaut.: — *Sup.*, Varr. ap. Non. [II. *Meton. of things*: *Venant*] [Hence, Fr. *stupide*.]

STUPOR, *oris. m.* (stupeo) *Numbness, stupor, senselessness; astonishment, amazement, stupefaction*: *s. in corpore*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: — *s. sensus*: — *s. cordis*: — *s. debilitasque linguae*: — *s. in verbis*: — *s. ac velut torpor*, Liv.: — *s. silentiumque*, id.: — *s. urget oculos*, Virg.: — *Poet.*: *Of one who is amazed*, Catull. 17, 21. [Hence, Fr. *stupeur*.]

[STUPORATUS, *a. um.* (stupor) *Gazed or wondered at*, Tert.]

STUPPA (stupa and stipa), *æ. f.* (στῦπη or στῠπη) *Tow, oakum*, Liv. 21, 8, 10; Cæs. [Hence, Ital. *stoppa*, Fr. *étoupe*.]

STUPPARIUS (stupar.), *a. um.* (stuppa) *Of or pertaining to tow*, Plin. 19, 1, 3.

[STUPPEUS (stupeus), *a. um.* (stuppa) *Of tow*: *s. vincula*, Virg. Æ. 2, 236.]

\*STUPRATOR, *oris. m.* *A ravisher*, Quint. Suet.

[STUPRE, *adv.* (stuprum) *Shamefully, basely*, Neleus ap. Fest. p. 317.]

STUPRO. 1. (stuprum) *To defile.* \*\*I. Gen.: Auct. 1217

Or. Harusp. resp. 15, 33; Tert. II. *To ravish, debauch*: *s. filiam*, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64; Liv.

[STUPROSUS, *a. um.* (stuprum) *Debauched*, V. Max.]

STUPRUM, *i. n.* *Contamination, disgrace, shame.*

[I. Gen.: Fest. p. 317.] II. Esp.: *Debauchery, lewdness, fornication, adultery*: *stupra et corruptela et adulteria*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: — *inferre s.*: — *consuetudo stupri*, Sall.: — *facere s.*, Plaut.: — *filia stupro violata*, Tac.: — *domus polluitur stupris*, Hor.: — *Of animals*: Col. 7, 6, 3. — *Poet. for a prostitute*, Prop. 4, 7, 57. [Hence, Ital. *stupro*.]

STURNUS, *i. m.* *A starling or stare*, Plin. 10, 24, 35.

[STYŖALIS, *e.* (Styx) *Stygian*, Virg.]

[STYŖIUS, *a. um.* (Styx) *Of or belonging to the Styx, and (poet.) to the infernal regions*, Stygian, Virg.: — *Poet. for dreadful, deadly, fatal*: *S. vis, mortal, fatal*, Virg. Æ. 5, 855: — *S. nox, i. e. death*, Ov.]

STYĹÖBĀTES, *is. or STYĹÖBĀTA, æ. m.* (στυλοβάτης) *The basement of a column, stylobate*, Vitr. 3, 3; Varr.

[STYLOGLOSSUS, *i. m.* (στύλος-γλῶσσα) *A muscle which extends from the styloid process of the temporal bone, and stylo-mazillary ligament, to the side of the tongue*, NL.]

[STYĹÖIDĚUS, *i. m.* (στύλος-ειδής) *A muscle, and a ligament, extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone, to the hyoid bone*, NL.]

[STYĹÖIDĚUS, *a. um.* (στύλος-ειδός) *Styloid, like a style*: *s. processus, a long and slender process, e. g. of the temporal bone*, NL.]

[STYĹÖMASTÖIDĚUS, *i. m.* *An orifice, and an artery, between the styloid and mastoid processes*, NL.]

[STYĹÖMAXILLARE, *is. n.* *A ligament extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the angle of the lower jaw*, NL.]

[STYĹÖPHARYNGĚUS, *i. m.* (στύλος-φάρυγξ) *A muscle which extends from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the parietes of the pharynx, and posterior border of the thyroid cartilage*, NL.]

STYLUS, *i.* See STILUS.

\*\*STYMMA, *ætis. n.* (στίμμα) *A condensing substance, the body of an ointment*, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

[STYMPHĀLICUS, *a. um.* (Stymphalus) *Stymphalic*, Plaut.]

STYMPHĀLIS [stymphālis, Aus.], *idis. f.* (Stymphalus) *Stymphalian*, Plin. 2, 103, 106: — *S. aves*, Hyg.: — *Also absol.*: *Stymphalides*, Mart.: — *Also in the sing.*, Sen.

[STYMPHĀLIUS, *a. um.* (Stymphalus) *Stymphalian*, Catull.]

STYMPHĀLUS, *i. m. or STYMPHĀLUM, i. n.* (Στύμφαλος) *A district of Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake, of the same name, famous in fable for a kind of monstrous birds of prey, which greatly annoyed the inhabitants, and were at last killed by Hercules*, Plin. 4, 6, 10; Suet.

[STYPTĚRIA, *æ. f.* (στυπτηρία) *Alum*, Dig.]

\*\*STYPTĚCUS, *a. um.* (στυπτικός) I. *Astringent, binding, styptic*, Plin. 24, 13, 73. [II. Subst.: *Stypticum*, *i. n.* See ASTRINGENS.]

STYRAX (storax, Sol.), *ætis. m.* (στύραξ) *Storax, a kind of resin*, S. officinalis, Fam. *Syracinae*, Plin. 12, 55, 55; Virg.

STYX, *ŷgis and ŷgos. f.* (Στύξ) I. *A fountain of Arcadia, the icy cold water of which was fatal*, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

II. *In fable, a river of the infernal regions, by which the gods swore*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

[SUAD TED. sic te, conf. Fest. p. 351.]

[SUADA, *æ.* See SUADUS.]

[SUADĚLA, *æ. f.* (suadeo) I. *An advising, persuading*, Plant. and App. II. *Suadela, the goddess of Persuasion*, the Gr. Πειθέα, Hor.]

[SUADENTER, *adv.* (suadeo) *Persuasively*, Arn.]

SUADĚO, *si, sum. 2.* [süädet, Lucr.] *To advise, coun-*

*sel, exhort, recommend, persuade.* I. Gen. A) a) *Absol.*: non *jubeo*, sed *suadeo*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5 extr.: — ut *suades*: — amici bene *suadentes*: — a. alui: — a. sapientius: — s. recte, pulchre, Ter. b) *With an acc. of the thing*: s. pacem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: — quod *suaseris*: — a. quietem et concordiam, Suet.: — *Pass.*: quod *suadetur*, Plant. c) *With an obj. clause*: nisi mihi *suasissem*, nihil esse, etc., Cic. Arch. 6: — *suaserim* et antiquos legere, Quint.: — a. provincias ornandas tributo, Suet.: — succurrere fratri suasi, Virg. d) *With ut or ne*: *suades*, ut scribam, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 4: — *suadebimus*, ut concupiscat, Quint.: — qui *suadet*, ne praecipitur seditio, id.: — *suadere* Prisco, ne scanderet, etc., Tac. [e] *With a simple subj.*: se *suadere*, daret, Nep. Con. 4: — nobis *suades*, faciamus, Plant. [f] *With an acc. of the person*: s. alqm, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 3: — *suasi uxorem*, Plant.; Tert. B) *Of things*: ita *suadentibus* annis, Plin. E. 3, 7, 6: — *fames suadet*, Virg.: — *suadente* pavore, Sid.: — *sidera s. somnos*, Virg.: — *pietas s. commodum* sequi, Ter. II. Esp.: *To recommend a project of law, to speak for*: *suasi legem Voconiam*, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: — s. *rogationem*: — s. de puce, bello, etc., Quint.: — *Absol.*: s. et *disuadere*, Quint.

[*Suādis*, a, um. (*suadeo*) *Advising, persuading.* I. Prop.: Stat. II. *Suāda*, æ. f. *The goddess of Persuasion, the Gr. Πειθέα*, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 59.]

*SUASIO*, ōnis. f. (*suadere*) *An advising, exhorting.* \*I. Gen.: Sen. Ep. 95: — *Plur.*, Gell. 10, 19, 4. II. Esp. A) *The recommendation of a project of law*: s. legis Servilii, Cic. Client. 51, 140. B) *A recommendatory oration*, Cic. de Or. 11, 37.

*SUASOR*, ōris. m. (*suadeo*) *An adviser, exhorter, counsellor.* I. Prop.: s. facti, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 29: — s. *profectionis*: — s. et impulsor, Plant. II. Esp.: *One who recommends a project of law, or speaks in favour of a bill*: non s., sed rogator, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 3. § 9: — *suasore* legis Pompeio, Vell.

*SUASORIUS*, a, um. (*suadeo*) *Of or belonging to advice.* [I. Gen.: s. oscula, App.] II. Esp.: *Of or belonging to a recommendatory oration*, Quint. 3, 8, 6: — *Subst.*: *Suasoria*, æ. f. (sc. oratio) *A recommendatory oration*, Quint. 2, 4, 25, Petr.

[*Suāsum*, n. (*suadeo*) *Advice, counsel*, Tert.]

1. *SUASUS*, a, um. *part. of suadeo.*

[2. *Suāsus*, ūs. m. *An advising, exhorting*, Plant.]

[*Suātum*, adv. (sus) *Like swine*, Nigid. ap. Non.]

[*Suāvē-ōlens*, entis, *Sweet-smelling*, Catull.]

[*Suāvē-ōlentia*, æ. f. (*suaveolens*) *A sweet scent, odour*, Sidon.: Augustin.]

[*Suāviārio* (sav.), ōnis. f. (*suavior*) *A kissing*, Plant. — *Plur.*, Gell.]

[*Suāvidicus*, a, um. (*suavis-dico*) *Speaking pleasantly*, Lucr.]

[*Suāvillum* (sav.), i. n. (*suavis*) *A kind of sweet cake*, Cat. R. R. 84, 1.]

\*\**SUĀVĪLOQUENS*, entis. (*suavis-loquor*) *Speaking pleasantly or charmingly*, Quint. 11, 3, 31.

\**SUĀVĪLOQUENTĪA*, æ. f. (*suaviloquens*) *Agreeable or pleasant speech*, Cic. Brut. 15, 58.

[*Suāviloquus*, a, um. (*suavis-loquor*) *Speaking agreeably or pleasantly*, Lucr.; Inscr.]

[*Suāvīludius*, ii. m. (*suavis-ludus*) *That delights in plays, a lover of plays*, Tert.]

[*Suāvīto*, āre. (*active for suavior*) *To kiss*, Pomp. and Nov. ap. Non. — *Pass.*: *Suaviatus*, a, um. Front.]

[*Suāvīolum* (sav.), i. n. (*suavium*) *A little kiss*, Catull.]

*SUĀVĪOR*, ātus. 1. (*suavium*) *To kiss*, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6.

*SUĀVIS* [suāves, Sedul.], e. (hōvs) *Sweet, agreeable, pleasant.* I. *To the senses*: odor s. et *jucundus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9: — s. *accentus*, appellatio literarum, Quint.: — *suavior* color, Plin.: — *suavissimus* gustus et odor, id.: — *Poet.*: *suave*, adv.: *suave rubens hyacinthus*, Virg.: — *suave*

*resonare*, Hor. II. *To the mind or feelings*: s. *homines*, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: — s. *amicitia*, Lucr.: — *suave est vivere*, Ter.: — *suave est servire*, Plant. — [Hence, Ital. *soave*.]

*SUĀVĪTAS*, ātis. f. (*suavis*) *Sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness.* I. *To the senses*: s. *piscium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: — s. *cibi*: — s. *odorum*: — s. *coloris*: — villa *mirifica suavitare*: — *Plur.*: *conquirere suavitates*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117. II. *To the mind or feelings*: s. *delectatio* in cognoscendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 193: — s. *humanitatis*: — s. *sermonum atque morum*: — s. *studiorum*: — *Plur.*: *suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis*, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1.

*SUĀVĪTER*, adv. *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly* (to the senses or the mind): s. *loqui*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 43: — s. *blandiri*: — *jucunde* ac s. *meminisse*: — *epistola s. scripta*: — *literæ suavisime scriptæ*: — *amicissime et suavisime*: — *suavisime legere*, Plin.

\*\**SUĀVĪTŪDO*, inis. f. (*suavis*) *Agreeableness, pleasantness*, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22; Plant.

*SUĀVĪUM* (sav.), ii. n. (*suavis*) [I. *A little mouth*, Plant. Mil. 2, 1, 16.] \*\*I. *Met.*: *A kiss*: *dare s.*, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 8: — *As a term of endearment*: *meum s.*, Plant.; Ter.

*SUB*, prep. with acc. or abl. (bvd) I. *With an abl., denoting a being under or beneath any thing, or a coming forth under or beneath any thing.* A) 1) *Of Space*: *habitare s. terra*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: — *sæpe est s. palliolo sordido sapientia*, Cæcil. ap. Cic.: — *ingenium latet s. hoc corpore*, Hor.: — *dimissi sunt vivi s. terra*, Liv.: — *mittere a jugo*, id.: — *non parvum furtum s. hoc verbo latet*: — s. *nomine pacis*. 2) *Denoting the immediate proximity of two things*: *Beneath, at the foot of; before*: s. *mœnibus Numantiae*, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: — s. *Novis*: — s. *monte considerare*, Cæs.: — s. *colle*, s. *montis radicibus considerare*, esse, Cæs. B) *Of Time*: *During, in, at, toward*: s. *adventu Romanorum*, Liv. 45, 10 extr.: — s. *ipsa profectione*, Cæs.: — s. *luce*, Hor.: — s. *eodem tempore*, Ov. C) *Under, with, on* (denoting the relation of two things to each other): s. *armis*, s. *sarcinis*, s. *onere*, Cæs.: — s. *regno esse*, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: — s. *rege*: — s. *manu alcis esse*, Planc. ap. Cic.: — s. *ditione atque imperio alcis esse*, Cæs.: — *lis est s. judice*, Hor.: — s. *conditione*, ut, ne, si etc., Suet.: — s. *pœna mortis*, id.: — s. *pacto*, Quint. II. *With acc. it denotes motion*: *Under or beneath any thing.* A) 1) *With reference to place*: *quum tota se luna s. orbem solis subiecisset*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: — *mittere s. jugum*, Cæs.: — *ire s. furcam*, Hor.: — *cadere s. judicium sapientis*, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60: — *quæ s. eos* (sensus) *subjecta sunt*. 2) *Close or near to any thing*: *sædes suas detulit s. Veliam*, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: — *milites succedunt s. montem*, Cæs.: — *struere aciem s. ipsos muros*, Tac.: — *ferit hostem s. mediam alvum*, Ov. B) *With reference to time, it denotes approximation*: 1) *Towards, about*: s. *dies festos*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: — s. *lucem*, s. *vesperum*, s. *noctem*, Cæs.: — s. *tempus edendi*, Hor.: — s. *galli cantum*, id. 2) *Immediately after*: s. *eas* (literas) *statim recitatæ sunt tuæ*, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: — s. *hæc dicta omnes procubuerunt*, Liv.: — s. *hanc vocem fremitus fuit*, id.: — s. *hoc herus inquit*, Hor.

*SŪB-ABSURDE*, adv. *Somewhat absurdly*, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 175.

*SŪB-ABSURDUS*, a, um. *Somewhat absurd*: *sunt illa s.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: — *dicere subabsurda*: — s. *tempus discissus*: — *incompositus, reconditus*, et s., Quint.

*SŪB-ACCŪSO*, āre. *To accuse, criminate, or blame slightly*: *reprehendere et a. discissum*, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: — *subaccusa quæso Vestorium*.

\*\**SUB-ĀCIDUS*, a, um. *Somewhat sour, sourish, subacid*, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

*SŪBACTĪO*, ōnis. f. (*subigo*) *A working or kneading thoroughly.* \*\*I. Prop.: Vit. 2, 4 extr. \*\*II. Fig.: Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131.

[*SŪBACTOR*, ōris. m. (*subigo*) *One who works any thing, Lamprid.*]

1. SŮRACTUS, a, um. *part. of subigo.*

\*\*2. SŮBACTUS, ūs. m. (subigo) *A working or kneading*, Plin. 18, 7, 12. § 67.

[SŮBADJŮVA, æ. m. (adjuvo) *An under assistant*, Cod. Th.]

[SŮB-ÆRĀTUS, a, um. *Having copper inside, coppered*, Pers. 5, 106.]

[SUBAGITO, are. *See SUBIGITO.*]

SŮB-AGRESTIS, e. *Somewhat rustic or clownish: s. et subrusticum*, Cic. Brut. 47, 259:—s. consilium:—s. ingenium, Amm.

[SŮB-ĀLĀRIS, e. *That is under the shoulders: s. telum*, Nep.:—*Subst.*: Subalare, is. n. *An under girdle*, LL.]

[SŮB-ALBENS, entis. *Somewhat white, whitish*, Cassiod.]

[SŮB-ALBICANS, antis. *Somewhat whitish*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.]

\*\*SŮB-ALBĪDUS, a, um. *Somewhat white, whitish*, Plin. 21, 25, 96; Cels.

[SŮB-ALBUS, a, um. *Somewhat white*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5.]

\*\*SŮB-ALPĪNUS, a, um. *That is near the Alps*, Plin. 16, 11, 22.

SŮBALTERNĪCUM, i. n. *A kind of red amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11. § 33.

\*SŮB-ĀMĀRUS, a, um. *Somewhat bitter, bitterish*, Cic. Fat. 4, 8; Amm.

[SŮB-ĀPĒRIO, ire. *To open from the inside*, Arn.; Apic.]

[SŮB-ĀQUĀNĒUS, a, um. (aqua) *Under the water*, Tert.]

[SŮB-ĀQUĪLUS, a, um. *Of a dark colour, brownish*, Plaut.]

\*\*SŮB-ĀRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who ploughs near any thing*, Plin. 17, 24, 37. § 227.

\*\*SŮB-ĀRESCENS, entis. (aresco) *To become somewhat dry*, Vitr. 7, 3 med.

[SŮB-ARGŮTŮLUS, a, um. *Somewhat pert*, Gell.]

[SŮB-ARMĀLIS, e. (armus) *That is under the arm: s. vestis*, M. Cap.:—*Subst.*: Subarmale, is. n. Vopisc.]

\*\*SŮB-ĀRO, ātum. 1. *To plough under or near any thing*, Plin. 16, 27, 50.

\*SŮB-ARRŌGANTER, adv. *Somewhat proudly or haughtily*, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 114.

\*\*SŮB-ASPER, ěra, ěrum. *Somewhat rough*, Cels. 5, 28, 19.

\*\*SŮB-ASSENTĪENS, ntis. *part. (assentio) That assents a little*, Quint. 11, 3, 100.

[SŮB-ASSO, ātum. 1. *To roast a little*, Apic. 4, 2.]

\*\*SŮBĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A brimming, desire of copulation (said of sows)*, Plin. 8, 51, 77; Fulg.

[SŮBAUDĪO, ū. itum. 4. I. *To understand any thing omitted, to supply*, Dig. II. *To hear a little*, App.]

[SŮBAUDĪO, ōnis. f. *An understanding (of any thing omitted), a supplying*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 80; Hier.]

[SŮB-AURĀTUS, a, um. *Slightly gilt*, Petr.; Inscr.]

SŮB-AUSCULTO. 1. *To listen secretly, to hearken: excipere voces subauscultando*, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153.

\*\*SŮB-AUSTĒRUS, a, um. *Somewhat tart*, Cels. 3, 6 extr.

[SŮB-BALBE, adv. (balbus) *Somewhat stammeringly*, Spart.]

[SŮB-BALLĪO, ōnis. m. *Under-Ballio, Vice-Ballio, a comic word*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 13.]

[SŮB-BĀSĪLICĀNUS, i. m. (basilica) *One who walks about near the basilica, a street-lounger, idler*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 35.]

\*\*SŮB-BĪBO, bĭbi. 3. *To drink a little*, Suet. Ner. 20; Plaut.

[SŮB-BLANDĪOR, iri. (fut. subblandibitur and inf. subblandirier, Plaut.) *To flatter a little*, Plaut.]

\*\*SŮB-BRĒVIS, e. *Somewhat short*, Plin. 21, 7, 20.

1219

[SUBCLĀVĪUS, a, um. (sub-clavis) *That is under the collar bone: s. arteria:—s. musculus:—s. vena*, NL.]

SUBC. *See SUCC.*

[SUB-DĒALBO, are. *To make somewhat white*, Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*SUB-DĒBĪLIS, e. *Slightly lame*, Suet. Vit. 17.

\*SUB-DĒBĪLĪTĀTUS, a, um. (debilito) *Somewhat weakened: Fig.: Somewhat downcast*, Cic. Att. 11, 5, 1.

[SUB-DĒFĪCIO, ěre. *To become somewhat weak*, Curt. 7, 7 med.; August.]

[SUB-DĪCŌNUS, i. m. *A subdeacon*, Cod. Just.]

\*\*SUB-DĪĀLIS [subdivalis, Amm.], e. (dius) I. *That is in the open air: s. inambulationes*, Plin. 14, 1, 3. [II. *Subst.*: SubdĀlia, ium. n. *Balconies* (βαλκόνια, μπαλκόνια), Plin. 36, 25, 62:—*Also, sing.*: subdīval domus, Tert.]

\*SUB-DIFFĪCĪLIS, e. *Somewhat difficult: s. quæstio*, Cic. Læl. 19, 67.

\*SUB-DIFFĪDO, ěre. *To be somewhat distrustful*, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2.

[SUB-DĪMĪDĪUS, a, um. *Under one and a half*, M. Cap.]

[SUB-DISJUNCTĪVUS, a, um. *Opposite to each other*, Prisc. p. 1029 P.; Dig.]

[SUBDĪTĪCĪUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (subdo) *Supposititious*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 62.]

SUBDĪTĪVUS, a, um. (subdo) *Supposititious, substituted, spurious*. I. *Prop.*: s. archipirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, 69:—arguere fratrem ut subditivum, Suet. II. *Subditivus*, i. m. *The title of a comedy by Cæcilius*, Gell. 15, 9, 1.

[SUBDĪTO, are. (subdo) *To subjoin, add*, Lucr.]

SUBDITUS, a, um. *part. of subdo.*

[SUBDĪVAL, SUBDĪVALIS. *See SUBDĪALIS.*]

[SUB-DĪVĪDO, isi, isum. 3. *To subdivide*, August.; Tert.]

[SUBDĪVISĪO, ōnis. f. (subdivido) *A subdivision*, Cod. Just.; Hieron.]

SUB-DO, didi, dĭtum. 3. I. *To set, place, put, or lay under*. A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: s. ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27:—s. calcaria equo, Liv.:—s. id genus animalium (tauros) aratro, Tac.:—s. furcas vitibus, Plin.:—Coletæ (populi) majores Hæmo, minores Rhodopæ subditi, live under, etc., id.:—s. pugionem pulvino, Suet. [2] *Esp.*: *To subject, subjugate*: proles subdita regno, Tibull. 4, 1, 67. \*\*B) *Fig.*: *To put or give to, add*: s. animis ignem ac materiam, Liv. 8, 32, 16:—rius subdidit stimulus animo, id.:—spiritus alcui, id.:—s. rem casibus, Plin.:—s. faces ad studia dicendi, Quint. II. *To put in the place of another, to substitute*. A) *Gen.*: s. alqm in locum alqjs, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, 12:—subditus in locum erasorum, Plin.:—s. verbum verbo, Gell. \*\*B) *Esp.*: *To forge, counterfeit*: subditus et pellice genitus, Liv. 40, 9, 2:—s. testamentum, rumorem, Tac.:—s. crimina majestatis, id.:—liberi subditi, Quint.

\*SUB-DŌCĒO, ěre. *To instruct as an under-teacher or assistant*, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1; August.

[SUB-DOCTOR, ōris. m. (subdoceo) *An under-teacher, assistant in a school*, Aus.]

\*\*SUB-DŌLE, adv. *Somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully*, Cic. Brut. 9, 35; Plaut.

\*\*SUB-DŌLUS, a, um. (dolus) *Somewhat crafty, cunning, or deceitful*: occultus ac s. fingendis virtutibus, Tac. A. 6, 51:—Jugurtha s., Sall.:—homo s., Plaut.:—Of inanimate or abstract subjects: s. oratio, Cæs. B. G. 7, 31, 2:—s. modestia, Tac.:—s. animus, Plaut.:—s. ac versutus animus, Vell.:—s. lingua, Ov.:—s. rete, Mart.

[SUB-DŌMO, are. *To tame, subdue*, Plaut.]

SUB-DŮBĪTO, are. *To doubt or hesitate a little*, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2; Fam. 2, 13, 2.

SUB-DŮCO, xi, ctum. 3. [perf. sync. subduxī, Ter.: inf. subduxe, poet. ap. Varr.] I. *To draw, bring, take, or get*

7 q 2



*forth from below.* \*\*A) Gen.: s. cataractam funibus, Liv. 27, 28, 10: — s. supercilia, Sen.: — subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, *drawn up*, Hor. B) Esp. 1) *To draw ashore*: classis subducta ad Gytheum, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49: — naves in campo Martio subductæ sunt, Liv.: — naves, quas in aridum subduxerat, Cæs. 2) *To lead or place soldiers anywhere*: cohortes subducti, Liv. 27, 48, 13: — s. Numidas ex media acie, id.: — s. triarios ex postrema acie, id.: — s. agmen in æquiore locum, id.: — s. copias in collem, Cæs.: — s. centuriones in primam aciem, Sall. II. *To draw from under, withdraw, take away, remove.* A) Prop. 1) Gen.: s. fundamenta rerum, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 42: — s. cibum athletæ: — s. lapides ex turri, Cæs.: — s. alqm periculo, Vell.: — s. ignem, Cat.: — lac subducitur agnis, Virg. 2) Esp.: *To withdraw or remove secretly, to steal, rob*: s. se, *to withdraw one's self by stealth, steal away, slip away*: s. obsides, Liv. 9, 11, 6: — viatica subducta, Hor.: — s. anulum, Plaut.: — de circulo se subduxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1: — s. se clam, Ter.: — Poet.: — colles incipiunt se subducere, *to lose themselves in the plain*, Virg.: — fons subducitur, *loses itself*, Plin. B) Fig.: s. rationem, *to cast up an account, to reckon, compute*: subducamus summam, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11: — rationibus subductis: — *inita subductaque ratione*: — s. ratiunculam, Plaut.

[SUBDUCTARIUS, a, um. (subduco, I.) *Of or for drawing up*: s. funes, Cat. R. R. 12, 68.]

SUBDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (subduco) \*\*I. *A drawing of a ship to land, a hauling to shore*: s. navium, Vitr. 10, 5 extr.: — *Absol.*: subductiones, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1, 2. II. *A reckoning, computing*, Cic. de Or. 30, 132.

SUBDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of subduco. \*\*II. Adj.: *I. q. remotus, remote, retired*: s. cubiculum, Plin. E. 2, 17, 10; M. Cap.

\*\*SUB-DULCIS, e. *Somewhat sweet, sweetish*: s. radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37.

\*\*SUB-DŪRUS, a, um. *Somewhat hard, hardish*. I. Prop.: s. genus verrucæ, Cels. 5, 28, 14. II. Fig.: Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 12, 46.

[SUB-ĒDO, ēdi, 3. *To eat or wear away*: quem (scopolum) subederat unda, Ov. M. 11, 783.]

SUB-ĒO, īi, itum, ire. *To go or come under any thing, to approach underneath, to go or come underneath*. I. Neut. \*\*A) Prop. 1) Gen.: legio subit ad portam castrorum, Liv. 34, 16, 12: — rex et legatus Romanus ad urbem subeunt, id.: — subeundum erat ad hostes, id.: — s. ad tecta, Virg.: — s. muro, id.: — angues subiere in latebras, Ov.: — dexteræ alæ sinistra subiit, *followed*, Liv.: — pone subit conjux, Virg.: — subiit argentea proles, Ov.: — *Of things*: quum luna sub orbem solis subiisset, Liv. 37, 4, 4: — venæ subeunt, *sink*, Cels.: — aqua, ut quæ s. potest ac pendere in aere... subisse eam in cælum, Plin. 31, 3, 21: — ne subeant herbæ, *shoot*, Virg.: — barba subit, *grows up*, Mart. [2] Esp.: *To come on secretly, steal upon, steal into*, Prop. 1, 9, 26; Ov.] B) Fig. \*\*1) Gen.: incommoda subierunt, Quint. 5, 10, 100: — subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg.: — ne subeant animo tædia justa tuo, Ov.: — fugere pudor verumque fidesque: in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique, id. 2) Esp.: *To occur to the mind or thoughts, come into one's mind*: sententiæ verbaque sub acumen stilli subeant, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 151: — reminiscimur personæque subeunt, Quint.: — subiit genitoris imago, Virg.: — subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo, Ov.: — subit, *with a subject, or relat. clause*: subit mirari antiquitatem, Plin. 12, proem.: — subit fana detexisse, Ov.: — quid sim, quid fuerimque subit, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 38. II. Act. \*\*A) Prop. 1) Gen.: s. muros, Liv. 27, 18, 3: — s. tectum, Cæs.: — s. penates, Quint.: — iudex est subeundus variis artibus, id.: — leones subiere currum, Virg.: — asellus subiit onus, Hor.: — s. Anxur impositum saxis, id.: — s. paludem, *to dive*, Ov.: — si subeuntur prospera castra, Juv.: — precibus tonantem subit Juno, *approaches with entreaty, supplicates*, Stat.: — *Of things*: aqua subit altitudinem exortus

1220

sni, *rises up to its level*, Plin. 3, 6, 31: — quos (lucos) aquæ subeunt et auræ, Hor.: — umbra subit terras, Ov. [2] Esp.: *To approach any thing secretly, to steal upon*: multi thalamos subiere pudicos, Ov. M. 3, 282: — sopor subit lumina, id.] B) Fig. [1] Gen.: pœnitentia subiit regem, Curt. 3, 2 extr.] 2) Esp. \*\*a) *To come into one's mind, to strike*: cogitatio animum subiit, Liv. 36, 20, 3: — majora intellectu... animos non subibunt, Quint. b) *To submit to any thing bad, to undergo, endure, suffer*: inimicitia sunt: subeantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71, 182: — s. dolorem, terrores periculaque, vim atque injuriam, tempestates, etc.: — s. quemque casum, quamvis carnificam, summæ crudelitatis famam, etc.

SŪBER, ēris, n. *The cork-tree*, Plin. 16, 8, 13: — [called also suberies, ei. f. Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 294.]

[SŪBERECTUS, a, um. part. of suberigo.]

\*\*SŪBĒRĒUS, a, um. (suber) *Of the cork-tree*: s. robur, Col. 9, 1, 3.

[SŪB-ĒRĒO, ectum, 3. *To raise from below, raise up*, Sil.; App.]

SŪBĒRĒNUS, a, um. (suber) [I. *Of the cork-tree*, Sid.] II. Suberinus, i. *A Roman surname*, Plin. E. 6, 33, 6.

[SŪB-ERRO, are. *To wander about under any thing*, Claud.]

[SŪB-EXHĒBO, ēre. *To represent under any thing*, Arn.]

[SŪB-EXPLICANS, antis. (explico) *Unfolding below*, Arn.]

'SUBF. See SUFF.

SUBG. See SUGA.

[SŪB-HĒRĒO, ēre. *To hang or stick under or behind any thing*, V. Max.]

[SŪBHASTĀRIUS, a, um. (sub-hasta) *Relating to an auction*, Cod. Th.]

[SŪBHASTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *A sale by auction*, Cod. Just.]

[SŪBHASTO, ī. (sub-hasta) *To sell by auction*, Cod. Just.]

[SŪB-HĒRES, ēdis, m. *An under-heir*, Inscr.]

[SŪB-HORRESCO, ēre. *To become rough or boisterous from below*, Sisenn. ap. Non.]

\*SŪB-HORRĪDUS, a, um. *Somewhat rough*, Cic. Sest. 9, 21.

\*SŪB-HŪMĪDUS, a, um. *Somewhat wet or moist*: s. oculi, Cels. 6, 6 med.

[SŪBICES, e. *That which is laid under, a bottom, base*, Gell. 4, 17, 4.]

[SŪBĪDUS, a, um. *Knowing, skilled*, poet. ap. Gell. 19, 9, 11.]

[SŪBĪGĪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *A touching in a lewd manner*, Plaut.]

[SŪBĪGĪTĀTRIX, icia, f. (subigito) *A lewd woman*, Plaut.]

[SŪBĪGĪTO (subagito), are. (sub-agito) I. *To touch lewdly*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 58. II. Fig.: *To ply*, App.]

SŪBĪGO, ēgi, actum. [subīgīt, Cic. poet. Div.] 3. (sub-ago) *To drive under or to drive forth under any thing, to bring or lead anywhere under any thing, etc.* I. Prop. A) S. naves ad castellum, Liv. 26, 1, 9: — s. ratem, Virg.: — s. classem ad mœnia, Sil.: — s. sonipedes jugo, *under the yoke*, Sen. B) Gen.: *To work throughout or thoroughly*: s. glebas, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: — (beluam) fremat ad subigendum, *for taming*: — s. vitulos, Col.: — s. locum, *to break*, Cat.: — s. agrum bipalio, Col.: — s. arva, Virg.: — s. securis in cote, *i. e. to sharpen*, id.: — s. panem, Plin. II. Fig.

A) 1) *To subject, subjugate, conquer, subdue*: s. tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic. R. A. 36, 103: — s. atque in ditionem redigere: — Gallia devicta et subacta, Hirt.: — s. urbes atque nationes, Sall.: — s. aures populi, Varr.: — *Absol.*: mors amici subigit, Att. ap. Non.: — *ambiguously*, poet. ap. Suet. Cæs. 49. \*\*2) *With ut, ad, or in alqd, rarely with an inf.*: *To compel, force, constrain, bring to any thing*: tu me numquam subiges, ut reddam, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 8: — ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, Tac.: — Volscos ad ditionem subegit, Liv.: — s. nos ad necessitatem dedendi res, id.: — s. urbes in ditionem, id.: — s. præbere frumentum, id.: — vis subegit, verum fateri, Plaut. B) *Of the mind*:

*To form, cultivate:* ingenium subactum, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: — subacti atque durati bellis, Liv.

[SŪBĪGUS, i. m. (subigo) *A deity supposed to preside over the marriage-night*, August.]

\*SŪB-IMPŪDENS. *Somewhat impudent*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1.

\*SŪB-ĪNĀNIS, e. *Somewhat empty or vain*, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 2.

SŪBINDE. *adv. Immediately after, soon after.*  
I. Gen.: s. bellum ortum, Liv. 8, 27, 1: — uno alteroque s. ictu etc., id.: — semperne eodem an s. alios? Tac.: — ager primum aretur... s. iteratus sit, Col. II. Esp.: *In succession, repeatedly, from time to time:* s. mittere spolia, Liv. 35, 21, 9: — ego s. suggeram, quæ vendatis, id.: — s. intueri, a. respicere, Plin.: — tragicum illud s. jactabat, Suet.: — si diligenter s. emundata fuerit humus, Col. — [Hence, Ital. sovente, Fr. souvent.]

[SŪB-INFĒRO, tūli, ferre. *To add*, August.]

[SŪB-INFLĀTUS, a, um. (inflo) *Somewhat puffed up*, LL.]

\*\*SUB-INFLŪO, ěre. *To flow into or under any thing*, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 30.

\*\*SŪB-INJECTUS, a, um. *part. (inicio) Laid on beneath*, Sen. Contr. 13.

\*SŪB-INSULSUS, a, um. *Somewhat insipid*, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 7.

[SŪB-INTELLĠGO, ěre. *To understand a little*, Hieron.]

[SŪB-INTRO. 1. *To enter secretly*, Tert.; Augustin.]

[SŪB-INTRODŪCO, ěre. *To introduce*, Augustin.]

[SŪB-INTRODŪO, ire. *To go into, enter*, Arn.]

SŪB-INVIDĒO, sum. 2. *To envy a little:* s. alui, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 1. — *Part. perf.: Somewhat hated or odious:* subinvisum nomen, Cic. R. Post. 14, 40.

SŪB-INVĪTO, avi. 1. *To invite privately*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 6.

\*SŪB-IRASCOR, ātus. 1. *To be or become somewhat angry:* soleo subirasci, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: — s. alui or alui rei: — s. in alqm.

[SŪBIRĀTUS, a, um. (subirascor) *Somewhat angry*, App.]

SUBIS, is. f. *A bird unknown to us, which destroys the eggs of the eagle*, Nigid. ap. Plin. 10, 14, 17.

\*\*SŪBITĀNĒUS, a, um. (subitus) *Sudden:* s. imber, Col. 1, 6, 24. — [Hence, Fr. soudain.]

\*SŪBĪTĀRĪUS, a, um. (subitus) *That is done suddenly or hastily, hasty, sudden:* s. milites, suddenly raised, Liv. 3, 4, 11: — s. ædificia, Tac.: — s. res, Plaut.: — s. dictio, extemporaneus, Gell.

SŪBITO. *adv. (subitus) Suddenly, unexpectedly:* s. candens, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: — s. dicere, extempore: — s. ex tempore: — s. timor occupavit, Cæs. — [Hence, Ital. subito, Fr. subit.]

SŪBĪTUS, a, um. (subeo) I. *Sudden, unexpected:* s. res, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2: — s. tempestas: — s. et improvisus: — s. consilia, Cæs.: — res nova ac s., Liv.: — s. miles, Tac. II. Subitum, i. n. *Any thing unexpected or sudden, an unexpected occurrence:* s. est ei remigrare, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: — in subito, Plin.: — terreri subitis, Tac.: — facultas ad subita, Suet.: — subita rerum, belli, Liv. 9, 43, 5. — *Adv.: per s., in s., ad s., Sil.*

\*\*SUB-JACĒO, cūl. 2. I. Prop.: *To lie under any thing:* femina (fells) subjacens, Plin. 10, 63, 83: — frumentum s. tegulis, id.: — vestibulum s. fenestris. II. Fig.: *To be under, be subject or exposed to any thing, to belong to, be connected with any thing:* causa, cui subjacent lites, Quint. 3, 6, 27: — defensio s. utilitati, id.: — questiones subjacentes, id.: — vita, quæ multis casibus subjacet, App.

\*\*SUBJACTO, are. See SUBJACTO.

\*SUBJECTE. *adv. (subjicio) Submissively: demississime atque subjectissime*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 84, 5.

SUBJECTĪO, ōnis. f. (subjicio) *A laying or putting under.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. sub aspectum, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202. \*\*B) Esp.: *A forging:* s. testamentorum, Liv. 29, 18, 4. \*\*IL Fig.: *An annexing, subjoining.* A) Gen.: s. rationis, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24. — *Plur.: Vit. 9, 8 extr.* B) Esp.: *An answer immediately subjoined to a question asked*, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33; Quint.

[SUBJECTIVE. *adv. Subjectively*, M. Cap.]

[SUBJECTIVUS, a, um. (subjectus from subjicio) *Of or belonging to a subject, subjective*, App.; M. Cap.; Tert.]

\*\*SUBJECTO [subjecto, Varr.], are. (subjicio) *To lay or put under:* s. grana e terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2: — unda s. arenam, Virg.: — s. manus, Ov.

\*SUBJECTOR, ōris. m. (subjicio) *He that puts one thing for another, a substitutor, a forger, falsifier:* s. testamentorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.

1. SUBJECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of subjicio. II. Adj. A) *Lying under or near any thing, neighbouring, bordering upon:* hic alter (cingulus terræ) s. aquiloni, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: — s. visæ campus, Liv.: — rivus s. castris, Cæs. \*\*B) Subject or liable to: s. invidiæ, Hor. 8, 2, 6, 47: — s. esse, to be subject, Ov. — *Subst.: A subject:* Mithridates ab omnibus subjectis exquirens, Plin.: — discere ab s., Col. [C] Subjectum, i. n. (sc. verbum) *The subject*, M. Cap.; App.]

\*\*2. SUBJECTUS, ūs. m. (subjicio) *A putting under, joining to*, Plin. 26, 15, 90.

SUBJĪCĪO [subicio, sūbiciō, subicē], jeci, jectum. 3. (jacio) *To throw, bring, put, or place under or from below.*

I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. faces, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: — s. ignem: — quum se luna sub orbem solis subiecisset: — s. alqd oculis: — s. terram ferro, to plough: — s. regem in equum, to help to mount, Liv.: — s. stragulas, Cæs.: — s. ova gallinis, Plin.: — s. agnum sub mammam, Varr.: — alnus se subicit, rises, Virg. B) Esp.: *To substitute, put in the place of, counterfeit, forge:* s. testamenta, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: — Metellus subicitur, qui hanc rem distrahat, Cæs.: — s. testes, Quint.: — s. alqd falsum, id. II. Fig. A) Gen.: subjecta sub sensus, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: — subjecta sensibus: — s. cogitationi: — s. sententiam, to assign, attribute: — s. verbo, voci alqm rem: — s. alqd pro alqo: — probationes, quæ credibilem rationem subjectam habent, Quint. B) Esp. 1) *To render subject, submit, expose:* s. se imperio et potestati, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22: — virtus subjecta sub varios casus: — natura deorum subjecta vel necessitati vel naturæ: — deus subjectus naturæ: — s. bona civium voci præconis: — s. dicendo scelus fraudemque odio civium: — s. fortunas innocentium fictis auditionibus dispersaque sermoni: — s. gentem servitio, Liv.: — s. alqd calumniæ, id.: — s. navigationem, to expose, Cæs.: — s. reliquias spectaculorum, to expose for sale, Suet. 2) *To range or arrange under, to subordinate; pass., to be subordinate, contained, or included:* quæ cuicque generi subjiciantur, Cic. Top. 8, 33: — sub metum subjecta sunt, pigritia, pudor, terror, etc.: — fas, justum etc. ... subici possunt honestati, Quint. 3) *To place one thing after another, to add, annex, let follow:* s. rationem, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104: — quod subicit, Pompeianus esse etc.: — s. breves (literas) longis, Quint.: — s. narrationem præmio, id.: — subjecti edicto, quid esset etc., Plin. 4) *To represent, suggest, hint, prompt, bring to mind:* cupio mihi ab illo subijci, si quid prætereo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 25: — subiciens, quid dicerem: — quæ dolor quærentibus subicit, Liv.

[SUB-JŪGĀLIS, e. *That is under the yoke*, Prud.]

[SUBJŪGĀTOR, ōris. m. (subjugo) *One who brings under the yoke or subjugates*, App.; Inscr.]

\*\*SUBJŪGĪUS, a, um. (sub-jugum) *That is on a yoke:* s. lora, Cat. R. R. 63; 135, 5; Vit.

[SUBJŪGO. 1. (sub-jugum) *To bring under the yoke.* I. Prop.: Arn. II. Gen.: *To subjugate, subdue*, Claud.; Dig.]

SUBJŪGUS, a, um. (sub-jugum) [I. *That is on a*

## SUBJUNCTIVUS

*joke, App.]* II. Subjugum, i. n. *An animal unknown to us, Plin. 30, 15, 52.*

[SUBJUNCTIVUS, a, um. (subjungo) *Of or belonging to connection: s. modus, the subjunctive mood, Diom. p. 331. P.]*

[SUBJUNCTORIUM, il. n. (subjungo) *A carriage drawn by animals, Cod. Th.]*

SUBJUNCTUS, a, um. *part. of subjungo.*

SUB-JUNGO, xi, ctum. [*inf. pass. subjungier, Prud.]* 3. *To yoke, harness.* \*\*I. Prop.: S. equas carpento, Plin. 11, 49, 109: — s. tigres curru, Virg. II. Meton. [A] *To add, annex, subjoin.* 1) Prop.: Æneia puppis, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, i. e. *having, Virg. Æ. 10, 157.]* 2) Fig.: s. omnes artes oratori, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: — Aristoteles translationi hæc ipsa subjungit: — s. verbum cum verbo, Quint. B) *To subjugate, subdue:* s. urbes sub imperium ditionemque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, 55: — s. urbes, nationes, etc. ... sub jus, jurisdictionem, potestatem: — s. res sibi, non se rebus, Hor. [C] *To lay under; hence, to substitute, put one thing in the place of another: s. immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr.: — exempta una litera sonitus vastioris et subjuncta levioris, Gell.]*

[SUB-LĀBĪUM, il. n. *The plant dog's tongue, App.]*

SUB-LĀBOR, lapsus. 3. *To fall under or down, fall in, sink.* \*\*I. Prop. A) *Ædificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. E. 10, 75, 1: — imperfecta necesse est modo sublabantur aut succidant, Sen.: — sublapsa vetustas solvit saxum, Virg. [B] Esp.: To slip in, slide in: lues sublapsa veneno, Virg. [II. Fig.: memoria senum s., Sen. CEd. 817: — spes retro sublapsa, Virg.]*

[SUBLABRO, are. (labrum) *To put into the mouth, Nov. ap. Non.]*

[SUBLACENSIS, e. (Sublaqueum) *Of or belonging to Sublaqueum: s. villa, of Nero, near Sublaqueum, Frontin.]*

[SUBLACRIMANS, antis. part. (lacrimo) *Weeping a little: s. oculi, Veg.]*

\*\*SUB-LĀMĪNA, æ. f. *An under plate, Cat. R. R. 21, 3.*

SUBLAPSUS, a, um. *part. of sublabor.*

SUBLĀQUĒUM, i. n. *A small town of the Æqui in Latium, now Subiaco, Tac. A. 14, 22; Plin.*

SUBLĀTE, adv. *Highly, loftily.* [I. Prop.: Nilus sublatius fluens, Amm.] II. Fig.: genus oratorum s. ampleque dicentium, Cic. Brut. 55, 201.

SUBLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (tollo) *A raising, lifting up.* \*\*I. Prop.: a sublatione (soni) ad positionem, Quint. 9, 4, 48. II. Fig. A) Gen.: s. animi, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13. B) Esp.: *An annulling: s. iudicii, Quint. 7, 1, 60.*

SUBLĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of tollo. \*\*II. Adj.: *Elated, haughty: s. hac victoria, Cæs. 5, 38, 1: — s. prælio, id.: — s. gloriâ, Tac.: — s. rebus secundis, Virg.*

\*\*SUB-LĀVO, are. *To wash or bathe from below, Cels. 6, 18, 10.*

[SUBLECTIO, ōnis. f. (sublego) *A gleaming, Tert.]*

[SUBLECTO, are. (sub-lacio) *To allure, entice, decoy, Plant. Mil. 4, 2, 74.]*

\*\*SUBLECTUS, a, um. *part. of sublego.*

SUB-LĒGO, lēgi, lectum. 3. I. *To gather underneath, or from below.* A) Prop.: s. baccam, Col. 12, 52, 1: — sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, Hor. [B] Esp.: *To rob secretly, to steal.* 1) Prop.: s. liberos, Plant. 2) Fig.: s. carmina, Virg. E. 9, 21: — s. sermonem, to listen secretly, overhear, Plant. II. *To choose or elect in the place of another: s. in locum demortuorum, Liv. 23, 23, 4: — s. familias in numerum patriciorum, Tac.*

[SUBLESTUS, a, um. *Weak, little: s. fides, Plant. Bacch. 3, 6, 13. — Comp., Fest. pp. 294, 295.]*

SUBLĒVATĪO, ōnis. f. (sublevo) *An alleviation, mitigation: s. et medicina, Cic. Rep. 2, 34.*

1222

## SUBLINGUALIS

SUB-LĒVO. 1. *To raise or erect from below, lift up, elevate.* I. Prop.: s. alqm, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: — sublevati jubis equorum, Cæs.: — apes regem fecum humeris sublevant, Plin. II. Fig.: *To lift up, elevate, exalt, support, assist, encourage; to comfort, console, ease, relieve, alleviate, mitigate, and the like: s. homines, Cic. Div. Cæs. 2, 5: — res adversæ sublevantur: — s. periculum: — s. calamitatem: — s. offensionem: — s. odia, Cæl. ap. Cic.: — s. laborem, Cæs.: — s. inopiam, id.: — blandimentum sublevavit metum, Tac.*

SUBLĪCA, æ. f. *A pile, stake, Liv. 23, 27, 2.*

SUBLĪCIŪS, a, um. (sublica) *Consisting of or resting on piles: s. pons, a wooden bridge over the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv. 1, 33.*

[SUBLĪDO, ěre. (sub-lædo) *To press or squeeze out, Prud.]*

SUBLĪGĀCŪLUM, i. n. (subligo) *An apron, any covering worn round the loins, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129. — \*\*Afterwards subligar, aris. n. Plin. 12, 14, 32.*

\*\*SUBLIGAR, aris. *See the preceding Article.*

[SUBLĪGĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A binding under, Pall.]*

\*\*SUB-LĪGO. 1. *To tie or bind from below, to tie or bind up: s. vites, Cat. R. R. 33, 44; Plin.: — s. ense lateri atque humeris, Virg.: — s. clipeum sinistra, id.: — balteus s. virum, girds, V. Fl.: — subligata ludit, tucked or girded up, Mart.*

[SUBLĪMĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A process which consists in volatilising a dry substance, and condensing it, NL.]*

[SUBLĪMĀTOR, ōris. m. *He who raises, Salv.]*

[SUBLĪMĀTUM, i. n. (sublimo) *In Chem.: Sublimate: s. zinci: — s. hydrargyri, corrosive sublimate, NL.]*

SUBLĪME, adv. (sublimis) *On high, aloft.* I. Prop.: *humile an s. putrescat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: — scuta s. fixa: — s. ferri: — s. elati, Liv.: — Comp., sublimius attollere caput, Ov. \*\*II. Fig.: In a lofty or elevated manner, sublimely: sublimius dici, Quint. 9, 4, 130.*

\*\*SUBLĪMIS, e. [*sing. f. and plur. n. sublima, Att. and Sall. ap. Non.; Lucr.]* *Lifted or raised up, high, lofty.* I. Prop.: *sublimem alqm rapere, arripere, ferre, Plant; Virg.; Ov.: — s. arma, Virg.: — s. abire, aloft through the air, id.: — s. arcus (iridis), Plin.: — s. cacumen montis, Ov.: — s. os, looking towards heaven, directed upwards, id.: — s. atrium, Hor.: — s. flagellum, uplifted, id.: — Comp., Atlas sublimior, Juv.: — Sup., sublimissimus currus, Tert.: — Absol.: Sublime, is. n. Height: in sublime, Plin. 10, 38, 54: — per s., ex s., in sublimi, id.: — Plur.: sublimia casus, Ov.: — sublima cœli, Lucr. II. Fig.: *Lofty, exalted, dignified, excellent, sublime.* A) Gen.: s. viri, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 9: — s. mens, pectora, nomen, Ov.: — nihil sublimius, Plin.: — sublimissimi iudices, Cod. Just. B) Esp. of Style: *High, lofty, grand, sublime: s. verbum, Quint. 8, 3, 18: — s. oratio, genus dicendi, id.: — Meton. of poets and orators: s. naturâ et acer, Hor.: — s. Æchylus, Quint.: — sublimior gravitas Sophoclis, id.**

\*\*SUBLĪMĪTAS, ātis. f. (sublimis) *Height, loftiness, sublimity.* I. Prop.: s. cucurbitarum, Plin. 19, 5, 24: — s. corporis, Quint.: — sublimitates lunæ, Plin. II. Fig. A) Gen.: s. animi, Plin. 7, 25, 26. B) Esp. of Style: s. carminis, Quint. 1, 8, 5: — s. narrandi, Plin.

\*\*SUBLĪMĪTER, adv. *Highly, on high, aloft: s. stare, upright, Cat. R. R. 70, 2: — s. volitare, id.*

[SUBLĪMĪTUS, adv. (sublimis) *Up to a high place, Front.]*

[SUBLĪMO. 1. (sublimis) *To raise aloft, lift up.* I. Prop.: *aquila se s., App. Flor. p. 340: — femina sublimata in altum, id. II. Fig.: s. alqm, Macr. S. 1, 24 med.]*

[SUBLINGŪO, ōnis. m. (sub-lingo) *An under-scuttillion, kitchen-boy, Plant. Ps. 3, 2, 103.]*

[SUBLINGŪĀLIS, e. (sub-lingua) *That is under the tongue: s. glandula: — s. arteria, NL.]*

## SUB-LINO

**\*\*SUB-LĪNO**, lēvi, litam. 3. [*part. perf.*, sublinītum, Plant.] *To smear underneath or from beneath, to lay on a ground colour.* I. *Prop.*: s. chrysocollam atramento, Plin. 33, 5, 27. II. *Meton.* A) *To underlay*: Sardonyche sublinitur argenteis bracteis, Plin. 37, 7, 31. [B] S. os alui, *to mock, make sport of, etc.*: os sublevit patri, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 19.]

**\*\*SUBLITUS**, a, um. *part. of sublino.*

**\*\*SUB-LĪVĪDUS**, a, um. *Somewhat blue, bluish*, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

**\*\*SUBLŪCĀNUS**, a, um. (lux) *Towards day, towards daybreak*: s. tempora, Plin. 11, 12, 12.

**\*\*SUBLŪCĒŌ**, ēre. *To shine or beam forth*: aries a corpore, Cic. Arat. 289: — purpura violæ s., Virg.: — si fragmenta (picis) subluceant, Plin.

[**SUB-LŪCĪDUS**, a, um. *Somewhat light*, App.]

[**SUBLŪCO**, are. *To make light, thin (trees)*, Fest. p. 348.]

[**SUB-LŪGĒŌ**, ēre. *To mourn slightly*, Inscr.]

**\*\*SUB-LŪŌ**, lūtum, ēre. *To wash from below, to wash, bathe.* I. *Prop.*: s. alqd aquā, Cels. 4, 15. II. *Meton. of rivers*: *To wash underneath, to flow by*: flumen s. montem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 97.

**SUBLŪSTRIS**, e. (sub-lux) *Somewhat light or clear.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: s. nox, Liv. 5, 47, 3. [II. *Sublustria lumina eloquentie*, Gell. 13, 24, 12.]

[**SUB-LŪTRUS**, a, um. *Yellowish*, App.]

**\*\*SUBLŪTUS**, a, um. *part. of subluo.*

**SUBLŪVĪES**, em. e. f. [sublūvium, fl. n. M. Emp.] [I. *Fūth, dirt*, App.] II. *A swelling in the feet of sheep*, Plin. 30, 9, 23; Col.

[**SUBLUXĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A slight sprain*, NL.]

**SUBM.** See **SUMM.**

**\*\*SUB-NASCOR**, ātus. 1. *To grow up under or after*: cortex subnascens, Plin. 14, 27, 34. § 234; Sen.; Sil. [SUB-NĀTO, are. *To swim beneath*, Sil.; App.]

**\*\*SUBNĀTUS**, a, um. *part. of subnascor.*

**\*\*SUBNECTO**, xum, ēre. *To tie or bind under, tie underneath.* [I. *Prop.*: s. velum antennis, Ov. M. 11, 483: — s. cingula mammae, Virg.] II. *To subjoin, add*: s. iudicium inventioni, Quint. 3, 3, 5: — s. fabulam, Just.

**\*SUB-NĒGO**, avi, are. *To deny slightly*, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.

[**SUB-NĒRO**, ōnis. m. *A second Nero, a surname of the emperor Domitian, given to him on account of his vices*, Tert.]

[**SUBNERVO**, avi, are. (sub-nervus) *To unnerve.* I. *Prop.*: Tert. II. *Fig.*: App.]

**\*\*SUBNEXUS**, a, um. *part. of subnecto.*

**\*\*SUB-NĪGER**, gra, grum. *Somewhat black, blackish*: s. color, Cels. 5, 28, 4; Varr.; Plaut.

**SUB-NIXUS** or **SUBNISUS**, a, um. (nitor) *Supported by, resting or leaning on, and the like.* I. *Prop.*: circuli cœli verticibus s., Cic. Rep. 6, 20: — s. muro, Virg.: — s. crimem, tied under, id. II. *Fig.*: *Relying or depending on.* a) *With abl.*: s. victoris divitiisque, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: — s. arrogantia: — s. victoria, Liv.: — s. validis propinquitatibus, Tac. [b] *With ex*: s. animus ex victoria, Cæs. ap. Non. c) *Abol.*: s. et fidens animus, Liv. 4, 42, 5.

[**SUBNŌTĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. *A signing, subscription*, Cod. Th.]

**SUB-NŌTO**. 1. \*\*I. *To mark or note underneath, subscribe*: s. libellos, to sign, Plin. E. 1, 10, 9: — s. nomina, Suet. [II. *To note or observe secretly*, Mart.]

[**SUBNŪBA**, æ. f. (sub-nubo) *A concubine*, Ov.]

**\*\*SUB-NŪBĪLUS**, a, um. *Somewhat cloudy, overcast, gloomy*: s. nox, Cæs. B. C. 3, 54, 2.

**\*\*SŪBO**, are. *To brim, desire to copulate (of sows)*, Plin. 10, 63, 83.

1223

## SUBSCRIPTIO

**\*SŪB-OBSCĒNUS**, a, um. *Smutty, somewhat obscene*, Cic. de Or. 26, 88.

[**SŪB-OBSCŪRE**, adv. *Somewhat obscurely (of style)*, Gell.]

**SŪB-OBSCŪRUS**, a, um. *Somewhat obscure (of style)*, Cic. Brut. 7, 29.

[**SŪB-ŌCŪLĀRIS**, e. *That is under the eye*, Veg.]

**\*SŪB-ŌDĪŌSUS**, a, um. *Somewhat odious or vexatious*: Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4.

**SŪBŌLES** (soboles), is. f. (sub-olesco) *A young shoot, sprout.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: cæpa non habuit suboles, Col. 12, 10,

II. *Fig.*: *A descendant; posterity, offspring*: propagatio et s., Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: — s. juventutis: — s. militum: — s. deum, Virg.: — *Of animals*: s. armentorum, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

**\*\*SŪB-ŌLESCO**, ēre. *To grow up*: juvenus subolescens, Liv. 29, 3, 13; Amm.

[**SŪB-ŌLFĀCĪŌ**, ēre. *To smell, to perceive by the scent*, Petr.]

**\*\*SŪB-ŌRĪŌR**, iri. *To spring forth, grow up*, Plin. 2, 93, 95; Lucr.

[**SŪBORNĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A suborner*, Amm.]

**SŪBORNO**. 1. I. *To fit out, equip, furnish*: subornatus a natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: — s. alqm pecunia, Anton. ap. Cic.: — homo non subornatus contra mortem, Sen.

II. *To instruct privately, to instigate, suborn*: s. fictum testem, Cic. Cæc. 35, 71: — accusatores instructi et subornati: — s. medicum, judicem: — s. percussorem, Suet.

[**SUBORTUS**, ūs. m. *Rise, origin*, Lucr.]

[**SŪB-OSTENDO**, di, sum. 3. *To show at or by; to show*, Tert.]

[**SUBOSTENSUS**, a, um. *part. of subostendo*.]

**SUBP.** See **SUPP.**

**SUBR.** See **SURR.**

**\*\*SUB-SALSUS**, a, um. *Somewhat salt, saltish*, Plin. 21, 29, 103; Cels.

[**SUBSANNŌ**, are. (sub-sanna) *To deride by mocking gestures, to mock*, Tert.; Hieron.]

[**SUB-SCALPO**, ēre. *To rub underneath*, M. Cap.]

[**SUBSCĀPŪLĀRIS**, e. (sub-scapula) *That is under the shoulder-blade*: s. arteria: — s. vena, NL.]

[**SUB-SCRĪBENDĀRIUS**, ii. m. (scribo) *An officer for subscribing, an underwriter*, Cod. Th.]

**SUB-SCRĪBO**, psi, ptum. 3. I. *To write below or under, to subscribe.* A) *Gen.*: s. statuis, Cic. Cluent. 36, 101: — s. deinceps, Col.: — s. sepulcro, Ov. B) *Esp.* 1)

*To subscribe a charge; hence, to accuse, commence a process or suit against any one*: s. causam paricidii, Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 58: — Gellius subscripsit in Popillium: — s. in crimen, in crimine, Dig. 2) *Of the censor*: *To sign his report (in removing persons from their rank)*: s. causam, Cic. Cluent. 42, 119: — s. alqd de iudicio corrupto: quia censores subscriperint: — quod censores de ceteris subscriperant, Quint. \*\*3) *To put one's name to any writing, to sign, subscribe.*

a) *Prop.*: s. rationibus, rationes, Dig.: — ut ex more subscriberet (capite damnatus), Suet.: — tardus in subscribendo, Lampr. b) *Meton.*: *To approve of, assent, support*: consul subscripsit orationi ejus, Liv. 10, 22, 4: — s. odiis Hannibalis, id.: — si fortuna subscriperit voto, Col.: — [s. alqd alui, to grant one a thing, Tert.] II. *To write or note down, register*: numerus aratorum subscribitur publice apud magistratus, Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 51, 120: — s. audita, Quint.

**SUBSCRIPTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (subscribo) I. *A signature, subscription.* A) *Gen.*: s. Serapionis, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17. B) *Esp.* 1) *A subscription or joint subscription of a charge or prosecution*: postulare s., Cic. Div. in Cæc. 15, 49: — s. in crimen, Dig. 2) *Of the censor*: *A remark in writing, accompanied with his signature, declaring the delinquencies of a person removed from his rank*: s. censoria, Cic. Cluent. 44, 123. \*3) *The contents of a document subscribed or annexed thereto*: litteræ publicæ sine s., Suet. Tib. 32; Dig. II. *A list, register*: s. jugerum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, 113.

**SUBSCRIPTOR**, ōris. m. (subscribo) I. *One who subscribes, signs, or joins in subscribing, a charge or prosecution*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1. [II. *He who approves of a thing, an approver*: s. sententiae, Gell. 19, 8, 12.]

**SUBSCRIPTUS**, a, um. *part. of subscribo*.

**\*\*SUBSCUS**, ūdia. f. [Plur. subscudines, August.] *A kind of joining, resembling two dovetails joined together*, Cat.; Vitr.: — s. ferrea, a cramp-iron, Vitr.

**SUBSĒCIVUS** (subsicivus, subcivisus, succivisus), a, um. (subseco) *That is left, remaining. Hence: Subsecivum. A piece of land left in measuring, a small patch of land.* \*\*I. Prop.: Suet. Dom. 9 extr.; Varr. II. Meton.: *That is done besides the principal business, or remains from a principal thing*: s. operæ, *works done in leisure hours*, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 20: — s. tempora: — philosophia non est res s., Sen.

**\*\*SUB-SĒCO**, cūi, etum. 1. *To cut away (below)*: s. herbam, Varr. 1, 49, 1: — s. radices, Col.: — s. unguis ferro, Ov.

**\*\*SUBSECTUS**, a, um. *part. of subseco*.

[**SUB-SĒCUNDARIUS**, a, um. *Coming after or besides*: s. tempora, *spare time, leisure hours*, Gell.]

**SUBSELLIUM**, ii. n. (sub-sella) *A low bench or seat*. I. Gen.: locus in subseiliis, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: — subseilia senatus: — subseilia accusatorum: — adversa s., Quint. II. Esp. A) *A judge's seat, bench*: accusare ad subseilia, Cic. Cluent. 34, 93: — deferre rem ab subseiliis in rostra. B) *A court of justice, tribunal*: judicatio et mora longi subseilii, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 2: — versatus in utrisque subseiliis: — subseilia pleniorum vocem desiderant.

[**SUBSENTATOR**, ōris. m. (sub-sentio) *A flatterer*, Plant. frgm.]

[**SUB-SENTIO**, si. 4. *To notice secretly, to perceive somewhat, smell out*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.]

[**SUBSEQUENTER**, adv. (subsequor) *In succession, one after another*, M. Corv.]

**SUB-SĒQUOR**, cūtus. 3. *To follow, follow upon, come after*. I. Prop. \*\*a) *With acc.*: s. signa, Cæs. B. G. 4, 26, 1: — s. cohortes, id.: — s. ancillam, Ov. \*\*b) Absol.: Cæsar s. copiis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19, 1: — manus s., Ov. c) *Of things or abstractions*: Hesperus tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: — gestus debet s. hos motus: — libri disputationum subsecuti. II. Fig.: *To follow, conform, or attach one's self to, imitate*: Speusippus subsequens Platonem, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32: — s. ordinem: — imitari et subsequi, Plin.: — s. humanitatem literarum: — s. vim ac varietatem.

[**SUB-SĒRICUS**, a, um. *Half silk*, Lamprid.]

**\*\*1. SUB-SĒRO**, ěre. *To sow or plant after*, Col. 4, 15, 1; Dig.

[2. **SUB-SĒRO**, sertum. 3. *To insert or put under*. I. Prop.: s. manus, App. II. Fig.: s. pauca, Amm.]

[**SUBSERTUS**, a, um. *part. of subsero*.]

[**SUB-SERVIO**, ěre. *To be subject, to serve*. I. Prop.: s. viros, Plant. II. Fig.: *To be subservient to, comply with, accommodate one's self to*: s. orationi, Ter.]

[**SUBSESSA**, æ. f. (subsido) *An ambush*, Veg.]

[**SUBSESSOR**, ōris. m. (subsido) *A liar in wait*. I. Prop.: Petr.; Serv. Virg. Æ. II. Fig.: s. matrimonii alieni, V. Max.]

**SUBSICIVUS**, a, um. *See SUBSECVIVUS*.

**\*\*SUBSĒDENTĪA**, æ. f. (subsido) *A sediment, settlement*: s. aquarum, Vit. 8, 3 med.

[**SUBSĒDEO**, ěre. *See SUBSĒDO*.]

[**SUBSĒDĪALIS**, e. (subsidium) *Belonging to a reserve*, Amm.]

**SUBSĒDĪĀRIŪS**, a, um. (subsidium) I. *Of or belonging to a reserve, subsidiary*: s. cohortes, Liv. 9, 27, 9: — Subst.: Subsidiarii, ōrum. m. *Troops in reserve, a reserve*, Liv. 5, 38, 2. \*\*II. *That serves for a reserve*: s. palme, Col. 4, 24, 13.

[**SUBSĒDĪOR**, ari. (subsidium) *To be in reserve*, Hirt.]

1224

**SUBSĒDĪŪM**, ii. n. (subsideo) \*\*I. *The place in which a body of reserve is posted, the rear*: subsidia et secunda acies, Liv. 4, 28, 2: — fugere inter subsidia, id. II. Gen.: *A body of troops in reserve, a reserve*. A) Prop.: proficisci cum exercitu subsidio, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: — adducere integros subsidio, Cæs.: — ferre s., id.: — collocare subsidia, id. B) Meton.: *Help, assistance, succour, reinforcement*: comparare sibi s., Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: — parare s.: — esse subsidio: — subsidia industriæ: — frumentaria s.: — consequi alqd subsidii: — fidissimum s. anno-næ, Liv.: — mare ... pauca subsidia, Tac.

**SUBSĒDO**, ædi, sessum. 3. [subsident, Luc.; Amm.]

I. *To sit down, sink down, stoop or crouch down*. A) Prop. \*\*1) Gen.: subsident Hispani ... inde consurgunt, Liv. 28, 2, 6: — subsidentes clunibus, id.: — subsidens in armis, Virg.: — s. in ara, Ov.: — *Of things*: quod subsedit in urina, Plin. 28, 6, 19: — faeces s. in fundis vasorum, Col.: — flumina s., *to fall lower*, Ov.: — undæ s., *subside, become calm*, Virg.: — Poet.: Acastes s. ima galea, *remains at the bottom when lots are drawn*, id.: — ebur subsedit, *gives way*, Ov. 2) Esp. a) *To establish one's self, settle, remain sitting, stop, halt, etc. in a place*: subsedi in via, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: — s. in Sicilia: — multitudo ... quæ in castris subsederat, Cæs.: — s. in oppido, Suet.: — navicula subsedit in Nilo, Liv. b) *To lie in ambush, lie in wait*: s. in loco, Cic. Mil. 19, 51. [c] *To copulate (of female animals), to take the male*: tigris s. cervis, Hor. E. 16, 31. \*\*B) Fig.: *To abate, decrease, subside*: impetus s. in controversiis, Quint.: — vitia s., Sen. [II. *To lie in wait for*: devictam Asiam (i.e. Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Virg. Æ. 11, 268: — s. leonem, Sil.]

[**SUBSĒDUUS**, a, um. (subsideo) *That settles down*, Grat.]

**\*\*SUBSIGNĀNUS**, a, um. (subsignum) *That is under the standards*: s. milites, a kind of troops who served for supporting the centre of an army, Tac. H. 1, 70 extr.

[**SUBSIGNĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *A signing, subscribing*. I. Prop.: Dig. II. Fig.: *Assurance*, Tert.]

**SUB-SIGNO**, 1. *To sign, subscribe*. \*\*I. Prop.: s. notas, Plin. 18, 6, 7. § 33: — s. sententiam Ciceronis ipsius verbis, id. II. Meton. \*A) *To note down, register*: subsignari apud ærarium, Cic. Fl. 32, 80. \*\*B) *To pledge, engage*: s. res, Cod. Just.: — s. alqd apud alqm, Plin. E. 3, 1, 12.

**SUB-SĪLĪO**, lūi or lūi. 4. (salio) *To leap*. [I. Prop.: canes subilunere, Prop. 4, 8, 46: — Pegasus s. ac resultat adasque cælum, App.] \*\*II. Fig.: s. Fortunam, Sen. Ep. 13.

**\*\*SUB-SĪMĪLIS**, e. *Somewhat similar*, Cels. 5, 26, 20; Dig.

**\*\*SUB-SĪMUS**, a, um. *With a nose slightly turned up, somewhat snub-nosed*: s. boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

**\*\*SUB-SĪPĪO**, ěre. (sapio) *To have some flavour*, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36.

**SUB-SISTO**, stiti. 3. I. *To stand still, to stop, halt*. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: s. in itinere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 41, 4: — s. in locis campestribus, id.: — occultus subsistebat, *took up a post in a retired place*, Liv.: — amnis s., Plin.: — lacrimæ s., Quint.: — unda s., Virg. 2) Esp. a) *To remain, stay*: s. intra testa, Plin. E. 6, 16, 15: — ubi (locus substructus) legati subsisterent, Varr. b) *To resist, withstand*: s. Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv. 27, 7, 3: — s. clipeo, Virg.: — quod neque ancoræ funesque subsisterent, Cæs. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *To stand still, stop*: s. in dicendo, Quint. 4, 5, 20: — sententia s., id.: — s. intra priorem paupertatem, Tac.: — nomen subsistebat, *remained*, Plin.: — in servo subsistimus, *we doubt, hesitate*, Dig. 2) Esp. a) *To cease*: nescio quo modo sedebit hoc, illud subsistet, Quint. 9, 4, 94: — clamor s., Ov.: — ingenium s., id. b) *To be a match for, to be equal to, to stand*: s. sumptui, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 5: — s. liti, Dig. [c] *To assist, support*: s. ærumnis, App. [d] *To subsist, hold, be valid*,

Cod. Just.] \*\*II. *To stop, stay, detain, check any one*: s. præpotentem Romanum, Liv. 9, 31, 6: — s. feras, id.

[SUB-SITUS, a, um. *That lies or is underneath*, App.]

\*\*SUB-SŌLĀNUS, a, um. *That lies under the east, oriental, eastern*: s. montes, Plin. 7, 2, 2: — *Absol.*: Sub-solanus, i. m. (sc. ventus) *The east wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

[SUB-SŌNO, are. *To give to understand secretly*, Sisenn. ap. Charis.]

SUB-SORTĪOR, itus. 4. *To choose by lot (other judges in the place of those rejected)*: s. iudicem, Cic. Cluent. 35, 96.

[SUB-SPARGO, ěre. *To strew or scatter under*, Tert.]

\*SUBSTANTIĀ, æ. f. (substo) *The substance, contents, essence, nature of a thing*: s. hominis, Quint. 7, 2, 5: — s. rerum, id.: — non in substantia, sed in arte, in the matter itself, Dig.: — s. facultatum, the amount of property, Tac. [Hence, Ital. sostanza.]

[SUBSTANTIĀLIS, e. (substantia) *Essential, substantial*. I. Prop.: Tert. II. Meton.: *Self-existent, independent*, Amm.]

[SUBSTANTIĀLITER, adv. *Essentially, substantially*, Tert.]

[SUBSTANTIŪLA, æ. f. dem. (substantia) *A small property*, LL.]

[SUBSTANTIŪLIS, a, um. (substantivus) *Self-existent, independent*, Tert.]

[SUBSTANTIŪS, a, um. (substantia) I. *Self-existent, independent*, Tert. — *With the later grammarians*: s. verbum, the verb substantive, i. e. sum, Prisc. p. 812 P.]

SUB-STERNO, strāvi, strātum. 3. *To strew, scatter, spread, or lay under*. I. Prop. A) S. semina hordei, Liv. 5, 9, 9: — s. fucum marinum, to make a layer of, Plin.: — mulier se s., Catull.: — substratus Numida mortuo Romano, lying under, Liv.: — s. pecori, Plin.: — diligenter subster-natur pecori, Cat. B) Meton.: *To bestrew or cover any thing below*: gallinæ cubilia mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: — s. fundamenta carbonibus, Plin.: — s. solum paleis, Varr. II. Fig.: *To put under, give or deliver up*: s. rem publicam libidini, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: — s. pudicitiam Hirtio, Suet.

SUBSTILLUS, a, um. (sub-stillo) \*\*I. *That drops a little, dripping*, Cat. R. R. 156. [II. Subst.: Substillum, i. n. *Rainy weather, when it drops, according to Fest.* pp. 306, 307; Tert.]

SUBSTĪTŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. (statuo) \*\*I. *To put or place under or after a thing*. A) Prop.: s. lapides plantæ, Pallad. Mart. 10, 22: — s. post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt. B) Fig.: s. speciem animo, to represent to one's mind, Liv. 28, 35, 5: — substituebantur crimini, became subject or liable, Plin.: — s. alqm arbitrio, Dig. II. *To put in the place of, substitute*. A) Gen.: s. et supponere cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, 72: — s. pontificem in locum Scipionis, Suet.: — nunc pro te Verrem substituiſti alterum civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, 161: — s. philosophiam nobis pro rei publicæ procuratione: — consules substituti, Liv. \*\*B) Esp.: s. heredem (alculi), to constitute a joint or second heir, Suet. Tib. 76; Dig.

[SUBSTĪTŪŖIO, ōnis. f. (substituto) *A putting in the place, substituting*. I. Gen.: Arn. II. Esp.: *A constituting of a second heir*, Gai.]

[SUBSTĪTŪŖIVUS, a, um. (substituto) *Conditional*, App.]

SUBSTĪTŪTUS, a, um. part. of substituo.

SUB-STO, are. \*\*I. *To exist under, among, or along with*: nullo dolore subſtante, Cels. 6, 1 med. [II. *To resist*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 11.]

[SUB-STŌMĀCHANS, antis. (stomachor) *Somewhat angry or vexed*, August.]

\*\*SUBSTRĀMEN, inis. n. (substerno) *That which is strewed under, litter*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4.

\*\*SUBSTRĀMENTUM, i. n. (substerno) *That which is strewed under, litter*, Cat. R. R. 161, 2.

1. SUBSTRĀTUS, a, um. part. of substerno.

\*\*2. SUBSTRĀTUS, ūs. m. (substerno) *A strewing or laying under*, Plin. 18, 30, 72.

[SUB-STREPENS, entis. (strepo) *Sounding a little*, App.]

\*\*SUBSTRICTUS, a, um. I. Part. of substringo.

II. Adj.: *Small, narrow, tight*: s. testes castorum, Plin. 32, 3, 13: — s. et breves tunicæ, Gell.: — substrictior venter, Col.

[SUB-STRIDENS, entis. (strido) *Gnashing with the teeth a little*, Amm.]

\*\*SUB-STRINGO, nxi, nctum. 3. *To bind underneath, undergird*. I. Prop.: s. crinem nodo, Tac. G. 38: — s. carnem fasciā, Suet.: — s. lintea malo, Sil. II. Meton.: *To draw together, confine, stop*. A) Prop.: s. aurem, to prick up, Hor. S. 2, 5, 95: — s. lacrimas, M. Emp. B) Fig.: s. effusa, Quint. 10, 5, 4: — s. bilem, Juv.

SUBSTRUCTĪO, ōnis. f. (substruo) *A substructure, foundation*, Cic. Mil. 20, 53.

\*\*SUBSTRUCTUM, i. n. (substruo) *A substructure, foundation*, Vitruv. 8, 7 med.

\*\*SUBSTRUCTUS, a, um. part. of substruo.

\*\*SUB-STRŪO, xi, ctum. 3. *To build underneath, lay a foundation*: Capitolium substructum saxo quadrato, Liv. 6, 4, 12: — s. vias glareā, to pave, id.: — s. fundamentum, Plaut.

\*\*SUBSULTIM, adv. (subsilio) *With jumping up, by bounds or leaps*, Suet. Aug. 83.

SUBSULTO, are. (subsilio) *To jump or leap up*. [I. Prop.: Plant. Capt. 3, 4, 104.] \*\*II. Fig.: ne sermo sub-sultet, Quint. 11, 3, 43.

[SUBSULTUS, ūs. m. *A convulsive twitching (of tendons)*, NL.]

SUB-SUM, esse. *To be underneath, near, at hand, or behind*: ubi non subest, quo præcipitet ac decidat, there is nothing below, Cic. Rep. 1, 45: — subucula subest tunicæ, Hor.: — si quid intra cutem subest ulceris, Planc. ap. Cic.: — subesse propinquis locis, id.: — mons suberat, Cæs.: — planities s., Liv.: — quum dies subesset: — suspicio periculi non s.: — causa subest: — si his vitis ratio non subesset: — si spes salutis subesset: — facinus s. silentio, Curt.: — amica suberit notitiæ tuæ, will be subject to your knowledge, Ov.

[SUB-SŪTUS, a, um. part. (suo) *Sowed underneath*: s. vestis, trimmed, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29.]

[SUB-TĀBĪDUS, a, um. *Melting or wasting away a little*, Amm.]

[SUB-TĀCĪTUS, a, um. *Somewhat silent, still*, Prud.]

\*\*SUBTEGMEN, inis. See SUBTEMEN.

\*\*SUB-TĒGŪLĀNĒUS, a, um. (tegula) *That is under the roof*: s. pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61.

[SUBTEL (sub-talus) *The sole of the foot*, Prisc. p. 644 P.]

\*\*SUBTĒMEN (subtegmen), inis. n. (subteximen, subtecmen, from subtexo) *The woof of a web*. I. Prop.: Plin. 11, 24, 28. [II. Meton.: *Any thing spun or woven, thread, yarn*: s. Tyricum, Tibull.: — vestes croceo s., V. Fl.: — of the thread of the Fates: ducere subtemina, Catull.: — unde tibi redditum certo subtemine Parcæ rupere, Hor.]

SUB-TENDO, tum. 3. \*\*I. *To stretch under, sub-tend*: s. lectos loris, Cat. R. R. 10, 5. [II. *To extend itself underneath*, Front.]

\*\*SUB-TĒNĒO, ěre. *To hold under*, Cat. R. R. 25.

\*\*SUBTENTUS, a, um. part. of subtendo.

\*\*SUB-TĒNŪIS, e. *Somewhat thin*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5.

SUBTER, adv. and prep. (sub-ter) I. Adv.: *Below, underneath, beneath*: s. median regionem sol obtinet, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: — supra et s. esse. II. Prep. with acc. or abl.: *Underneath, under, below, from below, from under, near*. a) *With acc.*: locare cupiditatem s. præcordia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: — exsere manum s. togam, Liv.

## SUBTER-ACTUS

b) *With abl.*: virtus omnia s. se habet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 14: — s. densa testudine, Virg.

**\*\*SUBTĚR-ACTUS**, a, um. part. (ago) *Driven underneath*, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

[SUBTER-ANĤĚLO, are. *To pant under*, Stat.]

[SUBTER-CĀVĀTUS, a, um. part. (cavo) *Excavated or hollowed underneath*, Sol.]

[SUBTERCŪTĀNĚUS, a, um. (cutis) *Under the skin*, Veg.]

[SUBTER-DŪCO, xi. 3. *To withdraw secretly*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 72.]

**\*\*SUBTER-FLŪO**, ěre. *To flow under*. I. Prop.: torrens subterfluens, Plin. 3, 50, 76. [II. Fig.: felicitas s., Eum.]

**SUBTER-FŪGĚO**, fŭgi. 3. v. n. and a. *To flee away or from secretly, to escape, withdraw*. [I. Neut.: Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 2; Dig.] II. Act.: s. vim criminum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: — s. imprudentiam: — s. militiam: — s. periculum: — s. penam aut calamitatem.

[SUBTER-FUNDO, are. *To make firm underneath*, Lact.]

[SUBTĚRĚOR, us. Comp. (subter) *That is underneath*, LL.]

[SUBTER-JĀCĚO, ěre. *To lie under a thing*, Alcim.]

[SUBTER-JĀCĚO, ěre. *To throw under a thing*, Pall.]

**\*\*SUBTER-LĀBOR**, lābi. *To slip away, flow away under a thing, escape*: s. celeritate, Liv. 30, 25, 6: — flumina subterlabentia maros, Virg.

**\*\*SUBTER-LĚNO**, ěre. *To anoint underneath*, Plin. 28, 7, 23.

[SUBTER-LUO, ěre. *To wash below, to flow under*, Claudian.]

[SUBTERLŪVĚO, ōnis. f. (subterluo) *A washing away underneath*, Claud. Mamert.]

[SUBTER-MĚO, are. *To go along under a thing*, Claudian.]

[SUBTER-NĀTANS, antis. (nato) *That swims under*, Sol.]

[SUBTERNUS, a, um. (subter) *That is underneath*, Prud.]

**\*\*SUB-TĚRO**, trĭvi, trĭtum. 3. *To rub off below, to wear away*: boves ne pedes subterant, Cat. R. R. 72: — s. sal, Plin.

[SUBTER-PENDENS, entis. (pendeo) *Hanging down*, Pallad.]

**SUB-TERRĀNĚUS**, a, um. (terra) *Subterranean, underground*: s. specus, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4: — s. structura, Plin. — [Subst.: Subterraneum, i. n. *A subterranean place*, App.]

[SUBTERRĚNUS, a, um. (terra) *Subterranean*, App.]

[SUB-TERRĚUS, a, um. (terra) *Subterranean*, Arn.]

[SUBTER-TĚNŪO, are. *To make thin below*, Lucr.]

[SUB-TERTĚUS, a, um. *Smaller by one third*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*SUBTER-VĀCANS**, antis. (vaco) *That is empty below*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25.

[SUBTER-VŌLO, are. *To fly below*, Stat. Th. 3, 667.]

**SUB-TEXO**, xŭi, xtum. 3. *To weave below or under a thing, to join to*. [I. Prop.: s. lunam alutę, Juv. 7, 192: — sol diem s. Olympo, spreads round Olympus, V. Fl.: — s. cęlum fumo, Virg.] II. Fig. **\*\*A)** *To join to, annex, add*: subtexit fabulę huic, legatos esse etc., Liv. 37, 48, 6: — s. argumentationem, Quint.: — s. curam officia, Col. [B] Gen.: *To put together, compose, prepare*: s. carmina, Tibull. 4, 1, 211: — s. originem familiarum, Nep.: — s. impedimenta Romanis, Amm.]

**\*\*SUBTEXTUS**, a, um. part. of subtexo.

[SUBTĚLĚQUENTĪA, ę. f. (subtilloquus) *I. q. subtilis locutio*, Tert.]

[SUBTĚLĚQUUS, a, um. (subtilis-loquor) *I. q. subtiliter loquens*, Tert.]

**SUBTĚLIS**, e. (sub-tela) *Fine, thin, slender, delicate*.

**\*\*I.** A) Prop.: s. farina, Plin. 18, 7, 14: — s. acies gladii, Sen.: — s. filus, Lucr. B) Meton. of the senses: *Having a fine taste, fine, nice, delicate*: subtilior gula, Col. 8, 1226

## SUBURA

16, 4: — s. palatum, Hor. II. Fig.: *Fine, accurate, exact*. A) Gen. 1) S. descriptio, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: — s. definitio: — subtiliores literę: — s. sententia, Plin.: — s. argumentatio, id.: — subtilissimum inventum, id. 2) *Having fine feelings, fine, nice*: s. iudicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: — s. lector, Plin. B) Esp. of Style: *Simple, plain, without ornament*: s. oratio, Cic. de Or. 23, 78: — *subtile* (genus) in probando: — s. genus dicendi: — s. disputator: — subtilis oratione: — s. scriptor: — s. pręceptor, Quint. [Hence, Ital. sottile, Fr. subtil.]

**SUBTĚLĚTAS**, ętis. f. (subtilis) *Fineness, delicacy*.

**\*\*I.** Prop.: s. linearum, Plin. 35, 10, 36. § 82: — s. flo- rum, id.: — s. muliebriis, Vitr. II. Fig. A) Gen.: *Accuracy, exactness; acuteness, subtlety*: s. sententiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1: — s. sermonis: — vir subtilitatis, Plin.: — s. literarum, id.: — s. perversa grammaticorum, id. B) Esp. of Style: *Unaffectedness, plainness, simplicity*: s. orationis, Cic. de Or. 23, 76: — s. et elegantia scriptorum.

**SUBTĚLĚTER**, adv. *Finely, delicately*. **\*\*I.** Prop.: s. dividere alqd, Plin. 5, 12, 13: — res s. connexę, Lucr. II. Fig. A) Gen.: s. iudicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, 127: — subtilius scribere: — s. exsequi numerum, Liv.: — s. et copiose disserere: — s. persequi alqd. B) Esp. of Style: *Unaffectedly, with simplicity or plainness*: s. dicere, Cic. de Or. 29, 100: — subtilius agere causas.

**\*SUBTĚMĚO**, ěre. *To be somewhat afraid*, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 36.

[SUB-TINNĚO, ire. *To sound or clink a little*, Tert.]

[SUB-TĚTŪBO, are. *To waver a little*, Prud.]

**SUBTRACTUS**, a, um. part. of subtraho.

**SUB-TRĀHO**, xi. ctum. 3. *To draw away from under or secretly, to withdraw, remove, take away*. I. Prop.: s. vicarium diligentię, Cic. Mur. 37, 80: — s. se a curia et ab omni parte rei publice, to retire, withdraw: — s. hastatos, Liv.: — s. aggerem cuniculis, Cęs.: — s. oculos, to turn away, Tac.: — subtrahere, to retire, Suet.; Plin.: — solum subtrahitur, slips away underneath, gives way, Virg.: — subtrahit solo, Tac. II. Fig.: s. rem, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: — s. alqm iudicio, Liv.: — s. alqm irę militum, Tac.: — s. nomina candidatorum, id.: — s. verbum, literam, Quint.: — s. se labori, Col.: — s. se, to withdraw, retire, Liv.

[SUB-TRISTIS, e. *Somewhat sad or sorrowful*: s. visus est, Ter. And. 2, 6, 16.]

**\*\*SUBTRITUS**, a, um. part. of subtero.

**\*SUB-TURPĚCŪLUS**, a, um. *Somewhat base or mean*, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1.

**\*\*SUBTUS**, adv. (sub, like intus from in) *Below, underneath, beneath*: s. ambulare, Cat. R. R. 48, 2: — s. oppugnare cuniculis, Liv.: — labra s. pendula, Varr. [Hence, Ital. sotto, Fr. sous.]

[SUB-TUSSĚO, ire. *To cough a little*, Veg.]

[SUB-TŪSUS, a, um. part. (tundo) *Somewhat pounded or bruised*, Tibull. 1, 10, 55.]

**SŪBŪCŪLA**, ę. f. (sub-uo, like ex-uo) **\*\*I.** *A man's under garment, a shirt*, Suet. Aug. 82; Hor. [II. Quod diis datur ex alica, et oleo, et melle, Fest.]

**SŪBŪLA**, ę. f. *A shoemaker's awl*, Mart. 3, 16, 2 — Meton.: *A very small weapon*: subulę leonem excipias, Sen. Ep. 82 extr.

[SŪBULCUS, i. m. *A swineherd*, Varr.]

**SŪBŪLO**, ōnis. m. [I. (a Tuscan word for tibicen) *A flute-player*, Fest. p. 309; conf. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88.] II. *A kind of hart with pointed horns*, Plin. 11, 37, 45. [III. Perhaps i. q. pędico, Aus.] IV. *A Roman surname*, Liv. 43, 17, 1.

**SŪBŪRA** or **SUBURRA** (abbrev. SVC.), ę. f. *A street in Rome, in the second region, in which provisions were sold and prostitutes lived*, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 15 Mull.; Quint. 1, 7, 29; Fest. p. 309: mentioned ap. Mart. 6, 66, 2.



[SŪBŪRĀNENSES, ium. m. *The inhabitants of the Subura*, Fest. p. 178.]

SŪBŪRĀNUS, a, um. (Subura) *Of or belonging to the Subura*: S. tribus, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79:—S. magistra, i. e. a prostitute, Mart.:—S. clivus, i. e. the Esquiline hill, id.

\*SŪBŪRBANĪTAS, ātia. f. (suburbanus) *Nearness to the city (Rome)*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 7.

SŪB-URBĀNUS, a, um. I. *Near to the city (Rome)*, suburban: s. rus, Cic. R. A. 46, 133:—s. fundus:—s. ager:—s. Italia, Plin. II. Subst. A) Suburbanum, i. n. (sc. praedium) *An estate near Rome*, Cic. Att. 16, 13, 6. § 1. [B) Sūburbāni, ōrum. m. *Inhabitants of towns near Rome*, Ov. F. 6, 58.]

[SŪBURBĪCĀRIUS, a, um. *Near Rome*, Cod. Th.]

\*SŪBURBĪUM, ūi. n. (urbs) *A suburb*, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24.

[SŪB-URCĒO, ēre. *To drive close to*, Virg. A. 5, 202.]

\*SŪB-ŪRO, ustum, ēre. *To burn slightly, to singe*, scorch: s. crura, Suet. Aug. 68:—corpus subustum, P. Nol.

[SŪBUSTĪO, ōnis. f. (suburo) *A heating from below*, Cod. Th.]

\*SUBUSTUS, a, um. *part. of suburo*.

[SUBVĀDES, um. m. (sub-vas) *Sub-bondsmen*, i. e. those who give security for bondsmen, ap. Gell. 16, 10, 8.]

SUBVECTĪO, ōnis. f. (subveho) *A carrying up, a bringing or conveying to*: s. frumenti, Liv. 44, 8, 1; Tac.:—durā s. (frumenti), Cæs.:—s. marinā, Vitr.

\*SUBVECTO. I. *To carry, bring, or convey to*: naves, quas frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac. A. 15, 43:—s. saxa humeris, Virg.:—s. panaria candidasque mappas, Stat.

[SUBVECTOR, ōris. m. (subveho) *One who carries or brings to a place*: s. virginis, Avien.]

\*\*1. SUBVECTUS, a, um. *part. of subveho*.

\*\*2. SUBVECTUS, ūs. m. (subveho) *A conveying*: s. commeatum, Tac. A. 15, 4.

\*SUB-VĒHO, exi, ectum. 3. *To carry forth from below, carry or bring to, convey up a river, against the stream, etc.*: Philippus subvectus adverso flumine, Liv. 24, 40, 2:—commeatu subvehantur, id.:—s. frumentum, Cæs.:—s. naves, classem etc., Tac.:—s. utensilia ab Ostia, id.:—s. cineres matris, Suet.:—subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva, Virg.

[SUB-VELLO, vulsum (volsum). 3. *To pluck below*, Lucil. ap. Non. 95, 15; Scip. Afr. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5.]

SUB-VĒŪO, vēni, ventum. 4. [fut. subvenibo, Plaut.]

I. *To come to, come to one's help, to assist, to obviate or remedy any thing bad, etc.* a) *With dat.*: s. patriæ, Cic. Fam. 10, 10, 2:—s. et opitulari patriæ:—s. homini:—s. innocentiae alcijs:—s. gravedini:—s. sollicitudini:—s. periculosos rebus:—s. filio circumvento, Cæs.:—s. laboranti, id.:—huic quoque rei subventum est maxime a nobis, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9:—subveniri generi humano. b) *Absol.*: nisi subvenitis, Cic. Brut. 75, 260:—orare, ut subveniret:—postquam non subveniebat, Tac.:—dei subventuri, Ov.:—priusquam subveniretur, Sall. Jug. 55, 10; Liv.

\*\*II. *To come on, come after.* A) *Prop.*: quod nocte subvenit, Plin. 31, 7, 39. [B) *Fig.*: vox subvenerat, Gell. 19, 7, 2.] [Hence, Fr. *souvenir*.]

[SUBVENTO, are. (subvenio) *To hasten to one's help*, Plant. Rud. 1, 4, 11.]

[SUBVENTOR, ōris. m. (subvenio) *He who comes to one's help, a helper*, Inscr.]

[SUBVENTRILE, is. n. (venter) *The lower belly, abdomen*, M. Emp.]

[SUBVERBUSTUS, a, um. *Branded, said of slaves*, Tert.]

\*SUB-VĒRĒOR, ēri. *To be a little afraid or anxious*: s., ne te delectet etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 1.

[SUBVERSĪO, ōnis. f. (subverto) *An overturning, overthrowing*, Arnob.]

[SUBVERSO (subvorso), are. (subverto) *To overthrow, destroy*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 23.]

\*\*SUBVERSOR, ōris. m. (subverto) *One who overthrows*: s. legum, Tac. A. 3, 28.

\*\*SUBVERSUS, a, um. *part. of subverto*.

\*SUB-VERTO (vorto), ti, sum. 3. *To overturn, overthrow*. I. *Prop.*: s. mensam, Suet. Ner. 47:—s. statuas, id.:—s. aratro (lupinum), Col.:—s. tantas operum moles, Ov.:—*Absol.*: donec subvertit, Quadr. ap. Gell.:—calceus... subvertet, Hor. II. *Fig.*: *To overthrow, destroy, subvert*: avaritia s. fidem, probitatem ceterasque bonas artes, Sall. Cat. 10, 4:—s. leges ac libertatem, id.:—s. decretum consulis, id.:—s. privignos, Tac.:—s. beneficia, Plin.:—s. testamentum, V. Max.

[SUB-VEPERTINUS VENTUS. *The south-west wind*, Veg.]

\*\*SUB-VEPĒRUS, i. m. (sc. ventus) *The west-south-west wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

\*\*SUBVEXUS, a, um. (subveho) *Slanting upwards, of a gentle ascent*, Liv. 25, 35, 6.

[SUB-VILLICUS, i. m. *An under-steward*, Inscr.]

\*\*SUB-VĪRĪDIS, e. *Somewhat green, greenish*: s. folia, Plin. 25, 9, 65.

SUB-VŪLO, are. *To fly up*: hæ (partes corporum) in caelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; Ov.

[SUB-VOLVO, ēre. *To roll up*: s. saxa, Virg. A. 1, 424.]

[SUBVOLVUS or SUBVULSUS, a, um. *part. of subvello*.]

[SUB-VULTŪRIUS, a, um. *Somewhat vulture-like*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9.]

\*\*SUC-CÆRŪLĒUS (subc.), a, um. *Somewhat blue, bluish*: s. creta, Cels. 6, 5 extr.

\*\*SUC-CANDĪDUS (subc.), a, um. *Somewhat white, whitish*: s. folia, Plin. 27, 8, 39.

\*\*SUC-CĀVUS (subc.), a, um. *Hollow below*: s. areæ, Cat. R. R. 151, 3:—s. loca, Lucr.

[SUCCĒDĀNĒUS or SUCCĪDĀNĒUS, a, um. *Subsequent, that steps in the place of another or is put for it, substituted*: s. hostia, Serv. Virg. A. 2, 140:—s. astinus, App.:—s. tergum, Plaut.:—subrogare alqm s., Cod. Just.:—*Subst.*: *A substitute*: s. functionis, Cod. Just.:—s. alieni periculi, Dig.]

SUC-CEDO, cessi, cessum. 3. I. *To go forth from under a thing or from below, to ascend*. \*\*A) *Prop.*: s. tectis, Virg. A. 1, 627:—s. antro, id.:—s. (corpora) tumulo terræ, to inter, id.:—nubes s. soli, come under the sun, Lucr.:—s. in arduum, Liv.:—mare s. longius, Cæs.:—s. muros, Tac.:—s. tumultum, Liv.:—rex s. aquæ, Ov.:—*Absol.*: quemque succedere jubet, Tac.:—cogebant silvas in montem s., to retire up the mountains, Lucr. B) *Fig.* 1) *To be subject*: s. sub acumen stili, Cic. de Or. 1, 83, 151. [2) *To mount, rise, ascend*: s. ad summum honorem, Lucr. 5, 1122:—ille succedet famâ ad superos, Virg.] II. *To go to or towards*. A) *To advance towards, approach*: s. ad castra hostium, Liv. 7, 37, 7:—s. ad hostium latebras, id.:—s. ad mœnia, id.:—s. mœnibus, id.:—s. portas, Cæs.:—sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, id.:—classis successit, Tac.:—successum est iniquo loco, Liv. B) 1) *Prop.*: *To succeed, supply the place of*: heres successerat, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62:—vicarius succedam muneri tuo:—s. in pugnam, Liv.:—ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Cæs.:—s. in stationem, id.:—ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, id.:—quod tibi succederetur, Cic. Pis. 36, 88:—antea, quam tibi successum esset. 2) *Fig.* a) *To follow, succeed in order of time or in value*: successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic. de Or. 30, 105:—horum ætati successit Isocrates:—ætas s. ætati:—violis rosa s., Plin.:—succedo ei orationi, I speak after that speech, Cic. Balb. 1, 4:—post illas successit aenea proles, Ov.:—filii magnitudini patris successerunt, Just.:—in vicem ejus (succus) s. decoctum, Plin. b) *Res (alci) succedit, or simply succedit, things succeed, prosper, go on well, turn out well*: si

ex sententia successerit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: — si minus succedet: — res nulla successerat, Cæs.: — pleraque non succedunt, Varr.: — quando hoc bene successit, Ter.: — postquam inceptum non succedebat, Liv.: — si successisset ceptis, Liv.: — s. inceptis, id.: — s. fraudi, id.: — s. facinoriorum, id.: — hac (via) non successit, Ter.: — *Pass.*: cum omnia velles mihi successa, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2: — nolle successum non patribus, Liv.: — successorumque Minervæ indoluit, Ov.

**SUCCENDO**, di, sum. 3. (candeo) *To kindle or set fire to from below; hence, gen. to kindle, set fire to.*

**I. Prop.**: s. ignes, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: — s. acervum, Liv.: — s. rogi, id.: — s. aggerem, Cæs.: — s. urbem, id.: — s. turrim, id.: — s. aer fulminibus, Luc.: — s. pinus, Ov. **[II. Fig.]** *To kindle, inflame*: Deucalion Pyrrhæ succensus amore, Ov. H. 15, 167: — altera succensa cupidine, id.: — succendit Castora Phœbe, Prop.: — classica succendunt cantu, Luc.: — succensus luctu, V. Fl.: — succensus dulcedine formæ, Juv.: — rubor s. ora, reddens, Luc.]

**SUCCENSĒO**, sūi, sum. 2. (succensus, from succendo) *To be inflamed with anger, to be angry or enraged.* a) *With dat.*: irasci et s. hominibus, Cic. R. C. 16, 46: — ne tu illi succenseas: — nec vero iis... habeo quod succenseam: — nisi Atheniensibus succensussem: — non esse aut ipsi aut militibus succensendum, Cæs. b) *Absol.*: quis tandem succenseat, Liv. 7, 13, 9: — tempus succensendi, id.: — nihil fecit quod succenseas, Ter.: — Cæsar succensens, Suet. **[c. Part.]**: peccata hominum non succensenda sunt, Gell. 6, 2, 5.]

**[1. SUCCENSĒO, ōnis. f. (succendo) A heating, Amm.; a kindling, Tert.]**

**[2. SUCCENSĒO, ōnis. f. (succenseo) Anger, wrath: memoria succensionis, Symm. E. 5, 35.]**

**SUCCENSUS**, a, um. *part. of succendo and succenseo.*

**[SUCCENTIVUS, a, um. (succino) That sounds to or accompanies: s. tibia, Varr.]**

**[SUCCENTOR, ōris. m. (succino) He who accompanies; fig., a promoter, Amm.]**

**[1. SUC-CENTŪRIŌ (subc.), atum. 1. To supply the place of soldiers slain or discharged; hence, fig., to supply, put in the place of, Fest. p. 306: — ego hic ero succenturiatus, a substitute, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 53.]**

**\*\*2. SUC-CENTŪRIŌ (subc.), ōnis. m. An under-centurion, a non-commissioned officer, Liv. 8, 8, 18.**

**[SUCCENTUS, ūs. m. (succino) An accompanying, M. Cap.]**

**\*\*SUC-CERNO (subc.), crēvi, crētum. 3. I. To sift through, Plin. 18, 11, 29. § 115. — Jocosely: Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 10. [II. Meton.: To shake, Sever. Ætna 492.]**

**\*SUCCESIŌ, ōnis. f. (succedo, II. B.) I. A succeeding, following: amotio doloris afficit s. voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: — s. Neronis principis, Plin.: — jura successionum, Tac.: — morbi per successiones traduntur, Plin. [II. A good issue, success, August.]**

**[SUCCESIVUS, a, um. (succedo) That follows after another, successive, Lact. — Hence, Ital. successo, Fr. succès.]**

**SUCCESSOR, ōris. m. (succedo) One who follows or succeeds another, a successor: s. conjunctissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1: — successoris 'decesor' invidit: — mittere s., Liv.: — studii s. et heres, Ov.: — s. fuit hic (Tibullus) tibi, Galle, id.: — Phœbe fraternis s. equis, Corn. Sever.**

**[SUCCESSŪS, a, um. (successor) Relating to succession: s. edictum, Dig.: — s. jus, Amm.]**

**1. SUCESSUS, a, um. part. of succedo.**

**\*\*2. SUCESSUS, ūs. m. (succedo) I. An advancing towards, approach. A) Prop.: s. et incursus hostium, Cæs. B. G. 2, 20, 2. [B) Meton.: A cave, Arn.] II. A succession. A) Prop.: continuus s. temporis, Just. B) Fig.: Good progress, prosperous issue, success: audaciam crescere successu, Liv. 2, 50, 3: — s. rerum, Tac.: — prosperi s. operis, Liv.: — successus anni, Ov.**

1228

**[SUCCIDĀNĒUS, a, um. See SUCCEDANEUS.]**

**SUCCĪDĪA, æ. f. (2. succido) I. Prop.: A fitch or side of bacon, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; Varr. [II. Meton.: succidias humanas facere, to slaughter, Cat. ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.]**

**\*\*1. SUCCĪDO, idi. 3. (cado) To fall under a thing. I. Gen.: Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33. II. Esp.: To sink, sink down, drop. A) Prop.: genua succidunt, Plaut. Cure. 2, 3, 30: — artus s., Lucr.: — ægri succidimus, Virg. B) Fig.: mens s., Sen. Ep. 71 med.**

**2. SUC-CĪDO, cidi, cisum. 3. To cut from below, cut off or away, cut down: vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51, 7: — s. crura, id.: — s. nervos equorum, id.: — s. arbores, id.: — s. asseres, id.: — s. frumenta, Cæs.: — s. florem aratro, Virg.: — s. segetem, Sil.: — succisa libido, castrated, Claud.**

**\*\*SUCCIDUS, a, um. See SUCIDUS.**

**[SUCCĪDŪS, a, um. (1. succido) Falling down, sinking: s. genu, Ov. H. 13, 24: — s. poples, id.: — s. flammæ, Stat.: — s. benedictio, ceasing, Sid.]**

**[SUCCINCTE. adv. (succingo) Shortly, succinctly, briefly: s. docere, Amm. 28, 1: — succinctius fari, Sid.: — succinctius dimicare, Amm.]**

**[SUCCINCTIM. adv. (succingo) Shortly, Claud. Mam.]**

**[SUCCINCTŌRIŪM, ii. n. (succingo) An apron, Augustin.]**

**[SUCCINCTŪLUS, a, um. dem. (succinctus) Slightly girded, tucked up, App.]**

**SUCCINCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of succingo. \*\*II. Adj. A) Ready, prepared: proni atque s., Quint. 2, 12. B) Contracted, short, small: succinctiores arbores, Plin. 16, 10, 17: — succinctior brevis, August.**

**[SUC-CINĒRĀŪS (subc.), a, um. Prepared under ashes, Hieron.: Vulg.]**

**\*\*SUCCINEUS, a, um. See SUCINEUS.**

**SUCCINGO (subc.), nxi, nctum. 3. I. Prop.: To gird below, or to gird or tuck up from below, to truss, gird, or tuck up, gird about: succinctus cultro, Liv. 7, 5, 3: — illa (Scylla) canibus succingitur, Ov.: — succincta anus, s. Diana, id.: — succincta stolâ, Enn. ap. Non.: — pinus succincta comas, with a bare stem, Ov. II. Meton.: To furnish, provide, equip with a thing: s. se canibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, 146: — Carthago succincta portubus: — succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.: — s. se terrore, Plin.: — s. animum bonis, Petr.**

**[SUCCINGŪLUM (subc.), i. n. (succingo) A girdle, belt, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17; conf. Fest. p. 302.]**

**SUC-CĪNO (sub.), ċre. To sing to, accompany. [I. Prop.: s. cantibus, Calp. Ecl. 4, 79; Petr.] \*\*II. Meton.: To answer: (agricultura) s. pastoralis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: — clamat... succinit alter etc., Hor.**

**[SUCCINUM, SUCCINUS. See SUCINUM, SUCINUS.]**

**SUCCIPIO, ere. See SUSCIPIO.**

**[SUCCIŌ, ōnis. f. (2. succido) A cutting off: s. pilorum, Sid.]**

**SUCCISIVUS, a, um. See SUBSECIIVUS.**

**\*\*SUCCLAMĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. A shouting, calling out, Liv. 28, 26, 12.**

**\*\*SUC-CLĀMO (subcl.), 1. To cry to or after: multitudo succlamabat, Liv. 3, 50, 10: — cum centuria succlamasset, id.: — succlamatum est, Brut. ap. Cic.: — succlamatus invidiâ, Quint.**

**SUCCO, ōnis. See SUCCO.**

**[SUC-CŒLESTIS (subc.), e. Under the sky, sublunary, Tert.]**

**\*\*SUC-CENO (subc.), are. To eat or consume from below, or underneath, Quint. 6, 3, 90 Spald.**

**\*\*SUCCERULEUS, a, um. See SUCCERULEUS.**

**\*\*SUC-COLLO (subc.), 1. (collum) To take upon the neck or shoulders: vicissim subcollantibus (lecticam), Suet. Claud. 10 med.: — succollatus imperator, id.**

## SUC-CONDITOR

[SUC-CONDITOR (subc.), ōris. m. (condo) *A subaltern officer at the Circensian games, Inscr.*]

\*SUC-CONTUMĒLIŌSE (subc.), adv. *Somewhat reproachfully or contumeliously, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3.*

[SUC-CŌQUO (subc.), ēre. *To cook slightly, M. Emp.*]

[SUC-CORNŪCŪLĀRIUS (subc.), ii. m. (cornu) *An under-adjutant, second adjutant, Inscr.*]

[SUC-CORTEX (subc.), icis. m. *The inner bark of a tree, Veg.*]

\*\*SUC-COSUS, a, um. *See SUCOSUS.*

[SUC-CRASSŪS (subc.), a, um. dem. (crassus) *Somewhat thick, Capitolin.*]

\*SUC-CRESCO (subc.), ēre. *To grow forth from below, grow up, grow after.* I. Prop.: alius ordo (pilorum) s., Cels. 7, 7, 8:—herba s., Col.:—mores mali quasi herba succreverunt, Plaut. II. Meton.: *To grow up after, succeed:* ille orator vestrae quasi s. ætati, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230:—s. gloriæ seniorum, Liv.:—vina s., Ov.

\*\*SUCCRETUS, a, um. *part. of succerno.*

\*SUC-CRISPUS (subc.), a, um. *Slightly curled:* s. capillus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, 108:—s. juba equi, Varr.

[SUC-CROTILLUS (subc.), a, um. *Weak, feeble, ap. Fest. p. 301.*]

\*\*SUC-CRŪDUS (subc.), a, um. *Rather raw, half-cooked:* s. brassica, Cat. R. R. 156, 7; Cels.

\*\*SUC-CRŪENTUS (subc.), a, um. *Somewhat bloody, Cels. 5, 18, 24.*

[SUC-CŪBA (subc.), æ. c. (succubo) I. *A prostitute, Prud. II. A rival, App.*]

[1. SUC-CŪBO (subc.), are. *To lie below or under, App.*]

[2. SUC-CŪBO (subc.), ōnis. m. (cubo) *A lewd fellow, Tit. ap. Non.*]

[SUC-CULENTUS, a, um. *See SUCULENTUS.*]

[SUC-CULTRO (subc.), ātum. 1. *To cut up with a knife, Apic.*]

SUC-CUMBO (subc.), cūbui, cūbitum. 3. *To place one's self or fall under a thing, to fall down, sink.*

\*I. Prop. A) Gen.: Augustus Nolæ succubuit, was attacked with illness, took to his bed, Suet. Aug. 98 extr.:—non succumbentibus causis operis, Plin.:—victima succumbens ferro, Catull. B) Esp.: *To cohabit:* ante nuptias ut succumberent quibus vellent, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9.

II. Fig.: *To submit, fall, be overwhelmed or conquered, yield, succumb.* a) With dat.: philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129:—s. arrogantiae divitum:—s. et cedere fortunæ:—s. perturbationi animi:—s. inimicis:—s. oneri, doloribus:—s. crimini:—qui non succubuissent Cannensi ruinæ, Liv.:—s. tempori, to accommodate one's self to, id.:—s. culpæ, Virg.:—s. precibus, malis, Ov. b) Absol.: non esse viri succumbere, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95:—ille non succubuit, Nep. [c] With an inf.: nec succubuisset perpeti, etc., Arn.]

[SUC-CUMBUS (subc.), i. m. *A boundary-stone, Auct. de Limit.*]

\*\*SUC-CŪNĒATUS (subc.), a, um. *part. (cuneo) Wedged below:* s. postes, Vitr. 6, 2.

[SUC-CŪRĀTOR (subc.), ōris. m. *An under-curator, Dig.*]

SUC-CURRO (subc.), curri, cursum. 3. *To run underneath or below, to run or hasten to, towards or near.* I. Prop. [A] Gen.: s. corpus lunæ, Lucr. 5, 765.] B) Esp.: *To hasten or come to one's help, to aid, help, succour:* s. laborantibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169:—s. salutis fortunisque communibus:—s. domino:—s. suis cedentibus auxilio, Cæs.:—s. et subvenire, id.:—cannabis s. alvo jumentorum, is good for, etc., Plin.:—si celeriter succurratur, Cæs.

II. Fig. A) Gen.: s. atque subire terrores periculaque, Cic. R. A. 11, 31. B) Esp.: *To occur to one's mind, come into one's thoughts:* quicquid s., licet scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2:—s. alui, Liv.:—illud annotare succurrit, Plin.:—mirari succurrit, id.

[SUCCURSOR (subc.), ōris. m. (succurro) *A helper, Inscr.*]

1229

## SUDARIUM

[SUC-CURVUS (subc.), a, um. *Slightly curved, Amm.*]

SUCCUS, i. *See SUCUS.*

[SUCCUSSĀTOR, ōris. m. *He who shakes and tosses, a jolter, Lucil. ap. Non.*]

[SUCCUSSĀTŪRA (subc.), æ. f. (succusso) *The jolting of a horse that has bad paces, Non. 17, 23.*]

\*\*SUCCUSSŌ (subc.), ōnis. f. (succutio) *A shaking, tossing, jolting, Sen. Q. N. 21.*

[SUCCUSSO (subc.), are. (succutio) *To shake and toss, jolt, Att. ap. Non.*]

[SUCCUSSOR (subc.), ōris. m. (succutio) *He who shakes and tosses, a jolter:* s. sonipes, Lucil. ap. Non.]

\*\*1. SUCCUSSUS, a, um. *part. of succutio.*

[2. SUCCUSSUS (subc.), ūs. m. (succutio) *A shaking, jolting, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.*]

[SUC-CUSTOS (subc.), ōdis. m. *An under-keeper, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 54.*]

\*\*SUCCŪTŌ (subc.), ussi, ussum. 3. (subquatio) *To shake and toss, jolt:* s. mare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1:—s. currum alte, Ov.:—s. caput, Lucr.—Fig.: succussus vultus, V. Max.

[SŪCERDA, æ. f. (sus-cerno) *The dung of swine, Lucil. ap. Non. pp. 74, 175; Fest. p. 302.*]

\*\*SŪCĪDUS (succ.), a, um. (sucus) *Juicy:* s. lana, recently shorn and not yet cleansed, Plin. 29, 2, 9:—s. sordes, id.:—s. puella, Plaut.

SŪCĪNĒUS (succ.), a, um. (sucinum) *Of amber:* s. novaculae, with handles made of amber, Plin. 22, 23, 47.

\*\*SŪCĪNUM, i. n. (sucus) *Amber, usually called electrum, Plin.; Juv.; Mart.*

[SŪCĪNUS (succ.), a, um. (sucinum) *Of amber, Mart.*]

\*\*SŪCO (succ.), ōnis. m. (sugo) *A sucker, one that sucks out, said of a usurer, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 13, 6, 5.*

[SŪCŌSĪTAS (succ.), ātis. f. (sucosus) *Abundance of juice, juiciness, C. Aur.*]

\*\*SŪCŌSUS (succ.), a, um. (sucus) *Full of juice, juicy:* s. resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22:—s. radix, id.:—s. solum, Col.:—s. poma, Cels.:—sucosior liber (stirpium), Col.:—s. colliberti, rich in money, Petr.

1. SUCTUS, a, um. *part. of sugo.*

\*\*2. SUCTUS, ūs. m. (sugo) *A sucking, Plin. 8, 36, 34.*

1. SŪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (sus) [I. Prop.: *A little sow, Plaut.*] II. *A windlass, winch, Vitr. 10, 2; Cato, R. R. 19, 2.*

2. SŪCŪLA, æ. f. (βω) *A constellation, otherwise called Hyades, Plin. 2, 39, 39; conf. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111.*

[SŪCŪLENTUS (succ.), a, um. (sucus) *Full of juice:* s. gracilitas, App.:—s. corpus, P. Nol.:—s. furores, Prud.]

[SŪCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (sus) *A little pig, Justin. Inst.*]

SŪCUS (succus), i. [gen. plur. succum, App.] m. (sugo) *Juice.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: stipes trahunt s. ex terra, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120:—s. secretus a cibo:—s. nuci expressus, Plin.:—s. uvæ, Tibull.:—s. ambrosiæ, Virg. B) *A medical juice, syrup, Ov. H. 12, 181.* II. Fig.: *Vigour, vital power, spirit:* s. ac sanguis (civitatis), Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10:—s. ingenii.—*Of strength or energy of style:* s. et sanguis oratorum, Cic. Brut. 9, 36:—s. (subtilitatis orationis):—alere orationem uberi jucundoque suco, Quint.—[Hence, Ital. sugo, succo; Fr. suie.]

[SŪDĀBUNDUS, a, um. (súdo) *Sweating, Auct. Carm. ad Pis.*]

[SŪDĀRIŌLUM, i. n. dem. (sudarium) *A little handkerchief or towel for wiping away perspiration, a little pocket-handkerchief, App.*]

\*\*SŪDĀRIŪM, ii. n. (sudor) *A handkerchief or towel for wiping away perspiration, a pocket-handkerchief, Suet. Ner. 25, 48, 51.*

## SUDATIO

**\*\*SUDATIO**, ōnis. *f.* (súdo) I. *A sweating*, Sen. Ep. 86 med. — *Plur.*: Cels. 3, 2 med. II. *A sweating-room*, Vitruv. 5, 11 med.

**\*\*SUDATOR**, ōris. *m.* One that perspires easily or violently, Plin. 23, 1, 23.

**\*\*SUDATORĪUM**, ii. *n.* (sudatorius) *A sweating-place or room, sudatory*, Sen. Ep. 51 med.

[**SUDATORĪUS**, a, um. (súdo) *Belonging to sweating: a. unctioes*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 73.]

[**SUDATRIX**, icis. *f.* (súdo) *She that sweats, apt to sweat or cause to sweat: s. toga*, Mart. 12, 18, 5.]

**SÜDES** or **SÜDIS**, ia. *f.* I. *A pale, stake: s. stipitesque*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27, 3: — *vulnera sudibus facta*, Liv.: — *s. saxem, crags*, App. II. *A kind of sea-fish (perhaps Esox sphyraena L.)*, Plin. 32, 10, 54.

[**SÜDICULUM**, i. *n.* (sudor) *A kind of whip*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14; *conf. Fest. p. 336.*]

**SÜDO**. 1. I. *To sweat*. A) *Prop. a) Absol. s. sine causa*, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 273: — *quid cum Cumis Apollo sudavit*, Capuæ Victoria: — *sudavit et alsit (puer)*, Hor. b) *With an abl. To sweat or drop with: scuta sudasse sanguine*, Liv. 22, 1, 8: — *s. humore et guttis*, Lucr.: — *litus s. sanguine*, Virg. — [Poet.: *To distil, drop: sudantia ligno balsama*, Virg. G. 2, 118: — *humor sudavit ab uvis*, Sil.] B) *Fig.: To labour, toil hard, to exert one's self, take much pains: sudandum est pro communibus commodis*, Cic. Sen. 66, 138: — *vides me laborantem sudare: — sudabis satis*, Ter.: — *equus oportet sudet ad metas*, Prop.: — *ferrea sudant claustra remoliri*, Stat.: — *ad supervacua sudatur*, Sen. Ep. 4 extr. \*\*II. *To exude, sweat out, emit by sweating*. A) 1) *Prop.: ubi tura et balsama sudantur*, Tac. G. 45: — *quercus s. mella*, Virg.: — *sudata ligno tura*, Ov. 2) *Fig.: To prepare or work with great labour: thorax sudatus multo labore*, Sil. 4, 436: — *s. laborem*, Stat.: — *s. deunces*, Pers.: — *s. bella*, Prud. B) *To wet or saturate with perspiration: s. vestem*, Quint. 11, 3, 23: — *sudatæ æstates*, Pacat. — [Hence, Ital. *sudo*, Fr. *sue*.]

**SÜDOR**, ōris. *m.* (súdo) *Sweat, perspiration*. I. *Prop. A) Gen.: s. e corpore*, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: — *s. consecutus est: — manare sudore: — s. fluit rivis*, Virg.: — *per artus s. iit*, id. — *Plur.*: Lucr. 3, 155. \*\*B) *Esp.: Moisture: s. picis*, Plin. 16, 11, 21: — *s. lapidis*, id.: — *s. veneni*, Ov.: — *s. maris*, Lucr. II. *Fig.: Exertion, fatigue, labour, toil: s. ac labor*, Cic. Font. 1, 2: — *stilus multi sudoris: — depellere Samnites sudore ac sanguine*, Liv.: — *s. circa testimonia*, Quint.: — *phaleræ sudore receptæ*, Virg. — [Hence, Fr. *sueur*.]

[**SÜDORUS**, a, um. (sudor) *Dripping with sweat: s. corpus*, App.]

**SÜDUS**, a, um. (se-udus) I. *Unclouded, clear, serene, fair and dry: s. flamina ventorum*, Lucil. ap. Non. 31, 19: — *s. ver*, Virg.: — *s. splendor luminis*, App.: — *Adv.: purgamen politum sudum*, Prud. II. *Subst.: Sudum, i. n. Fair weather, a clear sky: si erit s.*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 3: — *cum s. est*, Plaut.

[**SÜEO**, ère. (suemus bisyll., Lucr. 1, 302) *To be used or accustomed: s. appellare*, Lucr. 1, 55.]

**\*\*SÜESCO**, süevi, süetum. 3. (contr. suesti, suerunt, snesse, etc.) *To accustom one's self, to be used or accustomed: ut suesceret militiæ*, Tac. A. 2, 44: — *suerunt vocitare*, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 111: — *quod suesti: — suevit mittere*, Lucr.: — *suerint dare*, id.: — *suesse florere*, id.: — *Part. perf.: suetus abstinere*, Liv. 5, 43, 9: — *sueta aquis volucres*, Tac.: — *s. latrocinii*, id.: — *s. succedere*, Virg.

**SÜESSA**, æ. *f.* *A very ancient town of Latium, called also Pometia and Aurunca, birthplace of the poet Lucilius, now Sessa*, Cic. Rep. 2, 24.

**\*\*SÜESSANUS**, a, um. (Suessa) *Of or belonging to Suessa: in Suessano, in the district of the Suessani*, Cat. R. R. 22, 3: — *Plur.: Suessani, òrum. m. The inhabitants of Suessa*, Inscr.

1230

## SUFFICIO

**SÜESSIÖNES** [Suessones, Lac.], um. *m.* *A people of Gaul, near the modern Soissons*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3, 5.

**SÜETÖNIUS**, ii. *m.* *A Roman family name: C. S. Tranquillus, the contemporary and friend of Pliny the younger, biographer of the first twelve Roman emperors; his father, S. Lenis, was a tribune in the 13th Legion*, Suet. Oth. 10.

**\*\*SÜETUS**, a, um. *part. of suesco.*

**SÜEVI**, òrum. *m.* *A considerable people who overspread Germany from the north-east*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1, 3, 59.

**SÜEVIA**, æ. *f.* *The country of the Suevi*, Tac. G. 43.

**SÜEVICUS**, a, um. (Suevi) *Suevic: S. mare*, Tac. G. 45.

**SÜEVUS**, a, um. (Suevi) *Suevian: S. natio*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53, 4: — *S. crinis, worn after the manner of the Suevi*, Sil.

**SÜFES** (suffes), ètis. *m.* [Phœnic. *špš* a judge] *The chief magistrate at Carthage*, Liv. 28, 37, 2.

[**SÜF-FARCINO** (subf.), 1. *To stuff full, to cram*. I. *Prop.: suffarcinati cum libris*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10. II. *Fig.: s. alqm muneribus*, App.]

**\*\*SUFFARRANĒUS** or **SUFFARRĀNĪUS** (subf.), a, um. (sub-far) *That brings or conveys corn: s. mulier*, Cic. ap. Plin. 7, 43, 44.

[**SUFFECTIO** (subf.), ōnis. *f.* (sufficio) I. *An adding*, Arn. II. *A supplying*, Tert.]

[**SUFFECTURA** (subf.), æ. *f.* (sufficio) *A supplying*, Tert.]

**SUFFECTUS**, a, um. *part. of sufficio.*

[**SUFFĒRENTIA** (subf.), æ. *f.* (suffero) *Endurance*, Tert.]

[**SUFFERMENTĀTUS** (subf.), a, um. *part. (fermento) Slightly fermented*, Tert.]

**SUF-FĒRO** (subf.), sustūli, sublātum, sufferre. *To carry under a thing, lay under*. [I. *Prop.: s. corium*, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 33.] II. *Gen. \*\*A) To supply: s. lac*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 19: — *s. litis æstimationem*, Dig. B) *To bear, uphold, sustain. \*\*1) Prop.: s. se, to sustain one's self*, Suet. Cal. 50. 2) *Fig.: To bear, endure, suffer: s. pœnam et pœnas*, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 28; N. D. 3, 33, 82: — *s. et perpeti*, Sulpic. ap. Cic.: — *s. vim*, Virg.: — *s. plagas*, Plaut.: — *s. supplicium*, Ter.: — *s. sumptus*, id.: — *s. ventos et imbres*, Col.: — *Absol.: vix suffero*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20.

**\*\*SUFFERTUS** (sufferctus, Lucil. ap. Non.), a, um. *Stuffed full, full: alqd sufferi se tinnitum, something that fills the ear*, Suet. Ner. 20.

**\*\*SUF-FERVĒFĀCIO** (subf.), factum. 3. *To heat from below, make warm*, Plin. 18, 11, 26.

**\*\*SUFFERVEFIO**, ieri. *pass. of suffervefacio.*

[**SUF-FERVĒO** (subf.), ère. *To boil up, boil*, App.]

**SUFFES**, etis. See **SUFES**.

**SUFFĪBŪLUM**, i. *n.* (sub-fibula) *A white square veil for the head, worn by priests and priestesses*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 57; Fest. pp. 348, 349.

**SUFFĪCIĒNS**, ntis. I. *Part. of sufficio*. [II. *Adj.: Sufficient, enough: s. testes*, Dig.: — *sufficientissima definitio*, Tert.]

[**SUFFĪCIĒTER** *adv. Sufficiently, enough*, Dig.]

[**SUFFĪCIĒNTIA**, æ. *f.* (sufficio) *Sufficiency, competency*, Tert.]

**SUFFĪCIO** (subf.), fēci, fectum. 3. (facio) I. A) *To put or bring under, to present with, supply, furnish. \*\*1) Prop.: s. milites excursionibus, to cause to take part in*, Liv. 3, 61, 12: — *s. lanam medicamentis, to dye*, Cic. ap. Non.: — *nubes sole suffecta, penetrated with rays*, Sen.: — *angues suffecti oculos sanguine*, Virg.: — *s. naturam ex se*, Lucr.: — *s. frondem pecori, pastoribus umbras, sepem satis, pabula melli*, Virg. 2) *Fig.: s. animos, to give heart*, Virg. Æ. 2, 618: — *s. vires*, id. B) *To choose, elect, or put in the place of another: — s. collegam*, Cic. Mur. 39, 85: — *s. censorem in locum demortui*, Liv.: — *filius patri suffectus*, Tac.: — *s. regem*, Virg. II. *To be sufficient or enough, to be equal to*,

to be able to withstand or resist. a) *Absol.*: nec scribæ s. potuerant, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 16: — remiges s. potuerunt, Liv.: — sufficit dicere, Quint.: — suffecerit hæc retulisse, Suet. b) *With dat.*: s. alimentis, Liv. 29, 31, 9: — vires sufficere cuiquam, Cæs.: — s. labori, Quint. c) *With ad.*: s. ad tributum, Liv. 29, 16, 2: — s. ad solatium, id.: — ad quod si vires non suffecerint, Quint. d) *With adversus*: s. adversus quatuor populos, Liv. 10, 25, 13. [e] *With in*: arbor s. in ignes, Ov. M. 7, 613. f) *With inf.*: sufficimus tendere, Virg. Æ. 5, 22. g) *With ut or ne*: sufficit, ut sinas, Plin. E. 9, 21, 3: — sufficit, ne ea minuantur, id. ib. 9, 33, 11.

SUF-FĪGO (subf.), xi. xum. 3. *To join to below, to join, fasten, or fix to*: s. cruci, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: — caput hasta suffixum, Suet.: — s. crepidas aureis clavis, Plin.: — s. dona postibus, App.: — janua suffixa tigillo, Catull.

[SUFFIMEN, inia. n. (suffio) *Incense, perfume*, Ov. F. 4, 731 sq.]

[SUFFIMENTO, are. (suffio) *To fumigate*, Veg.]

SUFFĪMENTUM, i. n. (suffio) *Incense, perfume*, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40; Fest. pp. 348, 349.

\*\*SUF-FIO (subf.), i. vi. itum. 4. (*obsoletio*, i. q. *Sōw*) *To fumigate, perfume*: s. et purgare domos, Plin. 25, 5, 21: s. oculos jocimore, id.: — s. bonis odoribus, Col.: — s. thymo, Virg.: — s. carnem hædorum pilo, *to fumigate by burning*, Plin.: — s. terras, *to warm*, Lucr.

[SUFFISCUS, dicebatur folliculus testium arietinorum, quo utebantur pro marsupio, forsitan dictus a fisci similitudine, Fest. pp. 308, 309.]

\*\*SUFFĪTĪO, ōnia. f. (suffio) *A perfuming, fumigating*, Plin. 25, 2, 6; Col.

\*\*SUFFĪTOR, ōria. m. *One who fumigates, a fumigator*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

\*\*1. SUFFĪTUS, a, um. *part. of suffio.*

2. SUFFĪTUS, ūs. m. (suffio) *I. A fumigating, fumigating*, Plin. 32, 10, 42. *II. Vapour or smoke caused by fumigation*, Plin. 21, 18, 69.

SUFFIXUS, a, um. *part. of suffigo.*

[SUFFĪBĪLIS, e. (suffio) *That can be breathed*, Prud.]

[SUFFĪLĀMEN, inia. n. *I. A trigger or catch to hold a wheel, a drag-chain, drag*, Juv. 8, 148; Prud. *II. A hindrance, impediment*, Juv. 16, 50.]

SUFFĪLĀMĪNO, are. (sufflamen) *To stop, check by a trigger or drag*. [I. Prop.: s. rotam, Sen. Apocol. 14.]

\*\*II. Fig., of speech, Sen. Exc. Contr. 4 præf. med.

[SUF-FLAMMO (subf.), are. *To kindle, inflame*, Sid.]

\*\*SUFFLĀTĪO (subf.), ōnia. f. *A blowing or puffing up*, Plin. 9, 7, 6.

1. SUFFLĀTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of suffio.* [II. Adj. A) Prop.: *Swollen up*: s. corpus, Varr. ap. Non. 395, 8. B) Fig.: *Puffed up with anger or pride*: s. ille veniet, Plant. Bacch. 4, 2, 21: — s. neque auro aut genere aut scientia, Varr. ap. Non.: — s. atque tumidus in dicendo, Gell.]

\*\*2. SUFFLĀTUS (subf.), ūs. m. (suffio) *A blowing*, Sen.

\*\*SUF-FLĀVUS (subf.), a, um. *Somewhat light-coloured, flaxen (of hair)*: s. capillus, Suet. Aug. 79.

\*\*SUF-FLO (subf.), i. *I. To blow forth from below, blow up, blow out.* A) Prop.: *cutis sufflata*, Plin. 8, 38, 58: — s. ignes, id.: — s. buccas, Plant. B) Fig.: s. se, *to inflate one's self with anger*, Plant. Cas. 3, 3, 19. *II. To blow at, against, or upon.* A) Prop.: *rubetæ arreptentes foribus (alveorum) per eas sufflant*, Plin. 11, 18, 19: — s. buccia, Mart. B) Fig.: *suffla, boast*, Pers. 4, 20.

[SUFFŌCĀBĪLIS (subf.), e. (suffoco) *Suffocating*, C. Aur.]

\*SUFFŌCĀTĪO (subf.), ōnia. f. *A suffocating, choking*: s. mulierum, *hysterical affections*, Plin. 20, 5, 15.

SUFFŌCO (subf.), i. (faux) *To suffocate, choke, strangle*. *I. Prop.*: s. patrem, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: — suf-

focetæ mulieres, *hysterical*, Plin.: — s. vocepm, Quint. *II. Meton.*: s. urbem et Italiam fame, *to starve*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4: *injuria suffocante (vitem), causing to decay*, Plin.

SUF-FŌDĪO (subf.), fōdi, fossum. 3. *To dig under, undermine*: s. ilia, Liv. 42, 59, 3: — s. equos, Cæs.: — s. muros, Tac.: — s. inguina, Suet.: — s. radices frumenti, Plin.

\*\*SUFFOSSĪO (subf.), ōnia. f. (suffodio) *An undermining; plur., mines*, Vitruv. 1, 5 med.; Sen.

SUFFOSSUS, a, um. *part. of suffodio.*

SUFFRĀGĀTĪO (subf.), ōnia. f. *A favouring, recommending, any one (for an office)*: s. militaria, Cic. Mur. 18, 38: — s. consulatus, *a recommending to the consulate*: — tollere, *extinguere* s.

SUFFRĀGĀTOR (subf.), ōria. m. *One who recommends a person by his vote; a recommender, adherent, supporter*: comparatio suffragatorum, Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

\*\*SUFFRĀGĀTŌRIŪS, a, um. (suffragator) *Of or belonging to recommendation, recommendatory*: s. amicitia, Qu. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 26.

[SUFFRĀGĀTRIX, icia. f. (suffragator) *She who favours*, August.]

\*\*SUFFRĀGĪNŌSUS, a, um. (suffrago) *Diseased in the hough or pastern*: s. mula, Col. 6, 38, 2.

SUFFRĀGĪUM, ūi. n. *A voting-tablet, a suffrage, vote.* *I. Prop.*: ferre suffragia, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33: — suffragia aut scita multitudinis: — cum suffragiis tres ex tribus generibus creati sunt: — inire s., Liv.: — mittere centurias in s., id.: — tacita s., *a secret voting*, Plin. *II. Fig.*

A) *The right of voting*: ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: — impartiri s., Liv.: — dare s., id.: — reddere suffragia populo, *elections*, Suet. B) *A favourable judgement, consent, approbation, approval, recommendation*: rhetor suffragio tuo et compotorum tuorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: — s. concors, Plin.: — non ego ventosæ plebis suffragia venor, Hor.

SUFFRĀGO, inia. f. *I. The joint in the hind leg of a quadruped, the pastern*, Plin. 8, 45, 10. *II. A shoot of a vine*, Col. 4, 24, 4.

SUFFRĀGOR, ātus. i. (suffragium) *To give one a vote, to vote for one, support or recommend him.* *I. Prop.*: ut suffragantur, Cic. Mur. 34, 71: — convenerant... suffragandi causa, Liv. *II. Meton.*: *To favour, support, recommend.* a) *With dat.*: domus suffragata domino, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: — ei meorum temporum memoriam s. videbam: — tibi Hortensius suffragatur: — s. consilio, Cæs. b) *Absol.*: fortuna suffragante, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 3: — memoria s., Quint.: — tempus s., id.

\*\*SUFFRĒNĀTĪO (subf.), ōnia. f. (freno) *A making fast underneath, cementing*: s. lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 49.

[SUF-FRĒNDENS, entis. *part. (frendeo) Gnashing the teeth a little*, Amm.]

\*\*SUF-FRĪCO (subf.), are. *To rub off or away*: s. seriam, Col. 12, 38, 4: — s. palpebras medicamentis, Cels.

[SUF-FRĪCŌDE (subf.), adv. *Somewhat coldly*, Gell. 2, 9, 4.]

[SUF-FRĪCĪDUS (subf.), a, um. *Somewhat cold (fig.)*: s. argumentum, Amm.]

\*SUFFRINGO (subf.), ěre. (frango) *To break to pieces below*: s. crura alnei, Cic. R. A. 20, 56: — s. talos alnei, Plant.

SUF-FŪGĪO, fūgi. 3. *I. To flee to a place*: custodes vigilesque suffugere imber coegit, Liv. 24, 46, 4. *II. To escape, flee from a person or thing*: s. conanem orare, Suet. Tib. 27: — s. tactum et ictum, Lucr.: — s. sensum, id.

\*\*SUFFŪGĪUM, ūi. n. (suffugio) *A place of refuge.* *I. Prop.*: s. et receptaculum, Tac. G. 16: — s. adversus rigorem, Sen. *II. Fig.*: *A refuge, preservative*: s. malorum, Tac. A. 4, 66: — s. infirmitatis, Sen.

[SUF-FULCIO (subf.), fulsi, fultum. 4. I. *To prop underneath, underprop, support.* A) *Prop.*: porticus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 4, 428: — lectica Syris suffulta, i. e. *carried*, Mart.: — nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut. B) *Fig.*: s. artus, Lucr. 4, 868. II. *To place under by way of support*: s. columnam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54.]

[SUFFULTUS, a, um. *part.* of suffulcio.]

[SUF-FUMIGATIO (subf.), ōnis. f. *A fumigating, Veg.*]

\*\*SUF-FŪMĪGO (subf.), āre. *To fumigate below, or gen. to fumigate*: s. alvum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: — s. vulvam sulphure, Cels.: — s. dolia alba cera, Col.

[SUF-FŪMO (subf.), āre. *To smoke a little (fig.)*, Hieron.]

[SUF-FUNDATUS, a, um. *part.* *Furnished with a foundation*, Varr. ap. Non.]

SUF-FUNDO (subf.), fūdi, fūsum. 3. I. *Prop.*: *To pour under or underneath, to cause to flow or run under*: animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: — aqua suffunditur, flows underneath, Sen.: — intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, with the dropsy, Ov.: — s. jus, Col.: — s. merum in os mulæ, id.: — s. acetum, Vitr.: — suffusi cruore oculi, bloodshot, Plin.: — sanguis oculis suffusus, id.: — calore suffusus æther: — s. ruborem ore, Virg.: — s. ora rubore, Ov.: — rubor suffusus, a blush, Liv.: — s. aquam frigidam, to pour cold water under, i. e. *to speak coldly or contemptuously*, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: animus suffusus malevolentia, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22: — s. alqm pudore, Plin.: — s. vires, Varr.

[SUF-FŪROR (subf.), āri. *To rob secretly, to steal, filch, purloin*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15.]

[SUFFUSCULUS (subf.), a, um. *dem.* (suffuscus) *Somewhat brownish*: s. homines, Amm. 22, 16 extr.; App.]

\*\*SUF-FUSCUS, a, um. *Somewhat brown, brownish*: s. margarita, Tac. Agr. 12 extr.

\*\*SUFFŪSĪO (subf.), ōnis. f. (suffundo) *A pouring or flowing under*: s. fellis, the jaundice, Plin. 22, 23, 49: — s. oculi, a cataract in the eye, Cels.: — s. vini, an infusion, Apic.: — s. pedis, a disease in the feet of animals, Veg.

[SUFFŪSŌRIUM, ii, n. (suffundo) *A tun-dish, funnel, LL.*]

SUFFŪSUS, a, um. I. *Part.* of suffundo. [II. *Adj.*: *Modest, chaste*: suffusior sexus, Tert.]

SUGAMBRI, ōrum. See SIGAMBRI.

SUG-GĒRO (subg.), gessi, gestum. 3. *To carry under, carry near or to; to lay or put under, present, give, bring.* I. *Prop.*: s. cibum animalibus, Tac. H. 3, 36: — s. tela, Ov.: — s. divitias alimentaque, Ov.: — s. theatra celsis columnis, to raise, Sil.: — s. sumptum, Ter.: — aliae (apes) suggerunt, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *To put or set under, to carry to, to add to*: s. ludum Druso, to impose upon, blind, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 2: — s. ratiunculas sententiæ: — s. copiam argumentorum singulis generibus: — s. firmamenta causæ: — s. verba, quæ desunt: — suggererantur damna aleatoria, were added: — s. invidiæ flammam ac materiam criminibus, Liv.: — Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, id.: — s. nomina consulum, id.: — s. materiam interrogationi, Quint.

\*\*SUGGESTĪO (subg.), ōnis. f. (suggero) [I. *Prop.*: *An adding to*: potus suggestione auctus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.] II. *Fig.* A) *Addition (of an answer to one's own question)*: schema per s., Quint. 9, 2, 15. [B) *A suggesting, reminding*, Vopisc.]

1. SUGGESTUS, a, um. *part.* of suggero.

2. SUGGESTUS (subg.), ūs. m. and SUGGESTUM, i. n. I. *An elevation.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: s. insulæ, Plin. 12, 10, 21: — s. in orchestra, a raised seat, Suet.: — labrum in s. positum, Cat.: — s. comæ, a high braid of hair, Stat. 2) *Esp.*: *A raised place to speak from, a platform*: communia suggesta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: — ascendere illud s.: — rostra in suggestu, Plin.: — pro suggestu, Cæs.: — in excelso suggestu, Liv. [B) *Fig.*: *A height, eminence*: s. fortunarum, App. M. 5, p. 161. C) *A pro-*

viding, furnishing, preparing: s. honorum, Tert.] [II. *A prompting, suggesting, reminding*, Dig.]

[SUG-GLŪTIO (subg.), ire. *To hiccup a little, Veg.*]

\*SUG-GRANDIS (subg.), e. *Somewhat large*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2.

\*\*SUGGRĒDIOR (subg.), gressus. 3. (gradior). I. *To go near or to*: s. propius, Tac. A. 15, 11. II. *To approach, attack*: quos dux Romanus acie suggestus, Tac. A. 4, 4, § 2.

\*\*SUG-GRUNDA (subg.), æ. f. *The projection of a roof, the eaves of a house*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5. — Called also suggrundatio, Vitr. 4, 2.

[SUGGRUNDĀRIUM (subg.), ii, n. (suggrunda) *The grave of a child less than forty days old*, Fulg.]

\*\*SUGGRUNDATIO, ōnis. See SUGGRUNDA.

[SUG-GRUNNIO (subg.), ire. *To grunt a little*, P. Nol.]

\*\*SŪGILLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *Prop.*: *A black or blue mark made by a blow upon the body*, Plin. 32, 7, 24. II. *Fig.*: *An insulting, an affront or insult*: s. consulum, Liv. 43, 14, 5: — s. majestatis, Plin.

[SŪGILLĀTĪUNCŪLA, æ. f. *dem.* (sugillatio) *A small black or blue mark*, Claud. Mam.]

[SŪGILLĀTUS, ūs. m. (sugillo) *I. q.* sugillatio, Tert.]

\*\*SŪGILLO. 1. *To beat black and blue.* I. *Prop.*: oculi sugillati, Plin. 31, 9, 45: — qui numquam sugillatus est, Sen.: — allium sugillata ad calorem reducit, black and blue marks, Plin. II. *Fig.* A) *To insult, affront*: viri sugillati, Liv. 4, 35, 10: — Sulla sugillatus est repulsa prætoris, V. Max.: — s. miserias, Petr. [B) *To beat or flog in, to suggest*: s. verba, Prud.]

SŪGO, xi, ctum. 3. *To suck.* I. *Prop.*: (animalium) alia sugunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: — s. mammam, Varr. II. *Fig.*: s. errorem cum lacte nutricis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2. — [Hence, Ital. sugo.]

SUI, sibi [old dat. sibe, sibe], se or sese. *pron. recip.* I. *Gen.*: *Of himself, herself, itself; to himself, etc.; himself, etc.*: virtus est amans sui, Cic. Læl. 26, 98: — memoria sui: — facultas sui colligendi, Cæs.: — ut sibi delubrum fieret, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: — arrogare sibi nomen: — delectare se in otio: — gubernare se: — quod sese movet: — sustinere sese, Cæs.: — contentio inter se. — With cum: quæ secum possit efferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — animum secum esse secumque vivere. — Met is appended for emphasis: ne aperiret regem semet, Liv. 2, 12, 7: — nisi inter semet ipsi sævant, id.: — Quas (artes) doceat semet prognatos, Hor. II. *Esp.* A) *Ad se, apud se, to or near himself*: rogat, ut veniam ad se, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5: — ut secum et apud se essem: — apud se esse, to be in one's senses, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 85. B) *Sibi*. 1) *Redundant*: quidnam sibi clamor vellet, Liv. 44, 12, 1: — quid sibi vult pater, Ter. 2) *Emphatic with suus*: sibi suo tempore, Cic. Læl. 3, 11: — suo sibi servit patri, Plaut.

SŪĪLE, is. n. (sus) *A pig-sty*, Col. 7, 9, 14.

SŪILLUS, a, um. (sus) I. *Of or belonging to swine*: s. lac, Plin. 28, 8, 29: — s. grex, Liv.: — s. caro, Varr.: — s. pecus, Col. II. *Subst.*: Suilla, æ. f. (sc. caro) *Swine's flesh, pork*, Plin. 30, 5, 12; Cels.

SUIŌNES, um. m. *A people inhabiting the modern Sweden*, Tac. G. 44, 45.

[SULCĀMEN, inis. n. (sulco) *A furrow*, App.]

[SULCĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who makes furrows, marks with furrows, cuts or breaks up.* I. *Prop.*: s. campi, Prud.

II. *Meton.*: S. navita ponti, Sil. 7, 363: — s. pigri Averni, i. e. Charon, Stat.]

\*\*SULCO. 1. (sulcus) *To furrow, mark with furrows.* I. *Prop.*: s. agros, Tib. 2, 3, 78: — s. humum, Ov. — *Absol.*: recto plenoque sulcare, Col. II. *Meton.*: *To furrow, plough, sail, pass or flow through, etc.*: s. fossas, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2: — s. maria arbore, Plin.: — s. vada

carinā, Virg. : — anguis sulcat arenam, Ov. : — s. undas rate, id. : — s. cutem rugis, to wrinkle, id.

**SULCUS**, i. m. (δελός) I. *A furrow*: cum s. esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50 : — ducere s., Col. : — sulco vario ne ares, Cat. : — proscindere iugerum sulco, Plin. : — committere semina sulcis, Virg. : — patefacere s. aratro, Ov.

\*\*II. *Meton.* A) *A ploughing*: hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2, 9, 15 : — s. quinto, Plin. : — s. nono, id. B) *A hollow, cavity, trench, ditch*, Plin. 19, 4, 20. — *Of a furrow in the water*, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 142. — *Of a wrinkle*, Mart. 3, 72, 4. — *Of a meteor cutting the air*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 697. — *I. q. pudendum muliebre*, Virg. G. 3, 136 ; Lucr.

[**SULEVĀ**, ārum, f. *A kind of sylvan goddesses*, Inscr.]

**SULFUR** (sulphur and sulphur), ūris, n. [m., Tert. and Veg.] I. *Brimstone, sulphur*, Plin. 35, 15, 50. — *Plur.* : Virg. G. 3, 449. [II. *Meton.* : *Lightning* : s. æthereum, Lucr. 7, 160 : — s. sacrum, Pers.]

[**SULFŪRANS** (sulph.), antis. (sulfur) *Containing sulphur, sulphureous*, s. aquæ, Tert.] — [Hence, Ital. *zolfo*, Fr. *soufre*.]

[**SULFŪRĀRIA** (sulph.), æ. f. (sulfur) *A sulphur-pit, sulphur-works*, Dig.]

\*\***SULFŪRĀTIŌ** (sulph.), ōnis, f. (sulfur). *A vein or layer of sulphur*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15 med.

**SULFŪRĀTUS** (sulph.), a, um. (sulfur) I. *Containing sulphur, sulphureous* : s. aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32 : — s. fontes, Vitruv. : — s. lana, Cels. — *Comp.*, Tert. II. *Subst.* : *Sulfurata, orum, n.* A) (sc. fila) *Sulphured threads*, Mart. 1, 42, 4. B) (sc. loca) *Veins of sulphur*, Plin. 31, 3, 28.

**SULFŪRĒUS** (sulph.), a, um. (sulfur) *Of sulphur, sulphureous, like sulphur* : s. lux fulminum, Plin. 35, 15, 50 : — s. odor, id. : — s. color, id. : — s. aqua, Virg. : — s. fornaces, Ov.

[**SULFŪRICUS** (sulph.), a, um. *Sulphuric* : s. natrum ; s. ferrum, NL.]

\*\***SULFŪRŌSUS** (sulph.), a, um. (sulfur) *Of sulphur, sulphureous* : s. fontes, Vitruv. 8, 3 med.

**SULLA** (less correct Sylla), æ. m. *A surname in the gens Cornelia. Thus L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the well-known Roman dictator, rival of Marius.*

**SULLĀNUS**, a, um. (Sulla) *Of or belonging to Sylla* : S. ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70 : — S. assignationes : — S. tempus : — S. crudelitas, Plin.

\***SULLĀTŪRĪŌ**, ire. *To imitate Sylla, act the part of Sylla*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6.

**SULMO**, ōnis, m. I. *A town in the territory of the Peligni, near Corfinium, birthplace of Ovid*, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 3. II. *The name of a hero*, ap. Virg. *Æ.* 9, 412.

**SULMŌNENSIS**, e. (Sulmo) *Of or belonging to Sulmo* : S. ager, Plin. 17, 26, 41 : — *Plur.* : Sulmonenses, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Sulmo*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 18, 1 ; Plin.

[**SULMONTINUS**, a, um. (Sulmo) *Of or belonging to Sulmo* : S. colonia, Frontin.]

**SULPHUR**, etc. See **SULFUR**, etc.

**SULPICIĀNUS**, a, um. (Sulpicius) *Of or belonging to Sulpicius* : S. classis, commanded by the prætor P. Sulpicius, Cæs. B. C. 3, 101, 4.

1. **SULPICIŪS**, a. *A Roman family name ; e. g. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, consul a. v. c. 610, an excellent orator*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 39.

[2. **SULPICIŪS**, a, um. (Sulpicius) *Of or belonging to a Sulpicius* : S. horrea, Hor. O. 4, 12, 18.]

[**SULTIS**. See **VOLO**.]

1. **SUM**, fūi, esse. (*fut. subj.* forem, fores, etc. ; *inf. fore*) [*old forms* : *indic. præ.* esum for sum, *acc. to Varr.* : *Augustus used to say* simus for sumus, Suet. : *fut. escit for erit, acc. to Fest.* : *perf. fūvimus for fuimus*, Enn. ap. Cic. : *subj.* 1233

*præs.* siem, sies, siet, *very common, esp. in Plaut* : *fuam*, Plaut. : *fuas*, L. And. ap. Non. : *fuisset*, Enn. ap. Gell. : *part. præ.* ens, *used by Cæsar, acc. to Prisc.*] (*The root es is allied to the Greek ἐσθί, εἶναι To be.* I. *Subst.* : *To be, be present, exist, dwell, to be found, to be at a place, have or take place.* A) *Gen.* : *definitionum duo sunt genera*, Cic. Top. 5, 26 sq. : — *esse aut non esse* : — *omnium (hominum) qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt* : — *si quando erit civitas* : — *quæ (solis defectio) fuit Romulo regnante, took place* : — *quum non liceret quemquam Romæ esse* : — *quum Athenis fuisset* : — *esse in hortis* : — *esse apud aliquem* : — *multum mecum sunt* : — *quum ad me Dionysius fuit* : — *esse in ære alieno* : — *esse in servitute* : — *esse in magno nomine et gloria* : — *esse in spe* : — *esse in officio* : — *esse in vitio* : — *esse in injustitia.* B) *Esp.* 1) *Sunt*, qui (quæ) *There are some who.* a) *With indic.* : *sunt qui colligunt*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76 Kühn. : — *sunt, qui putant* : — *sunt, qui non audent* : — *sunt quidam, qui putant* : — *sunt vestrum, iudices, aliquammulti, qui cognoverunt* : — *multas et pecudes et stirpes sunt, quæ non possunt etc.* : — *permulta sunt, quæ dici possunt* : — *fuere complures, qui profecti sunt*, Sall. b) *With subj.* : *sunt qui putent* : — *sunt qui parum sibi constent* : — *si qui sunt, qui moveantur* : — *sunt quidam e nostris, qui velint et negent* : — *nemo erat, in quem ea suspicio conveniret* : — *sunt nonnullæ disciplinæ, quæ pervertant* : — *Poet.* : *est, quibus (ἐστὼ οἱ)* : *est quibus concurrat*, Prop. 3, 9, 17. 2) a) *With dat.*, *To have* : *cui saltationi Titius nomen esset*, Cic. Brut. 62, 225 : — *cui fonti nomen Arethusa est* : — *nisi esset honos eloquentiæ.* b) *Esse alci cum alio, to have to do or be in connection with anyone* : *sibi cum illa mima posthac nihil futurum*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77 : — *si mihi tecum minus esset.* 3) *Esse cum alio (aliqua), to have carnal intercourse with* : *cujus soror est cum P. Quintio*, Cic. Quint. 24, 77 : — *cum hac (meretrice) si qui adolescens fuerit.* [4] *Euphemist.*, *in the past tense* : *To be deceased, to be no more* : *sive erimus, seu nos fata fuisse volent*, Tib. 3, 5, 32 : — *fuimus Troes, Virg.* : — *ita pæne tibi fuit Phronesium, he was nearly dead, almost gone*, Plaut.] 5) a) *To be real, to be the case, to have place ; thus, esp., est, esto, it is so, be it so, well* : *sunt ista Læli*, Cic. Læli. 2, 6 : — *esto* : *ipse nihil est, nihil potest.* b) *Hence the phrases est ut, ubi, quum, quod, or with a subj. clause* : *It happens that, there are cases in which, or there is reason for, it is allowed or permitted that, one may.* α) *Est ut* : *est, ut id maxime deceat*, Cic. de Or. 59, 199 : — *quando fuit, ut non liceret.* β) *Est ubi* : *est, ubi id valeat*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23 : — *est ubi* : *erit ubi te ulciscar*, Plaut. γ) *Est quum* : *est quum non est satius*, A. Her. 4, 26, 36. δ) *Est quod* : *est quod referam ad consilium*, Liv. 30, 31, 9 : — *non est quod multa loquamur*, Hor. ε) *Est, with a subj. clause* : *verbo negare sit*, Liv. 42, 41, 2 : — *erat conjectare, Tac.* : — *est scire, Ter.* : — *erat cernere, Virg.* : — *non est dicere, Hor.* : — *With dat.* : *ne tibi sit adire, Prop.* : — *tunc mihi non sit timuisse, Tib.* : — *fuerit mihi eguisse, Sall.* 6) *To be, i. e. to come* : *quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus*, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2 : — *fuisset militibus in conspectum*, Suet. : — *ecquid in mentem est tibi, Plaut.* II. *Copulat.* : *To be any thing or any how.* A) *Gen.* : *præclara res est et sumus otiosi*, Cic. Læli. 5, 17 : — *esse evidenti* : — *amicitiæ notam fore posteritati* : — *domus non ea est, quam cingunt* : — *ego tu sum, tu es ego* : *unanimes sumus*, Plaut. : — *sic, inquit, est* : — *est, ut dicis* : — *apud matrem recte est* : — *cum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses* : — *dicta impune erant*, Tac. B) *Esp.* 1) *With an adj. in the genit. or abl.* : *esse nullius animi, nullius consilii*, Cic. Sest. 16, 36 : — *disputatio non mediocris contentioni est* : — *si fuerit is hebeti ingenio atque nullo* : — *si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate naturæ* : — *ut bono essent animo* : — *ut uxores eodem jure sint quo viri.* 2) *With genit. or abl. of the value* : *frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, 194 : — *ager nunc multo pluris, quam tunc fuit* : — *magni erunt mihi tue literæ* : — *sextante sal erat, cost*, Liv. 29, 37, 3. 3) *With a possessive genit.* : *quorum summa est auctoritas*, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 : — *neque sapientis esse accipere habenas* : — *temeritas est florentis ætatis* : — *qui Romanæ partis erant*, Liv. 35, 51,



7:—plebs novarum rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse, id.—est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, ut etc., Cæs. 4) *With dat., denoting the end, and the like*: esse crimini, Cic. R. A. 17, 48:—qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv.:—esse esui potuique, Dig. b) *With another dat. denoting the person*: esse saluti huic civitati, Cic. Rep. 1, 1:—quibus occidi patrem bono fuit:—hæc civitas prædæ tibi et questui fuit. 5) *Id est or hoc est, that is, that is to say*: sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172:—in scena, id est in concione:—si Epicurum, id est si Democritum probarem:—ut ægritudine opprimatur, id est miseria:—cum in bona tua evasero, hoc est, cum te docuero, Quint.

[2. SUM. I. q. eum, from is.]

SŪMEN, inia. n. [sugimen, sugmen] *An udder, teat.*

I. Prop. [A] Gen.: manus lactanti in s. sidat, Lucil. ap. Non. 458, 7. B) Esp.: *A sow's udder (regarded as a delicacy by the Romans)*, Plin. 11, 37, 84. II. Meton. [A] *A sow, pig*, Juv. 12, 73. B) *A fat part or piece*, Plin. 17, 4, 3; Varr.

[SŪMINATUS, a, um. (sumen) *Of a sow's udder*, Arnob.]

SUMMA, æ. [summaī, Lucr.] f. (sup. of superus) (ac. res) *That which is chief or uppermost, a chief matter, a chief or main point, the sum and substance.*

I. Gen.: summæ rerum, the chief subjects or points, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18:—s. est, si curaveris, ut etc.:—s. iudicii:—s. universi belli, Liv.:—hic habet s. apud nos, the first place, Plaut.:—dare s., to put the finishing stroke to, Quint. II. Esp.: *A principal number, amount, sum.* A) Prop.: videre, quæ reliqui s. fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59:—s. populi:—subducere s.:—facere s.:—de s. nihil decedet, Ter.:—s. summarum, the general contents, Plaut.:—ad s., in a word, in short:—in s., in general, on the whole:—in omni s. B) Meton.: *The whole quantity or amount, the totality of a thing*: s. exercitus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 34, 3:—s. totius belli, the whole conduct, id.:—s. omnium rerum penes unum est:—discrimen summæ rerum, Liv.:—s. consilii:—s. ordinis consilique:—s. victoriæ, the entire decision, Cæs.

[SUM-MESTUS, a, um. *Somewhat sorrowful*, Amm.]

[SUMMĀLIS, e. (summa) *Belonging to a sum, whole*, Tert.]

[SUMMĀNĀLIA, ium. n. *Round meal-cakes offered to Summanus*, acc. to Fest. pp. 348, 349.]

\*\*SUM-MĀNANS (subm.), antis. (mano) *Flowing below*: s. aqua sub terra, Vitruv. 3, 1 med.

[SUMMĀNES (subm.), ium. m. *A kind of inferior deities*, M. Cap.]

[SUMMĀNO (subm.), are. (Summanus) *To hold fast like Summanus (Pluto)*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 43 sq.]

SUMMĀNUS (Subm.), i. m. *A Roman deity, to whom lightning during the night was ascribed (perhaps Pluto)*, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; Ov. F. 6, 731.

\*\*SUMMĀRIUM, ii. n. (summa) *An abstract, abridgement, epitome, summary*, Sen. Ep. 39.

[SUMMAS, ātis. c. (summa) *High-born, of noble extraction, high, noble*: s. vir, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 90.]

SUMMĀTIM, adv. (summa) *On the surface, above, on the upper part*. \*\*I. Prop.: s. eradere, Col. 12, 48, 1:—s. eruere, id.:—s. ablaqueare vitem, id. II. Fig.: *Superficially, cursorily*: s. perscribere alqd, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1:—s. cognoscere:—s. breviterque componere, Suet.:—s. attingere, id.

[SUMMĀTUS, ūs. m. (summa) *Supremacy*, Lucr. 5, 1141.]

SUMME, adv. (summus, sup. of superus) *In the highest degree, highly, extremely*: s. sollicitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295:—s. cupere alqd:—s. contendere:—s. jucundum:—s. disertus vir, Quint.:—s. munitus locus, Hor.

[SUM-MĒDIUS (subm.), a, um. *That is in the midst*: s. positura, Diom. p. 432 P.]

[SUM-MĒIO (subm.), ēre. *To make water under a thing*, M. Emp.]

[SUMMĒIOLUS (subm.), i. m. (summeio) *He who makes water under himself*, M. Emp.]

SUM-MERGO (subm.), si, sum. 3. *To plunge under or into a fluid, submerge, sink*. I. Prop.: summersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73:—genera summersarum beluarum:—summersa davis, Cæs.:—ferrum summersum undā, Ov.:—ipsos potuit s. ponto, Virg.:—summersæ puppes, id. [II. Fig.: s. publicatam lectionem, to suppress, Arn. 3, 104.]

[SUMMERSIO (subm.), ōnis. f. (summergo) *A plunging under a fluid, submersion*, Arnob.; Firm. Math.]

1. SUMMERSUS (subm.), a, um. *part. of summergo.*

[2. SUMMERSUS (subm.), ūs. m. *A plunging under a fluid, submersion*, Tert.]

[SUM-MĒRUS (subm.), a, um. *Somewhat pure or unmixed*. s. vinum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116.]

[SUMMINIA (subm.), æ. f. (sub-minium) *A kind of garment for women*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48.]

[SUMMINISTRATIO (subm.), ōnis. f. *A furnishing, supplying*, Tert.]

\*\*SUMMINISTRATOR (subm.), ōris. m. *A supporter, promoter*, Sen. Ep. 114 extr.

[SUMMINISTRATUS (subm.), ūs. m. (sumministro) *A furnishing, supplying*: s. cibi, Macr. S. 7, 12 med.]

SUM-MINISTRO (subm.), 1. *To reach forth, furnish, supply, administer*. I. Prop.: s. tabellarios, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4:—s. pecuniam:—s. tela clam:—s. auxilia hostibus, Cæs. II. Fig.: s. adjumenta atque ornamenta, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7:—s. occasiones, Suet.:—s. timores, Sen.

SUMMISSSE (subm.), adv. (summitto) *Softly, gently, mildly; humbly, modestly, submissively*. I. Of speech: s. dicere, in a low voice, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215:—summissus dicere. II. Of temper or manner: s. supplicare, Cic. Pl. 5, 12:—s. scribere alci, Tac.:—s. loqui, Quint.:—s. agere, Ov.:—Comp., summissus se gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90.

\*\*SUMMISSIM (subm.), adv. (summissus) *Calmly, softly, gently, in a low voice*: s. fabulantes, Suet. Ang. 74:—s. ridere, Gell.

SUMMISSIO (subm.), ōnis. f. (summitto) *A letting down, lowering, falling*: s. vocis, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146:—nec elatio nec s.

1. SUMMISSUS (subm.), a, um. I. Part. of summitto.

II. Adj. \*\*A) Prop.: *To let down, fall*: secundis summissioribus, in a lower posture, Liv. 44, 9, 6:—summissior capillus, hanging down more, Suet. B) Fig. 1) *Fallen, lowered, in a low voice, gentle, soft, not vehement (of voice or speech)*: s. vox, Cic. de Or. 17, 56:—*fortis oratio*... s.:—s. orator:—lenior atque summissior oratio, Quint.:—sermo miscens elata summissis, id.:—s. actio, id. 2) *Of disposition*. a) *Low, mean, servile, cringing*: facere alqd s., Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64:—vivere summissum et abjectum:—s. adulatio, Quint. b) *Yielding, gentle, mild, humble, submissive*: s. preces, Luc. 8, 594:—civitates summissiores calamitate, Hirt.:—s. precari, V. Fl.

[2. SUMMISSUS, ūs. m. (summitto) *A sending to*, Tert.]

\*\*SUMMITAS, ātis. f. (summus) *The highest part of a thing, a top, summit*, Plin. 37, 9, 37.—[Hence, Ital. sommita.]

SUM-MITTO (subm.), misi, missum. 3. I. A) *To send forth from below, to place or lay under, raise, lift up, extend upwards*. \*\*1) Gen.: s. canterium vitibus, Col. 4, 14, 1:—singuli agni binis nutritibus submituntur, id.:—s. equas alternis annis, Mart.:—s. vacas in feturam, Pall.:—s. vacas tauris, to put to, id.:—tellus s. flores, Lucr.:—tellus s. pabula equis, Lucr.:—humus s. colores, Prop.:—s. palmas, manus, Sil.; Sen.:—summissi palmas, Sil. \*\*2) Esp.: *To let grow, leave behind*: s. arietes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18:—s. prata, to let grow for hay, Cat.:—s. materiam vitis constituendæ causa, Col. B) *To let down, lower, sink*. 1) Prop.: s. se ad pedes, Liv. 45, 7, 5:—s. se patri et genua, Suet.:—s. aures,

Plin.: — s. fascies: — s. faciem, Suet.: — s. latus, caput in herba, Off.: — s. capillum, barbam, crinem, to let grow, Plin.: — Tiberis estate summittitur, *sinks, falls*, id. 2) Fig.: s. se in amicitia, Cic. Læl. 20, 72: — s. se in humilitatem, Liv.: — s. multum, to yield: — s. animum periculo: — tam s. quam attollere orationem, Plin.: — s. vocem, Quint.: — s. animos amoris, Virg.: — s. se culpæ, i. e. to commit it, Ov. II. To send to, furnish, supply: summittibat Timarchidem, *sent privately*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, 69: — summittibat ad pupillam matrem: — huic vos non summittetis? *send a successor*: — s. cohortes equitibus presidio, Cæs.: — s. subsidium alicui, id.: — s. imperium alicui, Liv.: — vinea s. capreas, *yields*, Hor.

[SUMMCENIANUS (subm.), a. um. (summenium) *Belonging to the back wall*: s. uxores, i. e. prostitutes, Mart. 3, 82, 2.]

SUMMCENIUM (subm.), fl. n. *Behind the wall, the back wall, a place at Rome where prostitutes resided*, Mart. 1, 35, 6.

\*SUMMŌLESTE (subm.), adv. *With some degree of vexation*: s. fero, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 1.

\*SUM-MŌLESTUS (subm.), a. um. *Somewhat troublesome or vexations*: illud mihi est s., Cic. Att. 16, 4, 4.

\*SUM-MŌNĒO (subm.), ūi. 2. *To admonish secretly*: nullo summonente, Suet. Aug. 53: — summonuit me Parmeno, quod etc., Ter.

[SUM-MONSTRO (subm.), are. *To show privately*, Arn.]

SUMMŌPĒRE, SUMMO-ŌPĒRE. adv. *With great pains, very much*: quæ (vitia) summo opere vitare oportebit, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26.

\*SUM-MŌRŌSUS (subm.), a. um. *Somewhat peevish or morose*: s. ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279.

[SUMMŌ-TĒNUS. adv. *Up to the top*, App.]

\*SUMMŌTOR (subm.), ōris. m. (summoveo) *He who removes persons or clears the way; hence, a lictor*, Liv. 45, 29, 2.

SUMMŌTUS (subm.), a. um. *part. of summoveo*.

SUM-MŌVEO (subm.), mōvi, mōtum. 2. [*pl. perf. subj. summosse*, Hor.] *To remove, send away, keep off*.

I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. concionem, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: — s. advocatos: — quam (Academiam) s. non audeo: — s. hostes ex agro Romano trans Anienem, Liv.: — s. hostes ex muro, Cæs.: — s. alqm urbe atque Italiâ, Suet.: — s. litora, to remove (by buildings), Hor.: — Alpes summoveant Germaniam ab Italia, *separate*, Plin.: — silva s. Phœbeos ictus, *keeps off*, Ov. B) Esp. 1) *Of lictors: To clear the way, to remove the people*: s. turbam, Liv. 3, 48, 3: — summoto, after the way had been cleared, id.: — cui summovetur, Sen.: — lictor s. tumultus mentis et curas, Hor. \*\*2) *To get rid of, to sell*: s. oves, agnos, Col. 7, 3, 14. II. Fig.: *To remove, keep off or at a distance*: summovevi maleficio, Cic. R. A. 25, 70: — s. reges a bello, Liv.: — s. alqm administratione rei publicæ, Suet.: — s. sermonem a procenio, Quint.: — summovendum est utrumque genus ambitionis, id.

\*SUMMŪLA, æ. f. dem. (summa) *A little sum*, Sen. Ep. 77 med.

[SUM-MURMŪRO, avi. 1. *To murmur privately*, August.]

SUMMUS, a. um. [*from sup-inus, supmus*] *Uppermost, highest, extreme; the uppermost, highest, extreme part*. I. Prop.: s. sacra via, Cic. Pl. 7, 17: — quam ad summam (urbem): — s. aqua: — s. jugum montis, Cæs.: — s. mons, id.: — s. locus, id.: — s. vox, Quint.: — nequitiam inhære s. animo, Quint.: — hæc Janus summus ab imo producit, Hor.: — Absol.: oratio, quæ a summo adhibetur, *from above*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: — a summo inflexum bacillum: — abesse a summo: — a summo dare, bibere, Plant.: — ab ejus (frontis) summo, Cæs.: — esse in summo, Plin.: — petere de summo, Plaut.: — oratori summa riguerunt, the extremities, Sen.: — summa petere, Mart.: — Adv.: summum, at the highest, at the utmost, at most: expectabam hodie, aut s. cras, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 2: — bis

terve s.: — triduo aut s. quatruiduo, Liv. II. Fig. A) *In respect of time and order: Last, extreme*: s. senectus, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: — potentissima ponere prima et s., *first and last*, Quint.: — s. dies, Virg.: — Adv.: summum, for the last time: s. teneo, Albin. B) *In respect of quality, rank, authority, and the like: Highest, greatest, chief, most excellent, very high, etc.*: s. amores puerorum, Cic. Læl. 10, 33: — s. spes: — s. fides: — s. bonum: — s. jus: — s. loco nati: — omnia summa esse in Pompeio: — s. turpitudine: — s. hiems: — parere summis: — s. sapientissimique homines: — vir optimus et s.: — summi et infimi: — s. tempus rei publicæ, in the greatest danger: — s. salus: — s. res publica, at the most critical juncture: — s. magistratus, Cæs.: — s. cruciatus: — s. Jupiter, Plaut.: — s. amicus, the best friend, Ter.: — quo res summa loco, the chief matter, Virg.: — socius summis rebus, id.

[SUMMUSSI. murmuratores, acc. to Fest. pp. 298, 299.]

SUM-MŪTO (subm.), are. *To change, exchange*: s. verba, Cic. Or. 27, 93.

SŪMO, sumpsi, sumptum. 3. [*inf. perf. sumpse*, Næv. ap. Gell.] *To take, take up, assume*. I. Gen.: s. legem in manus, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: — s. literas, to take or receive: — s. virilem togam: — s. pecuniam mutuam: — s. exemplum: — s. inimicitias, to assume: — s. supplicium de alqo: — s. ferum, Liv.: — s. bellum cum alqo, id.: — s. arrogantiam, to assume, Cæs.: — s. panem, potiunculam, Suet.: — s. diadema, annulos, id.: — s. aurum mutuam, id.: — s. arma, Quint.: — s. venenum, id.: — s. laciniam, Plaut.: — s. obsequium animo, i. e. animo obsequi, id.: — s. penam ex scelurato sanguine, Virg.: — s. animum, to take courage, Ov.: — s. animos serpentis, id. II. Esp. A) *To take to one's self, choose, select*: s. studium philosophiæ, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8: — s. Capuam (describendam): — s. monitorem officii, Sall.: — s. liberos, to adopt, id.: — Poet. with an obj. clause: s. celebrare virum, Hor.: — s. scribere res gestas, id. B) *To take as one's property, assume to one's self, arrogate*: non sumo mihi tantum, Cic. Pl. 1, 3: — sed mihi non sumo, ut, etc.: — sumpsi hoc mihi pro tua observantia: — tantum tibi sumito pro Capitone apud Cæsarem: — s. imperatorias partes, Cæs. C) *To take for any purpose or use, to use, employ*: s. dies ad labefactandam dignitatem, Cic. R. Post. 16, 44: — s. frustra laborem, Cæs.: — in mala uxore atque inimico si quid sumas, sumptus est, Plaut.: — s. frustra operam, Ter.: — sumptus curia, consumed, poet. ap. Cic. D) *In a speech, disputation, etc.* 1) *To suppose, take for granted, affirm, maintain*: s. alqd ad concludendum, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104: — beatos esse deos sumpsi: — s. alqd pro certo: — s. pro non dubio, Liv. 2) *To adduce, cite, bring forward*: s. homines notos, Cic. R. A. 16: — unum hoc sumo: — quid quisquam potest ex omni memoria s. illustrius? E) *To take to one's self, to buy*: tanti ista (genera signorum) quatuor aut quinque sumpsi, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2: — quæ parvo sumi nequeunt, Hor. [F] *S. alqm (in an obscene sense), to enjoy*, Mart. 10, 81; Ov.]

[SUMPTI-ŪCĪO, fēcī. 3. (sumptus) *To lay out, spend*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 2.]

SUMPTĪO (sumpsio, Cat.), ōnis. f. (sumo) *A taking*.

\*I. Prop.: Vit. 1, 2. II. Fig.: in a syllogism, The assumption: dare s., Cic. Div. 2, 53, 108.

\*SUMPTĪTO, avi. 1. (sumo) *To take copiously or in large doses*, Plin. 25, 5, 21.

SUMPTŪĀRIUS, a. um. (sumptus) *Of or relating to expense*: s. rationes, Cic. Att. 13, 47, 1: — s. lex, a sumptuary law.

SUMPTŪŌSE. adv. *With great expense, expensively, sumptuously*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20.

[SUMPTŪŌSITAS, ātis. f. (sumptuosus) *Great expense, sumptuousness*, Sid.]

SUMPTŪŌSUS, a. um. (sumptus) *Of great expense*.

I. *Of things: Costly, expensive, dear*: s. cenæ, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: — s. tutela, Plin.: — s. ager, Cat.: — s.

hostia, Hor.: — ludi sumptuosiores: — portus operis sumptuosissimi, Suet. II. *Of persons: Spending much, prodigal, extravagant*, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135.

1. SUMPTUS, a, um. *part. of sumo.*

2. SUMPTUS, ūs [sumpti, Cat.]. m. (sumo) *A sum of money spent, expense, cost: perpetui s.*, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: — *parcere sumptu: — s. et magnificentia: — s. epularum: — insumere s.: — facere s.: — ponere s.: — esse sumptui: — dare s.: — infiniti s.: — minuire s.: — publicus s.*, Hor.

SUMTIFACIO, SUMTIO. *See SUMPT.*

SUNICI (Sunnuci, Plin. 4, 17, 31), ōrum. m. *A people of Belgium*, Tac. H. 4, 66.

SŪNĪUM or SŪNĪON, ū. n. (Σούνιον) *A promontory of Attica, with a town, now Capo Colonna*, Liv. 28, 8, 11.

SŪO, sūi, sūtum. 3. *To sew, sew or join together.*

I. *Prop.*: suta tegumenta corporum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: — quod (foramen) nisi permagna vi sui non potest, Cels.: — alvearia suta corticibus, Virg. — *Part. perf. subst.*: ærea suta, *a coat of mail*, Virg. Æ. 10, 313. [II. *Fig.*: ne quid suo suat capiti, *devise, contrive*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 6.]

SUOPTĒ. *See SVUS.*

SŪŌVĒTAURĪLĪA (solitaurilia), ūm. n. (sus-ovis-taurus: *conf.* Quint. 1, 5, 67 Spald.; Fest. p. 293) *A sacrifice, offered at lustrations, consisting of a pig, a sheep, and a bull*, Tac. A. 6, 37.

[SUPAT. I. q. *jacit, acc. to Fest.* pp. 310, 311.]

[SŪPELLECTĪRĪUS, a, um. (suppellex) *Of or belonging to household stuff: s. servi, who have the care of it*, Dig.]

SŪPELLEX, lectilia. f. *Household stuff, furniture*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, 83: — *parare amicos, optimam et pulcherrimam vitā, ut ita dicam, suppellectilem*, Cic. Læl. 15, 55: — *usus oratoris quasi suppellectilis: — in oratoris instrumento tam lauta s.: — supervacua literarum s.*, Sen.: — *copiosa verborum s.*, Quint.: — *tecum habita, et noris, quam sit tibi curta s.*, i. e. *mental store*, Pers. 4, 52.

[1. SUPER. *See SUPERUS.*

2. SŪPER. *adv. and prep.* (ὐπέρ) *Above, over.* I. *Adv.*: *Above, upwards, over.* A) *Prop. of place*: eo s. tigna bipedalia injiciunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10, 3: — *imponendum s. medicamentum*, Cels.: — *infra superque*, Stat.: — *reponunt purpureas s. vestes*, Virg.: — *hæc s. e vallo prospectant*, id. B) *Meton.* 1) *As to number or measure: More, above, moreover, besides: satis superque*, Cic. Læl. 13, 45: — *s. quam quod etc.*, Liv.: — *et s. infensi*, Virg.: — *dederatque super*, Ov.: — *usque superque quam satis est*, Hor. 2) *Of that which is left remaining: Over and above: quid s. sanguinis*, Liv. 4, 58, 13: — *præter arma et naves nihil erat s.*, Nep.: — *nec spes ulla s.*, V. Fl.: — *s. tibi erunt*, Virg. II. *Prop. with acc. or abl.*: *Over, upon, on.* A)

*With acc.* 1) *Prop. of place: statuere s. terræ tumulum*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 66: — *assidere s. eam (aspidem): — consistere s. theatrum*, Liv.: — *s. lateres coria inducuntur*, Cæs.: — *præcipitare s. vallum*, Sall.: — *Of space or locality: s. Numidiam, beyond Numidia*, Sall. Jug. 19, 5: — *cubare s. regem*, Curt.: — *Nomentanus erat s. ipsum*, Porcius *infra, sat above (at table)*, Hor. 2) *Meton.* a) *To denote duration of time: During, at: loqui s. cœnam*, Plin. E. 4, 22, 6: — *s. vinum et epulas*, Curt.: — *s. hos honores, during these sacrifices*, Stat. b) *With respect to number or measure: Over, above, upon, besides: Punicum exercitum s. morbum etiam fames affecit*, Liv. 28, 46, 15: — *vulnus s. vulnus*, id.: — *alii s. alios trucidantur*, id.: — *ætas et forma et s. omnia Romanum nomen, above all*, id.: — *s. modum ac pæne naturam*, Quint.: — *s. necessitatem*, id.: — *famosissima s. ceteras cœna*, Suet.: — *s. quadraginta reos*, id.: — *savia s. savia*, Plaut. B) *With abl.* 1) *Prop.*: *s. qua (navi) opposuit*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 39, 2: — *ensis pendet s. cervice*, Hor.: — *reponere ligna s. foco*, id.: — *s. Pindo*, id.: — *requiescere s. fronde viridi*, Virg. 2) *Meton.* [a) *Of duration of time:*

1236

*During, in: s. nocte media*, Virg. Æ. 9, 61.] b) *Upon, concerning, about: scribere s. alqa re*, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: — *dicere s. alqa re: — quid agendum sit s. legatione votiva: — legare s. familia pecuniave sua*, Auct. Her.: — *multus ea s. re rumor*, Tac.: — *multa s. Priamo rogitant*, s. Hectore multa, Virg.: — *cura s. urbe*, Hor.: — *ludus s. reditu*, id.: — *quid nuncias s. anu*, Plaut. [Hence, Old Fr. *sur*, Fr. *sur*.]

SUPERA. *See SUPRA.*

\*\*SŪPĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (supero) *That may be surmounted or passed over, surmountable.* I. *Prop.*: *s. murus*, Liv. 25, 23, 12. II. *Fig.*: *Conquerable: invicti et nullis casibus s. Romani*, Tac. A. 2, 25: — *cæcitas ac debilitas s.*, id.: — *non est per vim s. ulli*, Ov.

[SŪPĒRĀBUNDANTER. *adv.* (superabundo) *In great abundance*, Vulg.]

[SŪPĒRĀBUNDANTIĀ, æ. f. (superabundo) *Great abundance*, Hieron.]

[SŪPĒR-ĀBUNDO, āvi. 1. *To flow over, to abound greatly, to superabound*, Macr.; Tert.]

\*\*SŪPĒR-ACCOMMŌDO, are. *To fit on above*, Cels. 8, 10, 1 extr.

[SŪPĒR-ĀCERVO, are. *To heap up, lay heap upon heap*, Tert.]

[SŪPĒR-ADDO, dītum. 3. *To add above: s. carmen tumulo*, Virg. E. 5, 42: — *laurus superaddita busto*, Prop.]

[SŪPĒR-ADJĪCIO, jēcī. 3. *To add besides*, Macrob.]

\*\*SŪPĒR-ĀDORNĀTUS, a, um. *Adorned moreover: s. materia*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 med.

[SŪPĒR-ĀDULTUS, a, um. (adolesco) *More than adult*, Vulg.]

[SŪPĒR-ĀDIFICĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A building upon*, Tert.]

[SŪPĒR-ĀDIFICO, are. *To build upon*, P. Nol.]

\*\*SŪPĒR-AGGĒRO, are. *To cover with a heap above*, Col. 12, 46, 4.

[SŪPĒR-AMBŪLO, are. *To walk over or upon*, Sedul.]

[SŪPĒRĀMENTUM, i. n. (supero) *A remainder*, Dig.]

SŪPĒRANS, antis. I. *Part. of supero.* II. *Adj.* A) *Prominent, high: mons superantissimus*, Sol. B) *Getting the upper hand: ignis superantior*, Lucr. 5, 395.]

[SŪPĒR-ARGŪMENTANS, antis. *part. Arguing upon, grounding a proof upon*, Tert.]

[SŪPĒR-ASPERGO, ěre. *To scatter upon*, Veget.; Apic.]

\*\*SŪPĒRĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *An overcoming*, Vitr.

[SŪPĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who overcomes, a conqueror: s. populi Etrusci*, Ov. F. 1, 641.]

SŪPĒRBE [superbiter, Næv.; Afr. ap. Non.; Enn. ap. Prisc.]. *adv.* *Proudly, haughtily*, Liv. 2, 45, 6. — *Comp.*, Cic. de I. P. 5, 11. — *Sup.*, Cic. Pis. 27, 64.

SŪPĒRBĪA, æ. f. (superbus) I. *Pride, haughtiness: divitiæ plenæ sunt insolentis s.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: — *fugere s.: — domicilium superbis: — s. candoris, the delicacy of white*, Vitr. \*\*II. *Honourable pride, high spirit: s. quæsitæ meritis*, Hor. O. 3, 30, 14: — *eadem causa in piris taxatur cognomine superbis*, Plin.

\*\*SŪPĒR-BĪBO, ěre. *To drink upon*, Plin. 23, 1, 23.

[SŪPĒRBĪFĪCUS, a, um. (superbus-facio) *That renders arrogant or proud: s. manus*, Sen.]

[SŪPĒRBĪLOQUENTĪA, æ. f. (superbus-loquor) *Arrogant or proud speech*, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35.]

SŪPĒRBĪŌ, ire. (superbus) *To be arrogant or proud.*

\*I. *Prop.*: *si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbi*, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94: — *s. nimis triumviratu*, Plin.: — *s. miles, quod etc.*, Tac.: — *s. nomine avi*, Ov.: — *s. spoliare Enides, proudly didains*, Stat. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *To be splendid or magnificent, to shine forth: fabulæ superbiunt hac (gemma)*, Plin. 37, 7, 33: — *et quæ sub Tyria concha superbit aqua*, Prop.: — *tortus s. radiis auri*, Claud.

[SUPERBITER. *See SUPERBE.*

**SUPERBUS**, a, um. (super) I. A) *That thinks himself superior, that lifts himself above others, haughty, proud*: *præbere se s. in fortuna*, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: — *utrum superbiorum te pecunia facit*: — *superbissimi homines*, Sall.: — *s. domini, reges*, Lucr.: — *s. virtus*: — *superbissimum iudicium (aurum)*, very strict: — *s. aures*, Liv.: — *s. oculi*, Ov.: — *s. pax*, Liv.: — *s. jura*, id.: — *superbissima lex*, id.: — *ne superbum esset*: — *loqui superba*, Prop. B) *Superbus, a name given to Tarquinius the younger, the last king of the Romans*, Cic. Rep. 2, 15; 1, 37. II. *Prominent, conspicuous, distinguished*. [A] *Gen.*: *populus s. bello*, Virg. Æ. 1, 24: — *s. triumphus*, Hor.: — *s. limina civium potentiorum*, id.: — *s. postes*, id. [B] *Esp.* 1) *S. pira, a kind of delicate pears*, Plin. 15, 14, 15 sq.; Col. 2) *S. olive, a fleshy kind of olives*, Plin. 15, 3, 4. 3) *S. herba, i. q. chamæmeli*, App. H. 23.

**\*\*SUPER-CALCO**, are. *To tread upon*, Col. 12, 39, 3.

**\*\*SUPER-CERNO**, ère. *To sift upon*, Plin. 17, 10, 14.

**\*\*SUPERCILIŌSUS**, a, um. (supercilium) *Austere, strict, severe; proud, haughty*, Sen. Ep. 123 med.; Arn.

**SUPER-CILĪUM**, ii. n. I. *The eyebrow*. A) *Prop.* a) *Plur.*: *remissio aut contractio superciliorum*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: — *supercilia abrasa*. b) *Sing.*: *deprimere s.*, Cic. Pis. 6, 14: — *componere s.*, Quint.: — *s. salit, as a favourable omen*, Plaut. \*\*B) *Meton.*: *The projecting part of a thing; a top, height, eminence, brow*: *s. tumuli*, Liv. 34, 29, 11: — *stare infimo s., at the bottom of the projection*, id.: — *s. clivosi tramitis*, Virg. II. *Pride, haughtiness*: *s. ac regius spiritus*, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: — *contegere libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia*.

[**SUPER-CŒLESTIS**, e. *That is above the heavens*, Eccl.]

[**SUPER-COMPŌNO**, ère. *To lay together upon or over*, Apic.]

[**SUPER-CONCĪDO**, ère. *To cut in pieces over*, Apic.]

[**SUPER-CONTĒGO**, xi. 3. *To cover over*, Sil. 16, 42.]

[**SUPER-CORRŪO**, ère. *To fall down upon*, V. Max.]

[**SUPER-CRĒATUS**, a, um. *Adventitious, grown to*, C. Aur.]

**\*\*SUPER-CRESCO**, crēvi. 3. *To grow upon*. I. *Prop.*: *Cels. 5, 28, 2 extr.* II. *Fig.*: *Quint. Decl. 5, 14.*

**\*\*SUPER-CŪBO**, avi. 1. *To lie upon*, Col. 7, 4, 5.

[**SUPER-CŪLUS**, a, um. *Superfluous*, ML. Hence, Ital. *so-perchio*.]

**\*\*SUPER-CURRO**, ère. *To exceed, surpass*, Plin. E. 7, 18, 3.

[**SUPER-DĪMĪDĪUS**, a, um. *In the ratio of three to two*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*SUPER-DO**, dēdi, dātum. 1. *To put upon or to*, Cels. 5, 28, 3 extr.

[**SUPER-DŪCO**, xi, etum. 3. *To draw over*, Sidon.; Capitol.]

**\*\*SŪPĒR-ĒDO**, ère. *To eat after*, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

[**SŪPĒR-EFFLŪO**, ère. *To be redundant*, Paul. Nol.; Inscr.]

[**SŪPĒR-ĒLĒVO**, are. *To lift over*, Vulg.]

[**SŪPĒR-ĒMĪCO**, are. *To spring or leap over*, Sid.]

[**SŪPĒR-ĒMĪNĒNTĪA**, æ. f. (superemineo) *A projection, eminence, height*, August.]

**SŪPĒR-ĒMĪNĒO**, ère. v. a. and n. *To project over or above, be prominent*. [I. *Act.*: *s. viros*, Virg. Æ. 6, 857: — *s. undas humero*, id.: — *s. fluctus*, Ov.] \*\*II. *Neut.*: *ut jus supereminet*, Col. 12, 49, 1: — *herba supereminens*, Plin.

**\*\*SŪPĒR-ĒMŌRĪOR**, mōri. *To die upon*, Plin. 10, 2, 2.

[**SŪPĒR-ĒNĀTO**, are. *To swim over*: *s. amnem*, Luc. 4, 133.]

**\*\*SŪPĒR-ĒNĀTUS**, a, um. (enascor) *Grown over*: *s. canlis*, Plin. 19, 3, 15.

[**SŪPĒR-ĒRECTUS**, a, um. (erigo) *Vertical, standing directly over*: *s. sol*, Amm.]

[**SŪPĒR-ĒRĒGO**, avi. 1. *To spend over and above*, Cod. Just.]

[**SŪPĒREXACTĪO**, ōnis. f. (superexigo) *A demanding over and above*, Cod. Just.]

[**SŪPĒR-EXALTĀTUS**, a, um. *Raised on high*, August.]

[**SŪPĒR-EXCELLENS**, entis. *Very excellent*, Salvian.]

[**SŪPĒR-EXCURRO**, ère. *To run out beyond*, Dig.]

[**SŪPĒR-EXĒO**, ire. *To go out beyond*, Aus.]

[**SŪPĒR-EXĪGO**, ère. *To demand over and above*, Cod. Just.]

[**SŪPĒR-EXTOLLO**, ère. *To exalt above*, Tert.]

[**SŪPĒRFĒCUNDĀTĪO** (superfēc.), ōnis. f. (super-fecundus) I. q. superfetatio, NL.]

**\*\*SŪPĒR-FĒRO**, ferre. I. *To carry or lead over*, Plin. 28, 8, 27. — *Pass.*: *To go over*: *pisces superferuntur, swim over*, Plin. 9, 16, 25; App. II. *Of time*: *To bear or carry over or beyond*: *s. partum*, Plin. 32, 10, 46.

[**SŪPĒRFĒTĀTĪO** (superfæt.), ōnis. f. *A conceiving anew when already with young*, NL.]

**\*\*SŪPĒR-FĒTO**, are. *To conceive anew when already with young*, Plin. 10, 63, 83.

[**SŪPĒRFĒCĪĀLIS**, e. (superficies) *Of or belonging to the surface, superficial; prop., Cassiod.; fig., Tert.*]

**\*\*SŪPĒRFĒCĪĀRĪUS**, a, um. (superficies) *That is upon another's ground*: *s. prædia*, Dig.: — *mathematica, ut ita dicam, s. est: in alieno edificat*, Sen. Ep. 88 med.: — *Subst.*: *Superficiarius, ii. m. He who possesses a building upon another man's ground*, Dig.

**SŪPĒRFĒCĪES**, ei. f. (super-facies) *The upper part of any thing*. I. *Gen.*: *s. ædis, the roof*, Plin. 34, 3, 7: — *s. arborum, the part growing above the earth*, id.: — *s. aquæ, the surface*, Col. II. *Esp.* A) *In Law*: *A building, in respect of the ground on which it stands*: *æstimare s.*, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7; also, *superfícium*, Inscr. B) *In Mathem.*: *Superficies, length and breadth without thickness*, Plin. 11, 49, 108.

[**SUPERFÍCĪUM**, ii. See the foregoing Article, II. A.)]

**\*\*SŪPĒR-FĪO**, fiēri. *To be over and above, to be remaining*: *quæ s. possunt*, Col. 12, 1, 5: — *si superfat locus*, Plaut.

**\*\*SŪPĒR-FIXUS**, a, um. (figo) *Fastened or fixed upon, stuck up*: *s. capita hostium*, Liv. 42, 602.

[**SŪPĒR-FLEXUS**, a, um. (flecto) *Twisted over*, Sid.]

**\*\*SŪPĒR-FLŌRESCENS**, entis. *Blossoming over itself*, Plin. 19, 5, 24.

[**SŪPĒRFLŪE**, adv. *Redundantly*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*SŪPĒRFLŪĪTAS**, ātis. f. (superflus) *Redundance, superfluity*, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

**\*\*1. SŪPĒR-FLŪO**, ère. I. *To overflow, stream over*. A) *Prop.*: *fons s.*, Plin. 31, 4, 28: — *ne superfluat (ænea vasa)*, Cels.: — *Nilus superfluens*, Tac. B) *Fig.* 1) *To be in superabundance or redundancy*: *nihil neque desit, neque superfluat*, Quint. 8, 2, 22. 2) *To have a superabundance*: *orator superfluens, overflowing*, Tac. Or. 18: — *Aquileia s. armis*, Sil. II. *To flow by*: *nec quæ dicentur, superfluent aures*, Quint. 2, 5, 13 Spald.

[2. **SŪPĒRFLŪO**, adv. *Superfluously, superabundantly*, Cod. Just.; August.]

**\*\*SŪPĒRFLŪUS**, a, um. (superfluo) *Overflowing*. I. *Prop.*: *s. flumina campis*, Plin. Paneg. 82, 5. II. *Fig.* A) *Superfluous, unnecessary*: *querere superflua*, Sen. Ep. 45 med. [B) *That is left, remaining*: *s. fructus*, Dig.]

[**SŪPĒRFŌRĀNĒUS**, a, um. (super-forum) *Superfluous*, LL.]

[**SŪPĒR-FRŪTĪCO**, are. *To bud or sprout again*, Tert.]

[**SŪPĒR-FŪGĪO**, ère. *To flee away*, V. Fl. 3, 554.]

[**SŪPĒR-FULGĒO**, ère. *To shine over, shine forth*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 33.]

**\*\*SŪPĒR-FUNDO**, fūdi, fūsum. 3. I. *To pour over or upon*. A) *Prop.*: *s. unguentum*, Plin. E. 9, 33, 9: — *s. magnam vim telorum*, Tac.: — *s. oleum*, Col. — *Pass.*: *To overflow, spread abroad abundantly*: *Tiberis su-*

## SUPERFUSIO

perfunditur, Plin.:—Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv.:—jacentem hostem superfusi oppresserunt, *rushing upon him in masses*, id.:—Albani gens superfusa montibus Caucasias, *scattered over*, Plin. B) Fig.: superfundens lætitia, *overflowing*, Liv. 5, 7, 8:—fama s. se in Asiam, id. II. To pour any thing over or upon another, to cover by pouring: s. compositum oleo, Col. 12, 57, 3:—terra superfusa scammis, id.:—s. ac operire equites equosque, Tac.

[SŪPERFŪSIO, ōnis. f. (superfundo) *A pouring over or upon, a throwing or laying over*, Amm.; Pall.]

**\*\*SUPERFUSUS**, a, um. *part. of superfundo.*

SŪPER-GESTUS, a, um. (gero) **\*\*I. Put or heaped upon**: s. terra, Col. 11, 3, 6. [II. *Stopped up above*, App.]

**\*\*SUPERGRADIOR**, di. See SUPERGREDIOR.

[SŪPER-GRĒDIO, ěre. (an active form of supergredior) *To overstep a thing*: s. annum duodecimum ætatis, App. M. 10, p. 238.—Part.: Supergressus, a, um. in a passive sense: altitudine animalium supergressa, Pallad.]

**\*\*SŪPER-GRĒDIOR** (supergradior, Plin.), gressus. 3. (gradior) *To step over, overstep*. I. Prop.: s. limen, Col. 7, 9, 13; Plin. II. Fig.: *To pass beyond, exceed, surpass*: s. necessitates, Sen. Ep. 32 extr.:—s. feminas pulchritudine, Tac.

**\*\*1. SUPERGRESSUS**, a, um. *part. of supergredior and supergredior.*

[2. SŪPERGRESSUS, ūs. m. (supergredior) *An overstepping, exceeding*: per s., *exceedingly*, Tert.]

**\*\*SŪPĚR-HĀBĚO**, ěre. *To have over or upon*: s. cataplasma, Cels. 7, 20 med.

[SŪPĚR-HŪMĚRĀLE, is. n. (humerus) *The upper garment of a Jewish priest, transl. of the Bibl. חֲבִירָה*, Hieron.]

[SŪPĚRĪ, ōrum. m. (sc. di) *The superior gods; also, the gods (in general)*: quæ superi manesque dabant, Virg. Æ. 10, 34:—vis superūm, id.:—contemptrix superūm, Ov.:—par superis, Hor.:—superis deorum gratus et cimis, id.:—flectere S., Virg.:—orare per S., id.]

**\*\*SŪPĚR-ILLĪGO**, are. *To bind over or upon*, Plin. 29, 3, 11.

SŪPĚR-ILLĪNO, litam. [superillinitum, App.] 3. I. *To smear over or upon*: s. corpus bulbis, Cels. 3, 19 med. II. *To besmear or anoint above*: s. panniculo, Cels. 6, 18, 9.

**\*\*SUPERILLITUS**, a, um. *part. of superillino.*

**\*\*SŪPĚR-IMMĪNĚO**, ěre. *To overhang, jut over or beyond*: terra s., Sen. Q. N. 5, 15.

[SŪPĚR-IMMITTO, ěre. *To throw over or upon*, Apic.]

[SŪPĚR-IMPENDENS, entis. (impendeo) *Hanging over*: s. silvæ, Catull. 64, 287.]

[SŪPĚR-IMPLĚO, ěre. *To overfill*, Virg. Æ. 5, 697.]

**\*\*SŪPĚR-IMPŌNO**, pŏsitum. 3. *To put, lay, or place upon or over*: s. saxum, Liv. 39, 50, 3:—s. manum, Quint.

**\*\*SUPERIMPOSITUS**, a, um. *part. of superimpono.*

[SŪPĚR-INCENDO, ěre. *To inflame more*, V. Fl.]

**\*\*SŪPĚR-INCĪDENS**, entis. (incido) *Falling down into*: s. tela, Liv. 2, 10, 11:—s. celestis aqua, Col.

**\*\*SŪPĚR-INCĪDO**, ěre. *To make an incision above*: s. cutem, Cels. 7, 31.

**\*\*SŪPĚR-INCRESCO**, ěre. *To grow over*: callus s., Cels. 8, 19 extr.

**\*\*SŪPĚR-INCŪBANS**, antis. (incubo) *Lying over or upon*: s. Romanus, Liv. 22, 51, 9.

[SŪPĚR-INCUMBO, cūbūi. 3. *To lie over or upon*, Ov. H. 11, 57.]

[SŪPĚRINCURVĀTUS, a, um. *Curved or bent over*, App.]

[SŪPĚRINDICTUM, i. n. *An extraordinary imposition or tax*, Cod. Just.]

## SUPERLATIO

**\*\*SŪPĚR-INDŪCO**, xi. ctum. 3. I. Prop.: *To draw over*: s. terram, Plin. 15, 17, 18. § 61:—s. corpus, Quint. [II. Fig.: *To mention afterwards*, Tert.]

[SŪPĚRINDUCTĪCIUS or -ŪTUS, a, um. (super-induco) *Superpositional*, Tert.]

**\*\*SŪPERINDUCTUS**, a, um. *part. of superinduco.*

[SŪPĚRINDŪMENTUM, i. n. (superinduo) *An upper garment*, Eccl.]

**\*\*SŪPĚR-INDŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. *To put on over other clothes*: s. pænulam, Suet. Ner. 48:—[Fig.: *superinduti substantia æternitatis*, Tert.]

**\*\*SŪPĚRINDŪTUS**, a, um. *part. of superinduo.*

**\*\*SUPERINJECTUS**, *part. of superinjicio.*

**\*\*SŪPĚR-INJĪCĪO**, jĕci, jectum. 3. *To cast or throw over or upon*: s. fimum, Plin. 17, 9, 6:—s. folia, Cels.:—s. raras frondes, Virg.:—s. togas, Ov.

[SŪPĚR-INSPICĪO, ěre. *To look to, take care of*, Eccl.]

**\*\*SŪPĚR-INSTERNO**, strāvi. 3. *To spread or lay over or upon*: s. tabulas, Liv. 30, 10, 5.

[SŪPĚR-INSTILLO, are. *To drop upon*, Apic.]

[SŪPĚR-INSTRĚPO, ěre. *To sound over*: axis s., Sil. 2, 186.]

**\*\*SŪPĚRINSTRUCTUS**, a, um. *part. of superinstruo.*

**\*\*SŪPĚR-INSTRŪO**, ctum. 3. *To build upon or over, to heap one over the other*: s. concameratis, Cod. Just.:—s. ordines vasorum, Col.

[SŪPĚR-INSULTANS, antis. *Leaping about upon*, Claudian.]

**\*\*SŪPĚR-INTĚGO**, ěre. *To cover over or above*: s. ora fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8.

[SŪPĚR-INTENDO, ěre. *To have the oversight of, to superintend*, Eccl.]

[SŪPĚRINTENTOR, ōris. m. (superintendo) *An overseer, superintendent*, Eccl.]

[SŪPĚR-INUNDO, are. *To overflow, run over*, Tert.]

**\*\*SŪPĚR-INUNGO**, ěre. *To smear or anoint above or upon*: s. oculos collyrio, Cels. 7, 7, 1.

[SŪPĚR-INVĚHO, ěre. *To carry over*, Avien.]

**SUPERIOR**. See SUPERUS.

**\*\*SŪPER-JĀCĚO**, ěre. *To lie over or upon*: s. cataplasma, Cels. 8, 9 med.

**\*\*SŪPER-JĀCĪO**, jĕci, jectum (superjactus, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non.; Tac.). 3. I. *To throw or cast over or upon*. A) Prop.: s. semina de tabulato, Col. 2, 17, 2:—s. aggerem, Suet.:—membra superjecta cum veste, Ov.:—æquor superjectum, *overflowing*, Hor.:—Phrygia Troadi superjecta, *lying above Troas*, Plin. B) Fig.: *To go too far, overdo*: s. fidem, Liv. 10, 30, 4. II. *To cover, cover over*: s. (arbores) sagittis, Plin. 7, 2, 2:—unda s. scopulos, Virg.

SŪPER-JACTO, are. [I. *To throw up*: s. infantes, V. Max. 9, 2, 4.] **\*\*II. To spring or leap over**: s. transversa navigia, Plin. 9, 15, 21.

**\*\*SŪPERJACTUS**, a, um. See SUPERJACIO.

SŪPERJECTĪO, ōnis. f. (superjicio) [I. Prop.: *A throwing over*: s. vestium, Arn.] **\*\*II. Fig.: An exaggeration, hyperbole, Quint. 8, 6, 67.**

**\*\*1. SUPERJECTUS**, a, um. *part. of superjacio.*

**\*\*2. SUPERJECTUS**, ūs. m. (superjacio) *A leaping upon*, Col. 6, 36, 4.

**\*\*SŪPER-JŪMENTĀRĪUS**, ūi. m. *A superintendent of drivers of beasts of burden*, Suet. Claud. 2.

**\*\*SŪPER-LĀBOR**, bi. *To glide or run over*: sidera s., Sen. Ep. 90 extr.; Sid.

**\*\*SŪPER-LACRĪMO**, are. *To shed tears over*, Col. 4, 24, 16.

SŪPERLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (superfero) I. *An exag-*

geration, hyperbole: s. atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203. II. In Gramm.: The superlative, Quint. 1, 5, 45.

[SŪPERLĀTIVUS, a, um. (superlatus) S. nomen, in the superlative, Charis. p. 87 P.; Prisc. p. 605 P.]

SŪPERLĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of superfero. II. Adj.: Excessive, exaggerated: s. verba, Cic. Part. Or. 15, 53; Quint.

[SŪPER-LĪMEN, īnis. n. The lintel of a door, Inscr.]

\*\*SŪPER-LĪNO, litum. 3. I. To smear over or upon, Plin. 27, 6, 24. II. To besmear with any thing: s. laser visco, Plin. 22, 23, 49.

[SŪPERLĪTIO, ōnis. f. (superlino) A smearing over, M. Emp.]

\*\*SŪPER-MANDO, ēre. To chew afterwards, Plin. 31, 6, 33.

\*\*SŪPER-MĒO, are. To walk over: aquas s., Plin. 2, 103 and 106; Sol.

[SŪPER-MĒTOR, mensus. 4. To mete out copiously, Tert.]

[SŪPER-MITTO, misi. 3. To throw or pour over or upon, Just.]

[SŪPER-MUNDĀLLIS, e. Above the world, celestial, Tert.]

\*\*SŪPER-MŪNĪO, ire. To fortify above, Col. 9, 7, 4.

\*\*SŪPERNAS, ātis. (supernus) Belonging to the upper countries: s. abies, growing on the upper (Adriatic) Sea, Plin. 16, 39, 76. § 197: — s. ventus, a wind between north-east and north, Vitr.

\*\*SŪPER-NĀTO, are. To swim over, above, or at the top, Plin. 7, 15, 13.

\*\*SŪPER-NĀTUS, a, um. (nascor) Grown over: s. ulcera, Cels. 8, 2.

\*\*SŪPERNE, adv. From above; above, upwards: s. tendere, upwards, Plin. 19, 5, 25: — gladium s. jugulo defigere, Liv.: — moles s. imminens, id.: — s. desinere, Hor.

[SŪPERNĪTAS, ātis. f. (supernus) Height, Tert.]

[SŪPER-NŌMĪNO, are. To surname, Tert.]

[SŪPER-NŪMĒRĀRĪUS, a, um. Supernumerary, Veg.; Aug.]

\*\*SŪPERNUS, a, um. (super) That is above, upper: s. statio, Lucr. 6, 192: — s. vulnera, Plin.: — s. pars ovis, id.: — s. Tusculum, situate on a hill, Hor.: — s. numen, celestial, Ov.: — s. leges, Luc. [Hence, Ital. *souvrano*, Fr. *souverain*.]

SŪPĒRO. 1. (super) I. To go or come forth over, to project, stand out, jut, rise above, etc. [A] Prop.: s. jugo, Virg. *Æ*. 11, 514: — (angues) s. capite et cervicibus altis, id.: — sol s. ex mari, Plant.: — s. saltu, Enn. ap. Macr.] B) Fig. 1) To have the upper hand, superiority, or preference, to be superior, prevail: milites superabant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14, 8: — sententia s., id.: — s. numero, virtute, Liv.: — si morbus superaverit, Plin.: — manus s., Plant. 2) To be redundant, to abound: *cadesse* et s., Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: — pecunia superabat: — divitiis s.: — s. quid *seri* meo alieno superabit et emptionibus: — superante multitudine, Liv.: — otium s., id.: — humor s. in arvis, Lucr. 3) To be left or remaining, to remain: quod superaret pecunias, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, 195: — quæ arma superabunt, Pomp. ap. Cic.: — quæ superaverint animalia rapta, Cæs.: — nter eorum vita superarit, *should survive*, id.: — die superante aliquot horis, Liv.: — quid superat, quod purgemus, id.: — nihil ex raptis commeatibus superabat, id.: — quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura? Virg.: — si de quicunque remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor. II. To pass or go over, to cross, pass by. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: tempestas superavit summas ripas fluminis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 48, 2: — s. munitiones, Liv.: — s. montes, jugum, Virg.: — quam regionem humidi et caliginosi quum superavit animus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: — s. insidias, Liv.: — s. tantum itineris, Tac.: — s. fastigium fontis, to rise above, Hirt.: — Parnasus s. cacamine nubes, Ov. \*\*2) Esp.: To sail past or by, to double: s. promontorium, Liv. 30, 25, 6: — *Poet.*: s. scopulos Musarum, Enn. B) Fig.: To surpass, exceed, excel. 1) Gen.: s. virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic. Pl. 2, 6 sq.: — s. ingenio,

fortuna, dignitate: — s. constantia et gravitate: — s. doctrinā: — s. auctoritatis pondere et utilitatis ubertate: — qui summam spem virtute superavit. 2) To overcome, conquer, vanquish: hos armatos ac victores superassent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40, 6: — superatus bello, id.: — s. incautum ferro, Virg.: — Fig.: in quo (genere officii) omnes facile superabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: — si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit: — hanc ipsam (orationem) assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit: — quam (necessitatem) ne dii quidem superant, Liv.: — s. omnes casus, Virg.: — s. difficultates, Vell.

[SŪPĒR-OBDUCTUS, a, um. (obduco) Drawn over, P. Nol.]

[SŪPĒR-OBŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. To pour or cover over, Prop. 4, 4, 91; Aus.]

[SŪPĒR-OBŪTUS, a, um. part. of superobruo.]

[SŪPĒR-OCĪDENS, entis. Setting afterwards: s. sol, Macr.]

[SŪPĒR-PARTĪCŪLĀRIS, e. S. numerus, containing a certain number and an aliquot part of it besides, M. Cap.]

[SŪPĒR-PARTĪENS, entis. (partio) Containing a certain number and several aliquot parts of it besides, M. Cap.]

\*\*SŪPĒR-PENDENS, entis. (pendeo) Overhanging: s. saxa, Liv. 37, 27, 7.

[SŪPĒR-PICTUS, a, um. part. of superpingo.]

[SŪPĒR-PINGO, pictum. 3. To paint over, Solin.; Avien.]

[SŪPĒR-PLAUDO, ēre. To flap over, Solin.]

[SŪPĒR-POLLŪO, ūi. 3. To pollute, Vulg.]

[SŪPĒR-PONDĪUM, īi. n. (super-pondus) An overweight, App.]

\*\*SŪPĒR-PŌNO, pōsui, pōsitum. 2. To set, place, or put over or upon. I. Prop. A) Gen.: superpositum capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv. 1, 34, 9: — s. statuum Jano, Suet.: — s. villam, Col.: — Galatia superposita, situate above, Plin. B) Esp.: To apply a plaster, Cels. 5, 26, 35; Plin.

II. Fig.: To place over. A) To set or appoint over an office, etc.: Perperna superpositus, ut tueri posset, Liv. Frgm. libr. 91: — puer super hoc positus officium, Petr. B) To prefer, Sen. Ep. 58 med. C) To place after, postpone: huic deinde aliquid superpositum, Quint. 8, 4, 6.

[SŪPĒR-PŌSĪTIO, ōnis. f. (superpono) A paroxysm, C. Aur.]

\*\*SUPERPOSITUS, a, um. part. of superpono.

[SŪPĒR-QUARTUS, a, um. S. numerus, containing a number and the fourth part of it over and above, M. Cap.]

[SŪPĒR-QUĀTIO. 3. To shake over, Avien.]

[SŪPĒR-QUINTUS, a, um. S. numerus, containing a number and the fifth part of it over and above, M. Cap.]

\*\*SŪPĒR-RĀSUS, a, um. (rado) Scraped above, Plin. 22, 23, 49.

SUPERRIMUS, a, um. See SUPERUS, III. A).

[SŪPĒR-RŪO, ēre. To rush upon a thing, App.]

[SŪPĒR-SĀPIO, ēre. To have extremely good taste, Tert.]

\*\*SŪPĒR-SCANDO (superscendo), ēre. To step or climb over: s. corpora, Liv. 7, 36, 2; Col.

\*\*SŪPĒR-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum. 3. To write over or above, Suet. Ner. 52 extr.

SŪPĒR-SĒDĒO, sēdi, sessum. 2. To sit over or upon any thing. \*\*I. Prop.: s. elephantum, Suet. Ner. 11: — s. tentorio, id. II. Fig. \*\*A) To preside: s. litibus familiæ, to decide them, Cat. R. 5, 1. B) To omit doing a thing, to forbear, let pass, give over, desist. a) With abl.: s. labore, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 4: — s. prelio, Cæs.: — s. rebus, verbis, Plant.: — posse supersederi complexione, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 72: — supersedendum est multitudine verborum, oratione: — supersederi litibus et jurgiis, Liv.: — supersederi divinis rebus, id. \*\*b) With dat.: s. pugna, Auct. B. Afr. 75, 2. c) S. operam, Gell. 2, 29, 13: — hæc causa non visa est supersedenda, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26. \*\*d) With an objective clause: supersedissem loqui, Liv. 21, 40, 1: — supersedit spectare, Suet.: — supersedit deflectere, id.: — supersedeant venire, V. Max.

[SŪPERSEMINATOR, ōria. m. One who sows upon or in addition to, Tert.]

[SŪPER-SĒMĪNO. 1. To sow upon or in addition to, Eccl.]

\*\*SUPERSESSUS, a, um. part. of supersedeo.

\*\*SŪPER-SILĪENS, entia. (salio) Leaping over, Col. 8, 3, 7.

[SŪPER-SISTO, stiti. 3. To place one's self, tread, or step over or upon any thing: s. tribunal, App.]

[SŪPER-SPERSUS, a, um. (spargo) Strewed over, Solin.]

\*\*SŪPER-STAGNO, āvi. 1. To overflow, become standing water, Tac. A. 1, 79.

[SŪPER-STĀTŪMĪNO, are. To place one thing upon another as a foundation, Pallad. 1, 9, 4.]

\*\*SŪPER-STERNO, strāvi, strātum. 3. To strew or spread over or upon, to cover over: superstrati cumuli, Liv. 10, 29, 19: — s. pavimenta, Col.

SŪPERSTES, itis. (super-sto) [I. He who stands by or is present at any thing, a witness, acc. to Fest. p. 305; conf. Cic. Mur. 12, 26.] II. Remaining, remaining alive, surviving, outliving. a) With dat.: s. rei publicæ, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 3: — libri s. sibi: — s. pater filio, Liv.: — s. gloriæ, id.: — s. patri, Suet.: — sospes et s. vitæ, Plaut.: — s. patriæ, Hor. \*b) With genit.: non solum vitæ, sed etiam dignitatis s., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: — s. non modo aliorum sed etiam nostri, Tac.: — s. omnium suorum, Suet. \*\*c) Absol.: quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent, Suet. Aug. 59: — liberis superstitibus, Quint.: — s. fama, Hor.: — s. opus, Ov.: — s. Roma, Luc.

[SŪPER-STILLO, are. To drop over or upon, Apic.]

SŪPERSTĪTĪO, ōnia. f. (super-sto) I. Superstition. A) Prop.: tollere s., Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: — aniles s.: — barbara s.: — qua (superstitione) imbutus: — magicæ s., Tac.: — s. error insanus est, Sen.: — victi superstitione animi, Liv.: — s. præceptorum, the scrupulous observation, Quint. [B) Fig.: A fearful thing, Virg. E. 12, 817.] \*\*II. Religious reverence, awe, veneration, worship: s. virtutis, Sen. E. 95 med.: — s. templi, Just.: — superstitiones atque cura deorum, id.

[SŪPER-STILLO, are. To drop over or upon, Apic.]

SŪPERSTĪTĪŌSE, adv. I. Superstitiously: s. aut aniliter dicere, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92. \*\*II. Meton.: Scrupulously, too nicely or exactly: s. inhæreere cogitatis, Quint. 10, 6, 5: — s. fieri, id.

SŪPERSTĪTĪŌSUS, a, um. (superstitio) I. Full of superstition, superstitious: superstitiosum et religiosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: — s. sollicitudo: — s. principes, Liv. — Sup. Tert. [II. Prophetic: s. hæriolationes, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: — ista aut superstitiosa aut hariola, Plaut.]

[SŪPER-STĪRO, are. (superstes) I. To leave in existence, to preserve: s. regnum, Enn. ap. Non. 170, 14. II. To be over or remaining, to remain, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 3.]

\*\*SŪPER-STO, are. To stand over or upon: quibus (columnis) superstant, Liv. 40, 2, 2: — s. essedis carrisque, id.: — s. corporibus hostium, id.: — s. rupibus, id.: — s. ossa inhumata, Ov.: — s. corpora atque arma, Stat. — Absol.: pondus superstantium, Liv.: — armati superstantes, id.

\*\*SUPERSTRĀTUS, a, um. part. of supersterno.

[SUPERSTRICTUS, a, um. part. of superstringo.]

[SŪPER-STRĪNO, xi, ctum. 3. To draw or bind together above: s. manus, App. M. 11, p. 263: — s. latera, Sid.]

\*\*SUPERSTRUCTUS, a, um. part. of superstruo.

\*\*SŪPER-STRŪO, xi, ctum. 3. To build up, over, or upon: s. ligneam compagem, Tac. A. 4, 62: — s. moles, Sen.

\*\*SŪPER-SUM, fui, esse. [præs. superescit, Enn. and Att. ap. Fest.: per tmesin, super unus eram, Virg.] I. To be remaining. A) To be left behind, to remain, to exist still. 1) Gen.: duas partes, quæ mihi supersunt illustrandæ orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: — quum hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum, etc.: — quantum superfuit satiati: — quod superest, for the rest: — qui super-

sint de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio ap. Cic.: — biduum supererat Cæs.: — non multum a. ætatis, id.: — superest dicere, videre, Ov. \*\*2) Esp.: To survive, be still alive, outlive: Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv. 1, 34, 2: — ne superesset tanto exercitui suum secuto, id.: — quum superesset adhuc, qui spectaverant, Suet. B) 1) To be over and above, be in great plenty, abound: verba s., Cic. Fam. 13, 63, 2: — cui tanta res erat et supererat, Ter.: — modo vita supersit, suffices, Virg.: — s. labori, to be a match for, id. \*2) To be unnecessary or superfluous: ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108. \*\*II. To come to one's help, to assist: si superesset... sin deesset, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 56.

\*\*SUPERTECTUS, a, um. part. of supertego.

\*\*SUPER-TĒGO, xi, ctum. 3. To cover above, cover: s. vasa, Col. 9, 14, 14: — s. alqm tunica, App.: — candidaque ossa super nigra favilla tegit (per tmesin), Tibull.

[SŪPERTERRĒNUS, a, um. (terra) Above the earth, Tert.]

[SŪPER-TEŢTĪUS, a, um. In the ratio of four to three: s. numerus, one and a third (ἑξήκοντος), Censor.]

\*\*SŪPER-TRĀHO, ěre. To draw over, Plin. 18, 18, 48.

[SŪPERUNCTIO, ōnia. f. (superungo) An anointing over, C. Aur.]

\*\*SŪPĒRUNCTUS, a, um. part. of superungo.

[SŪPĒR-UNDO, are. To overflow (fig.), P. Nol.]

\*\*SŪPĒR-UNGO, xi, ctum. 3. To anoint or smear over, Cels. 7, 7, 1.

\*\*SŪPĒR-URGĒNS, entia. (urgeo) Pressing from above: s. fluctus, Tac. A. 2, 23 extr.

SŪPĒRUS [super, Cat.; Lucr.], a, um. (super) That is above, upper, above. I. Posit. A) Gen.: ad s. deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Læl. 3, 12: — s. res atque celestes: — s. mare, the upper sea, the Adriatic (in opposition to the Etrurian or Tuscan Sea), Plin.: — s. lumen, Enn.: — de supero, from on high, from above, Plaut. [B) Esp. 1) Superi, ōrum. m. (sc. di) See SUPER. 2) That is in the upper world, or on the earth: s. ardua linquens, Virg. Æ. 7, 562: — s. ora, id.: — s. aura, Ov.: — magnitudo apud superos, Vell. II. Comp., SŪPĒRIOR, us. That is higher, upper, superior. A) Prop.: tota domus s. vacat, Cic. Att. 12, 10: — dicere de s. loco, from the tribunal: — s. et inferior scriptura: — ex loco superiore, from an eminence, Cæs.: — s. loca, id.: — s. pars collis, id.: — s. acies, id.: — neque s. accumbere possum, Plaut. B) Fig. 1) Former, previous, past; (of age) advanced, older: s. defectiones solis, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: — s. nox: — s. tempora: — s. vita: — s. Africanus, the elder: — s. dies, Cæs.: — acta s. anni, id.: — s. prælia, id.: — s. æstiva, Hirt.: — majores pecudes ætate superiores, Varr. 2) Superior, higher, more distinguished or noble. a) With abl.: s. pecuniis, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: — loco, fortuna, fama superiores: — s. gradu honoris: — s. facilitate et humanitate: — hostes superiores equitatu, Cæs.: — s. numero, Hirt. b) Absol.: qui superiores sunt, Cic. Læl. 20, 72: — quanto superiores sumus, tanto etc.: — invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus... sed etiam superioribus invidetur: — hoc ipso fiunt superiores, victorious, Hirt. III. Sup. [A] Supprimus, mentioned by Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91; Charis. p. 130 P.] B) SŪPĒRMUS, a, um. The highest, extreme. [1] Prop.: s. montes, Virg. G. 4, 460: — s. rupes, Sen. 2) Fig. a) Of time or succession: Last, latest, extreme, final, the last part. a) Gen.: quæ (urbs) quia postrema coedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 119: — s. sol, sunset, Hor.: — s. nox, Col. poet.: — imponere bellis s. manum, the last hand, Ov.: — Absol.: Suprema, æ. f. (sc. tempestas) sunset, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52; Plin.: — Adv.: Supremum. For the last time: tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. β) Esp. concerning the end of life: Last: s. dies, Cic. Phil. 1, 14, 34: — s. supplicium, capital punishment: — s. tituli, i. e. an epitaph, inscription on a tomb, Plin.: — s. ira, the agony of death, id.: — s. judicia hominum, a last will or testament, Quint.: — s. honor, the last honour, funeral ceremonies, Virg.:



— *s. tempus*, Hor.: — *s. sors, finis, iter*, id.: — *s. os, dying lips*, Ov.: — *s. funera*, id.: — *s. oecula*, id.: — *s. tori, i. e. funeral piles*, id.: — *s. ignes*, id.: — *Adv.*: *Supremum and Supremo*: anima exitura supremo, Plin.: — *animam sepulcro condimus et magna supremum voce cimus, bid farewell*, Virg.: — *Subst.*: *Suprema, orum. n.* *The end or term of life, the last hours*: ut me in supremis consolatus est, Quint. 6 proem. § 11; Tac.: — *Also*, *Suprema, orum. A funeral, funeral ceremonies*: s. divi Augusti, Plin. 7, 3, 3: — *Also, a last will, testament*: *suprema Augusti*, Tac. A. 1, 8: — *ordinare s.*, Dig.: — *[Also, the remains of a corpse that has been burnt [reliquia], Amm. 25, 9 extr.: Sol.]* [b] *Extreme, highest, greatest, supreme, chief*: s. Juppiter, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 55: — *s. comes consilii*, id.: — *s. macies*, Virg.] C) *Summus, a, um.* See SUMMUS.

[SŪPERVĀCĀNĒO. *adv.* *Superfluously, uselessly*, Front.]

SŪPER-VĀCĀNĒUS, a, um. (vacuus) *Superfluous, unnecessary, useless*: s. opus, done in leisure hours, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: — *s. literæ*: — *s. memoratio officiorum*: — *quicquid s.*: — *nihil s.*: — *s. defensio Pauli*, Liv.: — *s. oratio*, id.: — *habere pro supervacaneo et inutili*, id.: — *s. instituta*, Suet.: — *supervacaneum est disserere*, Sall.

[SŪPER-VĀCO, *are.* *To be superfluous*, Gell.]

[SŪPERVĀCŪE. *adv.* *Superfluously, uselessly*, P. Sent.]

SŪPERVĀCŪO. *adv.* *Superfluously, uselessly*, Plin. 11, 25, 30; Dig.

SŪPER-VĀCŪUS, a, um. *Superfluous, unnecessary, useless*: non tam obest audire supervacua quam ignorare (opp. 'necessaria'), Quint. 12, 8, 7: — *s. doctrina*, id.: — *quod monere supervacuum fuerat*, id.: — *s. carnes*, Plin.: — *s. coma*, id.: — *s. frondes*, Col.: — *s. facta*, Suet.: — *s. Baiæ, inefficacious*, Hor.: — *movere res ex supervacuo*, Liv.: — *tumultuare in supervacuo*, Sen.

SŪPER-VĀDO, *ere.* *To go or walk over*: s. omnes asperitates, Sall.

[SŪPERVĀGĀNĒA. *conf.* Fest. pp. 304, 305.]

SŪPER-VĀGOR, ātus. 1. *To wander too far, spread abroad too much (of vine branches)*, Col.

[SŪPER-VECTOR, āri. *To be carried over*, Tert.]

SŪPER-VĒHOR, vectus. 3. *To go, ride, sail over or past, pass by*: s. promontorium Calabriae, Liv. 42, 48, 7: — *s. montem*, Catull.

SŪPER-VĒŇO, vēni, ventum. 4. *To come over, upon, or in addition.* I. Prop. A) *Gen.*: vines s. jugum, Col. 4, 22, 1: — *heres heredem alterius velut unda supervenit undam, presses or urges on*, Hor.: — *terra supervenit crura loquentia, covered*, Ov.: — *prætor s. parantibus jam oppugnare*, Liv. 42, 56, 5: — *ægris animis legati s.*, id.: — *quæ (febris) vel levi vulnere s.*, Cels.: — *Lælius Fulviusque supervenerunt*, Liv. 30, 25, 9: — *signa legionum s.*, id.: — *nuncii ab urbe s.*, Suet. B) *Esp. of the coupling of animals: To cover*, Plin. 10, 63, 83; Col. II. Fig.: *To come above, over, or upon*: ne tempus opimandi quintam et vigesimam lunam superveniat, exceed, Col. 8, 7, 5: — *aliud majus alio s., comes upon*, Quint.: — *vis tenebris supervenit annos, attacks suddenly*, Stat.: — *s. auro, excels, surpasses*, id.

[SŪPERVENTŌRES, um. m. (supervenio) *A kind of soldiers (perhaps employed in making sudden attacks)*, Anim.]

SŪPERVENTUS, ūs. m. (supervenio) *A coming to or upon.* \*\*I. *Gen.*: Tac. H. 2, 54; Plin. [II. *Esp.*: *An attack*, Veg.]

[SŪPER-VINCO, ěre. *To overcome, conquer*, Eccl.]

SŪPER-VĪVO, xi, ěre. *To outlive, survive*: s. gloriæ suæ triginta annis, Plin. E. 2, 1, 2: — *superesse et s.*, Flor.

SŪPER-VŮLO, are. *To fly over*: s. orbem, Ov. M. 4, 624: — *supervolantes alte alites*, Plin. 8, 14, 14: — *hasta s.*, Virg.

SŪPER-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum. 3. *To roll*: s. cylindrum, Col. 11, 3, 34.

[SŪPĪNĀLIS, e. (supinus) *An epithet of Jupiter; turning back, i. e. destroying*, August.]

[SŪPĪNĀTIO, ōnis. f. *Of the stomach, a turning back or rejecting of food*, C. Aur.]

[SŪPĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. (supinus) *S. longus, s. teres, two muscles which execute that outward movement of the forearm and hand whereby the palm or surface of the latter is placed uppermost*, NL.]

SŪPĪNE. *adv.* *Carelessly, negligently*: s. accipere beneficium, Sen. Ben. 2, 24.

SŪPĪNĪTAS, ātis. f. (supinus) *A bending backwards: et est odiosa omnis s.*, Quint. 11, 3, 122: — *Planasia (insula) de s. sic vocata, flatness*, Sol.

SŪPĪNO. 1. (supinus) *To bend, stretch, or lay backwards.* I. Prop.: manus supinata, Quint. 11, 3, 100: — *supinata testudo*, Sen.: — *miles supinatus humi*, App.: — *præcipitare atque s.*, Stat.: — *s. Parnason tauris*, id.: — *supinari, to lay one's self down, lie down*, Stat.: — *supinatæ Aquiloni glebæ, ploughed up*, Virg. II. Fig.: quid tantopere te supinet, i. e. makes you bend back with pride, Sen.

SŪPĪNUS, a, um. *Bent back, bending back, backward, on the back, supine.* I. Prop. A) *Gen.*: s. motus, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: — *s. ora*: — *vana pleraque (utpote s. jactu) tela mittebant*, Liv.: — *s. cubitus, on the back*, Plin.: — *s. cornua*, id.: — *s. caput, bent over*, Quint.: — *s. vultus*, id.: — *s. venter*, Hor.: — *stertitque s.*, id.: — *tendere s. manus ad cælum, turned towards heaven*, Virg.: — *tonsura supinior arborum*, Plin. B) *Esp.* [1] *Retrograde, going back*: nec redit in fontes unda s. suos, Ov.: — *s. cursus fluminum*, id.: — *s. carmen, i. e. an alternate song, strophe and antistrophe*, Mart.] \*\*2) *Of places: Inclined, sloping gently, slanting*: s. vallis, Liv. 4, 46, 5: — *s. solum*, Plin.: — *s. mare*, id.: — *s. colles*, Virg.: — *s. Tibur*, Hor. II. Fig. A) *Of the mind.* \*\*1) *Indolent, negligent, careless: otiosi et s. oratores*, Quint. 10, 2, 17 Spald.: — *supini securique*, id.: — *s. compositio*, id.: — *s. animus*, Catull.: — *s. Mæcenas*, Juv. [2] *Proud, elated: hæc et talia dum refert supinus*, Mart. 5, 8, 10; Pers.] [B) *With the Latin grammarians: Supinum (sc. verbum) A supine.* 1) *The form of the verb in um and u*, Charis. p. 153 P.; Prisc. p. 811 P. 2) *The form of the verb in andum and endum*, Charis. l. l.; Prisc. p. 823 P.]

[SŪPO (sipo), are. *To throw, throw out, scatter, acc. to Fest. p. 311; Att. ap. Non.*]

SŪPPACTUS, a, um. *part. of suppingo.*

[SŪPĒDĀGŌGUS (subp.), i. m. *An under-master, an usher*, Inscr.]

[SŪPĒTŪLUS (subp.), a, um. *Somewhat squinting*, Varr. ap. Non.]

SŪP-PALLĪDUS (subp.), a, um. *Somewhat pale*, Cels. 5, 26, 20.

[SŪP-PALPOR (subp.), ari. *To stroke, caress, wheedle*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 28; Symm.]

SUP-PAR (subp.), āris. *Almost equal*: huic ætati suppare Alciades, Critias, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: — *s. ætas*, Vell.

[SŪP-PĀRĀSĪTOR (subp.), āri. *To flatter somewhat like a parasite, to fawn*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 77.]

[SŪP-PĀRĀTORA (subp.), æ. f. (supparo) *Restoration*, Tert.]

[1. SUP-PĀRO (subp.), are. *To make somewhat equal*, Tert.]

[2. SUP-PĀRO (subp.), are. *To join to, adapt*, Tert.]

SUPPĀRUM (siparium), i. n. and SUPPARUS, i. m. (an Oscan word) [I. *A linen garment, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37; and Fest. p. 311: — s. angusta*, Luc. 2, 364; Plaut.] II. *A small sail on the foremast, a topsail, acc. to Fest. p. 340; conf. Sen. Ep. 77.*

[SŪP-PĀTĒO (subp.), ěre. *To be open below*, App.]

[SŪP-PĒDĀNĒUM (subp.), i. n. *A footstool*, Eccl.]

## SUPPEDITATIO

\*SUPPĒDĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* A rich supply or store; superabundance: s. bonorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111.

SUPPĒDĪTO (subp.). 1. I. *To be copiously at hand or in store.* A) *Prop.*: P. Cethegus, cui de re publica satis suppeditabat oratio, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: — cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditavisset: — omnis apparatus ornatusque dicendi facile s.: — ne charta quidem tibi s.: — quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv.: — nec consilium, nec oratio s., is present, at hand, id.: — suppeditat dicere, it is easy, Lucr. B) *Meton.* 1) *To have abundance, to be rich:* quibus (rebus) nos suppeditamus eget ille, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: — gaudiis gaudium s., is abundantly supplied with other pleasures, Plaut. 2) *To be sufficient, suffice; to be equal, be a match for:* parare ea, quæ suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: — Pometinæ manubiæ vix in fundamenta suppeditavere, Liv.: — s. amori, to be enough for, Ter.: — s. labori, to be a match for, Plaut. II. *To furnish, supply, procure, give copiously or sufficiently,* a) *With acc.*: s. sumptum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: — s. cibos: — s. pecunias: — s. merces: — s. rem frumentariam: — s. tutum perfrugium otio et tranquillum ad quietem locum: — deus suppeditans abundantiam et copiam: — s. varietatem in scribendo: — s. amoenitatem hortorum. b) *Absol.*: quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: — s. alci sumptibus, Ter.: — quod res curæ tibi est, ut ei (Ciceroni) suppeditetur ad usum et cultum copiose, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2.

SUP-PĒDO (subp.), ěre. I. *q.* paululum pedo; pedo ad, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

[SUP-PERNĀTUS (subp.), a, um. Lamed in the hip, acc. to Fest. pp. 304, 305.]

\*\*SUPPĒTĪĀ (subp.), ārum. *f.* (suppeto) Help, aid, assistance, Suet. Vesp. 4: — acc., suppetias, to one's aid: advenire suppetias, Plaut.: — venire suppetias, Auct. B. Afr.

\*SUPPĒTĪOR (subp.), ātus. 1. (suppetiæ) *To come to one's help, to aid, assist:* quod mihi suppetiatus es, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 2.

SUP-PĒTO, īvi or īi, itum. 3. I. *To be at hand or present in plenty, to be in store:* cui res non suppetat, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: — vereor, ne mihi crimina non suppetarent: — ut mihi nihil suppetat præter voluntatem: — si vita suppetet: — copia frumenti s., Cæs.: — vires s., Liv.: — nec consilium sibi s. diceret, id. II. *Meton.*: *To be sufficient, suffice; to be a match for; to answer, correspond:* ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut quotidianis sumptibus copiæ suppetant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89: — pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor.: — novis ut suppetas doloribus, may be abandoned to, id.

[SUP-PĪLO (subp.), ātum. 1. (pilus) *To steal craftily, to pilfer, purloin, filch,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 7, 15.]

\*\*1. SUP-PINGO (subp.), pactum. 3. (pango) *To fasten under, to case or cover below:* s. crepidas aureis clavis, Plin. 33, 3, 14: — s. fulmentas soccis, Plaut.

[2. SUP-PINGO (subp.), ěre. *To paint over,* Avien.]

\*\*SUP-PINGUIS (subp.), e. Somewhat fat: s. cutis, Cels. 6, 4.

[SUP-PLANTĀTOR (subp.), ōris. One who trips up one's heels, a deceiver, supplanter, Eccl.]

SUP-PLANTO (subp.). 1. (planta) *To trip up one's heels.* \*I. *Prop.*: Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. \*\*II. *Gen.*: *To throw to the ground, to throw down:* s. vites in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35. § 212: — s. uvas, id.: — s. futuras, Vitruv.: — s. iudicia, to upset, Quint.: — s. verba palato, to lisp, mince, Pers.

\*SUPPLAUDO (subp.), ěre. See SUPPLODO.

SUPPLAUSIO (subp.), ōnis. See SUPPLOSIO.

SUPPLĒMENTUM (subp.), i. n. (suppleo) *That by which any thing is filled up or supplied, a supplement.* \*\*I. *Gen.*: reservare in s. gregis, Col. 7, 6, 7: — supplemento circuli, by means, Suet. II. *Esp.*: *A supplying an army with new men, a recruiting, reinforcement:* scribere

1242

## SUP-PLODO

a. legionibus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1: — discedit per causam supplemēti, Cæs.: — in s. classis, Liv.: — ad s. remigum, id.

SUP-PLĒO (subp.), ēvi, ētum. 2. *To fill up or complete, to supply, to add as a supplement.* I. *Gen.*: s. bibliothecam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5: — s. usum provinciae: — ut referendis præteritis verbis id scriptum suppleatur: — adungere ... supplere: — s. damna exercitus, Tac.: — s. librum, Suet.: — s. damna incendiorum multis, to repair, make good, id. II. *Esp.*: *To make up the number of an army, make complete, supply, recruit:* legiones suppletæ. Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27: — s. naves remigio, to furnish with the full complement of rowers, Liv.: — s. legiones delectæ, Tac.: — s. decurias equitum, Suet.: — s. remigum, Virg.

SUPPLETUS (subp.), a, um. part. of suppleo.

SUPPLEX (subp.), icis. (supplico) I. *Prop.*: *Humbly entreating, imploring, supplicant.* a) *Absol.*: s. te ad pedes abjiciebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: — s. patria tendit manus: — s. pro alqo: — s. venire ad alqm: — miseri ac s., Cæs.: — do manus supplex, Hor. b) *With dat.*: s. judicibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: — Alcibiades s. Socrati: — ut tibi fierem s., Plaut. c) *Sometimes subst. with pron. possess. or genit.*: vester est s., iudices, Cic. Mur. 40, 86: — tuus s., Hor.: — s. misericordie, Cic. Cael. 32, 70: — s. dei, Nep. II. *Meton. of things*: s. manus, Cic. Font. 17, 38: — s. verba: — s. vox, Sall.: — s. causæ, Quint.: — s. dona, vota, Virg.: — s. viita, Hor.

[SUPPLĪCĀMENTUM (subp.), i. n. (supplico) *A supplication; divine service,* App.; Arn.] — [Hence, Ital. *soffice*, Fr. *souple*.]

SUPPLĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* A public supplication or thanksgiving; divine service: s. diis immortalibus decreta est, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: — constituere supplicationes ad omnia pulvinaria: — *Often in honour of victorious generals:* cui uno togato supplicationem senatus decreverit, Cic. Sull. 30, 85.

[SUPPLĪCĀTOR (subp.), ōris. m. One who supplicates or prays, Eccl.]

SUPPLĪCĪTER (subp.), adv. (supplex) *Suppliantly, humbly:* s. demissequē, Cic. Flacc. 10, 21.

SUPPLĪCĪUM (subp.), īi. n. (supplex) *Public prayer, an act of religious worship, supplication.* I. A) *Prop.*: fatigare deos suppliciis votisque, Liv. 27, 50, 5: — s. deorum, Sall.: — placare deos precibus suppliciisque, Liv. B) *Meton.*: *Humble entreaty:* suppliciis fatigare alqm, Sall. Jug. 66, 2: — legatos ad consulem cum suppliciis mittunt, id. II. *Punishment; torture:* sumere s. de alqo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, 91: — ex cruciatibus omni s.: — cruciatus suppliciumque: — vindicare alqd omni s.: — afficere alqm supplicio, Cæs.: — ei rei s. cum cruciatus constitutum est, id.: — ferre s., id.: — dabitur s. mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut.: — illi de me dabo s., Ter.: — proficisci ad exquisita s.: — iudicia et supplicia: — suppliciis delicta coeret, Hor.

SUPPLĪCO (subp.). 1. [perf. subj., supplicassis, Plaut.; per tmesin, sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest.] (supplex) *To entreat or supplicate with submission or humility, to implore, supplicate.* I. *Gen.* a) *With dat.*: s. populo Romano, Cic. Pl. 20, 50: — summissee s. alci: — neque Cæsari solum sed etiam amicis ejus omnibus pro te libentissime supplicabo. b) *Absol.*: *precari* ... s., Cic. Lel. 16, 57: — implorare ... s.: — supplicantes legati, Sall. [c] *With acc.*: s. contrarios, Amm.: — s. imperatores, Dig.] \*\*II. *Esp.*: *To supplicate or worship the gods, to pray, to perform divine service:* s. Lari, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24: — s. diis per hostias, Sall.: — ture non supplicabatur, Plin.

[SUPPLĪCŪE (subp.), adv. (supplex) *Humbly, submissively,* App.] — [Hence, Ital. *supplicare*, Fr. *supplier*.]

\*SUP-PLŌDO (subplodo, supplaudo, subplaudo). 3. *To stamp with the foot.* I. *Prop.*: Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 132; Sen. [II. Fig. A) *To applaud,* Eccl. B) *To crush as by treading on, destroy:* s. calumniā, Macr.]

**SUPPLOSIO** (subp.), ōnis. f. (supplodo) *A stamping with the feet: s. pedis, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47.*

**\*SUP-PENITET** (subp.), ēre. *To repent a little, to be slightly dissatisfied, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1.*

[**SUP-POLITOR** (subp.), ōris. m. *One who rubs or polishes; hence, a violator, Laber. ap. Non]*

**SUP-PŌNO** (subp.), sūi, situm. 3. [*perf. suppositi, supposit, Plaut. part. supposita, Virg.; Sil.*] *To put, place, lay, or set under. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. anatum ova gallinis, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: — s. olivam prelo, Col.: — s. falcem maturis aristis, Virg.: — s. cultros (of butchers, in order to kill), id.: — s. caput et stomachum fontibus, Hor.: — ignes suppositi cineri doloso, being under, id.: — s. colla oneri, Ov.: — s. tauros jugo, id.: — s. ignem tectis, id.: — s. pecus fano, to drive under, id.: — s. alqm tumulo, terræ, humo etc., id. B) Esp. 1) To substitute, put in place of: substituere et a, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, 72: — s. alqm in locum alcjs: — s. se reum criminibus illis pro rege: — operæ nostræ vicaria fides amicorum supponitur. 2) To substitute falsely or fraudulently, to counterfeit, forge, falsify: s. personam, Cic. Cluent. 44, 125: — s. testamenta falsa: — supposita mater, pretended, Virg. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To subjoin, annex, add: s. exemplum epistolæ, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 3: — huic generi Hermagoras partes quatuor supposuit: — s. rationem. [B) Esp. 1) To subject: s. æthera ingenio, Ov. F. 1, 306: — me tibi supposui, Pers. 2) To esteem less: s. Latio Samon, Ov. F. 6, 48.]*

**\*SUP-PORTO** (subp.), 1. *To carry, convey, bring: s. frumentum, ligna, auxilia etc. navibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 44, 1: — s. operi quæcumque usui sunt, id.: — s. frumentum commeatumque ex Sequanis, id.: — s. omnia in castra, Liv.*

[**SUPPŌSITICUS** (subp.), or -TUS, a, um. (suppono) *Substituted, put in the place of another. I. Gen.: s. gladiator, following, Mart. 5, 24, 8. II. Esp.: Supposititious, not genuine: s. mater, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2.]*

**SUPPŌSITIO** (subp.), ōnis. f. (suppono) *A laying under. \*I. Gen.: s. ovorum, Col. 8, 5, 9. [II. The changing of a child, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 83.]*

[**SUPPOSITRIX** (subp.), icia. f. (suppono) *She who substitutes or changes: s. puerorum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.]*

**SUPPOSITUS**, a, um. *part. of suppono.*

**SUPPRESSIO** (subp.), ōnis. f. (supprimo) *\*I. Emoezzlement: prædæ ac suppressiones, Cic. Cluent. 25, 68.*

*\*\*II. Oppression in sleep, the night-mare: s. nocturnæ, Plin. 27, 10, 60.*

[**SUPPRESSOR** (subp.), ōris. m. (supprimo) *A concealer, detainer, Dig.]*

**SUPPRESSUS** (subp.), a, um. *I. Part. of supprimo.*

*II. Adj.: Kept back, i. e. \*A) Short: s. mentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3. B) Of voice: Suppressed: s. vox, Cic. Sull. 10, 30: — suppressor oratio.*

**SUPPRIMO** (subp.), pressi, pressum. 3. (premo) *To press under or down. \*I. Gen. (only as a nautical t. t.): suppressimere naves, Liv. 28, 30, 11. II. Esp. A)*

*To keep down or back, to check, restrain, suppress. 1) Prop.: s. hostes, Cæs. B. C. 1, 45, 1: — s. iter, id.: — s. sanguinem, Plin.: — s. alvum, to bind, render costive, Cels.: — s. habenas, Ov.: — s. fugam, id.: — s. vocem, id.: — s. fontes, id. 2) Fig.: s. ægritudinem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 75: — s. impetum militum, Liv.: — s. iram, id.: — s. stultiloquium, Plant.: — s. querelas, Ov. B) 1) Prop.: To keep back wrongly, withhold, suppress, conceal: s. pecuniam, Cic. Cluent. 25, 68: — s. numos, id.: — quæ antea arbitrio consulum suppressiebantur, Liv.: — s. testamentum, Suet.: — s. libros, id.: — abscondere atque a, Plin. \*\*2) Fig.: s. famam, Liv. 5, 1, 7: — s. nomen Vespasiani, Tac.: — s. indicium conjurationis, Curt.*

[**SUP-PRŌMUS** (subp.), i. m. *An under-buller, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 24.]*

**SUP-PŪDET** (subp.), ēre. *To be somewhat ashamed: eorum me suppedebat, Cic. Fam. 9, 1, 2.*

1243

**\*\*SUPPŪRATĪO** (subp.), ōnis. f. *An imposthume, abscess, suppuration, Plin. 20, 3, 8.*

**\*\*SUPPŪRATŌRIŪS** (subp.), a, um. (suppuro) *Relating to an imposthume or abscess: s. medicamenta, Plin. 28, 4, 13.*

**\*\*SUP-PŪRO** (subp.), 1. (pus) *I. To suppurate, imposthume, fester. A) Prop.: Plin. 22, 14, 16. B) Fig.: voluptates angusto corpori ingestæ s. cæperunt, Sen. Ep. 59 extr. II. To cause to suppurate. A) Prop. thus only in the part. perf.: Suppuratus. Suppurated, full of ulcers: s. aures, Plin. — Subst.: Suppurata, orum. n. Ulcers, Plin. 21, 19, 76. B) Fig.: suppurata tristitia, concealed, festering, Sen. Ep. 80 med.; Tert.*

[**SUPPUS**, a, um. *A word of uncertain meaning; conf. Fest. p. 290; Isid. Orig. 65.]*

[**SUPPŪTARIŪS** (supputatorius), a, um. (supputo) *Of or belonging to computation, Tert.]*

**\*\*SUPPŪTĀTĪO** (subp.), ōnis. f. *A reckoning, computation, Vitruv. 3, 1 med.; Arn.*

[**SUPPŪTĀTOR** (subp.), ōris. m. *A calculator, arithmetician, Firm. Math.]*

[**SUP-PŪTO** (subp.), 1. *I. To cut off or prune below: s. oleas, Cat. R. R. 27: — s. castaneam bimam, Col. II. To reckon, calculate, Ov. P. 2, 3, 17; Pallad.]*

**SUPRĀ** [sūpērā, Cic. poet.; Lucr.] *adv. and prep. I.*

*Adv.: On the upper side, above. A) Prop.: quæ sunt infra... quæ autem s. etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: — s. et subter: — s. imponere: — oleum s. siet, Cat.: — toto vertice s. est, overtops, Virg.: — mare, quod s., quodque alluit infra, id.: — victor s. hostem, i. e. standing above, Ov.: — superius rapi, on high, id. B) Fig. 1) Before, in the foregoing part, above: quæ s. scripsi, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 208: — ut s. dixi: — quem s. deformavi: — s. repetere, from times past, further back, Tac.: — superius dixi, Phædr. 2) Above, beyond, more: s. adject. Æschrio, offered more, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, 77: — tantus, ut nihil s. possit: — ita accurate, ut nihil s. posset: — nihil s. deos laceo, Hor.: — sæpe s. feret, quam fieri possit: — s. quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall.: — s. quod capere possum, Dig. II. Prep. with an acc.: Above, over, beyond. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: nec exisset umquam s. terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: — s. tribunal et s. prætoris caput: — s. me (accubuerat) Atticus, infra Verrius: — esse s. caput, to be burdensome. 2) Esp.: Above, beyond: s. Suessulam, Liv. 23, 32, 2: — s. Mæotis paludes, Enn. ap. Cic.: — Syene oppidum, quod est s. Alexandriam, Plin. B) Fig. 1) Of time: Past, before: s. hanc memoriam, Cæs. B. G. 6, 19, 4: — s. septingentesimum annum, Liv. 2) Of number and measure: Above, beyond: s. millia viginti, Liv. 30, 35, 3: — s. tres cyathos, Hor.: — s. hominis fortunam: — s. modum, Liv.: — accesserat s. belli metum, id.: — s. humanam fidem, Plin.: — s. vireas, Hor.: — [To denote oversight or superintendence: servus positus s. rationes, Pseudo-Quint.; Inscr.] [Hence, Ital. sopra; Fr. sur.]*

[**SUPRASPINĀTUS**, i. m. (supra-spina) *A muscle which extends from a cavity above the spine of the scapula (fossa supraspinata) to the anterior part of the great humeral tuberosity, NL.]*

[**SUPRĒMITAS**, ātis. f. (supremus) *The highest. I. The latter end, death, Amm. II. The highest honour, Claud. Mam.]*

**SUPREMUS**, etc. See **SUPERUS**, III. B).

**SŪRA**, æ. f. *I. The calf of the leg, Plin. 11, 45, 105. II. The smaller bone of the leg, shin-bone, Cels. 8, 11.*

**\*\*SURCŪLĀCĒUS**, a, um. (surculus) *Woody, like young wood, Plin. 19, 7, 36.*

**\*\*SURCŪLĀRIS**, e. (surculus) *Producing young shoots or sprigs, Col. 3, 11, 5.*

7 T 2

## SURCULARIUS

**\*\*SURCŪLĀRIUS**, a. um. (surculus) *Of or belonging to twigs or young shoots: s. ager, planted with young trees, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: — s. cicadas, living on twigs, Plin.*

**SURCŪLO**, are. (surculus) **\*\*I.** *To clear from twigs or young shoots, to prune, Col. 5, 9, 11. [II. To bind together with twigs, Apic.]*

**\*\*SURCŪLŌSE**, adv. *Like wood, Plin. 18, 16, 43.*

**\*\*SURCŪLŌSUS**, a. um. (surculus) *Woody, like young wood, Plin. 19, 6, 31.*

**SURCŪLUS**, i. m. *A young twig or shoot, a shoot, sprout. I. Gen.: defringere s., Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110.*

**II. Esp.: A young shoot for setting, a set, slip, graft: serere s., Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278.**

**\*SURDASTER**, tra, trum. (surdus) *Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.*

**[SURDE**, adv. *Faintly, not distinctly, Afr. ap. Charis.]*

**[SURDESCO**, ere. (surdus) *To become deaf, August.]*

**[SURDIGO**, inis. f. (surdus) *Deafness, Marc. Emp.]*

**SURDĪTAS**, ātis. f. (surdus) *Deafness, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.*

**SURDUS**, a. um. *Deaf. I. Prop.: si s. sit, varietates vocum aut modos noscere possit? Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: — Sup., Aug.: — Prov.: surdo narrare, canere, etc., to preach to deaf ears, Liv. 40, 8. II. Meton. A) Unwilling to hear, insensible, that does not comprehend or conceive: s. judex, Cic. Font. 7, 15: — leges rem s., inexorabilem esse, Liv.: — s. tellus, not susceptible of culture, Plin.: — adhibere solatia s. menti, Ov.: — s. ad munera, id.: — s. dei in vota, id.: — s. vota, to which the gods are deaf, Prop.: — s. in sermone: — surdior scopulis, Hor.: — surdior æquoribus, Ov.: — s. veritatis, Col.: — s. votorum, Sil. **\*\*B) That yields a hollow or dull sound, where sound is not well heard: s. locus, Virg. 3, 3: — s. theatrum, Varr.: — s. vox, Quint. **\*\*C) Silent, still: s. ictus, Plin. 19, 1, 4: — s. herbæ, id.: — s. buccina, Juv.: — s. lyra, Prop.: — s. plectra, Stat.: — s. fama, Sil.: — s. nomen, id. **\*\*D) Dim, weak, faint, dull, dead: s. colos, Plin. 37, 5, 18: — s. discrimen figurarum, id.: — s. materia, id.: — s. res ac sensu carentes, id.: — cinnama surdum spirant, Pers.: — [Hence, Ital. sordo, Fr. sord.]*******

**SURĒNA**, æ. f. **I.** *A kind of fish, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23. II. A grand vizier, grand duke, the name of the highest office, next to that of the king, in Parthia, Tac. A. 6, 42; Amm.*

**SURGO**, surrexi, surrectum. (surrigit, surriguntur, Sen.; Virg.: surrigebant, Hier.: surrigens, surrigere, Plin.) **3.** (surrigo from sub-rego) **\*\*I.** *To lift up, raise, set up, erect: s. se, Plin. 9, 29, 47: — surriguntur capilli, Sen.: — surrecta cuspis, Liv.: — s. aures, Virg. II. To rise, arise, get up, stand up. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: s. e lectulo, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: — s. de sella: — *sedere*... s.: — s. ad dicendum, ad respondendum: — s. a cœna, Plin.: s. ab umbris ad lumina vitæ, Virg.: — s. humo, toro, Ov.: — mare s., Virg.: — fontes s., Quint.: — montes s., Ov.: — nox s., id.: — tenebræ s., Sen.: — sol s., Hor. 2) Esp. a) *To rise from bed: s. ante lucem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: — s. cum die, Ov.: — s. mane, id.: — s. ad lites novas, Hor. b) To rise, spring up, grow up: area s., Plin. E. 6, 16, 14: — surgens arx, Virg.: — surgens Ascanius, id.: — Ceres s. culmo alto, Hor. **\*\*B) Fig.: rumor s., Tac. H. 2, 42: — s. supra prosam orationem, Quint.: — sententia s. animo, Virg.: — pugna aspera s., id.: — honor s., Ov.: — ingenium s., id.****

**[SURĠO**, ire. *Of male animals: To rut, App.; Arn.]*

**\*\*SURPICULUS**. See **SCIRPICULUS**.

**[SUR-RĀDĠO**, āre. *To cause to beam forth, to show, Tert.]*

**[SUR-RĀDO** (subr.), si, sum. **3.** *To scratch or scrape from below. I. Prop.: s. ficos, Cat. R. R. 50. II. Of rivers, to flow by, Amm.]*

1244

## SUR-ROGO

**\*SUR-RANCĪDUS** (subr.), a. um. *Somewhat rancid: s. caro, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.*

**[SURRASUS**, a. um. *part. of surrado.]*

**\*SUR-RAUCUS** (subr.), a. um. *Somewhat hoarse: s. vox, Cic. Brut. 38, 141.*

**[SURRECTIO** (subr.), ōnis. f. (surgo) **I.** *An erecting, Arn. II. A rising again, resurrection: s. Christi, Arat.]*

**[SURRECTĪTO** (subr.), āvi. 1. (surgo) *To rise, raise one's self, Cat. ap. Gell. 10, 13, 4.]*

**\*\*1. SURRECTUS**, a. um. *part. of surgo.*

**[2. SUR-RECTUS** (subr.), a. um. *Somewhat erect, Auct. rei agr. p. 240 Goes.]*

**[SUR-RĒFECTUS** (subr.), a. um. *Somewhat refreshed, Vell.]*

**[SUR-RĒGŪLUS**, i. m. *A petty prince, Amm.]*

**[SUR-RĒMĀNĒO** (subr.), ēre. *To remain behind, Tert.]*

**SUR-RĒMĠGO** (subr.), āre. **I.** *Prop.: Plin. 9, 29, 47; Virg. [II. Fig.: Calp. FL.]*

**[SUR-RĒNĀLIS** (subr.), e. *Under the reins or kidneys, Veg.]*

**SURRENTĪNUS**, a. um. (Surrentum) *Of or belonging to Surrentum, Surrentine: S. montes, Plin. 3, 5, 19: — Plur.: Surrentini, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Surrentum, Liv. 22, 61, 12.*

**SURRENTUM**, i. n. *A maritime town of Campania, now Sorrento, Mel. 2, 4, 9.*

**\*SUR-RĒPO** (subr.), psi, ptum. **3.** [*perf. surrepti, Catull.] To creep forth beneath or from below: to creep, steal, or sneak to a place. I. Prop.: S. sub tabulas, Cic. Sect. 59, 126: — surrepens lacerta, Plin.: — s. clathris, Col.: — s. mœnia, Hor.: — vinea s. muris, Lucr.: — humor s. crinibus, Claudian. **\*\*II. Fig.: oblitio cibi s. huic, Plin. 8, 22, 34: — vitia s., Sen.: — quies s. oculis, Ov.: — tacitus horror s. fratribus, Stat.: — terror s. pectora, Sil.: — iners ætas s., Tibull.: — ita surrepetur animo iudicis, Quint.***

**[SURREPTĪCIUS** (subr.) or -TĪUS, a. um. (surripio) *Stolen. I. Prop.: s. filius, Plaut. Men. prol. 60. II. Fig.: Clandestine, secret: s. amor, id.]*

**[SURREPTIO** (subr.), ōnis. f. (surripio) *A taking away by stealth, stealth: facitare s., App. M. 10, p. 245: — per s., surreptitiously, Dig.]*

**[SURREPTIVUS** (subr.), a. um. (surripio) *Clandestine, surreptitious, Cod. Just.]*

**SURREPTUS** (subr.), a. um. **\*\*I.** *Part. of surrepo. II. Part. of surripio.*

**SUR-RĪDĒO** (subr.), si. **2.** *To smile, Cic. R. C. 8, 22.*

**\*SUR-RĪDĪCŪLE**, adv. *Somewhat laughably, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249.*

**\*\*SUR-RĠGŪUS** (subr.), a. um. *Watered: s. ager, Plin. 17, 18, 30. § 128.*

**\*SUR-RINGOR** (subr.), gi. *To make a somewhat wry mouth, be somewhat indignant, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 2.*

**SUR-RĪPĠO** (subr.), rīpui, reptum. **3.** [*surpiter, Hor.: surpere, Lucr.: surpuit, Plaut.: surpuerat, Hor.: perf. subj. surrepsit, Plaut.] To take away secretly, withdraw privily, to purloin, pilfer, steal, filch. I. Prop.: s. vasa e privato sacro, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: — s. libros: — s. puerum, Plaut.: — s. coronam Jovis, id.: — surripuisti te mihi de foro, you have withdrawn from my sight, id.: — s. de mille fabæ modis unum, Hor.—Absol.: surripis, Hor. II. Fig.: s. alqd spatii, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: — quæ (virtus) nec eripi nec surripī potest: — s. crimina oculis patriæ, Ov.: — s. diem, id.*

**SUR-RŪGO** (subr.), 1. *To elect or procure the election of one in the place of another: s. alios (decemvros), Cic. Rep. 2, 37: — s. collegam in locum Bruti, Liv.: — s. consules, id.: — lex surrogatur, a new regulation is added to a law, Ulp.*

**\*\*SUR-ROSTRĀNI** (subr.), ōrum. *m.* (rostrum) *Idlers about the rostra, loungers*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.

**\*\*SUR-RŌTĀTUS** (subr.), *a*, um. (roto) *Put in motion by wheels set under*, Vitr. 10, 19 med.

**\*\*SUR-RŌTUNDUS** (subr.), *a*, um. *Somewhat round, roundish*, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

[**SUR-RŪBEO** (subr.), ēre. *To be reddish*: uva *s.* purpureo mero, Ov. A. A. 2, 316.]

**\*\*SUR-RŪBER** (subr.), *a*, um. *Reddish*, Cels. 5, 28, 8.

[**SUR-RŪBĒUS** (subr.), *a*, um. *Reddish*, Non.]

**\*\*SUR-RŪBYCUNDUS** (subr.), *a*, um. *Reddish*: *s.* cauliculi, Plin. 25, 13, 106.

**\*\*SUR-RŪFUS** (subr.), *a*, um. *Somewhat reddish*: *s.* color, Plin. 37, 10, 61; Plaut.

**\*\*SUR-RŪMO** (subr.), āre. (*obs.* rumis) *To put to the breast or teats, to cause to suck*: *s.* agnos, Col. 7, 4, 3.

[**SUR-RUMPO** (subr.), ēre. *To destroy*, Arn.]

[**SUR-RŪMUS** (subr.), *a*, um. (rumis) *Still at the breast, sucking*: *s.* agni, Varr.]

[**SUR-RUNCIVUS** (subr.), *a*, um. (runco) *Weeded under*, Hyg.]

**SUR-RŪO** (subr.), ūi, ūtum. 3. *To pull down from below, to undermine, dig out, and the like*. I.

*Prop.*: *s.* arbores, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27, 4: — *s.* murum, id.: — *s.* turrim, id.: — *s.* mœnia cuniculo, Liv.: — *s.* vallum, Tac.: — *s.* arces et stantia mœnia, Ov.: — *s.* robora, id.: — *s.* claustra Pelusi, Prop.: — *et* *s.* speluncas, Lucr. **\*\*II.** *Fig.*: *To undermine, sap, destroy*: *s.* libertatem, Liv. 41, 23, 8: — *s.* animos militum, Tac.: — *s.* reges muneribus, Hor.: — *corpus* surruitur natura, Lucr.

[**SURRUSTICE** (subr.), adv. *Somewhat clownishly*, Gell.]

**SUR-RUSTĪCUS** (subr.), *a*, um. *Somewhat clownish*: sonare subagreste quiddam et plane surrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: — pudor pœne *s.*

[**SUR-RŪTĪLO** (subr.), are. *To gleam or glitter forth*, I. L.]

**\*\*SUR-RŪTYLUS** (subr.), *a*, um. *Somewhat reddish*: *s.* color, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

**SURRUTUS** (subr.), *a*, um. *part. of surruo*.

**SURSUM**. [sursus, Lucr.: susum, Cat. and August.] *adv.* (sub-vorsum) *From beneath, upwards, up*. I. *Denoting motion*: *s.* deorsum, up and down, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: — *curstare* *s.* deorsum, Ter.: — *versare* omnia *s.* deorsum, topsy-turvy, Petr.: — *quod* *s.* est, deorsum faciunt, jumble together, turn topsy-turvy, id.: — *s.* ascendere, escendere, Plaut.: — *conspicere* *s.* in cœlum, id.: — *subducere* *s.* animam, Cat.: — *pleonast.* with versus (versum, vorsum): quum gradatim *s.* versus reditur: — *s.* versus. II. *Denoting rest*: *Above, upwards*: nares recte *s.* sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: — *qui* *s.* colunt, Varr.

[**SŪRUS**, *i. m.* *A branch, offshoot, acc. to Fest.* p. 299.]

**SŪS**, sūs. [*nom.* suis, Prud.: *genit.* sueris, Plaut. ap. Fest.: *dat. plur.* subus, Plin.; Lucr.: suibus, Lucr.] *c.* (*ſs*) I. *A swine, pig, sow or boar*, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: — *Prov.*: sus Minervam (*sc.* docet), Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 18; *conf.* Fest. p. 310. II. *A kind of fish*, Ov. Hal. 132.

**SŪSA**, ōrum. *n.* (Σούσα, ῥά) *The ancient capital of Persia*, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

**SUSCEPTIO**, ōnis. *f.* (suscipio) *An undertaking, taking in hand*: *s.* laborum dolorumque, Cic. Ac. 1, 6, 23: — *s.* causæ: — *s.* rerum istarum, Gell.

[**SUSCEPTO**, avi. 1. (suscipio) *To undertake*, App.]

[**SUSCEPTOR**, ōris. *m.* (suscipio) I. *One who undertakes any thing, an undertaker*, Just. 8, 3; Cod. Th. II. *A receiver (of taxes)*, Cod. Th.; Cod. Just. III. *A concealer, harbinger, one who harbours gamesters, thieves, etc.*, Dig.]

**SUSCEPTUS**, *a*, um. *part. of suscipio*.

**SUSCĪPIO** (suscipio), cēpi, ceptum. 3. (sub-capio) *To take up, to keep or prop up, support*. I. *Prop.*

**\*\*A** Gen.: *s.* dominam ruentem, Virg. Æ. 11, 806: — *s.* cruorem pateris, id.: — *s.* ignem foliis, id.: — *s.* theatrum fulguris ac substructionibus, Plin.: — *s.* labentem domum, Sen.: — *balnea* suscepta crepidine, Stat. B) *Esp.* 1) *a*) *To take up a new-born child from the ground, to acknowledge it, own it, bring it up as one's own*: simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: — *quo* (die natali) utinam susceptus non essem: — *s.* puerum, Ter. b) *To get children, beget*: *s.* liberos ex libertini filia, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17: — *s.* susceperas liberos non solum tibi sed etiam patriæ: — *s.* filiam ex uxore, Ter.: — *s.* subolem de alqa, Virg. 2) *To take, receive, take under one's protection*: *s.* alqm in civitatem, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: — *s.* suscipe me totum, Vatini. ap. Cic.: — *s.* candidatum, Plin.: — *s.* alqm erudiendum, Quint. II. *Fig.*: *To take upon one's self, undertake, undergo, submit to*. A) Gen.: *s.* inimicitias, laborem, sumptus, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: — *s.* honestam rem actionemve: — *s.* bellum: — *s.* partem rei publicæ: — *s.* causam populi: — *s.* patrocinium improbitatis: — *s.* negotium, iter: — *s.* æs alienum amicorum: — *s.* sacra: — *s.* disputationem: — *s.* dolorem: — *s.* dolorem gemitumque: — *s.* invidiam atque offensionem apud populos: — *s.* molestiam: — *qui*, quod tota in hac causa difficillimum est, suscipiant: — *s.* sibi legationem, Cæs.: — *s.* pulvinar, Liv.: — *s.* prodigia, id.: — *s.* votum, id. **\*\*B**) *Esp.*: *To take up, resume, or continue a discourse*: *s.* sermonem, Quint. 2, 15, 28: — *s.* suscipit Stolo; tu, inquit, etc., Varr.

[**SUSCĪTĀBŪLUM**, *i. n.* (suscito) *An incitement, stimulant*, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 31.]

[**SUSCĪTĀTIO**, ōnis. *f.* *An awakening from the dead, resuscitation*, Tert.]

[**SUSCĪTĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* *One who raises up or restores*, I. L.]

**SUSCĪTO**. 1. (sub-cito) *To raise up, raise or lift up*. [I. Gen.: *s.* terga, Virg. G. 1, 97: — *aura* *s.* lintea, Ov.: — *Nilus* *s.* undas, Lucr.: — *s.* aures, V. Fl.: — *s.* vulturium *a* cano capite, *to scare or frighten away from*, Catull.] II. *Esp.* [A] *To erect, build*: *s.* delubra, Lucr. 5, 1165: — *s.* basilicas et forum, Eum.] B) *To rouse, excite, awaken, set in motion*: *s.* alqm e somno, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: — *s.* testem: — *s.* somno, Plaut.: — *s.* e molli quiete, Catull.: — *s.* viros in arma, Virg.: — *cithara* *s.* tacentem Musam, Hor.: — *s.* ægrotum, *to restore*, id.: — *s.* mortuos, *to awaken*, August.: — *Of things*: *s.* sententias, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: — *ignes*, Virg.: — *ira* *s.* vim, id.: — *s.* clamores, Phædr.

**SŪSĪĀNE**, ēs. *f.* (Susa) *The province of Susa*, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

**SŪSĪĀNI**, ōrum. *m.* (Susa) *The inhabitants of Susa and Susiane*, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

[**SŪSĪNĀTUS**, *a*, um. (suisinus) *Made of lilies*, Marc. Emp.]

**\*\*SŪSĪNUS**, *a*, um. (σούσινος) *Made of lilies*: *s.* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

[**SŪSIA**, idis. *m.* (Susa) *Of or belonging to Susa, Susian, Persian*, Sid.]

[**SUSPECTIO**, ōnis. *f.* (suspicio) I. *Suspicion*, Enn. ap. Non. II. *Esteem*, Arn.]

**\*\*1. SUSPECTO**. 1. [suspector, ari. Amm.] (1. suspicio) *To look at accurately, to observe carefully*. I. Gen.: *s.* tabulam, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36: — *leo* suspectans, Plin.: — *solicite* suspectantibus populis, ne etc., id. II. *Esp.*: *To suspect, entertain suspicion of, mistrust; pass.*, *to be suspected*: *s.* Agrippinam, Tac. A. 12, 65: — *s.* omnem prolationem, ut inimicam victoriæ, id.: — *s.* perfidiam, id.: — *suspectante* Nerone, haud falsa esse, quæ etc., id.: — *ne pellici* suspectaretur, id.

[2. **SUSPECTO**. *adv.* (suspectus) *In a suspicious manner*, Dig.]

[1. **SUSPECTOR**, ari. See 1. **SUSPECTO**.]

[2. **SUSPECTOR**, ōris. *m.* (suspicio) *An admirer*, Sid.]

1. **SUSPECTUS**, *a*, um. I. *Part. of suspicio*. II. *Adj.*: *Suspicious, under suspicion*. A) *Of persons*: *quo* quis versutus et callidior est, hoc invisor et suspectior, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 34: — *s.* in morte matris, Suet.: — *s.* capitalium criminum, Tac.: — *s.* nimis spei, id.: — *s.* familiaritate, id.: — *habere* alqm *s.*, Sall.: — *With dat.*: *s.* civibus, Cic. Cat. 1,

## SUSPECTUS

7, 17: — s. patri de noverca: — s. tibi nomine negligentiae: — oppressit suspectissimum quemque. B) *Of things*: omnia s. atque sollicita, Cic. Lel. 15, 52: — s. nomen: — medicina animi pluribus suspecta: — s. res, Liv.: — s. locus, *unsafe*, id.: — s. periculum, Suet.: — s. tumores, Plin.: — suspectus promissum, Quint.: — s. causa judicii, id.: — suspectum, non dare, Ov.

**\*\*2. SUSPECTUS, ūs. m. (1. suspicio) A looking up.** I. *Prop.* A) Aspectus et s., Plin. 9, 38, 62. [B] *Meton.*: Height: s. cœli, Virg. Æ. 6, 579: — turre vasto s., id.] II. *Fig.*: An esteeming, honouring, admiring: nimius sui s., Sen. Ben. 2, 26: — s. honorum, Ov.: — *Plur.*: Vitruv.

**\*\*SUSPENDĪŌSUS, i. m. (suspendium) One that has hung himself, Plin. 28, 4, 12.**

**SUSPENDĪUM, ū. n. (suspendo) A hanging one's self, hanging: mors ac s., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, 129: — finire vitam suspendio, Suet.: — interemptus suspendio, Plin.: — præbuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, Ov.**

**SUSPENDO, di, sum. 3. (sub-pendo) To hang up, suspend, hang.** I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: suspensus recte ad pinnam muri, Liv. 8, 16, 9: — s. alqd in fumo, Plin.: — oscilla s. ex alta pinu, Virg.: — hirundo s. nidum tignis, id.: — s. arcum humeris, id.: — s. stamina tela, Ov.: — nec sua crudelitatis piscem suspenderat hamo, *had fastened*, id.: — (pueri) lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, *hanging on*, Hor. B) *Esp.* 1) *To hang (in order to kill)*: Dioclem hominem locupletem suspendisse se constat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, 129: — uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu: — suspendi in oleastro: — s. se e ficu, Quint.: — s. arbori, Liv.: — s. in furca, Dig. 2) *To hang up an offering in a temple, to dedicate, consecrate*: s. votas vestes, Virg. Æ. 12, 769: — s. arma capta patri Quirino, id.: — s. insignia, Tibull. 3) a) *To cause anything to be suspended, to erect a building on an arch or vault*: ut (opus) suspendi non posset, Cic. Top. 4, 22: — s. balneola, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non.: — s. cameras arundinibus, to arch, Plin.: — duo tigna suspendere eam contignationem, i. e. *hold up*, Cæs.: — s. ac tollere tectum turris, id.: — pes suspenditur summis digitis, *is carried, supported*, Quint. \*\*b) *To prop, support*: telus ligneis columnis suspenditur, Plin. 33, 4, 21: — s. dolia subjectis lapidibus, Col.: — s. agentem ex imo rimas insulam, Sen. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: suspensæ rationes, *dependent*, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 1: — nec (omnia) suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere etc.: — genus, ex quo ceteræ species suspensæ sunt, Sen.: — suspensus ex felicitate, id. B) *Esp.*: *To cause to hang or be suspended.*

\*\*1) *To make uncertain, place in uncertainty, keep in suspense*: s. diu iudicium animos, Quint. 9, 2, 22: — suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, id.: — s. senatum ambignis responsis et callida cunctatione, Suet. \*\*2) *To check, restrain, interrupt*: s. spiritum, Quint. 1, 8, 1: — s. rem medio responso, Liv.: — s. epiphoras, Plin.: — s. sermonem, Quint.: — s. fletum, Ov. [3] *To fix upon*: s. vultum mentemque tabella, Hor. E. 2, 1, 97.] 4) S. alqm, or alqd naso (adunco), *to turn up one's nose at a person or thing*: s. ignotos naso adunco, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: — balatro suspendens omnia naso, id.

[*SUSPENSE, adv. (suspendo) With doubt or hesitation, August.*]

**\*\*SUSPENSĪŌ, ōnis. f. (suspendo, I. B) 3) An arch, vault, arched or vaulted place, Vitruv. 5, 10.**

[*SUSPENSĪŌRIUM, ū. n. (suspendo) A suspensory bandage, NL.*]

**SUSPENSŪRA, æ. f. (suspendo, I. B) 3) An arching or vaulting: s. calidarium, Vitruv. 5, 10.**

**SUSPENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of suspendo. II. Adj.** \*A) *Prop.* 1) *Raised, elevated, high, suspended*: Roma cœnaculis sublata atque s., Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: — s. per undas currus, Poet. ap. Cic.: — s. terra, loosened, Col.: — suspensissimum pastinatum, id.: — rupes s. saxis, Virg.: — s. mare, high, Sil. 2) *Moving gently over a surface, superficial, gentle, light*: s. gradus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6,

1246

## SUSPICOR

28: — s. pedes, Sen.: — s. vestigia, Virg.: — s. manus, Plin. B) *Fig.*: In suspense, wavering, doubtful, uncertain, undecided: s. et incerta plebs Romana, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: — s. civitas metu: — tenere alqm suspensum: — s. animus et sollicitus: — s. animus curis: — s. incertusque vultus: — s. oratio: — omnia erant s.: — s. populus animi inter spem metumque, Liv.: — s. dubiaque nox, Plin.: — s. et obscura verba, Tac.: — s. et anxium est, nihil scire etc., Plin.: — si in suspensio sit libertas, Dig.

[*SUSPICABILIS, a. (suspicio) Conjecturing, Arn.*]

**\*\*SUSPICAX, ācis. (suspicio) I. Suspicious, distrustful: s. frater, Liv. 40, 14, 5: — s. animus, Tac. II. That excites suspicion, suspicious: s. silentium, Tac. A. 3, 11: — est aliquis s., Sen.**

1. **SUSPICĪŌ, spexi, spectrum. 3. (sub-specio) I. To look from below, to look up or upwards, to look at, etc.** A) *Prop.*: s. cœlum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: — s. astra: — s. in cœlum: — nec suspicit nec circumspicit: — s. et despicere, Plin.: — s. ramos, Ov.: — tellus s. matrem (i. e. Pleidem) a parte sinistra, *lies towards*, id.: — Olympus s. nubes, *rises unto*, Luc. B) *Fig.* 1) *Of the mind*: To look up to, to raise one's thoughts: nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum s. possunt, Cic. Lel. 9, 32. 2) *To look up to with admiration, to esteem, admire*: itaque eos viros suspiciunt maximisque efferant laudibus, in quibus etc., Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36: — s. eloquentiam: — s. naturam: — s. honores præmiaque, Planc. ap. Cic.: — s. argentum et marmor vetus æraque et artes, Hor. II. *To suspect, be suspicious or distrustful of (mostly in the part. perf.)*: Bomilear suspiciens eum, Sall. Jug. 70, 1.

2. **SUSPICĪŌ, ōnis. f. (suspicio) I. Suspicion, mistrust, distrust.** a) *Absol.*: s. insequitur facta improborum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: — nulla s. subest in re: — s. convenit in alqm: — movere s.: — venire in s.: — cadere in s.: — levare atque removere s.: — exsolvere alqm suspicione. Ter.: — deponere offensionem suspitionis: — causæ suspitionum: — diluere suspitionem: — augere s., Cæs.: — segregare s., Plant. b) *With obj. genit.*: dare alui s. fidei reconciliatæ gratiam, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: — vocare in s. conjurationis: — expellere alqm suspicione cognitionis: — s. belli, Cæs.: — s. timoris: — poni in s. stupri, Plant.: — transferre s. amoris in alqm, Ter. II. *Meton.* A) *An opinion, notion, conception, idea*: s. deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62: — suspicione attingere intelligentiam aut maris aut terræ. [B] *Appearance*: s. vulneris, Petr. S. 94 extr.: — s. dulcedinis, Pall.] [*Hence, Ital. sospizione, Fr. soupçon.*]

**SUSPICĪŌSE, adv. Suspiciously, in a manner that excites suspicion: s. dicere, Cic. R. A. 20, 55: — Comp., suspiciosius dicere.**

**SUSPICĪŌSUS, a, um. (2. suspicio) Full of suspicion or mistrust. I. Having suspicion, suspicious: conscientia timidum suspiciosumque faciebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, 74: — s. esse in alqm: — s. civitas: — s. vita, Sen. II. Exciting suspicion, suspicious: timor, perturbatio... quæ erant ante suspiciosa, hæc aperta ac manifesta faciebant, Cic. Cluent. 19, 54: — id quod adhuc est s.: — hæc sunt, quæ suspiciosum crimen efficiant: — res perspicua, non s., A. Her.: — s. joci, Suet.: — s. sententiæ, Sen.: — suspiciosissimum negotium, tempus.**

[*SUSPICĪTER, adv. (suspicio) Suspiciously: s. circum aspiciere, Non.*]

**SUSPICOR, atus. 1. [suspicio, are. Plant.] (1. suspicio, II.) I. Prop. To suspect. a) With acc.: s. alqd, Cic. Lel. 3, 12: — s. nihil mali: — s. nefarias res: — s. nefas de uxore, Quint.: — s. ancillas, Plant. b) With an objective clause: suspicari, Cæsarem habere etc., Cæs. B. G. 1, 44, 18: — suspicentur me habere aurum domi, Plant. [c] *Absol.*: fuge suspicari (sc. me), Hor. O. 2, 22.] II. *Meton.* To conjecture, suppose, think. a) With acc.: s. figuram divinam et sensum, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 28: — s. alqd de ingenio Pompeii. b) With an objective clause: ante... quam quisquam venturum (hostem) esse s. queat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: —**

quas (magnitudines stellarum) esse numquam suspicati sumus: — quod valde suspicor fore, ut etc.

**\*\*SUSPĪRĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri, Quint. 11, 3, 153: — a. Ciceronis, Plin.

**SUSPĪRĀTUS**, ūs. *m.* (suspiro) The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: aspicere sine s., Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: — haurire suspiratus, Ov.

**\*\*SUSPĪRĪŌSUS**, a, um (suspirum) Breathing short, panting: anhelatores et s., Plin. 23, 7, 63: — s. mula, Col.

**\*\*SUSPĪRĪTUS**, ūs. *m.* (suspiro) The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: et gemitus, Liv. 30, 15, 3: — enicare suspiratus, Plaut.: — trahere longos s., App.

**SUSPĪRĪUM**, īi. *n.* (suspiro) The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh. *I. Prop.* A) Sine s., Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72: — facere s., Col.: — alte petere s., Plaut.: — trahere s. ex intimo ventre: — *Plur.*: Prop. 3, 8, 27. B) Shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, asthma: laborare suspiro, Col. 7, 5 extr. [II. Meton.: A breathing, breath, Luc. 9, 928; Sil.]

**SUSPĪRO**, ī. (sub-spiro) *I. To fetch a deep breath, to heave a sigh, to sigh: s. occulte*, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: — s. familiariter! — s. ab imis pectoribus, Ov.: — s. tacito pectore, id.: — sola suspirat in illa, sighs after her (with love), id.: — puella suspirans in flavo hospite, Catull. — *Of things: cur suspirantes*, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42: — tellus suspirans vapore, breathing, Sil. [II. To sigh after any thing, to utter with a sigh: s. nebulas, Luc. 6, 370: — s. Bacchum, Sil.: — s. et desiderare, Juv.: — s. Chloen, Hor.: — s. amores, Tib.: — matrona et virgo suspiret, eheu! ne etc., Hor.]

**SUSQUE-DEQUE**, adv. (sub-que and de-que) Up and down, above and below (used to denote neglect or indifference), Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1; Plaut.; conf. Gell. 16, 9.

**SUSTENTĀCŪLUM**, ī. *n.* (sustento) A support, stay. **\*I. Prop.**: Tac. H. 2, 28. [II. Meton.: Support, nourishment, August.]

**SUSTENTĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *I. A deferring, keeping back, stopping, delay.* A) Gen.: mora et s., Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 146. **\*\*B) Esp.** as a figure of rhetoric: A keeping the audience in suspense, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 22. [II. Sustenance, maintenance, Dig.]

[**SUSTENTĀTUS**, ūs. *m.* (sustento) A keeping up or upright, App.; Aus.]

**SUSTENTO**, ī. (sustineo) To keep up or upright, to uphold, support. **\*I. Prop.**: canis cadaver (domini) in Tiberim abjecti s. conatus, Plin. 8, 40, 61: — s. fratrem ruentem, Virg.: — sustentata moles, Lucr. *II. Fig.* A) Gen.: To sustain, uphold, support, preserve, confirm: s. civitatem exsanguem jam et jacentem, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: — s. rem publicam: — s. et tueri imbecillitatem valetudinis: — s. valetudinem: — s. alqm: — consolatio s. me: — sustentor ac recreor literis: — praeclara conscientia sustentor, cum cogito etc.: — intelligit, Catonem a Crasso sustentari: — s. amicos fide: — s. mentes cogitationesque civium: — spes sustentabat inopiam, Cæs.: — s. pugnam, aciem, to support, Tac.: — s. se animo, Quint. B) Esp. 1) To support, maintain, nourish: quum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: — qui se nunc subsidii patrimonii aut amicorum liberalitate sustentant: — s. plebem frumento, Liv.: — s. saucios largitione et cura, Tac.: — s. et alere animum: — aer spiritu ductus alit et s. animantes: — s. parsimoniam patrum sumptibus: — s. tenuitatem alcjs: — s. extremam famem, Cæs.: — sustentari, to maintain or support one's self, Tac.; also simply, sustentare, Plaut. 2) To endure, bear, sustain: s. vix mororem et dolorem, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: — egre is dies sustentatur, Cæs.: — egre eo die sustentatum est, id.: — s. hostem, Tac.: — s. morbum, Suet.: — nec sustentatarii fuerint, Liv. 3) To delay, defer, put off: s. edificationem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 7: — s. malum: — s. rem, dum etc.

**SUSTĪNĒO**, tīndi, tentum. 2. (teneo) To keep from below, keep up or upright, support, uphold, bear, bear.

*I. Prop.* A) Gen.: s. bovem humeris, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: — aer s. volatus alitum: — s. se, Cæs.: — s. arma membraque, Liv.: — s. se a lapsu, id.: — vas ad sustinenda obsonia, Plin.: — lacus sustinens pondera, bearing, id.: — s. onus, Plaut.: — s. infirmos artus baculo, Ov.: — s. manibus clipeos, hastam, et galeam, id.: — lapis s. pocula, Hor. B) Esp.: To check, keep back, stop, restrain: s. currum, Cic. Læl. 17, 63: — s. remos: — s. se ab omni assensu: — s. equos, Cæs.: — s. perterritum exercitum, id.: — nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen, Liv. *II. Fig.* A) Gen.: To keep upright, hold, support, sustain, uphold, preserve: s. dignitatem et decus, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: — s. causam rei publicae: — s. causam publicam: — s. expectationem: — memoria s. historiam antiquam, Plaut.: — s. vitam, Mæcen. ap. Sen. B) Esp. 1) To support, maintain, sustain, nourish, feed: alere et s., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, 11: — fulcire et s. amicam re, fortuna, fide: — s. necessitates aliorum, Liv.: — s. penuriam temporum, Col.: — s. patriam nepotesque, Virg. 2) To bear, endure, suffer, undergo, take upon one's self: ferre et s. mala, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: — s. labores: — s. potentiam alcjs: — senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, Liv.: — s. suspicionem, Plaut.: — *With obj. clause*: sustinebant tales viri, se... non credidisse?... restituisse? sustineant, they may endure that charge, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, 10: — non sustineo esse conscius, Quint.: — quis hominum sustineat esse petulans, id.: — non sustinuit spectare artus, Ov.: — sustinuit se præferre Dianæ, id. 3) To keep back, restrain, stop, delay, put off: s. ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Læl. 17, 63: — s. assensus lubricos: — s. impetum hostis, Cæs.: — s. ac morari, id.: — s. oppugnationem ad noctem, id.: — s. rem in noctem, Liv.: — s. bellum consilio, id.: — s. incursiones hostium, Hirt.

[**SUSTOLLO**, ēre. (sub-tollo) To lift up, raise. *I. Gen.*: s. amiculum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 17: — Græcæ columnæ sustolli solent, to be placed, id.: — machina s. navem, Lucr.: — s. vela, Catull. *II. Esp.* A) To erect, build: s. opus, Cod. Th. B) To remove, destroy, pull down: s. filiam herilem, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 8: — s. sedes, id.]

[**SUSUM**. See **SURSUS**.]

[**SŪSŪRRĀMEN**, īnis. *n.* (1. susurro) A murmuring: s. magnum, App.; M. Cap.]

[**SŪSŪRRĀTIM**, adv. (1. susurro) With a murmur, M. Cap.]

**\*\*SŪSŪRRĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* A murmurer, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.

[1. **SŪSŪRRO**, are. *v. n.* and *a.* To murmur, whisper. *I. Neut.*: apes s., Virg. G. 4, 260: — susurrans ventus, id.: — fama s., Ov.: — s. cum algo de algo, id. *II. Act.*: cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat, Mart. 3, 63, 5: — susurrat aure, quid velit, Ov.: — audio susurrari, civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter.]

[2. **SŪSŪRRO**, ōnis. *m.* (1. susurro) A murmurer, whisperer, tell-tale, Sid.]

1. **SŪSŪRRUS**, ī. *m.* [abl. sing. susurra, App.] A murmuring, whispering, whistling, etc.: s. mulierculæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: — facere s., Plaut.: — inire somnum susurro, Virg.: — concipere vota tacito s., with a gentle prayer, Luc.: — audire blandos s., Prop.: — susurri, the attendants of Fama, Ov.

[2. **SŪSŪRRUS**, a, um. (1. susurro) That murmurs or whispers, Ov. M. 7, 528.]

[**SŪTĒLA**, æ. *f.* (suo) An artifice, cunning trick, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 34; Fest. pp. 310, 311.]

**SUTHUL**, indecl. A town of Numidia, Sall. Jug. 37, 3.

**\*\*SŪTĪLIS**, e. (suo) Sewed or fastened together: s. naves, Plin. 24, 9, 40: — s. cymba, Virg.: — s. coronæ, garlands of roses entwined in the hair, Ov.: — s. domus, of hides, V. Fl.: — s. lapilli, wreathed into a chaplet, Prud.

**SŪTOR**, ōris. *m.* *I.* A shoemaker, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34: — It is frequently used of the lower class of people, Cic.



Fl. 7, 17; Juv. — *Prov.*: s. ne supra crepidam (judicaret), the cobbler must not go beyond his last, Plin.; Vell. [II. A cobbler, patcher up: s. fabularum, Sid. E. 3, 13.]

[SŪTŌRICIUS or -RIUS, a. um. (sutor) *Of or belonging to shoemakers*: s. atramentum, blacking, M. Emp.]

SŪTŌRIUS, a. um. (sutor) *Of or belonging to shoemakers*: s. atramentum, blacking, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3: — Turpio s., who was once a shoemaker: — s. fistula, a shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall, Plin. 10, 43, 43; Tert. B) (sc. ars) *The shoemaking trade*, Vitruv. 6 præf. extr.

\*\*1. SŪTRINUS, a. um. (sutor) I. *Of or belonging to shoemakers*: s. taberna, Tac. A. 15, 34: — s. ars, Plin. II. *Subst.*: Sutrina, æ. f. A) (sc. officina) *A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall*, Plin. 10, 43, 43; Tert. B) (sc. ars) *The shoemaking trade*, Vitruv. 6 præf. extr.

2. SŪTRINUS, a. um. (Sutrium) *Of or belonging to Sutrium*: S. ager, Liv. 26, 34, 10: — S. colonia, Plin.: — *Subst.*: Sutrinus, orum. *The inhabitants of Sutrium*, Liv.

SŪTRIUM, n. A town of Etruria, now Sutri, Liv. 6, 3, 2: — *Prov.*: quasi eant S., i. e. to set about a thing well prepared for it (as Camillus marched out to conquer Sutrium), Plaut.; conf. Fest. p. 310.

[SŪTRIUS, a. um. (Sutrium) *Of or belonging to Sutrium*: S. tecta, Sil. 8, 493.]

SŪTŪRA, æ. f. (suo) *A seam*. I. *Gen.*: Liv. 38, 29, 6. [II. *Esp.* A) *The suture of the cranium*: s. lambdoidea: — s. sagittata, NL. B) *The surgical suture of a wound*: s. cruenta: — s. sicca: — s. circumvolata, NL.]

SUTUS, a. um. *part. of suo*.

SŪUS, a. um. [genit. plur. suum, Ter.] (sus, sa, sum (ſs), conf. Fest. pp. 47, 300, 301). *pron. poss.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) *His, her, its, their*. a) *Absol.*: suo magis, quam suorum civium tempore, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: — si suum numerum naves haberent, their full freight: illum ulciscuntur mores sui: — quasi de s. lumine lumen accendat, facit, Enn. ap. Cic.: — suus cuique locus erat definitus, Cæs. \*\*b) *With sibi or proprius*: suo sibi succo vivunt, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: — suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter.: — s. proprium praelium, Liv. c) *Strengthened by pte or met appended*: suoapte nutu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: — suoapte manu: — neque suamet ipse scelera occultare: — captivi suismet ipsi praesidiis, Liv. 2) *Subst.*: Octavius, quem sui Cæsarem salutabant, his friends, followers, Cic. Att. 14, 12: — Cæsar suos a praelio continebat, Cæs.: — meum mihi placebat, illi suum: — tribuere suum cuique: — pervenire ad suum: — quid quisque habeat sui: — deperdere nihil sui, Cæs.: — defendere se suaque, id.: — permittit se suaque omnia, id. B) *Esp.* 1) *Proper, own, peculiar*: semper esse in disputando suos, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 extr.: — bonum est, suum fieri, Sen.: — ancilla, mea quae fuit hodie, nunc sua est, independent, Plaut.: — vix sua erat, in her right mind, Ov.: — (furiosus) suos non est, Dig. 2) *Favourable, propitious, devoted*: Alphenus utebatur populo suo, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: — s. venti, Hor.: — vota suos habuere deos, Ov. II. *Meton.* A) *I. q. ejus*: hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 52: — non destitit rogare et petere mea causa, suadere et hortari sua: — sufferet suus servus pœnas Sosia, Plaut.: — manet in folio scripta querela suo, Ov. \*\*B) *For the obj. genit. sui*: neglectam ab Scipione et nimis leviter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9: — neque cuiquam mortalium injuriæ suæ parvæ videntur, Sall. [C] *Sui juris with the first pers. plur.*: si sui juris sumus, Dig.]

SŪAGRUS, i. f. (σάαγρος) *A kind of palm-tree*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

SŪBĀRIS, is. f. (Σύβαρις) I. *A town of Magna Græcia, noted for the luxury and profligacy of its inhabitants, afterwards called Thurii*, Cic. Rep. 2, 15. II. *The river on which Sybaris was situate*, Plin. 3, 11, 15; Ov.

SŪBĀRĪTA, æ. m. (Sybaris) *An inhabitant of Sybaris, Sybarite*, Quint. 3, 7, 24; Sen.

1248

SŪBĀRĪTĀNUS, a. um. (Sybaris) *Of or belonging to Sybaris*: S. exercitus, Plin. 8, 42, 64.

[SŪBĀRĪTICUS, a. um. (Sybaris) *Of or belonging to Sybaris*: S. libelli, i. e. lascivious, Mart. 12, 96, 2.]

[SŪBĀRĪTIS, idis. f. (Sybaris) *The name of a lascivious poem*, Ov. Tr. 2, 417.]

\*\*SŪCĀMĪNUS or -OS, i. f. [sycaminon, onis. Dig.] (συκάμινος) *A mulberry-tree*, Cels. 3, 18 med.

SŪCE, æs. f. (συκή) I. *A kind of herb, otherwise called peplos*, Plin. 27, 12, 93. II. *A kind of pine-tree, or pitch from it*, Plin. 16, 10, 19. III. *A kind of watery sore in the corner of the eye*, Plin. 20, 6, 21.

[SŪCĪON AGRON. *A plant*, i. q. Cucumis anguinus, App.]

SŪCĪTES, æ. m. (συκίτης) *Fig-wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19. § 102.

SŪCĪTIS, is. f. (συκίτης) *A precious stone of the colour of figs*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

[SYCOLATRONIDÆ, ærum. m. *The name of a fictitious people, facetiously formed*, in Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 43.]

[SŪCŌPHANTA, æ. m. (συκοφάντης) (*Prop.*: One who informed against persons who clandestinely exported figs from Attica; hence) *An informer; a false accuser; knave, calumniator, cheat*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 72; Ter. *Sometimes for a cunning flatterer, parasite*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 8.]

[SŪCŌPHANTIA, æ. f. (συκοφαντία) *Artifice, knavery, deceit*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 70.]

[SŪCŌPHANTĪŌSE, adv. (sycophanta) *Deceitfully, artfully*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 113.]

[SŪCŌPHANTOR, ari. (sycophanta) *To act a double part or deceitfully, to play the knave*, Plaut. Tr. 4, 2, 116.]

[SŪCŌPHYLLON, i. n. (συκοφύλλον) *Marsh-mallows*, App.]

[SŪCŌSIS, æs. f. (σύνκωσις) *The formation of a tumour resembling a fig*: s. menti, NL.]

SŪĒNE, æs. f. (Συήνη) *The southern frontier-town of Upper Egypt, now Assuan*, Mart. 9, 36, 7: — *Meton.*: Granite from that place, Stat. S. 4, 2, 27.

SŪĒNĪTES, æ. m. (Syene) *Of or belonging to Syene*: S. lapis, red granite, Plin. 36, 8, 13; Ov.

SYGAMBRI, orum. See SIGAMBRI.

SYLLA, æ. See SULLA.

SYLLĀBA, æ. f. (συλλαβή) I. *Prop.*: *A syllable*: numerus syllabarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 183: — s. brevior aut longior: juris consultus, auceps syllabarum, a sister of the precise literal sense. [II. *Meton. plur.*: Verses, poems, Mart. 1, 62, 1.]

SYLLĀBATIM, adv. (syllaba) *By syllab es*: s. dictare, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3.

[SYLLĀBUS, i. m. (σύλλαβος) *A register, list, syllabus*, Ang.]

[SYLLEPSIS, is. f. (σύλληψις) *In Gram.*: *A figure, whereby a word is referred to another to which it does not grammatically belong* (e. g. Virg. Æ. 1, 16), Charis. p. 250 P.]

[SYLLŌGISMĀTICUS, a. um. (συλλογισματικός) *Consisting of syllogisms*, Fulg.]

\*\*SYLLŌGISMUS or -OS, i. m. (συλλογισμός) *A syllogism*, Quint. 3, 6, 43.

\*\*SYLLŌGISTĪCUS, a. um. (συλλογιστικός) *Of or relating to a syllogism, syllogistic*, Quint. 5, 10, 6.

SYLVA, SYLVANUS, etc. See SILVA, etc.

[SYMÆTHĒUS, a. um. (Symæthum) *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian*: S. aquæ, Ov. F. 4, 472.]

[SYMÆTHIS, idis. f. (Symæthum) *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian*: S. nympha, Ov. M. 13, 750.]

SŪMÆTHĪUS, a. um. (Symæthum) *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian*: S. flumina, Virg. Æ. 9, 584: — *Subst.*: Symæthii. Symæthians, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

SŪMÆTHUM, i. n. or SŪMÆTHUS, i. m. *A river and town on the eastern coast of Sicily, near Catina*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

[SYMBLEPHARON, i. n. (σύν-βλέφαρον) *Adhesion of the eyelids to each other*, NL.]

[SYMBOLA, æ. f. (συμβολή) *A contribution of money given towards an entertainment*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13. — *Meton.*: *Of blows*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 22. — *Of conversational questions for mutual entertainment*, Gell. 6, 13, 12.]

[SYMBOLICE, adv. (symbolum) *Symbolically, figuratively*: s. appellare, Gell. 4, 11, 10.]

\*\*SYMBOLUS, i. m. [symbolum, i. n. App.] (σύμβολος or -ov) *A mark, sign, token*, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

SYMMACHIANUS, a, um. (Symmachus) *Of or belonging to Symmachus, Symmachian*: S. illud dictum, Sid. E. 8, 10.

SYMMACHUS, i. m. Q. Aurelius S., *consul and prefect of the city towards the end of the fourth century; he was an orator, and author of Epistolæ still extant (in 10 books)*, Macr. S. 5, 1; Sid.

\*\*SYMMETRIA, æ. f. (συμμετρία) *Proportion, harmony, symmetry*, Plin. 34, 8, 19. § 58. — *Plur.*, Vit. 1, 3 extr.

\*\*SYMMETROS, on. (σύμμετρος) *Symmetrical*, Vit. 1, 2. [SYMMYETA, æ. m. (συμμήτης) *A fellow-priest, priest of the same college*, App.; Hier.]

[SYMPASMA, ætis. n. (σύνπασμα) *A powder for sprinkling on the body*, Cœl. Aur.]

\*\*SYMPATHIA, æ. f. (συμπαθία) *Fellow-feeling, sympathy*, Plin. 28, 7, 23.

SYMPHONIA, æ. f. (συμφωνία) I. *A concert of musical instruments, symphony, harmony of mingled sounds*: quum symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, 105. [II. *Meton.*: *A musical instrument*, Isid. — [Hence, Ital. zinfonia.]

SYMPHONĪACUS, a, um. (συμφωνιακός) I. *Belonging to music or a concert*: s. pueri, *belonging to a musical band or company, choristers*, Cic. Mil. 21, 55. [II. *A plant, called also hyoscyamos*, App.]

[SYMPHYSIS, æos. f. (σύνφυσις) *In Anatomy: An assemblage of means destined to unite the bones at their articulations; used especially to denote certain articulations themselves*: s. pubis: — s. sacro-iliaca, NL.]

SYMPHYTON or -UM, i. n. (σύνφυτον) I. *The plant wallwort or comfrey*, S. officinale, Fam. Boraginæ, Plin. 27, 6, 24. II. *Another plant, called also helenion*, Plin. 14, 16, 19. § 108.

SYMPLEGÆDES, um. (sing., Symplegas, Luc.; V. Fl.: genit. Symplegados, V. Fl.: acc. Symplegada, Claudian.) f. (Συμπληγάδες) I. *Two small islands or rocks of the Black Sea, which, according to the fable, alternately struck against and separated from each other, until the Argo passed them, after which time they remained fixed*, Plin. 4, 13, 27. [II. *Meton.*: *A combination, junction, connection*, Mart. 11, 995.]

\*\*SYMPLEGMA, ætis. n. (σύνπλεγμα) *A group (of wrestlers and the like)*, Plin. 36, 5, 4. § 24; Mart. 12, 43, 8; Arn.

[SYMPLOCE, æs. f. (συμπλοκή) *A figure of Rhetoric in which the same word is repeated several times*, M. Cap.]

[SYMPŒSIACUS, a, um. (συμποιιακός) *Of or belonging to a banquet*, Gell. 6, 13. — *Symposiaca*, òrum. *A writing of Plutarch so called*, Gell. 4, 11, 13.]

[SYMPŒSIUM, il. n. (Συμπόσιον) *(a banquet) The name of a well-known dialogue of Plato*, Gell. 1, 9, 9; Nep.]

[SYMPSPALMA, ætis. n. (σύνσπασμα) *A playing together on a stringed instrument*, August.]

[SYMPŒMATICUS, a, um. (συμπτω) *Symptomatic, an epithet applied to a disease which is merely the symptom of a primitive or antecedent morbid affection*: s. febris, NL.]

[SYMPŒMATŒLOGIA, æ. f. *A treatise on the symptoms of diseases*, i. q. semiotice, NL.]

[SYNAGOGA, æ. f. (συναγωγή) *A synagogue, congregation of Jews*, Tert.]

[SYNANCHE, æs. f. (συνάγχη) *An inflammation of the throat, a quinsy*, Gell. 11, 9, 1. See ANGINA.]

[SYNANCHICHUS, a, um. (συναγχικός) *Of or belonging to quinsy*, LL.]

SYNARISTŌSÆ, ãrum. f. (Συναριστώσαι) *Women breakfasting together, the name of a comedy by Menander*, Plin. 23, 9, 81.

[SYNARTHROSIS, æos. f. (συναρθρώς) *An immoveable articulation*: s. pelvina, NL.]

\*\*SYNCERASTUM, i. n. (συνκεραστόν) *A dish consisting of various substances; any thing mixed*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93.

[SYNCHONDROSIS, eos. *The articulation of two bones by the intervention of cartilage*, NL.]

[SYNCHRISMA, ætis. n. (σύνχρισμα) *An anointing*, LL.]

[SYNCHYSIS, æos. f. (σύνχυσιν) *A darkening, obscuring*: s. humoris, a. vitrei, NL.]

[SYNCŒPE, æs. or SYNCŒPA, æ. f. (συνκοπή) I. *A swoon, fainting*, Veget. II. *Gramm.*: *An omission of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word*, Charis. p. 248 P.]

[SYNCŒPO, atum. l. (syncope, l.) *To faint, swoon*, Veg.]

[SYNCRASIS, is. f. (σύνκρασις) *Mixture, one of the Æons*, Tert.]

[SYNDESMŒLOGIA, æ. f. (σύνδεσμος-λόγος) *Syndesology, a treatise on the ligaments*, NL.]

[SYNDICUS, i. m. (συνδικός) *A syndic, the representative and defender of the rights of a community*, Dig.]

\*\*SYNECDŒCHE, æs. f. (συνεκδοχή) *A figure of Rhetoric, by which a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part; a cause for an effect, or an effect for a cause; or, a proper name for an appellative*, Quint. 8, 6, 13 sq.

[SYNECDŒCHICE, adv. (synecdoche) *By synecdoche*, Hieron.]

[SYNĒCHIA, æ. f. (συνεχία) *The adhesion of the iris to the capsule of the crystalline lens on the cornea*: s. anterior, NL.]

\*\*SYNEDRUS, i. m. (σύνεδρος) *A member of a council, a councillor, a professor in a college (with the Macedonians)*, Liv. 45, 32, 1.

\*\*SYNEMMĒNON, i. n. (συνημμένον) *United, connected, the musical name of a note or string*, Vit. 5, 4.

SYNĒPHĒBI, òrum. m. (Συνέφηβοι) *The Fellow-Youths, the name of a comedy by Statius Cæcilius*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4.

[SYNĒSIS, is. f. (σύνεσις) *Understanding; the name of one of the Æons of Valentinian*, Tert.]

[SYNGĒNĒSIA, æ. f. (συγγένεια) *A class of plants (the nineteenth in the Linnæan system) distinguished by the adhesion of the anthers, or male organs of the flower, in a single tube*, NL.]

SYNGRĀPHA, æ. f. (συγγραφή) *A bond, promissory note, bill of exchange*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, 30.

[SYNGRĀPHUS, i. m. (σύνγραφος) I. *A written contract*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 1, 57. II. *A passport, safe conduct*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90.]

[SYNIZESIS, is. f. (συνίησις) *A contraction of two vowels into one syllable*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 698.]

SYNNĀDA, òrum. n. [Synnada, æ. f., Claudian; Synnas, ædis. f., Mart.; Stat.] *A city of Phrygia Major, famous for its marble*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3 sq.; Plin.

SYNNĀDENSIS, e. (Synnada) *Of or belonging to Synnada*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9.

\*\*SYNNĀDĪCUS, a, um. (Synnada) *Of or belonging to Synnada*, Plin. 35, 1, 1.

[SYNNAS, ædis. f. (Synnada) I. q. Synnadicus, Capitol.]

[SYNŒCHA, æ. f. (συνέχω) *A continuous inflammatory fever*: s. simplex, NL.]

SYNŒCHĪTIS, idis. f. (συνοχίτης) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

[SYNŒCHUS, i. See SYNOCHA.]

[SYNŌDĀLIS, e. (synodus) *Of or belonging to a synod*, Venant. — Subst.: Synodalia, ium. *Synodal constitutions*, id.]

[SYNŌDĪCUS, a, um. (synodikos) *Meeting together*: s. luna, with the sun, Firm. Math.]

[SYNŌDITÆ, ārum. m. (synoditai) *They who meet or live together, the name of a kind of monks*, Cod. Just.]

SYNŌDONTĪTIS, idis. f. (synodontis) *A kind of precious stone found in the brain of the fish synodus*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

[1. SYNŌDUS (synodus, Inscr.), i. f. (synodos) I. *A college of priests*, Inscr. II. *An assembly of ecclesiastics, a synod*, Cod. Just.; Amm.]

[2. SYNŌDUS, ontis. m. (synodous) *A fish, a kind of bream*, Ov. Hal. 107.]

[SYNŌCIUM, ū. n. (synokion) *A room in which several persons live together*, Petr. S. 93.]

[SYNŌNETON, i. n. (synēnton) *A buying up, buying of several things*, Cod. Th.]

[SYNŌNŪMIA, æ. f. (synonymia) *Sameness of meaning, synonymy*, M. Cap.]

SYNŌPHĪTES, æ. m. (synophites) *A precious stone, otherwise called galactites*, Plin. 37, 10, 59.

[SYNOPSIS, is. f. (synopsis) *A compendium, abstract, brief view, synopsis*, Dig.]

[SYNŌRIS, idis. f. (synopsis) *A yoke, pair*, Hieron.]

[SYNŌVĪA, æ. f. (vox hybr. σύν-ovum) *The lubricating fluid which the membranes and capsules disposed around moveable articulations are destined to secrete into their cavities*, NL.]

\*\*SYNTECTĪCUS, a, um. (synetktikos) *Labouring under a consumption, consumptive*, Plin. 22, 23, 49.

\*\*SYNTEXIS, is. f. (sýntexis) *A consumption, decline*, Plin. 22, 25, 61.

[SYNTHĒMA, ātis. (σύνθημα or σύνθεμα) *A token agreed upon, a watchword, or the like*, Hieron.]

\*\*SYNTHĒSĪNUS, a, um. (συνθέσις) *Of a dressing-gown*: s. vestis, a dressing-gown, Suet. Ner. 51.

[SYNTHĒSIS, is. f. (σύνθεσις) I. *In Med.*: *A composition, mixture*, Ser. Samm. II. *A service, set of vessels*, Mart. 4, 46, 15; Stat. III. *A set or suit of garments*, Mart. 2, 46, 4; Dig.: — Meton.: *A dressing-gown*, Mart. 5, 79, 2.

\*\*SYNTŌNUM, i. n. (σύντονον) *A musical instrument*, Quint. 9, 4, 142 Spald.

[SYNTŌPHŪM, ū. n. (συντρόφιον) *A bramble, blackberry-bush*, App.]

[SYNTŌPHUS, i. m. (σύντροφος) *He who has been brought up with another*, Tert.]

SYPHAX, æcis. [acc. Sýphācēn, Claudian.] m. *A king of Numidia at the period of the second Punic war*, Liv. 24, 48 sq.

[SYPHĪLIS, idis. f. I. q. lues venerea, NL.]

[SYPHĪLITĪCUS, a, um. (syphilis) *Syphilitic*: s. ulcer, NL.]

[SYRĀCŌSĪUS, a, um. (Συρακόσιος) (Syracusæ) *Of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan*: S. versus, Virg. E. 6, 1: — S. ars, Ov.: — S. urbs, id.]

SYRĀCŪSÆ, ārum. [Sýrācūsæ, Aus.] f. (Συρακούσαι) *Syracuse, a city of Sicily, now Siragossa*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 sq.

SYRĀCŪSĀNUS, a, um. (Syracusæ) *Of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, 68.—Subst.: Syracusani, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Syracuse, Syracusans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, 71 sq.

SYRĀCŪSŪS, a, um. (Συρακούσιος) (Syracusæ) *Of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100.

SYRĒON, i. n. (σύνεον) *A plant, i. q. tordylion*, Plin. 24, 19, 117.

SÝRĪA, æ. f. (Συρία) *A country of Asia, on the Mediterranean, between Cilicia and Palestine*, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91: sometimes for Assyria, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Suet.

SÝRĪĀCUS, a, um. (Syria) *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 13, 2.

[SÝRĪARCHA, æ. m. (Συριάρχης) *A chief priest of Syria*, Cod. Th.: *his office*, Syriarchia, æ. f. (Συριαρχία), ib.]

[SÝRĪĀTĪCUS, a, um. (Syria) *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian*: S. legiones, Flor.]

\*\*SÝRĪCUS, a, um. (Syria) *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian*: s. mala, Col. 5, 10, 19.

[SÝRINGŌA, æ. f. *A plant*, Philadelphus, Fam. Myrtaceæ, NL.]

[SÝRINGĀTUS, a, um. (syrinx) *Hollowed out like a reed or pipe*, Apic.]

SÝRINGĪAS, æ. m. (συνργίλας) *A kind of reed used for pipes and flutes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

SÝRINGĪTIS, idis. f. (συνργίτης) *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

[SÝRINGŌTŌMIUM, ū. n. (συνργή-τόμιον) *A surgical instrument used in operations for fistula*, Veg.]

[SÝRINGŌTŌMUS, i. m. I. q. syringotomium, NL.]

SÝRĪNX, ingis. f. (Σύρυγξ) I. *A nymph said to have been changed into a reed*, Ov. M. 1, 691 sq. II. *Syringes*, um. f. *Caves, caverns*, Amm.] [Hence, Ital. sciringa.]

[SÝRISCUS, a, um. (Syria) *Syrian, of Syria*, Virg.; Ter.]

SÝRĪTES, æ. m. (σύνριτες) *A stone found in the bladder of a wolf*, Plin. 11, 37, 83.

\*\*SÝRĪUS, a, um. (Syria) *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian*: S. triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12. § 63.

[SÝRMA, æ. f. (σύρμα) *A robe with a long train*, Sen. Œd. 423: — worn esp. by tragedians, Juv. 8, 229; hence, meton., for tragedy, Juv. 15, 30; Mart.]

[SÝRMĀTĪCUS, a, um. (συρματικός) *Trailing*: s. jumentum, limping, foundered, Veg.]

[SÝRŌPHĒNIX, icis. m. (Συροφώνη) *A Syrophœnician (on the borders of Syria and Phœnicia)*, Juv. 8, 159 sq. Hence: Syrophœnissa, æ. f., Hieron.]

SÝRTĪCUS, a, um. (Syrtis) *Of or belonging to the Syrtis, Syrtic*: S. solitudines, Plin. 8, 11, 11.

1. SYRTIS, is. f. (Συρτίδος, Luc.) *A sandy bank or sandy place in the sea, sands*; esp. on the northern coast of Africa, S. Major, near Cyrenaica, now Sidra, and S. Minor, near Byzacene, now Cades, Liv. 29, 33. — Fig. for scopolus, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163.

\*\*2. SYRTIS, idis. f. *Syrtic, of or near the Syrtis*: S. gemmæ, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

[1. SYRUS, i. m. *A broom, besom*, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 10.]

2. SÝRUS, a, um. (Syria) *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian*: S. vina, Hor. O. 1, 31, 12: — Plur.: Syri, ōrum. m. *The Syrians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, 76.

[SYSTALTĪCUS, a, um. (συσταλτικός) *Contracting*, M. Cap.]

[SYSTĒMA, ātis. n. (σύστημα) *A whole consisting of several parts, a system*, M. Cap.]

[SYSTŌLE, es. f. (συστολή) *In Gramm.*: *A figure when a long syllable is used as a short one*, Diomed.—*In Physiology*: *The contraction of the heart and arteries* (opp. 'diastole'), NL.]

\*\*SYSTŪLOS, i. m. (συστύλος) *An order of architecture, in which the columns are at the distance of two columns' breadth from each other, systyle*, Vitruv. 3, 2.

[SÝZYGA, æ. f. (σύνζυγα) *A joining together, conjunction, syzygy*, Tert.]

## T.

T, t, the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. The sibilant sound of this letter before a vowel is perhaps of comparatively modern date. T is assimilated to s in quatio, quassi, etc.; entirely suppressed in usus from utor, mens from ment-s, etc.—T., as an abbreviation, stands for Titus:—Ti. denotes Tiberius:—TR., Tribunus:—T. F., testamenti formula:—T. P., tribunicia potestas.

[TABACUM, i. n. *Nicotiana tabacum*, *Tobacco*, NL.]

TĀBANUS, i. m. *A horse-fly, breeze, gad-fly*, Plin. 11, 28, 34. [Hence, Ital. *tafano*, Fr. *taon*.]

[TABĒFACTUS, a, um. (tabes-facio) *Melted*, Sol.]

TĀBĒLLA, æ. f. dem. (tabula) *A small board or table, a tablet*. \*\*I. Gen.: t. ærea, Plin. 33, 1, 6:—t. capit lapillos, *a small gaming-board*, Ov.:—pistor struit tabellas, *small slices of cake*, Mart.:—*of the little cradle of Romulus and Remus*, Ov. II. Esp. A) *A writing-tablet; and meton., any writing, letter, note; a contract, will, etc.: insculpere literas tabellæ*, Quint. 1, 1, 27:—*puer tenens tabellam*, Plin.:—*recitatæ sunt tabellæ*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10:—t. allatæ sunt, Plaut.:—*obsignare tabellas*:—t. publicæ, *public papers laid up in the archives*:—*tabellæ quæstionis, verbal processes*:—t. dotis, *a marriage-contract*, Suet.:—t. falsæ, *counterfeit wills*, Juv.:—t. laureatæ, *the news of a victory*, Liv. B) *A voting-tablet*. 1) *At the comitia, for electing a magistrate, or for deciding upon a motion: In the former case the elector wrote down the name of his candidate; in the latter every voter received two tablets, the one with the assenting letters U. R. i. e. uti rogas, the other with the dissenting superscription A. i. e. antiquo: civitas non prius tabella quam voce priorem consulem declaravit*, Cic. Pis. 1, 3:—t. detur nobis. 2) *In courts of law: Here they generally voted with three tablets, of which the one inscribed with A. (absolvo) acquitted; the other with C. (condemno) condemned; and the third, with N. L. (non liquet), left the matter undecided: quum t. vobis dabitur, iudices, non de Flacco dabitur solum: dabitur de bonis omnibus*, Cic. Fl. 39, 99:—*dimittere t., to give one's vote*, Sen. C) *A little picture: ornare tabellis*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3:—*priscis sparsa tabellis porticus*, Ov. [D] *A votive tablet: votiva t.*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33:—t. memores, Ov.:—*ponere t. deæ*, Ov.]

TĀBĒLLĀRIŪS, a, um. (tabella) *Of or relating to tablets*. I. *Of or relating to writings or letters: t. naves, packet-boats*, Sen. Ep. 77:—*Subst.: Tabellararius, ii. m. A letter-carrier*, Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4. II. *Of or relating to voting-tablets: t. lex, concerning voting, of which there were four, lex t. Gabinia, Cassia, Papiria, Cœlia*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 35; see Orell. Index Legg. p. 277 sq.

[TĀBĒLLĪO, ōnis. m. (tabella) *A notary*, Dig.]

[TĀBĒO, ēre. (τήκω, τάκω) *To melt, melt or waste away, decay: genæ t.*, Virg. Æ. 12, 221:—*corpora t.*, Or.:—*tabens sanies*, Stat.:—*artus sale tabentes, dripping*, id.]

TĀBERNĀ, æ. f. (tabula) *A booth, hut, stall, shed*. [I. Gen.: t. pauperum, Hor. O. 1, 4, 13:—t. obscuræ humili sermone, id.] II. Esp. A) *A retail shop, shop, stall: t. librariæ, a bookseller's shop or stall*, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21; *called also simply t.*, Hor.:—t. argentaria, Liv.:—t. cretaria, unguentaria, Varr.:—t. sutrina, Tac.:—t. deversoria, *a tavern*, Plaut.; *so also t. cauponia*, Dig.; *and sometimes simply t.: devertere in t.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14:—*occludere t.: concursare circum tabernas*. B) *Tres Tabernæ, a place on the Appia Via, near Ulubræ and the Forum Appii*, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1.

TĀBERNĀCŪLUM, i. n. (taberna) *A tent* (conf. Fest. pp. 38, 356.) I. Gen.: *perpotare totos dies in t.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, 87:—*collocare tabernacula: statuere t.*, Cæs.:—*detendere t.*, id.:—t. militare:—t. regium, Liv.:—*qui in una philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocarunt, established themselves, settled in*, Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 77. II. Esp. A) *A place or tent to take the auspices in: capere t. recte*, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 75:—*vitio t. capere, not properly: t. vitio captum*. [Hence, Ital. *tabernaculo*.]

TĀBERNĀRIŪS, a, um. (taberna) [I. *Of or belonging to booths: t. blanditiæ, low, common*, App.:—t. fabulæ, *a low or common kind of comedy*, Fest. p. 352.] II. *Subst.: Tabernarii, ōrum. m. Shop-keepers: opifices et t.*, Cic. Fl. 8, 18.

\*\*TĀBERNŪLA (tabernōla, Varr.), æ. f. dem. I. *A little shop; a little tavern*, Suet. Ner. 26. II. *Tabernola, æ. f. A place in Rome*, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 15.

TĀBES, is. f. (tabeo) I. Prop.: *A consuming or* 1251

*wasting away; a wasting disease, consumption, decline: t., cruciatus, afflictatio, fœditas*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27:—t. cadaveris, Liv.:—t. oculorum, Tac.:—t. orta per Ægyptum, id.:—*fames consumit nos lenta tabe*, Plin.:—t. arborum, id.:—t. soli, *sterility*, id.:—*tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, animos invaserat, like a consuming fever*, Sall.:—t. crescentis fenoris, Liv.:—*quos durus amor crudeli tabe peremit*, Virg. \*\*II. Meton.: *A dissolving, melting, moisture: t. liquentes nivis*, Liv. 21, 36, 6:—t. sanguinis, id.:—t. pituitæ, Plin.:—*vis aceti resolvit margaritas in t.*, id.:—t. veneni, Ov.

TĀBESCO, būi. 3. (tabes) *To melt away, dissolve, waste away, consume away by degrees: frigoribus durecit humor: et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore*, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26:—sol t., Plin.:—*corpora t. calore*, Ov.:—*noctes crescunt et t.*, Lucr.:—*consensescere et t.*, Plaut.:—*tabescere molestiis*:—t. desiderio alcjs:—t. otio:—*perspicio, nobis in hac calamitate tabescendum esse: t. dolore ac miseria*, Ter.:—t. assiduus curis, Ov.:—t. amore, id.:—t. luctu, Lucr.

[TĀBĪDŌSUS (tabiosus), a, um. (tabidus) *Rotting, corrupting, wasting away*, Tert.]

[TĀBĪDŪLUS, a, um. (tabidus) *Wasting, consuming: t. mors*, Virg. Cir. 181.]

\*\*TĀBĪDUS, a, um. (tabeo) I. Prop.: *Melting or wasting away, decaying, pining; putrefying: t. nix*, Liv. 21, 36, 7:—t. corpus, Suet.:—t. feræ, id.:—t. jecur, Sen.:—t. mens, Ov. II. Meton.: *Consuming, wasting, destroying: t. venenum*, Tac. A. 12, 66:—t. lues, Virg.:—t. vetustas, Ov.:—t. pestis, Mart.

[TĀBĪFĪCĀBĪLIS, e. (tabificus) *Consuming, wasting, destroying*, Att. ap. Non. 179, 27.]

\*TĀBĪFĪCUS, a, um. (tabes-facio) *Melting, consuming, wasting: t. venenum*, Suet. Tib. 73:—t. urina, Luc.:—t. sanies, Sil.:—t. radii (solis), Lucr.:—t. mens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36.

[TĀBĪFLŪS, a, um. (tabes-fluo) I. *Putrefying, wasting away: t. corpus*, Prud. II. *Consuming: t. morbus, Venant.*]

\*\*TĀBĪTŪDO, inis. f. (tabidus) *A consumption, decline*, Plin. 22, 25, 61. § 129.

\*\*TABLINUM, i. See TABULINUM.

[TABLISSO, are. (ταβλίζω) *To play at dice*, Diomed. pp. 417, 421 P.]

TĀBŪLA, æ. f. *A board, plank*. I. Gen.: *arripere t. de naufragio*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89:—*perforatæ t.*, Col.:—t. inauratæ, Plin. II. Esp. A) *A tablet on which any thing is or has been written; hence, any writing, a letter, contract, account, will, etc.: tabulæ confectæ literis Græcis*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 29, 1:—t. literaria, *a writing-tablet*, Varr.:—*suspensi tabulam lacerto*, Hor.:—t. cerata, Plaut.:—*assint cum t. pueri*, Juv.:—*an in tabulis debeatur (argenti)*, Cic. Top. 3, 16:—*literæ lituræque de tabulis in libros transferuntur: referre alqd in t.: conficere tabulas: t. Sestia, the (banker's) table or counter of a Sestius: t. novæ, new account-books, by which the old debts were annulled: adesce ad t., at an auction: sin ad t. venimus: tabula prerogativæ, a list of votes: t. publicæ, state papers or documents: XII. T.:—figere tabulam: tabulæ Dicæarchi, a map, chart: t. Sullæ, a list of proscription, Juv.:—tabulæ, a testament or will, Plin. B) *A board on which any thing is painted, a painting or picture: t. picta*, Cic. Brut. 15, 261:—*imago in t.: Prov.: manum de t., take the hand away from the board, enough, add no more*, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1; Plin. [C] *A votive tablet (provided with a graphical representation of the disaster of shipwrecked persons): me tabula sacer votiva paries indicat etc.*, Hor. O. 1, 5, 13. [D] *A certain portion of land, a bed, plot*, Pallad. [E] *A fold or plait of a garment*, Tert.]—[Hence, Ital. *tavola*, Fr. *table*.]*

[TĀBŪLĀMENTUM, i. n. (tabula) *A wainscot, wainscoting, boarding*, Front.]

[TABULARIA, æ. See TABULARIUS, II.]

**TABŪLĀRIS**, e. (tabula) I. *Of or belonging to boards or tables*, Plin. 34, 9, 20. II. *Subst.* A) *Tabularia*, ium. n. *Tables*, Sen. [B) *Tabulare palati*, the roof of the mouth, the palate, Veg.]

**TABULARIUM**, ii. See the following Article, III.

**TABŪLĀRIUS**, a, um. (tabula) *Belonging to papers or records; used only as a subst.* \*\*I. *Tabulārius*, ii. m. A *book-keeper, registrar, keeper of archives, etc.*, Sen. Ep. 88; Dig. [II. *Tabulāria*, æ. f. A) (sc. *sedes*) *Archives*, Claud. Aug. ap. Non. 208, 29. B) (sc. *res*) *A keeping of accounts or archives, etc., registry*, Cod. Just.] III. *Tabulārium*, ii. n. (sc. *sedificamentum*) *Archives*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.

[**TABULĀTUM**, adv. (tabula) *In rows*, Pallad.]

**TABŪLĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (tabula) A *boarding; wainscoting, flooring; a floor, a story*: ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9, 3: — complures t. theatrorum ligneorum, Vitr.

**TABULATUM**, i. See **TABULATUS**, I. B).

**TABŪLĀTUS**, a, um. (tabula) I. *Prop.* A) *Furnished with boards, boarded, floored*: t. transitus, Plin. E. 2, 17, 9; conf. Fest. p. 12. B) *Subst.* *Tabulātum*, i. n. *Any thing covered with boards, wainscot, floor, a story*: turris quatuor tabulorum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 29, 3: — extruere t. id. \*\*II. *Meton.* A *layer, row, bed*, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

**TABŪLĪNUM** (tablinum), i. n. (tabula) [I. *Any floored place, a balcony, terrace*, Varr. ap. Non. 83, 21.] II. *Archives*, Plin. 35, 2, 2. [III. *A picture-gallery*, App.]

**TĀBUM**, i. n. [usually in the abl. *tabo*; we find also *tabum* fluentem, Sen.] (tabes) I. A) *Corrupt moisture, clotted or foul blood, gore, matter*, Tac. H. 2, 70. [B) *Poet. (like sanies): The liquor of the purple-fish*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 125.] \*\*II. *A consuming or wasting disease, pestilence*: corpora affecta *tabo*, Liv. 4, 30, 9: — turpi dilapsa cadavera *tabo*, Virg.

**TABURNUS**, i. m. *A small chain of mountains south of Caudium, between Samnium and Campania, fruitful in olives, now Tavurno or Rocca Rainola*, Virg. G. 2, 38.

[**TACAMAHACA**, æ. f. (Tacamahac) *Resina T.*, the resin of *Icica Icicariba*, *Elaphrium tomentosum*, NL.]

**TĀCĒO**, cūi, citum. 2. I. *To be silent, not to speak, hold one's peace, say nothing.* A) *Prop.*: loqui tacendo, Cic. Sen. 18, 40: — de alqa re: — silere et t., Plaut. — ad loquendum atque ad tacendum, id.: — in quibus (rebus) de se et de suis factis taceri velit: — taceri si vis, Ter. \*\*B) *To be silent or still, to be quiet*: tacentes loci, not frequented, Tac. H. 3, 84: — tacet omnis ager pecudes pictæque volucres, Virg.: — plectra t., Ov.: — canis t., Tibull.: — nox t., Catull.: — essedo tacente, without noise, Mart.: — Ister tacens, standing still, frozen, id.: — indoles, animi t., do not show themselves, Liv. 9, 6, 12: — blanditiæ t., Ov. II. *To keep silence about, not to speak of, to hush up*: enunciabo... quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119: — quid dixit aut quid tacuit, Hor.: — t. commissa, id.: — ut alios taceam, not to mention others, Ov.: — t. Narcissum, Virg.: — amor tacetur, Ov.: — dicenda tacenda locutus (ἡρᾶ καὶ ἔκπληρα), things worth mentioning and those which are not, Hor.: — vir non tacendus, Mart.: — [Hence, Ital. *tacere*, Fr. *taire*.]

[**TĀCĪTRA**, æ. f. *The goddess of silence; called also Muta*, Ov. F. 2, 572.]

**TĀCĪTE**, adv. *Silently, in silence, tacitly*: libere... t., Cic. de I. P. 5, 13: — t. obsecrare: — t. non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv.: — t. exsecrari prætereuntem, id.: — t. auscultare, Plaut.: — t. labens annus, Ov.

[**TĀCĪTRO**, adv. (tacitus) *Silently, tacitly*: t. moliri fugam, Just. 18, 4.]

[**TĀCĪTRŪS**, a, um. dem. (tacitus) *Silent*, Varr. ap. Non. 47, 27; id. ib. 550, 18.]

[**TĀCĪTRŪŌ**, ire. (taceo) *To desire to be silent*, Sid.]

**TĀCĪTURNĪTAS**, ātis. f. (taciturnus) *Silence, taciturnity; secrecy*: experiri t. alcjs, Cic. Brut. 65, 231: — t. silentium: — t. testium: — t. imitatur confessionem: — t. affert suspicionem: — tarditas et t.: — t. pudorque, Suet.

**TĀCĪTURNUS**, a, um. (tacitus) *Silent, taciturn, still, quiet*: quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum... videbant, Cic. Sen. 9, 21: — t. obstinato, Nep.: — t. silentia, Ov.: — deserta loca et t., Prop.: — t. ripa, Hor.: — t. liber, unread, id.: — Comp., (ingenium) taciturnus statuā, Hor.: — Sup., bellissimum vidi et taciturnissimum, Plaut.

1. **TĀCĪTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of taceo.* II. *Adj.* A) *That is passed over in silence, unmentioned.* 1) *Prop.*: prima duo capita epistolæ tuæ tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2: — tenere alqd tacitum: — tacitum ferre: — quod quum ab antiquis t. prætermisumque sit, Liv.: — pati tacitum, id. 2) *Meton.* a) *That is admitted tacitly, without any particular agreement, as a matter of course, tacit*: non omnia scriptis, sed quædam, quæ perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140: — t. induciæ, Liv.: — t. fideicommissum, Quint.: — t. conventio, Dig. b) *That happens or is done in silence, still, secret*: senatus decrevit, ut te iudicium fieret, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6: — lex de t. iudicio: — t. offensiones, Vell.: — t. vulnus vivit sub pectore, Virg.: — tacitus decedere terrâ, secretly, id.: — t. affectus, ira, pudor, Ov.: — undæ taciti, of the secret, id. B) *That does not speak, silent; quiet, close, reserved*: quid expectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: — vos me jam hoc tacito intelligitis: — voluntas, quæ si tacitis nobis intelligi posset, verbis omnino non uteremur: — nihil mutum, nihil t.: — t. figura corporis: — t. expectatio: — nec t. nec occultæ assensiones: — mori tacitum, without defence, Liv.: — t. lumina, staring eyes, Virg.: — t. nemus, quiet, id.: — legens aut t., reflecting, Hor.: — t. fistula, id.: — t. nox, Ov.: — t. ser, Mart.: — t. domus, id.: — t. fulmen, without thunder, Luc.: — septem surgens sedatis amnibus altis per tacitum Ganges, i. e. in a silent course, Virg.: — trahitur Gangesque Padusque per tacitum mundi, i. e. through subterranean passages, Luc.: — somnus per tacitum allapsus, in silence, Sil.: — lacrimæ erumpunt per tacitum, id.

2. **TĀCĪTUS**, i. m. A *Roman surname.* I. *Caius Cornelius T.*, a celebrated Roman historian. II. *Marcus Claudius T.*, a Roman emperor, A. D. 275.

[**TACTĪLIS**, e. (tango) *Tangible*, Lucr.]

**TACTĪO**, ōnis. f. (tango) A *touching.* [I. *Prop.*: As a verbal noun, with an acc.: quid tibi hanc digito t. est? Plaut. Pæn. 5, 5, 29. \*II. *Meton.*: The sense of feeling, feeling: tales sunt oculorum et tactionum et odoracionum et saporum (voluptates), Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.]

1. **TACTUS**, a, um. *part. of tango.*

2. **TACTUS**, ūs. m. (tango) A *touching, touch.* I. *Prop.*: quæ (chordæ) ad quemque t. respondeant, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: — leo asper tactu, Hor.: — t. aquæ, Ov.: — t. virgineus, id.: — t. viriles, id.: — t. salutantum, Lucr. II. *Meton.* A) *Influence, effect*: t. solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: — t. lunæ: — t. cœli, Virg. B) *The sense of feeling, feeling*: t. toto corpore æquabiliter fusus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: — ut cœlum sub aspectum et t. cadat: — habere t. atque gustatum, Plin.: — t. intimus: — qui... non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur.

**TÆDA** (tēda), æ. [gen., tædai, Lucr.] f. (datis) I. *Prop.*: A *pine-tree, resinous fir-tree* (Pinus cembra L.), Plin. 16, 10, 16. II. *Meton.* A) *The wood of the pine-tree, a torch, plank, or board of pine-wood, and the like*: cupæ tæda ac pice refertæ, Cæs. B. G. 2, 11, 2: — t. ardentis Furiarum, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: — inflammare tædas: — tædas Hymæneus Amorque præcutiunt, Ov.: — *Poet. for marriage, love, and the like*, Ov.; Prop.: — t. ad funera versæ, funeral torches (reversed), Sil.: — as an instrument of torture,

Juv. 1, 155; Lucr.:—si (anima) sit latissima t., Juv. [B] *Pork or bacon cut in small pieces for religious purposes, Arn.]*

**TÆDET**, dūit or sum est. 2. I. *To be disgusted, to feel disgust, to loathe, be sick of; constr. alqm alcjs rei: sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque tædeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35:—t. eos vitæ:—t. vos talium civium:—ita me convivii sermonisque tæsum est, Plaut.:—tædet ipsum Pompeium:—tædet me:—t. sermonis tui, Plaut.:—t. omnium, Ter.:—t. audire, id. [II. In later writers it is sometimes found as a personal verb: cæpi tædere captivitatis, Hieron.]*

[**TÆDIFER**, ēra, ērum. (tæda-fero) *Bearing a torch: t. Dea, i. e. Ceres in search of Proserpine, Ov. H. 2, 42.]*

[**TÆDIO**, i. (tædium) *To feel disgust, Lamprid.: Tert.]*

[**TÆDIŌSE**, adv. *With disgust or weariness, App.]*

[**TÆDIŌSUS**, a, um. (tædium) *Disgusting, wearisome, Firm. Math.]*

**\*TÆDIŪM**, ii. n. (tædet) I. *Disgust, weariness, A) With a gen.: t. belli, Liv. 8, 2, 2:—t. rerum adversarum, Sall.:—tædio curarum fessus, Tac.:—t. laboris, Quint.: Plur.: tædia belli, Ov.:—tædia cæpti mei, id. B) Absol.: Afferre t., Liv. 34, 34, 2:—parere t., Quint.:—super-vacanea cum t. dicuntur, id.:—esse tædio uxori, Plin.:—t. sollicitum, Hor. II. *A tedious or wearisome thing; any thing loathsome or irksome: vetustas oleo tædium affert, a rancid taste, Plin. 15, 2, 3:—non sunt ea t. (sc. muscae et culices) in metallis, id.**

[**TÆDULUM** antiqui interdum pro fastidioso; interdum, quod omnibus tædio esset, ponere soliti sunt, Fest.]

[**TÆNĀRIDES**, æ. m. (Tænarus) *One of Tænarus; poet. for a Lacedæmonian, said of Hyacinthus, Ov. M. 10, 183.]*

[**TÆNĀRIS**, idia. f. (Tænarus) *Tænarian; poet. for Lacedæmonian: T. ora, Ov. H. 17, 6:—T. terra, id.]*

**TÆNĀRĪUS**, a, um. (Tænarus) *Of or belonging to Tænarus, Tænarian; poet. also, i. q. Lacedæmonian, Spartan: T. litus, Plin. 9, 8, 8:—T. lapis, id.:—T. columnæ, of Tænarian marble, id.:—T. fauces, i. e. the entrance into the infernal regions, Virg.:—T. porta, Ov.:—T. vallis, id.:—T. Deus, i. e. Neptune:—T. Eurotas, Spartan, Ov.:—T. marita, i. e. Helena.*

**TÆNĀRUS** (-os), i. c. and **TÆNĀRUM** (-on), i. n. (Talvapos and Talvapov) *A promontory and town in Laconia, with a temple of Neptune, where was a cavern said to be one of the entrances to the infernal regions; the place was famous also for its black marble, Plin. 4, 5, 8:—[poet. for the infernal regions: horrida sedes invisi Tænari, Hor. O. 1, 34, 10.]*

**TÆNĀ**, æ. f. (ταύλα) *A band, head-band, fillet, or riband for the hair. [I. Prop.: Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tæniis, Virg. Æ. 5, 269; conf. Fest. p. 360.] \*\* II. Meton. A) A tapeworm (T. solium and vulgaris L.), Plin. 11, 33, 88. B) A kind of fish (Cepola t. L.), Plin. 32, 7, 24. C) A border or frieze on a pillar, Vitruv. 4, 3 med. D) A streak or stripe in paper, Plin. 13, 12, 25. E) A row of projecting pointed rocks in the sea (Plin. 3 procem. extr.); hence, the purple-fish found on these rocks are called tæniense genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61.*

**TÆNIENSIS**, e. See **TÆNIA**, II. E).

**\*TÆNĪŌLA**, æ. f. dem. (tænia) *A little band or riband, Col. 11, 3, 23.*

[**TÆSUM** EST. See **TÆDET**.]

**TÆTER**, tra, trum. See **TETER**.

**\*TĀGAX**, ācis. (tago) *Light-fingered, thievish, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1; conf. Fest. p. 359; Non. 408, 33.*

**TĀGES**, is. m. *A grandchild of Jupiter, said to have sprung from the earth during ploughing, and to have taught the Tuscans the art of divination, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50.*

[**TĀGĒRICUS**, a, um. (Tages) *Of Tages, Tagetic, Macr.]*

**TAGO**, ēre. See **TANGO**.

**TĀGUS**, i. m. *A river of Lusitania, celebrated for its gold sand, now Tajo (the Tagus), Plin. 4, 22, 35.*

[**TĀLĀIŌNĪDES**, æ. m. (Talaus) *A descendant of Talaus: Adrastus, Stat. Th. 5, 18; Eriphyle, Ov. A. A. 3, 13.]*

**TALARIA**, ium. See **TALARIS**, I. B).

**TĀLĀRIS**, e. (talus) I. A) *Of or belonging to the ankle: t. tunica, i. e. reaching to the ankles, long, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, 31. B) Subst.: Tālāria, ium. n. \*\*1) The parts about the ankles, the ankles, Sen. Ep. 53 med. 2) (sc. calceamenta) Ankle-shoes, winged shoes or sandals; of Mercury (Virg. Æ. 4, 239; Ov.); of Perseus (Ov. M. 4, 667; 730); of the fifth Minerva, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.—Prov.: talaria videamus, let us think of flying away, Cic. Att. 14, 21 extr. [3] (sc. vestimenta) A long garment reaching to the ankles, Ov. M. 10, 591.] \*\*II. Of or belonging to dice: t. ludi, Quint. 11, 3, 58.*

**TĀLĀRĪUS**, a, um. (talus) *Of or belonging to dice: t. ludum, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150:—t. lex, concerning games at dice, Plaut.*

**TĀLASĪŌ** (Talassio), ōnis, or **TALASSĪUS**, ii. m. *A congratulatory acclamation to brides, dating from the time of Romulus, like the Greek Τῆν δὲ θύεμαι, Liv. 1, 9, 2.—Hence, i. q. concubitus, Mart. 12, 96, 5.*

**TĀLĀUS**, i. m. (Ταλαός) *An Argonaut, father of Adrastus and Eriphyle, Ov. Ib. 356.*

**TĀLĒA**, æ. f. *A little piece of any thing cut off, a cutting, branch, stake. I. Prop.: t. in terram infodiebantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, 9:—t. ferreæ, little iron bars, used as money in Britain, id. \*\*II. Esp. A) A scion, set, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4.—Meton.: Any twig, Ser. Samm. B) A small beam used for binding the junctures of a wall, Vitruv. 1, 5.*

[**TĀLENTĀRĪUS**, a, um. (talentum) *Of or belonging to a talent (as a weight): t. balistæ, for discharging stones of a talent weight, Sisenn. ap. Non. 555, 27.]*

**TĀLENTUM**, i. n. (τάλαντον, a balance; any thing weighed) \*\*I. *A Greek weight, varying in amount in the different states; the Attic talent was about 56 lb.: t. thynni, Plin. 9, 15, 17:—t. turis, id.:—t. auri eborisque, Virg.*

*II. A sum of money, also varying in amount; the Attic talent, containing 60 minæ, may be estimated at 243l. 15s. (Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91); sometimes called t. magnum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 71:—there was another talent containing 80 minæ, Liv. 38, 38, 13.*

[**TALĒO**, abscido, ML. —Hence, Ital. tagliare, Fr. tailler.]

**\*TĀLĒŌLA**, æ. f. (talea) *A little scion, Col. 3, 17, 1.*

**\*TĀLĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (talis) *In Law: A repaying like for like, retaliation, Plin. 7, 54, 55; conf. Fest. p. 363.*

[**TALIPĒDO**, are. *To be weak on the feet, to totter, Fest. p. 359.]*

**TĀLIS**, e. I. Gen.: *Of such nature or kind, so conditioned, such; with the correlative qualis, atque, ut, qui, or absol.: t. est quæcumque res publica, qualis etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 31:—quales simus, tales esse videamur:—quum esset t., qualem te esse video:—honos tali voluntate paucis est delatus ac mihi:—faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter.:—tales, ut jure laudemur:—rationem videtis esse talem, ut etc.:—talem te esse oportet, qui te sejungas etc.:—ultima talis erit, quæ mea prima fides, Prop.:—sed alqd tale fore putavi:—ut et ipsi tale quicquam facturi fueritis, Liv.:—hec taliaque vociferantes, id.:—taliam commemorat: Eurydica etc., Enn. A. 1, 41:—taliam fatur: Salve etc., Virg.:—id tale est: occidisti hominem, Quint. II. Esp.: *Of a peculiar nature or kind, distinguished or excellent, such: quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71:—quæ tua sponte faceres in hominem tantum et talem:—tot et t. viri:—judices tali dignitate præditi:—pro tali facinore, Cæs.:—t. tempus, so critical, Liv.—[Hence, Ital. tale, Fr. tel.]**

[**TALIS-CUMQUE**, talecumque. *Of such nature or kind, nearly such, A. Priap.]*

**TALITER**, *adv.* In such manner, thus, so, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

**TALITRUM**, *i. n.* (talus) *A fillip or rap with the finger*, Suet. Tib. 68.

[TALLA, *æ. f.* The coat of an onion, Lucil. ap. Non. 201, 2.]

**TALPA**, *æ. f.* [m., Virg.] *A mole*, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81. [Hence, Ital. *tepo*, Fr. *taupe*.]

**TALPĀNUS VITIS**. *A kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4. § 36.

[TALPĪNUS, *a. um.* (talpa) *Like a mole*, Cassiod.]

**TALHYBĪUS**, *i. m.* (Ταλθύβιος) *A herald of Agamemnon*, Ov. H. 3, 9; Plaut.

**TĀLUS**, *i. m.* *The ankle, ankle-bone*. **I. Prop.**, Cels. 8, 1 extr., Plin. II. *Meton.* A) *The lower part of the foot, the heel*: purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Cluent. 40, 111: — pulcher a vertice ad imos t., Hor.: — cadat an recto stet fabulo talo, stand upright, i. e. gain approbation, Hor.: — vivere recto t., to act well, Pers. B) *An oblong die, of which two sides were round, and hence only four were marked (whereas the tesserae had six sides marked); they played with four tali, but with only three tesserae*: — ad pilam se, aut ad talos, aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58.

**TAM** [old form tame, Fest.: tanne for tamne, Afr. ap. Fest.], *adv.* I. A) *So far, so very, in such a degree, so; followed by quam, atque, ut, qui, quasi, or absol.* a) *With quam*: t. esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: — nemo t. multa scripsit, quam multa, etc.: — t. cito evertetur quam navis: — t. facile, quam tu arbitraris: — t. esse, quam audio: — t. confido quam potest, Plaut.: — t. aurum et argentum quam ses Corinthium, Quint.: — t. ornatus quam perspicuitas, id.: — t. tibi istuc credo quam mihi, Plaut. [b] *With atque*: t. consimil' est atque ego, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 287. c) *With ut*: t. inurbanus ac inhumanus, uti eo gravarer, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 365: — t. barbarus, ut non sciret, Cæs. d) *With qui and a subj.*: t. lyneus, qui nihil offendant, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2: — t. difficile, quod non possit, Quint. [e] *With quasi*: t. pudica, quasi soror mea sit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51. f) *Absol.*: rationes t. certae tamque illustres, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: — t. necessario tempore, t. propinquis hostibus, Cæs.: — t. mane: — t. munifice et t. large: — neque t. nos juvaret neque t. esset, Quint.: — t. tractare, Plaut.: — t. esse matulam, Plaut.: — t. tempore. B) *Observe the following phrases*: 1) *With a Sup.*, By so much the: t. paucissimos (canes) reliqueris, t. optimi, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 12: — quam citissime conficies, t. maxime expedies, Cat.: — t. gravissima tamque multa iudicia, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 11. 2) *Non tam... quam, not so much... as, less... than*: non t. imbecillitas quam naturalis congregatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 25: — non t. patri quam patriæ: — non t. pugnandi quam diffugiendi consilium: — non t. in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmior. [3] *Tam modo or tammodo, but just now*, Plaut. Tr. 3, 1, 8; conf. Fest. p. 359. [4] *Tam for tamen, acc. to Fest. p. 360.*

[TĀMA, *æ. f.* *A kind of swelling on the feet, acc. to Fest.*]

**TAMARICE**, *es.* See **TAMARIX**.

[TAMARINDUS, *i. f.* Indica, The Tamarind-tree, Fam. Leguminosae, NL.]

[TAMARISCUS, *i.* See **TAMARIX**.]

**TĀMĀRIX**, *icis*. [tāmārisus, Pallad.] (tāmārice, Plin. 19, 21, 37) *f.* *A tamarisk*, Col. 8, 15, 4; Luc.

[TĀMĀREUS, *a. um.* *Of or belonging to Tamasus (an ancient town of Cyprus)*, Ov. M. 10, 644.]

**TAM-DĪU** (also tandiu and tam diu), *adv.* *So long, followed by quam, quā, dum, quoad, ut, or absol.*: t. requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 1: — vivit t., quam licuit vivere: — t. autem velle debebis, quoad, etc.: — t. subigenda est (inductio), ut etc., Pallad.: — t. abfuisse t.: — tam diu Germania vincitur, Tac.: — [Hence, Fr. *tandis*.]

1254

**TĀMEN**, *adv.* *Yet, but, notwithstanding, however, but yet, nevertheless; dependent on quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, licet, si, quum, or absol.: verumtamen quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione t. non caret. Tametsi miserum est, t. possum ignoscere, Cic. R. A. 20, 55: — quamvis sit magna (expectatio), t. eam vinces: — etsi abest maturitas statim, jam t., etc.: — sed tamen etsi omnium causa, quos commendo, velle debeo, tamen, etc.: — etiamsi natura abripuit, virtus tamen, etc.: — licet tibi significarim... t. intelligo, etc.: — equidem, ut verum esset... t. arbitrarer: — si Massilienses per delectos cives reguntur, inest tamen, etc.: — si omnes deos hominesque celare possumus, nihil tamen, etc.: — quum eo consecutus non eram... tamen, etc.: — sed t. insident et urgent: — sed t. velim scire: — sed conabor t.: — tolerabile est, ita t., ut, etc.: — si t., if indeed, Ov.: — tamenne patiemini? — t. te offers? — t. a malitia non descedis? — etsi verum iudicabant, t. nihilominus, etc.*

**TAMENETSI**. See **TAMETSI**.

**TĀMĒSIS**, *is. m.* (Tāmēsa, *æ.* Tac. A. 14, 32) *A river of Britain, now the Thames*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11, 9.

**TĀMETSI**, *conj.* (tamen etsi, which is often found in this complete form, Cic.) *Although, though, albeit, notwithstanding that*. a) *With the indic.*: tametsi vulgo audieram, nisi etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, 62: — t. id quidem fecerunt ridicule. [b] *With the subjunct.*: t. nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10. — Followed by tamen: t. multis jam rebus... tamen in iis maxime declarabo, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 4: — t. causa postulat, tamen, etc.

[TĀMĪACUS, *a. um.* (ταμιᾶκος) *Belonging to the imperial fiscus or treasury*, Cod. Just.: — Subst.: Tamiacus, *i. m.* *A subject who cultivates imperial domains*, Cod. Just.]

[TAMINO, *are.* *To violate, acc. to Fest. p. 363.*]

**TAMINIA UVA**. *A kind of wild grape*, Plin. 23, 1, 13. *The vine on which it grows is called tamnus*, Plin. 21, 15, 50.

**TAMQUAM** (tanquam), *adv.* I. *Gen.*: Just as, as, as it were: tibi etiam t. mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: — repente t. serpens: — sic t. pilam rapiunt: — ut t. magister persequeretur omnia: — apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, t. domi meæ. II. *Esp.* a) *With si*: omnes, t. si tu esses, ita fuerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: — t. si tua res agatur. b) *Without si*: As if, as though: t. clausa sit Asia, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: — t. illi alqd acciderit: — t. nesciamus, Plin.

**TĀNĀGER**, *gri. m.* *A river of Lucania, now called Negro*, Virg. G. 3, 151.

**TĀNĀGRA**, *æ. f.* (Τάναια) *A town of Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12.

[TĀNĀGRĒUS, *a. um.* (Tanagra) *Of or belonging to Tanagra*, Stat. Th. 9, 745.]

**TĀNĀGRĪCUS**, *a. um.* (Tanagra) *Of or belonging to Tanagra*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6; Col.

**TĀNĀIS**, *is. m.* (Τάναις) I. *The river Don*, Mel. 1, 1, 6. II. *A male proper name*, Virg. Æ. 12, 513; Hor.

**TĀNĀITÆ**, *ārūm. m.* (Tanais) *Inhabitants of the country on the Tanais or Don*, Plin. 6, 7, 7; Amm.

[TĀNĀITĪCUS, *a. um.* (Tanais) *Of or belonging to the Tanais or Don*, Sid.]

[TĀNĀITIS, *idis. f.* (Tanais) *One who lives on the Tanais, i. e. an Amazon*, Sen. Hipp. 399.]

**TĀNĀQUIL**, *ilis. f.* *The wife of Tarquinius Priscus*, Liv. 1, 34; hence *gen.*, an imperious woman, Juv. 6, 566; Aus.

**TANDEM**, *adv.* (tam-dem) I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: At length, at last: t. vulneribus defessi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25, 5: — ut pœnas t. rogat, Ov.: — Strengthened by jam, aliquando, denique: ut jam t. illi fateantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 103: — t. aliquando... ejecimus: — t. denique ductus, App. B) *Esp. in questions*: Then, pray, in all the world: quid tandem agebatis? Cic. Rep. 1, 13: — quonam t. modo? — quousque t. abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? — in fundum Cæcina utrum t. noluist. an non potuist. accedere? — ain' tandem ita esse ut



dicis?—itane t? Ter. \*\*II. Meton. : I. q. denique, Quint. 12, 1, 25.

[TANGIBILIS, e. (tango) *Tangible*, Lact.]

TANGO, tēgiti, tactum. 3. [tago, Varr. ap. Non.] *To touch*. I. Prop. A) Gen. : t. terram genu, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57:—t. os, Ov. B) Esp. 1) *To touch, take, taste, eat*: de praeda mea teruncium nec attigit nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 5:—quia tangam nullum ab invito:—lupi t. corpora, Ov.:—tetigit calicem clanculum, *has drunk*, Plaut. 2) *Of places*. a) *To enter, come to, reach, arrive at*: t. provinciam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, 27:—t. portus, Virg.:—t. domos, Ov.:—t. limina, Juv. b) *To touch by being contiguous to, to border upon*: qui (fundi) Tiberim tangunt, Cic. R. A. 7, 20:—quæ (villa) t. viam:—hæc civitas t. Rhenum, Cæs. 3) *To touch, strike, beat*: t. chordas, Ov. R. A. 336:—t. Chloen flagello, Hor.:—statua de cælo tacta, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47:—tacta sedes Junonis, Plin.:—ulmus fulmine tacta Jovis, Ov.:—t. virginem, Ter.:—Prov.: tetigisti acu (rem), *you have hit the right nail on the head*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19. \*\*4) *To besmear, anoint, wet*: t. palpebram saliva, Plin. 28, 4, 1:—t. corpus aqua, Ov.:—t. comas medicamine, id. II. Fig. A) *Of the mind*: *To move, touch, affect, make an impression upon, incite*: minas Clodii contentiones modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1:—si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, Liv.:—tactus religione hospes, id.:—mortalia mentem tangunt, Virg.:—tangi formâ, Ov.:—Nymphas tetigit nova res, id. [B] 1) *To cheat, cozen, chouse, deceive*: t. senem triginta minis, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 257:—t. lenunculum ære militari, Plaut.:—tactus sum vehementer visco, *I am caught*, id. 2) *To sting or vex with pointed speech, to nettle*: quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30. C) *To touch upon, mention, etc.*: tametsi neque omnia dicam et leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic. R. A. 30, 83:—ubi Aristoteles illa tetigit?—illud tertium, quod a Crasso tactum est. [D] *To take in hand, undertake*: t. carmina, Ov. A. 3, 12, 17.

[TACTACÆ, ærum. f. *Long pieces of pork*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.]

TANOS, i. m. *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 5, 19.

TANQUAM. See TAMQUAM.

[TANTALËUS, a, um. (Tantalus) *Of or belonging to Tantalus*: T. sors, Prop. 2, 17, 5:—T. mensa, Stat.]

[TANTALIDES, æ. m. (Tantalus) *A male descendant of Tantalus*: said of Pelops, Ov. Tr. 2, 385.]

[TANTALIS, idis. f. *A female descendant of Tantalus*: said of Niobe, Ov. M. 6, 211:—T. matres, descendants of T., id.]

TANTALUS, i. (dat. Tanteo, Gr. Τανταλός) m. (Τάνταλος) *A king of Phrygia; acc. to the fable, a son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe; he was admitted to the table of the gods, but having betrayed their secrets, was sent to the infernal regions, and condemned to suffer perpetual hunger and thirst; he stood up to the chin in water, and the most beautiful fruits hung all around him; but the water and fruit fled from his lips whenever he attempted to taste them; at the same time a rock hanging over him threatened his destruction every moment*; Hyg. F. 82; Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10.

\*\*TANTILLUS, a, um. dem. (tantulus) *So small or little; subst., such a trifle*: febris t., ut, etc., Cels. 2, 8:—tantillum loci, ubi etc., Plaut.:—t. puer, Ter.:—t. verba, Plaut.:—hoc tantillum, id.:—t. donum, id.

TANTIS-PER. adv. (tantus) *So long, for so long a time; also, in the mean time, meanwhile*. a) *Followed by dum*: ut ibi esset t., dum culeus compararetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149:—latendum t. ibidem, dum defervescat etc.—[b] *Followed by quoad*: ut viveret t., quoad fieret permutatio, Gall. 6, 4, 1; Dig. c) *Absol.*: t. impediatur, Cic. Att. 12, 4, 3:—hoc ipsum magni aestimo:—t. et res repetiverant, Liv.

TANTOPÈRE. adv. (tanto-opere) *With so great pains, so very, so much*, Cic. Rep. 1, 14.

TANTÛLUS, a, um. dem. (tantus) *So little, so small; subst. neut., such a trifle, only so much*: t. granum fici, 1255

Cic. de Sen. 15, 52:—t. statura, Cæs.:—t. causa:—dolorem esse t. malum, ut etc.:—quod si interesse quippiam tantulum modo potuerit.—non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem:—si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset:—quorum oratione iste ne tantulum quidem commotus est:—deinde cur tantulo venierint:—tantulum moræ.

TANTUM. adv. (tantus) I. *So very, so much*: t., quantum me amas, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1:—id. t. abest ab officio, ut etc.:—t. progressus a castris, ut etc.:—motus t. auctoritate, Nep.:—ne miremini, qua ratione hic t. apud istum libertas potuerit:—nec t. dulcia, quantum et liquida, Virg.:—juventus non t. Veneris quantum studiosa culinæ, Hor.:—Marius quantum bello optimus, t. pace pessimus, Vell. II. *Only*. A) *Socratem t. de vita et de moribus solitum esse querere*, Cic. Rep. 1, 10:—nomen t. virtutis:—dixit tantum, nihil ostendit, nihil protulit. B) *Observe the following phrases*. \*\*1) *Tantum non (μὴν οὐκ), almost, nearly*: quum vineæ t. non jam injectæ mœnibus essent, Liv. 5, 7, 2:—t. non jam captam Lacedæmonem esse, id.:—t. non statim a funere, Suet.:—*from this we must distinguish those cases in which non does not belong to tantum, but to the verb*: t. non cunctandum esse, Liv. 35, 18, 8:—t. non defuisse, id. 2) *Tantum quod, just then, just, at the moment*: t. quod ex Arpinati veneram, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1:—t. quod existimabam:—t. quod pueritiam egresso, Suet. \*\*3) *Tantum quod non, only that not, all but*: t. quod hominem non nominat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45.

TANTUMMODO (tantum modo) *Only*: ut t. per stirpes alantur suas, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 81:—neque eum oratorem t., sed hominem non putant:—velis t., if you but wish, Hor.

TANTUNDEM. See TANTUSDEM.

TANTUS, a, um. (tam-tus) I. A) *So great, usually followed by quantus, ut, qui, or absol., less frequently followed by quam*: nullam (concionem) umquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestra est, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18:—non fuit t. homo Roscius, ut etc.:—t. illud esse maleficium, quod etc.:—neque solum in t. rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis:—t. motiones tantæque vicissitudines:—t. et tam infinitæ pecuniæ:—tot tantæque vitia:—t. vestis, such a quantity:—non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, quam etc., Virg.:—t. ille ventorum, Plin. B) *Neut. absol.* 1) *Tantum, so much*: tantum molestiæ, quantum gloriæ, Cic. Rep. 1, 4:—tantum præsidii, Cæs.:—tantum opum:—sexies tantum, quam quantum satum sit:—tantum hostium, Liv.:—tantum abest ut; see ABSTUM:—*In conversation, tantum est, nothing else, this is all*: numquid amplius? tantum est. 2) *Prop. genit.*: tanti: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, 194:—increpuit, tanti habitare censorem, Plin. b) *Fig.*: esse tanti (alci), *to be highly esteemed or valued, to be worth much, to be of importance*: etsi id quidem non tanti est, Cic. Mil. 22, 58:—est mihi tanti. 3) *Abl.*: tanto: quanto erat gravior oppugnatis, tanto crebrioris literæ mittebantur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 45, 1:—tanto amplius quam quantum:—bis tanto amici sunt, twice as much, Plaut.:—tanto ante:—post tanto, Virg.:—tanto præstare, Nep.:—tanto antecedere, id.:—tanto pessimus omnium poeta, Catull. b) *In familiar language, tanto melior! so much the better! well done! excellent! bravo!* Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 24. \*\*4) *In tantum, so far, so very, so much*: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27, 4:—quædam aquæ fervent in tantum, ut non possent esse usui, Sen.:—danti in tantum producenda notitia est muneris sui, id. II. *Only such, a little, so small; in the neut., such a trifle*: ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis vix contenti esse possimus, Cic. de I. P. 6, 14:—præsidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Cæs.:—[Hence, Ital. tanto, Fr. tant.]

TANTUS-DEM, tantâdem, tantundem. *Just so great*.

[I. Adj.: t. est periculum, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 20:—t. pecunia, Dig.] II. *Absol. neut.* A) *Tantundem, just so much*: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, 201:—qui morte ejus tantundem capiat, quam omnes heredes:—tantundem scio, quantum tu, Plaut.:—quo plus insumptum in monumentum esset, quam ... tantundem populo dandum esse, Cic. Att. 12, 35, 2:—

tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Cæs. B) Tantundem [tantidem, Varr. ap. Non.]: voluntatem tantidem, quanti fidem suam, fecit, Cic. R. A. 39, 115:—tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter.

TĀOS, i. m. (τάος) *A kind of precious stone, of the colour of a peacock*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

[TĀPANTA, (τὰ πάντα) *The whole, all*, Petr. S. 37.]

[TĀPĒTE, is. n. (sing. acc. m. tāpeta fulgentem, Sil.: plur. acc. m. tapetas pulcros, Virg.: abl. tapetis, id.; Mart.) *Cloth wrought with figures of various colours, tapestry, arras, carpeting*, Virg.; Ov.] [Hence, Fr. tapis.]

[TĀPINŌMA, ātis. n. (ταπεινότητα) *A low expression*, Sid.]

TAPRŌBĀNE, ēs. f. (Ταπροβάνη) *An island in the Indian Sea, now Ceylon*, Mel. 3, 7, 7; Plin.

[TAPULLA LEX. See Fest. p. 363.]

TĀRANDUS, i. m. *A northern quadruped; acc. to Cuvier, a rein-deer*, Plin. 8, 34, 52.

[TĀRĀNIS, is. m. *Jupiter, among the Gauls*, Luc. 1, 446.]

[TĀRANTISMUS, i. m. (tarantula) *A nervous affection, said to result from the bite of the tarantula*, NL.]

[TĀRĀNUCŪS, i. m. *The name of an unknown deity*, Inscr.]

TĀRAS, antis. m. (Τάρας) I. *A son of Neptune, founder of Tarentum*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 103. II. *Tarentum*, Luc. 5, 376.

[TĀRĀTALLA. *A facetious name of a cook (after Hom. Il. 1, 465), Mart. 1, 51, 2.*

[TĀRĀTANTĀRA. *An onomatopoeia to denote the braying sound of the tuba*, Enn. A. 2, 35.]

[TARAXACUM, i. n. *Leontodon t., dandelion*, Fam. Compositae, NL.]

TARBELLI, ōrum. m. *A people of Aquitania, whose country extended southward from Burdigala to the Pyrenees, now Dax (d'Ags)*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 27, 1.

[TARBELLICUS, a, um. (Tarbelli) *Tarbellian*, Aus.]

[TARBELLIVS, a, um. (Tarbelli) *Tarbellian*: T. æquor, Luc. 1, 421.]

[TARBELLVS, a, um. (Tarbelli) *Tarbellian*: T. Pyrene, Tibull. 1, 7, 10.]

[TARDĀBĪLIS, e. (tardo) *That renders slow*: t. rigor, Tert.]

TARDE, adv. *Slowly, tardily*: celeriter arripere... tarde percipere, Cic. R. C. 11, 31:—tardius moveri:—tardissime judicare.

[TARDESCO, ere. (tardo) *To become slow*, Lucr. 3, 478.]

[TARDICORS, cordis. (tardus-cor) *Of a slow or sluggish mind*, August.]

[TARDIGĒMŪLUS, a, um. (tardus-gemo) *That sighs slowly*, Læv. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3.]

[TARDIGRĀDUS, a, um. (tardus-gradior) *That walks slowly*, slow, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.]

\*\*TARDĪLŌQUUS, a, um. (tardus-loquor) *That speaks slowly*, Sen. Ep. 40 extr.

[TARDĪPES, pēdis. (tardus-pes) *That walks slowly; hence, melon. poet. for limping, an epithet of Vulcan*, Catull. 36, 7. — Absol.: Tardipes, Col. 10, 419.]

TARDĪTAS, ātis. f. (tardus) *Slowness*. I. Prop.: celeritas... t., Cic. Top. 11, 47:—t. pedum:—gravitas et t. navium, Cæs.:—t. occasio:—mora et t.:—cunctatio ac t.:—t. et taciturnitas:—alqd affert tarditatem:—t. sententiarum moraque rerum:—t. operis:—t. aurium, Plin.:—t. veneni, slow operation, Tac.:—Plur.: celeritates tarditatesque:—molliores t. in ingressu. II. Fig.: *Slowness of intellect, dulness*: t. ingenii, Cic. de Or. 68, 229:—t. et stupor animi:—t. hominum:—opinio tarditatis.

[TARDĪTĒS, ēi. f. (tardus) *Slowness*, Att. ap. Non.]

[TARDITĒDO, inis. f. (tardus) *Slowness*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 29.]

[TARDIUSCŪLE, adv. *Somewhat slowly*, LL.]

[TARDIUSCŪLUS, a, um. dem. (tardus) *Somewhat slow*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4.]

TARDO. 1. (tardus) I. *To render slow, retard, delay, impede, stop*: t. profectionem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1:—t. cursum:—negligentia t. animum:—t. studia:—exercitatus tardantur animis:—ut tardarentur adire, Cæs. II. *To loiter, be slow, delay*: numquid putes rei publicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. Att. 6, 7, 2:—apes tardantes, Plin.

[TARDOR, ōris. m. *Slowness*, Varr. ap. Non.]

TARDUS, a, um. *Slow, tardy*. I. Prop.: celer an tardus, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35:—redemptor non inertia aut inopia tardior fuit:—qualem existimas, qui in adulterio deprehenditur? tardum:—t. aliqua et languida pecus:—tardior ad invidiam:—tardior ad iudicandum:—tardior in decedendo:—tardissimi proci, Plaut.:—Of things: tardiores modi et cantus remissiores:—omnia t. et spissa:—quo delictum gravius est, eo poena est tardior:—t. tempora, Hor.:—t. noctes, coming late, Virg.:—t. menses, long summer months, id.:—t. podagra, rendering slow, Hor.:—tardus fugæ, slow in flight, V. Fl.:—tarda necere dolos, Sil.

II. Fig. A) Gen.: *Slow in intellect, dull, stupid*: sensus hebetes et t., Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31:—indocilis et t.:—t. ingenii esse:—t. ingenio esse:—t. mentes. B) Esp. of Style: *Slow, measured*: principia (dicendi) tarda sunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213:—t. stilus, Quint.:—tardior pronuntiatio, id.:—t. et supina compositio, id.:—(Curio) t. in cogitando:—Lentulus non t. sententiis. — [Hence, Ital. tardi, Fr. tard.]

TĀRENTĪNUS, a, um. (Tarentum) *Of or belonging to Tarentum*: T. sinus, Mel. 2, 4, 8:—T. oves, Col.:—Subst.: Tarentini, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Tarentum*, Cic. Arch. 3, 5.

TĀRENTUM, i. n. [Tarentus, i. m. Sil.; Sid.] (Τάρας) *A town of Magna Graecia, founded by the Spartan Parthenia, now Taranto*, Cic. de Sen. 4, 11 sq.

TARICHĒÆ, ārum. f. (Tarichea or Tarichæa, æ. f.) *A town of Galilee, near Tiberias*, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 11, 2.

\*\*TARMES (termes, Isid.), itis. m. *A wood-worm*, Vit. 2, 9 med.; Plaut.

[TARPĒIĀNUS, a, um. (Tarpeius) *Tarpeian*, Apic.]

1. TARPĒIUS, a. *A Roman family name. Tarpeia, a Roman virgin who betrayed the citadel of Rome to the Sabines, for what they wore on their arms (i.e. their bracelets); they afterwards crushed her to death by heaping their shields on her*, Liv. 1, 11, 6.

2. TARPĒIUS, a, um. *Tarpeian*: T. mons, the name of a rock of the Capitoline hill, from which malefactors were thrown, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, 11: it is called also T. saxum, Liv.; also absol., in Tarpeio folientes, Plin.:—T. arx, the Capitoline citadel, Ov.:—T. coronæ, given to the victors at the Capitoline games, Mart.:—T. lex, so called from one Tarpeius, Cic. Rep. 2, 35.

TARQUĪNĪENSIS, e. (Tarquinii) *Of or belonging to Tarquinii*: T. ager, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50:—in Tarquiniensi, Varr.:—T. serva:—Plur.: Tarquinienses, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Tarquinii*, Liv. 2, 6 sq.

TARQUĪNĪ, ōrum. m. *A very ancient and important town of Etruria, now Corneto*, Cic. Rep. 2, 19; Liv.

1. TARQUĪNĪUS, a, um. (Tarquinii) *Of or belonging to Tarquinii, Tarquinian*; the name of the fifth Roman king, a native of Tarquinii, and his descendants; esp. Tarquinius Superbus, the last Roman king, Cic. Rep. 2, 20 sq.; 24 sq.

2. TARQUĪNĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Tarquinii, Tarquinian*: T. nomen, Liv. 1, 47, 4.

TARQUĪTĪĀNUS, a, um. (Tarquiti) *Of or belonging to Tarquiti, Tarquitian*: T. libri, Amm.

TARQUĪTĪUS, ii. m. *An Etruscan name; as, of the Etruscan Tarquiti, who wrote on augury*, Macr. S. 3, 7.

TARRĀCINENSIS (Terr.), e. (Tarracina) *Of or belonging to Tarracina, Tarracinian*: T. Ceparius, of Tarracina, Sall. Cat. 46, 3:—Plur.: Tarracinenses, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Tarracina*, Tac. H. 4, 3.

**TARRĀCĪNA** (Terr.), æ. f. *A town of Latium, formerly called Anxur*, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3. — *Tarracinæ*, ærum. Liv. 4, 59, 4.

**TARRĀCO**, ōnia. f. *A town of Spain, now Tarragona*, Plin. 3, 3, 4; Cic.

**TARRĀCŌNENSIS**, e. (Tarraco) *Of or belonging to Tarraco*: T. conventus, Liv. 26, 19: — T. colonia, Tac.

**TARSENSES**, ium. m. (Tarsus) *The inhabitants of Tarsus*, Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4.

1. **TARSUS**, i. f. *The chief city of Cilicia*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 1.

[2. **TARSUS**, i. m. *The sole of the foot*: ossa tarsi, NL.]

**TARTĀRĒUS**, a, um. (Tartarus) *Of or belonging to Tartarus, infernal*: T. tenebrica plaga, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: — T. custos, Cerberus, Virg.: — T. sorores, the Furies, id.: — T. antrum, the infernal regions, Luc.]

**TARTĀRĪNUS**, a, um. (Tartarus) *Of or belonging to Tartarus, infernal*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88; conf. Fest. p. 359.]

**TARTĀRUS** or -os, i. m.; or plur. (for the sake of quantity), **TARTĀRA**, ōrum. n. (τάραρος, plur. τάραρα) *The infernal regions, Tartarus*, Virg. Æ. 6, 577.]

**TARTESSĪACUS** (Tartēsiac.), a, um. (Tartessus) *Of or belonging to Tartessus, Tartessian*: T. thyrsi, i. e. lactuca, Col. 10, 370: — Poet. for Spanish, Sid.

**TARTESSIS** (Tartēsis), idis. f. (Tartessus) *Of or belonging to Tartessus*, Col. 10, 192.]

**TARTESSĪUS** (Tartēsius), a, um. (Tartessus) *Of Tartessus*: T. litorea, Ov. M. 14, 416: — Poet. for Spanish, Sil.]

**TARTESSUS** (Tartēsus) or -os, i. f. *An ancient sea-port of Spain, at the mouth of the Bætis (the Guadalquivir), supposed by some to be i. q. Gades (Cadiz)*, Mel. 2, 6, 9.

**TARUM**, i. n. *The wood of the aloe*, Plin. 12, 20, 44.

**TARUSĀTES**, ium. m. *A people of Aquitania*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23, 1; Plin.

**TASCŌNĪUM**, ii. n. *A kind of white earth-like clay*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

**TĀSIS**, is. f. (τάσις) *Tension, exertion*, M. Cap.]

**TĀT!** interj. *Strange! wonderful!* Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 18.]

**TĀTA!** æ. m. *A name by which young children used to call their father, as with us, 'daddy' or 'papa'*, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 5; Inscr.: also gen. father, nourisher, like mamma, Mart. 1, 101.]

**TĀTĒ!** interj. *Strange! wonderful!* Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 3.]

**TĀTĪENSES** (Tatius) or **TĪTĪENSES** (Titus), ium. m. *One of the three centuries of cavalry in the time of Romulus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 20.

**TĀTĪUS**, ii. m. Titus, *A king of the Sabines, afterwards joint sovereign with Romulus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 7.

**TAULANTĪI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Illyria*, Mel. 2, 3, 11; Plin.

**TAULANTĪUS**, a, um. *Taulantian*, Sil. 15, 294; Luc.]

**TAUM**, i. n. *A long narrow arm of the sea in Britain, now Firth of Tay*, Tac. Agr. 22.

**TAUNUS**, i. m. *A chain of mountains in the west of Germany (between Frankfort and Mentz), now called The Heights*, Mel. 3, 3, 3; Tac.

**\*\*TAURA**, æ. f. (ταῦρα) *A barren cow*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Col.

**TAURĒUS**, a, um. (taurus) *Of a bull or bulls*: t. vincla, leather, Lucr. 6, 1070: — t. terga, bulls' hides, Virg.: — Meton. for a timbrel or drum, Ov. — Subst.: *Taurea*, æ. f. *A thong made of ox-hide*, Juv.; Tert.]

**TAURI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Thrace, in the modern Crimea, noted for their human sacrifices*, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; Mel.

**TAURICORNIS**, e. (taurus-cornu) *Having bulls' horns, an epithet of Jupiter*, Prud.]

**TAURĪCUS**, a, um. (Tauri) *Of or belonging to the Tauri, Tauric*: T. Chersonesus, Plin. 4, 12, 26. § 85; Ov.

1257

[**TAURĪFER**, ěra, ěrum. (taurus-fero) *Bearing or nourishing bulls*: t. campi, Luc. 1, 473.]

[**TAURĪFORMIS**, e. (taurus-forma) *Like a bull, an epithet of the river Aufidus*, Hor. O. 4, 14, 25.]

[**TAURĪGĒNUS**, a, um. (taurus-gigno) *Begotten by or proceeding from a bull*, Att. ap. Macr. 2, 6, 5 extr.]

**TAURĪI LUDI**. *Games at Rome in the Circus Flaminius, in honour of the infernal deities*, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43; Liv.

**TAURĪNI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Northern Italy, in the modern Turin (Augusta Taurinorum)*, Plin. 3, 17, 21.

1. **TAURĪNUS**, a, um. (taurus) *Of or belonging to bulls*: t. fel, Plin. 28, 9, 41: — t. tergum, a bull's hide, Virg.: — t. pulsus, on the timbrel, Stat.

2. **TAURĪNUS**, a, um. (Taurini) *Of or belonging to the Taurini*: T. saltus, Liv. 5, 34, 8: — T. campi, Sil.

**TAURIS**, idis. f. *An island near Illyria*, Auct. B. Alex.

**TAURĪUS**, a, um. (Taurii) *Of or belonging to the Taurii*: T. æs, that was employed in them, acc. to Fest. p. 360.]

[**TAURŌBŌLĪCUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the sacrifice of a bull (taurobolium)*, Inscr.]

[**TAURŌBŌLĪNUS**, a, um. *One who has offered up a bull in sacrifice, has made a taurobolium*, Inscr.]

[**TAURŌBŌLĪOR**, ātus. i. (taurobolium) I. *To offer up a bull, to make a sacrifice called taurobolium*, Lampr. II. *Meton.*: tauroboliata petra, in memory of a taurobolium, Inscr.]

[**TAURŌBŌLĪUM**, ii. n. *The sacrifice of a bull in honour of Cybele*, Inscr.]

[**TAURŌCENTA**, æ. m. *A bull-fighter*, Inscr.]

**TAURŌIS**, entis. *A fort of the Massilienses, near the sea, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Tarento*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 4, 5; Mel.

**TAURŌMĒNĪTĀNUS** [Taurōm., Sid.], a, um. (Tauromenium) *Of or belonging to Tauromenium*: T. civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, 13: — Plur., Tauromenitani, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Tauromenium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66, 160.

**TAURŌMĒNĪUM** (Taurōminium), ii. n. *A town in the eastern part of Sicily, now Taormina*, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 7; Plin.

[**TAUROPHTHALMON**, i. n. (ταυροφθαλμων) *Ox-eye, a kind of rosemary*, App.]

**TAURŌPŌLOS**, i. f. *An epithet of Diana, who under this title had a temple near Amphipolis*, Liv. 44, 44, 4.

[**TAURŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (taurus) *A little bull*, Petr. S. 39.]

**TAURUS**, i. m. (ταῦρος) I. *A bull*, ox, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 36. II. *Meton.* A) *A brazen bull, constructed by Phalaris, and used as an instrument of torture*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33. B) *The constellation Taurus*, Plin. 2, 41, 41. C) *A bird that imitates the bellowing of bulls; perhaps the bittern*, Plin. 10, 42, 57. D) *A kind of beetle*, Plin. 30, 5, 12. E) *The root of a tree*, Quint. 8, 2, 13. F) *The part of the body between the anus and the privy parts, the perineum*, acc. to Fest. p. 293; conf. Diomed. p. 444 P.] G) *Taurus (as nom. propr.), a high mountain of Lycia*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 3. — Hence, *Tauri Pylæ*, a pass between Cappadocia and Cilicia, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 2. — [Hence, Ital. toro, tauro; Fr. taureau.]

[**TAUTŌLŌGĪA**, æ. f. (ταυτολογία) *Tautology, a denoting of one idea by several words of the same import*, M. Cap. 5, 175.]

[**TAX**. *A word formed to express the sound of blows*: tax, tax meo tergo erit, my back will get smack, smack, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 12.]

**TAXA**, æ. f. *A kind of laurel*, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

**TAXĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. I. *A valuing, rating*: facere t. rei, Cic. Frgm. Or. pro Tull. 7, Beier; Plin. [II. *In Law*: *A limiting clause in a document*, Dig.]

[**TAXĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who abuses or inveighs against any one*, acc. to Fest. p. 356.]

[**TAXĒA**, æ. f. *The Gallic name of bacon*, Arn.]

[**TAXĒUS**, a, um. (taxus) *Of yew-trees*, Stat.]

**\*\*TAXĪCUS**, a, um. (taxus) *Of yew-trees*, Plin. 16, 10, 20.

## TAXILLUS

[TAXILLUS, i. m. (*the root of talus*, Cic. de Or. 45, 153) *A little die*, Pomp. ap. Prisc. p. 615 P.]

[1. TAXIM. *I. q. tetigerim*. See TANGO.]

[2. TAXIM. *adv. (tango) By degrees*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**\*\*TAXO. 1.** (tango, tango) *To touch sharply*. [I. Prop.: Gell. 2, 6, 5; Macr.; conf. Fest. pp. 356, 357.] II. Fig. A) *To revile, reproach, cut, reprove, censure*: in piris taxatur superbis cognomine, i. e. *are called superba*, Plin. 15, 15, 16:—t. alqm, Suet. B) *To estimate, value, rate*: Chrysocola aspera taxatur in libras denariis septem, media denariis quinque, attrita denariis tribus, Plin. 33, 5, 27:—t. modum summæ, Suet.:—Timosthenes totum sinum quadridui navigatione in longitudinem taxavit, Plin.:—t. timorem, Sen.:—quanti illud (malum) taxavimus, id.:—taxata stipendio hiberna, Flor.

[TAXONINUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to a badger*, M. Emp.]

**TAXUS, i. f.** I. *A yew-tree*, Taxus baccata, Fam. Taxinea, Plin. 16, 10, 20:—*Considered as the tree of the infernal regions, on account of its poisonous berries*, Ov. M. 4, 432.

[II. Meton. poet.: *A javelin (made of the wood of the yew-tree)*, Sil. 13, 210.]

**TÄYĞĖTE, Æ. f.** (Ταΰγέρη) *A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades*, Cic. Arat. 35; Virg.

**TÄYĞĖTUS, i. m.** (Ταΰγετον) *A mountain of Laconia*, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112; called also TäyğĖta, ðrum. n. Virg.

1. TE. Thee. See Tu.

2. TE. *A pronominal suffix, as tute, tete*. See Tu.

**TĖĖĖNUM, i. n.** *The name of two towns*. I. T. Apulum, in Apulia, now Civitate, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2; Plin. II. T. Sidicinum, in Campania, now Teano, Cic. Att. 8, 11. B. 2; Plin.

[TĖĖĖ, Æ. f. *In the ancient language, and amongst the Sabines even in the time of Varro, A hill*, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.]

[TECHNA, Æ. f. (τέχνη) *A wile, artifice, stratagem*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 109; Ter.]

**\*\*TECHNICUS, i. m.** (τεχνικός) *A teacher of art, technologist*, Quint. 2, 13, 15.

**TECHNOPÆGNION, ii. n.** (Τεχνοπαῖγνιον, *a game of skill*) *The title of a poem by Ausonius*.

**TECMESSA, Æ. f.** *Daughter of king Teuthras, mistress of Ajax, son of Telamon*, Hor. O. 2, 4, 6; Ov.

**TĖCÖLĖTHOS, i. m.** (τηκόλιθος, *that dissolves stone*) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 36, 19, 35; Sol.

**TECTE. adv.** (tego) *In a covert or indirect manner, covertly*: et tamen ab illo aperte, t. quicquid est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.—Comp., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2.

[TECTÖNICUS, a. um. (τεκτονικός) *Pertaining to building, architectural*: t. formæ, designs or models of buildings, Aus.]

**\*\*TECTOR, ðris. m.** (tego) *One that overlays walls, a plasterer, pargeter*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 9.

**\*TECTÖRĖÖLUM, i. n. dem.** (tectorium) *A little plaster, parget, or rough cast*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

**TECTÖRĖUM, ii. n.** (tectorius) [I. *A cover, covering*, Cat. R. R. 11, 2.] II. A) Prop.: *Plaster, parget, stucco, painting in fresco, and the like*, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 58.—*Sarcast. of a paste with which the face was covered in order to preserve its beauty*, Juv. 6, 467.] B) Fig. of Style: *Smooth words, flattery*: t. pictæ linguæ, Pers. 5, 24; August.]

**TECTÖRĖUS, a. um.** (tego) *That serves for or belongs to covering*. [I. Gen.: t. panicula, Plaut. Mil. 1, 18.]

II. Esp.: *That belongs to covering or overlaying walls, floors, etc.*: t. opus, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65:—t. atramentum, Plin.

**TECTÖSÄGES, um. m.** *A people of Gallia Narbonensis, betwixt the Pyrenees and the Rhone*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 24, 2.—*Called also Tectösägi, ðrum*, Liv. 38, 16, 11; Aus.

[TECTÖLUM, i. n. dem. (tectum) *A little roof*, Hieron.]

## TEGO

**TECTUM, i. n.** (tego) *A roof*. I. Prop.: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14. II. Meton.: *Any covered place, a shelter dwelling, house, lodging, etc.*: recipere exercitus tectis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90:—subire t., Cæs.:—recipere in tectum, Plaut.:—discedere in tecta:—conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt:—t. accipit alqm:—solida t., a prison, Ov.—[Hence, Ital. tetto, Fr. toit.]

[TECTÜRA, Æ. f. (tego) *A plastering*, Pallad.]

**TECTUS, a. um.** I. Part. of tego. II. Adj.: *Covered, concealed, secret*. \*\*A) Prop.: t. cuniculi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41, 4. B) Fig.: *Covert, hidden, close, deep*: t. sermo, covert, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1:—t. verba:—occultior atque tectorum cupiditas:—qui occultus et t. dicitur:—t. esse:—tectissimus in dicendo.

**TECUM. See Tu.**

[TED. See Tu.]

**TEDA and TEDIFER. See TĖDA and TĖDIFER.**

[TĖDIGNĖLÖQUĖDES, is. *A name facetiously formed, i. q. te digna loquens*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.]

**TĖĞĖĖ, Æ.** [TĖğĖĖ, Stat.] f. (Τεγέα) *An ancient town of Arcadia, now Paleo-Episcopi, Tripolitza*, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin.—*Poet. for Arcadia*, Stat.

[TĖĞĖĖUS or TĖĞĖĖUS, a. um. (Tegea) *Of or belonging to Tegea, Tegeian; poet. also for Arcadian*: T. virgo, i. e. Callisto, daughter of Lycæon, king of Arcadia, Ov. A. A. 2, 55:—T. parens, mother of Evander, id.:—T. volucer, i. e. Mercury, Stat.]

**TĖĞĖĖTÆ, ðrum. m.** *The inhabitants of Tegea*, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37.

[TĖĞĖĖTĖCUS, a. um. (Tegea) *Of or belonging to Tegea, Tegeatic*: T. volucer, T. ales, i. e. Mercury, Stat.]

[TĖĞĖĖTIS, idis. f. (Tegea) *Tegeatic; poet., Arcadian*: T. mater, the Arcadian Atalanta, Stat. Th. 9, 571:—T. capra, Sil.]

**\*\*TĖĞĖS, ðtis. f.** (tego) *A covering, mat*, Varr. R. R. 1, 21, 1.

[TĖĞĖTÄRĖUS, ii. m. (tego) *A mat-maker*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.]

**\*\*TĖĞĖTĖCÜLA, Æ. f. dem.** *A little covering, mat, or rug*, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 2; Mart.

[TĖĞĖLE, is. n. (tego) *A covering, hood*, App.]

[TĖĞĖLLUM, i. n. dem. (tegulum) *A small covering or hood, veil*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18; conf. Fest. p. 366.]

**\*TĖĞĖMEN (tĖğĖmen, tegmen), inis. n.** *A covering*: t. Scythicum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90:—consertum tegumen spinis, Virg.:—nec res ulla geri sub cœli tegmine posset, vault of heaven, firmament, Lucr.:—tegmen fluminis, crust of ice, Læv. ap. Gell.

**TEGIMENTUM, i. See TĖGUMENTUM.**

**TEGMEN, inis. See TĖGIMEN.**

**TEGMENTUM, i. See TĖGUMENTUM.**

**TĖĞO, texti, tectum. 3. To cover, cover over.**

I. Prop. A) Gen.: T. corpus pallio, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143:—tectus esse soleo, Plaut.:—bestiæ aliæ coriis tectæ sunt, aliæ villis vestitæ:—Mars tunica tectus, Hor.:—tectus langine malas, Ov.:—casæ stramentis tectæ, Cæs.:—t. casas testudinum superficie, Plin.:—naves tectæ, having decks, Cæs.:—tectæ instratæque scaphæ, id.:—t. lumina somno, Virg.:—t. latus alcis, to walk by one's side, Hor.:—t. latus alci, Suet.:—t. alqm, to accompany or attend any one, Stat. B) Esp. 1) *To cover, hide, conceal*: feræ latibulis se tegunt, Cic. R. Post. 15, 42:—t. et occultare, Cæs.:—fugientem silvæ texerunt, id. 2) *To cover, defend, protect, shelter*: t. ac tueri alqm, Cic. Fam. 13, 66, 2:—ut alter (ordo propugnatorum) ponte ab incidentibus telis tegeretur, Hirt.:—tempestas nostros texit, Cæs.:—abscedere latere tecto, safe, Ter. 3) *To cover, bury*: te modo terra tegat, Prop. 2, 66, 44:—humus t. ossa, Ov.:—tumulus t. ossa, id. II. Fig. A) Gen.: tectus modestiâ, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 7:—t. verecundiâ et virtutis modum, id. B) Esp. 1) *To cover, conceal, disguise, cloak*:

t. atque velare cupiditatem, Cic. Pis. 24, 56 : — multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cuiusque natura : — t. ignaviam : — t. prudentiam simulatione stultitiæ : — t. rem turpissimam honesta præscriptione, Cæs. : — t. commissa, Hor. : — t. sententiam : — t. causam doloris, Ov. : — t. incommoda exercitus, Cæs. 2) *To shelter, protect*: talis improborum consensus non modo excusatione amicitia tendenda non est, sed, etc., Cic. Læl. 12, 43 : — t. salutem et vitam benevolentia, præsidio, custodiæque : — leges et jura tecta : — tecti innocentia.

TEGULÆ, ærum. (rarely and mostly poet. tegula, æ.) f. (tego) *Tiles; a tiled roof.* I. *Plur.*: demitti per tegulas, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45 : — demere tegulas : — tempestas confringit tegulas, Plant. : — quid agis in tegulis? id. : — anguis per impluvium decedit de tegulis, Ter. : — habitare sub tegulis, Suet. II. *Sing.*: relinquere nullam t., not a tile, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5 : — t. prohibet imbrem, Ov. : — Prov. : extremâ tegulâ stare, to stand on the edge of the roof, to be near dialique, Sen. Ep. 12 med. — [Hence, Ital. teglia, tegghia.]

[TEGULICUS, a, um. (tegulæ) Covered with tiles, Inscr.]

\*TEGŪLUM, i. n. (tego) *A covering, roof*, Plin. 16, 36, 64.

TEGUMEN, inis. See TEGIMEN.

TEGŪMENTUM (tegimentum and tegmentum), i. n. (tego) I. *Prop.*: *A covering, cover*: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutia, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150 : — detrahare tegimenta, Cæs. : — palpebræ tegmenta oculorum. [II. *Fig.*: habui tegumentum ætati, shelter, protection, Plant. Tr. 2, 2, 32.]

TEÏUS, a, um. (Teos) *Of or belonging to Teos*, Teian : T. Anacreon, Hor. Ep. 14, 10 : — T. Musa, Ov. : — *Plur.*: Teïi, orum. m. *The inhabitants of Teos*, Liv. 37, 12 and 28.

TĒLA, æ. f. *A web.* I. *Prop.* A) Plena domus telarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, 59 : — Penelope telam retexens : — tenui telas discreverat auro, Virg. : — lanâ et telâ victum quæritans, Ter. : — vetus in t. deducitur argumentum, Ov. : — *Of a spider's web*, Catull. 68, 49. [B] *Meton.* 1) *The warp (into which the woof is woven)*, thread: firma conductis annectit licia telis, Tib. 1, 6, 79. 2) *A weaver's beam, a loom*, Cat. R. R. 10, 5 ; Ov. II. *Fig.*: *A series, tissue*: quamquam ea tela textitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226.

\*1. TĒLAMO or TĒLĀMON, ōnis. m. (τελαμών, supporter) *In Archit.* : *A male figure supporting parts of a building (cornices or cornices)*, Vitruv. 6. 10 extr.

2. TĒLAMO or TĒLĀMON, ōnis. m. (τελαμών) *An Argonaut, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer*, Hyg. F. 14 ; Cic.

[TĒLĀMŌNĪDES, æ. m. (2. Telamo) *A male descendant of Telamon*, i. e. his son Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 231.]

[TĒLĀMŌNIUS, a, um. (2. Telamo) *Son of Telamon, for Ajax*, Ov. M. 13, 194.]

TELANÆ FICUS. *A kind of black figs*, Plin. 15, 18, 29.

[TELANGECTASIA, æ. f. (τέλος-αγγείον-εκτασία) *An extension of the capillary veins*, NL.]

TECHINES, um. m. (τεχνίτης) *Acc. to the fable, A family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their mischievous sorcery*, Ov. M. 7, 365 ; Stat.

TĒLĒBŌÆ, ærum. m. (Τηλεβόαι) *A people of Acarnania, famous for their highway robbery*, Plin. 4, 12, 19.

TĒLĒGŌNUS, i. m. (Τηλέγονος) *Son of Ulysses and Circe. When he was grown up he went to see his father, whom, on his arriving in Ithaca, he killed, without knowing him. On his return he built Tusculum*, Hyg. F. 127. — *Appell.*: Telegoni, orum. *The erotic poems of Ovid, so called because they were pernicious to their author*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 114.

TĒLĒMĀCHUS, i. m. (Τηλέμαχος) *Son of Ulysses and Penelope*, Hyg. F. 127.

TĒLĒMUS, i. m. (Τήλεμος) *A certain augur*, Ov. ; Hyg.

TĒLĒPHUS, i. m. (Τήλεφος) I. *Son of Hercules and the nymph Auge, and king of Mysia; he was wounded at Troy by Achilles, and cured again by the rust of the spear that inflicted the wound*, Ov. M. 12, 112. II. *A contemporary and friend of Horace*, Hor. O. 3, 10 ; Juv. 1, 5.

[TĒLĒTA, æ. f. (τελετή) *Consecration, initiation*, App. ; August.]

[TĒLĒTUS, i. m. (τελετός) *One of the Æons*, Tert.]

TELICARDĪOS, i. m. *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 68.

[TELĒGER, ēra, ērum. (telum-gero) *Bearing darts or arrows, an epithet of Cupid*, Sen.]

TĒLĒNUM, i. n. (τήλινον) *A costly unguent made of telis*, Plin. 13, 1, 3 ; Tert.

TELIRRHZOS, i. f. *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 68.

TĒLIS, is. f. (τήλις) *Fenugreek*, Plin. 24, 19, 120.

[TELLUMO, ōnis. m. *A male deity of the Romans, answering to Tellus, the personified producing power of the earth*, Varr. ap. August. : *the same deity is called also Tellurus*, M. Cap.]

\*TELLUS, ūris. f. I. *The terrestrial globe, the earth*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 extr. II. A) *Personified: The Earth, as a nourishing deity*: ædes Telluris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14 : — in Telluris (sc. æde) : — piare Tellurem porco, Hor. [B] *Meton.* : *A land, region, country*: barbara t. Scythiæ, Tib. 3, 4, 91 : — t. Gnosia, Virg.]

[TELLUSTER, tris. e. (tellus) *Of the earth*, M. Cap.]

TELMESSENSES, ium. m. (Telmessus) *The inhabitants of Telmessus*, Tert.

TELMESSĪCUS (Telmiss.), a, um. (Telmessus) *Of Telmessus, Telmessic*: T. sinus, Liv. 37, 16, 13.

[TELMESSIS, idis. f. *Telmessic*: T. sinus, Luc. 8, 248.]

TELMESS[US (Telmis.), a, um. (Telmessus) *Of or belonging to Telmessus, Telmessian*: T. Ptolemæus, of Telmessus, Liv. 37, 56, 4. — *Subst.*: Telmissi, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Telmissus*, Liv.

TELMESSUS or TELMISSUS, i. f. (Τελμισός or Τελμισσός) *A city on the confines of Caria and Lycia, famous for augury*, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91.

[TĒLŌNĀRIUS, ii. m. (telonium) *A custom-house officer or collector of tolls*, Cod. Th.]

[TĒLŌNIUM, ii. n. (τελώνιον) *A custom-house*, Tert.]

TĒLUM, i. n. *A missile, weapon, as a dart, etc.*

I. *Prop.* A) *Depellere tela*, Cic. Quint. 2, 8 : — jacere t. : — tela hostium : — conjicere tela, Cæs. : — mittere t., id. : — missilia t., Liv. : — dirigere tela arcu, Hor. : — volatile t., Lucr. B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.*: *Any offensive weapon, as a dagger, sword, axe*: stare in comitio cum t., Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15 : — esse cum t., to be armed : — educere cruentum t. e corpore, A. Her. : — relinquere t. in vulnere, Liv. : — committere cædem telo, Quint. : — ut pereat positum rubigine telum, the sword sheathed, Hor. : — t. frontis, a horn, Ov. [2] *Esp. poet. like the Greek βέλος.* a) *A sun-beam*: tela diei, Lucr. 1, 148. b) *Lightning*: tela Jovis, Ov. F. 3, 316. 3) *The pleuris*, Ser. Samm. 4) *I. q. membrum virile*, Mart. II. *Fig.*: *A weapon, arrow, dart*: t. ad res gerendas, Cic. Læl. 17, 61 : — necessitas, quæ ultimum ac maximum t. est, Liv. : — tela scelerum : — tela fortunæ : — vis tribunicia, telum a majoribus libertati paratum, Sall.

TĒMĒNĪTES, is. m. (Τεμενίτης) *An epithet of Apollo, from Temenos, a place near Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 119.

[TĒMĒRĀRIE adv. *Inconsiderately*, Tert. ; Cod. Just.]

TĒMĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (temere) [I. *That happens by chance, accidental, casual*: non temerarium est, Plant. As. 2, 14.]

II. *Inconsiderate, rash, imprudent*: cæca ac t. dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2 : — turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa : — t. consilium, Planc. ap. Cic. : — t.

## TEMERATOR

animus, Liv.: — t. vox, id.: — t. mulier, Ter.: — t. homo, Cæs.: — t. bella, Ov.: — t. tela discharged at random, id.: — t. querela, id.: — temerarium est, with an inf., Plin.

[TĒMĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. One who violates or corrupts, Stat. Th. 11, 12; Dig.]

TĒMĒRE [temeriter, Enn. ap. Prisc.]. adv. I. Gen.: *Accidentally, casually, thoughtlessly, by accident or chance; at random, inconsiderately, rashly: forte, t., casu*, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: — *casu et t.*: — non t. nec fortuito: — *inconsulte ac t.*: — t. ac nulla ratione dicere causas: — t. et nullo consilio: — non scribo hoc t.: — sub pinu jacentes sic t., Hor.: — t. insecutæ Orpheæ silvæ, id.: — temerius, Att. ap. Non.

II. Esp. [A] Non t. est, it is not by chance or accident, it is not unimportant, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 1; Ter.; Virg.] B) Non t., not easily: qui hoc non t. nisi libertis suis deferrebant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, 13: — non t. adire, Cæs.: — non t. reputare, Liv.: — non t. hac traniri potest, Plaut.

TĒMĒRĪTAS, ātis. f. (temere) I. *Hap. chance*: sed ut arborem, ut animal, in quibus nulla t., sed ordo apparet et artis quædam similitudo etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82: — t. et casus, non ratio et consilium: — t. fortunæ: — declinare fortunam in t., Sall. II. *Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness, rashness; an unfounded or rash judgement*: omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 101: — multi faciunt multa temeritate quadam, sine judicio vel modo: — impetus et t.: — t. est florentis ætatis, prudentia senescentis: — offerre se temeritatibus: — t. et cupiditas militum, Cæs.

[TEMERITER. See TEMERE.]

[TĒMĒRĪTUDO, inis. f. (temere) I. q. temeritas, Pac. ap. Non.]

\*\*TĒMĒRŌ. 1. (temere) *To dishonour, profane, violate, pollute*: t. templa Minervæ, Virg. Æ. 6, 841: — t. sacra hospitii, Ov.: — sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, Liv.: — t. patrum cubile, Ov.: — t. thalamos pudicos, id.: — t. eandem Juliam in matrimonio Agrippæ, Tac.: — t. fluvios Veneris, Ov.: — t. aures incestis vocibus, id.: — castra temerata, disgraced by the crime of sedition, Tac.: — puer temeratus pectora nullo motu, Stat.

TĒMĒSA, æ. TĒMĒSE, ōs. and TEMPSA (Temsā), æ. f. (Τέμψη or Τέμψα) *A town in the territory of the Bruttii, with copper mines, now Torre del Lupi*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin.

[TĒMĒSÆUS, a, um. (Temesa) *Of or belonging to Temesa*: T. æra, Ov. M. 7, 207.]

[TĒMĒTUM, i. n. *An intoxicating liquor, mead, wine* (Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 6); *facetè*: temeti timor, to denote a parasite, Nov. ap. Fest. p. 364.]

TEMNĪTES, æ. m. (Temnos) *Of Temnos*: T. Heraclides, Cic. Fl. 18, 42. — Plur.: Temnitæ, ārum. m. *The inhabitants of Temnos*, Cic. Fl. 19, 45.

TEMNĪUS, a, um. (Temnos) *Of Temnos*. — Subst.: Temniī, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Temnos*, Tac. A. 2, 47.

\*\*TEMNO, ěre. *To despise, condemn*: haud temendæ manus ductor, Tac. H. 3, 47: — t. presentia, Lucr.: — jejunos raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor.: — t. divos, Virg.: — ne temne, quod præferimus, id.: — pars non temnenda decoris, Ov.

TEMNOS, i. m. (Τήνος) *A town of Æolia, now Menimen*, Plin. 5, 30, 32.

1. TĒMO, ōnis. m. *The beam or pole of a carriage*. I. Prop.: Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95. II. Meton. [A] *A carriage, waggon*, Cic. t. Britannus, Juv. 4, 126. — Hence, also, the constellation Charles's Wain, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 109.] \*\*B) *Any pole*, Col. 6, 19, 2.

[2. Temo, ōnis. m. *A sum of money paid in lieu of furnishing recruits for the army*, Cod. Th.]

[TĒMŌNĀRIUS, a, um. (2. temo) I. *Of or belonging to the money paid in lieu of furnishing recruits*: t. onera, Cod. Just. II. Subst.: Temonarius, ii. m. *One who collects this money*, Cod. Just.]

## TEMPERI

TEMPE. indecl. n. (Τέμπη, τὰ) I. *A valley of Thessaly, famous for its beautiful situation, between mounts Olympus and Ossa, on the Peneus*, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. [II. Meton.: *Any pleasant or beautiful valley*, Virg. G. 2, 469.]

[TEMPĒRĀCŪLUM, i. n. (tempero) *A working, App.*]

\*\*TEMPĒRĀMENTUM, i. n. (tempero) *Right distribution, proportion, measure or quality, due temperature*: inventum est t., quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari se putarunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: — egregium t. principatus, Tac.: — t. fortitudinis, id.: — servare t., Plin.: — opus est inter tam diversas inæqualitates magno t., Col.

TEMPĒRANS, antis. I. Part. of tempero. II. Adj.: *Moderate, temperate*: aut temperantem (dices), qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, in aliqua effuderit? Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21: — moderatus ac t.: — t. homo: — homo sanctissimus et temperantissimus: — temperantior a cupidine imperii, moderate, Liv.: — t. famæ, Ter.: — t. gaudii seræque lætitiæ, Plin.: — temperantior potestatis, Tac.

TEMPĒRANTER. adv. *With moderation, moderately*, Tac. A. 4, 33. — Comp., Cic. Att. 9, 2, A. 2.

TEMPĒRANTĪA, æ. f. (temperans) *A moderating, moderation*: quæ (virtutis vis) moderandis cupiditatibus regendisq. animi motibus laudatur, ejus est munus in agendo, cui temperantiæ nomen est, Cic. Part. Or. 22, 66: — t. est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio: — continentia et t.: — t. et moderatio: — t. et raritas dictorum: — t. in victu: — t. adversus sitim, Tac.: — mitigare valetudinem temperantiæ, Plin.

TEMPĒRĀTE. adv. *With moderation, moderately*.

\*\*I. Prop.: arbores humoris t., parum terreni habentes, Vit. 2, 9 med.: — t. tepebit, Cat. II. Fig.: t. agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1: — temperatius scribere: — temperatissime vivere, August.

TEMPĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Right distribution, measure, or proportion, a right quality, proper condition*: t. corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: — t. aeris: — t. cœli: — t. lunæ cœlique moderatio: — t. caloris: — t. mensium: — disciplina ac t. civitatis, organisation: — t. rei publicæ: — t. juris: — t. ordinum, Liv.: — sol, mens mundi et t., the regulating principle.

[TEMPĒRĀTIVUS, a, um. (tempero) *Mitigating*, C. Aur.]

TEMPĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who duly regulates or moderates any thing: facultatis moderator ille et quasi t. hujus tripartitæ varietatis*, Cic. de Or. 21, 70: — t. voluptatis, one who enjoys it with moderation, Sen.: — t. armorum (flumen), i. e. one who prepares them, Mart.

\*\*TEMPĒRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (tempero) *Right distribution, measure, proportion, or quality, due temperature of a thing*: t. æris, Plin. 34, 9, 20: — t. minii, Vit.: — t. corporis, Sen.: — t. cœli, Varr. ap. Non.

TEMPĒRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of tempero. II. Adj. [A] *Property constituted or arranged, regular*: t. prela, Cat. R. R. 12.] B) *Moderate, temperate*, 1) Prop.: T. escæ modicæque potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: — regiones cœli neque æstuosæ neque frigidæ, sed temperatæ, Vit.: — temperatiora loca, Cæs.: — mitis ac t. annus, Col.: — temperatissimum anni tempus, Varr. 2) Fig.: *Sober, steady, calm*: t. moderatque mores, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: — homo temperatus multa humanitate: — justus, t., sapiens: — t. genus orationis: — oratio modica ac t.: — temperator oratio: — temperator in victoria, Cœl. ap. Cic.: — mens t. ab insolentia lætitiæ, Hor.: — hoc multo fortius est ... illud temperatus, Sen.

TEMPĒRI or TEMPŌRI and TEMPŌRE. adv. (tempus) *At the right time, at the time appointed, seasonably, in due time*: renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: — qui (homo) vult sua temporis conficere officia, Plaut.: — venire adversum temperi, id.: — temperi huic anteveni, id.: — data tempore prosant,

et data non apto tempore vina nocent, Ov.: — temperies fiat: — modo surgis Eoo temperies cœlo, modo <sup>c</sup>serius indicidit undis, *earlier*, Ov.: — temporius redire ad officinam, Col.

**\*\*TEMPERIES, æi. f. (temporo) Right distribution, proportion, mixture, quality, etc.: magna et in colore t., Plin. 2, 78, 80: — ubi temperiem sumpserit humorque calorque, Ov.: — t. cœli, id.: — t. blandarum aquarum, id.: — tranquilla t. morum, Stat.**

**TEMPERO. 1. [subj. præ. temperint, Plaut.] (tempus) I. To distribute properly, to mingle in due proportion, mix, temper; to moderate, mitigate, allay. A) Prop. 1) Nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: — qui (orbium motus) acuta cum gravibus temperans varios æqualiter concentus efficit: — t. æs, Plin.: — t. ferrum, id.: — t. acetum melle, id.: — t. vinum, id.: — t. angustum, id.: — t. venenum, Suet.: — t. pocula, to mingle, fill, Hor.: — t. herbas, Ov.: — t. modus caloris et frigoris: — etesiarum flatu nimii temperantur calores: — vitis solem umbra temperans, Plin.: — t. aquam ignibus, to make lukewarm, Hor.: — t. balneum, Mart.: — t. arva scatebris, to water, Virg. 2) To direct with regulation; to regulate, arrange, manage, rule: — t. rem publicam institutis et legibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: — constituere et t. civitates: — qui (Juppiter) res hominum ac deorum, qui mare ac terras variisque mundum temperat horis, Hor.: — t. orbem, Ov.: — t. undas, id.: — t. ratem, id.: — t. senem delirum, Hor.: — t. ora frenis, id.: — genius t. natale astrum, id.: — t. carmen impositis articulis, to prepare, Prop.: — t. Musam pede Archilochi, Hor.: — t. citharam nervis, to tune, Ov. B) Fig.: Temperata libertas, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: — cujus acerbitas morum immanitasque nature ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet: — hi sunt inter se miscendi et temperandi: — t. ac variare: — amara temperet leno risu, Hor.: — t. annonam macelli, Suet.: — Æolus t. iras, Virg.**

**II. To observe due measure, be moderate or temperate, to restrain, refrain. A) Gen. a) With in and an ablat.: t. in amore, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 8. b) With a dat.: t. lingue, Liv. 28, 44, 18: — t. manibus, id.: — t. iræ, id.: — t. victoriæ, Sall. c) With ab or a simple ablat.: t. ab injuria et maleficio, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7, 5: — t. risu, Liv.: — t. neque risu neque factis, Suet. d) With an inf.: t. timere, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 33: — t. dormire, id.: — t. tollere puerum, Cic. poet. e) With sibi or animis: homines sibi temperaturos, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33, 4: — temperavi mihi, Planc. ap. Cic.: — nequeo mihi temperare, Plin.: — vix temperavere animis, quin, etc., Liv. f) Impers.: ægre temperatum est, quin, etc., Liv. 32, 10, 8: — superfundenti se lætitiis vix temperatum est, id.: — temperatum ab oppugnatione urbium. B) Esp.: To spare; with a dat. or ab: si cuiquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, 17: — t. superatis hostibus: — t. amicis: — in quo ab sociis temperaverunt, Liv. 6, 17, 8: — templis tamen deum temperatum est, id.: — nec ab ulla temperatum foret, id.**

**TEMPESTAS, ætis. f. (tempus) A certain point or space of time, a period, time. \*\*I. Prop.: ea tempestate flos poetarum fuit, Plaut. Cas. prol. 18: — qua tempestate egerat juvenco a stabulis, Prop.: — tertia t., the third day, Cic. poet.: — qua tempestate Pœnus in Italiam venit, Cœl. ap. Cic.: — fuere ea tempestate, qui crederent, Sall.: — carmen illa tempestate laudabile, Liv.: — multis tempestatibus haud quisquam Romæ virtute magnus fuit, Sall.: — multis ante tempestatibus, Liv. II. A) Prop.: Temperature, weather. 1) Bona et certa t., Cic. Q. R. 2, 2, 4: — fuit egregia t.: — qui (nautæ) tempestatem præmittere voluerunt: — clara t., Virg.: — liquida t., Plaut.: — t. aridit, Lucr.: — et comites et tempestates et navem idoneam habeas, videbis: — perfrigida t.: — turbulenta t.: — turbida t., Cæs.: — fœda t., Liv.: — sæva t., Plaut.: — t. venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, id.: — tanta t. cooritur, ut etc., Cæs.: — vis tempestatis: — maximo imbri, tempestate, ventis, procellis: — si segetibus t. nocuerit: — magnæ t.: — tempestates commoventur... excitantur. 2) Tempestates: Goddesses of the weather, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; Hor. B) Fig.: Dis-**

*quietude, calamity, trouble, misfortune: t. populi et fluctus, Cic. Pl. 4, 11: — t. invidiæ nobis impendit: — t. periculi: — t. horribilis Gallici adventus: — t. querelarum, shower, multitude: — ea ipsa tempestate eversam esse rem publicam: — communis t. Siculorum, i. e. Verres: — (scurra) perniciēs et t. barathrumque macelli, Hor.: — jactari in undis et tempestatibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: — quod his tempestatibus es solus in portu. [Hence, Ital. tempesta; Fr. tempête.]*

**TEMPESTIVE. adv. In good or proper time, in due season, seasonably, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156. — Comp., Hor.**

**TEMPESTIVITAS, ætis. f. (tempestivus) \*I. Prop.: Seasonableness, proper time, due season: sui cuique parti ætatis t. est data, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33. \*\*II. Meton.: Proper or due condition: tempestivitates stomachi totiusque corporis, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 120.**

**[TEMPESTIVO. adv. At the right time, seasonably, Hor.]**

**TEMPESTIVUS, a, um. (tempesta) I. Gen.: Belonging to the right time, done or happening at the proper time, seasonable; proper, suitable, fit, and the like: t. venti, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 131: — t. mare ad navigandum: — t. tempora, Liv.: — t. dies, Plin.: — t. hora, Ov.: — t. oratio, Liv.: — t. cæsura arborum, Plin.: — multa mihi ad mortem tempesta fuerunt, suitable circumstances: — num parum tempestivus interveni? Tac.: — si tempestivum erit, Col. II. Esp. A) 1) Mature, ripe: t. maturatis, Cic. de Sen. 2, 5: — t. fructus: — t. pinus, Virg. [2] Of persons: Grown up, mature, adult: tandem desine matrem tempesta sequi viro, Hor. O. 1, 23, 12: — t. heros cœlo, Ov. B) Premature, untimely, early: sani atque tempestivi, early risers, Plin. 7, 53, 54: — t. convivia, commencing before the close of day, Cic. Arch. 6, 13: — t. epulas, Tac.**

**[TEMPESTUOSUS, a, um. (tempesta) Stormy, Sid.]**

**[TEMPESTUS, ūtis. f. (tempus) An old form for tempesta, used in the books of the augurs, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91.]**

**[TEMPLARIS, e. (templum) Of a temple, Auct. de Limit.]**

**[TEMPLATIM. adv. (templum) By temples, Tert.]**

**TEMPLUM, i. n. [for tempulum] I. Any space limited or marked off; hence, A) An augur's open place of observation, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 92: — conf. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81: — capere templa, Liv. 1, 6, 4. B) Meton. 1) Any open space, any place that commands an extensive view, a circle: deus cujus hoc t., est omne quod conspicias, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: — globus (terræ), quem in hoc templo medium vides: — cœrulea t. cœli, Enn.: — lucida t. cœli, Lucr.: — t. mundi, id.: — Acherusia t., Enn. ap. Varr.: — loca Neptunia templaque turbulenta, Plaut.: — templa Neptuni, id.: — sudantia t. lingue, the inner space of the gullet. 2) a) Any consecrated place. a) Gen.: t. inauguratum, Cic. Vat. 10, 24: — Thus also of the rostra, Cic. Sest. 29, 62: — fecit t. curiam, Liv. B) Esp.: A sanctuary: (curia) t. sanctitatis, Cic. Mil. 33, 90: — templa mentis, Lucr. b) A temple: t. Herculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 94: — t. Jovis: — t. Junonis Sospitæ: — t. Virtutis: — reficere templa, Hor.: — Thus also of the sepulchral monument of the deified Sicheus, Virg. \*\*II. A piece of wood placed cross-wise upon the rafters, Vitruv. 4, 2, 7; conf. Fest. p. 367. [Hence, Fr. temple.]**

**TEMPORALIS, e. (tempus) \*\*I. A) Belonging to time, lasting only for a time, temporary: t. causa, Sen. Q. N. 7, 23: — t. concessio, Dig. B) Esp.: t. verbum, denoting time, Varr. L. L. 9, 62, 155: — t. nomen (as annus, mensis), Prisc.: — t. adverbium (as pridem, nunc, modo), id. [II. Of the temples of the head: t. venæ, Veg.: — t. musculi: — t. arteria, NL.]**

**[TEMPORALITAS, ætis. f. (temporalis) Temporal life, mortal estate, Eccl.]**

**[TEMPORALITER. adv. For a time, Tert.]**

**[TEMPORANÆUS, a, um. (tempus) That happens or comes at the right time, Augustin.; Vulg.]**

**[TEMPORARIE. adv. That lasts for a time, Salv.]**

**\*\*TEMPORARIUS, a, um. (tempus) Belonging to time, happening at times, lasting for a time: t. mora,**



# TEMPORATIM

Plin. 36, 15, 24. § 114:—s. liberalitas, Nep.:—t. motus animi, Quint.:—t. ingenia, variable, Curt.

[TEMPORATIM. adv. (tempus) At times, by times, Eccl.]

TEMPORI. See TEMPERI.

TEMPSA, æ. See TEMESA.

TEMPSANUS, a, um. (Tempsa) Of or belonging to Tempsa, Tempsan: T. incommodum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, 39:—T. ager, Liv.

TEMPUS, ðris. (abl. tempðri or tempðri, see these words) n. [from *Tem* in *τέμνω*, a piece or portion cut off.] I. A) A certain part or space of time: extremum t. diei, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26:—matutina t., early hours:—t. anni:—hibernum t. anni. B) Meton.: Time. 1) Prop. a) Gen.: t. est, id quo nunc utimur, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39:—t. et spatium:—t. vacuum est ad meos libros:—t. et dies:—ex quo tempore tu me diligere cœpisti:—per idem t.:—id temporis:—punctum temporis:—alienum t. est mihi tecum expostulandi:—dare t. exponendi de alq. re, Cæs.:—t. committendi prœlii:—t. edendi, Hor.:—non tantulum umquam intermittit tempus, Plaut. b) Esp. a) A right, proper, or convenient time, the right or favourable moment: t. habes tale, quale nemo habuit umquam, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27:—nunc hora, nunc tempus, Sil.:—occasio et t., Plaut. 1:—t. est, ad id quod instituiamus accidere, Cic. Top. 1, 5:—t. est dicere aliquid de ordine argumentorum:—t. conari majora, Liv.:—t. agi res, Virg.:—t. abire, Hor. b) Tempðra, um. (*τὰ καίρια*, the right places for a mortal blow) The temples of the head (rarely sing.), Cels. 8, 1:—Meton. poet.: The face, countenance, Prop. 2, 24, 3:—the head, Prop. 4, 9, 15:—[Hence, Ital. tempia.] 2) Meton. a) Circumstances of the times, the times (as they are, and as we find them), state of affairs: si ad tuum t. perducitur, period of office, consulate, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2:—omne meum t. amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi:—quid a me ejusque t. poscat:—t. aut commodum aut otium:—cedere temporis:—neque poetæ temporis meo defuerunt:—suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex tempore necessariorum:—sumum et periculosissimum t. rei publicæ:—magnum t. rei publicæ:—in hoc tempore, under these circumstances:—in tali tempore, Liv.:—Plur.: incident sæpe tempora, quum ea etc., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 3:—orationes causarum et temporum:—tempora rei publicæ:—scripsi tres libros de temporibus meis:—dubia formidolosaque tempora:—cedere temporibus:—secunda tempora dubiaque, Hor. b) Time required for the pronunciation of a syllable, measure, quantity: idem facit in trocheo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. de Or. 57, 194:—tempora modique, Hor.:—rhythmi spatio temporum constant, Quint. \*\*c) The tense of a verb, Varr. L.L. 9, 53, 152, sq.; Quint. II. Adverbial expressions. A) Tempðre, tempðri, or tempðri; see TEMPERI. B) Ad tempus 1) At the right time, at the time appointed, in time: redire ad t., Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2:—venire ad t., Liv.:—ad t. ei mendacium vestrum accommodavistis. 2) For a time, for the present: quæ (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est et ad t., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27:—coli ad tempus:—dux lectus ad t., Liv. C) Ex tempore, extemporaneously, impromptu, without preparation: fundere versus ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 194:—dicere ex tempore. \*\*D) In tempore, at the right or proper time, in due season, in time: subvenire in tempore, Liv. 33, 5, 2:—memorare in tempore, in time, Tac.:—in tempore ad eum veni, Ter. \*\*E) In tempus, for a time, for the present: scena in tempus structa, Tac. A. 14, 20. [F] Per tempus, at the right time, in time: advenire per t., Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 30:—subvenire per t., id. G) Pro tempore, according to circumstances: capere consilium pro t. et pro re, Cæs. B.G. 5, 8, 1:—pauca pro t. hortatus milites, Sall.:—[Hence, Ital. tempo, Fr. temps.]

TEMPÿRA, ðrum. n. A town of Thrace, Liv. 38, 41, 5; Ov.

\*\*TEMÿLENTER. adv. (temulentus) Drunkenly, Col. 8, 8, 10.

\*\*TEMÿLENTÿA, æ. f. (temulentus) Drunkenness, Plin. 14, 13, 14.

1262

# TENDO

TEMÿLENTUS, a, um. I. Drunk, intoxicated: temulentus tueri tempestatem, Cic. Sest. 9, 20:—t. mulier, Ter.:—apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, Tac.:—[Comp., Sid. E. 3, 13.] [II. Meton.: t. cæsaries ambrosia, App. M. 5, p. 168.]

[TÿNACIA, æ. f. (tenax) Stubbornness, Enn. ap. Non.]

TÿNACITAS, ætis. f. (tenax) A holding fast, tenacity. \*I. Gen.: t. unguium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122.

\*\*II. Esp.: Parsimony, niggardliness, Liv. 34, 7, 4.

[TÿNACITER. adv. (tenax) Firmly, fast. I. Prop., Ov. H. 9, 21; Macr.:—Comp., V. Max.; Macr. II. Fig., Ov. H. 3, 43. —Comp., Sol.:—Sup., App.]

[TÿNACÿLUM, i. n. (tenax) An instrument for holding, a holder, Ter. Maur.]

TÿNAX, æcis. (teneo) Holding fast, tenacious.

I. Prop. \*\*A) Gen.: loca limosa tenacia gravi cœno, Tac. A. 1, 63:—ferrum tenaci forcepe, Virg.:—ancora dente tenaci, id.:—t. vinclum, id.:—t. hederæ, Catull.:—herba asperitate etiam vestium tenaci, Plin.:—cutis tenacior capilli, id.:—[Subst.: Tenaces, ium. Things that hold fast, bands, cords, and the like.] B) Esp.: Parsimonious, stingy, niggardly: pater parvus ac t., Cic. Cœl. 15, 36:—restricti et tenaces:—tenax quæsit, Ov.:—tenaciores eorum (armorum) in prœlio, Suet. C) Meton.: Holding fast, fast, firm, tight: t. gramen, firmly adhering to the ground, Virg.:—t. passus, Ov.:—pondere tenacior navis, Liv. \*\*II. Fig.: A) Holding fast, persevering, retentive, tenacious, memoria tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19:—tenacissimi sumus naturæ, id.:—t. propositi, Hor.:—t. justitiæ, Juv.:—t. ficti praviq. (fama), Virg.:—t. veri, Pers.:—t. amicitiarum, Vell.:—longa et t. fides, Ov. B) Obstinate, stubborn: t. equus, Liv. 39, 25, 13:—t. morbi, Suet.:—t. fata, Ov.:—t. ira Cæsaris, id.:—[Hence, Fr. tenace.]

TENCHTÿRI (Tenctÿri), ðrum. m. A people of Germany, on the Rhine, in the territory of modern Cleves, Essen, and Bergen, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1, 1.

\*TENDÿCÿLA, æ. f. dem. (tendo) A little snare, springe, or gin: tendicula literarum, Cic. Cæs. 23, 65.

TENDO, tÿtendi, tentum and tensum, 3. v. a. and n. (τείνω).

I. Act.: To stretch, stretch out, distend, extend. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: suntne igitur insidiæ, tendere plagas? Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68:—nervi tenduntur, Col.:—t. arcum, Virg.:—t. chordam, Plaut.:—t. sagittas arcu, Hor.:—t. barbiton, to tunc, id.:—t. lora manu, Ov.:—Noti tendunt vela, swell, Virg.:—t. prætiorum, to pitch, Cæs.:—t. cubilia, Hor.:—t. manus ad cœlum, Cæs.:—t. brachia ad cœlum or cœlo, Ov.:—t. brachia orantia ad alqm, id.:—t. manus dis immortalibus:—supplex manus tendit patria:—(Græcia) t. dextram Italix, stretches:—(conjux) parvum patri tendebat Iulium, stretched, Virg.:—t. munera, id.:—plaga se tendit, spreads, Lucr. [2] Esp., sensu obscuro: t. nervum, Auct. Priap. 70:—t. alutam, Mart.:—Hence, tentus of a lascivious man, id.:—tenta, ðrum. n. i. q. membrum virile, Catull.] B) Fig.: insidiæ tenduntur alci, are spread, Cic. B. C. 16, 46:—t. omnes insidias animis:—porrigere atque t. cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii, to stretch out or offer like a hand:—t. opus ultra legem, Hor.:—t. noctem sermone, to prolong, id.:—t. animum vigilem, to strain, exert, Stat.:—t. cursum unde et quo, Liv.:—t. iter ad naves, Virg.:—t. cursum ex acie in Capitolia, Sil.:—luna t. cursum, Lucr.

II. Neut. A) To bend one's way towards, tend towards, to aim at, to travel, go, march, or the like. 1) Prop.: t. Venusiam, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3:—t. ad domum, Suet.:—t. ad limina, Virg.:—t. ad portus, Ov.:—quo tendis? Hor.:—levibus in sublime tendentibus, Plin.:—palmas t. sursum, Col.:—fragor t. æthera, Luc.:—via t. sub mœnia, Virg.:—gula t. ad stomachum, is ad ventrem, reaches, Plin.:—Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, id.:—portæ Caspiæ, quæ per Iberiam in Sarmatas tendunt, id. 2) Fig. a) Gen.: To aim at, have in view, be directed, or inclined to: ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4:—animus humanus ad altiora et non concessa

t., Liv.: — t. ad suum, id.: — t. ad Carthagines, id.: — cum alii alio tenderent, id.: — quorsum hæc tendant, aim, Hor. \*\*b) (followed by a clause expressing the end at which one aims) *To exert one's self, take pains, strive after any thing*: t. imponere leges, Liv. 6, 38, 7: — quod efficere tendimus, Quint.: — manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg.: — aqua t. rumpere plumbum, Hor.: — *Esp.*: *To strive against, oppose, fight, contend against*: quid tendit? why does he take such trouble? Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16: — t. summa vi, Liv.: — t. adversus, id.: — t. contra, id.: — t. ultra, id.: — t. acrius contra, id.: — *obniti* contra et t., Virg. B) *For tentoria tendere, to pitch tents, to be in tents, be encamped*: t. sub vallo, Cæs. B. G. 6, 37, 2: — ut iisdem castris tenderet, Liv.: — iisdem hibernis tendentes, Tac.: — Lugduni tendentes, id.: — hic sævus tendebat Achilles, encamped, Virg.: — legio latis tendebat in arvis, id.: — [Hence, Ital. *tendere*, Fr. *tendre*; from part. tensus, Ital. *teso*, Fr. *toise*.]

[TENDOR, ōris. m. (tendo) *Tension, strain*, App. M. 4, p. 153.]

TENĒA, æ. f. (Τένεα) *A village between Corinth and Mycene*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

[TĒNĒELLĒ, ārum. f. dem. (tenebræ) *Darkness*, Claud. Mam.]

TĒNEBRÆ, arum. [sing. Lampr.] f. *Darkness, gloom*.

I. Prop. A) Gen.: obscuro sole t. factæ, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: — nos cogitemus tantas t.: — tetrae t. et caligo: — t. et solitudo: — t. noctis, Quint. B) *Esp.* 1) *The darkness of night, night*: luce, non tenebris, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: — classem usque ad noctem tenuit, primis tenebris movit, Liv.: — tenebris, by night, Tibull.: — per t., Luc. 2) *The dimness of a swoon, a swoon*, Plin. 6, 7, 5. [3] *The darkness of death*: juro, me tibi ad extremas mansuram, vita, tenebras, Prop. 1, 20, 17. 4) *Blindness*: occidit lumen tenebræque sequuntur, Lucr. 3, 415.] C) *Meton.*: *A dark gloomy place (of a prison)*: clausi in tenebris, Sall. Jug. 19, 15: — *Of a dark place for bathing*, Mart. 2, 14, 13: — *Of lurking places, retreats*, Catull. 55, 2: — *Of the infernal regions*: t. infernæ, Virg.: — t. Stygiæ, id.: — quid Styga, quid tenebras timetis? Ov. II. Fig.: *Dimness or confusion (of the mind), obscurity (of condition), calamity, disturbance, etc.*: offusus tenebris, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: — obducere t. rebus clarissimis: — t. claritatis, Quint.: — quas tu mihi tenebras cudas? tricks, Plaut.: — jacere in tenebris: — vestram familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit: — o tenebræ, o lutum, o sordes (Piso)! *meanneess*: — t. vitæ, obscure destiny, Lucr.: — qui tibi æstus, qui error, qui t. sunt: — si quid tenebrarum offudit exsilium. — [Hence, Ital. *tenebre*, Fr. *ténèbres*.]

[TĒNEBRĀRIUS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Of darkness or obscurity*: t. homo, an obscure man, or, a giddy fellow, Vopisc.]

[TĒNEBRĀTIO, ōnis. A darkening, C. Aur.]

[TĒNEBRESCO (-asco), ěre. (tenebræ) *To grow dark*, Eccl.]

[TĒNEBRĪCO, avi. I. (tenebricus) *To grow dark*, Tert.]

[TĒNEBRĪCŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (tenebricosus) *Dimness of the eyes*, C. Aur.]

TĒNEBRĪCŌSUS, a, um. (tenebricus) *Full of darkness, dark, that is in darkness, obscure*: t. sensus, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73: — t. popina: — t. libidines: — tenebricosissimum tempus: — t. iter, Catull.

[TĒNEBRĪCUS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Dark, obscure*: Tartarea t. plaga, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: — t. vestis, black, Tert.]

[TĒNEBRĪO, ōnis. f. (tenebræ) *One who shuns the light, a skulking fellow*, Afr. ap. Non. 19, 4; Varr. ib.]

[TĒNEBRO, are. (tenebræ) *To render dark, darken*, App. M. 8, p. 208.]

[TĒNEBRŌSE. adv. *Darkly*, Hieron.]

[TĒNEBRŌSUS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Dark, obscure*. I. Prop.: t. aer, Virg. Æ. 5, 839: — t. palus, id.: — t. Tartara, Ov.: — t. carcer, Luc.: — t. balnea Grylli, Mart. II. Fig.: t. cor, Prud.: — tenebrosissimus error, Cod. Just.]

TĒNĒDĪUS, a, um. (Tenedos) *Of or belonging to Tenedos*: T. securis, prov., acc. to the severe justice of king 1263

Tenes, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2: — *Subst.*: TĒnĒdĭi, ōrum. *The inhabitants of Tenedos*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2.

TĒNĒDOS or -US, i. f. (Τένεδος) *An island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Troas, named after Tenes or Tennes (Τέννης), who was worshipped as a deity, now Tenedos*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, 49.

[TĒNĒLLŪS, a, um. dem. (tenellus) *Extremely tender*: t. hædus, Catull. 17, 15.]

\*\*TĒNĒLLUS, a, um. dem. (tener) *Very tender*: t. ungulæ pullorum equinorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: — t. vultus, Stat.: — bella et t. Casina, Plaut.

TĒNĒŌ, tĕnŭi, tentum. 2. [perf. tĕnĭvi, Charis. p. 220 P.: perf. subj. tĕtinĕrim, Tac. ap. Non.: tetinerit, Att. ib.: tetinisse, Pac. ib.: fut. perf. tĕtinĕro, Fest. p. 252.] v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To hold, have*. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: quum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: — leges quatenus manu tenere possunt, to have in the hand, as something palpable: — quum res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur: — t. radicem ore: — t. decoctum in ore, Plin.: — t. alqm in sinu or sinu, Ov.: — t. alqd dextra, sinistra, digitis, lacertis, etc., Ov. 2) *Esp.* a) *To occupy, possess, keep possession of, have in one's power or at one's command*: multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuria, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: — t. provinciam: — t. rem publicam: — t. centurias equitum: — t. loca, Liv.: — t. summam imperii, Cæs.: — t. scenam, to be master of, Suet.: — t. menia Formiarum et Lirim, Hor.: — *Of the possession of a beloved object*: te tenet, Tibull. 1, 6, 35: — in familiar language, of seeing a beloved person after absence: teneo te, I have you again, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148: — *Absol.*: qui tenent (sc. rem publicam), they who steer the helm of the state: qui tenent, qui potentiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3. b) *To hold fast, keep, preserve*: t. oleam sempiternam in arce, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: — t. cursum secundissimo vento: — ventu intermisso cursum non tenuit, Cæs.: — t. locum, id.: — t. celsa Capitolia, Virg.: — t. iter quo, id.: — quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor.: — t. neque in claustra tenebo, id.: — teneri laqueis, Ov.: — agri diu aquam tenent, Pall. \*\*c) *To reach, get to a place*: t. montes, Liv. 1, 37, 4: — t. regionem, terram, id.: — t. Hesperiam, Ov.: — t. portus, id. d) *To hold, stop, keep back, detain*: quem diutius tenui, Cic. Att. 11, 3, 1: — si id te non tenet: — Corcyra tenebamur: — non tenebo te pluribus: — ne diutius teneam: — sed tamen teneo (me), I check myself: — nec se tenuit, quin, etc.: — teneri non potui, quin, etc.: — castris sese tenebat, Cæs.: — solum (corpus) tenere, Cels.: — t. ventrem, id.: — t. pecus, Virg.: — t. manus ab alqo, Ov.: — t. manum stomachumque, Hor.: — t. sæva tympana, id. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *To grasp with the mind, comprehend, understand, know*: quibus studiis semper fueris, tenemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 23: — quæ a Romanis auguribus ignorantur, Lyciis tenentur: — t. sensus (sermonis): — t. scire, Plaut.: — tenes, quorsum hæc tendant, quæ loquor? id.: — tenes, quid dicam? Ter.: — quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor.: — qui et bene et male facere tenet, Plaut. 2) *Esp.* a) *To occupy, possess*: si consilio pulso libidines iracundiæ tenerent omnia, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: — quum rem publicam opes paucorum, non virtutes tenere cœperunt. b) *To hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain*: t. consuetudinem, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27: — t. ordinem: — t. statum: — si jus suum populi teneant: — non tenebat ornatum suum civitas: — nec diutius tenetur idem rei publicæ modus: — est boni viri, tenere hæc duo in amicitia: — t. morem: — t. fœdus: — illud arcte tenent accurateque defendunt: — t. auctoritatem, imperium in suos: — t. suas leges: — t. causam apud centum viros: — t. locum quandam: — t. memoriam alcijs: — t. memoriâ: — plebs tenuit, ne consules crearentur, Liv.: — meminisse et t., Plaut.: — t. verba, Virg.: — t. dicta, Hor. c) *To obtain, gain*: t. regnum, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: — teneri res aliter non potest: — t. multa vi, dolo, Liv. d) *To keep back, detain; to convict; to hold, bind*: iracundiam teneat, avaritiam coerceat, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 33: — t. dolorem: — t. cupiditates: — t. somnum: — t. risum: — ea, quæ occurrant, tenere, to keep in mind: — leges

tenent alqm: — teneri interdicto: — teneri voto et promisso: — teneri penā: — teneri testibus: — teneri in manifesto peccatu: — teneri cupiditatis: — teneri repetundarum, Tac.: — teneri cædis, Quint.: — teneri furti, Dig.: — quæ te tanta pravitatis mentis tenuerit? — studium librorum me tenet: — magna me spes tenet: — cupiditas me tenet: — libido tenet alqm, Sall.: — teneri irā et gratiā: — teneri desiderio: — teneri studio philosophiæ: — t. ludis atque spectaculis: — ut oculi picturā teneantur, aures cantibus: — obsideri ac teneri ab oratore: — teneri amore magno, Virg. e) *To contain, comprehend, comprise; pass., to be included in, founded on, consist in, belong to*: hæc magnos formula reges tenet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 46: — ut homines deorum agnatione et gente teneantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: — quod (genus officiorum) teneatur hominum societate: — quæ (causæ) familiaritate et consuetudine tenentur: — dixi, ipsam rationem arandi spe magis et iucunditate quam fructu atque emolumento teneri. \*\*II. Neut. A) Prop. 1) *To keep or maintain one's ground*: statio armatorum tenebat, Liv. 32, 5, 12: — duo extra ordinem millia tenuere, id.: — tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis, Virg. 2) *To make for, make way towards*: tenere ad Mendin, Liv. 31, 45, 14: — t. Diam, Ov.: — t. Hesperiam, id. B) Fig. *To last, continue*: imber tenuit per noctem totam, Liv. 23, 44, 6: — incendium tenuit per duas noctes ac diem unum, id.: — per aliquot dies ea consuetudo tenuit, id.: — tenet fama, lupum, etc., id.: — tenuit consuetudo, ut, etc., Quint.: — nomen illud tenet, id. — [Hence, Ital. tenere, Fr. tenir.]

TĒNER, ðra, ðrum. *Tender, soft.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: nihil est tam tenerum neque tam flexile neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas quam oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176: — procera et t. palma: — t. radices, Cæs.: — t. arbores, id.: — t. plantæ, Virg.: — t. gramen, Hor.: — t. gramen, Ov.: — t. uvæ, id.: — t. aer, transparent, Lucr.: — t. terra, Cat.: — tenerrima terra, id.: — t. alvus, Cels.: — t. saltatores, delicate: — t. virgines, Hor.: — t. conjux, id. B) Esp. *Of tender age, young*: t. et rudis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: — t. puer in cunis, Prop.: — (annus) tener et lactens puerique simillimus ævo vero novo est, Ov.: — t. equi: — t. vitulus, Hor.: — t. hædus, id.: — t. manes, children who died young, Stat.: — a teneris, from childhood: — de tenero ungui, Hor.: — a tenero, Quint.: — in teneris, Virg. II. Fig. A) Gen.: naturale tenerum quiddam et molle in animis est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: — virtus tenera atque tractabilis in amicitia: — tenerior animus: — tenera mentes, Hor.: — oratio mollis et t.: — t. versus, Hor.: — t. carmen, id.: — t. poeta, an elegiac poet, Catull.: — mollis teneraque vox, Quint.: — t. delicataque modulandi voluptas, id. B) Esp. *of any thing tender or young*: t. animus ejus (pueri), Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A. 3: — t. et rudes animi, Tac.: — t. adhuc mentes, Quint. — [Hence, Ital. tenero, Fr. tendre.]

[TĒNERASCO, ðre. (tener) *To grow tender*, Lucr.]

\*\*TĒNĒRE. adv. [teneriter, Charis.] *Tenderly*: t. recitare, Plin. E. 4, 27, 1: — Comp., Petr. S. 24: — Sup., Plin.

TĒNĒRESO, ðre. (tener) *To grow tender or soft*: in tantum tenerescere acinos, ut rumpantur, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

TĒNĒRITAS, ætis. f. (tener) *Tenderness, softness.*

\*\*I. Prop.: t. uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29. \*\*II. Fig.: in primo ortu (rerum) inest t. et mollietis quædam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: — t. ætatis, Vitruv.: — t. Corinthiorum, id. — [Hence, Ital. tenerezza, Fr. tendresse.]

[TENERITER. See TENERE.]

TĒNĒRITŪDO, inis. f. (tener) *Tenderness, softness*: terra habet t., Varr. R. R. 1, 36: — t. casei, Pall.: — pueri primæ teneritudinis, of very tender age, Suet.

TENES, is. See TENEDOS.

\*\*TĒNESMOS, i. m. (τενεσμός) *Tenesmus; a disease consisting in a frequent desire of going to stool, sometimes attended with a discharge of blood, etc.*, Plin. 28, 14, 59.

[TENITÆ, ærum. f. *Goddesses supposed to preside over the casting of lots, acc. to Fest. p. 368.*]

\*TĒNOR, ðris. m. (teneo, II. B) *Continuance, uninterrupted course.* I. Gen.: t. rerum, Liv. 41, 15, 7: —

servare tenorem pugnæ, id.: — t. vitæ, id.: — eodem tenore duo insequentes consulatus gessi, id.: — eodem consiliorum tenore, id.: — unus et perpetuus t. juris, id.: — t. austeritatis (in smaragdis), Plin.: — servare tenorem in narrationibus, connection, Quint.: — acutus t., an accent, id.: — hasta servat t., Virg.: — (aulæa) placido educta tenore patent, in an uninterrupted course, Ov.: — Adv.: uno tenore, in one course, without interruption, uninterruptedly: isque (stilus medius) uno tenore fluit, Cic. de Or. 6, 21: — si uno tenore (res) peragitur, Liv.: — uno tenore colere fidem, id.: — tenore uno in medium aciem illati, id.: — hi mores eaque caritas patriæ per omnes ordines velut tenore uno pertinebat, id. [II. Esp. in Law: t. legis, the contents, purport, or meaning of a law, Dig.]

TĒNOS or -US, i. f. (Τῆνος) *One of the Cyclades, near Delos, now Tino*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin.

TENSA, æ. f. I. *The chariot on which the images of the gods were carried in the Ludi Circenses, acc. to Fest. p. 364*: — via tensors atque pompæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, 154.

[II. Perhaps, for a chariot in general, Titin. ap. Non. 316, 3.]

TENSIO, ðnis. f. (tendo) *A stretching, extending, straining.* \*\*I. Gen.: t. papilionum, Hyg. Grom. init.: — brachia, quæ in eas tensiones includuntur, Vitruv. 1, 1 med. [II. Esp.: A tension of the nerves, as a disease, LL.]

[TENSURA, æ. f. (tendo) *A stretching, Veget.*]

\*\*TENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of tendo. II. Adj.: *Stretched, strained, tight*: via rectissima linea tensa Quint. 3, 6, 83: — t. collum, id.: — remissis magis quam tensis (digitis), id.: — vox tensor, id.: — tormento citharaque tensor, Auct. ap. Priap.

\*\*TENTABUNDUS, a, um. (tento) *Attempting, trying*, Liv. 21, 36, 1.

[TENTAMEN, inis. n. (tento) *A trial, attempt, essay*, Ov. M. 3, 341; 7, 734.]

\*\*TENTAMENTUM, i. n. (tento) *A trial, attempt, essay*: tentamenta civillum bellorum, Tac. H. 2, 38: — mortalia t., Ov.: — tentamenta tui, Virg.: — tentamenta fidei (i. e. fidei), Ov.: — tentamenti gratia, Gell.

TENTATIO, ðnis. f. \*I. *An attack, assault*: valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse et a vetere morbo et a novis t., gaudeo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2. \*\*II. *A trial, proof*: t. perseverantiæ, Liv. 4, 42, 4.

[TENTATOR, ðris. m. *One who tries, an attempter*: t. integre Dianæ (Orion), Hor. O. 3, 4, 71.]

[TENTIGO, inis. f. (tendo) *A stretching out, extension*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 118; Juv.]

[TENTIPELLĪUM, ii. n. (tendo-pellis) I. *That which stretches out leather or skins*, Fest. p. 364. II. *A means of removing wrinkles*, Fest. p. 364.]

TENTO (tempto). 1. (tendo) *To touch, handle, feel.*

I. Prop. A) Gen.: t. flumen pede, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: — t. rem manu, Auct. Her.: — t. pectora manu, Ov.: — t. ficum rostro, id.: — t. pullos singulos, Col.: — t. aciem pugionum, Suet.: — t. acumen stili, id. B) Esp. 1) *In Medic.*: t. venas, to feel the pulse, Suet. Tih. 72. 2) *To attack, assail*: t. mœnia oppidi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 40, 2: — t. opera, id.: — t. Achaiam, id.: — t. urbem, Liv.: — t. munitiones, id.: — t. Britanniam, Suet.: — aggredi et t., Vell.: — animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: — gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Cæs.: — tentari a morbo, Plin.: — vina tentant caput, affect, id. II. Meton. *To examine, try, put to the test, prone.* A) Gen.: t. se ipsum, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: — tentarem te, quo animo accipias: — quo (impetu benevolentiae) utamur, quasi tentatis equis: — t. scientiam alcijs: — t. prudentiam: — t. chordas pollice, Ov.: — t. iter per provinciam, Cæs.: — t. Oceanum, Tac.: — t. Thetim ratibus, Virg.: — t. modum: — t. rem, Cæs.: — t. fortunam belli, id.: — t. peri-

eulum: — t. questionem: — t. spem pacis, triumphis, Liv.: — t. libertatem, id.: — t. relationem, id.: — t. intercessionem, id.: — t. carmina, Hor.: — t. majora, caelestia, id.: — tentavi, quid in eo genere possem: — tentabam, spiraret an non, Plaut.: — aqua prohibere hostem t. cepit, Hirt.: — tentabo etiam de hoc dicere, Quint.: — tentarunt æquore tingi, Ov.: — (vestis) frustra tentata revelli, id.: — quum ille Romuli senatus tentaret, ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam: — quid aliud hoc iudicio tentatur, nisi ut id fieri liceat? — tentatum a L. Sextio ut rogationem ferret, Liv.: — tenta, qua lubet, Plaut.: — ne tentando cautiolem faceret, Hirt. B) *Esp.*: To try, tempt, incite, endeavour to gain over, to tamper with: t. alqm omni ratione, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: — utrum admonitus an tentatus... pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem nescio: — t. animos servorum spe et metu: — t. iudicium pecuniæ: — lacessere bello et t. nationes: — t. rem publicam: — in his rebus evertendis unius hominis senectus, infirmitas solitudoque tentata est: — t. animos popularium, Sall.: — t. animum precando, Virg.: — t. alqm promissis et minis, Tac.: — t. fidem, id.: — t. tribunos de fugæ societate, Suet.: — t. deos multa cæde bidentium, Hor.: — Junonem tentare Ixion ausus, id.: — t. iras militis, Luc.

[TENTOR, ōris. m. Appellation of a servant that took care of the chariots driven in the games, Inscr.]

[TENTŌRIŪLUM, i. n. dem. (tentorium) A little tent, Auct. B. Afr. 47, 5.]

\*\*TENTŌRIŪM, ū. n. (tendo) I. A tent, Suet. Aug. 96; Virg. [II. A membrane of the brain, NL.]

[TENTŌRIŪS, a. um. (tentorium) That serves for tents, LL.]

TENTUS, a. um. I. Part. of tendo. II. Part. of teneo.

TENTŪRA, ōrum. n. (Tentyra, rd) A town of Upper Egypt, the present village of Denderah (Juv. 15, 35, 76); called also Tentyris, Plin. 5, 9, 11.

TENTŪRITES, æ. (Tentyra) Of or belonging to Tentyra, Plin. 5, 9, 9.—Plur.: TentŪritæ, ārum. m. The inhabitants of Tentyra, Plin. 8, 25, 38; Sen.

TENTŪRITICUS, a. um. (Tentyra) Of or belonging to Tentyra, Tentyritic: T. linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2.

[TENTŪRIUS, e. (tenuo) Attenuating, C. Aur.]

[TENTŪTIM. adv. (tenuo) Thinly, Apic.]

[TENTŪSCENS, entis. (tenuis) That grows weak or thin, Censor.]

[TENTŪIARIUS, a. um. (tenuis) Of thin garments, Inscr.]

\*TENTŪICŪLUS, a. um. dem. (tenuis) Very thin, common, poor: t. apparatus, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1.

TENŪIS, e. [in poets also biyll. tenuis; hence sometimes written tenuis, Lucr.] Thin, fine, tender, subtle, narrow, small. I. Prop. A) T. subtemen, Plaut.: — t. vestes, Tibull.: — toga tenuissima filo, Hor.: — tenuissima membrana, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: — tenue cœlum... crassum: — t. purumque cœlum: — æthereus locus tenuissimus est: — t. agmen (militum), Liv.: — t. vinum, Plin.: — t. sanguis, id.: — t. cauda (piscis), Ov.: — t. rima, id.: — t. animæ (defunctorum), id.: — t. penna, Hor.: — t. nitedula, slender, id.: — t. comæ, Tibull. B) Meton.: Small, trifling, weak, poor, etc.: t. oppidum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, 53: — t. murus: — t. rivulus: — t. tenuem victum antefert copioso: — t. opes: — ille tenuis: — tenuissimi auxerant (cujusque) census: — tenuis opum, Sil.: — tenuissimum lumen (lunæ): — t. præda, Cæs.: — t. et obærat, Suet.: — t. pumex, light, Prop. II. Fig. A) Fine, nice, subtle, accurate: t. et acuta distinctio, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 43: — t. orator: — rationes non ad tenue limatæ: — t. cura, Ov.: — t. Athenæ, genteel, polite, Mart.: — t. aures, having a fine sense of hearing, Lucr. B) Meton.: Weak, insignificant, low, trivial: t. exsanguique sermo, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57: — minimæ tenuissimæque res: — t. et leve artificium: — inanitas et t. spes: — tenuior spes: — t. suspicio: — tenuissima valetudo, Cæs.: — t. atque infirmus animus, id.: — t. ingenium, Quint.: — t. ac jejuna ars, id.: — t. damnum, Tac.: — t. curæ, Virg.: — t. gloria, id.: — t. Catullus, as a writer of light erotic poetry, Mart.: — tenuiores, the lower

class of people, populace: — t. L. Virginius unusque de multis: — contemnere tenuissimum quemque: — t. homines: — commoti animi tenuiorum: — obscurus aut t.: — esse tenuioris ordinis: — ortus tenui loco, Liv.

TENŪITAS, ātis. f. (tenuis) Thinness, fineness, slenderness. I. Prop. A) T. ejus (animi), Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: — t. delectat, slenderness: — t. crurum, Phædr.: — t. aeris, Sen.: — t. lini, Plin.: — t. chartæ, id.: — t. capillamenti, id.: — t. sanguinis, id. B) Meton.: Littleness, poorness, poverty: t. Magii, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: — t. ærarii: — vel ubertas vel t. II. Fig.: Delicacy, fineness (of speech): limata t. et rerum et verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40.

TENŪITER. adv. Thinly, poorly. I. Prop.: alutæ t. confectæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, 6: — quid rei gerit? sic, t., Ter. II. Fig. A) Exactly, acutely: t. disserere, Cic. de Or. 14, 46: — t. multa, multo subtiliter tenere, Plin.: — t. et argute, Gell.: — illæ (argumentationes) tenuis et acutius et subtilius tractantur. B) Lightly, slightly: t. colligere argumenta voluntatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, 157: — qui umquam tenuissime in donationem histrionem æstimavit.

TENŪO. 1. (tenuis) To make thin, fine, slender, or lean. I. Prop.: sol matutinum tenuat aera spissum et humidum, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3 extr.: — corpus parco victu tenuatum, Tac.: — t. chartam interpolatione, Plin.: — t. vocem, Quint.: — ipsa macie tenuant armenta volentes, Virg.: — assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov.: — tenuatus in auras, id.: — vocis via est tenuata, narrowed, id. [II. Fig.: To lessen, weaken: t. famam culpæ, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 65: — t. iram, id.: — t. vires amoris, id.: — t. magna parvis modis, to debase, Hor.: — t. carmen, to compose a light poem, Prop.]

[1. TENUS, ōris. n. (τένος) A cord, line, Plant. Bacch. 4, 6, 23; conf. Non. 6, 12.]

2. TENUS. prep. with genit. and abl. As far as, up or down to. I. Gen. \*\*a) With genit.: lumborum t., up to the loins, Cic. Arat. 83: — aurum t., Quint.: — crurum t., Virg.: — laterum tenuis, id.: — labrorum t., along the lips, Lucr.: — Cumarum t., Cœl. ap. Cic.: — urbium Coreyræ t., Liv. b) With abl.: Tauro t., Cic. Deiot. 13, 36: — Arimino t., Suet.: — Ostia t., id.: — Cantabrico t. bello nec ultra, id.: — titulo t., id.: — tres regiones solo t. dejectæ, Tac.: — cuncta lectis t. sole illustrata fuere, id.: — inguinibus t., Cels.: — summo t. ore, Virg.: — capulo t., id.: — pectoribus t., Ov.: — poti facie t. cadi, Hor. II. Esp.: verbo tenuis (less frequently nomine tenuis), according to the word or name, as far as the meaning of the word extends: veteres verbo t. dissererant, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14: — usurpatas nomine t. urbium expugnationes dictitans, Tac.

[1. TENUS, ōris. n. (τένος) A cord, line, Plant. Bacch. 4, 6, 23; conf. Non. 6, 12.]

2. TENUS. prep. with genit. and abl. As far as, up or down to. I. Gen. \*\*a) With genit.: lumborum t., up to the loins, Cic. Arat. 83: — aurum t., Quint.: — crurum t., Virg.: — laterum tenuis, id.: — labrorum t., along the lips, Lucr.: — Cumarum t., Cœl. ap. Cic.: — urbium Coreyræ t., Liv. b) With abl.: Tauro t., Cic. Deiot. 13, 36: — Arimino t., Suet.: — Ostia t., id.: — Cantabrico t. bello nec ultra, id.: — titulo t., id.: — tres regiones solo t. dejectæ, Tac.: — cuncta lectis t. sole illustrata fuere, id.: — inguinibus t., Cels.: — summo t. ore, Virg.: — capulo t., id.: — pectoribus t., Ov.: — poti facie t. cadi, Hor. II. Esp.: verbo tenuis (less frequently nomine tenuis), according to the word or name, as far as the meaning of the word extends: veteres verbo t. dissererant, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14: — usurpatas nomine t. urbium expugnationes dictitans, Tac.

TĒOS or TĒUS, i. f. (Téus) A town of Ionia, birthplace of the poet Anacreon, Mel. 1, 17, 3; Liv.

TĒPĒFĀCĪO, fci, factum. [fut. tēpāfāciet, Catull.] 3 (tepeo-facio) To make tepid, lukewarm, or warm, to warm: is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam sæpe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: — t. corpus, Plin.: — t. ova, id.: — t. ferrum, Hor.: — t. medicamentum, Cels.: — humor tepefactus molitur et tabescit, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26.

\*\*TĒPĒO, ere. To be tepid, lukewarm, or warm. I. Prop.: carnes gallinaceorum ut tepabant avulsæ, Plin. 29, 4, 25: — correpens tepensque, id.: — tepentes auræ Zephyri, Virg.: — ubi plus tepent hiemes, Hor. II. Fig. [A] To be warm with love, to be enamoured: nescio quem sensi corde tepente deum, Ov. H. 11, 26: — virgines tepebant, Hor. [B] To be lukewarm, be cold or indifferent, to have lost its fire (of love or the like): sæpe tepent alii juvenes: ego semper amavi, Ov. R. A. 7: — affectus tepet, Quint.

TĒPESCO, pui. 3. (tepeo) To become lukewarm. \*I. To grow warm, to warm: maria agitata tepescunt ventis, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Cels. [II. To lose its warmth, to cool. A) Prop.: incipiat positus quam tepuisse calix, Mart. 2, 1, 10, B) Fig.: To cool, abate: mentes tepescunt, Luc. 4, 284: — negotium tepescens, Amm.]

## TEPHRIAS

TEPHRIAS, æ. m. (τεφρίας) *A kind of ash-coloured stone*, Plin. 36, 7, 11.

TEPHRITIS, idia. f. (τεφρίτις) *A kind of ash-coloured precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 68.

\*\*TĒPĪDĀRIUS, a, um. (tepidus) *Of or belonging to lukewarm water or baths*: t. ahenum, Vitr. 5, 10:—*Subst.*: Tēpidārium, ii. n. *A room where lukewarm baths are taken*: Cels. 1, 3; Vitr.

TĒPĪDE adv. *Lukewarmly, tepidly.* \*\*I. Prop.: Col. 8, 5, 19. [II. Fig.: tepidissime dicere alqd, August.]

\*\*TĒPĪDO, are. (tepidus) *To make lukewarm or warm*, Plin. 17, 26, 41.

TĒPĪDUS, a, um. (tepeo) *Lukewarm, moderately warm.* \*\*I. Prop.: t. lac, Ov. M. 7, 247:—t. foci, id.:—t. jus, Hor.:—t. sol, id.:—*Comp.*, fastigia collina tepidiora, Varr.:—tepidior dies, Plin.:—*Sup.*, cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, id. [II. Fig.: *Lukewarm, cool, indifferent*: t. mens, Ov. R. A. 629:—t. ignes, id.] [Hence, Ital. tepido, Fr. tiède.]

TĒPOR, ōris. m. (tepeo) *Mild heat, lukewarmness.* I. (not cold) Nec enim ille externus et adventicius (calor) habendus est tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26:—t. arvæ:—t. solis, Liv. \*\*II. (not warm) A) Prop.: balineas petit: excepta vox est, quum teporem incusaret, statim futurum, ut incalaceret, Tac. H. 3, 32. B) Fig.: *Langour, want of animation or vigour (in style)*: libri lentitudinis ac teporis, Tac. Or. 21 med.

\*\*TĒPŌRĀTUS, a, um. (tepor) *Made lukewarm, warmed*, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

[TĒPŌRUS, a, um. (tepor) *Lukewarm, mild*, Auson.; Sid.]

TĒPŪLA AQUA. *A water conducted to the Capitol in Rome (perhaps lukewarm)*, Plin. 36, 15, 24. § 121; Frontin.

TĒR. adv. num. (tres) *Three times, thrice.* I. Prop.: unde vix t. in anno audire nuncium possunt, Cic. R. A. 46, 132:—t. aut quater die, Cels.:—is de se t. sortibus consultum dicebat, Cæs.:—pepulisse t. pede terram, Hor.:—t. amplius Geryon, having three heads, id.:—t. quinquagenos sues habere, Varr.:—ter centum (or tercentum), Virg.:—terni t. cyathi, Hor.:—t. centena epigrammata, Mart. II. Meton.: *For any indefinite large number, or to denote repetition or frequency*: ludos apparat... bis terque, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8 extr.:—terque quaterque, Virg.:—t. et quater, Hor.:—t. si resurgat murus aeneus... t. pereat meis excisus Argivis; ter uxor capta virum puerosque ploret, Hor. O. 3, 3, 65, sq.:—*Æneam t. magna voce vocavit*, Virg.:—t. tanto peior ipsa est, Plaut.:—*With adj.*: *To denote a very high degree*: o terque quaterque beati, Virg.:—o ego t. felix, Hor.

TERAMNON, i. n. *A kind of herb growing near Philippi*, Plin. 18, 17, 44. § 155.

TERCENTUM. See TER.

TER-DĒCIES. adv. num. *Thirteen times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, 184.

TĒRĒBINTHĪNUS, a, um. (τερρεβινθος) *Of the turpentine-tree*, Plin. 24, 6, 22; Cels.

TĒRĒBINTHIZŪSA, æ. f. (τερρεβινθίζουσα) *A precious stone of the colour of turpentine*, Plin. 37, 8, 37.

TĒRĒBINTHUS, i. f. (τερρεβινθος) *The turpentine-tree (Pistacia t. L.)*, Plin. 13, 6, 12.

TĒREBRA, æ. f. [terebrium, Hieron.] (tero) *An instrument for boring*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.—*As a surgical instrument*, Cels. 8, 3.—*As a military engine for making a breach in the walls of a besieged town*, Vitr. 10, 19.

[TĒREBRĀMEN, inis. n. (terebro) *A hole*, Fulg.]

\*\*TEREBRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A boring*, Col. 4, 29, 13. II. *A hole bored*, Vitr. 9, 9 med.

[TĒREBRĀTUS, ūs. m. (terebro) *A boring*, Scrib.]

1266

## TERGINUM

\*\*TĒREBRO. 1. (terebra) *To bore, bore through.*

I. Prop. A) T. ossa (capitis), Liv. Epit. 52 med.:—t. vites Gallica terebra, Col. 5, 9, 16:—t. lumen telo acuto, Virg.:—t. buxum per rara foramina, Ov. [B) Meton.: *To search*: t. digito regustatum salinum, Pers. 5, 138.

II. Fig.: *To bore, to endeavour to carry a point*, Plant. Bacch. 5, 2, 82; Fest. p. 306.]

[TĒREBRUM, i. See TĒREBRA.]

TĒRĒDO, inis. f. (τερηδών) *A worm that gnaws wood, a wood-fretter, wood-worm*, Plin. 16, 41, 80.

[TĒRĒIDES, æ. m. *A male descendant of Teres, i. e. his son Ilys*, Ov. Ib. 436.]

[TĒRENSIS, is. f. (tero) (sc. dea) *A goddess supposed to preside over the threshing of corn*, Arn.]

1. TĒRENTĪĀNUS, a, um. (Terentius) *Of or belonging to Terentius, Terentian*: T. Chremes, i. e. found in the writings of the poet Terentius, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3.

2. TĒRENTĪĀNUS, i. m. S. T. Maurus. *A grammarian of the first century, author of a treatise on metres.*

TĒRENTĪNUS, a, um. (Terentus) *Of or belonging to Terentus, Terentian*: T. tribus, Cic. Pl. 17, 43.

1. TĒRENTĪUS, a. *A Roman family name; e. g. M. T. Afer, the well-known writer of comedies*.—Terentia, æ. f. *The wife of Cicero.*

2. TĒRENTĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Terentius, Terentian*: T. et Cassia lex frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, 52.

TĒRENTUS or -OS, i. f. *A place at the extremity of the Campus Martius, near the Tiber, where the Ludi Seculares were celebrated*, Ov. F. 1, 501; conf. Fest. pp. 350, 351.

1. TĒRES, ōtis. (tero) *Made round, rounded, finished off, polished, round and smooth* (Fest. p. 363). I. Prop.: T. stipites, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, 6:—t. palus, Col.:—t. hastile, Liv.:—t. membra, Suet.:—t. trunci arborum, Virg.:—t. mucro, id.:—t. virgo, Ov.:—t. collum, id.:—t. suræ, Hor.:—t. puer, id.:—t. plagæ, firmly twisted, id.:—t. strophium, Catull.:—t. brachiolam, id. II. Fig.: *Polished, fine, elegant*: t. aures, Cic. de Or. 9, 27:—t. oratio:—t. vox in disputationibus, without stammering or hesitation, Quint.

[2. TĒRES, itis. m. *A round muscle of the shoulder and the fore-arm*: t. major:—t. minor, NL.]

TĒREUS, ēi or ōs. m. (Τηρέυς) *A king of Thrace, husband of Procne, sister of Philomela, whom he dishonoured*, Hyg. F. 45; Ov.—*Also, the title of a tragedy by Attius*, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 3; ib. 5, 1.

TER-GĒMĪNUS, a, um. See TRIGEMINUS.

[TER-GĒNUS. adv. *Of a threefold kind*, Aus.]

TERGĒO or TERGO, si, sum. 2. or 3. [part. perf. tertus, Varr. ap. Non.]. *To wipe, scour, clean.* I. Prop.: mantelium, ubi manus terguntur, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 74:—t. frontem sudario, Quint.:—t. nares in adversum, id.:—t. fossas, Col.:—t. arma, to scour, Liv.:—t. argentum, vasa, Juv.:—sonus t. aures, touches, Lucr.:—t. palatum, to tickle, Hor.:—aurora t. nubila cœli, Sil.—*Absol.*: qui tracent ista, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37. [II. Fig.: t. librum, to correct, Mart. 6, 1, 3:—t. scelus, to atone for, Sen.]

TERGESTE, is. n. *A town on the northern coast of Istria, now Trieste*, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin.:—*called also Tergestum*, Mel. 2, 3, 13.—[Hence, Ital. Trieste.]

TERGESTĪNUS, a, um. (Tergeste) *Of or belonging to Tergeste*, Plin. 3, 18, 22.—*Subst.*: Tergestini, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Tergeste*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 3.

[TERGILLA, æ. f. dem. (tergum) *The sword or rind of bacon*, Apic.]

[TERGINUM, i. n. (tergum) *A leathern scourge*, Plaut. Pa. 1, 2, 21; Lucil. ap. Non.]

**TERGIVERSANTER.** *adv.* (tergiversor) *With hesitation, unwillingly*, Vell. 1, 9.

**TERGIVERSATIO,** *ōnia. f.* *Hesitation, delay: mora et t.*, Cic. Mil. 20, 54.

**TERGIVERSATOR,** *ōris. m.* *One who hesitates or is reluctant*, Gell. 11, 7, 9; Arn.]

**TERGIVERSOR,** *ātus. 1.* (tergum) *To turn the back upon any thing; hence, to be backward or reluctant, to hesitate, shuffle, shift, boggle: cunctari et t.*, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3: — *eam (vitam beatam) tergiversari non sinent (virtutes) secumque rapient: — hunc astantem et tergiversantem judicio ille persequitur: — Fannius invitatus et huc atque illuc tergiversans: — quid tergiversamur? — in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur: — consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv.*

**TERGO,** *ēre. See TERGO.*

**\*\*TERGŌRO,** *are. (tergus) To cover*, Plin. 8, 52, 78.

**TERGUM,** *i.* (rarely tergus, *ōris n.* [masc. Plaut.] *The back.* I. *Prop.*: terga boum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: — manus ad t. rejecta, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic.: — tergo ac capite puniri, Liv.: — dare supplicium de t., Plaut.: — ascensus tergoris, Col.: — molle tergus, Prop. II. *Meton.* A) *The back, hinder part, part turned away: vertere terga, to turn the back, i. e. to flee.* Cæ. B. G. 1, 53, 1: — dare terga, Liv.: — præstare terga (fugæ), Tac.: — præbere terga fugæ, Ov.: — terga collis, Liv.: — terga vincentium, Tac.: — retro atque a tergo, on one's back, behind: — a t., a fronte, a lateribus: — post t. hostium legionem ostenderunt, Cæ.: — qui jam post terga reliquit sexaginta annos, has behind him, Juv. B) *The back or surface of a thing: proscisso quæ suscitatur æquore terga, the surface of the field*, Virg. G. 1, 97: — t. amnis, Ov. C) *The body of an animal: squamea terga serpentis*, Virg. G. 3, 426: — horrentia terga suum, of swine, id.: — tergum bovis, Ov.: — resecat de tergore (suis) partem, id.: — diviso tergore juveni, Phædr. D) *The covering of the back, hide, skin, leather.* 1) *Prop.*: taurinum tergum, Virg. Æ. 1, 368: — tergora diripiunt costis, id.; Plin. 2) *Fig.*: Any thing made of leather: venti bovis tergo inclusi, the skin, Ov. M. 14, 225: — ferire taurea terga, i. e. timbrela, id.: — terga ferri, a shield, Virg.: — linea tergo scuti, id.: — taurorum tergora septem, i. e. coverings of a shield, a shield, Ov.: — Martis tergus Geticum, Mart.

**\*\*TERGUS,** *ōris. See TERGUM.*

**TĒRĪNA,** *æ. f.* *A town of the Brutii*, Liv. 8, 24; Plin. 3, 5, 10.

**TĒRĪNÆUS,** *a. um. (Terina) Of or belonging to Terina: T. Elysium, of Terina*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115.

**TERJUGUS,** *a. um. (jugum) Bound three together, threefold*, Aus.]

[**TERMEN,** *inis. See TERMINUS.*]

[**TERMENTUM,** *i. n. I. q. detrimentum*, Fest. p. 363.]

[**TERMES** *itis. m. An olive-branch cut off*, Hor. E. 16, 45; *conf. Fest. p. 367.*]

**TERMESUS,** *i. f. A town of Pisidia, now Schenet* (Liv. 38, 15). — *Termessenses, ium. m. The inhabitants*, Liv. 1, 1.

**TERMINĀLIS,** *e. (terminus) I. Of or belonging to boundaries, boundary: t. lapides*, Amm. 18, 2 med. — *Subst.*: Terminalia, *ium. n. Annual festivals in honour of Terminus (god of landmarks), celebrated on the 23rd of February*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1; *conf. Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55.* II. *Of or relating to an end: t. sententia, definitive*, Cod. Just.: — t. tuba, announcing the end of the games, App.]

[**TERMINĀTE.** *adv. (termino) With limits*, Auct. ap. Gell.]

**TERMINATIO,** *ōnis. f. A fixing of limits, determination of boundaries.* [I. *Prop.*: Inscr.] II. *Fig.*: A fixing, determining, limitation: quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur, Cic. de Or. 59, 200: — t. aurium: — exposita t. rerum expetendarum, cur, etc.

[**TERMINATUS,** *ūs. m. (termino) I. q. terminatio*, Front.]

**TERMINO.** 1. (terminus) *To furnish with limits or bounds; to fix bounds or limits, limit, bound.* I. *Prop.*: t. fines, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: — quem (finem) oleæ terminabant: — quo (lituo) regiones vineæ terminavit: — stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur: — t. agrum publicum a privato, Liv.: — prætores terminari jussi, qua ulterior ceteriorve provincia servaretur, id. II. *Fig.* A) *To limit, fix the limits of, determine, define: si iisdem finibus gloriam meam, quibus vitam essem terminaturus?* Cic. de Sen. 23, 82: — t. cogitationes: — t. spem possessionum Janiculo et Alpibus: — qui sonos vocis, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis literarum notis terminavit: — quod ipsa natura divitiis, quibus contenta sit et parables et terminatas habet: — t. modum pecuniæ non æstimatione census, verum victu atque cultu: — t. modum magnitudinis et diuturnitatis: — t. bona voluptate, mala dolore: — t. summam voluptatem omnia privatione doloris. B) *Meton.*: To end, terminate, conclude, settle: t. sententiam, Cic. de Or. 59, 199: — hunc (creticum) ille clausulis aptiore putat, quas vult longa plerumque syllaba terminari: — ut pariter extrema terminentur: — decedenti mihi et jam imperio annuo terminatur: — t. negotium, Dig.: — t. rem judicio, ib.

**TERMINUS,** *i. m. [termino, ōnis, Enn. ap. Fest.: termen, inis, n. Varr.] (τέρμα, τέρμα) A boundary, line of demarcation, bound.* I. *Prop.* A) *Contentio de terminis*, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: — t. possessionum: — t. vicinitatis: — t. templi, Liv.: — t. urbis, Tac.: — t. agrorum, Plin. B) *Terminus, i. m. The god of landmarks*, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 22; Liv.

II. *Meton.*: A bound, limit, end: constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines, ut quasi termini deligendi, Cic. Læl. 16, 56: — constituere sibi fines terminosque, Quint.: — non artis terminis, sed ingenii finibus: — t. contentionum: — circumscribere aut definire jus suum terminis: — t. ætatum, senectutis: — t. vitæ: — pangere terminos: — termini egestatis, Plaut.

[**TERMITĒUS,** *a. um. (termes) Of an olive-branch*, Grat.]

[**TERMO,** *ōnis. See TERMINUS.*]

**TERNĀRIŪS,** *a. um. (terni) I. Containing the number three*, Col. 11, 2, 28. II. *Subst.*: Ternarius, *ii. m. I. q. triens, the third part of an as*, Pelag. Vet. 16.]

**TERNI,** *æ. a. I. Three (distrib.)*: ut in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere liceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, 114: — ternæ sunt utriusque partes: — ter ternæ (partes), Varr.: — t. juveni, Virg.: — ter t. cyathi, Hor.: — Sing. ternus ordo, Virg.: — terna Gratia, the three Graces, Claud. II. *Meton.* for tres: tres equitum numero turmae ternique vagantur ductores, Virg. Æ. 5, 560: — terna guttura monstri, Ov.: — dare terna millia macello, Hor. [Hence, Ital. terno, terna, Fr. terne.]

**\*\*TERNI-DĒNI,** *æ. a. num. distrib. Thirteen (distrib.)*: t. ova, Plin. 18, 26, 62.

[**TERNŌ,** *ōnis. m. (terni) The number three, a three, τριάς*, Gell. 1, 20, 6; M. Cap.]

[**TER-NOX,** *ctis. f. A threefold night: t. Hercules, in which Hercules was begotten*, Stat.]

[**TERNUS,** *a. um. See TERNI, I.*]

**TĒRO,** *trivi [tĕrri, acc. to Charis.], tritum. 3. (τερπω) To rub, rub to pieces, grind. \*\*I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. alqd in mortario, Plin. 34, 10, 22: — t. alqd in farinam, id.: — t. lignum ligno, id.: — t. cibum in ventre, to digest, Cels.: — ubi lapis lapidem terit, i. e. a mill, Plaut.: — t. oculos, Ter.: — t. bacam trapetis, Virg.: — t. labellum calamo, to touch (in order to play upon it), id.: — t. herbas unguibus, Ov. B) *Esp.* 1) *To tread out or thresh (corn)*: t. frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5: — area dum messes teret, Tibull.: — area t. culmos, Virg.: — bis frugibus area trita est, there have been two harvests, Ov. 2) *To rub, rub off, smooth, polish*: t. vitrum torno, Plin. 36, 26, 66: — hinc radios trivere rotis, turned (by a lathe), Virg.: — t. crura pumice, Ov.: — t. catillum manibus, Hor. 3) *To rub or wear away, wear out.**

## TERPSICHORE

tempus adamanta terit, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 14: — t. ferrum, to make blunt, id.: — trita labore colla, Prop.: — trita subucula, Hor.: — t. librum, to spoil by reading, read often, Mart.: — dii terant illum, ruin.] 4) To tread or walk upon often, to frequent (a place or road): t. receptacula clarissimorum viro- rum, (Plin. Paneg. 50, 3: — t. iter, Virg.: — longa terenda via est, Ov.: — t. Appiam mannis, Hor.: — ambulator t. por- ticum, Mart.: — t. limina, id. [5] Sensu obsceno, Plant. Capt. 4, 2, 108.] II. Fig. A) To spend, pass (time): t. tempus, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: — t. ætatem in discendis re- bus: — t. tempus in convivio luxuque, Liv.: — t. otium con- vivii comissionibusque inter se, id.: — t. diem sermone, Plant.: — t. omne ævum ferro, Virg.: — t. alteram ætatem bellis civilibus, Hor. B) Of speech: To render common, familiar, or trite: jam enim hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18: — quæ (nomina) nunc consuetudo diurna trivit. [C] To trample upon, violate: majestas deorum teritur, Claud.]

TERPSICHÖRE, æs. f. (Τερψιχόρη) The Muse who pre- sided over dancing; hence gen. for a Muse, poetry, Juv. 7, 35.

TERRA, æ [terras, Næv. ap. Prisc.: terrai, Lucr.] f. The earth, land, soil, ground. I. Gen. A) Principio terra universa cernatur, locata in media sede mundi etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: — t. in medio mundo sita: — t. ut media sit: — umbra terræ: — fremitus terræ, an earthquake: — res invectæ ex terra: — t. continens adventus hostium den- uncia: — petere iter terræ: — ipse terra eodem pergit, Liv.: — in t. atque in tuto loco, on terra firma, Plant.: — terrâ marique, by sea and by land: — comparare bellum terrâ ma- rique: — terrâque marique, Enn.: — Messalam terrâ dum sequiturque mari, Tibull.: — marique terraque, Plant.: — cælo, mari, terrâ: — stirpes eorum, quæ gignuntur e terra: — tollere saxa de t.: — accidere ad t., Plant.: — ne quid in terram defluat: — terræ defigitur arbor, Virg.: — sub terris, in the lower world, Prop.: — imago mei ibit sub terras, Virg.: — filius terræ, a son of the earth, man: — qui terrâ dicuntur orti, earth-born, indigenous, Quint.: — petere aquam terramque ab Lacedæmonii (as a token of submission), Liv. B) Terra, the Earth, as a goddess; usually called Tel- lus, Magna Mater, Ceres, Cybele, etc.: nam si est Ceres a gerendo, t. ipsa dea est, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52: conf. Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5. II. Esp. A) A land, country: qui in hac terra fuerunt Magnamque Græciam erudiverunt, Cic. Læl. 4, 13: — fruges in ea terra (i. e. Sicilia) primum repertas esse arbitrantur: — usus terræ Galliæ, Cæs.: — t. Italia, Liv.: — t. Hispania, id.: — t. Africa, id.: — ut id, quod agri efferant sui, quascumque velit in terras portare possit ac mittere: — qui terras incolunt eas, in quibus bellum acerbum diuturnumque versatum est: — abire in aliquas terras: — pecunia tanta, quanta sit in terris, on earth: — orbis terrarum genti- umque omnium: — ubi terrarum esses: — ubicumque terra- rum. [Hence, Fr. terre.]

[TERRĀCĒA, æ. f. A balcony, ML. [Hence, Ital. terazo, Fr. terrasse.]

[TERRĀLIS HERBA. A plant, i. q. sisymbrium, App.]

TERRĒNUS, a, um. (terra) I. Consisting of earth, earthen: t. tumulus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43, 1: — t. colles, Liv.: — t. campus, id.: — t. vasa, id.: — t. agger, Virg.: — t. fornax, Ov. \*\*B) Subst. Terrenum, i. n. Earth, ground, field, Liv. 23, 19, 14. II. Of or belonging to the earth, on the earth, living on land: t. concretaque corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: — corpora nostra terreno principiorum genere confecta: — terrena et humida: — marini terrenæ humores: — bestiarum terrenæ sunt aliæ, partim aquatiles, land animals: — ut sicca terrenis (con- venit), Quint.: — t. iter, by land, Plin.: — t. eques Bellerophon, mortal, Hor.: — t. numina, subterranean, infernal, Ov.

TERRĒO, ūi, itum. 2. To frighten, terrify, alarm. I. Prop.: nec me ista terrent, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: — t. adversarios: — tempestas terret navigantes vehementius: — multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Cæs.: — equester ordo, quem consul proscriptionis denunciatione terrebant: — nec vero tam metu pœnaque terrentur quam verecundia: —

## TERROR

videtis homines consceleratos terreri Furiarum tædis ardén- tibus: — territus hoste novo Cadmus, Ov.: — terruit urbem, terruit gentes, Hor.: — territus animi, Liv.: — ut ultro ter- rituri succlamationibus, concurrant, id. [II. Meton. A) To frighten off or away: t. profugam per totum orbem, Ov. M. 1, 727: — Deus t. fures vel falce vel inguine: — arundo t. volucres, Hor.: — sæpe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poetam, id.] B) To keep off or back by fear, to deter: ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quominus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret, Cæs. B. G. 7, 49, 1: — dum vos metu gravioris servitii a repetenda libertate terremini, Sall.

TERRESTRIS [nom. masc., terrester, Flor.], e. (terra) Of or belonging to the earth or land: res cælestes atque terrestres, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 75: — terrestre quantum (genus animantium): — in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri do- micilio Jovis: — t. archipirata: — t. iter, by land, Plin.: — t. potius avis quam cæsublimis, remaining near the ground, id.: — t. prælia, on land, Nep.: — t. cæna, rustic, poor, Plant.

\*\*TERRĒUS, a, um. (terra) Of or from earth: t. agger, a bank of earth, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: — t. murus, id.

TERRĪBĪLIS, e. (terreo) I. Dreadful, terrible: quam terribilis aspectu, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: — t. mors: — cujus (viri) virtute terribilior erat populus Romanus exteris genti- bus: — jam ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv.: — efferre majora ac terribiliora, id.: — t. et invisus cunctis, Suet.: — t. ex- spectatio adventus Jubæ, id.: — t. squalor Charontis, Virg.: — t. noverca, Ov.: — t. caligo, Lucr. [II. Striking with awe, Cod. Just.]

[TERRĪBĪLITER, adv. Dreadfully, Arnob.; August.]

[TERRĪCŪLA, æ. m. (terra-colo) An inhabitant of the earth: terricolæ cæcolicoque, App.; Lucil. ap. Lact.]

\*\*TERRĪCŪLA, ōrum. n. [terrícula, æ. f. Afr. ap. Non.; Lac.] (terreo) Means of terrifying, bugbears, scare- crows, terrors: nullis t. se motos, Liv. 34, 11, 7: — t. tri- bunicie potestatis, id.

[TERRĪCŪLĀMENTA, ōrum. n. (terrícula) Means of terrify- ing, bugbears, scarecrows, App.; Sid.]

[TERRĪFĪCĀTIO, ōnis. f. A frightening, Non. 135, 15.]

[TERRĪFICO, are. (terrificus) To frighten, terrify: ignes terrificant animos, Virg. Æ. 4, 210.]

[TERRĪFICUS, a, um. (terreo-facio) That excites terror, terrific: t. vates, Virg. Æ. 5, 524: — t. cæsaries capitis, Ov.]

[TERRĪGĒNA, æ. c. (neut. plur. terrigena animalia, Tert.), (terra-gigno) Born or produced from the earth, earth-born; a poet. epithet of the first men, Luc. 5, 1410: the men said to have sprung from dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 118.]

[TERRĪLŌQUUS, a, um. (terreo-loquor) That speaks terrible things, Lucr. 1, 104.]

[TERRĪPAVIUM, TERRĪPUDIUM, ii. See TRIPUDIUM.]

[TERRĪSŌNUS, a, um. (terreo-sono) Sounding terribly, Claud.]

[TERRĪTIO, ōnis. f. (terreo) An alarming or terrifying, Dig.]

TERRĪTO, are. (terreo) To frighten, alarm, ter- rify: alias (civitates) territando, alias cohortando etc., Cæs. B. G. 5, 54, 1: — t. alqm verbis, Plant.: — magnas territat urbes, Virg.

[TERRĪTŌRIĀLIS, e. (territorium) Of a territory, Front.]

TERRĪTŌRIUM, ii. n. (terra) The land or field belonging to a town, a territory: t. colonie, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102.

TERRITUS, a, um. part. of terreo.

TERROR, ōris. m. (terreo) Fright, terror. I. Prop.: definiunt terrorem metum concutientem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: — t. periculumque mortis: — t. impendit rei publicæ: — inferre terrorem alciui: — injicere terrorem alciui: — teneri terrore: — esse terrori alciui, Cæs.: — t. incidit alciui, id.: — t. invasit, id.: — in oppido festinatio et ingens t. erat, Sall.: — arcanus t., secret fear, Tac.: — t. belli, the dread of war: — nullum terrorem externum, nullum periculum esse, fear of foreign enemies, Liv.: — t. peregrinus, id.: — t. servilis, of



*slaves, id.* — *vis dicendi terrorque, a fearful power.* II. *Meton.*: *An object of fright, a terror (thus mostly in the plur.): duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, Cic. Rep. 1, 47: — non mediocres terrores jacit atque denunciat: — Battonius miros terrores ad me attulit Cæsarianos.*

**\*\*TERRŌSUS, a, um. (terra)** *Full of earth, earthy, Vit. 2, 4.*

[**TERRŪLA, æ. f. dem. (terra)** *A small piece of land, a field, Cod. Just.*]

[**TERRŪLENTE, adv.** *In an earthy manner, Prud.*]

[**TERRŪLENTUS, a, um. (terra)** *Of or belonging to the earth, earthy, Prud.*]

1. **TERSUS, a, um.** I. *Part. of tergeo.* **\*\*II. Adj.**: *Clean, neat.* A) *Prop.*: *t. mulier, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4: — t. plantæ, Ov.: conf. Fest. p. 363.* B) *Fig.*: *Pure, nice, fine, terse: judicium acre tersumque, Quint. 12, 10, 20: — t. atque elegans elegiæ auctor Tibullus, id.: — multo est terrior et purus magis Horatius, id.: — t. molle, jucundum opus, Plin.: — tersissimus vir, Stat.*

[2. **TERBUS, ūs. m. (tergeo)** *A wiping, cleansing, App.*]

**\*\*TERTIADĒCĪMĀNI, ōrum. m. (sc. milites) (tertius)** *Soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Tac. H. 3, 27.*

**TERTIĀNUS, a, um. (tertius)** I. *Of or belonging to the third: t. febris, tertian fevers, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24.*

**\*\*II. Subst.** A) *Tertiana, æ. f. (sc. febris) A tertian fever, Cels. 3, 5.* B) *Tertian, ōrum. m. (sc. milites) Soldiers of the third legion, Tac. A. 13, 38.*

**TERTIĀRIŪS, a, um. (tertius)** *Containing a third part: t. stannum, containing a third part of white and two-thirds of black lead, Plin. 34, 17, 48.* [Subst.: *Tertiarius, ūi. n. A third part, a third, Cat. R. R. 95, 1.*]

**\*\*TERTIĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (tertius)** *A repetition for the third time, Col. 12, 52, 11.*

[**TERTIĀTO, adv. (tertius)** *For the third time: t. et quartato dicere verba, Cat. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 314.*]

[**TERTICEPS, ipis. (tertius)** *The third: t. mons, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16.*]

1. **TERTĪO, adv. num.** I. *For the third time: ille iterum, ille t. pecuniam dedit, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14: — semel ... iterum ... tertio, Liv.: — venire t., Ter.* **\*\*II. Thirdly: spectans ... tertio, ut auctoritatem minueret, Cæs. B. C. 3, 43, 4.** [III. *Three times, Pallad.*]

**\*\*2. TERTĪO, ātum. 1. (tertium)** *To repeat for the third time: t. iugerum, to plough, Col. 2, 4, 8: — t. campos, agrum, Pall.: — tertiata verba, stammered out, App.: — [Part.: Tertiatius, a, um. Larger by a third, Hyg.]*

[**TERTĪOCĒNIŪS, ūi. m. (tertius-cera)** *An officer of third rank, Cod. Just.*]

**\*\*TERTĪUM, adv. num.** *For the third time: consules creati Q. Fabius Maximus tertium et L. Cornelius, Liv. 3, 22, 1: — mori consulem t. oportuit, id.: — iterum tertiumque, Plin.*

**TERTĪUS, a, um. (ter)** I. *The third: t. annus, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: — nihil esse tertium: — t. sententia: — mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, on the third day of the Saturnalia: — ab Jove t. Ajax, the third generation, great grandson, Ov.: — t. numina, the infernal gods, id.: — t. regna, the infernal regions, id.* **\*\*II. Subst.** A) *Tertiæ, arum. (sc. partes) 1) A third part: t. æris Cyprii, Plin. 33, 9, 46. 2) The third part or character: Spinther secundarum, tertiarumque Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12, 10. B) Tertia, æ. f. A woman's name, ambigua, for Tertia, daughter of Servilia; or, a third part of the purchase-money, Suet. Cæs. 50. [Hence, Fr. tiers.]*

**TERTIUS-DĒCĪMUS, a, um.** *The thirteenth: t. legio, Tac. A. 1, 37: — t. dies, Col.*

**TERTULLĪANUS, i. m. Q. Septimius Florens, a learned ecclesiastical writer, a native of Carthage, who flourished in the first half of the third century.**

**TERTUS, a, um. part. of tergeo.**

**TĒRUNCĪUS, ūi. m. (uncia) (sc. numus)** I. *The fourth of an as, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48; Plin.: — Usually to denote a trifle: ut nullus t. insinuat in quemquam, not a farthing, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2.* II. *The fourth part of an inheritance: facere alqm heredem ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.*

[**TER-VĒNĒFĪCUS, i. m.** *A knave thrice over, a thorough knave, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 15.*]

[**TESCA (tesqua), ōrum. n. (tescum, i. n. in a religious formula, ap. Varr.)** *Rough, wild, or desert places: deserta et t. loca, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82.*]

**\*\*TESELLA, æ. f. dem. (tessera)** *A small square piece of stone for pavements, etc., Sen. Q. N. 6, 31.*

[**TESELLĀRIŪS, ūi. m. (tessella)** *One who prepares small square stones for pavements, etc., Cod. Just.; Inscr.*]

[**TESELLĀTIM, adv. (tessella)** *Like tessellæ, Apic.*]

**\*\*TESELLĀTUS, a, um. (tessella)** *Furnished with small square stones, tessellated: t. pavimenta, a tessellated pavement, Suet. Cæs. 46.*

**TESSĒRA, æ. f. (τέσσερα, a. Ion. for τέσσερα, a)** *A square, a square piece of stone, wood, etc., for various purposes.*

I. *A die for playing with, marked on six sides: homines se conferunt ad tesseras, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58.* II. *A square tablet on which the watchword or word of command was inscribed, a watchword, signal: t. per castra ab Livio consule data erat, ut etc., Liv. 27, 46, 1.* III. *T. hospitalis, a tablet by which friends recognised each other, a tally: conferre t. hospitalem, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 87.*

**\*\*IV. A small square piece of stone used for ornamenting anything, Plin. 36, 25, 62.** **\*\*V. A ticket or token, entitling one to receive corn or money: t. frumentariæ, Suet. Ner. 11: — t. numariæ, id.**

**TESSĒRĀRIŪS, a, um. (tessera)** [I. *Of or belonging to a tessera: t. ars, the art of playing at dice, Amm. 14, 6 med.*]

**\*\*II. Subst.: Tessērārius, ūi. m.** *One who received the watchword from a general, and passed it on, Tac. H. 1, 25.*

**TESSĒRŪLA, æ. f. dem. (tessera)** *A small tessera.*

[I. *A small square piece of stone for inlaying floors, Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44, 149.* **\*\*II. A small tablet for voting with, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18.** [III. *A small ticket or token, Pers. 5, 47.*]

**TESTA, æ. f.** I. *Burnt clay, a tile, brick (βοτρυχον), Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6.* II. *Meton.* A) *Any baked earthen vessel, an earthen pot, jug, or the like, Plin. 31, 10, 46. § 114. B) A potsherd, sherd, Tac. H. 5, 6: — Hence also meton.: a piece of bone, Cels. 8, 16.*

[C] *A potsherd used by the Greeks in giving votes, i. q. βοτρυχον, Nep. Cim. 3.* D) 1) *The hard shell of testaceous animals: nativæ t., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: — t. ostrea, cochleæ, muricum, Plin.: — hence, [2] Meton. a) A testaceous animal, Hor. S. 2, 4, 31. b) A shell or hard covering: t. premebat aquas, a crust of ice, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38. c) The skull, Aus. Epigr. 72; Prud.]*

**\*\*E) A spot on the face, of the colour of a tile, Plin. 26, 15, 91. § 162.** **\*\*F) A manner of applauding with flat hands, contrived by Nero, Suet. Ner. 20.** [Hence, Ital. testa, Fr. tête.]

[**TESTĀBĪLIS, e. (testor)** *That may bear testimony, Gell. 6, 7, 2.*]

**\*\*TESTĀCĒUS [testacius, Inscr.], a, um. (testa)** I. *A) Consisting of tiles or bricks: t. opus, Plin. E. 10, 46, 48: — t. pavimentum, Vit. B) Subst.: Testācĕum, i. n. A kind of brick, Plin. 36, 23, 55.*

II. *Covered with a shell: t. operimentum, Plin. 11, 37, 55.* III. *Having the colour of a tile: t. gemmæ, Plin. 37, 7, 31.*

[**TESTĀMEN, īnis. n. (testor)** *Testimony, proof, Fest.*]

**TESTĀMENTĀRIŪS, a, um. (testamentum)** I. *Belonging to wills or testaments: t. lex Cornelia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, 100.*

II. *Subst.: Testamentarius, ūi. m. A) One who draws up wills, Dig. B) In a bad sense: One who forges wills, Cic. Sest. 17, 39.*

**TESTĀMENTUM, i. n. (testor)** I. *That by which*

## TESTATIM

one declares his last will, a last will, testament: factio testamenti, Cic. Fam. 7, 21: — obsigna t.: — facere t.: — legere t.: — mutare t.: — rumpere t.: — t. rupta aut rata: — irritum facere t.: — subicere t.: — subjector testamentorum: — supponere t.: — cavere alqd. testamento: — eripis hereditatem, quae venerat testamento: — quum ex t. HS. millies relinquatur. [II. Testamentum Vetus et Novum, The Old and New Testament, Eccl.]

[TESTATIM. adv. Like potsherds, in pieces, Pompon. ap. Non. 178, 25.]

\*\*TESTATĪO, ōnis. f. I. A witnessing, attesting, Quint. 5, 7, 32. II. A calling to witness: inter fœderum ruptorum testationem, i. e. a calling the gods to witness, Liv. 8, 6, 3.

TESTATO. adv. (testatus from testo) [I. Before witnesses, Dig.] \*\*II. (as abl. absol.) Since it is obvious or manifest, Plin. 8, 36, 54. [III. (as abl. absol.) After the making of a will: sive t. sive intestato, Dig.]

TESTATOR, ōris. m. [I. One who testifies, a witness, Prud.] \*\*II. One who makes a will, a testator, Suet. Ner. 17.

[TESTATRIX, icis. f. (testator) She who makes a will, Dig.]

TESTATUS, a, um. I. Part. of testor. II. Adj.: Testified, proved, evident, clear, manifest: res clara ac t., Cic. Verr. 2, 76, 187: — ut testatum esse velim, de pare quid senserim: — ut res multorum oculis esset testator: — quo notior testatorque virtus ejus esset, Hirt.: — testatissima mirabilia, August.

[TESTĒUS, a, um. (testa) Of earthen material, earthen, LL.]

[TESTICULOR, ari. Of animals; To put the male and female together, acc. to Fest. p. 366.]

[TESTICULATUS, a, um. (testiculus) I. Provided with testicles, Veg. II. Subst.: Testiculata, æ. f. (sc. herba) A plant, otherwise called mercurialis and orchion, App.]

\*\*TESTICŪLUS, i. m. dem. (testis) I. A testicle, Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33: — For manly vigour, Pers. 1, 103. II. The name of a certain plant, App.

TESTĪFICATĪO, ōnis. f. I. An attestation, proving by witnesses: t. rei, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, 92. II. Gen.: An attestation, evidence, proof, testimony: t. sempiterna repudiatæ legationis, Cic. Phil. 9, 6, 15.

TESTĪFICOR, ātus. I. (testis-facio) I. A) To bear witness, testify, attest: hæc quum maxime testificaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, 17: — testificor, denuncio, ante prædico, nihil M. Antonium, etc.: — testificaris, quid dixerim: — ut statim testificati discederent. B) Meton.: To make known, show, manifest, exhibit: t. sententiam, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2: — t. amorem: — t. lenitatem, Tac.: — t. antiquas opes, Ov.

II. To call to witness, attest: deos hominesque amicitiamque nostram testificor, me tibi prædixisse, etc. Cæl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 1: — t. numen Stygiæ aquæ, Ov.: — Pass.: testificata tua voluntas, manifested: — mira sed et scena testificata loquar, Ov.

[TESTIMŌNĪALIS, e. (testimonium) Belonging to or serving for a testimony or witness, Tert.: — Subst.: Testimoniales, ium. f. (sc. literæ) A written testimonial, Cod. Th.]

TESTIMŌNĪUM, ii. n. (testor) I. Testimony: dicere t. in alqm, Cic. R. A. 36, 102: — dicere t. de conjuratione: — dicere t. contra deos: — dicere alqd. pro testimonio: — t. grave: — legit testimonium testium: — falsa t., Liv.: — dictio testimonii, Ter. II. Meton.: Proof, evidence: t. judicii, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1: — t. laudum suarum: — ejus rei ipsa verba formulæ testimonio sunt: — testimonio sunt clarissimi poetæ, Quint. — [Hence, Ital. testimone, Fr. témoin.]

1. TESTIS, is. c. [n. teste cælum vocat, Alcim.] I. He or she who attests any thing, a witness: apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: — quo me teste convinces? — idonei t. et conscii: — t. cupidi, conjurati et ab religione remoti: — t. religiosus: — t. incorrupti atque integri: — t. graves, leves: — t. locupletissimi: — dare testes

## TETANOTHRUM

— proferre testes: — adhibere testes: — uti testibus: — citare testes in alqm rem: — inducta teste in senatu, Suet.: — testes vinctos attines, Plant.: — t. oculatus, auritus, id.: — deos absentes testes memoras, id.: — anulus mecum t. est, Ter.: — t. Metaurum flumen, Hor. [II. Meton.: An eye-witness [see ARBITER]: facies caret bona teste, Ov. A. A. 3, 398: — ac luna teste moventur, Juv.]

2. TESTIS, is. m. A testicle: dexter t. asini, Plin. 28, 19, 80: — As a play upon the word 1. testis: quod amas, amato testibus præsentibus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 31.

[TESTITRĀHUS, a, um. (testis-trahor) That trails or drags its testicles along: t. aries, Laber. ap. Tert.]

TESTOR, atus. [act. testo, are. Prisc. p. 797 P.] 1. (testis) I. To witness, testify, give evidence, depose.

\*\*A) Prop.: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172: — testere licet, Ov. B) Meton. 1) Gen.: To attest, prove, manifest, show, exhibit, assure, certify: ego quod facio, me pacis, otii... causa facere, clamor atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: — nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos agnoscere: — testatur isto audiente, se pro communi necessitudine id primum petere: — delaturum esse testatur: — benigne allocutus Tarentinos testatusque, Liv.: — utrumque (venæ et arteriæ) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur: — civium mentes testantur, me... putare: — sæpe enim hoc testandum est: — campus sepulcris prælia testatur, Hor.: — litora testantia curas, Prop. 2) Esp.: To make a will or testament: t. de filii pupilli re, Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 62: — t. de pecunia: — voluntas testantis, ut etc., Quint.: — si exheredatum a se filium pater testatus fuerit, Quint.: — decedere in testando, Liv.: — nomen testatus intulit in tabulas, in the will, Catull. II. To call to witness: vos, dii patrii ac penates, testor, me defendere etc., Cic. Sull. 31, 86: — t. deos hominesque: — t. deos de scelere: — me potissimum testatus, se... exstitisse: — testata (Lucretia) cives: — t. indulgentiam: — hoc vos judices testor: — vos æterni ignes et non violabile vestrum testor numen, Virg.

TESTU or TESTUM, i. n. (testa) I. An earthen lid or cover, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 114. II. Meton. [A) An earthen vessel, Ov. F. 2, 645.] B) A lid or cover, gen.: æreum t., Plin. 32, 7, 26.

TESTŪĀTĪUM, ii. n. (testu) A kind of cake baked in an earthen vessel, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31.

\*\*TESTŪDĪNĒĀTUS and TESTŪDĪNĀTUS, a, um. (testudo) Arched, vaulted: t. tectum, Col. 12, 15; Vitruv.

[TESTŪDĪNĒUS, a, um. (testudo) Of or belonging to a tortoise: t. gradus, a tortoise pace, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10: — t. lyra, inlaid with tortoise-shell, Prop.]

TESTŪDO, ōnis. f. (testa) I. A tortoise, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124. — Prov.: t. volat (of any thing impossible), Claud.

II. Meton. \*\*A) Tortoise-shell, used for inlaying, Plin. 9, 11, 13; hence, B) Meton. 1) Any arched stringed instrument, a lute, lyre, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. 2) An arch or vault of a building, Cic. Brut. 22, 87. 3) In Milit. a) A wooden covering or shed used for the protection of besiegers, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43. b) A covering or shed made of shields, held together by soldiers over their heads, Cæs. B. G. 2, 6, 3; Liv. [4] The covering of a hedgehog, Mart. 13, 86, 1.]

TESTŪLA, æ. f. dem. (testa) \*\*I. A small potsherd or stone, Col. 11, 3, 3. [II. Meton. A) A clay-lamp, Seren. ap. Divin.] B) A potsherd used as a voting-tablet with the Athenians, Nep. [Hence, Ital. teschio, a skull.]

[TETA, æ. f. A kind of dove, acc. to Serv. Virg. E. 1, 58.]

\*\*TĒTĀLASSŌMĒNON, i. n. (sc. vinum) (τεταλασσωμένον) Wine mixed with sea-water, Plin. 14, 8, 10.

\*\*TĒTĀNĪCUS, i. m. (τετανικός) Affected with tetanus, Plin. 23, 7, 67.

\*\*TĒTĀNŌTHRUM, i. n. (τετανωθρον) A medicament for removing wrinkles from the skin, Plin. 32, 7, 24. (Pure Latin, tintipellium.)

**\*\*TĒTĀNUS**, i. m. (τέτανος) *A stiffness or cramp of the nerves and muscles of the neck*, Plin. 23, 1, 24.

[TĒTARTĒMŌRIA, æ. f. (τεταρτημῶρια) *In Music: A fourth*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*TĒTARTĒMŌRION**, ñ. n. (τεταρτημῶριον) *A fourth part of the Zodiac, i. e. three signs*, Plin. 7, 49, 50; Hyg.

**TETE**. See **TU**.

**TĒTER** (τῆτερ), tra, trum. *Ugly, shocking, hideous, nasty, foul*. I. Prop.: t. et immanis belua, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: — t. tenebra et caligo: — quam teter incedebat: — t. rei publicæ pestis: — terrissima hiems, Coel. ap. Cic.: — t. odor, Cæs.: — t. loca, Sall.: — t. vultus, id.: — t. cadavera, Lucr.: — mulier terrissima vultu, Juv. II. Fig.: *Abominable, horrid, disgraceful, shameful, vile, base*: tetterius homo, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — tetterius diritate atque immanitate: — t. et ferus homo: — tetterius hostis civitati: — qui in eum fuerat tetterius: — cupiditates, quibus nihil nec tetterius nec fœdus excogitari potest: — tetterium bellum: — tetterium facinus: — tetterius vitium: — t. prodigia, Liv.: — t. discordia belli, Enn.: — t. libido, Hor. — Adv.: tetrum flagrat horror, Prud.

**TĒTHĒA**, æ. f. (τήθεα) *A kind of sponge or fungus*, Plin. 32, 9, 31. § 99.

**TĒTHYS**, ños. f. (τήθης) I. *A sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, mother of the Oceanides*, Ov. F. 5, 81. [II. Meton.: *The sea*, Ov. M. 3, 69.]

**\*\*TETRĀCHORDOS**, on. (τετράχορδος) I. *Having four strings or notes: t. machina, a water-organ*, Vitruv. 10, 13. II. Subst. A) Prop.: Tetrachordon, i. n. *A harmony of four notes, a tetrachord*, Vitruv. 5, 4. [B] Fig.: *t. anni, the four seasons*, Varr. ap. Non. 71, 16.]

**\*\*TETRĀCŌLON**, i. n. (τετράκολον) *A period of four members*, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 extr.

**\*\*TETRĀDĪUM**, ñ. n. (τετράδιον) *The number four, a four*, Col. 3, 20.

**\*\*TETRĀDRĀCHMUM**, i. n. (τετράδραχμον) *A Greek silver coin of the value of four drachmæ*, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4; Liv.

[TETRĀDYNĀMĪA, æ. f. (τετράδυναμια) *A class of plants (the fifteenth in the Linnæan arrangement) having six stamens, four longer and two shorter*, NL.]

**TETRAGNĀTHĪUS**, ñ. m. (τετραγναθός) *having four jaws* *A kind of poisonous spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27.

[TETRĀOŌNUM, i. n. (τετράγωνον) *A square*, Aus.]

**TETRĀLIX**, icia. f. (τετράλιξ) *Heath, erix, sisara*, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

[TETRĀMETRUS, i. m. (τετράμετρος) *Tetrameter, consisting of four metrical feet*, Terentian.]

[TETRĀNDRIA, æ. f. (τετράνδρη) *A class of plants (the fourth in the Linnæan arrangement), having four stamens*, NL.]

**\*\*TETRANS**, antis. (gen. plur. tetrantorum, Vitruv.) m. (τετράς) I. *A fourth, a quarter; a quadrant*, Vitruv. 4, 2, 3. [II. *The place where two lines meet*, Hyg. ap. Front.]

**TETRĀO**, ōnis. m. (τετράω) *A heathcock, moor-fowl*, Plin. 10, 22, 29.

[TETRĀPHARMĀCUM, i. n. (τετραφάρμακον) I. *A plaster composed of four ingredients*, Veget. II. *A course of four dishes*, Spart.; Lamprid.]

[TETRĀPUS, ōdis. m. (τετράπους) *having four feet* *The name of the eighth book of Apicius, which treats of the different kinds of food prepared from quadrupeds*.]

**TETRARCHES**, æ. m. (τετράρχης) *A prince who rules over the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch; gen. any petty prince*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

**TETRARCHĪA**, æ. f. (τετραρχία) *The territory subject to a tetrarch, a tetrarchy*, Cic. Dei. 15, 42.

[TETRAS, ōdis. f. (τετράς) *The number four*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*TETRASTĪCHOS**, on. (τετραστιχος) I. *Containing four rows or lines: t. porticus*, Treb. Gall. 18. [II. Subst.: Tetrastichon, i. n. *A poem of four verses, a tetrastic*, Quint. 6, 3, 96 Spald.; Mart.]

**TETRASTYLOS**, on. (τετραστολος) **\*\*I. Having four columns**, Vitruv. 3, 2. [II. Subst.: Tetrastylon, i. n. *A building with four columns*, Capitolin.]

**TETRE**. adv. *Foully, hideously, shockingly, disgracefully*, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60; Cat. ap. Charis.: — Sup., Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2.

[TETRĪCTAS, ōtis. f. (tetricus) *A serious look, grave expression of countenance, stern aspect*, LL.]

**\*\*TETRĪCUS**, a, um. (teter) I. *Morose, sullen, stern, severe, rigid: t. ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum*, Liv. 18, 4: — t. animus, Sen.: — t. puella, Ov.: — t. et asper censor odorum, Mart.: — t. lector, id.: — t. dem, i. e. the Fates, id.: — t. tubæ, warlike, id. II. *Tetrica Rupes, a mountain in the Sabine territory*, Sil. 8, 419: — also simply *Tetrica*, æ. f. Virg. Æ. 7, 713.

[TETRĪNNĪO, ire. *A word formed to imitate the sound of ducks, to quack*, Auct. Carm. de Philom.]

[TETRĪTŪDO, inia. f. (teter) *Hideousness*, Att. ap. Non. 179, 33.]

**TETTĪGŌMĒTRA**, æ. f. (τεττιγόμητρα) *The integument or larva of cicadæ*, Plin. 11, 26, 32.

**TETTĪGŌNĪA**, æ. f. (τεττιγόνια) *A small kind of cicada*, Plin. 11, 26, 32.

**TEUCER** [Teucus, Virg.], cri. m. (Τεύκρος) I. *A son of king Telamon of Salamis, and brother of Ajax*, Hor. O. 1, 7, 21. II. *A son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy*, Virg. Æ. 3, 108.

**TEUCHĪTES**, æ. m. (τευχίτης) *A kind of odoriferous rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 72.

[TEUCRI, ōrum. m. poet. for Trojani, Virg. Æ. 1, 38.]

[TEUCRĪA, æ. f. *The Trojan territory*, Virg. Æ. 2, 26.]

**TEUCRĪON** (teucrium and teucra), ñ. n. (τευκρίον) I. *The herb germander*, T. chamædrys, T. marinum, Fam. Labiate, Plin. 24, 15, 80. II. *The herb spleenwort*, Plin. 25, 5, 20.

**TEUCRIS**, idia. f. [I. *A Trojan woman*, Sabin. 1, 81.] II. *The fictitious name of a certain female*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; 1, 13, 6.

[TEUCRĪUS, a, um. (Teucer, II.) *Trojan: T. mœnia*, Sil. 13, 36.]

[1. TEUCRUS, i. See **TEUCER**.]

[2. TEUCRUS, a, um. (Teucer, II.) *Of or belonging to Teucer, poet. for Trojan*, Ov. M. 14, 72.

TEUS, i. See **TEOS**.

**TEUTĀTES**, æ. m. *A deity of the Gauls, to whom human victims were offered*, Luc. 1, 445; Lact.

**TEUTHĀLIS**, idia. f. (τευθαλīs) *A plant, otherwise called sanguinaria and polygonos*, Plin. 27, 12, 91. § 113.

**TEUTHRĀNĪA**, æ. f. I. *That part of Mysia over which Teuthras ruled*, Plin. 5, 30, 33. II. *A river of Campania*, Prop. 1, 11, 11.

[TEUTHRANTEUS, a, um. (Teuthras) *Of or belonging to Teuthras, poet. for Mysian: T. Caicus*, Ov. M. 2, 243.]

[TEUTHRANTĪUS, a, um. (Teuthras) *Of or belonging to Teuthras: T. turba, the daughters of Thespius, son of Teuthras*, Ov. H. 9, 51.]

**TEUTHRAS**, antis. m. (Τεύκρας) *A king of Mysia, father of Thespius*, Hyg. F. 99, 100.

**TEUTŌNI**, ōrum. [Teutōnes, um. Vell.] m. *A people of the north of Germany*, Mel. 3, 3, 4; Cic. — Poet. sing.: Luc. 6, 259.

**TEUTŌNĪCUS**, a, um. *Teutonic, poet. for Ger-*

*manic*: T. opes, Prop. 3, 3, 44: — \*\*Subst.: Teutonicorum. m. *The Teutoni*, Sen. Ep. 94 extr.

TEXO, xūi, xtum. 3. *To weave*. I. Prop. A) Tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: — t. vestes, Tib.: — t. rete: — t. telam, Catull. \*B) Meton.: *To put together, make, frame, construct, build*: t. basilicam, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: — texta hibernacula, Liv.: — t. tegetes, Plin.: — t. navigia ex papyro, id.: — t. feretrum virgis et vimine, Virg.: — t. sepes, id.: — t. crates, Hor.: — t. coronam, Mart.: — t. varios flores, Ov. II. Fig.: *To weave, compose, frame, form*: quamquam ea tela textitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, is framed, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226: — t. epistolas quotidianis verbis: — t. opus: — t. sermones, Plaut. — [Hence, Ital. *tessere*, Fr. *titre*.]

TEXTĪLIS, e. (texo) *Woven, embroidered*. I. Prop. A) T. stragulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: — t. aurum, Plin.: — t. dona, Virg.: — t. tegmen, Lucr.: — t. pestis, an empoisoned garment, Cic. poet. B) Subst.: Textile, is. n. (sc. opus) *Any thing woven, cloth, linen, stuff*: nego picturam in t. fuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, 1. II. Meton.: *Platted, intertwined, joined together*: t. sarta, festoons of roses, Mart. 6, 80, 8: — t. pileus, App.]

[TEXTOR, ōris. m. (texo) *A weaver*, Hor. E. 1, 19, 13.]

\*\*TEXTŌRĪUS, a, um. (textor) I. Prop.: *Of or pertaining to weaving or platting*: t. opus, platted work, Col. 9, 6, 1. II. Fig.: alqd est textorium, deceitful, artful, Sen. Ep. 113 med.

[TEXTRĪCULA, æ. f. (textrix) *A little female weaver*, Arn.]

TEXTRĪNUS, a, um. (contr. for textorinus from textor) I. A) *Of or pertaining to weaving*: t. ars, the art of weaving, Firm. B) Subst. 1) Textrinum, i. n. (sc. opus) *Weaving*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, 58. \*\*2) Textrina, æ. f. (sc. officina) *A weaver's shop or factory*, Vitruv. 6, 7 extr. II. *Of or belonging to joining together or constructing*. — Subst.: Textrinum, i. n. *A dock-yard*, Enn. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 326.]

[TEXTRIX, icis. f. (textor) *A female weaver*, Mart. 4, 19, 1. — Textrices anus, the Fates, App. M. 6. p. 180.]

TEXTUM, i. n. (texo) *A web*. [I. Prop. A) T. pretiosa, Ov. H. 17, 223: — t. pepi, Stat. B) Meton.: *A texture; any thing joined together, united, or constructed*: t. non enarrabile clipei, Virg. Æ. 8, 625: — t. pinea carinæ, Catull.]

\*\*II. Fig.: *A style, manner of writing*: t. dicendi, Quint. 9, 4, 17.

[TEXTŪRA, æ. f. (texo) I. *A web*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24. II. Meton.: *A putting together, constructing*, Lucr.; Luc.]

1. TEXTUS, a, um. part. of texo.

\*\*2. TEXTUS, ūs. m. (texo) *A weaving; a web, texture; construction*. I. Prop.: Plin. 39, 7, 61. II. Fig. of Speech: *Connection, connected order, construction*: jungere verba in textu, Quint. 9, 4, 13.

THĀIS, idis. f. (Θαῖς) *A famous courtesan at Athens*, Prop.

THALA, æ. f. *A town of Numidia*, Sall. Jug. 75; Tac.

\*\*THĀLĀMĒGUS, i. f. (θαλαμῆγός) *A yacht or pleasure-boat, with apartments*, Suet. Cæs. 52.

[1. THĀLĀMUS, i. m. (θάλαμος) I. *A sleeping-room, bedroom*, Virg. Æ. 6, 623. II. Meton. A) *A marriage bed*, Prop. 2, 15, 14. B) *Marriage*: degere vitam expers thalami, Virg. Æ. 4, 550. C) *A sitting-room; abode, dwelling, lodging*: delubra (Apis), quæ vocant thalamos, Plin. 6, 46, 71: — t. ferrei Eumenidum, Virg.]

[2. THĀLĀMUS, i. m. *A term applied to two eminences situate in the anterior and internal part of the lateral ventricles of the brain*, NL.]

THALASSA, æ. f. (θάλασσα, the sea) *The name of the ninth book of Apicius, which treats of sea-fishes*.

THĀLASSĒGLE, æs. f. *A plant, otherwise called potamantis*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

1272

[THĀLASSĒUS, a, um. (θαλασσεύς) *Sea-green*: t. vestis, Plaut.]

[THĀLASSĒINUS, a, um. (θαλασσεῖνος) *Sea-green*: t. vestis, Lucr. 4, 1123.]

THĀLASSĪŌN PHŪCOS (θαλασσίον φύκος) *A sea-plant used in dyeing red, orchilla* (Lichen rocella L.), Plin. 26, 10, 66.

THĀLASSĪTES, æ. m. (θαλασσίτης) *Wine which has been let down in the vessel into the sea, to give it an older taste, sea-wine*, Plin. 14, 8, 10.

THĀLASSŌMĒLL, n. (θαλασσόμῆλλ) *Sea-water mixed with honey* (as a beverage), Plin. 31, 6, 35.

THĀLES, is. [dat. Thaleti, V. Max.] m. (Θαλῆς) *A well known Greek philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men*, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25.

[THĀLĒTĪCUS, a, um. (Thales) *Of or belonging to Thales*: T. dogmata, Sid.]

THĀLĪA [Thalēa, acc. to Fest. p. 359], æ. f. (Θάλεια) I. *One of the Muses, the muse of comedy*, Virg. E. 6, 2; Ov. II. *One of the Graces*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3. III. *A sea-nymph*, Virg. Æ. 5, 826.

THĀLĪARCHUS, i. m. *The name of a youth, a friend of Horace, to whom one of his odes* (1, 9) *is addressed*.

THĀLITRŪM, i. n. *A kind of plant, small meadow-rue*, Plin. 27, 13, 112, § 138.

THALLUS, i. m. (θαλλός) *The green stalk or branch of a plant*, Col. 11, 3, 58.

THĀMŪRAS, æ. [Thamyris, idis, Stat.] m. *A Thracian poet, who challenged the Muses in their own art; and, being surpassed, was deprived of sight*, Prop. 2, 22, 19.

THANNUM (thamnum), i. n. (θάμνος) *A kind of shrub unknown to us*, Col. 12, 7, 1; Tert.

THAPSĪA, æ. [thapsos, i. Luc.] f. (θαψία) *A kind of poisonous shrub*, Plin. 13, 22, 43.

THAPSUS or -OS, i. f. (Θαψία) I. *A peninsula and town of Sicily*, Ov. F. 477. II. *A town of Africa propria, famous for Cæsar's victory over the Pompeians*, Plin. 5, 4, 3; Liv. — Thapsitani, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants*, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2.

THĀSĪUS, a, um. (Thasus) *Of or belonging to Thasus*: T. nuces, Plin. 15, 22, 24.

THĀSUS or -OS, i. f. (Θάσος) *An island on the Thracian coast of the Ægean Sea*, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Cic.; Plin.

[THAUMANTĒUS, a, um. (Thaumas) *Of or belonging to Thaumas, Thaumantian*: T. virgo, i. e. Iris, Ov. M. 14, 845.]

[THAUMANTĪAS, idis. f. (Thaumas) *Daughter of Thaumas*: T. Iris, Ov. M. 4, 480; also simply, Thaumantias, Virg. Æ. 9, 5; V. Fl.]

[THAUMANTIS, idis. f. (Thaumas) *Daughter of Thaumas*, Ov. M. 11, 647.]

THAUMAS, antis. m. (Θαύμας) *The father of Iris*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51.

THĒAMĒDES, is. m. *A stone found in Ethiopia, said to repel iron, perhaps tourmaline*, Plin. 36, 16, 25.

THĒĀTRĀLIS, e. (theatrum) *Of or belonging to a theatre, theatrical*: t. gladiatorique consensu, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: — t. operæ, Tac.: — t. lex, concerning the order of sitting in the theatre, Plin.: — t. humanitas, i. e. false, Quint.: — t. sermones, i. e. low, Sid.

[THĒĀTRĪCUS, a, um. (theatrum) (θεατρικός) *Of or belonging to a theatre, theatrical*, Augustin.]

THĒĀTRUM, i. n. (θέατρον) I. Prop. A) *A theatre*: num t. . . rem publicam effiebat? Cic. Rep. 3, 32: — t. ut commune sit: — populi sensus theatro et spectaculis perspectus est: — vacuum t., Hor.: — of the Greek theatre, which served as a public place for deliberation, Cic. Fl. 6, 16. B) Meton.

[1] *Any place in which public games are exhibited*, Virg. Æ. 5,

288.] 2) *The spectators at a theatre, a house, audience*: frequentissimum t., Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59:—*spissa theatra*, Hor. II. Fig.: *A theatre, a stage, i.e. space and opportunity for the exercise or display of one's powers*: nullum t. virtuti conscientia majus est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64:—*magno theatro (familiaritas) spectata est*:—*optimus præceptor majore se theatro dignum putat*, Quint.

THEBÆ, ærum. (Thēbe, es, Plin.; Juv.) f. (Θῆβαι or Θήβη) *Thebes, the name of several ancient towns; of which the most celebrated were* I. *A town of Upper Egypt, with a hundred gates*, Mel. 1, 9, 9. II. *The capital of Bœotia*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Cic. III. *A town of Mysia, destroyed by Achilles*, Mel. 1, 18, 2.

[THEBÆUS, a, um. (Thebæ) *Of Thebes, Theban*, Claud.]

THEBÆYCUS, a, um. (Thebæ) *Of or belonging to Thebes, Theban*: T. palmæ, Plin. 23, 4, 51; also simply Thebaicæ, Stat.:—T. triticum, Plin.

\*\*THEBÆIS, idis. f. (sc. terra) I. *A country of which Thebes was the capital, the Thebatd*, Plin. 5, 9, 9. [II. *Theban*: T. chelys, of the Theban Amphion, Stat. S. 2, 2, 60:—*Subst.*: *A Theban woman*, Ov. M. 6, 163:—also the name of a poem by Statius.]

THEBĀNUS, a, um. (Thebæ) *Of or belonging to Thebes, Theban*: T. urbs, i. e. *Thebes*, Hor. A. P. 394:—T. Semele, id.:—T. deus, i. e. *Hercules*, Prop.:—T. duces, i. e. *Eteocles and Polynices*, id.:—T. modi, i. e. *Pindaric*, Hor.—*Subst. plur.*: Thebāni, ñrum. m. *The inhabitants of Thebes, Thebans*, Cic. Rep. 4, 4:—Thebana, æ. f. *A Theban woman; said of Andromache, daughter of king Ætæon of Thebes in Mysia*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 29.

\*\*THEBE, es. See THEBÆ.

[THEBŌGĒNES, is. (Thebæ-gigno) *Born at Thebes*: T. Ismenias, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 26.]

THECA, æ. f. (θήκη) *A covering, case, sheath*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, 52.

[THECĀTUS, a, um. (theca) *In a covering*: t. arcus, Sid.]

[THELIA, is. See THETIS.]

THELXĪNŌE, es. f. *One of the first four Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

THELYGŌNON, i. n. (θηλόγονον) I. *A species of the plant phyllum*, Plin. 26, 35, 91. II. *A species of the plant satyrion*, Plin. 26, 10, 63. III. *A species of the plant cratægonos*, Plin. 27, 8, 40.

THELYPHŌNON, i. n. (θηλόφονον) *Another name for aconitum*, Plin. 25, 10, 75.

THELYPTĒRIS, is. f. (θηλόπτεις) *Female fern*, Plin. 27, 9, 55.

\*\*THĒMA, ātis. n. (θέμα) I. *A subject treated on, a theme*, Quint. 4, 2, 28. II. *The position of the heavens or planets at one's birth, horoscope, nativity*, Suet. Aug. 94.

THĒMIS, idis. f. (Θέμις) *The goddess of justice and of prophecy*, Ov. M. 1, 321.

THĒMISTA, æ. f. *A female Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68.

THĒMISTOCLES, i and is. m. (Θεμιστοκλής) *A well-known general of the Athenians, whose life has been written by Nepos*, Cic. de Or. 2, 74.

THĒMISTOCLEŪS, a, um. (Themistocles) *Of or belonging to Themistocles*: T. consilium, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4.

THĒOCRĪTUS, i. m. (Θεόκριτος) *A well-known Greek Idyllic poet*, Quint. 10, 1, 85.

THEŌDĀMANTĒUS, a, um. (Theodamas) *Of or belonging to Theodamas*: T. Hylas, i. e. *the son of Theodamas*, Prop. 1, 20, 6.

THEŌDĀMAS, antis. m. (Θεοδάμας) *A king of the Dryopes, father of Hylas*, Hyg. F. 14; 271.

THEŌDECTES, æ. m. (Θεοδέκτης) *A Greek orator of Cilicia*, Cic. de Or. 51, 172.

THEŌDŌRĒUS, a, um. (Theodorus) *Of or belonging to Theodorus; used only in the plur.*: Theŏdōrēi, ñrum. m. *The pupils and adherents of Theodorus*, Quint. 4, 2, 32.

THEŌDŌRUS, i. m. (Θεόδωρος) I. *A Greek atheist*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2. \*\*II. *A famous rhetorician of Gadara*, Quint. 3, 1, 17.

THEŌGNIS, idis. m. *An old Greek poet; hence, used to denote an ancient period of time*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 3, 19.

THEŌGŌNĪA, æ. f. (Θεογονία) *The name of a poem by Hesiod*, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36.

[THEŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (Θεολογία) *The doctrine of God or the gods, theology*, August.]

[THEŌLŌGĪCUS, a, um. (Θεολογικός) *Of or belonging to theology*: t. doctrina, Amm. 16, 5.]

THEŌLŌGUS, i. m. (Θεολόγος) *One who treats of God or the gods, a theologian*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

THEOMBROTĪŌS, ii. f. (Θεομερτίων) *A kind of plant*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

THEŌNĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a certain Theon, a slanderous and calumnious fellow*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

THEŌPHĀNES, is. m. (Θεοφανής) *A certain historian, a friend of Pompey*, Cic. Arch. 10, 24.

THEOPHRASTUS, i. m. (Θεόφραστος) *A Greek philosopher of Eressus, pupil of Plato and Aristotle*, Cic. de Or. 19, 62.

THEŌPOMPEŪS or -ĪUS, a, um. (Theopompus) *Of or belonging to Theopompus, Theopompean*: T. genus (dicendi), Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2.

THEŌPOMPUS, i. m. *A Greek historian and orator, pupil of Isocrates*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57.

[THEŌREMA, ātis. (dat. theorematibus, Gell.) n. (θεώρημα) *A proposition to be proved, a theorem*, Gell. 17, 19, 3.]

[THEŌREMĀTION, ii. n. dem. (θεωρημάτων) *A little theorem*, Gell. 1, 13, 9.]

[THEŌRĪA, æ. f. (θεωρία) *Philosophic speculation, theory*, Hier.]

[THEŌRĪCE, es. f. (θεωρητική) *Philosophic speculation*, Hier.]

[THEŌTŌCOS, i. f. (θεοτόκος) *Mother of God, a term erroneously applied to the Virgin Mary*, Cod. Just.]

[THERĀPIA, æ. f. (θεραπεία) *The art of healing*, NL.]

THERAPNÆ (Theramnæ), ærum. or -E, es. f. *A small town of Laconia, birthplace of Helena*, Mel. 2, 3, 4.

[THERAPNÆUS (Theramnæ), a, um. (Therapnæ) *Of or belonging to Therapnæ, Therapnæian; poet. for Laconic, Spartan*: T. marita, i. e. *Helen*, Ov. A. A. 3, 49:—T. fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Stat.—Also for Tarentine: T. Galesus, Stat.: for Sabinian, Sil.]

\*\*THERĪACUS, a, um. (θηριακός) I. *Good against the venom of poisonous animals, esp. of serpents*: t. pastilli, Plin. 29, 4, 21. II. *Subst.*: Theriaca, æ. or -e, es. f. *A medical preparation against the bite of serpents and poison in general*, Plin. 20, 24, 100.—[Also Theriacum, i. n. NL.] [Hence, Ital. triaca.]

THERICLĒUS, a, um. (Thericles) *Of or belonging to Thericles*: T. vasa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, 38.

THERICLES, is. m. (Θηρικλής) *A celebrated potter of Greece*, Plin. 16, 40, 76. § 205.

THERĪŌNARCA, æ. f. (θηριονάρχη) *A certain herb said to make serpents torpid*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

[THERISTRUM, i. n. (θήριστρον) I. *Prop.*: *A summer garment*, Hieron. II. Fig.: *A covering, garment*, Hieron.]

THERMÆ, ærum. f. (sc. aquæ) (θερμὰ ὕδατα) I. *Warm or hot springs, warm baths*, Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic.

II. *Thermæ, a town of Sicily, near Himera*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin.; Cic.

## THERMANTICUS

[THERMANTICUS, a, um. (θερμαντικός) *That serves for warming*, App.]

[THERMĀPĀLUS, a, um. (θερμάπαλος, θερμός-άπαλος) *Warm and soft*, Theod. Prisc.]

THERMĪNUS, a, um. (θέρμινος) *Of lupines: t. oleum*, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

THERMĪTĀNUS, a, um. (Thermæ) *Of or belonging to Thermæ: T. homo, of Thermæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, 85: — *Subst. plur.: Thermitāni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Thermæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42, 99.

THERMŌDON, ontis. m. (θερμόδων) *A river of Pontus, near which the Amazons lived, now Terma*, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin.

THERMŌDONTĒUS, a, um. (Thermodon) *Of or belonging to Thermodon, Thermodontian; poet. for Amazonian: T. agni*, Prop. 3, 14, 6.

THERMŌDONTĪĀCUS, a, um. (Thermodon) *Of or belonging to Thermodon, Thermodontian; poet. for Amazonian: T. aurum*, Ov. M. 9, 189.

THERMŌDONTĪŪS, a, um. (Thermodon) *Of or belonging to Thermodon, Thermodontian; poet. for Amazonian: T. ripæ*, Sen. Med. 215.

[THERMŌMETRON, i. n. (θερμόν-μέτρον) *An instrument for measuring heat, a thermometer: t. Reaumurii*, NL.]

[THERMŌPĒLUM, īi. n. (θερμόπῆλιον) *A place in which warm drink is sold, a public house, coffee-house*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 13.]

[THERMŌPŌTO, are. (vox hybr., θερμός-poto) *To refresh with warm drink*, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 7.]

THERMŌPYLĒ, ārum. f. (θερμόπυλαι) *The well-known pass of Mount Œta, where Leonidas died*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Cic. Off. 1, 18.

[THERMOPŌDĪUM, īi. n. (θερμοπόδιον) *Hot ashes*, Apic.]

[THERMŪLĒ, ārum. f. dem. (thermæ) *A little warm bath*, Mart. 6, 42, 1.]

THERŌDĀMANTEŪS, a, um. (Therodamas) *Of or belonging to Therodamas, Therodamantian: T. leones*, Ov. Ib. 385.

THERŌDĀMAS, antis. m. (θεροδάμας) *A Scythian king who fed lions with human flesh*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 121.

THERŌMĒDON, ontis. and THERŌMĒDONTĒUS, a, um. *Other readings for Therodamas and Therodamanteus in the two places cited from Ovid.*

THERSĪTES, æ. m. (θερσίτης) *A Grecian commander, noted for his deformity and propensity to scurrility and abuse*, Ov. M. 13, 233; Juv. — *Hence, for a very deformed person*, Juv. 8, 269; also *for an abusive fellow*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 23.

[THĒSAURĀRĪUS, a, um. (thesaurus) *Of or belonging to a treasure*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 25.]

[THĒSAURENSIS, is. m. (thesaurus) *A treasurer*, Cod. Just.]

[THĒSAURĪZO, are. (thesaurus) *To amass treasures, to hoard up riches*, August.; Salv.]

[THĒSAUROCHRĪSŌNICOCCHRĪSĪDES, æ. m. *A name facetiously formed from the Greek words θησαυρός, χρυσός, χρυσό-υκος, Χρυσίς, denoting a very avaricious person*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 35.]

THĒSAURUS (thensaurus), i. m. (θησαυρός) I. *A treasure laid up, store.* A) Prop.: qui thesaurum solus invenit, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: — obruere t.: — thesauri præsidia regni, Sall.: — effodere t., Plaut. [B) Fig.: t. mali, a great amount, Plaut. Merc. 1, 51: — t. stapri, id. Frgm. ap. Non.] II. *A treasure-chamber, treasury, a subterranean repository for the public treasure.* \*\*A) Prop.: effringere t., Plin. 34, 7, 17: — thesauri cavernarum, id. — *Poet. of the cells in a beehive*, Virg.: — t. publicus, Liv. B) Fig.: *A store, collection: memoria, t. rerum*, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: — thesauri argumentorum: — thesauros oportet esse non libros, Plin. [*Hence, Ital. tesauo, tesoro; Fr. trésor.*]

1274

## THESSALUS

THĒSĒIS, idis. f. (Theseus) *The title of a poem on Theseus*, Juv. 1, 2.

[THĒSĒIUS, a, um. (Theseus) *Of or belonging to Theseus: T. heros, i. e. Hippolytus*, Ov. M. 15, 492: — *T. Troezen, governed by the ancestors of Theseus*, Stat.]

1. THĒSĒUS, ēi and ēos. m. (Θησεύς) *A king of Athens, son of Ægeus and Æthra, husband of Ariadne and Phædra, father of Hippolytus by the Amazon Hippolyte, friend of Pirithous, vanquisher of the highwaymen Periphetes, Sinis, etc., and of the Cretan Minotaur*, Ov. M. 7, 433 sq.; Cic.

2. THĒSĒUS, a, um. (Theseus) *Of or belonging to Theseus, Thesean; poet. for Athenian: T. fides*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 66: — *T. crimen, i. e. the abandoning of Ariadne*, id.: — *T. Hymettus, Athenian, Mart.*

[THĒSĒIDES, æ. m. (Theseus) *A male descendant of Theseus, i. e. Hippolytus*, Ov. H. 4, 65.]

THĒSON or -ĪUM, īi. n. (θήσειον) *A kind of herb, bastard toad-flax (T. linophyllum L.)*, Plin. 21, 17, 67.

\*\*THĒSĒIS, is. f. (θήσις) *A proposition, question, or supposition (esp. when of general nature)*, Quint. 3, 5, 11.

THESMŌPHŌRĪĀ, ōrum. n. (θεσμοφόρια, τὰ) *A festival among the Greeks in honour of Ceres (as lawgiver)*, Plin. 24, 9, 38.

THESPIĀCUS, a, um. (Thespiæ) *Of or belonging to Thespiæ: T. luci, on Mount Helicon*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 16.

[THESPIĀDES, æ. m. (Thespiæ) *A native of Thespiæ, said of Argus, builder of the ship Argo*, V. Fl. 2, 367.]

THESPIĒ, ārum. f. (Θεσπιαί) *A town of Bœotia, at the south-eastern foot of Mount Helicon, now Neochorio*, Plin. 4, 7, 12; Cic. Fam. 13, 22.

THESPIĀS, ādis. f. (Thespiæ) *Thespian: T. Musæ (on Mount Helicon)*, Ov. M. 5, 310; also simply, Thespiades, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, 4.

THESPIENSES, ūm. m. (Thespiæ) *The inhabitants of Thespiæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, 135.

THESPIS, is. m. (Θέσπις) *The founder of the Greek drama*, Hor. A. P. 276.

[THESPIŪS, a, um. (Thespiæ) *Of or belonging to Thespiæ, Thespian: T. mœnia*, V. Fl. 1, 478. — *Subst. plur.: Thespiū, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Thespiæ*, Arn.]

THESPRŌTĪĀ, æ. f. (Θεσπρωτία) *A maritime district of Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1, 1; Cic.

[THESPRŌTIS, idis. f. (Thesprotia) *Of or belonging to Thesprotia*, Avien. Arat. 384.]

THESPRŌTĪUS, a, um. (Thesprotia) *Thesprotian: T. sinus*, Liv. 8, 24, 3.

THESPRŌTUS, i. m. *A king in the region of Puteoli*, Hyg. F. 88: — *regnum Thesproti, i. e. Puteoli*, Prop. 1, 11, 3.

THĒSĀLĪĀ, æ. f. (Θεσσαλία) *Thessaly, a country of Greece, bounded by Macedonia, Epirus, Doris, Locris, and the Ægean Sea*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Cic.

THĒSĀLĪCUS, a, um. (Thessalia) *Thessalian: T. Tempe*, Plin. 16, 44, 92: — *T. dux, i. e. Jason*, V. Fl.: — *T. trabs, i. e. Argo*, Sen.: — *T. axis, i. e. the chariot of Achilles*, Ov.: — *T. clades, i. e. the battle of Pharsalus*, Luc.

[THĒSĀLĪS, idis. f. *Thessalian: T. umbra, i. e. of Protesilaus*, Prop. 1, 19, 10: — *Subst.: A Thessalian woman*, Ov. M. 12, 190.]

[THĒSĀLĪŪS, a, um. (Thessalia) *Thessalian: T. regio*, App.]

THĒSĀLŌNĪCĀ, æ. or -Ē, ēs. f. (Θεσσαλονίκη) *A city of Macedonia, now Salonichi*, Mel. 2, 3, 1.

THĒSĀLŌNĪCENSES, ūm. m. (Thessalonica) *The inhabitants of Thessalonica*, Cic. Pis. 34, 84.

THĒSĀLUS, a, um. (Thessalia) *Thessalian: T. tela, i. e. of Achilles*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 55: — *T. ignes, in the camp of*

*Achilles*, Hor. : — *T. dux*, i. e. *Jason*, V. Fl. : — *Subst. plur.* : *Thessali*, orum. m. *The Thessalians*, Cœs. B. C. 3, 4 extr.

[*THESTIÄDES*, æ. m. (*Thestius*) *A male descendant of Thestius* : *T. duo*, i. e. *Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov. M. 8, 303.]

[*THESTIÄS*, ädis. f. (*Thestius*) *Daughter of Thestius*, i. e. *Althæa*, Ov. M. 8, 451.]

*THESTIUS*, il. m. (*Θέστιος*) *A king of Ætolia, father of Leda and Althæa, of Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov. M. 8, 486.

*THESTOR*, ðris. m. (*Θέστωρ*) *Father of the soothsayer Calchas*, Hyg. F. 128.

[*THESTÖRDES*, æ. m. (*Thestor*) *Son of Thestor*, i. e. *Calchas*, Ov. M. 12, 19.]

[*THËTA*, indecl. n. (*Θῆτα*) *The Greek letter Θ. As the initial letter of the word θάνατος (death), it was with the Greeks a token of condemnation on the voting-tablets (Mart. 7, 37, 2). In Latin epitaphs it is i. q. obiti (Inscr.). Also, a critical mark of censure when added to a writing (Sid.).]*

*THËTIS* [*Thëlis*, Enn. ap. Varr.], idis or idos. (abl. *Theti*) f. (*Θέτις*) I. *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*, Hyg. F. 54. [II. *Meton. for the sea*, Mart. 10, 30, 11. — *Hyperbol. of a large bath*, Mart. 10, 13, 4.]

[*THËURGIA*, æ. f. (*Θεουργία*) *A kind of magic, whereby gods and spirits are evoked, theurgy*, August.]

[*THËURGICUS*, a, um. (*Θεουργικός*) *That calls forth spirits*, August.]

[*THËURGUS*, i. m. (*Θεουργός*) *He who calls forth spirits*, August.]

*THËIA*, æ. f. (*Θεία*) *Wife of Hyperion, mother of Sol*, Catull. 66, 44.

[*THËISÏTAS*, ätis. f. I. q. *sodalitas*, Fest. p. 366.]

[*THËISUS*, i. m. (*Θιάσος*) *A Bacchic dance*, Virg. E. 5, 30.]

*THËIÄTIS*, is. m. (an Egyptian word) *The name of a month with the Egyptians, our August*, Plin. 27, 21, 80.

*THËILDONES*, um. m. (a Spanish word) *A kind of Spanish horses*, Plin. 8, 42, 67.

[*THISBÆUS*, a, um. (*Thisbe*) *Thisbean*, Ov. M. 11, 300.]

*THISBE*, æs. f. (*Θισβή*) I. *A small maritime town of Boeotia, famous for its wild doves*, Plin. 4, 7, 12. II. *A maiden beloved by Pyramus*, Ov. M. 4, 55 sq.

[*THLASÏAS* (*thlibias*, æ. m.) (*θλασίας*, *θλιβίας*) *One whose testicles are crushed or broken*, Dig.]

*THLASPI*, is. n. (*Θλάσπι*) *A kind of cresses*, T. bursa pastorum, shepherd's purse, Fam. Crucifera, Plin. 27, 13, 113.

[*THLIBIAS*, æ. See *THLASIAS*.]

*THÖANTËUS*, a, um. (*Thoas*) *Of or belonging to Thoas*; poet. for *Taurian* : T. *Diana*, V. Fl. 8, 208.

[*THÖANTÏAS*, ädis. f. (*Thoas*) *Daughter of Thoas*, i. e. *Hypsipyle*, Ov. H. 6, 163.]

[*THÖANTIS*, idis. f. (*Thoas*) *Daughter of Thoas*, i. e. *Hypsipyle*, Stat. Th. 5, 650.]

*THÖAS*, antis. m. (*Θόας*) I. *A king of the Chersonesus Taurica*, Ov. P. 2, 3, 59. II. *A king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle*, Hyg. F. 15.

[*THÖCUM*, i. n. (*Θῶκος*) *A kind of chair, acc. to Fest. p. 367.*

*THÖLUS*, i. m. (*Θόλος*) *A cupola, round roof, dome*, Vit. 4, 7. — *Votive gifts were suspended in the tholi of temples*, V. Fl. 1, 56; Virg. Æn. 9, 408; Stat. S. 1, 33.

*THÖMIX* (*thomex*, *tomix*, and *tomex*), icis. f. (*Θῶμιξ*) *A string, thread*, Vit. 7, 3.

*THÖRÄCÄTUS*, a, um. (*thorax*) *Having on a cuirass*, Plin. 35, 10, 36. § 69.

[*THÖRÄCICUS*, a, um. (*thorax*) *Of or belonging to the breast, thoracic* : t. sorta : — t. ductus, NL.]

*THÖRAX*, äcis. m. (*Θώραξ*) I. *The breast*, Cels. 5, 1275

25, 8; Plin. II. *Meton.* A) *A breastplate, cuirass, corselet*, Liv. 4, 20, 7. [B) *A bust*, LL.]

*THÖRIUS*, a. *A Roman family name*, Cic. Brut. 36, 136.

*THÖS*, öis. m. (*Θῶς*) *A kind of wolf*, Plin. 8, 34, 52.

*THOTH*, indecl. (an Egyptian word) *The Egyptian name of the fifth Mercury*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56.

*THRÄCÏA*, æ. (*Thräca*, æ. *Thräce*, æs. *Thräce*, æs.) f. (*Θράκη*) *Thrace, a country bounded by Macedonia, Mount Hæmus, the Ægean Sea, the Hellespont, the Propontis, and the Bosphorus*, Mel. 2, 2, 3; Plin.

[*THRÄCICUS* (*Thräcicus*), a, um. (*Thracia*) *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian*, Inscr.]

*THRÄCÏUS*, a, um. (*Thracia*) *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian* : T. notæ, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25 : — T. *Orpheus*, Virg.; called also simply *Thracius*, Stat.

[*THRÄCUS*, a, um. (*Thracia*) *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian* : T. natio, Gell. 10, 25, 4.]

*THRÆX* (*Threx*), æcis. m. (*Thracia*) *Thracian*; or, subst., *a Thracian*; esp. the name of a kind of gladiators, so called from their Thracian armour, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 13.

*THRÄNIS*, is. m. (*Θράνις*) *A kind of fish, called also xiphias*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

*THRASCÏAS*, æ. m. (*Θρασκίας*) *The north-north-west wind*, Vit. 1, 6 med.

[*THRÄSO*, önis. m. *The name of the braggart soldier in Terence's Eunuch*; hence, *Thräsonianus*, a, um. *Bragging*, Sid. E. 1, 9 extr.]

*THRÄSÏBÛLUS*, i. m. (*Θρασύβουλος*) *An Athenian, the deliverer of his native city from the thirty tyrants*, Nep.

*THRÄSÏMÄCHUS*, i. m. (*Θρασύμαχος*) *A celebrated Greek sophist of Chalcedon*, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 59.

*THRAUSTON*, i. n. (*Θραυστόν*) *A species of metopion (i. e. Gummi Ammoniacum)*, Plin. 12, 23, 49.

*THRAX*, äcis. m. *Thracian*; subst., *a Thracian*, Liv. 31, 39.

[*THRECE*, æs. See *THRACIA*.]

[*THRËCICUS*, a, um. See *THRACICUS*.]

*THRËCÏDÏCUS*, a, um. (*Threx*) *Of or belonging to the Threces (gladiators)* : p. parma, Plin. 33, 9, 45 : — *Subst. plur.* : *Thräcïdica*, örum. n. (ac. arma), Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17.

[*THRËCÏCUS*, a, um. (*Θρήκιος*) *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian* : T. sacerdos, Virg. Æ. 5, 645 : — T. *Boreas*, Ov. : — T. *Orpheus*, Hor.]

[*THRËISSA* or *THRESSA*, æ. f. (*Θρηίσσα* or *Θρηάσσα*) *Thracian*; or subst., *a Thracian woman* : T. *Harpalyce*, Virg. Æ. 1, 316 : — caræ *Thressæ*, V. Fl.]

[*THRËNUS*, i. m. (*Θρήνος*) *A mournful song, elegy*, Aus.]

*THREX*, æcis. See *THRÆX*.

[*THRÏDAX*, äcis. f. (*Θρίδαξ*) *Wild lettuce*, App. H. 30.]

*THRIPS*, ipis. m. (*Θρίψ*) I. *A woodworm*, Plin. 16, 41, 88. [II. *Meton.* : *A trifle, worthless thing*, M. Cap.]

[*THROMBUS*, i. m. *In Anat.* : *A clot of blood*, NL.]

*THRÖNUS*, i. m. (*Θρόνος*) *A raised seat, throne* : t. *Jovis*, Plin. 35, 9, 36. § 63 : — t. *Cæsar's*, a constellation, id.

*THRYALLIS*, idis. f. (*Θρυαλλίς*) I. *A plant, otherwise called lychnitis*, Plin. 25, 10, 74. II. *Another plant (perhaps Pimpinella sanguisorba Dodonæi)*, Plin. 21, 17, 61.

*THÛCÏDÏDES*, is. m. (*Θουκυδίδης*) *A well-known Greek historian*, Cic. de Or. 9, 30 sq.

*THÛCÏDÏDÏUS*, a, um. (*Thucydides*) *Of or belonging to Thucydides, Thucydidian* : T. genus (orationis), Cic. Opt. gen. 6, 16 : — *Subst. plur.* : *Thücydïdi*, örum. m. *Imitators of Thucydides*, Cic. de Or. 9, 20.



# THULE

**THŪLE** (Thýle), *ēs. f.* (Θούλη or Θύλη) *An island in the extreme north of Europe, perhaps Iceland, or one of the Shetland islands: others take it for part of the coast of Norway, Mel. 3, 6, 9; Plin.*

[**THUNNĀRIUS** (thynn.), *a. um.* (thunnius) *Of or belonging to a tunny-fish, Dig.*

**THUNNUS** (thynn.), *i. m.* (θύννος) *A tunny-fish, Plin. 9, 15, 17 sq.*

**THURARIUS, THUREUS, etc.** See **TUR**.

**THŪRĪÆ**, *ārum. f.* *A town of Calabria, Liv. 10, 2.*

**THŪRĪI**, *ōrum. m.* (Θούριοι) (Thūrium, *ii. n.* (Θούριον), Cic. Att. 3, 5.) *A town of Lucania, on the Gulf of Tarentum, on the site of the ancient Sybaris, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3.*

**THŪRĪNUS**, *a. um.* (Thurii) *Of or belonging to Thurii: T. ager, Cic. Tull. 14:—in Thurinum, into the country of the Thurini, Cæs.:—Subst. plur.: Thūriini, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Thurii, Liv. 25, 1.*

**THUS, thuris.** See **TUS**.

**THŪA** or **THŪIA**, *ēs. f.* (θήα or θύα) *The Greek name of the citrus, Plin. 13, 16, 30.*

**THYAMIS**, *is. m.* (Θύαμις) *A river of Epirus, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.*

[**THYBRIS**, *is.* See **TIBERIA**.]

**THŸESTES**, *ēs. m.* (Θυέστης) *Son of Pelops, brother of Atreus (who served up to him his own sons as food), and father of Ægisthus, Hyg. F. 88; Cic.*

**THŸESTĒUS**, *a. um.* (Thyestes) *Of or belonging to Thyestes: T. execratio, Cic. Pis. 19, 43.*

[**THŸESTĪADES**, *ēs. m.* *A male descendant of Thyestes, Ægisthus, Ov. A. A. 2, 407.*

[**THŸIAS** or **THŸIAS**, *ādis. f.* (Θυῖς or Θυῖς) *A Bacchanal, Virg. Æ. 4, 202.*

**THYLE**, *ēs.* See **THULE**.

1. **THYMBRA**, *ēs. f.* (θύμβρα) *The plant savory (Satureia hortensis L.), Plin. 19, 8, 50.*

2. **THYMBRA**, *ēs. or THYMBRE*, *ēs. f.* (θύμβρη) *A town of Troas, with a temple of Apollo, Plin. 5, 30, 35.*

**THYMBRĒUM**, *i. n.* *Another name of the plant Sisymbrium silvestre, Plin. 20, 22, 91.*

[**THYMBRĒUS**, *i. m.* (Thymbra) *The Thymbraean, an epithet given to Apollo, Virg. Æ. 3, 85.*

**THŸMĒLA**, *ēs. and THŸMĒLE*, *ēs. f.* (θύμλη) [I. *A raised part of the old Greek stage, upon which the chorypheus stood; an orchestra, Sid. E. 9, 13.* II. *Thyme, es. f. A famous female dancer, Juv. 1, 36.*

**THŸMĒLĒA**, *ēs. f.* (θύμέλαια) *A kind of mezereon (Daphne gnidium L.), Plin. 13, 21, 35.*

**\*\*THŸMĒLĪCUS**, *i. m.* (θυμελικός) I. *Of or belonging to the thyme or orchestra, a stage-musician, Vitr. 5, 8; Dig.* [II. *Meton. for an actor, App.—Adj.: August.*

**\*\*THŸMĪĀMA**, *ātis. n.* (θυμίαμα) *Frankincense, Cels. 5, 18, 7.*

[**THŸMĪMUS**, *a. um.* (thymus-amō) *Fond of thyme, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 11.*

**THŸMĪNUS**, *a. um.* (θύμινος) *Of thyme, Col. 6, 33, 2.*

**THŸMĪON**, *ii. n.* (θύμιον) *A kind of wart, Plin. 32, 10, 45.*

**\*\*THŸMĪTES**, *ēs. m.* (θυμίτης, sc. οἶνος) *Thyme-wine, Col. 12, 35, 1.*

**\*\*THŸMŌSUS**, *a. um.* (thymum) *Full of thyme, Plin. 11, 15, 15.*

**THŸMUM**, *i. n.* (θύμον) *Thyme, Plin. 21, 21, 89.*

[**THŸMUS**, *i. m.* *A gland, extending, in infancy, from the thyroid gland to the diaphragm; it gradually disappears with the progress of age, NL.]*

# TIBERINUS

**THŸNI**, *ōrum. m.* *A Thracian people who migrated to Bithynia, Plin. 4, 11, 18.*

**THŸNĪA**, *ēs. f.* *The country of the Thyni in Bithynia, Catull. 31, 5.*

**THŸNĪĀCUS**, *a. um.* (Thyni) *Of or belonging to the Thyni, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 35.*

[**THŸNĪAS**, *ādis. f.* *Thynian; poet., Bithynian, Prop. 1, 20, 34.]*

[**THŸNNĀRIUS**, *a. um.* See **THUNNARIUS**.]

**THŸNNUS**, *i.* See **THUNNUS**.

[**THŸNUS**, *a. um.* (Thyni) *Of or belonging to the Thyni, Thynian; poet. for Bithynian, Hor. O. 3, 7, 3.]*

**THŸŌNE**, *ēs. f.* (Θυώνη) *Mother of the fourth Bacchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.*

[**THŸŌNEUS**, *ēi. m.* *Son of Thyone, i. e. Bacchus: T. intonsus, Ov. M. 4, 13.]*

[**THŸŌNĪANUS**, *a. um.* (Thyone) *Son of Thyone, Aus.—Meton. for wine, Catull. 27, 8.]*

**THŸRE**, *ēs. f.* (Θύρη) *A small town of Peloponnesus, Stat. Th. 4, 48.*

[**THŸRĒĀTIS**, *īdis. f.* (Thyre) *Of or belonging to Thyre, Thyrean, Ov. F. 2, 663.]*

[**THŸRĒŌIDĒUS**, *a. um.* (θυρεός-ειδος) *Like a shield: t. cartilago, the scutiform cartilage:—t. vasa, the vessels of the scutiform cartilage, NL.]*

[**THŸRĒŌIDĒTIS**, *īdis. f.* (thyreoides) *An inflammation of the scutiform cartilage, NL.]*

[**THŸRĒŌPHARYNGEUS**, *i. m.* (θυρεός-φάρυγξ) *The middle portion of the muscle constrictor pharyngis inferior, NL.]*

**THŸRĒUM** or **THŸRĪUM**, *ii. n.* *A town of Acarnania, near Leucas, Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1.*

**THŸRĒENSES**, *ium. m.* (Thyre) *The inhabitants of Thyre, Liv. 36, 12.*

[**THŸROARYTENOIDEUS**, *i. m.* (θυρεός-αρύταινα-ειδος) *A term employed in anatomy to designate parts or organs which extend between, or connect, the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages, NL.]*

**\*\*THŸRŌMA**, *ātis. n.* (θύραμα) *A door, Vitr. 4, 6.*

**THŸRSĀĖTĒ** (Thyssagetæ), *m. plur.* [sing., *ēs. m.* Val. Flacc.] *A people in Asiatic Sarmatia, Mela; Plin.*

[**THŸRSĪCŪLUS**, *i. m. dem.* (thyrsus) *A little stalk, App.]*

[**THŸRSĪGER**, *ēra, ērum.* (thyrsus-gero) *Bearing the thyrsus, Sen.]*

**THŸRSUS**, *i. m.* (θύρσος) I. *The stalk or stem of a plant, Plin. 19, 8, 39.* [II. *Meton.: The Thyrsus, a staff wound round with ivy and vine-shoots, carried by the Bacchanals at their orgies, Hor. O. 2, 19, 8.—Poet. meton., for a sting, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 43; Lucr.* III. *In Botany: A kind of dense panicle, like that of the lilac, NL.]*

**\*\*TĪĀRA**, *ēs. f.* or **TĪĀRAS**, *ēs. m.* (τιάρα or τιάρας) *An eastern head-dress, a turban, Sen. Ben. 31 extr.*

[**TĪĀRĀTUS**, *a. um.* (tiara) *Wearing a turban or tiara, Sid.]*

**TĪBĀRĀNI**, *ōrum. m.* *A Cilician people on mount Amanus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10.*

[**TĪBĒRĒTUS**, *a. um.* (Tiberius) I. *q. Tiberianus: T. aula, Stat. S. 3, 3, 66.]*

**TĪBĒRĪĀNUS**, *a. um.* (Tiberius) *Of or belonging to the emperor Tiberius: T. domus, Suet. Vitell. 15.*

[**TĪBĒRĪNIS**, *īdis. f.* *Of the Tiber, Ov. F. 2, 597.]*

**TĪBĒRĪNUS**. [Tibrin., Claud.], *a. um.* (Tiberis) I. *Of or belonging to the Tiber: T. ostium, Cic. de I. P. 12, 33:—T. lupus, caught in the Tiber, Hor.:—T. pater, i. e. the Tiber as a river-god, Virg.* II. *Subst.: TĪBĒRĪNUS, i. m.* [A] *The Tiber, Virg. Æ. 7, 30.]* B] *A king of Alba, after whom the river is said to have been named, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 12; Liv.*

**TĪBĒRIS** [Tibris, Tybris, Thybris], is or *id. m.*  
I. *The river Tiber*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Cic. [II.  
Tibris (Tybris), the river-god Tiber, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 72.]

1. **TĪBĒRIUS** (abbrev. *Ti.*), *ii. m.* A praenomen amongst the Romans; esp. the emperor Tib. Claudius Tib. F. Nero.

2. **TĪBĒRIUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the emperor Tiberius, Tiberian*: T. marmor, Plin. 36, 7, 11.

**TĪBĪA**, æ. f. I. *The shin-bone*, Cels. 8, 1 extr.; Plin. II. *Meton.*: A pipe, flute (originally made of bone): inflare tibiam, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: — canens t.: — fundere septenarios ad t.: — dextera sinistra t., perhaps, a treble and bass flute, Varr.: — referre t. ad labias, Plaut.: — querula t., Hor. — *Prov.*: apertis tibiis, with all the holes open, at the top of one's voice, Quint. — [Hence, Fr. *tige*.]

**\*\*TĪBĪĀLIS**, e. (tibia). I. *Of or belonging to the shin-bone*: [t. muscus anticus: — t. arteria postica, N. L.] — Hence, Subst.: Tibiale, is. n. A covering for the shin-bone, a kind of stocking: hieme feminalibus et tibialibus muniebatur, Suet. Aug. 82: — tibiale vel humerale, Dig. II. *Of or belonging to a flute*: t. calamus, that serves for flutes, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

[**TĪBĪĀLIUS**, *ii. m.* (tibia) A maker of flutes, Inscr.]

**TĪBĪCEN**, inis. (for *tibicen* from *tibia-cano*) I. A player on the flute, a piper, Cic. Brut. 51, 192. [II. *Meton.*: A pillar of a house, a support, buttress, acc. to Fest. p. 366; Ov.]

[**TĪBĪCĪNA**, æ. f. (tibicen) A female player on the flute, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 36 sq.]

[**TĪBĪCĪNĀTOR**, ōris. m. A player on the flute, Gloss.]

[**TĪBĪCĪNŪM**, *ii. n.* A playing on the flute, flute-playing, Gell. 4, 13, 2; App.]

[**TĪBĪCĪNO**, are. (tibicen) I. To play on the flute, Fulg. II. To prop or support any thing, Tert.]

[**TĪBĪNUS**, a, um. (tibia) *Of or belonging to a flute*, Varr. ap. Non. 43, 23.]

[**TĪBĪCŌLA**, æ. m. (Tibris-colo) One who lives near the Tiber, Prud.]

[**TĪBRINUS**, a, um. See **TĪBERINUS**.]

[**TĪBRIS**, is and *idis*. See **TĪBERIS**.]

**TĪBULLUS**, i. m. (**ALBIUS**) A Roman elegiac poet; he was born about A. U. C. 700, and died about 735; a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.

**TĪBŪLUS**, i. f. A kind of pine-tree, Plin. 16, 10, 17.

**TĪBUR**, ūris. m. An ancient town of Latium on both sides of the Anio, now Tivoli, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 630.

[1. **TĪBURNUS**, i. m. (Tibur) An inhabitant of Tibur, Stat. S. 1, 3, 74: — *Esp.* for Tiburtus, the founder of Tibur, Hor. O. 1, 7, 13.]

[2. **TĪBURNUS**, a, um. (Tibur) *Of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburnian*, Prop. 3, 22, 23.]

**TĪBURS**, artis. (Tibur) *Of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburtian*: T. populus, Liv. 18, 12, 7. — Subst.: in Tiburti, in the territory of Tibur; also, in Tiburte, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 3. — Plur.: Tiburtes, um. m. The inhabitants of Tibur, Plin. 16, 44, 87.

**TĪBURTĪNUS**, a, um. (Tibur) *Of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburtine*: T. ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19. — Subst., in Tiburtino Scipionis, at the Tiburtian (country-seat) of Scipio, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; Sen.

**TĪBURTUS**, i. m. The founder of Tibur, Plin. 16, 44, 87; Virg. *Æn.* 7, 671.

[**TĪCHŌBĀTES**, is. m. (τευχόβατης) One that walks or runs upon waves, Vopisc.]

**TĪCĪNENSIS**, e. (Ticinus) *Of or belonging to the Ticinus*: T. campi, on the Ticinus, Aurel. Vict.

**TĪCĪNŪM**, i. n. A town of Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Ticinus, now Pavia, Plin. 3, 17, 21; Tac.

1. **TĪCĪNUS** [Ticinus, Sid.], i. m. A river of Gallia Cisalpina, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans, now Tessino, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

2. **TĪCĪNUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Ticinus, Ticinian*: T. fluenta, Sil. 12, 548.

1. **TĪFĀTA**, ōrum. m. A range of hills to the north of Capua, Liv. 7, 29.

[2. **TĪFĀTA** iliceta. Romæ autem Tifata curia, Fest.]

[**TĪFĀTĪNUS**, a, um. (1. Tifata) Of Tifata, Inscr.]

**TĪFERNŪM**, i. n. I. A town of Umbria, on the Tiber, called also T. Tiberinum, Plin. 3, 5, 9. — Its inhabitants, Tifernates Tiberini, Plin. 3, 14, 19. II. A town of Umbria, on the Metaurus. — Its inhabitants, Tifernates Metaurenses, Plin. 3, 14, 19. III. A town of Samnium, on the mountain and river Tifernus, Liv. 9, 44.

**TĪFERNUS**, i. m. I. A mountain of Samnium, on which is the town Tifernum, Liv. 10, 30. II. A river flowing near it, now Biferno, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin.

**TĪGELLĪUS**, *ii. m.* The name of two musicians. I. T. Sardus, the elder, a contemporary of Cicero, Cic. Att. 13, 49. II. T. Hermogenes, the younger, a censurer of Horace, Hor. S. 1, 3, 129.

**\*\*TĪGILLŪM**, i. n. dem. (tignum) I. A little beam, Liv. 1, 26, 13. II. Sororius Tigillum. See **SORORIUS**.

[**TĪGILLUS**, i. m. (tigillum) An epithet given to Jupiter, as supporting the world like a beam, August.]

**TĪGNĀRIŪS**, a, um. (tignum) *Of or belonging to beams*: t. faber, a carpenter, Cic. Rep. 2, 22.

**TIGNŪM**, i. n. (plur. tigni, Liv.) Building-materials. [I. Gen.: Dig.] II. *Esp.*: A piece of timber, a beam, a trunk of a tree: injicere tigna transversa, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9, 2 sq.: — defigere t., id.: — t. cava, ships, Prop.

**TĪGRĀNES**, is. m. I. A king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates, Cic. de I. P. 9, 23. II. His son, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3.

[**TĪGRĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (tigris-fero) Bearing or producing tigers, Sid.]

**\*\*TĪGRĪNUS**, a, um. (tigris) Like tigers, spotted: Plin. 18, 15, 30.

**TĪGRIS**, is or *idis*. (τῑγρῑς) I. Com. A) A tiger, Varr. L. L. 4, 20, 29. [B] *Meton.* 1) A tiger's skin, Stat. Th. 9, 686. 2) The name of a spotted hound of Actæon, Ov. M. 3, 217. 3) The name of a ship ornamented with the figure of a tiger, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 166. II. Masc.: Tigris. The river Tigris, Varr. L. L. 4, 20, 29.

**TĪGURĪNUS PAGUS**. A canton or district of Helvetia, perhaps the modern Zurich, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12, 4: — Tigrini, ōrum. m. Its inhabitants, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12, 7.

**TĪLĪA**, æ. f. I. A linden-tree, lime-tree (T. Europæa, Fam. Tiliaceæ, NL.), Plin. 16, 14, 25. II. *Meton.*: The inner bark of the linden-tree, or a band made from this bark, Plin. 16, 14, 25: — [Hence, Ital. *tiglio*.]

[**TĪLĪĀCĒUS**, a, um. (tilia) Of linden-wood, Capitolin.]

**\*\*TĪLĪĀGĪNĒUS**, a, um. (tilia) Of linden-wood, Col. 12, 47, 5.

[**TĪLĪĀRIS**, e. (tilia) Of linden-wood, C. Aur.]

**TĪMÆUS**, i. m. (Τίμαος) I. A Greek historian of Sicily, in the time of Agathocles, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 58. II. A Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary with Plato, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: from him one of Plato's dialogues, which Cicero translated into Latin, is entitled Timæus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63.

**TĪMĀGĒNES**, is. m. (Τιμαγόνης) A learned rhetorician, in the time of Augustus, Sen. Contr. 34.

**TĪMANTHES**, is. m. (Τιμανθης) A celebrated Greek painter, contemporary with Parrhasius, Plin. 35, 9 extr.

## TIMAVUS

TĪMĀVUS, i. m. *A river of Istria*, Mel. 2, 4, 3.

TĪMĒFACTUS, a, um. (timeo-facio) *Frightened, terrified*: t. libertas, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24:—t. religiones, Lucr.

TĪMĒO, ūi. 2. *To fear, be afraid, dread, be alarmed*. a) *With acc.*: t. perfidiam, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, A. 2:—quos aliquamdiu inermes timuissent, Cæs.:—t. portus omnes, id.:—t. nomen atque imperium absentis, id.:—t. iram numinis, Ov.:—t. pœnas, Lucr.:—si... fulgor timeretur, Quint.:—si Pompeius timeretur, id.:—morbis timendi, Lucr.:—t. nihil de bello, Cæs.:—t. nihil de periculo, id.:—t. nihil causæ, Quint.:—t. patronum justitiæ suæ, id. b) *With relat. clause*: quid possem, timebam, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 1:—quid agatur, timeo:—timeo, quidnam eloqui possim:—hæc quo sint eruptura timeo:—nostræ timeo parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. \*\*c) *With object. clause*: Cæsar timebat tantæ magnitudinis flumini exercitum objicere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 64, 4:—timebant prisci truncum findere, Plin. d) *With ne or ut*: neque timerent, ne circumvenirentur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26, 2:—ne impediantur timeo, D. Brut. ap. Cic.:—timeo, ut sustineas (labores), Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3:—ut satis commode supportari posset (res frumentaria) timere dicebant, Cæs. e) *Absol.*: t. propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 extr.:—t. de republica:—timentes confirmat, Cæs.:—t. et admirari, Quint.:—t. suis rebus, Cæs.:—t. receptui suo, id.:—t. urbi, Hor.:—t. alciui, id.:—timetur urbi, Luc. [f] *Timens with genit.*: timentes mortis, Lucr.]—[Hence, Ital. temere.]

[TIMESCENS, entis. (timeo) *Afraid*: t. paria, Amm. 31, 4.]

TĪMĪDE, adv. *Fearfully, timidly, timorously*: t. ... fidenter, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67:—t. facere alqd.:—timidus dicere:—quod timidissime dicendum est, Quint.

TĪMĪDITAS, ātis. f. (timidus) *Fearfulness, timidity, faint-heartedness*: formido, t. pavor, ignavia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52:—quantæ timiditates, Cic. Mil. 26, 69.

[TĪMĪDULE, adv. dem. (timidus) *Somewhat timidly*, App. M. 4, p. 146.]

TĪMĪDUS, a, um. (timeo) *Fearful, timid, timorous, cowardly*: nimium me timidum... fuisse confiteor, Cic. Sest. 16, 36:—t. atque ignavus:—t. ac tremens:—imbelles timideque:—t. imperitusque:—t. in labore militari:—non t. ad mortem:—animus t. humilis, demissus fractusque:—t. spes, Ov.:—t. amor, id.:—t. tergum, Hor.:—timidiora mandata videbantur, quam, etc.:—nihil timidius columbæ, Varr.:—timidissima turba, Ov.:—timidissime Phineu, id.:—t. mori, Hor.:—non t. perire pro patria, id.:—canes timidi agitare, Sil.:—rimæ t. lucis, shunning light, Sen.:—t. deorum, Ov.:—t. procellæ, Hor.:—[Hence, Fr. timide.]

TĪMON, ōnis. m. (Τίμων) *A well-known misanthrope of Athens*, Cic. Læl. 23, 87.

TĪMOR, ōris. m. (timeo) I. A) *Fear, apprehension, dread*: definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19:—cruciatu timoris:—t. belli impendit:—t. vituperationis:—t. repentine incursionis, Cæs.:—perterritus timore:—esse magno timore:—esse in timore, Liv.:—affici timore de alqo:—res facit timorem:—attribuere timorem:—t. occupat alqm:—injicere timorem:—deicere timorem:—abjicere, tollere timorem:—deponere timorem, Brut. ap. Cic.:—t. est, ne... peruratur, Col.:—in timore civitas fuit, obsides... ea moliri. [B] *Personified*, Timor, Hor. O. 3, 1, 37.] II. *Poet. meton.* [A] *Awe, reverence*: t. deorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295.] \*\*B) *That which occasions fear, a terror*, Plin. 8, 32, 50.

TĪMŌTHĒUS, ēi. m. (Τιμόθεος) I. *An Athenian general, son of Conon*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116. II. *A musician of Miletus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39.

[TĪNA, æ. f. *A wine-vessel*, Varr. ap. Non. 544, 6. Comp., Fest. p. 365.]

[1. TINCA, æ. f. *A little fish, perhaps a tench*, Aus.]

[2. TINCA, æ. f. *Os tincæ, i. q. os uteri*, NL.]

1278

## TINTINNACULUS

[TINCTILIS, e. (tingo) *In which any thing is steeped*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 63.]

\*\*TINCTOR, ōris. m. (tingo) *A dyer*, Vitr. 7, 14.

\*\*TINCTŌRIUS, a, um. (tingo) *Of or belonging to dyeing, fig.*: t. mens, bloodthirsty, Plin. 7, 7, 5. § 44.

\*\*TINCTŪRA, æ. f. (tingo) *A dyeing*, Plin. 37, 9, 38.

1. TINCTUS, a, um. *part. of tingo.*

\*\*2. TINCTUS, ūs. m. (tingo) *A steeping in or dipping into any thing*, Plin. 10, 48, 86.

TĪNĒA, æ. f. *Any gnawing worm; a moth, wood-worm* (Col. 9, 14, 2); *also of worms in the human body* (Plin. 27, 13, 120); *of lice*, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 113.

[TĪNĒOLA, æ. f. dem. (tinea) *A little worm, Veget.*]

\*\*TĪNĒŌSUS, a, um. (tinea) *Full of worms*, Col. 9, 14, 20.

TINGO (tinguo), nxi, tinctum. 3. (τέγω) *To wet, moisten*. I. *Prop.* A) *Tunica tincta sanguine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70:—tinget pavimentum mero, Hor.:—non ego te meditor tingere poculis, *to entertain, regale*, id.:—t. summa pedum vestigia in undis, Ov.:—t. corpora flumine, lymphis, id.:—Phœbus æquore tinget equos, *will set*, id.:—Lydia Pactoli tingit arata liquor, Prop.:—t. comas in amne, id. B) *Esp.*: *To wet with any colour, to colour, tinge, dye*: t. lanas murice, Ov. M. 6, 9:—t. cultros sanguine, id.:—t. ora cruore, id.:—t. vestem rubro cocco, Hor.:—t. secures cervicæ, id.:—t. cutem, *to decorate*, Mart.:—tinguntur sole populi, *are tanned*, Plin.:—tinctus lumine, *illuminated*, Lucr.:—*Subst. part.*: Officina tingentium. *Of dyers*, Plin.:—tincta absint, *any thing coloured*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45. II. *Fig.*: orator tinctus literis, *imbued, filled with*, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85:—tincta (Lælia) elegantia patris:—verba tincta sensu, Quint.:—sales lepore Attico tincti, Mart.:—Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos, id.:—[Hence, Ital. tingere, tignere; Fr. teindre; from part. tinctus, Ital. tinto.]

[TĪNĪARIA, æ. f. (tinea) *A kind of germander* (Teucrium polium L.), Scribon. Larg.]

[TINNĪMENTUM, i. n. (tinnio) *A tinkling, ringing*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 26.]

TINNĪO, ivi or ii, itum. 4. I. *To tinkle, clink, jingle, ring*: tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn. A. 7, 18:—tinnit tintinnabulum, Plaut.:—(litera) quasi tinniens, Quint.:—auriculæ tinniunt, M. Aurel. ap. Front.:—exspecto maxime, equid Dolabella tinniat, *clink with money, i. e. pay*, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4:—veri speciem dignoscere calles, ne qua subærato mendosum tinniat auro, *give a false sound*, Pers.

\*\*II. *Meton.*: *To have a loud voice, to cry, sing*: nimium tinnis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32:—tinnire canora voce, id.:—aliquid se tinniturum promisit, Suet.:—tinnire volucres incipient, Calp.

[TINNĪRO, are. (tinnio) *To sing*, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 9:—t. se in trivio, *to strut*, Commod. Fratr. 64.]

\*\*TINNĪTUS, ūs. m. (tinnio) *A tinkling, jingling, singing, sounding*. I. *Prop.*: sonitus atque t., Plin. 20, 15, 57:—tinnitusque cie, Virg. II. *Meton.*: *A tinkling or jingling of words*: t. Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26.

TINNŪLUS, a, um. (tinnio) *Ringing, tinkling, clinking*. [I. *Prop.*: t. sistra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 38:—t. vox, Catull.:—t. Gades, *i. e. the jingling noise made by the Gaditanian girls*, Stat.:—t. chordæ, Sen.:—t. fistula, Calp.] II. *Meton.*: *A jingling orator*: (rhetores) tumidi et corrupti et t., Quint. 2, 3, 9.

TINNUNCŪLUS, i. m. *A kind of falcon, a kestrel* (Falco t. L.), Plin. 10, 37, 52; Col.

[TINTINNĀBŪLĀTUS, a, um. (tintinnabulum) *Furnished with a bell*: t. greges, Sid.]

\*\*TINTINNĀBŪLUM, i. n. (tintinnio) *A bell*, Suet. Aug. 91; Plaut.; Plin.; Mart.

[TINTINNĀCŪLUS, a, um. (tintinnio) *Belonging to ringing or tinkling*. educi ad tintinnaculos viros, *to the executioners (who hung bells on the malefactors)*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8.]

[TINTINNO or TINTINO, are. (tintinnio, ire, Afr. ap. Non.) To tinkle, clink, ring: aures tintinant sonitu, Catull. 51, 11: — compedes tintinnabant, Næv. ap. Fest.] — [Hence, Ital. tintinnire, Fr. tintin.]

[TINTINNUM, i. n. (tintinno) A bell, Venant.]

TINUS, i. m. The tine-tree (Viburnum tinus L.), Plin. 15, 30, 39.

TIPHE, Æs. f. (τίφη) A kind of corn peculiar to the Greeks (perhaps Triticum monococcum L.), Plin. 18, 8, 29.

TIPHYON, i. n. (τίφυον) A kind of narcissus, Plin. 21, 11, 39.

TIPHYS, ÿos. m. (τίφης) The pilot of the ship Argo, Virg. E. 4, 34.

[TIPPŪLA, æ. f. A water-spider, Varr. ap. Non. 180, 11: — To denote a very light thing, Plant. Pers. 2, 2, 62.]

TIRĒSIAS, æ. m. (Τειρεσίας) A celebrated blind sooth-sayer of Thebes, Hyg. F. 68; Cic.; Hor. S. 5. — Meton. for a blind man, Juv. 13, 249.

TIRĪDĀTES, æ. m. The name of several kings of Armenia, Suet. Ner. 13.

1. TĪRO, ōnis. m. I. A recruit, young soldier: ætas tironum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: — legio tironum, Cæs.: — Adj.: t. milites, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39: — t. exercitus, Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A beginner, novice, tiro: nulla in re t. ac rudis, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: — provincie rudis et t.: — homo non ætate sed usu forensi atque exercitatione t.: — deductus in forum t., as a youth after assuming the toga virilis, Suet.: — tirones gladiatorum, id.: — tirones gladiatores, Auct. B. Afr.: — ut tironem (bovem) cum veterano adjungant, Varr.

2. TĪRO, ōnis. m. A Roman proper name; thus, M. Tullius T., a learned freedman of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 16, 10.

\*TĪRŌCĪNIUM, ii. n. (tiro) I. A) First military service, the state of a recruit, rawness, or inexperience in warfare: t. et perturbatio juvenis, Liv. 39, 47, 3. B) Meton.: The body of young soldiers or recruits, Liv. 40, 35, 12. II. Meton.: A first beginning or attempt, first essay or trial, a début: ponere t. et documentum eloquentie dare, Liv. 45, 37, 3: — ut Gaium et Lucium filios suo quemque tirocinio deduceret in forum, i. e. after assuming the toga virilis, Suet.: — nec differendum est t. in senectutem, Quint.: — t. navium, their setting sail for the first time, Plin.

[TĪRŌNĀTUS, ūs. m. (tiro) The condition of a recruit, Cod. Th.]

\*TĪRŌNĪANUS, a, um. (2. Tiro) Of or belonging to a certain Tiro, Tironian: T. liber, Gell. 13, 20, 16: — T. cura, id.

\*TĪRUNCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (tiro) A female beginner, Hieron. E. 31, 14: — Said of a bitch that has whelped for the first time, Col. 7, 12, 11.

\*TĪRUNCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (tiro) A young beginner, a little novice: t. miles, Suet. Ner. 21.

TĪRYNS, this or thos. f. (τίρυνς) A town of Argolis, in which Hercules was brought up, Plin. 4, 5, 9.

TĪRYNTHĪUS, a, um. (Tiryns) Of or belonging to Tiryns, Tirynthian; poet., of or belonging to Hercules, Herculean; T. heros, i. e. Hercules, Ov. M. 4, 710: — thus also Chronius is called, as son of Hercules, Stat.: — T. gens, i. e. the Fabii (as tracing their descent from Hercules), Sil.: — Tabius, T. proles, id.: — T. pubes, i. e. the men or soldiers of Tiryns, Stat.: — T. tela, i. e. Hercules, Ov.: — T. nox, i. e. the conception of Hercules, Stat.: — T. aula, i. e. Herculeanum, id.: — T. tecta, i. e. Saguntum, founded by Hercules, Sil.

[Tis. See Tu.]

TĪSĪPHŌNE, Æs. f. (Τισιφών, revenger of murder) One of the Furies, Virg. Æ. 6, 571.

[TĪSĪPHŌNEUS, a, um. (Tisiphone) Of Tisiphone, Tisiphonian: T. tempora, i. e. wicked, bad, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 6.]

TISSE, Æs. f. A small town of Sicily, Sil. 14, 267.

TISSENSES (Tissinenses, Plin.), ium. m. (Tisse) The inhabitants of Tisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38.

TĪTAN, ānis. (Titānus, i.) (dat. Titanis: acc. Titanas, Hor.) m. (Τίτάν) I. Son of Cælus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, ancestor of the Titans (Titanes or Titani), who fought with Jupiter for supremacy, and were hurled by him into Tartarus: genus Titanum, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: — quasi Titani cum dis belligerem, Plaut.: — Titanus, of an old man, id. II. A grandson of the former, son of Hyperion, the sun, Sol, Cic. Arat. 60. III. Prometheus, as grandson of Titan, Juv. 14, 35.

TĪTĀNĪĀCUS, a, um. (Titan) Of or belonging to Titan or the Titans, Titanian: T. dracones, sprung from Titanian blood, Ov. M. 7, 398.

[TĪTĀNIS, idis or Idos. f. Titanian: T. pugna, Juv. 8, 132: — T. Circe, as a daughter of Sol, Ov.; she is called also simply Titanis, id.: — Absol. also of Latona and Tethys (a sister of Sol), id.]

TĪTĀNĪUS, a, um. (Titan) Of or belonging to Titan or the Titans, Titanian: T. pubes, the Titans, Virg. Æ. 6, 580: — T. bella, Sil.: — T. ales, i. e. the Phoenix, from its being sacred to the sun, Claud.: — Subst.: Titānius, ii. m. The Sun (as a deity), Avien.: — Titania, æ. f. Latona, as a daughter of the Titan Cæus, Ov.: — Also Pyrrha, as a descendant of the Titan Prometheus, id.: — Also Diana, as a sister of Sol, id.

TITANUS, i. See TITAN, I.

[TĪTHŌNĒUS, a, um. (Tithonus) Of or belonging to Tithonus: T. Memnon, Avien.]

[TĪTHŌNIS, idis. f. (Tithonus) The wife of Tithonus, Aurora, Stat.]

TĪTHŌNĪUS, a, um. (Tithonus) Of or belonging to Tithonus, Tithonian: T. conjux, i. e. Aurora, Ov. F. 3, 403: — Also absol.: Tithonia, id.: — T. senectus, Stat.

TĪTHŌNUS, i. m. (Τίθωνός) A son of Laomedon, husband of Aurora, father of Memnon, endowed with infirm old age, and at last transformed into a cicada, Virg. Æ. 4, 585.

TITHYĀLUS (tithymallus), i. m. (τίθυμᾶλος) A plant with a milky juice, wolf's milk (Euphorbia L.), Plin. 26, 8, 39 sq.: — A female species is called tithymalis (tythymalis, titymalis), idis. f. (Euphorbia paralias L.), Plin. 26, 8, 41.

TĪTĪĀNUS, a, um. (Titius) Of or belonging to Titius: T. fundus, Dig.

[TĪTĒNSIS, e. (Titius) Of or belonging to king Titius Tatius: T. sodalis, instituted by king Titius Tatius for the Sabine worship, Inscr.]

TĪTĒNSES (Tities, Prop.), ium. m. One of the three Roman centuries of cavalry; conf. TATTUS.

[TĪTĪLLĀMENTUM, i. n. (titillo) A tickling, Fulg.]

TĪTĪLLĀTĪO, ōnia. f. A tickling, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113.

\*TĪTĪLLĀTUS, ūs. m. (titillo) A tickling, Plin. 11, 37, 77.

TĪTĪLLŌ, i. To tickle. I. Prop.: t. sensus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: — t. levitatem multitudinis. [II. Fig.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor. S. 2, 3, 179: — femina invidia titillata, M. Cap.]

[TĪTĪLLUS, i. m. (titillo) A tickling, Cod. Th.]

TĪTĪNĪUS (Titinnius), ii. m. A Roman writer of comedies who flourished before the classic period.

\*TĪTĪŌ, ōnis. m. A firebrand, a burning piece of wood, Cels. 2, 17. [Hence, Ital. tizzione.]

1. TĪTĪUS, a. A Roman family name; e. g. Sex. T., a plebeian tribune; from him a dance was called Titius, Cic. Brut. 62, 225.

2. TĪTĪUS, a, um. (Titius) Of or belonging to Titius: T. lex, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: — T. atrium, Liv.: — T.

## TITIVILLITIUM

sodales, instituted by king Titus Tatius for the Sabine worship, Tac. ; they are called also Titiales, Inscr.

[TITIVILLITIUM, ii. n. A very small trifle, a bagatelle, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39; conf. Fest. p. 366.]

TITUBANTER, adv. (titubo) *Staggeringly, waveringly, with doubt or hesitation*: t. et strictum, Cic. Cael. 7, 15: — t. et inconstanter loqui, Auct. Her.

\*\*TITUBANTIĀ, æ. f. (titubo) *A staggering, wavering*: t. linguæ, oris, a *stammering*, Suet. Claud. 30.

TITUBATIŌ, ōnis. f. *A staggering, wavering*. [I. Prop.: t. linguæ, a *stammering*, Macr. S. 7, 6 med.]

\*\*II. Fig.: t. aut offensio, A. Her. 2, 8, 12.

TITUBO, i. To stagger, totter, reel. [I. Prop.: cave, ne titubes, Hor. E. 1, 13, 19: — Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov.: — pes titubans, Phædr.: — titubata vestigia, tottering, Ov.: — lingua t., stammers, Ov.] II. Fig.: To waver, hesitate, be perplexed: Sicinius titubans, Cic. Cael. 28, 66: — testes, si verbo titubarent: — vide, ne titubes, Plaut.: — t. nihil: — si quid titubatum est: — t. quid, Quint.: — in quacunque ejus (versus) sit parte titubatum.

[TITULO, i. (titulus) To furnish with a title, to entitle, name, Tert.]

TITULUS, i. m. *An inscription, title*. \*\*I. Prop.: aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46, 16: — dant munera templis, addunt et titulum, Ov.: — t. nomenque libelli, id.: — t. librorum, Quint.: — scribere t. disputationi, Col.: — subit indignatio... reliquias neglectumque cinerem sine t., sine nomine jacere, Plin.: — domus proscribebatur... legit titulum, advertisement of sale, id.: — aut quorum t. per barbara colla pendit, i. e. slaves offered for sale, Prop.: — ite sub imperium titulumque lares, Tibull.: — sub titulum nostros misit lares, Ov.

II. Meton. A) A title, appellation of honour, honour: t. consularis, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: — quos si titulus hic (beatus esse sapientem) delectat: — t. prioris perpetrati belli, Liv.: — t. servatæ pubis Achivæ, Ov. [B] Sign, token: ciconia, t. tepidi temporis, Petr. S. 55.] \*\*C) An alleged reason, cause, pretext, pretence: pretendere t. belli, Liv. 37, 54, 13: — sub titulo ministerii, Vell. [Hence, Ital. titolo, Fr. titre.]

TITURIĀNUS, a, um. (Titurius) *Titurian*: T. clades, Suet. Cæs. 67.

TITURĪUS, ii. m. *A legate of Cæsar in the Gallic war*, Cæs. B. C. 5, 27.

TITUS (abbrev. T), i. m. *A Roman prænomen*.

TITYŌS, yi. m. (Τίτυς) *Son of Jupiter, killed by Apollo with arrows, for offering to insult Latona; in the infernal regions, he was stretched out nine jugera in length, and tormented by vultures preying on his liver, which grew as fast as it was devoured*, Virg. Æ. 6, 595.

TITYRUS, i. m. I. The name of a herdsman in Virgil's Eclogues, Virg. E. 1 (after Theocritus). [II. Meton. A) A herdsman, Virg. E. 8, 55. B) To denote the Eclogues of Virgil, Ov. A. 1, 15, 25. C) For Virgil, Prop. 2, 34, 72.]

TLĒPŌLĒMUS, i. m. (Τληπόλεμος) *Son of Hercules, commander of the Rhodians at Troy*, Hyg. F. 81; Ov.

TMĀRĪUS, a, um. (Tmaros) *Of or belonging to Tmaros, Tmarian*: T. Juppiter, Claud.

TMĀROS or US, i. m. *A mountain of Epirus*, Virg. E. 8, 44; called also Tomarus, Plin.

[TMESIS, is. f. (τμήσις) *A figure by which the parts of a word (especially a compound) are separated, and one or more words inserted between them*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 412.]

TMŌLĪTES, is. m. *Of or belonging to Tmolus, Tmolian*: T. vicanus, Cic. Fl. 3, 8.

TMŌLĪUS, a, um. (Tmolus) *Of or belonging to Tmolus, Tmolian*: T. terra, Ov. P. 4, 15, 9: — Subst.: Tmolius, ii. m. (sc. mons) *Mount Tmolus*, Virg.

1280

## TOLERANS

TMŌLUS (Tymōlus, Ov.), i. m. (Τυμῶλος) *A mountain of Lydia, in which the Pactolus took its rise*, Plin. 5, 29, 30.

\*TŌCŪLĪŌ, ōnis. m. (τόκος) *A (contemptible) usurer*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 12.

[TODI, ōrum. m. *A kind of little birds*, Fest. pp. 352, 353.]

[TŌCHARCHUS, i. m. (τοῦρχος) *The commander of the rowers in a ship*, Hyg.]

TŌFĀCĒUS or -IUS, a, um. (tofus) *Of or like tophus*: t. argilla, Plin. 17, 7, 4.

[TŌFICIUS, a, um. (tofus) *Like tophus*, Capitolin.]

TŌFĪNUS, a, um. (tofus) *Of tophus*: t. metæ, Suet. Claud. 21.

[TŌFŌSUS, a, um. (tofus) *Like tophus, porous*, Sid.]

1. TŌFUS (tophus), i. m. *Tophus, a porous and friable stone, sandstone*, Plin. 17, 4, 3.

[2. TŌFUS (tophus), i. m. *An osseous tumour*: t. syphiliticus, NL.]

TŌGA, æ. f. (tego) *A covering, a garment*. [I. Gen. A) Prop.: Varr. ap. Non. 541, 2; Afr. ib. B) Meton.: A roof, house, acc. to Non. 406, 21. II. Esp.: A) The long and loose upper garment, gown, or robe of the Romans, worn in time of peace; it was made of a single piece of cloth: sed quod pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: — t. prætexta, a toga bordered with purple, worn by magistrates and free-born children; see PRÆTEXO: — t. pura, more frequently it is called t. virilis, the unadorned toga, worn by young people who quitted the prætexta: sumere t. virilem: — t. candida, the white toga worn by persons canvassing for an office; see CANDIDUS: — t. pulla, of a dark-gray colour, worn in mourning; see PULLUS. B) Meton. 1) Peace, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167. [2] For a client; because, in the time of the emperors, the toga was chiefly worn by the clients, Mart. 10, 18, 4. 3) A courtesan; because they were allowed to wear the toga, but not the stola, Tibull. 4, 10, 3.]

\*\*TŌGĀTĀRĪUS, ii. m. (togatus) *An actor in the fabula togata*, Suet. Aug. 45.

[TŌGĀRŪS, i. m. dem. (toga) *A person of the lower order; or, a little client*, Mart. 10, 74, 3.]

TŌGĀTUS, i. m. (togata, æ. f. and togatus, a, um) (toga) *Wearing a toga*. I. Prop.: A Roman citizen, in opposition to one who is not a Roman, or who is a Roman soldier: modo palliati, modo togati, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14: — unus e numero togatorum: — magna caterva togatorum: — gens togata, Virg. II. Meton. A) Togata, æ. f. (sc. fabula) *A kind of Roman drama, the subjects of which were Roman; the national drama*, Cic. Sest. 55, 118. B) Gallia Togata, that part of Gallia Cisalpina, which had been brought under the dominion of the Romans, on this side of the Po, Mel. 2, 4, 2. [C] A man of the lower order, a client: t. opera, service rendered by clients, Mart. 3, 46, 1. D) A woman of bad character, a courtesan, Hor. S. 1, 2, 63.]

TŌGŪLA, æ. f. dem. (toga) *A little toga*, Cic. Pis. 23, 55.

TŌLĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (tolero) I. That can be borne or endured, bearable, tolerable: t. amicitia, Cic. Læl. 21, 78: — t. conditio: — t. fenus: — t. rex: — t. orator: — Minucius vix t., Liv.: — non t. nomen, Virg.: — tolerabilior senectus: — tolerabilis est, sic dicere. — Sup., Dig. \*\*II. That easily bears or endures, bearing, enduring: t. homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: — t. oves tempore auctumni, which stand the winter, Col.

TŌLĒRĀBĪLĪTER, adv. \*\*I. Tolerably, passably: t. dicere, facere, Col. 2, 2, 3. II. Patiently: tolerabilis pati dolores, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: — tolerabilis ferre igniculum desiderii.

TŌLĒRĀNS, antis. I. Part. of tolero. \*\*II. Adj.: Bearing, suffering: corpus t. laborum, Tac. A. 4, 1 extr.: — piscium genera dulcis undæ tolerabilia, Col.: —

vacca tolerantior fragoris, id. — tolerantior bello, Aurel. Vict. — assellus plagarium et penuriam tolerantissimus, Col.

**TÖLĚRANTER**, adv. I. *Patiently*: t. ferre alqd, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: — t. pati dolorem. \*\*II. *Tolerably*, Plin. 8, 45, 70.

**TÖLĚRANTĪA**, æ. f. (tolero) *A bearing, enduring, suffering*: t. rerum humanarum, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: — t. doloris, Quint.: — t. malorum, id.

\***TÖLĚRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A bearing, enduring, suffering*: t. dolorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

**TÖLĚRĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of tolero*. \*\*II. *Adj.: Tolerable*, Tac. A. 12, 11.

**TÖLĚRO**. I. [toleror, ari, acc. to Prisc.] *To bear, endure, suffer*. I. *Prop.* A) *T. militiam*, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: — t. hiemem: — t. difficile dolorem: — t. sumptus et tributa: — t. facile labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res, Sall.: — t. servitutem æquo animo, id.: — t. vim vaporis, Ov.: — t. cursus, id. — a) *Absol.*: longius tolerare posse, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71, 4: — an in penatibus iisdem tolerandum haberet, to remain, Tac. \*\*b) *With an obj. clause*: qui perpeti medicinam toleraverant, Plin. 26, 1, 3: — magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. B) *Of things*: Germania imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin. 14, 2, 4. § 21: — tolerat et annos merica vitis, id. \*\*II. *Meton.*: *To support, nourish, maintain, sustain*: t. equitatum his rationibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 58, 4: — t. equos, id.: — t. vitam, id.: — t. famem, id.: — t. inopiam, Sall.: — t. corpora equorum, Tac.: — t. octona millia equitum sua pecunia, Plin.: — t. egestatem, Plaut.: — ut toleret, ne pessum abeat, id.

[**TÖLES** (tolles), ium. m. (a Celtic word) *A wen or scrofulous swelling on the neck*, Veg.]

\***TÖLLĚNO**, ōnis. m. (tollo) *A beam lying across another beam, one end of which goes up when the other goes down (used in drawing water), a swipe*, Plin. 19, 4, 20.

**TOLLO**, sustŭli, sublŭtum. 3. I. *To lift or take up, raise, elevate*. A) *Prop.* 1) *Tunc vel in cœlum vos humeris nostris tollemus*, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: — virtus in cœlum dicitur sustulisse Romulum: — t. alqm in curram: — t. alqm in equum: — t. alqm in crucem: — t. manus: — quæ (sana) de terra ipsi tollerent: — arbores et vites et ea, quæ sunt humiliora, neque se tollere a terra altius possunt: — ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulto: — t. gradum, Plaut.: — t. jacentem, id.: — in arduos tollor Sabinos, Hor. 2) *Esp.* a) *a) T. liberos, to take up (from the custom of laying new-born infants on the ground); to bring up, educate, acknowledge: educare et t.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45: — t. puerum, id.: — t. puellam, Ter.: — t. natum filium, Quint. B) *Meton.*: *To beget, get*: qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: — sublato filio Nerone ex Agrippina, Suet. b) *A Naut.* t. t.: t. ancoras, to weigh anchor. a) *Prop.*: Cæs. B. G. 4, 23, 6. \*\*b) *Meton.*: *To break up, depart*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1. B) *Fig.*: clamor tollitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 94: — t. cachinnum: — t. oculos, to raise, turn up: — augere et t.: — t. alqm laudibus ad cœlum: — t. laudes in astra: — t. animum alcu, to animate, Liv.: — supra modum se tollens oratio, Quint.: — se geometria tollit ad rationem usque mundi, id.: — t. et c. demittere animos, Lucil. ap. Non.: — t. risum, Hor.: — t. amicum, to console, id.

II. *To take up, remove, take or put away, carry off or away*. A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: t. frumentum de area, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, 36: — solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt: — t. simulacra e delubris: — t. sphæram ex urbe: — t. pecunias e fano, Cæs.: — t. prædam, id.: — navis ducentos viginti ex legione tironum sustulerat, had on board, id.: — naves quæ equites sustulerant, id.: — t. alqm, Virg.: — t. cuncta, id.: — t. patinam, Hor.: — (Mecenas me) t. rheda vellet, id. 2) *Esp.* a) *To put out of the way, destroy, kill*: t. hominem de medio, Cic. R. A. 7, 20: — t. alqm ferro, veneno: — t. funditus Carthaginem: — t. alqm e medio, Liv.: — t. Titanas fulmine, Hor.: — me truncus illapsus cerebro sustulerat, nisi, etc., id.: — tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta, id.: — Hector tradidit

Graiis tolli Pergama, id. b) *T. signa, to march off*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 20, 4. B) *Fig.*: *To put away, do away, finish, destroy*: t. ac delere funditus memoriam rei, Cic. Quint. 21, 78: — t. metum: — sublata benevolentia amicitiae nomen tollitur: — maximum ornamentum amicitiae tollit, qui, etc.: — t. dubitationem: — t. errorem: — t. legem: — t. dictaturam: — sublato Areopago: — t. diem, to waste: — t. dolores et tamores, Plin.: — morbus tollitur, Cels. — [Hence, Ital. *tollere, togliere*.]

**TÖLÖSA**, æ. f. *A town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Toulouse*, Cic. Font. 5, 9.

**TÖLÖSANUS**, a, um. (Tolosa) *Of or belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan*: T. aurum, carried off by the consul Q. Servilius from Tolosa, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74. — *Plur.*: Tölösāni, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Tolosa*, Plin. 4, 19, 33.

**TÖLÖSAS**, ātis. (Tolosa) *Of or belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan*: T. casus, Mart. 12, 32, 18. — *Plur.*: Tölösātes, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Tolosa*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10, 1.

[**TÖLÖSENSIS**, e. (Tolosa) *Of or belonging to Tolosa*: T. lacus, Just. 32, 3.]

\***TÖLŪTĀRIUS**, a, um. [Tölütāris, e, Front.] (tolutum) *Trotting*. I. *Prop.*: t. equus, Sen. Ep. 87 med. [II. *Fig.*: *tolutares sententiæ*, Front.]

[**TÖLŪTĪLIS**, e. (tolutum) *Trotting*, Varr. ap. Non. 17, 26.] [**TÖLŪTĪLŌQUENTĪA**, æ. f. (tolutum-loquor) *Rapid speech, volubility*, Nov. ap. Non. 4, 7.]

**TÖLŪTIM**, adv. *With a trot*, Plin. 8, 42, 67.

[**TÖMĀCĪNA**, æ. f. (τομή) *A kind of sausage*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.]

[**TÖMĀCŪLUM** or **TÖMACLUM**, i. n. (τομή) *A kind of sausage*, Juv. 10, 355.]

**TOMARUS**, i. See **TMARUS**.

[**TÖME**, ēs. f. (τομή) *A section; a cæsura, pause in a verse*, Aus.]

**TÖMENTUM**, i. n. *Stuffing for cushions, etc.*, Tac. A. 6, 23 med.

\***TOMEX**, icis. See **THOMIX**.

**TÖMIS**, is. f. (Tömi, ōrum. m. Stat.; Tomæ, Mel.) (Tómis or Tómoi) *A town of Mæsia on the Pontus Euxinus, Ovid's place of banishment*, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 33.

**TÖMĪTÆ**, ārum. m. (Tomis) *The inhabitants of Tomis*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 85.

**TÖMĪTĀNUS**, a, um. (Tomis) *Of or belonging to Tomis*: T. terra, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 1.

\***TOMIX**, icis. See **THOMIX**.

[**TÖMUS**, i. m. (τόμος) *A section, a piece cut off*. I. *Prop.*: t. vilis, paper-cuttings, Mart. 1, 67, 3. II. *Meton.* A) *Esp.*: *A section of a book*, Front. B) *A book, work*, Hieron.]

**TÖMYRIS** (Tamyris, Thamyris, Tamiris), is. f. (Tómyris) *A Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was conquered and slain*, Just. 1, 8.

**TONDEO**, tōndi, tonsum. 2. [oves tonduntur, Calend. ap. Grut.] *To shear, shave, clip, cut*. I. *Prop.*: t. barbam et capillum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: — tonsa saltatrix, with short hair (of the consul Gabinius): — t. oleas, vites, Plin.: — t. myrtos, Quint.: — lavamur et tondemur, id.: — t. comam hyacinthi, Virg.: — t. ilicem bipennibus, Hor.: — t. cutem, id.: — t. lanam, id.: — t. puer o minister, common, low (from his hair being unadorned), Mart.: — *Absol.*: ut tondens calvus flam, shaving myself, Varr.: — postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Virg. [II. *Meton.* A) *To pluck, pull off, graze*: t. dumeta (juvenci), Virg. G. 1, 15: — t. campum late (equi), id.: — t. jecur rostro (vultur), id.: — t. violas manu, Prop.: — ex uno tondentes gramina campo pecudes, Lucr. B) *To deprive of*: t. alqm auro, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 8: — tondens purpurea regna paterna coma, Prop.]

[TŌNESCO, ēre. (tono) *To resound*, Varr. ap. Non.]  
 [TONGŌ, ēre. *I. q. nosco; vinco; see Fest. p. 356.*  
 [TONGITŌ, ōnis. *f. I. q. notio; see Fest. p. 356.*  
 [TŌNITRĀLIS, e. (tonitru) *Thundering*, Lucr. 1, 1098.]  
 [TŌNITRU, ūs. n. *Thunder: in this form it is found in the grammarians only; conf. Fest. p. 256; Charis. p. 18; 23 P.*

TŌNITRUS, ūs. m. or TŌNITRŪM, ūi. n. *Thunder*: fulgures et tonitrua, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 44: — clamor tonitruum, Poet. ap. Cic.: — tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv.: — imbres et tonitrus, Gell.: — tonitrus agis, Stat.: — audire tonitruum, Plin.: — tonitruum terribile existit, id.: — tonitru cœlum omne ciebo, Virg.: — tonitruum auribus accipiamus, Lucr.

[TŌNITRŪLIS, e. (tonitru) *Thundering, an epithet of Jupiter*, App.]

TŌNO, ūi. 1. [tŏnimus, Varr. ap. Non.] *To thunder*. I. Prop.: si tonuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: — Jove tonante: — quom tonuit lævum bene tempestate serena, Enn.: — porta cœli tonat, id.: — ut valide tonuit, Plaut.: — tonans Jupiter, Hor.; also absol., Tonans, Ov.: — sceptiferi tonantes, of Jupiter and Juno, Sen. II. Meton. A) *To sound or resound aloud, to roar*: Ætna t. horiferis ruinis, Virg. Æ. 3, 571: — cœlum t. omne fragore, id.: — tympana tenta tonant, Lucr.: — domus t. afflicta massa, V. Fl.: — *To speak with a thundering voice*, Cic. de Or. 9, 29. (B) *To thunder forth, cause to resound or roar*: tercentum tonat ore deos, Virg. Æ. 4, 510: — t. verba foro, Prop.: — t. aspera bella, Mart.]

[TONSA, æ. f. *An oar*, Virg. Æ. 7, 28.]  
 \*\*TONSĪLIS, e. (tondeo) I. *That may be shorn, shaven, or cut*: t. villus, Plin. 8, 50, 76: — t. facilitas picæ, id. II. *Shorn, shaven, cut*: t. nemora, Plin. 12, 2, 6: — t. buxetum, Mart.

TONSILLA, æ. f. [I. *A post or stake set upon the shore to fasten ships*, Pac. and Att. ap. Fest. p. 366.] II. Plur.: Tonsillæ, arum. f. *Tonsils, glands at the entrance of the throat*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135.

[TONSĪTRO, are. (tondeo) *To shear*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9.]

TONSOR, ōris. m. (tondeo) I. *A barber, hair-cutter*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: — *Prov.*: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, of any thing generally known, Hor. S. 1, 7, 3. [II. *A pruner*, Arn.]

TONSŌRĪUS, a, um. (tonsor) *Belonging to shearing or shaving*: t. culter, a razor, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: — t. cultellus, for paring the nails, V. Max.

\*\*TONSTRĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (tonstrix) *A little female barber*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.

\*\*TONSTRĪNA, æ. f. (tondeo) *A barber's shop*, Plin. 36, 22, 47.

[TONSTRĪX, icia. f. (tondeo) *A female barber*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 51.]

\*\*TONSŪRA, æ. f. (tondeo) *A shearing, clipping, cutting, pruning*: t. prima lanæ, Plin. 28, 8, 29: — t. vitis, id.: — t. capillorum, Ov.

1. TONSUS, a, um. part. of tondeo.  
 [2. TONSUS, ūs. m. (tondeo) *A cutting or dressing of the hair*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 288.]

\*\*TŌNUS, i. m. (τόνος) I. *The tone of an instrument*, Vitr. 5, 4. — *Of a tone, syllable, accent*, Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 1. II. Meton.: In Painting. A) *The natural colour of any thing*, Plin. 35, 5, 11. B) *Thunder*, Cæc. ap. Sen. Q. N. 2, 56. — [Hence, Ital. tuono, Fr. ton.]

[TŌPARCHA, æ. m. (τοπαρχης) *The ruler of a province or district*, Spart. Hadr. 13 med.]

\*\*TŌPARCHĪA, æ. f. (τοπαρχία) *A province or district*, Plin. 5, 14, 15.

[TŌPĀZĪACUS, a, um. (τοπαζιακός) *Of or like topaz*, Venant.]

TŌPĀZĪON [tŏpāzon, Prud.], ii. n. (τοπαζιον) *The topaz (our chrysolite or green jasper)*, Plin. 37, 8, 32.

TOPHUS, etc. See TORUS, etc.

TŌPIA, ōrum. n. (sc. opera) (τόπος) \*\*I. *Landscape painting*, Vitr. 7, 5. [II. *Pictureque ornaments of gardens, Spart.*

TŌPIĀRĪUS, a, um. (topia) I. *Of or pertaining to decorating gardens, or to gardening*: t. opus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: — t. herba, i. e. used for bordering gardens, id. II. Subst. A) Topiarius, ii. m. *An ornamental gardener*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 5. B) Topiaria, æ. f. (sc. ars) *Ornamental gardening*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 5. \*\*C) Tŏpiarium, ii. n. (sc. opus) *Figure-work in gardens, a border of flowers, etc.*, Plin. 18, 28, 68. § 265.

TOPIAS FICUS. *A peculiar species of fig-tree*, Col. 5, 10, 11.

TŌPĪCA, ōrum. n. (Tōpica) *The name of a treatise of Aristotle translated by Cicero; The Topics*.

[TŌPĪCUM, i. n. (τοπιόν) *A local remedy*, NL.]

[TOPPER, adv. (contr. from toto opere) *With all diligence, quickly, immediately*, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 352.]

\*\*TŌRAL, ālia. n. (torus) *A bolster, pillow*, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46.

\*\*TORCŪLAR, āria. n. (torqueo) I. *A press*, Plin. 18, 26, 62. [In Surgery: *An instrument employed to suspend the circulation of blood, or to suppress hemorrhage; a tourniquet*, NL.]

II. *A cellar for keeping oil in*, Plin. 15, 1, 2.

\*\*TORCŪLĀRĪUS, a, um. (torcular) I. *Of or belonging to a press*: t. vasa, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4; Col. II. Subst. A) Torcularius, ii. m. *One who presses*, Col. 12, 52, 3. [B) Torcularium, ii. n. *A press*, Cat. R. R. 13, 1.]

[TORCŪLO, are. (torcular) *To press*, Venant.]

TORCŪLUS, a, um. (torcular) I. *Of or belonging to a press*: t. vasa, Cat. R. R. 1, 4. \*\*II. Subst.: Torculum, i. n. *A press*, Plin. E. 9, 20, 2: — [Hence Fr. treuil.]

TORDŪLĪON, ii. or TORDŪLON, i. n. (τορδύλιον or τὸρδύλον) (acc. to some) *The seed of the plant seselis; (acc. to others) the plant hart-wort*, Plin. 20, 22, 87.

[TŌRES, is. m. *A chain*, Servil. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.]

TŌREUMA, ātis. n. (τόρευμα) *Any work in relief, raised work*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, 38.

\*\*TŌREUTA, æ. m. (τορευτής) *One who makes raised work, a worker in relief*, Plin. 35, 8, 34.

\*\*TŌREUTĪCĒ, æs. f. (τορευτική) *The art of embossing or working in relief*, Plin. 35, 10, 36: — t. ars, id.

TORMENTUM, i. n. (torqueo) I. A) *An engine for throwing or hurling missiles*: tormenta telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57. B) Meton.: *A missile weapon*: telum et t., Cæs. B. C. 2, 9, 5: — telum tormentumve missum, id.

II. *A cord, line, rope*: præsectis crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9, 3: — t. ferreum, a feller, Plaut.

III. A) *An engine of torture, a rack*: verberibus ac tormentis quæstionem habuit pecuniæ publicæ, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5. B) Meton.: *Torture, pain, torment*: tormenta fortunæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: — t. suspicionis, Cæc. ap. Cic.: — pati cruciatus et tormenta, Plin.: — cui intestina dolent celeriter tormento liberatur, Col.: — esse in tormentis, Plin.: — inungere alicui tormentum, id.: — t. ingens nubentibus hæret, Juv.: — et bene tormentis secubituque coli? Ov.

\*\*IV. *A press for clothes*, Sen. — [Hence, Ital. tormenta, Fr. tourment.]

[TORMENTŪSUS, a, um. (tormentum) *Full of pain, causing pain*, C. Aur.]

TORMĪNA, um. n. [tormines, um. Non.] I. *The gripes, colic*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45. \*\*II. Meton.: t. urinæ, an obstruction of the urine, Plin. 20, 8, 30.

\*\*TORMĪNĀLIS, e. (tormina) *Of or pertaining to the gripes or colic*, Plin. 15, 21, 23; Cels.

\*TORMĪNŌSUS, a, um. (tormina) *Subject to the gripes or colic*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.



[TORNATOR, ōris. m. *A turner, Firm.*]

[TORNATŪRA, æ. f. (torno) *Turnery, Vulgat.*]

TORNO. 1. (torus) I. *To turn round: t. sphæram, Cic. Rep. 1, 14:—t. hastas, Plin.* [II. *Meton.: To elaborate, smooth, polish: male tornati versus, Hor. A. P. 441:—t. barbam, to stroke, Hieron.*]—[Hence, Ital. *tornare*, Fr. *tourner*.]

TORNUS, i. m. (τόρνος) *A turner's lathe; a chisel, graving-tool. I. Prop.: Plin. 7, 56, 57.* [II. *Fig.: includere versus angusto torno, Prop. 2, 34, 43.*]

TÖRÖNÆUS, a, um. (Torone) *Of or belonging to Torone: T. mare, Tac. A. 5, 10.—Subst.: Törönæi, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Torone, Plin. 4, 10, 17.*

TÖRÖNÆICUS, a, um. (Torone) *Of or belonging to Torone: T. mare, Liv. 44, 11, 2.*

TÖRÖNE, æs. f. (Τόρνη) *A town of Macedonia, Liv. 28, 7, 9:—Genit. Toronæ promontorium, Liv. 34, 45, 15.*

[TÖRÖSŪLUS, a, um. dem. (torosus) *Muscular, Hieron.*]

\*\*TÖRÖSUS, a, um. (torus) *Full of muscles, muscular, fleshy, brawny. I. Prop.: t. cervix boum, Col. 6, 1, 3:—taurus torosior cervix, id.:—t. juvenus, Pers.*

II. *Meton.: herba hirsutior torosiore caule, more fleshy, Plin. 21, 15, 53:—t. clava, knotty, Albin.*

TORPĒDO, inis. f. (torpeo) *Numbness, stupor, torpidity, sloth, idleness, inactivity. \*I. Prop.: tanta t. invaserat animum, Tac. H. 3, 63:—occupavit nescio qua vos t., Sall. II. Meton.: The cramp-fish, torpedo (Raia t. L.), Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23; Cic.*

[TORPĒFACIO, ěre. (torpeo-facio) *To benumb, Non. 182, 5.*]

TORPĒO, ěre. *To be numb or benumbed, to be motionless, torpid, or inactive. \*I. Prop.: torpentes gelu, Liv. 21, 56, 7:—torpentes rigore nervi, id.:—digitus torpens frigore, Suet.:—languidi et torpentes oculi, Quint.:—membra torpent, Plin.:—vires torpent, Virg.:—Of things: locus depressus hieme pruinis torpet, Col.:—torpentes lacus, Stat.:—torpens amnis, id. II. Fig.: To be void of feeling or sensation: deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 109:—quidnam torpentes subito obtupuistis, Achivi?—t. metu, Liv.:—t. animo et corpore, Hor.:—vel quum Pausiaca torpes tabella, are beside yourself with astonishment, id.:—frigere ac torpere senis consilia, Liv.:—torpens palatum, without taste, Juv.*

\*\*TORPESCO, pŭi. 3. (torpeo) *To grow numb, senseless, or torpid. I. Prop.: pars corporis torpescit, Plin. 11, 37, 89:—torpuerat gelide lingua retenta metu, Ov.:—torpenter dolore genæ, id.:—Of things: (margaritæ) flavescent et illæ senecta rugisque torpescunt, Plin. II. Fig.: ne per otium torpesceret manus aut animus, grow languid or inactive, Sall. Cat. 16, 3:—ingenium t. incultu atque socordia, id.:—t. deliciis et desidia, Tac.*

\*\*TORPĪDUS, a, um. (torpeo) *Benumbed, numb, torpid: torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36, 3:—quod malum cum stupore ac miraculo torpidos defixisset, id.:—t. cauda (piscis), Aus.*

\*TORPOR, ōris. m. (torpeo) *Numbness, want of feeling, torpor. I. Prop.: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Cels.; Plin. II. Fig.: Indolence, inactivity: t. procerum, Tac. G. 46:—t. recens, id.*

[TORPŌRO. 1. (torpor) *To render numb, to benumb: humida nimis rigoribus torporata conrescunt, Lact. 2, 8 extr.*]

TORQUATĪANUS, a, um. (Torquatus) *Of or belonging to Torquatus, Torquatian: T. horti, Frontin.*

TORQUĀTUS, a, um. (torques) I. *Provided with a collar or chain for the neck: t. miles, who has received such a chain as a reward for bravery, Veg.:—Alecto brevis torquata colubris, having snakes twisted about her neck like a chain, Ov.:—t. palumbus, a ring-dove, Mart. II. Torquatus, i. m. A surname given to T. Manlius, who slew a*

1283

*Gaul in single combat, and spoiled him of his chain, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23.—Adj.: Torquata nomina, Luc.*

TORQUĚO, torsi, tortum. 2. *To turn, turn round or about, distort, wrench, twist, writhe. I. Prop. A) Gen.: t. cervices oculosque, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39:—t. ora, to distort:—t. vestigia ad sonitum vocis, Virg.:—t. spumas, id.:—t. taxos in arcus, to bend, id.:—t. aurem ab obscenis sermonibus, Hor.:—serpens t. orbes, Ov.:—t. capillos ferro, to curl, id.:—quum terra circum axem se convertat et torqueat. \*B) Esp. 1) To hurl, throw violently, sling: t. amentatas hastas lacertis, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242:—t. jaculum in hostem, Virg.:—t. telum ad aurata tempora, id.:—t. tela manu, Ov.:—t. hastam in hunc, id.:—t. pila valido lacerto, id.:—t. glebas, ramos, id.:—t. hastam alcui, V. Fl.:—Juppiter t. fulmina, Virg. 2) To twist the limbs, to dislocate, to torment, torture: torqueri eculo, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42:—vinctus tortusve, Suet.:—itaque te nervo torqueo, Plaut.:—t. servum in caput domini, against his master, Dig.*

II. Fig. A) Gen.: To turn, turn round: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13:—t. et flectere imbecillitatem animorum:—oratio... ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas:—t. omnia ad suæ causæ commodum:—verbo ac litera jus omne torqueri, to wrest, distort. B) Esp.: To rack, torture, torment: libidines te torquent, Cic. Par. 2, 18:—mitto aurum coronarium, quod te diutissime torsi:—acriter nos tuæ supplicationes torserunt, Cael. ap. Cic.:—equidem dies noctesque torqueor:—stulti malorum memoria torquentur:—animus torquetur sollicitudine, penitentia etc., Quint.:—torqueri invidia vel amore, Hor.:—reges dicuntur torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant; qu., to put to the wine-torture, id.:—vino tortus et irā, id.:—[Hence, Ital. *torcere*, Fr. *tordre*.]

TORQUIS or TORQUES. m. and f. (torqueo) I. *A neck-chain, a collar: detrahare torquem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23:—t. aureus, Liv.:—torque adempta, Ov.:—donare alqm torque. II. Meton. [A] A yoke put round the neck of oxen, a collar, Virg. G. 3, 168. [B] A ring, a wreath, garland: avis distincta in cervice torque miniato, Plin. 10, 42, 58:—sæpe deum nexis ornatæ torquibus aræ, Virg.*

\*\*TORRĒFACIO, fēci, factum. 3. (torreo) *To make dry, dry up, parch: t. duas libras vinaceorum, Col. 2, 20, 3:—t. nuces, segetem, id.*

TORRENS, entis. I. Part. of torreo. II. Adj.: *Burning, parching, hot, heated. \*A) Prop.: miles t. sole meridiano, Liv. 44, 38, 9:—terra torrens æstu, Col. B) Meton. of water: Overflowing, foaming, flowing rapidly, rushing, impetuous. a) Adj.: t. fluvii, Varr. R. 1, 12, 3:—t. fluvius Novanus, Plin.:—Padus torrentior, id.:—t. impetus aquæ, Sen.:—t. flumina, Virg.:—t. aqua, unda, id.:—Asopos torrentissimus, Stat. b) Subst.: Torrens, entis. m. A torrent: quum fertur quasi t. oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3:—rapidus montano flumine t. sternit agros, Virg.:—Prov.: numquam direxit brachia contra torrentem, Juv. \*\*2) Fig. of Style. a) Adj.: t. dicentis ratio, Quint. 3, 8, 60:—t. oratio, Plin.:—t. copia dicendi, Juv.:—sermo promptus et Isæo torrentior, id.:—t. Demosthenes, id. b) Subst.: se inani verborum torrenti dare, Quint. 10, 7, 23:—t. armorum et virorum, multitude, Sil.:—t. abundans umbrarum, id.*

[TORRENTER. adv. (torreo) *Impetuously, Claud.*]

TORRĚO, torrĭi, tostum. 2. *To dry, parch, bake, roast, burn. I. Prop.: etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torrebatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42:—torreri ardore solis:—quum undique flamma torrentur, Cæs.:—t. pisces sole, Plin.:—t. uvam in tegulis, id.:—fruges receptas et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo, Virg.:—pinguique in veribus torrebimus exta columnis, id.:—t. artus subjecto igni, Ov.:—t. carnem, id.:—t. artus torrentur febribus, id.:—montes quos torret Atabulus, Hor.:—torrentia agros sidera, id.:—si torrere jecur queris idoneum (Venus), id.:—et canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tibull.:—*

8 A 2

corruptus sævo Veneris torrebatur ahenō, Prop. [II. *Meton. of cold: To pinch, nip: frigore torret, Varr. ap. Non.*]  
[TORRESCO, ēre. (torreo) *To become parched or burnt, Lucr. 3, 903.*]

[TORRIDO, ātum. I. (torridus) *To parch, roast, burn, Non. 15, 27.*]

\*TORRIDUS, a, um. (torreo) I. *Dry, parched, dried up: homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: — t. campi siccitate, Liv.: — t. fontes rivi que, dried up, id.: — t. color sole, sun-burnt, Plin.: — t. sal, Col.: — t. aestas, Virg.: — t. farra, Ov.: — t. aer, Prop.: — t. tellus, Lucr.: — t. vox, hoarse, Calpurn.* II. *Meton. of cold: t. frigore, pinched, Liv. 21, 32, 7: — t. hiems, Calpurn.*

[TORRIS, is. m. (torreo) *A firebrand, a burning piece of wood, Virg. Æ. 12, 298.*]

[TORROB, ōris. m. (torreo) *A parching, C. Aur.*]

[TORŖO, ōnis. f. (torqueo) I. *Torture, torment, Hier. II. In Surg.: A twisting of arteries, as a means of suppressing hemorrhage, NL.*]

[TORTE, adv. (torqueo) *Crookedly, Lucr. 4, 306.*]

[TORTICORDIUS, a, um. (tortus-cor) *Of depraved or perverse heart, August.*]

\*\*TORTILIS, e. (torqueo) *Crooked, wreathed, twisted: t. pampinus, Plin. 9, 51, 74: — t. aurum, i. e. a golden chain, Virg.: — t. bucinā, Ov.: — t. ansa, id.: — t. piscis, crooked, id.: — t. nervi, Luc.*

[TORŖIO, ōnis. f. (torqueo) *Torture, torment, Firm. Math.; Veg.*]

[TORTIVUS, a, um. (torqueo) *Pressed or squeezed out last: t. mustum, Cat. R. R. 23, 4.*]

[TORŖO, are. (torqueo) *To torture, torment, Lucr. 3, 661.*]

TORTOR, ōris. m. (torqueo) I. A) *A torturer, tormentor, Cic. Cluent. 63, 177.* B) *Tortor, ōris. An epithet given to Apollo as the slayer of Marsyas, under which name he was worshipped in a part of Rome, Suet. Aug. 70.* [II. *Meton.: occultum quatiēte animo tortore flagellum, Juv. 13, 195.*]

[TORTŖOSE, adv. *With windings, Tert.*]

[TORTŖOSITAS, ātis. f. (tortuosus) *The using of previation or evasion, a shift, evasion, Tert.*]

TORTŖŖSUS, a, um. (tortus) I. *Full of windings or turnings, tortuosus, winding.* A) *Prop.: alvus multiplex et t., Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: — t. loca: — serrula adunca ex omni parte dentata et t.: — Comp., Plin. 11, 46, 106.* B) *Fig.: Intricate, complicated, full of intricacies or subtleties: t. genus disputandi, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 98: — visa quedam tortuosa et obscura: — multiplex et t. ingenium: — res anxie et t., Gell.: — tortuosissima et implicatissima nodositas, August.* \*\*II. *Tormenting, painful: tortuosior urina, strangury, Plin. 21, 27, 100.*

[TORTŖRA, æ. f. (torqueo) I. *Crookedness, Pallad.*

II. *Torture, torment, Veg.*]

1. TORTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of torqueo.* [II. *Adj.: Twisted, bent, tortuosus.* A) *Prop. 1) T. via (labyrinthi), Prop. 4, 4, 42: — t. quercus, i. e. a chaplet of oak, Virg. 2) Subst.: Tortum, i. n. A cord, rope, Pac. ap. Non. 179, 16.* B) *Fig.: t. conditiones (doubtful), Plaut.* [Hence, Fr. *torche*.]

[2. TORTUS, ūs. m. (torqueo) I. *A winding or turning: tortu multiplicabili draco, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: — serpens dat corpore longos t., Virg.: — t. bucinarum, Arn.* II. *A whirling: t. flexæ habent, Stat. A. 2, 421.* [Hence, Fr. *tort*.]

TŖRŖLUS, i. m. dem. (torus) [I. *A tuft of hair, Plaut. Amph. prol. 144; conf. Varr. L. 5, 35, 46.* II. *A The muscles, fleshy part of the body, App. M. 7. p. 195.*

\*\*B) *Meton. of trees: The sap, Vitruv. 2, 9 med.* [Hence, Ital. *tuorlo*.]

TŖRUS, i. m. \*\*I. *A cushion, pad: t. funicularum, Col. 11, 3, 6: — vitis toris ad arborem religetur, id.* \*\*II. *A) The muscular or fleshy part of the body, a muscle:*

1284

o lacertorum tori! Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: — t. venarum, swelling veins, Cels. B) *Meton. of trees: The soft white wood between the bark and the heart, alburnum, Plin. 17, 23, 35. § 211.* \*III. *A projecting ornament on a garland, a knot; fig. of speech, Cic. de Or. 6, 21.* \*\*IV. A) *A bolster, cushion, mattress, a couch, bed: antiquis torus e stramento erat, Plin. 8, 48, 73: — viridante toro condecorat herbæ, Virg.: — discumbere toris, Ov.: — Said of a bier, and of a marriage-bed, id.: — hence, B) Meton.: Marriage, wedding: consors tori, consort, wife, Ov. M. 1, 319: — socia tori, id.: — t. obscenus, an illicit connection, id.: — t. illiciti, Sen.: — Hence also for a concubine, mistress, Plin. 35, 10, 36. § 87.* \*\*V. *An elevation of earth: t. riparium, Virg. Æ. 6, 674: — t. pulvinorum, borders, Plin. 19, 4, 20.* \*\*VI. *A projecting ring about the base of a column, Vitruv. 3, 3 med.*

[TORŖIDUS, a, um. (torvus) *Fierce, Arn.*]

\*\*TORŖITAS, ātis. f. (torvus) *Fierceness or sternness in aspect or disposition, grimness: vultus insignis torvitare, Tac. H. 2, 9 extr.: — t. oculorum, Amm.: — t. capitis (pantheræ), Plin.: — t. naturæ, id.*

[TORŖITER, adv. (torvus) *Sternly, sharply, fiercely: t. in-crepare, Enn. A. 1, 89.*]

\*\*TORŖUS, a, um. (torus) *Fierce, stern, savage, grim: t. oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 75: — t. vultus, id.: — t. aspectus (equi), Plin.: — t. vina, harsh, id.: — Ætnæi fratres lumine torvo, Virg.: — t. angues, id.: — t. læna, id.: — t. bos, id.: — t. Mars, Hor.: — aspiciat hanc torvis (sc. oculis), Ov.: — t. Medusa, id.: — t. forma minantis, id.: — t. prælia, Catull.: — t. Ister (as a river-god, with horns), V. Fl.: — ferox et t. confidentia, Pac. ap. Fest.: — vox humana et tuba torvior, App.: — leonis torvissima facies, Arn.: — [Torvum and torva (adv.): torvum clamare, Virg. Æ. 7, 399: — torva tuens, id.: — torvum lacrimans, Stat.]*

[TORŖITER, adv. (torvus) *Sternly, sharply, fiercely: t. in-crepare, Enn. A. 1, 89.*]

\*\*TORŖUS, a, um. (torus) *Fierce, stern, savage, grim: t. oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 75: — t. vultus, id.: — t. aspectus (equi), Plin.: — t. vina, harsh, id.: — Ætnæi fratres lumine torvo, Virg.: — t. angues, id.: — t. læna, id.: — t. bos, id.: — t. Mars, Hor.: — aspiciat hanc torvis (sc. oculis), Ov.: — t. Medusa, id.: — t. forma minantis, id.: — t. prælia, Catull.: — t. Ister (as a river-god, with horns), V. Fl.: — ferox et t. confidentia, Pac. ap. Fest.: — vox humana et tuba torvior, App.: — leonis torvissima facies, Arn.: — [Torvum and torva (adv.): torvum clamare, Virg. Æ. 7, 399: — torva tuens, id.: — torvum lacrimans, Stat.]*

TOSTUS, a, um. *part. of torreo.*

TŖT. num. I. *So much, so many; followed by quot, quoties, quantum, ut, or absol.: qui ab dis immortalibus t. et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt, Cic. de I. P. 16, 48: — quot homines, tot causæ: — qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit: — si tot consulibus meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset: — quantum putabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablaqueato, Cat.: — quæ quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset: — tot et tantæ et tam graves civitates: — t. tantæque difficultates: — t. virtus: — t. viri ac tales: — quum t. signis eadem natura declaret, quid vellet: — t. civitatum conjuratio, Cæs.: — an timebant, ne t. unum, valentes imbecillum alacres perterritum superare non possent? [II. *Meton.: To denote an indefinite number.* A) *So many: t. aurei, Dig. B) So few, Albin.]**

TŖTIDEM, num. [tot-dem] *Just so much, just so many; followed by quot, or absol.: fiebat, ut soli luna t. conversionibus in aere illo, quot diebus in ipso cælo, succederet, Cic. Rep. 1, 14 extr.: — quot orationum genera esse diximus, t. oratorum reperiuntur: — t., quot dixit: — t. verbis, quot Stoici: — Procles et Eurysthenes gemini fratres fuerunt: at hi nec t. annos vixerunt, anno enim Procli vita brevior fuit: — epistola quam modo t. fere verbis interpretatus sum: — dixerit insanum qui me, t. audiet, i. e. will hear the same as often from me, Hor.*

TŖTIES (totiens), adv. num. (tot) *So often, so many times; followed by quoties, quot, or absol.: soleo mirari, non me t. accipere tuas literas, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, Cic. Fam. 7, 7, 1: — quotiescumque dico, t. mihi videor etc.: — moverat eum subeunda dimicatio t., quot conjurati superessent, Liv.: — tot prætores in Sicilia fuerunt: t. apud majores nostros Siculi senatum adierunt, t. hac memoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, 146: — ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa t.*

[TOTJUGUS, a, um. (totjugis, e.) (jugum) *So many: totjugis diebus, App. M. 2. p. 125: — t. sidera, id.: — homo totjugi scientia magnificus, id.]*

1. TŌTUS, a, um. (*genit. totius, dat. toti*). [*genit. tōtius, Lucr.: toti, Afr. ap. Prisc.: dat. toto orbi, m. Prop.: totae familiæ, f. Plant. Frgm.; A. Her. ap. Prisc.*] I. *The whole, all, the entire: t. res publica, Cic. Mil. 23, 61: — unum opus, t. atque perfectum: — omne cœlum, totaque terra: — ut t. mente atque omnibus artibus contremiscam: — t. sententia: — t. luna: — t. Olympus: — Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est: — totus ex fraude et mendacio factus: — virtus in usu sui tota posita est: — et sum totus vester: — Catoni studio meo me totum dedidi: — homines qui se totos tradiderunt voluptatibus: — Octavius mihi totus deditus: — falsum est id totum.* II. *Neut. absol.* A) Totum in eo est, *depends on it*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1. B) *With prepositions, absol.* \*\*1) Ex toto, *totally, entirely*: Creta ex toto repudianda est, Col. 5, 8, 6. \*\*2) In toto, in *general, generally, on the whole*: curare in toto, Cic. Att. 13, 20 extr. \*\*3) In totum. a) *Totally, entirely*: res in totum diversa, Plin. 31, 7, 42. b) *In general, on the whole*: in totum præcipimus, ut etc., Col. 11, 2, 80. [*Hence, Ital. tutto, Fr. tout.*]

\*\*2. TŌTUS, a, um. (tot) *So much, so great*: quotcumque pedum spatia facienda censueris, totam partem... adjicies, Col. 5, 3, 5.

TOXĪCON, i, n. (τοξικόν) *A kind of ladanum*, Plin. 26, 8, 30.

\*\*TOXĪCUM, i, n. (τοξικόν) *A poison in which arrows were dipped*, Ov. P. 4, 7, 11; *conf.* Plin. 16, 10, 20. — *Hence: Poison, in general*, Suet. Claud. 44. [*Hence, Ital. tosc.*]

TRĀBĀLIS, e. (trabs) *Of or pertaining to a beam: t. clavus, a nail by which beams are held together*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18: — *Prov.*: ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret, *might fasten firmly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, 53: — t. telum, *as large and strong as a beam*, Virg.: — t. hasta, Stat.

1. TRĀBĒA, æ, f. I. *A robe of state, worn by augurs, knights, and kings*, Plin. 8, 48, 74. [II. *Meton.*: *The equestrian order*, Mart. 5, 41, 5; Stat.]

2. TRĀBĒA, æ, m. Q. *An old Roman comic poet.*

[TRĀBĒĀLIS, e. (trabea) *Of or on the trabea*, Sid.]

\*\*TRĀBĒĀTUS, a, um. (trabea) I. *Wearing a trabea: t. equites*, Tac. A. 3, 2: — t. agmina, *the equestrian order*, Stat. II. *Subst.*: Trabeata, æ, f. (sc. fabula) *A kind of play by C. Melissus*, Suet. Gramm. 21.

\*\*TRĀBĒCŪLA or TRĀBĪCŪLA, æ, f. dem. *A small beam*, Vitruv. 10, 21.

[TRĀBĪCA, æ, f. (sc. navis) (trabs) *A boat*, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 367.]

TRABS, trābis. [trabes, is. Enn. ap. Cic.] f. (τράπηξ) *A beam.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: Cæs. B. G. 2, 29, 3. [II. *Meton.* A) *A tall slender tree: silva frequens trabibus*, Ov. M. 8, 329. B) *Any thing made of beams.* 1) *A ship: ut trabe Cypria Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare*, Hor. O. 1, 1, 13. 2) *A roof, house: t. citrea*, Hor. O. 1, 4, 20. 3) *A battering-ram*, V. Fl. 6, 383. 4) *A javelin*, Stat. Th. 5, 566. 5) *A cudgel, club*, Stat. Th. 1, 621. 6) *A table*, Mart. 14, 91, 2. [*Hence, Ital. travaglio, Fr. tref, travail.*]

TRĀCHAS, antis, f. (Τράχης) *A town, otherwise called Tarracina*, Ov. M. 15, 717.

[TRĀCHEA, æ, f. I. q. trachia, NL.]

[TRĀCHEITIS, idis, f. (trachea) *Inflammation of the windpipe*, NL.]

[TRĀCHELOMASTŌIDEUS, i, m. (τράχηλος-μαστος-εἶδος) *A muscle, otherwise called complex minor*, NL.]

[TRĀCHEOTŌMĪA, æ, f. (τραχεια-τέμνω) *Tracheotomy, incision of the trachea*, NL.]

[TRĀCHĪA, æ, f. (τραχεια) *The windpipe*, Macr.]

TRĀCHIN, inis, or TRĀCHYN, ūnos, f. (Τραχίη or Τραχύν) *A town of Thessaly, on the spot where Hercules was burnt*, Plin. 4, 7, 14; Sen.; Ov.

TRĀCHĪNŪS, a, um. (Trachin) *Of or belonging to Trachin, Trachinian: T. tellus*, Ov. M. 11, 269: — T. heros, i. e. Ceyx, king of Trachin, id.: — *Also absol.*: Trachinius, id.: — T. Halcyone, the wife of Ceyx, Stat.: — *Subst. plur.*: Trachiniæ, arum, f. *The title of a tragedy by Sophocles*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.

\*\*TRACTA, æ. See TRACTUS, II. B) 2).

TRACTĀBĪLIS, e. (tracto) *That may be touched, handled, or wrought; manageable, tractable.* I. *Prop.*: t. corpus, Cic. Univ. 4 med.: — t. tofi in opere, Plin.: — t. folium, id.: — t. materies, Vitruv.: — t. vox, pliant, flexible, Quint.: — non t. cœlum, stormy, Virg.: — ulcera tractabiliora fieri, Plin. II. *Fig.*: Flexible, pliant, yielding, virtus... in amicitia tenera et tractabilis, Cic. Læl. 13, 48: — nihil est eo (filio) tractabilis: — nullis ille movetur fletibus aut voces ullas tractabilis audit, Virg.: — t. animus, Ov.: — mite ac t. ingenium, Curt.: — Agrippa nihil tractabilior, Suet.

\*\*TRACTĀBĪLĪTAS, ātis, f. (tractabilis) *Flexibility, pliability*, Vitruv. 2, 9.

[TRACTĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *Pliantly, tractably*, Gell. 6, 2, 8.]

TRACTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *A handling, treating, managing.* I. *Gen.*: nec vero qui fidibus aut tibiis uti volunt, ab haruspibus accipiunt eorum tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: — t. armorum: — t. beluarum: — t. magnarum rerum: — t. atque usus vocis: — usus et t. dicendi: — t. philosophiæ, literarum: — est in utroque (in poesi et in oratione soluta) et materia et t., materia in verbis, t. in colloctione verborum: — t. questionum, Quint.: — t. rei publicæ, Sen.: — t. assidua veterum scriptorum, Gell. II. *Esp.* \*\*A) *Treatment, usage*: maritus uxori, si malæ tractationis accusabitur, non inverecunde dicitur etc., Quint. 7, 4, 10. B) *Rhet.* 1) *A treating, handling (of a subject)*, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 177. 2) *The peculiar use of a word*, Cic. Partit. 17.

TRACTĀTOR, ōris, m. I. *A kind of slave among the Romans, whose office it was to rub and pull the limbs of their masters when bathing* (Sen. Ep. 66 extr.). *This service was performed also by female slaves; hence, tractatrix*, Mart. [II. *He who is concerned with any thing, esp. one who handles or treats of a subject*, Sid.; Hieron.; Spart.]

[TRACTĀTŌRĪUM, īl, n. (tracto) *A place where matters are discussed*, Sid. E. 1, 7.]

TRACTĀTUS, ūs, m. (tracto) *A handling, feeling, working.* \*\*I. *Prop.*: t. nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24: — plantæ tractatu mansuescunt ut feræ, id. II. *Fig.* A) T. artium, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86: — t. asperiorum rerum, Quint.: — t. communis locorum, id.: — t. temporum, id.: — t. troporum, id.: — t. legales, id.: — t. judicialis officii, id. B) *Meton.* \*\*1) *A treatise, writing*, Plin. 14, 4, 5. [2) *A sermon, homily*, August.]

[TRACTĪCĪUS or -TĪUS, īl, m. (traho) *He who is dragged; a term of contempt applied to Helioagalabus, whose dead body was dragged along the streets*, Aurel. Vict. E. 23.]

\*\*TRACTIM, adv. (tractus from traho) *In a drawing way; protractedly, slowly: t. dicere*, Sen. Ep. 40 med.: — t. tangere alqm, *to give a sound beating*, Plaut.: — divorso motu radentes corpora t., Lucr.: — t. susurrant, Virg.: — t. pronunciata litera, *lengthened in pronunciation*, long, Gell.

TRACTO. 1. (traho) [I. *To draw with force, to drag, drag about: tractata comis antistita Phœbi*, Ov. M. 13, 410: — tractari morsu ferarum, *to be lacerated*, Lucr.: — tractatu' per æquora campi, Enn.] II. *To handle, touch, manage, take in hand, undertake, work at, be engaged in.* A) *Prop.*: ut ea, quæ gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: — t. tuerique vites: — t. gubernacula, *to handle, manage*: — t. bibliothecam, *have the care or management of*: t. pecuniam publicam: — t. tela, *to manage, handle*, Liv.: — t. rationem Prusensium, Plin.: — t. lanuginem, Suet.: — t. lutosum agrum, Col.: — t. vitulos manu, id.: — aret pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit, Virg.: — puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus,

Hor. — t. arma speciosius, id. — t. ceram pollice, Ov. : — tractat inauratæ consona fila lyræ, id. : — t. hospitam, Plaut. : — t. res igni, Lucr. : — t. solum terræ aere, id. B) Fig. 1) *To manage, carry on* : causas amicorum t. atque agere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 170 : — t. causam difficiliorem : — t. personam in scena, to act, represent : — t. artem : — t. animos : — quo in munere ita se tractavit, ut etc. : — ita me in re publica tractabo, ut etc. : — t. conditiones, Cæs. : — t. bellum, to carry on, wage, Liv. : — t. vitam, Auct. Her. : — t. rem minus caute et cogitate, Plaut. : — t. partes secundas, Hor. 2) *Esp. a) To treat, conduct one's self towards, use* : omnibus rebus eum ita tractes, ut etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 3 : — non tractabo ut consulam : — t. alqm liberaliter : — pater parum pie tractatus a filio : — mercatores ac navicularii injuriosius tractati : — pauloque benignius ipsum te t. viles, Hor. b) *To handle, treat of, discuss* : oratori omnia quæsitæ, audita, lecta, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54 : — tractati loci : — tractata res : — t. quæstionem diligentius : — t. partem philosophiæ : — t. constantiam : — consilia tractabantur, Liv. : — t. vias præliorum, Tac. : — quum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum abnuerent, id. : — t. de negotiis, Suet.

[TRACTOGALĪTUS, a, um. [vox hybr., tractum-γάλα] Prepared with a kind of pastry and milk : t. pultes, Apic.]

[TRACTOMĒLĪTUS, a, um. [vox hybr., tractus-μέλι] Prepared with a kind of pastry and honey, Apic.]

TRACTŌRĪUS, a, um. (traho) \*I. Of or pertaining to drawing : t. genus machinarum, machines for drawing or drawing up, Vitr. 10, 1. [II. Subst. : Tractōriæ, arum. f. (sc. literæ) Letters from the emperor containing orders to provide imperial messengers with provisions, Cod. Just.]

[TRACTUM, i. See TRACTUS, II. B)]

[TRACTŪŌSUS, a, um. (traho) That allows itself to be extended, ductile, C. Aur.]

1. TRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of traho. II. Adj.

A) *Of Style: Proceeding in a smooth course, flowing* : verborum ratio et genus orationis fuscum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam æquabili profuens, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64 : — in his (concone et adhortatione) tracta quædam et fluens expeditur, non hæc contorta et acris oratio. [B] Subst. : Tractum, i. n. Any thing prolonged. 1) Wool prepared for spinning : t. de niveo vellere ducta, Tib. 1, 6, 80. 2) A piece of oblong pastry, Cat. R. R. 76, 1 : — called also tracta, æ. f. Plin. 18, 11, 27.]

2. TRACTUS, ūs. m. (traho) A drawing, a draught.

I. Prop. A) Syntes ab tractu nominatæ, Sall. Jug. 78, 3 : — medicus t., Plin. : — t. corporis, motion, Quint. : — tractu ferre rotam (equus), Virg. : — in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, id. : — t. flammæ, id. : — (Phaethon) volvitur in præceps longoque per aera tractu fertur, Ov. : — repetitaque longo vellera molliat nebulas æquantia tractu, id. : — longo per multa volumina tractu æstuat unda minax, Luc. : — t. aquarum, a draught, id. : — aut si qua incerto fallerit litora tractu, a dash, stroke, Prop. : — venti inducere hiemem raucoque ad litora tractu unanimi freta curva ferunt, V. Fl. B) Meton. : The situation of a thing that has length, Extent, reach, stretch : t. urbis, Cic. Rep. 2, 6 : — t. castrorum, Liv. : — cum mediæ jaceant immensis tractibus Alpes, Luc. : — A region, tract of land, country : t. ille celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic. Pl. 9, 22 : — t. oppidi, Cæs. : — genera (vitium) separari ac singulis conseri tractibus, utilisimum, Plin. : — tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Virg. : — t. corruptus cæli, Virg. : — t. uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. II. Fig. A) Gen. : A course, current, motion; of time or space, a course, period : t. orationis, Cic. de Or. 13, 54 : — continuus t. orationis, Quint. : — quod neque clara suo percurrere flumina cursu perpetuo possint avi labentia tractu, Lucr. : — t. temporum, Vell. : — t. ætatis, V. Max. : — hoc legatum Cum voluerit tractum habet, quam diu etc., a period, Dig. B) Esp. : A drawing out in length, extension, length : quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum! Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202 : — t. et lenitudo mortis, Tac. : — t. belli, id. : — t. pares elocutionum, Quint. : — illa (historia)

1286

tractu placet, minuteness of detail, Plin. — [Hence, Ital. traino, Fr. train.]

TRĀDĪTŪ, ōnis. f. A delivering or giving up, surrender. I. Prop. : abalienatio est ejus rei, quæ mancipi est traditio alteri nexu, Cic. Top. 5, 28 : — t. Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. : — t. Jugurthæ, Plin. II. Fig. \*\*A) Instruction, a lesson : jejuna atque arida t. (præceptorum), Quint. 3, 1, 3. [B] Tradition : in comperta et vulgaria t. rei, Gell. 16, 5, 1.]

TRĀDĪTOR, ōris. m. One who delivers or surrenders; hence, \*\*I. A betrayer, traitor, Tac. H. 4, 24. [II. A teacher, instructor, Arn.]

TRADITUS, a, um. part. of trado.

TRĀDO (transdo, Cæs.), didi, dītum. 3. (trans-do) To give or deliver up, put into one's hands, give. I.

Prop. A) Gen. : t. poculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96 : — t. ædem Castoris sartam tectam : — traditus magister : — t. equos domitoribus : — t. alqm in custodiam vel in pistrinum : — t. arma, Cæs. : — transdere arma per manus, id. : — transdere alqm ad supplicium, id. : — t. alqm supplicio, Suet. : — t. filiam equiti, Tac. : — fascēs per manus inter se transditos, Hirt. : — transdere se hostibus, id. : — t. thesaurum, argentum alui, Plaut. : — t. alqm ad carnificem, id. : — t. testamentum alui legendum, Hor. : — adeptus Hector tradidit tolli Pergama, id. : — t. pueros magister, Ov. : — transdere navem in fugam, Att. ap. Non. B) Esp. 1) To deliver or commit to one's care, to commend : sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2 : — totum denique hominem tibi ita trado de manu, ut aiant, in manum tuam : — t. alqm custodiendum, Cæs. : — transditum et commendatum, id. : — in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Plaut. : — laudare se et t. alui, Hor. : — quondam non dignum tradimus, id. 2) To give up treacherously, betray : quem dedi putabas, defendi intelligis : quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic. R. A. 22, 61 : — tibi trado patriosque meos Penates, Ov. : — t. terras populandas feris, id. : — tradimur, heu! Claud. II. Fig. A) Gen. : quæ dicam trade memoriæ, Cic. Rep. 6, 10 : — si liberam possessionem Galliæ sibi tradidisset, Cæs. : — summa imperii transditur Camulogeno Aulercio, id. : — et meam partem loquendi et tuam tibi trado, Plaut. : — tradam protervis in mare Creticum portare ventis, Hor. B) Esp. 1) T. se, to give one's self up, to yield : t. se totos voluptatibus, Cic. Læl. 23, 86 : — t. se quieti : — t. se in studium quietum : — te in disciplinam meam tradideras. 2) a) To transmit as an inheritance, to bequeath : consuetudo a majoribus tradita, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150 : — non esse tradendas posteris inimicitias, Anton. ap. Cic. : — qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Plaut. : — morbi per successiones traduntur, Plin. b) To hand down, report, relate : quarum nomini multi poetæ memoriæ tradiderunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3 : — cujus (Socratis) ingenium variosque sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit : — qualia per multa historia tradidit : — qui (Aristides) unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur : — cujus (Lycargi) temporibus Homerus etiam fuisse traditur : — sic traditum est : — Galbam, Africannum, Lælium doctos fuisse traditum est : — ut Socratem dixisse traditum est : — unguenta quis primus invenit, non traditur, Plin. 3) To deliver, impart, teach : t. et docere, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 9 : — t. elementa loquendi : — t. præcepta dicendi : — t. optimarum artium vias : — t. alqd artificio et via : — t. alqd subtilius : — putabam virtutem si modo tradi ratione possit, instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi : — multa de sideribus atque eorum motu ... disputant et juventuti transdunt, Cæs. : — Minervam operam atque artificiorum initia transdere, id.

TRĀDŪCO (transduco, Cæs.), xi, etum. [impero. traduce, Ter. : perf. sync. traduxi, Plaut.] 3. (trans-duco) To conduct, lead, carry, or bring over or to a place. I. A) Prop. : t. multitudinem hominum trans Rhenum in Galliam, Cæs. B. G. 1, 35, 3 : — t. copias per angustias et fines Sequanorum, id. : — t. copias præter castra, id. : — t. hostes in castra ad se, id. : — t. impedimenta ad se : — quum regem Antiochum in Europam ad bellum populo Romano inferen-

dum traduxissent, Liv. : — traductus exercitus silvam Ciminiam, id. : — carpentum, quo in pompa traduceretur, *was led or carried along*, Suet. B) *Esp.* 1) *To lead, conduct, or convey over water or a bridge*: flumen subito accrevit, ut ea traduci non poterant, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97 : — pontem in Arari faciendum curat, atque ita exercitum transduci, Cæs. : — t. exercitum flumen Atonam, id. : — t. partes copiarum flumen, id. : — quos Cæsar transduxerat Rhenum, Hirt. 2) *Polit. t. t.* : t. equum, *to lead his horse by*; said of a knight when he passed muster at a review of his order by the censor : jussit equum traducere, Cic. Cluent. 48, 134. \*\*3) *To lead along in order to expose to public ignominy*, Suet. Tit. 8 extr. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.* : t. animos (judicium) a severitate ad hilaritatem risumque, Cic. Brut. 93, 322 : — t. animum hominis ab omni alia cogitatione ad dignitatem tuendam : — animos a contraria defensione 'abducere et ad nostram conor traducere' : — inimicitias in viris fortissimis non solum extinxit res publica dignitasque ipsorum, sed etiam ad amicitiam consuetudinemque traduxit : — tum omnem orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam Cæpionis fugam : — nisi coelestium divina cognitio nomen eorum ad errorem fabulæ traduxisset, is (tribunus plebis) ad plebem P. Clodium traducit : — ut (oratio) eos qui audient ad majorem admirationem possit traducere : — centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus virtutis causa in superiores ordines transducti, *promoted*, Cæs. : — traduci in melius : — me mea paupertas vitæ traducat inerti, Tib. B) *Esp.* 1) *To bring over to one's side*: t. hominem ad optimates, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4 : — traducas me ad te totum licebit : — traduxit me ad suam sententiam. \*\*2) *To exhibit in public, expose to ridicule, defame, dishonour*: an non sensistis... vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv. 2, 38, 3. [3] *To publish, make known, show*: t. carmina, Mart. 1, 54, 3 : — t. se, *to show one's self in public, appear*, Juv. 4) *Of time*: *To spend, pass*: t. otiosam ætatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82 : — tranquille placideque t. quod datum est vitæ : — t. adolescentiam eleganter : — t. munus summa modestia et summa contentione. [5] *With later grammarians.* a) *To translate*: t. vocabulum Græcum in linguam Romanam, Gell. 1, 18, 1. b) *To derive*: unde id verbum traductum est, Gell. 2, 6, 5.]

TRADUCTIO, ònis. f. (traduco) [I. *Prop.* : *A leading past or by, a leading in triumph*, t. captorum, Aus.] II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.* : *A removing or transferring to another station of life*: t. ad plebem, Cic. Sest. 7, 15. B) *Esp.* \*\*1) *An exhibiting in public, exposure to public ignominy, public disgrace*: dedecus et t., Sen. de Ira, 1, 6. 2) *A passing away, course, of time*: t. temporis, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127. 3) *In Rhet.* a) *Metonymy*: t. atque immutatio in verbo, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167. b) *A repetition of the same word in different cases*, A. Her. 4, 14, 20.

TRADUCTOR, òris. m. *One who conveys over, a carrier, transporter, a name given to Pompey, as having occasioned the removal of Clodius from the patricians to the plebeians*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

1. TRADUCTUS, a, um. *part. of traduco.*

[2. TRADUCTUS, ùs. m. (traduco) *A passage, Amm.*]

\*\*TRADUX, ùcis. m. (traduco) I. *A branch or twig of a vine carried over to another tree for propagation*, Tac. H. 2, 25 extr. [II. *Meton.* : t. carnis, Prud. : — t. materia, Sever.]

TRAGACANTHA, æ. f. (τραγᾶκνθα) *Tragacanth, goat's-thorn* (Astragalus t., Fam. Leguminosæ), Plin. 13, 21, 36. — *Neut.* : Tragacanthum, i. *The gum of this plant*, Cels. 4, 4, 3 : called also, by corruption, Dragantum, i. n. Veg.

[TRAGANTHES, is. f. (τραγάνθης) *A kind of the plant artemisia*, App.]

[TRAGĀNUS, i. m. (τράγανος) *A kind of prepared dish*, Apic.]

TRAGĒLĀPHUS, i. m. (τραγῆλαφος) *A kind of stag with a goat's beard*, Plin. 8, 33, 50.

\*\*TRAGĒMĀTA, um. n. (τραγῆματα) *A dessert, sweet-*

meats, Plin. 13, 4, 9. [Hence, dem. : Tragematia, òrum. n. (τραγῆματα), Hieron.]

TRĀGICE, adv. *Tragically, in a tragic manner*: rhetorice et t. ornare mortem, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; Sen.

[TRĀGICŌMĒDĪA, æ. f. (τραγικοκωμῆδία) *Tragi-comedy, a drama in which tragedy and comedy are combined, tragi-comedy*, Plant. Amph. prol. 59 and 63.]

TRĀGĪCUS, a, um. (τράγικος) I. A) *Of or relating to tragedy, tragic*: t. Orestes aut Athamas, brought forward in tragedies, Cic. Pis. 20, 47 : — t. actor, a tragic actor, Liv. : — t. genus scenarum, Vitruv. : — t. carmen, tragedy, Hor. : — t. cothurni, id. : — t. aræ, id. : — t. cerva, in the tragedy Iphigenia, Juv. : — tragicum illud subinde jactabat : Oderint dum metuant, Suet. Cal. 25. B) *Subst.* : Tragicus, i. m. *A tragic poet*, Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 2. II. *Meton.* A) *Tragic, sublime*: t. orator, Cic. Brut. 55, 200 : — sed hæc tragica atque divina : — t. color, Hor. : — nam spirat tragicum satis, id. : — t. ore, Mart. \*\*B) *Tragical, horrible, awful, atrocious*: t. scelus, Liv. 1, 46, 3 : — t. ignes (i. e. amores), Ov. : — t. Erinnyes, Prop. : — t. concubitus, Juv.

TRĀGĪON, ii. n. (τράγιον) *Goat's beard*, Plin. 13, 21; called also tragonis, id. 27, 13, 115.

TRĀGĒDĪA, æ. f. (τραγῆδία) I. *A tragedy*, Cic. de Sen. 7, 22. II. *Meton.* A) *Sublime or lofty diction*: neque vero istis tragædiis tuis... perturbor, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 219. B) *A great disturbance or commotion*: ejus Appie nomen quantas tragædias excitat! Cic. Mil. 7, 18 : — si aut tragædias agamus in nugis : — movere tragædias in parvis litibus, Quint.

TRĀGĒDUS, i. m. (τράγῆδός) I. *A tragic actor, tragedian*, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 128. II. *Tragædus. An epithet of Jupiter, from the Vicus Tragædus at Rome, in the Regio Esquilina*, Suet. Aug. 57.

TRAGONIS, is. See TRAGION.

TRĀGŌPAN, ānis. f. (τραγῶπαν) *A fabulous bird, perhaps the bearded vulture* (Vultur barbatus L.), Plin. 10, 49, 70.

TRĀGŌPŌGON, ōnis. m. (τραγῶπόγων) *The plant goat's beard*, Fam. Cichoreæ, Plin. 27, 13, 117.

TRĀGŌRĪGĀNUM, i. n. (τραγῶρύγανον) (Tragoriganus, i. m. Cels. 5, 11) *The plant wild marjoram, goat's origany*, Plin. 20, 17, 68.

1. TRĀGOS, i. m. (τράγος) I. *A kind of thorny plant*, Plin. 13, 21, 37. II. *A kind of sponge or fungus*, Plin. 9, 45, 69.

2. TRĀGOS, i. See TRAGUM.

TRĀGŪLA, æ. f. (traho) I. A) *A kind of javelin*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 35, 6. [B] *Fig.* : *A trick, intrigue, artifice*: tragulam in te injicere adornat, Plant. Ep. 5, 2, 25. II. *A kind of drag-net*, Plin. 16, 8, 13. [III. *A little traha, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39.*]

[TRĀGŪLĀRIUS, ii. m. *He who discharges tragulæ*, Veg.]

TRAGUM, i. n. (Tragos, Plin. 18, 10, 20. § 93) *A kind of frumenty (puls)*, Plin. 18, 7, 16; Cels.

[TRAGUS, i. m. *A triangular cartilage of the external ear*, NL.]

\*\*TRĀHA (trāhēa, Virg. G. 1, 164), æ. f. (traho) *A vehicle without wheels, a sledge*, Col. 2, 20, 4. — [Hence, Fr. traîlle.]

[TRĀHĀRIUS, ii. m. (traha) *A sledge-boy*, Sid.]

[TRĀHAX, ācis. (traho) *That attracts things to itself, attracting*: rapax, trahax, Plant. Pers. 3, 3, 6.]

[TRĀHĒA, æ. See TRAHĀ.]

TRĀHO, xi, ctum. 3. [inf. perf. sync. traxe, Virg.] *To draw, draw to itself, draw away, to drag, drag away.*

I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* : ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25 : — t. reos pedibus : — quum a custodibus in fuga trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Cæs. : — Servilius exigua in spe trahabat animam, Liv. : — limum arenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall. : —

t. alvum et bilem, Plin.: — *ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt*, Sen.: — t. sarcinas, id.: — *navigium aquam trahit, lets in water, leaks*, id.: — t. materiam (malagmata), Cels.: — t. extremum spiritum, Phædr.: — *trahebatur virgo passis crinibus a templo*, Virg.: — *Scylla naves in saxa trahens*, id.: — *boves trahunt plaustrea per altos montes cervice*, id.: — t. vocem imo a pectore, id.: — t. Hectorem circa sua Pergama, Ov.: — t. hærentia viscere tela, *to draw out, extract*, id.: — t. telum de corpore, id.: — t. cuspidem manu, id.: — te quoque, Luna, Sall. (*i. e. de cælo*), id.: — t. vultum et cogere rugas, id.: — t. auras ore, id.: — t. suspiria penitus tanto motu, id.: — t. colorem, *to take*, id.: — t. lapidis figuram, id.: — *machinæ trahunt siccas carinas*, Hor.: — t. pocula arente fauce, *to drink*, id.: — *sine trahi, quum egomet trahor, am dragged away*, Plaut.: — t. alqm ad prætorem, id.: — *coria et carnem trahit (res aurumque) et conducit in unum, draws together, contracts*, Lucr. B) *Esp.* 1) *To carry off or away*: t. spolia, Cic. Balb. 23, 54: — t. prædam ex agnis, Liv.: — *raperet*, t., Sall. \*\*2) *To throw away, squander*: t. pecuniam, Sall. Cat. 20, 12. [3] *To spin, work, manufacture*: t. vellera digitis, Ov. M. 14, 265: — t. Laconicas purpuras, Hor.: — t. lanam, Juv. II. Fig. A) *Gen.*: trahimur omnes studio laudis, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: — *trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionem et scientiæ cupiditatem*: — *ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem*: — t. alqm in aliam partem: — *qui majorem ex perniciæ et peste rei publicæ molestiam traxerit*: — *qui cognomen ex contumelia traxerit*: — *scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, originates*: — *trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo*, Cæs.: — t. Lucanos ad defectionem, Liv.: — t. alqm in religionem, id.: — t. alqm in suam sententiam, id.: — t. rem ad Penos, id.: — *Marius anxius trahere cum animo suo, omitteretne etc.*, Sall.: — *omnia non bene consulta in virtutem traherentur, were interpreted*, id.: — *trahi ad diversas curas*, Tac.: — t. ornatum ipsius (ducia) in superbiam, id.: — t. cuncta in deterius, id.: — t. fortuita ad culpam, id.: — *allicere delectatione et trahere viribus*, Quint.: — t. vitam, *to drag on*, Plin.: — *quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur*, Virg.: — t. nomen ab illis, Ov.: — t. senectatem, id.: — t. verba, *to pronounce with difficulty*, Sil. B) *Esp.*: *To draw out, protract, prolong, delay*: *sin trahitur bellum*, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: — t. pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv.: — t. rem in serum, id.: — *querentes, trahi se a Cesare, were detained*, Suet.: — t. moram ficto languore, Ov.: — *In a neuter sense: To linger, hold on, remain*: *si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius traxit*, Cels. [Hence, Ital. *trarre*, Fr. *traire*.]

1. TRAJĀNUS, i. m. A Roman emperor, proverbial for his justice and benevolence: Augusto felicior, Trajano melior, Eutr. 8, 5. — Hence,

2. TRAJĀNUS, a, um. Of Trajan: T. aqua, Front.

[TRAJECTĪCIUS or -RĪUS, a, um. That has been carried over the sea, from beyond sea, Dig.]

TRAJECTĪO, ōnis. f. (trajicio) I. Prop.: A passing over, passage: honestior existimatur trajectio, a sailing over to Pompey, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: — *trajectiones motusque stellarum, shooting stars*: — *trajectiones incendiiorum*, Vitr.

II. Fig. A) A transposing or displacing of words, Cic. de Or. 69, 230. \*B) Exaggeration, hyperbole: veritatis superlatio atque t., Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

\*\*TRAJECTO, are. (trajicio) To perforate: t. acui sinum umbilici, Cels. 7, 14 med.

[TRAJECTOR, ōris. m. (trajicio) One who perforates or passes through any thing, Prud.]

[TRAJECTŌRIUM, ii. n. (trajicio) A funnel, Plin. Val.]

\*\*TRAJECTŪRA, æ. f. (trajicio) A projection, Vitr. 4, 7 med.

1. TRAJECTUS, a, um. part. of trajicio.

2. TRAJECTUS (transjunctus, Cæs.), ūs. m. (trajicio) I. A passing or crossing over: t. in Britanniam, Cæs. B. G. 5, 2, 3. II. A passage, place of crossing: Auxilia ad tractum, Auct. B. Al. 56, 5; Plin. — [Hence, T. Mosæ, Maastricht: T. Rheni, Utrecht.]

TRĀJĪCĪO (transjicio, Cæs.), jēci, jectum. 3. (jacio) I. To throw, shoot, carry, or bring over. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: t. murum jaculo, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: — t. telum, Cæs.: — t. signum trans vallum, Liv.: — *malis antennisque de nave in navem trajectis*, id.: — *pontibus transjunctis, laid across*, Hirt.: — *quod est levissimum ac summum, ut trajiciant in alia vasa, pour from one vessel into another*, Varr.: — t. membra per arduos acervos celeri pede, Ov.: — t. oculos, Lucr. 2) Esp.: To convey across, ferry over, transport: t. milites trans flumen, Liv. 2, 11, 2: — t. legiones in Siciliam, id.: — t. sese duabus navibus in Africam, to go over, cross, id.: — t. sese ex regia ad alqm, Cæs.: — t. ratibus Trebium, Liv.: — t. flumina nando, Suet.: — *equitum magnam partem flumen transjicit*, Cæs.: — t. exercitum Rhodanum, Planc. ap. Cic.: — t. sese Isaram, Brut. ib.: — t. se Alpes, id. ib.: — *exercitus Pado trajectus Cremonam*, Liv.: — *Rhodanus trajectus*, id.: — *ad Æthalam insulam trajecit*, id.: — *ne qua classis ex Africa trajiceret*, id.: — *primo quoque tempore in Africam trajiciendum*, id. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: quum ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere creperit, Cic. Div. in Cæs. 14, 46: — t. culpam in alium, Quint.: — *arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes*, Ov.: — *dolor trajectus in cor, having passed*, Hor. 2) Esp.: t. verba, to transpose, Cic. de Or. 69, 229; Quint. II. To cause one thing to pass through another, to run, stick, or pass through: t. procurrentem (pilo), Cæs. B. G. 5, 44, 6: — t. alqm scorpione, id.: — t. femur tragulā, id.: — t. pectus ferro, Liv.: — t. se uno ictu infra lævam papillam, Suet.: — t. linguam arundine, Ov.: — t. terga sagittā, id.: — *pars magna equitum mediam trajecit aciem, broke through*, Liv.

TRALĀTĪCIUS or -TĪUS, a, um. See TRANSLATICIUS.

TRALLES, ium. (Trallis, is. Plin.) f. A town of Lydia, Cic. Fl. 24, 57.

TRALLĀNUS, a, um. (Tralles) Of or belonging to Tralles, Trallian: T. fuerit Demosthenes, of Tralles, Cic. Or. 70, 239: — *Subst. plur.*: Tralliani, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Tralles, Cic. Fl. 22, 52 sq.

[TRĀLŌQUOR, qui. To tell through and through, to relate entirely, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7.]

TRALUCEO, ere. See TRANSLUCEO.

TRĀMA, æ. f. The woof (in weaving). \*\*I. Prop.: Sen. Ep. 90 med. — *Of a cobweb*, Plin. 11, 24, 28. [II. Meton.: t. figuræ, of a thin, lean, person, Pers. 6, 73: — t. putidæ, trifles, bagatelles, Plaut.]

TRAMEO, are. See TRANSMEO.

TRAMES, itis. m. (trameo) I. A crossway; a sideway, a byway. A) Prop.: egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19. [B] Meton. 1) A way, path, passage, course, flight, Virg. Æ. 6, 676. 2) Plur.: The branches of a family, Gell. 13, 19, 15. II. Fig.: A way, method: atque viam monstravit tramite parvo, Lucr. 6, 27.]

TRAMIGRO, TRAMITTO, TRANATO. See TRANS.

TRĀNO (transno). 1. (trans-no) To swim over, across, or through. I. Prop.: t. Gangem, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: — in Tiberim desiluit et incolomis ad suos transavit, Liv.: — t. flumen, Cæs.: — t. Lethæas per undas, Virg.: — *Eridanus tranandus*, id.: — *aquæ tranantur*, Ov. [II. To go, sail, fly, or pierce through: t. turbida nubila, Virg. Æ. 4, 246: — t. per auras, Sil.: — t. flumina sublimi curru, Stat.: — t. pectus (hasta), id.: — t. pericula, id.]

TRANQUILLE, adv. Quietly, calmly: t. placideque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: — t. et leniter dicere: — t. inclamare, Plaut.: — *tranquillius mansurus animus inter divina*, Sen.: — *tranquillissime senuit*, Suet.

TRANQUILLITAS, ātis. f. (tranquillus) Quietness, stillness. I. Prop. A) Calmness, still weather: nos longis navibus tranquillitates occupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: — *securitas quæ est animi tamquam t.*: — *malacia ac t.*, Cæs. \*\*B) Meton. of colour: Clearness: *nubilus color aut t.*, Plin. 37, 10, 56. II. Fig. A) Serenity or calm-

*ness of mind, peace: quies et t.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: — *t. rationis*: — *t. animi et securitas*: — *otium ac t.* B) *Esp.* 1) De Tranquillitate Animi, the title of one of Seneca's writings. 2) Tranquillitas tua, in later times, a title of the Roman emperor, "Your Serene Highness," Eutr.

\*1. TRANQUILLO. *adv.* In a calm: *t.*, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 extr.: — *alia t. velut oscitatio*, Plin.: — *cetera tribuni t. peregrere*, Liv.

2. TRANQUILLO. 1. (tranquillus) *To calm, tranquillise, make calm or quiet.* I. *Prop.* \*\*A) *Gen.*: mare tranquillatur olee, Plin. 2, 103 and 106. [B) *Meton.*: *t. vultum, to clear*, Plant. Capt. 1, 2, 21.] II. *Fig.*: ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquilluntur, Cic. Top. 26, 98: — *quid pure tranquillet, honos en dulce lucellum*, Hor.

TRANQUILLUS, a, um. *Quiet, still, calm.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Of the weather*: ut mare, quod sua natura tranquillum sit, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Cluent. 49, 138: — *t. serenitas*, Liv.: — *t. colum, dies, calm*, Plin.: — *t. aquae*, Ov. 2) *Subst. in the neut.*: in tranquillo tempestate adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: — *primis tenebris movit et tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, the sea being calm*, Liv.: — *tranquillum est, there is a calm*, Plant.: — *testudines per tranquilla fluitantes*, Plin. B) *Meton.*: *t. et serena frons, calm*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: — *t. serenoque vultu*, Suet. II. *Fig.*: *Calm, tranquil, still, peaceful.* A) *Efficiendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquilli*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: — *placata, t. quieta, beata vita*: — *pacatae tranquillaeque civitates*: — *esse animo tranquillo*: — *tuae literae t., i.e. announcing tranquillity*: — *esse tranquillior animo*: — *in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior* (Isocrates): — *illum meum turbulentissimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat*: — *cetera videntur esse tranquilla: tranquillissimus autem animus meus*: — *t. res*, Liv.: — *t. senectus*, Hor.: — *t. otia sine armis*, Luc. \*\*B) *Subst. in the neut.*: in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum... exorta est, Liv. 4, 43, 3: — *bellis perfectis, re publica in tranquillum redacta, id.*: — *meo fratri gaudeo amorem esse omnem in tranquillo*, Ter. [Hence, Fr. *tranquille*.]

TRANS. *prep. with acc.* Beyond, over, on the other side of: Nervus trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: — *ne quam hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transduceret*, Cæs.: — *arreptum vexillum t. vallum hostium trajecit*, Liv.: — *transque caput jace (cineres)*, Virg.: — *curvos t. ripam miserat arcus*, Ov.: — *parare hortos t. Tiberim*: — *si scisset, sibi t. Euphratem esse pereundum*: — *t. mare fuit*: — *tuae res gestae ita notae sunt, ut t. montem Taurum etiam de Mutrinio sit auditum*. [Hence, Fr. *trés*.]

[TRANS-ABEO, ii, ire. I. *To go or pass beyond or by*: turbine sic rapido populos atque aequora longe transabeunt, V. Fl. 4, 510: — *t. alqm fugâ*, Stat. II. *To go, pass, or pierce through*: ensis transiit costas, Virg. A. 9, 432: — *t. alqm (hasta)*, Sil.]

[TRANSACTIO, ònis, f. (transigo) I. *A completing, finishing*, Tert. II. *An agreement*, Dig.]

\*TRANSACTOR, òris, m. (transigo) *One who accomplishes or brings about any thing*: rerum t. et administrator, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, 69.

TRANSACTUS, a, um. *part. of transigo.*

TRANSADACTUS, a, um. *part. of transadigo.*

[TRANS-ADIGO, ègi, actum. 3. *To run through, perforate, transfix*: et, qua fata celerrima, transadigit costas et crates pectoris ense, Virg. A. 12, 508: — *t. ferrum sub papillam dextram*, App.: — *horum unum ad medium... egregium forma juvenem et fulgentibus armis transadigit costas*, Virg.: — *t. alqm ferro, jaculo*, Stat.]

[TRANS-ALPĪBUS, adv. (Alpes) *After a Transalpine manner*, Gell. 15, 30, 6.]

TRANS-ALPĪNUS, a, um. (Alpes) *That is beyond the Alps, Transalpine*: T. Gallia, Cic. Mur. 41, 89: — 1289

T. bella. — *Subst. plur.*: Transalpini, òrum, m. *People beyond the Alps*, Suet. Cæs. 24.

[TRANS-AUSTRĪNUS, a, um. (auster) *Southern, M. Cap.*]

[TRANS-BĪBO, ère. *To drink up*, C. Aur.]

[TRANSCENDĒTĪA, æ, f. (transcendo) *A climbing over, surmounting*, Aggen. ap. Front. p. 63 Goss.]

TRANSCENDO or TRANS-SCENDO, di, sum. 3. (scando) I. *Prop.*: *To step, go, pass, or climb over*: *t. in hostium naves*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 15, 1: — *t. in Italiam*, Liv.: — *t. in Sedetanum agrum*, id.: — *t. Caucasum*, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: — *t. Alpes*: — *transire fossam et t. maceriam*, Cæs.: — *t. valles*, id.: — *t. flumen exercitu*, Tac. \*\*II. *Fig.*: *t. ad leviora, to pass on or over*, Quint. 7, 1, 21: — *t. ad majora*, Veil.: — *ut non abrupte cadere in narrationem, ita non obscure transcendere*, Quint.: — *t. ordinem statias, naturae, moris Macedonum, juris gentium*, Liv.: — *t. prohibita impune*, Tac.: — *t. fines juris*, Lucr.: — *at tu transcendes, Germanice, facta tuorum*, Sil.: — *t. annos facis*, id.

1. TRANSCENSUS, a, um. *part. of transcendo.*

[2. TRANSCENSUS, ūs, m. (transcendo) *A stepping over, surmounting*, Amm.]

[TRANSCĪDO, idi. 3. (trans-cædo) *To cut through, cut to pieces*, Plant. Pers. 4, 8, 1.]

TRANSCRĪBO or TRANS-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum. 3. *To transcribe, transfer, copy off or out.* I. *Gen.*: *testamentum in alias tabulas transcripserim*, Cic. Cluent. 14, 41: — *tabulas publicas, to copy*: — *t. veteres ad verbum*, Plin. \*\*II. *Esp.* A) *To make over or transfer by a writing or instrument*: *t. nomina in socios*, Liv. 35, 7, 2: — *t. æs alienum hereditarium in se*, Dig.: — *Turne, patiere, tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptris colonis?* *To go over*, Virg.: — *t. spatium vitæ alicui, to add, assign*, Ov. B) *To transfer, remove*: *quum... te in viros philosophia transcriperit*, Sen. Ep. 4: — *turmas equitum in funditorum alas transcripserit*, V. Max.: — *transcribunt urbi matres*, Virg. C) *To copy (in painting)*, Plin. 25, 2, 4.

[TRANSCRIPTĪCIUS or -TĪUS, a, um. (transcribo) *Of or relating to assigning or transferring*: *t. nomina, a transferring of debts*, Gai.]

[TRANSCRIPTĪO, ònis, f. (transcribo) *Assignment, transmission*, Gai.]

TRANSCRIPTUS, a, um. *part. of transcribo.*

TRANS-CURRO, curri or cūcurri, cursum. 3. I. *To run over, across, or past.* A) *Prop.*: *transcurrentes detergere remos, in sailing by*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 58, 1: — *cito transcurre curriculo ad nos*, Plaut.: — *t. hinc ad forum*, Ter.: — *t. præter ora populi*, Plin.: — *in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est*, Liv.: — *in arcem transcurso opus est*, Ter. \*\*B) *Fig.*: *t. in dissimilem (rem)*, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: — *t. ad melius*, Hor.: — *quum tempus jam longum transcurreret*, Gell.: — *transcursum ad vitia*, Vell. II. *To run, go, or pass through.* \*\*A) *Prop.*: *t. Campaniam*, Suet. Cal. 24: — *cælum t. nimbus*, Virg.: — *t. per spatium temporis*, Lucr.: — *raptim transcurra prima porticu*, App. B) *Fig.* \*1) *Gen.*: *t. cursum, to finish the course quickly*, Cic. Brut. 81, 282. \*\*2) *Esp. in speech*: *To run over rapidly or briefly, touch briefly upon*: *t. partem operis*, Quint. 9, 3, 89: — *t. narrationem*, Sen.

[TRANSCURSIO, ònis, f. (transcurro) *A lapse or course of time*, Cod. Just.]

1. TRANSCURSUS, a, um. *part. of transcurro.*

\*\*2. TRANSCURSUS, ūs, m. (transcurro) *A running or passing by or through.* I. *Prop.*: *t. fulguria*, Suet. Aug. 90: — *t. per aera*, Sen. II. *Fig.*: *A running over rapidly, a touching briefly upon*: in transcurso, Plin. 3, 5, 6: — *quanto omnia transcurso dicenda sint*, Vell.

TRANS-DĀNŪBĪĀNUS, a, um. (Danubius) *Beyond the Danube*: T. regio, Liv. 40, 58, 8. — *Subst. plur.*: TransdānūbĪāni, òrum, *Nations beyond the Danube*, Inscr.

TRANSDITUS, a, um. *part. of transdo. See TRADO.*



## TRANSDO

TRANSDO, ēre. See TRADO.

TRANSDUCO, etc. See TRADUCO, etc.

TRANSENNA, æ. f. I. Prop. A rope, line: nunc ab t. hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 22: — quasi per t. prætereuntes, passing by at a distance (as it were, outside the line, beyond the bounds), Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162. [II. Fig.: A snare: ducere hominem doctis dolis in transennam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 11.]

TRANS-ĒO, ī, itum, ire. To go over, pass by, pass.

I. Prop. A) Gen.: t. e suis finibus in fines Helvetiorum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 28, 4: — t. in Britanniam, id.: — t. per corpora, id.: — Mosa transit in Rhenum, id.: — t. ac transvehī, Liv.: — t. alqm, Planc. ap. Cic.: — t. per media castra, Sall.: — odor transit in vestes, Plin.: — ficus ad nos ex aliis t. gentibus, id.: — t. Euphratem, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: — t. maria: — t. Formias, to go through Formiæ: — t. equum cursu, Virg.: — t. forum, Hor.: — ilia cornipedis surrecta cuspidē transit, pierces through, Sil.: — Rhodanus transitur, Cæs.: — transiri potest, id. B) Esp. 1) To go over to a party: t. ad adversarios, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, 40: — t. ad Pompeium, Cæs.: — t. a patribus ad plebem, Liv.: — ut nulla ante Britanniae nova pars illacessita transierit, Tac. \*\*2) To go or pass into, be changed into: aqua mulsa transit in vinum, Plin. 22, 24, 52: — ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. \*\*3) To pass through or off (of food): cibi transeunt, Plin. 11, 37, 79: — vinum tenue t. per urinam, id. II. Fig. A) Gen.: quod quædam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, penetrates, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 119: — cuius (ordinis) similitudine perspecta in formarum specie ac dignitate transitum est et ad honestatem dictorum et factorum: — t. finem et modum: — t. finem æquitatis et legis in iudicando: — t. alqd silentio: — t. vitam silentio, to spend or pass, Sall.: — t. ipsum tribunatus annum quiete et otio, Tac.: — nil transit amantes, escapes, Stat. B) Esp. 1) To go over in opinion, to pass over: transierunt illuc, ut oratio ejus esset habenda, qui etc., Cæl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2: — t. in sententiam alcjs, Liv.: — senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. \*\*2) To go or pass into by change: frequens imitatio t. in mores, Quint. 1, 11, 3: — t. in participia, id. 3) In speech. a) To pass or go over to another subject: t. ad partitionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: — t. ad alias (questiones), Quint.: — t. protinus ad dispositionem, id.: — consumptis precibus violentam transit in iram, Ov.: — transeat ad alteram concionem, Liv. b) To run over hastily, touch briefly upon: leviter t. ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. R. A. 32, 91. \*\*c) To pass over, omit: multa transi, Cæl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4: — t., præterire, Plin.: — Protagoran transeo, Quint.: — locus transibitur, id.: — illa quoque minora non sunt transeunda, id. 4) To pass by or away, pass, elapse: quum legis dies transierit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6: — multi jam menses t., Cæs.: — fortuna imperii transit, Tac.

[TRANSERO or TRANS-SERO, sertum. 3. I. To thrust through, Cat. II. To engrave, Stat.]

[TRANSERTUS, a, um, part. of transero.]

[TRANSEUNTER, adv. In passing, cursorily, Aug.; Amm.]

TRANS-FĒRO, tūli, lātum (also trālātum), ferre. To carry, convey, or bring over, transfer. I. Prop. A) Gen.: simulacrum translātum Carthaginem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, 72: — t. ad se ornamenta ex his (hortis): — transferri trans Alpes: — ex hoc hominum numero in impiorum partem atque in parricidarum cætum ac numerum transferetis? — t. castra ultra eum locum, Cæs.: — t. signa et stationem, id.: — transtulit in triumphum multa militaria signa spoliæque, Liv.: — in eo triumpho coronæ aureæ translatae sunt, led by, id.: — o Venus... vocantis ture te multo Glyceæ decoram transfer in sedem, betake thyself, Hor. B) Esp. 1) Of plants: To transplant: semina, quæ transferuntur et terra in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 3. 2) To transfer into another book, transcribe, copy: literæ... de tabulis in libros transferuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, 189: — t. rationes in tabulas: — t. de tuo edicto in meum totidem verbis: — versus translati, Suet. II. Fig. A) Gen.: —

1290

## TRANS-FRETANUS

To transfer, accommodate, adapt, give another turn to: t. sermonem alio, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: — t. similitudinem ab oculis ad animum: — t. animum ad accusandum: — quod ab Ennio positum in una re transferri in multas potest: — t. definitionem in aliam rem: — hoc idem transfero in magistratus, curationes, sacerdotia: — transferri de suo genere in aliud genus: — t. culpam in alios: — t. crimen in alqm: — t. se totum ad artes componendas: — t. bellum in Celtiberiam, Cæs.: — bellum ad se translātum, id.: — t. consilium Lutetiam, id.: — disciplina in Galliam translata, id.: — t. invidiam criminis, to remove from one's self, Tac.: — t. amorem in mares, Ov.: — t. amorem huc, Ter.: — translatas alio mœrebus amores, Hor. B) Esp. 1) To put off, defer: sese in proximum annum transtulit, i. e. put off his canvassing, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: — causa hæc integra in proximum annum transferetur, Cæl. ap. Cic. 2) Of speech or writing. a) To turn, translate: istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicæarcho transtuli, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: — t. ex Græco in Latinum, Quint. b) To use metaphorically or figuratively: verba propria aut quæ transferuntur, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: — t. aliquod verbum altius: — intexunt fabulas, verba apertius transferunt. C) Rhet. t. t.: translātum exordium est, quod aliud conficit, quam causæ genus postulat, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26.

TRANS-FĪGO, xi, xum. 3. I. To pierce or run through: evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: — t. unguibus anguem, Cic. poet.: — t. alqm gladio per pectus, Liv.: — scutum transfigitur, Cæs.: — sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, Plaut.: — qui hastis corpus transfigi solent, id. [II. To run or thrust one thing through another: latos huic hasta per armos alia tremuit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore, Virg. Æ. 11, 645.]

[TRANSFIGURABILIS, e. (transfiguro) That may be transformed or changed into another form, Tert.]

\*\*TRANSFIGURATIO, ōnis. f. A changing into another form, transfiguration: t. animæ, Plin. 7, 55, 56: — t. interemptio est pristini, Tert.

[TRANSFIGURATOR, ōris. m. He who changes any thing into another form: t. sui, i. e. a dissembler, hypocrite, Tert.]

\*\*TRANS-FĪGŪRO. 1. To change in form, transfigure, transform. I. Prop.: t. puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. Ner. 28: — t. in speciem simiæ, id.: — t. in lupum, id.: — et qui corpora prima transfigurat, i. e. Ovid, in his Metamorphoses, Stat.: — sede Castoris et Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurata, Suet.: — Amygdalæ ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras, Plin. II. Fig.: formare et velut t. animos in eum quem volumus habitum, Quint. 6, 2, 1: — intelligo, non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari, Sen.

TRANSFIXUS, a, um, part. of transfigo.

TRANS-FLŪO, xi. 3. To flow over or out. \*\*I. Prop.: sanguis t., Plin. 11, 38, 91: — vina t., id. [II. Fig.: dies t., Claud.]

TRANS-FŌDĪO, fōdi, fossum. 3. To run or pierce through: Galli transfodiebantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 82, 1: — t. latus fugienti, Liv.: — transfosso oculo, Tac.: — cochlea acu transfossa, Plin.: — transfossi pectora ligno, Virg.

[TRANSFORMATIO, ōnis. f. A change from one shape into another, transformation, Eccl.]

[TRANSFORMIS, e. (transformo) That is transformed or changed: Proteus t., Ov. F. 1, 373: — t. corpora, id.]

TRANS-FORMO. 1. To alter or change in shape, transform. [I. Prop.: (Proteus) omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg. G. 4, 441: — t. sese in vultus aniles, id.: — t. membra in juvenco, Ov.] \*\*II. Fig.: t. animum ad naturam alcjs, Quint. 1, 2, 30.

\*\*TRANS-FŌRO, are. To bore through, perforate, Sen. Ben. 2, 6.

TRANSFOSSUS, a, um, part. of transfodio.

[TRANS-FRETANUS, a, um. (fretum) Beyond the sea, Tert.]

## TRANSFRETATIO

[TRANSFRETATIO, ōnis. *f.* *A passing over the sea*, Gell. 10, 26, 6.]

**\*\*TRANS-FRĒTO.** 1. (fretum) *To pass over or cross the sea.* I. *Prop.*: quam primum transfretaturi (Brundisium), Suet. Cæs. 34: — transfretabantur navibus rabibusque, Amm. [II. *Fig.*: Tert.]

**TRANSFŪGA**, æ. c. (transfugio) I. *Prop.*: *He who runs from one to another, a renegade, deserter*: non omnia illum transfugam ausum esse senatui dicere, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: — proditores et t., Tac. **\*\*II. Meton.**: paucissimi Quiritium medicinam attigere et ipsi statim ad Græcos transfugæ, Plin. 29, 1, 8: — t. divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor.

**TRANS-FŪGIŌ**, fūgi. 3. *To run to the other side, go over, desert.* I. *Prop.*: t. ad Romanos, Liv. 34, 25, 12: — t. ad hostes, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: t. ab afflictā amicitia atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: — oculi atque aures atque opinio transfugere ad nos, Plaut.

**\*TRANSFŪGIŪM**, ūi. n. (transfugio) *A going over, desertion*: t. impeditiora, Liv. 22, 43, 5: — t. crebra, ut in civili bello, Tac. — *Meton.*: t. sacrarii, the immigrants into Rome, Prud.

**\*\*TRANS-FULGĒO**, ěre. *To glitter through*, Plin. 37, 7, 28.

[TRANS-FŪMO, āre. *To smoke through*: anhelitus compressæ iræ t., Stat. Th. 6, 399: — equi t. per observatas tabulas, Sid.]

[TRANS-FUNCTŌRIŪS, a, um. (fungor) *Negligent, careless, remiss, in doing any thing*, Tert.]

**TRANS-FUNDO**, fūdi, fūsum. 3. *To pour out of one vessel into another, pour out or off.* I. *Prop.*: t. aquam in alia vasa, Col. 12, 12, 1: — t. arenam liquatam in alias fornaces, Plin.: — t. in urnam (Pompeium mortuum), to inter, Luc.: — sanguis in venas transfunditur, pours or discharges itself, Cels. II. *Fig.*: libentius omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, would have transferred, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4: — t. omnem amorem in hanc: — studia latius transfusa, extending: — t. divinum spiritum in effigies mutas, Tac.

**TRANSFŪSIŌ**, ōnis. *f.* (transfundo) *A pouring out of one vessel into another, a pouring out, transfusing.* **\*\*I. Prop.**: t. aquæ, Plin. 34, 18, 52: — t. sanguinis, a transfusing, Cels. **\*\*II. Fig.**: quam valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse, migrations, Cic. Scaur. § 43. [III. *A transfusion of blood, an imparting new life to a body by means of the blood of another*, NL.]

**TRANS-FUSUS**, a, um. *part. of transfundo.*

[TRANS-GLŪTIŌ, ire. *To swallow down, swallow*, Veg.]

**TRANS-GRĒDIŌR**, gressus. 3. (gradior) *To step or go over, surmount, cross.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. pomerium, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: — t. Taurum: — t. Alpes: — t. flumen, Cæs.: — t. munitionem, id.: — t. colonias, Tac.: — transgressos (sc. flumen) recipit mons, Sall. Frgm.: — t. in Italiam, Liv.: — t. in Corsicam, to cross over, id.: — gens Rheno transgressa, Tac.: — transgressus Agricola invenit, etc., id.: — sol transgressus in Virginem, Plin.: — Pompeius transgressus ad solis occasum, id. **\*\*B) Esp.**: *To go over to a party*: transgredior ad vos, Tac. H. 4, 66: — t. in partes Vespasiani, id. **\*\*II. Fig.**: t. alqm, to surpass, excel, Plin. 7, 25, 25: — t. mensuram, to exceed, id.: — transgressus duodevicesimum annum, Vell.: — t. mentionem alcjæ, id.: — t. ab indecoris ad infesta, Tac.: — t. ad egregium humani animi deflexum, V. Max. — *Pass.*: transgresso Appennino, Liv.

**TRANSGRESSIŌ**, ōnis. *f.* (transgredior) *A going or passing over.* I. *Prop.*: t. Gallorum, Cic. Pis. 33, 81. II. *Fig.* A) *An overstepping or transgressing the usual order of words, a transposition*: t. concinna verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207. **\*\*B) In speech**:

1291

## TRANSITUS

*A transition*, Quint. 4, 1, 78. [C) *A transgressing, trespassing*, August.]

[TRANSGRESSIVUS, a, um. (transgredior) *Going over into another class*: t. verba, i. e. which do not follow the ordinary conjugation, Diom. p. 336 P.]

[TRANSRESSOR, ōris. m. (transgredior) *He who transgresses, a transgressor*, Arnob.; Tert.]

1. TRANSGRESSUS, a, um. *part. of transgredior.*

**\*\*2. TRANSGRESSUS**, ūs. m. (transgredior) *A going or passing over, passage*: in transgressu amnis, Tac. A. 11, 10: — vitare prælum in transgressu, Sall. Fragg.

**TRANS-ĪGO**, ěgi, actum. 3. (ago) **\*\*I. To pierce or thrust through, transfix**: t. se ipsum gladio, Tac. A. 14, 37: — t. ense per pectora, Sil.: — ensis t. viscera, Luc.

II. *To perform, bring about, accomplish.* A) *Gen.*: suscipere, t. negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 2: — t. expedire, absolvere: — rebus transactis: — transactis meis partibus: — per Cæcilium transiguntur: — t. pleraque per se, Liv.: — t. alqd sorte: — t. fabulam, Plaut.: — sin transactum est, is over. B) *Esp.*: *To settle, conclude, finish, agree, come to an agreement*: t. cum reo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, 79: — t. rem cum alqo: — cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecunia: — t. alqd secum qualibet conditione: — transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac.: — cum spe votoque uxoris semel transigitur, id.: — pulchre fuerit transactum cum materia, Quint. **\*\*C) To bring to an end, pass, spend (of time)**: t. tempus per ostentationem, Tac. Agr. 18 extr.: — t. adolescentiam per hæc fere, Suet.: — transacto tribuniciis potestatis tempore, id.: — mense transacto, id.: — t. placidas noctes, Sen.

**TRANSĪLIŌ** or **TRANS-SĪLIŌ**, ivi or ūi. 4. *To leap or jump over.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: T. per hortum ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 38: — t. ex humilioribus in altiore navem, Liv.: — t. per Thraciam, Macedoniam et Græciam, to go quickly through, Flor.: — t. muros, Liv.: — t. retia, Plin.: — t. vada, Hor.: — t. positas flammæ, Ov. **\*\*B) Esp.**: *To go over to a party*: t. ad Thessalum, Plin. 29, 1, 5. II. *Fig.*: t. ad ornamenta (i. e. aureos anulos), Plin. 33, 2, 8: — onyx t. in gemmam ex lapide Caramanie, the term onyx was transferred, id.: — t. ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, to neglect, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: — oratio t. rem, omits: — t. vel prætervehi, Plin.: — t. munera modici Liberi, to enjoy immoderately, Hor.: — proxima pars vitæ transilienda mes, Ov.

**\*\*TRANSĪLLIS**, e. (transilio) *That springs or passes over*: t. palmas, Plin. 17, 23, 35. § 211.

**\*TRANSĪTANS**, antis. (obsol. transitio from transeo) *That travels through*: t. Julia lege, travelling through the province, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5.

**TRANSĪTIŌ**, ōnis. *f.* (transeo) *A going or passing over, passage.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. visionum, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109: — facere t. in aliud signum, Vitr. B) *Esp.*: *A going over to any one's side or party*, Cic. Brut. 16, 62. II. *Fig.* [A) *Infection, contagion*, Ov. R. A. 616.] **\*\*B) In Rhet.**: *Transition*, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35. C) *Inflection, by declining or conjugating*, Varr. L.L. 9, 59, 154.

[TRANSĪTIVUS, a, um. (transeo) *Passing over, transitive, Prisc.*

[TRANSĪTOR, ōris. m. (transeo) *He who passes by*, Amm.]

[TRANSĪTORIĒ, adv. *In passing, cursorily*, Hieron.]

**\*\*TRANSĪTŌRIŪS**, a, um. (transitus) *Fit for or provided with a passage, passable.* I. *Prop.*: t. domus, Suet. Ner. 31. [II. *Meton.*: *Transitory*, Boeth.]

1. TRANSĪTUS, ūs. m. (transeo) *A passing or going over.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. fossæ, Cic. Tus. 5, 20, 59: — t. impeditus, Hirt.: — t. spiritus, the windpipe, Plin.: — t. auditus, i. e. the auditory canal, id. B) *Esp.*: *A going over to another party*: t. facilis ad proximos et validiores, Tac. H. 1, 76: — t. in alienam familiam, Gell. **\*\*II. Fig. A) *Gen.*: t. a pueritia ad adolescentiam, Quint. 11, 3, 28. B) *Esp.* 1) *A passing from one step to another*: gradus præ-**

8 B 2

## TRANS-JACIO

bens transitum, Quint. 8, 6, 38. 2) *A passing from one subject to another*: hic erit ad alia t., Quint. 7, 6, 5: — unde venusti t. fluit, id.: — quæ leviter in transitu attingeram, by the way, id.: — in transitu non omitemus, id.

[TRANS-JACIO, ere. To cast over or through, Sol.]

TRANSJECTIO. See TRAJ.

\*\*TRANSJUGATUS, a, um. (jugo) *Passed or climbed over, surmounted*: t. mons, Mel. 2, 2, 10.

[TRANS-JUNGO, ere. To span round, Dig.]

[TRANS-LAPSUS, a, um. (labor) *That has glided by*, Claud.]

[TRANSLATICIE (trālat.) or -rīe. *Superficially, slightly*, Dig.]

TRANSLATICIUS (trālat.) or -TIUS, a, um. (transfere)

I. *Introduced by custom, customary, usual*: vetus edictum et t., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, 114. II. *Meton.*: Ordinary, common, mean: loqui more t., Phædr.: — t. funus, Suet.: — t. postulationes, id.: — hoc vero... tralaticium est, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4.

TRANSLATIO or TRĀLATĪO, ōnis. f. (transfere) *A conveying over, transferring, removing*. I. *Prop.*

A) *Gen.*: t. pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: — t. domicilii, removal, Suet. B) *Esp.*: *The transplanting or engrafting of trees*, Plin. 17, 11, 14. II. *Fig.*

A) *Gen.*: t. criminis, a turning off, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, 91. B) *Esp.*: 1) *A translation, version*, Quint. 1, 4, 18. 2) *A trope, metaphor*, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 156. [2] *Transposition of letters, metathesis*, Donat. p. 1773 P.]

TRANSLATIVUS, a, um. (translatio) *Transferring*: t. constitutio, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10: — t. quæstiones, Quint.: — Subst., Quint. 3, 6, 46.

TRANSLATOR, ōris. m. (transfere) \*I. *Prop.*: *One who transfers*: Verres... t. quæsturas, who, as quæstor, conveyed the fines to Sylla, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, 152. [II. *Meton.*: *A translator*, Hieron.]

1. TRANSLATUS, a, um. *part. of transfere*.

\*\*2. TRANSLATUS (trālat), ūs. m. (transfere) *A carrying by in procession, a carrying along*, Sen.

[TRANS-LĒGO, ere. To read through, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 5.]

TRANS-LŪCĒO or TRĀLŪCĒO, ere. [I. *To shine across or over*, Lucr.] \*\*II. *To shine through, be transparent*, Plin. 37, 10, 67; Col.

\*\*TRANS-LŪCĪDUS (trālūc.), a, um. I. *Prop.*: *Transparent*: t. crystallus, Plin. 37, 9, 46: — t. color, id. II. *Fig.*: *Lucid, clear*: t. elocutio, Quint. 8 præf. § 20.

TRANS-MĀRĪNUS, a, um. *Beyond sea, transmarine*: t. vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: — t. gentes, Liv.: — t. legationes, id.: — t. atque adventicia doctrina, i. e. *jurisprudence*: — t. peregrinatio, Quint.

[TRANS-MĒABĪLIS, e. (transmeo) *That may be passed through, passable*, Aus.]

[TRANSMĒATORĪUS, a, um. (transmeo) *Of passing through*, Tert.]

\*\*TRANS-MĒO or TRĀMĒO. 1. *To go or pass over, to go or pass through*: t. terra marique, Tac. A. 12, 62: — ad quem (lacum) ciconiæ non transmeant, Plin.: — sole duodecim signa transmeante, id.

[TRANSMIGRATIO, ōnis. f. *A going over to another place, transmigration, metempsychosis*, Prud.]

\*\*TRANS-MIGRO, āvi. 1. *To remove to another place, in order to settle there*: t. urbem, Liv. 5, 54, 1: — t. in hortos, Suet. II. *Meton.*: *To be transplanted*, Plin. 16, 32, 59.

TRANSMISSIO, ōnis. f. (transmitto) *A passing over, passage*: ab ea urbe t. in Græciam, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 3.

1. TRANSMISSUS, a, um. *part. of transmitto*.

2. TRANSMISSUS, ūs. m. (transmitto) [I. *A transmitting*, Pac. ap. Non.] II. *A passage*: t. ex Gallia in Britanniam, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13, 2: — t. a continenti, id.

1292

## TRANS-PONO

TRANS-MITTO or TRĀMITTO, misi, missum. 3. I.

*To send, bring, or convey over*. A) *Prop.*: *exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), is conveyed over*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 61, 2: — t. classem in Eubœam ad urbem Oreum, Liv.: — t. tigillum per viam, id.: — t. cohortem Usipionum in Britanniam, Tac.: — t. pontem, Suet.: — t. materiam in formas, Col.: — t. hereditatem alcui, to give or make over, Plin.: — me famulo famulamque Heleno transmittit habendam, Virg.: — et longo transmittit habere nepoti, Stat.: — (Gallorum reguli)... exercitum per fines suos transmisserunt, let cross, gave a passage, Liv.: — abies folio pinnato densa, ut imbres non transmittat, Plin.: — ut vehem fœni large onustam transmitteret (amplitudo), id. B) *Fig.*: t. bellum alcui, to commit, leave to, Cic. de I. P. 111, 42: — t. tempus temporibus amicorum, to devote: — t. bellum in Italiam, Liv.: — t. vim in alqm, to use, Tac.: — t. munia imperii, to give up, id.: — t. Junium mensem, to let pass, id.: — t. quicquid acceperat, to forget, Sen. II. *To pass, go, step, or climb over any thing*. A) *Prop.*: 1) *Gen.*: grues cum maria transmittant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: — duo sinas fuerunt, quos tramitti oportet, utrumque... tramissimus: — quum a Leucopatra profectus (inde enim tramittebar) stadia etc.: — Iberum penas transmississe, Liv.: — t. ex Corsica in Sardiniam, id.: — t. ad vastandam Italiæ oram, id.: — t. Euphratem ponte, Tac.: — t. murales fossas saltu, Stat.: — cervi transmittunt campos cursu, Virg.: — t. tectum lapide vel missile, to throw over, Plin. [2] *Esp.*: *To go or pass over to another party, desert*, Vell. 2, 84 extr.] \*\*B) *Fig.*: 1) *Gen.*: *To pass over in silence, omit*: t. sententiam, Tac. H. 4, 9: — t. nihil silentio, id.: — t. se sine honore ac mentione ulla, Suet. 2) *Esp.*: *To spend, pass (time)*: t. tempus quiete, Plin. E. 9, 6, 1: — t. vitam per obscurum, Sen.: — t. vigiles noctes, Stat.: — t. ardorem febrium, to survive, Plin.: — t. secessus, voluptates, id.

\*\*TRANSMONTANUS, i. m. *That is, or has come from, beyond a mountain*: adoriri transmontanos, the people on the other side, Liv. 39, 2, 9.

[TRANSMOTIO, ōnis. f. (transmoveo) *Transposition, i. q. metathesis*, M. Cap.]

TRANS-MŌVĒO, ōtum. 2. *To carry or move over, remove*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: t. legiones, Tac. A. 13, 35. [II. *Fig.*: t. gloriam verbis in se, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10.]

\*\*TRANSMŪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A transposing of letters*, Quint. 1, 5, 39.

[TRANS-MŪTO, āre. *To exchange, change*: (Fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor. O. 3, 29, 51: — t. dextera lævis, Lucr.]

TRANS-NĀTO or TRĀNĀTO. 1. *To swim over or through*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53, 2.

[TRANS-NAVĪGO, āre. *To sail over*, Frontin.]

TRANSNO. See TRANS.

TRANSNŌMĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *Metonymy*, Donat. p. 1776 P.; Diomed.

\*\*TRANS-NŌMĪNO, āvi. 1. *To change a name, call by another name*: Septembrem mensem et Octobrem ex appellationibus suis Germanicum Domitianumque transnominavit, Suet. Domit. 13 extr.

\*\*TRANS-NŪMĒRO, āre. *To count out*, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

TRANS-PĀDĀNUS, a, um. *Beyond the Po, Transpadan*: T. clientes, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2: — T. coloni, Cæs.

TRANSPĀDĀNI, ōrum. m. *People beyond the Po*, Cic. Att. 5, 2 extr.

[TRANSPĒCTUS, ūs. m. (transpicio) *A looking through*, Lucr.]

[TRANS-PERTŪSUS, a, um. (pertundo) *Thrust through*, LL.]

[TRANS-PĒCĪO or TRANS-SPĒCĪO, ere. *To look through*, Lucr.]

[TRANSPĀNTĀTUS, a, um. (planto) *Transplanted*, Sedul.]

TRANS-PŌNO, pōsi, pōsitum. 3. *To carry or put over, transport*. \*\*I. *Gen.*: *classis t. militem*, Tac. A.

2, 8: — t. statum in inferiorem locum, Gell. [II. Esp.: To transfer, transport: t. arborem in alium locum, Gell.]

**\*\*TRANSPORTATIO**, ōnia. f. A removing from one place to another, migration, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

**TRANS-PORTO**. 1. To carry, bring, or convey over, remove, transport. I. Prop.: t. exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 47: — t. pueros in Græciam: — t. onera et multitudinem jumentorum, Cæs.: — t. exercitum in Hispaniam, Liv.: — t. Agrippinam in insulam, i. e. to banish, Suet.: — t. ripas horrendas et rauca fluentia, to put over, Virg.: — milites his navibus flumen transportat, Cæs. **\*\*II. Fig.:** Plin. Paneg. 12, 3.

**\*\*TRANSPŌSITIVUS**, a, um. (transpono) That relates to transposing or transferring, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

**TRANSPOSITUS**, a, um. part. of transpono.

[TRANS-PUNGO, ēre. To prick through, C. Aur.]

**TRANS-RHĒNANUS**, a, um. Beyond the Rhine: T. Germani, Cæs. B. G. 5, 2, 5.

**TRANSCENDO**, **TRANSSERO**. See **TRANSCENDO**, etc.

**TRANS-TIBĒRINUS**, a, um. Beyond the Tiber: t. ambulator, Mart. 1, 42, 3. — Subst.: Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3.

**TRANS-TIGRITĀNUS**, a, um. (Tigris) That is beyond the Tigris, Amm.

**\*\*TRANSTILLUM**, i. n. dem. (transtrum) A small cross-beam, Vitruv. 1, 2.

[TRANSTINĒO, ēre. (teneo) To go through, to have a passage, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58.]

**TRANSTRUM**, i. n. A cross-bench, a bench for rowers. I. Prop.: Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, 135. **\*\*II. Meton.:** A cross-beam, Vitruv. 2, 1.

**\*\*TRANSULTO** or **TRANSSULTO**, are. (transilio) To leap over, Liv. 23, 29, 5.

[TRANSŪMO or TRANS-SŪMO, ēre. To take over; hence, to take to one's self, assume, Stat.]

**\*\*TRANSMPTIO**, ōnia. f. (transumo) A transferring, Quint. 8, 6, 37.

**\*\*TRANSMPTIVUS**, a, um. (transumptio) Transferring, transfer, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

**\*\*TRANSŪO** or **TRANS-SŪO**, ūi, ūtum. 3. To stitch through: t. partem palpebræ acu, Cels. 7, 7, 8: — t. exta verubus, Ov.

**TRANSUTUS**, a, um. part. of transuo.

[TRANS-VĀDATUS, a, um. (vado) Passed by, Hieron.]

[TRANS-VĀRICO, are. To part the legs wide, to straddle, Veg.]

**TRANSVECTIO** or **TRĀVECTIO**, ōnia. f. (transveho) A passing over, by, or across. \*I. Gen.: t. Acherontis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: — t. saxorum, Plin. **\*\*II. Esp.:** A riding by (of Roman knights in review before the censor), a review, muster, Suet. Aug. 38.

**TRANSVECTUS**, a, um. part. of transveho.

**TRANS-VĒHO** or **TRĀVĒHO**, xi, ctum. 3. To carry over to a place, to carry, convey, or bring from one place to another. I. Prop. A) Gen.: quid militum transvexisset, Cæs. B. C. 3, 29, 4: — ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint ut res, Liv.: — navem Argo humeris transvectam Alpes, Plin. — Middle (transvehor): To drive, ride, go, come over or by a place: nam nemo hæc umquam est tractus cærla cursu, Cic. poet. Fin. 5, 18, 49: — transvectus Corcyram, Liv.: — legiones ex Sicilia in Africam transvecti, Sall.: — transvectæ (sc. equo) præcepto ducis a fronte pugnantium alæ, Tac. B) Esp. 1) To convey past, to carry by or along in a triumphal procession: arma spoliæque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv. 39, 7, 2. 2) To ride past the censor in a review, to pass muster, Liv. 9, 46, 15. **\*\*II. Fig.:** To pass by, elapse (of time): abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, Tac. H. 2, 76.

1293

[TRANSVĒNA, æ. m. (transvenio) One who arrives from another place, a stranger, Tertull.]

[TRANS-VENDO, ēre. To alienate by sale, Inscr.]

[TRANS-VĒNIO, ire. To come from or over, Tertull.]

**TRANS-VERBĒRO**. 1. To pierce or strike through: præclara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3.

[TRANSVERSĀLIS, is. m. (sc. musculus) A transverse muscle: t. abdominis: — t. pedis, NL.]

**\*\*TRANSVERSARIUS**, a, um. (transversus) Lying across, transverse, cross: t. tigna, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15, 2; or absol. simply, transversaria, orum. n. (sc. tigna), Vitruv.

**\*\*TRANSVERSE**, adv. Across, athwart, transversely: t. describantur hōræ in columella, Vitruv. 9, 9 med.; Cels.

[TRANSVERSIM, adv. (transversus) I. q. transverse, Tert.]

**TRANSVERSUS** or **TRĀVERSUS**, a, um. I. Part. of transverto. II. Adj.: Lying across, transverse, athwart, crosswise, oblique. A) Prop. 1) Ceteræ urbis partes, quæ una lata via perpetua multisque transversis divisæ privatis ædificiis continentur, cross-streets, cross-ways, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 119: — t. tramites, Liv.: — t. limites, id.: — t. fossa, Cæs.: — t. vallum, id.: — t. tigna, cross-beams, id.: — ambulari transverso foro, across the market-place or forum: — t. digitus, a finger's-breadth wide: — discedere transversum unguem a recta conscientia: — ut t. mons sulcetur, Col.: — t. specula, Plin. **\*\*2) Neut. absol.:** in transversum positæ arbores, Plin. 16, 42, 81: — pennisula in transversum porrecta, id.: — ex transverso cedere, Plaut.: — collectus pluvialis aquæ transversum secans, cutting across, Front.: — venti transversa fremunt, across, crosswise, Virg. B) Fig. 1) T. incurrit misera fortuna rei publicæ, came across, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: — quum cœpit transversos agere felicitas, to lead aside from the right way, Sen. 2) Neut. absol.: de transverso, unexpectedly, contrary to expectation, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5: — ex transverso, Petr.

[TRANS-VERTO, ti, sum. 3. I. To turn from one place to another: ut quæ defensio fuerat... in accusationem transverteretur, should be altered, changed, App. Ap. p. 325. II. To turn away, avert: t. bona atque inimica, Arn.]

[TRANS-VŌLITO, are. To fly through, Lucr. 1, 356.]

**TRANS-VŌLO** or **TRĀVŌLO**. 1. To fly over, beyond, or to the other side. I. Prop.: perdicæ non transvolant Bæotiæ fines in Attica, Plin. 10, 29, 41. II. Meton.: To come, fly, etc. through rapidly, to pass over quickly. A) Prop.: t. Alpes, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4: — t. Oceanum, Auct. Her.: — t. vela navium (delphini), Plin.: — importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas quercus (i. e. vetulas), Hor. O. 4, 13, 9: — t. in partem alteram, Liv.: — t. ad hostes, Plaut. B) Fig.: Sallustiana brevis... audientem transvolans, Quint. 4, 2, 45: — cogitatio animum transvolans, passing rapidly through, Plin.

[TRANS-VOLVO, ēre. To unroll, Prud.]

[TRANSVŌRATIO, ōnia. f. A swallowing; hence, concr., the swallow, the throat, C. Aur.]

[TRANS-VŌRO, avi. 1. To gulp down, swallow up, devour: t. universas opes, to consume, devour, App.]

**TRĀPĒTUS** (trāpētum, i. n. (τραπετός), Col.: plur., trapetes, um. m. (τράπτες), Varr.), i. m. (τραπετός) An olive-press, oil-press, Plin. 15, 6, 30.

[TRĀPEZITA, æ. m. (τραπεζίτης) A money-changer, Plaut.]

[TRĀPEZIUS, il. m. A muscle extending from the spinous processes of the dorsal vertebrae, to the superior part of the spine of the scapula, NL.]

[TRĀPEZOPHŌRON, i. n. (τραπεζοφόρον) A figure serving as the foot of a table, Dig.]

**TRĀPEZUS**, untia. f. (Τραπεζοῦς) A town of Pontus, now Trebizond, Mel. 1, 19, 11.

**TRĀSĪMĒNĪCUS**, a, um. (Trasimenus) Of or belonging to the Trasimenian lake: T. clades, Sid.

**TRĀSĪMĒNUS** (Trasym.) **LACUS**, or simply **TRASI-MENUS** (Τρασίμηνος λίμνη) *A lake of Etruria, near Perugia, famous for a victory obtained by Hannibal over the Romans, now Lago di Perugia, Cic. Div. 2, 8, 21.*

[**TRAULISMUS**, i. m. (τραυλίζω) *A kind of lisping, a difficulty of pronouncing l and r, NL.*]

**TRAVEHO**, ere. and **TRAVECTIO**. See **TRANSV.**

[**TRAVIO**, are. [trans-vio] *To go through, Lucr.*]

**TRAVOLO**, are. See **TRANSVOLO**.

[**TRĒBĀCTĒR**, adv. (trebax) *Cunningly, slyly, Sid.*]

**TRĒBĀTĪUS**, ū. m., C. Testa. *A lawyer, a friend of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 1.*

[**TRĒBAX**, ācis. [contr. from τριβαξός] *Crafty, sly, Sid.*]

**TRĒBELLĪANUS**, a, um. (Trebellius) *Of or belonging to the consul Trebellius, Dig.*

**TRĒBELLĪCUS**, a, um. (Trebellius) *Of or belonging to one Trebellius, Plin. 14, 6, 8. § 69.*

**TRĒBELLĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name: L. T., Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 22.*

**TRĒBĪĀ**, æ. f. [m., Sil.] (Τρεβίας, δ, sc. ποταμός) I. *A river of upper Italy, famous for a victory obtained by Hannibal over the Romans, now Trebbia, Liv. 21, 52 sq.* II. *A small town of Umbria, now Trevi, Arn.*

**TRĒBĪĀNUS**, a, um. (Trebia, II.) *Of or belonging to Trebia, Arn. — Subst. plur.: Trēbīāni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Trebia, Suet. Tib. 31.*

**TRĒBĪĀTES**, um. m. (Trebia, II.) *The inhabitants of Trebia, Plin. 3, 14, 19.*

**TRĒBŌNĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name, Cic. Fam. 12, 16.*

**TRĒBŪĀ**, æ. f. I. *A town of Campania, now Madaloni, Liv. 23, 39, 6: — The inhabitants of this town, Trēbūlāni Balinienses, Plin. 3, 5, 9. § 64.* II. *A town of the Sabine territory, the inhabitants of which were called Trebulani Mutuscaei, Plin. 3, 12, 17.* III. *Another town of the Sabine territory, the inhabitants of which were called Trebulani Sufsenates, Plin. 3, 12, 17.*

**TRĒBŪĀNUS**, a, um. (Trebulā) *Of or belonging to Trebulā: T. ager, Liv. 23, 14: — Subst.: Trēbūlānum, i. n. A country estate near Trebulā, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 1: — T. ager (Trebulā, II.), Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66.*

**\*\*TRĒCĒNĀRĪUS** [tercenarius, Inscr.], a, um. (trecenti) I. *Three hundredfold: t. vites, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7.* [II. *A soldier who has a pay of 300 sesterces, Inscr.*]

**TRĒCĒNĪ** [tercenti, LL.], æ, a. num. distr. [tres-centum] I. *Three hundred (distrib.), three hundred each: t. equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. 39, 38, 11: — t. familias in singulas colonias, id.: — Also for an indefinite large number: t. tauri, Hor. — \*\*II. Meton.: Three hundred: vivere annis trecentis, Plin. 8, 10, 10.*

**\*\*TRĒCENTĒNĪ**, æ, a. num. distr. (trecenti) *Three hundred (distrib.): t. pedes, Col. 5, 2, 10.*

**TRĒCENTĒSĪMUS**, a, um. (trecenti) *The three hundredth: t. annus, Cic. Rep. 1, 16.*

**TRĒCENTĪ** (tricenti, Col.), æ, a. num. (tres-centum) *Three hundred: t. viri, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 10: — Also of an indefinite large number: t. catenæ, Hor. O. 3, 4, 79: — [Hence, Ital. trecento.]*

[**TRĒCENTĪES** (tric., Mart.). adv. num. (trecenti) *Three hundred times, Catull. 29, 15.*]

[**TRĒCHĒDĪPNUM**, i. n. (sc. vestimentum) (τρεχέδων) *A kind of light garment worn by parasites at dinner, Juv. 3, 67.*]

**TRĒDĒCIM** [tresd., Frontin.]. num. (tres-decem) (for this we find decem et tres, Cic. R. A. 7, 20) *Thirteen: t. naves, Liv. 36, 45, 3. — [Hence, Ital. tredici, Fr. treize.]*

**\*\*TRĒMĒBUNDUS**, a, um. (tremo) *Trembling: t.*

voce, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: — t. membra, Ov.: — t. tela, Sil.: — Comp., cucumis tremebundior, softer, Col. poet.

[**TRĒMĒRĪCĪO**, fēci, factum. 3. (tremo-facio) *To cause to tremble: t. Olympum, Virg. Æ. 10, 115: — t. Lernam arcu, id.: — aut quum se gravido tremefecit corpore tellus, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18: — folia tremefacta Noto, Prop.: — tremefacta tellus, Virg.]*

**\*\*TRĒMENDUS**, a, um. (tremo) *Terrible, formidable, tremendous: tigris animal velocitatis tremendæ, Plin. 8, 18, 25: — t. rex, Virg.: — t. monita Carmentis, id.: — t. Chimæra, Hor.: — t. cuspis, id.: — t. tumultus, id.: — t. oculi, Ov.*

[**TRĒMĒPES**, ēdis. (tremo) *With trembling feet, Varr. ap. Non.*]

[**TRĒMĒS**, issis. m. *A coin equal in value to one third of an aureus, Cod. Just.*]

[**TRĒMISCO** (tremesco), ēre. *To tremble, quake, be afraid: tecta t., Lucr. 6, 548: — tonitruque tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg.: — t. montes, Ov.: — sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, Virg.: — instare tremiscit, id.: — mons tremiscit, qua tellure cadat, Stat.]*

**TRĒMO**, ūi. 3. *To tremble, quiver, quake, shake with fear; also, with an acc., to tremble at any thing, to be afraid of, dread: si qui tremere, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48: — timidus ac tremens: — t. animo: — t. toto pectore: — tremis ossa pavore, Hor.: — tremat artus, Virg.: — genua t., Sen.: — artus t., Virg.: — humeri t., id.: — hasta t. acta per artus, id.: — frusta t. (tergorum), id.: — tremente ore, Hor.: — ripæ t. verberare, id.: — ilices t., id.: — æquor t., Ov.: — vela t., Lucr.: — t. atque horrere virgas ac securas dictatoris, Liv.: — te Stygii tremuere lacus, te janitor Orci, Virg.: — t. neque iratos rogam apices, neque militum arma, Hor.: — t. offensam Junonem, Ov. [Hence, Ital. tremare, Old Fr. criembere, Fr. craindre.]*

**TRĒMOR**, ōris. m. (tremo) *A trembling, tremulous motion. I. Prop. A) Gen.: pallor et t., Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: — quo tremore et pallore dixit: — gelidusque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor, Virg.: — donec manibus t. incidat unctis, Hor.: — t. ignium, Lucr. — \*\*B) Esp.: An earthquake, Plin. 36, 10, 15. [II. Meton.: A fright, terror: (Cacus) silvarum tremor, Mart. 5, 65, 5.]*

[**TRĒMŪLE**, adv. Tremblingly, App.]

**\*\*TRĒMŪLUS**, a, um. (tremo) I. *Trembling, quaking, tremulous, having a tremulous motion: t. manus, Plin. 14, 22, 28: — Sacopenium sanat tremulos, persons afflicted with a trembling disease, id.: — t. flamma, Cic. poet.: — t. guttur, id.: — t. lumen, Virg.: — t. mare, Ov.: — t. arundo, id.: — t. anni, Prop.: — t. horror, id.: — t. motus, Lucr.: — t. anus, Plaut.: — Neut. adv.: puella tam tremulum crissat, Mart. [II. That causes trembling: t. frigus, Cic. Arat. 68. — [Hence, Ital. tremolare, Fr. trembler.]*

**\*\*TRĒPĪDANTER**, adv. Tremblingly, with trepidation or fear: t. effatus, Suet. Ner. 49: — trepidantius timidusque, Cæs.

[**TRĒPĪDĀRĪUS**, a, um. (trepidus) (of a horse) *That does not go a steady pace, bustling, shuffling, Veg.*]

**\*TRĒPĪDĀTĪO**, ōnis. *A trembling or shaking motion, as that of a person in a state of alarm or in a great hurry, consternation, confused hurry, trepidation: numquæ t? numqui tumultus? Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: — res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv.: — ex trepidatione concurrentium turba, id.: — injicere t., id.: — t. fugaque hostium, id.: — per t., Tac.: — t. senatus, Vell.: — t. nervorum, a trembling, Sen.*

**\*\*TRĒPĪDE**, adv. With trepidation, in a confused hurry, busily, hastily: classis t. soluta, Liv. 22, 31, 5: — t. relictis castris, id.: — t. anxieque, Suet.: — t. concursans, Phædr.

**TRĒPĪDO**, 1. (trepidus) *To be in a trembling or bustling motion, to run to a place in a great hurry or with trepidation, to be in a state of trepidation or alarm: t., concursare, Cæs. B. G. 5, 33, 1: — t. et fes-*

tinare, Sall. : — t. omnibus locis, id. : — currere et t., Hor. : — dum in sua quique ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa, Liv. : — trepidandum nobis erat in acie instruenda, id. : — quid tu timidus es, trepidas? Plaut. : — veluti pueri trepidant, Lucr. : — t. terrore per urbes, id. : — mens t. metu, Hor. : — t. formidine belli, Ov. : — totis trepidatur castris, Cæs. : — trepidari et cursari sentio, Ter. : — vastis trepidatur in arvis, Sil. : — t. umbram arundinis, Juv. : — t. occursum amici, id. : — ne trepidate... defendere naves, Virg. : — t. occurrere morti, Stat. : — trepidat ne venias et poetas, Juv. : — aqua t., Hor. : — flammæ t., flicker, id. : — trepidantia exta, trembling, Ov. : — octavum trepidavit ætas claudere lustrum, Hor.

[TRĒPIDŪLUS, a, um. dem. (trepidus) Somewhat tremulous, Gell.]

\*\*TRĒPIDUS, a, um. Trembling, in a state of trepidation or alarm, unquiet, in commotion: t. apes, busy, Virg. G. 4, 73 : — t. Dido, id. : — trepidus rapit galeam, id. : — mæstus ac trepidus metu, Liv. : — t. rerum, id. : — t. admirationis ac metus, Tac. : — t. salutis, Sil. : — t. ahenum, boiling, bubbling, Virg. : — t. unda, Ov. : — t. pes, os, id. : — t. metus, id. : — t. terror, Lucr. : — t. certamen, Hor. : — t. fletus, Ov. : — t. res, a critical situation, Liv. : — in trepidis rebus, id. : — incerta et t. vita, Tac. : — t. literæ, containing bad news, Curt. : — t. nuncius, Just.

[TREPT. I. q. vertit, acc. to Fest. p. 367.]

[TRĒPONDO, n. indecl. (tres-pondus) Three pounds, LL.]

TRĒS (treis and tris), tria. num. (treis, tria) Three: horum trium generum quodvis, Cic. Rep. 1, 26 : — It also is used to express a very small number: tribus primis verbis, in the first three words, in a word or two, Cic. Fam. 9, 49, 1 : — [Hence, Ital. tre, Fr. trois.]

TRESDECIM. See TREDECIM.

\*\*TRESSIS, is. m. (tres-as) Three asses, Varr. LL. 5, 36, 47. — A trifle, Petr.

TRES-VIRI, ōrum. m. Three joint commissioners; e. g. three overseers of prisons, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 3. — Certain inferior priests, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 73. — Three commissioners to superintend the distribution of land, Liv. 32, 2, 6.

TRĒVĒRĪCUS, a, um. (Treviri) Of or belonging to the Treviri: T. ager, Plin. 18, 20, 49 : — T. tumultus, Tac. : — T. prælum, id. : — T. urbs, i. e. Trèves, Aus.

TRĒVĪRI (Tréviri), ōrum. m. I. A people of Gallia Belgica, on the Moselle, now Trèves and the surrounding country, Cæs. B. G. 1, 37, 1 : — Sing., Trevir, Tac. : — Ambiguit: With allusion to Trevisiri, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 3. [II. In later times, the town of the Treviri, i. e. Trèves, (called also Augusta Trevirorum), Amm.]

[TRĒACONTAS, ādis. f. (τριάκοντάς) The number thirty, Tert.]

[TRIANDRĪA, æ. f. (τρεῖς-ἀνδρῶν) A class of plants, with three stamens, the third class in the Linneæan system, NL.]

[TRIANGŪLARIS, e. (triangulus) Triangular, M. Cap.]

TRIANGŪLUS, a, um. (tres-angulus) I. Triangular: sidera t., Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89 : — t. ager, Col. II. Subst.: Triangulum, i. n. A triangle, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125 : — [Also triangulus, i. m. Front.]

TRIĀRĪI, ōrum. m. (tres) I. A class of Roman soldiers, who were ranged behind the hastati and principes, Liv. 22, 5, 7. II. TRIĀRĪUS, ii. m. A cognomen in the gens Valeria, Cic. Brut. 72, 166.

[TRIĀS, ādis. f. (τρεῖς) The number three, M. Cap.]

[TRIĀTRUS. A feast day of the Tusculani, three days after the Ides; conf. Fest. p. 257.]

[TRIACCĀ, æ. f. (tres-bacca) (sc. inauris) An ear-pendant consisting of three pearls, P. Syr. ap. Petr. S. 55.]

[TRIĀS, ādis. f. (τρεῖς) A lewd woman, Mart. 1, 91, 1.]

TRIBOCCI (Triboci), ōrum. m. A Germanic tribe on the left of the Rhine, in the modern Alsace, Cæs. B. C. 5, 1, 2.

[TRĪBON, ōnis. m. (τρίβων) A threadbare cloak, Aus.]

1295

TRĪBŌNĪANUS, i. m. A celebrated lawyer in the time of the emperor Justinian.

\*\*TRIBRĀCHYS, ŷos. m. (τρίβραχς) A poetical foot consisting of three short syllables (υ υ υ), Quint. 9, 4, 97: called also tribrevis, Diom. 475 P.

TRĪBŪĀRĪUS, a, um. (tribus) Of or belonging to a tribe: t. crimen sodalitorium, i. e. of bribing a tribe, Cic. Pl. 19, 47.

[TRIBULA, æ. See TRIBULUM.]

[TRIBŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. Distress, tribulation, Eccl.]

[TRIBULCON, i. n. (τρίβλος-ἄκων) An instrument for drawing balls, combining tongs, a hook, and a spoon, NL.]

TRĪBŪLIS, e. (tribus) I. Of or belonging to a tribe; hence (subst.), one who belongs to a tribe, one of the same tribe, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1. [II. Meton.: One belonging to the lower class of people, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15; Mart.]

[TRIBŪLO, ātum. 1. (tribulum) I. To press. A) Prop.: Cat. R. R. 23, 4. B) Fig.: To oppress, torment, afflict, Eccl. II. Part.: Tribulatus, a, um. Pointed in the form of a tribulus, Pallad.] — Hence, Ital. tribolare, Fr. tribouiller.]

[TRIBŪLŌSUS, a, um. (tribulus) Full of thorns or thistles. I. Prop.: Sid. E. 3, 2 extr. II. Fig.: Thorny, rough, id.]

[TRIBŪLUM, i. n. (tribula, æ. f. Col.) (tero) A threshing-machine, a kind of drag used by the ancients for beating out their corn, Varr.; Virg. G. 1, 164.]

TRĪBŪLUS, i. m. (τρίβλος) A triangular instrument thrown on the ground in order to harass an enemy, esp. the cavalry, a calltrop. [I. Prop.: Veg. II. Meton. A) A kind of prickly weed, a thorn or thistle, Tribulus terrestris, L., Plin. 21, 15, 54. B) A kind of prickly plant growing in water, Trapa natans, L., Plin. 21, 16, 58.]

TRĪBŪNALĪS, ālis. n. (tribunus) I. Prop. A) A stage or raised semi-circular or square floor upon which magistrates sat, a tribunal: compleatur tribunal, Cic. Brut. 84, 290 : — popularis accessus ac tribunal : — pronunciare de sella ac tribunali : — citare de tribunali : — agere alqd pro tribunali : — sedere in tribunali : — dicere apud tribunalia, Quint. : — The raised seat of the general in a camp, Liv. 28, 27, 15 : the seat of a prætor in the theatre, Suet. Aug. 44 : a monument in honour of the dead, a sepulchral mound, Tac. A. 2, 83. \*\*B) Meton.: Any raised place, a mound, dam, dike, Plin. 16, 1, 1. [II. Fig.: Height, App.]

TRĪBŪNĀTUS, ūs. m. (tribunus) The office of a tribune, tribuneship: petere t. plebis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 25 : — contemnere t., Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1.

TRĪBŪNĪCĪUS, a, um. (tribunus) I. Of or pertaining to a tribune, tribunicial: t. potestas, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124 : — t. terrores : — t. mucro aliqui : — t. comitia : — t. candidati : — t. leges : — t. vis, Cæs. : — t. procellæ, Liv. : — centuriones in ampliores ordines, equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, i. e. of the military tribunes, Cæs. B. C. 1, 77, 2. II. Subst.: Tribunicus, ii. m. One that has been tribune, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 30; Liv.

TRĪBŪNUS, i. m. (tribus) A president, chief, or commander of a tribe; a tribune. I. Tribuni æarii, i. e. persons who assisted the quæstor in the payment of money, and who became judges on the part of the people, according to the Lex Aurelia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6, 6; conf. Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49; Fest. p. 2. II. Tribuni celerum, captains of the royal body-guard, called the celeres, Liv. 1, 59, 7. III. Tribuni militares or militum, military tribunes, of whom there were six in each legion, who each in turn commanded that legion during two months, Cic. Cluent. 36, 99 : — Also sing.: tribunus militaris and tribunus militum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32; id. Fam. 15, 4, 2. IV. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power, i. e. magistrates who had the same power and dignity as consuls, from A. U. C. 310 until A. U. C. 388, chosen from the patricians and plebeians; they were at first three, afterwards six, and after A. U. C. 352

even eight, Liv. 4, 6, 8. V. Tribuni plebis, or more frequently simply tribuni, the tribunes of the people, guardians of the rights of the citizens against the encroachments of the higher orders, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, sq.; Liv. 2, 32, sq.

TRĪBŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. To bestow, impart, confer, or give to anybody as his share or due. I. Prop.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligimus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 47: — t. suum cuique: — t. prēmia, Cæs.: — t. pecunias ex modo detrimenti, to distribute, Tac.: — t. dona, Ov.: — t. beneficia alicui, Nep. II. Fig. A) Gen.: To give, present, bestow, impart: t. misericordiam alicui, Cic. Mil. 34, 91: — t. gratiam: — t. silentium orationi: — t. honorem: — t. tantum dignitatis civitati Ædus, Cæs.: — t. parem voluntatem paribus beneficiis, id.: — t. veniam alicui, Tac. B) Esp. 1) To concede, grant, allow, yield, give up: t. alqd voluptati, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: — t. alqd valetudini: — quum eam (observantiam) officio, non timori neque spei tribui viderent, Nep.: — t. alqd rei publicæ et amicitia, Cæs.: — ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi arrogo, esteem thee as much: — t. alqd commendationi: — t. alqd ætati: — mihi tribuebat omnia, esteemed me above all: — quum universo ordini publicanorum semper libentissime tribuerim: — quos ne nominatim tradam, maioribus eorum tribuendum puto, Tac. 2) To ascribe, attribute, impute, assign: hoc nostra laus erit illustrior, quod illi tribuebatur ignavia, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: — quod esset acceptum detrimenti, ejus juri potius quam suæ culpæ debere tribui, Cæs. 3) To divide, distribute: t. rem in partes, Cic. Brut. 41, 152: — t. omnem vim loquendi in duas partes, id. 4) To bestow upon, spend upon: t. dies comitiis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 2, 1: — t. tantum temporis his rebus, id.

TRĪBUS, ūs. f. I. Originally, the third part of the Roman people; then, in general, A division, a tribe (of which the greatest number were thirty-five, viz. thirty-four rusticæ and four urbanæ); conf. Varr. L. L. 4, 9, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 8; Liv. 1, 36, 7: — movere centurionem tribu, to eject or expel from the tribe, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 272: — populus in tribus convocatus: — grammaticæ ambire tribus, the grammarians, Hor. \*\*II. Meton.: The mass, the people, common people, Plin. 19, 4, 19; Mart.

TRĪBŪTĀRIŪS, a, um. (tributum) Of or pertaining to tribute or taxes: t. tabellæ, containing a promise of payment of money, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, 148: — t. Gallus quidam, Suet.: — t. solum, subject to tribute, tributary, Plin.: — t. prædia, Gai.: — t. causa, concerning tribute, Dig.

TRĪBŪTĪM, adv. (tribus) By tribes: t. et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: — legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributum plebes jussisset, populum teneret, in the comitia tributa, Liv.: — numis t. divisio: — spectacula t. data.

TRĪBŪTĪO, ōnis. f. \*I. A dividing, distributing, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50. [II. A paying of tribute, Dig.]

[TRĪBŪTOR, ōris. m. A giver, App.]

[TRĪBŪTORĪUS, a, um. (tribuo) Of or belonging to giving or distributing, Dig.]

TRĪBŪTUM, i. n. (tribuo) I. A tax, contribution, tribute: exigere tributa, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 3: — conferre tributa: — liberare civitates tributis: — imponere t. in singula capita, Cæs.: — pendere t., id. [II. Meton. A) A collection or subscription for any purpose, Dig. B) A present, Mart. 10, 17, 1.]

1. TRĪBŪTUS, a, um. part. of tribuo.

\*\*2. TRĪBŪTUS, a, um. (tribus) According to tribes, Liv. 2, 60, 4.

[3. TRĪBŪTUS, i. m. (tribuo) I. q. tributum: exigere t., Cat. ap. Non. 229, 11: — pendere t., Plaut.]

TRĪCĒ, ærum. f. (conf. Plin. 3, 11, 16) [I. Trifles, trumpey, bagatelles, gimcracks: apinæ tricæque, Mart. 14, 1, 7.]

II. Meton.: Perplexity, embarrassment, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9. [Hence, Fr. tresse.]

1296

[TRĪCĀMĒRĀTUM, i. n. (tres-camera) A place having three chambers, Hieron.]

\*\*TRĪCĒNĀRIŪS, a, um. (triceni) Containing thirty: t. fistula, thirty inches in circumference, Frontin.: — t. filius, thirty years old, Sen.

TRĪCĒNI, æ, a. (genit.: tricenum, Auct. Her.; Plin.) (triginta) I. Thirty (distrib.), thirty each: t. milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct. B. Af. 75, 5: — t. bini dentes, Plin. \*\*II. Meton.: Thirty, Plin. 16, 18, 43.

[TRĪCENNĀLIA, e. (tricennium) Of or relating to thirty years, Ruf. ap. Hieron. 1, 11. — Subst. plur.: Tricennalia, ium. n. The celebration of the thirtieth year (a feast), Oros.]

[TRĪCENNĪUM, ii. n. (triginta-annos) A space of thirty years, Cod. Just.; Sidor.; Cassiod.]

TRICENTI, TRICENTIES. See TRECENTI, etc.

TRĪCEPS, cipitis. (tres-caput; conf. Cic. de Or. 48, 159) I. Three-headed: t. Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: — t. Hecate, because she is at the same time Luna and Diana, Ov. [II. Meton.: Threefold, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 41. III. In Anat.: A term applied to certain muscles of the arm and leg, which exhibit three heads, NL.]

[TRĪCĒSĪMĀNI, ōrum. m. (tricesimus) The soldiers of the thirtieth Legion, Amm. 18, 9.]

TRĪCĒSĪMUS (more rarely trigesimus), a, um. (triginta) The thirtieth: t. dies, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 1: — t. annus: — sexto tricesimo anno post: — t. sabbata, Hor.

\*\*TRĪCESSIS, is. m. (triginta-as) Thirty asses, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47.

\*\*TRĪCHALCON, i. n. (τρίχαιλον) A coin equivalent to three chalci, Vitr. 3, 1 med.

[TRĪCHAPTUM, i. n. (τρίχαιπτον) A fine garment of hair, Hieron. in Zach. 3, 14, 14; in Ezech. 4, 16, 11.]

TRĪCHĪAS, æ. m. (τρίχιας) A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 9, 15, 20.

[TRĪCHĪASIS, is. f. (τρίχιασις) A disease of the eyes, in which the eyelashes turn inward and irritate the eye, Veg.]

TRĪCHĪLA [tricia, tricles, tricia, Inscr.], æ. f. A harbour, bower, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96, 1. [Hence, Fr. treille.]

[TRĪCHĪNUS, a, um. (τρίχινος) Thin, slight, Varr. ap. Non. 181, 10.]

TRĪCHĪTIS, idis. f. (τρίχίτις) A kind of alum, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

[TRĪCHŌMA, ōtis. n. (δρῖτ) A disease of the head, caused by corrupt humours by which the hair is entangled, NL.]

TRĪCHŌMĀNES, is. n. (τρίχοναίς) A plant similar to the adiantum (T. asplenium, Fam. Polypodiaceæ), Plin. 27, 13, 111.

[TRĪCHORDIS, e. (τρίχορδος) That has three strings, three-stringed, Sid. E. 5, 5 med.]

[TRĪCHŌRUM, i. n. (τρίχορον) A room with three compartments, Stat. S. 1, 3, 57.]

TRICHRUS, i. f. (τρίχρως) A kind of precious stone of three colours, Plin. 37, 10, 68. § 183.

TRĪCĪES (tricesies, B. Afr.) adv. num. (triginta) Thirty times: mea (filia) t. (æris milies) non posset (habere), three millions of sesterces, Cic. Rep. 3, 10.

[TRĪCĪNIUM, ii. n. (tres-cano) A song by three voices, a trio, Symm.]

TRĪCĪPĪTĪNUS, i. m. A cognomen in the gens Lucretia, Liv. 3, 8.

[TRICLA, TRICLEA, TRICLIA. See TRICHILA.]

\*\*TRĪCLĪNĪĀRIS, e. (triclīnium) I. Of or belonging to a triclinium: t. gradus, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 111: — t. mappæ, id.: — t. lecti, Plin. II. Subst. plur.: Tricliniaria, ium. n. A) A dining-room, supping-room, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 7. B) Tapestry or covering for table-couches, Plin. 8, 48, 74.



## TRICLINIUM

**TRICLINIUM**, *ii. n.* (τρικλίσιον) *I. A couch or sofa upon which the Romans reclined at table, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, 183. \*\*II. Meton.: A dining-room, supping-room: t. hiberna et æstiva, Varr. L. L. 8, 14, 110.*

[**TRICO**, *ōnis. m.* (tricēs) *One who occasions embarrassment, a shuffler, knave, cheat, Lucil. ap. Non. 8, 24.]*

**TRICOCCUM**, *i. n.* (τρίκοκκον) *A kind of heliotropium, Plin. 22, 11, 29.*

**TRICŌLUM**, *i. n.* (τρίκωλον) *A period consisting of three members, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 extr.*

**TRICONGIUS**, *ii. m.* (tres-congius) *An epithet of the tippler Novellius Torquatus, Plin. 14, 22, 28.*

**TRICOR**, *ātus. 1. To make or start difficulties: Publius tecum tricatus est, Cic. Att. 14, 19, 4.*

[**TRICORNI**GER, *ēra, ērum.* (tres) *That has three points or horns, Aus.]*

**TRICORNIS**, *e.* *Having three horns, three-horned, Plin.*

[**TRICORPOR**, *ōris.* (tres-corpus) *That has three bodies, Virg. Æ. 6, 289; Sil.]*

[**TRICŌSUS**, *a, um.* (tricus) *Full of difficulties, shifts, or quirks, Lucil. ap. Non. 79, 26.]*

[**TRICUSPIS**, *idis.* (tres) *Having three points, three-pointed: t. telum, i. e. triens, Ov. M. 1, 330.]*

**TRIDENS**, *entis.* (tres) *That has three teeth or prongs, three-pronged: t. rostra, Virg. Æ. 5, 143; — t. æs, V. Fl.: — Subst. m. A trident or three-pronged instrument used by fishermen in killing large fish, Plin. 9, 30, 48; also, the sceptre of Neptune, Virg. G. 1, 13. — A kind of weapon used by the retiarii, Juv. 8, 203.*

[**TRIDENTIFER**, *ēri. m.* *That carries a trident, trident-bearing; an epithet of Neptune, Ov. M. 8, 596.]*

[**TRIDENTIGER**, *ēri. m.* (tridentis-gero) *I. q. tridentifer, Ov. M. 11, 202.]*

[**TRIDENTIPŌTENS**, *entis. m.* (tridentis-potens) *Ruling with the trident; an epithet of Neptune, Sil. 15, 159.]*

[**TRIDUĀNUS**, *a, um.* (triduum) *That lasts three days, App.]*

**TRIDŪM**, *i. n.* (tres dies) (*sc. spatium*) *A space of three days: decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: — via tridui, Cæs.: — triduo intermisso, id.*

[**TRIENNIA**, *ium.* (triennium) (*sc. sacra*) *Festivals celebrated every three years, triennial festivals, Ov. M. 9, 642.]*

**TRIENNĪUM**, *ii. n.* (tres-annus) (*sc. spatium*) *A space of three years: biennium aut t. est, quum virtuti nuncium remisisti, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3.*

**TRIENS**, *entis. m.* (tres) *The third part of a whole, one third. I. Gen.: quum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 3: — t. medicaminis, Col.: — Of inheritances: esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 3: — heredes ex triente, Suet. II. Esp. (A) As a coin. 1) The third part of an as, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47. 2) Under the later emperors, a coin equal in value to the third of an aureus, Gall. ap. Trebell. Claud. 17 extr. (B) One-third per cent. a month; or, according to our computation, four per cent. a year: t. usuræ, Dig. C) As a measure of length. 1) One-third of a jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 11. [2] One-third of a foot, Front. (D) As a measure for liquids: A third of a sextarius, i. e. four cyathi, Mart. 6, 86, 1. \*\*E) The third part of six, and so too, Vitruv. 3, 1 med. [III. T. tertius. Id. significare ait Cincius . . duas libras pondo et trientem, Fest. p. 363.]*

**TRIENTĀLIS**, *e.* (triens) *Containing a third of a foot, Vitruv. 10, 6; Plin.*

[**TRIENTĀRIUS**, *a, um.* (triens) *Of or relating to a third part, Capitol.]*

**TRIENTIŪS**, *a, um.* (triens) *That is given or sold for a third, Liv. 31, 13, 9.*

**TRĪERARCHUS**, *i. m.* (τρίηραρχος) *The captain of a trireme, a trierarch, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, 52; Tac.*

## TRIGEMINUS

[**TRĪERIS**, *e.* (τρίηρης) *That has three banks of oars: t. navis, Auct. B. Afr. 44, 2. — Subst.: Trieris, is. f. A ship or galley with three banks of oars, a trireme, Inscr.]*

[**TRĪETĒRICUS**, *a, um.* (τριητηρικός) *That happens or is celebrated every three years, triennial: t. orgia, of Bacchus, Virg. Æ. 4, 302: — t. sacra, Ov. — Absol.: Trieterica, Ov.; Stat.]*

**TRĪETĒRIS**, *e.* (τριητηρίς) *I. A space of three years, three years, Stat. S. 2, 6, 72; Mart.] II. A festival celebrated every three years in honour of Bacchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58: — the Nemean games, Stat.*

**TRĪFĀRIĀM** [trifarīe, Diom.]. *adv.* (trifarīus) *In three parts, on three sides: t. adortus, in three places, Liv. 3, 22, 7: — t. manebant Romani, id.: — dispartire epulas t., Suet.*

[**TRĪFĀRIUS**, *a, um.* (τρίψαρσιος) *Threefold, triple, App.]*

[**TRĪFAUX**, *cis.* (tres-faux) *Having or proceeding from three mouths or throats: t. latratus Cerberi, Virg. Æ. 6, 417.]*

[**TRĪFAX**, *ācis. f.* *A kind of long missile, Enn. ap. Fest.]*

**TRĪFER**, *ēra, ērum.* (ter-fero) *That bears fruit three times a year: ficus trifero proventus, Plin. 15, 18, 19: — t. vites, id.*

[**TRĪFIDUS**, *a, um.* (ter-findo) *Cloven into three parts, three-pronged, three-forked: t. hasta (Neptuni), V. Fl. 1, 641: — t. flamma, forked lightning, Ov.: — t. viæ Phocææ, a cross-road, Sen.: — t. motus linguæ, Sil.]*

[**TRĪFILLIS**, *e.* (tres-filum) *Having three threads or hairs: t. calva, Mart. 6, 74, 2.]*

[**TRĪFISSĪLIS**, *e.* (ter-findo) *I. q. trifidus, Aus.]*

**TRĪFŌLĪNUS**, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to Trifolium, a mountain near Naples: T. vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8. § 69: — T. ager, Juv.*

**TRĪFŌLIUM**, *ii. n.* (ter-folium) *The herb trefoil (T. montanum or arvense, Fam. Leguminosæ), Plin. 21, 9, 30.*

[**TRĪFORMIS**, *e.* (tres-forma) *That has three forms, triform: t. Chimæra, Hor. O. 1, 27, 23: — t. canis, i. e. Cerberus, Sen.: — t. diva, i. e. Diana, who was also Luna and Hecate, Hor.: — t. mundus, consisting of earth, sea, and air, Ov.]*

[**TRĪPUR**, *ūris. m.* (ter) *A notorious thief; a great rascal, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1, 6.]*

[**TRĪFURCĪFER**, *ēri. m.* (ter) *A thorough knave, a consummate scoundrel, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 47.]*

[**TRĪFURCIUM**, *ii. n.* (trifurcus) *Any thing of a three-forked shape, App.]*

**TRĪFURCUS**, *a, um.* (ter-furca) *Three-forked, three-pronged: t. surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3.*

[**TRĪGA**, *æ. f.* (contr. for trijuga) *I. A yoke of three horses; a chariot drawn by three horses yoked together, Dig. II. A set of three things, Arn.]*

[**TRĪGĀMIA**, *æ. f.* (τρίγαμία) *A marrying three times, Hier.]*

[**TRĪGĀMUS**, *i. m.* (τρίγαμος) *That has married three times, Hier.]*

**TRĪGĀRIŪS**, *a, um.* (triga) *Of or belonging to a triga.*

*I. Subst.: Trigarius, ii. m. A driver of a triga, Plin. 28, 17, 42. II. Trigarium, ii. n. A) 1) A place in which trigæ, or horses in general, were exercised, Plin. 37, 13, 77. 2) A place at Rome in the ninth region, Inscr. [B] The number three, M. Cap.]*

[**TRĪGĒMINO**, *āre.* (trigeminus) *To make threefold, Front.]*

**TRĪGĒMĪNUS**, or **TERGEMINUS** (*chiefly poet.*), *a, um.* (tres-geminus) *I. Threefold, triple: t. fratres, three brothers of the same age, i. e. the Horatii and Curiatii, Liv. 1, 24, 1: — t. filii, Plaut.; or simply trigemini, Col.: — t. partus, id.: — t. spolia, of the Curiatii, Liv.: — Trigemini, the title of a comedy by Plautus, Gell. II. Meton.: Threefold: t. natura pomorum, Plin. 15, 28, 34: — t. vir, i. e. Geryon, Ov.: — t. canis, id.: — t. Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana), Virg.: — jus tergeminae prolis, i. e. trium liberorum, Stat.: — Of any thing existing in a very*

high degree: certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, to the highest posts of honour, Hor.: — at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, with the greatest applause, Mart. III. Porta Trigemina, a gate in ancient Rome, at the foot of Mount Aventine, Liv. 4, 16, 2.

**\*\*TRĪGEMMIS**, e. (ter-gemma) Having three eyes or knobs: t. malleolus, Plin. 17, 21, 35. § 156; Col.

**TRĪGINTA**, num. (τριάκοντα) Thirty: septem et t. annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10. — [Hence, Ital. trenta, Fr. trente.]

**TRIGLĪTIS**, is. f. (τρυγλίτης) A kind of precious stone, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

**TRIGLŪPHUS**, i. m. (τρίγλυφος) In Archit.: A triglyph, a member of the frieze of the Doric order, Vitruv. 4, 2 med.

**TRĪGON**, ōnis. m. (τρίγων or τρίγωνον) A kind of ball for playing with, Mart. 4, 19, 5.

**[TRIGONĀLIS**, e. (trigonon) Of or belonging to a trigonon, Mart. 14, 46.]

**[TRIGONĪCUS**, a, um. (τρίγωνικός) Triangular, Firm. Math.]

**[TRIGONĪUM**, ii. n. (τρίγωνον) I. A triangle, L.L. II. The name of two unknown plants, App.]

**\*\*1. TRĪGŌNUS** [trīgōna, Aus.], a, um. (τρίγωνος) I. Triangular, three-cornered: t. signa, Manil. 2, 276. II. Subst.: Trigonum, i. n. (τρίγωνον) A triangle, Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95.

**2. TRĪGŌNUS**, i. m. A kind of fish, otherwise called trygon, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

**[TRĪHŌRIUM**, ii. n. (tres-hora) A space of three hours, Aus.]

**[TRĪJŪGIS**, e. (ter-jugum) Drawn by three horses yoked abreast, Aus.]

**[TRĪJUGUS**, a, um. (ter-jugum) I. q. trijugis; hence, triple, threefold, App.]

**[TRĪLATĒRUS**, a, um. (ter-latus) Having three sides, tri-lateral, Front.]

**[TRĪLIBRIS**, e. (ter-libra) Of three pounds weight, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33.]

**[TRILINGUIS**, e. (ter-lingua) I. Having three tongues: t. os (Cerberi), Hor. O. 3, 11, 20: — t. cantus (Hecates), V. Fl. II. That speaks three languages: t. Siculi, speaking Greek, Punic, and Latin, App. M. 11, 259.]

**[TRĪLIX**, icis. (ter-lcium) Having or consisting of three threads: t. lorica auro, Virg. Æ. 3, 467. — Hence, Ital. traliccio, Fr. treillis.]

**[TRĪLONGUS**, a, um. Consisting of three long syllables, Ter. Maur.]

**[TRĪLŌRIS**, e. (ter-lorum) Having three stripes, Vopisc.]

**\*\*TRĪMĀTUS**, ūs. m. (trimus) The age of three years: excedere trimatum, Col. 8, 5, 24: — a trimatu, Plin.: — in trimatu, id.

**[TRĪMEMBRIS**, e. (ter-membrum) Having three members, Hyg.]

**TRĪMĒSTRIS**, e. (ter-mensis) I. Of three months: t. spatium, Plin. 37, 10, 59: — t. consul, Suet.: — t. hædi, Varr.: — t. satio, that ripens in three months, Col.: — t. triticum, Plin. II. Subst.: Trimestria, ium. n. Seed, or any thing sown, that ripens in three months, Plin. 18, 26, 65. § 240; Col.

**\*\*TRĪMETROS** or -TRUS, a, um. [trimetrius, a, um, Aug.; Sid.] (τρίμετρος) Containing three metres, trimeter: t. versus, Quint. 10, 1, 99; or simply trimetros, id.

**TRIMETRUS**, a, um. See TRIMETROS.

**\*\*TRĪMŌDĪA**, æ. f. TRIMODIUM, ii. n. Plaut.; Plin. (tres-modus) A measure of three modii, Col. 2, 9, 9.

**\*\*TRĪMŪLUS**, a, um. dem. (trimus) Of three years, three years old: trimulus patrem amisit, Suet. Ner. 6.

**\*\*TRĪMUS**, a, um. (tres) Of three years, three years old: filia, t. quæ perit mihi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 39: — utrumne in pulvere, trimus, quale prius ludas opus, as a child of three

1298

years old, Hor.: — t. capræ, Plin.: — t. vaccæ, Varr.: — t. arbor, Plin.

**[TRĪNACRIA**, a. f. (Τρῳακρία) (sc. insula) Sicily, Virg. Æ. 3, 440.]

**[TRĪNACRIS**, idis. f. (Trinacria) I. q. Sicilian: T. terra, i. e. Trinacria, Ov. F. 4, 420: — T. insula, id. — Subst.: Trinacria (sc. insula) The island Trinacria, i. e. Sicily, id.]

**[TRĪNACRĪUS**, a, um. (Trinacria) Sicilian: T. Pachynus, Virg. Æ. 3, 429: — T. Ætna, id.: — T. mare, Ov.: — T. litus, Virg.]

**[TRĪNĒPOS**, ōtis. m. (ter-nepos) A grandson in the fifth degree, a fifth grandson, Dig.]

**[TRĪNEPTIS**, is. f. A fifth grand-daughter, Dig.]

**TRĪNĪ**, æ, a. num. distr. (tres) I. Three (distrib.), three each: t. literæ, Cic. Att. 11, 17, 11: — hiemare trinis hibernis, Cæs.: — t. castra, id.: — t. sacrificia in die, Suet.

II. Meton.: Threefold, triple [triplex]: vincetus trinis catenis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53, 5: — t. soles, Plin.: — t. nomina, Ov. — [In the sing.: trino relicto presidio, Auct. B. Afr.: — t. forum, Stat.]

**[TRĪNĪRAS**, ātis. f. (trini) I. Gen.: The number three. Tert. II. Esp.: The Holy Trinity, id.]

**TRĪNOBANTES**, um. m. A people in the east of Britain, at the mouth of the Thames (in Kent), Cæs. B. G. 5, 20, 1; Tac.

**[TRĪNOCTĪLIS**, e. (trinoctium) Of three nights: t. domcenium, Mart. 12, 77, 5.]

**[TRĪNOCTĪUM**, ii. n. (ter-nox) The space of three nights, Gell. 3, 2, 13.]

**[TRĪNŌDIS**, e. (ter-nodus) Having three knots: t. clava, Ov. H. 4, 115. — Meton.: t. dactylus, of three syllables, Aus.]

**[TRĪNŌMINIS**, e. (ter-nomen) Having three names, Hier.]

**[TRĪNŌSO**, āre. See TRĪSSO.]

**TRĪNŪMUS** (Trinummus), i. m. The name of a comedy of Plautus, Plaut. Tr. 4, 2, 1.

**TRĪNUNDINUS**, a, um. See NUNDINUS.

**[TRĪNUS**, a, um. See TRĪNĪ.]

**[TRĪO**, ōnis. See SEPTENTRIONES.]

**[TRĪŌBŌLUS**, i. m. (τρίοβολος) I. A coin equal in value to three oboli, or half a drachma; also used to denote a very small number or trifling: negare se debere tibi triobolum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 26. II. As a weight: Half a drachma, Cat. R. R. 127, 2.]

**TRĪŌCĀLA**, ōrum. n. A fortress of Sicily, between Selinus and Heraclea, Sil. 14, 270.

**TRĪŌCĀLĪNUS**, a, um. (Triocala) Of or belonging to Triocala: in Triocalino (sc. agro), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 4, 10. — Plur.: Trīcālīni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Triocala, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

**[TRĪŌNES**, um. m. (Prop.: Oxen yoked to a plough, or threshing-oxen, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95) The constellations called the Greater and Lesser Bear (compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it): gemini T., Virg. Æ. 3, 516: — T. gelidi, Ov.]

**[TRĪŌNŪMUS**, a, um. (τρίωνυμος) Having three names, L.L.] **TRĪŌPAS**, æ. m. (Τρίοπας) A king of Thessaly, father of Erisichthon, Hyg. Astr. 2, 14.

**[TRĪŌPĒIS**, idis. f. (Triopas) A descendant of Triopas, daughter of Erisichthon, Mestra, Ov. M. 8, 873.]

**[TRĪŌPĒIUS**, ii. m. (Triopas) Son of Triopas, Erisichthon, Ov. M. 8, 753.]

**TRĪOPHTHALMOS**, i. m. (τρίοφθαλμος, three-eyed) A kind of precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

**TRĪORCHES**, a. m. (τρίορχης) A kind of falcon, a buzzard (Falco Buteo L.), Plin. 10, 8, 9.

**TRĪORCHIS**, is. f. (τρίορχις) A kind of centaur, Plin. 25, 6, 32.

[TRĪPĀLIS, e. (ter-palus) *Supported by three props*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[TRĪPARCUS, a, um. (ter) *Very niggardly or stingy*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14.]

TRĪPARTĪTO, adv. *Into three parts, or in three parts*: qui bona dividit t., Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 40: — t. divisus equitatus, Cæs.

TRĪPARTĪTUS or -PERTĪTUS, a, um. (ter-partior) *That is or may be divided into three parts*: t. causa in accusatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, 12: — t. divisio. — Subst.: Tripartita, æ. f. *The title of a treatise by Sex. Ælius*, Dig. — Also the title of a comedy of Novius, Non. 218, 15.

[TRĪPĀTĪNUS, i. n. (ter-patina) *A service of three dishes*, Fenest. ap. Plin. 35, 12, 46.]

[TRĪPECTOR, ōris. (ter-pectus) *That has three breasts*, Lucr. 4, 28.]

\*\*TRĪPĒDĀLIS, e. (ter) *Of three feet (in dimension)*: t. altitudo, Plin. 17, 22, 35. § 167: — t. parma, Liv.: — t. latitudo fenestræ, Varr.

\*\*TRĪPĒDĀNĒUS, a, um. (ter) *Of three feet (in dimension)*: t. statum, Plin. 34, 6, 11: — t. vites, Col.

\*\*TRĪPES, ōdis. (ter) *Three-footed, having three feet*: t. mulus natus, Liv. 40, 2, 4: — t. mensa, Hor.: — t. grabatus, Mart.

[TRĪPĒTĪA, æ. f. (tripes) *A stool with three legs used by the Gallic peasants*, Sulp. Sev.]

[TRĪPHALLUS, i. m. (τρίφαλλος) (*With a great phallus*), an epithet of Priapus, Auct. Priap. 83, 9.]

[TRĪPICTUS, a, um. (ter-pingo) *Written three times*, Prud.]

[TRĪPLĀRIS, e. (tripulus) *Threefold, triple*, Macr.]

[TRĪPLĀSIUS, a, um. (τριπλάσιος) *I. q. triplaris*, M. Cap.]

TRĪPLEX, icis. [abl., triplice, Prud. and Venant.] (ter-plico) I. A) *Threefold*: Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: — philosophandi ratio t.: — t. acies, Cæs.: — t. murus, Virg.: — t. æs, id.: — t. cuspis, i. e. the trident of Neptune, Ov.: — t. forma, id.: — t. mundus, as sky, land, and sea, id.: — t. regnum, i. e. divided among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, id.: — t. ordo, id. — Poet. of three things that belong together: t. sorores, the three Fates, id.: called also t. deæ, id.: — t. pollex, i. e. the finger of the three Fates, id.: — t. gens, three tribes, Virg.: — t. greges, three companies of Bacchanals, Prop. B) Subst. \*\*1) Triplex, icis. n. *Triple*: pediti in singulis dati centeni (denarii), duplex centurioni, t. equiti, Liv. 45, 40, 5: — (same) tibi t., Hor. 2) Triplices, ium. m. (sc. codicilli) *A writing-tablet of three leaves*, Cic. Att. 13, 8, 1; Mart. [II. Meton.: *Exceedingly great, strong*: triplici fluctu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æl. 1, 116.] — [Hence, Ital. triplice, Fr. triple.]

[TRĪPLICĀBĪLIS, e. (triplico) *Threefold*, Sed.]

[TRĪPLICĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. *A repeating three times, a making threefold*, Macr. II. *With lawyers, a surrejoinder, an answer of a plaintiff to the rejoinder of a defendant*, Dig.]

\*\*TRĪPLĪCĪTER, adv. (triplex) *In a threefold manner*, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54; M. Cap.

\*\*TRĪPLĪCO. 1. *To treble, make threefold*: t. numerum, Gell. 1, 20, 5: — id triplicatum corvis (tribuit), Plin. 7, 48, 49.

\*\*TRĪPLINTĪŪS, a, um. (τριπλινθίος) *Three bricks thick*: t. paries, Vitruv. 2, 8.

TRĪPLUS, a, um. num. (τριπλούς) *Threefold*: t. pars, Cic. Univ. 7 med.: — Neut. absol.: plus triplo, Plaut.

[TRĪPŌDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *The solemn ceremony of stamping with their feet by the Fratres Arvales*, Inscr.]

TRĪPŌLĪUM, ii. n. (τριπόλιον) *A plant growing on cliffs*, Plin. 26, 7, 22.

[TRĪPORTENTUM, i. n. (ter) *An extraordinary or singular thing, a great wonder*, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92.]

TRĪPTŌLĒMĪCUS, a, um. (Triptolemus) *Of or belonging to Triptolemus, i. e. to agriculture*: T. dens, i. e. the plough, Fulg.

TRĪPTŌLĒMUS, i. m. (Τριπτόλεμος) *Son of Celeus king of Eleusis, and Metonira, inventor of agriculture, and guardian of the infernal regions*, Ov. F. 4, 507 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98.

\*TRĪPŪDĪO. 1. [tripōdo, Inscr.] I. *To jump, leap, or skip in religious ceremonies*, Venant.; Inscr. II. *Meton. gen.: To leap, jump*: exultare et t., Cic. Sest. 41, 88.

TRĪPŪDĪUM, ii. n. (Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72, contr. from terripavium, terripudium) 1. A) *A leaping, jumping, or dancing in religious ceremonies, a solemn dance, tripudiation*: sollemnia t., Liv. 1, 20, 4; conf. TRĪPUDIO and TRĪPUDIATIO. B) *Meton. gen.: tripudia Hispanorum motusque*, Liv. 25, 17, 5. II. *A favourable auspice (when the sacred fowls ate so fast that the food fell out of their mouths)*, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72.

TRĪPUS, ōdis. m. (τρίπους) *A three-footed seat, a tripod*. [I. Gen.: donarem tripodas, Hor. O. 4, 8, 3; Virg.]

II. Esp. A) *The tripod of the Pythia at Delphi*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42. [B] *Meton. The oracle at Delphi, or an oracle in general*, Ov. F. 3, 855.]

\*\*TRĪQUETRUS, a, um. I. *Three-cornered, triangular*: (Britannia) insula t., Cæs. B. G. 5, 13, 1: — t. figura, Plin.: — Martis sidus numquam stationem facere Jovis sidere triquetra, i. e. the third part of the skies, id.: — Absol.: in triquetra, id. [II. Adj. prop.: *Of or belonging to Sicily*: t. prædia, Hor. S. 2, 6, 55.]

TRĪRĒMIS, e. (ter) I. *Having three banks of oars*: t. naves, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6, 4. II. Subst.: *Triremis, i. e. A galley with three banks of oars, a trireme*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, 44.

\*\*TRISCHŒNUS, a, um. (τρίσχοινος) *Containing three schœni*: t. mensura, Plin. 5, 20, 24.

[TRISCURRĪA, ōrum. n. (ter-scurra) *Very ludicrous or trifling things, buffooneries*, Juv. 8, 190.]

[TRISECLISENEX, nis. m. (ter-seclum-senex) *An old man who has seen three generations, an epithet of Nestor*, Læv. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 13.]

[TRISĒMUS, a, um. (τρίσημος) *Containing three syllables*, M. Cap.]

[TRISMĒGIŒTUS, i. m. (Τρισμέγιστος) *One that is very great, an epithet of Mercury*, Lact.]

[TRISMUS, i. m. *Lock-jaw, from tetanic rigidity of the maxillary muscles*, NL.]

\*\*TRISPASTOS, i. f. (τρίσπαστος) (sc. machina) *A machine with three pulleys*, Vitruv. 10, 3.

TRISPITHAMĪ, ōrum. m. (Τριπύθαμοι, three spans high) *A race of dwarfs beyond India*, Plin. 7, 2, 2. § 26.

[TRISSO (trinso), are. *To twitter like a swallow*, LL.]

[TRISTĀTĀ, ārum. (Τριστάται) *The three nobles of a kingdom, next to the king*, Hier.]

TRISTE, adv. (tristis) *Sadly, sorrowfully; severely, harshly*: t. salutes, Stat. Th. 4, 19: — t. et acutum resonare, Hor.: — tristius curantur (adolescentes), with more difficulty, Cic. de Sen. 19, 67: — tristius respondere, more harshly, severely.

[TRISTĒOA, ōrum. n. (τρίστερα) *Three stories (of a house)*, Hier.]

\*TRISTĪCŪLUS, a, um. dem. (tristis) *Somewhat sad or sorrowful*: fliolam suam Tertiam ... animadvertit tristulam, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103.

[TRISTĪFICUS, a, um. (tristis-facio) *That makes sorrowful, saddening*: t. voces, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 7, 13.]

[TRISTĪMŌNĪA, æ. f. (tristimōnium, ii. n. Petr.) (tristis) *Sorrow, sadness*: metus ac t., Auct. B. Afr. 10, 3.]

[TRISTIS, e. *Sorrowful, sad, troubled, melancholy*. I. Gen. A) *Querere ex te, quid t. esses*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: — t. et conturbatus: — t., demissus. — tristis, capite

demisso, Cæs.: — oderunt *hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosos*, Hor. B) *Meton.* 1) *Of things*: ut tuum *latissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam*, Cic. Pis. 14, 33: — t. tempora, *secunda*: — tristissima exta: — t. sors: — tristissimum exsilium, id.: — t. eventus, id.: — t. arbores, Plin.: — t. et squalidi trunci, Sen.: — t. vultus, Plaut.: — t. funera, Virg.: — t. Tartara, id.: — t. unda, id.: — t. Acheron, id.: — t. fatum, Hor.: — t. bella, id.: — t. Kalendæ, id.: — t. jus sepulcri, Ov.: — t. officium (exsequiarum), id.: — *Of taste*: t. succi, Virg.: — t. et amarum, Lucr.: — t. epulæ, Sil.: — t. sapor, Ov.: — t. absinthia, id.: — *Of smell*: t. anhelitus oris, id. [2] *Neut. absol.*: triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres etc., something destructive, Virg. E. 3, 80: — miscetur tristia *lætis*, Ov.: — *mitibus mutare tristia*, Hor.: — *Tristia, a poem written by Ovid in exile, The Sorrows of Ovid.* II. *Esp.* A) *Gloomy, morose, displeased; severe, grave*: judex t. et integer, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30: — cum tristibus *severe*, cum remissis *juvande vivere*: — t. amica ingrato viro, Prop.: — esse t. alcui, Plaut.: — navita t. (Charon), Virg.: — t. Erinnyes, id.: — t. dii, Hor.: — t. sorores, i. e. the Fates, Tibull. B) *Meton. of things*: vultus *severior et tristior*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289: — t. vita: — t. et *severum* genus dicendi: — t. et plenus dignitatis sonus: — t. severitas, Ter.: — sermone opus est modo tristi, saepe *jocosos*, Hor.: — [Hence Ital. *tristo*, Fr. *triste*.]

[TRISTITAS, *âtia*. f. (tristis) *Sadness*, Pac. ap. Non. 182, 2.]

TRISTITIA, *æ*. [ablat. tristitie, App.; also as nom. propr., Tristities, the name of a servant of Psyche, id.] f. (tristis) I. *Gen.* A) *Sadness, sorrow, gloom*: is qui rei dominus futurus est, tum ad tristitiam, tum ad *lætitiâ* est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: — sol recedens quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram: — t. invasit omnes, Sall.: — permanere in eadem t., Cæs. B) *Of things*: t. temporum, *dismal state of things, melancholy circumstances*, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 3: — mitigare t. rei, *hardness*: — t. cœli, Plin.: — t. aspectus, id. II. *Esp.*: A) *gloomy or morose disposition or behaviour, moroseness, harshness, severity*: t. ac *severitas*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: — quod ille vos tristitia vultuque deceperit: — causa tristitiæ, Prop.

[TRISTITUDO, *înia*. f. (tristis) *Sadness*, App.]

\*\*TRISTOR, *ari*. (tristis) *To be sad*, Sen.

[TRISULCUS, *a*, um. (ter) *Having three furrows; threefold or treble; three-pronged*: t. lingua (serpentis), Virg. Æ. 2, 475: — t. telum Jovis, Ov.: — t. fores, with three folds or leaves, Varr. ap. Serv. Virg.]

\*\*TRISYLLĀBUS, *a*, um. (τρισύλλαβος) *Trisyllable, of three syllables*, Varr. L. L. 9, 52, 151; M. Cap.

[TRIT. indecl. *A word denoting the natural cry of mice*, Næv. ap. Charis.]

TRITĀMUS, *i*. m. *A gladiator famous for his bodily strength*, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9; Plin.

[TRITĀVIA, *æ*. f. (tritavus) *The mother of an atavus or atavia*, Dig.]

[TRITĀVUS (stritavus, acc. to Fest. p. 314), *i*. m. (ter-avus) *The father of an atavus or atavia*. I. Prop.: Dig. II. *Meton. for a remote ancestor*, Varr.]

\*\*TRĪTE, *ēs*. f. (τρίτη) *A third note in a gamut or scale of music*, Vittr. 5, 4.

[TRITĒMŌRIA, *æ*. f. (τριτημορία) *In Music: A third*, M. Cap.]

TRITHĀLES, *is*. n. (τριθαλές) I. q. *erithales*, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

\*\*TRITĪCĒUS [triticeius, Plaut.], *a*, um. (triticum) *Of or made of wheat, wheaten*: t. furfures, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: — t. far, Col.: — t. messis, Virg.: — t. fetus, Ov.: — t. frumentum, Mart.

[TRITICĀRIUS, *a*, um. (triticum) I. q. *triticeus*, Dig.]

[TRITICINUS, *a*, um. (triticum) I. q. *triticeus*, Plin. Val.]

TRITĪCUM, *i*. n. *Wheat (Fam. Gramineæ)*, Col. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 18, 7, 12; Cic.

TRITON, *ōnis* or *ōnos*. m. (Τρίτων) I. A) *Son of*  
1300

*Neptune and the nymph Salacia; a sea-deity who, at the command of Neptune, blows a shell, in order to excite or calm the waves*, Ov. M. 2, 8. B) *Meton.* 1) *Facet.* *An immoderate lover of fish-ponds*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1. 2) *A sea-fish, of the genus pelamides*, Plin. 32, 11, 53. 3) *The name of a ship*, Virg. Æ. 10, 209. II. *A river and lake of Africa near the Syrtis Minor, where Pallas (Minerva) was said to have been born*, Mel. 1, 7, 4.

TRITONIA, *æ*. See TRITONIUS.

TRITŌNĪACUS, *a*, um. (Triton) *Of or relating to Triton*: T. palus, Ov. M. 15, 358: — T. arundo, i. e. the pipe or flute (tibia) invented by Pallas, id.

[TRITŌNIS, *idis*. f. (Triton) *Of or belonging to Triton, or meton. to Pallas*: T. palus, Sil.; also *absol.*, Tritonis, id.: — T. Pallas, Lucr.; also *absol.* Tritonis, Virg.; Ov.: — T. arx, i. e. Athens, Ov.: — T. pinus, i. e. the ship Argo, built after the plan of Pallas, id.: — Tritonide fertiles Athenæ, fertile in olive-trees (planted by Pallas), Stat.]

TRITŌNĪUS, *a*, um. (Triton) *Of or belonging to Triton*: T. Pallas, Virg. Æ. 5, 704: — T. virgo, id.; more frequently *absol.* Tritonia, *æ*. f. Virg.

\*\*TRĪTOR, *ōria*. m. (tero) *One that rubs or rubs off, a rubber*: t. colorum, one that rubs (i. e. grinds and prepares) colours, Plin. 35, 11, 40. § 145: — t. compedium, as a term of reproach, applied to a slave in fetters, Plaut.: — t. stimulum, of one that is frequently scourged, id.: — t. argentarius, i. q. cælator, Inscr.

\*\*TRĪTŪRA, *æ*. f. (tero) *A rubbing, rubbing off*. [I. Gen.: App.] \*\*II. *Esp.*: *A threshing*, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8.

[TRĪTŪRATIO, *ōnis*. f. *A threshing*, Augustin.]

[TRĪTŪRO, *are*. (tritura) *To thresh*, Sid.]

1. TRĪTUS, *a*, um. I. Part. of tero. II. Adj. A) *Prop. of a road: Trodden, worn by treading; hence, often visited, frequented*: t. iter, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: — t. via et celeberrima, Sen. B) *Meton.* 1) *Skilled, practised, experienced*: t. aures, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: — tritiores manus, Vittr. 2) *Of speech: Frequently used, well-known, familiar, common, trite*: quid in Græco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: — nomen minus adhuc tritum sermone nostro: — tritum sermone proverbium: — *usitatus* ac tritius verbum.

\*2. TRĪTUS, *ūs*. m. (tero) *A rubbing, rubbing off: conflictu atque tritu lapidum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25.

TRĪUMPHĀLIS, *e*. (triumpho) *Of or belonging to a triumph, triumphal*: t. provincia, the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: — t. porta, through which a triumphant general entered Rome: — t. currus, Plin.: — t. corona, id.: — t. aurum, as an ornament of the triumphal robes, id.: — t. statura, id.: — t. ornamenta, Suet.; or simply, triumphalia: and under the emperors also granted without a triumph, Tac.: — t. ornatus, Suet.: — t. vir, who has celebrated a triumph, Vell.; more frequently triumphalis. *is*. m. Suet.; Quint.: — t. imagines, the images or busts of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor.

[TRĪUMPHĀTOR, *ōria*. m. I. A) *One that celebrates a triumph, a triumpher*, App. B) *An epithet of Jupiter, id.; of Hercules, Inscr.; of the Roman emperors, ib.* II. Fig.: t. erroris, Min. Fel.]

[TRĪUMPHĀTŌRIUS, *a*, um. (triumphator) *Of or belonging to a triumph*, Tert.]

[TRĪUMPHĀTRIX, *icis*. f. (triumpho) *She that triumphs; an epithet of the ninth legion, on account of the victory gained over the younger Pompey in Spain*, Inscr.]

TRĪUMPHO. 1. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To celebrate a triumph, to triumph*. A) *Prop.*: Murenæ pater quam amplissime et honestissime ex prætura triumphasset, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: — commissi sunt iis magistratus, in quibus re bene gesta triumpharent. — Africanus, qui de Numantinis triumpharat: — t. ex Macedonia: — Nero ovans triumphavit, celebrated an

ovation, Vell.: — *Poet. meton.*: ut sit malsum, qui triumphent milites, Plant.: — si de meo jure triumphat Amor, Prop.: — triumphari ex urbe vidimus: — aliquis est Romæ, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit: — populi jussu triumphatum est. B) *Fig.*: *To exult, rejoice, be glad or joyful: exultare lætitia, t. gaudio*, Cic. Cluent. 5, 14: — *letari et t.*: — oratio exultat et triumphat. \*\*II. *Act.*: t. triumphos, Gell. 2, 11, 4: — t. terram, Lact.: — omnia superata et triumphata, Plin. 5, 5, 5: — triumphata Capitolia, Virg.: — Roma caput triumphati orbis, Ov.: — triumphatus bos, obtained as booty, id.: — triumphatum aurum, id.: — Achæi triumphandi, Aurel. Vict.

**TRIUMPHUS** (*anciendy triumphus, conf. Cic. de Or. 48, 160*). i. m. (*Σπιδυφος*) [I. *Triumpe*, an exclamation of the *Fratres Arvales* in their religious processions, Inscr.] II. A) *The solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome, after having obtained an important victory; a triumph*: disseres de triumpho, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: — deportare t.: — decernere alicui t.: — agere t. de algo: — agere t. ex algo, Liv.: — t. Boiorum, over the Boii, id.: — t. pugna: — ducere alqm per t. ante currum: — res justissimi triumphi, worthy of a triumph, Vatin. ap. Cic.: — the soldiers and the crowd on such occasions exclaimed, Io triumph! Hor. O. 4, 2, 49; *conf. Liv. 45, 38, 12*. B) *Fig.*: ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum dixerint, Cic. Vat. 16, 39: — t. luxuriæ, over luxury, Plin.: — t. de se ipso, Just.

**TRIUMVIR**, iri. See **TRIUMVIRI**.

\*\***TRIUMVIRĀLIS**, e. (triumviri) *Of or belonging to the triumviri: sectus flagellis triumviralibus, i. e. of the head gaolers*, Hor. E. 4, 11: — t. supplicium, Tac.: — t. proscriptio, ordered by the triumviri, Sen.

\***TRIUMVIRATUS**, ūs. m. (triumviri) *The office or function of triumviri, triumvirate*: t. (Colonis Deducendæ), Cic. Brut. 31, 117: — tribunatu ante gesto triumviratibusque, Liv.: — ne triumviratu suo (Reip. Constituendæ) nimis superbiat Antonius, Plin.

**TRIUMVIRI**, ōrum or um. m. (tres-vir) *Three joint commissioners or colleagues, three public functionaries associated in office*. I. T. Colonis Deducendæ, or Agro Dando, for settling new colonists and distributing lands among them, Liv. 3, 1. — Sing.: Sall. Jug. 42, 1. II. T. Capitales, head gaolers, three officers who had charge of the public prisons, Cic. de Or. 46, 156. — Sing.: V. Max. 5, 4, 7. III. T. Epolones, see **EPULO**. IV. T. Monetales, the three masters of the mint, Dig. V. T. Nocturni, i. e. who had the care of the city at night to guard it against fire, Liv. 9, 46, 3. VI. T. Mensarii, three commissioners for the regulation of money, public bankers, Liv. 23, 21; 26, 36. VII. T. Rei publicæ Constituendæ, three commissioners for regulating and establishing the constitution of the state; a title conferred upon M. Antony, Lepidus, and Octavianus, Liv. Epit. 120; Suet. Aug. 96. — Sing.: Suet. Aug. 9, 54; Vell. (The coalition between Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus is commonly called the first triumvirate; but they never bore the title of triumviri, nor were they invested with any office under that name.)

[**TRIUNCIS**, e. (ter-uncio) *Of three ounces*, LL.]

[**TRIVĒNIFICA**, æ. f. (ter-veneficus) *An arch-sorceress, an arrant witch*, Plant. Aul. 1, 2, 8.]

[**TRIVIA**, æ. See **TRIVIUS**.]

\*\***TRIVIALIS**, e. (trivium) *Accessible to all, common, ordinary, vulgar*: t. scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: — t. verba, Suet.: — t. ludi ex circo, id.

[**TRIVIALITER**, adv. *In a common manner*, Arn.]

[**TRIVIALITIM**, adv. (trivium) *In the public streets*, M. Cap.]

**TRIVICUS** or -UM, i. A small town of the Hirpini, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

**TRIVIUM**, ii. n. (ter-via) *A place where three ways meet*. I. Prop.: ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123.

II. *Meton.*: A public place, public street or road: ut in atris auctionariis potius quam in triviis aut in compitis

auktionentur, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7: — nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, Virg.: — docere pueros in trivio, Tibull. — *Prov.*: arripere maledictum ex trivio, from the streets, i. e. from the common people, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.

[**TRIVIVS**, a, um. (*genit. fem.*, Trivialis, Lucr.) (trivium) *An epithet of deities who were particularly worshipped in the trivium*: t. dii, Inscr.: — t. virgo, i. e. Diana or Hecate, Lucr.: called also t. dea, Prop.; more frequently absol., Trivia, æ. f. Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 83: — Lacus Trivise, a lake in Latium, near Aricia, now Lago di Nemi, Virg. Æ. 7, 516.]

**TRIXAGO** or **TRISSAGO**, inia. f. i. q. chamædrys. *German* (Teucricum chamædrys L.), Plin. 24, 15, 80; Veg.

**TROAS**, ādis or ādos. f. (Tros) I. *Trojan*: T. humus, Ov. H. 13, 94: — T. matres, id.: — T. turba, Sen. II. *More frequently subst.* A) A Trojan woman (Ov. M. 13, 566). Thus also, Troas, the title of a tragedy by Q. Cicero (Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 6, 7); Troades, the title of a comedy by Seneca. B) The country about Troy, the Troad, Plin. 5, 30, 32; Nep.

[**TROCHÆIDES**, is. (*τροχαιδής*) *Like a trochee*, M. Cap.]

**TROCHÆUS**, i. m. (*τροχᾶλος*) I. A metrical foot, consisting of one long syllable and one short, a trochee (— ∪), Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Quint. II. Another name for the tribrachys, i. e. a metrical foot of three short syllables (∪ ∪ ∪), Cic. de Or. 57, 191; Quint.

\*\***TROCHÆICUS**, a, um. (*τροχαικός*) *Trochaic, consisting of trochees*: t. versus, Quint. 9, 4, 140.

[**TROCHANTER**, ēris. m. (*τροχάντηρ*) *In Anat.*: The designation of two processes upon the superior or pelvic extremity of the os femoris: t. major and minor femoris, NL.]

**TROCHILUS**, i. m. (*τροχίλος*) I. A very small bird, a wren, Plin. 10, 74, 95. II. *In Archit.*: A cavity or channel between the torus in the base of a column; a trochile or casemate, Vitruv. 3, 3 med.

[**TROCHISCUS**, i. m. (*τροχίσκος*) *A small round figure; a little ball or pastil*, C. Aur.; Veg.]

\*\***TROCHLĒA**, æ. f. (*contr. from τροχᾶλια*) I. A machine for raising weights, a pulley, windlass, Vitruv. 10, 2. — *Prov.*: trochleis pituitam adducere, to hawk violently, Quint. 11, 3, 56. [II. *In Anat.*: The internal articular eminence of the cubital extremity of the os brachii; so called as forming a kind of pulley on which the ulna rolls, NL.]

[**TROCHLĒARIS**, e. (trochlea) *Of or belonging to the trochlea*: t. nervus: — t. musculus, NL.]

[**TROCHLĒATIM**, adv. (trochlea) *By a pulley or windlass*, Sid.]

[**TROCHUS**, i. m. (*τροχός*) *An iron hoop set round with rings, trundled by children for amusement*, Hor. O. 3, 24, 57.]

**TROES**, um. See 2. Tros.

**TREZEN**, ēnis. f. (*Τροίσην*) *An ancient town of Argolis, of which Pitheus was king, now Damala*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Cic.

**TREZENIUS**, a, um. (Trezen) *Of or belonging to Trezen*: T. ager, Plin. 4, 12, 19: — T. vinum, id.: — T. heros, i. e. Lelex, son of Pitheus, Ov. — Subst. plur.: Trezeni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Trezen, Mel. 2, 3, 8.

**TROGLŌDYTÆ**, ārum. m. (*Τρογλοῦδται*) *A people of Ethiopia, who dwell in caverns*, Mel. 1, 4, 4; Cic.; Plin.

**TROGLŌDYTĪCUS**, a, um. (Troglodytæ) *Of or belonging to the Troglodytæ*: T. myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35. — Subst.: Troglodytica, æ. f. The country of the Troglodytæ, Plin. 2, 70, 71.

**TROGLŌDYTIS**, idia. f. (Troglodytæ) *Of or belonging to the Troglodytæ*: T. myrrha, Plin. 6, 29, 34.

**TROGUS POMPEIUS**. A Roman historian, under Augustus, whose work was abridged by Justinus.

**TROÏA** or **TROÏA**, æ. f. (Tros) I. Troy, Mel. 2, 3, 6. II. *Meton.* A) A place built by Æneas, in the Laurentine territory, in Italy, Liv. 1, 1, 3. B) A place in Epirus,

built by Helenus, Ov. M. 13, 721; Virg. C) A Roman horse-race, Virg. Æ. 5, 596 sq.; Suet.

[TRŌIĀDES, um. f. (Troia) Trojan women, Pers. 1, 4.]

TRŌICUS, a, um. (Troia) Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan: T. tempora, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: — T. fata, Ov.: — T. ignis, the perpetual fire of Vesta in Rome, Stat.

TRŌILUS, i. m. (Τρώϊλος) The son of Priam, killed by Achilles, Virg. Æ. 1, 474.

[TRŌIUS, a, um. (Troia) Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan: T. Æneas, Virg. Æ. 1, 596: — T. arma, id.: — T. sacra, Tibull.]

TRŌJA, æ. See TROIA.

TRŌJĀNUS, a, um. (Troja) Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan: T. urbs, i. e. Troy, Virg. Æ. 1, 624: — T. opes, id.: — T. regna, Ov.: — T. iudex, i. e. Paris, id.: — T. tempora, Hor.: — t. ludi (see TROIA, II. C), Suet. — Prov. of any latent danger: T. equus, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1. — Subst. plur.: Trŏjāni, ōrum. m. The Trojans, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82.

[TRŌJŪGĒNA, æ. c. (Troja-gigno) Sprung from Troy, Trojan: T. gentes, Lucr. 1, 466: — T. Romanus, descending from Trojans, Liv. 25, 12, 5. — Subst. plur.: The Trojans (Virg. Æ. 8, 117); the Romans, Juv. 1, 100.]

TROMENTINA TRIBUS. One of the tribus rusticæ, Liv. 6, 5, 8; Inscr.

[TRŌPĒĀTUS, a, um. (tropæum) Adorned with trophies, i. e. victorious, Amm.]

[TRŌPĒOPHŌRUS, i. m. (Τροπαιοφόρος) Carrying trophies, an epithet of Jupiter, App.]

TRŌPĒUM, i. n. (τρόπαιον) I. A public monument erected in commemoration of a victory, a trophy, Cic. Pis. 38, 92. II. Meton. [A] A victory: tropæa Cæsaris, Hor. O. 2, 9, 19. [B] A monument: t. cupiditatis an necessitudinis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, 115: — bina t. ingenii tui, Ov.

\*\*TRŌPĒUS, a, um. (τροπαῖος) Turning back, returning: t. venti, blowing towards the land, Plin. 2, 43, 44.

TRŌPHŌNĪĀNUS, a, um. (Trophonius) Of or belonging to Trophonius, Trophonian: T. narratio Chæronis, of one Chæron, who descended into the cavern of Trophonius, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

TRŌPHŌNŪS, ii. m. (Τροφῆνιος) I. Brother of Agamemnon, with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114. II. A deity who pronounced oracles in a cavern near Labadea in Boeotia, called also Juppiter T., Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74.

[TRŌPĪCE, adv. Figuratively, August.]

[TRŌPĪCUS, a, um. (τροπικός) Turning round, returning. I. Prop.: T. Capricornus, where the sun begins to return, Aus. II. Fig. A) Tropica, ōrum. n. Changes, Petr. S. 88. B) Improper, i. e. figurative, metaphorical: t. figura, Gell. 13, 24, 31; August.]

[TRŌPIS, is. f. (τρόπῆς) The lees of wine, Mart. 12, 83, 11.]

[TRŌPŌLŌGĪA, æ. f. (τροπολογία) A figurative or metaphorical mode of speech, Hier.]

[TRŌPŌLŌGICE, adv. Figuratively, metaphorically, Hier.]

[TRŌPŌLŌGĪCUS, a, um. (τροπολογικός) Figurative, metaphorical, Hier.; Sid.]

[TROPPUS, i. m. A herd, flock, troop, ML. — Hence, Ital. tropp, Fr. troupe.]

TRŌPUS, i. m. (τρόπος) \*I. The improper or figurative use of a word, a metaphor, trope, Quint. 9, 1, 4 sq. [II. A mode of singing, a singing, song, Venant.]

1. TRŌS, ōis. m. (Τρώς) Son of Erichthonius, grandson of Dardanus, king of Phrygia, from whom Troy was so named, Virg. G. 3, 36.

[2. TRŌS, ōis. m. A Trojan, Virg. Æ. 1, 574. — Plur.: Troes: The Trojans, Virg. Æ. 1, 172.]

TROSMIS, is. f. A town of Mæsia, Ov. P. 4, 9, 79.

TROSSŪLI, ōrum. m. A name given to the Roman knights  
1302

(equites), from the town Trossulum of Etruria, which was taken by them without the assistance of the infantry, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 3; conf. Plin. 33, 2, 9; Fest. p. 367. — Sing.: Pers. 1, 82 Schol. In the age of Augustus this was a term of reproach for dandies; fop, beau, petit maître, Sen. Ep. 87 med.

TROXĀLIS, idis. f. (τροχᾶλῖς) A species of locust, Plin. 30, 6, 16.

TRŪA, æ. f. I. A ladle for pouring out or stirring liquids, Titin. and Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 17 sq.; conf. Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34. II. A drain, gutter, Varr. L. L.]

TRŪCĪDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. A slaughtering, massacre: t. civium, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 11: — t. velut pecorum, Liv.: — Plur.: tantas trucidationes facis, Cat. ap. Gell. II. Meton.: A cutting up or to pieces: t. arborum, a lopping, Plin. 17, 27, 45; Cels.

[TRŪCĪDĀTOR, ōris. m. A murderer, Augustin.]

TRŪCĪDO. 1. I. Prop.: To cut to pieces, to slaughter, massacre, butcher: necare trucidareque, Cic. de I. P. 3, 7: — t. alqm ferro: — ne hic ibidem ante oculos vestros trucidetur: — trucidando occidere, Liv.: — cavete neu capti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall.: — trucidatæ legiones, Tac. II. Meton.: To crush, annihilate, ruin, destroy: juvenat ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: — t. plebem fenore, Liv.: — seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidat, chew, Hor.: — hæc (nubes) ... continuo magno clamore trucidat, becomes extinct, Lucr.

TRUCTA, æ. f. (tructus, i. m. P. Val.) (τροχῆρς) A kind of trout, Isid. Or. 12, 6. [Hence, Ital. trota, Fr. truite.]

TRŪCŪLENTE, adv. Fiercely, sternly, roughly: truculentius se gerere, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: — truculentissime aspicere, Quint.

\*TRŪCŪLENTĪA, æ. f. (truculentus) Fierceness, savageness, roughness, sternness: quid tuam expecto truculentiam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 7: — t. celi, Tac.

TRŪCŪLENTUS, a, um. (trux) I. Rough, fierce, grim, stern: quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: — tigris etiam feris ceteris truculenta, Plin.: — t. atque sævus, Quint.: — truculentior visu, Tac.: — Armeniam invasit truculentior quam antea, id.: — Of things: vocibus truculentis strepere, with a tumultuous voice, id.: — t. oculi, Plaut.: — t. sequor, Catull.: — truculenta pelagi, id.: — truculentissimum ac nefarium facinus, Auct. Her. II. Truculentus, i. m. The title of a comedy of Plautus.

[TRŪDIS, is. f. (trudo) A pointed pole (used for pushing): t. ferratæ, Virg. Æ. 5, 208.]

TRŪDO, si, sum. 3. To push, thrust; to push or thrust away or to a place; to push along, forward, etc. I. Prop. A) Gen.: tradi et trudi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92: — t. et impellere, Lucr.: — t. montem pectore, Virg.: — hostes ... trudent adversos, Tac.: — glaciem cum flumina trudent, Virg.: — t. semet in arma, Tac.: — t. apros in plagas, Hor. [B] Esp.: To drive forth, or cause to be driven or pushed forth, or to rise: (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Virg. G. 2, 335: — truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, id. II.

Fig.: trudi ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: — in quæ (comitia) omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium, pushes him on to get into office: — in vitia alter alterum trudit, Sen.: — truditur dies die, Hor.: — vita truditur, Petr.: — fallacia aliam trudit, follows another, Ter.

TRŪENTĪNUS, a, um. (Truentum) Of or belonging to Truentum, Truentine: T. Castrum, another name of the town Truentum, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, B. 1: — T. turres, Sil.: — Subst. plur.: Truentini, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Truentum, Plin. 3, 15, 20.

TRŪENTUM, i. n. A town of Picenum, on the river Truentus (now Tronto), Plin. 3, 13, 18.

TRULLA, æ. f. dem. (trua) I. A small vessel used in pouring out liquids, especially wine out of the crater or bowl into the cups, a kind of ladle, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, 62 sq. II.

*Meton.* \*\*A) *A chafing-dish in the shape of a ladle*, Liv. 37, 11, 12. [B) *A mason's or bricklayer's trowel*, Pallad. C) *A wash-hand-basin, a basin*, Juv. 3, 108.]

\*\*TRULLĒUM (trullium), i. n. (trullēus, i. m. Plin. 34, 2, 3. § 7.) (trulla) *A basin, wash-hand-basin*, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34.

\*\*TRULLISSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A plastering, or laying on of mortar with a trowel*, Vitruv. 7, 3, 4.

\*\*TRULLISSO, are. (trulla) *To plaster, to lay on mortar with a trowel*: t. parietes, Vitruv. 7, 3.

[TRUNCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A hewing off so as to mutilate*: t. digitorum, Cod. Th.]

\*\*TRUNCO. 1. (2. truncus) *To lop, maim, mangle, mutilate*: truncatum ex vulneribus corpus, Tac. A. 1, 17: — truncat ulus foliis, Ov.: — t. frontem, i. e. *to deprive of an eye*, Sil.: — truncatus manibus et armis, *deprived of, without*, Claud.: — t. heros tenores gressu, *to reduce hexameters to pentameters*, Stat.: — t. aquas, *to check, stop up*, Claud.: — t. cervos, *to kill*, V. Fl.

\*\*TRUNCŪLUS, e. m. dem. (1. truncus) *A small piece cut off, a bit*: t. suum, pigs' pettitoes or trotters, Cels. 2, 20.

1. TRUNCUS [truncus, Lucr.], i. m. *The trunk of a tree*. I. Prop. A) Quid? in arboribus, in quibus non tuncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179. B) *Meton.* 1) *The trunk of the human body*: status erectus et celsus, nulla mollitia cervicium: trunco magis toto se ipse moderans, Cic. de Or. 18, 59: — nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat: — attollere se recto trunco, Ov.: — jacent ingens litore truncus, avulsisque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus, Virg. \*\*2) *The shaft of a column*, Vitruv. 4, 1 med. — *The body of the pedestal of a column*, id. [3] *A piece cut off; e.g. of a branch*: t. frondentes, V. Fl. 8, 287: *of meat*, Virg. 4) *As a term of reproach*: A blockhead, dunce, dolt: qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84: — t. atque stipes. \*II. Fig.: quæ (stirpes ægritudinis) ipso trunco everso omnes eligendæ sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83. [Hence, Fr. tronçon.]

2. TRUNCUS, a, um. (1. truncus) I. *Mutilated, maimed, mangled*. A) Prop.: t. corpus, Liv. 41, 9, 5: — varie ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, Plin.: — t. atque mutila literæ, Gell.: — t. pinus, a branch lopped off, Virg.: — t. memora, i. e. *of which the tops have been cut off*, Stat.: — t. nares inhonesto vulnere, Virg.: — t. tela, broken, id.: — t. frons, deprived of a horn, Ov.; also, deprived of eyes, Sil.: — t. membra carinæ, Ov.: — t. alnus, without a rudder, V. Fl.: — animalia trunca pedum, Virg.: — truncus capitis, Sil. B) *Meton.* [1] *Undeveloped, imperfect: imperfecta et trunca (animalia)*, Ov. M. 1, 28: — t. ranæ pedibus, id.: — t. manus nani, Prop.] 2) *Cut off*: t. manus, Sen. Contr. 1, 4: — t. brachia, V. Fl. II. Fig.: t. urbs, Liv. 31, 29, 11: — actio t. ac debilis, Quint.: — t. et debilis medicina, Cels.

[TRŪO, ōnis. m. I. q. onocrotalus, acc. to Fest. p. 367; hence, facetiæ, of one that has a large nose, Cæcil. ap. Fest.]

[TRŪSĀTĪLIS, e. (truso) *That is fit for or adapted to pushing*: t. mola, Cat. R. R. 10, 4.]

[TRŪSO, are. (trudo) *To push*, Catull. 56, 6.]

TRUSUS, a, um. part. of trudo.

TRŪTĪNA, æ. f. (τρῦτήνη) *A balance, pair of scales*.

\*I. Prop.: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50. \*II. Fig.: ad ea probanda, quæ non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: — Romani pensantur eadem scriptores trutina, Hor.

[TRŪTĪNOR, atus. (act. trutino, are. LL.) 1. (trutina) *To weigh*: t. verba, Pers. 3, 82.]

\*\*TRUX, ūcis. *Fierce, ferocious, savage, grim, stern; harsh, severe, violent*: horridus ac t. tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65: — t. puer, i. e. Achilles, Sen.: — t. arietes, Plaut.: — t. aper, taurus, Ov.: — t. blattæ, *hurtful to books*, 1303

Mart.: — trux audere, almost mad, very daring, Sil. 13, 220. — *Of things*: t. oculi (draconis), Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 107: — t. aspectus, Pac. ap. Cic.: — t. venti, Plin.: — t. herbe tactu, id.: — genus dicendi t. atque violentum, Quint.: — t. vultus, Hor.: — t. pelagus, id.: — t. inimicitia, id.: — t. clasicum, id.: — t. Euras, Ov.: — t. vox, Sil.

[TRYBLĪUM, ū. n. (τρυβλίον) *A plate, dish*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9; conf. Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 35.]

TRYCHNOS, i. See STYCHNOS.

[TRYGA, æ. f. I. q. vinum, acc. to Fest. p. 366.]

TRYGĪNON, i. n. (τρίγινον) *A black ink or colour made from the husks of grapes or lees of wine*, Plin. 35, 6, 25.

TRYGON, ōnis. m. (τρυγών) I. *A kind of fish* [Rain pastinaca L.], Plin. 9, 48, 72. II. *A kind of bird unknown to us*, id. 10, 16, 18. § 38.

TŪ, tui. [genit. sing. tis, Plaut.: genit. plur. m. vestrorum or vostrorum, Pac. ap. Non.; Plaut.: f. vostrarum, Ter.] pron. pers. (σύ, Dor. τὸ) I. Gen.: Thou, you (sing.): tu mihi etiam legis, Portiæ, tu C. Gracchi, tu horum libertatis, tu cujusdam denique hominis popularis mentionem facis, Cic. R. perd. 4, 13: — unus erit quem tu tolles in cœrula cœli templa, Enn.: — ego tu sum, tu es ego, Plaut.: — neque mei neque tui intus pudum est, id.: — genit. f.: quoniam tui vendidi est copia, id.: — quia tis eget, quia te caret, id.: — tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis, id.: — vos etenim juvenes animos geritis muliebres, Enn.: — si quis vostrum, Plaut.: — vestri adhortandi causa, Liv.: — istanc tecum conspicio simul, Plaut.: — tute ipse his rebus finem præscripsisti, pater, Ter.: — utere igitur argumento, Læli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: — ut tute mihi præcepisti: — aut te amare cogitat aut tute amari, Ter.: — tibi si recta probanti placebis, tum non modo tute viceris: — tutemet mirabere, Ter.: — tibimet ipse supplicia irroga, Sen.: — ita vosmet aiebatis, Plaut.: — vosmet ipsi, id.: — vos quoque in ea re consilio me adjuvate, Liv.: — a cujus crudelitate vosmet ipsi armis vindicastis, id. II. Esp. A) *Tibi redundant, as in English, "for you"*: alter tibi descendit de palatio et ædibus suis, Cic. R. A. 46, 133: — ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates. — hic Marius veni et tibi, Sil.: — hæc vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, Liv. B) *Vos, with a collective noun in the sing.*: vos, Romanus exercitus, Liv. 7, 40, 12: — vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, i. e. ye Muses, Virg.

[TŪATIM, adv. (tuus) *After your manner*: jam t. facis, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 4.]

TŪBA, æ. f. (tubus, a tube, pipe) I. Prop. A) 1) *A wind instrument used especially in the army, a trumpet (distinguished from the cornu by being straight, whilst the latter was curved)*: ille arma misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: — tubæ et signa militaria: — at tuba terribili sonitu tarantantara dixit, Enn.: — tubæ utrimque canunt, Plaut.: — dare signum tubæ, Cæs.: — used also at religious ceremonies, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55. [2] Anat.: t. Eustachiana (of the ear); t. Fallopii (of the uterus), NL.] [B) *Meton.* 1) *A signal of war, or war itself*, Claud. 2) *A loud sound*. a) Prop.: t. nimborum, a roaring of thunder, Claud. b) *Full-sounding or sublime epic poetry*, Mart. 8, 3, 22. c) *Full-sounding, sublime, or lofty style*, Prud. II. Fig.: t. belli civilis, an instigator, exciter, author, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3: — t. rixæ, Juv. [Hence, Ital. tromba.]

[TŪBĀRIUS, ū. m. (tuba) *A maker of tubæ*, Dig.]

\*1. TŪBER, ūris. n. I. *Any projecting substance on the body, a protuberance, excrescence, swelling, tumour, etc.*: t. cameli, Plin. 8, 18, 26: — t. boum, id.: — tubera et quæcumque molliri opus est, anserino adipe curantur, id.: — colaphis tuber est totum caput, is altogether one boil (as it were), Ter.: — Prov.: ubi uber, ibi t., no rose without a thorn, App.: — qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, boils... blisters, i. e. great and small mistakes, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73. II. *Meton.* A) *A knot, knob, or excrescence on wood*, Plin. 16, 16, 27. B) *A kind of mushroom, a truffle, a favourite dish with*



the Romans, Plin. 19, 2, 11 sq.; Liv.; Juv. [C] T. terræ, a mole-hill (as a term of reproach), Petr. S. 58.]

2. TŪBER, ōris. m. and f. I. Fem.: A kind of apple-tree, Plin. 16, 25, 42. II. Masc.: The fruit of this tree, Plin. 15, 14, 14.

[TŪBERANS, antis. (1. tuber) Swelling, App.]

[TŪBERATUS, a, um. (1. tuber) Covered with protuberances, Fest. p. 181.]

\*\*TŪBERCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (1. tuber) A little protuberance or bump, Cels. 6, 13: — t. fabæ, Plin.

TŪBĒRO, ōnis. m. A cognomen in the gens Ælia; e. g. Q. Ælius T., a Stoic, the adversary of Tiberius Gracchus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117.

\*\*TŪBĒRŌSUS, a, um. (1. tuber) Full of protuberances or bumps: t. campus, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2: — tuberosissima frons, Petr.

\*\*TŪBĪCEN, inis. m. (tuba-cano) I. A trumpeter: cornicines tūbīcinesque in equos impositos canere ante vallum jubet, Liv. 2, 64, 10: — t. sacrorum, Varr. [II. Certain persons employed at a sacrifice; see Fest. p. 352.]

[TŪBILUSTRIUM (tubul.), ii. n. (tuba-lustro) A festival in which the tubæ used at sacrifices were purified, the trumpet-feast (on the 23rd of March and the 23rd of May), Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: — Plur., Ov.; conf. Fest. p. 352.]

[TŪBŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (tubulus) A making hollow like a pipe, App.]

\*\*TŪBŪLĀTUS, a, um. (tubulus) In the form of a pipe or tube: t. rostrum, Plin. 9, 36, 61.

TŪBŪLUS, i. m. dem. (tubus) I. A little pipe or tube, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4. II. Meton.: A bar or mass of metal, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

[TŪBURCINĀBUNDUS (tuburchin.), a, um. (tuburchinor) That gulps down or devours, gobbling up, Cat. ap. Quint. 1, 6, 42.]

[TŪBURCINOR, atus. 1. To devour, eat greedily, gobble up, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 42; conf. Non. 179, 21. — Pass.: prandio raptim tuburchinato, App.]

TŪBUS, i. m. I. A pipe, tube, Col. 1, 5, 2. [II. Meton. A) (for tuba) A trumpet used at a sacrifice, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33. B) I. g. pudendum muliebre, Mart. 11, 61, 6.]

[TUCCĒTUM or TŪCĒTUM, i. n. A kind of minced meat, a Gallic sausage, Pers. 2, 43 Schol.]

TŪDER, ōris. n. A town of Umbria, near the Tiber, now Todi, Plin. 3, 14, 19.

TŪDERNIS, is. f. (Tuder) Of or belonging to Tuder: T. vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

[TŪDERS, eris. m. (Tuder) An inhabitant of Tuder, Sil. 4, 222; Inscr.]

[TŪDES, is (itis, Fest. p. 253). m. (tundo) A hammer, mallet, acc. to Fest. pp. 253, 352.]

\*\*TŪDĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (tudes) A small machine for pounding or bruising, a small press, Col. 12, 52, 7.

[TŪDĪCŪLO, 1. (tudicula) To stir, stir about, Varr. ap. Non. 178, 30; Apic.]

[TŪDITANS, antis. (tundo) Beating, pounding, or stirring forcibly or strongly. I. Prop.: t. corpora, beating or hammering bodies, Lucr. 2, 1134. II. To put in violent motion, move vehemently: hæc inter sese tota vi tuditantes, Enn. A. 12, 15; conf. Fest. pp. 352, 353.]

TŪDĪTANUS, i. m. A cognomen in the gens Sempronius, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; conf. Fest. p. 252.

\*\*TŪĒO, ēre. To observe, guard, keep: censores vectigalia tuento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: — tueri ab alio, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 4: — quasi ut ad tornum saxorum structa tuantur, Lucr.: — voluntas testatoris ex bono et æquo tuebitur, Dig.

TŪĒOR, tūtus. 2. (part. tutus, Sall.) [after the third conj. tuor, Catull.; Stat.: tuimur, tuantur, tuere, Lucr.] conf. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82 sq. [I. To see, look at, be-

hold, view, contemplate, look upon, regard, consider, notice, observe: t. terribiles oculos, vultum, Virg. Æ. 8, 265: — t. acerba, id.: — t. torva, id.: — acerba tuens (serpens), Lucr.: — t. cœli templa, id.: — quod multa in terris fieri cœloque tuentur (homines), id.] II. To look to, take care of, guard, protect, maintain: t. et conservare alqd, Cic. de I. P. 5, 12: — t. societatem conjunctionis humanæ munificet æque: — t. concordiam: — t. rem et gratiam et auctoritatem suam: — t. dignitatem: — t. personam principis civis facile dicendo: — t. et sustinere simulacrum pristinæ dignitatis: — ædem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, to be kept in good condition or repair: — t. vitam corpusque, to nourish, keep, sustain: — t. copias: — t. sex legiones (re sua): — t. atque defendere se armis prudentiæ: — t. fines suos ab excursionibus et latrociniiis: — t. oppidum præsidio, Cæs.: — t. oram maritimam, id.: — t. portus: — Verres... tuitus contra piratas Siciliam, Quint.: — arma tuta sunt Numidas, Sall.

[TŪFA, æ. f. A kind of helmet-crest, Veg.]

[TŪGŪRĪOLUM, i. n. dem. (tugurium) A small hut, App.]

TŪGŪRĪUM [teg. and tig. Inscr.], ii. n. (tego) A hut, hovel, cot, Cic. Sest. 43, 93.

[TŪGŪRĪŪNCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (tugurium) A very small hovel or cot, Hier.]

TŪISTO, ōnis. m. A deity worshipped by the ancient Germans as their progenitor, Tac. G. 2.

TŪITŪO, ōnis. f. (tueor) A taking care of, maintaining, defending, protecting: t. sui, Cic. Top. 23, 90: — t. pudoris, Macr.: — t. militaris, Cod. Just.

TŪITUS, a, um. part. of tueor.

TULLĪA, æ. f. (Tullius) I. Daughter of king Servius Tullius, wife of Tarquinius Superbus. II. Daughter of M. Tullius Cicero.

[TULLĪANÆ. adv. In the manner of M. Tullius Cicero, Aug.]

TULLĪANUS, a, um. (Tullius) Of or belonging to Tullius, Tullian: T. semis, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1: — T. caput: — T. Scipio, i. e. introduced in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis, Macr.: — Subst.: Tullianum, i. n. A part of the Roman state-prison, built by king Servius Tullius, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42.

TULLĪOLA, æ. f. dem. (Tullia) A familiar name for Tullia, Cicero's daughter: dear Tullia, dear little Tullia, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3.

TULLĪUS, a. A Roman family name: e. g. Ser. Tullius, the sixth Roman king; M. Tullius Cicero, a well-known statesman and orator; and many others.

TULLUS, i. m. A Roman prænomen: e. g. T. Hostilius, the third Roman king; T. Cluilius, a legate, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4.

TŪM. adv. Then, at such or such a time. I. Denoting a point of time which coincides with another. A) Gen.: tum, quum tu es iratus, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: — quum autem est (summa rerum) penes delectos, tum, etc.: — ubi tempus promissa est jam perfici, tum etc., Ter.: — qui mihi ubi ad uxores ventum 'st, tum fiunt senes, id.: — postquam res publica adolevit... tum lex Porcia etc., Sall.: — tibi si recta probanti placebis, tum etc.: — quod si quando accidit, tum fit etc.: — reductis in curiam legatis, tum consul... inquit, Liv.: — rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello dictator retulit, id.: — ac tum demum, quum medium tenuere, Quint.: — utraque re satis experta, tum demum consules, Liv.: — tum denique homines nostra intelligimus bona, Plaut.: — sin autem temporibus cogeretur, tum id munus denique non recusare: — tum maxime, quum etc., Quint.: — tum vel maxime... quum etc, id.: — quem (optimum statum civitatis) si habemus, tum vero etc.: — tum fit illud, quod etc.: — tum tardior atque summissior decebit oratio, Quint.: — sed tum quoque tenendus est modus, id.: — tum vero obstupuit, Ov. B) Esp.: Denoting a given or definite point of time, with reference to a past event: tum, quum rem habebas, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7: — tum quum præstare putabatur etc.: — non est tum Alexandrinis testibus creditum: — nisi forte hæc illi tum arma dedimus: — qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est hæc urbs, incolebant: — quod tum erat res in pecore: — non latuit scintilla

ingenii, quum jam tum elucebat in puero: — tum primum: — tum maxime scribere litigatoribus, Quint.: — tum temporis, at that time, Just. II. Denoting succession of time: Then, thereupon, after that. A) Prop.: tum ille (inquit) ... tum Scipio ... tum ille ... dein Tubero ... tum Scipio: sunt ista ut dicis, Cic. Rep. 1, 9 sq.: — in ripa inambulant, tum autem residentes: — deinde ... deinde ... post autem ... tum vero etc.: — quid tum? what else? what now? — deinde tum dicere ac facere, Varr.: — quid tum postea, Ter. B) Meton. 1) In enumerations: Then, next, again, next to this or that, further: gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: — quæ (publica jura) sunt propria civitatis atque imperii, tum monumenta rerum gestarum et vetustatis exempla: — tum anapestus et creticus, iambus quoque, Quint.: — primum docent esse deos, deinde ... tum ... postremo etc.: — primum quod ... tum etiam, quod ... etc., Cæs. 2) As a correlative conjunction (repeated) tum ... tum, or (when the second tum is emphatic) quum ... tum: As well ... as; not only ... but also; both ... and; at one time ... at another; now ... now; not alone or merely ... but even; partly ... partly etc.: tum Græce tum Latine, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 3: — tum hoc tum illud: — tum adjungi tum non adjungi: — tum ... tum autem: — tum ... tum quoque: — It is sometimes repeated several times: tum ... tum ... tum ... tum ... tum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: — quæ (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis etc.: — quum semper, tum in his ipsis rebus et temporibus: — quum ... tum vero: — quum ... tum etiam.

[TUMBA, æ. f. (τύμβα, τύμβος) A tomb, sepulchral mound, Prud.]

[TUMĒ-FĀCIO, feci, factum. 3. To cause to swell or to become inflated. I. Prop.: vis ventorum extantam tumefecit humum, Ov. M. 15, 303. II. Fig.: To inflate, puff up, i. e. to make haughty, elate: tumefactum lætitiâ, Prop. 3, 6, 3: — tumefactus vano nomine, Mart.]

[TUMENTĀ, æ. f. (tumeo) A swelling, C. Aur.]

TUMĒO, ēre. To swell, to be swollen, tumid, or inflated. \*\*I. Prop.: nares ac pectus t., Quint. 11, 3, 29: — fauces t., id.: — pedes t., Virg.: — corpus t. veneno, Ov.: — lumina t. fletu, Tibull.: — unda t. a vento, Ov.: — sacci t. multo hordeo, Phædr.: — anni t. (virginis), are mature or ripe, Stat.: — Absol.: rutam tritum imponent contusis tumentibusque, on swellings, Plin. 29, 2, 9. II. Fig. A) To boil up, swell, be inflated (with passion etc.); to be puffed up (as with pride etc.), be proud or haughty, to boast, etc.: sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: — negotia t., are in a ferment: — t. irâ, Liv.: — t. gloriâ, Plin.: — t. inani superbia, Phædr.: — t. alto stemmate, Juv.: — laudis amore tumes, Hor.: — sinus t., is heaving with desire, Tibull.: — Gallia t., are in a state of rebellion, Tac.: — animi plebis t., Plin.: — bella t., Ov. \*\*B) Of Style: To be inflated or bombastical: inflatus et tumens (Cicero), Tac. Or. 18: — sermo t., Quint.: — musa t., Mart.

\*\*TŪMESCO, mī. 3. (tumeo) To begin to swell, to swell up. I. Prop.: inflatum mare quum subito penitusque tumescit, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 7, 13: — vulnera t., Tac.: — maria t., Virg.: — freta t. ventis, Ov.: — inflata colla t., id. II. Fig.: To swell (as with rage etc.), to get angry or into a passion, to be puffed up or elated (with pride etc.), to be ready to burst forth or break out, to ferment: mens aut languescit aut contra tumescit inani persuasionem, Quint. 1, 2, 18: — rumpor et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov.: — bella t., are fermenting, are about to break out, Ov.: — bellum tumescens, Vell.

[TUMICLA, æ. f. dem. (contr. for tomicula from tomix) A thin cord or rope, App.]

\*\*TŪMĪDE. adv. Pompously, boastfully, tumidly, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 extr.

[TŪMIDĀS, ātis. f. (tumidus) A swelling, Hier.; Firm. Math.]

\*\*TŪMĪDŌSUS, a, um. (tumidus) Much swollen, tumid: t. terræ Germaniæ, Tac. A. 2, 23: — t. montes, Ov. [TŪMĪDŪLUS, a, um. dem. (tumidus) Somewhat swollen, App.]

TŪMĪDUS, a, um. (tumeo) Swollen, puffed up, inflated. I. Prop.: t. ac turgidum membrum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: — t. cervicis: — t. Echidnæ, Ov.: — t. venter, id.: — t. virginitas, with breasts swelling, Stat.: — t. mare, Virg.: — t. Nilus, Hor.: — t. vela, id.: — t. Euri, Ov.: — t. montes, id.: — tumidiores oculi, Cels.: — tumidior humus, Col. \*\*II. Fig. A) Swollen (with anger), enraged, incensed; also elated, puffed up (with pride etc.): tumida ex ira corda, Virg. Æ. 6, 407: — tumidus imagine falsi genitoris, Ov.: — t. honor, Prop.: — t. cor, swollen with ambition, Hor.: — insidias et bella parant tumidique minantur, in rebellion, Stat.: — t. ingenia, Just.: — Alexander tumidissimum animal, very vain, ambitious, haughty, Sen. B) Of Style: Inflated, turgid, bombastical: quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint. 8, 3, 18: — tumida ... sublimia, id.: — fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, id.: — plerique sufflati atque tumidi, Gell.: — tumidior sermo, Liv.: — ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod est sonantius et elatius, Plin.: — tumidior Cicero, Quint.

TŪMOR, ōris. m. (tumeo) I. The state of being swollen; a swelling, tumour; (of the ground) a rising, elevation, hillock: t. oculorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: — adhibere remedium ad recentes quasi tumores animi: — t. excitat papillas, Mart.: — t. loci, Ov.: — tumores terræ, Fontin. II. Fig. A) Of the mind: Commotion, passion, anger; also, elation, vanity, pride, haughtiness: quum t. animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 36: — animus est in tumore: — t. et vana de se persuasio, Quint.: — t. rerum, a fermentation, commotion: — t. præsens et civilia nuper classica, Claud. \*\*B) Of Style: Bombast: genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

[TŪMŪLĀMEN, inis. n. (tumulus) A sepulchral mound, Inscr.]

[TŪMŪLO. 1. To cover with a mound or tomb, to entomb: t. alqm, Ov. M. 8, 712.]

\*\*TŪMŪLŌSUS, a, um. (tumulus) Hilly, full of hills. t. locus, Sall. Jug. 91, 3.

[TŪMŪLTŪRIE. adv. Tumultuously, in great haste: raptim ac t., Amm. 24, 2 med.]

\*\*TŪMŪLTŪĀRIUS, a, um. (tumultus) I. Of or relating to great hurry or tumult, brought together or collected hastily; said esp. of soldiers who were hastily enlisted in the event of a sudden war or outbreak: tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv. 5, 37, 7: — t. milites, id.: — t. militia, Gell.

II. Meton.: That is done hastily; precipitate, sudden, hasty: t. pugna, Liv. 21, 8, 7: — t. opus, id.: — repentina et quasi t. doctrina, Gell.: — r. et incondita exercitationes linguæ, id.: — t. carmen, extempore, impromptu, Sid.

[TŪMŪLTŪĀTIM. adv. (tumultus) In haste, hastily, Sid.]

TŪMŪLTŪĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. \*\*I. A noisy confusion, bustle, tumult, Liv. 38, 2, 8. [II. An enlisting of milites tumultuarii, acc. to Isid. Or. 9, 3 med.]

\*\*TŪMŪLTŪŌ, are. (act. of tumultuor) To be in confusion, to make a bustle or tumult: quid tumultus? Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 15: — Impers.: nunciatur in castris Romanorum ... tumultuari, Cæs. B. G. 7, 61, 3: — tumultuari primum cæptum est, Liv.: — quum tumultuatum in castris sciret, id.: — cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, id.

TŪMŪLTŪŌR, ātus. 1. (tumultus) To be in confusion, to be confused or unquiet, to be in an uproar: quid tumultuarii, soror? quid insanis? Cic. Cæl. 15, 36: — t. sæpe et sine causa: — fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, disturbed: — ne dicere quidem, sed tumultuari, Quint.: — oratio .. tumultuetur necesse est, id.: — tumultuari Gallias comperit, was in rebellion, Suet.

TŪMŪLTŪŌSE. adv. With great bustle or confusion, tumultuously, with much noise: t. excepta est 8 D

# TUMULTUOSUS

(res), Liv. 2, 28: — *Comp.*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45, 1. — *Sup.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, 37.

**TUMULTUOSUS**, a, um. (tumultus) *Full of tumult, agitation, or confusion, tumultuous: seditiosa ac t. vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: — t. conciones: — t. nuncios, Liv.: — t. prœlia, id.: — t. excursiones, id.: — in otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes, id.: — t. actio, Quint.: — t. somnia, Cels.: — tumultuosiores literæ, communicating the intelligence of a greater rebellion, Suet. Ner. 40: — Cæsar Italiam ... tumultuosiores repperit, Vell.: — tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint.: — quod tumultuosissimum pugnæ erat, Liv. 2, 10, 7.*

**TUMULTUS**, ūs (tumulti, Sall.; Plaut.; Ter.; Enn.). *m. (tumeo) A tumult, bustle, commotion, uproar, disturbance. I. Prop. A) Gen.: numquæ trepidatio? numqui t.? Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: — motus ac t.: — strepitus ac t., Cæs.: — quum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, Liv.: — turba ac t., id.: — repentino tumultu perterriti, Cæs.: — sæviat atque novos moveat fortuna tumultus, Hor.: — vides quanto trepidet tumultu pronus Orion, with stormy weather, id.: — tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, with the roaring of thunder, id.: — dulcia se in bilem vertent stomachoque tumultum lenta feret pituita, gripes, id. B) Esp.: A war that suddenly breaks out, an insurrection, outbreak: quid est enim aliud t., nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 2 sq.: — decernere t., to proclaim a sudden outbreak of war or rebellion: — servilis t., Cæs.: — Istricus t., Liv. II. Fig. [A) Mental disquietude, confused or perturbed state of mind, uneasiness: t. mentis, Hor. O. 2, 16, 10: — t. sceleris, id.: — pulsata tumultu pectora, Petr.] \*\*B) Confusion, disorder (in speech): t. sermonis, Plin. 7, 12, 10.*

**TUMULUS**, i, m. [tumulum, i, n., Inscr.] (tumeo) *I. Gen.: An artificial mound of earth, a hillock, barrow: ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, 93: — quæris, utrum magis tumulis prospectuque an ambulatione deleter: — t. silvestres: — t. terrenus, Cæs.: — ut ex tumulo tela in nostros conicerent, id. II. Esp.: A mound over a grave, tomb, sepulchre: nam super terræ tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: — t. Achilles: — vos Albani t. atque luci: — t. nivales in Albano monte: — t. honorarius, a cenotaph, Suet.; also, inanis t., Virg.*

**TUNC**, adv. (contr. from tum-ce) *I. Gen.: Then, at that time, then only (i. e. not before, not till then): nisi quod in illa (accusatione) t., quum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur: hic in singulas res dabuntur, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55: — tunc est commovendum theatrum, quum etc., Quint.: — si favi transversis inhaerent, tunc etc., Col.: — quas ordine suo t. demum persequar, quum præfatus fuero, id.: — t. ego crediderim vobis, et sidera et amnes etc., Prop. II. Esp.: Then, just then, then precisely, at that time (denoting a fixed or definite point of time past): cujus erat tunc nationis, quum tunc abiit? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 107: — quia nunc aiunt, quod te negabant, Cic. R. Post. 12, 34: — quæ (Magna Græcia) nunc quidem deleta est, t. florebat: — Ti. Gracchum sequebantur C. Carbo, C. Cato et minime t. quidem Caius frater: — ægre t. sunt retenti, Cæs.: — pugnatur una t. omnibus in partibus, id.: — de gente obscura t. temporis, of that time, of yore, Just. [Hence, Ital. dunque, dunche; Fr. donc.]*

**TUNDO**, tūtīdi, tunsum or tūsum. 3. [perf. tūsi, acc. to Diom.; tuserunt, Næv.; inf. tundier, Lucr.] *I. Prop. A) Gen.: To beat, strike repeatedly, hammer: t. oculos converso bacillo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, 142: — t. latera: — t. pectora manu, palmis, Ov.: — t. humum oesibus, id.: — t. terram pede, Hor.: — t. saxa alto salo, id.: — t. cymbala, Prop.: — tundi Euro, Virg.: — ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, to be beaten or remodelled by beating, Plin.: — tunsæ pectora palmis, Virg.: — Prov.: uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, to be always harping on the same string, to be incessantly working at the same thing, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162. \*\*B) Esp.: To bray, pound, bruise, crush: t. alqd in pila, Plin. 13, 22, 43: — t. alqd in farinam, in pollinem, id.: — tunsum gallæ admiscere saporem, Virg.: — grana mali Punici tūsa, Col.: — tūsa testa, Cels. [II. Fig.: To weary any-*

1306

# TURBATRIX

body by repeating the same thing, to bore: t. aures, Plaut. Pen. 1, 3, 25: — assiduus vocibus heros tunditur, Virg.: — tūdat Amycle, natalem Maii Idibus esse tuum, Prop.: — tundendo atque odio efficit senex, Ter.]

**TŪNES**, ætis. f. *A town on the coast of Africa propria, now Tunis, Liv. 30, 9, 10.*

**TUNGRI**, ōrum. (sing. Tonger, Sil.; Inscr.) *m. A people of Gallia Belgica, near the modern Tongres, Plin. 4, 17, 31.*

**TŪNICA**, æ. f. *I. An under garment of the Romans, worn by both men and women, a tunic, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: a long-sleeved tunic was considered effeminate, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22. \*\*II. Meton.: Any tegument, covering, husk, skin, shell, etc.: t. oculorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14: — t. boletorum, Plin.: — t. corticis, id.*

**TUNICATUS**, a, um. *part. of tunico.*

**TŪNICO**, ātum. 1. (tunica) *I. To clothe with a tunic: t. homulum, Varr. ap. Non. 182, 17. II. More frequently in the part. perf.: Tunicatus, a, um. A) Wearing a tunic, Cic. Cael. 5, 11. — Poet. of rural life: t. quies, Mart. — Of the lower orders of people, who wore only a tunic, without any upper garment, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94. [B) Meton.: Covered with a skin, shell, etc.: tunicatum cæpe, Pers. 4, 3.]*

**TŪNICŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (tunica) *[I. A small tunic, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65. \*\*II. A little coat or skin: t. oculorum, Plin. 26, 12, 76: — t. stellionis, id.*

**TUNSUS**, a, um. *part. of tundo.*

[1. **TUOR**, tui. See **TUEOR**.]

[2. **TŪOR**, ōria. m. (1. tuor, i. q. tueor) *A seeing, sight, App.]*

**[TŪRALIS** (thur.), e. (tus) *Of or belonging to frankincense: t. arca, Serv. Virg. Æ. 5, 745.]*

**[TŪRĀRIUS** (thur.), a, um. (tus) *I. A) Of or belonging to frankincense: t. tibias, played at sacrifices, when incense was burnt, Sol. 5 med. B) Subst.: Tūrārius, ii. m. A dealer in frankincense, Firm.; Tert. II. Vicus Turarius, a street at Rome in the eighth region, Asc. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, 154.]*

**TURBA**, æ. f. (τὺρβη) *I. The noisy confusion of a crowd, turmoil, uproar, din: t. et confusio rerum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13: — vis belli ac turba: — efficere turbas in castris: — turbas et discordiæ, Tac.: — t. atque seditioes, Sall.: — inter officium turbamque sacri voccesque precantum, Ov. II. Meton. A) Noise, bustle, great stir, tumult: t. atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, 149: — ne quid hic turbæ fiat itidem, Plaut.: — conciere turbas aleui, id.: — dare t., Cæs. ap. Non.: — concitare turbam et fluctus, Att. ap. Non. B) A confused or irregular multitude, a crowd, throng, swarm: in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — pretoria t.: — t. et colluvio: — t. omnis Circi, Quint.: — t. discipulorum, id.: — t. Quiritum, Hor.: — t. clientium, id.: — t. pauperiorum, id. — Of other objects: magna t. ignotorum deorum: — vulgus turbaque animantium, Lucr.: — t. ferarum, canum, volucrum, Ov.: — t. arborum, id.: — t. rotarum, id.: — t. jaculorum, id.: — t. vulnerum, Plin.: — t. castrensium negotiorum, id.: — t. argumentorum, Quint.: — t. inanum verborum, id.*

**\*\*TURBĀMENTUM**, i, n. (turbo) *That by which trouble or disturbance is caused, a means of excitement or discontent: t. vulgi, Tac. H. 1, 23: — t. rei publicæ, Sall.*

**TURBĀTE**, adv. *Disorderly, in confusion: aguntur omnia raptim atque t., Cæs. B. C. 1, 5, 1.*

**\*\*TURBĀTIŌ**, ōnia. f. *A state of confusion, disorder, confusion: t. rerum, Liv. 24, 28, 1: — t. rei publicæ, Flor.: — t. coloris et vultus, Gell.*

**\*\*TURBĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who disturbs, confuses, or excites; an agitator, disturber: t. vulgi, Liv. 4, 48, 1: — t. plebis, Tac.: — t. Germaniæ, id.: — t. otii, Sen.*

**[TURBĀTRIX**, icis. f. (turbator) *She who disturbs or confuses: t. fama, Stat. Th. 4, 369: — t. pacis, Prud.]*

**TURBATUS**, a, um. I. Part. of turbo. II. Adj.: *Agitated, disturbed, troubled, unquiet, excited.* A) Prop.: turbatus mare, Suet. Cal. 23: — turbatus cœlum, id. B) Fig.: hostes . . . inopinato malo turbati, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12, 1: — oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv.: — turbatus religione simul ac periculo, Suet.: — placare voluntates turbatas, Cic. Pl. 4, 11: — seditionibus omnia turbata sunt, Sall.: — turbata cum Romanis pax, Just.: — omnia soluta, turbata, atque etiam in contrarium versa, Plin.: — confusa, turbata, permixta, id.

[**TURBELLÆ**, ārum. f. dem. (turba) *Stir, bustle, confusion*, Plant. Bacch. 4, 9, 134; App.]

[**TURBEN**, inia. See 2. TURBO.]

**TURBĪDE**. adv. *In disorder, confusedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24.

[**TURBĪDO**. I. (turbidus) *To disturb, trouble, make turbid.* I. Prop.: t. aquam, Soll.: — aer turbatus, M. Cap. II. Fig.: t. lætitiā, M. Cap.: — t. serenitatem, Sid.]

[**TURBĪDULUS**, a, um. dem. (turbidus) *Somewhat disturbed or agitated*, Prud.]

**TURBĪDUS**, a, um. (turba) *Full of confusion or disorder, disturbed, confused, troubled, out of order.*

I. Prop.: t. tempestas, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: — t. cœlum, Plin.: — t. nubila, Virg.: — t. tempestas telorum, id.: — t. imber, id.: — t. Auster, Hor.: — t. coma, Ov.: — t. æquora Ponti, Lucr. II. Fig.: *Unquiet, stormy, violent, turbulent, boisterous*: t. motus (mentis), Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: — t. concitatie motus animorum: — t. res: — t. ingenium, Tac.: — t. civitas, id.: — t. casus, id.: — t. et clamorosus alterator, Quint.: — t. puella, Ov.: — turbidus iræ, Sil.: — turbidus irā, Stat.: — res timida aut t., critical, Plaut.: — pectora turbidiora mari, Ov.: — tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint.: — turbidissimæ actiones, id.: — turbidissimus quisque, Tac.: — *Neut. absol.*: si turbidissima sapienter ferebas: — in turbido, Liv.: — *Adv.* turbidum: turbidum lætatur, Hor.

**\*\*TURBĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (turbinatus) *A pointing in the form of a cone; conical shape*, Plin. 15, 21, 23.

**\*\*TURBĪNĀTUS**, a, um. (2. turbo) *Pointed in the form of a cone*: adamas . . . turbinatus in mucronem, Plin. 37, 4, 15: — turbinator piris figura, id.

[**TURBĪNĒUS**, a, um. (2. turbo) *Like a top*: t. vortex, Ov. M. 8, 556.]

1. **TURBO**. I. (turba) *To throw into confusion, to disturb, disorder, confuse; to excite, make a stir.*

I. Prop. A) Gen.: *agitari atque turbari* (mare) ventorum vi, Cic. Cluent. 49, 138: — t. ordines, Liv.: — t. aciem peditum, id.: — ne comas turbarentur, quas componi vetuit, Quint.: — t. ceram, id.: — uvæ recentes alvum turbant, Plin.: — t. capillos, Ov.: — turbata capillos, id.: — t. mare, æquor, id.

[B) Esp.: *To trouble, disturb, render turbid*: t. lacus, Ov. M. 6, 364: — t. flumen imbre, id.: — t. aquam limo, Hor.] II. Fig.: qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 19: — Aristoteles quoque multa turbat: — ne quid ille turbet vide: — quæ palam in re publica turbantur: — turbantur testes, Quint.: — quum repente turbare Fortuna cœpit, Tac.: — si una alterave civitas turbet, id.: — t. omnibus in rebus, i. e. to have all one's affairs in confusion, Cæl. ap. Cic.: — si in Hispania turbatum esset: — totis usque adeo turbatur agris, Virg. [Hence, Ital. *turbare*.]

2. **TURBO**, inis. m. [turben, inia. N. Tib.] *Any thing that turns round in a circle.* I. A) Prop.: A) *whirlwind, hurricane*: procellæ, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: — sævi turbines, poet. ap. Cic.: — quam (Minervam) t. dejecerat: — turbo aut subita tempestas: — pulvis collectus turbine, Hor.: — ventus turbo exoritur, Plaut.: — circumstabat navem turbines venti, id. B) Fig.: turbines ac fluctus rei publicæ, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: — t. mentis, Ov.: — t. miserarum rerum, id.: — ego te in medio versantem turbine leti eripui, Catull.: — t. Gradiui, the tempest of war, storm, Sil. II. A) A *whipping-top*, Virg. Æ. 7, 378 sq. B) *Meton.*: A *reel, whirl of a spindle, a spindle itself*, Cic. Fat. 18, 42. [III. A *winding or turning round in a*

*circular direction, a whirl, twirl, rotatory motion*: t. saxi, a circular throw or hurling, Virg. Æ. 12, 531: — non modo militiæ turbine factus eques, i. e. by military service, in which one was promoted gradually, Ov.: — t. serpentis, the twisting or winding of a serpent, Sil.: — t. rapax, a whirlpool, Stat.: — momento turbinis, of turning round, Pers.: — t. cœli, Lucr.: — t. ignium, id.: — t. teli (contorti), id.: — t. lunæ, id.] [Hence, Ital. *turbine*.]

3. **TURBO**, ōnis. m. *The name of a gladiator*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 310.

[**TURBOR**, ōris. m. (1. turbo) *Disturbance, confusion*, C. Aur.]

[**TURBŪLA**, æ. f. dem. *A small crowd of people, a ring*, App.]

**TURBŪLENTE**. adv. *Confusedly, boisterously, turbulently*: qui non t. humana patiantur, without losing the head, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60.

**TURBŪENTER**. adv. (turbulentus) *I. q. turbulente*: nihil t., nihil temere facere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7: — egit de Cæpione turbulentius: — turbulentissime regere, Sid.

[**TURBŪENTĪA**, æ. f. (turbulentus) *Disturbance*, Tert.]

[**TURBŪENTO**, are. (turbulentus) *To disturb, trouble*, App.]

**TURBŪENTUS**, a, um. (turba) I. *Full of disturbance, unquiet, confused*: t. tempestas, stormy, tempestuous, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 26: — t. concursio atomorum: — t. res publica: — et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa: — t. errores: — t. animi: — t. aqua, Phædr.: — t. loci Nep- tunii, Plaut.: — turbulentior annus, Liv.: — illud meum turbulentissimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquillissimo præstat. II. *That causes disturbance or confusion, unruly, seditious, turbulent*: Decius turbulentus ut vita sic oratione, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: — seditiosus civis et t.: — et mali cives: — t. conciones: — t. consilia: — t. tribuni, Tac.: — t. minæ populi, Quint.: — turbulentissimi tribuni plebis, Cæs.: — turbulentissimæ leges, Suet.

[**TURBŪLO**, are. I. q. turbare, ML. Hence, Fr. *troubler*.]

**TURBYSTUM**, i. n. *A means used to make a substance take colours easily*, Plin. 33, 5, 26 extr.

[**TURDA**, æ. See **TURDUS**.]

**\*\*TURDĀRIŪM**, ii. n. (turdus) *A place where thrushes are bred or kept*, Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 51.

**\*\*TURDĒLIX**, icis. *A word of doubtful meaning, but allied to turdus, turdarius*, Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 51.

**TURDĒTĀNI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Bætica, near the modern Seville*, Liv. 21, 6, 1: — *Ambigū, with allusion to turdus (a thrush)*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 60.

**TURDŪLI**, ōrum. m. *A people of Bætica, the eastern neighbours of the Turdetani*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4.

**TURDŪLUS**, a, um. (Turduli) *Of or belonging to the Turduli*: T. bellum, Liv. 34, 20, 2.

**TURDUS**, i. m. [turda, æ. f. Pers.] I. *A thrush*, Plin. 10, 25, 36. II. *Meton.*: *A fish, sea-carp*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

**\*\*TŪRĒUS** (thur.), a, um. (tus) *Of or belonging to frankincense*: t. virga, the shrub, Virg. G. 2, 117: — t. planta, Col.: — t. grana, Ov.: — t. altaria, on which incense is burnt, Stat.

**\*\*TURGĒO**, rsi, ēre. *To be swollen or tumid, to swell out, swell.* I. Prop.: mammæ t., Plin. 20, 13, 51: — caules t., id.: — frumenta t., Virg.: — gemmæ t. læto in palmitē, id.: — herba t., Ov.: — ora t. (ab ictu), id.: — lumina t. gemitu, Prop.: — uva t. mero, Mart.: — sacculus t. pleno ore, Juv. II. Fig.: quæ (oratio) turget et inflata est, is inflated or bombastic, A. Her. 4, 10: — professus grandia turget, Hor.: — tota turget mihi axor, swells with anger, Plaut.: — mendacia turgent nimis monstria, are full, Claud.

**TURGESCO**, ēre. (turgeo) *To begin to swell, swell up.* I. Prop.: ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Varr. R. R. 8, 9, 13: — virgulta t., Plin.: — hoc (humore) ætas illa (puerilis) turgescit, Quint.: — semen t. in agris, Ov.: — brassica

## TURGIDULUS

t. valido caule, Col. poet. :—t. somno, to grow thick. Pers. :—pagina t. nugis, is full of, id. II. Fig. A) To swell with passion : sapientis animus... numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19 :—cor t. tristibus iris, id. Poet. :—turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. \*\*B) To become bombastic : genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

[TURGIDULUS, a, um. dem. (turgidus) Somewhat swollen : t. ocelli fiendo, Catull. 3, 18.]

TURGIDUS, a, um. (targeo) Swollen, inflated, turgid, thick, protuberant. I. Prop. : membrum tumidum ac t., Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19 :—turgidus aqua subter cutem fusa, Plin. :—t. frons cornibus, Hor. :—t. oculi, Plaut. :—t. labra, Mart. :—t. mare, id. :—t. fluvii hiberna nive, id. : t. vela vento, Ov. :—t. loca semine, Lucr. [II. Fig. of Style: Inflated, bombastic : t. oratio, Petr. S. 2 :—t. Alpinus, Hor.]

[TURGOR, ōris. m. (turgeo) A swelling, M. Cap.]

TŪRIĀNUS, a, um. (Turius) Of or belonging to Turius : T. hereditas, of Q. Turius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26, 2 :—T. cassia, a peculiar kind of cassia, Dig.

TŪRĪBŪLUM (thur.), i. n. (tus) I. A vessel in which incense is burnt, a censer, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, 46. II. Meton. : A constellation, otherwise called Ara, Vitr. 9, 7.

[TŪRICRĒMUS (thur.), a, um. (tus-cremo) Burning with incense : t. ara, Virg. Æ. 4, 453 :—t. foci, Ov.]

\*\*TŪRĪFER (thur.), ōra, ōrum (tus-fero) Bearing or producing frankincense : t. regio, Plin. 6, 23, 26 :—t. Indus, Ov. :—t. Sabæi, V. Fl. :—t. grex, that offer incense to the gods, i. e. worshippers of idols, idolaters, Prud.]

[TŪRĪFĪCĀTOR (thur.), ōris. m. (turificatus) One who offers incense to the gods, a worshipper of idols, idolator, August.]

[TŪRĪFĪCĀTUS (thur.), i. m. (tus-facio) I. q. turificator, Cypr.]

[TŪRĪLĒGUS (thur.), a, um. (tus-lego) That collects frankincense : t. Arabes, Ov. F. 4, 569.]

\*\*TURĪO, ōnis. m. A young shoot or sprout, Col. 12, 50, 5.

TŪRĪUS, a. A Roman family name : e. g. Q. Turius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26, 1.

TURMA, ō. f. I. A division of the Roman cavalry, consisting of thirty (and afterwards thirty-two) men, being the tenth part of an ala; a troop of horse (conf. Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26; Fest. p. 535), Cic. Att. 5, 21, 10. II. Meton. : A crowd, throng, multitude, troop : t. inauratarum equestrium (statuarum), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17 :—t. Alexandri, Plin. :—t. immanis Titanum, Hor. :—t. femineæ, Ov. :—t. Gallica, priests of Isis, id.

TURMĀLIS, e. (turma) Of or belonging to a troop. I. Prop. : T. Manlius... cum suis turmalibus evasit, with the men belonging to his troop, Liv. 8, 7, 1. II. Meton. : t. sanguis, the rank or condition of a knight, Stat. S. 5, 2, 17 :—t. buccina, of the cavalry, Claud. :—Ambiguè : Scipio ille major Corinthiis statuam pollicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum essent imperatorum, turmales dixit displicere, a great crowd or heap, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262 :—Neut. adv. : Bellona turmale fremit, like a whole troop, Stat. [From turmalia, Ital. ciurma, a swarm, host.]

[TURMĀRĪ, ōrum. m. (turma) Those who recruit for the turmae, Cod. Th.]

TURMĀTIM, adv. (turma) I. By turmae or troops : equites... se t. explicare cœperunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 93, 3. [II. Meton. : In crowds or troops, Lucr.]

TURNUS, i. m. A king of the Rutuli, killed by Æneas, Liv.

TŪRŌNES, um. m. A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Liger (Loire), near the modern Tours, Cæs. B. G. 2, 35, 3 :—afterwards called TŪRŌNI, ōrum, Tac. A. 3, 41; Amm.

TŪRŌNĪCUS, a, um. (Turones) Of Tours, Sulp. Sev.

\*TURPĪCŪLUS, a, um. dem. (turpis) Rather ugly ; somewhat foul, deformed, or offensive. I. Prop. :

1308

## TURRICULA

t. res, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99 :—t. nasus, Catull. II. Fig. : jocus in turpulis et quasi deformibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248.

[TURPETUM, i. n. Turbith. I. T. convolvulus, Fam. Convolvulaceæ, NL. II. T. minerale, mineral turbith, yellow precipitate, NL.]

\*TURPĪFĪCĀTUS, a, um. (turpis-facio) That has been rendered base or foul, disfigured; fig. : t. animus, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

TURPĪLIUS, a. A Roman family name : e. g. Ser. Turpilus, a Roman comic writer, a contemporary and friend of Terence. Turpilia, Cic. Fam. 7, 21.

[TURPĪLOQUUM, ii. n. (turpis-loquor) Impure or immodest language, Tert.]

[TURPILUCRĪCĪDĪUS, a, um. (turpis-lucrum-cupidus) Covetous of base or dishonest gain, Plaut. Tr. 1, 2, 63.]

TURPIO, ōnia. See AMBIVIVUS.

TURPIS, e. Ugly, offensive, unseemly, deformed, unsightly. I. Prop. : aspectus deformis et t., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126 :—t. scabies, Virg. :—t. podagræ, id. :—t. membra udo fimo, filthy, foul, id. :—t. toral, Hor. :—t. pes, id. :—t. pecus, id. :—t. viri morbo, disfigured, id. :—t. colores fæda specie, Lucr. :—turpissima bestia, Enn. II. Fig. : Base, shameful, disgraceful, dishonourable, vile : aut fuga t. aut gloriola mors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97 :—mors 'honestæ', vita turpis :—t. adolescentia, vita infamis :—luxuria quum omni ætati turpis, tum senectuti fœdissima est :—nihil obscenum, nihil t. dictu :—t. res :—t. formido mortis :—non turpis ad te, sed miser confugit :—t. causa, Cæs. :—t. repulsa, Hor. :—t. senecta, id. :—quid hoc turpius, quid fœdus ?—quid est autem nequius aut turpius effeminato viro ?—homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus :—turpissimus calumniæ quæstus :—turpissima fuga, Cæs. :—quod quidem mihi videtur esse turpissimum :—Neut. absol. : nec honesto quicquam 'honestius', nec turpi turpius :—turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. :—Adv. : turpe incedere, Catull. :—turpe gemens, Stat. :—turpe, or simply turpe, with a subjective clause : habere quæstui rem publicam, non modo turpe est sed secleratum etiam et nefarium :—quod facere non turpe est, modo occulte, id. dicere obscenum est :—quam (blanditiâ civium) blanditiis et assentando colligere turpe est :—quid autem turpius quam illudi ?

TURPĪTER, adv. In an ugly or unsightly manner, offensively, foully. [I. Prop. : t. claudicare, Ov. A. 2, 17, 20 :—ut t. atrum desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor.] II. Fig. : Basely, shamefully, dishonourably : t. et nequiter facere alqd, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36.

TURPĪTŪDO, inis. f. (turpis) Ugliness, deformity, unsightliness, offensiveness. I. Prop. : an est ullum malum majus turpitudine ? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105 :—tegere t. laude virtutis, App. II. Fig. : Baseness, disgracefulness, disgrace, dishonour : objicere t. alicui, Cic. Font. 12, 27 :—t. et infamia :—fugere t., adipisci [opp. 'honestatem'] :—t. verborum et rerum :—t. fugæ, Cæs. :—t. generis, Quint.

TURPO, 1. (turpis) To render ugly or deformed; to mar, disfigure. I. Prop. : scabies t. ipso, Tac. H. 5, 4 :—t. Jovis aram sanguine, Enn. ap. Cic. :—t. canitiem pulvere, Virg. :—cicatrix t. frontem, Hor. :—rixæ t. candidos humeros, id. :—t. quia rugæ turpant et capitis nives, id. :—turpatus vultus, Stat. [II. Fig. : To disgrace, dishonour : t. avos, Stat. Th. 8, 43 :—t. afflictos, id. :—t. ornamenta, Cic. (?) Frgm. ap. Hier. Ep. 66, 7.]

TURRĀNĪANUS, a, um. (Turranius) Of Turranius : T. pira, a peculiar kind of pears, Col. 5, 10, 18.

TURRĀNĪUS, a. A Roman family name ; e. g. D. T. Niger, a friend of Varro and of Q. Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 2.

TURRĪCŪLA, ō. f. dem. (turris) \*\*1. A little tower, a turret, Vitr. 10, 19 med. [II. A dice-box in the shape of a tower, Mart. 14, 16.]

**\*\*TURRIGER**, ēra, ēram. (turris-gero) I. *Bearing a tower, towers, or turrets*: t. humeri elephantorum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: — t. urbes, Ov.: — t. antennæ, id.: — t. carinæ, Luc. [II. *Turrigera*, æ. f. *An epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a circle of towers on her head*, Ov. F. 6, 321.]

**TURRIS**, is. f. (τῑρῑς) I. *A tower*: Dionysius concionari ex alta turri solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: — celas graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor.: — t. altæ, id.: — t. Dardanæ, id.: — *A tower (as a military engine of defence)*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40, 2: — *An engine used at sieges, a besieging-tower*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Liv.: — *On the back of elephants*, Liv. 37, 40, 4: — *On the deck of a ship, the fore-castle*, Liv. 37, 24, 6.

II. *Meton.* **\*\*A)** *Any high building, a palace, castle, fortress*: t. Mæcenatiana, Suet. Ner. 38: — *pauperum staberna* regumque turres, Hor.: — t. regia, Ov. **B)** *A pigeon-house in the shape of a tower*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 6. **[C)** *A kind of battle-array in a square*, Cat. ap. Fest. p. 344; *conf. Gell. 10, 9, 1.* [Hence, Ital. *torre*, Fr. *tour*.]

**[TURRITUS**, a, um. (turris) *Furnished or fortified with towers*. I. *Prop.*: t. puppes, Virg. Æ. 8, 693: — t. mœnia, Ov.: — t. castella, Luc.: — t. elephantī, Auct. B. Afr.: — *boves turrito corpore*, Lucr.: — *tempora murali cinctus turrita corona*, Sil.: — *Also adj. propr. Turrita*, æ. f. *An epithet of Cybele*: T. Berecynthia mater, Virg. Æ. 6, 786: — T. dea, Prop. II. *Meton.*: *In the shape of a tower; high, lofty, towering*: t. scopuli, Virg. Æ. 3, 536: — t. corona, a kind of head-dress, Luc.: — t. caput, Prud.]

**TURSIO**, ōnis. m. *A kind of fish, resembling the dolphin* (Delphinus phœœna L.), Plin. 9, 9, 11.

**TURTUR**, ūris. m. [f. LL.] *A turtle-dove* (Columba turtur L.), Plin. 10, 34, 52. Hence, Ital. *tortore*; Fr. *tourter*.]

**\*\*TURTŪRILLA**, æ. f. dem. (turtur) *A young turtle-dove; also fig., an effeminate man*, Sen. Ep. 96 extr.

**TŪRUNDA**, æ. f. **\*\*I.** *A ball or pellet of paste, used for fattening geese*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20; Cat. [II. *A cake used at sacrifices*, Varr. ap. Non. 552, 3. III. *A roll of lint for wounds, a tent*, Cat. R. R. 157, 14.]

**TŪS** (thus), tūris. n. (θύος, τό) I. *Frankincense*, Plin. 12, 14; Cic. II. *Tus terræ, a plant, otherwise called chamæpitys*, Plin. 24, 6, 20.

**TUSCĀNICUS**, a, um. (Tusci) *Of or belonging to the Tusci, Tuscan*: T. impluvium, in the Tuscan style, Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45: — T. statue, Quint.

**TUSCĀNUS**, a, um. (Tusci) *Of the Tusci, Tuscan*: T. dispositiones, in the Tuscan style, Vitruv. 4, 6 extr.

**[TUSCÆ**, adv. *In the Tuscan manner or language*: T. dicere, Gell. 11, 7, 4.]

**TUSCI**, ōrum. m. *Another name for the Etrusci, the inhabitants of Etruria*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Cic.

**TUSCŪLĀNENSIS**, e. (Tusculanum) *Of Tusculanum*: T. dies, spent at Tusculanum, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 4.

**TUSCŪLĀNUM**, i. n. (Tusculum) *The name of several estates near Tusculum; e. g. that of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4.

1. **TUSCŪLĀNUS**, a, um. (Tusculum) *Of or belonging to Tusculum*: T. aqua, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: — T. populus, Liv.: — T. ager, Varr.: — *Subst.*: Tuscŭliani, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Tusculum*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35.

2. **TUSCŪLĀNUS**, a, um. (Tusculanum) *Of or belonging to Tusculanum, an estate near Tusculum*: T. Disputationes, the title of one of Cicero's writings, composed at his Tusculan estate.

[1. **TUSCŪLUM** (thusc.), i. n. dem. (tus) *A small portion of frankincense, a little frankincense*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 815.]

2. **TUSCŪLUM**, i. n. *An ancient town of Latium, now Frascati*, Liv. 2, 15 sq.; Cic.

**[TUSCŪLUS**, a, um. (Tusculum) *Of or belonging to Tusculum*: T. tellus, Tib. 1, 7, 57: — T. colles, Mart.: — T.

umbra, Stat. — *Subst.*: Tuscŭli, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Tusculum*, Mart. 7, 31, 11.]

**TUSCUS**, a, um. (Tusci) *Of or belonging to the Tusci, Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian*: T. mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3 sq.: — T. sinus, Plin.: — T. amnis, the Tiber, because it flows through Etruria, Hor.: — t. flumen, Ov.: — T. alveus, Hor.: — T. vocabula, Varr.: — T. dux, i. e. Mezentius, Ov.: — T. eques, i. e. Mæcenus, Mart.: — T. cadi, Tuscan wines, id.: — T. semen, i. q. zea, Plin.: — T. vicus, a street in Rome inhabited by low people, esp. by prostitutes, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 14; — hence, querere dotem corpore ex Tusco modo, Plaut.

**[TUSSĒDO**, inis. f. (tussis) *A cough*, App. M. 9. p. 222.]

**\*\*TUSSĪCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (tussis) *A slight cough*, Cels. 3, 22.

**[TUSSICŪLĀRIS**, e. (tussicula) *Of a cough, good for a cough*: tussicularia medicamenta, Cœl. Aur.]

**[TUSSICŪLŌSUS**, a, um. (tussicula) *Subject to a cough, coughing*, Cœl. Aur.]

**[TUSSICUS**, i. m. (tussis) *Afflicted with a cough*, Firm. Math.; M. Emp.]

**TUSSLĀGO**, inis. f. *The plant colt's-foot*, T. aquatica, Fam. Synanthereæ, Plin. 26, 6, 16.

**\*\*TUSSĪO**, ire. (tussis) *To have a cough, to cough*: t. crebro, Quint. 11, 5, 56: — t. acerbum, Mart.: — t. male, Hor. — *Part. pres. subst.*: One who has a cough: nuces tussientibus inimicæ, Plin. 23, 8, 77. — [Hence, Ital. *tossire*.]

**TUSSIDIS**, is. f. *A cough*: t. sicca, a dry cough, Cels. 4, 6.

**TUSUS**, a, um. *part. of tundo*.

**[TŪTĀCŪLUM**, i. n. (1. tutor) *I. q. tutamen*, Prud.]

**[TŪTĀMEN**, inis. n. (tutor) *A means of defence, a protection*: decus et t., Virg. Æ. 5, 292. — *Plur.*: Arn.]

**\*\*TŪTĀMENTUM**, i. n. (tutor) *I. q. tutamen*, Liv. 21, 61, 10; App.

**[TŪTĀNUS**, i. m. (tutor) *The name of a Roman tutelary deity, supposed to have put Hannibal to flight*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**[TŪTĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *A protecting, defending*, Firm. Math.]

**[TŪTĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A protector, defender*, App.]

1. **TUTE**, pron. See **TU**.

2. **TŪTE**, adv. *Safely, without danger*: t. vivere, A. Her. 3, 5, 9: — t. canteque agere, id. — *Comp.*, tutius consistere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, 9: — *tutius et facilius*, id. — *Sup.*, nam te hic tutissime puto fore, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 11, A: — *also in the form tutissimo*: ubi tutissimo essem, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2; Plin.

**TŪTELĀ**, æ. f. (tutor) *A watching over, guarding, defending, protecting, defence, protection, guard, care, guardianship*. I. *Prop.* **A)** *Gen.*: t. villarum, Plin. 18, 5, 6: — t. pecudum, Col.: — t. tenuiorum, support, maintenance, Suet.: — *lanas tutelam præstant contra frigora*, Plin.: — *gerere t.*, Plaut.: — t. ac præsidium, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: — *nullum in eo (summo bono) neque animi neque corporis partem sine t. reliquerunt*: — *esse in tutela alcjs*: — *subjicere alqd tutelæ alcjs*: — *commendare alqd tutelæ alcjs*: — *ut dicar tutelâ pulsa Minervæ*, Hor.: — t. per agros, Prop. **B)** *Esp. in Law*: *The protection or care of a minor, guardianship*: venire in tutelam alcjs, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 108: — *pervenire in tutelam alcjs*: — *accipere t. alcjs*: — *gerere t.*: — *tradere alqm in tutelam alcjs*, Pac. ap. Cic. II. *Meton.* **\*\*A)** *A guardian, protector*: t. templi, Ov. M. 8, 713: — *proræ tutela Melanthus, i. e. proræta*, id.: — *o tutela præsens Italiæ dominæque Romæ (Augustus)*, Hor.: — *rerum t. mearum*, id.: — (Achilles) *decus et t. Pelasgi*, Ov.: — *cujus (navis) tutela ebore cæolata est, i. e. her tutelary deity*, Sen. Ep. 76. **[B)** 1) *Gen.*: *That which is guarded or under protection*: t. Delii deæ, Hor. O. 4, 6, 33: — *Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis*, Prop.] 2) *Esp.*: *That which is under tutelage or guardianship*: t. legitima, property, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: — *si tam exiguum*

esse tutelam probatur, ut ex numo reffecto prædium puero comparari non possit, Dig.

[TUTELĀRIS, e. (tutela) *Of or belonging to protection, protecting, tutelary.* I. *Of or belonging to guardianship: t. causa*, Dig.: — t. anni, Sid. II. *T. dii, tutelary deities*, Macr. S. 3, 9; Arn.]

\*\*TUTELĀRĪUS, ii. m. (tutela) *One that takes care of any thing, a keeper or warden*, Plin. 34, 7, 17.

[TUTELĀTOR, ōris. m. (tutela) *A protector, defender*, M. Cap.]

[TUTELĀTUS, a, um. (tutela) *That is under protection*, LL.]

TUTĒLĪNA (Tutill), æ. f. (tutela) *A tutelary goddess.* I. *Of Rome*, Varr. L. L. 5, 34, 45. II. *Of corn*, Plin. 18, 12, 2.

1. TŪTO, adv. (tutus) *With safety, safely, without danger: ut t. sim, in safety*, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 3: — t. dimicare, Cæs.: — t. et libere, id.: — t. pervenire, Plaut. — *Comp. and Sup.*, see 2. TUTE.

2. TŪTO, are. (act. of tutor) *To protect, defend, guard, take care of: t. terminos*, Næv. ap. Non.: — *tutari conservarique (al. conservareque)*, Cic. Sull. 21, 61: — *tutata possessio*, Symm.

1. TŪTOR, ōris. m. (tutor, from tueor) *A protector, defender.* \*\*I. *Gen.: t. imperii*, Suet. Tit. 6: — t. finium, Hor. II. *Esp. in Law, t. t.: A guardian (of a minor)*, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3. — *Fig.: eloquentiæ quasi tutores*, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: — t. et procurator rei publicæ.

2. TŪTOR, ātus. 1. (tueor) I. *To preserve, keep safe, protect, defend, guard, cover: genæ ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos)*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: — t. rem publicam: — t. provincias: — *egregiis muris situque naturali urbem tutantes*, Liv.: — *quibus viribus ab ira Romanorum vestra tutaremini*, id.: — *locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur*, Tac.: — t. se religione, id.: — *servare tque*, Hor. \*\*II. *Meton.: To protect one's self against any thing, to ward off, seek to avert: ipse præsentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidii tutabatur*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 52, 43.

[TŪTORĪUS, a, um. (tutor) *Of a guardian*, Just.]

[TŪTRIX, icis. f. (tutor) *A female guardian*, Cod. Justin.: — *Meton.: Of the Muses*, Fulg.]

[TŪTŪLĀTUS, a, um. (tutulus) *Provided or furnished with a tutulus*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90; Fest. p. 354.]

[TŪTŪLUS, i. m. *A kind of head-dress formed by tying up the hair in the form of a cone over the forehead, worn especially by the flamen and his wife*, Tert.; *conf. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90; Fest. pp. 354, 355.*]

[TŪTŪNUS, i. m. *Another name of Priapus*, August.; Arn.]

TŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of tueor.* II. *Adj.: Safe, secure, out of danger.* A) *Prop.: t. res*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, 39: — t. locus: — t. mare: — t. via fugæ: — t. perfugium: — *tutior et opulentior vita: — nihil tutum*, Cæs.: — *tutior receptus*, id.: — *tutissima custodia*, Liv.: — *nec se satis tutum fore arbitrat*, Hirt.: — *vel tutoris audentiæ est*, Quint.: — *tutior cogitatio*, id.: — *tutissima brevitatis*, id.: — t. bos rura perambulabat, Hor.: — t. nemus, id.: — *est et fideli tuta silentio merces, secured*, id.: — t. diadema, safe, firm, id.: — male t. mens, affected, id.: — t. aures, well guarded [*aures rimosæ*], id.: — *non est tua t. voluntas, not without danger*, Ov.: — *in audaces non est audacia tuta*, id.: — 1) *Poet. with genit.: tuta (pars ratiū) fugæ*, Lucr. 9, 346: — t. ab insidiis inimici, Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2: — t. a periculo, Cæs.: — t. ab hoste, Ov.: — t. a bello, id.: — t. a ferro, id.: — t. ab hospite, id.: — *tuta (testudo) ad omnes ictus*, Liv. 36, 32, 6: — t. corpus adversus venenorum pericula, Cels. 5, 23, 3: — *nam incendio fere tuta est Alexandria*, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 3. 2) *Neut. absol.: esse in tuto*, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3: — *in tutum receptus est*, Liv.: — *tuta et parvula laudo*, Hor.: — *trepidum et tuta pentem trux aper insequitur*, Ov.: — *tutum probe est*, Plaut.: — *collocare alqd in tuto*, Ter.: — *tutum est, with a subjective clause: si dicere palam parum tutum est*, Quint. 9, 2, 66: —

1310

tutius esse arbitrabantur... victoria potiri, Cæs.: — *nobis tutissimum est, auctores plurimos sequi*, Quint. \*\*B) *Meton.: Cautious, provident, careful [cautus, prudens]: id sua sponte, apparebat, tuta celeribus consiliis præpositurum*, Liv. 22, 38, 13: — *celeriora quam tutiora consilia*, id.: — *professus grandia turget; serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellæ*, Hor.

TŪUS, a, um. *pron. poss. (tu) Thy, your (sing.): t. est servus*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 63: — t. manus, id.: — t. imperium, id.: — *quojus nunc est? Tuus*, id.: — *tuus sum*, id.: — *vigebat auditor Panætii illius tui Mnesarchus: — qui in bello tecum fuisset et de tuis unus esset: — tam longe a tot tuis... abesse voluisses: — tua istuc refert si curaveris*, Plaut.: — *bene ego volo illi facere, si tu non nevis*. Ph. Næmpe de tuo. Ly. De meo: *nam quod tuum 'st, meum 'st: omne meum autem est tuum*, id.: — *tuum 'st... mihi ignoscere*, Ter.: — *Rendered emphatic by the suffix pte and met: tuopte ingenio*, Plaut.: — *tuopte consilio*, id.: — *sponte non tuapte*, id.: — *tuismet literis*, App. — [*Hence, Ital. tuo, Fr. ton, tien.*]

[TYĀNRĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Tyana (in Phrygia): T. incolæ*, Ov. M. 8, 721.]

TYBA, æ. f. *A small town on the Euphrates, now Taib*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

TYBRIS. See TIBERIS.

TŪCHĪUS, ii. m. (Τυχίος, Hom. Il. 7, 222) *A celebrated shoemaker of Boeotia*, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Ov.

TŪDEUS, ēi and ōs. m. (Τυδεύς) *Son of Æneus, king of Calydon, and father of Diomedes*, Virg. Æ. 6, 479.

[TYDĪDES, æ. m. (Tydeus) *Son of Tydeus, i. e. Diomedes*, Virg. Æ. 1, 97.]

[TYMPĀNĪOLUS, i. n. dem. (tympanum) *A small drum or tambourine*, Arn.]

[TYMPĀNISTA, æ. m. (τυμπανιστής) *One that beats a drum or tambourine*, App.]

[TYMPĀNISTRĪA, æ. f. (τυμπανίστρια) *She that beats a drum or tambourine*, Sid.]

[TYMPĀNĪTES, æ. m. (τυμπανίτης) *A kind of dropsy in which the body swells like a drum*, LL.]

\*\*TYMPĀNĪTĪCUS, a, um. (τυμπανιτικός) *Affected with or suffering from tympanites*, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60; Vég.

TYMPĀNĪUM, ii. n. (τυμπανιον) *A precious stone in the shape of a tambourine*, Plin. 9, 35, 54.

\*\*TYMPĀNĪZANS, antis. (τυμπανίζων) *Beating a drum or tambourine*, Suet. Aug. 68 extr.

[TYMPĀNOTĪBA, æ. m. (τυμπανοπλῆς) *A drummer or player on the tambourine, as a term of reproach applied to an effeminate man (with allusion to the priests of Cybele, who used to beat a drum at her feasts)*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49.]

TYMPĀNUM, i. n. (τύπανον) I. A) *Prop.: A kind of drum, a tambour, tambourine, timbrel, used esp. in the sacred rites of Cybele by her priests*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 105, 4. \*\*B) *Fig.: tympana eloquentiæ*, Quint. 5, 12, 21: — *nulli corpus tuum patientiæ vacat, sed in manu tympanum est*, Sen.

II. *Meton.* \*\*A) *A wheel made of boards, without spokes; a mill-wheel; also, a wheel for raising weights*, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 332; Vitr. B) *In Archit.* 1) *A tambour*, Vitr. 3, 3 med. 2) *A panel of a door*, Vitr. 4, 6 med. [C] *In anatomy: A cavity constituting the middle division of the ear: membrana tympani*, NL.] — [*Hence, Fr. timbre.*]

TYNDĀREUS, ēi. [Tyndārus, i. Hyg.] m. (Τυndάρεως) *A king of Sparta, son of Œbalus, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra*, Cic. Fat. 15, 34.

TYNDĀRĪDES, æ. m. (Tyndareus) *A male descendant of Tyndareus, i. e. Castor or Pollux; mostly used in the plur. Tyndaridæ, both of them*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: — *Also, more generally, offspring of Tyndareus: (Clytemnestra) fortissima Tyndaridarum*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100: — *Sing., Pollux*, V. Fl.

TYNDĀRIS, idis. f. (Tyndareus) [I. *A female descendant of Tyndarus (Helen or Clytemnestra)*, Virg. Æ. 2,



601; Ov.] II. *The name of a town on the western coast of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic.—*Its inhabitants were called Tyndarītāni*, ōrum. m. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, 156. III. *The name of a female friend of Horace*, Hor. O. 1, 17, 10.

TYNDARĪUS, a, um. (Tyndareus) *Of or belonging to Tyndareus*: T. fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, V. Fl. 1, 570. — Subst.: Tyndarii, ōrum. m. Poet. Spartans, Sil. 15, 320.

TYNDARUS, i. See TYNDAREUS.

TYPHŌEUS, ſi and ſoa. m. (Τυφῶεύς) *A giant whom Jupiter killed by a flash of lightning, and who was buried under Ætna*, Virg. Æ. 9, 716: called centimanus, Ov. M. 3, 303.

[TYPHŌIS, idis. f. (Typhoeus) *Of or belonging to Typhoeus*: T. Ætna, Ov. H. 15, 111.]

TYPHŌIUS, a, um. (Typhoeus) *Of or belonging to Typhoeus*: T. tela, Virg. Æ. 1, 665.

[TYPHŌMĀNĪA, ſ. f. (τύφος-μανία) *Complication of delirium with typhus fever*, NL.]

\*\*TYPHON, ōnis. m. (τυφῶν) I. *A violent whirlwind*, Plin. 2, 48, 49. II. TYPHŌN, ōnis. m. (Týphōn, M. Cap.) *Another name of the giant Typhoeus*, Ov. F. 2, 461.

TYPHŌNEUS, a, um. (Typhon, II.) *Of or belonging to Typhon*: T. specus, *the cave of Typhon in Sicily*, Mel. 1, 13, 4.

[TYPHŌNIS, idis. f. *Daughter of Typhon*: T. Harpyia, V. Fl.]

[1. TYPHUS, i. m. (τύφος) *Pride, haughtiness*, LL.]

[2. TYPHUS, i. m. (τύφος) *An acute disease, signalised by stupor, whence its name, typhus fever*: t. abdominalis:—t. contagiosus:—t. cerebialis, NL.]

[TYPICUS, a, um. (τυικός) *Figurative, typical*, Sedul.]

TYPUS, i. m. (τύπος) I. *A figure, image*, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; Plin. [II. *The character assumed by diseases, esp. those of an acute or febrile nature*, App.]

TYRA, ſ. See TYRAS.

[TYRANNA, ſ. f. (tyrannus) *A female tyrant*, Trebell.]

TYRANNICE, adv. *Tyrannically*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, 115.

\*\*TYRANNICŌIDA, ſ. m. (tyrannus-cædo) *The killer of a tyrant*, Suet. Tib. 4.

\*\*TYRANNICŌIDĪUM, ſi. n. (tyrannus-cædo) *The killing of a tyrant*, Plin. 34, 8, 19. § 72.

TYRANNICUS, a, um. (τυραννικός) *Tyrannical, despotic*: t. leges, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42:—tetrum facinus, crudele, nefarium, t., Auct. Her.:—t. ira, Sen.:—t. crudelitas, Just.:—t. dominatio, id.

TYRANNIO, ōnis. m. *A grammarian and geographer in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2.

TYRANNIS, idis. f. (τυραννίς) I. *The rule of a tyrannus, a despotic government, despotic or absolute monarchy, despotism*: o dii boni! vivit t., tyrannus occidit, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 2:—occupare t.:—petere t., Quint.:—delere t.:—destruere t., Quint.:—odium tyrannidis, Ov.:—t. sæva crudaque Neronis, Juv. [II. *A female tyrant*, Trebell.]

TYRANNOCTŌNUS, i. m. (τυραννοκτόνος) *The killer of a tyrant*, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2.

[TYRANNOFŌLĪTA, ſ. m. (τυραννοφίλης) *A citizen of a town governed by a tyrannus*, Sid.]

TYRANNUS, i. m. [genit. plur., tyrannum, Pac. ap. Non.] (τύραννος) [I. Gen.: *A sole monarch, sovereign*, Nep. Mil. 8: Neptune, Ov. M. 1, 276: Pluto, id. ib. 5, 508: *the constellation Aries, because it exercises an influence on the waters*, Hor. O. 2, 17, 19.] II. Esp. *An absolute sovereign, despot, tyrant*, Cic. Læl. 15, 52. [Hence, Ital. *tirannizare*, Fr. *tyranniser*.]

TYRAS, ſ. m. (Τύρας) *A river of Sarmatia, now the Dniester*, Mel. 2, 1, 7; Ov.: called also Tyra, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

1311

[TÝRIANTHĪNUS, a, um. (τυρίανθινος) *Of a colour between purple and violet*: t. pallium, Vopisc.:—Neut.: Týrianthina, ōrum. *Garments of that colour*, Mart. 1, 54, 5.]

TÝRĪUS, a, um. (Tyrus) *Of or belonging to Tyre, Tyrian*: T. purpura, Cic. Fl. 29, 70:—T. murex, Ov.:—T. colores, id.:—T. succus, id.:—T. vestes, Hor.:—T. chlamys, id.:—T. puella, i. e. *Europa*; T. pellex, *the same*, id.:—T. taurus, *that carried her*, Mart.:—T. maria, i. q. *maria turbata*, Fest. p. 355:—Poet. also for *Theban*, because *Thebes* was founded by the Phœnician Cadmus: T. montes, *in the neighbourhood of Thebes*, Stat. Th. 1, 10:—T. agni, id.:—T. Eteocles, id.:—T. exsul, i. e. *Polynices*, id.:—Also for *Carthaginian*: T. arces, Virg. Æ. 1, 20:—T. ductor, i. e. *Hannibal*, Sil.:—T. miles, *his army*, id.:—Plur.: Týrii, ōrum. m. *The inhabitants of Tyrus*, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 35.—Poet. meton., *Thebans*, Stat. Th. 1, 10: *Carthage*, Virg. Æ. 1, 574.

TÝRO, ſis. f. (Τυρὸς) *A daughter of Salmoneus*, Prop. 2, 28, 51; Hyg.

[TÝRŌPĀTĪNA, ſ. f. (vox hybr., τυρός-patina) *A kind of cheese-cake*, Apic.]

TÝRŌTĀRICHOS, i. m. (τυροτάριχος) *A dish composed of salt-fish, cheese, etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7.—Adj.: patella tyrotaricha, Apic.

TYRRHĒNI, ōrum. m. (Τυρρῆνοι) *The Tuscans, Etrurians, i. e. a people of Pelasgian descent, who migrated into Italy*, Virg. Æ. 10, 733.

TYRRHĒNĪA, ſ. f. (Tyrrheni) *Tuscany, Etruria*, Ov. M. 14, 452.

TYRRHĒNĪCUS, a, um. (Tyrrheni) *Of or belonging to Tuscany or Etruria, Etruscan, Tuscan*: T. Tarraco, *on the Etruscan Sea*, Aus.

TYRRHĒNUS, a, um. (Tyrrheni) *Of or belonging to the Tyrrheni or Etrusci, Tyrrhenian, Etruscan*: T. mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3:—T. æquor, Virg.:—*The same personified*, Tyrrhennus, i. m., V. Fl.:—T. flumen, *the Tiber*, Virg.:—T. progenies regum, Hor.:—T. corpora, *the Tyrrheni*, Ov.:—Poet. for *Italic*: T. pubes, Sil.

TYRTEUS, i. m. (Τυρταῖος) *A Greek poet of Athens, about B. C. 680*, Hor. A. P. 402; Just.

TÝRUS or -OS, i. f. (Τύρος, Hebr. תִּירַס) *Tyre, a celebrated Phœnician city, noted for its commerce, purple, etc., now the ruins of Sur (or Sour)*, Mel. 1, 12, 2; Cic.—Poet. for *purple*, Mart. 2, 29, 3.

## U.

U, u, originally V, v. *When long, it corresponded to the Greek ou and our oo (as to sound); but when short it had an indistinct sound between the French u or the German ü and our u and short i; hence, it was sometimes the representative of the Greek υ, as in fuga (φύγη); sometimes it was changed into i, as optimus for optimum. As an abbreviation, V. (if i. q. vowel u) stands for uti:—V. V. for uti voverant.*

\*\*1. ŪBER, ſris. n. (ὄσθον) *A teat, pap, nipple; also, a breast, udder, which gives suck*: u. nutricia, Suet. Tib. 6:—binos alit (vitula) ubere fetus, Virg.:—u. distentum, Ov.:—sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac. G. 20:—(Romulus) sustentatus uberibus silvestris belua, Cic. poet.:—u. lactea, Virg.:—u. lactis, Tibull.:—u. mammaram, Gell.:—u. tenta, distenta, Hor. [Hence, Ital. *ubero*.]

2. ŪBER, ſris. adj. *Fruitful, fertile, productive; copious, abundant, plentiful, rich*. I. Prop.: seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91:—u. messis, Plaut.:—u. fruges, Hor.:—u. terræ, Prop.:—u. ager, Liv.:—u. solum, Tac.:—u. piscatus, Plaut.:—u. onus, id.:—u. bellum, *lucrative, rich in booty*, Just.:—aqua profluens u.:—gravis imber et u., Lucr.:—u. aquæ, Ov.:—

bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatius, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: — uberius subtemen, Plaut.: — uberrimi lætissimique fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: — arbor uberrima pomis, Ov.: — Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis uberimus undis, id.: — uberrimus quæstus, *very lucrative or profitable*, Ter.: — uberrimus et habitissimus equus, *well fed, plump*, M. Sabin. ap. Gell.: — *With genit.*: regio quum æris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just.: — *Absol.*: teneant uberrima Teucer et Libys, *the most fertile districts*, V. Fl. 1, 510. II. *Fig.*: hoc Periclem præstitisse ceteris dicit oratoribus Socrates, quod is Anaxagoræ physici fuerit auditor, a quo censet eum uberem et *secundum* fuisse, Cic. de Or. 4, 15: — motus animi, qui et ad excogitandum acuti et ad explicandum ornandumque sit uberes: — nullus *feracior* in ea (philosophia) locus est nec uberior quam de officiis: — commoveri uberiore spe: — Catoni seni comparatus C. Gracchus *plenior* et uberior, Tac.: — hæc Africanus Petreiusque *pleniora* etiam atque uberiora ad suos perscribant, Cæs.: — uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia: — nec decet te ornatum uberrimis artibus: — uberrimus oratorum, Tac.

ŪBĒRĪUS. *adv.* (*comp.* of 2. uber) *More fruitfully or productively; more plentifully or copiously.* I. *Prop.*: u. flere, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: — uberius nulli provenient ista seges, Ov.: — mores mali quasi herba irrigua succrevit uberrime, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: u. et *fusius* disputare, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: — u. loqui: — u. explicare, Suet.: — u. dicere, Plin.: — locus uberrime tractatus.

ŪBĒRO, *are.* (2. uber) \*\*I. *To be fertile, to bear fruit*, Col. 5, 9, 11. [II. *To render fertile*, Pallad.]

ŪBERTAS, *ātis. f.* [uberitas on coins] I. *Prop.*: *Productiveness, fruitfulness, fertility; abundance*: u. mammarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: — u. agrorum: — u. amnium fontiumque, Plin.: — u. frugum et fructuum: — u. in percipiendis fructibus: — u. vini, Suet.: — u. lactis, Plin.: — u. pabuli, id.: — u. piscium, Just.: — u. prædæ, id.: — u. opum, Sil. II. *Fig.*: ubertates et *copiæ* virtutis, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: — u. utilitatis: — u. in dicendo et *copia*: — u. et quasi *silva* dicendi: — illa Livii lactea u., Quint.

\*\*ŪBERTIM. *adv.* (2. uber) *Copiously, richly*: u. flere, Suet. Cæs. 8: — u. fundere, Catull.

\*\*ŪBERTO, *äre.* (2. uber) *To make fruitful, to fertilise*: u. fovereque terras, Plin. Paneg. 32, 3: — imber u. agros, Eum.

ŪBI. *adv.* *Where, in which or what place.* I. *Prop.* A) Velim, ibi malis, u. aliquo numero sis, quam istic, u. solus sapere videre, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: — u. tyrannus est, ibi etc.: — omnes qui tum eos agros, u. hodie est hæc urbs, incolebant: — non modo ut Spartæ, rapere u. pueri et clepere discunt: — in ipso aditu atque ore portus, u. etc.: — in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, u. eos Cæsar constituisset atque esse voluisset, Cæs.: — *With the interrogative particle* nam *suffixed*: in qua non video, ubinam mens constans possit insistere, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: — *With* terrarum, loci: quid ageres, u. terrarum esses, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 4: — non ... u. terrarum sim, nescio, Plaut.: — ut inanis mens querat, u. sit loci, Plin.: — *Also by repetition*, ubi ubi, or *as one word* ubiubi: *Wherever, wheresoever* [ubicumque]: ubi ubi est, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 12: — ubiubi essent, Liv.: — ubi ubi est gentium, Plaut. B) *In direct questions*: *Where?* u. sunt, qui Antonium Græce negant scire? Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: — u. ego perii? u. immutatus sum? u. ego formam peridi? Plaut.: — u. patera nunc est? id.: — ubi illum quaeram gentium? id.: — ubinam gentium sumus? Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: — ubinam est is homo gentium? Plaut. II. *Meton.* A) *When, after that, as soon as*: u. semel quis pejeraverit, Cic. R. Post. 13, 36: — u. summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Plaut.: — u. ego Sosia nolim esse, id.: — u. friget, huc evasit, Ter.: — u. lucet, magistratus etc., Varr.: — quem u. vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profundi: — u. galli cantum audivit, avum suum revivisse putat: — at hostes, u. primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Cæs.: — u. de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, id.

B) *Wherein, concerning which, through or by means of whom or which*: quum multa colligeres et ex legibus et ex senatus consultis, u., si verba, non rem sequeremur, confici nihil posset, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: — est u. id isto modo valeat: — ne illi sit cera, u. facere possit literas, Plaut.: — si rem servassem, fuit u. negotiosus essem: — neque nobis adhuc præter te quisquam fuit, u. nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, *through whom*, Cic. Quint. 9, 34: — Alcmena, quæstus u. ponat aniles, Iolen habet, Ov. [Hence, Ital. *ove*, Fr. *où*.]

ŪBĪ-CUMQUE (-cunque). *adv.* *Wheresoever.* I. *Relative*: etsi, u. es, in eadem es navi, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 1: — des operam, ut te ante Calendas Januarias, u. erimus, sistas: — prudentissime facies, si illius pietatem, virtutem, industriam, u. eris, tuam esse, tecum esse duces: — u. est lepidum unguentum, ungor, Plaut.: — sic licet felix, u. mavis, Hor.: — ego uni servor, u. est: uni mea gaudia servo, Ov.: — u. acriter erit dicendum, membratim cæsimeque dicemus, Quint.: — qui u. terrarum sunt, ibi est omne rei publicæ præsidium, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: — u. erit gentium, a nobis diligetur: — at vos, u. locorum vivitis, indigni fraterum rumpere fœdus, Hor.: — *Seldom with a subjunctive*: nostrum est intelligere, utcumque atque u. opus sit, obsequi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 17: — istuc est sapere, qui, u. opus sit, animum possit flectere, id.

\*\*II. *Absol.*: *Wherever it may be, everywhere*: quidquid loquemur u., Quint. 10, 7, 28: — in senatu et apud populum et apud principem et u., id.: — bonam deperdere famam, rem patris oblimare, malum est u., Hor. [Hence, Ital. *ovunque*.]

UBĪI, *ōrum. m.* *A Germanic tribe, on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of the modern Cologne*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 54, 2. — *Sing. fem.*: Ubia mulier, Tac. H. 5, 22.

\*\*ŪBĪ-LĪBET. *adv.* *Wherever you like, anywhere*: cibus parabilis facilisque, u. non defuturus, Sen. Tranq. 1.

UBINAM. *See* UBI, I. A).

[ŪBI-QUÆQUE. *adv.* *Wheresoever*: omnia, u. gererentur, App. de Mund. p. 69 (*An old reading*, quæcumque ibi): — *Also, by tmesis*: istius hominis ubi fit quaque mentio, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 18.]

ŪBĪ-QUE. *adv.* (*different from* ubique, *for et ubi*) *Wheresoever, wherever, at whatever place, anywhere*: Verres quod u. erit pulcherrimum auferet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, 7: — tum navium, quod u. fuerat, in unum locum coegerant, Cæs.: — et quod u. habeat frumenti ac navium, ostendit, id.: — jusserrat literas omnes, quæ u. depositæ essent, et pecuniam regiam conferri, Liv.: — illud, quicquid u. officit, evitare, Hor.: — *A common phrase in Cicero* is: omnes qui u. sunt, *as many as there may be anywhere, in all the world*: ceteri agri omnes qui u. sunt ... decemviris addicentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: — omnes mortales qui u. sunt; *also without omnes*: utinam, qui u. sunt propugnatores hujus imperii etc., Cic. Balb. 22, 51.

UBIUBI. *See* UBI, I. A).

ŪBĪ-VIS. *adv.* (*volō*) *Wherever you like or please, anywhere*: nemo sit, quin u., quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 1: — qui mihi videntur u. tutius quam in senatu fore: — u. gentium agere ætatem, Ter.

ŪCALĒGON, *ontis. m.* (Οὐκαλέγων) *The name of an old Trojan*, Virg. Æ. 2, 312; Juv.

[1. Ūdo, *avi, are.* (udus) *To wet, moisten*, Macr.; August.]

[2. Ūdo, *ōnis. m.* (οὐδών) *A kind of shoe made of goat-skin*, Mart. 14, 140; Dig.]

\*\*ŪDUS, *a, um.* (*contr. from* uvidus) *Wet, moist*: cum sint *humidæ* (nubes), imo udx, Sen. Q. N. 2, 25: — u. palatum, Virg.: — u. tempora Lyæo, Hor.: — u. litus, id.: — u. humus, id.: — u. pomaria rivas, id.: — u. apium, id.: — u. paludes, Ov.: — u. oculi, id.: — u. genæ, id.: — u. aleator, *tipsy*, Mart.: — u. gaudium, *mixed with tears*, id.: — u. inguina, Juv.: — u. puella, Mart. — *Neut. absol.*: udo colores illinere, *i. e. to paint in fresco*, Plin. 35, 7, 31.

**ŪFENS**, tis. m. [*Oufens*, Fest.] I. *A small river of Latium, near Tarracina*, Plin. 3, 5, 9. II. *A man's name*, Virg. *Æ*. 7, 745; Sil.

**ŪFENTĪNUS** (Onf.), a, um. (Ufens) *Of or belonging to Ufens*: U. tribus, *one of the Roman tribes*, Liv. 9, 20, 6; *conf.* Fest. p. 194.

[**ULCĒRĀRIA**, æ. f. (ulcus) (*æc.* herba) *The plant horehound*, App.]

**\*\*ULCĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Ulceration*, Plin. 34, 11, 27. — *Plur.*: Sen.

**ULCĒRO**. 1. (ulcus) *To cause to ulcerate*. I. *Prop.*: Cic. *Fat.* 16, 36; Hor. [II. *Fig.*: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, i. e. *wound by love*, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 72.]

**\*\*ULCĒRŌSUS**, a, um. (ulcus) I. *Prop.* A) *Full of ulcers or boils, ulcerous*: u. facies, Tac. A. 4, 57. B) *Meton. of trees*: Knotty, Plin. 17, 14, 24. [II. *Fig.*: u. jecur, i. e. *wounded (with love)*, Hor. *O.* 1, 25, 15.]

**\*\*ULCISCO**, ultum, ěre. (*act.* of ulciscor) *To revenge, avenge*: u. patrem, Enn. ap. Non.: — consules magis ob iras graviter ultas quam ob magnitudinem perfecti belli triumpharunt, Liv. 2, 17 extr.: — quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, Sall.

**ULCISCOR**, ultus. 3. I. *To take revenge, inflict vengeance upon, avenge one's self upon*: odi hominem et odoro: utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscuntur mores sui, Cic. *Att.* 9, 12, 2: — numquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta: — quos ego . . . non tam ulcisci studeo, quam sanare: — quos intelligis non, ut per te alium, sed ut per alium aliquem te ipsum ulciscantur, laborare: — u. inimicum: — u. alqm pro scelere, Cæs.: — u. Romanos pro iis quas acceperint injuriis, id.: — u. amatorem, Plaut.: — ulta pelli-cem, Hor.: — u. injuriam: — u. ac persequi injurias: — u. injurias rei publicæ: — u. Etruscorum injurias bello: — u. peccata peccatis et injuriis injuriis: — u. scelus: — u. patris mortem: — ultum ire scelera et injurias, Quint.: — u. senis iracundiam, Ter.: — u. offensas, Ov.: — u. barbaras regum libidines, Hor. II. *To avenge anybody, to take revenge for anybody*: quos nobis poetæ tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpsisse, Cic. *R. A.* 24, 66: — u. se armis: — u. cadentem patriam, Virg.: — u. cæsos fratres, Ov.: — u. patrem justa per arma, id.: — a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin.: — nisi hanc injuriam meque ultus pulchre fuero, Plaut.

**ULCUS** (hulc.), ěris. n. (ἕλκος) I. *Prop.* A) *An ulcer, sore*, Cels. 5, 9. — *Prov.*: ulcus tangere, *to touch upon a dangerous or critical point*, Ter. *Phorm.* 4, 4, 10. \*\*B) *An excrescence on trees*, Plin. 17, 24, 37. § 227: — u. mon-tium, i. e. *marble*, Plin. 36, 15, 24. § 125. II. *Fig.*: quicquid horum attigeris, u. est, *is good for nothing*, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 37, 104: — ulcus (i. e. amor) enim viviscit et inveterascit alundo, Lucr.

**\*\*ULCUSCŪLUM**, i. n. dem. (ulcus) *A small ulcer or sore*, Cels. 5, 28, 15.

**ULEX**, icis. m. *A shrub like rosemary*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

**\*\*ŪLĪGĪNŌSUS**, a, um. (uligo) *Full of natural moisture, damp, marshy, oozy, moist*: u. terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: — u. campi, Col.: — u. viscera, i. e. *dropsical*, Arn.

**\*\*ŪLĪGO**, inis. f. (*contr.* for uviligo, from uveo, uvens, uvidus) *The natural moisture of the earth*, Col. 1, 6, 16.

**ULIXES** (not Ulysses), is [Ulixēi, Hor.]. m. *The Latin appellation for Odysseus, son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus and Telegonus, and king of Ithaca, one of the heroes who besieged Troy*, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 41, 98.

[**ULLO**, for ultus fuero; *instead of which perhaps we should read ulto*, Att. ap. Non. 185, 21.]

**ULLUS**, a, um; *genit.* ullius; *dat.* ulli. [*genit. sing.* ulli, Plaut.: *dat. fem.* ullæ, Lucr.] (*contr.* for unulus) *Any one, any*. I. A) *With a negative*: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam illa etc., Cic. *Rep.* 1, 34: — nullum, inquam, horum  
1313

(signorum) reliquit, neque aliud ullum tamen, præter unum pervetus ligneum: — nulla alia in civitate . . . u. domicilium libertatis habet: — Cluentii numus nullus judici datus ullo vestigio reperietur: — neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei numum ullum crederet: — non possum equidem dicere, me ulla in cogitatione etc.: — *Subst.*: reor non ullis . . . posset esse jucundior, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 39, 94: — dare ulli iter per provinciam, Cæs.: — nec prohibente ullo, Liv.: — nec ullis aut gloria major aut augustior honor, Tac. B) *In a negatively interrogative or hypothetical clause*: est ergo u. res tanti . . . ut etc.? Cic. *Off.* 3, 20, 82: — si posset ullo modo impetrari ut abiret: — si u. mea apud te commendatio valuit . . . hæc ut valeat rogo. \*\*II. *In affirmative propositions*: ultra quam u. spiritus durare possit, Quint. 8, 2, 17: — dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Virg.

**\*\*ULMARĪUM**, ūi. n. (ulmus) *A nursery of elms, a plantation of elms*, Plin. 17, 11, 15.

**\*\*ULMĒUS**, a, um. (ulmus) *Of elm, elm*: u. frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: — mihi tibique interminatu'st, nos futuros ul-meos, nisi etc., *shall turn into rods, i. e. be soundly beaten*, Plaut.

[**ULMINE**, æs. f. (ulmus) *Elm-bark alkaloid, ulmine*, NL.]

[**ULMITRĪBA**, æ. m. (vox hybr., ulmus-τρίβω) *Elm-rubber; facete, one who is often beaten with elm-sticks*, Plaut. *Pers.* 2, 4, 7.]

**ULMUS**, i. f. *An elm, elm-tree* (U. campestris, Fam. *Ulmaceæ*), Plin. 17, 11, 15. — *Meton.*: ulmorum Acheruns, *destruction of elm-rods, said of one frequently beaten with elm-sticks*, Plaut. *Amph.* 4, 2, 9: — u. Falernæ, i. e. *wine (because vines were often trained to elms)*, Juv. [Hence, Fr. *orme, ormeau*.]

**ULNA**, æ. f. (*contr.* from ὤλεν) I. *The elbow*, Plin. 11, 43, 98. II. *Meton.* [A) *The arm*: tremula patris ulna, Catull. 17, 13.] B) *As a measure of length*. [1] *The space from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, a cubit, a foot and a half*, Virg. *E.* 3, 105.] \*\*2) *As much as a man can clasp with both arms*, Plin. 16, 40, 76. § 202. [Hence, Ital. *alna, auna*; Fr. *aune*.]

[**ULNĀRIA**, e. (ulna) *Of or belonging to the ulna, or to the internal part of the fore-arm*: u. flexor carpi: — u. vasa: — u. nervus, NL.]

**ŪLŌPHŌNON**, i. n. (ὀλόφρον) *A kind of the plant chamaeleon*, Plin. 22, 18, 21; App.

**ULPIĀNUS**, i. m. Domitius U., *a celebrated Roman lawyer*.

**ULPĪCUM**, i. n. *A kind of leek or garlic*, Col. 11, 3, 20.

**ULPĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name; e. g. M. U. Trajanus, a well-known Roman emperor*.

[**ULS** (ouls). *prep.* with acc. *On the other side, beyond* [*cis*], Varr. *L. L.* 5, 15, 25; Dig.]

**ULTER**, tra, trum. (*Comp.*, ulterior: *Sup.*, ultimus) (uls) I. *Posit.*, only in the adverbs ultra and ultro. II. *Comp.*

Ultērior, us. *That is further or at a greater distance, on the further side, ulterior*: u. Gallia, Cic. *Att.* 8, 3, 3: — u., *citerior*: — u. portus: — u. ripa, Ov.: — u. spatium, Ov.: — *Subst.*: proximi . . . *ulteriores, the more distant or remote*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 2, 2: — *ulteriora coloniarum*, Tac.: — *ulteriora mirari, præsentia sequi, id.*: — *struere ulteriora, what is further off*, Quint. III. *Sup.*, Ultimus, a, um. *The furthest, extreme, the last*. A) *Prop.*: illa minima (luna), quæ u. a cælo, *citima* terris luce lucebat aliena, Cic. *Rep.* 6, 16: — u. partes: — u. provincia: — *ultima maris terrarumque oræ*, Liv.: — u. spelunca draconis, Plin.: — u. cauda, id.: — *Subst.*: *primi* . . . *ultimi*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43: — *preponens ultima primis*, Hor.: — *extremum atque ultimum mundi*, Cæs. B) *Meton.* 1) *Most remote, oldest, earliest, first*: u. et *proximum* tempus, Cic. *P. C.* 18, 43: — u. antiquitas: — u. memoria pueritiae: — u. auctor sanguinis, Virg.: — *ultima quid referam?* Ov.: — u. dies, *the last day, i. e. day of death*, id.: — u. ætas est de ferro, id.: — u. vox, id.: — u. cæra, i. e. *last will, testament*, Mart.: — *extremum atque ultimum senatus consultum*, Cæs.: — *Subst. neut.*: *per-fecto et ultima expectato, the end*, Cic. *Fam.* 7, 17, 2: — *si fidem ad ultimum fratri præstisset, to the very last*, Liv.: *also, at last, at length* [*ad extremum, postremo*]: vetant mirari,  
8 E

si qualis in cives, qualis in socios, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset, Liv. 1, 53, 10; also, ultimum, Suet. Ner. 32 extr.: — ultimum, for the last time, Liv. 1, 29, 3 2) *Of order or rank.* a) *Extreme, utmost, highest, greatest [summum]: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: — ultima perfectæ naturæ: — u. supplicium, i. e. punishment of death, Cæs.: — u. pena, Liv.: — u. discrimen vitæ et regni, id.: — u. scelus, Curt.: — u. vitia, Quint.: — Subst. neut.: omnia ultima pati, the very worst, Liv.: — priusquam ultima experirentur, the extreme, id.: — ad ultimum demens, to the extreme, in the greatest degree, id. \*b) The lowest: qui se Philippum regiæ stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimæ, Vell. 1, 11: — Subst.: ultimi militum, Liv. 34, 18, 5: — in ultimis laudum, id.: — ponere in ultimis, Plin.*

ULTERIOR, us. See ULTER, II.

ULTERIUS, adv. See ULTRA, I. B).

ULTIME, adv. See ULTRA, I. C).

1. ULTIMO. See ULTER, III. B) 1).

[2. ULTIMO, are. (ultimus) To come to an end, Tert.]

ULTIMUM, adv. See ULTER, III. B) 1).

ULTIMUS, a, um. See ULTER, III.

\*\*ULTIŎ, ōnis. f. (ulciscor) A taking revenge, revenge, revengeful punishment, Tac. A. 2, 13.

ULTOR, ōris. m. (ulciscor) I. A revenger, revengeful punisher: conjurationis investigator atque u., Cic. Sull. 30, 85: — u. injuriarum. II. A surname of Mars, Suet. Aug. 21.

[ULTŎRIUS, a, um. (ultor) Of or pertaining to revenge, Tert.]

ULTRĀ, adv. and prep. with acc. (ulter) I. Adv. A) Beyond, on the other side, further: estne aliquid u., quo progredi crudelitas possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, 119: — ne quid u. requiratis: — ut nihil possit u.: — melius u. quam citra stat oratio, Quint.: — u. spectare, id.: — u. neque curæ neque gaudii locum esse: — quid ultra? — nullum u. periculum vereretur, Hirt.: — u. porrectæ syllabæ, longer, Quint.: — nec u. bellum Latinum dilatatum, Liv.: — frequently followed by quam: u. enim quo progredior, quam ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: — u. quam satis est: — u. quam oporteat, Quint.: — nec u. moratus, quam etc., Liv. \*b) Comp., Ulteriŭs. Further on, further, to a greater extent: u. procedere, Quint. 5, 11, 34: — u. ne tende odiis, Virg.: — u. nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, Ov.: — u. abire, id.: — u. vadere, Prop.: — non tulit ulterius, longer, Ov.: — rogabat ulterius justo, more than was right, id. [C] Sup., Ultime. To the extreme, to the utmost, App.] II. Prep. with acc. A) Beyond, on the further side of, past: cis Padum uque, Liv. 5, 35, 4: — u. Siliannam villam: — u. eum montem, Cæs.: — u. sinum, Quint.: — u. terminum, Hor.: — sunt certi denique fines, quos u. citraque nequit consistere rectum, id.: — portas u. procedere, Prop.: — Euphratem u., Tac. B) Meton. \*1) Beyond, past (of time): u. Socratem usque duravit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: — u. rudes annos, id. 2) (of number or measure) Over, beyond, more than, besides [supra]: u. eum numerum, Auct. B. Alex. 21, 4: — non u. heminam aquæ assumere, Cels.: — quem (modum) u. progredi non oporteat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: — quid est ultra pignus aut multam? — u. vires sortemque senectæ, Virg.: — si mortalis u. fas trepidat, Hor.: — Mæcenat otio ac mollitibus pæne u. feminam fluens, Vell. — [Hence, Ital. *oltra*, *oltre*; Fr. *outré*.]

[ULTRĀGIUM, ii. n. An outrage, ML. Hence, Ital. *oltraggio*, Fr. *outrage*.]

[ULTRĀ-MUNDĀNUS, a, um. (mundus) Beyond the world, ultra-mundane, App.; M. Cap.]

[ULTRIX, icis. (ultor) I. Avenging: u. Diræ, the goddesses of revenge, the avenging goddesses, Virg. Æ. 4, 473: — u. Curæ, id.: — ultricia bella, Sil.: — ultricia tela, Stat. II. Subst.: She that revenges: u. afflictæ civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 43, 112.]

ULTRŎ, adv. (alter) On the further side, beyond.

1314

I. Prop.: Usually in the phrases u. citroque, u. et citro, u. ac citro, u. citro: This way and that, to and fro, on one side and the other, on both sides; see CITRO.

II. Meton. [A] Hence! away! u. te amator apage te a dorso meo, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 23: — u. istum a me, away with that fellow from me, id. Capt. 3, 4, 19.] B) Besides, in addition, moreover, even: celavit snos cives uque iis sumptum intulit, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: — cavendo, ne metuant homines, metuendos u. se offerunt, Liv.: — Nævius, qui, quum ipse u. deberet, cupidissime contenderet, etc.: — non debui tibi pecuniam . . u. a me mutuatus es, Quint. — Asia Cappadocem illum non modo recipiebat suis urbibus, verum etiam u. vocabat: — subinvideo tibi, u. te etiam arcessitum ab eo. C) Of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily: spes u. oblata, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: — u. deferre: — u. venire: — u. polliceri, Cæs.: — quod occurrit u., Quint.: — u. inferre arma, Liv.: — thus also, u. tributa (or in one word ultro-tributa), a portion of the taxes annually expended upon public buildings, Liv. 39, 44, 2. — Fig.: virtus sæpius in u. tributis est, gives rather than takes, Sen.

[ULTRŎNĒITAS, ātis. f. (ultroneus) Freedom of will, Fulg.]

\*\*ULTRŎNĒUS, a, um. (ultero) Voluntary, spontaneous: jussi an ultronei, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59 med.

[ULTRORSUM, adv. (ultero-versum) Further onwards, Sulp. Sev.]

ULTROTRIBUTA, orum. n. See ULTRO, II. C).

ULTUS, a, um. part. of ulciscor.

ŪLUBRĒ, ārum. f. A small town of Latium, near the Pontine marshes, now the village Cisterna, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3.

ŪLUBRĀNUS, a, um. (Ulubræ) Of or belonging to Ulubræ: U. populus, the inhabitants of Ulubræ, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2.

ŪLUBRENSES, ium. m. (Ulubræ) The inhabitants of Ulubræ, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

[ULUCUS (ulucos), i. m. An owl [ulula], Serv. Virg. E. 8, 55.]

ŪLŪLA, æ. f. (ululo) (sc. avis) An owl, Plin.; Virg.

[ŪLŪLĀBĪLIS, e. (ululo) Yelling, howling, mournful, App.]

[ŪLŪLĀMEN, inis. n. (ululo) A yelling, howling, Prud.]

[ŪLŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. A loud lamentation over the dead, Inscr.]

\*\*ŪLŪLĀTUS, ūs. m. (ululo) A howling, yelling, lamenting, Plin. 8, 40, 61: the whoop or war-shout of the Gauls, Cæs. B. G. 5, 27, 3: the wild cry of the Barchanals, Catull. 33, 24; Ov.

ŪLŪLO, i. (ὀλοῦσθαι) I. A) To howl, yell, utter a mournful cry or shriek: inclinata ululansque vox, Cic. de Or. 3, 27: — canes u., Virg.: — lupi u., id.: — simulacra ferarum u., Ov.: — summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphæ, Ov. [B] Meton.: To fill with howling or yells: aedes u. plangoribus, Virg. Æ. 2, 488: — ripæ u., Sil. II. Pontine cry (with a howl or yell): quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart. 5, 41, 3: — Heccate ululata per urbem, Virg.: — u. urbem, Prud.: — ululata tellus, V. Fl.: — ululata juga lupis, Stat.: — ululata prælia, filled with shouts, id. — [Hence, Fr. *hurler*.]

ULVA, æ. f. Sedge (U. conferva L.), Plin. 16, 1, 1.

ULYSSES, is. See ULIXES.

[UMBELLA, æ. f. dem. (umbra) A little shade; hence, a parasol or umbrella, Juv. 9, 50; Mart.]

[UMBER, bra, brum. (Umbri) Of or belonging to the Umbri, Umbrian: U. maritus, Ov. A. A. 3, 303: — U. porcus, aper, Catull. — Subst.: UMBER, i. m. (sc. canis) An Umbrian dog or hound, Virg. Æ. 12, 753. — Umbra, æ. f. An Umbrian woman, Plant. Mart. 2, 3, 84.]

[UMBILICĀLIS, e. (umbilicus) Of or belonging to the navel: u. funiculus, the navel-string, umbilical cord, NL.]

[UMBILICĀRIS, e. (umbilicus) Of or belonging to the navel: u. nervus, the navel-string, umbilical cord, Tert.]

**\*\*UMBILICATUS**, a, um. (umbilicus) *In the form of the navel*, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

**UMBILICUS**, i. m. (ὀμφαλός) I. *The navel*, Cels. 7, 14. II. *Meton.* A) *The navel-string, umbilical cord*, Cels. 7, 29 extr. B) *The middle, centre*: qui locus, quod in media insula est situs, u. Siciliae nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 106: — u. orbis terrarum, Liv.: — u. Graeciae, id.: — u. Italiae, Plin. C) *The projecting end of the roller round which manuscripts (i. e. books) were wound*, Mart. 2, 6, 11. — Fig.: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. to bring to an end or close, to finish, Hor.: — pervenimus usque ad umbilicos, Mart. D) *Also of plants: The part which projects or appears in the middle*, Plin. 15, 22, 24. E) *A small circle*, Plin. 37, 5, 20. F) *The gnomon or pin of a sun-dial*, Plin. 6, 34, 39. G) *A kind of shell-fish*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22. [H] U. Veneris, the herb navel-root, Venus's girdle, App.] — [Hence, Ital. ombelico, bilico; Fr. nombril.]

**UMBO**, ōnis, m. [I. A) *The boss of a shield*, Virg. A. 2, 546; Enn.] \*\*B) *Meton.* A shield, Liv. 4, 19, 5.

\*\*II. *The elbow*, Suet. Caes. 68 extr. [III. *A cape, promontory*, Stat. A. 1, 408. — *Meton.*: u. Isthmus, the Isthmus of Corinth, id. IV. *A projecting stone serving as a land-mark*, Stat. Th. 6, 352.] \*\*V. *The projecting part of a gem, a boss, knob*, Plin. 37, 6, 23. [VI. *The gathers or fullness of a garment*, Tert. — *Meton.*: u. candidus, i. e. toga pura or virilis, Pers. 5, 33.]

**UMBRA**, ae. f. I. A) *A shade, shadow*: ejus (platani) umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: — u. terrae: — afferre (colles) umbram vallibus: — spissis noctis se condidit umbris, Virg. — *Prov.*: umbras timere, to be afraid of a shadow, i. e. without cause, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4. B) *Meton.* 1) *In Painting: Shade, opposed to light*: umbræ et eminentia, shade and light, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: — u. lumen, Plin. \*\*2) *Plur.*: *The shades of departed souls in the infernal regions*, Suet. Cal. 59. — *Plur.*: *As also of one departed spirit*: umbræ matris, Ov. M. 9, 410. [3] *An uninvited guest (like the Greek σκῆδ)*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 22; E. 1, 6, 28.] \*\*4) *A place or object that affords shade or casts a shadow, a shady place*: studia in umbra educata, in the study, Tac. A. 14, 53: — nudus arboris othrys erat nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov. M. 12, 513: — u. Pompeia, i. e. Pompey's hall, Prop.: — vacua tonsoris in umbra, i. e. in a cool barber's shop, Hor.: — dum roseis venit u. genis, i. e. the beard, Stat.: — summæ cassidis umbra, i. e. the crest of a helmet, Stat.: — arcus et umbræ, i. e. quiver, id. 5) *A fish, otherwise called sciaena, a grayling* (Salmo Thymallus L.), Col. 8, 16, 8. II. Fig. A) *A shadow, i. e. a trace, obscure image or appearance, semblance of any thing*: u. et imagines, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: — u. τοῦ καλοῦ: — u. luxuriæ: — consecrari umbras falsæ gloriæ: — sub umbra fœderis, Liv.: — habere umbras quasdam veritatis, Plin.: — mendax u. pietatis, Ov. B) *A refuge, protection, shelter*: u. et recessus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: — umbra vestri auxilii tegi possumus, Liv.: — sub umbra auxilii vestri latere volunt, id.: — sub umbra Romanæ amicitiae latebant, id. — [Hence, Ital. ombreggiare, Fr. ombre.]

**UMBRACULUM**, i. n. (umbra) I. [A) *Any thing that affords shade; a shady place, a bower, harbour, summer-house*, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 2.] B) *Meton. for a school*: Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbracula, Cic. Brut. 9, 37. [II. *An umbrella, parasol*, Ov. F. 2, 311.]

[UMBRALITER, adv. (umbra) *Figuratively, in a figure*, Aug.] [UMBRATICOLA, ae. m. (umbra-colo) *One that is fond of the shade, an idler [umbraticus]*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49.]

**\*\*UMBRATICUS**, a, um. (umbra) *Of or belonging to the shade*: u. homo, an idler, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 24: — Epicureorum delicata et u. turba, Sen.: — solitaria et velut u. vita, Quint.: — u. literæ, from the study, Plin.: — u. negotium, that is done at home, Gell.: — u. doctor, i. e. a master that teaches at home, a private tutor, Petr.

**UMBRATILIS**, e. (umbra) I. *That is fond of or* 1315

*remains in the shade or at home; hence, retired, re-cluse, private*: vita u. et delicata, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: — mora segnis et u., Col. II. *Esp. of speech or style according to scholastic rules: domestica et u. exercitatio* (dictionis), Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: — mollis est oratio philosophorum et u.

[UMBRALITER, adv. *Leisurely*: u. effingimus, in outlines, slightly, Sid.]

**UMBRI**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Umbria*, Liv. 5, 35; Plin.

**UMBRIA**, ae. f. (Umbri) *A district of Italy, between the Apennines and the Gulf of Venice, the Piceni, and the river Nar*, Cic. R. A. 16, 48: — U. terra, Gell.

**UMBRICUS**, a, um. (Umbria) *Of or belonging to Umbria, Umbrian*: U. creta, Plin. 35, 17, 57.

[UMBRIFER, ēra, ērum. (umbra-fero). I. *That affords or casts a shade, shady*: u. platanus, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 63: — u. nemus, Virg.: — u. rupes, Varr.: — u. Academia, Cic. Poet. II. *Bearing or carrying departed spirits*: u. undas, Stat. Th. 8, 18: — u. fundus, id.: — u. linter, Albin.]

**\*\*UMBRO**, i. (umbra) *To cover with a shade or shadow; to shade, cover, obscure*: u. carchedonios purpureos, Plin. 37, 7, 25: — u. tempora quercu, Virg.: — u. colles, Stat.: — u. Matrem (i. e. tellurem) rosarum floribus, Lucr.: — *With a Greek construction*: umbratus tempora ramis, Stat.: — umbratus genas, covered with a beard, id.: — virgæ ne umbrant, abraduntur, give or cast a shadow, Col.

**UMBRŌSUS**, a, um. (umbra) *Full of shade or shadow, shadowy, shady*: umbrosior locus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1: — fico folium maximum umbrosissimumque, Plin.: — aquosis-sima sunt quæcumque umbrosissima, Sen.: — inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos, Virg.: — u. cavernæ, id.: — u. lucus, Hor.: — u. oræ Heliconis, id.: — u. ripa, id.: — u. arx Parnasi, Ov.: — u. templa, id.: — u. tecta, Tibull.

**UMQUAM** (unquam), adv. (contr. for unumquam) *Ever, at any time*. I. *In negative clauses*. A) *Nemo u. mortalis*, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: — neque hoc inter eos ulla est u. in dubitatione versatum: — nihil u. omnino deesse: — non hoc u. dixi, Quint.: — difficilior (interrogatio) hoc, quod raro u. possunt scire etc., hardly once, id. B) *Meton.* [1] *In negative interrogative clauses*: en u. cum quicum viro consuevis-ti? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 88: — ullam ne ego rem u. in vita mea volui, quin etc., Ter.] 2) *In conditional clauses*: si u. in dicendo fuimus aliquid... tum etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: — si quando u. ... meminerint, illo die anitantar, ut etc., Liv.: — mihi si u. filius erit, nœ ille etc., Ter. II. *In affirmative clauses*: qui u. orationes attigerunt, Cic. Or. 13, 41: — major quam u. moles premat, Quint.: — utinam sit tempus u. quo, etc., at some time or other, id.: — semel u. proditur, Plin.

**ŪNĀ**, adv. (unus) *At one and the same place or time, together, along with another*: si... cognoverit, u. et id quod facio probabit, Cic. Di. C. 1, 1: — quod summi puerorum amores sæpe u. cum prætexta toga ponerentur: — qui una venerant: — quum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares: — quo minus ambo u. necaremini: — *Poet. with a dat.*: Pallas huic filius u., together with him, Virg.

**UNAETVICESIMUS**, etc. See UNETV.

[ŪNĀNĪMANS, antis. (unus-animus) I. q. unanimus: u. socia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 80.]

[ŪNĀNĪMIS, e. (unus-animus) I. q. unanimus, LL.]

**\*\*ŪNĀNĪMITAS**, ātis, f. (unanimus) *Concord, agreement, unanimity*: u. fraterna, Liv. 40, 8, 14.

[ŪNĀNĪMYTER, adv. *Concordantly, unanimously*, LL.]

**\*\*ŪNĀNĪMUS**, a, um. (unus-animus) *Of one mind, concordant, unanimous*, Liv. 7, 21, 5.

[UNCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (uncatus) *A bending or curving inwards like a hook, curving*, Cœl. Aur.]

[UNCĀTUS, a, um. (uncus) *Bent or curved inwards, hooked, curved*. I. *Prop.*: Cœl. Aur.; Sid. II. *Fig.*: Crooked, tortuous: u. syllogismi, Sid.]

## UNCIA

**UNCĪA**, æ. f. (*onylia*) I. *The twelfth part of an as; also, the twelfth part of any whole, as of a pound; also, of an inheritance of which a person has a twelfth part for his share*, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1. — *In computation of interest, one twelfth per cent. a month; according to our reckoning, 1 per cent. per annum*, Dig. — *As a weight, an ounce*, Plin. 20, 13, 51. — *As a measure of land, one twelfth of a jugerum*, Col. 5, 1, 10. — *As a measure of length, an inch*, Plin. 6, 34, 39. [II. *Meton*: *A trifle, little bit*: u. piscium, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8.]

**\*\*UNCĪALIS**, e. (uncia) *Of or belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to one twelfth*: u. asses, of an ounce weight, Plin. 33, 3, 13: — u. uva, id.: — u. altitudo, of an inch, id.: — u. literæ, Hier.

**\*\*UNCĪĀRIŪS**, a, um. (uncia) *Of or belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to one twelfth of a whole*: u. fenus, i. e. one per cent, Tac. A. 6, 16: — u. heres, i. e. that comes in for a twelfth, Dig.: — u. lex, i. e. de fenore unciario, Fest.: — u. stipe collata, i. e. of asses of full weight, Plin.: — u. vitia, bearing grapes of an ounce weight, Col.

**UNCĪĀTIM**, adv. (uncia) *By twelfths or ounces*. **\*\*I. Prop.**: Plin. 28, 9, 37. [II. *Meton*: *By little at a time, by little and little*: quod ille u. vix de demenso suo... comparat miser, by farthings, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9.]

**\*UNCĪNĀTUS**, a, um. (uncinus) *Furnished with hooks, hooked*: hamata u. que corpuscula, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121.

[**UNCĪNUS**, i. m. (uncus) *A hook, barb*, App. — *Adj.*: u. hamus, P. Nol.]

[**UNCĪŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (uncia) *A little uncia*, Juv. 1, 40.]

[**UNCĪPES**, ēdis. (uncus) *Having feet bent inwards, crook-footed*, Tert.]

**UNCTĪO**, ōnis. f. (ungo) I. *An anointing*: philosophum omnes unctionis causa relinquunt, for the purpose of anointing, i. e. in order to go and wrestle in the palestra, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21: — u. quotidiana, Col. **\*\*II. Meton**: *Ointment, unguent*: ita ut u. inarescat, Plin. 28, 11, 47.

[**UNCTĪTO**, are. (ungo) *To anoint*: u. se unguentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117.]

[**UNCTĪVSCŪLUS**, a, um. dem. (unctus, from ungo) *Rather fatter or richer*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 85.]

**UNCTOR**, ōris. m. (ungo) *An anointer*, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2.

**\*\*UNCTŌRIŪM**, ii. n. (ungo) (æc. cubiculum) *A room in a bath for anointing the body, an anointing-room*, Plin. E. 2, 17, 11.

[**UNCTŪLUS**, a, um. (unctus, from ungo) I. *Slightly anointed*, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 8. II. *Subst.*: *A little unguent*, App.]

**\*UNCTŪRA**, æ. f. (ungo) *An anointing of the dead*: u. servilis, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.

1. **UNCTUS**, a, um. I. *Part of ungo*. II. *Adj.* A) *Made oily, anointed, greasy; hence, rich, delicate, fat*: ita palestritis defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctor abiret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, 54: — nitidus sol u. que, a basking in the sun and anointing: — unctor splendidiorque consuetudo, richer: — (vir) nitidus et u., pulverulentus et horrens, Sen.: — melius et unctus, Hor.: — accedes siccus ad unctum, id.: — unctor cena, Mart.: — u. patrimonialia, Catull.: — u. Corinthus, luxuriosus, Juv. [B] *Subst. neut.* 1) *A rich or sumptuous meal*: unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor. A. P. 422: — cenare sine u., Pers. 2) *Ointment, unguent*, App.; Veg.]

2. **UNCTUS**, ūs. m. (ungo) *An anointing*, Plin. 30, 10, 27; App.

1. **UNCUS**, i. m. (*bykos*) I. *Gen.*: *A hook, barb*, Liv. 30, 10, 16. — *As an emblem of Necessitas*, Hor. O. 1, 35, 20. — *Poet.*: *An anchor*, V. Fl. 2, 428. — *Such hooks were fixed into the necks of malefactors who were dragged into the Tiber*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5. II. *Esp.*: *A surgical instrument*, Cels. 7, 29.

**\*\*2. UNCUS**, a, um. (1. uncus) *Bent or curved like a hook, hooked*: u. digiti, Col. 7, 11, 2: — u. aratrum, Virg.: — u. dens, id.: — u. pedes (: arpyiæ), id.: — u. manus, id.: —

## UNDECIMUS

u. hamus, Ov.: — u. æra, id.: — u. cauda, id.: — u. avis Minervæ, i. e. with crooked beak and claws, Stat.: — u. morsu, Virg.

**UNDA**, æ. f. *A wave, billow*. I. *Prop.* A) *Mare plenum undarum*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 33. B) *Meton*. **\*\*1)** *Water, esp. flowing or undulating water; also, any fluid substance*: u. preli, i. e. oil, Plin. 15, 1, 2: — ignis contrarius undis, Ov.: — u. fontis, id.: — canis fluit u. capillis, id.: — faciunt justos ignis et u. viros, good husbands (because water and fire were used at marriage ceremonies), id.: — u. sanguinis, Sil.: — u. croci, Mart. [2] *Any thing in the form of a wave*: u. aeris, i. e. the air when agitated, Lucr.: — qua plurimus undam fumus agit, Virg. **\*\*3)** *In Archit.*: *An ornament otherwise called cymatium, an ogee*, Vitruv. 5, 7. II. *Fig.*: (of the restless motion of a multitude, and the like) *A turbulent motion, a rush, stream* [æstus]: campus atque illæ u. comitiorum, Cic. Pl. 6, 15: — mersor civilibus undis, Hor.: — u. adversæ rerum, id.: — u. curarum, Catull.: — domus... vomit ædibus undam, a multitude, mass, Virg.: — u. Boiorum, Sil.

[**UNDABUNDUS**, a, um. (undo) *Rising in waves, billowy*: u. mare, Gell. 2, 30, 3; Amm.]

[**UNDANTER**, adv. *Like waves*: capillus u. fluens (old reading, fluenter undans), App. M. 2. p. 122; M. Cap.]

**\*\*UNDĀTIM**, adv. (unda) *Like waves*: mensæ u. crispæ, Plin. 13, 15, 30.

**UNDE**, adv. *Whence, from what place*. I. *Prop.* A) *Correlative*: inde venit, u. mallet, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: — quam ibi, u. huc translata essent: — ut eo restituerentur, u. dejecti essent: — ut aliæ (naves) eodem, u. erant profectæ, referrentur, Cæs.: — Latobrigos in fines suos, u. erant profecti, reverti jussit, ib.: — loca superiora u. etc., id.: — montis sublimis cacumen occupat, u. etc., id.: — quum ad idem, u. semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint. B) *Absol.* 1) *In direct questions*: u. dejectus est Cinna? ... u. qui cum Graccho fuerunt? Cic. Cæs. 30, 87: — unde is? Plaut. 2) *In indirect questions*: ut mihi responderet ... u. esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 7, 188: — non recordor, u. ceciderim, sed u. surrexerim: — u. initium belli fieret, explorabant, Cæs.: — qualis et u. genus ... queris, Prop. II. *Meton.* A) *Denoting an origin, cause, means, etc.*: *From what source?* 1) a) *Correlative*: u. necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28: — qui eum necasset, u. ipse natus esset: — is, u. te audissem dicis: — illo extincto Jove, u. discerem: — lux, u. omnes opem petere solebant: — non ut ingenium et eloquentiam meam perspicias, u. longe absum: — tenuit permagnam Sextilium hereditatem, unde etc.: — quod, u. agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Cæs.: — tardior stilus cogitationem moratus, rudis et refusus intellectu caret: u. sequitur alter dictandi labor, Quint. b) *Esp. in Law*: u. petitur, i. e. the accused or defendant: ego omnibus, u. petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic. Fam. 7, 11, 1. 2) *Absol.* a) *In direct questions*: u. iste amor etc.? Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: — u. se in medium tam secunda observatio artium miserit? Quint.: — u. sed hos novi? Ov.: — u. gentium? Plaut. b) *In indirect questions*: u. consiliatur risus ... difficultillimum dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 35: — u. sit infamis ..., Ov. [B] *Unde unde* (for undecumque), *whencesoever, from whatever place or quarter*: u. u. foret, Catull. 67, 27: — mercedem aut numos u. u. extricat, Hor.: — nec tamen vindictæ solatium u. u. spernendum est, App. [From de unde, Fr. dont.]

[**UNDECENTĪMUS**, a, um. num. (undecentum) *The ninety-ninth*: u. annus, V. Max. 8, 7, 11 extr.]

**\*\*UNDECENTUM**, num. (unus-de-centum) *Ninety-nine*: u. anni, Plin. 7, 60, 60.

**\*\*UNDECĪES**, adv. num. (unus-decies) *Eleven times*: hanc summam u. multiplicatio, Col. 5, 2, 7.

**UNDECĪM**, num. (unus-decem) *Eleven*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 2. [Hence, Ital. undici, Fr. onze.]

**\*\*UNDECĪMUS**, a, um. num. (unus-decimus) *The eleventh*: u. legio, Liv. 30, 18, 10.

**\*\*UNDECĪRĒMIS**, *ia. f.* (undecim-remus) (*sc. navis*) *A galley with eleven banks of oars*, Plin. 6, 40, 76. § 203.

**\*\*UNDECŪMĀNI**, *orum. m.* (undecimus) *Soldiers of the eleventh legion*, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

**\*\*UNDE-CUMQUE** (undecunq̄ue). *adv.* *Whencesoever, from whatever place or quarter*: *u. fluens sanguis*, Plin. 27, 4, 5: — *u. inceperis*, *id.*: — *naphtha u. visa*, *id.*: — *u. moti* (fluctus) *sunt*, Sen.

**\*\*UNDE-LĪBET**. *adv.* *Whencesoever you please, from any place or quarter whatsoever*: *u. invenire*, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: — *fascia u. super fracturam incipere debet*, Cels.

[**UNDĒNĀRĪUS**, *a. um.* (undeni) *Containing eleven*, August.]

**\*\*UNDĒNI**, *ae. a. num. distrib.* (unus) *Eleven (distrib.)*, eleven each: *u. pariuntur*, Plin. 11, 25, 33: — *Musa per undenos emulanda pedes*, *i. e. with hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. — *Sing.*: *undena pars*, Manil.

**\*\*UNDĒNŌNĀGINTA**. *num.* (unus-de-nonaginta) *Eighty-nine*, Liv. 37, 30, 1.

[**UNDEOCTŌGINTA** (unus-de-octoginta) *Seventy-nine*, Hor.]

[**UNDEQUADRĀGĒSĪMUS**, *a. um. num.* (undequadraginta) *The thirty-ninth*, V. Max.]

**\*\*UNDEQUADRĀGĒS**. *adv. num.* (undequadraginta) *Thirty-nine times*, Plin. 7, 25, 25.

**UNDEQUADRĀGINTA**. *num.* (unus-de-quadrageinta) *Thirty-nine*: *regnare u. annos*, Cic. Rep. 2, 14.

**UNDEQUINQUĀGĒSĪMUS**, *a. um. num.* (undequinquaginta) *The forty-ninth*: *u. dies*, Cic. de I. P. 12, 35.

**\*\*UNDEQUINQUĀGINTA**. *num.* (unus-de-quinquaginta) *Forty-nine*: *u. coronæ aureæ*, Liv. 37, 58.

[**UNDESĒXĀGĒSĪMUS**, *a. um. num.* (undesexaginta) *The fifty-ninth*, Censor.]

**\*\*UNDESĒXĀGINTA**. *num.* (unus-de-sexaginta) *Fifty-nine*: *u. vivi*, Liv. 23, 37, 6.

[**UNDETRĪGĒNI**, *ae. a. num. distrib.* (undetriginta) *Twenty-nine (distrib.)*, twenty-nine each, Macr.]

**\*\*UNDETRĪCĒSĪMUS** (undetriges), *a. um. num.* (undetriginta) *The twenty-ninth*: *u. dies*, Liv. 25, 36, 14.

**\*\*UNDETRĪGINTA**. *num.* (unus-de-triginta) *Twenty-nine*: *u. mensibus*, Vitr. 9, 4.

**\*\*UNDEVĪCĒNI**, *ae. a. num. distrib.* (undeviginti) *Nineteen (distrib.)*, nineteen each, Quint. 1, 10, 44.

[**UNDEVĪCĒSĪMĀNI**, *orum. m.* (undevicesimus) *Soldiers of the nineteenth legion*, A. B. Alex. 57, 2.]

**UNDEVĪCĒSĪMUS** (undeviges), *a. um.* (undeviginti) *The nineteenth*: *u. anno*, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14.

**UNDEVĪGINTI**. *num.* (unus-de-viginti) *Nineteen*: *u. annos natus*, Cic. Brut. 64, 229.

[**UNDĪCŌLA**, *ae. c.* (unda-colo) *That lives in the water*, Avien.]

[**UNDIFRĀGŪS**, *a. um.* (unda-frango) *That breaks the waves*, Venant.]

**UNDĪQUE**. *adv. indef.* (unde-que) *From all sides or quarters, from every spot; everywhere, all over, on all sides*: *u. cinctus*, Cic. de I. P. 11, 30: — *u. colligere*: — *u. carpere*: — *u. conferre*: — *natura u. perfecta*: — *vita u. referta bonis*: — *u. gentium*, Edict. Aurelian. ap. Vopisc. Firm.: — *u. laterum*, App.: — *u. versus*, Just.: — *u. versum*, Gell.: — *u. secus*, Sol.

[**UNDĪSŌNUS**, *a. um.* (unda-sono) *Roaring with waves*: *u. rupe*, Stat. A. 1, 198: — *u. dei*, *i. e. sea-deities*, Prop.]

**UNDO**. *l. v. n. and a.* (unda) **\*\*I. Neut. A)** *To rise in waves or surges, to throw up waves*: *solet æstus æquinoctialis . . . undare*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24: — *undanti in freto*, Att. ap. Cic.: — *ahena undantia flammis*, Virg. [B] *Meton.* 1) *To overflow, to be full [abundare]*: *regio u. equis*, V. Fl. 1, 539: — *vultus u. sanguine*, Stat. 2) *To move like waves, undulate*: *undans Ætna*, Virg. G. 1, 472: — *un-*

*dans buxo Cytorus*, *id.*: — *undantes habenæ*, loose, slack, not tight, *id.*: — *undans fumus*, Sen.: — *undans chlamys*, waving, Plaut.: — *puella u.*, has an undulating gait, App. — *Fig.*: *To be restless*: *u. curis*, V. Fl. 5, 304. II. Act. [A] *To overflow, inundate, deluge with any thing*: *u. campos*, Stat. A. 1, 87. [B] *To make in the form of waves*, Plin. 9, 33, 52. [Hence, Ital. ondato.]

[**UNDŌSE**. *adv.* *In waves*, Amm.]

[**UNDŌSUS**, *a. um.* (unda) *Full of waves or surges*, billowy: *u. æquor*, Virg. Æ. 4, 313: — *undosior fluctus*, Sol.: — *undosissimi torrentes*, August.]

[**UNDŪLĀTUS**, *a. um.* (unda) *In the form of waves, undulated, watered*, Varr. ap. Non.]

**ŪNĒDO**, *ōnis. m.* *The fruit of the arbut or strawberry-tree*, Plin. 15, 24, 28.

**UNELLI**, *orum. m.* *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, now Cotantin*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 34, 1; Plin.

**\*\*ŪNETVĪCĒSĪMĀNI**, *orum. m.* (unetvicesimus) *Soldiers of the twenty-first legion*, Tac. A. 1, 51.

**\*\*ŪNETVĪCĒSĪMUS**, *a. um. num.* (unus-et-vicesimus) *The twenty-first*: *u. legio*, Tac. A. 1, 45.

[**UNGELLA** (unguella), *ae. f. dem.* (ungula) *A little claw*, Apic.]

**UNGO** (unguo), *nxi. nctum. 3.* *To anoint, besmear, bedaub with oil or some other fat substance*: *u. unguentis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, 77: — *unctus est*: — *u. corpus*, Varr.: — *u. postes amaracino*, Lucr.: — *u. caules oleo*, to make oily, Hor.: — *u. oluscula pingui lardo*, *id.*: — *uncta carina*, pitched, Virg.: — *u. tela*, to besmear with poison, to dip in poison, *id.*: — *arma uncta cruoribus*, stained, Hor.: — *u. ova ranæ sanguine*, *id.*: — *unctæ manus*, soiled, *id.*: — *uncta aqua*, *id.*: — [Hence, Ital. ungo, ungere; Fr. oindre.]

[**UNGŪĒDO**, *inis. f.* (unguo, ungo) *Unguent, ointment*, App. M. 3, p. 139; Veg.]

**UNGUEN**, *inis. n.* (unguo, ungo) *A fatty substance, fat, grease, ointment, unguent*, Cat. R. R. 79.]

**UNGUENTĀRĪUS**, *a. um.* (unguentum) **I.** *Of or belonging to unguent*: *u. taberna*, Suet. Aug. 4: — *u. vasa*, Plin. **II. Subst.** **A)** *Unguentarius*, *ii. m.* *A dealer in unguents, a perfumer*, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150. **B)** *Unguentaria*, *ae. f.* **\*\*1)** *A female perfumer*, Plin. 8, 5, 5; Inscr. [2] (*sc. ars*). *The art of preparing unguents*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 90. **\*\*C)** *Unguentarium*, *ii. n.* (*sc. argentum*) *Money for buying unguents*, Plin. E. 2, 11, 23.

[**UNGUENTO**. *l.* (unguentum) *To besmear or do over with unguent; mostly in the perf. part., to anoint*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 23.]

**UNGUENTUM**. *i. n.* [*genit. plur.* unguentum, Plaut.] *Unguent, ointment, perfume*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, 62.

**UNGUICŪLUS**, *i. m. dem.* (unguis) *A finger-nail*, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 80.: — *Prov.*: *a teneris unguiculis* (ἐξ ἀπαλῶν δακτύλων), from infancy, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2.

[**UNGUILLA**, *ae. f.* (unguo, ungo) *A vessel for unguents, an unguent-box*, Sol.]

**\*\*UNGUINŌSUS**, *a. um.* (unguen) *Full of fat or grease, fatty, greasy*: *u. unguentum*, Plin. 13, 1, 2: — *unguiosiores nuces*, *id.*

**UNGUIS**, *is. m.* (ὄνυξ) *A nail of the finger or toe; also a claw or talon of an animal or bird*, Plin. 11, 45, 101: — *prov.*: *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem, from top to toe*, Cic. R. C. 7, 20: — *discedere transversum unguem, to digress a finger's breadth; or simply, transversum unguem, a finger's breadth*: — *ostendere medium u.*, to point at anybody with the middle finger (by way of contempt), Juv.: — *de tenero ungui, from childhood*, Hor.: — *ad or in unguem* (eis ὄνυχα or ἐν ὄνυχος), most accurately, most perfectly (because artists in giving the last finish to a work used to pass the nail over it), Col.: — *ad unguem factus homo*, quite a gentleman, highly polished, Hor.: — *homo, cuius pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es*, who has more wit in his little finger than you have in your whole body, Petr.



## UNGULA

**UNGŪLA**, æ. f. (unguis) I. *Prop.*: A claw, talon, hoof, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11:—*Prov.*: totæ corpore atque omnibus unguis, i. e. with might and main, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56. [II. *Meton.* A) A horse, Hor. S. 1, 1, 14; Mart. B) An instrument of torture in the shape of a talon, Cod. Just.; Prud.]—[Hence, Ital. *unguia*; Fr. *ongle*.]

[**UNGŪLATER**, i. m. i. e. unguis magnus atque asper, acc. to Fest. p. 279.]

[**UNGŪLATUS**, a, um. (ungula) Having claws or hoofs, Tert.; M. Cap.]

[**UNGŪLUS**, i. m. (unguis) A ring for the finger, conf. Fest. p. 375; Plin. 33, 1, 4.]

**UNGUO**, ere. See **UNGO**.

[**UNGUSTUS**, i. m. A staff with a hook, acc. to Fest. p. 377.]

**UNĪCĀLĀMUS**, a, um. (unus-calamus) Having a single stem or straw: u. frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12. § 69.

**UNĪCAULIS**, e. (unus-caulis) Having a single stalk: u. genus carduorum silvestrium, Plin. 20, 23, 99.

**UNĪCE**, adv. Singly, singularly, exceedingly: u. deligere alqm, Cic. de Or. 1, 1:—*eximie* et u., Gell.:—amator u. fuit, Quint.:—u. securus, quite unconcerned, utterly careless, Hor.:—u. unus ex omnibus, Plaut.

**UNĪCOLOR**, ōris. [acc. plur. unicoloras animas, Prud.] (unus-color) That has a single colour, all of the same colour: u. oculus, Plin. 11, 37, 54.

**UNĪCORNIS**, e. (unus-cornu) That has one horn, one-horned: u. Indici boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30:—[Hence, Ital. *licorno*; Fr. *licorne*.]

[**UNĪCORNŪS**, ūi. m. (unicornis) A unicorn, Tert.]

[**UNĪCORPŌREUS**, a, um. (unus-corporis) Having one body, Firm.]

[**UNĪCŪBA**, æ. f. (unus-cubo) That has cohabited with only one man, Hier.]

[**UNĪCULTOR**, ōris. m. (unus-colo) A worshipper of one God, a monotheist, Prud.]

**UNĪCUS**, a, um. (unus) Single, only, alone, sole. I. *Prop.*: u. filius, Cic. R. A. 14, 41:—u. filia, Ter.:—u. vestis, Plaut.:—u. maritus, Hor.:—u. res... sola, Lucr.

II. *Fig.*: Alone, or peculiar in its kind, singular, distinguished, extraordinary, rare, unique: u. liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, 41:—*eximius* imperator, u. dux, Liv.:—u. fides, id.:—u. spes, Quint.:—unicus ad rem, peculiarly adapted or appropriate to, Plaut.:—unus atque u. amicus, Catull.:—*Seldom in a bad sense, Singularly bad, atrocious*: u. malitia atque nequitia, A. Her. 3, 6, 11:—u. scelus, Vell.

**UNĪFORMIS**, e. (unus-forma) That has only one form, of one shape, uniform, simple: tempus simplex et u., Tac. Or. 32:—u. facies deorum dearumque, App.

[**UNĪFORMITAS**, ātis. f. (uniformis) Uniformity, Macr.]

[**UNĪFORMITER**, adv. Uniformly, in one and the same manner, App; Arn.]

**UNĪGĒNA**, æ. (unus-gigno) I. *Only-begotten*: singularis mundus atque u., Cic. Un. 4:—*thus of Christ, the only-begotten Son of God*, P. Nol. [II. *Of the same blood or family*: u. cultrix, i. e. Diana, sister of Phæbus, Catull. 64, 301.]

[**UNĪGĒNŪS**, a, um. (unus-gigno) Only-begotten, Eccl.]

**UNĪJŪGUS**, a, um. (unus-jugum) I. *That has only one yoke*: u. vinea, fastened by only one cross-beam, Plin. 17, 22, 35. § 183. [II. *Meton.*: That has been married only once, Tert.]

**UNĪMĀNUS**, a, um. (unus-manus) I. *Having only one hand, one-handed*: u. puer natus, Liv. 35, 21, 3. II. *Unimanus*, a surname of Claudius, Flor. 2, 17 extr.

[**UNĪMŌDUS**, a, um. (unus-modus) Of only one kind, App.]

**UNĪŌ**, ūi. itum. 4. To unite: u. corpora, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2.

2. **UNĪŌ**, ōnis. (unus) I. *Fem.* [A) *The number one, oneness, unity*, Eccl. B) *A joining together, uniting*, Tert.

## UNQUAM

Hier.] II. *Meton.*: *Masc.* A) A single large pearl, Plin. 9, 35, 56:—*Gen. fem.*, u. Cleopatra, Treb. B) A kind of onion that has no sprouts, Col. 12, 10, 1.—[Hence, Fr. *oignon*.]

[**UNĪŌLA**, æ. f. (2. unio) A kind of plant unknown to us, App.]

[**UNĪŌNĪTĀ**, ārum. m. (2. unio) Unionites or Unitarians, a sect that denied the Scriptural doctrine of the Holy Trinity in Unity, Prud.]

[**UNĪPĒTĪUS**, a, um. (unus-pes) Having only one stalk, M. Emp.]

**UNĪSTIRPIS**, e. (unus-stirps) That has only one stem or trunk, Plin. 16, 30, 54.

**UNĪTĀS**, ātis. f. (unus) Oneness, unity. I. *Prop.*: u. numeri, Gell. 19, 8, 11:—*solitas* et u., Tert.:—*s. alvei*, Plin.:—*coire in unitatem*, Cels. II. *Fig.* A) *Sameness, resemblance, agreement, uniformity*: u. foliorum, Plin. 16, 22, 35. B) *Oneness in sentiment, unanimity, concord*: consensus atque u., Sen. Vit. Beat. 8.

[**UNĪTER**, adv. (unus) Conjointly, together in one [in unum]: u. aptus, Lucr. 3, 851.]

[**UNĪUSMODI**, See **UNUS**, I. B) 1).

**UNĪVERSĀLIS**, e. (universus) Of or belonging to all or to the whole, universal: u. vel perpetua præcepta, Quint. 2, 13, 14:—u. questiones, id.

[**UNĪVERSĀLITER**, adv. I. q. universatim, Dig.]

[**UNĪVERSĀTIM**, adv. (universus) Universally, altogether, Sid.]

**UNĪVERSE**, adv. Universally, altogether: singillatim potius quam generatim atque u., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, 143:—*cetera* u. mandavi.

[**UNĪVERSIM**, adv. (universus) I. q. universe: summam u.que, Gell. 1, 3, 22.]

**UNĪVERSITAS**, ātis. f. (universus) I. *Entireness, the entire number of things, the whole*: u. generis humani, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164:—u. rerum, the universe:—u. orationis, Plin.:—u. bonorum, singula res, Dig. II. *Meton.* A) *The universe*: corpus universitatis, Cic. Un. 5:—*volubilis* u., Plin. [B) *A community, college, corporation, guild*: universitatis sunt, non singulorum, etc., Dig.]

**UNĪVERSUS**, a, um. [unvorsum, Lucr.] (unus-vertō)

I. *All together, collective, entire, whole*: u. provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, 168:—u. familia:—u. mare:—u. mundum:—u. vita:—tantum ac tam u. odium:—u. defensio:—u. bellum, Liv.:—u. dimicatio, a general struggle or contest, id.:—*universa genera rerum*:—u. urbes:—*utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum*:—*si universi videre optimum et in eo consentire possent, nemo delectos principes quæreret*:—u. populi:—*quid enim esse potest extra universa?*—*omnes universi*, Plaut; App. II. A) *Subst.*: Universum, i. n. The whole world, the universe: principia mentis, quæ sunt in eodem u., Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120:—*genitor universi*, Col. \*\*B) *Adv.*: In universum. Generally, on the whole, in general, taking the whole together: non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv. 9, 26, 8:—*terra etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen, etc.*, Tac.

[**UNĪVIRA** (univiria, æ., Treb.), æ. f. (unus-vir) That has had only one husband, Tert.—*Adj.*: u. viduitas, Tert.]

[**UNĪVIRĀTUS**, ūs. m. (univira) Marriage with only one husband, Tert.]

[**UNĪVŌCUS**, a, um. (unus-vox) Having one meaning, univocal, M. Cap.]

[**UNŌ**, āre. (unus) To unite, Tert.]

[**UNŌCŪLUS**, a, um. (unus-oculus) Having only one eye, one-eyed: u. Cyclops, Att. ap. Gell. 3, 11, 5:—*Subst.*: Unoculus, i. m. A one-eyed man, Plaut. Curc. 3, 22.]

[**UNŌMAMMIA**, æ. f. (unus-mamma) Facetè, The country of the one-breasted (i. e. the Amazons), Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.]

[**UNŌSE**, adv. (unus) At once, together, at the same time, Pac. ap. Non.]

**UNQUAM**, adv. See **UNQUAM**.

**UNUS**, a, um. *genit. unus; dat. uni. [genit. unus, Lucr.; uni, Plaut.; Tit. ap. Prisc.: dat. masc. uno, Varr.; fem. unæ, Cat.] (in the plur. only when joined with a noun that has no sing.) num.* I. *Prop.* A) *One, one and no more, single:* mulieres duas peiores esse quam unam, Plaut. *Curc.* 5, 1, 2: — mors Tiberii Gracchi... divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. *Rep.* 1, 14: — quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus: — uno et octogesimo anno: — diebus viginti uno, Plin.: — una ex parte, *altera* ex parte, Cæs.: — partes tres, quarum unam... aliam etc., id.: — unum, alterum, tertium annum Sasia quiescebat: — ad unum omnes, *see AD*: — unæ literæ: — u. decumæ: — u. nuptiæ, Ter.: — u. excidia, Virg.: — *Adv.* in unum, in one, to one (and the same) place: confluere in unum, Cic. *Leg.* 2, 3, 6. B) *Esp.* 1) *One and the same, one, the same:* unius ætatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostræ civitatis viri, Cic. *Rep.* 1, 8: — quum uno tempore audisset: — noli putare tolerabilis horum insanias nec unius modi fore: — thus, unius modi (*also written as one word*), Ter.: — unis moribus vivere: — exitus unus et idem: — sentire unum atque idem: — ferar unus et idem, Hor. 2) *Single, alone, only, sole [solus]:* unum hoc definitio, tantum esse, etc., Cic. *Rep.* 1, 1: — quum mihi sit u. opus hoc... relictum: — Pompeius plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes: — unus inter omnes: — unus ex omnibus: — u. vir totius Græciæ doctissimus: — sequere me tres unos passus, three paces or steps only, Plaut.: — unæ quinque minæ, id.: — unus est solus inventus: — una sola civitas: — unum oppidum solum: — te unum, solum suum depeculatorem... venisse senserant: — res una solaque, Hor. II. *Meton.* *One, any one, any:* sicut u. paterfamilias, Cic. *de Or.* 1, 29, 132: — quod non Pompeium tamquam u. manipularis secutus sim: — ut me sic audiat ut unum e togatis: — orator unus e multis: — unus de multis: — u. gladiator nequissimus: — ex quibus si unum aliquid in te cognoveris: — confugere ad unum aliquem: — eloquentia una quædam de summis virtutibus: — tu solus aut quisvis unus: — unus quisque regum: — *also in one word, unusquisque:* — quisque unus, Liv.: — nulla res una: — nemo de nobis unus: — nihil unum, Liv. — [*Hence, Ital. uno, Fr. un.*]

[**UNXIA**, æ. f. (ungo) *The goddess of anointing, Arn.; M. Cap.*]

\*\***ŪPĪLĪO** (opīl. and ovīl.), ōnis. m. (ovīs) *A shepherd, Col. 7, 8, 13.*

**ŪPŪPA**, æ. f. (ἔρωφ) I. *A hoopoe, Plin. 10, 29, 44; Varr. [IL Meton.: A kind of mattock, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 7.]*

[**ŪRA SCORPIU** (ὄυρα σκορπίου) *A kind of plant, otherwise called heliotropium, App.*]

[**ŪRĀCUS**, i. m. (ὀυράχης) *The ligament of the vesica, NL.*]

\*\***ŪRÆUS**, a, um. (ὀυράιος) *That has a tail: u. cybina, tail-pieces of a tunny, Plin. 22, 11, 53.*

**ŪRĀŪĀ**, æ. or **ŪRĀŪĒ**, æs. f. (Ὀυρανία or Ὀυρανία, the Heavenly One) *The Muse of Astronomy, Cic. Div. 1, 11, 17.*

[**ŪRĀNŌRHĀPHĪA**, æ. f. (ὀυρανός-ραφή) *The suture of the palate, NL.*]

\*\***ŪRĀNOSCŌPUS**, i. m. (ὀυρανοσκόπος) *A kind of fish, otherwise called callionymus, Plin. 32, 7, 24.*

[**ŪRĀNŌTŌMUS**, i. m. (ὀυρανός-τέμνω) *A surgical knife for cutting the gums or palate, NL.*]

[**ŪRĀNUS**, i. m. (Ὀυρανός) *The father of Saturn, Cælus, Lact.*]

[**URBĀNĀTĪM**. *adv.* (urbanus) *In the manner of cities, as in cities or towns, Pomp. ap. Non.*]

**URBĀNE**. *adv.* I. *Mannerly (as in cities), politely, courteously: severe et graviter et price, an remisse ac leniter et u., Cic. Cæli. 14, 33: — urbanus agere alqm. II. Wittily: facete et u., Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: — vexare alqm contumaciter et u.: — u. dicere, Quint.: — u. interrogare, id.: — u. emendare, id.: — urbanissime respondere, Gell.*

[**URBĀNĪCĪANUS**, a, um. (urbe) (of soldiers) *Stationed as a garrison in Rome: u. milites, Dig.; Spart.*]

**URBĀNITAS**, ātis. f. (urbanus) I. *A living in a city or large town, city life: desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1. II. Meton.: The manners or fashions of a city or large town. A) (in a good sense) 1) Polished or refined manners, politeness, courtesy, good breeding, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5. 2) a) Gen.: Elegance (of Style): urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic. Brut. 46, 170; Quint. b) Esp.: Fine wit, humour, pleasantry: ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: — incurrere in facietur hominum urbanitatem. \*\*B) (in a bad sense) Trickery, cunning, subtlety, roguery, finesse: vernacula utebantur urbanitate, Tac. H. 2, 88.*

**URBĀNUS**, a, um. (urbe) *Of or belonging to a town or city, city [rusticus]. I. Prop.: Romani rusticus, urbani, Varr. R. R. 2 præf. § 1: — rustica et u. vita, id.: — u. tribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: — u. administratio rei publicæ: — u. prætor, Cæs.: — u. exercitus, Liv.: — u. luxus, Tac.: — u. servitia, Sall.: — u. scurra, Plaut.: — u. prædia, in or at a city or town, Dig.: — Subst.: Urbanus, i. m. An inhabitant of a city or large town: omnes u., rusticus: — sermo omnis non modo urbanorum, sed etiam rusticorum: — u. otiosi, Liv. II. Meton.: Polite, mannerly, refined, accomplished. A) 1) a) U. homo, a man of the world, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3. \*\*b) Meton. of plants: Well-nursed, cultivated, choice: hæ mites (arbores)... non improbe dicantur urbanæ, Plin. 16, 19, 32. 2) Of Style. a) Refined, polished, elegant: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinuit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: — u. genus dicendi, Quint.: — distinctior et urbanior et altior Cicero, Tac. b) Esp.: Witty, facetious, humorous: qui est in eo genere urbanissimus, Cic. Cæli. 15, 36: — urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Col.: — comis et u., intelligent, Hor.: — studet urbanus haberi, id. B) Bold, shameless, impudent: u. audacia, Cic. P. C. 4, 8: — u. frons, Hor.*

[**URBĪCĀPUS**, i. m. (urbe-capio) *A taker of cities, Plant. Mil. 4, 2, 64.]*

[**URBĪCĀRĪUS**, a, um. (urbicus) *Of or belonging to the city, Cod. Th.; Cod. Just.*]

[**URBĪCRĒMUS**, a, um. (urbe-cremo) *That burns cities, Prud.]*

\*\***URBĪCUS**, a, um. (urbe) *Of the city, civic, esp. Roman: u. negotiatores, Suet. Cæs. 49: — u. magistratus, id.: — u. annona, id.: — res rustica et u., Gell.*

**URBIGENUS PAGUS**. *A district of Helvetia; perhaps the modern Orbe, in the canton of Vaud, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27, 4.*

**URBĪNAS**, ātis. (Urbīnum) *Of or belonging to Urbīnum: U. Petisius, of Urbīnum, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 19: — Plur.: Urbīnates, um. m. The inhabitants of Urbīnum, Plin. 3, 14, 19; Inscr.*

**URBĪNUM**, i. n. *A town of Umbria, Inscr.*

**URBS**, urbis. f. (orbis) I. *Prop.* A) 1) Gen.: Any city or large town: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: — u. magnæ et imperiosæ: — u. præclara: — evertere urbem: — designare urbem aratro, Virg.: — arx et u., Enn. ap. Cic. 2) Esp.: The city (Rome) (as ἄστυ, of Athens): hujus urbis condendæ principium profectum a Romulo, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: — duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsi: — portæ hujus urbis: — (Cæsar) maturat ab urbe proficisci, Cæs.: — conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov.: — (Pater)... terruit urbem, Hor.: — minatus urbi vincla, id.: — ad urbem esse, to be before Rome, i. e. to sojourn without the walls; e. g. of generals returning home, who were obliged to wait for permission of the senate to enter the city; also of magistrates who were about setting out for their province, Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45; Ascon. [B] Meton. 1) The inhabitants of a city or large town: invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. Æ. 2, 265: — u. mæsta attonitaque, Juv. [2] A capital, chief town: municipium vicinum urbi, Dig. \*II. Fig.: u. philosophiæ, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37. [From u. vetus, Ital. orviato.]

[**URCĒATĪM**. *adv.* (urceus) *By pitchforks, i. e. profusely, (as we say, by bucketfuls), Petr. S. 44.]*

**\*\*URCĖOLĀRIS**, e. (urceolus) *Of or belonging to pitchers: u. herba, an herb used for polishing glass pitchers, peltich of the wall (Parietaria officinalis L.), Plin. 22, 17, 20.*

**URCĖOLUS**, i. m. dem. (urceus) *A little pitcher, Col. 12, 16, 4. [Hence, Ital. orciuolo.]*

**\*\*URCĖUS**, i. m. [urcĖum, i. n. Cat.] *A pitcher, water-pot, Plin. 19, 5, 24.*

**ŪRĖDO**, inis. f. (uro) *I. A blast or blight on plants, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86. \*\*II. A burning itch, Plin. 9, 45, 68.*

**[ŪRĖTER, ēris. m. (οὐρον) The membranous canal which extends from the pelvis of the kidney to the fundus of the urinary bladder, NL.]**

**[ŪRĖTHRA, æ. f. (οὐρήθρα) The excretory canal of the urine, NL.]**

**[ŪRĖTHRALGIA, æ. f. (οὐρήθρα, ἄλγος) Pain in the urethra, NL.]**

**[ŪRĖTHRITIS, idis. f. (urethra) Inflammation of the urethra, NL.]**

**URGĖNS**, entis. *I. Part. of urgeo. [II. Adj.: Pressing, urgent, Tert.; Cod. Just.]*

**URGĖO** (urgĖo), ursi. 2. *To press, drive, impel, urge. I. Prop. A) In quo (australi cingulo) qui insistent, adversa vobis urgent vestigia, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: — u. pedem pede, Virg.: — Eurus urget naves, id.: — urgeris turba circum te stante, Hor.: — unda urgetur prior veniente urgetque priorem, Ov.: — miserum tenuis in jecur urget acus, id.: — (Mars) urgetat currus ad arces, Stat.: — u. alqm in oppidum, Auct. B. Afr. B) Meton. 1) To press to do any thing, to urge, insist, compel, constrain, solicit earnestly; also, to oppress, distress, incommode: onus urgentis senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: — præsens atque urgens malum: — etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adeo flagito crimen: — u. alqm literis, Poll. ap. Cic.: — nihil urget: — Cæsar quum septimam legionem... urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Cæs.: — hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor.: — quem scabies aut morbus urget, id.: — Quintilius perpetuus sopor urget, id. 2) To press or be hard upon, be near: ne urbem hanc urbe alia premere atque u. possitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: — quaque pharetræ vicinia Persidis urget, Virg. II. Fig. A) In disputation: To press or urge (an opponent), to ply, follow closely with objections, interrogations, etc., to question closely: urgerent præterea philosophorum greges, instaret Academia, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: — illum neque ursi neque levavi: — u. alqm versibus: — illud urgeam, non intelligere eum etc.: — u. interrogando: — urgent tamen et nihil remittunt. B) To apply one's self diligently to any thing, to follow up or persist in any thing, to insist upon, not to depart from any thing, not to let go, to urge: u. locum diutius, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: — quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem: — u. jus, sequitatem: — u. forum, to be a great deal in the forum: — u. vestem, Virg.: — u. propositum, Hor.: — u. altum, to keep always in deep water, id.: — u. arva non tacta ligonibus, id.: — u. opus, iter, Ov.: — u. vestigia ad manes, Sil.: — urges summovere litora, Hor.*

**ŪRĖCA**, æ. f. [eruca] *A caterpillar, Plin. 18, 17, 44. § 154.*

**[ŪRĖCUS, a, um. (οὐρον) That exists in urine, uric: u. acidum: — u. natrum, NL.]**

**[ŪRĖCO, inis. f. (uro) Lascivious desire, App.; Arn.]**

**ŪRĖNA**, æ. f. (οὐρον) *I. Urine, Cic. Fat. 3, 5. \*\*II. Meton.: u. genitalis, i. q. semen, Plin. 8, 43, 68; also simply, urina, Juv.*

**[ŪRĖNAL, ælia. n. A vessel to receive urine, Gloss.]**

**[ŪRĖNALIS, e. (urina) Of or belonging to urine, C. Aur.]**

**\*\*ŪRĖNĀTOR, ōris. m. A diver, Liv. 44, 10, 3.**

**\*\*ŪRĖNOR, āri. [old form, urino, are.] To dive (under the water), Plin. 11, 37, 72.**

1320

**\*\*ŪRĖNUS, a, um. (οὐρον) Full of wind, windy: u. ovum, a wind-egg, Plin. 10, 58, 79.**

**ŪRĖON, il. n. A useless kind of earth in mines, Plin. 33, 4, 2.**

**URNA, æ. f. A pot or vessel for holding or drawing water, a water-pot, urn, ewer, etc. [I. Prop.: Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36; Plaut.] II. Meton.: Any urn, pot, vessel.**

**A) An urn into which the tablets were thrown at voting, a ballot-box: u. senatorum copiose absolvit, equitum adæquavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: — educere ex u. tres (judices): — omnium versatur urna serius ocus sors exitura, Hor. \*\*B) A sepulchral urn, Suet. Cal. 15. [C) An earthen vessel for holding money, Hor. S. 2, 6, 10.] \*\*D) A measure for liquids, holding half an amphora; a pot, jar, Plin. 17, 28, 47. [E) A measure, in general, Cat. R. R. 2, 10; Juv.]**

**\*\*URNĀLIS, e. (urna) Containing an urna: u. caliculi, Plin. 9, 30, 48; Cat.: — Subst.: Ūrnālia, ium. n. (sc. vasa) Vessels of such capacity, Dig.**

**[URNĀRIUM, il. n. (urna) A table or kind of side-board, on which water-vessels were placed, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36.]**

**[URNĖGER, ēra, ērum. (urna-gero) That carries a water-pot, LL.]**

**[URNŪLA, æ. f. dem. (urna) I. A little water-pot or urn, Varr. ap. Non. II. A sepulchral urn, Spart.]**

**ŪRO**, ussi, ustum. 3. (originally buro, from πῦρ) *To burn. I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: uri calore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: — uri (pereuntes) in usum nocturni luminis, Tac.: — u. picem et ceras alimentaque cetera flammæ, Ov.: — sacer ignis urit, Lucr. 2) Esp. a) To burn, i. e. to consume by burning, to burn up: in corpore si quid... id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: — u. hominem mortuum: — u. agros, Liv.: — u. urbes hostium, Tac.: — ustus a sole, Plin.: — u. naves, Hor.: — ignis u. domos, id.: — arbor uritur, Ov. [b) To burn in, to make by burning (of encaustic painting): u. tabulam coloribus, Ov. F. 3, 831.] B) Meton. 1) To burn, to parch, scorch, to cause acute pain, gall: pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv. 10, 47, 6: — calx urit, is heating (if taken as medicine), Plin.: — (cicer) urit solum, id.: — (seges) urunt campum, Virg.: — sol u. terras, solum, Ov.: — sitis u. herbas, id. \*\*2) To injure by friction, i. e. to rub sore, to gall, fret: Gallica excavat nec urit, Col. Arb. 8, 3: — calceus... si minor, urit, Hor.: — gravis sarcina chartæ urit, id.: — lorica u. lacertos, Prop. 3) To injure, as by burning; to nip or pinch with cold, blast, chill: pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: — frigus u., Plin. II. Fig.: To kindle, inflame, consume, incite; pass., to be inflamed, to burn, glow. [A) Prop.: amor u. me, Virg. E. 2, 68: — Daphnis me malus urit, id.: — uritur infelix Dido, id.: — urit me Glycæ nitor, urit grava protervitas, Hor.: — meum jecur urere bilis, id.: — ira u. alqm, id.: — uror, seu tibi etc., id.: — urit enim fulgore suo, fills with envy, id.: — u. alqm, to vex, annoy, Ter.: — cerebrum uritur, Plaut.] B) Meton.: To cause pain; to gall, annoy, harass, plague: hæc eos in Etruria jactantes... Romanum urebat, Liv. 10, 17, 1: — quo (bello) Italia urebatur, id.: — labor u. alqm, id.: — gravis annona u. populum, Vell.*

**[ŪRŪMANTĖA, æ. f. (οὐρον-μαρτία) The art of distinguishing diseases by uroscopy, NL.]**

**[ŪRŪSCŖPIA, æ. f. (οὐρον-σκόπειν) Uroscopy, inspection of the urine, NL.]**

**[ŪRRUNCUM, i. n. The lowest part of an ear of corn, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.]**

**URSA, æ. f. (ursus) I. Prop. A) A she-bear, Ov. M. 2, 485; Mart. [B) Poet. for a bear, in general, Virg. Æ. 5, 37; Ov. \*\*II. Meton.: Ursa as a constellation, the Greater or Lesser Bear, Suet. Aug. 80.**

**\*\*URSĖNUS, a, um. (ursus) I. Of a bear: u. fel, Plin. 28, 16, 62: — u. rabies, id.: — u. sanguis, Col.: — u. allium, a kind of wild garlic, Plin. [II. Subst.: Ursina, æ. f. The flesh of a bear, Petr. S. 66.]**

**URSUS**, i. m. *A bear*, Plin. 8, 36, 54:—*Prov.: fumantem nasum vivi tentare ursi, i. e. to offend any one who can do us harm*, Mart.

**URTICA**, æ. f. I. A) *A nettle* [U. urens, U. canabina, Fam. *Urticeæ*, NL.], Plin. 21, 15, 55. B) *Meton: A kind of zoophyte, sea-nettle*, Plin. 9, 45, 68:—*called also u. marina*, Plaut. [II. I. q. libido, Juv. 2, 128.]:—[Hence, Ital. *ortica*; Fr. *ortie*.]

[**URTICARIA**, æ. f. (*urtica*) *The nettle-rash*, NL.]

**URUS**, i. m. *A kind of wild ox, the urus*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 28, 1 sq.

[**URVO** (arbo), æ. (urvum) *To plough round, to draw the plough round a place, acc. to Fest. p. 375.*]

[**URVUM** (urbum), i. n. *The curved part of a plough, used by the ancients in marking out the limits of a town*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10; Dig.]

[**ŪSŌ**, ōnis. f. (*utor*) *Use, custom*, Cat. R. R. 149, 2; Varr. ap. Non.; Dig.—*Plur., Arn.*]

**USĪPĒTES**, um. (*Usipii*, Tac. A. 13, 56.) *m. A Germanic tribe on the Rhine, neighbours of the Tenchteri*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1, 1; Tac.

**ŪSĪTĀTE**, adv. *According to custom, customarily, in the usual manner: u. loqui*, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72:—*usitatus dicere*, Gell.

**ŪSĪTĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of usitor*. II. *Adj.: Usual, customary, common: hoc vetus est u.*, Cic. Cæc. 16, 45:—*u. honos pervulgatusque: u. vocabula:—u. mos:—eas (tabulas) non solum refelli sed etiam accusari usitatum esse:—usitatus et tritius verbum:—usitatissima verba:—genus cuniculorum notum atque u.*, Cæs.:—*u. oratio*, Quint.

[**ŪSITOR**, ātus. i. (*utor*) *To use often or frequently: u. verbo*, Gell. 17, 1, 9.]

**USPĪAM**, adv. *Anywhere, at or in any place: sive est illa (lex) scripta u. sive nusquam*, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42:—*u. videre alqm:—si inveniam u. aurum*, Plaut.:—*u. ruris*, App.:—*u. scripturarum*, August.

**USQUAM**, adv. I. *Prop.* A) *Anywhere, at or in any place: nullus u. consistendi locus*, Cic. Fl. 21, 50:—*nec u. insistentes*, Quint.:—*neque... meminit u. poeta ipse, id:—numquam etiam fui u.*, Ter.:—*neque quiescam u.*, Plaut.:—*nec sane u. terrarum locum etc.*, Just.:—*miror te, quum Roma absis, u. potius esse:—num ejus color pudoris signum u. indicat? Ter.:—an quisquam u. gentium est æque miser? id:—si usquam*, Quint.:—*si quid u. justitia est*, Virg.:—*quod est u.*, Virg. B) *In any thing, in any matter: quum dominatu unius omnia tenerentur neque esset u. consilio aut auctoritati locus*, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2:—*neque u. nisi avaritia... spem habere*, Sall. II. *Meton.: Any whither, to any place: u. discedere*, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1:—*u. progredi*, Varr.:—*u. prorpere*, Hor.:—*u. moveri*, Ov.:—*u. gentium deducere alqm*, Plaut.

**USQUE**, adv. *In a continued course, without ceasing or intermission*. I. *Of space: As far as, all the way, quite, even: u. a mari supero Romam proficisci*, Cic. Cluent. 68, 192:—*ex omnibus spectaculis u. a Capitolio plausus excitatus:—u. ex ultima Syria atque Ægypto navigare:—u. a Dionio ad Sinopen navigare:—ab imis unguibus u. ad verticem summum:—u. ad Numantiam misit:—mittere legatos ad eum u. in Pamphyliam:—portus u. in sinus infusi:—trans Alpes u.:—admorunt oculis u. sub ora faces*, Ov.:—*quod eos u. istinc exauditos putem:—u. quaque:—ut u. Romam significationes vocesque referantur:—Cretam u.*, Plin.:—*Miletum u.*, Ter.:—*ab Attica Thessaliam u.*, Plin.:—*ab eo (sidere) u. Jovem, id:—u. extremos Orientis terminos imperium prolatum*, Just. II. *Of time: Up to (such or such a period), until, till, all the while: augures omnes u. a Romulo*, Cic. Vat. 8, 20:—*opinio u. ab heroicis ducta temporibus:—bona paterna et avita et u. a nobis repetita:—ex hoc die u. ad illam:—u. a mane ad vesperum*, Plaut.:—*u. ad extremum vitæ diem permanere (amicitia):—inde u. repetens*

1321

—*u. eo se tenuit:—u. dum:—u. quaque sapere oportet*, Poet. ap. Cic. III. *Of other relations*. A) *As far as, up or down to, even to: hoc malum u. ad bestias perveniat*, Cic. Rep. 1, 43:—*mansit... u. ad eum finem, dum etc.:—omnes... u. ad Pompeium, i. e. besides him*, Plin.:—*verberibus cæsum te, Dave, in pistrinum dedam u. ad necem*, Ter.:—*familiaris est factus, u. eo, ut etc.* [B] *Absol.: Incessantly, continually: cantantes licet u. eamus*, Virg. E. 9, 64:—*juvat u. morari, id:—pœnasque dedit u. superque*, Hor.:—*verberare u.*, Ter.:—*allatres licet u. nos et u.*, Mart.]

**USQUEQUAQUE**. See **USQUE**.

**USTA**, æ. f. (*uro*) *A kind of red colour, burnt ceruse, red lead*, Plin. 35, 6, 20; Vitr.

**USTĪCA**, æ. f. I. *A small hill in the Sabine territory*, Hor. O. 1, 17, 11. II. *A small island north of Sicily*, Plin. 4, 8.

[**USTĪLAGO**, īnis. f. *A plant, i. q. Carduus silvaticus*, App.]

**\*\*USTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (*uro*) *A burning, cauterising: u. vehementior sinapis*, Plin. 20, 22, 87; Cels.

**USTOR**, ōris. m. (*uro*) *One who burns dead bodies*, Cic. Mil. 33, 90.

[**USTRĪNA**, æ. f. (*ustrinum*, i. n. Inscr.) (*uro*) I. *A burning, conflagration*, App. M. 7. p. 196. II. *A place where corpses are burnt, acc. to Fest. s. v. bustum*, p. 32; Inscr.]

**\*\*USTŪLO**. I. (*uro*) I. A) *Gen.: To burn a little, to scorch, singe: u. palos*, Vitr. 5, 12:—*u. caput ferventi ferro, to curl or crisp the hair*, A. Priap. [B] *Esp.: To burn, consume by fire, burn up: u. scripta lignia*, Catull. 36, 8. II. *Meton.: To blast, pinch (with cold), to nip: frigoris aura u. gemmas (arboris)*, A. Priap.]

**USTUS**, a, um. *part. of uro*.

[**ŪSŪALIS**, e. (usus) I. *That is for use*, Dig. II. *Usual, common, customary: u. sermo*, Sid.]

[**ŪSŪARIUS**, a, um. (usus) *That serves for use*. I. *That is made use of*, Dig. II. *That has only the use of any thing, but not the right of property, ib.*]

1. **ŪSŪ-CĀPIŌ**, cēpi, captum. 3. (usus) *In Law, t. t.: To acquire the property of a thing by long and uninterrupted use and possession: u. hereditatem*, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6:—*u. Italiam (Hannibal)*, Liv.:—*capere usu*, Dig.

2. **ŪSŪ-CĀPIŌ** (also separately, usu quoque capio, Dig.), ōnis. f. *In Law, t. t.: An acquiring the right of property in a thing by long and uninterrupted use and possession of it*, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55.

**USUCAPTUS**, a, um. *part. of usucapio*.

[**ŪSUFRACTŪARIUS**, īi. m. (ususfructus, see **USUS**) *That has only the use of a thing, but not the right of property in it, an usufructuary*, Gai.; Dig.]

**ŪSŪRA**, æ. f. (*utor*) *The temporary use or enjoyment of a thing*. I. *Prop.: u. lucis*, Cic. R. Post. 17, 48:—*u. unius horæ:—u. temporis:—u. corporis*, Plaut.:—*u. ædium, id*. II. *Esp.* A) *The use of borrowed capital: quum senatus usura publicanos sæpe juvisset*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 72. B) *Meton.: Interest of money, usury (paid monthly by the Romans)*. 1) *Prop.: pendere u.*, Cic. Att. 12, 22, 3:—*perscribere u.:—dare, accipere u.*, Dig.:—*minuere u.*, Plin.:—*certare cum usuris fructibus prædiorum, i. e. to employ the whole produce of one's estates (one's whole income) to pay interest due*. 2) *Meton.: terra... nec umquam sine u. reddit quod accipit*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.

[**ŪSŪRARIUS**, a, um. (usura) I. *Only for use (especially temporary use), [usuarius]*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 12. II. *Of or pertaining to interest*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 53; Dig.]

[**ŪSURPĀBĪLIS**, e. (usurpo) *That may be used*, Tert.]

**ŪSURPĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. *The making use of a thing, use*. I. *Gen.: u. et renovatio doctrinæ*, Cic. Brut. 71, 250:—*u. civitatis:—u. vetustatis:—u. vocis*, Liv.:—

8 F

u. superba nominis, Plin.: — u. bonæ mentis, V. Max.  
[*II. Esp. : In Law, t. t. A) Unlawful use of a thing, an assumption without right, Cod. Just. B) An interruption of the usucapio, Dig.*]

[*USURPATIVE. adv. By way of misuse or abuse, in an unusual manner, Serv. ad Virg.*]

[*USURPATIVUS, a, um. (usurpo) Unusual, Gramm.*]

[*USURPATOR, ōris. m. One who uses any thing unlawfully, or assumes a thing without right, an usurper, Ammian.*]

[*USURPATORIUS, a, um. (usurpator) Unlawful, unrightful, usurping, Cod. Just.*]

[*USURPATRIX, icis. f. (usurpator) She that appropriates to herself, or assumes any thing, unlawfully, Salv.*]

**USURPO. 1. (usu-rapio) To use or make use of any thing, to employ, exercise, practise. I. Gen.:** u. nomen tantum virtutis, Cic. Par. 2, 17: — u. genus poenæ: — quod tum... id nunc jure imperii nostri quotannis usurpatum ac semper retentum: — consolationes a sapientissimis viris usurpatæ: — quod (officium) semper usurpavi: — u. memoriam alcijs, to remember, call to mind: — u. munia, Tac.: — u. comitatem et temperantiam, sapius vinolentiam ac libidines, id.: — u. Romana nomina, Suet.: — de hoc post erit usurpandum, Varr.: — usurpatum est, it is a custom, is usual or customary, with ut, Dig. **II. Esp. (A) U. alqd oculis, auribus, etc., to perceive (by the senses), to observe, Lucr. 1, 302; Plaut. Tr. 4, 2, 4.] B) 1) In Law: To obtain possession of, to acquire:** u. amissam possessionem, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110: — usurpata uxor, married by having lived one year with a man, Q. Muc. ap. Gell. **\*\*2) To assume unlawfully, to usurp:** u. civitatem Romanam, Suet. Claud. 25; Dig. **C) To name, call, to take anybody or any thing to be such or such:** u. atque appellare, Cic. Un. 11: — C. Lælius, is, qui sapiens usurpatur: — u. alqd alquo nomine, Col.

1. **USUS, a, um. part. of utor.**

2. **ŪSUS, ūs. m. (utor) A using or making use of any thing; use, practice, exercise of any thing. I. Prop. A) Gen.:** virtus in usu sui tota posita est: — u. autem ejus est maximus civitatis gubernatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: — tractatio atque u. magnarum rerum: — vita u. que vivendi: — u. vitæ: — u. necessarij vitæ: — assiduus u. uni rei deditus: — u. privatus: — naves non eundem u. celeritatis habebant, Cæs.: — tantum usu quotidiano exercitatione efficiunt, ut, etc., id.: — usu belli et ingenio impavida gens, Liv.: — plures (ignes), quam quod satis in usum erant, id.: — habere usum belli, id.: — quod me docuit usus magister egregius, Plin.: — u. agrestis, Virg.: — u. humanus, Hor. **B) Esp. 1) Intercourse, connection, terms of intimacy with anybody, etc.:** domesticus u. et consuetudo, Cic. R. A. 6, 15: — conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis: — usus et amicitia, familiar intercourse, Ov. R. A. 357; Tib. **2) In Law. a) Usus et fructus, usus fructusque, more frequently ususfructus, the temporary use of another person's property:** u. enim ejus fundi et fructus, Cic. Cæs. 7, 19: — horum u. fructusque, Sen.: — ususfructus omnium bonorum. **b) Use and possession of a thing for a prescribed period of time, so as to gain the right of property in it:** usus et auctoritas or usus auctoritas; conf. AUCTORITAS. **II. Meton. A) Practice, experience, skill, expertness in a thing:** u. atque exercitatio, Cic. Cluent. 31, 84: — res posita in usu militari: — habere magnum in re militari usum, Cæs.: — imperator nullius usus, id.: — u. manusque, id. **B) Use, usefulness, utility:** levis fructus, exiguus u., Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — afferre usum ad alqd: — nescis... quem præbeat (numus) usum, Hor.: — esse usui civitati: — magno usui esse: — ex usu esse. **C) 1) Need, necessity, occasion; also, wants, necessities, necessary things:** u. provinciar, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5: — quæ belli u. poscunt, Liv.: — qua quemque suorum usum causæ ferrent, id. **2) U. est or u. venit, it is or becomes of use, or necessary:** si quando u. esset, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: — quod u. est, Plaut.: — u. est filio argenti minis, id.: — speculo ei (mulieri) u. est, id.: — si quid erit quod extra magistratus curatore u. sit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10: — naves, quibus consuli u. non esset, Liv.: —

1322

u. est hominem astutum, Plaut.: — si u. veniat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 80: — quum ad prætorem u. veniet, Plaut.: — ubi u. veniat contra conserta manu, Plaut. **D) Suitable occasion or opportunity:** u. est or adest, an opportunity presents itself; or, more usually, usu venit alqd, any thing comes to pass, happens, occurs, falls out: dicemus si u. fuerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 5: — quum adesset u., Cæs.: — quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius usu venire, Cic. Quint. 15, 49: — ante quam hoc usu venit: — eadem mihi usu venirent: — quod hæc de Vercingetorige usa ventura opinione perceperat, Cæs.: — non venit idem usu mihi: — quid quod usu memoria patrum venit, ut, etc.

**USUSFRUCTUS, ūs. See the foregoing Article.**

**ŪT or ŪTI. adv. and conj. I. Prop. Adv.:** As, like or just as, even as. **A) Gen.:** u. rogas, u. meretur, et u. debeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9: — perge, u. institui: — est, u. dicis: — doctissimum, u. scitis, hominem: — homo demens, ut isti putant: — u. opinio mea fert: — aliter, u.: — similiter, u.: — credo te audisse, u. me circumsteterint, u. ... ostentarent: — videte, u. hoc iste correxerit: — u. valet? u. meminit nostri? Hor.: — sic sum, u. vides, Plaut.: — ut ut or utut, however, [utcumque]: — u. res hæc sese habet, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 14: — utut illud acceptum sit, id.; Ter. **B) Esp. 1) a) In comparisons, with sic, ita, item, etc.:** sic, Scipio, u. avus hic tuus, u. ego, justitiam cole, Cic. Rep. 6, 15 extr.: — sic loqui, u. tecum: — ut ille solebat, ita nunc etc.: — u. ex se natis, ita etc.: — item in oratione u. in versu: — apud me, u. apud bonum judicem: — u. sæpe fit: — ut Tarsenses, ita Laodiceis, as well... as: — hæc omnia, u. invitis ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, although... yet not, Liv. **b) U. quisque with Sup. ... ita with Sup. The more... the, the... the:** u. quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: — u. quisque (morbus) est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus quæritur: — u. quisque animi magnitudine maxime excellit, ita vult maxime etc.: — Ita is often omitted, and instead of the Sup. another degree of comparison is used: facillime ad res injustas impellitur, ut quisque altissimo animo est: — major autem (societas est), u. quisque proxime accederet: — uti longe a luxuria, ita famæ propior, Tac.: — u. quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominia objectus, Liv.: — u. brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt: — satis est a me, ut brevissime potuit, paulo ante dictum. **2) In enumerating instances or citing examples:** in libero populo, u. Rhodi, u. Athenis, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: — est quiddam, quod sua vi nos illectos ducit, u. amicitia, bona existimatio etc. **3) Explicative:** As, for, according to: at hi quidem, u. populi Romani ætas est, senes, according to the age of the Roman people, Cic. Brut. 10, 39: — hominem, u. erat furiosus: — ille, ut semper fuit apertissimus: — scriptor, u. temporibus illis, luculentus: — nonnihil, u. in tantis malis, est perfectum: — insulsi hominis, ut Siculi, sententia: — militiæ Africanum ut deum coleret Lælius. **4) How, how much:** quæ u. sustinuit! u. contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! Cic. Mil. 24, 64: — u. se ipse sustentat! u. omnia verba moderatur! u. timet! **5) With reference to time. a) When, as soon as:** iste continuo u. vidit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22: — eum quoque u. salutavit: — qui u. huc venit: — res u. est... enunciata, Cæs.: — u. semel copias vicerit, id.: — literas scripti statim, u. tuas legeram: — u. Athenas veneram, expectabam ibi jam etc.: — u. primum loqui posse cepi: — u. primum cepit suspicari: — u. primum potestas data est. **b) During, while:** u. Brundisio profectus es, nullæ mihi abs te sunt redditæ literæ, Cic. Att. 1, 15, 2: — u. numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo, Ter. **II. Meton. conj., with a subjunctive. A) In such manner as or that, so that, that. 1) Gen.:** sic Servium diligebat, u. ejus haberetur filius, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: — non sum ita habes, u. istuc dicam: — non essem tam inurbanus, uti etc.: — adeo, u.: — talis, u.: — tanta imbueremur superstitione, ut etc.: — tot, u.: — eo erat vultu... u.: — hoc facto natus est, u.: — Xenocratem ferunt... respondisse, u.: — cujus aures clausæ veritati sunt, ut etc. **2) Esp.:** With reference to a preceding word; That: facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum precedenda esse videatur, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: — eniti et efficere, ut... excitet: — casu

accidit, ut etc.: — quando fuit, u. quod licet non liceret: — est ut dicis, ut etc.: — accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset: — illum Dolabella dixisse, u. ad me scriberet, u. ... venirem: — constituit, u. ludi fierent: — tibi decernit, u. regem reducas: — jubere, u. etc.: — hortari, u. etc.: — suadere, u. etc.: — concedere, u. etc.: — permittere, u. etc.: — his placuit, u. ... venires: — illud etiam restiterat, u. te in jus adducerent: — restat, u. ... obstitit: — tibi sum auctor, u. etc.: — vetus est lex, u. ... velint: — est consuetudo ... ut eximant: — jus semper hoc fuisse, u. ... recuperarent: — tua ratio est, u. etc.: — nec vero hic locus est, u. ... loquamur: — consilium cepi, u. exirem: — credidit e re publica, u. ... pertimesceret: — integer, u. etc.: — inauditum et plane novum, ut ... detur: — tam tritum atque celebratum, quam u. etc.: — hoc vero optimum, u. is ... nesciat: — verisimile non est, u. ... anteponeret: — u. in cunis fuerit anguis, non tam est mirum: — reliquum est, ut ... debeat: — jam prope erat, u. pelleretur, Liv.: — timeo, ut sustineas (labores): — veretur Hiempsal, u. sit etc.: — *Elliptically for fac, ut: Supposing that, in case that, allowing or granting that, if even:* verum, u. ita sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 64: — ut essent vera: — u. uno consensu juncta (natura) sit et continens. B) *Denoting design: In order that, with a view to, for the purpose of:* neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut ... expectaret, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: — si idcirco sedetis, u. ad vos adducantur etc.: — hæc acta res est, u. etc.: — sementas quam maximas facere, ut copia frumenti suppetret, Cæs.

UT-CUMQUE, *adv.* I. *Howsoever, in whatsoever manner, whichever way:* (orator) u. se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri volet, Cic. de Or. 17, 55: — u. res postularet: — u. erit, Liv.: — u. casura res est, Tac.: — u. se ea res habuit, id.: — u. in alto ventus est, Plaut. [II. *If only, as soon as [quandocumque]:* ibimus, u. præcedes, Hor. O. 2, 17, 11: — u. defecere mores, indecorant etc., id.]

ŪTENS, *entis.* I. *Part. of utor.* II. *Adj. Possessing:* utentior sane sit, *more wealthy*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71.

ŪTENSĪLIS, *e. (utor)* *Fit for use, useful:* quid utensile, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6. — *Subst.:* Utensilia, *ium. n. Things for use, necessities; utensils, implements:* extus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv. 3, 42, 5: — u. divina humanaque, id.: — u. vasorum, Plin.

[ŪTENSĪLTAS, *ātis. f. (utensilis)* *Usefulness, Tert.*]

1. ŪTER, *tris. m. [plur. ūtria, L. Andr. ap. Non.] A leathern bag or bottle, a skin*, Plin. 12, 7, 15: *such were frequently used in crossing rivers*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 48. — *Poet.:* crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, *said of a vain person*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98.

[2. ŪTER, *tri. See UTERUS.*]

3. ŪTER, *utra, utrum. (genit. utrius; dat. utri) [genit. sing. utrius, Hor.: genit. and dat. fem. utræ, acc. to Charis.] pron.*

I. *Whether of two, which:* ignorante rege, u. esset Orestes, Cic. Læl. 7, 24: — utro (studio) frui malis, optio sit tua: — utri potissimum consulendum sit, deliberatur: — nisi uter utri insidias fecerit: — uter utri antefrendus videretur, Cæs.: — de præmiis queritur; ex duobus, uter dignior; ex pluribus, quis dignissimus, Quint.: — neuter utri invidet, Plaut.: — uterne ad casus dubios fides sibi certius, hic qui ... an qui etc., Hor.: — uter eras, tun' an ille, major? Plaut. — *Sometimes in the plur.:* utros ejus habueris libros (duo enim sunt corpora) an utrosque nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4: — quæstio sequitur, utri meliores viri, Quint.: — nec promptum est dicere, utros peccare validius putem, id.: — utriscum rem esse mavis? Plaut.

II. *Meton. A) Whichsoever of the two, one of two [alteruter]:* si uter (arator et decumanus) velit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14. \*\*B) *Whatever, of several:* quorum utrum ei acciderit, Vitr. 7 præf.

\*\*ŪTERCŪLUS, *i. m. dem. (uterus)* *A small paunch or belly (as of bees)*, Plin. 11, 12, 12. § 31.

UTER-CUMQUE, *utrâque, utrumque. pron.* I. *Whichsoever of two: uterumque vicerit*, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: — ea res, utroque modo dicitur, Quint.

1323

\*\*II. *Any whatever: utroque modo, any how, any way whatever*, Quint. 3, 6, 29.

[ŪTĒRINUS, *a. um. (uterus)* *Born of the same mother, uterine*, Cod. Just.]

ŪTER-LĪBET, *utrâlibet, utrumlibet. pron.* I. *Which-ever of the two (you please), whichever of the two it may be, one of the two (no matter which):* utrumlibet elige, Cic. Quint. 26, 81. \*\*II. *(Indefinite):* fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, Quint. 1, 5, 35: — si parti utri-libet alteram detrahas, id.

ŪTER-QUE, *utrâque, utrumque. [genit. sing. ūtriusque, Hor.] pron. Both the one and the other, both:* uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic. Læl. 2, 6: — facere utrumque: — in utramque partem vel secundas ad res, vel adversas: — disserere in utramque partem, *i. e. pro et contra:* — utramque in partem multa dicuntur: — utrique nostrum gratus: — amantissimus utriusque nostrum: — quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, Cæs.: — uterque cum exercitu veniret, id.: — sermones utriusque linguæ, Hor.: — uterque ... exercitum educunt, Cæs.: — uterque ambigui, Tac.: — utraque festinant, Ov.: — utrique Socratici et Platonici: — a quibus utrisque summittitur aliquid: — jubeo promi utrosque (scyphos): — quam (salutem) ... quum utrisque his (*i. e. fratribus*) dederis: — ut vehementissime utræque (naves) ex concursu laborarent, Cæs.: — utræque nationes Rheno prætexuntur, Tac.: — utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens, id.: — cognoscere, quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall.

ŪTĒRUS, *i. m. [üter, Cæs. ap. Non.: uterum, i. n. Plaut.]*

I. *The womb, matrix*, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 40. II. *Meton. [A] An envelope*, Lucr. 2, 806; [Lact.] \*\*B) *A fetus, child: feminae uterum gerentes, with child, pregnant*, Cels. 2, 10. \*\*C) *Gen. 1) The belly, abdomen, paunch*, Cels. 4, 1. 2) *Of things: latus navium*, Tac. A. 2, 6: — u. dolii, Col.: — u. equi lignei, Virg.

ŪTER-VIS, *utrâvis, utrumvis. pron. indef.* I. *Prop.:* *Which of the two you will, one of two (no matter which), either:* at minus habeo virium quam utervis vestrum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: — ut utrumvis salvo officio se facere posse arbitrarentur: — vel ego amare utramvis possum, Plaut. [II. *Meton.:* *Both [uterque]:* dormire in aurem utramvis otiose, (*prov.*) *to make one's self perfectly easy about a thing*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101: — de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquisco, *likewise proverbial, in the same sense*, Plaut.]

UTI. I. *Inf. of utor.* II. *I. q. ut.*

[ŪTĪBĪLIS, *e. (utor)* *That can be used, useful, serviceable:* u. locus factis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 45: — u. servi heris, id.]

ŪTĪCA, *æ. f. An ancient town of Africa Propria, north of Carthage, where Cato the younger slew himself*, Cic. Scaur. 2, 45.

ŪTĪCENSIS, *e. (Utica)* *Of or belonging to Utica:* U. ager, Liv. 27, 5, 8: — U. Cato, Plin.: — *Subst. plur.:* Uticenses, *ium. m. The inhabitants of Utica*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 36, 1.

ŪTĪLIS, *e. (utor)* I. *Fit for use, useful, fit, proper, adapted, serviceable:* u. et salutare res, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 38: — u. lex: — cibus homini ad nullam rem utilis: — vita utilior quam animi talis affectio: — u. amici, Cæs.: — succus utilissimus voci, Plin.: — utilissimus ad vitia holoschænos, id.: — u. calamus fistulis, id.: — u. lignum navigiis, Virg.: — u. equi bello, Ov. a) *Poet. with genit.:* — radix medendi utilis, Ov.: — *With inf.:* (tibia) aspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, Hor. b) *Neut. absol.:* utilia honestaque, Quint. 13, 8, 13: — præferre honestum utili, Hor.: — miscere utile dulci, id.: — numquam est utile peccare: — sapere est utile, Hor.: — u. est et conducibile (castigare amicum), Plaut.: — id arbitrator esse utile, ut nequid nimis, Ter.

[II. *Esp. in Law:* u. actio, exceptio, etc., *which, in default of written law, are conducted according to equity:* u. actio, Dig.: — u. interdictum, id.: — u. judicium, ib.] [Hence, Ital. utile, Fr. utile.]





siebat, Cœl. ap. Quint. : — ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, u. possint se defendere, an etc. : — in eo plures disenserunt, utrumne hæc partes essent rhetorices, an etc., Quint. : — u. illi sentiant, an simul, tu intelligas : — querendum u. una... anne plures : — percunctarier, u. aurum reddat, anne eat secum simul, Plaut. : — jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, u. emeris necne : — u. prœlium committi ex usu esset necne, Cæs. : — u. pluris patrem matremne faceret, Nep. 2) Sometimes without the second part of the question with an. a) In direct questions : u. enim in clarissimis civibus estis, quem iudicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic. Fl. 19, 45 : — u. majores vestri... exorti ab diis sunt et finem eum statuerunt? Liv. b) In indirect questions : an hoc dicere audebis, u. de te aratores, u. denique Siculi universi bene existunt, ad rem id non pertinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69 : — quum percontatus esset, utrumnam Patris universa classis in portu stare posset, Liv. 37, 17, 10.

UTUT. adv. See Ur.

ŪVA. æ. f. I. A bunch or cluster of grapes; hence also, a vine, Col. 3, 1 sq.; Cic. [u. ursi, bear-berry, a kind of arbutus, Fam. Ericea, NL.] II. Meton. A) Of other plants : A bunch or cluster of fruit : u. amomi, Plin. 12, 13, 28. B) A lump or cluster (said of bees), Plin. 11, 17, 18. C) In Anat. : The uvula, part of the palate (esp. when in a diseased state), Cels. 7, 12, 3; Plin. D) A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 9, 2, 1.

[ŪVĒA, æ. f. (uva) A term applied by some anatomists to the choroid membrane of the eye; by others, to the posterior surface of the iris, NL.]

[ŪVENS, entis. Moist, wet : u. palatum, Sil. : — u. oculi, Petr.]

[ŪVESCO, Ære. To become moist or wet : u. , ærescere, Lucr. 1, 308 : — Poet. : To drink freely, to tope, tippie, Hor. S. 2, 6, 70.]

[ŪVIDŪS, a, um. dem. (uvidus) Somewhat wet or moist, Catull. 66, 63.]

\*\*ŪVĪDUS, a, um. Wet, moist : u. ventosusque status cœli, Col. 7, 3, 3 : — u. terra, id. : — u. Juppiter, Virg. : — u. Menalcas, wet with dew-trops, bedewed, id. : — u. Bacchus, i. e. drunken, Hor. : — u. Tibur, well watered or irrigated, id. : — u. rura assiduus aquis, Ov. : — u. gemma, id. : — Comp., Tert.

[ŪVĪFER, Æra, Ærum. (uva-fero) Bearing grapes : u. Mas-sicus, Stat. S. 4, 3, 64 : — u. glebæ, Sil.]

[ŪVOR, ōris. m. Wetness, moisture, Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30.]

UXELLODUNUM, i. n. A town of Aquitania, now Cap-dennac, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32, 2.

UXOR, ōris. f. I. A wife, spouse : adjungere, ducere uxorem, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68. [II. Meton. A) Of animals : olentis uxores mariti, she-goats, Hor. O. 1, 17, 7. B) Facetæ, a cloak worn by poor persons (abolla), Mart. 4, 53, 5.]

[UXORŪLA, æ. f. dem. (uxor) A little wife, App. M. 9, p. 219. — As a term of endearment; My dear wife! mea u. ! Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19.]

UXŌRĪUS, a, um. (uxor) Of or pertaining to a wife or spouse. I. Gen. A) Ū. res, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61 : — u. imber, tears shed at the death of a wife, Sil. [B) Subst. : Uxorūm, ii. n. A tax on bachelors, Fest. p. 379. II. Esp. : Devoted to one's wife; also, over-fond of one's wife, obsequious or submissive to one's wife, uxorious, Virg. Æ. 14, 266; Hor. O. 1, 2, 19.]

## V.

V, v, originally written with the sign of the vowel u, but considered even by the ancients as essentially different from that vowel : on account of this relationship v was frequently changed into u; e. g. solvo, solutum; silva, silva. As an intermediate sound between two vowels v was in many cases suppressed; e. g.

1325

amasti for amavisti. In ancient manuscripts we find also a purely orthographical omission of the v; e. g. servus for servus etc. As an abbreviation V. signifies vir, vivus, etc. : V. C. or VC. vir clarissimus : VCF., voto compos posuit : V. V., virgo Vestalis. As the sign of a numeral (5), V does not properly belong to this, inasmuch as it is the sign of the open hand (with allusion to the five fingers.)

VĀCANS, antis. I. Part. of vaco. [II. Adj. : Idle, superfluous : vacantia ac non necessaria, Gell. 6, 5, 6.]

[VĀCANTER. adv. Idly, superfluously, to no purpose : v. et inaniter, Gell. 17, 10, 16.]

VĀCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. I. A being free, freedom, exemption : v. omnium munerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53 : — v. sumptus, laboris, militiæ, omnium denique rerum : — v. et immunitas, Cæs. : — v. malorum, Sen. : — v. a causis, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11 : — v. ab belli administratione, Liv. : — vacationem augeres, quominus iudicii operam darent, non habere, Cic. Brut. 31, 117 : — falsum est, ob vacationem pretium datum : — sublati vacationibus : — v. adolescentiæ : — v. ætatis, Nep. \*\*II. Meton. : Money paid for exemption from service, Tac. H. 1, 46.

VACCA, æ. f. A cow, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77. [Hence, Ital. vacca, Fr. vache.]

[VACCĪNA, æ. f. (vacca) The cow-pox, NL.]

[VACCĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (vaccina) Inoculation with the cow-pox, vaccination, NL.]

VACCĪNĪUM, ii. A kind of plant, perhaps a kind of whortle-berry, a bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus, Fam. Ericæ), Plin. 16, 18, 31.

\*\*VACCĪNUS, a, um. (vacca) Of or proceeding from cows, cow- : v. caro, Plin. 28, 12, 50.

[VACCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (vacca) A little cow, Catull.]

[VĀCĒFĪO, ieri. (vacuus-facio) To become empty, Lucr.]

\*\*VĀCERRA, æ. f. I. A post or pale, Col. 9, 1, 3. II. Meton. as a term of reproach : A dolt, blockhead, L. Andr. ap. Fest.

\*\*VĀCERRŌSUS, a, um. (vacerra) Foolish, doltish, Suet. Aug. 87.

\*\*VĀCILLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A reeling, waddling : v. fœda, Suet. Claud. 21 extr.; Quint.

VĀCILLO, i. [vāc., Lucr.] To totter, waver, not to stand firmly, to be inconstant or unsteady, to vacillate. I. Prop. : v. in utramque partem toto corpore, Cic. Brut. 60, 216 : — v. ex vino, id. Frgm. ap. Quint. : — epistola vacillantibus literis : — arbor ventis pulsa vacillans æstuat, Lucr.

II. Fig. : tota res v. et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107 : — Justitia v. vel jacet potius : — stabilitas amicitie v. : — legio vacillans, wavering in its fidelity, not to be depended upon : — memoriolâ vacillare : — sumptibus in vetere ære alieno v., to be, as it were, without firm ground or foundation : — fama vacillans, Dig.

[VĀCĪVE. adv. At leisure, leisurely : v. perlegere libellum, at leisure, Phædr.]

[VĀCĪVITAS, ātis. f. (vacivus) Emptiness; hence, want : v. cibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 40.]

[VĀCIVUS, a, um. (vaco) Empty : v. ædes, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 6 : — v. tempus laboris, Ter. : — v. virium, without strength, Plaut.]

VĀCO, i. [perf. vācui, Tert.] To be empty or void, to be free from, to be without, not to have. I. Gen. : ut vix triclinium vacaret, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1 : — tota domus superior v. : — agri v., remain uncultivated or uninhabited, Cæs. : — locus v., id. : — natura cœlestis et terra vacat humore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65 : — v. parte corporis : — mens vacans corpore : — motibus nimis (animi) sermo debet vacare : — nulla vitæ pars vacare officio potest : — v. omni curatione et administratione rerum : — v. studiis : — v. curâ et negotio : — v. vitio : — v. culpâ : — amplitudo animi... vacat populo, keeps out of the way of, keeps at a distance from : —

res publica et milite illic et pecunia vacet, *be free*, Liv.: — v. aut a forensi dictione aut a scribendo: — v. a publico officio et munere: — v. ab opere, Cæs. II. Esp. A) 1) *To be free from work, to be unoccupied, to have leisure or spare time: occupatum esse, vacare*, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 1: — si vacabis: — si forte vacas, Hor. 2) V. alui rei, *to be free or ready for any thing, to have leisure or time for, to apply one's self to*: v. philosophiæ, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10: — v. clientium negotiis, Tac.: — v. libellis legis ac rescribendis, Suet.: — non v. adire volentibus, *not to be at liberty to receive visitors*, Sen.: — v. studio, Quint.: — v. foro, id.: — v. non discendo tantum juri, sed etiam docendo, id.: — *Absol.*: dum perago... vaca, Ov. \*\*3) Vacat (alui), *there is time or leisure for any thing*: tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint. 10, 1, 58: — nobis venari nec vacat nec licet, Plin.: — cui esse deserto vacet, Quint.: — vacet audire annales nostrorum laborum, Virg.: — hactenus indulgis vacat, *it is permitted*, id.: — *Absol.*: quo magis te, cui vacat, hortor, Plin.: — dum vacat, Ov.: — si vacat, Juv. [B] *Of a woman: To be single or unmarried*, Dig.] [C] *Of estates, etc.: To be without an owner*, Dig.]

[VACUE. adv. Empty, uselessly, Arn.]

VACŪĒ-FĀCĪO, fēci, factum. 3. (vacuus) I. *To make empty or void, to empty*: subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16: — v. domum: — v. Scyrum, Nep.: — v. venas inedia, Macr. [II. Fig.: v. circumcessiones, *to abolish*, Lact.]

VACŪĪTAS, ātis. f. (vacuus) I. *The state of being empty, emptiness, the being without a thing, freedom or exemption from any thing: liberatio et v. omnis molestiæ*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: — v. doloris: — v. ægritudinis: — v. ab angoribus. \*\*II. Meton.: *An empty space*, Vitruv. 2, 7.

VACŪNA, æ. f. *The goddess of rural leisure, worshipped esp. by the Sabines*, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

VACŪNĀLIS, e. (Vacuna) *Of or belonging to Vacuna*: V. foci, Ov. F. 6, 307.

\*\*VACŪO. 1. (vacuus) *To make empty or void, to empty*: v. sulcum, Col. 3, 13, 10: — locus inanius ac vacatus, Lucr.: — v. Elysium nemus, Mart.

VACŪUS, a, um. Empty, void, vacant, free. I. Gen. A) a) *Absol.*: v. castra hostium, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45, 7: — v. tabellæ, Quint.: — v. domus et inania regna, Virg.: — v. theatrum, Hor.: — v. aula, id.: — v. aer, id. b) *With abl.*: animus per somnum sensibus ac curis vacuus, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: — v. consilium periculo: — v. molestiis: — v. cupiditate et timore: — nihil igni vacuum: — v. mœnia defensoribus, Liv.: — v. tali culpa, Tac.: — v. agri cultoribus, Ov. c) *With abl.*: Messana ab his rebus... v. ac nuda est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2: — Mamertini soli vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere: — hora nulla v. a furto, a scelere, crudelitate, flagitio: — v. nullus dies ab exercitationibus oratoriis: — v. et integer animus a talibus factis: — v. oppidum ab defensoribus, Cæs.: — v. a securibus et tributis, Tac.: — v. a culpa, Sall. \*\*d) *With genit.*: ager aridus et frugum vacuum, Sall. Jug. 90, 1: — v. manus cædis, Ov.: — v. criminis, id.: — vacuum operum, Hor. \*\*B) Subst.: Vacuum i. n. Empty space. vacuum: publicani per vacuum irruerunt, Liv. 25, 3, 18: — in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Virg.: — libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps, Hor. II. Esp. A) *Free from work, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure; idle, doing nothing*: quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: — quum te sciremus esse vacuum: — animus v. ac solutus: — animus v. ad res difficiles scribendas: — aures v. atque eruditæ, Quint.: — v. mentes, Virg.: — nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quæras, Ov.: — *Meton. poet.*: *Of places of leisure, lounging, idle*: v. Tibur, Hor.: — v. Athenæ, id.: — Rutilius animo vacuum, *without care, free from grief*, Sall.: — cantamus vacui, *free from love*, Hor. \*\*B) *Not married, single*: v. mulier, Tac. A. 13, 44. C) *Free, without a master*: prudentiæ doctrinæque possessio... quasi caduca et v., Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: — v. centuria: — v. possessio regni, Cæs.: — sacerdotia ut vacua, Tac.: — Syria... vacua jam morte Atilii Rufi consularis, id.:

1326

— v. Armenia, *without a ruler*, id.: — venire in vacuum, *into the vacant possession*, Hor. [D] *Free, open, accessible, wide*, [patens]: v. porticus, Virg. Æ. 2, 761: — ut vacuo patuerant æquore campi, id.: — v. ædes Romanis vatibus, Hor.] \*\*E) Empty, worthless, useless, unprofitable, vain, void, null [vanus]: si res publica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac. H. 1, 30: — v. et inanis productio verbi, Gell.: — tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, *her vain head*, Hor.: — [Hence, Ital. vacuo.]

VĀDĪMŌNIS LACUS. *A small lake of Etruria, now Lago di Bassano*, Plin. 2, 95, 96.

VĀDĪMŌNĪUM, ii. n. (1. vas) I. *In Law, t. t. A promise, confirmed by surety, to appear in a court of justice, a giving of bail, recognisance*: promittere v., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15: — constituere v.: — concipere v., *to draw (i. e. the instrument or writing in which the security is contained)*: — capere v., Ov.: — facere v., Lucr.: — res est in vadimonium, *is about being settled by way of security*: — v. est mihi cum alio, *to be obliged to appear (as anybody's surety)*: — sistere v., *to appear (as anybody's surety)*: — facere v., *to appear in court*, Plaut.: — differre v., *to put off the time or term fixed for appearance in court*: — deserere v., *not to appear in court*: — missum facere v., *to dismiss or release from*. [II. Meton.: *An appointed day, term*, App. M. 9 p. 227.]

1. VĀDO, vāsi. 3. (Balvo) I. Prop.: *To go, esp. to go hastily, speedily, or without delay*: ad eum (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2: — cras mane vadit: — alacres et erectas (feras bestias) vadere, A. Her.: — v. in hostem, Liv.: — v. in primum aditum pontis, id.: — v. per hostes, Tac.: — Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin.: — v. haud dubiam in mortem, Virg.: — v. solida vi, Enn. \*\*II. Fig.: et eruditi et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit, Plin. 2, 7, 5: — [Hence, Ital. vo.]

[2. VĀDO, ære. (vadum) *To wade through, ford*, Veg.]

VĀDOR, ātus. 1. (1. vas) *To require any one to give security for his appearance in court, to summon anybody before a judge for the sake of giving bail*: neque v. neque vadimonium promittere, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: — v. hominem: — (Apronius) quum... aliquem vadaretur: — tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv.: — casu tunc respondere vadato debebat, Hor.: — [Pass.: Vadatus, a, um. Bound over, admitted to bail: vadatus amore vinculusque, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 3: — v. curricula vitæ tuæ, devoted, App.]

VĀDŌSUS, a, um. (vadum) *Full of shallows or fords*: v. mare, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25, 5: — v. ostium, Liv.: — v. Syrtis, Sall.: — v. navigatio, Plin.: — v. amnis, Virg.: — v. aquæ, i. e. turbulent, Sol.: — vadosissimus Ganges, Sol.

VĀDUM, i. n. [vādus, i. m. Varr. ap. Serv.; Sall. Frgm. ap. Non.] (Balvo) I. Prop. A) *A shallow spot in any water, as a river, etc.; shallow water itself; a shallow place through which one can pass, a ford, shallow, shoal, etc.*: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6, 2: — ibi vadis repetitis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, id. B) *Meton.* [1] *A body of water, a sea, river, etc.*: longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg. Æ. 5, 158.] \*\*2) *The bottom of a river, sea, etc., the bed of a river*, Plin. 32, 6, 21. II. Fig.: quoniam emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos prætervecta oratio mea, Cic. Cael. 21, 51: — omnis res est jam in vado, *in safety*, Ter.: Plaut.: — cera vadum tentet rasis infusa tabellis, i. e. *will make an attempt, try whether it can go safely*, Ov. [Hence, Ital. guado.]

VĀE. interj. (oval) Ah! alas! woe! Mantua, væ, misere nimium vicina Cremonæ, Virg. E. 9, 28. — *Very frequently with a dat.*: væ victis! Liv. 5, 48, 9. — *Also the title of a satire of Varro, of which there are fragments ap. Non.* — *Rarely with acc.*: væ te! woe to thee! Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75: — væ me! Sen.

VĀENĒO, ire.; VĀENUM, i. See VENEŌ; VENUM.

[VĀFELLUS, a, um. (vafer) *Rather crafty or sly*, Fest. p. 7.]

**VĀFER**, fra, frum. *Sly, cunning, crafty, artful, wily*: v. in disputando, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: — (Chrysippus) Stoicorum somniorum vāferimus interpres: — v. jus, Hor.: — *With genit.*: vāfer juris, Ov.

[**VAFRĀMENTUM**, i. n. (vāfer) *A crafty device, artifice, trick*, V. Max.]

**VAFRE**, adv. *Cunningly, artfully, slyly*: nihil sane v. nec malitiose facere conatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53; V. Max.

**\*\*VAFRĪTĪA**, æ. f. (vāfer) *Craftiness, slyness, subtlety*, Sen. Ep. 49 med.

[**VĀGĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (vāgor) *Wandering about*: per annos ferme novem, quibus eos v. audivi, August.: — v. flamma, Sol.]

[**VĀGĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A wandering about*, App.]

**VĀGE**, adv. *In a wandering manner, wanderingly*: v. effusus per agros, Liv. 26, 39, 22: — v. disjicere, dispergere, A. Her.

**VĀGĪNA**, æ. f. I. *A sheath, scabbard*, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4. — I. q. cunnus, Plaut. II. *Meton.* A) *Any similar tegument; a husk or case, as of corn before it shoots forth*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51. [B] *In Anat.*: A membranous canal, esp. of the matrix, NL. [Hence, Fr. gaine.]

**\*\*VĀGĪNŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (vagina) *A little husk*, Plin. 18, 7, 10.

**VĀGIO**, ivi or ii. 4. I. *To cry, squall, squeal, as children*: quod si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac ætate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: — populum non ut in cunabulis vagientem, sed etc.: — of young kids, Varr.: of young hares, A. Carm. de Philom. [II. *Meton.*: *To sound, resound*: clamor vagit, Enn.]

**\*\*VĀGĪTUS**, ūs. m. (vagio) *A crying, squalling (of infants)*: v. et ploratus, Plin. H. N. 7 præf. § 2: — of young kids, Ov. — *A moaning with pain*, Cels.

[**VĀGO**, ære. (act. of vāgor) *To wander about*: exsul incerta vagat, Pac. ap. Non.]

1. **VĀGOR**, ātus. 1. (vagus) *To wander about, go to and fro, move from place to place; to be unsettled, to ramble, rove about*. I. *Prop.*: volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: — quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur: — tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex: — Germani latius jam vagabantur, Cæs.: — v. in finibus Romanorum, Liv.: — canes circum tecta vagantur, Virg.: — stellæ sponte sua jussene vagantur et errant, Hor.: — Ino terras vagata est, Prop. II. *Fig.*: qui incolunt eas urbes (maritimas) non hærent in suis ædibus, sed ... animo tamen excurrunt et vagantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: — speremus nostrum nomen volitare et v. latissime: — quorum vegetur animus errore: — ne v. et errare cogatur oratio: — verba ita soluta ut vagantur: — non vagans oratio sed defixa in una re publica: — Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, Plin.: — vagantibus Græciæ fabulis, told in various ways, Plin.: — fama v., spread abroad, Virg. [Hence, Fr. vaguer.]

[2. **VĀGOR**, ōris. m. (vagio) *A noise, sound*, Fest.]

[**VAGULATIO**, ōnis. f. *A crying, complaining*, Fest. e Legg. XII. Tab.]

[**VĀGŪLUS**, a, um. dem. (vagus) *Unsettled*, Hadrian. ap. Spart.]

[1. **VĀGUS**, i. m. *In Anat.*: v. nervi, the tenth pair of nerves (pneumogastric), NL.]

2. **VĀGUS**, a, um. *Wandering or running about, going to and fro, rambling or roving about, unsettled*. I. *Prop.*: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Cluent. 62, 175: — multitudine dispersa atque v.: — v. et mutabilis erratico (siderum): — stellæ errantes et quasi vagæ: — v. fel toto corpore, spreading itself over, Plin.: — v. mercator, Hor.: — v. Hercules, id.: — v. pecus, id.: — v. pisces, id.: — v. flumina, id.: — v. venti, id.: — v. flamma, id.: — v. arena, light, id.: — v. navita, Tibull.: — v. æquora, id.: — v. fulmina, Ov.: — v. crines, id.: — v. pedes, id. II. *Fig.*: bestię motus solutos et vagos, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: — (in

oratione) solutum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, extravagant, diffuse: — v. et libera et late patens pars quæstionum, general, indefinite: — non errans et v., sed stabilis certaque sententia: — v. volubilisque fortuna: — incertum diu et quasi v. imperium, Suet.: — v. nomen Ambrosiæ et circa alias herbas fluctuat, indefinite, undetermined, Plin.: — v. adhuc Domitius, hesitating between two parties, fluctuating, Vell.: — v. puellæ, inconstant in love, Prop.: — v. juvenia, volatile, giddy, not serious or steady, Mart.: — v. concubitus, licentious, Hor.: vagus animi, Catull. [Hence, Ital. vago, vaguccio.]

[**VĀH** (vaha, Plant.) *interj.* Ah! oh! v. perii! Ter. And. 4, 2, 5: — vah! apage te a me! Plant.]

**VAHĀLIS** [Vachalis, Sid.], is. m. *The river Waal, the left branch of the Rhine*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10, 1.

**VALDE**, adv. (contr. from valide) I. *Powerfully, strongly; very, very much, greatly*: quod v. mihi arriserat, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: — v. interdicere: — non v. moveri: — v. exspectare: — nimis v. laudare: — v. probare, Cæs. ap. Cic.: — v. velle, id. ib.: — v. lenes et remissi (magistratus): — ætas v. longa: — exspectatio v. magna: — quicquam v. vulgare: — v. vehementer: — v. graviter: — v. bene: — v. multum: — novit me valdius ipso, Hor. [II. (as an emphatic answer) Yes, certainly: meam tu amicam vendidisti? Valde, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 110.]

**VALE**. See **VALEO**.

[**VĀLEDĪCO**, ěre. (valeo) *To say farewell, to take leave*, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 21.]

**VĀLENS**, entis. I. *Part. of valeo*. II. *Adj.*: *Strong, powerful*. A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: robusti et v. et audaces satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: — valentissimi homines: — valentissima bestia: — corpus vegetum et v., Gell.: — valentior faba quam pisum, strong, substantial, Cels.: — v. trunci, Virg.: — v. tunica, coarse, thick, Ov. 2) *Esp.* a) *Sound, well, in good health*: medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: — puer, quum v. in publico visus esset: — v., imbecillus: — sensus sani et v. \*\*b) *Powerful, efficacious*: v. medicamenta, Cels. 1, 3 med. B) *Fig.*: *Powerful, mighty, strong*: mallet tantas ei (Cæsari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenti resisteret, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 4: — quavis tuta condicione pacem accipere malui quam viribus cum valentiore pugnare: — tibi cum Diodoro, valente dialectico, magna luctatio est: — fraus valentior: — v. causa, Ov.: — valentior causa, id.

**\*\*VĀLENTER**, adv. *Powerfully, strongly*. I. *Prop.*: v. resistere, Col. 1, 5, 9: — nimis v. retenta materia, Cels.: — valentius spirare Eurus (cepit), Ov. II. *Fig.*: non diu dicebat sed v., Sen. Contr. 3, 22 med.; V. Max.

[1. **VĀLENTĪA**, æ. f. (valens) *Strength, physical power*: sapientia gubernator navem torquet non valentia, Tit. ap. Non. 186, 25. Hence, Ital. valenza.]

2. **VĀLENTĪA**, æ. f. *The name of several towns*. I. *Of the Editani, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Valencia*, Mel. 2, 6, 6. II. *A town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Valencia*, Plin. 3, 4, 5. III. *Vibo Valentia (called also Vibo or Vibon, Cic.), a town in the territory of the Bruttii, now Monteleone*, Mel. 2, 4, 9. IV. *A district of North Britain (Scotland)*, Amm. 28, 3, 7.

**VĀLENTĪNI**, ōrum. m. (Valentia, III.) *The inhabitants of Valentia*, Cic.; Plin.

[**VĀLENTŪLUS**, a, um. (valens) *Strong*, Plant. Cas. 4, 4, 26.]

**VĀLĒO**, ūi, itum. 2. *To be strong or powerful; to have great weight or influence, to prevail, etc.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: fiet enim quodcumque volent, qui valent: valebunt autem semper arma, will be in power, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 2: — dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo: — ut Domitius valeat amicis: — jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis quam natura valebat, Sall.: — si conjurato valuisset, id.: — pro deplorato non valitura (verba) viro, to be efficacious or effectual, Ov.: — plus potest, qui plus valet, Plaut. B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To be strong in or at anything*,

*to be effectual, to exercise an influence upon, to have weight, avail:* velocitate ad cursum, viribus ad lucandum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: — v. non solum ad negligendas leges verum etiam ad evitendas: — astrorum affectio valet, si vis, ad quasdam res; ad omnes certe non valebit: — ut invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam: — cimices valent contra serpentium morsus, Plin.: — id quoque collyrium eodem valet, Cels.: — ruta per se pro antidoto valet, Plin. \*\*b) *With an objective clause: To be able or fit to perform any thing, to have any thing in one's power, to be in a condition to do any thing:* ægre v. evadere, Suet. Claud. 18: — ut neque calceum perpeti neque libellos evolvere aut tenere omnino valeret, id.: — v. discutere infamiam, id.: — valet ima summis mutare deus, Hor.: — acutum reddere quæ (eos) ferrum valet, id.: — quid ferre recusent, quid valeant (sc. ferre) humeri, id. 2) a) *To be well or in good health, to find one's self well:* optime valere et gravissime ægrotare, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43: — te recte valere operamque dare ut quotidie melius: — v. corpore: — valeo et salvis sum, Plaut.: — v. pedibus, Nep.: — v. stomacho, Juv.: — v. a morbo, Plaut. — Thus, as an introductory formula of a letter: si vales, bene est (abbreviated S. V. B. E.); also with ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic. Fam. 13, 6: — Impers.: ut valetur? Plaut. b) *Vale, or valeas, as a salutation at parting: Farewell, good bye:* valeas: — vale, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79: — bene vale, id.: — vale atque salve, id.: — valete, id.: — vālē inquit (the last syll. short, because before a vowel), Virg. — Also in the conclusion of a letter: vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas, Cic. Fam. 6, 22. — Also as a last farewell to a deceased person, Virg. Æ. 11, 97. — As an expression of refusal or aversion, as in English, *Away with you! begone! I wish to have no more to do with you!* si talis est deus... valeat, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 124: — quare ista valeant: me res familiaris movet: — valeas, tibi habebas res tuas, redde meas, Plaut.: — valeat res ludicra, Hor.: — castra peto valeatque Venus valeantque puellæ, Tibull.: — valete curæ, Petr.: — valere jubere or dicere, to bid anybody farewell or adieu, to wish good bye: illum salutavi, post etiam jussi valere, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2: — retinuit, ut liberti servique... vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent, Suet. II. Meton. A) Gen.: *To have power, be in force, have value:* qui plus opibus, armis, potentiâ valent, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: — plurimum proficere et v.: — longe plurimum valere ingenio: — satis valere in aliqua re: — nihil v.: — hanc auctoritatem quantum... valituram esse existimetis: — ignari, quid gravitas... valeret: — quicquid valebo, valebo tibi: — multum v. equitatu, Cæs.: — minus v., id.: — tantum v., id.: — nescis, quo valeat numus? do you not know the use of it? Hor. B) Esp. \*\*1) *To be worth, to have a certain value:* dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 38, 11, 8: — ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertius vicenis, Plin. 2) *To mean, signify, denote (like the Greek δύνασθαι):* quod idem (verbum) valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13. [Hence, Ital. *valére, vaglio*; Fr. *valoir*.]

VĀLĒRĪA, æ. f. *A kind of eagle, i. q. melanaetos*, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

1. VĀLĒRĪĀNUS, a, um. (Valerius) *Of or belonging to Valerius:* V. prædatores, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non.

2. VĀLĒRĪĀNUS, i. m. LICINIUS. *A Roman emperor from A. D. 253 to 260; after him the Valeriani Aurei were so called.*

VĀLĒRĪŪS, a. [an old form Valesius, acc. to Fest.] I. *A Roman family name; e. g. P. V. Publicola.* II. Adj.: V. gens, Cic. Fl. 1, 1: — V. lex, of the interrex L. Valerius Flaccus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 6: — V. tabula, a place in the forum, near the Curia Hostilia, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2.

\*\*VĀLESCO, Ære. (valeo) *To grow strong, acquire strength:* scelera impetu, bona consilia mora v., Tac. H. 1, 32: — superstitiones v., id.

\*\*VĀLĒTŪDĪNĀRĪŪS, a, um. (valetudo) [I. Sickly, ill: v. pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 15.] II. Subst. A) Valetudinarius, ii. m. *A sickly person, one that is always*

*sick, an invalid*, Sen. Ben. 1, 11 extr. B) Valetudinarius, ii. n. *A sick-room, hospital, infirmary*, Sen. Ep. 27.

VĀLĒTŪDO, inis. f. (valeo) *The habit, state, or constitution of the body; health, whether good or bad.*

I. Prop. A) Gen.: bona v., Cic. Læl. 6, 20: — v. incommoda: — v. infirma atque etiam ægra: — v. tenuis aut nulla potius: — v. confirmata a veteri morbo et a novis tentationibus: — iracundi... ii sunt constituti quasi mala valetudine animi: — uti optima valetudine, Cæs.: — v. commodior, Quint.: — v. adversa, Just.: — v. dura, Hor. B) Esp. 1) *Good health, health:* v. (opportuna) ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. Læl. 6, 22: — v. sustentatur notitia sui corporis et observatione, quæ res etc.: — melior fio valetudine, quam... amiseram: — v. decrescit, accrescit labor, Plaut.: — Valetudo, personified as a deity, M. Cap. 2) *Bad health, illness, sickness:* gravitas valetudinis, qua tamen jam paulum videor levare, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1: — curatio valetudinis: — tentari quodam valetudinis genere: — quod me propter valetudinem tuam... non vidisset: — quod... non affuisses, valetudinem causam, non mæstitiâ fuisse: — uti excusatione valetudinis: — v. oculorum: — v. calculorum, Plin.: — v. major, i. e. morbus comitialis, Just.: — medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, Tac. A. 6, 50.

II. Fig. of Style: quos (Lysiae studiosos), v. modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64: — t. mentis, weakness of mind, imbecility, Suet.

[VALGĪTER, adv. (valgus) *Like one that has crooked legs; hence meton. awry:* v. commovere labra, Petr. S. 26: — oborto v. labello, id. frgm. ap. Fulg.]

\*\*VALGUS, a, um. *One that has his legs turned outwards, bow-legged.* I. Prop., Cels. 8, 20. II. Meton.: Wry: v. suavia, wry mouths, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16.]

\*\*VĀLĪDE, adv. *Strongly, vehemently, very much:* ut v. tonuit, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 10: — vox v. valet, id.: — fluctuat v. mare, id.: — quo me validius cruciaret, Quint.: — quanto validius bonos inhibet pudor quam metus: — validius abrogant fidem, Plin.: — quum pro amicitia validissime faverem, Cœl. ap. Cic.: — validissime cupere, Plin.: — [It is sometimes used as an emphatic answer: *Yes verily, surely, by all means:* legirupa... v., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130.]

[VĀLĪDITAS, ātis. f. (validus) *Bodily strength:* v. et tenuitas, App.]

VĀLĪDUS, a, um. (valeo) *Strong, powerful.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: videmus ea, quæ terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: — v. homines, Plaut.: — validiora corpora, Quint.: — v. legiones, Lucr.: — v. tauri, Ov.: — v. vires, Virg.: — v. robor pectoris, Ov.: — v. urbs muris, Liv.: — validiores munitiones, id.: — validissima materia, the strongest food, Cels.: — v. bipennis, Virg.: — v. ventus, Lucr.: — v. fulmen, id.: — v. flumen, id.: — v. tormenta, id.: — With inf.: pondus sustinere v. abies, Plin. 16, 42, 81. B) Esp. 1) *In good health, healthy, sound, well:* si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3: — nondum ex morbo satis validus, Liv.: — v. color, a healthy complexion, Plin.: — salvus et v., Ter. \*\*2) *Strong, powerful, efficacious (of medicine, etc.):* v. venenum, Tac. A. 13, 15: — validissima fœx aceti contra cerastas, Plin.: — v. medicamen, Ov. II. Fig.: *Mighty, powerful, strong:* v. urbs et potens, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: — ducibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv.: — v. ingenium sapientia, Sall.: — corpore, opibus, ingenio validus, Tac.: — v. vir gratia et facundia, Plin.: — Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus, Tac.: — auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuncios, id.: — validissimum genus (dicendi), Quint.: — With genit.: orandi validus, Tac. A. 4, 21: — v. colonia virium et opum, id.

\*\*VĀLLĀRIS, e. (vallum) *Of or relating to a rampart or palisades:* v. coronæ, presented to him who first mounted the rampart of an enemy's camp, Liv. 19, 46.

VALLES or VALLIS, is. f. I. Prop.: *A valley, vale:* (colles) afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: — magna v. intercedebat, Cæs.: — vicus positus in valle, id.: — ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat (eloquentia), Quint.: —

## VALLESCO

**v. cavæ**, Virg.: — **v. saxosæ**, id.: — **v. opacæ**, Hor.: — **v. reducta**, id. [II. *Meton.*: A hollow, cavity, pit: **v. alarum**, Catull. 69, 6: — **v. femorum**, Aus.] [Hence, Ital. *valle*, Fr. *val*.]

[**VALLESCO**, Ære. (vallum) To perish, acc. to Fest. p. 377.]

[**VALLESCULA**, æ. f. dem. (vallis) A little valley, acc. to Fest. p. 42: — **v. deformes**, small pits or ditches, Vulg.]

**VALLIS**, is. See **VALLES**.

**VALLO**, 1. (vallum) To surround with a rampart and palisades, to fortify, to entrench. \*\*I. *Prop.*: **v. castra**, Tac. H. 2, 9: — **v. noctem**, by night, id.: — **muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant**, id. II. *Meton.*: To surround, fortify, fence, guard, protect, cover, secure, etc.: Pontus et regis quondam opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: — Catilina ... vallatus indiciis atque sicariis: — hæc omnia quasi sepimento aliquo vallabit disserendi ratione: — **v. aciem elephantis**, Flor.: — **sol radiis frontem vallatus acutis**, Ov.

[**VALLŌNIA**, æ. f. The goddess of valleys, August.]

**VALLUM**, i. n. (1. vallus) I. A mound furnished with palisades, a rampart, fortification, wall, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3. II. *Meton.*: Any fence, protection, safeguard: non Alpium vallum contra ascensionem transgressionemque Gallorum obijcio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: — **v. aristarum**: — **munitæ sunt palpebræ tamquam vallo pilorum**: — **v. arboris**, Plin.: — **interdicta vallo** (i. e. stola) circumdata, Hor.

1. **VALLUS**, i. m. A stake. I. *Gen.*: A stake with pikes, used by the Gauls in reaping, Plin. 18, 30, 72: used as a prop for supporting a vine, Virg. II. *Esp.* A) A palisade: ferre vallum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: — **virgulta vallo cædendo**, Liv.: — **acutissimi valli**, Cæs. B) *Meton.* 1) I. q. vallum, a mound or rampart with palisades, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63, 1. [2] A point: **v. pectinis**, the tooth of a comb, Ov. A. 1, 14, 15.]

[2. **VALLUS**, i. f. (contr. for vannulus, from vannus) A little winnowing-fan, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2.] — [Hence, Ital. *vaglio*.]

**VALVÆ**, ærum. f. Folding-doors, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: [Sing.: Pomp. ap. Non.; Sen. Herc. Fur.; Petr.]

\*\***VALVĀTUS**, a. um. (valvæ) Provided with folding doors: **v. triclinia**, Varr.: — **v. fores**, folding, Vitr. 4, 6.

\*\***VALVŌLÆ**, ærum. f. [valvŏli, ñrum. m. ap. Fest.] dem. (valvo) The husk, shell, or pod of pulse, Col. 6, 10, 1.

[**VANADĪUM**, ñ. n. (Vanadis, a Scandinavian deity) A white brittle metal discovered in iron and lead ore, NL.]

**VANDĀLI** or **VANDĀLĪ**, ñrum. m. The Vandals, a people of North Germany, in the time of Tacitus, Tac. G. 2.

[**VĀNE**, adv. Vainly, to no purpose, App.; Tert.]

\*\***VĀNESCO**, Ære. (vanus) To vanish, disappear. I. *Prop.*: cuncta v. in cinerem, Tac. H. 5, 7: — **incipiunt gravidæ vanescere nubes**, Ov.: — **Ceres v. in sterilem herbam**, id.: — **spiritus v. in auras**, id. II. *Fig.*: **inanis crudelitas v. tempore ipso**, Tac. A. 2, 40: — **ira plebis v.**, id.: — **amor v.**, Ov.: — **dicta v. per auras**, id.: — **vos nolite patri nostrum vanescere luctum**, i. e. to be in vain, Catull.

[**VANGA**, æ. f. A kind of mattock, Pallad. 1, 43, 3.]

**VANGĪŌNES**, um. m. I. A Germanic tribe on the Rhine, near the modern Worms, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51, 1. [II. *Meton.*: The capital of the Vangiones, now Worms, Amm. 16, 11.]

[**VĀNDĪCUS**, a. um. (vanus-dico) That speaks vainly or falsely, lying, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 37.]

[**VANILLA** aromatica, Fam. Orchidæ. A plant, the fruit of which is used for flavouring chocolate and perfuming snuff, and as a medicine, NL.]

\*\***VĀNĪLŌQUENTĪA**, æ. f. (vaniloquus) Empty or vain talk; deceitful words, untruth, falsehood, varnish: hac vaniloquentia primum Aristænum prætorem Achæorum excitavit, Liv. 34, 24, 1.

[**VĀNĪLŌQUĪDŌRUS**, i. m. (vox. hybr. vanns-loquor-δῶρ) (fucetê) A fictitious name of a liar, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20.]

1329

## VAPORARIUM

[**VĀNĪLŌQUĪUM**, ñ. m. (vaniloquus) Empty, vain, or unprofitable speech, August.]

**VĀNĪLŌQUUS**, a. um. (vanus-loquor) Speaking vain or empty things. [I. Lying, false, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 223.] \*\*II. Boastful, vain-glorious: is ... vaniloquus maria terrasque inani sonitu verborum complevit, Liv. 35, 48, 2: — **v. ore**, Sil.

**VĀNĪTAS**, ātis. f. (vanus) Emptiness, absence of truth or reality, falsehood; boastfulness, boasting, vain or empty talk; vanity, unprofitableness, uselessness: nulla in cælo nec fortuna nec temeritas nec erratio nec v. inest, contra omnis ordo, veritas, ratio, constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55: — **v. blanda**: — **v. orationis**: — **mercatura multa undique apportans multisque sine vanitate impertiens**: — **v. opinionum**: — **v. atque jactatio**, Quint.: — **v. atque insolentia**, Suet.: — **umbra** et v., Tac.: — **vanitates** Magorum, Pythagoricorum, Plin.

[**VĀNĪTĪES**, ñi. f. (vanus) I. q. vanitas, Amm.]

[**VĀNĪTO**, are. To boast, ML. Hence, Ital. *vantare*, Fr. *vanter*.]

[**VĀNĪTUDO**, inis. f. (vanus) I. q. vanitas, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 37; Pac. ap. Non.]

[**VANNO**, Ære. (vannus) To winnow (corn), Lucil. sp. Non.]

\*\***VANNUS**, i. f. A winnowing-machine, a fan or van (for corn), Col. 2, 20, 4. — [Hence, Ital. *vanni*.]

[**VĀNO**, are. (vanus) To utter vain words, Att. ap. Non.]

**VĀNUS**, a. um. Empty, containing nothing, void.

\*\*I. *Prop.*: leve ac vanum (granum), Col. 2, 9, 13: — **v. magnitudo urbis**, Liv.: — **vanior hostium acies**, id.: — **v. aristæ**, Virg.: — **v. imago**, without body, Hor. II. *Fig.*: A) Empty, idle, futile, to no purpose or effect, ineffectual, groundless, fruitless, without truth or reality, void, null: **v. oratio**, Cic. Læl. 26, 98: — **vana quædam atque inania**, Plin.: — **vana falsaque**, id.: — **res tumida**, v., *ventosa*, Sen.: — **v. argumentum**, Quint.: — **v. pila omnia**, Liv.: — **v. promissa**, Tac.: — **v. et irrita testamenta**, Suet.: — **v. fides**, Virg.: — **v. metus**, Hor.: — **v. gaudia**, id.: — **v. spes**, Ov.: — **v. omen**, id.: — **v. vox auguris**, id.: — *Subst.*: **Vānum**, i. n. A vain thing, vanity, nothing: ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria, Liv. 26, 37, 8: — **crimatio ex vano**, i. e. without foundation, vain, void, id.: — **vana rerum**, Hor.: — **vana rumoris**, Tac.: — **vanum est**, with a subj. clause, Plin. 30, 3, 8. B) *Meton.* of persons that do or say things to no purpose: Idle, vain, false, lying, deceitful, boasting: **vanus et perfidiosus et impius, lying**, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: — **v. ingenium dictatoris**, Liv.: — **vanus assidere iisdem castris**, in vain, Tac.: — **v. mendaxque**, Virg.: — **non vani senes**, Ov.: — **ignotum cupiens v. puella torum**, Tibull.: — **ego** (i. e. Juno) **vana veri**, Virg.: — **vanus voti**, Sil. — [Hence, Fr. *vain*, en vain.]

\*\***VĀPĪDE**. *Meton.*: Badly, poorly, ill; thus Augustus said v. se habere for male se habere, Suet. Aug. 87.

**VĀPĪDUS**, a. um. (vapor) Exhaling vapour. \*\*I. *Prop.*: **v. vinum**, i. e. vapid, bad, spoiled, Col. 12, 5, 1. [II. *Meton.*: Corrupt, bad. A) *Prop.*: **v. pix**, of a bad scent, Pers. 5, 148. B) *Fig.*: **v. pectus**, id. 5, 117.]

**VĀPŌR**, ōris. m. [vapos, ōris. Næv. ap. Non.; Lucr.] Steam, vapour, exhalation. I. *Gen.*: vapores aquarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: — **terrenus v. siccus est et fumo similis**, Sen.: — **formidare nocturnos vapores**, Hor.: — **volat ater v. ad auras**, i. e. smoke, fume, Virg. II. *Esp.* A) Warm exhalation or vapour; hence, warmth, heat: (semen) tepefactum vapore, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: — **foveri vapore**, Cels.: — **lentosque carinas est vapor**, Virg.: — **v. siderum**, Hor.: — **v. solis**, Lucr. [B) The glow of love, Sen. Hipp. 640.] — [Hence, Ital. *vapore*, Fr. *vapeur*.]

[**VĀPŌRĀLIS**, e. (vapor) Vapour-like, August.]

[**VĀPŌRĀLĪTER**, adv. In the manner of vapour, August.]

\*\***VĀPŌRĀRĪUM**, ñ. n. In a bath, a tube or pipe by which heat was conveyed to the bathing apartment, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

8 G

[VĀPŌRĀTE. *adv.* With heat, hotly, Amm. 24, 4, 17.]  
**\*\*VĀPŌRĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* A steaming, exhaling; exhalation, steam, vapour: v. balnearum, a vapour-bath, Plin. 28, 4, 14: — v. inundantium aquarum, Sen.  
 [VĀPŌRĪFER, ēra, ērum. (vapor) Emitting steam or vapour: v. fornax, Stat. S. 1, 3, 45: — v. Bais, id. S. 3, 5, 96.]  
**\*\*VĀPŌRO**. 1. (vapor) I. A) To emit vapour or steam, to exhale, steam: aquæ vaporant et in mari ipso, Plin. 31, 2, 2. [B] Fig.: To glow, Lucr. 5, 1130. II. To fill with vapour, steam, or smoke, to fumigate: vaporatæ, frigida nebula, Col. 1, 5, 4: — v. templum ture, Virg.: — glebæ solibus æstivis vaporatæ, warmed, heated, Col.: — v. oculos, to foment, Plin.: — sol v., Hor.: — vaporata auris, Pers.  
 [VĀPŌRŌSUS, a, um. (vapor) Full of vapour, App.]  
 [VĀPŌRUS, a, um. (vapor) Steaming, smoking, LL.]  
**\*\*VAPPA**, æ. *f.* (vapor) I. Prop.: The mould or mustiness of wine; hence, spoiled wine, vapid or insipid wine, Plin. 14, 20, 25. § 125; Hor. [II. Meton.: A worthless or good-for-nothing fellow, Hor. S. 1, 1, 104.]  
 [VAPPO, ōnis. *m.* A winged animal, Lucr. Frgm. ap. Prob.]  
 [VĀPŪLĀRIS, e. (vapulo) That is beaten: v. tribunus, of a slave, captain or foremost of the flogged, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.]  
**VĀPŪLO**. 1. To be beaten, to receive blows. **\*\*I. Prop.** A) 1) Ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5: — v. fustibus, Quint. [2] vapula, vapulet, thou shalt, he shall, be beaten, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 214. B) Meton. 1) To be beaten by an enemy, to be routed: septimam legionem vapulasse, Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4. 2) To be ruined (in fortune): multa v., Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 7 extr.: — vapulat peculium, Plaut. **\*\*II. Fig.**: To be attacked: v. sermonibus, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.  
**\*\*VĀRA**, æ. *f.* A machine consisting of cross pieces of timber made to support any thing, Vitr. 10, 19: — to spread nets upon, Luc. 4, 439: — to support a branch that is to be sawed off, Col. 5, 9, 2: — Hence, prov.: sequitur varam vibia, one evil follows from another, Aus.  
 [VĀRĀTĪO, ōnis. *f.* A winding, bending, Auct. de Limit.]  
**VARDÆI**, ōrum. *m.* A people of Dalmatia, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Plin.  
**VĀRĪA**, æ. *f.* (varius) (sc. bestia) I. A panther, Plin. 8, 17, 23 sq. II. A kind of magpie, Plin. 10, 29, 41.  
 [VĀRĪABĪLIS, e. (vario) Variable, App.]  
 [VĀRĪANTĪA, æ. *f.* (vario) Variety, Lucr.]  
**\*\*1. VĀRĪĀNUS**, a, um. (varius) Of various colours, variegated: v. uvæ, a kind of grapes, Plin. 14, 2, 4. § 29.  
**2. VĀRĪĀNUS**, a, um. (Varus) Of or belonging to Varus: V. clades, Suet. Aug. 23.  
 [VĀRĪĀTĪM. *adv.* (vario) In various ways, variously: v. dici, Gell. 5, 12, 9.]  
**\*\*VĀRĪĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* Variation, difference: sine variatione ulla, Liv. 24, 9, 3.  
**VĀRĪĀTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of vario. [II. Adj.: Manifold, various, varied, App.]  
 [VĀRĪCĀTOR, ōris. *m.* i. e. qui varicat, Dig.]  
 [VĀRĪCELLA, æ. *f.* dem. (variola) Chicken-pox, NL.]  
**\*\*VĀRĪCO**. 1. (varicus) To spread the feet asunder, to straddle: varicare supra modum et in stando deformem est et c., Quint. 11, 3, 125: — varicati gressus, Cassiod.  
 [VĀRĪCŌCĒLE, ēs. *f.* (vox hybr. varix-κῆλη) A rupture of dilated veins, NL.]  
 [VĀRĪCŌSK. *adv.* Full of dilated veins, conf. Fest. p. 149.]  
 [VĀRĪCŌSUS, a, um. (varix) Full of dilated veins: v. centuriones, Pers. 5, 189: — v. haruspex, Juv.: — v. Arpinas, i. e. Cicero, Sid.]  
**\*\*VĀRĪCŪLA**, æ. *f.* dem. (varix) A small dilated vein, Cels. 5, 26, 32.  
 1330

[1. VĀRĪCUS, a, um. (varus) Straddling: illa ambulat varica, Ov. A. A. 3, 304.]  
 [2. VĀRĪCUS. *adv.* See VARITUS.]  
**VĀRĪE**. *adv.* With divers colours, variegatedly.  
**\*\*I. Prop.**: Mithrax gemma... v. refulgens, Plin. 37, 10, 63: — smaragdi Cyprii v. glauci, id. II. Fig.: Various, diversely, in different ways: v. moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: — qui (sermone) ab his, qui illum audierunt, per scripti v. et copiose sunt: — numerus hujus generis late et v. diffusos est: — v. sum affectus tuis literis: — v. agitari, Sall.: — in Æquis v. bellatum, Liv.  
 [VĀRĪĒGO. 1. (varius-ago) I. To variegated, App. and Aus. II. To be variegated, App.]  
**VĀRĪĒTAS**, ātis. *f.* (varius) Variety, diversity, difference, conf. Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: — v. florum, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: — v. fructuum: — varietates in animis: — varietates vocum aut modi: — v. cœli: — v. rerum publicarum: — bellum in multa varietate versatum, change, vicissitudo: — v. sententiarum: — esse in varietate ac dissensione: — v. voluntatis: — varietates utilitatis: — nec varietatem natura patitur: — v. atque infidelitas exercitus, fickleness, inconstancy, Pl. ap. Cic.  
**VĀRĪO**. 1. (varius) **\*\*I. To make of different colours, to variegated.** A) Prop.: variante se uva, colouring, Plin. 17, 22, 35. § 189: — uva variari cœperit, Col.: — (sol) variat ortum maculis, Virg.: — v. corpora cœruleis guttis, Ov.: — (cani) v. tempora, id.: — variare virgē et lorīs, to beat black and blue, Plaut.: — part. perf.: vestis... variata figuris, Catull.: — notis variata alvus, Luc.: — formas variatus in omnes, variegated, diversified, Ov. B) Fig.: To make different, manifold, various or diversified, to vary, diversify, change: v. et mutare vocem, Cic. de Or. 18, 59: — v. et distinguere orationem: — v. sententiam: — quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores, relate differently, Liv.: — v. laborem otio, otium labore, Plin.: — v. vices, Virg.: — in eo nonnumquam variare inter eos et dubitari videtur: — quum sententiis variaretur, there were different opinions, Liv.  
**\*\*II. To be variegated or party-coloured, to change colour.** A) Prop.: ostrea v. coloribus, vary in colour, Plin. 32, 6, 21: — universitas (arietum) v. tergoris maculis, Col.: — baccæ v., id.: — figuræ v., Lucr.: — constare v. que, id.: — undæ variant Aquilonibus, Prop. B) Fig.: To be diverse or different, to vary, change: fama v., Liv. 27, 27, 14: — hæc de tanto viro, quamquam et opinionibus et monumentis literarum variarent, proponenda erant, id.: — timores variant, Ov.: — dissidet et variat sententia, id.: — [Hence, Ital. svariare, svariare.]  
 [VĀRĪŌLA, æ. *f.* The small-pox, NL.]  
 [VĀRĪTUS. *adv.* (1. varus) Straddlingly, App.; al. varicus.]  
**VĀRĪUS**, a, um. Of divers colours, variegated, party-coloured. **\*\*I. Prop.** A) Lingua nigra aut varia, party-coloured, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: — v. uvæ, Cat.: — v. lynces, Virg.: — v. plumæ, Hor.: — v. columnæ, of spotted marble, id.: — v. autumnus purpureo colore, id.: — v. flores, Tibull.: — v. serpens, Ov.: — v. cœlum, speckled with stars, id.: — v. latera, black and blue, or of all sorts of colours, Plaut. B) Esp.: v. terra, moist on the surface and dry below, Col. 2, 4, 5. II. Fig.: Manifold, diverse, various, different, not uniform, variable: v. poema, v. oratio, v. mores, v. fortuna, voluptas etiam v., Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: — v. et quasi multiformes (qualitates): multiplices v. que sermones: — copiosæ v. que rationes: — v. et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium: — v. et diversa studia: — v. jus et dispar conditio: — v. eventus fortunæ: — v. victoria, fluctuating, wavering, Liv.: — v. animus, inconstant, Sall.: — varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg.: — quales sint (dii), varium est, various opinions prevail on that point, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 13.  
**VĀRĪX**, icis, c. (1. varus) A dilated vein in the leg, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35; Cels. 7, 8; Plin. 11, 45, 104.  
 [1. VARO, ōnis. *m.* A stupid, unpolished man, a clown, blockhead, Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 328, 329.]  
 [2. VARO, āre. (varus) To curve, bend, Auct. de Limit.]

VARRO, ōnis. m. *A cognomen in the gens Terentia; e. g. M. Terentius Varro, a contemporary of Cicero, who wrote De Re Rustica, and De Lingua Latina:—P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet of the same date:—C. Terentius Varro, a consul, who commanded at the battle of Cannæ.*

VARRŌNĪANUS, a, um. (Varro) *Of or belonging to Varro: V. milites, i. e. of the consul C. Terentius Varro, Liv. 23, 38, 9.*

1. VĀRUS, a, um. *Parting from each other; hence, bent asunder, bent outwards, straddling. \*\*I. Prop.: v. talea, Col. 5, 9, 2:—varus distortis cruribus, Hor.:—v. manus, Mart.:—v. cornua, Ov. [II. Fig.: Dissimilar, unlike, different: geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, Pers. 6, 18:—alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum, differing from the latter, Hor.]*

\*\*2. VĀRUS, i. m. *A spot, or blotch on the face, Cels. 6, 5; Plin.*

3. VARUS, i. m. *A cognomen, esp. in the gens Quintilia; e. g. P. Quintilius Varus, who was conquered by Arminius, Suet. Aug. 23.*

1. VĀS, vādis. m. (vado) *A surety, bail, i. e. one who gives security for the appearance of a party in a court of justice, esp. in capital causes [but præs is said to denote only one who is surety in a civil action, as, in the execution of a contract, or for the preservation of litigated property] Varr.; Fest.; Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 1, 45:—vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistendi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45.*

2. VĀS, vādis. plur. vāsa, ōrum. n. [nom. sing. vāsum, Cat. ap. Gell. and Plaut.;—vāsum fictilis, Petr.: genit. vasi, Lucr.: vas' argenteis for vasis, acc. to Cic. de Or. 45, 153.] I. *A vessel, vase; also a utensil, implement: corpus quasi v. est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52:—v. vinarium:—v. Corinthia et Delia:—v. Samia:—colligere vasa, to pack up the baggage:—conclamare vasa, to give the signal for packing up the baggage, Cæs.:—v. utilia cultura, Dig.:—also of beehives, Col. [II. Sensu obsceno, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 41; A. Priap.] [Hence, Ital. vaso, Fr. vase.]*

VĀSĀRIUM, īi. n. (2. vas) I. *Money given to a governor upon going into a province, to provide furniture, equipage, etc., Cic. Pis. 35, 86. [II. Money paid for the use of an oil-press, Cat. R. R. 145, 3.] \*\*III. Furniture and vessels in bath-rooms, Vitruv. 5, 10. \*\*IV. Public records, archives, Plin. 7, 49, 50; Cod. Th.*

VĀSĀTES, um. m. *A people of Aquitania, Amm. 15, 11.*

VĀSĀTĪCUS, a, um. (Vasates) *Of or belonging to the Vasates: V. rheda, Aus. E. 7, 18.*

[VĀSĀTUS, i. m. (2. vas) Magna mentulā instructus, LL.]

[VASCELLUM, i. n. (2. vas) A small sepulchral urn, Inscr.]

[VASCELLUS, i. m. dem. (2. vas) A vessel, utensil, ML.]—[Hence, Ital. vascello, Fr. vaisseau.]

VASCO, ōnis. See VASCONES.

VASCŌNES, um. m. *A people of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the modern Navarre, ancestors of the Basques, Plin. 3, 3, 4.—Sing. adj.: Vascone saltu, i. e. Pyrenees, P. Nol.—[Hence, Ital. guascone, Fr. gascon.]*

VASCŌNĪA, æ. f. (Vascones) *The country of the Vascones, P. Nol.*

VASCŌNĪCUS, a, um. (Vascones) *Of or belonging to the Vascones, P. Nol.*

VASCŪLĀRIŪS [vasclārius, Inscr.], īi. m. (vasculum) *One that makes metal utensils, esp. a maker of cups; a goldsmith, silversmith, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24.*

\*\*VASCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (2. vas) I. *A little vessel, esp. of metal or bronze (Quint. 1, 2, 28); a beehive, Pall. II. The seed-vessel or capsule of certain plants, Plin. 15, 28, 34.*

[VASCUS, a, um. (perhaps incorrectly for vastus) V. tibia, a kind of flute, Sol.]

[VASSALUS, i. m. A vassal, ML.]—[Hence, Fr. vassal.]

[VASSUS, i. m. A client, ML.]—[Hence, Ital. vasallo, Fr. vassal.]

[VASTĀBUNDUS, a, um. (vastus) Devastating, Amm.]

VASTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A devastating, ravaging, laying waste: ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18:—intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac.*

[VASTĀTOR, ōris. m. A destroyer, devastator: v. Arcadiæ Caper, Ov. M. 9, 192:—v. ferarum (Amycus), Virg.]

[VASTĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (vastus) Devastating, Amm.]

\*\*VASTĀTRIX, icis. f. (vastus) *She that devastates: luxuria terrarum marisque v., Sen. Ep. 95.*

VASTE. adv. I. *Awkwardly, uncouthly: aspere, v., rustice, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45:—ut neve aspere concurrent (verba) neve vastius diducantur. \*\*II. Widely, hugely, vastly: v. cedentia litora, Mel. 1, 1, 4:—vastius...ruit impetus undæ, Ov.*

[VASTESCO, ĕre. (vastus) To become desert, Att. ap. Non.]

[VASTĪFICUS, a, um. (vastus-facio) Laying waste, devastating: v. belua, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.]

VASTĪTAS, ātis. f. (vastus) I. *A wilderness, solitude, desert: solitudo, v., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51:—v. judiciorum et fori. II. Meton. A) Devastation, wasting, desolation: quum cædem a vobis, vastitatem a templis urbe, Italia depellebam, Cic. Fl. 1, 1:—exitium et v.:—efficere vastitatem:—reddere vastitatem, Liv.:—fuga ac v., id.:—dira v., Tac.:—vastitates funerum, Att. ap. Non. \*\*B) Fearful state or condition, terrible or excessive size, hugeness: beluæ pari vastitate, of equally horrible size, Col. 3, 8, 3:—v. roborum Hercyniæ silvæ, Plin.:—v. immensa æquorum, id.:—v. cœli, id.:—v. vocis, Col.:—hostis formidandæ vastitatis, Gell. 2) Fig.: v. instantis laboris, enormous amount, Col. 4, 18, 2:—v. scientiæ rei rusticæ, id.*

[VASTĪTĪES, ĕi. f. (vastus) Devastation: discidium, v. venit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 68.]

[VASTĪTŪDO, īnis. f. (vastus) I. A devastating, laying waste, Cat. R. R. 141, 2; Pac. and Att. ap. Non. II. Uncouth form or size: impetus et v. corporis (leonis), Gell. 5, 14, 9.]

VASTO. 1. (vastus) To make empty or void. I. *Prop.: lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto agro, Cic. Sest. 24, 53:—vastari (terram) stirpium asperitate, to be uncultivated:—vastati agri sunt, Liv.:—venator vastata lustra fugit, i. e. deprived of game, V. Fl. II. Meton.: To lay waste, devastate, pillage, plunder. A) Prop.: v. agros, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50:—v. Italiam:—v. partem provinciæ incursionibus, Cæs.:—v. omnia, Sall.:—v. depopularique fines, Hirt.:—v. fana Pœnorum tumultu, Hor. \*\*B) Fig.: conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, confused, disturbed, Sall. Cat. 15, 4.*

[VASTŪLUS, a, um. (vastus) Rather huge: v. corpora, App.]

[1. VASTUS, i. m. A term applied in anatomy to two large femoral muscles: v. internus: v. externus, NL.]

2. VASTUS, a, um. I. *Prop. A) Waste, desert, uninhabited, desolate: genus agrorum...propter pestilentiam v. atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26:—v. ac deserta urbs, Liv.:—urbs v. a defensoribus:—mons v. ab natura et humano cultu, Sall.:—viduæ et v. virginæ, living in seclusion, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Virg.:—dies per silentium vastus, Tac. B) Fig.: Uncultivated, unmannerly, awkward, clumsy, ill-bred: vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115:—v. homo atque fœdus:—omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, Liv.:—v. atque hians oratio, A. Her. II. Meton. \*\*A) Laid waste, desolated: nec solum modo vastum hosti relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illatus ignis, Liv. 10, 12, 8:—hæc ego vasta dabo, Virg. B) 1) Awkwardly great, monstrous, unwieldy, enormous, huge: immanis et v. belua, Cic. Rep. 2, 40:—vastissimæ beluæ:—fossa vastissima:—v. solitudines:—vastior litera, having a very broad sound:—v. atque apertum mare, Cæs.:—v.*



tempestas, Col.: — vastissimi vapores, id.: — v. latratus, id.: — v. clamor, Virg.: — v. murmur, id.: — v. certamen, id.: — v. campi, id.: — v. antrum, id.: — v. hiatus speluncæ, id.: — v. suspectus turris, id.: — v. manus, Ov.: — v. iter, on the wide ocean, id.: — v. pondus, id.: — v. tonitru, V. Fl. \*\*2) Fig.: v. animus, insatiable, Sall. Cat. 5, 5: — varia v.que scientiæ, comprehensive, Col.: — v. potentia, Ov.

[VASUM, i. and VASUS, i. See 2. VAS.]

VĀTES, is. c. I. A soothsayer, prophet, seer; also of a woman, a prophetess, etc. Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20. II. Meton. [A] A poet, poetess, Hor. O. 1, 1, 35. \*\*B) A teacher, instructor, master: Herophilus medicinæ vates, Plin. 11, 37, 89: — Q. Scaevola legum clarissimus et certissimus v., V. Max.

[VATIA, æ. m. I. q. vatius: imitari vatias, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129; conf. Plin. 11, 35, 105.]

VĀTICĀNUS, a, um. [Vatic. Juv. 6, 343; Mart. 6, 92, 3 etc.: — Vatic. Hor. O. 1, 20, 7] V. mons, collis, one of the hills of Rome, west of the Tiber, Hor. O. 1, 20, 7: — Plur.: The hill and the surrounding country, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: — V. ager, campus: — V. vallis, the valley between the Vatican and Janiculum, Tac.: — V. Circus, Plin.: — V. vina, a very inferior sort, Mart.: — Subst.: in Vaticano, Plin. 8, 14, 14: — Vaticanus, a deity presiding over the Vatican hill, acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 1.

VĀTICĪNĀTIO, ōnis. f. A soothsaying, prophesying, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10.

[VĀTICĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. A soothsayer, Ov. P. 1, 1, 42.]

\*\*VĀTICĪNIUM, ii. n. (vaticinus) A soothsaying, prophesying, Plin. 7, 52, 53; Gell.

VĀTICĪNOR, ātus. 1. (vates) To prophesy as a soothsayer. I. Prop.: v. per furorem, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: — With an objective clause: sævam læsi fore nominis iram vaticinatus erat, Ov. M. 4, 9: — Poet.: parcite, vaticinor cognatas cæde nefanda exturbare animas, I admonish or warn as a seer, Ov. M. 15, 174. II. Meton. A) To sing or celebrate as a poet: v. carminibus Græcis, Cic. Læli. 7, 24: — vetera vaticinamini, you are telling us nothing new, Plant. B) To rave, to be mad or enthusiastic, to talk idly or to no purpose: v. atque insanire, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: — sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et hæc omnia meliores habebunt exitus.

\*\*VĀTICĪNUS, a, um. (vates) Soothsaying, prophetic: v. libri, 25, 1, 12: — v. furores, Ov.

[VATICA HERBA. A plant, otherwise called Apollinaria, App.]

VĀTINIĀNUS, a, um. (Vatinus) Of or belonging to Vatinus: V. crimina, of P. Vatinus, Catull. 53, 2. — V. odium, id.

VĀTINIŪS, a. A Roman family name, Plin. 11, 45, 105. § 254: — Esp. I. P. Vatinus, who was accused by Cicero.

II. A shoemaker, and manufacturer of drinking-vessels with four noses or beaks, Mart. 14, 96, 1: hence these vessels were called Vatinii (sc. calices), id. 10, 3, 4.

[VĀTIUS, a, um. Bent inwards: v. crura, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: — Hence also of persons, bow-legged, Mart. 12, 70, 1; Dig.]

[VATRAX, ācis. and VATRICŌSUS, i. m. That has bad feet, acc. to Non. 25, 16.]

1. VĒ. (an enclitic, formed from vel) Or: libidines... iracundie, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: — albus atreve: — plus minusve: — duabus tribusve horis: — alter ambove: — aliquis unus pluresve: — si quando aut regi justo vim populus attulit regnoque eum spoliavit, aut etc.: — Poet.: ve... ve or ve... aut: corpora vertuntur, nec quod fuimusve sumusve, Ov. M. 15, 215: — regnavit prima Remi aut animos Carthaginis altæ, Prop.

2. VĒ. (væ) An inseparable particle which, in composition, has the power of negating a positive idea, or of strengthening a negative, as in vecors, vegrandia, vepallidus, conf. Gell. 5, 12, 9.

\*\*VĒCORDĪA, æ. f. (vecors) Want of reason, madness, frenzy; also, foolishness, silliness: objectare vecordiam Mario, Sall. Jug. 94, 4: — formidine quasi vecordia exagitari, id.: — prorsus in facie vultuque v. inerat, id.: — studia plena vecordiae, Tac.: — tanta v. innata ut cuiquam siet, Ter.

VE-CORS, dia. (cor) Without reason, i. e. frantic, mad, or, silly, foolish, stupid: aliis cor ipsum animus videtur, ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: — v., furiosus, mente captus, demens: — v. mens: — impetus prope v., Liv.: — Comp., A. Vict.—Sup., A. Or. pro Dom.

\*\*VECTĀBĪLIS, e. (vecto) That can be carried: v. materia insulæ, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3, 25 med.

[VECTĀBŪLUM, i. n. (vecto) A vehicle, Gell. 20, 1, 28.]

[VECTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (vecto) A vehicle, Tert. Bapt. 3; Anim. 53.]

[VECTĀRIUS, a, um. (vecto) Fit for carrying or drawing: v. equus, a draught-horse, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15.]

\*\*VECTĀTIO, ōnis. f. A carrying; also, a riding on horseback or in a carriage: v. assidua equi post cibum, Suet. Col. 3; Sen.

\*\*VECTĪĀRIŪS, ii. m. (vectis) One that uses a lever for moving a machine, Vitruv. 6, 9 med.

[VECTĪCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (vectis): v. vita, of such as break into houses, etc. by using crow-bars, house-breaking, acc. to Fest.]

VECTĪGAL, ālis. n. (vectus from veho) I. That which is paid to the state, tax, revenue, duty, impost, etc.: ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, Cic. de I. P. 6, 15. II. Meton.: Revenue, income, private property, rent: vectigalia urbana rusticis (anteponantur), Cic. Off. 2, 25, 88: — ex meo tenui vectigali detractis sumptibus cupiditatis aliquid etiam redundabit: — Prov.: magnum v. est parsimonia, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49.

[VECTĪGĀLIĀRIUS, ii. m. (vectigal) A receiver of the public revenue, collector, Firm.]

VECTĪGĀLIS, e. (vectigal) I. That is paid as a tax or tribute: v. pecunia, taxes, imposts, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35: — v. civitas, that pays taxes or tribute: — v. agri, id.: — facere alqm sibi vectigalem, Cæs.: — (Hannibal) v. stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani, Liv. II. That brings in income or profit, profitable: v. equi, that produce gain, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: — v. contumelia lecti, App.

\*\*VECTĪO, ōnis. f. (veho) A carrying; a riding: vectiones quadrupedum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

VECTIS, is. m. (veho) A wooden or iron bar for lifting weights, etc., a lever: demoliri signum et vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: — saxa quam maxima vectibus promovere, Cæs.

[VECTĪTĀTUS, a, um. (vectito, Gell. 9, 6) Riding, Arn.]

[VECTO. 1. (veho) To carry, bear, bring: v. super fluctus dorso edito Delphinum, Gell. 16, 19, 16: — corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg.: — v. ornos plaustris, id.: — Pass.: vectari humeris, Hor.: — vectari equis, to ride, go on horseback, Ov.]

VECTONES or VETTONES, um. m. A people of Lusitania, in the modern Salamanca and Estremadura, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

VECTONĪA, æ. f. (Vettones) The territory belonging to the Vectones, Prud.

VECTOR, ōris. m. (veho) \*\*I. One that carries, bears, conveys, or transports any thing, a carrier, bearer: debet semper plus esse virum in vectore quam in onere, Sen. Tr. 5: — v. puellæ (taurus), id.: — v. Sileni (Atlas), Ov. II. One that rides, goes, or travels, a traveller, passenger, rider, etc.: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: — male vehi malo alio gubernante quam tam ingratis vectoribus

bene gubernare: — v. equum regit, Ov. [Hence, Ital. *veturino*, a coachman.]

VECTŌRIŪS, a, um. (veho) *Of or belonging to carrying or transportation*: v. navigia, transports, Cæs. B. G. 5, 8, 4.

[VECTRIX, icis. f. (vector) *She that carries, carrying*: v. navis, P. Nol.: — v. equa, Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm.]

VECTŪRA, æ. f. (veho) I. *A carrying, conveying; carriage, transportation*: solvere pro vectura, for freight or passage, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2: — sine vecturæ periculo, of transport or conveyance by sea: — v. imperabantur, imports, Cæs.: — vecturæ frumenti, id.: — equi idonei ad vecturam, Sen. \*\*II. Meton.: *Money paid for carriage or conveyance, freight, fare*, Sen. Ben. 6, 15 extr.

[VECTŪRARIŪS, ii. m. (vectura) *A carrier*, Cod. Th.]

VECTUS, a, um. *part. of veho*.

[VEDIUS, ii. m. *Another name for Vejovis, Pluto*, M. Cap.]

VĒŌĒO, ēre. (vegeo) *To set in violent motion, to excite, disturb*: v. æquora ventis, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 3: — moderari et v. equum, Lucr.: — also *trans.*, to be active, viget, veget ut pote plurimum, Varr.]

[VĒŌĒTARIŪS, e. (vegeto) *Animating, quickening, invigorating*, M. Cap.: radix, Ammian. 22, 8; *where some render it, That grows or vegetates, vegetable*.

[VĒŌĒTĀMEN, inis. n. (vegeto) *A vivifying force, enlivenment*, Prud.]

[VĒŌĒTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *An enlivening, animating*, App.]

[VĒŌĒTĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that enlivens or animates*, Aus.]

VĒĒĒTĪUS, ii. m. *A personal name*. I. Flavius V. Renatus, a writer De Re Militari in the fourth century. II. *A later writer*, De Re Veterinaria.

[VĒŌĒTO. 1. (vegetus) *To make lively, stir up, enliven, excite, quicken*: spiritus, qui animalia omnia... vegetat, App. de M. p. 61: — gaudia non illum vegetent, Aus.: — v. memoriam, to strengthen, Gell.]

VĒĒĒTUS, a, um. (for vegetus, part. of vegeo) I. *Prop.*: *Lively, active, sprightly, fresh, vigorous*: te vegetum nobis in Græcia siste, Cic. Att. 10, 16 extr.: — recentes ac v., Liv.: — nigri v.que oculi, Suet.: — vegetus præscripta ad munia surgit, Hor.: — vegetior aspectus (tauri), Col.: — vegetissimus color conchyliorum, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *Active, quick, sharp, vigorous*: v. mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: — v. tertia pars rationis et mentis: — v. ingenium in vivo pectore, Liv.: — v. libertas, Sen.: — vegetissimum intervallum temporis, most lively, Plin.

[VĒ-GRANDIS, e. *Not very large, diminutive, little, small*: v. atque imbecillæ oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 13: — v. gradus, Plant. Frgm.: — vegrandia farra coloni, Ov.: — *It is very doubtful whether vegrandis was used for valde grandis, acc. to Non. 183, 30; hence v. macies (Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93) is a doubtful reading.*

[VĒHĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (veho) *A carrying, transport*, Cod. Th.]

VĒHĒMENS, entis. [dissyll. vēmens, Lucr.; Hor.] (vehemens) *Very violent, impetuous, ardent, vehement, strenuous*. I. *Prop.*: Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando v. atque incensus, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: — v. feroxque naturā: — v. et severus: — v. et acer: — v. et dissolutus: — v. et iratus lupus: — acer et v. incitatio: — genus orationis v. atque atrox: — v. et pugna exordium dicendi: — v. et grave senatus consultum. \*\*II. Meton.: *Strong, powerful, mighty, energetic, operative, efficacious*: vehementissimus cursus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 7: — v. fuga, id.: — pilum... vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv.: — v. usus strigilis, Suet.: — vehementior somnus, Plin.: — v. dolor capitis, id.: — v. vis frigorum aut calorum, id.: — argumentum contra scriptum vehementius, Quint.: — brassicam... tenui succo vehementissima, Cat.: — v. imber, Lucr.: — v. ictus, id.

VĒHĒMENTER, adv. I. *Very violently, impetuously, ardently, vehemently*: v. se agere, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 1333

16: — quæ v., acriter, animosæ fiunt: — insectari alqm vehementius: — vehementius minari: — v. eos incusavit, Cæs.: — quibus rebus Cæsar v. commotus, id.: — instare de indicia vehementissime contendere, id. II. *Extremely, exceedingly, strongly, very, very much*: quod... v. id retinebatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: — v. etiam atque etiam rogare: — v. displicere: — res v. ad me pertinet, Cæl. ap. Cic.: — vehementius ingemere: — vehementissime se exercere in alqa re: — v. astringere manus, Plaut.: — v. fluctuare (mare), id.: — vitium v. inesse, Lucr.

[VĒHĒMENTESCO, ēre. (vehemens) *To become violent*, C. Aur.]

\*\*VĒHĒMENTĪA, æ. f. (vehemens) I. *Vehemence, violence, impetuosity*: Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiæ, Plin. 36, 5, 4. § 33: — v. Gracchi, Gell. II. *Strength*: v. odoris, Plin. 13, 8, 16: — v. vini, id.: — v. venarum, i. e. a strong pulsation, id.: — v. linteorum strigilumque, strong scent or smell, id.

\*\*VĒHES, is. f. (veho) I. *That which can be carried at one time, e. g. in a waggon; hence, gen., a cart- or waggon-load, a load*: v. fœni large onusta, Plin. 36, 15, 24. § 108: — v. fimi, id.: — lapis magnitudine vehis, i. e. making up a cart-load, a cart-load, id. II. *Meton. as a measure*: A cart-load, a load, Col. 11, 2, 13.

[VĒHĒCŪLĀRIS, e. (vehiculum) *Of or belonging to carriages or conveyance*: v. res, the posting-business: v. cursus, the post, Dig.]

[VĒHĒCŪLARIŪS, a, um. I. q. vehicularis: v. res, Amm.]

VĒHĒCŪLUM, i. n. (veho) I. *A vehicle, carriage; a cart, waggon; a vessel, ship, etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72: — v. furtorum, a ship, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23. [II. *Meton.*: *An instrument for cutting corn*, Pall.]

VĒHO, xi, etum. 3. (ὄξω) I. *To carry, convey, bear*: taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78: — v. reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor.: — v. cibum ore, Ov.: — v. uxorem plastro, Tib.: — v. triumphantem per urbem (equi), Liv.: — v. sacra ratibus, Tib.: — cœlum v. stellis, amnis aquas, id.: — quodque suo Tagus amne vehit aurum, Ov.: — quod fugiens hora semel vexit, has brought forth, Hor.: — Absol.: quanti veheret (navis) interrogavi, Quint.: — Pass.: *To be carried or conveyed; to go, proceed, advance*: vehi curra quadrigarum: — vehi motibus: — vehi in essedo: — vehi per urbem: — vehi in navi: — vehi in equo: — Nymphæ vehitur pisce, Ov.: — vehi puppe, rate, id.: — apes liquidum trans æthera vectæ, Virg. II. *To ride*: per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: — lectica per urbem vehendi jus, Suet.: — vehentes equo, Gell.

[VĒIUS or VĒIUS, a, um. (Veii) *Of or belonging to Veii*: V. dux, i. e. Volumnius, Prop. 4, 10, 31: — Subst.: Veia, A female proper name, Hor.]

VĒIENS, entis. (Veii) *Of or belonging to Veii*: V. ager, Cic. R. A. 16, 47: — V. bellum: — V. senatus, Liv.: — Subst.: Veientes, um. m. *The inhabitants of Veii*, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100. — Sing.: Veiens quidam, Cic. l. l.

VĒIENTĀNUS, a, um. (Veii) I. *Of or belonging to Veii*: V. ager, Liv. 4, 19: — V. uva, Mart. II. *Subst.* A) Veientana Italica. *A precious stone of a dark colour found near Veii*, Plin. 37, 10, 69. [B) Veientānum, i. n. *A wine of inferior quality*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 143.] C) Veientani, orum. *The inhabitants of Veii*, Plin. 3, 5, 8.

VĒIL, ōrum. m. *An ancient town of Etruria, near the modern village Isola*, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100.

VĒL, conj. (velis, from volo) *Or; it is frequently repeated, vel... vel, either... or; whether... or*. I. Gen. A) Vel... vel: vel sumptuosæ vel desidiôsæ illecebræ multæ cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: — in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers: — maximum virtutis vel documentum vel officium: — pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim: — With aut: num aut tuum aut cuiusquam nostrum nomen vel Caucasum hunc transcendere potuit vel illum Gangem transnatare, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: — aut calescere vel aplicatione melius vel igni aut vicissim etc.: — aut legere aut canere vel voce vel

fidibus, aut geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum explicare: — vel in tempestate, vel in agris, vel in corporibus: — vel spectator laudum tuarum vel particeps vel socius vel minister consiliorum. — *The last vel is sometimes rendered emphatic by etiam, vero etiam, omnino: vel ad usum vitæ vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 1, 18: — ut vel ea defendam . . . vel taceam vel etiam . . . referam: — vel studiis, vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis: — vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos etc. — With the poets: aut . . . vel for vel . . . vel: tellus aut hisce, vel istam quæ facit, ut lædar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. M. 1, 546; conf. Aut.* B) *Vel is sometimes used singly: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: — in unius voluntate vel moribus: — in una urbe vel in hac ipsa millies mutata (genera juris): — constituere vel conservare: — With potius: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: — post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli: — quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea lætatur: — novem tibi orbibus vel potius globis connexa sunt omnia. II. Esp. in proceeding from weaker to stronger terms: Even, nay even: sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic. Rep. 3, 34 extr.: — isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est: — hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, Liv.: — per me vel stertas licet, inquit Carneades, non modo quiescas: — ut ipsis sententiis quibus proluserunt vel pugnare possint: — quum vel abundare debeat, cogor mutuari: — existiment quod velint, ac vel hoc intelligant: — raras tuas quidem sed suaves accipio literas: vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentes! — vel ut a te ipso ordiare, especially to begin with yourself. — Very frequently with a Sup., vidi in dolore podagrum ipsum vel omnium maximum Stoicorum Posidonium, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 527, 32: — hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, the least . . . the most, Cic. de Or. 26, 91: — quod erat ad obtinendam potentiam nobilium vel maximum: — vident unum senatorem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum: — vel studiosissime querere: — vel optime scribere: — vel maxime confirmare.*

VELA, æ. f. *The Gallic name for the plant erysimon, Plin. 22, 25, 75.*

VĒLĀBRENSIS, e. (Velabrum) *Of or belonging to the street Velabrum: V. caseus, Mart. 13, 32, 2.*

[1. VĒLĀBRUM, i. n. (velo) *A covering spread over the theatre, an awning, Amm.]*

2. VĒLĀBRUM, i. n. *A street at Rome on Mount Aventine, inhabited chiefly by oil-men and cheesemongers, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, 14.*

\*\*VĒLĀMEN, inis. n. (velo) *A covering, garment, clothing, Tac. G. 17.*

\*\*VĒLĀMENTUM, i. n. (velo) *A covering, clothing.*

I. Prop. A) *Tunicas, quæ testiculos ambiunt, velamenta vocant, Cels. 7, 18. B) A curtain, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15. C) Velamenta, olive-branches, round which woollen fillets were tied, such as persons supplicating for peace, etc. carried in their hands: ramos oleæ ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut reciperent sese, Liv. 24, 30 extr.: — velamenta et infulas præferentes, Tac.: — velamenta manu prætenderis supplice, Ov. II. Fig.: A covering, cloak, disguise: patrociniū aliquod sen velamentum libidinis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12 extr.*

\*\*VĒLĀRIS, e. (velum) *Of or belonging to a curtain: v. anuli, curtain-rings, Plin. 13, 9, 8.*

[VĒLĀRIUM, ii. n. (velum) *A large curtain spread over the theatre for the sake of keeping off the sun's rays, an awning, Juv. 4, 122.]*

[VĒLĀRIUS, ii. m. (velum) I. *A slave who opened and shut the curtain of a door; hence, a porter, Inscr. II. A mariner who reefed and slackened the sails, ib.]*

[VĒLĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A veiling, furnishing with a veil, August.]*

[VĒLĀTO. adv. (velatus) *In a veiled manner, obscurely, Tert.]*

VĒLĒDA, æ. f. *A virgin to whom divine honours were paid by the Germans, Tac. G. 8.*

VĒLES, itis. [plur. velites] m. I. *A kind of light-armed soldier, who did not stand in the ranks, but was employed in skirmishing in front of the main body, a kind of chasseur, a skirmisher, Liv. 26, 4, 4 sq. II. Meton.: v. scurra, skirmishing, provoking, irritating, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1.*

VĒLĪA, æ. f. I. *A part of the Palatine hill at Rome, Cic. Rep. 2, 31. II. A town of Lucania, Cic. Fam. 7, 19, 1.*

VĒLĪENSIS, e. (Velia) I. *Of or belonging to Velia (see VELIA, I.), Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 17. II. Of or belonging to Velia (see VELIA, II.): V. sacerdotes, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: — Plur.: VĒlienses, ium. m. The inhabitants of Velia, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1.*

[VĒLĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum. (velum-fero) *Carrying canvas or sails: v. carina, Ov. M. 15, 719: — v. malus, V. Fl.: — v. venti, that swell the sails, Sen.]*

\*VĒLĪFĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A sailing, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21.*

[VĒLĪFĪCUM, ii. n. (velum-facio) *A sailing, Hyg.]*

\*\*VĒLĪFĪCO, āre. (act. of velificor) I. *To make sail, sail: v. per summa æquora, Plin. 9, 33, 52: — v. per urbanas aquas, Prop. [II. Velificatus, a, um. (pass.): velificatus Athos, sailed through, Juv. 10, 174.]*

VĒLĪFOR, ātus. 1. (velum-facio) *To make sail, to sail. [I. Prop.: (ratīs) cœrula ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop. 2, 28, 40: — sic velificantes triumphantium in modum etc., Flor.] II. Fig.: v. alciui, to work eagerly in favour of, to favour, promote: v. honori, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: — ne aut velificatus alciui dicaris, Cœl. ap. Cic.]*

\*\*VĒLĪFĪCUS, a, um. (velificor) *Sailing: v. cursa navigii, Plin. 13, 11, 21.*

1. VĒLĪNUS LACUS. *A lake in the Sabine territory, between Reate and Interamnū, Plin. 3, 12, 15. — Velina tribus, a tribe in this region, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9; Liv.*

[2. VĒLĪNUS, a, um. (Velia, II.) *Of or belonging to Velia: V. portus, i. e. Velia, Virg. Æ. 6, 366.]*

\*\*VĒLĪTĀRIS, e. (veles) *Of or belonging to the velites: v. hastæ, Liv. 26, 4, 4: — v. arma, Sall.*

[VĒLĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. *A skirmishing, Plant. As. 2, 2, 41; conf. Fest. p. 369.]*

VĒLĪTERNĪNUS, a, um. (Velitræ) *Of or belonging to Velitræ: V. vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65.*

VĒLĪTERNUS, a, um. (Velitræ) *Of or belonging to Velitræ: V. ager, Liv. 2, 31: — V. populus, id.: — V. coloni, id.: — Plur.: VĒlitrerni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Velitræ, Liv. 8, 14. — Sing.: Veliternus, i. m. A proper name, Sil. 13, 229.*

VELITES, um. See VELES.

[VĒLĪTOR. *To fight in the manner of the velites, to skirmish.*

I. Prop.: v. in eum lapidibus crebris, App. M. 9. p. 234: — v. primis Veneris prœliis, id. II. Fig.: v. armis primis disciplinæ, i. e. to make the first attempt with, App. M. 9. p. 234: — nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos, have been wrangling, Plant.: — v. periculum alciui, to threaten with, App.]

VĒLĪTRÆ, ārum. f. *A town of the Volsci in Latium, whence the Octavian family had its origin, now Veletri, Liv. 2, 31.*

[VĒLĪVŌLANS, antis. (velum-volo) *Flying with sails (a poet. epithet of a ship), Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67.]*

[VĒLĪVŌLUS, a, um. (velum-volo) *Flying with sails, winged or furnished with sails (a poetical epithet of a ship): v. naves, Enn. A. 14, 2: — Absol.: mare velivolis florebat, Lucr. 5, 1441. — Meton. of the sea: v. mare, Virg. Æ. 1, 224.]*

[VELLA. *Said by rustics for villa, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.]*

[VELLĀTŪRA, æ. f. (contr. for vehelatura, from veho) *A carrying, the business of a carrier, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14.]*

VELLEIĀNUS, a, um. (Velleius) *Of or belonging to Velleius: V. senatusconsultum, named after the consul C. Velleius Tutor, Dig.*

1. VELLEIUS, a. *A Roman family name; especially, the historian C. V. Paternulus under Augustus and Tiberius.*

2. VELLEIUS, a. um. (1. Velleius) *Of or belonging to Velleius: V. lex, Dig.*

[VELLICĀTIM. adv. (vellico) *Piecemeal, unconnectedly, Sisenn. ap. Non. 188, 1.*

**\*VELLICĀTIO, ōnis. f.** *A plucking, twitching; a bantering, taunting: quum non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugerit, Sen. V. Beat. 5 med.*

**VELLICO. 1. (vello) To pluck, twitch, pinch. \*I. Prop.** A) Vellicari (puer) a pädagogo, Quint. 6, 1, 41: — v. (cornix) vulturios, Plaut. [B] *Meton. of a bee: To suck, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.* II. Fig. **\*A)** *To rouse by pinching, to quicken, make lively: excitare et v. animum e somno, Sen. Ep. 20 extr. B) To taunt, carp, or rail. v. in circulis, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: — sibilent, vellicent, vocent, etc., Plaut.*

**VELLO, vulsi, vulsum. 3. To pluck, pluck out, pull out, off, or up, pluck or tear up, out, or off, etc.**

**\*I. Prop.** v. oves, Plin. 8, 48, 73: — v. anseres, id.: — v. plumam anserum, Col.: — v. comam, Mart.: — v. pilos equinæ caudæ, Hor.: — v. barbam, id.: — velli, *to have the beard plucked out by the roots, Suet.: — v. vallum, Liv.: — v. asparagum ab radice, Plin.: — v. signa, Virg.: — v. hastam de caespide, id.: — v. postes a cardine, id.: — v. modo nata poma, Tib.: — v. brachia, Hor.: — v. aurem, to pull the ear, in order to remind one of any thing, Virg.: — v. latus digitis, Ov.* [II. Fig.: secreto velluntur pectora morsu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 3.] — [Hence, Ital. svegliare, sverre.]

**VELLUS, ōris. n. (vello) I. Shorn wool, Plin. 27, 7, 28; Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 17. II. Meton. A) 1) The skin of a sheep with the wool on it, a fleece, Col. 7, 4, 4. [2] Also for the skin of any other animal: v. fulvi leonias, Ov. F. 2, 340. B) Of things like wool, down: velleraque ut foliis despectant tenuia Seres, i. e. silk or cotton, Virg. G. 2, 121: — of light fleecy clouds, Virg. G. 1, 397: — of snow, Mart. 4, 3, 1. C) Of things made of wool: v. Parnasia, woollen bands or fillets, Stat. S. 5, 3, 8.]**

**VĒLO. 1. (velum) I. A) To cover with any tegument, to cover, veil, wrap up in any thing: v. caput, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: — v. varices, Quint.: — v. partes tegendas, Ov.: — velanda corporis, Plin.: — v. antennas, Virg.: — velatus toga, clothed, Liv. 3, 26, 10: — velatus purpurea veste, tunica, stola, Ov.: — velare tempora tiaris, to bend round, Ov.: — velatus tempora vitta, id.: — v. cornua lauro, id.: — v. hastam frondibus, id.: — v. delubra deum fronde, Virg.: — velatæ manus, i. e. holding the velamenta, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 101: — oratores... velati ramis oleæ, Virg. B) In military language, vĕlāti, ōrum. m. (like accensi) *A kind of supernumerary troops, who stepped into the place of those that were killed: accensi velati, Cic. Rep. 2, 22; conf. Fest. p. 14 and p. 369: — in later times it was also used of a single soldier: accensus velatus, Inscr. \*II. To cover, conceal, veil, cloak: v. odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac. A. 14, 46: — v. primas adolescentis cupidines, id.: — v. culpam invidia, id.: — v. nihil, Plin.***

**VELOCASSES, ium. See BELLOCASSI.**

**VĒLOCITAS, ātis. f. (velox) Swift, quick, fleet, rapid, swiftness, fleetness, velocity. I. Prop.** v. ad cursum, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: — non viribus aut velocitatis aut celeritate corporum res magnæ geruntur, sed, etc. **\*II. Fig.** v. mali, Tac. A. 15, 38: — v. occasionum, id.: — v. cogitationum animique celeritas, Plin.: — v. animi exercitata studio, Quint.: — also of a rapid style: v. immortalis illa Sallustii, Quint. 10, 1, 102.

**VĒLOCĪTER. adv. (velox) Swiftly, quickly, fleetly, Cic. Rep. 6, 26.**

**VĒLOX, ōcis. (velum) Swift, quick, fleet, rapid. I. Prop.** peditis velocissimi ac fortissimi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48, 5: — v. juvenes, Liv.: — v. arbores, of quick growth, 1335

Plin.: — v. celeritas, id.: — v. navigatio, Quint.: — v. cervi, Virg.: — v. navis, id.: — v. procella, Hor.: — v. toxicum, that works speedily, id.: — v. pes, Ov.: — v. horæ, id.: — v. anni, Mart.: — v. munera (thermæ), built up or constructed quickly, id.: — ille velox... desilit in latices, Ov.: — nec jam hic absistere velox, Stat. II. Fig.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: — v. ac mobile ingenium, Quint.: — velox ingenio, Tac.: — acutior atque velocior in urbanitate brevitatis, Quint.: — stilus quam velocissimus, id.

**VĒLUM, i. n. I. A) A sail: dare vela, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: — facere vela: — vela fieri: — pandere vela: — dirigere vela ad castra Cornelianæ, Cic.: — perveli velis passis: — contrahere vela: — subducere vela, A. B. Alex.: — legere vela, Virg. — Poet. of wings: vela pennarum, Lucr.: — vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. — Prov.: remis velisque, with might and main: omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda (res), Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: — remigio veloce quantum poteris festina et fuge, Plaut. B) Fig.: vela orationis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: — dare vela Famæ, Mart. II. A covering; a curtain, hanging: tabernacula carbæis intenta velis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12: — velis amictos, non togis: — eadem (i. e. uxor) discreta velo, Plin.: — An awning spread over the theatre as a protection from the sun, Lucr. 4, 73: — multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius ejusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 15. — [Hence, Ital. velo, Fr. voile.]**

[VĒLUMEN, inis. n. (vello) Shorn wool, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9.]

**VĒL-UT or VĒL-ŪTL. adv. As, like as, just as. I. A) With sic, ita: v. in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus ciere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: — v. Sagunti excidium Hannibali, sic Philippo Abydorum clades, etc., Liv.: — v. per fistulam, ita per apertam vitis medullam humor trahitur, Col. B) Esp.: In comparisons: v. consul... sic exspectabat populus, etc., Enn. A. 1, 101: — ac v. magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio... sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Virg. II. Absol. A) Gen.: instructas v. in acies legiones, Cæs. B. G. 8, 9, 1: — ne vitam silentio transeat v. pecora, Sall. B) Esp. 1) In citing examples or proofs: nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid faceret et commodum dicant: — v. in hac re aiebant, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: — ut illi dubia quædam res... probetur: — v. apud Socraticum Æschinem demonstrat Socrates, etc.: — est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus iis, quæ gignuntur in terra. V. crocodili, etc.: — multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, v. hoc, etc. **\*2) In comparisons, as, as if, as it were: concurrunt v. venti... undique conveniunt v. imber, Enn. A. 17, 14 sq.: — migrantes cernas totaque ex urbe ruentes, ac, v. ingentem formicæ farris acervum quum populant, etc., Virg.: — quodam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio v. palato, Quint.: — ducetur ipsa rerum serie v. duce, id.: — hæc v. sagina dicendi, id.: — v. si, just as, just as if, just as though: v. si coram adessent, horrent (crudelitatem), Cæs. B. G. 1, 32, 1: — (tantus patres) metus de summa rerum cepit, v. si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv.: — cetera, quæ, v. si aliter facere fas non sit etc., Quint.****

**VĒNA, æ. f. I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: A vein: venæ et arteriæ a corde tractæ et profectæ in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 140: — incidere venam: — inter-scindere, abrumper, abscindere, exsolvere, aperire, pertundere venam, Tac.; Juv. 2) Esp.: An artery: si cui venæ sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15: — tentare v., to feel the pulse, Suet.: — tangere v., Pers.: — v. concidunt, the pulse becomes weak, Cels. B) Meton. of things bearing an impression as of veins, or in the shape of veins: A vein, stripe, streak, line; of metal, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: — Of wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73: — Of marble, stones, id.: — Of rows of trees in a garden, id.: — I. q. membrum virile, Mart.; Pers. II. Fig. A) The inward nature or innermost part of any thing, a vein: venæ et viscera rei publicæ, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: — (orator) teneat oportet venas cujusque generis, ætatis, ordinis. **\*B) Mental power, genius: v. tenuis et angustia ingenii, Quint. 6, 2, 3: — v. benigna ingenii, Hor.: —****

## VENABULUM

ego nec studium sine divite vena, nec rude quid possit video ingenium, id. — [Hence, Ital. *vena*, Fr. *veine*.]

**VĒNĀBŪLUM**, i. n. (venor) I. A hunting-spear, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3. \*\*II. Meton.: v. sagittarum, large arrows in the shape of a hunting-spear, for killing elephants, Plin. 8, 8, 8.

[**VĒNĀSECTIO**, ōnis. f. (vena-seco) A letting of blood, bleeding by a vein, NL.]

**VĒNĀFER**, fra, frum. (Venafrum) Of or belonging to Venafrum: V. oleum, Varr. R. 1, 2, 6.

**VĒNĀFRĀNUS**, a, um. (Venafrum) Of or belonging to Venafrum: V. agri, Hor. O. 3, 5, 55: — Subst.: Venafrum, i. n. (sc. oleum) Oil from Venafrum, Juv. 5, 86.

**VĒNĀFRUM**, i. n. An ancient town of the Samnites, famous for its olive oil, now Venafrum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3.

[**VĒNĀLICIĀRIUS**, a, um. (venalicius) I. Of or belonging to the slave trade: v. vita, i. e. the slave trade, Dig. II. Subst.: Venaliciarius, ii. m. A slave-dealer.]

[**VĒNĀLICĪUM**, ii. n. (venalicius) I. A tax on sales or wares, Cod. Just. II. The slave trade, a dealing in slaves, Petr. S. 29; Dig.: — Plur.: Slaving slaves, Dig.]

**VĒNĀLICIŪS** or **-TIŪS**, a, um. (venalis) Of or belonging to sale. [I. Gen.: v. jumenta, Petr. S. 76.]

II. Esp.: Of or belonging to the sale of slaves: v. familiae, i. e. young slaves exposed for sale, Suet. Aug. 42: — v. greges, Plin.: — Subst.: Venalicius, ii. m. A dealer in slaves, Cic. Or. 70, 232.

**VĒNĀLIS**, e. (2. venus) Of or belonging to sale, for sale, to sell. I. Prop. A) Gen.: v. horti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: — v. ac proscriptae possessiones: — v. opera pistoria, Suet.: — v. essendum, id.: — v. vox, i. e. of a praeco: — urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit, Sall. Jug. B) Esp.: venalis, is. m. A young slave offered for sale, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56: — Adj.: v. familia, Quint. II. Meton.: That may be bought, venal: quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fides, iurjurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62: — v. juris dictio: — v. multo pretio, Liv.: — v. amicis ad munus, Prop.

[**VĒNĀLITAS**, ātis. f. (venalis) Venality, Sid.; Cod. Just.]

[**VĒNĀTICIŪS**, a, um. or **-TIŪS** (venaticus) Of or belonging to hunting: v. praeda, Amm. 29, 3.]

[**VĒNĀTICIŪS**, a, um. (venatus) I. Of or belonging to hunting: v. canis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 113: — v. genus canum, Varr. II. Meton.: prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, i. e. hunted down like hounds, lean, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 17.]

**VĒNĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. A hunting, hunt. I. Prop. A) Gen.: aucupium atque v., Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: — (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Cæs. B) Esp.: A spectacle of hunting, a hunting-show exhibited in the circus: Indorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55. II. Meton.: That which is or has been hunted, game: quum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia v., Liv. 35, 49, 6: — septum venationis, an inclosure in which game is kept, a preserve, cover, Varr.: — [Hence, Ital. *venagione*, Fr. *venaison*.]

**VĒNĀTOR**, ōris. m. A hunter, huntsman. I. Prop. A) Gen.: Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: — Adj.: v. canis, a hound, Virg.: — v. equus, a hunter (i. e. a horse used in hunting), Stat. [B) Esp.: A fighter with wild beasts in the Roman circus, Tert.; Dig.] II. Fig.: One who inquires into things, an inquirer, explorer: physicus, id est speculator v. que naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83: — v. adest nostris consiliis, Plaut.

\*\***VĒNĀTŌRIŪS**, a, um. (venator) Of or belonging to a hunter or to hunting: v. galea, Nep. Dat. 3: — v. culter, Suet.: — v. instrumentum, Plin.

[**VĒNĀTRIX**, icis. f. (venator) A female hunter, Virg. A. 1, 319: — Adj.: v. dea, i. e. Diana, Ov.: — v. puella, Diana, Juv.: — v. canis, Mart.]

[**VĒNĀTRĀ**, ae. f. (venor) A hunting, hunt, chase: Fig.: facere v. oculis, to be on the watch, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43.]

## VENEFICIUM

**VĒNĀTUS**, ūs. m. (venor) I. A hunt, chase, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98. [II. Meton. also of fishing: capere in venatu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 31.]

[**VĒNDAX**, ācis. (vendo) Fond of selling: patrem-familias vendacem non emacem esse oportet, Cat. R. R. 2 extr.]

**VĒNDĪBĪLIS**, e. (vendo) That is or may be easily sold, saleable. I. Prop.: v. via Herculanæ multarum deliciarum et magnæ pecuniæ, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: — v. fundus, Hor.: — Comp., Varr. II. Fig.: Agreeable, acceptable, popular: v. orator, Cic. Brut. 47, 174: — v. oratio: — v. puella, Ov.: — nam ut sint illa vendibiliora, hæc uberiora certe sunt.

[**VĒNDĪBĪLITER**, adv. Saleably; fig., pleasantly, easily, Hier.] [**VĒNDICO**, are. See **VINDICO**.]

[**VĒNDĪTĀRIŪS**, a, um. (vendo) For sale, venal: v. lingua, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 102.]

**VĒNDĪTĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. An offering for sale; hence, a crying up, setting off, an ostentatious display of any thing: v. atque ostentatio, Cic. Læl. 23, 86: — mihi laudabiliora videntur omnia, quæ sine venditione et sine populo teste fiunt: — ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ v., Plin.

\*\***VĒNDĪTĀTOR**, ōris. m. A braggart, boaster, Tac. H. 1, 49 med.

**VĒNDĪTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (vendo) I. A selling, sale: v. bonorum, Cic. R. A. 38, 110. [II. Meton. A) A thing sold, Dig. B) Olim venditiones dicebantur censorum locationes, quod velut fructus publicorum locorum venibant, Fest. p. 376.]

**VĒNDĪTO**, 1. (vendo) To offer repeatedly for sale, to desire to sell, put up for sale. I. Prop.: v. Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 7: — v. agellum, Plin.: — v. piscinas grandi ære, Col.: — v. olus, Plin.: — ipsa sese v. prostitutes herself, Plaut. II. Fig.: To show or display in a boasting manner, to set off, try to recommend, puff: v. omnia decreta, imperia, literas, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54: — valde te venditavi: — v. se alui, to seek to insinuate one's self into anybody's favour: — v. se plebi, Liv.: — v. pacem pretio, id.: — v. suam operam, id.: — v. munera principis et adipiscendorum honorum jus, Tac.: — v. ingenium, to make the best of it, A. Her.

**VĒNDĪTOR**, ōris. m. (vendo) A seller: v. (opp. 'emtor'), Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: Varr. R. R. 356.

[**VĒNDITRIX**, icis. f. (venditor) She that sells, Dig.]

**VĒNDITUS**, a, um. part. of vendo.

**VENDO**, didi, ditum. 3. (venum-do) To sell, vend. I. Prop.: vendo meum pluris, minoris, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51, at a higher or lower price, dearer, cheaper: — optime v.: — male v.: — quanti cuiusque esse decumas vendiderit: — v. prædia: — tot judicia, quæ ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, sale. II. Fig. A) To give or deliver up for money, to betray, sell: quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses... quorum omnium capita regi Cotto vendidisti, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: — v. patriam auro, Virg.: — v. suffragia nulli, Juv.: — v. sua funera, to sell themselves to fight in the public shows, id.: — v. animam lucro, Pers.: — hoc ridere meum tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, do not sell it for an Iliad, id.: — v. verba sollicitis reis, Mart. B) Meton.: To commend ostentatiously, to boast of: Ligarianam præclare vendidisti, Cic. Att. 13, 12: — injus tum ducit vendique poema, Hor.: — v. Venerem, Tib.: — purpura vendit caudicem, vendunt amethystina, id. [Hence, Ital. *vendere*, Fr. *vendre*.]

**VĒNĒDI**, ōrum. m. (Obervēdas) A North Germanic tribe, the Wends, Plin. 4, 13, 21: called also Veneti, Tac.

**VENEFICA**, æ. See **VENEFICUS**.

**VĒNĒFĪCIŪM**, ii. n. (veneficus) I. A making or mixing of poison, a poisoning: accusare de veneficiis, Cic. R. A. 32, 90. II. A preparing of magic potions, enchantment, witchcraft, sorcery: idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titinæ factum esse dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217.

**VĒNĒFĪCUS**, a, um. (venenum-facio) I. *Mixing poison, poisoning; hence (because sorcerers sometimes prepared poisons), sorcerous, magical:* v. artes, Plin. 30, 2, 6: — v. aspectus, id. — v. herba, id. II. *Subst.: Veneficus, i. m. and Venefica, æ. f. One who mixes or prepares poisons, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: as a term of reproach, wizard, witch, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7; Ter.*

**\*\*VĒNĒNĀRIUS**, a, um. (venenum) *Of or belonging to poison:* v. calix, a poisoned cup, Tert.: — *Subst.: Venenarius, ii. m. A preparer of poison, Suet. Ner. 33.*

**VĒNĒNĀTUS**, a, um. I. *Part of veneno.* II. *Adj.: Poisonous, venomous.* A) *Prop.* 1) V. dentes, Ov. H. 12, 95: — v. vipera, Cic. Harusp. 24: — v. colubræ, Lucr.: — nihil est unquam venenatius quam in mari pastinaca, Plin.: — venenatissima vipera, Tert. [2] *Meton.: Magical:* v. puella, Ov. M. 14, 413. B) *Fig.: Virulent, baneful, dangerous:* v. jocus, satirical, Ov. Tr. 2, 566.]

[**VĒNĒNĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (venenum-fero) *Bearing poison, poisonous:* v. palatum, Ov. M. 3, 85.]

**VĒNĒNO**. I. (venenum) I. *To poison, infect with poison.* A) *Prop.: v. carnem, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: — v. telum: — v. sagittas, to dip in poison, Hor.: — v. spatium cœli, Lucr.* [B] *Fig.: non odio obscuro morsusque venenat, injures, hurts, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38.* II. *To saturate with dye, to dye, colour:* v. tapetes concha purpura, Matt. poet. ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3.]

[**VĒNĒNŌSUS**, a, um. (venenum) *Full of poison, very poisonous, August.*]

**VĒNĒNUM**, i. n. *Juice, a potion, drug.* **\*I. Prop.:** v. mala, Sall. Cat. 11, 3; *conf. Cic. Cluent. 54, 148.* **II. Esp. A) In a bad sense.** 1) *Poison, venom, whether natural or prepared.* a) *Prop.: ipsius veneni quæ ratio fingitur? ubi quæsitum est? quomodo paratum, cui, quo in loco traditum?* Cic. Cœl. 24, 58. **\*\*b) Fig.: Destruction, ruin: discordia ordinum est v. hujus urbis, Liv. 3, 67, 6: — regis Rupilius pus atque v., i. e. virulent or sarcastical speech, Hor. 2) *A magical drug or mixture, a charm.* a) *Prop.: qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut veros heredes moveat, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76.* [b] *Fig.: v. blandum, Sil. 7, 453: — intactos isto satius tentare veneno (i. e. amore), Prop. B) In a good sense.* 1) *Dye, colour, paint:* alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. G. 2, 465. 2) *A medicament, a preparation for embalming the dead, Luc. 8, 691.] [Hence, Ital. veneno, veleno; Fr. venin.]***

**VĒNĒO** (væneo), ivi or fi, itum. 4. [*pass.: venear, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Diom.: veneatur, Tit. ib.: veniri, Inscr.: the i of the supine is short acc. to Prisc., but long ap. Sed.*], (venum-*eo*) *To go to sale, i. e. to be sold (by auction or otherwise):* cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venierant, quum magno venissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39: — v. ab hoste, Quint.: — v. beneficium, id.: — venibunt servi, suppellex, fundus, ædes, omnia venibunt quiqui licebunt... venibit uxor quoque etiam, si quis emptor venerit, Plaut.: — v. oleam, Cat.

**\*\*VĒNĒRĀBĪLIS**, e. (veneror) I. *Venerable, honourable, reverend:* v. vir miraculo literarum... venerabilior divinitate credita Carmentis matris, Liv. 1, 7, 8: — magnos quidem illos et venerabiles, Quint.: — v. dives, Hor.: — v. donum, Virg.: — v. partes eloquentiæ, Tac. [II. *That shows honour or respect, full of veneration or reverence, reverential:* v. senatus in deum, V. Max. 1, 1, 15: — v. verba erga deos, id.]

[**VĒNĒRĀBĪLĪTER**, adv. *With veneration or respect, reverently, Macr.: V. Max.*]

**\*\*VĒNĒRĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (veneror) *That reveres, reverent:* venerabundi templum iniere, Liv. 5, 22, 4.

**VĒNĒRANDUS**, a, um. I. *Part of veneror.* [II. *Adj.: Respecting, revering, P. Nol.; Inscr.*]

[**VĒNĒRANTER**, adv. *With respect or reverence, Ecol.*]

[**VĒNĒRĀNIUS**, a, um. (i. Venus) *Of or belonging to love:* v. res, i. e. concubitus, Petr. S. 61.]

**VĒNĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *A revering, venerating, respect, veneration:* v. justa, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 45. [II. *Meton.: Venerable character, dignity, Just.*]

[**VĒNĒRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who venerates or reverences;* v. domus vestræ, Ov. P. 2, 2, 1; Arn.]

**VĒNĒRĒUS** or **VĒNĒRIUS**, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Venus:* V. servi, attendants in the temple of Venus Erycina in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20: — V. res, voluptates, etc., of or belonging to sexual intercourse, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: — V. homo, voluptuous, licentious (of Verres): — V. delphinus, lascivious, Gell.: — V. pira, a kind of pear, Plin. II. *Subst. A) Venerens (Venerius), i. m. (sc. jactus) A certain throw with dice (the luckiest throw, when all the dice came up differently), Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23.* B) *Veneri or Venerii, orum. m. (sc. servi) The attendants in the temple of Venus Erycina, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38.* C) *Veneræ (Veneriæ), arum. f. (conchæ) A kind of shell-fish, Plin. 9, 33, 52.*

[**VĒNĒRĪVĀGUS**, a, um. (i. Venus) *Wandering or inconstant in love, Varr. ap. Non.*]

[**VĒNĒRO**, āre. (act. of veneror) *To honour, revere, reverence, venerate:* saluto te, vicine Apollo, veneroque te, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4: — v. Lucinam meam, id.: — *Pass.: Veneratus, a, um. Venerata Sibylla, Virg. Æ. 3, 460: — venerata Ceres, Hor.*]

**VĒNĒROR**, ātus. I. *To adore with religious awe, to worship, pay divine honours to etc.: dii, quos nos colere, precari v. que soleamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: — v. auguste sancteque deos: — v. simulacrum in precibus: — v. alqm ut deum: — v. eos in deorum numero: — v. lapidem e sepulcro pro deo: — v. memoriam alcis, Tac.: — v. maiestatem natura deorum, Quint.: — v. templa dei, Virg.: — v. Larem farre pio, id.: — v. Augustum, Hor.: — v. amicos, Ov. **\*\*II. Meton.: To entreat or supplicate reverently, to petition, implore:*** qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Cæc. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2: — nunc, quisquis est deus, veneror, ut etc., Plaut.: — *conf. Liv. 8, 9, 7.*

**VĒNĒTĪ**, ōrum. m. I. *A people of Gallia Togata, in the modern Venetian territory, Mel. 2, 4, 2.* II. *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, now Vannes, Plin. 4, 18, 32, Cæs.* III. *A north Germanic tribe; see VENEDI.*

**VĒNĒTĪA**, æ. f. (Veneti) *The country of the Veneti.* I. *In Gallia Togata, i. e. the modern Venetian territory, Plin. 3, 18, 22.* II. *In Gallia Lugdunensis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9 extr.*

[**VĒNĒTĪANI**, ōrum. m. *The party or faction of the blue (i. e. in the circus, see FACTIO), Capitol.*]

**VĒNĒTĪCUS**, a, um. (Veneti, II.) *Of or belonging to the Veneti:* V. bellum, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18: — V. insule, Plin.

**VĒNĒTUS**, a, um. (Veneto) [I. *Prop.: V. terræ, Mart. 13, 88, 1: — V. Eridanus, Prop.: — V. Virgilius, Macr.*] II. *Meton.: Of a sea-blue colour, bluish.* [A] *Prop.: V. color, Veg. Mil. 4, 37: — V. cucullus, Juv.: — V. lutum, Mart.* B) *Esp.: V. factio, the party or faction of the blue (i. e. in the circus, see FACTIO), Suet. Vit. 14; Mart.* C) *V. lacus, a part of the modern lake of Constance, Mart. 3, 2, 8.*

**VĒNĪA**, æ. f. I. *Gen.: Any favour or indulgence, readiness to render service, obliging disposition or conduct, grace, kindness:* ab Jove Opt. Max. ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto precorque ab iis, ut etc., Cic. R. perd. 2, 5; *conf. Liv. 8, 9, 7: — dare v.: — dedi veniam homini impudenter petenti: — datur hæc venia antiquitati, ut etc., Liv.: — quum data esset venia ejus diei, since this day had been given, i. e. permission granted for the day, id.: — nobile illud nepenthes oblivionem tristitiæ veniamque afferens, kind or obliging conduct, Plin.: — bonâ veniâ or cum bonâ veniâ, with (your etc.) kind permission or leave, by (your) favour: bona venia me audies, Cic. N. D. 21, 59: — vos oro atque obsecro, judices, ut attente bonaque cum venia verba mea audiat: — bona venia hujus optimi viri dixerim: — bona venia vestra liceat ex his legationibus legere, quas salubres nobis censemur esse, Liv.: — oravit etiam bona venia Qui-*

rites, ne etc., id. : — primum abs te hoc bona venia peto, ut etc., Ter. : — *thus also*, veniam quoque a deis spei alicujus audacioris petimus, in sinum spuendo, Liv. : — *also*, venia sit dicto, id. II. *Esp. : Forgiveness, pardon, indulgence* : impetrare veniam errati, Cic. Leg. 1, 1 : — dare veniam et *impunitatem* : — cui non . . . maximorum scelerum venia ulla ad ignoscendum duci possit : — petere veniam ignoscendi : — cui errato nulla v. . . proponitur : — pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv. : — rogare v. dictis temeraria voce, Ov.

[VENIABILIS, e. (venia) *Pardonable*, Prud. Hamart. 943; Sid. Ep. 9, 1; Salv. adv. Avar. 4, 8.]

[VENIABILIS, e. (venia) I. *Gracious* : v. pax, Amm. 28, 5. II. *Pardonable* : v. ista translatio, Macr. S. 7, 16 : — v. quidam errores, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.]

[1. VENILIA, æ. f. (sc. unda) *The wave that comes up to the shore*, acc. to Varr. ap. August. C. D. 7, 22.]

2. VENILIA, æ. f. *The name of several sea-nymphs*. I. *The mother of Turnus*, Virg. Æ. 10, 75. II. *The wife of Janus*, Ov. M. 14, 334.

VENIO, vēni, ventum. 4. [fut. vēnibo, Pomp. ap. Non.] *To come*. I. *Prop.* : ut veni ad urbem, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2 : — cupio, te ad me venire : — mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum veniendi : — sexto die Delum Athenis venimus : — ad istum emptum venerunt illum locum senatorium : — hostis ante adesse potest quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat : — *With inf.* : non nos Libycos populare penates venimus, Virg. : — omnia, quæ sub aspectum veniunt : — dum tibi literæ meæ veniant : — hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, *comes to us* : — veniunt felicius uvæ, grow, Virg. : — arbores v. sponte sua, id. : — Lilybæum venit : — ventum in insulam est : — dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, Cæs. : — (Galli) veniri ad se confestum existimantes, id. : — ubi eo ventum est, id. : — ad quos ventum erat, id. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.* : vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic. Rep. 1, 40 : — videndum sit, quemadmodum velis v. ad extremum (orationis) : — v. contra rem alcjs : — v. contra alienum pro familiari et necessario, v. contra gratiam, contra injuriam, *to appear against, oppose* : — v. contra summam amici existimationem : — alqd venit in buccam, *comes (as it were) into one's mouth* : — v. in mentem, *to strike* : — oratorum laus ita ducta ab humili venit ad summum : — prava ex falsis opinionibus veniunt, Quint. : — non omne argumentum undique venit, id. : — cura venientis anni, *concerning the year to come* : — dies venit, Cæs. : — tempus victoriæ v., id. : — suum tempus v. eorum laudi, Quint. B) *Esp.* 1) V. in alqd, *to come or get into any situation, state, or position* : v. in calamitatem, Cic. R. A. 17, 49 : — v. in consuetudinem : — v. in consuetudinem proverbii : — v. in contentione : — v. in discrimen : — v. in dubium : — v. in odium : — v. in partem alcjs, *to come in for a share, to partake of* : — v. in sermonem, *to become the general talk* : — veni in eum sermonem, ut dicerem, *I happened to speak about* : — v. in nonnullam spem : — v. in amicitiam, Cæs. : — v. in contemptum, id. : — v. summum in cruciatum, id. : — v. in fidem ac potestatem alcjs, id. : — v. in periculum, *to incur, get into*, id. : — v. in cognitionem alcjs, Quint. : — v. aut in controversiam aut in contentionem, id. : — v. in aliquam opinionem, Cœl. ap. Cic. 2) *In a speech* : *To come to, to pass from one subject to another, to arrive or approach (a given point of a subject)* : ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2 extr. : — venio ad recentiores literas : — ad Arcesilam Carneademque veniamus : — venio nunc ad tertium genus illud : — v. ad istius morbum et insaniam. — [Hence, Ital. *venire*, Fr. *venir*.]

VENOR, ātus. 1. v. n. and a. I. *Neut.* : qui v. solent, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2 : — canum alacritas in venando : — quo me in silvam venatum vocas? Plaut. : — in nemus ire parant venatum, Virg. : — *Prov.* : stultitia est, venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. : — v. in medio mari rete jaculo, id. \*\*II. *Act.* A) *Prop.* : v. leporem, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 81 : — v. damas, Virg. : — vesper muscas venantur, Plin. : — conchæ venantur cibum, id. B) *Fig.* : *To hunt after a thing*, i. e. *to pursue eagerly* : v. laudem modestia, A. Her. 4, 3,

5 : — v. suffragia ventosæ plebis, Hor. : — v. vidnas *avaras* frustis et pomis, id. : — v. amicam, Ov.

VĒNŌSUS, a, um. (vena) I. *Full of veins* : v. folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10. § 58 : — v. radices, id. : — v. smaragdi, id. : — v. renes, Cels. [II. *Fig.* : v. liber Atti, dry, Pers., 1, 75.]

[VENTICŪLUS, i. m. *A fan*, ML. Hence, Ital. *ventaglio*, Fr. *éventail*.]

VENTER, tria. m. I. *Prop.* A) *The belly, paunch*, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119. [B] *Esp.* 1) *The stomach* : inani ventre diem durare, Hor. S. 1, 6, 137. 2) *Meton.* : *A gourmandiser, glutton*, Lucil. ap. Non. 11, 8 : — facere ventrem, *to go to stool*, Veg. II. *Meton.* [A] 1) *The womb*, Juv. 6, 695. \*\*2) *A fetus, embryo* : ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv. 1, 34, 3. \*\*B) *The intestines*, Col. 9, 14, 6; Plin. \*\*C) *Anything in the shape of a belly, a protuberance, swelling* : v. concavus tali, Plin. 11, 46, 106 : — v. aquæ ductus, Vitruv. : — v. lagenæ, Juv.

VENTĪDĪANUS, a, um. (Ventidius) *Of or belonging to Ventidius* : v. rumores, Cic. frgm. ap. Non. 92, 21.

VENTĪDĪUS, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. P. V. Bassus, a partisan of Antony, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20 sq.

VENTĪLĀBRUM, i. n. (ventilo) *A winnowing-fan*, Col. 2, 10, 14.

[VENTĪLABUNDUS, a, um. (ventilo) *Swinging to and fro*, Varr. ap. Non. 356, 28 (al. ventilabundus).]

\*\*VENTĪLĀTO, ōnis. f. *An airing, ventilating, exposing to the air* : v. uvarum, Plin. 23, 1, 6.

\*\*VENTĪLĀTOR, ōris. m. I. *One that fans or winnows corn*, Col. 2, 10, 14. II. *Meton.* : *A juggler*, Quint. 10, 7, 11 Spald.; Prud.

VENTĪLO, 1. (ventulus) *To swing or wave in the air, to air, ventilate, fan*. \*\*I. *Prop.* A) V. cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 18 : — v. signum pugnae, Sen. : — aura v. populeas comas, Ov. : — flatus ventilit incendia, fans, Sil. : — v. frigus, *to fan coolness, to cool by fanning*, Mart. : — v. arma, id. : — v. faciem, Prop. : — *Absol.* : aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet. : — alio atque alio posito ventilari, *to move to and fro*, Sen. B) *Esp.* : *To set the air in motion upon corn, i. e. to winnow*, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

\*\*II. *Fig.* : *To put in motion, to disturb* : illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, Cic. Fl. 23, 54 : — v. nomen pro tribunalibus, App. : — v. vitas insontium Manibus accitis, Cod. Th.

[VENTĪO, ōnis. f. (vento) *A coming, Plant. Truc. 2, 7, 61.*]

VENTĪTO, āre. (venio) *To be in the habit of coming, to come frequently* : quum ipse ad Scævola ventitarem, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13 : — v. domum : — v. in castra, Cæs. : — v. ad potum, Sol. : — quum ventitabas, quo puella ducebat, Catull.

[VENTO, āre. (venio) I. q. ventito, Varr. ap. Non. 119, 2.]

[VENTŌSE. adv. *In an inflated manner, as if full of wind* : v. tumentes pulvilli, App. M. 10, p. 248.]

[VENTŌSITAS, ātis. f. (ventosus) *A being full of wind, flatulency*. I. *Prop.* : v. stomachi, App. : — v. ventris, C. Aur. II. *Fig.* : *Boasting, vanity*, Fulg.]

VENTŌSUS, a, um. (ventus) *Full of wind, windy*. \*\*I. *Prop.* A) V. dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27 : — v. auctumnus, hiems, Plin. : — v. folles, Virg. : — v. loca, Lucr. : — v. mare, Hor. : — v. Alpes, Ov. : — v. alæ, Prop. : — v. concha, i. e. the tube, Luc. : — v. cucurbita, a cupping-glass, Juv. : — ventosior Germania, Tac. : — ventosissima regio, Liv. [B] *Meton.* : *Fleet, swift*, v. equi, Ov. F. 4, 392 : — v. mens ceruorum, Lucr.] II. *Fig.* A) *Light, fickle, inconstant, changeable* : extraordinarium imperium populare atque v. est, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17 : — v. ingenium, Liv. : — v. plebs, Hor. : — ventosior alis (of Amor), Ov. : — Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. ap. Cic. \*\*B) *Vain, empty, trifling, frivolous* : v. et insolens natio, Plin. Pan. 31, 2 : — v. gloria, Virg. : — v. et enormis loquacitas, Petr. — [Hence, Ital. *ventosa*, Fr. *ventouse*.]



**\*\*VENTRALIS**, e. (venter) *Of or belonging to the belly, abdominal*: v. humor, Macr. S. 7, 8 med. — *Subst.*: Ventrāle, is. n. (sc. cingulum) *A cincture, pad, etc. for the belly*, Plin. 8, 48, 73; Dig.

[VENTRĪCŌLA, æ. m. (venter-colo) *One that is fond of his belly, that makes a god of his belly*, August.]

[VENTRĪCŪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (ventriculus) *The gripes, belly-ache, colic*, C. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.]

VENTRĪCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (venter) *The belly*. [I. Prop.: Juv. 3, 96.] II. Meton. **\*\*A)** *The stomach*, Cels. 4, 1; Plin. B) V. cordis, *a ventricle of the heart*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138. [C) V. cerebri, *a ventricle of the brain*: v. cerebri laterales, N.]

[VENTRĪFLŪS, a, um. (venter-fluo) *Lazative*, C. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.]

[VENTRĪLOQUUS, i. m. (venter-loquor) *One that speaks through or from his belly, a ventriloquist*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25; adv. Prax. 19: Hieron. in Esai. 3, 8, 20.]

[VENTRĪŌSUS, a, um. (venter) *That has a thick belly, pot-bellied*: v. homo, Plant. As. 2, 3, 20.]

**\*\*VENTRŪŌSUS**, a, um. (venter) *Belly-shaped, belied*: v. ac patula dolia, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

[VENTŪLUS, i. m. dem. (ventus) *A little wind, some air: facere v., to fan, cool by fanning*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47; Plant.]

VENTUS, i. m. I. Prop. A) *The wind: (aer) effluens hoc et illuc ventos efficit*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: — *mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari*: — v. secundus, adversus: — v. Africus: — v. Septentriones: — qui (divi) simul straverunt ventos, Hor. — *Prov.*: in vento et aqua scribere, *to lose one's pains, labour in vain*, Catull. — *dare verba ventis, not to keep one's word*, id.: — *profundere verba ventis*, Lucr.: — *ventis loqui*, Amm.: — *vento vivere, to live on air*, Cod. Just.: — *ventis, remis facere alqd; see REMUS*. B) Meton. **\*\*1)** *Flatulency*, Col. 6, 30, 8. [2] *Light or very thin stuff*: v. textilis, poet. ap. Petr. S. 55 extr. II. Fig.: *The wind, as an image of fate, fame, applause, etc.*: quicumque venti erunt, ars certe nostra non aberit, *however things may turn out*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 5: — *cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi*: — *vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, by raising a storm*: — *eorum ventorum, quos proposui, moderator quidam et quasi gubernator, i.e. of plans or projects*: — *loqui est ceptus, quo vento proicitur Appius minor*, Cael. ap. Cic.: — *rumorum et concionum venti*: — *intelligimus, in istis subscriptionibus ventum quandam popularem esse quæsitum*.

VĒNŪCŪLA (venuncula, vennucula, venicula) UVA. *A kind of preserved or dried grapes*, Col. 3, 2, 2; Hor.; Plin.

**\*\*VĒNŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (vena) *A little vein*. I. Prop.: Cels. 2, 6. II. Fig.: Quint. 12, 10, 25.

VENUM, i. See 2. VENUS.

**\*\*VĒNUN-DO**, dēdi, dātum. 1. (2. venus-do) *To sell: v. captivos*, Suet. Aug. 21: — *quæstura gratuito concedebatur, donec sententia Dolabellæ velut venundaretur*, Tac.

1. VĒNUS, ēris. f. [gen. sing., Venerus, Inscr.] I. *Venus, the goddess of love*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: — *Veneris filius, i.e. Cupid, Ov.; also of Æneas, Virg.: — facētē, Venerē prognatus, of C. Julius Caesar*, Cael. ap. Cic.: — *Veneris mensis, i.e. April, Ov.* II. Meton. [1] *Sexual love: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus*, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6. 2) *A mistress, sweetheart*, Virg. E. 3, 68; Hor. **\*\*3)** *Charm, grace, attractiveness: sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessam Atticis venerem*, Quint. 10, 1, 100: — *gratia et v., id.: — Of painting*, Plin. 35, 10, 36. § 79: — *quo fugit V.? quo color, quo decens motus*, Hor.: — *at bene numatum decorat Suadela V.que, id.: — fabula nullius veneris, id.: — omnes dicendi veneres*, Quint.: — *amēnitates omnium venerum atque venustatum*, Plant. 4) *The planet Venus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53. **\*\*5)** *The luckiest throw at dice, i.e. when each die shewed a different number*, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; Prop. — [From veneris dies, Ital. vener-dē, Fr. vendre-dē.]

1339

2. VENUS, ūs. m. or vēnum, i. n. (only in the forms venui-veno, and venum) Sale. A) Dat. [1] *Venui: rogavit, haberetne venui lacte*, App. M. 8. p. 210.] **\*\*2)** *Veno: posita veno irritamenta luxus*, Tac. A. 14, 15: — *quæ veno exercebat*, id. B) Acc.: *venum: dare alqm venum*, Liv. 24, 47, 6: — *ut ejus familia ad ædem Cereris venum iret*, id.: — *seque et sua tradita venum castra videt*, Luc.: — *redire venum*, Claud.

VĒNŪSĪA, æ. f. *A town on the frontiers of Apulia and Lucania, birthplace of Horace, now Venosa*, Plin. 3, 11, 16; Cic.

VĒNŪSĪNUS, a, um. (Venusia) *Of or belonging to Venusia: V. silvæ*, Hor. O. 1, 28, 26: — *V. colonus, i.e. Horace*, id.: — *V. lucerna, i.e. the poetry of Horace*, Juv. — *Subst. plur.: Vēnūsini, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of Venusia*, Liv. 22, 54.

VĒNUSTAS, ātia. f. (1. Venus) *Comeliness of form elegance, gracefulness, charm, beauty; also, elegance, politeness, good breeding, gentleness, etc.*

I. Prop.: *quum pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in altero v. sit, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 17: — *v. et pulchritudo corporis: — signa . . . eximia venustate: — Capitolii fastigium illud non v. sed necessitas fabricata est*.

II. Meton.: *homo affluens omni lepore et venustate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54: — *(oratoris est) agere cum dignitate et venustate: — festivitas et v.: — venustates verborum*, Gell.: — *mores ad venustatem valent*, Plant.: — *diem pulchrum et venustatis plenum, pleasure*, id.: — *venera atque venustates*, id.

**\*\*VĒNUSTE**, adv. *Elegantly, gracefully, finely: v. cecidisse, charmingly*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: — *v. dicere*, Quint.: — *v. eludere*, id.: — *v. scribere mimiambos*, Plin.: — *venustius adhibere (colorem)*, Sen.: — *venustissime respondere*, Cael. ap. Cic.

[VĒNUSTO, āre. (venustus) *To beautify, adorn*, Næv. ap. Fulg.]

[VĒNUSTRŪS, a, um. dem. *Somewhat beautiful, pretty: v. oratio*, Plant. As. 1, 3, 70.]

VĒNUSTUS, a, um. (1. Venus) *Endowed with grace or beauty, comely in form, graceful, elegant, beautiful; pleasing, agreeable; polite, polished, fine*.

I. Prop.: *v. gestus et motus corporis*, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: — *v. vultus*, Suet.: — *venustissima forma*, id.: — *v. species*, Plant.: — *(sphæra) venustior et nobilior: — v. aspectusfigurationis*, Vitr. II. Meton.: *Græcus facilis et valde v.*, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: — *sententiæ concinnæ et v.: — dolor venustos facit*, Plin.: — *venustum esse, quod cum gratia quadam et venerē dicatur, apparet*, Quint.: — *v. transitus*, id.: — *venustiora omnia in respondendo quam in provocando*, id.: — *venustissima materia*, id.: — *venustissimus lusus*, id.

[VĒ-PALLĪDUS, a, um. *Very pale: v. mulier*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129.]

**\*\*VEPRĀTĪCUS**, a, um. (vepres) *Of briars or brambles: v. spinæ*, Col. 7, 1, 1.

VEPRĒCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (vepres) *A little bramble or thorn-bush: illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula*, Cic. Sest. 33, 72. — *Prov.: vipera est in veprecula, said of a latent danger*, Pomp. ap. Var.

VEPRES, is. commonly in the plur., VEPRES, um. m. [f., Lucr.] *A bramble, thorn, briar: sepulcrum septum . . . vepribus*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64.

**\*\*VEPRĒTUM**, i. n. (vepres) *A hedge of thorns, bramble-thicket*, Col. 4, 32, 1.

VĒR, vēris. n. [ἦρ, with the digamma prefixed] I. Gen. A) *The spring*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10. B) Meton. *of the produce of spring: breve Cecropiæ ver*, Mart. 9, 14, 2.

II. Esp. A) *V. sacrum, i.e. an offering of the firstlings of spring, which was promised or made in case of any critical state of public affairs: vovere v. sacrum*, Liv. 22, 9, 10; conf. id. 32, 10, 2; Fest. p. 379. [B) Fig.: *Spring, spring-time (of life)*, i.e. youth, Catull. 68, 16; Ov.]

8 H 2

[VERACITER, adv. (verax) *Veraciously, truly*, Plaut.; Prisc. p. 1010 P.; August.]

[VERACIUS, a, um. *Veracious, true*, ML. Hence, Fr. *vrai*.]

VERAGRI, ōrum. m. *A people of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Alps*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 1, 1.

[VERATRINE, ōs. f. (veratrum) *An organic alkali which exists in the root of Veratrum album, and the seed of Veratrum sabadilla*, NL.]

[VERATRIX (veteratrix), icis. f. (vero) *A prophetess, a female soothsayer*, App. M. 9. p. 649.]

VERATRUM, i. n. *Hellebore*, Plin. 25, 5, 21; Cels. 2, 12.

VĒRAX, ōcis. (verus) *Speaking the truth, according to truth, true, veracious*: v. oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: — v. sensus: — *visa quietis tranquilla atque veracia*: — v. Parca, Hor.: — *Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio*, id.: — *veracissima promissio*, August.

[VERBALIS, e. (verbum) I. Gen.: *Consisting in words, verbal*: v. horrea, Fulg. II. Esp.: *Of or belonging to a verb*, Charis. p. 128 P.; Diom.]

VERBASCUM, i. n. *The plant mullein* (V. Thapsus, Fam. Scrophularineæ), Plin. 25, 10, 73.

VERBĒNACA, æ. f. *A plant, i. q. hierabotane* (Verbena officinalis, Fam. Verbenaceæ), Plin. 25, 9, 59; App.

VERBĒNÆ, ōrum. f. *Branches of laurel, olive, and myrtle, which were considered sacred* (Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 120). *These branches were worn by the fetiales* (Liv. 1, 24, 6); also by priests supplicating for protection, etc. (Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50). *They were used in other religious ceremonies*, Suet. Vesp. 7. *In Medicine they were employed as a cooling remedy*, Cels. 2, 22 extr.

\*\*VERBĒNĀRIŪS, ūi. m. (verbenæ) *One that carries or wears sacred branches*; said of the fetiales, Plin. 22, 2, 3.

\*\*VERBĒNĀTUS, a, um. (verbenæ) *Crowned with sacred branches*, Suet. Cal. 27.

VERBER, ōris. n. (usually in the plur.; in the sing. only occurring in the genit. and ablat.) *A whip, scourge, rod, lash*. \*\*I. Prop.: *adulescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferrī*, Liv. 8, 28, 4: — *cædere verberibus*, Plaut.: — *pecora verberare domantur*, Sen.: — *stimulus et v.*, Ov.: — *conscendit equos Gradivus et ictu verberis increpuit*, id. II. Meton.

[A] *The leathern thong of a javelin, etc.*, Virg. G. 1, 309. [B] *A whipping, scourging, flagellation*. 1) Prop. a) *Mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto securēs*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24: — *excruciare aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio*: — *percutimur caput conversæ verberare virgæ*, Ov. \*\*b) *A blow, stroke, push, thrust, throw, shock*: v. adversum siderum, Plin. 2, 8, 6. § 33: — *trementes verberare ripæ*, Hor.: — *Plur.*: verbera ventorum, Lucr.: — *verbera radiorum (solis)*, id.: — *puppis verberibus senis agitur, strokes of the oars*, Luc. 2) Fig. *Blows, lashes*: *subire verbera contumeliarum*, Cic. Rep. 1, 5: — *verbera linguæ, a scolding, reviling*, Hor.: — *verbera fortunæ, the blows of fate*, Gell.

[VERBĒRABILIS, e. (verbero) *That deserves a drubbing or flogging*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.]

[VERBĒRABUNDUS, a, um. (verbero) *That beats or flogs*, Plaut. Frgm. ed. Maj. p. 30.]

VERBĒRĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A beating, drubbing*. [I. Prop.: Dig.] \*\*II. Fig.: *A chastising, punishing, chastisement*: *mirificam mi verberationem cessationis epistola dedisti*, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 1.

[VERBĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One that beats or flogs*, Prud.]

\*\*VERBĒRĀTUS, ūs. m. (verbero) *A beating*, Plin. 31, 3, 23.

[VERBĒRĒUS, a, um. (verber) *That deserves blows or stripes*: v. caput (as a term of reproach), a rascal, scoundrel, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 2.

[VERBĒRĪTO, āre. (verbero) *To beat often*, Fest. p. 379.]

1340

1. VERBĒRO. 1. [inf. verberarier, Plaut.] *To beat, drub, scourge, whip, flog*. I. Prop.: *pulsare v. que homines*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54: — v. civem Romanum: — v. matrem: — v. parentem, servum injuria: — v. oculos virgis: — v. laterum costas ense, Virg.: — *quo firme verberaturi insisterent*, Suet.: — *Prov.*: noli v. lapidem, ne perdas manum, Plaut. — *Of things*: tormentis Mutinam verberavit: — *aquila ætherea verberat alis*, Virg.: — v. agros nive (Juppiter), Stat.: — v. navem, puppim (Auster, Eurus), Hor.: — v. undas (Aufidus), Luc. II. Fig.: *To lash with words, to cut up, censure; to chastise, reprove, etc.*: verberari convicio senatus, Cic. Pis. 26, 63: — *verberavi te cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio*: — *orator in dicendo exercitatus istos verberabit*.

2. VERBĒRO, ōnis. m. (1. verbero) *One that deserves a beating; also, as a term of reproach, scoundrel*, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1.

[VERBĒFĪCĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (verbum-facio) *A speaking*, Cæs. ap. Donat. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4.]

[VERBĒGĒNA, æ. m. (verbum-gigno) *The Word made flesh*, i. e. Christ, Prud.]

[VERBĒGĒRO, ātum. 1. (verbum-gero) *To chat, talk, discourse*, App. Ap. p. 321.]

VERBŌSE, adv. *Verbosely, with many words, prolixly*, Cic. Mur. 11, 26. — *Comp.*, id. Fam. 7, 3, 5.

[VERBŌSITAS, ātis. f. (verbosus) *Verboseness, loquacity, copiousness of words*, Symm. E. 8, 47; Prud.]

VERBŌSUS, a, um. (verbum) *Full of words, prolix, loquacious, verbose*: v. simulatio prudentiæ, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: — T. Livium et verbum in historia carpebat, Suet.: — *verbosior epistola*: — *verbosissimi loci*, Quint.

VERBUM, i. n. [genit. plur. verbum, Plaut.] (ῥῆμα, ῥήμα) *A word; plur., words, expressions, sayings, speech*. I. Gen. 1) *Facere verbum, to speak*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65: — *videtis hoc uno verbo unde significari etc.*: — v. ipsum voluptatis non habet dignitatem: — *libenter enim etiam verbo utor Catonis* (i. e. origines): — v. usitatus et tritius: — *verba rebus impressit*: — *in quo etiam verbis ac nominibus ipsis fuit diligens* (Servius Tullius): — *hæc plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt*: — *ut verbis quid sit definiam*: — *verba ponenda sunt, quæ vim habeant illustrandi, nec ab usâ sint abhorrentia, grandia, plena, sonantia, etc.*: — *dialecticorum verba nulla sunt publica*: — *verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiæ*: — *multis verbis ultro citroque habitis*, i. e. speeches: — *quid verbis opus est?* Plaut.: — *facere verba mortuo, i. e. in vain*, id. 2) *Adverbial expressions*. a) *Ad verbum, e, de, pro verbo, literally, exactly, in the very words, to a word, word by word*: fabellæ Latinæ ad v. de Græciis expressæ, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: — *id verbum esset e verbo*: — *exprimere v. e verbo*: — v. de verbo expressum, Ter.: — *reddere v. pro verbo*: — *verbum verbo reddere*, Hor. b) *Verbi causa or gratia, for instance, for sake of example*: si quis, verbi causa, oriente Canicula natus est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: — *ut propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratia propter voluptatem, nos amenius*. c) *Uno verbo, in one word, briefly, in short*, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54. d) *Meis, tuis, suis verbis, in my (thy, etc.) name, for or on behalf of me (thee, him, etc.)*: si uxori tuæ meis verbis eris gratulatus, wilt make my compliments, Cic. Fam. 15, 8. II. Esp. [A] *An expression, sentence, saying, word*: illud mihi verbum non placet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 11. — *Also, a proverb, adage*: verum est verbum, quod memoratur, id. B) *A mere or bare word, a mere saying*: verborum momenta, non rerum pondera, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: — *verbo et simulatione, re vera*: — *verba atque ineptiæ, empty or mere words*: — *verborum sonitus inanis*: — *in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes, as to the term*: — *dare verba alicui, to give empty words, i. e. to deceive*: — *dare verba curis, to silence, banish*, Ov. C) *In Gramm.*: A verb, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191.

VERCELLÆ, ōrum. f. *A town of Gallia Cisalpina, now Vercelli*, Plin. 3, 17, 21.

**VERCELLENSIS**, e. (Vercellæ) *Of or belonging to Vercellæ*: V. ager, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

[**VERCELLINUS**, a, um. (Vercellæ) *Of Vercellæ*, Inscr.]

**VERCINGETORIX**, igia. m. *A chief of the Gauls in the Gallic war*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4 sq.

[**VERCULUM**, i. n. dem. (ver) *Young spring; a term of endearment*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 15.]

**VĒRE**, adv. *According to truth, truly, really, in reality or fact, rightly, correctly; in earnest, seriously*: quod proprie v.que dicitur, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: — quis putare v. potest: — v. ducere: — verene . . . memoriæ proditum est? — libentius quam verius: — Ligures latrones verius quam iusti hostes: — verissime loquor: — verissime dicere.

**VĒRĒCUNDE**, adv. *Bashfully, modestly, shamefacedly*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6. — *Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 171; Quint.

**VĒRĒCUNDĪA**, æ. f. (verecundus) I. Gen.: *Respect, reverence, veneration; modesty, shamefacedness*: nec vero tam metu pœnaque terrentur, quæ est constituta legibus, quam verecundia, Cic. Rep. 5, 4: — homo . . . pudoris ac verecundiæ participes: — sceniceorum mos tantum habet veteri disciplina verecundiam, ut etc.: — magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiæ: — iustitia et v.: — v. in rogando: — v. virginalis, Suet.: — esse verecundiā, Liv.: — v. oris, a modest blushing, Suet.: — v. turpitudinis, dread of evil: — v. negandi: — v. respondendi, Quint.: — v. ordinis, rei publicæ, Liv.: — v. parentis, vitrici, deorum, id.: — v. maiestatis magistratuum, id.: — v. ætatis, id.: — v. legum, id.: — quidam ita sunt receptæ auctoritatis ac notæ verecundiæ, ut etc., of well-known high character, Quint. \*\*II. Esp.: *Bashfulness, shyness, diffidence, timidity*: optima est autem emendatio verecundiæ fiducia, Quint. 12, 5, 2: — patrones timet cognoscens verecundiam, id.: — metus et v., id.

[**VĒRĒCUNDĪTER**, adv. (verecundus) *I. q. verecunde*, Pomp. ap. Non. 516, 23.]

**VĒRĒCUNDOR**, āri. (verecundus) *To be bashful or ashamed, to feel diffidence*: cunctans et quasi verecundans, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36: — v. in publicum prodire: — (manus) probant, admirantur, verecundantur, express bashfulness or modesty, Quint.: — [Hence, Ital. vergognarsi.]

**VĒRĒCUNDUS**, a, um. (vereor) I. *Respectful, bashful, shamefaced, modest, unassuming*: homo . . . non nimis v., Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: — innocentes et verecundi: — (orator) in transferendis (verbis) verecundus et parvus: — verecunda debet esse translatio: — v. oratio, Quint.: — v. causa, id.: — hoc dicere rustico verecundum est, id.: — v. vultus, Ov.: — verecundo ore loqui, Mart.: — v. color, a blush, Hor.: — v. Bacchus, moderate, id.: — verecundior in postulando: — verecundior in loquendo: — verecundiores partes, the privy parts, Arn.: — Pompeius . . . in gerendis (honoribus) verecundissimus, Vell. [II. Meton.: *Venerable*: v. nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6.] [Hence, Ital. vergogne.]

[**VĒRĒDĀRIUS**, ū. m. (veredus) *A courier*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7; Firm. Math. 3, 13; Paul. Nol. Ep. 9.]

[**VĒRĒDUS**, i. m. (contr. from veho-rheda, conf. Fest. p. 372) I. *A courier's horse, post-horse*, Aus.; Cod. Just. II. Meton.: *A hunting-horse, hunter*, Mart. 12, 14, 1.]

\*\***VĒRENDUS**, a, um. (vereor) *That is to be revered or feared, venerable, terrible*: v. maiestas, Ov. M. 4, 540: — v. patres, id.: — v. ossa viri, id.: — v. Alexander Partho, Luc. Subst.: *Vērenda*, grum. n. *The privy parts*, Plin. 28, 15, 60: — called also v. partes, Veg.

[**VĒRENTER**, adv. *Reverentially*, Sedul. 1, 8.]

**VĒRĒOR**, itus. 2. *To fear with reverential awe, to reverence, revere, respect; also, to fear, be afraid of, apprehend, dread*: metuēbant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: — veteranos non veremur? nam timeri se ne ipsi quidem volunt: — quem meus Cicero et 1341

amabat ut fratrem et jam ut majorem fratrem verebatur: — v. reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium: — v. Gallica bellica: — v. supplicium ab alio, A. Her.: — v. hostem, Cæs.: — v. periculum, id.: — v. desidiā in hoc, Quint.: — v. opinionem jactantiæ, id.: — v. pauperiem, Hor.: — v. majus, id.: — vereor committere, ut etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37: — quos . . . interficere vereretur, Cæs.: — v. introire in alienam domum, Plaut.: — v. dicere, Ter.: — vereare insanus haberi, Hor.: — Cyrenaici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere: — v. tui testimonii, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: — v. feminæ primariæ, Ter.: — v. viri, Afr. ap. Non.: — nihil ne te populi veretur, Pac. ib.: — vereor, ne . . . videatur oratio etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 46: — si . . . vereor, ne barbarorum rex fuerit (Romulus): — v., ne non: — non vereor, ne . . . videar: — illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35: — Pomptinum quod scribis in urbem introisse, vereor, quid sit, anticipate with fear, apprehend, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: — hoc quomodo acciperent homines, vereor etiam nunc, Cæl. ap. Cic.: — hic vereri perdidit, has lost all shame, Plaut.: — ne vereamini, id.: — v. de alqa re, Cic. de Sen. 6, 18: — eo minus veritus navibus, Cæs.: — Pass.: ubi malunt metui quam vereri ab suis, Afr. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 3.

[**VĒRĒTILLUM**, i. n. dem. (veretrum) *Parvum veretrum*, App. Ap. p. 296.]

\*\***VĒRĒTRUM**, i. n. (vereor) *I. q. Membrum virile*, Suet. Tib. 62.

**VERGĪLĒ**, ārum. f. (vergo) *The seven stars, or Pleiades*, Cic. Arat. N. D. 2, 44, 112; conf. Fest. p. 372.

**VERGO**, ēre. [perf. versi, Ov., si lectio certa.] [I. *To turn, bend, or direct towards*: in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, inclines, Lucr. 2, 212: — v. sibi venena, to pour in, id.: — v. amoma in gelidos sinus, Ov.: — apumantesque mero pateræ verguntur, Stat.] II. A) *To incline or tend towards, to lean, lie, or be situate towards*: tectum ædium v. in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14: — omnes partes v. in medium: — ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat in longitudinem passuum circiter quadringentorum, Cæs.: — collis v. ad flumen Sabin, id.: — portus v. in meridiem, Liv. B) *Fig.*: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic. Phil. 11, 11, 26: — illuc (i. e. in Tiberium) cuncta vergere, Tac.: — suam ætatem vergere, to be on the decline, id.: — vergente jam senecta, id.: — vergens annis femina, id.: — nox v. ad lucem, Curt.: — ægri vergentes in lethargum, Plin.

**VERGOBRĒTUS**, i. m. (Βεργώβρετος) *The title of the chief magistrate among the Ædii*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16, 5.

[**VĒRĒCOLA**, æ. c. (verus-colo) *Honouring or reverencing truth*, Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 43.]

[**VĒRĒDICE**, adv. *Truly, veraciously*: v. agere, August.]

**VĒRĒDĪCUS**, a, um. (verus-dico) I. *That speaks truly, true, veracious*: v. voces, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: — v. sorores, Mart.: — v. os, Lucr. \*\*II. Meton.: *Truly said, veritable, true*: v. usus, proved by experience, Plin. 18, 4, 6: — v. exitus, id.: — (veridicus ap. Cic. Fl. 32, 76 is a corrupt reading, see Orell. ad loc.)

\***VĒRĒLŌQUĪUM**, ū. n. (verus-loquor) *A literal translation of the Greek ἐτυμολογία, etymology* (notatio), Cic. Top. 8, 35.

[**VĒRĒLŌQUUS**, a, um. (verus-loquor) *Speaking truly*, Front.; Hier.]

**VERISIMILIS**, etc. *More correctly two words VERI SIMIL.*

**VĒRĪTAS**, ātis. f. (verus) *Truth, verity; a true, right, or proper condition or state, the real nature of a thing*: v., per quam immutata ea, quæ sunt, aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162: — patefacere v.: — veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici: — v. odium parit: — nihil ad veritatem (loqui): — in omni re vincit imitationem veritas: — simplex ratio veritatis: — æstimare alqd ex veritate, according to its reality: — res et v.: — alqd habet in se numeros veritatis, of inward truth, i. e. necessity: — consule veritatem, i. e. grammatical correctness:

## VERITUS

— fides, v., integrity, probity: — v. et virtus: — spes veritatis: — iudiciorum religio v. que: — simplicitas, v., Plin.: — rustica v., love of truth, sincerity, Mart. — Plur.: Gell.

**VERITUS**, a, um. part. of vereor.

[**VERIVĒBIUM**, ii. n. (verus-verbum) *A speaking of the truth, veracity*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36.]

[**VERMICULĀTE**, adv. *In a tessellated style, variegatedly, in marquetry*, Lucil. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 113.]

**VERMICULĀTUS**, a, um. adj. (vermiculor) *Pierced by worms, worm-eaten; Meton. tessellated, checkered, variegated: v. crustæ*, Plin. 35, 1, 1: — *pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato*, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 44, 149.

**\*\*VERMICŪLOR**, ātus. i. (vermiculus) *To be full of worms, to be worm-eaten: arbores vermiculantur*, Plin. 14, 27, 34. § 220.

[**VERMICŪLOSUS**, a, um. (vermiculus) *Full of worms*, Pall.]

**\*\*VERMICŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (vermis) I. *A little worm, grub*, Plin. 10, 65, 85. [II. *Meton. A worm that is said to drive dogs mad*, Grat. B) *In the Vulgate, for coccum (scarlet colour)*, Exod. 35, 25; Hier. Ep. 64, 19; Inscr.] — [Hence, Ital. vermiglio, Fr. vermeil.]

[**VERMIFLŪS**, a, um. (vermis-fluo) *Swarming with worms*, P. Nol. Carm. 22, 134.]

[**VERMĪNA**, um. n. (vermis) I. *The gripes, a griping of the bowels, as if one had worms*, Lucr. 5, 995; conf. Fest. p. 375. II. Fig.: Arn.]

**\*\*VERMĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *A being diseased with worms, the bots (a disease of cattle)*, Plin. 28, 11, 49. II. *Meton. A sharp pain in the limbs*, Sen. Ep. 78.

**\*\*VERMĪNO**, āre. (verminor, ari, Sen. and Pomp. ap. Non.) (vermina) I. *To have worms*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 31 extr. II. *Meton. To have a sharp pain in the limbs: auris v.*, Mart.: — *Depon. Sen. V. Beat. 17: — to have pains in the body*, Pomp. ap. Non.

**\*\*VERMĪNŌSUS**, a, um. (vermis) *Full of worms: v. fici*, Plin. 17, 28, 47.

**\*\*VERMIS**, is. m. *A worm*, Plin. 18, 17, 45. — [Hence, Ital. verme.]

**\*\*VERNA**, æ. c. I. *A slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: — *such slaves were brought up as jesters or buffoons*, Mart. 1, 42, 2; conf. Sen. Prov. 1 extr., and see **VERNĪLITAS**: — *as a term of reproach, fool*, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 13. [II. *A native; or adj., native, indigenous, conf. Fest. p. 372: — v. apri*, Mart. 1, 50, 24: — *v. liber, written or composed at Rome*, id.]

**VERNĀCŪLUS**, a, um. (verna) **\*\*I.** A) *Of or belonging to home-born slaves: v. multitudo, a multitude of slaves*, Tac. A. 1, 31. B) *Subst.: Vernācŭlī, ōrum. m. Jesters, buffoons*, Suet. Vitell. 14; Mart. II. *Native, indigenous: antiqua et v. festivitas*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: — *v. sapor, innate: — crimen domesticum ac v., invented by the accuser: — v. consilium*, Plaut.: — *v. verba, 'peregrina, Varr.: — v. equi*, Plin.: — *v. vites, id.: — v. putatio, id.*

[**VERNĀLIS**, e. (ver) *Of or belonging to the spring*, Manil.]

**\*\*VERNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. I. *A casting of the slough in spring (as a serpent)*, Plin. 29, 5, 30. II. *The slough cast off by a serpent*, id. 29, 6, 35.

[**VERNĪCŌMUS**, a, um. (vernus-coma) *Having young or green leaves*, M. Cap.]

[**VERNĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (vernus-fero) *Bearing young leaves, green, vernal*, M. Cap.]

**\*\*VERNĪLIS**, e. (verna) *Of or belonging to a verna. I. Slavish, servile, crouching, cringing: v. blanditæ*, Tac. H. 2, 59. II. *Facetious, wantonly witty, waggish, pert: v. dictum, id. ib. 3, 32 extr.*

**\*\*VERNĪLĪTAS**, ātis. f. (vernilis) I. *A cringing civility, as that of a verna*, Sen. Ep. 95. II. *Low or wanton wit, pertness*, Quint. 1, 11, 2; Plin.

1342

## VERRES

**VERNĪLĪTER**, adv. *In the manner of a verna, servilely*. [I. Prop.: a. fungi officia, Hor. S. 2, 6, 100.]

II. *Meton. [A] Crouchingly, cringingly, sawningly: nimis hoc fit v., most cringingly, with abject flattery*, Cæc. ap. Non. 42, 27. **\*\*B)** *With low wit, pertly*, Sen. Ben. 2, 11 med.

[**VERNĪSERA**, I. q. messalia auguria, acc. to Fest. p. 379.]

**VERNO**, āre. (ver) *To be renewed as in the spring, to recover its youth, to grow young again. \*\*I. Prop.: arbores v., Plin. 22, 22, 46: — *cælum v., id.: — in Italia aer semper quodammodo v. vel 'auctumnat, id.: — anguis v., casts off its slough, id.: — avis vernat, begins to sing, Col.: — humus v., Ov.: — ager vernat arguto passere, resounds anew or again, Mart. [II. Meton.: quum tibi vernarent dubia lanugine malæ, were covered with the first down, Mart. 2, 61, 1: — dum vernat sanguis, is young, Prop.]**

**\*\*VERNŪLA**, æ. c. dem. *A home-born slave, a slave. I. Prop.: Plin. 22, 17, 20. [II. Meton. A] Witty, pert: v. urbanitas*, Petr. S. 24 (ad vernaculæ). B) *Native, indigenous: v. lupus Tiberinus*, Juv. 5, 105: — *v. libelli, Martin]*

**\*\*VERNUM**, i. n. (vernus) *The season of spring, the spring: v.*, Tert.: — *verno, in the spring*, Plin. 19, 5, 30; Col.; Cat.

**VERNUS**, a, um. (ver) *Of or belonging to the spring, vernal: v. tempus*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: — *v. æquinotium, Liv.: — v. agni*, Plin.: — *v. opera, id.: — v. venti*, Hor.: — *v. flores, id.: — v. frigus*, Ov.

I. **VĒRO**, adv. (verus) I. A) *In truth, truly, indeed, really: ego v. tum denique mihi videbor restitutus*, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 2: — *ego v. cupio te ad me venire: — ego v. vellem: — multum v. hæc his jura profuerunt: — iste eum sese ait, qui non est, esse; et qui v. est negat*, Plaut. B) *In emphatic answers: Yes certainly, by all means: fuisti scæpe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. — V. ac libenter quidem*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: — *sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? — V., inquam, Brute: — sed da mihi nunc, satine probas? — Immo v. et hæc, etc.: — immo v., inquit, ii vivunt, qui, etc.: — quid? totam domum num quis alter præter te regit? — Minime vero. [C] In encouraging or urgent addresses: cape v., do take it, pray do, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 149: — *respite v., id.: — minue v. iram*, Ter.] D) *In a climax, by increasing the emphasis: Even, nay even, nay indeed, fully: neque solum... sed etiam... vel v. etiam negotiis contemnendum*, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: — *statim ad me defertur: immo v., ut quisque me viderat, narrabat: — nec v. jam meo nomine abstinent. II. Meton.: But, but now, however (in this sense always placed after one or more words): ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo: de re publica v. non minus vehementer orator, quam bellator fuit*, Cic. Brut. 77, 269: — *dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego v. fateor hercule, etc.: — age v. ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia, considerate: — nec v. tibi de versibus respondebo.**

[2. **VĒRO**, āre. (verus) *To speak the truth*, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2 extr.]

[3. **VĒRO**, onis. See **VERU**.]

**VĒRŌNA**, æ. f. *A town of Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of Catullus and Pliny the Elder*, Plin. 3, 19, 23.

**VĒRŌNENSIS**, e. (Verona) *Of or belonging to Verona: V. ager*, Plin. 9, 22, 38: — *V. Catullus, id. — Subst.: Vērōnenses, ium. m. The inhabitants of Verona*, Tac. H. 3, 8 sq.

[**VERONICA**, æ. f. *A plant, speedwell (Fam. Scrophularinæ), NL.]*

[**VERPA**, æ. f. I. q. membrum virile, Catull. 28, 12.]

[**VERPUS**, i. m. *One that has been circumcised*, Catull. 47, 4.]

**\*\*1. VERRES**, [verris, Varr.] is. m. (verro) *A boar pig, a boar*, Col. 7, 9, 7. — *Meton.: As a term of contempt*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 67. — [Hence, Ital. verro, Fr. verrat.]

2. **VERRES**, is. m. *A cognomen of a well-known prætor in Sicily, notorious for his bad administration.*

[**VERRICŪLUM**, i. n. (verro) *A drag-net*, V. Max. 4, 1, 7.]

\*\*1. **VERRĪNUS**, a, um. (1. verres) *Of or belonging to a boar*: v. jecur, Plin. 28, 10, 42: — v. fel, id.

2. **VERRĪNUS**, a, um. (2. Verres) *I. Of or belonging to Verres: V. jus (ambiguous), Verrine law (or pork-broth), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46. [II. Subst.: Verrina, arum. f. (sc. actiones) The orations of Cicero against Verres, Prisc.; Non. (called by Cicero himself Accusatio).]*

1. **VERRĪUS**, a, um. (2. Verres) *I. Of or belonging to Verres: V. lex, proceeding from him, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49. II. Subst.: Verria, ōrum. n. (sc. solemnities) A festival instituted by him, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21.*

2. **VERRIUS FLACCUS**. *A celebrated grammarian in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, Suet. Gramm. 17.*

**VERRO**, verri, versum. 3. *To brush or sweep, to brush or sweep out together, to clean by sweeping, brush or sweep clean. I. Prop.: qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37: — strata passim matres crinibus templa verrentes, noceping, Liv.: — v. vias, Suet.: — v. æquora caudis (delphines), Virg.: — quicquid de Libyis verritur areis, i. e. is collected or gathered, Hor.: — v. favillas, Ov.: — v. cæsariem per æquora longa, id.: — v. canitiem concreto in sanguine, id.: — v. arenas caudâ, to trail along, id. II. Meton. [A] Gen.: To drive, set in motion, move, raise: v. cærla (remis), Virg. Æ. 3, 208: — verrentes æquora venti, Lucr.: — v. æquor retibus, i. e. to fish, Sil.: — mare v. oesa, drives about, Prop. [B] To drag away, take or sweep away, carry off: futurum et omnia verreret Verres, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 55 Spald.: — quicquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris, Mart.: — domi quicquid habet, verritur itæ, Plaut. [C] To cover by trailing; hence, to efface, or to conceal: v. vestigia, Stat. A. 1, 262: — v. brachia, Claudian.]*

\*\***VERRŪCA**, æ. f. *A height, eminence. I. Prop.: Quint. 8, 3, 48. II. Meton.: An excrescence, a wart. A) Prop. Plin. 20, 12, 48. [B] Fig.: A fault, failing [tuber], Hor. S. 1, 3, 74. — [Hence, Fr. verrue.]*

**VERRŪCĀRIA HERBA**. *A plant good against warts, i. q. helioscopium or heliotropium, Plin. 22, 21, 29.*

[**VERRŪCŌSUS**, a, um. (verruca) *Full of warts. I. Prop.: A surname of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, A. Vict. II. Meton.: Rough, rugged, Pers. 1, 77.]*

\*\***VERRŪCŪLA**, æ. f. (verruca) *[I. A small eminence or height, Arn. II. A small wart, Cels. 5, 28, 14; Col.]*

\*\***VERRUNCO**, āre. *To turn, turn out; hence, v. bene, to take a happy turn or issue, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45; Liv.*

\*\***VERSĀBĪLIS**, e. (verso) *Moveable, changeable. I. Prop.: v. aer, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16 extr. II. Fig.: v. omnis conditio, Sen. Tr. 11 med.: — v. fortuna, Curt.: — v. femina, Amm.*

\*\***VERSĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (verso) *That turns round, revolving: v. sidera, Vitruv. 9, 7 med.: — v. turbo, Lucr.*

\*\***VERSĀTĪLIS**, e. (verso) *That turns itself or may be turned round, revolving, moveable. I. Prop.: v. tabulæ, Suet. Ner. 31: — v. molæ, Plin.: — v. laquearia cœnationum, Sen.: — v. acies, Curt.: — v. templum cœli, Lucr. II. Fig.: v. ingenium, versatile, Liv. 39, 40, 5.*

\*\***VERSĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A turning, turning round or about, rotation. I. Prop.: v. oculi, Plin. 8, 33, 51: — v. machinarum, Vitruv. II. Fig.: A change, revolution: v. rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium, Sen. Tr. 11 extr.*

\*\***VERSĪCŌLOR**, ōris. [nom. sing. m. versicolorus, Prud.: f. versicoloria appellatio, Dig.] (verso-color) *That changes colour, of variable colour; hence, party-coloured, variegated, of divers colours. I. Prop.: v. plumæ, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: — v. vestis, Liv.: — v. poma, Col.: — v. arma,*

1343

Virg.: — v. cultus, Floræ, Ov. \*\*II. Fig.: translucida et v. quorundam elocutio, Quint. 8 præf. § 20.

**VERSĪCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (versus) *A little or short line; also, a little verse: v. epistolæ, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3: — quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt: — apud quos (comicos poetas), nisi quod versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud quotidiani dissimile sermonia.*

\*\***VERSĪFĪCĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *The making of verses, versification, Quint. 9, 4, 116; Col.*

\*\***VERSĪFĪCĀTOR**, ōris. m. *One who makes verses, Quint. 10, 1, 89: — Meton. for a poet, Just. 6, 9.*

\*\***VERSĪFĪCO**. 1. (versus-facio) *To write or make verses, to versify: genus versificandi, Quint. 9, 4, 143: — v. fatiloquia Sibyllæ, App.: — portenta in Homero versificata, Lucil. ap. Non.*

[**VERSĪFĪCUS**, a, um. (versifico) *Written in verse, Sol.]*

[**VERSĪFORMIS**, e. (verto-forma) *That changes its form, changeable, Tert.: M. Cap.]*

[**VERSĪLIS**, e. (verto) *That may be turned, M. Cap. 4, 135; Serv. ad Virg. G. 3, 24.]*

**VERSĪPELLIS**, e. (verto-pellis) *I. A) Gen.: That changes its skin; hence, that changes its form, Plaut. Amph. prol. 123. B) Esp.: One who, according to vulgar belief, has been turned into a wolf, Plin. 8, 22, 34; Petr.*

[II. Fig. also of the mind: Dissembling, crafty, cunning, sly, wily: versipellem frugi convenit esse hominem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 12: — v. hortamen, Prud.]

**VERSO** (verso). 1. (verto) *To turn round, to turn from side to side, to turn in all directions, roll about, etc. I. Prop. A) Sisyphus versat saxum, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: — quum versati pisces appositi essent, Quint.: — v. currum in gramine, to drive about or round, Virg.: — v. oves, to feed, cause to graze, id.: — v. Græca exemplaria manu, to turn over, be very conversant with, Hor.: — v. turbos in igne, id.: — v. sortem urnâ, to shake, id.: — v. glebas ligonibus, to turn up, dig, id.: — v. ova in acri favilla, Ov.: — v. lumina, id.: — v. fustum, id.: — v. cardinem, id.: — v. turbinem (puer), Tibull.: — v. rura (juvenci), Prop.: — v. se in utramque partem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30: — mundum versari circum axem: — qui (orbem) versantur retro: — suapte natura et cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putat. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To turn, twist, bend, shift, change: v. suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illic torquere et flectere, Cic. Cœl. 6, 13: — v. mentem ad omnem malitiam et fraudem: — v. eadem multis modis: — v. causas: — v. verba, to wrest: — huc et illic Torquate, vos versetis licet: — in quo, utrum respondebo, verses te huc atque illuc necesse est. 2) To agitate, disturb, discompose, harass: quæ (cura) nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1: — v. domos odiis, Virg.: — versabo ego illum hodie, Plaut.: — fortuna... utrumque versavit, Cæsar: — v. muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv.: — v. patrum animos, id.: — v. pectora (nunc indignatio nunc pudor), id. \*\*3) To think or reflect upon, consider v. in animis secum unamquamque rem, to turn over in one's mind, Liv. 3, 34, 4: — ubi maxima rerum momenta versantur, Quint.: — illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectora versat, Virg.: — versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, Hor.: — v. somnia decies, to interpret, Prop. II. Meton. in middle form: versor (vorsor), atus. 1. To frequent a place, to remain, stay, reside, live, dwell. A) Prop.: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: — v. in fundo: — v. inter eos: — v. cum aliquo: — v. inter aciem, Cæsar: — v. intra vallum, id.: — v. alui inter femina, Suet. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: — v. in clarissima luce: — v. in æterna laude: — v. in culpa, Cæsar: — v. alui ante oculos: — numquam tibi populi Romani dignitas, numquam species ipsa hujus multitudinis in oculis animoque versata est: — mors, exilium mihi ob oculos versabantur: — alqd versatur in dubitatione. 2) Esp.: To have to do or*

*be concerned with, to be occupied, engaged, or employed about any thing, to be exercised in any thing:* v. in sordida arte, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150:—v. in omnibus ingenius artibus:—v. in re difficili:—acrius ac diligentius v. ulla in cogitatione:—si diutius in hoc genere verser:—circa mensuras ac numeros non versabitur (orator)? Quint.:—dicendi omnis ratio in medio posita communi quodam in usu atque in hominum more et sermone versatur, *turns, rests, or depends upon*:—ipsæ res in perfacili cognitione versantur:—quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur:—epilogi omnes in eadem fere materia versari solent, Quint.:—circa quæ versari videatur omnis quæstio, *seems to turn upon*, id.:—quidam circa res omnes, quidam circa civiles modo versari rhetoricem putaverunt, id.:—homo in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et sæpe versatus:—viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati.

VERSOR, ari. See VERSO, II.

[VERSŌRIA (vors.), æ. f. (verto) *A turning or twisting round* (fig.): capere v., to turn round, tack about, desist from a thing: cape versorium, recipe te ad herum, Plaut, Tr. 4, 3, 19.]

VERSUM (vors), adv. See VERSUS.

VERSŪRA (vors), æ. f. (verto) *A turning, turning round*. [I. Prop.: v. foliorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 46.] II. Meton. \*\*A) *A turning, i. e. the end of a furrow at which the plough is turned*, Col. 2, 2, 28; Pall. \*\*B) *In Archit.: The turn or angle of a wall, a corner*, Vitruv. 3, 1. C) *A new loan contracted for the sake of liquidating an old debt*, Fest. p. 379:—*mutuatio et v.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100:—*facere v.*:—*solvere alqd versura*, to pay by means of a new loan:—*solvere versura facta*:—non modo versura, verum etiam venditione, si ita res coget, nos vindicabis.—Prov.: in eodem luto hasitas, versura solves, out of the frying-pan into the fire, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15.

1. VERSUS (vors.), a, um. *part. of verbo*.

2. VERSUS (vors.), or (more rarely) VERSUM, adv. and prep. I. Adv.: Denoting direction: *Ward or wards, towards*: verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1:—Brundisium versus:—quum gradatim sursum versus reditur:—dimittit quoquo versus legiones, Cæs.:—proficisci ad Oceanum versus, id.:—in Galliam versus, Sall.:—ut quædam vocabula utraque versus dicantur, Gell.; *conf. the adverbs SURSUM, DEORSUM, etc.*:—animadvertit fugam ad se versum fieri, Sall.:—lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Varr.:—ducere sursum vorsum, Cat.:—circumfluere undique versum, Gell. \*\*II. Prep. with acc.: *In the direction of, towards*: navigare Italiam versus, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1 (al. in Italiam):—positi (ænei orbes) versus ædem Quirini, Liv.:—(corvus) evolans in rostra forum versus, Plin.—[Hence, Ital. verso, Fr. vers.]

3. VERSUS (vors.), ūs. m. [plur. versi, ōrum, Læv. ap. Prisc.] (verto) \*\*I. *A furrow (because at the end of it the plough is turned round)*, Plin. 18, 19, 49. § 177. II. *A row, line, tier, rank*. \*\*A) Gen.: v. remorum, Liv. 33, 30, 5:—v. foliorum, Plin.:—in versum distulit ulmos, Virg. B) Esp.: *A line in writing or in poetry, a verse; hence, verse, poetry*: primum versum (legis) attenderet, Cic. R. Post. 6, 14:—deplorat primis versibus mansionem tuam:—si quis minorem gloriæ fructum putat ex Græcis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic. Arch. 10, 23.—Hence, also, the song of a nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43. [III. *A measure of land*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1. IV. *A kind of dance, a turn or movement made in a dance, a step*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2.]—[Hence, Fr. vers.]

VERSŪTE, adv. Craftily, cunningly, slyly, Cic. de Or. 7, 22.—Sup., August.

\*\*VERSŪTĪA, æ. f. (versutus) *Slyness, cunning, craftiness, subtlety*, Liv. 42, 47, 7; App.

[VERSŪTĪLOQUUS, a, um. (versutus-loquor) *That talks craftily*: v. malitiæ, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154.]

VERSŪTUS (vors.), a, um. (versus from verto) *Turning easily; dexterous, quick, versatile; cunning, crafty*, 1344

*wily, subtle*: homo v. et callidus (versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur etc.), Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25:—quod (genus acuminis) erat in reprehendis verbis versutum et sollers:—animus acutus atque v.:—versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedæmonium Lysandrum accepimus:—hoc est hominis non aperti...: versuti potius etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 57:—versutus ingenii, Plin.:—vorsutior es quam rota figuralis, Plaut.

[VERTĀGUS, i. m. (a Celtic word) *A greyhound*, Mart. 14, 200, 1; called also vertaga or vertraga or vertraga, Grat.]

\*\*VERTEBRA, æ. f. (verto) I. *A joint of the limbs*, Cels. 8, 1. II. Esp.: *A joint of the back-bone, vertebra of the spine*, id. ib.

\*\*VERTEBRĀTUS, a, um. (vertebrum) *Having joints, jointed, vertebrated*: v. ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 67.

VERTEX (vort), icia. m. (verto) \*\*I. A) *That which turns or about which any thing turns; hence, a whirlpool, eddy*, Liv. 23, 19, 11; *conf. Quint. 8, 2, 7.* B) Fig.: v. officiorum, Sen. Ep. 82:—v. amoris, Catull. \*\*II. A whirlwind, Liv. 21, 58, 3. III. *The crown of the head*. A) Prop.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. C. 7, 20. B) Meton. [1] *The head*, Virg. Æ. 7, 784. 2) *The pole of the heavens*, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 41, 105; Virg.] 3) *The highest point of any thing, a summit, top, height*: v. Ætne, Cic. Verr. 2, 48:—a vertice, from on high or above, Virg. G. 2, 310. [b] Fig.: *The highest, extreme, greatest*: dolorum anxiferi vertices, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 21:—v. principiorum, the principal officers, Amm.]

[VERTĪBŪLUM, i. n. (verto) I. q. vertebra, Lact.]

[VERTĪCILLUM, i. n. Bot.: *An assemblage of leaves or flowers, circularly arranged around the same point of the stem*, NL.]

\*\*VERTĪCILLUS, i. m. (verto) *The whirl of a spindle*, Plin. 37, 2, 11. § 37; App.

[VERTĪCORDĪA, æ. f. (verto-cor) *The changer of the heart; an epithet of Venus, as supposed to turn the female mind from wantonness to chastity*, V. Max. 8, 15, 12 (*conf. Ov. F. 4, 157 sq.*)]

\*\*VERTĪCŌSUS (vort.), a, um. (vertex) *Full of whirlpools, etc.*: v. amnis, Liv. 21, 5, 15:—v. mare, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg.

\*\*VERTĪCŪLA, æ. f. dem. [verticŭlum, i. n. and verticŭlus, i. m. LL.] (verto) *A joint of the limbs [vertebra]*, Lucil. ap. Non. 217, 24; *conf. Fest. p. 371: in machineæ, a flexible joint*, Vitruv. 10, 13.

[VERTĪGINŌSUS, i. m. (vertigo) *To roll round*, Tert. Pall. 3.]

\*\*VERTĪGĪNŌSUS, i. m. (vertigo) *Afflicted with dizziness or swimming of the head*, Plin. 23, 2, 28.

\*\*VERTĪGO, inis. f. (verto) *A turning, turning round or about*. I. Prop.: assidua vertigine rotare alqm, Plin. 8, 40, 61:—v. venti, Sen.:—v. assidua cœli, Ov.:—v. ponti, id.:—v. torti filii, Luc.:—quibus una Quiritum v. facit, the turning round of a slave in the ceremony of manumission, Pers. II. Meton.: *A dizziness or swimming of the head*, Liv. 44, 6, 8. [III. Fig.: *A change, turn (of affairs)*: v. rerum, Luc. 8, 18.]—[Hence, Ital. vertigine, Fr. vertige.]

VERTO (vorto), ti, sum. 3. v. a. and n. [inf. vortier, Plaut.]

I. Act.: *To turn, turn aside, towards, or away; also, to turn round*. A) Prop.: 1) *Verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus*, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1:—v. se, to turn, i. e. betake one's self to flight, Cæs.:—v. terga, to turn one's back (upon the enemy), take to flight, id.:—v. hostem in fugam, to put to flight, Liv.:—v. iter retro, id.:—fenestræ in viam versæ, id.:—v. solum bidentibus, Col.:—v. agros bove, Prop.:—v. terram aratro, Hor.:—v. ora huc et huc, id.:—v. cadum, to upset, overthrow, id.:—v. cardinem, Ov.:—(Mæander) nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus, id.:—v. fores tacito cardine, Tibull.:—Middle: versi in fugam hostes, Tac.:—Philippis versa acies retro, Hor.:—violentis omnia vorti turbinibus, id.:—vortier ad lapidem, to turn towards, id. 2) Esp.: *To turn upside down, to turn topsy turvy, to upset, overturn*: vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84:—v. cuncta,

Tac.: — v. fluxas Phrygiæ res fundo, Virg.: — v. Ilion, Hor.: — v. proceras fraxinos, id.: — v. Cyncum vi multa, Ov. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: — quo se verteret, non habebat: — ne ea, quæ rei publicæ causa egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Cæs.: — v. causas omnium secundorum adversorumque in deos, Liv.: — Philippus totus in Persea versus, *turned towards*, i. e. *entirely devoted or having all his attention turned to*, id.: — di vortant bene, quod agas, *turn it to the best, prosper it*, Ter.: — v. somnia in melius, Tibull. 2) Esp. a) To turn into, change, convert: terra in aquam se vertit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: — semina malorum in contrarias partes se vertere: — omnia versa et mutata in pejorem partem: — Auster... in Africum se vertit, Cæs.: — versus civitatis status: — versis ad prospera fatis, Ov.: — v. solum, to emigrate: — sævus apertam in rabiem cepit verti jocus, Hor.: — omnia vertuntur: certe vertuntur amores, Prop. b) To turn (into another language), to interpret, translate, render: si sic verterem Platonem, ut verterunt nostri poetæ fabulas, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7: — verti etiam multa de Græcis: — v. annales ex Græco in Latinum sermonem, Liv. c) Middle: To turn upon, i. e. to depend or rest upon: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertuntur, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20: — causa v. in iure: — spes civitatis v. in dictatore, Liv.: — totum id v. in voluntate Philippi, id.: — res vertitur in majore discrimine, id.: — homo in mercatura vortitur, Plaut.: — res in periculo vortitur, id.: — vertebatur, utrum manerent in Achaico consilio Lacedæmonii, an etc., Liv. II. Neut.: To turn, turn round, turn about. \*\*A) Prop.: v. in fugam, Liv. 38, 26: — o utinam trajecta cava mea vocula rima percussas dominæ vertat in auriculas, Prop. B) Fig.: To turn out: detrimentum verteret in bonum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 73 extr.: — ea ludificatio veri in verum vertit, Liv.: — jam fortuna verterat, id.: — libertatem aliorum in suam vertisse servitutem conquirebantur, id.: — quod bene vertat, id.: — male res vortunt, turn out ill, take an unfavourable turn, Plaut.: — quæ res tibi vertat male, Ter. b) Annus, mensis vertens, the current, or the whole, year (month), all the year round: anno vertente, Cic. Quint. 12, 40: — intra finem anni vertentis: — numquam hercle hunc mensem vortentem, credo, servibit tibi, Plaut.: — annus vertens denotat also the great year, a space of time equal to 15,000 solar years, within which all the heavenly bodies perform their revolution, so that at the expiration of this period the stars are all in their primitive position, Cic. Rep. 6, 22.

[VERTRAGA, æ. See VERTAGUS.]

[VERTUMNĀLIA, ium. n. The festival of Vertumnus, Varr. L. L. 6, 21, 57.]

VERTUMNUS (Vort.), i. m. (verto) Originally an Etruscan deity, supposed to preside over the changes in nature, over the seasons, the fruits of the earth, traffic, etc. (Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59 Ascon.); near the statue of this deity in the forum were the stalls of the booksellers (Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1); also personified as the image of changeableness: Vertumnus natus iniquis, said of an inconstant person, Hor. S. 2, 7, 14.

\*\*VĒRŪ, ūs. n. [vērum, i. Plaut.: nom. plur., verones, A. Vict.] A spit, esp. for roasting; a roasting-spit, broach (Plin. 30, 10, 27; Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36); a javelin (Virg. Æ. 7, 665); as the mark of a boundary (Inscr.); as a mark made in the margin of a writing to designate a faulty passage, etc., for obelus, Hier.

VĒRŪCŪLĀTUS, a. um. (veruculum) Furnished with a veruculum: v. falces, Col. 2, 20, 3.

VĒRŪCŪLUM, i. n. dem. (veru) A little spit or spear, Plin. 33, 6, 35; Veg. — [Hence, Fr. verrou, verrouil.]

[VĒRŪINA, æ. f. (veru) A little spit or spear, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 46.]

[1. VĒRUM, i. A spear, spit. See VERU.]

2. VĒRUM, i. Truth. See VERUS.

3. VĒRUM, adv. In truth, indeed, really, in reality. [L. As an affirmative answer, Certainly? Facies? V., Ter. Heaut. 5.3.11: — Men' quærit? V., id.] II. Meton. A)

1345

1) a) As an emphatic adversative particle: In truth, just, exactly, however; after a negative clause, but, but however: quod si liber populus deligat, quibus se committat... verum hunc optimum statum pravis hominum opinionibus eversum esse dicunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: — quod ejus (Hermagoræ) peccatum reprehendendum videtur, v. brevi: — sed nos non, quid nobis utile, v. quid oratori necessarium sit, quærimus: — ea sunt omnia non a natura, v. a magistro: — quæ non dicunt, v. intelligi volunt, Quint. b) In connection with non modo (solum, tantum)... v. etiam (quoque): non modo agendo, v. etiam cogitando, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: — non solum natura et moribus, v. etiam studio: — non ingrato tantum, v. etiam invido et crudeli animo, Just.: — servavit ab non solum facto, v. opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor.: — ut ego non modo tecum, Servium Galbum collegam nostrum, verum ne Atticorum quidem oratorum quemquam etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 30. B) Esp. 1) In transitions: But, yet: deinde hoc vobis confirmo, vitam... defuturam: — v. quod ego laboribus... me persecuturum esse polliceor etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51: — v. veniat sane: — v. etiam si quis summa desperet, Quint.: — rendered more emphatic by enim, vero, enimvero: but indeed, but truly: v. enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47: — v. hercle vero, Plaut. Curc. 3, 5: — si... v. enimvero quum etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84. 2) In making a pause or break in a discourse: v. præterita omittamus, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: — v. quidem hæc hactenus: — sed hoc nihil ad me... v. hoc, ut dixi, nihil ad me.

VĒRUN-TĀMEN or VĒRUM-TĀMEN (sometimes written as two words verum tamen, and also separated by another word) conj. (verum-tamen) But however, yet however: consilium capit primo stultum, v. clemens, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39: — non dubitabam equidem, v. multo mihi notiore amore tuum effecit Chærippus: — animadvertas igitur, etsi tum nemo erat admodum copiosus, v. versus ab his admisci orationi: — also used in resuming the thread of a discourse that has been broken by a parenthesis: quum essem in Tusculo (...) v. quum ibi essem, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 1.

VĒRUS, a. um. I. Prop. A) True, conformable to truth, real, genuine, not fictitious, not artificial or counterfeit: omnia fucata et simulata... sincera atque vera, Cic. Læl. 25, 95: — res ficta, vera: — v. ac germanus Metellus: — v. et perfecta amicitia: — vera an falsa, Ter.: — v., gravis, solida gloria: — v. decus: — verissima causa: — ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere etc.: — id, si ita est... sin autem illa veriora, ut etc.: — v. mea uxor, Plaut.: — v. vultus, Ter.: — v. via, Plaut. B) Subst. neut.: Verum, i. What is true, true, truth: rectum et pravum, verum et falsum, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 33: — invenire verum: — si verum scire vis: — verum quidem si audire volumus: — narratio veri similis: — veri simillimum mihi videtur: — veri similia: — veri similiter fingere, App.: — veri similis, id.: — similitudo veri: — res facit controversiam de vero aut de recto aut de nomine, respecting that which really happened, i. e. a reality: — haud procul a vero est, quod, from the truth, Ov.: — nomen ex vero positum, id.: — mordax verum, Pers.: — recta et vera loqui, Plaut.: — recta ac falsa: — vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Mart. II. Meton. A) Conformable to reason or morality, right, proper, suitable, reasonable: alqd v. ac rectum, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: — lex v. atque princeps: — (Cato) negat verum esse, allici benevolentiam cibo: — præclarum illud est, et, si quæris, rectum quoque et v., ut etc., just and right: — neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Cæs.: — verum est, agrum habere eos, Liv.: — verius esse, Ti. Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum quam legato, id. \*\*B) Speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious [veridicus]: quo viro nihil firmitus, nihil verius, Plin. E. 4, 22, 3: — viri verissimi, id.: — sum verus? Ter.: — v. vates, Ov.: — v. Apollinis os, id.: — [Hence, Ital. vero.]

\*\*VĒRŪTUM, i. n. (vero) A spear, javelin, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43.

[VĒRŪTUS, a. um. (veru) Armed with a spear or javelin: v. Volsci, Virg. G. 2, 168]



## VERVA

[VERVA, æ. f. *The head of a ram, as an ornament on monuments, ML.*] [Hence, Fr. *verve*.]

**\*\*VERVACTUM**, i. n. (vervago) *Fallow ground, a fallow field, Plin. 18, 19, 49. § 176.*

**\*\*VERVĀGO**, ðre. *To break land, i. e. to plough land for the first time after it has lain fallow, Col. 11, 2, 8.*

[VERVĒCŪS (Vervēcius), i. m. (vervex) *That has the form of a wether sheep, an epithet of Jupiter Ammon, Arn.; Inscr.*]

[VERVĒCINUS, a, um. (vervex) *Of a wether sheep, LL.*]

**VERVEX** (berbex and verbex) ðcis. m. *A wether sheep, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; also as a term of reproach for a stupid fellow, mutton-head, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 6; Juv. 10, 50:—[Hence, Ital. *berbice, Fr. brébis*.]*

**\*\*VĒSĀNĪA**, æ. f. (vesanus) *Madness, insanity: v. simulata (Ulixis), Plin. 35, 11, 40. § 129:—v. discors, Hor.*

[VĒSĀNĪENS, entis. (vesanus) *Mad, insane, Catull. 25, 13.*]

**VĒ-SĀNUS**, a, um. *Out of his senses, insane, mad, raving. \*I. Prop.: v. remex, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114:—v. poeta, Hor.:—v. leo, id. \*II. Meton.: Violent, enormous: v. vultus, Liv. 7, 33, 17:—v. impetus, id.:—v. fames, Virg.:—v. fluctus, id.:—v. vires, Ov.:—v. murmura ponti, Prop.:—v. manus, id.:—v. flamma, Catull.*

[VESBIUS, i. See VESUVIUS.]

**VESCĪA**, æ. f. *A small town of Latium on the river Liris, Liv. 8, 11.*

**VESCĪNUS**, a, um. (Vescia) *Of or belonging to Vescia: V. ager, Cic. L. Agr. 2, 25, 60:—V. caseus, Plin.:—Subst.: Vescini, ðrum. m. The inhabitants of Vescia, Liv. 10, 20.*

[VESCO, ðre. (vescor) *To feed (with any thing), Tert.*]

**VESCOR**, venci. *I. Prop.: To eat and drink, to feed, subsist on, live upon, to eat, usually with an abl., seldom with an acc. or absol. a) With abl.: v. escis aut potionibus (dii), Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59:—v. lacte, caseo, carne:—v. nasturtio:—v. piris, Hor.:—v. munere terræ, id. \*b) With acc.: v. caprinum jecur, Plin. 8, 50, 76:—v. lauros, Tibull.:—v. infirmos suos, Tac.:—v. dare cæpas vascendas, Plin. c) Absol.: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160:—vescebatur et ante cenam, Suet.:—vescere, sodes, Hor. \*II. Meton.: To enjoy, make use of, employ [frui, uti]: v. paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57:—v. aura ætheria, Virg.:—v. vitalibus auris, Lucr.*

[VESCŪLUS, i. m. dem. (vescus) *A badly fed, lean, person, acc. to Fest. p. 379.*]

**\*\*VESCUS**, a, um. (ve-esca) *Small, thin, slight: v. corpus, Plin. 7, 20, 19:—v. frondes, Virg.:—v. papaver, id.:—v. farra, Ov.:—v. sal, in small grains, Lucr.:—v. vires, Afr. ap. Non.:—vivere fastidiosum ac vescu, indigently, Lucil. ap. Non.*

**VESERIS**, is. m. *A river and town of Campania, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112.*

**\*\*VESEVUS**, i. See VESUVIUS.

**VĒSĪCĀ**, æ. f. *I. Prop.: A bladder; esp. the urinary bladder, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 96:—[also v. urinaria:—v. fellea, the gall-bladder, NL.] II. Meton. \*A) Any thing made of bladder, Plin. 33, 7, 40; Cels. 3, 21. B) A swelling in the form of a bladder. \*1) Prop.: Plin. 20, 6, 23. [2] Fig.: Bombast [tumor], Mart. 4, 49, 7.] [C] Padendum muliebre, Juv. 1, 39.] [Hence Ital. *vescica; Fr. vessie*.]*

**\*\*VĒSĪCĀRIUS**, a, um. (vesica) *I. Of or belonging to the bladder: v. aqua, that cures pains in the bladder, M. Emp. II. Subst.: Vesicaria, æ. f. (sc. herba) An herb good against pains in the bladder, Plin. 21, 31, 105.*

[VĒSĪCĀTORĪUM, il. n. (vesica) *A blister, NL.*]

**VĒSĪCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (vesica) *A little bladder, filled with air, Lucr. 6, 130; filled with seeds, as in plants, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.*

[VĒSĪCŪLOSUS, a, um. (vesicula) *Full of bladders, C. Aur.*]

## VESTER

**VĒSONTĪO**, ðnis. f. *A town of Gallia Belgica, now Besançon, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38.*

1. **VESPA**, æ. f. *A wasp, Plin. 11, 21, 24.*

2. **VESPA**, æ. m. *I. q. vespillo, acc. to Fest. p. 369.*

**VESPĀSIĀNUS**, i. m. *Ti. Flavius, a Roman Emperor from A. D. 69 to 79.*

**VESPER**, ðris and ðri. m. (ἄσπερος) *I. The evening, evening time, eve, even: perpotavit usque ad vesperum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77:—sub vesperum, Cæs.:—vespere:—primo vespere, Cæs.:—vesperi venire:—jam diei v. erat, Sall.:—Prov.: nescis, quid v. serus vebat, the title of a satire of Varro, Gell. 13, 11, 1:—quid v. ferat, Liv.:—de vesperi suo vivere, to be one's own master, Plaut. II. Meton. \*A) The evening star, Plin. 2, 8, 6. [B] The west, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 28: hence, an inhabitant of the west, Sil. 3, 325.]*

**VESPĒRA**, æ. f. (ἄσπερα) *Evening time, evening, eve, even: ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6:—veni ad vesperam:—a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet.:—prima vespera, id.:—inumbante vespera, Tac.:—Adv.: Vesperā. In the evening, Plin. 13, 18, 37.—Adj.: his horæ rigandi matutina atque vespera, Plin. 19, 12, 60.*

[VĒSPĒRĀLIS, e. (vespera) *Of or belonging to the evening: v. plagæ, i. e. the west, Sol. 9.*]

**\*\*VESPĒRASCO**, āvi. 3. (vesper) *To become evening, to grow dusk: vespesciente jam die, Tac. A. 16, 34:—vesperascente celo, Nep.:—ubi jam vespervaverat, Gell.:—et vespervascit, Ter.*

[VĒSPĒRĀTUS, a, um. (vespera) *Towards evening, Sol.*]

[VĒSPĒRNA, æ. f. (vesper) *An evening meal (ap. Plaut.), acc. to Fest.*]

**VESPERTĪLĪO**, ðnis. m. (vesper) *A bat, Plin. 10, 61, 81. [Hence, Ital. *vipistrello, pipistrello, vespertillo*.]*

**VESPERTĪNUS**, a, um. (vesper) *I. Of or belonging to evening, vespertine: v. tempora [opp. 'matutina'], Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52:—v. literæ, received in the evening:—v. Senatusconsulta, decreed in the evening:—v. acies, that sees dimly in the evening, Plin.:—v. cantus, of the cock, id.:—v. lucubratio, id.:—v. ros, evening dew, id.:—Adv.: si vespertinus subito te opprimeret hospes, i. e. in the evening, Hor.:—Absol.: matutinis vespertinisque, in the morning and evening hours, Plin.:—vespertino, in the evening, Varr. II. Belonging to the west, western: v. regio, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30.]*

**VESPĒRŪGO**, inis. f. \*I. The evening-star, Vitr. 9, 4; Plaut. II. A bat, Tert. Anim. 32.]

[VĒSPICES, um. m. *A thicket, acc. to Fest. p. 369.*]

**\*\*VESPILLO**, ðnis. m. dem. (2. vespa) *One who carries out the bodies of the poor to burial, a bearer, Suet. Dom. 17 extr.; Mart.*

**VESTĀ**, æ. f. (Ἑστία) *I. Another name for Ops, Cybele, Terra, wife of Cælus and mother of Saturn, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; Ov. II. A) Her grand-daughter, the daughter of Saturn, goddess of the hearth and domestic life, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67.—Vestæ Sacerdos, i. q. Pontifex Maximus, i. e. Cæsar, Ov. [B] Meton. poet. 1) The temple of Vesta, Ov. F. 6, 437. 2) Fire, Virg. G. 4, 384.]*

**VĒSTĀLIS**, e. (Vesta) *I. Of or belonging to Vesta: V. virginæ, priestesses of Vesta, Vestals, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20:—V. sacra, Ov.:—V. ara, Lucr.:—V. foci, id. II. Subst. \*A) Vestalis, is. f. (sc. virgo) A priestess of Vesta, a Vestal, Liv. 1, 3 sq.:—Adj.: V. oculi, of the Vestals, Ov. Tr. 2, 311. [B] VĒstālia, ium. n. The festival of Vesta, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 17.]*

**VESTER** (vost), tra, trum. pron. poss. (vos) *Your: num sermonem vestrum dimitit noster interventus, Cic. Rep. 1, 11:—v. quæ dicitur vita mors est:—voster senex, Plaut.:—vestrum dare, vincere nostrum est, Ov.:—v. odium, hatred of (i. e. against) you, Liv.:—Subst.: ibi voster cenat, your master, Plaut.:—quid ego vos de vestro impendatis hortor? Liv. [Hence, Ital. *vestro, Fr. vôtre*.]*

**\*\*VESTIARIUS**, a, um. (vestis) I. *Of or belonging to garments or clothes*: v. arca, a clothes-chest, Cat. R. R. 11, 3: — v. negotiator, a dealer in clothes, Dig. II. Subst. [A] Vestiarius, ii. m. A dealer in clothes, Dig.; Inscr. [B] Vestiarius, ii. n. 1) A place to keep clothes in, a wardrobe, clothes-press, Plin. 15, 8, 8. 2) Dress, clothes, wardrobe, Sen. Ben. 3, 21.

**VESTIBŪLUM**, i. n. An enclosed place between the house-door and the street, a fore-court, entry. I. Prop. A) Gen.: Cic. Cæc. 12, 35. [B] Esp.: The place of audience, in which clients wait for their patron, NL. II. Meton. A) Gen.: An entrance: s. sepulcri, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61: — v. Siciliæ: — v. castrorum, Liv.: — v. urbis, id.: — v. gallinarii, Col. B) Fig.: A beginning, introduction: vestibula nimirum honesta aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, Cic. Or. 15, 50: — ingredi v. artis, Quint.

[Vesticeps, cipis. (vestis-capio) I. Arrived at the age of puberty [opp. 'investis'], Gell. 5, 19, 7. II. Meton.: Immodest, corrupt, App. Ap. p. 336.]

[Vesticontribuentium, ii. n. (vestis) A lying under one covering, Petr. S. 11.]

[Vestitula, æ. f. dem. (vestis) A small garment, Dig.]

[Vestifica, æ. f. (vestis-facio) A dressmaker, tailoress, Inscr.]

[Vestiflūus, a, um. (vestis-fluo) That wears loose and flowing garments, Petr. S. 133; Aus.]

[Vestigatio, ōnis. f. A searching out, App. M. 6. p. 173.]

**\*\*VESTIGATOR**, ōris. m. One who searches out, a spy, Sen. Ben. 3, 26.

**VESTIGĪUM**, ii. n. The print, mark, or impression of a foot; a tread or footstep, track, track. I. Prop. A) Facere v. in foro, to appear in the forum, Cic. R. Post. 48 extr.: — facere v. in possessionem: — ponere vestigia: — vestigia persequi alqm: — vestigiis sequi hostem, Liv.: — abecedere vestigia ab Hannibale, a step, id.: — currentium pes... facit vestigium, Quint. B) Meton. 1) The foot treading, the under part or sole of the foot: qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123. \*\*2) A horse-shoe, Plin. 28, 20, 81. 3) An impression, trace, mark, token, sign, vestige: quum in lectulo decumanæ mulieris vestigia viderent recentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34. II. Fig. A) A footstep, track: vestigiis ingressus patriis et tuis, treading in the footsteps, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: — amoris vestigia, Quint. B) Meton. 1) A moment, instant, point of time: eodem et loci vestigio et temporis, Cic. Pis. 9, 21: — in illo vestigio temporis, Cæs.: — vestigio temporis, id. 2) Adv.: e (ex) vestigio, this very moment, forthwith, immediately: repente e vestigio, Cic. Di. C. 17, 57. [Hence, Ital. vestigio.]

**VESTĪGO**, ære. (vestigium) To follow a track, to search or trace out, investigate. I. A) Prop.: (tigris) v. odore, Plin. 8, 18, 25: — v. alqm oculis, Virg.: — v. et querere alqm, Enn. B) Fig.: v. causas rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166: — v. alqd cum desidiosa delectatione. \*\*II. Meton.: To find by tracing out: perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo v. potuerint, reddidisse, Liv. 31, 19, 2.

**VESTĪMENTUM**, i. n. (vestis) Any thing that serves for covering; a covering, cover, clothing, Cic. Mil. 10, 28.—Prov.: nudo detrudere vestimenta me jubes, i. e. you command me to do a thing impossible, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 79. [Hence, Ital. vestimento.]

**VESTĪO**, ivi or ii, itum. 4. [imperf. vestibat, Virg.: inf. vestirier, Prud.] (vestis) To cover with a garment, to clothe. I. Prop. A) Vatinii strumam sacerdotii δῖδωφ vestiant, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2: — homines male vestiti: — aliæ (animantes) villis vestitæ: — fasciæ, quibus crura vestiuntur, Quint.—Middle: vestiri in foro honeste mos erat, Cat. ap. Gell.: — levius vestio, badly clothed, App. B) Meton.: To clothe, i. e. to cover or adorn as with a garment, to invest, surround, etc.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: — deus animum

circumedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus: — sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis: — montes vestiti, grown over: — montes vestiti silvis, Liv.: — v. interiores templi parietes his tabulis: — v. trabes multo aggere, Cæs.: — v. Taburnum oleo, Virg.: — v. genas flore, id.: — (æther) v. campos lumine, id.: — terra v. se gramine, id.: — aridum atque jejunum non alemus et quasi vestiemus? Quint.

II. Fig.: reconditas exquisitasque sententias molliis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: — inventa v. atque ornare oratione: — v. res habitu verborum, Quint. [Hence, Fr. vêtir.]

[VESTIPLICA, æ. f. (vestis-plico) She that folds up clothes, a female keeper of a wardrobe, Inscr.]

[VESTIPLICUS, i. m. (vestis-plico) He that folds up clothes, Inscr.]

**VESTIS**, ia. f. (ἐσθῆς) A covering for the body, a garment, vestment, clothes. I. Prop.: Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: — mutare vestem, to put on a mourning-dress, Cic. Pl. 12, 29. II. Meton.: A cloth, tapestry, arras, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56.—Poet.: A veil, Stat.: the slough of a serpent, Lucr.: the beard, id.: a spider's web, cobweb, id. [Hence, Ital. veste.]

[VESTISPICA, æ. f. (vestis-spicio) A female slave who had the care of the wardrobe, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 22.]

[VESTITOR, ōris. m. I. A maker of clothes, a tailor, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41. II. One that clothes, Firm. Math. 3, 11, 9.]

1. **VESTĪTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of vestio. II. Adj.: Clothed, covered, dressed: id pecus (oves) ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum, Col. 7, 3, 8; App.

2. **VESTĪTUS**, ūs. m. (vestio) I. Prop. A) Clothing, clothes, dress, attire: v. muliebris, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3: — mutare vestitum (i. q. mutare vestem), to put on mourning: — redire ad suum v., to put on one's usual dress again, to go out of mourning: — vestitu (dat.) nimio indulget, Ter. B) Meton.: adde huc liquores perlicidos amnium, riparum vestitus viridissimos, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: — v. densissimi montium. II. Fig.: v. orationis, Cic. Brut. 95, 327.

[Vestras, ātis. c. (vester) Of your family, nation, etc., one of your people, Charis. p. 133 P.]

**VĒSŪLUS**, i. m. A mountain of Liguria, now Viso, Mel. 2, 4, 4.

**VĒSŪVĪNUS** [Vesuvius, Sil.], a, um. (Vesuvius) Of or belonging to Vesuvius: V. apex, Stat. S. 3, 5, 72.

**VĒSŪVĪUS** (Vēsēvus, i. m. Suet.; [Vesvius or Vesbivus, ii. m. Mart.]), ii. m. A well-known volcanic mountain in Campania, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin.

[VETER, eris. See VETUS.]

**VĒTĒRĀMENTĀRIUS**, a, um. (vetus) Of or belonging to old clothes, etc.: v. sutor, i. e. a cobbler, Suet. Vit. 2.

**VĒTĒRĀNUS**, a, um. (vetus) Old: v. milites, old and experienced soldiers, veterans, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 3; called also veterani, id. ib. 11, 14 sq.: — v. legiones, Cæs.: — v. pecus, Col.: — v. vitis, id.

**VĒTĒRASCO**, āvi. 3. (vetus) To grow old: v. ad gloriam, Cic. frgm. ap. Non. 437, 29: — urina v., Col.: — quum febres veteraverunt, Cels.

**VĒTĒRĀTOR**, ōris. m. (veteratus) One who, has grown old in any thing, and so is well versed in it. I. Gen.: v. in privatis (causis), Cic. Brut. 48, 178: — v. in literis, Gell. II. Esp. A) A cunning or crafty person, an old fox, old soldier: acutus, versutus, v., Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53. [B] An old slave ['novitius'], Dig.]

\***VĒTĒRĀTŌRIĒ** adv. Cunningly, subtly, craftily: acute et v. dicere, Cic. de Or. 28, 99.

**VĒTĒRĀTŌRIŪS**, a, um. (veterator) Cunning, subtle, crafty: nihil ab isto vafrum, nihil veteratorum expectaveritis: omnia 'aperta, omnia 'perspicua reperientur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54: — v. ratio dicendi.

## VETERATUS

**VĚTĚRĀTUS**, a, um. (vetus) *That has grown old, old*: v. ulcera, Plin. 32, 10, 52.

**VĚTĚRĚTUM**, i. n. (vetus) *A field which has lain fallow* [vervactum], Col. 2, 10, 4 and 5.

**VĚTĚRĪNĀRIUS**, a, um. (veterinus) *I. Of or belonging to beasts of burden and draught, veterinary*: v. medicina, farriery, veterinary art, Col. 7, 3, 16.

*II. Subst. A) Veterinarius, ii. m. A veterinary surgeon*, Col. 7, 5, 14. *B) VĚtĚrĭnārium, ii. n. A place for diseased cattle*, Hyg.]

**VĚTĚRĪNUS**, a, um. (contr. for vehiterinus, from veho; conf. Fest. p. 369.) *I. Of or belonging to the bearing of burdens, that bears burdens*: v. genus, Plin. 11, 46, 106: — v. bestia, *beasts of burden or draught*, Cat. ap. Fest.: — v. pecus, Arn.: — v. semen, equorum, Lucr. *II. Subst. [A] Veterinæ, arum. f. Beasts of burden*, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3. *B) Veterina, ōrum. n. Beasts of burden*, Plin. 11, 37, 64.

[VĚTĚRŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (veterinosus) *Lethargy*, Fulg.]

**VĚTĚRŌSUS**, a, um. (verternus) *I. Prop. A) Afflicted with lethargy, lethargic*, Plin. 20, 4, 13. *B) Meton. Not lively, sleepy, lethargic, drowsy*: v. homo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. *II. Fig. Weak, feeble, impaired*: v. animus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16 med.: — v. genus dicendi, Sid.: — veterinosissimi artificii nodi, Sen.

**VĚTĚRNUS**, a, um. (vetus) *[I. Old, stricken with age*, Fulg.; Prud.] *\*\*II. Subst. [A] Old age*, Stat. Th. 6, 94. *B) Old filth or dirt*, Col. 4, 24, 6; App. *C) Lethargy. 1) Prop.*: Plin. 8, 36, 54; Plaut. *2) Fig. Sleepiness, sluggishness, inactivity*, Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.

**VĚTĪTUM**, i. n. (veto) *[I. That which is forbidden, a forbidden thing: nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimusque negata*, Ov. A. 3, 4, 17.] *II. A prohibition: iussa ac vetita populorum*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9; Virg.

**VETITUS**, a, um. *part. of veto.*

**VĚTO**, ūi, itum. 1. [perf. vētāvī, Pers.: *part. vētītus*, Plant.; Non.] *Not to allow to take place, not to permit, to forbid, prohibit; to hinder, prevent, oppose; to dissuade, discountenance. I. Gen.: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: — *quæ (lex naturæ) vetat, ullam rem esse etc.*: — rationes... vetabant, me reipublicæ penitus diffidere: — *quæ (lex) de capite civis Romani nisi comitiis centuriatis statui vetaret*: — castra... vallo muniri vetuit, Cæs.: — *legatos Cæsar discedere... veterat, id.*: — *quamquam ridentem dicere verum quid vetat?* Hor.: — *sive jubebat, ut faceret quid, sive vetabat, Hor.*: — *edicto vetuit, ne quis se præter Apellem pingeret, id.*: — *vetabo, qui sacrum vulgarit, sub isdem sit trabibus, id.*: — *tabulæ peccare vetantes, id.*: — *unde proferre pedem pudor vetet, id.*: — *quid vetat et nosmet Lucilii, scripta legentes quærere, num etc., id.*: — *ait esse vetitum... accedere, Ter.*: — *quum Græcos versiculos facerem, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, Hor.*: — *acta agimus: quod vetamur vetere proverbio*: — *vetustissimi mortalium nihil per metum vetabantur, Tac.*: — *mathematici, genus hominum, quod in civitate nostra et vetabatur semper et retinebatur, id.*: — *propter eandem causam facere debemus, propter quam vetamur, Quint.*: — *quia bella vetabat, Virg.*: — *nec majora veto, Ov.*: — *quid jubebat vetetve, id.*: — *fossam prædixit, qua incerta Oceani vetarentur, Tac.*: — *sapientia nulla re, quo minus se exerceat, vetari potest, Sen.*: — *ludere vetita legibus alea, Hor.*: — *factum vetitum, Plin.*: — *vetitæ terræ, Ov.*: — *lex omnis aut jubet aut vetat, Quint.*: — *res ipsa vetat, Ov.* *II. Esp.: Veto, the word by which the tribunes of the people protested against an act of the senate or the magistrates; I forbid it, I protest against it*, Liv. 3, 13, 6. — *Also, of the protest of a prætor*, Cic. Cæs. 13, 36; Dig. — *In the language of the augurs, volucres, haruspex, auspicium etc. v. (when they are unfavourable)*, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80. [Hence, Ital. veto.]

1348

## VEAXATIVUS

**VĚTĚLUS**, a, um. dem. (vetus) *I. Rather old, elderly*: v. gladiator, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: — v. filia: — v. equi: — v. arbor: — v. cadi, Mart. *II. Subst. A) Vetulus, i. m. An old man*: mi vetule, my good old fellow, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1; Plaut. *B) Vetula, æ. f. An old woman; sometimes contemptuously used*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118. [Hence, Ital. veglio, vecchio, vecchiotto, Fr. viel, vieillard.]

**VETŪRIUS**. *A Roman family name; e.g. L. V. Philo, consul a. u. c. 548*, Cic. Brut. 14, 57. — *Veturia, æ. f. The mother of Coriolanus*, Liv. 2, 40, 1.

**VĚTUS**, ōris. [nom. sing. veter, Enn.; Att. ap. Prisc.: *abl. veteri for vetere, Stat.*] *I. That has existed for a long time, old*: recens, vetus ac diuturnus, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: — v. atque usitata exceptio: — v. inventum: — veteres et prisci viri: — veterissimi poætæ: — veterrima quæque: — v. contumelia, recentis injuriæ, Cæs.: — v. exercitus, id.: — v. milites, id.: — veterrimæ legiones, Hirt.: — vetus militiæ, grown old in the service, Tac.: — v. regnandi, id.: — gnaros belli veteresque laborum, Sil.: — hinc Fadum petit et veterem bellare Labicum, id. *II. Subst. Vēteres, um. A) The ancients, old writers: majores nostri, veteres illi, admodum antiqui, leges annales non habebant*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: — nostri veteres, Plin. *B) Sub Veteribus (sc. tabernis), "under the old stalls," a place so called at Rome*, Liv. 3, 48, 5.

[VĚTUSCŪLUS, a, um. (vetus) *Somewhat old*, Front.; Sid.]

**VĚTUSTAS**, ātis. f. (vetus) *Oldness, antiquity. I. A) Prop.*: municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: — v. possessionis: — vetustates familiarum. *B) Esp.: Antiquity, i. e. old or ancient times: historia nuncia vetustatis*, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: — contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Cæs. *II. Meton. A) Long duration, great age: habere vetustatem, to last long*, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 2: — conjuncti vetustate, officiis, benevolentia, old friendship: Terebinthi materies fidelis ad vetustatem, Plin.: — scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, Ov. *\*\*B) In medical language: v. ulcerum, the unsightly appearance of wounds when growing old*, Cels. 5, 26, 31; Plin.

**VĚTUSTE**. adv. *After the manner of the ancients: vetustissime in usu est, from the most ancient times*, Plin. 27, 7, 28.

**VĚTUSTESCO**, ere. [vetustico, ere. acc. to Nigid. ap. Non.] (vetustus) *To grow old*, Col. 1, 6, 20.

**VĚTUSTUS**, a, um. (vetus) *That has existed or has been kept for a long time, old. I. Prop.: v. opinio*, Cic. Cluent. 1, 4: — v. hospitium: — v. res, Quint.: — vetustissima fœdera, id.: — v. tempora, id.: — vetustissimus ex iis qui viverent censoriis, Liv.: — vetustissimus liberorum, Tac.: — vetustissimum instrumentum imperii, containing the most ancient records of the state, Suet.: — vetustior memoria, Plin.: — vetustior pix, Col.: — v. gens, Virg.: — v. templum Cereris, id.: — v. ligna, Hor.: — vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, id.: — v. sors, Ov.: — v. silva, id.: — v. vinum, Plaut. *\*\*II. Meton.: Antiquated, old-fashioned: Lælius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio*, Cic. Brut. 21, 83.

[VĚXĀBĪLIS, e. (vexo) *I. Harassed, tormented*, Lact. *II. Harassing, tormenting*, C. Aur. Acut. 1, 11; 2, 9.]

[VĚXĀBĪLĪTER. adv. *Troublesomely*, C. Aur. Acut. 2, 9.]

[VĚXĀMEN, inis. n. (vexo) *A shaking, violent motion*: v. mundi, Lucr. 5, 341.]

**VĚXĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *A shaking, violent motion. \*\*I. Prop.: v. partus*, Plin. 18, 29, 77: — v. minima pomorum, Petr. *II. Meton.: Trouble, pain, torment, distress: v. corporis*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: — ut virgines Vestales exacerbissima vexatione eriperem: — v. direptioque sociorum: — per vexationem et contumelias, Liv.: — cum omni genere vexationis processerunt, id.: — v. stomachi, Plin.: — dentes sine vexatione extrahere, id.: — v. viæ, Col.

[VĚXĀTĪVUS, a, um. (vexo) *Causing trouble or vexation, tormenting, afflicting*, C. Aur. Acut. 2, 29; id. Tard. 3, 4, 63.]

**VEXĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* *A tormentor, troubler: custosne urbis an direptor et v. esset Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27:—v. setatulae suae:—v. furoris (Clodii), i. e. a disturber.*

[**VEXĀTRIX**, icis. *f.* (*vexator*) *She that vexes or molests, Lact. 3, 29; Prud. Psych. 58.]*

**\*\*VEXILLĀRIŪS**, ūl. *m.* (*vexillum*) *I. A) A standard-bearer, ensign, Liv. 8, 8, 4; Tac. [B] Meton.: A chief of banditti, App.] II. Vexillarii, ōrum. m. In the time of the emperors, the oldest class of veterans, forming a body of reserve, Tac. A. 1, 38.*

**VEXILLĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (*vexillum*). **\*\*I. A body of the vexillarii, Suet. Galb. 20; Inscr. [II. A body of cavalry, a squadron, Veg.]**

[**VEXILLĪFER**, ēra, ērum. (*vexillum-fero*) *That carries a standard, Prud.]*

**VEXILLUM**, i. *n.* (*veho*) *I. A) 1) A standard, banner, ensign, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102. 2) Esp. a) A red flag, hoisted at the general's tent as a signal for marching or battle, Cæs. B. G. 2, 20, 1. [b] The projecting part of a papilionaceous flower, NL.] \*\*B) Meton.: The squadron belonging to one standard, Liv. 8, 8. [II. Fig.: v. Fortunæ, Stat. S. 4, 2, 41.]*

**VE XO**. 1. (*veho*) *To shake, stir, move violently, toss, agitate. \*\*I. Prop.: vexatus in turba, pushed to and fro, Suet. Aug. 53 extr.:—Dulichias vexasse rates, Virg.:—venti vexant nubila cæli, Ov.:—classis vexata tempestate, Vell.; conf. Gell. 2, 6, 5. II. Meton.: To push hard, injure, ill-treat, abuse, harass, molest, plague, torment. A) Prop. a) Agros vectigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52:—v. Siciliam:—v. urbes:—v. Amanienses hostes sempiternos:—quem (stomachum) humor vexat, Plin.:—v. vites frigore, id.:—v. dentes percussu, id.:—v. comas, to crisp, curl, Ov.:—v. rosas, to quash, smash, Mart.:—tussis v. fances, id. \*\*b) Subst.: Vexata, ōrum. *n.* Injured parts of the body, contusions, bruises, Plin. 8, 27, 41; Cels. B) Fig.: v. alqm probis maledicticis, Cic. Fl. 20, 48:—v. alqm multis contumeliis:—v. alqm honestissimis contentionibus:—v. alqm verbis:—vexatur Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnium philosophorum, is attacked:—solicitudine v. impios, torments:—conscientia v. animam, Sall.*

**VĪA**, æ. *f.* [*vĕa*, Varr.: *gen. sing. vias*, Enn. ap. Prisc.: *viai*, Lucr.] *A way, road, highway, street. I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96:—vias semitæque, Cæs.:—v. æstuosa et pulverulenta:—cursare huc illuc viâ deterrimâ:—se dare in viam:—declinare de via ad dexteram:—qua via... propter angustias ire non poterant, Cæs.:—milites monuit, via omnes irent, nec deverti quemquam paterentur, should keep in the straight road, Liv.:—Ambiguè, Plaut. Cure. 1, 1, 35:—Prov.: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132:—de via in semitam degredi, Plaut.:—tota via errare, Ter. 2) Esp.: A (certain) road or street: tres ergo viæ, a supero mari Flaminia, ab infero Aurelia, media Cassia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22:—v. Appia:—Sacra via, at Rome, in the fourth region; also, as one word, Sacra via, Inscr.:—Hence, Sacravienenses, um. *m.* The inhabitants of the Sacra via, Fest. p. 178:—v. Campana, Suet. B) Meton. 1) A march, journey: quum de via languerem, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12:—v. bidui, tridui, etc., Cic. Cæs.:—flecte viam velis, Virg.:—tum v. tuta maris, Ov.: feci longa Phereclea per freta puppe vias, id.:—inter vias, on the road, i. e. on the journey, Plaut. 2) A way, passage, canal or channel: a tube, conduit, pipe, etc.: also, in the human body, a passage, canal, e. g. the gullet, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: The principal passage or street through a camp, Cæs. B. G. 5, 49, 7: A passage, gallery, or corridor, as, in a theatre, Mart.: A rift, chink, gap, cleft, Virg. G. 2, 79.*

**II. Fig. A) Gen. A way, means, or opportunity of doing or obtaining any thing, a method, mode of proceeding, rule, etc.: habeo certam viam atque rationem,**

1349

qua etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48:—ratio v. que:—vias justitiæ, litigandi:—v. docendi:—vias optimarum artium:—vias ad significationum scientiam. B) Esp.: A right way or method: in omnibus quæ ratione decentur et via, etc., rationally, methodically, Cic. Or. 33, 116:—ut ratione et via procedat oratio:—dicere via et arte.—[Hence, Ital. via; Fr. voie.]

[**VĪĀLIS**, e. (*via*) *Of or belonging to a way or road: v. Lares, i. e. which stood in the high roads (esp. cross-roads), and were worshipped there, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24:—called also v. dii, Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 3, 168.]*

**\*\*VĪĀRIŪS**, a, um. (*via*) *Of or relating to the roads or streets: v. lex, relating to keeping the roads in good repair, Cæ. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.*

[**VĪĀTĪCĀTUS**, a, um. (*viaticum*) *Furnished with money for travelling-expenses, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.]*

[**VĪĀTĪCŪLUM**, i. *n.* dem. *A small sum of money for a journey, App.; Dig.]*

**VĪĀTĪCUS**, a, um. (*via*) *I. Of or pertaining to a journey: v. cæna, a meal given on occasion of setting out on a journey; a farewell supper, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61. II. Subst.: Viaticum, i. n. Travelling-expenses, money for a journey, Cic. de Sen. 18, 66. [B] Fig.: Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 12. C) Meton. \*\*1) Money saved by a soldier, or made in war, savings, Suet. Cæs. 68; Hor. [2] Money allowed to a student during his absence from home for the sake of pursuing his studies, Dig.]—[Hence, Ital. viaggio, Fr. voyage.]*

**VĪĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* *I. A traveller, Cic. Fat. 15, 34. II. Esp.: An attendant on a magistrate, an apparitor, pursuing, beadle, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56.*

**\*\*VĪĀTŌRIŪS**, a, um. (*viator*) *Of or belonging to a journey: v. vasa, Plin. 16, 10, 20:—v. horologia, Vitruv.:—v. medicamentum, Veg.*

[**VĪĀTRIX**, icis. *f.* (*viator*) *A female traveller, M. Cap.; Inscr.]*

**\*\*VĪBEX or VIBIX**, icis. *f.* *The mark of a blow or stripe on the skin, a weal, Plin. 30, 13, 39.*

[**VĪBĀ**, æ. *f.* *A cross piece of wood, i. e. a beam resting on the vara: hence the proverb, sequitur varam vibia, one evil springs from another, Aus.]*

[**VĪBĪLIA**, æ. *f.* *A goddess presiding over the roads, Arn.]*

**VĪBO or VĪBON**, ōnis. *f.* *A town in the territory of the Bruttii (called also Vibo Valentia), now Monteleone, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic.*

**VĪBŌNENSIS**, e. (*Vibo*) *Of or belonging to Vibo: V. ager, Liv. 21, 51, 4.*

**VĪBONES**, um. *m.* *The flowers of the plant Britannica, Plin. 25, 3, 6.*

[**VĪBRĀBĪLIS**, e. (*vibro*) *I. That may be brandished or hurled, Aus. II. Twinkling: v. sidus, M. Cap.]*

[**VĪBRĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (*vibro*) *I. q. vibrans, M. Cap.]*

[**VĪBRĀMEN**, inis. *n.* (*vibro*) *A rapid motion to and fro, vibration, App. M. 6, p. 179.]*

[**VĪBRĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *I. q. Vibramen, Fest. s. v. gradivus.]*

[**VĪBRĀTĪVUS**, a, um. (*vibro*) *Vibrating: v. motus, a vibratory motion, NL.]*

[1. **VĪBRĀTUS**, ūs. *m.* (*vibro*) *I. q. Vibramen, M. Cap.]*

2. **VĪBRĀTUS**, a, um. *I. Part of vibro. [II. Adj.: Powerful, emphatic: iambus flammis... vibration, Aus.]*

[**VĪBRISSE**, ærum. *f.* *The hair in the nose, Fest. p. 370.]*

[**VĪBRISSE**, ære. *To shake the voice (in singing), Fest. p. 370.]*

**VĪBRO**. 1. *I. To put in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to shake violently, to vibrate. A) Prop. 1) V. hastas, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325:—viscera vibrantur (equitando), shaken (in riding), Tac.:—sustinentium (scutum) humerus vibratus (dux), shaken, id.:—(flamina) v. vestes, blow about, Ov.:—(draco) v. multifidas linguas, V. Fl.:—crines vibrati, curled, crisped, Plin.:—*

vibrata flammis æquora, i. e. glittering, glimmering, V. Fl. 2) *Meton.*: To hurl, throw, brandish, flourish: sicas vibrare et spargere venena didicerunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: — vibratus ab æthere fulgor, Virg.: — v. spicula per auras, Ov. [B] *Fig. of Style*; To launch forth: v. truces iambos, Catull. 36, 5.] II. A) To be in a tremulous motion, to tremble, quiver; also, to sparkle, glitter, flash: mare qua a sole collucet albescit et vibrat, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: — terræ motus non simplici modo quatitur, sed tremit vibratque, Plin.: — sonus lusciniæ vibrans, id.: — vox sonat et vibrat in auribus, Sen.: — v. tres linguæ (anguis), Ov.: — tela lato vibrantia ferro, id.: — in tremulo vibrant incendia ponto, Sil. B) *Of Style*: non tam vibrantur fulmina illa (Demosthenis), be hurled, Cic. de Or. 70, 234: — oratio incitata et vibrans.

VIBURNUM, i. n. A kind of shrub, the way-faring tree (Viburnum Lantana L.), Virg. E. 1, 26. — [Hence, Fr. *viorne*.]

VICĀNUS, a, um. [vicānēus, a, um, Cod. Just.] (vicus) I. *Of or dwelling in a village*: Tmolites ille vicānus, inhabitant of a village, Cic. Fl. 3, 8: — v. haruspices, moving about from village to village, Enn. ap. Cic. II. *Subst.*: Vicāni, ōrum. m. The inhabitants of a village, villagers, Liv. 38, 30, 8; Cod. Just.

VICA POTĀ. A female victor; a cognomen of the goddess of Victory, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Liv.

[VICARIA, æ. See VICARIUS.]

[VICĀRIĀNUS, a, um. (vicarius) *Of or belonging to a deputy or vicar*, Cod. Just.; Sid.]

VICĀRIŪS, a, um. (vicia) I. *That fills the place of another person, vicarious*: v. fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. R. A. 38, 11. II. *Subst.*: A) Vicarius, ii. m. A substitute, deputy, vicar, vicegerent: succedam ego v. muneri tuo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: — Also of slaves that were kept by superior slaves, an under-slave, Hor. S. 2, 7, 79. [B] Vicaria, æ. f. 1) The under-slave of a female slave, Inscr. 2) The office of deputy of the præfectus prætorio, Cod. Th.]

\*\*VICĀTIM adv. (vicus) I. *From street to street, by streets*, Suet. Cæs. 41 med. II. *From village to village, by villages*: v. habitare, Liv. 9, 13, 7: — v. dispersa, Plin.

[VICĒNĀLIS, e. (viceni) *Containing twenty*, App.]

\*\*VICĒNĀRIŪS, a, um. (viceni) I. *Of or belonging to twenty*: v. fistula, the plate for which, before it was bent, was twenty inches broad, Vitruv. 8, 7: — lex quina vicenaria, by virtue of which, persons under twenty-five years could not give bills of exchange or make any covenant, Plaut. [II. *Subst.*: Vicenarius, ii. m. One that is twenty years old, Arn.]

VICĒNI (vigeni), æ. a. num. distrib. (viginti) I. *Twenty (distrib.), twenty each*: annos nonnulli vicēnos in disciplina permanent, Cæs. B. G. 6, 14, 3: — militibus denarios quinos vicēnos dividerunt, Liv.: — si duæ res quæ conferuntur, vicēnas habent partes, Varr. \*\*II. *Meton.*: Twenty: diebus vicēnis interpositis, full twenty days, Plin. 25, 8, 49.

[VICĒNNĀLIS, e. (vicennium) I. *Of twenty years*, LL. II. *Subst.*: Vicennālia, ium. n. A festival celebrated on the twentieth anniversary of an emperor's reign, Lact.]

[VICĒNNŪM, ii. n. (vicies-annus) A space of twenty years, Dig.]

VICESIMA, æ. See VICESIMUS.

\*\*VICĒSĪMĀNI, ōrum. m. (vicesimus) *Soldiers of the twentieth legion*, Tac. A. 1, 51; 64.

\*\*VICĒSĪMĀRIŪS, a, um. (vicesimus) I. *Of or pertaining to the twentieth part*: v. aurum, a tax consisting of the twentieth part of the value of slaves that were emancipated, vicesima, Liv. 27, 10, 11. [II. *Subst.*: Vicesimarius, ii. m. The receiver of the tax called vicesima, Petr. S. 65.]

1350

[VICĒSĪMĀTIO, ōnis. f. (vicesimus) A taking every twentieth by lot, Capitol. Macrin. 12.]

VICĒSĪMUS (vicesimus, Cæs.; but not in Cic.), a, um. (viginti) I. *The twentieth*: tertius et v. annus, Cic. de I. P. 3, 7: — altero vicesimo die: — uno et vicesimo die: — vicesimo die lunæ: — annus v., Cæs. II. *Subst.*: Vicesima, æ. f. (sc. pars) The twentieth part, i. e. a tax on the emancipation of slaves, calculated according to the amount of their purchase-money, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1: called also vicesima libertatis, Inscr. A custom on exported articles, exportation duty: v. portorii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75. A tax on inheritances, Plin. E. 7, 14.

VICĒTĪA (Vicentia), æ. f. A town of Gallia Transpadana, nov. Vicenza, Tac. H. 3, 8.

VICĒTĪNI (Vicentini), ōrum. m. (Vicetia) The inhabitants of Vicetia, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 2; Plin.

VĪCĪA, æ. A vetch (kind of pulse), (Fam. Leguminosæ), Plin. 18, 15, 37.

VĪCĪĀLIĀ, ium. n. (vicia) The stalks of vetches, Col. 6, 30, 5.

VĪCĪĀRIŪS, a, um. (vicia) *Of or belonging to a vetch*, Col. 8, 5, 16.

VĪCĪES. adv. num. (viginti) Twenty times: HS. vices, twenty hundred thousand sesterces, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: — HS. bis et v.: — v. centena millia passuum, Cæs.

VICILINUS, i. m. The Vigilant, a surname of Jupiter, Liv. 24, 44, 8.

\*\*VĪCĪNĀLIS, e. (vicinus) *Of or belonging to neighbours*: v. usus, Liv. 21, 26, 8: — v. bella, Just.: — v. via, a common path through a field, village path, Sen.

[VICĪNĀRIŪS, a, um. (vicinus) Neighbouring, belonging to a neighbour, Hyg.]

[VICĪNE. adv. Neighbouring, near, Venant.; August.]

VĪCĪNĪA, æ. f. (vicinus) Neighbourhood, vicinity, nearness. \*I. A) Prop.: in vicinia nostra Averni lacus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: — proximæ viciniæ habitat, Plaut.: — huc viciniæ, Ter.: — hic viciniæ, id.: — v. mortis, Petr. [B] *Meton.*: A neighbourhood, i. e. neighbours, Hor. S. 2, 5, 106. \*\*II. Fig.: Affinity or resemblance: aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens, Plin. 31, 3, 22: — est tamen quamquam diversarum rerum quædam v., Quint.: — v. quædam virtutum vitiorumque, id.

VĪCĪNĪTAS, ātis. f. (vicinus) Neighbourhood, vicinity. I. A) Prop.: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5. B) *Meton.*: A neighbourhood, i. e. neighbours: caritas serpit foras cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiiis, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65. II. Fig.: Affinity or resemblance: est quædam inter epichirema et syllogismum v., Quint. 5, 10, 6: — v. virtutibus ac vitiiis, id.

[VICĪNŪS. adv. (vicinus) In the neighbourhood, near or close by, Cod. Th.]

[VICĪNOR, ātus. 1. (vicinus) To be in the neighbourhood, Cæsar. Aur.; Sidon.]

VĪCĪNUS, a, um. (vicus) That is, dwells, or lives in the neighbourhood, neighbouring, in the vicinity, near. I. Prop. \*\*A) Adj.: v. bellum, Liv. 1, 14: — v. urbs, Virg.: — v. sedes astris, id.: — v. taberna, Hor.: — v. silva, id.: — v. jurgia, of neighbours, id.: — heu quam vicina est ultima terra mihi! Ov.: — parti vicinior esset, id. B) *Subst.*: 1) Vicinus, i. m. and vicina, æ. f. A neighbour (male or female): v. proximus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21: — finitimi ac vicini: — vel tribules vel vicinos: — Fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis: — anus vicina loci, Ov. 2) Vicinum, i. n. A neighbouring place, neighbourhood, a place close by: in vicino terræ, Plin. 2, 16, 13: — ex (e) vicino, Col.: — amnis rigans vicina, Plin.: — in Syriæ vicina pervenire, id. II. Fig.: That comes near (in respect of resemblance), like, similar, resembling: dialecticorum scientia

vicina et finitima eloquentiæ, Cic. de Or. 32, 113: — vicina prædictæ, sed amplior virtus, Quint.: — odor croco vicinus est, Plin.: — cui vicinum est, non negare quod obicitur, Quint.: — ferrum molle plumboque vicinius, Plin.: — non ex eodem sed ex diverso vicinum accipitur, Quint. [Hence, Fr. voisin.]

**VICIS** (in the genit.; the nom. does not occur), vicem, vice; plur. vices (nom. and acc.), and vicibus (dat. and abl.). *f. Change, vicissitude, alternate succession, alternation, interchange.* I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) a) Sing.: vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv. 7, 31, 6: — mutua vice, Col.: — versa vice, Just.: — hac vice sermonum, dialogue, Virg.: — vice sermonis, Ov.: — solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor.: — deus hæc fortasse benigna reducet in sedem vice, id.: — nox peragit vicem, accomplishes the change, i. e. exchanges with the day, Ov. b) Plur.: non ingrata vices, Quint.: — vices loquendi, id.: — lectionis tædium vicibus levatur, id.: — habet has vices conditio mortalium, Plin.: — per vices, by turns, id.: — per vices annorum, every other year, id.: — gratæ divitibus vices, Hor.: — mutat terra vices, renews the change, id.: — peragere vices, to undergo changes, Ov.: — cur vicibus factis convivia ineant, alternately, by turns, id. 2) Adv.: in vicem (also as one word, invicem), more rarely vicem, in vices, in turn, by turns, first one and then the other, alternately, reciprocally: simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5: — hi rursus in vicem, anno post in armis sunt, Cæs.: — multis in vicem casibus victi victoresque, Liv.: — inque vicem tua me, te mea forma capit, Ov.: — ut unus fasces haberet et hoc insigne regium, suam cuiusque vicem, per omnes iret, Liv. 3, 36, 3: — inque vices illum tectos qui læsit amores, lædit amore pari, Ov. M. 4, 191. B) Esp. 1) Reciprocal behaviour or conduct, the conduct of one person regulated by that of another: return, requital, recompense, retaliation: recito ... vicem officii præsentis, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: — vicem exsolvere injuriæ, beneficio, Tac.: — redde vicem meritis, Ov.: — referre vicem, id.: — qui magis vices exigit, Plin.: — sequenti redde vices, Ov. \*\*2) Change, hap, fate, lot, fortune: vicem suam conquestus est, Suet. Aug. 66: — tacite gementes tristem fortunæ vicem, Phædr.: — convertere humanam vicem, Hor.: — vices superbæ te maneant ipsam, id.: — vitare vices Danaum, fortunes, struggles, Virg.

II. Meton. A) Place, room, stead, part, office, business: heredum causa justissima est: nulla est enim persona, quæ ad vicem ejus, qui e vita emigravit, propius accedat, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: — fungi vice, to act in anybody's place, or instead of anybody, Plin.: — ne sacra regiæ vicis desererentur, Liv.: — vestramque meamque vicem explete, Tac.: — obtinere vicem alcijs rei, Quint.: — quando divisæ professionum vices essent, id. B) Adv.: vicem, vice, in vicem, ad vicem, instead, for, on account of; in the manner of, like: tuam vicem sæpe doleo, Cic. Fam. 12, 33, 3: — nostram vicem, Liv.: — heri vicem meamque, Plaut.: — Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, like Sardanapalus: — ceteri vicem pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall. frgm. ap. Non.: — in pane salis vice utuntur nitro, Plin. 31, 10, 46. § 115: — temonis vice trahitur, id.: — quæque dixerat, oraculi vice accipiens, as, Tac.: — diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumagi, Suet.: — moveri periclitantium vice, Quint.: — defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, in their place, Cæs. B. G. 7, 85, 8: — potest malleolus protinus in vicem vivradicis conseri, Col.: — ad tegularum imbricumque vicem, Plin. 36, 22, 44: — majores natu a minoribus colebantur ad deum prope et parentum vicem, Gell. 2, 15, 1.

[VICISSĀTIM. adv. (vicis) I. q. vicissim, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 46.] [Hence, Ital. vece, vezzo.]

**VICISSIM** adv. (vicis) In turn, in return, again, alternately: terra uno tempore florere, deinde v. horrere potest, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: — exspecto quid ille tecum, quid tu v.: — considera nunc v. tuum.

[VICISSITRAS, ātis f. (vicis) I. q. vicissitudo, Att. ap. Non. 185, 18.]

**VICISSITŪDO**, inia. f. (vicis) Change, vicissitude, 1351

alternation: v. atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: — quum in reliquis rebus, tum in sermone communi vicissitudinem non iniquam putet: — v. studiorum officiorumque: — vicissitudines dierum noctiumque: — vicissitudines fortunæ.

[VICTA, æ. f. (2. victus) A goddess presiding over food or domestic fare, Arn.]

**VICTĪMA**, æ. f. I. Prop.: An animal (of a larger size) offered in sacrifice, a victim, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1. II. Fig.: quam potestis P. Lentulo victimam gratiorem quam si L. Flacci sanguine illius nefarium in nos omnes odium saturaveritis, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: — neque se (P. Decius) e continentis genere tertiam victimam rei publicæ præbuisset, id.

\*\*VICTĪMĀRIŪS, a, um. (victima) I. Of or belonging to victims: v. negotiator, a dealer in animals for sacrifice, Plin. 7, 12, 10. II. Subst.: Victimarius, ii. m. A) An attendant at a sacrifice, Liv. 40, 29, 14. [B) A dealer in animals for sacrifice, V. Max.]

[VICTĪMO, āre. (victima) To sacrifice, App.]

[VICTĪRO, āre. (vivo) To live or feed on any thing: ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: — v. sinapi, id.: — v. bene libenter, Ter.]

**VICTOR**, ōris. m. (vinco) A conqueror, vanquisher, victor. I. Prop. A) Multa victori eorum arbitrio, per quos vicit, etiam invito facienda sunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: — galli (aves) victi silere solent, canere victores: — v. omnium gentium: — v. belli, in war, Stat.: — victores exercitus, as conqueror, Cæs.: — victores Sequani, id.: — victores Graii, Ov.: — æstus victor, victorious, vanquishing, Luc.: — v. currus, a triumphal chariot, Ov. B) Victor, an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr.: of Hercules, Maer. \*\*II. Fig.: animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, Sall. Jug. 63, 2: — v. propositi, Hor. — [Hence, Ital. vittore, vincitore.]

**VICTŌRIĀ**, æ. f. (victor) I. Prop. A) Insignia victoriæ, non victoriam reportare, Cic. de L. P. 3, 8. B) Victoria, æ. f. As a Roman goddess, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61.

II. Meton.: v. penes patres fuit, Liv. 3, 50: — v. ex collega, id.: — v. litium, in lawsuits, Plin.

[VICTŌRIĀLIS, e. (victoria) I. Of or belonging to victory, Trebell. Gallien. 3; Cassiod. Varr. 6, 1. II. Subst.: A plant, otherwise called Idæa Daphne, App.]

1. VICTŌRIĀTUS, i. m. (æc. numus) (Victoria) I. A silver coin with the impression of the goddess of Victory, struck in the time of Varro, of the value of half a denarius, Cic. Font. 5, 9. [II. An apothecary's weight, M. Emp.]

[VICTŌRIĀTUS, a, um. (victoria) Obtained by victory, Tert.]

**VICTŌRIŌLA**, æ. f. dem. (Victoria) A small statue of the goddess of Victory, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83.

[VICTŌRIŌSUS, a, um. (victoria) Victorious, Cat. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 12; Inscr.]

**VICTRIX**, icis. f. (victor) A female conqueror; adj. conquering, victorious. I. Prop.: victrices Athenæ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: — v. manus illa Clodiana: — victrices literæ, containing the news of a victory: — v. tabellæ, Ov.: — victricia arma, Virg.: — v. bella, Stat. II. Fig.: mater v. filia non libidinis, Cic. Cluent. 5, 14: — v. causa, Luc.]

[VICTŪĀLIS, e. (2. victus) I. Of or belonging to sustenance, Plaut.; Cod. Just. II. Subst.: VictŪĀLIA, ium. n. Victuals, Cassiod. Varr. 3, 44; 4, 5.]

[VICTŪĀRIŪS, a, um. (2. victus) Of or belonging to sustenance, Tert. Monog. 8.]

1. VICTUS, a, um. part. of vinco.

2. VICTUS, ūs. m. [gen. sing., victi, Plaut.; victiis, Varr. ap. Non.] (vivo) I. Any thing by which life is supported, sustenance, maintenance, food, nourishment, provision, etc.: tenuis v. cultusque, Cic. Læl. 23, 86: — [In Law:] Necessaries of life in general, including clothing, etc., Dig.]

[II. A mode of life, way of living: in victu considerare oportet, apud quos et quo more et cuius arbitratu sit educatus, quos habuerit artium liberalium magistros, quos vivendi præceptores, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 35.]

**VĪCŪLUS**, i. m. dem. (vicus) *A little village, hamlet*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; Liv.

**VĪCUS**, i. m. (olcos) I. *A part, quarter, or division of a town (as with us, a parish); hence, a street:* nullum in urbe vicum, nullum angiporum esse dicebant, in quo non Miloni conducta esset domus, Cic. Mil. 24, 64. II. *A village:* si quis Cobiamacho, qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, etc., Cic. Font. 5, 9. — [Hence, Ital. *vico*.]

**VĪDĒLICET**, adv. (videre-licet) *It is easy to see, you may see, it is clear; hence, plainly, evidently, apparently; certainly, truly, surely, etc.* I. Prop. A)

V. parcum illum fuisse senem, qui dixerit ... v. fuisse illum nequam adolescentem, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 49, 51: — sed v. eum vocabula rerum ignoravisse, Gell.: — esse v. in terris primordia rerum, Lucr.: — quæ v. ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinæ indicis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, extr.: — hic de nostris verbis errat v., quæ hic sumus locuti, Ter.: — quid metuebant? vim v.: — quid horum se negat fecisse? illud v. unum, quod necesse est, pecuniam accepisse. B) *Esp. by way of irony, or sarcastically, when the contrary of what one says is meant:* tuus v. salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 15: — homo v. timidus et permodestus (Catilina). II. *Explicatively:* Namely, *that is to say, to wit:* caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo v. Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: — qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos v. dicebat: — iracundiam, v. dissidentem a ratione: — de Homero ... de quo v.

**VĪDEO**, vidi, visum. 2. [viden' for videsne, Plaut.] *To see, perceive with the eyes, behold.* I. Prop. A)

Gen. 1) Nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quæ videmus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: — quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renunciassse, Cæs.: — qui visum processerant, Sall.: — tun' me vidisti? Atque his quidem oculis, Plaut.: — ut juvat pastas oves videre properantes domum! videre fessos vomerem inversum boves collo trahentes languido, Hor.: — ubi sol sex mensibus continuus non videtur, Varr.: — a se disertos visos esse multos, eloquentem autem neminem, Quint.: — vide sis modo etiam. — Visum' est, Plaut. (2) Meton. a)

*Of things:* et casus abies visura marinos, *to experience*, Virg. G. 2, 68: — (Apenninus) Gallica rura videt, Luc. b) *Also of the other senses: To perceive, observe:* mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos, Virg. Æ. 4, 490: — tum videres stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, Hor.: — naso pol jam hæc quidem videt plus quam oculis, Plaut. B) *Esp.: To look attentively at a thing, to look to:* vide sis signi quid siet, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 155: — illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter.: — quemcumque appellaris, nemo negabit, sed Septimium vide et Lænatem et Statilium: tribus enim opus est, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 1: — me vide, look to me, depend upon me, Plaut.: — but, quin tu me vides? only look at me! II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To understand, perceive, see, be aware of:* quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea, quæ oculis cernimus, Cic. Fam. 6, 3, 2: — v. alqd in somnis: — v. somnia: — nonne vobis videtur is animus qui plus cernat et longius videre se ad meliora proficisci: ille autem cui obtusior est acies non videre? — v. acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta: — quod ego, cur nolim, non video: — v. plus, *to see further:* — v. in futurum, Liv.: — aliena melius v. et dijudicare, Ter. B) *Esp. 1) To see, look to it, take care, have a care, be careful; to weigh over in one's mind, reflect or think upon, consider:* nunc ea videamus, quæ contra ab his disputari solent, Cic. A. 2, 13, 40: — id primum videamus, quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat: — quamobrem et hæc videnda et pecuniæ fugienda cupiditas: — videas ... et consideres, quid agas: — ipse viderit, let him look to it himself, it is no business of mine: — quam id recte faciam, viderint sapientes: — ut prandium nobis videret, prepare, get ready: — v. alqd cibi: — v. aliud consilium, to look about for: — ut habeas (comites, etc.), diligenter videbis: — videret, ut quam primum tota res transigeretur: — vos videte, quid aliæ faciant isto loco femine: et ne, quam velitis, exire non liceat: — videndum est, ne obsit benignitas ... tum, ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur. 2) *To live to see, witness,*

*experience:* ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos lætissimosque viderit, etc., Cic. Læl. 3, 12: — utinam eum diem videam, quum, etc.: — v. bona: — clarissimas victorias ætas nostra vidit. 3) *Puss. a) To be viewed or looked upon, to be esteemed, taken for, etc.; hence, to appear, seem:* ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: — quod utile videretur: — multo rem turpiorem fore et iniquiorem visum iri intelligebant: — ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis: — quæ quibusdam admirabilia videntur: — digna mihi res ... visa est: — a natura mihi videtur potius quam ab indigentia orta amicitia: — quod idem Scipioni videbatur. b) *With inf.: ut beate vixisse videar*, Cic. Læl. 4, 15: — quod ... perspicere videamur: — solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt: — videre jam videor populum a senatu disjunctum: — atque etiam mihi videntur ... tollere: — videor mihi perspicere ipsum animum: — hoc mihi videor videre. c) *With nom. and inf.: ut extinctæ potius amicitias quam oppressæ esse videbantur*, Cic. Læl. 21, 78: — ut tamquam a presentibus coram haberi sermo videretur: — quæ (sapientia) videtur in hominem cadere posse: — divitior mihi et affluenter videtur esse vera amicitia. d) *Impers. with acc. and inf.: non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12: — quæ vult videri, se esse prudentiam: — quia videbatur et Linnæam eodem tempore oppugnari posse, Liv. b) *Videri, "to appear that," etc. (i. e. a term used in official decrees, sentences, verdicts, etc., by way of caution, instead of pronouncing a definite or conclusive judgement which would not be open to an appeal):* majores nostri voluerunt, quæ jurati iudices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut "videri" pronunciarent, Cic. Att. 2, 47, 146: — fecisse videri pronunciat: — quum pontifices decreissent, videri posse sine religione eam partem aræ mihi restitui: — consul adjecit Senatusconsultum, Ambraciam non videri vi captam esse, Liv. c) *Videtur (alcui), it appears or seems good, fit, or proper to anybody; it pleases:* eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 35: — tibi si videbitur: — quæ tibi videbitur: — quos cuique visum est: — quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, Liv.: — ubi visum est, Cæs. — [Hence, Ital. *vedere*, Fr. *voir*.]

[**VĪDŪTUS**, ūs. m. (viduo) *Widowhood*, Tert. Virg. vel. 9.]

[**VĪDŪERTAS**, ātis. f. (viduus) *Failure of the fruits of the earth*, Cat. R. R. 141, 2; conf. Fest. p. 369.]

**VĪDŪITAS**, ātis. f. (viduus) *The state of being deprived of any thing, want, bereavement.* [I. Prop.: v. omnium copiarum atque opum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2.] II. *Esp.: Widowhood*, Cic. Cæc. 5, 13; Liv.

**VĪDULARIA**, æ. f. *The title of a (lost) comedy of Plautus.*

[**VĪDŪLUS**, i. m. *A leathern travelling-bag, a portmanteau, valise*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 60 sq.]

**\*\*VĪDŪO**. 1. (viduus) I. *To make empty, to empty, deprive or bereave of any thing:* v. vitem pristino alimento, Col. Arb. 1, 4: — v. urbem civibus, Virg.: — v. arva pruinis, id.: — v. ornos foliis, Hor.: — orba pedum partim, manuum viduata vicissim, Lucr. II. *Esp. adj.: Viduata, æ. Bereft of a husband, widowed:* Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5.

**VĪDŪUS**, a. um. I. *Deprived or bereft of a husband or wife, widowed, made a widower or widow:* Penelopa v. viro, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 2: — v. puellæ, Prop.: — cognitor viduarum, Cic. Cæc. 5, 14: — orborum et viduarum tributa: — vidui viri, Plaut.; Ov.: — vidua et ille cælebs, Liv. \*II. Meton. A) *Of animals:* v. columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52. [B) *Of things:* v. cubile, Ov. A. 2, 10, 17: — v. noctes, id.: — v. domus, id.: — v. manus, id.: — v. torus, Prop.: — v. vitis, that is not tied to a tree, Catull.: — v. arbores, that are without vines, Hor.] C) *Empty, without, devoid:* v. solum arboribus, Col. 2, 2, 25: — v. pabulationes pecudibus, id.: — v. lacus a lumine Phœbi, Virg.: — v. pectus amoris, Ov.: — v. clavus (gubernatore), Stat.: — viduus teli, Sil. — [Hence, Ital. *vedovo*, Fr. *vide, veuf*; and from vidua, Ital. *vedova*, Fr. *veuve*.]



## VIDUVIUM

[VIDUVIUM, *il. n.* (viduus) *Widowhood*, Sidon. Ep. 6, 2.]  
**VIENNA**, *æ. f.* A town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhone, now *Vienne*, Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3.

**VIENNENSIS**, *e. (Vienna)* Of or belonging to *Vienne*: V. ager, Plin. 14, 1, 3: — *Subst. plur.*: Viennenses, ium. *m.* The inhabitants of *Vienne*, Tac. H. 1, 65.

[VIĒO, *ētum. 2.* To bind with twigs, weave, plat, Varr. R. 1, 23, 5; *conf.* Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19.]

**\*\*VIESCO**, *ēre. (vicio)* To shrivel up, wither: viescens ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1.

[VIĒTOR, *ōris. m. (vicio)* A cooper, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51; Dig.]

**VIĒTUS**, *a, um.* [viĕtus, or as a dissyllable, Ter.; Hor.] (*vicio*) Shrivelled, withered, faded. I. Prop.: alqd vietum et caducum, Cic. de Sen. 2, 5: — *v. ficus*, Col. II. Meton.: v. cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: — *v. senex*, Ter.: — *v. vestis*, moth-eaten, Lucr.

**VIGENI**, *æ, a.* See **VICENI**.

**VIGĒO**, *ēre. To live, thrive, be in full life or vigour, be robust or lively; to be prosperous, to flourish*: quæ a terræ stirpibus continentur, arte naturæ vivunt et vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: — sive occiderit animus sive vigeat: — nos animo dumtaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam quum florebamur: — *v. memoriā*: — vigeant studia rei militaris: — quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, i. e. to be in great repute or estimation: — Harmodius in ore et Aristogito... vigeat: — tui politici libri omnes vigent, Cæl. ap. Cic.: — vegetum ingenium in vivo pectore vigeat, id.: — fama viget mobilitate, Virg.: — animus v. lætitiā, Lucr.

**VIGESCO**, *gūi. 3. (vigeo)* To become lively, sprightly, or vigorous; to get strength, to begin to flourish: vestrum aræ, vestræ religiones vigerunt, vestra vis valuit, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: — diu legiones Cæsaris vigerunt, nunc vident Pansæ, vident Hirtii, etc.: — *v. summis honoribus et multa eloquentia*, Tac.: — *pedes v.*, Catull.: — *copia rerum v.*, Lucr.

**VIGESIMUS**, *a, um.* See **VICESIMUS**.

[VIGESSIS, *is. m. (viginti-as)* Twenty asses, Mart. 12, 76, 1; M. Cap.]

[VIGES. *adv. i. q. vices.* Twenty times, M. Cap.]

**VIGIL**, *ilis. (vigeo)* Awake, not asleep, watching. I. Prop. A) Prius orto sole v. calamus et chartas et scriinia posco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: — *v. canes*, watchful, id.: — *v. ales*, Ov.: — *v. Aurora*, id.: — *v. custodia*, id.: — *v. nox*, Tac.: — *v. oculi*, Virg.: — *v. ignis*, always burning, id.: — *v. auris*, watchful, i. e. listening acutely, quick, Stat. [B) Subst.: A watch, guard: vigiles custodesque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: — *v. nocturni*, Plaut.: — There were seven divisions of them at Rome from the time of Augustus, constituting a nocturnal police, Suet. Aug. 30; Dig.: — *v. mundi* (sol et luna), Lucr.: — *v. nocturni*, cocks, Plin. [II. Meton.: v. cura, active, anxious, Ov. M. 3, 395: — *v. questus*, during the night, Stat.]

[VIGILABILIS, *e. (vigilo)* Waking, watchful, Varr. ap. Non.]

**VIGILANS**, *antis.* I. Part. of *vigilo*. II. Adj.: Watchful, careful, vigilant, attentive: vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes, Cic. R. A. 48, 139: — *v. et acutus tribunus plebis*: — *v. et industrius homo*: — paratior, vigilantior, compositior: — *vigilantissimus dux* (Hannibal), V. Max.

**VIGILANTER**, *adv.* Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully, with diligence, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64.

**VIGILANTIĀ**, *æ. f. (vigilans)* Watchfulness, the taking of little sleep. I. Prop.: v. mirifica, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1: — *summa v.*, Plin. II. Fig.: Active solicitude, vigilance, carefulness: Siciliam virtute istius et vigilantia singulari... tutam esse servatam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1.

[VIGILĀTE, *adv.* Vigilantly, Gell. 3, 14, 12.]

[VIGILĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* A being awake by night, sleeplessness, Cæl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 101.]

## VILIS

**\*\*VIGĪLAX**, *ācis. (vigilo)* Very watchful; or simply, watchful. I. Prop.: v. canes, Col. 7, 12, 5. [II. Fig.: v. curæ, Ov. M. 2, 779.]

**VIGĪLIA**, *æ. f. [vigilium, il. n., Varr. ap. Non.] (vigil)* A watching, a being awake. I. Prop. A) Gen.: A being awake by night, sleeplessness: cui non sunt auditæ Demosthenis vigiliæ, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: — ut neque v. præcesserit neque ventris resolutio, Cels. B) Esp. 1) a) A watch, guard for the safety of a place by night: noctu vigiliæ agere ad ædes sacras, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: — *custodiæ vigiliæque*: — exercitus stationibus vigiliisque fessus, Liv.: — *vigiles* scutum in vigiliam ferre vetuit, id. b) Meton. a) The time of a nightly watch with the Romans, the fourth part of a night: venire secundā vigiliā, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4: — de tertia vigilia, Cæs. β) A watch, watch-post, a post, Cic. Mil. 25, 67. [2] A nocturnal religious ceremony in honour of Ceres, a vigil: vigiliæ Cereris, Plaut. Aul. prol. 36.] II. Fig.: Vigilance, care, attention, solicitude, zeal, etc.: v. et prospicientia, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19: — cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere, my watch, i. e. my post or office.

**\*\*VIGĪLIĀRIUM**, *il. n. (vigil)* I. Prop.: A watch-house, Sen. Ep. 57 med. [II. Meton.: A small sepulchre in the shape of a watch-house, Inscr.]

**VIGĪLO**, *i. (vigil)* I. To watch, be awake, not to sleep. A) Prop.: v. ad multam noctem, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: — *v. de nocte*: — *v. proxima nocte*: — *v. usque ad lucem*, Ter.: — *v. ad ipsum mane*, Hor.: — *vigilare vigiliæ*, Gell.: — *ignis v.*, burns continually, Stat.: — *lumina v.* (of a light-house), Ov.: — *hic vigilans somniat, dreams awake*, i. e. builds castles in the air, Plaut.: — *vigilans dormire*, of an idle person, id.: — *vigilans stertere*, Lucr.: — *redeo, si vigilatur et hic*, Mart. B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To be awake, etc.: vigilantes curæ, anxious cares, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96. 2) Esp.: To be watchful, vigilant, attentive, careful, etc.: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: — *vigila*, Chrysippe, ne tuam causam deseras: — *vigilandum* est semper: multæ insidiæ sunt bonis, Att. ap. Cic.: — *ut vivas vigila*, Hor.: — *v. studiis*, to attend to, Prop.: — *Mars vigila*, an invocation of Mars at the breaking out of a war, Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 3. [II. To spend or pass awake or watching; to compose or prepare by night, whilst keeping awake: v. noctes, Ov. H. 12, 169: — ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior ætas, quæ vigilanda viris, Virg.: — *vigilatum carmen*, Ov.: — *vigilati labores*, id.: — [Hence, Ital. vegliare, Fr. veiller.]

**VIGINTI**, *num. (εἰκῆτι)* Twenty: v. dies, Cic. Pl. 37, 90: — *annos natus unum et v.*: — *diebus v. uno*, Plin.: — *duæ et v. linguæ*, Quint.: — [Hence, Ital. venti, Fr. vingt.]

[VIGINTI-ANGŪLUS, *a, um.* Having twenty corners, App.]

**VIGINTIVIRĀTUS**, *ūs. m.* An office held by twenty commissioners, e.g. for the distribution of lands, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 1; Quint.: — A subordinate civic office, Tac. A. 3, 29.

**VIGINTĪ-VĪRI**, *ōrum. m.* Twenty colleagues in commission or office. I. For the distribution of lands, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2: — *Sing.*: Plin. II. A subordinate civic office for various purposes, Tac. A. 3, 29.

**\*\*VIGOR**, *ōris. m. (vigeo)* Energy or vigour of life, activity, liveliness, sprightliness: v. animi, Liv. 9, 16, 12: — *v. mentis*, Quint.: — *quantum in illo (libro)*, di boni, vigoris est, quantum animi, Sen.: — *v. gemmæ*, splendour, brilliancy, Plin.

**VIGORANS**, *antis. (vigor)* I. Enlivening, invigorating, Tert. II. Becoming vigorous or invigorated, Tert.]

[VIGORĀTUS, *a, um. (vigor)* Vigorous, lively, App. M. 9, 227.]

[VILESCO, *lūi. 3. (vilis)* To become vile or bad, Hier.; Sid.]

[VILĪPENDO, *ēre. (vilis-pendo)* To value or esteem lightly, to despise, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58.]

**VĪLIS**, *e. For sale; hence, cheap, of small price, low.* I. Prop.: frumentum quoniam vilius erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84: — *vilissimæ*, pretiosissimæ rea. — *Subst. neut.*: vili

emere, Plaut.: — v. vendere, Mart.: — viliori vendere, Dig.: — res stipulatoris villissimo distracta est, ib. II. Meton.

A) *Of no value, common, paltry, vile, despicable, contemptible*: si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, Cic. Fl. 41, 103: — nihilo tam vile neque tam vulgare: — Velia non est vilior quam Lupercal: — v. vita, Liv.: — *perfecti veteresque, viles et novi*, Hor.: — v. Europe, rejected, outcast, id.: — tu poscis villa rerum, id.: — est tibi vile mori, Ov.: — vili virere, in the common way, Claud.: — Prov.: vile est, quod licet, Petr.: — colos vilior fucare, Sil. [B] *Numerous, existing in numbers*: v. poma, Virg. G. 1, 274: — v. phaselus, id.: — [Hence, Ital. vile, Fr. vil]

VILITAS, ātis. f. (vilis) I. *Cheapness, lowness of price*: v. annonae, Cic. de I. P. 15, 44: — v. in vendendis (fructibus) — v., *caritas*: — ad denarios senos v. rediit, Plin.: — offerre aliquid villitati, to offer at a low price, Plaut.

\*\*II. A) *Smallness of value, meanness, insignificance*: v. verborum, Plin. H. N. 20 praef.: — si humiles producet, villitatem, potentes gratiam oportebit incessere, Quint. B) *A valuing at a low rate, contempt*: v. sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 4 med. — [Hence, Ital. viltà.]

\*\*VILITER. adv. I. *At a low rate or price, cheaply*: villissime constat, Plin. 18, 6, 8. § 45. [II. *Meanly, poorly, vilely*: v. se ipsum colere, App.]

[VILITO, āre. (vilis) *To degrade, lower*, Turp. ap. Non.]

VILLA [vella, Varr.], ae. f. dem. I. *A country house or seat, a country estate near a village or small town with grazing lands, vineyards, fields, etc.*, Cic. R. C. 12, 33. II. *Esp.*: Villa publica on the Campus Martius, used for various purposes, e. g. as a place of rendezvous for recruits, also for the taking of the census, etc. (Liv. 4, 22 extr.); as the residence of foreign ambassadors, Liv. 33, 24.

[VILLANUS, a, um. *Rustic*, ML. — Hence, Ital. vilano, Fr. vilain.]

\*\*VILLĀRIS, e. (villa) *Of or belonging to a country house*: v. gallinae, bred there, Plin. 10, 41, 57. — [Hence, Ital. villa, Fr. ville.]

\*\*VILLĀTICUS, a, um. (villa) *Of or belonging to a country house*: v. alites, Plin. 23, 1, 17: — v. quadrupedes, id.: — v. pastiones, Col.: — v. mel, id.: — v. greges, Varr.

VILLICA, ae. See VILICUS.

\*\*VILLICĀTIO, ōnis. f. (villicus) *The management or care of a country estate by a steward (villicus)*, Col. 11, 1, 13; 27; Petr.

1. VILLICŌ, āre. [villicor, atus, I. Aus.; Pomp. and Afr. ap. Non.] (villicus) \*I. *To superintend a country estate, to be a steward*: dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo v., Cic. Rep. 5, 3: — v. possessionem maximam, App. [II. *To live in the country*, Aus. E. 22, 1; Turp. ap. Non.] — [Hence, Ital. villegiare.]

[2. VILICO, ōnis. See VILICUS.]

[VILICOR, ari. See 1. VILICO.]

VILLICUS (villicus), a, um. (villa) *Of or belonging to a country estate*. [I. *Adj.*: v. nomina lini, Aus.]

[II. *Subst.* 1) Villicus, i. m. [villico, ōnis, m. App.] *One who superintends a country estate and the husbandry connected with it, a steward, overseer, etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50. \*\*2) Villica, ae. f. *A female overseer or steward*, Col. 12 praef. § 8. [B] *Meton. gen.*: *Any overseer, superintendent, director*: v. ararii, A. Priap. 82, 4.]

\*\*VILLŌSUS, a, um. (villus) *Shaggy, rough, hairy*: v. leo, Virg. A. 8, 177: — v. pectora (Caci) setis, Ov.: — v. radix, Plin. 12, 26: — villosior arbor, id.: — villosissimum animal, id.

VILLŪLA, ae. f. dem. (villa) *A small country house, a little villa*, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; Hor.

[VILLUM, i. n. dem. (vinulum from vinum) *A little wine*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.]

VILLUS, i. m. *Long hair, shaggy hair, a tuft of*

1354

hair; of animals, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; a fleece, Ov.; of cotton, Plin. 11, 23, 27.

VIMEN, inia. n. (vico) I. *Wicker-work, osier-work; also, a pliant twig, osier, with*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33, 2. II. *Meton.* \*\*A) *A graft*, Col. 4, 30, 3. [B] *The wand of Mercury*, Stat. Th. 2, 30.]

VIMENTUM, i. n. (vimen) *Wicker-work*, Tac. A. 12, 16.

VIMINĀLIS, e. (vimen) I. *Of or belonging to osiers or to wicker-work*: v. salix, that has twigs which are fit or used for wicker-work, Plin. 17, 20, 32; Col. II. *Adj. prop.*: V. collis, one of the seven hills of Rome; hence Jupiter, who was worshipped there, was called Viminus, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16: — V. porta, a gate leading to that hill, Fest. p. 376.

[VIMINĀRIUS, ii. m. (vimen) *A dealer in wicker-work*, Inscr. Orell. 4298.]

[VIMINĒTUM, i. n. (vimen) *A place full of osiers, a willow-bed*, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16.]

VIMINĒUS, a, um. (vimen) *Consisting of osiers, made of wicker-work*: v. tegumenta, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63, 7.

VIMINIUS, ii. See VIMINALIS.

[VIN', i. e. visne. See VOLO.]

VINĀCĒA, ae. f. (bacca) (vinaceus) *The husk of a grape*, Plin. 17, 22, 35. § 197.

VINĀCĒUS, i. m. (vinacēum, i. n. Col.) (vinum) *A grape-stone*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; Col. 3, 1, 5; 6, 3, 4.

\*\*VINĀLIS, e. (vinum) I. *Of or pertaining to wine*: v. fortitudo, of wine, Macr. S. 7, 7 extr. II. *Subst.*: Vinālia, ium. n. [genit., Vināliorum, Masur. ap. Macr.] *The festival of wine, celebrated (on the 22nd of April and 19th of August) in honour of Jupiter, to whom a libation of new wine was made*, Plin. 18, 29, 69. §§ 287, 289; conf. Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 56; Fest. pp. 65, 374.

[VINĀRIUS, ii. m. (vinarius) *A wine-merchant*, Inscr.]

VINĀRIUS, a, um. (vinum) I. *Of or pertaining to wine*: v. vas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: — v. crimen, relating to the duty on wine: — v. cella, Plin. II. *Subst.* A) *Vinarius, ii. m.* \*\*1) *A wine-merchant, dealer in wine*, Suet. Claud. 40; Plaut. [2] *A wine-bibber*, Dig. B) *Vināria, ōrum. n.* *Wine-bottles*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39.]

VINCA PERVINCA (also vincapervinca, and simply, pervinca, App.), ae. f. *A plant, periwinkle*, Plin. 21, 11, 39.

[VINCEUS, a, um. (vincio) *That serves for binding*: v. potione, faceti, a binding-potion, i. e. a halter, a rope for hanging, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56.]

[VINCIĀ, ae. f. *I. q. continens*, Fest. p. 379.]

[VINCIĀBILIS, e. (vincio) I. *That can be easily gained*: v. causa, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 49. II. *Victorious*, LL.]

VINCIO, vinxi, victum. 4. *To bind, bind or wind about, fetter*. I. *Prop.*: conjicere in vincula, v., Cic. Dei. 7, 22: — v. civem Romanum: — tradere aliquid victum: — victus catenis, Cæs.: — v. rotas ferro, Quint.: — v. manus post terga, Ov.: — v. tempora novis floribus, Hor.: — anule formosæ digitum vincture puellæ, that will surround, Ov.

II. *Fig.*: *To bind, to fortify, secure, make close or tight by binding*: religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42: — (animus) vinciri et constringi amicorum propinquorumque custodiis: — v. (loca) praesidiis, to protect: — membra (orationis) sunt numeris vincienda: — v. spadonis animum stupro, Tac.: — vincta numine teste fides, Ov.: — v. inimica ora (magicis artibus), id.: — v. mentem multo Lyæo, Prop.

VINCO, vici, victum. 3. *To conquer, to obtain the victory, get the upper hand, to overcome, vanquish*.

I. *Prop.*: v. Carthaginienses, Cic. de I. P. 18, 55: — quam (Galliam) bello vicisset, Cæs.: — id vi et virtute militum victum atque expugnatum oppidum est, Plaut.: — v. L. millia, to win at play, Suet. *Of gaining a law-suit*: v. iudicio: — v. causam suam, Ov.: — vincimur, Ter.: — v. spon-

sione: — v. sponsionem: — v. alqm, to outbid at an auction: — Appius vicit, Liv.: — vicit tamen in senatu pars illa, quæ etc., Sall. — *Of things*: (naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, Virg.: — v. noctem flammis, id.: — v. secula, to last longer, to outlive, id.: — v. aera (sagittæ), fly over, id.: — vincunt æquora navitæ, Hor.: — hi casses (linei) vel ferri aciem vincunt, Plin. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura sæpe rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: — si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit, hanc ipsam profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit: — animus vincitur et expugnabitur: — vinci a voluptate: — victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv.: — est qui vinci possit, Hor.: — victus amore pudor, Ov.: — victus animi respexit, Virg.: — vincor, ut credam, am compellat, Hor. B) *Esp.* 1) *To surpass, surmount, excel* [superare]: stellarum globi terræ magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic. Rep. 6, 16 extr.: — opinionem vicit omnium: — v. expectationem omnium: — v. beluas morum immanitate: — v. quamlibet mulierculam mollitiæ, Hor.: — odio qui posset v. regem, id.: — scribere quod Cassi opuscula vincat, id.: — vir nulli victus vel ponere castra vel junxisse ratem, excelled by no one in pitching a camp, etc., Sil. 2) *In debate: To prevail, carry the day, prove evidently, demonstrate*: vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, hominem integrum etc., Cic. Cluent. 44, 124: — id quidem me cupere, dicendo vincere non postulo, Matius ap. Cic.: — profecto ita esse et prædico, vero vincam, Plaut.: — nec vincet ratio hoc, tantumdem ut peccet idemque qui etc., Hor.: — si doceo non ab Avito, vinco ab Oppianico. 3) *To carry one's point, to accomplish one's end or purpose; but only in the following phrases.* a) Vicinus: cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicinus, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3. b) Vincite, viceris, vincerent, you (they, etc.) shall be in the right, i. e. I will not contradict you: vincite, si ita vultis, you shall have your own way, Cæs. B. G. 5, 30, 1: — vincerent ac sibi haberent, dummodo scirent, Suet.: — viceris, Ter. [Hence, Ital. vincere, Fr. vaincre.]

[VINCTIO, ònis. f. (vincio) A binding, a bandage, LL.]

[VINCTOR, òris. m. (vincio) One who binds any thing, a binder, Arn.]

\*\*VINCTŪRA, æ. f. (vincio) A bandage, tie, band, Plin. 16, 37, 68; Cels.

1. VINCTUS, a, um. part. of vincio.

[2. VINCTUS, ūs. m. (vincio) A binding, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.]

[VINCTŪLUS, a, um. (vinculum) Bound, M. Cap.; C. Aur.]

VINCTŪLUM (vinculum), i. n. (vincio) A band, bond, tie, a cord, etc. which binds or fastens any thing. I. *Prop.*: constricta (corpora) vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: — rumperé nodos et vincula, Virg.: — vincula tenent naves, id.: — relaxare vincla, Ov.: — solvere vincla, Tib.: — laxare v. epistolæ, Nep.: — pedum circumdat vincula plantis, fastens or ties the sandals to his feet, Virg. — *Phur.*: Fetterers or bonds of a prisoner; sometimes also a place where prisoners are bound, a prison: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem etc.: — mandare alqm æternis tenebris vinculisque: — con-jicere alqm in vincla, Cæs.: — ducere alqm in vincula, Liv.: — esse in vinculis et catenis, id.: — vinculis causam dicere, fettered, in chains, Cæs. II. *Fig.*: A bond, fetter: qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: — v. ad astrigendum fidem: — revellere vincula non modo iudiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis vitæque communis: — beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordie: — vincula et propinquitatis et affinitatis: — vincla summæ conjunctionis.

VINDĒLĪCI, òrum. m. A Germanic people, whose capital was Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg, Plin. 3, 20, 24.

VINDĒLĪCŪS, a, um. (Vindelici) I. *Of or belonging to the Vindelici*: V. ora, Mart. 9, 85, 5. II. *Subst.*: Vindelicia, æ. f. The country of the Vindelici, Inscr.

VINDĒMĪA, æ. f. (vinum-demo) I. A gathering of grapes, vintage, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315. II. *Meton.* [A] Grapes, wine, Virg. G. 2, 89. B) The time of the vintage, M. Aurel. ap. Front. C) A gathering of fruit,

harvest: v. olearum, Plin. 15, 1, 5; Col. [Hence, Fr. vendenge.]

[VINDEMIĀLIS, e. (vindemia) Of or belonging to the vintage, Macr. S. 7, 7 med.]

\*\*VINDEMIĀTOR (vindemitor, Sen.), òris. m. I. A vine-dresser, Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27; Hor. II. *Meton.*: Vindemiator or Vindemitor, a star in the constellation Virgo, Plin. 18, 31, 74; Col. 11, 2, 24.

[VINDEMIĀRĪUS, a, um. (vindemia) Of or belonging to the vintage: v. vasa, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8.]

\*\*VINDEMIŌ, ære. (vindemia) To gather grapes, Plin. 18, 31, 74: — v. vinum, Col.: — v. uvas, Plin.

VINDĒMIŌLA, æ, f. (vindemia) A little vintage; meton., a gathering, revenue, income, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4.

VINDĒMITOR, òris. See VINDEMIATOR.

VINDEX, icis. c. (vindico) I) One who legally lays claim to any thing, a claimant; hence, one that takes any thing under his protection, a protector, defender, maintainer, deliverer: habet sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39: — v. æris alieni, a defender of creditors: — v. majestatis imperii, Liv.: — v. injuriæ, an avenger of wrongs, id.: — v. periculi, in danger, id.: — v. terræ (Hercules), Ov.: — v. vox, Liv.: — v. vires, Ov.

II) An avenger, punisher: v. conjurationis, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: — custos ac v. cupiditatum: — v. ultorque parentis, Ov.: — Furis deæ... vindices facinorum et scelorum: — vindice flamma, Ov.: — vindice pœna, Catull.

VINDĪCĀTIŌ, ònis. f. [I] A laying claim to any thing, Dig. [II] A protecting, defending; vengeance, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66.

VINDĪCĪÆ, ñrum. f. [vindicia, æ. f. XII. Tab. ap. Fest.] (vindico) A judicial or formal claiming of any thing by two parties before the prætor, a claim at law, conf. Fest. p. 376; Gell. 20, 10, 8: — aut præ præde litis vindiciarum quum satis accepisset, sponsionem faceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45: — injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis petere alqd: — dare v. a libertate in servitutem, (of the prætor) to allow the claim on the side of slavery, i. e. to decide that the person claimed is the slave of the claimant: — quo (ore) v. nuper libertate dictæ erant: — quum vindicias amisisset ipsa libertas: — decresce vindicias secundum servitutem, Liv.: — cedere postulantibus vindicias secundum libertatem, id.: — dare v. secundum libertatem, (of the prætor) to give sentence in favour of freedom, i. e. to decide that the person in question is free, id.

VINDĪCO (vendico). 1. [vindicit, XII. Tab. ap. Gell.] (vim-dico) To lay claim to a thing in a court of law, to put in a (legal) claim for. \*\*I) *Prop.*: v. sponsam in libertatem, Liv. 3, 45 extr.: — v. puellam, id.: — vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis, id.: conf. Gell. 20, 1 extr.

II) *Meton.* A) To lay claim to any thing as one's right or property, to claim, to assume, appropriate to one's self, arrogate: omnia pro suis vindicare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — videor, id meo jure quodam modo vindicare: — Chii suum (Homerum) vindicant: — ortus nostri partem patria vindicat: — victoriæ majore parte ad se vindicata, Liv.: — v. libertatem, to maintain, Cæs.: — v. antiquam faciem, to resume, Ov.: — vindicat hoc Pharius dextra gestare satelles, Luc. B) To free, liberate, deliver, save, rescue: v. rem populi in libertatem, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: — v. rem publicam afflictam et oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem: — v. et liberare alqm ab alqo: — v. alqm a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore: — v. alqm a miseriis morte: — v. a molestia, a labore: — v. domum suam a solitudine: — v. laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio: — v. se ad suos, to re-establish, restore: — v. capillum a canitie, Plin.: — quam dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alcides, liberates, Ov. C) 1) To avenge, revenge, punish: v. alqd in altero, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 2: — v. facinus in nullo etiam: — v. dolum malum et legibus: — v. acerrime maleficia: — v. consensionem improborum sup-

plicio omni:—v. Ti. Gracchi conatus perditos:—fateor non modo in socios, sed etiam in cives militesque nostros persæpe esse severe ac vehementer vindicatum:—vindicatum in eos qui etc.:—in quos eo gravius Cæsar vindicandum statuit, Cæs. \*\*2) Meton.: v. se ab algo, to revenge one's self on any one, Sen. Ben. 6, 5 med.—[Hence, Ital. *vengiere*, Fr. *venger*.]

VINDICTA, æ. f. (vindico) *The wand or rod with which the prætor touched a slave in making him free.* I. Prop.: Cic. Top. 2, 10. II. Meton. [A] *A maintaining, defending, defence*, Vell. 1, 64 extr.; Ov. [B] *Vengeance, revenge, punishment*, Tac. A. 6, 32.

VINEA, æ. f. See VINEUS.

\*\*VINEĀLIS, e. (vinea) *Of or belonging to wine: v. terra*, Col. 3, 12, 1.

\*\*VINEĀRIUS, a, um. (vinea) *Of or belonging to wine: v. colles, vineyards*, Col. 5, 6, 36:—v. horti, Dig.

\*\*VINEĀTĪCUS, a, um. (vinea) *Of or belonging to wine: v. semina*, Col. 4, 1, 1:—v. cultus, id.:—v. fructus, a vintage, id.:—v. falculæ, a vine-dresser's knife, Cat.

VINĒTUM, i. n. (vinum) *A place planted with vines, a vineyard*, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167:—Prov.: *vineta sua cedere, to cut one's own vineyard, i. e. to censure one's self, or one's own friends*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220.

VINĒUS, a, um. (vinum) *Of or belonging to wine.* [I. Adj.: v. latex, i. e. wine, Sol.] II. Subst.: Vineæ, æ. f. A) *A vineyard*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54. \*\*B) *A vine*, Col. 4, 10, 2. C) *A kind of roof or shed in the shape of an arbour used by besiegers for protection against the missiles of the besieged*, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 10; Cæs.:—[Hence, Ital. *vigna*, Fr. *vigne*.]

[VINĪBŪA, æ. f. (vinum-bua) *A female wine-bibber*, Lucil. ap. Non. 81, 6.]

[VINĪFER, æra, ærum. (vinum-fero) *Producing wine*, App.]

VINĪTOR, ōris. m. (vinum) *A vine-dresser*, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40; Virg. E. 10, 36.

\*\*VINĪTŌRIUS, a, um. (vinitor) *Of or belonging to a vine-dresser: v. falx, a pruning-hook*, Col. 4, 25.

[VINŪLUS, a, um. (acc. to Isid. Orig. 3, 19, from vinnus, i. e. cincinnus molliter flexus:—al. vinulus from vinum) *Delightful, charming: v. oratio*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 70.]

VINŌLENTĪA, æ. f. (vinolentus) *Intoxication with wine, wine-bibbing*, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101.

VINŌLENTUS, a, um. (vinum) *Full of wine, drunken, intoxicated: sobrius, v.* Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118:—v. furor:—v. medicamenta, with a strong mixture of wine.

[VINŌSITAS, ætis. f. (vinosus) *The flavour of wine*, Tert.]

\*\*VINŌSUS, a, um. (vinum) *Full of wine, drinking or containing much wine: modice v., intoxicated*, Liv. 41, 4, 4:—v. convivia, Ov.:—moris succus in carne vinosus, like wine, Plin.:—v. sapor seminis nardi, id.:—v. genus Punicorum, id.:—venosior ætas, Ov.:—venosissima lena, Plaut.

VĪNUM, i. n. (olvos) I. Prop.: *Wine*, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65. II. Meton. [A] *A grape*, Var. L. L. 5, 17, 28. [B] *A liquor resembling wine, home-made-wine*, Plin. 13, 4, 9:—[Hence, Ital. *vino*; Fr. *vin*.]

[VĪO, ære, (via) *To go, travel* (conf. Quint. 8, 6, 33), Amm.]

[VĪCŪRUS, i. m. (via-curo) *A surveyor of the highways, or a maker of roads*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 5.]

VĪŌLA, æ. f. dem. (lov) I. *A violet (of whatever colour)* (V. odorata, Fam. Violaceæ); also *a stock gilliflower* (Mathiola, Fam. Cruciferae), Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73; Virg. E. 2, 47; 10, 39; Plin. 21, 6, 14. \*\*II. Meton.: *A violet colour, violet*, Plin. 34, 12, 32; Hor.:—[Hence, Ital. *violetto*; Fr. *violet*.]

[VĪŌLABĪLIS, e. (violō) *That can or may be injured, easily* 1356

*injured: non v. numen*, Virg. Æ. 2, 154:—v. cor levibus telis Ov.:—v. turba nullis armis, senes, Stat.]

VĪŌLĀCĒUS, a, um. (viola) *Violet-coloured: v. flos herbæ*, Plin. 22, 18, 21.

[VĪŌLĀCIUM, ū. n. (viola) *Violet-wine*, Apic. 1, 4.]

[VĪŌLĀRIS, e. (viola) *Of or pertaining to violets: v. dies, on which the tombs are crowned with violets*, Inscr.]

[VĪŌLĀRIUM, ū. n. (viola) *A violet-bed*, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1.]

[VĪŌLĀRIUS, ū. m. (viola) *A dyer of the violet colour*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; Inscr.]

\*\*VĪŌLĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *A dishonouring, violating: v. templi*, Liv. 29, 8, 11.

\*\*VĪŌLĀTOR, ōris. m. *A violator, dishonourer, profaner: v. juris gentium*, Liv. 4, 19:—v. fœderis, Tac.:—v. dictatoris (C. Cæsaris) i. e. the assassin, Macr.:—natrix v. aquæ, poisoning, Luc.

1. VĪŌLĀTUS, a, um. part. of violō.

[2. VĪŌLĀTUS, a, um. (viola) *Flavoured with violets*, Pall.]

[VĪŌLENS, entis (vis) *Violent, impetuous, furious: v. Aufidus*, Hor. O. 3, 30, 10:—v. victor equus, id.]

\*\*VĪŌLĒTER, adv. (violens) *Violently, by force, impetuously: v. dirimere*, Liv. 5, 1, 4:—asper, v. que, Sall.:—v. audire, Ter.:—v. undis ire (Tiberis), Hor.:—v. invadere, Col.

VĪŌLENTĪA, æ. f. (violens) *Violence, vehemence, impetuosity: furor, v.* Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26:—v. vinolentorum:—v. gentium, wildness, ferocity, Tac.:—v. radii solis, Plin.:—v. assidua hiemis, Col.:—v. vultus, fierceness, Ov.:—v. vehemens vini, Lucr.

VĪŌLENTUS, a, um. (vis) *Using great force, impetuous, boisterous, vehement, violent: homo vehemens et v.* Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19:—violentissimæ tempestates:—v. opes:—nimis violentum est, nulla esse dicere, exaggerated:—tyrannus sævissimus et violentissimus in suos, Liv.:—v. censores, id.:—v. ingenium, id.:—v. imperium, id.:—Piso ingenio violentus, Tac.:—res violentissimæ, Plin.:—violentior Eurus, Virg.:—v. verba, Ov.

VĪŌLO, i. (vis) *To use force towards, to injure, dishonour, violate: v. parentes*, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32:—v. loca religiosa et lucos:—v. et imminuere officium, jus:—v. religionem:—v. virginatam alcis:—v. vitam patris:—v. amicitiam:—v. existimationem absentis:—v. nominis nostri famam tuis probris:—v. dignitatem alcis in alga re:—v. inducias per scelus, Cæs.:—v. hospites, to injure, maltreat, id.:—v. fines, id.:—v. fœdera, Liv.:—v. agros ferro, Virg.:—v. Indum ebur sanguineo ostro, i. e. to dye of a blood-red colour, id.:—v. oculos (epistola), Liv.:—v. aures obsceno sermone, Petr.

VĪPĒRA, æ. f. I. *A viper*, Plin. 10, 62, 82. [II. Meton. A) *A snake (in general)*, Virg. G. 3, 417:—Prov.: *viperam nuticare sub ala, to cherish a serpent on one's breast*, Petr.:—v. est in veprecula, (of a latent danger) there is a snake in the grass, Pomp. ap. Non. B) *A viper, serpent, as a term of abuse, or applied to a dangerous person*, Juv. 6, 641.]

[VĪPĒRĀLIS, e. (vipera) *Of or belonging to a viper: v. herba, that cures the bite of a viper*, App.]—[Hence, Fr. *guivre*.]

[VĪPĒRĒUS, a, um. (vipera) *Of vipers or serpents: v. dentes*, Ov. M. 4, 573:—v. monstrum, i. e. Medusa's head, id.:—v. sorores, i. e. the Furies, id.:—v. pennæ, winged serpents, dragons, id.:—v. anima, i. e. a venomous breath, Virg.]

\*\*VĪPĒRĪNUS, a, um. (vipera) I. A) *Of vipers or serpents: v. morsus*, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94:—v. caro, Plin.:—v. sanies, id. [B] Subst.: *Viperina, æ. f. (sc. herba) The herb dragonwort/otherwise called serpentaria*, App.] II. *Like a serpent*, Plin. 8, 33, 51.

VĪPĪŌ, ōnis. m. *A kind of small crane*, Plin. 10, 49, 69.

VĪPSĀNĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus: V. columna, in the portico of Agrippa*, Mart. 4, 18, 1:—V. laurus, id.

## VIR

**VĪR**, viri. m. (vs) *A male person, a man.* I. Gen.: sapientissimi viri, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: — v. prudens: — v. clari: — v. præstans: — v. bonus et sapiens et legibus parens: — v. fortis: — v. optimi: — v. turpissimus, Sall.: — v. nefandus, Virg.: — deque viro factus (mirabile) *femina*, Ov.: — mulier conjuncta viro, Lucr.: — virum me natam vellem, Ter. II. Esp. \*\*A) *A husband, consort*: Suet. Aug. 69: — *Meton. of animals: The male*, Virg. E. 7, 7. [B) *A man (as opposed to a boy), one grown up to man's estate*: *puerque viroque*, Ov. M. 13, 397.] C) *A true man, one of manly character, a brave man, one like a man, a hero*: Marius rusticanus v., sed plane vir... tulit dolorem ut v., Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: — *homo et v.*: — v. inter viros: — te oro, te colligas virumque præbeas: — si v. esse volet: — si quid in Flacco viri est, non feret, Hor. D) *In military language*. 1) *A soldier, man*: nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceret, Cic. Mil. 21, 55: — vir unus cum viro congreduendo, Liv.: — quum vir virum legisset, for the protection of his comrade next to him, id.: — legitque virum vir, each one picks out his adversary for the combat, Virg. \*\*2) *Esp.: A foot-soldier*: *equites virique*, Liv. 21, 27, 1: — *turme virique*, Petr.: — *Prov.*: equis viris et viris equisque, with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main: see EQUUS. [E) *Manhood, virility*: ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Catull. 63, 6; Luc.]

[**VIRAGO**, inis. f. (virgo) *A masculine woman, a heroine*, etc.: illa v. viri, poet. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: — v. Paluda, i. e. *Minerva*, Enn.: — *Diana*, Sen. Hippol. 54: — *Juntuna*, Virg. Æ. 12, 468.]

[1. **VIRĀTUS**, a, um. (vir) *Masculine, manly*, Varr. ap. Non.]

[2. **VIRĀTUS**, ūs. m. (vir) *Manly behaviour, manliness*, Sid.]

**VIRBĪUS**, ii. m. *A surname of Hippolytus*, Ov. M. 15, 544.

**VIRDŪMĀRUS**, i. m. *Achief of the Insubres*, Prop. 4, 10, 41.

**VĪRENS**, entis. I. Part. of vireo. \*\*II. Adj.: *Virentia*, ium. n. *Vegetables, plants*, Col. 3, 8, 1.

1. **VĪRĒO**, ěre. *To be green or verdant*. I. Prop.: alia semper virent, alia... frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: — fronde v. nova, Virg.: — agellus v., Hor.: — lucus v., Ov.: — stagna v. musco, Virg.: — pectora v. felle, Ov.: — metalla Taigeti v., of green Spartan marble, Mart. \*\*II. Fig.: *To be green, to bloom, to be lively or vigorous*: vegetum ingenium vivo pectore vigeat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv. 6, 22, 7.

2. **VĪRĒO**, ōnis. m. *A kind of bird, perhaps a greenfinch*, Plin. 18, 29, 69.

\*\*1. **VĪRESCO**, ěre. (1. vireo) *To become green, to begin to grow verdant*. I. Prop.: gramina v., Plin. 15, 24, 29. [II. Fig.: *To spring up, to shoot forth vigorously*: de nihiloque renata virescat copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 675.]

[2. **VIRESCO**, ěre. (vis) *To become strong, to grow*, Furius ap. Gell. and Non.]

[**VIRĒTUM**, i. n. (vireo) I. *A green or verdant spot, a place grown over with grass, a green field*: v. amœna nemorum, Virg. Æ. 6, 638. II. *Meton.*: *The green colour of the Scythian smaragdus*, M. Cap.]

**VIRGA**, æ. f. (vireo) I. A) *A thin green twig, a slender branch or bough*, Plin. 17, 18, 30. § 136. B) *Esp.* [1] *A graft, scion, slip*, Ov. M. 14, 630. 2) *A perch bearned with glue (for catching birds), a birdlime-rod*, Ov. M. 15, 474; Virg. 3) *A twig cut off, a rod, staff, wand, such as were carried in a bundle before the magistrates by the lictors, and were used for punishing malefactors*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62. — *Poet. meton. for fasces, as a symbol of magistracy*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32. \*\*4) *A small staff, serving as a support or prop*, Liv. 45, 12, 5; Ov. [5] *A magic wand*, Virg. Æ. 7, 189; Ov. II. *Meton.* \*\*A) *The stalk of flax*, Plin. 19, 1, 3. \*\*B) *A streak in the sky, as of an imperfect rainbow*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 9 and 10. [C] *A purple stripe on a garment*: v. purpureæ, Ov. A. A. 3, 269. [Hence, Ital. verga, Fr. verger.]

[**VIRGĀTOR**, ōris. m. (virga) *One who beats with rods, a flogger*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 19.]

1357

## VIRGULA

[**VIRGĀTUS**, a, um. (virga) I. *Consisting of rods*: v. calathisci, made of twigs or osiers, Catull. 64, 320. II. *Striped, variegated*: v. sagulæ, Virg. Æ. 8, 660: — virgato corpore tigris, Sil.: — v. nurus, in a striped garment, V. Fl.]

**VIRGĒTUM**, i. n. (virga) *A thicket, a place full of bushes*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.

\*\***VIRGĒUS**, a, am. (virga) *Of rods, twigs, or osiers*: v. anuli ex myrto, Plin. 15, 29, 37: — v. crates, Col.: — v. sepes, id.: — v. flamma, of brush-wood set on fire, Virg.

[**VIRGĒDEMĪA**, æ. f. (virga, as vindemia from vinum) *A harvest of rods, i. e. stripes (facete, after vindemia)*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 2; Varr. ap. Non.]

**VIRGILIÆ**, arum. See VERGILIÆ.

**VIRGĪLIĀNUS**, a, um. (Virgilius) *Of or belonging to Virgil*: V. virtus, Plin. H. N. præf. § 22.

**VIRGĪLIŪS** (Verg.). a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. P. V. Maro, the well-known poet.

**VIRGĪNĀLIS**, e. (virgo) I. *Of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly*: v. habitus, vestitus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3: — v. modestia, poet. ap. Cic.: — v. verecundia: — v. feles, a robber of virgins, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43: — v. Fortuna, i. e. *Venus, as the protectress of virgins*, Arn. [II. Subst.: *Virginalis*, is. n. (sc. membrum) hence, virginity, Phædr. 4, 15, 12: also virginal, Prud. — *Plur.*: Virginalia, August.]

[**VIRGĪNĀRIŪS**, a, um. (virgo) *Of or belonging to a virgin*: v. feles, a robber of virgins, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 14.]

[**VIRGĪNENSIS** or **VIRGĪNIENSIS**, is. f. (virgo) *Dea, quæ præerat zonæ novæ nuptæ solvendæ*, August.]

[**VIRGĪNĒUS**, a, um. (virgo) *Of or belonging to a virgin*: v. pudor, Virg. G. 1, 430: — v. sagitta Dianæ, Hor.: — v. forma, Ov.: — v. vultus, id.: — v. favilla, the funeral pile of a virgin, id.: — v. ara, i. e. of Vesta, id.: — v. Helicon, the seat of the Muses, id.: — v. volucres, i. e. the harpies, id.: — v. aqua, the water of an aqueduct at Rome, called Virgo, id.: — also, v. liquor, id.: — v. domus, of the vestals, Mart.: — v. aurum, the golden crown presented to the victor at the games of Minerva, id.: — v. gymnasium, of the Spartan virgins, Prop.: — v. urnæ, of the Danaides, id.]

**VIRGINIA**. See VIRGINIUS.

[**VIRGĪNISVENDŌNĪDES**, is. m. (virgo-vendo) *A virgin-seller*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20.]

**VIRGĪNĪTAS**, ātis. f. (virgo) *Maidenhood, virginity*: violare virginitatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.

**VIRGĪNĪŪS**. a. *A Roman family name*: e. g. L. V., the father of Virginia, whom he stabbed for the sake of rescuing her from the decemvir Appius Claudius, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; Liv. 3, 44.

[**VIRGĪNOR**, āri. (virgo) *To act or behave as a virgin*, Tert.]

**VIRGO**, inis. f. (vireo) I. Prop. A) *A virgin, maid*: rapere virgines, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: — (oratio philosophorum) casta, verecunda, v. incorrupta: — v. Vestalis: — v. filia: — v. dea, the maiden goddess, i. e. *Diana*, Ov.: — v. bellica, i. e. *Pallas*, id.: — v. Saturnia, i. e. *Vesta*, id.: — *Meton. also of female animals*: Plin. 28, 9, 14. — Adj.: v. carnes, id. B) *Esp.*: *A Vestal virgin*, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: — *The maiden goddess, i. e. Diana*, Hor. O. 1, 12, 22. II. *Meton.* [A] Gen.: *A maid, young woman*, Ov. H. 4, 133. B) *Of men who live in celibacy*, Eccl. C) *The constellation Virgo in the zodiac*, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 110; Hyg. D) *Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a very cool spring, the water of which was conducted to Rome by M. Agrippa, and so called after the name of a virgin who first discovered the spring*, Plin. 31, 3, 25. \*\*E) *Also of inanimate objects*: *Virgin, pure, unmixed, unadulterated, unalloyed*: v. terra, uncultivated, untilld, Plin. 33, 15: — v. saliva, jejune, insipid, Tert.: — v. senecta, unmarried, id. [Hence, Ital. vergine, Fr. vierge.]

[**VIRGŌSUS**, a, um. (virga) *Full of twigs or rods*, Pall.]

**VIRGŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (virga) *A little twig, rod, branch, or staff*: v. divina, a magical wand, Cic. Off. 1,

# VIRGULATUS

44, 158: — v. censoria, a stroke or dash near a word to mark it as not genuine, Quint.

**\*\*VIRGULATUS**, a, um. (virgula) *Marked with little stripes or lines, streaked*: v. concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

**VIRGULTUM**, i. n. (contr. for virguleum from virgula) *A bush; a thicket, shrubbery*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49.

**\*\*VIRGULTUS**, a, um. (virgultum) *Full of or grown over with thickets*: v. vallis, Sall. frgm. ap. Serv.; Virg. *Æ.* 3, 516; Sil.

**\*\*VIRGUNCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (virgo) *A little virgin, a young maid*, Sen. Q. N. 1 extr. — *Adj.*: v. puella, Frontin.

**\*\*VIRIÆ**, ærum. f. *A kind of bracelet*, Plin. 33, 3, 12.

**VIRIATINUS** (Viriatinus), a, um. (Viriatius) *Of or belonging to Viriatius*: V. bellum, Suet. Galb. 3.

1. **VIRIATUS** (Viriatius), i. m. *The well-known chief of the Lusitani in their war against the Romans*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.

[2. **VIRIATUS**, a, um. (viriat) *Furnished with a bracelet*, Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non.]

[**VIRICŪLÆ**, ærum. f. dem. (vires from vis) *Slight power*: v. patrimonii, little property, App. M. 11. p. 271.]

**\*\*VIRICŪLUM**, i. n. *A graving-tool, graver [ces-trum]*, Plin. 35, 11, 41.

**VIRIDARIŪM** (viridarium and viridarium), ii. n. (viridis) *A place set with green trees or plants, a pleasure-garden, a green*, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2. [Hence, Ital. viridario, Fr. verger.]

**\*\*VIRIDE**, adv. (viridis) *Greenly*, Plin. 37, 5, 16.

[**VIRIDICANS**, antis. (viridis) *Greenish*, Tert.]

**\*\*VIRIDICATUS**, a, um. (viridis) *Made green, green*: v. silva, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3, doubtful.

**VIRIDIS**, e. [genit. plur. viridum, Stat.] (vireo) I. A) *Green, grass-green*: colles nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18: — v. opacaeque ripa: — v. atque humida ligna: — viridiores herbae, Plin.: — v. cœlum, of a bluish green, id.: — v. colubræ, Hor.: — v. comæ Nereidum, id.: — v. dei, Ov. \*\*B) Subst. 1) *Viride, is. n. Green, i. e. a green colour*: bacca viride rubentes, a reddish green, Plin. 15, 30, 39. 2) *Viridia, ium. n. Greens, green plants, herbs, trees, any vegetation of a green colour*, Plin. E. 5, 6, 17. \*\*II. Meton.: *Fresh, young, blooming*: v. et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint. 12, 6, 3: — sonus viridorum vegetiorque, more fresh and powerful, Gell.: — v. caseus, Col.: — v. animo ac vigens, Sen.: — consilio viridis, Sil.: — viridissimus iræ (genit.), id.: — usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin.: — v. juvenia, Virg.: — v. ætas, id.: — v. ævum, Ov.: — v. senectus, Col. [Hence, Ital. verde, Fr. vert.]

**VIRIDITAS**, ætis. f. (viridis) I. Prop.: *The green colour of a thing, greenness*: herbescentes v., Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: — v. pratorum: — v. maris, Plin. II. Meton.: *Love-liness, freshness of youth. bloom*: senectus aufert viriditatem, Cic. Læl. 3, 11: — vigere et habere quandam viriditatem.

**\*\*VIRYDO**, ære. (viridis) [I. To make green: v. hastas floribus, V. Fl. 6, 136: — vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, be green, Ov.] II. To be green; hence, frequently in the part. præp. viridans, green: v. hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50: — v. gemmae, id.: — v. laurus, Virg.: — v. color, Lucr.

**VIRILIS**, e. (vir) *Of or belonging to a man, manly; also, proper to a man, becoming a man.* I. Prop. 1) *In respect of sex*: v. stirps fratris, Liv. 1, 3, 11: — v. et muliebri sexus, Sall. frgm. ap. Macr.: — v. vox, Ov.: — v. vultus, id.: — v. cœtus, composed of men, id.: — v. flamma, love of a man, id.: — v. semen, Lucr. b) Esp. a) V. pars, i. q. membrum virile, Lucr. 6, 1208: — also, a testicle, Col.: — Subst. plur.: Virilia, ium. n. I. q. partes genitales, genitalia, Plin. 20, 16, 61; Petr.: — Hence, viriliores, Lampr. [B) In Gramm.: Masculine, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 164 extr.; Gell.] 2)

1358

# VIRTUS

*In respect of age*: Manly, of full age: v. toga, which was assumed by a youth at his sixteenth year, Cic. Læl. 1, 1: — v. toga, muliebri stola: — v. partes, the part or duty of a man, Hor. B) Meton. [1] *In Law*: That falls to an individual; as, of an inheritance: v. portio or pars, Dig. [2] Meton.: Also, in general, denoting the part or share a person has in any thing: mea pars v., my duty, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: — pro virili parte, according to one's duty: — pro v. portione, Tac.

II. Fig.: Manly, firm, vigorous, energetic, brave, bold, courageous: quod parum virile videatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47: — laterum inflexio fortis ac v.: — v. animus, puerile consilium: — v. oratio: — v. ratio atque sententia: — v. ingenium, Sall.: — v. compositio, sermo, Quint.: — v. audacia, Just.: — virilissima mater, Inscr.

**\*\*VIRILITAS**, ætis. f. (virilis) *Manhood.* I. Prop. A) *Manly age*, Plin. 33, 12, 54. B) *Manliness, manfulness, virility*; also, i. q. membrum virile, Tac. A. 6, 5.

II. Fig.: *Manliness, manly strength, energy, boldness, etc.*, Quint. 1, 8, 9.

**VIRILITER**, adv. *In a manly manner, manfully, firmly, boldly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65.

**\*\*VIRIOLA**, æ. f. dem. (viria) *A small bracelet*, Plin. 33, 3, 12; Dig.

[**VIRIOSE**, adv. *Strongly, violently*, Tert.]

[**VIRIOSUS**, a, um. (vis) *Strong, violent*, Tert.]

[**VIRIPLACA**, æ. f. (vir-placo) *A name of the goddess Juno, because she reconciled husbands to their wives, appeaser of the men*, V. Max.]

1. **VIRIPOTENS**, entis. (vis-potior) *Powerful, mighty, an epithet of Jupiter*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1.]

[2. **VIRIPOTENS**, entis. (vir-potior) *Marriageable*: v. puella, Dig.]

[**VIRITANUS** AGER. *Distributed among the people singly, acc. to Fest. p. 375.*]

**VIRITIM**, adv. (vir) I. *Man by man, singly, severally, among all*: lex de agro Gallico v. dividendo, Cic. Brut. 14, 57: — v. distribuere pecus, Cæs.: — dare v. atque etiam separatim, Suet.: — v. dispertire, Plaut.: — populi v. deleti, in a body and individually, Plin. \*\*II. Meton.: Separately, singly, by himself in particular, apart [opp. 'in universum'] v., Sen. Q. N. 5, 7: — v. commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall.: — v. prompta studia, singly, each by itself, Tac.: — v. dicicare, Curt.: — v. legere terereque, Hor.

[**VIROR**, òris. m. (vireo) *A green colour, greenness*, App.] [1. **VIRIOSUS**, a, um. (vir) *Raving after men*, App. M. 9.]

\*\*2. **VIRIOSUS**, a, um. (virus) I. *Full of slimy moisture*: v. pisces, Cels. 2, 21. [II. *Full of bad odour, fetid, stinking*: v. castorea, Virg. G. 1, 58. III. *Poisonous, venomous, dangerous, hurtful*. A) Prop.: v. spinæ, App. M. 7, p. 483. B) Meton.: v. fœx susurronum, Sid.]

**VIRTUS**, ūtis. f. (vir) *Manliness, manfulness; hence, good qualities, properties, or talents, goodness, excellence, etc.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: v. animi, v. corporis, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 38: — his virtutibus ornatus, modestia, temperantia, iustitia: — virtutes continentia, gravitatis, iustitia, fidei: — v. atque integritas: — vis virtusque. B) Meton.: A single good quality or property, a merit, virtue, power, efficacy, etc.: v. arboris, equi, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45: — oratoris virtutes: — v. navium, Liv.: — v. tres orationis, Quint.: — v. dicendi, id.: — v. ferri, Just.: — v. herbarum, id. II. Esp. A) 1) *Moral goodness, virtue, or the sum of virtues*: est autem v. nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: — v. est animi habitus naturæ modo rationi consentaneus, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 159: — appellata est enim ex viro v., Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 43: — v. in usu sui tota posita est, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: — v. et probitas est summum officium summaque observantia. 2) *Virtus, personified as a deity*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61. \*\*B) *Valour, bravery, courage*: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virute præcedunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1, 4: — claudi virtute Peronis

Armenius cecidit, Hor. : — v. Scipiadæ, id. — [*Hence, Ital. virtù, Fr. vertu.*]

[**VIRULENTIA**, æ. f. (virulentus) *A stench, fetid smell, Sid.*]  
[**VIRULENTUS**, a, um. (virus) *Full of poison or venom: v. serpentes, Gell. 16, 11, 2.*]

**VIRUS**, i. n. \*\*I. Gen.: *A natural clammy moisture, juice, sap, humour of animal and vegetable bodies, Plin. 19, 5, 27.* II. Esp. A) *Poisonous humour, venom.* \*\*1) Prop.: Cic. Ar. 432; Plin. 2) Fig.: v. acerbittatis, Cic. Læl. 23, 87 : — v. futile linguæ, Sil. : — v. mentis, id. \*\*B) *A fetid smell, stench, Plin. 11, 53, 115.* \*\*C) *A strong, pungent flavour, Plin. 14, 20, 25; Lucr.*

**VĪS**, vis, plur. vires, ium. f. [*nom. and acc. plur. vis, Lucr.*] (*genit. sing. vis, Tac.; dat. vi, A. B. Afr.; both cases very rare*) (f) *Power, strength, force, efficacy.* I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: *celeritas et v. equorum, Cic. Div. 1, 70, 144 : — v. veneni : — non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnæ geruntur, sed consilio, auctoritate, sententia : — nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis : — lacertis et viribus pugnare : — agere alqd pro viribus, according to one's power : — v. atque impetus fluminis, Cæs. : — v. tempestatis, id. : — vires nervique, id. : — sanguis viresque, id. : — validis viribus hastam contorquere, Virg. : — supra vires, Hor. : — neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, id. : — vires herbæ, Ov. : — vires pellere inimicas, id.* 2) Esp.: *Hostile power, force, violence: quum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic. Mil. 4, 9 : — affere v. alcuī : — adhibere v. : — per vim : — facere vim in alqm, Ter. : — naves factæ ad quamvis vim, force, concussion, Cæs. : — tentare iter per vim, id. : — also, sensu obsceno: affere vim : — pati v., Ov.* B) Meton. 1) *Number, mass, multitude: v. auri argentique, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 41 : — v. maxima ranunculorum : — profundere vim lacrimarum : — magna v. pulveris, Cæs. : — odora canum vis, Virg.* \*\*2) *Vires, military power, forces, troops, etc. : præse exercitui, ut præter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coercendum haberet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 57, 3 : — satis virium ad certamen, Liv. : — undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre, id.* \*\*3) *Vires. Procreative power, virility; hence, the testicles: veluti castratis viribus, Plin. 11, 18, 19.* II. Fig. A) *Mental power or energy, strength, faculty: v. illa divina et virtus orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 120 : — v. ac facultas oratoris : — v. summa ingenii : — v. magna est conscientie : — v. magna est in fortuna in utramque partem : — v. patriæ : — quod ostentum hanc vim, power, virtue, efficacy.* B) Meton.: *Nature, essence or substance of a thing; also of words or sentences, force, meaning, signification, import, sense: in quo est omnis vis amicitie, Cic. Læl. 4, 15 : — v. et natura : — v. virtutis : — v., natura, genera verborum et simplicium et copulorum, sense : — quæ vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendas, intelliges : — v. verbi : — v. nominis.*

**VISCĀTUS**, a, um. (viscum) *Besmeared with birdlime or any other viscous substance.* [I. Gen.: v. virgæ, birdlime-rods, Varr. R. R. 3, 7; Ov. II. Meton. A) Prop.: v. manus, Lucil. ap. Non.] \*\*B) Fig.: v. beneficia, alluring, enticing, Sen. Ep. 8 : — v. munera, i. e. made in expectation of a handsome return, Plin.]

[**VISCĒLLĀTUS**, a, um. (1. viscus) *Filled with the entrails of fishes or birds, Plin. Val. 1, 24, 2, 17.*]

[**VISCĒRĀTĪM**, adv. (1. viscus) *Piece by piece, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 17.*]

**VISCĒRĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (1. viscus) *A distribution of raw flesh among the people, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55 : — sine amico v., leonis ac lupi vita est, as it were, a feeding, Sen.*

[**VISCĒRĒUS**, a, um. (1. viscus) *Consisting of flesh, Prud.*]

[**VISCĪDUS**, a, um. (viscum) *Sticky, tough, clammy, LL.*]

[**VISCŌSUS**, a, um. (viscum) *Full of birdlime, sticky, LL.*]

**VISCUM**, i. n. [viscus, i. m. Plaut.] (f) *I The mistletoe [v. quernus, Fam. Loranthineæ, NL], Plin. 16, 44, 94.* II. Meton.: *Birdlime made of the berries of the mistletoe, A) Prop.: Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. [B) Fig.: v. merus vestra*

*est blanditia, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 16 : — tactus sum vehementer visco, i. e. by love, id.] — [Hence, Ital. vesco.]*

1. **VISCUS**, ōris. more frequently in plur., **VISCERA**, um. n. *The inner parts of the body, the entrails, intestines.*

I. Prop. A) \*\*a) Sing., Cels. præf. med. b) Plur.: Cels. 4, 11. B) Meton. 1) *The flesh next to the skin: quum Herculi Deianira sanguine Centauri tinctam tunicam induisset inhæsissetque ea visceribus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 : — ut multis e visceribus sanguis exeat : — v. boum : — v. taurorum, Virg. : — condere viscera in viscera, Ov. \*\*2) *A fetus, embryo, child, Quint. 6 præf. § 3 Spald.; Ov.* II. Fig.: *The innermost parts of any thing, the very heart or bowels, the marrow, pith, vital parts, etc. : medullæ populi Romani ac viscera, Cic. Phil. 1, 15, 36 : — venæ atque viscera rei publicæ : — hæc in dicendo non extrinsecus aliunde quærenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causa sumenda est : — quæ (ἐγκελεύματα) mihi in visceribus hærent : — de visceribus tuis, of your property : — neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires, i. e. of its own citizens, Virg. : — viscera montis (Ætnæ), id. : — viscera terræ, Ov. — [Hence, Ital. viscere.]**

[2. **VISCUS**, i. See **VISCUM**.]

**VISENDUS**, a, um. I. Part. of viso. II. Adj.: *Worth seeing, worthy of being seen: epulum omni apparatu ornatuque visendo, Cic. : — arbores magnitudinis visendæ, Plin.*

**VISIBILIS**, e. (video) [I. Visible, App.; Prud.]

\*\*II. *That can see, discerning: v. pars animi, Plin. 11, 37, 54.*

[**VISIBILITAS**, ātis. f. (visibilis) *Visibility, Tert.; Fulg.*]

[**VISIBILITER**, adv. *Visibly, P. Nol.*]

**VISĪŌ**, ōnis. f. (video) *A seeing, sight, view.* [I.

A) Prop.: App.] B) Meton.: *An object seen, an appearance, apparition, vision, Cic. Div. 2, 58.* II. Fig.: A) *The image of any thing impressed on the mind, an idea, conception, notion: v. dei, Cic. N. D. 1, 37 extr. : — v. veri falsique : — v. falsa doloris.* [B) Meton. in Law: *A point of view, a point, case, Dig.*]

**VISĪTĀTĪŌ**, ōnis. f. \*\*I. *A sight, appearance, Vitr. 9, 4 extr.* [II. A) *A visit, Tert.* B) Fig.: *A visitation, punishment, Vulg.*]

[**VISĪTĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A visitor, August. Serm. in Fer. Pent. 1, 2.*]

**VISĪTO**, 1. (viso) \*\*I. *To see: visitata signa, visible, Vitr. 9, 4 : — quia te non visitavi, Plaut.* II. *To visit, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 94.*

**VĪSO**, si, sum. 3. (video) *To look at, view minutely or carefully, to examine.* I. Prop.: *venire visendi causa, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 4 : — ex muris visite agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv. : — præda Macedonica omnis, ut viseretur, exposita, id.* II. Meton.: *To go to see, to come to a place in order to see, to go and look after.* [A]

Gen.: v. ædem Minervæ, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 59 : — ego quid me velles, visibam, id.; Ter.] B) Esp.: *To visit: videre et v. alqm, Cic. Fam. 9, 23 : — quæ Paphon visit, Hor. : — altos v. montes, id. : — Thespiæ visuntur : — Cn. Octavii domus quum vulgo viseretur : — v. ad alqm, Ter.*

[**VISPELLĪŌ**, ōnis. m. *A sort of thief who disinterred and plundered the bodies of the dead, Dig.*]

**VISTŪLA**, æ. f. (Vistillus, i. m. Plin.) *A river in the East of Germany, now the Vistula in Poland, Mel. 3, 4, 1; Plin.*

[**VISŪLĪTAS**, ātis. f. (visus) *The faculty of sight, Tert.*]

**VĪSŪLA**, æ. f. *A kind of vine, Plin. 14, 2, 4. § 31; Col.*

**VĪSUM**, i. n. (video) I. *That which is seen. An appearance, apparition, object: visa somniorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97 : — si quid habent veri, visa quid ista ferant, Ov. : — quum mihi discussit talia visa metus, Prop.* II. *Subjectively, i. e. an impression on the mind, perception, (φαντασία), Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40.*



**VĪSURGIS**, is. m. *A river in the north of Germany, now the Weser*, Mel. 3, 3, 3; Sid. Carm. 23, 244.

1. **VISUS**, a, um. *part. of video*.

2. **VISUS**, ūs. m. (video) I. *A seeing, sight, vision*: feminas omnes visu nocere, quæ duplices pupillas habent, Cic. fragm. ap. Plin. 7, 2, 2: — v. oculorum, Quint.: — corpus visu tactuque manifestum, id. II. *Meton.*: *An object seen, a visible form, appearance*: habere visum quendam insignem et illustrem, *appearance, vision*, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: — conspectus ab utraque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv.: — v. nocturni, id.: — inopino territa visu, Ov.

**VĪTA**, æ. f. [*gen. sing. vitai*, Lucr.] (vivo) *Life*. I. *Prop.*: tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: — dare, adimere vitam alcui: — exiguam vitæ curriculum: — agere v. honestissime: — degere v. miserrimam: — perducere v. ad annum centesimum: — vivere v. tutiorem: — profundere v. pro alio: — amittere v. per summum dedecus: — auferre v. alcui: — in vita manere: — in vita diutius esse: — e. vita, de vita, vitā decedere: — vitā se privare: — vitā alqm expellere: — si vita suppetet: — si mihi vita contigerit, Planc. ap. Cic.: — potestas vitæ necisque, Cæs.: — consumere vitam in singulis artibus, Quint. II. *Meton.* [A] *Support of life, sustenance, living*: reperire vitam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 39. [B] *A manner or mode of living, life*: v. rustica, Cic. R. A. 17, 48: — usus, vita, mores: — communis vita, *every-day life*: — per omnium vitas amicitia (serpit): — v. hominis ex ante factis spectabitur, A. Her.: — inquirendo in utriusque vitam et mores, Liv.: — inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. C) *A term of endearment for a beloved object*: *My dear life, My love*: mea vita, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3. \*\*D) *Living men, men, the world*: verum falsumne sit, v. non decrevit, Plin. 8, 16, 19: — agnoscat mores vita legatque suos, Mart. E) *A life, i. e. the history of a life, the actions or events of a man's life*: in hoc exponemus libro vitam (al. vitas) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. præf. extr.: — vitæ resque gestæ clarorum hominum, Gell. 1, 3, 1. [F] *A shade in the infernal regions*, Virg. Æ. 6, 292. — [Hence, Fr. vie.]

[**VĪTĀBĪLIS**, e. (vito) *That ought to be shunned*, Ov. P. 4, 14, 31.]

\*\***VĪTĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (vito) *Shunning, avoiding, endeavouring to escape*: v. Hannibal castra hostium consulesque, Liv. 25, 13, 4: — vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. fragm. ap. Non.: — Vespasianus suspensus et v., Tac.

**VĪTĀLIS**, e. (vita) I. *Of or belonging to life*: v. vis, *vital power*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: — v. spiritus: — v. vita, i. e. *real life, deserving to be called life*, Enn. ap. Cic.: — salvus aut v., *remaining alive*, Plaut.: — v. viæ, *the windpipe*, Ov.: — v. lumen relinquere, *to die*, id.: — v. secla, *ages, generations*, Lucr.: — v. lectus, *on which any one has lain when alive, and is laid out as a corpse*, Petr. II. *Vitālia*, ium. n. \*\*A) *Vital parts of the body*: v. capitis, Plin. 8, 7, 7: — v. arborum, id. [B] *The dress of a corpse, winding-sheet, etc.*, Petr. S. 77 extr.]

\*\***VĪTĀLITAS**, ātis. f. (vitalis) *Vital power, vitality*, Plin. 11, 37, 69.

[**VĪTĀLĪTER**, adv. *Vitally*, Lucr. 5, 146.]

**VĪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *An avoiding, avoidance*: v. doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 20: — v. oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori: — v. periculi, A. Her.

**VĪTELLĪĀNUS**, a, um. (Vitellius) I. *Of or belonging to the emperor Vitellius*: V. milites, Tac. H. 1, 85: — v. partes, id.: — v. bellum, Suet. II. *Subst. plur.*: Vitelliani, ōrum. m. A) *The soldiers of Vitellius*, Tac. H. 3, 79; Suet. [B] *A kind of writing-tablets*, Mart. 2, 6, 5.]

[**VĪTELLĪNA**, æ. f. (vitellus) (sc. caro) *Veal*, Apic.]

1. **VĪTELLĪUS**, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. A. Vitellius, a Roman emperor.

2. **VĪTELLĪUS**, a. um. (1. Vitellius) *Of or belonging to the emperor Vitellius*: V. via, Suet. Vit. 1.

1360

**VĪTELLUS**, i. m. (vitellum, i. n. Apic.) *dem. (vitulus)* [I. *A little calf*; as a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.] II. *Meton.*: *The yolk of an egg*, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134. [Hence, Ital. vitello, Fr. veau.]

[**VĪTĒUS**, a, um. (vitis) *Of or belonging to a vine*, Varr. R. 1, 31, 4: — v. pocula, wine, Virg. G. 3, 380: — v. rura, *planted with vines*, Prud. Hamart. 228.]

**VĪTEX**, icis. f. *Abraham's-balm, the chaste-tree* (Vitis agnus castus L.), Plin. 24, 9, 38.

[**VĪTĪABILIS**, e. (vitio) *Corruptible*, Prud. Apoth. 1113; Hamart. 216.]

\*\***VĪTĪĀRĪUM**, ii. n. (vitis) *A nursery of vines*, Col. 3, 4, 1.

\*\***VĪTĪĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. *Violation, corruption*, Sen. Contr. 3, 23 med.

\*\***VĪTĪĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A violator, corruptor*, Sen. Contr. 3, 23.

[**VĪTĪCARPĪFER**, æra, ærum. (vitis-carpo) *Used in pruning vines*, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.]

[**VĪTĪCELLA**, æ. f. *A plant unknown to us*, Isid.]

[**VĪTĪCŌLA**, æ. m. (vitis-colo) *A vine-dresser*, Sil. 7, 193.]

[**VĪTĪCŌMUS**, a, um. (vitis-coma) *Crowned with vine-leaves*, LL.]

**VĪTĪCŪLA**, æ. f. *dem. (vitis)* I. *A little vine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 85, 86. \*\*II. *Gen.*: *A tendril, clasper (of any climbing plant)*, Plin. 24, 11, 58.

\*\***VĪTĪFER**, æra, ærum. (vitis-fero) *Bearing vines, producing or bringing forth vines*: v. colles, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

[**VĪTĪGĒNUS**, a, um. (vitis-gigno) *Of vines*: v. liquor, Lucr. 5, 15: — v. latices, id. 6, 1071.]

\*\***VĪTĪGĪNĒUS**, a, um. (vitis-gigno) I. q. *Vitigenus*: v. ligna, Plin. 30, 6, 16: — v. columnæ, id.: — v. folia, Col.

[**VĪTĪLĒNA**, æ. f. (vitium-lena) *A vile bawd*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 56.]

[**VĪTĪLIA**, æ. f. *A trifle, bagatelle*, NL. Hence, Fr. vêtelle.]

\*\***VĪTĪLĪGO**, īnis. f. (vitium) *A kind of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small freckles of various colours, the morphea*, Cels. 5, 28, 19; Plin.

\*\***VĪTĪLIS**, e. (vicio) I. *Platted with osiers, etc.*: v. ciastæ, Plin. 15, 17, 18: — v. naves corio circumsutæ, id.

II. *Subst.*: Vitilia, ium. n. *Platted things, wicker-work*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

[**VĪTĪLITĪŌTOR**, ōris. m. *A litigious or quarrelsome person*, Cat. ap. Plin. H. N. præf. § 32.]

[**VĪTĪLITĪGO**, āre. (vitium-litigo) *To quarrel, wrangle; to calumniate, censure, revile*, Cat. ap. Plin. H. N. præf. § 30.]

[**VĪTĪNĒUS**, a, um. (vitis) I. q. *Vitigenus*, Flor.]

**VĪTĪO**, 1. (vitium) *To make faulty, to injure, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate*. \*\*I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: v. ossa, Cels. 8, 2: — v. ova, Col.: — v. vina, Hor. B) *Esp.*: *To dishonour, violate*, Suet. Aug. 71. II. *Fig.*: vitiatæ et corruptæ (significationes), Cic. Sest. 54, 115: — senatus consulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur, Liv.: — v. pectora limo malorum, Ov.

**VĪTĪŌSE**, adv. *Faultily, defectively, incorrectly, badly*. I. *Prop.*: v. se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19. II. *Fig.*: v. ferre leges, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 10: — v. concludere.

**VĪTĪŌSĪTAS**, ātis. f. (vitiosus) *Faultiness, defectiveness, disorder, corruption*. [I. *Prop.*: v. humoris, Macr. S. 7, 10 med.] II. *Fig.*: v. autem est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipse dissentiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

**VĪTĪŌSUS**, a, um. (vitium) *Full of faults, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt*. \*\*I. *Prop.*: v. locus (corporis pecudum), i. e. *diseased*, Col. 7, 5, 6: — v. nux, Plaut. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: v. suffragium, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: — v. consul, *elected contrary to the auspices*: — vitiosissimus

orator: — v. exemplum, A. Her. B) *Esp.*: Vicious, depraved, wicked, bad: si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: — v. et flagitiosa vita.

VITIPARRA, æ. f. A small bird unknown to us, Plin. 10, 33, 50.

VĪTIS, is. f. I. A vine, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52 sq. II. *Meton.* A) [1] A branch of a vine, a vine-sapling, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3. \*\*2) The staff of a centurion, made of a vine-sapling, Plin. 14, 1, 3. — Hence also, the rank or office of a centurion, Juv. 14, 193. [B] A roof or shed used by besiegers, made in the shape of a vine-arbour [vinea], Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 311. C) Any young shoot or branch, as, of a cucumber or gourd, Pallad. D) V. nigra, a kind of briony, Plin. 23, 1, 1, 17. E) V. alba, a kind of plant, i. q. ampeloleuca, Plin. 23, 1, 6; Col. — [Hence, Ital. viticio.]

[VITISITOR, ōris. m. (vitis-sero) A vine-dresser, Virg. Æ. 7, 179.]

VĪTIUM, ū. n. [gen. plur. vitium, Tit. ap. Non.] I. *Prop.*: A fault, defect, flaw, blemish, imperfection, disease: quomodo autem in corpore est morbus, est ægrotatio, est v.: sic in animo... v., quum partes corporis inter se dissident... v. autem integra valetudine ipsum ex se cernitur, a physical fault, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: — si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, no crack or chink: — si ædes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, got out of repair: — vitio moriens sitit aeris herba, Virg. II. *Fig.* A) Gen.: A fault: vitia in dicente, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116: — huc si perveneris, meum v. fuerit, my fault: — v. fortunæ: — v. rerum: — adversum v. castrorum, an unfavourable, ill-chosen, situation, Cæs.: — v. orationis, Quint.: — v. sermonis, id.: — v. ingenii, id.: — v. Stoicæ sectæ, id.: — vini vitio atque amoris feci, through, owing to, Plaut. B) *Esp.* 1) a) A moral fault, vice, vicious conduct: nullum ob totius vitæ non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic. Cluent. 48, 133: — v. virtutes et vitia: — v. fugere, Hor.: — esse in vitio: — vertere vitio alci, to reckon as a fault or vice. [b] A dishonouring, violation: addere, afferre v. pudicitia alci, Plaut.: — offerre v., Ter. 2) A fault or impediment in augury: id igitur obvenit v., quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse provideras, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: — tabernaculum vitio captum: — navigare vitio: — comitiorum solum v. est fulmen.

VĪTO. 1. To shun, avoid, endeavour to escape. I. *Prop.*: v. tela, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25, 1: — v. lacum, id.: — v. rupem et puteum, Hor.: — vitatu quidque petitum sit, id. II. *Fig.*: v. vitia, Cic. Rep. 2, 5: — v. vituperationem: — v. omnes suspiciones, Cæs.: — v. periculum, id.: — v. mortem fuga, id.: — v. prodicionem celeritate, Sall.: — v. culpam, Hor.: — v. se ipsum, to be dissatisfied with one's self, id.: — v. infortunio, Plaut.: — v. huic verbo, id.: — erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne etc.: — tangere vitet scripta, Hor.

\*\*VITRARIUS, ū. m. (vitrum) A glass-maker, Sen. Ep. 90 med.

[VITRĀMĪNA, um. n. (vitrum) Glass ware, Dig.]

[VITRĒOLUS, a. um. (vitrum) Of glass, P. Nol. Carm. 26, 413.]

\*\*VITRĒUS, a. um. (vitrum) I. A) Of glass, glass: v. vasa, Col. 12, 4, 4: — v. Priapus, i. e. glass in the shape of a Priapus, Juv.: — v. hostis, a glass chessman, Ov.: — v. latro, Mart. [B] Subst.: Vitrea, ōrum. n. Glass ware, Mart. 1, 42, 5; Stat.: — Trifles, bagatelles, stuff, Petr. II. A) *Meton.*: Transparent, bright, clear, brilliant, thin: v. color, green, sea-green, Plin. 9, 31, 51: — v. unda, Virg.: — v. sedilia, id.: — v. Circe, beautiful, Hor.: — v. ros, Ov. [B] *Fig.*: v. fama, frail, uncertain, precarious, Hor. S. 2, 3, 222.]

[VITRĀRĪA, æ. f. (vitrum) A plant, i. q. parietaria, App.]

VITRĪCUS, i. m. A step-father, Cic. Att. 15, 12, 2. Poet. of Vulcan, in relation to Cupid, Ov.

VITRUM, i. n. I. Glass, Cic. R. Post. 14, 40. II. Wood, a kind of herb used for dyeing a blue colour 1361

(Isatis inctoria, Linn.), Cæs. B. G. 5, 14, 2. — [Hence, Ital. vetro, Fr. verre.]

VITRUVIUS, ū. m. M. V. Pollio, a contemporary of Cæsar and Augustus, the author of a work on architecture.

VITTA, æ. f. (vieo) A tie for the head, a head-band, chaplet or fillet worn by priests and priestesses, Ov. M. 2, 413.

\*\*VITTATUS, a. um. (vitta) Bound or adorned with a fillet: v. navis, Plin. 7, 30, 31: — v. capilli, Ov.: — v. sacerdos, Luc.

[1. VĪTŪLA, æ. f. A cow-calf; also gen., a young cow, heifer, Virg. E. 3, 29, and 77.]

[2. VĪTŪLA, æ. f. (perhaps for Victula, from vinco) The goddess of triumph, or triumphant rejoicings, Macr. S. 3, 2.]

VĪTŪLĀRĪA VIA. A road in the territory of Arpinum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. § 3.

VĪTŪLĪNUS, a. um. (vitulus) I. Of a calf or calves: v. caruncula, a piece of veal, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: — v. assum, a roasted joint of veal: — v. vis, Cels.: — v. sebum, id. [II. Subst.: Vitulina, æ. f. (sc. caro) Veal, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5: called also, vitalina, ōrum. n., Nep.]

[VĪTŪLOR, ari. (2. vitula) To be joyous or merry, to rejoice: lubens meritoque vitulor, offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 2; Enn. ap. Fest.]

VĪTŪLUS, i. m. (ἰταλός) I. A young bullock, a bull-calf, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36. \*\*II. *Meton.* A) Gen.: Also the young of other animals, Plin. 8, 1, 1. B) *Esp.*: v. marinus, a sea-calf, seal, Suet. Aug. 90; also simply vitulus, Plin. 2, 55, 56.

[VĪTUMNUS, i. m. (vita) A deity that gives life, the god of life, August.; Tert.]

VĪTŪPĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (vitupero) Blameworthy, blamable: quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: — v. consulation.

[VĪTŪPĒRĀBĪLĪTER, adv. Blamably, Cassiod. Varr. 6, 11.]

VĪTŪPĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. A blaming, reproving, blame (bestowed or received), censure, reproof: venire in vituperationem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7: — adductus erat in sermonem, invidiam, vituperationem: — cadere in v.: — vitare v.: — alqd est vituperationi: — effugere vituperationes.

VĪTŪPĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. A blamer, reprover: v. philosophiæ, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2: — v. mei.

1. VĪTŪPĒRO. 1. (vitium-paro) I. To blame with reproach and rebuke, reprove, reprehend, censure, chide: notare ac v., Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 349: — v. alqm in amicitia: — v. universam philosophiam: — v. consilium: — res publica minime vituperanda: — v. artem aut scientiam aut studium quoddam, A. Her.: — Prov.: qui cœlum vituperant, find fault with that which is perfect, Phædr. [II. To spoil an omen, to occasion a bad or unlucky omen, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 59 doubtful.]

[2. VĪTŪPĒRO, ōnis. m. (1. vitupero) A blamer, censorer, Gell. 19, 7, 16; Sid.]

\*\*VĪVĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (vivax) I. Long duration or tenaciousness of life, long life, longevity, Quint. 6, præf. 3. [II. Liveliness, vivacity, Arn.]

[VĪVĀCĪTER, adv. (vivax) In a lively manner, LL.]

\*\*VĪVĀRĪUS, a. um. (vivus) I. Of or pertaining to live animals: v. naves, in which live fish are conveyed, Macr. S. 2, 12 med. II. Subst.: Vivarium, ū. n. A place in which animals (game, fish, etc.) are kept alive, a warren, preserve, fishpond, etc., Plin. 8, 52, 78. — *Meton.*: excipiant senes, quas in vivaria mittant, i. e. go out fishing for legacies, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 79.

[VĪVĀTUS, a. um. (vivus) Animated, lively, Lucr.]

\*\*VĪVAX, ācis. (vivo) [I. Long-lived, tenacious of life: v. oliva, Virg. G. 2, 181: — v. apium, Hor.: — v. gratia, id.: — v. mater, id.: — vivacior heres, id.: — v. phoenix, Ov.: — 8 L

v. patria, id.: — v. cervus, id.: — v. cespes, id.: — v. virtus expersque sepulcri, id.] II. *Lively, vigorous, lasting, durable*: vivaciore discipuli, Quint. 2, 6, 3: — vivacissimus cursus, Gell.: — v. flamma, *burning brightly*, Ov.: — [Hence, Ital. *vivace*, Fr. *vivace*.]

VIVERRA, æ. f. *A ferret* (Mustela furo L.), Plin. 11, 49, 109.

\*\*VIVESCO (vivisco), vixi. 3. I. *To become alive, get life, begin to live*, Plin. 9, 51, 74. II. *Esp.*: *To become lively or vigorous, to acquire strength*, Plin. 17, 10, 13.

[VIVICOMBURUM, ii. n. (vividus-comburo) *A burning of persons alive*, Tert.]

[VIVIDÆ. adv. *With life or animation, vigorously*, Gell. 7, 3, 53; Amm.]

\*\*VIVIDUS, a, um. (vivo) *Containing life, living*.

[I. Prop. A) Gen.: v. tellus, Lucr. 1, 179. B) Meton.: *Made or drawn to the life*: v. signa, Prop. 2, 31, 8: — v. cera, Mart.] II. *Esp.*: *Full of life, vigorous, brisk, lively*: v. ingenium, Liv. 2, 48, 3: — v. odia, Tac.: — v. eloquentia, id.: — v. senectus, id.: — v. corpus, Plin.: — v. animi, id.: — v. virtus, Virg.: — v. epigrammata, Mart.

[VIVIFICATIO, ònia. f. *A making alive*, Eccl.]

[VIVIFICATOR, òria. m. *He that makes alive*, Eccl.]

[VIVIFICO. I. (vivificus) *To make alive, prop. and fig.*, Eccl.]

[VIVIFICUS, a, um. (vivus-facio) *That makes alive, animating*, App.; Amm.]

[VIVIPARUS, a, um. (vivus-pario) *That brings forth young alive, viviparous*, App.]

VIVIRADIX, icis. f. (vivus-radix) *A plant set with the root, quickset*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

\*\*VIVISCO, ere. See VIVESCO.

VIVO, vixi, victum. 3. [pluperf. subj. vixet, Virg.] *To live, be alive*. I. Prop. A) 1) V. ac spirare, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: — vivis: et vivis non ad deponendam sed ad confirmandam auctoritatem: — v. ad summam senectutem: — v. ad centesimum annum: — v. triginta annis: — v. annum: — v. vitam: — v. vitā, Plant.: — et vivere vitam et mori dicimus: — olea v., Plin.: — cinis v., Ov.: — ignes v., id. 2) Observe the following idioms and phrases. [a] Vixit, euphemistic, in speaking of one deceased, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 43. b) Ita vivam, as true as I live or am alive: ne vivam, may I be struck dead, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; id. Att. 4, 16, 8. [3] Si vivo, if I live (by way of threat): erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26. B) Esp. 1) To live, i.e. to live well, enjoy life: sed quando vivemus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 12: — Hence: vive valeque, farewell, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110. [2] To continue, endure, remain, not to be lost or destroyed: mea semper gloria vivet, Cic. poet. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3: — tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.: — spirat adhuc amor vivuntque commissi calores Æolæ fidibus puellæ, Hor.: — vivet extento Proculeius ævo... illum aget fama superstes, id.: — carmina v., id.: — per omnia secula famā vivam, Ov.: — nomen victurum amoris, id.: — odia v., Stat.] II. Meton.

A) To live on, support or maintain one's life by any thing: v. piscibus atque ovibus avium, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10 extr.: — v. lacte atque pecore, id.: — v. cortice ex arboribus, id.: — v. raptu, Virg.: — v. herbis vivis et urtica, Hor.: — v. bene, id.: — v. suaviter, id.: — v. parcius, id.: — negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49: — vivitur ex raptu, Ov. B) Gen.: To live or dwell anywhere, to stay, remain, sojourn, to be at a place: v. in litoris, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1: — v. in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium: — v. unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus: — v. e natura: — v. convenienter naturæ: — v. familiariter cum alio, to be familiar or intimate with any one: — v. habitareque cum alio: — vivo miserrimus: — secum vivere, to live only for one's self: — quoniam vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus etc. — [Hence, Ital. *vivere*, Fr. *vivre*.]

VIVUS, a, um. [vivissimus, ap. Fest.] (vivo) *Living, alive, having life*. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) Qui quum

tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? Cic. Mil. 33, 90: — ut Cato vix vivus effugeret: — quamquam ea Tatius sic erant descripta vivo, tamen eo interfecto multo etiam magis etc., in the lifetime of Tatius: — Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, whilst he was alive, in his lifetime: — huic acerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, whilst living and seeing: — vivo utroque, as long as they are both alive: — illo vivo, Hirt.: — me vivo (viva), Plant.: — v. gallina, Hor. 2) Of things: v. vox, word of mouth, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4: — v. lapis, a flint, Plin.: — v. argentum, quicksilver, id.: — v. flumen, running water, Liv.: — v. lacus, Virg.: — v. saxum, rough, unheaven, id.: — v. vultus, a striking likeness, id.: — v. cespes, Ov.: — v. ros, id.: — v. lucernæ, burning, Hor.: — v. calx, not slaked, Vitr.: — v. sulphur, natural, Cels. B) Subst.: Vivum, i. n. That which is alive; hence, 1) Ad vivum rescare, to cut to the quick, Col. 6, 12, 3. — Adj.: vulnera circumcidere ad vivas usque partes, Plin. — Fig.: neque id ad vivum rescere, examine too closely, Cic. Læl. 5, 18. 2) De vivo detrachere or rescare aliquid, to take from the capital or principal: dat de lucro: nihil detraxit de vivo, Cic. Fl. 37, 91: — de vivo igitur erat aliquid rescandum. \*\*II. Esp.: Lively, ardent, fiery: v. et ingenius animus, Plin. E. 8, 6, 17: — vivi pectoris homo, Arn. [Hence, Fr. *vif*, *vive*.]

VIX. adv. Scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty. I. Gen.: quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix, his autem detractis ne vix quidem, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2: — ut v. aut omnino non posset: — profluens amnis aut vix aut nullo modo: — v. in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur: — ego teneo ad accedendo v. me hercule: — iter angustum et difficile, v. qua singuli carri ducerentur, Cæs.: — brevi spatio interjecto, v. ut his rebus... administrandis tempus daretur, id.: — ex hominum millibus LX. v. ad D. sese redactos esse dixerunt, id.: — adeo, ut v. possit ulla causa reperiri, Quint.: — illud vix saltem precipiendum videtur, id.: — v. ægre amatorculos invenimus, Plant.: — corpus matri v. vixque remissum, Albinov. II. Esp. A) Of time: Scarcely, no sooner... than: v. tandem legi literas, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 1: — v. tandem sensi stolidus, Ter.: — assum atque advenio Acherunte v., Enn. ap. Cic.: — v. erat hoc plane imperatum, quum illum spoliatum stipatumque lictoribus videres: — v. agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, quum Galli... non dubitant, Cæs.: — v. ea fatus erat, geminas quum forte columbæ... coelo venire volantes, Virg.: — v. primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, et etc., id. B) Strengthened by dum, and usually in one word, vixdum: quum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: — hæc ego omnia vixdum etiam cætra nostro dimisso comperi: — vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum etc.

[VOCABILIS, e. (voco) I. q. vocalis, Gell. 13, 20, 14.]

VOCABŪLUM, i. n. (voco) I. Gen.: The appellation of a thing, a word, name, term: nomen est, quo suo quæque (persona), proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34: — suum nomen et proprium v.: — rebus non commutatis immutaverunt vocabula: — Chaldaei non ex artis sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati: — nuncupare, nominare aliquid alio vocabulo: — mutare v.: — liberta, cui vocabulum Acte fuit, Tac.: — multa renascentur... cadentque... vocabula, Hor. \*\*II. Esp. in Gramm.: A noun, a substantive, Quint. 1, 4, 20; conf. Varr. L. L. 8, 4, 106 sq.

VOCĀLIS, e. (vox) I. That may be heard, sounding, speaking, crying, singing, etc.: ne quem vocalem præteritis videamur, any mere bawler (not an orator), Cic. Brut. 69, 242: — vocaliora verba, Quint.: — vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena, Sen.: — aves cantu aliquo aut humano sermone vocales, Plin.: — v. scarabæi nocturno stridore, id.: — eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, i.e. of strong voice, id.: — v. ora (vatis), Ov.: — v. Nympha (echo), id.: — v. carmen, id.: — v. chordæ, Tibull. II. Subst. A) Vocalis, is. f. (sc. litera) A vowel, Cic. de Or. 23, 77. [B] Vocales, ium. m. (sc. homines) Singers, vocalists, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 34; Sidon. Ep. 1, 2.]

**\*\*VOCĀLĪTAS**, ātia. *f.* (vocalis) *Sound, euphony* (a translation of the Greek *εὐφωρία*); Quint. 1, 5, 24.

[**VOCĀLĪTER**, *adv.* *Loudly, with a loud cry; by speaking or singing*, App.; Tert.]

[**VOCĀMEN**, īnia. *n.* (voco) *An appellation, name*, Lucr.; Arn.]

**VOCATES**, ium. *m.* *A people of Gallia Aquitania*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23 and 27.

[**VOCĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* I. *A citing or summoning before a court of justice*, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 13, 3. II. *An inviting of a guest, invitation*, Catull. 47, 5.]

[**VOCĀTIVE**, *adv.* *Of or belonging to calling*: v. dicere, in the vocative, Gell. 13, 22, 4.]

[**VOCĀTIVUS**, a, um. (voco) *Of or belonging to calling*: v. casus (in Grammat.), the vocative case, Gell. 14, 5, 1 sq.]

**\*\*VOCĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* *One who calls*. [I. Gen.: Prud.] II. *One who invites another as a guest*, Suet. Cal. 39.

[**VOCĀTORĪUS**, a, um. (vocator) *Pertaining to calling*, Tert.]

**VOCĀTUS**, ūs. *m.* (voco) I. Gen.: *A calling upon, invocation*: et ille et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2:—o numquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, my calling, invoking, Virg. **\*\*II. Esp.**: *An inviting to table*, Suet. Cal. 39.

**VOCĪFĒRĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* *A loud crying, bawling, vociferating*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 60.

[**VOCĪFĒRĀTOR**, ōris. *m.* *One who cries aloud, a bawler, vociferator*, Tert.]

**\*\*VOCĪFĒRĀTUS**, ūs. *m.* (vociferor) *A crying aloud, vociferation*, Plin. 10, 60, 79.

[**VOCĪFĒO**, āre. (act. of vociferor) *To call, cry aloud or violently*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.]

**VOCĪFĒROR**, ātus. I. (vox-fero) *To lift up the voice, cry aloud, to bawl, vociferate*: v. palam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18:—me dies, vox, latera deficient, si hoc nunc vociferari velim, quam miserum indignumque sit:—quod vociferabare decem millia talentum Gabinio esse promissa:—vociferari Decius, quo fugerent? quamve in fuga spem haberent? Liv.:—era v., resound, Lucr.:—carmina v., resound, id.:—ratio v. naturam rerum, proclaims, id.

[**VOCĪFĒO**, āre. (vox-facio) *To let one's voice be heard, to call aloud*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8; Gell.]

**VOCĪTO**, I. (voco) I. *To name, to be in the habit of naming or calling*: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 27:—has Græci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt:—Demetrius qui Phalerens vocitatus est:—Lipara antea Melogonis vocitata, Plin. **\*\*II. To call or cry aloud**: clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac. H. 2, 41.

**VOCO**, I. (vox) *To call; to call upon, invoke*. I. Prop.: A Gen.: v. alqm in concionem, Cic. Ac. 47, 144:—v. concionem, Tac.:—Trebonius magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat, Cæs.:—Dumnorigem ad se vocat, id.:—v. populum Romanum ad arma, id.:—v. classico milites ad concilium ad tribunos, Liv.:—tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce, i.e. announces, Virg.:—v. imbrem votis, to implore, pray for, id.:—voce vocans Hecaten, invoking, calling upon, id.:—quem vocet divum populus, Hor.:—hic (Charon) levare functum pauperem laboribus vocatus, etc., id. B) Esp. 1) *To cite before a judge, to summon before a court of justice*: v. in jus, Cic. Quint. 19, 61:—v. consulem in rostra, Varr. ap. Gell. 2) a) *To call (to an entertainment), to invite, bid*: v. alqm ad cenam, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 9:—v. vulgo ad prandium:—v. et invocare, Plaut.:—si quis esum me vocat, id.:—vocata est opera nunc quidem, i.e. I am already invited, id. b) *Of things; To invite, entice, allure*: v. alqm ad vitam, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 2:—v. in spem:—v. ad quietem, Liv.:—quocumque vocasset defectionis ab Romanis spes, id.:—vocat Auster in altum, Virg.:—quaque vocant fluctus, Ov.:—quo quoque cibis vocat atque invitat

euntes, Lucr.:—sedare sitim fluvii fontesque vocabant, id. 3) *To call by a name, to call, name*: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicæ statum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26:—comprehensio, quam καρδιῆς illi vocant:—a se visum esse in eo colle Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur... se deum esse et Quirinum vocari:—ego vocor Lyconides, Plaut.:—me miserum vocares, Hor.:—syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, id.:—sive tu Lucina probas vocari, id. II. Meton.: *To bring into, reduce to, place in a certain state or condition*: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59:—v. alqm in odium aut invidiam:—v. alqm in luctum:—in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatæ sunt, come in for a share:—v. alqd in iudicium, to subject to examination:—v. amicitiam ad calculos:—v. alqd in dubium:—v. Italiam ad exitium et vastitatem, to plunge into ruin:—v. singula verba sub iudicium, Ov.

**VOCŌNĪUS**, A Roman family name; e.g. Q. V. Saxa, a tribune of the people, proposer of the lex Voconia, by which the right of inheritance on the part of women was limited:—V. pira, named after one Voconius, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

**VŌCONTĪI**, ōrum. *m.* *A people of Gallia Narbonensis, between the rivers Isara and Druentius, now Vaison*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 10.

**VŌCONTĪUS**, a, um. (Vocontii) *Of or belonging to the Vocontii*: V. rura, Sil. 3, 467.

**VŌCŪLA**, æ. *f.* dem. (vox) I. *A weak or feeble voice*: recreandæ voculæ causa, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 1:—v. mea, Prop. II. Meton. A) *A weak sound or note*: quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones et falsæ voculæ quam certæ et severæ? Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98. B) *A little or short word*: incurrit hæc nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, talk, remarks, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2:—significatio hujus voculæ, Gell.

[**VŌCŪLĀTĪO**, ōnis. *f.* (vocula) *The accentuation of a word, accent, Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 1.]*

**VOGESUS**, i. See VOSEUS.

[**VOISGRAM**, avem quæ se vellit; conf. Fest. p. 371.]

**\*\*VŌLA**, æ. *f.* *The hollow of the hand, or (acc. to Fest. p. 370) of the foot, the hollow hand*, Plin. 11, 45, 105; Prud.:—Prov.: nec v. nec vestigium apparet or exstat, of which there is no trace left, Varr. ap. Non.

**VŌLĀTERRÆ**, ārum. *f.* *An ancient town of Etruria, now Volterra*, Cic. R. R. 7, 20; Liv.

**VŌLĀTERRĀNUS**, a, um. (Volaterræ) *Of or belonging to Volaterræ*: V. Vada, a maritime town in the territory of Volaterræ, now Torre di Vado, Cic. Quint. 6, 24.—Subst. plur.: Volaterrani, orum. *m.* *The inhabitants of Volaterræ*, Cic. Cæc. 7, 18.

**VŌLĀTĪCUS**, a, um. (2. volo) *Flying, winged*. [I. Prop.: Plaut. Pæn. 2, 27 sq.; App.] II. Meton. **\*A)** *Flighty, inconstant, transient, volatile*: o Academiam volaticam, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 2:—v. ac levis, Sen.:—v. Psyche, App. [B) *Magical; but only subst.*: Volatica, æ. *f.* 1) *A witch, acc. to Fest. p. 314.* 2) *Witchcraft, sorcery*, Tert.]—[Hence, Fr. volage.]

**VŌLĀTĪLIS**, e. (volvo) *Flying, winged*. I. Prop.: V. bestię, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151:—v. puer, i. e. Amor. Ov. II. Meton. [A) *Quick, fleet, swift*: v. ferrum, i. e. an arrow, Virg. Æ. 4, 71:—v. telum, Ov.] **\*\*B)** *Fleet, transitory*: gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est auræque mobilis, Sen. Ep. 123 extr.:—v. ætas, Ov. [Hence, Fr. volaille.]

**\*\*VŌLĀTŪRA**, æ. *f.* (2. volo) *A flying, flight*, Col. 8, 9, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7.

**VŌLĀTUS**, ūs. *m.* (2. volo) I. *A flying, flight*: v. aquilæ, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 16. [II. Meton.: *Any rapid motion*: v. præceps fatorum, Mart. 11, 91, 9.]

**VOLCÆ**, ārum. *m.* *A large tribe of Gallia Narbonensis*, S. L. 2

divided into Volcæ Arecomici, with the chief town Nemausus, now Nîmes, and Volcæ Tectœages, with the chief town Tolosa, now Toulouse, Cæs. B. G. 7, 7.

**VOLEMA PIRA.** A kind of large pears (weighing nearly a pound), Col. 5, 10, 18. — *Sing.*: volemum pirum, Arat. ap. Macr.

**VÖLENS**, entia. I. Part. of volo. \*\*II. Adj. A) *Willing, of its own free will, ready*: v., volens, Sen. Ep. 107 extr.: — volens vos Turnus adoro, Virg.: — labor est inhibere volentes, Ov. B) 1) *Favourable, well inclined*: v., propitius, Liv. 7, 26, 4: — v. di, Sall.: — v. animus, id. 2) *Subst.*: Volentia, ium. n. *Things pleasant or agreeable*: rescribere volentia, Tac. H. 3, 52: — volentia plebi facturus habebatur, Sall. frgm. ap. Non.

[VÖLENTER. adv. (volens) *Willingly, readily*, App.]

[VÖLENTIA, æ. f. (1. volo) *Will, inclination*, App.; Sol.]

**VOLGĪŒLUS**, i. m. *An agricultural implement for levelling the ground*, Plin. 17, 10, 14.

[VÖLĪTATUS, ūs. m. (volito) *A flying, flight*, Venant.]

**VÖLĪTO**. 1. (2. volo) *To fly to and fro or about, to flit or flutter around, to fly often, to be in the habit of flying*. I. Prop. A) *Aves v.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: — volitant alii (scarabæi) magno cum murmure, Plin.: — volucris propter humum volitat, Ov. B) *Meton.*: *To be in rapid motion, to fly about, to hasten*: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 2, 6: — v. in foro, hære in iure ac prætorum tribunalibus: — volitat ante oculos istorum Juba regis filius: — v. tota acie, Liv.: — pacatum volitant per mare navitæ, Hor.: — *Of things*: Atoms, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: — stellæ v.: — umbræ v., Virg.: — voces v. per auras, Lucr. II. *Fig.*: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — si nostri animi ... gestiant ac volitare cupiant vacui cura ac labore, i. e. *wish to be at large, or to take relaxation*: — valebis apud hominem volitantem gloriæ cupiditate, vir moderatus et constans, vain or aspiring: — nec volitabo in hoc insolentia, fly into a passion.

**VOLNUS, VOLNERO**, etc. See VULN.

1. VÖLO, völii, velle. [vin' for visne, Plaut; Ter.], (Βούλωμαι) *To will, be willing, wish, choose, have a mind*. I. Gen. a) *With inf.*: idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. Brut. 56, 206: — velim scire: — v. tollere, Hor. b) *With acc. and inf.*: pater illum alterum (filium), qui mortuus est, secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic. R. A. 15, 42: — judicem me esse non doctorem volo: — (quum Ulixes) affabilem et jucundum se esse vellet: — si vis me flere, Hor. [c] *With acc. and part.*: qui volunt se conventum, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 38: — omnes vos oratos volo, Ter. d) *With acc.*: faciam, quod vultis, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: — nihil est mali, quod illa non ab initio filio voluerit, optaverit: — si plura velim, Hor.: — quid amplius vis? id. e) *With ut*: volo, ut mihi respondeas ... simul etiam illud volo, uti respondeas etc., Cic. Vat. 7, 17 sq. e) *With a simple subj.*: visne hoc primum videamus? Cic. Rep. 1, 10: — volo hoc oratori contingat, ut etc.: — tu velim, ut conuesti, non absentes diligas et defendas: — quam velim Bruto persuadeas: — quam vellem Panætium nostrum nobiscum haberemus. f) *Absol.*: velit, nolit, scire difficile est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4: — volo in Græciam (sc. proficisci): — *Of things*: neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus et mens, Hor.: — cadentque vocabula, si volet usus, id. II. *Esp.* A) *V. alqm.* *to wish to speak to anybody*: centuriones trium cohortum me velle posttridie, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 4: — si quid ille se velit, Cæs.: — si quid me vis, Plaut.: — paucis te volo, Ter. [B] *V. bene, male alcuī, to wish (anybody) well or ill, be favourably or unfavourably disposed to anybody*: jam diu ego huic et hic mihi volumus bene, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 4: — utinam male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant, Ter.: — non sibi male vult, he takes good care of himself, Petr. C) *V. alqd alcuī causā, to wish any one every thing good, to wish him well*: Varro magnopere ejus causa vult omnia, Cic. Fam. 13, 22, 1: — etsi omnium causa, quos commendo, velle debeo, tamen cum omnibus non eadem mihi causa est.

1364

D) *To will, i. e. to fix, determine, appoint (as a magistrate)*: majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26: — qui (majores nostri) quum intelligerent ... insui voluerunt etc. — *Hence, at the beginning of a bill or proposal for a law, velitis jubeatis, as a request to the people that they would pass it*, Cic. Pis. 29, 72. E) *To be of opinion, to maintain, mean, say*: quod quum volunt, declarant, quedam esse vera, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: — quod minime illi volunt: — me vult fuisse Rhodi: — vultis autem evenire omnia fato: — illi regi tolerabili, aut, si vultis, amabili Cyro etc., if you like. F) *Quid sibi vult (res), what means, what signifies: nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent*, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 33: — quod ergo illæ, vult sibi status equestres inauratæ volunt? [Hence, Ital. vuole, volere, Fr. vouloir.]

2. VÖLO. 1. *To fly*. I. Prop. A) *Avis volat*, Enn. A. 1, 109: — apes v., Ov.: — volasse eum, non iter fecisse diceres, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11: — *Prov.*: sine pennis volare hand facile est, Plaut. [B] *Subst.*: Volantes, ium. (sc. aves) *The flying ones, i. e. birds*, Virg. Æ. 6, 239; Lucr. II. *Meton.*: *To be in rapid motion, to hasten, make speed*: literæ Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: — veniet tempus et quidem celeriter: volat enim ætas: — telum v., Liv.: — per summa levis volat æquora curru, Virg.: — medios volat ecce per hostes vectus equo, id.: — currus v., id.: — fama v., id.: — et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor.: — ast Erebi virgo ditem volat æthera Memphim præcipere et Pharia venientem pellere terra, V. Fl.

**VÖLŒNES**, um. m. (1. volo) *The slaves who after the battle of Cannæ voluntarily enlisted in the Roman army, volunteers*, Liv. 23, 35, 6.

**VOLPES**, is. See VULPES.

[VOLSCÆ. adv. *After the manner of the Volsci*, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 189.]

**VOLSCI**, ōrum. m. *The Volsci, a considerable tribe of Latium*, Cic. Brut. 10, 41.

**VOLSCUS**, a. um. (Volsci) *Of or belonging to the Volsci*: V. gens, Cic. Rep. 3, 4: — V. ager, Liv.

\*\*VOLSELLA, æ. f. I. *A kind of pincers, tweezers*, Cels. 7, 12, 1. [II. *Meton.*: pugnare volsellis, non gladio, i. e. so as not to do harm, Varr. L. 9, 26, 134.]

**VOLSĪNĪENSIS**, e. (Volsinii) *Of or belonging to Volsinii*: V. ager, Liv. 5, 32, 4: — V. lacus, to the south of the town, now Lago di Bolsena, Plin. 36, 22, 49: — *Subst. plur.* Volsinienses, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Volsinii*, Liv. 5, 31 sq.

**VOLSĪNĪ** (Vuls.), ōrum. m. *A town of Etruria, now Bolsena*, Liv. 10, 37, 1.

**VOLSUS**, a. um. part. of vello.

**VOLTA**. *The Etruscan name of a monster which ravaged the territory of Volsinii*, Plin. 2, 53, 54.

**VOLTĪNĪA TRIBUS**. *One of the Roman tribes, of unknown locality*, Cic. Pl. 16, 38: — *Its citizens*, Voltinienses, ium. m., Cic. Pl. 17, 43.

**VOLTUMNA**, æ. f. *An Etruscan goddess presiding over treaties and alliances, near whose temple the general assemblies were held*, Liv. 4, 23.

**VOLTURNUS**, i. See VULTURNUS.

**VOLTUS**, us. See VULTUS.

**VÖLŪBĪLIS**, e. (volvo) *That turns or rolls itself or may be turned or rolled, rolling, voluble*. I. Prop.: v. cælum, Cic. Un. 6 extr.: — v. et rotundus deus: — v. electrum, Plin.: — v. buxum, i. e. a spinning-top, Virg.: — v. aquæ, Hor.: — v. aurum, i. e. the golden apple, Ov. II. Fig. A) *Of Style*: Fluens, flowing, rapid: Appii Claudii volubilis, sed paulo fervidior erat oratio, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: — rotunda v. que sententia, Gell.: — v. vis orationis, A. Her. — *Meton.* of an orator: — v. homo quodam præcipiti celeritate dicendi. B) *Of fortune*: Changeable, incon-

*stant, fickle: vaga* v.que fortuna, Cic. Mil. 26, 69:—(res) volubili orbe circumagi, Plin.

**VOLUBILITAS**, *ātis. f.* (volubilis) *Moveableness of an object round its centre, easy or rapid motion, volubility.* I. Prop. A) V. mundi, Cic. N.D. 2, 19, 49. [B] *Meton.: Roundness, round figure: v. latissima capitis fracta*, Ov. M. 12, 434. II. Fig. A) *Rapidity of discourse: v. linguae, readiness of speech, fluency*, Cic. Pl. 25, 62:—*flumen verborum* v.que. \*B) *Changeableness, inconstancy: casus et v. fortunae*, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15.

**VOLUBILITER**, *adv.* *Rapidly, fluently: funditur numerose et v. oratio*, Cic. de Or. 62, 210.

**VOLUCER**, *cris. e.* [genit. plur.: volucrum, Cic. ap. Charis.: *masc. volucris*, Sil.: *volucer fama*, Petr.] (2. volo) I. Prop. A) 1) *Flying, winged: v. bestia*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38:—v. angues:—v. nuncius:—v. Cupido, Ov.:—v. natus, id.:—v. deus, i. e. *Mercury*, id. 2) *Subst.: Volucris, is. f. (sc. avis) (m. only once, on account of ales, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64), Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23.* [B] *Meton. of things: Winged, flying, light: v. fumi*, Virg. G. 2, 217:—v. auræ, nebulæ, id.:—v. sagitta, id.:—v. arundo, id.:—v. currus, Hor.:—*jam volucrum sequor te*, id.:—v. procellæ, Ov.:—v. equi, id.:—v. ferrum, i. e. *an arrow*, id. II. Fig. A) *Rapid, swift, fleet: nihil est tam volucrum quam maledictum*, Cic. Pl. 23, 57:—v. spes et cogitatio:—v. somnus, Virg.:—v. fatum, Hor. B) *Esp.: Volatile, changeable, fleeting, fickle: v. fortuna*, Cic. Sull. 32, 91:—v. gaudium, Hor.:—v. dies, Hor.:—v. fama, Ov.

**VOLUCRA**, *æ. f.* (volvo) *A kind of caterpillar that rolls itself up in vine-leaves, a vine-freter, otherwise called convolvulus*, Col. Arb. 15:—*also volucre*, Plin. 17, 28, 47. § 265:—*Plur. volucre*, Col.

[**VOLUCRIPES**, *ēdis. (volucer) Swift-footed, fleet*, Auson. Ep. 21, 14; Sidon. poet. Ep. 9, 151]

[**VOLUCRITER**, *adv.* (volucer) *Swiftly*, Amm.]

**VOLŪMEN**, *inis. n.* (volvo) I. A) *Any thing that is rolled, folded, or wound together, as a volume, writing, or book: v. plenum querelæ iniquissimæ*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 2:—*tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit:—explicare v.:—v. de regula et iudicio:—evolvere v. epistolarum:—conficere volumina:—pontificum libros, annosa volumina tantum*, Hor. B) *Esp.: A book, i. e. a single part of a work or writing: disputationis tertium v.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 6. II. *An orb, circle, bend, winding, whirl, wave, coil, etc.* [A] Prop.: (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg. Æ. 2, 208:—v. crurum (equi), of a horse when he bends his legs in running, id.:—v. fumi, Ov.:—v. siderum, a circular course, revolution, id.:—v. undæ, Luc.] \*B) Fig.: *A revolution, change, turn: sortis humanæ volumina*, Plin. 7, 45, 46.

[**VOLŪMINOSUS**, *a. um.* (volumen) *Full of folds or wreathes*, Sidon. Carm. 9, 76.]

[**VOLUMNUS**, *i. m.* and **VOLUMINA**, *æ. f.* (1. volo) *The well-wishers, guardian deities of new-born children*, August.]

[**VOLUNTARIÆ**, *adv.* *Voluntarily*, Arn.; Hyg.]

**VOLUNTARIUS**, *a. um.* (voluntas) I. A) *Voluntary, that does any thing with a free will or of its own accord: v. auxilia*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3:—v. servi:—v. procurator:—v. senator:—v. milites, volunteers, Cæs.:—*voluntarius ferocissimus quisque juvenum*, Liv. B) *Subst.: Voluntarii, orum. m. (sc. milites) Volunteers*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 66, 1. II. *Meton. of things: v. mors, suicide, voluntary death*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3:—v. servitus, Tac.:—v. deditio, id.:—v. accusationes, id.:—v. herba, that grows of itself without being sown, spontaneous, Plin.:—[Hence, Ital. *volontiero*; Fr. *volontier*.]

**VOLUNTAS**, *ātis. f.* (volo) *Will, wish, inclination.* I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) V. est, quæ quid cum ratione desiderat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12:—v. nature:—aut *natura* aut v.:—*iudicium v.que multitudinis:—suscipere mentem voluntatemque:—ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo*

cives assenserit:—*quid esset suæ voluntatis, ostenderet*, Cæs. 2) *Adverbial phrases.* a) Sua (alcjs) voluntate, or simply voluntate, willingly, of one's own will, voluntarily: equidem, ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6:—sua voluntate, nulla vi coactus:—*quod expetis, mea voluntate concedam:—reditus in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur:—æquius autem erat, id voluntate fieri:—aliæ civitates voluntate in ditionem venerunt*, Liv. b) Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, after one's will or desire, according to the will of any one: ad voluntatem loqui, so as to please others, Cic. Quint. 30, 93:—*vultus et sermo ad aliorum sensum et voluntatem commutandus*, Q. Cic.:—vix tamen sibi de mea voluntate concessum est:—*illud accidit præter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate:—ex Cæsaris voluntate.* B) *Esp. 1) Inclination towards a person, good will, favour: v. erga Cæsarem*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, 20:—v. mutua:—v. aliena a te:—v. singularis Campanæ vicinitatis:—mansisset eadem v. in eorum posteris:—v. totius provinciæ erga Cæsarem, Cæs.:—v. in se, id. 2) *A last will or testament: testamentum ac v.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242. \*\*II. *Meton.: A meaning, sense, signification: verba legum*, v., Quint. 7, 10, 6:—*questio juris omnis aut verborum proprietate aut voluntatis conjectura continetur, id.:—verborum vis aut v., id.:—v. legis, nominis, id.* [Hence, Ital. *volonta*, Fr. *volonté*.]

[**VOLŪPE** or **VOLŪP.**, *adv.* (1. volo) *Agreeably, delightfully, pleasantly* [ægre]: *facite vestro animo volupe*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 5:—*gaudeo et volupe est mihi, id.:—ut tibi ex me sit volup, id.:—volup est*, Ter.]

[**VOLŪPIA**, *æ. f.* (volupis) *The goddess of delight or pleasure*, Varr. L. L. 5, 34, 45.]

[**VOLUPTABILIS**, *e.* (voluptas) *Causing pleasure, pleasant*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 19.]

[**VOLUPTARIÆ**, *adv.* *With pleasure, voluptuously*, App. M. 3. p. 138.]

**VOLUPTARIUS** [voluptuarius, LL.], *a. um.* (voluptas) *Of or belonging to pleasure or sensual enjoyment, voluptuous: ego malo lætitiæ appellare quasi gesticientis animi elationem voluptariam*, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 35:—v. sessiones:—*gustatus, sensus maxime v., susceptible of sensual enjoyment or pleasure:—v. homo, devoted to sensual enjoyment:—v., delicata, mollis disciplina:—v. disputationes, treating of sensual enjoyment:—v., amena res*, Plaut.:—v. locus, id.

**VOLUPTAS**, *ātis. f.* (volupe) I. A) *Pleasure, enjoyment, delight, of mind or body (in good or bad sense): omne id, quo gaudemus, v. est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37:—v. corporis:—*capere v. ex alqa re:—v. est in alqa re:—legere alqd cum voluptate:—frui voluptatibus:—a voluptatibus, i. e. maitres des plaisirs*, Suet. B) *Personified as a deity: Voluptas*, Cic. N. D. 7, 23, 61. II. *Meton.* [A] *As a term of endearment: mea voluptas, my delight, my charmer*, Virg. Æ. 8, 581; Plaut.] B) *Plur., Public exhibitions, games, shows (given to amuse the people)*, Cic. Mur. 35, 74. [C] *Also for semen virile*, Arn.; Hyg.]

[**VOLUPTATIVUS**, *a. um.* (voluptas) *Of or belonging to pleasure*, Front.]

[**VOLUPTIFICUS**, *a. um.* (voluptas-facio) *Causing pleasure*, App.]

[**VOLUPTUOSE**, *adv.* *With pleasure or delight*, Sid.]

\*\***VOLUPTUOSUS**, *a. um.* (voluptas) *Full of pleasure or delight, delightful*, Plin. E. 3, 19, 2; Hier.

\*\***VOLŪTA**, *æ. f.* (volvo) *A spiral ornament on the capitals of columns, a volute*, Vitruv. 4, 1, 3.

[**VOLŪTABRUM**, *i. n.* (voluto) *A place in which swine wallow, mud*, Virg. G. 3, 411.]

\***VOLŪTĀBUNDUS**, *a. um.* (voluto) *That rolls about or wallows*, Cic. Rep. 2, 41.

**VOLŪTĀTĪO**, *ōnis. f.* *A rolling, rolling about.* \*I. Prop. A) Gen.: *volutationes corporis*, Cic. Pis. 39, 83:—v. in luto, Plin. \*\*B) *Esp. sensu obsceno*, Sen.

## VOLUTATUS

Contr. 1, 2 med.; Petr. \*\*IL Fig. A) *Mental disquietude, restlessness*, Sen. Tr. 2. B) *Inconstancy*, id. Ep. 99 med.

\*\*VÖLŪTĀTUS, ūs. m. (voluto) *A rolling about*: pulvis volutatu collectus, Plin. 10, 4, 5; App.

[VÖLŪTIM. adv. (volvo) *With a rapid course, rapidly*, acc. to Non. 4, 1.]

[VÖLŪTINA, æ. f. (volvo) *A goddess supposed to preside over the integuments of ears of corn*, August. Civ. D. 4, 8.]

VÖLŪTO. 1. (volvo) *To roll, tumble, turn, wind much or often; to roll, tumble, etc. about*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: — animi corporibus elapsi circum terram ipsam volutantur: — v. se in pulvere, Plin.: — v. pilas e fimo pedibus, *to form by rolling together*, id.: — v. amphoras per terram, Col.: — genua amplexus genibusque volutans hærebat, Virg. \*\*B) Esp. sensu obsceno, Plin. 35, 11, 40. § 140. II. Fig. A) Gen.: quum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum voluntentur, are wallowing or immersed in, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 1: — volutari in omni dedecore, A. Her.: — v. vocem per ampla atria, Virg.: — v. murmura, id.: — v. verba confusa, Ov. B) Esp.: *To turn over or revolve in one's mind, to reflect upon, think of, consider*: v. alqd animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: — v. alqd in animo, Liv.: — v. alqd in secreto cum amicis, id.: — v. alqd secum, Virg.: — v. alqd secum corde, id.: — v. alqd suo cum corde, id.: — v. rem in pectore, Plaut.: — v. alqd mente, Lucr.

1. VOLUTUS, a, um. part. of volvo.

[2. VÖLŪTUS, ūs. m. (volvo) *The act of rolling about, a rolling*, App.]

\*\*VOLVA (vulva), æ. f. (volvo) *An integument, covering, wrapper, husk*. I. Gen.: v. fungorum, Plin. 22, 22, 46. II. Esp.: *The womb, matrix (of the human race and of animals)*, Plin. 11, 37, 84.

VOLVO, volvi, völvitum. 3. [inf. pass. volvier, Lucr.] *To roll, turn, or wind round or about, to roll along*. I. Prop. A) V. libros, *to unroll, find a passage in a writing, turn over*, Cic. Brut. 87, 298: — v. orbem, *to form an orb or circle*, Liv.: — v. beluas cum fluctibus (procellæ), Plin.: — v. pilas, *to form by rolling together*, id.: — v. oculos huc illuc, Virg.: — semineces volvit multos, *stretches on the ground*, id.: — v. vortices (flamen), Hor.: — v. fumum caligine (ventus), Lucr. B) *To roll or turn (itself) round or about*: cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putant, Cic. Fat. 18, 42: — illi qui volvantur stellarum cursus sempiterni: — ille (anguis) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus volvitur, Virg.: — moribundus volvitur arvis, id.: — volvi humi, id.: — volvitur Euryalus leto, id.: — lacrimæ volvantur inanes, *flow*, id.

II. Fig. A) Gen.: v. celeriter verba, *to roll or pour forth*, i. e. utter fluently, Cic. Brut. 70, 246: — v. sententias facile verbis: — longissima est complexio verborum, quæ volvi uno spiritu potest: — v. ingentes iras in pectore, Liv.: — tot volvere casus insignem pietate virum, i. e. to undergo one after the other, Virg.: — v. menses, *to run through*, id.: — volventibus annis, *in the course of years*, id.: — v. vices, *to prepare, fix*, id.: — sic volvere Parcas, id.: — (Lunam) celestem pronos volvere menses, Hor.: — satis diu saxum hoc volvo, Ter.: — v. curarum tristes in pectore fluctus, Lucr. \*\*B) Esp.: *To turn over or revolve in one's mind, to reflect or think upon, consider*: v. alqd cum animo, Sall. Jug. 6, 2: — v. multa secum, id.: — v. alqd animo or in animo, id.: — v. alqd, id.: — v. bellum adversus nos, Tac.: — v. alqd sub pectore, Virg. [Hence, Ital. volgere, volvere.]

[VOLVŪLA, æ. f. dem. (volva) *A small matrix*, Apic.]

[VÖMAX, æcis. (vomo) *That often vomits*, Sid.]

VÖMER, Æris. m. [nom. sing. vomis, Col.] I. *A ploughshare*, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102. [II. Meton. A) *I. q. membrum virile*, Lucr. 4, 1269. B) *A pencil or style for writing on wax-tablets*, Atta ap. Isid. Or. 6, 9.]

VÖMĪCA, æ. f. [vömica, Seren. Samm.] I. Prop. 1366

## VORATRINA

A) *A suppurated tumour, imposthume, abscess, sore*, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70. \*\*B) Meton., of stones: *A bunch, flaw*, Plin. 33, 6, 32. \*\*II. Fig.: *A plague, pest, evil, curse*: (Augustus) Agrippam nepotem et Julias, filiam et neptem, omnibus probis contaminatas appellare solebat tres vomicas aut tria carcinomata sua, Suet. Aug. 65; conf. Liv. 25, 12, 9; Quint. 8, 6, 15.

[VÖMĪCŌEUS, a, um. (vomica) *Full of sores*, C. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.]

\*\*VÖMĪCUS, a, um. (vomica) *Disgusting, foul, noxious*: v. morbus, Sen. Con. 2, 12 med.

[VÖMĪFĪCUS, a, um. (vomo-facio) *That causes vomiting, emetic*, C. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 17; App. Herb. 208.]

[VÖMĪFLŪS, a, um. (vomica-fluo) *Flowing with matter*, C. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.]

VOMIS, eris. See VÖMER.

VÖMĪTĪO, ònis. f. (vomo) I. *The act of vomiting, a vomiting*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126. \*\*II. *That which is vomited, vomit*, Plin. 25, 5, 23.

\*\*VÖMĪTO, Ære. (vomo) *To vomit*, Suet. Vit. 13.

\*\*VÖMĪTOR, òris. m. (vomo) *One who vomits*, Sen. Ep. 88 med.

\*\*VÖMĪTÖRĪUS, a, um. (vomo) I. *That causes vomiting, emetic*: v. bulbus, Plin. 20, 9, 41. [II. Subst. meton.: Vömītōria, òrum. n. *The avenues or passages leading to the people's seats in the theatre (because they vomited forth, as it were, crowds of people)*, acc. to Macr. S. 6, 4.]

\*\*VÖMĪTUS, ūs. m. (vomo) I. *A vomiting or throwing up from the stomach*, Plin. 8, 48, 72. II. Meton. A) *That which is thrown up or vomited, vomit*, Plin. 23, 8, 80. [B] Also as term of reproach for a disgusting person, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120.]

VÖMO, ūi, itum. 3. (ἐμέω) I. A) *To vomit, throw up from the stomach*: v. post cœnam, Cic. Dei. 7, 21: — v. in mensam: — v. vomitum, Plaut.: — hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur. \*\*B) Meton.: *To discharge itself: qua largius vomit (Padus), empties itself into the sea*, Plin. 3, 16, 30. II. *To discharge by vomiting, to bring up*. \*\*A) Prop.: v. sanguinem, Plin. 26, 13, 84. [B] Meton.: *To eject, throw up*: v. undam, Virg. G. 2, 462: — v. fumum, id.: — v. geminas flammæ, id.: — v. animam, *to breathe out, exhale*, id.: — (Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov.: — v. argentum, *to deliver up again, to restore*, Plaut.]

1. VÖPISCUS, i. m. *One of twins born alive after the premature birth and death of the other*, Plin. 7, 10, 8.

2. VÖPISCUS, i. m. *A Roman family name; e. g. L. Julius V.*, Liv. 2, 54, 3: — Flavius V., *an historian under Constantine the Great*.

[VOPTE. I. q. vos ipsi, acc. to Fest.]

\*\*VÖRĀCĪTAS, Ætis. f. (vorax) *Ravenousness, voracity*. [I. Prop.: App.; Eutr.] II. Meton. of fire: Plin. 2, 107, 111.

[VÖRĀCĪTER. adv. (vorax) *Voraciously*, Macr.]

[VÖRĀGĪNŌSUS, a, um. (vorago) *Full of abysses and charms*: v. via, App. M. 9, p. 221.]

VÖRAGO, ñnis. f. (voro) *A chasm, abyss, bottomless depth, deep pit*. I. Prop.: summensus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: — explere voraginem conjectu terræ, Liv.: — v. ventris, Ov. II. Meton.: voragines scopulique rei publicæ, i. e. *destruction, ruin*, Cic. Pis. 13, 41: — gurgis et v. patrimonii, *a squanderer*: — v. aut gurgis vitiorum, *abyss*: — avaritia, manifestæ prædæ avidissima v., V. Max.

[VÖRĀTOR, òris. m. *A great eater, glutton*, Tert.; Paul. Nol.]

[VÖRĀTRĪNA, æ. f. (voro) I. *An eating-house*, Tert. II. *An abyss, chasm, gulf*: v. terrarum, Amm.]



**VÖRAX**, áciá. (voro) *That swallows greedily and in great quantities, gluttonous, devouring, voracious*: quæ Charybdis tam vorax? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: — v. venter, Ov.: — voracior ignis, id.: — v. pontus, Luc.: — v. flamma, Sil.

**VÖRO**. 1. (Βορῶ, Βισπῶσκω) *To devour, gulp down, swallow greedily, eat up.* I. A) Prop.: animalium alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: — (apes) v. mella avidæ, Plin.: — v. Lucrina (ostrea), Mart.: — *Also to swallow or take (medicine)*, id.: — *Prov.*: meus hic est, hamum vorat, bites, takes the bait, Plaut. \*B) Meton.: idem in reliquis generis ejus (murrhinorum vasorum) quantum voraverit, licet existimare, may have squandered, Plin. 37, 2, 7: — (ulcus) v. corpus, Cels.: — (rapidus vortex) v. navem, Virg.: — vorat hæc (Charybdis) raptas æreomiticæ carinas, Ov.: — v. viam, to pass over quickly, Catull.: — (vortex pugnae) v. agmina, Sil. II. Fig.: *To pursue eagerly or passionately*: v. literas, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2: — sensu obsceno, Catull.; Mart.

**VORSO, VORSORIUS, VORSUM**, etc. See **VERS**.

**VORTEX, VORTICOSUS, VORTO**. See **VERT**.

**VOS**, pron. See **TU**. — [Hence, Ital. *voi*, Fr. *vous*.]

**VOSĖGUS** (Vosagus and Vogesus), i. m. *A chain of mountains in Gaul, now Wasgau, in Alsace*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10.

**VOSTER**, tra, trum. See **VESTER**.

[**VÖTIFER**, ēra, ērum. (votum-fero) *Bearing vows, or things devoted to a deity*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 92.]

[**VÖTIVITAS**, ātis. f. (votivus) *A vowing, vow*, Inscr.]

**VÖTIVUS**, a, um. (votum) I. *Of or belonging to a vow, vowed, devoted*: v. ludi, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31: — v. legatio, i. e. which a person undertook under pretence of fulfilling a vow: — v. tabula, Hor.: — v. sanguis, Ov.: — v. tura, id.: — v. carmina, id.: — v. noctes, in which one, on account of a vow, does not keep company with a lover, Prop. [II. *That happens according to one's wish, welcome, agreeable*, App.]

[**VÖTRO**, āre. *To vow*, ML. — Hence, Fr. *vouer*.]

**VÖTUM**, i. n. (voveo) I. A) *Prop.*: qui (deus) numquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: — v. nefaria: — nonne animadvertit ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint? — jam quasi voto quodam et promisso me teneri puto: — obstrictum esse religione voti: — obligari voti sponcione deo: — quum de illo ægroto vota faciebant: — nuncupare v.: — suscipere v.: — concipere v., Ov.: — debere v. diis: — solvere v.: — reddere v.: — exsequi v., Virg.: — reus voti, id.: — voti damnavi, Liv. [B) Meton.: *Any thing vowed or solemnly promised*: lustramurque Jovi votisque aras, incense, sacrifice, Virg. Æ. 3, 279: — Danaï in voto (i. e. in equo Trojano) latent, Petr. 2) Vota, a day on which public vows were made, Vopisc.; Capitolin.] II. Meton. A) *A wish, desire*: v. nocturna, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54: — sed hoc votum est, is only a wish, Quint.: — quod omnium sit v. parentum, ut etc., id.: — v. est, ut, it is to be wished that, Cels.: — audire dii mea vota, Hor.: — hoc erat in votis, id.: — an venit in votum Attalici ex urbis una, id.: — non sine votis: o rus, quando ego te aspiciam! id.: — hæc loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo, Ov.: — voti potens, id. [B) *A matrimonial engagement, marriage*, App.] — [Hence, Ital. *voto*, Fr. *vœu*.]

**VOTUS**, a, um. part. of voveo.

**VÖVĖO**, vōvi, vōtum. 2. I. *Prop.*: *To vow, promise solemnly, or devote any thing to a deity*: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 83: — v. capita pro salute patriæ: — v. votum pro militibus, Liv.: — quum sues puer pasceret, una ex iis omissa, vovisse dicitur, si recuperavisset, uvam se deo daturum, quæ maxima esset in vinea: — templa publice vota et dedicata: — voti ludi, Liv.: — v. victima pro redita, Ov.: — vota vindemia Tyrrheno regi, solemnly promised, id.: — manus leviter pandata, qualis voventium est, Quint. II. Meton.: *To wish, wish for*: elige quod voveas, Ov. M. 12, 200: — quæ voveam, duo sunt

minime ut etc., id.: — quæ modo voverat, cōdit, id.: — quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumnus? Hor.

**VOX**, vōcis. f. I. *The voice; a sound, tone; a crying or calling out*: omnes voces hominis, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: — mira est quædam natura vocis, etc.: — v. inflexa ad miserabilem sonum: — canere inclinata ululantique voce: — v. magna: — theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur: — v. sedata et depressa, A. Her.: — v. tremebunda, id.: — v. summa, Hor.: — exercere vocem, Plaut.: — via vocis, Lucr. II. Meton. A) *A word, saying; a sentence; speech, language, etc.*: dico, Epicurum non intelligere, quid sonet hæc v., id est, quæ res huic voci subjiciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6: — mittere vocem pro alio: — exprimere v.: — constituere, nihil esse opis in hac voce: civis Romanus sum: — quum illius nefarii gladiatores voces percubissent, quas habuisse in concione domestica dicebatur: — nulla tamen vox est ab iis audita populi Romani majestate indigna, Cæs.: — ex percunctatione nostrorum vocibus Gallorum ac mercatorum, etc., id.: — v. contumeliosæ, terms of reproach, id.: — voces per vinum ... emissæ, Quint.: — nescit vox missa reverti, Hor.: — sidera ex cantata voce Thessala, formula, id.: — victus Veneris vocibus, id.: — sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, maxime, doctrines, id.: — deripere lunam vocibus, with formal incantations, magical words, id.: — v. sacra, id.: — v. Marsæ, id. [B) *Language, tongue, speech [sermo]*: quum civem e voce cognovisset, Just. 11, 15: — cultus hominum recentum voce formasti catus (Mercurius), Hor.] C) *An accent, tone*: in omni verbo posuit acutum vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58. — [Hence, Ital. *voce*, Fr. *voix*.]

**VULCĀNĀLIS** (Volc.), e. (Vulcanus) *Of or belonging to Vulcan*: V. flamen, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: — *Subst.* a) Vulcanal (Volc.), ālis, n. *The temple of Vulcan*, Plin. 16, 44, 86; Fest. p. 290. b) Vulcānālia, ōrum, n. *A yearly festival (on the 23rd of August), in honour of Vulcan*, Plin. 17, 27, 47.

**VULCĀNĪUS** (Volc.), a, um. (Vulcanus) *Of or belonging to Vulcan*: V. arma, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: — V. Lemnos, devoted or consecrated to Vulcan, Ov.: — V. acies, a large line of fire, Virg.: — V. pestis, Sil.

**VULCĀNUS** (Volc.), i. m. *The god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55 sq.

**VULGĀRIS** (volg.), e. [vulgārius, a, um., Gell.] (vulgus) *Of or belonging to the multitude, belonging to all, common, ordinary, general; that happens every day, usual, of common occurrence*: in omni arte, cujus usus v. communisque non sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: — v. popularisque sensus: — v. liberalitas, displayed towards all: — v. et pervagata declamatio: — pervagatam et vulgare: — nihil tam vile neque vulgare est: — commendatio non v.: — v. opinio: — v. artes: — jejunos raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor.: — vulgare est, it is common, Plin. — [Hence, Fr. *vulgaire*.]

[**VULGĀRITAS** (volg.), ātis. f. (vulgaris) *I. q. vulgus*, Arn.]

**VULGĀRĪTER** (volg.), adv. *In a common or ordinary manner, commonly, vulgarly*: v. scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1; Plin.

[**VULGĀTE** (volg.), adv. *Notoriously*, Amm.]

**VULGĀTOR** (volg.), ōris. m. (2. vulgo) *One that makes a thing generally known, a divulger, blabber*: v. taciti, i. e. Tantalus, Ov. A. 3, 7, 51.]

\*1. **VULGĀTUS** (volg.), a, um. I. *Common, ordinary, general*: vulgatissimi sensus, Quint. 2, 4, 28. II. Esp. A) *Well-known, notorious*: vulgatio fama, Liv. 7, 2: — v. ἀδελφὴ illa, Quint. B) *Common, public*: vulgatissimæ meretrices, Suet. Dom. 22.

[2. **VULGĀTUS**, ūs. m. (2. vulgo) *A publishing*, Sid.]

[**VULGĪVĀGUS** (volg.), a, um. (vulgus) *That wanders about, unsettled, roving*, Lucr.]

1. VULGO (volgo). *abl. adv.* In general, generally, commonly; altogether; everywhere; at all times; without distinction, indiscriminately, etc.: num locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed vulgo, passim. Quid est vulgo? Universos, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: — ejus modi tempus erat, ut homines v. impune occiderentur: — v. loquebatur, generally: — v. ostendere ac proferre, before all the world, publicly: — quas (litteras) v. ad te mitto: — v. totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Cæs.: — ut v. milites ab signis discederent, id.: — ut v. uti solemus, Quint.: — hoc quod v. sententias vocamus, id.: — victum v. querere, publicly, Ter.: — v. concepti, by prostitution, Dig.

\*\*2 VULGO (volg.). 1. (vulgus) To spread among the people, to impart to all, to make public or common. I. Gen.: v. morbos, Liv. 3, 6, 3: — v. rem, i. e. to make every one partake in, id.: — v. librum, to publish, Quint.: — Mid.: vulgari cum privatis, to mix with, make one's self common, Liv. II. Esp. A) To make known among the people, to spread abroad, publish, divulge: non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv. 28, 27: — hæc atque alia vulgantibus, Tac.: — v. alqm vulgo, Plaut.: — v. dolorem verbis, Virg. B) To make common, to prostitute: nisi ut ferarum prope ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv. 4, 2: — v. corpus (pretio), id.

VULGUS (volg.), i. n. [sometimes m.] (ὄχλος) The great mass of the people, the people in general, the public, every body. I. Gen.: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, etc., Cic. Pl. 4, 9: — quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, in general, to the greater number: — Apio gratia in vulgo est, in general, Plin. II. Esp. A) A multitude, mass, heap, great number: v. patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: — v. incipientium: — v. servorum, Ter.: — v. incautum (ovium), Virg.: — v. densum (umbrarum), Hor. B) The multitude, the common people, the populace, the vulgar: sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat, Cic. Brut. 53, 198: — fani pulchritudo et vetustas Prænestinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen: atque id in vulgus, with the common people or the vulgar: — ceteri omnes strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus fuimus sine gratia, sine auctoritate, Sall.: — quid oportet nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos, Hor.: — odi profanum vulgus, id.

[VULNERABILIS (voln.), e. (vulnero) Wounding, injurious, C. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.]

\*\*VULNERARIUS (voln.), a, um. (vulnus) I. Of or belonging to a wound: v. emplastrum, a plaster, healing plaster, Plin. 23, 4, 40. II. Subst. A) Vulnerarius, ii. m. A surgeon, Plin. 29, 9, 6. [B) Vulneraria, æ. f. A plant, common kidney-vetch: V. anthyllis, Fam. Leguminosæ, NL.]

VULNERATIO (voln.), ðnis. f. A wounding. I. Prop.: Cic. Cæc. 16, 47. II. Fig.: An injuring: v. famæ, salutis, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.

[VULNERATOR (voln.), ðris. m. One that wounds; fig., one that injures, Hieron.]

VULNERO (voln.). 1. (vulnus) To wound, injure, hurt. I. Prop.: vulnerari acie ipsa et ferri viribus, Cic. Sest. 10, 27: — v. alqm, Cæs.: — pterosque jacula tormentis aut manu missa vulnerabant, Sall.: — ut nequeant vulnerari (Scythici smaragdi), Plin. II. Fig.: v. alqm voce, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: — v. animum alcjs, Liv.: — læsus ac vulneratus reus, Quint.: — nuncius v. aures, Virg.: — (Amor) v. arcu pectora, Ov.: — vulnerari continuo ictu fortunæ, id.: — vulnerari crimine, id.

[VULNERIFER (voln.), ðra, ðrum. (vulnus-fero) That causes wounds, wounding, Prudent; Maxim. Gall.]

[VULNERIFICUS (voln.), a, um. (vulnus-facio) That inflicts or causes wounds, wounding: v. chalybe, Virg.: — v. sus, Ov.: — v. telum, id.: — v. plumbum (i. e. cæstus), V. Fl.]

VULNUS (voln.), ðris. n. A wound. I. A) Prop.: v. in latere, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: — claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto: — excipere v.: — multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Cæs.: — sustinere v., Cæs.: — vulneri-

1368

bus defessus, id.: — vulneribus confectus, Liv. \*\*B) Meton.: Any injury caused by a stab, cut, stroke, etc.: vulneribus donec paulatim evicta (ornus) supremum congemuit, Virg. Æ. 2, 630: — v. aratri, Ov. II. Fig.: Hur & damage, detriment; also of the mind, grief, anguish, distress, etc.: fortunæ gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 4: — hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quæ consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt: — quæ hic rei publicæ vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat: — v. injusta rei publicæ.

[VULNUSCULUM (voln.), i. n. (vulnus) A slight wound, LL.]

VULPĒCŪLA, æ. f. dem. (vulpes) A little fox, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 88. — [Hence, Ital. volpecchio.]

VULPES (volp.), is. f. [nom. vulpis, Avien.] (ἀλώπηξ) I. A fox, Plin. 28, 11, 46. — Prov.: jungere vulpes, denoting any thing impossible, Virg.: — v. pilum mutat, non mores, Suet. II. Meton.: v. marina, a kind of shark (Squalus alopecia L.), Plin. 9, 43, 67. — [Hence, Ital. golpe.]

[VULPILIO, ðnis. m. An instrument for sprinkling holy water, ML.] — [Hence, Fr. goupillon.]

[VULPINOR (volp.), ðri. (vulpinus) To be as sly as a fox, App. M. 3. p. 128; Varr. ap. Non.]

\*\*VULPĪNUS (volp.), a, um. (vulpes) Of or belonging to a fox: v. lingua, Plin. 28, 11, 47.

[VULPIO (volp.), ðnis. m. (vulpes) A fox, i. e. a cunning, crafty person, App.]

VULSELLA, æ. See VOLSELLA.

VULSINIENSES, ium, and VULSINI, ðrum. See VOLS.

[VULSURA (vols.), æ. f. (vello) A plucking or pulling, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9.]

VULSUS, a, um. I. Part. of vello. \*\*II. Adj. A) 1) Hairless, beardless, bald, smooth, soft, Quint. 2, 5, 12. [2] Fig.: v. mens, effeminate, Mart. 2, 36, 6. B) Afflicted with spasms, Plin. 21, 19, 74.

\*VULTĪCULUS (volt.), i. m. dem. (vultus) A look, the countenance: non te Bruti nostri v. ab ista oratione deterret? serious or grave look, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 5.

VULTŪŌSUS (volt.), a, um. (vultus) Full of looks, making faces, using artificial expressions of countenance: ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic. de Or. 18, 60: — v. pronunciatio, Quint.

1. VULTUR (volt.), ðris. m. [nom., vultur, Enn.] I. A vulture, Liv. 41, 21. — Prov.: vultur proferi cornua, implying something impossible, Claud. \*\*II. Metom.: Of a covetous or rapacious man, Sen. Ep. 95 med.; Mart.

2. VULTUR (Volt), ðris. m. A mountain of Apulia, near Venusia, now Voltore, Hor. O. 3, 4, 9: — hence the name of a wind, Vulturinus ventus, i. e. south-east by south, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

VULTŪRĪNUS (volt.), a, um. (1. vultur) Of a vulture: v. fel, Plin. 29, 6, 38: — v. species, the form of a vulture, id.

VULTŪRĪUS (volt.), ii. m. (1. vultur) I. Prop.: A vulture, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 16; Lucr. II. Metom. A) A rapacious or covetous man: v. illius provincie imperator, Cic. Pis. 16, 38. [B) An unfortunate throw at dice: jacit vultorios quatuor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 78.]

[VULTURNĀLIS (Volt.), e. Of or belonging to the god Vulturinus (perhaps the same as Vertumnus): V. flamen, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90. — Subst.: Vulturinalia, ium. n. The festival of Vulturinus, acc. to Fest. p. 379.]

VULTURNUM (Volt.), i. n. A town of Campania, on the river Vulturinus, now Castel Volturno, Liv. 25, 20.

1. VULTURNUS (Volt.), i. m. A river of Campania, now Volturno, Liv. 8, 11.

2. VULTURNUS (Volt.), a, um. (1. Vulturinus) Of or belonging to the river Vulturinus: V. mare, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

3. VULTURNUS VENTUS. See 2. VULTUR.

## [4. VULTURNUS, i. See VULTURNALIS.]

**VULTUS** (volt.), ūs. m. [neut. plur., volta, Enn. ap. Non.; Lucr.] *The countenance, mien, aspect, look, features*.  
**I. Prop.** A) Is qui appellatur vultus, qui nullo in animante esse præter hominem potest, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: — oculi, supercilia, frons, v. denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit: — v. atque nutus: — vultus mehercule tuos mihi expressit omnes: — facies atque ficti simulacrique v.: — ferre vultus alcjs: — (Proteus) mutare vultus, Hor. \*\*B) *Esp.*: An angry or stern countenance, a serious, grave, or gloomy aspect, Tac. A. 1, 12. \*\*II. *Meton. gen.* A) *The face* [facies]: v. simis, Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: — brachia et vultum teretesque suras laudo, Hor. B) *Meton.* 1) A picture, image, portrait, Plin. 35, 2, 2. [2] *The face or external form of a person or thing, features*: v. salis placidi, Virg. Æ. 5, 848: — v. naturæ, Ov.]

**VULVA**, æ. and **VULVULA**, æ. See **VOLV**.

## X.

**X**, x, containing a combination of the letter s with any of the e-sounds and with h; hence in inscriptions we find very often the X followed by a C or S. As a numeral X denotes 10 (i. e. two V.s joined at the apices).

**XANTHIPPE**, ūs. f. (Ξανθίπη) *The wife of Socrates*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31.

**XANTHIPPOS**, i. m. (Ξανθίππος) **I.** *The father of Pericles*, Cic. Brut. 11, 44. **II.** *A Lacedæmonian who made Regulus prisoner*, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99.

**XANTHOS**, i. n. (Ξάνθος) *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

**XANTHUS**, i. m. (Ξάνθος) *The name of several rivers*.  
**I.** *A river in Troas, mistaken by many for the Scamander*, Plin. 5, 30, 33. **II.** *A river of Lycia, flowing past a town of the same name*, Mel. 1, 15, 3. **III.** *A small river of Epirus*, Virg. Æ. 3, 350.

[**XĒNŌLUM**, i. n. dem. (xenium) *A little present made to a guest*, App. M. 2, p. 119; Dig.]

\*\***XĒNŪM**, ii. n. (ξένιον) **I.** *A present given or sent to a guest or friend* [lautia], Plin. E. 6, 31, 14; Vitruv. — Hence: *Xenia*. *The title of the 13th book of the Epigrams of Martial, treating of things usually sent as presents to guests*.  
**II.** *Meton.*: Any present, Plin. 5, 14, 8; Dig.

**XĒNO**, ōnis. m. (Ξένων) *An Epicurean philosopher of Athens*, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5.

**XĒNOCRĀTES**, is. m. (Ξενοκράτης) *A disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcædon*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17.

[**XĒNŌDŌCHĪUM** or -ĒUM, i. n. (ξενοδοχείον) *A house intended for the reception of strangers, a caravansary*, Hier. Ep. 66, 11; Cod. Just.]

[**XĒNŌDŌCHUS**, i. m. (ξενοδόχος) *The master or overseer of a xenodochium*, Cod. Just.]

[**XĒNŌPĀRŌCHUS**, i. m. (ξενοπαρόχος) *One who furnished ambassadors, and other strangers of distinction, with wood, salt, and other necessities*, Dig.]

**XĒNŌPHANES**, is. m. (Ξενοφάνης) *A celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, disciple of Archelaus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118.

**XĒNŌPHON**, ontis. m. (Ξενοφών) *A well-known Greek historian and philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and general of the Athenians under Cyrus the Younger*, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52.

**XĒNŌPHONTĒUS** or -ĪUS, a. um. (Ξενοφόντειος) *Of or belonging to Xenophon*: X. genus sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35, 132: — X. Hercules, i. e. mentioned by him.

[**XĒRAMPĒLINÆ**, arum. f. (ξηραμπέλιναι) (sc. vestes) *Garments of a dark red colour*, Juv. 6, 518.]

[**XĒRANTĪCUS**, a. um. (ξηραντικός) *Drying*, Macer. 1, 88.]  
 [**XĒRŌCOLLYRIUM**, ii. n. (ξηροκόλλιον) *A dry unguent*, M. Emp. 8, 3.]

[**XĒRŌMA**, ātis. n. (ξηρός) *An inflammatory swelling of the glands*, NL.]

[**XĒRŌPHĀGĪA**, æ. f. (ξηροφαγία) *The eating of dry food*, Tert.]

[**XĒRŌPTHALMĪA**, æ. f. (ξηροφθαλμία) *A dry disease of the eyes, i. e. when the eyes do not run with moisture*, M. Emp. 8, 3.]

**XĪPHĪAS**, æ. m. (ξίφιας) **I.** *The sword-fish* (Xiphias Gladius L.), Plin. 32, 2, 6; Ov. **II.** *A comet with a sword-shaped tail*, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

**XĪPHĪON**, ii. n. (ξίφιν) *Sword-grass, i. q. gladiolus*, Plin. 25, 11, 88.

[**XĪRHŌIDĒUS**, a. um. (ξίφος-ειδός) *Sword-shaped: x. cartilago, a cartilage at the lower extremity of the sternum*, NL.]

**XŪLĪNUM**, i. n. (ξύλινον) *Cotton*, Plin. 19, 1, 2.

**XŪLOBALSĀMUM**, i. n. (ξύλοβάλσαμον) *The wood of the balsam-tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

[**XŪLOCASSĪA**, æ. f. (ξύλοκασσία) *The wood of the cassia*, Dig.]

**XŪLŌCINNĀMŌMUM**, i. n. (ξύλοκιννάμωμον) *The wood of the cinnamon-tree* (Plin. 12, 19, 42); by abbreviation xŷlōcinnāmum, i. n. Scrib.

**XŪLON**, i. n. (ξύλον) *The cotton-tree*, Plin. 19, 1, 2.

**XŪRIS**, idis. f. (ξύρις) *A kind of wild iris*, Plin. 21, 20, 83.

[**XŪSTARCHES**, æ. m. (ξυστάρχης) *The overseer of a xystus*, Amm.; Tert.]

\*\***XŪSTĪCUS**, a. um. (ξυστικός) *Of or belonging to a xystus: x. vanitas, of the wrestlers*, Tert.: — Subst. plur.: Xystici, ōrum. m. *Wrestlers in the public games, athletes*, Suet. Aug. 45.

**XŪSTUS**, i. m. [xystum, Vitruv.] (ξυστός) \*\***I.** *A broad covered gallery or arcade, in which the Greek wrestlers used to practise during the winter*, Vitruv. 5, 11. **II.** *With the Romans, an open walk for promenading, etc.*, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2.

## Y.

**Y**, y. *This letter was not received into the Latin alphabet; it is commonly represented by u, and sometimes by o and i.*

[**YUCCA**, æ. f. (Yucco) *A kind of plant, Adam's needle*, Fam. Liliaceæ, NL.]

## Z.

**Z**, z, a letter borrowed from the Greek; in Latin writers it occurs only in foreign words, in which it was pronounced sometimes like ds, and sometimes like ss; hence the unsettled orthography e. g. of Zmyrna and Smyrna, zmaragdus and smaragdus, and the change of Zákynthos into Saguntum: thus ζυγόν is changed into jugum; the form zeta for diæta is owing to the interchange of z and dj.

[**ZABŪLUS** or **ZABŪLUS**, i. m. (Zábolos for Διάβολος) *I. q. diabolus*, Lact.]

**ZĀCYNTHĪUS**, a. um. (Zacynthus) *Of or belonging to Zacynthus: Z. bitumen*, Plin. 35, 15, 51.

**ZĀCYNTHUS** or -OS, i. f. (Zákynthos) *An island of the Ionian Sea, now Zante*, Plin. 4, 12, 19.

**ZĀLEUCUS**, i. m. (Záleukos) *The lawgiver of the Locri*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18.

**ZĀMA**, æ. f. (Záμα) **I.** *A small place in Numidia, famous for the victory of Scipio over Hannibal*, Liv. 30, 29.

II. Another town of Numidia, with the epithet *regia*, the residence of Juba, Sall. Jug. 57 sq.

**ZĀMENSIS**, e. (ΖΑΜΑ, II.) *Of or belonging to Zama*: Z. oppidum, i. e. *Zama*, Plin. 5, 4, 4.—*Subst. plur.*: Zāmensēs, ium. m. *The inhabitants of Zama*, A. B. Afr. 92.

[ZĀMĪA, æ. f. (ζαμία) *Damage, loss*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.]

**ZĀMOIXIS**, is. m. (Ζάμοιξις) *A Thracian philosopher*, App.

[ZANCHA or ZANOIA, æ. f. *A kind of soft Parthian shoe*, Gallien. ap. Treb. Claud. 17; Cod. Th.]

**ZANCLĒUS**, a, um. (Zancle) *Of or belonging to Zancle*: Z. arena, i. e. *Sicily*, Ov. M. 13, 729.

**ZANCLĒ**, ūs. f. (Ζάγκλη) *The ancient name of the town Messina (Messina), in Sicily*, Ov. M. 14, 5; Sil.

[ZANCLĒIUS, a, um. (Zancle) *Of or belonging to Zancle*: Z. mœnia, i. e. *Messina*, Sil. 14, 48; Ov.]

**ZANTHERES**, is. m. *A precious stone of a yellowish colour*, Plin. 37, 10, 70.

[ZANTHOXYLLUM, i. n. *The tooth-ache tree*, Fam. Rutaceæ, NL.]

[ZĀPLŪTUS, a, um. (ζάπλουτος) *Very rich*, Petr. 8, 37.]

**ZEĀ**, æ. f. (ζέα, ζεῦδ) I. *A kind of grain, spelt* (Triticum spelta L.), Plin. 18, 8, 19. [II. *A kind of rosemary*, App.]

[ZEDOARIA, æ. f. *A plant, zedoary, broad-leaved turmeric*: Z. curcuma, Fam. Scitamineæ, NL.]

[ZĒLĀTOR, ōris. m. *An enthusiast*, Venant. Carm. 5, 6, 12.]

[ZĒLO, āre. (ζηλώ) *To love enthusiastically, to be jealous or zealous in one's love*, Tert.; August.]

[ZĒLŌSUS, a, um. *Jealous*, ML.—Hence, Ital. geloso, Fr. jaloux.]

[ZĒLŌTES, æ. m. (ζηλωτής) *One who is jealous of any thing*, Vulg. Exod. 20, 5; Tert.]

**\*\*ZĒLŌTYŔĪA**, æ. f. (ζηλοτυπία) *Jealousy*, Plin. 25, 7, 37.

**\*\*ZĒLŌTYŔYUS**, a, um. (ζηλοτύπος) I. *Jealous*, Juven. 5, 45. II. *Subst.* A) *Zelotypus*, i. m. *A jealous man*, Quint. 4, 2, 30. [B) *Zelotypa*, æ. f. *A jealous woman*, Petr. 8, 69.]

**\*\*ZĒLUS**, i. m. (ζήλος) *Jealousy*, Vitruv. 7 præf.

[ZĒMA, ātis. n. (ζέμα) *A cooking-utensil, a pot for boiling*, Apic. 8, 1; Valer. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.]

**ZĒNO** or **ZĒNON**, ōnis. m. (Ζήνων) *The name of several Greek philosophers*. I. *The founder of the Stoic school, a native of Citium, in Cyprus*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5. II. *A philosopher of Elea*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129. III. *An Epicurean philosopher, teacher of Cicero and Atticus*, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 16.

IV. *A Greek emperor in the fifth century*.

**ZĒNŌNĪĀNUS**, a, um. (Zeno, IV.) *Of or belonging to Zeno*: Z. lex, Justin. Inst.

[ZĒPHŔĪTIS, īdis. f. (Ζεφυρίτις) *A name given to the deified Arinoe, wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Catull. 66, 57; conf. Plin. 34, 14, 42. § 148.]

**\*\*ZĒPHŔYŔUS**, a, um. (ζεφύριος) *Of or belonging to the west wind*: Z. ova, wind-eggs, Plin. 10, 60, 80.

**\*\*ZĒPHŔYRUS**, i. m. (Ζέφυρος) *A gentle west wind, a zephyr, light breeze* [Favonius]. I. Prop.: Plin. 18, 34, 77. § 337. [II. Meton. poet.: Wind, in general, Virg. Æ. 4, 562.]

**ZĒROS**, i. m. *A precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 9, 53.

**ZĒRYNTHĪUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Thracian town Zerynthos*: Z. Apollo, Liv. 38, 41.

1. **ZĒTA**, æ. See **DIĒTA**.

[2. **ZĒTA**, indecl. n. (ζήτα) *The Greek letter Zeta*, Aus.]

**ZĒTES**, æ. m. (Ζήτης) *Brother of Calais, son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts*, Ov. M. 6, 716.

1370

**ZĒTHUS**, i. m. (Ζήθος) *A son of Jupiter by Antiopa, brother of Amphion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 155.

**ZEUGĪTES**, æ. m. (Ζευγίτης) *A kind of reed*, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

**ZEUGMA**, ātis. n. (Ζεύγμα) *A town of Syria, on the Euphrates*, Plin. 5, 12, 13.

**\*\*ZĒUS**, i. m. (Ζεύς) *A kind of fish, i. q. faber, the dory*, Plin. 9, 18, 32; Col.

**ZEUXIS**, is and īdis. m. (Ζεύξις) *A celebrated Greek painter, of Heraclea*, Cic. Brut. 18, 70.

[ZINCUM, i. n. *Oxide of zinc*: z. album:—z. sulphuricum, NL.]

**ZINGĪBĒRI**, indecl. n. (zingiber, ēris. n. Cels.) (ζγγίβερι) *Ginger* (Z. officinale, Fam. Acitamineæ), Plin.

[ZINĒLŪLO, āre. *A word formed to express the cry of certain birds, to chirp*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 43.]

[ZIRBUS, i. m. I. q. omentum, Apic. 8, 6.]

[ZIZANĪA, ōrum. n. (ζιζάνια) *A kind of weed, darnel, tares*, of Heraclea, Cic. Brut. 18, 70.

**ZĪZŔPHUM**, i. n. (ζίζυφον) *The fruit of the jujub-tree*, Plin. 15, 14, 14.

**ZĪZŔPHUS**, i. m. (ζίζυφος) *The jujub-tree* (Rhamnus jujuba L.), Col. 9, 4, 3.

**ZMARAGDUS**, i. See **SMARAGDUS**.

**ZMITAMPIS**, is. m. *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 70.

**ZMYRNA** and **ZMYRNĒUS**, a, um. See **SMYRNA**.

[ZŌDĪCUS, m. (ζωδιακός) *The zodiac, i. q. orbis signifer*, Cic. Ar. 317; Gell.:—Adj.: z. diastema, Sid.:—z. hospitia, M. Cap.:—z. tractus, id.]

[ZŌB, ūs. f. (ζωή life) *One of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert.]

[ZŌIĀTRĪA, æ. f. (ζωον-ιατρεια) *Veterinary science*, NL.]

**ZŌILUS**, i. m. (Ζώϊλος) *A sophist of Amphipolis, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who severely criticised the writings of Homer*, Vitruv. 7 præf.:—Meton. a bitter censurer, Ov. R. A. 366.

[ZŌMŌTĒGĀNITE, ūs. f. (ζωμὸς-τηγανον) *A dish of fish boiled in their own liquor*, Apic.]

**ZŌNA**, æ. f. (ζώνη) *A belt, girdle*. [I. Prop.: Ov. M. 5, 470.] II. Meton. [A) *A belt to carry money in, a money-belt, purse*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40. B) *Orion's belt, a constellation*, Ov. F. 6, 787.] \*\*C) *A line forming a ring or belt round a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 6, 24. \*\*D) *One of the imaginary circles which divide the heavens and the earth into five parts, a zone*, Plin. 2, 68, 68. [E) *A kind of cutaneous inflammation, extending round the middle of the body, which sometimes proves fatal, the shingles*, i. q. zoster, Scrib. Comp. 63.]

[ZŌNĀLIS, e. (zona) *Of or belonging to a zone (of the heavens)*: z. ambitus, Macr. S. Scip. 2, 5 med.]

**ZŌNĀRĪUS**, a, um. (zona) I. *Of or belonging to a belt or girdle*: z. sector, a cut-purse, Plaut. Tr. 4, 2, 20. II. *Subst.*: Zonarius, ii. m. *A maker of girdles*, Cic. Fl. 7, 17.

[ZŌNĀTIM, adv. (zona) *In a circle or ring, all round*, Lucil. ap. Non. 189, 33.]

[ZŌNŪLA, æ. f. (zona) *A small belt or girdle*, Catull. 61, 53.]

[ZŌŪLŌGĪA, æ. f. (ζωνολόγος) *Scientific knowledge of the animal kingdom, zoology*, NL.]

[ZŌŪNŌMĪA, æ. f. (ζωνολόγος) *The doctrine of the laws prevailing in the animal kingdom, animal physiology*, NL.]

**ZŌOPHTHALMOS**, i. m. (ζωόφθαλμος) *Greater house-leek, otherwise called Aizoon majus*, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

**ZŌPHŔRUS**, i. m. (ζωφορός) *In Archit.: The frieze, i. e. the part of a column between the architrave (epistylum), and the cornice (coronis)*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

**\*\*ZŌPISSA**, æ. f. (ζώπισσα) (Heb. נֶפֶץ) *Pitch scraped off ships and mixed with wax*, Plin. 16, 12, 23.

## ZOPYRON

**ZŌPYRON**, i. n. (ζωπυρόν) *Another name of the herb clinopodium*, Plin. 24, 15, 87.

**ZŌPYRUS**, i. m. (Ζόρυρος) I. *A celebrated physiognomist*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10. II. *A Persian nobleman, who mutilated himself, for the sake of taking Babylon by this stratagem*, Just. 1, 10 sq.: — *hence, perhaps*. A) Zopyrion, Lucil. ap. Non. 210, 28. B) Zopyriatim, id. ib. 455, 17.

**ZORANISCEOS**, i. m. *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 70.

**ZŌRŌASTRES**, is. m. *The lawgiver of the Medes, Zoroaster*, Plin. 30, 1, 2.

**ZŌRŌASTRĒUS**, a, um. (Zoroastres) *Of or belonging to Zoroaster*: Z. susurri, i. e. *magical*, Prud.

**ZOSTER**, ēris. m. (ζωστήρ, a girdle, belt) I. *A kind of cutaneous inflammation, otherwise called herpes or zona, the shingles* (see ZONA, II. E), Plin. 26, 11, 74. II. *A kind of marine shrub*, Plin. 13, 25, 48.

**\*\*ZŌTHĒCA**, æ. f. (ζωθήκη) *A cabinet, small private chamber, a closet, boudoir; for sleeping in the day*, Plin. E. 2, 17, 21: — *a niche for religious purposes*, Inscr.

## ZYTHUM

**\*\*ZŌTHĒCŪLA**, æ. f. dem. (zotheca) *A small cabinet, closet, or boudoir*, Plin. E. 5, 6, 38; Sid.

**ZURA**, æ. f. (an African word) *The seed of the thorn called paliurus*, Plin. 24, 13, 71.

**ZŸGĪA**, æ. f. (ζύγλα) I. *A kind of tree, otherwise called carpinus, the horn-beam*, Plin. 16, 15, 26. [II. A) Zygia tibia, a flute made of that wood, played at marriages, App. M. 4, p. 157. — *Hence also* B) Zygia, the name of Juno, as goddess of matrimony, id. ib. 6, p. 174.]

[ZŸGIS, idis. f. (ζύγλις) *Wild thyme, field pennyroyal*, App. H. 99.]

[ZŸGŌMA, ātis. n. (ζυγός) *The malar or cheek bone*, NL.]

[ZŸGŌMĀTĪCUS, a, um. (zygoma) *Of or belonging to the zygoma*: z. arcus, the arch formed by the zygoma: — z. vasa, the zygomatic vessels, NL.]

[ZŸGOSTĀSIUM, ii. n. (ζυγόστασις) *The office of the muster of the weights*, Cod. Th.]

[ZŸGOSTĀTES, æ. m. (ζυγοστάτης) *A public master or overseer of weights*, Cod. Th.; Cod. Just.]

**ZŸTHUM**, i. n. (ζύθος) *A drink made from barley or other grain, by the Egyptians*, Plin. 22, 25, 82.



# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

\* prefixed to a word denotes that it is *obsolete*.

A, Ab [ἀπό].—Absque.  
 ABACUS [ἀβάξ].  
 ABDOMEN [for adipomen, from adeps, Fr.:—abdere, omen, omentum, Schw.].  
 ABIES [perhaps from abire, as ἐλάτη from ἐλάω, ἐλαίνω]; Abiegnus.  
 AC. See ATQUE under AT.  
 ACADEMIA [Ἀκαδημία]; Academicus; subst. Academici, orum.  
 ACANTHUS [ἀκανθίς].  
 ACANTHUS [ἀκανθος].  
 ACCIPITER [perhaps from accipio].  
 ACEO [allied to Gr. ἄκρος]; Acresco; Coacervo.—ACOR.—Acidus.—Acetum.  
 1. ACER, ἔρις. n. [allied to Gr. ἄκρος]; Aceruus.  
 2. ACER, acris, acre [allied to Gr. ἄκρος]; Acriter.—Peracer.—Acrimonia.  
 ACERBUS [allied to Gr. ἄκρος; perhaps from acer, as superbus from super]; Acerbe.—Peracerbus.—Acerbitas.—Acerbo; Exacerbo.  
 ACERRA [perhaps for acerna, sc. arcula, from acer, eris].  
 ACERVUS [allied to Gr. ἄκρος].—Acervo; Coacervo.—Acervatio; Coacervatio; Acervatim.  
 ACIES [ἀκίς].  
 ACINACES [ἀκινάκης].  
 ACLIS [ἀγκυλός].  
 ACROAMA [ἀκρόαμα].  
 ACTA [ἀκτῆ].  
 ACTUTUM [actu; as astutum from astu, Prisc.; conf. Hand. Tursell. i. 73, 74].  
 ACUO [ἀκῆ, ἀκίς]; Exacuo.—Acutus; Acute; Peracutus; Præacutus.—Acumen.—Acus.—Aculeus; Aculeatus.  
 ACUS [ἄκυρον].  
 AD [allied to ἀπό].—Admodum.  
 ADAGIUM ["ad agendum apta," Fest.].  
 ADAMAS [ἀδάμας].—Adamantinus; Adamanteus.  
 ADEPS [allied to ἀλείφω]; Adipatus.  
 ADMINICULUM [perhaps, manus]; Adminiculus.  
 ADULOR [acc. to Festus, by metath. for adludo; better, with Dæderl., from aula, quo ad aliquem aulor; Fr.:—for aduro, i. q. adoro, Schw.]; Adulatio; Adulator.  
 ADULTER [perhaps, alter, Fest.].—Adultero.—Adulterinus.  
 ADYTUM [ἄδυτον].  
 ADES [perhaps allied to Gr. ἔδος, ἔδρα, or to αἶρος].—Ædicula.—Ædilis; Ædilitas; Ædilius.—Æditans; Æditatus; Æditimus.—Ædifico;

Ædificatio; Ædificatiuncula; Ædificator; Ædificium.—Exædifico.—Inædifico.  
 AGER [unknown; but probably from some Greek root]; Ægre.—Ægritudo; Ægor; Ægrimonia.—Ægrotus; Ægroto; Ægrotatio.—Ægresco.  
 EMULUS [perhaps allied to ἀμιλλάσθαι].—Æmulor; Æmulatio; Æmulator.  
 ENIGMA [ἄνιγμα].  
 EQUUS [ἔουκα, εἰκός]; Æque; Adæque; Peræque.—Æquitas.—Æquor; Æquoreus.—Iniquus; Inique; Iniquitas.—Æquo; Æquatio; Adæquo; Coæquo; Exæquo; Peræquo.—Æquabilis; Æquabiliter; Æquabilitas.—Æqualis; Æqualiter; Æqualitas.—Inæqualis; Inæqualiter; Inæqualitas.—Inæquabilis; Inæqualiter; Inæqualitas.—Æquævus.—Æquilibris; Æquilibritas; Æquilibrium.—Equiparo.—Æquinotium; Æquinotialis.  
 Aer [ἀήρ]; Aerius; Aereus.  
 ERUMNA [perhaps contr. from ægrimonia, or otherwise allied to æger]; Ærumnosus.  
 ES [uncertain; some regard it as allied to αἶσθω, αἶσθω, or as].—Æratus; Obæratus.—Æreus.—Æneus; Aeneus; Aheneus; Aenus; Ahenus; subst. Ahenum; Aenum; Æneator.—Ærarium; Ærugo.  
 ÆSTIMO [perhaps from æs].—Æstimatio.—Æstimator.—Æstimabilis; Inæstimabilis.—Existimo; Existimatio; Existimator.  
 ÆSTUS [allied to αἶσθω].—Æstuosus.—Æstuarium.—Æstuo; Exæstuo.—Æstas; Æstivus.  
 ÆTHER [αἰθήρ]; Æthereus; Ætherius.  
 ÆTHIOPS [Ἀθίοψ].  
 ÆVUM [δ αἶών].—Ætas; Ætatula.—Æternus; Æternitas.  
 AFRICUS [sc. ventus].  
 AGASO [allied to ἄγω, perhaps from ago and asinus, Fr.].  
 AGER [ἀγρός]; Agellus.—Agrarius.—Agrestis; Subagrestis.—Agricola; Agricultura.—Peragro; Peragratio; Peregre; Peregrinus; Peregrinitas; Peregrinor; Peregrinatio; Peregrinator.  
 AGNUS [ἀγνός]; Agninus.  
 AGO [ἄγω].—Actio.—Actor.—Actuosus; Actuose.—Agilis; Agilitas.—Agmen.—Agito; Agitatio; Agitator; Exagito.—Actito.—Abigo.—

Adigo.—Ambigo.—Ambiguus; Ambigue; Ambiguitas.—Ambages.—Circumago.—Cogito; Cogitatio; Cogitatio; Excogito; Excogitatio.—Cogito; Coactus; Coactor; Coagulum; Coagulo; Coagmentum; Coagmento; Coagmentatio.—Dego.—Exigo; Exactus; Exacte; Exactio; Exactor.—Examen; Examino.—Perago; Peractio.—Prodigo; Prodigus; Prodigis.—Redigo.—Satago; Satagito. Subigo; Subactio.—Transigo; Transactor.  
 AH! AHA! [ἄ, αἰ].  
 AIO [allied to ἔχέω or to αἶω].  
 ALA [αἶλα].—Alaris; Alarius.—Alatus; Aliger.—Ales.  
 ALACER [perhaps allied to ἄλλομαι, Schw., or to αἶο, Fr.]; Alacritas.  
 ALAPA [onomatop.; or allied to κόλαφος].  
 ALAUDA [Celtic, al, great, and aud, song, Fr.; or allied to ἄδω for adauda, as olor for odor, Schw.].  
 ALBUS [perhaps from ἀλφός for ἀργός]; Album; Albumen.—Albesco; Albo; Dealbo.  
 ALEA [allied to Gr. ἄλωδ].—Aleator; Aleatorius.  
 ALGA [ἀλγός, ἡ, ὄν].  
 ALGEO [ἀλγέω]; Algor; Algidus; Alsius.  
 ALIUS [ἄλλος]; Aliter.—Alio; Aliosum.—Alias.—Alioquin.—Alienus. Alieno; Abalieno; Alienatio; Abalienatio.—Alienigena.  
 ALLIUM, ALIUM.  
 ALNUS.  
 ALO [ἄλω, ἀλδαινω].—Altior; Altrix; Alimentum.—Almus.—Alumnus; Alumna.—Coalesco.  
 ALOE [ἄλδῃ].  
 ALTER [ἄλλος-ἔτερος, Fest.].—Alternus.—Alteruter.—Alterco; Altercor; Altercatio.  
 ALTUS [alo]; Alte; Altum; Præaltus.—Altitudo.—Exalto.—Altaria.  
 ALVUS [allied to alo].—Alveus.—Alveolus.—Alveare; Alvearium.  
 AMARACUS [ἀμά ακος].  
 AMARANTUS [ἀμάραντος].  
 AMARUS [for almarus, allied to ἄλς, ἄλμη, Schw.]; Amare; Subamarus.—Amaritudo.  
 AMBO [ἀμφω].  
 AMBROSIA [ἀμβροσία].  
 AMBULO. See FLO.



# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

AMENTUM [*contr. for apimentum from apio*]; Amentatus.  
 AMITA.  
 AMNIS [*uncertain; perhaps for apnis for apa, i. e. aqua*]; Amniculus.  
 AMO [*allied to ἀμα, ὄμος, Fr.; rather perhaps from almus, Schw.*]; Amans; Amanter; Peramans; Peramanter.—Amor; Amator; Amatorius; Amatorie.—Amabilis; Amabiliter; Inamabilis.—Amicus; Amice; *subst.* Amicus; Amica; Amiculus; Amicitia; Inimicus; Inimice; *subst.* Inimicus; Inimicitia.—Adamo; Deamo; Redamo.  
 AMENUS [*uncertain; perhaps from almus, Schw.*]; Amēnitas.  
 AMPHORA [*δ ἀμφορεύς*].  
 AMPLUS [*perhaps from ἀπάλος*]; Ample; Amplio.—Amplifico.—Amplitulo.  
 AMPULLA [*amb and olla*].  
 AMYGDALA, AMYGDALUS [*ἀμυγδάλη*]; Amygdalum.  
 AN [*ἀν, Schw.; or rather a primitive word, Fr.*].  
 ANAGNOSTES [*ἀναγνώστης*].  
 ANAS [*perhaps, by transposition, from νῆσσα*]; Anaticula.  
 ANATOCISMUS [*ἀνατοκισμός*].  
 ANCILLA [*perhaps dem. of obs. ancula, for ancola from ancolo*]; Ancillula; Ancillaris.  
 ANCORA [*ἀγκυρα*]; Ancorale.  
 ANDABATA [*ἀναβαίνω*].  
 ANGO [*ἀγχω*]; Angor.—Angustus; Anguste; Angustia.—Anxius; Anxietas.  
 ANGUIS [*ἔχιδνα*]; Anguiculus; Anguinus; Anguineus.—Anguilla.  
 ANGULUS [*ἀγκύλος, uncus*]; Angularis; Angulatus; Triangulus; Triangulum.  
 ANIMA, ANIMUS [*ἄνιμος*].—Animalis; Animal; Animans.—Animosus; Animatus.—Exanimis; Exanimus.—Exanimio; Exanimatio.—Inanimus.—Semanimus; Semianimis.—Unanimus; Unanimis; Unanimitas.—Animadverto; Animadversio.  
 ANISUM [*ἄνισον*].  
 ANNULUS [*from anus or annus, which may have been contr. from obs. arcinus*]; Annularius.  
 ANNUS [*ἔτος, ἔννος*]; Annuus.—Annalis.—Annona.—Annosus.—Anniversarius.—Annulus.—Biennium; Triennium; Quadriennium; Quinquennium; Quinquennis; Quinquennialis; Sexennis; Sexennium; Septennis; Decennis.—Perennis; Perennitas.—Quotannis.—Solennis; Solenne; Solenniter.  
 ANSA [*perhaps for asa, contr. for ausa from ausis, allied to aēs, oēs*]; Ansatus.  
 ANSER [*for hanser, chanser, χάν, χάνος*]; Anserculus; Anserinus.  
 ANTE [*allied to ἄντα, ἀντί, ἀντήν*]; Antea.—Anticus.—Antiquus; Antiquitus; Perantiquus.—Antiquitas.—Antiquo.  
 ANTENNA [*ἀντήν*].  
 ANTIDOTUS, ANTIDOTUM [*ἀντίδοτον*].  
 ANTRUM [*ἄντρον*].  
 ANUS [*allied to AN = ἀμφ*].

ANUS [*perhaps contr. for avinus from avus*]; Anicula; Anilis.  
 APAGE [*ἀπάγε*].  
 APER [*κάπρος*]; Aprug[i]nus.  
 APEX [*Ἀπιο, ἄπω*].  
 APIO [*ἄπω, ἄπτω*].—Aptus; Apte; Apto.—Ineptus; Inepte; Ineptus; Ineptio.—Apiscor; Adipiscor.  
 APIS [*perhaps allied to apio, Fr.*]; Apicula.  
 APOTHECA [*ἀποθήκη*].  
 APRICUS [*perhaps contr. for apericus from aperio*].—Apricor; Apricatio.  
 APUD [*an old root ap, whence apo, aptus, ἐπί*].  
 AQUA [*allied to the Sanscrit apa and Celt ach, Fr.; ἄα, ἄχα, Schw.*]; Aquula; Aqueductus.—Aquatilis.—Aquor; Aquator; Aquatio.—Aquillex.—Aquosus.—Aquarius.  
 AQUILA [*ἀγκύλος, i. e. aduncus, curvus; perhaps allied to axilla, i. e. ala*]; Aquilifer.  
 AQUILO; Aquilonaris.  
 ARA [*ἀραι, tollō*]; Arula.  
 ARANEA [*ἀράχνη*]; Araneus; Araneola; Araneum.  
 ARBITER [*ad-bito*]; Arbitrium; Arbitror; Arbitratus.  
 ARBOR (*also Arbos*) [*perhaps allied to alo*]; Arbusecula; Arbustum.—Arboreus.  
 ARCA [*allied to arceo*]; Arcula.  
 ARCANUS [*allied to arca, arceo*]; Arcano.  
 ARCEO [*ἀρκέω*].—Arctus or Artus; Arcte; Arcto.—Arx.—Coerceo; Coercitio.—Exerceo; Exercitus; Exercito; Exercitatus; Exercitatio.  
 ARCHITECTUS [*ἀρχιτέκτων*]; Architectura; Architector.  
 ARCTOS [*ἄρκτος*].  
 ARCUS [*allied to ἀρκέω*]; Arcuatus.  
 ARDEA [*ὁ ἐρωδιός*].  
 ARDELIO [*ἐρδαλιος*].  
 ARDEO [*allied to areo*]; Ardenter.—Ardesco; Exardesco.—Ardor.  
 ARDUUS [*ἀρδύν*]; Arduum.  
 AREGO [*ἀρεω, for aso*]; Aresco; Exaresco.—Aridus.—Area.—Arenaria; Arenosus.  
 ARGENTUM [*ὁ ἀργυρος*]; Argenteus.—Argentarius; Argentaria.—Argentatus.  
 ARGILLA [*ἀργίλος*]; Argillosus.  
 ARGUO [*perhaps for arguo, i. e. adgruo, analogous to congruo, ingruo, Dæderl.*].—Argutus; Argute; Argutulus; Argutie.—Argumentum; Argumentor; Argumentatio.—Coarguo.—Redarguo.  
 ARIES [*ἄριος*]; Arieto.  
 ARISTA.  
 ARO [*ἄρω, apto*].—Aro; Aratio; Arator; Aratrum.—Arvum.—Armentum.—Exaro.—Inaro.—Obaro.—Armus [*ἀρμός*]; Armilla; Armillatus.—Arma.—Armo; Armatura; Armatus; Armamenta; Armamentarium.—Armarius.—Armiger.—Inermis; Inermus.—Semiermis.—Ars.—Artifex; Artificium; Artificiosus; Artificiose.—Iners; Inertia.—Sollers; Sollertier; Sollertia.—Disertus; Diserte; Indisertus; Indiserte;

Perdiserte.—Arteria [*ἀρτηρία*].—Arthritis [*ἀρθρίτις*]; Arthriticus.—Artus; Articular; Articulatim; Articularis.  
 AROMA [*ἄρωμα*].  
 ARREHA, ARRHABO [*ἀρραβαίνω*].  
 ARUNDO.—Arundineus; Arund netum.  
 AS [*ἄς*]; Decussis; Decusso; Decussatim.  
 ASCIA [*allied to ἀκίρη*]; Deascio.  
 ASINUS [*ἄνος*]; Asina; Asellus; Asininus.  
 ASOTUS [*ἄσωτος*].  
 ASPARAGUS [*ἀσπαραγός*].  
 ASPER; Aspere; Asperitas.  
 ASSER [*allied to assis*].  
 ASSIS; Assula.  
 ASSUS [*ἄσος*]; Asso.  
 ASTRUM [*ἄστρον*]; Astrologus; Astrologia.  
 ASTUS [*perhaps allied to ars*]; Astutus; Astute; Astutia.  
 ASTYLUM [*ἄστυλον*].  
 AT; Ast.—Atque; Ac.—Atqui.  
 ATER [*perhaps allied to αἰθω*]; Atramentum; Atratus.  
 ATHLETA [*ἀθλητής*].  
 ATOMUS [*ἄτομος*].  
 ATRIUM [*ἄθριον*].  
 ATROX [*perhaps from ater*]; Atrociter; Atrocitas.  
 ATTICA [*ἡ Ἀττική*]; Atticus.  
 AUDEO [*contr. for aideo from aveo*]; Ausim.—Audax; Audacter; Audacia.  
 AUDIO [*allied to ads for oēs, whence auris*]; Auditus; Auditio; Auditor.—Exaudio.—Inauditus.—Inaudio.—Obedio; Obedientia; Obedienter.  
 AUGEO [*αὐξέω, αὐγώ*]; Adaugo; Exaugo; Augesco.—Auctio; Auctionarius; Auctionor.—Auctor.—Auctoritas.—Auctore; Auctoramentum; Exauctor.—Auctumnus (Autumnus); Auctumnalis.—Auxilium; Auxiliarius; Auxiliarius.  
 AUGUR [*perhaps a Tuscan word, Fr.; or from avis gero, Schw.*]; Augurium; Auguralis; Auguror; Augurato; Auguratus; Auguratio; Inauguro.—Augustus; Anguste.  
 AULA [*αὐλή*]; Aulicus.  
 AULEUM [*ἡ αὐλαία*].  
 AURA [*ἀῦρα*].  
 AURIGA [*obs. aurea, a bit, and ago*].  
 AURIS [*τὸ αὖς*]; Auricula; Auritus.—Inauris.—Ausulto; Auscultatio; Auscultator.  
 AURORA [*ἄβριος ὄρα*].  
 AURUM [*αὐρον from ἄω, αἰώ*]; Aureus; Auratus; Aurifex.  
 AUSTER [*ἄω, αἰώ, to dry*]; Australis.  
 AUSTERUS [*ἀστροπός*]; Austere; Austeritas.  
 AUT [*allied to ad, aēris, Fr.*].  
 AUTEM [*allied to αὖ, αἰτρί, ἀράφ*].  
 AUTUMO [aitumo from aio].  
 AVENA [*perhaps for havena, favena, from haba, faba*].  
 1. AVEO (or haveo) [*allied to ἄω, αἰώ, to breathe; or to χαίω, χαίω, χαίρω*]; Avide; Avide; Aviditas.—Avarus; Avare; Avaritia.  
 2. AVEO (or haveo) [*for salveo; or from an old root AEO, whence αἰγώ*].

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

AVIS [ἄω]; Aviarium. — Auceps; Aucupium; Aucupor. — Auspex; Auspicius; Auspicor; Auspicato; Inauspicato.  
 AVUS [ἄφους]; Avia; Avunculus. — Avitus. — Proavus; Abavus; Atavus.  
 1. AXIS [ἄξω].  
 2. AXIS [ἄξω].

## B.

BACCA, BACA; Baccatus.  
 BACCHUS [βάκχος]; Baccha. — Bacchor; Bacchatio.  
 BACULUM [allied to βάκτρον]; Bacillum. — Imbecillus (Imbecillia); Imbecillitas; Perimbecillus.  
 BAJULO [from obs. baio, allied to βάω]; Bajulus.  
 BALÆNA [φάλανα].  
 BALBUS [perhaps allied to balo]; Balbutio.  
 BALINEUM, BALNEUM [βαλανεῖον]. — Balinæ (Balnæ); Balneator.  
 BALLISTA, BALISTA [βάλλω].  
 BALO, BELO [βαλχόμεαι]; Balatus.  
 BALTEUS, BALTEUM [perhaps a Tuscan word].  
 BARBA; Barbula; Barbatus; Barbatulus; Imberbis.  
 BARBARUS [βάρβαρος]; Barbaria; Barbaries.  
 BARBITOS [βάρβιτος].  
 BARO [allied to βαρύς, βαρύν].  
 BASIS [βάσις].  
 BATILLUS, BATILLUM [perhaps allied to πατάγη].  
 BELLUA, BELUA [perhaps allied to φύω or θήρ].  
 BELLUM [duellum from duo]; Bellieus; Bellicosus; Imbellis. — Bello; Belligero; Bellator; Bellatrix; Debello; Debellator; Rebello; Rebellio; Rebellum; Rebellis. — Bellona.  
 BELLUS [bonus]; Belle.  
 BEO [φύω; or ἐδ the root of bonus, bonus]; Beatus; Beate; Beatitudo; Beatitas; Perbeatus.  
 BESTIA [perhaps allied to βόω, whence βόδς, βοῦς]; Bestiola; Bestiarius.  
 BETA.  
 BETULA.  
 BIBLIOPOLA [βιβλιοπώλης].  
 BIBLIOTHECA [βιβλιοθήκη].  
 BIBO [πίω, πίνω]; Bibulus. — Adbibio; Combibo; Ebibo; Imbibio.  
 BILIS [allied to fel and χολή].  
 BIS [for duis]; Bini; Bimus; Bimulus.  
 BLESUS, BLESUS [βλαστός].  
 BLANDUS [perhaps allied to βλάω i. e. φλάω]; Blande; Perblandus. — Blanditia; Blandimentum. — Blandior. — Eblandior; Eblanditus.  
 BLATERO [βλάω, βλάζω]; Blatero, ònia.  
 BLATTA [βλάττω].  
 BOLUS [βόλος].  
 BOMBUS [βόμβος].  
 BOMBYX [βόμβυξ]; Bombicinus.  
 BONUS [beo from φύω]; Bene; Perbonus; Perbene. — Bonitas. — Benignus; Benigne; Benignitas.  
 BOREAS [βορέας]; Boreus.  
 BOS [βοῦς]; Bubulus; Bubuleus. — Bovile; Bubula. — Boo; Reboo.

BRACCÆ [τὸ βράχος]; Braccatus.  
 BRACHIUM [βραχίον].  
 BRACTEA [allied to βράχω, or to βράκτος].  
 BRASSICA [perhaps for βράκη, βράκη, i. g. βράξ, βράχος, βράκς].  
 BREVIS [allied to βραχός]; Breviter. — Brevitas; Perbrevis; Perbreviter.  
 BRUMA [contr. for brevima i. e. brevissima]; Brumalis.  
 BRUTUS [allied to βαρύς].  
 BUBO [βόας].  
 BUCCA [φυσάω].  
 BUCCINA [βουκίνη]; Buccinator.  
 BUFO [allied to φύσας].  
 BULLA; Bullatus; Ebullio.  
 BURA, BURIS [βούρ ούρα].  
 BUSTUM [buro, uro].  
 BUTYRUM [βούτυρον].  
 BUXUS, BUXUM [πύξος]; Buxeus.

## C.

CABALLUS [καβάλλης].  
 CACHINNUS [καχάνω]; Cachinno; Cachinnatio; Cachinnus.  
 CACUMEN [allied to acumen; perhaps from an obsol. cacuo, allied to acuo]; Cacumino.  
 CADO [allied to χάω, Fr. χάω, Schw.]. — Casus. — Caducus. — Cadaver; Cadaverosus. — Accido. — Concido. — Excido. — Incido. — Intercido. — Occido; Occidens; Occasus; Occasio. — Procido. — Recido.  
 CADUCEUS [κηρύκειον, καρύκειον]; Caduceator.  
 CÆCUS; Cæcitas. — Cæco; Excæco; Occæco.  
 CÆDO [cado]. — Cædes. — Cæmentum. — Cælum; Cælo; Cælator. — Cæsim. — Homicida; Homicidium. — Parricida; Parricidium. — Cæstus. — Abscido. — Accido. — Concido; Concisio. — Circumcido. — Decido; Decisio. — Excido. — Incido. — Occido; Occidio and Occisio. — Præcido; Præcise. — Recido. — Succido; Succidia.  
 CÆLEBS [perhaps for cæribis, allied to χήρος].  
 CÆPA, CÆPE.  
 CÆRIMONIA [perhaps from Cæres or Ceres, Fr.].  
 CÆRULEUS, CÆRULUS [perhaps from cæsius].  
 CÆSIUS.  
 CÆSPES [cæsus, cædo].  
 CALAMUS [κάλαμος]. — Calamitas. — Calamitosus.  
 CALATHUS [κάλαθος].  
 CALENDE [calare, καλέιν].  
 CALEO [κάω or δάω]; Calesco; Calor; Calidus; Calefacio.  
 CALIGA [for calica; allied to calceus from calx].  
 CALIGO [perhaps allied to κάω, κάω, whence κηλός, καλός]; Caliginosus.  
 CALIX [κάλυξ].  
 CALLIS [allied to calco].  
 CALLUS, CALLUM [κλήλη, κλήνη]. — Calleo. — Callidus; Callide; Calliditas. — Occallesco. — Percallesco.  
 CALO [κάλω].  
 CALUMNIA [calvo]; Calumnior; Calumnior.

CALVUS; Calvitium.  
 1. CALX [uncertain; Schw. rejects the deriv. from λάξ as arbitrary; perhaps, like the other calx, from χάλυξ]. — Calco. — Calcitro; Recalcitro. — Calcar. — Calceus; Calceolus; Calceo; Discalceatus. — Conculco. — Inculco. — Proculco.  
 2. CALX [χάλυξ]. — Calculus.  
 CAMELUS [κάμηλος].  
 CAMERA, CAMARA [κάμαρα].  
 CAMINUS [ἡ κάμινος].  
 CAMPUS [κάμπος Sicil. for καμπή; or allied to κήπος]. — Campester.  
 CANALIS [canna].  
 CANCELLI [cancer, allied to κηκίς].  
 CANCER [καρκίνος].  
 CANDEO [canus]. — Candor. — Candidus; Candidulus; Candidatus. — Candela; Candelabrum. — Accendo; Incendo. — Excandescio; Excandescencia; Excandefacio.  
 CANIS [κύνω]; Canicula; Caninus. — Catulus; Catellus.  
 CANISTRUM [κάνιστρον].  
 CANNA [κάννα].  
 CANNABIS [κάνναβις]; Cannabinus.  
 CANO [uncertain; perhaps allied to χάνω, χανώ]. — Cantus; Cantio; Cantuicula. — Cantilena. — Cantor; Cantrix. — Canorus. — Canto; Decanto; Excanto; Incanto. — Cantito. — Camenæ. — Carmen. — Concino; Conventus. — Occino; Præcino. — Fidicen; Lyricen; Tibicen; Tubicen.  
 CANTHARIS [κανθαρίς].  
 CANTHARUS [κάνθαρος].  
 CANTHEBIUS [κάνθηλιος].  
 CANUS [allied to κάω, κάω]. — Canities. — Canco. — Canesco; Incanesco. — Incanus.  
 CAPER [κάπρος, Schw.]; Capra; Capella. — Caprinus. — Capreolus.  
 CAPIO [allied to apio; or to κάπω, κάπτω]. — Captus. — Captio; Captiuncula. — Captiosus; Captiose. — Captivus; Captivitas. — Capax; Capacitas. — Capistrum. — Capulus. — Capedo; Capeduncula. — Capesso. — Capto; Captatio; Captator. — Accipio; Acceptor; Acceptio. — Antecapio; Anticipio; Anticipatio. — Concipio; Conceptus. — Discepto; Disceptatio; Disceptor. — Decipio. — Excipio; Exceptio; Exceptio. — Incipio; Inceptum; Inceptio; Inceptor. — Intercapio. — Intercipio; Intercaptor; Intercipio. — Occipio. — Occupo; Occupatio; Præoccupatio; Præoccupatio. — Percipio; Perceptio. — Præcipio; Præceptum; Præceptio; Præceptor; Præcatrix; Præcipius; Præcipue. — Recipio; Receptus; Recepto; Receptor; Receptaculum. — Recipero or Recupero; Recuperatio. — Suscipio; Susceptio.  
 CAPISTRUM [allied to capio, κάπω].  
 CAPO [κάπων].  
 CAPSA [κάψα].  
 CAPUT [allied to κυθή, κεφαλή]. — Capitalis. — Capitulum. — Capitoliū. — Capillus. — Anceps. — Biceps; Tri-ceps. — Præceps; Præcipitium; Præcipito.  
 CARBASUS [κάρπασος]; Carbasia; Carbaseus.

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

CARBO; Carbonarius; Carbunculus.  
 CARCER [*Sicil. κάραρον*; allied to *ἔρκος* and *arceo*].  
 CARDO; Cardinalis.  
 CARDUUS.  
 CAREO [*allied to κέρω, καρῆναι*; or to *χῆρος* from *χάω*].  
 CARIES [*allied to κέρω, κέρω*]; Cariosus.  
 CARINA.  
 CARO [*allied to κρέας*]; Caruncula. — Carnifex; Carnificina.  
 CARPENTUM.  
 CARPO [*κέρπω*]; Carptim. — Concerpo. — Decerpo. — Discerpo. — Excerpo.  
 CARRUS, CARRUM [*allied to currus*].  
 CARUS [*χῆρος*]; Care; Caritas.  
 CASA.  
 CASEUS [*perhaps allied to κηρός, καρός*].  
 1. CASSIA.  
 2. CASSIS; Cassida.  
 CASSUS [*perhaps allied to cavus*]. — Incassum.  
 CASTRUM [*allied to casa*]; Castellum. — Castra; Castrensis.  
 CASTRO [*perhaps allied to castus*].  
 CASTUS [*χαστός, χάω*]; Caste; Castitas; Castimonia. — 1. Incestus; Inceste; 2. Incestus; Incestum; Incesto. — Castigo; Castigatio; Castigator.  
 CATAPHRACTA [*κατὰφρακτος*]; Cataphractus.  
 CATAPULTA [*δ καταπέλτης*].  
 CATARACTA [*δ καταράκτης*].  
 CATENA [*allied to capio*]; Catella; Catenatus.  
 CATERVA; Catervatim.  
 CATHEDRA [*καθῆδρα*].  
 CATINUS, CATINUM [*κάτινον*]; Catillus.  
 CATUS [*perhaps for cavitus, cautus*].  
 CAUDA [*κάωδη*].  
 CAUDEX, CODEX [*κάωδη*]. — Codex; Codicilli.  
 CAULA [*contr. for cavilla from cava*].  
 CAULIS [*καυλός*].  
 CAUPO [*καυπολός*]; Caupona; Cauponula; Cauponor.  
 CAURUS.  
 CAUSA, CAUSSA [*contr. for cavissa from caueo. Schw.*]; Causula. — Causor. — Causidicus. — Accuso; Accusatio; Accusator; Accusabilis; Subaccuso. — Excuso; Excusatio. — Incuso; Incusatio. — Recuso; Recusatio.  
 CAUTES [*perhaps allied to cos*; or to *cauda, caudex*].  
 CAVEO [*perhaps allied to σκέπω, σκοπός*]. Cautio. — Cautior. — Cautus; Caute; Cautim; Incautus; Percautus. — Præcaveo.  
 CAVILLOR [*allied to cavus, or to caveo*]; Cavillatio; Cavillator.  
 CAVUS [*χάω*]; Concavus. — Cavo; Concavo; Excavo. — Caverna. — Caven.  
 1. CEDO [*cedo, Schw.*; allied to *Gr. δός, Fr.*].  
 2. CEDO [*χάζω, χάδω, Schw.*]. — Cessio. — Cesso. — Cessatio; Cessator. — Abscedo; Abscessio; Abscessus. — Accedo; Accessio; Accessus. — Antecedo; Antecessio. — Concedo; Concessio; Concessus. — Decedo; Deccessio; Deccessus. — Discedo; Discessus; Discessio. — Excedo; Excessus. — Incedo; Incessus; Incesso. — Intercedo; Intercessor; Intercessio. — Præcedo. —

Procedo; Processio; Processus. — Recedo; Recessus. — Secedo; Secessio. — Succedo; Successus; Successio; Successor.  
 CEDRUS [*κέδρος*]; Cedrinus.  
 CELEBER [*allied to creber*]. — Celebritas. — Celebro; Celebratio; Concelebro; Percelebro.  
 CELER [*κέλης*]; Celeriter; Celeritas; Celero; Accelero; Acceleratio; Perceler; Perceleriter.  
 CELLA [*allied to κύλλος*]. — Cellula; Cellarius.  
 CELLO [*κέλλω*]; obsolete; but hence the following compounds, etc. — Antecello. — Excello; Excellens. — Percello; Perculsus. — Procella; Procellosus. — Recello. — Columen; Columna; Columella; Columnarium. — Culmen.  
 CELO [*allied to κύλλος*].  
 CELOX [*κέλης*].  
 CELSUS [*κέλης*]; Excelsus; Excelse; Excelsitas; Præcelsus.  
 CENSEO; Censor. — Censor; Censura; Censu; Censorius. — Accenseo; Accensus. — Incensus. — Percenseo. — Recenseo. — Succenseo.  
 CENTO [*κέντρον*].  
 CENTUM [*ἐκατόν*]; Centies; Centesimus — Centenus; Centeni. — Centuria; 1. Centurio; Succenturio; 2. Centurio; Centuriatim; Centuriatus. — Ducenti; Ducentesimus; Ducenæ; Ducenties; Trecenti; Quadringenti; Quadringeni; Quadringenties; Quingenti; Quingeni; Quingentesimus; Quingenties; Sexcenti; Sexcenti; Sexcentesimus; Sexcenties.  
 CERA [*δ κηρός*]; Cerula. — *adj.* Cereus; *subst.* Cero.  
 CERASUS [*κέρασος*]; Cerasum.  
 CERDO [*κέρδω from κέρδος*].  
 CEREBRUM; Cerebellum.  
 CERES. — Cerealia; Ludi Cereales.  
 CEREVISTA [*a Gallic word; or allied to Ceres*].  
 CERNO [*κρίνω*]. — Cernuus. — Certo; Certe; Incertus. — Certo; Certatim; Certatio; Certamen; Concerto; Decerto; Concertatio; Decertatio. — Cribrum. — Crinis; Crinitus. — Decerno; Decretum. — Discerno; Discrimen; Discretus. — Excerno; Excrementum. — Incerno. — Secerno; Secretus; Secreto.  
 CERUSSA [*κηρός*]; Cerussatus.  
 CERVIX [*for corvix, κόρυς, κόρυξ*]; Cervicula; Cervical.  
 CERVUS [*κεράς, horned*]; Cerva; Cervinus.  
 CESTUS [*κεστὸς ἱμάς*].  
 CETERUS [*ἕτερος*]; Ceterum.  
 CETRA; Cetratus.  
 CETUS, usually CETE [*τὰ κήτη*]; Cetarius.  
 CEU [*for queu, quive; or contr. for ce-ve*].  
 CHALYBS [*χάλυψ*].  
 CHARTA [*δ χάρτης*]; Chartula.  
 CHARYBDIS [*χάρυβδης*].  
 CHERONESUS [*χερρόνησος*].  
 CHIROGRAPHUS, CHIROGRAPHUM [*χειρόγραφον*].  
 CHLAMYS [*χλαμύς*]; Chlamydatus.  
 CHORDA [*χορδή*].

CHORUS [*χορός*]; Chorea.  
 CIBUS [*σίτος, or perhaps allied to κάπτω*]; Cibo; Cibatus; Cibarius; Cibaria, orum.  
 CICAADA [*allied to κοκκύζω, κόκκυξ*].  
 CICATRIX [*καύς, καύς*]; Cicatricosus.  
 CICEB [*αίχορα*].  
 CICONIA.  
 CICUR [*κίκκος, κίκκορ*].  
 CICUTA.  
 CIEO, CIO [*κίω*]. — Citus; Cito. — Cito; Citatus; Citatim. — Accio; Arcesso; Arcessitus. — Concio; Concio; Concionor; Concionator; Concito; Concitatio; Concitator. — Excio; Excio; Excito. — Incitus. — Incito; Incitatio; Incitamentum. — Percio; Percitus. — Recito; Recitatio; Recitator. — Suscito; Exsuscito; Resuscito.  
 CILICUM [*κιλίκιον*].  
 CILIVM [*κυλῖς, κύλον*]; Supercilium.  
 CIMEX.  
 CINCINNUS [*κικιννος*]; Cincinnatus.  
 CINGO [*perhaps for cungo contr. for congiungo*]. — Cingulus; Cingulum; Cingula. — Accingo. — Discingo. — Incingo; Præcingo. — Succingo.  
 CINIS [*κόνις*].  
 CINNABARIS [*τὸ κιννάβαρι*].  
 CINNAMUM, CINNAMOMUM [*κιννάμον κιννάμων*].  
 CINNUS [*perhaps for cinnus, allied to κυκλώ*]; Concinnus; Concinne; Concinnitas; Concinnitudo; Concinnus; Inconcinnus.  
 CIPPUS [*perhaps κύφος*].  
 CIRCUS [*κίρκος*]; Circus. — Circulus; Circular; Circulator. — Circa. — Circum; Circumcirca. — Circiter. — Idcirco. — Quocirca.  
 CIRURS.  
 CIS [*allied to is and hic; with the demonstrative ce*].  
 CISTUM.  
 CISTA [*κίστη*]; Cistula.  
 CISTERNA [*allied to cista*].  
 CITHARA [*κιθάρα*]; Citharizo; Citharista; Citharistria; Citharædes.  
 CITER [*allied to is; see Cis*]; *absol.* Citerior; Citimus; Citro; Citra.  
 CITRUS [*κίτρεα, κέδρος*]; Citreus.  
 CIVIS [*perhaps for coivis, for coise; but uncertain*]; Civitas. — Civilis; Civilliter.  
 CLAM [*from calini or calam, from celo*]; Clanculum; Clandestinus.  
 CLAMO [*allied to καλέω*]; Clamator; Clamosus; Clamor. — Clamito. — Acclamo; Acclamatio. — Conclamo; Conclamatio. — Declamo; Declamatio; Declamator; Declamatorius; Declamito. — Exclamo; Exclamatio. — Inclamo. — Proclamo. — Reclamo; Reclamatio; Reclamito. — Succlamo.  
 CLANGO [*κλάγγω*]; Clangor, oris. *m.*  
 CLARUS [*for calarus from calo, Schw.*]; Clare; Claritas. — Claresco; Inclaresco. — Clarigatio. — Declaro; Declaratio. — Præclarus; Præclare.  
 CLASSIS [*κλήσις*]. — Classicum; Classarius; Classicus.  
 CLAUDO [*allied to κλάζω, κληῖζω*]. — Claustrum; Clausula. — Circumcludo. — Concludo; Conclusio; Conclusiuncula. — Discludo. — Excludo. —

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

**INCLUDO**; **INCLUSIO**. — **Intercludo**; **Interclusio**. — **Occludo**. — **Præcludo**. — **Recludo**. — **Secludo**.  
**CLAUDUS** [*perhaps allied to χαλός*]; **Claudio**; **Claudicatio**.  
**CLAVA**.  
**CLAVIS** [κλέψ]; **Claviculæ**. — **Conclave**.  
**CLAVUS**; **Clavulus**.  
**CLEMENS**; **Clementia**. — **Inclemens**; **Inclementer**; **Inclementia**.  
**CLEPO** [κλέπτω]; **Clepsydra** [κλεψύδρα].  
**CLIENS** [*perhaps for cliens from cluo*]; **Clientela**; **Clientela**, **arum**.  
**CLINO** [κλίνω]. — **Clivus**; **Clivus**; **Acclivis**; **Acclivus**; **Acclivitas**; **Declivis**; **Declivitas**; **Proclivis**; **Proclivus**; **Proclivitas**. — **Acclino**; **Acclinis**. — **Declino**; **Declinatio**. — **Inclino**; **Inclinatio**. — **Reclino**; **Reclinis**.  
**CLITELLE** [κλίτω].  
**CLOACA** [*contr. for colluaca from conluo*].  
**CLUEO** [κλύω]; **Inclutus**.  
**CLUNIS** [κλόνις].  
**CLYPEUS**, **CLYPEUS** [γλύφω]; **Clypeatus**.  
**COCCUM** [κόκκος]; **Coccineus**.  
**COCHLEA** [κόχλιας]; **Cochleare** and **Cochlear**.  
**COELUM** [κοῖλος]; **Cœlestis**; **Cœlites**.  
**CœNA**, **CœNA** [*perhaps allied to κοινός*]; **Cœnula**. — **Cœno**; **Cœnatus**. — **Cœnaculum**.  
**CœNUM**, **CœNUM** [*allied to κόνις, cinis*]; **Obscœnus**; **Obscœnitas**.  
**CœPI** [*allied to capio, cupio*]; **Cœptus**; **Cœptum**; **Cœpto**.  
**COHOR** [χορτός].  
**COLAPHUS** [κόλαφος].  
**COLLIS** [*allied to κολώνη*]; **Collinus**.  
**COLLUM**; **Succollo**.  
**COLLYBUS** [κόλλυθος].  
**COLO** [κέλλω, κέλω]. — **Cultura**. — **Cultor**; **Cultrix**. — **Cultus**. — **Cultio**. — **Culter**; **Cultellus**. — **Colonus**; **Colonia**. — **Acicolo**; **Acicola**. — **Circumcolo**. — **Excolo**. — **Incolo**; **Incola**; **Inquilinus**. — **Incultus**; **Inculite**. — **Percolo**. — **Præcultus**. — **Recolo**.  
**COLOR**; **Coloro**; **Concolor**; **Discolor**; **Decolor**.  
**COLUBER**, **COLUBRA** [*allied to δακάλυθος*].  
**COLUM** [*allied to culeus, κουλέων*]; **Colo**, **i**. — **Percolo**.  
**COLUMBA**; **Columbus**; **Columbina**. — **Columbarium**.  
**COLUMIS** [*allied to κολών, κολώνη*]; **Incolumnis**; **Incolumnitas**.  
**COLUS** [κόλος, κολού].  
**COMA** [κόμη]. — **Comans**; **Comatus**. — **Cometes** [κομήτης]. — **Comosus**.  
**COMIS**; **Comiter**; **Comitas**.  
**COMISSOR** [κομίζω]; **Commissatio**; **Commissator**.  
**COMO** [*from κοσμέω or κομῶ; or contr. for co-emo*]; **Incomptus**.  
**COMEDIA** [κομῆδία]; **Comœdus** [κομῆδός]; **Comicus** [κομικός]; **Comice**.  
**CONCHA** [κόγχη].  
**CONCHYLIIUM** [κογχύλιον]; **Conchyliatus**.  
**CONCILIIUM** [conceo, *allied to concio*]. — **Concilio**; **Conciliatio**; **Conciliator**; **Conciliatrix**; **Conciliatricula**. — **Reconcilio**; **Reconciliatio**; **Reconciliator**.  
**CONDIO**. — **Conditor**; **Conditio**. — **Condimentum**.

**CONGIUS** [*allied to κόγχος*]; **Congiarium**.  
**CONOR**. — **Conatus**; **Conata**, **orum**.  
**CONSUL** [con-sul, or præ-sul, *from salio, Schw.*; or *from an obsol. conso, whence consulo, consilium, Fr.*]. — **Consulatus**. — **Consularis**; **Proconsul**.  
**CONSULO** [*see CONSUL*]. — **Consultum**; **Consultus**; **Consulto**. — **Consultor**. — **Consulto**; **Consultatio**. — **Inconsultus**; **Inconsulte**. — **Consilium**; **Consiliarius**; **Consilior**.  
**CONTRA** [*from cum, con; perhaps from an old adj. conterus*]. — **Contrarius**; **Contrarie**.  
**CONTUS** [κόντος].  
**CONUS** [κῶνος].  
**COPULA** [con, apio, ἄνω, ἄνω]. — **Copulo**. — **Copulatio**.  
**COQUO**. — **Coquus**; **Coqua**. — **Concoquo**; **Concoctio**. — **Decoquo**; **Decoctor**. — **Excoquo**. — **Percoquo**. — **Præcox**. — **Recoquo**.  
**COR** [κέαρ, κῆρ]; **Corculum**. — **Cordatus**. — **Concors**; **Concorditer**; **Concordia**; **Concordo**. — **Discors**; **Discordia**; **Discordo**. — **Excors**. — **Præcordia**. — **Recordor**; **Recordatio**. — **Socors**; **Socordia**. — **Vecors**; **Vecordia**. — **Misericors**; **Misericordia**; **Immisericors**; **Immisericorditer**.  
**CORAM** [co-oram, *from os (oris)*; or *ce (demonstrat.) oram*].  
**CORB**'s [*allied to curvus*]. — **Corbita**.  
**CORIUM** [χόριον]. — **Coriarius**. — **Corrigia**.  
**CORNIX** [κωρήν]; **Cornicula**.  
**CORNU** [κέρας]. — **Corneus**. — **Cornutus**; **Corniger**. — **Cornicen**. — **Bicornis**.  
**CORNUS** [κράνος]; **Corneus**.  
**CORONA** [κωρήν]. — **Corolla**; **Corollarium**. — **Corono**. — **Coronarius**; **Coronaria**.  
**CORPUS** [κορμός, also κορτός]. — **Corpusculum**. — **Corporeus**; **Corporatus**. — **Bicorpor**; **Tricorpor**.  
**CORTEX**.  
**CORS** [χόρτος].  
**CORTINA** [*perhaps cors, chors*].  
**CORULUS**.  
**CORUSCO** [*allied to κορσώω*]; **Corussus**.  
**CORVUS** [κόραξ].  
**CORYLUS** [κόρυλος]; **Coryletum**.  
**CORYMBUS** [κόρυμβος].  
**CORYPHEUS** [κορυφαίος].  
**COS** [*allied to cautes*].  
**COSTA**.  
**COTHURNUS** [κόθορνος]; **Cothurnatus**.  
**COTURNIX** [κοττός].  
**COXA** [κοχάνη]; **Coxendix**.  
**CRABRO**.  
**CRAMBE** [κράμβη].  
**CRAPULA** [κραυπάλη].  
**CRAS** [*perhaps allied to heri, hora, αἶριον*]; **Crastinus**. — **Procrastino**; **Procrastinatio**.  
**CRASSUS** [γράφος; or *allied to creber*]; **Crassitudo**.  
**CRATER** [κρατήρ].  
**CRATES**; **Craticula**.  
**CREBER** [*allied to cresco*]; **Crebro**. — **Crebritas**. — **Crebresco**; **Increbresco**. — **Percrebresco**.  
**CREDO** [cre-do, quasi cretum do, Prisc.; but *uncertain*]. — **Creditor**. — **Credibilis**; **Credibiliter**; **Incredibilis**; **In-**

**credibiliter**. — **Credulus**; **Credulitas**; **Incredulus**. — **Acredo**. — **Concredo**.  
**CREMO** [κρέω, κρώω]; **Concremo**.  
**CREMOR** [*allied to cerno and cresco*].  
**CREO** [κρέω, κρώω]. — **Creator**; **Creatrix**. — **Procreo**; **Procreator**; **Procreatrix**. — **Recreo**; **Recreatio**.  
**CREPIDA** [κρηπίς]; **Crepidatus**.  
**CREPIDO** [κρηπίς].  
**CREPER**. — **Crepusculum**.  
**CREPO** [κρέπω]. — **Crepitus**. — **Crepito**; **Crepitaculum**. — **Crepundia**. — **Concrepo**. — **Decrepitus**. — **Discrepo**; **Discrepantia**. — **Increpo**; **Increpito**.  
**CRESCO** [κρέω]; **Cretus**. — **Accresco**; **Accretio**. — **Concreresco**; **Concretio**. — **Decresco**. — **Increresco**; **Incrementum**. — **Recreresco**. — **Succresco**.  
**CRETA** [*from Creta, Crete, Fr. (with others); but doubted by Schw.*]; **Cretula**, **Cretatus**.  
**CRIMEN** [κρίμα, κρίνω, cerno]. — **Criminosus**; **Criminose**. — **Criminor**; **Criminatio**.  
**CRISPUS** [*perhaps contr. for corispus, allied to κορίσσω*]; **Crispo**.  
**CRISTA** [*contr. for corista, κόρυς*]; **Cristatus**.  
**CROCODILUS** [κροκόδειλος].  
**CROCUM**, **CROCUS** [κρόκον, -os]; **Croceus**.  
**CROTALUM** [κρόταλον].  
**CRUMENA**, **CRUMINA** [γρυμῆα].  
**CRUOR** [κρύα]. — **Cruentus**; **Cruento**; **Incruentus**. — **Crudus**; **Cruditas**; **Crudesco**; **Recrudesco**; **Crudelis**; **Crudeliter**; **Crudelitas**.  
**CRUS**.  
**CRUSTA** [κρύω, κρυστός, κρυστάω]. — **Crustulum**. — **Crasto**; **Incrusto**.  
**CRUX**. — **Crucio**; **Discrucio**; **Excrucio**; **Cruciat**.  
**CRYSTALLUS**, **CRYSTALLUM** [κρύσταλλος].  
**CUBO** [κύπτω]. — **Cubito**. — **Cubitus**, **us**; **Cubit**, **i**; **Cubitum**. — **Cubile**. — **Cubiculum**; **Cubicularis**; **Cubicularius**. — **Accubo**; **Accubitio**. — **Excubo**; **Excubie**. — **Incubo**. — **Ocubo**. — **Recubo**. — **Secubo**. — **Accumbo**. — **Discumbo**. — **Incumbo**. — **Ocumbo**. — **Procumbo**. — **Recumbo**. — **Succumbo**.  
**CUCULLUS**.  
**CUCULUS** [κόκκυξ].  
**CUCUMIS**.  
**CUCURBITA**; **Cucurbitula**.  
**CUDO** [*perhaps κόττω, Dor. for κόπτω*]. — **Excudo**. — **Incus**. — **Procudo**.  
**CULCITA**, **CULCITRA** [*acc. to Varr. and Feat., from calco*].  
**CULEUS**, **CULLEUS**, **CULEUM**, **CULLEUM** [κουλέος, -όν]; **Culullus**.  
**CULEX** [σκάληξ].  
**CULINA** [*contr. for cuculina, cuclina, from coquo*].  
**CULMUS** [κάλυμπος].  
**CULPA** [*allied to scelus, from cellere, Dīd.; or for clupa, κλωπή, Schw.*]; **Culpo**.  
**CUM** [ἐν]. — **Cumprimum**; **Cummaxime**. — **Quoniam** [quum jam].  
**CUMERA**.  
**CUMINUM** [κῦμνον].  
**CUMULUS** [ὀβσ. cumus, κυμός i. q. χῶμα]; **Cumulo**; **Cumulate**; **Accumulo**.  
**CUNÆ** [κύνε; or *contr. for cubinæ, from cubo*]; **Cunabula**; **Incunabula**.

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

CUNCTOR; Cunctanter; Cunctatio; Cunctator. — Percunctor. — Percunctatio.

CUNCTUS [contr. for co-junctus].

CUNEUS [κύνος]; Cuneolus; Cuneatim.

CUNICULUS [perhaps allied to canis, κύων].

CUNQUE, CUMQUE; Cunctus.

CUPA [κύπος, σκύφος, κόπελλον].

CUPEDIA, æ. f.; Cupedia, orum. — Cupedinarius; Cupediarius.

CUPIDIO [allied to capio]. — Cupidus; Cupiditas. — Percupidus. — Cupido. — Concupisco.

CUPRESSUS [κυπάρισσος]; Cupresseus.

CUR [contr. for cui rei or quare].

CURA [perhaps allied to quæro; but very doubtful]. — Curiosus; Curiose; Curiositas. — Curo; Curatio; Curator. — Accuro; Accuratus; Accurate; Accuratio. — Incuria; Incuriose. — Pro-curo; Procurator; Procuratio. — Securus; Securitas.

CURCULIO.

CURLA [perhaps κυρία, sc. ἐκκλησία]; Curliatus; Curio.

CURRO. — Currus. — Curriculum. — Cur-sus. — Cursor. — Cursim. — Cursio; Cur-sito. — Curulis. — Accurro. — Concurro; Concursus; Concurso; Concurso; Concur-satio. — Decurro; Decursus; Decursio. — Discurro; Discursus; Dis-cursio. — Excurro; Excursio; Ex-cursus. — Incurro; Incursio; Incursus; Incurso. — Intercurro; Intercursus; Intercursio. — Occurro; Occursio; Oc-cursatio. — Percurro; Percursio; Per-cursio; Percursatio. — Præcurro; Præ-cursio; Præcursor. — Procurro; Procursus; Procurso. — Recurro; Recursus; Recurso. — Succurro. — Transcurro.

CURTUS [κυρτός]; Decurtatus.

CURVUS [γυρός]; Incurvus. — Curvo; Incurvo; Curvatus; Incurvatus; In-curvesco; Recurvo.

CUSPIS [allied to κύπτις, κόπτω].

CUSTOS [perhaps allied to curo]. — Cus-todia. — Custodio; Incustoditus.

CUTIS [τὸ κύτος]; Cuticula. — Intercus.

CYATHUS [κύαθος].

CYCNUS, CYGNUS [κύκνος]; Cygneus.

CYDONIUM MALUM [Κυδόνιον μήλον].

CYLINDRUS [κύλινδρος].

CYMBA [κύμβα]; Cymbium.

CYMBALUM [κύμβαλον].

CYPRIVS.

## D.

DACTYLUS [δάκτυλος]; Dactylicus.

DAMA.

DAMNUM [uncertain; perhaps from de-mo]. — Damnosus. — Damno; Damna-tio. — Condemno; Indemnatus; Præ-damno.

DAPS [δάπτω].

DE [uncertain; perhaps formed from di for dis, Schw.]. — Deinde (contr. Dein). — Deinceps. — Denique.

DECEM [δέκα]; Decies. — Decimus and Decum; Decimum; Decimæ or Decumæ. — Decumanus, adj. and subst. — Decimo. — Deni; Denarius, adj. and

subst. — Decuria; Decurio, ære, 1. tr.; Decurio, ðnis. m. — Decemplex. — Decem-peda; Decempedator. — Undecim; Undecimus; Undecies. — Duodecim; Duodecimus; Duodecies. — Tredecim; Quatuordecim; Quindecim; Sedecim (sexdecim); Septemdecim. — Decem-ber.

DECEt [δοκέω, δοκέει, Fr. or allied to δέλω, δελνυμι, Schw.]; Decens; De-center; Decentia; Decor; Decorus; Decorum; Decore; Indecorus; Inde-core; Decus; Decoro; Condecoro. — Dedecet; Dedecus; Dedecoro.

DELEO [perhaps contr. from de and obso-lo, i. e. alo].

DELPHIN, DELPHINUS [δελφίς].

DEMUM [lengthened form of the demon-strative dem, which appears in idem, tandem; allied to the Gr. δή].

DENS [δένους, ὀδόντος]. — Dentatus. — Edentulus. — Bidens; Tridens.

DENSUS [allied to δασύς]; Denso; Con-densus.

DEPSO [δέψω]; Condepso.

DEUS [δέος; or Ζεύς, Δεός]; Dea.

Dexter [δεξιός]; Dextera or Dextra; Dextella; Dextere and Dextre. — Dexteritas. — Dextrorsus.

DIADEMA [διάδημα].

DILETA [δίλητα].

DIALECTICA (sc. ars) from Dialecticus [διαλεκτικός].

DIALOGUS.

DIANA [Divi-Jana].

DIBAPHUS [δίβαφος].

DICA [δίκη]. — Ediculus. — Dicus.

1. Dico [allied to dico]; Dicitio. — Ab-dico; Abdicatio. — Dedico; Dedicatio. — Indico; Index; Indiciu. — Præ-dico; Prædicatio; Prædicator; Præ-dicabilis.

2. Dico [δέλω, δελνυμι]. — Dictum; Dictorium. — Dictio. — Dicax; Dica-citas. — Dicto. — Dictator; Dictatura; Dictatorius. — Dictio. — Ab-dico. — Addico; Addictus; Addictio. — Be-nedico. — Con-dico. — Contradico. — Edico; Edictum. — Indico; Indictus. Interdico; Interdictum; Interdictio. — Maledico; Maledicus; Maledice; Ma-ledictum; Maledictio. — Prædico; Prædictum; Prædictio. — Pro-dico.

DIES [allied to dios, divus, deus]. — Die-cula. — Diarium. — Diurnus; Diurnum. — Diu; Dintinus; Diuturnus; Diutur-nitas; Perdiu; Perdiuturnus; Quam-diū. — Dudum. — Biduus; Biduum; Triduum; Quatriduum. — Hodie; Ho-diernus. — Interdiu. — Meridies; Me-ridiatio; Meridianus; Pomeridianus; Antemeridianus. — Nudius. — Peren-die; Perendinus; Comperendino; Com-perendinatio. — Comperendinatus. — Postridie. — Pridie. — Propediem. — Quotidie; Quotidianus.

DIGITUS [δελνυμι].

DIGNUS [allied to δίκη]; Digne. — Dig-nitas. — Dignor; Dedignor. — Indignus; Indigne; Indignitas; Indignor; In-dignabundus; Indignatio. — Ferdignus.

DICECESIS [διολκεις].

DIPLOMA [δίπλωμα].

DIRUS [δεινός]; Diræ.

DISCO [διδάσκω]. — Disciplina. — Disci-

pulus; Discipula; Condiscipulus; Con-discipulatus. — Addisco. — Dedisco. — Edisco. — Perdisco. — Prædisco.

DISCUS [δίσκος].

DIUITIO [δίκη].

DIUS, DIVUS [δῖος, δῖος]; Divus, i. æ.; Diva, æ. f.; Diam or Divum, i. æ. — Divinus, adj. and subst. — Divine. — Divino; Divinatio. — Divinitus.

DIVES [allied to do, or to divus] [poet. dia, tis]; Divitia. — Dito; Ditesco.

DIVIDO [Etrusc. Iduo, like idus]. — Di-visio; Divisus; Divisor; Dividuns; Individuns.

DO [δω, δίδωμι]; Dator. — Abdo. — Addo; Additamentum. — Circumdo. — Condo; Conditio; Conditio; Abbe-condo; Inconditus; Recondo; Re-conditus. — Deditio; Deditio. — Edo; Editus; Editio. — Indo. — Obdo. — Perdo; Perditus; Perdite; Perditor; Deprodo; Disperdo. — Præditus. — Prodo; Proditio; Proditor. — Reddo. — Satisdo; Satisfatio. — Subdo. — Trado; Traditio.

DOCEO [allied to δοκέω, δόγμα; or to δαδω-κω, disco]; Doctus; Indoctus; Indocte. — Docilis; Docilitas; Indocilia. — Doctor; Doctrina. — Documentum. — Ad-doceo; Condoceo. — Condocefacio. — Dedoceo. — Edoceo. — Perdoceo. — Semidoctus.

DOLEO. — Dolenter. — Dolor. — Condo-lesco. — Dedoleo. — Indolesco. — Per-doleo.

DOLIUM; Doliolum.

DOLU [perhaps allied to δώω, δαίω, δάλλω]. — Dolabra. — Dedolo. — Edolo.

DOLUS [δόλος]; Dolosus; Dolose; Sub-dolus; Subdole.

DOMO [δαμάω]. — Domitus; Domitor. — Edomo. — Indomitus. — Perdomo.

DOMUS [δῶμος]. — Domesticus. — Do-micilium. — Dominus; Domina. — Dominor; Dominator; Dominatrix; Dominatio; Dominatus.

DONEC, DONICUM [perhaps from dam; donicum for dunnicum].

DONUM [δῶρον, do]. — Dono; Donatio; Donarium; Donativum. — Condoneo; Condonatio.

DORMIO [δαρδάνω, perf. δέδορμα]. — Dor-mito. — Edormio; Edormisco. — In-dormio. — Obdormio; Obdormisco.

DORSUM [perhaps contr. for devorsum, like prorsus for provorsus, Schw.].

DOS [δῶς, do]. — Doto; Indotatus.

DRACHMA [δραχμή]; Tetradrachmum.

DRACO [δράκων].

DROMUS [δρόμος]; Prodromus; Heme-rodromus.

DUBIUS [δύω, δός, δόω dubo]; Du-bium; Dubie. — Dubito; Dubitanter; Dubitatio. — Addubito. — Subdubito.

DUO [perhaps allied to δύω, δύσκι, from δύω]. — Ductus. — Dactor. — Dux. — Abduco. — Adduco. — Cir-cumduco. — Conduco; Conductio; Conducticius; Conductor. — Deduco; Deductio; Deductor. — Diduco. — Edico. — Edico; Educatio; Educa-tor; Educatrix. — Induco; Inductio. — Introduco. — Obduco; Obductio. — Perduco. — Præduco. — Produco; Productio. — Reduco; Reductio; Be-

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

ductor; Redux. — Seduco; Seductio. — Subduco; Subductio. — Traduco; Traductio; Traductor; Tradux.  
**DUELUM** [duo]. — Perduellis; Perduellio.  
**DULCIS** [uncertain; perhaps allied to γλυκύς or to δέλω, Fr.; δούκος, δελκος, Schw.]. — Dulciter. — Dulcedo; Dulcitus; Dulcesco.  
**DUM**. — Dumtaxat; Dumtaxat.  
**DUMUS** [old form dusmus; δῶα, δόσην]; Dumentum.  
**DUS** [δύω]; Duodecim; Duodecimus; Duodeviginti; Duodevicesimus; Duodetriginta; Duodetricesimus. — Duplex; Dupliciter; Duplico; Duplus.  
**DUX** [δύω] (obol.). — Exuo; Exuviae. — Induo; Indutiae. — Reduvia.  
**DURUS**; Dure; Duriter; Prædurus; Subdurus. — Duritia; Durities. — Duritas. — Duro; Obduro; Obduresco; Perduro.  
**DYNASTES** [δυνάστης].

## E.

**E, Ex** [ἐκ, ἐξ]. — Extra. — Exterus; Exter; Externus; Extremus; Extimus; Extremum; Extremitas. — Extirsecus.  
**EBENUS** [ἐβένος].  
**EBRIUS** [perhaps for ubrius, contr. for udibrius, Schw.; or from e-bi=bibo, Fr.]; Ebrius; Ebrietas; Ebriositas; Inebrio.  
**EBUR** [perhaps for elbur, allied to elephas, Schw.]; Eburneus; Eboreus.  
**EC**, interrogative before quis, quando, etc.  
**ECCE** [en-ce].  
**ECHO** [ἤχω].  
**EDERA**.  
**EDO** [ἐδω, ἐσθίω]. — Edax; Edacitas. — Epulæ; Edipulæ; Epulum; Epularis; Epulor. — Esca; Esculentus; Esculentia, orum; Inesco. — Esurio. — Adedo. — Ambedo. — Comedo. — Exedo. — Inedia. — Obesus; Obesitas. — Peredo. — Semesus.  
**ECEO** [ἔχων, ἦνος, needy]; Egens; Egestas. — Indigeo; Indigens; Indigentia.  
**EEO** [ἔγω].  
**EHO, EHODUM**.  
**EJA, HEJA**.  
**EJULO** [ἐλάω]; Ejulatio; Ejulatus.  
**ELECTRUM** [ἤλεκτρον].  
**ELEMENTA** [uncertain; perhaps allied to ἔλη, ἔλημα].  
**ELEPHAS** [ἐλέφας]; Elephantus.  
**ELOGIUM** [ἐλλόγιον].  
**EMBLEMA** [ἐμβλημα].  
**EMO** [uncertain; perhaps allied to ἀμω, ἀμω, to collect]. — Emptio; Emptor. — Emax. — Adimo; Ademptio. — Coemo; Coemptio; Coemptonalia. — Demo. — Dirimo. — Eximo; Eximius; Eximie; Exemplum; Exemplar; Exemplaria. — Interimo. — Perimo. — Promo; Promptus; Prompte; Promptu; Promptuarii; Promptuarium; Depromo; Expromo. — Redimo; Redemptio; Redemptor. — Sumo [for subemo]; Sumptus; Sumptuosus; Absumo; Assumo; Assumptio; Consumo; Consumptio; Consumptor; De-

sumo; Insumo; Præsumo; Præsumptio; Resumo.  
**EN** [ἐν, ἡν].  
**ENIM** [allied to nam, nemp]. — Etenim. — Enimvero.  
**ENSIS** [τὸ ἔγχος, ἔνρος, Schw.; but uncertain].  
**EO** [ἐω, εἶμι]. — Itio. — Iter. — Ito. — Illicet. — Abeo; Abitus; Abitio; Transabeo. — Adeo; Aditus. — Ambio; Ambitio; Ambitosus; Ambitiose; Ambitus; Ambulo; Ambulatio; Ambulatiuncula; Ambulatorius; Deambulo; Obambulo; Deambulatio; Obambulatio; Perambulo. — Anteëo. — Circumeo; Circueo; Circuitio; Circuitus. — Coeo; Coitio; Coitus; Cætus; Comes; Comito; Comitator; Comitatus; Incomitatus; Comitium; Comitio; Comitialis. — Exeo; Exitus; Exitium; Exitiosus; Exitialis; Exitiabilis. — Ineo; Initium; Initio. — Intereo; Interitus. — Introeo; Introitus. — Obeo; Obitus. — Pereo; Depereo. — Præeo; Prætor; Prætorius; subst. Prætorium; Prætorianus; Prætura; Propætor. — Prætereo; Præteritus. — Prodeo. — Redeo; Reditio; Reditus. — Seditio; Seditiosus; Seditiose. — Subeo; Subitus; Subito. — Transeo; Transitio; Transitus.

**EPHEBUS** [ἐφεβος].  
**EPHEMERIS** [ἐφημερίς].  
**EPHIPPIUM** [ἐπιππιον].  
**EPIBATA** [ἐπιβάται].  
**EPIGRAMMA** [ἐπίγραμμα].  
**EPILOGUS** [ἐπίλογος].  
**EPISTOLA** [ἐπιστολή].  
**EPITOME, EPITOMA** [ἐπιτομή].  
**EQUUS** [ἵππος, ἵκκος]; Equa. — Equuleus. — Equinus. — Equile. — Eques; Equester; Equito; Adequito; Circumequito; Interequito; Obequito; Perequito; Præterequito.  
**ERGA** [allied to vergo, Fr.].  
**ERGASTULUM** [ἐργάστριον].  
**ERGO** [ἐργω, from ἔργον].  
**ERRO** [ἔρρω]; Erratum; Erratio; Errabundus. — Error. — Aberro; Aberratio. — Deerro. — Pererro.  
**ERUCA**.  
**ERVUM** [ἐρύθος].  
**ESSEDUM**; Essedarius.  
**ET** [perhaps ἐτι, Schw.]; Etenim; Etsi; Etiam; Etiamnum; Etiamnunc; Etiamsi.  
**ETESLE** [ἐτησία].  
**EXIGUUS** [exigo, or ex and egeo]; Exiguus; Exigue; Exiguitas; Perexiguus.  
**EXTA**; Extispex.

## F.

**FABA**.  
**FABER** [contr. for faciber, from facio, Schw.]. — Fabrica. — Fabricor; Fabricatio; Fabricator. — Fabrilla. — Affabre. — Infabre.  
**FACETUS** [allied to facio]; Facete. — Facetiæ. — Infacetus. — Perfacetus; Perfacete.  
**FACIO** [uncertain; allied to figo, fingo, pango, πηγνυμι]. — Factum. —

Factio; Factiosus. — Facinus; Facinorosus. — Facies; Superficies. — Factito. — Facesso. — Facilis; Facile; Perfacilis; Perfacile; Facilitas; Facultas; Difficilis; Difficiliter; Difficultus; Difficultas; Perdifficilis. — Afficio; Affectus, a, um; Affectio; Affectus, us. — Affecto. — Benefacio; Benefactum; Beneficus; Beneficentia; Beneficium. — Conficio; Confectio; Confector. — Deficio; Defectus, us; Defectio. — Efficio; Effectus, us; Efector; Effectrix; Efficax; Efficacitas; Efficientia. — Inficio; Infector. — Infectus. — Interficio; Interfector. — Malefacio; Malefactum; Maleficus; Maleficius. — Officio. — Officium; Officiosus; Officiorum; Officiorum. — Perficio; Perfectus; Perfecte. — Perfectio; Perfector; Imperfectus. — Præficio; Præfectus; Præfectura. — Profecto. — Proficio; Profectus. — Proficiscor; Profectio. — Reficio. — Satisfacio; Satisfactio. — Sufficio. —  
**FEX, FEX**. — Fæculentus. — Defæco.  
**FAGUS** [φῆγός]; Fagineus; Faginus; Fageus.  
**FALLO** [σφάλω]. — Falsus; Falsum. — Fallax; Fallacia. — Refello.  
**FALX**. — Falcarius. — Falcatus.  
**FAMES**; Famelicus.  
**FAMULUS** [Oscan famel, a servant, Fest.]; Famula; Famularis; Famulatus. — Familia; Familiaris, adj. and subst.; Familiariter; Familiaritas; Perfamiliaris.  
**FANUM** [Fana quod fando consecrantur, Fest.]; — perhaps for fasnium, from fas, Schw.]. — Fanaticus. — Profanus; Profano.  
**FAR** [allied to furfur]. — Farina. — Farago.  
**FARTIO** [by transposition from the root φρακ, whence φράσσω, φράξω]; Fartor; Fartimen; Fartura. — Confertio; Confertus; Confertim. — Differtus. — Effartio. — Refertio; Refertus.  
**FARIS, fartus sum** [φάω, φημί]. — Fabula; Fabella; Fabulosus; Fabulor; Confabulor. — Facundus; Facunde; Facundia; Infacundus. — Fama; Famulus; Infamis; Infamia; Infamo. — Fas; Nefas; Nefarius; Nefarie. — Fateor; Confiteor; Confessus; Confessio; Diffiteor; Infiteor; Infittas ire. — Infittatio; Profiteor; Professus; Professio. — Fatum; Fatalis; Fataliter; Fatidicus, adj. and subst.; Fatifer. — (Dies) fasti; Nefasti. — Fatuus; Fatuitas; Infatuo. — Affari; Affabilis; Affabilitas. — Effari; Effatum; Effabilis. — Infans; Infantia. — Infandus; Nefandus. — Interfari. — Præfari; Præfatio. — Profari.  
**FASCIA** [allied to fascis]; Fasciola.  
**FASCINUM** [βαρδύσιον]; Fasciola.  
**FASCIS**; Fasciculus.  
**FASELUS**. See PHASELUS.  
**FASTIGIUM** [fastus-ago, Fr.; perhaps from βαρδύσιον, Schw.]; Fastigatus.  
**FASTUS** [perhaps from fari].  
**FATIS** [allied to satis, sufficient, enough; or i. g. χαρίς, want, need] does not occur. But hence ad fatim or adfatim (affatim). — Fastidium [fatia and tæ-

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

dium; *acc. to others, fastus and tædium*; Fastidiosus; Fastidiose; Fastidium. — Fatigo (fatim ago); Fatigatio; Defatigo; Defatigatio. — Fatisco; Fessus; Defetiscor; Defessus; Indefessus.

FAUNUS.

FAUX; *plur.* Fauces; Soffoco.

FAVEO [*obso.* φάω]. — Favor. — Fautor; Fautrix. — Faustus; Fauste; Infauftus.

FAVILLA [*obso.* φάω].

FAVONIUS [*allied to faveo*].

FAVUS.

FAX [χάω].

FEL [χολή].

FELES [γαλή].

FENDO, *obso.* [*allied to findo, σφίω, φένω*]. — Defendo; Defensio; Defensor; Defenso; Defensito; Indefensus. — Infensus. — Offendo; Offensus; Offensa; Offensio; Offensiuncula; Suboffendo.

FENESTRA [*allied to fawn*].

FETO, *obso.* [*allied to fawn*]. — Fetus; Effectus. — Fecundus; Fecunditas; Infecundus. — Felix; Feliciter; Felicitas; Infelix; Infelicitas. — Femur. — Femina; Feminus; Effemino; Effeminatus; Effeminate. — Fenus; Fenerator; Feneratio; Fenerator.

FERALIS [*for feralis, contr. for fœneralis, for funeralis, Schw.*: — *acc. to Varr. from fero; (uncertain)*; *subst. plur.* Feralia.

FERE, FERRE [fero].

FERRE [*a ferendi victimis, Fest.*]; Feriari; Feriatus.

FERO. — Referio.

FERO [φέρω]. — Latio. — Lator. — Ferax; Feracitas. — Fertilis; Fertilitas. — Ferulum. — Feretrum. — Ferentarii. — Ferrox; Ferocitas. — Fortis; Fortitor; Fortitudo; Perfortiter. — Fors, *tis. f.*; hence *abl.* forte; Forsitan; Forsan; Fortasse; Fortassis; Fortuitus; Fortuito; Fortuna; Fortuno; Fortunatus; Fortunate; Infortunatus; Infortunium. — Furca; Fuscifer; Fuscina. — Affero. — Antefero. — Aufero. — Circumfero. — Confero; Collatio. — Defero; Delatio; Delator. — Differo; Differens; Differentia; Dilatio. — Effero. — Infero. — Introfero. — Offero. — Perfero. — Postfero. — Præfero. — Profero. — Prolatio; Prolo. — Refero; Relatio. — Suffero. — Superlatio. — Transfero; Tralaticius; Translativus; Translatio.

FERRUM. — Ferreus. — Ferratus. — Ferrarius; Ferraria. — Ferramentum. — Ferrugo.

FERULA.

FERUS [φέρ, φήρ]; Feritas; Efferus; Effero; Efferatus.

FERVEO [φέρω]. — Fervens; Ferventer; Refervio. — Fervidus. — Fervor. — Fervescio. — Fermentum. — Febris; Fabricula. — Fretum. — Fervesco; Defervesco; Effervesco; Refervesco.

FESTINUS [*for fertinus, from fero, Schw.*]; Festino; Festinante; Festinatio; Confestim.

FESTUCA.

FESTUS [*allied to fari, fastus*]. — Festivus; Festive; Festivitas. — Infestus; Infeste; Infesto. — Profestus.

FETIALIS.

FIBRA; Fimbria.

FICUS [σική].

FIDELIA [*allied to fides*].

FIDES, FIDIS [σπίθη]; Fides, ium; Fidicen; Fidicina.

FIDO [πίσθω]; Fidens; Fidenter. — Fiducia; Fiduciarus. — Fidus; Fide; Infidus. — Fides; Fidelis; Fideliter; Infidelis; Infideliter; Infidelitas; Perfidelis; Perfidus; Perfidia; Perfidiosus; Perfidiose. — Confido; Confidens; Confidenter; Confidentia; Confisio. — Diffido; Diffidens; Diffidenter; Diffidentia; Subdiffido.

FIGO [σπίγω, σπρίγω; or πήγω, πήγνυμι]; Fixus. — Fibula [figibula]. — Affigo; Affixus. — Configo. — Defigo. — Infigo. — Præfigo. — Refigo. — Suffigo. — Transfigo.

FILIUS [*perhaps allied to fio, φάω, whence φυλή, φύλον*]; Filia; Filiolus; Filiola.

FILUM [*perhaps allied to fawn, φύλλον*].

FIMUS, FIMUM.

FINDO [σπίω]; Fissio. — Fissilis. — Diffindo. — Infindo.

FINGO [*allied to facio, figo, frango*]. — Fictus; Ficta. — Fictilis. — Fictor; Fictrix. — Figura; Figure. — Figulus. — Affingo. — Confingo; Confictio. — Diffingo. — Effingo; Effictio; Effigia.

FINIS [*perhaps allied to filum, fibra, fimbria, Fr.*; *for finis (quod agri funiculis sunt divisi, Schw.)*; *plur.* Fines. — Finio; Finitor. — Finitimus. — Affinis; Affinitas. — Confinis. — Definio; Definitus; Definite; Definitio. — Infinitus; Infinite. — Infinitas. — Præfinio; Præfinito.

1. FIO. — Confic, confieri. — Desit, defieri. — Infit.

2. FIO [φίω]; Suffio; Suffimentum.

FIRMUS [*perhaps for firmus, from fero, Schw.*]; Firme; Firmiter. — Firmitas; Firmitudo. — Firmo; Firmamentum; Affirmo; Affirmate; Affirmatio; Confirmo; Confirmatio; Confirmator. — Infirmus; Infirme; Infirmitas; Perinfirmus. — Infirmitas; Infirmitio. — Obfirmo; Obfirmatus.

FISCUS [*allied to φάσκωλος*]; Fiscina; Fiscella.

FISTUCA [*perhaps for figistuca, from figo, Schw.*].

FISTULA [*perhaps from fido, findo*]; Fistulator.

FLACCUS [βλάξ]; Flaccesco.

FLAGITO [*obso.* flago, *allied to fligo, πλάγω*]; Flagitatio; Flagitator. — Efflagito; Efflagitatio. — Flagitium; Flagitiosus; Flagitiose; Perflagitiosus.

FLAGRO [φλέγω]; Flagrans. — Conflagro. — Deflagro; Deflagratio. — Flagrum; Flagellum. — Flamma; Flammeus; Inflammo.

FLAMEN, *priest of a deity* [filum].

FLAVUS [*by transposit. from flavus, fulvus*]; Flavescio.

FLECTO [πλέω]. — Flexio; Flexus; Flexuosus. — Flexibilia. — Circum-

flecto. — Deflecto. — Inflecto; Inflexio. — Reflecto.

FLEO [φλέω]; Fletus; Flebilis; Flebiliter — Defleo.

FLIGO [*allied to πλάγω*]; Flictus. — Affligo; Afflictus; Afflictor; Afflicto; Afflictatio. — Configo; Conflictio; Conflictus; Conflictio; Confictor. — Infigo. — Profigo.

FLO [φλάω]; Flatus; Flamen. — Flabrum; Flabellum. — Afflo; Afflatus. — Confluo. — Difflo. — Efflo. — Inflo; Inflatus; Inflatio. — Perflo. — Proflo. — Reflo. — Sufflo.

FLOCCUS.

FLOS [φλός]; Flosculus. — Floridus. — Floreo; Floresco; Defloresco; Effloresco.

FLUO [βλύω, φλύω]. — Fluidus. — Fluxus. — Fluito. — Flumen; Fluvius; Fluvialis. — Fluctus; Fluctuo; Fluctuator; Fluctuatio. — Affluo; Affluens; Affluenter; Affluentia. — Circumfluo. — Confluio; Confluens. — Defluo. — Diffluo. — Effluo. — Influio. — Perfluio. — Præterfluio. — Profluio. — Profluens, *adj. and subst.*; Profluenter. — Refluo. — Superfluio.

FODIO [*perhaps for foveido, allied to fovea, Schw., allied to βοθρῶν, Fr.*]; Fodico. — Fossa. — Circumfodio. — Confodio. — Defodio. — Effodio. — Infodio. — Præfodio. — Perfodio. — Suffodio. — Transfodio.

1. FÆDUS [*allied to fidus, fides*]; Fæderatus; *plur. subst.* Fæderati.

2. FÆDUS [*allied to fœtes, pœdor, putidus*]; Fæde; Fæditas; Fædo.

FÆNUM or FENUM [feo].

FÆTIDE; Fætidus.

FOLIUM [φύλλον].

FOLLIS [*perhaps allied to δόλλυς, Eol. φύλλυς*]; Folliculus.

FONS [fundo]; Fontanus.

FOR. See FARS.

FORCEPS [foris-capio].

FORI [φόρος]; Foruli.

FORIS [*allied to πόρος*]; *plur.* Fores, ium. — Foris; Foras.

FORMA [μορφή]. — Formula. — Formosus; Formositas. — Formo; Conformo; Conformatio; Deformo; Informo; Informatio; Transformo. — Biformis; Triformis. — Deformis; Deformitas.

FORMICA [δ μορμήκη].

FORMIDO. — Formidolosus; Formidolose. — Formido; Reformido.

FORNAX [*uncertain; perhaps allied to πυρ*].

FORNIX [*allied to fornax*]; Fornicatus.

FORO [φέρω, περῶ]; Foramen. — Perforo.

FORUM [*allied to πόρος*]. — Forensis. — Circumforaneus.

FOVEA.

FOVEO. — Focus; Foculus. — Fomentum. — Fomes.

FRAGUM [ράξ].

FRANGO [ρήγω, ρήγνυμι]. — Fragilis; Fragilitas. — Fragmentum; Fragmentum. — Frago; Fragosus; Confragosus. — Anfractus. — Confringo. — Deffringo. — Effringo. — Infringo; Infractio. — Perfringo. — Præfringo;



# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

**Præfracte.** — Refringo. — Refractor. — Suffragio. — Suffragium. — Suffragor; Suffragatio; Suffragator.  
**FRATER** [φρατήρ]; Fraterculus; Fraternus; Fratricida.  
**FRAUS.** — Fraudulentus. — Fraudo; Fraudatio; Fraudator. — Defraudo.  
**FRAXINUS;** Fraxineus.  
**FREMO** [φρέμω]; Fremitus.  
**FRENDO, FRENDEO.**  
**FRENUM (FRÆN.).** — Freno; Infreno; Refreno. — Effreno; Effrenatus; Effrenate; Effrenatio. — Infrenis; Infrenus; Infrenatus.  
**FREQÜENS;** Frequenter. — Frequentia. — Frequento; Frequentatio. — Infrequens; Infrequentia. — Perfrequens.  
**FRETUS.**  
**FRICO** [allied to friō]. — Perfrico. — Refrico.  
**FRIGO** [φρίγω].  
**FRIGUS** [φρύγος]; Frigidus. — Frigeo; Frigesco; Refrigesco. — Refrigero; Refrigeratio.  
**FRIVO** [allied to πρίω]; Frivulus.  
**1. FRONS, dis.** — Frondeo; Frondesco. — Frondator.  
**2. FRONS, tis** [allied to πρῶς].  
**FRUOR** [perhaps allied to βρούω, Schw.]; Perfruor. — Fructus; Fructuosus. — Frugis; Frugi; plur. Fruges; Frugalior; Frugalissimus; Frugaliter; Frugalitas. — Frugifer. — Frumentum; Frumentarius, *adj. and subst.*; Frumentor; Frumentatio; Frumentator.  
**FRUSTRA** [allied to fraus, fraude]. — Frustor; Frustratio.  
**FRUSTUM** [allied to fruor].  
**FRUTEX;** Fruticetum; Fruticor.  
**1. FUCUS** [φύκος]; Fucosus. — Fucos. — Fucatus. — Infuco.  
**2. FUCUS** [σφήξ, σφηκός].  
**FUGIO** [φεύγω]. — Fugax. — Fuga [φυγή]. — Fugito. — Fugitivus, *adj. and subst.* — Fugo. — Aufugio. — Confugio. — Defugio. — Diffugio. — Effugio; Effugium. — Perfugio; Perfugium; Profugio; Profugus. — Refugio; Refugium. — Subterfugio. — Suffugio. — Transfugio; Transfugium; Transfuga.  
**FULCIO.** — Fulcrum. — Effultus. — Præfulcio.  
**FULGEO** [φλέγεος, φλέγω]. — Fulgor. — Fulgur; Fulguro. — Fulmen; Fulmino. — Effulgeo. — Offulgeo. — Præfulgeo.  
**FULLO.**  
**FUMUS** [φύμος, for θυμός]; Fumidus; Fumosus; Fumeus. — Fumo; Fumigo. — Famifer.  
**FUNDA** [allied to σφενδόνη]; Funditor.  
**FUNDO** [allied to χέω, χέω]. — Fuse. — Fusilis. — Fusus. — Futilis. — Affundo. Circumfundo. — Confundo; Confusus; Confuse; Confusio. — Confuto. — Defundo. — Diffundo. — Effundo; Effusus; Effuse; Effusio. — Effutio. — Infundo. — Offundo. — Perfundo. — Profundo; Profusus; Profuse. — Refundo. — Refuto; Refutatio. — Suffundo. — Transfundo.  
**FUNDUS** [allied to θυός]. — Funditus. — Fundo; Fundamentum. — Profundus; Profundum.

**FUNGOR.** — Functio. — Defungor. — Perfungor; Perfunctio.  
**FUNGUS** [σπόγγος, Att. σπόγγος].  
**FUNIS** [allied to σχοῖνος]; Funiculus. — Funale. — Funambulus.  
**FUNUS** [φόνος]. — Funereus. — Funebris. — Funestus; Funesto.  
**FUO** [obsol.] [φύω = φύω]. — Futurus; Futurum. — Fore (for Fuere).  
**FUR** [φύρ]. — Furax; Furaciter. — Furor; Furtum; Furtivus.  
**FURFUR** [allied to far].  
**FURNUS** [allied to fornax].  
**FURO** [allied to δύω]. — Furor. — Furia; Furiālis. — Furiosus; Furiose. — Furibundus.  
**FURVUS** [allied to fuscus, and to δρφός, δρφός]. — Fulvus. — Fuscus. — Fuligo.  
**FUSTIS** [allied to ferio, Fr.; or for postis, Schw.]; Fustuarium.

## G.

**GÆSUM** [γαῖον].  
**GALEA** [γαλήνη]; Galeo.  
**GALERUS, GALERUM** [allied to galea].  
**1. GALLUS;** Gallina; Gallinaceus.  
**2. GALLUS;** Gallicus.  
**GANEUM, GANEA** [γάνειον, from γάνυμι]. — Ganeo.  
**GANNIO** [perhaps allied to χαλνῶ, cano]. — Oggannio.  
**GARRIO** [perhaps γήρυω, Dor. γάρυω]. — Garrulus; Garrulitas.  
**GAUDEO** [γαῖναι, γηθῶ]. — Gaudium.  
**GAZA** [a Persian word].  
**GELU** [Sicil. γέλα]; Gelidus. — Congelo.  
**GEMINUS** [geno, gigno]; Gemellus. — Geminio; Geminatio. — Tergeminus; Trigeminus.  
**GEMMA** [for gesma, from geno, Schw.; perhaps allied to γέμω, Fr.]. — Gemmeus. — Gemmo. — Gemmatus.  
**GEMO** [γέμω]; Gemitus. — Congemo. — Ingemo; Ingemisco.  
**GENA** [γένυς]; Genuinus.  
**GENU** [γόνυ]; Geniculum; Geniculatus.  
**GEOGRAPHIA** [γεωγραφία].  
**GEOMETRES, GEOMETRA** [γεωμέτρης]; Geometria [γεωμετρία]; Geometricus [γεωμετρικός].  
**GERMANUS** [for gesmanus, from geno]; Germania; Germanicus.  
**GERO** [etymology unknown, Fr.; allied to χέρ, Schw.]. — Gestio. — Gestus. — Gestio; Prægestio. — Gesto; Circumgesto. — Aggero; 3. Agger; 1. Aggero; Exaggero; Exaggeratio. — Congero. — Digerō; Indigestus. — Egero. — Ingero. — Suggesto; Suggestum; Suggestus.  
**GIBBA, GIBBUS, GIBBER** [κύπτω, κύφος]; *adj.* Gibbus; *adj.* Gibber.  
**GIGAS** [γίγας].  
**GIGNO** [geno, γένω, γεννῶ]. — Genitor; Genitrix. — Genius; Genialis. — Genuinus; Genuine. — Genus; Generalis; Generaliter; Generatim. — Genero; Generatores; Ingenero. — Generosus. Degener; Degenero. — Genialis. — Gener. — Germen; Germanus; Germanitas. — Gens; Gentilis; Gentilicium. — Ingigno; Ingenitus; Ingenium; In-

geniosus; Ingeniose; Ingenuus; Ingenuus; Ingenuitas. — Indigena. — Indigetes. — Prægnans; Progigno; Progenies.  
**GILVUS** [perhaps for galbus].  
**GINGIVA.**  
**GLABER** [\*glabo, γλάβω].  
**GLACIES;** Conglacio.  
**GLADIUS.** — Gladiator; Gladiatarius. — Digladio.  
**GLANS** [Æol. γάλανος, βάλανος]. — Juglans.  
**GLAREA;** Glareosus.  
**GLEBA, GLEBA.**  
**GLIS** [γλήνη].  
**GLISCO.**  
**GLOBUS** [allied to glomus, κολός]. — Globosus. — Conglobo.  
**GLOMUS.** — Glomero.  
**GLORIA** [allied to clarus, from \*claro, κλέω, κλέω, whence κλέος]. — Gloriosus; Glorioso. — Glorior; Gloriatio. — Inglorius.  
**GLUBO** [γλύβω]; Deglubo.  
**GLUTEN** [γλοιός, γλοιία, γλία]; Glutinator. — Agglutino; Conglutino; Conglutinatio.  
**GNARUS** [allied to γνῶναι, notus, \*gnotus]. — Ignarus. — Ignoro; Ignorantia; Ignoratio; Ignorabilis.  
**GNAVUS or NAVUS** [γναῖος]; Gnaviter or Naviter. — Gnavitas or Navitas. — Navo. — Ignavus; Ignave; Ignavia.  
**GRACILIS;** Gracilitas.  
**GRACULUS** [allied to κοράξ, κροῖζω].  
**GRADUS.** — Gradatim. — Gradior; Gressus; Grassor; Grassator. — Aggredior; Aggressio. — Congredior; Congressus; Congressio. — Degredior. — Digredior; Digressus; Digressio. — Egreddior; Egressus. — Ingredior; Ingressus; Ingressio. — Introgredior. — Prægredior; Prægressio. — Progredior; Progressio; Progressus. — Regredior; Regressus. — Transgredior; Transgressio.  
**GRÆCUS** [Γραικός]; *subst.* Græci and Graii; Græcia.  
**GRAMEN** [perhaps allied to germen]; Gramineus.  
**GRAMMATICUS** [γραμματικός]; *adj. and subst.*; Grammatica, *æ. f.*; Grammatica, *orum. n.*  
**GRANDIS** [perhaps allied to cresco, Fr. after Daderl.; Schw. does not even offer a conjecture]; Granditas. — Grandiusculus. — Pergrandia. — Prægrandia. — Subgrandia.  
**GRANDO** [allied to granum].  
**GRANUM;** Granarium.  
**GRAPHE** [γραφή]; Syngrapha [συγγραφή]; Syngraphus.  
**GRATUS** [χάρης, from χαλρῶ]. — Grate; Gratia; Gratia, or *contr.* Gratis; Gratiæ, *arum. f.* — Gratosus. — Gratis. — Grates. — Gratulor; Gratulatio; Gratulator; Congratulor; Congratulatio. — Gratuitus; Gratuito. — Gratificor; Gratificatio. — Ingratus. — Ingratiis, *contr.* Ingratis. — Pergratus.  
**GRAVIS** [βαρύς]; Graviter. — Gravitās. — Gravedo. — Gravidus; Graviditas. — Gravo; Gravor, *ari. dep.*; Gravate; Gravatum; Degravo; Prægravo. — Ingriavescio. — Pergravis.  
**GREMIUM.**  
**GREX** [perhaps from ἀγέλη, ἀγείρω];

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

GREGATIM. — Gregalis. — Gregarius. — Aggrego. — Congrego; Congregatio; Congregabilis. — Egregius; Egregie. — Segrego.  
GRUNNIO [natural sound, γρύνω]; Grunnitus; Degrunnio.  
GRUO. *obsol.* (perhaps for ruo.) Hence, Congruo; Congruens; Congruenter. — Ingruo.  
GRUS [ἡ γράνος].  
GUBERNO [κυβερνώ]. — Gubernatio. — Gubernator; Gubernatrix. — Gubernaculum.  
GULA [perhaps \*guo, γέω]; Gulosus. — Gulose. — Ingulvies.  
GURGES. — Ingurgito.  
GUSTO [γεύω]. — Gustatus. — Gustus. — Degusto. — Prægusto. — Prægustator. — Regusto.  
GUTTA [χυρός, χέω].  
GUTTUR.  
GYMNASIUM [γυμνάσιον]. — Gymnasiarchus [γυμνασιάρχος]. — Gymnasticus and Gymnicus [γυμναστικός, γυμνικός].  
GYNÆCEUM [γυναικείον], GYNÆCONITIS [γυναικωνίτις].  
GYRUS [γύρος].

## H.

HABEO [root HAB, allied to ἄβω, ἄπρω, Fr.; allied to χᾶω, χᾶω, σέω, ἴσχω, ἔχω, Schw.]. — Habena. — Habilis; Habilitas; Inhabilis. — Habitus. — Habitudo. Habito; Habitatio; Habitator; Habitabilis; Inhabitabilis. — Adhibeo. — Cohibeo. — Debeo; Debitum; Debitio; Debitor; Indebitus. — Debilis; Debitas; Debilito; Debilitatio. — Diribeo; Diribitor. — Exhibeo. — Inhibeo. — Perhibeo. — Posthabeo. — Præhibeo; Præbeo; Præbitor. — Prohibeo. — Redhibeo.  
HÆDUS, HÆDUS; Hædinus.  
HÆREO [αἰρώ]; Hæresco. — Hærito; Hæsitantia; Hæsitatio. — Adhæreo; Adhæresco; Adhæsitatio. — Cohæreo; Cohærentia; Cohæresco. — Inhæreo; Inhæresco.  
HALEC (ALEC). HALEX (ALEX).  
HALLUCINOR (ALLUC., ALUC.) [ἀλλῶ, ἀλλοῦμαι].  
HALO [ἄλω]. — Halitus. — Anhele; Anhelitus. — Exhalo; Exhalatio. — Inhalo.  
HAMUS [χαμός]; Hamatus.  
HARA.  
HARIOLUS (ARIOLUS) [fari]; Hariola. — Hariolor; Hariolatio.  
HARUSPEX (ARUSPEX); Haruspicina.  
HASTA; Hastile. — Hastati.  
HAUD (HAUT) [ὅν]; Haudquaquam.  
HAUBIO [ἀρῶ]; Haustus. — Exhaustio; Inexhaustus.  
HERDOMAS [ἐρδομάς].  
HEBES. — Hebeo; Hebesco; Hebetio.  
HEDERA (EDERA); Hederaceus; Hederosus.  
HEL.  
HELICON [Ἑλικών].  
HELVO (HELLVO). — Heluor; Heluatio.  
HEM (EHM).  
HEPAR (EPAR) [ἥπαρ].  
HERBA [φασγῆ]; Herbula; Helvella. — Herbidus; Herbosus; Herbesco.

1382

HERES, HERES [χῆρος]; Herediam; Hereditarius. — Coheres. — Exheres; Exheredo.  
HERI, HERE [for hesi, χῆς, χῆς]; Hesternus.  
HEROS [ἥρως]; Herois [ἥρως]; Heroina [ἥρωϊνή].  
HERUS; HERA. — Herilis.  
HEU! EHEU! [φῆ].  
HEUS!  
HIC [from the pronominal root I (whence also is), with the demonstrative suffix ce, Fr.; allied to ὁ, Schw.], hæc, hoc, pronom. — Hac; Hactenus. — Hic, adv. — Hinc. — Adhinc. — Adhuc. — Dehinc. — Posthac.  
HIEMS, HYEMS [χειμῶν]; Hiemo; Hiemalis; Hibernus; Hiberna; Hiberno; Hibernacula, orum. n.  
HILARIS, HILARUS [ἰλαρός]; Hilare and Hilariter; Hilaritas. — Hilario; Exhilaro.  
HINNUS [ἵνως]. — Hinnio; Hinnitus; Adhinnio.  
HIO [χαίρω, χαλῶ, χᾶω]. — Hiatus. — Hiulus. — Hisco; Dehisco. — Inhio.  
HIPPOTOXOTA [ἵπποτοξότης].  
HIRCUS; Hircinus.  
HIRSUTUS, HIRTUS.  
HIRUDO.  
HIRUNDO [allied to χελιδών].  
HISTORIA [ἱστορία]; Historicus, adj. and subst.  
HISTRIO [Etruscan hister].  
HOMO [allied to humus; or from feo (whence femina)]; Homulus; Homuncio; Homunculus. — Humanus; Humane; Humanitas; Inhumanus; Inhumane; Inhumaniter; Inhumanitas; Perhumanus; Perhumaniter; Humanitus. — Nemo [ne homo].  
HONOR, HONOS [perhaps allied to ὄνομα, Schw.]. — Honorarius. — Honoro. — Honoratus; Inhonoratus. — Honorabilis. — Honorificus; Honorifice; Perhonorificus; Perhonorifice. — Honestus; Honesti; Honestas; Honesti; Cohonesto; Dehonesto; Dehonestamentum; Inhonestus; Inhoneste.  
HORA [ῥα]. — Horologium. — Hornus; Hornotinus.  
HORDEUM [allied to κριθή].  
HORREO. — Horresco. — Horror. — Horridus. — Horribilis. — Horrificus. — Abhorreo. — Cohorresco. — Exhorresco. — Inhorreo; Inhorresco. — Perhorresco.  
HORREUM [ῥεῖον, ῥεῖον].  
HORTOR [ῥω, ῥρῶμι]; Hortatio; Hortatus. — Hortamen; Hortamentum; Hortator. — Adhortor; Exhortor; Adhortatio; Cohortatio; Exhortatio; Adhortator. — Dehortor.  
HORTUS [ῥόπος]; Hortulus.  
HOSPE [allied to hostis]; Hospita. — Hospitium. — Hospitalis; Hospitaliter; Hospitalitas; Inhospitalis; Inhospitalitas.  
HOSTIA [allied to ferio].  
HOSTIS [for fosis, from foris]. — Hostilis; Hostiliter. — Hosticus; Hosticum.  
HUMEO [from ὕω; or allied to χυμός]. — Humidus. — Humecto. — Humesco. — Humor.  
HUMERUS [ῥμος].  
HUMUS [χαμαί]; Humi; Humo, adv. — 1.

Humo; Humatio; Inhumatus. — Humilis; Humiliter; Humilitas.  
HYDRA [ὑδρα], HYDRUS [ὑδρος].  
HYDRIA [ὑδρία, ὑδρῶ].  
HYEMS.  
HYDROPS [ὑδρῶς]; Hydropicus [ὑδρῶνικος].  
HYMEN [ἡμῆν]; Hymenæus [ὑμέναιος].  
HYPOCAUSTUM [ὑποκαυστόν].

## I.

IAMBUS [ἰαμβος].  
IBI [I, is, and bi (σφι)]; Ibidem; Alibi; Inibi.  
ICO [allied to jacio]. — Ictus.  
IDONEUS; Idonee; Peridoneus.  
IDUS [\*iduō, allied to viduo].  
IGITUR [id agitur, Schw.; acc. to Hand. Tursell., from id, i. q. ic, from the root I, (whence is and hic), and the demonstrative suffix itus, ita, Fr.].  
IGNIS [uncertain; (Sanskrit. agnis)]; Igneus; Ignescio.  
ILEX; Ilignus; Iligneus.  
ILIA [ἐλεον]; Exilis; Exilitas.  
ILLE [perhaps for isle, from is. Fr.; i. q. illus for ullus, Schw.]. — Illic, Illæc, Illoc, or Illuc; Illac. — Illic. — Illuc; Illo. — Illinc.  
IMAGO [contr. for imitago, or otherwise allied to imito].  
IMBER [δυεσος].  
IMBUO [ἐμβύω].  
IMITOR [\*imo, allied to μιμῶμαι]; Imitatio; Imitator; Imitabilis.  
IMMANIS [perhaps allied to magnus]. — Immanitas.  
IN [ἐν]. — Inde; Deinde; Exinde; Proinde; Perinde; Indidem.  
INANIS [ἰνῶς, ἰνῶς]; Inaniter; Exinano.  
INCHOO; Inchoatus.  
INDUS [indu-ago, Schw.]; Indagatio; Indagator; Indagatrix.  
INDULGEO [\*dulceo or \*dulgeo, allied to dulcis]; Indulgens; Indulgentia; Perindulgens.  
INFERUS [ἐνέρι]; Inferis; Inferior; Infimus; Imus; Imo or Immo. — Infra. — Infernus.  
INFULA [allied to filum].  
INGENS.  
INQUAM [ἐνέπω].  
INQUINO [allied to cœnam]; Inquinatus; Inquinate; Coinquino.  
INSTAR [\*staris, allied to sto].  
INSULA [ἐνῆλος, Schw.]; Pænninsula.  
INTER [in and adv. termination ter]. — Interim; Interea; Interdum.  
INTERPRES. — Interpretor; Interpretatio.  
INTUS [ἐντός]. — Interior. — Intimus; Intime. — Intra. — 1. Intro, adv. — 2. Intro, i. intr. — Intestinus; Intestinum.  
INVITO; Invitatio.  
INVITUS [perhaps for in-votus, Schw.]; Invite; Perinvitus.  
IRA. — Irascor; Iratus; Periratus; Subirascor; Subiratus. — Iracundus; Iracunde; Iracundia. — Irrito; Irritatio; Irritabilis.  
IS [ἴς, ἦ; see HIC]. — Ea. — Eo; Adeo; Ideo. — Idem; Eadem; Eodem; Identidem. — Iste; Isto; Istorsum. — Istic; Istoc; Istuc; Istine.

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

ITA [is]. — Itaque.  
ITEM [is]; Itidem.  
ITERUM [ἔτερος]. — Itero; Iteratio.

## J.

JACEO [allied to jacio]. — Adjaceo. — Circumjaceo. — Interjaceo. — Objaceo. — Subjaceo.

JACTO [allied to ico and ἔγωγε]. — Jactus. — Jactura. — Jacto; Jactatio. — Jaculum; Jaculor; Ejaculor. — Abjicio; Abjectus; Abjectio. — Adjicio; Adjectio. — Amicio; Amictus; Amiculum. — Circumjicio. — Conjicio; Conjectus; Conjectio; Conjector; Conjectura; Conjecto. — Dejicio; Dejectio; Dejectus. — Disjicio. — Ejicio; Ejectio. — Injicio; Superinjicio. — Interjicio; Interjectus. — Objicio; Objecto; Obex. — Projicio; Projectus. — Rejicio; Rejctio; Rejculus. — Subjicio; Subjecte; Subjectio; Subjector. — Superjacio. — Trajicio; Trajectus; Trajectio.

JAM [for eam, from is]; Jam dudum; Jam jam.

JANUA [for eanna, from eo, Schw.]. — Janitor; Janitrix.

JANUS; Janualis; Januarius.

JECUR [ἥπαρ]; Jecusculum.

JEJUNUS; Jejeune. — Jejunitas. — Jejuniū.

JENTO; Jentaculum.

JOCUS. — Jocosus; Jocese. — Jocus; Jocularis. — Joco; Jocatio.

JUBA; Jubar.

JUBEO [allied to jus, juris]; Jussum. — Jussu; Injussu.

JUNGO [ἐγγυνομ, ἕγωγε]. — Juncus; Juncus. — Jugum; Jugalis; Jugo; Jugatio; Conjugo; Jugerum; Bigæ; Quadrigæ. — Jugis. — Jugulum and Jugulus; Jugulo; Jugulatio. — Jumentum. — Juxta. — Abjungo. — Adjungo; Adjunctio. — Conjungo; Conjuncte; Conjunctio; Conjux; Conjugium. — Disjungo; Disjunctio. — Injungo. — Sejungo; Sejunctio. — Subjungo.

JUNIPERUS.

JUNO [for Juvio].

JUPITER [Zeús and πατήρ].

1. JUS (broth, etc.), [ῥα, εἶπα].

2. JUS (right) [perhaps allied to ἐκ, αὐτοῖς]. — Jurisdictio. — Jusjurandum. — Injurius; Injuria; Injurius; Injuriōse. — Justitium. — Justus; subst. Justa, orum; Juste; Justitia; Injustus; Injuste; Injustitia. — Judico; Judex; Judicium; Judiciarius; Judicialis; Abjudico; Adjudico; Dijudico; Præjudico; Præjudiciam. — Jurgo and Jurgor; Jurgium; Objurgo; Objurgatio; Objurgator; Objurgatorius. — Juro; Juratus; Injuratus; Abjuro; Adjuro; Dejuro; Conjuro; Conjurati; Conjuratio; Ejuro; Perjuro; Pejuro; Perjurus; Perjurium.

JUVENIS [perhaps allied to vivēs, vivēs]. — Juvenis. — Juvēnilis; Juveniliter. — Juventus. — Juventa. — Juventas. — Juvencus; Juvenca.

JUVO [δω, αἶω, whence δυνω, δυνάω, δυνήμι]. — Jucundus; Jucunde; Jucunditas;

Injucundus; Injucunde; Injucunditas; Perjucundus; Perjucunde. — Adjuvo; Adjutor; Adjutrix; Adjumentum; Adjuto.

## L.

1. LĀBOR [perhaps allied to λείβω and λούω, Schw.]. — Lapsus. — Labes; Labecula. — Labo; Labasco. — Labefacio; Labefactio. — Allabor. — Collabor. — Delabor. — Dilabor. — Elabor. — Illabor. — Perlabor. — Præterlabor. — Pro-labor.

2. LĀBOR (LABOS). — Laboriosus; Laboriose. — Laboro; Elaboro.

LABRUSCA; Labruscum.

LAC [γάλα]; Lacteo; Lacto; Lacteus; Lactuca.

LACERO [λακείω]; Laceratio; Lacer; Lacinia.

LACERNA.

LACERTA, LACERTUS.

LACERTUS; Lacertosus.

LACIO, obsol. [obsol. lax i. q. frans, allied to λακείν]. — Laccio. — Lacio. — Allicio; Allecto. — Delicio; Delicium; Delicatus; Delicate. — Delecto; Delectatio; Delectamentum. — Elicio. — Illicio; Illecebra. — Oblecto; Oblectatio; Oblectamentum. — Pellicio; Pellax.

LACRIMA [τὸ δάκρυμα]; Lacrimula. — Lacro; Lacro. — Collacro; Collacrimo. — Illacro; Illacrimo.

LACUS [λάκκος]. — Lacuna; Lacunar; Laquear.

LĒDO; Lēdo. — Allido. — Collido. — Elido. — Illido.

LĒNA [χλαῖνα].

LĒTUS [allied to lautus]; Lēte. — Lētia. — Lētor.

LĒVIS.

LĒVUS [λαῖος].

LĒGENA [λάγηνος, λάγηνος].

LĒMO [allied to λάπτω]; Labium; Labrum.

LAMENTOR [allied to clamo]; Lamentatio; Lamentum; Lamentabilia.

LĒMINA.

LĒMPAS [λαμπάς].

LĒNA [τὸ λῆνος, Dor. λᾶνος]; Laneus; Lanugo; Lanificium; Laniger, adj. and subst. Lanigera.

LANGUEO [λαγγέω]. — Languidus; Languor. — Languesco; Elanguesco; Ob-languesco; Relanguesco.

LANTO and DILANTO; Laniatus; Lanius; Lanista.

LĒNX.

LĒPIS [λαῖος]. — Lapidus; Lapidosus. — Lapidica; Lapidicina. — Dilapido.

LAQUEUS [lacio, lacere]; Laquear; Illaqueo.

LAR; plur. Lares [Etruscan word].

LARDUM [allied to λαρός, λαρώς, fatted].

LARGUS [perhaps for larius, allied to laridus]; Large; Largitas. — Largior; Largitio; Largitor. — Dilargior.

LARVA [perhaps allied to lar].

LASSUS [perhaps allied to laxus]; Lassitudo; Lasso; Delasso.

LATEO [λήθω, λᾶθω, λαρόδω]; Latenter; Latito; Latebra; Latebrosus; Latibulum; Delitescio.

LATER; Laterculus.

LATERNA (lanterna) [perhaps for lampiterna]; Laternarius; Laternarius.

LATEX [λάταξ].

LATIUM; Latinus, adj. and subst., plur. Latini; Latine; Latinitas.

LATOMIA [λατομία].

1. LATRO, avi. 1. Latratus; Allatro.

2. LATRO, onis. m. [λατρεύω]. — Latruculus. — Latrocinor; Latrocinium.

1. LATUS, a, um. [allied to πλάτος]; Late. — Latitudo. — Dilato.

2. LATUS, eris. a. [perhaps allied to latus, a, um.]

LAURUS; Laureus, adj. and subst.; Laureola; Laureatus.

LAUS [perhaps allied to cluo, κλύω]; Laudo; Laudatio; Laudator; Laudabilis; Laudabiliter. — Collaudo; Collaudatio.

LAVO [λούω]; Lavatio. — Laurus; Laute; Lautilia.

LAXUS. — Laxitas. — Laxo. — Laxamentum. — Lascivus; Lascivia; Lascivio. — Prolixus; Prolixe. — Relaxo; Relaxatio.

LECTUS [λέγω]. — Lectica; Lecticula; Lecticarius; Lectisternium.

1. LĒGO [lex, Fr.; λέγω, Schw.]. — Legatus. — Legatio. — Legatum. — Ablego; Ablegatio. — Allego; Allegatio. — Collega; Collegium. — Delego; Delegatio. — Relego; Relegatio.

2. LĒGO [λέγω]; Lectus; Lecte; Lectio; Lectiuncula; Lector; Lectio; Legio; Legionarius; Legumen; Lex; Legitimus; Exlex. — Allego. — Colligo; Collectio; Collecticius. — Deligo; Delectus. — Diligo; Diligens; Diligenter; Diligentia; Indiligens; Indiligenter; Indiligentia; Perdiligens; Perdiligenter. — Eligo; Electio. — Elegans; Eleganter; Elegancia; Inelegans; Ineleganter; Perelegans; Pereleganter. — Intellego; Intellegens; Intellegenter; Intellegentia; Intellectus. — Negligo; Negligens; Negligenter; Negligentia; Neglectio. — Perlego. — Relego or Religo. — Religiosus; Religio; Religiosus; Religiose; Irreligiosus. — Seligo; Selectio. — Sublego.

LENIS [allied to λείος, as plenus to πλείος]; Leniter. — Lenitas. — Lenio; Lenimen; Lenimentum; Delenio; Delementum.

LENO [perhaps allied to lenio]; Lena; Lenocinium; Lenocinor.

LENS.

LENTUS [perhaps allied to lenis]; Lente. — Lentitudo.

LEO [λέων]; Lēona [λαῖνα].

LEPOR (LEPOS). — Lepidus; Lepide; Illepidus; Illepidē.

LEPUS [ἔσθ. λέπος, for λαγός]; Lepusculus; Leporinus.

LETHE [λήθη]; Lethum (Letum); Lethalis (Letalis).

1. LEVIS [allied to λείος]; Perlevis; Perleviter; Levitas. — Levo; Levamen; Levamentum; Levatio. — Allevio. — Elevo; Elevatio. — Relevo. — Sublevo.

2. LEVIS [allied to λείος]; Levigo.

1. LĒBER [ἔσθ. τὸ λέπαρ, i. e. λέπος];

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

Libellus. — Librarius; Libraria; Librarium.  
 2. LIBER [allied to luo, or *λευθερός*]; Libere. — Liberi. — Libertas. — Libertus; Liberta; Libertinus; Libertina. — Liberalis; Liberaliter; Liberalitas; Illiberalis; Illiberaliter; Illiberalitas; Perliberalis; Perliberaliter; Libero; Liberatio; Liberator. — Delibero; Deliberatio.  
 LIBET or LUBET [allied to *λω, λίσσω*]; Libens or Lubens; Libenter; Perlibens; Perlibenter (Perlubenter). — Libido or Lubido; Libidinosus; Libidinose. — Collibet. — Prolubium.  
 LIBO [*λείβω*]; Libatio. — Delibo. — Illibatus.  
 LIBRA [*λίτρα*]; Libella; Libro.  
 LICEO [*λαίω, λίκω*]. — Liceor; Licitor; Licitatio. — Polliceor; Pollicitor; Pollicitatio.  
 LICET [allied to liceo], 2. *imp.*; Licet, *conj.* — Licitus. — Licentia. — Illicet. — Scilicet. — Videlicet.  
 LICUM [allied to laqueus]; Bilix; Trilix.  
 LIEN [*σπλήν, σπλάγχνα*]; Lienosus.  
 LIGNUM; Ligneus; Lignor.  
 1. LIGO [*λυγώνω*]; Alligo. — Colligo; Colligatio. — Deligo. — Illigo. — Obligo; Obligatus; Obligatio. — Præligo. — Religo. — Subligo.  
 2. Ligo, *onis*.  
 LILIUM.  
 LIMA [allied to *λείω, λείω*]; Limo; Limatus.  
 LIMBUS.  
 LIMPIDUS [allied to lympha].  
 1. LIMUS [allied to *λίω*]; Limosus; Illimius.  
 2. LIMUS [perhaps for licmus, allied to obliquus]. — Limen; Postliminium. — Limes.  
 LINGO [*λέγω*]. — Ligurio; Liguritis; Abligurio. — Delingo. — Lingua; Lingula; Bilinguis; Trilinguis; Elinguis.  
 LINO [*λίω*]. — Litera; Literula; Literatus; Literate; Illiteratus; Literatura; Oblituro. — Litura. — Allino. — Circumlino. — Illino. — Oblino. — Sublino.  
 LINQUO [*λιμπάνω, λείπω*]. — Delinquo; Delictum. — Relinquo; Relictio; Reliquus; Reliquiæ; Derelinquo; Derelictio.  
 LINTER.  
 LINUM [*λίνον*]; Lineus; Linteus; Lintum; Linteolum. — Linea; Lineo; Lineamentum; Collineo.  
 LIPPUS [allied to *λείβω*]; Lippio; Lippitudo.  
 LIQUEO [allied to *λείβω*]; Lique, *impers.* — Liquesco. — Liquefacio; Liquefactus. — Liqueus; Liqueo; Liquor.  
 LIRA; Deliro; Deliratio; Delirus.  
 LIS [allied to *εἶς*]. — Litigo; Litigium; Litigious.  
 LITO [allied to *λήθη*]; Litatio; Perlito.  
 LITUS (LITTUS); Litoralis; Litoreus.  
 LITUS.  
 LIVEO. — Livor. — Lividus.  
 LIX; Elixus; Lixivius; Lixivia.  
 LIXA.  
 LOCUS [\*leco, lego, whence lectus; *λέγω, λόχος*]. — Loculus. — Locuples; Locu-

pleto. — Loco; Locatio. — Colloco; Collocatio. — Eloco. — Illico.  
 LOCUSTA.  
 LOGI [*λόγος*].  
 LOLIUM.  
 LONGUS; Longe; Longulus, Longiusculus; Longue, Longiuscule. — Longitudo. — Longinquus; Longinquitas. — Perlongus; Perlonge.  
 LOQUOR [*λέγω, λόγος*]. — Locutio. — Loquax; Loquaciter; Loquacitas. — Alloquor; Alloquium. — Colloquor; Colloquium; Collocutio. — Eloquor; Eloquens; Eloquenter; Eloquentia; Pereloquens; Ellocutio. — Obloquor. — Proloquor.  
 LORUM. — LORICA [for doricæ, *δωρήξ, δώραξ*]; Loricula; Loricatus.  
 LUBRICUS [allied to luo].  
 LUCRUM [luo]; Lucellum; Lucror.  
 LUCTOR. — Luctatio; Luctator. — Eluctor; Ineluctabilis.  
 LUCUS.  
 LUDUS [allied to *καλέω, κλέω*]. — Ludo; Lusio; Lusus. — Alludo. — Eludo. — Illudo. — Illusio. — Præludo. — Proludo; Prolusio. — Ludibrium. — Ludicrus; Ludicrum. — Ludifico; Ludificor; Ludificatio.  
 LUGEo [allied to *λογρός, λογρός*]. — Lugebris. — Luctus; Luctuosus; Perluctuosus. — Elugeo.  
 LUMBRICUS [allied to luo].  
 LUMBUS.  
 LUO [*λώ*]. — Laes. — Lustrum. — Lutum; Luteus. — Abluo. — Alluo; Alluvies; Alluvio. — Colluvies; Colluvio. — Deluo; Delubrum. — Diluo. — Eluo; Eluvio; Eluvies. — Illuo; Illuvies. — Perluo. — Polluo. — Proluo; Proluvies. — Sabluo.  
 LUPUS [*λύκος*]; Lupanar; Lupinus; Lupinum.  
 LURIDUS.  
 LUSCINIA, LUSCINIUS [luscus-cano, *Fr.*]  
 LUSCUS.  
 LUTUM [perhaps from luo]; Luteolus.  
 LUX [allied to *λευκός, λευκός*]; Antelucanus. — Lucidus; Lucide; Dilucidus; Dilucide; Perlucidus or Pellucidus. — Luceo; Coluceo; Diluceo; Diluculum; Eluceo, Perluceo (Perluceo); Præluce; Lucresco (Lucisco); Dilucesco; Illucesco; Lucerna. — Luculentus; Luculenter. — Lucifer. — Lucubro; Lucubratio. — Lumen [for Lucimen]; Luminosus; Illumino. — Luna [for Lucina]; Lunar; Lunatus; Illunis. — Lustrum [*λέω, λέω* or *λέω*]; Lustralis; Lustricus. — Lusto; Collusto; Illusto; Illustris; Perillustris; Perlustro; Sablustris.  
 LUXO; Luxatus and Luxus.  
 LUXUS. — Luxuria; Luxuriosus; Luxuriose. — Luxurio and Luxurior.  
 LYMPHA [*λύμη*]; Lymphatus, Lymphaticus.  
 LYNX [*λύγξ*]; Lynceus [*λύγκεος*].  
 LYRA [*λύρα*]; Lyricus; Lyricen.

## M.

MACERIA, MACERIES [*μάκελος*].  
 MACERO.  
 MACHINA [*μηχανή*]. — Machinor; Machinator; Machinatio.  
 MACULA. — Maculosus. — Maculo, Commaculo.  
 MADEO [*μαδάω*]. — Madidus. — Madefacio. — Madesco.  
 MÆREO (MÆREO) [*μύρω, μύρομαι*]; Mægor; Mæstus; Mæste; Mæstitia.  
 MAGUS [*μάγας*], i. e. magnus, *obsol.* — Magis (Mage); Maxime; Mactus, *in vocat. sing. and plur.* — Macto. — Magister; Magistra; Magisterium; Magistratus. — Magnus; *comp.*, Major; *sup.*, Maximus; Permagus; Majusculus; Magnitudo. — Majestas. — Magnanimus; Magnanimitas. — Magnificus; Magnifice; Magnificentia. — Magnopere; Maximopere.  
 MAGUS [*μάγος*].  
 MALLEUS; Malleolus.  
 MALUM [*μήλον, Dor. μάλον*]; Malus.  
 MALUS; (*comp.*, Pejor; *sup.*, Pessimus); Male; (*comp.*, Pejor; *sup.*, Pessimus). — Malignus; Maligne; Malignitas. — Malitia; Malitiosus; Malitiose. — Maledico. — Malefacio. — Malevolus.  
 MALVA [*μαλδή*].  
 MAMMA [*μάμμα*]; Mamilla.  
 MANCUS.  
 1. MANDO [perhaps for manui do]; Mandatum. — Amando; Amandatio. — Commendo; Commendatio; Commendaticius; Commendabilis. — Demando.  
 2. MANDO [*μάω, μάσσω*]; Manduco; Maxilla; Mala.  
 MANE. — Matutinus.  
 MANEO [*μένω, Dor. μάνω*]. — Mansio. — Permaneo; Permansio. — Remaneo; Remansio.  
 MANES [perhaps \*manus, good].  
 MANO; Emano; Permano.  
 MANTICA.  
 MANUS. — Manubia; Manubrium. — Manica; Manicatus. — Manifestus; Manifeste or Manifesto; Manifesto, 1. *tr.* — Manipulus; Manipulatum; Manipularia. — Mantele (Mantile). — Manceps; Mancipium; Mancipo; Emancipo. — Mansuesco; Mansuetus; Mansuetudo; Mansuefacio; Immansuetus. — Manumitto; Manumissio. — Cominus or Comminus. — Eminus.  
 MAPPA [Punic, acc. to Quint. Inst. 1, 5, 57; or perhaps for manupa, manipa, Schw.].  
 MARCEO [allied to *μαλακός*].  
 MARE; Maridus; Transmarinus; Maritimus.  
 MARGARITA [*μαργαρίτης*].  
 MARGO; Margino.  
 MARMOR [*μάρμαρον*]; Marmoreus.  
 MARS [contr. for Mavors; perhaps allied to mas]; Martius; Martialis.  
 MAS [perhaps allied to *ἀρην*]; Masculus. — Maritus; Marita.  
 MASSA [*μάζα*].  
 MATER [*μήτηρ, Dor. μάτηρ*]. — Matercula. — Maternus. — Matertera. — Matrimonium. — Matrimus — Matrona. — Matricida; Matricidium.  
 MATERIA, MATERIES; Materior; Materio.

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

**MATULA** (*dim. Matella*) [*perhaps allied to μάλα, μάδος*].  
**MATURUS**; Mature; Maturitas; Maturesco; Maturo. — Immaturus; Im-maturitas. — Præmaturus; Præmature.  
**MEDICOR** [μέδομαι]; Medicor; Medica-bilis; Immedicabilis. — Medicus; Medi-cina; Medicamentum, Medicamen. — Remedium.  
**MEDITOR** [μεδομαι]; Meditatio. — Præ-medito; Præmeditatio.  
**MEDIUS** [μέσος]; *subst.* Medium. — Mediocris; Mediocriter; Mediocritas. — Dimidius; Dimidium; Dimidiatus.  
**MEDULLA** [*perhaps allied to medius*].  
**MEL** [μέλι]; Mellificium; Mellifer; Mulsam.  
**MELIOR** [*perhaps allied to ἀμείνω*]; *adv.* Melius; Meliusculus; Meliuscule.  
**MELOS** [μέλος].  
**MEMBRUM** [*perhaps allied to μέλος*]; Membratim. — Membrana (Membranaula).  
**MEMINI** [μνήμημι]. — Memor; Im-memor; Memoria; Memoriter; Me-moro, Commemoro; Memorabilis, Commemorabilis; Commemoratio. — Mentio.  
**MENDICUS**. — Mendicitas. — Mendico.  
**MENDUM, MENDA**; Mendose. — Emendo; Emendate; Emendatio; Emendator; Emendatrix; Emendabilis.  
**MENS** [μένος]; Amens; Amentia. — Demens; Dementer; Dementia. — Commisniscor; Commentum; Commen-ticius. — Commentor; Commentatio; Commentarium, Commentarium; Com-mentariolum. — Remisniscor.  
**MENSA**; Mensarius.  
**MENSIS** [μήν]; Menstruus; Bimestris; Trimestris; Quadrimestris; Semestris.  
**MENTIOR**; Ementior. — Mendax; Men-dacium.  
**MENTUM**.  
**MEO** [βέω, βῶω, βάλω]. — Commeo; Commeatus. — Permeo. — Remeo; Semita; Trames.  
**MEROE and MEREOR** [μέρος, μερῶ]. — Meritus; Meritum; Immeritus; Im-merito. — Meretrix; Meretricula; Meretricius. — Merces; Mercedula; Mercenarius. — Commereo (Com-mereor). — Demereo; Demereor. — Emereo, Emereor. — Promereo; Pro-mereor; Promeritum.  
**MERGES**.  
**MERGO**. — Demergo; Emergo; Im-mergo; Submergo.  
**MERULA**.  
**MERUS**. — Meracus.  
**MERX**; Mercor; Mercatus; Mercatura; Mercator. — Mercurius. — Commer-cium.  
**METALLUM** [μέταλλον].  
**METIOR** [*allied to μέτρον*]; Mensio; Mensura. — Meto; Metor; Meta. — Admetior. — Commetior. — Demetior; Demensum. — Dimetior. — Emetior. — Immensus; Immensitas. — Perme-tior.  
**METO**; Messis; Messio; Messor; Mes-sorius. — Demeto.  
**METUS**; Metuo; Præmetuo.  
**MEUS** [ἐμός].  
**MICA**.

**MICO**. — Dimico; Dimicatio. — Emico.  
**MIGRO**; Migratio. — Commigro. — De-migro; Demigratio. — Emigro; Emi-gratio. — Immigro. — Remigro. — Transmigro.  
**MILES** [mille, *Varr. L. L.*]. — Militia; Commilitium. — Milito. — Militaris. — Commilito.  
**MILIUM**.  
**MILLE** [*allied to μύλος*]; Millesimus; Millies; Milleni; Milliarium.  
**MILVUS, MILVUS, MILVUS**.  
**MIMUS** [μίμος].  
**MINÆ** [*allied to mæne, μῶν*]. — Mineo; Emineo; Eminentia; Superemineo; Immineo. — Minor; Minitor; Minax; Minaciter; Comminor; Comminatio; Interminor.  
**MINERVA** [*allied to mens*].  
**MINISTER** [*perhaps from manus; or from minor*]; Ministra; Administer; Administra. — Ministerium. — Minis-tro; Ministrator. — Administro; Ad-ministratio. — Subministro.  
**MINOR** (*comp. of parvus*) [*allied to μέλιν*]. — Minus (*comp. of parum*). — Minimus (*sup. of parvus*); Minimum; Minime. — Minuo; Minutus; Minu-tatim. — Commينو. — Deminuo; De-minutio. — Diminuo. — Imminuo.  
**MIRUS**; Mire; Permirus. — Miror; Mi-ratio. — Mirabilis; Mirabiliter. — Mi-raculum. — Admiror; Admiratio; Admirabilis; Admirabiliter; Admi-rabilitas. — Demiror. — Mirificus; Mirifice. — Nimiram.  
**MISCEO** [μίσγω, μίγνυμι]; Admisceo; Admistio or Admixtio. — Commisceo. Immisceo. — Intermisceo. — Permis-ceo; Permistio or Permixtio. — Pro-miscuus.  
**MISER**; Misere; Misellus. — Miseria. — Misereor. — Miseret. — Miseresco. — Miseror; Miserandus; Miserabilis; Miserabiliter; Commiseror. — Mise-ricors; Misericordia; Immisericors.  
**MITIS**; Immitis. — Mitesco. — Mitigo; Mitigatio.  
**MITRA** [μίτρα].  
**MITTO** [meo, *Fr.*; meo or μεθίμι; or perhaps, for movito from moveo, *Schw.*]. — Missus. — Missio. — Mis-silia. — Admitto; Admissarius. — Amitto; Amissio. — Circummitto. — Committo; Commisum; Commissio; Commissura. — Demitto; Demissus; Demisse; Demissio. — Dimitto; Dimis-sio. — Emitto; Emissio. — Immitto; Immissio. — Intermitto; Intermis-sio. — Intromitto. — Omitto. — Permitto; Permissio; Permissus. — Præmitto. — Prætermitto; Prætermis-sio. — Pro-mitto; Promissum; Promissio; Ap-promitto; Compromitto; Compromis-sum; Repromitto; Repromissio. — Remitto; Remissus; Remisse; Re-missio. — Summitto (*Subm.*); Submis-sus (*Subm.*); Summisce; Summissio. — Supermitto. — Transmitto; Trans-missio; Transmissus.  
**MODUS** [*allied to modius, metior*]; Quomodo; Cujusmodi; Quodammodo; Admodum; Propemodum. — Modu-lus; Modulor. — Modo, *adv.* — Mo-dius. — Modicus; Modice; Immodi-

cus; Immodice. — Moderor; Mode-ratus; Moderate; Moderatio; Mode-rator; Moderatrix; Immoderatus; Immoderate. — Modestus; Modeste; Modestia; Immodestus; Immodeste; Immodestia; Permodestus. — Com-modus; Commode; *subst.* Commo-dum; *adv.* Commodum; Commoditas; Commodo; Accommodo; Accommo-datus; Accommodate; Incommodus; Incommode; Incommodum; Incom-moditas; Percommodus; Percommode, MEREOR, etc. See MEREOR.  
**MUNIA**. — Munio; Munio; Munio; Cir-cummunio; Communio; Permunio; Præmunio. — Murus; Muralis. — Pomœrium.  
**MOLO** [μόλω]; Mola [μόλη]; Molaris; Immolo; Immolatio; Immolator; Emolumentum.  
**MOLES**. — Molestus; Moleste; Molestia; Permolestus; Permolestie; Submolestus; Submolestie. — Molior; Molitio; Molitor; Molimen; Molimentum; Amolior; Demolior; Demolitio.  
**MOLLIS** [*for movilis, from moveo; or allied to μαλακός, ἀμαλός*]; Molliter. — Mollitia; Mollities. — Mollitudo. — Mollio.  
**MONEO** [*allied to mens, memini*]. — Monitio; Monitum; Monitus. — Mon-itor. — Monumentum or Monumen-tum. — Moneta. — Monstrum. — Mon-stro; Monstratio; Commonstro; De-monstro; Demonstratio; Præmonstro. — Admoneo; Commoneo; Commonefacio; Admonitio; Admonitor. — Præmoneo. — Submoneo (Summoneo).  
**MONILE**.  
**MONS** [*allied to mæne, munio*]; Mon-tuosus; Montanus; Promontorium.  
**MORA**. — Moror; Morator; Commoror; Commoratio; Demoror; Remoror.  
**MORBUS**; Morbidus; Morbosus.  
**MORDEO**; Morsus; Mordax; Mordicus.  
**MORS** [ὁ μῆρος]; Mortalis; Mortales; Mortalitas; Immortalis; Immortaliter; Immortalitas. — Mortifer; Mor-tiferus. — Morior; Demorior; Emo-rior; Immorior.  
**MORTARIUM**.  
**MORUM** [μόρον]; MORUS.  
**MOS**; *plur.* Mores. — Moratus. — Mori-geror. — Morosus; Morose; Moro-sitas.  
**MOVEO** [*allied to ἀνέω, ἀνέλω*]. — Mo-tus; Motio. — Mobilis; Mobiliter; Mobilitas; Immobiles; Immotus. — Moto. — Momentum (*for Movimen-tum*). — Muto [*contr. from Movito*]; Mutatio; Immutatus; Mutabilis; Mutabilitas; Immutabilis; Immutabili-tas; Mutuus; Mutue or Mutuo; Mu-tuor; Mutuatio; Promutatus; Com-muto; Commutatio; Commutabilis; Immutuo; Immutatio; Permuto; Per-mutatio. — Admoveo. — Amoveo. — Commoveo; Commotio. — Demoveo. — Dimoveo. — Emoveo. — Permoveo; Permutuo; Permutio. — Promoveo. — Removeo; Remotio; Remotus. — Semoveo. — Submoveo.  
**MOX**.  
**MUCO**.  
**MUCRO** [μύκρον, *for ἐκρον*].

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

**MUCUS** [μῦκος].  
**MUGIO** [μυγίω]; Mugitus; Admugio; Immugio; Remugio.  
**MULCEO** [allied to μέλω]. — Demulceo. — Permulceo.  
**MULCO** [allied to μέλω].  
**MULCTA, MULTA** [a Sabine word, Varr.; *Oscan, Fest.*]; Mulcto or Multo; Mulctatio or Multatio; Mulctaticius (Multat).  
**MULOEO** [ἀμείλω]; Mulctra; Mulctum.  
**MULGO** [obsolet], supposed to exist in the compound Promulgo; Promulgatio.  
**MULIER**; Muliercula. — Muliebris; Muliebriter. — Mulierosus; Mulierositas.  
**MULTUS** [part. of molere, to increase, *Fr.*; perhaps allied to mille, *Schw.*]; Multum; Multo. — Multitudo. — Multiplex; Multiplico. — Permultus; Permulto; Permultum.  
**MULUS**; Mula; Mulio.  
**MUNDUS**. — Munditia; Mundities. — Mundus; Mundanus, *adj. and subst.* — Immundus.  
**MUNGO** [μύγω]; Emungo.  
**MUNUS**; Munusculum. — Munia. — Municeps; Municipium. — Munificus; Munifice; Munificentia. — Communis; *subst.* Commune; Communiter; Communio; Communitas; Communico; Communicatio. — Immunis; Immunitas. — Munero; Muneror; Remanero; Remuneror; Remuneratio.  
**MUREX**.  
**MURMUR**. — Murmuro; Admurmuro; Admurmuratio; Remurmuro.  
**MUS** [μῦς]; Murinus. — Musculus. — Muscerda. — Muscipulum. — Mustela.  
**MUSA** [Μοῦσα]; Museum; Musicus, *adj. and subst.*; Musica, *æ. f.*; Musice; Musica, *orum*.  
**MUSCA** [μύια].  
**MUSCA** [μόςκος]; Muscosus.  
**MUSTUM**.  
**MUTILUS** [μύτιλος]; Matilo; Mutilatio.  
**MUTIO, MUTTIO** [μύζω]. — Musso; Mussito.  
**MUTUS** [allied to μῦος, μύζω]; Obmutesco.  
**MYOPARO** [μυωπάρον].  
**MYRICA** [μυρική].  
**MYRBA** [μύρβα].  
**MYRTUS** [μύρτος]; Myrtum; Myrteus; Myrtetum.  
**MYSTERIUM** [μυστήριον]; Mysticus [μυστικός].

## N.

**NÆ, NE** [næ, nē].  
**NÆVUS** [γναίος].  
**NAM**. — Namque. — Nemphe [for nampe].  
**NANCISCOR** [ναγκάσκω].  
**NANUS** [νάνος]; Nana.  
**NARIS**; usually *plur.* Nares.  
**NARBO** [allied to gnarus]; Narratio; Narrator. — Denarro. — Enarro; Enarratio; Enarrator; Enarrabilis; Inenarrabilis; Inenarrabiliter. — Prænarro.  
**NASCOR** [for gnascor, γεννάω]; Natus; Nata. — Natu. — Natalis; Natalicius. Natio. — Nativus. — Natura; Natura-

lis; Naturaliter. — Agnatus; Agnatio. — Cognatus; Cognatio. — Enascor. — Innascor; Innatus. — Prognatus. — Renascor.  
**NASUS**; Nasutus.  
**NATES** [allied to γένω].  
**NAVIS** [ναῦς]; Navicula; Navicularius, *adj. and subst.*; Navicularia. — Navalis; Navale. — Navita, *and contr.* Nauta; Nauticus. — Navifragus or Naufragus; Naufragium. — Navigo; Navigatio; Navigabilis; Navigium. — Nausea; Nauseo.  
**1. NÆ** [allied to nē].  
**2. NÆ** [næ]; Nedum. — Neve or Neu. — Nequidquam. — Neutiquam or Nequaquam.  
**NEBULA** [νεφέλη]; Nebulosus.  
**NEBULO** [ne-obolo; or nebula].  
**NEC, NEQUE** [ne-que]. — Necdum or Nequidquam. — Necubi.  
**NECESSE** [perhaps allied to ἀνάγκη]. — Necessarius; Necessario; Perneccesarius. — Necessitas. — Necessitudo.  
**NECTO** [νέω]. — Nexus. — Nexo. — Annecto. — Connecto; Subnecto.  
**NEGO** [ne-ago]; Negatio. — Abnego. — Denego. — Pernego.  
**NEMUS** [νέμος]; Nemorosus.  
**NENIA** or **NÆNIA** [νηνία].  
**NEO** [νέω].  
**NEPOS**; Neptis; Pronepos; Proneptia.  
**NEPTUNUS** [allied to νείω].  
**NEQUAM** [acc. *fem.* from obs. nequis]; [comp., Nequior, us; *sup.*, Nequissimus, a, um.]; Nequiter. — Nequitia.  
**NERVUS** [νεῖρον]; Nervosus; Nervose; Enervio.  
**NEX** [allied to νέkus]; Neco; Enectus. — Internecio; Internecivus. — Pernicies; Pernicialis; Perniciosus.  
**NIDEO, obsolet.** Hence, Renideo.  
**NIDOR** [allied to κλέσσα].  
**NIDUS** [νεοσσία, νεοτρία]; Nidulus.  
**NIGER**; Nigrans; Nigresco; Nigror.  
**NIHILUM** [ne and hilum]. — Nihil, *contr.* Nil; Nihildum.  
**NIMBUS** [allied to νέφος]; Nimbosus.  
**NIMIS**. — Nimius.  
**NINGIT, NINGUIT** [νίγω]. — Nix [νίξ]; Niveus; Nivus; Nivalis.  
**NISI, NI** [ne and si].  
**NITEO** [perhaps allied to nix]. — Nitens; Nitidus. — Niteco. — Nitor. — Eniteo.  
**NITOR** [gnitus et gnixus, a genibus prisci dixerunt, *Fest.*]. — Nisus or Nixus. — Annitor. — Connitor. — Enitor. — Enixus; Enixe. — Innitor. — Obnitor; Renitor; Obnix. — Subnixus.  
**NIVEO** [νέω]; *obsolet.* — Hence, Conniveo.  
**NO** [νάω, νέω]; Nato; Natatio. — Anno, Annato. — Eno, Enato. — Inno; Innato. — Prænato. — Transno, Transnato.  
**NOCEO** [perhaps allied to nex]; Nocens; Innocens; Innocentia. — Noxa. — Noxius; Noxia; Innoxius; Obnoxius; Obnoxie.  
**NODUS**; Nodosus; Enodo; Enodatio.  
**NON** [ne-cenum for unum, *Fr.*; or nenu, *redupl. of ne*]; Nondum; Nonne.  
**NORMA** [allied to nosco].  
**NOS** [νῶϊ, νῶϊ]. — Noster; Nostri, Nostras.  
**NOSEO** [γινώσκω]. — Noscito. — Nobilis. Nobilitas; Nobilito; Ignobilis; Igno-

bilis; Pernobilis. — Nomen [for Novimen]; Nomino; Nominatio; Nominatum; Ignominia; Ignominiosus; Agnomen; Cognomen. — Nota; Notus; Notatio; Denoto. — Notus; Notitia; Innatesco; Ignotus; Notio. — Agnosco; Agnitio. — Cognosco; Cognitus; Cognitio; Cognitor; Recognosco; Recognitio. — Dignosco. — Ignosco. — Internosco. — Prænosco.  
**NOTHUS** [νόθος].  
**NOTUS** [νότος].  
**NOVENI** [έννεία]; Noveni; Novies. — Nonus; Nonæ, arum; Nonaginta; Nonagesimus; Nonagies; Nundinæ [for Novendinæ]; Nundinor; Nundinatio; Trinundinum.  
**NOVERCA** [allied to novus].  
**NOVUS** [νέος]; *subst.* Novum; Novissimus, a, um; Novissime. — Novellus. — Novitas. — Novicius. — Novalis; *subst.* Novales, ium. *f. and* Novalia, ium. — Novo; Innovo; Renovo; Renovatio. — Novacula. — Denuo. — Nuper [for Noviper].  
**NOX** [νόξ]. — Noctu; Nocturnus; Noctua; Noctubundus. — Pernox; Pernocto.  
**NUBES** [τὸ νέφος]; Nubilis; Subnubilus.  
**NUBO** [νύβω]. — Nupta. — Nubilis. — Nuptiæ; Nuptialis. — Connubium. — Enubo. — Innuptus. — Obnubo. — Pronubo.  
**NUDUS**. — Nudo; Denudo.  
**NUGÆ** [perhaps allied to nancum]. — Nugax. — Nugor; Nugator; Nugatorius.  
**NUM** [μῦν or νῦν].  
**NUMERUS** [allied to νέμος]. — Numerosus; Numerose. — Numero; Numeratus; Numeratum. — Numerabilis; Innumerabilis; Innumerus; Innumerabiliter. — Annunero. — Dinumero; Dinumeratio. — Enumero; Enumeratio. — Pernumero. — Renumero.  
**NUMUS** [νῦμος]. — Numarius. — Numatus.  
**NUNC** [νῦν γέ].  
**NUNCUPO** [nomine capio].  
**NUNTIIUS, NUNCIUS** [perhaps allied to novus or to nomen]; *subst.* Nuntius (Nuncius); Nuntia; Internuntius; Internuntia; Prænuntius. — Nuntio; Nuntiatio; Denuntio; Denuntiatio; Enuntio; Enuntiatum; Enuntiatio; Enuntiatix; Obnuntio; Obnuntiatio; Prænuntio; Pronuntio; Pronuntiatio; Renuntio; Renuntiatio.  
**NUT** [νύω, νέω]. — Nutus. — Numen. — Nuto. — Abnuo. — Annuo. — Innuo. — Renuo.  
**NUTRUS** [νύός].  
**NUTRIO**. — Nutrimentum. — Nutrix; Nutricula. — Nutricius.  
**NUX**; Nucleus; Enucleo; Enucleatus; Enucleate.  
**NYMPHA** [νύμφη].

## O.

**O** [ὄ, ὅ].  
**OB** [allied to sub, ὑπό, or to ἐπί].  
**OBLIQUUS** [ob- \*liquis]; Oblique.  
**OBLIVISCOR** [perhaps allied to obliquo]; Oblivio; Obliviosus.

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

**OBOLUS** [ὀβολός].  
**OBSCURUS**; Obscure; Perobscurus; Sub-obscurus; Obscuritas; Obscuro.  
**OCO** [ὄκη]; Occatio.  
**OCULO** [perhaps ob-colo]; Oculatus; Occulte; Occulto; Occultatio; Occultator.  
**OCEANUS** [Ὠκεανός].  
**OCIOR** [ὀκιον]; *adv.* Ocuis (*sup.* Ocissime).  
**OCREA**; Ocreatus.  
**OCTO** [ὀκτώ]; Octoni; Octavus; Octavum; Octoginta; Octogeni; Octogessimus; Octogies; Octingenti; Octingentesimus; Octingeni.  
**OCULUS** [ὀculus].  
**ODI** and **OSUS** *sum*; Exosus; Perosus. — Odium; Odiosus; Odiose.  
**ODOR** [ὀδωδῆ, ὀδῶ]; Odoror; Odoratus, a, um; Odoratus, us; Odoratio; Odorus.  
**OFFA**; Offula.  
**OLEA, OLIVA** [ἐλαιά]; Oleum and *poet.* Olivum; Olearius. — Oleaginus; Olivetum.  
**OLEO** [ὀλέω]; Olfacio; Olfactus; Odoratus. — Adoleo; Adolesco. — Oboleo. — Redoleo. — Suboleo.  
**OLESCO** [allied to alo], *obso.* — Hence, Aboleo; Abolesco. — Adolesco; Adolenscens; Adolescentulus; Adolescentula; Adolescentia; Adultus. — Exolesco. — Inolesco; Indoles. — Obsolesco; Obsoletus. — Proles. — Subolesco; Suboles.  
**OLIM** [perhaps allied to ollus, *obso.* for ille].  
**OLLA**.  
**OLOR** [for odor, ὀδός, *Schw.*]; Olorinus.  
**OLUS** [perhaps allied to olesco]; Olitor; Olitorius.  
**OLYMPIA** [Ὀλυμπία]; Olympius; Olympia, orum, n.; Olympicus; Olympias; Olympionices.  
**OLYMPUS** [Ὀλυμπος].  
**OMEN** [perhaps allied to ὀψ, *os*]. — Ominor. — Abominor.  
**OMNIS** [ὅμης]. — Omnino.  
**ONUS** [allied to onw]. — Onero; Exonero. — Onerarius. — Onustus.  
**OPACUS**; Opaco.  
**OPINOR**. — Opinio. — Opinatus; Inopinatus; Necopinatus; Inopinatio. — Inopinus, Necopinus.  
**OPPIDUM**; Oppidulum; Oppidanus. — Oppido.  
**OPS** [*Gen.* opis, *f.*]; *Plur.* opes [allied to opus, ὄψω]. — Opimus. — Opulens; Opulentus; Opulentia. — Opitator. — Opiparus; Opipare. — Cops or Copis, *e. adj.* [from con (= cum) and ops]; — Copia; Copiosus. — Inops; Inopia.  
**OPSONTUM** [ὀψώνιον]; Opsono and Opsonor.  
**OPTO** [allied to ὀπτω, ὀπτομαι]; Optatus; Optatum; Optato; Peroptato; Optabilis; Optatio; Optio; Optimus; Optime; Optimas, atis, *m.*, usually *plur.* Optimates. — Adopto; Adoptatio; Adoptio; Adoptivus. — Coopto; Cooptatio. — Exopto; Exoptatus; Præopto.  
**1. OPUS** [ὄψω]; Magnopere; Summopere; Tantopere; Quantopere. — Opusculum. — Opifex; Opificina or Officina. — 1387

**Opera**; Operarius; Operosus; Operose; Operor.  
**2. OPUS** est; Peropus est. — Oportet.  
**ORA** [perhaps allied to os].  
**ORBIS** [allied to urbis, urbs]. — Orbita.  
**ORBUS** [ὀρβός, ὀρβανός]. — Orbitas. — Orbo.  
**ORCUS** [perhaps allied to ὀρχος, ὀρκος; or to ἔρκος].  
**ORDIOR** [ὀρδίων]; Orsum. — Exordior; Exordium. — Primordium.  
**ORDO** [allied to ὀρδίων]. — Ordinarius; Extraordinarius. — Ordino; Ordinatus; Ordinatum; Inordinatus.  
**ORIOR** [ὀρις, ὀριμαι]; Oriens; Oriundus. — Origo. — Adorior. — Coorior. — Exorior. — Oborior.  
**ORNO** [ὀρνῶ]; Ornatus; Ornate. — Ornatus, *us, m.* — Ornamentum. — Adorno. — Exorno; Exornatio. — Perornatus. — Suborno.  
**ORYZA** [ὀρυζα].  
**OS, oris, n.** [uncertain; perhaps allied to ὄψ]. — Osculum; Osculor; Osculatio. — Oscito and Oscitor; Oscitanter; Oscitatio. — Ostium; Ostiatim; Ostiarius, *adj.*; Ostiarius; Ostiarius, *ii, m.* — Oro; Oratio; Orator; Oratorius; Oratorie; Oraculum; Adoro; Adoratio; Exoro; Exorator; Inexorabilis; Peroro; Peroratio.  
**OS, ossis, n.** [τὸ ὀστέον]; Exosso.  
**OSCEN** [obs-cano].  
**OSTREA** [ὀστρεον]; Ostrum.  
**OTIUM**. — Otiosus; Otiose. — Otior. — Negotium (*for* Necotium); Negotiosus; Negotior; Negotiatio; Negotiator.  
**OVIS** [ὄvis]; Ovillus; Ovile.  
**OVO** [perhaps from ovis; or from an exclamation O! O!]; Ovatio.  
**OVUM** [ὄον].

## P.

**PÆAN** [Παιάν].  
**PÆDAGOGUS** [παιδαγωγός].  
**PÆDOR**.  
**PÆNE**.  
**PÆNULA** [ὁ φανόλης]; Pænulatus.  
**PÆTUS**.  
**PAGUS** [allied to πάγω, pango]; Paganus.  
**PALÆSTRA** [πάλαστρον].  
**PALAM** [perhaps from patulam, *Schw.*].  
**PALATIUM**; Palatinus.  
**PALATUM**.  
**PALEA** [πάλη, πάλλω]; Palear.  
**PALIMPSESTUS** [παλινψήστος].  
**PALLA** [perhaps \*parula, from τὸ φῶρος]. — Pallium; Palliolus; Palliatus.  
**PALLAS** [Πάλλας]; Palladium.  
**PALLEO**; Pallesco; Expallesco; Pallor; Pallidus.  
**PALMA** [παλάμη]; Palmaris; Palmarius; Palmes.  
**PALOR**.  
**PALPO, PALPOR** [πάλλω]. — Palpebræ [*or* from βλέφαρον]. — Palpito.  
**PALUDAMENTUM** [perhaps allied to palium]; Paludatus.  
**PALUMBES, PALUMBUS, PALUMBA** [allied to πέλεια, πελέας].  
**PALUS** [allied to πηλός]; Paludosus; Paluster.  
**PAMPINUS** [perhaps allied to ἀμπελος]; Pampineus; Pampino.

**PANDO**. — Pandus; Repandus. — Passus. — Passim.  
**PANGO** [Dor. πάγω, πήγω] — Pagina; Pagella. — Pala [*for* Pagela]. — Paxillus; Palus. — Pax; Paco; Pacatus; Pacificus; Pacifico; Pacificor; Pacificatio; Pacificator; Pacificatorius; Paciscor; Pactus; Pactum; Pactio; Depaciscor. — Compingo; Compactio; Compages. — Impingo. — Propago. — Repagulum.  
**PANICUM**.  
**PANIS** [Oscan panos; — perhaps allied to pagco, pari, *Schw.*].  
**PANNUS** [πάνος, πήνος].  
**PAPAVEB**; Papavereus.  
**PAPILIO**.  
**PAPYRUS** [πάπυρος], **PAPYRUM**.  
**PAR**. — Pariter. — Parilis; Parilitas; Disparilis; Disparilitas. — Compar; Comparo; Comparatio; Comparate; Comparabilis; Incomparabilis. — Dispar; Disparo. — Impar; Impariter. — Separo; Separatio; Separatim; Separabilis.  
**PARASITUS** [παράσιτος]; Parasita; Parasitaster; Parasitor; Parasitatio.  
**PARCO** [σπαρνός, σπάνος]; Compareo. — Parsimonia. — Parcus; Parce; Perparce. — Parcae.  
**PARCO**. — Appareo; Apparitor; Apparitio. — Compareo.  
**PARIES** [allied to paro]; Parietinae.  
**PARIO** [allied to φέρω, βαρός, *Schw.*]. — Parens (*for* pariens). — Parento; Parentalia. — Partus. — Parturio.  
**PARMA** [πάρμη]; Parmatus.  
**PARNASUS** [Πάρνασος]; Parnasius [Παρνασίος]; Parnasis [Παρνασίς].  
**PARO** [allied to par or pario]; Paratus. Parate; Imparatus; Parabilis. — Apparo; Apparatio; Apparatus, *us*; Apparatus, *a, um*; Apparate. — Comparo; Comparatio. — Impero; Imperium; Imperator; Imperatorius. — Præparo; Præparatio. — Reparo.  
**PARS**; Partim. — Particula. — Partio and Partior. — Partitio; Bipartitus; Bipartito; Tripartitus; Tripartito; Quadripartitus; Dispartio (Dispartio) and Dispartior (Dispartior); Impertio, and Impertior. — Portio; Proportio. — Particeps; Participo. — Expers.  
**PARVUS** [παῦρος]; Perparvus; Parvulus. — Parum; Parumper.  
**PASCO** [πάω, πάσκει]. — Pastus. — Pastio. — Pastor; Pastoricius. — Pabulum; Pabulor; Pabulatio; Pabulator. — Pascuus. — Compasco. — Depasco and Depascor.  
**PASSEB** [ψάβ]; Passerculus.  
**PASTINUM**; Pastino; Repastino; Repastinatio.  
**PATEO** [allied to πετάω, πετάννυμι]. — Patulus; Propatulus; Propatulum. — Patefacio; Patefactio. — Patesco. — Patibulum.  
**PATER** [πατήρ]. — Paternus. — Patrius; Patria. — Patricius. — Patrimus. — Patrimonium. — Patruus; Patruelis. — Parricida; Parricidium. — Patrioso. — Patronus; Patrona; Patrocinium.  
**PATERA** [allied to πατάνη]. — Patina [πατάνη]; Patella.  
**PATIOR** [παθέω, πάσχω]. — Patiens; Pa-



# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

tienter; Patientia; Impatiens; Impatienter. — Perpetior; Perpersio.

**PATRO** [*perhaps for parito, intens. of parco or paro, Fr.; uncertain, Schw.*]. — Impetro; Impetratio. — Perpetro.

**PAUCI** [*allied to παῦρος, paulos*]; Pauculi; Perpauci; Paucitas. — Paulus or Paulus, for Pauculus; Paulum; Paulatim; Paulisper. — Paululus; Paululum; Perpaullulus; Perpaullulum.

**PAUPER** [*allied to pauci, parvus*]; Pauperculus. — Paupertas; Pauperies.

**PAVEO** [*φοβέω*]. — Pavor. — Pavidus; Paveide; Impavidus; Impaveide. — Pavito; Expavesco.

**PAVIO** [*πάω, paulō*]; Pavimentum; Pavimento.

**PAVO** [*τῶος*]; Pavoninus.

**PECCO**; Peccatum.

**PECTO** [*πекτώ*]; Depecto. — Pecten.

**PECTUS**.

**PECUS** [*πέκος, πόκος*]; Pecus, Pecudis, *f.*; Pecuarii; Pecuaria, *æ. f.*; Pecuariorum, *n.* — Pecunia; Pecuniosus; Pecuniarius. — Peculium; Peculiaris; Peculiar; Peculatus; Peculatur; Depeculor.

**PEJOR**; Pejus; Peissimus; Peissime.

**PELAGUS** [*πέλαγος, τὸ*].

**PELLIS** [*πέλλα, or allied to follis*]; Pellicula; Pellitus.

1. **PELLO**; *to speak (obsolet.)* — Hence, Appello; Appellatio; Compello; Compellatio. — Interpello; Interpellatio; Interpellator.

2. **PELLO** [*πέλω, i. e. πάλλω*]. — Pulsus. Pulso; Pulsatio. — Appello; Appulsus. Compello. — Depello; Depulsio; Depulsor. — Dispello. — Expello; Expulsio; Expulsor; Expultrix. — Impello; Impulsus; Impulsio; Impulsor. — Perpello. — Propello; Propulsio; Propulsatio. — Repello; Repulsio.

**PELTA** [*πέλτη*]; Peltatus; Peltastæ.

**PELVIS** [*πέλεις*].

**PENDEO**; Pensilis; Pendulus. — Pendendo; Impendeo. — Præpendeo. — Propendeo; Propensio; Propensio.

**PENDO**. — Pensus. — Pensum. — Pensio. — Penso; Pensito; Compenso; Compensatio; Dispenso; Dispensatio; Dispensator. — Pondus; Pondo; Ponderosus; Pondero; Præpondero. — Appendo. — Appendix. — Compendium. — Dependo. — Dispendium. — Expendo. — Impendo; Impensus; Impense; Impensa. — Perpendo; Perpendiculum. — Rependo. — Suspendo; Suspensus.

**PENES**.

**PENITUS**. — Penetro; Penetralis; Penetratio. — Penates.

**PENNA** [*πεννός*]; Pennatus; Bipennia.

**PENUBIA** [*πείνα*].

**PENUS, PENUM**. — Penarius.

**PEPLUM, PEPLUS** [*πέπλον and πέπλος*].

**PER** [*περί, Schw.*]. — Perquam.

**PERA** [*πέρα*].

**PERDIX** [*πέριξ*].

**PERIO, PERIOR** [*περιόω*]; *obsolet.* — Hence, Peritus; Perite; Peritia; Imperitus; Imperite; Imperitia. — Periculum; Periculosis; Periculose; Periculator (*for Periculator*). — Aperio; Apertus; Apertum; Aperte; Adaperio. — Com-

perio. — Experior; Expertus; Experientia; Experimentum. — Operio; Adopertus; Cooperio. — Opperior. — Reperio.

**PERISTROMA** [*περίστρομα*].

**PERNA** [*πέρνα*].

**PERNIX** [*per-nitor*]; Perniciter; Pernicita.

**PERPERAM** [*\*perperus, πέρπερος*].

**PERTICA**.

**PES** [*πούς*]. — Pedes; Peditatus. — Pedester. — Pediculus. — Pedalis; Bipedalis; Sesquipedalis. — Pedica. — Pedum. — Pedetentim. — Pedisequus; Pedisequa. — Bipes; Tripes; Quadrupes; Decempeda. — Compes; Compesco. — Expedio; Expeditus; Expedite; Expeditio. — Impedio; Impeditus; Præimpeditus; Impedimentum; Impeditio. — Præpeditio. — Suppeditio; Suppeditatus.

**PESSULUS** [*πέσσαλος*].

**PESSUM** [*perhaps from pes, pedisversum for pedsum, like susum for sursum*]; Pessum ire; Pessum do.

**PESTIS**; Pestifer (Pestiferus); Pestifere. — Pestilens; Pestilentia.

**PETASO** [*πετασών*].

**PETASUS** [*πέτασος*]; Petasatus.

**PETO** [*allied to πέτω, root of πτώ*]. — Petio. — Petitor; Competitor; Competitrix. — Petitorio. — Petulans; Petulanter; Petulantia. — Appeto; Appetens; Appetenter; Appetitus; Appetentia; Appetitio. — Competo; Compitum; Compitalis; *plur. subst.* Compitalia; Compitalicius. — Expeto. — Impeto; Impetus. — Oppeto. — Perpes. — Perpetuus; Perpetuitas; Perpetuo. — Præpes. — Repeto; Repetitio. — Suppeto; Suppetie.

**PHALERÆ** [*τὰ φάλαρα*]; Phaleratus.

**PHARETRA** [*φαρέτρα*]; Pharetratus.

**PHARMACOPOLA** [*φαρμακοπώλης*].

**PHASELUS** [*φάσηλος*]; Phaseolus.

**PHILOLOGUS** [*φιλόλογος*]; Philologia.

**PHILOSOPHUS** [*φιλόσοφος*]; Philosophia [*φιλοσοφία*].

**PHILOBUS** [*φίλος*]; Phobe.

**PHYSICUS**, *a, um* [*φυσικός*]; Physice; Physicus, *i. m.*; Physica, *orum, n.* and Physica, *æ. f.* or Physice, *æ. f.*; Physiologia [*φυσιολογία*].

**PICA**.

**PICUS**.

**PIGER**; Pigritia; Pigrities. — Piget. — Impiger; Impigre.

**PIGNUS**. — Pignero; Oppignero; Pignero.

1. **PILA** [*allied to πᾶλλα, πᾶλλα*]; Præpilatus.

2. **PILA** [*δ πῖλος*].

**PILENTUM**.

**PILO**; *obsolet.* — Hence, Compilo; Compilatio. — Expilo; Expilatio; Expilator.

**PILUM**. — Pilus; Pilanus; Antepilani.

**PILUS** [*πῖλος*]; Pilosus. — Pileus [*πῖλος*]; Pileatus.

**PINDUS** [*πῖνδος*].

**PINGO** [*allied to figo, facio, pago, pango*]. — Pictor. — Pictura. — Pigmentum. — Appingo. — Depingo. — Expingo.

**PINGUIS** [*πίων*]; Perpinguis. — Pinguitudo and Pinguedo. — Pinguesco.

**PINNA** [*allied to Penna*]; Pinnatus.

**PINRO** [*πίσσω*]. — Pistor. — Pistrinum. — Pistillum (*also* Pistillus); Pilum. — Pila.

**PINUS** [*πίτυς*]; Pineus.

**PIPER** [*πέπερι*].

**PIRATA** [*πειράτης*]; Piratica.

**PIRUS**; Pīrum.

**PISCIS** [*allied to ιχθύς*]; Pisciculus. — Piscina; Piscinarius. — Piscarius. — Piscosus. — Piscor; Piscatus; Piscator; Piscatorius. — Expiscor.

**PISUM** [*πίσον, -os, πίσσος*].

**PITUITA**; Pituitosus.

**PIUS**; Pie. — Pietas. — Pio; Piaculum; Piacularis; Expio; Expiatio. — Impius; Impie; Impietas.

**PIX** [*πίσσα*]; Piceus; Picea.

**PLACENTA** [*δ πλακοῦς*].

**PLACEO**. — Placidus; Placide; Placiditas. — Placo; Placatus; Placate; Implacatus; Placatio; Placabilis; Placabilitas; Implacabilis. — Complaceo. — Displaceo. — Perplaceo.

1. **PLĀGA** [*πλήγη*].

2. **PLĀGA** [*τὸ πλάγος, latus*]; Plagula.

**PLANGO** [*πλήττω*]; Deplango. — Plangor. — Planctus.

**PLANTA**; Planto; Supplanto.

1. **PLĀNUS** [*πλάνος*].

2. **PLĀNUS** [*perhaps for platinus, allied to πλατύς, Schw.*]; Planum; Plane. — Planities and Planitia. — Complano. — Explano; Explanatus; Explanate; Explanatio; Explanator.

**PLATANUS** [*δ πλάτανος*].

1. **PLATĒA**, **PLATALEA**.

2. **PLATĒA** [*πλατεία*].

**PLAUDO** [*\*πλάω, whence πλάω, πλάσσω*].

**PLAUSUS**. — Plausibilis. — Plaustrum; Plostellum. — Applaudo. — Explodo; Explosio. — Supplodo; Supplasio.

**PLEBS** [*τὸ πλῆθος*]. — Plebeius. — Plebiscitum. — Plebicola.

**PLECTO** [*πλέκω*]. — Amplector; Amplexus; Amplexor. — Circumplector. — Complexor; Complexio; Complexus. — Perplexus; Perplexe.

**PLECTOR** [*πλήττω*]. — Plectrum [*πληκτρον*].

**PLEO** [*πλέω*]; *obsolet.* — Hence, Plenus; Plene. — Compleo; Completus; Complementum. — Expleo; Expletio; Inexplebilis. — Impleo. — Oppleo. — Repleo. — Suppleo; Supplementum.

**PLERUSQUE, PLERAQUE, PLERUMQUE** [*πλήρης*]; Plerumque.

**PLICO** [*πλέκω*]. — Applico; Applicatio. — Circumplico. — Complico. — Explico; Explicatio; Explicatus; Explicator; Explicatrix; Inexplicabilis. — Implico; Implicatio. — Replico; Replicatio. — Supplico; Supplicatio; Supplex; Supplicium.

**PLORO**; Ploratus. — Comploro; Complo ratio; Comploratus. — Deploro. — Explo-ro; Exploratus; Explorate; Explorator. — Imploro; Imploratio.

**PLUMA**; *plur.* Plumæ; Plumens.

**PLUMBUM** [*μόλυβδος, μόλυβδος*]; Plumbeus.

**PLUO** [*πλύω, πλύνω*]. — Pluvius; Pluvia. — Pluvialis. — Compluvium; Impluvium.

**PLUS** [*allied to πολὺς*]; Complures. — Plusculus; Complusculi. — Plurimus;

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

*plur.* Plurimi; Plurimum; Complurimi.  
**PLUTEUS.**  
**PLUTO** or **PLUTON** [πλούτων].  
**POCULUM** [πόω, πίνω]; Pocillum.  
**PODAGRA** [ποδάγρα]; Podagricus [ποδαγρικός].  
**PŒNA** [ποινή]. — Punio (*for* pœnio); Punitor; Impunitus. — Impunis; Impune; Impunitas. — Pœnitet; Pœnitentia.  
**PŒNUS**; Punicus.  
**POETA** [ποιητής]; Poeticus [ποιητικός]; Poetice; Poema [ποίημα]; Poesis [ποίησις]; Poetica, *æ. f. or* Poetice [ποιητική *sc. τέχνη*]; Poetria.  
**POL** or **EDEPOL**.  
**POLENTA** [παλυντή, πόλη].  
**POLIO** [πολέω]; Politus; Polite. — Expolio; Expolitus; Expolitum. — Impolitus. — Interpolo. — Perpolio; Perpolitus; Perpolite; Perpolitio.  
**POLLEN** [πόλλη, πόλη, πόλλω].  
**POLLEO** [*for* potivaleo, potis-valeo]; Pollens.  
**POLLEX** [polleo].  
**POMPA** [πομπή].  
**POMUM**. — Pomus; Pomarium.  
**PONE** [*from* posine, posne, *allied to* Gr. *πῶν*, *for* *πρὸς*].  
**PONO** [po-sino]. — Antepono. — Appono; Appositus; Appositum; Perappositus; Appositio. — Compono; Compositus; Composite; Compositio; Compositor; Incompositus; Incomposita. — Depono; Depositum. — Dispono; Dispositus; Disposita; Dispositio. — Expono; Expositio. — Impono. Interpono; Interpositio; Interpositus. — Oppono; Oppositio; Oppositus. — Postpono. — Præpono; Præpositio. — Propono; Propositum; Propositio. — Repono. — Sepono. — Suppono.  
**PONS** [pono, *Schw.*]; Ponticulus. — Pontifex [pons *and* facio]; Pontificatus; Pontificus; Pontificalis.  
**PONTUS** [πόντος].  
**POPÀ**. — Popina [*perhaps from* πῶν, πῆπν]; Popino.  
**POPLES**.  
 1. **POPULUS**; Populeus.  
 2. **POPULUS** [*perhaps allied to* δῆλος]. — Popularis; Populariter. — Populiscitum. — Publicus (*for* populicus); Publice; Publicum; Publico; Publicatio; Publicitus; Publicanus. — Populus; Depopular; (Populo, Depopulo); Depopulator; Depopulator; Perpopulus.  
**PORCA**.  
**PORCUS**; Porcinus.  
**PORRO** [πὸρρῶ].  
**PORRUM**, **PORRUS**. [πράσων].  
**PORTA** [πόρος]; Portula.  
**PORTICUS** [*allied to* porta]; Porticula.  
**PORTO** [*allied to* φέρω]; Portitor. — Apporto; Apportatio. — Asporto (*for* asporto); Asportatio. — Comporto; Comportatio. — Deporto. — Exporto; Exportatio. — Importo. — Reporto. — Supporto. — Transporto.  
**PORTULACA**.  
**PORTUS** [*allied to* πόρος, porta]. — Portuosus; Importuosus. — Portitor. — Portitorium. — Importunus; Importune; Importunitas. — Opportunus;

Opportune; Opportunitas; Peropportunus; Peropportune.  
**POSCO** [φάσκω, *or allied to* peto, pet-sco]. — Postulo; Postulatum; Postulatio; Expostulo; Expostulatio. — Apposco. — Deposco. — Exposco. — Reposco.  
**POST** [ὑπὸς, *or* pone est]. — Postea *or* Posthac. — Postquam *and* Posteaquam. — Posticus. — Posterus; *plur. subst.* Posterius; Posteritas; Præposterus; Præpostere; Posterior (*nom.* Posterioris); Posterius; *sup.* Postremus; Postremo; Postremum; *sup.* Postumus.  
**POSTIS** [pono].  
**POTIS**; Potius; *sup.* Potissimum; Potissime. — Possum (*for* potis sum). — Potens; Potentia; Potentatus; Potestas; Impotens; Impotenter; Impotentia; Præpotens. — Potior. — Compositus. — Impos.  
**POTO** [πόω, πίνω]; Potatio; Compotatio. — Potus. — Potulentus. — Potus; Potio. — Potor; Compotor; Potrix; Compotrix. — Epotus. — Perpoto; Perpotatio.  
**PRÆ** [*allied to* πρὸ, *Schw.*; *dat. fem. of* per, *of which* pro *is dat. masc., Fr.*] — Præut. — Præter. — Præterquam.  
**PRÆCO**. — Præconium.  
**PRÆDA**. — Prædo. — Prædor; Prædator; Prædatorius.  
**PRÆMIUM** [*præ and perhaps* emo].  
**PRÆS**. — Prædium.  
**PRANDIUM** [πρᾶν, *for* πρῶν]; Prandeo; Impransus; Compransor.  
**PRATUM**; Pratensis.  
**PRÆVUS** [*perhaps allied to* φαῦλος, φαῦρος]; Præve. — Pravitās. — Depravo; Depravatio; Depravate.  
**PREHENDO**; Prehendo; Prenso. — [Prehensio]; Prensis. — Apprehendo. — Comprehendo; Comprehensio; Comprehensibilis. — Deprehendo; Deprehensio. — Reprehendo; Reprehensio; Reprehensor.  
**PREMO**; Pressus, *a, um.*; Presse. — Pressus, *us. m.* — Prelum. — Comprimo; Compressus; Compressio; Compressus. — Deprimo. — Exprimo; Expressus; Expressio. — Imprimo; Impressio. — Opprimo; Oppressio; Oppressor. — Reprimo; Repressor. — Supprimo; Suppressio.  
**PRETIUM**; Manupretium; Pretiosus.  
**PRÆX**, *precis. f. [nom. and genit. do not occur]*; *plur.* Preces. — Precor; Precatio; Precator. — Precarius; Precario. — Compræcor; Compræcatio. — Deprecor; Deprecatio; Deprecator. — Imprecor.  
**PRIS** [πρίν]; *obsol.* — Hence, Priscus; *subst.* Prisci, *orum.* — Pristinus. — Pridem. — Prior; Prius. — Primus; Primum; Primo; Apprime; Cumprimis; Imprimis; Primarius; Primitiæ; Primoris; *subst.* Primores. — Princeps [primus *and* capio]; *plur. subst.* Principes; Principium; Principalis; Principatus.  
**PRIVUS**. — Privignus; Privigna. — Privilegium. — Privo; Privatio. — Privatus; Privativum.  
**PRO** or **PROH**.  
**PRO** [πρὸ]. — Proinde. — Protinus *or* Protenus; Protinam. — Prorsus *and* Prorsum.

**PROBOSCIS** [προβοσκίς].  
**PROBRUM**. — Probrosus. — Exprobro; Exprobratio. — Opprobrium.  
**PROBUS**. — Probatus. — Probo; Probatus; Probatio; Probabilis; Probabiliter; Probabilitas; Approbo; Approbatio; Approbator; Comprobo; Comprobatio; Compröbator; Improbo; Improbatio; Reprobo. — Improbis; Improbe; Improbitas.  
**PROCERES**.  
**PROCERUS** [pro-celo, whence celsus]; Procere; Proceritas.  
**PROCO**; *obsol.* — Hence, Procus. — Proca; Procaciter; Procacitas.  
**PROCUL** [pro-celo].  
**PRODIGIUM** [pro-ago, *Schw.*; *for* prodicium, *from* prodico, *Fr.*]  
**PRÆLIUM** [pro *or* præ-ire, *Fr.*] — Prælior.  
**PROLOGUS** [πρόλογος].  
**PRONUS** [πρηνής].  
**PROEMIUM** [προέμιον].  
**PROPE**; Propediem; Propemodum. — Propior, *us. adj. comp.*; Proximus, *a, um. adj. sup.*; Proxime. — Propinquus, *adj. and subst.*; Propinqua; Propinquitas; Appropinquo; Appropinquatio. — Propter (*for* Propiter); Propterea; Quapropter.  
**PROPERUS**; Propere; Propero; Properatio *and* Properantia; Appropero; Præproperus; Præpropere.  
**PROFINO** [προσίνω].  
**PROFITIUS** [*allied to* προφέρης]; Propitio.  
**PROPRIUS** [*perhaps allied to* prope]; Proprie; Proprietas.  
**PRORA** [πρόρα].  
**PROSPER** [πρόσφορος]; Prospere; Prosperitas; Prospero.  
**PRUINA**.  
**PRUNA** [*perhaps allied to* πῦρ].  
**PRUNUS** [προυνή]; Prunum.  
**PRURIO**; Pruritus.  
**PSALLO** [ψάλλω]; Psaltes; Psalteria [ψαλτήρια]; Psalterium [ψαλτήριον].  
**PSITTACUS** [ψιττακος].  
**PUBES** [*perhaps allied to* puer, *Schw.*]. — Puber *and* Pubes, *eris.*; Puberes, *um. m. subst.*; Pubertas; Impuber *and* Impubes; *subst.* Impuberes.  
**PUDET** [*perhaps allied to* paveo, *Schw.*]; Pudens; Pudenter; Pudendus; Impudens; Impudenter; Impudentia; Pudibundus. — Pudicus; Pudice; Pudicitia; Impudicus; Impudice; Impudicitia. — Pudor. — Dispuet. — Repudium; Repudio; Repudiatio. — Suppuet.  
**PUER** [πῶν, *for* πᾶς]; Puernulus. — Puella; Puellula. — Puerilis; Pueriliter. — Pueritia. — Puerpera; Puerperium. — Repnerasco *and* Repnerisco.  
**PUGNUS** [*allied to* πῶς, πύγμή]. — Pugna; Pugno; Pugna; Pugnaciter; Pugnator; Depugno; Expugno; Expugnatio; Expugnator; Expugnabilis; Inexpugnabilis; Impugno; Impugnatio; Oppugno; Oppugnatio; Oppugnator; Propugno; Propugnatio; Propugnator; Propugnaculum; Repugno; Repugnancia. — Pugil; Pugilatio; Pugilatus. — Pugillaris; Pugillares, *ium. m., and* Pugillaria, *ium. n.*  
**PULCHER** [*allied to* φλέγω, fulgeo]; Pulchre; Pulchritudo; Perpulcher.

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

**PULEX** [ψάλλα, ψάλλος]; Puleium, i. n., or Pulegium.  
**1. PULLUS** [πῶλος]. — Pallarius. — Pul-lulo.  
**2. PULLUS** [πελλός]; Pullatus.  
**PULMO** [πλεῦμων, πνεῦμων].  
**PULPA** [πάλφος]; Pulpamentum.  
**PULPITUM**.  
**PULS** [δ πάλος]; Pulmentum and Pulmentarium.  
**PULVINUS** [perhaps allied to pellis, Schw.]; Pulvillus. — Pulvinar (Polvinar).  
**PULVIS** [allied to pollis, pollen, πάλη, Schw.]; Pulvisculus; Pulverulentus.  
**PUMEX**.  
**PUMILIO, PUMILUS**.  
**PUNGO** [allied to pango, pingo, fingo]. — Punctim. — Punctum. — Pugio; Pugiunculus. — Compungo. — Expungo. — Interpungo; Interpunctio. — Repungo.  
**PUPUS** [perhaps allied to puer, pubes]; Pupa. — Pupulus; Pupula. — Pupillus, Pupilla; Pupillaris.  
**PUPPIA**.  
**PURPURA** [πορφύρα]. — Purpureus; Purpuratus.  
**PURUS**; Pure. — Impurus; Impure; Impuritas. — Purgo (for purigo, from purum ago); Purgatio; Purgamentum. — Expurgo. — Perpurgo. — Repurgo.  
**PUSUS, PUSIO** [allied to puer, pupus]. — Pusillus; Perpusillus.  
**PUTEO** [πῦω, πύω]. — Putidus; Putide; Putidusculus. — Puter (and Putris); Putridus; Putresco; Putrefacio; Pus. — Pustula.  
**PUTEUS** [perhaps allied to βάθος, Schw.]; Puteal.  
**PUTO** [\*puo]. — Computo. — Deputo. — Disputo; Disputatio; Disputator. — Imputo; Postputo; Reputo.  
**PUTUS** [part. of \*puo, whence puto]; Puto; Putatio; Putamen; Amputo; Amputatio; Deputo; Supputo.  
**PYCTES, PYCTA** [πύκτης].  
**PYRA** [πυρά].  
**PYRAMIS** [πυραμῖς].  
**PYTHIA** [Πυθία].  
**PYTTISBO** [πυτίσσω].  
**PYXIS** [πύξις].

## Q.

**QUÆRO; QUÆRO**. — Quæstio (for quæstio). — Quæstor; Quæstorius; Quæstura. — Quæstus; Quæstuosus. — Quærito. — Acquirō. — Anquiro. — Conquiro; Conquisitio; Conquisitor. — Disquiro; Disquisitio. — Exquiro; Exquisitus; Exquisite. — Inquiro; Inquisitio; Inquisitor. — Perquiro; Perquisite. — Requiro.  
**QUALIS** [quis, Fr.; ἥλικος, Schw.]; Qualiter; Qualitas. — Qualiscunque; Qualitercunque. — Qualislibet.  
**QUANDO** [qui, quam]; Quandocunque, Quandoque; Quandoquidem. — Aliquando. — Numquando.  
**QUANTUS** [qui, quam]; Quantum. — Quantulus (and Quantillus). — Quantuscunque; Quantuluscunque, etc. —

Quantusvis. — Quantopere. — Aliquantus; *subst.* Aliquantum; *adv.* Aliquantum and Aliquanto; Aliquantisper. — Quam [for Quantum]; Quamdiu; Quamlibet; Quamquam; Quamvis; Quasi [for Quamsi].  
**QUASILLUM, QUASILLUS, or QUALUM, QUALUS**.  
**QUATIO**. — Quasso; Quassatio; Conquasso; Conquassatio. — Concutio; Concussus. — Decutio. — Discutio. — Excutio. — Incutio. — Percutio; Percussio; Percussor; Repercutio; Repercussus.  
**QUATUOR** [τέσσαρες, τέτταρες]; Quater; Quaterni; Quartus; Quartanus. — Quadro; Quadrans; Quadratus; Quadratum. — Quadrus; Quadra; Quadrum. — Quadraginta; Quadrages; Quadrigeni; Quadragesimus. — Quadringenti; Quadringenties; Quadringeni; Quadringensarius. — Quadrimus. — Quadruplex. — Quadruplus; Quadruplum; Quadruplator.  
**QUE** [τέ].  
**QUEO; NEQUEO**.  
**QUERCUS; QUERNUS; QUERCETUM**.  
**QUEROR**. — Queribundus. — Querulus. — Questus; Querela; Querimonia. — Conqueror; Conquestio, Conquestus.  
**QUI, QUÆ, QUOD, pron. relat.** [allied to is, kós, Schw.]; QUI, QUÆ or QUÆ, QUOD, *pron. indef. adj.*; QUIS, QUID, *pron. indef. subst.*; QUI, QUÆ, QUOD, *pron. interrog. adj.*; QUIS, QUID, *pron. interrog. subst.*; Quid, *adv.* — Quod, *conj.* — Quin [qui and nē, i. q. non]. — Qui, *adv.* [old abl.]. — Quidem [for quidem (as nisi for nisi)]; Equidem. — Quia [n. plur. of Quis]. — Qua, *adv.* — Quapropter. — Quare. — Quatenus. — Quo, *adv.* — Quoad. — Quomodo; Quomodonam; Quomodocumque. — Cujus; Cujas — Quicumque; Quocumque; Quacumque. — Quidam, quædam, quoddam, and (*subst.*) quiddam, *pron. indef. [prop. quisdam]*; Quodammodo; Quondam. — Quilibet. — Quivis, quævis, quodvis; Quovis. — Quinam, and (*subst.*) Quisnam, quænam, quodnam, and (*subst.*) quidnam; Quonam. — Quispiam, quæp. quodp. and (*subst.*) quidp. — Quisquam, quæqu., quodqu. and (*subst.*) quidquam; Quocumque. — Quisque, quæque, quodque, and (*subst.*) quidque; Unusquisque. — Quisquis, quæque, quodquod, and (*subst.*) quidquid; Quoquoversus. — Aliqui, aliquæ, aliquod, *pron. indef. adj.*; Aliquis, aliquid, *pron. indef. subst.*; Aliquid, *adv.*; Aliquo, *adv.*; Aliquam; Aliquamdiu; Aliquammultus; Aliqua; Aliquidam; Aliquisquam; Alicubi; Alicunde; Necunde; Sicunde. — Equi, equæ or ecqua, equod, *pron. interrog. adj.*; Ecquis, ecquid, *pron. interrog. subst.*; Ecquid; Ecqui; Equo. — Numqui, Numquis, Numquid.  
**QUIES** [allied to κῆμα, κείμαι, Schw.]; Requies. — Quiesco; Quietus; Quiete; Inquietus. — Acquiesco. — Conquiesco. — Requiesco.  
**QUINQUE** [πέντε]; Quinques; Quini; Quintus; Quintum; Quinquaginta

[πενήκοντα]; Quinquagies; Quinquageni; Quinquagesimus; Quingenti; Quingenties; Quingentesimus; Quingeni; Quindecim; Quindicies; Quinquatrus; Quintilis.  
**QUIPPE** [perhaps i. q. quidpe, i. e. quidque].  
**QUIRITES** [Cures].  
**QUISQUILLE** [τὰ κοσκυλάτια].  
**QUOQUE**.  
**QUOT** [κόσος]. — Quotcunque; Quotquot; Quoteni. — Quotus. — Quoties (Quotiens); Quotiescunque. — Aliquot; Aliquoties.  
**QUUM**. See CUM.

## R.

**RABIES** [\*rabio or rabo, allied to βάω]; Rabidus and Rabiosus; Rabiose; Rabiosulus.  
**RABULA** [allied to rabies].  
**RACEMUS** [ῥάβη].  
**RADIUS**; Radiatus.  
**RADIX** [ῥάδις]; Radicula. — Radicitus. — Eradico.  
**RADO**. — Rastrum (*plur. usually rastri, orum. m.*) — Abrado. — Corrado. — Erado.  
**RAMUS** [allied to radix]; Ramulus; Ramosus.  
**RANA**; Ranunculus.  
**RANCIDUS**; Subrancidus.  
**RAPA, RAPUM** [ῥάπυς]; Rapulum; Rapistrum; Rapina; Raphanus [ράφανος].  
**RAPIO** [allied to ῥαπίζω]. — Raptim. — Raptio. — Raptus. — Raptor. — Rapina. — Rapax, Rapacitas. — Rapidus; Rapide. — Rapiditas. — Raptio. — Abripio. — Arripio. — Corripio. — Deripio. — Diripio; Direptio; Director. — Eripio; Ereptio; Ereptor. — Præripio. — Proripio. — Surripio; Surrepticius.  
**RARUS**; Raro; Perrarus; Perraro. — Raritas; Rarefacio; Raresco.  
**RATIS**.  
**RAUCUS**; Irrauesco; Subraucus.  
**RAVIS**; Ravus; Ravio.  
**RECENS**.  
**REDIMIO**; Redimiculum.  
**REGO** [allied to ῥέγω, Schw.]. — Rectus, Recte. — Rectio. — Rector. — Regimen. — Regio. — Rex; Interrex; Regina; Regius; Regia; Regie; Regalis; Regaliter; Regulus; Regnum; Regno; Interregnum. — Regula. — Arrigo. — Corrigo; Correctio; Corrector. — Dirigo; Directus; Directe, and Directo. — Erigo; Erectus. — Pergo [for Perrego]; Expergiscor; Expergefacio. — Porrigo [for Prorigo]; Porrectio; Exporrigo. — [Surrigo]; hence, Surgo; Assurgo; Consurgo; Consurrectio; Exsurgo; Resurgo.  
**REMUS**; Remex; Remigo; Remigatio; Subremigo; Remigium. — Biremis; Tirremis; Quadrirremis; Quinquere-mis.  
**REN**, usually *plur.* Renes [allied to lien, φῆλη, σπλήν].  
**REOR** [allied to res, or perhaps rather to βέω, ἐπέω, Schw.]. — Ratus; Irritus. —

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

**RATIO** [Ratiuncula; Ratiocinor; Ratiocinatio; Ratiocinator; Rationabilis; Rationalis].  
**REPENS**; Repente; Derepente; Repentinus; Repentino.  
**REPO** [ἐρεπω]. — Repto. — Arrepo. — Correpo. — Irrepo. — Obrepo. — Perrepo; Perrepto. — Surrepo.  
**RES** [perhaps allied to ῥέω, ῥέω]. — Respublica. — Refert.  
**RESINA** [ῥηίνη].  
**RESTIS**; Restio.  
**RETE**; Reticulum; Reticulatus. — Irretio.  
**RETRO** [re and pronominal suffix ter, as in citro, etc.]; Retrorsum.  
**REUS**; REA [allied to res].  
**RHEDA** [a Gallic word]; Rhedarius.  
**RHETOR** [ῥήτωρ]; Rhetoricus; Rhetorica, æ. f. or Rhetorice, es. f.  
**RICINUS**.  
**RIDEO** [perhaps from μείδω]. — Risus. — Ridiculus; Ridicule; Irridicule; Perridiculus; Perridicule. — Arrideo. — Derideo; Deridiculus; Deridiculum; Derisus; Derisor. — Irrideo; Irrisio; Irrisor. — Subrideo.  
**RIGEO** [ῥίγω]; Rigesco; Rigidus; Rigor; Dirigeo; Dirigesco; Obrigesco.  
**RIGO** [allied to ῥέχω]; Irrigatio; Riguus; Irriguus.  
**RIMA** [ῥήγμα]; Rimosus; Rimor.  
**RINGOR** [ῥέγω]. — Rictum; Rictus.  
**RIPA**.  
**RISCUS** [ῥίσκος].  
**RITUS** [perhaps allied to ῥέω, ῥέω]. — Rite.  
**RIVUS** [ῥέος] Rivalis; Rivalitas. — Derivo; Derivatio.  
**RIXA** [allied to ῥίγω]; Rixor.  
**ROBUR** [allied to ῥέω]. — Robustus; Roboro; Corroboro.  
**RODO** [ῥάω, or more probably allied to rado, ῥάω]; Arrodo; Circumrodo; Corrodo; Derodo; Prærodo. — Rostrum; Rostratus.  
**ROGO**. — Rogatio; Rogatiuncula. — Rogator. — Rogatus. — Rogito. — Abrogo; Abrogatio. — Arrogo; Arrogans; Arroganter; Arrogantia; Arrogatio. — Corrogo. — Derogo; Derogatio. — Erogo; Erogiatio. — Interrogo; Interrogatio; Interrogatiuncula. — Irrogo; Irrogatio. — Obrogo; Obrogatio. — Perrogo. — Prærogativus; Prærogativa. — Prorogo; Prorogatio. — Subrogo, Surrogo.  
**ROGUS**.  
**ROS** [ῥόσος, or allied to ῥέω]; Rosmarinus; Roscidus; Roro.  
**ROSA** [ῥόδον]; Roseus; Rosetum.  
**ROTA** [perhaps allied to ῥέω]; Roto; Rotatio. — Rotundus; Rotunde; Rotundo.  
**RUBER** [ῥυθρός]; Rubeo; Rubor; Rubesco; Erubesco; Rubicundus; Rubigo; Rubrica; [for Ruberica].  
**RUBUS**.  
**RUCTUS** [\*rugo, ἐρεγω]; Ructo and Ructor; Eructo.  
**RUDENS** [perhaps from rudo].  
**1. RUDIS**. — Rudimentum. — Erudio; Eruditus; Erudite; Eruditio; Ineruditus; Pereruditus.  
**2. RUDIS**.

1391

**RUDO** [allied to ῥέω].  
**RUDUS**; Ruderatio.  
**RUFUS** [allied to ruber].  
**RUGA** [ῥυτίς]; Rugosus; Rugo; Corrugio.  
**RUGIO** [ἐρεγω, ἐρίγω].  
**RUMEX**.  
**RUMIS**; RUMA; RUMEN; Subrumus; Rumino and Ruminor; Ruminatio.  
**RUMOR**.  
**RUMPO** [ῥήσω]; Ruptor; Rupe. — Abrumpo; Abruptio. — Corrumpto; Corruptus; Corrupte; Corruptio; Corruptela; Corruptor; Incorruptus. — Deruptus. — Dirumpo or Disrumpo. — Erumpo; Eruptio. — Interrumpo; Interrupte. — Irrumpo; Irruptio. — Prærumpto. — Præruptus. — Prorumpo; Proruptus.  
**RUNCINA** [ῥυκίνη, ῥύγχος].  
**RUNCO**.  
**RUO** [allied to ῥέω, ῥέω, ῥόμαι]. — Ruina; Ruinosus. — Corruo. — Deruo. — Diruo. — Eruo. — Irruo. — Obruo. — Proruo. — Subruo.  
**RUS** [allied to ῥήσω]. — Rusticus; Rustice; Rusticulus; Rusticula; Subrusticus; Rusticanus, adj. and subst.; Rusticitas; Rusticor; Rusticatio.  
**RUSCUM**; RUSCUS.  
**RUSSUS** [ῥουσός].  
**RUTA** [ῥύτη].  
**RUTILUS** [allied to ῥυθρός]; Rutilo.

## S.

**SABULO**; SABULUM; Saburra and Sabura.  
**SACCUS** [σάκος, σάκος, ὅ]; Sacculus; Sacco.  
**SACER** [allied to ἅγιος]; Sacrum. — Sacellum; Sacarium. — Sacro; Sacramentum; Consecro; Consecratio; Exsecror; Exsecratio; Exsecrabilis; Obsecro; Obsecratio; Resecro. — Sacerdos; Sacerdotium. — Sacrifico; Sacrificatio; Sacrificus; Sacrificulus, adj. and subst.; Sacrificium. — Sacrilagus; Sacriligium. — Sacrosanctus.  
**SCULUM**.  
**SÆPE**; SÆPENUMERO; comp. sæpius; sup. sæpiissime; Persæpe.  
**SÆVUS**; Sæve; Sæviter; Sævitia. — Sævio; Desævio; Exsævio.  
**SAGINA** [σάγγω]; Sagino; Saginatio.  
**SAGITTA**; Sagittarius; Sagitto; Sagittifer.  
**SAGUM** [σάγος; said to be a Celtic word]; Sagulum. — Sagatus.  
**SAGUS**. — Sagax; Sagaciter; Sagacitas. — Sagio; Præsagio; Præsagitio; Præsagium.  
**SAL** [ἅλς]. — Salinæ. — Salinum. — Salsus; Salse; Insulsus; Insulse; Persalsus; Persalse; Salsamentum; Salsamentarius; Salsura. — Salio or Sallio.  
**SALIO** [ἅλλομαι]. — Salebra; Salebrosus. — Saltus. — Salto; Saltatio; Saltatus; Saltator; Saltatorius; Saltatrix. — Sallio. — Assilio. — Desilio. — Dissilio. — Exsilio; Exsulto. — Insilio; Insulto. — Præsilio; Præsulio. — Prosilio. — Resilio; Resulto. — Transilio; Transulto.  
**SALIUNCA**.  
**SALINA** [σίαλον].

**SALIX** [ἅλξ]; Salictum, for Salicetum; Saligneus.  
**SALTEM** [for salutum, from salvus, Fr.].  
**SALTUS** [ἅλτις, ἅλτος]; Saltuosus.  
**SALUM** [ὁ ἅλος].  
**SALVUS**, SALVE [σῶς]. — [Salveo]; Salvibus, Salve, Salveto, Salvete etc. jubeo; Salvete. — Salus. — Salutaris; Salutariter. — Saluto; Salutatio; Salutator; Consaluto; Consalutatio; Insalutatus; Persaluto; Persalutatio; Resaluto. — Saluber; Salubriter; Salubritas.  
**SANCIO** [allied to ἅγιος]. — Sanctus (for sancitus); Sancte; Sanctitas; Persancte. — Sanctio. — Sanctimonia.  
**SANDALUM** [σανδάλιον].  
**SANDAPILA** [σάνδις]; hence, Sandapilarius.  
**SANGUIS**. — Sanguineus; Consanguineus; Consanguinitas. — Sanguinarius. — Exsanguis.  
**SANIES** [allied to sanguis].  
**SANNIO** [σαννίον, from salus].  
**SANUS** [σῶς]. — Sane. — Sanitas. — Sano; Sanatio; Sanabilis; Insanabilis; Sannesco and Consannesco. — Insanus; Insane; Insania; Insanio. — Vesanus; Vesania.  
**SAPIO** [allied to σῶς, σάφης, σοφός]. — Sapiens; Sapienter; Sapia; Insapient; Insipienter; Insipientia; Persapiens; Persapienter. — Sapor. — Desipio; Desipiens. — Resipisco.  
**SAPO** [σάπων].  
**SAPPHIRUS** [σάφειρος].  
**SARCIO**. — Sarcina. — Exsarcio. — Resarcio.  
**SARMENTUM** [\*sarpo, σαρών].  
**SARRIO or SARIO** [σαίρω]; Sarritio; Sarritor; Sarritorius; Sarculum; Sarculus.  
**SATELLES**.  
**SATIS** and **SAT** [ἅλς; or ἄδην, ἄδην]; comp. Satiatus. — Satiatas. — Satio; Exsatio; Insatiabilis. — Satur; Satura; Saturitas; Saturo; Exsaturo; Insaturabilis; Insaturabiliter.  
**SATRAPES and SATRAPA** [σατραπῆς, a Persian word]; Satrap[e], [σατραπεία].  
**SATURNUS** [ab satu dictus est Saturnus, Varro]; Saturnalia.  
**SATYRUS** [ἑδρυός].  
**SAUCIUS**; Sancio; Sauciatio.  
**SAXUM**; Saxulum; Saxeus; Saxosus.  
**SCABO** [σκάπτω]. — Scaber. — Scabies.  
**SCALMUS** [σκαλμός].  
**SCALPO** [allied to ῥάω]. — Scalprum; Scalpellum.  
**SCANDO**. — Scalæ. — Scamnum; [Scabinum]; Scabellum, Scabillum. — Ascendo; Ascensio; Consensio; Descendo; Descensio; Descensus. — Escendo. — Excensio. — Inscendo. — Transcendo.  
**SCAPHA** [σκάφη]; Scaphium [σκαφίον].  
**SCAPULE**.  
**SCAPUS** [σκάπος, Dor. for σκήπος].  
**SCARABEUS or SCARABÆUS** [σκαράβος].  
**SCATEO and SCATO**; Scaturio; Scaturigo.  
**SCELUS**. — Scelustus; Scelste. — Scelero; Sceleratus; Scelerate; Conscelero; Consceleratus. — Scelerosus.  
**SCENA** [σκήνη]. — Scenicus. — Proscenium. — Postscenium.

**SCÉPTUM** [σκήπτρον].  
**SCHOLA** [σχολή]; Scholasticus.  
**SCILLA** or **SQUILLA** [σπίλλα].  
**SCINDO** [σχίζω]. — Scindula (Scandula).  
 — Scida or Scheda [σχίδη]; Scheda.  
 — Abscindo. — Conscindo. — Discindo;  
 Discidium. — Exscindo; Exscidium.  
 — Interscindo. — Percindo. — Pro-  
 scindo. — Rescindo.  
**SCINTILLA** [σπινθήρ]; Scintillula; Scin-  
 tillio.  
**SCIO**. — Sciens; Scier; Scientia; In-  
 sciens; Inscier; Inscientia. — Sci-  
 tus; Scite; Inscitus; Inscite; Inscientia.  
 — Conscio; Conscius; Conscientia. —  
 Inscius. — Nescio; Nescius. — Præ-  
 scio; Præscius. — Scisco; Scitum;  
 Sciscitor (poet. Scitor); Ascisco; As-  
 citus; Conscisco; Descisco; Præ-  
 scisco; Rescisco.  
**SCIRPO** [σκήπων, σκήπων].  
**SCIRPUS**.  
**SCOBIS** and **SCOBIS** [allied to scabo].  
**SCOPA**.  
**SCOPULUS** [σκόπελος]; Scopulosus.  
**SCOPUS** [σκοπός].  
**SCORPIUS** [σκορπίος] and **SCORPIO** [σκορ-  
 πίων].  
**SCORTUM** [σκότος]; Scortor.  
**SCREO** [στένω, στένωμαι]; Screatus;  
 Screator; Exscreo.  
**SCRIBO** [γράφω]. — Scriba; Scribatus. —  
 Scriptum. — Scriptio. — Scriptor. —  
 Scriptura. — Scriptito. — Ascribo;  
 Ascriptio; Ascriptor. — Circumscribo;  
 Circumscripatus; Circumscripatus; Cir-  
 cumscripatus; Circumscripatus. — Con-  
 scribo; Conscriptio. — Describo; De-  
 scriptus; Descripatus; Descriptio. —  
 Exscribo. — Inscribo; Inscriptio. —  
 Perscribo; Perscriptio; Perscriptor.  
 — Præscribo; Præscriptum; Præ-  
 scriptio. — Proscribo; Proscriptio. —  
 Rescribo. — Subscribo; Subscriptio;  
 Subscriptor. — Transcribo.  
**SCRINIUM**.  
**SCRIPULUM** or **SCRUPULUM**.  
**SCROBIS** and **SCROBIS**; Scrobiculus.  
**SCRUPUS** [perhaps allied to rupes, Schw.];  
 Scruposus. — Scrupulus; Scrupeus;  
 Scrupulosus.  
**SCRUTA** [ή γρόνη]; Scrutor; Perscrutor.  
**SCULPO** [γλύφω]; Sculptor; Sculptura;  
 Sculptilis. — Exsculpo. — Insculpo.  
**SCURRA**; Scurtor. — Scurrilis; Scurri-  
 liter. — Scurrilitas.  
**SCUTELLA** [Dim. of (rare) Scutra].  
**SCUTICA** [σκούτα]; Scutula.  
**SCUTULA** [σκούταλη].  
**SCUTUM** [σκούτα, τό]; Scutulum. — Scu-  
 tatus. — Scutale.  
**SCYLLA** [Σκύλλα].  
**SCYPHUS** [σκύφος].  
**SCYTALA**, **SCYTALA** [σκούταλη].  
**SE** [ε].  
**SECO** [allied to ξέω, ξύω]. — Sectio. —  
 Sectura. — Sector. — Securis; Securi-  
 cula. — Circumseco. — Conseco. — De-  
 seco. — Disseco. — Exseco; Exsectio.  
 — Perseco. — Præseco. — Proseco. —  
 Reseco. — Subseco; Subsecivus.  
 1. **SECUS**, adv. [allied to seco, sequor];  
 Secius; Sequius.  
 2. **SECUS**, subst. [τέκος]; Sexus.  
**SED** [se (sine) -d].  
 1392

**SEDEO** [ἵζομαι]. — Sedes. — Sedile. —  
 Sedulus; Sedulo; Sedulitas. — Sedo;  
 Sedate; Sedatio. — Sella [for sedela];  
 Sellularius, adv. and subst.; Subsellum.  
 — Sessio; Sessiuicula. — Sessor. — Ses-  
 sito. — Sido; Assido; Conside; Con-  
 seissor; Consessus; Desido; Insido;  
 Obsido; Resido. — Assideo; Asses-  
 sio; Assessor; Assiduus; Assidue;  
 Assiduitas. — Circumsedeo; Circum-  
 sideo; Circumsessio. — Desideo; De-  
 ses; Desidia; Desidiosus. — Dissideo;  
 Dissidium. — Insidia; Insidator; In-  
 sidiosus. — Obsideo; Obsidio; Obsi-  
 dium; Obsessio; Obsessor; Obses. —  
 Possideo; Possessio; Possessiuncula;  
 Possessor. — Præsideo; Præses; Præ-  
 sidium. — Resideo; Reses; Residuus;  
 Residuum. — Subsideo. — Supersedeo.  
**SEGNIS** [se-ago]; Persegnis.  
**SEMED** [ἕμα; allied to simul]. — Sim-  
 plex; Simpliciter; Simplicitas. — Sim-  
 plus [ἀπλοῦς]; Simpla; Simplum.  
**SEMIS** [ἡμισυ]; Semiadapertus or Sema-  
 dapertus; Semiagrestis; Semiambus-  
 tus; Semianimis; Semianimus; Semi-  
 apertus; Semibos; Semicaper;  
 Semicirculus; Semicrematus; Semi-  
 cremus; Semicrudus; Semicubitalis;  
 Semideus; Semiductus; Semiermis, e.  
 and Semiermus; Semifactus; Semifer;  
 Semigeranus; Semigræcus; Semi-  
 gravis; Semihomo; Semihora; Semi-  
 lautus; Semiliber; Semimas; Semi-  
 nex; Seminudus; Semiorbis; Semi-  
 pedalis; Semipes; Semiplenus; Semi-  
 putatus; Semirefectus; Semirutus;  
 Semisepultus; Semisomnis, e., and  
 Semisomnus; Semisupinus; Semitec-  
 tus; Semiustulatus; Semiustus and  
 Semustus; Semivir; Semivivus; Se-  
 mivocales. — Semissia. — Sesqui [for  
 Semisque]; Sesquidigitalis; Sesqui-  
 pedalis; Sesquidigitus; Sesquihora;  
 Sesquimodius; Sesquipes; Sesquialter;  
 Sesquitercius; Sesquioctavus. — Ses-  
 tertius; Sestertium.  
**SEMPER** [ἀεπές, Fr.: — contr. for seni-  
 per, Schw.]; Sempernus.  
**SENEC** [allied to ἐνος, a year]; gen. Se-  
 nis. — Senilis. — Senius, adj.; subst. Se-  
 nium. — Senectus, utis, f. — Senectus,  
 a, um; Senecta. — Senesco; Conse-  
 nesco. — Senatus; Senator; Senato-  
 rius.  
**SENTINA** [sedentina, from sedeo, Schw.].  
**SENTIO** [allied to αισθάνομαι]; — Sensa,  
 otum. — Sensus. — Sensim. — Sententia;  
 Sententiosus; Sententiose. — Assentio;  
 Assentior; Assensus; Assensio; As-  
 sessor; Assentor; Assentiuncula;  
 Assentator. — Consentio; Consensio;  
 Consensus; Consentaneus. — Dis-  
 sentio; Dissensio; Dissentaneus. — Per-  
 sentio; Persentisco. — Præsentio; Præ-  
 sensio.  
**SENTIS** [allied to ἔσθω]; Sentus.  
**SEPELIO**. — Sepultura. — Sepulcrum. —  
 Insepultus.  
**SEPE** (Sæpes) [σηπός]. — Sepio; Sepi-  
 mentum; Septum; Circumsepio; Con-  
 sepio; Intersepio; Obsepio; Præse-  
 pio. — Præsepes, Præsepis, or Præ-  
 sepe; Præsepium; Præsepiæ.  
**SEPTEM** [ἑπτά]; Septies; Septeni; Sep-

timus; Septimum; Septemdecim or  
 Septendecim; Septuaginta; Septua-  
 gies; Septuagesimus; Septingenti;  
 Septingentesimus; Septingenties; Sep-  
 tingeni; September; Septentrio or  
 Septentrio, plur. Septentriones; Sep-  
 temgemini; Septennis or Septennia.  
**SEQUIOR**, **SEQUITUR**. See **SECUS**.  
**SEQUOR** [ἵζομαι]. — Sequax. — Seques-  
 ter, adj. and subst.; — Secundus; Secun-  
 do, adv.; Secundum; Secundo, 1; Ob-  
 secundo. — Secta. — Sector; Sectar;  
 Assector; Assectatio; Assector;  
 Consector; Consectatio; Consecta-  
 trix; Consectarius; Consectarium;  
 Insector; Insectatio; Insector. —  
 Assequor; Assecla. — Consequor;  
 Consequens; Consequentia; Conse-  
 cutio. — Exsequor; Exsequia. — In-  
 sequor. — Obsequor; Obsequens; Ob-  
 sequenter; Obsequentia; Obsequium.  
 — Persequor; Persecutio. — Prose-  
 quor. — Subsequor.  
**SERENUS**; Serenum; Sereno; Serenitas.  
**SERIA**.  
**SERIUS** [Severus]; Serio; plur. Seria,  
 orum.  
 1. **SERO** [allied to ἔρω, εἶρω]. — Satio. —  
 Satus. — Sator. — Seges. — Semen [from  
 sēvisse]; Sementis; Semino; Semi-  
 nator; Seminarium; Dissemino. —  
 Consero; Consitio; Consiator. — Dis-  
 sero. — Insero; Insiator; Insiatio. —  
 Obsero; Obsitio.  
 2. **SERO** [εἶρω]. — Sertum. — Sera. — Se-  
 ries. — Sermo. — Assero. — Consero;  
 Desero; Desertus; Desertor; Deser-  
 tio. — Dissero; Disserto; Dissertatio;  
 Edissero; Edissero. — Exsero. — In-  
 sero; Inseto. — Intersero. — Præsertim.  
**SERPO** [ἐρπω]; Serpens. — Serpyllum  
 [ἐρπύλλον].  
**SERRA** [perhaps for sec-ra, from seco];  
 Serrula.  
**SERUM** [δ ὀρός].  
**SERUS**; Sero.  
**SERVO** [ἐρύω]; Servator; Servatrix. —  
 Asservo. — Conseruo; Conservatio;  
 Conservator; Conservatrix. — Ob-  
 servo; Observantia; Observatio. —  
 Reservio.  
**SERVUS**, a, um. [allied to servo, ἐρύω];  
 Servus, i m.; Serva; Servulus;  
 Servula; Conservus; Conserva. —  
 Servilis; Serviliter. — Servitus. —  
 Servitium. — Servio; Asservio; De-  
 servio; Inservio; Subservio.  
**SETA**; Setosus.  
**SEVERUS**; Severe; Severitas. — Asse-  
 vero; Asseveranter; Asseveratio. —  
 Persevero; Perseveranter; Perseve-  
 rantia.  
**SEVUM**, **SEBUM**. — Sebo.  
**SEX** [ἑξ]; Sexies; Seni. — Sextus; Sex-  
 tum; Sextarius; Sextilia. — Sexdecim  
 or Sedecim; Sedecia. — Sextans. —  
 Sexaginta; Sexagies; Sexagesimus;  
 Sexageni. — Sexcenti; Sexcenties;  
 Sexcentesimus; Sexcenteni and Sex-  
 ceni; Sexcenarius.  
**SEXUS** [perhaps allied to seco, to divide].  
**SI** [εἰ]. — Sin. — Sive (seu).  
**SIBI** [οἱ].  
**SIBILLUS**; Sibila, orum. n.; Sibilo; Ex-  
 sibilo.

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

SIC [si-ce]. — Sicut or Sicuti.

SICA.

SICCUS; Sicce. — Siccitas. — Sicco; Exsicco; Siccaceo.

SIDUS [εἶδος]. — Sideratio. — Sidereus. — Considero; Consideratus; Considerate; Consideratio; Inconsideratus; Inconsiderate; Inconsiderantia. — Desidero; Desiderium; Desideratio.

SIGNUM [allied to δέικω; or to εἰκάν]; Antesignanus. — Sigillum; Sigillatus. — Signifer, *adj. and subst.* — Significo; Significatio; Præsignifico. — Signo; Assigno; Assignatio; Consigno; Designo; Designatio; Designator; Ob-signo; Resigno; Subsigno. — Insignis, e.; Insigniter; Perinsignis; Insignio; Insignitus; Insignite.

SILEO [allied to σιγάω, σιγήλός]; Silentium; Silesco.

SILEX.

SILICERNIUM [for silicesnium, from silere and cerna, *old form for cena*, Schw.].

SILIGO [contr. for similago, from simila]. SILIQUA; Silicula.

SILUS, SILO [σιλός].

SIMILA.

SIMILIS, e. [δμᾶλός]; Similiter. — Similitudo. — Simul. — Simulo; Simulatus; Simulate; Simulatio; Simulator; Simulacrum; Simultas; Assimulo; Dissimulo; Dissimulanter; Dissimulantia; Dissimulatio; Dissimulator; Insimulo; Insimulatio. — Assimilis; Assimiliter. — Consimilis; Consimiliter. — Dissimilis; Dissimiliter; Dissimilitudo.

SIMUS [σῆμος]; Simia; Simius.

SINAPI, SINAPIS [τὸ σῖναπι].

SINCERUS [uncertain; some say from sincera; others, from \*sim, single, and cerus, allied to cresco]; Sincere; Sinceritas.

SINE [ἀνευ].

SINGULTUS [perhaps from singulus]; Singultio; Singulto.

SINGULUS [sewel, Fr.; or se-angulus, Schw.]. — Singularis; Singulariter; Singulatum or Singillatum or Sigillatim.

SINISTER [perhaps, ἀπιστερός]; Sinistre; Sinistrorsus.

SINO [perhaps allied to εἶνω]. — Situs, a, um. — Situs, us, m. — Desino.

1. SINUS. — Sinuosus. — Sinuo; Insinuo.

2. SINUS, SINUM.

SIREN [Σειρήν]; *plur.* Sirenes.

SISTO [ἰστῶ, ἰστημι]; Status; Statim. — Absisto. — Assisto. — Circumsisso. — Consisto. — Desisto. — Exsisto. — Insisto. — Obsisto; Obstetrix. — Persisto. — Resisto; Restito. — Subsisto.

SITIS; Sitis.

SITULA; Sitella.

SMARAGDUS [ἡ σμαράγδος].

SOBRUS [perhaps for sebrus, for seebrius]; Sobrie.

SOCUS.

SOCER [ἐκπύς]; Socrus.

SOCIUS [perhaps allied to sequor]. — Societas. — Sociabilis; Insociabilis. — Socialis. — Socio; Consocio; Consociatio; Dissocio.

SODALIS [perhaps allied to sedeo]; Sodalitas; Sodalitium.

SODES [si audes].

1393

SOL [ἥλιος]; Solaris; Solarium. — Solstitium; Solstitialis.

SOLEO [perhaps allied to δέλω]; Assoleo. — Solitus; Insolitus; Insolenter; Insolentia.

SOLIDUS [δῶς]; Solide. — Soliditas. — Solido; Consolido.

SOLLICITUS [\*sollus (i. e. totus)-cieo, Fr.; or for sullicitus, from sullicio, sub-lacio]. — Sollicitudo. — Sollicito; Sollicitatio.

SOLOR; Solatium. — Consolor; Consolatio; Consolator; Consolatorius; Consolabilis.

SOLUM [allied to solus]. — Solea; Soleatus. — Solium. — Exsul; Exsulo; Exsilium.

SOLUS [δῶς]; Solum. — Solitudo. — Solitarius. — Desolo.

SOLVO [for sulvo, for sulluo, sub-luo, Schw.; uncertain]; Solutus; Solute; Solutio. — Absolvo; Absolutus; Absolutio. — Dissolvo; Dissolutus; Dissolute; Dissolutio; Dissolubilis; Indissolubilia. — Exsolvo. — Persolvo. — Resolvo.

SOMNUS [δρνος]. — Somniculosus. — Somnium, Insomnium; Somnio. — Insomnis; Insomnia. — Somnifer.

SONS [σόντης]; Insons.

SONUS [τόνος]. — Sono; Sonitus; Circumsono; Consono; Consonans; Persono; Persona; Personatus; Resono. — Sonor. — Sonipes. — Sonivius. — Absonus. — Consonus. — Dissonus.

SOPOR [δρός]. — Soporosus. — Soporatus. — Soporifer. — Soporos. — Soporio; Soporitus; Consoporio.

SORBEO [βροφίω]; Sorbitio; Sorbillo. — Absorbeo. — Exsorbeo. — Obsorbeo. — Resorbeo.

SORDES. — Sordidus; Sordide. — Sordeo; Sordesco. — Sordidatus.

SOREX [δραξ].

SOROR [allied to socer and socrus]; Sororius. — Sororicide. — Sobrinus (for sororinus) and Consobrinus; Sobrina and Consobrina.

SORA. — Sortior; Sortio; Sortitus, us; Sortitio; Subsortior. — Consors; Consortio. — Exsors.

SOSPES [σῶς, σόος]; Sospita; Sospito.

SPADO [σπάδων].

SPARGO [σπείρω]. — Aspergo; Aspergo, inis; Aspersio; Aspersus. — Conspargo. — Dispergo; Disperse. — Inspargo. — Perspergo. — Respergo; Respersio.

SPARUS, SPARUM [σπάρος].

SPATIUM [σπάδιον, or allied to pateo]. — Spatiosus. — Spatior.

SPECTIO [σκοπέω]; Spectio. — Specimen. — Species; Speciosus; Speciose. — Specula; Speculator; Speculator; Speculatrix; Speculatorius; Perspeculor. — Speculum. — Specto; Spectatus; Spectator; Spectaculum; Spectabilis; Aspecto; Aspectabilis; Circumspecto; Despecto; Exspecto; Exspectatus; Exspectatio; Introspecto; Prospecto; Respecto; Suspecto. — Aspicio; Aspectus. — Circumspicio; Circumspectus, a, um.; Circumspecte; Circumspectio; Circumspectus, us. — Conspectio; Conspectus, a, um.; Circumspicio;

ciendus; Conspectus, us.; Conspecior. — Despicio; Despicatus, a, um.; Despicentia; Despicatus, us. — Dispicio. — Inspicio. — Introspectio. — Perspectio; Perspectus; Perspicax; Perspicacitas; Perspicentia; Perspicuus. — Prospicio; Prospicientia; Prospectus. — Respicio; Respectus. — Suspicio; Suspectus; Suspicio; Suspicio, onia; Suspiciosus; Suspiciose; Suspiciax.

SPECUS [τὸ σπέος].

SPERNO [perhaps from σπείρω]. — Aspernor; Aspernatio.

SPES; Specula. — Spero; Despero; Desperanter; Desperatus; Desperatio; Inesperans; Inesperatus.

SPHERA [σφαῖρα].

SPICA, SPICUS, SPICUM; Spiceus; Spicilegium.

SPICULUM.

SPINA [perhaps allied to spica, for spicina]. — Spinosus. — Spinus. — Spinetum.

SPIRA [σπείρα].

SPIRO. — Spirabilis. — Spiramentum; Spiraculum. — Spiritus. — Aspiro; Aspiratio. — Conspiro; Conspiratio. — Exspiro; Exspiratio. — Inspiro. — Respiro; Respiratio. — Suspiro; Suspiratus or Suspiritus; Suspirium.

SPISSUS [perhaps for sēpissus, allied to sēpe].

SPITHAMA [σπιθαμή].

SPLEN [σπλήν].

SPLENDEO; Resplendo. — Splendesco; Exsplendesco. — Splendor. — Splendidus; Splendide.

SPOLIUM [ἡ σπολὶς or τὸ σκύλον]. — Spolio; Spoliatio; Spoliator; Despolio; Exspolio; Inspoliatus.

SPONDA.

SPONDEO [σπένδω]. — Sponsus; Sponsa. — Sponsum. — Sponsu. — Sponsio. — Sponsor. — Sponsalia. — Despondeo. — Respondeo; Responsum; Responsio; Responso.

SPONGIA [σπογγία].

SPONTE.

SPORTA [σπυρς]; Sportula and Sportella.

SPUMA; Spumeus; Spumo.

SPUO [πύω]; Sputo. — Conspuo; Consputo. — Despuo. — Exspuo. — Respuo.

SPURCUS; Spurge; Spurcitia.

SQUALEO [σκέλλω]. — Squalidus; Squalide; Squalor.

SQUAMA [allied to scabo]; Squameus; Squamosus.

STADIUM [στάδιον].

STATERA [στάτηρ].

STATUO [sto]. — Statua. — Statumen. — Constituo; Constitutum; Constitutio. — Destituo; Destitutio. — Institutio; Institutum; Institutio. — Præstituo. — Prostutio; Prostibulum. — Restituo; Restitutio; Restitutor. — Substituo.

STAURO [allied to sto, ἰστημι]; obdol. — Hence, Instauratio; Instaurativus; Restauro; Instauro.

STELLA [ἀστὴρ]; Stellans; Stellatus; Stellio; Stellioninus; Stellier; Stelliger.

STEMMA [στέμμα].

STERCUS [allied to tergeo]; Stercoro; Sterquilinium.

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

**STERILIS** [στερός]; Sterilitas.  
**STERNO** [σπέρννυμι, σπορέω]; Stratum.  
**STERNAX**.—Strages.—Stragulus; Stragulum.—Stramen; Stramentum.—Consterno, stravi, stratum; Consterno, avi, atum.—Insterno; Superinsterno.—Prosterno.—Substerno.—Supersterno.  
**STERNUO** [σπέρννυμι, STERNUTO; Ster-natamentum.  
**STERTO** [δέρνω, δαρδάνω].  
**STILUS, STYLUS** [στυλος].  
**STINGUO** [στίζω]; *obsol.*—Hence, Exstinguo; Exstinctio; Exstinctior.—Restinguo; Restinctio.—Stimulus; Stimulo; Stimulatio; Stimulator; Stimulatrix; Estimulo; Instimulo.—Distinguo, Distincte; Distinctio.—Instinguo, usually partic. Instinctus; Instinctus, us; Instigo; Instigatio.  
**STINO** [allied to ιστάνω]; *obsol.*—Hence, Destino; Destinatio; Prædestino.—Obstino; Obstinatus; Obstinate; Obstinatio.  
**STIPES** [τὸ στέκος].  
**STIPO** [στέλλω, στίβω]; Stipatio; Stipator; Constipo.  
**STIPS** [allied to stipes].—Stipendium; Stipendiarius.  
**STIPULA** [allied to stipes].—Stipulor; Stipulatio; Stipulator; Astipulor; Astipulator; Restipulor; Restipulatio.  
**STIRIA** [perhaps allied to στέρος, στερεός].—Stilla; Stillicidium; Stillo; Destillo; Instillo.  
**STIRPS** [allied to στερεός, στέριφος].—Stirpitus.—Exstirpo.  
**STIVA**.  
**STO** [στέω].—Status; Statarius.—Statuta.—Statio.—Stativus.—Stator.—Statis.—Stabilis; Stabilitas; Stabile; Constabilis; Instabilis.—Stabulum; Stabulor.—Stagnum.—Stamen.—Adsto or Asto.—Antesto or Antisto; Antistes; Antistita.—Circumsto.—Consto; Constans; Constantior; Constantia; Inconstans; Inconstanter; Inconstantia.—Disto; Distantia.—Exsto.—Insto; Instans; Instita; Institor; Industrius; Industrie; Industria.—Obsto.—Persto.—Præsto; Præstans; Præstantia; Præsto, *adv.*; Præstolor.—Prosto.—Resto.—Substo.—Supersto; Superstos; Superstitio; Superstitiosus.  
**STOLA** [στολή]; Stolutus.  
**STOLIDUS** [allied to stultus; perhaps from stolo]; Stolidus; Stoliditas.  
**STOREA** [σπορέω].  
**STOLO** [στέλλω, from στέω].  
**STOMACHUS** [στόμαχος]; Stomachosus; Stomachose; Stomachor.  
**STRABO** [στραβόν, from στρέβω].  
**STRANGULO** [σπαραγγαλῶ]; Strangulatio.  
**STRANGURIA** [σπαραγγουρία].  
**STRATAGEMATA** [σπαραγγήματα].  
**STRENUUS** [σπρηνής]; Strenue.  
**STREPO**.—Strepitus.—Strepito.—Instrepto.—Obstrepto.—Perstrepto.  
**STRIDO, STRIDO** [τρίβω]; Stridor.  
**STRIGA** [allied to στρίγγω]; Strigosus.  
**STRIGO** [allied to στρίγγω].  
**STRINGO** [allied to στρίγγω]; Strictus; Strictum.—Strictura.—Strigilis.—

Astringo; Astrictus; Astrictus.—Constringo; Constrictus.—Destringo.—Distringo; Districtus.—Obstringo.—Perstringo.—Præstringo; Præstigiæ; Præstigiator; Præstigiatrix.—Restringo; Restrictus; Restrictus.—Substringo; Substrictus.  
**STRUMA**.  
**STRUO** [σπορέω, σπέρννυμι]; Structor.—Structura.—Strues.—Construo; Constructio.—Destruo.—Exstruo; Exstructio.—Instruo; Instrumentum; Instructio.—Obstruo; Obstructio.—Substruo; Substructio.  
**STUDEO** [allied to σπουδή, σπεύδω].—Studium; Studiosus; Studiose; Perstudiosus; Perstudiose.  
**STULTUS** [allied to stolidus, perhaps from stolo]; Stultitia.  
**STUPA or STUPPA** [στυπή, στυππή]; Stapeus.  
**STUPEO** [allied to τέπω, Fr., or to στέγω; \*stūw, Schw.].—Stupesto; Obstupesto.—Stupefacio and Obstupefacio.—Stupidus; Stupiditas.—Stupor.  
**STUPRUM**; Stupro and Constupro.  
**STYLUS**. See STILUS.  
**STYX** [Στύξ].  
**SUADEO**.—Suada.—Suasio.—Suasor.—Dissuadeo; Dissuasio; Dissuasor.—Persuadeo; Persuasio.  
**SUAVIS** [perhaps from ἀδύς, for ἡδύς].—Suavitas; Suavium or Savium; Suavior or Savior.—Insuavis.  
**SUB** [ὑπό].—Subter.—Subinde.  
**SUBLICA**; Sublicius.  
**SUBLIMIS**; Sublime.  
**SUDES**.  
**SUDO** [ἴδω, ἴδω]; Sudor.—Desudo.—Exsudo.  
**SUDUS**; Sudum.  
**SUESCO** [sues, allied to ἴδω, ἥδω, from \*sūw, Schw.].—Insuetus.—Assuesco.—Assuetus; Assuetudo; Assuefacio.—Consuesco; Consuetus; Consuetudo; Consuefacio.—Desuesco; Desuetudo; Desuefacio; Desuefio.—Insuesco.  
**SUGO** [ἔγω, ἔγχο].—Sucus and Succus.—Sugillo or Suggillo; Sugillatio.—Exsugo.  
**SUI** [οὐ].—Suus [ὑς]; *subst.* Sui, orum; Suum.  
**SULCUS** [ἀλκός]; Trisulcus; Sulco.  
**SULPHUR** [ἑλκος, ἑλφος]; Sulphuratus; Sulphureus.  
**SUM** [from esum or esumi, for eso, from ἔω, εἶμι, εἶμι; fui, from *obsol.* fuo, i. q. φῶ].—Absum; Absentia.—Adsum or Assum.—Desum.—Insum.—Inter-sum; *impers.* Interest.—Obsum.—Præsum; Præsens; Præsentia; Represento.—Prosum.—Subsum.—Supersum.  
**SUMO**. See EMO.  
**SUO** [allied to ὑφω, from \*sūw]; Sutura; Sutor; Sutorius, a, um; Sutorius, ii. m.—Assuo.—Dissuo.—Insuo.  
**SUPELLEX**.  
**SUPER** [ὑπέρ].—Desuper; Insuper.—Superus; *subst.* Superi, orum; *compar.* Superior (*n.* Superius).—*adv.* Superius.—*superl.* I) Supremus; II) Summus; *subst.* Summum; *adv.* Summum; Summa; Summatim; Summe; Summopere; Consummo;

Consummatus; Supra.—Supero; Superabilis; Exsuperio.  
**SUPERBUS** [not from ὑπέρβιος, but from super, as acerbus from acer]; Superbia; Superbio.  
**SUPINUS** [allied to ὑπτιος].—Resupino; Resupinus.  
**SUPO**; *obsol.*—Hence, Dissupo or Dissipo; Dissipatio; Dissipabilis.  
**SURA**.  
**SURCULUS**.  
**SURDUS**; Surditas.—Absurdus; Absurde; Perabsurdus; Subabsurdus; Subabsurde.—Obsurdus.  
**SUS** [Sub]; Susum or Sursum (Sarsus).  
**SUS** [ὑς, οὐς]; Suillus.  
**SUSURRUS** [allied to συρίζω, συρίττω]; Susurro; Susurrator; Consusurro; Insusurro.  
**SYLLABA** [συλλαβή]; Syllabatum.  
**SYLVA** [ἄλη].—Sylvaticus.—Sylvestor.—Sylvesco.—Sylvosus.  
**SYMBOLA** [συμβολή]; Assymbolus.  
**SYMBOLUM** [σύμβολον], **SYMBOLUS** [σύμβολος].  
**SYMPHONIA** [συμφωνία].  
**SYNGRAPHIA** [συγγραφή].  
**SYRTIS** [σύρτις].

## T.

**TABEO** [τήκω, Dor. τάκω].—Tabesco; Contabesco; Extabesco; Intabesco.—Tabes; Tabidus.  
**TABERNA** [allied to tabula, from an old root tab].—Tabernaculum.—Contubernium; Contubernalis.  
**TABULA** [Dim. of \*taba, allied to τάω, τανύω].—Tabella; Tabellarius.—Tabularium.—Tabulatio.—Tabulatum.—Contabulo; Contabulatio.  
**TACEO**.—Tacitus; Tacito; Tacite; Taciturnus; Taciturnitas.—Conticesco.—Obticeo.—Reticeo; Reticentia.  
**TÆDA** [δαίς, δαίς].  
**TÆDET**.—Tædium; Distædet.—Pertædet; *perf.* Pertæsum est.  
**TENIA** [τανία].  
**TALEA**.  
**TALENTUM** [τάλαντον].  
**TALIS** [τηλίκος, Dor. τάλικος].  
**TALPA**.  
**TALUS**.—Talaris; *subst.* Talaria.—Talarium.  
**TAMEN** [perhaps from tam].—Attamen and Veruntamen.—Tamenetsi, Tametsi.  
**TANDEM** [tam-dem].  
**TANGO** [τάγω, διγγάνω].—Tactio.—Tactus.—[Tamino, *obsol.*]; Attamino; Contamino.—Attingo.—Contingo; Contactus; Contagio; Contagium.—Intactus.—Integer [for intager, from in and tango, i. q. tango]; Integritas; Integro; Integratio; Redintegro; Integrasco.—Obtingo.  
**TANTUS**; Tantulus; Tantillus.—Tantum; Tantummodo.—[Tantusdem]; *neut.* Tantundem; *genit.* Tantidem.—Tantisper.—Tantopere.—Tam [acc. to some, for tantum; acc. to others, perhaps more correctly, from the acc. τάν, i. q. τήν]; Tamdiu; Tamquam.



# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

**TAPES, TAPETUM, TAPETE** [δ τάπης].  
**TARDUS**; Tarde; Tarditas; Tardo; Retardo; Retardatio.  
**TARTARUS** [τάρταρος]; Tartareus.  
**TAURUS** [ταύρος]; Taureus; Tanrea; Taurinus.  
**TAXUS**.  
**TECHNA** [τέχνη].  
**TEGO** [στέγω]; Tectus; Tecte. — Tectum. — Tector; Tectorius. — Tectorium. — Tegmen (*also* Tegimen or Tegumen); Tegumentum. — Tegula. — Tugurium. — Tignum; Tigillum; Tignarius; Contigno; Contignatio. — Toga; Togatus. — Contego. — Detego. — Intego; Integumentum. — Obtego. — Protego. — Retegeo.  
**TELLUS** [allied to terra].  
**TELUM**.  
**TEMERE**. — Temeritas. — Temerarius. — Temero; Interemeratus.  
**TEMETUM**; Temulentus; Temulentia.  
**TEMNO**; Contemno; Contemptus, a, um; Contemptum; Contemptus, us; Contemptio; Contemptor; Contemprix.  
**TEMPO**.  
**TEMPLUM** [τέμεν]. — Contemplor; Contemplatio; Contemplator.  
**TEMPUS** [τέμν]. — Temporarius. — Tempestas. — Tempestivus; Tempestive; Tempestivitas; Intempestivus; Intempestive; Intempestus. — Tempero; Temperatio; Temperamentum; Temperans; Temperanter; Temperantia; Imperans; Imperantia; Imperatus; Imperate; Imperies; Imperies; Attempero; Attemperate; Obtempero.  
**TENDO** [tenno or teno, τένω]. — Tentorium. — Attendo; Attentus; Attente; Perattentus; Perattente. — Attentio. — Contendo; Contentus; Contentio. — Detendo. — Distendo. — Extendo; Extensus. — Intendo; Intentus; Intentio. — Obtendo; Obtentus. — Ostendo; Ostentum; Ostentus; Ostento; Ostentatio; Ostentator. — Pertendo. — Portendo; Portentum; Portentosus. — Præendo. — Protendo. — Retendo.  
**TENEBRÆ**; Tenebrosus; Tenebrosus.  
**TENEO** [tenno, teno, τένω]. — Tenax; Tenaciter; Tenacitas; Pertinax; Pertinaciter; Pertinacia. — Tenor. — Tendo; Tentatio; Tentamen; Tentamentum; Attento; Pertento; Præto. — Abstineo; Abstinentes; Abstinenter; Abstinentia. — Attineo. — Contineo; Continens; Continenter; Continentia; Incontinentes; Incontinenter; Incontinentia; Continuus; Continuus; Continuo; Continuo, i.; Continuatio; Contentus. — Detineo. — Distineo; Distentus. — Obtineo. — Pertineo. — Retineo; Retentio; Retento. — Sustineo; Sustento; Sustentatio.  
**TENER** [τέρων]; Teneritas.  
**TENSA**.  
**TENUIS** [τένω]; Tenuiter; Pertenuis; Tenuitas. — Attenuo; Attenuatus; Attenuatio. — Extenno; Extenuatus; Extenuatio.  
**TENUS**; Eatenus; Hactenus, Protenus, Quatenus; *see* Hic, Pro, Qui.

1395

**TEPEO**. — Tepesco. — Tepidus. — Tepor. — Tepefacio.  
**TERES** [τερής, from τέρω].  
**TERGEO, TERGO** [τέρω, τερσάω]. — Abstergeo. — Detergeo. — Extergeo. — Pertergo.  
**TERGUM** [allied to στέφος, τέρος]; Tergivorsor; Tergiversatio.  
**TERGUS**. *See* TERGUM.  
**TERMINUS** [τέμνω]. — Termino; Terminatio; Determino; Determinatio; Extermino. — Terminalia. — Conterminus.  
**TERO** [τέρω, τέρω]. — Tritus, a, um; Tritus, us, m. — Tribula, Tribulum. — Tritura. — Terebra; Terebro; Exterebro; Perterebro. — Attero. — Contero; Contritus. — Detero; Detrimendum; Detrimens; Deterior; Deterius; Deterrimus. — Extero. — Intero; Intrita. — Intritus. — Intertrimentum. — Obtero. — Protero; Protervus; Proterve; Protervitas.  
**TERRA** [allied to tellus; *some derive it from έρα, but this is very doubtful*]. — Terrenus. — Terrester. — Terreus. — Territorium. — Tripudium [*for* terrapavium]. — Mediterranean. — Subterranean.  
**TERREO** [allied to τέρω, τέρω]. — Territo. — Terribilis. — Terror. — Terrificus; Terrifico. — Absterreo. — Conterreo. — Deterreo. — Exterreo. — Pertereo; Perterefacio.  
**TESSERA** [τέσσαρες, a]; Tessera; Tessella.  
**TESTIS**. — Testimonium. — Testificor; Testificatio. — Testor; Testatus; Testamentum; Intestatus, Intestato; Atestor; Attestor; Attestatio. — Contestor. — Detestor; Detestatio; Detestabilis. — Obtestor; Obtestatio.  
**TETER**; Tetre.  
**TETRARCHA, TETRARCHES** [τετραρχης]; Tetrarchia [τετραρχία].  
**TEXO** [allied to tego]. — Textum. — Textilis; Textile. — Textor. — Textina, Textinum. — Textura. — Tela [*for* Texela]; Subtilis; Subtiliter; Subtilitas. — Attexo. — Contexo; Contextus. — Detexo. — Intexo. — Itertexo. — Pertexo. — Prætexo; Prætexta; Prætextatus; Prætextus. — Retexo; Subtexo; Subtemen.  
**THALAMUS** [θάλαμος].  
**THEATRUM** [θήατρον]; Theatralis.  
**THECA** [θήκη].  
**THENSA** (tensa).  
**THESAURUS** [θησαυρός].  
**THOLUS** [θόλος].  
**THUS** [τὸ θῆος]; Thureus; Thuribulum; Thuricremus.  
**THYMUM** [θύμον], **THYMS**.  
**THYRSUS** [θύρσος].  
**TIBI** [σοί, Dor. and Ion. τοί].  
**TIBIA**; Tibicen.  
**TIGRIS** [τίγρις].  
**TILIA**.  
**TIMEO** [θεμῶς]; Subtimeo. — Timesco; Extimesco. — Timidus; Timide; Timiditas. — Timor.  
**TINEA** [τῆνα].  
**TINGO** [τίγω]; Tincto.  
**TINNIO** [allied to tono, sonus]; Tinnitus; Tintinnabulum.

**TIRO**; Tirocinium.  
**TITILLO** [τίλλω]; Titillatio.  
**TITIO** [*perhaps from* τίς, δαίς].  
**TITUBO** [*perhaps allied to* τύπτω]; Titubanter; Titubatio.  
**TITULUS**.  
**TOLERO** [τῶλω, τλήμ]; Toleranter; Intolerans; Intoleranter; Tolerantia; Toleratio; Intolerantia; Tolerabilis; Intolerabilis, Intolerandus.  
**TOLLO** [allied to τῶλω]. — Attollo. — Extollo. — Sustollo.  
**TONDEO** [allied to τέμνω]. — Tonsor; Tonsorius. — Tonsura. — Tonstrina. — Tonstrix; Tonstricula. — Tonsillæ. — Attondeo. — Detondeo. — Intonsus.  
**TONO** [τόνος]; Tonitru and Tonitrus. — Attonitus. — Detono. — Intono.  
**TORNUS** [τόρνος]; Torno.  
**TORPEO**; Torpesco. — Torpor. — Torpidus. — Torpedo.  
**TORQUEO** [allied to στρέφω]. — Tortor. — Tortilis. — Tortus; Tortuosus. — Torcular. — Tormina; Torminosus. — Tormentum. — Torquis and Torques. — Contorqueo; Contortus; Contortio; Contortio; Contortor. — Detorqueo. — Distorqueo; Distortus; Distortio. — Extorqueo. — Intorqueo. — Obtorqueo. — Retorqueo.  
**TORREO** [allied to τέρω]. — Torrens. — Torris. — Torridus; Retorridus. — Testa (*for* testa); Testudo.  
**TORUS** [allied to τέρω]; *plur.* Tori; Torosus.  
**TORVUS** [τόρως]; Torvitas.  
**TOT** [τότοι, τότα]; Totidem; Toties.  
**TOTUS** [τότος].  
**TOXICUM** [τοξικόν].  
**TRABEA**.  
**TRABS** [δ τράπεζη]; Trabalis.  
**TRAGEDIA** [τραγῳδία]; Tragædus; Tragicus; Tragicæ.  
**TRAHO** [*for* tracho, *as* veho *for* vecho]; Tractus, a, um; Tractus, us. — Traha. — Tracto; Tractatio; Tractatus; Tractabilis; Intractabilis; Intractatus; Attracto; Contracto; Contractatio; Detrecto (Detracto); Detrectatio; Obtracto; Obtractatio; Obtractator; Pertracto (Pertracto); Pertractatio; Retracto; Retractatio. — Abstraho. — Attraho. — Contraho; Contractus; Contractio. — Detraho; Detractio. — Distraho; Distractio. — Extraho. — Pertraho. — Protraho. — Retraho. — Subtraho.  
**TRAMA** [trans-meo].  
**TRANQUILLUS**; Tranquillum; *adv.* Tranquille and Tranquillo; Tranquillitas; Tranquillo, i.  
**TRANS**. — Transenna.  
**TRANSTRUM** [δ σπῆνος, *dim.* σπῆνοιστρον].  
**TREMO** [τρέμω]. — Tremendus. — Tremor. — Tremebundus. — Tremulus. — Tremefacio. — Contremo. — Tremisco; Contremisco. — Trepidus; Trepide; Intrepidus; Intrepide; Trepido; Trepidatio; Trepidantur.  
**TRES** [τρεῖς, τρία]; Ter; Terni or Trini; Tertius; Tertium; Tertio; Tertiusdecimus; Tertianus. — Tredecim; Tredecies or Terdecies. — Triginta; Tricesimus or Trigesimus; Tricies; Triceni. — Trecenti; Trecenties; Trecent-

8 F 2

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

tesimus; Trecenti.—Triens.—Triarii.—Triangulus; Triangulum.—Triclinium.—Triplex.

TRIBUO [*allied to tribus*]; Tributum; Tributarius; Tributio.—Attribuo; Attributum; Attributio.—Contribuo.—Distribuo; Distribute; Distributio. Retribuo.

TRIBUS [*τρίβυς*, *Æol.* *τρίβυς*].—Tribulis.—Tributus; Tributim.—Tribunus; Tribunicius (*or* -itius), *adj. and subst.*; Tribunatus; Tribunal.

TRICÆ; Tricor; Extrico; Intrico.

TRIERIS [*τρίρης*].

TRIO.

TRIPUS [*τρίπους*].

TRISTIS [*allied to τρέω*]; Tristius; *adv.* Pertristis; Subtristis.—Tristitia and Tristities.

TRITICUM [*perhaps from tero*]; Triticeus.

TRIUMPHUS [*δριπαμφορ*].—Triumpho.—Triumphalis.

TROPEUM [*τρόπαιον*].

TRUDO [*allied to τρώω*].—Abstrudo; Abstrusus.—Contrudo.—Detrudo.—Extrudo.—Obtrudo.—Protrudo.

TRULLA [*allied to τρώω*].

TRUNCUS.—Trunco; Detranco; Obtrunco.

TRUTINA [*τρυντήν*].

TRUX [*perhaps allied to τραχός*]; Truculentus; Truculente.—Trucido; Trucidatio.

TU [*σύ*, *Dor.* *τῦ*]; Tuns.

TUBA; Tubicen.

TUBUS; Tubulus.

TUEOR [*δέδω*].—Tuitio.—Tutus (*for* tuitus); Tuto and Tute; Intutus.—Tutela.—Tutor.—Tutor.—Contueor; Contuitus.—Intueor.—Obtueor; Obtutus.

TUM [*τόν*].

TUMEO [*perhaps allied to δέω*].—Tumesco; Intumesco.—Tumidus.—Tumoro.—Tumulus; Tumulo and Contumulo.—Tuber.—Tumultus; Tumultuosus; Tumultuose; Tumultuor; Tumultuatio; Tumultuarius.—Contumax; Contumaciter; Contumacia; Percontumax.—Contumelia; Contumeliosus; Contumeliose.

TUNDO [*allied to τύνω, τύντω*].—Contundo.—Extundo.—Obtundo; Obtusus.—Pertundo.—Retundo; Retusus.

TUNICA [*χιτών or κινών*]; Tunicatus.

TURBA [*τύρβη*].—Turbidus; Turbide.—Turbulentus; Turbulente and -er;—Turbo; Turbatus; Turbate; Turbatio; Turbator.—Turbo.—Conturbo; Conturbatio.—Deturbo.—Disturbo; Disturbatio.—Exturbo.—Interturbo.—Obturbo.—Perturbo; Perturbatio.—Protrurbo.

TURDUS.

TURGEO [*perhaps allied to δέω*]; Turgesco; Turgidus.

TURMA [*allied to turba*]; Turmalis; Turmatim.

TURO, *obsol.*—Hence, Obturo.

TURPIS; Turpiter; Turpiculus; Perturpis; Subturpis.—Turpitude.—Turpo.

TURRIS [*τόρρις*]; Turrus; Turriger.

TURTUR [*ή τρυγών, from τρύζω*].

TUSSIS; Tussio.

TYMPANUM [*τύμπανον*].

TYRANNUS [*τύραννος*]; Tyrannicus [*τυραννικός*]; Tyrannice; Tyrannis; Tyrannicida.

## U.

UBER, eris. [*οὐδω*].—Uber, eris, *adj.*; *adv. comp.* Uberius (*sup.* Uberrime); Ubertas.

UBI [*ὅβι for οὐ*].—Ubiubi.—Ubicunque.—Ubinam.—Ubique.—Ubivis.—Ubiubi.—Necubi.—Nuncubi.—Sicubi.

ULCISCOR.—Ultio.—Ultor; Ultrix.—Inultus.

ULCUS [*έλκος*].—Ulcerosus.—Ulceros; Exulceros.

ULLUS [*for unulus, dim. of unus*].—Nullus; Nonnullus.

ULMUS.

ULNA [*ὑλὴν*].

ULTER [ullus *for* illus]; *obsol.*—Hence Ultra (*sc. parte*).—Ultror.—Uterior (*n. -ius*).

ULULO [*ὕλολος*]; Ululatus; Exululo.—Ulula.

ULVA.

UMBILICUS [*ὀμφαλός*].

UMBO [*ἔμβων*].

UMBRA [*perhaps allied to ὑφρη*].—Umbratilis, Umbraticus.—Umbrosus.—Umbraculum.—Umbro; Adumbro; Adumbratus; Adumbratio; Inumbro; Obumbro.

UMQUAM [unum-quam].—Numquam.

UNCIA [*Sicil.* *ὀνκία*].—Unciarius.—Unciatim.—Semuncia; Semunciarium.—Teruncius.

UNCUS, i. m. [*ὕγκος*]; Uncus, a, um; Aduncus; Aduncitas; Obuncus; Reduncus.

UNDA.—Undosus.—Undo; Abundo; Abundans; Abundanter; Abundantia; Abunde; Exundo; Inundo; Redundo; Redundantia.

UNDE [*allied to inde*; *for* unde, *from* is, *us, Schw.*]; Undique; Aliunde.

UNGO; Uinctus.—Uinctio; Uinctura.—Unguentum; Unguentatus; Unguentarius.—Perungo.

UNGUIS [*ὄνυξ*]; Unguiculus.—Ungula.

UNUS [*εἷς, genit. ἐνός, whence οἷος and οἷνος*].—Una.—Unusquisque.—Unicus; Unice.—Unio.—Univus; Universum; Universe; Universitas.

UPUFA [*ἔπουφ*].

URBS [*allied to orbis*].—Urbanus; Urbane; Urbanitas; Inurbanus; Perurbanus.—Suburbium; Suburbanus; Suburbanitas.

URCEUS [*allied to orca*]; Urceolus.

URGO [*allied to arceo, εἰργω*].

URINA [*οὐρὴν*]; Urinor; Urinator.

URNA [*perhaps for urcina, from urca, orca*]; Urnula.

URO [*for buro, allied to πύρ*].—Uredo.—Urtica.—Bustum.—Aduro; Adustus.—Amburo.—Comburo.—Deuro.—Exuro; Exustio.—Inuro.—Oburo.—Peruro.—Præuro.—Semiustus; Semiustulatus.

URUS.—Urus.

US [*ἔως*].—Uspiam.—Usquam; Nusquam.—Usque.

1. UT, UTI, *conj.* [*ὅτι*].—Utinam.

2. UT, UTI, *adv.* [*corresponds to ita, as ubi to ibi, unde to inde, Fr.*].—Utut; Utuncque.—Utiqque.—Utpote.

1. UTER [*ἔτερος*].—Utercunque; Uterlibet; Utervia.—Uterque; Utrinque; Utrobique.—Neuter.—Utrum.

2. UTER, UTERUS [*οὐδω*].

UTOR [*ἔτω, ἔωθα*].—Utensilia.—Utibilis, (*usually*) Utilis; Utiliter; Utilitas; Inutilis; Inutiliter; Inutilitas; Perutilis.—Usus; Ususfructus; Usucapio, *3 tr.*; Usucapio, *onis. f.*; Usurpo; Usurpatio.—Usitatus; Usitate; Inusitatus; Inusitate.—Usura.—Abutor; Deutor.

UNA [*perhaps allied to οἷος*].

UNIVUS, UDUS [*ὅς, ὅω*]; Uligo; Uliginosus.

UXOR; Uxorius.

## V.

VACCA [*allied to βοῦς*]; Vaccinus.

VACILLO.

VACO.—Vacatio.—Vacuus (*rarely* Vacivus); Vacuitas (Vacivitas).—Vacuefacio.—Supervacuum; Supervacuum.

VADO [*βάδω, βαδίζω, βαλνω*]; Vadum; Vadus.—Evado.—Invado.—Pervado.

VAE [*ὀψαί*].

VAFER; Vafre.

VAGINA.

VAGIO; Vagit.

VAGUS [*allied to βάω, to go*]; Vage.—Vagor; Evagor; Pervagor; Pervagatus.

VAH.

VALEO [*perhaps allied to οὐλέω, from ελός, ελός*]; Valens; Valenter; Prævaleo; Prævalens.—Validus; Valide and Valde; Invalidus; Prævalidus.—Validus or Valetudo; Invalidus.—Convalesco.—Invalesco.

VALLIS [*perhaps for vadilis, from vado*]; Vallis.

VALLUS; Vallum.—Vallo; Circumvallo; Obvallo; Prævallo.—Intervallum.

VANNUS; Evanno.

VANUS [*contr. for vacinus, from vacus, the root of vaco and vacuus*].—Vanitas.—Vanesco; Evanesco.—Vanidicus; Vaniloquus.—Vaniloquentia.

VAPOR; Vaporarium; Vaporo.

VAPPA [*perhaps from βάμμα, Æol. βάμμα, or allied to vapor*].

VAPULO.

VARIUS [*βαλός*]; Varie.—Varietas.—Vario; Variatio.

VARUS.—Varix.—Divarico.—Prævarico; Prævaricatio; Prævaricator.

1. VAS, vasis [*perhaps for fas, from fari, others derive it from vado*].—Vadimonium.—Vador.

2. VAS, vasis.—Vasculum; Vascularia.—Vasarium.—Convaso.

VASTUS [*βαστός, or allied to vacuus*]; Vaste.—Vastitas.—Vasto; Devasto; Vastatio; Vastator; Pervasto.

VATES [*ἡτης, i. e. φάτης*].—Vaticinor; Vaticinatio; Vaticinus; Vaticinium.

VE.

VEGEO [*allied to vigeo*]; *obsol.*—Hence,

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

**Vegetus.**—Vexo; Vexatio; Vexator; Divexo.—Vexillum; Vexillarius.  
**VEHEMENS** [*perhaps from veho; some derive it from ve-mens, like vecors; vehementer.*]  
**VEHO** [δῆμι, δῆμι].—Vectio.—Vector; Vectorius.—Vectura.—Vecto.—Vectigalis; *subst.* Vectigal.—Vectis.—Vehiculum.—Velum [*for Vehelum*]; Velo; Velamen; Velamentum; Velifico; Velificor; Velificatio; Velivolus.—Via; Viaticum; Viator.—Avius; Devius; Invius; Obvius; Obviam; Pervius; Trivium.—Aveh.—Adveh.—Circumveho; Circumvectio; Circumvector.—Conveho; Convector; Convexus; Convexitas.—Deveho; Devexus; Devexitas.—Eveho.—Inveho; Invectio.—Perveho.—Prævehor.—Prætervehor.—Proveho.—Reveho.—Subveho; Subvectio; Subvecto.—Transveho; Transvectio.  
**VEL** [volō]; Velut or Veluti.  
**VELES** [*for vehes, from veho*]; Velitarius.  
**VELLO** [*perhaps for vehelo, from veho, Schw.*]; Vellico.—Vellus.—Avello.—Convello.—Divello.—Evello.—Pervello.—Revello.  
**VENA** [ῥ, ῥός, Schw.].  
**VENENUM** [*allied to ῥός*]; Venenatus; Veneficus; Venefica; Veneficium.  
**VENEROR** [*allied to Venus, eris*]; Veneratio; Venerabilis; Venerabundus.  
**VENIA.**  
**VENIO** [*allied to βάω, Balw.*].—Ventito.—Advenio; Advena; Adventus; Adventicius; Advento.—Antevenio.—Circumvenio.—Convenio; Conveniens; Convenienter; Convenientia; Inconveniens; Convenæ; Conventum; Conventus; Conventiculum.—Devenio.—Evenio; Eventum; Eventus.—Intervenio; Interventus; Interventor.—Invenio; Inventum; Inventio; Inventor; Inventrix.—Obvenio.—Pervenio.—Prævenio.—Provenio; Proventus.—Subvenio.—Supervenio.  
**VENOR**; Venator; Venatrix; Venaticus; Venabulum.  
**VENTER** [τὸ ἔντερον]; Venterculus.  
**VENTUS** [ἀνέμος]; Ventulus; Ventosus.—Ventilo.  
**VENUM** [*allied to ὄνος, ὄνη*].—Veneo.—Vendo; Venditio; Venditor; Vendibilis; Vendito; Venditatio; Divendo.—Venalis.  
**VENUS.**—Venustus; Venuste; Venustas; Invenustus.  
**VEPRES, VEPRIS**; Veprecula.  
**VER** [ἐρ, ἔρ]; Verus.  
**VERBENA** [*for Herbena*]; *plur.* Verbene.  
**VERBER** [*for ferber, from ferio*]; *plur.* Verbera.—Verbero; Deverbero; Diverbero; Transverbero.  
**VERBUM** [*allied to ἔρω, ἐρέω*]; Verbosus; Verbose.—Diverbium.—Proverbium.  
**VEREOR.**—Verecundus; Verecunde; Verecundia; Inverecundus; Vercundor.—Revereor; Reverentia.—Subvereor.  
**VERGO**; Invergo.  
**VERMIS** [ἄμυς]; Vermiculus.

**VERNA**; Vernaculus.  
**VERRES.**  
**VERRO** [*perhaps for vehero, from veho*]; Converro; Everro; Everriculum.  
**VERRUCA**; Verrucosus.  
**VERRUNCO**; Avertunco.  
**VERTO** [*allied to vergo*].—Versus, *adv. and prep.*; Deorsum; Rursus and Rursum; Seorsus and Seorsum.—Versus, *us. m.*; Versiculus.—Versura.—Versutus; Versute.—Vertex (Vertex); Vorticosus (Vert.).—Vertigo.—Verso; Versor; Versatilis; Versatio.—Versicolor.—Avertō; Aversus; Aversor, *oris. m.*; Aversor, *atus sum.*—Advertō; Adversus, *a, um*; Adversus or Adversum, *adv. and prep.*; Exadversum; Adversor; Adversatrix; Adversarius, *adj. and subst.*; Adversaria, *æ. f.*; Adversaria, *orum. n.*—Anteverto.—Converto; Conversio.—Controversus; Controversia.—Deverto and Devertor; Deverticulum; Deversor; Deversoria (taberna), *æ. f.* Deversorium, *ii. n.*; Deversor.—Diverto and Divertor; Diverticulum; Divortium; Diversus; Diverse.—Everto; Eversio; Eversor.—Inverto; Inversio.—Interverto.—Obverto; Obversor.—Perverto; Perversus; Perverse; Perversitas.—Præverto and Prævertor.—Reverto; Reversio.—Subverto.—Transversus.  
**VERU**; Veraculum; Verutum.  
**VERUS** [*allied to ἔρω*]; Verum *i. n.*; Vere; Verum, *adv. and conj.*; Verumtamen; Vero, *adv. and conj.*—Veritas.—Verax.  
**VERVEX.**  
**VESCOR** [*allied to esca or βόσκω*].  
**VESICA**; Vesicula.  
**VESPA** [σφήξ].  
**VESPER** [ἑσπερος]; Vespera.—Vesperitinus.—Vesperascit; Advesperascit.—Vespillo.  
**VESTA** [ἑστία]; Vestalis.  
**VESTIBULUM.**  
**VESTIGIUM** [*perhaps allied to βδω*].—Vestigo; Investigo; Investigatio; Investigator; Pervestigo; Pervestigatio.  
**VESTIS** [ἑσθῆς].—Vestio; Vestitus; Convestio.—Vestimentum.  
**VETO.**  
**VETUS** [ἔτος, Schw.]; *comp.* Veterior; *sup.* Veterrimus; Vetulus, *adj. and subst.*; Vetula; Pervetus.—Vetustus.—Vetator; Veteratorius; Veteratorie.—Veteranus.—Veternus; Veternosus.—Invetere; Inveteratus; Inveterasco.  
**VIA.** See VEHO.  
**VIBEX.**  
**VIBRO** [*for vebro, from vehebro, from veho, Schw.*].  
**VICIA** [βλαβή, τό].  
**VICIS**; *nom. plur.* Vices; Invicem.—Vicarius, *adj. and subst.*; Vicissim.—Vicissitudo.  
**VICUS** [ὄκος]; Viculus.—Vicatum.—Vicinus; Vicina; Vicinia; Vicinitas.  
**VIDEO** [εἶδω].—Visum.—Visus.—Visio. Viso; Visito; Inviso; Interviso; Reviso; Invisitatus.—Evidens; Evidenter; Evidentia.—Invideo; Invidia; Invidiosus; Invidus; Invisus; Subinvideo; Subinvisus.—Invisus.—Per-

video.—Prævideo.—Provideo; Providens; Providenter; Providentia; Providus; Provide; Improvidus; Improvide; Prudens (*for providens*); Prudenter; Prudentia; Improvisus; Proviso; Revideo.  
**VIDUUS** [*Etruscan iduo, to separate, part; or a root vid, which appears in divido*], *adj. and subst.*; Vidua; Viduitas.  
**VIEO.**—Vietus.—Vimen.—Vitis.—Viticula; Vitisator.  
**VIGEO** [*perhaps allied to vis*]; Vigor; Vigil.—Vigilia; Vigilo; Vigilans; Vigilanter; Vigilantia; Advigilo; Evigilo; Invigilo; Pervigilo; Pervigilatio and Pervigilium.  
**VIGNITI** [ἐλκοι, Dor. ἐλκω]; Vicesimus; Vigesimus; Vicies; Vicieni.  
**VILIS**; Viliqas; Pervilis.  
**VILLA** [*perhaps for Vicula, from Vicus*]; Villula.—Villaticus.—Villicus; Villica.  
**VILLUS** [*allied to vellus*]; Villosus.  
**VINCIO** [*allied to vico*].—Vinctio.—Vinculum.—Devincio; Devinctus.—Revinctio.  
**VINCO.**—Vincibilis.—Victima.—Victor; Victoria; Convinco.—Devinco.—Evinco.—Invictus.—Pervinco; Pervicax; Pervicacia.—Provincia; Provincialis.—Revinco.  
**VINDICO** [vim-dico; or venum-dico]; Vindicatio.—Vindex.—Vindicia.—Vindicta.  
**VINUM** [ὄ οἶνος]; Villum.—Vinarius.—Vineus.—Vinitor.—Vindemia; Vindemiator.—Vinolentus; Vinolentia.—Vinosus.  
**VIOLA** [ῥω].  
**VIR** [*allied to ἀρην, ἄρην*]; Duumviri, Triumviri, Decemviri; Duumviralis, Triumviralis, Decemviralis; Duumviratus, Triumviratus, Decemviratus.—Virilis; Viriliter.—Viritim.—Virago.—Virtus.  
**VIREO** [*perhaps allied to vis and rigeo*]; Viresco; Reviresco; Viridis; Viriditas.—Virga; Virgula; Virgatus; Vergiliæ (Virg.); Virgultum.—Virgo; Virgineus; Virginitas.  
**VIRUS** [*allied to ῥός*].  
**VIS** [ῥ].—Violens and Violentus; Violenter; Violentia.—Violo; Violatio; Violator; Inviolatus; Inviolat; Violabilis; Inviolabilis.  
**VISCUM** [δ ῥός]; Viscatus.  
**VISCUS**; Visceratio; Eviscero.  
**VITIS.** See VIEO.  
**VITIUM.**—Vitiosus; Vitiose; Vitiositas.—Vitio; Vitupero; Vituperatio; Vituperator; Vituperabilia.  
**VITO** (Devito, Evito); Vitatio and Devitatio.  
**VITRICUS** [πατρικός].  
**VITRUM**; Vitreus.  
**VITTA** [*allied to vilo*]; Vittatus.  
**VITULUS** [ἱταλός]; Vitula; Vitulinus; Vitellus.  
**VIVO** [βίω].—Vivus; Vividus.—Vivax.—Victio.—Victus.—Vita; Vitalis.—Vipera; Vipereus and Viperinus.—Convictus; Convictor; Conviva; Convivium; Convivalis; Convivor; Convivor.—Convivo.—Revivisco.—Redivivus.—Supervivo.

# ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

Vix [*allied to vis*]; Vixdum.

1. VOLO, are [*έλω*]; Volatus; Volaticus; Volatilis. — *adj.* Volucer; *subst.* Volucris, is, *f.* — Volito. — Velox; Velociter; Velocitas. — Avolo. — Advolo. — Ante volo. — Circum volo; Circumvolito. — Convolvo. — De volo. — Evolo. — Involo. — Pervolo; Pervolito. — Præter volo. — Pro volo. — Revolo. — Subvolvo. — Supervolito. — Transvolvo.

2. VOLO, velle [*βόλομαι, βοόλομαι*]; Volens. — Voluntas; Voluntarius. — Volupis (*obsol.*), Volupe; Voluptas; Voluptarius. — Benevolus; Benevolentia. — Malevolus; Malevolentia. — Malo (*magis volo*). — Nolo (*non volo*). — Pervolo.

Volvo [*είλω*]. — Volutus. — Volubilis; Volubiliter; Volubilitas. — Volumen. — Valvæ; Valvatus. — Valvula. — Advolvo. — Circumvolvo. — Convolvo. — Devolvo. — Evolvo; Evolutio. — Involve; Involverum. — Obvolvo. —

Pervolve; Pervolutus. — Provolvo. — Revolve. — Subvolvo.

VOMER, Vomis.

VOMICA.

VOMO [*έμέω*]; Vomitus; Vomitus. — Convomo. — Evomo. — Revomo.

VORO [*βρώω, βιβρώσκω*]. — Vorago; Voraginosus. — Vorax. — Devoro.

VOS [*σφά*]. — Vester (*also Voster*).

VOVEO. — Votum; Votivus. — Devoveo; Devotus; Devotio.

VOX [*έψ*]. — Vocula. — Vocalis. — Vociferor; Vociferatio. — Convicius; Convicior; Conviciator. — Voco; Vocatus; Vocabulum; Vocito. — Avoco; Avocatio. — Advoco; Advocatus; Advocatio. — Convoco; Convocatio. — Devoco. — Evoco. — Invoco. — Invocatus. — Provoco; Provocatio. — Revoco; Revocatio. — Sevoco.

VULCANUS [*perhaps for fulcanus, from fulgeo*].

VULGUS [*πόληος, έλχος, έσθλ. for έχλος*]. — Vulgo, *adv.* — Vulgaris; Vulgariter. — Vulgo, *l.*; Divulgo; Divulgatus; Evulgo; Pervulgo; Pervulgatus.

VULNUS. — Vulnero; Vulneratio; Invulneratus.

VULPES, VULPIS [*άλώνηξ*]; Vulpecula; Vulpinus.

VULTUR, VULTURIUS.

VULTUS; Vultuosus.

## X.

XYSTUS, XYSTUM [*ξύστος*].

## Z.

ZELOTYPIA [*ζηλοτυπία*].

ZEPHYRUS [*ζέφυρος*].

ZINGIBERI [*ζιγγίβερις, γιγγίβερις*].

ZONA [*ζώνη*]. — Zonarius, *adj. and subst.*

# TABLES

OF

## TIME, VALUE, WEIGHT, AND MEASURE.

### THE ROMAN YEAR.

Days of the Month.	Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Jan. Aug. December.	Mar. Mai. Jul. Oct.	Februarius.
1	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.
2	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
3	III.	III.	V.	III.
4	Prid. Non.	Prid. Non.	IV.	Prid. Non.
5	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	III.	Nonæ.
6	VIII.	VIII.	Prid. Non.	VIII.
7	VII.	VII.	Nonæ.	VII.
8	VI.	VI.	VIII.	VI.
9	V.	V.	VII.	V.
10	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
11	III.	III.	V.	III.
12	Prid. Id.	Prid. Id.	IV.	Prid. Id.
13	Idus.	Idus.	III.	Idus.
14	XVIII.	XIX.	Prid. Id.	XVI.
15	XVII.	XVIII.	Idus.	XV.
16	XVI.	XVII.	XVII.	XIV.
17	XV.	XVI.	XVI.	XIII.
18	XIV.	XV.	XV.	XII.
19	XIII.	XIV.	XIV.	XI.
20	XII.	XIII.	XIII.	X.
21	XI.	XII.	XII.	IX.
22	X.	XI.	XI.	VIII.
23	IX.	X.	X.	VII.
24	VIII.	IX.	IX.	VI.
25	VII.	VIII.	VIII.	V.
26	VI.	VII.	VII.	IV.
27	V.	VI.	VI.	III.
28	IV.	V.	V.	{ Prid. Cal. }
29	III.	IV.	IV.	{ Martii. }
30	{ Prid. Cal. }	III.	III.	
31	{ Mens. seq. }	Prid. Cal. Mens. seq.	Prid. Cal. Mens. seq.	

### OF THE AS.

The Romans used this word (As) to denote, I. The copper coin, value (in the time of Cicero) about three farthings of our money. II. The unit of weight (libra), or of measure (jugerum). III. Any unit or integer, considered as divisible; as, of inheritances, interest, houses, &c.; whence, ex asse heres, one who inherits the whole. (See this word in the Lexicon.)—The multiples of the As are, Dupondius (duo pondo; for the As originally weighed a pound), i.e. 2 Asses: Sestertius (sesqui tertius), i.e. 2½ Asses: Tressis, i.e. 3 Asses: Quattrussis, i.e. 4 Asses: and so on to Centussis, i.e. 100 Asses.—The As, whatever unit it represented, was divided into twelve parts or uncie, and the different fractions received different names, as follows:—

As	-	-	12	Unciæ.		Unciæ.
Deunx	-	-	11	Quincunx	-	5
Dextans	-	-	10	Triens	-	4
Dodrans	-	-	9	Quadrans, or Teruncius	-	3
Bes	-	-	8	Sextans	-	2
Sextunx	-	-	7	Uncia	-	1
Semis	-	-	6	Sescuncia	-	1½

The Uncia was divided in the following manner:—  
1 Uncia contained 2 Semiuncie.  
— 3 Duellæ.  
— 4 Sicilici.  
— 6 Sextulæ.  
— 24 Scrupula (Scriptula, or Scripula).  
— 48 Oboli.  
— 144 Siliquæ.

# TABLES OF VALUE, WEIGHT, AND MEASURE.

## ROMAN COINS.

These were the Teruncius, Sembella, and As or Libella, of copper; the Sestertius, Quinarius or Victoriatus, Denarius, of silver; and the Aureus, of gold.

			s.	d.	g.
The Teruncius	-	-	-	0	0 1/2
2 Teruncii make	1 Sembella	-	-	0	0 1/2
2 Sembellæ	1 As, or Libella	-	-	0	0 3/4
2 1/2 Asses*	1 Sestertius	-	-	0	1 3/4
2 Sestertii	{ 1 Quinarius, or } Victoriatus	-	-	0	3 3/4
2 Quinarii	1 Denarius	-	-	0	7 3/4
25 Denarii	1 Aureus	-	-	16	1 3/4

\* Sometimes also (in copper) the triens, sextans, uncia, sextula, and dupondius.

## ROMAN COMPUTATION OF MONEY.

### SESTERTII NUMMI.

	s.	d.	g.
Sestertius (or, nummus)	-	0	0 1 3/4
Decem sestertii	-	0	1 7 1/4
Centum sestertii	-	0	16 1 3/4
Mille sestertii (equal to a sestertium)	-	8	1 5 2

### SESTERTIA.

	s.	d.	g.
Sestertium (equal to mille sestertii)	-	8	1 5 2
Decem sestertia	-	80	14 7 0
Centum, centum sestertia, or centum millia sestertium	-	807	5 10 0

DECIES SESTERTIUM, ETC., CENTIES BEING UNDERSTOOD.

	£.	s.	d.
Decies sestertium, or Decies centena millia nummum	-	8,072	18 4
Centies, or Centies H. S.	-	80,729	3 4
Millies H. S.	-	807,291	13 4
Millies centies H. S.	-	888,020	16 8

N. B. The marks denoting a Sestertius nummus are IIS. LLS. HS.; which are properly abbreviations for 2 1/2 asses.—Observe also, that when a line is placed over the numbers, *centena millia* is understood, as in the case of the numeral adverbs; thus, HS. MC. is millies centies HS.; whereas HS. MC. is only 1100 Sestertii.—The Roman *Pondo Argenti* is computed at a little more than 3*l.* of our money.

## ROMAN CALCULATION OF INTEREST.

	Per cent. a month.	Per cent. a year.
Asses usuræ, or centesimæ	-	12
Semisses usuræ	-	6
Trientes usuræ	-	4
Quadrantes usuræ	-	3
Sextantes usuræ	-	2
Unciæ usuræ	-	1
Quincunces usuræ	-	5
Septunces usuræ	-	7
Besses usuræ	-	8
Dodrantæ usuræ	-	9
Dextantes usuræ	-	10
Deunces usuræ	-	11

## ROMAN WEIGHTS.

		Oz.	dwt.	grains.
Siliqua	-	0	0	3 1/2
3 Siliquæ make	1 Obolus	-	0	9 3/4
2 Oboli	{ 1 Scrupulum, (Scrip- tulum, or Scripulum) }	0	0	18 1/2
3 Scrupula	1 Drachma	-	0	6 1/4

		Oz.	dwt.	grains.
1 1/2 Drachma make	1 Sextula	-	0	3 0 1/2
1 1/2 Sextula	1 Sicilius	-	0	4 13 1/2
1 1/2 Sicilius	1 Duella	-	0	6 1 1/2
3 Duellæ	1 Uncia	-	0	18 5 1/2
12 Unciæ	1 Libra* (As)	-	10	18 13 1/2

\* The Libra was also divided, according to the fractions of the As, into Deunx, &c.

## ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS DRY.

		Peck.	gall.	pint.	sol.	in dec.
Ligula	-	0	0	0 1/2	0	0.01
4 Ligulæ make	1 Cyathus	-	0	0 1/2	0	0.04
1 1/2 Cyathus	1 Acetabulum	-	0	0 1/2	0	0.06
4 Acetabula	1 Hemina	-	0	0 1/2	0	0.24
2 Heminæ	1 Sextarius	-	0	0	1	0.48
8 Sextarii	1 Semimodius	-	0	1	0	3.84
2 Semimodii	1 Modius	-	1	0	0	7.68

## ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS LIQUID.

		English Wine Measure.	Galls.	pints.	sol.	in dec.
Ligula	-	-	0	0 1/2	0	0.117 1/2
4 Ligulæ make	1 Cyathus	-	0	0 1/2	0	0.469 1/2
1 1/2 Cyathus	1 Acetabulum	-	0	0 1/2	0	0.704 1/2
2 Acetabula	1 Quartarius	-	0	0 1/2	0	1.409
2 Quartarii	1 Hemina	-	0	0 1/2	0	2.818
2 Heminæ	1 Sextarius*	-	0	1	0	5.636
6 Sextarii	1 Congius	-	0	7	0	4.942
4 Congii	1 Urna	-	3	4 1/2	0	5.33
2 Urnæ	{ 1 Amphora (or) Quadrantal }	-	7	1	0	10.66
20 Amphoræ	1 Culeus	-	143	3	0	11.095

\* The Sextarius was also divided into twelve equal parts, called *cyathi*, and therefore the calices were denominated *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, *triangles* according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

N. B. Cadus, congiarius, and dolium, are the names of certain vessels, not measures, of capacity.

## ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

		Eng. paces.	feet.	in. dec.
Digitus transversus	-	-	0	0 7/25 1/2
1 1/2 Digitus make	1 Uncia	-	0	0 9/67
3 Unciæ	1 Palmus minor	-	0	0 2/901
4 Palmi minores	1 Pes	-	0	0 11/604
1 1/2 Pes	1 Palmipes	-	0	1 2/505
1 1/2 Palmipes	1 Cubitus	-	0	1 5/406
1 1/2 Cubitus	1 Gradus	-	0	2 5/01
2 Gradus	1 Passus	-	0	4 10/02
12 1/2 Passus	1 Stadium	-	120	4 4/5
8 Stadia	1 Milliæ	-	967	0 0

## ROMAN SQUARE MEASURES.

	Rom. sq. feet.	Eng. rods.	sq. pls.	sq. feet.
Jugerum (As)	28,800	2	18	250.05
Deunx	26,400	2	10	183.85
Dextans	24,000	2	02	117.64
Dodrans	21,600	1	34	51.42
Bes	19,200	1	25	257.46
Septunx	16,800	1	17	191.25
Semis	14,400	1	09	125.03
Quincunx	12,000	1	01	58.82
Triens	9,600	0	32	264.85
Quadrans	7,200	0	24	198.64
Sextans	4,800	0	16	132.43
Uncia	2,400	0	08	66.21

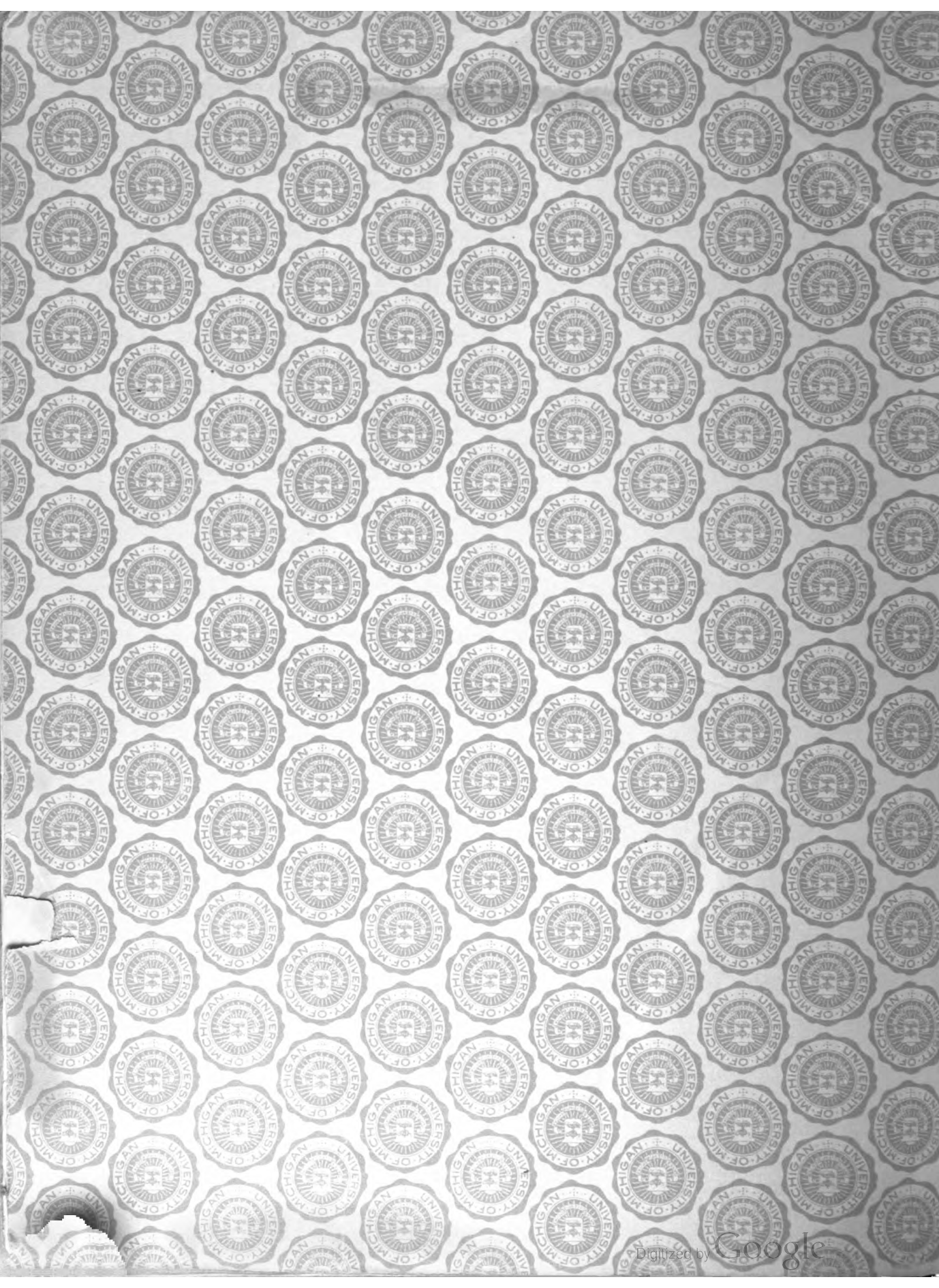
THE END.











*26*

B

648813

BOUND

DEC 26 1939

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
LIBRARY

3 9015 00516 3517



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



